

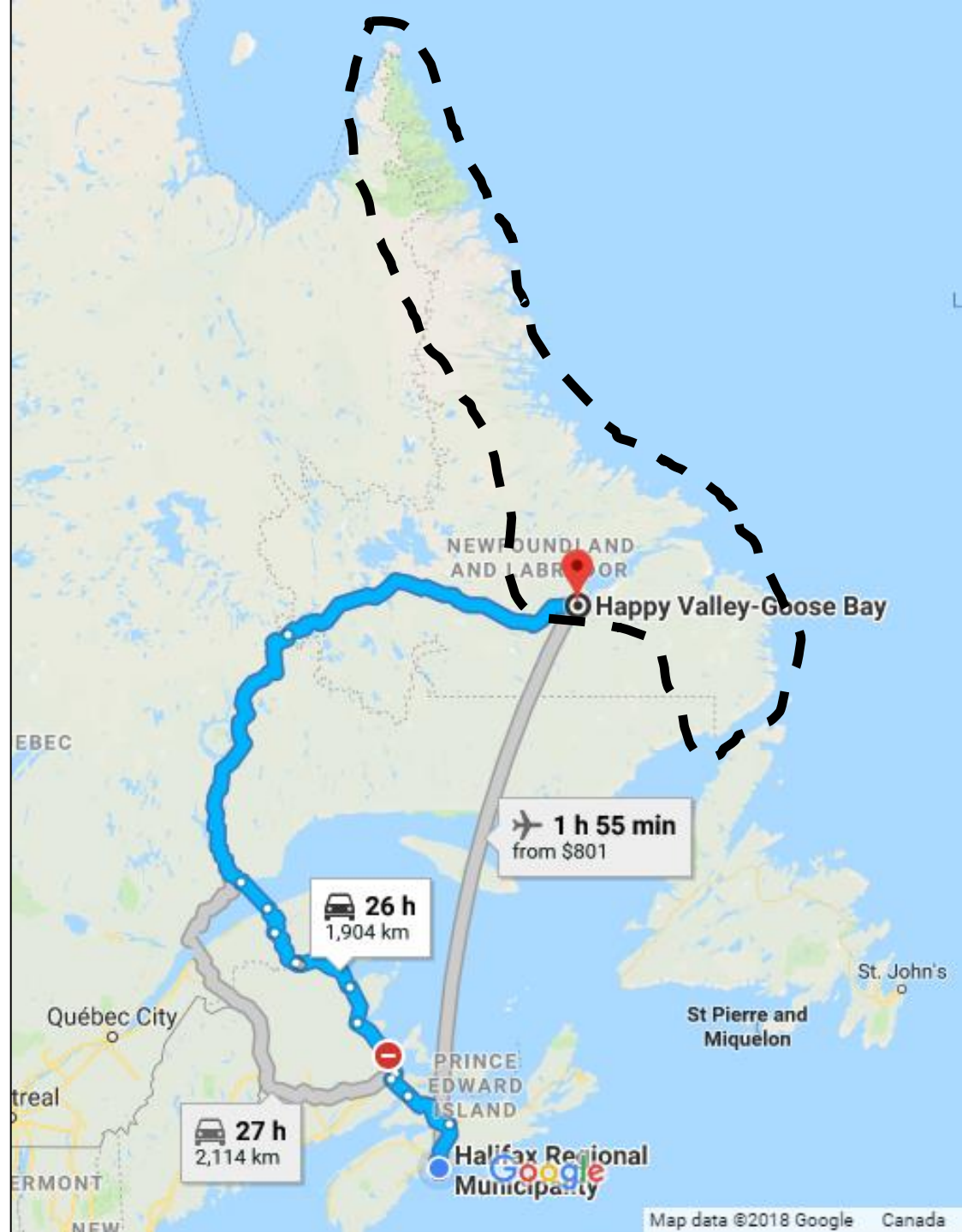
Impacts of changing cold environments on Indigenous people in coastal Labrador, northeast Canada

Robert G. Way, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

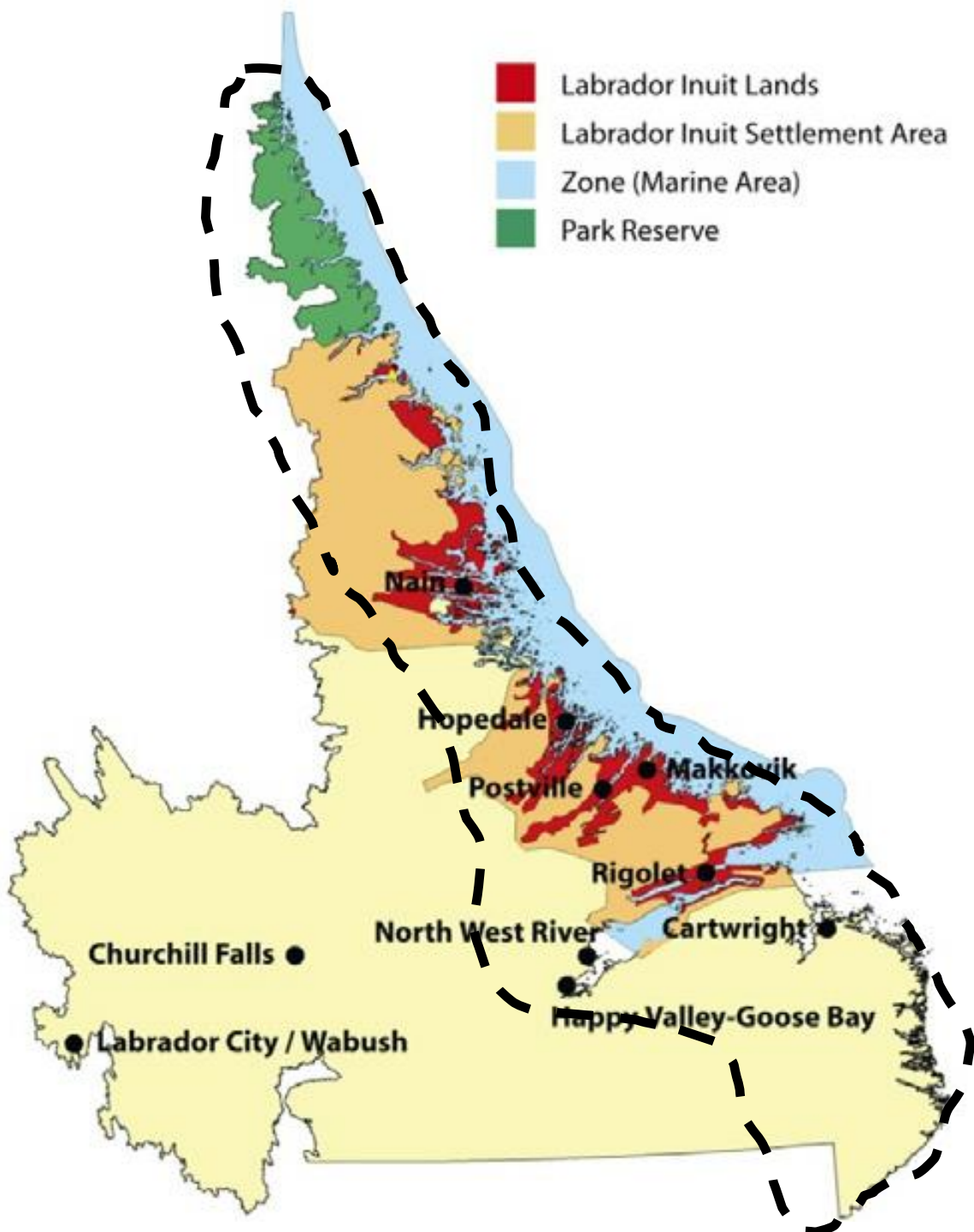
Nunatsiavummiut from HVGB

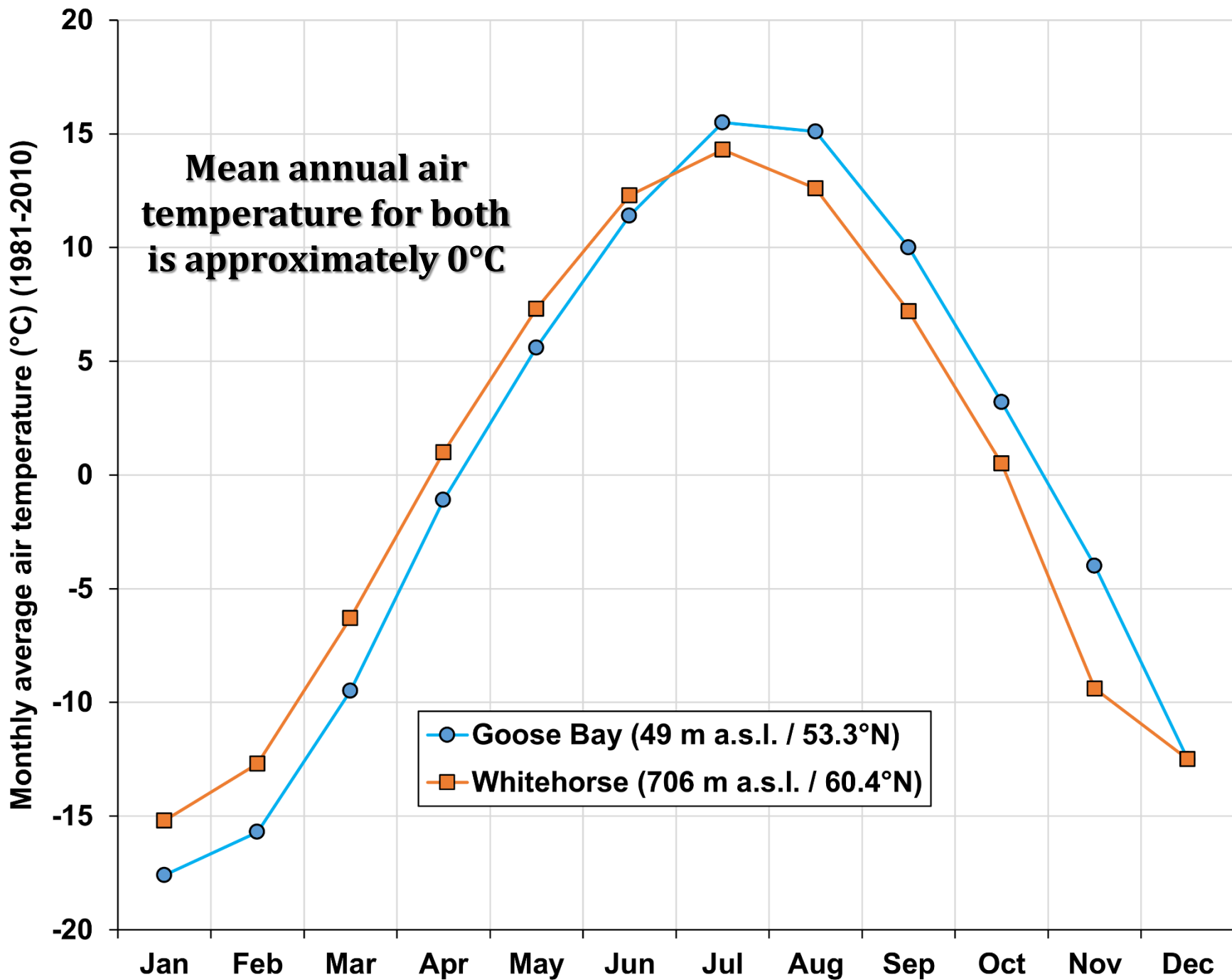
**Postdoctoral Fellow, Labrador Institute
Memorial University of Newfoundland**



