Osprey 30/H with Spot. Sedge Island WMA, NJ. July 5, 2024.

2024 NEW JERSEY OSPREY PROJECT REPORT

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NEW JERSEY OSPREY PROJECT

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In 2024, ospreys had favorable conditions for their successful reproduction throughout the state, with few severe weather events to limit their ability to find and catch fish, especially in coastal waters offshore. However, this season had some irregular outcomes, with some females not laying eggs in the spring.

On January 6, 2025, NJDEP announced the adoption of a rule change which upgraded the status of ospreys from threatened to stable. This marks a tremendous success in the restoration of ospreys, management of their nesting structures, and vast improvements in the health of our aquatic ecosystems. From their press release: *"The removal of the bald eagle and osprey from New Jersey's endangered species list is a remarkable accomplishment, made possible by the tireless efforts of our dedicated wildlife professionals," said NJDEP Fish & Wildlife Assistant Commissioner Dave Golden. "The key to this success is a commitment to science, planning, and strong lines of communication with the public and stakeholders. However, there is still work to be done, and we remain committed to the professional management and conservation of all of our wildlife species here in the Garden State.*

Ospreys, also known as fish hawks, are typically found along the coast, where they hunt fish from marshes, creeks and bays. Affected greatly by DDT use, the number of osprey nests left in the state dwindled to about 50 by the early 1970s. In the early 1970s, state biologists began an innovative recovery effort to place young and eggs from nests where DDT was not used as heavily into nests that failed to produce young.

In addition, they coordinated efforts to supply nest platforms for the birds, substitutes for snags and trees that were lost as the coastline became more developed in the 1950s. In 2023, biologists for NJDEP Fish & Wildlife and Conserve Wildlife Foundation of New Jersey documented a record 800 occupied osprey nests."

The season started off as usual, with individuals returning to their natal and breeding areas in March and early April. Temperatures were warmer than average, with spring being the 3rd warmest on record and March was the 3rd wettest in history. We continue to see ospreys expand their range and nest territories by occupying more structures in the spring. Many times these are other man-made structures but also include live and dead trees and debris on the coastal saltmarsh. Overall, 35 new nests were found throughout the state on a variety of nest structures.

Nest occupancy is one of the things recorded for the osprey population. Staff, volunteers, and citizen scientists help track the state's ospreys using www.Osprey-Watch.org to record occupancy and nest success. Prior to the 2024 season, Osprey Watch received a major overhaul, making it much more user friendly, especially for those using a mobile device in the field. Users can browse the map, with satellite view, to map new nests or find "their nests" and launch nest checks, where important milestones are recorded, including the date the pair is first observed, presence of eggs, young, fledging, or nest failure.

Since 2013, this online tool has allowed us to gain broad public support while tracking activity at nests. It helps biologists cover more land area than possible with just staff and our trained corps of osprey banders. From our surveys this year, a total of 729 nests were recorded as

being occupied and the average statewide productivity rate was near the average over the past five years, which is 1.66 young/active [known outcome] nest.

Panorama showing three natural osprey nests within Sedge Island Wildlife Management Area. July 2024.

In 2024, three-quarters of nests monitored had increased productivity, from year to year, which is a stark contrast from 2023, when most colonies had decreased productivity. This highlights how severe weather, specifically nor'easters, can affect the overall productivity of coastal nesting ospreys. With no severe weather this year, the average statewide productivity was normal at 1.63 young/active [known outcome] nest.

The highest productivity rates were observed in Wildwood/Cape May, Sea Isle, Meadowlands, and the Raritan Bayshore colonies. Low productivity was observed in Great Bay, Barnegat Bay, Maurice River, and Avalon/Stone Harbor colonies. Lowest productivity was recorded on Great Bay, where 37 pairs produced 53 young for a productivity rate of 1.43 young/active (known-outcome) nest, which is more than double what was observed in this same area in 2023. For reference, a productivity rate of 1.0 to 1.1 is needed to support a stable population over time.

An early observation at one nest prompted us to conduct some early season surveys in some colonies. At a nest in Barnegat Light, which hosts our live streaming Barnegat Light Osprey Cam, the breeding female did not lay any eggs. A few reports from others who watch nests closely revealed the same. Pairs were present but no incubation was observed. This was observed on the south end of Long Beach Island, on the Mullica River, and Strathmere.

