Osprey Nation 2025 Season Report

December 4, 2025

Prepared by:

Scott Kruitbosch, Osprey Nation Coordinator

Joyce Leiz, Executive Director

Milan Bull, Senior Director of Science & Conservation

Tom Andersen, Director of Communications

THE CONNECTICUT Audubon SOCIETY

314 Unquowa Road

Fairfield, Connecticut 06824

Cover Photo

Osprey female calling out while on nest in Stratford during a warm summer afternoon / Photo by Scott Kruitbosch

The Connecticut Audubon Society Mission

The Connecticut Audubon Society protects Connecticut's birds, other wildlife, and their habitats through conservation, education, and advocacy. We envision that our efforts will lead to a future where *all* can share and experience the joys of nature and understand the importance of environmental preservation.

Acknowledgements

A complete list of 2025 stewards can be found in Appendix A.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

Connecticut Audubon Society's Osprey Nation was created in 2014 as a statewide citizen science effort aimed at monitoring the size, productivity, and health of Connecticut's Osprey population. Volunteer stewards sign up to visit Osprey nesting locations starting in March and continue with field observations ideally bi-weekly or more through September. They find pairs, watch for incubation of eggs, determine when young hatch and how many, then ascertain if these birds are able to make it to the point of fledging.

Stewards also submit data on any unfortunate circumstances that may occur for their pair or pairs, such as failures when incubating or after hatching, mortality of adults or young, abandonment from pressure by people or other birds, etc., while looking for new nests to be added to the database.

The 2025 Osprey Nation season was once again an overall success with the productivity rate of 1.26 well above the 1.15 considered necessary to sustain the population. (Academia and Watts) However, an increase in nest failures across the board meant the numbers were lower than those recorded during the sensational 2024 season. Yet the sheer volume of overall nests still meant that the Osprey once again eclipsed 800 fledged birds, for the fifth year in a row (Table 1).

The foundation of Osprey Nation is its corps of skilled, dedicated and reliable volunteer stewards. In 2025, the number of volunteers dipped as well, for a mix of health, age, economic, and logistical reasons.

Table 1. Seasonal monitoring effort and breeding data collected by Osprey Nation (2014 - 2025). An * denotes estimated values during the Covid-19 Pandemic.

	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Stewards	100	146	224	287	314	342	231	342	385	411	420	399
Nests with data	174	322	420	540	603	732	733	814	827	943	973	955
Active Nests	210	250	337	394	416	501	510	558	606	688	726	682
Fledglings	N/A	356	490	607	725	650	549/ 744*	858	835	881	1,077	862

Fledglings per nest	N/A	1.42	1.45	1.54	1.74	1.3	1.08 /1.4 6*	1.54	1.37	1.28	1.48	1.26

PROJECT HISTORY

Connecticut's Osprey population went unmonitored for several years after the retirement of the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's (CT DEEP) lead biologist in 2010. In 2014, the Connecticut Audubon Society conceived and initiated Osprey Nation in partnership with DEEP. Over 100 volunteers recorded data for 174 osprey nests around the state. It was determined at the conclusion of the first season that a properly trained volunteer core would provide more comprehensive coverage of the state's Osprey population than a handful of biologists who have limited time and ability to cover the entire state and hundreds of nests.

Osprey Nation has steadily gained volunteers who have continued to improve our understanding of the Osprey population, and increasing the number of stewards involved will be vital to keep pace with the number of nests seen in Connecticut now numbering at least 1,100. In particular, recruiting volunteers who have access to boats or kayaks is important, as will be those with exceptional optics in long-range spotting scopes and telephoto lenses, and young people who can join as some of our past stewards retire from the project or are unable to physically cover as many nests as they did previously. The Connecticut Audubon Society has developed and modified online data collection tools to increase the quality and quantity of data that is collected. Osprey Nation continued to use several online submission forms in 2025 with website updates planned to help streamline and improve the process even more.

OSPREY NATURAL HISTORY

The Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) is part of one of the quintessential American conservation success stories. A hawk that depends on waterways to feed on various fish, the species suffered a dramatic and puzzling decline in the years following World War II and by 1970 was almost wiped out of our region and beyond. Specifically and shockingly, Connecticut's population hit the all-time low of nine pairs in 1974 (Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection). Thankfully, research on their fate and that of other raptors (e.g. Peregrine Falcons and Bald Eagles) led to the

discovery that the pesticides DDT and DDE (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane and dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) were to blame. Subsequent bans and immediate action allowed gradual but steady recoveries, and this positive trend continues today for all the affected raptors.

While other threats hamper birds in the 21st century, Connecticut's Ospreys are recovering to a point at which they are beginning to use every nesting surface they can find. While dead tree snags may have been the preferred historic nesting sites, utility poles, cell towers, channel markers, platforms erected in marshes, and even buildings, docks, and rocks have become nest sites. Human disturbances including littering and pollution, boat traffic, dogs and more, all threaten to keep birds off nests, harming eggs and young, or abandoning locations before breeding has commenced. Additionally, the fact that Osprey migrate to Central and South America and spend much of their lives out of our region means they are still exposed to potentially deadly chemicals after perilous and exhausting journeys. Nevertheless, these resistant and emblematic birds do win over most people who are given the opportunity to see their life cycle up close.

