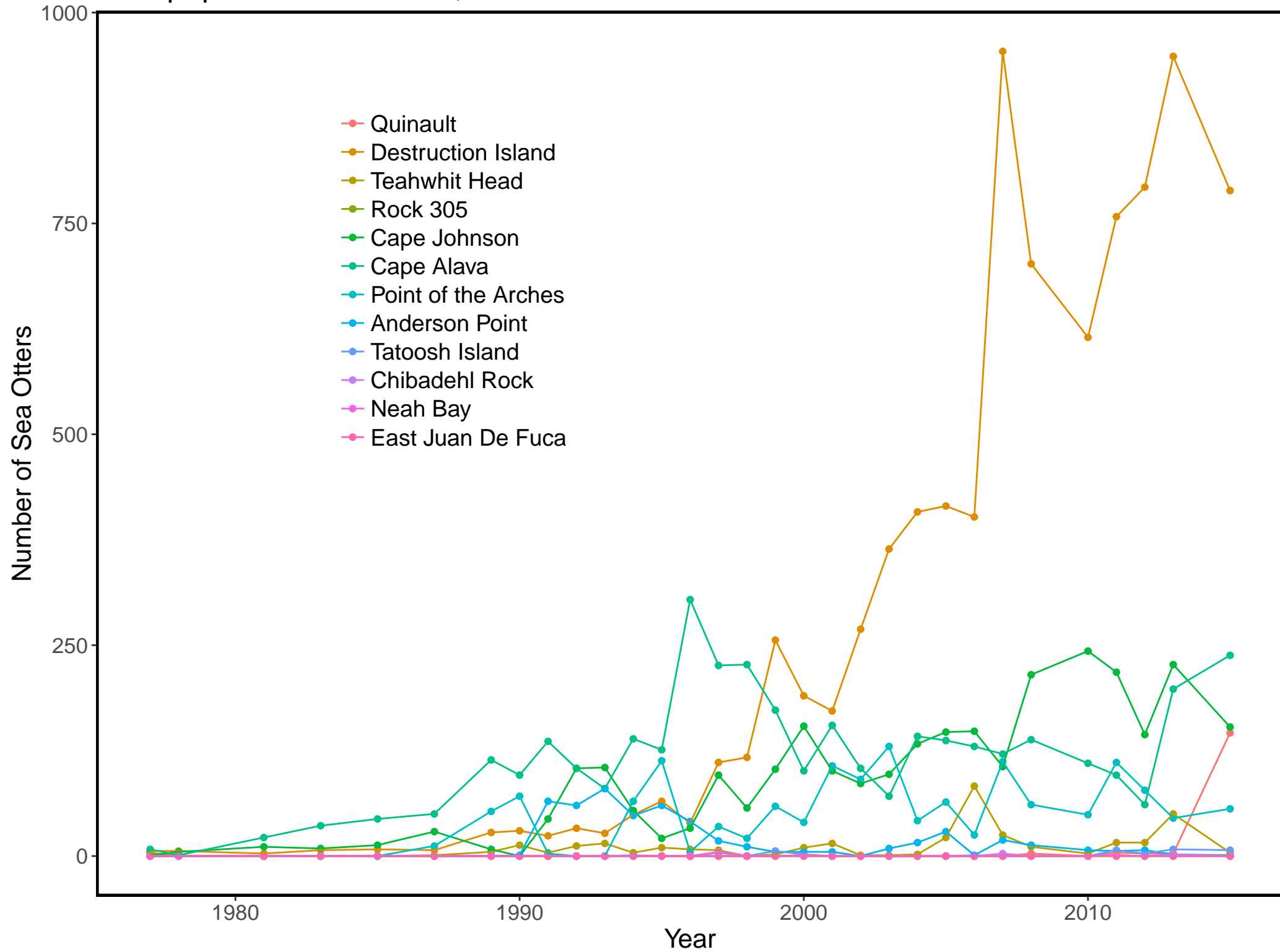
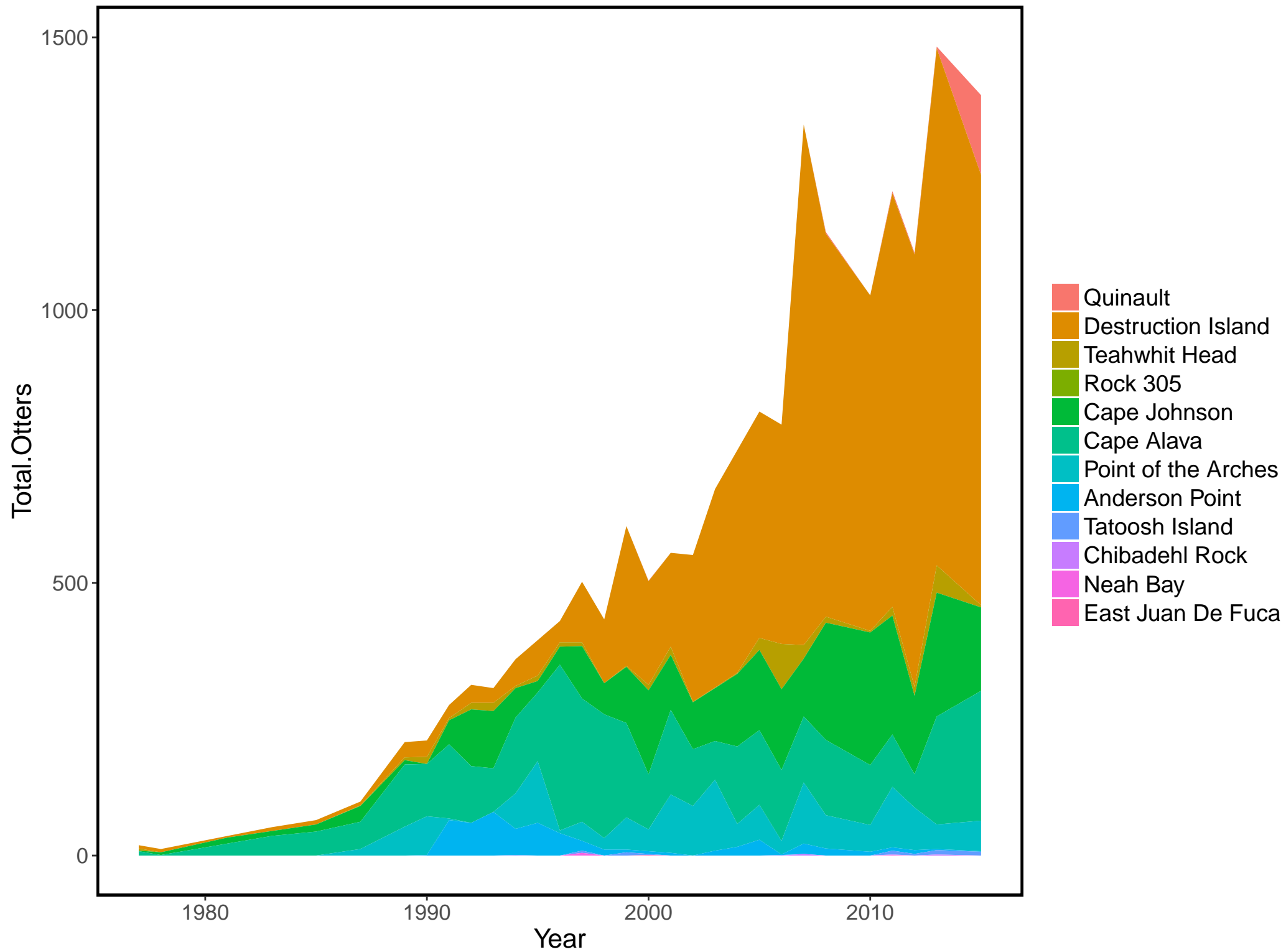


