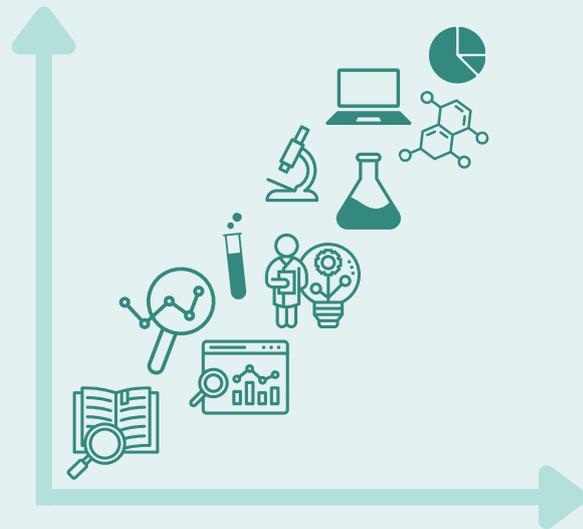


This lesson will empower students to be able to take action on the marine plastic pollution problem.

First we learn about what science is doing to help answer questions about marine plastics. Then, we learn about advocacy and action that is occurring in Australia and globally to help reduce plastics.

# SCIENCE ON PLASTIC

THERE IS LOTS OF RESEARCH ON PLASTIC POLLUTION, WHICH HAS INCREASED OVER THE YEARS



Marine plastic pollution is a huge environmental issue, one of the biggest of the past century.

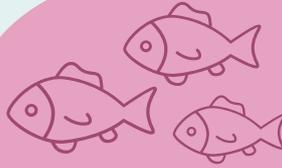
Due to this, lots of scientific effort has gone into researching plastics. Scientists are looking at how much plastic is in the environment, how it is getting there, where it came from, and ways to reduce it.

We need scientific information about the amount of plastic, before we can really begin to tackle solutions.

## EXAMPLES



ONE RUBBISH  
TRUCK OF PLASTIC  
ENTERS THE OCEAN  
EVERY MINUTE  
GLOBALLY



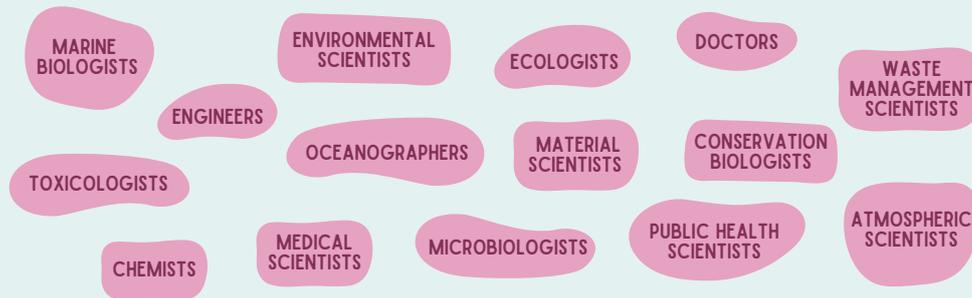
50% OF FISH IN  
AUSTRALIA  
HAVE PLASTIC  
INSIDE THEIR  
STOMACHS



MICROPLASTICS  
HAVE BEEN FOUND  
IN THE BLOOD,  
LUNGS AND  
BREAST MILK OF  
HUMANS

Some examples of scientific evidence that shows the amount and source of plastic and microplastic.

# WHAT TYPE OF SCIENTISTS WORK ON PLASTIC POLLUTION?



Marine debris and plastic pollution is a huge global crisis, so lots of different types of scientists are working to help find solutions.

Some examples include:

- Environmental Scientists who study the impact of plastic pollution on ecosystems and develop strategies for managing and reducing waste.
- Marine Biologists who focus on how plastics affect marine life, including health, behavior, and population dynamics.
- Chemists who analyse the chemical composition of plastics and the toxins they release into the environment.
- Ecologist who examine the broader effects of plastic pollution on ecosystems, food chains, and biodiversity.
- Waste Management Scientists who develop and improve methods for recycling, waste reduction, and sustainable disposal of plastics.

## **GROUP DISCUSSION**

**WHAT TYPES OF QUESTIONS DO YOU  
THINK SCIENTISTS SHOULD BE TRYING  
TO ANSWER ABOUT PLASTIC  
POLLUTION?**

Students here can work in groups or as a class to come up with the key questions that they think scientists should be trying to answer about plastic pollution.

