



Aboriginal Affairs and
Northern Development Canada

Affaires autochtones et
Développement du Nord Canada



Université 
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Mapping landscape hazards in Yukon for community climate change adaptation planning

Bronwyn Benkert
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6 Nov 2013



Northern Climate ExChange
YUKON RESEARCH CENTRE • Yukon College

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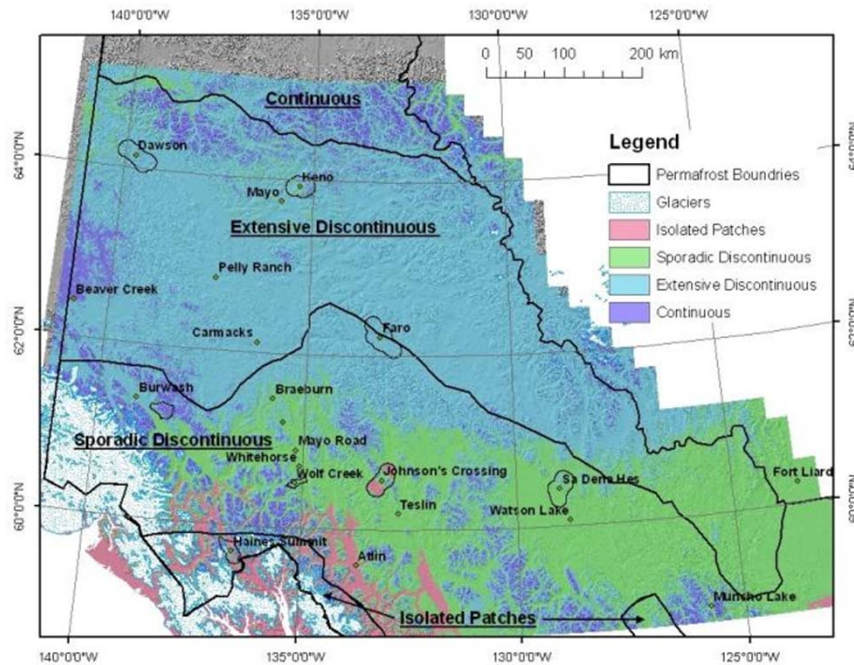
NCE has provided a range of climate change services to Yukon since 2000, related to:

- **Adaptation** (community climate change adaptation plans, vulnerability assessments, hazard mapping, and mainstreaming...)
- **Education and outreach** (Climate Change for Decision Makers, regular online newsletter distributed across Canada, lecture series...)
- **Mitigation** (Whitehorse Green Guide, Advisor for YG Climate Change Action Plan and emission targets...)
- **Climate Change Information and Mainstreaming Program**

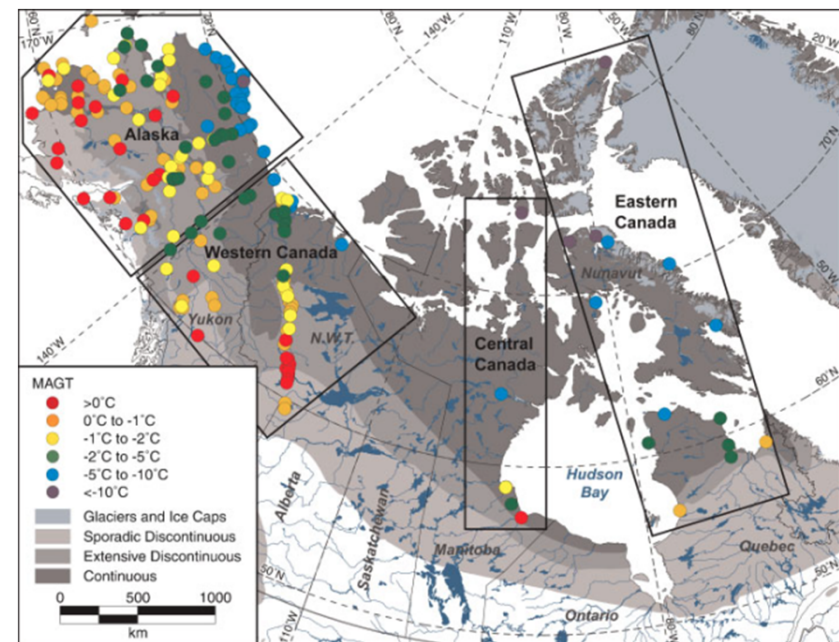


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Yukon permafrost distribution



