



2014 Connaught Summer Institute  
in Arctic Science: Atmosphere,  
Cryosphere, and Climate

July 14 - 18, 2014 • Nottawasaga Inn • Alliston, Ontario, Canada

2014 Program



Marianne SV Douglas

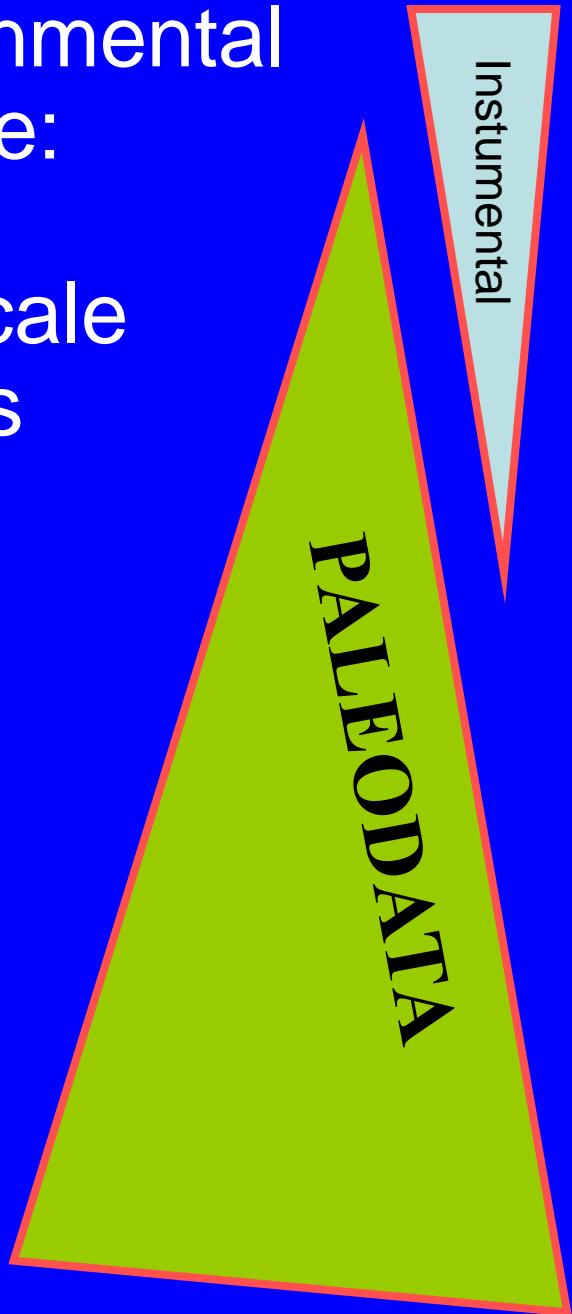
[msvdouglas@gmail.com](mailto:msvdouglas@gmail.com)

[marianne.douglas@ualberta.ca](mailto:marianne.douglas@ualberta.ca)



# Environmental Change:

time-scale  
matters



HOURS  
DAYS

SEASONS

YEARS

DECADES

CENTURIES

MILLENNIA

# Paleoenvironmental data spans millenia

## Ice cores



NOAA



H.D. Grissino-Mayer

## Marine cores



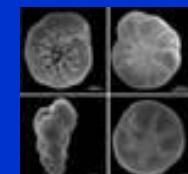
Joides Resolution IODP



Ideo.columbia.edu

## Proxy:

$\delta^{18}\text{O}$ , e.g.  $[\text{CH}_4]$ ,  
 $[\text{CO}_2]$ , pH



$\delta^{18}\text{O}$

mud composition,  
etc.

## Tree rings



P. Kelly



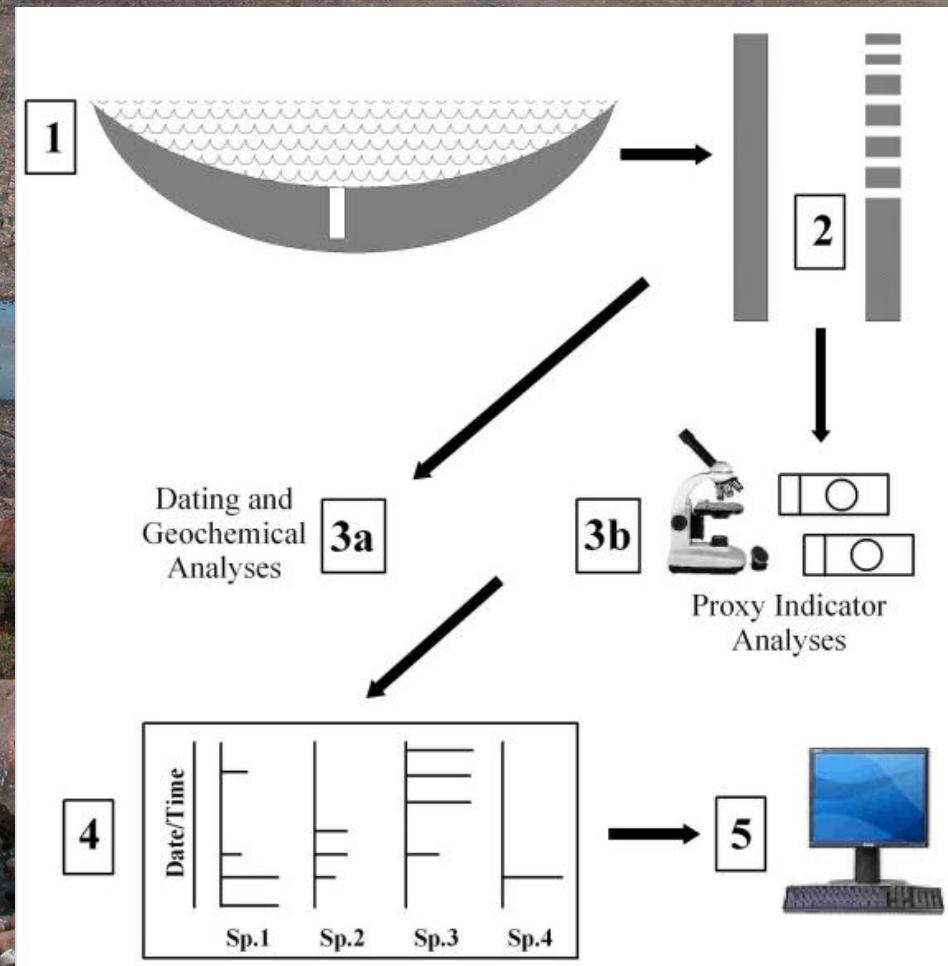
P. Kelly

## Tree ring width

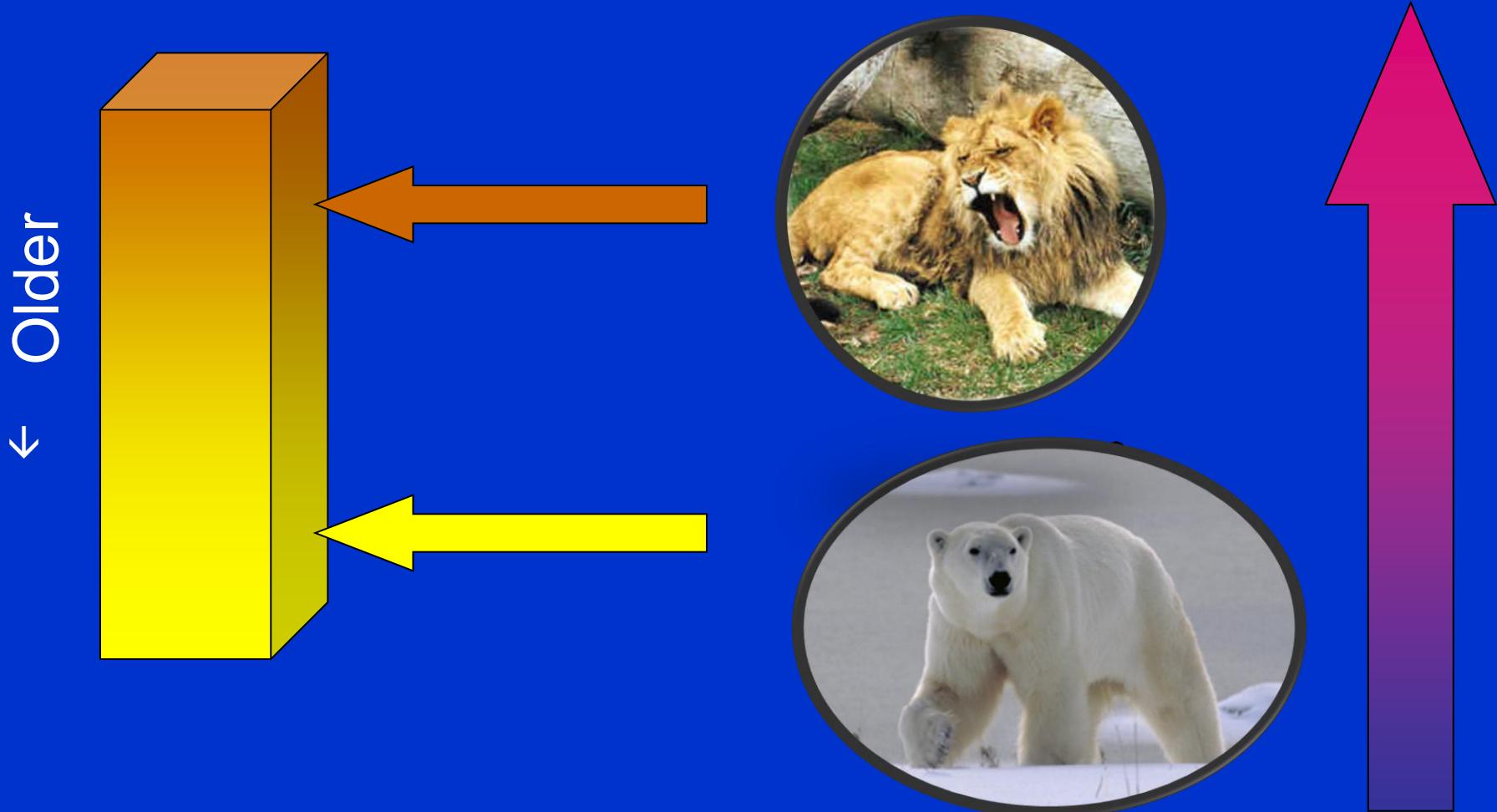
... many more!

# Three lectures ...

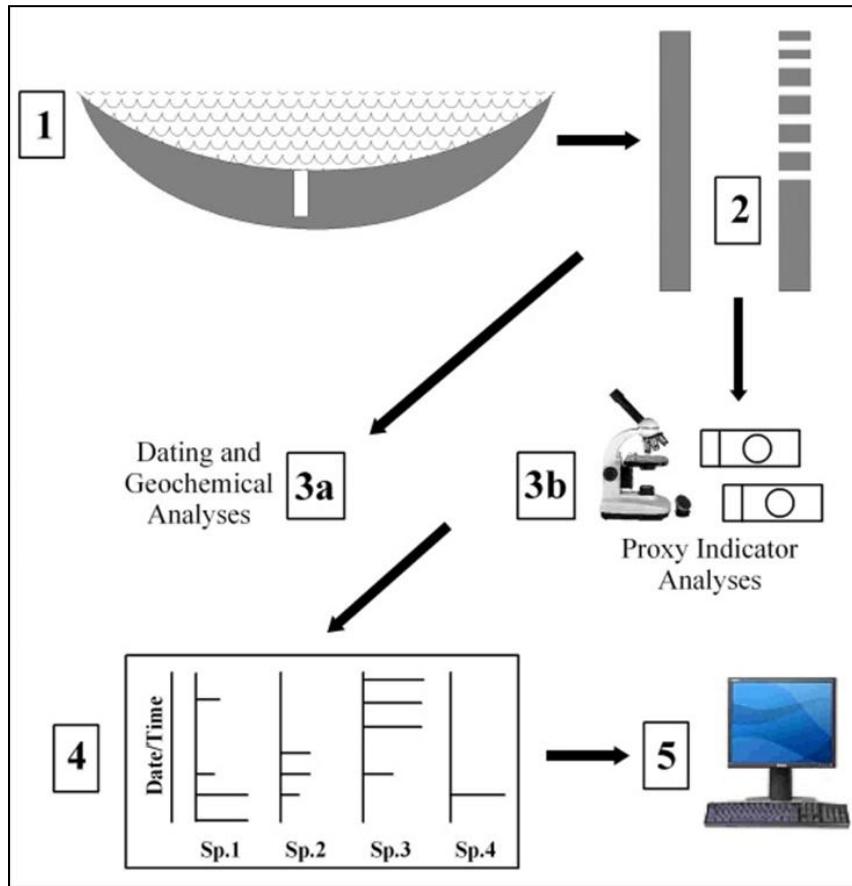
- Polar limnology
- Polar paleolimnology
- Environmental change



