2024 REPORT

IMOS Integrated Marine Observing System

National Marine Microplastics

Program overview

Marine microdebris is comprised of anthropogenic solid waste, including microplastics (plastics smaller than 5 mm in length), that has been indivertibly or intentionally disposed in marine environments. With global plastic production rising, microdebris contamination is predicted to increase.

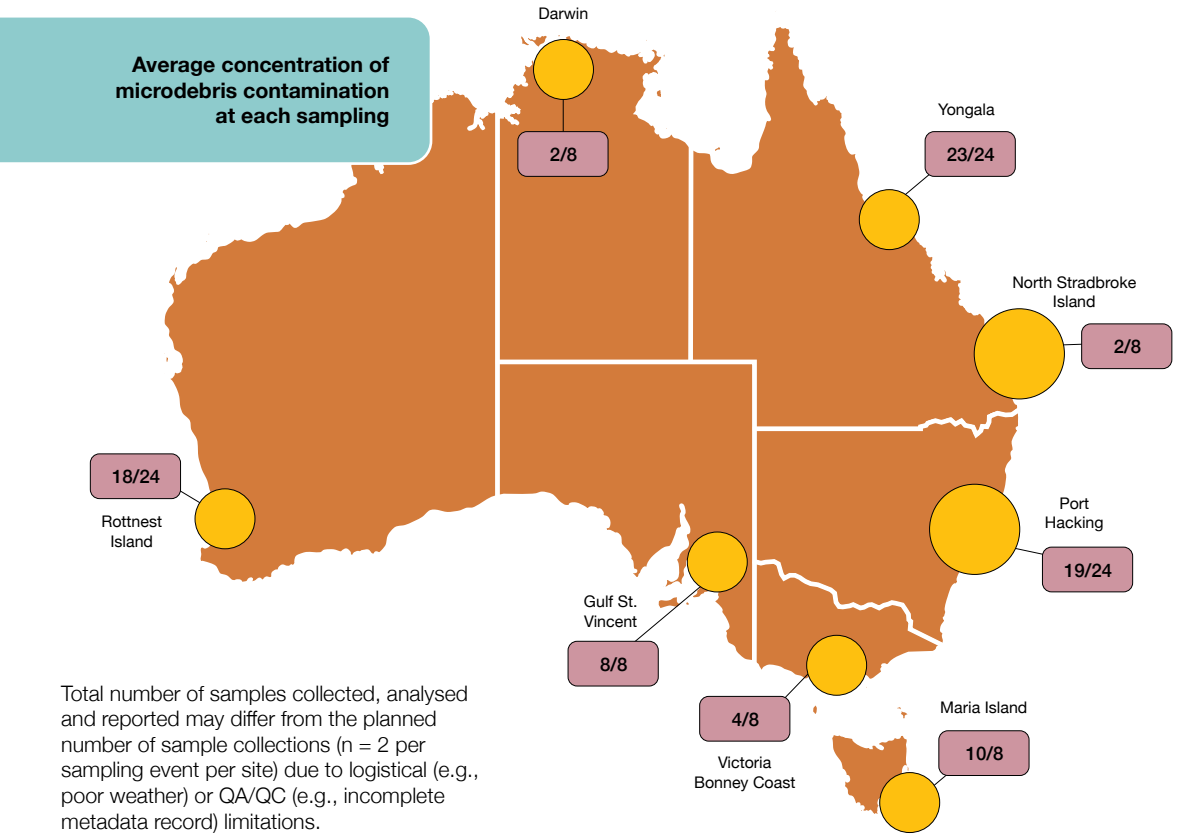
The IMOS Marine Microplastics sub-Facility, established in 2021, monitors temporal and spatial variations of microplastics in Australian waters to inform environmental management and policy.

This series of Marine Microplastics report cards documents the extent of contamination at each sampling site and summarises trends in pollution levels. This 2024 report provides a comprehensive annual summary for all monitored sites January to December 2024, offering an ongoing assessment against the baseline established in 2021. This, and future reports, leverages year-on-year comparable data to identify contamination hotspots, support pollution target-setting, and evaluate the effectiveness of local management practices.

Findings are reported as microplastic abundance per cubic metre of water (MPs $^{m-3}$), along with diagnostic physical and chemical characteristics — essential data for identifying sources, assessing ecological risks and informing policy decisions.

