Report to the Chicago Park District on Conflicts with Ring-billed Gulls and the 2014 Integrated Ring-billed Gull Damage Management Project

Prepared for
Chicago Park District

By

M.L. Bloomquist[1], J.W. Hartmann[1], T.G. Guerrant[1],

S.F. Beckerman[1] and R. M. Engeman[2]

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[1] USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services, 3430 Constitution, Suite 121, Springfield, Illinois 62711
[2] USDA-APHIS-WS-National Wildlife Research Center, 4101 LaPorte Ave., Fort Collins, CO 80521

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The large ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*) population in the City of Chicago has caused various conflicts including general nuisance, property damage, economic losses, and threats to human health and safety. Several studies have shown a relationship between ring-billed gulls and increased levels of fecal indicator bacteria (FIB) such as *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* in nearshore waters. Results of tests for *E. coli* have led to the issuance of swim advisories at Chicago beaches.

The objectives of the Chicago Ring-billed Gull Damage Management Project were to (1) reduce the local production of ring-billed gulls, (2) reduce the severity of conflicts with gulls including the issuance of swim advisories, and (3) evaluate how limiting the production of gulls affects gull use of Chicago's beaches.

Since the beginning of the Chicago Ring-billed Gull Damage Management Project in 2007, USDA-WS established that oiling eggs with food-grade corn oil was a successful method in reducing gull production. Between 2007 and 2014, 96,643 ring-billed gull nests were rendered inviable. It is estimated that between 77,314 and 183,621 hatch-year ring-billed gulls have been prevented since the initiation of this project**.**

Management of ring-billed gull nests has contributed to a significant reduction in hatch-year gull use of Chicago beaches. Since 2007, hatch-year gull use of beaches has declined by 85%, with eight of the nine analyzed beaches showing a significant reduction.

The combined observations of hatch-year and after hatch-year gull use of beaches illustrated a reduction in gulls compared to 2007 observation totals. Conflicts with landowners and land managers have been reduced as a result of our efforts to limit production of young gulls.

The connection between ring-billed gulls and water quality is becoming more evident. It has been demonstrated that a relationship exists between gulls and the concentration of *E. coli* at beaches. During our eight treatment years and the prior (pretreatment) year, the Chicago Park District has routinely sampled for *E. coli* as a FIB to assess water quality. During the 2014 swim season the proportion of tests resulting in a swim advisory compared to 2006 (baseline year) declined at 15 of 18 beaches tested.

BACKGROUND

The ring-billed gull is a medium-sized gull with adult plumage consisting of a white head, neck, underside, and tail contrasting with its grey wings. Adults measure 45 cm from bill to tail, having a 50 cm wingspan and weighing about 0.7 kg (Godfrey 1966). Wing-tips of primaries are black with white spots and the legs and feet are yellow-green. The bird's name originates from a distinctive black ring around the tip of the bill. The ring-billed gull is an adaptable and opportunistic bird often found nesting in colonies on break walls, bare soil, piers, structures, and rocks (Schreiber and Schreiber 1975).

Ring-billed gulls are gregarious nesters requiring only a small territory, and their colonies often contain thousands of pairs. Herring gulls (*Larus argentatus)*, Canada geese *(Branta Canadensis*), common terns (*Sterna hirundo*), and Caspian terns *(Hydroprogne caspia)* are often seen sharing colonies with ring-billed gulls in the Great Lakes Region. Ring-billed gulls are faithful to their nesting regions. Gabrey (1996) reported that 41% of sub-adults and 63% of adults return to their natal colonies. Banding data revealed little immigration or emigration in or out of the Great Lakes Region deeming it a closed system (Weseloh 1984, Gabrey 1996). Over 75% of breeding adults and 55% of chicks banded at a colony were recovered <39 km from the colony in subsequent breeding years (Gabrey 1996).

Ring-billed gulls are long lived birds with few factors contributing to mortality. USGS records indicate the oldest band record for a ring-billed gull is 27 years, 6 months (J. Lutmerding, USGS, Bird Banding Laboratory, personal communication, October 11, 2012). While the average ring-billed gulls lifespan is 10 to 15 years (Ryder 1993). Gulls generally nest in isolated areas over water and therefore have few natural predators. Ring-billed gulls were drastically reduced by hunting in the late nineteenth century due to an increased demand for white feathers in the fashion industry (Graham 1975). However, the Migratory Bird Treaty between Canada and the United States in 1916 afforded protection which fostered an increase in population (Canadian Wildlife Service 1975).

Gull foraging behavior

Gulls are adaptable, opportunistic feeders that readily switch food types based on availability and accessibility (Vermeer 1970). The diet of ring-billed gulls is highly variable (Darling 1965). Gulls feed on dead fish and garbage, are known to seek out earthworms following rain events, feed on insects and rodents when available in high numbers, and are often seen accepting food from members of the public. Gulls spend their nights at a common roost, usually on a lake, a river, or a structure where they are safe from mammalian predators and from human disturbance (Costello 1971). Prior to sunset and again at sunrise they can be seen commuting between their daytime feeding and loafing sites and their night-time roosts. Adult ring-billed gulls at Great Lakes nesting colonies have been known to travel an average of 25 km to utilize anthropogenic food sources (Belant et al. 1998).

Gull breeding biology

Ring-billed gulls attain sexual maturity in 2 to 3 years (Ludwig 1974). Gulls begin to arrive on the breeding colonies in the Great Lakes Region in late February to early March. Upon arrival, gulls spend nearly a month establishing territories, engaging in courtship rituals, and building nests. Egg laying begins in April in the Great Lakes Region with an average clutch consisting of 2.82 +/- 0.45 eggs (Mousseau 1984). Eggs are green to brown with dark spots. Adult pairs take turns incubating the eggs for approximately 25 to 27 days. The average hatching success ranges from 75% to 94% with an average fledge rate ranging from of 0.8 to 1.9 young per nest (Mousseau 1984, Brown and Morris 1994, Brown and Morris 1996).

Gull populations

There are two different surveys that estimate gull populations in the Illinois region. The USGS Breeding Bird Survey indicated that the ring-billed gull populations have increased in Illinois for the period of 1966-2012 (Sauer, et al. 2014) (Figure 1). The Colonial Waterbird Survey was conducted in 1999 and covered the shoreline and islands of the Great Lakes and some inland colonies near the shore of the Great Lakes. Survey data indicated that there were 7,381 nesting pairs of ring-billed gulls on the Illinois portion of the Lake Michigan coast. Along the Indiana portion and the southern half of the Wisconsin of the Lake Michigan coast, an additional 31,161 and 29,166 pairs of ring-billed gulls were located, respectively (Cuthbert, et al. 2003). This survey was not a complete count of gulls nesting in the states and did not include any birds that might have been nesting on inland lakes and rivers, nor was it a complete census of rooftops and other nesting sites.

Conflicts with ring-billed gulls

The large population of gulls in the Chicago region causes a range of problems for people and the environment. These problems include causing a nuisance in public open spaces; contributing to property damage and economic losses to structures (e.g., flat roofs and stonework); adverse aesthetic impacts; foul odors near nesting sites; potential health and safety risks caused by accumulations of fecal material on buildings, near outdoor dining areas and at recreational sites; and potentially reducing recreational enjoyment of beaches by contributing bacteria that result in the issuance of swim advisories.

In Chicago, two major nesting colonies exist near marinas and it is thought that adult gulls and their offspring from both colonies are partially responsible for excessive amounts of bird droppings on boats and docks in marinas. Gulls from the Dime Pier colony frequent Navy Pier, a popular tourist attraction, and create negative interactions with large numbers of people. Also, representatives from the Chicago Police Department-Marine and Helicopter Unit and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers indicate that gulls are a nuisance at their facilities (E. Beltran, Sgt of Police Chicago Police Marine Unit, personal communication, June 13, 2013 and G. Vejvoda, Facility Manager, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, personal communication, April 26, 2012).

Research has documented that gulls are a source of fecal contamination at beaches. Fluctuations in gull populations at beaches have been correlated with changes in FIB densities in beach water samples (Converse et al. 2012, Whitman and Nevers 2003). Edge and Hill (2007) showed that bird droppings served as primary sources of *E. coli* contamination. Levesque et al. (2000) documented that the bacterial content of ring-billed gull droppings can contribute to microbiological contamination of recreational waters and Nugent et al. (2008) described how ring-billed and other gulls contributed to increased fecal coliform levels in a municipal drinking

water source. Gull numbers at beaches appeared to be significantly correlated with water and foreshore sand concentrations of *E. coli* taken 24 hours later (Whitman et al. 2004). DNA fingerprinting of *Salmonella* isolates from sand and water at 63rd Street Beach were a reasonably good match to gull feces isolates, but other birds could also have been *Salmonella* vectors. Hansen et al. (2011) concluded that waterfowl, including Canada geese, ring-billed gulls, and Mallard ducks were the primary source of *E. coli* contamination at beaches, while also cautioning that total bird counts were not a reliable predictor of the main contributor of *E. coli*.

Further evidence was provided immediately to the north of Chicago, where the Lake County Illinois Health Department used DNA ribotyping to genetically analyze *E. coli* samples from four beaches and "found that gull feces were the predominant source of the bacterial counts" (Lake County Board 2004, Soucie and Pfister 2003, RTI International 2011). Further public health concerns were noted at beaches heavily used by gulls when additional studies conducted by the Lake County Illinois Health Department identified the pathogens *Salmonella* spp. and *Proteus mirabilis* in fresh gull feces at Lake County beaches (M. Adam, Lake County Health Dept., personal communication, July 29, 2009). It has also been demonstrated that in Racine, Wisconsin gull feces is capable of carrying human pathogens (Converse et al. 2012, Kinzelman et al. 2008) and that gulls are a significant non-point source of fecal contamination on beaches (Kinzelman et al. 2004).

