



Vol. 11, No. 1  
Fall 2012

# Marine Mammal Bulletin

*Polar Bear, Sea Otter and Walrus  
News for Harvest Taggers*

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## Tagger Profile: Matrona Mazonna, Wales



John Trent/USFWS

*In the footsteps of her father Toby Anungazuk, Metrona Mazonna of Wales has been harvest tagging walruses and polar bears for thirty years!*

“I started in 1982, when my Dad asked me to do it,” said Metrona whose Inupiaq name is ‘Kiyoutuk.’

“I had already been watching him do it for a long time both for Alaska Dept. Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife”

Keeping track of the marine mammal harvest in Wales has thus become a family tradition for Metrona who also helps her sister working at the school. “It’s good to work for you at the Fish and Wildlife Service,” she adds, “and to provide this service for the community. “ Over the last winter Wales harvested two polar bears and two walruses in the spring. Spring ugruk (bearded seal) hunting was not so good, “only two,” she said.

Metrona was born in Nome to Toby Anungazuk and Martha Sereadlook, both from Wales. On August 14, 1995 Metrona married Albert Mazonna. Daughter Molly is now 17 and son Ken has three kids of his own.

Among her hobbies, she likes to crochet and to pick greens and berries in the summer months.

Thank you for doing such a good job tagging the marine mammal harvest at Wales, Metrona!

*The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.*

## New Tagger Payment System



For more than six months we have been paying harvest monitors and MTRP taggers by check directly from the Anchorage marine mammals office.

You still have to send us your payment vouchers from the villages but they no longer need to go to Denver or to San Francisco where checks were mailed to you under the old payment system.

With this system there is good news and bad news. The good news is that you the harvest tagger should be paid more quickly. The bad news is that we still depend on the U.S. mail to get the vouchers from you to us and the checks from us to you. Weather is always a factor with mail delivery and sometimes there is a holiday or administrative glitch that slows things down a day or two.

Also under the new system we can no longer make direct deposits into your banking account if you happen to have one. We have to mail a check to you.

Brad Benter and Lucy Frerich are the check writers in our office, so don't forget to be nice to them when you call in!

We really enjoy working with you in all the villages and deeply appreciate the great work you are doing. Keep on tagging!

## Cash That Check!

It's important for you to cash any check you get from us at USFWS soon after you receive it. The reason is that it becomes void, that is no good, 60 days after it is written. Then we have to cancel the old one and issue a new one, a hassle for us.

So the next time you get a \$5.00 check from us for tagging one walrus tusk, don't just stick it in your tagging box until you get more of them. Hop on down to the store and buy a treat for yourself or one of the grand kids!

## "Did I see you at the Fair?"



John Trent/USFWS

*Ketchikan artist and marine mammal tagger Christy Ruby models some of her products at the 2012 Alaska State Fair. Business was good, Christy said.*



Christy Ruby

*One of the many products Christy makes from marine mammals.*

## Tagger Comings and Goings

Here is a partial list of those who have recently joined our band of marine mammal taggers as well as those who have moved on. We have about 150 marine mammal taggers working in the Marking Tagging and Reporting Program. To those just joining we say "Welcome" and to those leaving, "Thank you for your years of service to your community."

This is not a complete list of all polar bear, Pacific walrus and sea otter taggers working for the MTRP but you can call 1-800-362-5148 to get one.

Barrow: FWS liaison Ernest Nageak is now a tagger as well as Billy Adams in NSB Wildlife.

Cordova: Jim Smith is a new sea otter tagger there.

Craig has two new taggers working with the Craig Tribal Association: Daniel Edenshaw and Jessi Dubray.

Hooper Bay: Raphael Murran has turned in his tagging pliers after many years of faithful service but Albert Simon and John Mann have recently joined to help track the marine mammal harvest in that community.

Hydaburg: Charles Peele has joined our team.

Juneau: John Moller is now tagging sea otters out of Juneau.

Nuiqsut: Paul Pausanna joined long-time tagger Carl Brower.

Point Hope: Amos J. Lane joined Elijah Lane and Eunice Lane

Point Lay: James Tazruk is no longer a tagger but Danny Pikok Jr. and Eugene Neakok are still tagging there.

