



ISOLATION AND CHARACTERISATION OF MICROPLASTIC ABUNDANCE IN
Lates calcarifer FROM SETIU WETLANDS, MALAYSIA

(Pemisahan dan Pencirian Plastik-Mikro di dalam *Lates calcarifer* dari Tanah Bencah Setiu, Malaysia)

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Abstract

The presence of microplastics (<1 mm) in wild and cage-cultured Asian sea bass (*Lates calcarifer*) was successfully studied. Fish samples were collected from Setiu Wetlands in October 2016. Microplastics were isolated from fish samples using the alkaline solution method (10 M of NaOH solution). Microplastics were sorted visually according to their shapes and colours after being observed under dissecting microscope. A total of 4,498 pieces of microplastics were identified and threadlike shape was the most abundant microplastic particles found during this study. The identification of functional groups in the composition of microplastics was achieved using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. Microplastics, with the presence of strong peaks at $\nu=3342\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (N-H str), 1510 cm^{-1} (N-H bend) and $\nu=1706\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (C=O str) are associated with the materials consist of polyamide. Additionally, peaks related to the polyvinyl alcohol groups are recorded at $\nu=3321 - 4323\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (O-H str), 1706 cm^{-1} (C=O str), 1219 cm^{-1} (O-H wag) and $\nu=1028 - 1128\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (C-O str). The abundance levels of microplastics ingested by wild and cage-cultured fishes are statistically significantly different, $p < 0.05$.

Keywords: Asian sea bass, fish ingestion, microplastics, polymer, wetland environment

Abstrak

Kemunculan plastik-mikro (<1 mm) di dalam ikan siakap liar dan sangkar ternakan (*Lates calcarifer*) telah berjaya dikaji. Sampel ikan diambil dari tanah bencah Setiu semasa bulan Oktober 2016. Plastik-mikro telah diasingkan daripada sampel ikan menggunakan kaedah larutan beralkali (10 M larutan NaOH). Plastik-mikro telah diasingkan secara visual dibawah mikroskop mengikut perbezaan warna dan bentuk. Sejumlah 4,498 pecahan plastik-mikro telah dikenalpasti dan bentuk benang merupakan partikel yang paling kerap dijumpai semasa kajian ini dijalankan. Pengenalpastian kumpulan berfungsi bagi komposisi plastik-mikro telah dicapai menggunakan spektroskopi FTIR. Analisis plastik-mikro menunjukkan kehadiran puncak yang jelas pada $\nu=3342\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (N-H str), 1510 cm^{-1} (N-H bend) dan $\nu=1706\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (C=O str) bagi komposisi polimer kumpulan poliamida. Tambahan, puncak yang menunjukkan kehadiran kumpulan polivinil alkohol dicatatkan pada $\nu=3321 - 4323\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (O-H str), 1706 cm^{-1} (C=O str), 1219 cm^{-1} (O-H wag) dan $\nu=1028 - 1128\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (C-O str) sebagai kehadiran plastik-mikro yang dihidam oleh ikan liar dan sangkar ternakan adalah berbeza secara signifikan, $p < 0.05$.

Kata kunci: ikan siakap, penghadaman oleh ikan, plastik-mikro, polimer, persekitaran tanah bencah

Introduction

Microplastics are generally defined as plastics with size less than 1 mm in diameter [1], which makes much easier for them to be displaced into biota. Despite no possibility of danger regarding microplastics and marine organisms recorded at this stage, there is a great concern about the potential risks that microplastics may pose to organisms via

ingestion, which is then transferred to food chain and ultimately poses risks to human health. Studies over the past decades have shown that microplastics are widespread in the marine environment including sea surface, shoreline or sea bed, and their abundance has increased annually.

Microplastics could have both physical and chemical effects on the organisms that ingest the pollutant. If ingested, microplastics may pass through the gut or retained in the digestive tract [2]. Fibres may knot or clump and it could be hazardous if the passage of food is blocked. The accumulation of debris in the digestive tract leads to the difficulty in breathing as some plastic particles could choke the organism. According to Ivar do Sul et al. [3], microplastics accumulation occurred through the food web, from the smallest organisms like plankton to the largest fish.