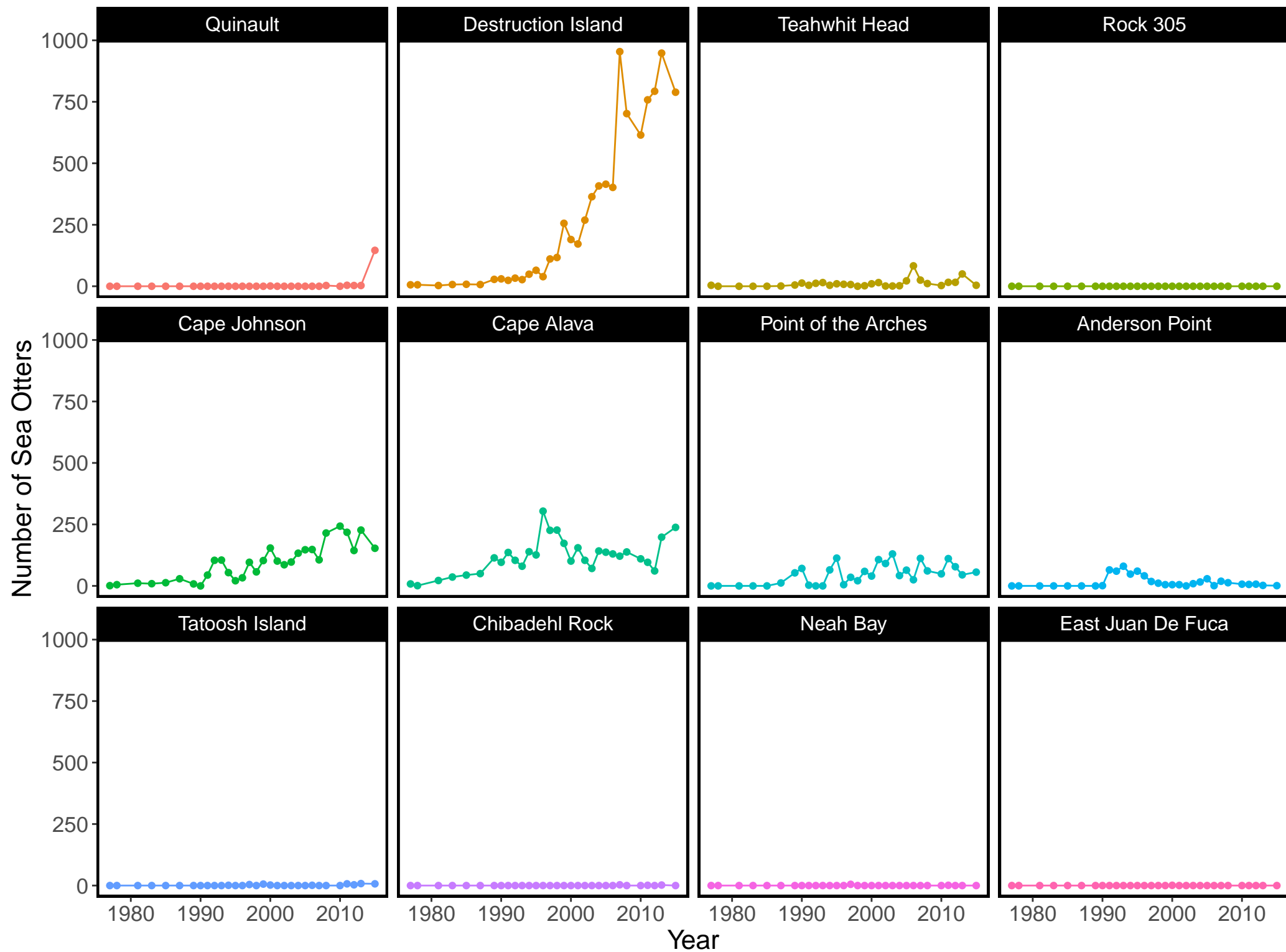
## Raw population estimates, discrete areas



Raw population estimates, discrete areas

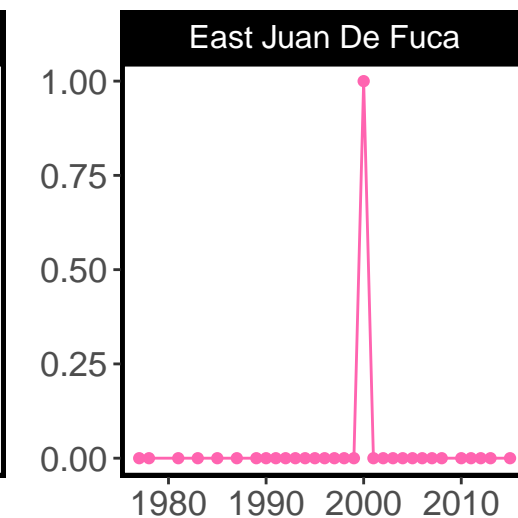
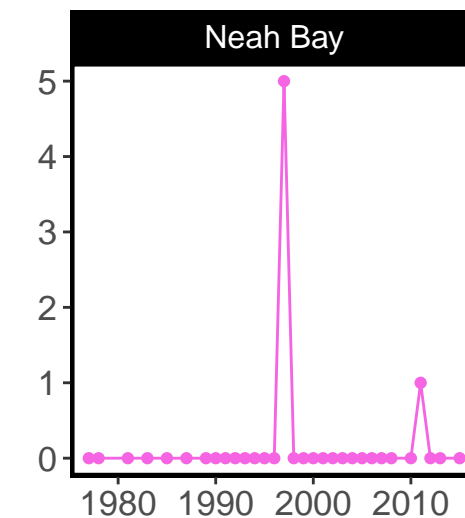
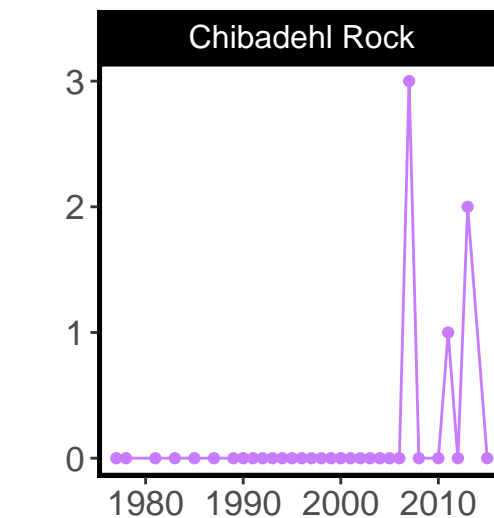
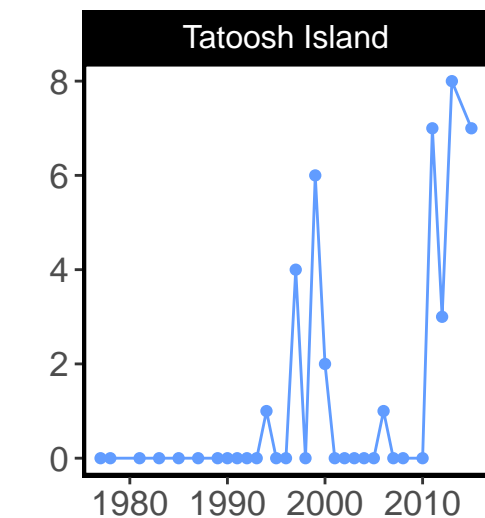
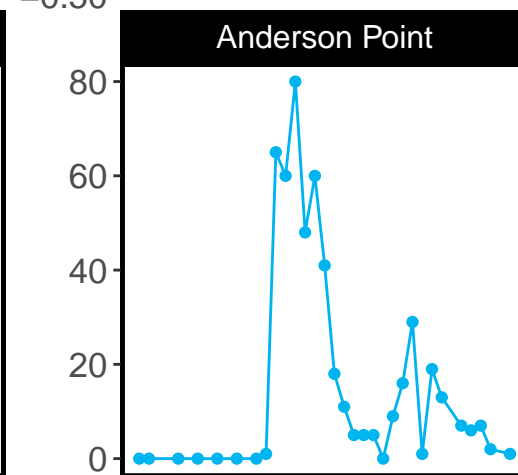
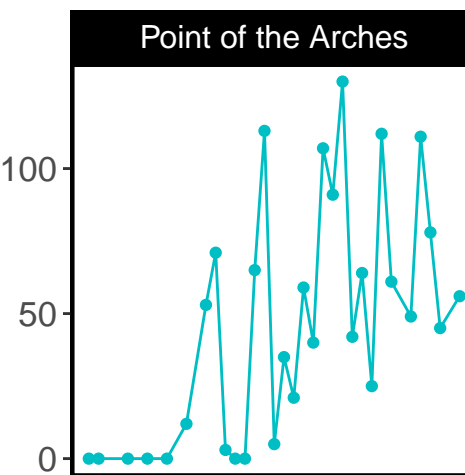
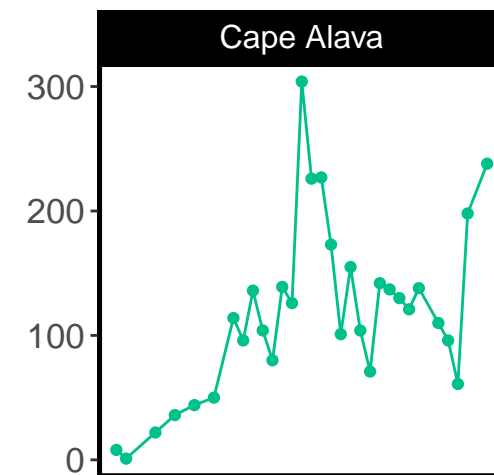
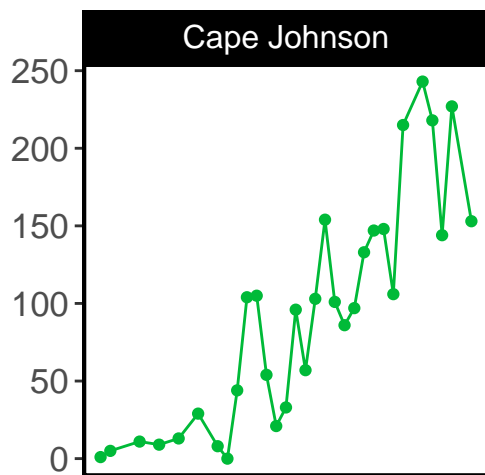
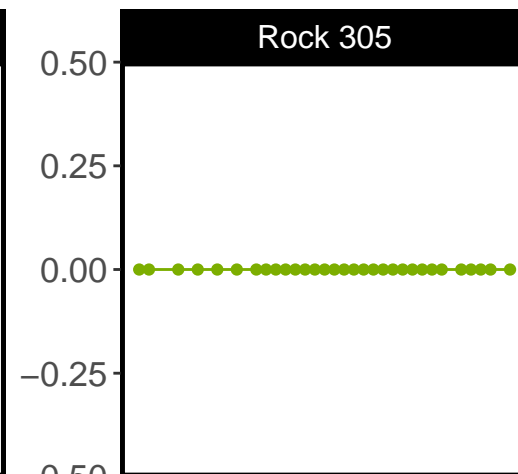
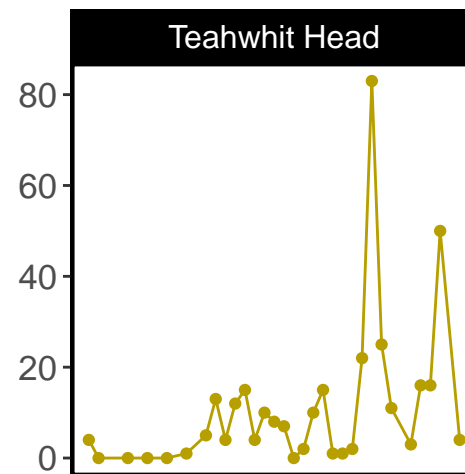
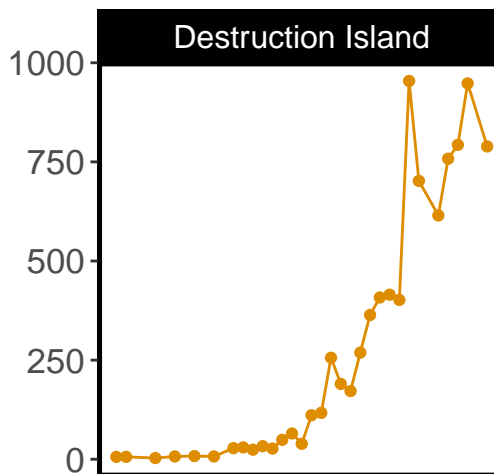
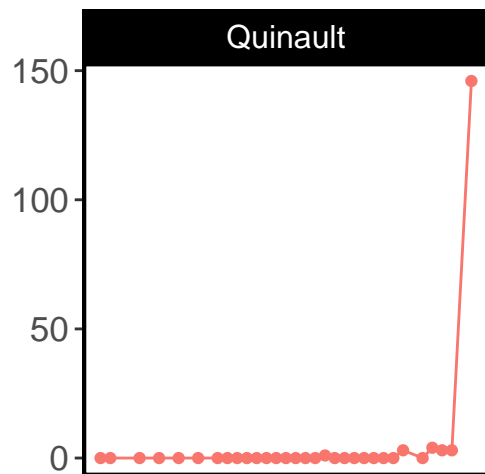


