



請少用一只膠杯，多用一次環保袋。



新快報
XIN KUAIBAO



The Great Pacific Garbage Patch

It is an area of marine debris, lying approximately 10° to 15° West and 25° to 40° North. Although it drifts every year and exact position is hard to pin, it lies within North Pacific Gyre and does not go anywhere, as it is confined by its currents.

The area

The Pacific's greatest (and shallowest) bay and the Hawaiian archipelago

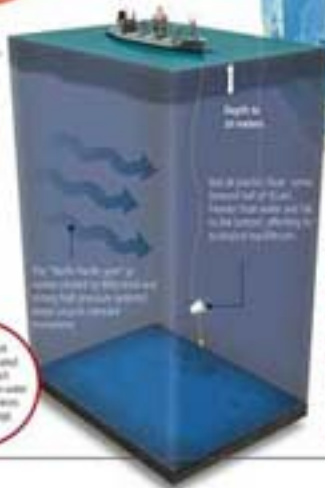


Almost 3 times more than Japan and Portugal combined



Plastic Soup

Millions of both large and microplastic plastic objects and particles, float on the surface, in the water column below it and on the bottom.



US Government Programs estimated recently that each square mile of ocean water contains about 100,000 pieces of floating garbage.

Problems created by plastic:

- 1) Both beaches worldwide and oceanic marine life.
- 2) Plastic entangles marine animals and destroys them, strangles them and water float immovable.
- 3) Plastic litter washed ashore destroys habitats of coastal species.
- 4) Plastic litter gets inside ship propellers and leads, making ship maintenance more expensive.
- 5) Plastic also not biodegradable, plastic things make an ideal food and make marine species to move to further regions.

How does it form?

Currents in the Pacific Ocean create a clockwise effect that pulls debris from North America, Asia and the Hawaiian Islands. Then it creates it into a floating pile of unrecycled trash at trash.

Where does it all come from?



Interesting facts

Less than 1% of plastic is recycled in the Central North Pacific Gyre, and growth of plastic concentrations within basin is only by a factor of 5 to 1 in 2000. But the rate is still high enough to fill 1000



Photodegradation

Plastic never biodegrades, it doesn't break down into natural substances. But it goes through a photodegradation process, which releases smaller and smaller parts, which are still plastic.

How long does it take to photodegrade plastic:





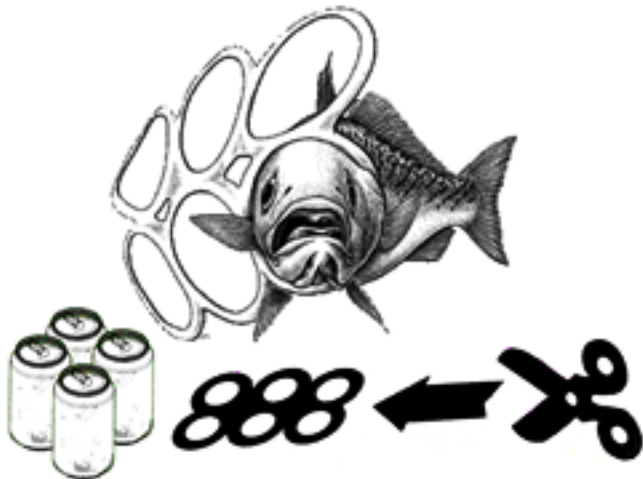




Disposable Oceans?

Exploring the impact of trash on our oceans

PLASTICS, LIKE DIAMONDS ARE FOREVER



The quality which makes plastics useful to us, their strength and incredible longevity are the very things which cause them to be a major killer of wildlife in the environment, particularly in the marine environment. Marine animals become entangled in plastics, they swallow them and die from choking or the damage that they cause internally.

Six pack rings are particularly deadly, they become trapped around birds, fish and turtles necks, dolphins snouts and seals fins, cutting into their flesh and causing hideous wounds, which become infected and can cause a long, slow and agonising death.

Every time you buy a six pack, or if you come across a six pack ring lying in the street, break the rings and do not throw them on the ground, **NOR IN THE SEA**, dispose of them in plastic recycling bins. With this simple action you will help ensure that no animal becomes fatally trapped in them.

For more information on plastic pollution and what you can do, visit

<http://www.apuseenvironment.com/plasticpollution>















COUNTERTHINK

"PLASTICS CHEMICALS ARE GOOD FOR YOU!"



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