

Shorebird observations and surveys at Luck Lake, Saskatchewan: 1993-2002

Gerard W. Beyersbergen

Canadian Wildlife Service, Prairie and Northern Region 2009

Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series Number 507



CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES

This series of reports, introduced in 1986, contains technical and scientific information on Canadian Wildlife Service projects. The reports are intended to make available material that is either of interest to a limited audience or is too extensive to be accommodated in scientific journals or in existing CWS series.

Demand for the Technical Reports is usually limited to specialists in the fields concerned. Consequently, they are produced regionally and in small quantities. They are numbered according to a national system but can be obtained only from the address given on the back of the title page. The recommended citation appears on the title page.

Technical Reports are available in CWS libraries and are listed in the catalogue of the National Library of Canada, which is available in science libraries across the country. They are printed in the official language chosen by the author to meet the language preference of the likely audience, with an abstract in the second official language. To determine whether there is sufficient demand to make the Reports available in the second official language, CWS invites users to specify their official language preference. Requests for Technical Reports in the second official language should be sent to the address on the back of the title page.

SÉRIE DE RAPPORTS TECHNIQUES DU SERVICE CANADIEN DE LA FAUNE

Cette série de rapports, créée en 1986, donne des informations scientifiques et techniques sur les projets du Service canadien de la faune (SCF). Elle vise à diffuser des études qui s'adressent à un public restreint ou sont trop volumineuses pour paraître dans une revue scientifique ou une autre série du SCF.

Ces rapports techniques ne sont habituellement demandés que par les spécialistes des sujets traités. C'est pourquoi ils sont produits à l'échelle régionale et en quantités limitées. Ils sont toutefois numérotés à l'échelle nationale. On ne peut les obtenir qu'à l'adresse indiquée au dos de la page titre. La référence recommandée figure à la page titre.

Les rapports techniques sont conservés dans les bibliothèques du SCF et figurent dans le catalogue de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada, que l'on retrouve dans les principales bibliothèques scientifiques du Canada. Ils sont publiés dans la langue officielle choisie par l'auteur, en fonction du public visé, accompagnés d'un résumé dans la deuxième langue officielle. En vue de déterminer si la demande est suffisante pour publier ces rapports dans la deuxième langue officielle, le SCF invite les usagers à lui indiquer leur langue officielle préférée. Les demandes de rapports techniques dans la deuxième langue officielle doivent être envoyées à l'adresse indiquée au dos de la page titre.



EcoLogoM certified paper.

Shorebird observations and surveys at Luck Lake, Saskatchewan: 1993–2002

Gerard W. Beyersbergen



Canadian Wildlife Service 9250 49 Street NW Edmonton AB T6B 1K5 This report may be cited as follows:

Beyersbergen, G. W. 2009. Shorebird observations and surveys at Luck Lake, Saskatchewan: 1993-2002. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series No. 507. Prairie and Northern Region. Edmonton, Alberta.

Online at www.ec.gc.ca/publications

Cat. No.: CW69-5/507E-PDF ISBN: 978-1-100-15285-1

Information contained in this publication or product may be reproduced, in part or in whole, and by any means, for personal or public non-commercial purposes, without charge or further permission, unless otherwise specified.

You are asked to:

- Exercise due diligence in ensuring the accuracy of the materials reproduced;
- Indicate both the complete title of the materials reproduced, as well as the author organization; and
- Indicate that the reproduction is a copy of an official work that is published by the Government of Canada and that the reproduction has not been produced in affiliation with or with the endorsement of the Government of Canada.

Commercial reproduction and distribution is prohibited except with written permission from the Government of Canada's copyright administrator, Public Works and Government Services of Canada (PWGSC). For more information, please contact PWGSC at 613-996-6886 or at droitdauteur.copyright@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca.

Photos: © G. Beyersbergen

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of the Environment, 2009

Aussi disponible en français

Abstract

Partial surveys and site visits were made six times from 1995-1998 to Luck Lake in southwest Saskatchewan. It was surveyed extensively in the fall of 1996 and in the spring of 2001 and 2002 to determine the use of the basin by migrant shorebirds. The lake was surveyed by a combination of all-terrain vehicle and on foot to check the shoreline and two basins. Complete lake surveys were conducted weekly from 12 July to 12 September 1996, five times from 12 May to 2 June 2001, and twice from 16 to 25 May 2002. A large variety of shorebirds (28 species including 18 northern migrant species) was observed during the surveys. Red-necked Phalaropes (*Phalaropus lobatus*) were the most abundant shorebird observed (peak of 14,881 in 2001). During the spring migration period, Semipalmated Sandpipers (C. pusilla; 13,635 in 2001), Stilt Sandpipers (Calidris himantopus; 7319 in 2001), and Sanderling (C. alba; 6645 in 2001) were the most abundant shorebirds on the lake. In the fall migration period, Dowitchers (Limnodromus spp.: 4951 in 1996), Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*; 3837 in 1998) and Hudsonian Godwits (Limosa haemastica; 3357 in 1995) were the most abundant shorebirds. Over 43,700 shorebirds were observed on a one-day count in May 2001, and the peak total was over 51,000 shorebirds in 2001. Even though shorebird numbers are reduced due to drought in some years, such as 2002, the high numbers of birds using the lake when conditions are suitable qualify the area as a Regional level shorebird site under the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network.

Résumé

Des relevés partiels et des visites ont été effectués six fois dans la période 1995-1998 au lac Luck, dans le sud-ouest de la Saskatchewan. On a réalisé des relevés étendus à l'automne 1996 et aux printemps 2001 et 2002 pour déterminer l'utilisation de ce lac par les oiseaux de rivage en migration. On a procédé en véhicules tout-terrain et à pied pour la couverture du rivage et de deux bassins. Des relevés complets du lac ont été réalisés hebdomadairement du 12 juillet au 12 septembre 1996, cinq fois du 12 mai au 2 juin 2001, et deux fois entre le 16 et le 25 mai 2002. Une grande diversité d'oiseaux de rivage (28 espèces dont 18 espèces de passage nichant dans le nord) a été observée durant les relevés. Le Phalarope à bec étroit (*Phalaropus lobatus*) a été l'oiseau de rivage le plus abondant (pic d'abondance de 14 881 individus en 2001). Durant la période de migration printanière, le Bécasseau semipalmé (Calidris pusilla; 13 635 individus en 2001), le Bécasseau à échasses (C. himantopus; 7319 en 2001), et le Bécasseau sanderling (C. alba; 6645 en 2001) ont été les oiseaux de rivage les plus abondants au lac. Durant la période de migration automnale, les oiseaux de rivage les plus abondants ont été les bécassins (Limnodromus spp.; 4951 en 1996), le Petit Chevalier (Tringa flavipes; 3837 en 1998) et la Barge hudsonienne (Limosa haemastica; 3357 en 1995). Plus de 43 700 oiseaux de rivage ont été dénombrés au cours d'une journée en mai 2001, et le total des pics d'abondance des espèces a été de plus de 51 000 oiseaux en 2001. Même si les effectifs d'oiseaux de rivage se trouvent réduits à cause de la sécheresse certaines années, comme en 2002, le grand nombre d'oiseaux utilisant le lac quand les conditions y sont favorables fait que l'endroit pourrait être désigné site d'importance régionale au sein du Réseau de réserves pour les oiseaux de rivage dans l'hémisphère occidental.

