Osprey Nation 2026 Season Report

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Juvenile Osprey with a butterfish, Stratford– photo by Lisa Jarosik

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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

Osprey Nation would not be possible without the support of so many involved, from the field to the leadership at the Connecticut Audubon Society. Thank you to Milan Bull, Matt Joyce, Stefan Martin, Melissa Chan, Bill Cavers, and other team members for their guidance. Many thanks to Scott Kruitbosch, the 2024 & 2025 Osprey Nation Coordinator, for his continued assistance throughout the season. Additionally, we thank the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) for their continued support and funding towards this project. Our deepest gratitude goes to all the volunteers involved: Terry Shaw and Greg Decker who helped install and repair platforms, the many wildlife rehabbers who provided care for injured birds, and of course, the dedicated Osprey stewards for their diligent nest monitoring and data reporting. A complete list of 2026 stewards can be found in Appendix A.

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INTRODUCTION

The Connecticut Audubon Society's Osprey Nation, launched in 2014, is a statewide community science initiative focused on tracking the size, health, and success of Connecticut's Osprey population. Volunteer stewards observe nest sites weekly throughout the breeding season, from March through September. They identify nesting pairs, incubation periods, time of hatch, number of hatchlings, and how many young ultimately fledge the nest. Stewards also note general activity, including spring arrival dates, nest construction, mating behavior, and territorial disputes.

Additionally, monitors watch for and report unfortunate circumstances such as disturbances, injuries, mortalities, and nest failures. This season saw the highest number of nest failures and lowest productivity rate recorded during this program. Nest failures do occur naturally as a result of predation, weather events, and human interference, but there is growing concern that food scarcity is causing the significant breeding decline observed in recent years.

The foundation of Osprey Nation is its network of knowledgeable and committed volunteers, which grew by 148 people this year. Amid the reproductive challenges faced by Ospreys, this influx of new stewards was incredibly helpful to ensure accurate and timely data collection.

PROJECT HISTORY

The Connecticut Audubon Society, in partnership with CT DEEP, conceived and initiated Osprey Nation in 2014. Connecticut's Osprey population had gone unmonitored for several years after the retirement of CT DEEP's lead biologist in 2010. The Osprey Nation program received data on 174 nests from over 100 volunteers statewide. It was determined after the first season that a properly trained volunteer network would provide more comprehensive coverage of the state's Osprey

population, as opposed to a handful of biologists with limited time and resources to monitor hundreds of nests.

Osprey Nation has since steadily gained volunteers who continue to improve our understanding of the state's Osprey population. Introducing new stewards to the program is essential to keep pace with the increasing number of documented nest sites. The Connecticut Audubon Society has developed and modified online data collection tools to increase the quality and quantity of information received. Osprey Nation continued to use several online submission forms in 2026, alongside website updates that helped streamline the process even further.

OSPREY NATURAL HISTORY

The Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, is one of the world's most widespread and well-known raptors, found on every continent except Antarctica. Feeding almost exclusively on live fish, their nests are located anywhere near shallow waters, including marshes, rivers, lakes, ponds, and oceans. While hunting, these large hawks hover over the water before plunging feet-first, diving up to three feet below the surface to catch prey. Populations in North America typically migrate to Central and South America for the winter (Cornell 2026).

The gradual comeback of the Osprey population is one of North America's most triumphant conservation success stories. In the 1950s to 1970s, pesticides like DDT accumulated in the birds' bodies and thinned their eggshells, causing almost 90% of breeding pairs to disappear from coastal New York City to Boston. Connecticut saw a record low of just nine active nests during this time (CT DEEP 2026). In 1972, DDT was banned in the United States, and Osprey populations slowly but steadily rebounded.

Ospreys are a sentinel species due to their diet and global migratory patterns, making them especially sensitive to environmental changes, and thus early indicators of widespread concerns like declining fish

populations. In recent years, Atlantic menhaden availability has been one of the main suspected threats to Ospreys' success across the eastern seaboard. Increased demand for this vital prey fish by reduction industries has severely diminished its supply during the birds' breeding season. Ospreys are also impacted by coastal development and habitat loss. Throughout their range, they typically construct nests in trees and on human-built platforms (Cornell 2026). As such sites are lost, these resilient birds have expanded to a wide range of manmade structures, including utility poles, cell towers, chimneys, docks, and navigational markers. This adaptability is a major reason Ospreys have persisted today, in addition to conservation efforts like coastal habitat restoration, platform maintenance and nest monitoring (CT DEEP 2026).

THE 2026 SEASON

Overview

Ospreys nested across Connecticut in both coastal and upland areas, with the project monitoring 1,064 nest sites, of which 702 were active (Figure 1). This season saw an unprecedented decline in reproductive success with a productivity rate of just 0.88, down from 1.26 the prior year. This metric only slightly surpasses the 0.8 break-even threshold developed by Spitzer (1980) and is well below the 1.15 needed to sustain a healthy, growing population (Watts et al. 2026). The main hypothesis for this record low, as supported by this year's data and anecdotal reports, is a lack of food availability during the Ospreys' breeding season. Not only did more nests fail than ever before, but significant brood reduction also led to far fewer fledglings entering the population. For the past five years, the fledgling count has been consistently over 800, while this year the total was just 615 (Table 1). There was a higher rate of chick losses even among successful nests, many producing two to four chicks at the season's start but ultimately ending up with one surviving.

The program gained 148 new monitors, comprising 32% of the 461 total volunteers, an exciting and beneficial increase (Figure 2). A number of other observers, including neighbors, friends, and family members, also contributed nest data and anecdotal reports that were recorded as "non-steward notes."

