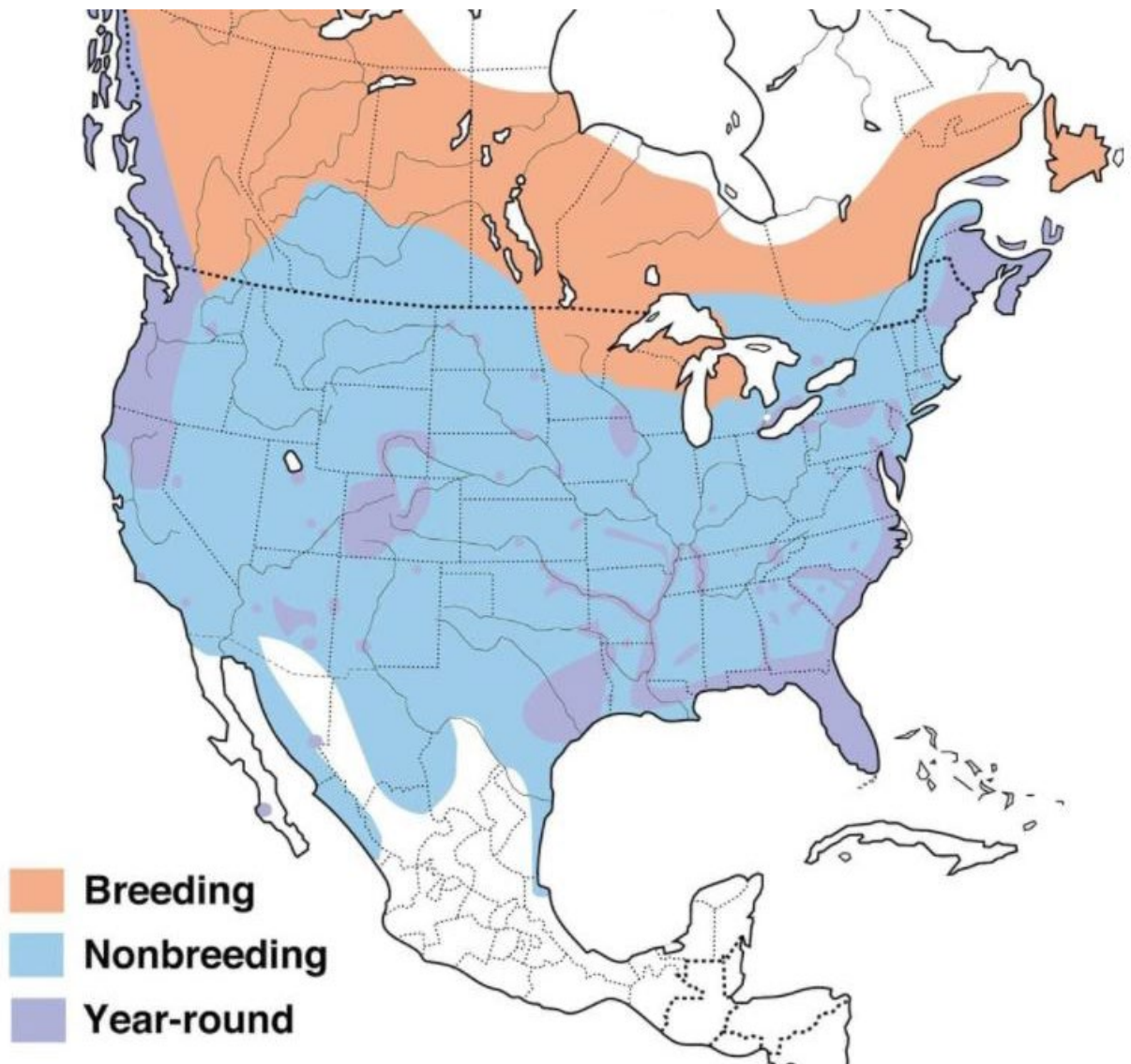


Bald Eagle, Federally Delisted:

The bald eagle (BAEA) was listed as federally endangered in 1967, was reclassified as threatened in 1995 and was delisted in 2007 <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eagle/history/index.html>. The BAEA remains federally protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act <https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/bald-and-golden-eagle-protection-act.php>.

