## Contamination of the Shore of the Southeast Baltic (Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia) with the Debris of Geosynthetic Materials for the Survey Period 2018 - 2020

Contributors: Alexander Kileso, Boris Chubarenko, Elena Esiukova, Vasiliy Pinchuk and Franz-Georg Simon Published:14 Dec 2021

### 1. List of types of geosynthetic material residues

This section contains information about types of geosynthetic material debris found on the shore of the Kaliningrad Region (Russian, South-East Baltic) during field surveys in the 2018 - 2020 ERANET-RUS\_Plus joint project EI-GEO, ID 212 (RFBR 18-55-76002 ERA\_a, BMBF 01DJ18005).

Geosynthetic materials are made from polypropylene (PP), polyester (PET), polyethylene (PE), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyamide (nylon), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and fibreglass. PP and PET are the most widely used materials.

The most frequent found debris of geosynthetic materials are related to four types: geotextile, degraded gabion coating, geocontainers and geocells (see figures further).

### 1.1. Samples of the geotextile materials.



Figure 1.1. Nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET) is used in coastal protection constructions.



Figure 1.2. Fragments of nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET). All pieces are not fresh; they were a long time in natural conditions.



Figure 1.3. Fragments of white nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET). Pieces are not fresh; they were a long time in natural conditions.



Figure 1.4. The Fragment of black nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET) ). Pieces are not fresh; they were a long time in natural conditions.



Figure 1.5. The Fragment of white nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET) with reinforcing stitching. The pieces is not fresh; it was a long time in nature.



Figure 1.6. The Fragment of white nonwoven geotextile (PP, PET) ). Pieces are not fresh; they were a long time in natural conditions.



Figure 1.7. Examples of the geotextile debris on the beaches of the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia.

1.2. Samples of the degraded gabion coating



Figure 1.8. Gabion wire braid.



Figure 1.9. Usually, only fragments of plastic coating for gabion wire are present on the beach, but sometimes the pieces contain the wire (two pieces in the figure).



1.3. Samples of the debris of the geocontainers







## (c)



(e)



(g) Figure 1.11. Fragments of woven material.



(b)









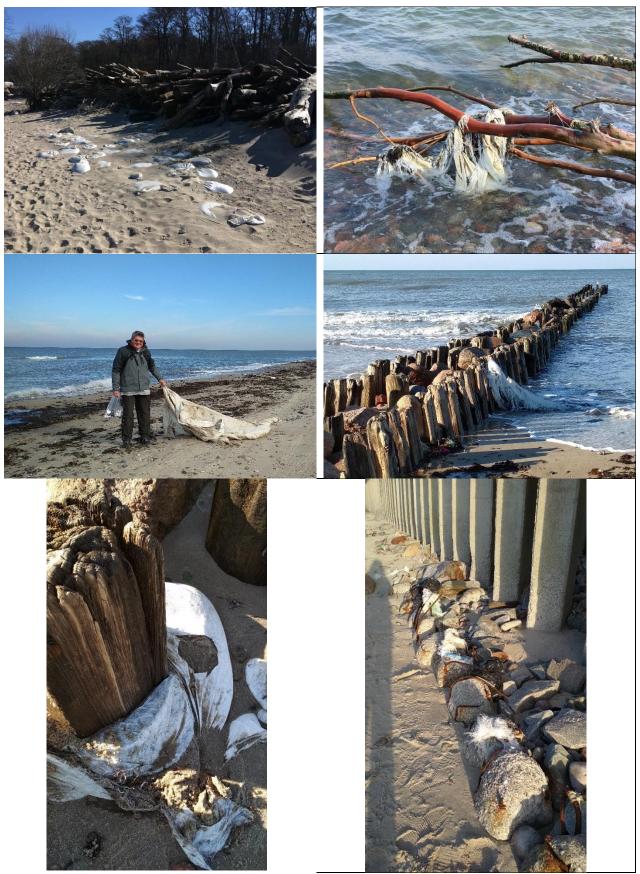


Figure 1.12. Examples of the geocontainer fragments on the beaches of the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia.



Figure 1.13.Used geocontainer (a woven bag, HDPE, PP).

1.4. Samples of the debris of the geocells.



Figure 1.14. Geocells are made from PP, HDPE or PE fibres.