THE 2025 SEASON

Overview

The 2025 Osprey Nation season was once again an overall success with the productivity rate of 1.26 well above the 0.8 considered necessary to sustain the population (Chesapeake Bay Magazine). The actual number of fledglings was in line with the past several years, though it did take a step back in both total and productivity from the tremendous gains made in 2024. There were 399 Osprey stewards engaged in reporting on 1,014 nests with a total of 1,091 nests known with 82 new nests and 52 nests removed from the previous season due to destruction or disuse. Nests not monitored were in inaccessible locations due to their remote nature or being in private lands closed to the public. Efforts were made to secure more volunteers with kayaks and boats in some cases, and to engage companies who could permit access to restricted areas. Inland areas continue to yield more nests on sometimes unexpected sites with undoubtedly many more undiscovered as of yet. Returning stewards comprised 73% of the total and 27% were new to the program.

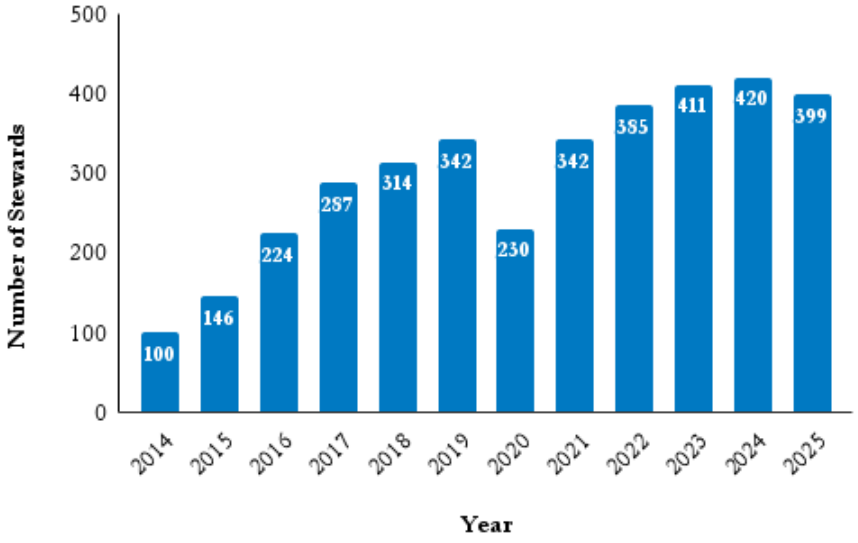

Figure 2. Stewards since Osprey Nation's start (2014-2025). This season had a dip in volunteer participation with more than usual turnover despite a growing number of nests and a higher average number of nests monitored per volunteer.

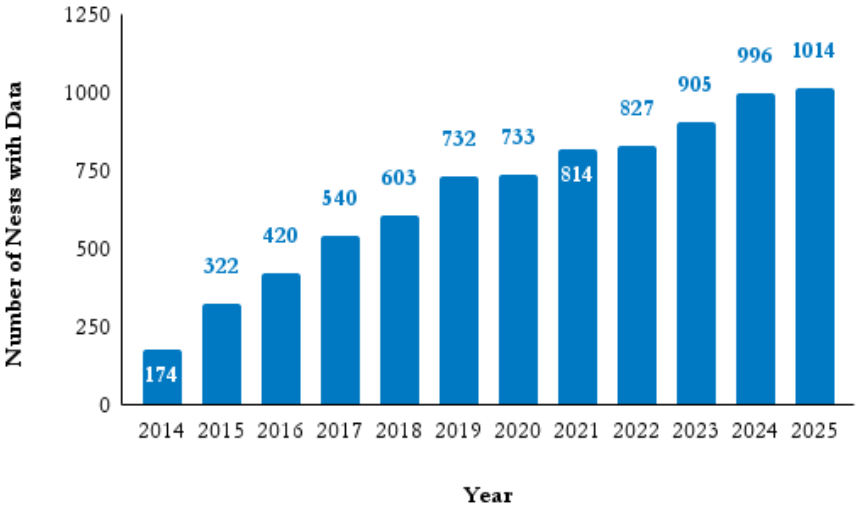

Figure 3. The number of nests with data since Osprey Nation began (2014-2025) continued to grow due to both better awareness of discovering and reporting nests as well as the Osprey population expanding on natural and artificial platforms.

Osprey Monitoring

More inland monitoring efforts always lead to more discoveries of new nests and active nests, and more successful Osprey seasons like 2024 also mean more young birds returning to make their own families near their natal grounds. These birds may be a part of the increase of sightings of birds

being present at nesting sites without breeding activities noted as they need more time to mature and start their own families, learning how to build nests and where, often experiencing losses during their first breeding season.

