

Case Report





Feeding not Always Brings Safety to Brown Boobies

Abstract

Here we examined a carcass of a brown booby found during the monitoring of a beach conducted on northern Rio de Janeiro, Southeastern Brazil. After necropsy, it was concluded that the brown booby choked eating a banded croaker twice as long and five times as heavy as the usual fish consumed by brown boobies.

Keywords: Beach monitoring, Brown booby, Mortality, Prey induced, Sula leucogaster

Volume I Issue I - 2014

Davi Castro Tavares, ¹ Ana Paula Madeira Di Beneditto. ¹ Salvatore Siciliano²

¹Laboratorio de Ciencias Ambientais, Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense Darcy Ribeiro - UENF, Brazil ²Escola Nacional de Saude Publica/FIOCRUZ, Rua Leopoldo Rulhoes Brazil

Correspondence: Davi Castro Tavares, Laboratorio de Ciencias Ambientais, Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Avenida Alberto Lamego, 2000 - Parque California, Campos dos Goytacazes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Tel 55(22)999090242, Email wetlandbirdbrazi@gmail.com

Received: November 06, 2014 | Published: November 19, 2014

Introduction

Few cases of a bird choking with prey larger than its swallowing capacity are reported in the literature. Such cases include herons choked with frogs, snakes, or lampreys.¹⁻³ and a pied-billed Grebe with a prickly sculp in stuck between its mandibles.⁴ Besides that, Ryder.⁵ reported a great blue heron killed by a carp due to incomplete regurgitation, because the spine of the dorsal fin pierced the heron's gullet. Regarding seabirds, young common terns choke to death with pipefishes, which are difficult to swallow.⁶ Here we report a case of seabird choked by a Banded croaker.

Results and discussion

On August 29th2008 we found the carcass of an adult male brown booby (*Sula leucogaster*) (Figure 1A) during a survey for beached seabirds along Rio de Janeiro state coast, Southeastern Brazil (22°10′25″S, 41°20′45″W). Methods used in this survey are described in.⁷ Palpation of pectoral musculature revealed that the specimen was in good corporal condition, and no external evidence of cause of death. During necropsy we found a banded croaker (*Paralonchurus brasiliensis*) obstructing the entire digestive tract of the bird, from the bottom of the stomach to the oral commissure (Figure 1B and 1C). We concluded that the brown booby died of asphyxia due to airway obstruction. Adult brown boobies seem to choose fishes measuring 130 mm and weighing 29 g, on average.^{8,9} However, the banded croaker ingested was270 mm long and weighed 156 g, which is twice as long and five times as heavy as the usual fish size consumed by brown boobies.

Total length of adult banded croakers is about 175 mm [10]. The species usually inhabits the bottom of coastal waters deeper than 10 m, and is not usually available for brown boobies. ¹⁰⁻¹² Only juveniles tend to inhabit shallow waters. ¹³ On the other hand, adult banded croakers are widely disposed of by trawl fishery along the coast of Brazil. ¹⁴

Thus, it is possible to assume that the brown booby examined had consumed this fish after it was disposed of during trawl fishery activities. Indeed, it has been shown that banded croakers are important prey for brown boobies in Molegues do Sul Island, Brazil, which suggests the influence of fishery activities in that they make fish species available that boobies do not consume regularly [8]. Curiously, in the present case report, the death of the seabird was directly linked to its potential prey.



Figure 1 A: Beached Brown booby found in Rio de Janeiro, Southeastern coast of Brazil. B and C: Banded croaker obstructing the entire digestive tract of the Brown booby specimen.

Acknowledgments

Authors thank to two anonymous reviewers for helpful comments on early versions of the manuscript and D.R. Awabdi for kindly providing photographs. The beach monitoring program in northern Rio de Janeiro is a demand of the 'Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis-IBAMA' under the federal process of environmental licensing. The brown booby specimen was collected by the first author. D.C.T. is supported by coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior-CAPES.

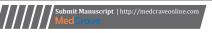
Conflicts of interst

None.

References

- 1. Langdale HM. Heron choked by a frog. Zoologist. 1897;1:572.
- Cottam C. A fatal combat between heron and snake. Wilson Bulletin. 1938;50:140
- Wolf BO, Jones SL. Great Blue Heron deaths caused by predation on Pacific Lamprey. Condor. 1989;91:482

 –484.
- Behrstock RA. Prey-induced mortality of a pied-billed grebe. Western Birds. 1989;12(4):183–184.
- 5. Ryder RA. Great blue heron killed by a carp. *Condor*. 1950;52:40–41.





- Harris M. Seabirds and pipefish: a request for records British Birds. 2006;99:148.
- Tavares DC, Moura JF, Siciliano S. First documented record of the Roseate Tern Sterna dougallii Montagu, 1813 (Aves: Sternidae) in southeast Brazil. Check List. 2013;9(4):806–808.
- 8. Branco JO, Fracasso HAA, Irece FM, et al. Diet of Sula leucogaster Boddaert, in the Moleques do Sul Island, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Zoology*. 2005;22(4):1044–1049.
- Harrison CS, Hida TS, Seki MP. The diet of the Brown Booby Sula leucogaster and Masked Booby Sula dactylatra on Rose Atoll, Samoa. *IBIS*. 1984;126(4):588–590
- Robert MC, Michels-Souza MA, Chaves PT. Biologia de Paralonchurus brasiliensis (Steindachner) (Teleostei, Scianidae) no litoral sul do estado do Paraná, Brasil. Revista Brasileira de Zoologia. 2007;24(1):191–198.

- Novelli R. Aves marinhas costeiras do Brasil (identificação e biologia).
 Cinco Continentes, Porto Alegre, *Brazil*. 1997;pp.90.
- Carboneras C. Order Procellariiformes (Famílias: Diomedeidae, Procellariidae, Hydrobatidae, Pelecanoididae). In: del Hoyo J, Elliot A, Sargatal J (Eds.) Handbook of Birds of the World. Ostrich to ducks. Lynx edicions, *Barcelona*. 1992;pp.198–272.
- Roberts RL, Donald PF, Green RE. Using simple species lists to monitor trends in animal populations: new methods and a comparison with independent data. *Animal Conservation*. 2007;10(3):332–339.
- Branco JO, Lunardon-Branco MJ, Verani JR. Biological and fishing aspects of Paralonchurus brasiliensis Steindachner, (Pisces, Sciaenidae), in the Armação do Itapocoroy, Penha, Santa Catarina, Brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Zoology*. 2005;22(4):1063–1071.