



Methodology for monitoring MACROLITTER on the seafloor with visual surveys with scuba/snorkeling (shallow coastal waters, 0–30m)

Regional Training on harmonized ML monitoring protocols – October 12-14, 2021



Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Site selection

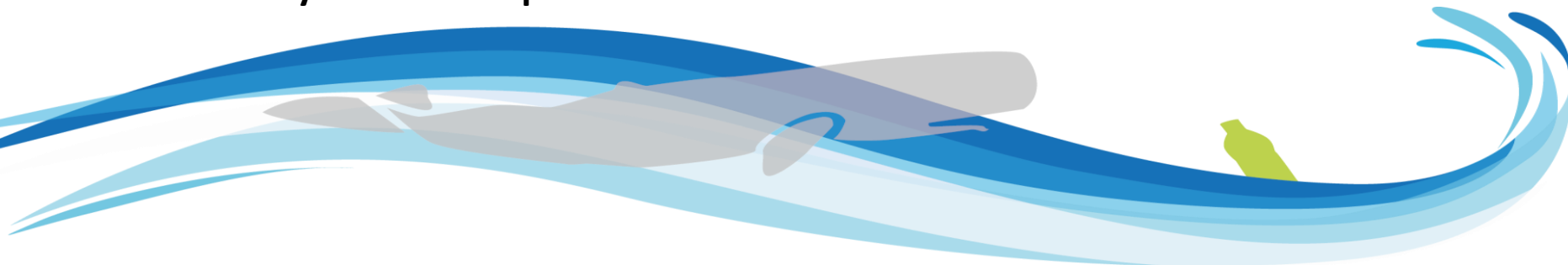
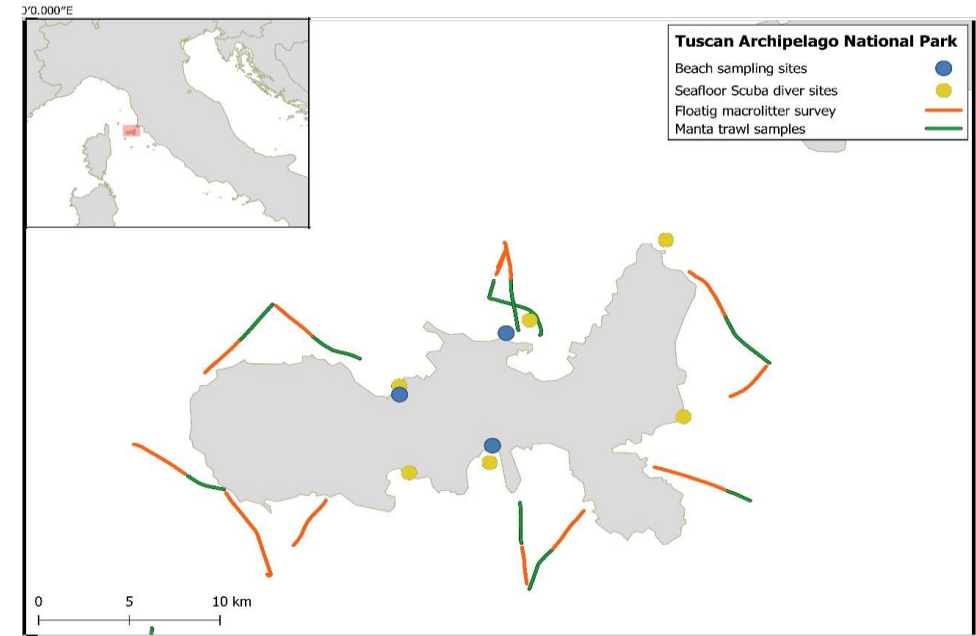
Sites should be selected to ensure that they:

- ✓ Consider areas that might accumulate litter;
- ✓ Avoid areas of risk (presence of hazardous waste), sensitive areas;
- ✓ Do not exert impacts on any endangered or protected species;
- ✓ Avoid areas with strong currents or waves;
- ✓ Avoid navigation routes of vessels that might put divers in danger.

Sites should be chosen following a two-fold approach: (i) selecting sites that meet certain criteria (e.g. are close to ports, river mouths, cities, etc.); (ii) choosing randomly from a large number of sites.

At least two surveys, one in autumn and one in spring should be carried out.

If surveys are also implemented in the summertime these should be carried out from mid-June to mid-July.



