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Photograph guide for ICES manual for seafloor litter data collection and reporting from demersal trawl samples

Authors

ICES Working Group on Marine Litter (WGML)

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Litter category A - Plastic

A 1	Bottle	Container with a narrow neck.
A 2	Sheet	Soft plastic foil, including wrapping material.
A 3	Bag	All types of bags made of plastic, including mesh bags.
A 4	Caps and lids	All types of caps/lids (e.g. bottle caps, sports caps, and pen lids).
A 5	Monofilament	One single strain of plastic, not necessarily fishing related.
A 6	Monofilament entangled	Multiple single strains of plastic, entangled together.
A 7	Synthetic rope	Twined filaments made of synthetic fibres.
A 8	Fishing net	Made from synthetic fibres woven into a grid-like structure.
A 9	Cable ties	A thin strip of plastic with ridges on one edge to allow for a tightening and locking mechanism. Also known as zip ties or hose ties.
A 10	Strapping band	Synthetic woven strip used to secure packaging.
A 11	Crates and containers	From small plastic storage boxes, containers, crates, trays, and other storage products or packaging for food and other consumer goods, to larger products such as stack/nest boxes, small parts bins, and storage tanks, including industrial crates (e.g. fish boxes). Also plastic cups.
A 12	Diapers	A type of single use underwear, most commonly used for infants, but can come in adult sizes. Also known as nappies.
A 13	Sanitary towels and tampons	Includes tampon applicators, panty liners, and their plastic strips.
A 14	Other	Unrecognisable items and items not fitting in other categories, including hard plastic pieces.
A 15	Medical masks	Single use medical masks, FFP2, FFP3, and face shields.
A 16	Other fishing related plastic	Plastic items related to fishing and aquaculture activities (e.g. pots and traps). This category does not include fishing nets which are covered in category A8.

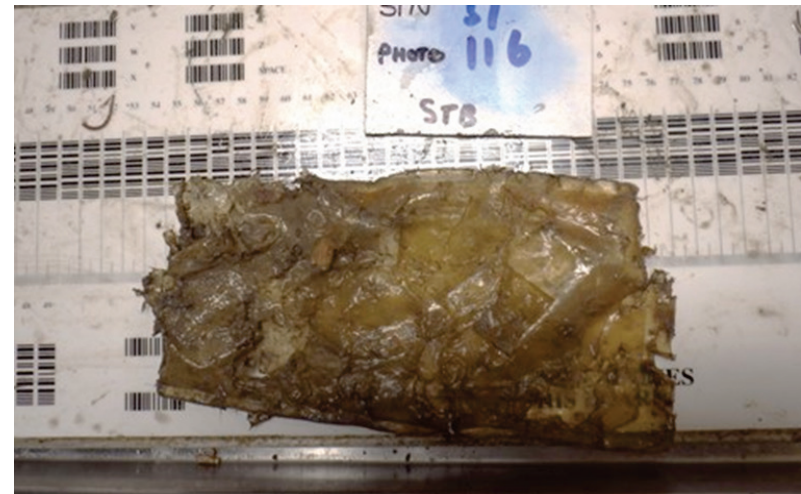
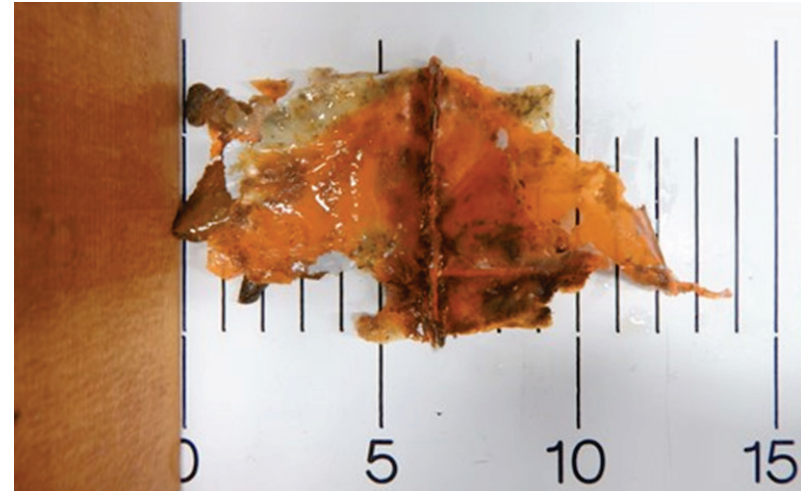
A 1. Plastic Bottle

Container with a narrow neck.



A 2. Sheet

Soft plastic foil, including wrapping material.



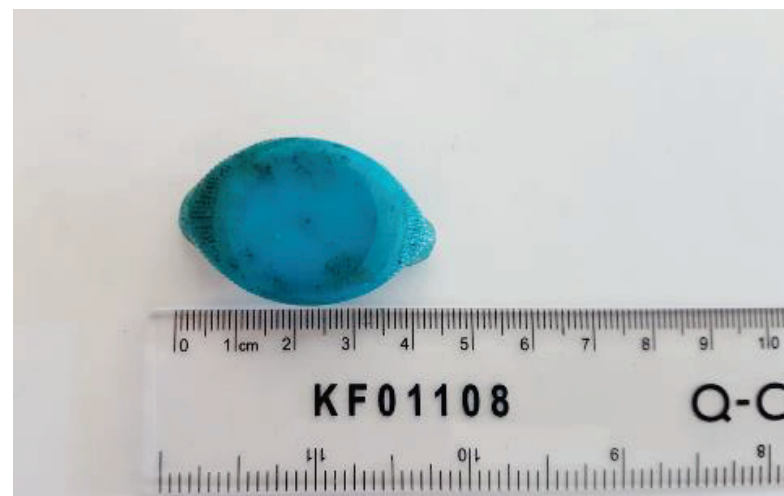
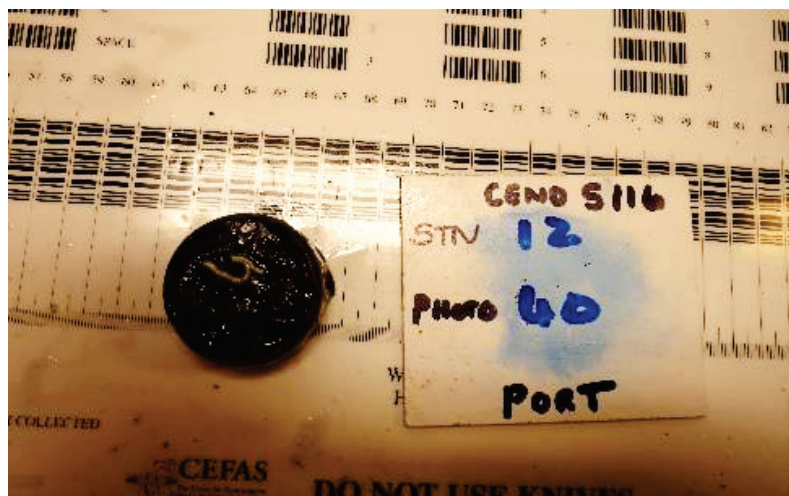
A 3. Bag

All types of bags made of plastic, including mesh bags.



