There are a series of publications that I have found helpful to show some of the general use areas for some of the large cetaceans. Some of them also come with shapefiles

https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/marine-science/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1134085/full

**Toothed whales**

Sperm whales

The diet of sperm whales is predominantly squid, but they eat a variety of fish as well., particularly in the Gulf of Alaska (Kawakami 1980, Clarke et al. 1993, Flinn et al. 2002, Harvey et al. 2014). In the Gulf of Alaska, they are known to depredate sablefish and by-caught grenadier (Sigler et al. 2008, Wild et al. 2020). Based on stable isotope mixing models using samples opportunistically collected during summer months, GOA sperm whale diet was comprised of 35.6% sablefish/dogfish, 25.4% skates, 14.5% rockfish, and 12.7% squids and grenadier (Wild et al. 2020). The authors hypothesized that most of sablefish/dogfish was likely sablefish predation, but these were combined because of similarity in isotopic signatures between the two species. The dominance of skates in the diets may be biased high given the timing of sample collection, as well as the overall bias towards depredating individuals as no samples were collected outside of the longline period. They are also likely to be male-biased since males occur more commonly in summer months, whereas other age/sex groups occurred more commonly outside of this period in the Gulf of Alaska (Posdaljian et al. 2024).

Beaked whales

The diet of beaked whales consists of squid and fish, depending on species and geographic region (MacLeod et al. 2003, West et al. 2017). Within the Gulf of Alaska, beaked whale diet is not well described and restricted to stomach contents from a limited number of stranded individuals. A stranded Cuvier's beaked whale at Kodiak Island had gonatid, cranchiid, and chiroteuthid squid in its stomach (Foster & Hare 1990). Stomachs of stranded Stejneger's whales across Alaska contained gonatiid and cranchiid squid but no fish (Savage et al. 2021). These findings are consistent with stomach contents of these species in other areas where squid is the dominant, if not exclusive, prey species in the diet (MacLeod et al. 2003, West et al. 2017). In Japan, Baird's beaked whales consumed deep-water gadiform fishes and squids, with most fish species identified as codlings or grenadiers (Walker et al. 2002).

**Resident killer whales**

Resident killer whales

Resident killer whales exclusively consume fish. In Prince William Sound, they primarily consumed salmon, particularly coho, chinook, and chum, as well as Pacific herring and halibut (Saulitis et al. 2000, Matkin et al. 2013). Based on stable isotopes in epidermis of GOA residents from Prince William Sound and westward, Herman et al. (2005) estimated a diet composition of 92% coho, 3% chum, 3% chinook, and 2% halibut. In Glacier Bay, residents consumedcoho and halibut (Matkin et al. 2007b). A recent study based on DNA analysis of fecal samples collected from May - September found that Southern Alaskan resident killer whales consumed primarily chinook and chum, followed by coho salmon (Van Cise et al. 2024). Other prey species, such as halibut, sablefish, and arrowtooth flounder were also consumed despite the apparent abundance of salmon during summer months. Spatiotemporal variation in species consumption was detected; chinook was more important in samples collected in Kenai Fjords (71%), whereas chum dominated in samples collected from eastern Prince William Sound (72%). There are no diet estimates for October - April, but data from other nearby resident populations indicate diets become more diversified in winter months (Hanson et al. 2021). Resident killer whales across Alaska are also known to depredate skates, arrowtooth flounder, Greenland turbot, halibut, cod, and sablefish from long lines (both survey and commercial fisheries) (Peterson et al. 2013, Dahlheim et al. 2022, Siwicke & Malecha 2024).

Offshore killer whales

The diet of offshore killer whales is not well described. From what is known, elasmobranchs dominate the diet (93% of observed prey items), with minimal consumption of fish (Ford et al. 2014). Confirmed prey species throughout their range include Pacific sleeper sharks, blue sharks, spiny dogfish, Chinook salmon, and Pacific halibut.

