

STATUS OF BLACK-HEADED GULL *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS* IN INDONESIAN BORNEO

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ABSTRACT

HASYIM, A., IQBAL, M., SETIAWAN, A. & YUSTIAN, I. 2019. Status of Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo. *Marine Ornithology* 47: 223–224.

Here, we report the second record of the Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo. Although larids are uncommon in these waters, observations of these birds are increasing. Whether this is due to greater observer coverage remains to be determined.

Key words: Black-headed Gull, Borneo, changing status

The Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* is a small (length 34–43 cm), elegant gull that breeds in Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, and throughout most of Europe and Asia, including on the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, east to the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kamchatka Peninsula, and across Eurasia (Harrison 1985). Northern populations are migratory, whereas lower latitude birds tend to be resident or dispersive; Asian birds winter in India and are vagrant in Malaysia and Philippines (Burger & Gochfeld 1996). The Black-headed Gull is also vagrant to Mexico, Hawaii, Socotra, Maldives, New Guinea, Wallacea, North Australia, Chad, Gabon, Mozambique, and South Africa (Olsen & Larsson 2003). In Indonesia, the Black-headed Gull has been reported in Sumatra, Sulawesi, Moluccas, and West Papua (MacKinnon & Phillipps 1993, Sukmantoro *et al.* 2007, Eaton *et al.* 2016, Gregory 2017).

Although it has been recorded in Borneo, the Black-headed Gull is absent in Indonesian Borneo and Kalimantan (Smythies 1999, Mann 2008, Myers 2016, Phillipps & Phillipps 2016). In this paper, we report the presence of the Black-headed Gull in Indonesian Borneo.

On 20 December 2018, a small white gull was observed and photographed by the first author on Semayap Beach, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Based on observations and photographs, the bird was identified as a Black-headed Gull. The bird's body was whitish overall, with pale grey upperparts; a long, slender, dark red bill with black tip; and a white head with dark ear spot and pale grey around eyes. These characteristics indicate an adult non-breeding Black-headed Gull. The bird in question differed from other gulls in Southeast Asian and Indonesian waters, and the combination of a dark red bill and legs confirmed its identity.

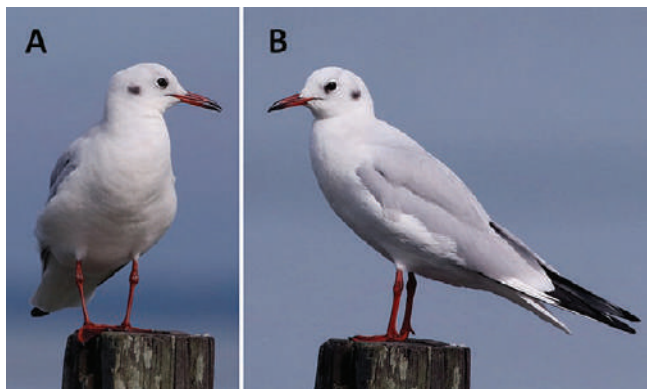


Fig. 1. First Black-headed Gull recorded in Indonesian Borneo, Semayap Beach, Kotabaru, South Kalimantan, 20 December 2018. (A) View showing combination of dark red bill and legs, white head with dark ear spot, and pale grey around eyes; (B) View showing whitish overall body with pale grey above, and the absence of a dark pattern in the tertials and covert markings (all photos: Ahyadi Hasyim).

