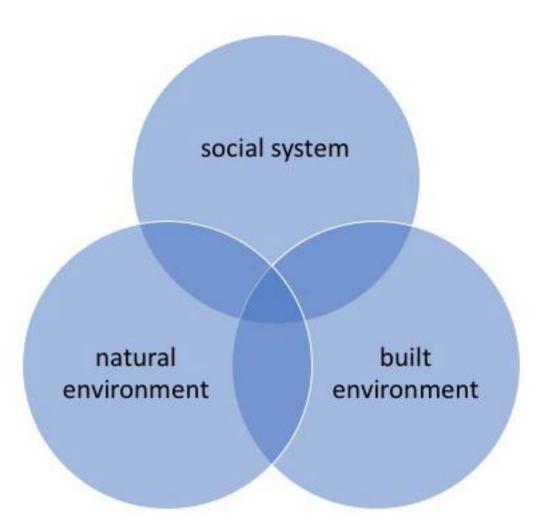
Integrating Arctic Research: perspectives from the Canadian (High) Arctic

> Greg Henry UBC

Integrating Arctic Research



NSF – Navigating the New Arctic: looks a lot like a Canadian program - ArcticNet

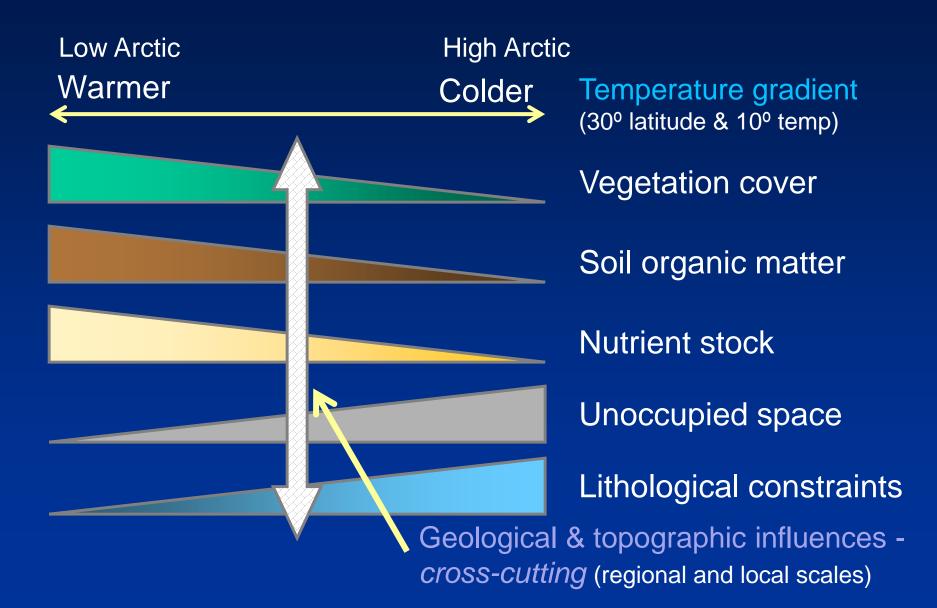
Integration needs and examples: Canadian Arctic

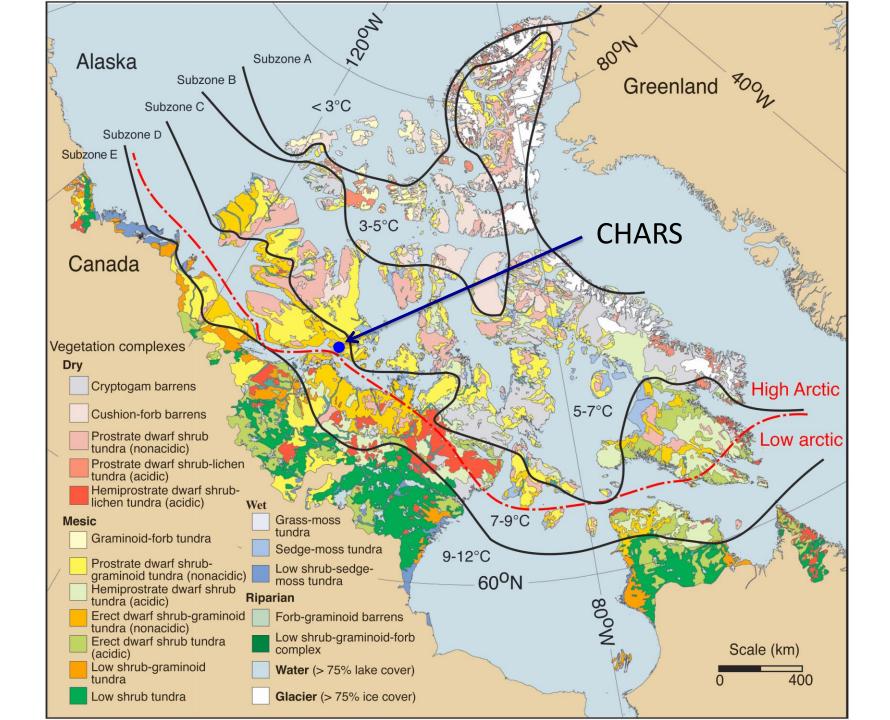
- Greening of the High Arctic: potential, evidence and constraints
 - Will vegetation change be as rapid as predicted at large scales?
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 - Environmental change monitoring, reciprocal education and berries

