



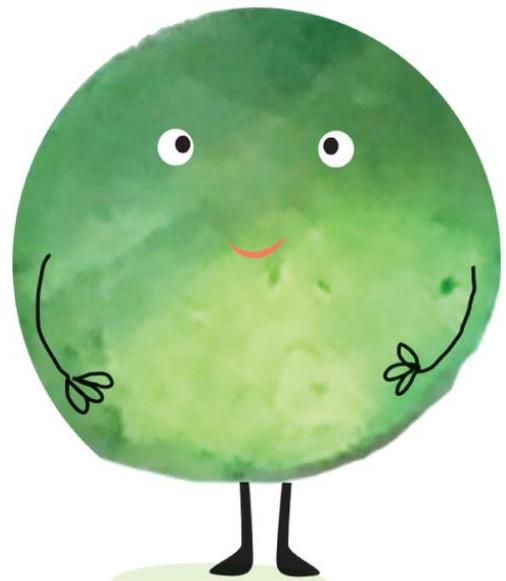
**Nurdles are small and light,
the size of a lentil.**



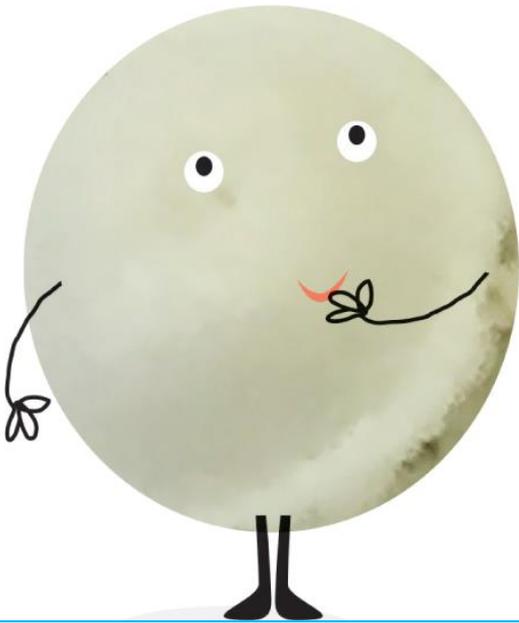
Nurdles can float on water



**Nurdles are the raw
materials used to make
almost everything plastic.**



**Nurdles are shipped all
around the world.**



Nurdles are melted down to make plastic products.



Nurdles escape down drains into the sea.



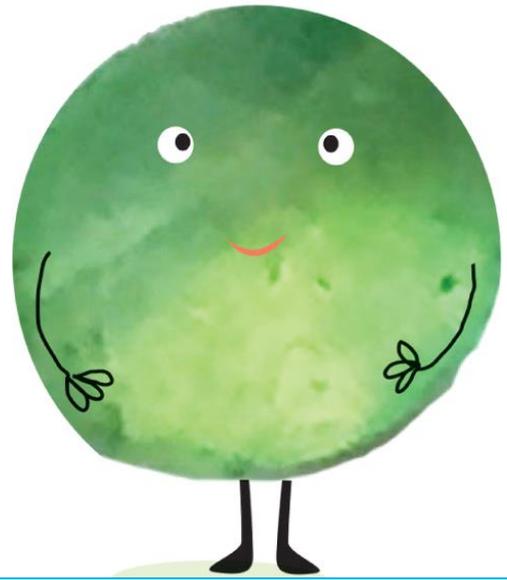
Nurdles are a primary microplastic because they enter the oceans already less than 5mm in diameter.



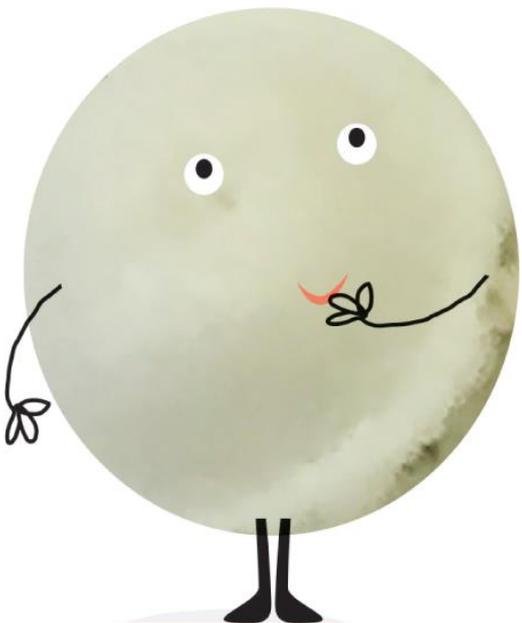
Nurdles will fragment (break up) over time and get even smaller.



Nurdles change colour with UV, oxygen, wind and wave weathering.



Nurdles are very hard to remove from the sea and from beaches, so we need to stop them being lost.



Nurdles are a microplastic less than 5mm in diameter.



Nurdles are mistaken for food by marine wildlife.



Clear nurdles look like fish eggs when floating at sea.



