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Northern Fulmar Collected in South Carolina: Southernmost Verified Occurrence for Atlantic Coast

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A juvenile light-phase Northern Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*) of undetermined sex was found on the beach at Kiawah Island, Charleston County, South Carolina, on 27 February 1998 by Higgins. It had been dead for several days. The specimen (ChM 1998.13.010) was prepared as a standard study skin, with the left wing detached and extended. A partial skeleton was preserved. The bird was determined to be a juvenile by the presence of the bursa of Fabricius. As the internal organs had deteriorated, it could not be sexed with certainty, although it was probably a female. No broken bones were found, and the cause of death could not be ascertained. The bird was emaciated (concave pectoral

muscles; little subcutaneous fat). The stomach contained a 2-cm long piece of *Sargassum*. The supraorbital salt gland was only slightly vascularized and measured 21.6 x 11.2 mm. Measurements are: total length, 45.0 cm; tail, 10.9 cm; tarsus, 44.4 mm; flattened wing, 30.5 cm; wing span, 105.5 cm; length of culmen from base, 34.9 mm; width of culmen at base, 16.5 mm.

This specimen provides the first documentation for South Carolina, and the southernmost documented occurrence (verified by material evidence) for the Atlantic coast of North America. A sighting of the fulmar from Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, in March 1978 has not been verified (Post and Gauthreaux 1989) nor accepted by the SC records committee, although it has been cited in several publications (Lee and Booth 1979; Clapp *et al.* 1982, Haney 1983, Harrison 1983).

This cold water pelagic species was unknown in the southeastern United States before the 1970s. It has undergone a population growth and range expansion in this century (Fisher 1952, Palmer 1963, Lockley 1974), which has been accompanied by an increase in number of reports from waters south of Cape Hatteras. The extension of its range southward may be related to the growth of commercial fisheries, as the fulmar's diet includes fish offal (Palmer 1962). It was first reported in North Carolina in 1973, when an injured bird (which died in captivity and was discarded), was found at Pea Island, Dare County (Lee and Booth 1979). The first North Carolina specimens were collected in 1978, one in May and two in October. Lee and Booth (1979) reported five other sightings during 1976-1978. An additional bird was collected in April 1979, and at least 15 were seen off North Carolina during the same month that year (Lee and Rowlett 1979). Platania *et al.* (1986) reported that 20 North Carolina specimens had been collected for physiological studies during 1978-1982.

The fulmar was first seen off Georgia on 21 February 1983, about 137 km east of St. Catherine's Island, on the middle continental shelf (160 m depth; Haney 1983). Another was seen on 8 February 1984 on the outer continental shelf (Haney *et al.* 1986). In addition, Haney (1986) lists a total of five sightings from the middle continental shelf of Georgia. As of 1993, the species had not been reported from Florida (Stevenson and Anderson 1994).

Considering the data from adjacent states, it is likely that Northern Fulmars are more common off South Carolina than the one verified record indicates. In comparison to North Carolina and Georgia, relatively little information has been published concerning the occurrence of pelagic birds off South Carolina.

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Northern fulmars breed in loose colonies on steep cliffs. They find their prey close to the surface on the open sea and in drift ice. The Northern fulmar has become a sad indicator of the pollution of the North Sea and the Atlantic during the last few years. [Back](#). last modification: 2017-11-15 Â· copyright: Rolf Stange. Page Structure. open all | close all. Spitsbergen information. Islands: Spitsbergen & The northern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*), fulmar,^[2] or Arctic fulmar^[4] is a highly abundant sea bird found primarily in subarctic regions of the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans. There has been one confirmed sighting in the Southern Hemisphere, with a single bird seen south of New Zealand.^[5] Fulmars come in one of two color morphs: a light one, with white head and body and gray wings and tail, and a dark one which is uniformly gray. The northern fulmar and its sister species, the southern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialoides*), are the extant members of the genus *Fulmarus*. The fulmars are in turn a member of the order Procellariiformes, and they all share certain identifying features. The southern fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialoides*) is a seabird of the Southern Hemisphere. Along with the northern fulmar, *F. glacialis*, it belongs to the fulmar genus *Fulmarus* in the family Procellariidae, the true petrels. It is also known as the Antarctic fulmar or silver-grey fulmar. It is largely pale grey above and white below with a distinctive white patch on the wing. It breeds on the coast of Antarctica and on surrounding islands, moving north in winter. It nests in colonies on cliffs, laying a