MARINE CONSERVATION

Ocean Threats Image Reel



Climate change



Climate change is causing a rise in both atmospheric and sea temperatures, causing many negative effects to our planet, like rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

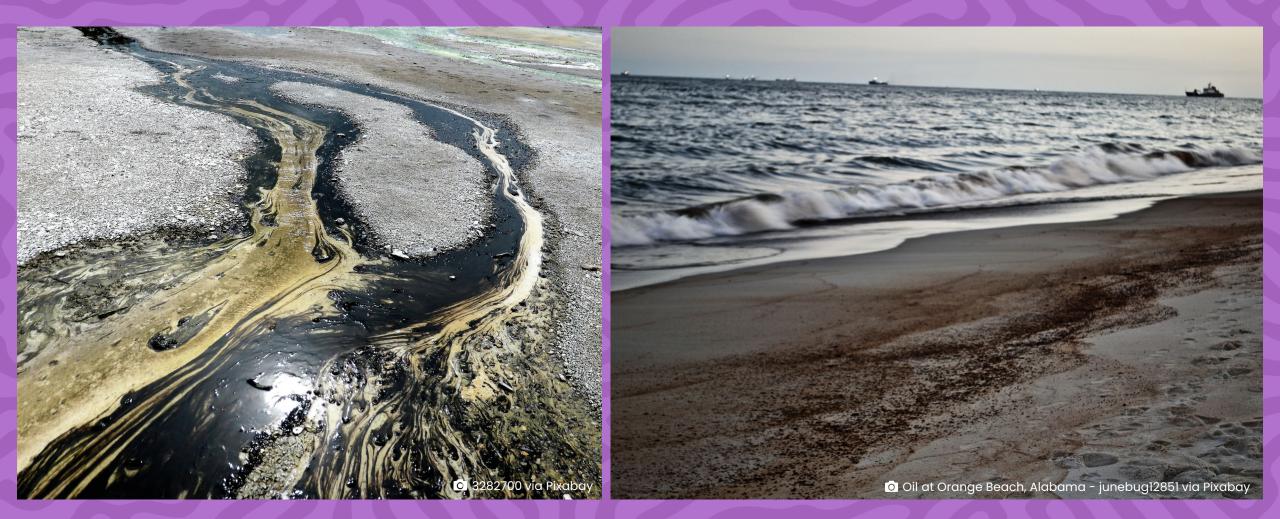
Oil industry





Drilling for oil and gas can pose serious threats, from construction of platforms, transporting of goods, creating pipelines and destructive oil spills.

Oil spill



Drilling for oil and gas can pose serious threats, from construction of platforms, transporting of goods, creating pipelines and destructive oil spills. The image on the right was taken in Orange Beach, Alabama, during the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. You can see millions of tiny oil beads and residue across the beach.

