

# MANAGEMENT OF COLONIAL WATERBIRDS AT TOMMY THOMPSON PARK

## CORMORANT ADVISORY GROUP MEETING #5

[www.trca.on.ca/cormorants](http://www.trca.on.ca/cormorants)

Wednesday, February 4, 2009  
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.  
Mennonite New Life Centre,  
1774 Queen Street East, Toronto

**CORMORANT ADVISORY GROUP  
MEETING #5**

**Wednesday February 4, 2009  
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.**

**AGENDA**

6:35pm	<b>Welcome and Introductions Review of Draft Meeting # 4 Notes</b>	Suzanne Barrett
6:45pm	<b>Review Additional 2008 Data</b>	Ralph Toner
7:00pm	<b>Proposed Strategic Approach for 2009</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discussion</li></ul>	Ralph Toner All
8:30pm	<b>Wrap-up and next steps</b>	Suzanne Barrett



## GOAL

To achieve a balance between the continued existence of a healthy, thriving cormorant colony and the other ecological, educational, scientific and recreational values of Tommy Thompson Park

## OBJECTIVES

- Increase public knowledge, awareness, and appreciation of colonial waterbirds
- Deter cormorant expansion to Peninsula D
- Limit further loss of tree canopy on Peninsulas A, B and C
- Continue research on colonial waterbirds in an urban wilderness context



# Nesting Pairs of Colonial Waterbirds at TTP 2008



Double-crested  
Cormorant  
7,038



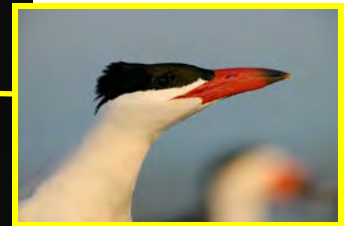
Black-  
crowned  
Night-Heron  
566



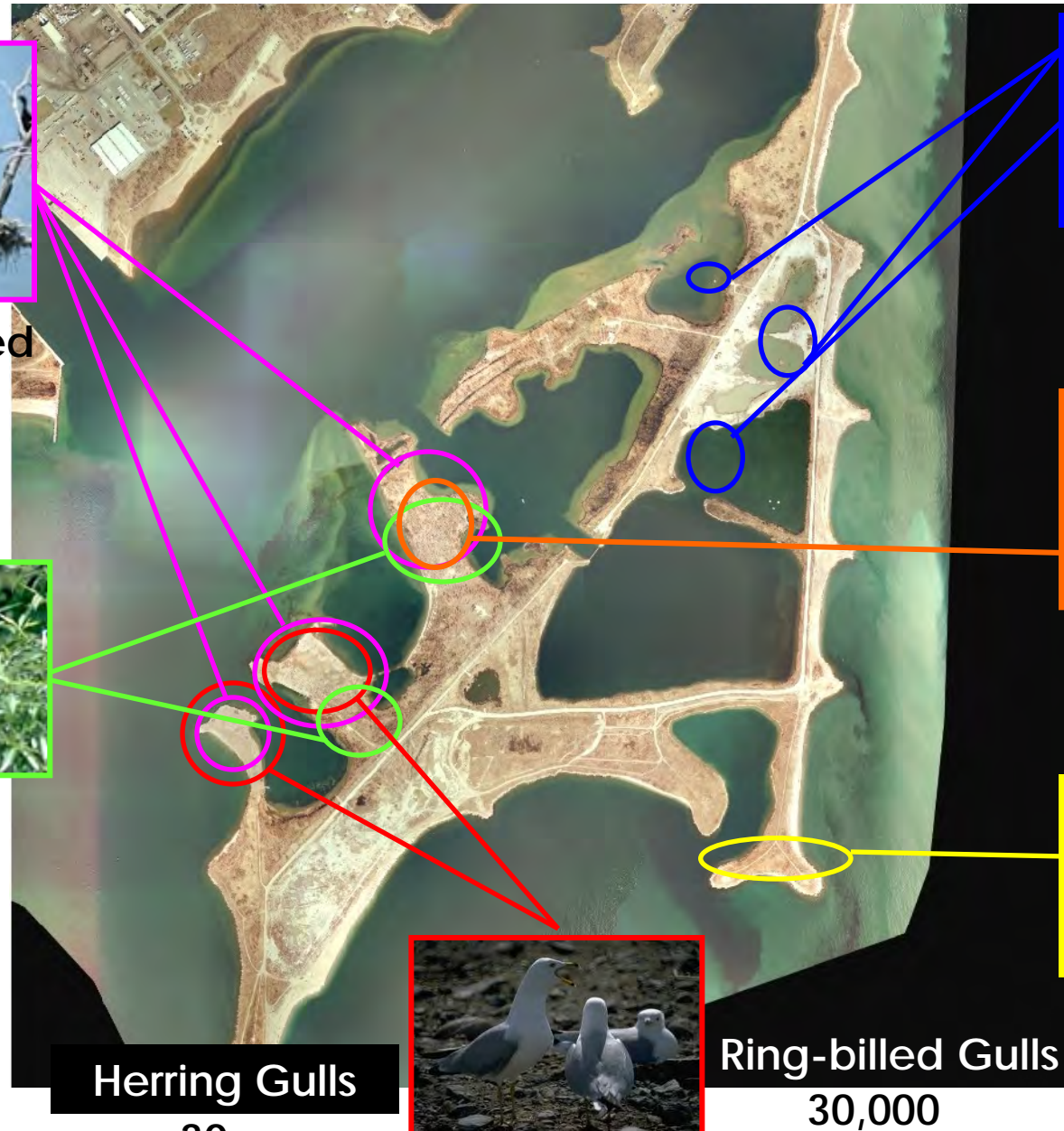
Common Tern  
~310



Great Egret  
6



Caspian Tern  
0



Herring Gulls  
30



Ring-billed Gulls  
30,000

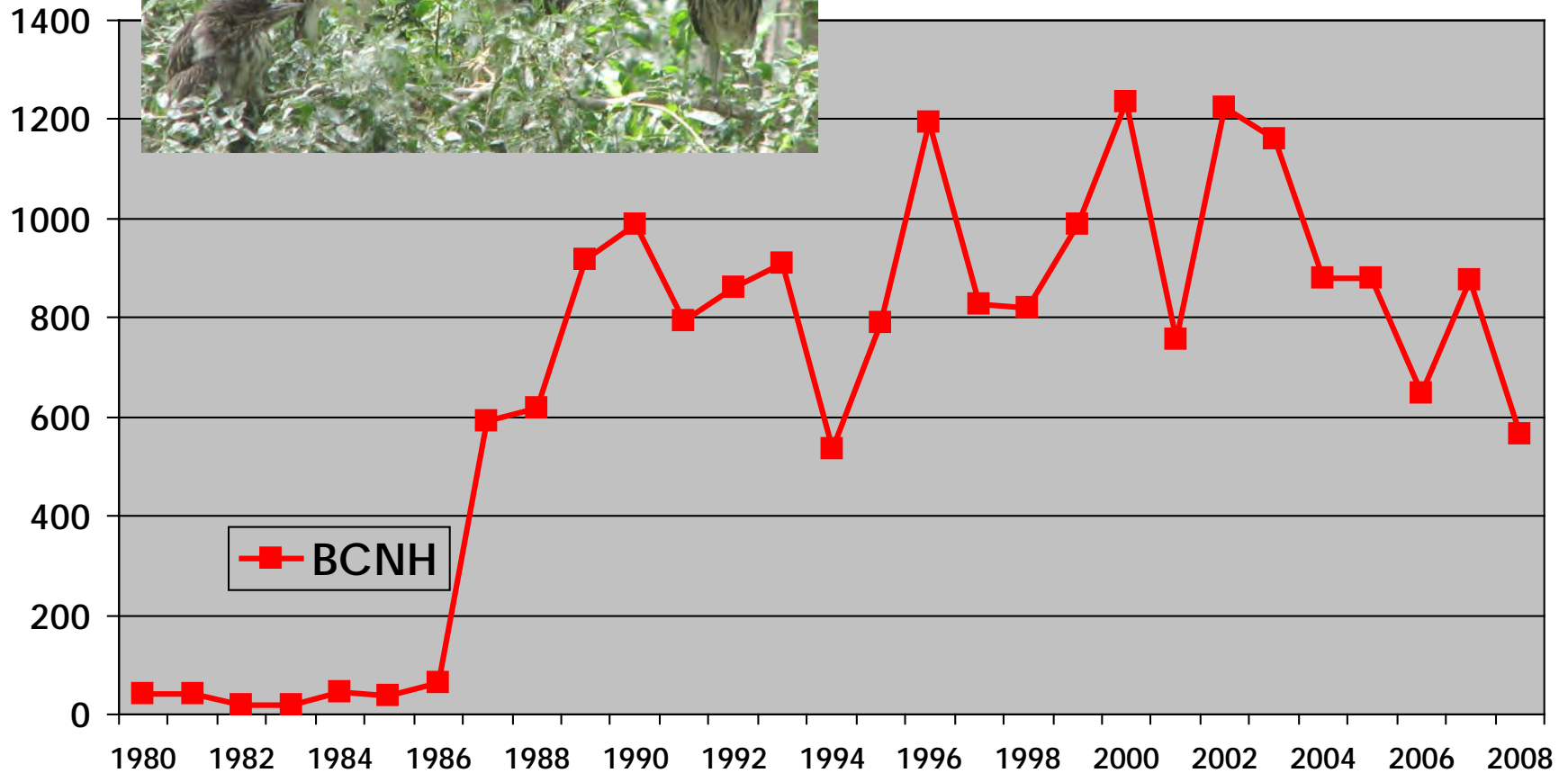


## DCCO Nest Numbers 1998 to 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A	436	695	933	907	730	779	557	311	228	101	49
B	1307	1814	2071	3138	1844	1582	1241	1763	1535	1139	1074
B ground					344	990*	809	872	868	1302	1009
C	0	0	30	281	625	633	2439	2728	3494	4699	4906
Total	1743	2509	3034	4510	3543	3942	5855	5674	6125	7241	7038