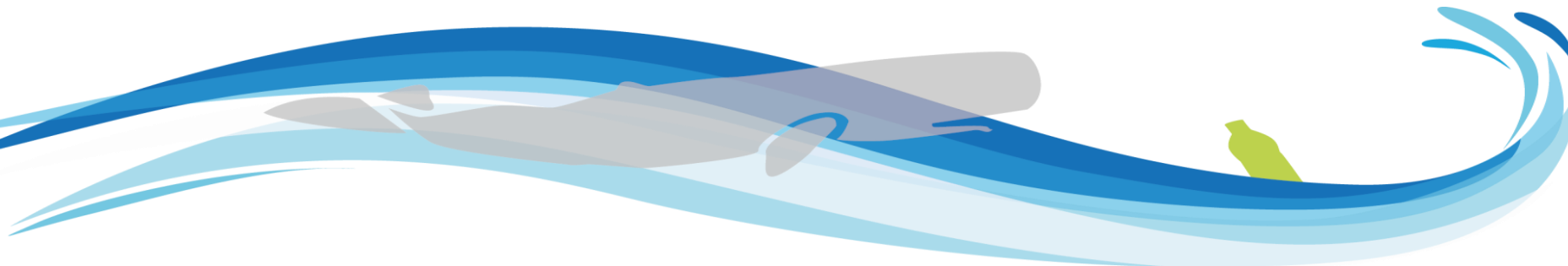
Materials & Equipment

The following items are necessary to carry out seafloor litter surveys:

- ✓ Scuba gear and equipment: diving suit, buoyancy control device, regulator, air tank, pressure gauge, fins, etc.;
- ✓ Supplies: mesh sack, rope, ruler, cutter, dive flag, dive slate, float tube, and pelican float;
- ✓ Underwater digital camera;
- ✓ Lift bag;
- ✓ Floating fence;
- ✓ GPS;
- ✓ Comprehensive first-aid kit;
- ✓ Recording sheets and pencils.

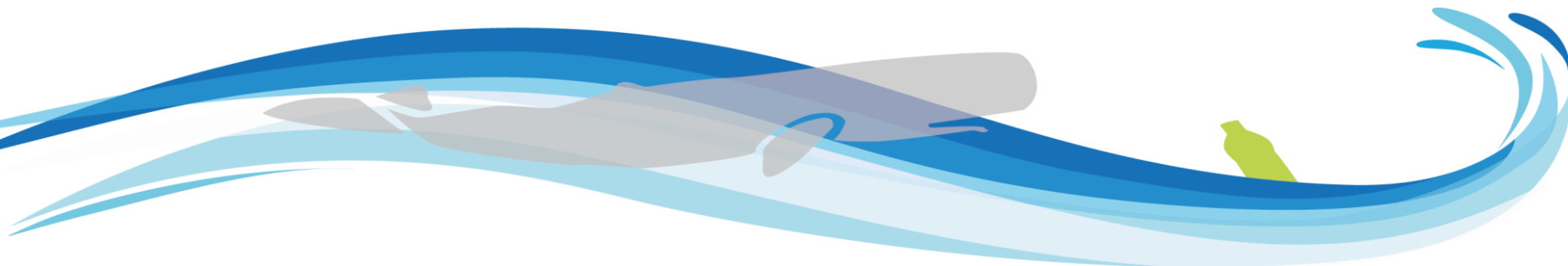
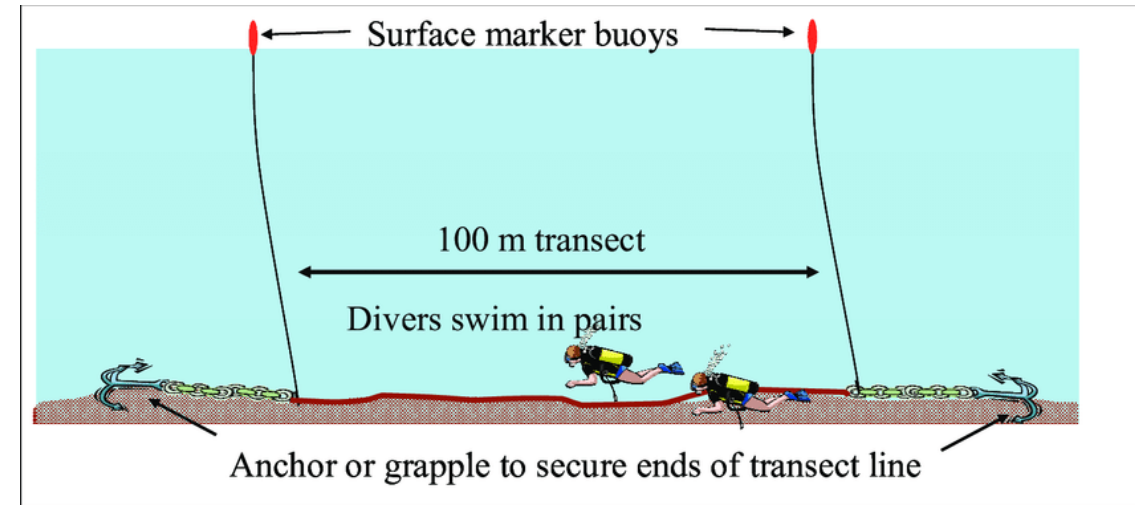