# Raw population estimates, discrete areas



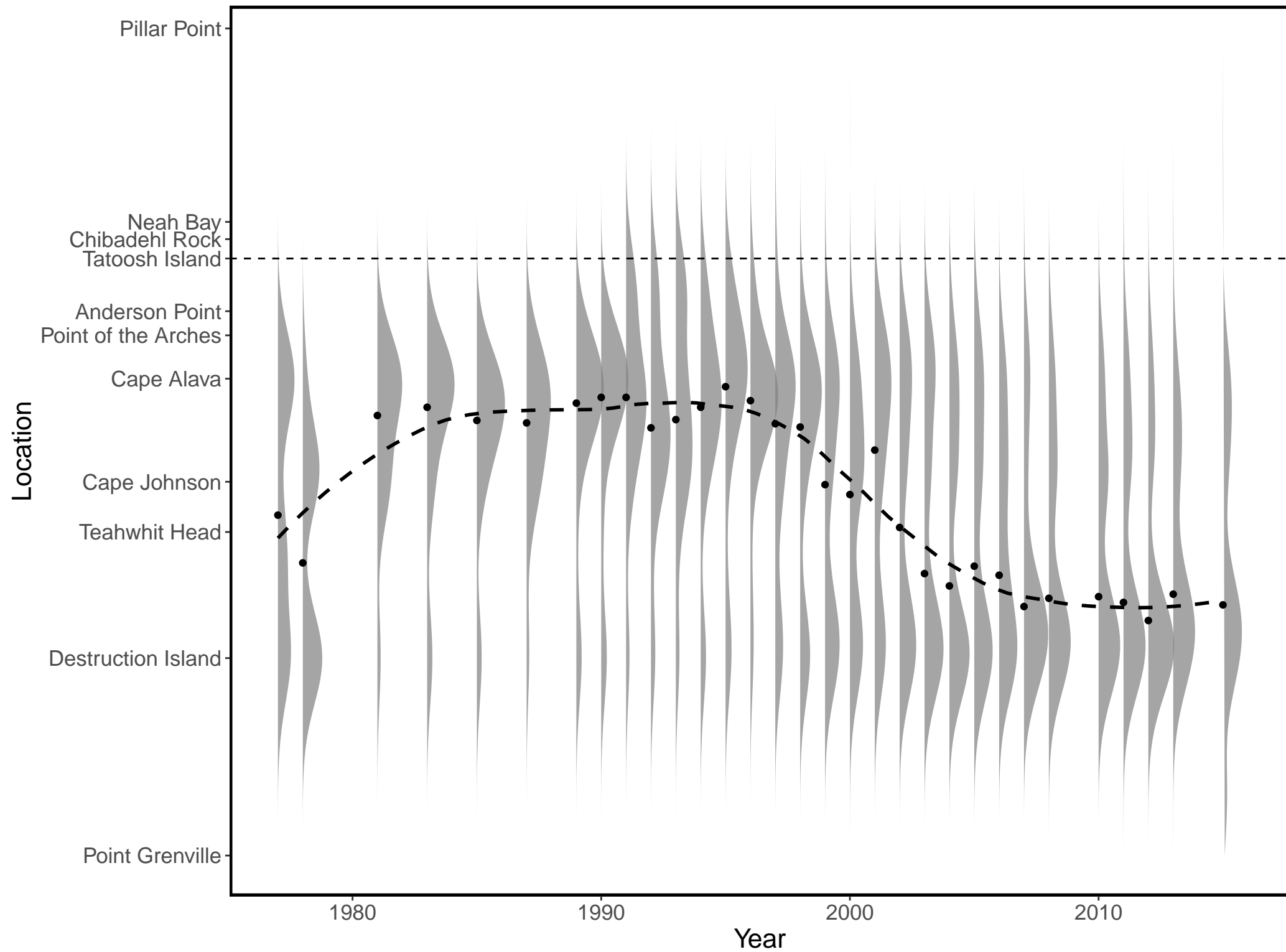
# Raw population estimates, discrete areas