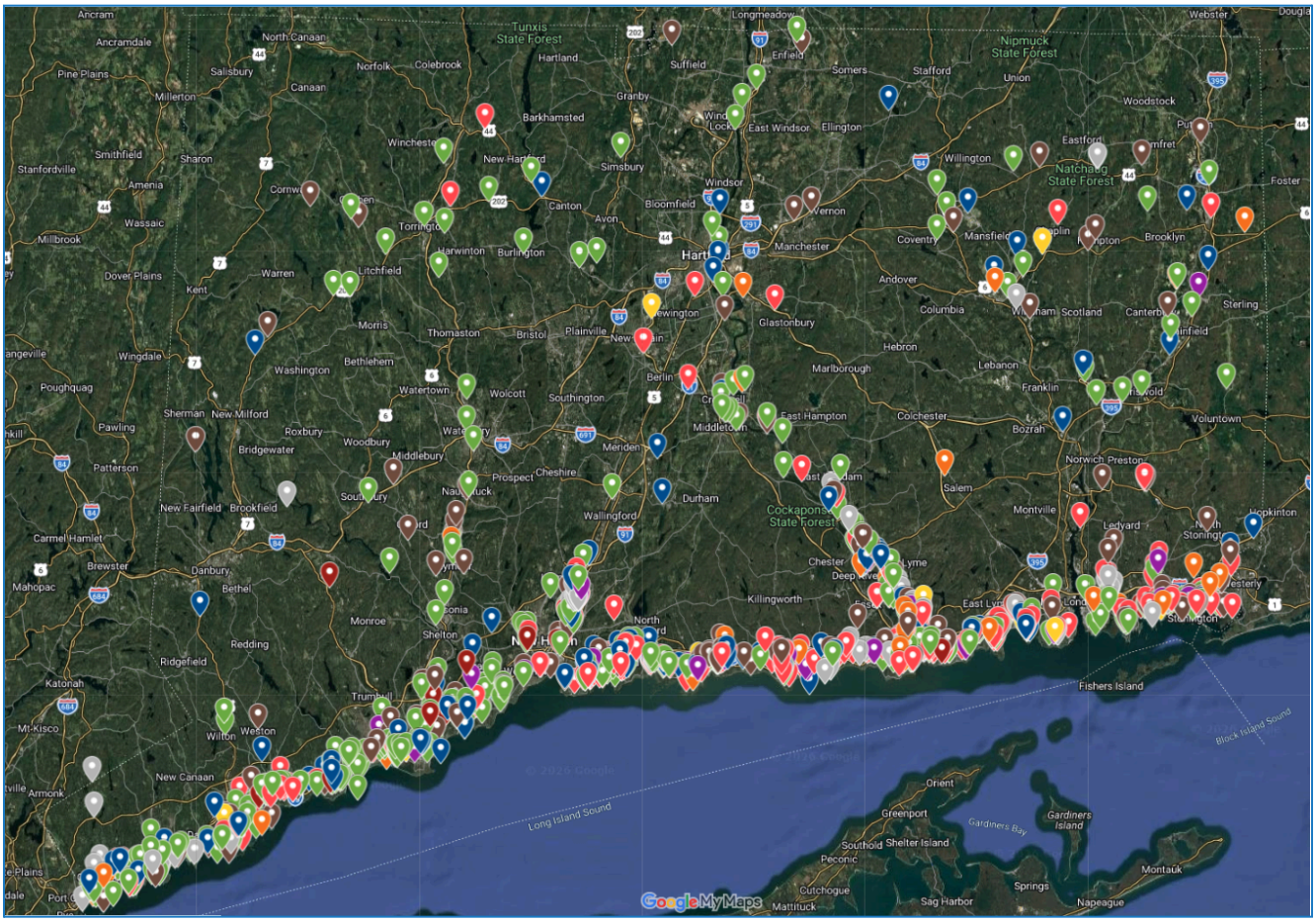


Figure 1: The interactive Osprey Nation Nests Map, displaying every documented nest site in Connecticut. Pins are colored according to their 2026 outcome. Gray pins represent sites that did not receive any data. All nests and their associated designations can be viewed on the online map.

Table 1: Seasonal monitoring effort and breeding data collected annually by Osprey Nation (2014–2026). An * denotes estimated values during the Covid-19 pandemic.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Stewards	100	146	224	287	314	342	231	342	385	411	420	399	461
Nests with Data	174	332	420	540	603	732	733	814	827	943	973	955	1,064
Active Nests	210	250	337	394	416	501	510	558	606	688	726	682	702
Fledglings	N/A	356	490	607	725	650	549 /744*	858	835	881	1,077	862	615
Fledglings per Nest	N/A	1.42	1.45	1.54	1.74	1.3	1.08 /1.46*	1.54	1.37	1.28	1.48	1.26	0.88