After those reports, CWF conducted a survey during the first week of June on the southern portion of Barnegat Bay, near Long Beach Island. There we recorded a total of 25 occupied nests (pair present), and of those, 10 pairs were incubating and 5 had hatchling aged (2-5 days old) young. The rest – 10 of 25 or 40% - had pairs present but no eggs or young. These nests in previous years typically produced at least 1-2 young. On follow up surveys to the same area, a total of 10 pairs produced a total of 16 young. Results similar to our findings near Long Beach Island were also observed in the Great Egg Harbor colony. There our volunteers found that of 50 nest platforms, 38 had pairs present, but only 17 pairs had eggs or young in late June. Those

pairs produced a total of 35 young. Since this survey was done later in the season, we don't know if some pairs lost eggs earlier in the season. If we take those unproductive pairs into consideration of the overall productivity of the colony, then it makes it below the level needed to sustain the population. However, the standard way to calculate nest failure rate is the number of nests that laid eggs but failed to fledge; pairs that do not lay eggs don't get captured in that nest failure rate.

Daisy, the nesting female osprey in Barnegat Light that produced no eggs in 2024. Her mate is 18 years old. May 10, 2024.

More alarming is that these same unusual outcomes were reported by colleagues in coastal Virginia, on the Chesapeake Bay. As Bryan Watts, with the Center for Conservation Biology noted: "*Our season down here is an unusual one with 1) unusually large numbers of pairs not laying clutches at all, 2) the ones that did lay are very late compared to previous years and 3) shift to smaller clutches. Pair arrival was normal but some did not lay until 2 to 2.5 months after arrival. We have had some clutches laid over the past 2 weeks which is very late for us.*" We still don't know what caused the reduction in egg-laying females and delayed incubation. More investigation and future monitoring is warranted. We are hopeful that ospreys are not being impacted by some sort of agricultural pesticide (DDE, Dieldrin etc.) on their wintering areas. The only way to determine this is by doing tissue/blood sampling of adults.

METHODS

Nesting surveys are conducted by staff and specially trained volunteers primarily in late June and early July. This is when ospreys have nestlings that are 3-4 weeks old and are unable to fly, well before their fledging age of 8 weeks. This is also the perfect age when they can be banded for future tracking. Surveys are conducted in all major colonies from Point Pleasant south to Cape May and west along the Delaware Bayshore (see table 1 for list of all colonies). Other

regions are surveyed by partners, consultants and many volunteer "Osprey Watchers" who report nest observations online on Osprey-Watch.org.

Melanie S. surveys a nest with a GoPro. Nacote Creek. June 2024.

Most colonies are surveyed by boat, since most nests on wood platforms are located within saltmarsh habitat. Nest occupancy is noted by the presence or absence of adults. To determine the outcome, nests are either climbed with a ladder, viewed with a mirror/GoPro on an extendable pole, camera with telephoto lens or with a sUAS/drone (under permit). In more recent years the use of a GoPro has been used primarily by the lead author, as it helps reduce time spent at nests, which reduces disturbance to adults. However, nests with visible plastic marine debris are climbed to remove that risk of suffocation or entanglement. Nests are also climbed when the young are old enough to band with aluminum USGS bird bands and red auxiliary bands (Barnegat Bay). Lastly, at nests where we band young, we leave fresh menhaden to offset our disturbance to adults and young.

When first entering a colony and nest, it is viewed from a distance with optics. This is done to first determine occupancy. If adults are present then the nest is considered occupied. Their behavior is noted during this time. If an adult is sitting low in the nest with a flat back, then they are likely incubating eggs. If they are standing beside the nest bowl or without a flat back, then they likely have young. When approaching a nest, if adults fly off their nest and actively defend it, then that is usually a sign that young are present. Presence of young is confirmed by the visual methods stated above. Documenting nest failures is based on behavior of the adults and inspecting nest for signs of current-season use.

As in recent years, we were able to determine more accurate nest outcomes by conducting several early (incubation) and follow up (pre-fledgling age) surveys. Thank you to Cameron Buck, the CWF Summer Field Technician who assisted with NJ Osprey Project last summer.

Male osprey perched on branch above water at Sedge Island WMA. July 2024.

