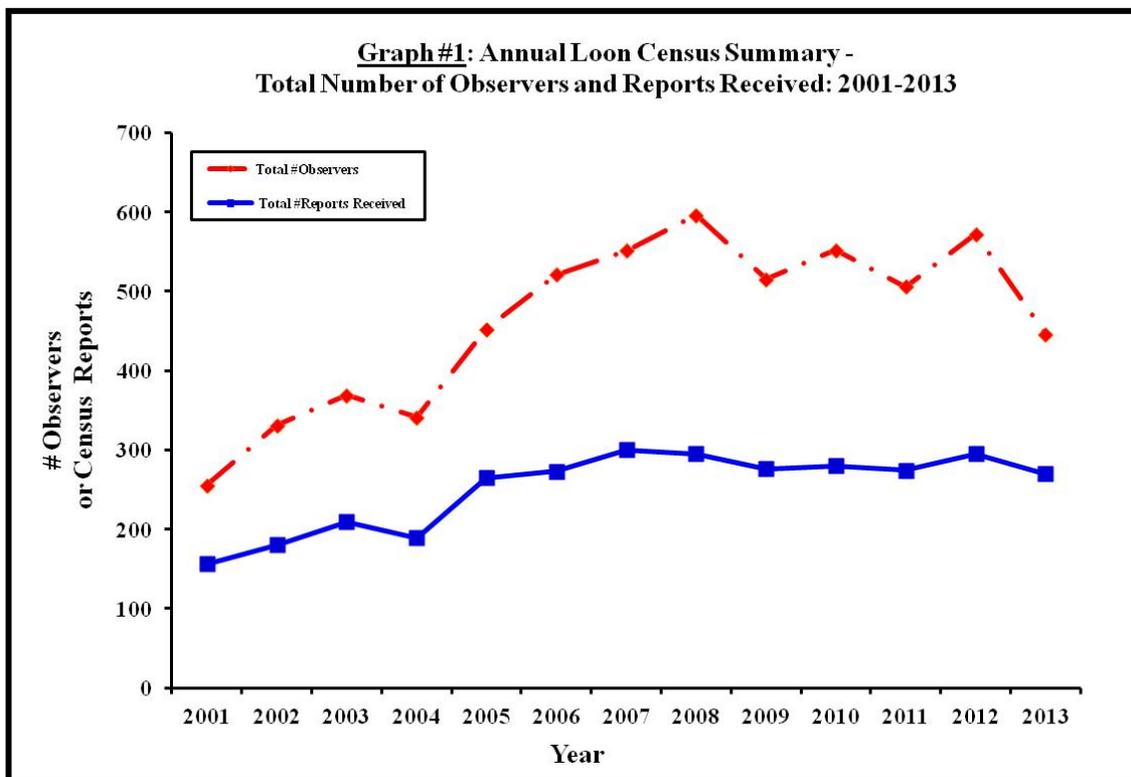


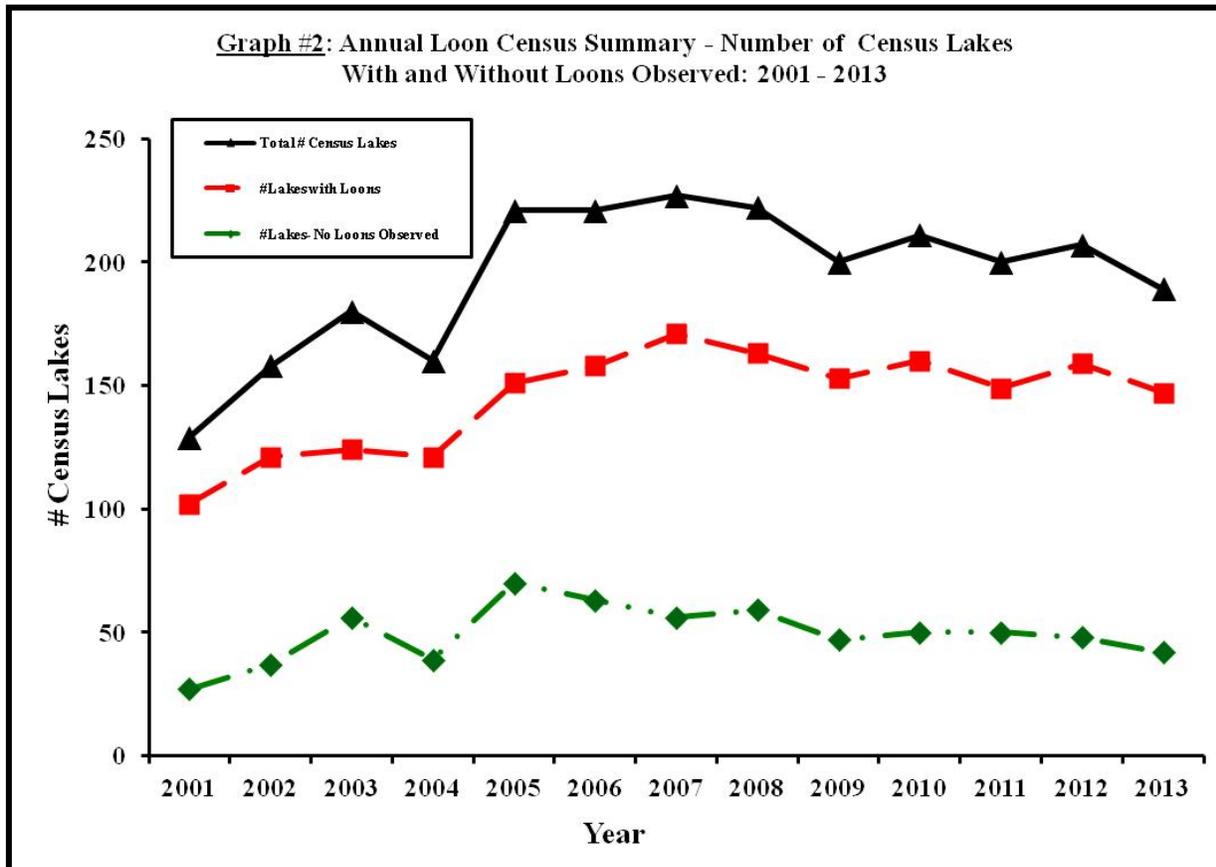
# SUMMARY OF THE NEW YORK ANNUAL LOON CENSUS RESULTS: 2001-2013

A special thanks to the many observers who have contributed reports to the New York Annual Loon Census since its inception in 2001! Your observations have greatly increased our understanding of the Common Loon population summering in and around New York's Adirondack Park.

From 2006 to 2013, more than 500 census observers have participated in the New York Annual Loon Census, providing close to 300 reports each year, as shown in Graph #1 – *FANTASTIC!*