Table of Contents

Abstract	iii
Résumé	iv
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Methods	3
2.1 Aerial Survey	3
2.2 Ground Surveys	3
3.0 Results and Discussion	4
4.0 Conclusions	11
5.0 Acknowledgements	12
6.0 Bibliography	13
7.0 Appendices	15

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Geo	graphic location of Luck Lake in the southwest Saskatchewan landscape	2
Figure 2.		al photographic image of Luck Lake showing dikes, basins and water inflow tions and details	6
List of	Tal	bles	
Table 1.	Obse	ervations of shorebirds during aerial surveys of Luck Lake on 26 May1993	4
Table 2.	Obse	ervations of shorebirds at Luck Lake on 3 August 1995	7
Table 3.	Obs	ervations of shorebirds during ground surveys at Luck Lake in the fall of 1996	8
Table 4.	Obs	ervations of shorebirds at Luck Lake during the spring and fall of 1998	9
Table 5.	Obse	ervations of shorebirds at Luck Lake in 2001	0
Table 6.	Obse	ervations of shorebirds at Luck Lake during the spring of 2002 1	. 1
List of	Ap	pendices	
Appendix	. 1.	Scientific names, species AOU alpha-codes and size categories for shorebirds observed during surveys at Luck Lake, Saskatchewan	5
Appendix	2.	Field data form for audio cassette tape recordings of shorebird observations 1	6
Appendix	3.	Detailed shorebird survey results for Luck Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1996	.7
Appendix	4.	Detailed shorebird survey results for Luck Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1998	22
Appendix	5.	Shorebird observations by basin during surveys at Luck Lake in 2001	24
Appendix	x 6.	Shorebird observations by basin during surveys at Luck Lake in 2002	28

1.0 Introduction

Shorebirds migrate annually great distances between breeding and wintering areas in North America, primarily following three routes along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and through the interior mid-continent. Many species of shorebirds are capable of continuous flights of several thousand kilometres, fuelled by fat (energy) reserves (Castro and Myers 1989, Gudmundsson et al. 1991, Harrington et al. 1991, Tsipoura and Burger 1999), while others require stops along the way in areas of suitable habitat to rest and feed to replenish energy reserves. Along the coastal migration routes, traditional stopover sites or staging areas are found within a narrow corridor. In the interior mid-continent, however, migration occurs along a much broader front, which allows shorebirds to take advantage of available wetland habitat that varies significantly across the region and on an annual basis. These wetland habitats may include small wetland complexes (Niemuth et al. 2006) as well as larger lakes. Large concentrations of migrant shorebirds have been observed on traditional lakes throughout the interior of the continent, and these sites have been identified as being highly important stopover sites for shorebird migration (Harrington and Perry 1995, Morrison et al. 1995).

Prairie wetlands are hydrologically dynamic, with wetland availability and condition being variable within and between years, depending on precipitation and weather patterns. Shorebirds adapt readily to these changing water regimes and are opportunistic in their use of wetland habitat. The prairie region currently provides numerous and variable wetland habitats (Skagen and Knopf 1994, Colwell and Oring 1988, Rundle and Fredrickson 1981) suitable for migrant and staging arctic nesting shorebirds, as well as prairie breeding shorebirds. Shorebird migration staging in the Canadian prairies was initially documented through aerial surveys (Dickson and Smith 1988, Smith and Dickson 1989). Subsequently, there has been an increased effort to identify key shorebird staging lakes across the prairie landscape and to monitor species use and numbers at these sites through intensive ground surveys. The Quill Lakes (Alexander and Gratto-Trevor 1997), Last Mountain Lake (Colwell et al. 1988), Kutawagan Lake wetland complex (Beyersbergen and Norton 2005), Chaplin, Old Wives and Reed lakes (Beyersbergen and Duncan 2006) and numerous other Saskatchewan lakes were found to support large concentrations of shorebirds during spring and fall migration.

Luck Lake (Figure 1) is a shallow alkaline lake set in the flats below Douglas and Archer ridges of the Coteau escarpment in southwest Saskatchewan (Roy 1996). It is approximately 44 km south of the Town of Outlook and 9 km north of the hamlet of Lucky Lake. Marked year-to-year fluctuations occurred in water levels. In 1987, a large wetland enhancement project, part of the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Program, was undertaken whereby the lake was divided by dikes into three basins. An irrigation water inflow was located in the west basin with a connecting outlet in the west dike to the central basin. The two outer basins retain water longer than the central basin which goes dry under extreme drought conditions. The Important Bird Areas program (www.ibacanada.com/sites.html) lists Luck Lake, which contains approximately 1,800 ha of freshwater marsh and about 200 ha of grassland and shrub thickets, as a Globally Significant Site for wading (shorebird) concentrations.

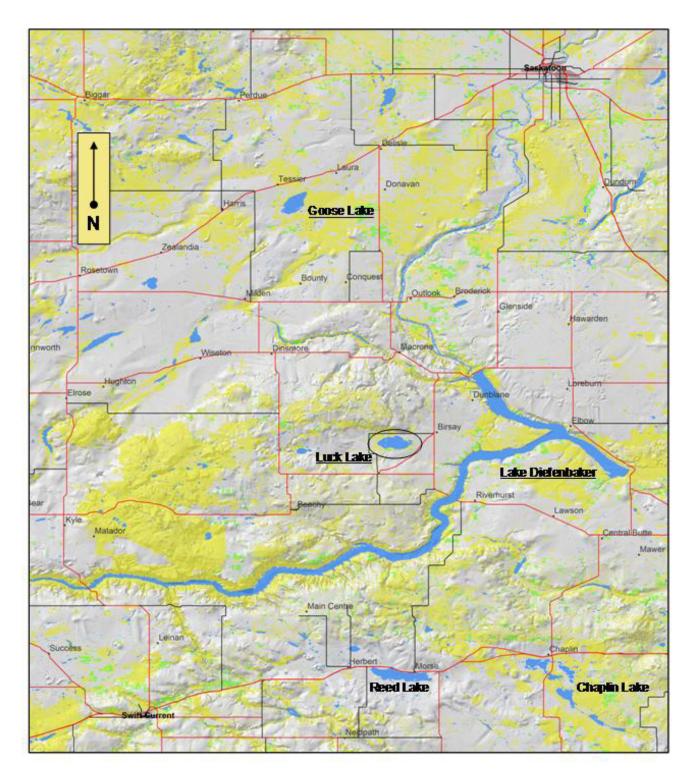


Figure 1. Geographic location of Luck Lake in the southwest Saskatchewan landscape

Initial shorebird observations on the lake were recorded in 1943 (Roy 1996), with more consistent observations occurring from the mid-1980s onwards. M. Gollop (Roy 1996) observed 1400 Marbled Godwits on the lake during aerial surveys on 22 July 1985. During the Canadian prairies aerial shorebird survey project, 944 shorebirds were recorded, mostly unidentified species, on Luck Lake during the period of 23–26 May 1987 (Smith and Dickson 1989). A site visit on 1 June 1988, during an aerial survey of the region, found the lake to be dry (CWS unpubl. data). Regular surveys of the lake were conducted from 1989 to 1994 by Mike and Bernie Gollop (Roy 1996) in various seasons. Some peak species numbers, recorded during a variety of surveys of the lake by F. Roy, included 1320 Pectoral Sandpipers in August 1989, 1675 White-rumped Sandpipers, 1540 Long-billed Dowitchers and 1775 Red-necked Phalaropes in May/June 1990, 2500 Hudsonian Godwits in August 1991, and 2390 Stilt Sandpipers in July 1992 (Roy 1996).