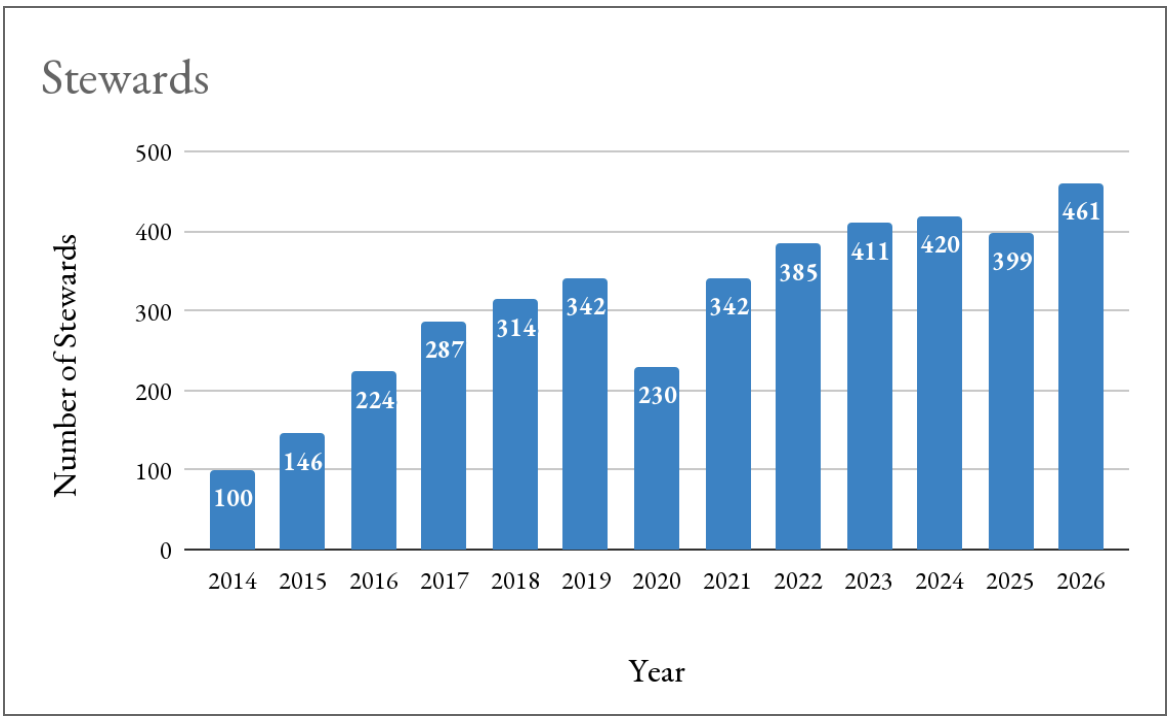


Figure 2: Annual steward totals since Osprey Nation's start (2014–2026). The program introduced 148 new volunteers for a net gain of 62.

Osprey Monitoring

Data was recorded on 94% of the 1,136 total nesting sites (Figure 3). Accessibility was the main obstacle preventing nests from providing data, as many are located on private property, very high towers, and in water. A large portion of nests are found in marsh areas, often requiring a kayak to view them, and others necessitate boats due to being on breakwater barriers, channel markers, and other overwater structures. Because of the inability to safely and adequately observe these nests, many tend to go unmonitored. 972 nests were assigned to monitors, notably fewer than last year, with 164 remaining unmonitored. Despite the influx of new participants, several stewards were unable to return due to location changes and other commitments; it may also be that stewards watched fewer nests on average this year. Nevertheless, many volunteers opted to check on unassigned nests, which was a tremendous help with those 1,064 sites receiving information, whether officially monitored or not.

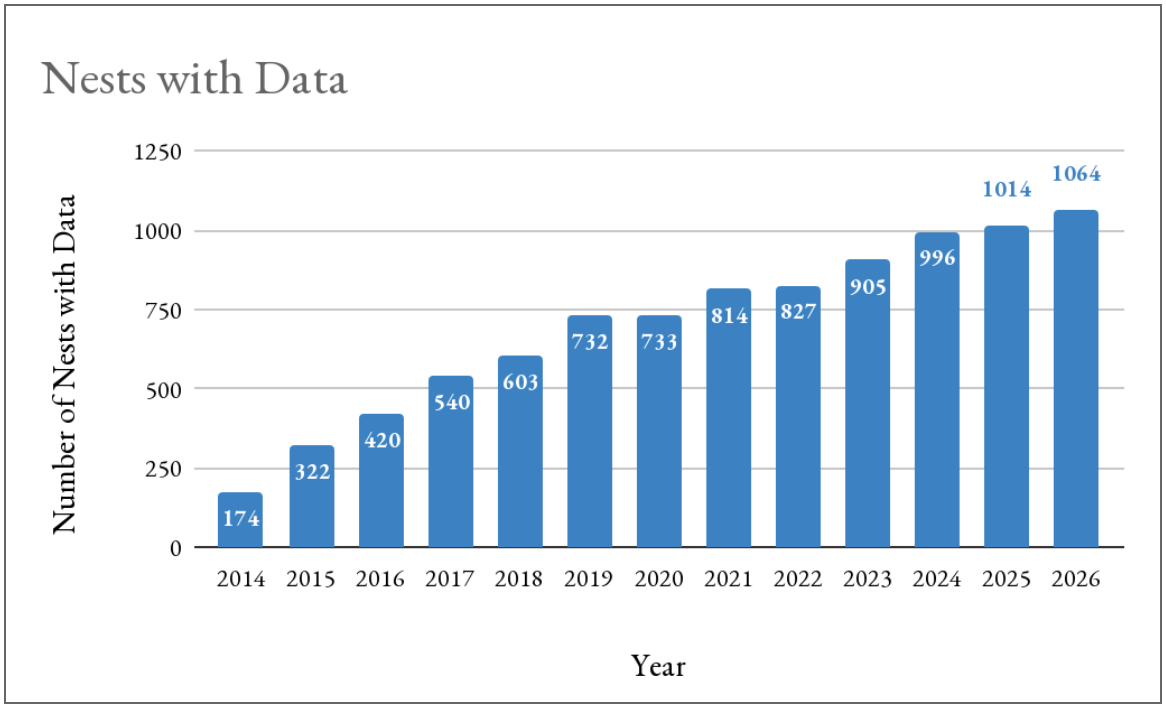


Figure 3: Nests with data each year since Osprey Nation's start (2014–2026).

96 new nests were discovered and registered, and several more were located but not confirmed to be occupied this season. The addition of volunteers from all over the state allowed for areas like Coventry, Danbury, Ellington, New Milford, and Voluntown to document their first nests. 58 sites were removed for various reasons, including loss of the nest's structure (e.g. a tree or utility pole), placement of nesting deterrents, and continued inactivity.