There were 682 active nests in Connecticut (Figure 4) even with 92 abandonments early in the season, 93 vacant platforms or comparable nest sites previously used, and 60 destroyed or removed nests. To be exact, 70 experienced incubation failures, and 51 experienced post-hatch failures, with 493 nests successfully fledging chicks, and the remaining 68 being active with an unknown fate. The successful nests produced 192 one-chick nests, 236 two-chick nests, 62 three-chick nests, and 3 four-chick nests totaling 862 fledglings (Figure 5).

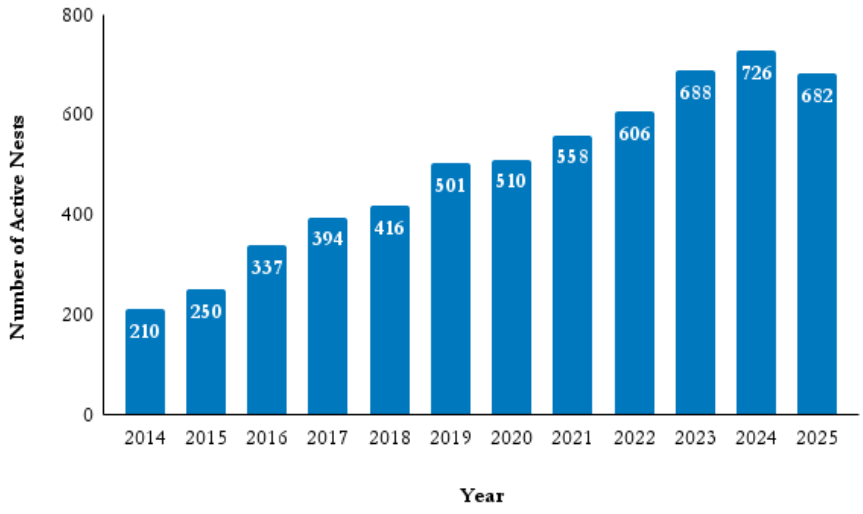

Figure 4. Active nests since the project began (2014-2025). These nests represent locations where breeding attempts were initiated (successful nests, incubation and post-hatch failures, and active nests with unknown outcomes).

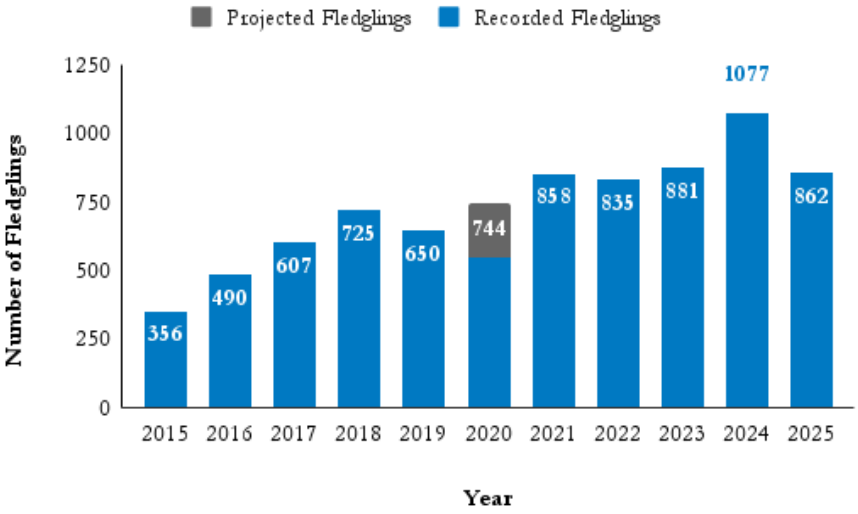

Figure 5. The number of confirmed fledglings since Osprey Nation began recording fledgling information (2015-2025). The continuing trend is for an increase of fledglings, with a high in the 2024 season thanks to a strong productivity rate, and a step back near 2021-2023 levels in 2025.

The 2025 season had the lowest productivity at 1.26 fledglings per nest in the 12 years of project history in Connecticut. This is due to increases in incubation and post-hatch losses as well as abandonments and fewer birds fledging per nest. However, one could make the assumption that an expanded knowledge of Osprey nests gained over the past decade has provided a more clear picture of losses, too, while the expansion of nests has made for lesser quality sites where birds face more peril from people, predators, weather conditions, and so on. This season's numbers are remarkably similar to 2023 overall. As a comparison, 2023 had 688 active nests to 682 in 2025. The fledgling count was 881 in 2023 to this year's 862. The productivity rate was 1.28 to the aforementioned 1.26 in 2025. There will certainly be cause for concern if this downward trend continues in 2026, though a strong season may suggest Connecticut has experienced a couple years of bad luck with the species nearing carrying capacity and a lot of young inexperienced birds learning how to nest.

We noted the dramatic decline of Osprey breeding success in the Chesapeake Bay region in the 2024 report, and once again regional experts are reporting failures in the Bay in 2025, echoing the outcome and conclusions from last year (Chesapeake Bay Magazine). High-salinity areas saw the worst losses again with a productivity of only 0.25 chicks per pair in waters with salt above 18 parts per thousand (Chesapeake Bay Magazine). The hypothesis remains focused on the collapse of

menhaden populations in these waters vs. areas of relatively fresh water where Osprey prey includes more species such as catfish and gizzard shad (Chesapeake Bay Magazine).