Sample collection at Yongala Shipwreck (QLD) - concentrating sample into the cod end

Average concentration of microdebris contamination at each sampling



Microdebris per m³ of water

Microplastics loads are reported as low, medium and high based on the quartile distribution of concentrations found across all sites in 2024

Low
<= 0.02

Medium
> 0.02 & < 0.13

High
>= 0.13

Number of samples processed and reported on / number of planned sample collections per site

Example:

19/24 Port Hacking

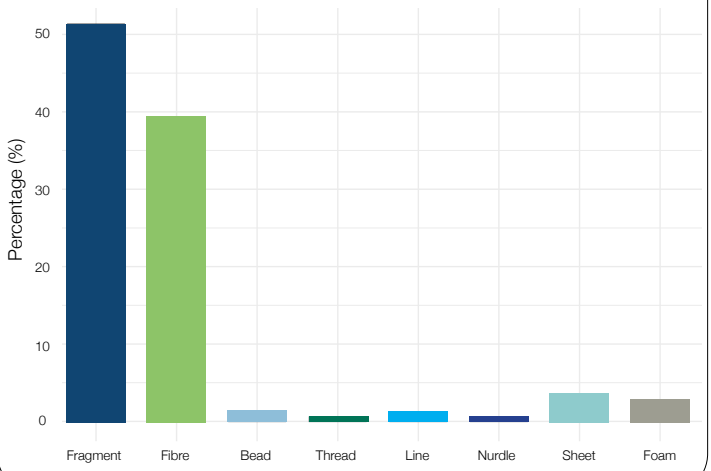
Total number of samples collected, analysed and reported may differ from the planned number of sample collections (n = 2 per sampling event per site) due to logistical (e.g., poor weather) or QA/QC (e.g., incomplete metadata record) limitations.

Microdebris up close: What it looks like

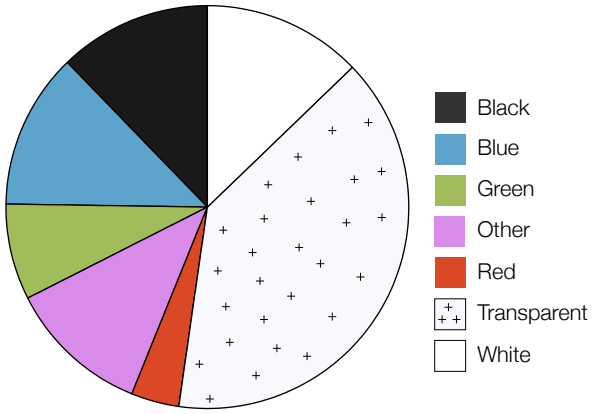
Shape, colour, size and chemical composition characteristics are presented for all microdebris found in 2024. This is a representation across all sites.

Refer to the site-specific graphs for the most common polymer types found at each site for the year.

