



GREAT POND FOUNDATION™

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Annual Message from the Foundation

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Dear Pond neighbors and stakeholders,

Herewith the Great Pond Foundation’s annual report for 2025. These reports seek to summarize the activities and accomplishments of the Foundation’s staff, and to provide thoughts as to what may be in store. Our Executive Director, Emily Reddington, has her own letter following and, of course, had a guiding hand in the contents of this year’s report.

There is always some ebb and flow as to board composition and within the Foundation’s staff. We were very sorry to have Terry Kassel leave the board at the end of last year, but we appreciate enormously her guidance and contributions over the years, first as a member of the Foundation’s advisory council and then on the board. A friend of the Foundation’s and a neighbor to many of us, we look forward to a continuing, if differently formatted, dialogue with her.

We hope in coming months to be in a position to announce additional board members as suggestions are sent to the board from the nominating committee, headed by Will Darman.

Augmenting the staff, Kendall Rudolph returned to the Foundation this past year as the Science Engagement Manger; Kendall had interned with the Foundation in 2021. We were sorry to see Maria Ventura leave us, but we are happy for her in her new position as Executive Director of the Dukes County Regional Housing Authority.

Emily Reddington and others will give you detail as to recent improvements to the eelgrass habitat in Edgartown Great Pond, although there is further progress to make. As readers of the Foundation’s past reports or of the material on our website well know, eelgrass is a significant indicator of pond health, and its depletion or return is an important metric as it encapsulates other indicators of threats to pond health. Like many of Martha’s Vineyard’s ponds, Edgartown Great Pond is constantly under siege from shore-sourced run-offs of many sorts. In addition to prudent and sensible restrictions on the sources of such run-offs, the Edgartown Great Pond community relies on cuts to the sea to increase salinity and remove accumulated, undesirable nutrient loads, and on regular dredging in the Pond to create a channel leading to the location of a cut. Drainage plays an important part, but tidal interchange over the period following an opening of a cut is hugely important as well. At the time of this writing, we’re happy to report that a successful cut was recently made on March 19 and remained open until April 7 — far, far more successful than many in recent years. Future cuts will need to follow suit.



Photo Courtesy of Anne Mazar

The Foundation’s association with other Vineyard Pond communities continue to gratifyingly deepen and grow, an indication of how all the ponds suffer from similar problems and share in seeking solutions. We hope and expect the progress made in this regard will continue and allow for a common voice for many of the needs of the Vineyard Pond communities.

We’d be remiss not to mention grants received from **Edey Foundation** for supporting MV CYANO™, **SNEP Watershed Implementation Grants** for enabling the purchase of monitoring equipment, **Martha’s Vineyard Cultural Council** and **Martha’s Vineyard Bank Charitable Foundation** for supporting our Beach Seine Science Days, **Slough Farm Foundation** for sponsoring our collaborative Tween Art and Science Program, and an Anonymous grant funder for supporting a **HAB needs assessment**. We would also like to acknowledge the generous support of our many contributors without whom the efforts of the Foundation would be curtailed, and to offer up our great thanks for such largesse. The Great Pond Foundation works tirelessly for all of its Vineyard Pond communities and for the Vineyard as a whole.

With all best regards,

AC Greer
Chair of the Board of Directors



Growing with Purpose

“In considering the problem of uncontrolled or inappropriate development within the District, the Commission finds that so fragile are these lands and waters and so important are the values they create and support, that to maintain and enhance the health, safety and general welfare of the Island residents and visitors, and for present and future generations, special development controls within the District must be adopted...”

excerpt from Decision of the MVC – Edgartown Ponds Area DCPC

Although I had lived near the shores of Edgartown Great Pond (EGP) for several years, it wasn't until a spring day in 2016—my first season with Great Pond Foundation—that I learned the extent of its beauty and diversity, exploring every cove and corner. Kingfishers and the Town's historic source of freshwater in Wintucket Cove, meandering wetlands at the head of Mashacket, shady shores in Jane's, otter and eagle visits in Job's Neck, osprey fishing in tree-lined Turkeyland, farmland and an oyster sanctuary in Slough, and below the surface, waters teeming with life in eelgrass meadows: anemones, crabs, oysters, clams, silversides, bass, and flounder.



