

ROUTING SLIP

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE REFUGES

DATE: 5/25 1945

_____ MR. SALYER

_____ MR. ELMER

SECTION OF HABITAT IMPROVEMENT:

~~Mr. Griffith~~

~~Dr. Bourn~~

~~Miss Cook~~

PEG 5-26
WSB 6/9
Jwc 7-5-45

SECTION OF OPERATIONS:

~~Mr. Krummes~~

~~Mr. Regan~~

Miss Baum

WK 6/26

AGP 7/5

SECTION OF LAND MANAGEMENT:

~~Mr. Earnshaw~~

~~Mr. DuMont~~

PAD 6/25

SECTION OF STRUCTURES:

~~Mr. Taylor~~

WV 6/15

STENOGRAPHERS:

7-2-45 ak.

REMARKS: Moosehorn

Jan-April 1945

Narrative Report

(Summary F.Y. 1945)

Return to: _____

MOOSEHORN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL.
1945.

1. GENERAL.

A. WEATHER CONDITIONS.

	<u>Precipitation</u>		<u>Max.</u> <u>Temp.</u>	<u>Min.</u> <u>Temp.</u>
	<u>Mean</u> <u>Snow</u>	<u>Normal</u> <u>Snow</u>		
January	23.4	16.7	54	-7
February	19.3	18.7	46	-8
March	6.1	13.0	76	12
April	(No records received at time of submitting report.)			

Readings from U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Weather Bureau, Eastport, Me.

B. Water Conditions. We experienced a bad winter. The temperature ran very low, and added to this there was lots of snow. The snow was very deep but frosty so that when warm weather came it disappeared very rapidly with no great amount of run-off.

C. Fires. We have had three small fires this season with very little damage. Two of the fires were contiguous and south of U. S. Highway No. 1 at the intersection of the Charlotte Road. The other was just south and west of Barn Meadow. Both fires started simultaneously, with strong winds blowing from the Northwest. Had it not been for the fact that I saw these fires almost when they started and put them out before they had time to spread either fire would have done a great deal of damage. It looked as if someone had tried to destroy the radio station of the Emigration Service, which, as you know, was erected on Refuge property in the heater piece of land formed by the junction of U. S. Highway No. 1 and the Charlotte Road.

11. WILDLIFE.

A. Migratory Birds. We should feel elated over our woodcock cover development work as it has produced some out-standing results. My observations have indicated a seventy five percent increase at least in the number of woodcock using the new covers in Moosehorn Valley. Your attention is particularly called to the fact that this does not mean a general increase of seventy five percent of the number of woodcock using this refuge. It simply means that where new covers have been developed seventy five percent more birds are using them this spring.

Other areas of the refuge remain about the same. There is not a general seventy five percent increase, although there is a general improvement. The first robbin showed up March 14th., but I did not find any woodcock until the 19th. The snow ~~was~~ very deep on this date and the only bare ground was found at Lunn's spring, here we found the first two woodcock of the season. About this time we had some very bad weather. For instance, we had a snow storm the night of the 21st. It rained and snowed again the night of the 22nd. so that the cold weather at that time made a bad crust. It also rained all day the 23rd. with a little snow. Hundreds of robins came April 7th. and with them came many woodcock.

Wilson Snipe seem to be very scarce.

B. Waterfowl. I would say there is a dangerous decrease in the numbers of ducks. I have seen one pair of blue-winged teal, three woodducks, not one scaup, very few golden-eyes and very few ring-necks. A flock of twenty seven Canada geese came into Magurrewock the morning of April 29.

NOTE. We have an excellent growth of eel grass in Burnt Cove, Edmunds Unit.

111. REFUGE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

A. Physical Development. We did not sell as much fuel wood this winter as usual owing to the shortage of labor, but in spite of this fact some cuttings were made in desirable locations and with benefit to our development program.

Several new signs were made during this period. The large one on U. S. Highway No. 1 has produced many pleasing comments.

The exterior boundry wire around the entire refuge was checked, and a large section ~~was~~ found down and it has been nailed back on the posts.

Also new refuge markers and penalty posters were put up around the exterior boundry.

It was extremely difficult to keep the roads clear of snow this winter owing to very large storms and no plow to work with.

All the fuel wood necessary to heat the Government buildings was cut, yarded, sawed and hauled to the wood house at headquarters.

The paint on one of the pickups was very bad, therefore, it was repainted in our shop.

IV. ECONOMIC USES OF THE REFUGE.

A. Grazing. No grazing this period.

B. Haying. Tame hay. None cut this period.

D. Rentals. The farm buildings on land formerly owned by Willard P.

McGlaufflin were rented to William Hartford at \$5.00 per month, as were also those on the Oscar Lunn farm.