Incidental observations over several years coupled with a two-year study to investigate Luck Lake were used to determine whether it is an important area for shorebird migration staging. Initial results of the surveys conducted on Luck Lake were presented in the publication "*The Blue Jay*" (Norton and Beyersbergen 2002), and this report will provide a detailed summary of results of all surveys or observations made during the period 1993 to 2002.

2.0 Methods

2.1 Aerial Survey

The single aerial survey of Luck Lake was conducted using a fixed-wing aircraft at an altitude of about 30 m above ground level and air speed ranging between 130 km/h and 160 km/h, depending on bird densities, habitat conditions, and shoreline complexity. The survey was conducted by one observer who identified and counted all shorebirds and recorded the data on an audio cassette recorder. The data recorded on shorebird observations included time, location, number of birds, and identification by species or size category (Appendix 1). Specific species identification was limited to small groups of birds or shorebirds with distinguishable features such as larger size, colouration, or flight pattern. The similarity of several species of smaller shorebirds, the mixing of multiple species of shorebirds in large flocks, and the speed of the aircraft resulted in the majority of shorebirds being identified only by size category. Observation data were transcribed from tape onto hard-copy field data forms at the end of each day (Appendix 2). These data were then entered into a computer spreadsheet.

2.2 Ground Surveys

Surveys were conducted using a combination of all-terrain-vehicles (ATVs), on foot along select shoreline areas or by vehicle along the east and west dike roadways. The area was divided into survey sections based on distinct wetland basins or shoreline segments.

Shorebirds were identified using binoculars and/or a 15-60X spotting scope. The data were recorded using audio-cassette recorders and included the species or size category (Appendix 1), number of birds, and location by survey section. Birds were identified by size when they could not be identified to the species level due to similarities of several species of smaller shorebirds,

mixing of multiple species of shorebirds in large flocks, or distance from the observer. Long-billed and Short-billed Dowitcher were not distinguished by observers and were generally classed as "Dowitchers."

Each day, upon completion of the survey, observation data were transcribed onto hard-copy field data forms (Appendix 2). These data were then entered into a computer spreadsheet for later analysis.

Surveys of the lake were conducted in 1993 (spring), 1995 (fall), 1996 (fall), 1997 (spring), 1998 (spring/fall), 2001 (spring/fall) and 2002 (spring). The lake was surveyed aerially once in 1993, and on the ground the remaining times, including once in 1995, nine times in 1996, three times in 1998, six times in 2001 and twice in 2002. The lake was completely surveyed on all but three occasions: 3 August 1995 (only west and centre basins surveyed), 11 May 1997 (drove along west dike roadway), and 21 May 1998 (entire south shoreline and the two dike roadways were surveyed).

Spring surveys usually began in early to mid-May and ran through the first week of June to capture the peak numbers of the various shorebird species migrating through the area. Weather conditions were generally favourable for survey, and all basins in the complex were surveyed on a regular basis during the spring migration period. The one exception was in 2001, when the west shore was inaccessible due to high-water levels every period except 18 May. In 2002, drought-induced factors shortened the survey period.

3.0 Results and Discussion

An aerial survey of Luck Lake was conducted as part of the shorebird surveys of Chaplin, Old Wives and Reed lakes on 26 May 1993 (Table 1). There were slightly fewer than 4000 shorebirds observed on the lake, with most identified to size category (Appendix 1). Some of the larger species were fully identified, including 125 American Avocet, a local breeding species, and 50 Black-bellied Plover, an arctic migrant.

Table 1. Observations of shorebirds during aerial surveys of Luck Lake on 26 May 1993

	Survey section				
Species	West	Centre	East	Total	
Black-bellied Plover	2	10	38	50	
American Avocet	10	115		125	
Willet		19	6	25	
Marbled Godwit			5	5	
Shorebird-arge		8	2	10	
Shorebird-medium	518	137	1	656	
Shorebird-other	70	412		482	
Shorebird-small	1040	1403	1	2444	
Total shorebirds	1640	2104	53	3797	

During a ground visit on 11 July 1995, R. Dickson recorded 3420 Hudsonian Godwits, an arctic migrant, on Luck Lake in association with 2250 Marbled Godwits, a prairie breeding species (R. Dickson, Canadian Wildlife Service—CWS, Edmonton, pers. comm.). The previous high of 2500 Hudsonian Godwits had been observed on the lake by Mike Gollop (Saskatchewan Tourism and Renewable Resources, Saskatoon) and Bernie Gollop (CWS, Saskatoon) on 19 July 1991 (Roy 1996). There were vast expanses of mudflats around the entire shoreline during the Dickson visit that provided extensive feeding areas for both species of godwits. Large post-breeding flocks of Marbled Godwits have been observed to stage in early July through August on prairie lakes, with juveniles migrating several weeks after the adults (Gratto-Trevor 2000). The abundance of godwits on Luck Lake in mid-July was likely such an occurrence, and although the age of godwits was not determined, given the timing it was likely that the bulk of the birds were adults.

I visited Luck Lake on 3 August 1995 to view the build-up of godwits staging on the basin and conducted a partial ground survey of the lake along the south shore and the west dike roadway (Table 2, Figure 2). Hudsonian Godwit numbers were still high, 65% of total birds, but the number of Marbled Godwits had dropped considerably, indicating that most of the birds had likely commenced or continued their southward migration. Lesser Yellowlegs and Dowitcher spp. were the next most abundant of total shorebird species observed in the area surveyed, at 8.8% and 12.5%, respectively.

Shorebirds were systematically surveyed at Luck Lake during the fall migration period in 1996 when nine surveys were conducted during a two-month period from 12 July to 12 September (Table 3, Appendix 3) (R. Neufeldt, Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation, now Saskatchewan Water Authority). Shorebird numbers increased over the weeks, reaching a peak single-day total of 8278 birds on 21 August. Yellowlegs (spp.) and Semipalmated Sandpipers reached their peak numbers of 2528 and 1703 birds respectively, on this same day while Dowitchers (spp.) peaked at 4951 birds on 5 September. Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits did not reach the high numbers recorded in previous years and peaked at 320 and 285 birds respectively. The prairie-nesting Wilson's Phalarope appeared to stage on the lake for a short period, reaching a peak of 706 individuals on 31 July before resuming migration. Summing the peak number of individuals for each of the species that used the lake in the fall of 1996, a total of 12,369 shorebirds was observed using the wetland.

I visited the lake on 11 May 1997 and drove my truck along the west dike. The water level appeared to be high, with almost no or a very minimal amount of shorebird habitat visible on the lake, which was teeming with waterfowl. While travelling along the dike, I observed a pair of Wilson's Phalarope on the lake.

A partial survey of the south shoreline and the two dike roadways on Luck Lake was completed during a site visit on 21 May 1998 (Table 4, Appendix 4). Stilt Sandpipers were the prominent species, accounting for nearly 62% of the 4099 shorebirds observed. The American Avocet numbered 159 birds or about 4% of the total shorebirds.

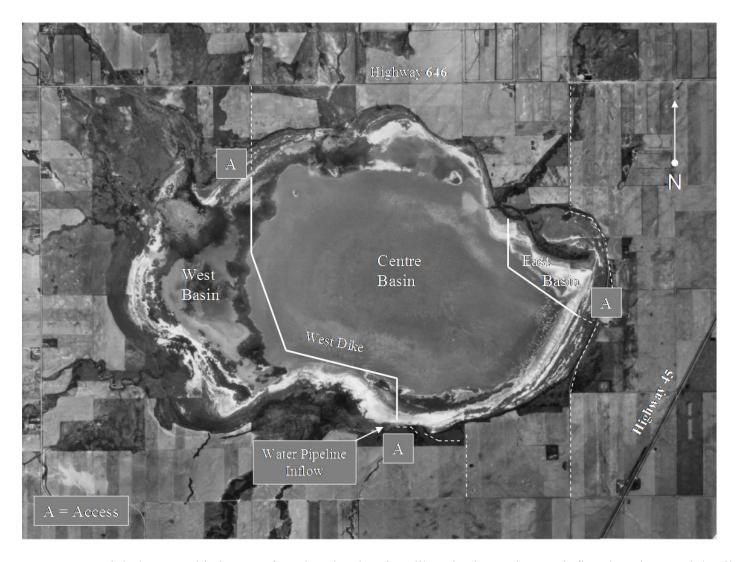


Figure 2. Aerial photographic image of Luck Lake showing dikes, basins and water inflow locations and details

Table 2. Observations of shorebirds at Luck Lake on 3 August 1995

	Surve	y section	
Species	West	Centre	Total
Black-bellied Plover	11	67	78
Semipalmated Plover		87	87
American Avocet	8	4	12
Lesser Yellowlegs	250	207	457
Willet	20	5	25
Hudsonian Godwit	7	3350	3357
Marbled Godwit	25	302	327
White-rumped Sandpiper		10	10
Baird's Sandpiper		6	6
Semipalmated Sandpiper		72	72
Dowitcher spp.	643	9	652
Red-necked Phalarope	122		122
Total shorebirds	1086	4119	5205

The lake was revisited during the fall migration period in 1998 and two surveys were conducted, two days apart, along the entire shoreline of the lake. Two observers recorded a total of 12,383 shorebirds (Table 4) on the first survey, while the numbers dropped by almost half to 6507 shorebirds the next survey on 19 July. Lesser Yellowlegs, Dowitcher (spp.), and Stilt Sandpiper were the three most prominent species during both surveys. However, large numbers of all three species had continued their migration between the two survey days, resulting in the dramatic drop in numbers. Marbled and Hudsonian godwits staged on the lake, but numbers were much lower than in previous years, with species peaks of 473 Marbled godwits on 17 July and 553 Hudsonian godwits on 19 July.

Regular surveys were initiated on Luck Lake in the spring of 2001, with two observers systematically checking the entire shoreline during five surveys from 12 May to 2 June. The first survey on 12 May recorded the highest number of Dowitchers, an early migrant species, at 3217 individuals (Table 5, Appendix 5). An influx of shorebirds before the 21 May survey resulted in the highest spring counts of Baird's Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, and Red-necked Phalarope. Sanderlings, which tend to be the latest arctic migrant through the area, peaked at 6645 birds on 2 June. An interesting observation was 19 Whimbrel, an arctic-nesting species that has been irregularly recorded during our shorebird surveys across the Canadian prairie region. The highest count for a local-nesting species, the American Avocet, was attained on 12 May. The sum of all the species single day peak counts resulted in total usage of the wetland by at least 51,045 shorebirds in the spring of 2001.

Table 3. Observations of shorebirds during ground surveys at Luck Lake in the fall of 1996

G .	July	July	July	July	August	August	August	September	September
Species Black-bellied Plover	12	18	24 69	31	14	21	28	5	12
		1	69	88	79	155	20	16	67
American Golden Plover								16	
Piping Plover				1		4			
Semipalmated Plover	0		1	97		1	_	4	
Killdeer	8	1	l	1	9	7	7	9	
American Avocet	40	86	66	68	31	26	24	10	3
Greater Yellowlegs	1	1	4	1	7		8		
Lesser Yellowlegs			12	2	37		11		
Yellowlegs spp.	192	538	883	1008	1869	2528	1707	575	205
Willet	54	79	82	124	48	27	25		
Spotted Sandpiper	3		3		1	2	1		
Hudsonian Godwit	259	20	320	38	40	73	126	47	7
Marbled Godwit	20	22	14	10	69	285	14	1	3
Ruddy Turnstone						2			
Sanderling							3	7	26
Pectoral Sandpiper			4	80	118	121	84	8	12
Baird's Sandpiper	22	6	1	85	74	27	2	4	3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	3	16		85	781	1703	1214	154	15
Stilt Sandpiper	157	146	21	108	147	473	935	101	54
Shorebird-medium	176	990	156	46	31	1	210	45	40
Shorebird-other				350					
Shorebird-small	5	41	8	21	257	200	253	81	5
Dowitcher spp.	178	559	1132	1198	1652	2315	3444	4951	3369
Wilson's Snipe	1			2	2	3	6	3	2
Wilson's Phalarope	45	163	189	706	391	326	81	27	
Red-necked Phalarope	50	183	61	5	19	3			
Total shorebirds	1214	2852	3027	4124	5662	8278	8175	6059	3811

Bold numbers represent the species single-day peak numbers during the survey period.

Table 4. Observations of shorebirds at Luck Lake during the spring and fall of 1998

	Spring	F	all
Species	May 21	July 17	July 19
Black-bellied Plover	219	8	2
Piping Plover			2
Semipalmated Plover		23	63
Killdeer	5	46	23
American Avocet	159	37	69
Greater Yellowlegs		121	10
Lesser Yellowlegs		3837	2284
Willet	23	404	19
Spotted Sandpiper			4
Hudsonian Godwit		442	553
Marbled Godwit	38	473	14
Ruddy Turnstone	5	2	1
Red Knot	26		
Sanderling	331	1	
Dunlin	4		
Pectoral Sandpiper		12	71
White-rumped Sandpiper	250		
Baird's Sandpiper		6	17
Semipalmated Sandpiper	641	159	263
Least Sandpiper		9	40
Stilt Sandpiper	2524	2575	849
Shorebird-small	55	3	
Dowitcher spp.	3	3812	1863
Wilson's Phalarope	40	490	450
Red-necked Phalarope	3	304	
Total shorebirds	4099	12383	6507

Because water conditions in the centre basin of the lake deteriorated during the summer, only one survey was conducted, on 31 July 2001 during the fall migration period (Table 5). Red-necked Phalarope, Stilt Sandpiper, and Semipalmated Sandpiper were the most prominent arctic migrants, but their numbers were low compared to the spring survey counts. There were eight Whimbrel recorded on Luck Lake during the fall migration. American Avocets at 1109 individuals or 14.5% of the total shorebirds represented the highest count for local breeding species and were likely staging on Luck Lake from wetlands in the surrounding landscape prior to commencing their migration.

By the spring of 2002, water conditions had improved somewhat with the spring melt and runoff, but that changed quickly and only two surveys were conducted (Table 6, Appendix 6). Shorebird numbers were down substantially from 2001, with the exception of Baird's Sandpiper, which accounted for 52% of the 3327 shorebirds observed May 16.

Red-necked Phalarope, 2217 birds, and Semipalmated Sandpiper, 1668 birds, were the most abundant migrant species on 25 May. American Avocet numbers were about 20% of the number observed in the spring of 2001. Because of the drought conditions, surveys were discontinued on Luck Lake in 2002 after completion of the May 25 survey.