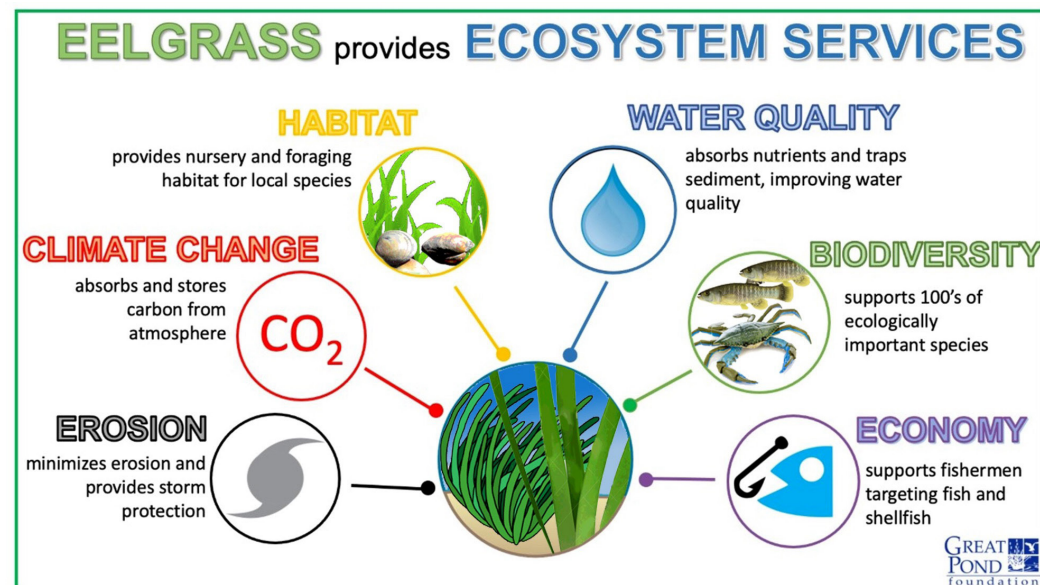
SEEDS OF RESTORATION

A decade after joining the Foundation, I have witnessed the impact of restoration and the resilience of ecosystems in ponds across the Island. Restoration does not happen overnight, and it takes the cooperation and commitment of a community. The seeds of restoration for Edgartown Great Pond were planted in 1989, when the Martha's Vineyard Commission and the Town of Edgartown created an extra layer of protection for the Great Pond and its watershed by designating the Edgartown Ponds Area District of Critical Planning Concern (DCPC).

EELGRASS & ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE

The evidence of restoration is most tangible when we can see it. Eelgrass, a native seagrass and the gold standard for ecosystem health, returned to the Pond after decades of community-led restoration. In 2016, eelgrass beds in Edgartown Great Pond were vibrant and expanding, reflecting the exceptional water quality of the years leading up to and through 2018. At that time, the water was so clear that the bottom was visible across much of the Pond, even at depths of 9 or 10 feet. When nature is thriving, its health can be easy to take for granted; often, it is only through loss that we come to recognize the value of a healthy ecosystem.

Below: Eelgrass can only grow when an ecosystem has been stable for a long period of time. Once established, eelgrass provides ecosystem services that improve the health and diversity of a pond. Figure created through an Edey Foundation grant.



EGP's eelgrass meadows struggled through a series of environmental stressors (low salinity, warm temperatures, elevated nitrogen, reduced water clarity) but were resilient, until 2022, when hundreds of acres were lost between spring and fall. Once the meadows disappear, the work they do that benefits the ecosystem, known as “ecosystem services”, disappears with them. Eelgrass meadows virtually disappeared from EGP in 2022 when

nitrogen levels soared and were at their highest since the 1990s. When lost, eelgrass meadows no longer sequester and store carbon, stabilize sediments, absorb nitrogen and phosphorus from the water, produce oxygen, and provide precious habitat for shellfish and finfish.

Restoration is a continuous process of adapting and responding to the changing needs of an ecosystem. Ecosystems can rebound after periods of stress and demonstrate resilience, with adequate time, effective management, and scientifically directed restoration. Fortunately, as of 2025 eelgrass meadows are slowly rebounding in Edgartown Great Pond, thanks to the efforts of the community, the resilience of the ecosystem, and the management of the Town of Edgartown. For the years ahead we must make decisions as a community that allow eelgrass/shellfish habitat—a symbol of ecosystem health—to thrive in the face of growing ecosystem stressors.

