

Cal Poly Humboldt

Digital Commons @ Cal Poly Humboldt

IdeaFest 2022

2022

Plastics in the Gut's of Leach's Storm Petrels in Humboldt County, California

Grace Cunningham

Cal Poly Humboldt, gec30@humboldt.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.humboldt.edu/ideafest2022>

Recommended Citation

Cunningham, Grace, "Plastics in the Gut's of Leach's Storm Petrels in Humboldt County, California" (2022).

IdeaFest 2022. 78.

<https://digitalcommons.humboldt.edu/ideafest2022/78>

This Poster is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons @ Cal Poly Humboldt. It has been accepted for inclusion in IdeaFest 2022 by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Cal Poly Humboldt. For more information, please contact kyle.morgan@humboldt.edu.

Plastics prevalence and load in Leach's Storm Petrels in Humboldt County, California

Grace Cunningham

Department of Wildlife, Cal Poly Humboldt, 1st Harpst St.
Arcata, CA 95521

Introduction

Ever increasing plastic contents in our oceans has been comprehensively analyzed in previous studies. However, no known study has analyzed the plastic consumption of Leach's storm petrels (*Oceanodroma leuorhoa*) within the Pacific Ocean. On November 27th, 2019, 56 Leach's storm petrels were found dead in Hupa and Bridgeville, and one was found in Fieldbrook soon after on December 1st following an exceptional storm and their bodies were donated to the wildlife museum. In this study I analyze and report on the plastic contents of the digestive tracts of these birds.

Results

- 79% of our sample had suspected plastics in their upper gastrointestinal tract
- Out of 38 samples, 68% had confirmed plastics (>1 mm) and 26% did not, and a remaining 5% contained suspected plastics
- A total of 73 pieces of plastic were stained and confirmed
- Average of 2.8 pieces of plastic weighing an average of 0.0105 grams per bird.
- A total of 0.2731 grams of plastics were removed

Objective

To record and report the prevalence and load of plastic consumption in Leach's Storm Petrels found within Humboldt county.

Methods

- The upper gastrointestinal tract (esophagus, the upper and lower proventriculus and the gizzard) was removed from the bird
- The contents of the tract were removed and rinsed into a 1mm sieve to eliminate any microplastics
- Any material that appeared to be plastics were removed
- Red Nile dye, which fluoresces under blue light when bound to plastics, was used to further confirm the plastics
- Plastic load of each individual was counted and weighed