RESULTS

In 2024, a total of 729 occupied nests were documented. This is slightly less than what was observed in 2023, due to lack of surveys in some colonies and data sharing from partners. Overall, the data collected represents about 90% of the statewide population, sufficient to monitor the population trends.

In general, ospreys had a productive season, despite reduced productivity in some colonies. As we've documented in the past, the majority of nesting colonies are located along the Atlantic coast (84%) and the remainder nesting along the Delaware Bay and inland. Barnegat Bay hosts around 20% of the statewide population and over the past decade, the population has doubled, from less than 80 pairs in 2014 to over 160 in 2024. The average productivity this year in this large colony was 1.53 young/active (known-outcome) nest, which is very close to the average over the past five years (1.52). In 2024, 167 young were produced and of those, 37 were banded for future tracking. A noteworthy finding was Atlantic Coastal nests having higher productivity than Delaware Bay nests, (1.64 vs. 1.46) this year.

The outcome was determined in 73% of the nests surveyed in 2024. Those pairs (533) produced a total of 867 young. With this data we can determine the productivity rate, which was an average of 1.63 young/active (known-outcome) nest. This was similar to the average

productivity rate documented over the previous five years and is above the average needed to sustain the population. A total of 101 (12%) nestlings were banded for future tracking, 35 of which with both federal and red auxiliary, field readable bands at nests on Barnegat Bay.

A total of 89 nests (17%) are estimated to have failed to produce young. These were nests that either had eggs or nestlings and did not fledge any young. Nests can fail for a variety of reasons and it is often very difficult to determine the exact cause for loss, without intensive monitoring or remote cameras. Reasons for nests to fail include territorial disputes or turnover of breeding adults, predation from mammals/birds, human disturbance, pollution (mainly plastic), nest collapse, fire/electrocution, mortality of adult(s), weather, prey availability, lack of parental experience, etc. At one nest in Cape May County, which hosts a live streaming camera (through the Nature Conservancy), two nestlings were lost to great-horned owl predation. The owl struck at night and only the shadow of the owl was observed via the camera. The following day, the young were missing from the nest.

2024 NJ Osprey Project Field Technician, Cameron Buck holds an osprey nestling that was fostered into a nest on Barnegat Bay, July 2025.

We continue to recruit a seasonal field technician to assist with our summer nesting surveys. This past year, Cameron Buck joined the team and did a great job assisting with nest surveys by boat and ground at many locations in Monmouth County, where the population has grown and ground surveys were not conducted in the past. This position was created as an internship for deserving college students to get first hand experience in the field of wildlife conservation and management in New Jersey. For anyone interested in joining the team for 2025, head over to our website to learn more and apply.

BAND RECOVERIES & RED BAND RE-SIGHTINGS

Since we began to band young ospreys with red “field readable,” auxiliary bands in 2014, we’ve seen a reversal of the number of dead birds re-sighted/encountered. A decade ago, the majority (64%) of banded ospreys encountered were found dead, which is how most banded birds are identified — when in hand or up close — since federal bands are very difficult to read from a distance. Today, the majority of banded ospreys encountered have auxiliary bands and are identified by the alpa-numerical code on their bands, when they’re alive. Close to 650 young ospreys have been banded through Project RedBand, an osprey banding and re-sighting project on Barnegat Bay.

This past year a total of 41 New Jersey ospreys were encountered/re-sighted. Of those, 30 were identified by their red auxiliary bands. Most were re-sighted during nest surveys and 22 were identified at their nests. 56% were males and the average distance (for nesting individuals) from their natal areas was 3.5 miles. All were nesting in the Barnegat Bay watershed. Females accounted for 15% of re-sightings and their average distance from natal areas was 13.4 miles.

Ten ospreys were recovered after being found dead. Of those where the cause of death was determined, it was mainly due to electrocution from interaction (either nesting or perching) with utility poles. Two osprey recovered were found injured and we’re unsure of their outcomes.

A few notable re-sightings, include three birds that are now 18 years old. Two are nesting individuals, one male — named Duke — who nests at the Barnegat Light Osprey Cam; and one female — who nests on a piling at Port Mahon in Delaware. The third was caught due to injury in Stone Harbor. The re-sightings of these birds are amazing to see how they can live long, productive lives as adults. One other notable re-sighting for the author is 01/C. This bird was the second osprey that was banded with a red auxiliary band in 2014 (00/C was first and re-sighted in 2023). 01/C was banded in Loveladies, Long Beach Island and is now nesting 4.2 miles to the north inside Barnegat Inlet.

