



# *Loon Preservation Committee* **NEWSLETTER**

*P.O. Box 604, Lee's Mills Road, Moultonborough, NH 03254 603-476-LOON (5666)*

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SPRING ISSUE - 2006



PHOTO COURTESY OF NORDEL GAGNON

## *Loons and Climate Change*

Another winter is over as I write this message, and my snowshoes stayed in my car as my hoped-for, old-fashioned New England winter once again did not materialize. I must admit that I've enjoyed walking in almost snow-free woods smelling the warm earth under my feet, but I've been less happy with rain in January.

Our world is warming, and the evidence that human activities are contributing to this change is growing daily. We are living in a new reality – one in which the Alaskan Iditarod sled dog race was re-routed for lack of snow, and in which polar bears are drowning in large numbers and might soon be endangered as the arctic pack ice melts beneath them. Of course, Alaska is far away, and even predictions of the end of maple sugaring in New Hampshire, because of the end of sugar maples, seem far off. Global warming seems comfortably removed in space or time.

But we are learning that it's a small planet, and that everything is connected. The consequences of our addiction to fossil fuels are coming home to roost, even here in New Hampshire. Lake Winnepesaukee did not completely freeze over this year, the first time in 119 years of records, and a record number of cars went through the thin ice of New Hampshire's lakes this winter.

Another symptom of global climate change is the increased variability of our weather. We've seen it in the severe storms and rain events in the southern U.S., but it's also apparent in the lack of "normal" springs and summers in New Hampshire. Our loons have had a number of poor reproductive years as a result of weather events during their critical nesting periods. Population viability analyses, mathematical models that predict the likelihood of a wild-life population going extinct in a given area, show that this increased variability of breeding success could have dire long-term consequences.

Loons might be providing us with one of the first signs, an early warning, of the impacts of global climate change in New Hampshire. Some would caution against over-reacting to this threat, as though removing pollutants from our air, earth and water could be an imprudent or dangerous thing to contemplate. It might mean less change in our pockets, and to a poor biologist that is an uncomfortable prospect to be sure. But nature is an incredibly complex system that is still poorly understood. We are all living a vast experiment with an uncertain outcome. That should be a reason for caution, not a reason for inaction on things we suspect are harming our world. History will judge all of us living in these times harshly if we make the wrong choice.



### ***The Loon Preservation Committee***

Lee's Mills Road, P.O. Box 604  
Moultonborough, NH 03254  
603-476-LOON (5666); [www.loon.org](http://www.loon.org)

*The Loon Preservation Committee (LPC) is a non-profit, self-directed and self-funded entity affiliated with the Audubon Society of New Hampshire (ASNH). Autonomous in membership and fundraising, LPC works to preserve loons and their habitats in New Hampshire through research, management and education.*

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John H. Cooley  
*Staff Biologist*  
Cynthia B. Davis  
*Shop & Membership Assistant*  
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*Special Assistant/Newsletter Coordinator*  
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Kate M. Taylor  
*Senior Biologist*  
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## NH Common Loon Breeding Season: 2005 Review

### 2005 Field Summary

In the 2005 field season, eight field staff spent twelve weeks surveying 215 lakes encompassing 330 loon territories across New Hampshire. In total, 204 territorial loon pairs were recorded, down from 209 pairs in 2004. Statewide, 152 territorial pairs (75%) attempted nesting this season, a new record for New Hampshire. Ninety-five of these nesting pairs (63%) were successful in hatching 142 chicks. The total number of adult loons rose slightly in 2005 to 511, the first recorded increase in 5 years.

Seventy-four (44%) of attempted nests failed in 2005. Seventeen failures (23%) were attributed to predation. Nine nests (12%) failed because of mammalian predators, which can include raccoons, mink, and fisher. Avian predators, which can include common ravens, herring gulls and possibly ring-billed gulls, were suspected

in 3 nest failures. The cause of 5 nest depredations could not be determined. Other nest failures included: 16 nests lost from water level fluctuations, 10 from human disturbance, and 3 from intruding loons. The cause of 28 nest abandonments could not be determined.