Wainwright: Adds Shawn Oktollik.

### You Can Tag the Tip!

There is a quick and easy way to tag a walrus tusk that is still stuck in the skull—drill a small hole at the very tip of the tusk and put the tag in there.

*It is important to ask the tusk owner first before you do this.* Many carvers do not mind tip tagging because they can later fill in the drill hole with a small amount of cement and ivory dust. Also, use the smallest drill bit in your tagging kit.



John Trent/USFWS

*Start by getting the bit to catch the ivory using one of the smallest bits in your kit. Once the bit catches, drill straight through about 1/8 inch from the end.*



John Trent/USFWS

*Be careful when the bit comes out the other side.*



John Trent/USFWS

*Now run the tag through the tip and cinch up the wire.*

The real advantage for taggers is that they don't have to wait for the tusk to be soaked, boiled or chopped out of the skull. And hunters/finders do not have to go back for tagging at a later date.

The only other way to tag a tusk stuck in the skull is to drill two intersecting holes where the tusk comes out of the skull. You then have to bend the tag wire through the two holes. This method is slower and takes more practice.



John Trent/USFWS

*A tusk tagged using intersecting holes at the base.*

It is always better to get ivory tagged right away. Get the word out to all walrus hunters and beach found ivory owners that they can tag their ivory before they get the tusks out of the skull. If later on, the owner wants to put a tag in a different spot it is as simple as filling out a new certificate with the new tag and a note that says retag. We will go ahead and pay you again for each retag.



*Gambell whaling boat and bear hides.*

Brad Bentler/USFWS

## First Gambell and Savoonga Marine Mammal Advisory Committee Meeting

By Jim MacCracken

Fog and plane routing problems challenged but did not defeat the first Marine Mammal Advisory Committee meeting held at Gambell on Aug. 2nd.

All in all the meeting was highly successful. Everyone expressed a genuine desire to work together on some very tough issues. Although this is huge step in the self-regulation of the walrus hunt by both communities, there is still much to be done which will require dedicated funding and the continued efforts of all involved.



John Trent/USFWS

Going boating out of Savoonga

Many important issues were discussed including the need for a consistent process to deal with trip limit violations, LE presence in the communities and reporting to the IRA Councils, the fate of confiscated ivory, the need to develop community outreach programs, the development of an IRA certification for ivory buyers, the relationship between the trip limits and Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act programs, and the workings of the MTRP program in both communities.

In 2010 both Village IRA Councils created Marine Mammal Advisory Committees (MMAC) and gave them the authority to adopt and enforce ordinances controlling the harvest of marine mammals.

The first action of both Committees was to adopt trip limits when harvesting walruses – for each hunting trip, a captain and crew can only bring back 4 to 5 walruses at a time. These limits serve two purposes; (1) they ensure that hunters can

bring back enough of each walrus to meet the USFWS wasteful take guidelines, and (2) they can indirectly limit the overall harvest depending on weather, ice conditions, walrus distribution, gas prices, community needs, etc. Compliance with the trip limits by hunters has exceeded 90% in 2010-2012.

To help administer and enforce the trip limits and support the actions of the MMACs the Gambell IRA Council applied for and was awarded a Tribal Wildlife Grant totaling \$200,000 from the USFWS in 2011. The purposes of the grant are to: (1) fund two joint meetings of the MMACs each year; (2) hire and train up to two Tribal Monitors for each village to enforce the limits, investigate violations, and collect data on compliance, and (3) purchase the equipment necessary to successfully run the program. The tribal grant will fund the program for 2012 and 2013.

The next joint meeting will likely be in February or March 2013.

## Climate Change and Walrus Management Workshop Held in Barrow

By Joel Garlich-Miller

In February 2012, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Eskimo Walrus Commission, North Slope Borough, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, sponsored a community workshop on the conservation and management of Pacific walruses along the Chukchi Sea coast of Alaska.

Workshop participants included community elders and subsistence walrus hunters from the coastal communities of Point Hope, Point Lay, Barrow, Wainwright and Savoonga. The purpose of the workshop was to provide an opportunity to exchange information and

observations about the increase in use of coastal haulouts and to discuss ways to increase the involvement and participation of coastal communities in walrus conservation and management efforts.

The Arctic habitat of the aiviq is rapidly changing. Walruses have traditionally spent the summer months in offshore feeding areas in the Chukchi Sea where they use sea ice as a platform for resting and care of their young. In recent years, the Chukchi Sea has become sea ice-free in late summer forcing walruses to move to coastal areas (known as haulouts) to rest on land. The

number of walruses using haulouts along the Chukchi Sea coast has increased dramatically over the past fifteen years, particularly in Chukotka Russia where herds of tens of thousands of animals have become increasingly common. In recent years, walrus haulouts have also begun to form along the Arctic coast of Alaska in late summer. The largest haulout reported to date in Alaska has occurred near the community of Point Lay, where an estimated 40 thousand animals hauled out in the summer of 2011.

As walruses become increasingly dependent on coastal habitat areas, local stewardship and

management efforts are becoming increasingly important for the health and stability of these animals.

Disturbance at coastal haulout sites can result in stampedes, causing injuries and mortalities from trampling. Walrus calves and yearlings are particularly vulnerable to trampling deaths at coastal haulouts. In Chukotka Russia, where walrus have been hauling out along the coast in large numbers for more than a decade, coastal communities are starting to develop local

programs to minimize impacts of human activities to walrus herds along the coast. Efforts to re-route airplane and boat traffic near coastal haulouts have helped reduce disturbances and rates of mortality at the haulouts. Re-introduction of traditional spear-hunting practices has allowed subsistence hunting to continue with minimal disturbance to the herd.

Here in Alaska, the Native Village of Point Lay has taken on a leadership role in efforts to minimize disturbances at a large haulout that has formed near their

community, and has had an active role in research and monitoring efforts at the haulout site.

A copy of the workshop report is available on-line at: [http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/walrus/pdf/community\\_workshop\\_walrus\\_chukchi\\_sea\\_coast.pdf](http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm/walrus/pdf/community_workshop_walrus_chukchi_sea_coast.pdf) or you can also request a printed copy of the workshop report by calling: 1(800) 362-5148.

For additional information on haulout monitoring and management efforts contact Joel Miller at the above number.

## Walrus Skin and Population Study Expands Next Summer

By Patrick Lemons

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will launch a large effort in the spring of 2013 to collect skin biopsy samples from live walrus hauled out on sea ice in the Bering Strait. If successful this project will continue in 2014 and 2015 in order to determine the feasibility of a long-term project for estimation of abundance and demographic rates of the Pacific walrus population.

The basic idea is to test the feasibility of a genetics based capture-mark-recapture project for estimation of abundance and demographic rates of Pacific walrus—that is, how many are

there and what is the sex and age composition of the population? Obtaining this information is essential for conservation management of walrus during these times of declining sea ice habitat. A genetics-based approach relies on a DNA identification of individuals and subsequent resampling of those individuals over time. It is a good study method for animals like the walrus that are hard to study.

In 2011 we did a test study and collected about 265 skin samples using crossbows. The study was reviewed by our partners including the Eskimo Walrus

Commission, North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. marine Mammals Commission and other experts.



Patrick Lemons with biopsy crossbow

Joel Miller/USFWS

## 2012 Walrus Harvest Monitoring Completed

By Jonathan Snyder

The annual spring Walrus Biosampling and Harvest Monitoring Project has been completed in Gambell and Savoonga. Gambell reported a harvest of 578 walrus and Savoonga reported harvesting 246. Boat Captains collected biological samples from 83 walrus.

Service staff and locally led crews in both communities met hunters on the beach during the month of May and collected harvest data and biological samples. We would like to thank our crew leaders

Shena Aningayou (Gambell) and Harold Kiyuklook (Savoonga) for their dedication and hard work in guiding the efforts of their 10-12 person crews. We especially thank the boat Captains and hunters for providing harvest data and collecting biological samples.

Liver, kidney, muscle and blubber samples are currently being prepared for contaminant analysis. Blood serum will be screened for disease, and samples of blood, spleen, heart, and intestine will be contributed to the Unusual

Mortality Event investigation. Teeth will be shipped to the lab for ageing this month.

We hope to have preliminary results available for the Spring Hunter meetings on St. Lawrence Island. Biological sample collection and analysis was funded by the Alaska Dept. of Fish Game (ADFG) through an Endangered Species Act grant from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

## Critical Habitat for Sea Otters in the Southwest Alaska Stock Doesn't Affect Commercial Fishing

By Suzann Speckman

In 2005, the southwest stock of the northern sea otter was listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The stock ranges from the end of the Aleutian Islands to lower western Cook Inlet, and includes the Kodiak Archipelago. In 2009, 5,855 square miles of critical habitat were designated for these threatened sea otters. "Critical habitat" identifies areas that are important to sea otters and have the specific habitat elements that sea otters need. These areas are essential for sea otter conservation, and may require special management protection.

For sea otters in the southwest stock, critical habitat includes shallow, rocky areas within 100 meters of the mean high tide line, areas that are less than 20 meters deep, and areas that have kelp and prey for sea otters. These nearshore areas also give sea otters cover from predators, especially killer whales.

Some people have worried that designation of sea otter critical habitat in southwest Alaska might close some areas to commercial fishing, but this will not happen. Sea otters are very different from Steller sea lions, which eat fish and haul out at

rookeries in large numbers. Sea otters eat mostly bottom-dwelling invertebrates such as sea urchins, crabs, octopus, clams, and some bottom fishes.

Food for sea otters is plentiful in the Aleutians, and there is no evidence that commercial fishing in southwest Alaska is negatively impacting sea otters or their food. So let's go fishing!!



Randall Davis

## Sea Otters in Cordova; not an Unusual Mortality Event

By Kristin Worman

Over the spring and early summer of 2012, the US Fish and Wildlife Service began receiving reports from the Native Village of Eyak of dead and dying sea otters in the Cordova area. One such report noted about eight animals appearing weak and sick in a group of 16.

From March to June, five were found dead and collected for necropsy (examination) in the Anchorage marine mammals laboratory. Three of the five were over 10 years old with the oldest estimated to be around 17-18 years old. Otters live up to 20 years, a 10 year old otter is considered 'aged'.

The youngest adult was about six years; a young (weeks old) pup was also recovered. Two of the animals over 10 years old carried very heavy parasite burdens which were thought to have contributed to their deaths by causing severe emaciation.

Analysis of the parasites showed them to be normal species for  
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northern sea otters. Death of very young pups is not unusual. In the case of the pup we examined, the ultimate cause of death remains unknown. Tests for the presence of bacterial infection were negative, and the pup appeared well fed and cared for. Further analysis is pending.

Typically, 1 or 2 sea otter strandings per year are reported in the Cordova area. The last

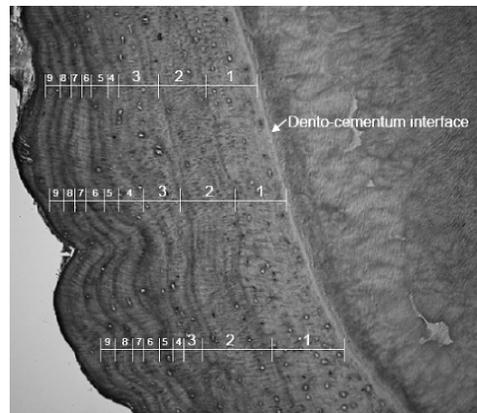
animal that was retrieved from Cordova in 2012 stranded June 8. No further strandings have been reported as of 4 September 2012.

Currently, we do not consider the otters we examined from Cordova to be an unusual mortality event. The causes of death are common to sea otters in Alaska. However, with the assistance of the Native Village of Eyak, we will continue to closely monitor otter strandings in the Cordova area.

## How do we age a tooth?



Kristin Worman/USFWS



This image shows a thin section cut from a sea otter tooth. Each year a sea otter ages a ring is laid down, similar to trees. This tooth root was aged at 9 years.

