

MARINE DEBRIS

**Problems
and
Management**

**Ayona Jayadev, Smitha Asok V
Katie Conlon**



MARINE DEBRIS
PROBLEMS AND MANAGEMENT

Study
Edited by
Ayona Jayadev
Smitha Asok v
Katie Conlon



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Environmental Impact of Coastal Tourism in South India

**Brilliant Rajan, Vincy M V
and Pradeepkumar A P**

Introduction

Globally, tourism and related economic activities generate 11% of Global Domestic Product, employ 200 million people, and transport nearly 700 million international travellers per year. Tourism has expanded dramatically over the last 50 years and has become a global industry. According to WTO's forecasts, long-distance travel worldwide will grow faster (5.4% each year) in the next decades than travel within regions (3.8%). WTO statistics for 2002 estimated international tourist receipts of US\$ 463 billion, a total of 693 million tourist arrivals across the globe and forecast over one billion arrivals by 2010. European tourism accounts for 2/3 of global tourism and is expected to double by the year 2025. The Mediterranean is the World's number one tourist destination and is generating 1/3 of global tourist revenues.

Coastal areas are transitional areas between the land and sea characterized by a very high biodiversity and they include some of the richest and most fragile ecosystems on earth, like mangroves and coral reefs. At the same time, coasts are under very high population pressure due to rapid urbanization processes. More than half of today's world population lives in coastal areas (within 60 km from the sea) and this number is on the rise. Additionally, among all different parts of the planet, } coastal areas are those which are most visited by tourists and in many coastal areas tourism presents the most important economic activity. Coastal tourism is based on a unique resource combination at the interface of land and sea offering