

Did you know?

- **There are 192 pairs of breeding gulls in Worcester.** The number is being reduced, thanks to the City Council's egg replacement scheme
- **Gulls are at their most aggressive and noisy during July and August** when they are protecting and feeding their chicks
- **Typically, three eggs are laid in each nest**
- **The majority of gulls in Worcester are lesser black backed or herring gulls**
- **Adult gulls can live for over 30 years**
- **Gulls are a protected species under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981**



www.worcester.gov.uk/gulls



Find out more on how you can help control gull numbers in Worcester.

www.worcester.gov.uk/gulls

Download info for public and businesses

Print out posters

Advice and tips

**FEED THE
BINS
NOT THE GULLS**



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FEED THE BINS NOT THE GULLS

Urban gulls create mess by scavenging for food, spread their droppings on buildings and pavements and can be very noisy.

Gulls are attracted to areas where food is plentiful and where there are attractive nesting sites – like high, flat roofs.

We can all play a part in tackling the problems they cause.



www.worcester.gov.uk/gulls

Working together

- Feed the bins, not the gulls – dispose of your waste food carefully and responsibly, when you're at home or out and about
- Ensure waste food is wrapped up before putting it in a litter bin or your home wheely bin
- Don't leave waste food hanging out of a bin
- Never drop your waste food on the floor
- Don't overfill your bin so the lid can't close properly
- Don't feed birds in parks, open spaces or on the street
- If gulls nest on your home or building consider action to stop them – spikes, nets and wires can all be effective. Find out more at www.worcsregservices.gov.uk/pest-control/gull-control
- At the end of the nesting season (usually September), if gulls have been using your home or building, remove all nests and nesting materials. This can discourage them from coming back the next year
- Worcester City Council runs an egg replacement programme in the city centre, which helps control their numbers. Gulls' eggs are removed and a realistic dummy is put in its place. The bird continues to sit on the fake egg, without laying a new one.
- Since 2008 the number of breeding pairs of gulls in the city centre has fallen from 317 to 192

