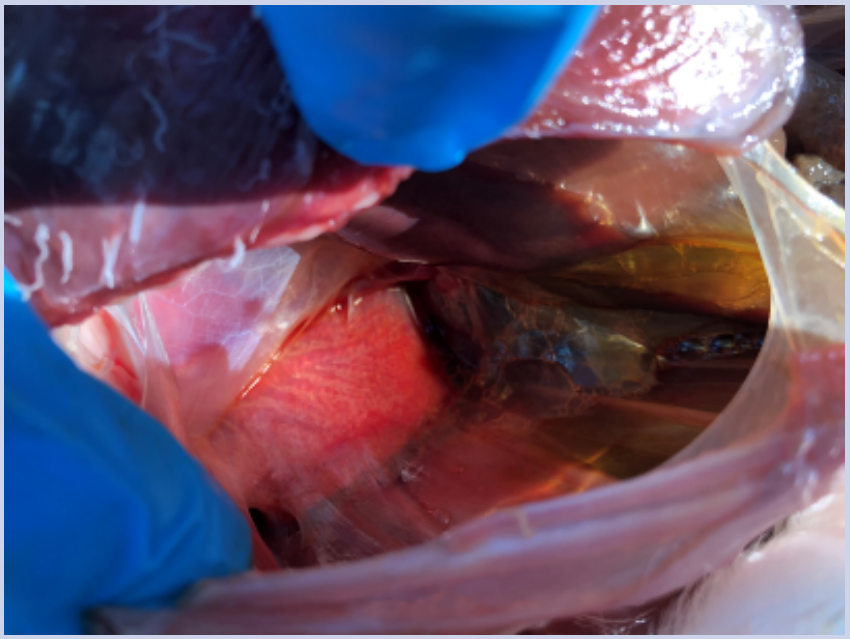
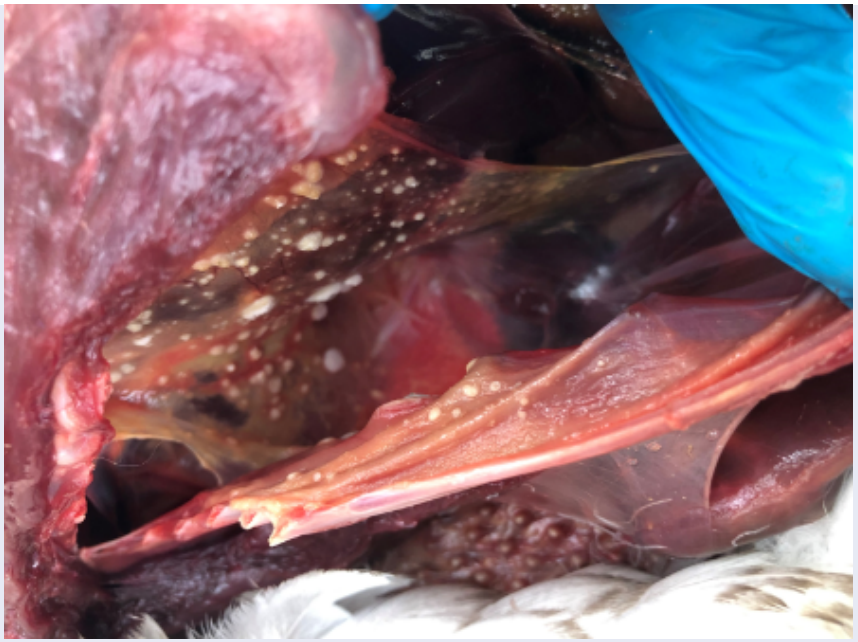
Table S1: The number of Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* patients admitted per facility in Florida from 2009 to 2021, in addition to the percentage of total patients that represented, the years included, and the annual average patient volume. The table also includes a separate section showing the admissions of Gannets from a single facility in Florida prior to 2009. *Average Years across 20 facilities.

