

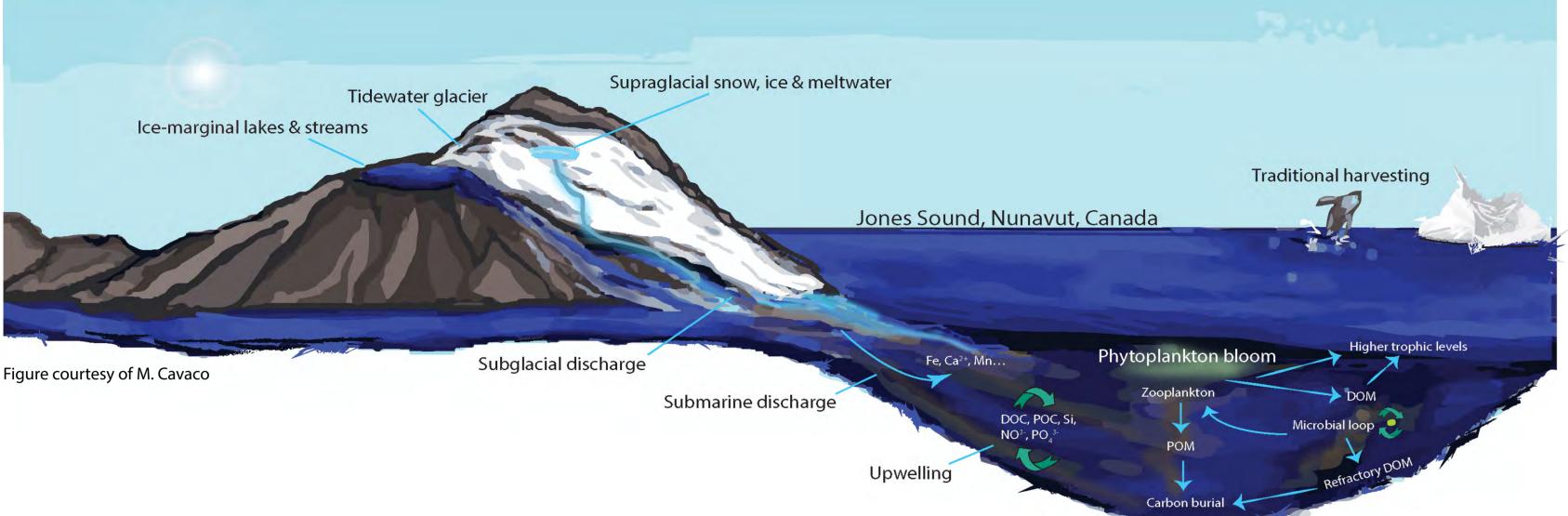




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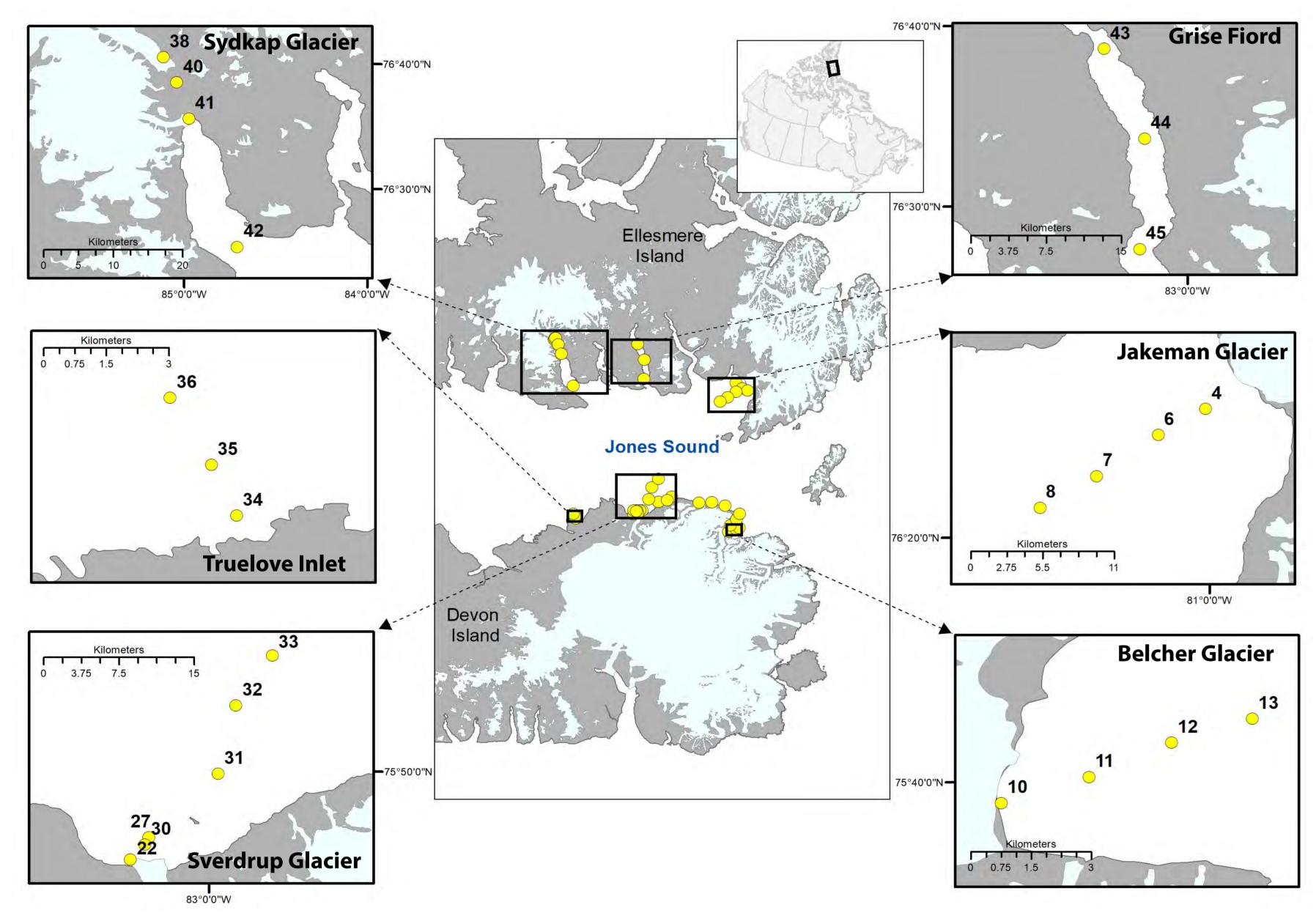
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# How does the presence of a glacier change the local and mesoscale oceanography of an area?

