



Osprey

North Carolina Wildlife Profiles



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Osprey

(*Pandion haliaetus*)

The osprey is perhaps our most easily observed bird of prey. Its large, conspicuous nests can be seen on dead trees along waterways and on channel markers in coastal areas. Its habit of nesting on man-made structures shows that this raptor can coexist with humans and even benefit from some of our activities. The osprey is the sole member of its taxonomic family and can be found breeding or wintering on every continent except Antarctica.

Description

Ospreys are large birds, standing 21 to 24 in. tall and having a wing span of up to approximately 6 ft. They are dark brown above with white stomach and legs below. The head is white with dark speckles on the crown and a dark brown line through the eye. Two of the best field marks of the osprey are that it flies with crooked or "M"-shaped wings and it has dark carpal patches on the under wing. It is the only raptor that actually plunges into the water, entering feet first to catch fish with its talons. The soles of the feet have sharp spiny projections, an adaptation that allows a firm grip on slippery fish.

History and Status

During the 1960s, osprey populations were at an all-time low. As with many species of raptors, pesticides such as DDT caused eggshell thinning or adult sterility and numbers of birds declined rapidly. The effects on osprey populations were pronounced because they feed on fish that readily store persistent pesticides and therefore contain high levels of pesticide residues. However, since the use of persistent pesticides has been banned or strictly controlled, osprey populations have made a remarkable comeback. Once again, ospreys are common residents of coastal areas and can regularly be seen in other parts of the state during fall and spring migrations.

Habitats & Habits

The osprey is almost always found near water containing abundant fish populations and can be seen along rivers, lakes and the coast. Ospreys are excellent hunters of fish. They usually hover over the water until a fish nears the surface and then dive feet first, grasping the fish with their talons. Ospreys can dive at 30 miles per hour and have been clocked at 50 miles per hour by the time they hit the water. They are able to take off from the water and can be seen shaking vigorously to remove water after they are airborne. Captured fish are almost always carried with head forward for the best aerodynamics. Although they are almost exclusively fish eaters, ospreys

Ospreys are also called "sea hawks" because they eat mainly fish.

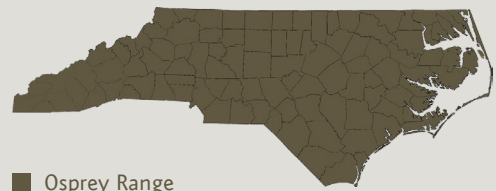


Osprey on nest (Photo: Bob Daw)

Range and Distribution

Ospreys are found throughout North America during the breeding season. They are most numerous in Florida, along the Atlantic Coast, and on the Great Lakes. In North Carolina, the osprey is a spring and summer resident of the estuaries, lakes and rivers of the Coastal Plain where it nests and raises its young, but it is also seen near lakes and rivers inland to the mountains. A small portion of ospreys also winter in North Carolina. Ospreys can also be found nesting in much lower numbers near lakes and rivers in Wake, Johnston and Mecklenburg counties as well as in the mountains.

Range Map



■ Osprey Range

Habitats & Habits (continued)

occasionally take other prey including birds, mammals, mollusks and snakes.

Ospreys build large, bulky nests of sticks in dead trees, on stumps, or on man-made structures such as channel markers. Several pairs may nest in close proximity, indicating that they may prefer to nest in loose colonies. In North Carolina, osprey will return to the same nest, any time in March and April, and repair and enlarge the nest by adding more sticks. The female lays 2 to 4 buff-colored eggs with reddish-brown splotches, and incubation lasts for 4 to 5 weeks. The female does most of the incubation but is relieved by the male when she leaves the nest to feed. The male will also bring the female and young food. The young remain in the nest for about 8 weeks after hatching. After migrating in the fall, the young remain south on the wintering grounds until they are 2 years old. At that time they again migrate north. Ospreys normally start breeding at about 3 years of age. They are usually seen in North Carolina in early March.

Human Interactions

Human activities have greatly affected osprey populations in the past through the indiscriminate use of persistent pesticides. After the ban on DDT and similar pesticides, populations rebounded and are healthy at present. Because of their sensitivity to contaminants in the environment and the ease with which they can be observed and monitored, ospreys can serve as an excellent indicator of the health of the environment. They have adapted well to living with man, but continued pollution and destruction of habitat could have an adverse impact in the future.

References

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Wild Facts

Classification

Class: Aves

Order: Falconiformes

Average Size

Body: 21 to 24 inches

Wingspan: 59 to 72 inches

Weight: 2.2 to 3.9 pounds

Food

Fish mostly, although they have been known to eat birds, mammals, mollusks and snakes.

Breeding/Young

Osprey are monogamous birds. In North Carolina, they breed from early March through July. They normally have two to four eggs, which don't hatch all at once. The incubation period for eggs is four to five weeks and the first chick can emerge up to five days before its siblings.

Life Expectancy

Longer than 10 years



Female osprey on nest with chicks (Photo: [Creative Commons](#))



Osprey (Photo: Mark Buckler)