# Paleoecological Inferences



# Paleolimnological Method

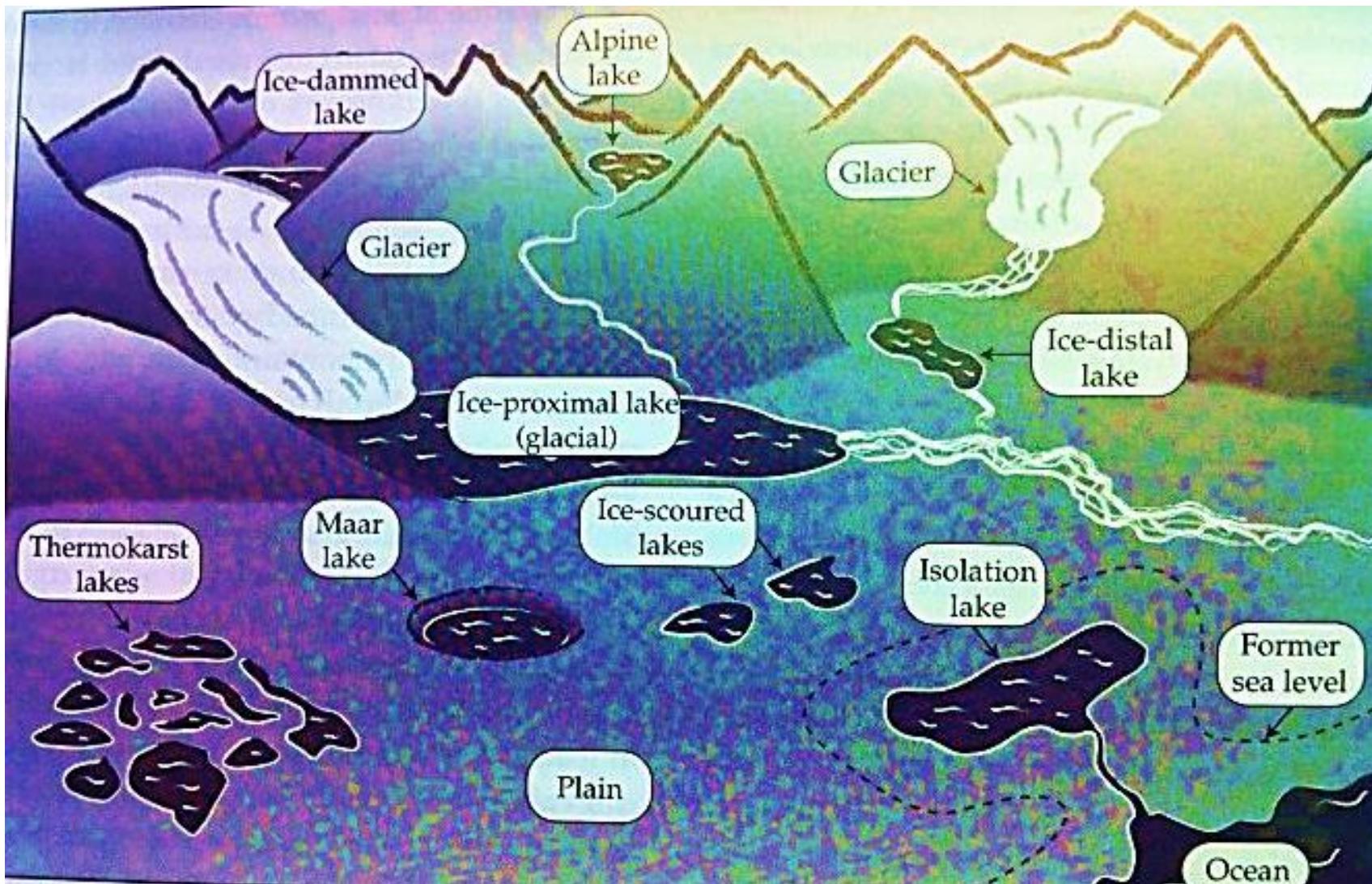


1-2 Coring techniques

3a,b Dating and geochemical analyses

4-5 Proxy indicators and interpretation

# Coring method depends upon lake type and time period investigated



Modified from Pienitz et al. 2008

# Surface sediment gravity coring

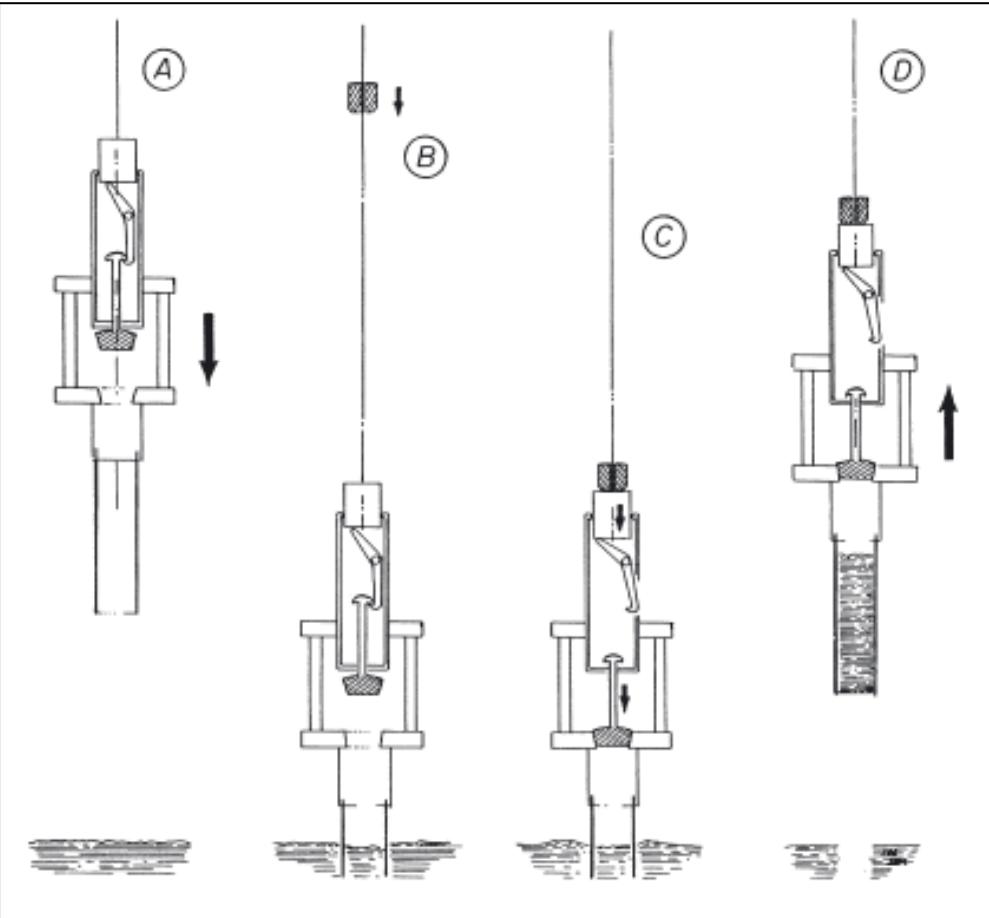


Figure 4.2 in Smol (2008)



# Close-Interval Sectioning



Photos: JP Smol

# Freeze coring

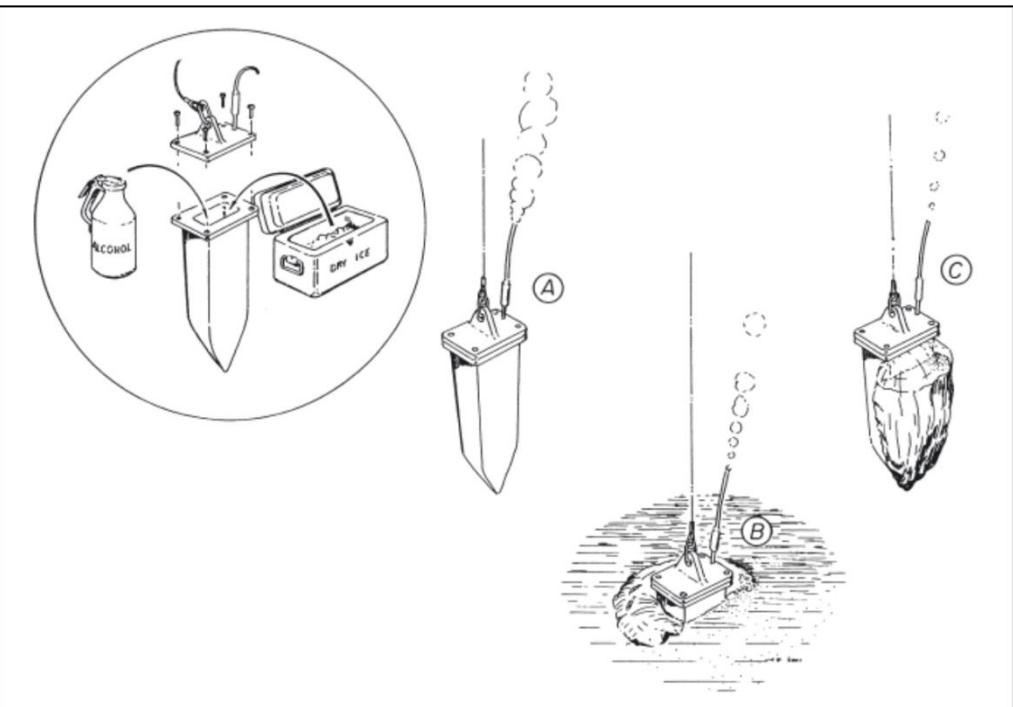


Figure 4.3 in Smol (2008)



# Piston coring

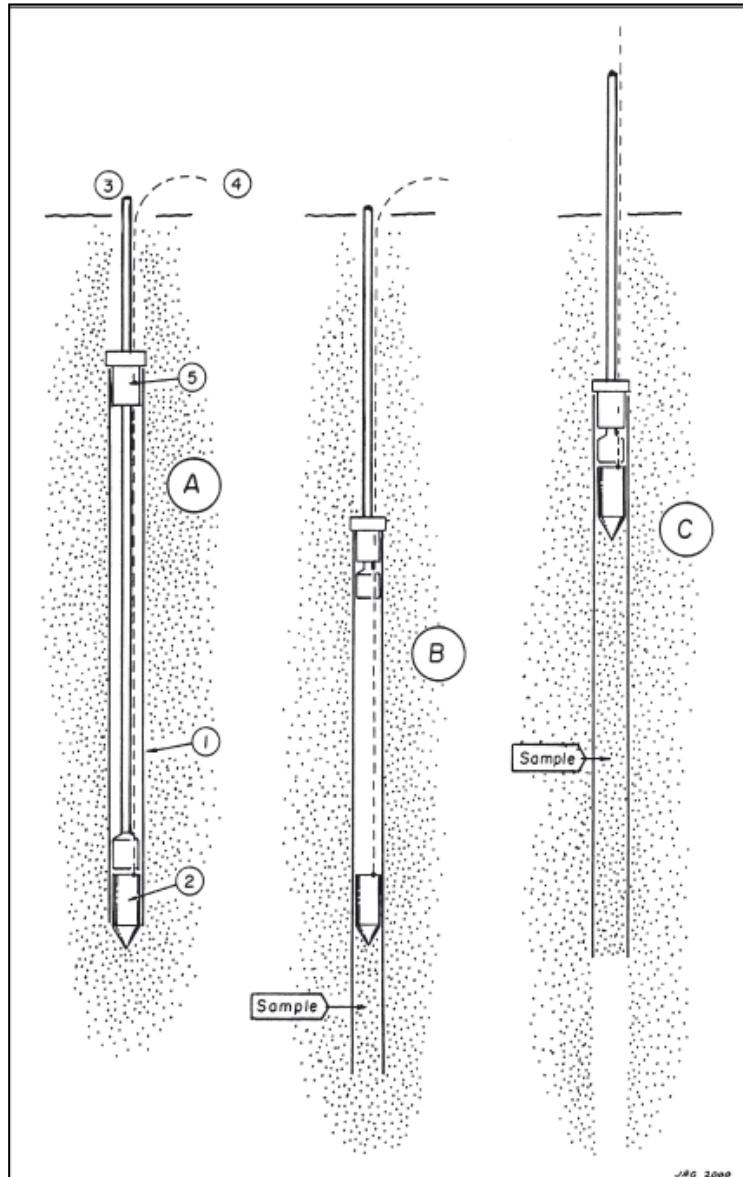


Figure 4.5 in Smol (2008)

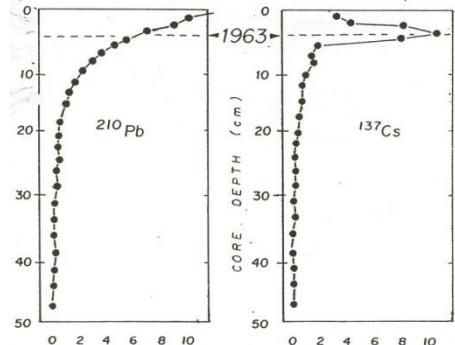


Photo: I. Walker

# Geochronology: Dating sediments

Older sediments :  $^{14}\text{C}$  radiocarbon dating

Recent sediments :  $^{210}\text{Pb}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$