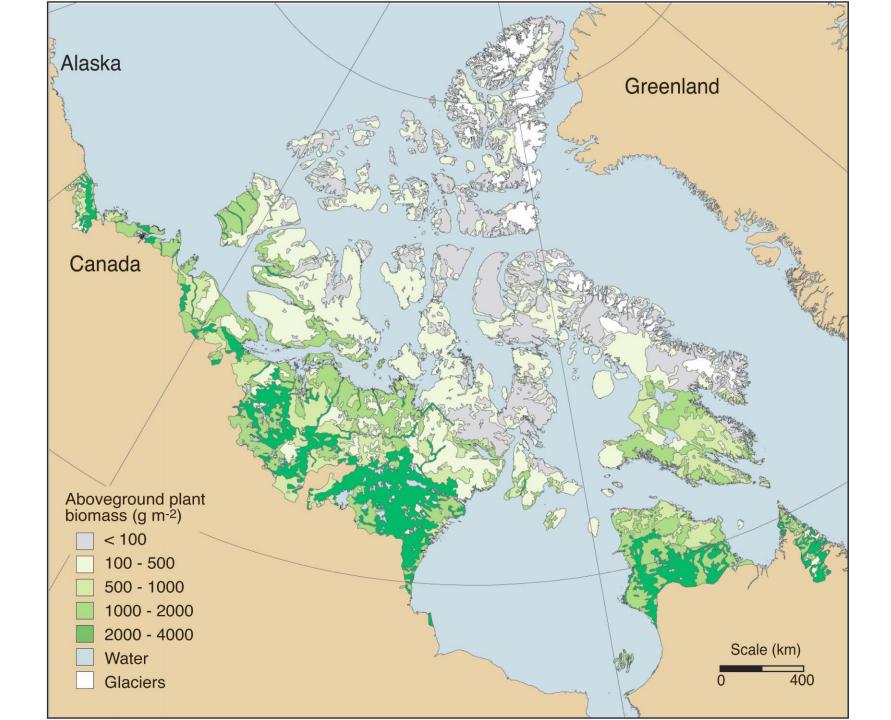
The setting

- Canadian High Arctic land area = 1.25 M km²
 18 % of total circumpolar tundra
- ~50 % of tundra area in Canada has < 50 % plant cover (polar barrens)
- Areas for vegetation development: Greening of the High Arctic
- Marginal environments
- Still recovering from last continental glaciation