Marine litter



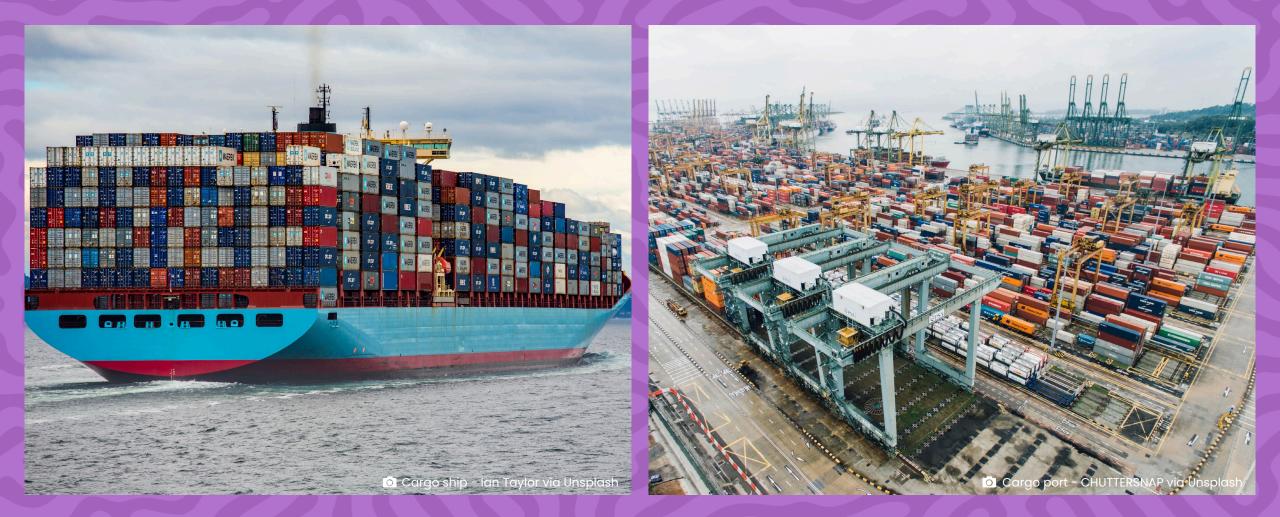
Litter items can cause harm to all sorts of marine life. Animals can become entangled in litter, causing injury, reduced mobility and even death. Ingestion of litter, particularly plastic, is very problematic for marine life who are unable to digest it.

Wind farms



Construction of wind farms can directly damage marine environments and migratory species, and cause noise pollution.

Shipping



Shipping can be associated with different kinds of pollution: noise pollution, emissions, oil spills, container spills, dumping of rubbish at sea, and chemical pollution. It can also directly damage the environment through anchoring, shipwrecks, and contact with large marine mammals.

Container spill



In 1997 sixty-two containers fell off the cargo ship Tokio Express after it was hit by a rogue wave off the coast of Cornwall, including one container filled with nearly **five million pieces of Lego**, much of it sea themed. In the months that followed, beachcombers started to find Lego washed up on beaches across the south west coast. Among the pieces they discovered were octopuses, sea grass, spear guns, life rafts, scuba tanks, cutlasses, flippers and dragons. **The pieces are still washing up today**. (Content courtesy of *Adrift: The Curious Tale of the Lego Lost at Sea*)

Fishing



Some fishing methods – like bottom trawling and dredging – involve scraping heavy machinery along the seafloor, which can be very destructive to marine habitats. During fishing, animals accidentally caught along with the 'target species' are known as bycatch.

Bottom trawling



Bottom trawling, or dredging, is a fishing method that involves scraping heavy machinery along the seafloor, which can be very destructive to marine habitats.