Table 5. Observations of shorebirds at Luck Lake in 2001

Species	May 12	May 16	May 21	May 23	June 2	July 31
Black-bellied Plover	48	147	727	550	158	9
American Golden Plover	78	34	26	330	130	
Piping Plover	70	31	20	1	2	4
Semipalmated Plover	22	5	63	7	4	227
Killdeer	7	3	4	2	5	4
American Avocet	997	985	923	593	810	1109
Lesser Yellowlegs	65	5	40	373	010	459
Willet	102	107	100	67	78	42
Spotted Sandpiper	102	6	3	07	70	5
Whimbrel		19	3			8
Hudsonian Godwit	12	1)	1			366
Marbled Godwit	88	51	35	26	9	268
Ruddy Turnstone	00	31	13	7	4	1
Red Knot	5	5	4	9	5	1
Sanderling	289	253	2637	707	6645	61
Dunlin	14	14	15	17	0043	01
Pectoral Sandpiper	8	5	9 47	6		9
White-rumped Sandpiper	O	30	1	1	1	,
Baird's Sandpiper	1233	1482	1855	773	1001	742
Semipalmated Sandpiper	4380	7616	13635	2133	2126	985
Least Sandpiper	7300	5	95	20	2120	62
Stilt Sandpiper	853	2989	7319	4387	602	1028
Shorebird–small	73	245	1094	5	165	148
Dowitcher spp.	3217	918	30	2	105	243
Wilson's Snipe	3	710	1	2	1	243 1
Wilson's Phalarope	220	108	50	9	65	702
Red-necked Phalarope	636	4432	14881	3241	821	1135
•						
Total shorebirds	12302	19317	43772	12013	12340	7609

Bold numbers represent the species single-day peak number during the survey period.

Table 6. Observations of shorebirds at Luck Lake during the spring of 2002

Species	May 16	May 25
Black-bellied Plover	46	148
Piping Plover		1
Semipalmated Plover	1	4
Killdeer	3	1
American Avocet	103	197
Lesser Yellowlegs	3	
Willet	53	37
Upland Sandpiper		2
Long-billed Curlew		1
Marbled Godwit	12	16
Red Knot	2	
Sanderling	10	389
Pectoral Sandpiper	77	9
Baird's Sandpiper	1728	8
Semipalmated Sandpiper	339	1668
Least Sandpiper		23
Stilt Sandpiper	597	102
Shorebird-medium		8
Shorebird-small	347	119
Wilson's Phalarope	6	2
Red-necked Phalarope		2217
Total shorebirds	3327	4952

4.0 Conclusions

Luck Lake is a typical prairie lake that undergoes periods of drought, low water, and flooding along the lakeshore but is readily used by local and migrant shorebirds when conditions are suitable. The lake is an important staging or stopover area for migrant species, but numbers have been quite variable between years and seasons. Several species, including the Hudsonian Godwit, traditionally appear in high numbers at the lake, indicating its importance, especially during the fall migration period. The high number of local species such as the American Avocet, Marbled Godwit, and Willet indicates that it is also an important wetland for prairie-nesting species. Although the Piping Plover was observed on a number of our surveys, it has never been recorded as breeding on the lake, even during the international surveys held every five years.

The installation of an outlet from the regional irrigation system helps ameliorate low lake water conditions in some years, but the wetland still needs the flush of precipitation from snow melt or summer rains on the local landscape. This is especially critical during dry years when there is an increased demand for water from agricultural needs while water supplies are low in the Lake Diefenbaker reservoir.

The lake receives special status under the Saskatchewan Heritage Marsh Program, but the site needs further recognition because of its importance to shorebirds. Shorebird numbers (>50,000 in 2001) would qualify Luck Lake as a Regional level reserve (Morrison et al. 1995) in the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). Several sites in Prairie Canada are listed in the network already, including Chaplin/Old Wives/Reed lakes, the Quill Lakes, and Last Mountain Lake in Saskatchewan and Beaverhill Lake in Alberta. Other WHSRN sites in Canada include the Bay of Fundy, bordering Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Fraser River Estuary in British Columbia. Inclusion of Luck Lake in the WHSRN may provide some incentive to local conservation groups to safeguard the lake for its continuing role in the conservation of shorebirds.

5.0 Acknowledgements

Shorebird surveys were conducted by or with the assistance of Robert Neufeldt, Chris Penner, Kevin Cantelon, Mike Norton and Trisha Lang at one or more times during the years that Luck Lake was surveyed. Numerous landowners in the area granted access to their land to conduct the surveys. Funding for the surveys in 1996 was provided by the Saskatchewan Wetland Conservation Corporation (now the Saskatchewan Water Corporation). Wendy Calvert and Mark Wayland provided valuable comments to improve this report, and Juliana Davis and Alyssa Wesselson assisted with editing the manuscript.

6.0 Bibliography

- Alexander, S. A. and C. L. Gratto-Trevor. 1997. Shorebird migration and staging at a large prairie lake and wetland complex: the Quill Lakes, Saskatchewan. Occasional Paper Number 97, Canadian Wildlife Service, Prairie and Northern Region. Ottawa, Ontario. 47 pp.
- Beyersbergen, G. W. and M. R. Norton. 2005. Shorebird Migration Staging on the "Kutawagan Lake wetland complex" in the Mount Hope-Prairie Rose (PFRA) Community Pasture, Saskatchewan. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series No. 424. Prairie and Northern Region. Edmonton, Alberta. v + 27pp.
- Beyersbergen, G. W. and D. C. Duncan. 2007. Shorebird Abundance and Migration Chronology at Chaplin Lake, Old Wives Lake and Reed Lake, Saskatchewan: 1993 and 1994. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series No. 484. Prairie and Northern Region. Edmonton, Alberta. vi + 46 pp.
- Castro, G. and J. P. Myers. 1989. Flight range estimates for Shorebirds. Auk, Vol. 106, pp. 474-476.
- Colwell, M. A. and L. W. Oring. 1988. Habitat use by breeding and migrating shorebirds in south-central Saskatchewan. Wilson Bulletin 100: 554-566.
- Dickson, H. L. and A. R. Smith. 1988. Canadian Prairie Shorebird Program: an update. Wader Study Group Bulletin 52: 23-27.
- Gratto-Trevor, Cheri L. 2000. Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/492
- Gudmundsson, G. A., A. Lindstrom, and T. Alerstam. 1991. Optimal fat loads and long-distance flights by migrating Knots *Calidris canutus*, Sanderlings *C. alba*, and Turnstones *Arenaria interpres*. IBIS 133: 140-152.
- Harrington, B. A., F. J. Leeuwenberg, S. L. Resende, R. McNeil, B. T. Thomas, J. S. Grear, and E. F. Martinez. 1991. Migration and mass change of White-rumped Sandpipers in North and South America. Wilson Bulletin 103 (4): 621-636.
- Harrington, B. and E. Perry. 1995. Important Shorebird Staging Sites Meeting Western Hemisphere Shorebird Network Criteria in the United States. United States Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service Publication, October, 1995, 121 pp.

- Morrison, R. I. G., R. W. Butler, G. W. Beyersbergen, H. L. Dickson, A. Bourget, P. W. Hicklin, J. P. Goossen, R. K. Ross, and C. L. Gratto-Trevor. 1995. Potential Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network Sites for Shorebirds in Canada: Second Edition 1995. Canadian Wildlife Service Technical Report Series Number 227, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario. 104 pp.
- Niemuth, N. D., M. E. Estey, R. E. Reynolds, C. R. Loesch, and W. A. Meeks. 2006. Use of wetlands by spring-migrant shorebirds in agricultural landscapes of North Dakota's Drift Prairie. Wetlands 26 (1): 30-39.
- Norton, M. R. and G. W. Beyersbergen. 2002. Shorebird Migration at Luck Lake, SK. Blue Jay 60 (4): 199-206.
- Rundle, W. D. and L. H. Frederkson. 1981. Managing seasonally flooded impoundments for migrant rails and shorebirds. Wildlife Society Bulletin 9(2): 80-87.
- Roy, J. F. 1996. Birds of the Elbow. Special Publication No. 21, Natural History Society of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan. 325 pp.
- Skagen, S. K. and F. L. Knopf. 1994. Migrating shorebirds and habitat dynamics at a prairie wetland complex. Wilson Bulletin 106 (1): 91-105.
- Smith, A. R. and H. L. Dickson. 1989. Prairie Shorebird Survey 1987. Unpublished Report, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, Alberta. 60 pp.
- Tsipoura, N. and J. Burger. 1999. Shorebird diet during spring migration stopover on Delaware Bay. The Condor 101: 635-644.

