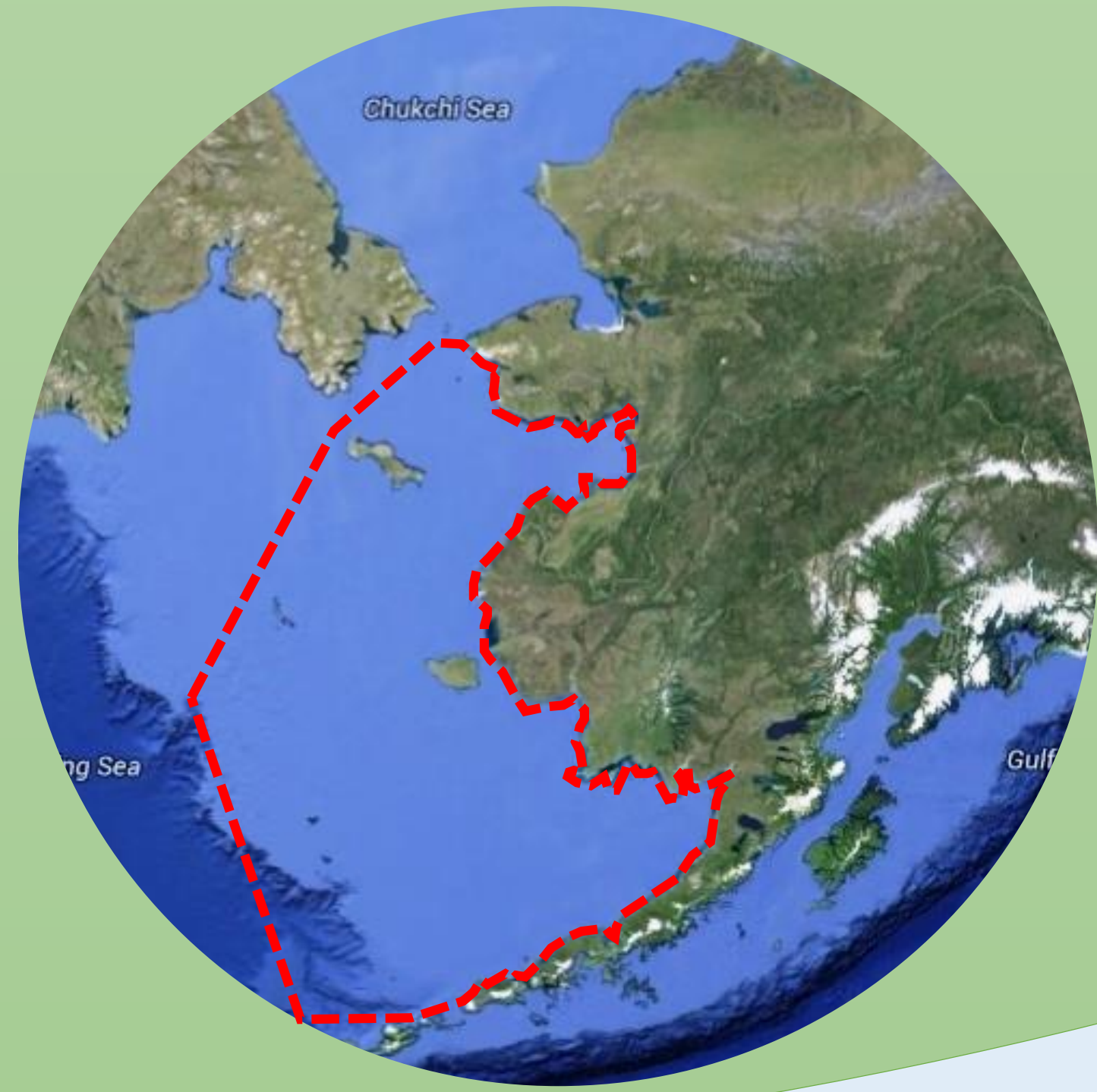
