Kodiak is home to two varieties of otter, the arhnaq or sea otter (Latin: Enhydra lutris), that inhabits near shore coastal waters, and the aaquyaq or river otter (Latin: Lutra canadensis), who lives primarily in fresh water lakes and streams, but ventures into the ocean to hunt. Alutiiq hunters continue to pursue both animals for their plush fur, which they make into clothing. Otter fur was once a preferred material for elaborately decorated ceremonial parkas. Today, people make warm slippers, hats, mittens, and bed covers from otter pelts.

Alutiiq hunters traditionally captured river otters in deadfall traps weighted with large rocks, or with snares made of flexible sticks. In contrast, they hunted sea otters by kayaks, with groups of men working together. Hunters encircled an animal, shooting at it with bone darts each time it surfaced. Air bubbles indicated the otter’s movements. When exhausted, they captured the animal and clubbed it to death to protect its hide from further damage. Hunting magic was an important part of the chase. Hunters tied amulets of eagle down and red ochre to the inside of their kayaks and dressed neatly out of respect for the animal. Freshly killed sea otters were taken to shore, skinned, given a drink of water, and their bones buried or returned to the sea. This act released the animal’s spirit, insuring its reincarnation and eventual return to the hunter.

Alutiiq people have many stories about the playful otter. One legend explains that the sea otter was originally a man. While collecting chitons he was trapped by an incoming tide. To save himself, he wished to become an otter. His transformation created all otters. Another legend explains the otter’s use of both sea and land. When the spirits of the land and sea divided the animal, the otter was left behind. At that time he had a short tail. While quarreling over the otter, the spirits tugged on his tail till it stretched. The otter cried, “Please let me go! I will stay with both of you.”

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