## Fall Time Polar Bear Safety

By Susi Miller

Most of us know that hungry bears waiting on land for the fall ice can get into trouble with people if there are food smells around.

Please be sure to minimize any food attractants in your communities and camps and work with community members to minimize conflicts with bears.

• If polar bears are not an immediate threat to human safety, just stay away; do not approach or harass them;

• Do not let bears associate food with humans: lock up or remove food, garbage, human waste, petroleum products and animal carcasses;

• When you are traveling near the coast be aware of your surroundings to avoid surprising bears;

• If a polar bear approaches you, make loud noises to encourage it to leave.

• Do not approach bears resting on land, They might have made long-distance swims and need time

to recuperate.

• Please report polar bear harassment or lethal take for public safety reasons to FWS:

1 (800) 362-5148.

Thank you!



Christopher Putnam/USFWS

## Polar Bear Conservation Matters, and it Works

By Terry DeBruyn



Christopher Putnam/USFWS

Community—non-governmental organizations like the World Wildlife Fund and the Defenders of Wildlife; units of government like the North Slope Borough; Native organizations like the Alaska Nanuuq Commission; agencies like the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game as well as everyday folks coming together to focus on finding common ground and figuring out what can be done to further polar bear conservation.

It matters not just for the perpetuation of the polar bear but also for preservation of the Alaska Native way of life. It works because of the efforts of the Alaska Conservation

It helps to remember that this large diverse Community is necessary for successful polar bear conservation. That Community, including you, will be even more important and necessary as we seek common ground to deal with polar bear issues brought about by a changing climate.



Christopher Putnam/USFWS

## Fall Coastal Surveys in the Southern Beaufort Sea

By Eric Regehr



Christopher Putnam/USFWS

body condition of polar bears onshore between Barrow and the Canadian border during the late summer open water period.

The first of three surveys planned for 2012 ran from August 24 -27. The second and third surveys are scheduled to begin 10 September and 15 October.

During the first Survey a total of 137 polar bears, including dependent young, were observed from Barrow to the U.S.-Canada border.

2012 marked the 12th year of aerial surveys of polar bears on the coastline and barrier islands in the southern Beaufort Sea. The goal of these surveys is to monitor the distribution, abundance, demographic composition, and

The number of bears observed this year was high relative to similar surveys conducted over the past decade. Of the observed bears, 22 were located west of Prudhoe Bay and 115 were located east of Prudhoe Bay. Furthermore, a total of 57 bears were located within 10 miles of Kaktovik.

This year marked the record low ice extent for the Arctic which could be the reason for high numbers of bears observed on land this fall. The numbers of bears observed for the second and third survey will be available later in the year and can be obtained by calling our office, 1 (800) 362-5148.



John Trent/USFWS

### New Chief of Marine Mammals Management

The new Marine Mammals Chief is Deborah Pierce Williams. Deborah comes to us from North Carolina where she was refuge manager at Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge.

Originally from Vermont, Deborah holds a bachelor's degree in marine biology from the University of Miami in Florida and a master's degree in marine biology from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington.

Deborah and her husband Shawn come to Alaska with their 8 month old son Wyatt. What adventures await their family in Alaska?!

She enjoys outdoor activities, including fishing, hunting, hiking, mountain biking, camping, and nature photography. Deborah is very excited to get out to the villages and has already visited Nome and Gambell in her short time with Marine Mammals.

If any of our taggers are in Anchorage, Deborah asks for you to stop by her office to say hello, she also plans on meeting as many taggers as possible on her future visits around Alaska.

Goodbye Rosa, hello Deborah!



John Trent/USFWS

### Rosa Meehan says "Good-bye"

From the first day I walked in the Marine Mammal office, I know this was going to be a different type of program and experience. In the years since, that feeling has really come true and in a good way. A highlight for me has always been the marking and tagging program because of the direct involvement by "our" taggers. The individuals out in the villages who help with the tagging are truly the backbone of the program and collectively form a network for collecting information that is the envy of other harvest monitoring programs. In all of my travels, attending meetings, explaining our programs to a variety of other people, all have expressed interest and respect for the system and people we have in place. You all have my gratitude and admiration for being part of the program!

