

'Peanut' the turtle was trapped in a six-pack ring at a young age and couldn't get out of it, and her body continued to grow around it. A turtle's shell protects its body and she was able to live with the plastic around her waist for a little while, but due to the deformation, some of her organs failed to develop completely. She was luckily found back in 1993 and taken to a zoo where vets freed her from the plastic six-pack ring.



When balloons are released, they float back down to earth, either whole or in pieces. They are dangerous for wildlife as they can be mistaken for food causing blocked digestive systems leading to starvation.

Strings on balloons can entangle and trap animals.

If pieces of balloon were dropped directly on the ground you could be fined for littering. If they are released they are not classed as litter under current legislation.



Sea of plastic! Plastic debris causes the deaths of more than a million seabirds yearly and 100,000 marine mammals.

Plastic makes up 60-80% of all rubbish floating in the oceans.



For many marine animals including turtles and dolphins, plastic bags can look like jellyfish in the water. Making the mistake of eating a plastic bag instead of a jellyfish results in blockages in their digestive system and death.



Our oceans are full of floating plastic debris. Americans alone toss 2.5 million plastic bottles into the sea every hour.

A June 2006 United Nations Environmental Program report estimated that there is an average of 46,000 pieces of plastic debris floating on or near the surface of every square mile of ocean.



All the plastic that has ever been produced has been buried in landfills, incinerated or dumped into lakes, rivers, and oceans. When incinerated the plastics disperse non-biodegradable pollutants, which can find their way into marine ecosystems as microscopic particles.

Researchers have demonstrated that microplastics are transferred in the marine food web. Many plankton organisms are unable to separate plastic particles from their natural food and so they ingest the plastic. This in turn is passed up the food chain.



This photo shows the actual stomach contents of an albatross chick in one of the world's most remote marine sanctuaries, more than 2,000 miles from the nearest continent. The stomach content provides a 'snapshot' sample of plastic pollution from the northern Pacific Ocean.



Drifting in our seas are tens of thousands of miles of fishing drift nets and lines. These ensnare many marine creatures and can be found around the necks of sea lions, turtles and birds.