Simplistic regional gradients

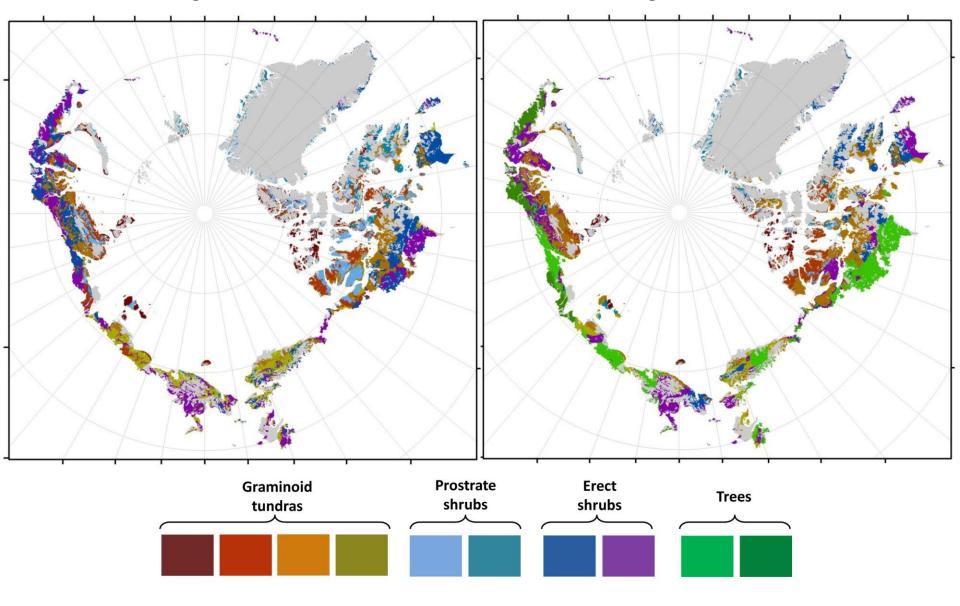


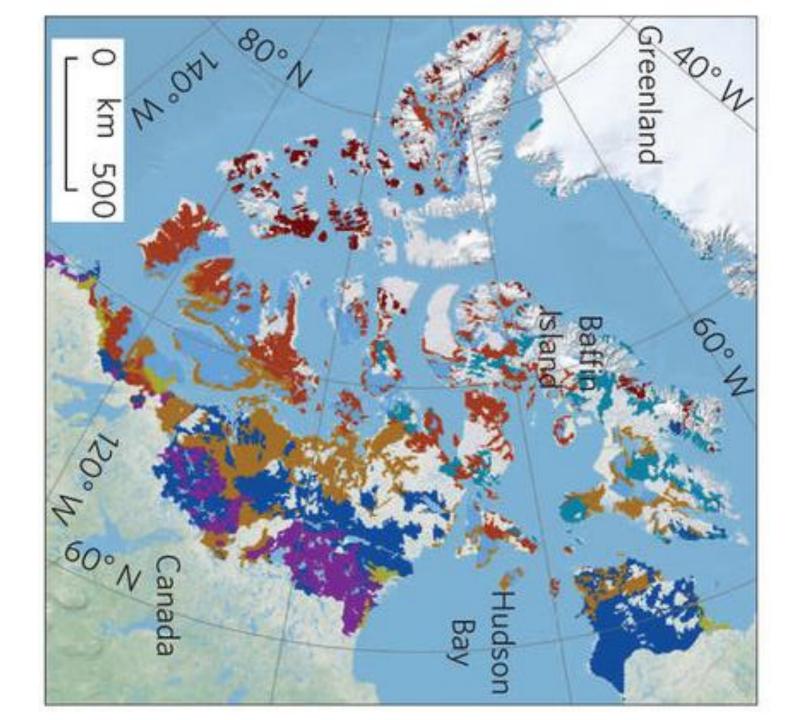


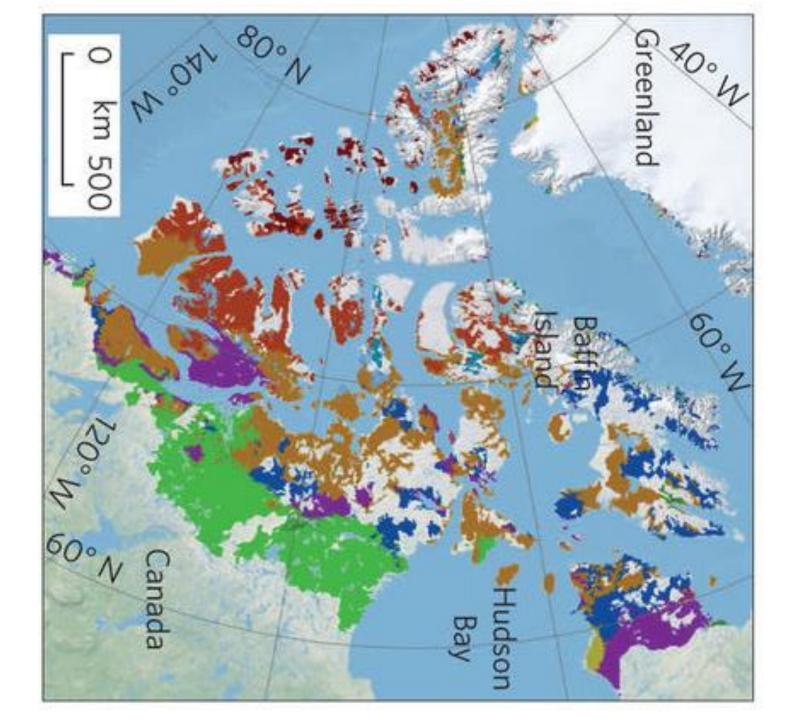


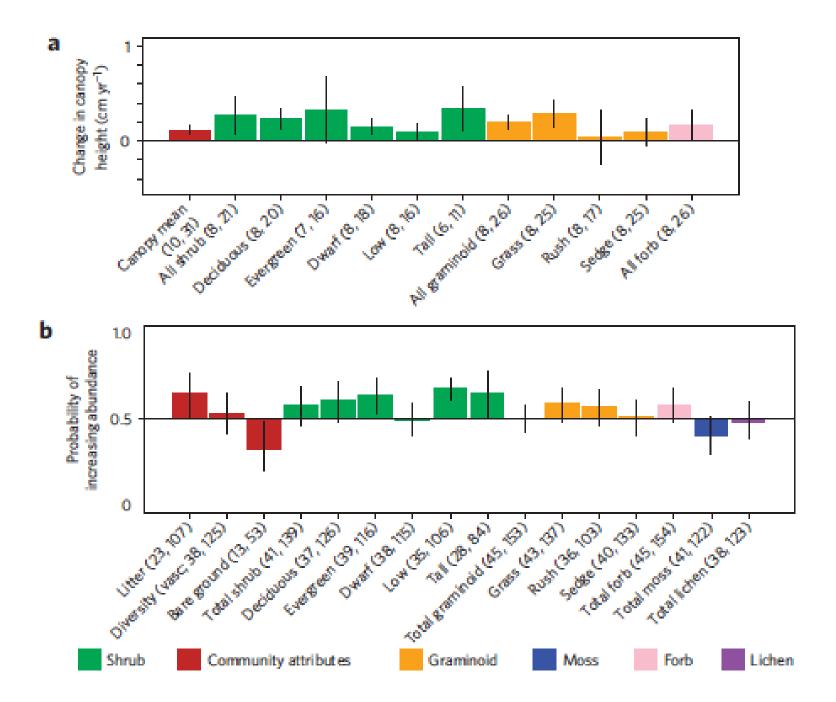