Monitoring Marine Litter (Macro) on the Seafloor Data Sheet		
Location name		
Location ID		
Country		
Surveyor Name		
e-mail address		
Date of survey		
SITE DETAILS		
Latitude/longitude start		Recorded as min. xxxxx degrees at the start of the sampling unit
Latitude/longitude end		Recorded as min. xxxxx degrees at the end of the sampling unit
Length of sampling unit		Record length in m
Width of sampling unit		Record width in m
Depth		Record depth in m
Coordinates system		Datum and coordinate system employed
Start time/end time		Time over which the survey took place
ENVIRONMENTAL PARAMETERS - OBSERVATION DETAILS		
Underwater visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High	Tick one box based on expert judgment
Current velocity/turbidity	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> High	Tick one box based on expert judgment
Type of substrate	Rocky <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/>	Tick one box based on expert judgment
Substrate complexity	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High	Tick one box based on expert judgment
Wind speed		Recorded in (knots/ft)
Wind	<input type="checkbox"/> N <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> W	Tick more than one box e.g. SE wind
Sea state		Expressed in accordance with the Douglas Sea Scale (DSS)



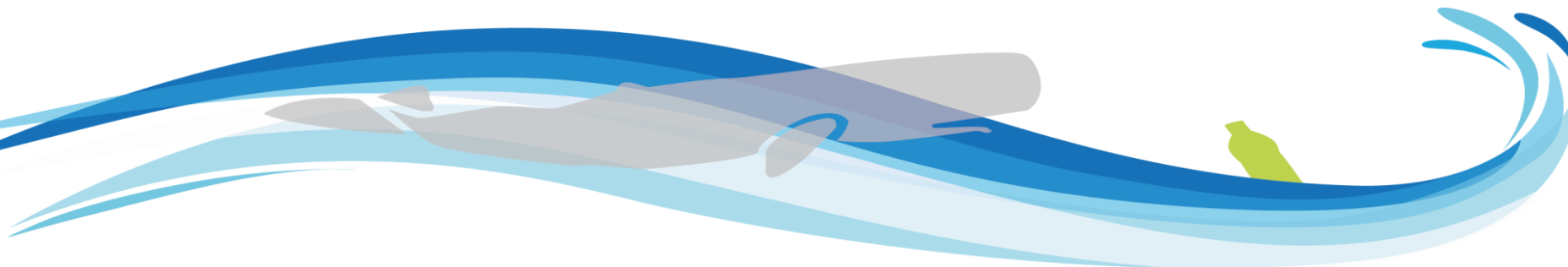
Sampling unit

- ✓ The survey area is defined by the **transect width** and **length**.
- ✓ The **start** and **end point** of each transect should be **identified** with **marker buoys** and **recorded using a GPS**.
- ✓ The **length** of the line transects **could vary** between **50m-100m** and the **width from 4m-8m**, depending on the depth, the depth gradient, the turbidity, the habitat complexity and the litter density.



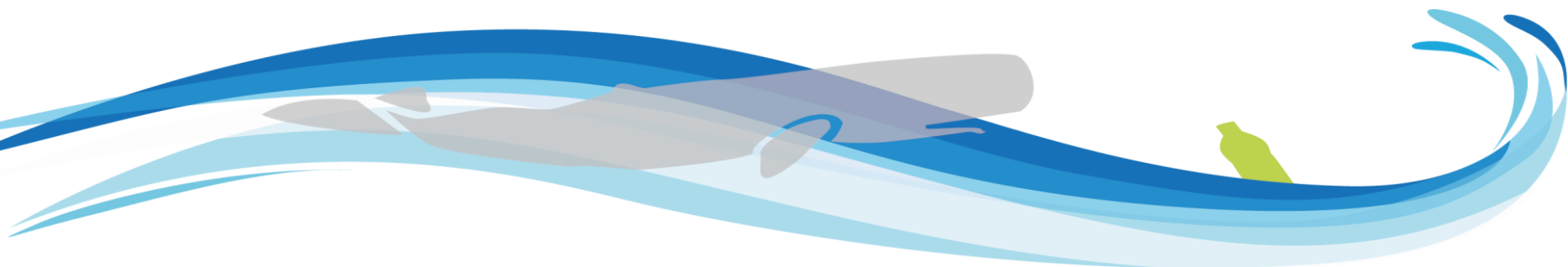
Litter classification and quantification I

- ✓ **Digital photos should be taken for all items** with an underwater camera, subsequently, **lighter litter items should be collected and brought ashore**, while **larger items should just be marked**.
- ✓ A **unique identification number** must be given to **each photographed object**.
- ✓ The following **size range classes** should be reported for each recorded litter item:
 - M. $< 5 \text{ cm} * 5 \text{ cm} = 25 \text{ cm}^2$
 - N. $< 10 \text{ cm} * 10 \text{ cm} = 100 \text{ cm}^2$
 - O. $< 20 \text{ cm} * 20 \text{ cm} = 400 \text{ cm}^2$
 - P. $< 50 \text{ cm} * 50 \text{ cm} = 2500 \text{ cm}^2$
 - Q. $< 100 \text{ cm} * 100 \text{ cm} = 10000 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$
 - R. $> 100 \text{ cm} * 100 \text{ cm} = 10000 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$



Litter classification and quantification II

- ✓ Each photographed object must be categorized following the Joint List.
- ✓ Unknown litter, or items that are not on the survey sheet, should be noted in the appropriate “other item box”. A short description of the item should then be included on the survey sheet.
- ✓ The **unit** in which litter should be recorded is **number of items** and it should be **expressed** as counts of litter items per square kilometer (**litter items/km²**).





Thank you!

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