

Supplementary Table 1. Total bird-days and affiliated metrics for each Bird ID used in this study.

Colony	Tag type	Start date	End date	Bird ID	No. incubation periods	No. chick-rearing periods	Total bird-days
Brier	solar	2014-05-18	2015-05-03	201	2	1	66
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2016-07-21	202	3	3	201
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2016-07-21	204	3	3	193
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2014-07-22	205	1	1	66
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2016-07-31	206	3	3	196
Brier	solar	2014-05-17	2016-07-21	207	3	3	218
Brier	solar	2014-05-17	2014-07-22	208	1	1	64
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2016-07-21	209	3	3	177
Brier	solar	2014-05-16	2016-07-20	210	3	3	165
Brier	solar	2015-05-14	2015-05-24	211	1	0	11
Brier	solar	2015-05-14	2015-05-24	212	1	0	11
Brier	battery	2014-05-16	2014-06-05	213	1	0	21
Brier	battery	2014-05-16	2014-06-04	214	1	0	20
Brier	battery	2014-05-16	2014-05-25	215	1	0	10
Brier	battery	2014-05-16	2014-06-05	216	1	0	21
Brier	battery	2014-05-16	2014-06-06	217	1	0	22
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-26	317	2	2	121
Kent	solar	2015-06-08	2016-07-28	318	2	2	126
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-28	319	2	2	135
Kent	solar	2015-06-08	2015-07-18	320	1	1	34
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-27	321	2	2	106
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-27	322	2	2	133
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-27	323	2	2	134
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-27	324	2	2	99
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-27	325	2	2	136
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-26	326	2	2	129
Kent	solar	2015-06-07	2016-07-25	330	2	2	95

Supplementary Figure 1. The following figure compliments Fig. 4 in the main article but uses stable-isotope results from analysis of feather samples instead of blood samples. Estimation of the relative importance of various wild and anthropogenic food resources available to Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) captured on (a) Brier Island, NS, Canada and (b) Kent Island, NB, Canada, during the breeding seasons May-Jul. 2014-2016. Along the top of the table, the mean estimates (%) of the proportion of diet that is comprised of each of 5 prey type categories are the results from a separate stable-isotope analysis (Table 4 feather estimates). Along the left-hand side of the table, the mean estimates (%) of GPS points that were assigned to each of 6 prey source categories are the results from a separate GPS analysis (Table 2). Each score in the middle of the table is the average between a prey type category (top of table) and a prey source category (left-hand side of table); ecologically illogical prey source—prey type combinations are labelled as such. Scores can be used to objectively weigh the importance of specific wild (green cells) or anthropogenic (yellow cells) resources relative to other resources available to gulls. Higher resource use scores (darker-colored cells) indicate that gulls consumed high levels of a prey type that is obtained from a habitat type where gulls spent a lot of time foraging, therefore giving greater confidence that a particular wild or anthropogenic resource is an important part of gull diet.

a. Brier Island colony, NS, Canada

Prey type - What do gulls eat?

Mean estimate (%): stable-isotope (Table 4)

		Mink	Industrial Discards	Crab	High Trophic Marine	Low Trophic Marine			
		Mink feed/carcass	Fisheries waste, compost	Green/Jonah crab	Fish, gull egg/carcass	Bivalves, krill, amphipods			
		12	17	25	29	18			
Source - Where do gulls forage?	Known Anthropogenic	Fisheries	Wharfs, canneries	23	illogical	20	24	26	20
		Mink	Mink fur farms	37	25	illogical	illogical	illogical	illogical
		Other	Landfills	0	illogical	9	illogical	illogical	illogical
	Unassigned	Terrestrial	>3 km inland	6	9	12	illogical	illogical	illogical
		Coastal	±3 km shoreline	28	illogical	22	26	28	23
		Marine	>3 km offshore	5	illogical	11	illogical	17	12

b.

Kent Island colony, NB, Canada

Prey type - What do gulls eat?

Mean estimate (%): stable-isotope (Table 4)

		Prey type - What do gulls eat?						
		Mink Mink feed/carcass 8	Industrial Discards Fisheries waste, compost 9	Crab Green/Jonah crab 49	High Trophic Marine Fish, gull egg/carcass 22	Low Trophic Marine Bivalves, krill, amphipods 12		
Source - Where do gulls forage?	Mean estimate (%): GPS (Table 2)	Known Anthropogenic	Fisheries Wharfs, canneries 28	illogical	18	38	25	20
			Mink Mink fur farms 4	6	illogical	illogical	illogical	illogical
			Other Landfills 1	illogical	5	illogical	illogical	illogical
	Unassigned	Terrestrial >3 km inland 1	5	5	illogical	illogical	illogical	
		Coastal ±3 km shoreline 63	illogical	36	56	42	37	
		Marine >3 km offshore 5	illogical	7	illogical	13	8	