The increased ring-billed gull population has also impacted aviation safety. Nationally, gulls are the species group most frequently involved in collisions with civil aircrafts in the USA. From 1990-2012, 9,248 gulls were reported struck nationally (Dolbeer et al. 2013). Additionally, gulls along with waterfowl and raptors are the species group responsible for the most damaging strikes (Dolbeer et al. 2013). Bird strikes into the windshield or engine of an airplane have the potential to cause substantial damage. For example, during takeoff from a Great Lakes airport an aircraft ingested gulls into two engines which subsequently caused an uncontained engine failure in one of the engines. Both engines were damaged beyond repair. Airport operations recovered 14 gull carcasses from the engine and runway, with estimated costs of $1 million for repairs and $0.5 million in lost revenue (Wright 2010). According to Federal Aviation Administration records, ring-billed gulls have been involved in collisions with aircraft at Chicago Midway International Airport 75 times and Chicago O'Hare International Airport 115 times between January 1, 1990 and June 30, 2014 (FAA Birdstrike Database, 2014). Since it is estimated that only 20% to 25% of all bird strikes are reported (Conover et al. 1995, Dolbeer et al. 1995, Linnell et al. 1996, Linnell et al. 1999), the number of collisions with gulls in Chicago is likely much higher than FAA records indicate.

Lastly, evidence also suggests that other bird species may be negatively impacted by the increase in the ring-billed gull population. Researchers have implicated ring-billed gulls as negatively influencing nesting success of piping plovers and common terns (Maxson and Haws 2000, Morris et al. 1980).

Previous efforts addressing gull damage and conflicts at Chicago's beaches

The Chicago Park District (CPD) has employed an integrated approach to reducing the number of conflicts attributed to gulls at Chicago beaches. Most visibly, are the improvements in beach cleanliness. Public education and beach cleanup practices have contributed to a decline in the number of gulls foraging at Chicago beaches. Projects such as the Beach Ambassador Program have provided outreach to the public emphasizing the importance of not littering. An ample supply of trash in high traffic areas has led to less uncontained litter. Additionally, early morning cleanup crews and daily beach grooming efforts have been utilized to reduce the litter and therefore the number of gulls foraging on Chicago's beaches. Furthermore, the implementation of canine harassment has been valuable as a management technique at select locations. Beaches with historically high numbers of swim advisories and high gull use have benefitted from canine harassment (Hartmann et al, 2010). Canine harassment activities have shown to be effective in significantly reducing the bird population while also providing reductions in FIB at the administered beach (Converse et al. 2012).

Managing nests to prevent reproduction

Oiling eggs with 100% food grade corn oil has been shown to be effective at reducing the hatch rate of gulls (Pochop et al. 1998, Blackwell et al. 2000). After multiple years of minimizing the production of fledglings through egg oiling, a reduction in the number of nesting attempts may be detectible at the gull

colonies (Olijnyk and Brown 1999). It is also possible that gull nesting colonies may relocate as a result of the physical destruction of nests (Ickes et al. 1998), thus creating even more conflicts if relocated nesting colonies move closer to airports or on rooftops where significant damage could be sustained. However, egg oiling is a less intrusive method of preventing production than physical nest destruction and in USDA-WS experience is less likely to result in the relocation of a nesting colony (J. Cummings, USDA-WS, personal communication). In addition, egg oiling performed early in the nesting cycle is considered humane (Hadidian et al. 1997).

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Chicago Ring-billed Gull Damage Management Project were to (1) reduce the local production of ring-billed gulls, (2) reduce the severity of conflicts with gulls including the issuance of swim advisories, and (3) evaluate how limiting the production of gulls affects gull use of Chicago's beaches. We hypothesized that oiling the majority of ring-billed gull eggs will continue to reduce the number of hatch-year ring-billed gulls produced in Chicago, and that the decrease in the number of hatch-year ring-billed gulls will therefore reduce severity of conflicts with gulls, including swim advisories on Chicago's beaches.

METHODS

Colony assessment and egg oiling at Dime Pier, DuSable Harbor Breakwall, and Lake Calumet

Prior to initiating egg oiling, visits to Dime Pier, DuSable Harbor Breakwall, and Lake Calumet took place in April of 2014 to assess the colony size and nesting stage. In order to facilitate the application of oil early in incubation, nesting chronology was estimated via egg flotation as described by Nol and Blokpoel (1983).

Once incubation began, eggs were treated with food grade corn oil that was applied using a pressurized four-gallon backpack tank and hand-held spray wand. The spray wand was equipped with a tip that produced a fan pattern. Sprayers were pressurized and delivered oil at rates between 3 to 6 ml/sec. The sprayer tips were held about 15 to 20 centimeters (6 to 8 inches) above each egg and approximately 3 ml of corn oil were applied to each egg. The oiling treatment consisted of two USDA-WS staff walking transects through the colony with backpack sprayers to apply corn oil to all eggs in each nest. All nests at Dime Pier were treated and counted. Nests at DuSable Harbor Breakwall were counted to determine a total colony count. The number of nests to be treated in order to reach 80% of the colony was calculated and then those nests were treated.

Data related to changes in total nest numbers and percentage of nests treated at each colony was compared between the eight treatment years (2007 through 2014). The reported total number of nests that were treated at Dime Pier and Lake Calumet were based on the largest number of nests counted during a single round of oiling. Nests that were not oiled were only counted once during the first treatment before chicks were present. Locations where nests were not oiled were marked with flagging tape. During the retreatment visits, areas that were flagged during the first treatment were avoided to minimize disturbance that might affect chick mortality (Fetterolf 1983).

Rooftop populations and new site identification

To assist in identifying unknown gull colonies, an aerial survey was completed on April 25, 2014. A crew of three people, which included the pilot and two observers, flew in and out of Schaumburg Regional Airport. The survey was conducted via helicopter at approximately 80 km/hr. at a minimum altitude of 152 m. In order to complete a more comprehensive search, in 2014 the distance between transects was decreased from 1.6 km to 0.8 km apart. Nine transects were completed parallel to Lake Michigan between the southern boundary of the City of Chicago and the Cook County and Lake County boundary line. Additional areas surveyed were the neighboring warehouses adjacent to Midway International Airport and O'Hare International Airport, the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal and the North and South Branches of the Chicago River.

Rooftop locations were visited between April 24 and May 15 to identify if nesting was occurring and track nesting chronology to enable early nest management if needed. If the colony was deemed a threat to aviation safety, the nests and eggs were picked up during each visit. If the colony was not deemed a threat to

aviation safety then the colonies were managed through egg oiling applications. At the end of egg oiling applications the treated eggs and nesting material were removed from the site.

Gull observation surveys

To evaluate the efficacy of the program and accurately assess the number of gulls contributing to the deposition of fecal matter at beaches, observational surveys of gull presence were conducted at 19 locations along Chicago's shoreline (Figure 2). Observational surveys of gulls were conducted at beaches, harbors, and other historic gull use sites. Survey routes typically started from the northern-most or southern-most end of the city. Each survey location was traversed on foot and the number of hatch-year (HY) and after hatch-year (AHY) gulls observed on and within approximately 75 meters of the beach, (including nearby parks, parking lots, and shoreline) were counted and recorded. Additional data recorded during observational surveys included: time, weather conditions, and species of other shorebirds observed at each location. In addition to the surveys of gull use of Chicago beaches, the number of Canada geese present within the survey parameters was also recorded at each site. Table 1 illustrates the number of surveys conducted each week in each of the eight years when egg oiling was conducted.

To assess the accuracy of the primary observer, a secondary observer preformed an independent gull count simultaneously with the primary observer on three separate occasions. The numbers of total gulls observed were compared to evaluate the similarity of the data; observation estimates were required to be within 10% of each other.

Complete data sets were available to analyze gull use for nine of the 15 beaches surveyed. Analysis was conducted for weeks 5-10 of the observation periods. For each of the nine beaches, the number of gulls observed during the surveys in each of the six one-week observation blocks across 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 were compared using a two-factor factorial analysis of variance. *A priori* linear contrasts were applied to the week-by-year interaction term to identify at what week of the six weeks analyzed (if any) the eight years differed in the mean number of gulls observed. Separate analyses were conducted for HY, AHY, and total gulls, with the realization that analyses of the total gull numbers are descriptive ventures since total gull numbers are not independent from the two components, HY and AHY numbers. Data collected by the primary and secondary observer were comparable, therefore, only the observations completed by the primary observer were analyzed.

Information was collected at 15 beaches during the entire 2014 swim season. Although statistical analyses were not possible or inappropriate for Foster, Montrose, Oakwood, 63rd Street, 57th Street, and South Shore Beaches, a descriptive evaluation between the mean number of HY, AHY, and total gulls is important to communicate.

Gull use totals at Foster, Montrose, 57th Street, and 63rd Street Beaches were altered due to gull harassment activities during our study period. On a trial basis, dispersal of gulls via canine harassment was conducted at Foster beach in 2006 and 2007 and at 63rd Street Beach in 2007. A full time harassment program was then implemented at 57th and 63rd Street Beaches during the entire 2008 swim season from dawn to dusk. In 2009, canine harassment did not take place at Chicago beaches. During 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 a full time canine harassment program was employed at 63rd Street Beach with intermittent visits taking place at 57th Street Beach. Furthermore, in 2012 an intermittent harassment program took place at Montrose Beach.

Observations of 63rd Street Beach were conducted during canine harassment and non-harassment periods for each week of our 2014 study period. We examined the differences in gull use at 63rd Street Beach, including the nearshore waters, beach parking lot, surrounding park, 59th Street Pier, and Casino Pier before and during harassment periods.

Observations occurred at Oakwood and South Shore Beaches during the last five beach seasons (2010-2014). Surveys were not conducted during the first three years of the study period and therefore comparisons were limited to descriptive assessment for changes in gull use.

Swim advisories on Chicago's beaches

The CPD regularly examines nearshore water quality at beaches in Chicago. Starting in 2012, and continuing in 2014, the CPD no longer issued swim bans based on water quality test results. Alternatively,

CPD followed United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommended guidelines and issued swim advisories when E. coli results were above the federal threshold. Following U.S. EPA guidance, swim advisories were implemented in Chicago when the geometric mean of two *E. coli* sample readings exceeded the threshold of 235 most probable number (mpn) per 100 mL of sampled beach water.

