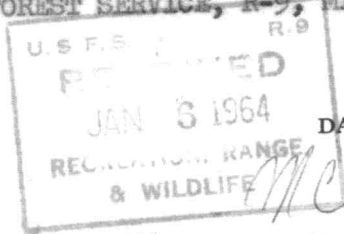


UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

FOREST SERVICE, R-9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

53203



*2650  
K. Warbler*

TO : Chief

DATE: ~~5250~~  
January 3, 1964

FROM : Paul J. St. Amant, Asst. Regional Forester By L. H. Moore, Acting

SUBJECT: Financing

*MC*

Reference is made to your memorandum of December 18.

Prior to receiving your memorandum we had written the Huron-Manistee saying that in the event the jack pine budworm project is approved and financed, their control plan should be revised to specify:

1. All spraying will be done by helicopter.
2.  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  DDT in oil solution will be used.
3. A buffer zone of  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile will be left unsprayed around the Kirtland Warbler Management Area and around nesting territories outside the management area.
4. A buffer zone of not less than five chains will be left unsprayed along major streams entering into the Au Sable River. If involved, the river itself will be protected in the same manner.
5. An effort will be made to enlist the aid of the Michigan Audubon Society in locating nesting territories and for making pre- and post-control surveys.

In effect, we had already embarked upon the number (3) alternative of your suggestions; however, we were talking about a half mile buffer zone instead of a mile. In the past spraying that we have done and in the checks after such work we have found no apparent ill effects upon bird life, so we feel fairly safe in future work; but in this instance we settled upon a half mile buffer zone as the Audubon people had suggested it. We saw no point in approaching them for suggestions if we did not accept and follow those that were made to the extent that we could. We see no reason now to enlarge the buffer zone unless you or they definitely want it.

*1/3 HF.O.  
HRER*

So far we have the feeling that the local Audubon people are not inflexible in regard to the use of DDT. The generalities in Mr. Callison's letter to you indicate this might not be so at the national level of the organization. We wouldn't know that, and would appreciate any advice and guidance you could give us from your knowledge. We can see where we could very well create more ill feeling and opposition than the jack pine involved would be worth, thus our request for advice.

*HRER*

The second alternative in your memorandum would indicate that malathion hasn't been thoroughly tested against jack pine budworm and that there are other pesticides in the same category. We will start to delve into such

tests and their results to the degree we can, as we would be glad to take on further testing. Here again we would appreciate your guidance, especially to steer us away from any duplication or waste effort.

We are asking the Huron-Manistee to furnish the map you asked for in your memorandum and will forward it when received.

cc: Recreation  
Huron-Manistee N.F.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - U. S. Forest Service, R-9  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

M E M O R A N D U M

2620

TO : H. A. SVENSEN, Assistant Regional Forester DATE: January 31, 1964  
FROM : H. F. OLSON, Forester  
SUBJECT: Planning - Eagle Management

Alexander Sprunt IV, Research Director of the Audubon Society, called at the Regional Office January 23, and discussed cooperative eagle survey and management programs with Robert Radtke and me. We also discussed insecticide programs with Len Moore and Dale Van Denburg.

The more important items in regard to the eagle were:

1. R-9 eagle plate as used on recreation and sportsmen maps. - The plate should include an immature eagle or at least the text should point out that eagles do not acquire white head and tail until about four years old. Many eagles shot are immature birds.
2. Review of rough draft of proposed R-9 Supplement 2624, 1.70. covering bald eagle and osprey management. - Mr. Sprunt indicated these instructions provide for the first plans for habitat management of these species. Provision for roosting and potential nest trees is especially important - in fact Mr. Sprunt felt we might go even further in selecting or even planting trees which may be needed in future years, for example, white pine along favorable lake shores.
3. Midwinter inventory census. - Plans for this seem to be headed toward an annual census of the better eagle concentration areas. Most of these areas can be covered in the annual waterfowl census in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service and individual conservation departments. A more complete census may be arranged periodically, in which case the Forest Service may be asked to participate. Some eagles apparently winter around deer yards, feeding on carcasses, rather than seeking open water areas.
4. Banding studies. - Efforts are being made this winter to band and color mark eagles from concentrations along the Mississippi River. If these efforts are successful, we will be advised of the markings used and will be requested to report observations. It appears that the Fish and Wildlife Service will require a special permit to band eagles. In that case present

banding permits would not apply to this species. An interlocking type of band is needed for eagles. They apparently are able to remove the usual type of band.

5. Keeping eagle nest locations confidential. - This is a strict policy of the Audubon Society eagle project, and Mr. Sprunt endorsed our proposed policy in this regard. We discussed arrangements with Thomas W. Saltz on photography, as a justified exception. Constructing blinds in adjacent trees for photography purposes has often led to nest abandonment, and should not be permitted.

6. Nest inventory. - There is only one nest known in Missouri, and none in Illinois nor Indiana. This confirms Forest reports, and indicates there is no need for any type of systematic nest search on our Forests in these States.

Mr. Sprunt will furnish listings of their records of nest locations. This will aid in completing the nest inventory for Forests. It also will permit us to adopt the Audubon Society's system of numbering nests.

The use of airplanes was highly recommended in locating nests, and especially in making annual checks of nesting activity and success. In locating nests it is best to have the guidance of fairly complete information on territory being used by eagles, although a knowledge of probable nesting sites (mature trees or groups of trees in relation to water) can reduce the area to be thoroughly covered. Nest data is especially lacking for the Superior National Forest. This Forest should have high priority for a survey.

In checking known nests, experience is that a good pilot can fly close enough to observe the number of eggs or young. These close observations by plane have not caused nest abandonment.

7. Eagle symposium. - The Audubon Society is considering plans for a meeting of eagle workers at their camp near Spooner, Wisconsin, in May 1964. We will be kept advised of details, if this meeting is scheduled.
8. Research programs. - Jim Kimball's proposal to initiate cooperative eagle research on the Chippewa was briefly reviewed. We gathered that a graduate student at South Dakota has already done some work with the Audubon Society on the Chippewa, and may be available to continue studies this summer.

Mr. Sprunt appreciated the interest and cooperative effort the Region has shown in the Audubon eagle project, and

indicated he would call on Dr. Rasmussen of the Forest Service during his next visit to Washington to discuss their project as it might affect Forests in other Regions.

Discussions on the use of insecticides, with special reference to our proposed jack pine budworm project in the nesting range of the Kirtland's Warbler, was of a more general nature. Although Mr. Sprunt does not claim to be an expert on the subject, he is concerned over the growing research evidence of the increasing amounts of these chemicals in the environment, and the effects they appear to be having on species, such as the eagle. The use of faster decomposing insecticides and the use of biological controls were discussed. He was sympathetic to the consideration which is being given benefits versus harmful effects and precautions which are being planned to reduce dangers to wildlife.

Incidental to our discussion of the Kirtland's Warbler, we were told that this bird is now seen rather commonly in its wintering grounds in the Bahamas. In fact some tourist trips out of Florida include visits to concentration areas. Presently, the brushy habitat on the islands is good, but this could change with various real estate promotional developments being initiated, and better access with improved small watercraft to the islands.

Enclosure

Continental Bald Eagle Project  
by A. Sprunt IV & F. J. Ligas

*Herman J. Olson*

cc: Each Forest  
Chief  
2cc: S&PF (Len Moore, Dale Van Denburg)  
cc: TM  
Lands  
RF  
I&E