Number of Sea Otters



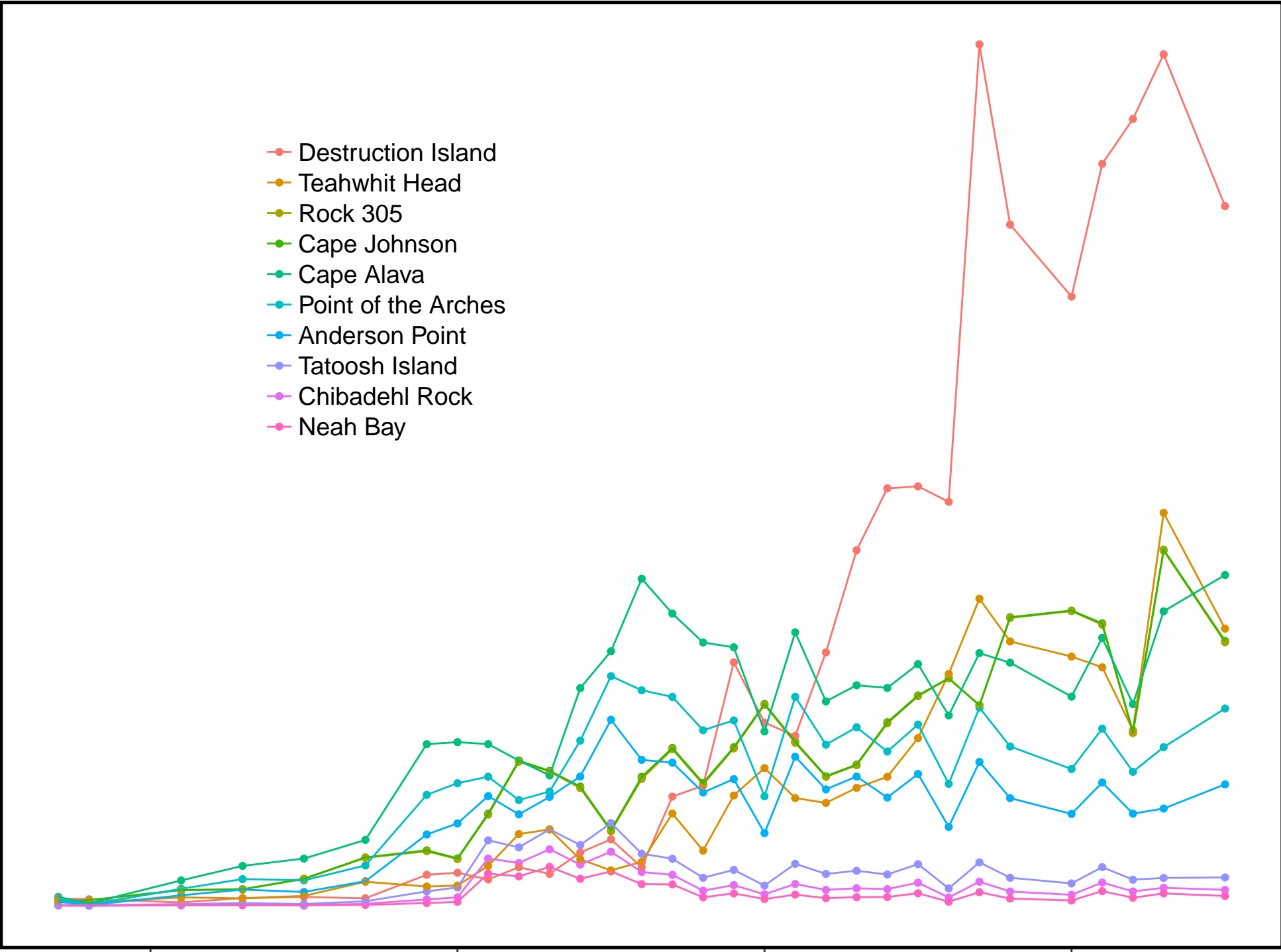
Year

Proportional Distribution; kernel = 10.2



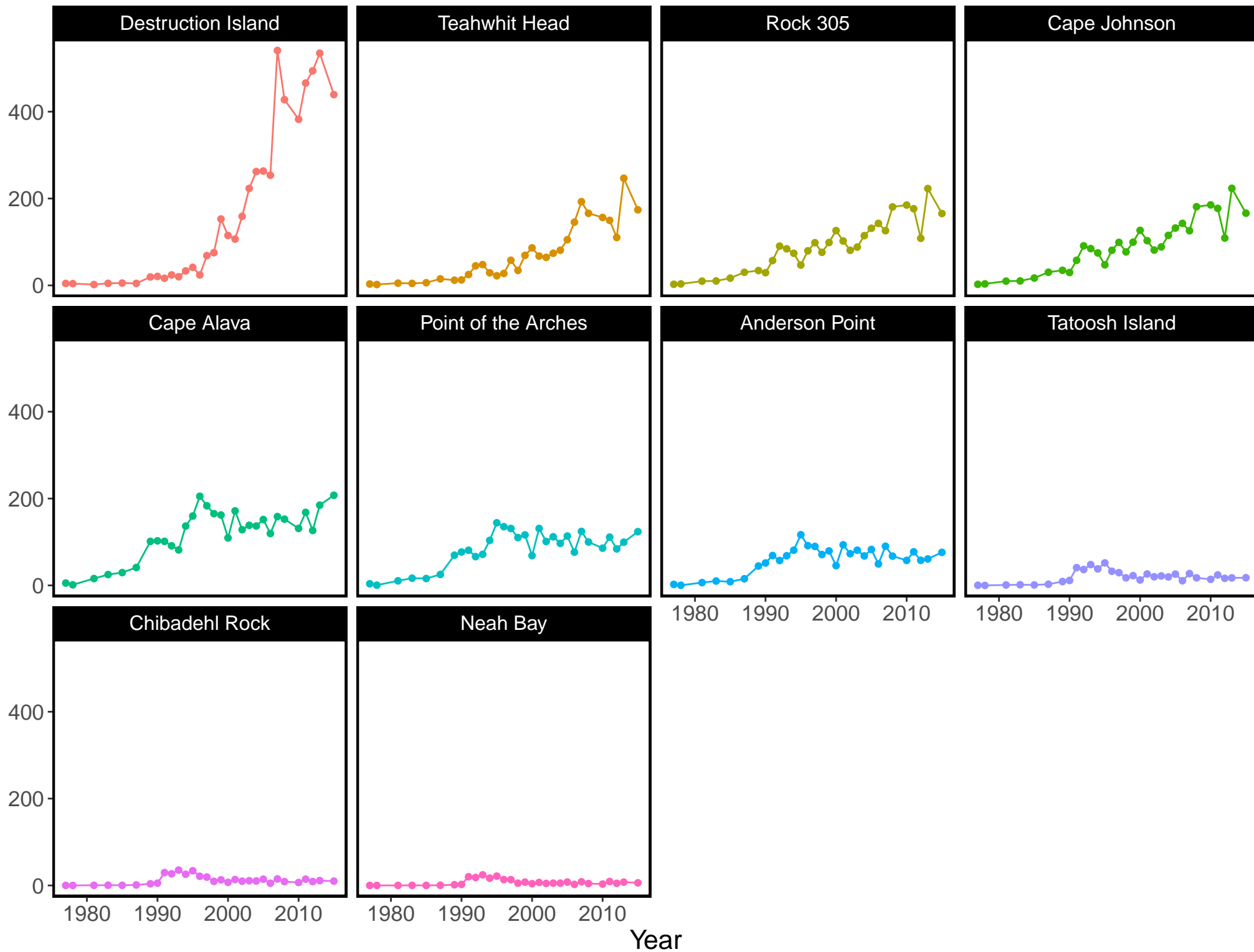
The graph displays the population trends of Laysan ducks across ten sites. The y-axis represents the number of breeding pairs, ranging from 0 to 1000. The x-axis represents the year, from 1967 to 1997. Destruction Island (red line) shows a significant increase starting around 1975, peaking at approximately 950 pairs in 1992, and then declining to about 550 pairs by 1997. Teahwhit Head (orange line) and Cape Johnson (green line) show similar trends, with Teahwhit Head peaking at about 450 pairs in 1992 and Cape Johnson peaking at about 400 pairs in 1992. Cape Alava (teal line) and Point of the Arches (light blue line) show more fluctuation, with Cape Alava peaking at about 350 pairs in 1992 and Point of the Arches peaking at about 300 pairs in 1992. Anderson Point (blue line) and Tatoosh Island (purple line) show more stable populations, generally below 200 pairs. Chibadehl Rock (pink line) and Neah Bay (magenta line) show the lowest populations, generally below 100 pairs.