**Transient killer whales**

Transient killer whales

Transients in Prince William Sound are known to feed on harbor seals, Dall's porpoises, Steller sea lions, and harbor porpoise, with AT1 transients focusing more on harbor seals and Dall's porpoise, and Gulf of Alaska transients on harbor porpoise, Dall's porpoise, and Steller sea lions (Saulitis et al. 2000). Predation on Steller sea lions has also been documented in Kenai Fjords, where 59 sea lions were estimated to be consumed by transients across a three-year period (Maniscalco et al. 2007). In Lower Cook Inlet and around Kodiak Island, multiple attacks on humpback whales were attributed to 11 Gulf of Alaska transient believed to specialize on large cetaceans (Saulitis et al. 2015). Predation events were almost exclusively limited to calves and subadult males and adult baleen whales are not believed to be targeted by transient killer whales (Mehta et al. 2007). In the Aleutians, transients will prey on gray whales, particularly calves as they migrate through Unimak Pass (Barrett-Lennard et al. 2011), and northern fur seals (Matkin et al. 2007a).

**Other baleen whales**

Fin whales

Fin whale diets are dominated by euphausiids, with lesser consumption of copepods, amphipods, squid, and fish such as capelin, herring, and sand lance (Nemoto 1956, Christensen et al. 1992, Flinn et al. 2002, Jory et al. 2021), although diets may vary temporally or among individuals (Jory et al. 2021).

Sei whales

Sei whales eat a wide variety of prey, including zooplankton, fish, decapods, and squid (Prieto et al. 2012, Burkhardt-Holm & N’Guyen 2019). In the western North Pacific, sei whales consumed copepods, euphausiids, fish, and squids, with copepods and pelagic fish/euphausiids comprising roughly 40% and 50% of the diet, respectively (Takahashi et al. 2022). In contrast, Kawamura (1982) found that copepods dominated the diet of sei whales caught across the North Pacific, with lesser inputs from euphausiids, amphipods, fish, and cephalopods. Off British Columbia, sei whales primarily consumed copepods and euphausiids, with lesser contribution from fish such as pollock, saury, and lanternfish (Flinn et al. 2002).

Minke whales

Minke whales consume a variety of species, primarily schooling fishes and swarming zooplankton. In the western Pacific, the diet of minke whales is dominated by fish, with lesser inputs from krill, copepods, and squid (Tamura & Fujise 2002). In the North Atlantic, whales primarily consume euphausiids, capelin, herring, and sandeels, with regional, seasonal, and annual variation in diets (Haug et al. 1996, Olsen & Holst 2001, Windsland et al. 2007). They can consume a wide variety of prey size classes, with consumption primarily dictated by availability (Windsland et al. 2007)

North Pacific right whales

Right whales almost exclusively consume copepods (Omura et al. 1969, Baumgartner & Mate 2003, Gregr & Coyle 2009, Baumgartner et al. 2013).

**Humpback whales**

Humpback whales

Humpback whales feed on zooplankton (especially euphausiids) and small forage fishes (Witteveen et al. 2006, 2012, Stamation et al. 2007, Friedlaender et al. 2009, Witteveen & Wynne 2016, Straley et al. 2018). Around Kodiak Island, capelin (28%) and krill/copepods (43%) comprised the greatest proportion of the diet (Witteveen & Wynne, 2016). Stable isotope ratios from humpback whales feeding offshore in SE Alaska indicated a trophic level between 3.25 and 3.5, suggesting a mixed diet with higher composition of zooplankton compared with fish (Witteveen et al. 2011). In Prince William Sound, seasonal presence increases during herring runs (Straley et al. 2018).

**Gray whales**

Gray whales

Gray whales primarily feed on benthic (or epibenthic) prey including amphipods, polychaete worms, cumaceans, bivalves, ghost shrimp, and mysids, as well as planktonic crab larvae (Nerini & Oliver 1983, Oliver et al. 1984, Dunham & Duffus 2002, Moore et al. 2007, Budnikova & Blokhin 2012, Burnham & Duffus 2016). In general, gray whales tend to be associated with areas of high amphipod abundance (Moore et al. 2003, Brower et al. 2017); however, prey and gray whale fecal samples near Kodiak Island were dominated by epibenthic cumaceans (Moore et al. 2007, Gosho et al. 2011). This is the largest feeding area for gray whales in the Gulf of Alaska, the other being a small area in and around Sitka Sound.