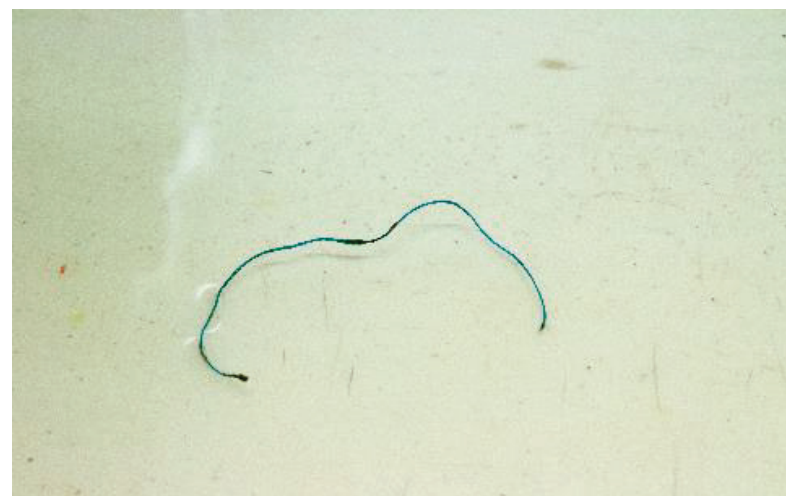
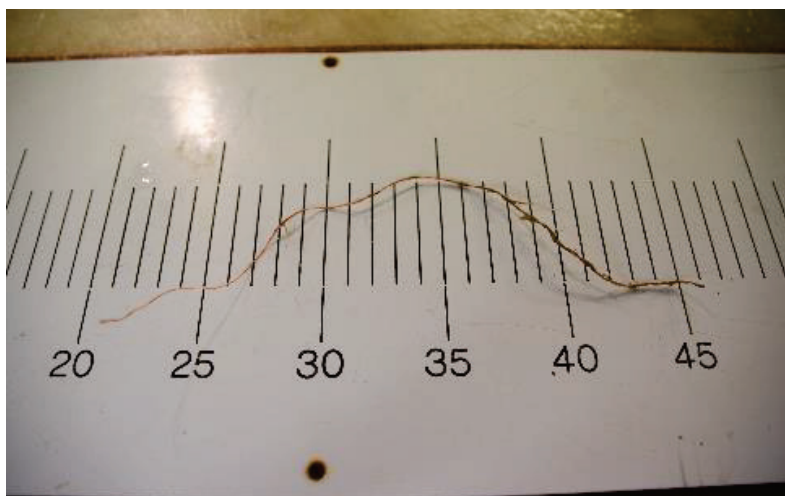
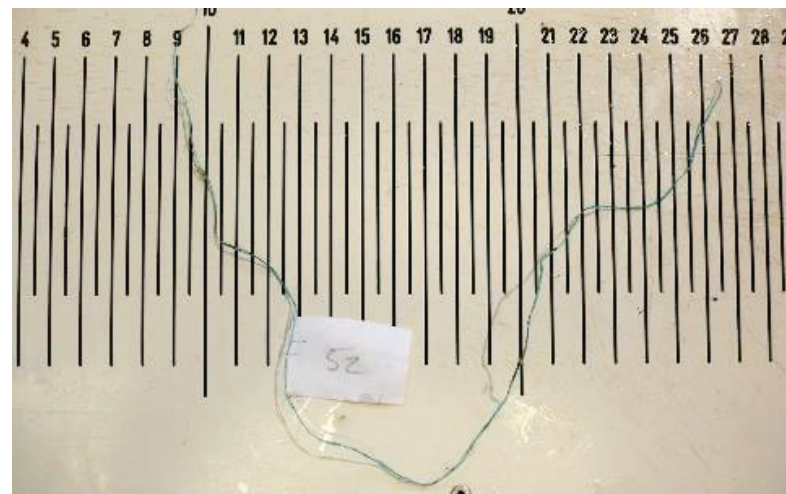
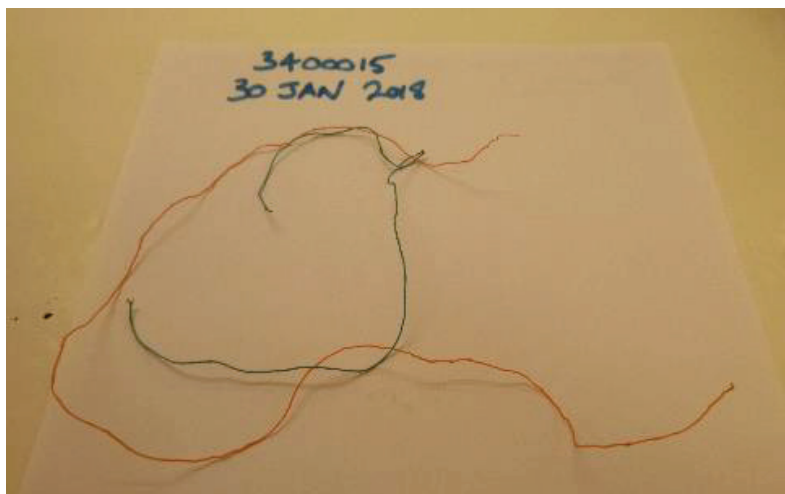
A 4. Caps and lids

All types of caps/lids (e.g. bottle caps, sports caps, and pen lids).



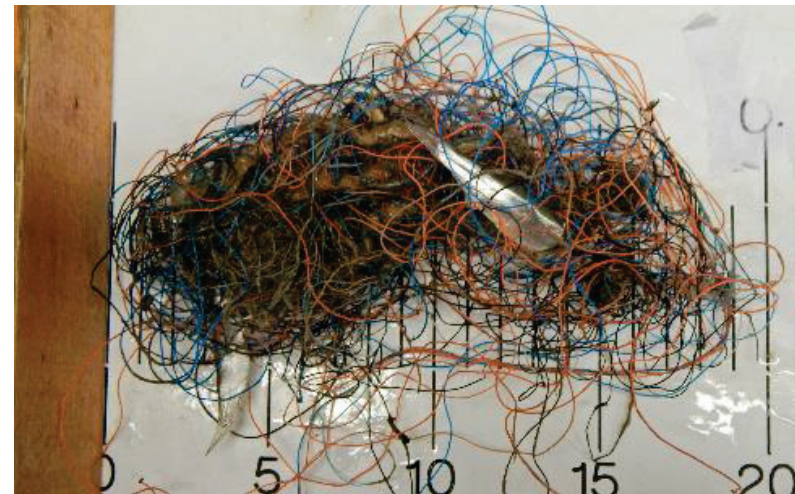
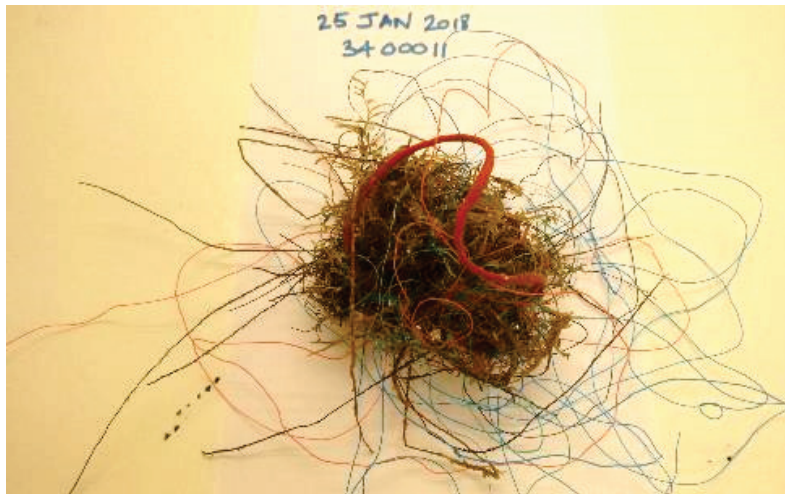
A 5. Monofilament

One single strain of plastic, not necessarily fishing related.



