

# Effects of climate change in the Northwest Territories

# What did the demos tell us?

- What physical changes occurred?
- What chemical changes occurred?



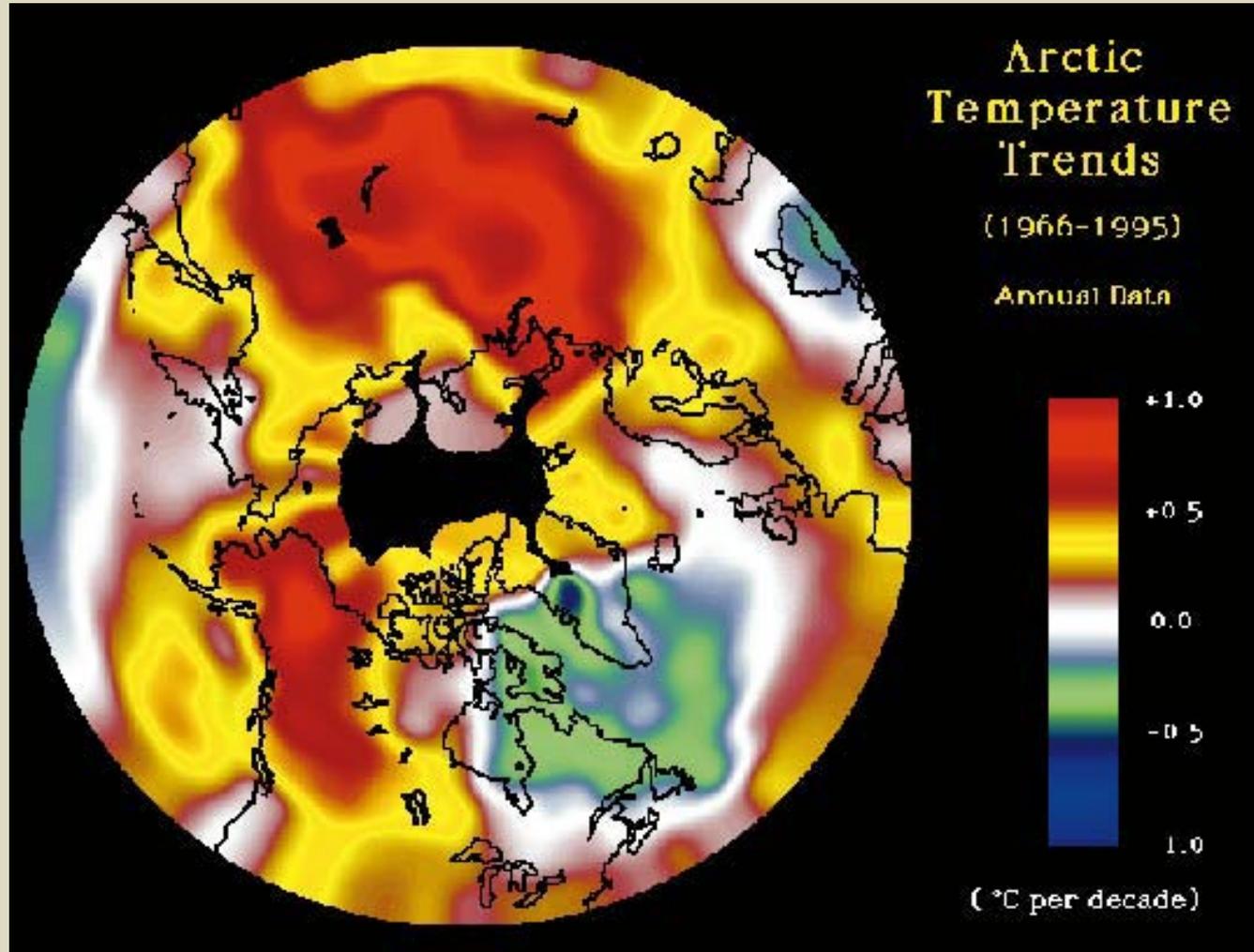
- How will climate change affect the North?
- What has already changed?

# Rapid climate warming

- In what season?

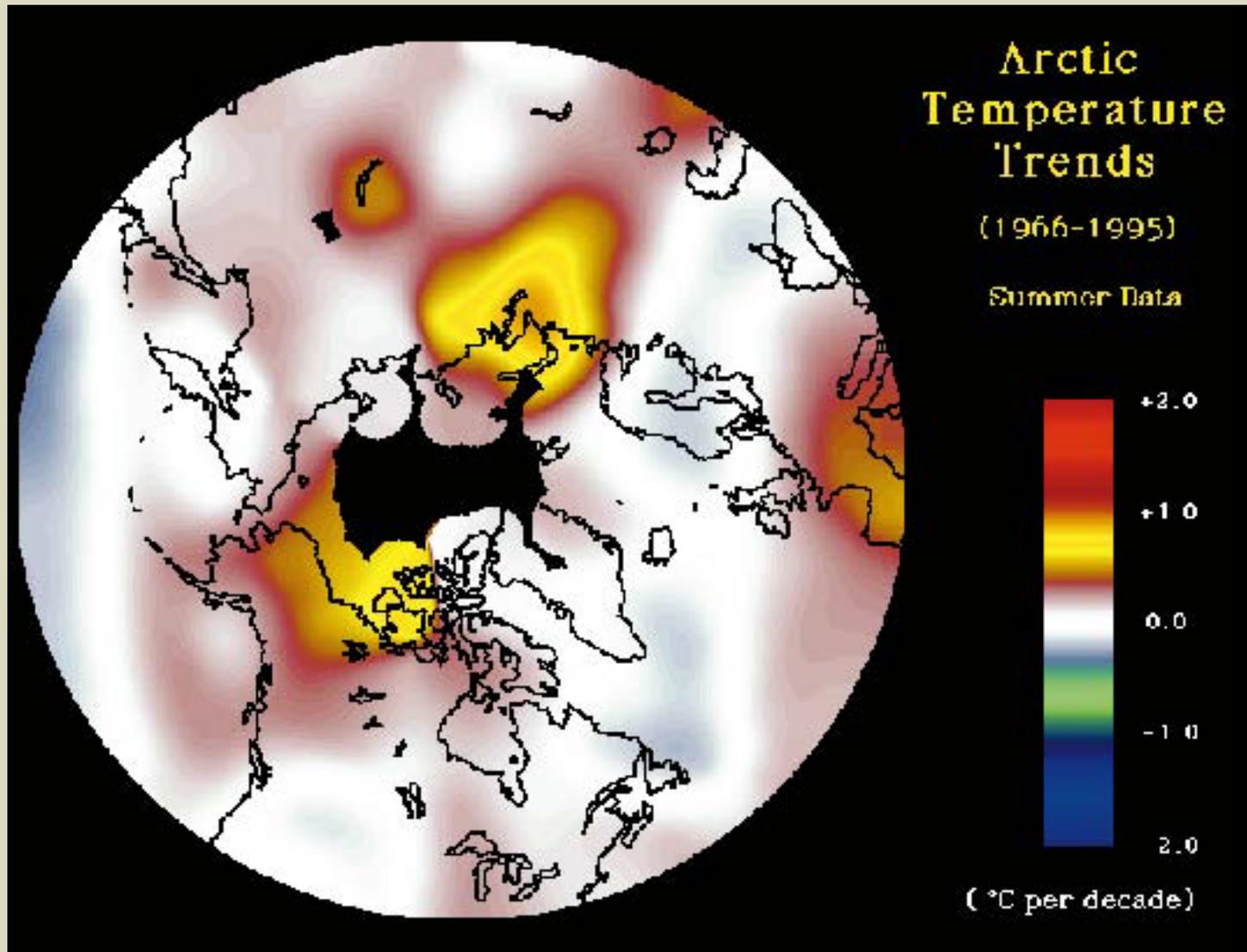
## Top Ten Warmest Years on Record

1. 2005
2. 1998
3. 2003
4. 2002
5. 2006
6. 2009
7. 2007
8. 2004
9. 2001
10. 2008

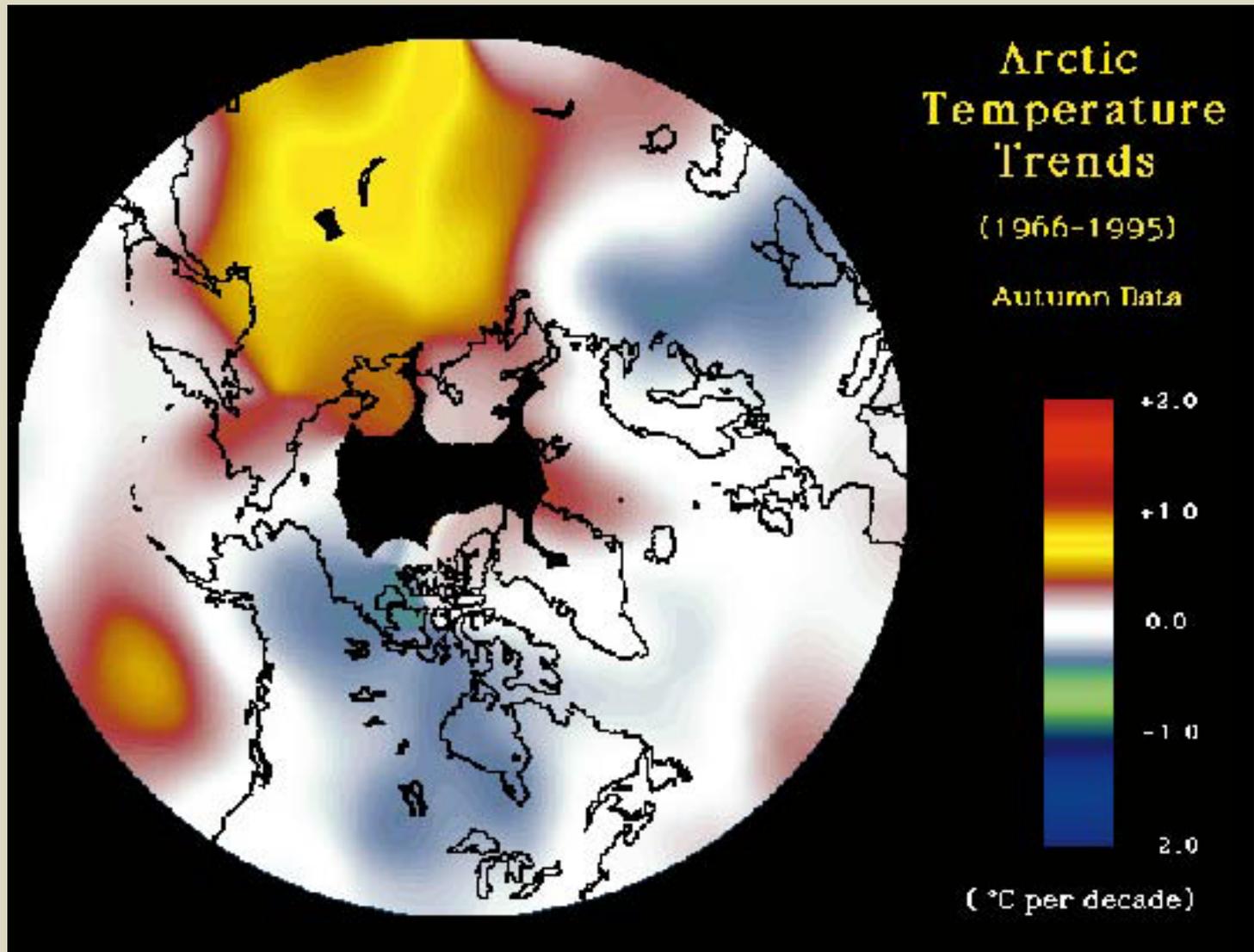


(Serreze et al. 2001)

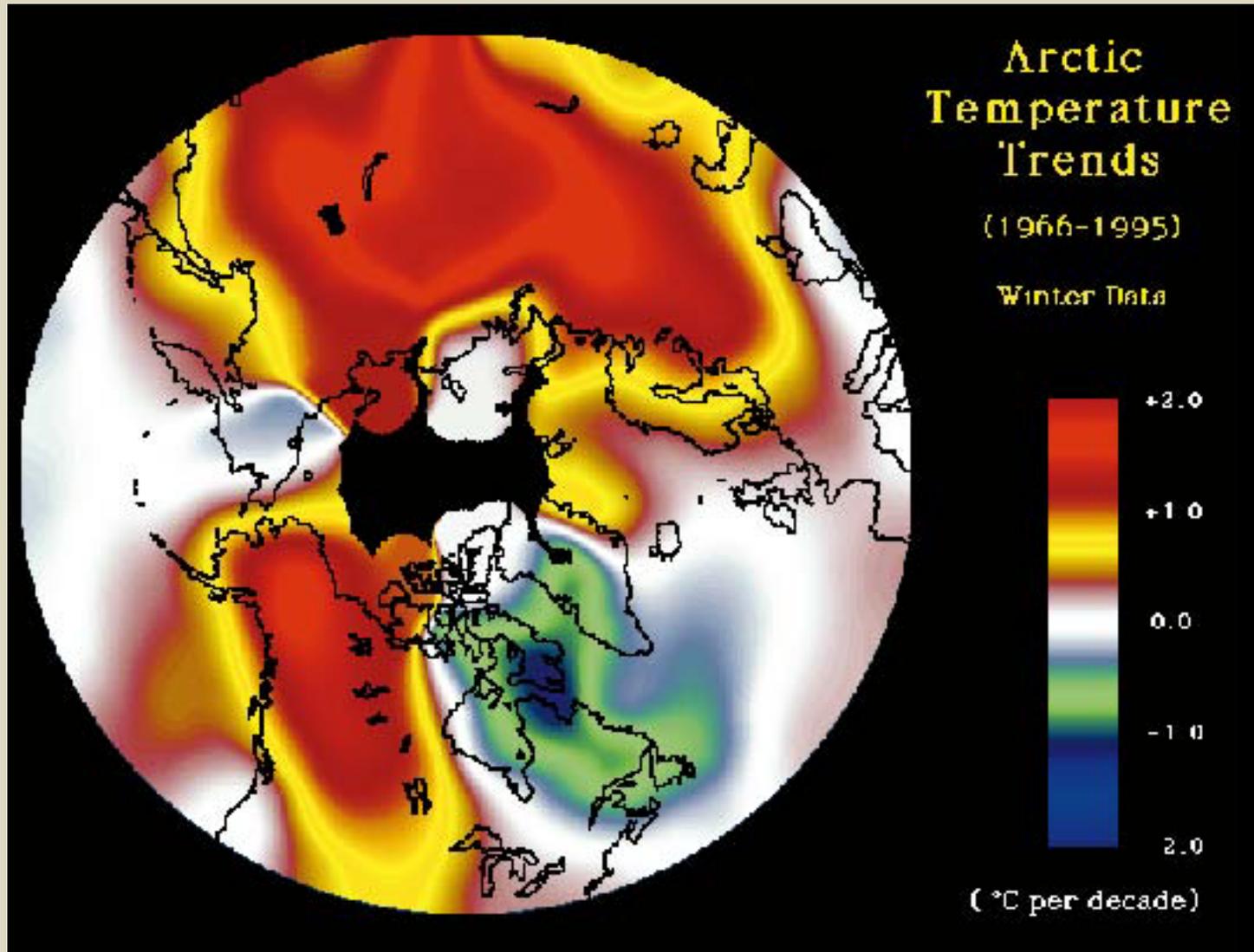
# Summer



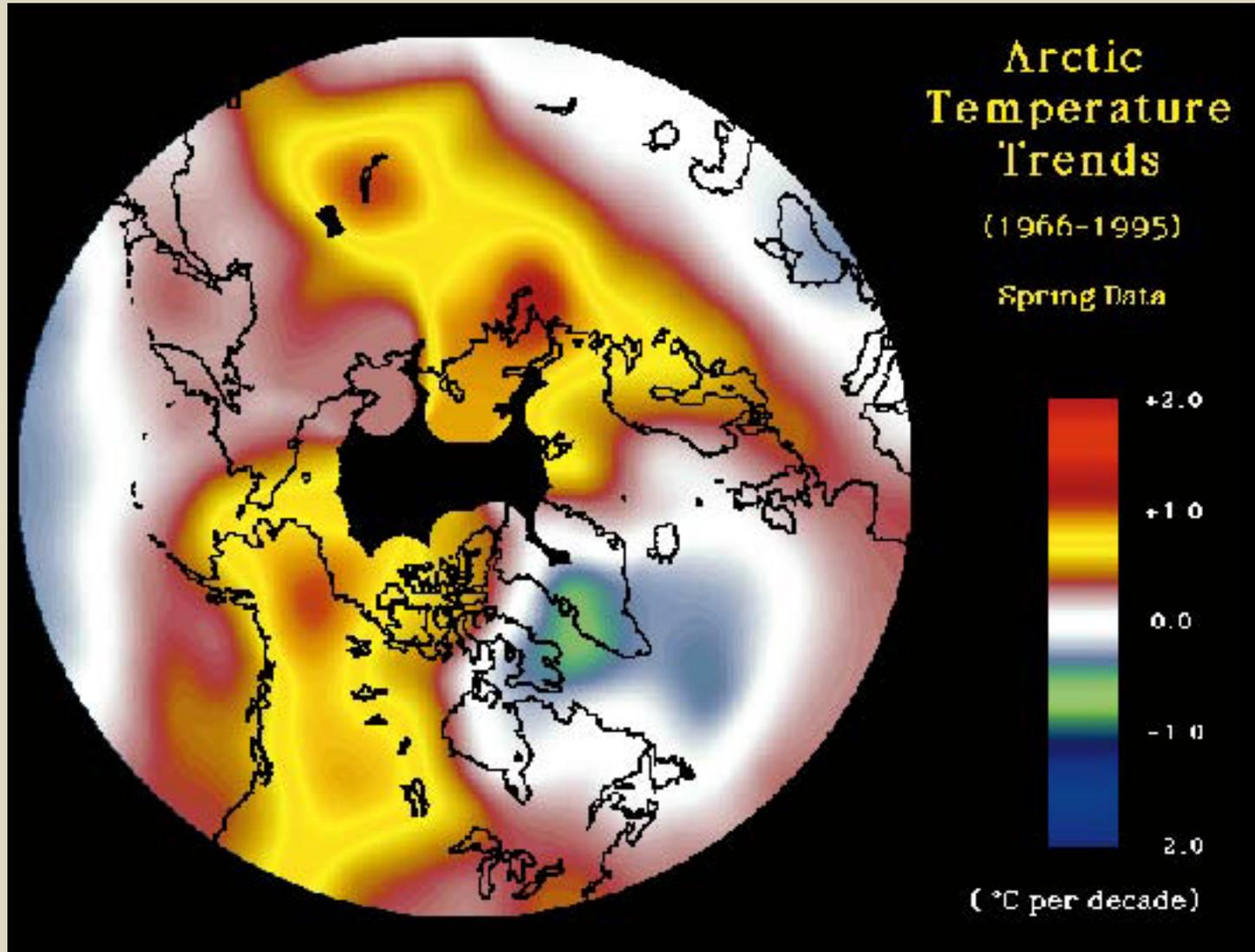
# Fall



# Winter

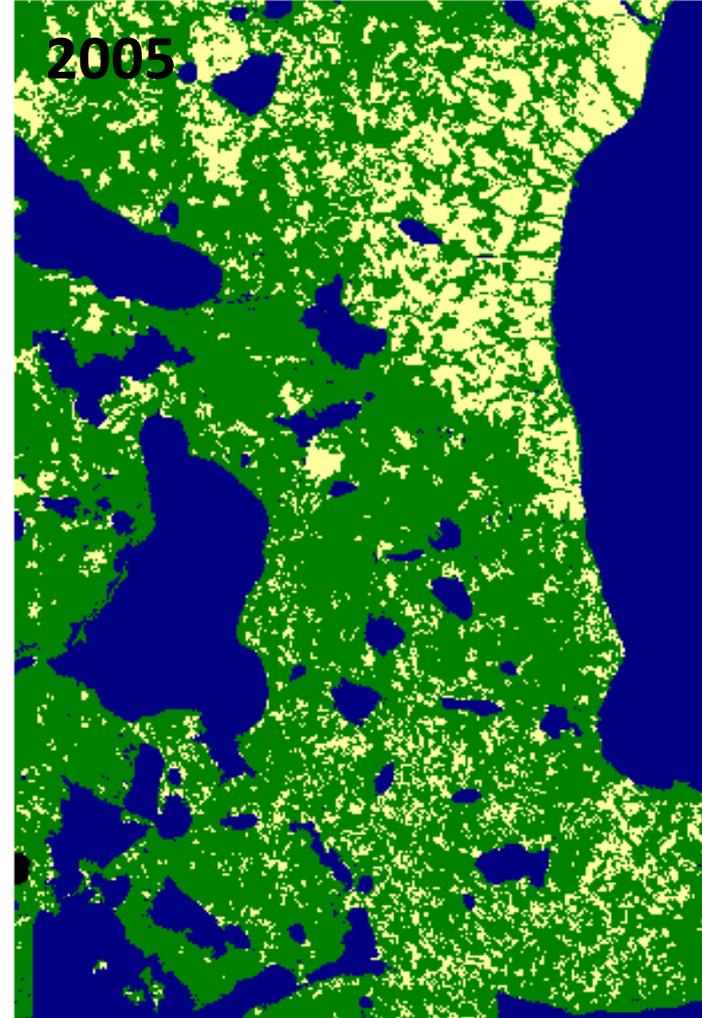
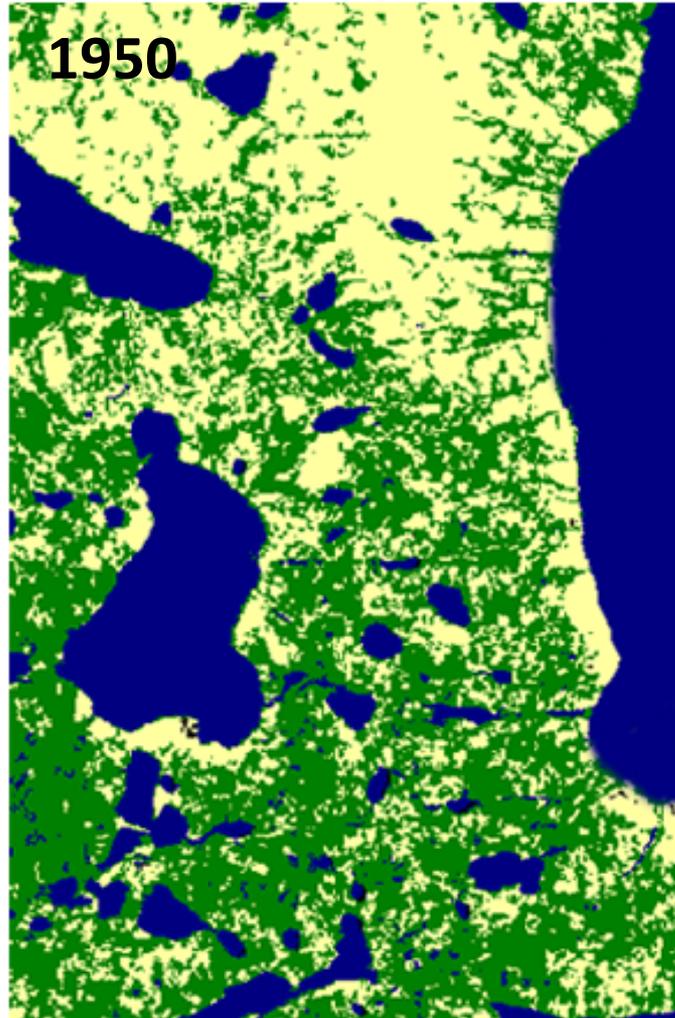


# Spring



# Vegetation zones likely to shift

Increasing shrubbiness



Noel Lake, Mackenzie Delta

(Lantz, 2005)