# GOVERNMENT

WHAT ACTION DOES THE  
GOVERNMENT TAKE TO REDUCE  
PLASTIC POLLUTION?

Governments take various actions to reduce plastic pollution.

# GOVERNMENT ACTION



BANS AND RESTRICTIONS



RECYCLING PROGRAMS



PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS



LEGISLATION



SUPPORT FOR INNOVATION

**Bans and Restrictions:** They may ban or limit the use of single-use plastics like straws, bags, and utensils.

**Recycling Programs:** Governments set up and promote recycling programs to help people properly dispose of and recycle plastic waste.

**Public Awareness Campaigns:** They run educational campaigns to inform people about the impact of plastic pollution and encourage sustainable practices.

**Legislation:** Governments create laws to regulate plastic production, enforce waste management practices, and support research on alternatives.

**Support for Innovation:** They fund research and support companies working on new, eco-friendly materials and technologies for reducing plastic waste.

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTION



**PLASTIC BAGS**  
BAN ON SINGLE USE  
LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC  
BAGS



**SINGLE USE  
PLASTIC BANS**  
CUTLERY, STRAWS, PLATES  
AND BOWLS, COTTONS  
BUDS & HEAVY WEIGHT  
PLASTIC BAGS



**WORKING ON**  
BREAD TAGS, COFFEE  
CUPS, CONFETTI, FRUIT AND  
VEG BAGS, TAKEAWAY  
CONTAINERS

Every state and territory has a ban on single use lightweight plastic bags.

Most states have banned cutlery, straws, plates and bowls, cottons buds & heavy weight plastic bags.

There has been some movement on banning bread tags, coffee cups, confetti, fruit and veg bags, takeaway containers. This is still in its early days and needs more focus.

# ACTION OVERSEAS

INTRODUCED  
PLASTIC  
TAXES



Plastic taxes are a great way to force big companies to have responsibility for the plastic they are using. Plastic taxes have been introduced in the UK and Europe.

What is it: A tax on any plastic used in packaging.

Examples

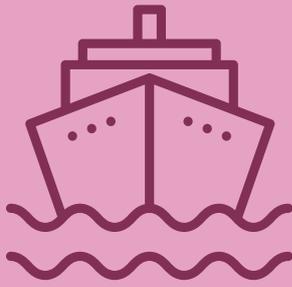
- Food and drink packaging
- cosmetics
- medicines
- consumer goods

Expected benefits are:

- Encourage recycling of plastics
- reduce virgin plastics

# INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

## MARPOL: SHIPPING AGREEMENT



## UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL PLASTIC TREATY



There are two major international agreements that are in place to help the reduction of plastics in the marine environment.

The MARPOL agreement is focused on shipping and fishing vessels. There are a number of rules in the MARPOL agreement that reduces marine debris. This includes: banning dumping (prohibits the dumping of plastics from ships), rules on waste management, and enforcement and education to limit incorrect disposal required. This helps keep plastics from ships out of the ocean.

