

Community-Based Marine Mammal Research in Alaska

Bowhead and beluga whales, walruses, and ice seals

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Bowhead Whale Satellite Tagging



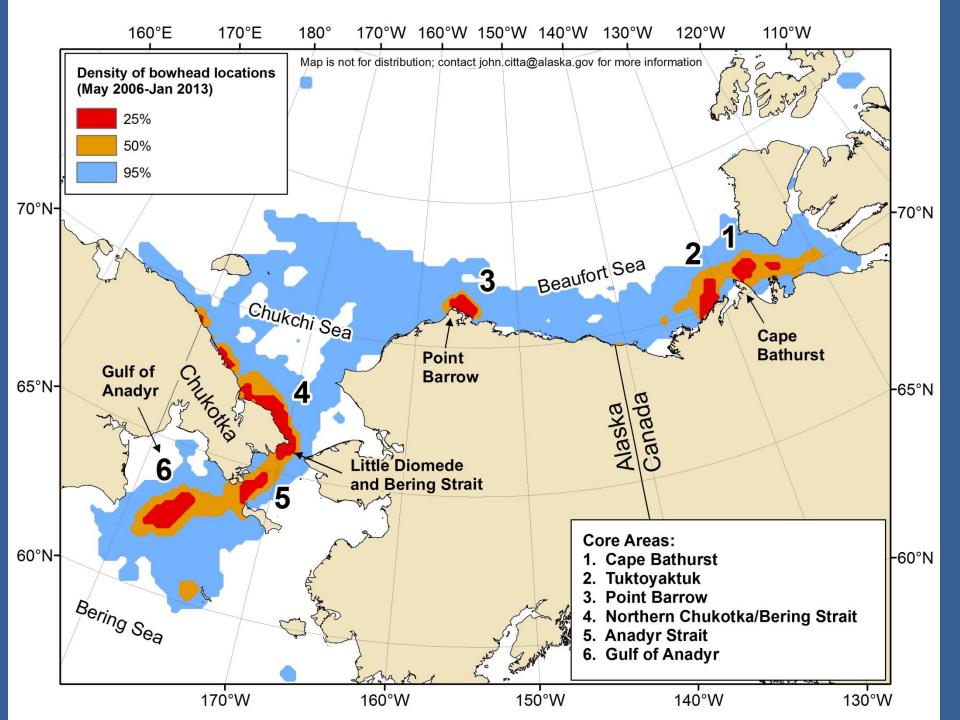
Partners:

Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission, North Slope Borough, Greenland Institute of Natural Resources, Denmark, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Barrow, Gambell, Savoonga, and Kaktovik Whaling Captains Associations, Barrow Arctic Science Consortium, Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee, Canada









Beluga Tagging



Alaska Beluga Whale Committee, North Slope Borough,
Shedd Aquarium, Mystic Aquarium, and National Marine
Fisheries Service

NMFS Permit #14610

Tom Gray tagging a beluga caught in his subsistence net at Cape Nome in 2013



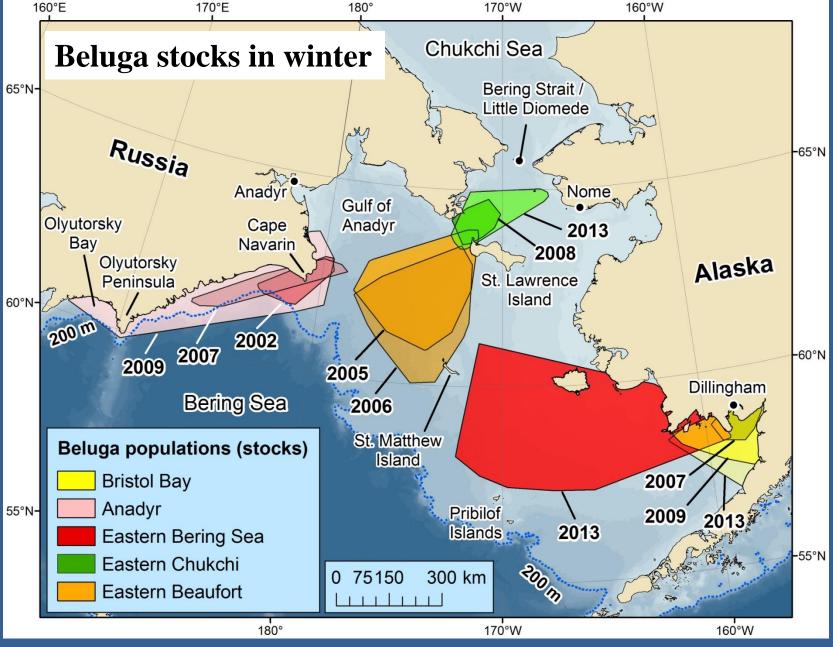


Figure 4 from Citta et al. 2016. Satellite telemetry reveals population specific winter ranges of beluga whales in the Bering Sea. Marine Mammal Science. DOI:10.1111/mms.12357

Village-Based Walrus Habitat Use Studies



Partners:

USFWS Permit #MA220876

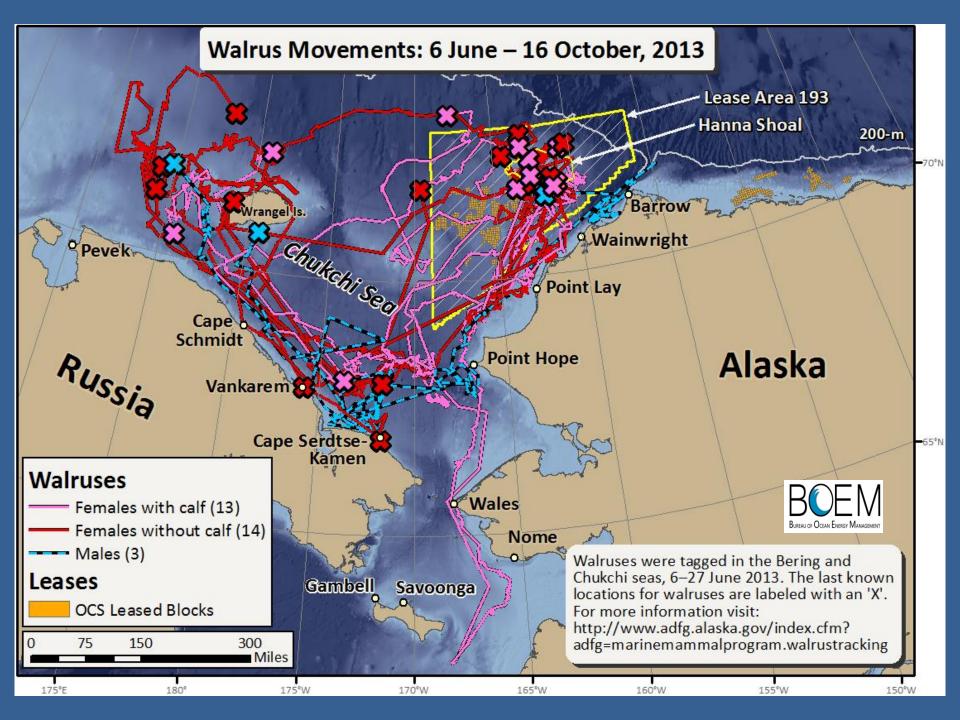
Eskimo Walrus Commission,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
U.S. Geological Survey, Native
Villages of Pt. Lay, Gambell,
and Savoonga



Haulout Monitoring and Carcass Surveys







Pacific Walrus Harvest Sampling



Partners:



Eskimo Walrus Commission, Native Villages and hunters of Gambell and Savoonga, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Samples/Information Collected

- Liver, kidney, blubber, muscle for contaminants
- Teeth for aging



- Stomach content for diet and toxic algae
- Blood for disease screening

Ice Seal Tagging

Partners:

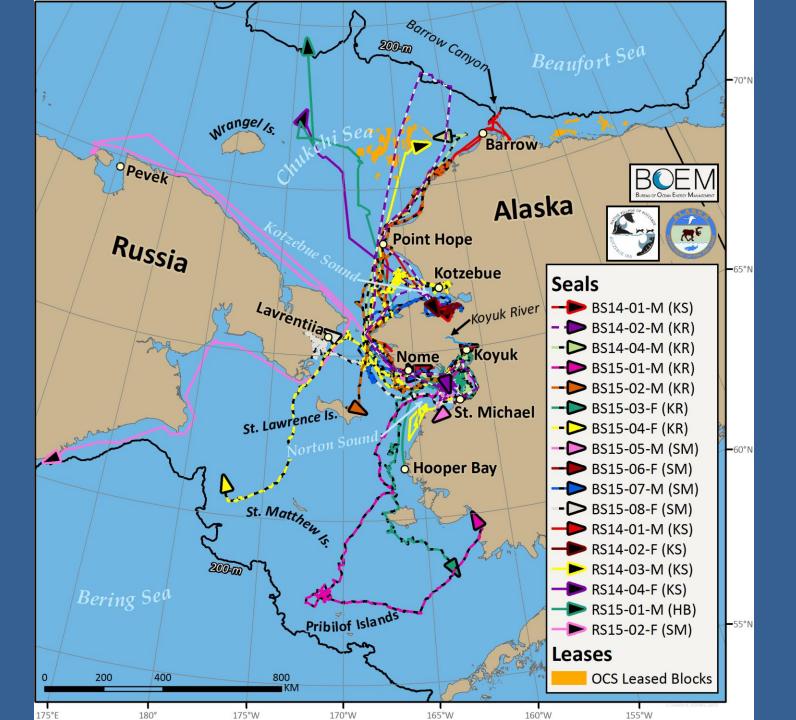
Ice Seal Committee,
North Slope Borough,
Marine Mammal Lab,
Kathy Frost, and the
Native Villages of
Kotzebue, Paimiut,
Koyuk, Scammon Bay,
and Nuiqsut











Ice Seal Harvest Sampling



Samples/Information Collected

- Physical measurements for body condition
- Teeth for aging
- Stomachs for diet analysis
- Liver, kidney, blubber, muscle for contaminants
- Heart, lungs, liver, gall bladder, intestine for parasites
- Blood for disease
- Female reproductive tracts for productivity

