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ARCTICNET ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ ԴՐՄԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ

ANNUAL REPORT • ԳՆՋԴՐՈՒՄ ԵՎ ԴՐՄԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿԵՆՏՐՈՆ • RAPPORT ANNUEL



Corporate profile

Understanding the present transformation of the Arctic environment and anticipating its consequences is one of the great challenges faced by the international scientific community. In Canada, climate warming will have tremendous environmental, socio-economic and strategic consequences that will be felt first and most severely in Arctic communities and territories.

ArcticNet brings together scientists and managers in the natural, human health and social sciences with their partners in Inuit organizations, northern communities, government and industry to help Canadians face the impacts and opportunities of climate change and globalization in the Arctic. Over 80 ArcticNet researchers and 200 graduate students, post-doctoral fellows, research associates and technicians from 23 Canadian universities and 5 Federal departments collaborate on 25 research projects with more than 100 partner organizations from Canada, the USA, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom, Spain, Russia, Greenland and France.

The ArcticNet Network of Centres of Excellence was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation under the name "ArcticNet Inc." in December 2003.

Our mission

- To build synergy among existing Centres of Excellence in the natural, human health and social arctic sciences.
- To increase and update the observational basis needed to address ecosystem-level questions raised by climate change and globalization in the Arctic.
- To involve Northerners in the steering of the Network and scientific process through bilateral exchange of knowledge, training and technology.
- To contribute to the training of the next generation of experts, from north and south, needed to study, model and ensure the stewardship of the changing Canadian Arctic.
- To provide academic researchers and their national and international collaborators with stable access to the coastal Canadian Arctic.
- To consolidate international collaborations in the study of the Canadian Arctic.
- To translate our growing understanding of the changing Arctic into impact assessments, national policies and adaptation strategies.



Dr. Louis Fortier,
Scientific Director,
President and CEO

Mr. Bernie Boucher,
Chair of the Board of
Directors

Dr. Martin Fortier,
Executive Director,
Vice-President and COO

Message from the Chair of the Board, Scientific Director and Executive Director

“Coming together in the study of the changing Canadian Arctic”

The year 2004–2005 will be remembered as a pivotal time in the revitalization of the Canadian effort in Arctic research. The rapid development of ArcticNet has triggered a significant and much-awaited revolution in the way northern research is conducted in Canada.

First, ArcticNet has proved a unique opportunity to set the stage for a much-needed alliance of researchers and Inuit in the study of the changing Arctic. Over the last year, our Board of Directors, on which sit some of the foremost Inuit leaders in Canada, has adopted a new Inuit model of scientific collaboration delineating the way ArcticNet will conduct joint research in the Arctic.

Second, reflecting the unique three-council nature of the Networks of Centres of Excellence (NCE) program, ArcticNet is breaking barriers between the natural, socio-economic and human health research sectors. For the first time, arctic specialists from all fields of research are joining forces to integrate their respective contributions to study the consequences of the present transformation of the coastal Canadian Arctic. Already, the sharing of views and information across sectors during joint expeditions at sea, planning workshops and networking activities is generating new concepts and promising research avenues. Perhaps for the first time in Canada, our First Annual Scientific Meeting brought together researchers and stakeholders

from all horizons of Arctic research in a forum focusing on the Arctic rather than on a specific research discipline.

Third, thanks to the coordination of community visits, the logistical support of our partners and our central infrastructure – the research icebreaker Amundsen, ArcticNet is already providing Canadian scientists and their international collaborators with unprecedented access to the coastal Canadian Arctic and its communities. In 2004–2005, ArcticNet researchers used the Amundsen to deploy in the Beaufort Sea the first of a circum-arctic network of oceanic observatories designed to monitor the warming of the extensive arctic continental shelves. The ship was then used by a multidisciplinary team of doctors, nurses and ArcticNet scientists to visit all Nunavik communities in order to assess the overall health of over 1000 residents as part of the Nunavik Inuit Health Survey.

Finally, ArcticNet is encouraging Network Investigators to incorporate their research project into one of several Integrated Regional Impact Studies (IRISes) around which the scientific program of the Network is built. By meshing together models of the different impacts expected in a given region, these IRISes will help downscale the predictions of hemispheric climate scenarios to the level of the community and individual. How and when will a destabilization of the permafrost impact the socio-economy of a given community? Will a different sea-ice regime affect the health of Inuit by modifying the food chain that sustains the traditional diet? Can we forecast and map the economic costs of coastal erosion over the next 10, 25 and 50 years? What challenges and opportunities will the potential opening of the Northwest

Passage to intercontinental shipping bring to Canadians? It is expected that by providing answers to such questions, the IRISes will help decision makers in the formulation of policies and strategies to assist northern Canada in adapting to change.

The vigorous scientific progress of the Network has been underpinned by a proficient management structure. In 2004–2005, the Network completed the recruitment of its dynamic Board of Directors and Research Management Committee. Our Terms of Reference and Strategic Plan have been drafted and the personnel of the administration centre has been appointed. The first Annual meeting of the Network was a tremendous success and the ArcticNet web site is now fully operational. ArcticNet is forging close links with Arctic networks in Norway, Russia and France. Finally, much groundwork has been done to develop stronger links with industry and decision makers. Already, collaborations with industrial partners such as OmniTRAX (operator of the Port of Churchill) and Manitoba Hydro are providing essential logistical and scientific input to the program.

The Arctic world is changing rapidly under the double stress of climate warming and modernization. The international research effort to understand the causes and consequences of this transformation is already colossal and will further expand with the upcoming International Polar Year in 2007–2008. The intense and rejuvenating networking that characterized our first year of operation and the originality of the trans-sectorial approach built into our science program guarantee that ArcticNet will play a major role in the Canadian contribution to this international effort.

Inuit have survived in the Arctic for thousands of years by following the teachings of parents, elders and the community.



Mr. Jose A. Kusugak,
Co-Chair of the Board of
Directors and President,
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami

Message from the Co-Chair of the Board

“An Inuit Vision for Arctic Research”

Inuit have survived in the Arctic for thousands of years by following the teachings of parents, elders and the community. Our ancestors had to study for many years to become experts but we do not call what they studied science. Inuit had to be experts at reading and using sea and lake ice, reading and predicting the weather, and identifying and dealing with health and social problems.

ArcticNet is part of the translation of our traditional Inuit “science” into the language of Western science. Inuit must be actively involved in Arctic research. To direct, conduct and analyze the Western science generated in our homeland to sift it together with the perspective of thousands of years of Inuit observations. We are developing the capacity to make informed decisions, and to adapt to this changing Arctic research landscape.

ArcticNet and the Network of Centres of Excellence (NCE) are nudging the foundations of science toward better inclusion of the people who live in the Arctic environment being studied, and who are often themselves the subject of the research. ArcticNet and Inuit have invested in a model that will see the infrastructure and capacity to bring our knowledge, concerns and realities together. We will develop a new, more inclusive and respectful way for Arctic research to be conducted.

Great strides have been made in this area. The ArcticNet Board of Directors has been supportive of many innovations with Inuit participation. Yet there is still much room

for improvement. As partners I believe we can push the boundaries of scientific work in the Arctic, for the benefit not just of Inuit, but for all people.

Inuit have been active in the last year. The three Inuit members of the ArcticNet Board of Directors, along with a Science Management Committee, adopted a new Inuit model of scientific collaboration, laying out how ArcticNet will conduct research in the Arctic. We have ensured that each of the four Inuit regions in Canada hired an Inuit Research Advisor, to help coordinate the scientific work and to improve connections between scientists and communities.