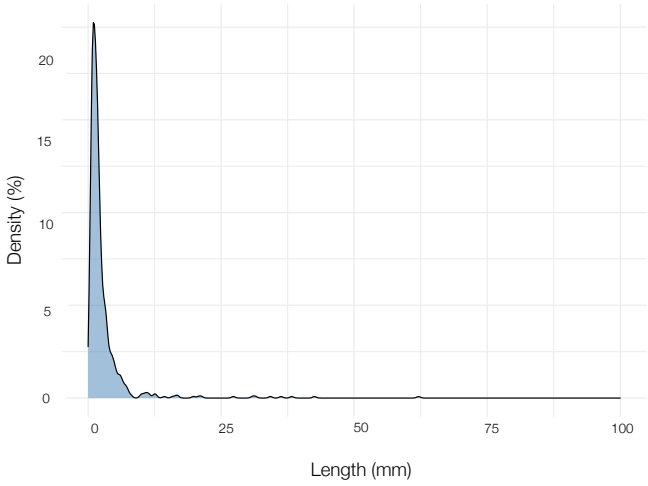
Shape %



Colour %

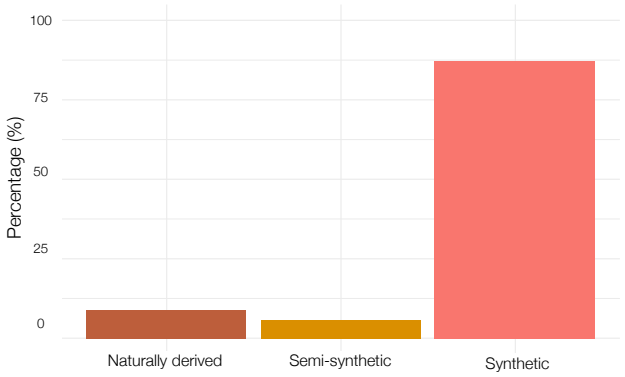


Size %

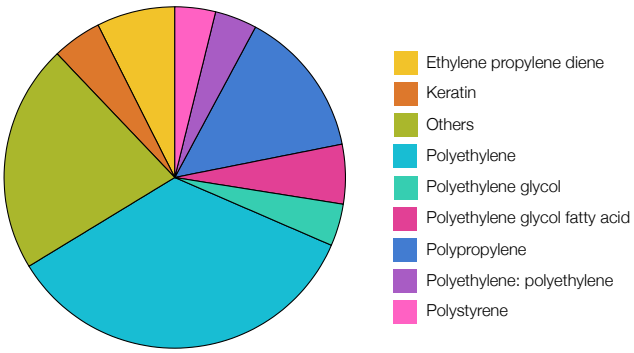


Chemical composition %

Percentage of polymer category



Polymer type distribution

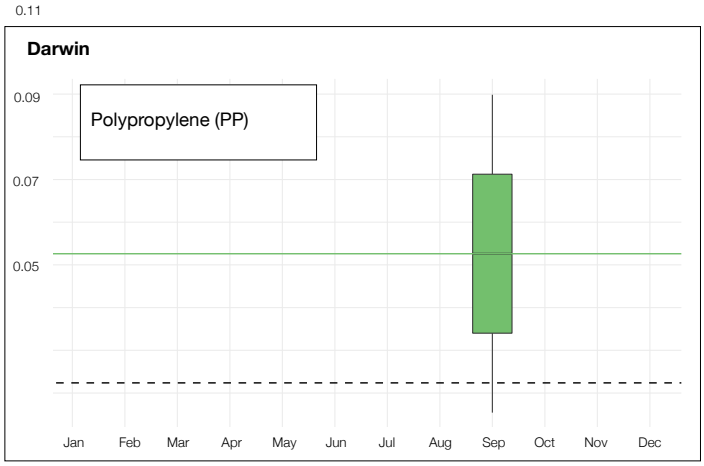


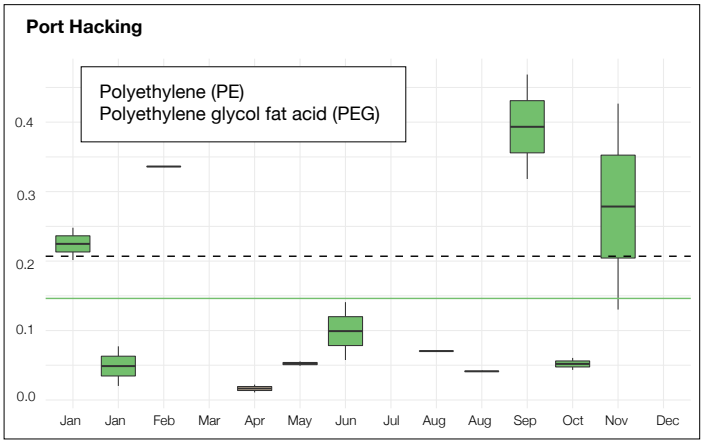
Where and when: Microdebris levels and characteristics across sites

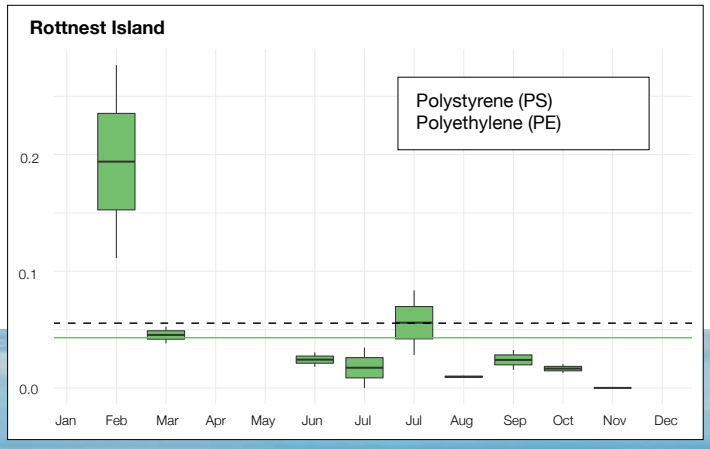
These graphs illustrate microdebris contamination levels (items per cubic meter of water, MP $^{m-3}$) recorded in 2024, categorised by month and sampling location. Because of logistical constraints, some months may feature multiple sampling events; these months are duplicated on the relevant graph. Months without any sampling events are left blank.

