



NIRB Uuktuutinga Ihivriuqhikhamut #125890

Sampling treeline trees to develop a temperature reconstruction using quantitative wood anatomy

Uuktuutinga Qanurittuq: New

Havaap Qanurittunia: Scientific Research

Uuktuutinga Ublua: 3/6/2024 12:33:14 PM

Period of operation: from 2024-06-21 to 2024-08-21

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QANURITTUT

Tukihiannaqtunik havaariyaumayumik uqauhiyun

Qablunaatitut: The North American Arctic is one of the fastest warming regions in the world, and scientists expect temperatures to continue rising at more than twice the rate of the global average over the next 100 years. Greenhouse gases aren't the whole story, though. Past volcanic eruptions have caused periods of cooler temperatures in North America, so it is important to study both natural and human drivers of changes in the climate. However, the short length of temperature records in this area make it difficult to observe long-term variability in temperature or the impacts of volcanic eruptions in the distant past. This project aims to reconstruct records of past climate from the North American treeline by examining tree rings collected by obtaining tree cores from spruce trees in northern Alaska and Canada to understand and record detailed temperature variations over long time periods. Tree core samples will be studied using a method called "quantitative wood anatomy", where project scientists will take detailed measurements and use information about the thickness and shape of individual cell walls in the tree rings to tell a story of what the climate was like in the past. By conducting this research, scientists at the University of Arizona and the University of Nevada, Reno will be able to fill gaps in the current record of historical summer temperatures and identify the timing and strength of periods when volcanic eruptions contributed to periods of colder than normal summer temperatures. The findings of the research will then be used to contribute to a better overall understanding of what the climate was like in North America many, many years ago before we had weather stations. The project will involve collaboration with undergraduate and graduate students, and will involve discussions with teachers and the community in Kugluktuk, which will bring together a diverse group of voices interested in understanding the past climate in the North American Arctic. To carry out this project will require a team of 3-4 scientists to travel to a location at the northern edge of treeline on the banks of the Coppermine River. The team will use a local guide company to fly us to the nearest location to our proposed sampling site that can be accessed by float plane. We will then travel by raft along the Coppermine River until we get to the site. We will sample 30-40 trees using increment borers, a non-destructive technique that takes a small core sample from each living tree. Coring trees does not cause any lasting harm to living trees. We will also be collecting cross-sections from any dead wood that is present in the same area as the trees we sample. We aim to carry out this sampling during the summer of 2024.

Uviititut: L'Arctique nord-américain est l'une des régions au monde qui se réchauffe le plus rapidement, et les scientifiques s'attendent à ce que les températures continuent d'augmenter à un rythme plus de deux fois supérieur à la moyenne mondiale au cours des 100 prochaines années. Mais les gaz à effet de serre ne représentent pas la seule chose qui s'influence les températures. Les éruptions volcaniques aux passées ont provoqué des périodes de températures dans l'été plus froid en Amérique du Nord. Il est donc important d'étudier les facteurs naturels et humains des changements climatiques. Cependant, la courte durée des enregistrements de température dans cette zone rend difficile l'observation de la variabilité à long terme de la température ou des impacts des éruptions volcaniques dans un passé lointain. Ce projet vise à reconstruire les enregistrements du climat passé de la limite forestière nord-américaine en examinant les cernes des arbres collectés en obtenant des carottes d'épinettes du nord de l'Alaska et du Canada afin de comprendre et d'enregistrer les variations détaillées de température sur de longues périodes. Des échantillons de carottes d'arbres seront étudiés à l'aide d'une méthode appelée « anatomie quantitative du bois », dans laquelle les scientifiques du projet prendront des mesures détaillées et utiliseront des informations sur l'épaisseur et la forme des parois cellulaires individuelles des cernes des arbres pour raconter l'histoire du climat de l'année. le passé. En menant cette recherche, des scientifiques de l'Université de l'Arizona et de l'Université du Nevada à Reno seront en mesure de combler les lacunes dans les enregistrements actuels des températures estivales historiques et d'identifier le moment et la force des périodes pendant lesquelles les éruptions volcaniques ont contribué à des périodes plus froides que la normale. températures estivales. Les résultats de la recherche seront ensuite utilisés pour contribuer à une meilleure compréhension globale du climat en Amérique du Nord il y a de très nombreuses années, avant que nous ayons des stations météorologiques. Le projet impliquera une collaboration avec des étudiants du premier cycle et des cycles supérieurs, ainsi que des discussions avec des enseignants et la communauté de Kugluktuk, qui rassembleront un groupe diversifié de voix intéressées à comprendre le climat passé de l'Arctique nord-américain. Pour mener à bien ce projet, une équipe de 3 à 4 scientifiques se rendra à un endroit situé à la limite nord de la limite forestière, sur les rives de la rivière Coppermine. L'équipe fera appel à une compagnie de guides locale pour nous amener à l'endroit le plus proche de notre site d'échantillonnage proposé, accessible par hydravion. Nous voyagerons ensuite en radeau le