In fact, small-sized microplastics have a great potential to be ingested by a wide range of marine organisms including fish. A great variety of fish species across the world have been proven to ingest synthetic polymers. For instance, a total of 35% of five mesopelagic and one epipelagic fish species from the North Pacific were found to have ingested plastics with an average of 2.1 pieces of plastic per fish [4]. Meanwhile, three different species of bottom-feeding catfish were investigated in a Brazilian estuary and as a result, 17 – 33% of the sampled fishes had ingested plastics [5]. Lusher et al. [6] in their work found that ten fish species from the English Channel had ingested microplastics (both pelagic and demersal species), with a total of 37% of the sample studied was affected.

Foekema et al. [7] found that only 2.6% of the fish from the North Sea contained microplastics, but this was after excluding textile fibres from their data analysis. Of the seven-species investigated, five of the subjects studied contained plastics. Atlantic cod (*Gadus morhua*) was one of the species studied and the abundance levels varied depending on the location, in which 0 – 15% of the individuals contained microplastics. A recent study carried out by Rummel et al. [8] also found relatively low plastic content in fish (both pelagic and demersal species) from the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, where 5.5% of all fishes were affected by this pollutant. To date, no study has cited the comparison of microplastic particles between two fishes derived from different habitat locations.

In Malaysia, the research exploration related to the issue of microplastics is still limited. To the best of our knowledge, there are several studies documenting the occurrence of microplastic in mangrove sediment [9], sandy beaches [10], and bivalves [11]. Indeed, there have been no studies documenting the ingestion of microplastics among estuarine fishes of Malaysia.

Lates calcarifer or commonly known as the Asian sea bass in Malaysia is a commercial fish found in great abundance along the estuary of Setiu Wetlands, Terengganu. They are found in both open environment and cage-cultured by the local fishermen. This area has nine distinctive ecosystems namely beach, sea, mudflat, river, lagoon, estuary, island, coastal forest, and mangroves. Thus, Setiu Wetlands is the only wetland in Malaysia that can be found with a great diversity of ecosystems [12]. The presence of microplastic particles in the lower trophic level organisms such as bivalves has been proven in our previous work [11] and the abundance levels are remarkably high in this area. Thusly, this extended work conveys the ubiquity of microplastics in the upper trophic level in order to understand the translocation, which could further be found in human body.

Therefore, the main goal of this study is to evaluate the abundance levels of microplastics ingested by estuarine fish with different life habits (wild and cage-cultured). Physical and chemical characterisations were carried out to identify the main shape and colour of microplastics, polymer composition, and their relationship towards spatial variation.

Materials and Methods

Sample collection

Cage-cultured and wild *L. calcarifer* (n = 4) were caught from Setiu Wetlands in October 2016. Each location was coordinated and illustrated as shown in Table 1 and Figure 1, respectively. Wild *L. calcarifer* was collected using a drift net (100 m length × 2 m width) located at Stations 3 and 4, where the net was left overnight. Meanwhile, cage-cultured *L. calcarifer* was purchased from a local fisherman at the aquaculture site. The weight of each sample was

set in the range of 300 – 400 g regardless of their habitual area. The samples were kept in a cool box filled with ice cubes before the samples were transferred to the laboratory for further analysis.

Table 1. The coordinate of sampling location in Setiu Wetlands

Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1 (Cage Cultured)	05° 37' 10.34	102° 47' 31.51
2 (Cage Cultured)	05° 39' 03.80	102° 44' 55.32
3 (Wild)	05° 41' 30.77	102° 41' 54.98
4 (Wild)	05° 43' 21.08	102° 47' 31.51

Sample preparation

In the laboratory, the fish samples were thawed at room temperature and general biological parameters such as length (cm) and weight (g) were measured. The gastrointestinal tract for each sample was removed by dissection as described in previous works reported by Lusher et al. [6] and Rocha-Santos and Duarte [13]. In general, each sample was cut from the top of the oesophagus through the end of the gastrointestinal tract, which was then digested and stored individually in a 250-mL glass jar containing 80% ethanol solution until further identification. Plastic materials were not used throughout this study as it would cause cross contamination and generate bias in the final result.