The number of chicks hatched (142) was down from 2004. Nesting loon pairs produced an average of 0.93 loon chicks in 2005 as opposed to 1.15 chicks in the previous year. Of the chicks hatched statewide, 112 (79%) survived to fledge in 2005.

### Loon Banding

Statewide, 35 loons were captured and banded, including 29 adults and 6 chicks. Other than Lake Umbagog, the focus of this year's banding effort was primarily in the Seacoast region. Results from sampling (blood, feather and egg) show loon territories in

southeastern New Hampshire to be at a significantly higher risk for mercury than other regions.

### Artificial Nesting Islands

In the last ten years, LPC has floated a total of 427 artificial nesting islands (or rafts) that have produced 249 chicks. On average, rafts have contributed 21% to state-wide chick production each year. In 2005, 45 rafts were floated to offset egg loss due to water level fluctuations or predation. With the exception of the Monadnock region and Lakes Massabesic and Umbagog, rafts were used in all monitoring regions. Twenty-three of these rafts were used as nesting platforms with 21 chicks hatching and 16 surviving. Chicks hatched from rafts contributed 15% to the total number of chicks hatched statewide.

~Kate Taylor



PHOTO COURTESY OF NORDEL GAGNON

## *Decline Concerns on Lakes Umbagog, Winnepesaukee, and Squam*

LPC has been monitoring loons on Lake Umbagog since 1975. Between 2000 and 2002, LPC reported a significant population decline on Lake Umbagog from 31 to 15 territorial pairs. In 2003, occupation of territories increased to 18 pairs, and to 20 pairs by 2004. In that same year, increases were recorded in the number of nesting pairs, chicks hatched and chicks fledged. In 2005, the number of territorial pairs remained at 20 while hatching success, chick survivorship and overall productivity decreased from the previous year. Reproductive success of loons on Umbagog continues to be a concern, and overall occupancy by loon pairs remains a net loss from 2000.

Disease has been shown to be a factor affecting loon health on Lake Umbagog. Preliminary necropsy results from loon recoveries indicate that West Nile virus and botulism type E were present in some loons on Lake Umbagog. Although large migratory loon die-offs from botulism type E have been documented in Lakes Ontario and Erie since 2002, the occurrence of these avian diseases in loons is relatively unknown for breeding populations in this area.

One Lake Umbagog loon and two others from a neighboring Maine lake were found to be infected with avian influenza. Avian influenza, or "bird flu," is an infectious disease of birds. Though some species are more resistant, all birds are susceptible to the infection. According to the World Health Organization, there are 15 known subtypes of the influenza virus causing a wide range of symptoms from mild illness to severe epidemics. The latter includes the highly contagious

H5N1 virus currently occurring in Asia and Europe. Although the particular avian flu strain discovered on Lake Umbagog is different from the highly virulent H5N1 form, its effect on loons is unknown. Furthermore, since recent research on poultry has shown that milder flu strains can mutate to more virulent forms, sampling of Umbagog's loons will continue to be a priority for LPC.

The value of long-term population monitoring, such as that done by LPC, is that we can identify population trends that are troublingly outside the norms for loons. In 2005, a significant population decrease was also recorded on Squam Lake while Lake Winnepesaukee saw very poor reproductive success. Unlike Lake Umbagog, population and reproductive declines on these lakes represent a single season and may not necessarily indicate a declining trend. They do, however, fall well below expected parameters and as such will require close scrutiny in the upcoming field season.

Low Breeding Success on Lake Winnepesaukee: As a whole, Lake Winnepesaukee sees heavy recreational and developmental pressures. The majority of loon nest sites have highly developed shorelines and persistent boat and fishing traffic. The success of loon pairs on this lake is due to intensive management by LPC field biologists and volunteers.

Statewide, 79% of chicks hatched survived in 2005, while on Lake Winnepesaukee only 50% of hatched chicks survived. In the last 10 years, chick survivorship on Lake Winnepesaukee has averaged 71%, below the state-wide fledge rate of 77% over that same

period. Overall, chick survivorship still indicates a slightly upward trend, but we have not recorded such low fledging success on this lake since 1996.