**Dolphins and porpoises**

Harbor porpoise

The diet of harbor porpoise is generally dominated by schooling fishes, with lesser consumption of squid and other invertebrates (Santos et al. 2004, Nichol et al. 2013, Andreasen et al. 2017). Diets within the model area are not well described. Stomach contents from a porpoise in Yakutat Bay contained mostly crangon shrimp, as well as surf smelt, eulachon, and herring (Castellote et al. 2015). In Cook Inlet, predation on pink salmon has been documented (Elliser et al. 2020); juvenile chinook salmon were also been found in the stomach of a dead-stranded individual in Washington (D’alessandro & Duffield 2019). In the Salish Sea, diets consisted of Pacific herring, Pacific sardine, pollock, eulachon, Pacific hake, blackfin sculpin, eelpout, Pacific sanddabs, sole, northern anchovy, shiner perch, myctophids, Pacific sand lance, polychaetes, and squid (Nichol et al. 2013). An earlier study in the same area of the Salish Sea found the most consumed species included Pacific herring, pollock, blackbelly eelpout (*Lycodoposis pacifica*), Pacific sanddab (*Citharichthys sordidus),* market squid (*Loligo opalescens*), and hake (Walker et al. 1998). In Walker et al. (1998), fish occurred in 88.5% of samples (n = 23 of 26), whereas cephalopods occurred in 19.2% of samples (n = 5 of 26). This frequency of occurrence was consistent with the Nichol et al. (2013) study where squid occurred in <5% of samples.

Dall's porpoise

The diet of Dall’s porpoise is primarily comprised of schooling fishes, mid- and deep-water fish, and squid. The diet has not been well documented in the Gulf of Alaska, but movements of Dall's porpoise in Prince William Sound were consistent with patterns of herring movement (Moran et al. 2018). In the Bering Sea, Dall’s porpoises taken in the basin primarily consumed gonatid squid and myctophid fishes (Ohizumi et al. 2003), whereas those caught coastally in the Sea of Okhotsk primarily consumed Japanese pilchard, pollock, and squid (Ferrero & Walker 1996). Off Washington and California, prey species included salmonids, anchovy, hake, capelin, Pacific saury, Pacific whiting, pollock, Pacific sand lance, eulachon, flatfish, sculpins, and squid (Kajimura & Fiscus 1980, Nichol et al. 2013). The stomach contents of nine Dall's porpoise collected in Alaskan waters contained capelin, Pacific sand lance, pollock, and squid (Kajimura & Fiscus 1980). Within the Gulf of Alaska, Dall's porpoises have been observed in both inshore and offshore areas.

Pacific white-sided dolphins

The diet of Pacific white-sided dolphins varies depending on habitat type. When using offshore waters, they primarily feed on mesopelagic fish and squid, whereas in nearshore waters they primarily prey on fish (Heise 1996). In Canadian waters, prey consumed included herring, capelin, Pacific sardine, salmonids, cod, sablefish, smelt, squid, and shrimp (Heise 1996, Morton 2000). Dolphins in Korean waters consumed cephalopods, herring, anchovy, and flounders (Lee et al. 2019). In California and Washington, they consumed plainfin midshipman, northern anchovy, rockfish, squid, sanddabs, and shrimp (Kajimura & Fiscus 1980, Black 1994). Within the Gulf of Alaska, Pacific white-sided dolphins occur in both nearshore and offshore waters.

**Species not included in the model**

Other species of marine mammals do occur in the Gulf of Alaska, either rarely or largely outside of the model area. There are small resident populations of belugas whales in the upper Cook Inlet and Yakutat Bay (6 - 10 individuals). Rare species includes Risso's dolphins, short-finned pilot whales, and northern right whale dolphins (Consiglieri et al. 1982). In addition, while blue whales used to frequently occur in SE AK and the GOA, as indicated by commercial whaling catches, they were rarely observed in these areas during surveys in the 1980s - 2000s (Calambokidis et al. 2009). Evidence from recent surveys suggest their presence may be increasing, with preliminary abundance estimates of around 60 individuals (Rone et al. 2017, Rice et al. 2021).

**References**

Andreasen H, Ross SD, Siebert U, Andersen NG, Ronnenberg K, Gilles A (2017) Diet composition and food consumption rate of harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in the western Baltic Sea. Mar Mamm Sci 33:1053–1079.

Barrett-Lennard LG, Matkin CO, Durban JW, Saulitis EL, Ellifrit D (2011) Predation on gray whales and prolonged feeding on submerged carcasses by transient killer whales at Unimak Island, Alaska. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 421:229–241.

Baumgartner MF, Lysiak NSJ, Esch HC, Zerbini AN, Berchok CL, Clapham PJ (2013) Associations between North Pacific right whales and their zooplanktonic prey in the southeastern bering sea. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 490:267–284.

Baumgartner MF, Mate BR (2003) Summertime foraging ecology of North Atlantic right whales. Marine Ecological Progress Series 264:123–135.

Black NA (1994) Behavior and ecology of Pacific white-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) in Monterey Bay, California.

Brower AA, Ferguson MC, Schonberg S V., Jewett SC, Clarke JT (2017) Gray whale distribution relative to benthic invertebrate biomass and abundance: Northeastern Chukchi Sea 2009–2012. Deep Sea Res 2 Top Stud Oceanogr 144:156–174.

Budnikova LL, Blokhin SA (2012) Food contents of the eastern gray whale *Eschrichtius robustus* Lilljeborg, 1861 in the MechigmenskyBay of the Bering Sea. Russ J Mar Biol 38:149–155.

Burkhardt-Holm P, N’Guyen A (2019) Ingestion of microplastics by fish and other prey organisms of cetaceans, exemplified for two large baleen whale species. Mar Pollut Bull 144:224–234.

Burnham RE, Duffus DA (2016) Gray whale (eschrichtius robustus) predation and the demise of amphipod prey reserves in clayoquot sound, British Columbia. Aquat Mamm 42:123–126.

Calambokidis J, Barlow J, Ford JKB, Chandler TE, Douglas AB (2009) Insights into the population structure of blue whales in the Eastern North Pacific from recent sightings and photographic identification. Mar Mamm Sci 25:816–832.

Castellote M, Stafford KM, Neff AD, Lucey W (2015) Acoustic monitoring and prey association for beluga whale, *Delphinapterus leucas*, and harbor porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*, off two river mouths in Yakutat Bay, Alaska. Marine Fisheries Review 77:1–10.

Christensen I, Haug T, Oien N (1992) A review of feeding and reproduction in large baleen whales (Mysticeti) and sperm whales Physeter macrocephalus in Norwegian and adjacent waters. Fauna Norvegica, Serie A 13:39–48.

Van Cise AM, Hanson MB, Emmons C, Olsen D, Matkin CO, Wells AH, Parsons KM (2024) Spatial and seasonal foraging patterns drive diet differences among north Pacific resident killer whale populations. R Soc Open Sci 11.

Clarke MR, Martins HR, Pascoe P (1993) The diet of sperm whales (Physeter macrocephalus Linnaeus 1758) off the Azores. Philosophical Transactions - Royal Society of London, B 339:67–82.

Consiglieri L, Braham H, Dahlheim M, Fiscus C, McGuire P, Peterson C, Pippenger D (1982) Seasonal distribution and relative abundance of marine mammals in the Gulf of Alaska. Final Report Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program Research Unit 68.

Dahlheim ME, Cahalan J, Breiwick JM (2022) Interactions, injuries, and mortalities of killer whales (Orcinus orca) observed during fishing operations in Alaska. Fishery Bulletin 120:79–94.

D’alessandro DN, Duffield DA (2019) Salmonid passive integrated transponder tags and coded wire tags found in the forestomach of a harbor porpoise (Phocoena phocoena) in Southwestern Washington. Fishery Bulletin 117:303–307.

Dunham JS, Duffus DA (2002) Diet of gray whales (Eschrichtius robustus) in Clayoquot Sound, British Columbia, Canada. Mar Mamm Sci 18:419–437.

Elliser CR, Hessing S, MacIver KH, Webber MA, Keener W (2020) Harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena vomerina*) catching and handling large fish on the U.S. West Coast. Aquat Mamm 46:191–199.

Ferrero RC, Walker WA (1996) Age, growth, and reproductive patterns of the Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) taken in high seas drift nets in the central North Pacific Ocean. Can J Zool 74:1673–1687.

Flinn RD, Trites AW, Gregr EJ, Perry RI (2002) Diets of fin, sei, and sperm whales in British Columbia: An analysis of commercial whaling records, 1963-1967. Mar Mamm Sci 18:663–679.

