

Figure 1

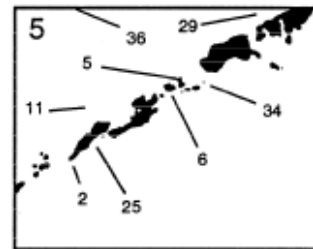
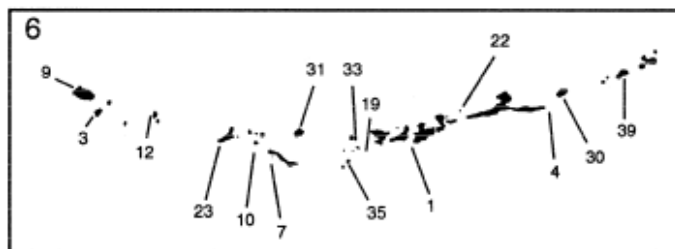
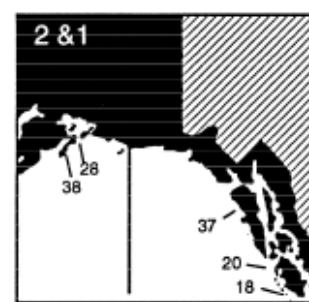
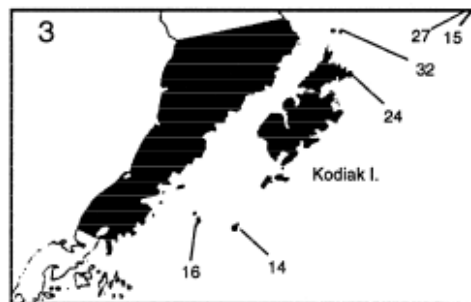
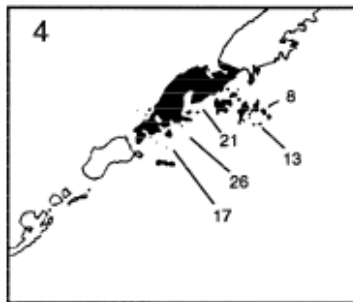
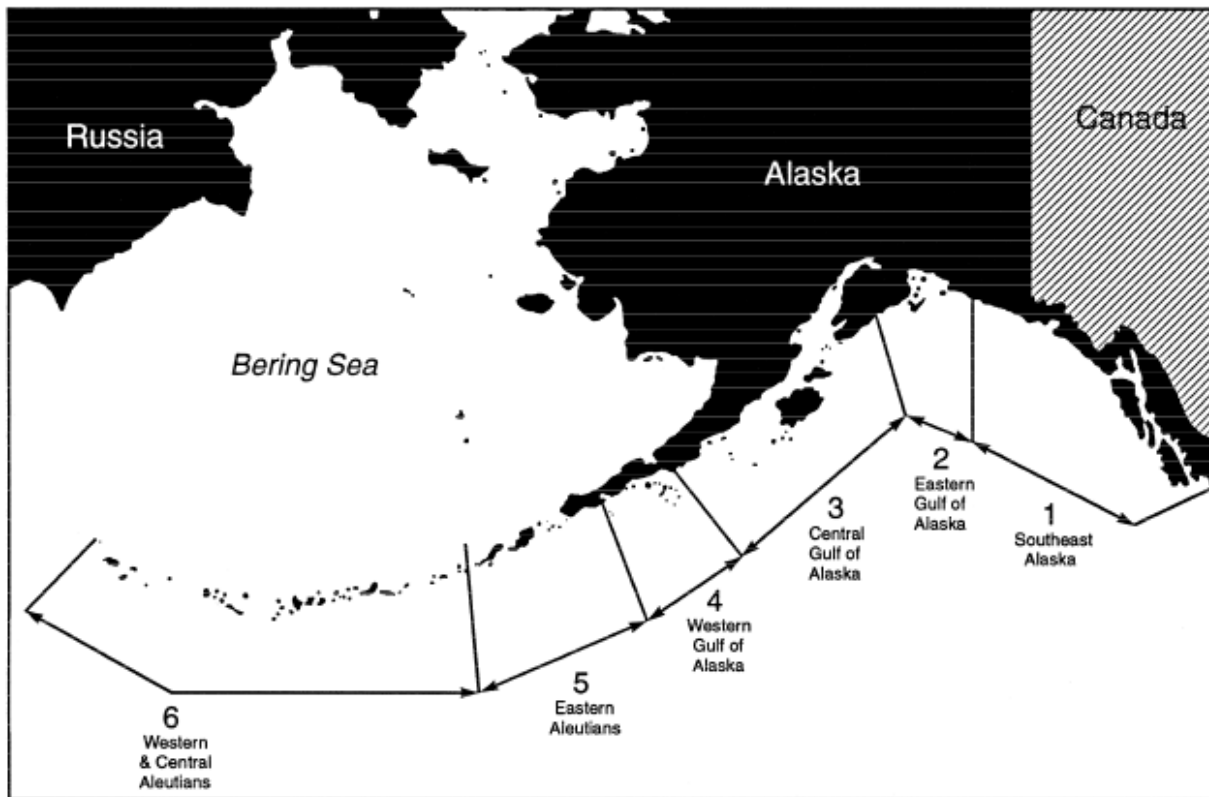
Table 1. Reductions in axillary girth and weight in Steller sea lions aged 1, 7 and 14 years in 1985–86 as compared to 1975–78 (Calkins *et al.*, 1998)