• Peninsula A =42, and Peninsula B =948

# BCNH Nest Numbers 1980 to 2008

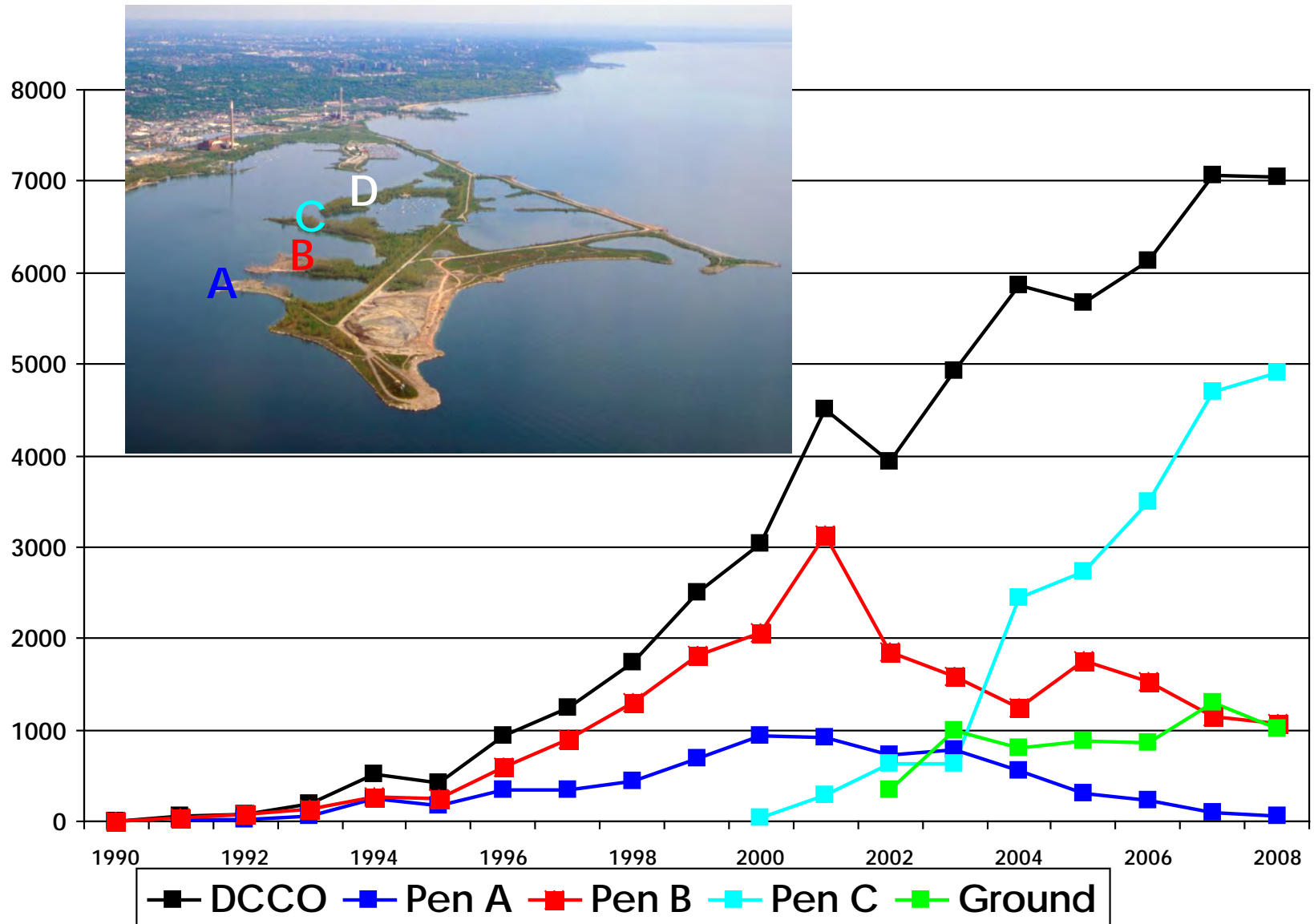




# BCNH numbers by Peninsula

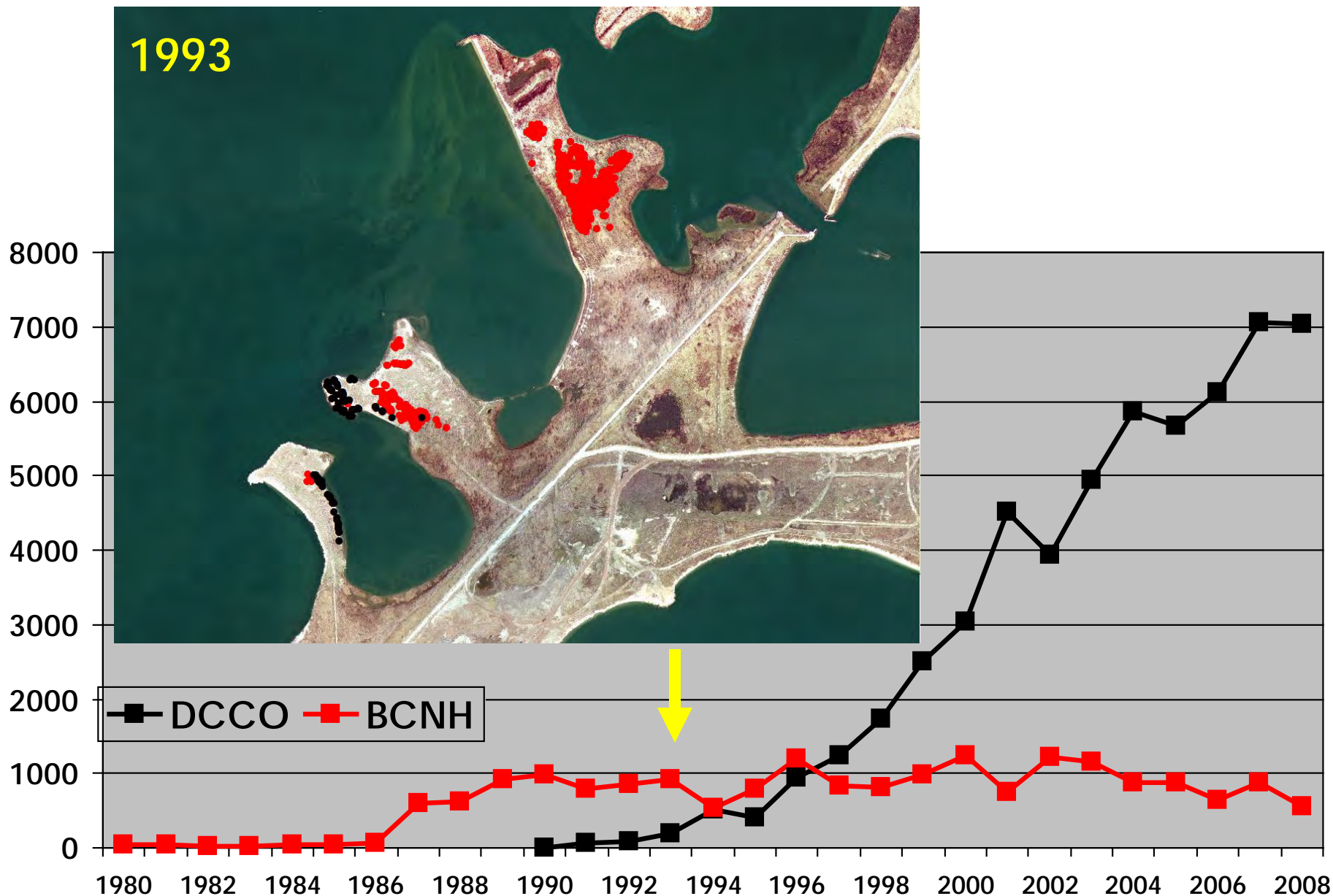
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>A</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>B</b>	15	0	0	0	163	255	278	270	145	147	86
<b>C</b>	803	988	1235	758	1040	904	601	610	504	769	480
<b>Total</b>	818	988	1235	758	1223	1159	879	880	649	916	566

