

{rokbox title=|Revising interactions of plastics with marine biota: evidence from the Mediterranean :: Image: Salud Deudero (COB-IEO)|
thumb=|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-revision-plasticos-mediterraneo-ciesm-deudero-alomar-2015-thumb.jpg|images/stories/ieo/imagenespublicaciones/centro-oceanografico-baleares-revision-plasticos-mediterraneo-ciesm-deudero-alomar-2015.jpg|/rokbox}

Salud Deudero and Carme Alomar, 2015. [Revising interactions of plastics with marine biota: evidence from the Mediterranean.](#) in *Marine litter in the Mediterranean and Black Seas*
. CIESM Workshop Monograph n° 46 [F. Briand, ed.], 180 p., CIESM Publisher, Monaco

Abstract: Quantifying the interaction of marine biota with marine litter requires understanding the mechanisms of response of different taxa. Plastic ubiquity and size fraction preclude large impacts over the organisms exposed to marine litter. The Mediterranean, a semi-enclosed Sea, is one of the most affected by plastic concentrations. Different effects have been identified: ingestion, entanglement, toxicity, invasions, and physical harm, among others. This paper reviews studies on marine organisms and marine litter with emphasis on main taxa affected, habitats, feeding strategies, IUCN category. Further this review provides updated data, identifies knowledge gaps and provides suggestions for further research to be undertaken under the scenario of increasing plastic loads to the Mediterranean.

Keywords: litter, plastic, fish, marine mammals, invertebrates