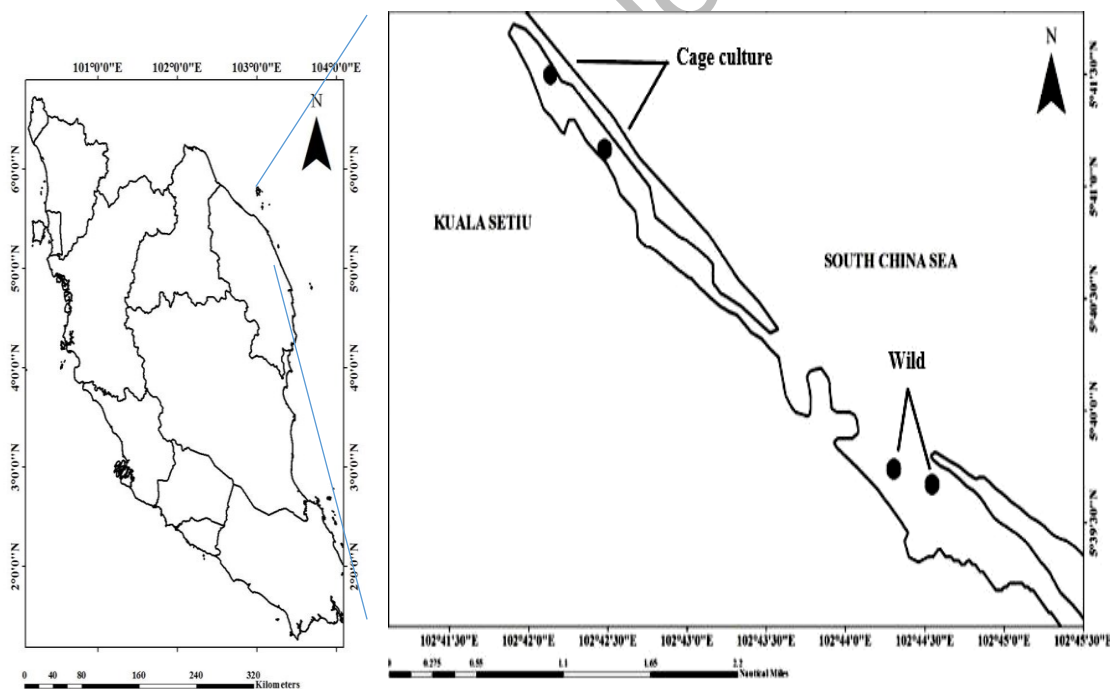


Figure 1. Location of sampling activity in Setiu Wetlands (on left side is map of Peninsular Malaysia)

Digestion procedure

The samples were digested using the alkaline method as described by Cole et al. [14] in their work. An amount of 10 M of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) was chosen as the digestion solution and introduced into the beaker containing the gastrointestinal tract. Later, the 50 – 60 g digested samples were placed in a water bath with the temperature set at 60 °C and shaken constantly (130 rpm) during the incubation period in order to speed up the digestion process. The digestion steps were carried out in triplicate. After 21 days, the digestion solution was filtered and analysed using a stereoscopic microscope (Leica ZOOM 2000, Cole-Palmer, IL, USA) to observe the presence of microplastic materials.

Microplastic sorting and identification

The sorted microplastics were photographed and the maximum length, colour, and shape (threadlike, fragment or spherical) were noted using a dissecting microscope (Olympus SZX7, Olympus Corp. Tokyo, Japan). Particles which presented the characteristic features of synthetic polymers were identified as microplastics (mouldable items with consistent thickness and colour which do not break when pressed with stainless forceps). In case of doubt, a hot metal tip was applied on the object. The collected microplastics were kept in individual glass urine bottles pertaining to its original shape. Centrifugation process was carried out to enhance the separation of the microplastic particles from the supernatant before further analysis.

Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) (IR Tracer-100, Perkin Elmer, MA, USA) was used to identify the functional groups associated with polymer chemical properties. Microplastic particles were analysed using attenuated total reflection (ATR) in the mid-IR range of 4000 – 650 cm^{-1} and 18 scans per analysis. One-way ANOVA was performed to evaluate the significant level of microplastic abundance among location and shape types. Differences at $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses (one-way ANOVA) and Pearson correlation were conducted using SPSS statistical package Version 23.0.