Many of the gulls that have been recorded in Southeast Asian and Indonesian waters have a yellow bill and legs, or black bill and legs. These include the Heuglin's Gull *Larus heuglini*, Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris*, Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*, Mew Gull *Larus canus*, Mongolian Gull *Larus mongolicus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Pallas Gull *Larus ichthyaetus*, Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersii*, and Little Gull *Larus minutus* (Robson 2011, Pratt & Beehler 2015, Eaton *et al.* 2016, Gregory 2017). The dark red bill and legs of the bird observed on 20 December 2018 was similar to that of the Relict Gull *Larus relictus*, Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnicephala*, Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, and Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*; however, the pale eyelids and pale eyes contrasted the dark eyes of a Slender-billed Gull. Based on these features, we identified this bird as a non-breeding Black-headed Gull. Following Olsen & Larsson (2003), adult non-breeding Black-headed Gulls found in South Kalimantan are in winter plumage. Adult winter and second winter Black-headed Gulls are mostly indistinguishable at this stage, but a small minority of second

winter individuals show traces of immature plumage such as dark-patterned tertials and covert markings (especially on the upper primary coverts). Individuals seen in South Kalimantan have been pale grey overall in the tertials, having covert markings without a dark-pattern, indicating an adult in winter plumage.

On the island of Borneo, the Black-headed Gull has been reported in the East Malaysian states of Sarawak, Sabah, and Brunei Darussalam (Smythies 1999, Mann 2008, Myers 2016, Phillipps & Phillipps 2016). In the past, this species has been a very scarce winter visitor to the coast of northern Borneo, with one inland record of its presence (Mann 2008); however, more recently, observation of this species has become increasingly regular, especially in winter around ports such as Sandakan and Kota Kinabalu in north Borneo (Phillipps & Phillipps 2016). The current record of a Black-headed Gull in South Kalimantan is the second for this species in Indonesian Borneo. The Black-headed Gull was reported for the first time in Indonesian Borneo with an observation of three birds perched on wooden pillars in the port area of Nyamuk on the Sungai Kakap in the northern Sungai Nyamuk Delta, West Kalimantan, on 15 January 2011; two birds were still present on 23 January 2011 (van Balen *et al.* 2013). Eaton *et al.* (2016) show a distribution map for the Black-headed Gull in West Kalimantan, indicating that this species occurs there; however, their mention of Black-headed Gulls in northern Borneo is limited to the distribution of this species. Phillipps & Phillipps (2016) state that the Black-headed Gull is the only gull recorded in Borneo, but they do not indicate whether its range extends into Indonesian Borneo. Another Black-tailed Gull was observed in Sabah and is supported by a photographic record from Kota Kinabalu; however, the source of this record is unclear (Eaton *et al.* 2016; J. Eaton pers. comm.). Myers (2016) listed the Black-headed Gull and Black-tailed Gull as recorded in Borneo, but neither species has been recorded in Indonesian Borneo.

Phillipps & Phillipps (2016) present three theories as to why larids and other seabirds are rare in Borneo: first, the shallow seas around Borneo do not encourage the upwelling of nutrients, which are the food source of the fish upon which seabirds feed; second, Borneo's warm, relatively calm seas are not as rich in fish as the colder waters to the north and south; third, there are very few secure nesting sites for seabirds around the coast of Borneo. In addition, other than the record in January 2013 of the first Heuglin's Gull in West Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo (Eaton *et al.* 2016), we surmise that the lack of information on gulls and other seabirds may be the result of a lack of observer effort.

In the last decade, a rapidly increasing interest amongst local Indonesian researchers and birdwatchers in Kalimantan, as well as easier access to binoculars and cameras, has led to an increase in observations of vagrant and migratory birds in Indonesia (Iqbal *et al.* 2009, Iqbal *et al.* 2010, Imansyah & Iqbal 2015, Iqbal & Albayquni 2016, Putra *et al.* 2018). In the future, further monitoring is needed to establish the status of Black-headed Gulls and other seabirds in Indonesian Borneo.