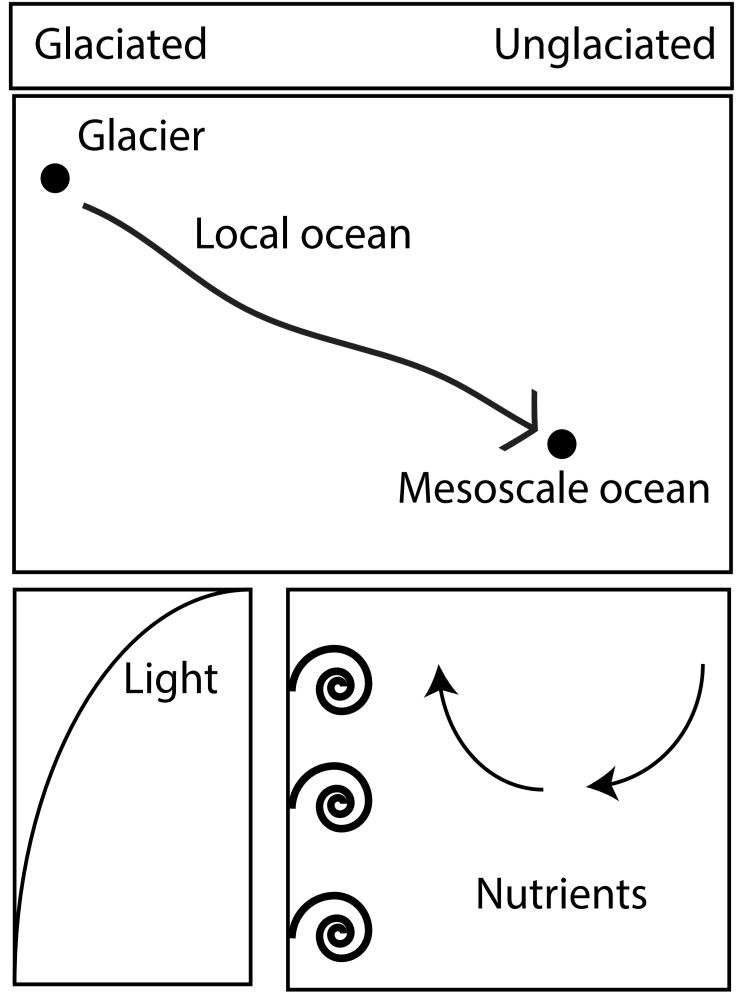


# **Canadian Arctic Archipelago Jones Sound, Nunavut**

A high Arctic glacially impacted region, which is home to Canada's northernmost commnuity, the Hamlet of Grise Fiord, who harvest the waters of Jones Sound for marine resources



Time  $\longrightarrow$ 