# TTP Nests Numbers by Peninsula

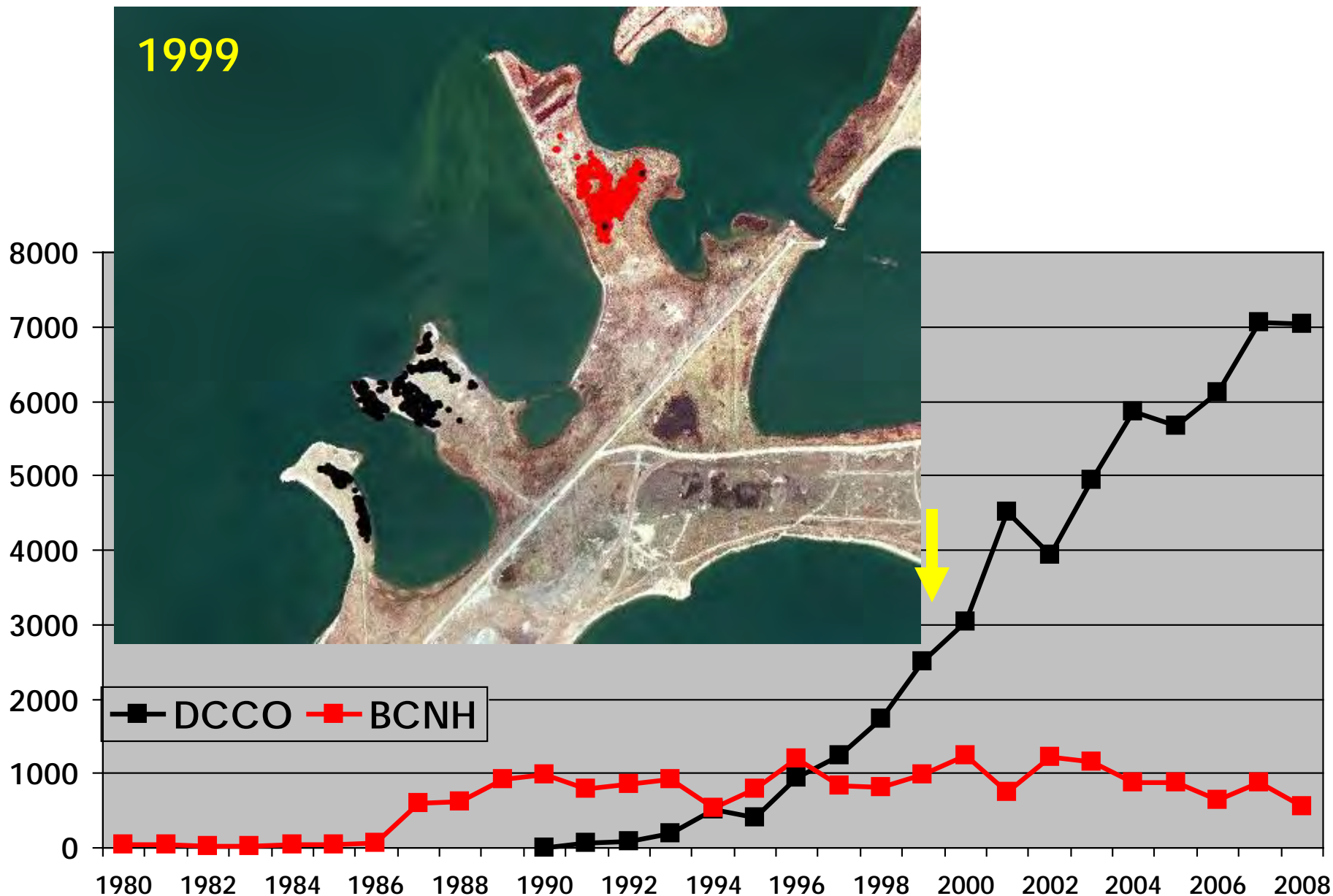




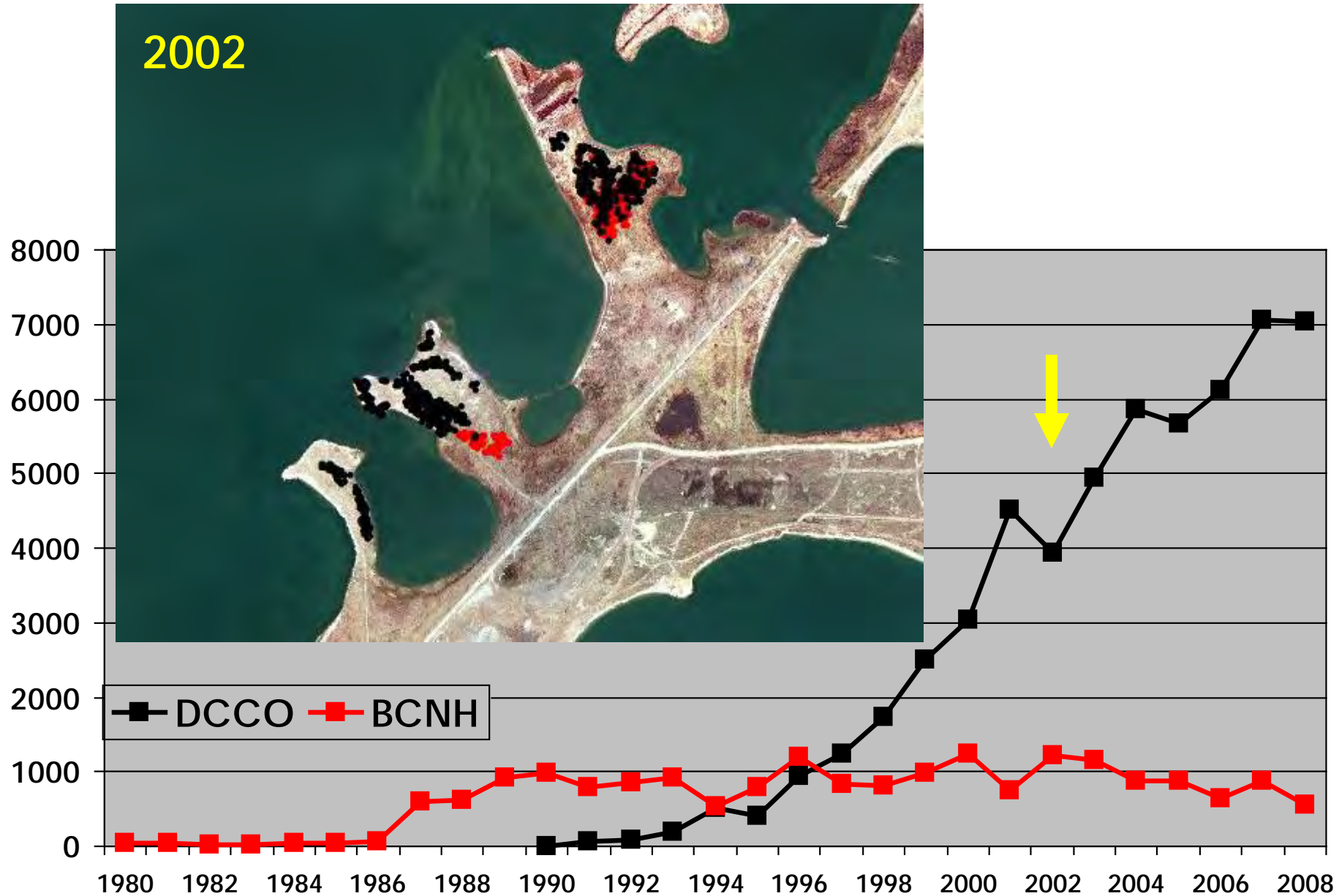
# Nests Numbers of DCCO and BCNH at Tommy Thompson