Age (years)	Reduction in axillary girth (%)	Reduction in weight (%)
1	10.4	26.9
7	6.29	12.3
14	1.7	3.0

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axillary girth = girth just behind the front flippers

Figure 2A



1.6 Adak	7.6 Amchitka	13.4 Chernabura	20.1 Hazy	26.4 Pinnacle Rock	33.6 Tag
2.5 Adugak	8.4 Atkins	14.3 Chirikof	21.4 Jude	27.3 Pye (Outer)	34.5 Ugamak
3.6 Agattu	9.6 Attu	15.3 Chiswell	22.6 Kasatochi	28.2 Seal Rocks	35.6 Ulak
4.6 Agligadak	10.6 Ayugadak	16.3 Chowiet	23.6 Kiska	29.5 Sea Lion Rock	36.5 Walrus
5.5 Akun	11.5 Bogoslof	17.4 Clubbing Rocks	24.3 Marmot	30.6 Seguam	37.1 White Sisters
6.5 Akutan	12.6 Buldir	18.1 Forrester	25.5 Ogchul	31.6 Semisopchnoi	38.2 Wooded
		19.6 Gramp Rock		32.3 Sugarloaf	39.6 Yunaska

Figure 1. Steller sea lion rookeries in the six study areas of the Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands (adapted from Merrick *et al.*, 1988, and Loughlin *et al.*, 1992). The geographic split between eastern and western stocks is shown by the line separating Areas 1 and 2. Number prefixes of names designate the rookery; suffixes identify the areas in which the rookeries are found.

Figure 2B

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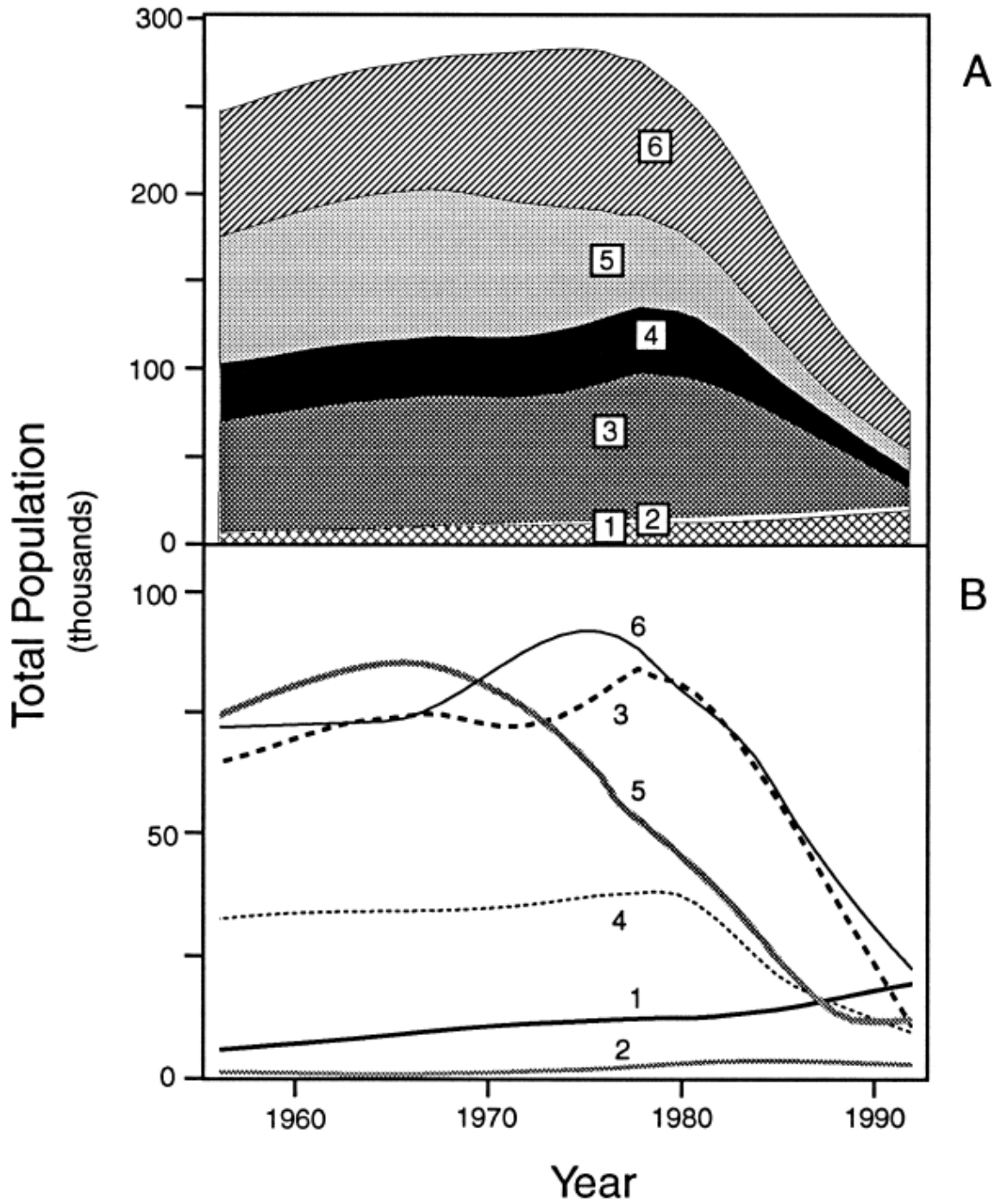