productivity in glaciated vs unglaciated fjord/bays?

2. Is there a difference in these parameters with proximity to glacier vs further out?

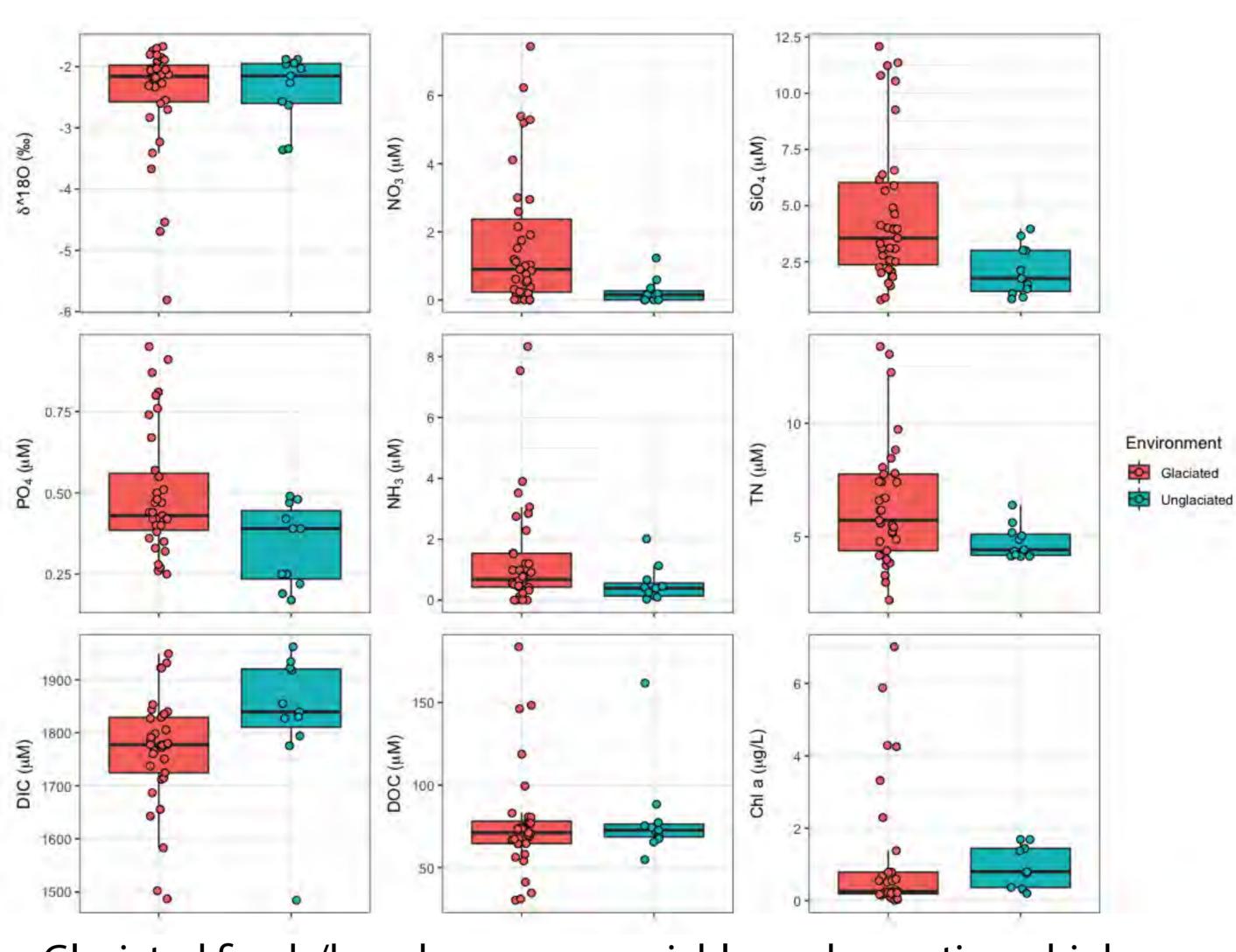
3. Can we resolve local and mesoscale processes at each glacier and why these might be similar or different?