880 nests, 77% of the total, were occupied by a pair of adult Osprey. Undetermined nests, where breeding outcomes were unknown despite continual adult presence, totaled 123. Alternatively, 30 nests were inactive, with bird(s) attending to them for a large portion or all of the season without breeding. 15 nests were active with an unknown fate.

48 sites were abandoned pre-hatch, while 140 remained vacant, not chosen by an Osprey pair but still suitable for nesting. Reasons for abandonment or vacancy typically involve unsafe nesting conditions or territorial competition between sites in close proximity. 21 nests were damaged or removed, most often because of severe weather events or human interference.

Active nests, or nests with breeding attempts, totaled 702 (Figure 4). Of these, 421 were successful: 252 with one fledgling, 145 with two, 23 with three, and one with four fledglings (Figure 5). This further emphasizes the reproductive struggles Ospreys faced this season, as the majority of successful nests produced only one fledgling for the first time in the program's history.

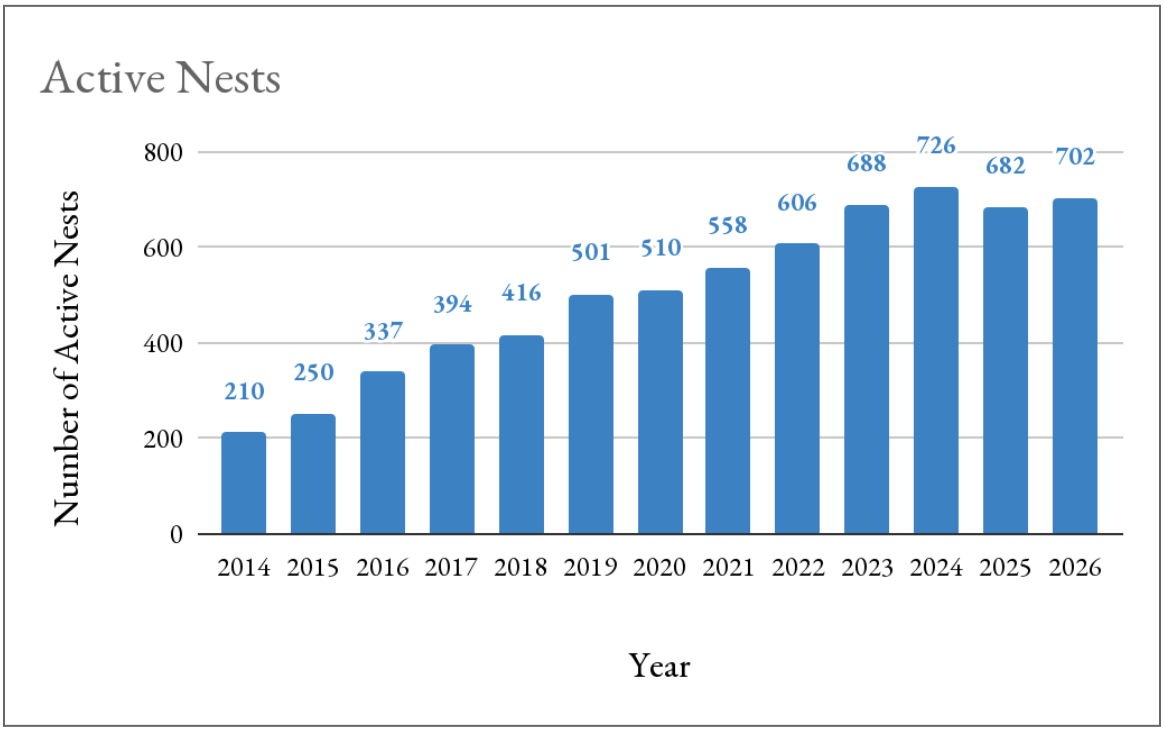


Figure 4: Active nests each year since Osprey Nation's start (2014–2026).