# Vegetation zones likely to shift



**Aiyak River, Alaska**

(Sturm et al. 2001)

# Vegetation zones likely to shift



**Kugururock River, Alaska**

(Sturm et al. 2001)

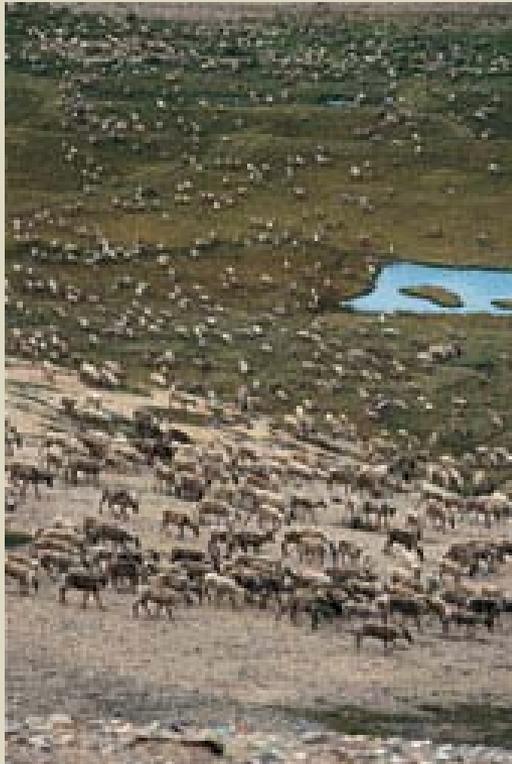
# Vegetation zones likely to shift

- Thaw slumps as a shrub-source
  - What have you observed?



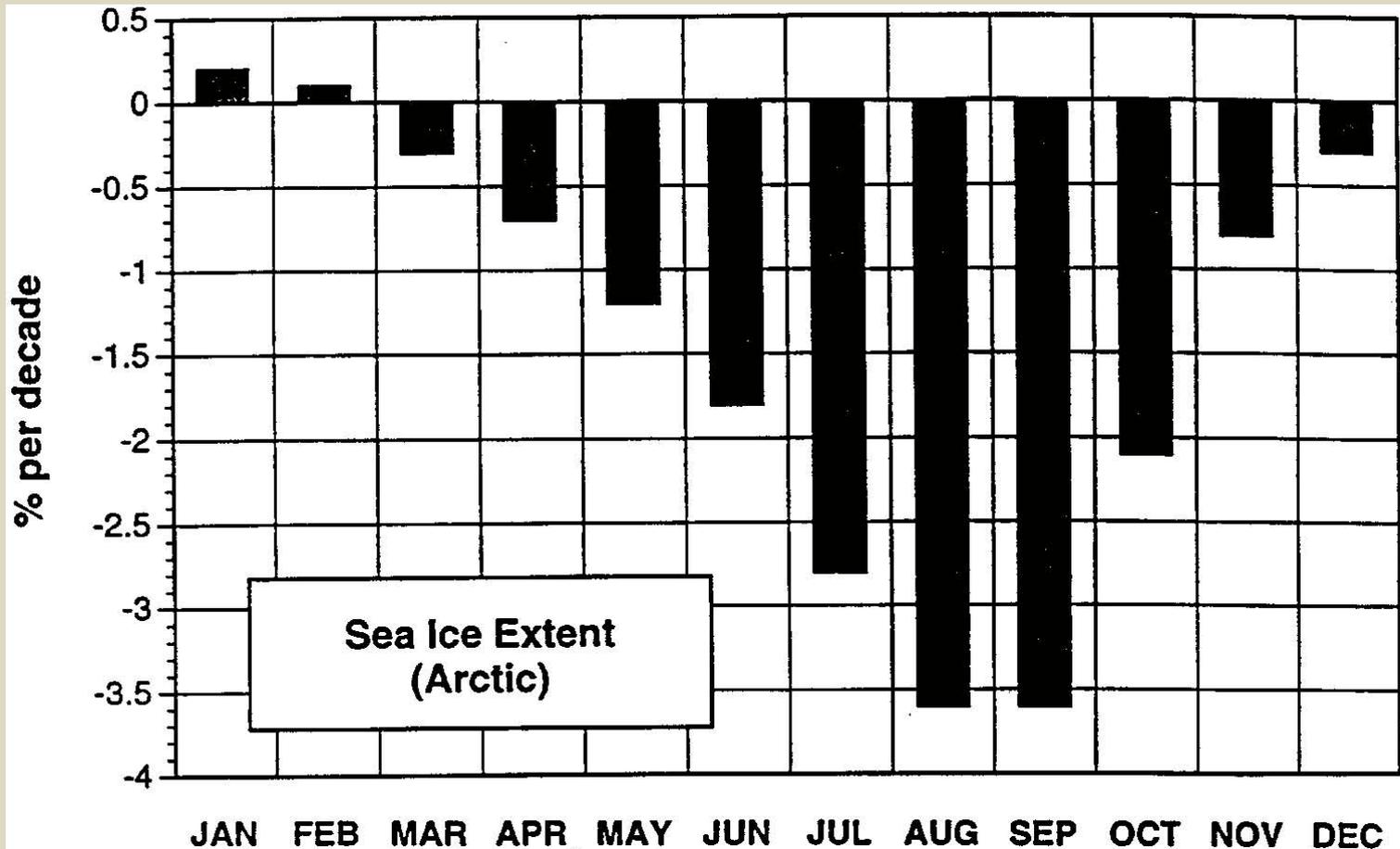
# Change in the range and distribution of animals

- What have you observed?



# Polar ice sheets melting

- Monthly trends in arctic sea ice extent 1979-1995



(Serreze et al. 2001)

# Polar ice sheets melting

- Reduced sea ice cover
- More accessibility to communities and resources?



# More extreme weather Increased variability in precipitation

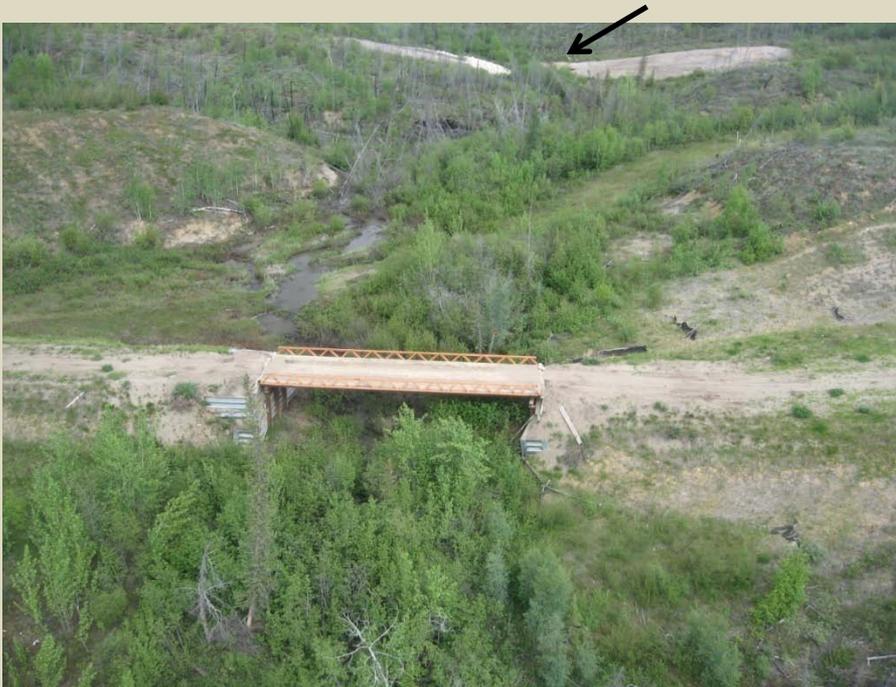
- Coastal communities vulnerable to storms



# More extreme weather

## Increased variability in precipitation

- Infrastructure design
- Your experiences?



# Thawing permafrost Infrastructure impacts

- Inuvik-Tuk highway



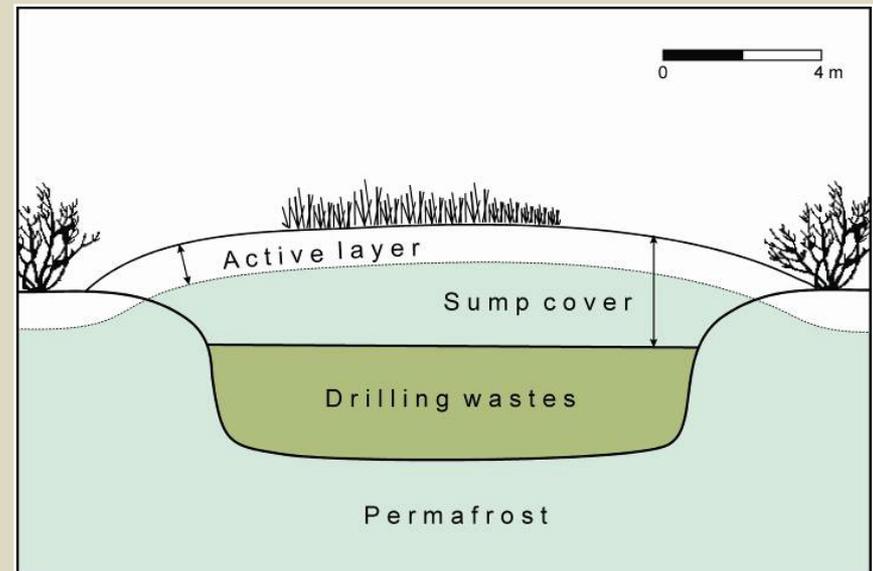
# Thawing permafrost Infrastructure impacts

