



Habitat use of Kelp gulls

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Intro

Anthropogenic activities such as **urbanization** change dramatically the environment

However, some species experience **population growth** thanks to **urbanization** (Neubauer 2006, Lisnizer et al. 2011, Cotter et al. 2012)

E.g. many species of **opportunistic gulls** (Duhem et al. 2008, Yoda et al. 2012, Spelt et al. 2019)



Intro

Kelp gulls are distributed throughout the Southern Hemisphere

Are generalist and opportunistic foragers (Ludynia et al. 2005)

In South America numbers are increasing likely due to the predictable and abundant anthropogenic food subsidies (Yorio et al. 2016)



Conflicts

Increase predation on threatened seabird populations

Kelp gulls prey on eggs and chicks of Humboldt penguins, Peruvian boobies, and Diving petrels
(Simeone and Luna-Jorquera 2012, Pastén-Araya et al. 2021)

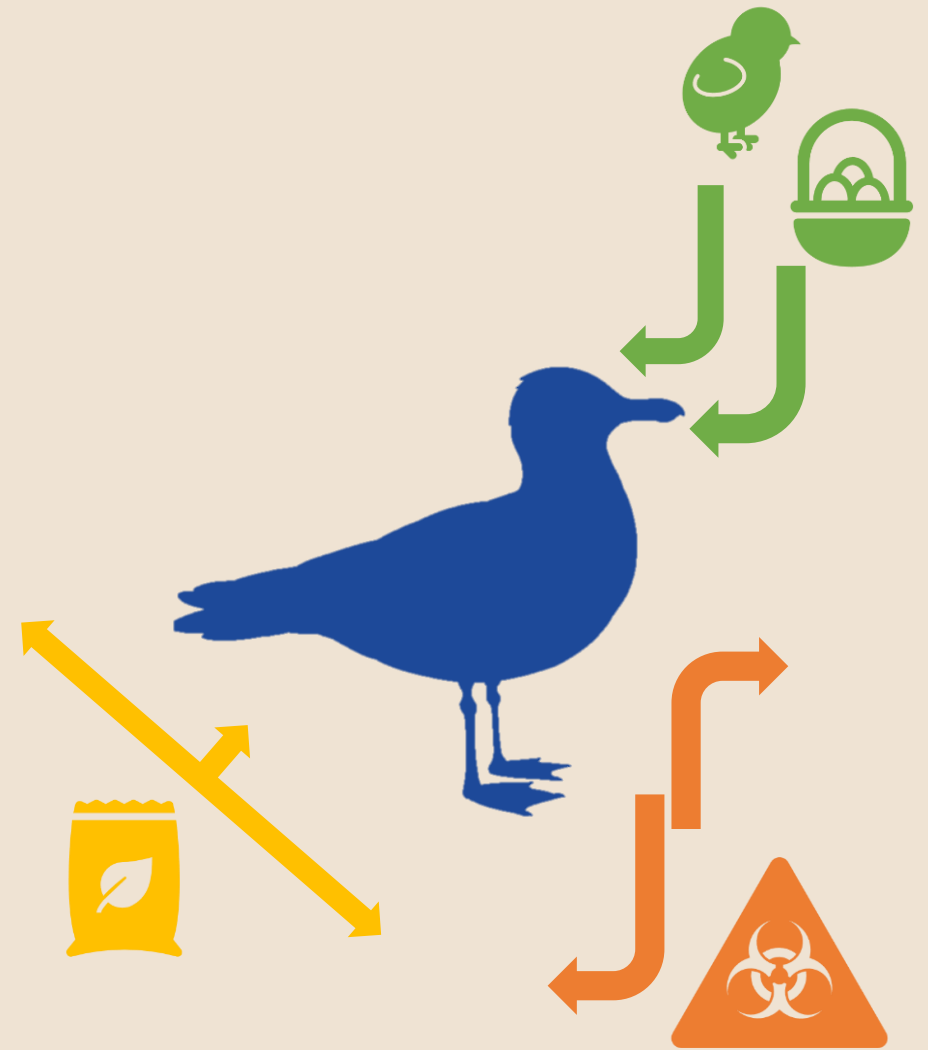
A risk to public health

Kelp gulls can be carriers of Salmonella
(Rodriguez et al. 2012)

Transport pollutants

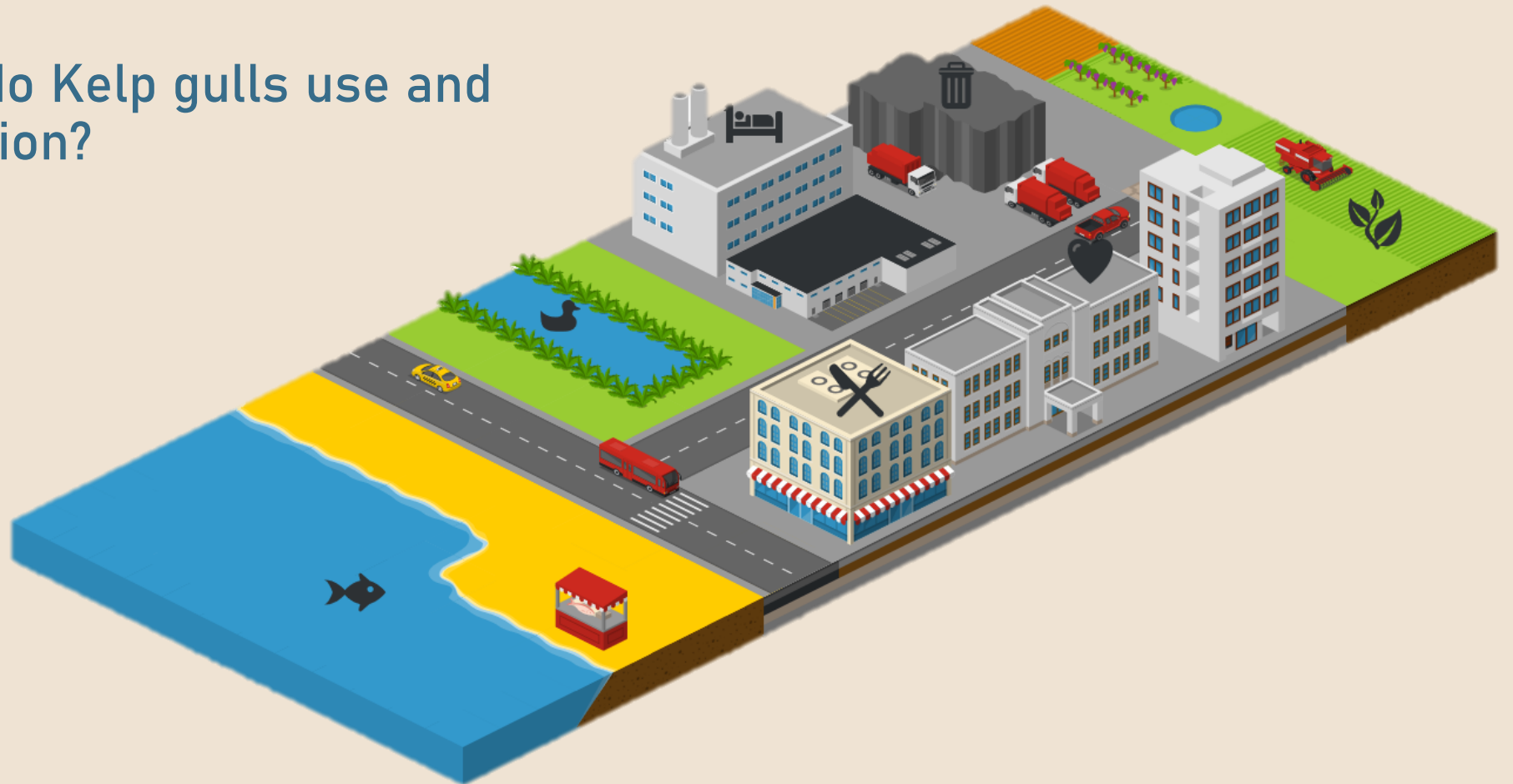
Take plastic and other objects to their breeding colonies
(Lenzi et al. 2016)

See Mylene Seguel's poster > [here](#) at PSG



Objectives

› What **habitats** do Kelp gulls use and in which proportion?