Facility Name	N	%	Years Reporting	Annual Average
Florida Wildlife Hospital and Sanctuary	1,034	30.0	13	79.5
Marine Science Center	680	19.7	13	52.3
South Florida Wildlife Center	494	14.3	14	35.3
Busch Wildlife Sanctuary Inc	333	9.7	11	30.3
Treasure Coast Wildlife Hospital, Inc.	175	5.1	13	13.5
Pelican Harbor Seabird Station	113	3.3	13	8.7
Noah's Ark Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation	106	3.1	7	15.1
CROW (Clinic for the Rehabilitation Of Wildlife)	103	3.0	13	7.9
Emerald Coast Wildlife Refuge Inc	91	2.6	13	7.0
Remaining 20 Facilities	320	9.3	7.7*	2.1
Total	**3,449**	100	**283**	**13.1**
Pelican Harbor Seabird Station (Prior to 2009)	313		20	15.7
Grand Total	**3,762**		**303**	**12.4**

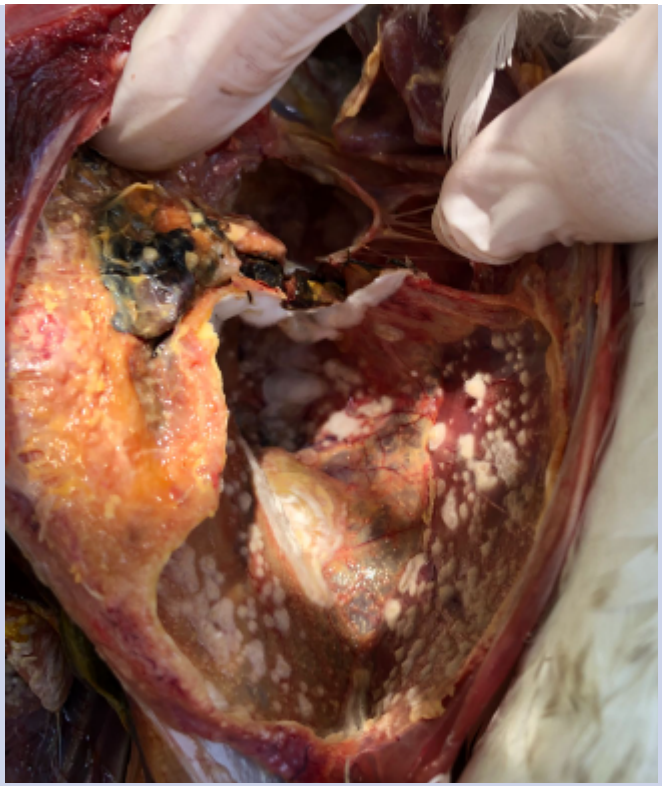
Table S2: Aspergillosis: defined levels of infection



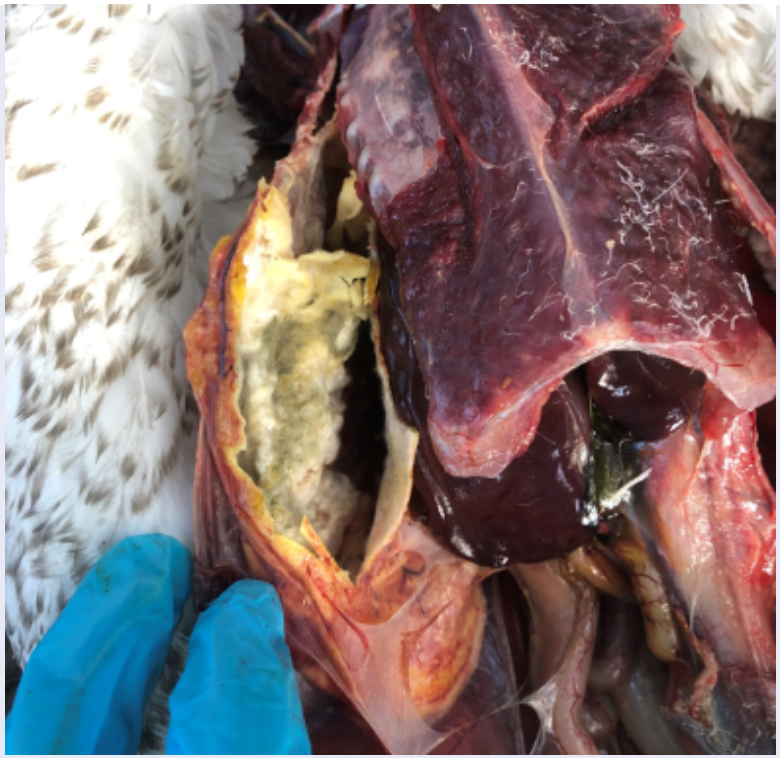
Level 1 Aspergillosis: The patient's overall external appearance will show no signs of infection or fungal growth. However, during necropsy, there may be minimal fungal growth (1-4 small fungal spots) localized to the air sacs or the patient may exhibit minor lung damage. In these cases, aspergillosis should not have played a role in the patient's survival and could be considered a secondary issue.



Level 2 Aspergillosis: The patient's external appearance will show no sign of infection or fungal growth. During necropsy, the patient may show signs of limited fungal growth in the air sacs and possibly some thickening or tissue growth in the air sac membranes. The infection would be confined to the air sacs and lungs. In these cases, aspergillosis should not have played a role in the patient's survival and could be considered a secondary issue.



Level 3 Aspergillosis: The patient’s external appearance will show no sign of infection or fungal growth. During necropsy, the patient will exhibit fungal growths that engulf the air sacs and lungs while potentially also showing signs of moderate to heavy tissue growth in the air sac membranes. The infection appears to be at a level of severity that could have caused the patient's death.



Level 4 Aspergillosis: The patient’s external appearance will show no sign of infection or fungal growth. During necropsy, the patient may exhibit heavy tissue growth in the air sacs and lungs. The fungal infection may also be starting to spread outside of the lungs and air sacs to visually damage other organs in the body cavity. The infection is at a level of severity that could have caused the patient's death.

Level 5 Aspergillosis: The patient’s external appearance will show no sign of infection or fungal growth. During necropsy, the patient will exhibit extreme tissue growth that engulfs the air sacs and lungs. Evidence of extensive fungal infection can be seen spreading throughout the body cavity. Some organs may no longer be identifiable. The infection could potentially expand outside of the body cavity. Many necropsies are cut short due at this point due to safety concerns, a clear immediate cause of death, and not being able to identify anything but the fungal infection. The infection appears to be at a level of severity that could have caused the patient's death.

Table S3: Final disposition totals and percentages of all the Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* admitted to wildlife rehabilitation facilities included in this study. *DOA = Dead on Arrival

Year	Patient Intake	Released			Euthanized			Dead			DOA		Transferred	Pending
		N	%	*Rate less DOA**	N	Over 24 Hours	%	N	Over 24 Hours	%	N	%		
1988	1	1	100.0	100.0	0		0.0	0		0.0	0	0.0		0
1989	3	0	0.0	0.0	1		33.3	1		33.3	0	0.0		1
1991	1	0	0.0	0.0	0		0.0	1		100.0	0	0.0		0
1992	10	0	0.0	0.0	4		40.0	4		40.0	2	20.0		0
1993	40	13	32.5	34.2	0		0.0	23		57.5	2	5.0		2
1994	8	2	25.0	25.0	0		0.0	4		50.0	0	0.0		2
1995	1	0	0.0	0.0	0		0.0	1		100.0	0	0.0		0
1996	5	2	40.0	40.0	0		0.0	3		60.0	0	0.0		0
1997	9	0	0.0	0.0	3		33.3	6		66.7	0	0.0		0
1998	29	4	13.8	13.8	7		24.1	10		34.5	0	0.0		8
1999	22	5	22.7	22.7	6		27.3	11		50.0	0	0.0		0
2000	26	4	15.4	15.%	4		15.4	18		69.2	0	0.0		0
2001	23	9	39.1	39.1	0		0.0	14		60.9	0	0.0		0
2002	42	7	16.7	16.7	9		21.4	24		57.1	0	0.0		2
2003	61	16	26.2	26.7	11		18.0	33		54.1	1	1.6		0
2004	20	3	15.0	16.7	5		25.0	10		50.0	2	10.0		0
2005	46	4	8.7	8.7	14		30.4	27		58.7	0	0.0		1

2006	31	1	3.2	3.6	20		64.5	7		22.6	3	9.7		0
2007	110	15	13.6	15.0	28		25.5	57		51.8	10	9.1		0
2008	56	12	21.4	26.1	12		21.4	22		39.3	10	17.9		0
2009	82	17	20.7	23.6	19	1	24.4	10	24	41.5	10	12.2	1	0
2010	317	58	18.3	19.3	96	20	36.6	75	35	34.7	16	5.0	15	2
2011	177	35	19.8	20.5	48	1	27.7	72	6	44.1	6	3.4	3	6
2012	209	36	17.2	18.4	76	3	37.8	72	6	37.3	13	6.2	1	2
2013	333	49	14.7	15.6	130	3	39.9	107	23	39.0	19	5.7	2	0
2014	292	34	11.6	12.5	96	4	34.2	103	31	45.9	20	6.8	4	0
2015	286	46	16.1	17.4	102	1	36.0	90	8	34.3	21	7.3	0	18
2016	384	64	16.7	18.3	122	0	31.8	134	22	40.6	35	9.1	0	7
2017	352	22	6.3	6.7	149	4	43.5	95	17	31.8	23	6.5	0	42
2018	405	38	9.4	10.3	199	5	50.4	95	17	27.7	37	9.1	0	14
2019	275	14	5.1	5.5	137	1	50.2	89	9	35.6	21	7.6	1	3
2020	207	19	9.2	9.8	92	0	44.4	76	4	38.6	13	6.	3	0
2021	358	23	6.4	7.1	160	4	45.8	130	5	37.7	35	9.8	0	1
2022	206	11	5.3	5.9	98	5	50.0	70	4	35.9	18	8.7	0	0
2023	11	0	0.0	0.0	9	0	81.8	1	0	9.1	1	9.1	0	0
2009-2023	**3,894**	**466**	**12.0**	**12.9**	**1,533**	**52**	**40.7**	**1,219**	**211**	**36.7**	**288**	**7.4**	**30**	**95**
1988 2023	**4,438**	**564**	**12.7**	**13.7**	**1,657**	**52**	**38.5**	**1,495**	**211**	**38.4**	**318**	**7.2**	**30**	**111**

Figure S1: The intake percentage and volume of all adult Gannet rehabilitation patients with a known age, including adults and juveniles. This figure correlates very closely with the overall intake patterns shown in Figure 2. However, the increase in juvenile patients is quite concerning, reaching nearly 75% of all patients with an identified age.

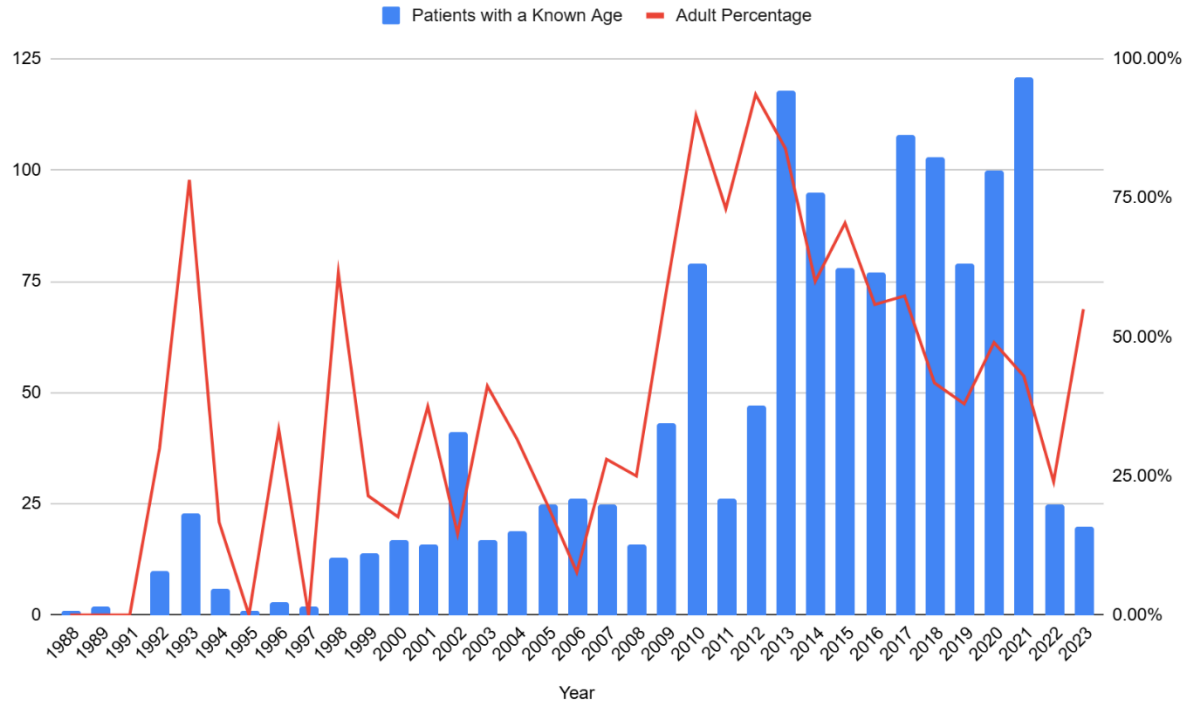


Table S4: The breakdown of why Gannets were admitted to rehabilitation facilities in Florida and along the East Coast and the final dispositions of those patients. *This Release Rate does not include DOA or necropsied patients. **These patients when admitted were DOA, died, or were euthanized prior to necropsy and were not double counted.

Cause of Injury or Disease	N	%	Released	Release %*	Euthanized	Euthanized in 24 Hours	Dead	Dead in 24 Hours	Necropsy**	DOA	Transferred	Pending
Exhaustion	409	26.1	71	17.9	55	13	132	77		13		48
Emaciation	318	20.3	15	4.9	103	4	152	31	2	8	2	1
Hook and Line	256	16.3	60	24.4	42	8	105	12	2	8	4	15
Trauma	210	13.4	27	13.8	63	35	52	8	13	2	3	7
Aspergillosis	95	6.1		0	5	2	20	2	65	0		1
Neurological	91	5.8	2	2.2	17	58	8	3		2		1
Suspected Aspergillosis	27	1.7		0	3	20	4	0		0		
Clinically Healthy	26	1.7	15	60	2	0	5	3	1	0		
Disease	23	1.5		0	1	4	5	0		0		13
Astatic	14	0.9		0	0	0	10	2		1		1
Weather	10	0.6	1	10	1	0	2	0		0		6
Animal attack	9	0.6		0	4	1	3	0		0	1	
Botulism	8	0.5		0	0	0	8	0		0		

Eye Issue	7	0.4		0	1	1	4	0		0	1	
Feather Damage	7	0.4	3	42.9	3	0	0	0		0	1	
Respiratory	7	0.4	1	14.3	3	0	3	0		0		
Collision	6	0.4	1	16.7	0	2	3	0		0		
Harmful algal blooms	6	0.4	1	16.7	0	0	5	0		0		
Oiled	6	0.4	3	50	1	0	1	1		0		
Entangled	4	0.3		0	0	1	1	1		1		
Gunshot	4	0.3		0	2	1	1	0		0		
Hit by car	4	0.3		0	0	1	3	0		0		
Toxin	4	0.3		0	0	0	3	0		1		
Bumblefoot	3	0.2		0	1	2	0	0		0		
Hit by boat	3	0.2		0	1	1	1	0		0		
Genetic	2	0.1	1	50	0	0	1	0		0		
Human Interference	2	0.1	1	100	0	0	0	0		1		
Trapped	2	0.1	1	50	0	1	0	0		0		
Dehydration	1	0.1		0	0	0	1	0		0		
Fish he ate got caught	1	0.1		0	0	0	1	0		0		
Parasites	1	0.1		0	0	0	1	0		0		

Shark attack	1	0.1		0	1	0	0	0		0		
Window Strike	1	0.1	1	100	0	0	0	0		0		
Grand Total	1,568	100.0	204	14.1	309	155	535	140	83	37	12	93

Table S5: The duration Gannets spent in rehabilitation facilities, separated out into those that had a final disposition after 24 hours, those that had a final disposition in seven days, and the total patient outcomes. DOA patients and patients that spent 100 days or more in care were excluded.

Patient Outcomes	**0 to 24 Hours**	**0 Hours to 7 days**	**Total Care Outcomes**
Final Patient Disposition Determined	653	982	1,155
Percentage of Final Disposition Patients	56.5	85	100
Percentage of Patients Released	3.8	4.5	12.6

Table S6: The weights of Gannets with a known weight in kilograms, sorted by lowest to highest weights. The table includes a breakdown between adult and juvenile patients as well as those patients release rate. *Total includes patients with and without a known age. **Juvenile includes one Fledgling.

