



Building the capacity to understand, measure, analyse, apply and respond to a complex multi-disciplinary and highly scientific issue

Programs:

North: M. Allard (ULaval)

Hydro: R. Roy (HQ)

Forest: D. Houle (MRNF)

Coasts: F. Morneau (MSP)

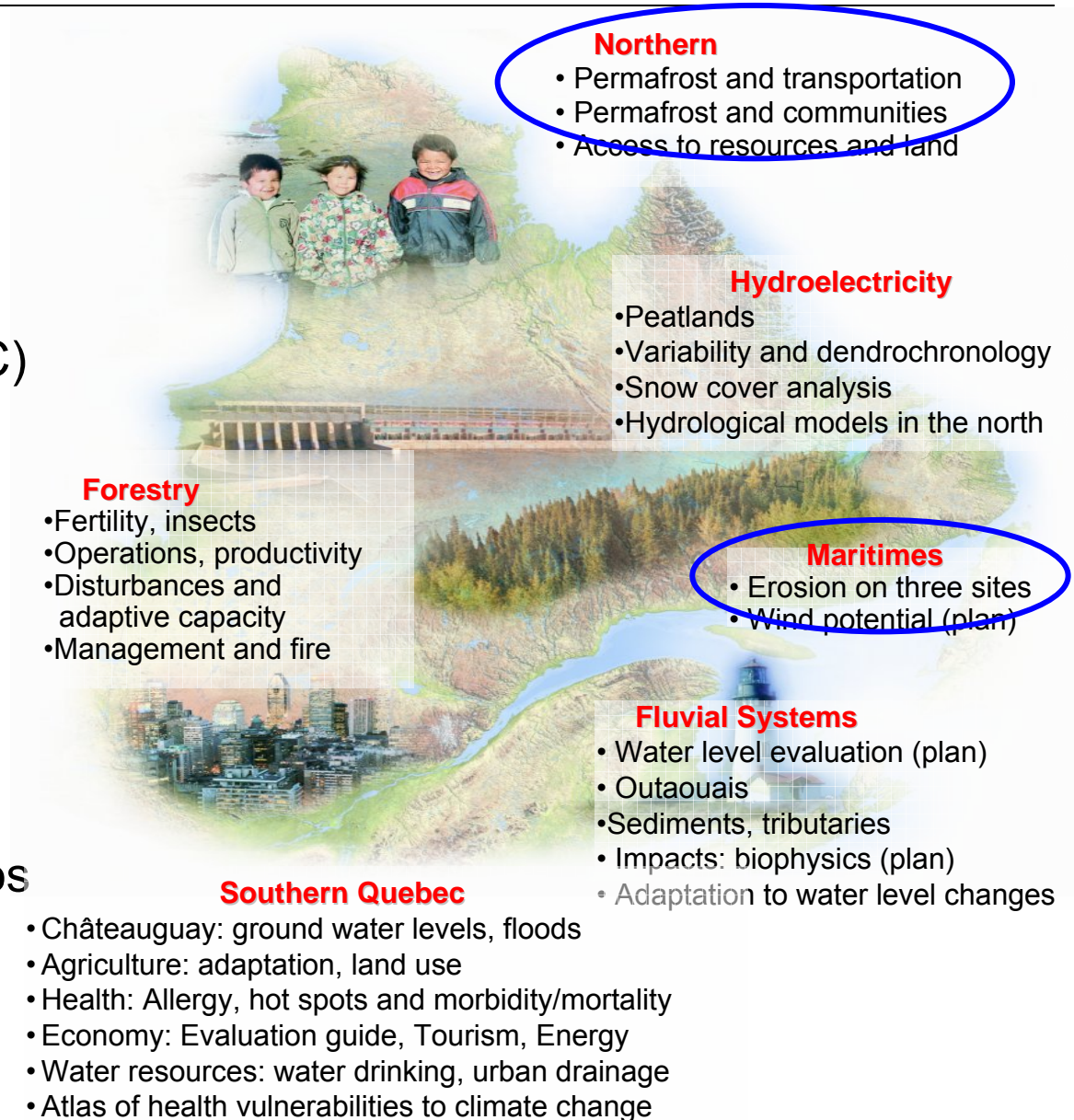
Fluvial systems: JF Cantin (EC)

Health: P. Gosselin (INSPQ)

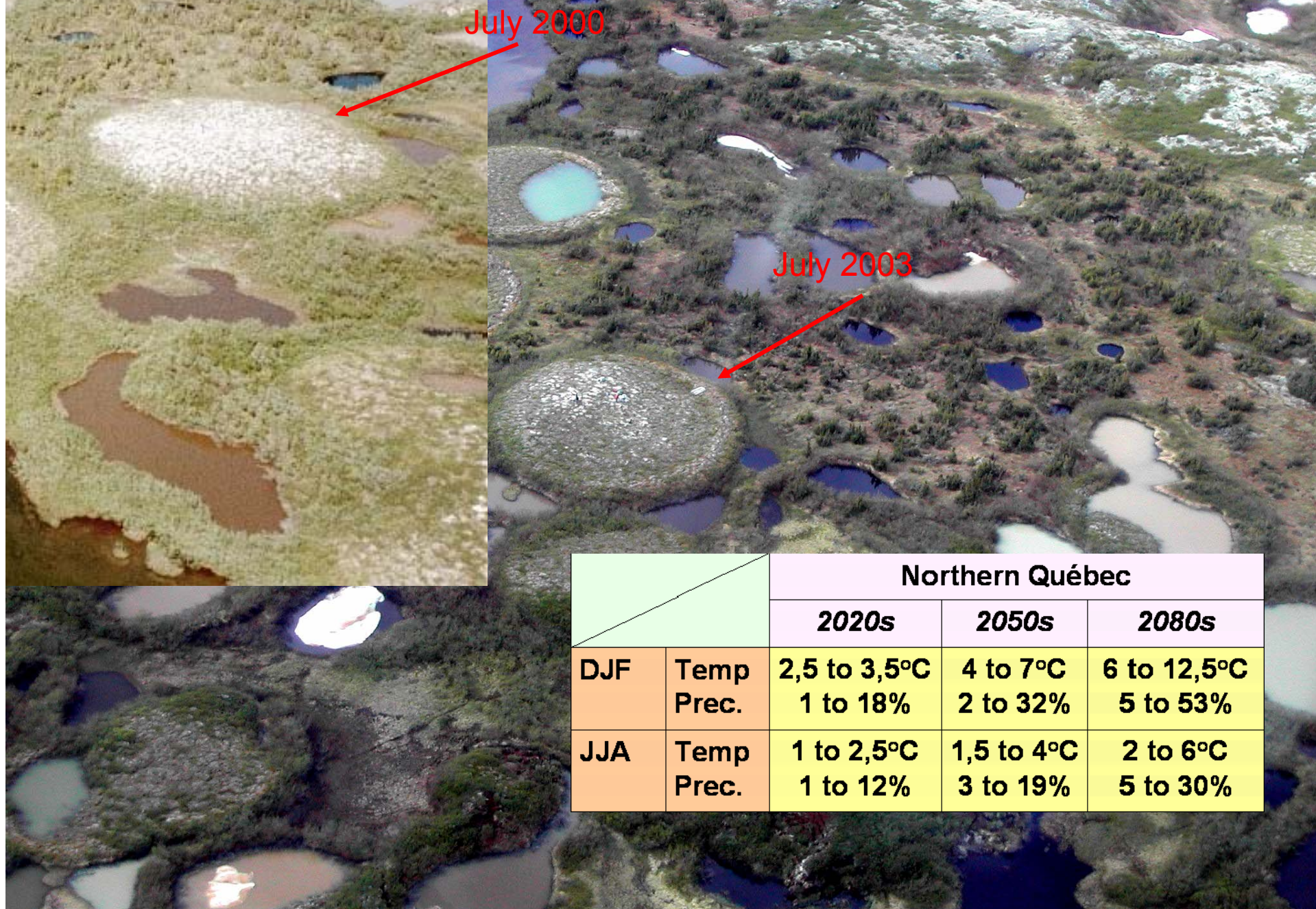
South: A. Bourque (Ouranos)

Working on many fronts to facilitate adaptation:

- Linking climate and impacts
- Evaluating vulnerabilities
- Developing needed scenarios
- Working with the actors of adaptation to facilitate good decision making

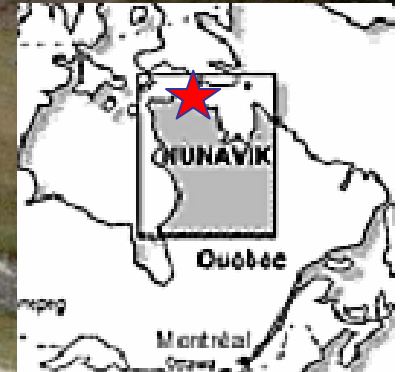


Impacts on the natural environment...

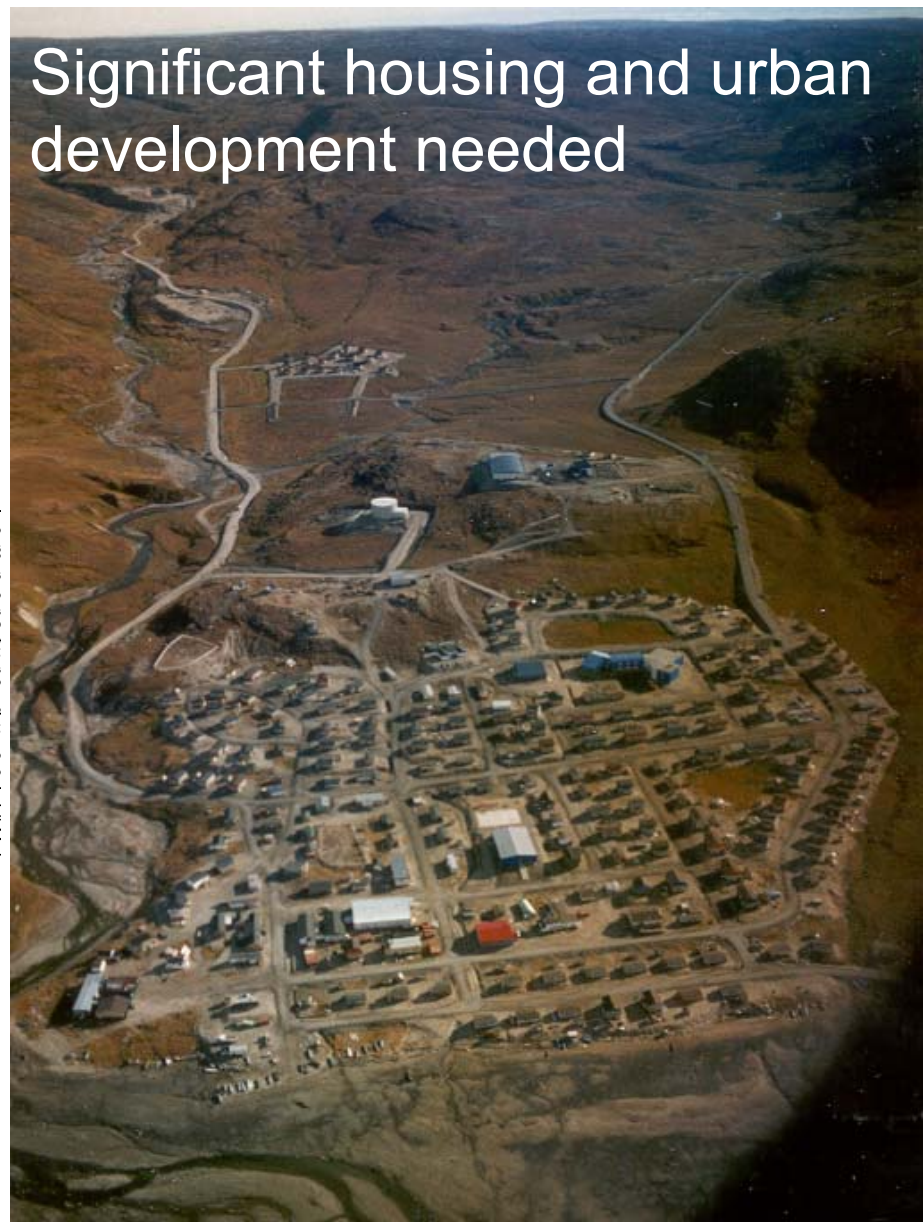
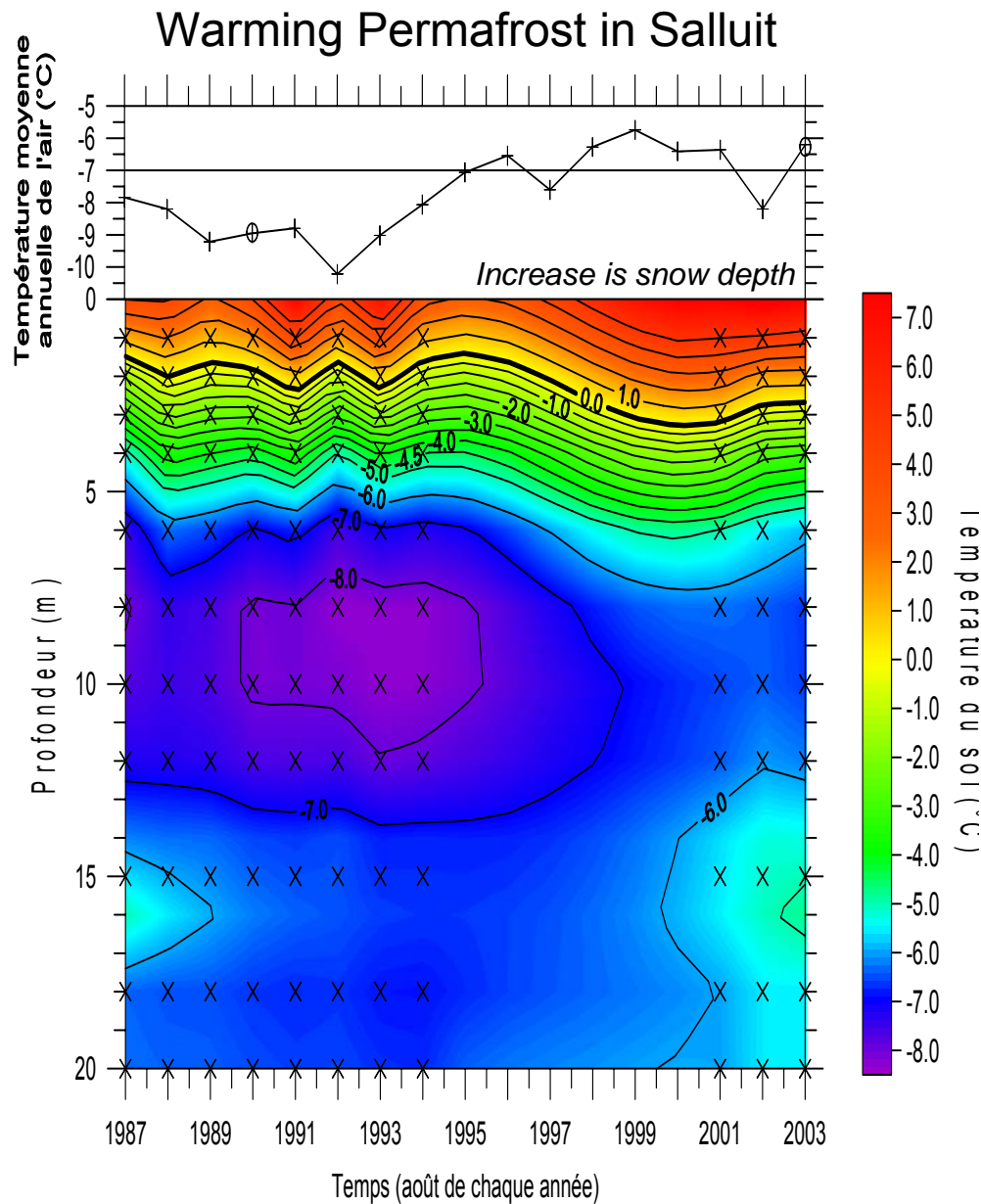


		Northern Québec		
		2020s	2050s	2080s
DJF	Temp	2,5 to 3,5°C	4 to 7°C	6 to 12,5°C
	Prec.	1 to 18%	2 to 32%	5 to 53%
JJA	Temp	1 to 2,5°C	1,5 to 4°C	2 to 6°C
	Prec.	1 to 12%	3 to 19%	5 to 30%

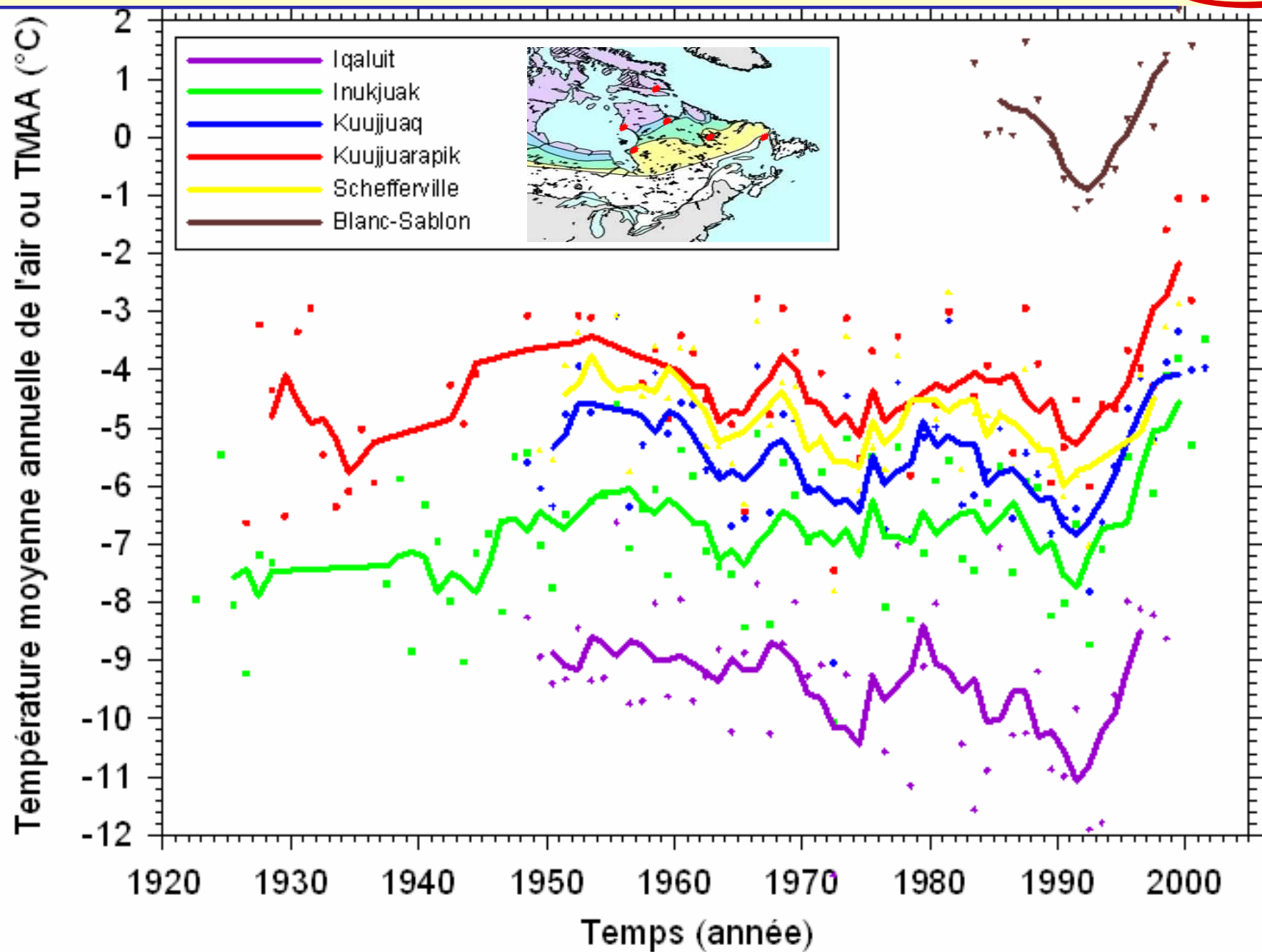
... affecting the built environment in communities



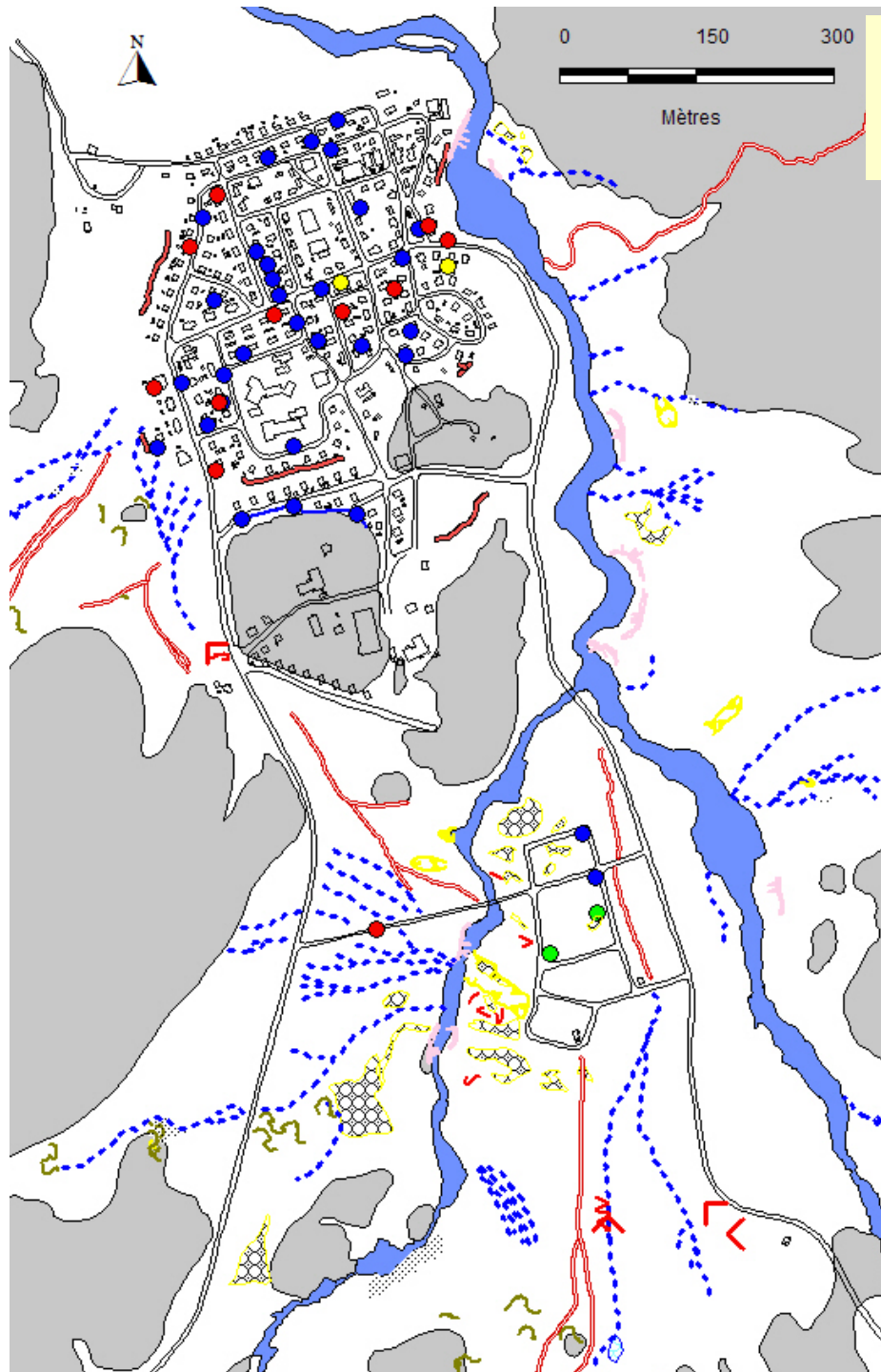
Case study to assess impacts and adaptation options



Similar trends over all northern Quebec communities



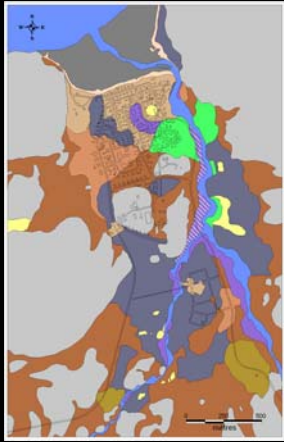
Indications: climate and human induced degradation



Légende

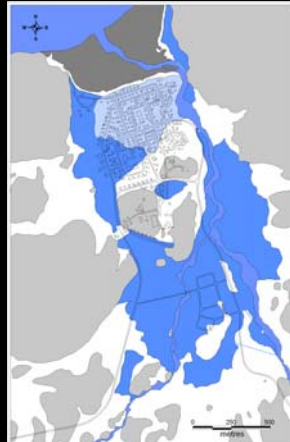
- Mauvais drainage
- Érosion thermique
- Tassement
- Érosion du remblai
- Drainage diffus
- > Ravin d'érosion thermique
- ~ Glissement de terrain
- Berges en érosion
- Traces de VTT
- ~ Fissures de tension
- ~ Lobe de gélifluxion
- Mauvais drainage
- Érosion thermique
- Champ d'ostioles
- Niche de nivation
- Frost blister
- Réseau hydrographique
- Affleurements

Overlapping relevant maps in a GIS to assess



Geology

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Ice content

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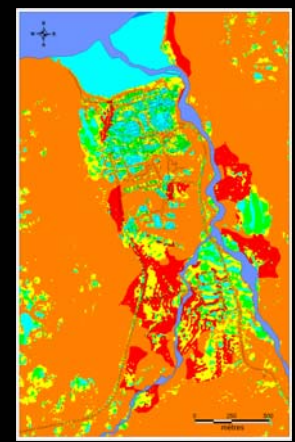
Drainage

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Surface anomalies

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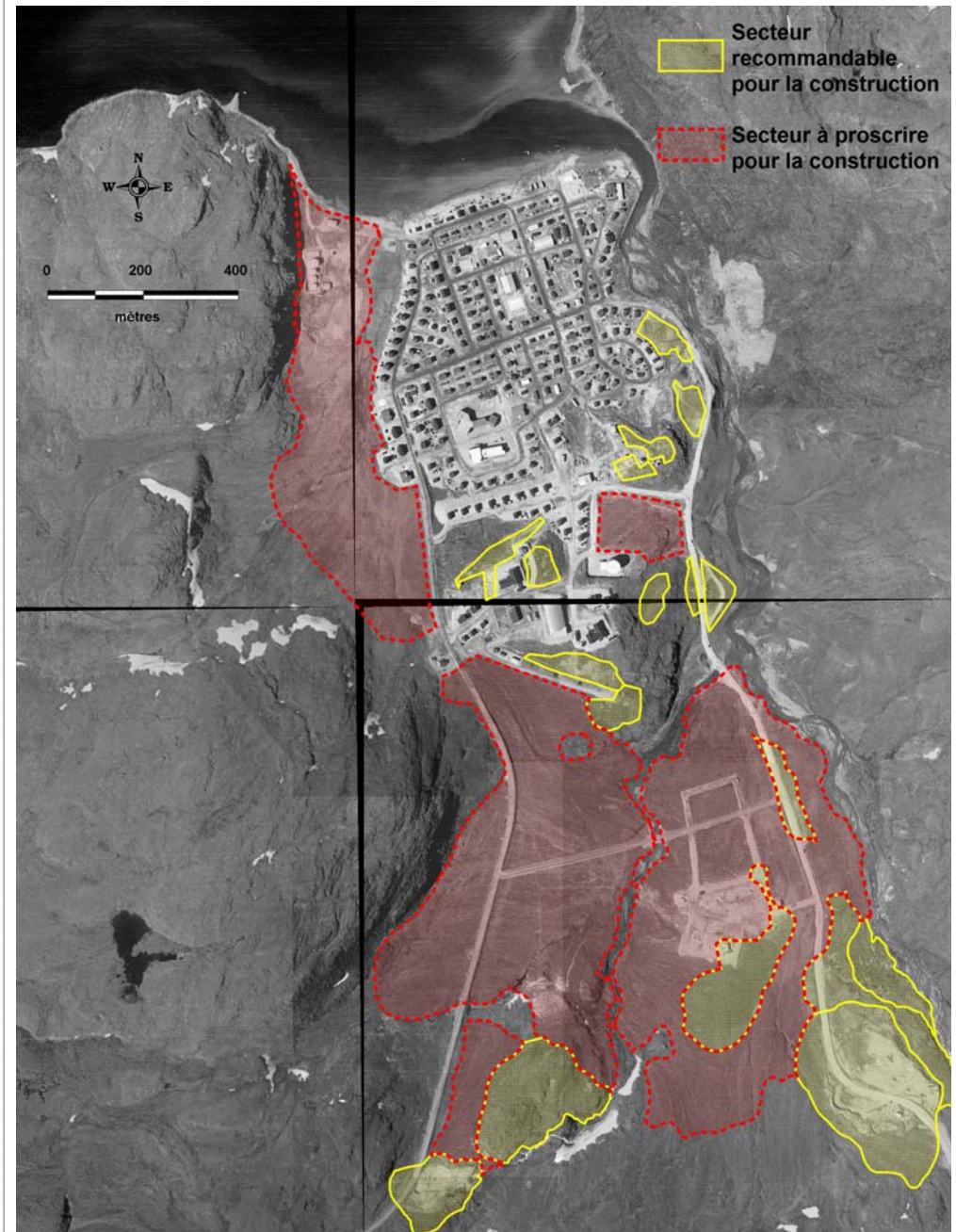
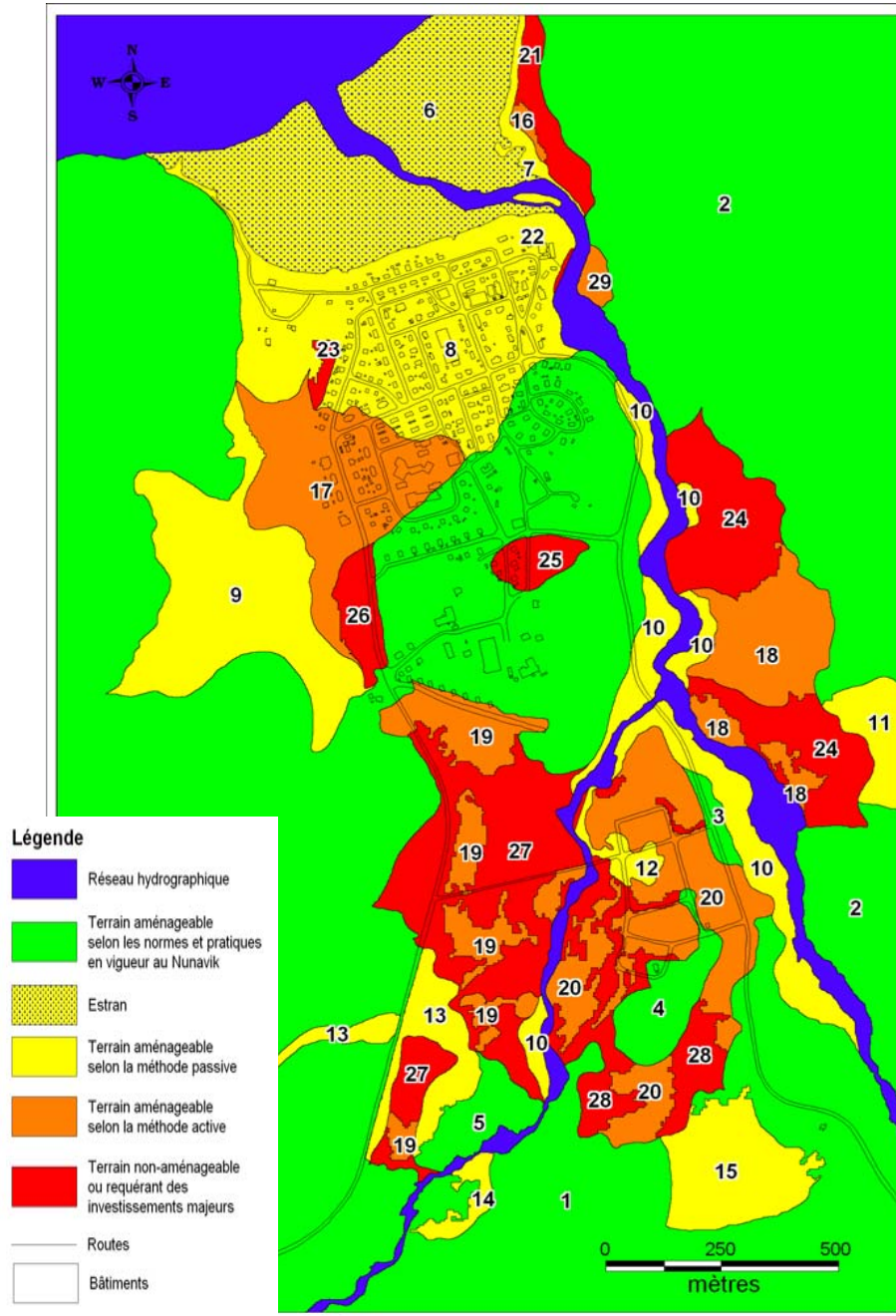
Slopes

- * Vulnerability to landslides
- * Vulnerability to subsidence
- * Vulnerability to thermal erosion

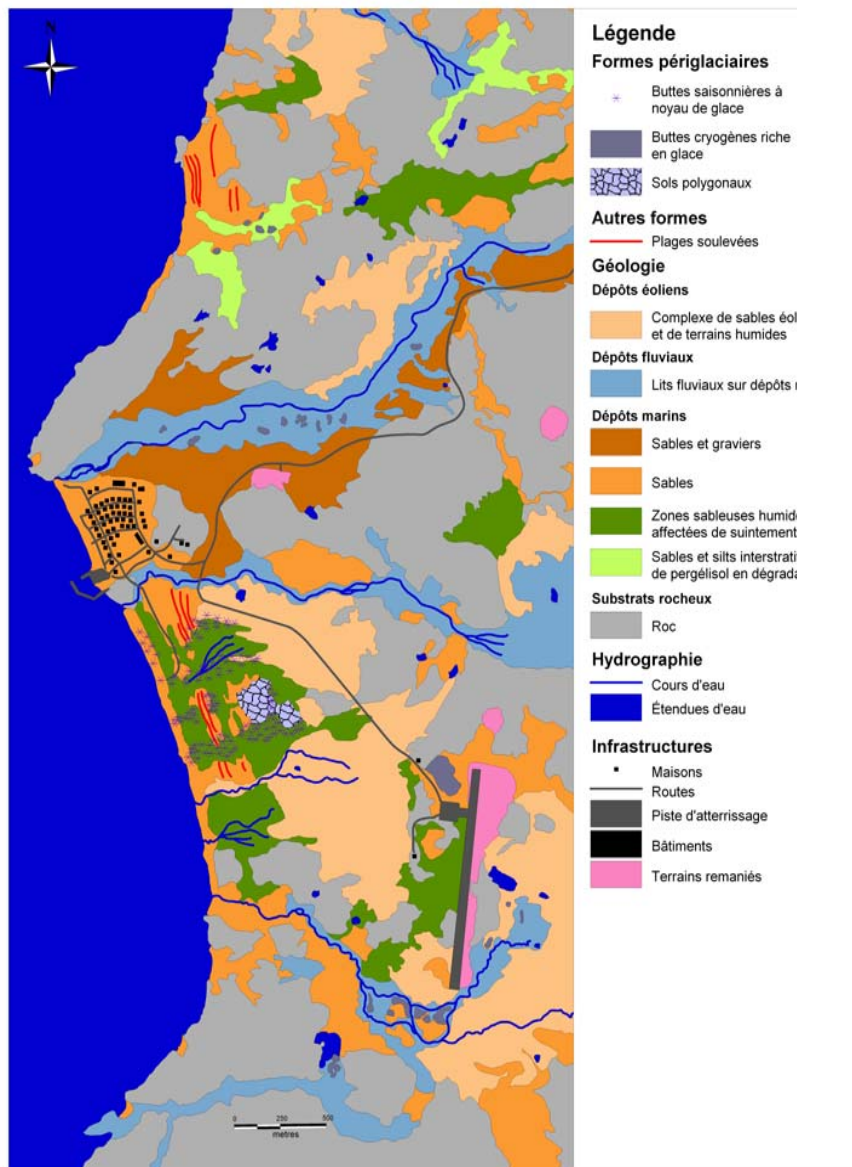


Vulnerability map useful
for current and future
infrastructures

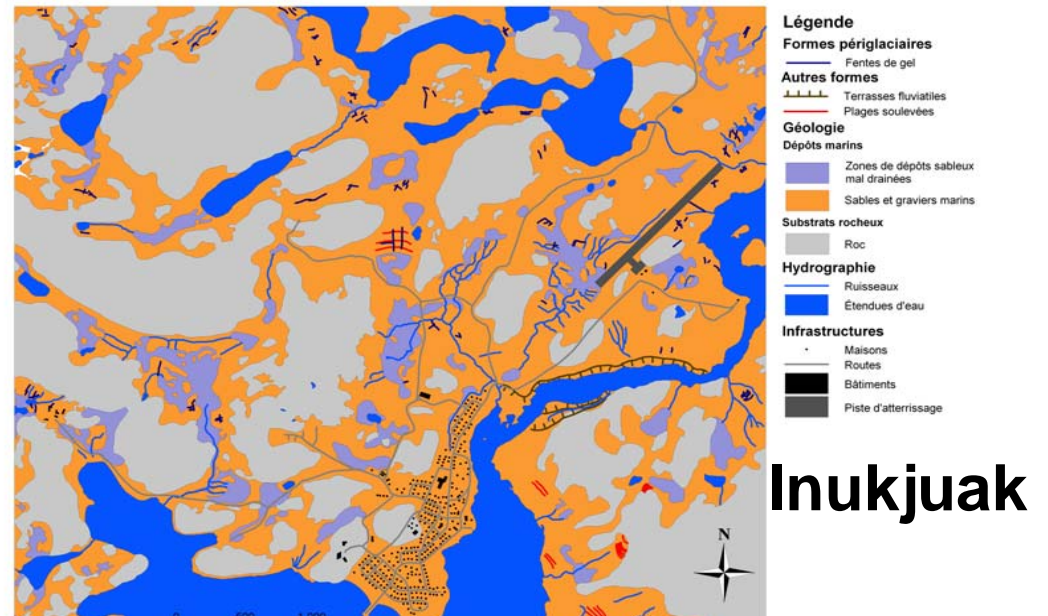
Maps for maintenance and planning of infrastructures



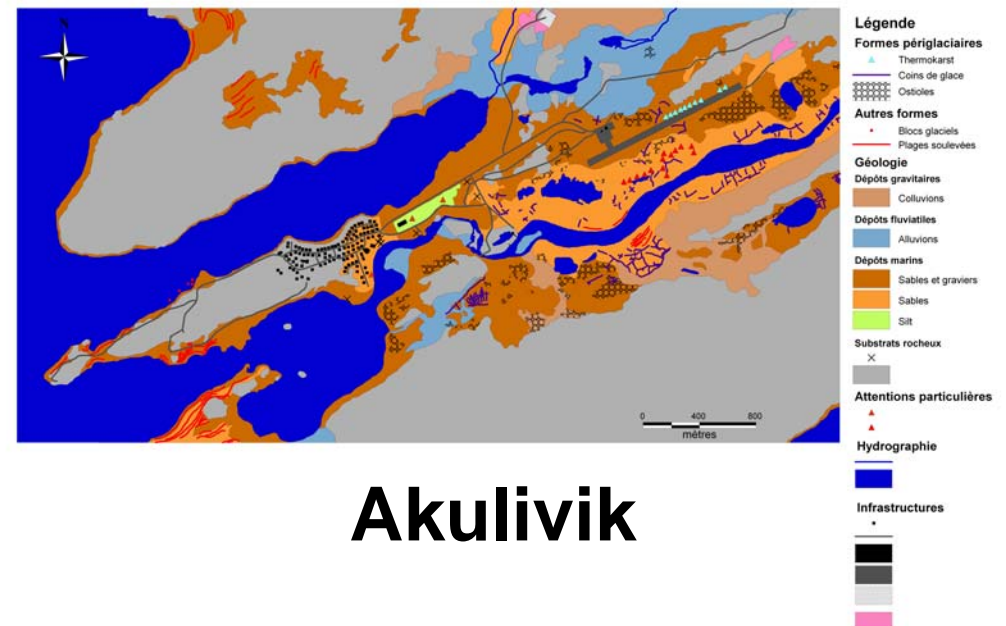
Applying for other communities: A first evaluation



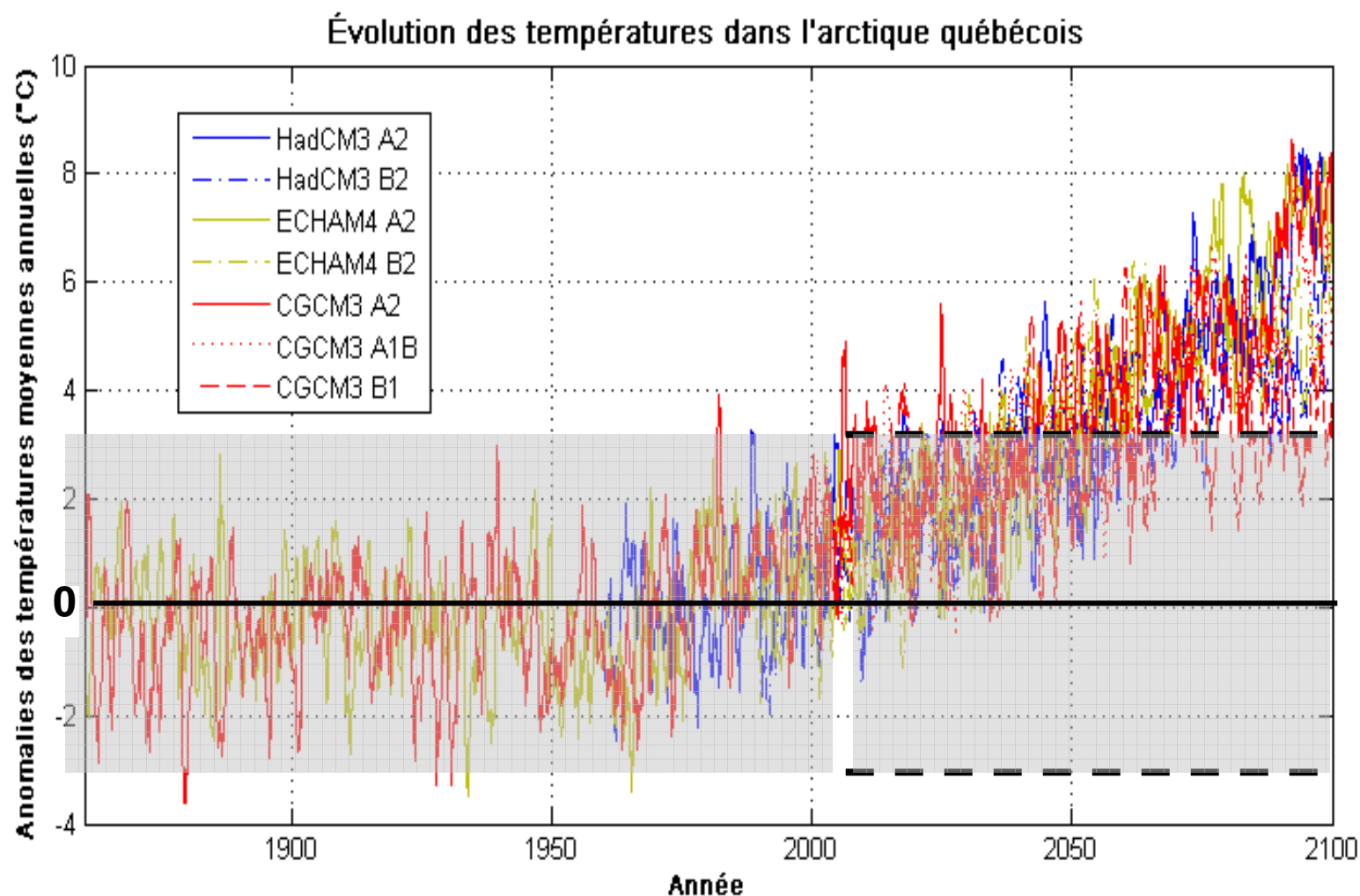
Umiujaq



Inukjuak

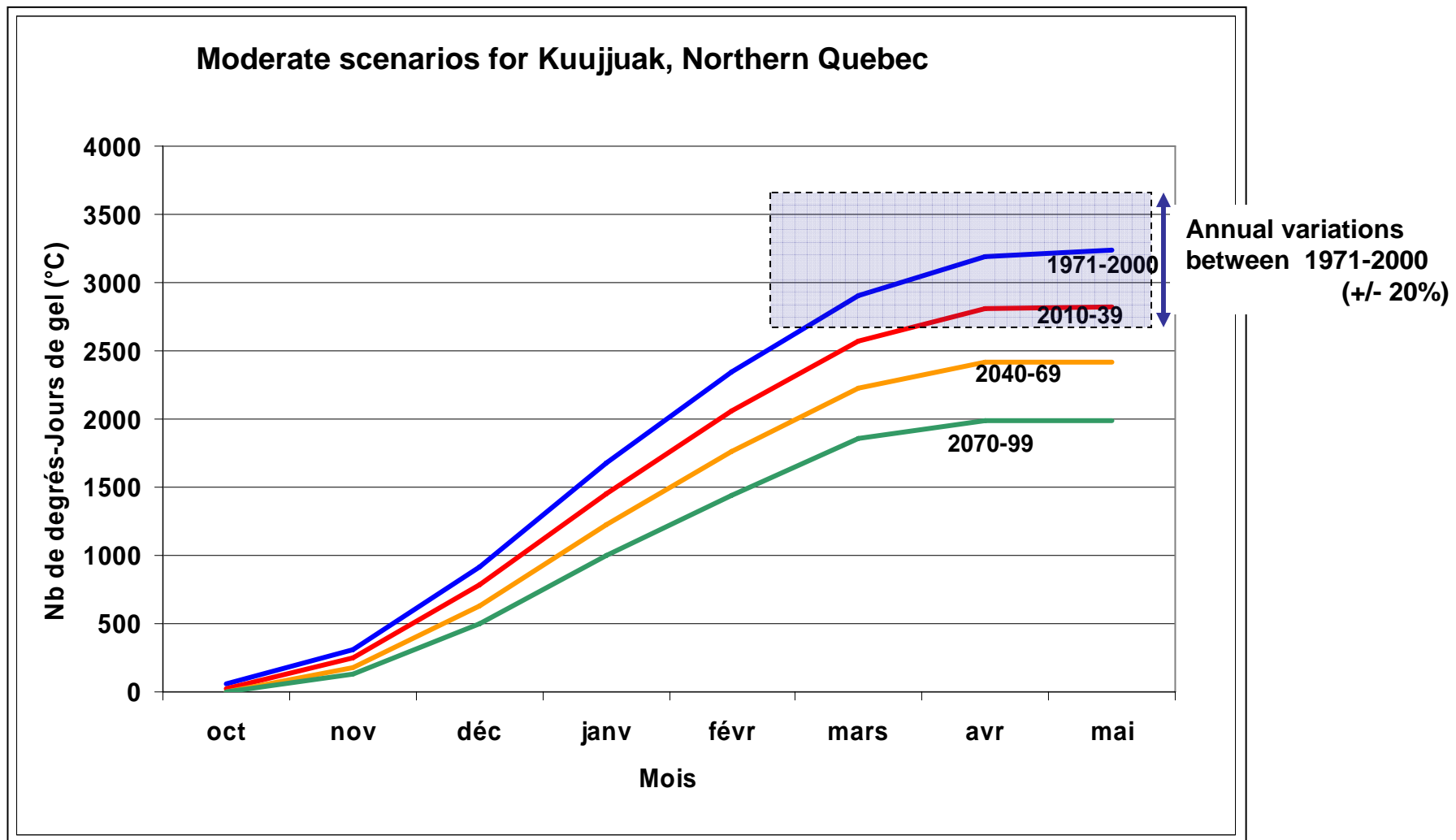


Akulivik



Evolution of freezing degree days during cold season

Permafrost and ice (lake, rivers) will have « less cold » to form during cold season



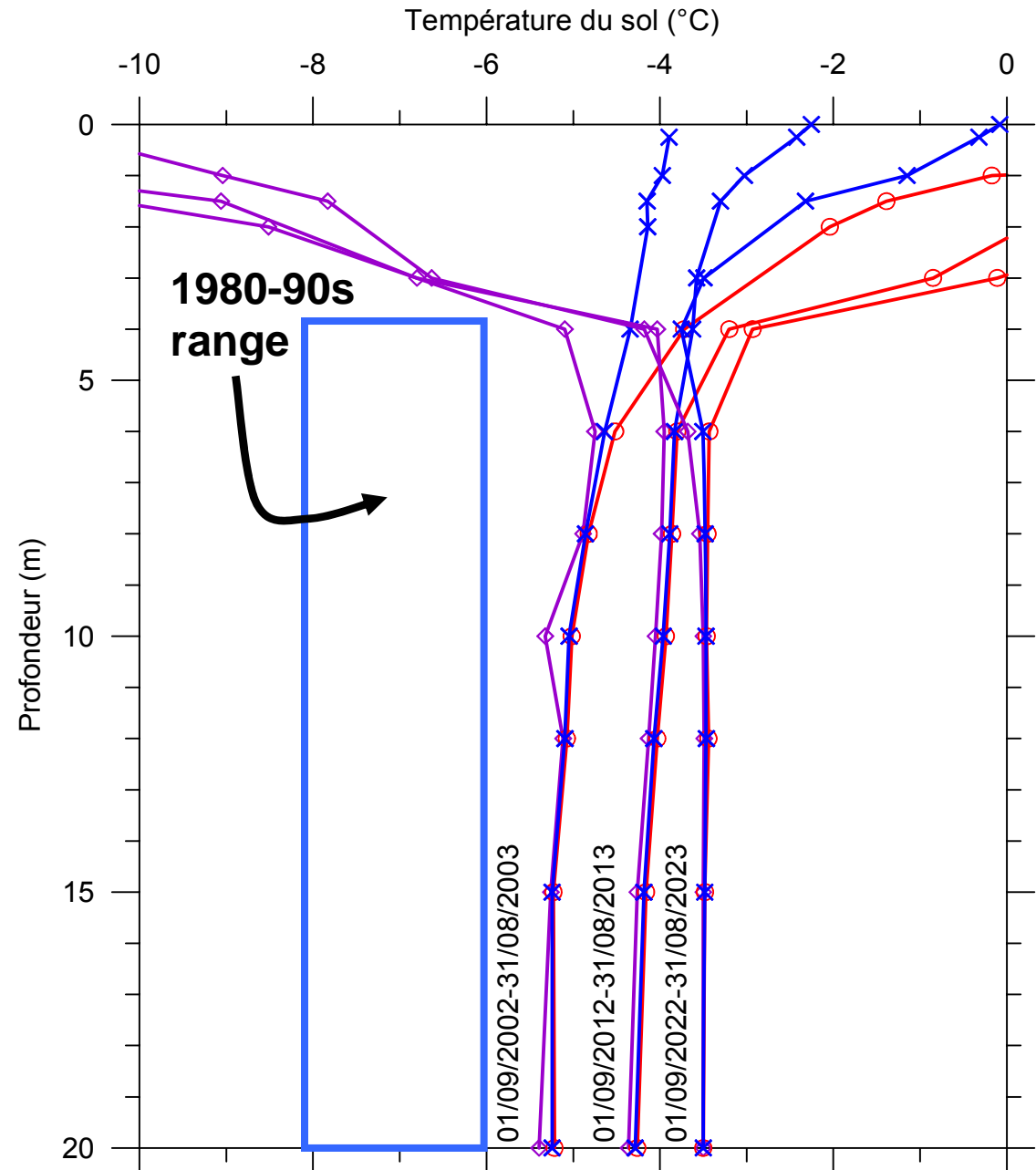
... at a point where the 2040-69 average will not have been witness during 1971-2000!

Similar trends over all northern Quebec communities

Permafrost under Salluit towards the 2010-2040 horizon:

- Unfrozen surface layer would reach more than 2 meters at the end of summers
- Freezing moves to January
- Profile is 1,7°C warmer than today and 3,3°C warmer than 1980s
- Unsure on how bad high risk areas will react: subsidence? landslide? Role of water and increased snowfall?

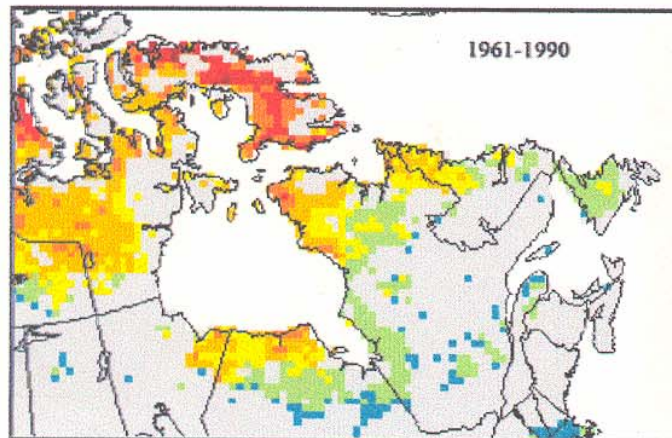
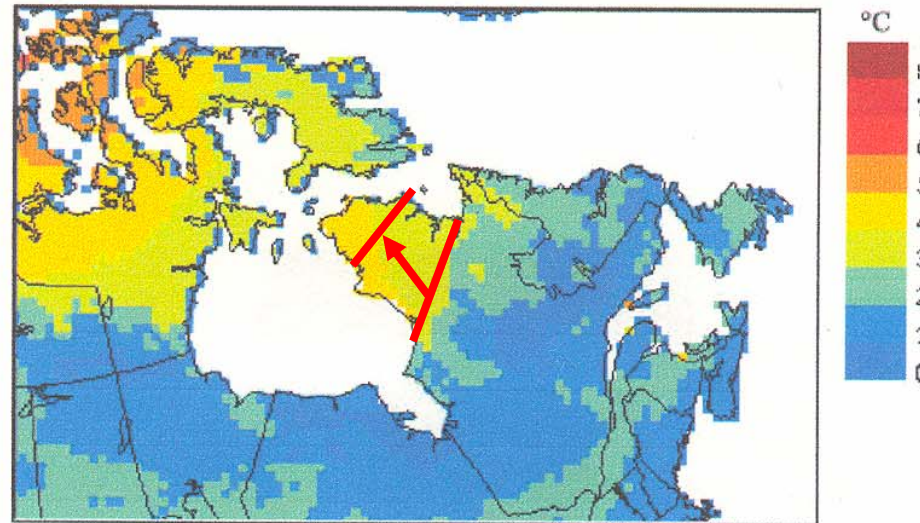
Tone Model used (L.Goodrich)



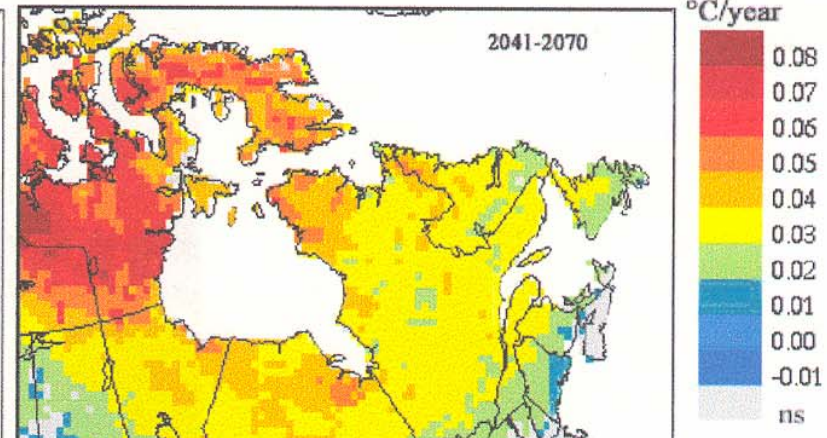
RCMs to produce permafrost warming scenarios?



Δ (soil Temperature)
in CRCM2
2050s - 1980s



Soil Temperature Trend 1961-1990



Soil Temperature Trend 2041-2070

(using CRCM2 including change of phase, 90% statistical significance shown)

Sushama, Laprise et Allard, JGR, 2006

Real role of good/bad practices on speed of impacts



Truck tracks degrading, «breaching» permafrost



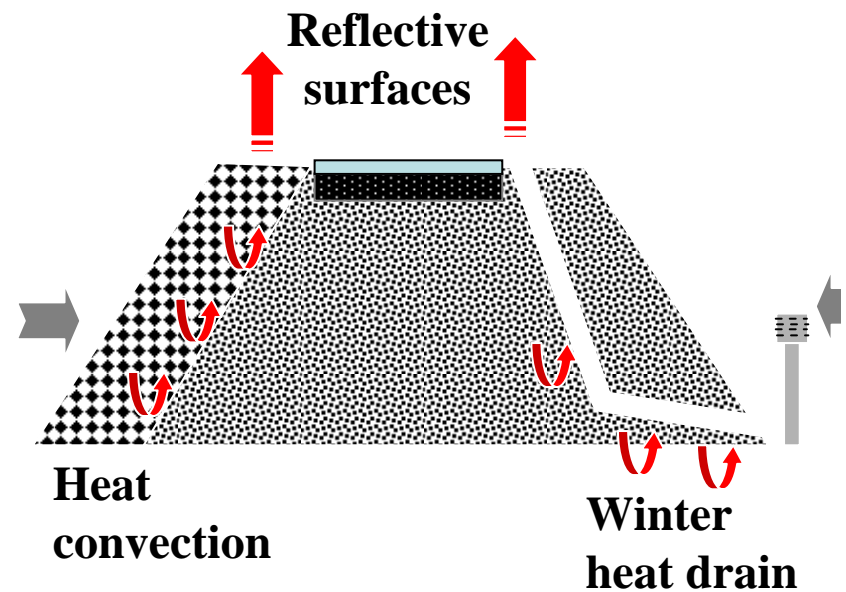
Melting snowpack along roads forming water accumulations



Building counting on insulation not to modify permafrost under



Ajustable, movable and elevated houses



Conclusions: Temperature and snowfall are increasing, permafrost is degrading, portions of communities are at risk, others are on less vulnerable grounds, good practices delay or minimize impacts, good planning minimize risks but information and tools must be available and used by involved users

Thanks for the implication of: Université Laval, Sécurité Publique Québec, Transport Québec, Natural Resources Canada, Transport Canada, ArcticNet, Makivik, Kativik Regional Administration, Communities like Salluit... and you!



Consensus
We need
action:
Mitigation and
Adaptation