

Monthly Programme Report
The Cochin College BMC

Institution Name: **The Cochin College**

BMC Code: **ERM/2022/31**

ProgrammeTitle: **Beat Ocean Plastic Pollution**

Program Category: Awareness program(Seminars/symposia/workshops/others)	Activity Type: Action Program	No.of participants: 30
Planned Date: 31-01-2024	Renewed date: -	Program Date: 31-01-2024
Budgeted Amount: Rs 0/-	Total expenditure: Rs 1000/-	Extra Amount: Rs 1000/-

Brief Report

Bhoomitrasena volunteers participated in an awareness campaign at Munambam Harbour to beat ocean plastic pollution. Volunteers played a flashmob to share the idea of protecting our oceans from plastics. They painted the walls of harbour with needs, thoughts and ideas of preventing our oceans being polluted by plastics.

Expenditure Statement

Item	Expenditure	Remarks
TA/DA	Rs 1000	
Budgeted Amount		Rs 0
Total Expenditure		Rs 1000
Extra Amount		Rs 1000

Photographs



Bhoomitrāsena Club, Nature Club,
Department of Zoology, The Cochin College
in association with Planatearth NGO, aluva
Fundes by HCLTech conducted a
awareness compain "To beat Plastic
Pollution" at Munnambam Beach.



Marine invasive species thrive on plastic waste: Kufos study

Harmful Algal Bloom Produces Domoic Acid Toxic To Organisms

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Exotic Besides choking marine life, the plastic waste in the sea and waterbodies is also serving as a sexure platform for invasive species like algal population to flourish, according to a new study by Kerala University of Fisheries and Ocean Studies (KUFOS).

Marine microbiologists at Kids found that the layers of floating biofilms forming on large plastic sediments are colonized by several algal communities.

The plastics were collected from four stations in Edakkochi, Kumbalangi, Kandanall beach, and Cochin

in the Vembanad lake system and Cochin coastal areas, and the study recorded a total of 51 species of phytoplankton.

A harmful algal bloom (HAB) species invasive to this region called *Pseudo-nitzschia americana* was found attached to the plastics used in a control Venetian Lake and the coastal region of Kofu. They produce domoic acid, a potent neurotoxin that causes amnesic shellfish poisoning in humans. The researchers found that the algal blooms were present in the water and attached to the plastics. They also found that the algal blooms were present in the water and attached to the plastics. They also found that the algal blooms were present in the water and attached to the plastics.

sediment is acting as a sink for various pollutants. "We were looking at whether the floating plastics were getting colonized and found that there is a huge presence of invasive species in the ecosystems," she added.

It is a dangerous development that the plastic debris is providing a substrate for microbes and when they float, they carry these to newer places. The team is now looking at culturing algae on

"The samples that we had selected were almost uniformly muddy and dirty and we could not identify how old these plastics were," Limburg

She said that this smoke

She said that this emphasises the potential ecological threat posed by certain microalgal species thriving on plastic surfaces. The study

establishes a direct relationship between the abundance of microbial species on plastic substrates and diversity aspects and how important it was for the society to address plastic waste.

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