While losses can come from multiple causes including weather events, the most common cause of nest failure was starvation as noted by researchers visiting nests. It is important to note that some of the nest failures in Connecticut included an increase of post-hatch failures with anecdotal reports from stewards including starvation as a possible cause at several locations. Several experienced expert stewards noted a diminished number of menhaden in the waters and/or being brought back to nests, anecdotally reinforcing the losses recorded in fish to the south. One couple noted an abundance of Spot (*Leiostomus xanthurus*).

Additionally, an increase in one-chick broods can be potentially perceived as food stress. Connecticut foraging waterways include multiple rivers and lakes plus Long Island Sound which may help to diversify prey and serve as a geographical and biological buffer to a potential menhaden collapse. Confirming this this requires more intensive monitoring and research into fish populations to prey selection, as well as frequent nest checks on the health of young. New Jersey reported that 2025 produced the highest number of failed nests in the history of their monitoring project at 58% of approximately the 500 active nests (Wurst).

Ben Wurst, senior wildlife biologist of Conserve Wildlife Foundation of New Jersey, reported a May nor'easter made menhaden unavailable to New Jersey Ospreys with subsequent reports from commercial bait fishermen having trouble capturing menhaden. He described photos off Long Beach Island showing only small adult menhaden being caught by Osprey (Wurst). The organization plans to intensify research efforts on menhaden including aerial surveys offshore and trail cameras at Osprey nests to study prey (Wurst).

Nest Designations

There were no nest designation changes made in 2025 after the addition of one category in 2024, "Inactive" (IN), which is again included in Table 2 below with all existing past categories. There may be a future need to expand classifications for Osprey breeding circumstances as the expanding population continues to be more intensely monitored. The Inactive designation is meant to bridge the gap between Vacant Platform, Active, and Undetermined in that a pair of birds attended to the

nest for a significant portion or all of the season, but breeding activities were never noted. However, the Active category may be more accurately described in future reporting such as noting copulation but never incubation, or prolonged nest building and maintenance activities with or without outside disturbances hindering the process. Active or Inactive may not fully cover all possibilities as many of these nests are young pairs practicing their nest-building skills or the process of selecting a nest site, or in less than ideal settings (e.g. near human construction, on the ground, in a place where other potential raptors, geese, or corvids are nesting). There may be some usefulness in better classifying failures in the future as well, making a distinction between unknown incubation or post-hatching losses and those that are directly attributable to predation, a heat wave, severe wind, and so forth.

Table 2. Osprey Nation nest status designations used during the 2025 season. Final designations, especially fledgling counts, are estimated conservatively based on steward observations and notes, and in some cases, non-steward notes and observations from others.

Nest Designation	Description
Successful	Nest produced at least one chick that fledged
Active	Incubation posture or young incapable of flight observed
Inactive	Nest had a pair of birds attending to it for a significant portion or all of the season without breeding activities noted
Incubation Failure	Clear sign of incubation, but no evidence of hatch
Post-Hatch Failure	Clear signs of hatch but no evidence of surviving young
Abandoned Pre-Hatch	An established nest site that adult birds occupied but did not breed at
Destroyed/Removed	Platform or nest was destroyed or damaged
Vacant Platform	A platform that did not experience any nesting activity this season but remains a suitable potential nest site
Undetermined	A nest site that experienced continual adult presence throughout the season, but breeding behavior outcome was unknown
No Data	No data reported this season

Osprey Weather

The 2025 Osprey nesting season had numerous failures directly attributed to weather by dozens of stewards with additional anecdotal evidence that conditions and events caused incubation failures

and harmed productivity, too. Connecticut had some of the most remarkably disparate weather conditions, especially in summer, observed across the state in recent memory. March and April were generally above average in terms of temperature in the region which helped Osprey get off to a quick start in many locations (National Weather Service). Precipitation varied, but was near or below average, with significant coastal storms and fronts creating strong winds that on a few occasions lead to handfuls of reports of newly damaged or destroyed nests that required Osprey repair or caused abandonment (National Weather Service).

May is when a separation started between upstate Connecticut and the coast with a huge precipitation differential occurring over the small state. While coastal areas stayed near the average, the upper half of Connecticut saw more than double the expected rainfall, making it a more difficult time for birds on eggs (National Weather Service). June yielded more of an equality of conditions with temperatures a couple degrees above average and precipitation around 50% of average (National Weather Service). The most notable and terribly timed aspect of June's weather was a four-day heat wave of temperatures soaring past 90 degrees and nearing 100 at inland stations.

This is a prime time for young Osprey to begin hatching, and those that had suffered through a brutal stretch that saw parents spending hours shielding them from intense heat and sun. Stewards reported losses directly attributable to this heat at several nests from their frequent observations during the week. Several others who checked in to their nest(s) on a weekly or bi-weekly basis had observations consistent with heat losses of birds having hatched and perished during the window. If menhaden were smaller than usual or more difficult to capture, this would only increase the possibility that young could be susceptible to more heat exposure and/or malnutrition at such a dangerous time in both the weather and their development.