We hope to see Duke and the Port Mahon female return to their breeding grounds in 2025. Thank you to everyone who reports band observations to us and online to USGS. Photos of some re-sightings are in the background on this page. Full details of each band encounter are in Table 2 (page 11).




Moving forward, the NJ conservation status is stable, meaning they're not at risk of becoming threatened or endangered in the near future. Our work to monitor them will help ensure this is the case in the face of many threats throughout their range, from the increasing presence of plastics in our environment to the loss of vital prey, like menhaden shifting northward from the effects of climate change. We must be observant to changes in their population numbers and nest success. Thankfully we have a growing group of volunteer "osprey watchers" who will help keep tabs on them in the future. As one of the largest birds of prey that nests in very close proximity to humans, especially on our heavily developed coast, creating a connection between ospreys and people is resilience. The ability to adapt to a changing landscape is crucial to our shared prosperity in this region. We must protect our open space and habitats that wildlife depend on to survival, while also allowing our human way of life to move forward.

As we monitor and manage ospreys in New Jersey, we will focus on building better partnerships to help ensure that they have their best chance of thriving. We are thankful for those who have supported the restoration of ospreys by installing and maintaining their nest platforms, donated time watching nests and reporting on their outcomes, and supporting our work through donations.

2024 Summer Field Technician Victoria R. and NJOP volunteer, Melanie S. on an osprey survey on the Mullica River.

Project Staff: Ben Wurst, Kathy Clark, Larissa Smith, Cameron Buck

We continue to seek new volunteers to help survey areas that are not covered by current volunteer corps. These areas include Shrewsbury/Navesink Rivers, Sandy Hook, Raritan Bayshore, including Cheesequake State Park, lower Delaware River, and parts of Salem County. These Osprey Watchers visit established nests and use optics to determine if they still exist and if they are occupied and productive. Nest surveys, which should take less than an hour once a week from the beginning of May until the end of July. If you live in any of these areas and are interested in volunteering, please reach out to Ben Wurst.

Volunteer Osprey Banders: Fred Akers - Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association, Jane and Peter Galetto - Citizens United to Protect the Maurice River and its Tributaries, Trish Miller - Conservation Science Global, David and Kelly Natkie, Damon Noe - The Nature Conservancy, Bill Stuempfig, Matt Tribulski, Hans and Hanna Toft, John King and Wayne Russell.

Special thanks to: Bill Clarke and the Osprey Foundation for his continued support of our efforts to monitor and manage New Jersey's ospreys.

Thank you to everyone who donates to Conserve Wildlife Foundation of NJ, contributes to the Endangered and Nongame Species Program through the Check-Off for Wildlife on their NJ State Income Tax, and by purchasing Conserve Wildlife License Plates!

Funding also provided by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, with matching contributions from New Jersey Osprey Project volunteers.

Thanks to: Jim Verhagen – NestStory; Zoological Society of New Jersey; Don and Karen Bonica - Toms River Avian Care; Dr. Andrew Wurst - Barnegat Animal Clinic; Dr. Erica Miller; Osprey-Watch.org; Hugh Carola - Hackensack Riverkeeper; Borough of Seaside Heights - Public Works; Woodhaven Lumber & Millwork - Manahawkin; Joe Fallon - FMERA; Tim McGuire - McCormick Taylor; Scott T. Northey - The Chemours Company; Cattus Island Park - Ocean County Parks; Citizens United to Protect the Maurice River and its Tributaries; Great Egg Harbor Watershed Association, Island Beach State Park; USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services; Friends of IBSP; Tri-State Bird Rescue & Research; The Raptor Trust; The Wetlands Institute; PSE&G; Atlantic City Electric; NJ-NY Baykeeper; Garden Club of LBI and all other donors and volunteers who assist with and support the project.

All banding, marking, and sampling is being conducted under a federally authorized Bird Banding Permit issued by the U.S. Geological Survey's BBL (Permit # 22803).