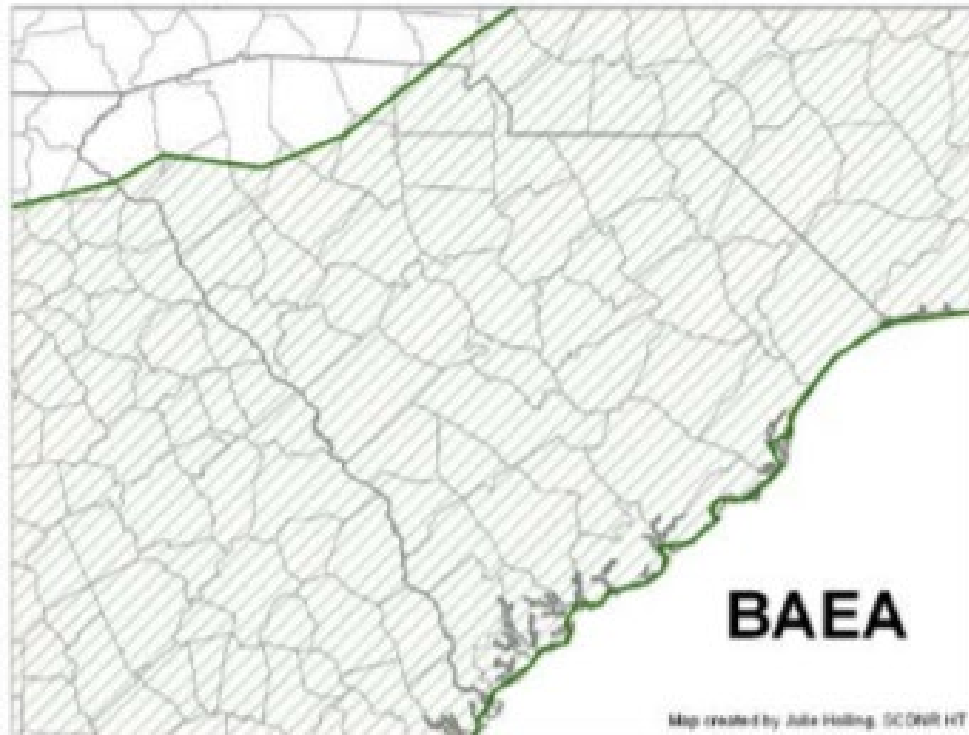
Bald Eagle Range in North America:

This map shows the BAEA range in North America.
https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Bald_Eagle/maps-range#



Bald Eagle Range in South Carolina:

This map shows BAEA range in South Carolina. <https://www.dnr.sc.gov/swap/supplemental/birds/baldeagle2015.pdf>



Primary Conservation Provision: Avoid Disturbance of Nest Sites

BAEA may use their nest sites for many years. The breeding season in South Carolina is October 1st through May 15th. Check the T&E database in Desktop and work with an NRCS biologist to determine if your project area might contain BAEA. Plan needed management activities within nesting zone outside of the breeding season only.

Conservation Measures for BAEA:

- Do not conduct any activities within 660 feet of nest trees in the breeding season
- Do not remove nest trees

Practices That Can Help:

Land management practices are encouraged that benefit BAEA by decreasing the risk of catastrophic wildfire, by maintaining healthy forests, and by providing suitable nest trees. These management practices include the use of prescribed fire, removal of exotic species, reduction of excess fuel loads, thinning of overstocked stands, replanting with native species (primarily pines), and uneven-aged timber management (If burning around nest trees, rake duff away from base).

Above recommendations adapted from:

https://myfwc.com/media/11374/eagle_plan_april_2008.pdf

<https://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationalbaldeaglenanagementguidelines.pdf>