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Diet and body condition of spectacled eiders wintering in pack ice of the Bering Sea

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The last paragraph of the section “Use of prey types, species and sizes” in the Discussion should be replaced by the following:

From the early 1960s to the early 1980s, dominance of benthic biomass in this area is thought to have shifted from *M. calcarea* to *Nuculana radiata* (Sirenko and Koltun 1992; National Research Council 1996). In March/April 2001, large samples from the dredge indicated that the biomass of *M. calcarea* was far lower than

for *Nuculana radiata* (Fig. 3), and this difference appears to be the main reason that eiders ate mainly *Nuculana radiata*. Energy per gram dry mass (including shell) of the two clam species was about the same in the main length class eaten by eiders in the field. However, foraging studies with captive birds indicate that changes in length frequencies and burial depths have important effects on intake rates (S. E. Richman and J. R. Lovvorn, unpubl. data), and may have appreciably affected the profitability of diving 40–70 m to feed.

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