Year	Destruction Island	Teahwhit Head	Rock 305	Cape Johnson	Cape Alava	Point of the Arches	Anderson Point	Tatoosh Island	Chibadehl Rock	Neah Bay
1967	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1970	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1975	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1980	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1985	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
1990	500	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
1992	950	450	450	400	350	300	300	300	300	300
1995	600	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	350
1997	550	300	300	300	350	300	300	300	300	300



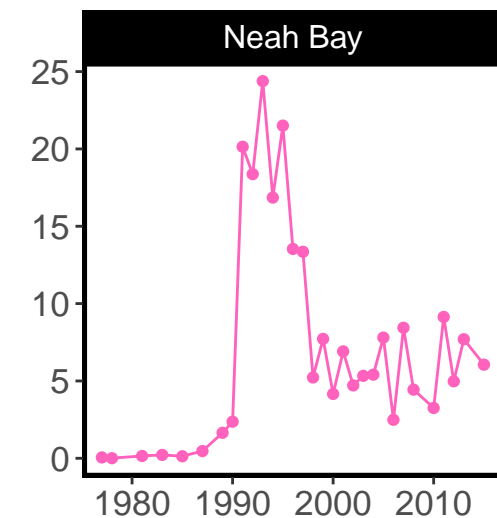
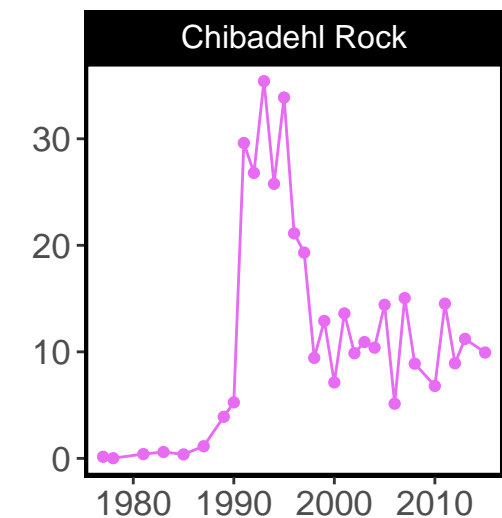
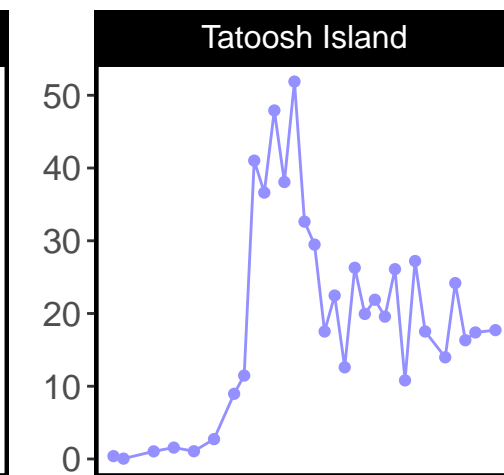
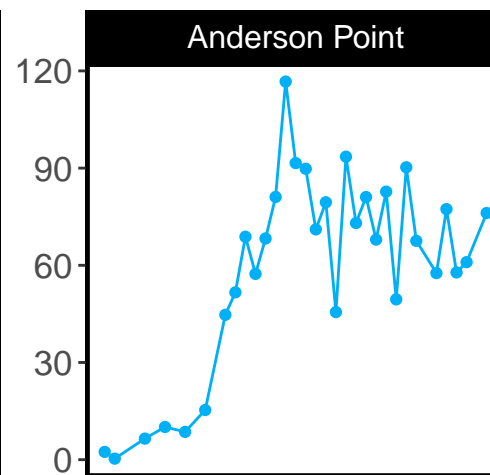
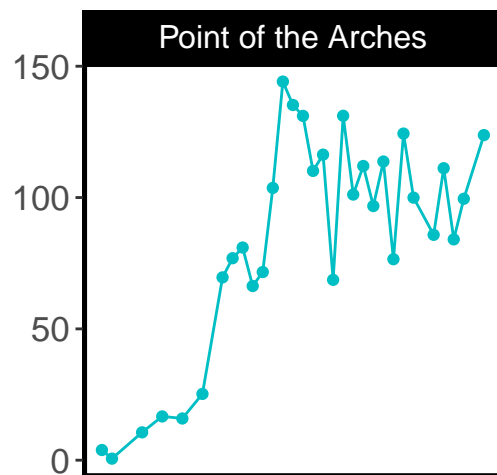
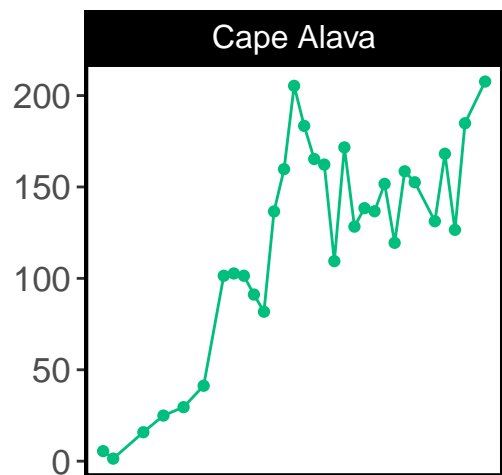
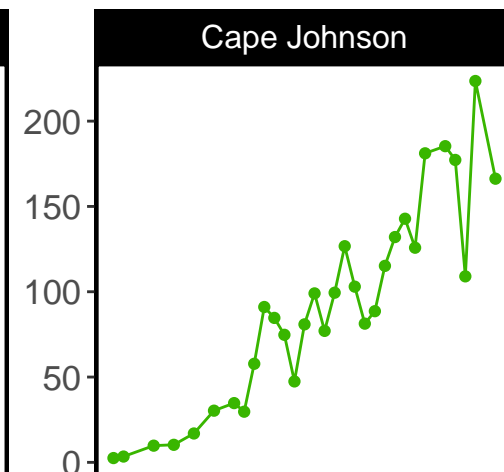
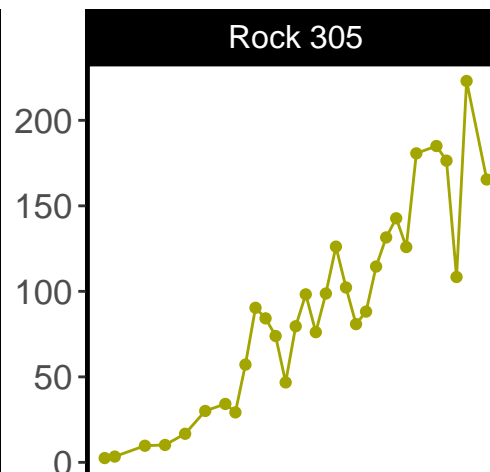
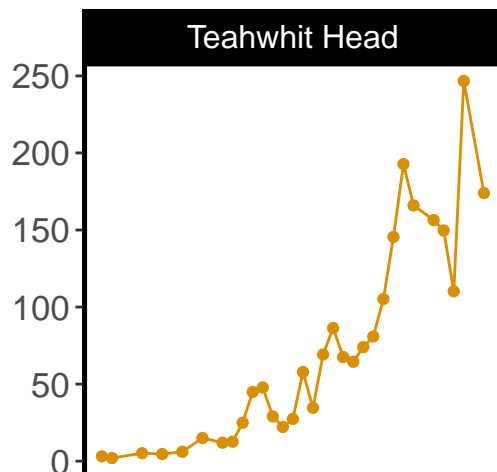
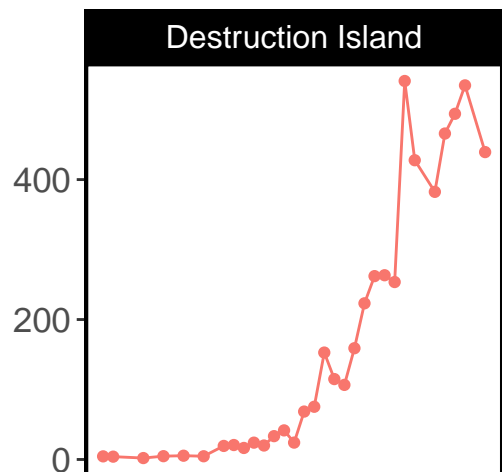
# Kernel population estimates, kernel= 10.2 ; 10 km buffer