Current vegetation

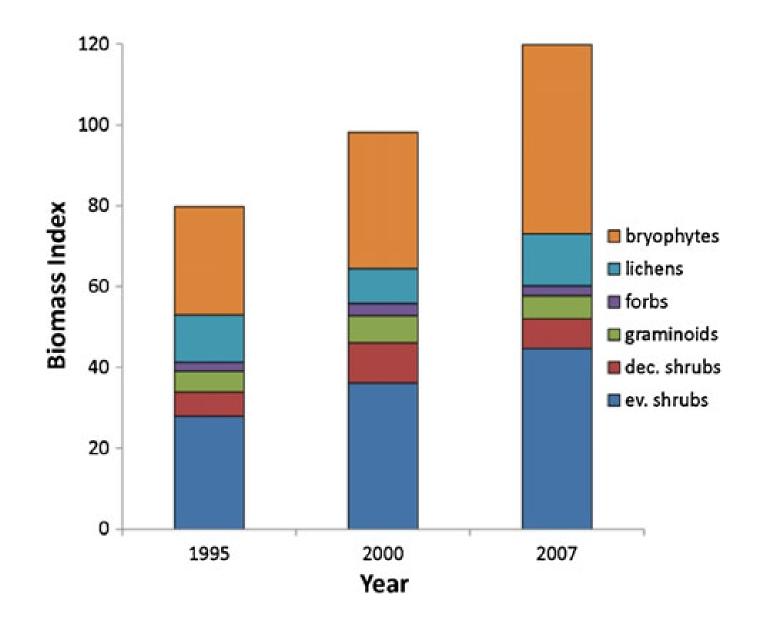
Predicted vegetation: 2050











Change in biomass (index) of a mesic heath community