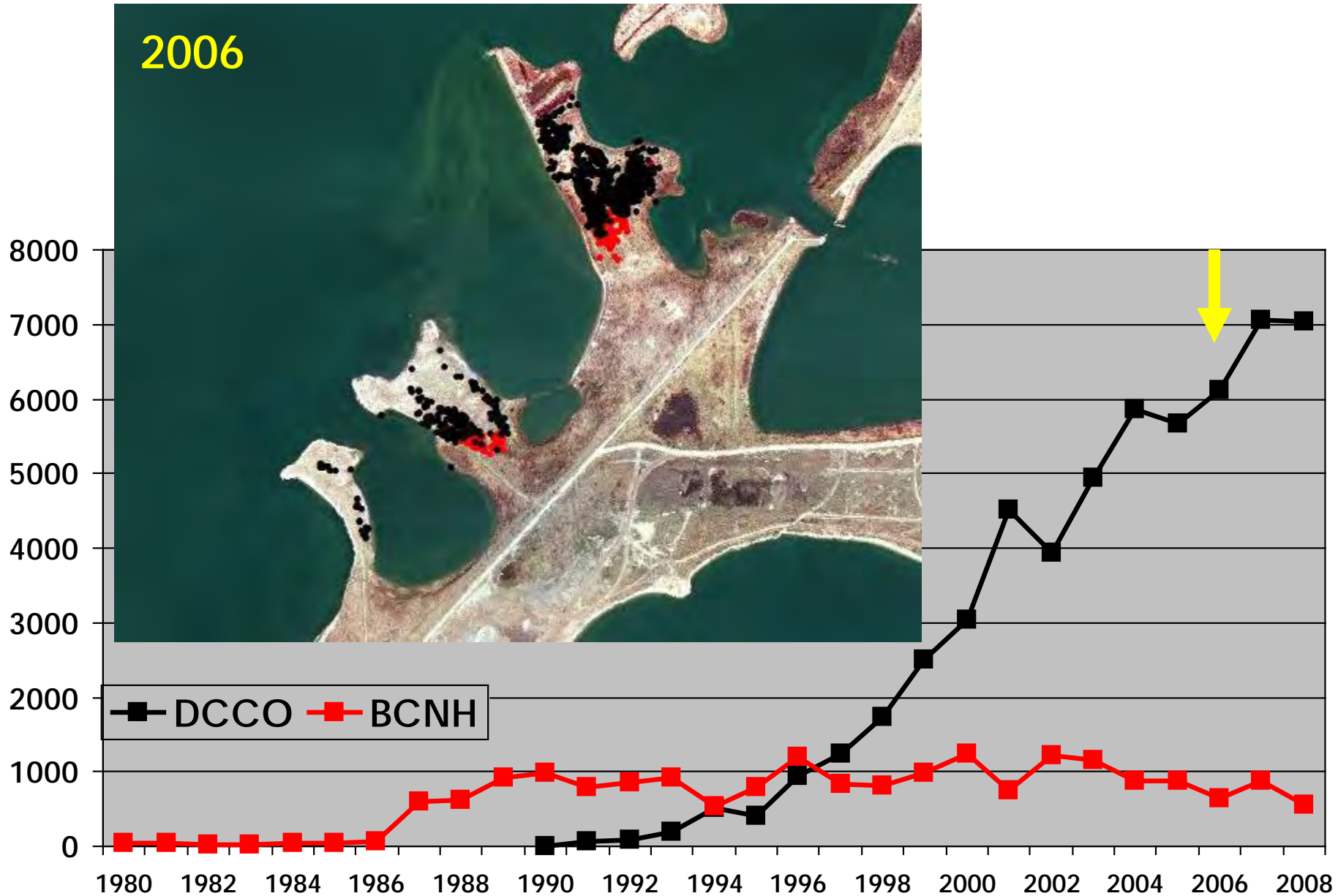
# Nests Numbers of DCCO and BCNH at Tommy Thompson



# Nests Numbers of DCCO and BCNH at Tommy Thompson

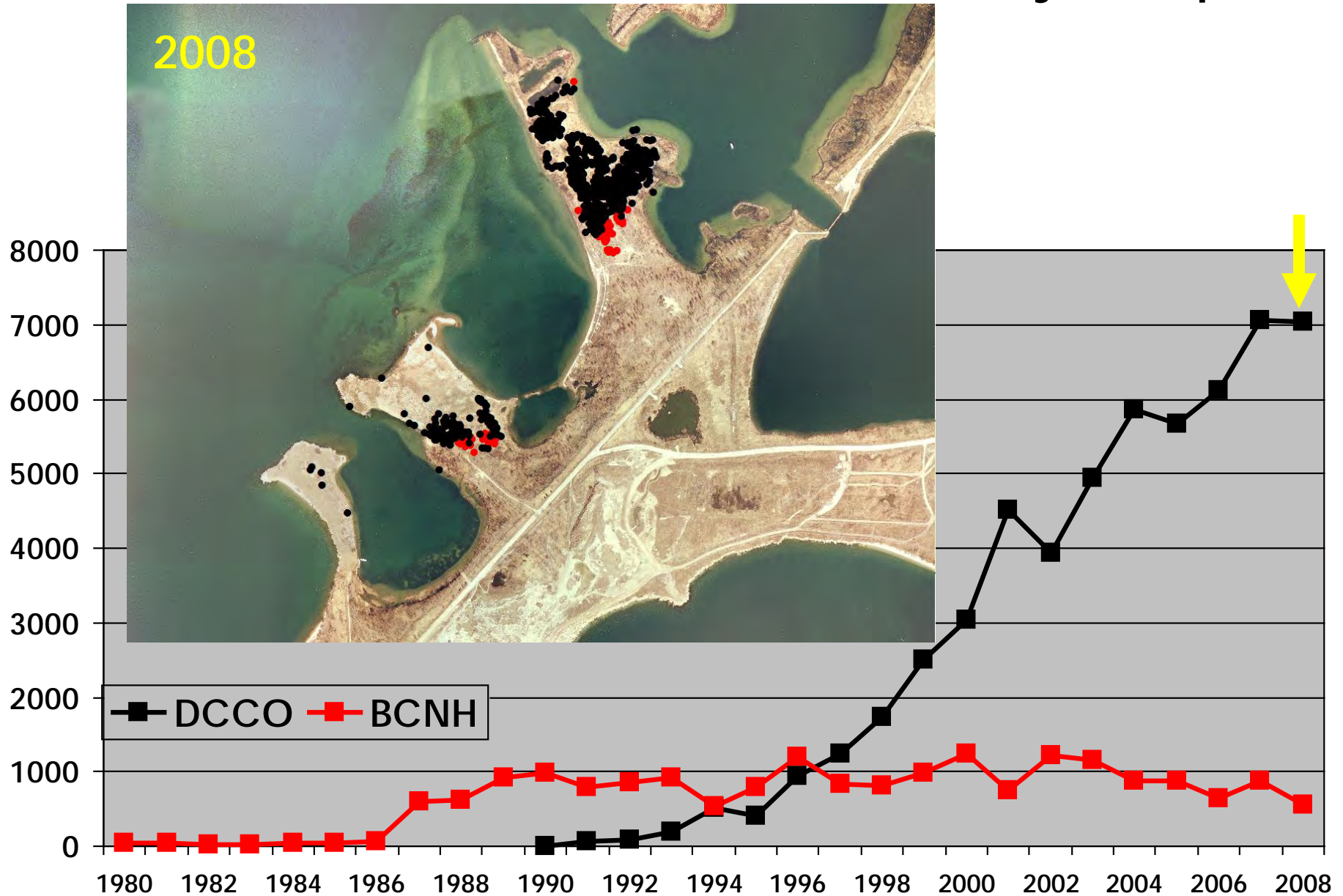


# Nests Numbers of DCCO and BCNH at Tommy Thompson





# Nests Numbers of DCCO and BCNH at Tommy Thompson





# Number of trees with nests

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
<b>DCCO</b>	4	178	847	1029
<b>BCNH</b>	0	50	203	253
<b>BOTH</b>	0	12	73	85
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	240	1123	1367

# The Change in Tree Health between 1996 and 2006

● Live Trees

● Dead or Dying Trees

1996



2006





# The Change in Tree Health between 2006 and 2008





# Strategic Approach 2008

	Peninsula A	Peninsula B	Peninsula C	Peninsula D
Pre-Nesting Deterrents				*
Post-Breeding Deterrents			*	*
Enhanced Ground Nesting	*	*		
Restoration	*	*	*	*
Experimental Egg Oiling		*		

# Proposed Strategic Approach 2009

	Peninsula A	Peninsula B	Peninsula C	Peninsula D
Pre-Nesting Deterrents		*	*	*
Post-Breeding Deterrents			*	*
Enhanced Ground Nesting	*	*		
Restoration	*	*	*	*
Experimental Egg Oiling (follow-up on nest attendance only)		*		

