

Microplastics in Shorebird Guano in Sandy Hook & Caven Point, NJ

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Introduction

- The Hudson Raritan Estuary is an important habitat that serves as nesting and feeding grounds for shorebirds. (NOAA).
- Shorebirds that inhabit this region have a wide variety of specialized feeding methods for different foods.
- It is well known that shorebirds can ingest copious amounts of microplastics and marine debris (Ward et al., 2022)
- Are there site-specific differences in shorebird feeding methodology between an urbanized site and a more rural site? Are shorebirds in urbanized areas more likely to ingest microplastics than those in more rural sites?

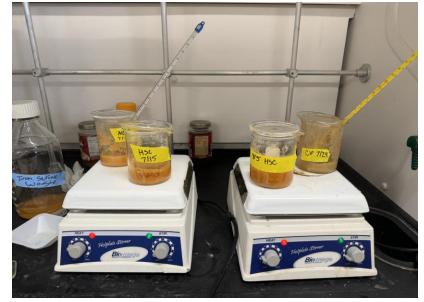
Methods | Season | Company | Compan

Sites: 3 were chosen, along an urbanization gradient, in the lower Hudson Raritan Estuary. They were Caven Point at Liberty State Park and Nine Gun Battery and Horseshoe Cove at Sandy Hook.

Bird counts: Weekly bird counts were performed at each site, 2 10-minute counts around low tide. Time of day varied based on when low tide was. Any bird spotted within a 180° of the spot was recorded.

Microplastics: Samples of guano were collected on the beach near the birds observed. Any guano found within the 180° view was gathered using a metal chisel and trowel. Samples were placed on aluminum dishes and dried in an oven overnight at 60°C and digested with hydrogen peroxide/ iron sulfide to remove organic material (Fenton reaction). Any remaining plastics were observed under 3x light microscope.











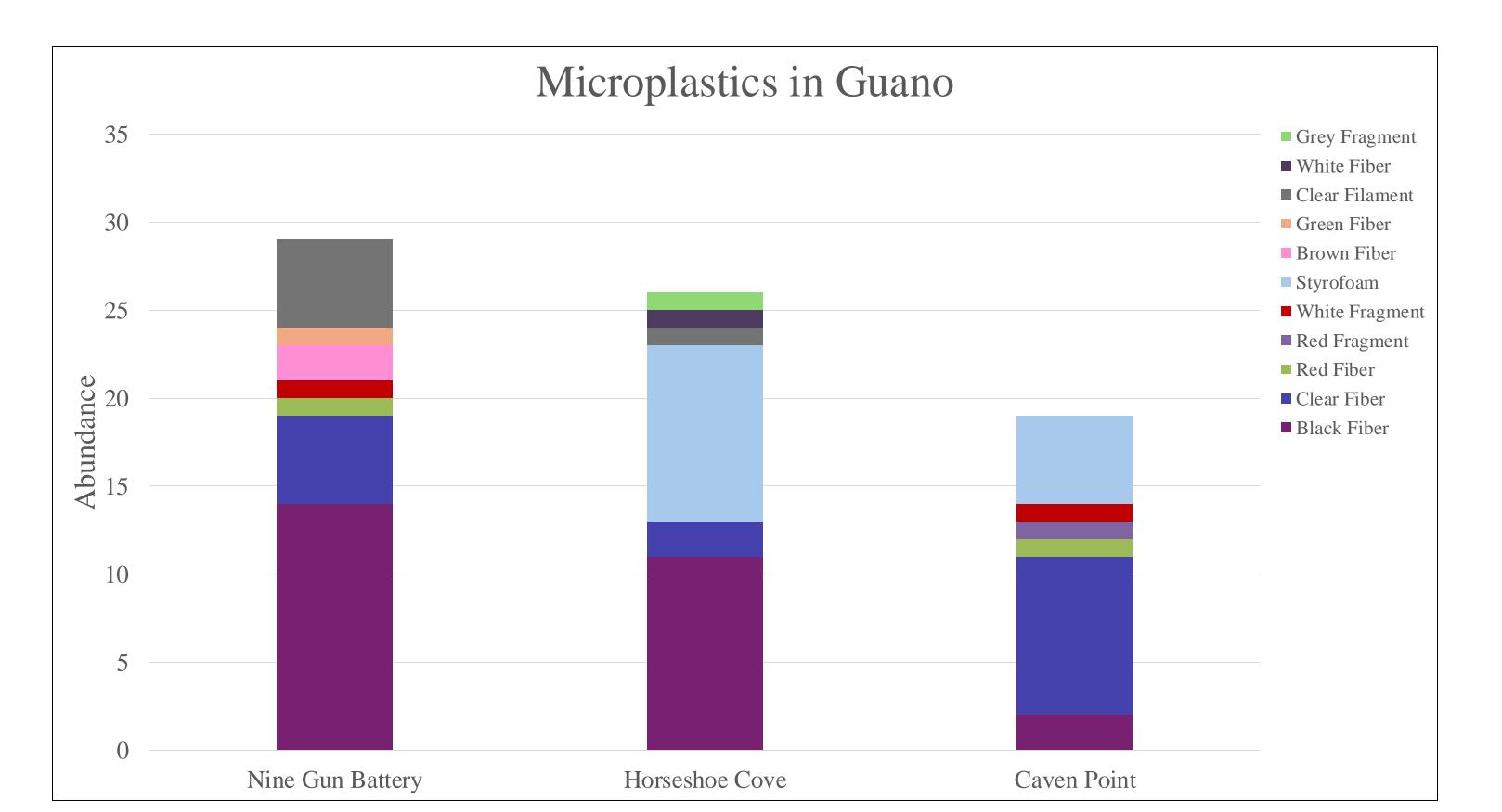
Top row: Digestion of guano via Fenton Reaction; microplastics under 4x magnification. Bottom row: Great Blue Heron (Caven Point), Piping Plover (Nine Gun Battery)

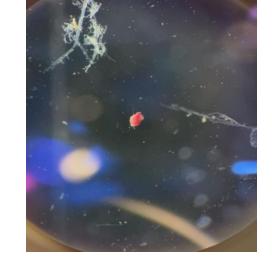
Results

| Bird Species | Scientific Name | Type of Feeder | <u>Behavior</u> | Nine Gun Battery | Horseshoe Cove | Caven Point |
|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| American Oystercatcher | Haematopus palliatus | Aquatic Insectivore | Forage on Falling Tides | Х | | Х |
| Laughing Gull | Leuscophaeus atricilla | Aquatic Insectivore | Ground Forager; Oppotunistic | X | x | х |
| Sanderling | Calidris alba | Aquatic Insectivore | Probing | Χ | | |
| Semipalmated Sandpiper | Calidris pusilla | Aquatic Insectivore | Ground Forager | Χ | X | |
| Willet | Tringa semipalmata | Aquatic Insectivore | Probing | | X | |
| Great Blue Heron | Ardea herodias | Carnivore | Wader | | | Х |
| Great Egret | Ardea alba | Carnivore | Wader | | X | |
| Canadian Geese | Branta canadensis | Herbivore | Ground Forager | | | Х |
| European Starling | Sturnus vulgaris | Insectivore | Ground Forager | Χ | | |
| Killdeer | Charadrius vociferus | Insectivore | Ground Forager | | X | |
| Piping Plover | Charadrius melodus | Insectivore | Ground Forager | Χ | | |
| Ruddy Turnstone | Arenaria interpres | Insectivore | Ground Forager | Χ | | |
| Tree Swallow | Tachycineta bicolor | Insectivore | Aerial Forager | Χ | | |
| Great Black-Backed Gull | Larus marinus | Omnivore | Ground Forager; Oppotunistic | Χ | X | |
| Herring Gull | Larus argentatus | Omnivore | Ground Forager | Χ | X | |
| Mallards | Anas platyrhychos | Omnivore | Dabbler | | | Х |
| Red-Winged Blackbird | Agelaius phoeniceus | Omnivore | Ground Forager | X | | X |
| Ring-Billed Gull | Larus delawarensis | Omnivore | Ground Forager; Oppotunistic | X | X | |
| Black Skimmer | Rynchops niger | Piscivore | Aerial Forager | Χ | X | |
| Common Tern | Sterna hirundo | Piscivore | Aerial Diver | Χ | X | Х |
| Double Crested Cormorants | Nannopterum auritum | Piscivore | Diving | X | X | Х |
| Least Tern | Sternula antillarum | Piscivore | Aerial Diver | X | | |
| Osprey | Pandion haliaetus | Piscivore | Aerial Diver | Χ | X | |
| Snowy Egret | Egreta thula | Piscivore | Stalking | | X | |
| Juvenile Gulls | Unknown | - | - | X | X | Х |
| | | TOTAL SPECIES RICHNESS | | 18 | 14 | 9 |











(Left to Right): Red fragment under 4x magnification, Styrofoam under 4x magnification.

- Nine Gun Battery had the highest species richness (18), while Caven Point had the lowest (9). Richness varied daily but increased as summer proceeded. Horseshoe Cove saw an increased Simpson's Index as summer proceeded, whereas Nine Gun Battery and Caven Point saw no significant change.
- Microplastics were found at all three sites, Nine Gun Battery had the most pieces (29) and Caven Point had the least amount (19).
- Of the 74 pieces of microplastics found the most common were black fibers (27), clear fibers (16), and Styrofoam (15).

Conclusions

Bird Species: 25 different species of birds were observed from the three sites. More rare species were seen in the Sandy Hook sites (i.e., Ruddy Turnstone, Piping Plover), whereas in Caven Point species that are typically found in an urban setting were more commonly observed (i.e., Canadian Goose, Laughing Gull).

Microplastics: The amount of microplastics found was influenced by the number of samples collected (n=26 at Nine Gun Battery, n=13 in Horseshoe Cove, n=7 in Caven Point). It should also be noted sand was collected with the samples and may have been the source of some of the microplastics; methodologies will be refined for next summer to gather more data.

Acknowledgements

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