LEARNING FROM SISTER PONDS

Looking around the Island, we can benefit from the collective experiences and knowledge of our sister ponds. **Chilmark Pond** Foundation, Association, and the Town of Chilmark are cooperating to restore a treasured ecosystem, and they are deploying innovative solutions such as the LG Sonic Buoy to combat toxic cyanobacteria blooms. **Tisbury Great Pond** has a long and storied legacy of stewardship and is an exemplary model for passing on traditions and generational knowledge. **Watcha Pond**, a near pristine freshwater pond ecosystem, is demonstrating its natural resilience as its ecosystem restabilizes following multiple extreme over wash events that caused salt shock and disturbed its delicate balance.

GROWING WITH PURPOSE

As we begin the next decade of our work, we are committed to *growing with purpose*—advancing innovative techniques, strengthening collaborations, and investing in the tools necessary to restore our waters and sustain them for generations to come. Our goal remains unchanged: *to cultivate the resilience of our coastal pond ecosystems*. By working together, across ponds, communities, and disciplines, we can achieve greater impact, more efficiently and effectively, than any of us could alone. Island ponds face shared challenges, from warming waters and nutrient pollution to coastal erosion and watershed development. Our ponds will recover faster, and our community will be stronger, if we meet these challenges together.

As we seek effective restoration tools, nature itself often provides the most elegant solutions. In 2025, we began collaborating with Horn Point Laboratory, the Marine Biological Laboratory, Chilmark Pond Foundation, and Sheriff's Meadow Foundation to explore the role of wetland plants in mitigating nitrogen pollution. Long cherished for their beauty and biodiversity, wetlands also play a critical role in ecosystem resilience, absorbing carbon, buffering floodwaters, and capturing nitrogen before it reaches our ponds (**learn more on pages 10-11 The Pond's First Line of Defense**).

Our commitment to science-based, community-driven solutions is also reflected in MV CYANO™, launched in 2021 in response to growing concerns about cyanobacteria blooms. Developed in partnership with the Island Boards of Health, this Island-wide program continues to expand its impact and reach (**see page 7**). When we grow with purpose, we do more than restore ecosystems—we strengthen the natural processes that sustain our ponds while reaffirming our shared responsibility to care for the places and communities we cherish, now and for generations to come.

Emily Reddington

Emily Reddington
Executive Director



Meet the Seasonal Field Crew

Anna Cummings is a junior at the University of Vermont, majoring in Biological Sciences and English. In the future, she hopes to produce works like those of Aldo Leopold and Edward Abbey. She has been coming to Martha's Vineyard for many years and is excited to gain an enriched understanding of the beautiful ecosystems present. Anna has previously worked in environmental education and is thrilled to be expanding her research skill repertoire, while continuing practices of community outreach and environmental action. When she is not at GPF, Anna can likely be found swimming in cold water, riding her bike barefoot, foraging, or climbing high up in trees.



Ben Chester has maintained a fascination with our coastal ecosystems from his summers spent in the natural beauty of the Cape and Islands. He graduated from Connecticut College in 2022 with a B.A. in Biochemistry and minors in Applied Statistics and Computer Science. He was redirected back towards environmental conservation after an internship in 2021, with Dr. Rosa's Lab, constructing artificial reefs and studying coral and mangrove ecology in the British Virgin Islands. Since graduating Ben has held a variety of seasonal conservation positions: environmental education with REEF in Key Largo, Diamondback Terrapin nest protection as well as two seasons of cold stun sea turtle rescue with Mass Audubon Wellfleet Bay, and undergraduate research coordination with Chincoteague Bay Field Station in Wallops Island Virginia. These experiences have allowed Ben to observe the challenges facing our coastal communities and inspired him to focus his career on protecting these fragile ecosystems. Ben is excited to join Great Pond Foundation this summer as part of their Resilient Ecosystem Mentorship.