ArcticNet, after our first targeted call for new research proposals, contributed to the funding of four northern-led research project partnerships.

Inuit feel the urgency for more, and more accurate, research in the Arctic. Inuit culture rests on our connection to our surroundings on the intimate understanding we have of the environment and how we interact with it. This connection has sustained us, but today, the Arctic environment is changing. Climate change and contaminants are part of our new relationship with the environment.

Inuit have always been resilient and adaptive, but the speed of change in the Arctic will test our people. We will need the traditional knowledge our elders pass down and southern academic knowledge to ensure the Arctic, and the rest of our planet, continue to thrive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jose A. Kusugak'.



Research Program

“Now and for decades to come, the Canadian Arctic will be a region of significant environmental change, occurring in the context of other social, economic and political changes, with impacts on the people and environments of the north.”

Earth’s climate is warming and the increase in average global temperature predicted by climate models will be amplified at Arctic latitudes. In Canada, climate warming will have tremendous environmental, socio-economic and strategic consequences that will be felt first and most severely in Arctic communities and territories. The reduction of coastal sea-ice already hinders traditional hunting by Inuit, reduces the habitat of the unique Arctic fauna, increases exposure of coastal communities to storms and could soon open the way to intercontinental shipping, raising new challenges to Canadian sovereignty and security. In the terrestrial coastal environment, warmer temperatures and permafrost thawing are already disrupting transportation, buildings and other infrastructure.

ArcticNet’s multidisciplinary research program brings together scientists in the natural, human health and social sciences with their partners in Inuit organizations, northern communities, federal and provincial agencies and the private sector to study the impacts of climate change in the coastal Canadian Arctic. Research projects are organized into Integrated Regional Impact Studies of the consequences of change on (1) the societies and ecosystems in the coastal Canadian High Arctic (Theme 1),

(2) the societies and coastal terrestrial ecosystems of the Eastern Arctic (Theme 2) and (3) Hudson Bay (Theme 3). These studies will significantly augment and update the present observational base on which to develop regional models of change in the Canadian Arctic, providing the knowledge needed to aid policy and decision makers in the development of policies and strategies for adapting to a changing Arctic environment (Theme 4).

In addition to work facilitated through the vital logistical support from partner institutions such as Québec-Océan, the Polar Continental Shelf Project, the Centre d’études nordiques and northern research institutes, ArcticNet researchers from various disciplines rely on the Canadian research icebreaker CCGS Amundsen to access the vast expanses of the coastal Arctic.



Theme Leaders: Eric Dewailly, Warwick Vincent, Dave Barber and Gordon McBean with Scientific Director Louis Fortier (centre)

Theme 1: Theme Leader: *Éric Dewailly*

Climate Change Impacts in the Canadian High Arctic: a Comparative Study Along the East-West Gradient in Physical and Societal Conditions

The limited observations and measurements available from high Arctic latitudes are generally consistent with the warming trends predicted by climate models. However, much uncertainty and discrepancies between models and observations remain. Theme 1 will significantly augment and update the present observational base on which to develop models of change in the coastal Canadian High Arctic.

Using a comparative approach, Theme 1 documents the present links between environmental change, health and economy along the contrasted East-West gradient of the Canadian High Arctic. In particular, this Theme will initiate the long-term time series of sea-ice cover, ocean properties, plankton production, contaminant loads, fish and mammal abundance, health and socio-economic indices that are acutely needed to track present variability and future change in arctic ecosystems and the way of life of Arctic peoples.

The enlarged and updated data set generated by Theme 1 will contribute to the formulation of policies and adaptation strategies to help answer the specific needs of stakeholders in the fields of health, economy, geopolitics and industry.

Warming Coastal Seas and Shrinking Sea-Ice

Project Leaders: Yves Gratton and David Barber

By correlating ocean properties recorded by moored instruments to satellite records of temperature, chlorophyll, suspended

sediments and ice conditions, the objectives of this project are to provide long-term detailed observations of the ocean-sea-ice-atmosphere coupling in the Canadian High Arctic and to supply the baseline physical information required to understand the complexities of physical-biological coupling in the high arctic marine environment.

Coast Vulnerability in a Warming Arctic

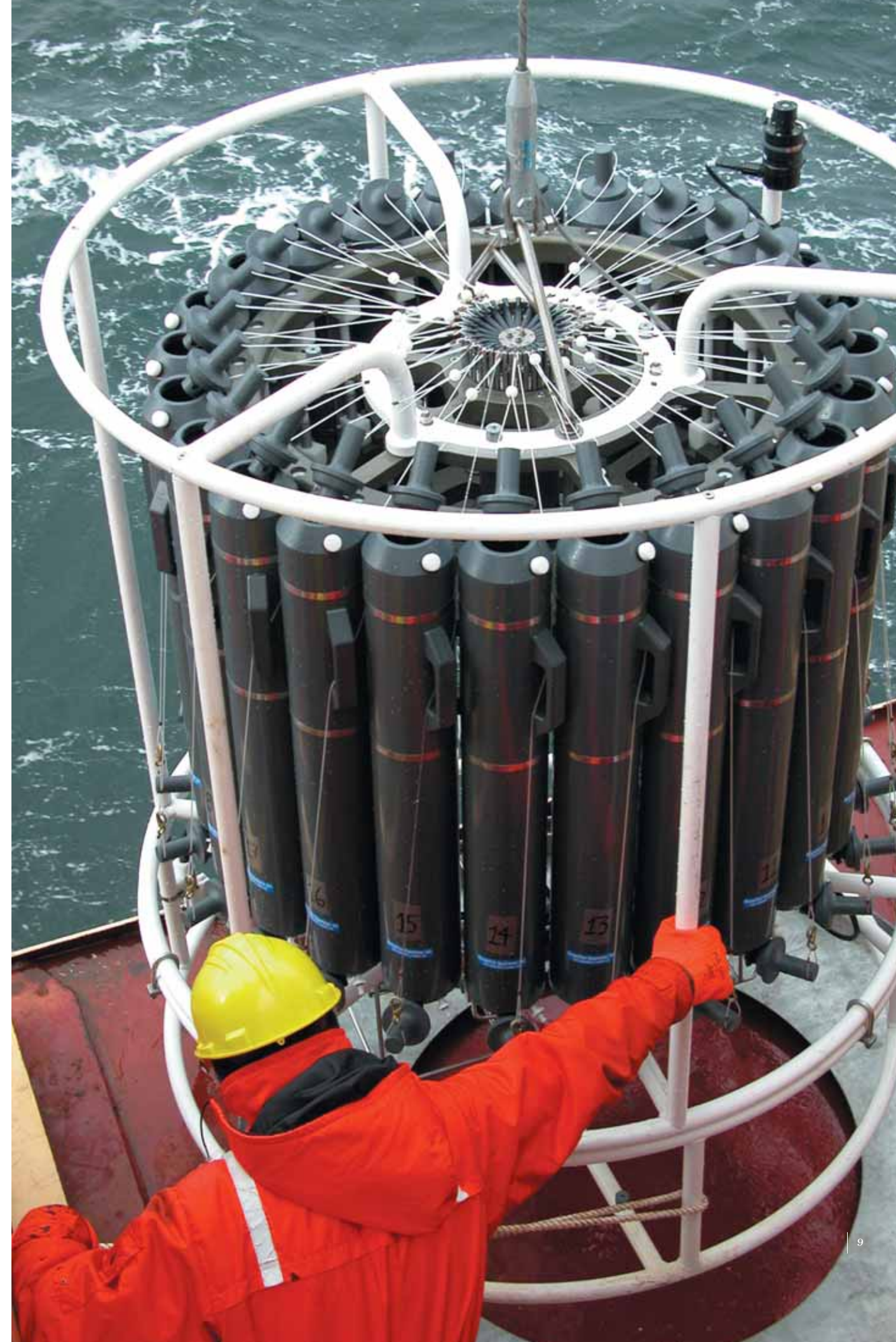
Project Leaders: Donald Forbes and Wayne Pollard