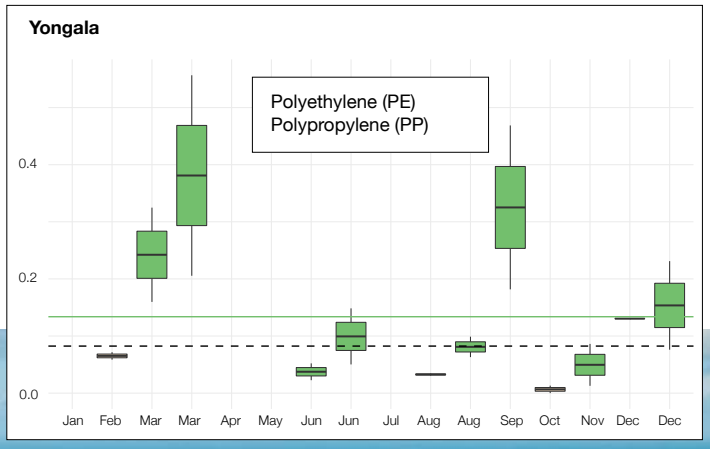
Plots are supplemented with additional data, including annual and cumulative averages of microdebris concentrations for 2024 (represented by a continuous line) and across the entire program timeline 2021–2024 (dashed line). Additionally, the most abundant polymer types identified at each site are provided.