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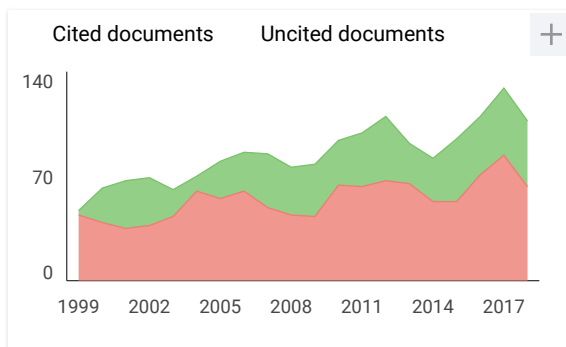
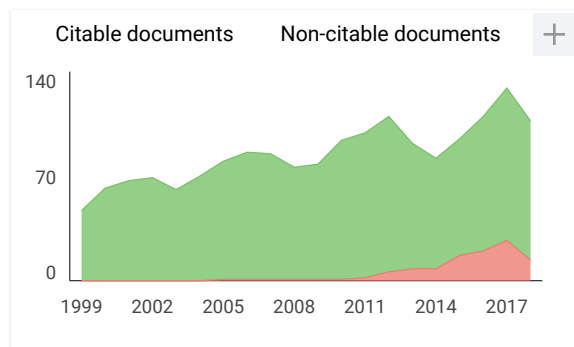
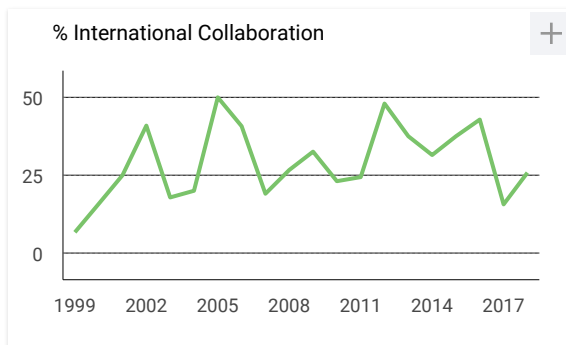
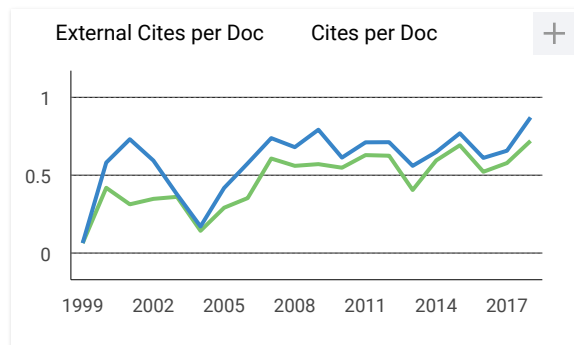
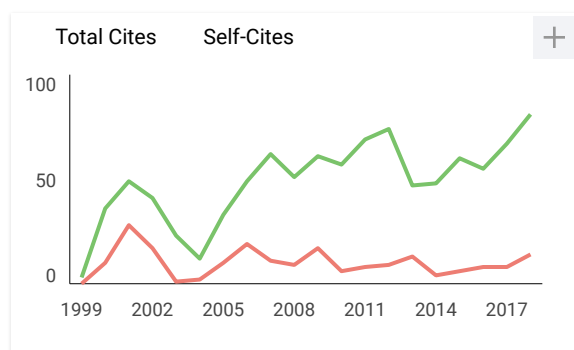
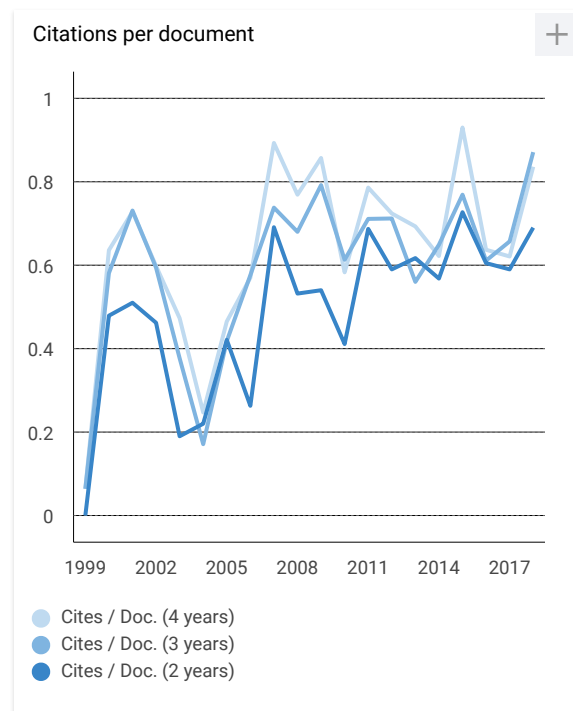
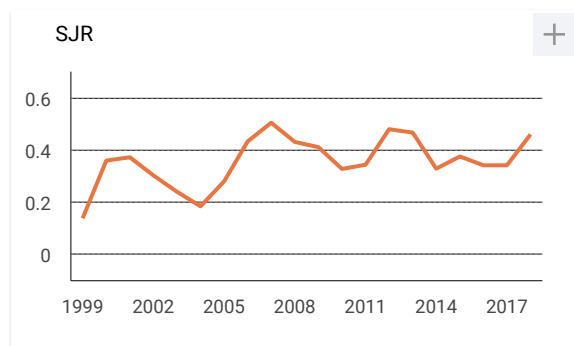
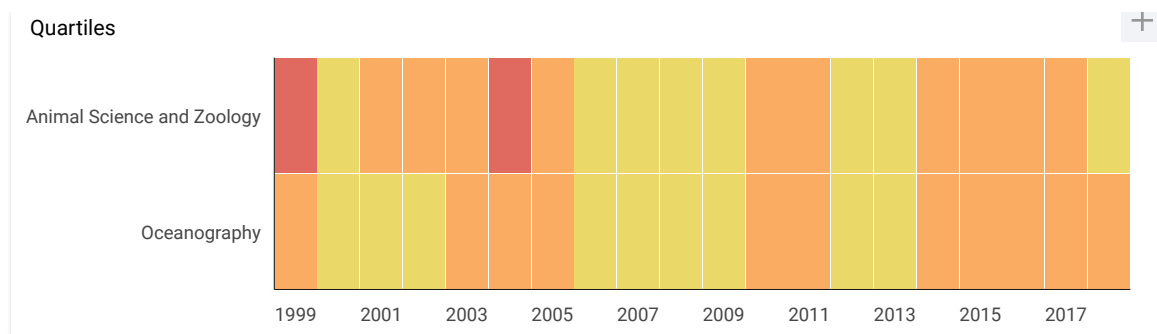
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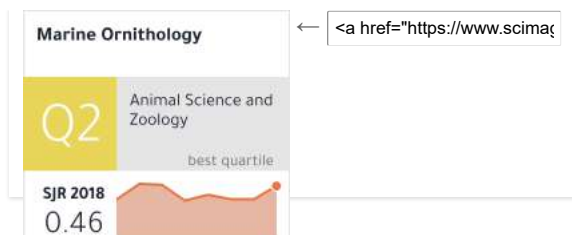
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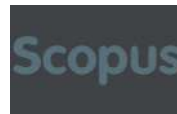
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Front cover picture: Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* at the Shoup Bay colony in Prince William Sound, Alaska, USA, June 2007. (Photo: Greg Peterson)