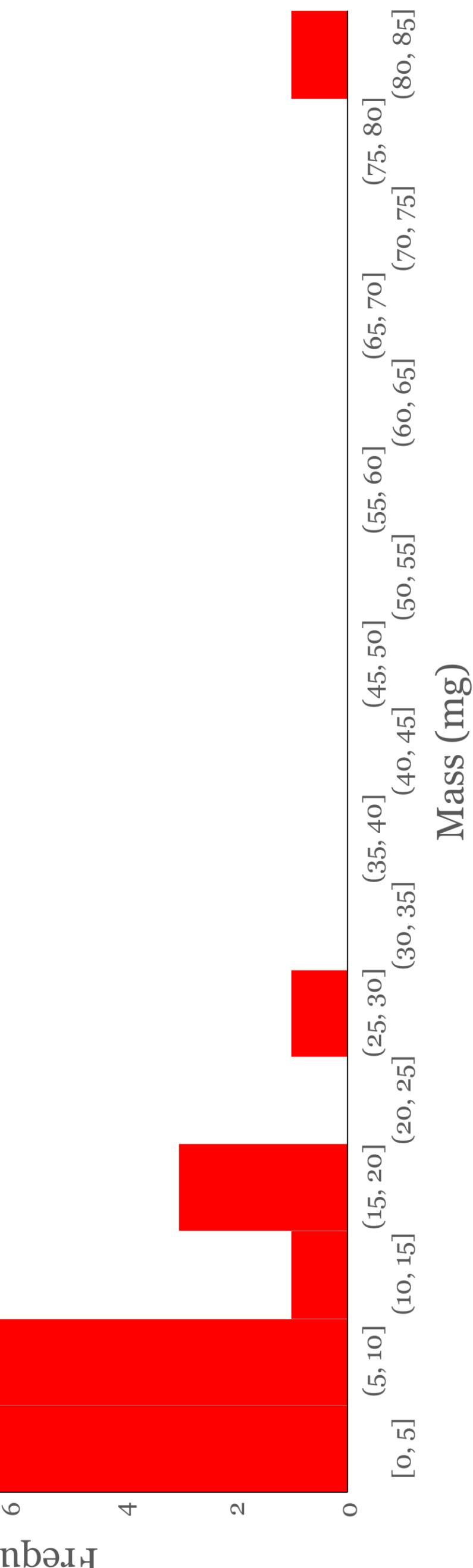
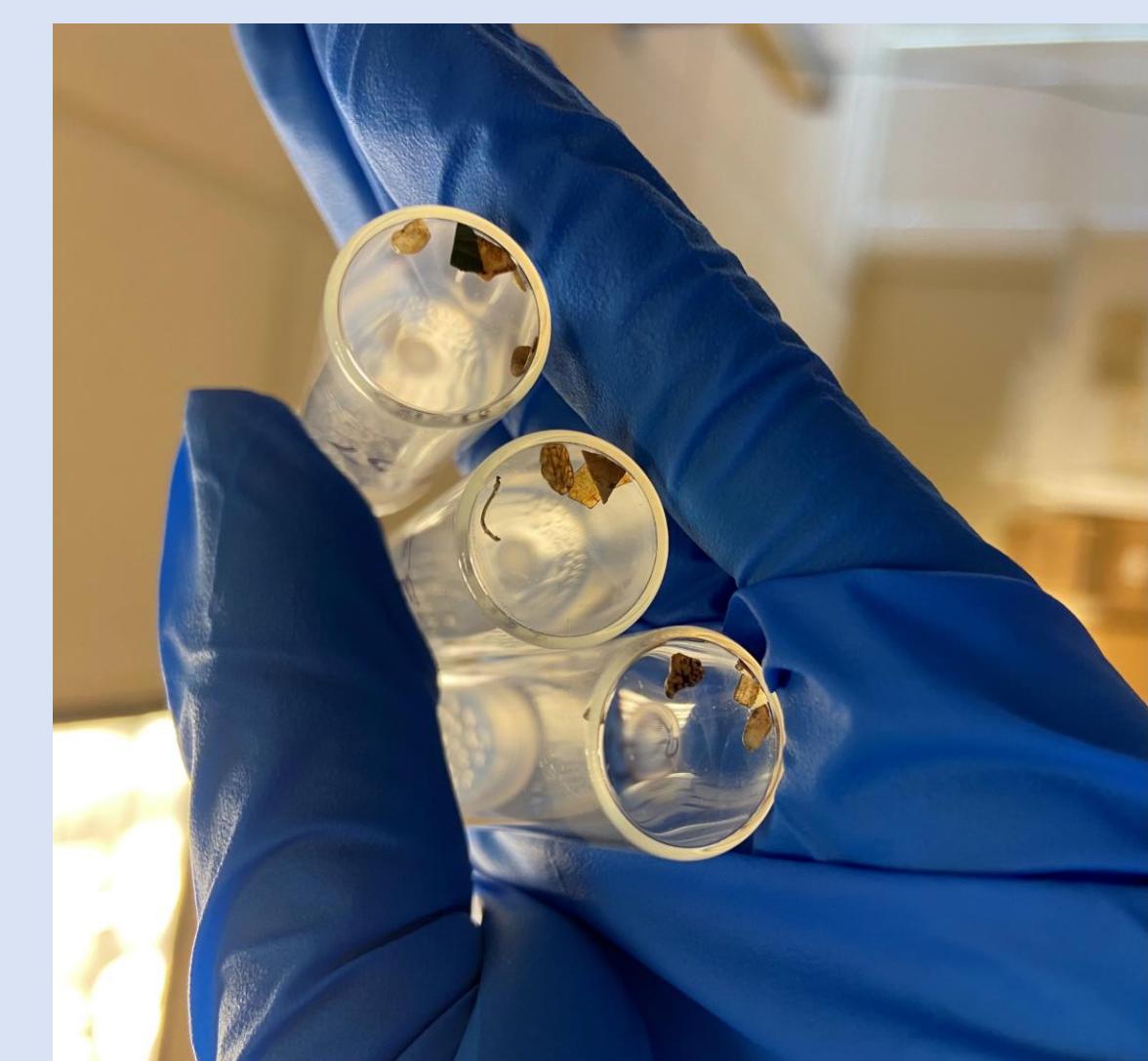


Figure 2: Graph showing the weights of plastics in micrograms found in each bird. These weights only include the birds that had plastics and it does not include suspected plastics.