Varves: annual couplets of sediment

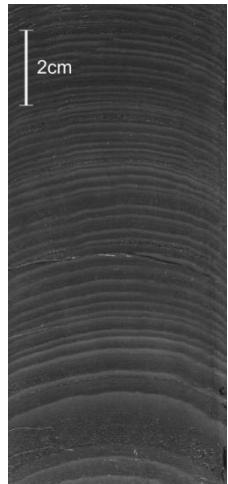
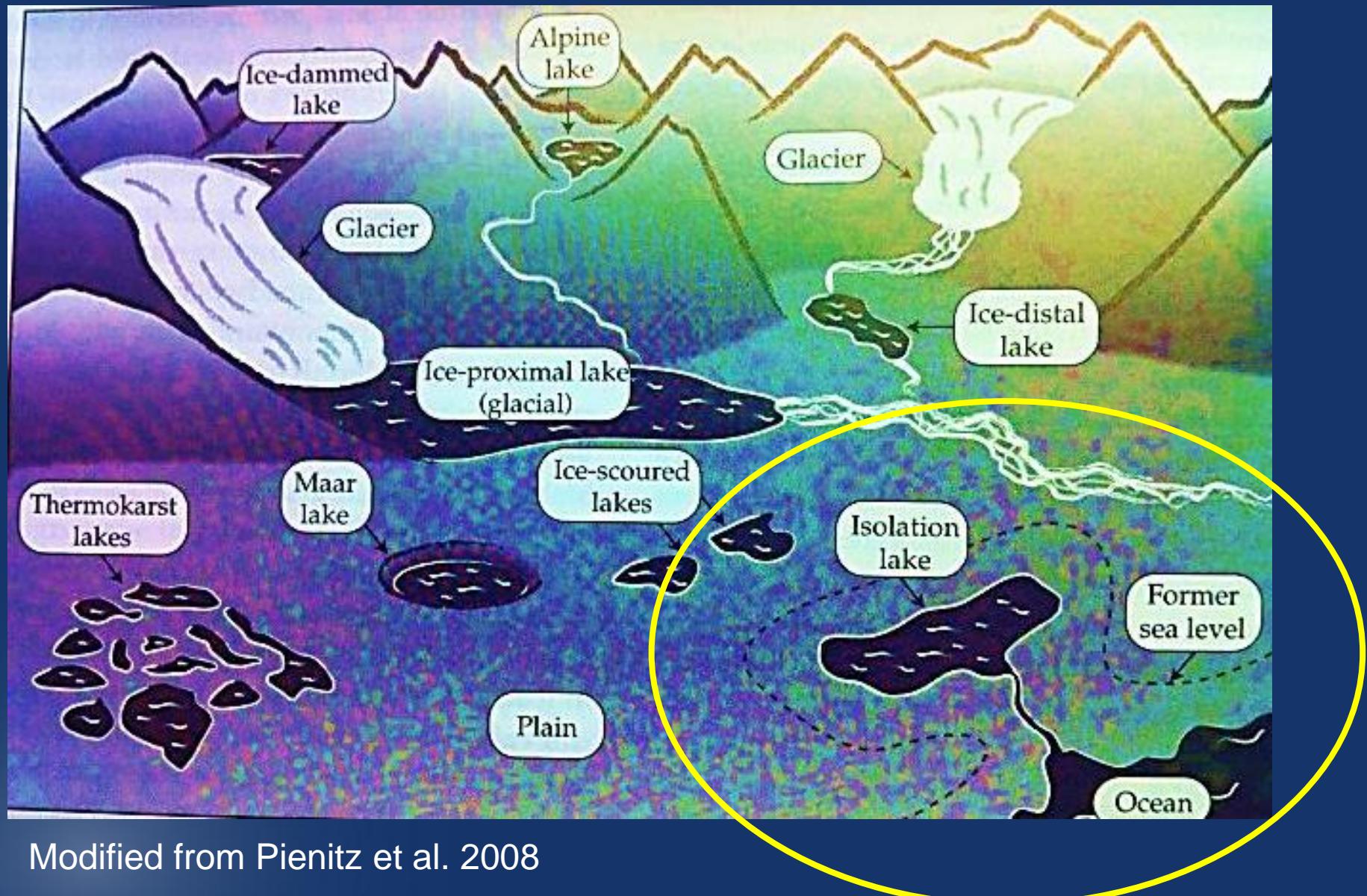
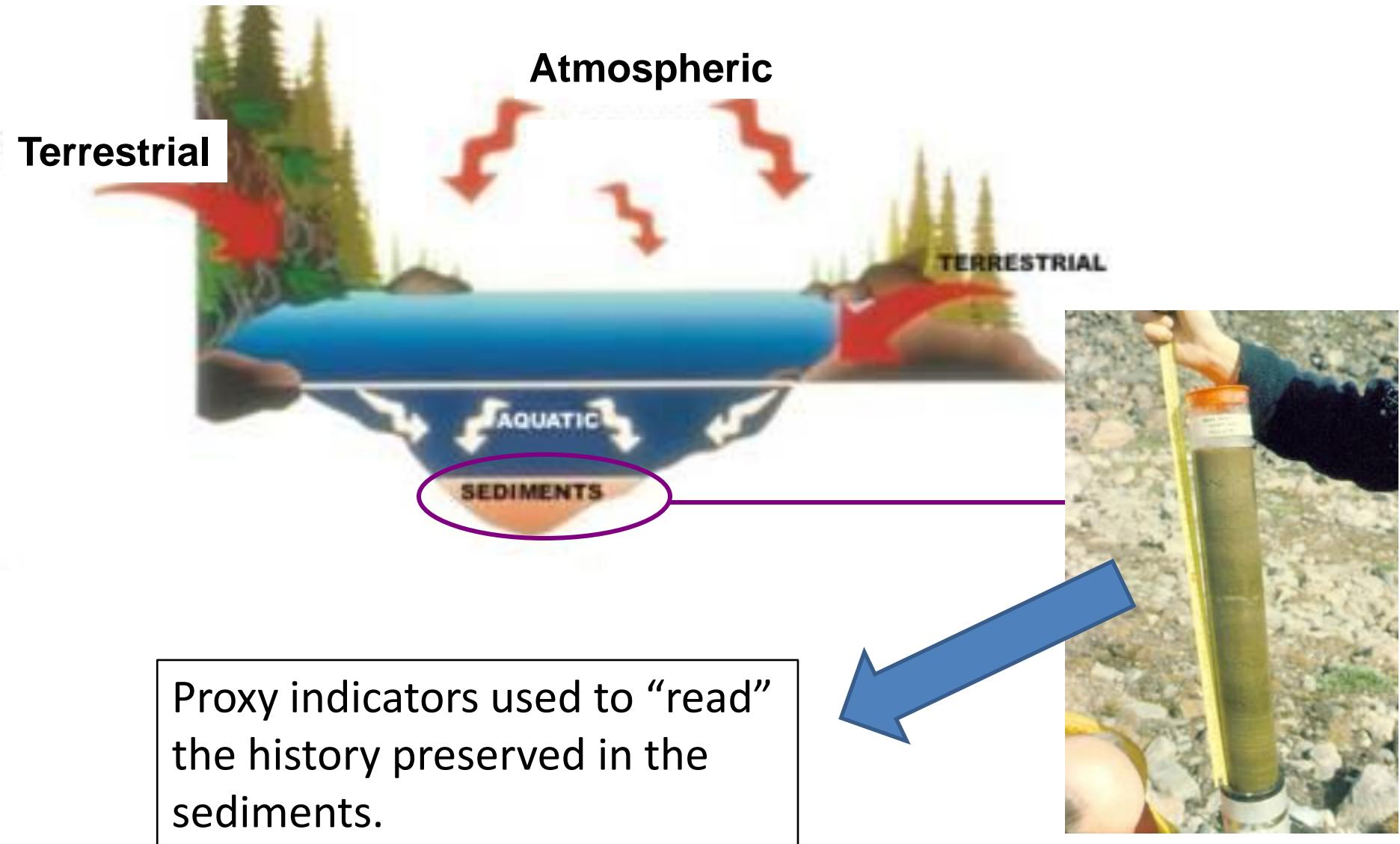


Photo: S. Lamoureux; Figure 4.9 in Smol (2008)

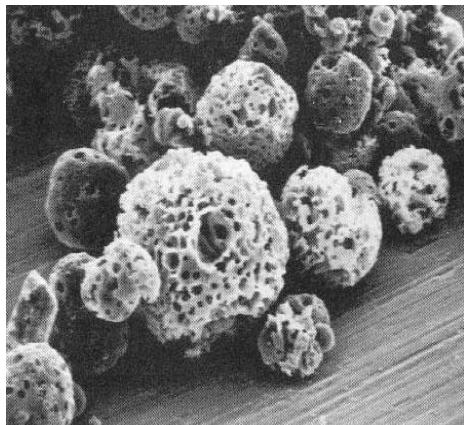




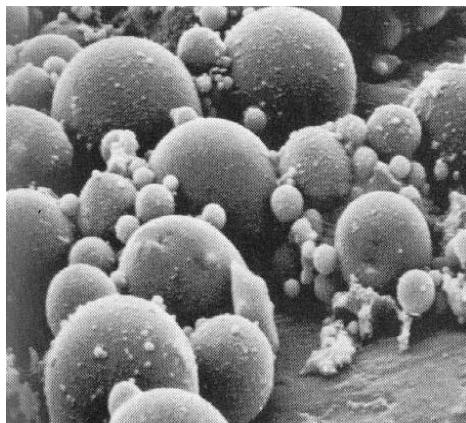
# Lake sediments contain useful indicators



# FROM THE ATMOSPHERE



carbon particles  
from carbon  
combustion



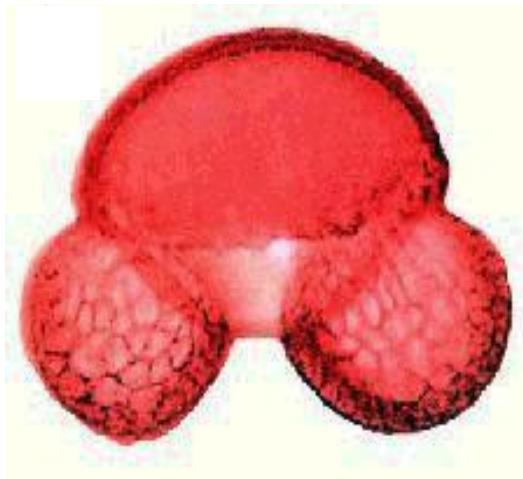
fly ash from coal  
combustion

metals and other  
pollutants from  
industry

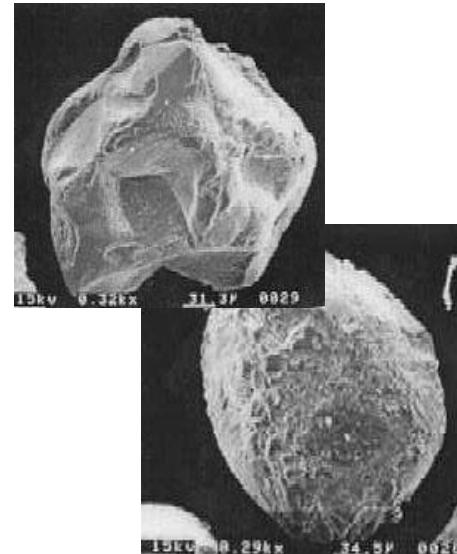


# FROM THE CATCHMENT

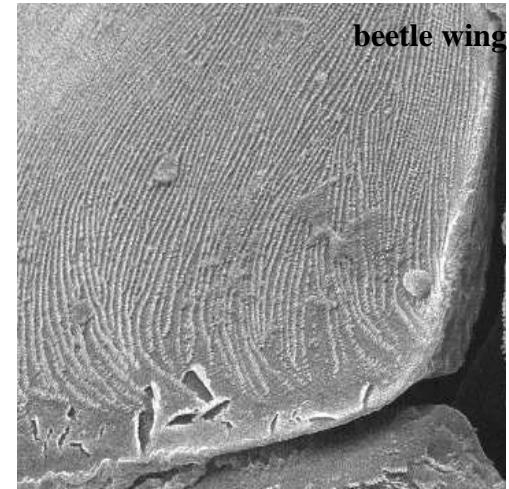
pollen



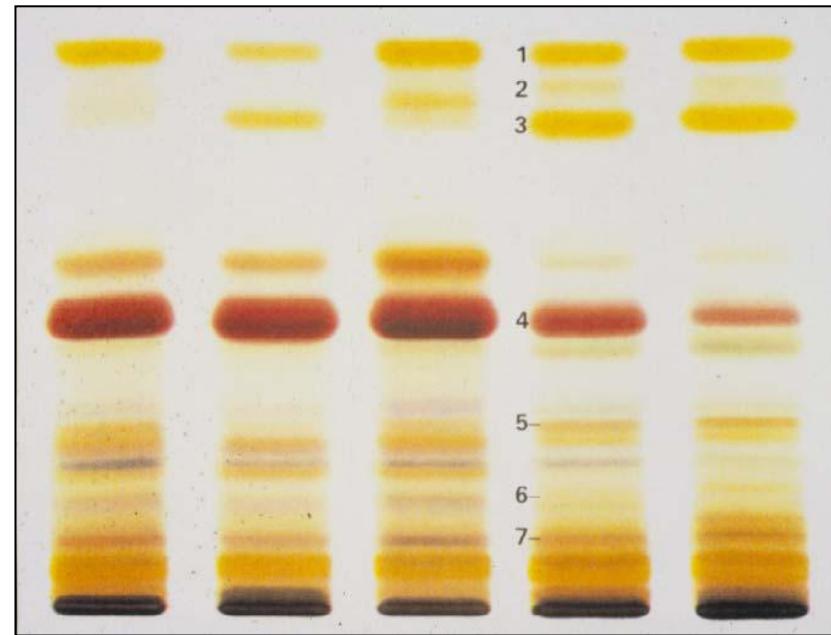
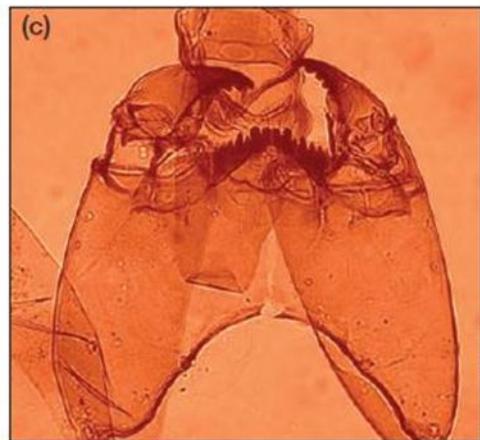
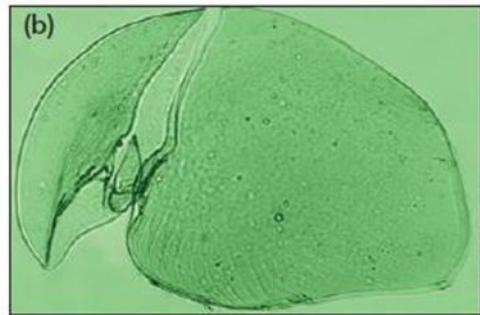
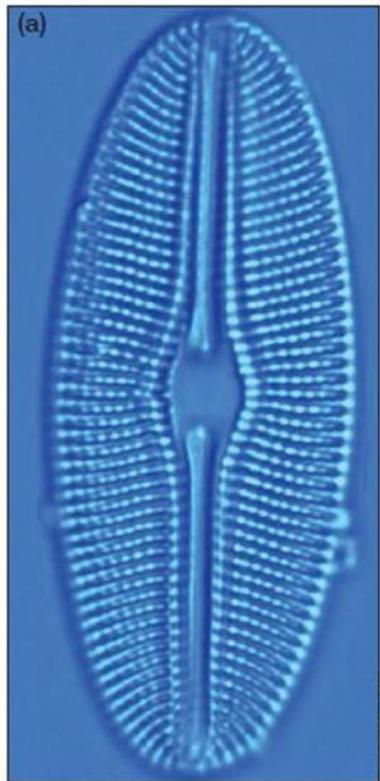
mineral  
particles



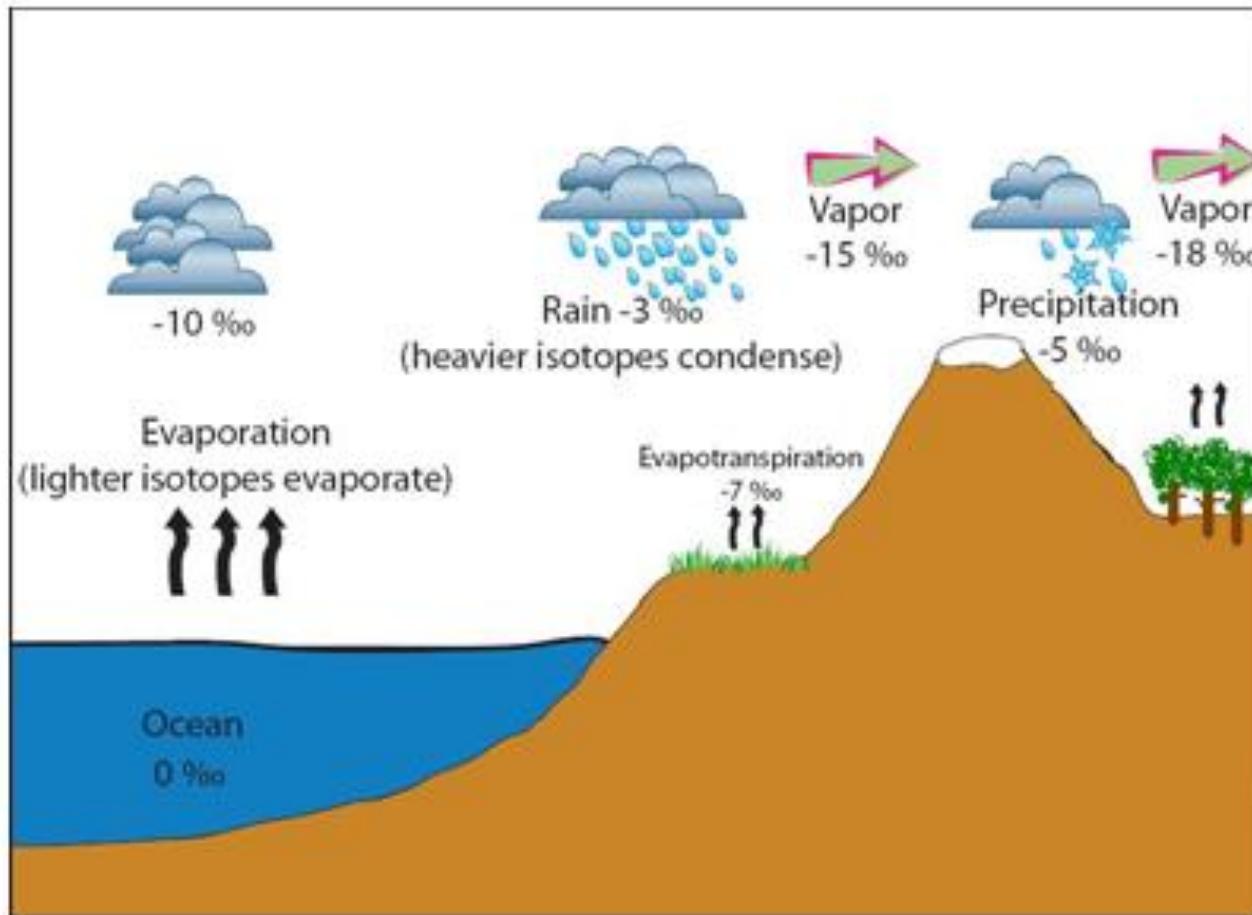
insect  
remains



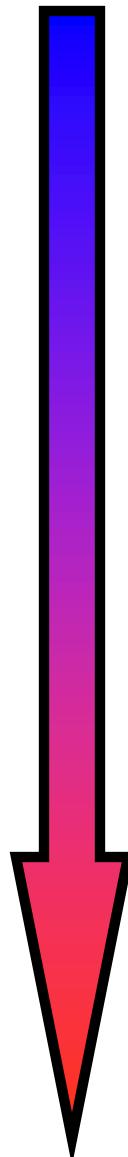
# FROM THE AQUATIC SYSTEM



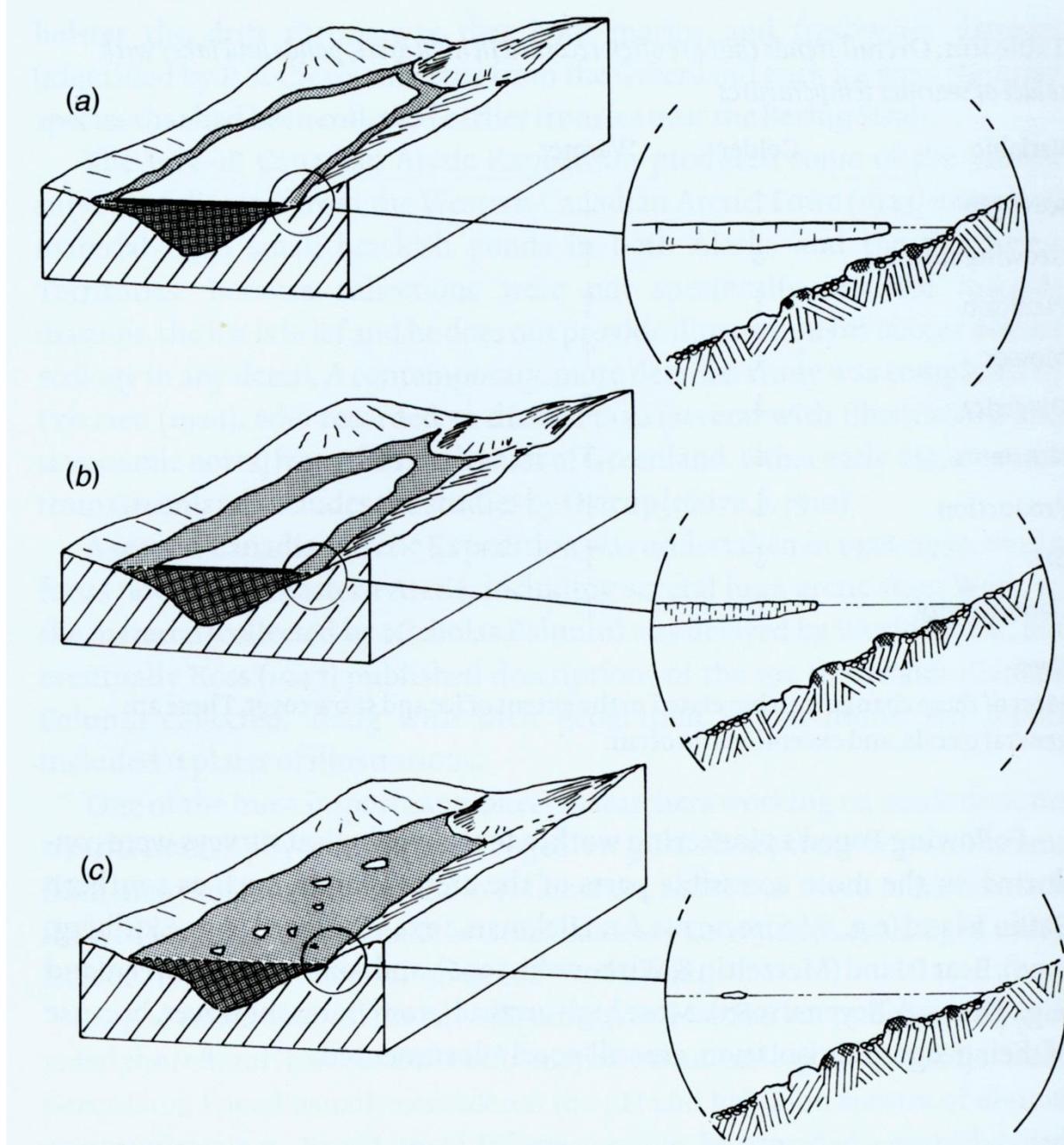
# Stable isotopes, eg O, C, N



Cooler temperatures

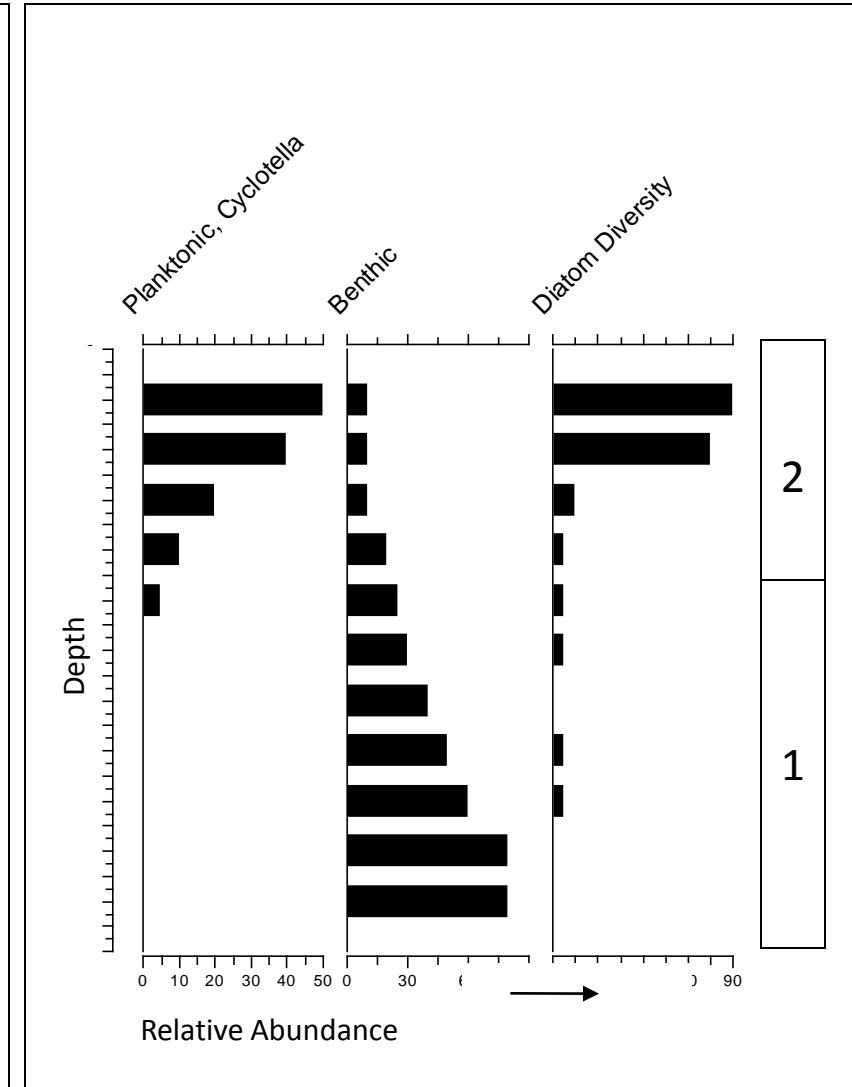
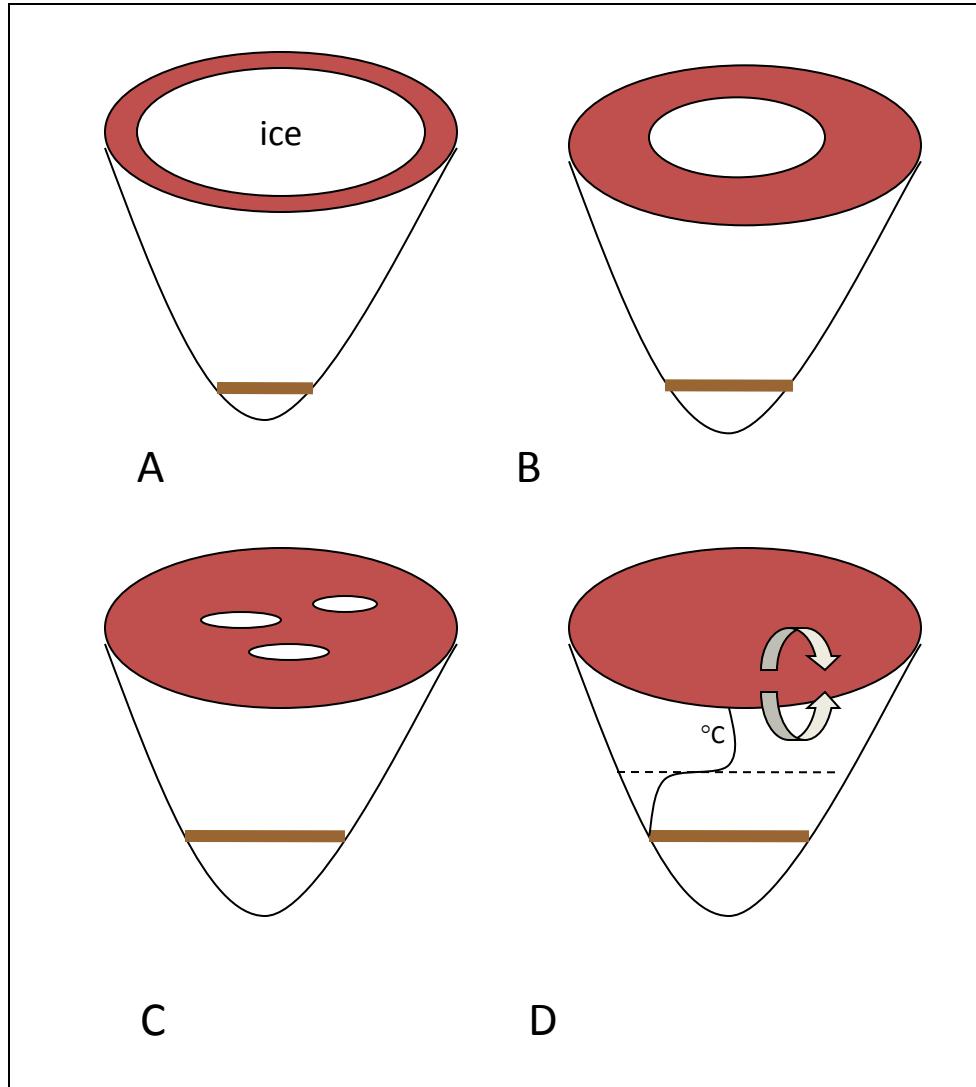


Warmer Temperatures

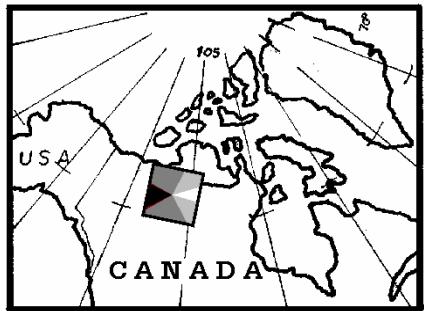


(Smol 1983, 1988)

# Ice effects on lakes' habitats, nutrients ...



# Slipper Lake, NWT



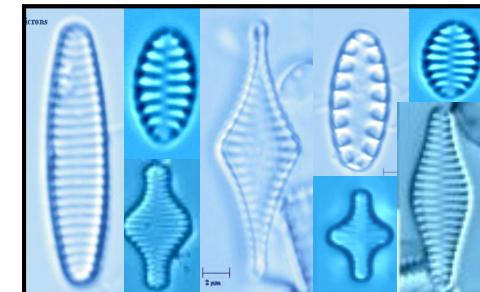
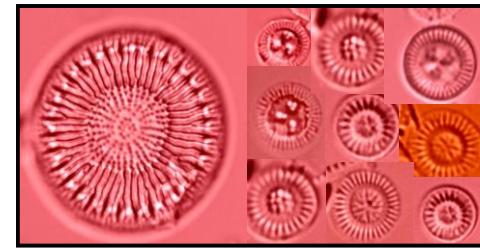
Core Depth (cm)

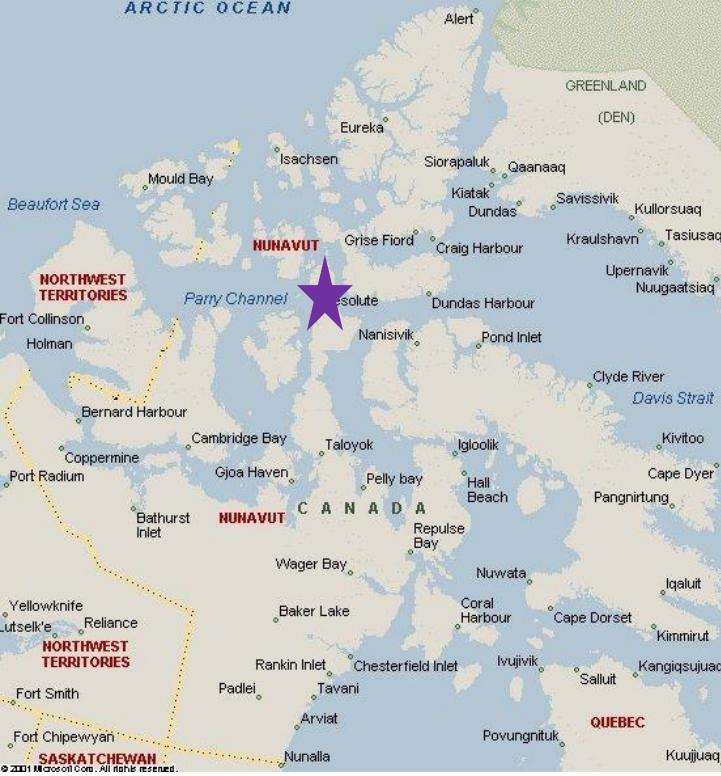
1997 +/- 2.0  
1937 +/- 6.5  
1886 +/- 29.9  
1837 +/- 60.0  
1804 +/- 74.0

1695-1400 BC  
3660-3365 BC

% Relative Abundance

Benthic Fragilaria  
Aulacoseira complex  
Cyclotella stelligera

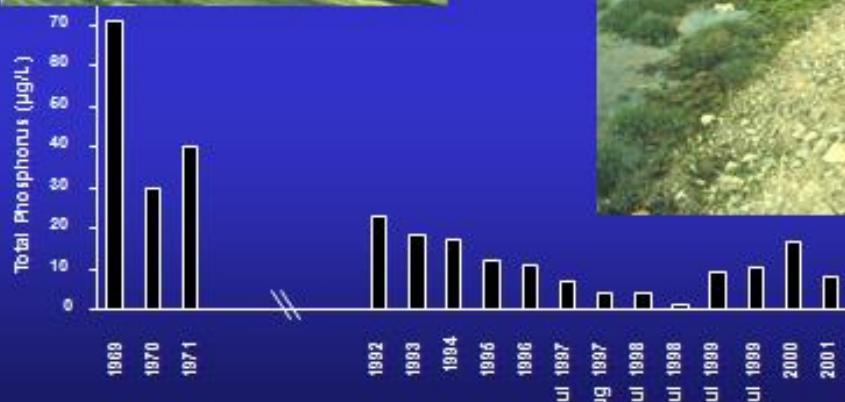




# Nutrient additions... Meretta Lake, Resolute Bay (★), Cornwallis Island, NU. IBP study site



August 1970



(Douglas and Smol)

August 1997



Taken July 8 2014  
The Meretta Lake “sewage stream” is now a regular High Arctic Stream, as is also Meretta Lake = a typical High Arctic lake.



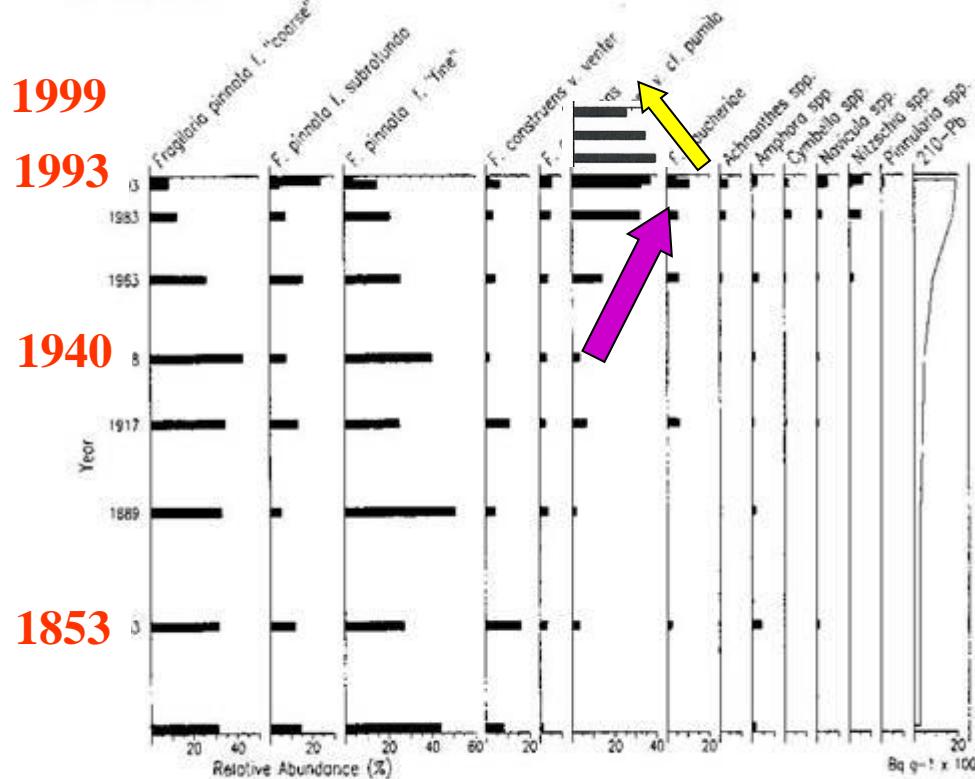


Figure 9. Diatom species composition changes (%) in the Meretta Lake core.  $^{210}\text{Pb}$  dates are shown to the left, and activity is shown to the right.

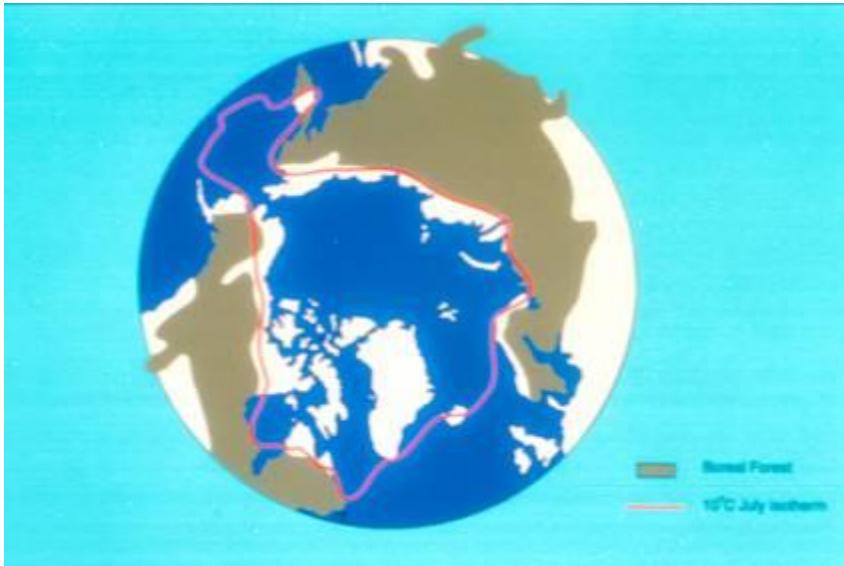


Douglas and Smol 2000, Michelutti et al. 2002a, b

*Fragilaria pumila* increases rapidly, post 1948.

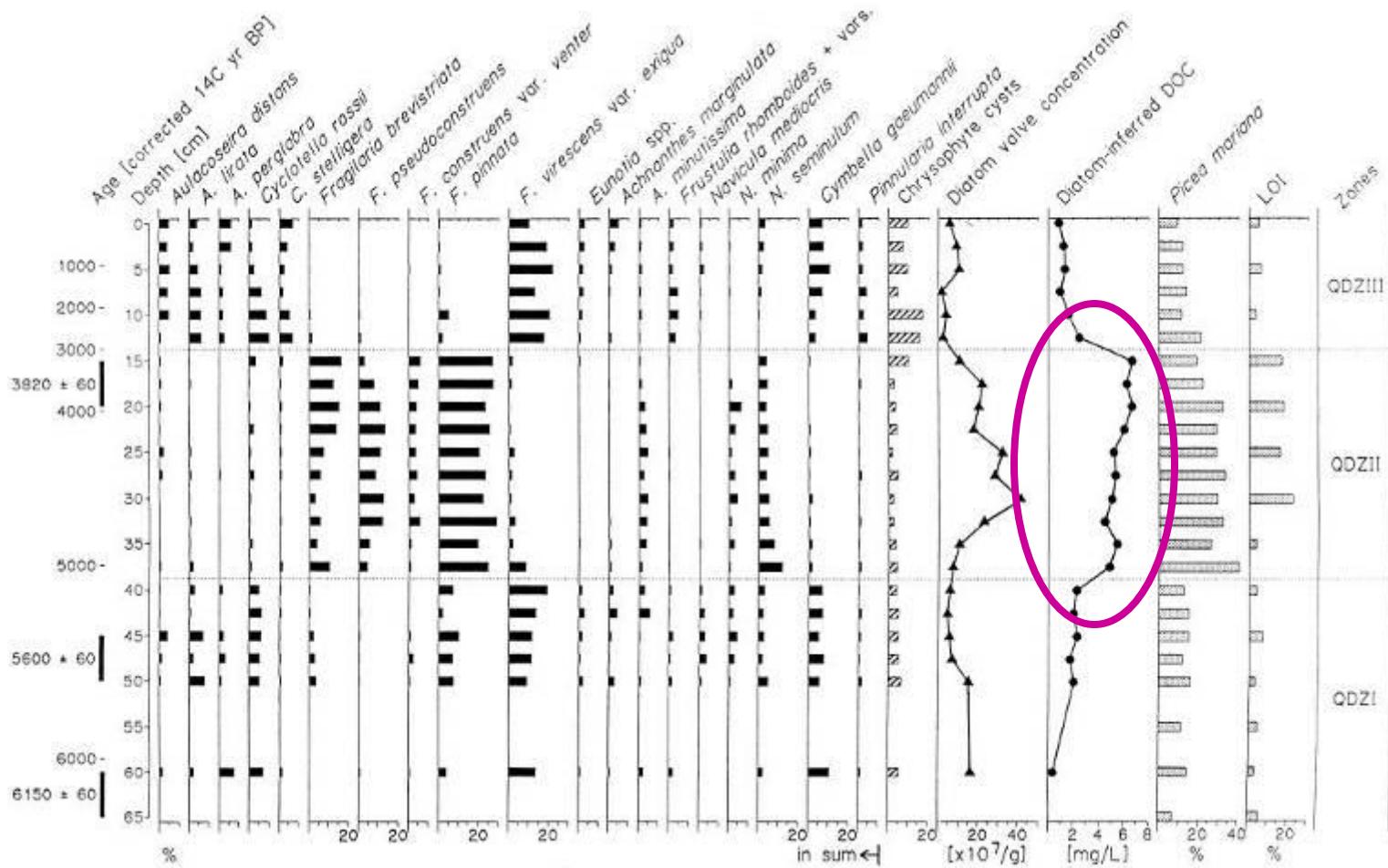
Recent sampling show that this diatom has decreased, in parallel with decreasing P levels

# Paleolimnology tracks treeline.



Bioindicators, such as diatoms can be used to track amount of DOC (dissolved organic carbon). Higher amounts are present in the water when there is vegetation present. So, as treeline moves with climate, the water chemistry varies.