Kendall Rudolph was raised in Illinois and spent her summers traveling to the Island of Martha's Vineyard, where she developed her love and appreciation for the ocean and all beings that dwell there. This inspired her to pursue a B.S. in Animal Ecology, focusing on Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences from Iowa State University. While earning her degree, she studied abroad in Turks and Caicos as part of the School for Field Studies, where she did research on Queen Conch population abundance inside and out of marine protected areas, and coral biodiversity on tropical reefs. At Iowa State University she worked in a lab where she conducted studies on stream bank erosion and the roll macroinvertebrates play in assessing water quality. In 2021, Kendall joined the Great Pond Foundation as a summer intern and helped launch the MV CYANO™ monitoring program. She came back this summer as our Field and Laboratory Technician and is excited to be able to contribute to the health and wellbeing of Martha's Vineyard's coastal ponds as she continues with GPF as the Science Engagement Manger.



MV CYANO™



MV CYANO™ is a comprehensive cyanobacteria monitoring program operating on Martha's Vineyard that was first established in 2021 in response to the rising incidence of cyanobacteria blooms on the Island. The program is a collaborative initiative among the Island Boards of Health and scientists from the Great Pond Foundation™ (GPF) that has greatly increased the local capacity to detect and respond to cyanobacteria blooms.

The summer of 2025 represented MV CYANO's fifth season of operation, marking half a decade of regular monitoring and public health recommendations. Over the years, the program has grown considerably to meet the needs of the community and better address the complexities of cyanobacteria blooms. During MV CYANO's first season in 2021, a total of 5 Island ponds were sampled for cyanobacteria. Since then, the total number of ponds sampled by the program has climbed to 23. In order to keep up with this expanding monitoring demand, MV CYANO's toolset has had to follow suit (see below).



Cyanobacteria bloom in Chilmark Pond, 9/3/25

MV CYANO's Growing Toolset

Fluoroprobe: In 2021, GPF acquired a spectral fluoroprobe, a device capable of measuring the concentration of individual phytoplankton classes within water, including cyanobacteria.

Toxin Analysis: MV CYANO first began testing bloom samples for one type of cyanotoxin (microcystin) in 2022. Through partnerships fostered with independent laboratories, the program now has the capacity to test samples for 4 different types of cyanotoxins.

Microscopy: GPF acquired a compound microscope in 2023 that enables staff to identify cyanobacteria samples down to the genus level. Given that only certain genera produce toxins, microscopy work provides essential guidance on which blooms may be toxic.

Phycocyanin: GPF acquired a meter in 2025 that measures phycocyanin, a pigment unique to cyanobacteria. These measurements provide another useful dataset for assessing cyanobacterial abundance. *We are grateful to Farm Neck Foundation for funding this tool.*



Algal mat in Squibnocket Pond, 6/6/25

2025 MV CYANO STATS

	# OF SAMPLES COLLECTED	# NUMBER OF PONDS SAMPLED
2025	1,024	14
Program to Date (2021-2025)	4,634	23



MV CYANO is supported in part by the **Edey Foundation**.

For more information and weekly cyanobacteria updates between June and October, please visit <https://greatpondfoundation.org/mvcyano/>

Cyanobacteria Under the Scope

By Kendall Rudolph

Beginning in 2021, Great Pond Foundation™ (GPF) launched MV CYANO™ in collaboration with the Island Boards of Health, initiating Island-wide monitoring of cyanobacteria. GPF staff routinely sampled several ponds—including Edgartown Great Pond, Tisbury Great Pond, Chilmark Pond, and Crackatuxet Pond—to assess water quality and cyanobacteria levels. During the first two years of the program, cyanobacteria were quantified exclusively with the Fluoroprobe, a device that uses fluorescence to measure chlorophyll concentrations specific to each algae class.

In 2023, GPF expanded its capabilities by incorporating microscopy into MV CYANO. That year, Teaghan Duff, one of GPF’s summer interns, began examining cyanobacteria under a compound microscope. This sparked a growing interest that ultimately shaped GPF’s Microscopy Program. Teaghan developed standardized methods for imaging and cataloging samples and compiled extensive resources to support genus level identification. Because many cyanobacteria cannot be identified to species without genetic testing, GPF initiated a collaborative relationship with Dr. Barry Rosen, a phycologist at Florida Gulf Coast University. By sharing live samples and microscope images, GPF was able to confirm the identity of numerous cyanobacteria present in local ponds.

