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COVER PHOTO: Northern Gannets (*Morus bassanus*) such as this specimen at the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserve, Troup Head, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, are among the largest and most predator-resistant seabirds, and thus have minimal geomorphological requirements for nesting. In their field study reported in The Scientific Naturalist series, published in this issue, Eveillard-Buchoux and Beninger (Article e03566; doi:10.1002/ecy.3566) find that smaller seabirds integrate critical geomorphological features at several spatial scales (nest, cliff face, and land mass) when nesting. They suggest that geomorphology and geodiversity be factored into conservation planning for declining seabird populations. Photo credit: Marie Eveillard-Buchoux

ESA HEADQUARTERS
1990 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington DC 20036 USA

E-mail: esajournals@esa.org

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