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COVER PHOTO: Adult female elk (*Cervus canadensis*) in northeastern Washington, USA, balance shifting risks from cougars, wolves, and humans by altering habitat preferences according to the time of day. Ganz et al. (this issue; Article e4255; doi:10.1002/ecy.4255) found that humans caused most adult female elk deaths through hunting and vehicle collisions, and elk prioritized avoiding humans over wolves and cougars in the daytime, when humans are most active. At night, elk primarily avoided cougars and wolves (when these carnivores primarily hunt) and preferred areas near human activities, which reduced exposure to the threat of wolf predation. Photo credit: Sarah Bassing.

ESA HEADQUARTERS

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

ESA Publications Office Email: esajournals@esa.org

www.esa.org

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