Quantification and Categorization of Marine Debris in Charty beach, Jaffna,

Sri Lanka.

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Marine debris is a well-known problem in Sri Lanka, where it has a significant effect on the

marine ecosystem and biodiversity. This is the first quantitative study of macro marine debris

(>2.5cm) in terms of materialtype, abundance, and composition at Charty beach, Jaffna, Sri

Lanka. Monthly sampling was done every fortnight using the shoreline survey method from

December 2020 to April 2021. Two stretched areas of 100-meter were chosen at random and

divided into twenty 5-meter transects. The collected debris were manually counted, weighed

using with an analytical balance and categorized into eight groups by material type, such as hard

plastics, film, fiber and fabric, styrofoam, other polymers, metal, papers/cardboard, glass. A total

of 974 debris were counted and measured, totaling 1999.848 g.The most abundant form of

marine litter found on the beach was film (38%), while metal (1%) was the least common. The

mean abundance of filmwas 0.1540 ± 0.0569 , hard plastics 0.09 ± 0.075 , fiber and fabric 0.0840

 \pm 0.0438, styrofoam0.0473 \pm 0.054, other polymers 0.023 \pm 0.0313, papers/cardboards 0.02075

 ± 0.01463 , glass 0.011 ± 0.015 and metal 0.00725 ± 0.01402 particles/m⁻². The beach has been

proven to be contaminated with larger marine debris, according to the current study. Recreational

and fishing wereidentified as major littering practices in the beach. As the first study of marine

debris at Charty Beach in Northern Sri Lanka, this study paves the way for long-term research as

well as preliminary data for the stakeholders involved in conservation and management of

valuable marine resources.

Key words: Film, litter, recreational

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