Figure 9. Estimated number of sea lions by area in the Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands (from Fig. 8).

Figure 3

Table 2. Proportion of Steller sea lion scats and stomachs containing five prey categories during the summer months in the declining Kodiak Island region in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s (Merrick *et al.*, 1997)

	Gadids (%)	Salmon (%)	Small schooling fish (%)	Cephalopods (%)	Flatfish (%)
1990–93	85.2	18.5	18.5	11.1	13.0
1985–86	60.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	5.0
1976–78	32.1	17.9	60.7	0.0	0.0

Gadids – walleye pollock, Pacific cod, Pacific hake; Small schooling fish – capelin, Pacific herring, eulachon and Pacific sand lance; Flatfish – arrowtooth flounder, rock sole.

Figure 4

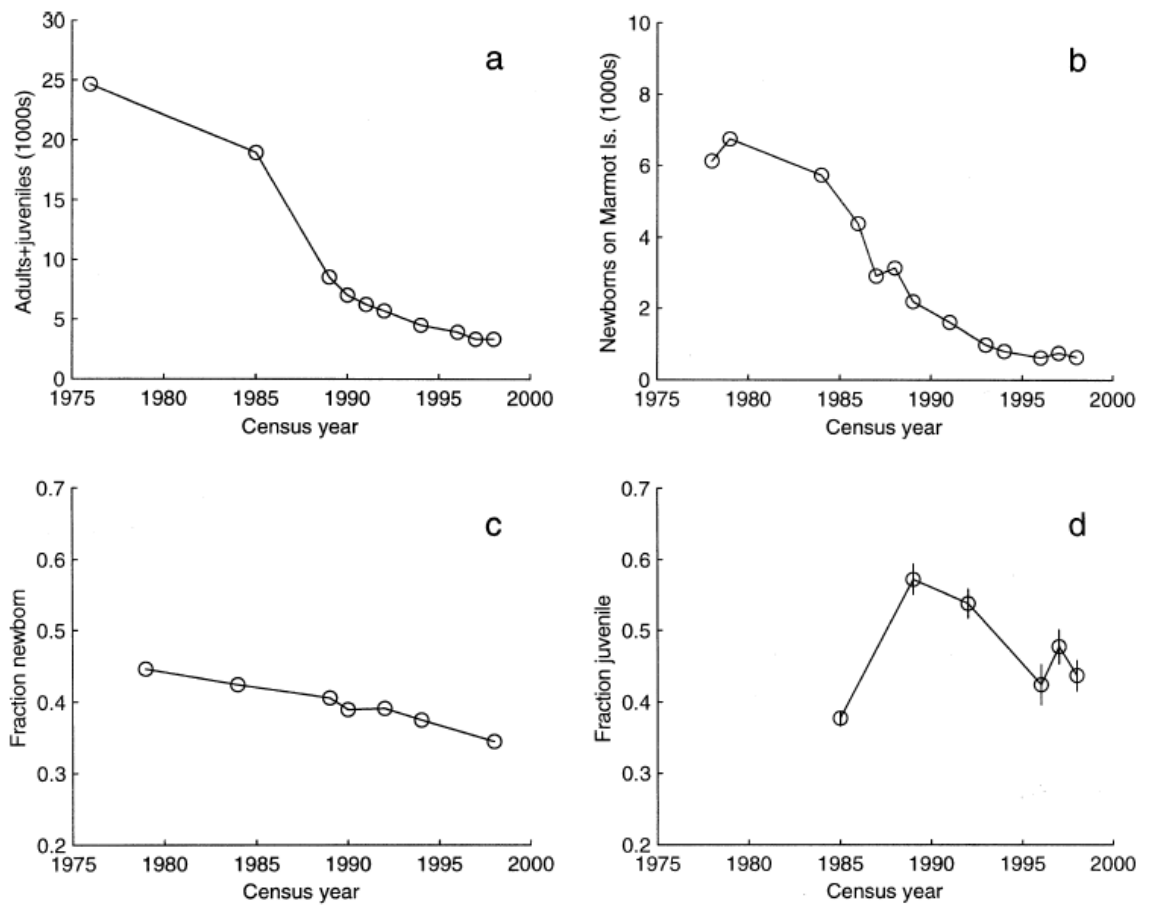


Figure 2. Historical trends of Steller sea lions in the central Gulf of Alaska (CGA): (a) Adult plus juvenile (non-pup) counts on rookery and haul-out trend sites. (b) Pup counts on the Marmot Island rookery. (c) Index of pup to non-pup ratio (total CGA pup count divided