# Shifting tree-line as inferred from diatom-inferred DOC



“Queen’s Lake”, 64°N 110°W, NWT

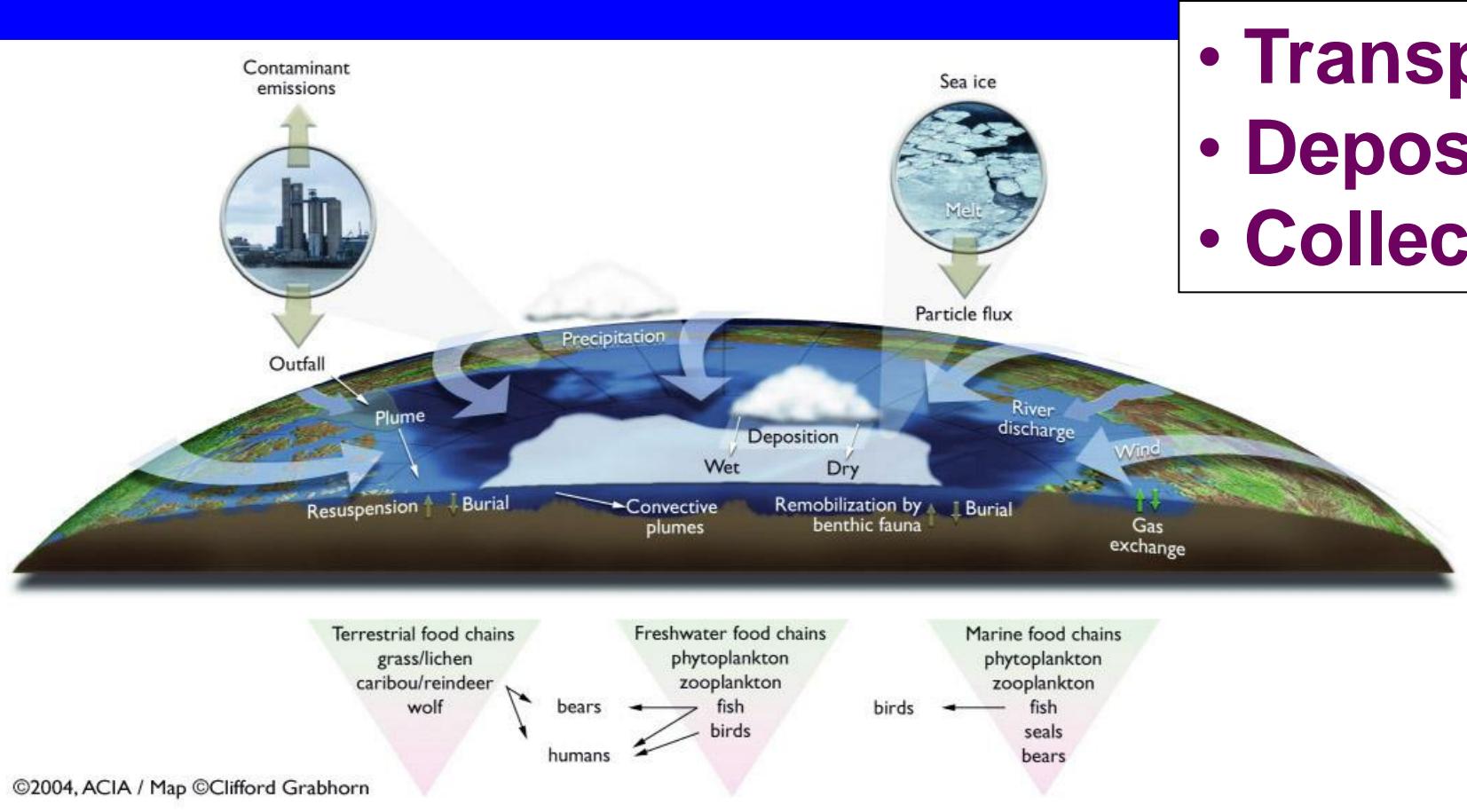
MacDonald et al. 1993

Projected Vegetation, 2090-2100



# Seabirds as vectors for nutrients and contaminants

## Marine to terrestrial environments



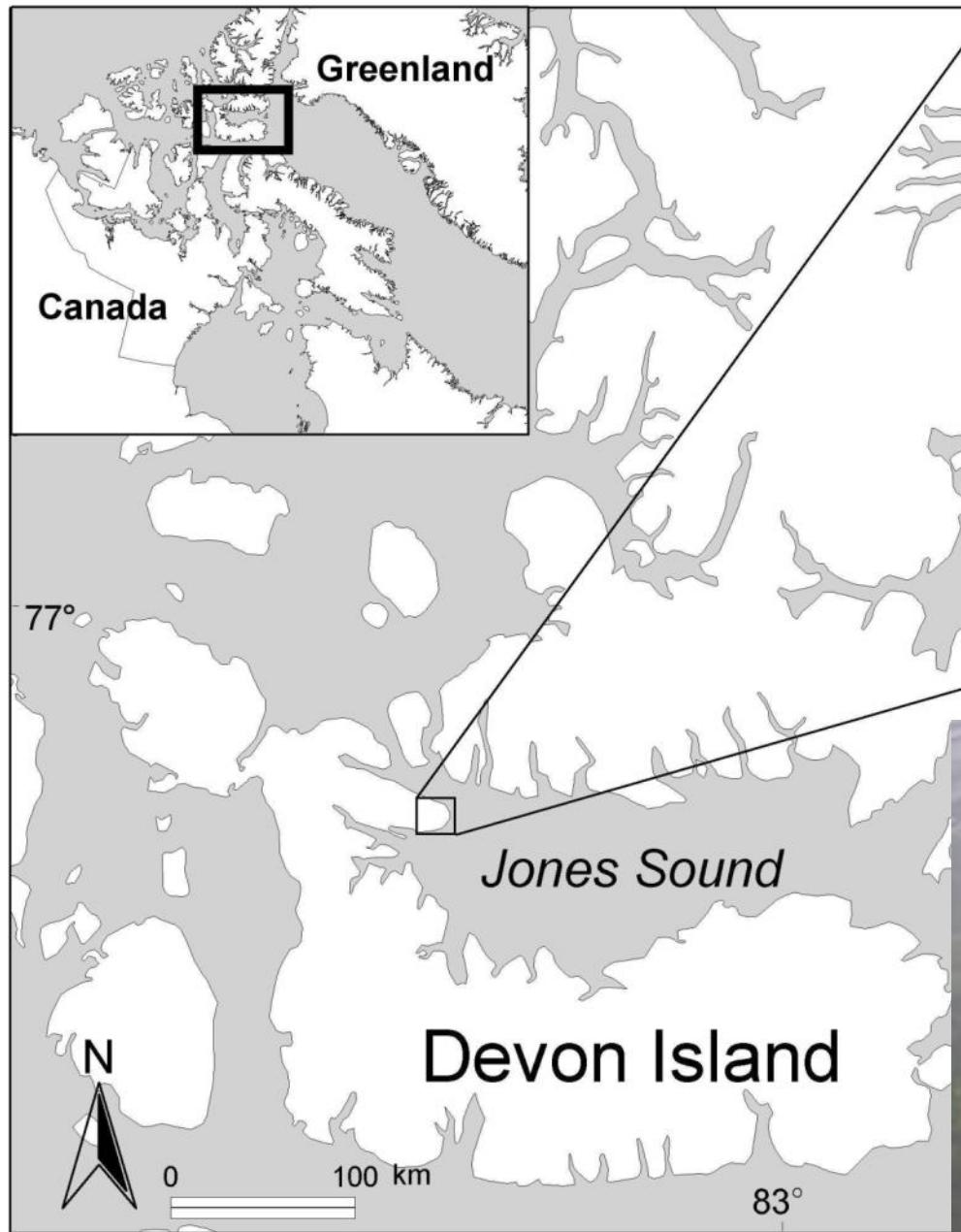
- Transport
- Deposition
- Collection

# Seabirds

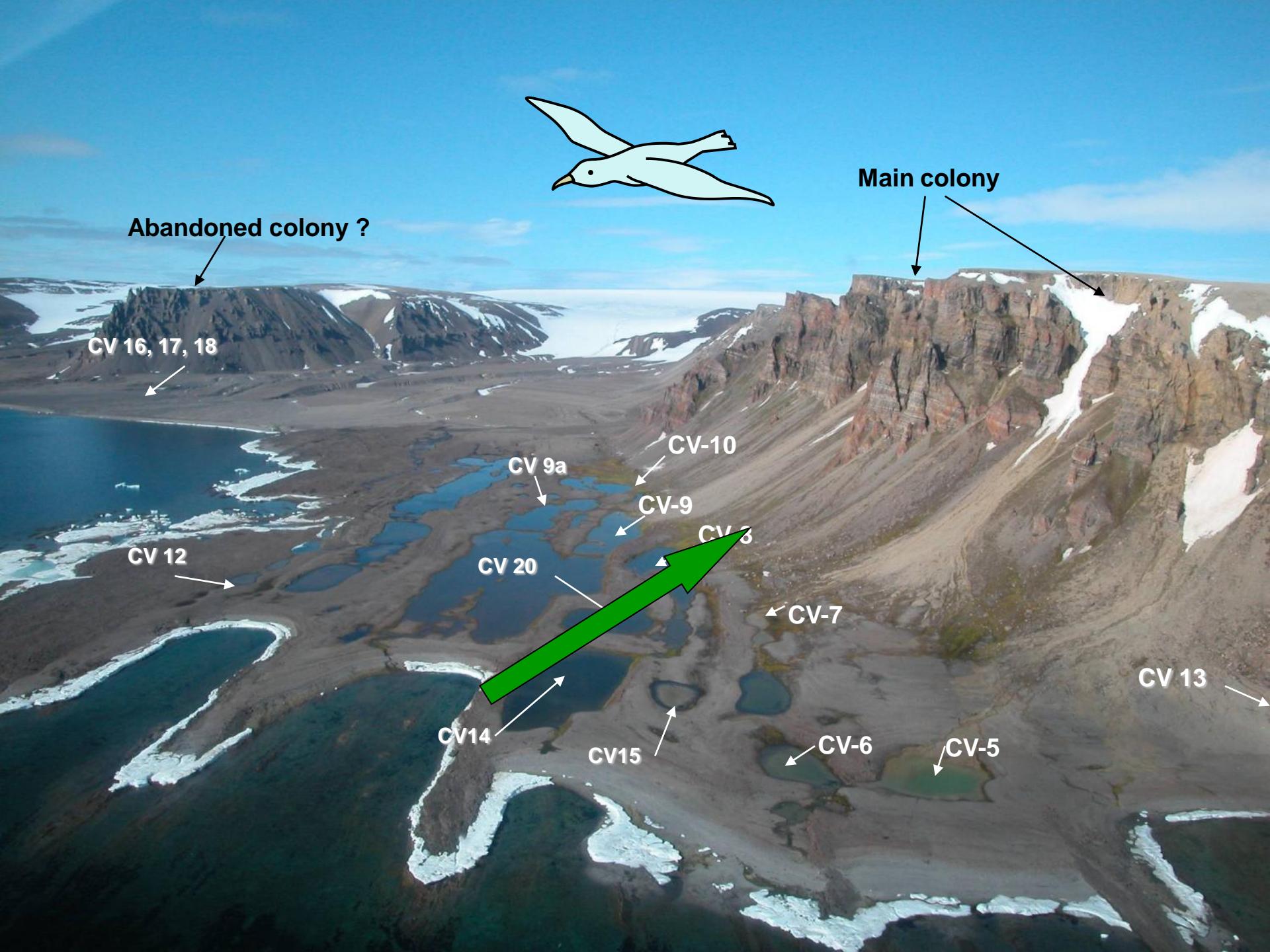
- Found on every continent
- Nesting sites can number in the millions
- Focus nutrients and contaminants



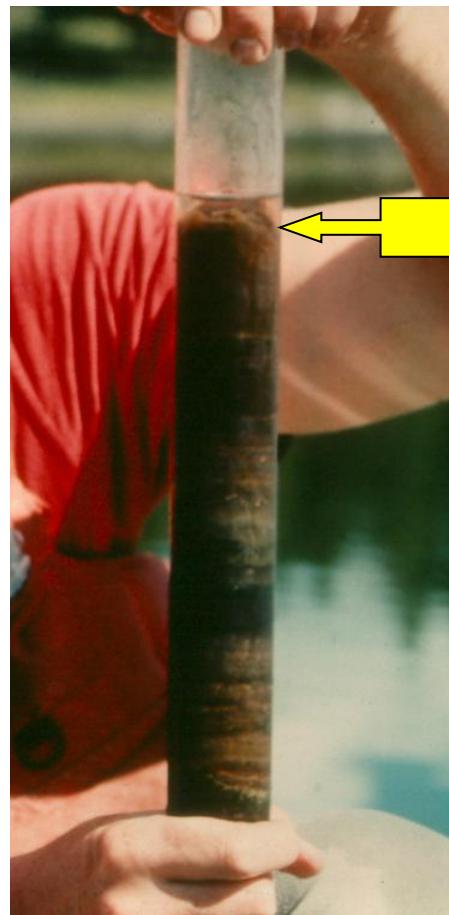
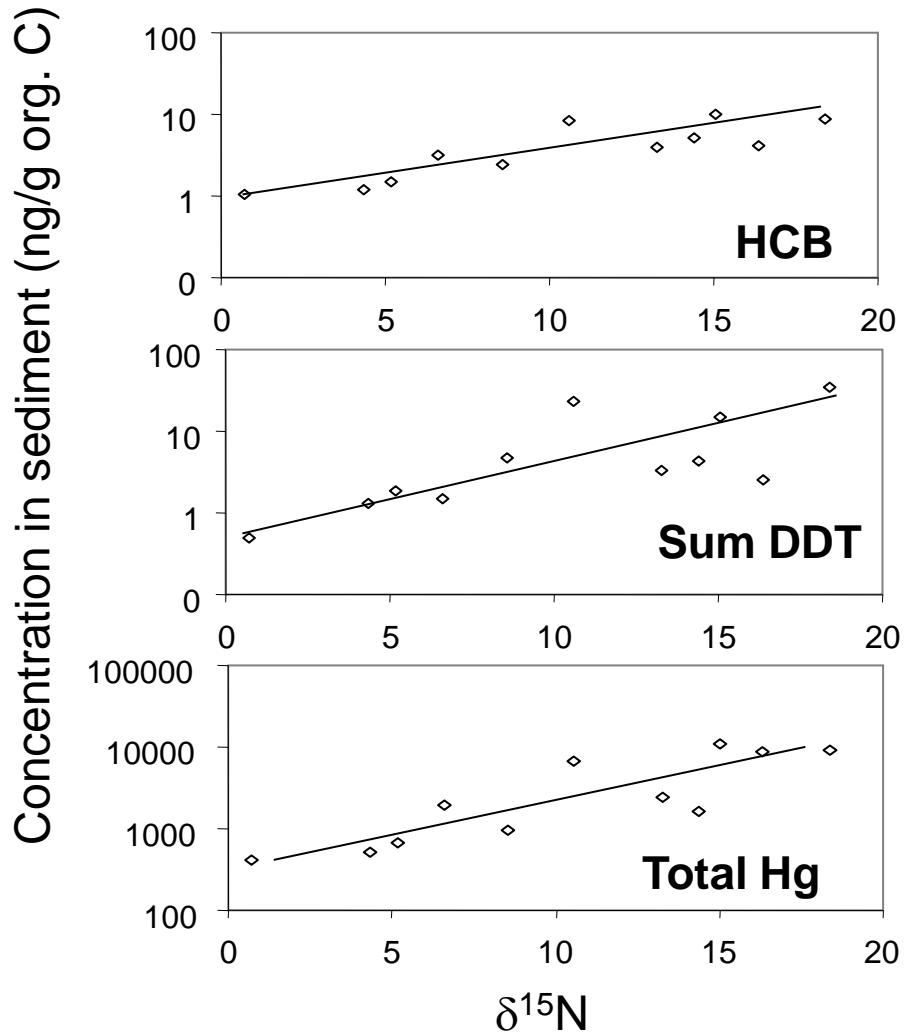
76°15'N, 89°15'W



Cape Vera, Devon Island

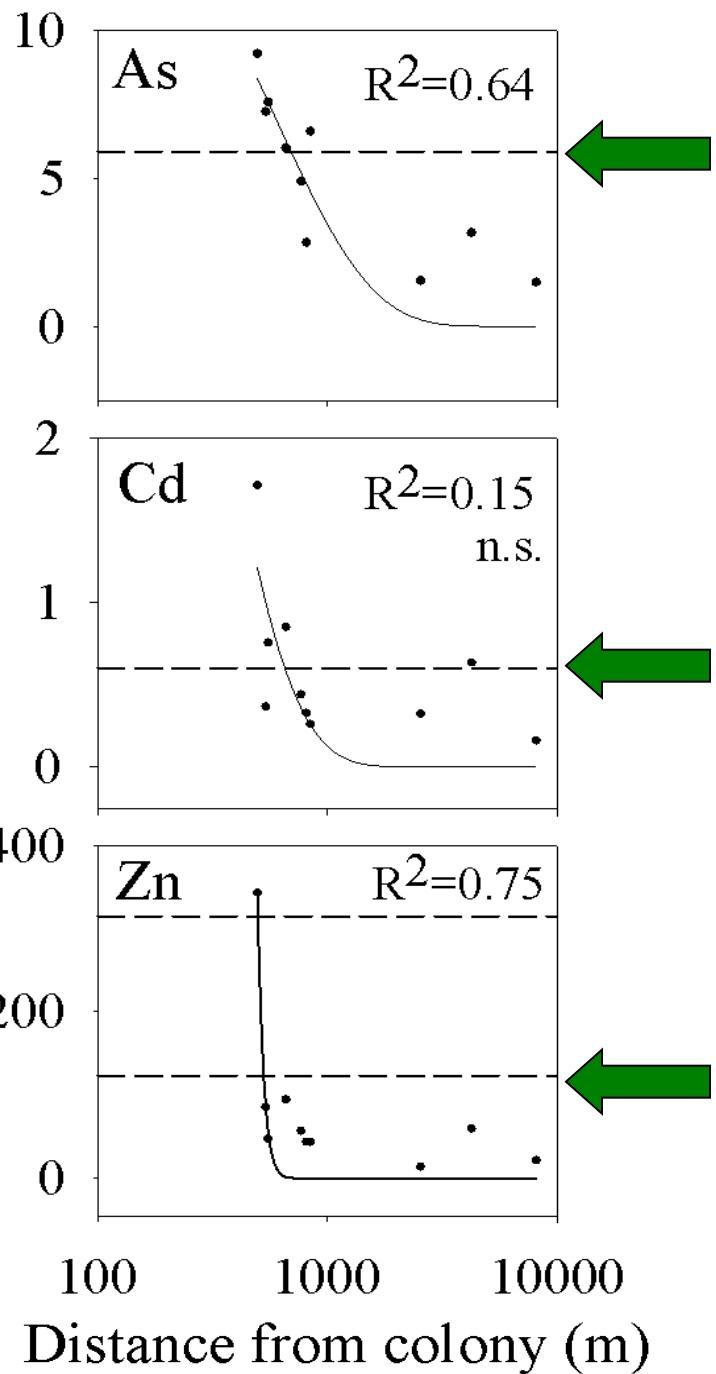


# Increasing bird influence = more contaminants



(Blais, et al, 2005, Science)

Concentration (xg/g dry weight)



