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California Market Squid (*Doryteuthis opalescens*) is an abundant food source consumed by many marine predators such as fish, sea birds, and marine mammals. As well as a food item across many cultures, and growing in popularity in the Pacific Northwest. With squid feeding primarily on phytoplankton and zooplankton, microplastics could be consumed by being mistaken as a food source. These contaminants could potentially travel up the food chain through predators that feed on squid, including humans. Microplastics are emerging contaminants that have potential to impact ecosystems. This project aims to see if there is microplastic present in squid organs such as the stomach and gills. To identify the different microplastics present in squid and to evaluate geographic variation in microplastics in squid across the Puget Sound. Squid was caught across 3 different sites. Stomach and gills were harvested from 3 squids across these 5 locations. Microplastics were analyzed under a microscope and FTIR. Abundant microplastics were detected in the stomach. If microplastics are found in squid stomachs, it confirms squid are potentially consuming them. Microplastics are potentially being consumed for food by marine life in the lower trophic levels, creating the risk of plastics traveling up the food chain.