Results and Discussion

Microplastic abundance

The microplastic size collected in this study was recorded between 4.3 and 15.7 μm with an average length of 50.1 μm . The total number of microplastics found in all samples was 4,498. The highest abundance of microplastics was found in the gastrointestinal tract of wild *L. calcarifer* containing 1,260 and 1,277 of digested and microplastic particles, respectively. Meanwhile, the lowest level of ingestion was recorded in cage-cultured fish samples, with a total of 1,961 microplastic fragments in both samples. The microplastic abundance observed between wild and cage-cultured *L. calcarifer* was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Most of the microplastics found had threadlike shape with distinctive colours (i.e. black, blue, red, green, purple, orange or colourless).

Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the shape and colour distribution of the microplastic particles isolated from the gastrointestinal tracts of *L. calcarifer* during this study, respectively. Black threadlike shape was the most abundant microplastic particle found in both cage-cultured and wild *L. calcarifer* at different sampling locations, followed by transparent and blue threadlike shapes. The image of microplastic captured under dissecting microscope is presented in Figure 4. Statistical analysis also elucidated that the microplastic abundance based on the colour observed was significantly different between sample type and station at $p < 0.05$.

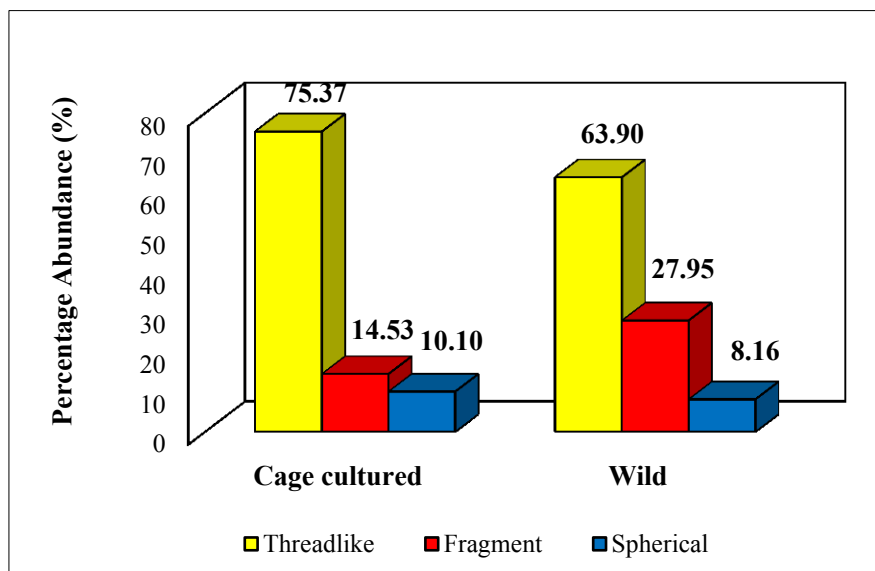


Figure 2. Percentage abundance (%) of microplastic based on shapes between cage cultured and wild *L. calcarifer* from Setiu Wetlands

