

					Common Name											
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
....						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆
				◆										◆◆	
															
															
															
															
B	B	B	B	B												
....						◆								
B	B	B	b													

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Fulvous Whistling-Duck** – Marshes and impoundments. Few records in the last 20 years.
- Pink-footed Goose** – Three records: Bombay Hook NWR, DE 1953, Oley, PA 1997, and Lake Ontelaunee, PA 1998.
- Greater White-fronted Goose** – Lakes, ponds, and fields. Usually with Canada Geese and sometimes Snow Geese.
- Snow Goose** – Salt marshes, impoundments, and agricultural fields, especially near tidal marshes. Seen migrating over inland sites, with occasional individuals found at a variety of sites. Large flocks at Forsythe NWR, NJ from fall to early winter. Delaware Bay flocks overwinter. Much more common on Delaware Bay coastal plain. Freeze limited. Increasing.
- Ross's Goose** – Found with large flocks of Snow Geese. Freeze limited. Increasing. Beware of Snow/Ross's hybrids.
- Canada Goose** – Rapidly expanding residential population nesting on lakes, ponds, and marshes. Freeze limited.
- Brant** – Salt marshes, bays, and impoundments and adjacent agricultural fields. Occasionally inland in fall migration.
- Barnacle Goose** – Lakes, ponds, fields, frequently with Canada Geese or Snow Geese. There is a continuing debate concerning whether individuals of this species are escapes or wild birds.
- Mute Swan** – Locally common. Forsythe NWR, NJ, Penn Manor, PA, Mannington Marsh, NJ. Lakes, ponds, and impoundments.
- Tundra Swan** – Large lakes, rivers, coastal impoundments, and fields. Most common in the pine barrens. Hundreds winter in cranberry reservoirs. Freeze limited.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	B	B	B	B	__ Wood Duck												
B		b			__ Gadwall *												
			....		__ Eurasian Wigeon												
b					__ American Wigeon *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ American Black Duck												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Mallard												
B	b	b	b	b	__ Blue-winged Teal *												
....			....		__ Cinnamon Teal		♦		♦♦		♦		♦		♦	♦	
b					__ Northern Shoveler *												
b					__ Northern Pintail												
....					__ Garganey												
b	b				__ Green-winged Teal												
					__ Canvasback												
					__ Redhead												
					__ Ring-necked Duck												

Wood Duck – Tree nester adjacent to freshwater streams, wetlands, and ponds. Freeze limited.

Gadwall – Impoundments, marshes, lakes, bays, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Eurasian Wigeon – Marshes, impoundments, and bays. Usually found where American Wigeon gather. Freeze limited.

American Wigeon – Marshes, bays, and impoundments. Freeze limited.

American Black Duck – Impoundments, marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Mallard – Marshes, swamps, lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Blue-winged Teal – Primarily freshwater marshes and impoundments. Declining breeder.

Cinnamon Teal – Marshes and impoundments.

Northern Shoveler – Freshwater impoundments. Also ponds and marshes. Freeze limited.

Northern Pintail – Impoundments and freshwater in upper Delaware Bay tributary marshes. Thousands gather in wild rice marshes along Oldman's and Raccoon Creeks, NJ from late January to early March. Largest gathering in east. Freeze limited.

Garganey – Freshwater marshes and impoundments.

Green-winged Teal – Primarily tidal marshes. Freeze limited.

Canvasback – Bays, lakes, and rivers.

Redhead – Bays, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Ring-necked Duck – Primarily freshwater. Lakes, ponds, and rivers. Freeze limited.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
....					__ Tufted Duck	.....											.....
					__ Greater Scaup	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
					__ Lesser Scaup	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████							██████████	██████████
					__ King Eider					██████████				.....		██████████
					__ Common Eider					██████████				.....		██████████
	....			....	__ Harlequin Duck				██████████								██████████
					__ Surf Scoter	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
					__ White-winged Scoter	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
					__ Black Scoter	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
					__ Long-tailed Duck	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████							██████████	██████████
					__ Bufflehead	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
					__ Common Goldeneye	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████								██████████
					__ Barrow's Goldeneye												██████████
b	b		.....	.....	__ Hooded Merganser	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████
	b	B	B		__ Common Merganser	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████						██████████	██████████

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.



Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

- Tufted Duck** – Bays, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited.
- Greater Scaup** – Primarily coastal. Bays, lakes, and rivers. Localized flocks sometimes in the thousands. Freeze limited
- Lesser Scaup** – Mostly inland and in back bays along the coast. Lakes and rivers. Freeze limited.
- King Eider** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Common Eider** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Harlequin Duck** – Coastal. Inlets and jetties.
- Surf Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly during migration. Spectacular fall migrations of all three scoters have been recorded from the sea watch at Avalon, NJ.
- White-winged Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly during migration.
- Black Scoter** – Often seen flying in long loose flocks low over the ocean. Inland mainly in migration.
- Long-tailed Duck** – Coastal. Ocean, back bays, and inlets. Inland mainly during migration.
- Bufflehead** – Ocean, bays, rivers, and lakes. Freeze limited.
- Common Goldeneye** – Bays, rivers, and lakes. Freeze limited
- Barrow's Goldeneye** – Bays and rivers
- Hooded Merganser** – Prefers fresh water marshes, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited. Increasing breeder in Pocono Mountains, PA.
- Common Merganser** – Fresh water lakes and rivers. Nests commonly along large rivers and streams in the mountains. Rapidly spreading south along major rivers. Freeze limited. Casual in summer away from breeding areas.

					Common Name											
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
b					— Red-breasted Merganser											
			....		— Masked Duck											
b		b			— Ruddy Duck											
B		B	B	B	— Osprey											
		....	....	....	— Swallow-tailed Kite											
....					— White-tailed Kite											
		....			— Mississippi Kite											
B	B	B		b	— Bald Eagle											
B		B	b	b	— Northern Harrier *											
	b	b	b	B	— Sharp-shinned Hawk *											
	B	B	B	B	— Cooper's Hawk											
	b			B	— Northern Goshawk *											
	B	B	B	B	— Red-shouldered Hawk											

Red-breasted Merganser – Primarily coastal. Bays, lakes, and rivers. Freeze limited.

Masked Duck – One record: near Lake Ontelaunee, PA, 1984.

Ruddy Duck – Marshes, bays, lakes, rivers, and impoundments. Freeze limited.

Osprey – Coastal bays and marshes, with increasing populations along the upper Delaware River and scattered locations in the mountains.

Swallow-tailed Kite – Most records from the coast.

White-tailed Kite – One record: Cape May, NJ 1998.

Mississippi Kite – Regular in mid-May in Cape May, NJ. Accidental elsewhere.

Bald Eagle – Expanding breeder and winter resident. Best found along the Delaware Bayshore any time of the year, and along the Delaware River above the Water Gap and the Forsythe NWR, NJ in winter. Also scattered in the Pocono Mountains in summer. Migration concentrations at all hawk watches.

Northern Harrier – Habitats include salt marshes, open fields. Most common over salt marshes in winter.

Sharp-shinned Hawk – Recovering breeder in large tracts of forest. Large numbers migrate through Cape May, NJ, with lesser numbers at other hawk watches. Much scarcer in fall migration away from concentration points.

Cooper's Hawk – Recovering breeder in large tracts of forest. Large numbers migrate through Cape May, NJ with lesser numbers at other hawk watches. Much scarcer in fall migration away from concentration points.

Northern Goshawk – Regular migrant along the mountain ridges in November, rare elsewhere. Rare nester in the mountains, very rare nester in pine barrens.

Red-shouldered Hawk – Declining. Breeds in extensive swamps and forests. Migrates through Cape May, NJ and along mountain ridges in October/November.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	B	B	B	B	__ Broad-winged Hawk *		◆										
					__ Swainson's Hawk					◆							
	B	B	B	B	__ Red-tailed Hawk												
					__ Rough-legged Hawk												
					__ Golden Eagle												
					__ Eurasian Kestrel												
	B	B	B	B	__ American Kestrel												
					__ Merlin												
					__ Gyrfalcon												
	B	B			__ Peregrine Falcon												

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Excellent 99%	Good 99-50%	Fair 50-10%	Poor 10-1%	Casual	Accidental
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Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.

Broad-winged Hawk – Breeder in extensive woodlands. Large kettles of migrants pass through eastern Pennsylvania heading southwest between the 15th and the 20th of September. Coastal migration occurs later with mostly immature birds.