- Shortened winter road season



# Thawing permafrost Infrastructure impacts

- Waste containment



Jenkins et al. 2008

# Thawing permafrost Infrastructure impacts

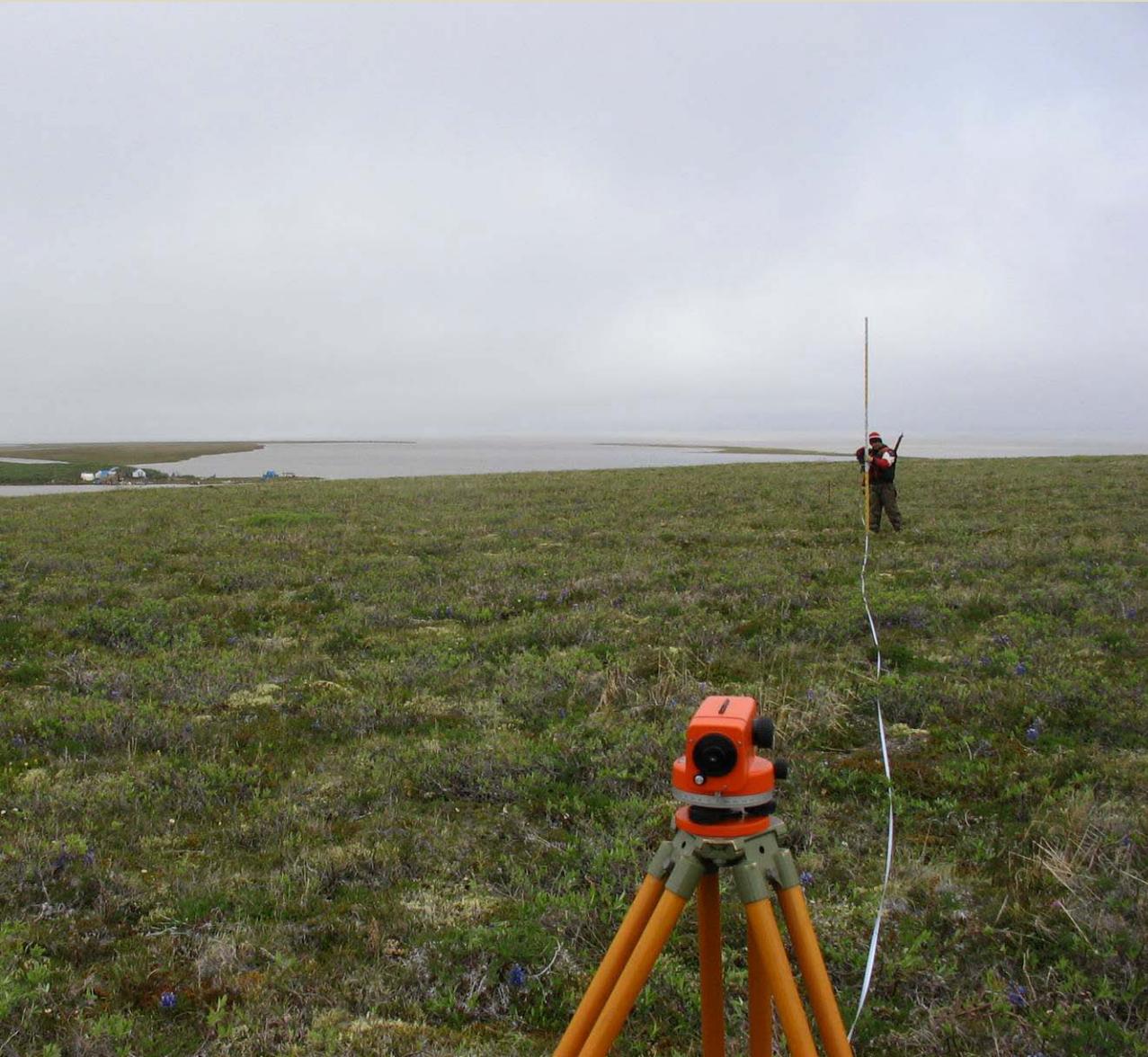
- Community infrastructure
  - Your experiences?



# Summary so far...

- The climate is changing
- Development projects will be affected
- Adaptation is critical
- Adaptation requires understanding of change
- To understand change we need to monitor

# What is environmental monitoring?



- A method to watch the environment
- Follows the scientific method
- Generally deals with long time frame

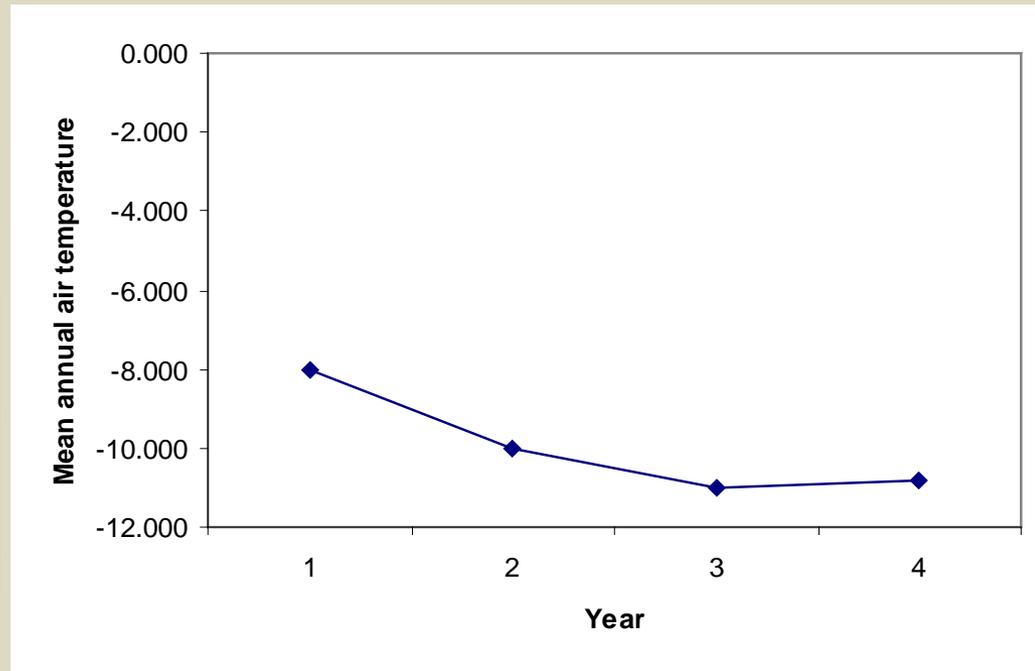
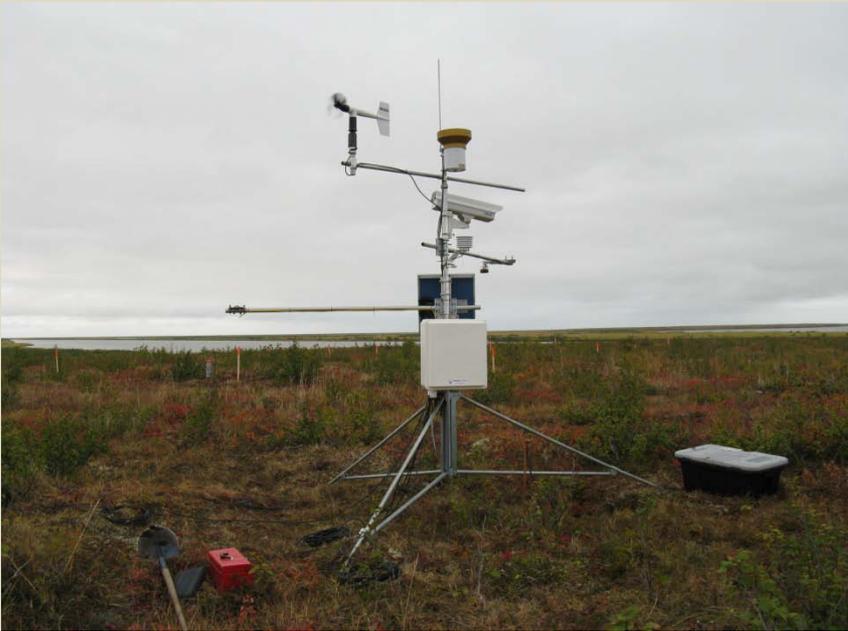
# Why is monitoring important?

