

Wetland Restoration: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Practice Information

This practice applies primarily to areas that were once wetland but were drained to accommodate another land use. It also applies to sites that were never wetland but are capable of storing water for wetland purposes. In most cases, dikes, or other water control structures are used to create or improve water storage on the site.

The purpose of this practice is to establish or reestablish wetlands for the benefit of wildlife, to reduce flooding, provide offsite water quality benefits, and increase groundwater recharge.



Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
D.4 Increase in habitat quality for wildlife	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.7 Increase in wetland wildlife use	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.8 Decrease in contaminants, pathogens, sediments to receiving waters	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
I.9 Increase in groundwater recharge	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect

Wetland Restoration: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
C.3 Increase in fishable and swimmable waters; health and safety issues for humans, domestic and wild animals	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
C.6 Increase in populations of migratory birds and other wetland wildlife	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect
C.7 Increase in populations of aquatic species	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	None	None	No adverse effect