

Shetlands fight to control the slick

Burra Islands:
Rock barrier
built to stop
oil slick reaching
salmon farms

Salmon farms
58 farms at risk.
Salmon industry
is second biggest
after oil, worth £25m,
employs 850 people and
supplies 25% of total UK
salmon production

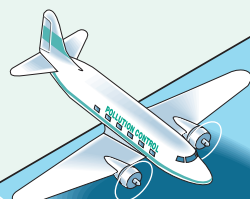
Spraying detergents

Chemical detergents break up the oil into droplets which then sink. Dispersants must be sprayed before the oil becomes viscous and forms an emulsion resistant to chemical attack



Advantages: dispersal of oil;
authorities seen to be taking action

Disadvantages: sinking oil
contaminates seabed feeders and
other organisms which might have been
unaffected had the oil remained
on the surface



Spotter plane
detects slicks and
directs spray planes

**Spray
planes
discharge
20 tonnes of
dispersant per hour**

Oil-eating bacteria



High concentrations
used for shore and
land clean-up. Selected
'cocktail' of nine strains best

able to deal with light crude raises levels of naturally present oil-eating bacteria.

Advantages: bacteria clear not only surface contamination but also penetrate deeper, porous levels, working through all degradation and returning the environment to its original state. **Disadvantages:** unknown, possibly detrimental, consequences of massive increase in bacterial population

Lerwick

Clift Sound

Shetland

10 miles

Rare birds'
breeding sites

Otter
habitat

South
westerly
winds

Boddam

Sumburgh
Head

Oil leaking from
tanker in
Quendale
Bay

Farms
60 farms in
affected area.

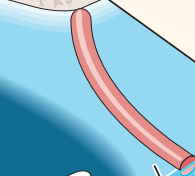
Wind-borne oil has
coated crops and up to 2,000
sheep. Contaminated animals
expected to die, unable to be
sold for human consumption.

Pregnant ewes likely to
suffer mass abortion or give
birth to deformed lambs.

Shetlanders may suffer
skin and eye irritations.

Emergency evacuation
plans in place if
poisonous
oil fumes
increase

Oil blown
onto land



High winds
pushing oil under
booms erected to
protect salmon cages