7.0 Appendices

Appendix 1. Scientific names, species AOU alpha-codes and size categories for shorebirds observed during surveys at Luck Lake, Saskatchewan

Common Name	Scientific Name	Alpha- code	Size Category
Black-bellied Plover	Pluvialis squatarola	BBPL	Medium
American Golden Plover	Pluvialis dominica	AGPL	Medium
Semipalmated Plover	Charadrius semipalmatus	SEPL	Small
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus	PIPL	Small
Killdeer	Charadrius vociferus	KILL	Medium
American Avocet	Recurvirostra americana	AMAV	Large
Greater Yellowlegs	Tringa melanoleuca	GRYE	Large
Lesser Yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes	LEYE	Medium
Willet	Catoptrophorus semipalmatus	WILL	Large
Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia	SPSA	Small
Upland Sandpiper	Bartramia longicauda	UPSA	Large
Whimbrel	Numenius phaeopus	WHIM	Large
Long-billed Curlew	Numenius americanus	LBCU	Large
Hudsonian Godwit	Limosa haemastica	HUGO	Large
Marbled Godwit	Limosa fedoa	MAGO	Large
Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres	RUTU	Medium
Red Knot	Calidris canutus	REKN	Medium
Sanderling	Calidris alba	SAND	Small
Semipalmated Sandpiper	Calidris pusilla	SESA	Small
Least Sandpiper	Calidris minutilla	LESA	Small
White-rumped Sandpiper	Calidris fuscicollis	WRSA	Small
Baird's Sandpiper	Calidris bairdii	BASA	Small
Pectoral Sandpiper	Calidris melanotos	PESA	Medium
Dunlin	Calidris alpina	DUNL	Small
Stilt Sandpiper	Calidris himantopus	STSA	Medium
Wilson's Snipe	Gallinago delicata	WISN	Medium
Wilson's Phalarope	Phalaropus tricolor	WIPH	Medium
Red-necked Phalarope	Phalaropus lobatus	RNPH	Small
Dowitcher spp.	Limnodromus spp.	DOWI	Medium
Yellowlegs spp.	Tringa spp.	YELL	Medium
Shorebird-large		SHLA	Large
Shorebird-medium		SHME	Medium
Shorebird-other		SHOT	Mixed
Shorebird-small		SHSM	Small

Appendix 2	2. Field data form for audio cassette t	ape recordings of shorebird observations
·	LAKE SHOREBIRD CENSUS	Page of
Observer: _		Wind : Cloud :

SEG. NO.	TIME 2400	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BIRDS	SEG. NO.	TIME 2400	SPECIES	NUMBER OF BIRDS

Appendix 3. Detailed shorebird survey results for Luck Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1996 Numbers of birds observed are given by survey section and date. See Figure 2 for a key to the location of the survey sections

Species	1	Survey secti	on	Total	
-	West	Centre	East		
Survey date: July 12					
Killdeer	5	3		8	
American Avocet		28	12	40	
Greater Yellowlegs		1		1	
Yellowlegs spp.	7	117	68	192	
Willet	4	30	20	54	
Spotted Sandpiper		3		3	
Hudsonian Godwit		259		259	
Marbled Godwit	1	16	3	20	
Baird's Sandpiper		7	15	22	
Semipalmated Sandpiper		3		3	
Stilt Sandpiper		132	25	157	
Shorebird-medium	125	51		176	
Shorebird-small			5	5	
Dowitcher spp.		177	1	178	
Wilson's Snipe		1		1	
Wilson's Phalarope	7	30	8	45	
Red-necked Phalarope	•	50	<u> </u>	50	
July 12 Total	149	908	157	1214	
Survey date: July 18					
Black-bellied Plover			1	1	
Killdeer	1			1	
American Avocet	1	47	38	86	
Greater Yellowlegs		1		1	
Yellowlegs spp.	40	166	332	538	
Willet	13	29	37	79	
Hudsonian Godwit		8	12	20	
Marbled Godwit		10	12	22	
Baird's Sandpiper			6	6	
Semipalmated Sandpiper		1	15	16	
Stilt Sandpiper		1	145	146	
Shorebird–medium		750	240	990	
Shorebird–small	16	. 5 0	25	41	
Dowitcher spp.	16	80	463	559	
Wilson's Phalarope	24	97	42	163	
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>2</i> :	164	19	183	
11001100 1 1101U1 OPO		101		103	

Species	S	urvey section	n	Total
	West	Centre	East	
Survey date: July 24				
Black-bellied Plover			69	69
Semipalmated Plover		1		1
Killdeer	1			1
American Avocet	2	30	34	66
Greater Yellowlegs	2	2		4
Lesser Yellowlegs	6	6		12
Yellowlegs spp.	77	353	453	883
Willet	22	17	43	82
Spotted Sandpiper		1	2	3
Hudsonian Godwit		307	13	320
Marbled Godwit		5	9	14
Pectoral Sandpiper		3	1	4
Baird's Sandpiper			1	1
Stilt Sandpiper		9	12	21
Shorebird-medium	20	46	90	156
Shorebird-small		8		8
Dowitcher spp.	76	728	328	1132
Wilson's Phalarope	73	87	29	189
Red-necked Phalarope	30	31		61
uly 24 Total	309	1634	1084	3027
Survey date: July 31				
Black-bellied Plover			88	88
Piping Plover			1	1
Semipalmated Plover		2	95	97
Killdeer		1		1
American Avocet	2	39	27	68
Greater Yellowlegs			1	1
Lesser Yellowlegs			2	2
Yellowlegs spp.	22	459	527	1008
Willet	5	23	96	124
Hudsonian Godwit		37	1	38
Marbled Godwit		8	2	10
Pectoral Sandpiper		4	76	80
Baird's Sandpiper		12	73	85
Semipalmated Sandpiper		22	63	85
Stilt Sandpiper		51	57	108
Shorebird-medium	1	45		46
C1 1: 1 1			350	350
Shorebird-other			1.0	21
Shorebird-other Shorebird-small	11		10	<i>L</i> I
	11	1041	10 157	1198
Shorebird–small Dowitcher spp.	11	1041 2		
Shorebird–small Dowitcher spp. Wilson's Snipe		2	157	1198 2
Shorebird–small Dowitcher spp.	11 89			1198

