

Relationship between weight, age and hatching success and the concentration of heavy metals in nestling blue macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* Latham, 1790) in the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul¹

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ABSTRACT.- Marchesi M.D., Rossi J.L., Guedes N.M.R., Carneiro M.T.W.D., Endringer D.C. & Camargo Filho C.B. 2015. **Relationship between weight, age and hatching success and the concentration of heavy metals in nestling blue macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* Latham, 1790) in the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul.** *Pesquisa Veterinária Brasileira* 35(6):569-572. Universidade Vila Velha, Av. Comissário José Dantas de Melo 21, Boa Vista, ES 20102-920, Brazil. E-mail: marina_marchesi@hotmail.com

The concentration of heavy metals (Cr, Fe, Al, As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se and Zn) was evaluated in the blood of nestling blue macaws (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) captured in the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul (n=26) in 2012; this was based on the hypothesis that these birds exhibit levels of these heavy metals in their organism and that these interfere in hatching success, weight and age of the chicks. Blood samples were digested with nitric acid and hydrochloric acid and the quantification of metals was performed by ICP-OES (Optical Emission Spectroscopy and Inductively Coupled Plasma). Blood samples of nestlings showed concentrations of Cr (0.10µg/g) Fe (3.06µg/g) Al (3.46µg/g), Cd (0.25µg/g) Cu (0.74µg/g), Mo (0.33µg/g), Ni (0.61µg/g), Se (0.98µg/g), and Zn (2.08µg/g). The levels of heavy metals found were not associated with weight, age and hatching success of the chicks.

INDEX TERMS: Blue macaw, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, parrot, inorganic elements, bio-indicators, minimally invasive methods, blood, environmental contaminants, pollution, reproduction, wild birds, Psittaciformes.

RESUMO.- [Relação entre peso, idade, sucesso de eclosão e concentração de metais pesados em filhotes de arara-azul (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* Latham, 1790) no Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul.] Avaliou-se a con-

centração de metais pesados (selênio, zinco, ferro, cobre, molibdênio, níquel, cromo, arsênio, cádmio, chumbo e alumínio) no sangue de filhotes de arara-azul (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) capturados no Pantanal (n=26) no ano de 2012, partindo da hipótese de que estas aves apresentem níveis desses metais pesados no organismo e que os mesmos tenham relação com o sucesso de eclosão, peso e idade dos filhotes. As amostras de sangue foram digeridas em ácido nítrico e ácido clorídrico e a quantificação dos metais foi realizada por ICP-OES (Espectroscopia e Emissão Óptica por Plasma Indutivamente Acoplado). As amostras de sangue de filhotes de *A.hyacinthinus* apresentaram concentrações de Cr (0,10µg/g), Fe (3,06µg/g), Al (3,46µg/g), Cd (0,25µg/g), Cu (0,74µg/g), Mo (0,33µg/g), Ni (0,61µg/g), Se (0,98µg/g) e Zn (2,08µg/g). Os níveis de metais pesados encontrados não apresentaram relação com o peso, idade ou sucesso de eclosão.

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TERMOS DE INDEXAÇÃO: Arara-azul, *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, Psitacídeos, elementos inorgânicos, bioindicadores, métodos minimamente invasivos, sangue, contaminantes ambientais, poluição, reprodução, aves silvestres, psitacíformes.

INTRODUCTION

Animals and plants that inhabit polluted areas end up contaminating themselves by absorbing inorganic elements (Pereira & Ebecken 2009).

Birds are considered bioindicators (Bost & Lemaho 1993) particularly because they are sensitive to environmental changes and more prone to intoxications than other animals as they quickly disperse the toxic agent through their body by their respiratory system, metabolic rate and low amount of body fat (Cubas & Godoy 2012).

Using nestling birds as indicators is beneficial because, according to their life span, it is possible to standardize samplings (Furness 1993) and it deeply reflects the contamination of the studied habitat (Burger 1993, Furness 1993, Janssens et al. 2002).

Minimally invasive methods utilizing blood, feces, feather and egg may be used to quantify levels of heavy metals in the organism (Furness 1993, Dmowski 1999, Jaspers et al. 2004). The finding of levels of heavy metals in the blood indicates that the animal has been exposed to recent environmental contamination (Garcia-Fernandez et al. 1996).

