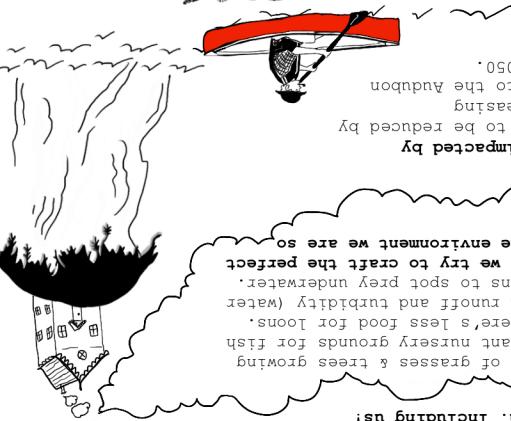


THEIR LIVES ARE INTERTWINED



The common Loon is on track to be drastically impacted by climate change. Their breeding range is likely to be reduced by 12-27% in the coming years as a result of increasing temperatures in northern woods. According to the Audubon Society, they could be gone from VT lakes by 2050.

Shoreline development reduces the number of grasses & trees growing along the water's edge. These are important nursery grounds for fish and other aquatic life. Without them, there's less food for loons. Developing shorelines also means increased runoff and turbidity (water cloudiness), making it difficult for loons to spot prey under water. We love to watch loons on a lake, but as we try to craft the perfect getaway in nature, we tend to degrade the environment we are so drawn to in the first place.

Loons are bio-indicators: they are at the top of the food chain, so environmental pollutants accumulate in their bodies at a high degree. A Loon's health gives clues about what is going on in the broader ecosystem, and how all beings present are being affected by pollution. Including us!

WHAT CAN THEY TEACH US?

WHAT'S A LOON?



Made by Jill

@the4thflorence
print your own: jillflopence.com

LOON?

A loon is a bird!

This is what they would look like if you had x-ray vision.



Loons also communicate using honks and the iconic wail to find each other on the water.

If a male loses a territorial dispute and has to relocate, his yodel will change to reflect his new home lake.

Male Loons craft yodels to mark the boundaries of their territory and to express themselves during courtship displays with other males & predators. The frequency of a loon's yodel reflects its body mass, and is a signal of strength.

Loons also associate using honks to gain space by territory, and tend to reunite with their mate. Once the wing for their home lake, ocean ground, and come springtime they take to ocean coastline as their wintering grounds, and come springtime they take to the wing for their home lake.



Big enough to gain space by territory, they can only happen lake-off, which can only happen clear, so they can see each other to eat!

Lake (they like water they know?) same size + pH as birth

HOME LAKE REQUIREMENTS:

nest, and tend to babies.

There Loons reunite with their mate. Once the wing for their home lake, ocean ground, and come springtime they take to ocean coastline as their wintering grounds, and come springtime they take to the wing for their home lake.

and home-makers.

Loons are travelers