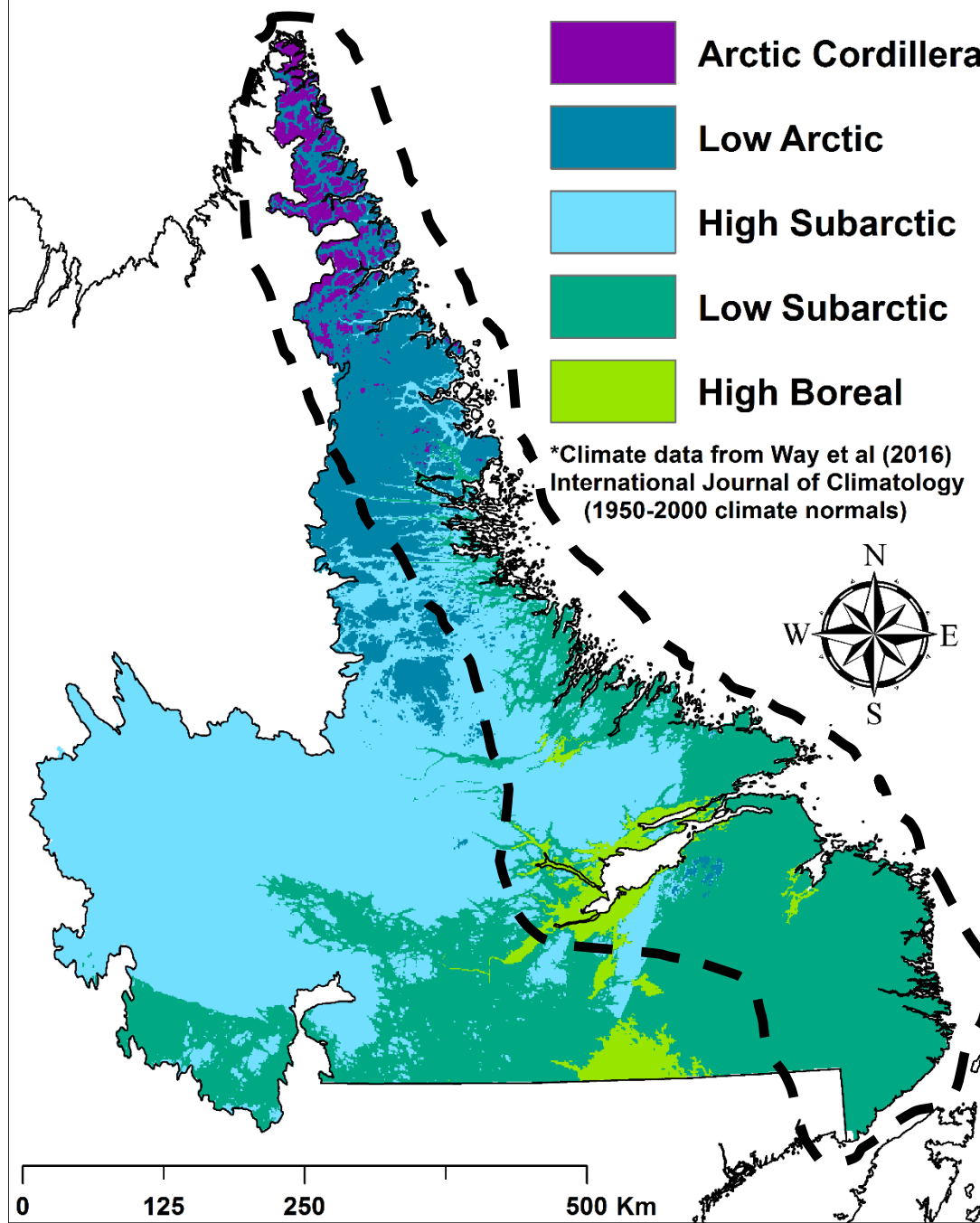


- Labrador Inuit Lands
- Labrador Inuit Settlement Area
- Zone (Marine Area)
- Park Reserve





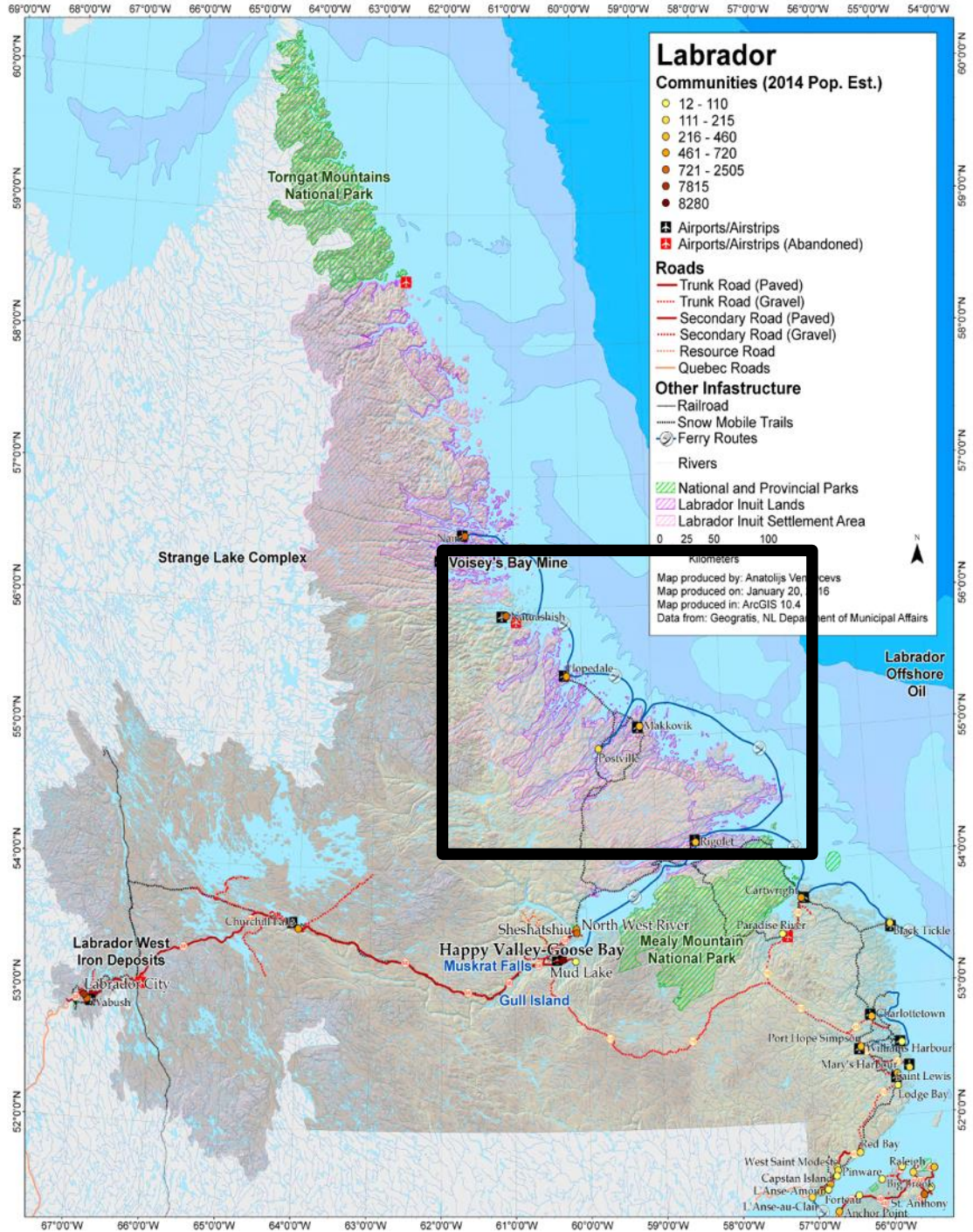
Temperature zones in Labrador

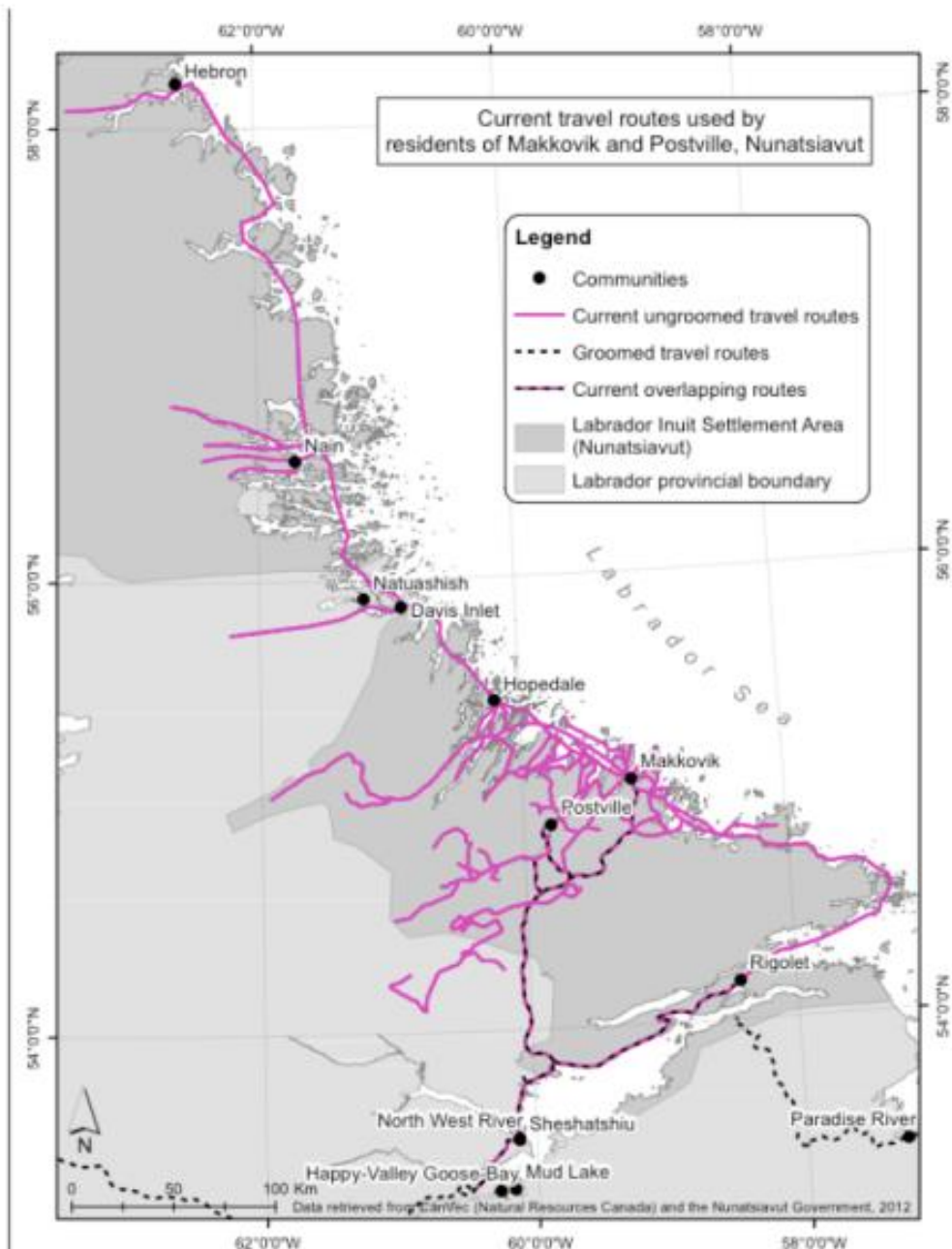


Indigenous Labradorians rely on snow and ice

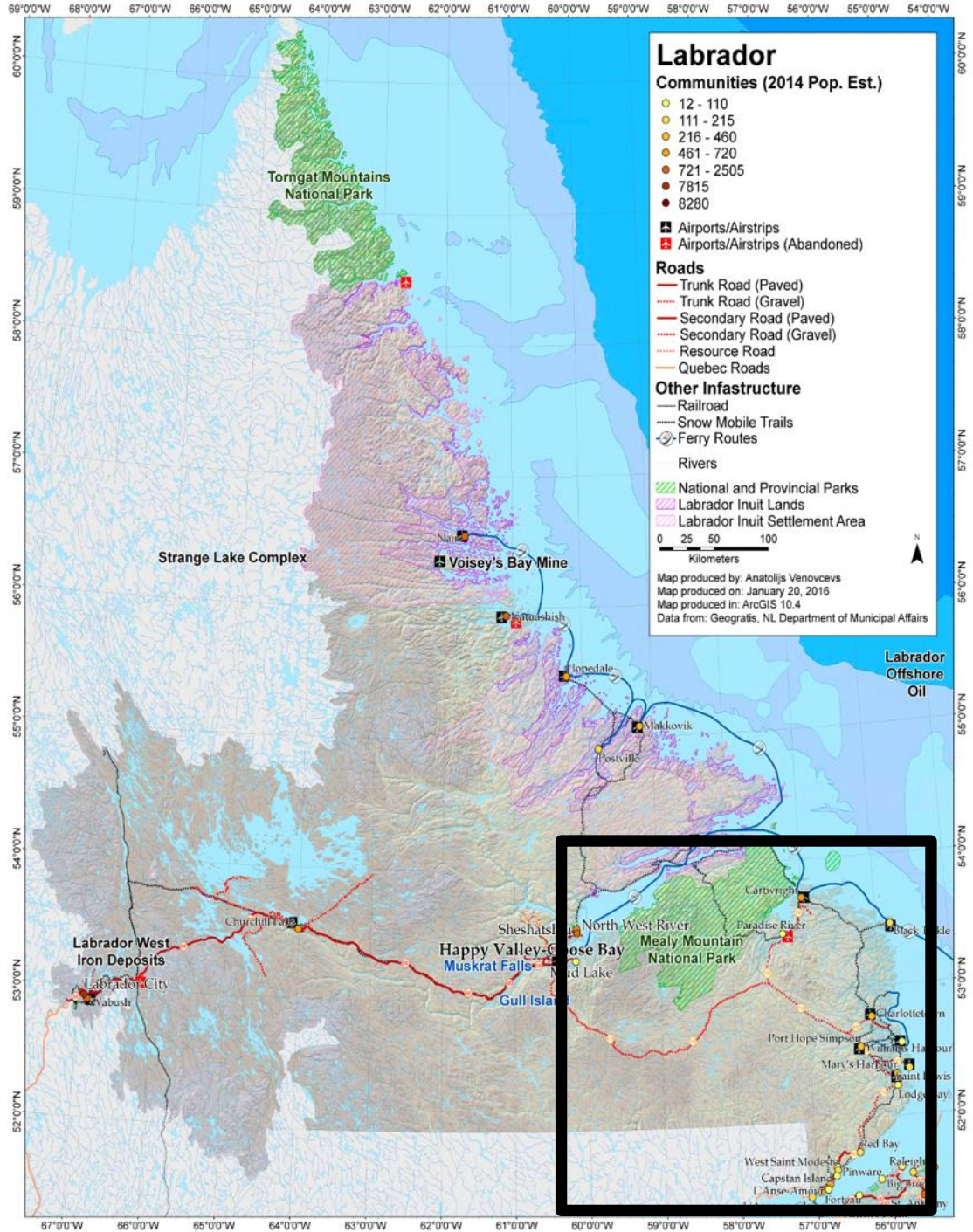


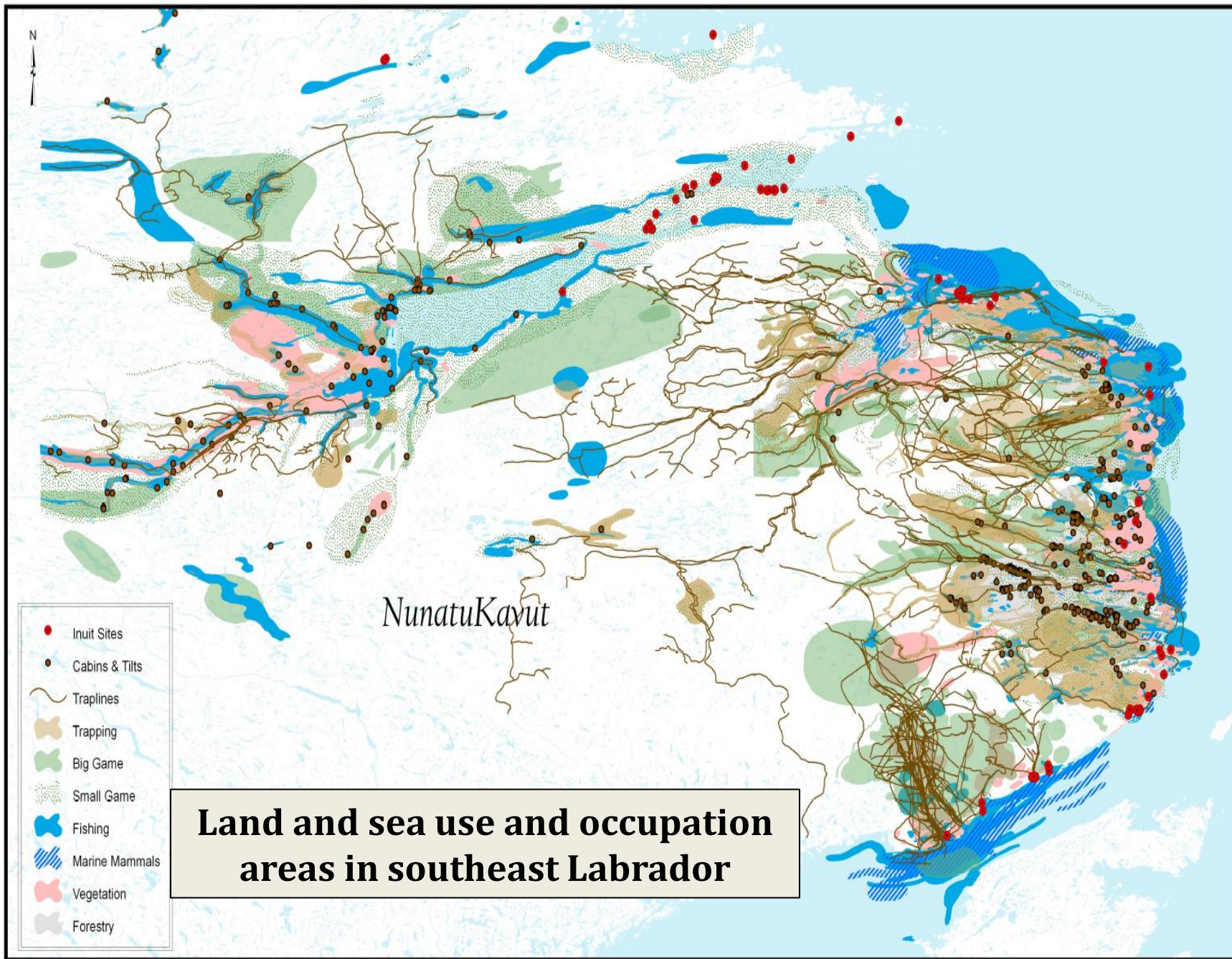
Figure 4-4: Different examples of trail use in Makkovik and Postville. (A) Travelling between the communities; (B) ice-fishing; (C) hauling firewood; (D) caribou hunting. Photos A – C by R. Riedlsperger. Photo D by B. Jacque





Winter trails in Nunatsiavut

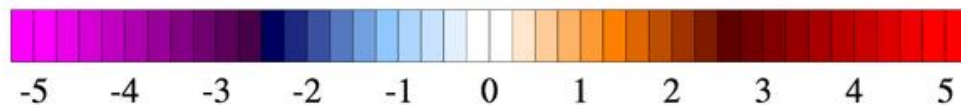
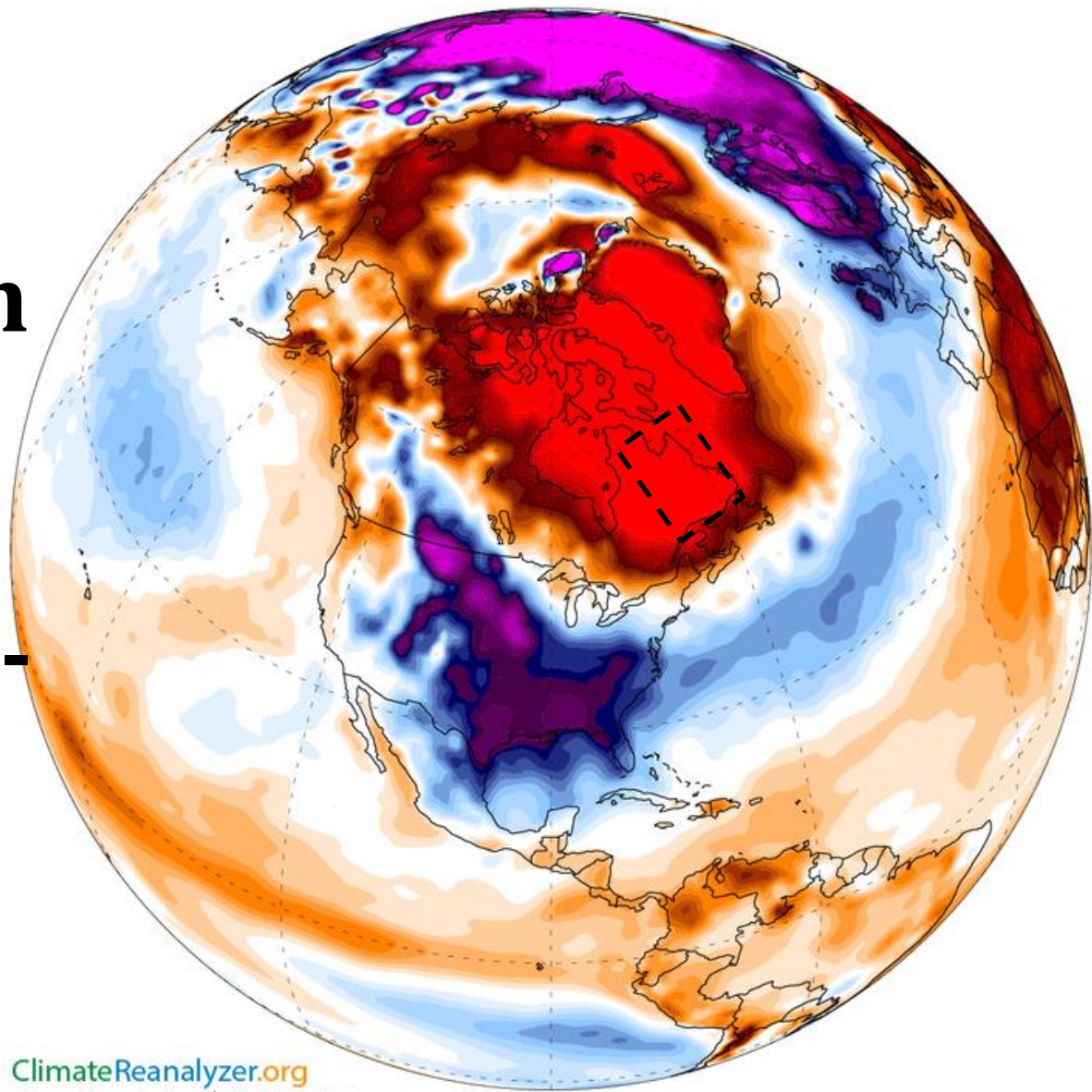




Ice conditions along winter trail route near Happy Valley-Goose Bay in Winter 2011

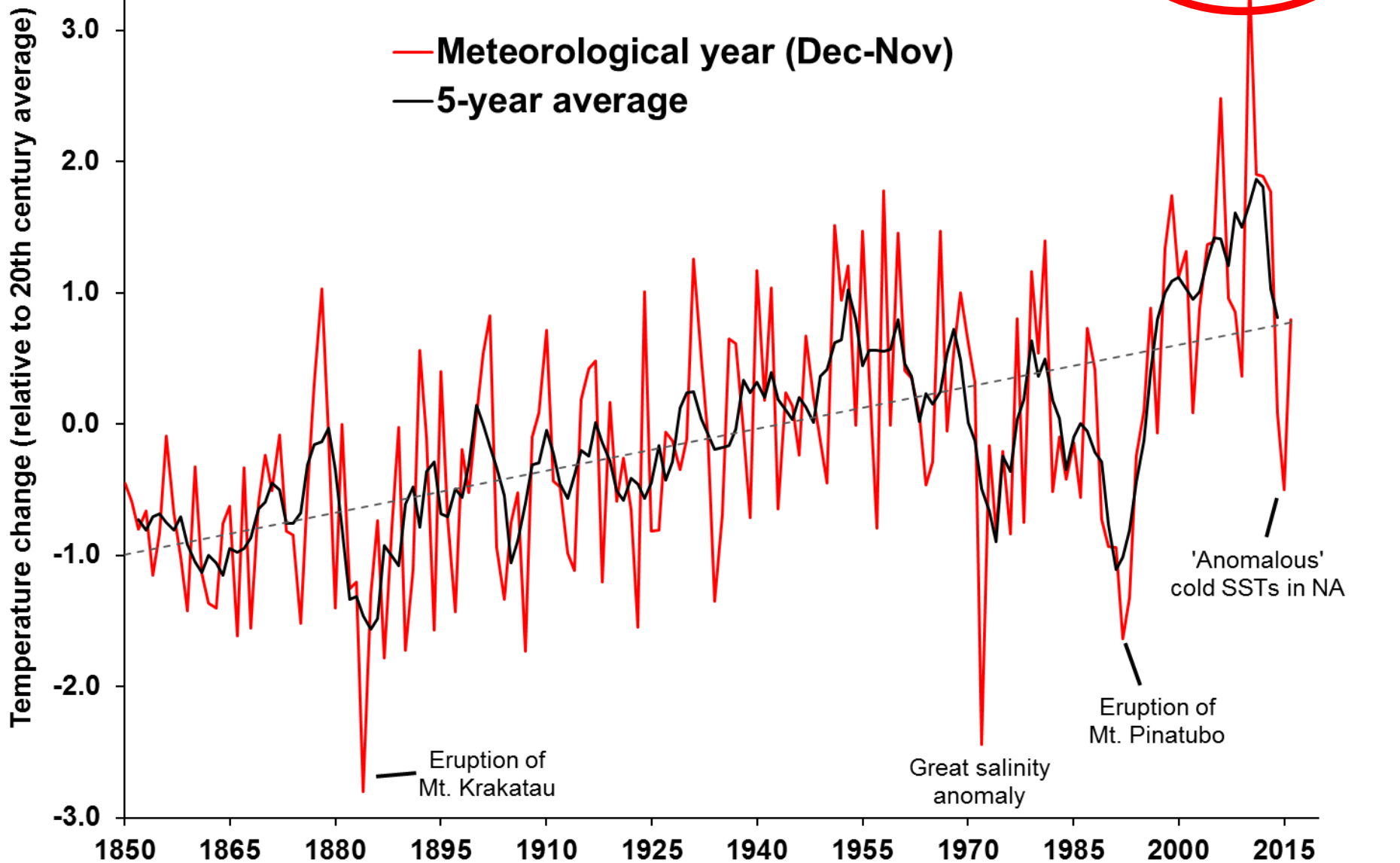


**Locally known
as the “year
without a
winter”: 2010-
2011**



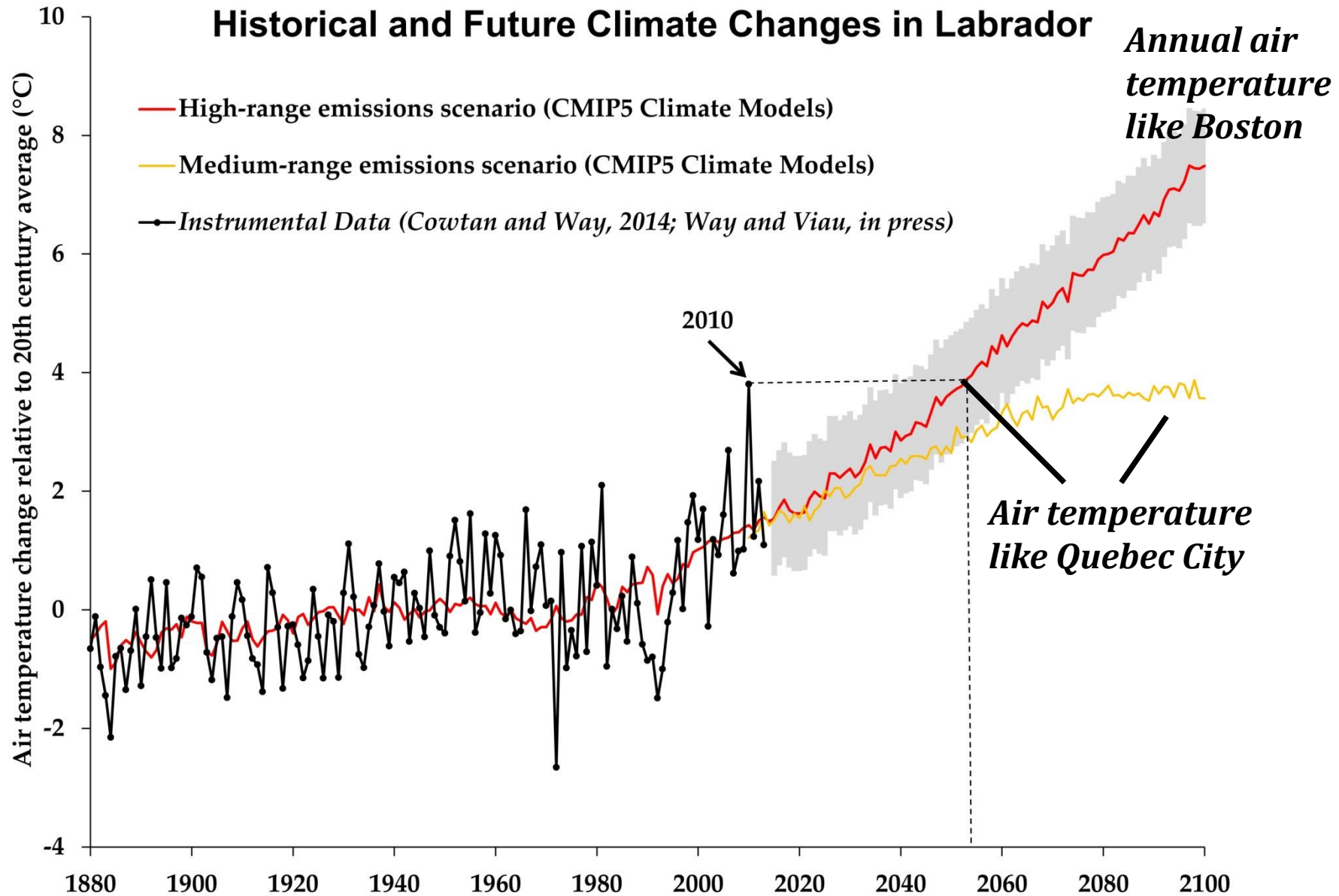
Temperature Anomaly at 2 meters (°C)

Labrador annual air temperature variations (1850-2016)



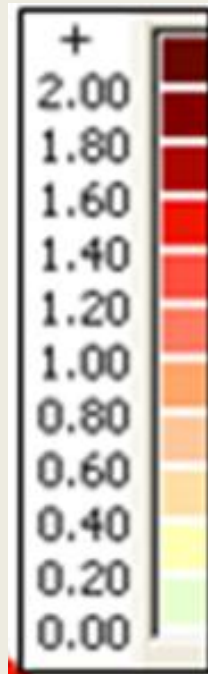
Data source: Updated from Way and Viau (2015)

Projected changes in Happy Valley-Goose Bay

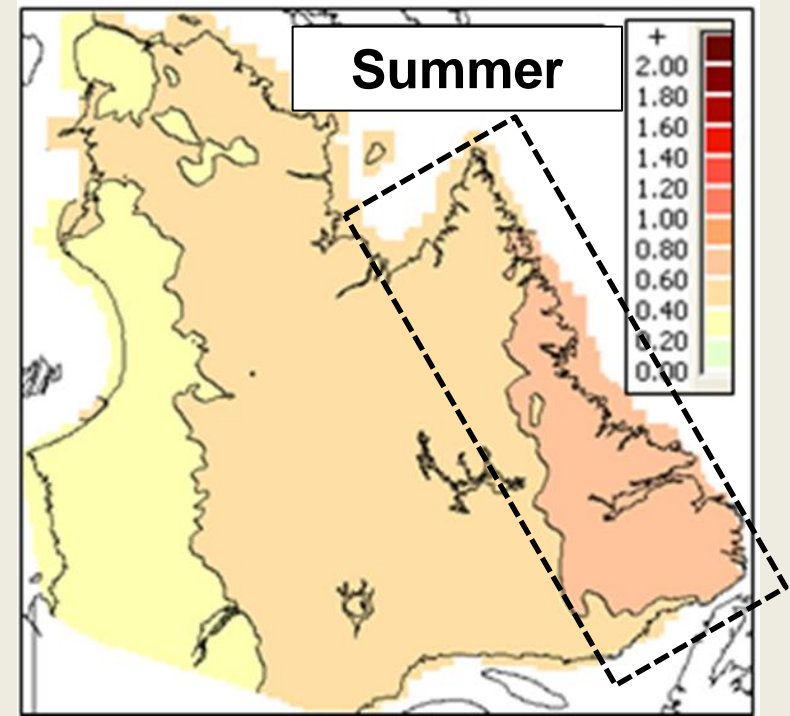
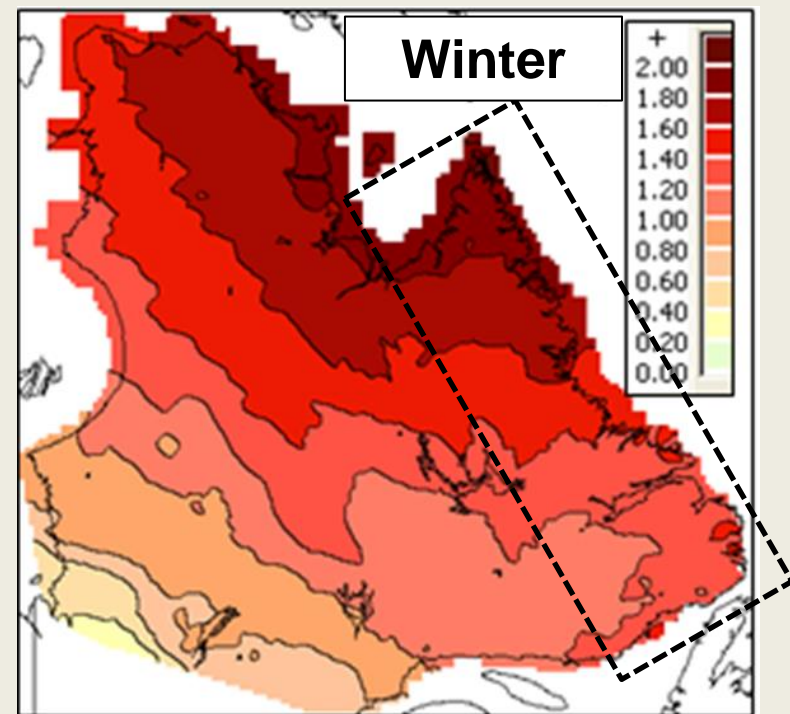


Spatial pattern of warming (1987-2016)

Temperature increase per decade ($^{\circ}\text{C}/10$ yrs)

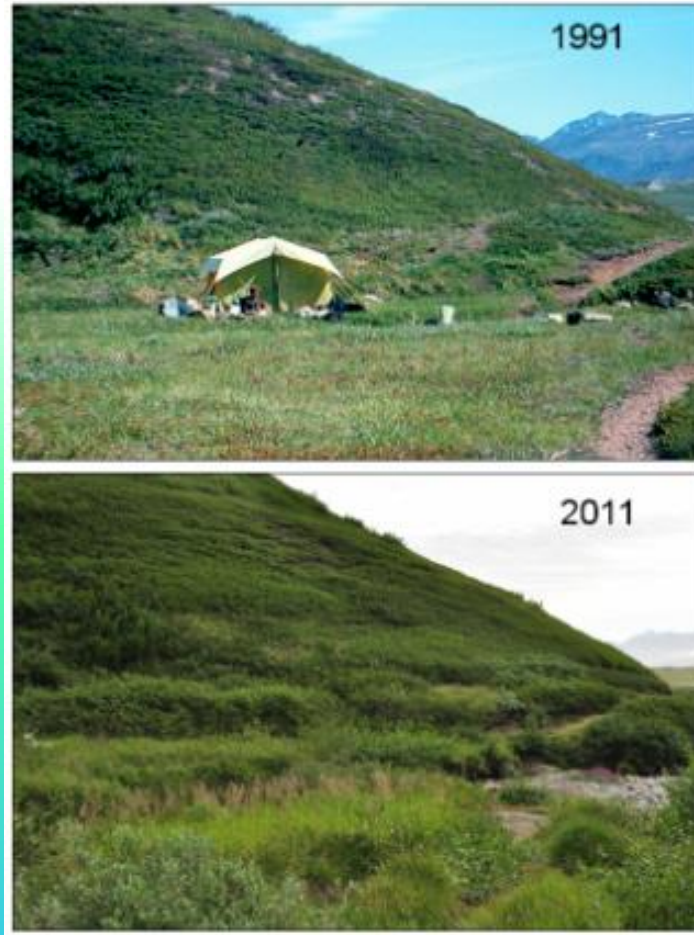


Data source:
Way et al., 2016

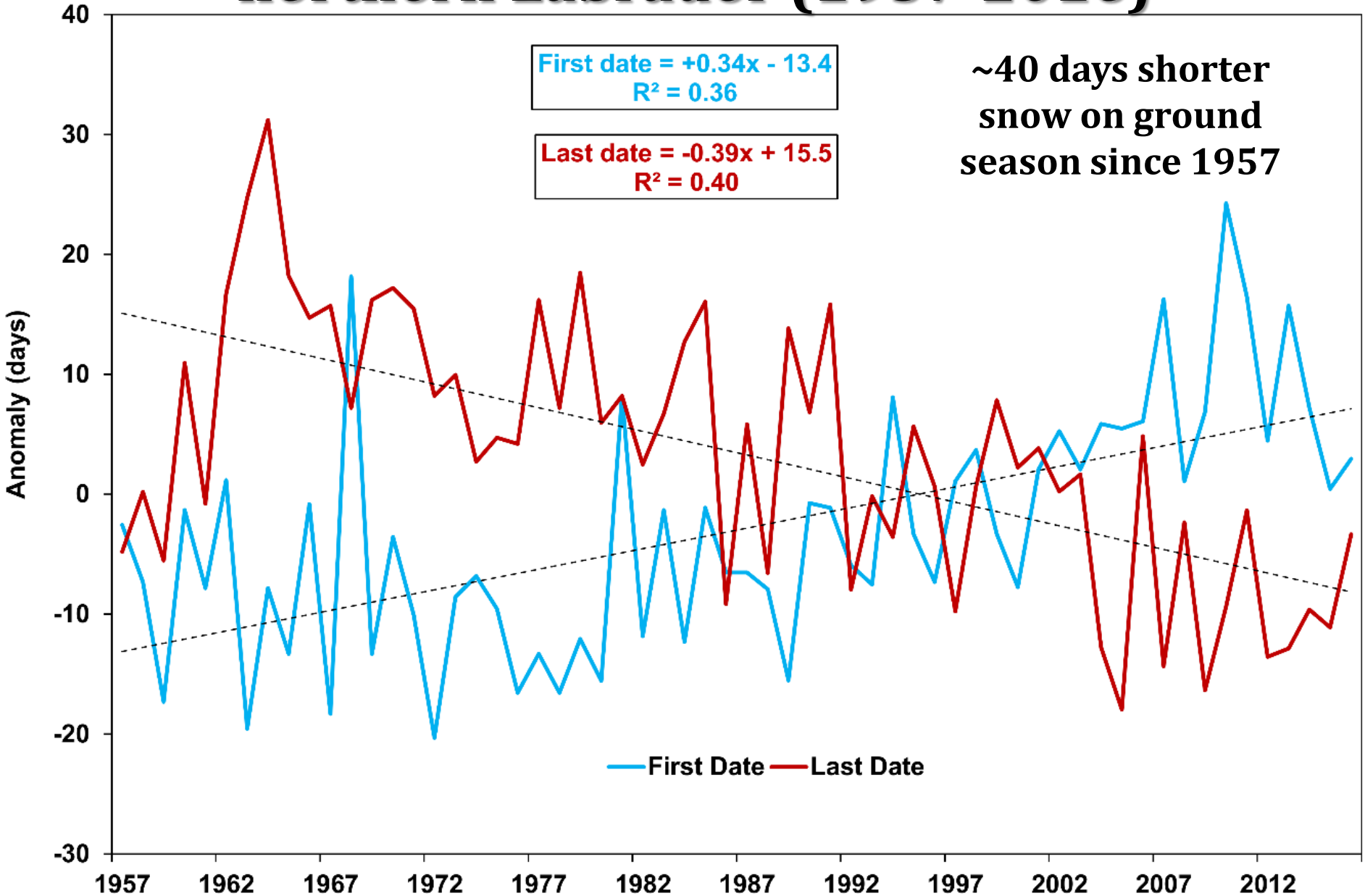


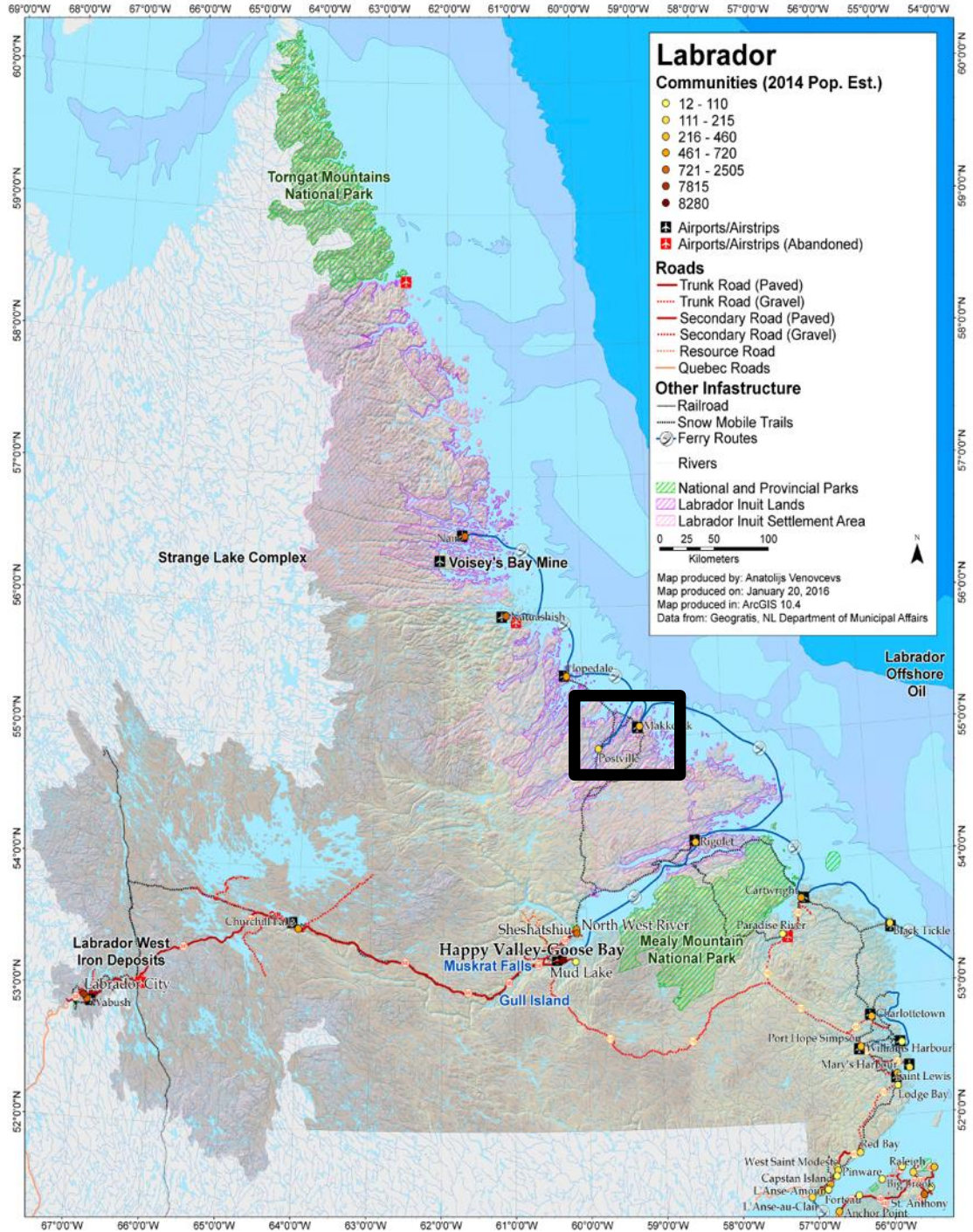
Northern Labrador

- **Rapid vegetation growth in Tundra**



First and last dates of snow on ground in northern Labrador (1957-2016)





Loss of winter trail routes

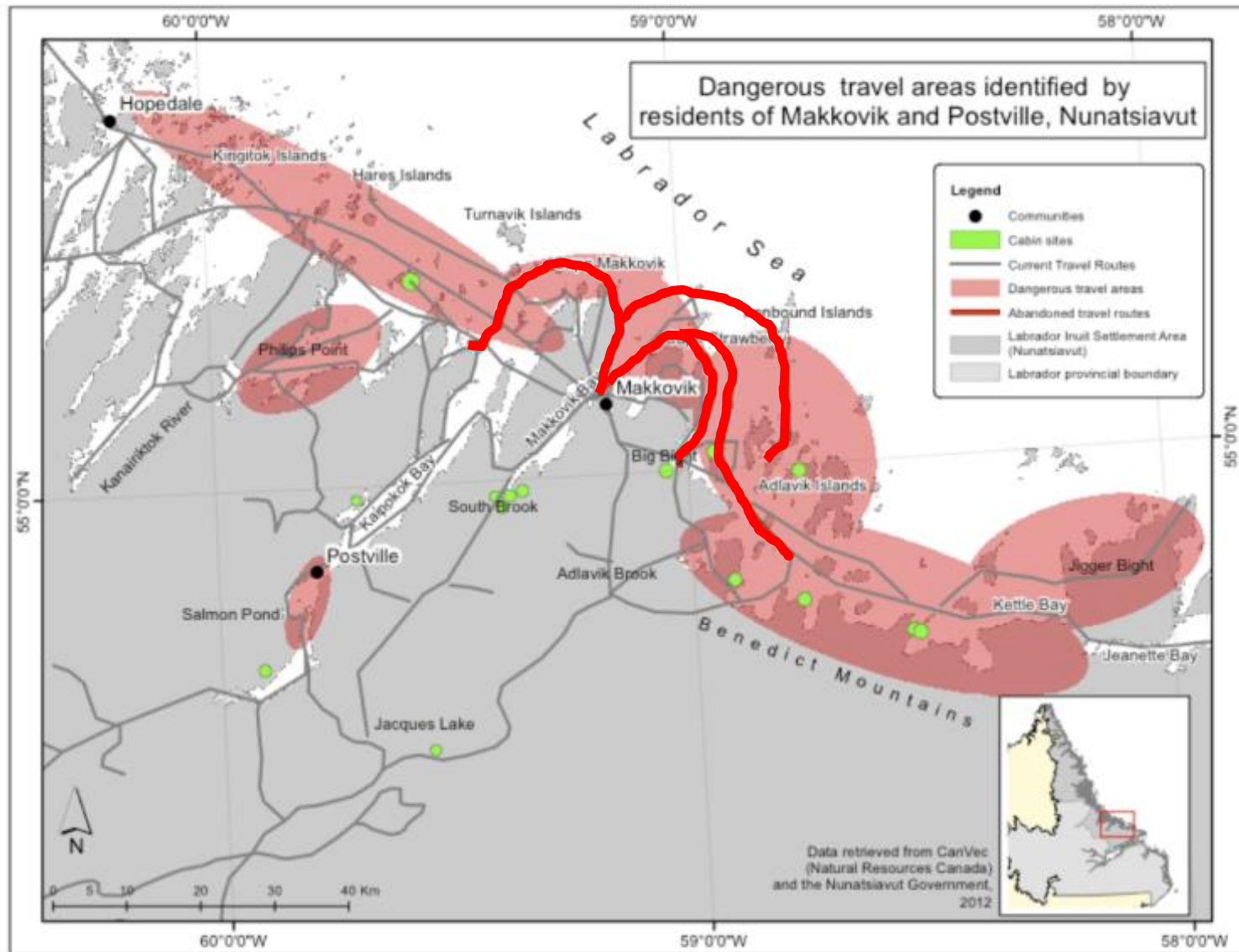
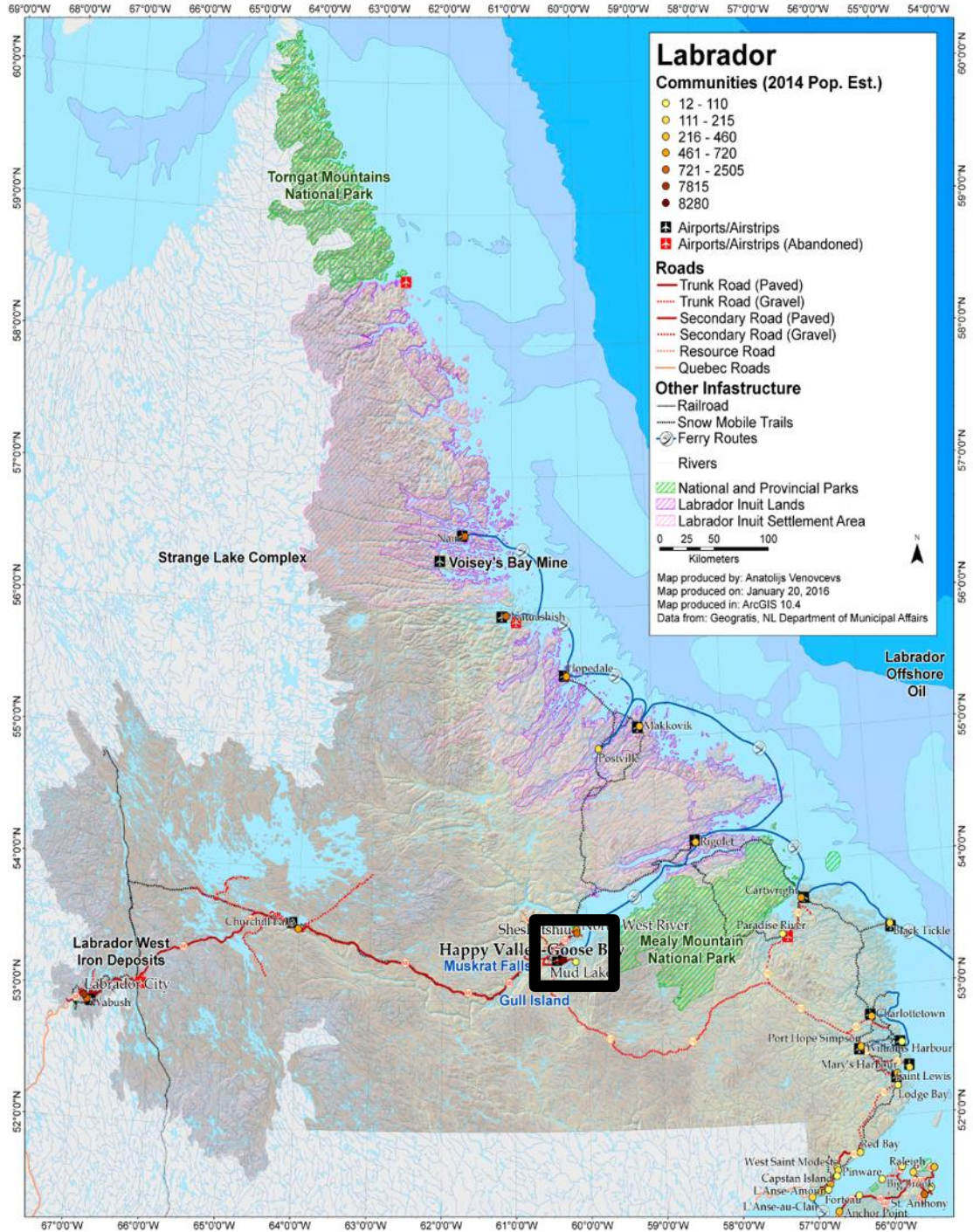
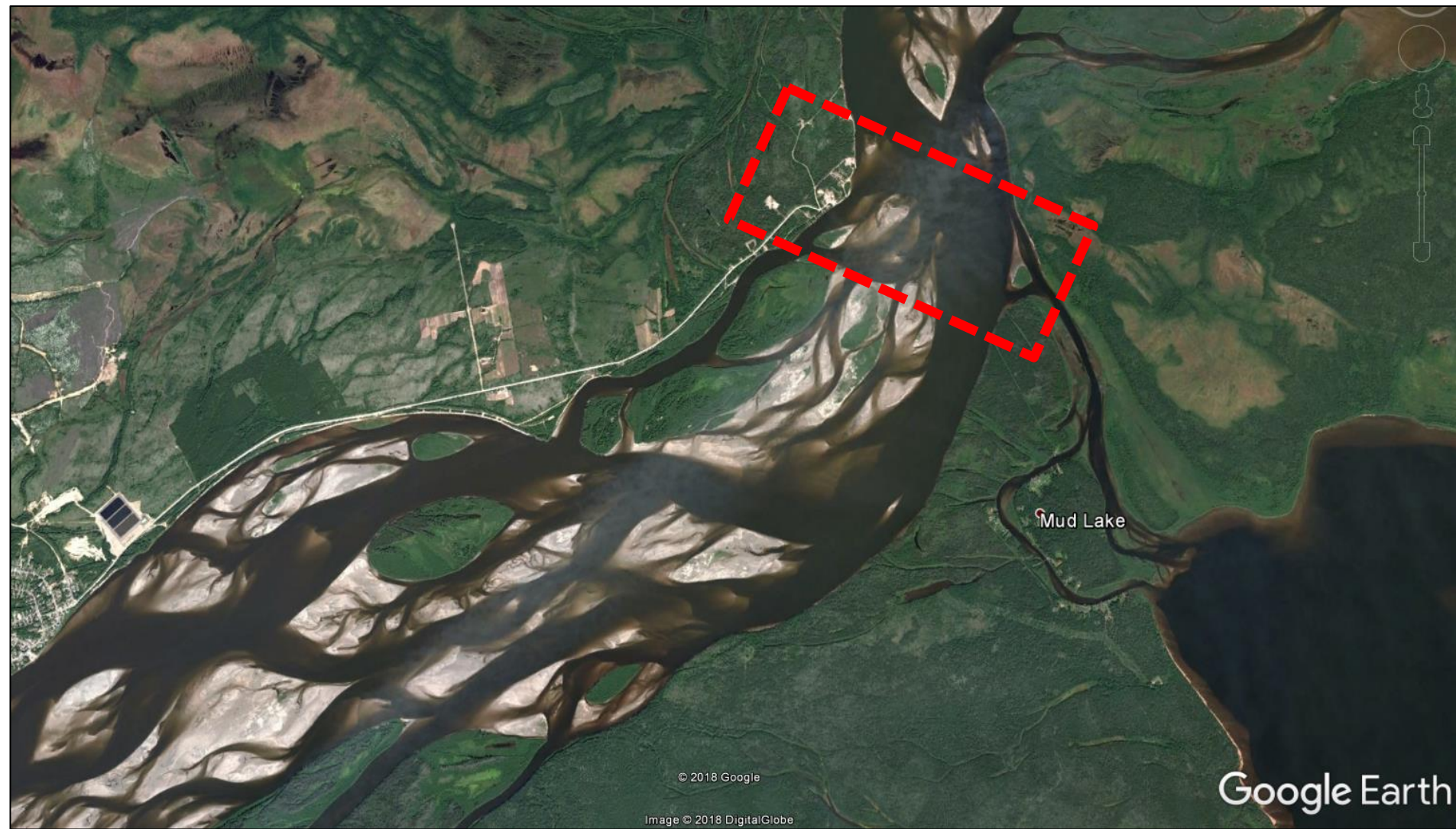


Figure 5-5: Dangerous travel areas identified by residents of Makkovik and Postville, Nunatsiavut. Map produced by R. Riedlsperger.



Goose Bay



© 2018 Google

Image © 2018 DigitalGlobe

Google Earth

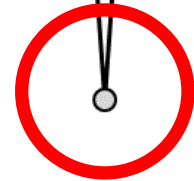
Mud Lake, NL ice crossing season length through time

Decline in ice travel season of 4.2 days per decade

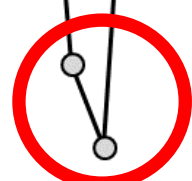
Mud Lake, NL ice crossing season length (days)