Number of Sea Otters



# Kernel population estimates, kernel= 10.2 ; 10 km buffer

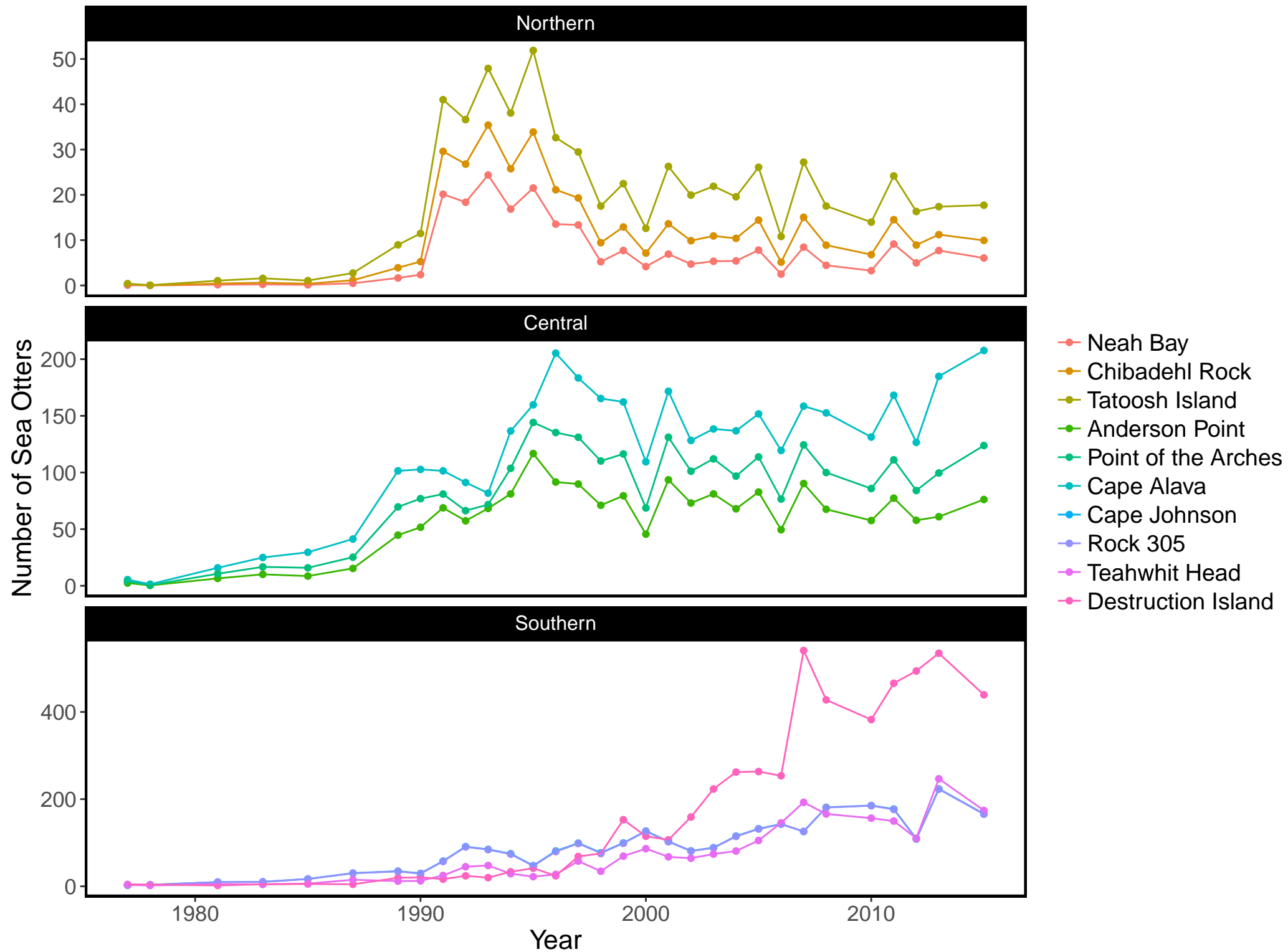
Number of Sea Otters



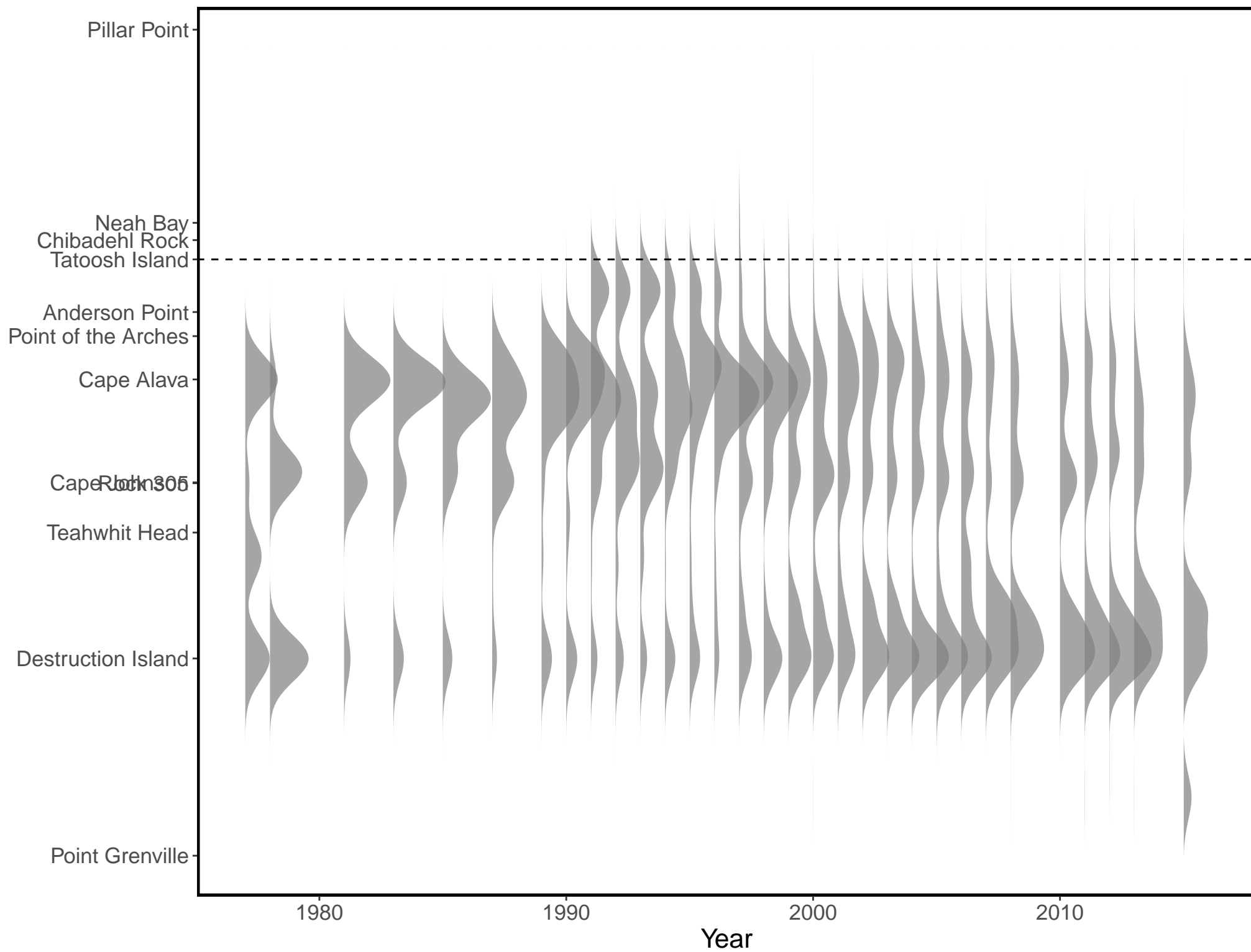
Year



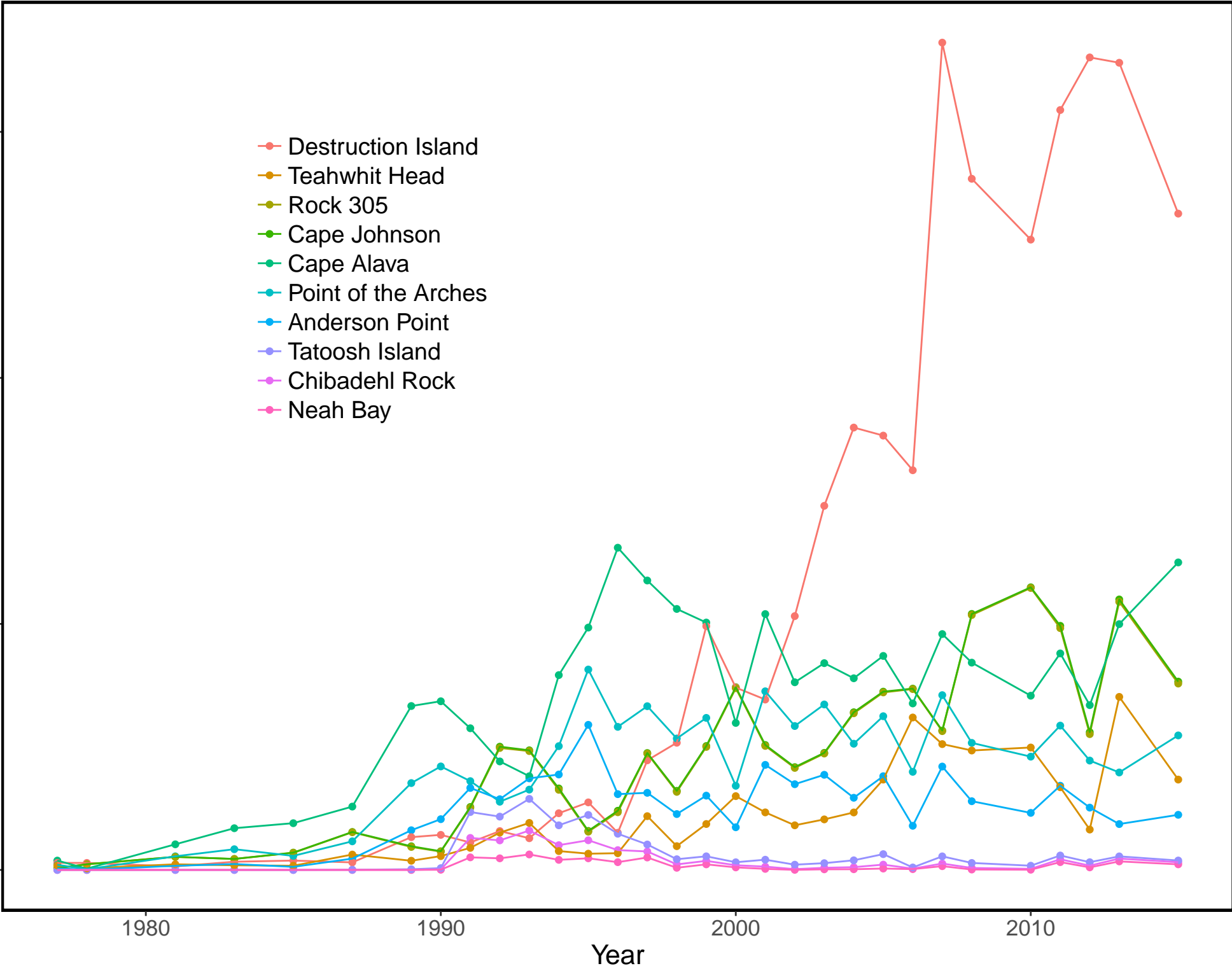
# Kernel population estimates, kernel= 10.2 ; 10 km buffer



Proportional Distribution; kernel = 5.1

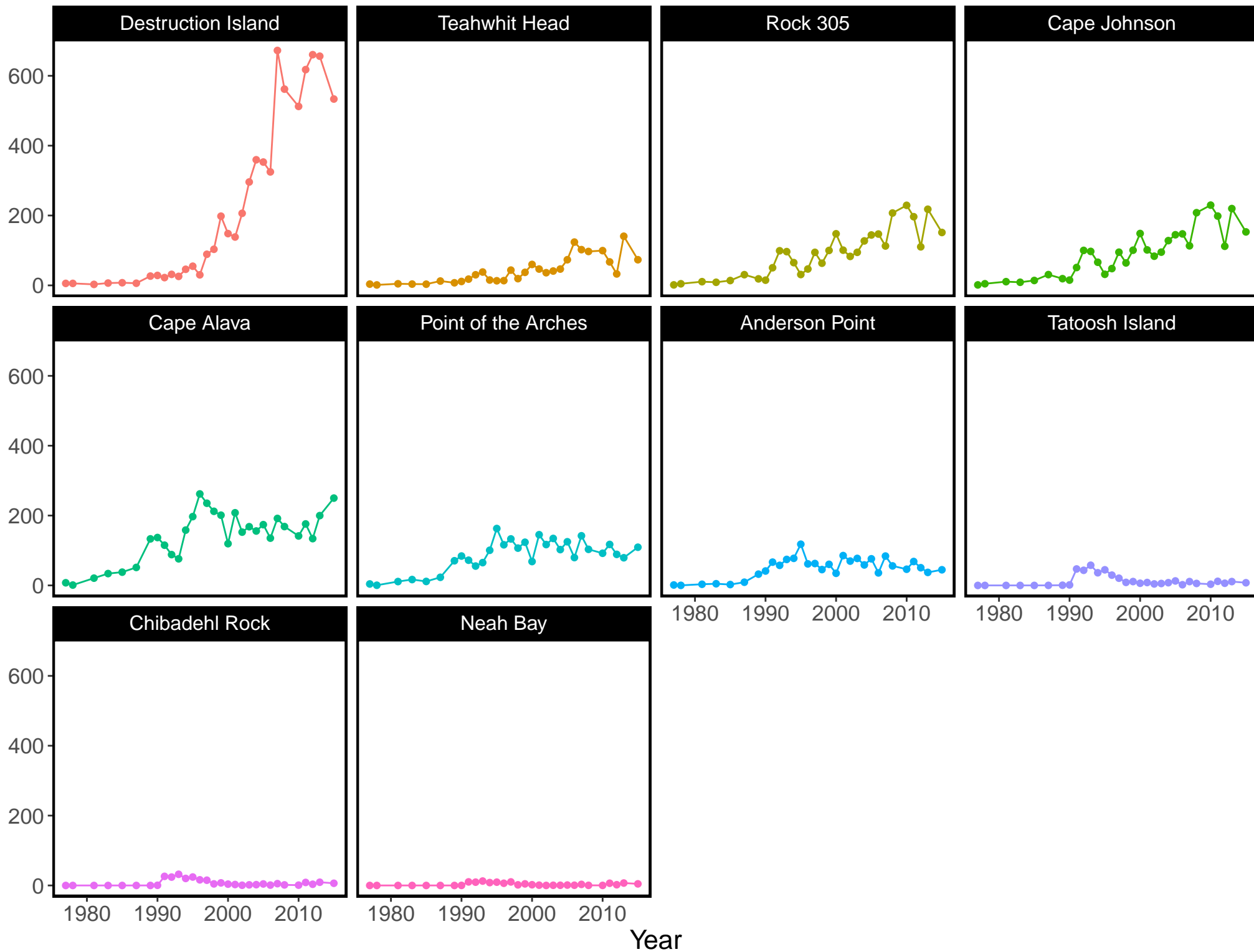


Line graph showing the number of breeding pairs of Laysan ducks from 1975 to 2015 at ten locations in Hawaii. The locations are Destruction Island, Teahwhit Head, Rock 305, Cape Johnson, Cape Alava, Point of the Arches, Anderson Point, Tatoosh Island, Chibadehl Rock, and Neah Bay. The y-axis represents the number of breeding pairs, ranging from 0 to 100. The x-axis represents the year, from 1975 to 2015. Destruction Island shows the highest and most volatile population, peaking near 100 in 2007. Cape Alava and Cape Johnson show significant peaks around 1995 and 2005 respectively. The other locations show much lower and more stable populations, generally below 20 breeding pairs.