Water quality data from 2006 was used as a pretreatment baseline and test results trends were examined across the eight years of nest management. The proportion of water quality tests exceeding 235 mpn/100 mL at 14 beaches were compared for the swim seasons between 2006 and 2014 (Table 2). This approach avoids conflict in inferences relative to the number of days during the week that a swim advisory was in place. Of most interest were comparisons for each beach between the pretreatment year (2006) and the final year of treatment in this study (2014). In addition to the 14 beaches, comparisons were made for the four beaches (Foster, Montrose, 57th Street, and 63rd Street) influenced by canine harassment activities during our study period. The extent of canine involvement is illustrated in Table 2.

RESULTS

Egg oiling and nesting chronology at Dime Pier and Lake Calumet

As an outcome of the Chicago Ring-Billed Gull Damage Management Project, it has been established that managing HY gull recruitment at local gull colonies can have a significant effect on the number of HY gulls existing within a local gull community during a swim season. Nest management during 2014, accompanied by identifying previously unknown colonies through aerial surveys, significantly reduced the number of HY gulls contributing to conflicts in Chicago.

On April 17, USDA-WS observed the first nests with eggs at Dime Pier and DuSable Harbor Breakwall. Due to the close proximity of Dime Pier and DuSable Harbor Breakwall, the nesting activity at these locations were considered to be one nesting colony and in the remainder of this report will be referred to as the Dime Pier colony. Five egg oiling treatments occurred between April 30 and June 23. Approximately 85% of the nests were treated at Dime Pier (3,578 nests containing 10,335 eggs) (Table 3, Figure 3). In 2014, the colony size at Dime Pier decreased by 820 nests (-19%) in comparison to 2013 (Table 3).

The Lake Calumet colony abandoned nesting in 2010 through 2013, but on April 30, USDA-WS observed nests with eggs at this site. Three egg oiling treatments occurred between May 5 and June 2. Approximately 84% of the nests were treated at Lake Calumet (2,296 nests containing 5,723 eggs) (Table 3, Figure 3). During the June 2 visit, the vegetation on the site had become visibly denser and approximately 40% the treated gull nests observed in prior visits had been abandoned. Also, the section of the colony that was left untreated abandoned completely before this visit.

Gull chicks were first observed during the second retreatment on May 23 at Dime Pier. The first observation of a fledged HY gull occurred during a survey on June 24. The number of HY gulls observed on beaches continued to increase through observation periods 5-9. As a result of increased HY gull use during observation block 7, USDA-WS estimated a mean fledge date of July 14 for HY gulls from the managed colonies in Chicago.

Minimizing conflicts from rooftop nesting populations

During the aerial survey, approximately 494 km^2 (191 mi^2) of Cook County were surveyed for nesting gull colonies; this is an increase of approximately 109 km^2 (42 mi^2) compared to 2013. The aerial observations identified one new nesting site, McCormick Place, in Chicago, IL.

Rooftop locations of Jardine Water Purification Plant (JWPP), Lincolnwood, Midway1, Midway2, and McCormick Place were managed to prevent the production of gulls. USDA-WS determined that nesting on rooftops should be discouraged and 100% of the nests were treated or removed (Hartmann et al. 2012). Nests at JWPP, Lincolnwood and McCormick Place were managed through egg oiling applications.

JWPP was treated seven times between April 24 and July 15. A total of 750 ring-billed gull nests containing 1,714 eggs and 31 herring gull nests containing 73 eggs were managed. The ring-billed gull colony's size increased by 734 nests in 2014 compared to 2013 and the herring gull colony decreased from 35 nests in 2013 to 31 nests in 2014 (Table 4).

The Lincolnwood site was treated four times between May 2 and June 13. The number of nests at this site continues to decrease. A total of 69 herring gull nests containing 186 eggs were treated in 2014, while 98 nests were treated in 2013 (Table 4).

McCormick Place was treated five times between May 15 and July 22. A total of 740 ring-billed gull nests containing 3,273 eggs and 182 herring gull nests containing 478 eggs were managed (Table 4).

The rooftop Midway1 is located on warehouses in close proximity to Midway International Airport. USDA-WS removed the nests rather than oiling the eggs to promote early abandonment of the site and to decrease the potential risk of gull/aircraft collisions. Over four visits to Midway1, one ring-billed gull nest containing three eggs and 11 herring gull nests containing 25 eggs were removed, this is a decrease of 118 ring-billed nests and 41 herring gulls nests compared to 2013 (Table 4). No nesting was observed at Midway2.

A total of 1,491 ring-billed gull nests and 293 herring gull nests were gathered from the four rooftop colonies. In comparison to 2013, the number of rooftop nests increased by 1,450 due to the discovery of the McCormick Place colony (Table 4). At Midway1, gulls were observed establishing new nests after their initial nests were removed. Therefore, it is highly likely that the number of nests removed and reported was greater than the actual colony size at this site.

Observations of gull use of Chicago habitats

Hatch-year gulls were first observed arriving on Chicago beaches on June 24. HY gull use on beaches increased from week five until a reduction was seen during week 10 (Figure 4). In 2014, the overall number of HY gulls decreased from 2013 (Table 5). Between weeks 5-10, a decrease in HY gull use in comparison to 2013 was noted at nine of 15 beaches observed (Table 5, Table 6). Of the nine beaches not affected by canine harassment, four beaches observed a decrease in HY gulls compared to 2013 (Table 5). The number of HY gulls observed on the nine analyzed beaches declined by 85% from 2007 to 2014 and exhibited a statistically detectable week by year interaction ($P \leq 0.08$) at eight of the nine beaches (Table 5, Table 7). As in the past years of observation, differences in HY gull usage of beaches became statistically evident as the season progressed to a time when HY gulls would be expected to arrive *en masse*. Early in the HY arrival period there are too few HY gulls using the beaches to detect differences between years.

During 2014 the nine analyzed beaches all documented a reduction in AHY gull use during weeks 5-10 compared to 2007. Together, the nine beaches observed a total reduction of 20% compared to the previous year. Additionally, a 50% reduction was observed at the analyzed beaches when compared to the initial year of observations in 2007, with 2 of 9 beaches exhibiting a statistically detectable week by year interaction ($P<0.08$). (Table 7, Figure 5).

The mean number of total gulls observed per weekly observation block in 2014 declined 66% compared to 2007, with all nine beaches indicating a reduction in total gull usage (Table 5, Figure 6). Furthermore, three beaches exhibited a statistically detectable week by year interaction ($P<0.08$) compared to the initial year of observations in 2007 (Table 7). During 2014 a reduction of 18% was seen in the mean number of total gulls observed at the analyzed beaches when compared to 2013.

Canine harassment was conducted at 63rd and 57th Street Beaches in Chicago during 2014. At 63rd Street Beach, harassment was performed from dawn to dusk. Observations that occurred pre-harassment (i.e. pre-dawn) or on days when canines were not present, indicated that gulls primarily gathered on the beach. During 19 observations while canines were not actively deployed, a mean of 408 gulls were observed at the site with 114 gulls observed utilizing the beach (Table 8). Surveys conducted while canines were actively dispersing birds showed that gulls were not utilizing the beach and were forced to loaf off-site. While harassment activities were being conducted, a mean of 146 gulls were observed at the site which encompassed the beach, nearshore waters, beach parking lot, surrounding park, 59th Street Pier, and Casino Pier. Of the 146 gulls utilizing the site during harassment periods, a mean of seven gulls were observed on the beach (Table 8).

Canine harassment was conducted intermittently at 57th Street Beach. When gull harassment was being conducted on 57th Street Beach, the canines being used at 63rd Street Beach would be moved to 57th Street Beach. Due to the intermittent nature of the harassment, USDA-WS did not conduct an observation at 57th Street Beach while canine harassment activities were taking place.

Three quality control gull observational surveys were completed by a secondary observer during the swim season. During each of these surveys, estimates of the number of gulls using the locations were within 10% of each other for the number of total gulls observed. Total gull use data recorded by the secondary observer were -1.8%, -0.9%, and -2.2% away from the primary observer's totals.

As gull observations were conducted, Canada geese were recorded at all observation points during the beach season. From the beginning of the surveys through the nesting season, geese were not observed utilizing Chicago beaches as nesting locations. During this time period, non-breeding geese were most often observed in small numbers at 12th Street, 31st Street, 63rd Street, Rainbow, and Calumet Beaches. After the nesting season, geese were seen grouping together to begin their molt (mid-June to early July). While molting and flightless, the geese formed large groups and congregated primarily on 31st Street Beach and were only seen occasionally at other beaches. After the molt (mid-July), the goose presence on Chicago beaches increased and was dispersed primarily among seven beaches (North Avenue, Ohio Street, 12th Street, 31st Street, 63rd Street, Rainbow, and Calumet) (Table 9).

Frequency of swim advisories on Chicago's beaches

At 14 beaches without canine harassment, water quality test results were compared to the data from 2006, the year before initiating egg oiling. During 2014, the proportion of water quality tests compared to 2006 decreased or stayed the same at 13 of the 14 beaches (Table 2). When comparing 2014 to 2013, the proportion of tests resulting in a swim advisory increased at 12 of 14 beaches, with two beaches (Juneway, Ohio Street Beach) showing a statistically detectable ($p \leq .08$) increase (Table 2).

In addition to the 14 monitoring locations mentioned above, water quality testing was carried out at four beaches influenced by canine harassment activities during our study period. Table 2 shows years in which canine harassment was conducted full-time or intermittently. Of the four sites 57th Street Beach was the only beach that showed a statistically detectable ($p \leq .08$) increase in the number of swim advisories when 2014 was compared to 2013.

The most notable improvement in the proportion of swim advisories issued was experienced at 63rd Street Beach. During the 2008 and 2010-2014 swim seasons, the proportion of tests exceeding the recommended threshold during full-time harassment periods, were 0.06, 0.21, 0.11, 0.23, 0.14, and 0.22 respectively. During 2006, 2007, and 2009, when canines were not used to disperse gulls full-time at 63rd Street Beach, the proportion of tests exceeding guidelines were 0.50, 0.57, and 0.57, respectively (Table 2). In 2014, 63rd Street beach showed a statistically detectable ($p \leq .08$) decrease in the number of swim advisories when compared with 2006.