- Understand current conditions
- Measure change
- Distinguish between impact of climate change vs development

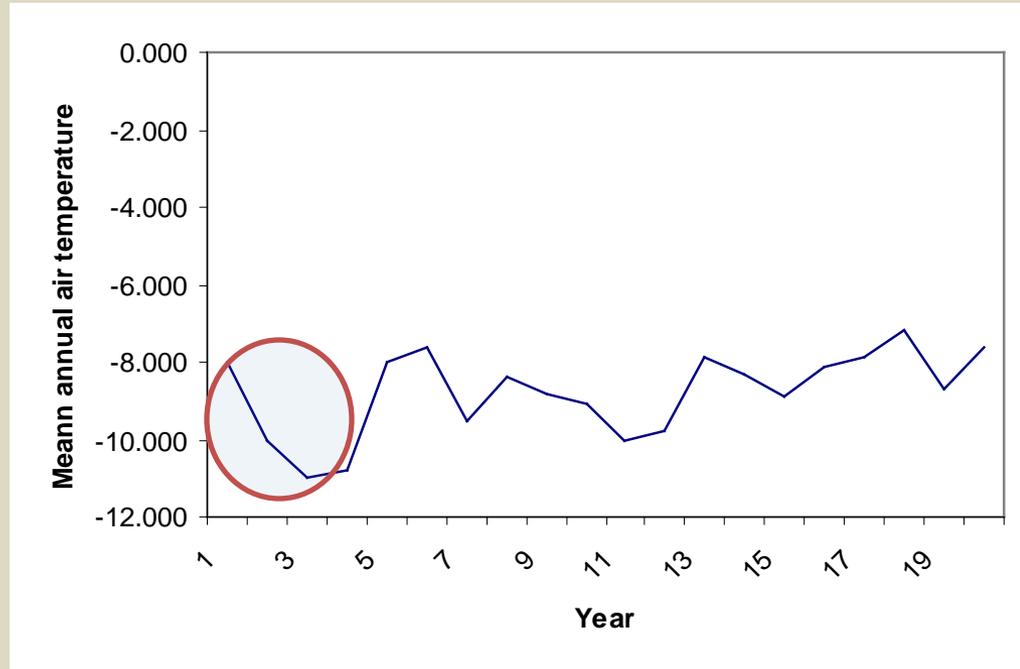
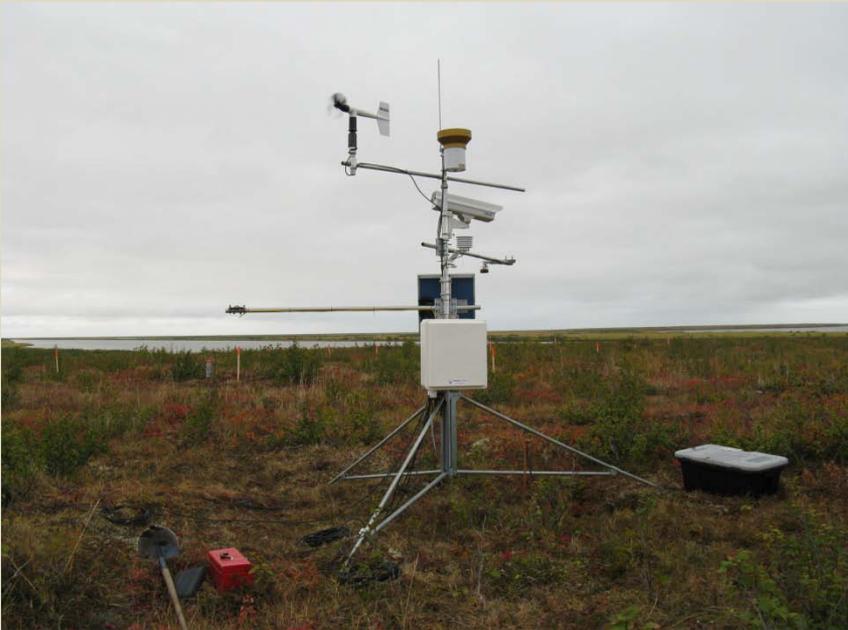