Ford JK, Stredulinsky EH, Ellis GM, Durban JW, Pilkington JF (2014) Offshore Killer Whales in Canadian Pacific Waters: Distribution, Seasonality, Foraging Ecology, Population Status and Potential for Recovery. DFO Can. Sci. Advis. Sec. Res. Doc. 2014/088. vii + 55p.

Foster NR, Hare MP (1990) Cephalopod remains from a Cuvier’s beaked whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) stranded in Kodiak, Alaska. Northwestern Naturalist 71:49–51.

Friedlaender AS, Hazen EL, Nowacek DP, Halpin PN, Ware C, Weinrich MT, Hurst T, Wiley D (2009) Diel changes in humpback whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae<i> feeding behavior in response to sand lance *Ammodytes* spp. behavior and distribution. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 395:91–100.

Gosho M, Gearin P, Jenkinson R, Laake J, Mazzuca L, Kubiak D, Calambokidis J, Megill W, Gisborne B, Goley D, Tombach C, Darling J, Deecke V (2011) Movements and diet of gray whales (Eschrichtius robustus) off Kodiak Island, Alaska, 2002-2005.

Gregr EJ, Coyle KO (2009) The biogeography of the North Pacific right whale (Eubalaena japonica). Prog Oceanogr 80:188–198.

Harvey JT, Friend T, McHuron EA (2014) Cephalopod remains from stomachs of sperm whales (*Physeter macrocephalus*) that mass-stranded along the Oregon coast. Mar Mamm Sci 30:609–625.

Haug T, Lindstrom U, Nilssen KT, Rottingen I, Skaug HJ (1996) Diet and food availability for northeast Atlantic minke whales, Balaenoptera acutorostrata. Forty-sixth report of the International Whaling Commission:371–382.

Heise KA (1996) Life history parameters of the Pacific white-sided dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*) and its diet and occurrence in the coastal waters of British Columbia. The University of British Columbia. University of British Columbia

Herman DP, Burrows DG, Wade PR, Durban JW, Matkin CO, LeDuc RG, Barrett-Lennard LG, Krahn MM (2005) Feeding ecology of eastern North Pacific killer whales *Orcinus orca* from fatty acid, stable isotope, and organochlorine analyses of blubber biopsies. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 302:275–291.

Jory C, Lesage V, Leclerc A, Giard J, Iverson S, Bérubé M, Michaud R, Nozais C (2021) Individual and population dietary specialization decline in fin whales during a period of ecosystem shift. Sci Rep 11:1–14.

Kajimura H, Fiscus CH (1980) Food of the Pacific white-sided dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus obliquedens*, Dall’s porpoise, *Phocoenoides dalli*, and northern fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus*, off California and Washington, with appendices on size and food of Dall’s porpoises from Alaskan waters.

Kawakami T (1980) A review of sperm whale food. (Physeter catodon). Scientific Reports of the Whales Research Institute 32:199–218.

Kawamura A (1982) Food habits and prey distributions of three rorqual species in the North Pacific Ocean. Sci Rep Whales Res Inst 34:59–91.

Lee D, Lee S, Kim HW, Yoo J, Sohn H (2019) Diet of the Pacific White-sided Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* in the East Sea of Korea. Korean Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 52:740–744.

MacLeod CD, Santos MB, Pierce GJ (2003) Review of Data on Diets of Beaked Whales: Evidence of Niche Separation and Geographic Segregation. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 83:651–665.

Maniscalco JM, Matkin CO, Maldini D, Calkins DG, Atkinson S (2007) Assessing killer whale predation on Steller sea lions from field observations in Kenai Fjords, Alaska. Mar Mamm Sci 23:306–321.

Matkin CO, Barrett-Lennard LG, Yurk H, Ellifrit D, Trites AW (2007a) Ecotypic variation and predatory behavior among killer whales (*Orcinus orca*) off the eastern Aleutian Islands, Alaska. Fishery Bulletin 105:74–87.

Matkin CO, Ellis G, Saulitis E, Herman D, Andrews R, Gaylord A (2013) Monitoring, tagging, feeding habits, and restoration of killer whales in Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords 2010-2012. Restoration Project Final Report EVOS Project #10100742.