The long-term, cumulative impact of rapid development on Lake Winnepesaukee and the associated impacts such as increased boating on the lake is unknown. In many areas of the lake, LPC is at the limits of its ability to offset any further human disturbance to loon pairs. We are currently addressing these concerns with New Hampshire Fish & Game (NHF&G) and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services. An additional LPC field biologist, funded in part by NHF&G, will be on the lake in 2006 to increase LPC's activities and presence. It is our hope that Lake Winnepesaukee can become a model of partnership on behalf of loons.

Population Decline on Squam Lake: Prior to 2005, Squam Lake averaged 14 territorial pairs with 6 chicks fledged annually. In 2005 only 9 territorial pairs were recorded on the lake, producing 4 fledged young. Although Squam Lake has occasional years of low fledge rates, it has been 20 years since counts of territorial pairs have been this low. A one-year decline of 44% (from 16 to 9 pairs) on a single lake is unprecedented in LPC's 30 years of monitoring loons.

Low counts on Squam Lake are of particular concern considering the significant population declines on Lake Umbagog for which a cause is still unknown. One working hypothesis LPC proposed, as part of the investigation on Lake Umbagog, was infection

*continued on page 7*

## *Loons in Spring*

Loons from New England are among the populations that winter off the Atlantic coast. Band recoveries from New Hampshire loons on the wintering grounds suggest a tendency for our loons to remain off the coast of Maine, south along coastal Massachusetts and into Long Island Sound. As spring approaches, the gray wintering feathers are replaced with the black and white feathers of breeding loons.

Arrival in the spring coincides with ice-out. Chronology of return is based primarily on age and sex. The more experienced birds arrive earliest; first-time breeders are often last to appear on the breeding lakes. In New Hampshire, males typically return first, followed by females within 1-2 days. Returning loons will often congregate on ice-free lakes while they wait for their breeding lakes to open. The primary sites of these early ice-out staging areas in New Hampshire are Lake Winnepesaukee, Connecticut River, Magalloway River and Androscoggin River.

Returning loons spend time replenishing energy stores depleted during the journey back to their breeding grounds. Much attention is paid to feather maintenance and waterproofing, and manic bouts of bathing are often observed at this time. Gaining and defending a territory is a primary concern. Aggressive displays, chasing and circle dances are common behaviors as intruding loons test territorial lines.

Loons prefer lakes with clear water, numerous small islands, and an irregular shoreline. Lake size and configuration are important determinates for loon density. The lower limit of territory size for loons in New Hampshire

is 11 acres, but the smallest waterbody on which nesting has been documented is 16 acres. Larger waterbodies can hold multiple pairs with territories often defined by topographic features such as coves and inlets. The smallest documented lakes holding two territorial pairs and two nesting pairs are 280 acres and 309 acres respectively.

Loons will nest in close proximity to the water's edge and prefer the lee side of small islands, floating bog mats, and hummocks in marshes. Islands can provide the widest range of visibility on the territory, and afford better protection from mammalian

predators. Marsh and mainland sites are of lower preference and most likely occur in response to shoreline development that displaces loons from traditional island sites.

Available shoreline vegetation will be used for nest structures, although the use of simple depressions, or "scrape" bowls is common. Between-year reuse of nest sites by Common Loons range from 78-88%. Changes in nest locations are more frequent after nest failures while reuse occurs more often after successful nests.

*~Kate Taylor and Harry Vogel*

*Aggressive displays, chasing and circle dances are common behaviors as intruding loons test territorial lines.*