E. Christmas Trees. None sold during this period.

F. Cranberries None sold this period.

G. Pulpwood. No sales.

V. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND APPLIED RESEARCH.

A. Food and Cover. The covers for wildlife are being considerably improved through the sale of fuel wood. The sale of fuel wood is a very important, and in fact an essential part of our management program. By this practice many benefits are derived by the Government. It brings people to the refuge to see the work and become one of our development workers. It creates good and friendly relations. It develops our wildlife covers and increases and maintains a food supply for wildlife species using this refuge. We also obtain a money revenue from the sale of surplus products.

B. Upland Game Birds. Ruffed grouse remain very scarce.

C. Deer. Deer are plentiful and winter well in spite of the deep snow and cold weather. Deer yards were visited and alders cut for browse. So far as I know we did not lose a deer from lack of food or disease. We see many very small deer this spring which further indicates they wintered well. The protection they get and the abundance of food supply is, of course, the reason.

The moose have been seen lately, one on the Charlotte Road, the other on Meddybemps Road. Moose are very scarce.

Wildcats are plentiful, but no more so than last year.

D. Fur Animals. Otter are quite numerous and have done considerable damage in some of our trout waters. They have also kept down the muskrat. Muskrats were scarce this spring owing to the heavy rains we had when the ice was thick early in the fall. This weather condition killed most of the rats.

There is an improvement in the snowshoe rabbit situation, but they are still quite scarce.

Foxes are plentiful, especially on the refuge.

The beaver have taken over all of the water sheds, such as brooks and streams. Back of most of these dams are some nice waterfowl nesting areas. The ducks are using them.

E. Predaceous Birds. We do not seem to have any trouble as yet from predaceous birds.

F. Fishing. Very few permits were issued last winter to fish through the ice. This spring many have been issued and some fine strings of trout have been caught.

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

A. Sale of Surplus Products. The greater part of our public relations work is obtained through the sale of surplus products.

B. Many visitors come to the Refuge to see the wildlife. Deer being one of the greatest attractions.

We have made some real friends and I hope we can keep them and make many more.

John P. ...

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
Edmunds Unit, Edmunds, Maine

Mr. Bertrand E. Smith
Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge
Calais, Maine

Dear Mr. Smith,

Following is my quarterly report for period January 1 to April 30, 1945:

Woodcock were seen on the area March 19. The same evening one woodcock was heard singing. It might be interesting to know that the first woodcock heard singing on the area during the past five years has always been in the same place. This record of woodcock being seen and heard the 19th. of March is one week earlier than last year. The weather at that time was mild, bare spots free from snow in the fields and all brooks and springheads open. From March 25 to April 1 there appeared to be a daily increase in woodcock and the peak of the flight from April 1 to April 3. Singing birds were very common ~~the~~ but during the last week in April a decidedly ~~d~~ecrease has been noticed in the number of singing birds. Some new singing grounds have been used by woodcock on the experimental block that have been cut on this area. No report of nesting birds have been called to my attention.

Black duck and Canada Geese concentrated on the area from April 3 to April 7. These birds stayed in Burnt Cove from week to ten days. It was the largest concentration of birds that I have ever noticed during the spring flight.using this area. At the present time very few ducks are using the area.

Robins were noticed March 17. This was two days earlier than woodcock were seen or heard.

Deer were forced to live in yards for about a month during the winter due to deep snow. No evidence of damage by predators was noticed.

Ruffed grouse appear to be very scarce on the area. Only one drumming bird has been heard this spring.

Rabbits (Snow-shoe) appear to be on the increase.

Red fox also show an increase.

Twelve permits have been issued for fishing this period.

Very truly yours,

Earle H. Dudley
Earle H. Dudley
Refuge Manager.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Mooshorn National Wildlife Months of Feb. Mar. Apr. to 5, 194

1612

(1) Species	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total	
Common Name	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge	
Woodcock	2	3/19	4/7	128	4/7	Still here					3500	
Ring-neck	10	4/7	4/10	10	4/7	" " 9 males, 1 female					20	
Wood duck	2	4/8	mated pair. All I have seen									?
Pintail	1	4/14	(This bird was a female and apparently mated with black duck									1
Canada geese	27	4/29	All I have seen.									0
Green-winged teal			None seen.									2
Blue-winged teal	2	5/2	All I have seen									2
Black duck	3	3/25	5/26	47	(Very scarce this spring.)						50	
American Goldeneye	6	3/18	3/24	26	3/26						250	
Bufflehead	3	3/24	All I have seen									3
Ruddy duck			None seen									0
Red-breasted merganser			Here all winter.									25
American Merganser			Here all winter.									12
Hooded Merganser	1	3/21	All I have seen/									0
Wilson snipe	2	3/29	All I have seen. (Very scarce this spring.)									6

