L145-146, “developed a one dimensional coastline” is unclear, do you mean you just examined abundance as a function of latitude?  What are the units on the one dimensional coastline?

Response: The coastline is in units of kilometers. We did this because the nearshore bathymetry of the Olympic coast is not sufficiently well mapped to adequately provide an offshore dimension of the coast. A one dimensional coastline is a reasonable approximation because the shoreline is not particularly rugose. We provide references to other papers that have constructed linear shorelines for these waters as well. (HERE)

Paragraph in question

To estimate trends in sea otter abundance at each focal site, we developed a kernel-smoothed distribution of otters along the coast to incorporate uncertainty about how snapshot surveys translate to effective numbers of otters present at a given site. First, we developed a one-dimensional coastline for the Olympic Peninsula (units: km; ADD INFORMATION ON HOW -BLAKE? ) and identified the position of each observed sea otter along the coastline. We generated a smooth density of otters along the coastline using kernel density estimates, which approximate the observed otter data using a mixture of Gaussian (Normal) distributions. Specifically, we placed a Gaussian distribution centered at each observed sea otter location with a standard deviation *h* (the bandwidth) that corresponds to the estimated sea otter home-range size of 40 km for the Washington coast (*h* = 10.2; Laidre et al. 2009, their Fig. 3). After calculating the kernel probability density, we calculated the proportion of the total sea otter population that was present within a radius of 10 km of each focal site by integrating the probability density and multiplying by the total sea otter population. Due to uncertainty in the effective home range size of sea otters, we used sensitivity analyses with a range of bandwidths (*h* = 5 and 15). The qualitative pattern of results did not change with alternate bandwidths.