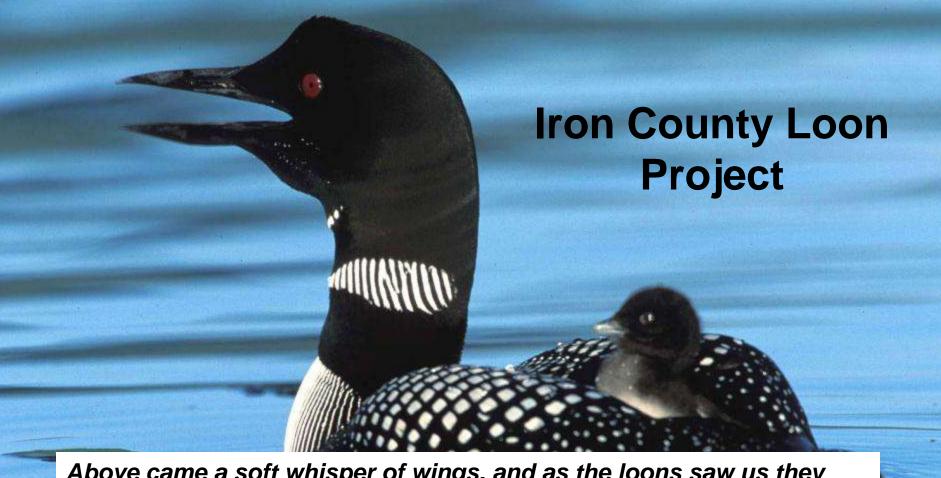
Iron County~ Woods and Waters Project











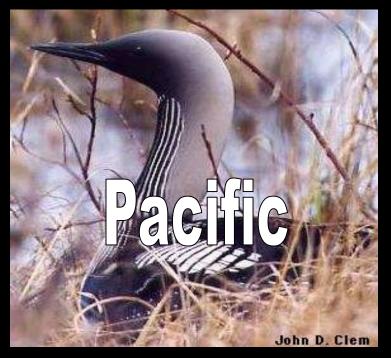
Above came a soft whisper of wings, and as the loons saw us they called wildly in alarm and took the laughing with them into the gathering dusk. The shores echoed and re-echoed until they seemed to throb with the music. This was the symbol of the lake country, the sound that more than any other typifies the rocks, waters, and forests of the wilderness.

--Sigurd F. Olson, Listening Point

schook





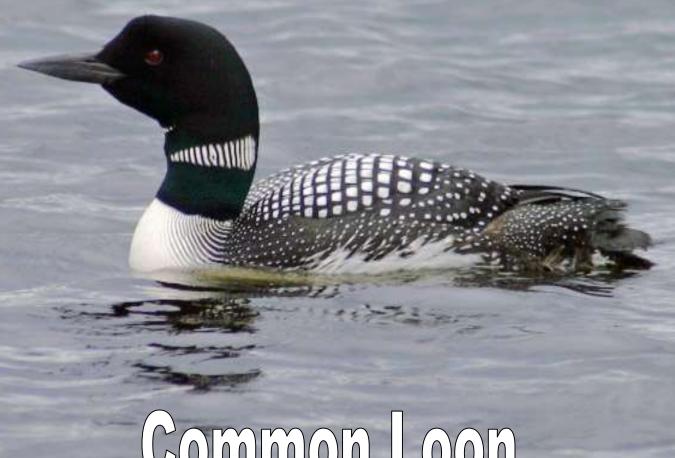








Breeding Plumage



Common Loon













Can dive 200ft

LOON

France and the

Order Gavriformes) is the most of foot-propelled underwater swimoperful forward thrust is provided provided by the backward, and toward. The tarsus is flattened, and a result is of the tarsus. The upper he log and its muscles fit smoothly cambined body.