The goal of this project is to identify areas, infrastructure, industries and communities that will be impacted by increased coastal erosion as sea-ice recedes and coastal permafrost degrades. The objectives include 1) improving understanding and prediction of relative sea-level change in the Arctic; 2) measuring and predicting coastal sensitivity to a range of climate-change effects; and 3) assessing the vulnerability of communities and habitats to coastal change in a warming Arctic.

Contaminant Cycling in the Coastal Environment

Project Leader: Robie Macdonald

This project focuses on how climate variability will affect organohalogen and trace metal contaminant cycling at strategic locations across an east-west section of the high Arctic. In particular, this project proposes to relate changes in biogeochemical cycling of organohalogen and trace metal contaminants to their levels in fish, marine mammals and the people who consume these tissues as part of their traditional diets.





Marine Productivity and Sustained Exploitation of Emerging Fisheries

Project Leader: Louis Fortier

The main objective of this project is to assess the impact of sea-ice cover decline and increasing sea temperatures on the biological productivity, fisheries resources and marine mammal populations of the coastal Canadian High Arctic. The goals are 1) to link seasonal primary production and ecosystem maturity at the end of the biological production season to sea-ice conditions across the study area; 2) to inventory and track the availability of fish and marine mammal resources; and 3) to monitor fisheries harvest by Northerners.

Changes in Dietary Pattern and Impacts on Chronic Diseases Emergence

Project Leaders: Eric Dewailly and Kue Young

In recent decades, many changes in lifestyle and dietary patterns have been observed among Inuit populations where a shift away from traditional lifestyle and diet has been associated with increased prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors such as obesity, high blood pressure and elevated blood lipids. The main objective is to evaluate the impact of a changing environment (climate, contaminants, globalization, diet, etc.) on the health of Canadian Inuit.

The Opening Northwest Passage: Resources, Navigation, Sovereignty and Security

Project Leaders: John Hughes Clarke and Steve Blasco

This project will map the bottom topography and geological structure of the Northwest Passage and other regions of the Canadian Archipelago as a first step towards the management of increased intercontinental ship traffic and resource exploration as ice conditions become less severe. The objectives of the project are 1) to compile corridors of precise resolution bathymetry and seabed geomorphology; and 2) to obtain sediment cores of the Holocene record for paleoceanographic analyses at optimal sites in the region.



Food, Water and Resources in the Shifting Thermal Gradient of the Terrestrial Eastern Canadian Arctic

Theme 2 forms an Integrated Regional Impact Study (IRIS) across the South-North gradient in warming and societal conditions of the eastern Canadian Subarctic and Arctic. Its research program largely focuses on coastal land-based and freshwater systems with emphasis on human activities and environmental concerns in the region.

The research area stretches over 30 degrees of latitude (53 to 83°N) and lies across vegetation zones ranging from forest to shrub tundra to high arctic polar desert and spans a broad range of temperature regimes, from a mean annual temperature of 2°C (Kuujuarapik) to -20°C at Ward Hunt Island, northern Ellesmere. The lands of this eastern Arctic sector are the home of many Canadians with Inuit communities located along the coast of Hudson Bay throughout Nunavik and Nunavut as far north as Grise Fjord (Ellesmere Island).

The Theme is extending an existing set of land-based environmental observation sites operated by the Centre d'études nordiques, with the aim of developing an integrated network of coastal observatories throughout the eastern Canadian Arctic.

Changing Food Diversity, Wildlife Patterns and Exploitation

Project Leader: Dominique Berteaux

The objectives of this project are to assess the effects of climate change on the phenology of populations, the distribution of species and the food web dynamics of wildlife communities and to assess the effects of changing wildlife patterns on the diet and health of humans.

Water Quality, Supply and Indicators of Change

Project Leader: Warwick Vincent

The central objective of this project is to develop an integrated environmental and health framework for water supplies including safe drinking water, freshwater habitats for aquatic wildlife, water resources for industrial needs and hydro-power generation.

Emerging New Infectious Diseases in Humans and Wildlife

Project Leader: Benoit Lévesque

This project focuses on identification, survey and prevention of health risks associated with infectious diseases in northern Canada with special emphasis on appearance and extent of zoonoses (infectious diseases found in animal hosts and transmissible to humans) and other diseases transmitted via food and water.

Climate and Coastal Landscape Instability: Socio-Economic and Ecological Impacts

Project Leaders: Michel Allard and Wayne Pollard

The objectives of this project are to quantify degradation of permafrost, erosion, sedimentation and coastal retreat around communities and in areas of traditional land use; to compare anticipated climate and landscape change with the Holocene paleoclimatic record and oral histories; and to evaluate the impact of landscape change on the activities of northern people, northern communities and Northern resource development.

Cultural Self-Determination, Endogenous Development and Environmental Changes

Project Leader: Mark Nuttall

The aim of this project is to enhance understanding of the extent of the environmental issues and challenges faced by indigenous peoples in a rapidly changing milieu, including transformations in the political arena, social structures, economic diversification, approaches to land occupancy, land use, resource use and diet.

Warming the Tundra: Health, Biodiversity, and Greenhouse Gas Implications

Project Leader: Greg Henry

This project reconstructs climate variability from dendrochronological analyses of long-lived woody plants and from the analysis and dating of organic and mineral layers of permafrost. The project addresses the implications of changes in permafrost temperature and melting for tundra vegetation, carbon fluxes and transfer of microbiota to northern waterbodies.



The Hudson Bay System Study (BaySys): Land-Ocean Interactions in Sub-Arctic Hudson Bay

In order to fully understand the complex interrelationships amongst the physical, ecological, social and health characteristics of Hudson Bay and her inhabitants, we require a multidisciplinary network focused around detailed experimentation and time series measurements of all aspects of the system. Unfortunately, baseline information of the type required simply does not exist.

The main objective of this Theme is to document the present links between environmental change, health and economy within Hudson Bay. Linkages with heavily impacted southern watersheds and the role water regulation plays in the processes of Hudson Bay will illuminate the complex two-way connections between the sub-arctic and southern Canada. Key indicators of change and variability will provide the background necessary to make effective policy, management and governance decisions by all levels of government. Direct coupling between physical scientists and stakeholders in the communities, and elsewhere, will ensure integrated management decisions are based on policy relevant science. Already, collaborations with industrial partners such as Omnitrac (operator of the Port of Churchill) and Manitoba Hydro are providing essential logistical and scientific input to the program.

Ocean-Ice-Atmosphere Coupling and Climate Variability

Project Leader: David Barber

This project will provide detailed observations of the coupling across the ocean-ice-atmosphere interface of the Hudson Bay marine system. This data will be examined within a framework of model prediction and remote sensing information of climate state variables

throughout the annual cycle as a means of separating climate change from variability induced by anthropogenic sources (e.g., Hydroelectric development, shipping, etc).