Traditional Knowledge

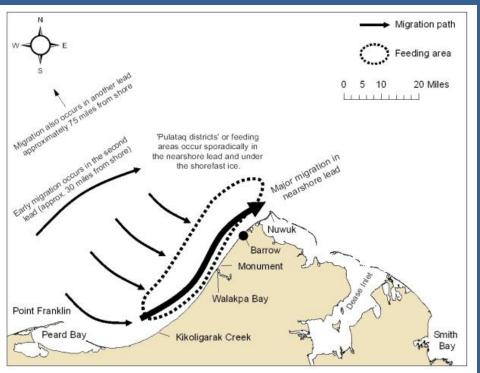


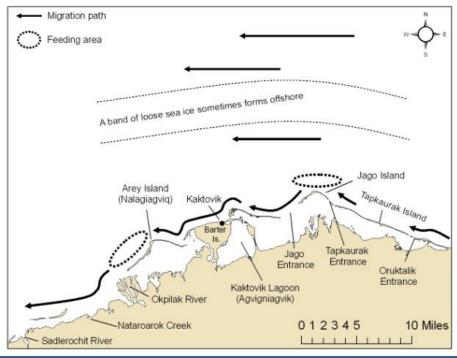
| Traditional Knowledge: Seals and Seal Hunting |
|---|
| Community: Surveyor name: Date: Household name: |
| When (what year) did you first begin to hunt for seals? |
| When was the last time you tried to catch (hunted) seals? year, month |
| I want to ask you some questions about each of the different kinds of seals that you hunt. |
| Ringed Seals Has the number of ringed seals (population) changed from when you first started hunting? (Circle one) More now Less now Same Don't know Are ringed seals found in the same areas or different areas now, compared to several years ago? |
| Which months are the best for hunting ringed seals? (Circle all that apply) Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec |
| Are there certain months when you avoid catching ringed seals? (Circle all that apply) Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Why? |
| Do you hunt ringed seals the same months now as you used to? Yes No If no, why? |
| Have you had to change anything about the way you hunt for ringed seals? Yes No If yes, what? |
| Do you try to catch certain types of ringed seals? Males Females Small Big Old Young Why? |
| Have you noticed anything different about the ringed seals from when you first started hunting (such as amount of fat, condition of skin, types or number of sores or growths)? |
| Is there anything else you want to tell me about ringed seals? |



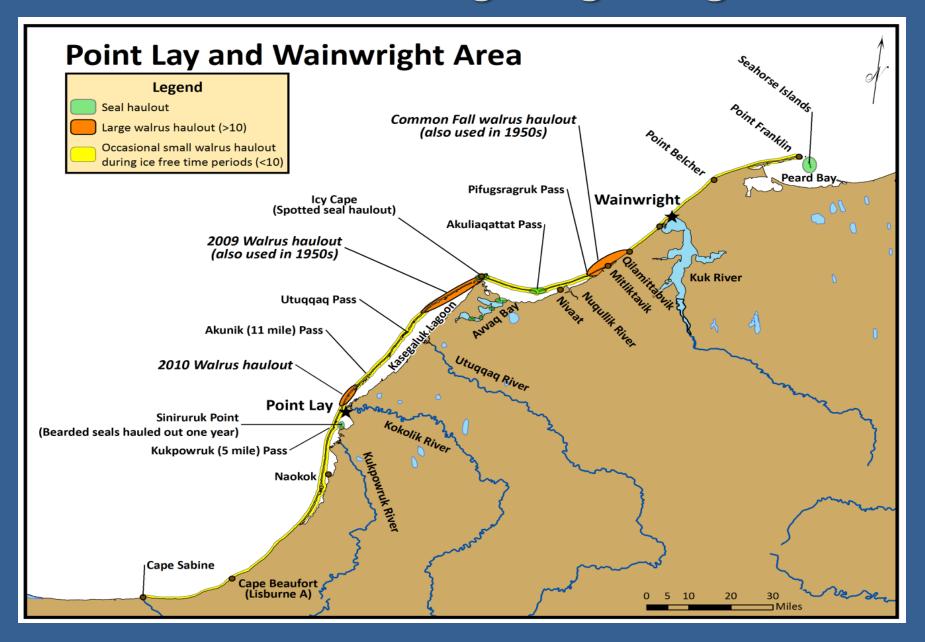


Traditional Knowledge of Bowhead Whale Migratory Patterns near Point Barrow and Kaktovik





Traditional Knowledge Regarding Walrus



BIOLOGY LETTERS

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Research





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Subject Areas:

ecology

Keywords:

Arctic marine mammals, sea ice, Alaska, indigenous communities, traditional knowledge

Global change biology

Effects of changing sea ice on marine mammals and subsistence hunters in northern Alaska from traditional knowledge interviews

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Marine mammals are important sources of food for indigenous residents of northern Alaska. Changing sea ice patterns affect the animals themselves as



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Evaluating the Effects of Climate Change on Indigenous Marine Mammal Hunting in Northern and Western Alaska Using Traditional Knowledge

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