Source: Bonnaventure et al., 2012



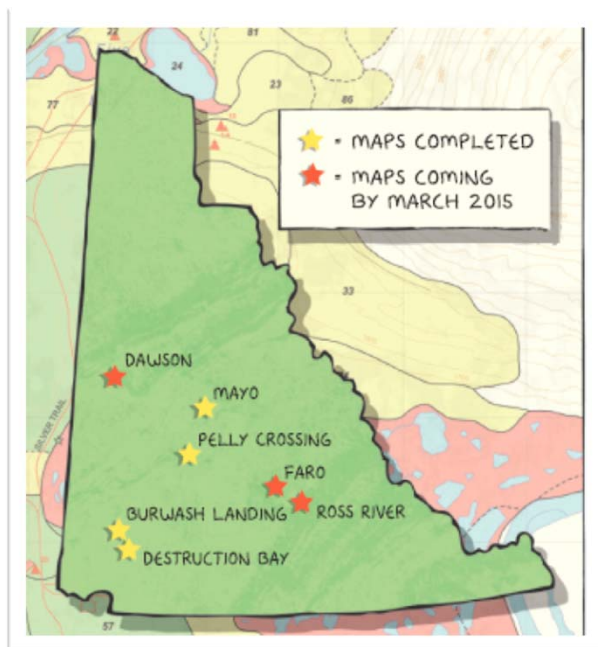
Source: Smith et al., 2010

Careful planning required to adapt to permafrost change in Yukon



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Hazards mapping for adaptation planning



Ensuring relevancy through meaningful community engagement

- ❑ Support of initial proposals
- ❑ Local community coordinators
- ❑ Field site selection – invitational meetings, open houses
- ❑ Opportunities for school involvement, fieldsite tours
- ❑ End-of-project celebration
- ❑ Targeted communication products



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What are hazards?

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

- Landslides/mass movements
- Slumps
- Cracking





PERMAFROST

- Thaw
- Settlement, subsidence
- Ponding

HYDROLOGY

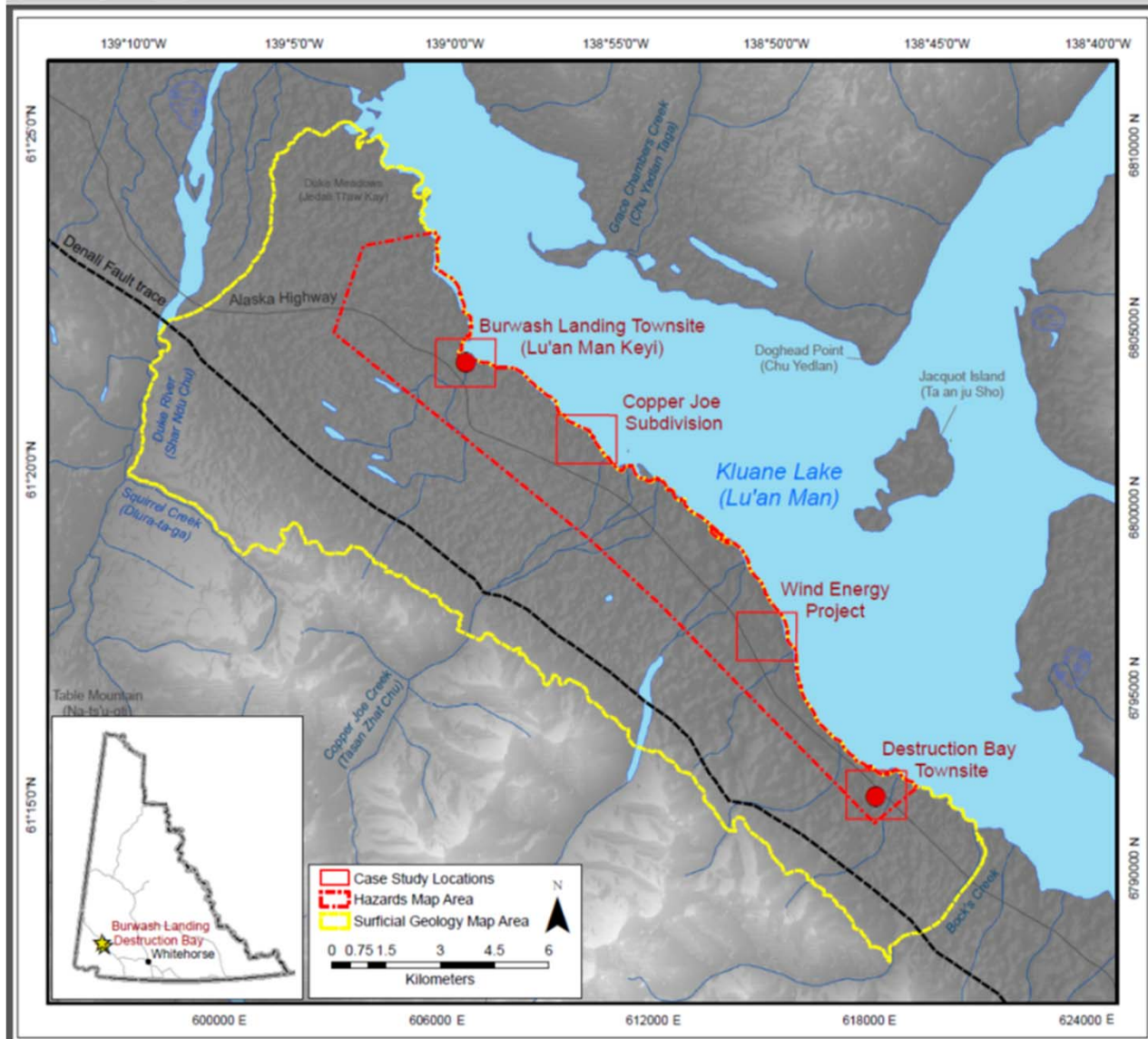
- River flooding
- Groundwater
- Water availability