The Hudson Bay Coastal Zone in a Changing Climate System

Project Leader: Tim Papakyriakou

The overarching objective of this project is to assess the impacts of climate change on watershed processes in the Hudson Bay Lowlands (HBL) and their downstream effects (particularly those associated with freshwater and carbon) on Hudson Bay (HB). Two questions arise 1) How does the state of HB affect biogeophysical and biogeochemical processes that describe the nature, occurrence and transport of water and carbon within the terrestrial (and aquatic) systems of the HBL? 2) How do watershed processes (biogeophysical and biogeochemical) feedback to affect the state of HB?

Climate Variability, Change and Marine Ecosystem Resources in Hudson Bay

Project Leader: Michel Gosselin

Previous coastal studies have demonstrated the central importance of under-ice river plumes on the marine productivity of Hudson Bay, but the oceanography of the central portion of this immense estuarine system has yet to be studied in detail. The objective of this project is to assess how climate-induced variability and change in sea temperature, sea-ice cover dynamics and the timing and intensity of river freshet affect marine biological productivity, fish stocks and marine mammals in the entire Hudson Bay complex.



Carbon and Contaminant Cycling in the Coastal Environment

Project Leader: Gary Stern

This project examines how the physical processes, climate associated variability and the biogeochemical response to this primary forcing, will affect organohalogen and trace metal contaminant cycling in the Hudson Bay ecosystem and ultimately, their levels in fish, marine mammals and the people who consume these tissues as part of their traditional diets.

Persistent Organic Pollutants and Human Health

Project Leader: Pierre Ayotte

This project studies the effects of climate change on the health status of peoples in the coastal communities of Hudson Bay through a focus on health effects possibly

resulting from exposure to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in the Arctic.

Engaging Local, Scientific and Government Partners in Ocean Co-management

Project Leaders: Helen Fast, Jill Oakes & Rick Riewe

The main objective of this project is to identify the linkages between traditional knowledge and science in the area of environmental change and to develop possible recommendations to reduce potential ecological problems based on insights gained by understanding these linkages.

Adapting to Change in the Canadian Arctic: Knowledge Transfer, Policies and Strategies

Working across the Canadian Arctic and in concert with the other themes of ArcticNet, Theme 4 will provide information needed to aid in the development of policies and strategies for adapting to a changing Arctic environment. The projects of Theme 4 span the ArcticNet region. Recognizing the variety of social, economic, environmental, political and health perspectives, it is important to understand how ArcticNet research can or could influence public decision making at all levels.

Through the direct involvement of partners in government, Inuit organizations and communities, the key issues, knowledge gaps and priorities related to adapting to climate and other changes in the coastal Canadian Arctic will be identified and examined. An open dialogue will be facilitated between Theme 4 Network Investigators and policy and decision makers with the ultimate goal to ensure that a two-way knowledge transfer occurs in the relevant societal and political framework necessary to affect change and build capacity in the Canadian Arctic. Through these research collaborations Theme 4 Network Investigators will contribute to the development of strategies and policies increasing the ability of communities and governments to adapt to these changes occurring now and in the future.

Projecting into the Future: the Canadian Arctic Environment, Tomorrow to 2100

Project Leader: David Barber

The goal of this project is to improve on the credibility and utility of Arctic climate model results by employing novel means of evaluating model performance over the ArcticNet

focus regions and by developing means to integrate the arctic modeling community with process scientists, northern residents and decision makers. The project will focus on four high-resolution regional scale models in Baffin Bay, the Beaufort Sea, the Canadian Archipelago and Hudson Bay to specifically investigate how changes in the ice regime may affect people.

Reducing Human Vulnerability to Environmental Changes in the Canadian Arctic

Project Leader: Barry Smit

This project collaborates with northerners to identify conditions to which they are vulnerable, and to assess the capacity of communities to prepare for and adapt to changing environmental conditions. Future risks will be calculated by combining community knowledge (or IQ) with estimates from climate science. Adaptive strategies, risk management options and policy initiatives will be developed and evaluated with northern decision makers.

Vulnerabilities and Adaptation to Meteorological and Related Hazards

Project Leader: Ronald Stewart

This project will conduct an analysis of meteorological and related hazards to determine how they impact local communities and how these hazards will change with climate. Hazards will be ascertained from climatologies and through discussions with local communities and operational meteorologists. Special measurements of selected hazards will be made and analyzed. Risk management, optimum adaptive strategies and methods for their implementation will be identified.



Climate Change, Key Traditional Food Species and Community Health in the Arctic

Project Leaders: Laurie Chan and Christopher Furgal

This research seeks to investigate how climate change is affecting the traditional diet profile of northern Aboriginal residents and to monitor the possible implications for the health of individuals. The project will focus on: 1) nutrition and potential changes in intake of nutrients; 2) exposure to contaminants; and 3) levels of food security.

Surveillance and Management of Climate Change Impacts in the North: Implications for Northern Public Health Policy and Infrastructure

Project Leaders: Pierre Gosselin and Don Wigle

The vision for this project is that improved Community Health and Environmental Surveillance programs for each northern region be planned, designed and made operational over the next decade. The initial phase will develop case studies describing the current state of northern public health and environmental surveillance and management with respect to climate and other global impacts. These will inform and mobilize the necessary resources to move towards the development of adapted systems and programs through education and training, partnerships and information sharing, pilot projects, fund mobilization and other mechanisms.

Maritime Transport in an Ice-free Canadian Arctic

Project Leader: Rob Huebert

The purpose of this project is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the impact of increased shipping on Arctic coastal communities. This project will first determine the current international regime of shipping and the impact of this on local people. Secondly, the impact of climate change on Arctic shipping will be examined and used to build on the current understanding of social, political and cultural changes that already occur as a result of shipping.

Science to Policy-Makers and People

Project Leader: Gordon McBean

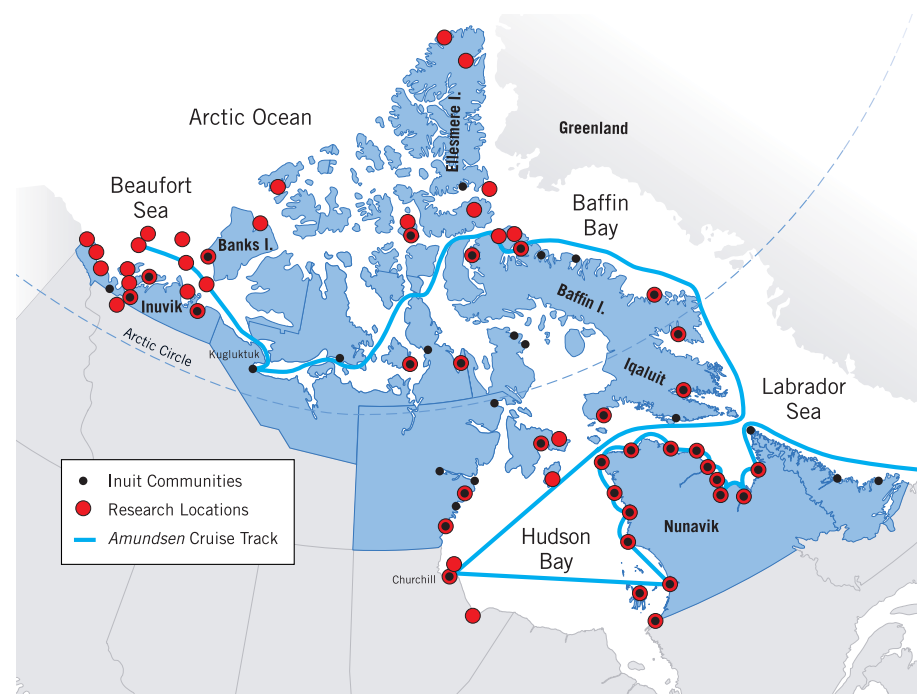
The purpose of this project is to contribute to the transfer of information to policy and decision makers by conducting research on the processes of science-policy interactions. Key research questions include what constitutes good and effective science-policy exchange what are measures of success and what techniques can be used to make the process more effective. The research team will work with organizations and governments to ascertain priorities and identify tools to facilitate an open dialogue between scientists and policy and decision makers. This project will complement research occurring at the level of individual and community by focusing on the intergovernmental and organizational levels.



