

tions. With the appreciation that to find prey, seabirds probably depend on a suite of environmental cues, past experience, and behavioral interactions, we should now focus on determining how physical processes affect concentrations of prey, how well seabirds are able to recognize habitats having enhanced feeding opportunities and how such choices might affect bird life history parameters. This should involve not only behavioral and physiologic studies of foraging individuals but also simultaneous, integrated measurement of the foraging environment. We need to know much more about factors that make prey available to birds, and we need to determine the consequences of different habitat choices (mortality, reproductive output, etc.). These challenges will be technologically difficult, but the answers will provide a striking counterpoint to studies now proceeding in terrestrial environments.

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