The vision (and inspiration and determination) for the Marking and Tagging program was Wells Stephenson, whom many of you know. He was truly a visionary who established this successful program. Now, the coordination and communication for the program (the glue if you will that holds it all together) is in the capable hands of John Trent and Brad Benter. My hat is off to these two for the miles traveled,

contacts made, and overall friendly and helpful approach they take in keeping everything running smoothly.

I hope to keep in touch with the community and continue promoting effective marine mammal conservation, which includes tremendous respect for subsistence users and their way of life.

Best Wishes - Rosa



John Trent/USFWS

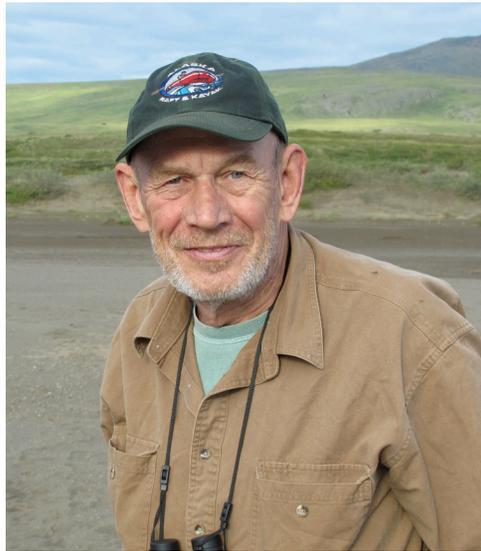
### New Expediter at the helm

Lucille Frerich became the administrative assistant for our marine mammals office just about one year ago, in 2011. Lucy is the new "voice on the telephone" replacing Ellen Baier who many of you came to know over the years.

Lucy originally hails from the state of Wisconsin and is a veteran of the U.S. Air Force. She is no stranger to bush Alaska she lived in King Salmon for eleven years where she was an active big game hunter and fisherwoman. She has two grown sons, Daniel and John, as well as two dogs Gracie and Kit.

There are at least two reasons why Lucy Frerich is a good person for marine mammal taggers to know. She often takes your phone calls and keeps our office on an even keel as well. But more importantly, she is the one who writes most of your checks. So be nice to Lucy!

And John Trent Says "Good-bye"



Ian Trent

MTRP senior biologist John Trent will be leaving the Fish and Wildlife Service at the end of this year. John replaced Wells Stephenson in 2004 when Wells retired.

"Those were pretty big shoes to fill," says John of Wells who started the Marking Tagging and Reporting Program in the 1980s and is still fondly remembered in many Alaska coastal communities.

"This is a really great job and in many ways I will be sad to leave," continues John. "It's been an absolute privilege and honor to work directly with Alaska Native subsistence hunters to collect harvest information about polar

bears, walruses and sea otters." The MTRP is a conservation partnership intended to protect both wildlife populations and Alaska subsistence hunting life styles, he further noted.

What is next for John? He needs to build a house for his wife near Kenai and he would also like to launch a writing career about wildlife and the challenges we all face together living in 'the great land.'

"But," he concludes, "I do also want to stay in touch with my friends in the villages; so don't be surprised if I show up on your doorstep someday with a big smile on my face!"

Special Report

MTRP visit to Wainwright

All photos by John Trent USFWS  
September, 2012



Old boats at Wainwright. Countless generations have depended on the Chukchi Sea.



911 Memorial Parade held September 11, 2012 on Wainwright Main Street.



Fred Rexford assists successful polar bear hunter Dana Ahmaogak. Jim Allen Ahmaogak gives advice.



Aerial View of Wainwright looking north.



John Trent and MTRP tagger Jim Allen Ahmaogak.



Wainwright post office: an old iron mailbox stands guard.



Store manager Joseph Ahmaogak is also an active MTRP subsistence tagger.

## Your Tagging Neighbors

Sometimes it is nice to know who else can tag the subsistence marine mammal harvest in either your own community or one that is nearby.