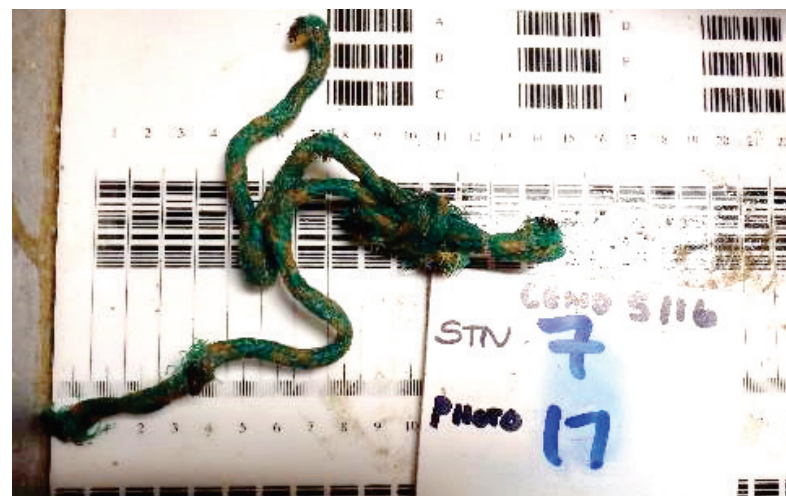
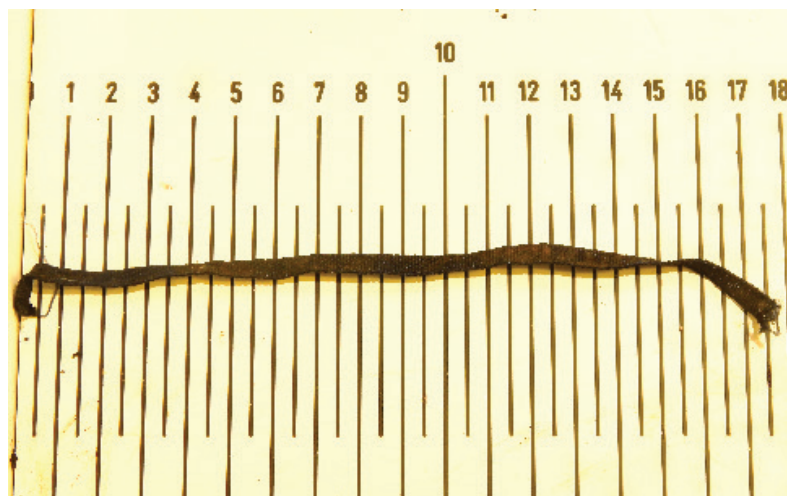
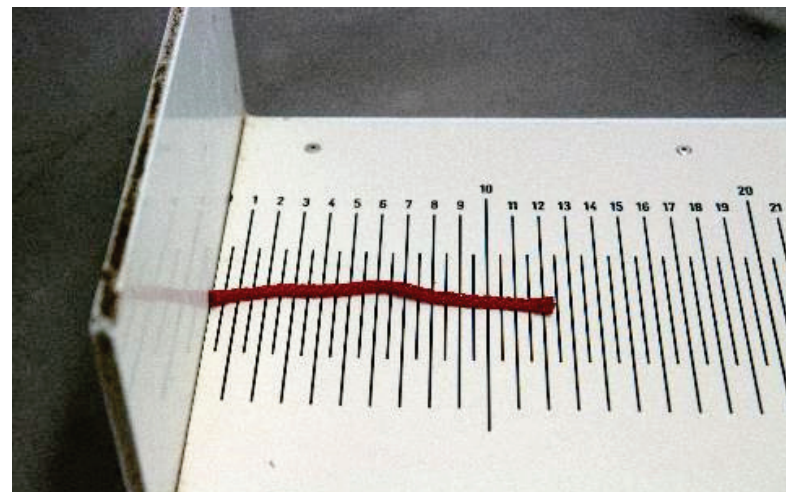
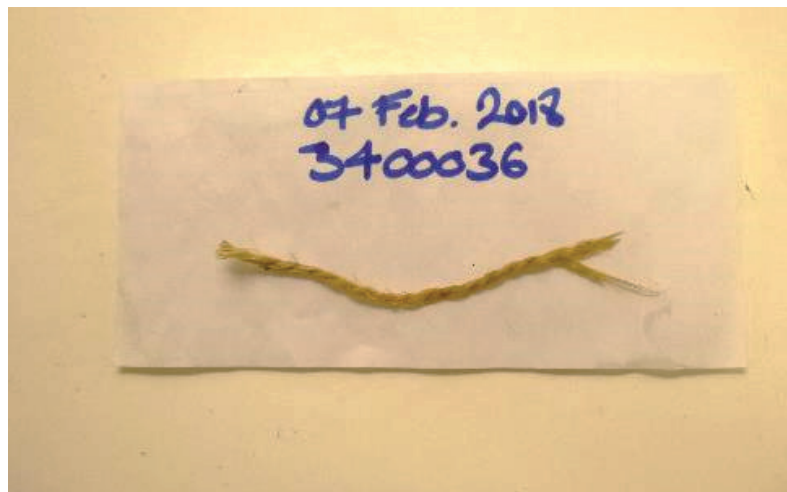
A 6. Monofilament entangled

Multiple single strains of plastic, entangled together.



A 7. Synthetic rope

Twined filaments made of synthetic fibres.



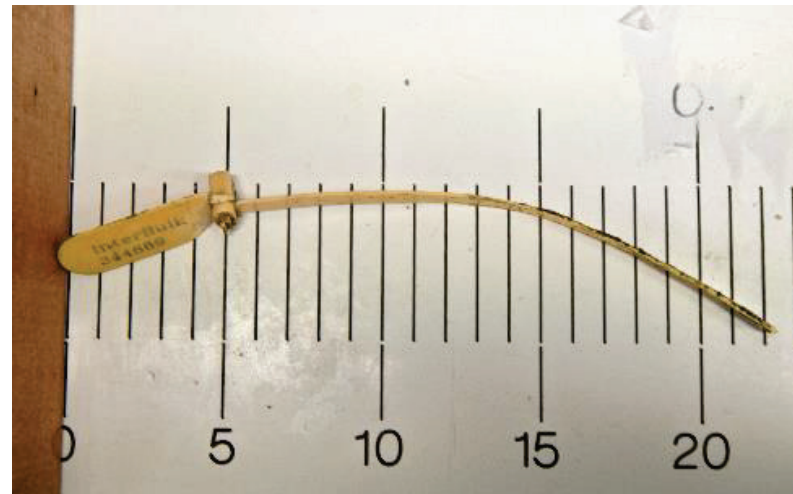
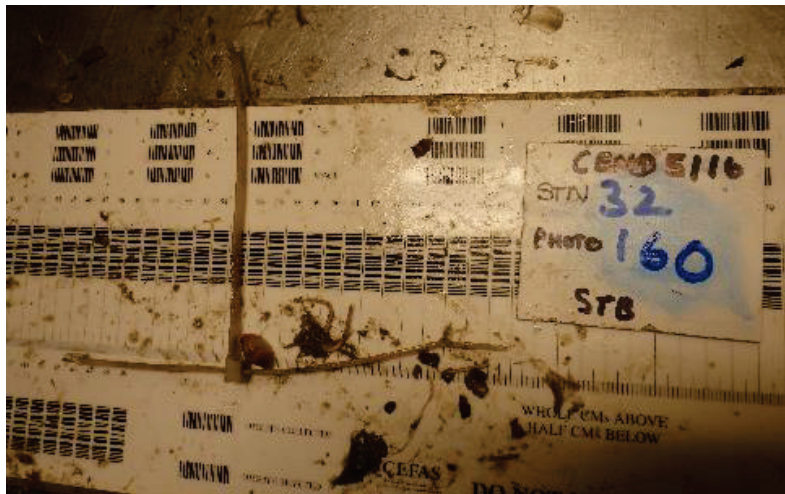
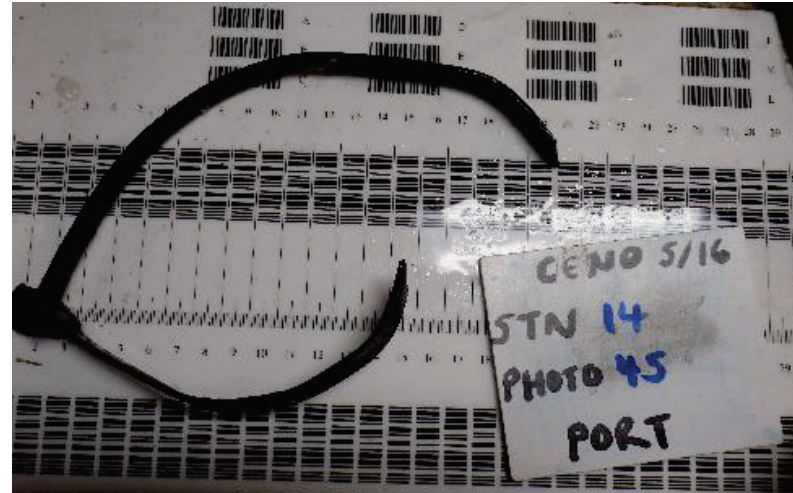
A 8. Fishing net

Made from synthetic fibres woven into a grid-like structure.