July featured one or two more official heat waves, depending on the proximity to the coast, with several more days surpassing 90 degrees as well, making for a handful of additional losses likely due to the extreme temperature (National Weather Service). The most notable single day event of the season was July 3rd when a cold front sparked a severe thunderstorm outbreak across Connecticut with cells moving west to east ahead of the incoming air mass. Thousands of Connecticut residents were without power due to strong winds measured near or above 50 mph at Connecticut airports

and weather stations, with 60-70 mph or greater winds having been possible or probable in some of the more intense thunderstorms (National Weather Service).

Ospreys cope with strong winds of 40-50 mph in spring annually, but this is before the leaf out, when nests are being built back up in March or April, and not when trees are more vulnerable and nests are filled with young and eggs. Stewards at multiple locations reported young missing or dead, or not seen again, immediately after this event. It is likely more hatchlings that had not yet been observed and eggs were also lost during this turbulent afternoon.

July provided more rain for inland areas with 150% or even 200% of normal being seen with the coast at a deficit of around 50% (National Weather Service). August was almost tranquil in comparison with widespread conducive conditions featuring average temperatures two or three degrees below average, a precipitation deficit ranging from 30-60%, to very little notable appreciable weather (National Weather Service). These calm days helped most of the Osprey young that had made it through the more difficult late spring through midsummer fledge successfully. Some stewards did note difficult viewing conditions at times due to fog as well as haze from wildfires in Canada, a growing issue in a changing continental climate.

Future Challenges

The future of Osprey success in Connecticut depends on numerous variables. These include having a sufficient number of safe nesting sites with observers able to visit them regularly,; overcoming potential food scarcity (similar to the ongoing distressing reports in the Mid-Atlantic); coping with climate change and severe weather; and having a receptive public with citizens who continue to support avian conservation efforts in action and through fiscal policy.

Osprey Prey Study

The staggering Chesapeake Bay losses continue to be worrisome, and the situation in New Jersey increases our uneasiness. There's no reason to think that the lower 2025 numbers in Connecticut indicate that the problem will move further north. But there's no reason to be complacent either. Osprey Nation was founded in 2014 to serve as an early warning system, for Ospreys themselves and for the environment the Ospreys rely on. Collecting more data now will help.

In 2026, Connecticut Audubon will begin a study of the prey Connecticut's Ospreys rely on, based on a similar study in the Chesapeake region. The goal will be to determine which fish species the state's Ospreys eat, how many they eat, and how big those fish are. As in the Chesapeake region, the plan is to mount cameras on a number of nests near salt water, brackish water, and fresh water, to capture images of fish being carried back to the nests, and then to analyze the images. We will also be recruiting Osprey Nation stewards to contribute photos and perhaps other information as well.

The data will provide a baseline for future years. If over time the number and kind of forage fish change, it could indicate environmental problems that might affect not just Ospreys but the region as a whole. (The Conserve Wildlife Foundation plans a similar study in New Jersey.)

The need for a study of Osprey prey was highlighted in Connecticut Audubon's 2025 *Connecticut State of the Birds* report, released in November 2025. Author Jacob Steinberg wrote: "... outside of the Chesapeake, we have surprisingly little data on what Ospreys actually eat. Are New England Osprey feeding primarily on menhaden, on alewives, on other local forage fish? How does diet vary between colonies, or from year to year?

"These are not trivial questions. A clearer picture of Osprey diets within specific regions could strengthen their role as bioindicators, allowing us to track the health of forage fish populations before ecological stress cascades into crisis. …"

This study is as yet unfunded. Those interested in supporting the project can make a tax deductible donation by contacting Melissa Gallaher-Smith, Connecticut Audubon's director of development: mgallaher-smith@ctaudubon.org

Nest Platforms

As Connecticut reaches a potential Osprey carrying capacity the hundreds of young birds fledged each year from the state now return to find a home of their own. They may choose an unsuitable low quality site including heavy machinery, coastal buoys and markers, boats and docks, rocks in waterways, chimneys, electrical lines, and more — all of which were homes to Ospreys in 2025, with predictably varying but lower levels of success and some mortalities, too.

Intrepid conservation organizations and caring individuals such as Terry Shaw work tirelessly to create new nesting platforms in hospitable locations such as coastal marshes or private yards near waterways. The financing of these platforms is almost always private with landowners, residents and organizations fundraising to defray the considerable costs or volunteering their time and effort. The vast majority of these platforms are eventually used by Ospreys, yet more are damaged or degraded each year requiring their removal or repair. Sometimes Ospreys nest in another natural location near a platform (e.g. a dead tree) which results in a proximity issue and a vacant platform.

The continued creation of more platforms and maintenance operations performed on long-successful sites is paramount. Not only do they create new nest sites for pairs each year, they provide a safe space as opposed to the lesser options often taken by young or desperate birds that often end in failure. Additionally, these platforms are often much more easily observed by Osprey stewards. Their locations tend to be in publicly accessible areas or private properties with engaged homeowners as opposed to cell towers, land or buildings owned by a corporation that does not permit visitors, or somewhere unsafe or relatively difficult to access to all but those in the best physical condition.