Here is a list of all the individuals who can tag subsistence killed or beach found walrus, polar bears or sea otters for any Alaska Native living on the coast. Taggers are

listed by the community they live in. If a community like Atqasuk or Iliamna is not listed, it means there is no marine mammal tagger living/working there at this time.

Non-Natives can tag beach-found walrus ivory only at USFWS offices in Alaska. If the tagger has "FWS" after his or her name, it means that non-Native beach-

found ivory can be tagged at that location.

For a complete list of all taggers with their contact information, call 1-800-362-5148.

Thank you Metrona Mazonna for this tagger story idea!

### North Slope

#### **Kaktovik**

Roland Kayotuk

#### **Nuiqsut**

Carl Brower

Paul Pausanna

#### **Barrow**

Billy Adams

Jason Herreman

Ernest Nageak

Thomas Olemaun

Mike Pederson

Joseph Sage

#### **Wainwright**

JimAllen Ahmaogak

Joseph Ahmaogak

Max Akpik

Shawn Oktollik

#### **Point Lay**

Eugene Neakok

Danny Pikok Jr.

#### **Point Hope**

A.J. Lane

Elijah Lane

Eunice Lane

### Bering Strait

#### **Kivalina**

Betty Norton

#### **Little Diomed**

Jerry Iyapana

Ronald Ozenna Jr.

#### **Shishmaref**

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Helenmarie Sinnok

Davis Sockpick

#### **Wales**

Metrona Mazonna

#### **Brevig Mission**

Rita Olanna

#### **Teller**

Tony Okpealuk

#### **Nome**

Austin Ahmasuk

Albert Johnson

Mike Wade (FWS)

#### **King Island**

Francis Alvanna

Jimmy Carlisle

#### **Gambell**

Shena Aningayou

Casey Iyakitan

Gerard Koonooka

Gerry Koonooka

Wade Okhtokiyuk

Jodeva Oozeva

Darin Slwooko

Adrian Ungott

Archie Ungwiluk

#### **Savoonga**

Floyd Kingeekuk Jr.

Dean Kulowiyi

Jenkins Noongwook

Rex Pungowiyi

Donna Rookok

Paul Rookok Jr.

Elton Seppilu

Clarence Waghiyi

### Kotzebue Sound

#### **Kotzebue**

John Goodwin

Tina Moran (FWS)

#### **Deering**

Ronald Moto

#### **Norton Sound**

#### **White Mountain**

Adrian Barr

#### **Golovin**

Robert Amorak

#### **Elim**

Ken Saccheus

#### **Koyuk**

Clifford Charles

#### **Shaktoolik**

William Takak

#### **Unalakleet**

Carol Charles

Jason Driscoll

#### **Saint Michael**

James Niksik

#### **Stebbins**

Issac Nashoanuk

### Yukon/Kuskokwim

#### **Emmonak**

Robert Westlock

#### **Scammon Bay**

Anthony Ulak

Richard Charlie

#### **Hooper Bay**

John Mann

Albert Simon

#### **Newtok**

Phillip Carl

#### **Chevak**

Bill Friday

#### **Mekoryuk**

Raymond Amos

#### **Tununak**

Peter Angaiak

#### **Toksook Bay**

Ben Chagluak

#### **Nightmute**

Ignatius Matthias

Chefornak

Hubert Tunuchuk

#### **Kipnuk**

Benjamin Martin

#### **Kwigillingok**

David Friend

#### **Kongiganak**

Jimmy Andrew

James Lewis

#### **Bethel**

Louie Andrew (FWS)

#### **Quinhagak**

John Mark

#### **Goodnews Bay**

James Smith

### Bristol Bay

#### **Togiak**

Pete Abraham

## Your Tagging Neighbors

Joseph Johnston Sr.

### Twin Hills

Wilbur Sharp

### Manokotak

Wasillie Tugatuk Sr.

### Dillingham

Andy Aderman (FWS)

Frank Woods

### Alegnagik

Frederick Bartman

### New Stuyahok

Evan Chocknok Sr.