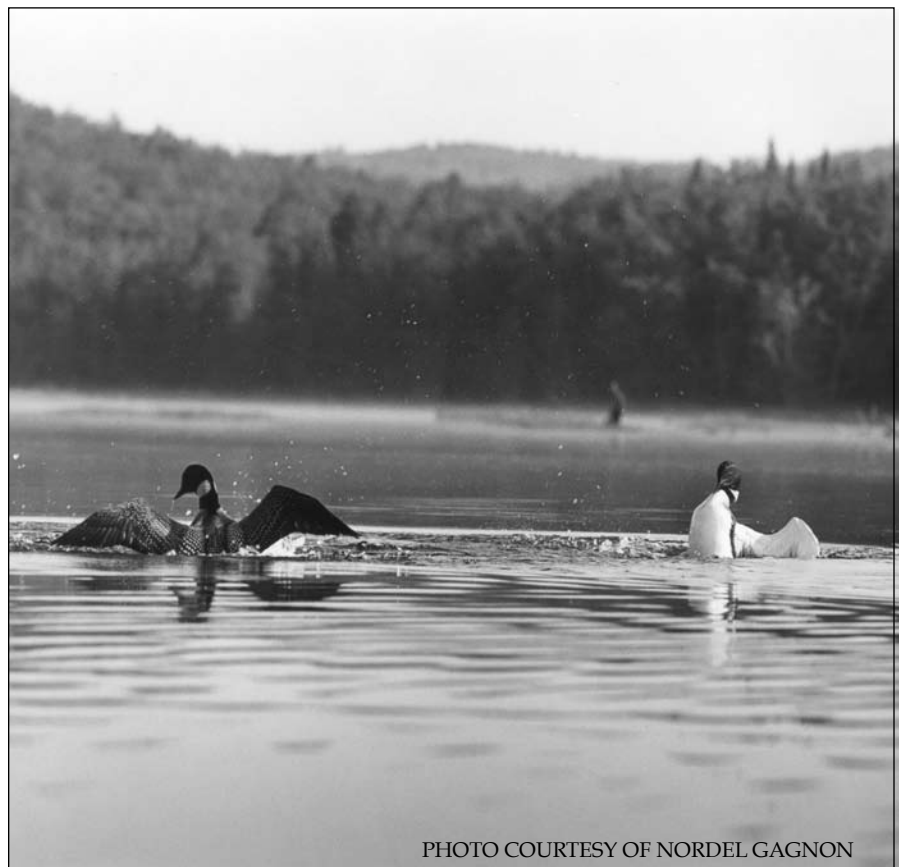


PHOTO COURTESY OF NORDEL GAGNON

## Field Notes:

### Did it work?

New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation ban on the use of lead fishing sinkers took effect in January 2000, culminating a long campaign of data collection and advocacy by the Loon Preservation Committee (LPC), Tufts University, and other collaborators. The sinker ban represented a landmark effort to combat the well-documented threat of lead contamination to New Hampshire's loons. Six years after its passage, a broad audience of supporters, legislators, and managing agencies are eager to know whether the sinker ban has paid off.

The results of recent LPC analyses are promising: through 2004, lead mortality rates show a noticeable drop after the ban, with a relatively unchanged rate of mortalities from other factors during the same period (Figures 1 and 2).

If these preliminary numbers seem to show that the sinker ban is indeed beginning to work, they also point out some persistent threats. Since 2000, lead deaths have declined, but they haven't disappeared. More work is needed to further reduce the number of sinker mortalities, and other human-caused loon deaths. Since annual lead mortalities continue to peak with peak summer lake use, it's likely that newly deposited sinkers are at fault, and not residual lake-bottom supplies accumulated before the ban. However, as lead sinkers are discarded, exchanged, or depleted from tackleboxes around the state, and as a January 2006 ban on the "sale" of lead sinkers takes effect, loon supporters are hopeful that the threat of lead-related mortality will truly become a thing of the past. We look forward to reporting the results of 2005 and 2006

mortality analyses in upcoming newsletter issues. Thanks to our intern Richard Taussig for assistance in analyzing the data, and to Tufts University, for continuing

to provide mortality data on New Hampshire loon recoveries.