An Expanded Corps of Volunteers

The Connecticut residents who volunteer as Osprey Nation stewards are dedicated, knowledgeable, passionate, and hard-working. Osprey Nation needs more of them.

The program would benefit from reducing the workload of stewards who monitor numerous nests. Because many nests are difficult to reach and require kayaks or boats, or lengthy walks on beaches or in marshes, often carrying heavy optical equipment, there is also a need for an increase in the number of stewards who can handle the physical rigors of monitoring hard-to-reach nests.

In general, stewards are responsible for visiting each of their nests at least twice a month and for reporting data throughout the season. There were numerous instances in 2025 of Osprey nests that were unable to be monitored or were only partly monitored. Some volunteer stewards asked to discontinue their involvement and/or were unable to complete the season because of health concerns, family and work obligations, or other reasons. This resulted in gaps in data about outcomes, which led to some nests being marked as “undetermined” while others had to be

classified as “active” or “inactive” without a clear picture of what occurred. At times this was because of logistics or access, though it was also due to losing stewards in the course of the season.

We will continue to encourage stewards to visit their nests ideally before signing up or immediately after to verify that they can find the nest location and that they will be able to properly monitor it throughout the season, as there were instances of being unable to locate or access nests due to physical limitations or improper optics.

Improved Data Collection

Connecticut Audubon Society is in the process of updating and upgrading its website, which should make data entry and reporting easier on any device. An important goal will be to improve reporting and data entry, and to encourage all volunteers to report data regularly. This will help ensure the validity of tabulations each season and to expand knowledge of Osprey breeding biology.

DISCUSSION

The 2025 Osprey Nation results read as a rather average season with a passing if not spectacular grade. With that said, if not for a few critical weather events, the entire result may have been shifted enough to be seen as a strong year once again for our raptor. These types of annual fluctuations were no doubt part of the Osprey life cycle for over fifty million years (Catanach). A June heat wave that occurred as many dozens of young, if not hundreds, were hatching took a toll on many nests where volunteers saw struggling birds succumb to the temperature. The July 3rd thunderstorms and severe wind damaged or destroyed nests in various parts of Connecticut that killed young or harmed eggs.

Those are only two of the more widespread and particularly notable examples of conditions we could easily observe and measure the impact of, and while these events happen annually, the critical timing over a couple weeks of peak hatching dates definitively removed potentially dozens of would-be future fledglings from the calculation. We saw far too much human activity taking a toll on nests, too, from intentional and malicious removals to other activities such as fishing and boating that disrupted breeding activities, discouraging birds from making a home at several sites or destroying their home on commercial structures, infrastructure, and so forth.

Notably, potentially illegal takes were committed in some cases with CT DEEP Wildlife being notified. Resources for environmental law enforcement are exceptionally scarce with most of the limited number of Connecticut EnCon officers being restricted to areas such as hunting or fishing and parks management, leaving little time for even endangered species, and certainly not the now prolific Osprey. Avian conservation groups must continue to engage local municipalities - police departments and animal control units - to advocate for their enforcement of existing ordinances pertaining to harming or killing wildlife.

Predators played a role in killing a handful of adult Osprey and taking young or eggs from additional nests. This is a symptom of a population at a high capacity forced to find alternative and often unsuitable locations to make a nest from docks to rocks or near other raptors. These low-quality sites and habitats can be aided by the construction of additional platforms nearby as we keep in mind that many platforms - dozens - regularly go unused across Connecticut, too. Taking a more active approach to studying why some Osprey platforms are unused, and some areas are extremely busy with nesting pairs, would be helpful in the future.

There are many variables that we as a conservation community cannot control when it comes to the success of our Osprey including the weather to the parenting individual skills of the birds. However, a strong focus must be maintained on providing safe and available nesting sites, building connections to volunteer stewards, private corporations, and public staffs, studying the Osprey life cycle and foraging patterns in Connecticut waterways, and determining how much climate and weather can act as a detriment the success of these birds with mitigating their growing impacts. Expanding and protecting those nesting sites, widening the volunteer base, sparking additional intensive research into foraging, and advocacy on all levels will help ensure the Osprey continue to succeed in Connecticut.

SOURCES

Bay Bulletin. (2025, October 8). New Study Finds Osprey Breeding Struggles Worsened Throughout the Bay in 2025 | Chesapeake Bay Magazine. Chesapeake Bay Magazine. https://www.chesapeakebaymagazine.com/new-study-finds-osprey-breeding-struggles-wo

rsened-throughout-the-bay-in-2025/

Academia, Michael H., and Brian D. Watts. "Food supplementation Increases reproductive performance of ospreys in the lower Chesapeake Bay." Frontiers in Marine Science, April 20, 2025.

Catanach, T.A.; Halley, M.R.; Pirro, S. (2024). "Enigmas no longer: using ultraconserved elements to place several unusual hawk taxa and address the non-monophyly of the genus Accipiter (Accipitriformes: Accipitridae)". Biological Journal of the Linnean Society blae028 doi:10.1093/biolinnean/blae028.