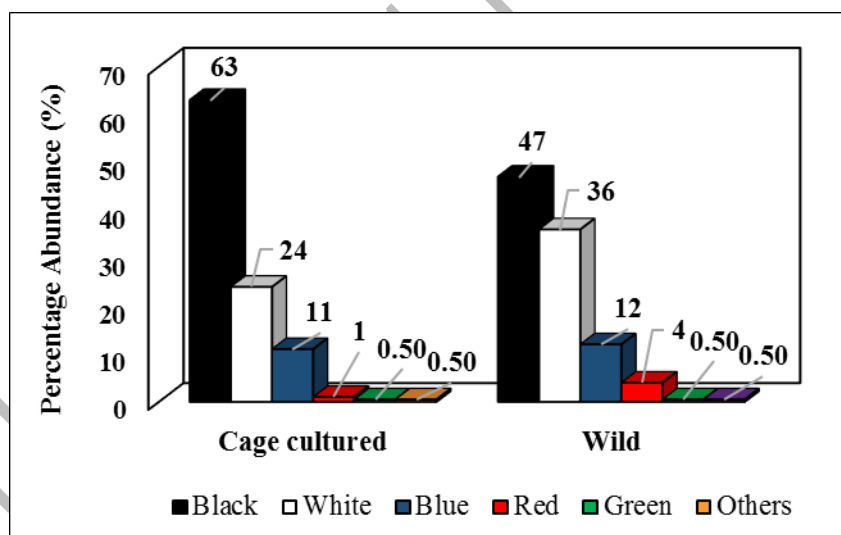


Figure 3. Percentage abundance (%) of microplastic based on colours between cage cultured and wild *L. calcarifer* from Setiu Wetlands