One of the ecosystem that houses a large number of bird species is the Pantanal (Nunes et al. 2005) and even the endangered ones, such as the hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*), are seen with relative frequency, having its largest population inhabiting the Pantanal (Guedes 2009).

The present study was performed under the hypothesis that the presence of heavy metals in the organism of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* may influence the weight and age of nestlings, and the success of hatching. The objective was to determine the content of chromium (Cr), iron (Fe), aluminum (Al), arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd), copper (Cu), lead (Pb), molybdenum (Mo), nickel (Ni), selenium (Se) and zinc (Zn) in nestling *A. hyacinthinus* through blood analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was developed with 26 wild nestlings of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* in the Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul, in December 2012. The materials consisted of whole blood samples, stored in micro tubes without anticoagulant. The study was approved by the Ethics in Research on Humans and animals ULBRA (CEP-ULBRA2006-016A).

Place of study. The study was performed in the base of the Hyacinth Macaw Project, located in the Caiman farm - REC (19°51'-19°58'S and 56°17'-56°24'W), in the sub-region of Miranda, Pantanal, Mato Grosso do Sul. The area was composed of a semideciduous forest, flooded fields; islands of residual forest, riparian forest and fields formed by open areas. The average annual temperature was 25°C, with rains during the summer and a dry winter.

Capture of nestlings. The nestlings were captured in their natural nests in the manduvi tree (*Sterculia apetala*), which is

the tree most often used by the macaws to build their nests and artificial nests. To capture the nestlings, proper tree climbing equipment was used to reach the nests and the animals were placed within plastic buckets to be transferred from the nests to the ground.

Material collection. With the bird physically restrained, 1 ml of blood was collected in the ulnar vein with the aid of a hypodermic needle 25x7 3mL and syringe. For the study, it was used approximately 1g of blood stored in a microtube without anticoagulant and frozen at -18°C.

Analysis of the material. Blood samples were digested in a volume of 2ml of nitric acid (HNO₃) followed by 10 ml of pure hydrochloric acid (HCl) to 5mol/L, to lessen the influence of organic matter in the quantification of the metals.

Digestion was catalyzed in a digester (Marconi A.M. 851 Mod) at 280°C for an hour (Garcia-Fernandez 1994, adapted) until solution became translucent. After digestion, the samples were transferred to a volumetric 25mL flask and its volume was adjusted with ultrapure water type 1 (deionized and purified with Milli-Q system) and then stored in glass bottles and refrigerated at 4°C until analysis.

The multi-element standard solution for Cr, Fe, Al, As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se and Zn were prepared in concentrations between 0.0 and 2.0mg/mL. Quantification was performed on ICP-OES (optical emission spectroscopy, and inductively coupled plasma) and the limits of detection for each element were Cr = 0.1278g/mL, Fe = 0.7040g/mL, Al = 0.0631mg/mL, As = 0.0069g/mL; Cd = 0.6372g/mL; Cu = 0.2151g/mL; Pb = 0.0162 g/mL; Mo = 0.0879g/mL; Ni = 0.0889mg/mL, Se = 0.0585g/mL and Zn = 0.2310g/mL.

The calibration curve for each metal was obtained by using triplicates and submitted to a regression of 95% confidence level.

The analysis of the influence of metals on the eggs' hatching success was done through the multiple logistic regression model to discriminate between the dependent variables "nest with all hatched eggs" (0) and "nest with unhatched egg" (1) and the independent variable "concentrations of metals" Cr, Fe, Al, As, Cd, Cu, Pb, Mo, Ni, Se and Zn (Table 1). The relationship between size and weight of the nestling was tested by linear regression. To verify that the concentration of metals varies with the age and weight of nestling, the multiple linear regression (backwise stepwise) was applied. All results were considered statistically significant when $p < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Among the 11 analyzed metals, blood samples of nestling *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* presented concentrations of Cr, Fe, Al, Cd, Cu, Mo, Ni, Se and Zn.

Levels of As and Pb were disregarded because they were below the detection limit.

All results for the median concentration of the heavy metals are shown in Table 2.

The levels of metals present in the blood should not be used to predict hatching (Table 3), because it did not influence it ($p > 0.05$) (Table 4).

