

A Citizen Observer System for Monitoring Environmental Change

U.S. Canada Northern Oil and Gas Research Forum

October 6, 2017

Mike Brubaker

Director Community Environment and Health

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium





BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT



OUR VISION: Alaska Native people are the healthiest people in the world.

Warming is causing thawing and erosion on the North Slope.

Wildfire on Moose Mountain.

Fairbanks Daily News Miner

Thawing and erosion in Kivalina affects river travel and source water quality.

Larger thaw features can be seen on many rivers include the Selawik. Erosion turns stream water in Golovin the 'color of coffee'.

Downstream in the village, thawing permafrost causes damage to infrastructure and disruption of services.

Center for Climate and Health



Disease



Injury



Behavioral Health



Food Security



Water Security







Social Network



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ATI VİK Alaska Uniled States Environmental Assistant Anvik Environmental Office Anvik Tribal Council

LEO





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Jessie DeGrave

Winnipeg Nani loba Canada Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources Local Knowledge Scientific Knowledge Indigenous Knowledge

Community

	Anchorage, Alaska, United States	208
	Fairbanks, Alaska, United States	68
	Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico	30
	Victoria, Britts I Columbia, Calada	26
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	Bellingham, Washington, United States	24
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	Seattle, Washington, United States	20
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	Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada	17
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Primary Organization

ANTHC 55
Royal Roads University 🛛 🚳
UAF, University of Alaska Fairbanks 🛛 🚳
Grupo de Ecología y Conservación 🚳
First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) 😕
Northwest Indian College (NWIC) 🛛 🚳
Environmental Protection Agency22
Alaska Department of Fish and Game 💷
Government of Northwest Territories 🕦
Alaska Department of Environment 📧
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Affiliate Organization

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	The Biosphere and Sustainability / [24]
	GLOBE Program (Global Learning 🚳
	Northwest Indian College (NWIC) 🛛 🚳
	BeringWatch 🚳
	Local Environmental Observer Net 🚳
	University of Victoria 🛛 🚳
	ANTHC 🚯
	Citizen Science Association (CSA) 🛛 🚳
	Cornell Lab of Ornithology 🛛 💿
	Environmental Protection Agency🔞
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Publishing Platform



Observation: November of 2015, our sea ice had not yet frozen. Usually, caribou migrate over the thinner ice in late October, early November, and the seals are long gone by then. This year, there were caribou over the partially frozen ice, as well as seals in the water, with the caribou trying to figure out where to go. In the photos you'll see seals, caribou and ducks in mid-November, which is highly unusual.



Hundreds of seals in mid-November (Photo by Maija Lukin)



Related

View on Map ③ Timeline



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Reference

Lukin, Maija, and Hajo Eloken. "Late Sea loe Freeze Bring Together Seals and Caribou." *LEO Network* (leonetwork.org). Observed 11 November 2015. Accessed 7 October 2017.

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Location of LEO Members October 6, 2017 LEO

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Trapped on sea ice

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Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 7 JUN 2016 LEO Network



Odd Marine Debris Shismaref, Alaska, United States 28 AUG 2015

LEO Network



Stanley Tocktoo Shishmaref Alaska, Unit ...

Posts Near Shishmaref • Map

🕘 Timeline



Open Water in Our Ocean

Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 30 DEC 2016 (10) LEO Network



Unusual Spider (Araneus marmoreus)?

Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 21 JUL 2016 I LEO Network



Unusual Ladybug (Calvia quatuordecimguttata)? Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 7 JUN 2016 LEO Network



Odd Marine Debris Shismaref, Alaska, United States 28 AUG 2015 LEO Network



No Sea Ice Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 25 FEB 2015 LEO Network



Bearded Seal (Erignathus barbatus) with Hair Loss

Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 18 Nov 2014 LEO Network



Pacific Sleeper Shark (Somniosus pacificus) Shishmaref, Alaska, United States

20 oct 2014 LEO Network



Extreme Shore Erosion Shishmaref, Alaska, United States 2JUN 2014 LEO Network



Hairless Seal Shishmaref, Alaska, United States



Winter 🙆







Unusual Spider (Araneus marmoreus)? Sils Imaret, Alasta, United States 21 Juli 2016



Unusual Ladybug (Calvia quatuordecimguttata)? Sikimaret, Alaska, Urited States



OBSERVATION: South winds blew out most of the sea ice. Going to be bad ice if it refreezes for spring hunt.