Inuktitut:

Inuinnaqtun:

Nunaqyuami Ukiuqtaqtuani atauhiq kayumiktumik unakpalianiqhaq nunani hilaqyuami, naunaiyaiyit nahuriyut unaqnigit uunakpalianiginik amigaitqianik malruiqtunigani hilayumi amigainiqhani atuqtukhani 1-hanani ukiuni. Halumaitut puyualuit tamaitaugitut unipkaami, kiheani. Taimani nunap qaraqnigil iluanit qunmut pijutauyut niglaumaniganik Nunaqyuami, atuqniqatiaqtuq ilituqhariaqani tamaknik nunami inuulu pijutainik aalaguqniganik hilap. Kihiani, naitut unaqniganik/niglaumaniganik naunaipkutit uvani nunami ayuqhautauyut nalunaiyariagani hivituyumik taimainiginik unaqniginik/niglaumaniginik aktuniginikluniit nunap iluanit qagaqngiginik taimaniraaluk. Una havaaq pijutaunahuaq nalaunahuariagani naunaipkutit taimani hilap qanuriniganik Nunaqyuami napaaqtuqaqngiganik ilituqhaqlugit napaaqtut iluit kaivyariktuinit ahiyunit napaaqtunit ukiuqtaqtuani Alaska-mi Kanatamilu kagiqhiyaagani naunaiyaklugilu unaqniganik/niglaumaniganik qanuriniginik taimaniraaluk amihuni ukiuni. Napaaqtut iluinik naunaiyagakhat ilituqhaqtauniaqtut atuqlutik "amigaitunik qiyunik iluinik", ukunani havaami naunaiyaiyit naunaiyaitiaqniaqut uuktaqlutit atuqlugilu hivunighijutit hilikniginik qanuriniginiklu atuni kaimaluriqninuagit iluit napaaqtut unipkaaqaqmata hilap qanuriniganik taimaniraaluk ukiuni atuqhimayuni. Havaarinigani uuma ilituqhautip, naunaiyaiyit Ilihaqvikyumit Arizona-mi, Nevada-mi, Reno-milu iluurainiaqut ilaguqaqngigni taya naunaipkutini taimani auyami hilap unaqniganik/ niglaumaniganik nalunaiqlugilu hunautilugu hivituniginiklu nunap iluanit qaraqniginik qunmut pijutauyut niglaumatqiyauniginit atuqtauvaktumit auyami unaqniganik/ niglaumaniganik. Nalunaiqtauyut ilituqhautimi atuqtauniaqtut ilaliutilutik kagiqhivalirutikhanik tamaini qanuginiganik hilap Nunaqyuami taimaniraaluk ukiuni piqaliriaqtinata hilalikijutinik ila naunaiyautinik. Havaaq ilauviuniaqtuq havaqatiriikniginik ilihapqaaliquhimaqtut ilihapqaaqhimayulu ilihagtunik, ilaqaqlunilu uqaqatiriikniginik ilihaiyit nunaqiyaayuglu Quqluqtumi, katijutauniaqtuq aalatqiinit ikayugtiriinit

nipainik ihumagiyaqaqtunik kagiqhivaaliriagani taimani hilagiyauyuq Nunaqyuami Ukiuqtaqtumi. Havaariyaagani una ikayuqtiriigutauniaqtuq pigahunit hitamaniluniit naunaiyaiyiniq aulaariagani inikhamut ukiuqtaqtumi napaaqtuqaqniganut hinaani Quqluqtuup Kuugani. Ikayuqtiriit atuqniaqtut nunagiyauyumit tikuaqtuiyukhamik havakviuyumik tikmiakut akyaqtauyaaptikni qaniniqhamut atulirumayaptiknik naunaiyaivikhamik tikitaulaaqtumik tikmiakut qayalikmik. Aulaaqniaqtugut tilrautaqtukut Quqluqtuup Kuugavut tikilvikhaptiknut inikhami. Naunaiyainiaqtugut 30-nit 40-nut napaaqtunik atuqluta ikuutaqnik, hugautaugituq ahivaijut mikiyumik kaimaluriktunik nalruyumik ilituraqtakhamik atuni nauhimaaqtumit napaaqtumit. Iluit ahivaqtiriagani napaaqtut ihuilujutaugituq nauhimaaqtuni napaaqtuni. Katitiriniaqtugulu ilagininik ukunanga tuqugayunit napaaqtunit talvaniitunik nunami atautimi ilagilugit napaaqtut ilituqhaqtaptikni. Havaariyumayaqut una atuliqat auyaknigani ukiup 2024-mi.

Personnel

Personnel on site: 5

Days on site: 10

Total Person days: 50

Operations Phase: from 2024-06-21 to 2024-08-21

Hulilukaarutit

Inigiya	Hulilukaarut Qanurittuq	Nunangga Qanurittaakhaanik	Initurlinga qanuritpa	Initurlinga utuqqarnitat unaluuniit Ingilraaqnitat Uyarannguqtut akhuurninnga	Qanitqiyauyuq qanitqiamut nunallaat kitulluuniit ahiruqtaliyainnit nuna
We will be sampling sites along the Coppermine River that were previously sampled in the 1980s. These are forested sites right at treeline.	Scientific/International Polar Year Research	Crown	Samples were collected from this site for tree ring analysis in the 1980s. We wish to update the collections to understand how climate change has influenced trees since that time and obtain additional samples to allow for improved long-term temperature reconstructions.	Unknown	Kugluktuk is the nearest community.

Nunaliin Ilauyun, Aviktuqhimayuniitunullu Ikayuuhiarunguyun

Nunauyuq	Atia	Timiuyuq	Upluani Uqaqatigiyaungmata
Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association	Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association	2024-03-07

Angiuttauvaktunik

Naunaiqlugu nunanga talvani havauhikhaq ittuq:

Angiuttauvaktunik

Munariniqmut Ayuittiaqtuq	Angirutinga Qanurittuq	Tadja Qanurittaakhaanik	Ublua Tuniyauyuq/Uuktuqtuq	Umikvikhaa Ublua
Nunavunmi Ihivriuqniqmut Timiqutigiyanga	Required for scientific research in Nunavut	Applied, Decision Pending		
Nunavut Kavamanga, Avatiliriyikkut	Required for plant sampling	Applied, Decision Pending		

Project transportation types

Transportation Type	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa	Length of Use
Air	We will travel by chartered bush plane to access our site	
Water	We may need to travel by canoe to access some sites	
Land	We will hike on foot as needed.	

Project accomodation types

Temporary Camp

Ihuaqutivaluin Atuqtauyukhan

Hanalrutit atuqtaunahuat (ukuallu ikuutat, pampiutainnik, tingmitinik, akhaluutinik, hunaluuniit)

Hanalrutit Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut	Aktikkulaanga – Qanurittullu	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
canoe	1	18	traveling on the Coppermine River
Chartered aircraft	1	unknown	getting to the site
Chainsaw	2	16	Sampling deadwood
increment borers	5	5cm diameter x 30 cm length	sampling living trees
2 burner propane stove	1	20 x 20	cooking
tent	4	50 x 50	sleeping
Firearm	1	10	Bear protection
hand pump	1	5 x 5	collecting drinking water