Swainson's Hawk – Most records of migrants from mountain ridges and Cape May, NJ.

Red-tailed Hawk – Common roadside hawk. Increasing. Fields, woodlots, and suburbs.

Rough-legged Hawk – Late fall mountain ridge migrant and winterer in extensive agricultural lands and coastal marshes. Casual elsewhere.

Golden Eagle – Late fall mountain ridge migrant primarily on northwest winds and occasional winter resident along the coast and major rivers. Casual elsewhere.

Eurasian Kestrel – One record: Cape May Point, NJ 1972.

American Kestrel – Agricultural fields. Sharply declining. Abundant coastal migrant. Casual in the mountains in winter.

Merlin – Primarily a coastal migrant, with Cape May, NJ recording over 500 in one day during fall migration. Large numbers recorded at Cape Henlopen, DE in spring.

Gyrfalcon – Very rare late fall migrant on mountain ridges and winter visitor along the coast.

Peregrine Falcon – Nests on bridges along the lower Delaware River, on a skyscraper in Philadelphia, PA and at Forsythe NWR, NJ. Common coastal migrant and uncommon winter visitor.

					Common Name												
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
B	b	B	B	B	__ Ring-necked Pheasant				[]				
	B	b	B	B	__ Ruffed Grouse *				[]				
B	B	B	B	B	__ Wild Turkey				[]			
B	B	B	b	b	__ Northern Bobwhite				[]			
	....				__ Yellow Rail					—				◆	◆	◆	
B					__ Black Rail *					—							
	....				__ Corn Crake												◆
B					__ Clapper Rail *												
B	b	b			__ King Rail *												
B	B	B	B	B	__ Virginia Rail *												
	b	b	B		__ Sora *												
					__ Purple Gallinule												
B		B	b	....	__ Common Moorhen *												

- Ring-necked Pheasant** – Old fields and agricultural lands. Population dropping precipitously from south to north. Locally extirpated.
- Ruffed Grouse** – Declining in extensive mature forests. More common northward.
- Wild Turkey** – Rapidly expanding throughout region in agricultural and forested areas, with indications of suburban invasion.
- Northern Bobwhite** – Old fields and agricultural lands. Declining. Frequently released by hunting groups.
- Yellow Rail** – A secretive marsh migrant, best located by its call at night. Also found in hay fields.
- Black Rail** – A secretive marsh rail, breeds in salt marsh grass (*Spartina patens*), the low fine grass that covers large areas of drier portions of tidal salt marshes. Best located at night by its call. More common in Delaware Bay marshes than coastal marshes.
- Corn Crake** – Last area report: NJ 1905.
- Clapper Rail** – Common salt marsh rail, more commonly heard than seen.
- King Rail** – Declining fresh water marsh counterpart of Clapper Rail. Interbreeds with Clapper Rails in Delaware Bay marshes.
- Virginia Rail** – Breeds primarily in fresh water marshes. Tidal, fresh, and brackish marshes during winter and migration. Best located at night by its call.
- Sora** – Breeds in extensive fresh water marshes. Tidal, fresh, and brackish marshes during winter and migration. Best located at night by its call.
- Purple Gallinule** – Marshes, celery farms, and ponds.
- Common Moorhen** – Fresh and brackish deep water marshes. Largest regional population at Mannington Marsh, NJ. Declining.

					Common Name											
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
					— American Coot *											
	b				— Sandhill Crane											
					◆		◆				◆					◆
					— Black-bellied Plover											
					— American Golden-Plover											
					— Pacific Golden-Plover											
					— Mongolian Plover											
					— Snowy Plover											
					— Wilson's Plover											
					— Semipalmated Plover											
B					— Piping Plover *											
B	B	B	B	B	— Killdeer											
B					— American Oystercatcher *											
B		.B.			— Black-necked Stilt *											

Chances of seeing on a trip during the proper season, in the proper habitat.

Refer to Page 4 for a complete explanation of all keys.



- American Coot** – Large lakes and impoundments. Freeze limited. Rare nester in deep water marshes.
- Sandhill Crane** – Agricultural fields and marshes. Increasing migrant. One nesting record, paired with an escaped Common Crane in Cumberland County, NJ.
- Northern Lapwing** – Sod farms, barren fields, and mud flats.
- Black-bellied Plover** – Mudflats, marshes, beaches, sod farms, and dirt fields.
- American Golden-Plover** – Primarily mud flats in spring; sod farms, and barren fields in fall.
- Pacific Golden-Plover** – One record: Deerfield, NJ sod farm 2001.
- Mongolian Plover** – One record: Wildwood, NJ 1990.
- Snowy Plover** – One record: near Hawk Mountain, PA 1886.
- Wilson's Plover** – Barrier beaches and mud and sand flats. Few modern records.
- Semipalmated Plover** – Mudflats and flooded fields.
- Piping Plover** – Barrier beaches.
- Killdeer** – Sod farms, barren fields, lawns, parking lots, and mudflats. Freeze limited in north.
- American Oystercatcher** – Mudflats, sandbars, salt marshes, jetties, and bay shores especially at mussel beds.
- Black-necked Stilt** – Salt marshes, mudflats, and impoundments. Primarily in the Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area, with spring wanderers anywhere along the tidal Delaware River to Philadelphia.

					Common Name													
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
			.....		__ American Avocet													
					__ Greater Yellowlegs													
					__ Lesser Yellowlegs													
			.....	.....	__ Spotted Redshank													◆◆◆◆◆
					__ Solitary Sandpiper													
	B		.....	.....	__ Willet *													
	B	B	B	B	__ Spotted Sandpiper													.....
		B	B		__ Upland Sandpiper *													
			.....		__ Whimbrel													
					__ Long-billed Curlew													.....
			.....	.....	__ Black-tailed Godwit													
					__ Hudsonian Godwit													
					__ Bar-tailed Godwit													
					__ Marbled Godwit													

American Avocet – Impoundments. Mudflats. Primarily in the Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area. Casual elsewhere.

Greater Yellowlegs – Impoundments, mudflats, flooded fields, and lake and river shores. Freeze limited. Most winter yellowlegs are this species.

Lesser Yellowlegs – Impoundments, mudflats, flooded fields, and lake and river shores. Freeze limited.

Spotted Redshank – Impoundments and mudflats.

Solitary Sandpiper – Primarily inland ponds, creeks, marshes, flooded fields, and lake shores. One report of breeding in the Pocono Mountains in the early 1900's plus recent summer records.

Willet – Omnipresent, noisy lord of the salt marsh in summer. Late fall migrants likely to be western subspecies.

Spotted Sandpiper– Marshes, ponds, creeks, rivers, lake shores, rocky bays, and coastal shores.

Upland Sandpiper – Scattered breeder at airports, and agricultural fields. Migrant on sod farms, airports, and agricultural fields. Declining.

Whimbrel – Salt marshes, mudflats, and beaches. Forsythe NWR, NJ in mid-May is almost guaranteed.

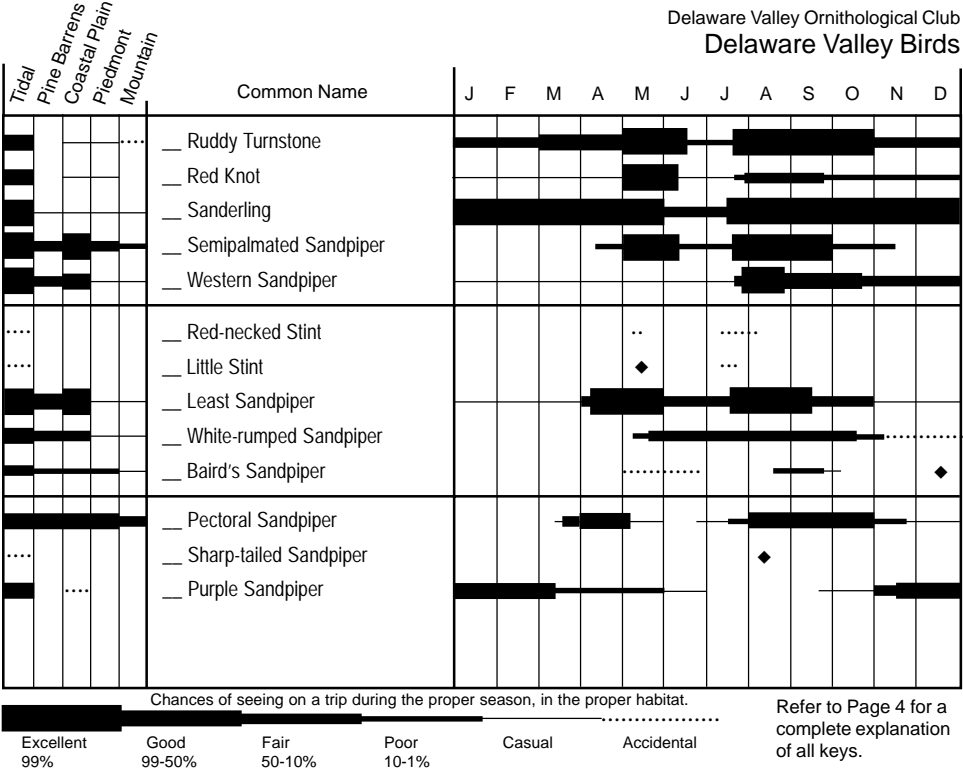
Long-billed Curlew – One recent record: Cape May, NJ 1987.

Black-tailed Godwit – Marshes and mudflats. Three records: John Forsythe NWR, NJ 1971; John Heinz NWR, PA 1974 and Prime Hook NWR, DE 1994.

Hudsonian Godwit – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Rarely fields and ponds inland.

Bar-tailed Godwit – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes.

Marbled Godwit – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes.



- Ruddy Turnstone** – Rock piles, jetties, and beaches.
- Red Knot** – Beaches, impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Large concentrations on shores of lower Delaware Bay in May.
- Sanderling** – Beaches. Rarely inland on sandy lake shores, and river sand bars.
- Semipalmated Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Western Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Spring records require documentation.
- Red-necked Stint** – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Best time to locate is mid-May and late July, when adults are still brightly colored.
- Little Stint** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Best time to locate is mid-May and late July, when adults are still brightly colored. Beware of juvenile Least Sandpipers in late July and August.
- Least Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. More common in fresh water than other peeps and usually on drier areas.
- White-rumped Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.
- Baird's Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, flooded fields, and sod farms. Generally on driest portions of the habitat.
- Pectoral Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, flooded, and plowed fields and sod farms.
- Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Two records: Bombay Hook NWR, DE, 1993 and 2002 (pending).
- Purple Sandpiper** – Rock jetties and sea walls.

Common Name					J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Tidal	Pine Barrens	Coastal Plain	Piedmont	Mountain	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>___ Dunlin</p> <p>___ Curlew Sandpiper</p> <p>___ Stilt Sandpiper</p> <p>___ Buff-breasted Sandpiper</p> <p>___ Ruff</p> <hr/> <p>___ Short-billed Dowitcher</p> <p>___ Long-billed Dowitcher</p> <p>___ Wilson's Snipe</p> <p>___ Eurasian Woodcock</p> <p>___ American Woodcock</p> <hr/> <p>___ Wilson's Phalarope</p> <p>___ Red-necked Phalarope</p> <p>___ Red Phalarope</p> <p>___ Great Skua</p> </div> <div style="width: 55%;"> </div> </div>											

Dunlin – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, beaches, and wet fields. A few fall migrants inland.

Curlew Sandpiper – Impoundments, mudflats, and marshes. Almost annually at Bombay Hook NWR / Little Creek WMA, DE area and Forsythe NWR, NJ.

Stilt Sandpiper– Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper – Grassy and dirt farm fields, harvested potato fields, sod farms, and drier portions of salt marshes. Generally on driest portions of the habitat.

Ruff – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Historically has been regular during April at Tinicum, PA (50's and 60's) and Pedricktown, NJ (70's through the early 90's). Increasingly regular at Bombay Hook NWR, DE.

Short-billed Dowitcher – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.

Long-billed Dowitcher – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields. Spring records increasing.

Wilson's Snipe – Freshwater emergent marshes and wet meadows. Very rare nester north.

Eurasian Woodcock – 19th century records.

American Woodcock – Moist deciduous forests, swamps, wet second growth, and old fields. Freeze limited.

Wilson's Phalarope – Impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.

Red-necked Phalarope – Primarily pelagic in our area, but also found in impoundments, mudflats, marshes, and flooded fields.

Red Phalarope – Primarily pelagic in our region. Rarely found on mud flats or lakes.

Great Skua – Pelagic. Cold water species.