

Name:	
Teacher:	
Period:	

# What Can Seabird Barf Tell Us? Worksheet: Seabird Ecology

Midway Atoll is located in the	north	south (cir	cle one)	Ocean ii	n the
			Islands.		
Midway Atoll is famous for its _			_ history, beauti	ful	_ <i>,</i> and
millions of	_, partio	cularly the _		, or goonies	
Fledging =					
Albatrosses are currently most	threate	ened by			
•					
•					
•					
Adult albatrosses feed their chi					
	_•		, and	d more.	
Bolus =					
Items found in a bolus:					
•					
•					
•					
Research Question:					
Hypothesis:					



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## What Can Seabird Barf Tell Us? Worksheet: Seabird Ecology

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Midway is located in the north south Pacific Ocean in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.
Midway is famous for itsNavy/military history, beautiful _coral reefs, and millions of(sea)birds, particularly thealbatrosses, or goonies.
Fledge =bird chicks leave the nest to fly on their own and become independent
[In order to see where animals go when we can't see them, scientists usesatellite tags They show that albatrosses feedall over the North Pacific ocean (exclude if time is short)]
<ul> <li>Albatrosses are currently most threatened by</li> <li>longline fishing (longline)</li> <li>lead poisoning → droop-wing syndrome</li> <li>introduced mammal predators</li> </ul>
Adult albatrosses feed their chicks bythrowing up They usually eatsquid,fish eggs, and more.
Bolus =compact mass of indigestible material regurgitated (thrown up) by seabird chicks just before fledging
Items found in a bolus:  Plastic  Squid beaks  Fishing nets & lines  Rocks (often pumice)  (also sometimes glass, other things)
Research question:



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## What Can Seabird Barf Tell Us? Worksheet: Impacts of Marine Debris

Marine debris =
Most marine debris is plastic because it is and
Major impacts of marine debris:
• Ingestion =
• Entanglement =
• = fishing nets continue to catch fish long after being abandoned
Transport of species
Human health risks
Economic impacts
"Garbage Patches" =
What are three ways you can help reduce plastics and marine debris?  •
•
•
What are two things you learned from this activity?
•
•



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#### What Can Seabird Barf Tell Us? Worksheet: Impacts of Marine Debris

Marine debris = any solid material made by humans that is disposed of in the ocean

Most marine debris is plastic because it is \_\_strong, flexible, lightweight (floats), and durable – doesn't biodegrade .

Major impacts of marine debris:

- ingestion = \_\_organisms eating marine debris, which can cause internal injury, starvation, and even death
- entanglement = \_\_organisms getting tangled in fishing nets or other marine debris,
   which can cause injury, suffocation, and death\_\_
- ghostfishing = fishing nets continue to catch fish long after being abandoned
- transport of exotic species
- human health risks
- economic impacts

"Garbage Patches" = \_\_areas in the ocean where trash and debris accumulate due to ocean currents\_\_ (consider excluding if time is short)

What are three ways you can help reduce plastics and marine debris?

- Reduce, reuse, recycle
- Put your cash in trash cans
- Pick up trash
- Conduct a clean-up
- Support legislation about marine debris
- Encourage your family and friends to help keep beaches & oceans clean!



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### What Can Seabird Barf Tell Us? Datasheet: Bolus Dissection

Team members:			
Date of dissection:			
Bolus #: Species (if known):	Location:	Date of collection:	
Category	Count	Mass (g)	
Natural Items			
Squid beaks			
Unidentified plant fragments			
Rocks			
Other:			
Unnatural Items Plastic fragments			
Fishing line			
Other:			
Other:			
Most interesting item in your bolus:			
Class Graphs:			
Mass of Items in Albatross Boluses	(	Count of Items in Albatross Boluses	
Mass of Items III Albatioss boluses		ount of items in Albatioss boluse.	•
Conclusion:			