CONSULT: We have shared this observation with Dr. Hajo Eicken with the UAF Geophysical Institute; for the purpose of monitoring sea ice conditions in coastal Alaska. Hajo writes, "Thank you for passing on the observation about ice conditions at Shishmaref. Looking at satellite images, looks like these are unusual conditions since normally (as you describe) shorefast ice should extend further out. Nevertheless, there have been a few occasions in the past 20 years or so where ice has been lacking like this year as well. There's a bit more shorefast ice at Wales and Winton Weyapuk, Jr. from Wales describes in his daily ice observations how winds and currents help build pressure ridges in mid-January that then helped set up the shore-fast ice. Did you ever have any shorefast ice this winter that then blew out at Shishmaref? From the satellite images it's difficult to tell."

Figures 1 & 2 content: Hajo Eicken, UAF

Figure 1: Normal shorefast ice extent for the month of March. Note that a typical ('mean'') ice extent is much further from shore, grounded on a shoal between Wales and Shishmaref.





Latitude	66.2580108642578
Longitude	-166.07585144043

Nearby

LEO

Reference

Nayokpuk, Sharon, and Hajo Eicken. "No sea ice." *LEO Network* (leonetwork.org). Observed 26 February 2015. Accessed 19 April 2017.

Projects

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PLORE PROJECTS COASTAL EROSION



Project description: Alaska communities are experiencing erosion at a faster rate than in the past. Many communities are experiencing impacts as a result, some are being displaced. This project hosted by the State of Alaska Coastal Hazards Program and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, collects and maps observations about coastal erosion events and provides information about strategies to monitor coastal erosion at the community level. These observations are a signal of an environmental change, and potentially an active or emerging erosion problem. These observations provide an opportunity for communities to document these events, and for outreach on strategies for developing standardized monitoring systems.

Monitoring Guidance: There are few standardized erosion monitoring systems in Alaska. Most are in coastal communities, but some of the methods and strategies transfer easily to river and lake communities. Measuring the distance to an erosion feature, time-lapse cameras, using Emery Rods and probing the ground for erosion thaw zones are all strategies that can be used to help understand and measure erosion risk and extent.

State of Alaska Coastal Hazard's Program at DGGS "is engaged in ongoing investigations that will expand our understanding of how the coastline has evolved and how it will respond to hazardous events and long-term changes." The Coastal Hazard's Program is currently working with Alaska Sea Grant and the University of Alaska Fairbanks Geoscience Department to build capacity and share instruments and strategies for local monitoring of shoreline erosion and change. Monitoring stations are



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Lead Organization Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys (DGGS) Lead Organization UAF, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Project Contributors Al Contributors >



• View on Map O Timeline





Unusual ocean conditions persist around the circumpolar north. This week we feature reports about sea ice from the Gulf of Bothnia and from Newfoundland, and LEO Network posts from Diomede and Twin Hills Alaska. Thank you Opik Ahkinga and Diane Abraham for sharing your observations.

Mike Brubaker - Editor



Photo by Maija Katak Lukin

Alaska biologists research mystery of declining caribou herd

Kotzebue, Alaska, United States

Becky Bohrer / Associated Press / January 29, 2017

The size of a large caribou herd in Alaska's Arctic region has dropped by more 50 percent over the last three years, and researchers who have tentatively ruled out hunting and predation as significant factors for the decline are trying to determine why.



Identifying health effects of climate change in Alaska





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