Research Highlights

Fieldwork for ArcticNet officially started in the spring of 2004. ArcticNet researchers, students and technicians were dispersed all around the Canadian Arctic in a geographical area stretching from Hudson Bay (53°N) in the south to Ward Hunt Island (83°N) in the north, and from Hershel Island (140°W) in the west to Pangnirtung (66°W) in the east. In addition to work conducted in and around numerous Northern communities, many

to assess ocean circulation and sediment traps to measure the flux of carbon and contaminants to the bottom of the sea. Instruments on these moorings are gathering continuous records of physical data (e.g. currents and temperature) and bi-monthly records of settling particles. This settling flux provides essential, long-term information on the annual cycle of biological productivity and structure of the pelagic



ArcticNet natural science and human health projects were initiated through the first ArcticNet expedition onboard the Canadian Research icebreaker CCGS Amundsen.

First ArcticNet Expedition Onboard the Amundsen

In late summer 2004, the CCGS Sir Wilfrid Laurier and CCGS Amundsen serviced and deployed six instrument moorings in the Mackenzie Shelf/Amundsen Gulf area as part of ArcticNet Theme 1 operations. These moorings constitute the backbone of the ArcticNet marine observatory in the Beaufort Sea and include current-meters

ecosystem. One mooring was also equipped with an autonomous hydrophone to gather initial information on the acoustic background context and the vocalizations of marine mammals. A similar ArcticNet observatory was moored in the Laptev Sea as part of a collaborative effort with the Russian-led NABOS project. Two additional ArcticNet observatories will be deployed in 2005 in Northern Baffin Bay and Hudson Bay.

As part of ArcticNet Theme 1 and Theme 3 operations, the Amundsen, with over 35 ArcticNet scientist onboard, then transited through the Northwest Passage, the east



In Canada, climate warming will have tremendous environmental, socio-economic and strategic consequences that will be felt first and most severely in Arctic communities and territories.

coast of Baffin Island, Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay to sample oceanographic conditions, zooplankton and fish abundance, to acquire multibeam and sub-bottom sonder data, and to conduct box coring and piston coring operations. This sampling will be repeated annually for the duration of the multi-year program to monitor how warming and a reduction of ice cover will affect biological production and contaminant fluxes in the High Arctic.



Qanuippitaa? The 2004 Nunavik Health Survey

Led by Prof. Eric Dewailly of Université Laval, ArcticNet researchers are also leading a research initiative with colleagues in Greenland, Alaska and Siberia to develop an international longitudinal study to assess the impacts of dietary and environmental changes on cardiovascular disease, cancer and diabetes in Inuit populations around the world.

ArcticNet was a major partner in the first phase of this study, the 2004 Nunavik Inuit Health Survey. From late August to late September, a multidisciplinary team of doctors, nurses and scientists visited all 14

Nunavik communities with the Amundsen in order to assess the overall health of over 1000 Nunavik residents, including lifestyle, diet, heart disease, bone density, safety habits and exposure to environmental contaminants. Cutting edge equipment allowing specific testing not usually available in the North was installed onboard the vessel to allow mammography, carotid thickness and bone densitometry testing. It is hoped that through such surveys, better preventive and curative actions may be taken to increase the quality of health care and disease prevention in the North.

During the survey, ArcticNet Theme 2 researchers also conducted complementary studies on health (ex. drinking water quality, new infectious diseases, chronic diseases) and on physical properties of the Nunavik coastal environment. Training for Inuit was provided in collaboration with the Nasivvik Center for Inuit Health in Changing Environments and several Inuit workers were included in the research staff as interpreters and interviewers.

The survey was co-funded by the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec (MSSS), the Regional Board of Health and Social Services of Nunavik, ArcticNet, the Northern Contaminants Program and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research.

Community Research and Involvement

Whether acting as researchers, interpreters, interviewers, hunters, wildlife monitors or expert consultants, Northern community members are an integral part of many ArcticNet research projects. For example, as part of a Theme 4 project led

by Prof. Barry Smit of University of Guelph, a group of researchers and graduate students are conducting field work in the Nunavut communities of Arctic Bay, Igloolik, Pangnirtung and Cape Dorset in order to assess their vulnerabilities to changing environmental conditions, sea ice use and diet. Relying on interviews and Inuit knowledge, this research involves local residents as researchers and translators contributing directly to the project.

Northern residents are also involved in the ongoing community-based monitoring (CBM) program on sea-ice climate variability and change led by Prof. David Barber of the University of Manitoba in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Ocean

Canada, the Northern Ecosystem Initiative, the Aurora Research Institute and the communities of Tuktoyuktuk, Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk, Holman Island and Sanikiluaq. State-of-the-art surface meteorology stations established on first-year sea ice near each of the participating communities telemeter data back to the local Hunters and Trappers Committee (HTC) offices or school where the data are archived. HTC members visit the stations once every two weeks and collect physical samples of the snow and sea-ice, service the stations and take site photos. All of this information is transmitted to the University of Manitoba where it is put up on a web site dedicated to the CBM program.





Education and Training

“Already, over 130 graduate and post-graduate students as well as 80 research associates and technicians benefit from the unique training environment provided by ArcticNet.”

With the wide scope and multidisciplinary nature of the research being conducted within the Network and its central infrastructure, ArcticNet provides a unique scientific environment for the training of graduate and post-graduate students, research associates and technicians, exposing them to the cross-sectorial and international science needed to address the ecosystem-level, holistic issues arising from the on-going transformation of the Arctic.

One of the major objectives of ArcticNet is to help train the young experts, from north and south needed to study, model and ensure the stewardship of the changing Canadian Arctic.

In this first year of the network, numerous programs have been developed to help achieve this goal:

- An ArcticNet Students Association was created and supported to encourage collaboration between students and to foster interactions with northern students.
- An ArcticNet Training Fund was implemented to help support the training of ArcticNet students within national and international Field Schools, Courses or Institutes.

- The Schools on Board program was developed to promote Arctic sciences in high schools across Canada and to excite young Canadians about the challenges and career opportunities of Arctic research.

As evidence of a promising future for Canadian Arctic Research, more than 90 graduate and post-graduate students participated in the first ArcticNet Annual Scientific Meeting in December 2004. Three ArcticNet students were awarded cash prizes for the excellence of their posters and their work.