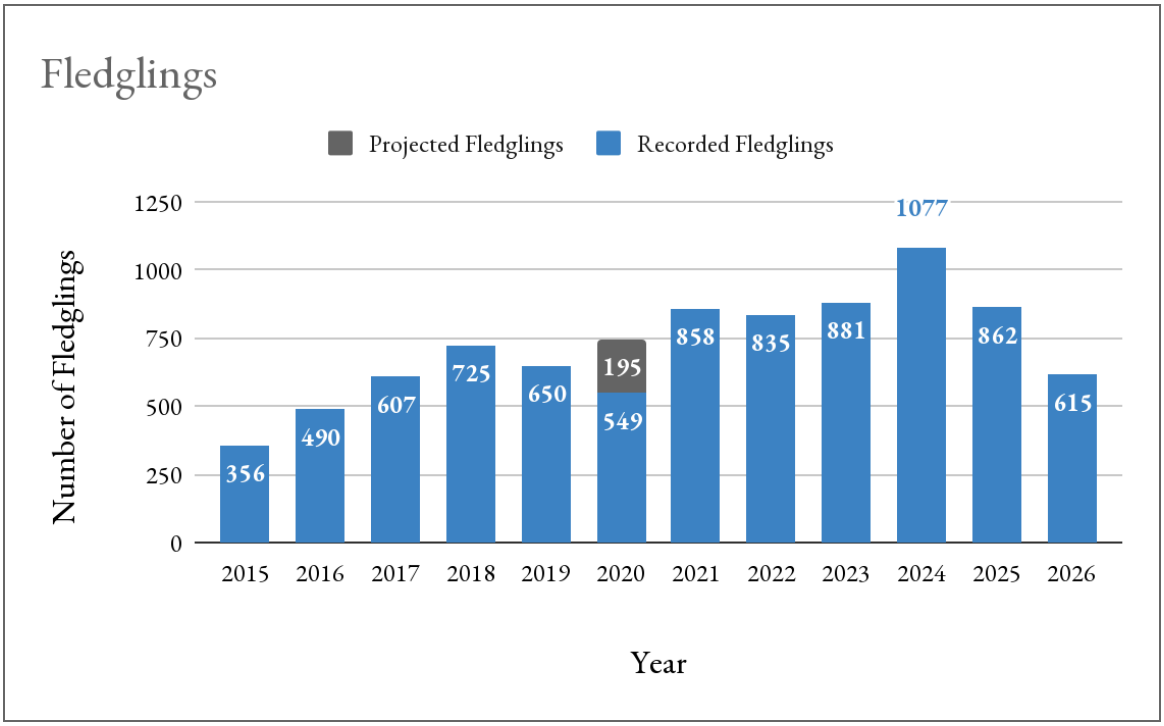


Figure 5: Annual fledgling totals since Osprey Nation's start (2014–2026).

Nest Failures

A total of 266 nests failed, the highest recorded thus far and over 100 more than last year. 130 of these were incubation failures, and 136 failed post-hatch. Although some failures can be expected every season, this record spike is assumed to be a direct result of Atlantic menhaden shortages. Chicks were lost at an unprecedented rate; even successful nests saw significant brood reduction. Anecdotal reports from stewards echo these findings, noting that both adults often left their young unattended in the nest to hunt, something longtime monitors had never seen before. Fish deliveries to the nest were also far less frequent than in previous years, and when they did occur, the catches were smaller than usual.

Although the food deficit has been linked to reproductive declines, it should be noted that nests may lack a successful status designation due to monitoring inconsistencies. Many nests fell into the Active and Undetermined categories because of gaps in reporting during crucial time periods, especially when young Ospreys are fledging in late July and August. Due to the sheer number of documented nests, many sites are also difficult to access or unable to be regularly monitored and do not receive any data.

Nest failures did occur naturally, as is expected every season. Predation caused chick losses in several areas, namely by Bald Eagles. Unfortunately, human interference is also becoming an increasingly common reason for nest failure. On multiple occasions, nests were removed by workers or disturbed by passersby during critical incubation or hatch periods. Environmental conditions are also a major hindrance to nest success, and weather events this year caused significant damage.

Weather Conditions

Connecticut's early Osprey season was colder than usual, with temperatures below normal for about half of March. April saw more fluctuation, coastal highs ranging from 74° to 83°F and even jumping 30 degrees in a span of three days. Yet it was still colder on average with below normal temperatures for more than half of the month (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] 2026). This delayed spring may explain the many late "arrivals," as Ospreys were likely conserving energy and avoiding their exposed nesting sites until the weather was more conducive for nest construction, hunting and mating. In northeast Connecticut, a May 19th thunderstorm featured gusts of over 55mph. The first official heat wave was also recorded in Hartford during this time, highs ranging from 90° to 96°F (NOAA 2026). This combination of high wind and debilitating heat likely disrupted nest construction, mating, and incubation activities, hindering early breeding processes.

June and July brought the most intense weather of the season, notably the combination of thunderstorms and excessive heat. Two storm systems on June 6 and June 11 caused wind gusts above 55mph, even reaching 63mph in Middlesex and Fairfield counties (NOAA 2026). Additionally, from June 11 to June 12, high temperatures and humidity levels constituted a heat advisory throughout Connecticut (Iowa Environmental Mesonet [IEM] 2026). This is dangerous when female Ospreys are incubating and chicks are beginning to hatch. The second heat wave of the year was recorded in Hartford from July 1 to July 4, with highs ranging from 95° to 100°F. Heat advisories were issued across the rest of the state as heat index values soared past 110°F (IEM 2026). This was followed by another severe thunderstorm on July 4, bringing excessive rain statewide and winds that gusted above

55mph (NOAA 2026). Heavy smoke and haze from Canadian wildfires the week of July 15 only worsened conditions, reducing air quality and posing serious threats when combined with the high temperatures. A large number of nest failures were directly attributed to the weather during the first weeks of July. Many stewards reported young chicks lost to the overwhelming heat, humidity, and subsequent storms. These effects were compounded in areas where food shortages had already negatively impacted the health of Osprey families. Nest monitors described countless occurrences where both adults flew off to find fish, leaving chicks alone and exposed to the inclement weather.

Record heat and precipitation continued through July and into August. This July was one of the wettest on record, and August was comparable with total average rainfall in some areas almost doubling the normal amount (NOAA 2026). Hartford recorded its third heat wave from August 6 to August 9; coastally, this ranged from 86° to 91°F with humidity pushing the heat index to 100°F (IEM 2026). These conditions may have made it more difficult for newly fledged young learning to fly and hunt and preparing for the migration ahead.

Mortalities, Disturbances, & Rehabilitations

There were several reports of nest disturbances this season, most often removals by maintenance workers or utility companies. Nesting birds are occasionally disrupted during incubation or hatch periods, but luckily, this was kept at a minimum thanks to the wildlife training of groups like Eversource. A few stewards reported deceased adult birds, the causes assumed to be anthropogenic (e.g. vehicle strikes) and predation. There were also three reports of Osprey entanglement in fishing line, though more could have gone undetected; two were able to naturally free themselves, and the third was rescued and treated for injuries before being released.

Despite these unfortunate occurrences, the efforts of dedicated volunteers helped tremendously with nesting platforms and rescues. Terry Shaw installed numerous platforms from Stonington to Branford, and oversaw the repair of several more. Greg Decker is also facilitating platform replacements and

installations on the eastern shoreline. Rehabilitation facilities like A Place Called Hope and Wildlife in Crisis rescued multiple starving chicks and fledglings and returned them to their nest areas or to Osprey families that could care for and feed them.