Methods



Walk-in traps

GPS/GSM device with a solar panel
(OrniTrack-20, Ornitela, Lithuania)

Using a body harness



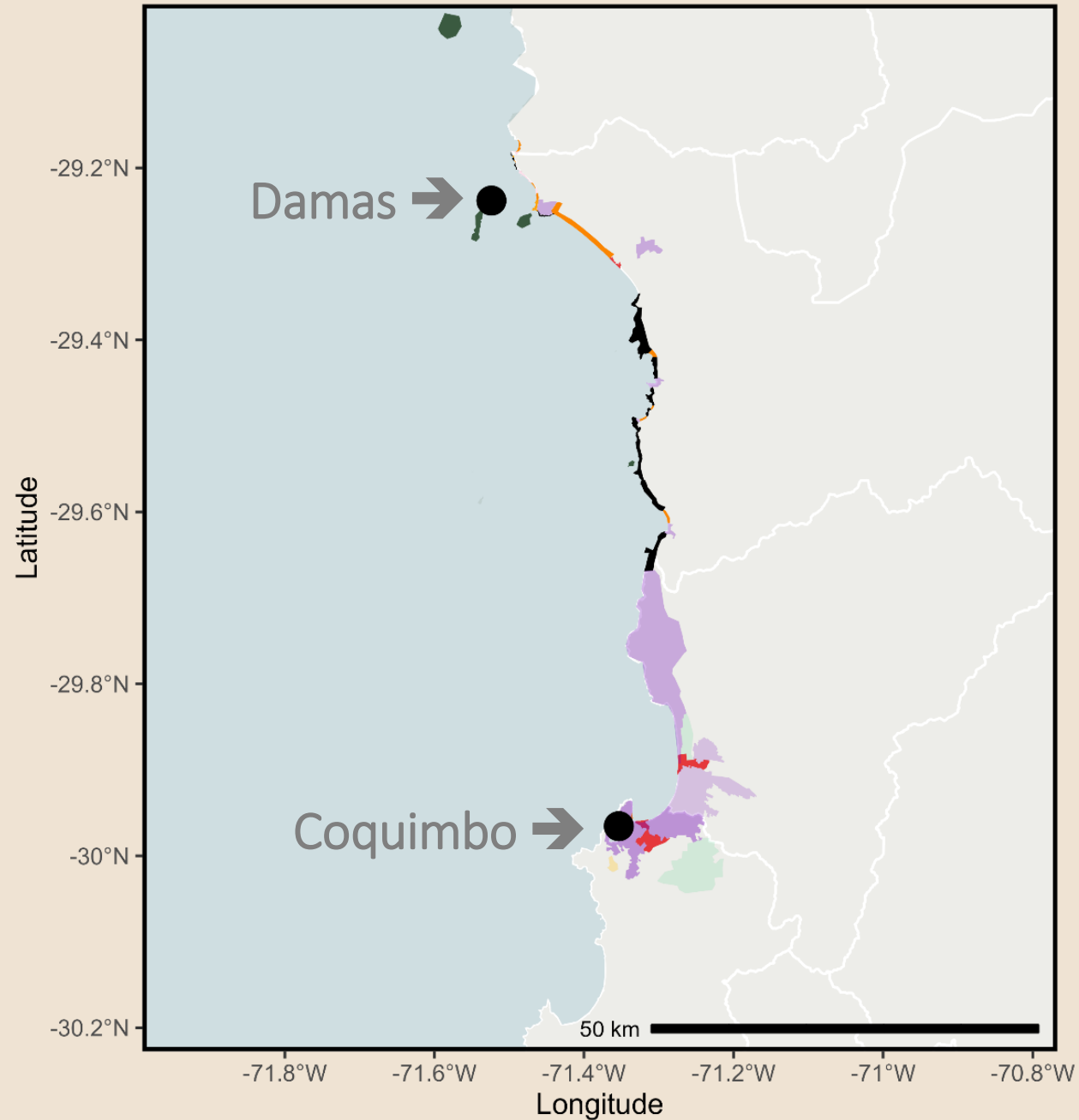
From Mylene Seguel

Methods



Coquimbo city and Damas Island

- Roof-top of the UCN
- Sandy beach at Damas Island



Methods



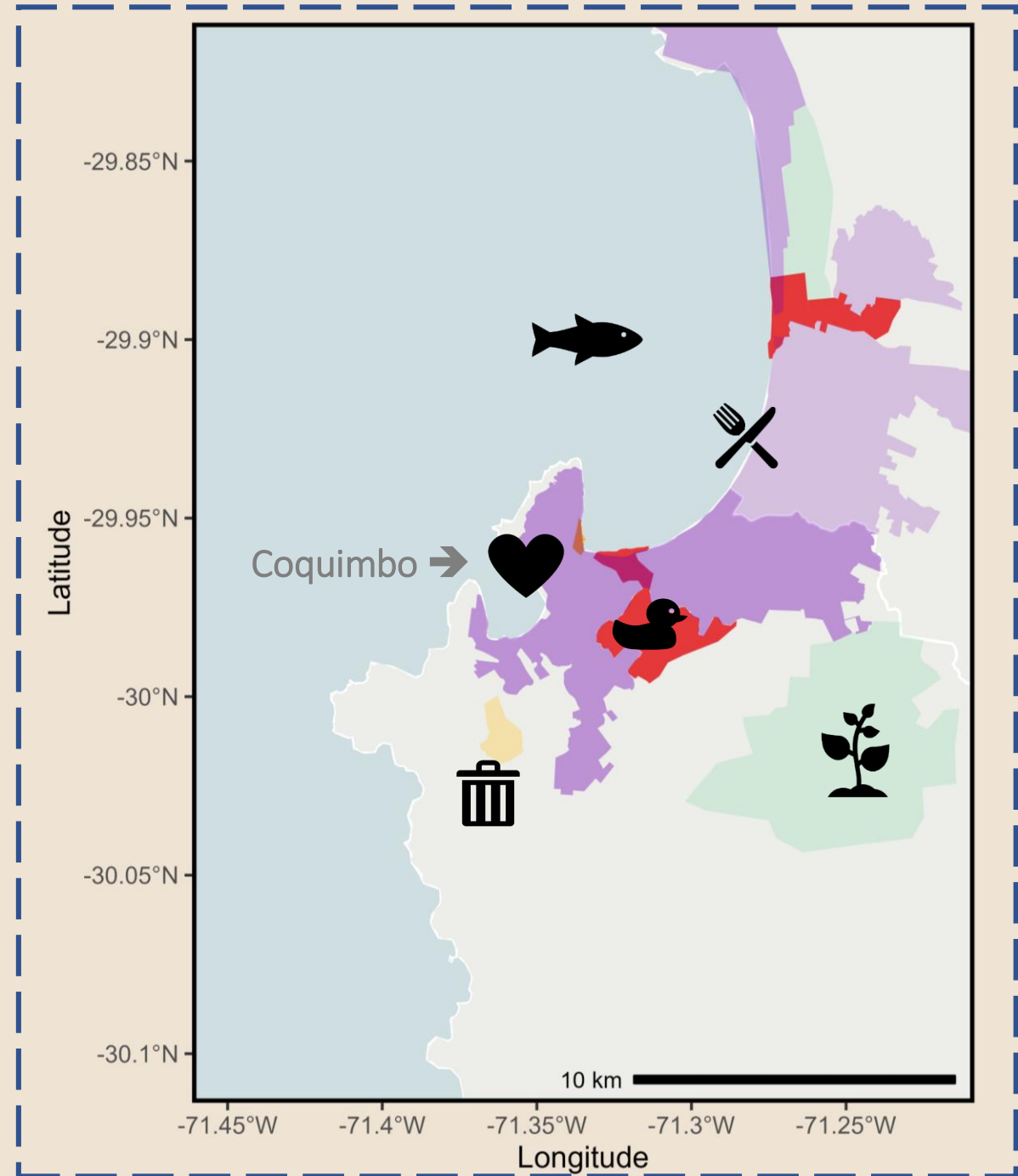
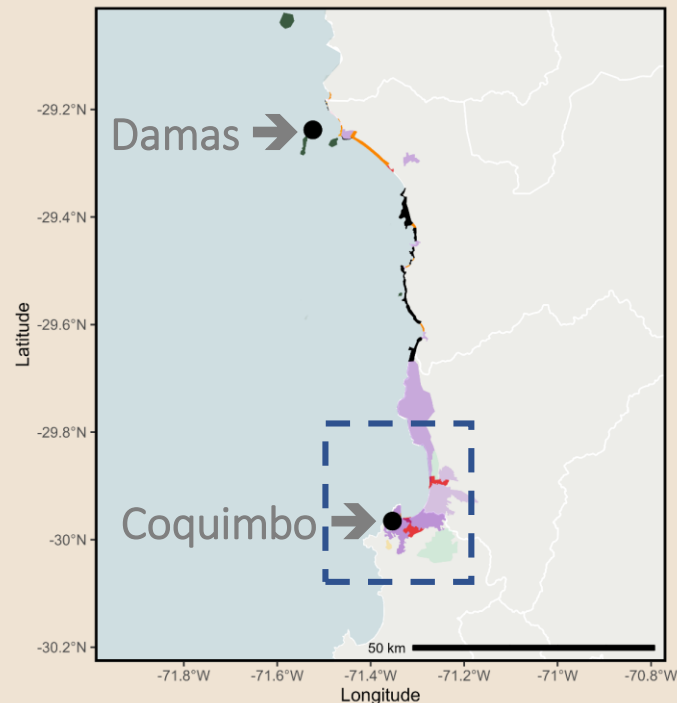
Temporal overlap