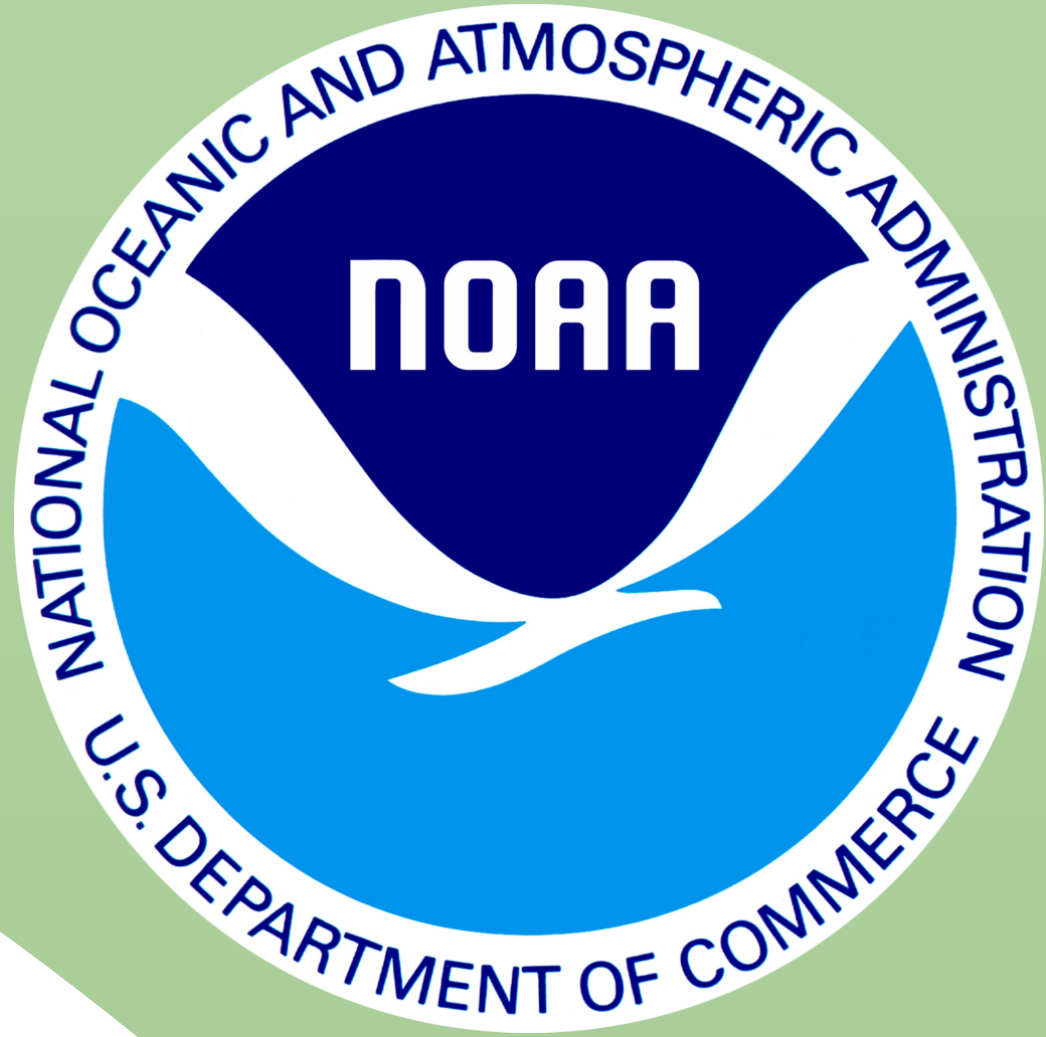