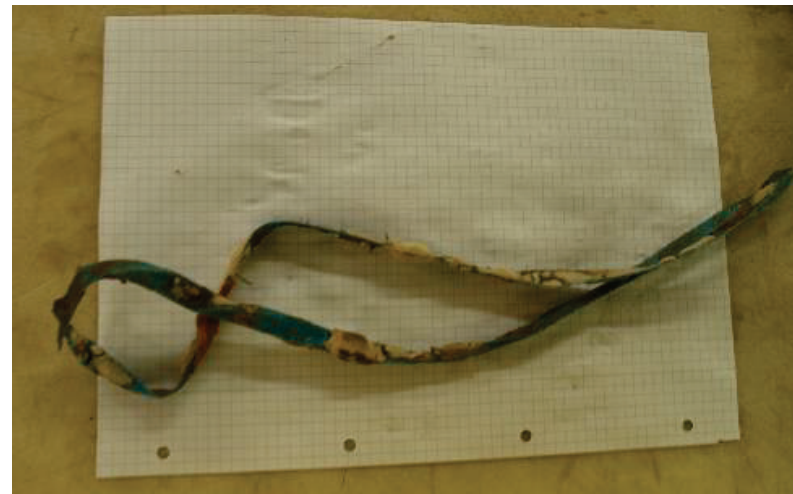
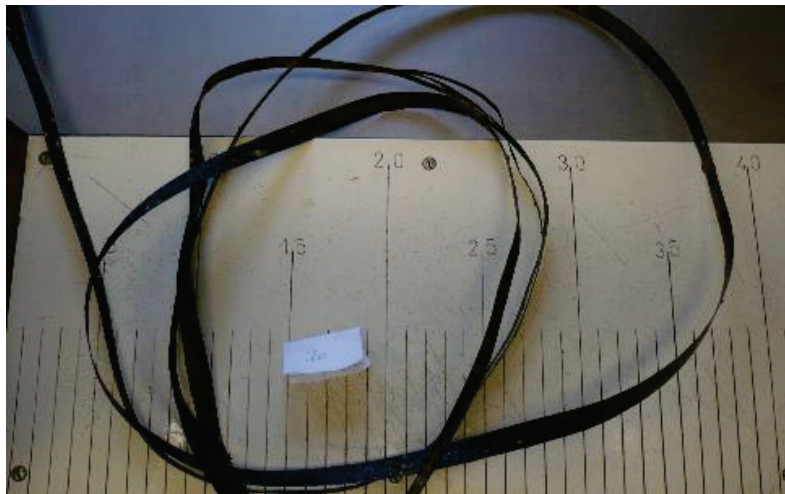
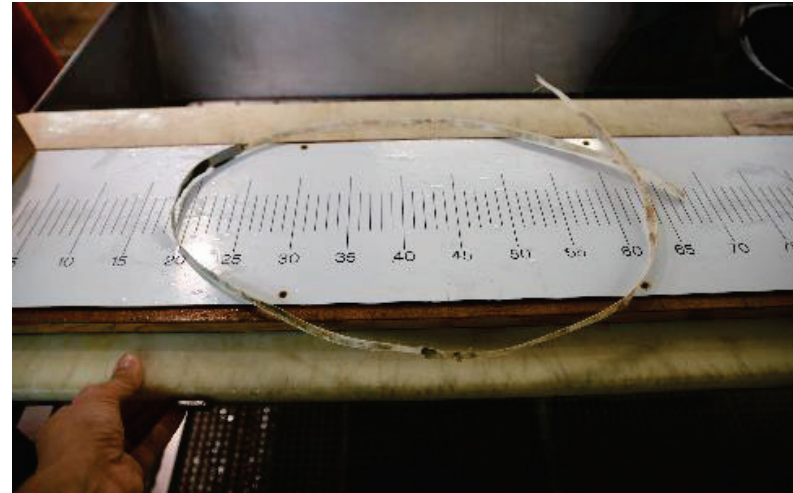
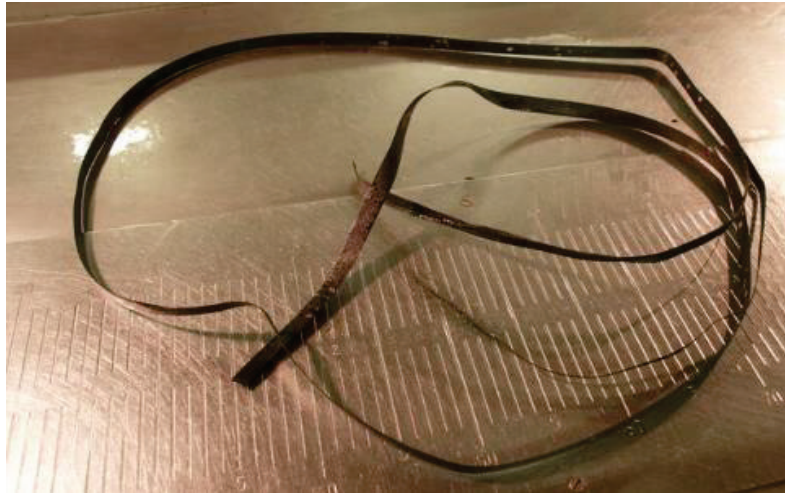
A 9. Cable ties

A thin strip of plastic with ridges on one edge to allow for a tightening and locking mechanism. Also known as zip ties or hose ties.



A 10. Strapping band

Synthetic woven strip used to secure packaging.



A 11. Crates and containers

From small plastic storage boxes, containers, crates, trays, and other storage products or packaging for food and other consumer goods, to larger products such as stack/nest boxes, small parts bins, and storage tanks, including industrial crates (e.g. fish boxes). Also plastic cups.



A 12. Diapers

A type of single use underwear, most commonly used for infants, but can come in adult sizes. Also known as nappies.



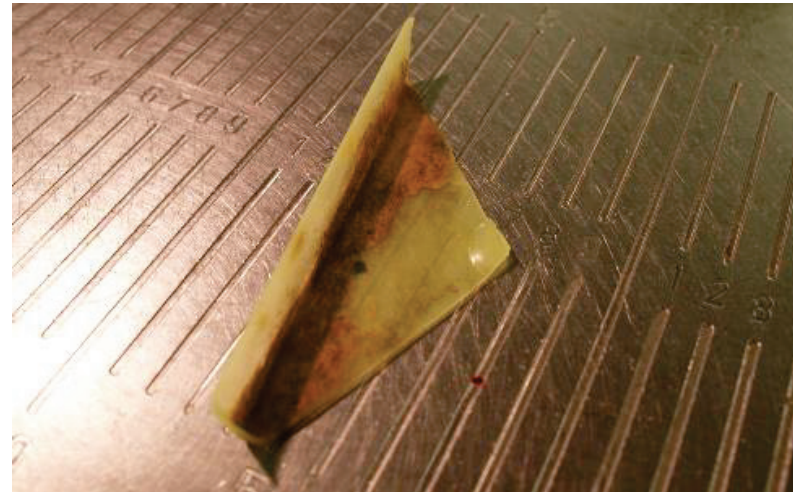
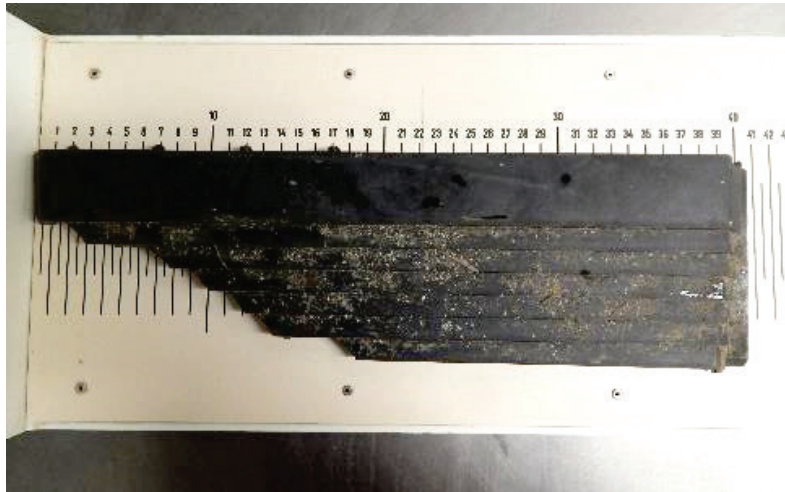
A 13. Sanitary towels and tampons

Includes tampon applicators, panty liners, and their plastic strips.



A 14. Other

Unrecognisable items and items not fitting in other categories, including hard plastic pieces.



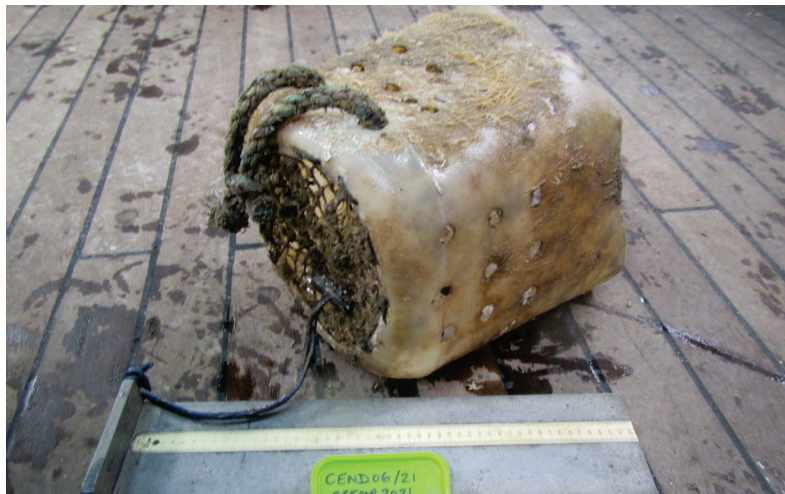
A 15. Medical masks

Single use medical masks, FFP2, FFP3, and face shields.