Conclusions

- This study showed that Leach's Storm Petrels found in Humboldt County are consuming plastics.
- This study found a lower plastic prevalence, as well as a smaller load when compared to a study on Leach's storm petrel fledglings in Newfoundland (Krug et. al. 2021).
- Based on the results from research done by Eric Culbertson, these birds most closely resemble populations from the Aleutian Islands and Southeastern Alaska.
- Further research should be done on how plastics impact the fitness of Leach's Storm Petrels.

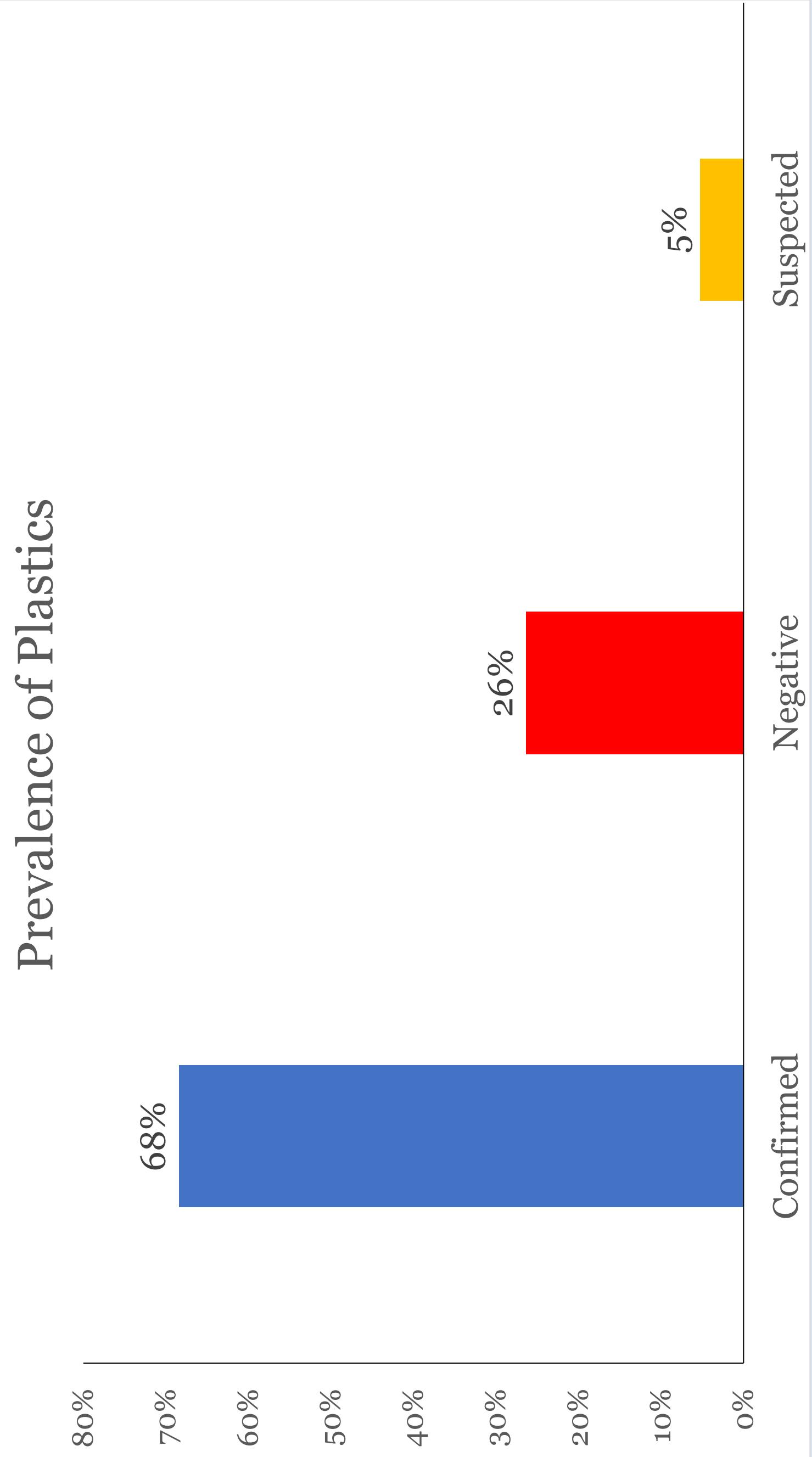


Figure 1: Graph showing the prevalence of plastics in the sampled birds. It shows the percentage of birds that were confirmed to have plastics in them, the birds that did not have any plastics in them, and the birds that had suspected plastics that were unconfirmable using our methods.