# Climate Mediated Changes in Salmon Diets

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Dietary patterns of Pacific Salmon illustrated by principle component ordination. Vector lengths represent the correlation of prey groups to component axes. Colored dots are the mean species diets by climate period (warm and cold). Climate has the largest influence on diet, as illustrated on the x-axis; feeding strategy has the second largest influence, as illustrated on the y-axis.

**Chum:** Large variation with climate conditions, distinct feeding strategy on gelatinous prey.

**Pink and Sockeye:** Largest variation with climate conditions, diets shift with prey availability.

**Chinook and Coho:** Less variation with climate conditions, piscivorous feeding strategy.

**Future Work:** Multivariate models will be developed for individual species to investigate the biological and environmental variables influencing salmon diets. This is expected to provide insight into the adaptability and vulnerability of salmon to changes in climate conditions in the eastern Bering Sea.

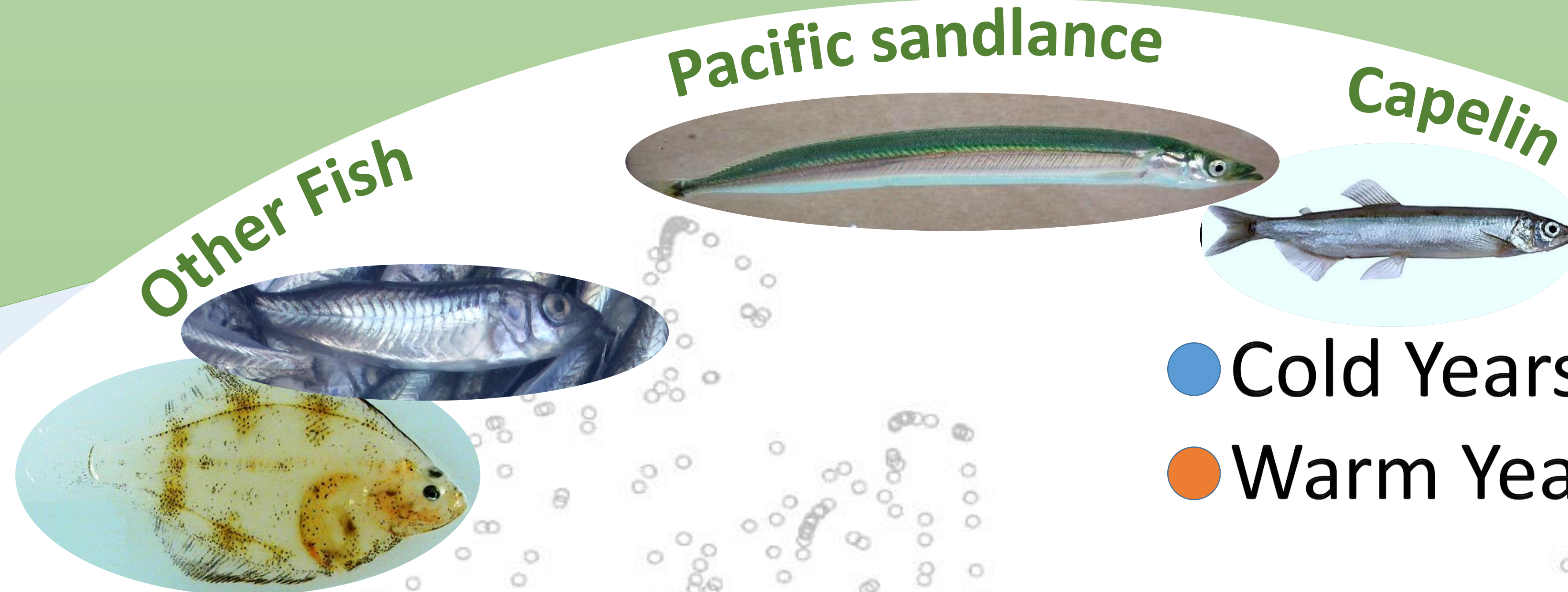
Euphausiids



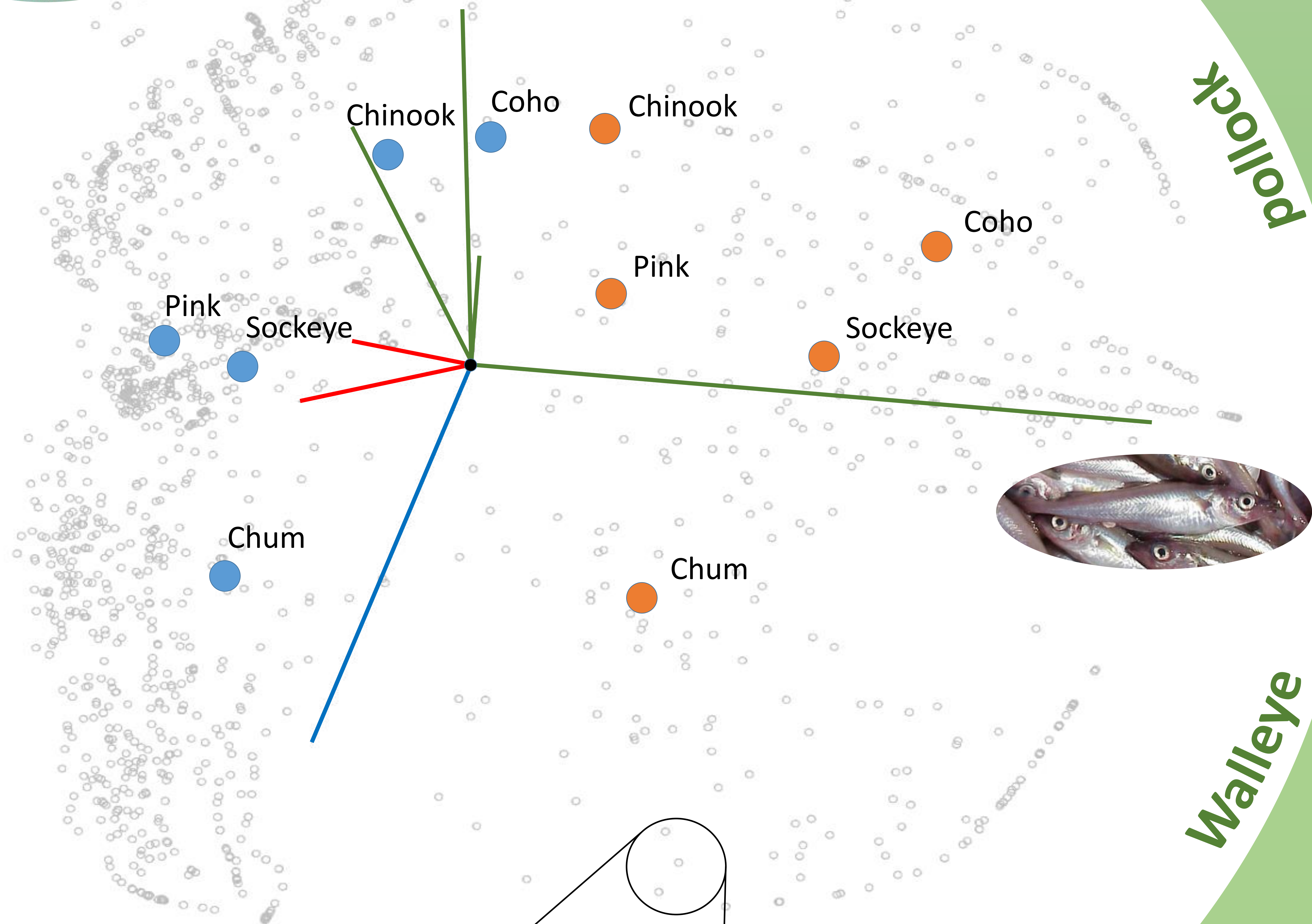
Hyperiid Amphipods



Gelatinous Prey



● Cold Years 2003-2005  
● Warm Years 2007-2011



Each Grey Circle Represents Mean Species Diet Composition at a Specific Location

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