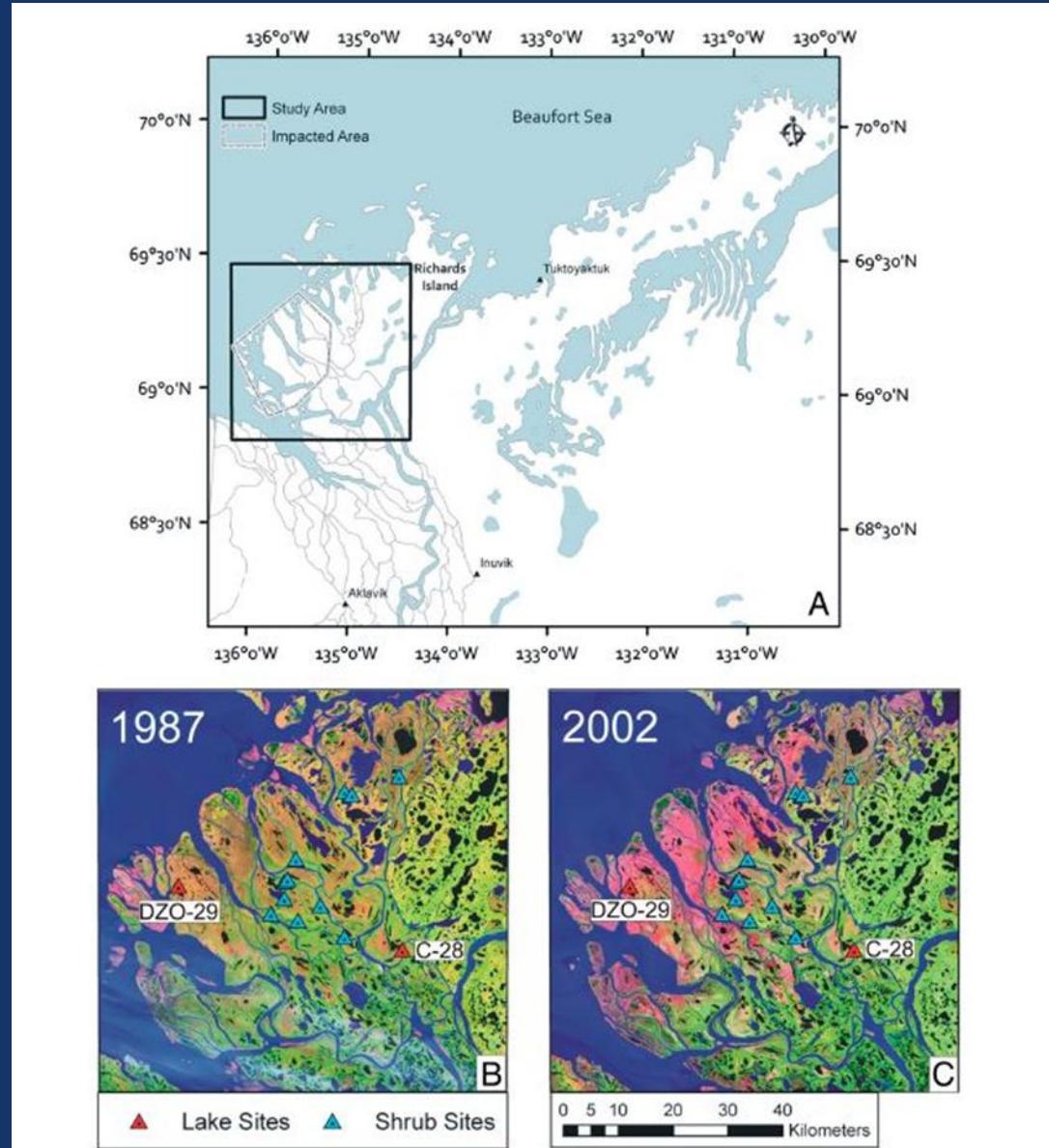
Surface sediment concentrations  
of some metals plotted against  
distance from the main colony at Cape Vera

Brimble *et al.* (2009) *Env. Toxicol. Chem.*

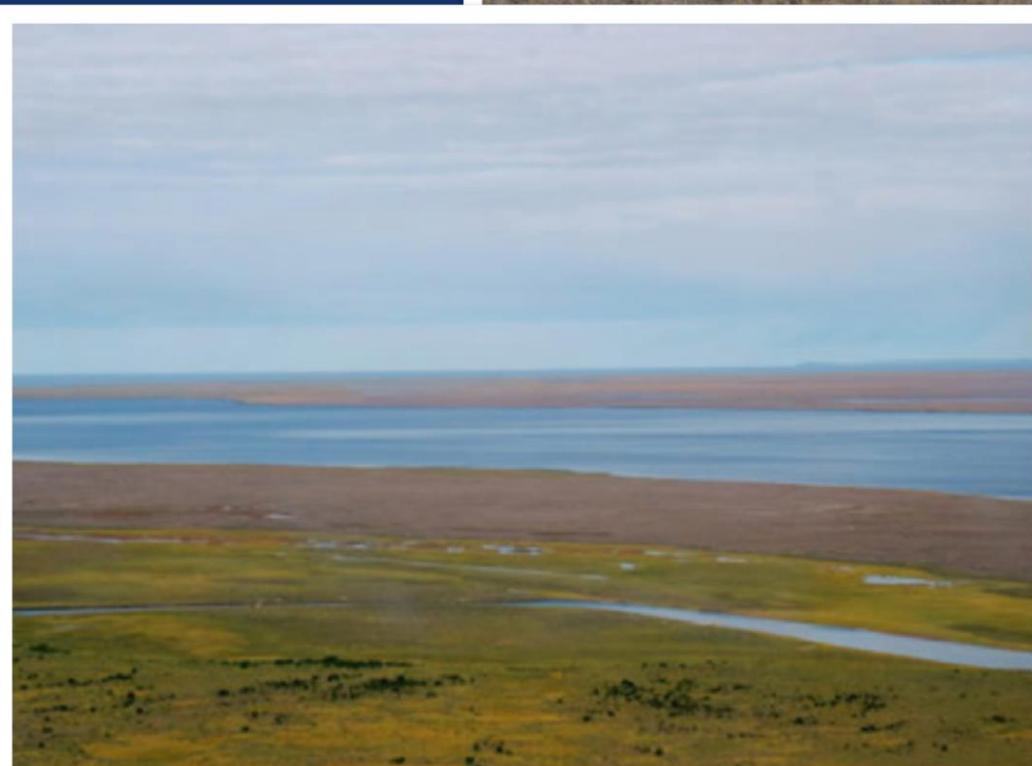
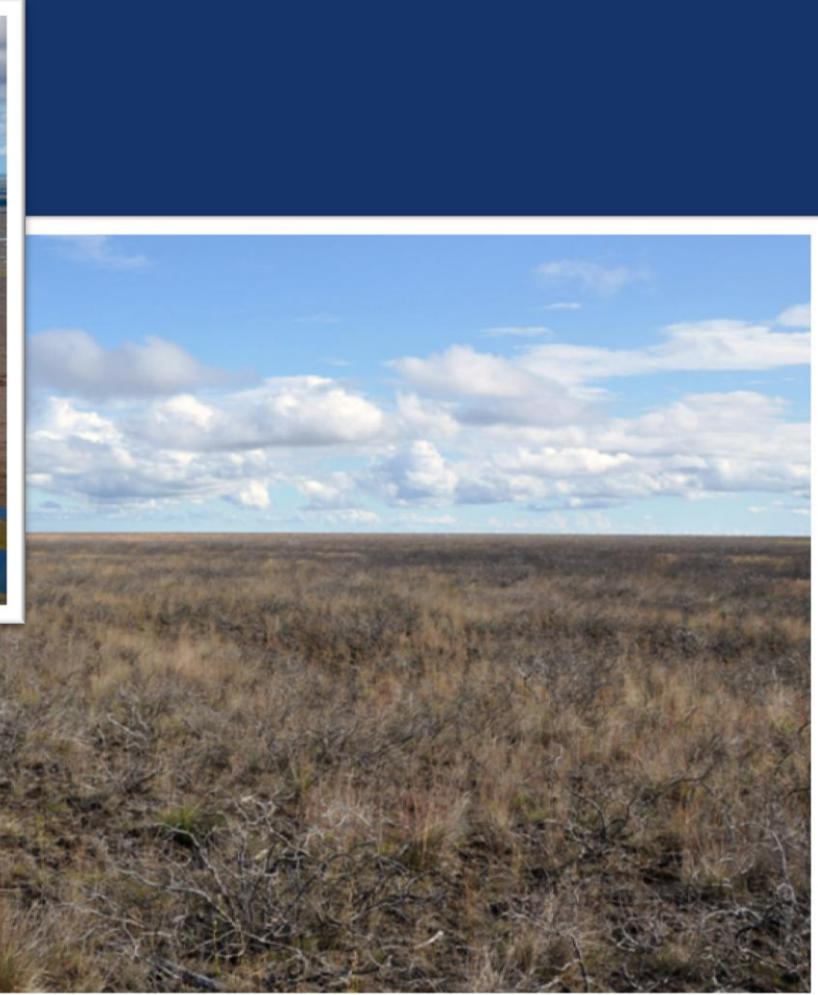
Canadian Sediment Quality  
Guidelines for the Protection of  
Aquatic Life

# SALT!

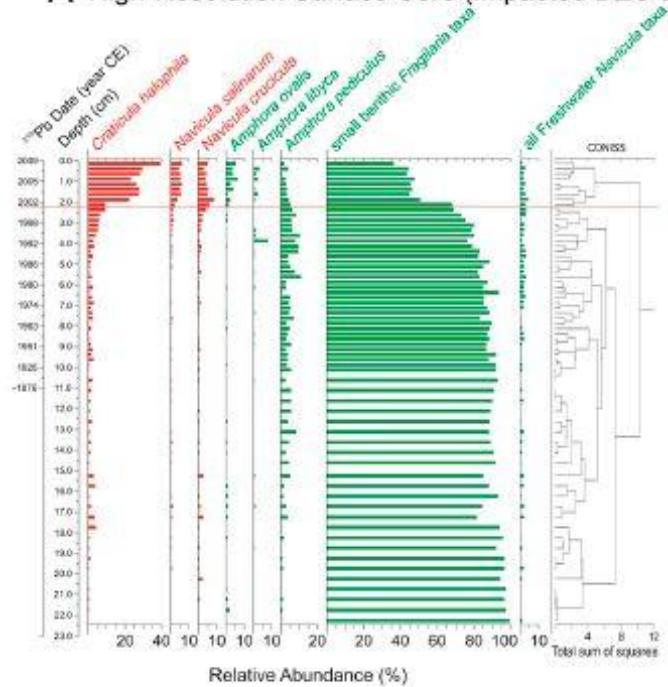
## Storm surge 1999



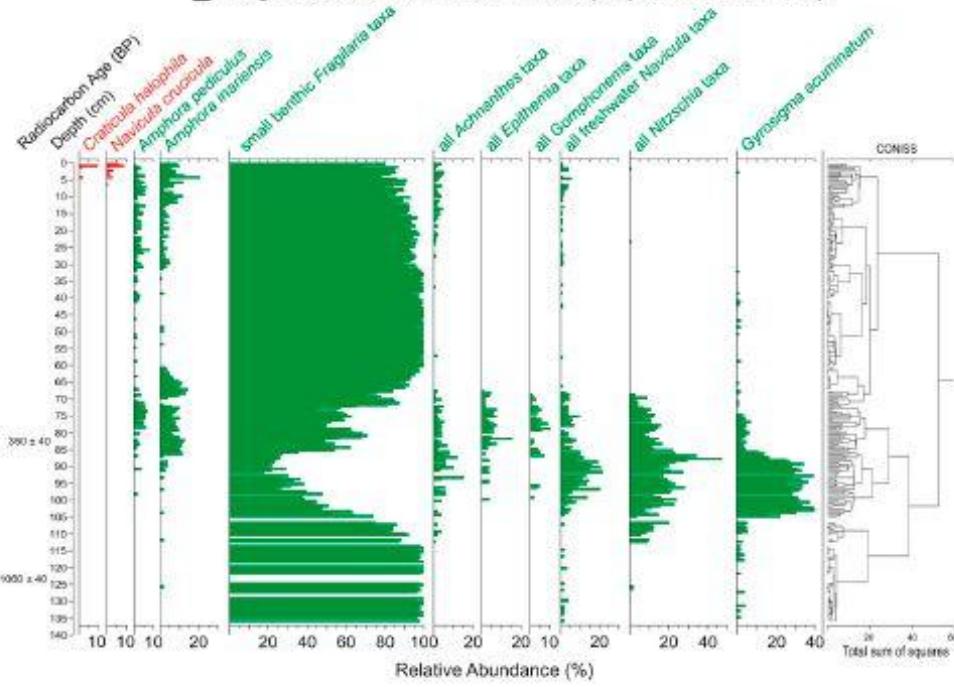
Pisaric et al PNAS 2011



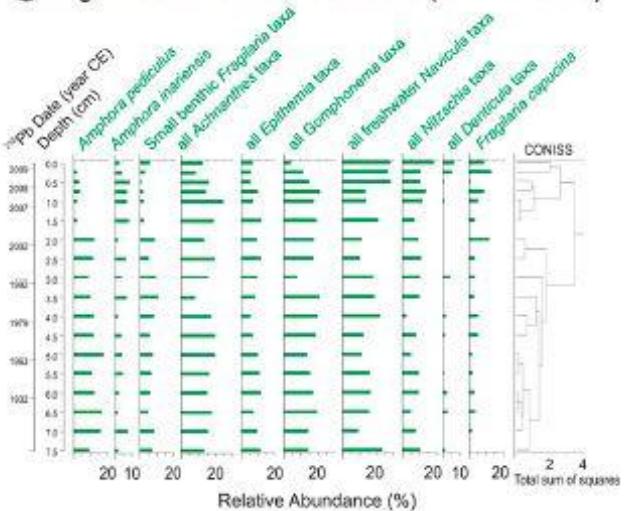
### A High-Resolution Surface Core (Impacted DZO-29)



### B High-Resolution Piston Core (Impacted DZO-29)



### C High-Resolution Surface Core (Control C-28)





**Thank you!**