Tuluq el Petlu

Walrus Ivory & You

The subsistence use of Pacific walruses and other marine mammals by Alaska Natives and the ability to create and sell authentic Native handicrafts are recognized under the Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.

The ability to harvest marine mammals does come with responsibilities. Please familiarize yourself with the dos and don’ts of harvesting, owning and transferring walrus ivory.

Protect Your Raw Ivory—Get It Tagged

- Ivory found on the beach and ivory from harvested walrus must be tagged. It is the hunter’s or finder’s responsibility to do this within 30 days of harvest or finding on the beach.

- Raw ivory is “tagged” when a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) representative inserts a numbered wire tag into the tusk and records date, location and sex of kill or find.

- Coastal Alaska Native subsistence hunters can usually find at least one USFWS tagging representative in their walrus hunting village.

- Non-Natives who find walrus ivory or other hard parts from dead walruses on the beach must get them tagged within 30 days at a USFWS Office in towns like Bethel, Nome, or Anchorage. Call 800-362-5148 to locate the USFWS tagger nearest you.

A Tradition of Subsistence

The walrus is Alaska’s treasure. It is important to our livelihood and tradition. For thousands of years, the people depend on the walrus for what it provides—the meat, the oil, the skin, the intestines and the ivory. The walrus is all used and not wasted. Our ancestors, elders and we consider the land and the sea very important to give and keep alive our traditional way of life. Through our traditional way of life others will recognize and understand us.

Piciryaraq Yungnaqutemtenun