Basura marina en la costa Oeste de la Bahía de Amuay, estado Falcón (Venezuela) [

2020

text (article)

Analítica

The marine litter corresponds to any exogenous solid material that persists in the marine environment or in lacustrine ecosystems, notably affecting aquatic and terrestrial organisms. This is considered as one of the main pollution problems at present. In the present work the characterization of marine debris in the deflation area (supratidal and intertidal zones) of the West coast of Amuay bay was performed, through manual collection in seven dates carried out between September 2015 and September 2016. The collected materials were classified into nine categories: plastic, glass, ropes, rubble, metal, rubber, wood, textiles and others, which presented abundance percentages of: 20.4; 5.3; 10.9; 24.3; 21.9; 3.7; 4.3; 5.7 and 3.5; respectively. The annual generation rate of solid wastes was of 10,586.6 Kg, with a high diversity of debris (building materials, blocks, stones, others), metals (cans, canisters, lids, containers, sheets, others) and plastic (bottles, containers, bags, expanded polystyrene, lids, vessel, others). The plastic constituted the material of greater volume and visual impact. On the other hand, the degree of degradation was low > medium > high, which indicates that the marine wastes from the Amuay bay are of a recent nature. The implementation of marine litter management plans is required to minimize the environmental impacts it may cause on aquatic and terrestrial organisms, in addition to guaranteeing favorable conditions for the development of recreation and tourism
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