# Why is long-term monitoring important?

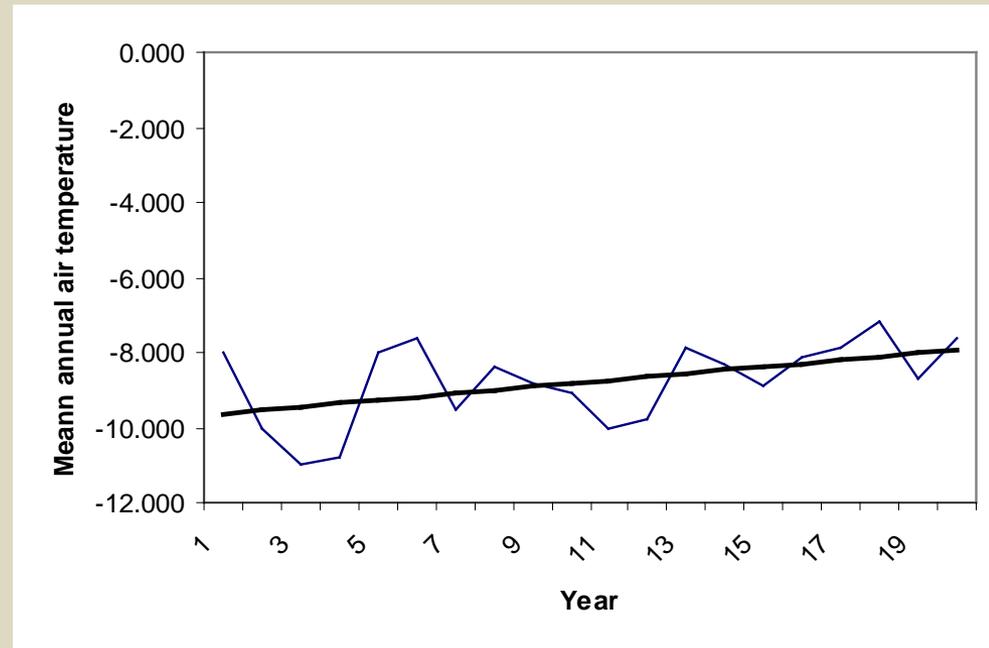
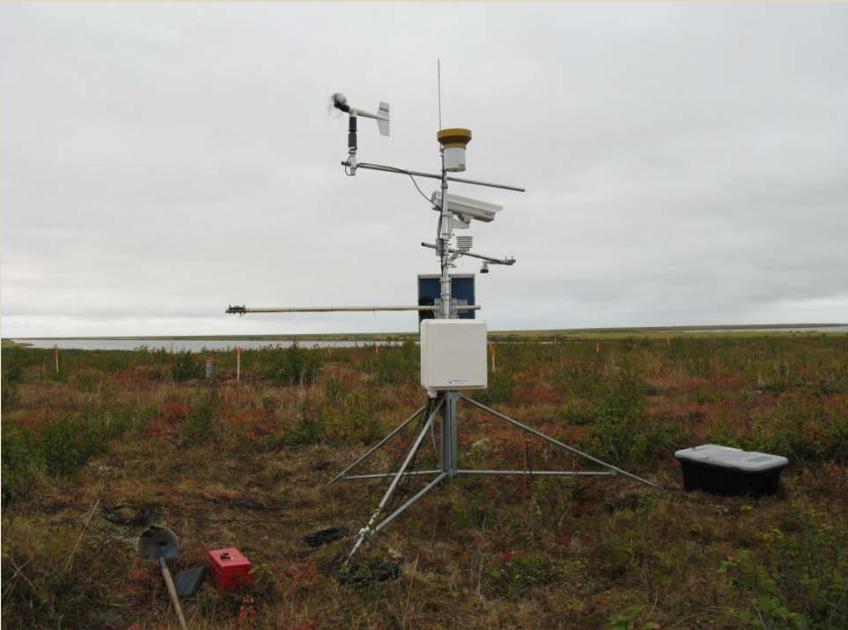
## What is the trend?



# Why is long-term monitoring important?



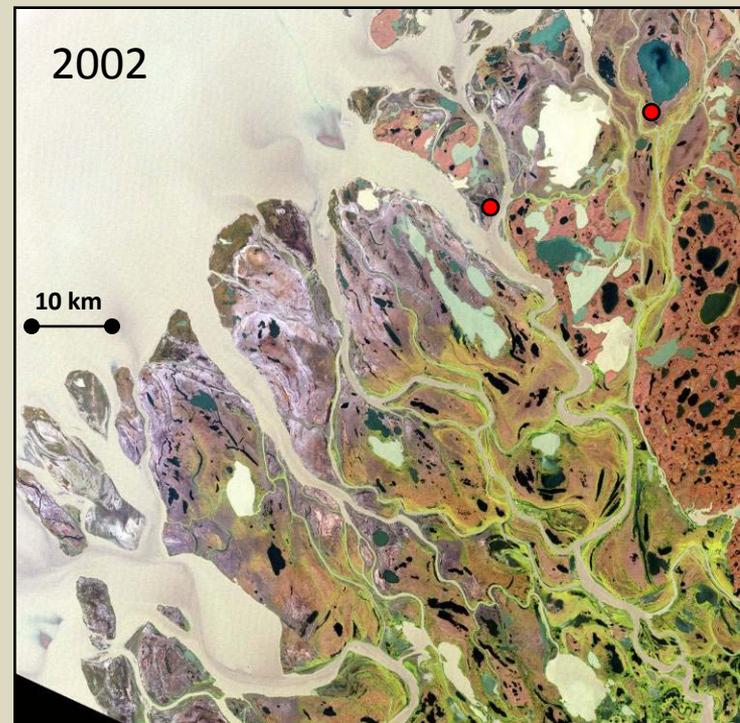
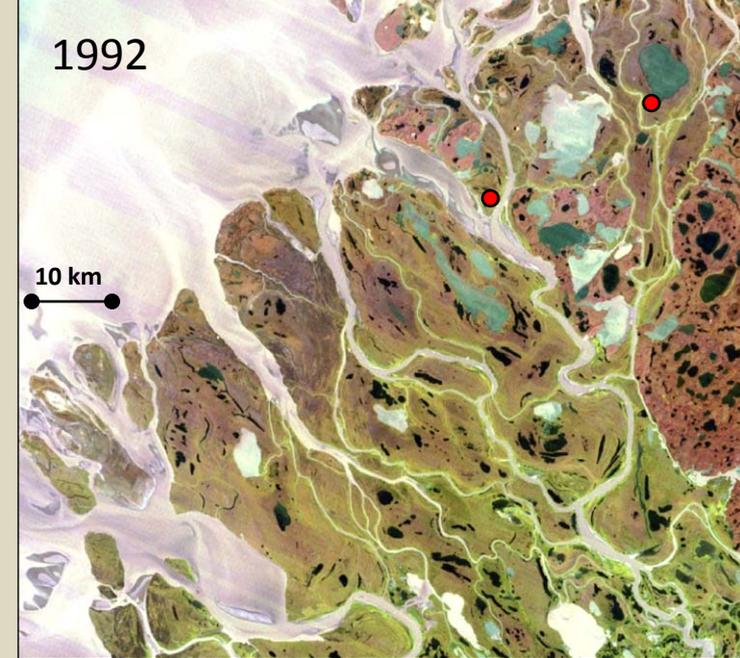
# Why is long-term monitoring important?





## Example of TK/science integration

- Storm surge in fall of 1999
- Extensive salt kill (~10,000 ha)
- Local observation helped date the event and provided context to the issue



# Summary: Climate change impacts in the NWT

- Impacts particularly relevant to northern development:
  - Rapid climate warming
  - More extreme weather
  - Thawing permafrost
- Infrastructure should be designed with climate warming in mind
- Long-term monitoring can be used to assess change