DISCUSSION

Management efforts and results of the Chicago Ring-Billed Gull Damage Management Project are compared to 2007, our baseline year. Differences in gull use of beaches between 2014 and 2007 does not reflect the entire impact of the project and it is impossible to estimate how much our efforts to limit gull production in Chicago ultimately decreased the potential cumulative effect of gull recruitment during the previous seven years. Furthermore, comparisons are made to the initial egg oiling program in 2007, when 52% of the known Chicago ring-billed gull nests were rendered inviable, and is highly likely that fewer gulls used beaches in 2007 compared to 2006, the year prior to nest management.

During 2014, the known nesting population of gulls in Chicago increased by approximately 2,800 nests compared to 2013. This increase is attributed to the return of the Lake Calumet colony and the new rooftop colony at McCormick Place. Through the completion of an aerial survey and a reduction in total gulls at our survey locations we feel that we have successfully located the substantial gull colonies within Chicago.

The Lake Calumet colony was unlikely to produce a substantial number of young due to WS oiling efforts and early abandonment of the site by the nesting colony. Due to a harsh winter, the vegetation growth at Lake Calumet was delayed in early spring, however as the spring progressed, the vegetation grew to a height and density which exceeded ideal nesting conditions for the gulls. It is probable that the vegetation overgrowth will continue to deter gulls from nesting at this site.

While there was a 19% decrease in the total number of nests at the Dime Pier colony, there was a substantial increase of nests at JWPP and McCormick Place (Table 3, Table 4). The close proximity of Dime Pier to JWPP and McCormick Place suggests that the Dime Pier colony elected to nest on these rooftops instead of Dime Pier in an attempt to improve their nesting success.

The complete removal of nests and eggs at Midway1 and Midway2 has been a great success in deterring gulls from nesting on these rooftops. The total number of nests removed at Midway1 decreased in 2014 by 93% when compared with 2013. There were no gulls utilizing Midway2 throughout the nesting season.

It appears that the long term gull nest and egg management program has played a major role in reducing the number of gulls contributing to conflicts during 2014. Between 2007 and 2014, 96,643 ring-billed gull nests were rendered inviable. With an estimated average fledge rate range of 0.80 to 1.9 young/ nest (Mousseau 1984, Brown and Morris 1994, Brown and Morris 1996), it is reasonable to surmise that between 77,314 and 183,621 hatch-year ring-billed gulls have been prevented from hatching. Beach survey data supports that a substantial reduction in recruitment has been occurring from 2007 through 2014. When compared to 2007, HY gull use of beaches in 2014 has declined by 85%, and AHY gulls by 50%. In the same time period the mean number of total gulls observed on Chicago beaches declined 66%, and eight of the nine beaches analyzed had a reduction in total gull usage. Ohio Street Beach was the only beach that showed an increase in the number of gulls, but this increase is very small; an average of 0.1 more gulls observed in 2014 versus 2007 (Table 5). Due to the decrease in the number of HY and AHY gulls observed on the beaches, we believe the management program has been successful and it is unlikely that a large unmanaged colony that exists within the City of Chicago.

Gull harassment by canines has been effective at limiting the amount of time gulls loaf on 63rd Street Beach. During observations while canines were not actively deployed, a mean of 114 gulls were observed utilizing the beach. Surveys conducted while canines were actively dispersing birds showed that gulls were not using the beach and forced to loaf off-site. A mean of seven gulls on the beach were observed while harassment activities were being conducted. The consistent disparity in numbers of gulls observed when dogs are present versus when they are not present suggests there is little aversive conditioning of the gulls to also stay away from the beaches.

Harassment performed by canines has the ability to reduce the number of gulls and their associated excrement on the beaches and the continued canine management activities at 63rd Street Beach has improved water quality while limiting gull activity. Yet, there is the prospective that canine harassment may displace gulls from one beach to another and therefore, increase gull activity at non-harassment beaches.

In addition to managing the HY production of gulls in Chicago, we believe that making beaches less attractive to gulls through managing refuse and reducing public feeding has resulted in fewer birds utilizing beaches as foraging locations.

Although a connection between gulls and increased FIB at beaches has been identified, the interaction between gulls and water quality is complex and not completely understood. Furthermore, each beach has its own set of variables that influences water quality, so it is unrealistic to attempt to decipher whether or not variations in gull use at a beach may have altered the amount of gull fecal matter necessary to affect the testing results for FIB at an individual beach on a particular day. There was an increase in the proportion of tests resulting in swim advisories at 15 of the 18 beaches tested in 2014 compared with 2013. This increase may be attributed to the fact that Chicago experienced the ninth wettest summer (June – August) on record since 1871 (NOAA 2014). This increased rainfall may have contributed to an increase in stormwater runoff. Rasmussen, et al. (2009) reports that stormwater runoff can be a leading contributor to pollution in lakes. Although 2014 had more swim advisories than 2013, when compared to the baseline year in 2006, the proportion of tests resulting in a swim advisory declined at 15 of 18 beaches. This downward trend in swim advisories may suggest that the reduction of gulls over the eight years of this project has decreased the amount of gull fecal matter entering the nearshore waters of Lake Michigan.

It should be noted that the number of Canada geese using a beach may also influence water quality. During our observation periods, fluctuations in the number of geese observed during surveys varied greatly throughout the swim season. A goose damage management project was being conducted simultaneously as the gull damage management project. Applications of the Anthraquinone-based chemical repellent FlightControl®

PLUS were made to the grass to limit goose foraging near Montrose, 12th Street, 63rd Street, and Calumet Beaches. At the sites where goose foraging was limited, geese were often observed either on the sand or in the nearshore waters.

CONCLUSION

This project has demonstrated that through an intergraded approach, conflicts attributed to ring-billed gulls can be minimized. A multi-year nest management initiative combined with making the City of Chicago and its beaches "less gull friendly", has shown a reduction of total gulls observed on Chicago's beaches. Additionally, it is encouraging that improvement in FIB test results corresponded with a reduction in the number of gulls utilizing Chicago beaches. Furthermore, the use of canine harassment at 63rd Street Beach has been shown to be effective at minimizing gull excrement on the beach and continues to show encouraging positive water quality test results at the application beach.

As we concluded in our dyeing research conducted in 2008, no evidence exists that significant numbers of gulls from outside Chicago are immigrating to the City during the swim season. The small proportion of HY gulls utilizing Chicago beaches continues to suggest that minimizing HY production and recruitment in adult nesting population in Chicago is still considered the most effective way to minimize gull presence on Chicago beaches.

While the Integrated Ring-billed Gull Damage Management Project has focused on limiting the recruitment of HY gulls into existing Chicago colonies, it is also our goal to learn more about HY and AHY gull dispersal after the nesting season. We are hopeful we can gain information on the movements patterns of gulls in the Great Lakes Region as well as understand how harassment efforts at 63rd Street Beach effects nearby beaches. Through future observations of gull use of beaches and satellite tracking of regional gull movements, we are hopeful that we can provide beach mangers pertinent information that will allow them to make science-based decisions regarding future management of ring-billed gulls at nearby colonies.

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Table 1. Number of ring-billed gull observation surveys within week blocks in 2007 through 2014 field seasons in Chicago, Illinois.

Block	Dates	Number of Observations							
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	5/27-6/2	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	6/3-6/9	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	6/10-6/16	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	6/17-6/23	3	7	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	6/24-6/30	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	7/1-7/7	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	7/8-7/14	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	7/15-7/21	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
9	7/22-7/28	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	7/29-8/4	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11	8/5-8/11	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
12	8/12-8/18	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
13	8/19-8/25	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	8/26-9/1	0	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
15	9/2-9/8	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	3

[1] Hatch-year and after hatch-year gull analysis conducted on observation blocks 5-10

Table 2. The proportion of water samples on Chicago's beaches from 2006 – 2014 that exceeded established water quality standards, where 2006 represents a pre-egg oiling treatment baseline year.

Beach	Proportion of tests resulting in swim advisories or bans									2006 vs. 2014 p-values	2013 vs. 2014 p-values
	2006[1]	2007[1]	2008[1]	2009[1]	2010[2]	2011[2]	2012[2]	2013[2]	2014[2]		
Juneway	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.83	0.06
Rogers	0.08	0.07	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.33	0.33
Howard	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.16	0.97
Jarvis/Fargo	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.12	0.03	0.06	0.56	0.45
Leone/Loyola	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.36	0.33
Hollywood/Osterman	0.18	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.81
North Avenue	0.11	0.20	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.41	0.80
Oak Street	0.09	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.21	0.68
Ohio Street	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.11	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.10	0.23	0.12	0.0483
12th Street	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.15	0.29	0.71
31st Street	0.27	0.41	0.17	0.13	0.21	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.67
South Shore	0.21	0.26	0.15	0.16	0.31	0.22	0.16	0.31	0.21	1.00	0.16
Rainbow	0.22	0.41	0.19	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.18	0.22	1.00	0.65
Calumet	0.28	0.41	0.17	0.23	0.22	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.34	0.32

Beach	Proportion of tests resulting in swim advisories or bans at canine harassment locations[3]									2006 vs. 2014 p-values	2013 vs. 2014 p-values
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Foster	0.19[4]	0.21[4]	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.13	0.83
Montrose	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.23	0.27[4]	0.29	0.20	0.50	0.19
57th Street	0.23	0.26	0.00[5]	0.33	0.13[4]	0.14[4]	0.15[4]	0.06[4]	0.16[4]	0.30	0.0588
63rd Street	0.50	0.57[4]	0.06[5]	0.57	0.21[5]	0.11[5]	0.23[5]	0.14[5]	0.22[5]	0.0003	0.22

[1] Test results from Illinois Department of Public Health Database http://app.idph.state.il.us/envhealth/ilbeaches/public/
[2] Test results from Chicago Park District (unpublished data)
[3] Years without canine harassment are indicated by no superscript
[4] Intermittent canine harassment
[5] Full-time canine harassment

Table 3. Estimated number of ring-billed gull nests and eggs oiled at Dime Pier/DuSable Harbor Breakwall and Lake Calumet, Chicago, Illinois, in 2007 through 2014. The percentages of nests oiled are shown in parentheses.