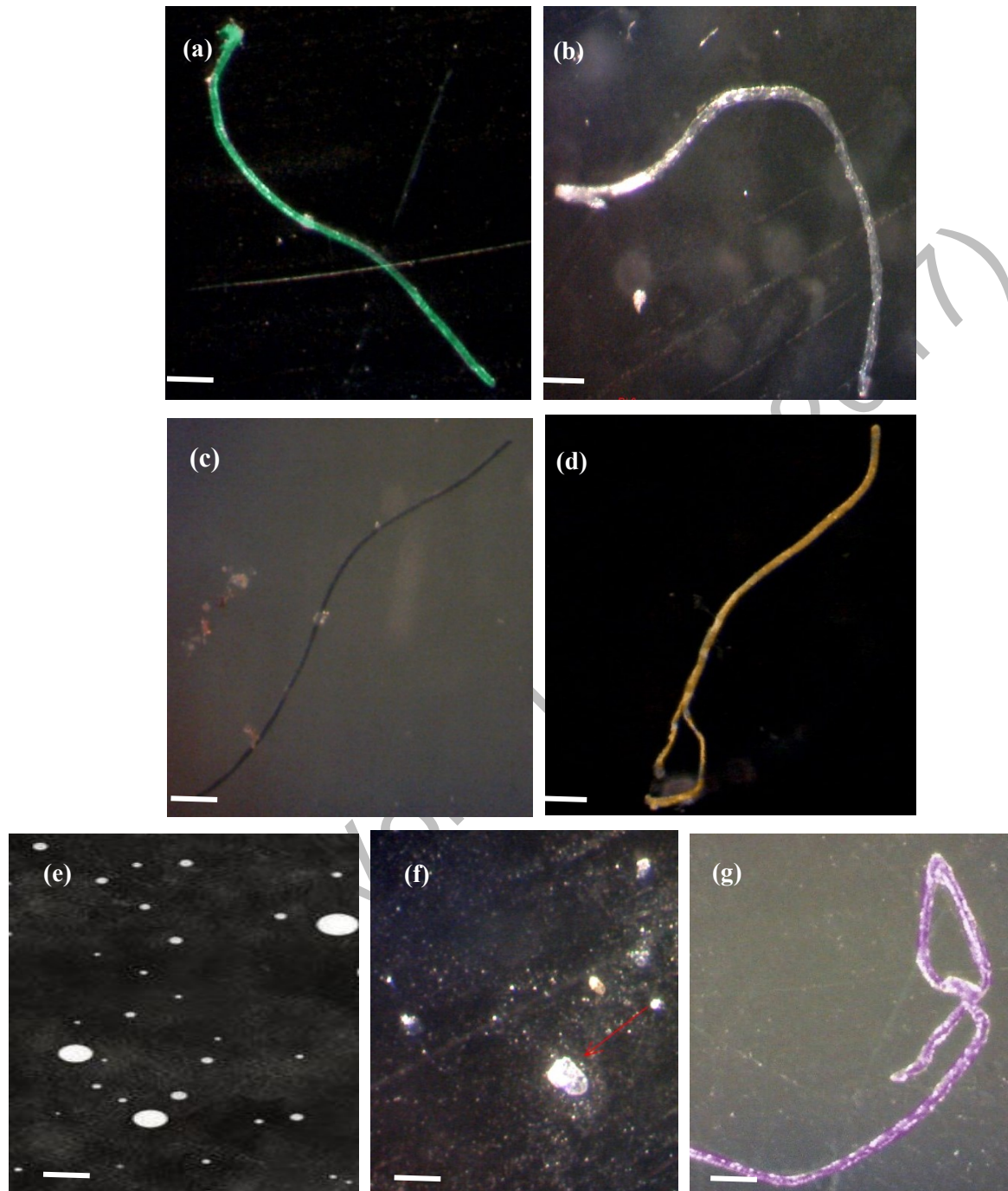


Figure 4. The shapes and colours of microplastic found in cage cultured and wild *L. calcarifer* a) green threadlike b) transparent threadlike, c) black threadlike, d) orange threadlike, e) white spherical, f) white fragment, and g) purple threadlike. Scale bars: 0.1 mm

Characterisation of microplastics

The FTIR spectra associated to microplastics are shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. The collected microplastic particles identified by FTIR spectroscopy analysis proposed that the microplastics found in both wild and cage-cultured *L. calcarifer* were mostly polyamide (PA) (Figure 5) and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) (Figure 6). In Figure 5, the functional group associated towards microplastic composition shows a strong peak at 3342 cm^{-1} for N-H stretching vibrations from the terminal amine group. Additionally, the N-H bending shows the vibration at $\nu=1510\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The absorption band at $\nu=2852\text{ cm}^{-1}$ may be attributed to C-H aliphatic stretching modes, with the band at $\nu=1428\text{ cm}^{-1}$ matches with the bending of C-H₂ vibrations, showing the existence of alkyl chains in the collected microplastics. These findings are in agreement with the previous works reported by Charles et al. [15] and Pavia et al. [16] to elucidate the composition of nylon (polyamide). The band at $\nu=1706\text{ cm}^{-1}$ corresponds to the C=O carbonyl stretching group vibration, which implies a small part of swaying vibration in the microplastic sample obtained.

The FTIR spectra of PVA carrying all major peaks related to hydroxyl and acetate groups were observed during this study (Figure 6), and similar to the pure PVA spectra recorded by Mansur et al. [17] and Nicodom [18] in their research. The bands observed at $\nu=3321 - 3423\text{ cm}^{-1}$ are linked to the stretching of O-H from the intermolecular and intramolecular hydrogen bonds, which is suggested due to the high hydrophilic forces among PVA polymeric chains [19]. The vibrational band observed at $\nu=2840 - 3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ refers to the stretching of C-H from alkyl groups. Moreover, the arrangement of carbonyl, C=O, which can be distributed randomly along the alkyl chain demonstrated by the bands showed around $\nu=1706\text{ cm}^{-1}$, is due to the stretching of C=O from the acetate group remaining from PVA [20]. This overlaps with the O-H bending peak [17]. The peaks between $\nu=1174$ and 1219 cm^{-1} show the C-H₂ wagging and C-O carboxyl stretching at $\nu=1028-1128\text{ cm}^{-1}$ vibration absorptions. Thus, it indicates the amorphous and crystalline nature of PVA [17, 20]. PVA is usually amorphous, albeit can be found as a semicrystalline structure for some products. Therefore, this band has been used previously as an indicator for PVA structure as semicrystalline synthetic polymer [17, 21].