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection. "Osprey." *CT.gov - Connecticut's Official State Website,* portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Wildlife/Fact-Sheets/Osprey.

Cornell Lab of Ornithology. "Osprey Overview, All about Birds" *Www.allaboutbirds.org*, www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Osprey.

National Weather Service. *Climate*. www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=box

National Weather Service. *Climate*. www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=okx

Wurst, B. (2025, September 11). New Jersey Osprey Project. Conserve Wildlife Foundation of NJ. https://conservewildlifenj.org/projects/osprey/

APPENDIX A.

The Connecticut Audubon Society expresses its deepest thanks all our stewards listed below and the many others who have helped contribute observations – Osprey Nation would not be the success it is today without your efforts!

Abby Hausberg, Adam Chupp, Adelheid Koepfer, Al Goldberg, Alex Koumanelis, Alan Kendzior, Alison Mead, Allan Lichtenberg, Allyson Gleason, Amanda Baker, Amy Ahasic, Amy Barrett, Amy Edwards, Amy Gonsalves, Amy Poturnicki, Ann & Jon Colson, Anna and Mike James, Andrea Bunger, Andrew Crispino, Andrew Griswold, Andrew Towle, Anjani Jain, Ann Judd, Ann Milner, Ann Orsillo, Ann Thomas & Mike Bonzagni, Anna & Charlotte Brady, Anne & Joseph Kugielsky, Anne McNulty, Anne Perry, Anthony Daniels, Ardys Rosenthal, Barbara Landau, Barbara Ryden, Becky & Joe Gerace, Bennett Pudlin, Beryl Thorpe, Beth Lavender, Beth Mariotti, Beth Maroney, Beth Taylor, Betty Dixon, Betty Hadlock, Betty Slanetz, Beverly Propen, Bill Herbert, Bill Ponterella, Bohdan Zazulak, Bohdanna Zazulak, Bonnie Berk, Bonnie Castellani , Bridgeport Regional Aquaculture School Students, Brittany Urish , Callie Scheetz, Candi Calcandy , Candace Clark, Captain Alex Nanai, Cara Stelzel, Carol Dunn, Caroline Erni, Carolyn Doan, Cathleen Meaden , Cheryl Tynan & John Dandelski, Chet Kirby, Chris Kuczynski, Christa Ferrick Fitts, Christine Gaynor, Christopher Graham, Chuck Fitzgerald, Cindy Burke, Cindy Lee, Cindy Wacha, Clarence & Jana Hayes, Colleen Lord, Crystal Ferace, Crystal Gwizdala, Curtis Deane, Cynthia Konney, Cynthia Oksanen, Dale Difronzo, Dan Ferrier, Dan Shea, Daniel Riecker, Darcy Ellis, Darlene Briggs, Dave & Kathy O'Brien, David Cox, David Roger, Deanna Baker, Deb Cody, Deb Eccleston, Deb Williams, Deborah Minor, Deborah Rowe, Diana Cirillo, Diane Volz, Diana Whitelaw, Diane Chandler, Diane Joslin, Diane Napert-Houle, Dianne Mchutchison, Dina Tresnan, Donna Hansen, Donna Harris, Donna Meadors, Dorothy (Dottie) Gutaj, Dorothy Wadlow, Douglas Van Tornhout, Eileen Kopec, Ellen Kennedy, Ellen Van Wees, Elizabeth Hanahan, Elizabeth Kyle, Ellie Lieberman, Ellen-Marie DiGioia, Eric Wilson, Erin Cummings, Erin Grady, Eugene Ralph, Evan Griswold, Faith Leitner, Frances Ginsburg, Francesca & Trent Jones, Frank & Margaret Damiano, Frank Sandler, Freyda Rose, Gabrielle Watson, Gail Martino, Gail Tomsich, Gerald Reid, Gina Decker, Ginny Apple, Ginny Wolf, Glen Cummings, Glenn Ellsworth, Greenwich Conservation department, Gretchen Levesque, Heather Kennedy, Heather Williams, Holly Turner-Moore, Hugh McManus, Jaclyn Ferguson, Jacquelyn Conn, James & Bette Collins, James Wickwire, Jamie & Mitzi Fuller, Jamie Rock, Jane Kinkead, Jane Purcell, Jane Rapport, Janet Messick, Jason Bochet , Jay Harwin, Jean Hopkins, Jeanne Harris, Jeanne Moore, Jeffrey Cianciolo & Gil, Nora, Charlotte, Erin & Lena, Jeffrey Kiernan, Jeffrey Rodia, Jennifer Hatch, Jennifer Hollstein, Jennifer Place, Jenn Healy, Jeremy Kane, Jerilyn Duefrene, Jess Gray, Jessica Calle, Jessie Chapman & Gary Schpero, Lisa & Jim McKay, Jim Denham, Jim Eder, James Sherwonit, Jeff Cianciolo, Jessica Penfield , Jill Notar-Francesco, Joan Meek, Joan Seguin, Joe Carney, John Brezina, John Cunningham, John DeMarsilis, John Makowski , John Mik, John Plant, John Ogren, John Sargent, John Stoddard, Joseph Szalay, JP Babineau, Julie Anderson, Justine Belda , Kai Moran, Kaitlyn Olszewski, Kara Aiken, Karen & Scott Harris, Karen Chapman, Karen Gallo, Karen Malaney, Karen Morley, Karen Smith, Karen Stigliano, Karissa Reynolds, Kate Webb, Kathleen Riley, Katherine Ing, Kathryn Hotchkiss, Kathy Aubrey, Katy & Michael Giffin, Kelly Barbieri, Kelly Catlin, Ken Ewell, Kendra Wingate, Kevin Banach, Kimberly Kohrs, Kristin Hays, Laura and Scott Woodford, Laura Bastien, Laura Landry, Lauragene lyons, Lauren Magliola, Laurette Saller, Larissa Graham, Leigh and Niko Knuttel, Lesley Orlowski, Leslie Van Orsdel, Linda Brewster, Linda Kornmeyer, Linda Guilmette, Linda Montecalvo, Linda Tomas,