	Number of Known Ring-billed Gull Nests							
	2007[1]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dime Pier/ DuSable Harbor Breakwall	3,797	4,727	4,668	5,292	5,139	4,795	5,191	4,226
Lake Calumet	31,395[1]	22,918	21,355	0	3,454	6	0	2,756
Total	35,192	27,645	26,023	5,292	8,593	4,801	5,191	6,982

	Number of Nests Removed or Treated							
	2007[1]	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dime Pier/ DuSable Harbor Breakwall	3,470	3,773	3,750	3,954	4,223	4,055	4,398	3,578
Lake Calumet	15,000	18,363	17,391	0	2,933	0	0	2,296
Total	18,470 (52) [2]	22,136 (80)	21,141 (81)	3,954 (75)	7,156 (83)	4,055 (84)	4,398 (85)	5,874 (84)

	Number of Eggs Removed or Treated							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Dime Pier/ DuSable Harbor Breakwall	8,764	9,554	8,889	10,285	10,398	10,408	13,350	10,335
Lake Calumet	41,753	48,036	41,244	0	6,663	0	0	5,723
Total	50,517	57,590	50,133	10,285	17,061	10,408	13,350	16,058

[1] 2007 known nests totals were estimated for Lake Calumet

[2] Estimated percentages of nests managed

Table 4. Number of ring-billed gull and herring gull nests and eggs removed or treated at rooftop colonies between 2011 and 2014.

Site Name	Location	2011				2012				2013				2014			
		Ring-billed gull		Herring gull		Ring-billed gull		Herring gull		Ring-billed gull		Herring gull		Ring-billed gull		Herring gull	
		Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs	Nests	Eggs
Jardine Water Purification Plant	Chicago, IL	1,754	4,613	139	375	885	2,058	37	104	16	37	35	108	750	1,714	31	73
Midway1[1]	Chicago, IL	4,335	10,259	203	504	768	1,486	65	142	119	274	52	140	1	3	11	25
Midway2[1]	Chicago, IL	1	3	94	229	1	2	14	27	0	0	14	27	0	0	0	0
Lincolnwood	Lincolnwood, IL	-	-	-	-	89	200	191	515	0	0	98	216	0	0	69	186
McCormick Place	Chicago, IL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	3,273	182	478
Total		6,090	14,875	436	1,108	1,743	3,746	307	788	135	311	199	491	1,491	4,990	293	762

[1] Nests and eggs reported are greater than the actual colony size due to gulls re-nesting during the removal period

Table 5. Mean number of hatch-year, after hatch-year, and total ring-billed gulls observed per observational survey on beaches without canine harassment in Chicago, Illinois during weeks 5-10 of the observation period in 2007 through 2014. Percentage changes for 2014 in comparison to 2007 are shown in parentheses.

Beach	Year	Hatch-Year	After Hatch-Year	Total
Leona/Loyola	2007	41.7	79.2	120.9
	2008	16.1	71.1	87.1
	2009	8.8	114.4	123.2
	2010	11.9	58.3	70.2
	2011	5.1	68.8	73.9
	2012	1.8	113.8	115.6
	2013	7.1	58.6	65.7
	2014	8.6 (-79)	47.4 (-40)	53.6 (-56)
Hollywood/ Osterman	2007	114.1	204.4	318.5
	2008	22.2	216.0	238.2
	2009	6.8	161.8	168.6
	2010	11.4	121.7	133.1
	2011	5.1	98.3	103.4
	2012	3.9	134.3	138.2
	2013	7.8	81.9	89.8
	2014	11.8 (-90)	75.1 (-63)	88.1 (-72)
North Avenue	2007	83.0	155.7	238.7
	2008	12.2	130.2	142.5
	2009	9.7	145.0	154.7
	2010	15.6	161.5	177.1
	2011	9.5	173.4	182.9
	2012	2.8	160.0	162.8
	2013	12.6	110.7	123.3
	2014	13.2 (-84)	114.4 (-27)	127.6 (-47)
Oak Street	2007	4.1	13.2	17.3
	2008	0.4	7.2	7.6
	2009	0.6	15.8	16.4
	2010	1.2	7.8	9.0
	2011	0.7	8.9	9.6
	2012	0.2	6.6	6.8
	2013	0.2	3.0	3.2
	2014	0.6 (-85)	8.4 (-36)	9.0 (-48)
Ohio Street	2007	0.4	5.9	6.3
	2008	0.3	4.3	4.6
	2009	0.1	4.4	4.4
	2010	0.3	7.2	7.6
	2011	0.2	7.1	7.3
	2012	0.3	5.7	5.9
	2013	0.0	3.6	3.6
	2014	1.0 (140)	5.4 (-8)	6.4 (2)

Beach	Year	Hatch-Year	After Hatch-Year	Total
12th Street	2007	28.9	57.8	86.8
	2008	16.3	82.3	98.6
	2009	9.8	41.8	51.6
	2010	7.9	37.6	45.4
	2011	4.8	47.1	51.9
	2012	8.3	67.7	76.0
	2013	12.9	45.0	57.9
	2014	11.3 (-61)	32.2 (-44)	43.5 (-50)
31st Street	2007	86.3	93.3	179.5
	2008	28.1	129.9	158.0
	2009	17.3	139.7	156.9
	2010	16.1	47.3	63.4
	2011	12.1	89.3	101.4
	2012	3.1	54.4	57.5
	2013	10.9	23.0	33.9
	2014	10.4 (-88)	16.4 (-82)	26.8 (-85)
Rainbow	2007	137.9	183.2	321.1
	2008	39.4	263.4	302.9
	2009	28.7	186.1	214.8
	2010	33.9	190.4	224.4
	2011	13.3	153.3	166.6
	2012	10.5	182.1	192.6
	2013	29.6	156.8	186.4
	2014	29.2 (-79)	117.3 (-36)	146.4 (-54)
Calumet	2007	180.1	84.8	264.9
	2008	38.3	56.3	94.6
	2009	17.4	63.6	80.9
	2010	27.8	60.7	88.4
	2011	10.2	74.3	84.6
	2012	6.6	79.6	86.2
	2013	20.6	67.5	88.1
	2014	12.7 (-93)	21.1 (-75)	33.8 (-87)
Total	2007	676.5	877.4	1553.9
	2008	173.3	960.8	1134.1
	2009	99.1	872.5	971.6
	2010	126.1	692.6	818.6
	2011	60.9	720.7	781.6
	2012	37.3	804.2	841.6
	2013	101.7	550.1	651.8
	2014	98.7 (-85)	437.7 (-50)	535.2 (-66)

Table 6. Mean number of hatch-year, after hatch-year, and total ring-billed gulls observed per observational survey at locations influenced by canine harassment in Chicago, Illinois during weeks 5-10 of the observation period in 2007 through 2014. Percentage changes for 2014 in comparison to 2007 are shown in parentheses.

Beach	Year	Hatch-Year	After Hatch-Year	Total
Foster	2007	45.9	71.2	117.1
	2008	34.3	162.1	196.3
	2009	7.6	130.2	137.8
	2010	9.9	86.6	96.5
	2011	3.4	59.3	62.7
	2012	2.7	106.4	109.2
	2013	8.4	61.2	69.6
	2014	12.1 (-74)	73.1 (3)	85.2 (-27)
Montrose	2007	205.5	314.8	520.3
	2008	46.6	313.3	360.0
	2009	20.0	222.7	242.7
	2010	36.0	294.3	330.3
	2011	19.8	350.1	369.9
	2012	8.2	281.6	289.7
	2013	33.1	209.5	242.6
	2014	38.6 (-81)	189.4 (-40)	228.0 (-56)
Montrose Harbor	2007	33.0	58.7	91.6
	2008	9.6	37.9	47.5
	2009	7.4	52.6	60.1
	2010	9.3	57.1	66.4
	2011	2.7	35.7	38.4
	2012	4.1	89.4	93.6
	2013	8.4	33.3	41.8
	2014	6.4 (-80)	27.3 (-54)	33.7 (-63)

Beach	Year	Hatch-Year	After Hatch-Year	Total
57th	2007	109.5	121.3	230.8
	2008	1.3	3.6	4.9
	2009	14.2	96.0	110.2
	2010	15.5	92.8	108.3
	2011	6.9	54.8	61.8
	2012	2.4	109.1	111.4
	2013	14.7	58.6	73.2
	2014	12.1 (-89)	31.1 (-74)	43.2 (-81)
63rd	2007	65.0	170.6	235.6
	2008	0.5	3.5	4.0
	2009	35.5	252.7	288.2
	2010	2.8	21.6	24.3
	2011	4.5	85.2	89.7
	2012	1.6	33.7	35.3
	2013	8.6	24.4	33.0
	2014	12.1 (-81)	10.8 (-94)	13.4 (-94)
Jackson Harbor	2007	34.6	125.2	159.8
	2008	15.7	106.5	122.2
	2009	16.1	105.7	121.8
	2010	14.2	130.8	145.0
	2011	2.3	64.9	67.2
	2012	1.6	115.1	116.6
	2013	6.3	59.7	66.0
	2014	7.9 (-77)	65.8 (-47)	73.8 (-54)

Table 7. P-value of year (2007 through 2014) by week (weeks 5-10) interaction for hatch-year, after hatch-year, and total ring-billed gull use of beaches without canine harassment.

Beach	Hatch-Year			After Hatch-Year			Total		
	year	week	yr*wk	year	week	yr*wk	year	week	yr*wk
Leona/Loyola	<.0001	<.0001	0.0265	<.0001	0.0725	0.44	<.0001	0.0055	0.69
Hollywood/Osterman	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.49	<.0001	<.0001	0.2
North Avenue	<.0001	<.0001	0.0002	0.019	<.0001	0.0842	0.009	<.0001	0.18
Oak Street	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.0287	0.0469	0.017	0.0089	0.0072	0.0052
Ohio Street	0.12	0.55	0.39	0.8	0.22	0.16	0.79	0.3	0.18
12th Street	<.0001.	<.0001	0.0137	0.0058	0.49	0.0704	0.0027	0.77	0.12
31st Street	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.77	0.96	<.0001	0.44	0.78
Rainbow	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.0002	0.28	0.12	<.0001	0.37	0.0304
Calumet	<.0001	<.0001	<.0001	0.18	0.028	0.93	<.0001	0.0007	0.0097

Table 8. Mean number of total ring-billed gulls observed at 63rd Street Beach during periods of time with and without canine harassment during 2014.

Gulls Observed at 63rd Street Beach during 2014		
Location	Non-harassment (n=19)	Harassment (n=40)
Near Shore[1]	11.9	4.0
Park[1]	24.1	4.7
Beach[2]	113.7	6.7
Casino Pier[2]	145.4	72.1
59th Street Pier[2]	113.4	58.5
Total	408.4	146.0

[1] Canines did not have access to this area
[2] Canines had access to this area

Table 9. Mean number of Canada geese observed per survey at beaches in Chicago, Illinois during weeks 1-15 in 2014.

Beach	1 5/27- 6/2	2 6/3-6/9	3 6/10-6/16	4 6/17-6/23	5 6/24-6/30	6 7/1-7/7	7 7/8-7/14	8 7/15-7/21	9 7/22-7/28	10 7/29-8/4	11 8/5-8/11	12 8/12-8/18	13 8/19-8/25	14 8/26-9/1	15 9/2-9/8	Mean Week 1-15
Leona/Loyola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hollywood/Osterman	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Foster	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montrose	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
North Avenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2
Oak Street	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ohio Street	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	15.3	0.0	15.7	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.4
12th Street	4.3	21.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	47.0	30.0	72.3	1.3	19.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	14.0
31st Street	1.7	6.3	20.7	24.3	30.3	23.0	22.7	16.7	4.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
57th Street	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1
63rd Street	0.0	16.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	4.7	2.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.6
South Shore	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Rainbow	1.3	13.7	11.3	6.7	0.0	12.3	0.0	5.0	21.7	51.7	0.0	23.7	21.7	39.0	0.0	13.9
Calumet	1.7	13.7	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	29.7	12.7	0.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	114.0	15.7
Total - All Beaches	10.3	70.7	68.3	31.0	31.3	43.3	42.7	104.0	110.7	154.0	35.7	55.3	23.7	40.3	117.0	

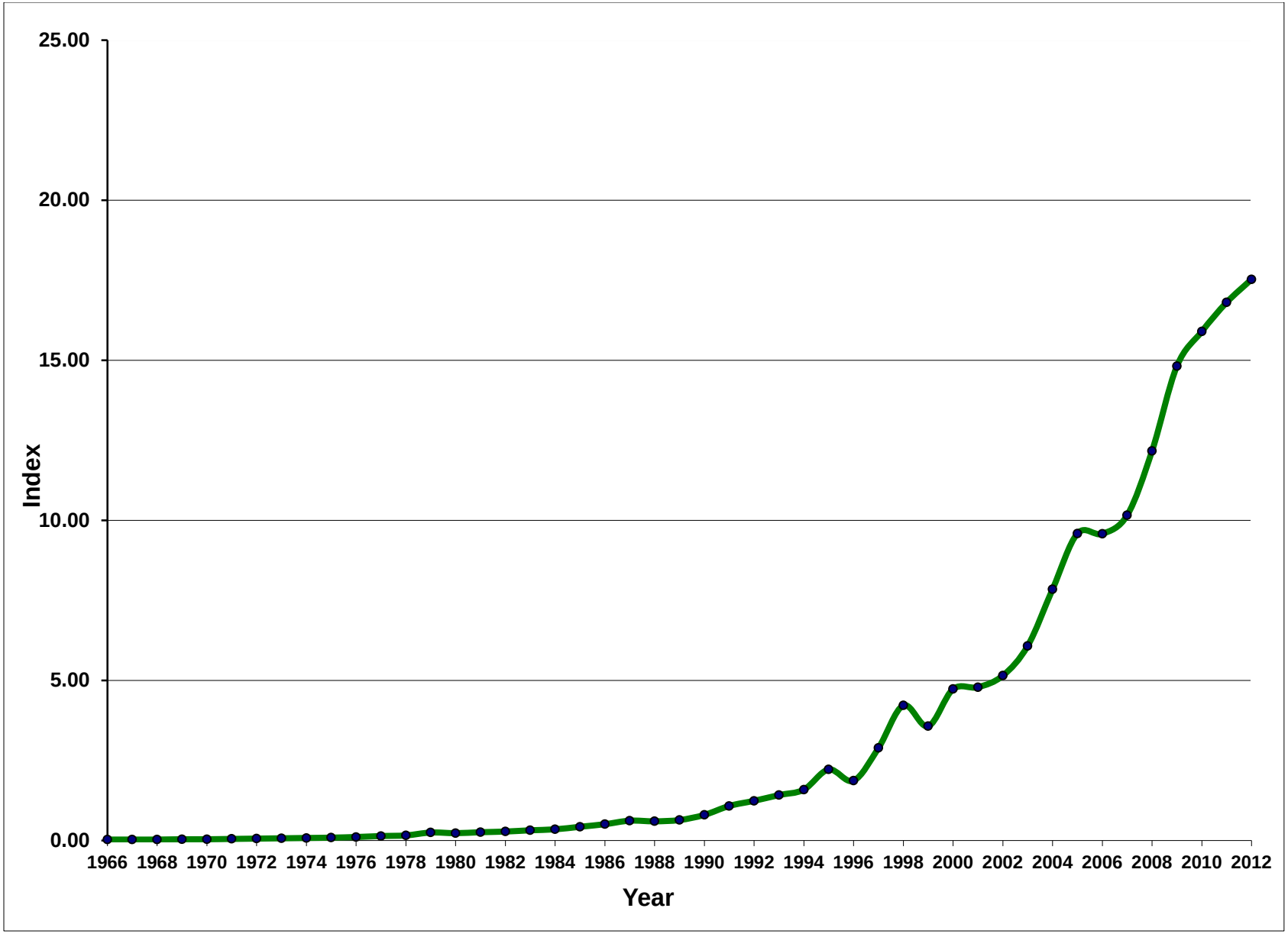


Figure 1. Breeding Bird Survey annual population indices for ring-billed gulls in Illinois from 1966-2012 from Sauer et al. (2014).