A 16. Other fishing related plastic

Plastic items related to fishing and aquaculture activities (e.g. pots and traps). This category does not include fishing nets which are covered in category A 8.

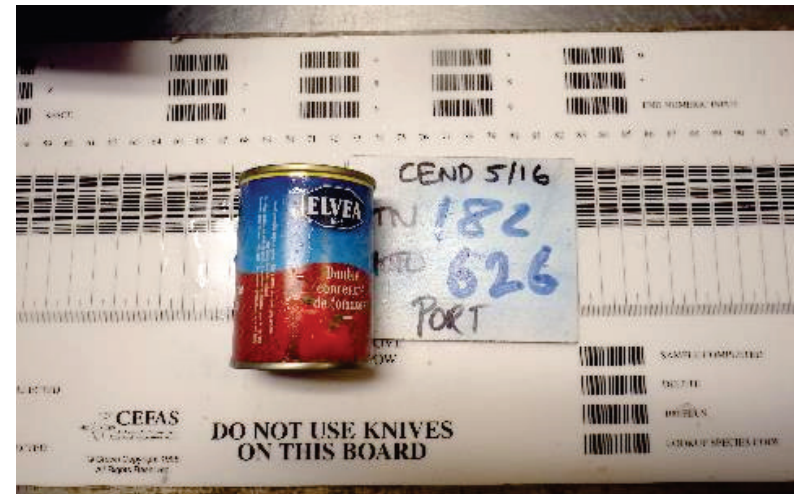


Litter category B – Metal

B 1	Cans (food)	Metal cans, independent of shape, used for food storage.
B 2	Cans (beverage)	Metal cans, independent of shape, used for beverages. For liquids not meant for human consumption, use category B4.
B 3	Fishing related	Metal items related to fishing activities, such as line fishing and/or trawling (e.g. hooks, shackles, ticklers, and sinkers).
B 4	Drums	Cylindrical or oblong containers and pots (e.g. for oil or paint).
B 5	Appliances	Electric or mechanical devices.
B 6	Car parts	All car related items which mainly consist of metal.
B 7	Cables	Metal cables and electrical wires.
B 8	Other	Unrecognisable items or items that do not fit in other categories, including metal pieces and screws.

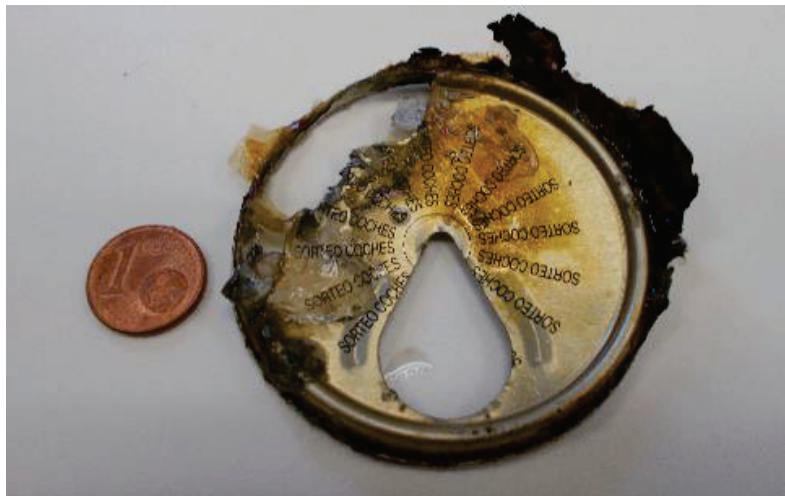
B 1. Cans (food)

Metal cans, independent of shape, used for food storage.



B 2. Cans (beverage)

Metal cans, independent of shape, used for beverages. For liquids not meant for human consumption, use category B4.



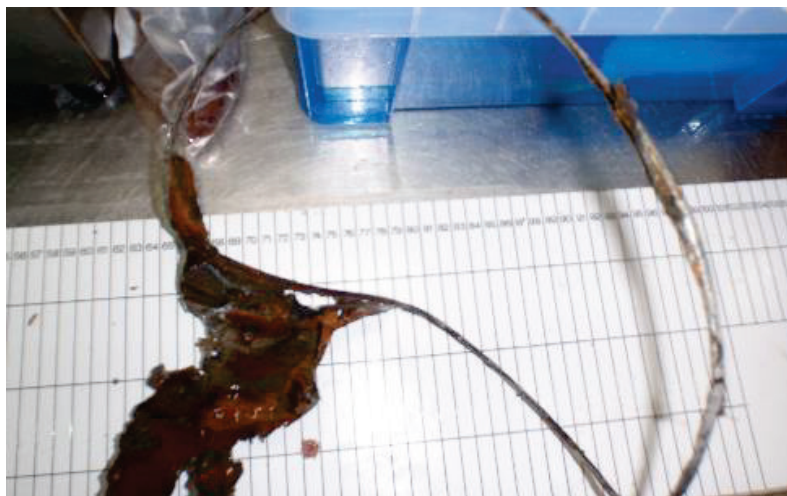
B 3. Fishing related

Metal items related to fishing activities, such as line fishing and/or trawling (e.g. hooks, shackles, ticklers, and sinkers).



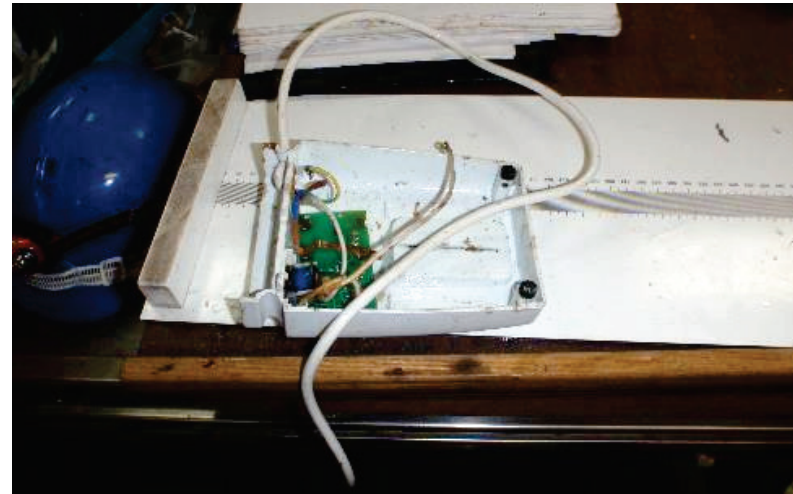
B 4. Drums

Cylindrical or oblong containers and pots (e.g. for oil or paint).



B 5. Appliances

Electric or mechanical devices.



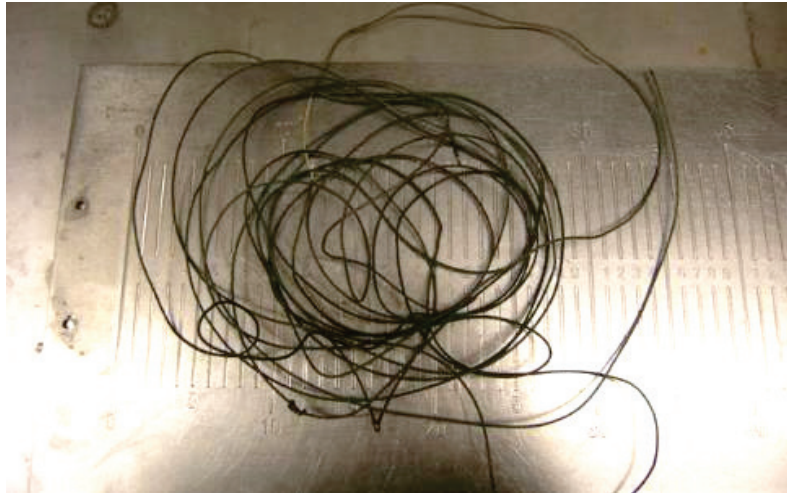
B 6. Car parts

All car related items which mainly consist of metal.