~John Cooley

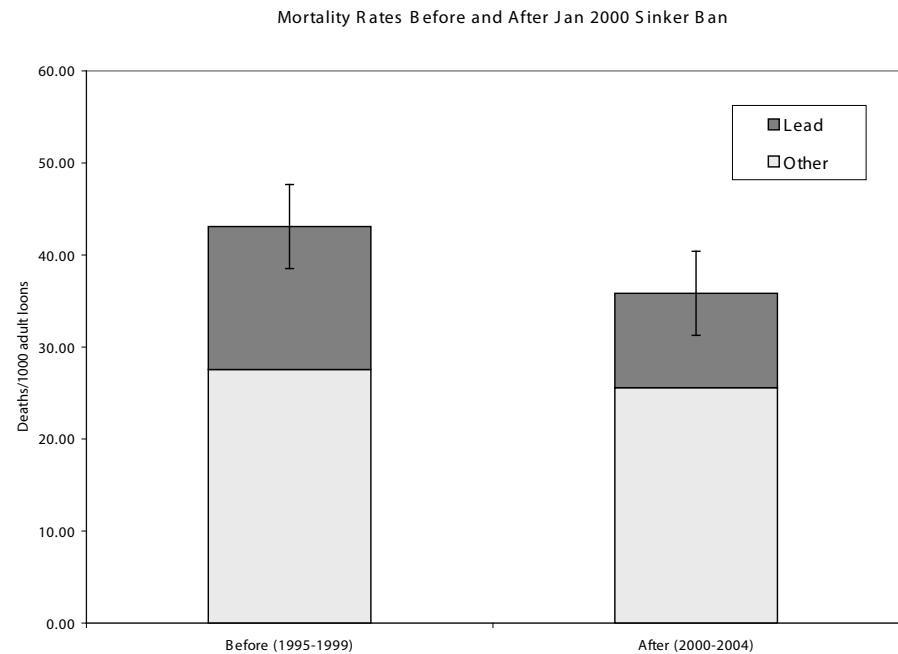


Figure 1. Mortality rates for lead and other causes for the five-year periods before and after the January 2000 ban on lead sinker use in New Hampshire lakes.

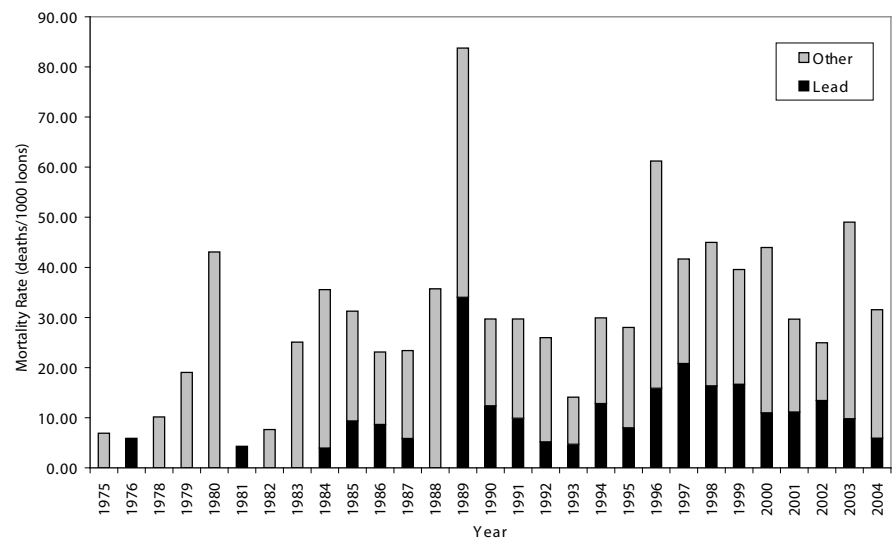


Figure 2. New Hampshire loon mortality rates (lead and other causes) for 1975-2004.

### Volunteer Winter Intern

Over the winter, LPC has benefited from the internship work of Richard Taussig, a recent graduate of UVM. Between job and graduate school applications, Richard has sharpened his computer skills at LPC, contributing to data analysis and membership projects. Richard joins his sister Melanie, mother Marlene, and father Eric in contributing countless Taussig family volunteer hours to Loon Center work.



### Generous Support Enables Expanded Field Program

Thanks to the generous support of community businesses and volunteers, LPC's field program plans to improve and expand our fleet of nest rafts and floating signs in 2006. Signs and rafts are key ingredients in buffering the breeding territories of NH's loons from the double jeopardy of continued habitat loss and increased lake use. Grant funding and material donations have been received for fifteen new or replacement rafts and raft covers, and to replace floating signs on Winnepesaukee and Squam Lakes. We thank Boulia-Gorrell in Laconia for sign lumber and float material, Aubuchon Hardware in Moultonborough for raft cover materials, and GC/AAA Fences, Inc., of Dover, NH for discounted cedar raft posts. A grant from the Squam Environmental Preserva-

tion Fund of the Lakes Region Charitable Foundation will fund new signs for Squam Lake, and an anonymous donation of a long list of raft and sign parts has greatly enabled the field program's expanded scope this year.