The weight of nestlings used in this study did not show significant statistical correlation with the age of the nestlings ($F = 1.91$, $p = 0.179$).

The concentration of the tested metals did not vary according to age ($p > 0.05$) or weight ($p > 0.05$) of *A. hyacinthinus* nestlings.

Table 1. List of nestling with respective values for weight (g) and age (days), hatching success, where the number one was used to determine “nest with unhatched egg” and the number zero to determine “nest with all hatched eggs” and the levels of metal concentration in the blood of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*

Nestling	Weight (g)	Age (days)	Hatching	Metals (µg)								
				Cr	Fe	Al	Cd	Cu	Mo	Ni	Se	Zn
746	1048	50	0	0.003	0.014	0	0.01	0.026	0.012	0.026	0.046	0.151
747	1406	80	0	0.003	0	0.65	0.01	0.033	0.013	0.029	0.048	0.129
748	1296	80	0	0.003	0	2,776	0.011	0.023	0.012	0.029	0.06	0.148
749	1049	55	0	0.003	0.151	0.549	0.011	0.033	0.013	0.028	0.041	0.121
759	1183	85	0	0.003	0.055	0.604	0.011	0.041	0.011	0.028	0.055	0.258
760	1185	85	0	0.003	0.03	0.743	0.012	0.027	0.011	0.024	0.039	0.268
761	1189	55	0	0.003	0.039	0.014	0.01	0.034	0.013	0.024	0.033	0.089
762	1187	70	0	0.004	0.307	0.034	0.01	0.031	0.012	0.024	0.033	0.084
763	1419	60	1	0.004	0.007	0.026	0.009	0.041	0.013	0.025	0.03	0.081
764	1307	60	1	0.004	0.29	0.171	0.01	0.028	0.013	0.024	0.033	0.085
765	1411	100	0	0.085	0.054	0.116	0.019	0.024	0.034	0.022	0.041	0.078
766	1286	80	1	0.005	0.863	0.058	0.009	0.035	0.015	0.024	0.036	0.093
767	1500	80	0	0.004	0.402	0.06	0.01	0.031	0.014	0.023	0.038	0.071
768	1191	60	0	0.004	0.584	0.059	0.009	0.031	0.014	0.023	0.037	0.055
769	1376	80	1	0.004	0.64	0.641	0.009	0.03	0.014	0.022	0.038	0.081
770	1303	60	0	0.003	0.873	0.123	0.008	0.029	0.015	0.023	0.038	0.126
771	1395	80	0	0.003	0.022	0.12	0.009	0.029	0.014	0.025	0.042	0.076
772	1401	80	0	0.003	0	1,042	0.009	0.027	0.013	0.026	0.038	0.083
773	953	73	0	0.009	0.958	2,349	0.008	0.03	0.013	0.022	0.041	0.091
775	1108	85	0	0.003	0.671	0.092	0.009	0.033	0.013	0.024	0.039	0.087
776	1180	95	0	0.003	0.003	0.657	0.009	0.028	0.013	0.023	0.037	0.059
777	994	75	0	0.004	1,124	0.636	0.008	0.028	0.013	0.024	0.034	0.107
778	1214	75	0	0.003	0.019	0.094	0.009	0.029	0.014	0.023	0.041	0.075
779	1416	75	0	0.007	1,217	3,491	0.01	0.029	0.013	0.023	0.03	0.057
780	1246	60	0	0.003	0.59	0.718	0.01	0.03	0.014	0.023	0.032	0.051
803	1292	100	0	0.003	0.007	0.02	0.009	0.03	0.013	0.025	0.044	0.066

Table 2. Median concentration of heavy metals (µg/g) in the blood of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* nestlings and the minimum and maximum values of concentration (µg/g) (Interval)

Metals	Median	Min - Max
Cr	0.10	0.05-1.93
Fe	3.06 ^a	0.00-30.43
Al	3.46 ^a	0.00-87.28
As	<LoQ	
Cd	0.25 ^{b,c}	0.15-0.50
Cu	0.74 ^{a,c,d}	0.52-1.28
Pb	<LoQ	
Mo	0.33 ^{b,c}	0.22-0.77
Ni	0.61 ^{a,c}	0.40-1.00
Se	0.98 ^{a,d,f}	0.65-1.63
Zn	2.08 ^{a,d,e,f,g}	1.23-11.17

<LoQ = below the detection limit.