The genera that are seen most frequently are the ones pictured here: *Merismopedia*, *Oscillatoria*, *Dolichospermum*, *Microcystis*, *Trichormus*, and *Aphanothece*

In 2025, GPF hired Kendall Rudolph as the seasonal Field and Laboratory Technician. Among her responsibilities was leading the microscopy program during the field season. After learning the protocols Teaghan had established, Kendall continued to advance the program by using the identification guides to enhance her knowledge and by producing weekly microscopy presentations for the Island Boards of Health. These images offered a new look into the ponds that fostered understanding yet also generated more questions. Is the same genus of cyanobacteria returning each year? Does composition change throughout the season? Are blooms spreading from one system to another?

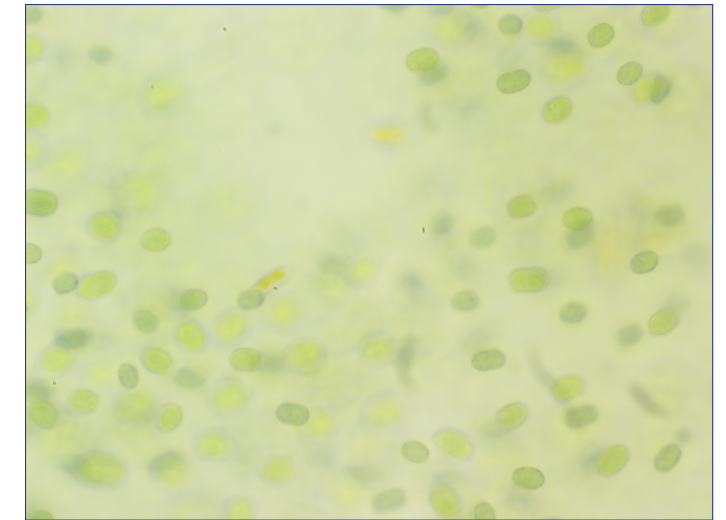
Ongoing monitoring, strengthened partnerships, and GPF’s recent full-time addition of Kendall Rudolph as Science Engagement Manager allows us to explore these emerging questions. As the Microscopy Program continues to grow, Great Pond Foundation remains committed to understanding cyanobacteria dynamics within the Island’s coastal ponds, ensuring resilience is cultivated through science, collaboration, and education.



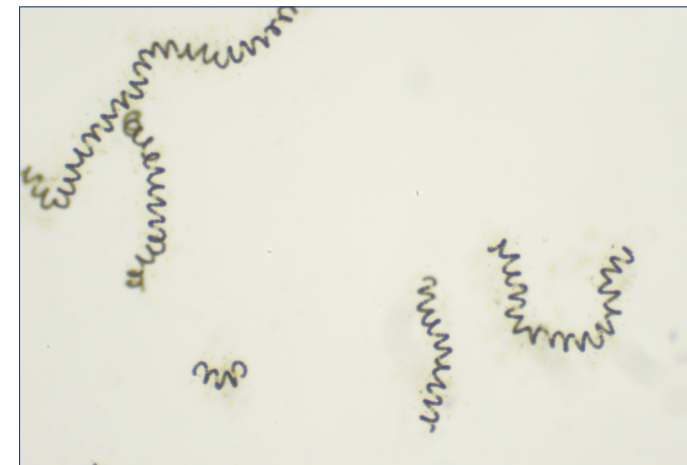
Benthic Algal Mat in the channel connecting Jacob’s Pond and Edgartown Great Pond



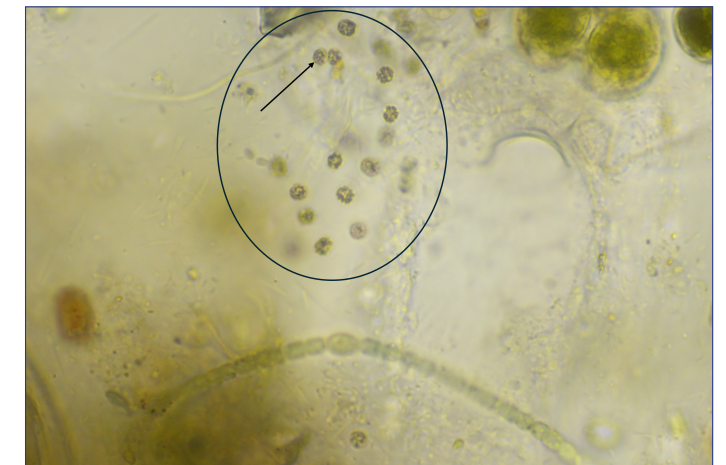
Chilmark Lower Pond on 9.30.25 - *Oscillatoria*



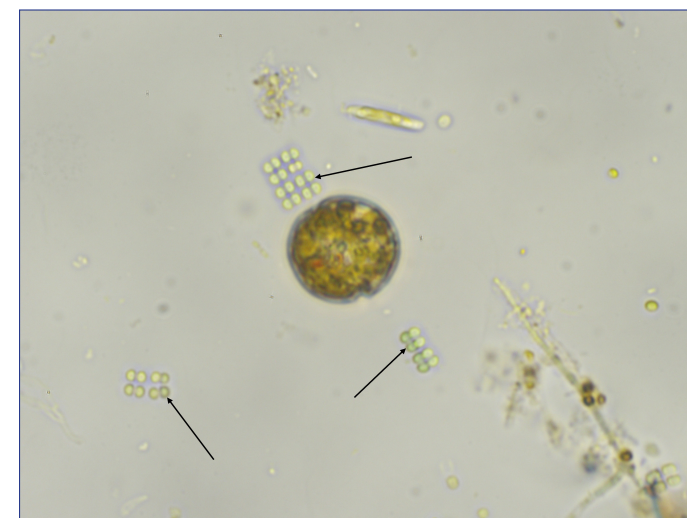
Chilmark Middle Pond on 6.11.24 - *Aphanothece*



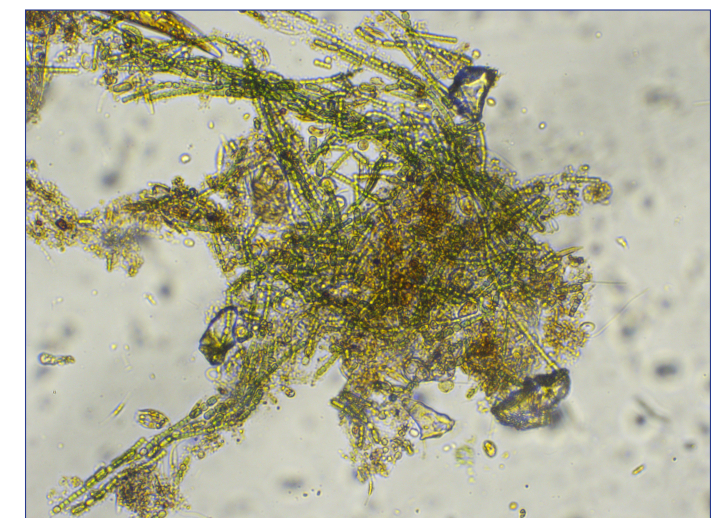
Chilmark Middle Pond on 10.9.24 - *Dolichospermum*



Little Homers Pond on 8.8.25 - *Microcystis*



Mink Meadows Pond on 8.4.25 - *Merismopedia*



Squibnocket Pond on 6.10.25 - *Trichormus*

The Pond's First Line of Defense

By Dr Javier Lloret, Marine Biological Laboratory and University of Maryland, Horn Point Lab

If you walk along the edges of our coastal ponds in late spring or summer, you will likely notice a variety of grasses swaying in the breeze and patches of shrubs teeming with life. These wetland plants grow along the shorelines of the coves, where the land meets the water, creating a mosaic of green and yellow shades. The scene is peaceful and easy to appreciate, but also easy to overlook.

Beneath this quiet surface, something significant is taking place. Our ponds are more fragile than they seem. Much of the freshwater that feeds them comes from underground, flowing slowly through the soil as groundwater. As it travels, the water picks up nutrients from the land, particularly nitrogen from fertilizers and wastewater. By the time groundwater reaches the ponds, it can carry more nutrients than the ecosystem can handle. Excess nitrogen can lead to algal blooms and declining water quality, disrupting the balance that keeps the ponds healthy.

Our work in the Island's coastal ponds indicates that, at the heads of the coves, where groundwater seeps into the ponds, thick patches of wetland vegetation act as a natural line of defense. These areas appear greener and more alive than the rest of the shoreline, and this is not a coincidence.

As groundwater passes through the wetland soils, it flows through a dense network of roots and rhizomes. The plants absorb nitrogen as a nutrient, using it to grow tall and strong. In the process, they intercept a large portion of the

nitrogen that would otherwise enter the pond. In fact, our results show that more than half of this nitrogen can be intercepted in these wetlands before it reaches the ponds.

The remaining nitrogen is also transformed as it moves through the wetland. The inorganic forms of nitrogen that enter, those most likely to trigger harmful algal blooms, are changed by the wetland plants into less reactive organic forms. In this way, wetlands not only filter the water but also soften its impact.

The plants themselves also hold clues about what is happening underground. Their tissues reflect the types and amounts of nitrogen they absorb, providing a record of where the nutrients come from. In areas where wastewater sources are significant, the plants' chemistry reflects the signature of the inputs. Cattails, bulrushes, and cordgrasses are particularly good at telling this story.

This discovery offers hope. The wetland plants growing in our ponds are doing more than simply adding to the scenery: they are part of the solution. If natural wetlands can protect the ponds so effectively, then restoring or creating similar vegetated areas along vulnerable shorelines could help address the nutrient problem. Instead of relying solely on costly engineered solutions, we can work with the landscape itself, strengthening the systems that have been supporting these ponds all along.



2025 Community Engagement

2026 SEINE DAYS: SAVE THE DATES!

July 11th from 10 – 11:30 AM
(rain date of July 12th) at Little Bridge,
Sengekontacket, Oak Bluffs!

August 8th from 12 – 2 PM at Dougs
Cove, Lagoon Pond, Oak Bluffs!

While this event is geared toward our
younger pond advocates, people of any
age are encouraged to join us!

Full details will be available via
GPF's newsletter and website
www.greatpondfoundation.org.



Seine Day

In the summer of 2025, Great Pond Foundation (GPF), in partnership with Friends of Sengekontacket and Island Spirit Kayak, continued its annual Beach Seine Science Day at Little Bridge in Oak Bluffs. This event is designed to spark curiosity in young minds by providing a hands-on opportunity to explore the diverse life within our ponds, learn how to identify organisms, and understand the importance of biodiversity.

This event centers on GPF's 30-foot beach seine net, which is pulled through shallow waters to gently collect organisms from the pond bottom up to the surface. This method not only supports scientific monitoring to help track changes in species composition and abundance over time, but also serves as a powerful educational tool. Participants are invited to get up close with a wide variety of pond life, fostering a deeper appreciation for these vital ecosystems.

The July 2025 event marked our largest turnout to date, with dozens of families coming together to wade in, explore, and discover the rich biodiversity of the pond. Building on this enthusiasm, we are excited to expand the program and host two seine net events this year. In addition to our annual July event, we will partner with the Lagoon Pond Association, with support from MV Bank, to host a second seine day in August. This new event will take place at Lagoon Pond, offering participants the opportunity to explore a different ecosystem and encounter new species.



Earth Day Conservation Festival

Great Pond Foundation participated in the Annual Earth Day Conservation Festival hosted by Martha's Vineyard Museum. This well attended event brings together Island organizations dedicated to protecting and preserving Martha's Vineyard's natural ecosystems. Through hands-on pond activities and water quality experiments, GPF engaged community members of all ages, fostering a deeper connection to our coastal ponds and highlighting their importance to the Island community.

School Programs

In June 2025, Great Pond Foundation piloted "Is Our Water Healthy?", a hands-on, three-day youth outreach program with 3rd grade students at the Edgartown School. Designed to introduce students to Island coastal pond ecosystems, the program emphasized the importance of water quality monitoring and the need to protect these vital ecosystems.

On the first day, students headed outdoors to Sengekontacket Pond, where they explored pond biodiversity using a seine net and collected data on species abundance. On the second day, we joined students in the classroom. Students graphed their field data, learned how scientists measure different water quality indicators, and built their own Secchi disks to explore water clarity. The final day focused on understanding human impacts on pond health and discussing ways to protect and restore these vital ecosystems, ending the program with a build your own pond ecosystem activity.

This program allowed us to create a versatile curriculum that could be modified for all ages. After the program we had the opportunity to join other classes from the Vineyard Montessori School and the Martha's Vineyard Public Charter School. During our day visit with the Montessori School students, ages ranged from 2nd to 6th graders, we did similar activities and lessons created in the "Is our water healthy?" curriculum, ultimately introducing water quality and connecting the youth to the local Island ponds. Our day visit with the Charter School students had the same values but was geared towards 11th to 12th graders. They had a base knowledge of water quality testing but wanted to dive deeper into the equipment, protocols, and lab analysis.

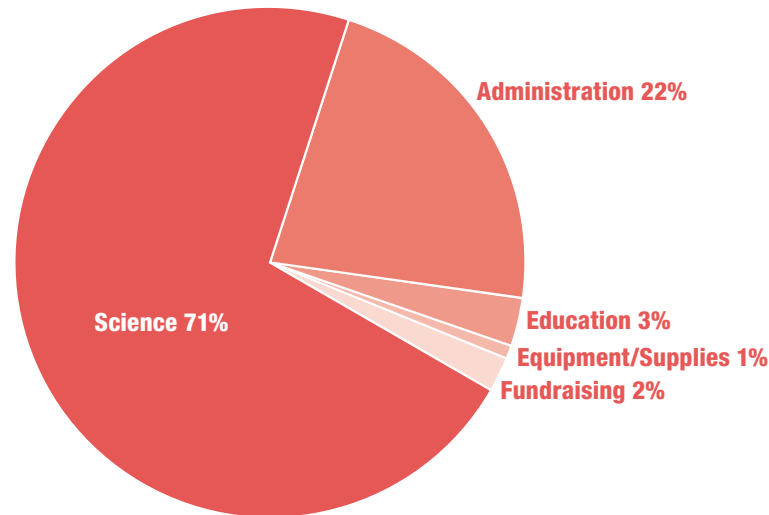
All together these student outreach days fostered curiosity, critical thinking, and a deeper connection between students and the Island Ponds which helps us towards our mission to *cultivate the resilience of our coastal pond ecosystems through science, collaboration, and education.*



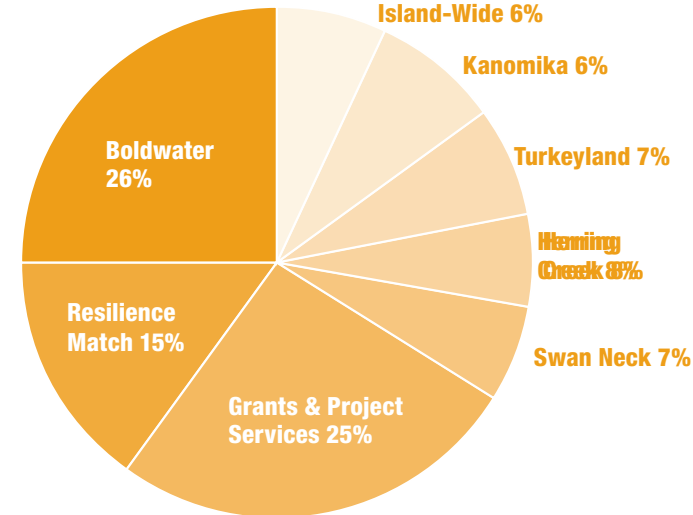
Join GPF's mailing list to stay up to date on events, projects, collaborations and pond updates!

2025 Highlights

2025 TOTAL EXPENSES \$790,862



2025 TOTAL REVENUE \$823,166



2025 TOTAL REVENUE \$823,166
(excludes contributed services, dividends & market value change on investments)

All figures are preliminary and subject to audit.



Photo Courtesy of Anne Mazar

2025 Donor Recognition List

Leadership Circle \$10,000 +

- Anonymous (3)
- Tracey Braun & Chris McIsaac
- The Darman Family
- Edey Foundation
- Herring Creek Farm Landowners Association
- Joanne & Martin Homlish
- Cindy & Andrew Janower:
In Honor of Emily Reddington
- Terry Kassel & Paul Singer
- Pam Kohlberg & Curt Greer:
In Honor of Emily Reddington
- Deborah & Joseph Loughrey
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- Jacqueline Morby
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- SNEP Watershed Implementation Grants
- The John & Inge Stafford Foundation
- Amie Weitzman & David Adler
- Anne Woodhull

Blue Carbon Society \$5000 to \$9999

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Ecosystem Sustainers \$2500 to \$4999

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Clean Water Coalition \$1000 to \$2499

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- Bruce Tomason
- Heidi & Alex Wason

Blue Crab Crew Up to \$1000

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