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested) Waterfowl situation anything but good.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common names as found in the A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.; use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
- (5) LAST OBSERVED: The last refuge record for the species during the spring or fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the numbers observed exclusive of obvious cripples or non-migrants.
- (6) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced based upon observations and actual counts on representative breeding areas. Brood counts should be made on two or more areas aggregating 10% of the breeding habitat. Estimates having no basis in fact are to be omitted.
- (7) TOTAL: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

Refuge Moosehorn National Wildlife Months of February to May, 194 5

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Young Produced	(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals			(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'd. Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting	For Re- stocking	For Research	Estimated number using Refuge	Pertinent information not specifically requested. List introductions here.
Spruce grouse	588 50 acres coniferous growth	42						14	
Ruffed grouse	9000 acres upland woods & reverted agricultural lands.	4 1/2						2100	
Mourning dove			none seen this year.						

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
- (3) YOUNG PRODUCED: Estimated number of young produced, based upon observations and actual counts in representative breeding habitat.
- (4) SEX RATIO: This column applies primarily to wild turkey, pheasants, etc. Include data on other species if available.
- (5) REMOVALS: Indicate total number in each category removed during the report period.
- (6) TOTAL: Estimated total number using the refuge during the report period. This may include resident birds plus those migrating into the refuge during certain seasons.
- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

* Only columns applicable to the period covered should be used.

SMALL MAMMALS

Refuge Woonahorn National WildlifeApril 30, 1944

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Removals						(4) Disposition of Fur						(5) Total Popula- tion	
Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control	For Re- stocking	For Research	Share Trapping			Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Refuge Income	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed	
								Permit Number	Trappers' Share	Refuge Share					
Canada Lynx	18,000	Refuge	(None seen.												42
Wildcat	15,000	357													
Fisher	18,000		(None seen.												75
Beaver	2,000	50													100
Raccoon	15,000	154													180
Mink	18,000	100													
Martin			(None seen/												12
Otter	18,000	1380													300
Weasel	15,000	800													300
Red fox	15,000	300													4000
Snowshoe rabbit	15,000	52													1000
Peregrine	15,000	100													80
Woodchuck	15,000	52													100
Striped skunk	2,000	200													5000
Red squirrel	15,000	8													100
Gray squirrel	15,000	180													200
Flying squirrel	8,000	75													

REMARKS:

There are about twenty eight black bear on the refuge.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i.e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

(1) SPECIES:

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan. "List of North American Recent Mammals" by G. S. Miller, Jr., a very good reference, is now out of print, although a revision is scheduled for publication in the near future.)

(2) DENSITY:

Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.) Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottom land hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.

(3) REMOVALS:

Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year. Also show any removals not falling under heading listed.

(4) DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market and the total income to the refuge by species, including share-trapped furs and furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimeness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

(5) TOTAL POPULATION:

Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.

REMARKS:

Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of sample area(s), introductions, and any other pertinent information not specifically requested.

Form NR-1

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Refuge Neenah (Neenah State Park) Months of January 1st to April 30th/1945

1612

(1) Species Common Name	(2) First Observed		(3) Became Common	(4) Peak Concentration		(5) Last Observed		(6) Young Produced			(7) Total
	Number	Date	Date	Number	Date	Number	Date	No. Broods Obsvd.	Avg. Size	Esti- mated Total	Number Using Refuge
Woodcock	1	3/15/45	4/1/45	unable to make estimate	4/1/45						200
Ring neck Duck											
Canada Goose	3	3/22/45	3/27/45	GO	3/27/45						
Gr. Yellow legs											
Wilson's Snipe											
Black Duck											
Golden Eye											
Mergansers											
Bittern											
Wood Duck											
Teal (Blue Wing).	5	April 23		only teal noticed on area this spring.							
Teal (Green Wing)											
Loon	3	4/26/45									
Brant											

Estimates made from field observations. I believe there was a heavier flight of woodcock that used this area this spring than in previous springs that records have been made by me. Singing birds are not using the area as much as last year.

REMARKS: (Pertinent information not specifically requested)

Earle H. Dudley
Earle H. Dudley,
Refuge Manager.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-1 - MIGRATORY BIRDS (Include species in families Gaviidae through Strigidae; also doves and woodcocks)*

In case a resident form occurs, such as mottled duck on the Gulf Coast, use only the columns that apply.

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common names as found in the A.O.U. Check List, 1931 Edition, and list in A.O.U. order. General terms are to be avoided, such as "scaup", "teal", etc.; use "green-winged teal" or "lesser scaup".
- (2) FIRST OBSERVED: The first refuge record for the species during spring migration, fall migration, wintering, or summering, and the number observed. In the case of resident species this column may be disregarded.
- (3) BECAME COMMON: The date the species became common on the refuge.
- (4) PEAK CONCENTRATION: The greatest number of the species present on any one date or limited interval of time.
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- (7) TOTAL: Estimated total number of the species using the refuge during the period. This figure may or may not be more than that used for peak concentrations, depending upon the manner in which birds come through; i.e., in waves or all at once. On refuges representing the terminus of the flight lane, the figures would probably be the same in many cases.