Table 3. Classification of nests and hatching success of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* eggs according to the quantification of the metals

Classification	Nests with all hatched eggs	Nests with unhatched eggs	Total
Reference	22	0	22
Answer	0	4	4
Total	22	4	26

DISCUSSION

The Ni levels found in this study were similar to the ones found by Abduljaleel et al. (2012) in blood analysis of quails (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*). On the other hand, the values of Cr, Fe, Al, Cu, Se and Zn were much lower in the.

Table 4. Influence of heavy metal concentration in the hatching success of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* eggs

Variable	Coefficient	Standard deviation	Statistical test	P
Constant	332.515	81650.138	0.0000166	0.997
Cr	67777.603	5164500.722	0.000172	0.990
Fe	-0.0298	9.909	0.00000902	0.998
Al	-0.132	11.918	0.000123	0.991
Cd	1923.364	2828317.717	0.000000462	0.999
Cu	-810.684	426446.369	0.00000361	0.998
Mo	26613.014	2122214.856	0.000157	0.990
Ni	-23275.505	2763082.282	0.0000710	0.993
Se	-13303.577	909040.841	0.000214	0.988
Zn	783.267	96042.564	0.0000665	0.993

The values of Cd found in were higher than those found by Fritsch et al. (2012) in blackbirds (*Turdus merula*) and higher than those found by Abduljaleel et al. (2012) in quails (*Coturnix coturnix japonica*).

The Cd is a toxic heavy metal that even at very low concentrations leads to changes in metabolism and affects development (Burger & Gochfeld 1994, 1997, Spahn & Sherry 1999). However, the growth of nestlings was not affected by levels of contamination, because weight had no significant relationship with the levels of metals in the blood. This confirmed the findings of Janssens et al. (2003) in Belgium, where independent of the gradient of pollution the weight of great tit nestlings (*Parus major*) showed no significant differences. The same results were obtained in studies of Southern House Wren (*Troglodytes musculus*) (Hofer et al. 2010) and Pied Flycatcher (*Ficedula hypoleuca*) (Eeva & Lehikoinen 1996).

This study found no significant relationship between age and concentration of heavy metals in nestlings, corroborating the findings of Hofer et al. (2010), in the USA with Southern House Wren nestlings (*Troglodytes musculus*). The relationship between these findings may be explained by the importance of age in bioaccumulation (Furness 1993), and by blood samples indicating recent exposure levels (Garcia-Fernandez et al. 1996).

Previous studies have found changes in bird's population stability due to heavy metal contamination, which reflected directly in the reproduction of these animals, reducing hatching success (Eeva et al. 1997, Eeva et al. 2009).

The hatching success of eggs did not change when in relation to the concentration of heavy metals, which suggests that the contamination of the studied place is still not high enough to influence the reproduction of the species. Supporting this idea, Eeva et al. (2009) studied the effects of three different levels of pollution in hatching success of great tit (*Parus major*), in Finland, and found lower rates of hatching in the more polluted areas.

There are several studies on the influence of heavy metal contamination in the organism of birds in many countries; however, among the species of birds found in Brazil, this is the first study with a parrot, the *A. hyacinthinus*.

The nestlings used in this study, in general, showed no changes in their organism resulting from environmental contamination, suggesting that this type of contamination is not yet at alarming levels for nestlings. Therefore, the hypothesis that the presence of heavy metals in the organism of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* nestlings could influence the weight and age of the same and the hatching success of eggs was not confirmed. It is important to highlight that this study was carried out with the nestlings blood samples, which shows recent contamination and short exposure time, and therefore does not exhibit the actual condition in relation to physiological and reproductive damage in the population.

CONCLUSIONS

There are Cr levels of (0.10mg/g) Fe (3.06mg/g) Al (3.46mg/g), Cd (0.25mg/g), Cu (0.74mg/g), Mo (0.33mg/g), Ni (0.61mg/g), Se (0.98mg/g) and Zn (2.08mg/g) found in the organism of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* nestlings.

The presence of these metals, the concentrations obtained in this study, does not influence the growth of nestlings and the hatching success of eggs.

The blood exam is a potential minimally invasive method for the determination of recent contamination in birds.

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