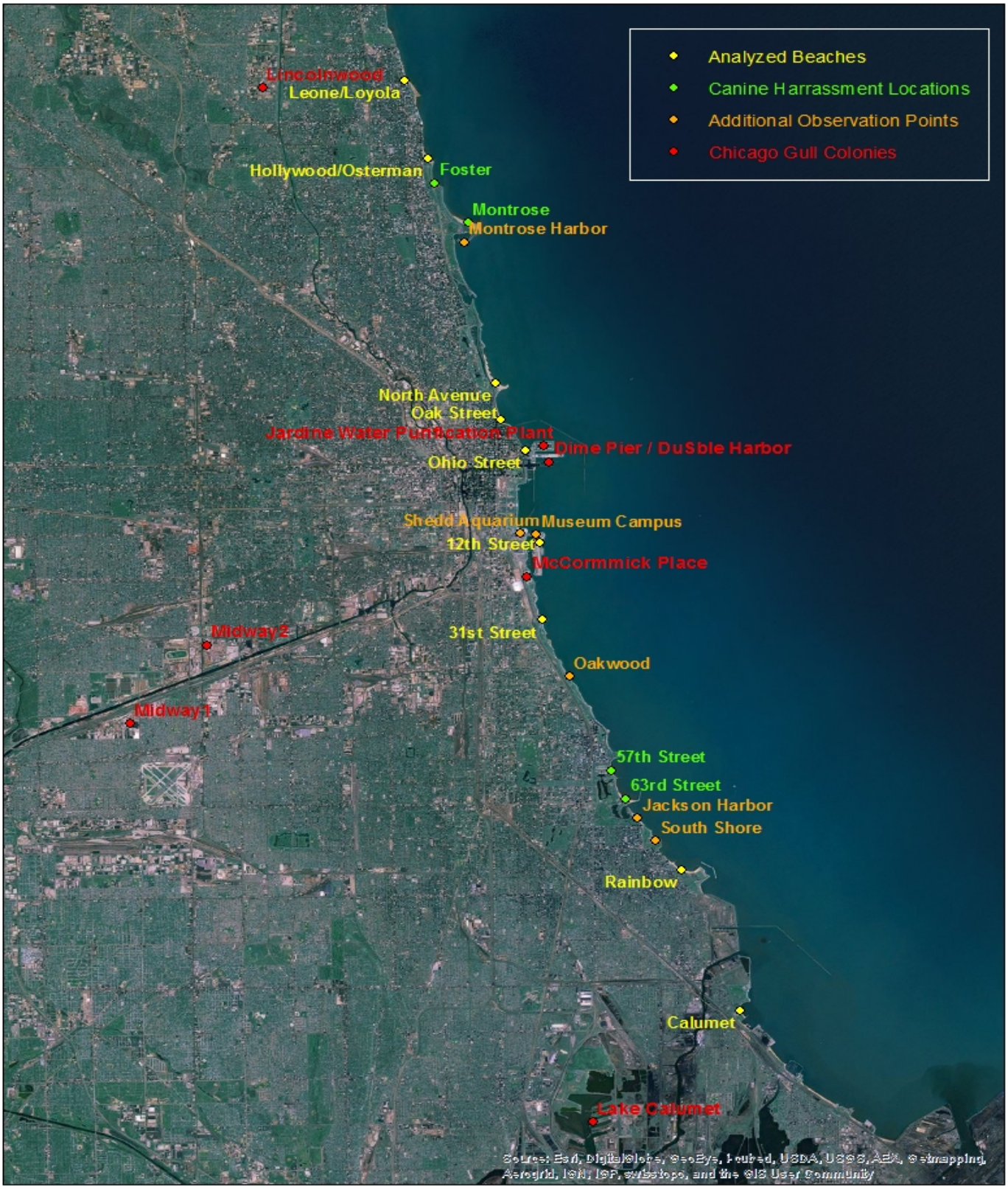
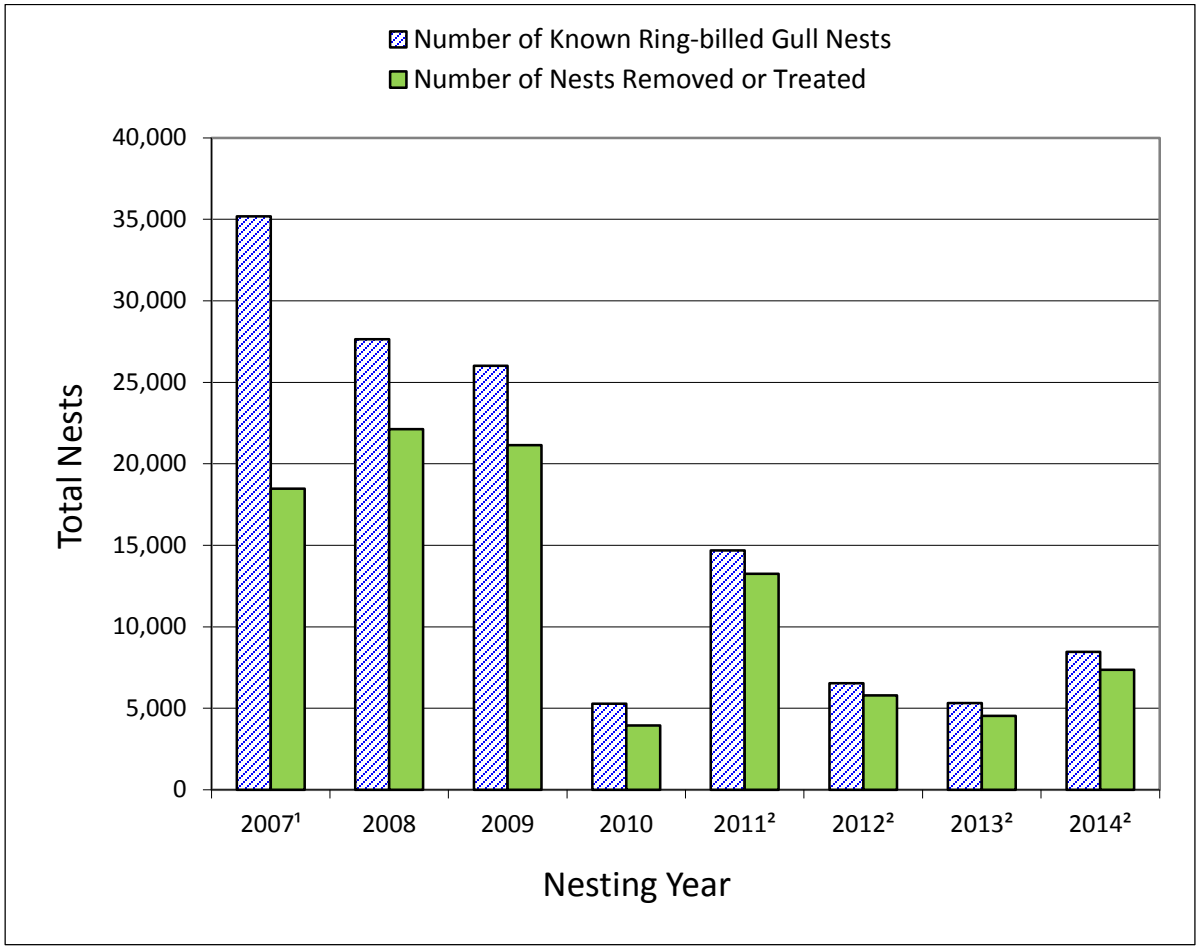
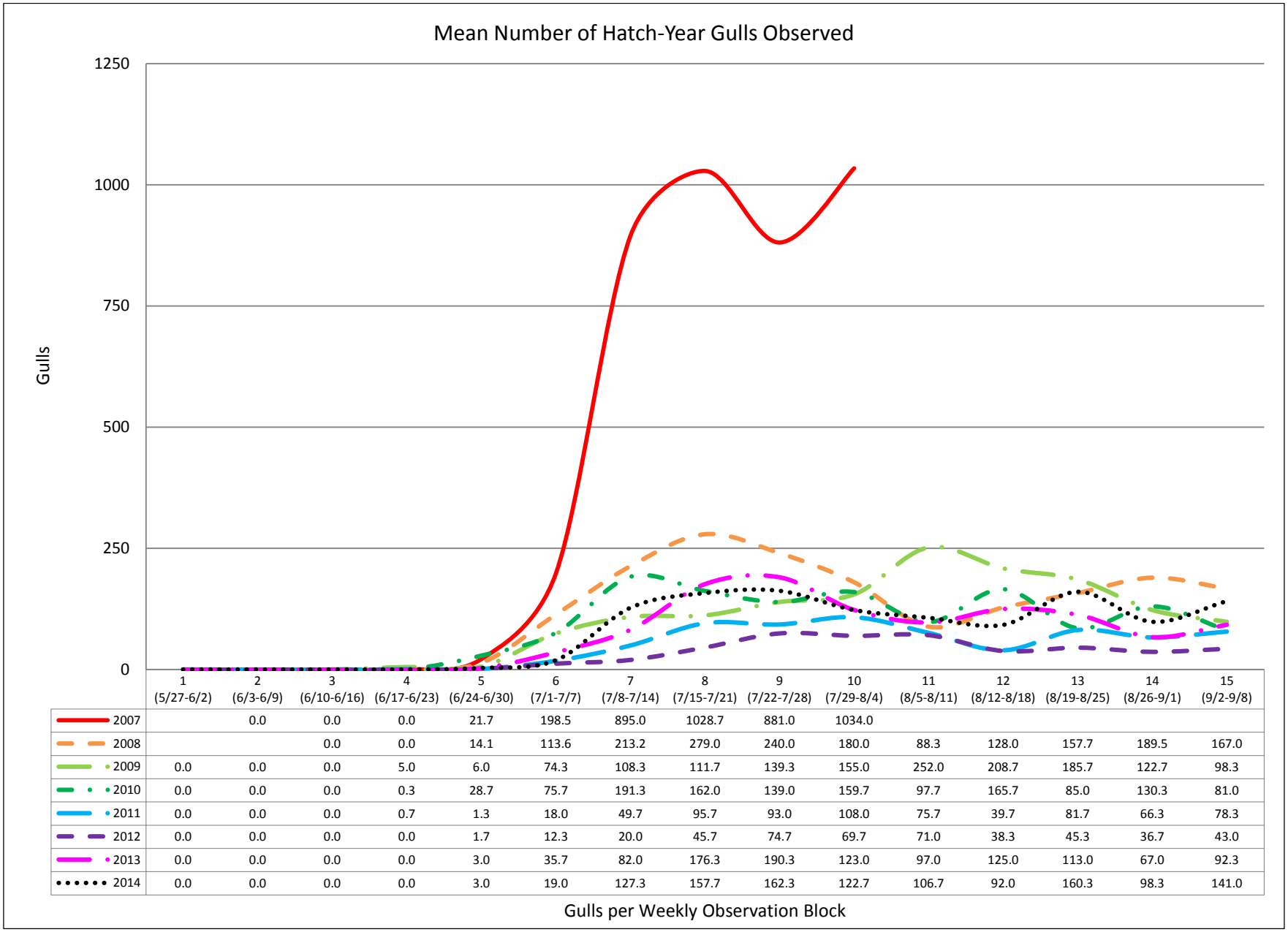


Figure 2. Observation points and gull colony locations in Chicago, Illinois, 2014.



[1] 52 percent of the total nests in 2007 were estimated. During 2008 through 2014 all nests were physically counted
[2] The "Number of Known Ring-billed Gull Nests" and "Number of Nests Removed or Oiled" in 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 is likely greater than the actual colony size due to gulls renesting during the removal period

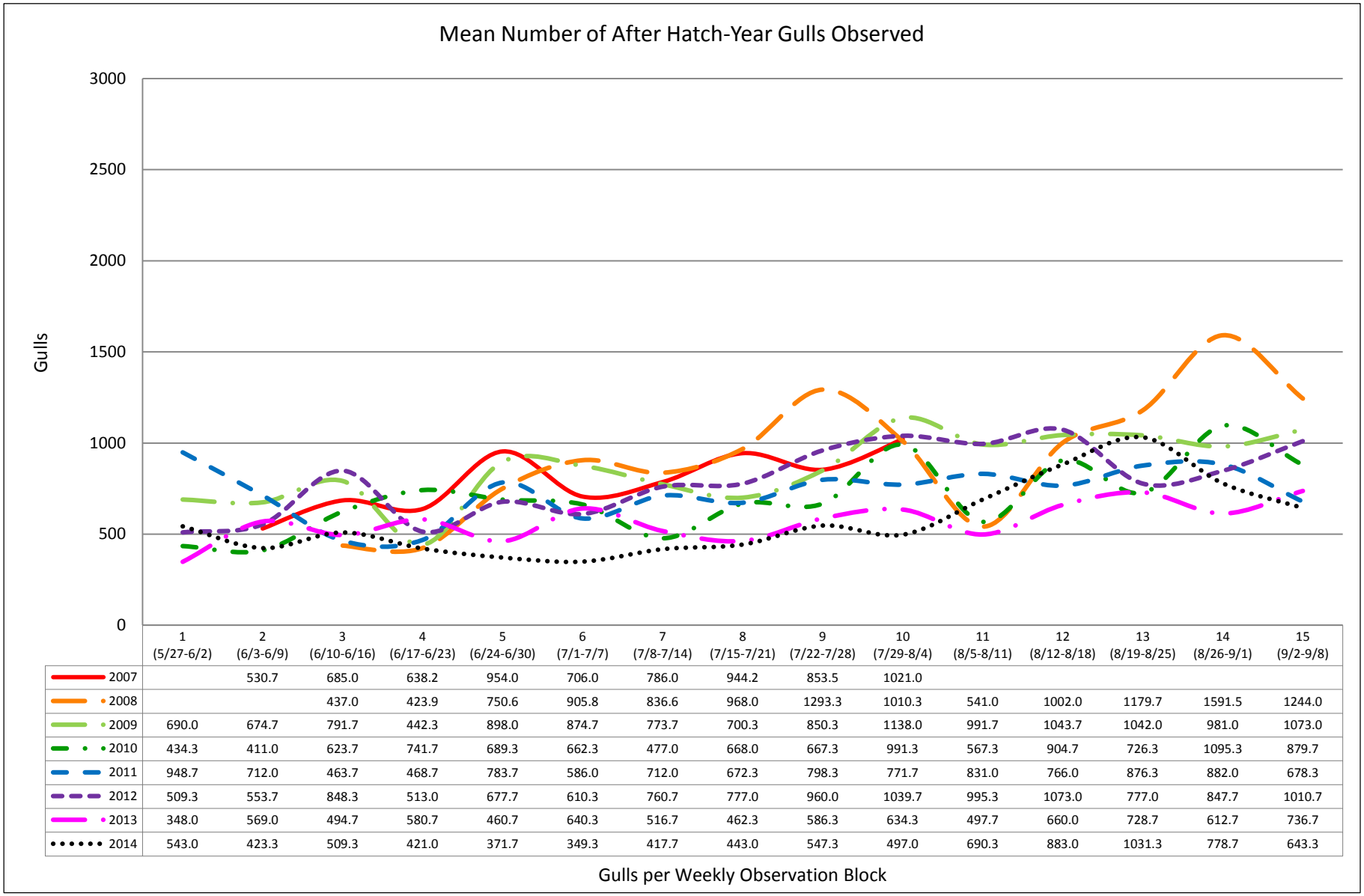
Figure 3. Total number of nests and eggs removed or treated in Chicago between 2007 and 2014.