All of this generous material support is maximized by the donation of labor from volunteers at Great East Lake, and Moultonborough Academy's Service Learning program led by Ken Renoux and Dennis Vienneau. In addition, when our field biologists arrive in May to help float signs and rafts, they will receive Nalgene bottles courtesy of Nalge-Nunc, Inc. and discounts on binoculars through Eagle Optics and Opticron, Inc. Thanks to all these supporters for their help in protecting New Hampshire's loons.

### 2005 Census

Saturday, July 16th marked LPC's annual state-wide loon watching blitz, with 297 volunteers on 75 lakes for a mid-season census of loon numbers and nesting success. Participants tallied 341 adults, 46 chicks, and 8 immature loons. In addition to individual observers, volunteer organizers and partner organizations coordinated big turnouts on Winnepesaukee, Squam, Massabesic, Newfound, Wentworth, Conway, and Bow Lakes.

The volunteer census continues to be an excellent counterpart to LPC's season-long monitoring. The number of loon chicks reported from census lakes has closely paralleled state-wide monitoring numbers for the entire season, emphasizing the overall accuracy of the count. Census numbers are lower than season-long numbers but reflect parallel trends, because the volunteer census covers only a

subset of monitored lakes across the state. Census volunteers also demonstrated once again the advantage of having more pairs of eyes on the lookout, turning up the season's first observation of a late-nesting pair of loons in Owl Brook on Little Squam Lake. Thanks to all census participants and coordinators for your time, enthusiasm, and keen observations! Keep an eye out for the next newsletter issue, or the LPC website ([www.loon.org](http://www.loon.org)) to find your 2006 census form, and please contact us with any questions about getting involved.

~John Cooley

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by disease or parasites. In this scenario, we proposed that death would occur after the breeding season, such as during fall migration and/or the winter molt, which are biologically stressful events.

Considering the recent discovery of avian flu and other diseases formerly unknown in New Hampshire, we must approach declines in Squam's loons with particular caution. Five years following the 2-year decline on Lake Umbagog, its cause is still unknown and reoccupation by loon pairs continues to be slow. If we are to determine the cause of the decline of loons on Squam, we need to investigate loon health as close as possible to the time of the event. As we've learned from Lake Umbagog, this is a small window of opportunity. LPC will be working to secure funding to conduct health checks on individual loons on Squam this summer.

~Kate Taylor and Harry Vogel

## LPC'S 30th Anniversary Gala

And what a celebration it was! On a late August afternoon, LPC guests gathered at Castle in the Clouds for socializing, luncheon, silent auction and a brief program. The event honored 30 years of fine and important work, and celebrated the preservation of the Common Loon, symbol of all that we love and cherish about summer in New Hampshire.

As part of the year-long 30th Anniversary celebration, LPC commissioned the Pairpoint Glass Company of Cape Cod to design and produce a commemorative cup plate. Pairpoint is the oldest glassworks in the country, and has been in operation continuously since 1837. A few of these exquisite lead crystal LPC souvenirs are still available for sale at the Loon's Feather Gift Shop.

Among special guests was Rawson Wood, LPC founder. It was Rawson who, in 1975, started the Committee in response to concerns about the dramatically declining loon population and the effects of human activities on loons. LPC Chair Jordan Prouty presented a Pepi Herrmann loon paperweight to Rawson in recognition of all that he has done for the organization from its beginnings, and guests rose in a standing ovation to echo Jordan's appreciation. In addition to saying a few words, Rawson enthusiastically drew the winning raffle ticket for the lovely loon quilt made and donated by the Lakes Region Country Village Quilters Guild, with quilting donated by Linda Monasky of Bear Paw Gallery in Alton, NH.

Featured speaker for the Gala was former LPC Director Jeff Fair, who flew in from his home in Alaska for the occasion. Jeff recounted some of his experiences

with LPC, including time spent at Lake Umbagog. The successful effort, of which Jeff was a part, to establish the Umbagog National Wildlife Refuge demonstrated that good things can and do happen when non-profits partner with local, state and federal officials and private businesses and corporations.