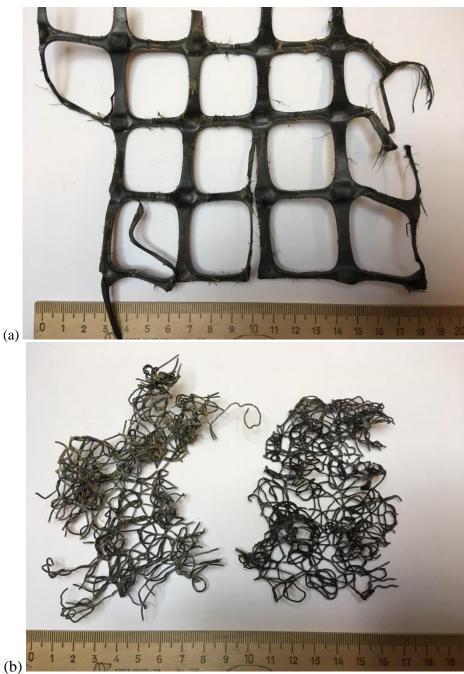


Figure 1.15. Fragments of the tape from which geocells are produced.



Figure 1.16. Examples of the geocell fragments on the beaches of the Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia.

1.5. Samples of the debris of the geomats.



#### 3. Statistics for geosynthetic debris found on the shore of Kaliningrad Oblast (2018-2020)

This section contains information about statistics on sample size (geometrical dimensions: length and area) for different types of geosynthetic material debris found on the shore of the Kaliningrad Oblast (Russian, South-East Baltic) during field surveys in the 2018 - 2020 ERANET-RUS\_Plus joint project EI-GEO, ID 212 (RFBR 18-55-76002 ERA\_a, BMBF 01DJ18005).

The statistics on sample size are presented in the form of a box-and-whisker diagram for debris of geotextile (Fig.3.1), geocontainer (Fig.3.2) and gabion plastic coating (Fig.3.3) for each monitoring year. For geotextile and geocontainer, variations of a sample area (cm<sup>2</sup>) are presented (Figs 3.1 and 3.2), while for gabions, the variations of a sample length (cm) are presented (Fig. 3.3).

The diagrams were not prepared for other types of geosynthetic materials (geocells, geomats) due to the small number of collected samples. The samples usually have such a complicated geometry. The dimensions of the samples were estimated and rounded.

On each box-and-whisker diagram, the label inside the box indicates the value of the median sample size. Upper and lower whiskers correspond to the maximum and minimum values. The upper whiskers are also labelled.

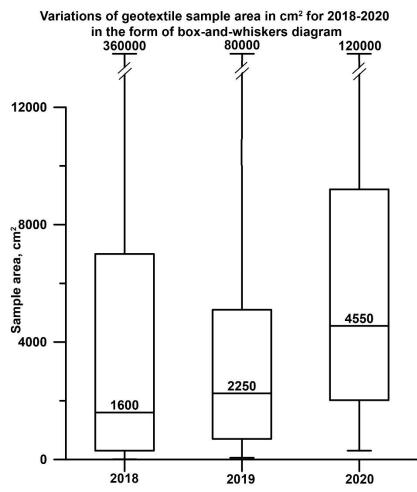


Figure 3.1. Variation of geotextile sample area in  $cm^2$  for 2018-2020 in the form of a box-andwhiskers diagram. The label inside the box is the median value, the label above the upper whisker is the maximum value.

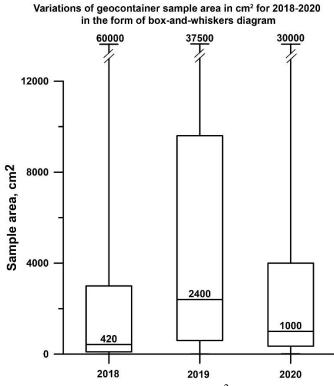


Figure 3.2. Variation of geocontainer sample area in  $cm^2$  for 2018-2020 in the form of a boxand-whiskers diagram. The label inside the box is the median value, the label above the upper whisker is the maximum value.

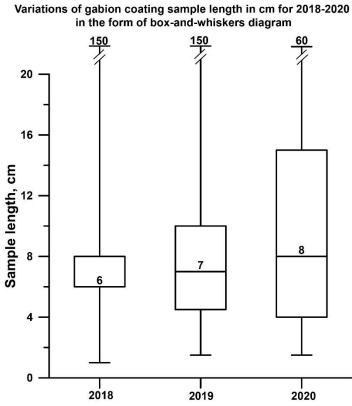


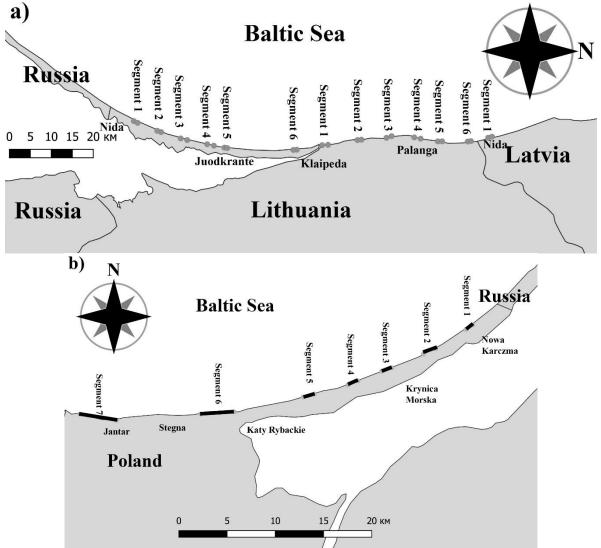
Figure 3.3. Variation of gabion plastic coating sample length in cm for 2018-2020 in the form of a box-and-whiskers diagram. The label inside the box is the median value, the label above the upper whisker is the maximum value.