Thomas Weedman

### Clark's Point

Sharon Clark

### King Salmon

Marion Burgraff (FWS)

Orville Lind (FWS)

### Port Heiden/Meshik

Gerda Kosbruk

### Nelson Lagoon

Merle Brandell

Brian Hartman

### Kodiak Island

#### Kodiak

Larry Amox Jr.

Melissa Berns

Iris Caldentey

McCrea Cobb (FWS)

Tonya Lee (FWS)

Stephen McCormick

#### Old Harbor

Rolf Christensen

Liana Jack

#### Akhiok

Speridon Simeonoff

#### Larsen Bay

Jessie Panamaroff

#### Port Lions

Bob May

Amanda Squartsoff

### Ouzinkie

Herman Squartsoff

### Anchorage/Fairbanks

#### Anchorage

Brad Benter (FWS)

John Trent (FWS)

#### Fairbanks

Mac Whisler (FWS)

### Aleutian/Pacific

#### Chignik (Bay)

Guy Ashby

#### Chignik Lagoon

Peter Bumpas

Coleen Jones

#### Sand Point

Peter Devine Jr.

Sharon & Steve Hakala

#### King Cove

Marvin Mack

#### Cold Bay

Chris Peterson (FWS)

#### Akutan

Raymond Vincler

#### Dutch Harbor/Unalaska

(ADFG) Rachel Alinsunurin

Larry Dirks

Vince Tutiakoff

#### Nikolski

Sergei Ermeloff

#### Saint Paul

Dustin Jones

Phillip Zavadil

#### Adak

Lisa Spitler (FWS)

#### Atka

Allen Zaachney

### Kenai Peninsula

#### Seward

James Unrein

#### Kenai/Soldotna

Todd Eskelin (FWS)

Rick Johnston (FWS)

Amy Hedland-Rogde

#### Ninilchik

Christina Demidoff

#### Homer

Jeff Williams (FWS)

#### Seldovia

Randy Cameron

Michael Opheim

#### Port Graham

Patrick Norman

#### Nanwalek

Nick Tanape Sr.

### Prince William Sound

#### Chenega Bay

Pete Komkoff

#### Valdez

John Boone

Bill Smith

#### Tatitlek

Lori (Sue) Clum

#### Cordova

Jason Borer

Joe Komkoff

James Smith

John Whissel

#### Nuchek

John F. C. Johnson

### Southeastern

#### Yakutat

Rudy Pavlik

Olaf Totland

#### Pelican

Ray Allard

John Breezeman

### Hoonah

Don Bolton

### Juneau

(FWS) Stephen Brockmann

John Moller

Nathan Soboleff

### Angoon

Albin Fredrickson

### Kake

Frank Hughes

Joel Jackson

### Sitka

Min Bartels

Ed & Clara Gray

William Mork

Jeanne Vincent

### Petersburg

Eli Lucas Jr.

Derek Lopez

### Wrangell

Winston Davies

Arlene Woodward

### Ketchikan

Embert James

Macario Rado

Christy Ruby

### Kasaan

Ron Leighton

### Hydaburg

Gloria Frank

Charles Peele

### Craig

Brian Holter Jr.

Daniel Edenshaw

Jessi DuBray

### Klawock

Arthur Demmert Jr.

Jonathan Rowan

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**  
**Marine Mammals Management Office**  
**1011 E. Tudor Road - MS341**  
**Anchorage, Alaska 99503**

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Toll Free: 800/ 362 5148  
Fax: 907/ 786 3816  
Web: <http://alaska.fws.gov/fisheries/mmm>

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## How Many Did You Catch?

*Total Reported Alaska Subsistence Harvests for the Last Five Years\*\**

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	5-yr Avg.
<b>Northern Sea Otter</b>	712	668	882	1083	1191	907
<b>Pacific Walrus</b>	1838	1295	1788	1455	1077	1491
<b>Polar Bear</b>	67	39	30	26	59	44

\*\*These are harvest statistics from your tagging certificates.

For further information, contact:  
Brad Benter - MTRP Coordinator  
John Trent - Supervisor  
Deborah Pierce Williams - Chief, Marine  
Mammals Management

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**  
<http://alaska.fws.gov>

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