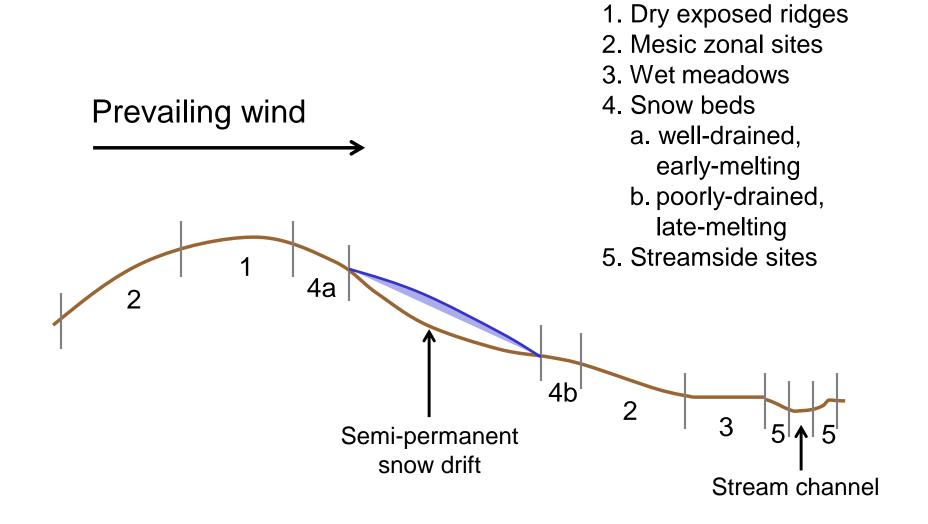


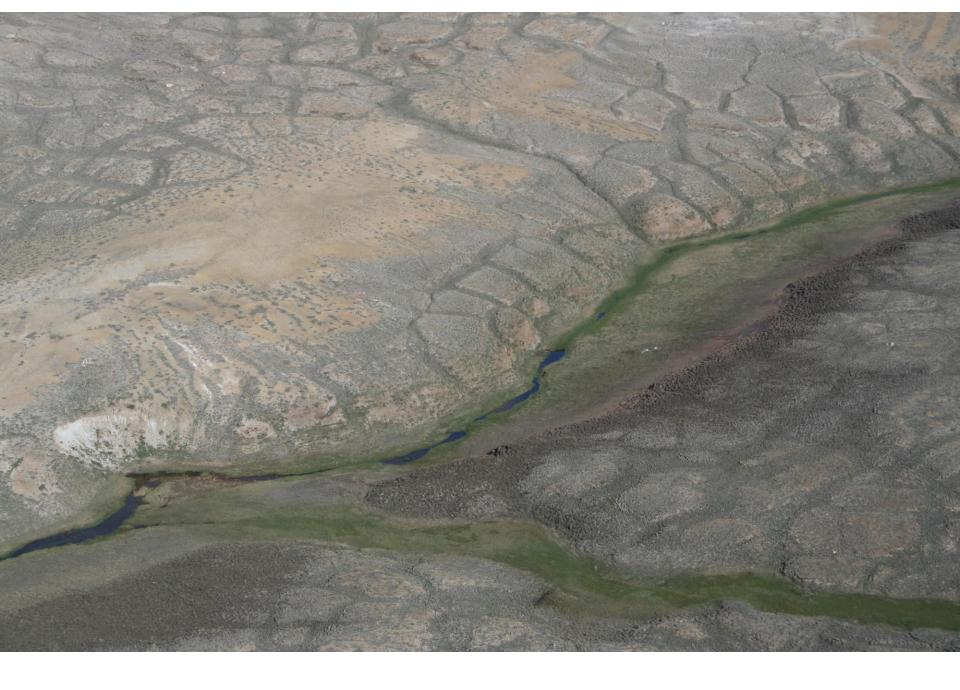


Resolute, Nunavut: typical polar desert landscape



Topography and tundra plant communities