Species	S	Survey section				
	West	Centre	East			
Survey Date: August 14						
Black-bellied Plover		63	16	79		
Killdeer	1	7	10	9		
American Avocet	1	7	23	31		
	1	7	23	7		
Greater Yellowlegs				37		
Lesser Yellowlegs	214	37	502			
Yellowlegs spp.	214	1153	502	1869		
Willet		43	5	48		
Spotted Sandpiper		1	7	1		
Hudsonian Godwit		33	7	40		
Marbled Godwit	2	25	44	69		
Pectoral Sandpiper	3	75	40	118		
Baird's Sandpiper		74		74		
Semipalmated Sandpiper		764	17	781		
Stilt Sandpiper		147		147		
Shorebird-medium	12	19		31		
Shorebird-small	21	199	37	257		
Dowitcher spp.		1652		1652		
Wilson's Snipe	1	1		2		
Wilson's Phalarope	20	344	27	391		
Red-necked Phalarope		19		19		
August 14 Total	273	4600	719	5662		
Sunvoy datas August 21						
Survey date: August 21 American Avocet		16	10	26		
				26		
Baird's Sandpiper		23	4	27		
Black-bellied Plover	2	82	73	155		
Wilson's Snipe	3	2201		3		
Dowitcher spp.	10	2301	4	2315		
Hudsonian Godwit		73	_	73		
Killdeer	2	3	2	7		
Marbled Godwit		184	101	285		
Pectoral Sandpiper		88	33	121		
Red-necked Phalarope		3		3		
Ruddy Turnstone		1	1	2		
Semipalmated Plover			1	1		
Semipalmated Sandpiper	117	1522	64	1703		
Shorebird-medium			1	1		
Shorebird-small		75	125	200		
Stilt Sandpiper	22	447	4	473		
Spotted Sandpiper			2	2		
Willet		8	19	27		
Wilson's Phalarope	5	288	33	326		
-						
Yellowlegs spp.	226	1894	408	2528		
August 21 Total	385	7008	885	8278		

Species	S	Survey section				
	West	Centre	East			
S 1-4 A 4 20						
Survey date: August 28		1.0	2	20		
Black-bellied Plover	1	18	2	20		
Killdeer	1	3	3	7		
American Avocet	0	24		24		
Greater Yellowlegs	8			8		
Lesser Yellowlegs	11	1262	100	11		
Yellowlegs spp.	255	1263	189	1707		
Willet	1	19	6	25		
Spotted Sandpiper	1	106		1		
Hudsonian Godwit		126		126		
Marbled Godwit		14		14		
Sanderling	•	3	45	3		
Pectoral Sandpiper	3	34	47	84		
Baird's Sandpiper		2		2		
Semipalmated Sandpiper	24	934	256	1214		
Stilt Sandpiper	45	884	6	935		
Shorebird-medium		210		210		
Shorebird-small	2	245	6	253		
Dowitcher spp.		3444		3444		
Wilson's Snipe	2	3	1	6		
Wilson's Phalarope		70	11	81		
August 28 Total	352	7296	527	8175		
Survey date: September 5						
Black-bellied Plover		10	6	16		
American Golden Plover		2	14	16		
Semipalmated Plover		4		4		
Killdeer		5	4	9		
American Avocet		10		10		
Yellowlegs spp.	38	399	138	575		
Hudsonian Godwit	50	47	130	47		
Marbled Godwit		1		1		
Sanderling		7		7		
Pectoral Sandpiper	2	3	3	8		
Baird's Sandpiper	1	3	3	4		
Semipalmated Sandpiper	59	95		154		
Stilt Sandpiper	1	93 94	6	101		
Shorebird–medium	1	3	42	45		
Shorebird-small		3 81	42	43 81		
Dowitcher spp.	1	4307	643	4951		
Wilson's Snipe	2	4307	043	4931		
		1		ر		

Species	5	Survey sectio	n	Total
_	West	Centre	East	
September 5 Total	106	5097	856	6059
Survey date: September 12				
Black-bellied Plover		18	49	67
American Avocet	3			3
Yellowlegs spp.	65	140		205
Hudsonian Godwit		7		7
Marbled Godwit		3		3
Sanderling			26	26
Pectoral Sandpiper		7	5	12
Baird's Sandpiper		1	2	3
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1		14	15
Stilt Sandpiper		6	48	54
Shorebird-medium	6	34		40
Shorebird-small		5		5
Dowitcher spp.	107	3261	1	3369
Wilson's Snipe		2		2
September 12 Total	182	3484	145	3811

Appendix 4. Detailed shorebird survey results for Luck Lake, Saskatchewan, in 1998 Numbers of birds observed are given by survey section and date. See Figure 2 for a key to the location of the survey.

Species	Sı	urvey section	on	Total
•	West	Centre	East	
Survey date: May 21				
Black-bellied Plover	55	164		219
Killdeer		5		5
American Avocet	6	153		159
Willet	4	19		23
Marbled Godwit	13	25		38
Ruddy Turnstone		5		5
Red Knot	11	15		26
Sanderling	88	243		331
Dunlin	1	3		4
White-rumped Sandpiper	119	131		250
Semipalmated Sandpiper	239	402		641
Stilt Sandpiper	1299	1225		2524
Shorebird-small	1-27	55		55
Dowitcher spp.		3		3
Wilson's Phalarope		40		40
Red-necked Phalarope	3	10		3
May 21 Total	1838	2488		4326
Survey date: July 17				
Black-bellied Plover	2	6		8
Piping Plover				
Semipalmated Plover	2	21		23
Killdeer	33	13		46
American Avocet	18	1	18	37
Greater Yellowlegs	105	9	7	121
Lesser Yellowlegs	2917	899	21	3837
Willet	365	39		404
Spotted Sandpiper	200			
Hudsonian Godwit	262	177	3	442
Marbled Godwit	236	61	176	473
Ruddy Turnstone	230	2	170	2
Sanderling		2	1	1
Pectoral Sandpiper	2	10	1	12
Baird's Sandpiper	4	2		6
Semipalmated Sandpiper	92	67		159
Least Sandpiper	12	9		9
Stilt Sandpiper	1886	700		2586
Shorebird–small	3	700		3
Dowitcher spp.	2622	787	403	3812
* *	2022 441	787 49	403	490
Wilson's Phalarope	441	49	300	304
Red-necked Phalarope	8979	2856	929	
July 17 Total	89/9	2830	929	12764

Species	Sı	Survey section				
	West	Centre	East			
Survey date: July 19						
Black-bellied Plover		2		2		
Piping Plover	2			2		
Semipalmated Plover	16	47		63		
Killdeer	16	7		23		
American Avocet	22		47	69		
Greater Yellowlegs	1	9		10		
Lesser Yellowlegs	1524	744	16	2284		
Willet	8	11		19		
Spotted Sandpiper	1	3		4		
Hudsonian Godwit	481	62	10	553		
Marbled Godwit	4	10		14		
Ruddy Turnstone		1		1		
Pectoral Sandpiper	68	3		71		
Baird's Sandpiper	4	13		17		
Semipalmated Sandpiper	147	116		263		
Least Sandpiper		40		40		
Stilt Sandpiper	818	31		849		
Dowitcher spp.	946	774	143	1863		
Wilson's Phalarope	310	29	111	450		
July 19 Total	4368	1902	327	6597		

Appendix 5. Shorebird observations by basin during surveys at Luck Lake in 2001 See Figure 2 for locations of survey basins.