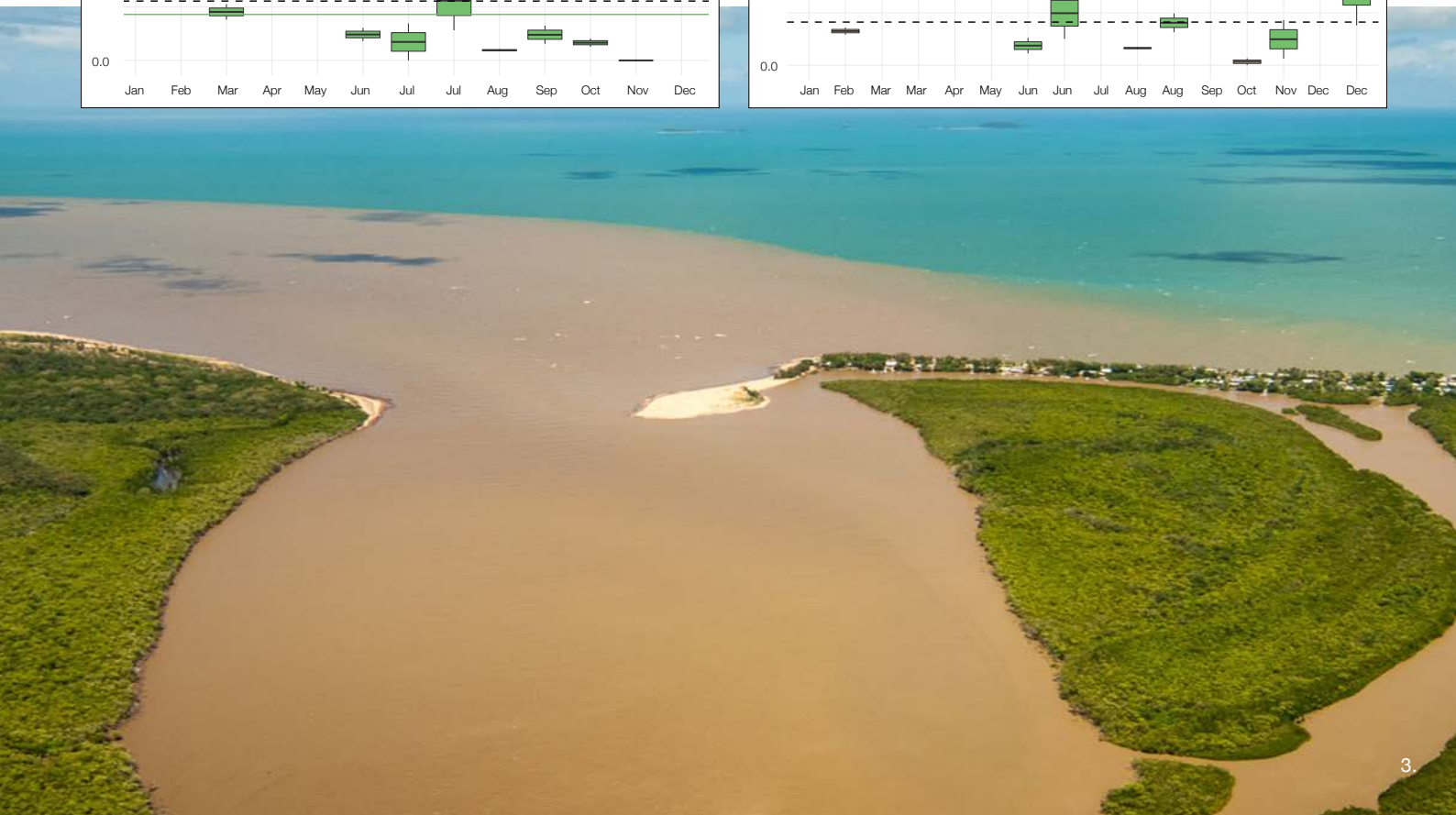
2024

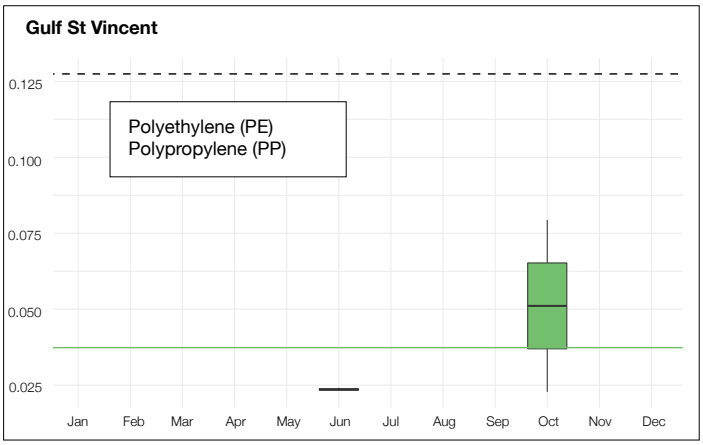


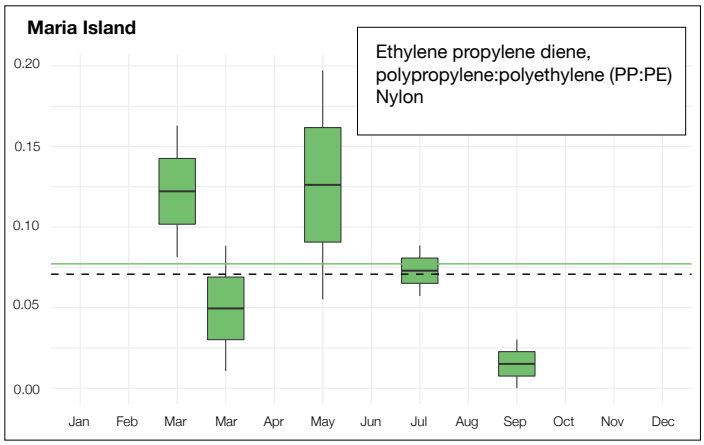


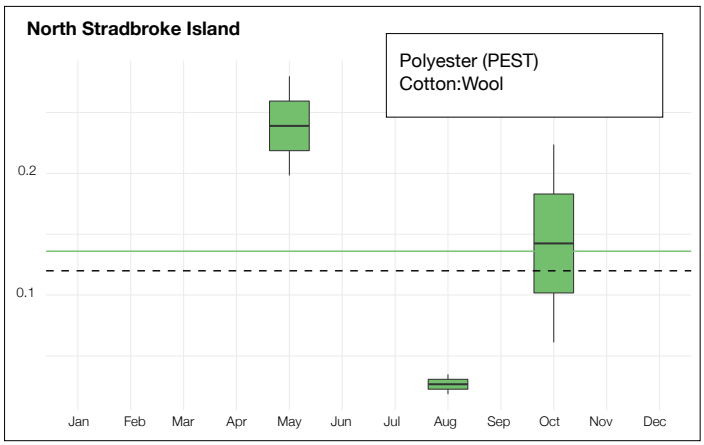


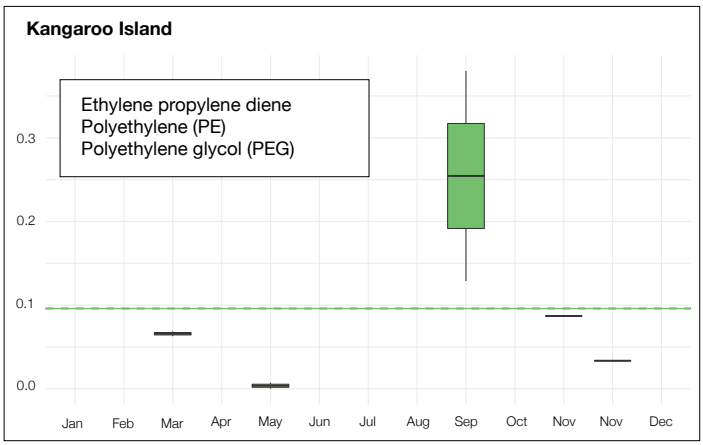


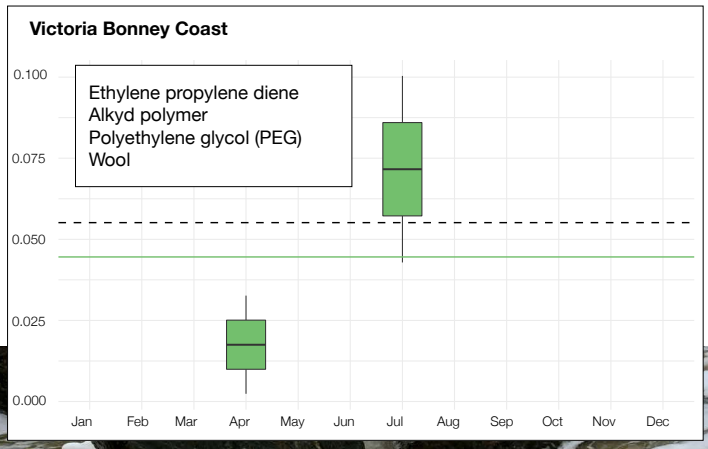












Important Notes

- Each microdebris item was physically and chemically characterised using stereomicroscopy and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy. Potential extraneous contamination (e.g., staff clothing fibres) were excluded following standardised procedures.
- Caution should be taken when comparing data as sampling frequency differs between sites (refer to the map).