Nest Designations

This year, the Inactive category was expanded to include any number of Osprey, rather than just an established pair. This helped account for nests attended to by multiple juveniles, as well as nests only occupied for part of the season or with inconsistent observed activity (Table 2). In the future, it may be helpful to further classify successful nests, indicating partial successes based on how many chicks were lost from hatch to fledge.

Table 2: Nest status designations used during the 2026 Osprey Nation season

Nest Designation	**Description**
Successful	At least one chick fledged
Active	Incubation or young incapable of flight observed
Inactive	Bird(s) attending to nest for large portion/all of season without breeding
Abandoned Pre-Hatch	Established site adult birds occupied without breeding
Incubation Failure	Clear signs of incubation, no evidence of hatch
Post-Hatch Failure	Clear signs of hatch, no evidence of surviving young
Vacant Platform	Did not experience nesting activity but remains a suitable potential site
Damaged/Removed	Platform/nest was damaged, destroyed, or removed
Undetermined	Continual adult presence, breeding outcome unknown
No Data	No data reported

DISCUSSION

Nest failures were uncharacteristically high this season, in addition to significant brood reduction even among successful nests. The driving factor appears to be food stress from a lack of Atlantic menhaden, a schooling fish high in nutritional content, making it efficient to hunt and therefore Ospreys' main food source during the breeding season. These trends are not limited to Connecticut. In recent years, researchers have been concerned about declining reproductive rates in the Chesapeake Bay, once a global Osprey stronghold. The results from these studies mirror those of Connecticut's 2026 season, productivity likely declining because of starvation and brood reduction (Watts et al. 2026, Center for Conservation Biology [CCB] 2025, 2026). Osprey chicks hatch asynchronously—sequentially in the order the eggs were laid—meaning that an insufficient food source can lead to competition among siblings, the more dominant young controlling the food and developing more quickly. These "asymmetric broods" are telltale signs of food stress (Watts et al. 2026) and were unusually common this year. Many stewards reported "bullying behavior," the largest nestlings aggressively preventing the others from feeding, and many younger chicks starving as a result.

Failures were most concentrated around the mouth of the Connecticut River, a high salinity area historically dense with menhaden. Bordering the river mouth, Old Saybrook and Old Lyme experienced the most drastic declines in the state, with productivity levels of 0.48 and 0.35, respectively. Great Island, formerly an active Osprey stronghold in Connecticut, fledged just five chicks this year. Stewards emphasized the infrequency of fish deliveries. What little menhaden were spotted in Long Island Sound were smaller than usual and more scattered, and fishing was said to be at its worst point in over 35 years. The reproductive decline extended outward along the Sound, where menhaden remains the primary food source for Ospreys in coastal salt marshes and tidal rivers. Eastward to the Rhode Island border, nest failure totals were about equal to successes. To the west, in Westbrook, Clinton and Madison, almost half of all nests failed, and 80 of 106 chicks were lost. These trends are consistent with findings in the Chesapeake Bay during the 2024–2026 breeding seasons, where in higher salinity areas, asymmetric and one-chick broods were much more common, and the

proportions of young lost from hatch to fledge were far greater (Watts et. al 2026, CCB 2025, 2026). West of Hammonasset Beach (Madison), the impacts were not as severe since there is less competition over what menhaden is available, and Ospreys can fish for other species in the shallow harbors and bays.

Coastal nests around the Housatonic River and westward saw steady to high success rates, with productivity levels well above the 1.15 threshold for population stability in most towns. Anecdotally, fishing was abundant around Pleasure Beach (Stratford/Bridgeport), Pine Creek (Fairfield), and Norwalk Harbor. Osprey in these areas are less reliant on menhaden alone to constitute their diet, foraging areas like the Housatonic, shallow bays and tidal flats. Stewards noted deliveries of herring, flounder, fluke, and even eel. Furthermore, inland nests throughout the state proved unaffected by food shortages. While Ospreys in saltwater sites depend primarily on menhaden, those nesting near freshwater rely on other species like catfish and gizzard shad (CCB 2025). Monitors in northwestern Connecticut attest to the healthy diet of Ospreys there, noting high success rates due to a variety of fish species in the Naugatuck and Farmington Rivers, Bantam Lake, Burlington Fish Hatchery, and other ponds and reservoirs. Similarly, stewards observed fish being brought in from areas like the Moosup River and Horse Brook Dam in the northeast, and reported abundant fishing off the Connecticut River's main freshwater stem as far south as Essex.

Continued and consistent nest monitoring is a crucial element in raising awareness around these pressing issues. Efforts were made this year to expand the program's reach to all parts of the state, especially along the coast where nests are most concentrated. The program gained several stewards with kayaks, helping to observe nests set deep in marshes and smaller rivers. Boaters are always needed and appreciated, as sites often go unmonitored on channel markers, breakwater barriers, docks, and islands. Many of these nests could also be visible from land with advanced optics, and more volunteers with such equipment could assist with this, as well as with nests on very high cell towers. The health and success of future Osprey populations also depends on the availability of safe, high-quality nesting sites.

The hundreds of fledglings produced each year will eventually return to find homes of their own, and more inexperienced birds may be pressured to settle in less suitable locations. In 2026, Ospreys nested on chimneys, cranes, electrical wires, coal elevators, and buoys, all of which pose serious threats to their safety. Manmade platforms have been incredibly beneficial to Ospreys' survival but are often damaged in storms or degraded due to age. New platform installations also require considerable funding and labor efforts. Platform construction and maintenance is necessary as Connecticut potentially nears a carrying capacity and Ospreys spread into unsafe nesting sites. Many platforms were installed or repaired this season, thanks to the tireless efforts of conservationists and the countless volunteers involved.