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¹ TAYLOR, B.N. & THOMPSON, A. (Eds.) 2008. *The International System of Units*. National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 330, 2008 Edition. Gaithersburg, MD: National Institute of Standards and Technology, US Department of Commerce.

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² BOND, A.L. & HOBSON, K.A. 2012. Reporting stable-isotope ratios in ecology: Recommended terminology, guidelines and best practices. *Waterbirds* 35: 324–331. doi:10.1675/063.035.0213

³ BOND, A.L. & HOBSON, K.A. 2012. Authors' Erratum. *Waterbirds* 35(3). doi:10.1675/063.035.0318

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HUNT, G.L., JR. & HUNT, M.W. 1975. Reproductive ecology of the Western Gull: The importance of nest spacing. *The Auk* 92: 270–279. doi:10.2307/4084556

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R DEVELOPMENT CORE TEAM 2018. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: The R Foundation for Statistical Computing.

STRICKLAND, D. & OUELLET, H. 2011. Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), version 2.1. In: POOLE, A. (Ed.) *The Birds of North America Online*. Ithaca, USA: Cornell Lab of Ornithology. [Accessed at <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/040> on 28 May 2015.] doi:10.2173/bna.gryjay.02.1

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Status of black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo

By Arum Setiawan

STATUS OF BLACK-HEADED GULL *LARUS RIDIBUNDUS* IN INDONESIAN BORNEO

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ABSTRACT

HASYIM, A., IQBAL, M., SETIAWAN, A. & YUSTIAN, I. 2019. Status of Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo. *Marine Ornithology*: 47: 223–224.

Here, we report the second record of the Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo. Although larids are uncommon in these waters, observations of these birds are increasing. Whether this is due to greater observer coverage remains to be determined.

Key words: Black-headed Gull, Borneo, changing status

The Black-headed Gull *Larus ridibundus* is a small (length 34–43 cm), elegant gull that breeds in Iceland, Faeroes, Britain, and throughout most of Europe and Asia, including on the shores of the Black and Caspian seas, east to the Sea of Okhotsk and the Kamchatka Peninsula, and across Eurasia (Harrison 1985). Northern populations are migratory, whereas lower latitude birds tend to be resident or dispersive; Asian birds winter in India and are vagrant in Malaysia and Philippines (Burger & Gochfeld 1996). The Black-headed Gull is also vagrant to Mexico, Hawaii, Socotra, Maldives, New Guinea, Wallacea, North Australia, Chad, Gabon, Mozambique, and South Africa (Olsen & Larsson 2003). In Indonesia, the Black-headed Gull has been reported in Sumatra, Sulawesi, Moluccas, and West Papua (MacKinnon & Phillips 1993, Sukmantoro *et al.* 2007, Eaton *et al.* 2016, Gregory 2017).

Although it has been recorded in Borneo, the Black-headed Gull is absent in Indonesian Borneo and Kalimantan (Smythies 1999, Mann 2008, Myers 2016, Phillips & Phillips 2016). In this paper, we report the presence of the Black-headed Gull in Indonesian Borneo.

On 20 December 2018, a small white gull was observed and photographed by the first author on Semayap Beach, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Based on observations and photographs, the bird was identified as a Black-headed Gull. The bird's body was whitish overall, with pale grey upperparts; a long, slender, dark red bill with black tip; and a white head with dark ear spot and pale grey around eyes. These characteristics indicate an adult non-breeding Black-headed Gull. The bird in question differed from other gulls in Southeast Asian and Indonesian waters, and the combination of a dark red bill and legs confirmed its identity.

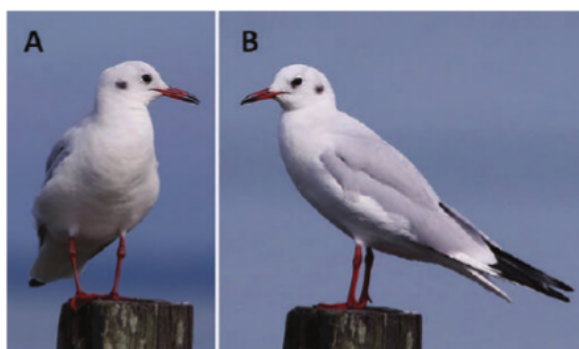


Fig. 1. First Black-headed Gull recorded in Indonesian Borneo, Semayap Beach, Kotabaru, South Kalimantan, 20 December 2018. (A) View showing combination of dark red bill and legs, white head with dark ear spot, and pale grey around eyes; (B) View showing whitish overall body with pale grey above, and the absence of a dark pattern in the tertials and covert markings (all photos: Ahyadi Hasyim).