Congressman Jeb Bradley, Senator Judd Gregg and Governor John Lynch all honored LPC's 30 years of achievement with letters for the occasion. Judd Gregg wrote "Your commitment has unquestionably strengthened the loon population here. Just as importantly, the LPC has emerged as one of New Hampshire's key environmental groups." Jeb Bradley wrote "The Loon Preservation Committee (LPC) has served as a

role model for preservation groups across our state and region." Governor Lynch's commendation, which appears in full in the 30-year report, commended and honored "...the Loon Preservation Committee for 30 years of service and commitment to protecting one of New Hampshire's most beautiful wild creatures and preserving the loon's natural habitat for the enjoyment and benefit of future generations of New Hampshire residents."

Thanks to the Gala Committee (Fran Babcock, Mildred Beach, Phyllis Prouty and Laurie Whitley) for their tireless efforts to ensure a successful and enjoyable 30th Anniversary celebration.

~Alisoun Hodges

### BIRDING FOR LPC DOLLARS!

The Birdathon/Bloomathon is an annual event in which LPC and the Lakes Region Chapter of ASNH call upon their friends, relations, and fellow members for pledges before going out for a day of intensive birding and blooming in the Tamworth area. The objective is to count as many species as possible, resulting in an enjoyable day in the field and a generous monetary gift to LPC.

This event has been going on for many years thanks to the pioneering efforts of Betty Steele, and no one has equalled the success of the event since. Nevertheless, we were able to add over \$5,500 to the loon preservation effort last year, and we hope to equal or exceed that sum this time around.

We would be very glad to hear from anyone who would like to help out with the "pledge team," but if you can't do that, then a positive response to our phone calls and mailings over the next few weeks would be most appreciated. This year's field day will be May 17th, when we will meet in Tamworth for the weekly Wednesday morning bird walk, which will be extended throughout the day to track down as many species as possible. Anyone interested in a great day of birding and blooming is invited to take part. Please call The Loon Center at 476-LOON (5666) for more information, to volunteer for the pledge team, or to take part in the field trip.

~Jane Rice, Lakes Region Chapter

## Upcoming Events - Mark Your Calendar

LPC members are a special group, joined together by their love of loons. Through the years, certain events and activities have become part of the LPC culture and enjoyed by those who participate. Members and guests also have the satisfaction of knowing that they are helping to preserve the beautiful bird that greets them during the summer and fall months with the call that transcends the ages.

### Summer Gala

The LPC Events Committee consisting of Fran Babcock, Mildred Beach, Lydia Torr, Phyllis Prouty, and Laurie Whitley are busy planning another noteworthy LPC gathering. This annual summer get-together will be held at Bald Peak Colony Club on Sunday, June 25th starting at 12:30 p.m. Following cocktail hour upstairs and on the patio, a buffet lunch will be served in the dining room. After lunch, guests will again gather in the upstairs living room for a final chance to bid on Silent Auction items and to enjoy a brief program. We are delighted to have Bruce Schwaegler, interim President of NH Audubon and former LPPC Chair, as our guest speaker. This year, the silent auction will be expanded to include many more choices. Among auction items are boat rides and dinners for four on Squam and Winnepesaukee; three nights lodging and meals for two with Jordan and Phyllis Prouty at the St. George's Club in Bermuda; an opportunity for two people to join biologists on a loon banding outing; and many gift certificates and attraction tickets. Long-time LPC supporters will remember past Loon Festivals held at Bald Peak, while newcomers will enjoy

the beautiful surroundings at this very special Lakes Region location. Reserve the date for a wonderful afternoon of socializing, knowing that you are also helping the loons.

### Loon Festival and Census

This year's Loon Festival will take place on Saturday, July 15th. We are pleased to welcome back Dave Thompson and the "Railroad Express Band," as well as Mr. Phil, "Balloonologist." Special guest Jean Heilprin Diehl will be on hand to sign and read from her new book "Loon Chase." This is also the day of the annual Loon Census, which takes place between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. statewide. The invaluable data gathered from census returns are used as a mid-season check on productivity; a way of discovering unknown birds in each territory; a means to track movements of loons and define relationships between neighboring pairs; and a community-based tool for generating interest and involvement in loons. Everyone is invited to participate in the census. All that is required is the full hour to observe loons in a specific area, usually by boat. More than one observer in any given area is very acceptable, since multiple observers make for more accurate data.