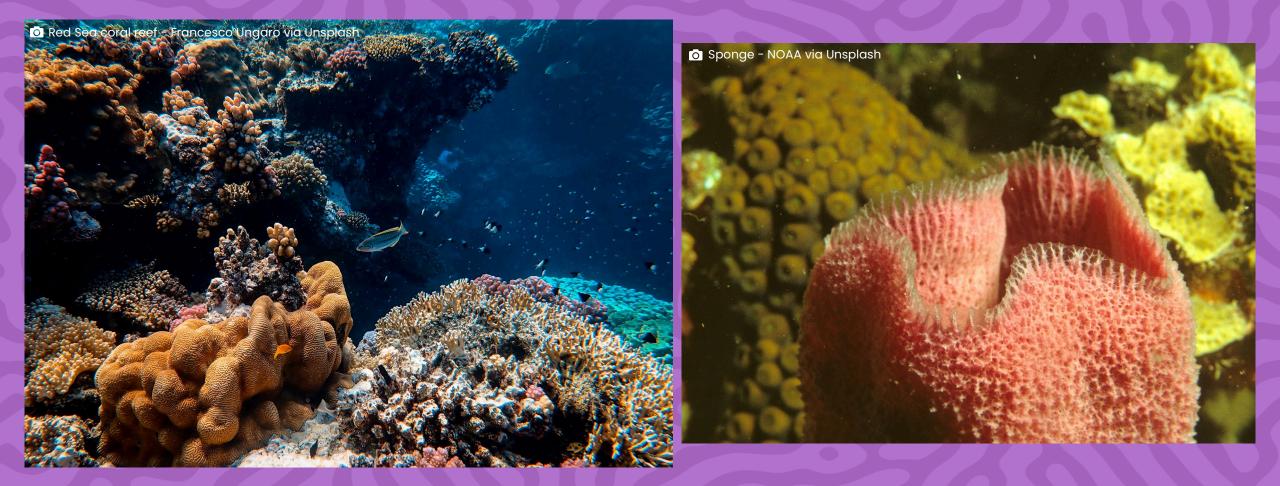
Aquarium trade





Coral reef species make up the majority of the aquarium trade. Collecting these species in the wild can be very destructive to the habitats and non-target fish. Some fish that have been targeted are at risk of extinction.

Medicines



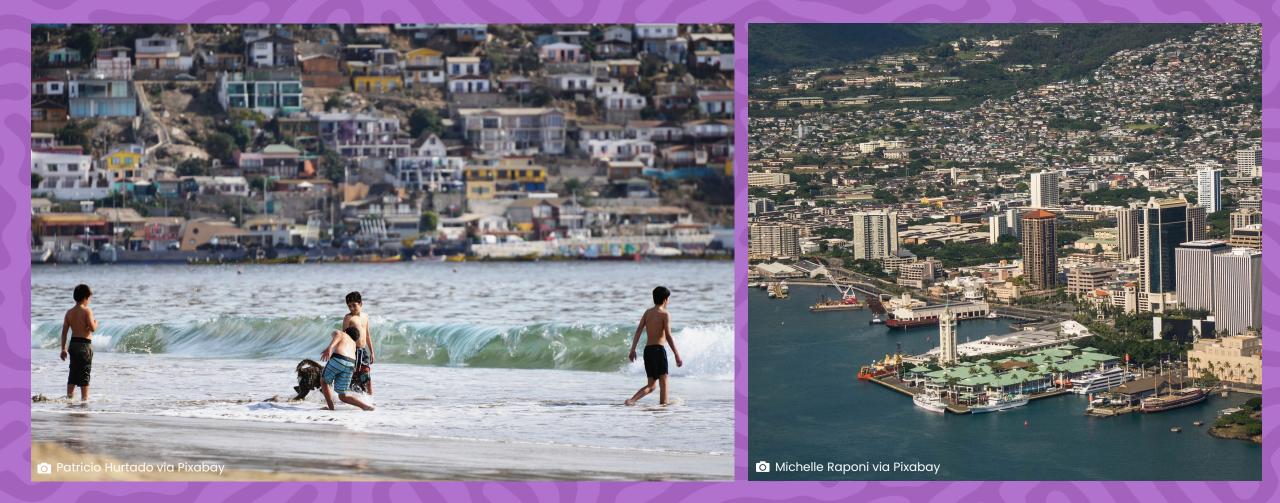
Many medicines are derived from natural sources in the ocean, and many marine plants and animals are being studied to find new medicines. Healthy seas with healthy species are required to be able to derive medicine from the sea. If resources for medicines aren't harvested sustainably, this could contribute to a decline in habitat health.

Dredging



Sand and gravel is dredged from the seafloor to provide materials for construction, coastal defences, and to increase the depth of shipping channels. Dredging physically damages seafloor communities of plants and animals where the material is removed and where it is deposited.

Coastal development



Coastal development on land reduces areas of natural coastal habitats. This reduction not only directly reduces biodiversity, but also reduces vital functions these habitats provide, like helping protect land from erosion and helping to filter nutrient runoff from land.

Tourism



Many people use beaches and coastal waters for recreation and tourism, and this tourism is an important livelihood for many people in the UK and benefits the economy. However, activities on the ocean like boating can discharge oil, damage seabed habitats through anchoring, and cause noise pollution.