Feet



Beak

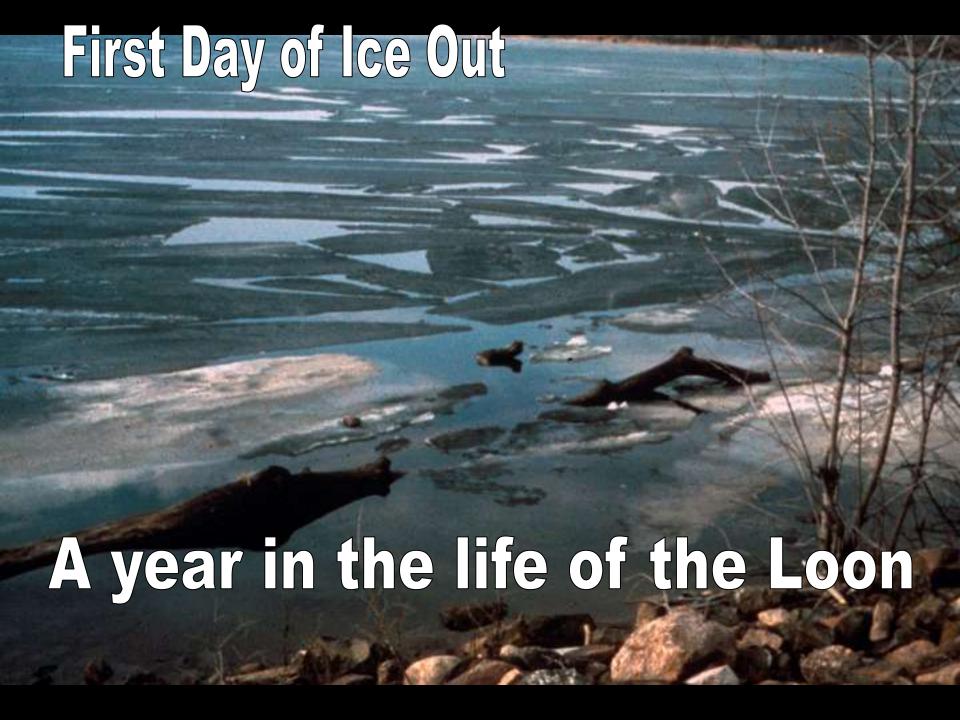




Ginger Gumm / Daniel Poleschook Jr.

Loon Calls

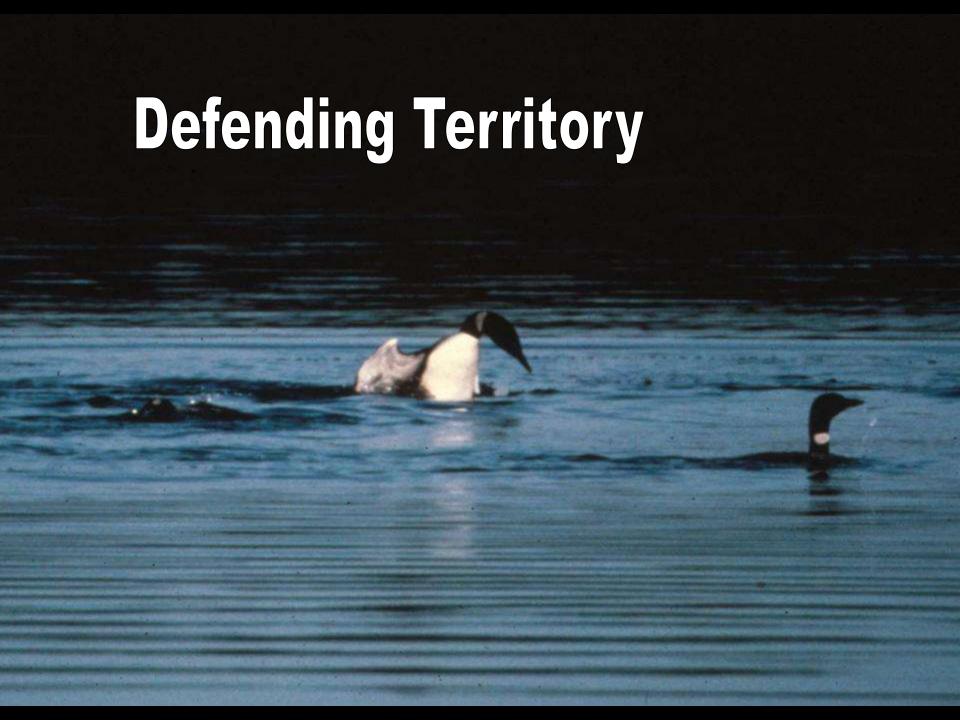
- The Wail- a howl like call ~ to locate others:
 - "where are you?"
- The Yodel- a more complex call, which only comes from the male "I am a male loon, I'm on my territory and I'm prepared to defend it."
- The Tremolos- sounds like a quavering laugh.
 Often used when a loon feels threatened.
 Also, a variation of the tremolo is the flight call. It is usually given over lakes and is a loon's way of requesting clearance for landing.
 - The Hoot- hoots occur between members of a male/female pair or with chicks





Ginger Gumm / Daniel Poleschook Jr.