## **4.** Results of the test surveys on the shores of Lithuania and Poland adjacent to Kaliningrad Oblast

This section contains information about types of geosynthetic material debris found on the shore of the Polish and Lithuanian coasts adjacent to Kaliningrad Oblast (South-East Baltic) during field surveys in May-June 2019 within the ERANET-RUS\_Plus joint project EI-GEO, ID 212 (RFBR 18-55-76002 ERA\_a, BMBF 01DJ18005).

There were twelve test 1-km segments at the Lithuanian part of the shore of the Southeastern Baltic (Fig. 4.1a): six 1-km segments on the Lithuanian part of the Curonian Spit (spit sector) and six segments on the mainland to the north towards the Latvian-Lithuanian border (mainland sector).

Seven test segments of various lengths were defined at the Polish part of the neighbouring shore - five segments on the Polish part of the Vistula Spit and two segments between the Vistula River mouth and the core of the Vistula spit (Fig.4.1b).



Information about field surveys is in Table 4.1. Results are in Table 4.2.

Figure 4.1. Positionsa of the monitoring segments on the Lithuanian (a) and Polish (b) shores.

Table 4.1. Information about test field surveys on the shore of the Lithuanian and Polish coasts adjacent to Kaliningrad Oblast (South-East Baltic) in May-June 2019 within the ERANET-RUS\_Plus joint project EI-GEO, ID 212 (RFBR 18-55-76002 ERA\_a, BMBF 01DJ18005).

	Segment	Coordinates South	Coordinates North	Length	Time survey
	number	[Lon_Lat_degree]	[Lon_Lat_degree]	[km]	[month, year]
Lithuania (Guronian Spit)	1	20.99445	21.00111	1	May 2019
		55.32765	55.33583		
	2	21.03583	21.03083	1	May 2019
		55.38611	55.37778		
	3	21.05972	21.06583	1.6	May 2019
		55.42806	55.44194		
	4	21.08167	21.08694	1.6	May 2019
		55.48472	55.49889		
	5	21.09444	21.09611	0.8	May 2019
		55.52167	55.52778		
	6	21.10278	21.10333	1	May 2019
		55.67667	55.66917		
	1	21.08555	21.08416	1.5	May 2019
		55.73111	55.74361		
	2	21.06638	21.06500	1	May 2019
		55.80666	55.81527		
Lithuania (mainland)	3	21.05777	21.05166	1.5	May 2019
		55.86888	55.87972		
	4	21.05638	21.06138	1.6	May 2019
		55.92833	55.94194		
	5	21.07166	21.07166	1	May 2019
		55.97888	55.98805		
	6	21.07222	21.07083	0.9	May 2019
		56.04277	56.04972		
Latvia	1	21.05777	21.05388	1	May 2019
		56.08666	56.09500		
and	1	54.43944	54.43500	1	June 2019
		19.60166	19.59055		
	2	54.41638	54.41055	1.5	June 2019
		19.54222	19.52444		
	3	54.39555	54.39555	1	June 2019
		19.47416	19.47416		
	4	54.38222	54.37972	1.1	June 2019
Polan		19.42222	19.40750		
H	5	54.37972	54.36694	1.5	June 2019
		19.34666	19.33333		
	6	54.34666	54.34388	3.5	June 2019
		18.97694	19.03472		
	7	54.35000	54.35305	3.8	June 2019
		19.16972	19.22277		

	Segment	Geotextile	Gabion coating	Geocontainer	Geocell	Geomat
	number	[numbers]	[numbers]	[numbers]	[numbers]	[numbers]
Lithuania (Guronian Spit)	1	0	1	3	0	0
	2	1	1	1	0	0
		1	2	15	0	0
	4	0	4	8	0	1
	5	0	1	0	0	0
	6	0	0	3	0	0
Lithuania (mainland)	1	0	2	1	0	0
	2	0	0	2	0	0
	3	0	1	2	0	0
	4	0	2	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	1	0	0	0	0	0
	2	0	0	0	0	0
	3	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	0	0	0	0
	5	0	0	0	0	0
	6	0	4	0	0	0
	7	0	28	0	0	0

# Table 4.2. Number of geosynthetic material debris which was found on Lithuanian and Polish coasts adjacent to Kaliningrad Oblast (South-East Baltic) during field surveys in May-June 2019