Census forms will be available on our website and as part of the summer newsletter, or call The Loon Center at 603/476-LOON (5666) and one will be mailed to you.

### Golf Tournament

On Monday, August 14th, LPC will hold its 2nd Annual Benefit Golf Tournament. Last year's tournament, sponsored by LPPC member Senator Carl Johnson, with help from Matt Wood, Dom D'Ambruoso and David Collins, was a great success generating more than \$10,000 towards LPC and its work. Be sure to mark your calendar for another great day of golf on behalf of New Hampshire's loons!

### Benefit Raffle

Last but not least, tickets for the LPC raffle will be on sale starting Memorial Day weekend and will be sold throughout the summer and fall. The drawing will take place at the Holiday Open House, scheduled this year for November 25th, the Saturday after Thanksgiving.

We hope to see all of you enjoying one or more of these worthwhile events!

~Alisoun Hodges

"The remote, spruce-edged lake shone under the cold, bright moonlit spring night; a gray crust, the last remains of winter's ice, glittered along the lake's shore. Abruptly the silence was broken by loud wails, yodels, eerie cries and splashing of water. It was our first signal that the loons had arrived back from their winter sojourn in the south, ready for another season." ~David Ewert, 1983

# THANK YOU!

## 28th Annual Loon Festival

### VOLUNTEERS

Chuck Brox  
 Jacquie Colburn  
 Susan Connally  
 Girl Scout Troop #2102  
 Shirley Haugh  
 Barb & Herb Lauterwasser  
 Mr. Phil & Mrs. Cedar  
 (Balloonologists)  
 Jill Moriarty  
 Phyllis & Jordan Prouty  
 Sue & John Scudder  
 Peter Sorlien  
 Marlene & Eric Taussig  
 Dave Thompson &  
 The Railroad Express Band  
 Lydia Torr  
 Laurie Whitley

### BUSINESSES

Ben and Jerry's/Meredith  
 Meredith Rotary Club  
 Squam Lakes Science Center

## 2005 Holiday Open House

### VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. Cedar - Balloonologist  
 George Clemow  
 Muriel Feeley  
 Barb Lauterwasser  
 Bette & Mike Ruyffelaert  
 John Schoenbauer  
 The Thompson Family  
 Lydia & Nate Torr  
 Jan Uehlein  
 Heather Vernon  
 Doug & Laurie Whitley

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Corner House  
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 Mame's  
 Moulton Farm  
 The Woodshed  
 Winnepesaukee Bay Gulls

## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

Birdathon/Bloomathon  
Wednesday, May 17th



Summer Gala  
Sunday, June 25th



Loon Festival  
Saturday, July 15th



Loon Census  
Saturday, July 15th



Golf Tournament  
Monday, August 14th



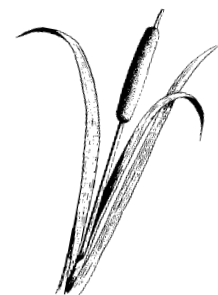
## LOON FESTIVAL SPONSORS

The Loon Preservation Committee is deeply indebted to the following individuals and businesses for sponsoring the 28th Annual Loon Festival. It is thanks to the generous support of Loon Festival Sponsors that LPC is able to host this worthwhile event year after year.

Kathy & Carter Barger  
 Charlotte B. Barnaby  
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 Tom & Suzy Beach  
 Margaret Beal  
 Mr. & Mrs. Frederick Bigony  
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 Rawson L. Wood

In memory of Robert D. Parsons  
from Carolyn Parsons



In memory of Ken Sorlien  
from the Sorlien Family



***D**iana Murphy long tended the loons on Mountain Pond in Chatham.  
In her passing, her family has generously provided much needed equipment  
and optics to LPC's field program. We are most grateful to the Murphy family  
for such generosity in memory of their mother.*



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