From 02 Dec to 14 Jan



Spatial polygons defining the habitat type - QGIS

Habitat type was assigned to each location - R



Results

1 Habitat use

Coquimbo (5 individuals)

Damas (4 individuals)

Utilization distributions per gull



2 Foraging trip parameters

Comparison between individuals



Gull one



Landfill:

56%



+ wetland

15 %



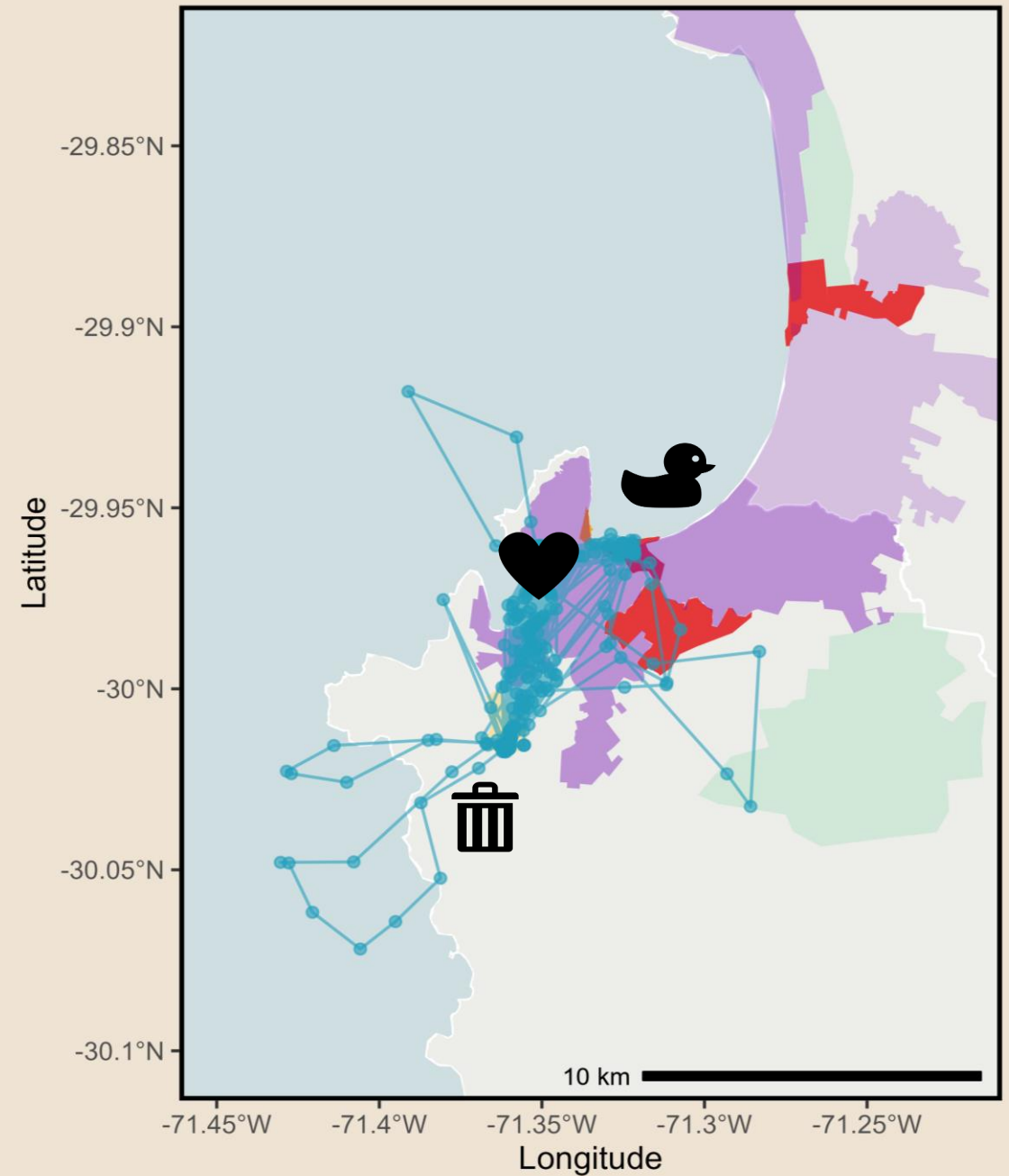
City:

13%



+ wetland

8 %



Gull two



Landfill:

46 %



+ wetland

3 %



Fish market:

27%



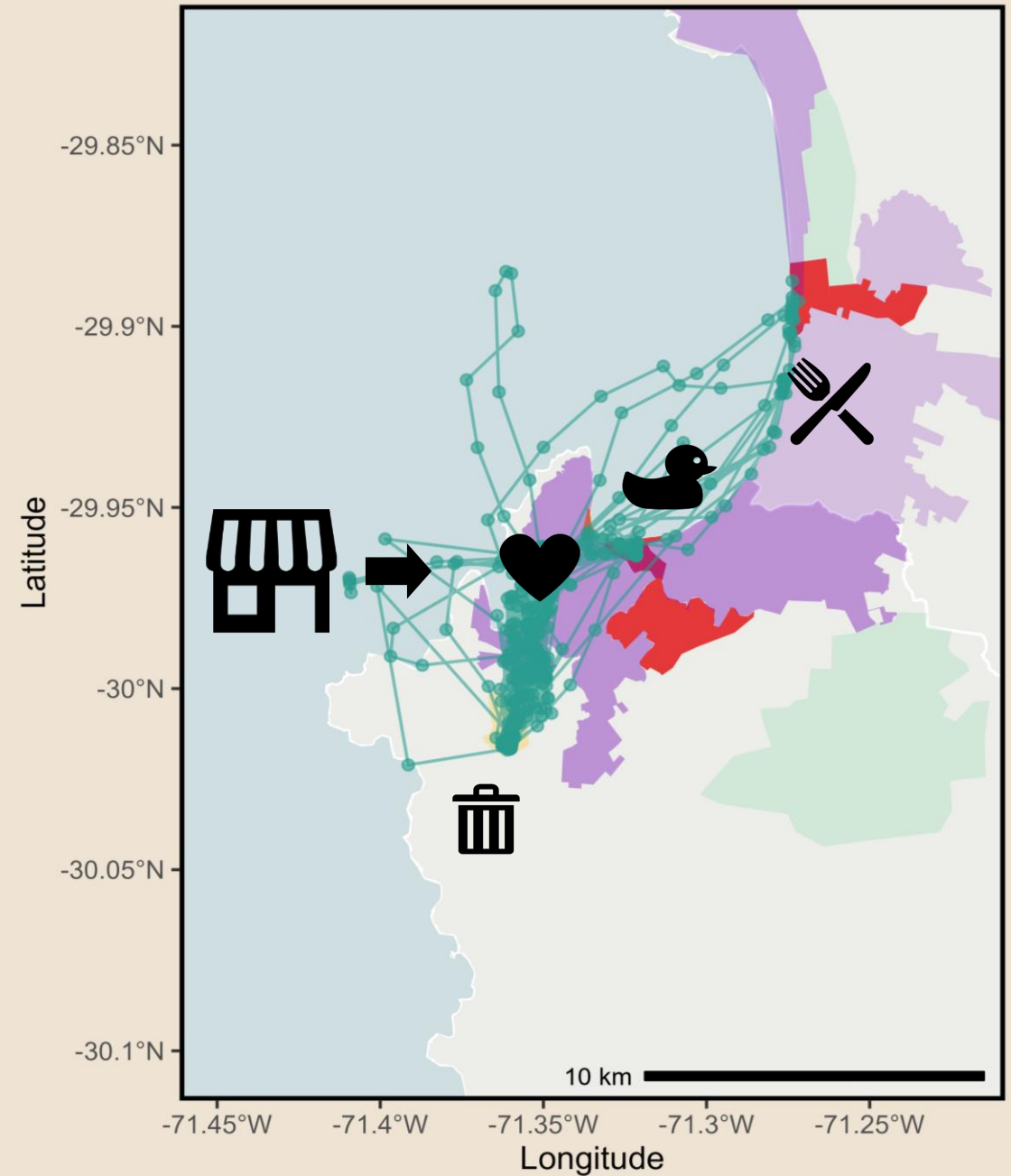
City:

8%



+ wetland

9%



Gull three



Fish Market:
60%



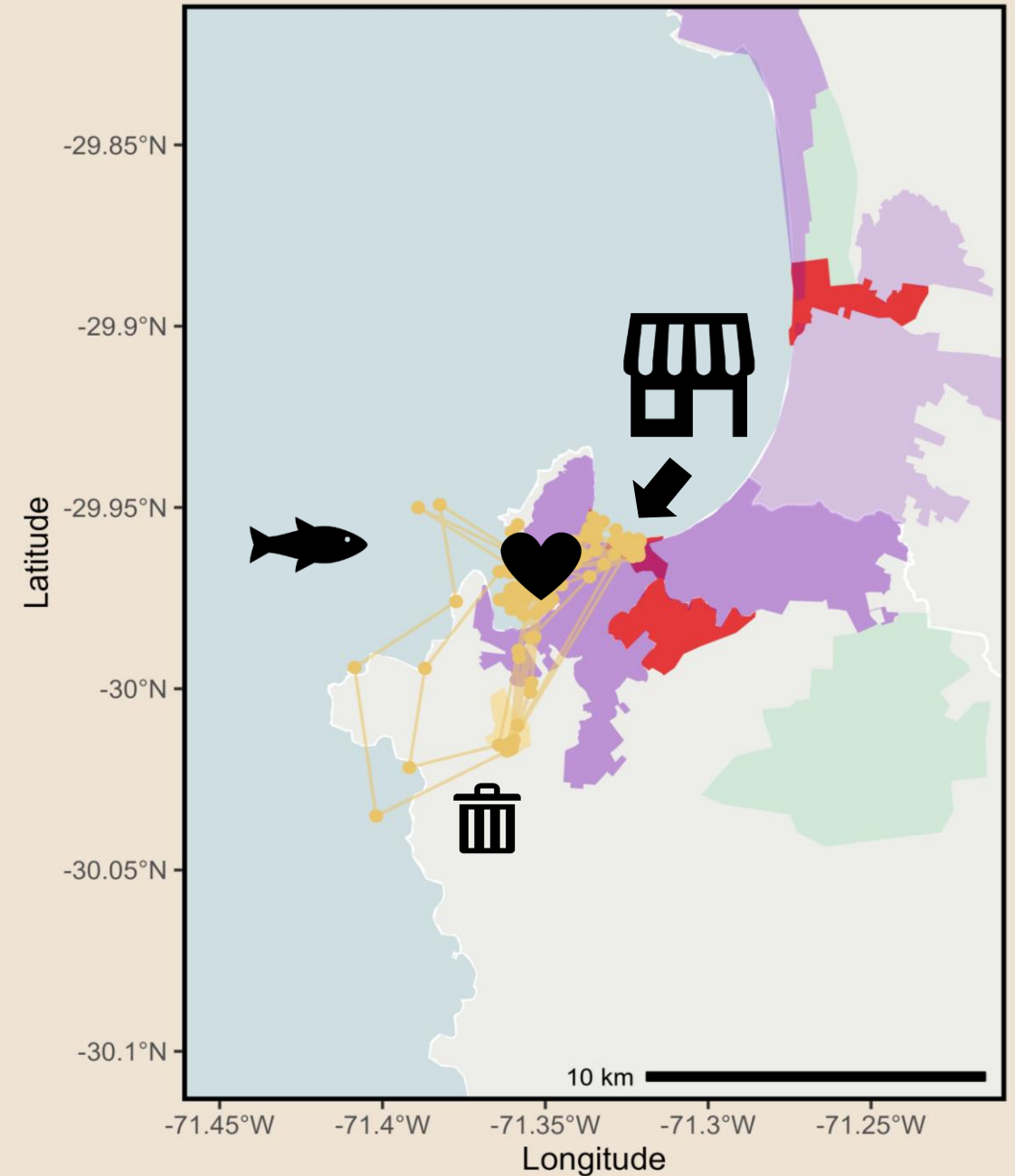
Water:
23%



City + wetland:
8%



Note that this gull died by a fishing hook



Gull four



Water:
30%



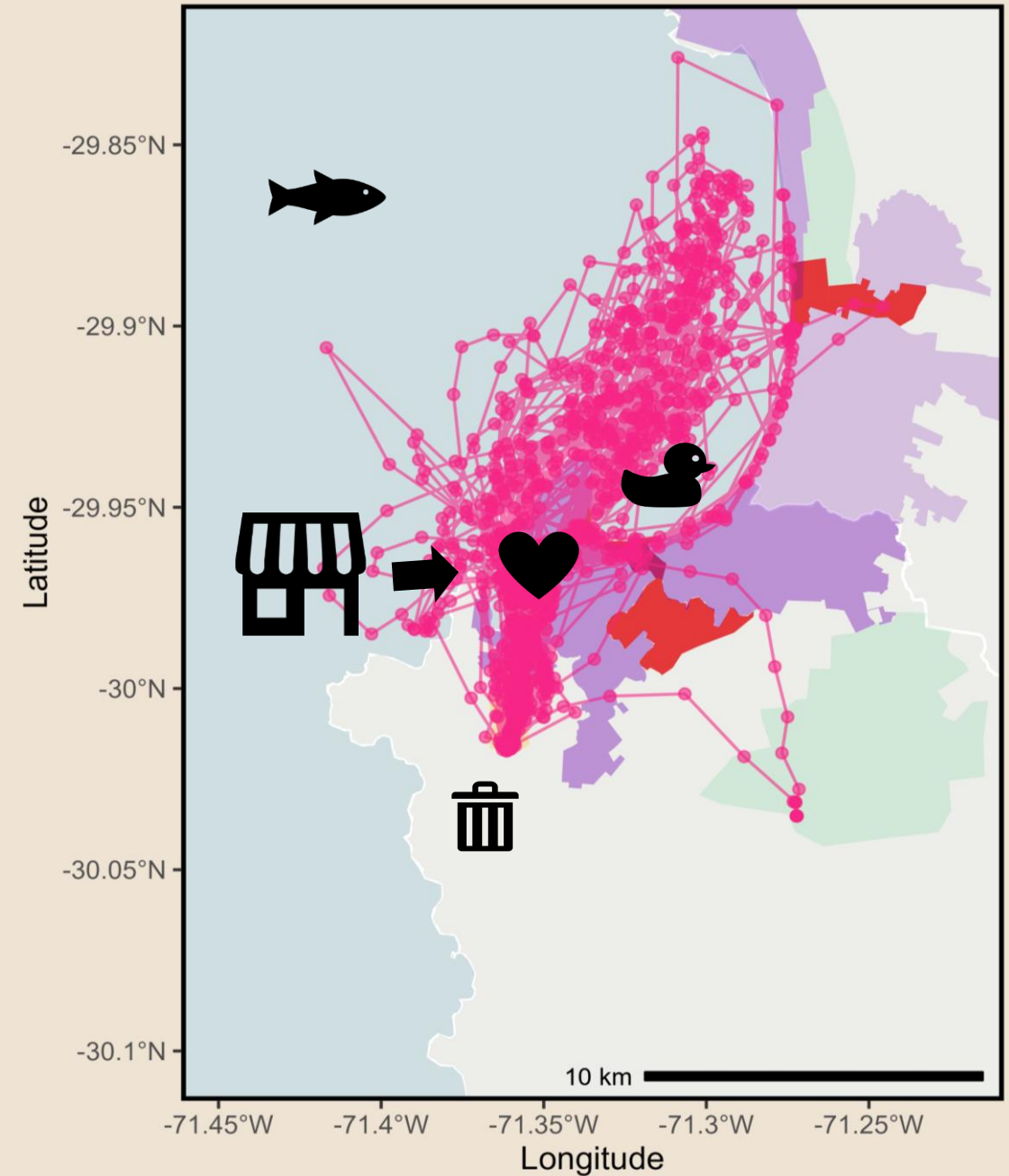
Fish market:
30%



Landfill:
29%



+ wetland
2 %



Gull five



Fish market:
87%



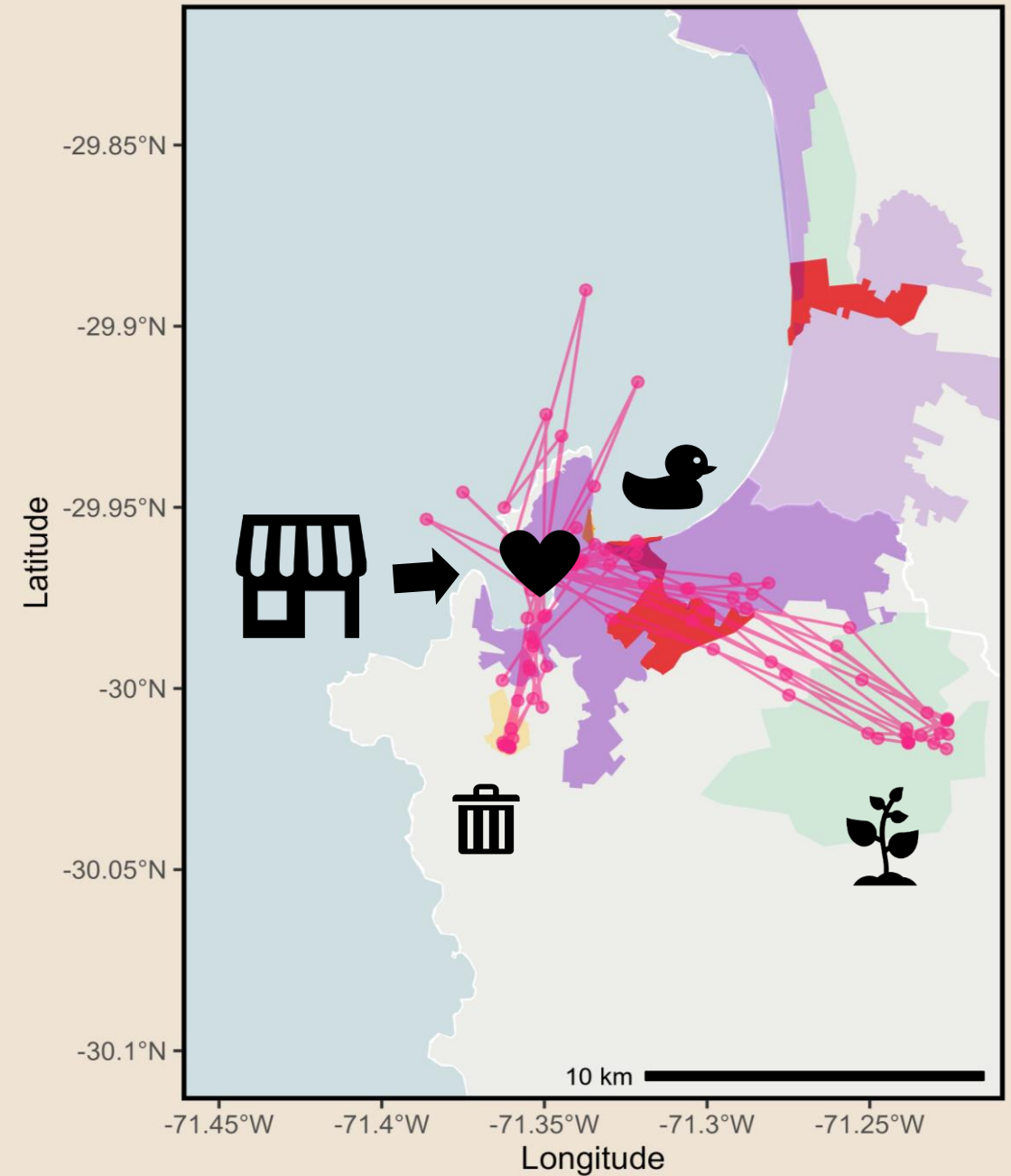
Crops:
5%



City:
3%



Landfill
2%



Gull six



Water:
50%



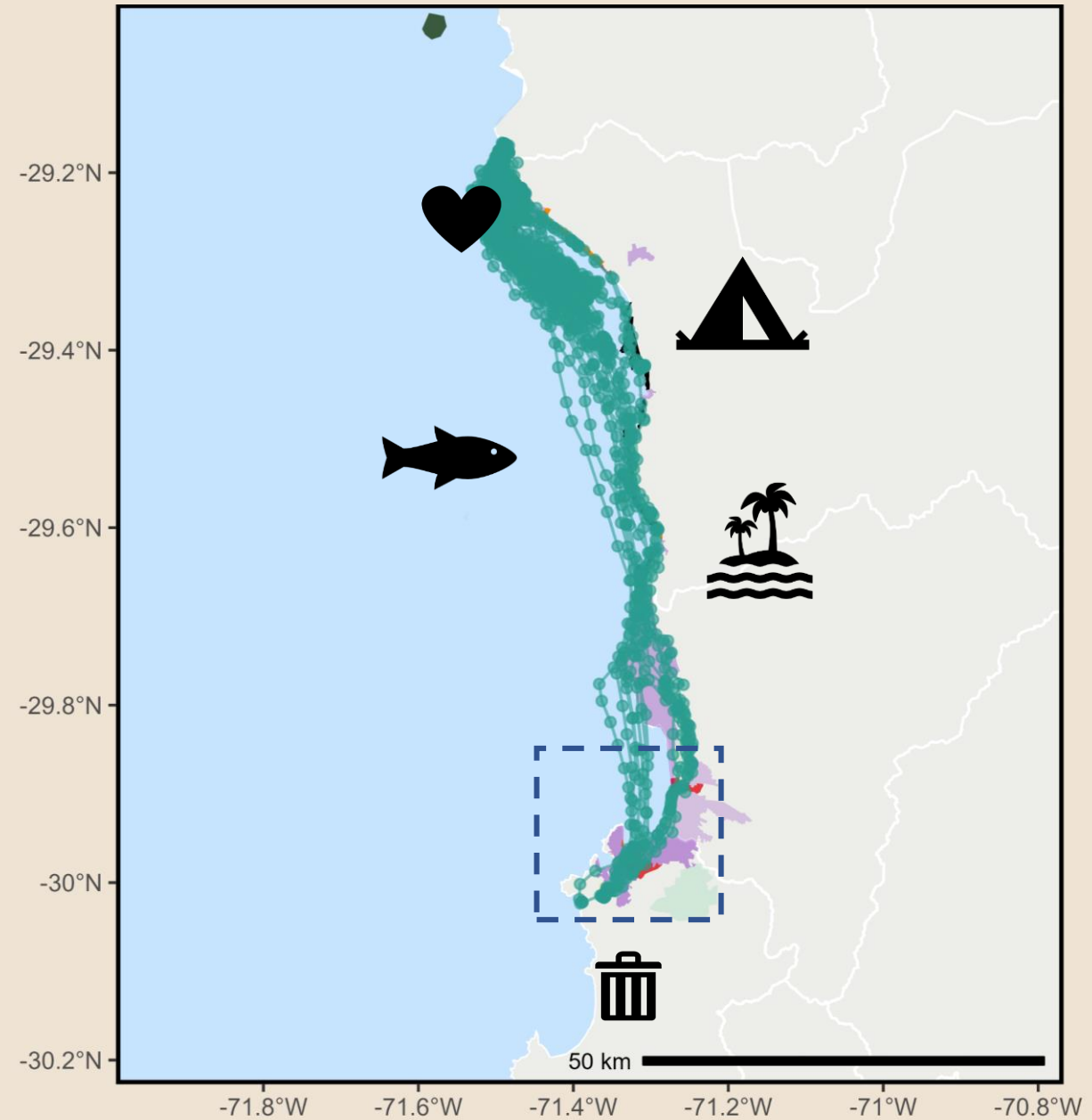
Beach:
36%



Camping:
7%



Landfill:
6%



Gull seven



Water:
63%



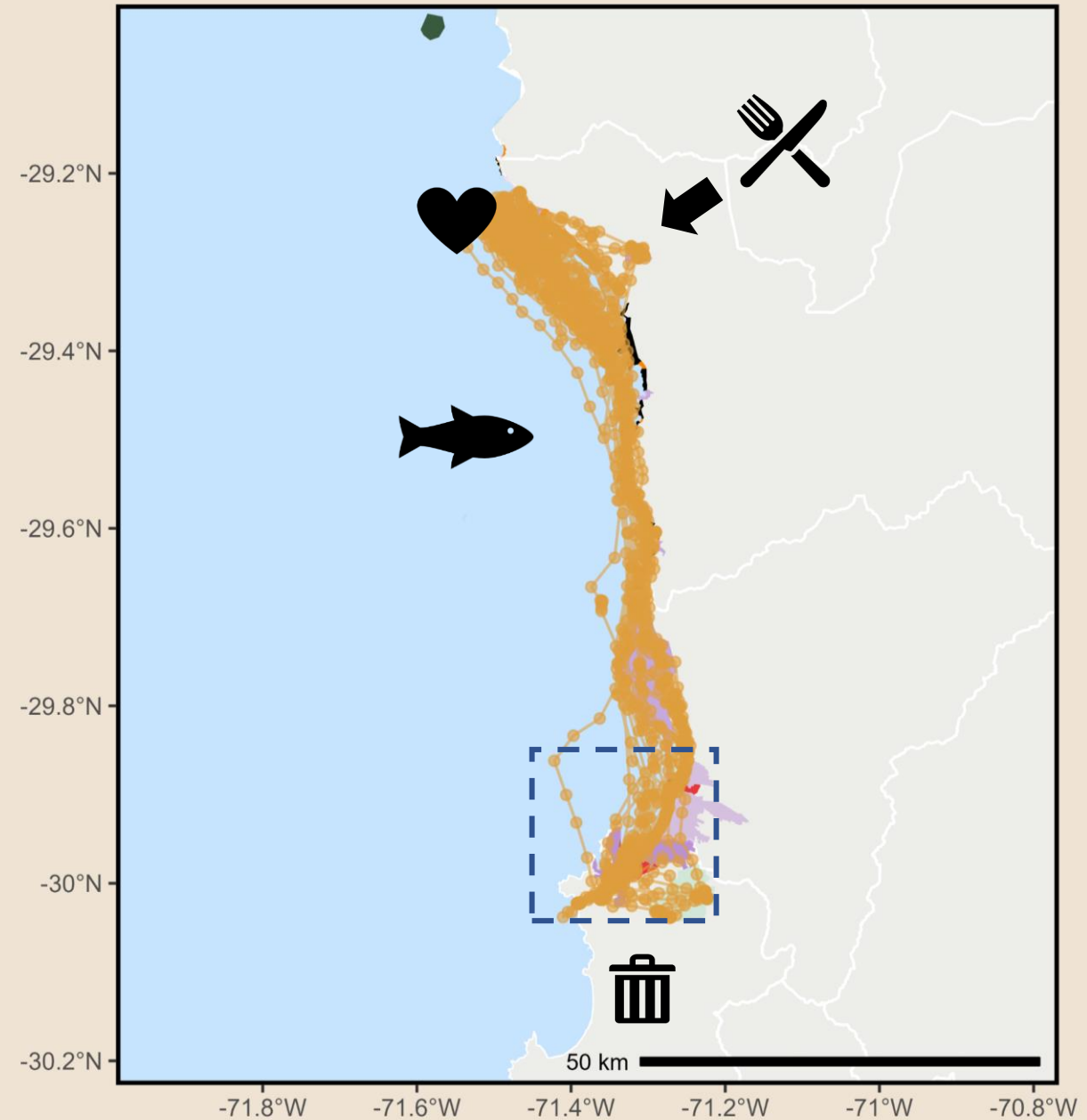
Landfill:
10%



+ wetland:
18%



City:
Incursions to cities



Gull eight



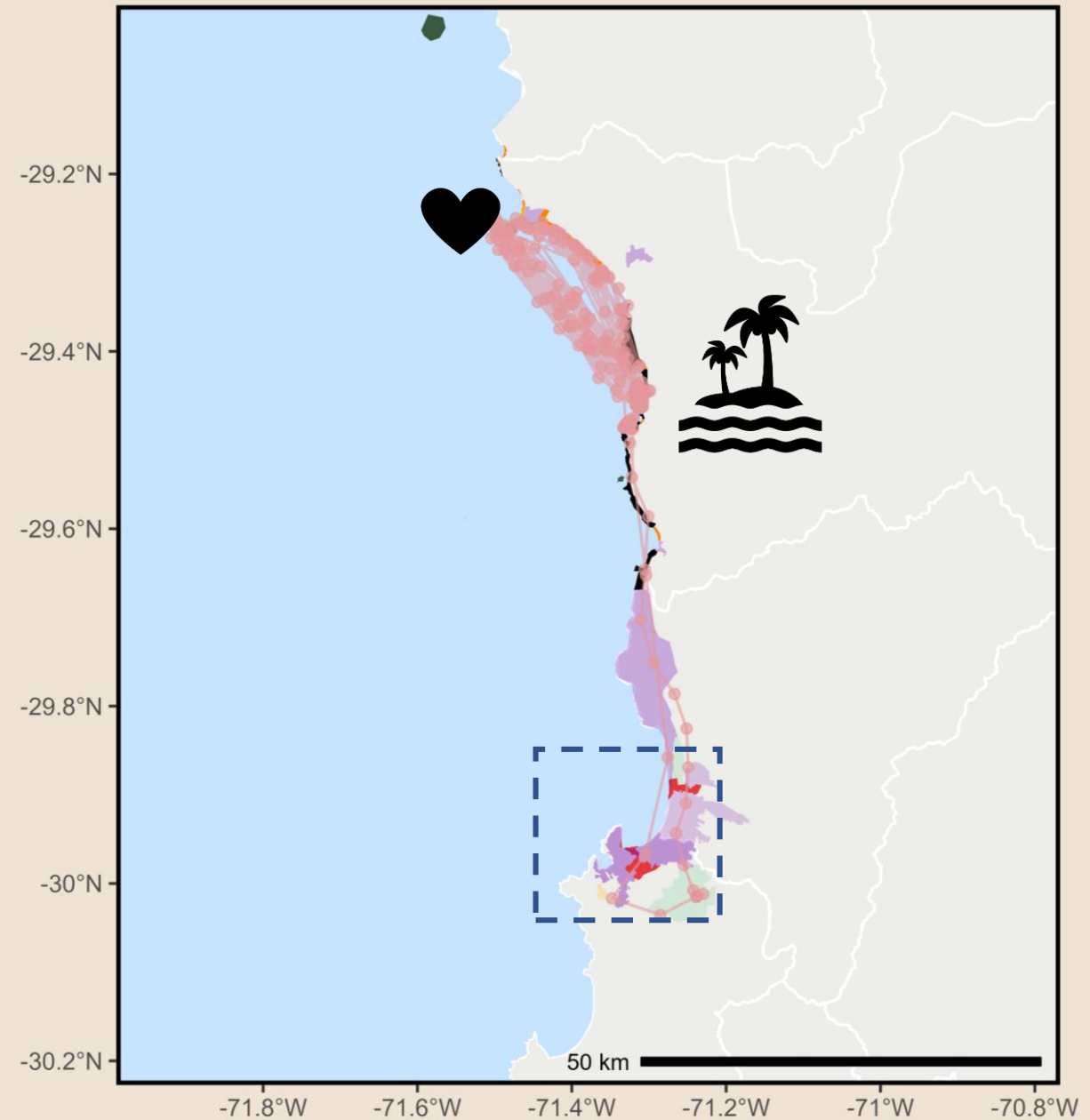
Water:
87%



Beach:
13%



Landfill:
nearby but didn't enter the
polygon



Gull nine



Rocky shores:

76%



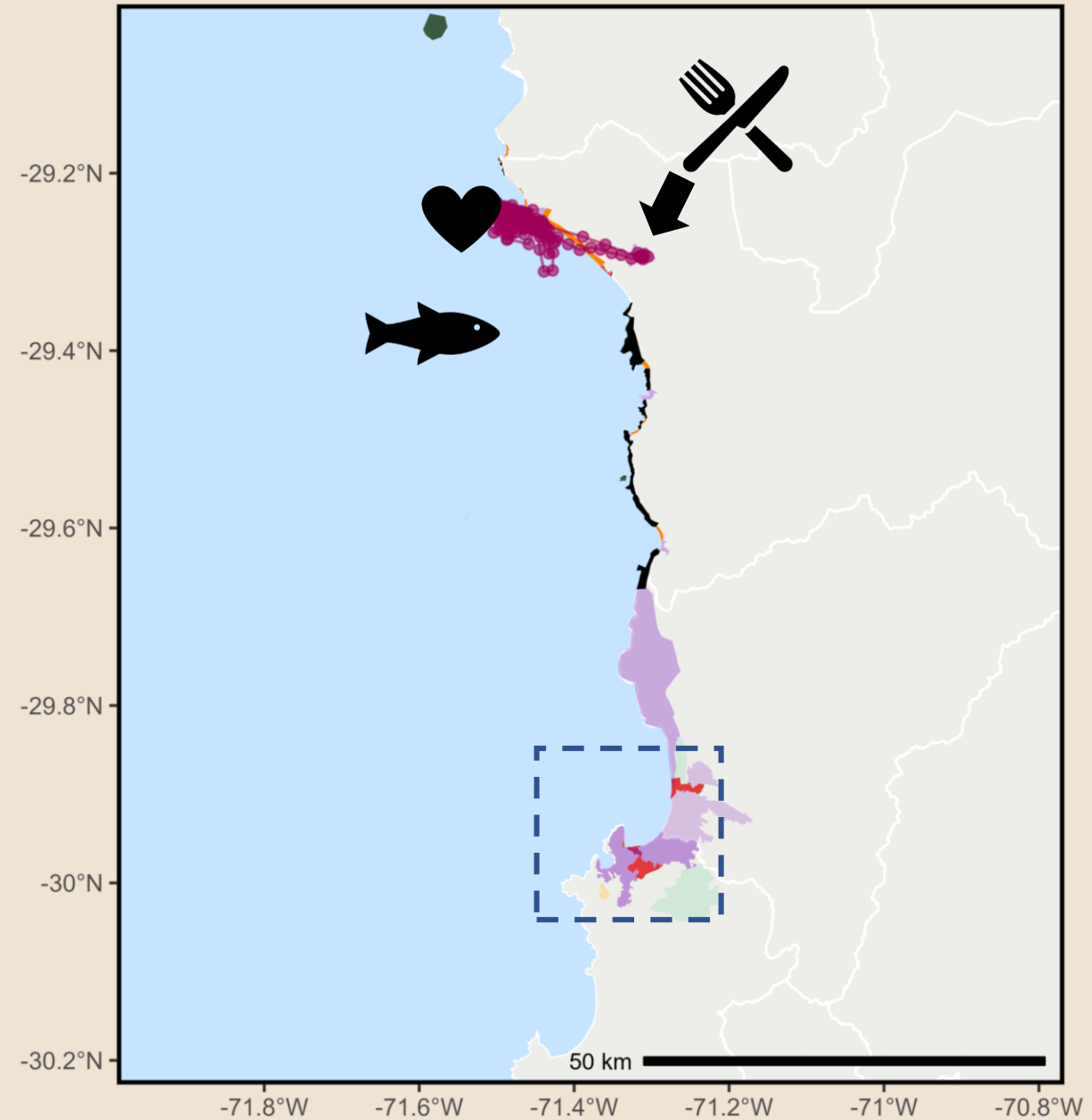
Water:

24%

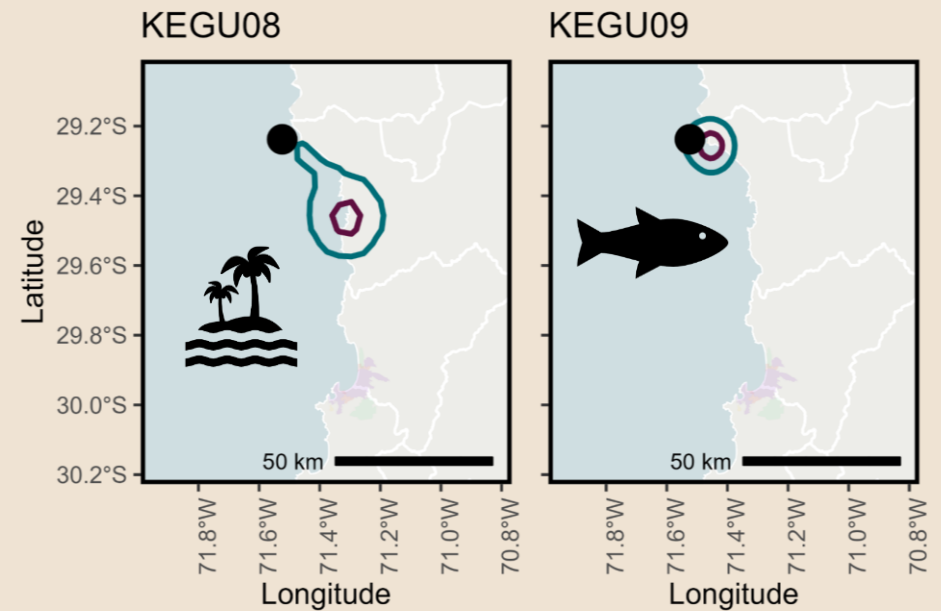
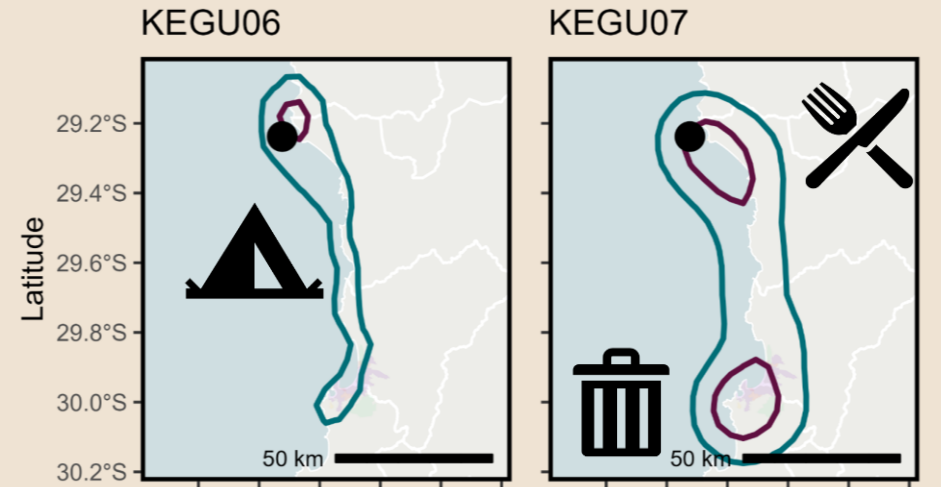
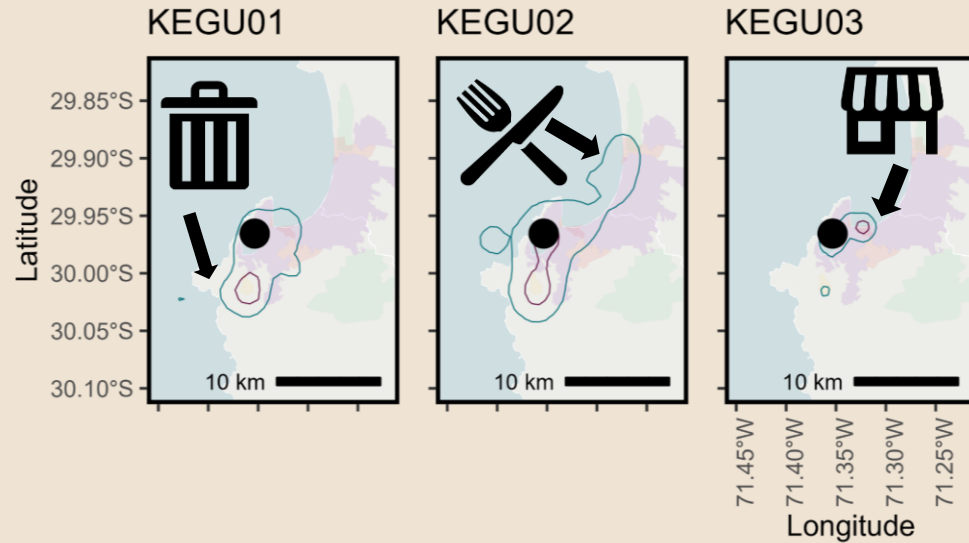