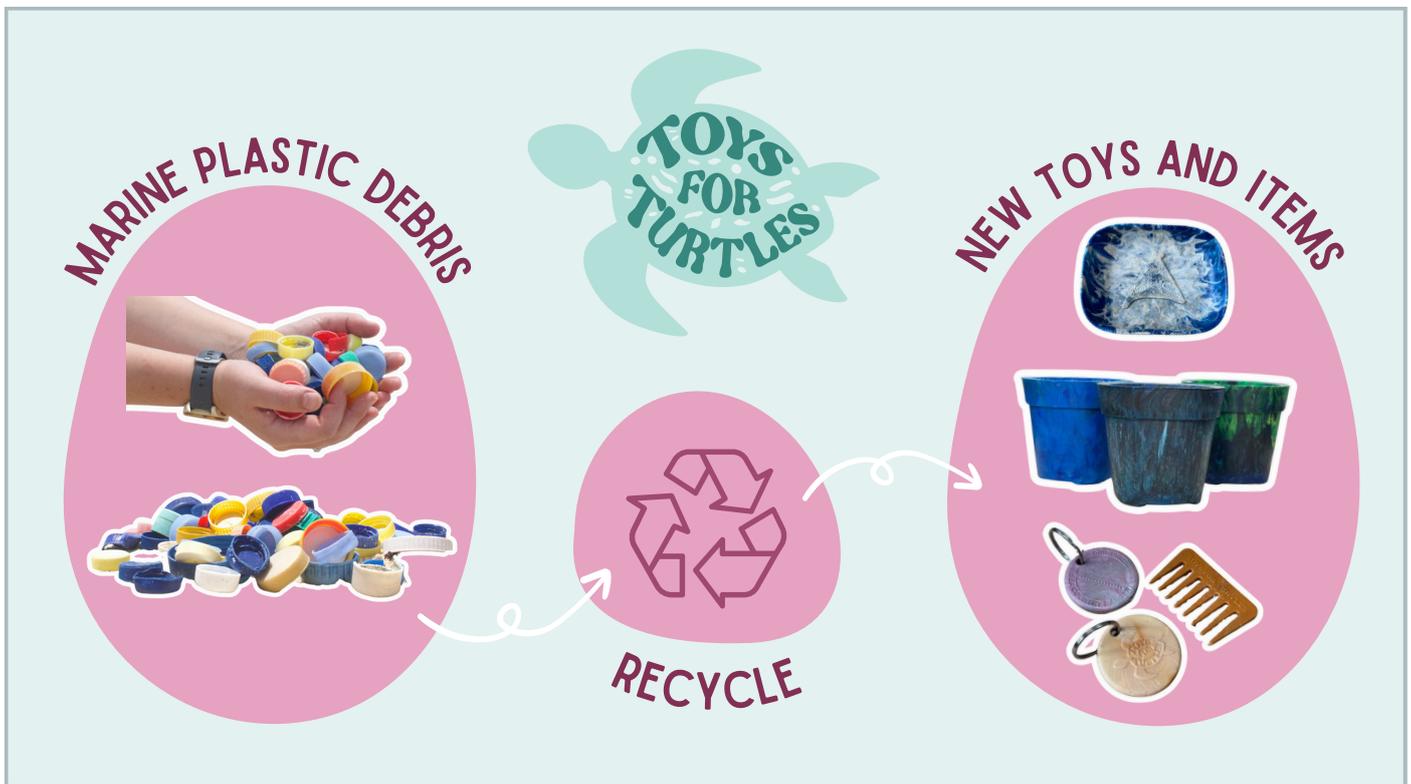
The United Nations Global Plastic Treaty is an international agreement designed to tackle plastic pollution worldwide, first developed in 2022. It sets targets for reducing plastic production and waste, promotes the use of eco-friendly alternatives, and supports better recycling practices. The treaty encourages countries to work together to share solutions and technologies, aiming for a cleaner and healthier planet.

# DISCUSSION POINTS

**WHAT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS DO YOU  
THINK ARE NEEDED?**

**WHAT LOCAL AGREEMENTS OR LAWS SHOULD  
BE MADE?**

Students can discuss both international and local rules that they think should be enforced. This can be a group or class discussion.



An example of action that is being taken is the Toys for turtles a project which is helping to clean up the beaches around the North East Arnhem Land region.

Using special plastic recycling machines the project will create new toys and plastic recycled items for the community.

Turtles are one of the marine animals that are particularly impacted by marine plastics. So by helping to clean up the beaches around Arnhem Land we are saving the turtles from plastic pollution.

# YOUTH ACTION



This video can be played to provide another style of learning for the students. Audio will be required, however there are audio cues available. The video goes for 4 minutes.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Er7AmyJzcEE&ab\\_channel=DohaDebates](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Er7AmyJzcEE&ab_channel=DohaDebates)

# DISCUSSION POINTS

**WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

**HAS YOUR BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS  
PLASTIC USE CHANGED SINCE YOU  
BEGAN LEARNING MORE ABOUT IT?**

Students can take part in a group discussion to talk about individual actions that can be taken to help reduce plastics. This includes not just reducing individual plastic use but also advocacy and encouraging others.



Here we would like to circle back to the solutions that were introduced at the start of the presentation series.

What can we all be doing to help reduce the impact that plastic waste is having?

We can recycle - putting the bottles and recyclable items in the correct bins.

We can find plastic alternatives. Using a reusable drink bottle and reusable shopping bags are a great idea.

We can do research by completing beach clean ups and finding out what kind of plastic is present in our area.

We can stay educated by sharing the information we learn with others.

Reduce reuse recycle



The campaign poster design is open to any creative tools, including digital.

Some ideas for campaigns:

- Beach cleanups
- Preventing plastic in the ocean - Promoting recycling.

There is an activity sheet explaining in further detail included in the lesson pack.