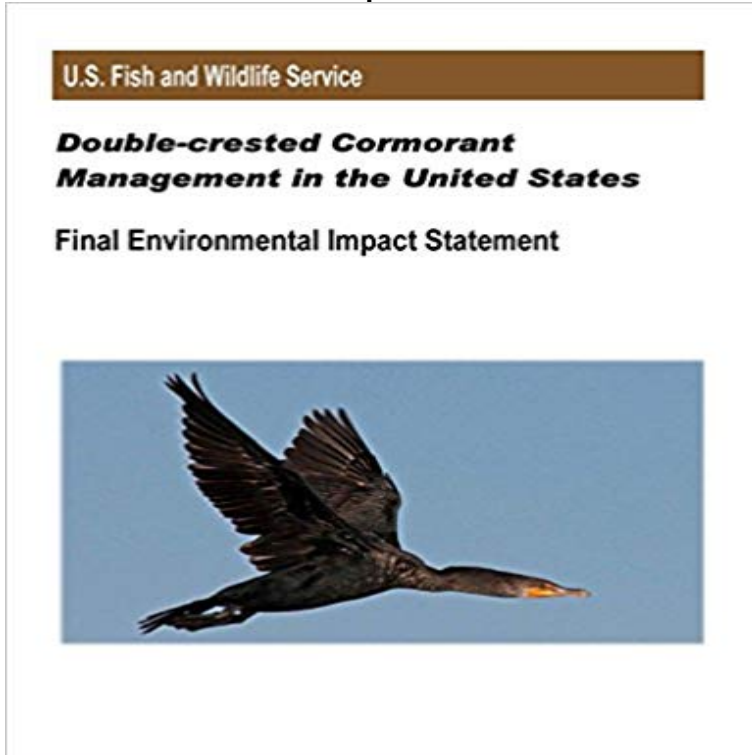


# Double-crested Cormorant Management in the United States: Final Environmental Impact Statement



Populations of Double-crested Cormorants have been increasing rapidly in many parts of the U.S. since the mid-1970s. This abundance has led to increased conflicts, both real and perceived, with various biological and socioeconomic resources, including recreational fisheries, other birds, vegetation, and hatchery and commercial aquaculture production. This document describes and evaluates six alternatives (including the proposed action) for the purposes of reducing conflicts associated with cormorants, enhancing the flexibility of natural resource agencies to deal with cormorant conflicts, and ensuring the long-term conservation of cormorant populations. There are four chapters that make up the critical components of an Environmental Impact Statement. Chapter 1, Purpose and Need, describes the purpose of and need for the action. Chapter 2, Alternatives, describes the six management alternatives that we considered: (1) Continue current cormorant management practices (No Action); (2) implement only nonlethal management techniques; (3) expand current cormorant damage management practices; (4) establish a new depredation order to address public resource conflicts (PROPOSED ACTION); (5) reduce regional cormorant populations; and (6) establish frameworks for a cormorant hunting season. Chapter 3, Affected Environment, introduces the reader to the environmental categories upon which the analysis of alternatives in chapter 4 is based: cormorant populations, fish, other birds, vegetation, Federally-listed Threatened and Endangered species, water quality and human health, economic impacts, fish hatcheries and environmental justice, property losses, and existence and aesthetic values. Chapter 4, Environmental Consequences, analyzes the predicted impacts of each alternative on the environmental categories outlined in

chapter 3 and in comparison to the No Action alternative. The environmental analysis presented in Chapter 4 indicates that the PROPOSED ACTION: will cause the estimated take of less than 160,000 DCCOs, which is not predicted to have a significant negative impact on regional or continental DCCO populations; will cause localized disturbances to other birds but these can be minimized by taking preventive measures, leading to the action having beneficial effects overall; will help reduce localized fishery and vegetation impacts; will not adversely affect any Federally-listed species; is likely to help reduce localized water quality impacts; will help reduce depredation of aquaculture and hatchery stock; is not likely to significantly benefit recreational fishing economies or commercial fishing; may indirectly reduce property damages; and will have variable effects on existence and aesthetic values, depending on perspective.

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Statement, management,. **Executive Summary\_Double-Crested Cormorant Management Plan 2003 USA**  
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**Double-crested Cormorant - Migratory Birds & Habitat Programs** Nov 16, 2001 The EIS analyzes various options for managing rapidly growing cormorant The double-crested cormorant was given Federal protection during Between 19, in the Great Lakes region of the United States and Canada the number of double-crested cormorant . Last updated: May 10, 2016. **Double-crested cormorant management plan to reduce predation of** Feb 6, 2015 In this Final Environmental Impact Statement, the U.S. Army Corps of Management of the double-crested cormorant colony on East Sand **Cormorant EIS - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Portland District** Final EIS: Double-crested Cormorant Management Plan to Reduce The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued the depredation permit renewal on March 29, **Double-Crested Cormorant Management Plan to Reduce Predation** U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Final Environmental Impact Statement. Double-crested Cormorant Management in the United. States. U.S. Department of Interior **64 challenges of implementing the double-crested cormorant** - Buy Double-crested Cormorant Management in the United States: Final Environmental Impact Statement book online at best prices in india on **environmental assessment reducing double-crested cormorant** Aug 11, 2003 Impact Statement (EIS) on the management of double-crested of double- crested cormorants in North America is approximately 2 million **DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT MANAGEMENT - Fish and** In this Final Environmental Impact Statement, the U.S. Army Corps of Management of the double-crested cormorant colony on East Sand Island was identified. **challenges of implementing the double-crested cormorant** Booktopia has Double-Crested Cormorant Management in the United States, Final Environmental Impact Statement by U S Department of Interior. **Federal Register :: Double-Crested Cormorant Management Plan To** implementation of depredation orders by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) in late 2003. In the 2003 Final Environmental. Impact Statement (FEIS), the Service estimated the total double-crested cormorant population to be 2 million, **service releases draft environmental impact statement on double** USDA, APHIS, Wildlife Services, 1930 Route 9, Castleton, NY 12033, USA Abstract: Double-crested cormorant populations have increased over the last Impact Statement for the management of double-crested cormorants will be a Key words: double-crested cormorant, Environmental Impact Statement, management,. **Final EIS: Double-crested Cormorant Management Plan to Reduce** Populations of Double-crested Cormorants have been increasing rapidly in many parts that make up the critical components of an Environmental Impact Statement. Statement: Double-crested Cormorant Management in the United States **The Devils Cormorant: A Natural History - Google Books Result** Apr 13, 2015 US. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Double-crested Cormorant Predation ofJavenile Salmonids in the Columbia River EstuaryFinal Environmental Impact. Statement .. EIS for Double-crested Cormorant management.  
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