Osprey Nation's comprehensive dataset is a testament to the passionate and knowledgeable volunteer network and the invaluable data they contribute each season. As Ospreys face increasing pressures from human development, food availability, and a shifting climate, expanding the program's reach will be critical to continue accurate and detailed documentation of the population. The prosperity of future Ospreys can be supported through a combination of climate action and habitat restoration projects, platform installations and repairs, public outreach and education, and of course, the expansion of nest monitoring capabilities through a growing corps of dedicated volunteers.

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APPENDIX A

Thank you to all stewards listed below and to the many others who have helped contribute observations – Osprey Nation would not be the success it is today without your efforts!

Abbot, Susan
Abbott, Tim
Adams, Michael
Ahasic, Amy
Aiken, Kara
Alessi, Peter
Alexander, Morgan
Allum, Denise
Andersen, Tom
Anderson, Julie
Anderson, Nancy
Anderson, Sydney
Apple, Ginny
Asarisi, Martha
Atkins, Lynn
AuYang, Michael
Baker, Amanda
Baker, Deanna
Barnes, Logan
Baron, Lindsay
Barravecchia, Mary
Barrett, Amy
Bashaw, Maureen
Bassett, Lori
Bastien, Laura
Battles, Michael
Baumhauer, Rick
Beauregard, Peggy
Begley, Sally
Bennett, Dan
Berdon, Nancy
Bergman, Maura
Berk, Bonnie
Bilski, Tory
Birch, Lynda
Bischoff, Catherine
Blakeley, Felicity
Bolduc, Mick
Bouvier, Nicole
Brady, Anna & Charlotte
Breedlove, Larissa
Brewster, Linda
Bridgeport Regional
Aquaculture School
Students
Briggs, Darlene
Brinckerhoff, Donna
Brinckerhoff, Scott
Brodersen, Sue
Brookhart, Trisha
Brune, Patricia
Brunner, Paul
Buck, Jennifer
Buerger, Morgan
Bullis, Nancy
Bunger, Andrea
Burdett, Douglas
Burke, Cindy
Burlingame, Steve
Burstein, Steve
Cable, Nicolle
Calcandy, Candi
Canter, Mike
Carney, Joe
Carolan, Stella
Casey, Mary
Castellani, Bonnie
Catlin, Kelly
Chamberlain, Charlotte
Chandler, Diane
Chantrell, William
Cianciolo, Jeff
Cirillo, Diana
Clark, Candace
Clement, Vicky
Cody, Deb
Coley, Carol
Colson, Ann & Jon
Conklin, Marion
Conn, Jackie
Connolly, Paul
Conroy, Paul
Coolidge, Liz & Rob
Costagliola, Sarah
Cotton, Jeff & Vickie
Cowles, Kaitlin
Crescenzi, Lucy
Crispino, Andrew
Crocco, Louise
Crotta, Kara
Cummings, Glen
Curullo, Julie
Czekaj, Megan
Daniels, Anthony
Daugherty, Madison
Davison, Sarah

Deane, Curtis
Decker, Gina
Decker, Patti
DeLisa, Diana & Peter
Delmonaco, Amy
DeMarsilis, John
DeMeo, Cathy
Dempster, Roberta
Denham, Jim
Denkin, Jennifer
Derocco, Paulette
DeRosa, Cindy Lee
DiFronzo, Dale
DiGioia, Ellen-Marie
DiNello, Stacie
Dionne, Karin
Discenza-Davis, Kendra
Doan, Carolyn
Dona, Paul
Dorsey, Lynn
Duddy, John
Duefrene, Jeri
Duff, Sherry
Duffy, Kristen
Dugas, Jeremy
Dunn, Carol
Durant, Susan
Dyer, Elaine
Eccleston, Deb
Echer, Lena
Eck, Wendy
Eder, Jim
Edwards, Amy
Ehlinger, Cynthia
Ehrhardt, Maria
Elahi, Maryam
Elizabeth, Tess
Erni, Caroline
Ewell, Ken
Falasco, Lisa
Farrell, Tom
Ferace, Crystal
Ferguson, Jaclyn
Ferguson, Jess
Ferris, Sally
Ferry, Mike
Fikrig, Margaret
Fitzgerald, Chuck
Fitzpatrick, Cheryl
Fleischer, Juliana
Florentino, Vincent
Fort Boyle, Mary
Foster, Sharon
Fountain, Katherine
Franco, Mark
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Fritzel, Katrina
Fuller, Jamie & Mitzi
Fullerton, John & Susan
Gagliardi, Susan
Galkin, Steve
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Harris, Jeanne
Harris, Karen & Scott
Harwin, Jay
Hatch, Jennifer
Hausberg, Abigail
Hautaniemi, Lucinda
Hayes, Clarence & Jana
Hays, Kristin
Healy, Jenn
Hellwig, Liz
Herbert, Bill
Hermann, Mary Sue
Herr, Tanya
Higgs, Sandy
Hinchliffe, Sharon
Hirsch, Sharon
Hobbins, Toni
Hofmeister, Margret