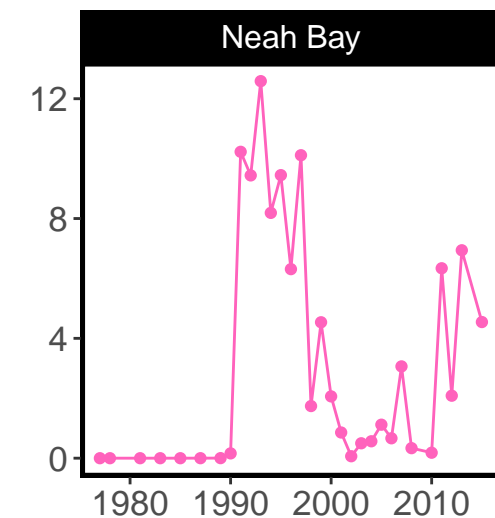
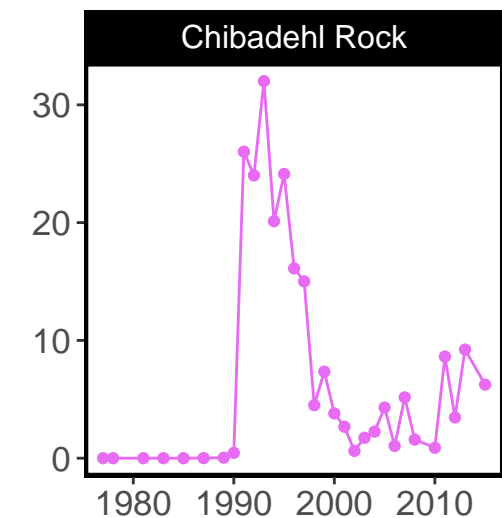
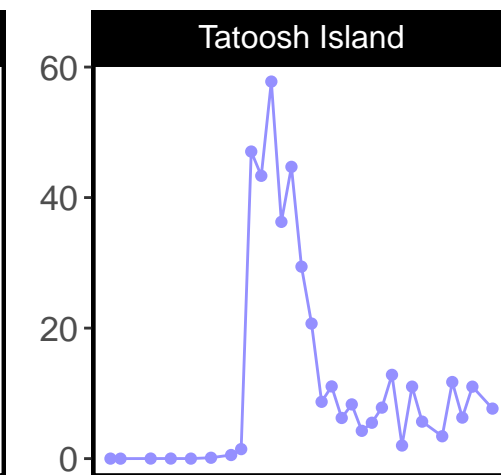
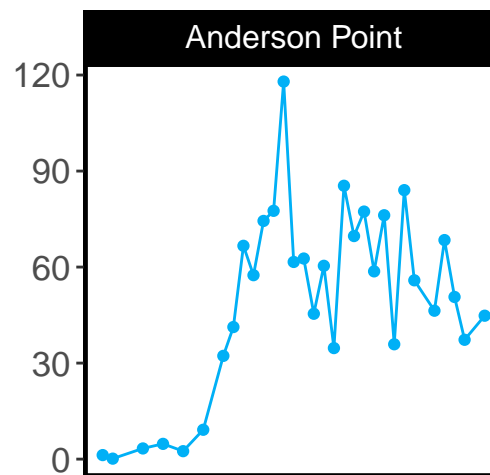
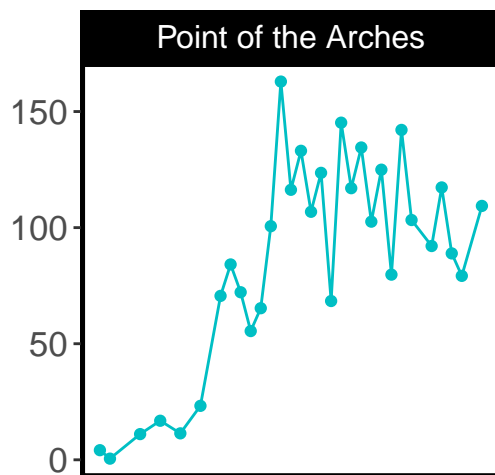
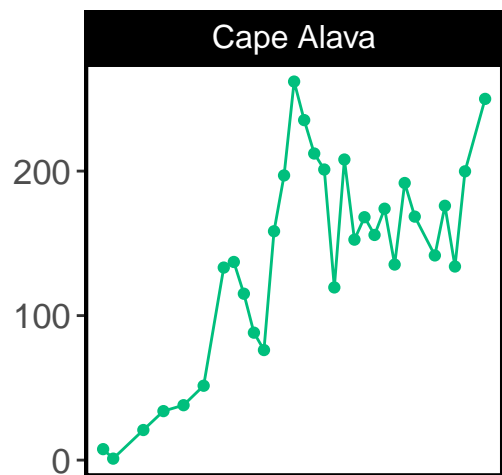
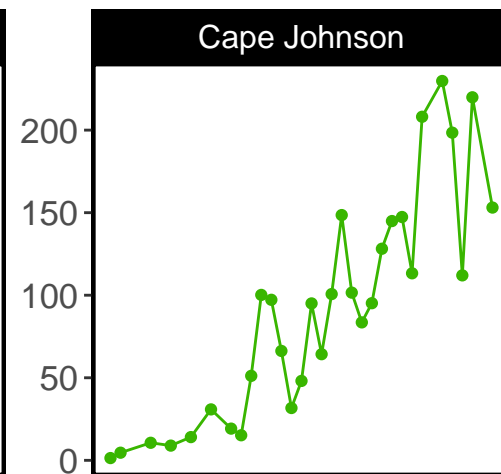
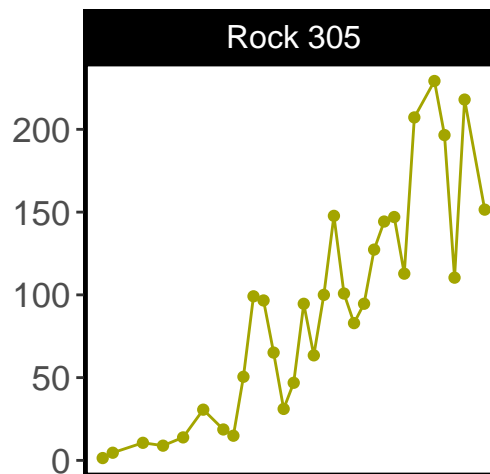
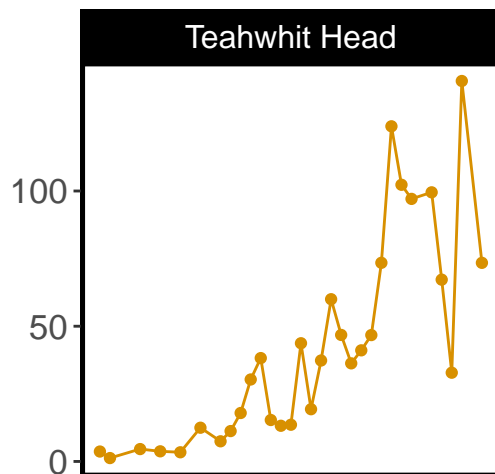
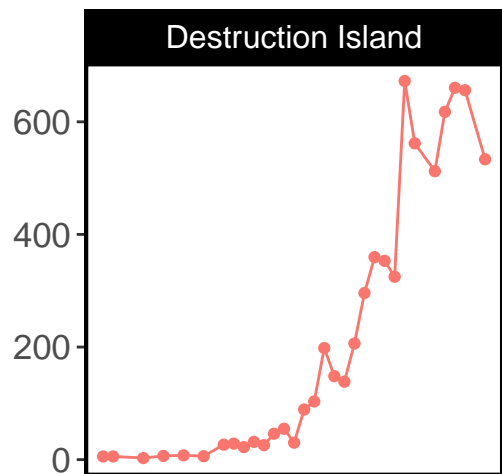
# Kernel population estimates, kernel= 5.1 ; 10 km buffer

Number of Sea Otters



# Kernel population estimates, kernel= 5.1 ; 10 km buffer

Number of Sea Otters



Year