	1 (5/27-6/2)	2 (6/3-6/9)	3 (6/10-6/16)	4 (6/17-6/23)	5 (6/24-6/30)	6 (7/1-7/7)	7 (7/8-7/14)	8 (7/15-7/21)	9 (7/22-7/28)	10 (7/29-8/4)	11 (8/5-8/11)	12 (8/12-8/18)	13 (8/19-8/25)	14 (8/26-9/1)	15 (9/2-9/8)
2007		0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	198.5	895.0	1028.7	881.0	1034.0					
2008			0.0	0.0	14.1	113.6	213.2	279.0	240.0	180.0	88.3	128.0	157.7	189.5	167.0
2009	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.0	74.3	108.3	111.7	139.3	155.0	252.0	208.7	185.7	122.7	98.3
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	28.7	75.7	191.3	162.0	139.0	159.7	97.7	165.7	85.0	130.3	81.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	18.0	49.7	95.7	93.0	108.0	75.7	39.7	81.7	66.3	78.3
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	12.3	20.0	45.7	74.7	69.7	71.0	38.3	45.3	36.7	43.0
2013	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	35.7	82.0	176.3	190.3	123.0	97.0	125.0	113.0	67.0	92.3
2014	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	19.0	127.3	157.7	162.3	122.7	106.7	92.0	160.3	98.3	141.0

Note observations were not conducted for the entire swim season in 2007 and 2008

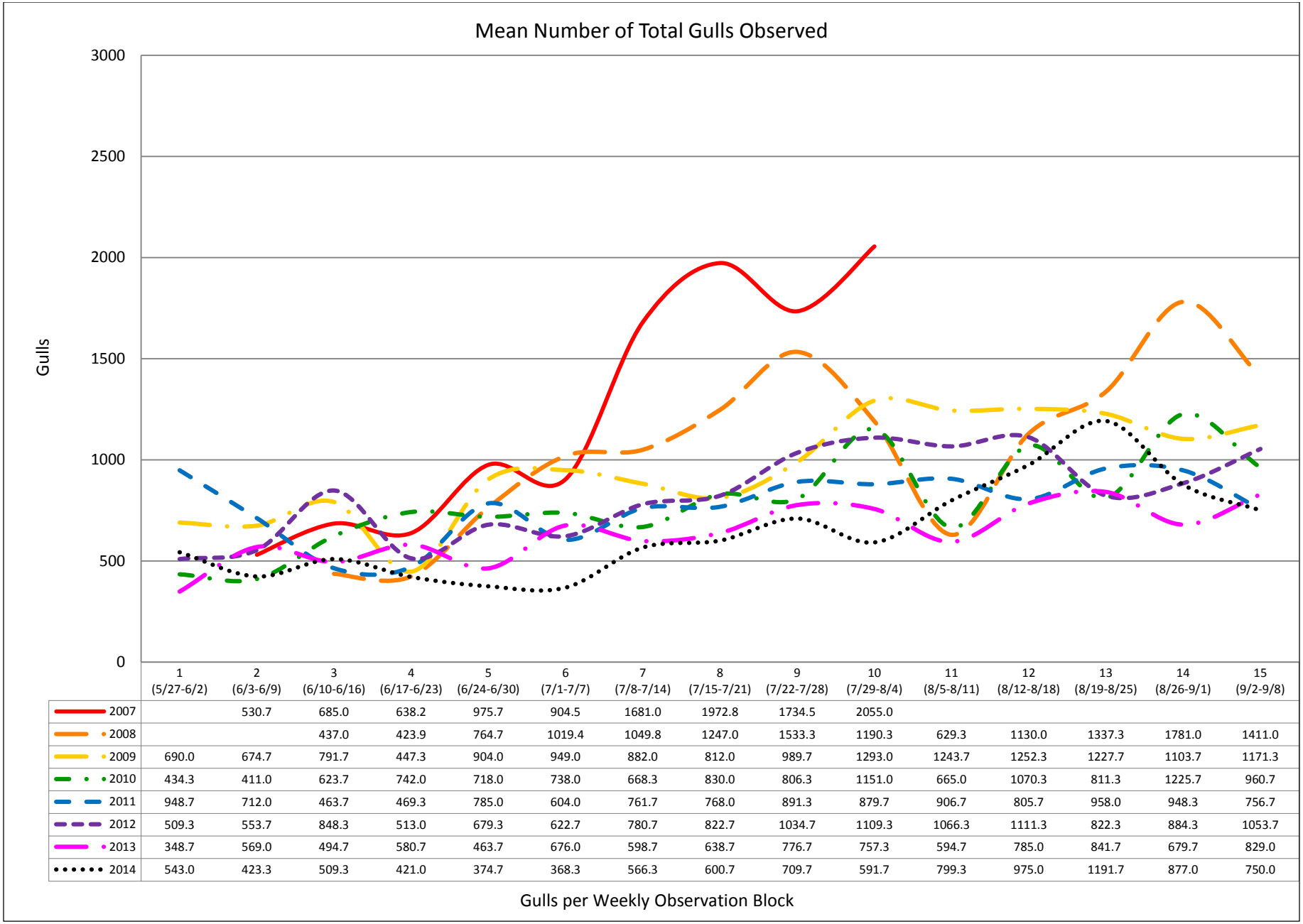
Figure 4. Mean number of hatch-year ring-billed gulls observed at nine Chicago beaches per weekly observation block during 2007-2014.



	1 (5/27-6/2)	2 (6/3-6/9)	3 (6/10-6/16)	4 (6/17-6/23)	5 (6/24-6/30)	6 (7/1-7/7)	7 (7/8-7/14)	8 (7/15-7/21)	9 (7/22-7/28)	10 (7/29-8/4)	11 (8/5-8/11)	12 (8/12-8/18)	13 (8/19-8/25)	14 (8/26-9/1)	15 (9/2-9/8)
2007		530.7	685.0	638.2	954.0	706.0	786.0	944.2	853.5	1021.0					
2008			437.0	423.9	750.6	905.8	836.6	968.0	1293.3	1010.3	541.0	1002.0	1179.7	1591.5	1244.0
2009	690.0	674.7	791.7	442.3	898.0	874.7	773.7	700.3	850.3	1138.0	991.7	1043.7	1042.0	981.0	1073.0
2010	434.3	411.0	623.7	741.7	689.3	662.3	477.0	668.0	667.3	991.3	567.3	904.7	726.3	1095.3	879.7
2011	948.7	712.0	463.7	468.7	783.7	586.0	712.0	672.3	798.3	771.7	831.0	766.0	876.3	882.0	678.3
2012	509.3	553.7	848.3	513.0	677.7	610.3	760.7	777.0	960.0	1039.7	995.3	1073.0	777.0	847.7	1010.7
2013	348.0	569.0	494.7	580.7	460.7	640.3	516.7	462.3	586.3	634.3	497.7	660.0	728.7	612.7	736.7
2014	543.0	423.3	509.3	421.0	371.7	349.3	417.7	443.0	547.3	497.0	690.3	883.0	1031.3	778.7	643.3

Note observations were not conducted for the entire swim season in 2007 and 2008

Figure 5. Mean number of after hatch-year ring-billed gulls observed at nine Chicago beaches per weekly observation block during 2007-2014.



	1 (5/27-6/2)	2 (6/3-6/9)	3 (6/10-6/16)	4 (6/17-6/23)	5 (6/24-6/30)	6 (7/1-7/7)	7 (7/8-7/14)	8 (7/15-7/21)	9 (7/22-7/28)	10 (7/29-8/4)	11 (8/5-8/11)	12 (8/12-8/18)	13 (8/19-8/25)	14 (8/26-9/1)	15 (9/2-9/8)
2007		530.7	685.0	638.2	975.7	904.5	1681.0	1972.8	1734.5	2055.0					
2008			437.0	423.9	764.7	1019.4	1049.8	1247.0	1533.3	1190.3	629.3	1130.0	1337.3	1781.0	1411.0
2009	690.0	674.7	791.7	447.3	904.0	949.0	882.0	812.0	989.7	1293.0	1243.7	1252.3	1227.7	1103.7	1171.3
2010	434.3	411.0	623.7	742.0	718.0	738.0	668.3	830.0	806.3	1151.0	665.0	1070.3	811.3	1225.7	960.7
2011	948.7	712.0	463.7	469.3	785.0	604.0	761.7	768.0	891.3	879.7	906.7	805.7	958.0	948.3	756.7
2012	509.3	553.7	848.3	513.0	679.3	622.7	780.7	822.7	1034.7	1109.3	1066.3	1111.3	822.3	884.3	1053.7
2013	348.7	569.0	494.7	580.7	463.7	676.0	598.7	638.7	776.7	757.3	594.7	785.0	841.7	679.7	829.0
2014	543.0	423.3	509.3	421.0	374.7	368.3	566.3	600.7	709.7	591.7	799.3	975.0	1191.7	877.0	750.0

Note observations were not conducted for the entire swim season in 2007 and 2008

Figure 6. Mean number of total ring-billed gulls observed at nine Chicago beaches per weekly observation block during 2007-2014