Hogen, Robin
Hogstrom, Bert
Holme, Kristin
Holtermann, Marianne
Hopkins, Jean
Horvath, Chris
Hotchkiss, Kathryn
Hoyt, May
Hyman, Richard
Ing, Kitty
Jablonski, Nancy
Jain, Anjani
James, Anna & Mike
James, Nancy
Jarosik, Lisa
Johnson, Emily
Johnson, Lynn
Jones, Pam
Joslin, Diane
Judd, Ann
Kane, Jeremy
Kaplan, Ross
Karhl, Randie
Kashanski, Lynn
Kelly, Meg
Kennard, Jerrod
Kiernan, Jeff
Kinkead, Jane
Kirby, Chet
Knuttel, Leigh
Koif, Valerie
Kollet, Stephanie
Konney, Cynthia
Kopec, Eileen
Kordula, Heather
Koumanelis, Alex
Kovar, Wendy
Kozine, Christine
Kramer, Lynn
Kropiwnicki, Val
Kuchta-Humphrey, Sarah
Kuczynski, Christopher
LaCava, Nancy
LaMalfa, Mary
Landau, Barbara
Landau, Rick
Laudano, Patricia
Lawrence, Chantal
Lederle, Donna
Leighton, Miki
Leitner, Faith
Lichtenberg, Allan
Lilley, Sarah
Lipman, Max
Livoti, Vicky
Lord, Colleen
Losey, Pamela
Lovejoy, Lisa
Lynch, Kathleen
Lyons, Lauragene
Magliola, Lauren
Maher, Casey
Malaney, Karen
Malin, Cathy
Mangual, Kasandra
Manwaring, Heather
Mariotti, Beth
Maroney, Beth
Martino, Gail
McAvoy, Kathleen
McBennett Mappa, Lauren
McCarthy, Paula
Mcguire, Scott
McHutchison, Dianne
McIsaac, Kelsey
McKay, Jim & Lisa
McKerley, Martha
Mcloughlin, Tom
McManus, Hugh
McMerriman, Nancy & Tim
McNulty, Anne
Mead, Alison
Meek, Joan
Messick, Janet
Mickiewicz, Joseph
Mik, John
Millham, Michelle
Milner, Ann
Minor, Deborah
Mishik, Michael
Monaco, Rich
Montecalvo, Linda
Moore, Jeanne
Morgan, Beth
Morley, Karen
Morris, Maureen
Mulligan, Kelsey
Murphy, Allison
Murphy, Nicolette
Murphy, Patti
Murray, Bryn
Mykietyn, Jean
Napert, Diane
Negro, Patricia
Newton, Rick
Newton, Sandy
Nierendorf, Lisa

Nizlek, Patty
Norwalk Sea Scouts
Notar-Francesco, Jill
O'Brien, Dave & Kathy
O'Brien, Joe
O'Brien, Mary
O'Brien, Maureen
O'Donnell, Emily
O'Neil, Cindy
Oberempt, Leslie
Ogren, John
Olszewski, Kaitlyn
Opotzner, Kelly
Orlowski, Lesley
Orourke, Terri
Orsillo, Ann
Ostby, Marie
Pacelli, William
Palmer, Patti
Parker, Polly & Steve
Patten, Tanya
Pearson, Kristin
Penfield, Jessica
Perault, Rachel
Perea, Maya
Perry, Anne
Perry, Mike
Peters, Michele
Petit, Sue
Petros, Paul
Pickard, Patricia
Pike, Susan
Plant, John
Ponterella, Bill
Poturnicki, Amy
Priest, Taylor
Proctor, Ched & Judy
Propen, Beverly
Pudlin, Bennett
Pudlo, Melissa
Pullen, Miranda
Pullen, Sheri
Purcell, Jane
Raleigh, Madeline
Ralph, Eugene
Raufeisen, Robert
Reeser, Pam
Reynolds, Karissa
Reynolds, Suzanne
Rich, Brenda
Richter, Loralee
Riley, Kathleen
Ritter, Martha
Roberts, Jo-Anne
Robinson, Breana
Robison, Sandra
Rock, Jamie
Rodia, Jeffrey
Roger, David & Lisa
Rollins, Lisa
Rondinelli, Yola
Rosch, Pamela
Rosenthal, Ardys
Rouleau, Mark
Rusch, Sharyn
Salafia, Michelle
Saller, Laurette
Sandler, Frank
Sargent, John
Sbrega, Patty
Scalia, Maureen
Scheetz, Callie
Schjavland, Marcia
Seguin, Joan
Seidner, Mary
Shaw, Lorrie
Shea, Dan
Sherbondy, Shelley
Signer, Travis
Silva, Paul
Slanetz, Betty
Slawson-Fortin, Amy
Smalley, Courtney
Smith, Karen
Sotomayor, Federico
Soufrine, Jodi
Southwood, Kevin
Spinelli, Tony
Stanton, Robert
Steadham, Sue
Stelzel, Cara
Stevens, Mary
Stigliano, Karen
Stoddard, John
Stonington High Students
Stout, Robert
Stutz, Diana
Swingler, John
Szalay, Joseph
Taff, Susan
Talmon, Noelle
Tanis, Molly & Alen
Taylor, Beth
Teague, Justin
Tekinay, Lisa
Tesla, Mary
Thorpe, Beryl
Tomas, Linda

Tomsich, Gail
Tourangeau, Rebecca
Towle, Andrew
Tresnan, Dina
Tretter, Owen
Tryon, Lisa
Tuthill, Theresa
Twining, Nell
Tynan, Cheryl
Urish, Brittany
Vaccaro, Nick
Vaillencourt, Lauren
Valade, Maire
Van Orsdel, Leslie
Van Tornhout, Douglas
Van Wees, Ellen
Vezina, George
Villegas, Maria
Volz, Diane
Wacha, Cindy
Wadlow, Dorothy
Walsh Intermediate Students
Webb, Kate
Weigle-Spier, Candace
Wendell, George & Kirsten
Wenner, Linda
Werme, Robert
Werner, Eric
Werner, Morgan
Whitelaw, Diana
Wickwire, James
Widmer, Mike & Roni
Wilcox, Marcia
Wilkinson, Amy
Williams, Heather
Williams, Richard
Wilson, Alexander
Winding Trails Nature Staff
Wingate, Kendra
Woodford, Scott
Wright, Nancy
Zawadski, Lisa
Zazulak, Bohdanna & Bohdan