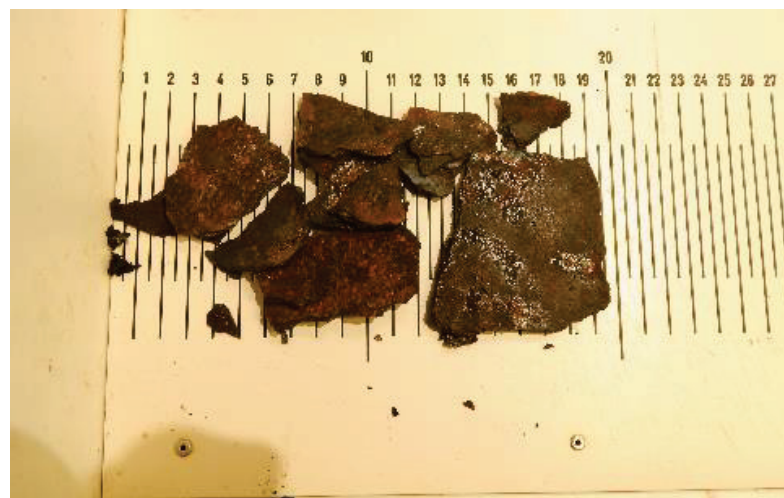
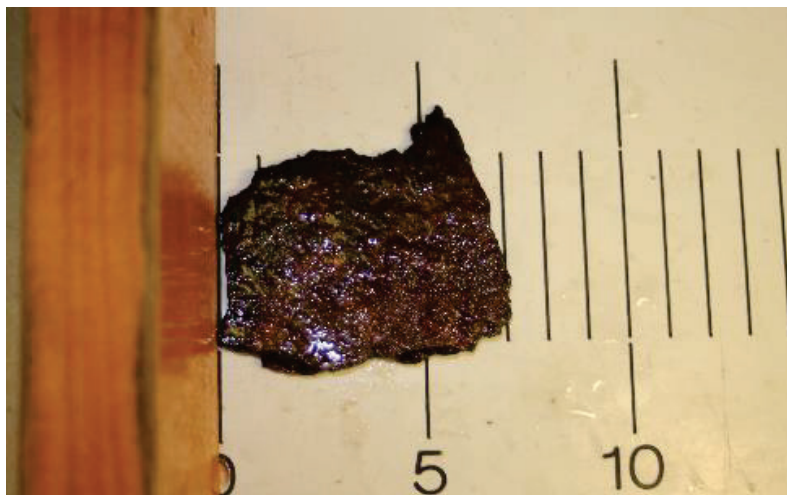
B 7. Cables

Metal cables and electrical wires.



B 8. Other

Unrecognisable items or items that do not fitting in other categories, including metal pieces and screws.



Litter Category C – Rubber

C 1	Boots	A boot made of rubber.
C 2	Balloons	Thin rubber inflatable object (e.g. used as a toy or decoration).
C 3	Bobbins (fishing)	Part of the fishing net (a round or tube-shaped object connected by thread, wire, or net to roll over the seafloor). Also known as rockhoppers.
C 4	Tyre	Thick rubber ring that is fitted around the outer edge of a vehicle wheel.
C 5	Glove	Piece of clothing that is worn on the hands and wrists made from artificial or natural rubber (e.g. gloves used in fisheries and nitrile rubber laboratory gloves).
C 6	Other	Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in any other rubber categories above.

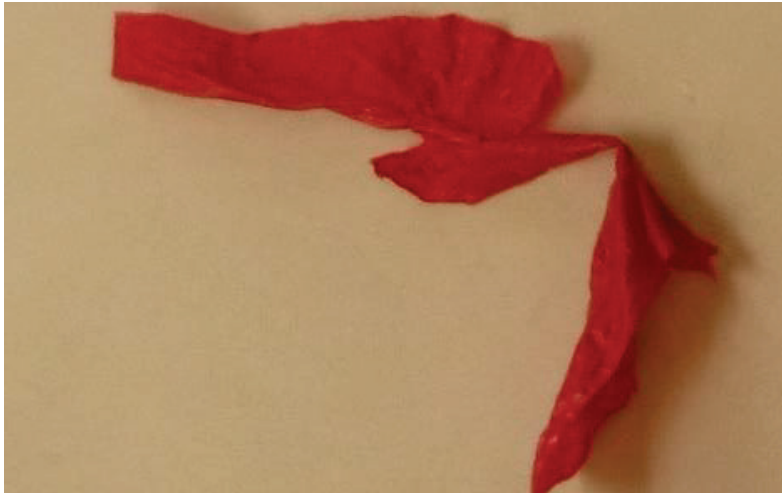
C 1. Boots

A boot made of rubber.



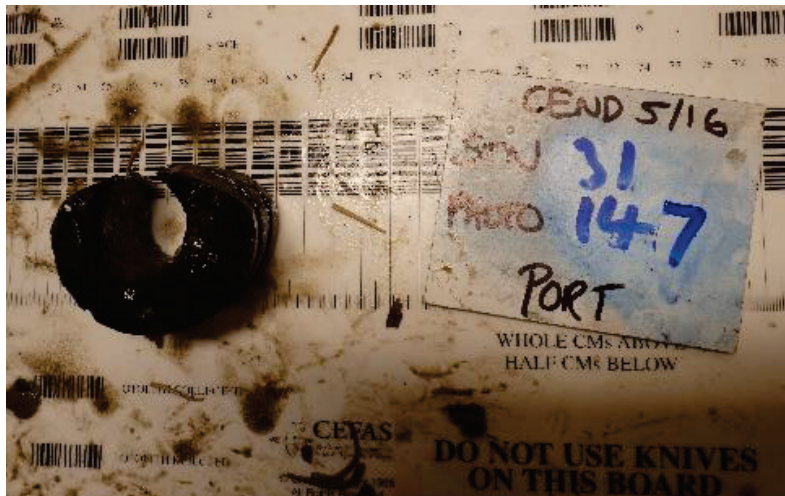
C 2. Balloons

Thin rubber inflatable object (e.g. used as a toy or decoration).



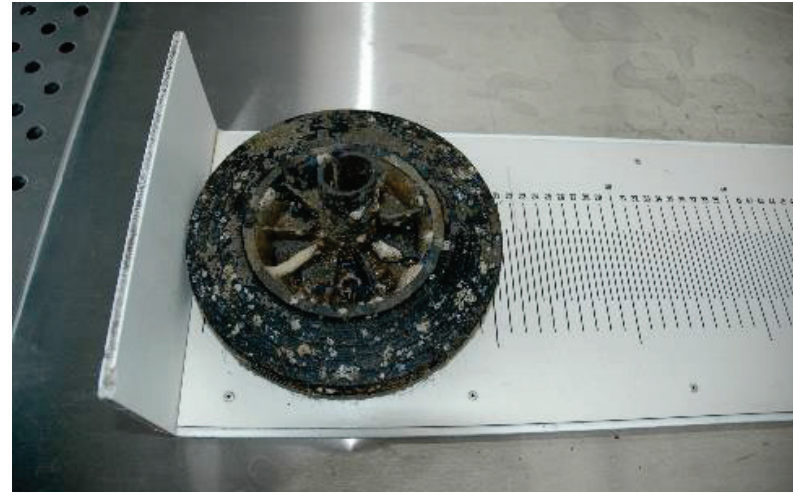
C 3. Bobbins (fishing)

Part of the fishing net (a round or tube-shaped object connected by thread, wire, or net to roll over the seafloor). Also known as rockhoppers.



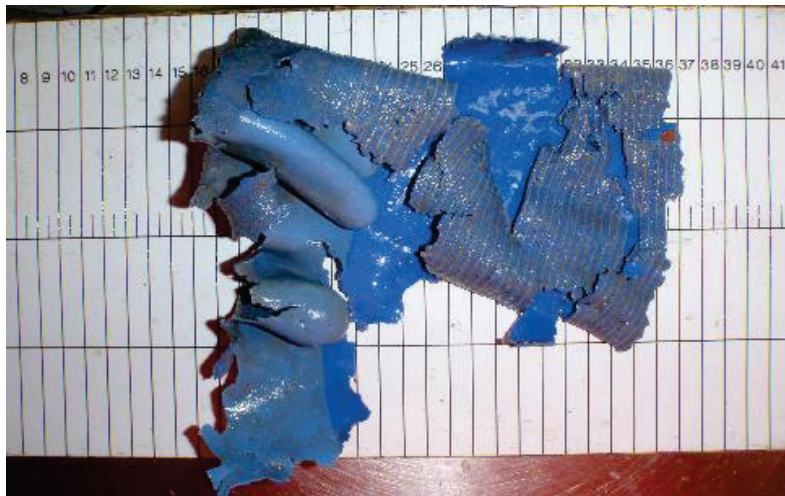
C 4. Tyre

Thick rubber ring that is fitted around the outer edge of a vehicle wheel.



C 5. Glove

Piece of clothing that is worn on the hands and wrists made from artificial or natural rubber (e.g. gloves used in fisheries and nitrile rubber laboratory gloves).



C 6. Other

Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in any other rubber categories above.