HAZARD RANKING

-  **No risk of permafrost degradation, no risk of geologic hazards**
-  **Moderate risk of permafrost degradation (i.e., moderate thaw settlement) or moderate risk of geologic hazards**
-  **Moderate to high risk of permafrost degradation (i.e., moderate thaw settlement on flat terrain, poor drainage, slow mass movement on slopes due to high pore water pressure) and moderate risk of geologic hazards**
-  **Moderate to high risk of permafrost degradation (i.e., high thaw settlement, water ponding, slow to rapid mass movement on slopes due to excess pore water pressure) and/or high risk of geologic hazards**



Hazards mapping in Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay



Approach

DESK-BASED

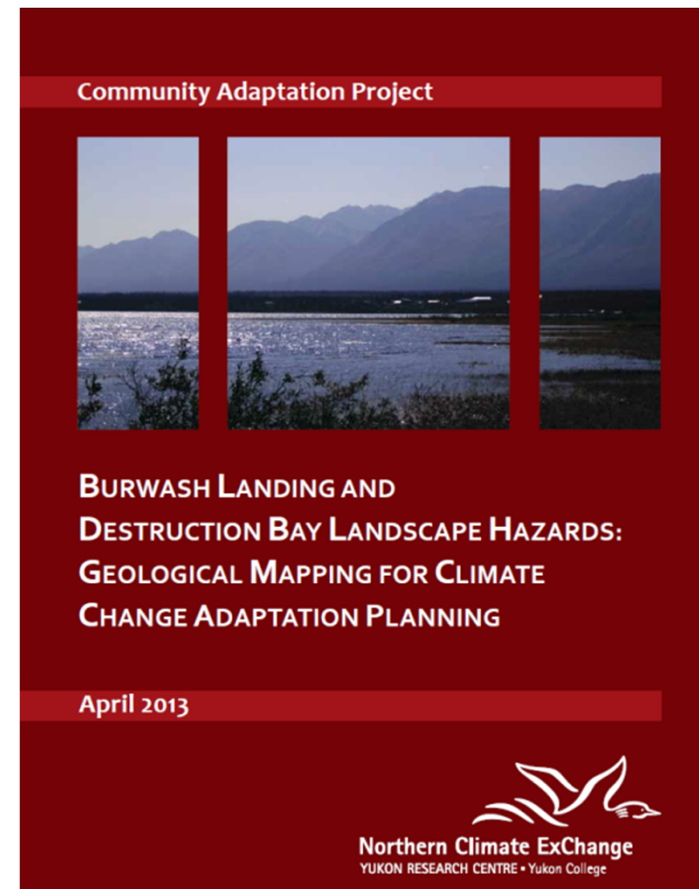
- Existing mapping, airphotos
- Existing geophysics, reports
- Community consultation

FIELD-BASED

- Surficial geology mapping
- Ground penetrating radar
- Electrical resistivity tomography
- Permafrost coring, borehole drilling

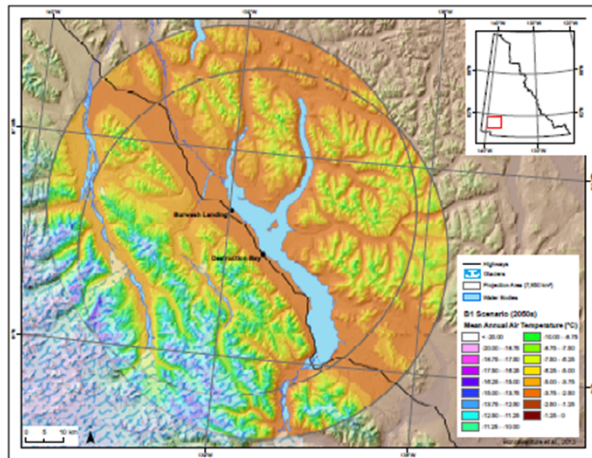
ANALYSIS

- Grain size distribution
- Ice and water contents, permafrost properties, settlement potential...

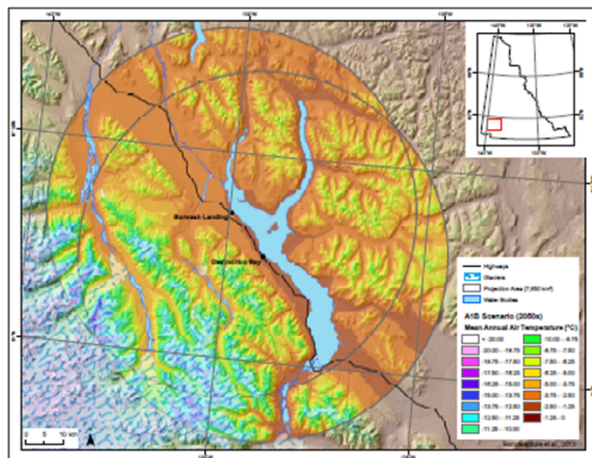


Future environmental change

Climate projections



Appendix D5 – Mean annual air temperature for the Burwash Landing area for 2050, projected using the B1 scenario.



Appendix D6 – Mean annual air temperature for the Burwash Landing area for 2050, projected using the A1B scenario.

Permafrost probability models

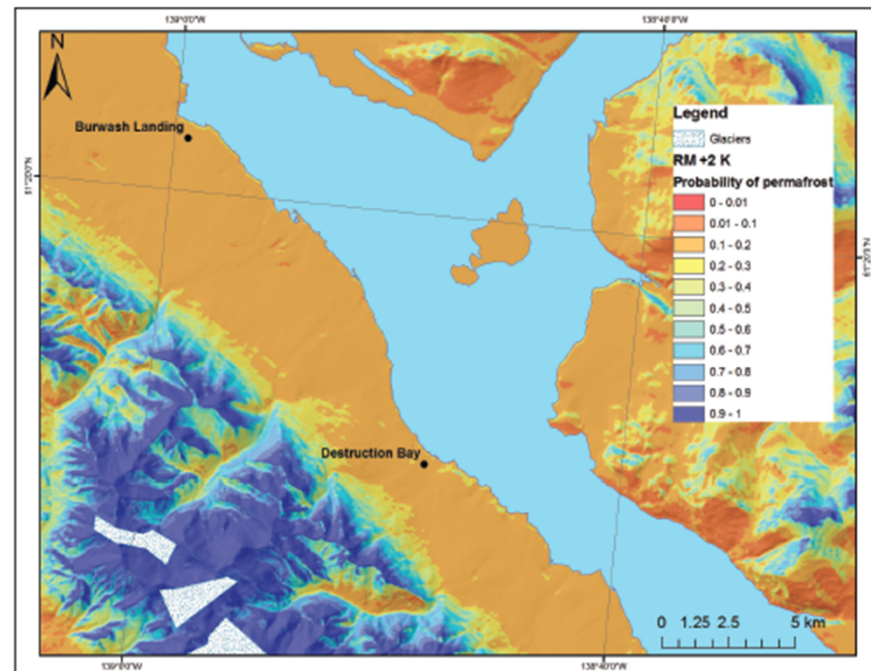


Figure 57. Permafrost probability for the area around Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay depicting an increase in MAAT of +2 K. Note that glacier extent is highly generalized.





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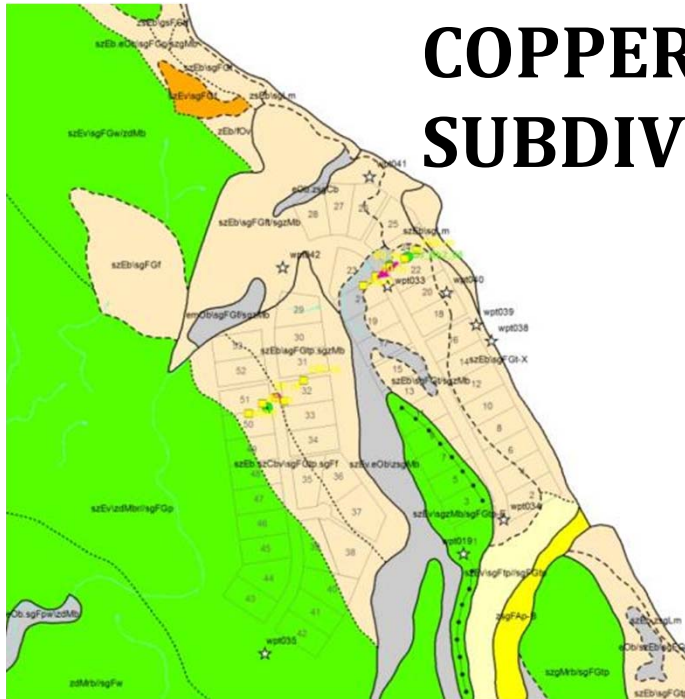
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COPPER JOE SUBDIVISION



Copper Joe 1

1 m beside quad path, deforested stripe, thin organic layer, shrubs and spruce

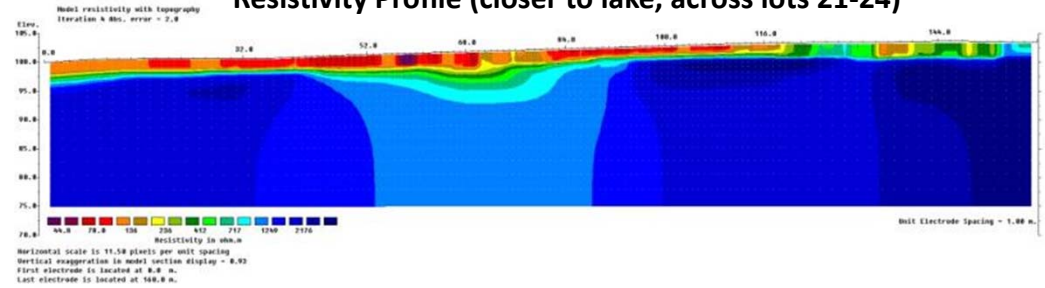
Depth (cm)	Lithology	Cryostructure	Description
0			
20			Silty fine sand mixed with organic matter, roots and gravel
40			
60			
80			Sand and gravel
100			
120			
140			

Copper Joe 2

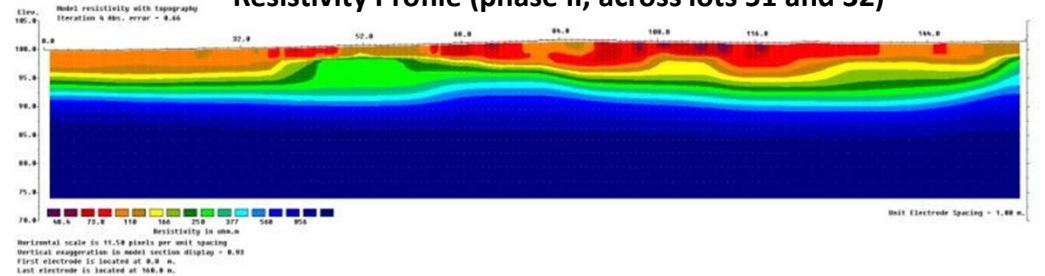
Forest, 30 m from BH1, 5 cm moss cover, spruce and shrubs

Depth (cm)	Lithology	Cryostructure	Description
0			Brown sandy-silt mixed with organic matter and tephra
20			
40			Grey-blue sandy silt
60			
80			Gray-blue sandy silt with oxidation stains, rootlets and macropores. Cryostructure porous invisible.
100			
120			Cryostructure microlenticular.
140			Sand with small gravel. Cryostructure microlenticular.
160			Grey-brown sandy silt. Cryostructure microlenticular.
180			Sandy silt with gravel (Diameter up to 10 cm).

Resistivity Profile (closer to lake, across lots 21-24)

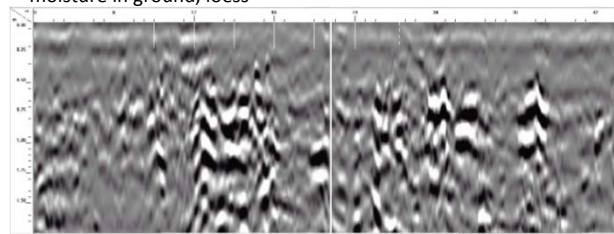


Resistivity Profile (phase II, across lots 51 and 32)



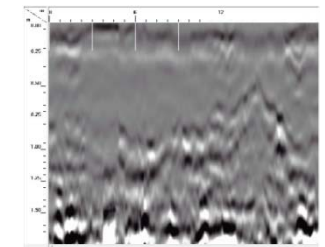
GPR Transect 030

red line for power pole, had to go over willow and shrubs, moisture in ground, loess



GPR Transect 031

power line near lot 50, too many shrubs to pull GPR any further

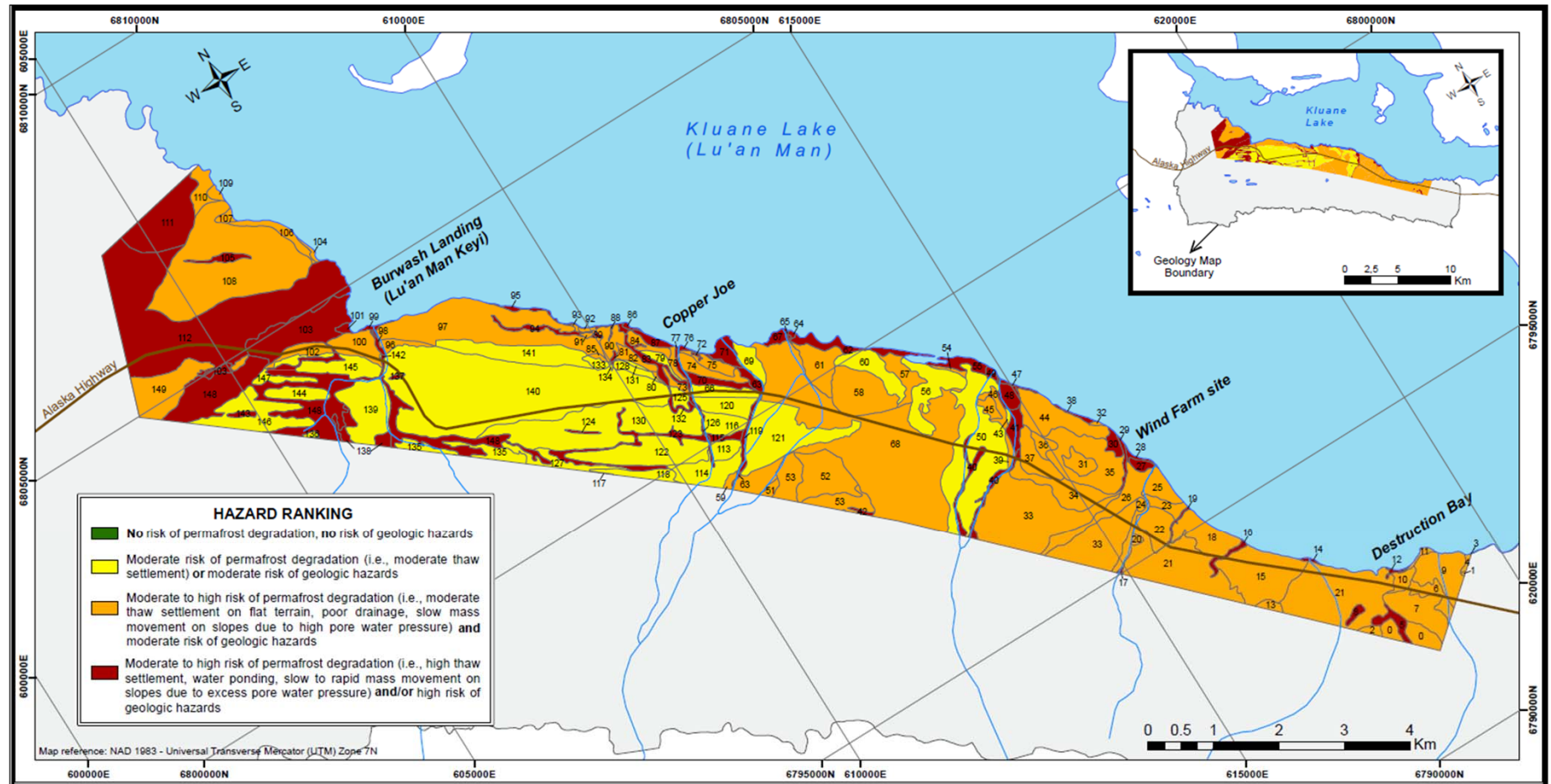


Copper Joe 3

Forest fire zone, clear w/ some burned wood, shrubs, <1 cm organic cover

Depth (cm)	Lithology	Cryostructure	Description
0			
20			Brown sandy silt mixed with organic matter and tephra
40			Grey-blue sandy silt
60			
80			Grey-blue sand with gravel (diameter of 1 to 5 cm)
100			
120			
140			
160			
180			

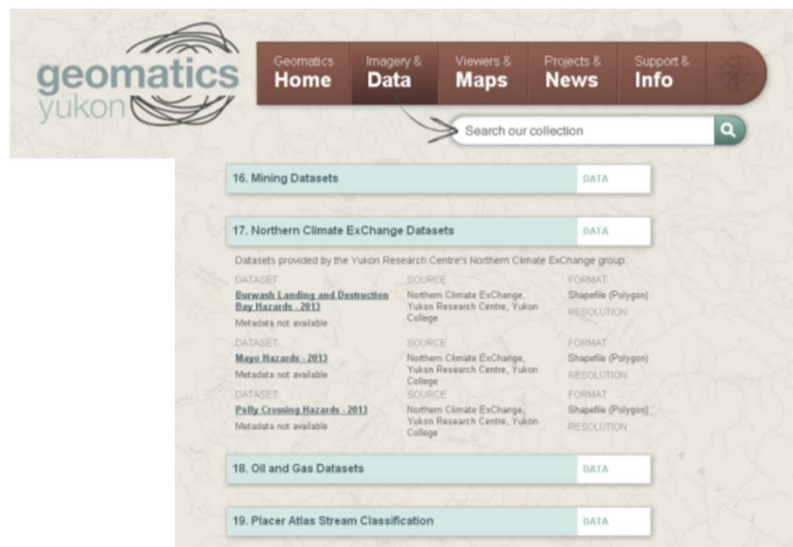
Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay landscape hazards map

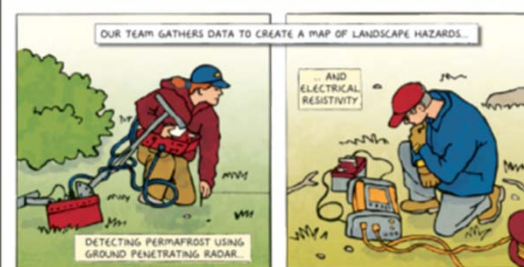


Bringing results to communities

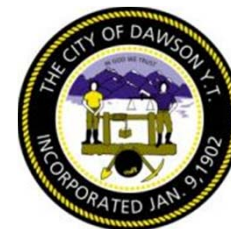


- ❑ Bingo!
- ❑ Invitational meetings
- ❑ Maps in public places
- ❑ Formal 'thank you'
- ❑ Posting on community Facebook pages, websites
- ❑ GIS layers on Geomatics Yukon
- ❑ End-user workshop
- ❑ CBC & local radio coverage
- ❑ Lay report/hazards 101
- ❑ Hazards comic





Research Partners and Funders



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