Linda Wenner, Lisa Falasco, Lisa Glidden, Lisa Jarosik, Lisa Lovejoy, Lisa Nierendorf, Lisa Roger, Lisa Tryon, Lisa Zawadski, Liz, Rob, and Eve Coolidge, Loralee Richter, Lori Bassett, Lori & Jeff Galdenzi , Lorrie Shaw, Louise Crocco, Lucinda Hautaniemi, Lucy Crescenzi, Luke Giroux, Lynn Atkins, Lynn Dorsey, Lynn Kashanski, Lynn Kramer, Lynn Johnson, Lynn Tracey, Madeline Raleigh, Maire Valade, Marcia Schjavland, Marcia Wilcox, Margret Hofmeister, Margaret Fikrig, Margaret Kelly, Maria Ehrhardt, Marion Conklin, Mark Fitzpatrick, Mark Geist, Mark Rouleau, Mark Wantroba, Marla Whalen, Marsha Vetare, Martha Asarisi, Mary Barravecchia, Mary Casey, Mary Fort Boyle, Mary Seidner, Mary Stevens, Mary Sue Hermann, Mary Tesla, Matt Popp, Matthew Goldenberg, Maureen Bashaw, Maureen Greco, Maureen Morris, Maureen O'Brien, Maureen Scalia, May Hoyt, Maya Perea, Max Lipman, Megan Czekaj, Megan Gibson, Mick Bolduc, Michael AuYang, Michael Mishik, Michele Millham, Michele Peters, Michelle Salafia, Mike and Nancy Canter, Mike and Roni Widmer, Misty Beyer, Molly & Alen Aykut Tanis, Morgan Werner, Nancy & Tim McMerriman, Nancy Anderson, Nancy Breininger, Nancy Bullis, Nancy Jablonski, Nancy James, Nancy LaCava, Nick Maiorino, Nicole Rivard, Owen Tretter, Pamela Jones, Pamela Losey, Pamela Reeser, Pati Laudano, Patricia Brune, Patricia Collins, Patricia Decker, Patricia Negro, Patricia Pickard, Patti Palmer, Patty Nizlek, Patty Sbrega, Patty Sbrega, Dr. Paul Spitzer, Paula McCarthy, Paulette Decrocco, Peter Alessi, Peter and Diana DeLisa, Polly and Steve Parker, Rebecca Gellatly , Reese Bush, Rich Monaco II, Richard Gervase, Richard Melchreit, Richard Riepe, Rick Baumhauer, Rick Landau, Rick Newton, Rick Perret, Robert Goldenberg, Robert Raufeisen, Robert Stanton, Robert Stout, Roberta Dempster, Robin Hagen, Rosita Hill, Ross Kaplan, Ryan Pignataro, Sandy Higgs, Sandy Newton, Sandy Robison, Sarah Begley, Sarah Davison, Sarah Kuchta-Humphrey, Sarah Lilley, Sarah Middeleer, Scott and Donna Brinckerhoff, Scott Mcguire, Sharan Carney, Sharon Foster, Sharon Hinchliffe, Sharon Hirsch, Sharon Wilson, Sharyn Rusch, Shelley Sherbondy, Sherry Duff, Stacie DiNello, Stephen Ahearn, Stephanie Kollet, Steve Burstein, Steve Galkin, Steve Wolf, Sue Brodersen, Sue Driscoll, Sue Jeffrey, Susan Buckley, Susan Franco, Susan Gagliardi, Susan Petit, Susan Taff, Susan Worboys, Sydney Anderson, Tanisha Bergeron, Tanya Patten, Theresa Tuthill, Theresa Wilson, Thomas Acri, Tom Andersen, Tom McLoughlin, Toni Hobbins, Tony Spinelli, Tooley Bergman , Tory Bilski, Val Kropiwnicki, Valerie Richardson, Valerie Workman, Vickie & Jeff Cotton, Vincent Florentino, Wendy Eck, William Chantrell, William Pacelli, Winky Gordon