The Southern Fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialisoides*, is an ice-dependent seabird, and individuals forage near the ice edge. During an extreme unfavorable sea ice year (ESIC), foraging trips were greater in distance and duration, adults brought less food to their chicks, which fledged in the poorest body condition. During such ESICs, breeding success was extremely low; hence the population growth rate was greatly reduced. Some individuals coped better with ESICs, which tend to exacerbate individual differences in intrinsic quality. Finally, changes in the frequency of ESIC have a strong impact on the persistence of Southern Fulmar populations.
Photo 1. Southern Fulmar, Terre Adélie, Antarctica.
Photo 2. Southern Fulmar and its chick, Terre Adélie, Antarctica.

These photographs illustrate the article, "Extreme climate events and individual heterogeneity shape life history traits and population dynamics," by Stephanie Jenouvrier, Clara Peron, and Henri Weimerskirch, tentatively scheduled to appear in *Ecological Monographs* 84(4), December 2015. http://dx.doi.org/10.1890/14-1834.1