Qanurittuq Urhuqyuaq unalu Qayangnaqtut Hunavaluit Aturninnga

Qanurittuq urhuqyuaq hunavaluit aturninnga:	Urhuqyuaq Qanurittuq	Qaffiuyut qattaryut	Qattaryuk Aktikkulaanga	Atauttimut Qaffiuyut	Ilanga	Qanuq Atuqtauniarmangaa
Gasoline	fuel	1	10	10	Liters	fuel for chainsaw
Propane	fuel	1	10	10	Liters	cooking
	fuel	1	0.5	0.5	Liters	bar oil for chainsaw
WD-40	hazardous	1	0.2	0.2	Liters	Cleaning increment borers

Imaqmik Aturninnga

Ubluq qanuraaluk (m3)	Aturumayain imavaluin utiqittagaani qanuq	Atulirumayain imavaluin utiqittagani humi
20	via water jerry can.	from the river.

Iqqakuq

Ikkakunik Munakgiyauyunik

Havauhikhaq Hulilukaarut	Qanurittuq Iqqakut	Ihumagiyauyuq Qanuraaluktut Atuqtait	Qanuq Iqqakuurniarmangaa	Halummaqtirarnirutikhan piyutin
Camp	Anaagun (inuin anaaguin)	5 lbs per day	Will bring biodegradable human waste bags that will be packed out at the end of our project.	Biodegradable human waste bags.

Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit:

The impacts of our expedition will be what might normally be expected from a small group of people camping along the river. We will be a camp of 3-5 people who will pack in and pack out all waste and leave a minimal footprint. Our scientific sampling methods are non-destructive. We take increment cores (small samples drilled out of a tree) that leave no lasting damage to the trees. We will only cut samples from dead wood and driftwood from around the site.

Additional Information

SECTION A1: Project Info

SECTION A2: Allweather Road

SECTION A3: Winter Road

SECTION B1: Project Info

SECTION B2: Exploration Activity

SECTION B3: Geosciences

SECTION B4: Drilling

SECTION B5: Stripping

SECTION B6: Underground Activity

SECTION B7: Waste Rock

SECTION B8: Stockpiles

SECTION B9: Mine Development

SECTION B10: Geology

SECTION B11: Mine

SECTION B12: Mill

SECTION C1: Pits

SECTION D1: Facility

SECTION D2: Facility Construction

SECTION D3: Facility Operation

SECTION D4: Vessel Use

SECTION E1: Offshore Survey

SECTION E2: Nearshore Survey

SECTION E3: Vessel Use

SECTION F1: Site Cleanup

SECTION G1: Well Authorization

SECTION G2: Onland Exploration

SECTION G3: Offshore Exploration

SECTION G4: Rig

SECTION H1: Vessel Use

SECTION H2: Disposal At Sea

SECTION I1: Municipal Development

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Avatingalluanga

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inuuhimayunut Avatinga

Qanurittuq Ittunik Avatinga: Inungit-maniliurutingit Avatinga

Miscellaneous Project Information

Naunaiyainiq ukuninnga Ayurhautingit unalu Piumayaat Ikikliyuumiutinahuarutit

We plan a low impact expedition to sample trees at treeline. We will be a camp of 3-5 people who will pack in and pack out all waste and leave a minimal footprint. Our scientific sampling methods are non-destructive. We take increment cores (small samples drilled out of a tree) that leave no lasting damage to the trees. We will only cut samples from dead wood and driftwood from around the site.