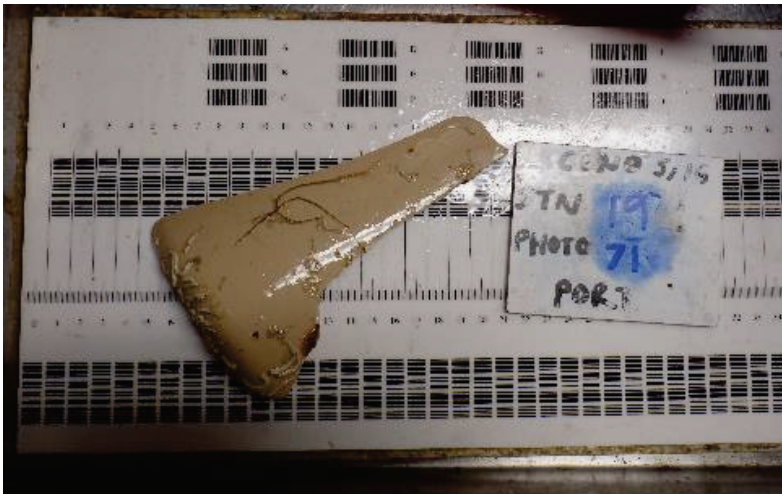


Litter category D – Glass and ceramics

D 1	Jar	A wide-mouthed container made of glass or pottery.
D 2	Bottle	A glass container with a narrow neck.
D 3	Piece	Fragment of a larger item made of glass or ceramics.
D 4	Other	Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in other categories (e.g. drinking glasses, cups, ceramic tiles, or bricks).

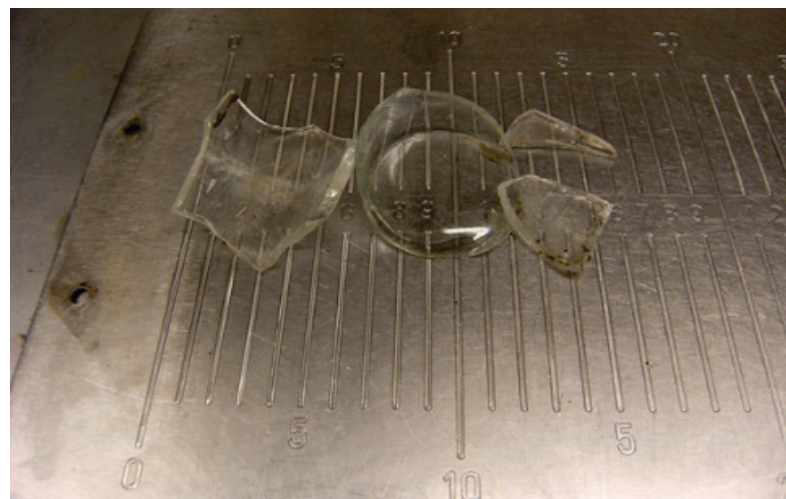
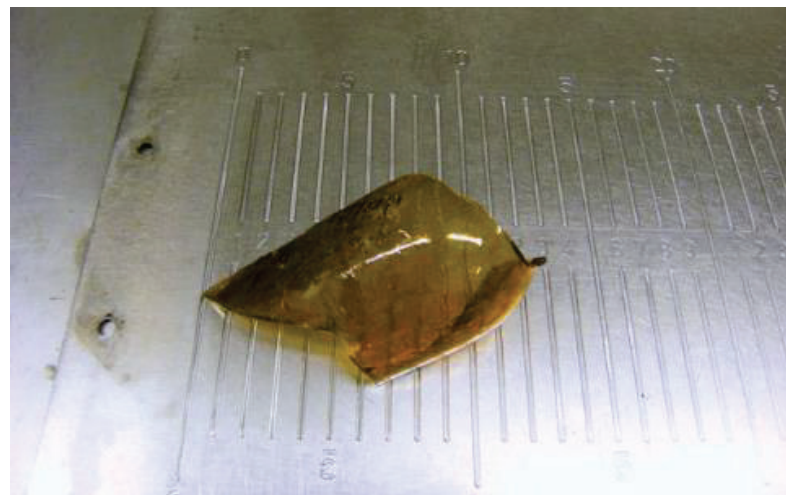
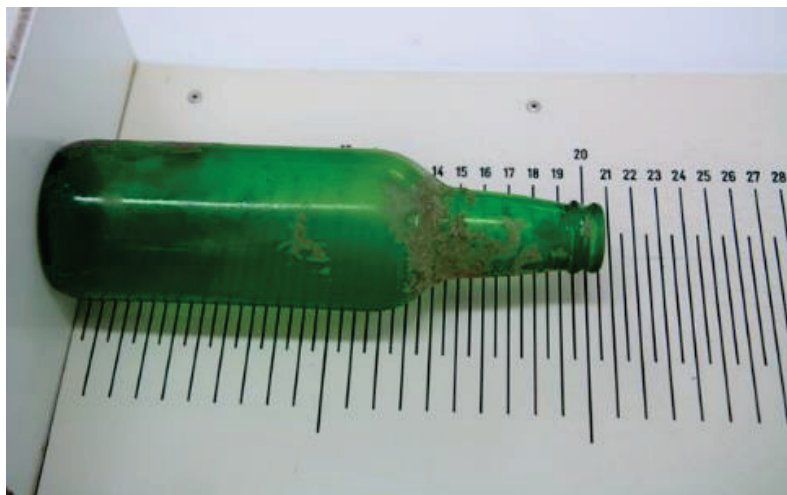
D 1. Jar

A wide-mouthed container made of glass or pottery.



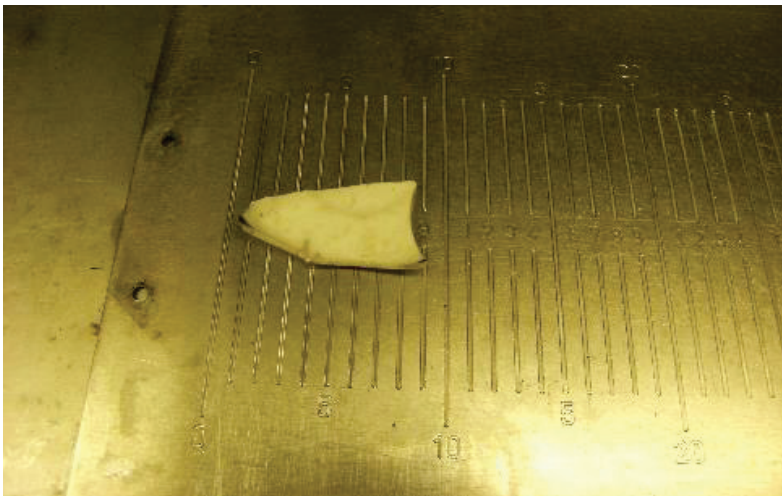
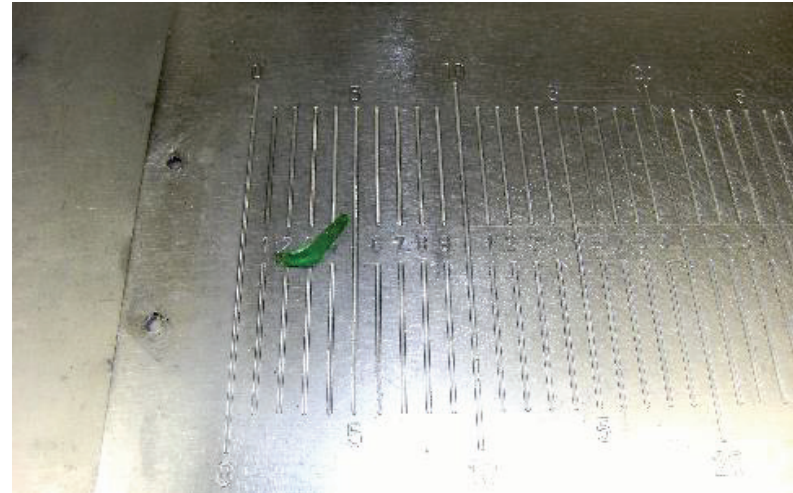
D 2. Bottle

A glass container with a narrow neck.