# Glaciers and Nutrients in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago

# **Specific Study Questions** 1. Is there a difference in nutrients and

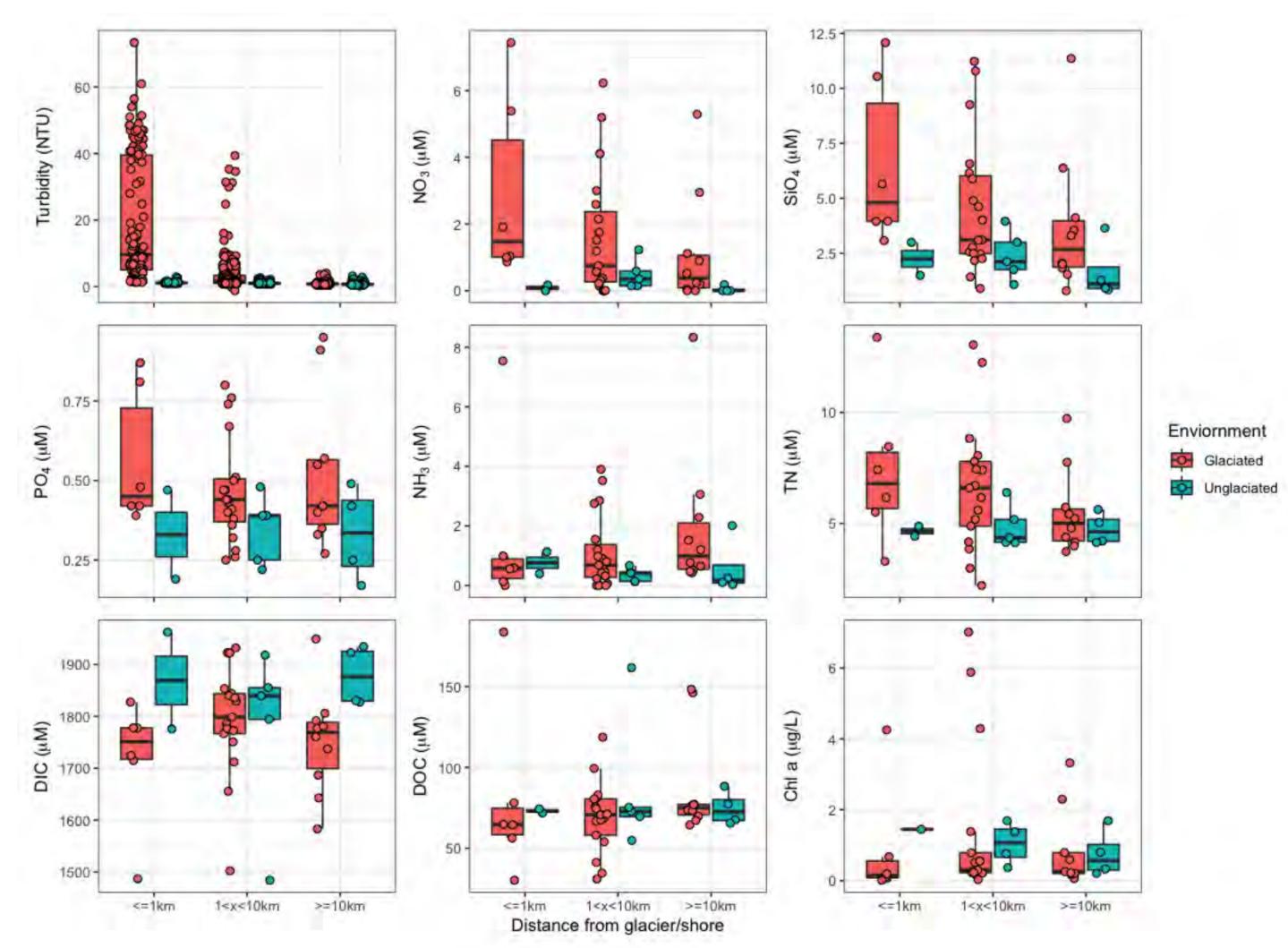
Comparisons of the surface (upper 40 m) ocean waters in glaciated (Jakeman, Belcher, Sverdrup, Sydkap) and unglaciated (Grise, Truelove) marine transects

# **Glaciated vs Unglaciated**



Glaciated fjords/bays have more variable, and sometimes higher, nutrient concentrations compared to unglaciated fjords/bays

# **Distance from Glacier**



Highest nutrient concentartions were observed within 1km of the ice edge, and decreased offshore. Turbidity was also highest closets to the ice edge, potentially causing light attenatuion that could explain the observed chlorphyll a patterns.



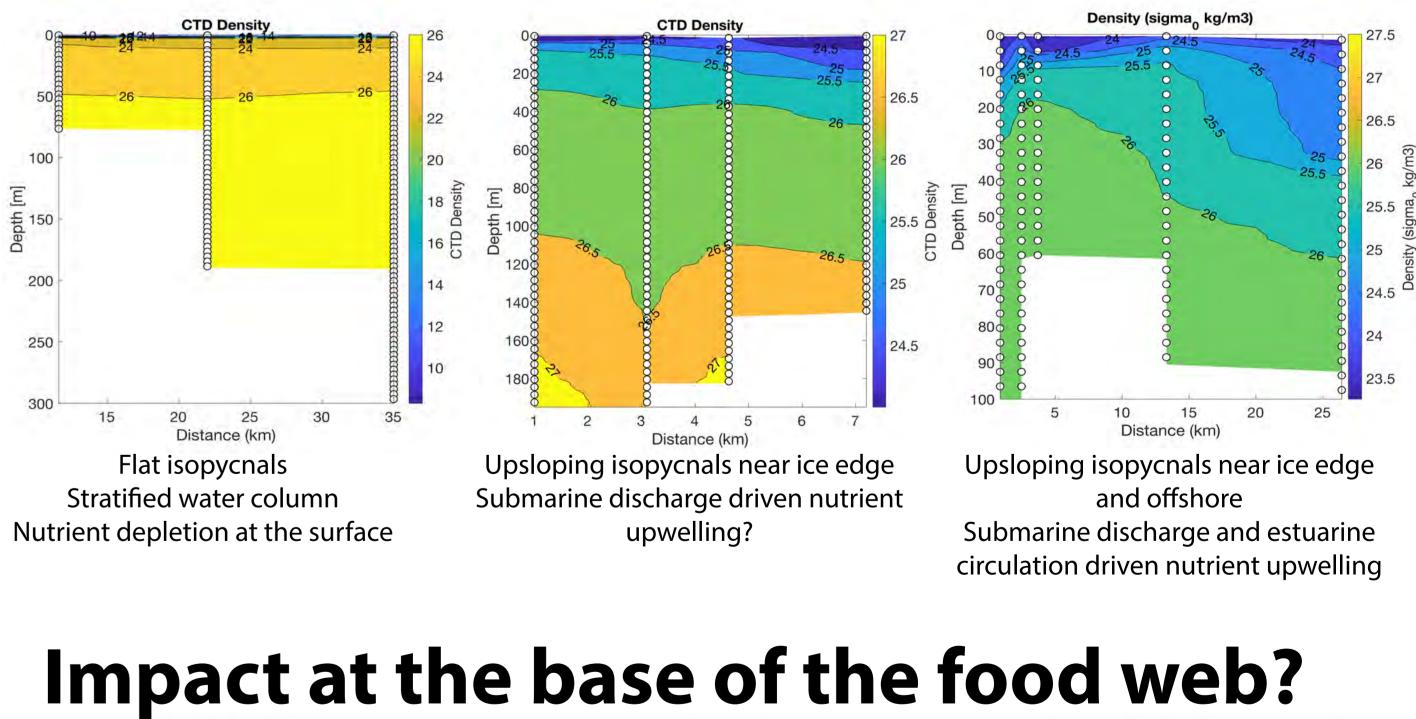
New Frontiers in Research FL Fonds Nouvelles frontières en recherci