ACCESS THE DATA

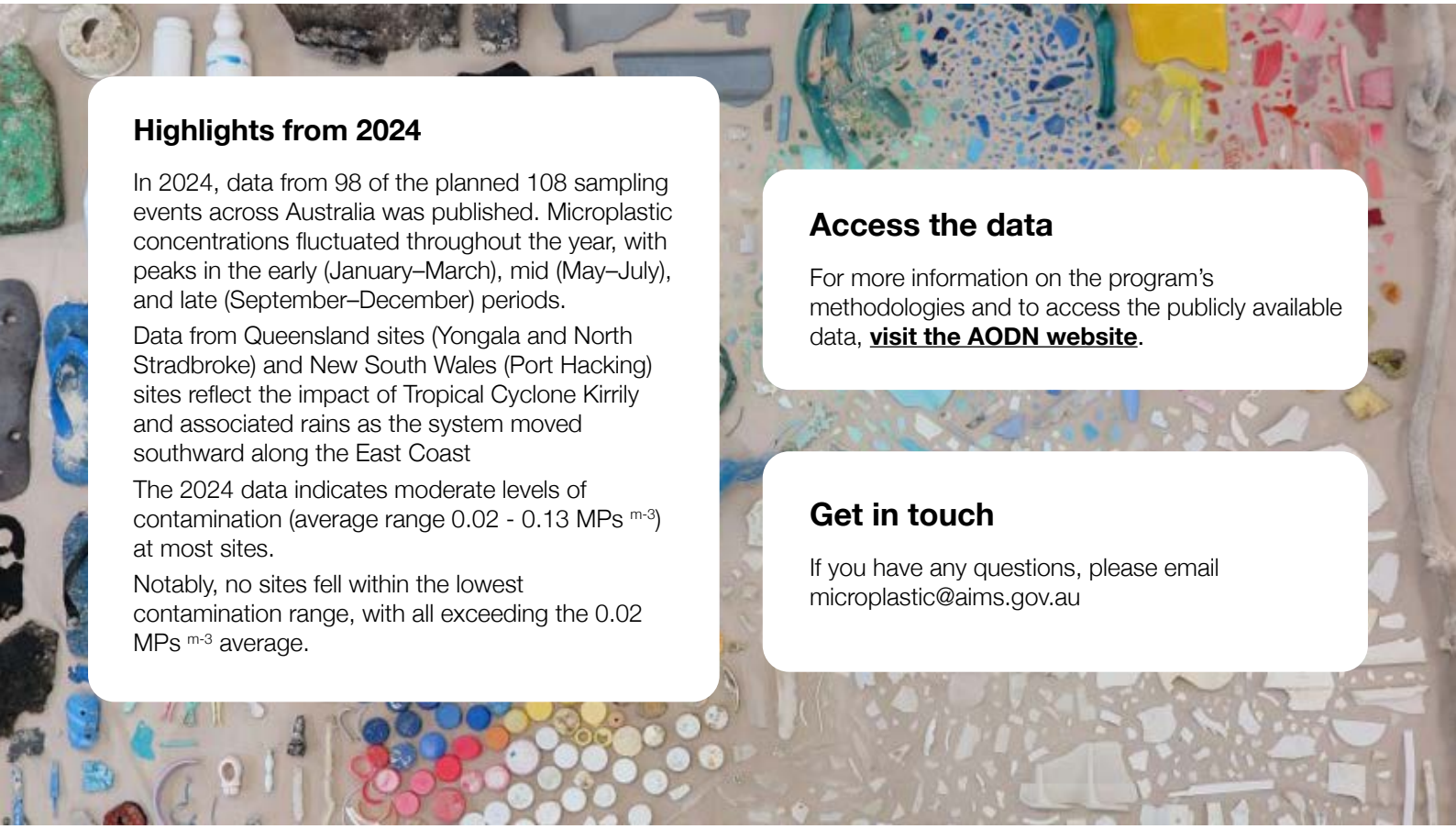
Understanding the impact: What the data tells us

The IMOS Marine Microplastics sub-Facility aims to provide insightful data for better understanding trends of microplastic contamination over time and across the different sampling locations.

This dataset complements other IMOS long-term ocean observation datasets (e.g., surface salinity, current, plankton and fish larvae) and will aid in identifying environmental factors that potentially influence the distribution of such contamination or its potential impacts.

The data contributes to determining potential sources, fate, and impacts of microplastics in Australian marine waters thereby informing environmental management at local and national scales.

The IMOS Marine Microplastics sub-Facility is operated by AIMS, in partnership with CSIRO, SARDI, NSW-DCCEEW and Deakin University.



Highlights from 2024

In 2024, data from 98 of the planned 108 sampling events across Australia was published. Microplastic concentrations fluctuated throughout the year, with peaks in the early (January–March), mid (May–July), and late (September–December) periods.

Data from Queensland sites (Yongala and North Stradbroke) and New South Wales (Port Hacking) sites reflect the impact of Tropical Cyclone Kirrily and associated rains as the system moved southward along the East Coast

The 2024 data indicates moderate levels of contamination (average range 0.02 - 0.13 MPs $^{m-3}$) at most sites.

Notably, no sites fell within the lowest contamination range, with all exceeding the 0.02 MPs $^{m-3}$ average.

Access the data

For more information on the program's methodologies and to access the publicly available data, **visit the AODN website**.

Get in touch

If you have any questions, please email microplastic@aims.gov.au

NCRIS National Research Infrastructure for Australia An Australian Government Initiative

Australia's Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS) is enabled by the National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS). It is operated by a consortium of institutions as an unincorporated joint venture, with the University of Tasmania as Lead Agent.

IMOS acknowledges the Traditional Custodians and Elders of the land and sea on which we work and observe, and recognise them as Australia's first marine scientists and carers of Sea Country. We pay our respects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples past and present.