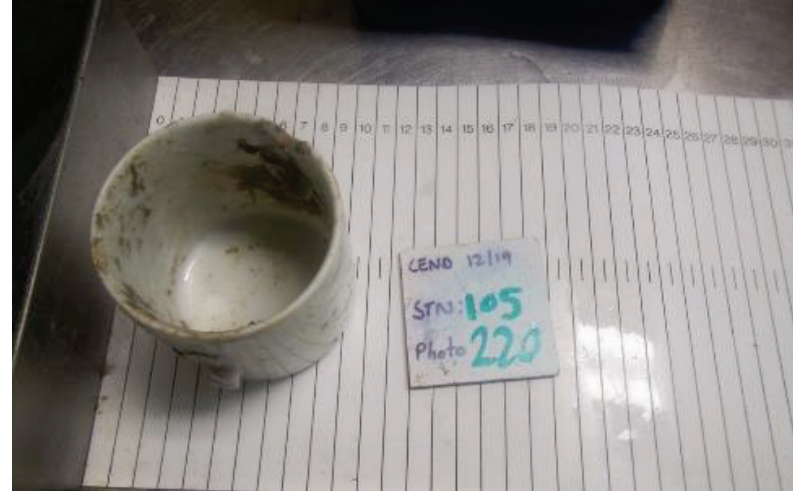
D 3. Piece

Fragment of a larger item made of glass or ceramics.



D 4. Other

Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in other categories (e.g. drinking glasses, cups, ceramic tiles, or bricks).



Litter category E – Natural products

E 1	Wood (processed)	Processed objects made of wood (e.g. broomstick, planks, or rigging).
E 2	Rope	Ropes made from natural fibres, such as cotton, sisal, hemp, or coir. For ropes made from synthetic fibres see category A7.
E 3	Paper and cardboard	For example, newspapers or heavy-duty paper-based products.
E 4	Pallets	Flat wooden transport structure.
E 5	Other	Unrecognisable, man-made, processed items and items that do not fit in other categories, such as slate roof tiles, cobbles, concrete, cinder stone, or coal. When the source material is a natural product that has been intentionally heated to produce a man-made material, it belongs to category D (e.g. bricks or things made of glass).

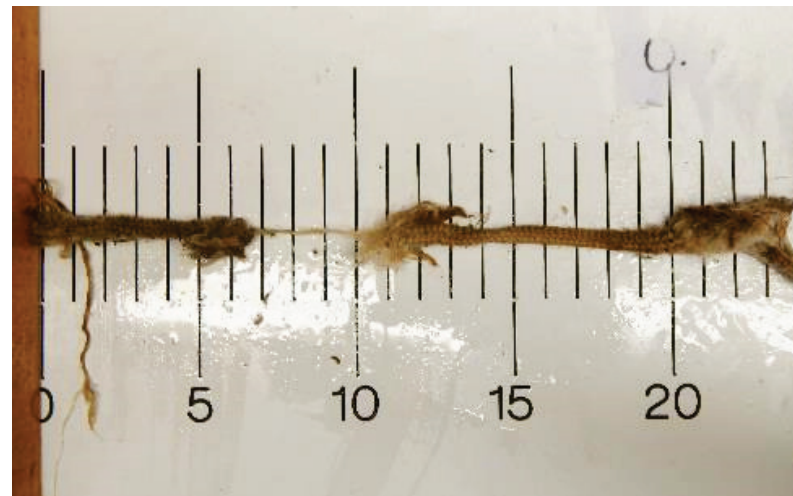
E 1. Wood (processed)

Processed objects made of wood (e.g. broomstick, planks, or rigging).



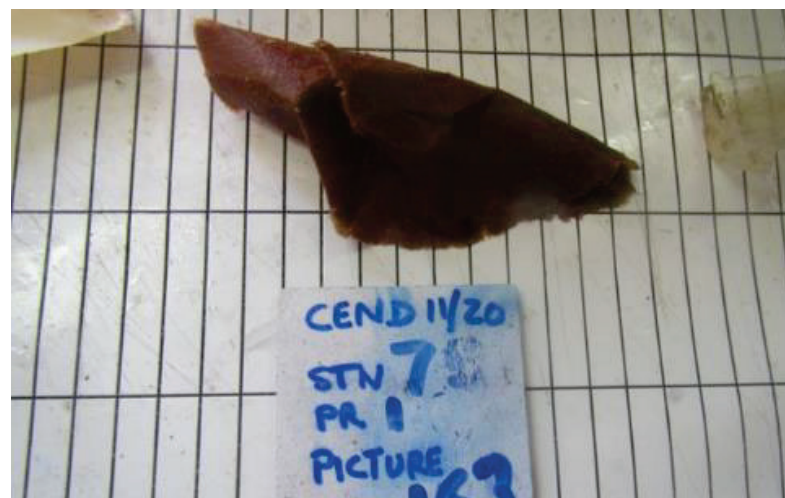
E 2. Rope

Ropes made from natural fibres, such as cotton, sisal, hemp, or coir. For ropes made from synthetic fibres see category A7.



E 3. Paper and cardboard

For example, newspapers or heavy-duty paper-based products.



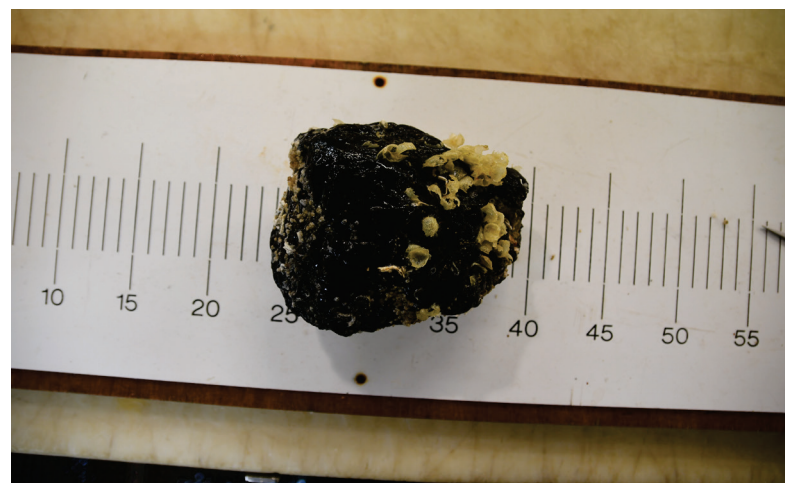
E 4. Pallets

Flat wooden transport structure.



E 5. Other

Unrecognisable, man-made, processed items and items that do not fit in other categories, such as slate roof tiles, cobbles, concrete, cinder stone, or coal. When the source material is a natural product that has been intentionally heated to produce a man-made material, it belongs to category D (e.g. bricks or things made of glass).



Litter category F – Miscellaneous

F 1	Clothing and rags	All types of clothing, textile and woven products, except for rubber gloves which belong to subcategory C5.
F 2	Shoes	All types of footwear, except for rubber boots which belong to subcategory C1.
F 3	Other	Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in other categories.

F 1. Clothing and rags

All types of clothing, textile and woven products, except for rubber gloves which belong to subcategory C5.



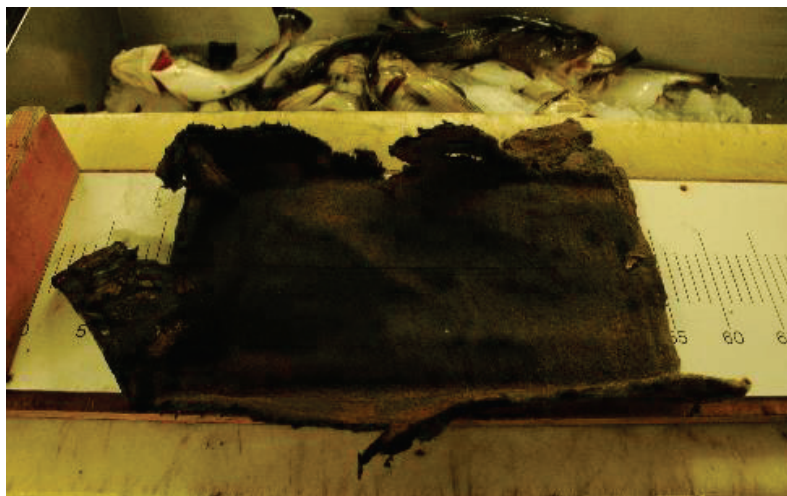
F 2. Shoes

All types of footwear, except for rubber boots which belong to subcategory C1.



F 3. Other

Unrecognisable items and items that do not fit in other categories.



Categorization example - Items made of several materials

If the item is made up of different materials, the item should be counted as 1 item and classified according to the visually dominant material category.



Categorization example – Entangled objects

If an item is made up of two or more objects that have become heavily entangled (such that it requires too much time or is impossible to separate them), all items should be accounted for separately.



Categorization example – Non-litter items

Mostly or completely natural products, which are not considered to be litter (e.g. undressed tree trunks, branches, stones, or mussel banks).