Weight (kg)	Adult N	Juvenile N	Total*	Released	Release %
Below 1.5	4	16	32	0	0.0
1.50 to 1.7499	44	116	225	6	2.7
1.75 to 1.9999	104	97**	256	32	12.5
2.00 to 2.2499	85	51	158	23	14.6
2.25 to 2.4999	40	6	59	19	32.2
2.50 to 2.7499	23	5	32	13	40.6
2.75 to 2.9999	6	0	8	3	37.5
Over 3	1	2	4	0	0.0

Figure S2: The packed cell volume (PCV) values for Gannets along with the number of patients released.

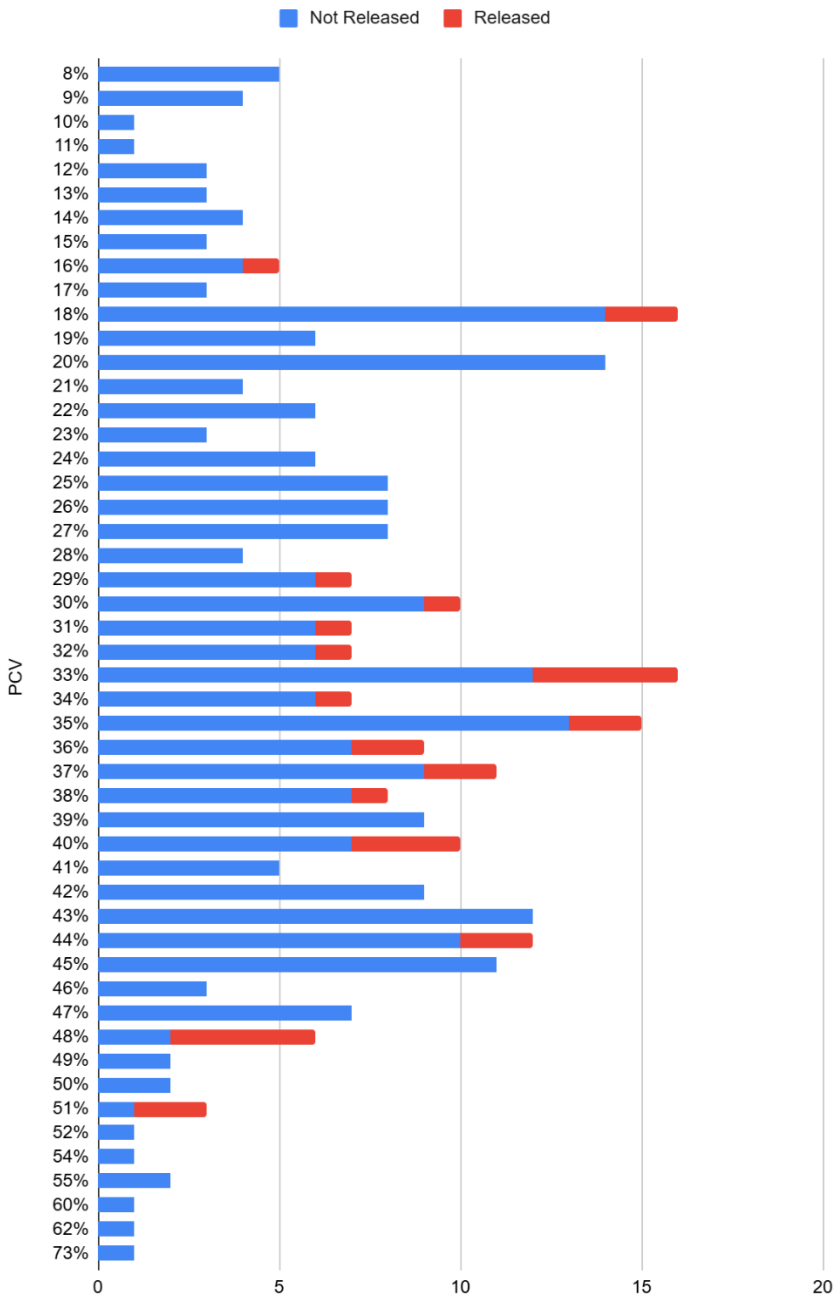
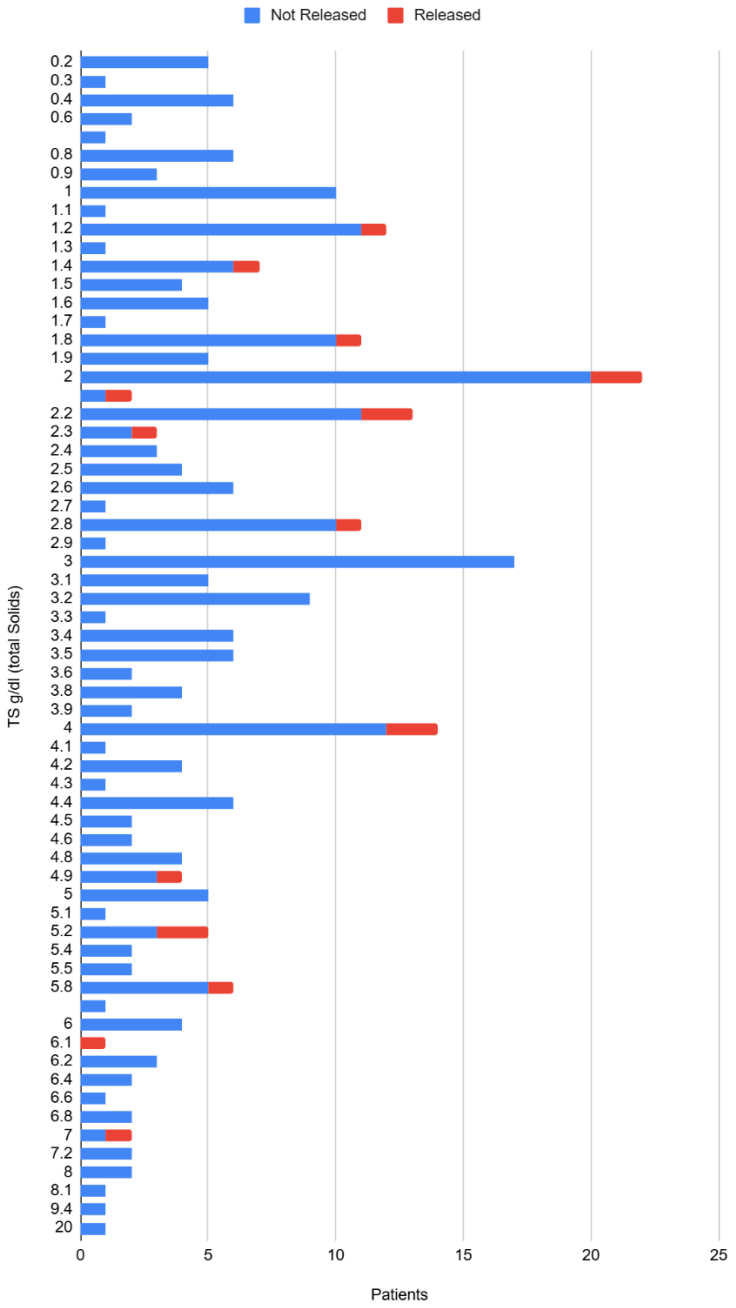

Not Released
Released
PCV
8%
9%
10%
11%
12%
13%
14%
15%
16%
17%
18%
19%
20%
21%
22%
23%
24%
25%
26%
27%
28%
29%
30%
31%
32%
33%
34%
35%
36%
37%
38%
39%
40%
41%
42%
43%
44%
45%
46%
47%
48%
49%
50%
51%
52%
54%
55%
60%
62%
73%
0
5
10
15
20

Figure S3: The total solids (TS) values in grams per decaliter for Gannets along with the number of patients released.


Not Released
Released
TS g/dl (total Solids)
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.6
0.8
0.9
1
1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4
1.5
1.6
1.7
1.8
1.9
2
2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5
2.6
2.7
2.8
2.9
3
3.1
3.2
3.3
3.4
3.5
3.6
3.8
3.9
4
4.1
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4.8
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5
5.1
5.2
5.4
5.5
5.8
6
6.1
6.2
6.4
6.6
6.8
7
7.2
8
8.1
9.4
20
0
5
10
15
20
25
Patients