City:

In one trip it made incursions to the city



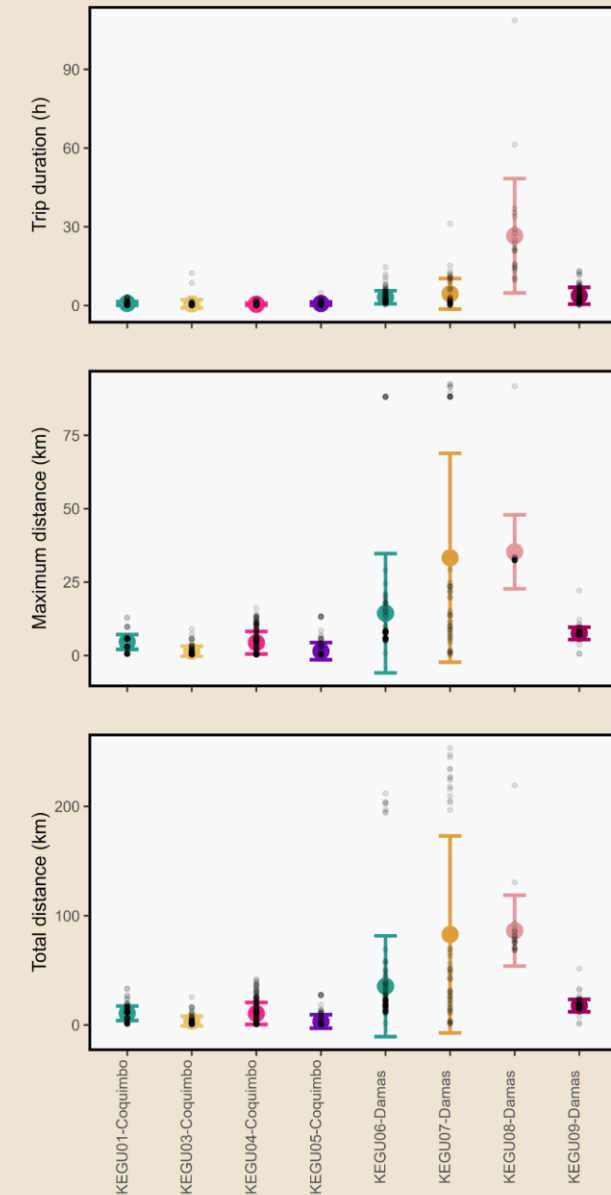
Habitat use



Foraging trip parameters

There were differences between colonies

Gulls inhabiting the city made shorter trips than most of those breeding at the island



Discussion

Use of landfills by Kelp gulls is consistent with literature (Argentina, Kasinsky 2018; Uruguay, Lenzi 2018; South Africa, Reusch et al. 2020)

Use of food provided by human might improve individual body condition, higher breeding success and population growth (Oro et al. 2013)

However, gulls might be injured or killed by entanglement (Witteveen et al. 2017)



Conflicts

Increase predation on threatened seabird populations

We did not find evidence of a greater use of islands for foraging

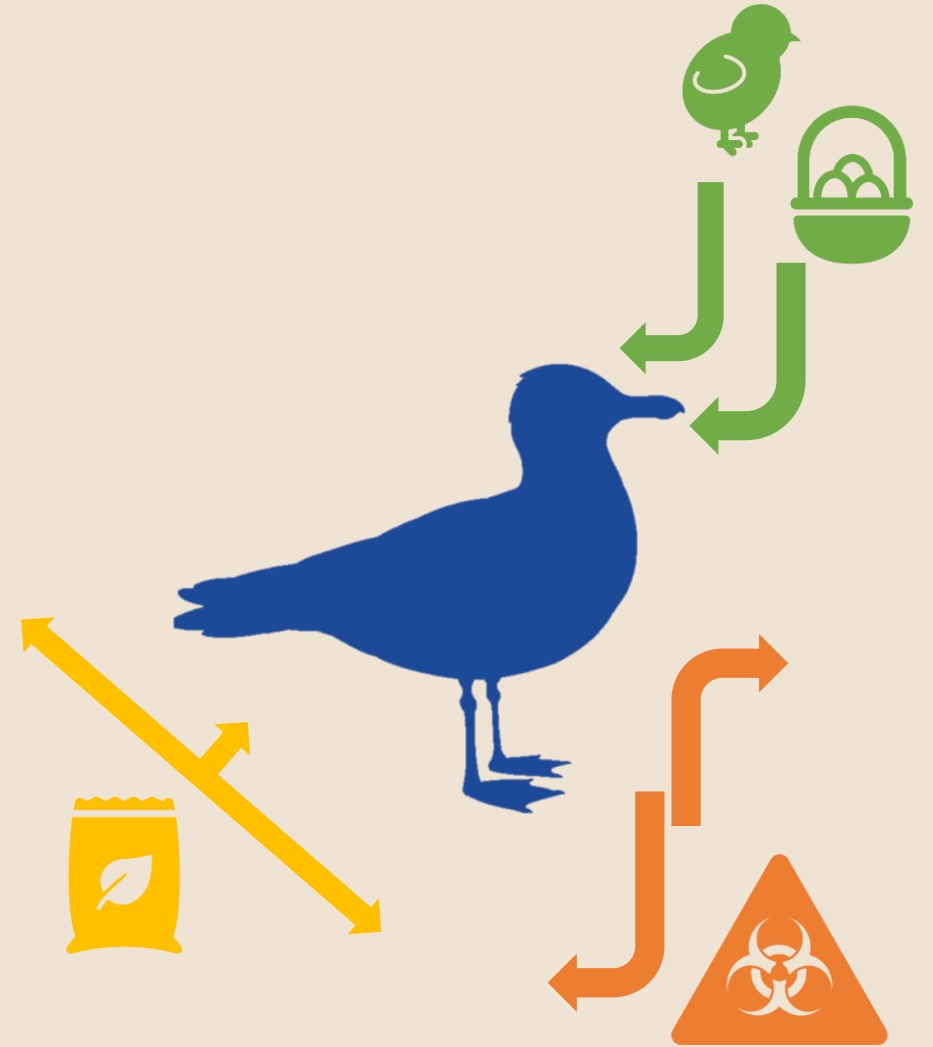
A risk to public health

The use of landfills might be problematic

Transport pollutants

There are plastic in the gull colonies

See Mylene Seguel's poster > [here](#) at PSG



Conclusion

We confirmed that Kelp gulls, as in other colonies, use a variety of habitats

The use of the landfill and the wetland could be problematic in terms of transportation of diseases and garbage

In the future: breeding success of urban gulls is higher than those of the island ?



Thank you for your attention



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FTZ: University of Kiel

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To download the presentation:
www.miriam-lerma.com/posts/psg2023/



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