Matkin DR, Straley JM, Gabriele CM (2007b) Killer whale feeding ecology and non-predatory interactions with other marine mammals in the Glacier Bay region of Alaska. In: *Proceedings of the Fourth Glacier Bay Science Symposium*. p 155–158

Mehta A V., Allen JM, Constantine R, Garrigue C, Jann B, Jenner C, Marx MK, Matkin CO, Mattila DK, Minton G, Mizroch SA, Olavarría C, Robbins J, Russell KG, Seton RE, Steiger GH, Víkingsson GA, Wade PR, Witteveen BH, Clapham PJ (2007) Baleen whales are not important as prey for killer whales *Orcinus orca* in high-latitude regions. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 348:297–307.

Moore SE, Grebmeier JM, Davies JR (2003) Gray whale distribution relative to forage habitat in the northern Bering Sea: current conditions and retrospective summary. Can J Zool 81:734–742.

Moore SE, Wynne KM, Kinney JC, Grebmeier JM (2007) Gray whale occurrence and forage southeast of Kodiak, Island, Alaska. Mar Mamm Sci 23:419–428.

Moran JR, O’Dell MB, Arimitsu ML, Straley JM, Dickson DMS (2018) Seasonal distribution of Dall’s porpoise in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Deep Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography 147:164–172.

Morton A (2000) Occurrence, photo-identification and prey of Pacific white-sided dolphins (*Lagenorhyncus obliquidens*) in the Broughton Archipelago, Canada 1984-1998. Mar Mamm Sci 16:80–93.

Nemoto T (1956) Foods of baleen whales in the northern Pacific. 33–89.

Nerini MK, Oliver JS (1983) Gray whales and the structure of the Bering Sea benthos. Oecologia 59:224–225.

Nichol LM, Hall AM, Ellis GM, Stredulinsky E, Boogaards M, Ford JKB (2013) Dietary overlap and niche partitioning of sympatric harbour porpoises and Dall’s porpoises in the Salish Sea. Prog Oceanogr 115:202–210.

Ohizumi H, Kuramochi T, Kubodera T, Yoshioka M, Miyazaki N (2003) Feeding habits of Dall’s porpoises (*Phocoenoides dalli*) in the subarctic North Pacific and the Bering Sea basin and the impact of predation on mesopelagic micronekton. Deep Sea Res 1 Oceanogr Res Pap 50:593–610.

Oliver JS, Slattery PN, Silberstein MA, O’Connor EF (1984) Gray whale feeding on dense ampeliscid amphipod communities near Bamfield, British Columbia. Can J Zool 62:41–49.

Olsen E, Holst JC (2001) A note on common minke whale (Balaenoptera acutorostrata) diets in the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea. J Cetacean Res Manage 3:179–183.

Omura H, Ohsumi S, Nemoto T, Nasu K, Kasuya T (1969) Black right whales in the North Pacific. Scientific Reports of the Whales Research Institute 21:1–66.

Peterson MJ, Mueter F, Hanselman D, Lunsford C, Matkin C, Fearnbach H (2013) Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) depredation effects on catch rates of six groundfish species: implications for commercial longline fisheries in Alaska. ICES Journal of Marine Science 70:1220–1232.

Posdaljian N, Solsona-Berga A, Hildebrand JA, Soderstjerna C, Wiggins SM, Lenssen K, Baumann-Pickering S (2024) Sperm whale demographics in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands: An overlooked female habitat. PLoS One 19:e0285068-.

Prieto R, Janiger D, Silva MA, Waring GT, Gonçalves JM (2012) The forgotten whale: A bibliometric analysis and literature review of the North Atlantic sei whale *Balaenoptera borealis*. Mamm Rev 42:235–272.

Rice A, Širović A, Trickey JS, Debich AJ, Gottlieb RS, Wiggins SM, Hildebrand JA, Baumann-Pickering S (2021) Cetacean occurrence in the Gulf of Alaska from long-term passive acoustic monitoring. Mar Biol 168:72.

Rone BK, Zerbini AN, Douglas AB, Weller DW, Clapham PJ (2017) Abundance and distribution of cetaceans in the Gulf of Alaska. Mar Biol 164:23.

Santos MB, Pierce GJ, Learmonth JA, Reid RJ, Ross HM, Patterson IAP, Reid DG, Beare D (2004) Variability in the diet of harbor porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*) in Scottish waters 1992-2003. Mar Mamm Sci 20:1–27.