200
180
160
140
120
100

1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

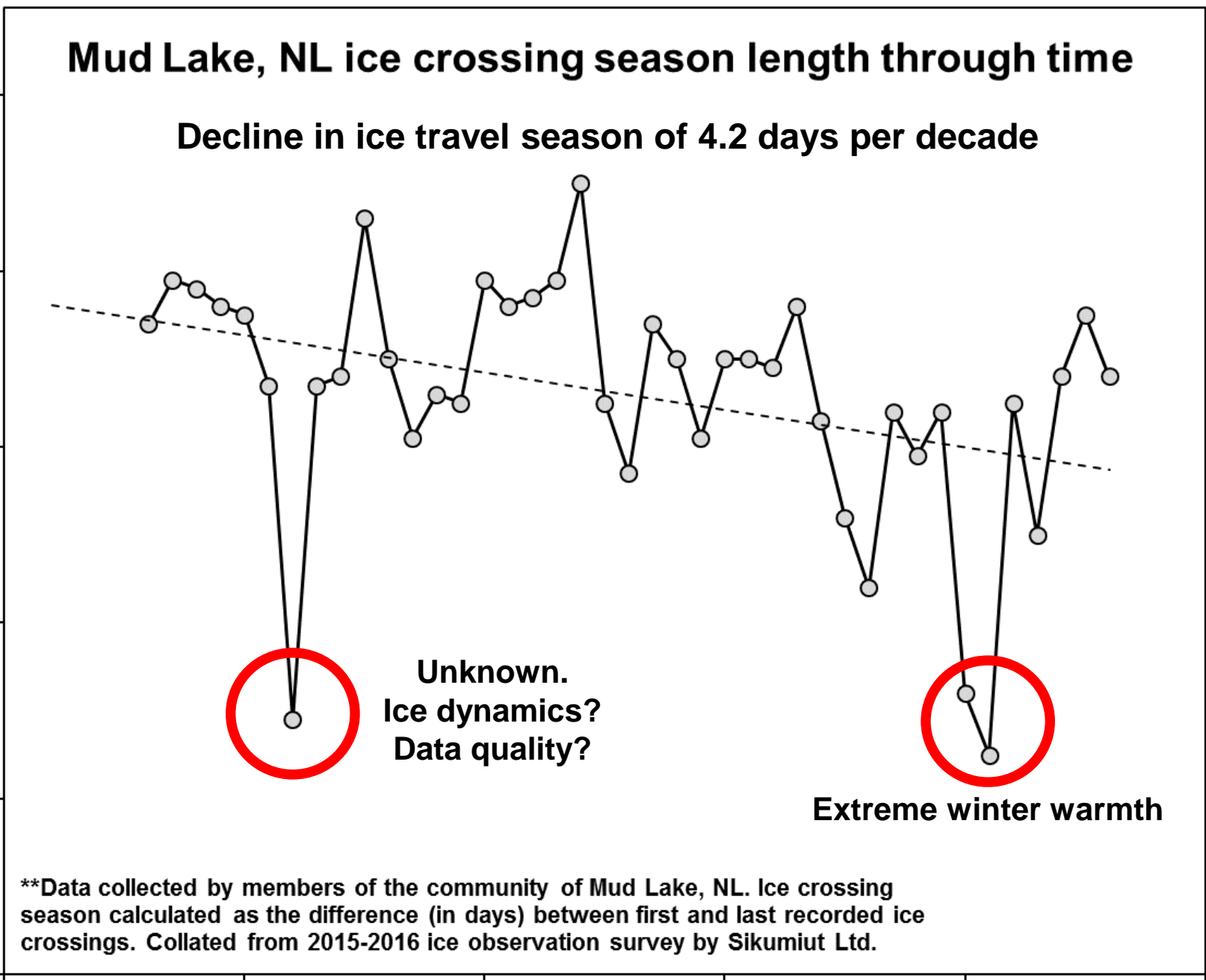


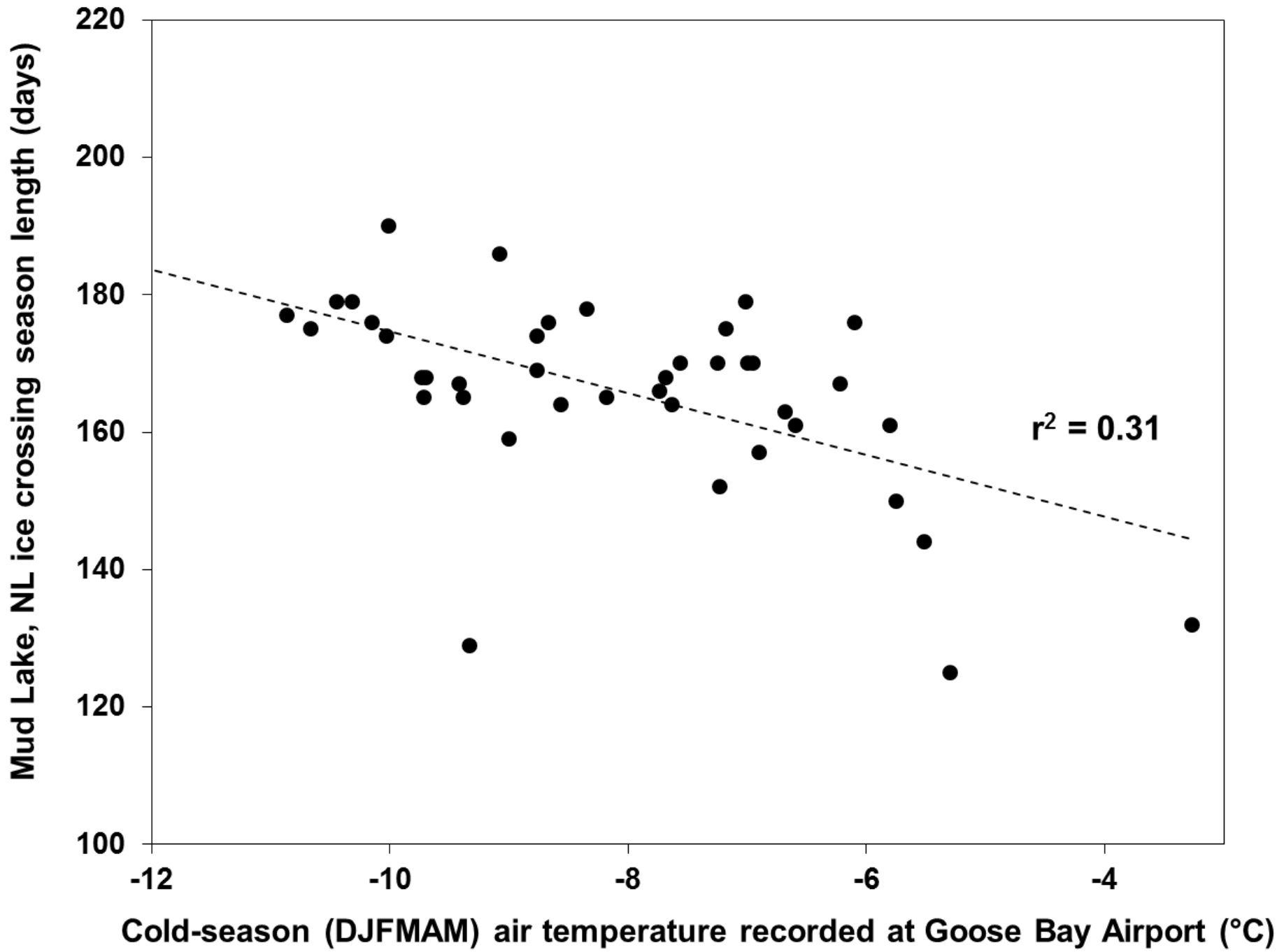
Unknown.
Ice dynamics?
Data quality?



Extreme winter warmth

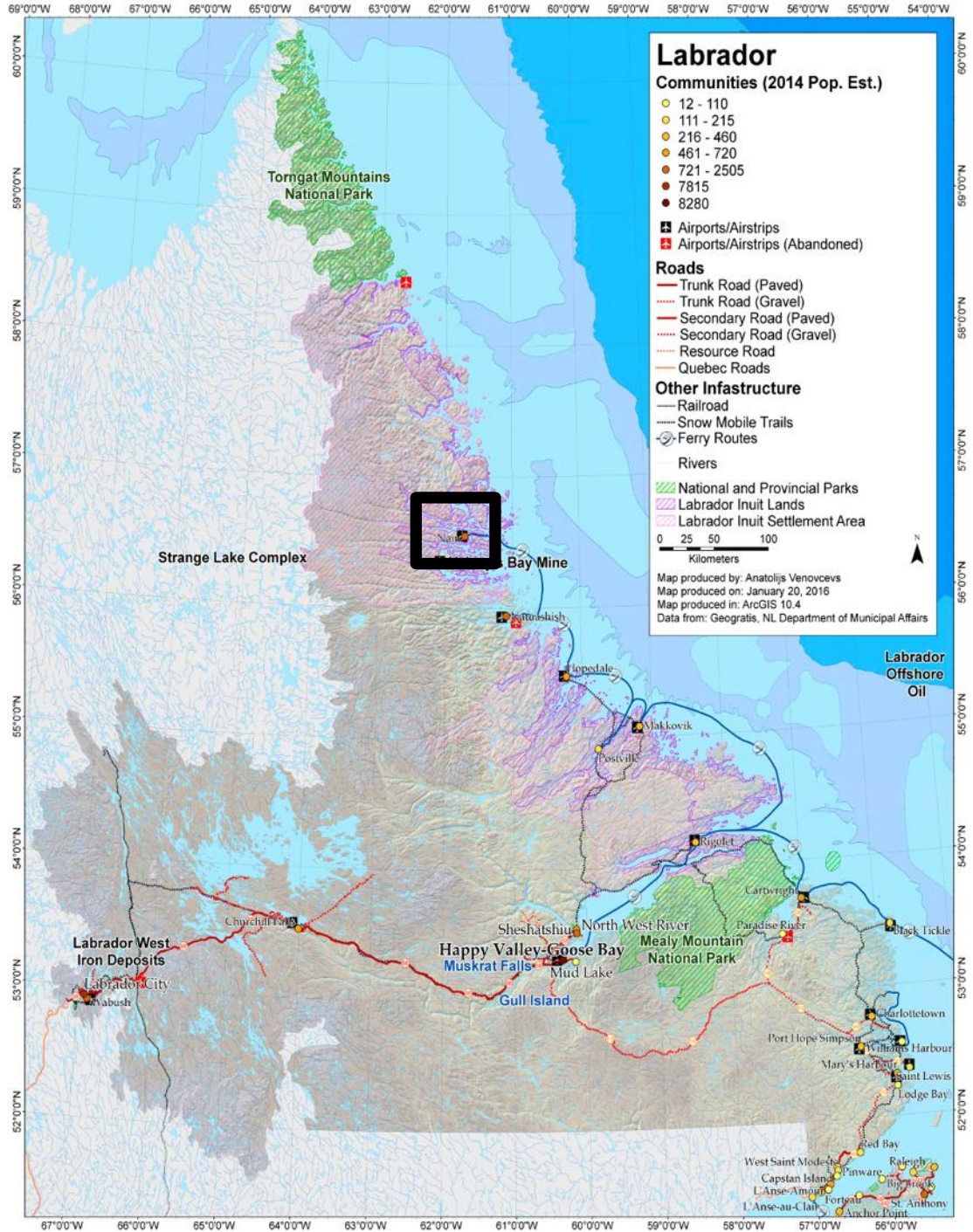
**Data collected by members of the community of Mud Lake, NL. Ice crossing season calculated as the difference (in days) between first and last recorded ice crossings. Collated from 2015-2016 ice observation survey by Sikumiut Ltd.





Ice jam flooding at Mud Lake, NL





Permafrost thaw in Nain, Nunatsiavut, Labrador



**Allard et al. (2012)*

Key impacts on Labrador Inuit

- **Air temperature change**
 - Reliability of travel and access routes
 - Enhanced risk due to uncertain ice conditions
 - Loss of intergenerational knowledge transfer
- **Vegetation change ('shrubbification')**
 - Wildlife (caribou decline, moose increase, bird species)
 - Foraging (berries, medicinal plants)
 - Travel on the land (reduced visibility in summer, changes to snow)
- **Climate variability and extremes**
 - Increase in winter rain events (danger)
 - Perceived increase in high winds (less safe boat travel)
 - Reduced ability to forecast weather changes
 - Ecological grief

Acknowledgements



 Parks Canada Parcs Canada



CMOS-SCMO

Canadian Meteorological and Oceanographic Society
Société canadienne de météorologie et d'océanographie



NUNATSIAVUT
kavamanga Government



Association of
Canadian Universities
for Northern Studies



RCGS SGRC



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada



NunatuKavut
our ancient land



Permafrost
Researchers Young
Network

THE W. GARFIELD WESTON
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Canada Canada

Canada

Thank you and Nakummek!