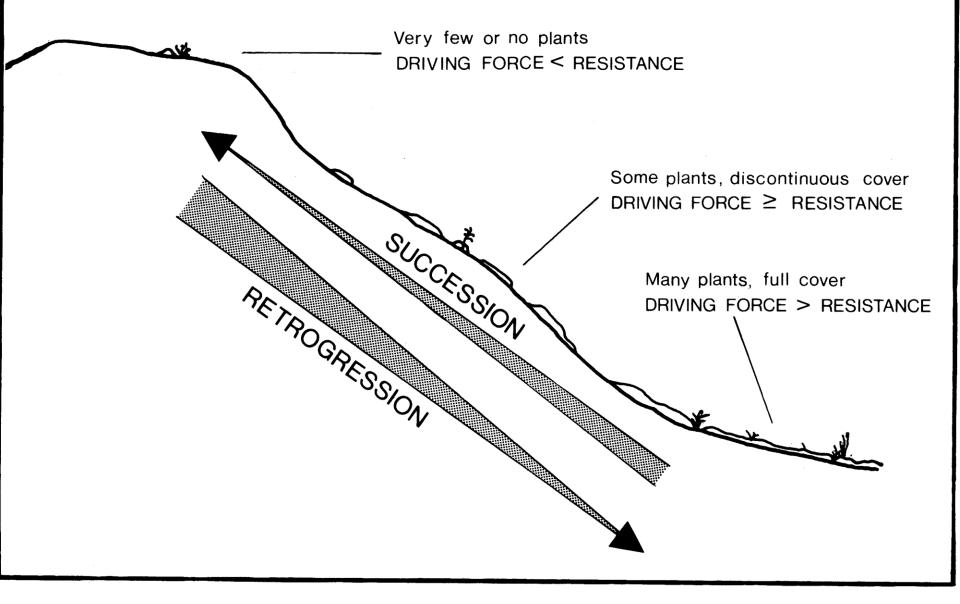




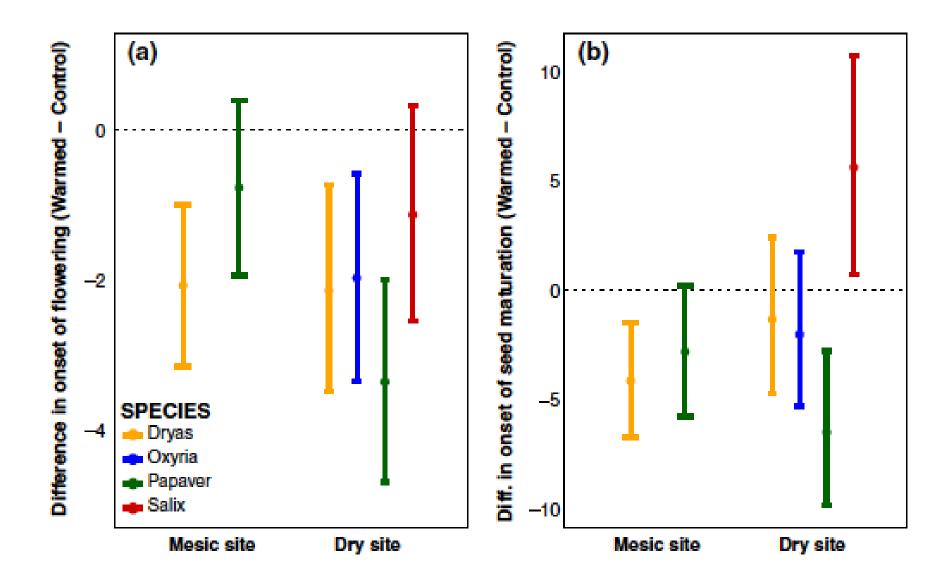
Influence of substrate



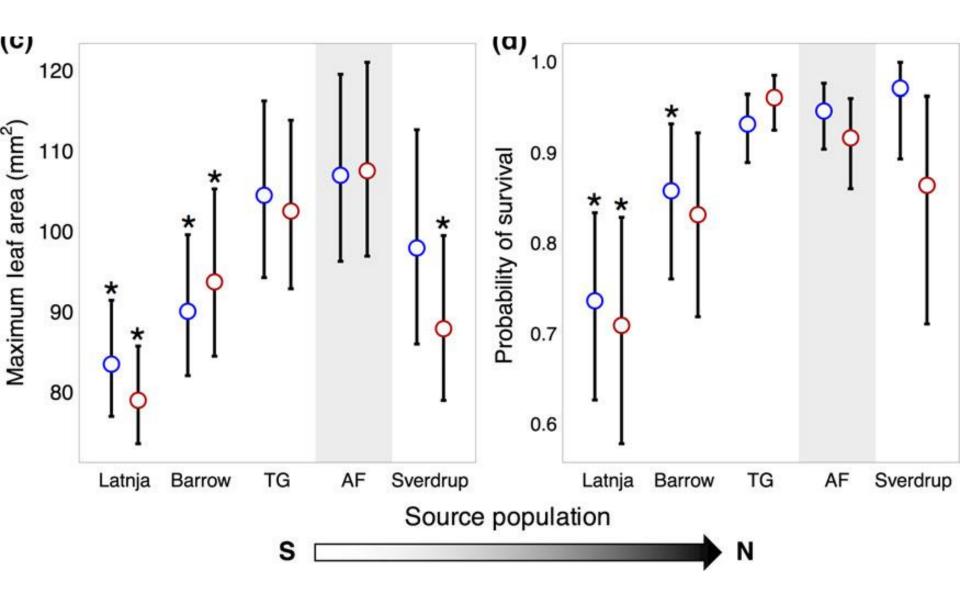
$GA = \sum BDF + \sum ER$



