State of Alaska Arctic Marine Mammal Program

Bowheads –

Satellite Tracking Traditional Knowledge

Belugas -



Ice Seals

Bio-monitoring Satellite Tracking

Walruses -

Satellite tracking haulout monitoring

Bowhead Satellite Tracking

JCGEORGE



Objectives

- <u>Use satellite telemetry to</u>: 1) Identify important habitats like feeding areas.
- 2) Document behavior relative to industrial activities (e.g., seismic, drilling), ice and ocean conditions, water depth, and distance from shore.
- 3) Determine migration routes and timing of movements and the rates of travel.



Work with whalers to deploy satellite transmitters













Tracks of 6-14 bowhead whales between December 2008-May 2009

155°0'0"W

Tracks of bowhead whales between April and June in 2006 and 2009

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Bowhead Traditional Knowledge

Bowhead Traditional Knowledge

Bowhead Traditional Knowledge

Beluga Diet

Identification of prey items in stomachs of harvested beluga whales.

Squid beaks

Fish otoliths

Beluga Diet – Fish

Ice Seal Biomonitoring

Monitor health and status of ringed, bearded, spotted, and ribbon seals through samples collected from Native hunters

Ringed

Ribbon

Spotted

Bearded

Samples/Information Collected

•Stomachs for diet analysis

- •Liver, kidney, blubber, muscle for contaminants
- •Heart, lung, liver, gall bladder, intestine for parasites
- •Skin for genetics
- Female reproductive tracts for productivity
 Physical measurements for body condition
 Teeth for aging
 Traditional knowledge by questionnaire

Stomach Content Analysis

EBOU Bru OO

Carleson Car

Stomach Ebole Brw DOI

1.0 mm Crangonid Shrimp

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

Fish by Region: %FO

Spotted Seals - length at age

Spotted seals became mature at an older age in the 1970s than now. Age at maturity now is more similar to the 1960s.

Diseases and Parasites

Contaminants - Metals

Data from Canada is the average of 3 locations for ringed seals only.

Data from Alaska is the highest mean of ringed, bearded, spotted or ribbon seals from the 3 locations tested to date (Diomede, Hooper Bay, and Pt. Hope).

Seal Tagging Kotzebue

Working with local seal hunters to learn more about seal movements and important habitat areas.

Kotzebue seal tagging project: 2007–2010

Village-based Walrus Studies in the Alaskan Chukchi Sea

Near Cape Lisburne – 2007 (~3,200 walruses)

1) Work with hunters to deploy tags on walruses to document spring and summer movements in the Chukchi Sea for feeding, resting, and interacting with oil and gas activities.

2) Conduct:

- Counts
- Behavioral observations
- Provide protection against disturbance while walruses on land

3) Conduct all aspects of the study so that it does not interfere with subsistence hunting.

4) Share data with USGS to maximize information available regarding movements, habitat use, haulout behavior, and interactions with oil and gas activities.

5) Conduct traditional knowledge (TEK) interviews to collect information on what walrus hunters know about movements, feeding areas, behavior, and land haulouts to combine with information from tagged walruses.

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Hunters and the subsistence communities!