Many of the gulls that have been recorded in Southeast Asian and Indonesian waters have a yellow bill and legs, or black bill and legs. These include the Heuglin's Gull *Larus heuglini*, Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris*, Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*, Mew Gull *Larus canus*, Mongolian Gull *Larus mongolicus*, Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*, Pallas Gull *Larus ichthyæetus*, Saunders's Gull *Larus saundersii*, and Little Gull *Larus minutus* (Robson 2011, Pratt & Beehler 2015, Eaton *et al.* 2016, Gregory 2017). The dark red bill and legs of the bird observed on 20 December 2018 was similar to that of the Relict Gull *Larus relictus*, Brown-headed Gull *Larus brunnecephala*, Slender-billed Gull *Larus genei*, and Bonaparte's Gull *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*; however, the pale eyelids and pale eyes contrasted the dark eyes of a Slender-billed Gull. Based on these features, we identified this bird as a non-breeding Black-headed Gull. Following Olsen & Larsson (2003), adult non-breeding Black-headed Gulls found in South Kalimantan are in winter plumage. Adult winter and second winter Black-headed Gulls are mostly indistinguishable at this stage, but a small minority of second

winter individuals show traces of immature plumage such as dark-patterned tertials and covert markings (especially on the upper primary coverts). Individuals seen in South Kalimantan have been pale grey overall in the tertials, having covert markings without a dark-pattern, indicating an adult in winter plumage.

On the island of Borneo, the Black-headed Gull has been reported in the East Malaysian states of Sarawak, Sabah, and Brunei Darussalam (Smythies 1999, Mann 2008, Myers 2016, Philipps & Philipps 2016). In the past, this species has been a very scarce winter visitor to the coast of northern Borneo, with one inland record of its presence (Mann 2008); however, more recently, observation of this species has become increasingly regular, especially in winter around ports such as Sandakan and Kota Kinabalu in north Borneo (Philipps & Philipps 2016). The current record of a Black-headed Gull in South Kalimantan is the second for this species in Indonesian Borneo. The Black-headed Gull was reported for the first time in Indonesian Borneo with an observation of three birds perched on wooden pillars in the port area of Nyamuk on the Sungai Kakap in the northern Sungai Nyamuk Delta, West Kalimantan, on 15 January 2011; two birds were still present on 23 January 2011 (van Balen *et al.* 2013). Eaton *et al.* (2016) show a distribution map for the Black-headed Gull in West Kalimantan, indicating that this species occurs there; however, their mention of Black-headed Gulls in northern Borneo is limited to the distribution of this species. Philipps & Philipps (2016) state that the Black-headed Gull is the only gull recorded in Borneo, but they do not indicate whether its range extends into Indonesian Borneo. Another Black-tailed Gull was observed in Sabah and is supported by a photographic record from Kota Kinabalu; however, the source of this record is unclear (Eaton *et al.* 2016; J. Eaton pers. comm.). Myers (2016) listed the Black-headed Gull and Black-tailed Gull as recorded in Borneo, but neither species has been recorded in Indonesian Borneo.

Philipps & Philipps (2016) present three theories as to why larids and other seabirds are rare in Borneo: first, the shallow seas around Borneo do not encourage the upwelling of nutrients, which are the food source of the fish upon which seabirds feed; second, Borneo's warm, relatively calm seas are not as rich in fish as the colder waters to the north and south; third, there are very few secure nesting sites for seabirds around the coast of Borneo. In addition, other than the record in January 2013 of the first Heuglin's Gull in West Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo (Eaton *et al.* 2016), we surmise that the lack of information on gulls and other seabirds may be the result of a lack of observer effort.

In the last decade, a rapidly increasing interest amongst local Indonesian researchers and birdwatchers in Kalimantan, as well as easier access to binoculars and cameras, has led to an increase in observations of vagrant and migratory birds in Indonesia (Iqbal *et al.* 2009, Iqbal *et al.* 2010, Imansyah & Iqbal 2015, Iqbal & Albayquni 2016, Putra *et al.* 2018). In the future, further monitoring is needed to establish the status of Black-headed Gulls and other seabirds in Indonesian Borneo.