by the total CGA trend non-pup count). The index illustrates how the relative ratio of pups to non-pups changed but was not used in the analysis because it is a combination of the count data. (d) Index of juvenile fraction from photographs of trend and non-trend haul-out sites. Vertical lines show the 95% confidence intervals on the measured juvenile fractions.

Figure 5

	Oil (%)	Protein (%)	Energy density (kJ/g wet mass)
Pollock	0.8	20	4.66
Cod	0.4	17	3.95
Whiting	0.4	17	–
Haddock	0.3	18	–
Herring	11.0	19	8.61

Table 3. Partial composition analyses and energy densities of herring and common gadids (Walford & Wilber, 1955; Perez, 1994)

Figure 6

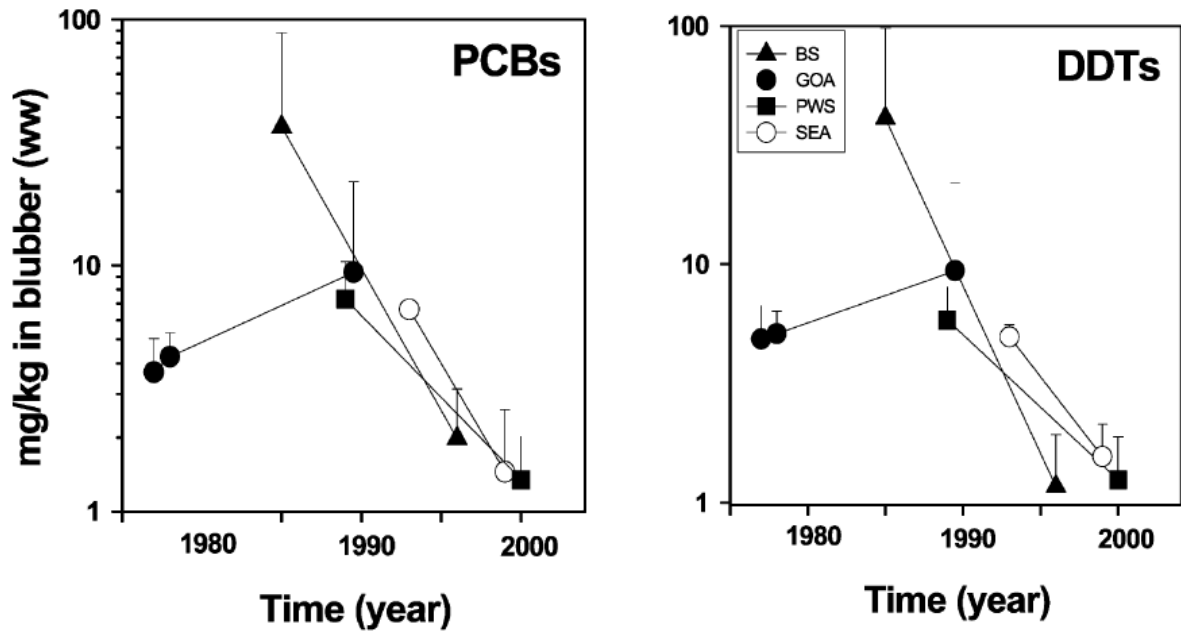


Fig. 1. Mean PCBs and DDTs in blubber (mg/kg ww) of juvenile (1–5 y) Steller sea lions collected in Alaska between 1976 and 2000 ($n=2-19$). Error bars are 1 S.D.. BS: Bering Sea; GOA: Gulf of Alaska; PWS: Prince William Sound; SEA: southeast Alaska. PCB blubber data from Varanasi et al. (1992), Lee et al. (1996), Krahn et al. (2001) and Krahn (1997) and Krahn and Smolen (unpublished).