Tamatkiumayunik Ihuikgutivaktunik

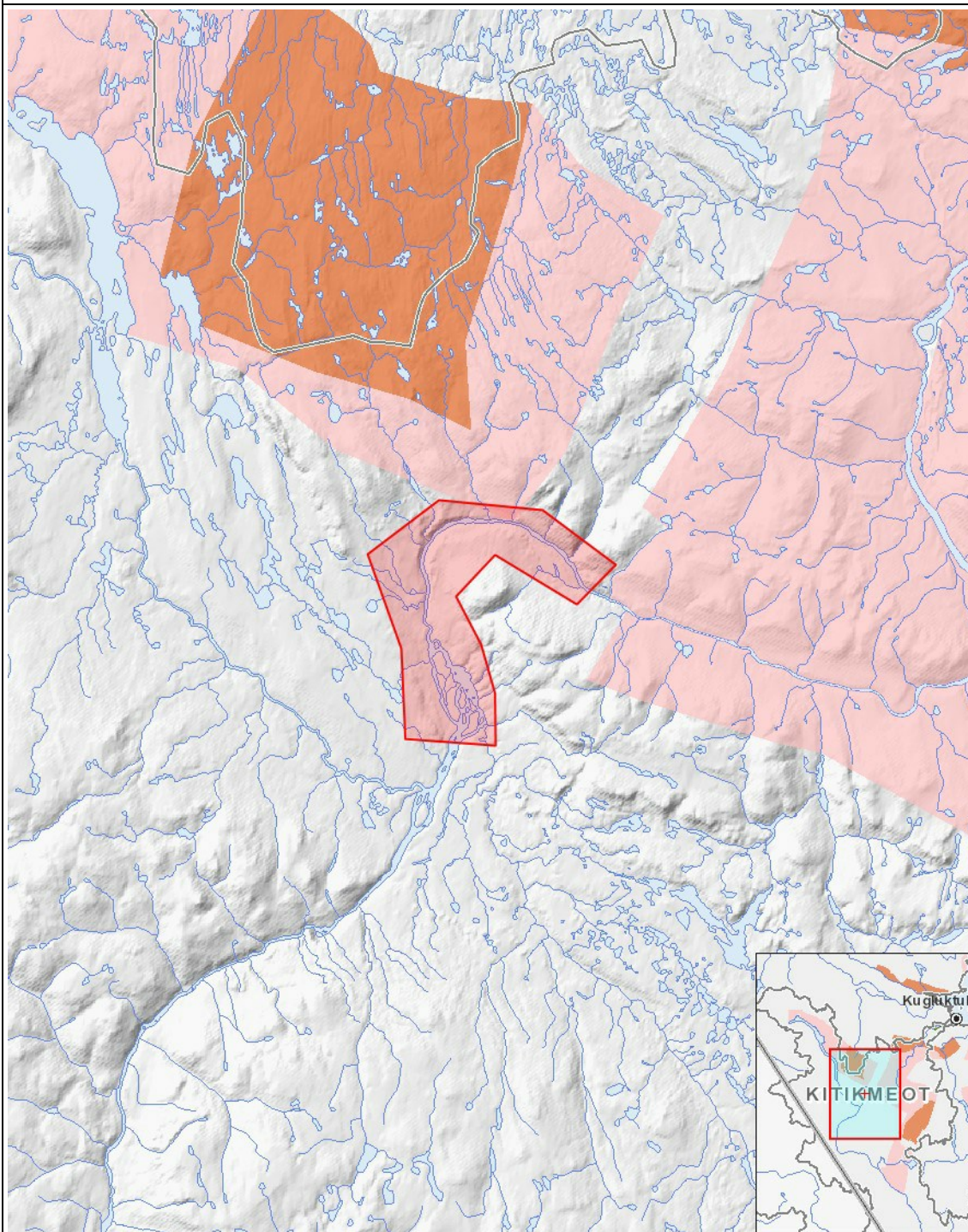
Impacts

Ilitariyauniq Avatiliriniqmut Ayurhautingit

	PHYSICAL	Designated environmental areas	Ground stability	Permafrost	Hydrology / Limnology	Water quality	Climate conditions	Eskers and other unique or fragile landscapes	Surface and bedrock geology	Sediment and soil quality	Tidal processes and bathymetry	Air quality	Noise levels	BIOLOGICAL	Vegetation	Wildlife, including habitat and migration patterns	Birds, including habitat and migration patterns	Aquatic species, incl. habitat and migration/spawning	Wildlife protected areas	SOCIO-ECONOMIC	Archaeological and cultural historic sites	Employment	Community wellness	Community infrastructure	Human health
Havakvinga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aulapkaininnga																									
Scientific/International Polar Year Research		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piiqtauniq																									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(P = Nakuuyuq, N = Nakuungittut unalu mikhilimaittuq, M = Nakuungittut unalu mikhittaaqtuq, U = Naluyauyuq)

Havaariyauyukhamut Nayugaa



List of Project Geometries

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1 polygon | We will be sampling sites along the Coppermine River that were previously sampled in the 1980s. These are forested sites right at treeline. |
|-----------|---|