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Status of black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo

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FORMAT PENILAIAN (VALIDASI & PEER REVIEW)
LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : Status of black-headed gull *Larus ridibundus* in Indonesian Borneo
 Penulis Artikel Ilmiah : Arum Setiawan
 Identitas Jurnal Artikel Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : Marine Ornithology
 b. Nomor/Volume/Hal : 2/47/223-224
 c. Edisi (bulan/tahun) : Oktober/2019
 d. Penerbit : Pasific Seabird Group
 e. Jumlah Halaman : 2

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
 (beri \checkmark pada kategori yang tepat) ☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2
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I. Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

No.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
1.	Indikasi Plagiasi	3 %
2.	Linearitas	Sudah linier dengan bidang biologi konservasi

II. Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah (isikan di kolom yang sesuai)					Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi (Maks 40)	Internasional (Maks 20)	Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2 Maks 25	Nasional Terakreditasi S3, S4 Maks 20	Nasional tidak Terakreditasi (maks 10)	
Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi jurnal (10%)	4					4
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Total = (100%)	40					39
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	Anggota Utama $(0,4 \times 39) / 3 = 5,2$					5,2

KOMENTAR/ULASAN *PEER REVIEW*

• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Paper terkait deskripsi singkat status burung <i>Larus ridibundus</i> di Borneo. Isi paper sudah memenuhi kaidah-kaidah karya ilmiah tipe short communication tanpa penjelasan metode dan sudah sesuai dengan bidang biologi konservasi
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Hasil penelitian dibahas cukup komprehensif dengan penyampaian pembandingan dari temuan-temuan penelitian lainnya dan teori terkait. Referensi yang diacu dalam pembahasan sudah cukup update untuk bidang kajian ini.
• Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi:	Data-data hasil penelitian sudah baik dan didukung peta lokasi sampling dan gambar yang ditampilkan menarik. Data didapatkan dengan menggunakan metode yang sudah standard.
• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit Pasific Seabird Group berkualitas sangat baik, tidak termasuk predatory publisher, dan jurnal terindeks di scopus Q3

Surabaya, 15 Mei 2020
Penilai 1

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Hery Purnobasuki', with a large loop at the end.

Prof. Hery Purnobasuki, M.Si., Ph.D.
NIP 196705071991021001
Unit Kerja : Jurusan Biologi FST Unair
Bidang Ilmu : Biologi
Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya

FORMAT PENILAIAN (VALIDASI & PEER REVIEW)

LEMBAR

1.14.

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

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Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional Bereputasi
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☐ Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi S1, S2
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No.	ASPEK	URAIAN/KOMENTAR PENILAIAN
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2.	Linearitas	V

II. Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

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Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian unsur isi jurnal (10%)	4					3
Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	12					10
Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	12					11
Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	12					12
Total = (100%)	40					35
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis Pertama /Anggota Utama)	Marine Ornithology Vol. 47: 223-224 2019. 3-4. SJR 0,46. Penulis ke 2 dari 4 penulis. Nilai maksimal: 87,5%. Nilai pengusul: $(0,4 \times 0,875 \times 40)/3 = 4,67$					4,67

KOMENTAR/ULASAN PEER REVIEW

• Kelengkapan dan Kesesuaian Unsur:	Ada Abstrak singkat. Tidak ada tujuan dan kesimpulan. Ada acuan berbeda antara Narasi dan Referensi (Phillipps and Phillipps).
• Ruang Lingkup dan Kedalaman Pembahasan:	Ruang lingkup masih terkait. Pembahasan sangat sedikit.
• Kecukupan & Kemutakhiran Data & Metodologi:	Data kurang banyak. Metode umum dilakukan.
• Kelengkapan Unsur & Kualitas Penerbit:	Penerbit berkualitas.

Yogyakarta, 11 Juni 2020

Penilai 2

tanda tangan

Prof. Dr. Suwarno Hadisusanto

NIP 195411161983031002

Unit Kerja : Fakultas Biologi UGM

Bidang Ilmu : Biologi /Ekologi

Jabatan/Pangkat : Guru Besar/ Pembina Utama Madya