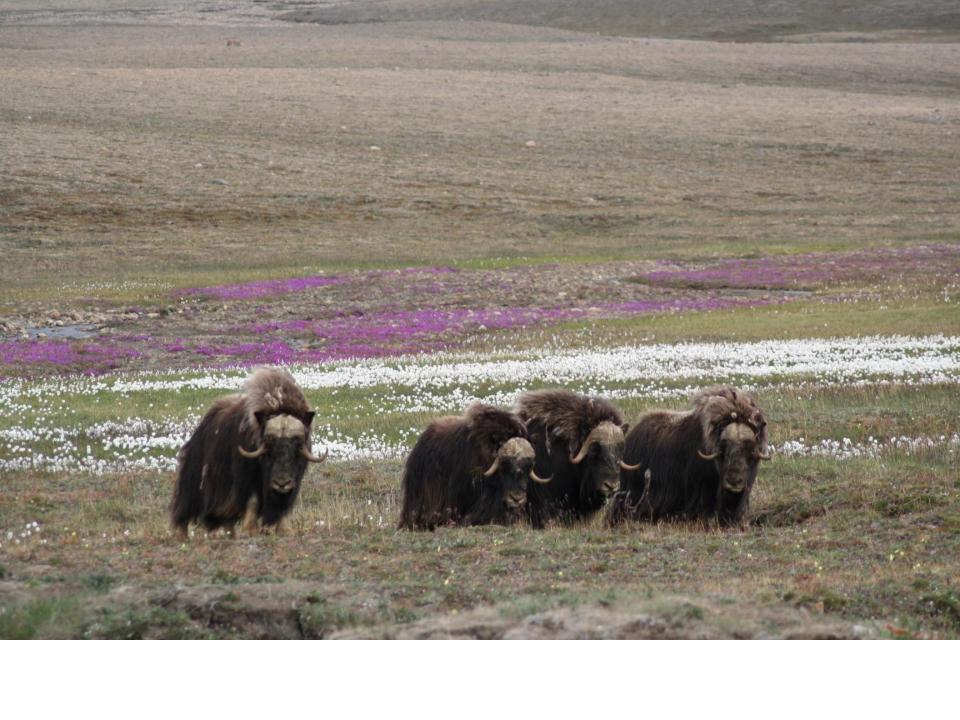




Experimental warming effect on phenology



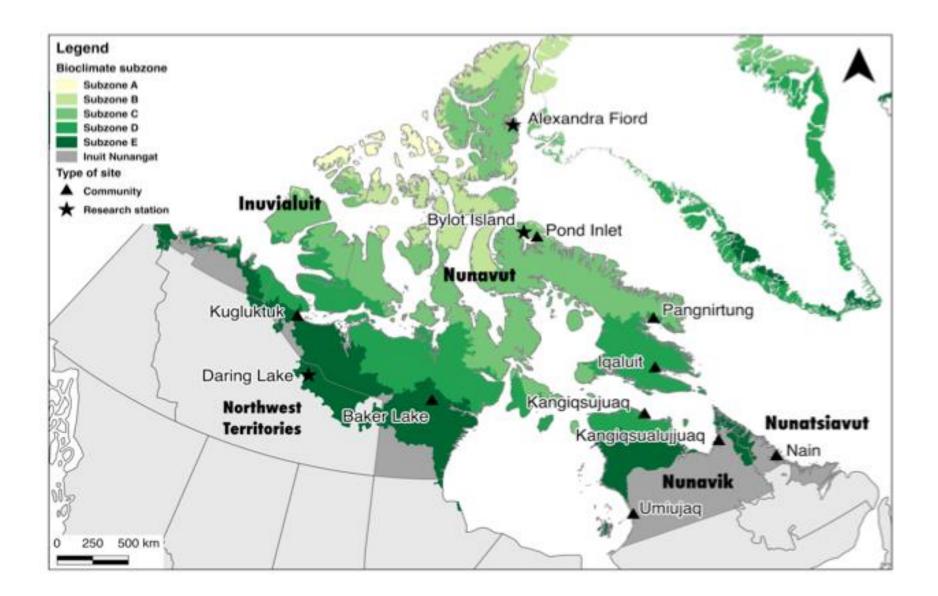
Home site advantage in a migration experiment for an Arctic species

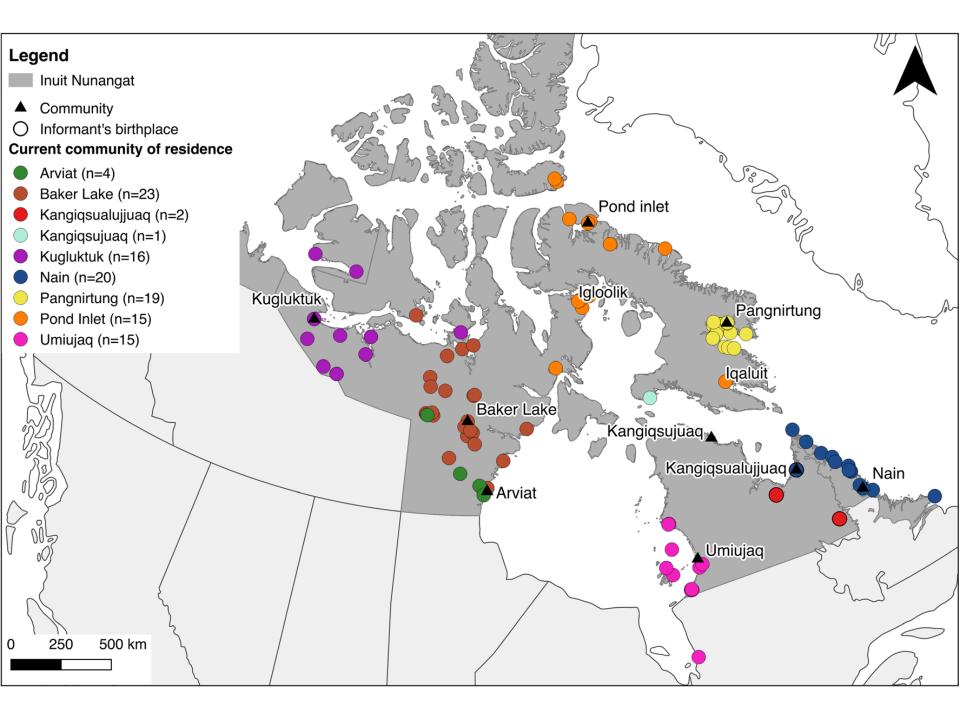


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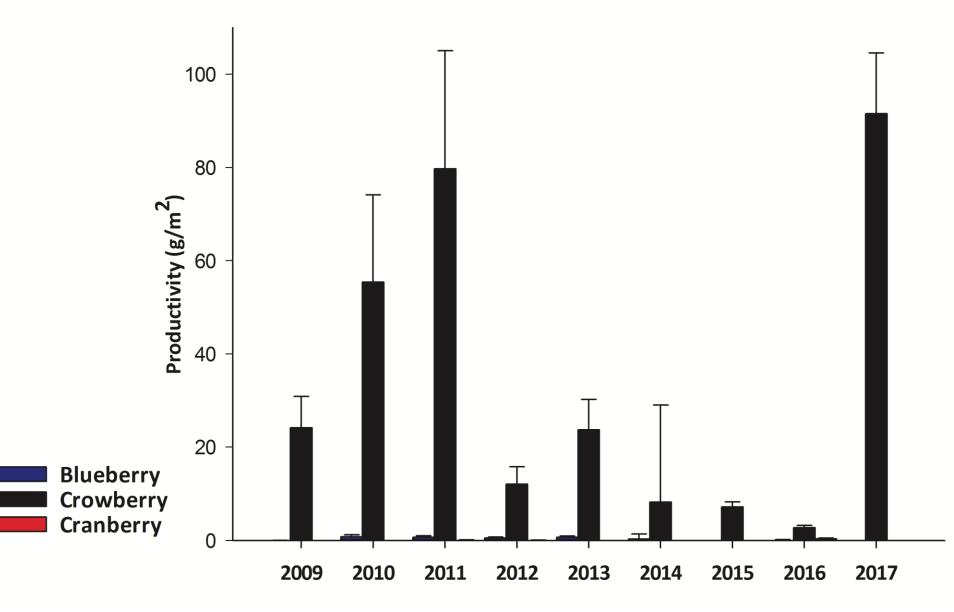
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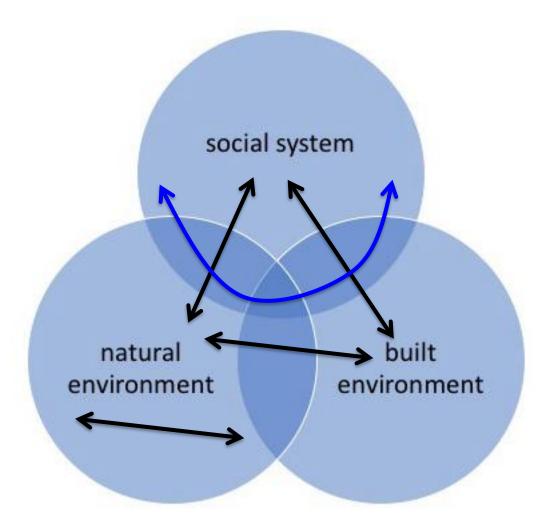




Iqaluit Berry Productivity 2009-2017



Integrating Arctic Research



Integration must be dynamic and reciprocal

