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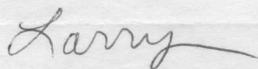
Dear Nick,

I checked into my records of Kirtland warblers on the Ogemaw site and I can hardly believe them. I found lone singing males in 1955 and 1956 in section 27, T24N, R1E and two in 1957 (section 27 and 34, T24N, R1E). Then on the 1961 census we counted 114 here all in T24N, R1E: sec. 23 = 1, sec. 26 = 26, sec. 27 = 30, sec. 28 = 28, and sec. 34 = 29. I left the Ogemaw Refuge in 1957 and made no checks here from 1958 to 1960.

It's hard to believe the population actually increased that fast. I did a lot of field work here in 1955 and 1956 when I recommended it for one of the management areas. My recollection is that I only checked it briefly in 1957 and could have missed birds that year.

The nearest other colony in 1955-61 was in sec. 1 and 11, T23N, R1W, Roscommon. Nine birds had been counted here in 1951. I tallied a high of 25 in 1954 and 13 on the 1961 census. I made no further counts here, but the area was burned in 1964 and hence none were present in 1971.

Yours truly,



Lawrence A. Ryel  
Supervisor of Biometrics  
Research and Development

LAR:mm

cc: Harold Mayfield

(Kirtland warbler)

Harold

The SEPT. 1969 Jack Pine Warbler has my sight record<sup>n</sup> in it. One was a singing male, the other I think was a female. Erie State Game Area = Wood Tick Peninsula = North Cape depending on what you call the place. We also saw our first worm-eating warbler there. I identified it from listening to the record and I didn't believe