William Beattie





Joseph LaRock



Ginger Gumm / Daniel Poleschook Jr.



David Rippon







Michael Mikulich

Adults Fly South -August-September



Thomas Schmock

Fall Migration



Loon Research

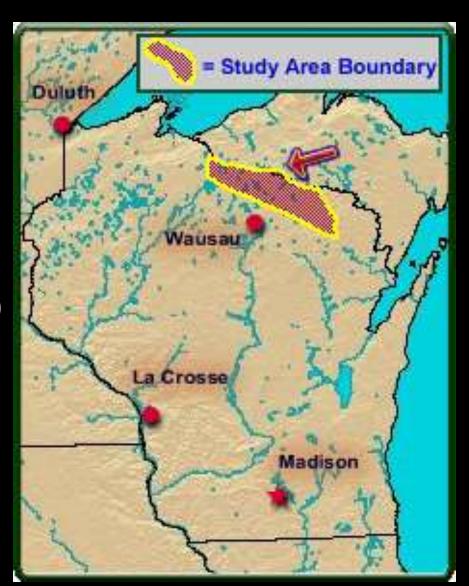




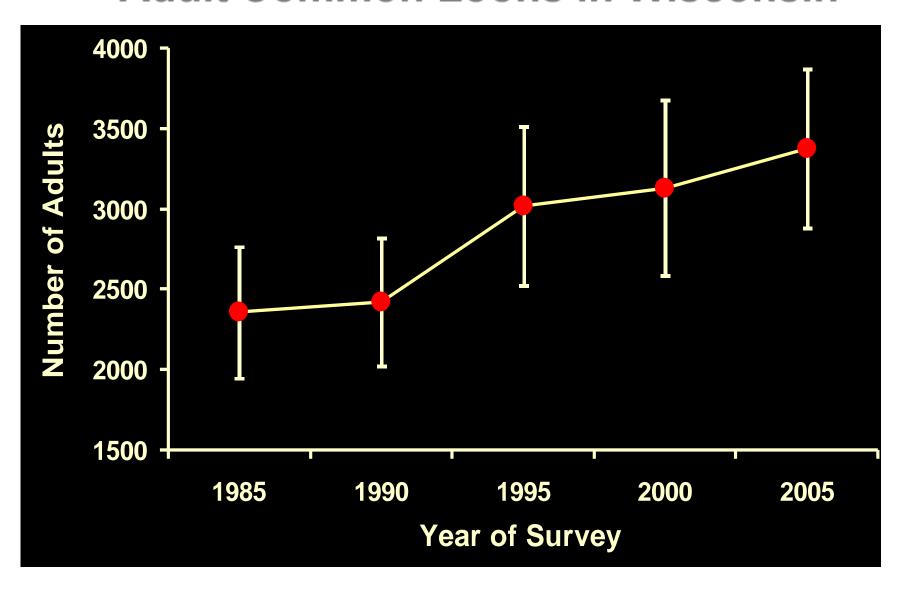


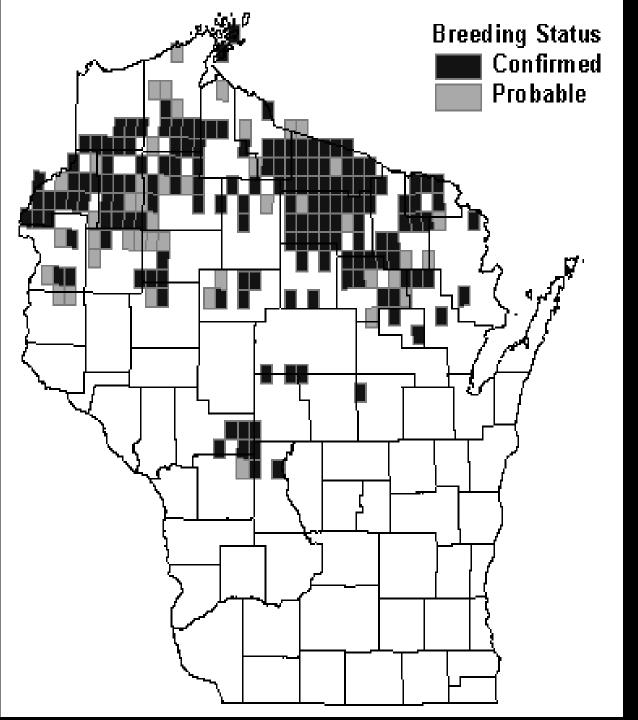
Research and Education

Woods and Waters



Loon Watch: Population Estimates of Adult Common Loons in Wisconsin



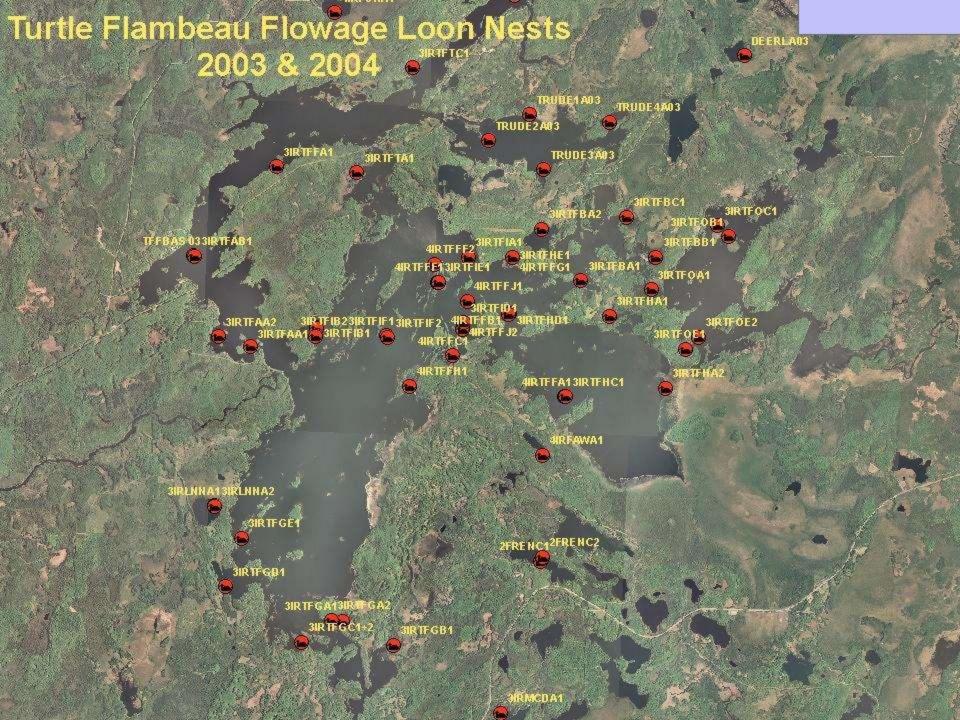


Distribution of Loons
Breeding in Wisconsin

Wisconsin Breeding Bird Atlas project, 1995-1999

So What do Wisconsin Northwood's Nesting Loons Prefer?

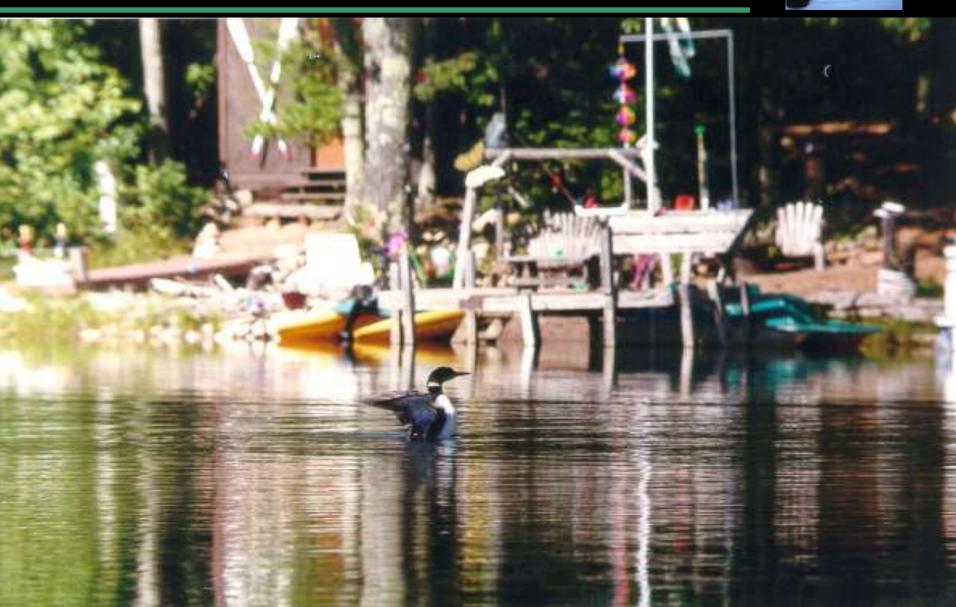
- Lakes with good water clarity (secchi disk depth >4 feet)
- Lakes with a convoluted shoreline, with lots of bays
- Lakes with neutral pH (more fish, less mercury)
- Available nesting habitat (islands and boggy/swampy areas with low human disturbance)
- Lakes with fewer than 25 buildings/km!

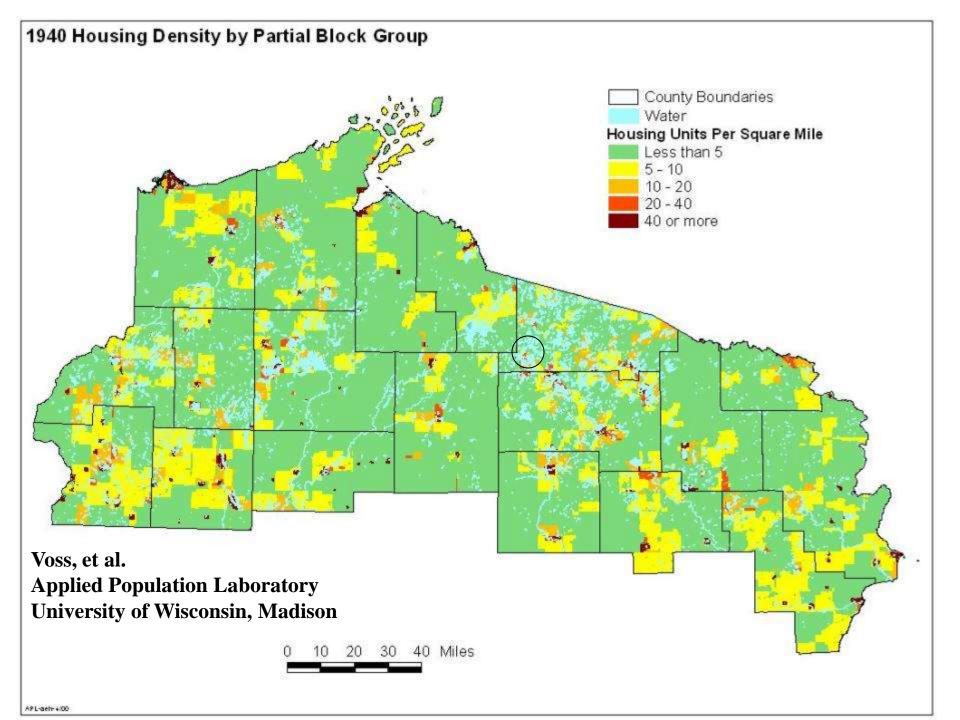


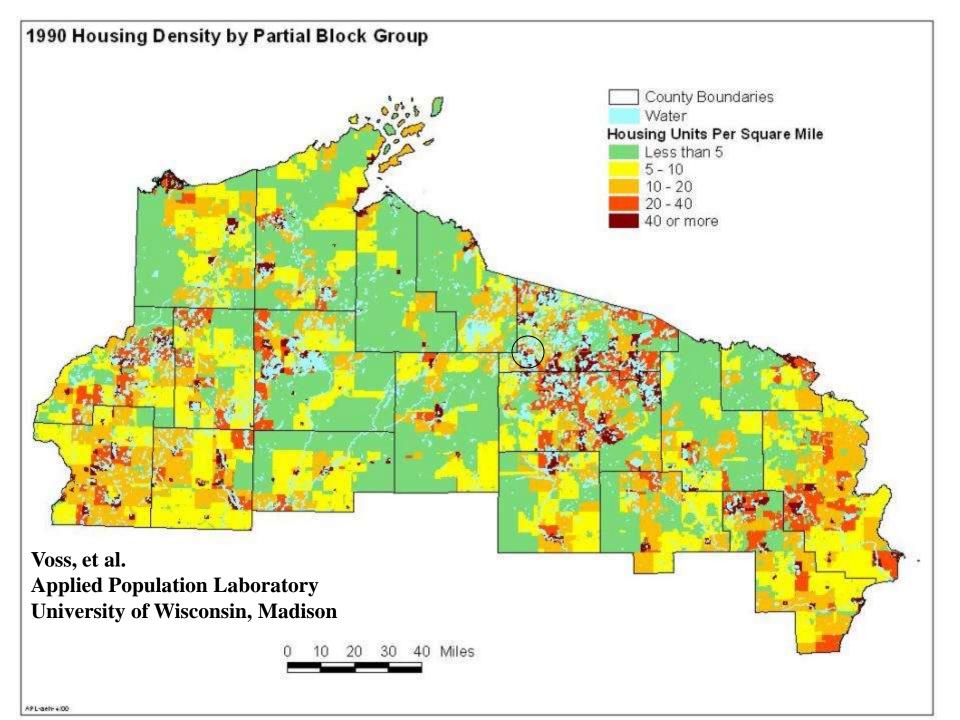


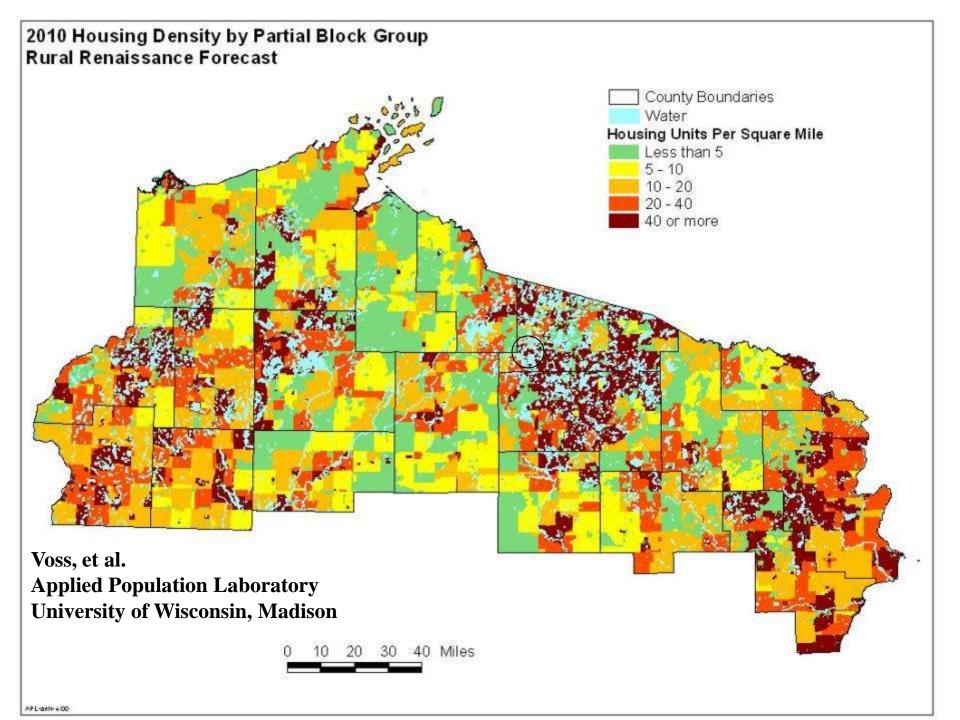
Stressors - Habitat alteration











What are our Goals?

- *Monitor the Common Loon on smaller inland lakes
- *Increase chick production
- *Find possible causes for failure of nests:
 - -Shoreline development
 - -Predation
 - -Lack of quality nesting sites
 - -Lake traffic and disturbances
- *What makes a good loon lake?











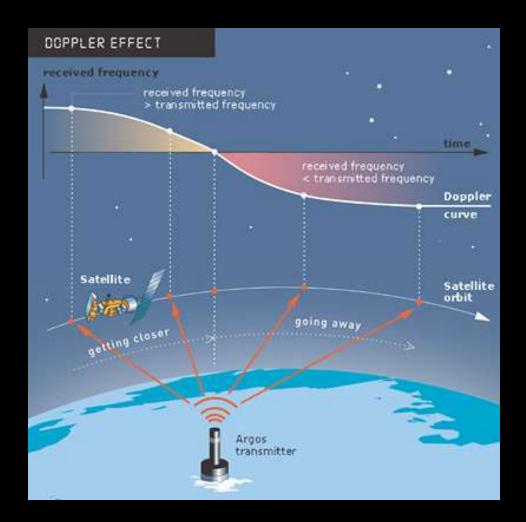












Tracking loons via satellite