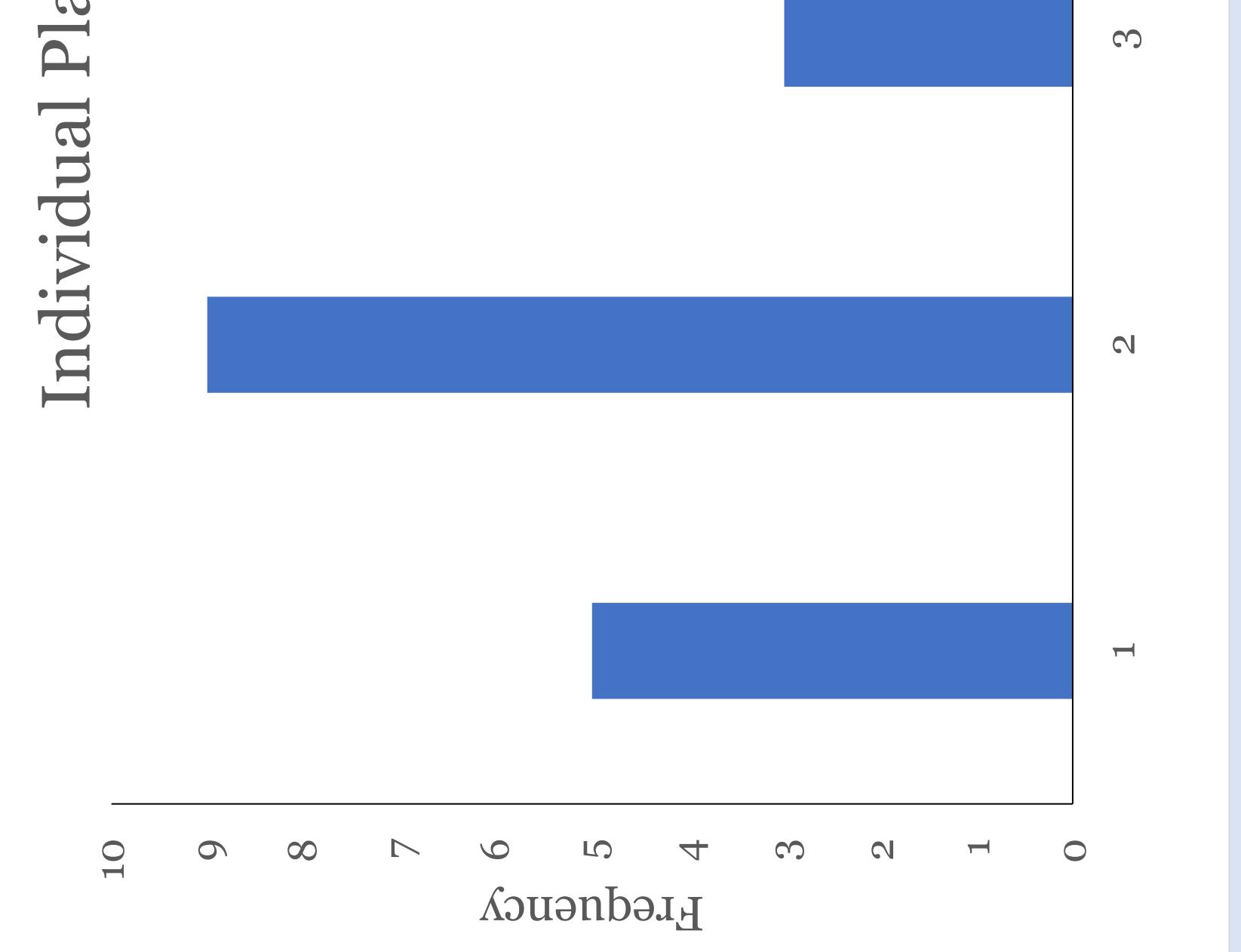


Figure 3: Graph showing how many separate pieces of plastic were found in each bird sampled. This graph does not include any suspected plastics.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Daniel Barton for providing continued guidance, support, and supplies for this project. I would like to thank Tamar Danufsky for allowing us to use the wildlife museum lab and supplies as well as for her guidance. I would like to thank Eric Culbertson for the teamwork in this project as well. Thank you to Mark Higley and Sean McAllister, who initially collected the birds used in this study and graciously donated them to the wildlife museum.