Species		Survey section				
	West	Centre	East	Northeast	Total	
Survey date: May 12						
Black-bellied Plover	19	28	1		48	
American Golden Plover	58	20			78	
Semipalmated Plover	9	13			22	
Killdeer	2	5			7	
American Avocet	575	329	59	34	997	
Lesser Yellowlegs	9	22	9	25	65	
Willet	42	54	4	2	102	
Hudsonian Godwit	12				12	
Marbled Godwit	72	13	2	1	88	
Red Knot	5				5	
Sanderling	285	4			289	
Dunlin	13	1			14	
Pectoral Sandpiper	1	7			8	
Baird's Sandpiper	615	618			1233	
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1864	2508		8	4380	
Stilt Sandpiper	627	10		216	853	
Shorebird-small	24	49			73	
Dowitcher spp.	1871	101		1245	3217	
Wilson's Snipe	3				3	
Wilson's Phalarope	112	38	8	62	220	
Red-necked Phalarope	506		120	10	636	
May 12 Total	6724	3820	203	1603	12350	
Survey date: May 16						
Black-bellied Plover	52	95			147	
American Golden Plover	28	6			34	
Semipalmated Plover	3	2			5	
17:11.1	1	2			2	

Survey date: May 16					
Black-bellied Plover	52	95			147
American Golden Plover	28	6			34
Semipalmated Plover	3	2			5
Killdeer	1	2			3
American Avocet	422	478	53	32	985
Lesser Yellowlegs	5				5
Willet	62	30	11	4	107
Spotted Sandpiper	1	5			6
Whimbrel	19				19
Marbled Godwit	24	16		11	51
Red Knot	5				5
Sanderling	174	79			253
Dunlin	12	2			14

Species		Survey section			
-	West	Centre	East	Northeast	
Pectoral Sandpiper		5			5
White-rumped Sandpiper	30				30
Baird's Sandpiper	746	724	12		1482
Semipalmated Sandpiper	6045	1541	30		7616
Least Sandpiper	5				5
Stilt Sandpiper	2813	35	1	140	2989
Shorebird-small		245			245
Dowitcher spp.	677			241	918
Wilson's Phalarope	14	30	64		108
Red-necked Phalarope	2500	162	1770		4432
May 16 Total	13638	3457	1941	428	19464

0 1 1 15 14					
Survey date: May 21					
Black-bellied Plover	68	659			727
American Golden Plover	24	2			26
Semipalmated Plover	36	27			63
Killdeer	1	3			4
American Avocet	431	340	8	144	923
Lesser Yellowlegs	6	21	13		40
Willet	36	47	15	2	100
Spotted Sandpiper		1	2		3
Hudsonian Godwit		1			1
Marbled Godwit	26	9			35
Ruddy Turnstone	2	11			13
Red Knot	3	1			4
Sanderling	1100	1536	1		2637
Dunlin	6	9			15
Pectoral Sandpiper	890	49	8		947
White-rumped Sandpiper	1				1
Baird's Sandpiper	981	849	25		1855
Semipalmated Sandpiper	6408	7216	11		13635
Least Sandpiper	95				95
Stilt Sandpiper	4323	2255	35	706	7319
Shorebird–small	342	734	18		1094
Dowitcher spp.	19	11			30
Wilson's Snipe	1				1
Wilson's Phalarope	25	9	16		50
Red-necked Phalarope	10065	4310	206	300	14881
May 21 Total	24889	18100	358	1152	44499

Appendix 5 continued

Species		<u>Survey</u>	section		Total
	West	Centre	East	Northeast	
Survey date: May 23					
Black-bellied Plover	149	561	3		713
American Golden Plover			2		2
Piping Plover	1				1
Semipalmated Plover	7				7
Killdeer	2	1	1		4
American Avocet	288	535	33	116	972
Willet	27	63	9	1	100
Marbled Godwit	16	28		7	51
Ruddy Turnstone		13			13
Red Knot		10			10
Sanderling	501	237	2		740
Dunlin	16	1			17
Pectoral Sandpiper	5	2	2		9
White-rumped Sandpiper	1				1
Baird's Sandpiper	625	751	61	40	1477
Semipalmated Sandpiper	2018	1227	38	320	3603
Least Sandpiper	20	1			21
Stilt Sandpiper	4329	318	135	193	4975
Shorebird-small	5		41	5	51
Dowitcher spp.	2				2
Wilson's Phalarope	5	4	13	2	24
Red-necked Phalarope	966	2554	211	160	3891
1ay 23 Total	8983	6306	551	844	16684
urvey date: June 2					
Black-bellied Plover	53	105			158
Piping Plover	1	1			2
Killdeer	2	3			5
American Avocet	354	229	3	224	810
Willet	8	69	1		78
Marbled Godwit		9			9
Ruddy Turnstone		4			4
Red Knot	5				5
Sanderling	5219	876	550		6645
White-rumped Sandpiper			1		1
Baird's Sandpiper	745	110	66	80	1001
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1896	75	75	80	2126
Stilt Sandpiper	550	37		15	602
Shorebird-small	70			95	165
Wilson's Snipe	1				1
Wilson's Phalarope	48	10	1	6	65
Red-necked Phalarope	663	47		111	821
une 2 Total	9615	1575	697	611	12498

Appendix 5 continued

Species		Survey section			
	West	Centre	East	Northeast	
Survey date: July 31					
Black-bellied Plover	9				9
Piping Plover	4				4
Semipalmated Plover	52	115	60		227
Killdeer	4				4
American Avocet	110	971	28		1109
Lesser Yellowlegs	205	241	13		459
Willet	11	29	2		42
Spotted Sandpiper		5			5
Whimbrel		8			8
Hudsonian Godwit	34	331	1		366
Marbled Godwit	38	229	1		268
Ruddy Turnstone		1			1
Sanderling		61			61
Pectoral Sandpiper	3	6			9
Baird's Sandpiper	442	162	138		742
Semipalmated Sandpiper	174	676	135		985
Least Sandpiper		52	10		62
Stilt Sandpiper	426	341	261		1028
Shorebird-small	52	96			148
Dowitcher spp.	76	167			243
Wilson's Snipe	1				1
Wilson's Phalarope	99	529	74		702
Red-necked Phalarope	420	681	34		1135
July 31 Total	2160	4701	757		7618

Appendix 6. Shorebird observations by basin during surveys at Luck Lake in 2002 See Figure 2 for a key to the location of the survey.

Species	Survey section			Total
	West	Centre	East	
Survey date: May 16				
Black-bellied Plover	32	13	1	46
Semipalmated Plover	1			1
Killdeer		3		3
American Avocet	98	5		103
Lesser Yellowlegs	3			3
Willet	24	27	2	53
Marbled Godwit	2	9	1	12
Red Knot	2			2
Sanderling		10		10
Pectoral Sandpiper		77		77
Baird's Sandpiper	1585	113	30	1728
Semipalmated Sandpiper	195	144		339
Stilt Sandpiper	557		40	597
Shorebird–small	84	213	50	347
Wilson's Phalarope	6			6
May 16 Total	2589	614	124	3327
·				
Survey date: May 25				
American Avocet	81	116		197
Baird's Sandpiper	5		3	8
Black-bellied Plover	12	8	128	148
Killdeer		1		1
Long-billed Curlew		1		1
Least Sandpiper	23			23
Lesser Yellowlegs				
Marbled Godwit	8	4	4	16
Pectoral Sandpiper	9			9
Piping Plover	1			1
Red-necked Phalarope	371	1846		2217
Red Knot				
Sanderling	123	194	72	389
Semipalmated Plover		4		4
Semipalmated Sandpiper	465	1190	13	1668
Shorebird-medium	8	> 0	- 5	8
Shorebird-small	74	15	30	119
Stilt Sandpiper	, .	88	14	102
Upland Sandpiper		2		2
Willet	32	2	3	37
Wilson's Phalarope	2	2	5	2
May 25 Total	1214	3471	267	4952

www.ec.gc.ca

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment Canada Inquiry Centre 10 Wellington Street, 23rd Floor Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

Telephone: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) or 819-997-2800

Fax: 819-994-1412 TTY: 819-994-0736

Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca