

BIG BEACHES BENEFIT MIGRATORY BIRDS

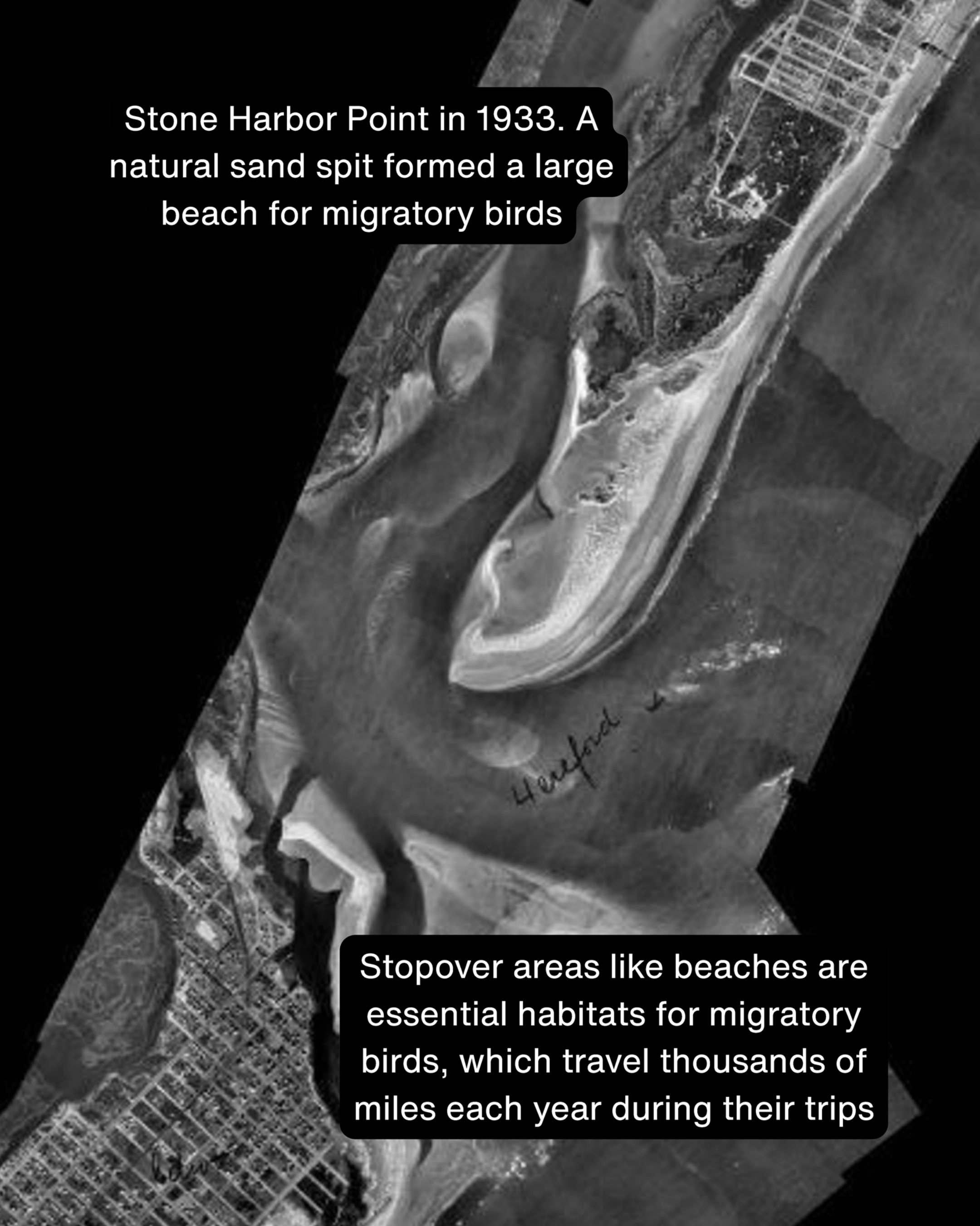


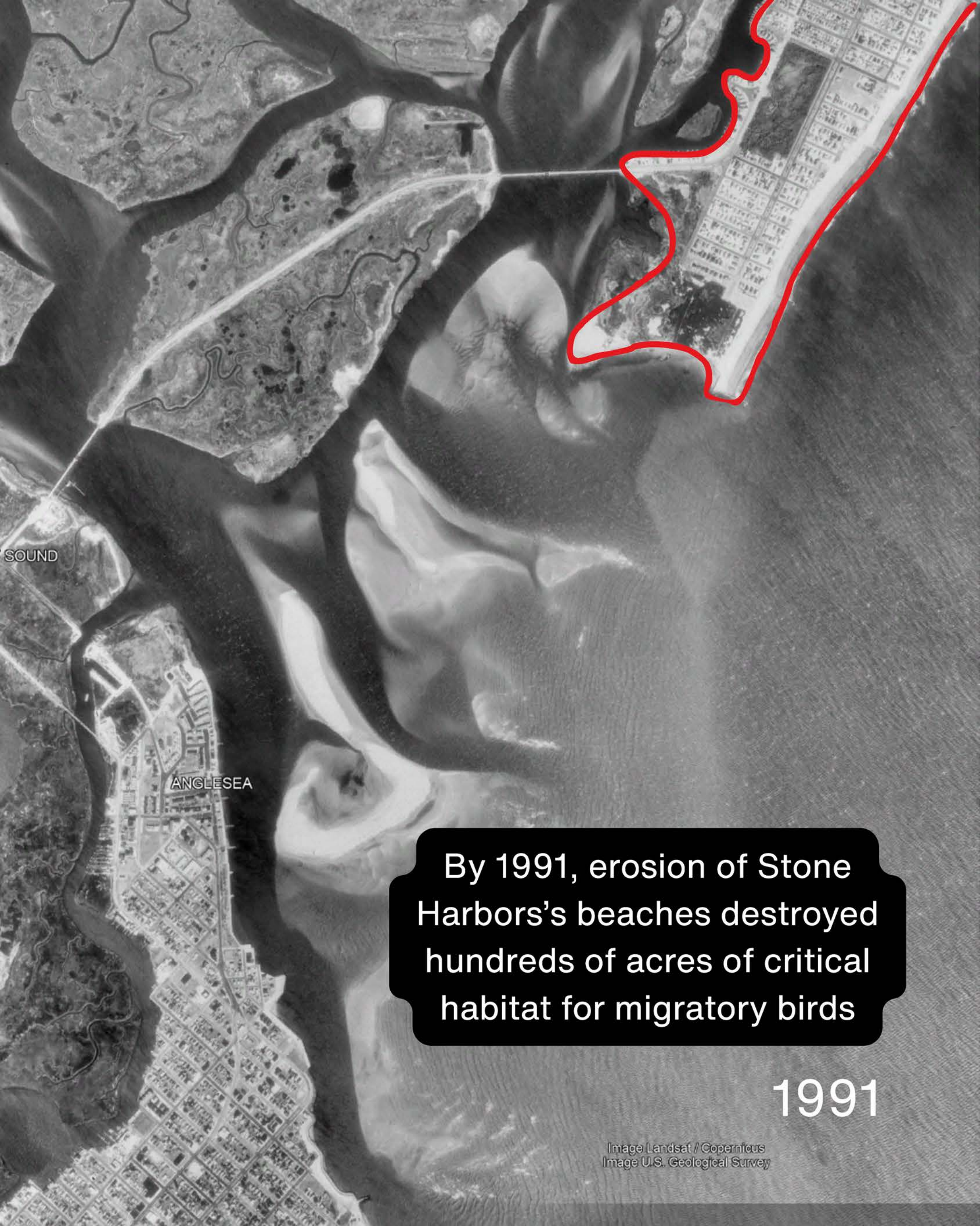
**WHAT HAPPENS
IF THEY ERODE?**



Stone Harbor Point in 1933. A natural sand spit formed a large beach for migratory birds

Stopover areas like beaches are essential habitats for migratory birds, which travel thousands of miles each year during their trips





By 1991, erosion of Stone Harbors's beaches destroyed hundreds of acres of critical habitat for migratory birds

1991

Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image U.S. Geological Survey

1991 shoreline

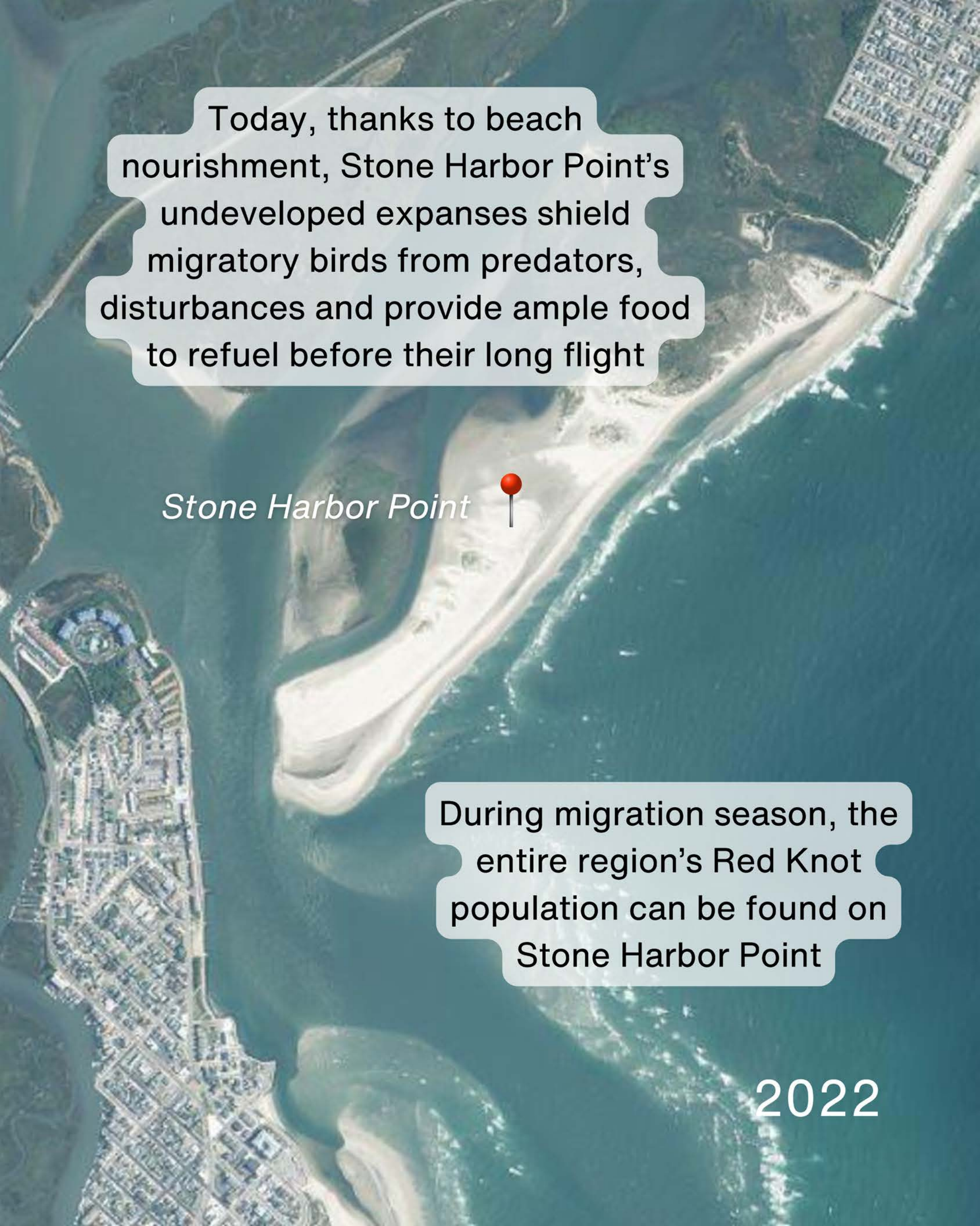
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By 2021, beach nourishment in
Stone Harbor restored over 300
acres of protected bird
sanctuary, known as Stone
Harbor Point

2021

Image Landsat / Copernicus



Today, thanks to beach nourishment, Stone Harbor Point's undeveloped expanses shield migratory birds from predators, disturbances and provide ample food to refuel before their long flight

Stone Harbor Point



During migration season, the entire region's Red Knot population can be found on Stone Harbor Point

2022



Stone Harbor Beach Nourishment Facts

Project Sponsors: US Army Corps of Engineers, NJDEP, Stone Harbor & Avalon

Start Date: 2003

End Date: 2053

Renourishment Cycle: 3 years

Borrow Sites: Hereford Inlet (Stone Harbor) & Townsends Inlet (Avalon)

Project proceeded on two conditions: (1) Stone Harbor Point was deed-restricted to prevent further development (2) Notching of the terminal groin to improve sand bypass to Stone Harbor Point



American Oystercatcher



Piping Plover



Osprey



Red Knot