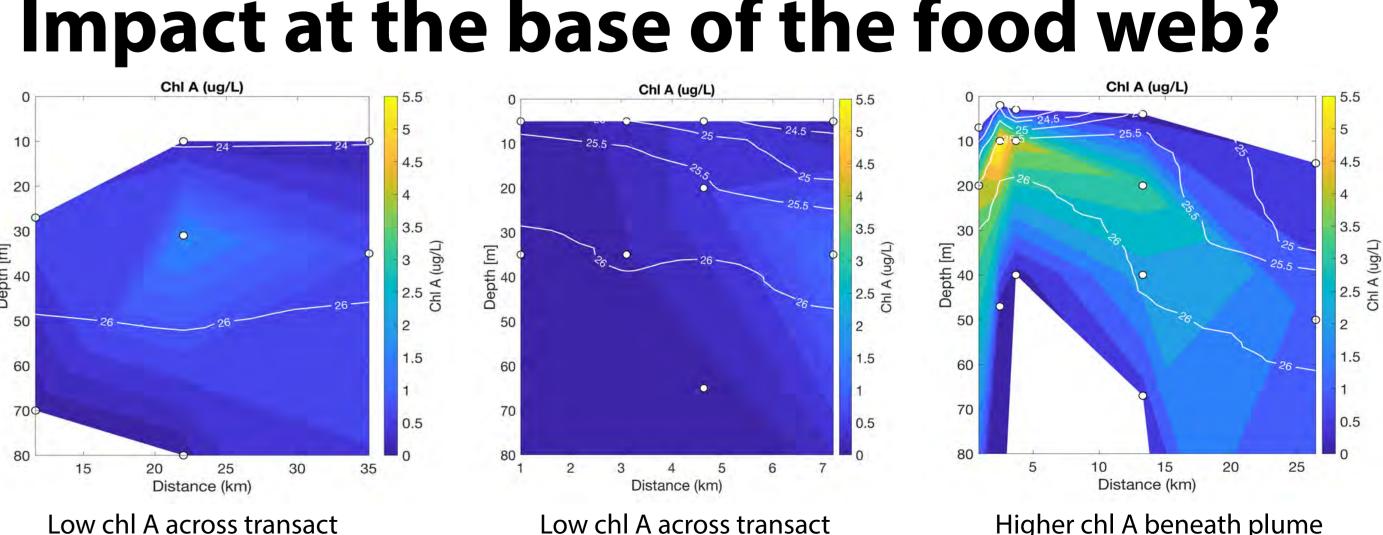






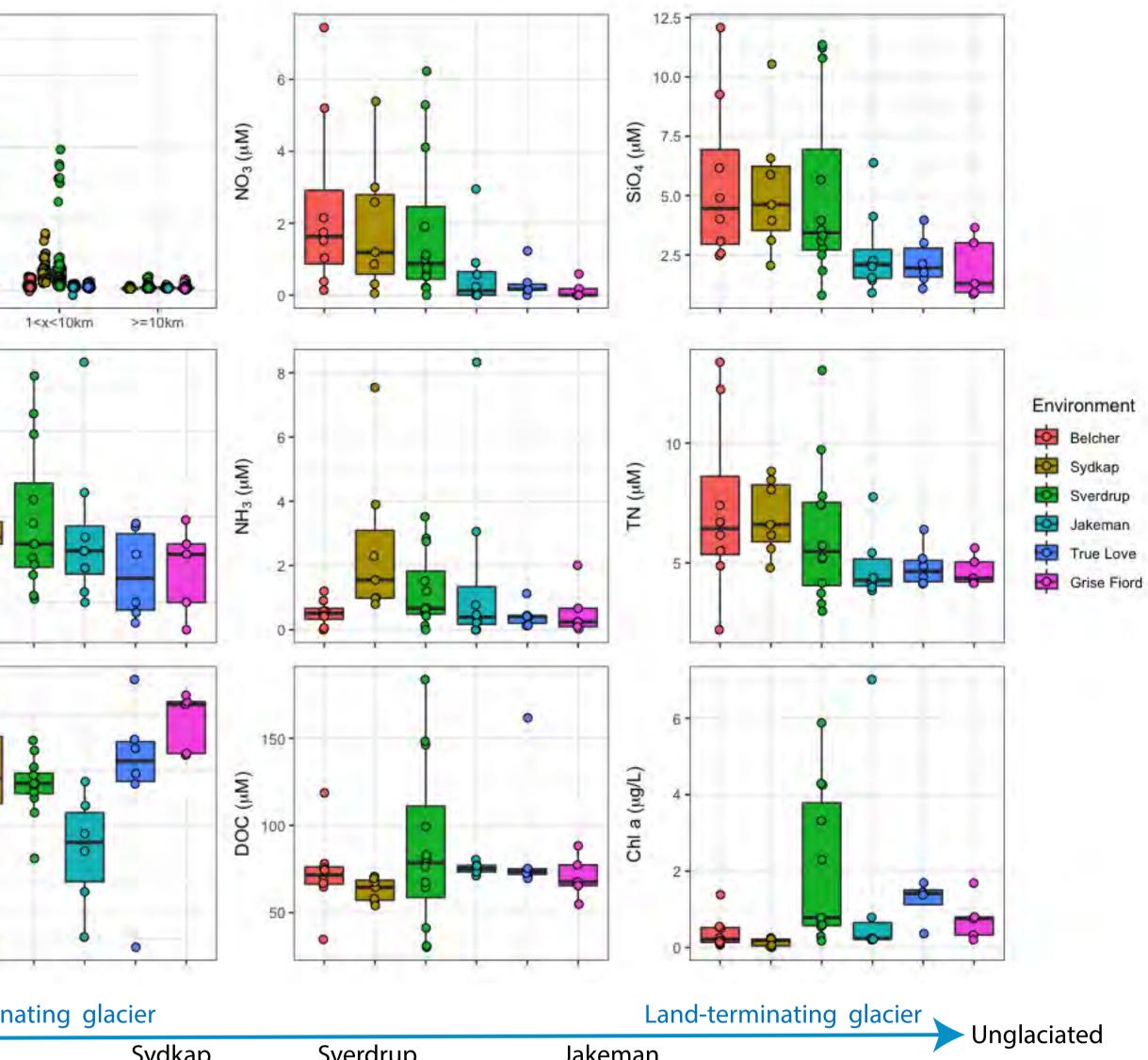
Marine-terminating glacier Belcher **Grise Fiord: No glacier** 20 25 Distance (km) Low turbidity down transact







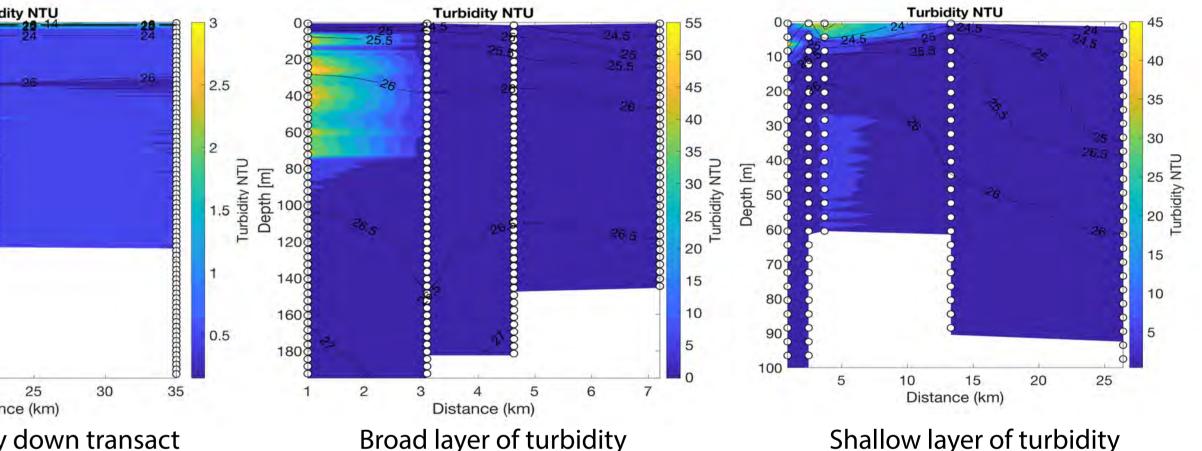
### Local and Mesoscale Processes



# **Competing Effects: Light Attenuation**

**Belcher: Tidewater Glacier** 

### **Sverdrup: Retreating Tidewater** Glacier



# **Competing Effects: Nutrient Upwelling**

Low chl A across transact

Higher chl A beneath plume

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