**Using Social Attractants to Stimulate Common Tern Nesting in Newly Created Habitat in Lake Ontario**

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Common terns (*Sterna hirundo*) are piscivorous colonial nesting waterbirds with widespread global distribution; however, the isolated Great Lakes population has been declining at a significant rate over the past several decades and is listed as locally endangered or threatened in most American states on the Great Lakes. Reasons for this decline include lack of nesting habitat, competition with ring-billed gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), exposure to pollutants, and changes in baitfish populations. Therefore, it is important to create and maintain good nesting habitat as a way to mitigate this decline. Social attraction has been used successfully in the past to attract terns to newly available habitat. In this context, we used decoys and playback systems to attract terns to newly constructed nesting habitat in a rehabilitated wetland. The effectiveness of a local Hamilton Harbour (HH), Great Lakes (GL), and East Coast of North America (EC) colony sounds in attracting terns was assessed by rotating these conditions through three island habitats, keeping a fourth island as a pseudo-control with no equipment. Our results indicate that terns successfully nested in the new habitat; 244 chicks were hatched by 6 July on two of the islands. LME models indicated that there was no significant difference in the effects of the three playback types on common tern numbers or nests, but that gull numbers negatively affected tern numbers. Nests with access to plywood shelters were significantly more productive than control nests on Island 2, but not Island 3, which had twice the nest density.