Networking and Partnerships

“In its first year of operation, more than 100 Network partners from Inuit organizations, northern communities, universities, research institutes, industry and government have provided over 6 million dollars in cash and in-kind contributions to ArcticNet’s research program.”

A major goal of ArcticNet is to engage Inuit organizations, northern communities, universities, research institutes, industry, government and international agencies as partners in the scientific process and steering of the Network.

Elected Inuit leaders from the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) and Regional Inuit Organizations currently sit on the ArcticNet Board of Directors along with senior officials from university, government and industry. Representatives from ICC and ITK also sit on the Network’s Research Management Committee and Inuit Advisory committee, providing guidance and recommendations related to Inuit needs and priorities with regards to strategic planning, input of traditional knowledge, community involvement, training and education.

Collaborations with Government of Canada departments and agencies such as the Canadian Coast Guard, Fisheries and Oceans, Environment and Natural Resources as well as with industrial partners such as OmniTRAX and Manitoba Hydro are already providing indispensable logistical and scientific input to the Network.

A network approach that builds bridges between the natural, health and social science sectors is the only avenue to assemble the wide complementary expertise, equipment and infrastructure needed to conduct the Integrated

Regional Impact Studies of the coastal Canadian Arctic proposed by ArcticNet. As well, by providing a unique outlet for the communication of research results, the Network represents an excellent platform to connect scientists with stakeholders, in particular northern communities and policy makers.

ArcticNet’s First Annual Scientific Meeting (ASM2004) was held from 5 to 8 December 2004 in Quebec City. With over 200 participants, the meeting was a wonderful networking event, providing an excellent occasion for Network Investigators, Post-Doctoral fellows, Graduate Students, Network Partners and Board and Committee Members to meet face-to-face, present research results and hold project and theme workshops.



Over 30 oral presentations and 80 scientific posters from all fields of Arctic research were presented during the 3-day meeting, reflecting the multidisciplinary of ArcticNet research. Participants also had the opportunity to tour the Canadian Research Icebreaker CCGS *Amundsen*, the Network’s main research infrastructure.



Organisation Chart

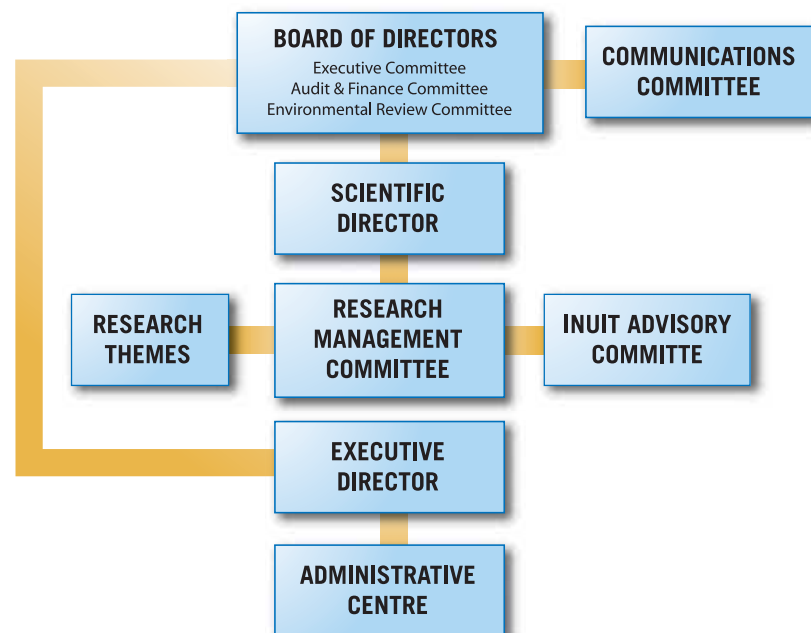
The ArcticNet Network of Centres of Excellence was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation under the name "ArcticNet Inc." in December 2003.

The Board of Directors (BOD) is responsible for the overall governance of the network and acts in accordance with the By-Laws of ArcticNet Inc. A majority of Board members are senior officials of organizations other than Participating Institutions, coming from Inuit organizations, government and industry. Sub-committees of the Board of Directors include the Executive Committee, the Audit and Finance Committee and the Environmental Review Committee.

The Scientific Director is appointed by the Board of Directors to provide scientific leadership and strategic direction to the network. He is an ex-officio, voting member of the Board of Directors, Communications Committee and the Research Management Committee (RMC). He/she also chairs the RMC.

The Research Management Committee (RMC) manages the research program and assures ongoing assessment of all research projects in order to provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding research priorities and budget allocations. The RMC reports to the BOD through the Scientific Director. In addition to the Scientific Director who chairs the committee, the RMC is composed of the 4 Research Themes leaders, the Executive Director (non-voting) as well as members from Inuit organizations, government and industry.

The Inuit Advisory Committee (IAC) provides guidance and recommendations related to needs and priorities of Inuit with regards to strategic planning, research needs, input of traditional knowledge, community involvement, participation, training and education. The committee reports to the Research Management Committee (RMC) and is composed of the Inuit ArcticNet



Coordinator, the 4 Regional Inuit Research Advisors, Inuit Organization members of the RMC and ArcticNet's Executive Director (nonvoting).

ArcticNet's multidisciplinary research program comprises over 25 research projects, structured into four Research Themes. Each Theme is directed by a Theme leader and coordinated by a Theme coordinator. The 4 Theme leaders sit on the Research Management Committee.

As Chief Operating Officer, the Executive Director provides the leadership and direction for all network operations and ensures control and accountability on a day-to-day basis. He is an ex-officio, non-voting member of the Board of

Directors and all its sub-committees, the Research Management Committee, Communications Committee and Inuit Advisory Committee.

Acting under the direction of the Executive Director, ArcticNet's Administrative Centre is located on the Université Laval campus in Quebec City, Quebec, Canada. It comprises the administrative offices of the network and includes its staff and equipment. The Administrative Centre is responsible for the daily operations of ArcticNet.

ArcticNet Community

Board of Directors

Bernie Boucher,
Chair of the Board,
President, JF Boucher
Consulting Ltd

Jose Kusugak,
Co-Chair of the Board,
President, Inuit Tapiriit
Kanatami

Robert Corell,
Senior Fellow, American
Meteorological Society

James Eetoolook,
1st Vice-President, Nunavut
Tunngavik Incorporated

Marc-Denis Everell,
Assistant Deputy Minister,
Environment Canada
Meteorological Service
of Canada

Louis Fortier,
Scientific Director and
CEO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director and
COO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio,
non-voting

Irwin Itzkovitch,
Assistant Deputy Minister
Earth Sciences, Natural
Resources Canada

Joanne Keselman,
Vice-President Research,
University of Manitoba

Raymond Leblanc,
Vice-recteur à la
recherche, Université Laval

Mark Nuttall,
Professor, University
of Alberta

David Thomas,
President and Chairman,
The Axys Group

Wendy Watson-Wright,
Assistant Deputy Minister
Science, Fisheries and
Oceans Canada

Sheila Watt-Cloutier,
President, Inuit
Circumpolar Conference

Ed Wojczynski,
Division Manager of Power
Planning and Development,
Manitoba Hydro

Executive Committee

Bernie Boucher,
Chair, President, JF
Boucher Consulting Ltd

Jose Kusugak,
President, Inuit Tapiriit
Kanatami

Robert Corell,
Senior Fellow, American
Meteorological Society

Louis Fortier,
Scientific Director and CEO,
ArcticNet, Ex-officio

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director and
COO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio,
non-voting

Irwin Itzkovitch,
Assistant Deputy Minister
Earth Sciences, Natural
Resources Canada

Joanne Keselman,
Vice-President Research,
University of Manitoba

Audit and Finance Committee

Louis Fortier,
Scientific Director and
CEO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director and
COO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio,
non-voting

Irwin Itzkovitch,
Assistant Deputy Minister
Earth Sciences, Natural
Resources Canada

David Thomas,
President and Chairman,
The Axys Group

Ed Wojczynski,
Division Manager of Power
Planning and Development,
Manitoba Hydro

Environmental Review Committee

Robert Corell,
Senior Fellow, American
Meteorological Society

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director and
COO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio,
non-voting

David Thomas,
Chair, President and
Chairman, The Axys Group

Research Management Committee

Louis Fortier,
Chair, Scientific Director
and CEO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio

David Barber,
Professor, University
of Manitoba

Marty Bergman,
Director, Arctic Science
Program Development,
Fisheries and Oceans
Canada Freshwater
Institute

Éric Dewailly,
Professor, Centre de
recherche du Centre hospi-
talier de l'Université Laval

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director and
COO, ArcticNet, Ex-officio,
non-voting

Donald Lemmen,
Acting Executive Director,
Natural Resources Canada
Earth Sciences Sector

Gordon McBean,
Professor, University
of Western Ontario

Stephanie Meakin,
Technical Advisor, Inuit
Circumpolar Conference

Scot Nickels,
Director, Inuit Tapiriit
Kanatami

Duane Smith,
President, Inuit
Circumpolar Conference
Canada

Warwick Vincent,
Professor, Université Laval

Douglas Whelpdale,
Director, Meteorological
Service of Canada
Climate Research Branch

Inuit Advisory Committee

Duane Smith,
Chair, President, Inuit
Circumpolar Conference-
Canada

Barbara Armstrong,
Inuit Research
Advisor Inuvialuit

Elizabeth Ford,
Inuit Research
Advisor Labrador

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director
and COO, ArcticNet,
Ex-officio, non-voting

Jenny Ipirq,
Inuit Research
Advisor Nunavut

Stephanie Meakin,
Technical Advisor,
Inuit Circumpolar
Conference

Scot Nickels,
Director, Inuit Tapiriit
Kanatami

Sammy Tukkiapik, Inuit
Research Advisor Nunavik

Officers and Administrative Staff

Louis Fortier,
Scientific Director,
President and CEO,
ArcticNet

Martin Fortier,
Executive Director,
Vice-president, COO and
Secretary, ArcticNet

Suzette Forget,
Finance Officer,
Treasurer, ArcticNet

Natalie Desmarais,
Executive Assistant,
ArcticNet

Christine Leroy,
Communications
Officer, ArcticNet

Sylvain Tougas,
Website Developer,
ArcticNet

Research Theme Coordinators

Daria Pereg, Theme 1
Milla Rautio, Theme 2
CJ Mundy, Theme 3
Jaime Dawson, Theme 4

Inuit Research Advisors

Barbara Armstrong,
Inuvialuit
Elizabeth Ford, Labrador
Jenny Ipirq, Nunavut
Sammy Tukkiapik, Nunavik

Member Institutions and Network Investigators

Carleton University
• Grant Gilchrist
Dalhousie University
• David Scott
INRS Eau, Terre et
Environnement
• Yves Gratton
• Isabelle Laurion
INRS Urbanisation,
Culture et Société
• Carole Lévesque

McGill University
• Laurie Chan
• Grace Egeland
• Murray Humphries
• Michael Libman
• Wayne Pollard
• Neil Price
• Ronald Stewart
• Brian Ward

Memorial University of Newfoundland	University of Alberta	ArcticNet Partners	Canadian Hydrographic Service (Central and Arctic Region)	<i>Provincial Departments and Agencies</i>	Government of Nunavut
• Trevor Bell	• Christopher Fletcher	<i>University</i>			Department of Environment
• Norm Catto	• Mark Nuttall	Canadian Circumpolar Institute	Canadian Museum of Nature	Fonds québécois de recherche sur la nature et les technologies	Hamlet of Arctic Bay
• Evan Edinger	• Martin Sharp		Canadian Polar Commission		Hamlet of Igloodik
• Donald Forbes	• Vincent St-Louis		Environment Canada	Government of Alberta	Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction
Queen's University	University of British Columbia	Centre d'études nordiques	• Canada Centre for Inland Waters	Department of Fish and Wildlife	
• Scott Lamoureux	• Greg Henry	Hokkaido Tokai University	• Canadian Wildlife Service Northern Conservation Division	Institut national de santé publique du Québec	Inuit Circumpolar Conference
Royal Military College of Canada	• Grant Ingram	International Arctic Research Center	• Canadian Wildlife Service Quebec Region	Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux Québec	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
• Richard Marsden	University of Calgary	Nasivvik Centre for Inuit Health and Changing Environments	• EMAN-North	Ministère des transports du Québec	Kativik Regional Government
Trent University	• Rob Huebert	New York University	• Meteorological Service of Canada	Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services	Kivalliq Wildlife Board
• Peter Lafleur	• John Yackel	Québec-Océan	• National Hydrometeorology and Arctic Laboratory		Makivik Corporation
Université du Québec à Montréal	University of Guelph	Ryerson University	• Northern Ecosystem Initiative		Municipality of Sanikiluaq/Sanikiluaq HTA
• Laurier Poissant	• Doug Campbell	University of Alberta	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	<i>Others</i>	National Aeronautics and Space Administration NASA
Université du Québec à Rimouski	• Derek Muir	Department of Renewable Resources	• Science Sector	A.D. Latornell Endowment Fund	National Institute of Polar Research
• Dominique Berteaux	• Barry Smit	University of Copenhagen	• Bedford Institute of Oceanography	Alberta Falconry Association	Northern Research Forum
• Joël Bêty	University of Manitoba	University of Saskatchewan	• Freshwater Institute	Alfred Wegener Institute Foundation for Polar and Marine Research	Nunavik Research Center
• Peter Galbraith	• David Barber	Western College of Veterinary Medicine	• Institute of Ocean Sciences	American Meteorological Society	Nunavut Research Institute
• Michel Gosselin	• Helen Fast	<i>Industry</i>	• Maurice-Lamontagne Institute	Aqiggiq Hunters and Trappers Organization	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
• Mike Hammill	• Steven Ferguson	CandC Technologies	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Centre de Recherche du Centre hospitalier de l'Université Laval	Nunavut Wildlife Research Trust
• Pierre Larouche	• John Hanesiak	Devon Canada Incorporated	• Northern Contaminants Program	Centre hospitalier universitaire de Québec	Ouranos
• Michel Poulin	• Leslie King	Engarde! Consulting, Inc.	• Northern Scientific Training Program	Churchill Northern Studies Centre	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
• André Rochon	• David Lobb	Glacialis Inc. (Productions)	Natural Resources Canada	Coral Harbor Hunters and Trappers Association	The National Science Foundation
• François Saucier	• Christine Michel	Hydro-Québec	• Earth Sciences Sector	Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC)	Unité de recherche en santé publique
• Yvan Simard	• Jill Oakes	JF Boucher Consulting Ltd	• Geological Survey of Canada		World Wildlife Fund Canada
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	• Peter Outridge	Kongsberg Maritime	• Polar Continental Shelf Project		
• Esther Lévesque	• Tim Papakyriakou	Manitoba Hydro	Parks Canada Nunavut Field Unit		
Université Laval	• Simon Prinsenber	OmniTRAX Inc.	Public Health Agency of Canada		
• Michel Allard	• Rick Riewe	The Axys Group			
• Pierre Ayotte	• Kenneth Snelgrove	<i>Federal Departments and Agencies</i>			
• Yves Bégin	• Gary Stern	Canada Economic Development			
• Éric Dewailly	• Charles Tang	Canadian Coast Guard			
• Louis Fortier	• Mario Tenuta				
• Christopher Furgal	• Feiyue Wang				
• Jacques Gagné	University of New Brunswick				
• Gilles Gauthier	• Steve Blasco				
• Pierre Gosselin	• John Hughes Clarke				
• Bruno Hubert	University of Ottawa				
• Patrick Lajeunesse	• Don Wigle				
• Benoit Lévesque	University of Toronto				
• Reinhard Pienitz	• Kue Young				
• Jean-Eric Tremblay	University of Victoria				
• Warwick Vincent	• Gregory Flato				
	• Robie Macdonald				
	University of Western Ontario				
	• Gordon McBean				

