



Cover: Marine mammal specialists, such as polar bears, are reaching their physiological limits in responding to a rapidly changing Arctic. Pagano and Williams (jeb228049) review the unique physiologies of polar bears and narwhals that have enabled them to survive on top and below the Arctic sea ice. In response to climate change, polar bears are increasingly reliant on aquatic locomotion and summer land use, while narwhals are at increased risk of anthropogenic disturbance and predation from killer whales. Both species are likely to be energetically challenged by continued warming that will disrupt their ability to capture preferred prey. Photo credit: Anthony M. Pagano.

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