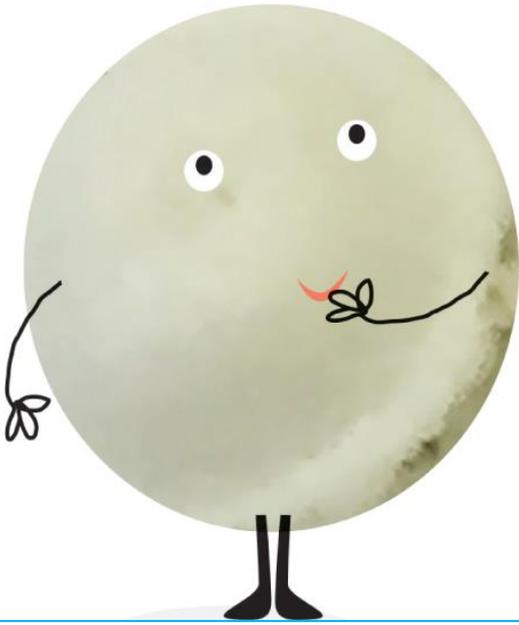
Nurdles get trapped in an animal's stomach making them feel full and stop them eating real food.



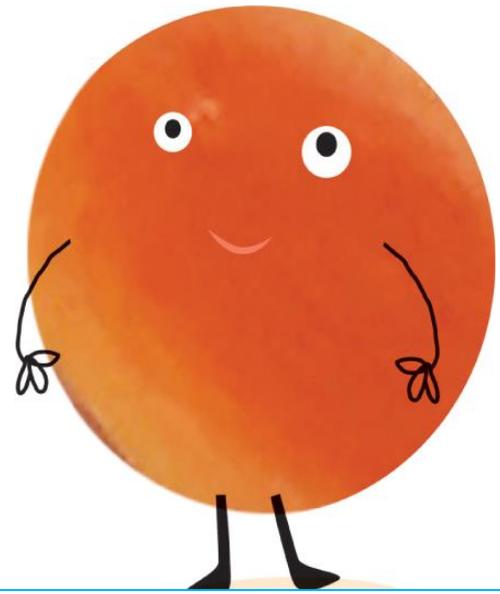
The surface of nurdles can adsorb toxic chemicals and toxins in the sea.



Toxic chemicals can pass from nurdles to animals that eat them.



Nurdles and microplastics can change the characteristics of sand such as the temperature. This can affect sea turtles.



Nurdles are the second most common microplastic present in the ocean.



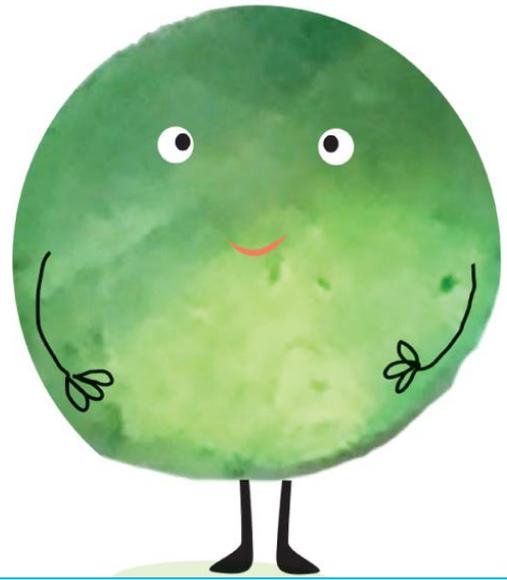
Nurdles are spilt at every stage in production.



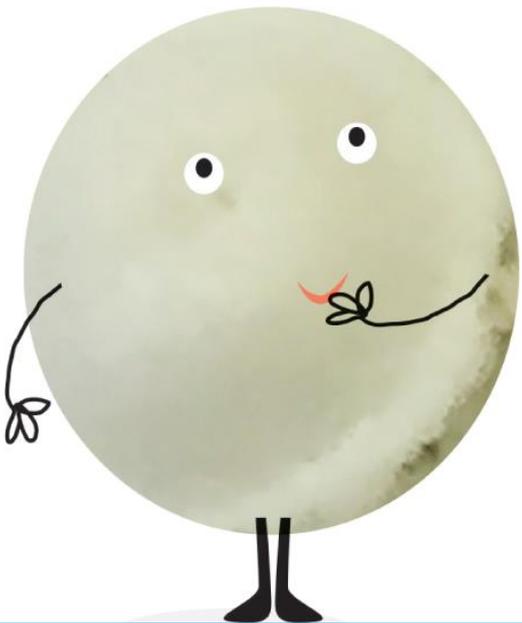
It is estimated that 230,000 tonnes of nurdles pollute the oceans every year.



Nurdles are light so can be blown and float in the air.



Nurdles have now been found in the Arctic circle.



As Nurdles pick up pollutants in the sea you must always wear gloves, or wash your hands after handling them.



Nurdles cannot easily be recycled. So after collecting them, use them creatively, or double bag them and carefully dispose.