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The following figures and financial overview were prepared in accordance with generally accepted Canadian accounting practices. ArcticNet Inc. was audited in May 2005 in accordance with generally accepted Canadian auditing standards.

Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

For the 12 month period ending March 31, 2005

	2005 \$
Revenues	
Net assets, beginning of year	2,210,159
Networks of Centres of Excellence Grant	3,965,000
Network partner contributions to shiptime ¹	528,726
Other ¹	64,730
	6,768,615
Expenses	
Research Projects	2,623,350
Core infrastructure Shiptime	1,808,726
Networking and Communications	488,617
Salaries of Administrative Staff	288,815
Travel and Meetings	158,405
Administrative Centre	155,463
	5,523,376
Net Assets, End of Year	1,245,239

¹ Funds received and managed directly by the ArcticNet Administrative Centre.

Statement of Cash and In-Kind Contributions

For the 12 month period ending March 31, 2005

	Cash \$	In-kind \$
NCE	3,965,000	
Non-NCE ¹		
Provincial	1,051,004	78,900
Federal	906,016	2,768,394
University	286,460	771,218
Industry	268,260	240,000
Other	153,292	594,450
Total non-NCE	2,665,032	4,452,962
Total NCE and non-NCE	6,630,032	4,452,962

¹ Certain funds contributed by Network Partners to support research projects are forwarded directly to researchers and are not managed by the ArcticNet Administrative Centre.

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Nourriture, eau et ressources le long du gradient thermique nord-sud de l'Arctique terrestre de l'Est canadien

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The theme 2 forme une étude d'impact régionale intégrée le long du gradient nord-sud de réchauffement et de conditions sociétales de l'Arctique et de la zone subarctique de l'Est canadien.

The domaine de recherche s'étend sur plus de 30° de latitude (de 53° à 83° de latitude nord) et couvre les zones de végétation allant de la forêt au désert polaire de l'Extrême-Arctique en passant par la toundra arbustive.

The thème utilise un ensemble de sites d'observation de l'environnement exploités par le Centre d'études nordiques, dans le but de développer un réseau d'observatoires côtiers intégré dans toute la région de l'Arctique de l'Est canadien.

Les changements dans la diversité alimentaire, les déplacements de la faune et son exploitation

Directeur de projet : Dominique Berteaux

Les objectifs de ce projet sont de: 1) évaluer les effets du changement climatique sur la

phenologie des populations, la répartition des espèces et la dynamique des réseaux alimentaires des communautés fauniques;

2) évaluer les effets de l'évolution de la répartition de la faune sur l'alimentation et la santé des humains.

La qualité de l'eau, les réserves d'eau et les indicateurs de changement
Directeur de projet : Warwick Vincent

L'émergence de nouvelles maladies infectieuses chez les hommes et la faune
Directeur de projet : Benoit Lévesque

Ce projet se concentre sur la détermination, l'étude et la prévention des risques pour la santé liés aux maladies infectieuses dans le nord du Canada; il porte une attention particulière à l'apparition et à l'ampleur de la zoonose (maladie infectieuse trouvée sur des animaux hôtes et transmissible aux humains) et autres maladies transmises par la nourriture et l'eau.

L'instabilité du climat et du paysage côtier : Les impacts socioéconomiques et écologiques
Directeurs de projet : Michel Allard et Wayne Pollard

Les objectifs de ce projet sont de: 1) quantifier la dégradation du pergélisol, l'érosion, la sédimentation et le retrait de la côte autour des communautés et dans les régions d'utilisation traditionnelle des terres; 2) comparer le climat prévu et l'évolution des paysages avec les enregistrements paléoclimatiques de l'Holocène et les traditions orales; 3) évaluer les répercussions de l'évolution du paysage sur les activités des peuples

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Adaptation aux changements dans l'Arctique canadien: Transfert de connaissances, politiques et stratégies

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En travaillant de concert avec les autres thèmes d'ArcticNet, le thème 4 fournira les renseignements nécessaires à l'élaboration de politiques et de stratégies d'adaptation aux changements environnementaux de l'Arctique.

Les priorités associées à l'adaptation au climat et aux autres changements dans l'Arctique canadien côtier seront déterminées et examinées grâce à la participation directe de partenaires du gouvernement ainsi que des communautés et organismes inuits.



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de stratégies et de politiques, augmentant ainsi la capacité des communautés, des organismes et des gouvernements à s'adapter aux changements, présents et futurs.

Projection dans le futur: L'environnement de l'Arctique canadien, de demain à 2100

Directeur de projet : David Barber

L'objectif de ce projet consiste à améliorer la crédibilité et l'utilité des résultats de modélisation du climat dans l'Arctique par l'emploi de moyens novateurs d'évaluation du rendement des modèles sur les régions cibles d'ArcticNet.

Réduire la vulnérabilité de l'homme relativement aux changements environnementaux dans l'Arctique canadien

Directeur de projet : Barry Smit

Ce projet, mené en collaboration avec les habitants du Nord, détermine les conditions auxquelles ils sont vulnérables et évalue la capacité des communautés à se préparer et à s'adapter aux changements environnementaux.

Les vulnérabilités et l'adaptation aux risques météorologiques

Directeur de projet : Ronald Stewart

Dans le cadre de ce projet, une analyse des risques météorologiques et autres risques associés sera effectuée pour déterminer

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ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

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Robert Corell, *cadre supérieur, American Meteorological Society*

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ-ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

ᑕᑕᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ, ᐃᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᑕᑕᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ

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- ᑕᓕᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦ
- ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
- ᑎᑦᑭᑦ-ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦ

ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

- ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
- ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

- ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
- ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ
- ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

ᑎᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ

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Garde côtière canadienne

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(Région du Centre et de l'Arctique)

Musée canadien de la nature

Commission canadienne des
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- Service canadien de la faune – Northern Conservation Division
- Service canadien de la faune – Région du Québec
- EMAN-North
- Service météorologique du Canada
- National Hydrometeorology and Arctic Laboratory
- Northern Ecosystem Initiative

Pêches et Océans Canada

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- Institut océanographique de Bedford
- Institut des eaux douces
- Institut des sciences de la mer
- Institut Maurice-Lamontagne

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Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux – Québec

Ministère des Transports du Québec

Régie nationale de la santé et des services sociaux Nunavik

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