PLASTIC OCEAN

192 COUNTRIES BORDERING THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, INDIAN OCEANS AND MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEAS PRODUCED 2.5 BILLION METRIC TONS OF SOLID WASTE IN 2010.

AN ESTIMATED 8 MILLION METRIC TONS OF PLASTIC ENTERED THE OCEAN THAT SAME YEAR.





WASTE IS PRODUCED
ALL AROUND THE WORLD



2/5M

METRIC TONS IS
PLASTIC WASTE

2 BILLION PEOPLE WITHIN
30 MILES OF THE COAST CREATE



OF COASTAL PLASTIC WASTE





THANK

MILLION METRIC TONS

OF PLASTIC GOES INTO THE OCEAN

AND EVERY YEAR,



REDUCE PLASTIC IN WASTE STREAM IMPROVE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT INCREASE CAPTURE & REUSE HEALTHY OCEANS



JAMBECK ET AL. SCIENCE 2015

*PLASTICS EUROPE, "PLASTICS—THE FACTS 2013" (2010 DATA)

**COZAR ET AL., 2014; ERIKSEN ET AL., 2014

Plastic Pollution

- ☐ Plastic pollution is having a negative impact on our oceans and wildlife health
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- ☐ High-income countries generate more plastic waste per person
- ☐ But, most of the plastic that ends up in the ocean comes from rivers in low-to-middle income countries.
- ☐ This makes the improvement of waste management systems across the world critical to reducing plastic pollution.

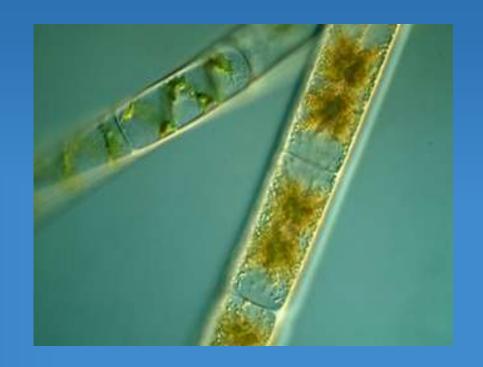
Natural Alternatives To Plastic: Algae

☐ The main ingredient is the polymer which is **agar**, a jelly-like polysaccharide substance that is extracted from red algae by boiling. The plasticizer is water, and an additive is a natural dye.



Natural Alternatives To Plastic: Algae

• Talep boils the agar mixture to around 80° Celsius (176°F) to make a material that bears a close resemblance to thin plastic.



Natural Alternatives To Plastic: Mycelium

One such alternative is mycelium. Fungi produce a mesh-like material beneath the surface that serves a similar function that roots do to plants. This mesh can be harvested, sterilised and processed to create materials with very similar properties to styrofoam, rubber or even leather.



Natural Alternatives To Plastic: Mycelium

☐ Mycelium plastic alternatives are designed to have a "lifespan" that only exceeds its actual use by a few years. It can be discarded in composting bins or simply sent do landfill where it will eventually biodegrade.