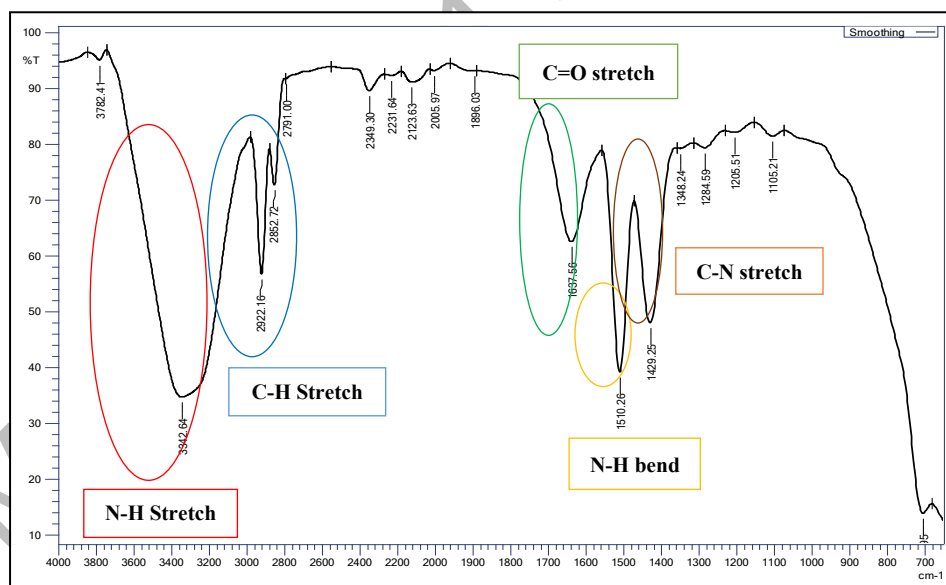


Figure 5 FT-IR spectrum showing the functional group associated to polyamide composition

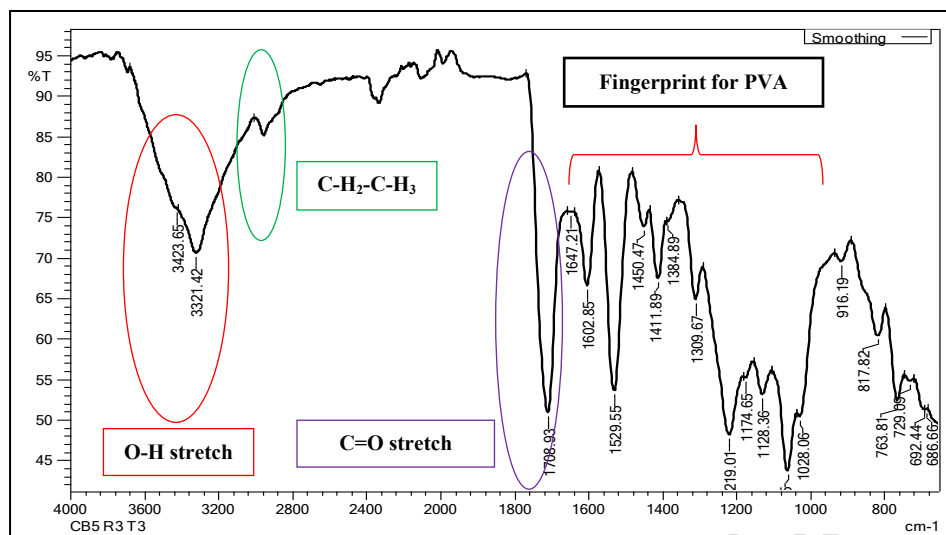


Figure 6. FT-IR spectrum showing the functional group associated to polyvinyl alcohol composition

Spatial variation

In this study, wild fish showed significantly higher abundance of microplastics than cage-cultured fish ($p < 0.05$). Microplastic ingestion is closely related to different feeding strategies [22, 23, 24]. Brandao et al. [25] suggested that fouling and high density plastics are examples of items that can be ingested by fish through feeding habitat. In this case, this ingestion is probably linked to the normal feeding activity of the fish. Wild fishes of *L. calcarifer* are known to feed on various preys emerging from different locations and environment as they drift all over the estuary. In contrast, cultured fishes are known to have feeding activities limited to their aquaculture area.

Feeding habitat also plays an important role in the ingestion of debris and lead to the increase of the abundance or bioavailability of microplastics. Higher abundance may be related to different habitats of fishes, and the presence of plastic debris near the seabed is normally high [26]. Referring to Figure 1, the sampling locations of wild and cage-cultured *L. calcarifer* are far from each other. Cage-cultured fishes were collected northwards from Setiu Wetlands, adjacent to the settlement area. Meanwhile, wild fishes were caught nearer to the passage of South China Sea, where several fishermen boats and ships commute in and out of the wetland. The area sampled for wild species has a possibility of higher microplastic particle content in water column as it could be transported from the sea via ocean current and wind. Distinctive habitat also contributes to the difference in microplastic ingestion of the fishes.