Table 1. Osprey productivity in 2022 in all major nesting areas. Productivity was determined by ground surveys in June-July. Productivity rates in 2021-2022 provided for comparison.

						PREVIOUS YEARS		
NESTING AREA	# NESTS	KNOWN-OUTCOME NESTS	# YOUNG	# BANDED	PRODUCTION 2024	2023	2022	2021
Delaware River Basin & North/ Central Jersey	31	24	41	0	1.71	1.74	2.08	1.53
Hackensack/Hudson Rivers	13	7	13	0	1.86	1.33	1.69	1.70
Raritan River & Bay	58	21	38	0	1.81	1.06	1.83	
Monmouth County	69	42	74	0	1.76	1.15	1.93	0.88
Barnegat Bay	125	77	112	21	1.45	1.28	1.47	1.53
Sedge Islands	37	32	55	16	1.72	1.55	0.82	1.50
Great Bay to Atlantic City	55	37	53	10	1.43	0.59	1.25	1.70
Great Egg Harbor/ Ocean City	96	73	121	0	1.66	1.02	1.35	1.60
Sea Isle City	34	25	47	0	1.88	1.28	0.77	1.47
Avalon & Stone Harbor	85	77	117	11	1.52	0.90	0.55	1.60
Wildwood & Cape May	53	49	95	0	1.94	2.00	1.11	1.84
Delaware Bay & Maurice River	73	69	101	43	1.46	1.54	1.81	2.10
TOTAL of Study Areas	729	533	867	101	1.63	1.16	1.30	1.66
Barnegat Bay	162	109	167	37	1.53	1.30	1.32	1.51
D. River/N. Jersey	44	31	54	0	1.74	1.95	1.95	1.59
Atlantic Coast	612	433	712	58	1.64	1.14	1.16	1.60
Delaware Bay	73	69	101	90	1.46	1.81	1.81	2.10
Total Statewide	**729**	**533**	**867**	**101**	**1.63**			

Chart 1: Number of osprey nests and average productivity in New Jersey, 1984-2024.

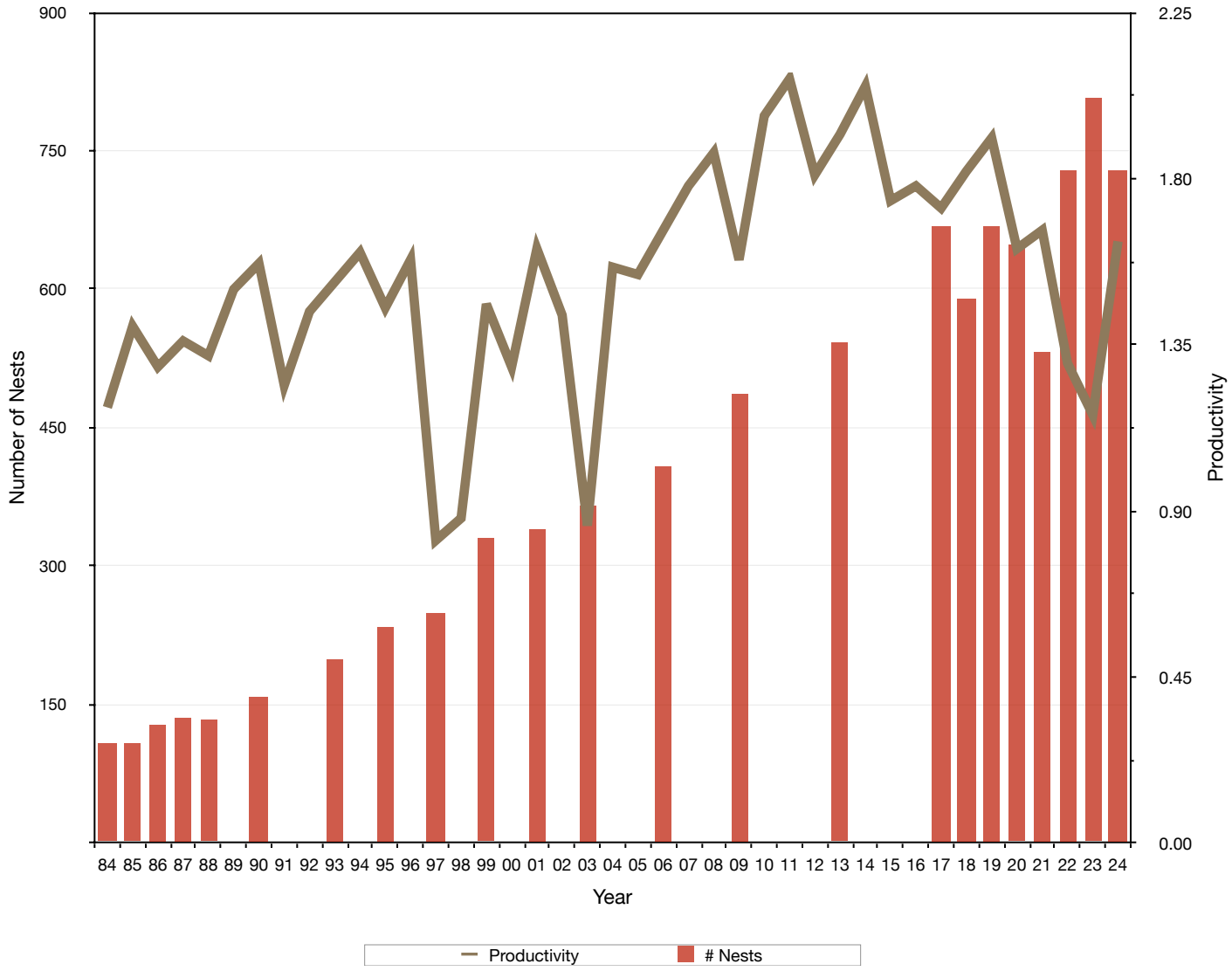

Table 2. Banded osprey recoveries and re-sightings from New Jersey in 2024.

Federal Band	Aux Band	Origin Nest ID #	Date banded	Date of re-sighting	Years previously re-sighted	Distance from natal nest (miles)	Present Condition	Status / Location	Sex	Age	Encountered By
1088-06285	-	167-A-008	7/6/2014	3/22/2024 4/17/24?	-	-	Dead	Injured & Euthanized	UNK	10	UNK
1088-11619	65/D	147-B-036	6/26/2017	3/26/2024	2020, 2021, 2023	11.22	Live	Nesting in Loveladies, NJ	F	7	Ben Wurst
1088-08825	90/C	123-A-018	7/13/2015	3/29/2024	2020, 2023	-	Live	Viewed at BL Osprey Cam	M	9	Ken Ostrom
1088-08893	38/D	123-A-023	7/13/2016	4/3/2024	2016, 2020, 2022	27	Dead	Electrocuted near nest in Avon-by-the-sea	F	8	Timothy R. McGuire
0928-14209	-	172-A-007	7/2/2012	4/1/2024	-	-	Dead	Found dead along road in Bridgeton	UNK	12	UNK
788-49033	-	123-A-013	7/12/2006	3/31/2024	2018-present	2.6	Live	Nesting at BL Osprey Cam	M	18	Ben Wurst
788-48915	-	164-A-009	6/25/2006	3/30/2024	2023-present	23.6	live	Nesting in Port Mahon, DE	F	18	Kim Sheaffer
1088-08778	-	172-A-008	7/7/15	4/7/2024	No	-	Dead	Hit by motor vehicle or found dead or injured on road. Kent Co., DE	UNK	9	Joseph Noble
0928-12074	-	163-A-030	6/16/12	4/8/2024	No	-	Dead	Hit by motor vehicle or found dead or injured on road. Millville, NJ	UNK	12	Dave Bowers
0928-12236	-	167-C-015	6/11/2010 12:00 AM	4/16/2024	-	-	Dead		UNK	14	UNK
1218-02810	49/M	122-B-014	8/1/2020	4/17/2024	-	1.68	Live	Nesting in High Bar Harbor, NJ	M	4	Ken Ostrom
1218-03063	-	163A013	7/16/2021	4/23/2024	-	-	Injured		UNK	3	UNK
1218-02635	75/K	135-A-022	7/8/2019	4/24/2024	2021, 2022	UNK	Dead	Found dead on beach in Loveladies, NJ.	UNK	5	UNK
1218-02807	47/M	123-A-048	7/25/2020	4/29/2024	-	1.48	Live	Perched on new nest. High Bar Harbor, NJ	M	4	Ben Wurst
0928-14357	-	167-B-038	7/8/2012	5/19/2024	-	-	Dead	Injured & Euthanized	UNK	12	UNK
1088-11624	68/D	135-A-025	6/27/2017	6/7/2024	2020	2.18	Live	Nesting on channel marker. Stafford Twp, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-08850	08/D	135-A-031	7/1/2016	6/7/2024	2021	2.69	Live	Nesting in Stafford Twp, NJ	M	8	Ben Wurst
1218-00825	48/K	135-A-025	7/1/2019	6/7/2024	-	1.89	Live	Nesting in Stafford Twp, NJ	M	5	Ben Wurst
1218-00899	18/M	135-A-032	7/3/2020	6/7/2024	-	1.93	Live	Perched on USFWS sign	M	4	Ben Wurst
1088-06195	01/C	135-A-028	7/7/2014	6/17/2024	-	4.2	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	10	Ben Wurst
1088-14619	41/H	123-A-004	7/9/2017	8/25/2024	2019-Present	55.4	Live	Observed at Alcyon Lake, Pitman, NJ	F	7	Jeff Mazzola
1088-08899	44/D	135-A-025	7/18/2016	6/7/2024	2021	1.13	Live	Nesting in Stafford Twp, NJ	M	8	Ben Wurst
1088-06487	63/C	135-A-025	6/25/2015	6/27/2024	2020	15.3	Live	Nesting in Bass River, NJ	F	9	Ben Wurst
1088-14615	37/H	123-A-003	7/9/2017	6/28/2024	2022-Present	10.47	Live	Nesting in Stafford Twp, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst

1088-14638	60/H	122-A-008	7/19/2017	6/28/2024	2023	0.45	Live	Nesting in Forked River, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-06455	44/C	123-A-021	7/12/2014	6/28/2024	2016, 2020, 2021	5.22	Live	Nesting in Forked River, NJ	M	10	Ben Wurst
1088-08889	34/D	123-A-003	7/12/2016	7/1/2024	2021-2022	2.33	Live	Nesting in High Bar, NJ	M	8	Ben Wurst
1088-14604	26/H	123-A-008	7/9/2017	7/5/2024	-	0.28	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-14639	61/H	122-A-008	7/19/2017	7/5/2024	Yes	3.59	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	F	7	Ben Wurst
1088-14607	29/H	123-A-038	7/9/2017	7/5/2024	-	1.17	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-14608	30/H	123-A-031	7/9/2017	7/5/2024	-	1.33	Live	Perched in cedar tree. Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-14589	11/H	123-A-014	7/9/2017	7/5/2024	2023	0.61	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-14671	77/H	123-A-031	6/27/2018	7/6/2024	-	1.58	Live	Nesting in Sedge Island WMA, NJ	M	6	Ben Wurst
788-48781	-	175-A-015	7/12/06	7/11/24	No	-	Injured	Caught due to injury. Stone Harbor, NJ	UNK	18	Hans Toft
1088-11619	65/D	147-B-036	6/26/2017	7/13/2024	2020,2023-Present	11.22	Live	Nesting in Loveladies, NJ	M	7	Ben Wurst
1088-06445	34/C	123-A-031	7/12/2014	7/18/2024	-	4.34	Live	Nesting in Barnegat, NJ	M	10	Ben Wurst
1218-00848	69/K	135-A-029	7/8/2019	7/18/2024	2021, 2023-Present	7.74	Live	Nesting in Long Beach Twp, NJ	M	5	Ben Wurst
1218-00845	66/K	135-A-020	7/8/2019	7/18/2024	Yes, 2021	8.18	Live	Nesting in Long Beach Twp, NJ	M	5	Ben Wurst
0928-12968	-	175-B-004	7/9/11	8/7/24	No	-	Dead	Electrocuted /hit wires. Margate, NJ	UNK	13	Patrick Armstrong
1218-05783	01/P	135-A-022	7/9/2024	8/11/2024	No	1.9	Dead	Found dead in Barnegat Light	UNK	>1	Victoria Rosikiewicz
1218-05766	84/N	110-B-006	6/28/2024	8/28/2024	No	3.93	Live	Observed in Forked River, NJ	UNK	>1	Kelly Lombardi