# Cormorant Conservation Zones

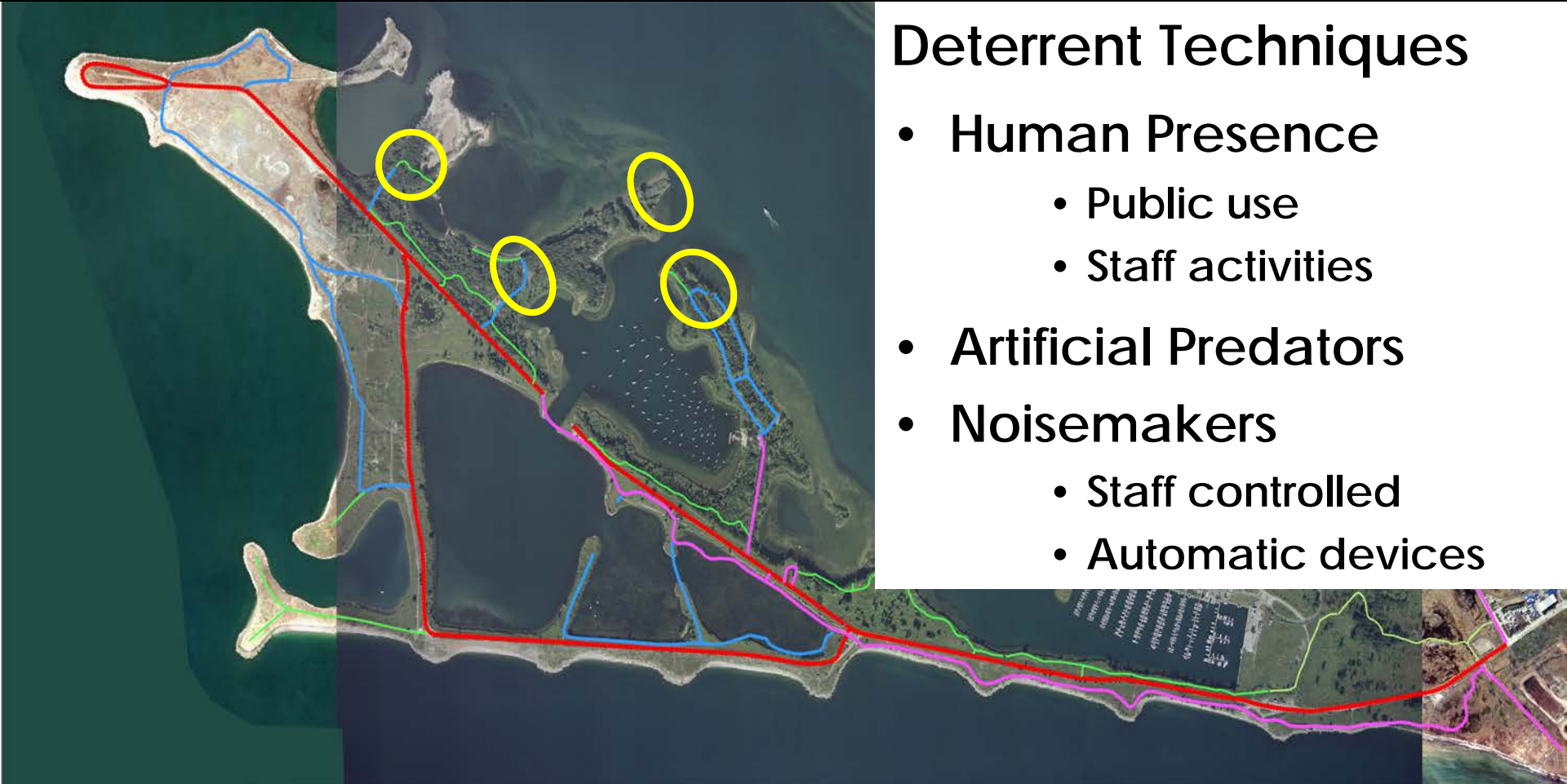


# Pre-Nesting Deterrents

- Least intrusive methods favoured
- Techniques will escalate if necessary
- Caution around BCNHs and GREGs

## Deterrent Techniques

- Human Presence
  - Public use
  - Staff activities
- Artificial Predators
- Noisemakers
  - Staff controlled
  - Automatic devices





## **Rationale**

- Deter cormorants from nesting in trees at the base of Peninsula B and on Peninsulas C and D using the least intrusive methods

## **Constraints**

- Non-target species disturbance (BCNH, GREG)

## **Methods**

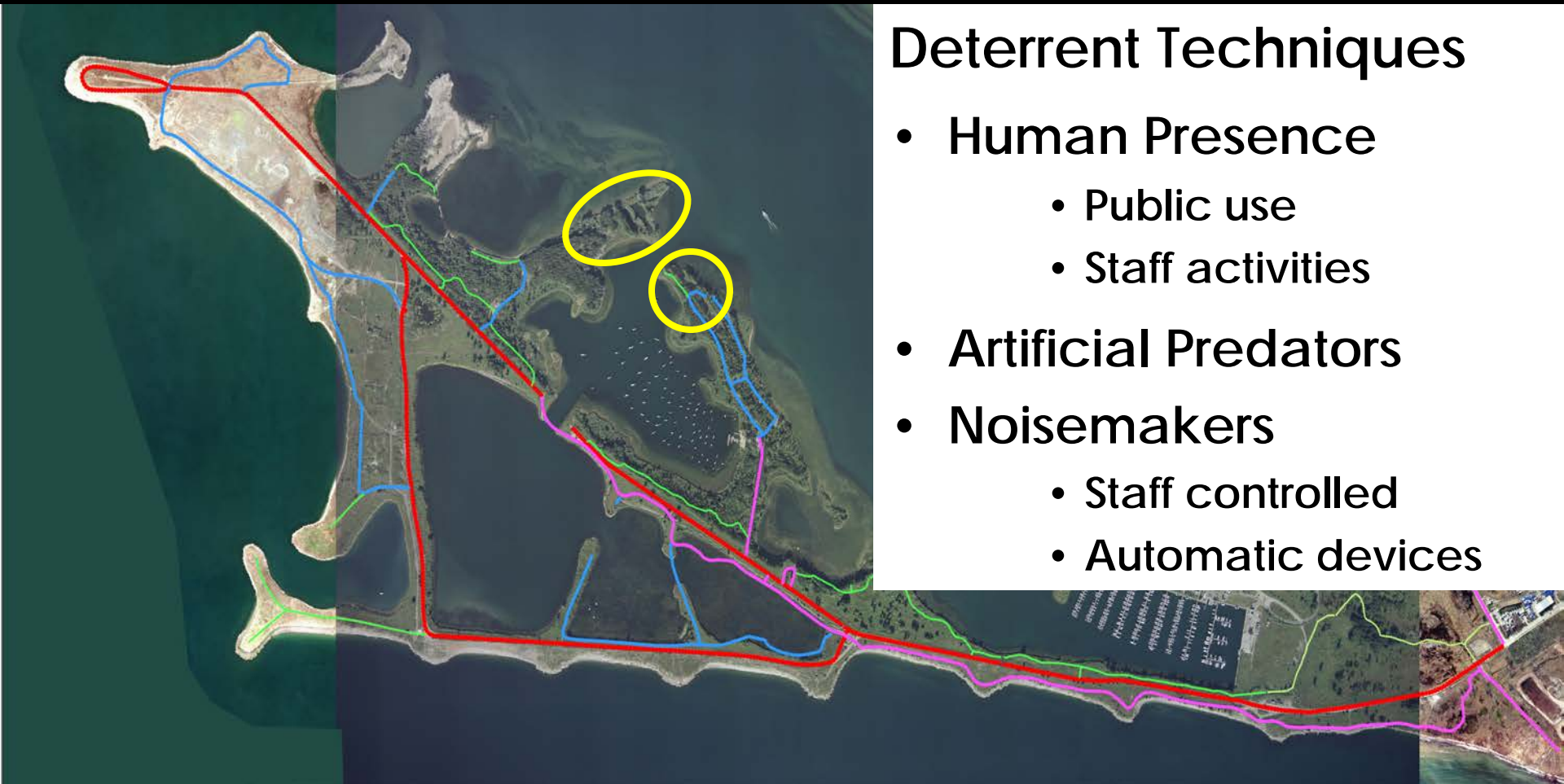
- Human presence at irregular intervals throughout the day
- Other methods to be used only if necessary
  - artificial predators
  - noise makers
- Use of deterrents to be reduced or stopped if non-target disturbance is observed

# Post-Breeding Deterrents

- Least intrusive methods favoured
- Techniques will escalate if necessary

## Deterrent Techniques

- Human Presence
  - Public use
  - Staff activities
- Artificial Predators
- Noisemakers
  - Staff controlled
  - Automatic devices



## **Rationale**

- Deter cormorants from roosting in trees on Peninsulas C and D using the least intrusive methods

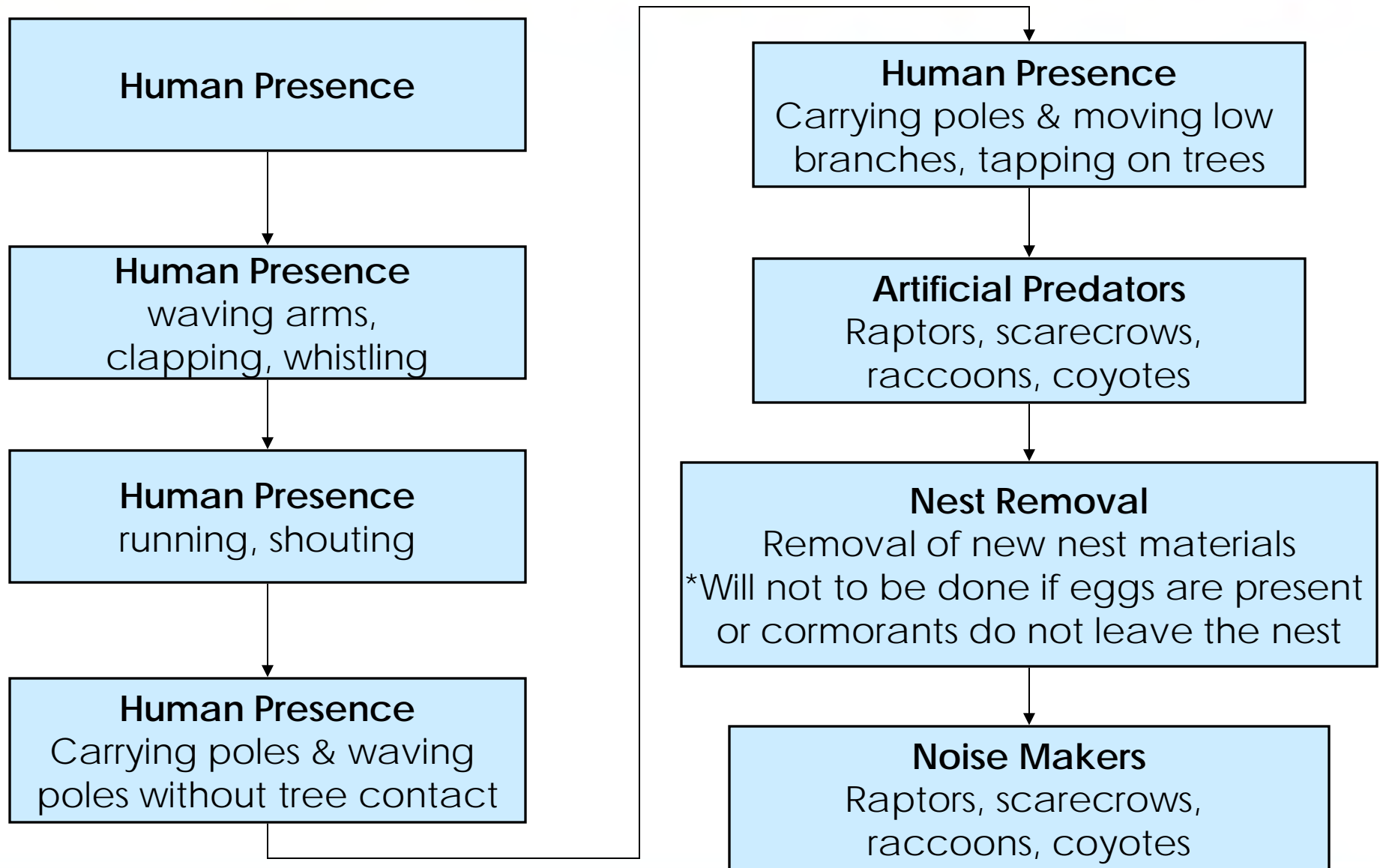
## **Constraints**

- Non-target species disturbance

## **Methods**

- Human presence at irregular intervals throughout the day
- Other methods to be used only if necessary
  - artificial predators
  - noise makers
- Use of deterrents to be reduced or stopped if non-target disturbance is observed

# Deterrent Escalation

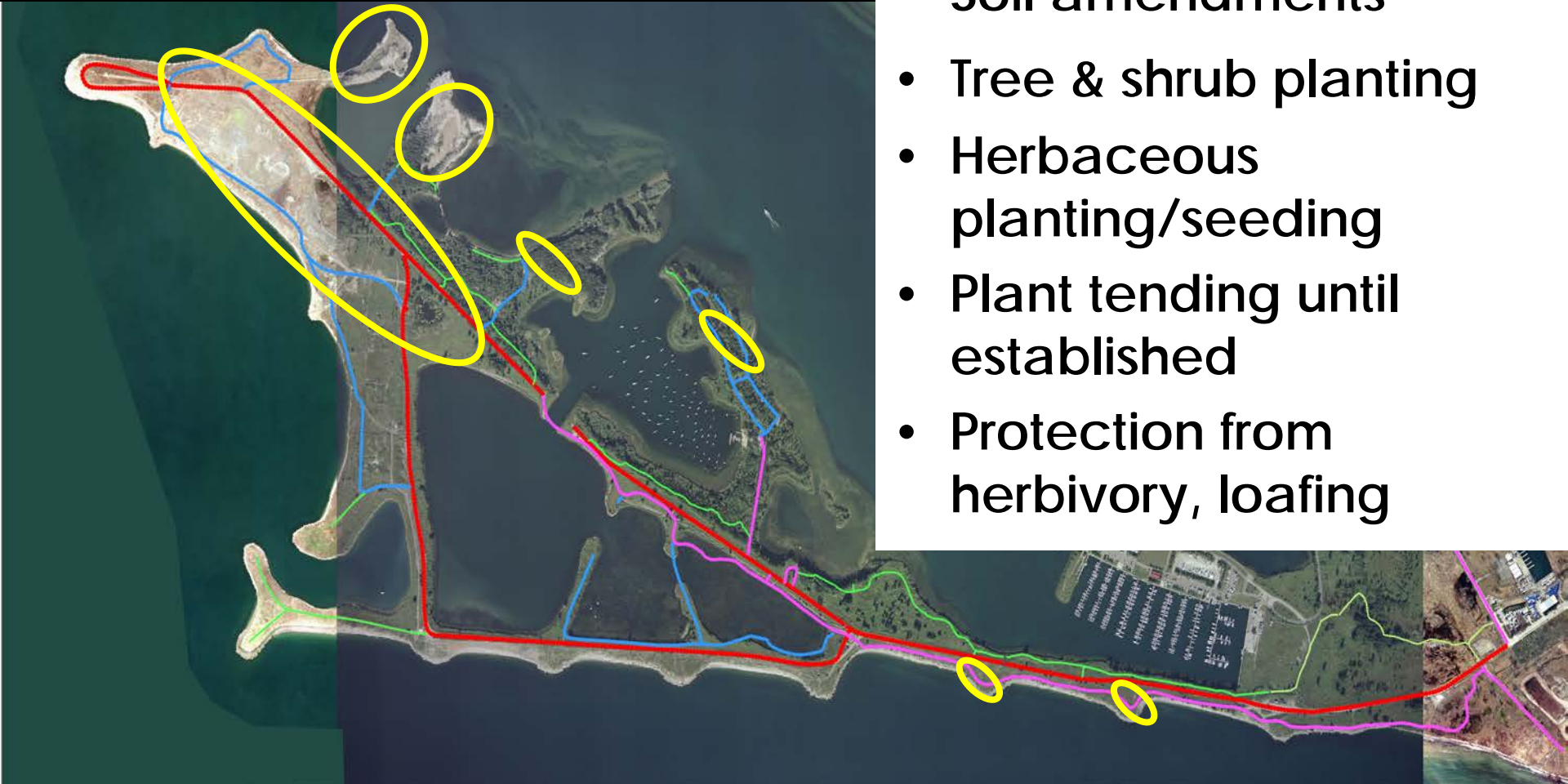




# Restoration

## Restoration Techniques

- Soil amendments
- Tree & shrub planting
- Herbaceous planting/seeding
- Plant tending until established
- Protection from herbivory, loafing



## **Rationale**

- Re-vegetate former nesting locations to improve overall habitat and provide future colonial waterbird habitat
- Enhance existing forest communities to provide habitat for BCNH and other wildlife
- Improve forest understory as a more significant barrier to colonial waterbird nesting sites

## **Constraints**

- Soil quality and quantity
- Loafing waterbirds, herbivory

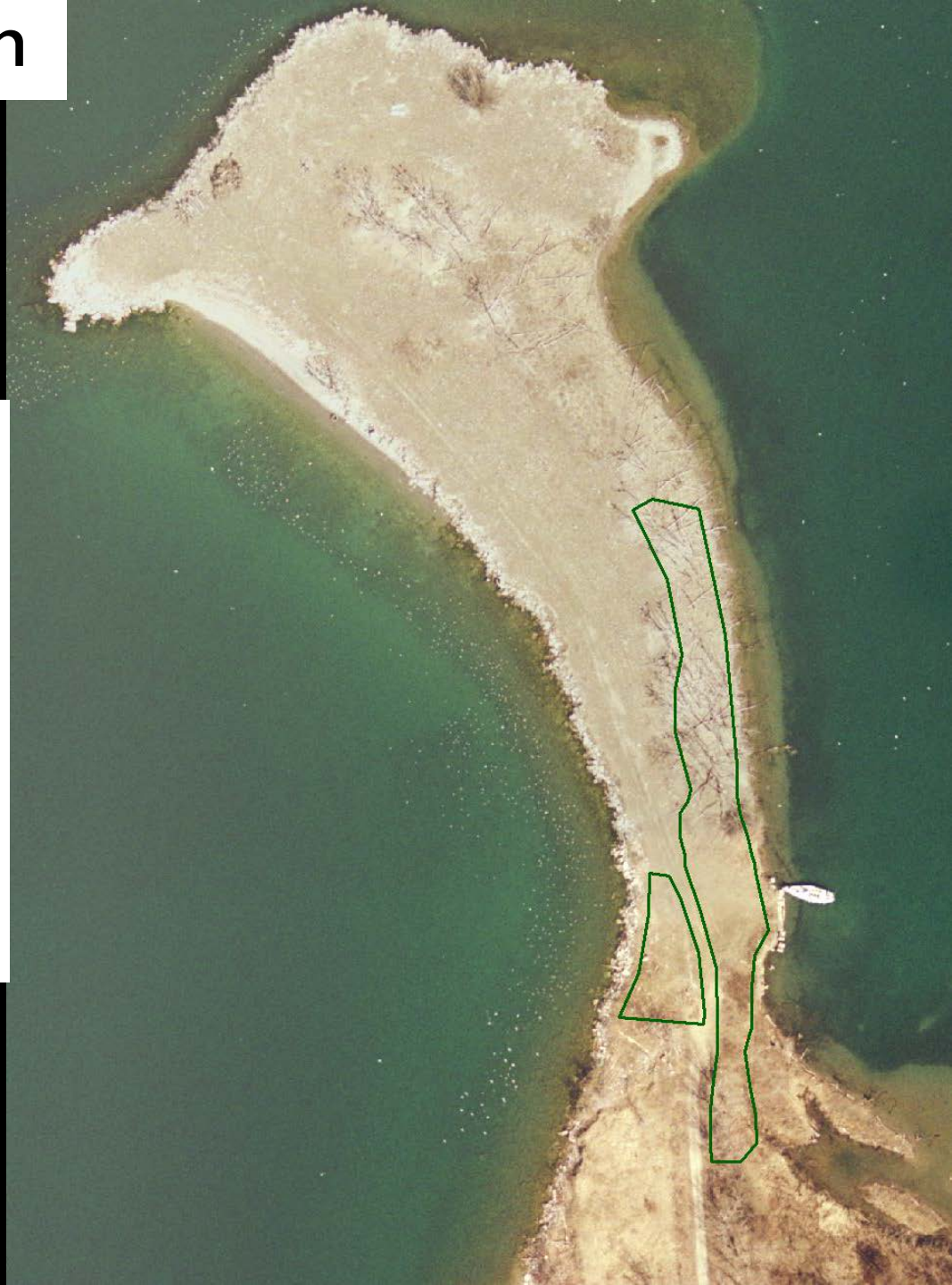
## **Methods**

- Soil amendments
- Tree and shrub planting
- Herbaceous planting or seeding

# Peninsula A Restoration

**Soil augmentation & nodal plantings of site appropriate species:**

- Willow species**
- Red-osier dogwood**
- Speckled alder**
- Poplar species**
- Herbaceous species**
- Others?**





# Peninsula B Restoration

**Soil augmentation & nodal plantings of site appropriate species:**

- Willow species**
- Red-osier dogwood**
- Speckled alder**
- Herbaceous species**
- Others?**





# Peninsula C Restoration

**Nodal plantings of site  
appropriate species:**

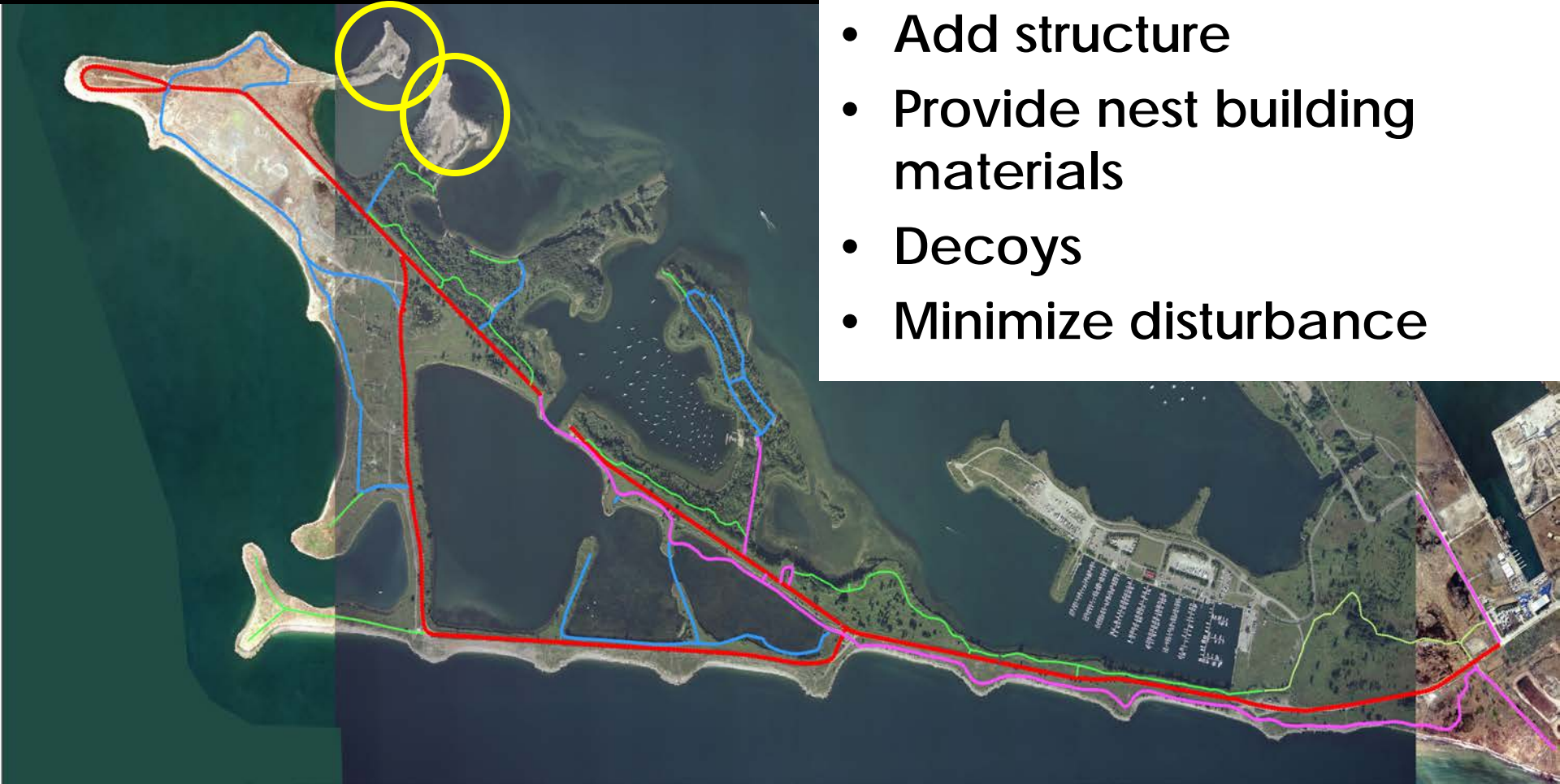
- Willow species**
- Red-osier dogwood**
- Hackberry**
- Poplar species**
- Herbaceous species**
- Others?**



# Enhanced Ground Nesting

## Enhancement Techniques

- Add structure
- Provide nest building materials
- Decoys
- Minimize disturbance





## Enhancement Techniques

- Placement of structure
  - Wood stakes
  - Low lying fallen logs
  - Tires
- Placement of nest materials
  - Fallen tree nests
  - Straw
  - Small woody material
- Decoys
- Minimize disturbances
- Protection from predators? (raccoons)



Photo credit - Columbia River Avian Predation Program



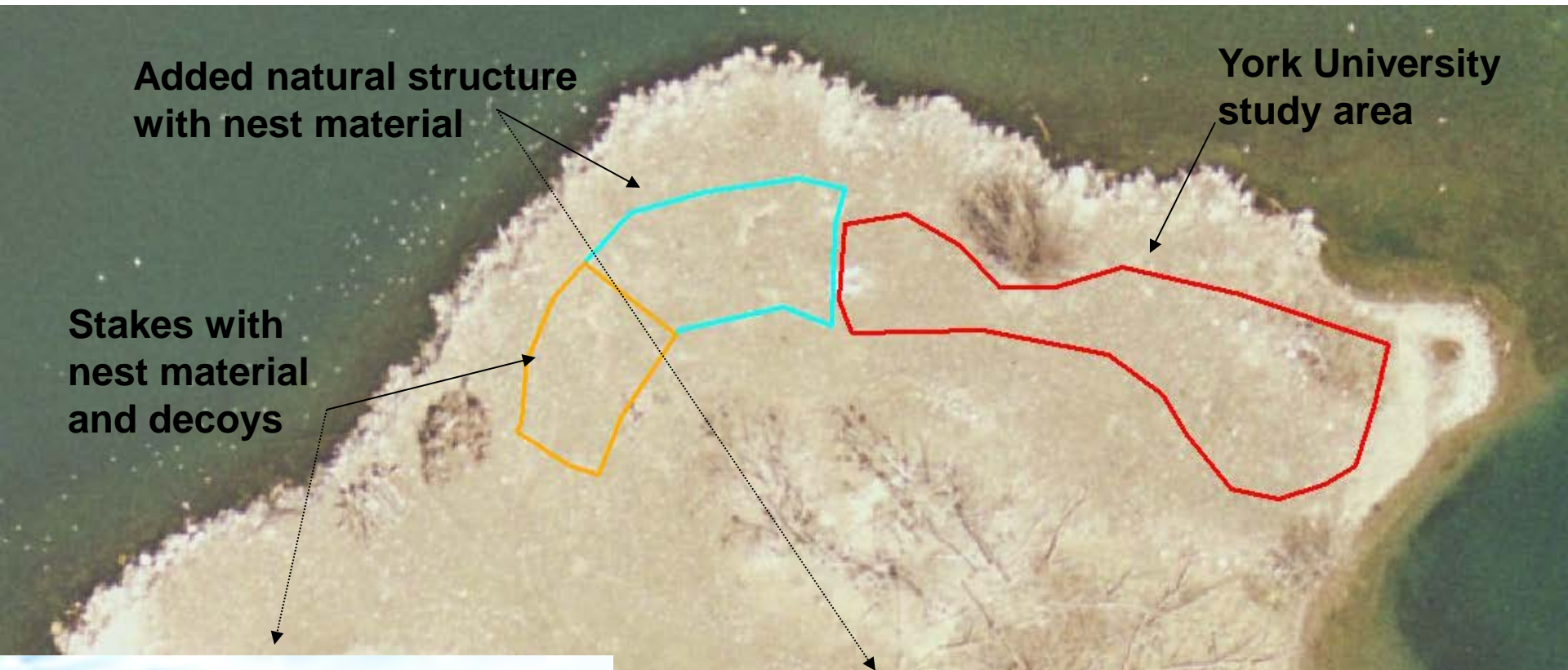


# Ground Nests at TTP 2008





# PENINSULA A - 2009 GROUND NEST ENHANCEMENTS



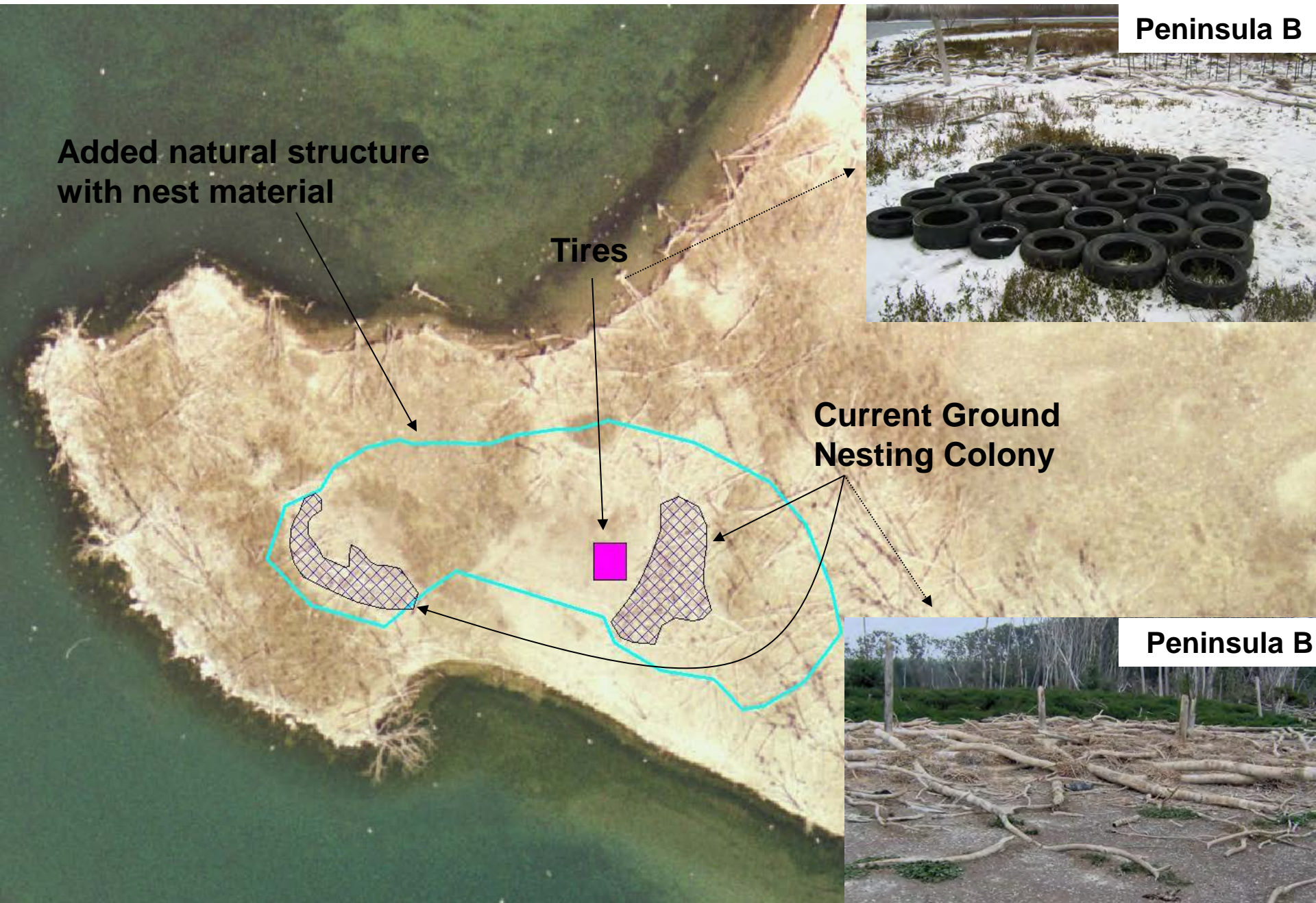
**Presqu'ile Provincial Park**



**Peninsula B**



# PENINSULA B - 2009 GROUND NEST ENHANCEMENTS





## Ground Nest Enhancements at TTP





# BIRD RESEARCH NORTHWEST

[www.birdresearchnw.org](http://www.birdresearchnw.org)



Home » Project Info » Project Background » Double-crested Cormorants » Columbia River Estuary



The numbers of double-crested cormorants nesting in the Columbia River estuary have increased dramatically in the last two decades. During the period 1997–2007 the cormorant colony on East Sand Island nearly tripled to ca. 13,700 breeding pairs, the largest known breeding colony

for the species in western North America. Although juvenile salmonids represented only ca. 9% of the diet of cormorants nesting on East Sand Island in 2007, estimated smolt consumption by the cormorant colony (9.2 million smolts; 95% C.I. = 4.4–14.0 million) is now comparable to or greater than that of the Caspian tern colony on East Sand Island. The large numbers of smolts consumed by the East Sand Island cormorant colony are due to both the larger size of the cormorant colony and the greater food requirements of cormorants relative to Caspian terns. The double-crested cormorant colony on East Sand Island experienced high nesting success in 2007 (2.8 young/breeding pair), the highest estimate of productivity for this colony since monitoring began in 1997. Although the double-crested cormorant colony on East Sand Island was expected to expand in the future, potentially posing a higher risk of mortality for juvenile salmonids in the estuary, the size of the colony unexpectedly declined by nearly 20% in 2008.



Resource management agencies have not decided whether management of the large colony of double-crested cormorants on East Sand Island is warranted.

## SEARCH THIS SITE

Background on the research and monitoring of double-crested cormorants nesting in the Columbia River estuary.

## Research, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Avian Predation on Salmonid Smolts in the Lower and Mid-Columbia River

### DRAFT 2007 Season Summary

This Draft 2007 Season Summary has been prepared for the Bonneville Power Administration and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the purpose of assessing project accomplishments. This report is not for citation without permission of the authors.

Daniel D. Roby, Principal Investigator  
USGS - Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit  
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331-3803  
Internet: [daniel.robby@oregonstate.edu](mailto:daniel.robby@oregonstate.edu)  
Telephone: 541-737-1955

Ken Collis, Co-Principal Investigator  
Real Time Research, Inc.  
52 S.W. Roosevelt Ave.  
Bend, Oregon 97702  
Internet: [kcollis@realtimeresearch.org](mailto:kcollis@realtimeresearch.org)  
Telephone: 541-382-3836

Donald E. Lyons, Yasuko Suzuki, Jessica Y. Adkins, Lauren Reinalda, Nathan Hostetter,  
and Lindsay Adrean  
USGS - Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit  
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331-3803



## Successful Ground Nest Enhancements





## Next Steps

- Authority Meeting March 27, 2009
- Future Advisory Group consultation (twice yearly: fall & winter)



A photograph of three black cormorant chicks on a nest made of dry sticks and twigs. The chicks are dark with lighter-colored throats. One chick in the foreground has a small white tag on its leg. A speech bubble is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Thank you!