The highest microplastic recorded in the gastrointestinal tract of both wild and cage-cultured species is threadlike form; however, the colour coated or additives do not really determine the types of microplastics [27]. Besides the likely contribution from fisheries to the billions of synthetic fibres in the water column, fibres are common in the aquatic environments to which they are delivered in large concentration via wastewater outflow. Browne et al. [28] suggested that the possible sources of fibres in the marine environment are related to the discharge from the sewage sludge or fishing industry, which makes it as the main factor contributing to the emerging microplastics. In fact, cage-cultured fishes ingested more threadlike particles compared to wild species of *L. calcarifer*, probably resulting from the disintegration of nets used in the aquaculture ponds. In contrast, the fragment type was reported remarkably higher in quantity for wild fishes, as it could be denser than water, expected to sink and therefore being accidentally ingested by wild *L. calcarifer*. Pearson correlation also exhibits strong relationship between threadlike and fragment ($r = 0.90$) but weak towards spherical shape ($r = 0.18$).

The main polymers found are PA and PVA, where both polymers are slightly denser than water. The standard type of cage used for fish aquaculture, which is made up of synthetic materials, explains the higher number of PA existed in the gastrointestinal tract of cage-cultured species. PA is one of the major materials used to manufacture the nets. In addition, the chances of natural food supply in cages are much less; hence a regular stock of food is necessary.

The foods are usually composed of raw materials of animals such as small fish heads and inner organs. Thus, there is a higher possibility for the presence of microplastics in cage-cultured species, which is caused by the foods fed. Higher PVA inhabits wild species due to its property that is denser than water and disintegrated fragments from the settlement of abandoned fishing gears and nets on the bottom floor. Furthermore, the existence of human settlements is believed to have contributed to the large volume of microplastic waste, particularly from domestic activities.

Comparison with literature studies

Since this study is considered as the first report for estuary fishes, the occurrence of polymer type was compared with previously documented literature. A study carried out in the Norwegian coast explicates that the polyester materials become the major fraction of microplastics observed in fish gut samples [29]. Microplastic abundance high in this area is closely linked to high density of population and anthropogenic activities (Bergen City Harbour). Polyester materials were believed to be derived from polypropylene rope, synthetic clothing, and other polyester products. Moreover, it accounted for 88% of the microplastics found in full stomach samples, which leads to the understanding that the materials are retained longer in the fish body similar to their foods. The comparison of the main polymers found in fish samples is tabulated in Table 2.

In Durban Harbour, 72.8% of the microplastics were observed in mullet samples. Polystyrene is one of the polymer subjects found in this study, but it only contributed 7.3% of the total plastics [30]. The most abundant is in fibre form with white colour. It is worth to note that the correlation between plastic ingestion and fish length or size is not significantly different. The source of pollution especially the emergence of fibres is believed to have originated from domestic or industrial discharge nearby. Meanwhile, recent studies reported by Pazos et al. [31] and Güven et al. [32] indicated that the emergence of a new contaminant affects the multispecies of fishes collected in estuary and coastal areas, respectively. Fibres become the prevalent type of microplastics found in both areas.

Table 2. Comparison of polymer type found in microplastics debris in this study and literature

Species	Study area	Polymer Identified	Reference
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Norwegian coast, Norway	Polyester	[29]
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Durban Harbour, South Africa	Polystyrene	[30]
Multi species ^a	Rio de la Plata estuary, Brazil	-	[31]
Multi species ^b	Mediterranean coast, Turkey	Polypropylene, Polyethylene, Polyester	[32]
<i>Lates calcarifer</i>	Setiu Wetland, Malaysia	Polyamide and Polyvinyl alcohol	This study

^a 11 species fish, ^b 28 species fish

Conclusion

In this present study, microplastic ingestion has been reported to be pervasive in the gastrointestinal tract of both wild and cage-cultured species of *L. calcarifer* from Setiu Wetlands, Terengganu. The abundance of microplastics is higher in wild species compared to cage-cultured species, which is linked to the dynamics of habitat and feeding activity. PA and PVA are the main polymer compositions found in the gastrointestinal tract of the fishes examined. To the best of our knowledge, the result reported in this study is the first evidence of estuarine fish contaminated by microplastics. Therefore, we highly recommend that in future work, the whole gastrointestinal tract and digestion process should be used in the investigation of microplastic pollution in fish and also not limited to Asian sea bass species only.

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