3. Prairie Restoration

The Sanctuary has restored prairies to mirror some of the land that was lost to industry and farming. Prairies are managed partly by controlled burns (every 3-8 years), where the native plants are burned completely to the ground. This helps to rid the land of dead plants, prevent invasive plants or trees from growing, and nourish the soil for fresh growth.



Controlled burn, 2008





2. Animals of the Sanctuary

Mr. Kellogg purchased this land as a refuge for migrating Canada Geese, and the Sanctuary has continued to be a prime migration stop. In the 1990s Michigan began a Trumpeter Swan restoration program to help re-establish them in the state. Biologists traveled to Alaska to collect eggs from wild populations and began a rearing program at the Kellogg Bird Sanctuary. In 2010 a state-wide survey found 700 Trumpeter Swans in the wild. A species on the way to recovery!



Sanctuary Biologist Joe Johnson with a juvenile Trumpeter Swan, 1990s

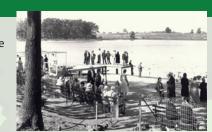
W.K. Kellogg **Bird Sanctuary**

ristorica

Overlook Museum

Wintergreen Lake

When Mr. Kellogg purchased the land it was degraded farmland with little wildlife habitat value. Throughout the years, the Sanctuary's landscape has undergone many changes, one of the first was the dredging around Wintergreen Lake to raise the water level. This helped provide a central point to which the birds would migrate. A viewing dock was located



Viewing dock, 1930s

where the current bridge stands but was removed in the 1940s when deemed a potential hazard to the lake ecosystem, birds and humans.

4. Filbert Trees

The Sanctuary's first director, George Corsan, planted over 4,000 trees, including Filbert trees, a nut tree native to North America. This hearty, easy-togrow tree can withstand extremely low temperatures while still thriving humid summers. Filberts can be planted to grow as hedges or as full trees, such as the ones by the memorial benches.



Sanctuary Filbert trees, winter 2009

5. Root Cellar

Esker Trail

Pond

Although no longer in use, the root cellar before you has a long history at the Sanctuary. Root cellars keep food supplies at a low temperature and a steady humidity so that they do not freeze during the winter and are cool enough to prevent spoilage in the summer. Typically, a variety of vegetables are placed in the root cellar in autumn, after harvesting. In this instance, the feed grown on Kellogg property would have been stored in here.



The Sanctuary's root cellar in the late 1920s

6 Buildings at the Sanctuary Bookstore **Auditorium Light Memorial Water Garden**

Many of the original Sanctuary buildings were replaced in the 1960s and later. The Leslie E. Tassell Upland Gamebird Display, which you currently see, was created in the 1990s. Structures such as the Bookstore, Auditorium and Overlook Museum were built after a capital campaign in the 1960s.

The location of the current Overlook Museum used to be where Directors lived. The bridge area had a museum that housed an aquarium filled with fish and reptiles.



Former Sanctuary Museum, 1931, located at the current site of the bridge

Legend



Prairie

Garden

Picnic Tables

Rest Rooms

Paved Trail **Unpaved Trail**

Road **Stairs**

----- Gate

Spotting Scope

Parking

History of W.K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary

The W.K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary was established in 1927. W.K. Kellogg, founder of the cereal company Kellogg's, became aware of the need to preserve wetland habitat and protect species from overhunting. He purchased Wintergreen Lake and surrounding farmland, hired a caretaker, who stocked the property with birds and planted thousands of trees



W.K. Kellogg

as a training ground

for animal care and

before donating the property to Michigan State College of Agricultural (Michigan State University). The property was intended and continues to serve



management, a site for research and a place for the public to learn more about wildlife. Enjoy the Historical Walking Tour and check out the Historical Timeline on display in the Overlook Museum to learn more.

Wildlife Biologist Joe Johnson bands a Canada Goose, 1978



School group visiting the Bird Sanctuary, 1970s

Sanctuary Mission Statement

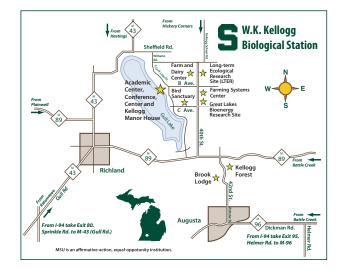
The W.K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary conserves native habitat for migratory and resident birds and through research, education and outreach helps people gain environmental awareness about our past, present and future.

W.K. Kellogg Biological Station

The Sanctuary is part of Michigan State University's W.K. Kellogg Biological Station (KBS). KBS is one of North America's largest and longest standing inland field stations. KBS consists of the Kellogg Farm and Pasture Dairy Center, Long-term Ecological Research Site and Great Lakes Bioenergy Research Site and an Academic Campus and Conference Center that includes the historic W.K. Kellogg Manor House. The Manor House, Kellogg's summer home known as Eagle Heights, has been restored to what it would have looked like in the late 1920s. Self-guided tours are offered most week days, call for availability 269-671-2160 (guided tours are by appointment). Visit www.kbs.msu.edu/manorhouse for details on upcoming teas, holiday walks and other events.

Support the Sanctuary, become a member today!

Researched and written by Kristi Dunn, Archival Intern 2010.
Trail map created by Sara Cole, Education intern 2009 & 2010.
Thank you to Mary Robertson for the donation of time and expertise to design the brochure!





W.K. Kellogg Biological Station

W.K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary



Historical Walking Tour

W.K. Kellogg Bird Sanctuary 12685 E. C Avenue • Augusta, MI 49012 Phone: (269) 671-2510 www.kbs.msu.edu/birdsanctuary

Open Every Day – Year Round

Grounds Open **May-October** • 9 am to 7 pm **November-April** • 9 am to 5 pm

Bookstore Hours **Year Round**Weekdays • 9 am to 5 pm

May-October

Saturday • 9 am to 5 pm Sunday • 11 am to 4 pm

November-April

Saturday & Sunday • 11 am to 4 pm

Closed Major Holidays