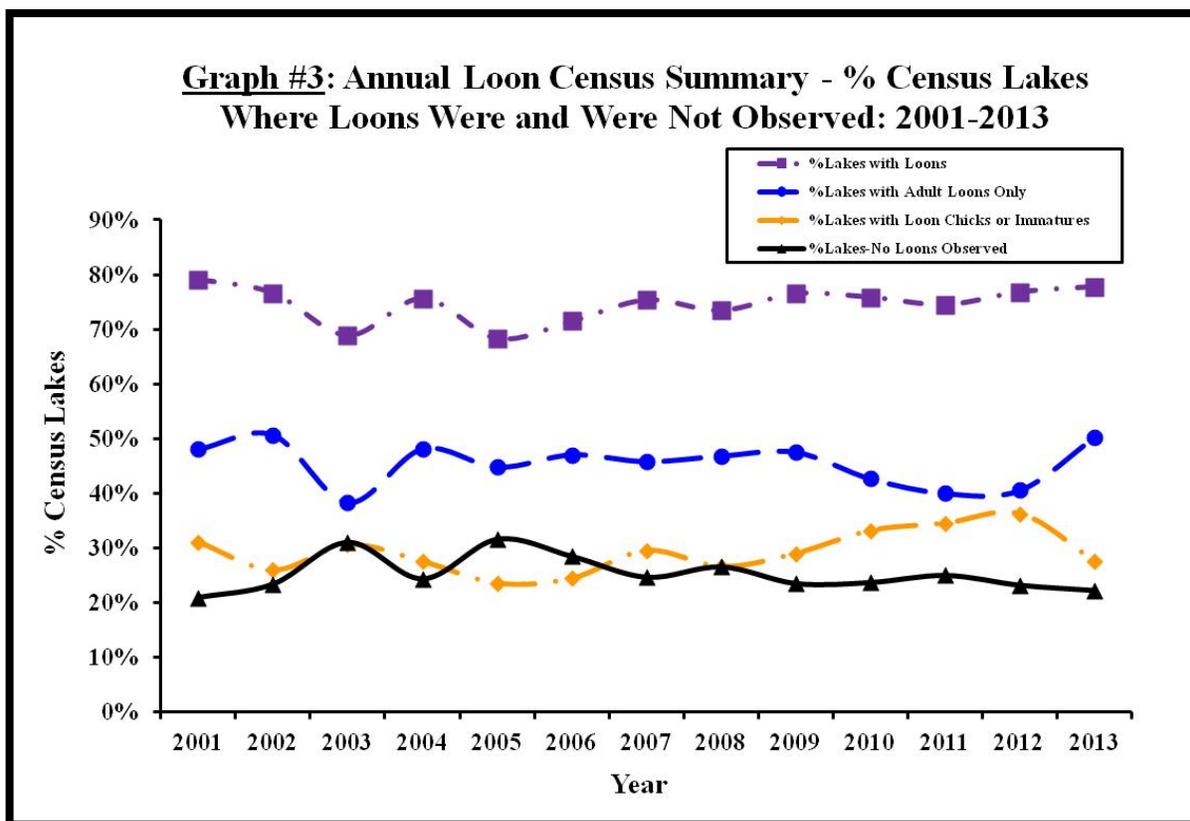


The number of lakes included in the New York Annual Loon Census has ranged from 129 lakes in 2001, the first year of the Census, to a high of 227 lakes in 2007, as illustrated in Graph #2. Over the past twelve years, loons have been observed on an average of 75% of the Census lakes, ranging from 102 Census lakes (in 2001) to 171 lakes (in 2007). The number of Census lakes where no loons have been observed has varied from 27 in 2001 to a high of 70 in 2005.



Graph #3 shows the percentage of lakes where loons were observed each year of the New York Loon Census. These results indicate that the summer loon population on lakes in and around the Adirondacks appears to have remained relatively stable from 2001-2013. Although the number of lakes included in the New York Loon Census has varied from year to year, the percentage of lakes with loons has been quite consistent, averaging 74%, over the 13 years of the Census. The percent of Census Lakes with adult loons only appears to be decreasing over time, from a high of 51% in 2002 to a low of 40% in 2011. There is also an increasing trend over time in the percentage of lakes with loon chicks or immatures, ranging from a low of 23% in 2005 to a high of 36% in 2012. This indicates that loons have been breeding on more lakes in New York over the course of our study. It appears though, that 2013 was a poor year for chicks. The flood events in the spring and early summer of 2013 were likely a major factor in why chicks were observed on fewer lakes that year.

Even if you have not yet seen loons or loon chicks on your Census lake, your observations are very important for documenting changes in loon habitat use and population trends over time. Please continue to submit your reports, whether you see loons or not!



The proportion of adult and young loons on the Census lakes has remained relatively constant from 2001 to 2013, as shown in Graph #4. The summer population of loons on the New York Census lakes has averaged 84% adults, 14% loon chicks, and 2.5% immatures. The low percentage of immature loons observed reflects the fact that the Census is conducted in late July, when most of the chicks are still less than 8 weeks old, and have not yet acquired their feathered plumage.