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Refuge Moosehorn (Edwards Unit)Months of January 1 to April 30, 1945

(1) Species	(2) Density	(3) Young Produced	(4) Sex Ratio	(5) Removals	(6) Total	(7) Remarks
Common Name	Cover types, total acreage of habitat	Acres per Bird	Number broods obs'd. Estimated Total	Percentage	Hunting For Re- stocking For Research	Estimated number using Refuge
Spruce Grouse	Spruce swamp and soft wood area 2800 acres	150	None			17
Ruffed Grouse	Upland hardwood and reverting agriculture land. 3000 acres	120				25
Estimate made from field observation. has been heard this spring.			Ruffed grouse are very scarce on area.		Only one drumming bird	

Earle H. Dudley
Earle H. Dudley,
Refuge Manager.

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-2

Form NR-2 - UPLAND GAME BIRDS.*

- (1) SPECIES: Use correct common name.
- (2) DENSITY: Applies particularly to those species considered in removal programs (public hunts, etc.). Detailed data may be omitted for species occurring in limited numbers. Density to be expressed in acres per animal by cover types. This information is to be prefaced by a statement from the refuge manager as to the number of acres in each cover type found on the refuge; once submitted, this information need not be repeated except as significant changes occur in the area of cover types. Cover types should be detailed enough to furnish the desired information but not so much as to obscure the general picture. Examples: spruce swamp, upland hardwoods, reverting agriculture land, bottomland hardwoods, short grass prairie, etc. Standard type symbols listed in Wildlife Management Series No. 7 should be used where possible. Figures submitted should be based on actual observations and counts on representative sample areas. Survey method used and size of sample area or areas should be indicated under Remarks.
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- (7) REMARKS: Indicate method used to determine population and area covered in survey. Also include other pertinent information not specifically requested.

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Refuge Moosehorn (Edmunds Unit)April 30, 1944

(1) Species	(2) Density		(3) Removals					(4) Disposition of Fur						(5) Total Popula- tion	
Wild cat Beaver Raccoon Mink Otter Common Name	Cover Types & Total Acreage of Habitat	Acres Per Animal	Hunting	Fur Harvest	Predator Control	For Re- stocking	For Research	Share Trapping			Total Refuge Furs Shipped	Refuge Income	Furs Donated	Furs Destroyed	
								Permit Number	Trappers' Share	Refuge Share					
Wild cat	3000 acres	600		None						None					5
Beaver	200 "	17		"											12
Raccoon	1000 "	125													8
Mink	500	40													12
Otter	500	250													2
Weasel	5000	250													20
Red Fox	5000	25													200
Rabbit (Snow shoe)	1000	10													100
Porcupines	5000	100													50
Wood chuck	500	20													25
Red Squirrel	5000	10													500
Gr. Squirrel	200	40													5
Flying Squirrel	5000	500													10
Striped Skunk	1000	50													20
															Earl H. Dudley Refuge Manager.

Earle H. Dudley
Earle H. Dudley,
Refuge Manager.

REMARKS:

INSTRUCTIONS

Form NR-4 - SMALL MAMMALS (Include data on all species of importance in the management program; i.e., muskrats, beaver, coon, mink, coyote. Data on small rodents may be omitted except for estimated total population of each species considered in control operations.)

(1) SPECIES:

Use correct common name. Example: Striped skunk, spotted skunk, short-tailed weasel, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, white-tailed jackrabbit, etc. (Accepted common names in current use are found in the "Field Book of North American Mammals" by H. E. Anthony and the "Manual of the Vertebrate Animals of the Northeastern United States" by David Starr Jordan. "List of North American Recent Mammals" by G. S. Miller, Jr., a very good reference, is now out of print, although a revision is scheduled for publication in the near future.)

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(3) REMOVALS:

Indicate the total number under each category removed since April 30 of the previous year. Also show any removals not falling under heading listed.

(4) DISPOSITION OF FUR:

On share-trapped furs list the permit number, trapper's share, and refuge share. Indicate the number of pelts shipped to market and the total income to the refuge by species, including share-trapped furs and furs taken by Service personnel. Total number of pelts of each species destroyed because of unprimeness or damaged condition, and furs donated to institutions or other agencies should be shown in the column provided.

(5) TOTAL POPULATION:

Estimated total population of each species reported on as of April 30.

REMARKS:

Indicate inventory method(s) used, size of sample area(s), introductions, and any other pertinent information not specifically requested.