Saulitis E, Holmes LA, Matkin C, Wynne K, Ellifrit D, St-Amand C (2015) Biggs killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) predation on subadult humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) in Lower Cook Inlet and Kodiak, Alaska. Aquat Mamm 41:341–344.

Saulitis E, Matkin C, Barrett-Lennard L, Heise K, Ellis G (2000) Foraging strategies of sympatric killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Mar Mamm Sci 16:94–109.

Savage KN, Burek-Huntington K, Wright SK, Bryan AL, Sheffield G, Webber M, Stimmelmayr R, Tuomi P, Delaney MA, Walker W (2021) Stejneger’s beaked whale strandings in Alaska, 1995–2020. Mar Mamm Sci 37:843–869.

Sigler MF, Lunsford CR, Straley JM, Liddle JB (2008) Sperm whale depredation of sablefish longline gear in the northeast Pacific Ocean. Mar Mamm Sci 24:16–27.

Siwicke K, Malecha P (2024) The 2023 longline survey of the Gulf of Alaska and eastern Bering Sea on the FV Alaskan Leader: Cruise Report AL-23-01. U.S. Depart. Comm, NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-AFSC-480, 39 p.

Stamation KA, Croft DB, Shaughnessy PD, Waples KA (2007) Observations of humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) feeding during their southward migration along the coast of southeastern New South Wales, Australia: identification of a possible supplemental feeding ground. Aquat Mamm 33:165–174.

Straley JM, Moran JR, Boswell KM, Vollenweider JJ, Heintz RA, Quinn TJ, Witteveen BH, Rice SD (2018) Seasonal presence and potential influence of humpback whales on wintering Pacific herring populations in the Gulf of Alaska. Deep Sea Res 2 Top Stud Oceanogr 147:173–186.

Takahashi M, Tamura T, Bando T, Konishi K (2022) Feeding habits of Bryde’s and sei whales in the western North Pacific inferred from stomach contents and skin stable isotope ratios. J Sea Res 184:102204.

Tamura T, Fujise Y (2002) Geographical and seasonal changes of the prey species of minke whale in the Northwestern Pacific. ICES Journal of Marine Science 59:516–528.

Walker WA, Mead JG, Brownell Jr. RL (2002) Diets of Baird’s beaked whales, *Berardius bairdii*, in the southern Sea of Okhotsk and off the Pacific coast of Honshu, Japan. Mar Mamm Sci 18:902–919.

West KL, Walker WA, Baird RW, Mead JG, Collins PW (2017) Diet of Cuvier"s beaked whales *Ziphius cavirostris* from the North Pacific and a comparison with their diet world-wide. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 574:227–242.

Wild LA, Mueter F, Witteveen B, Straley JM (2020) Exploring variability in the diet of depredating sperm whales in the Gulf of Alaska through stable isotope analysis. R Soc Open Sci 7.

Windsland K, Lindstrøm U, Nilssen KT, Haug T (2007) Relative abundance and size composition of prey in the common minke whale diet in selected areas of the northeastern Atlantic during 2000-04. J Cetacean Res Manage 9:167–178.

Witteveen BH, Foy RJ, Wynne KM (2006) The effect of predation (current and historical) by humpback whales (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) on fish abundance near Kodiak Island, Alaska. Fishery Bulletin 104:10–20.

Witteveen BH, Straley JM, Chenoweth E, Baker CS, Barlow J, Matkin C, Gabriele CM, Neilson J, Steel D, O von Z, Andrews AG, Hirons A (2011) Using movements, genetics and trophic ecology to differentiate inshore from offshore aggregations of humpback whales in the Gulf of Alaska. Endanger Species Res 14:217–225.

Witteveen BH, Worthy GAJ, Foy RJ, Wynne KM (2012) Modeling the diet of humpback whales: An approach using stable carbon and nitrogen isotopes in a Bayesian mixing model. Mar Mamm Sci 28:1–18.

Witteveen BH, Wynne KM (2016) Trophic niche partitioning and diet composition of sympatric fin (Balaenoptera physalus) and humpback whales (Megaptera novaeangliae) in the Gulf of Alaska revealed through stable isotope analysis. Mar Mamm Sci 32:1319–1339.