

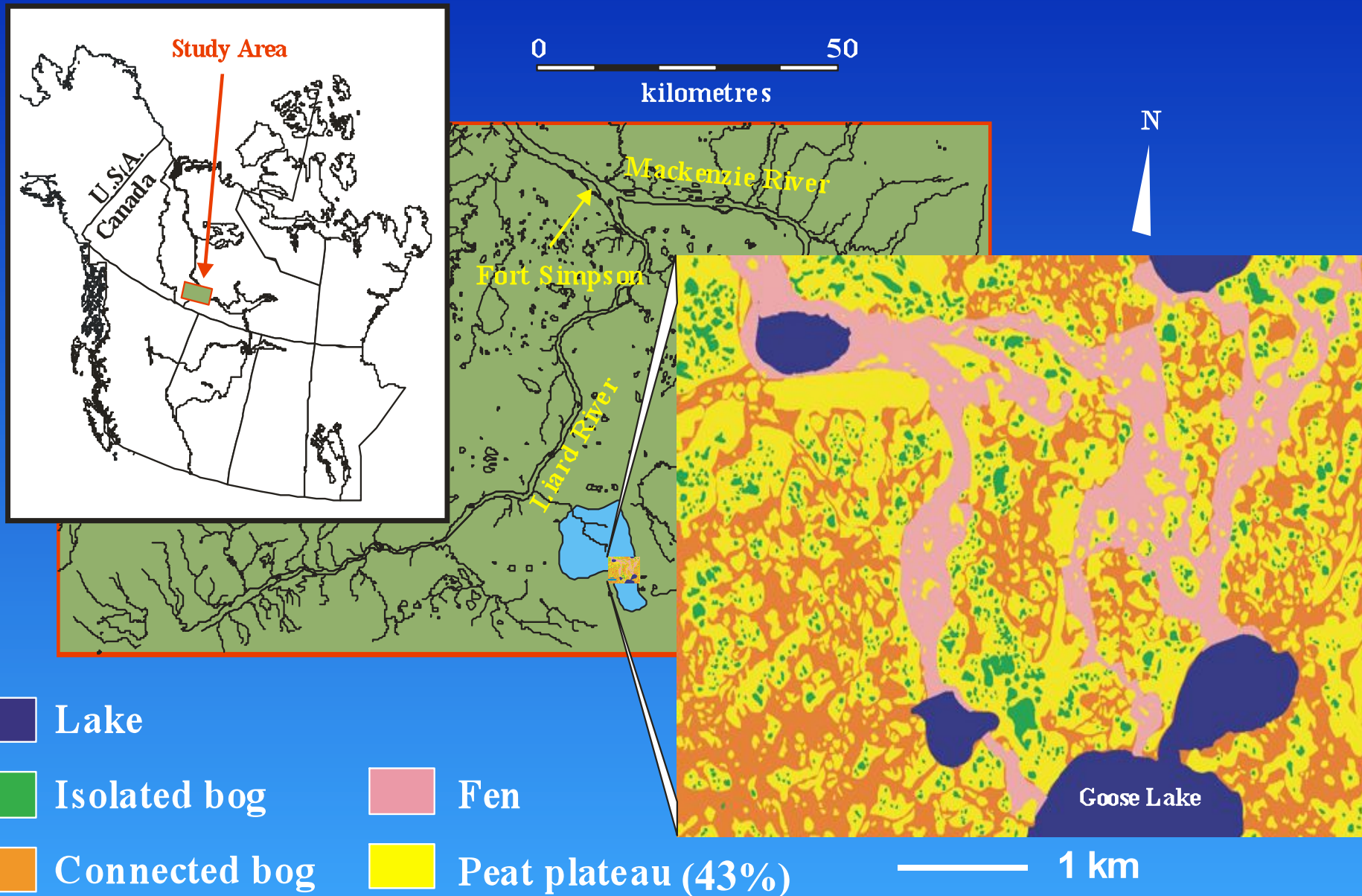


IP3 progress at Scotty Creek

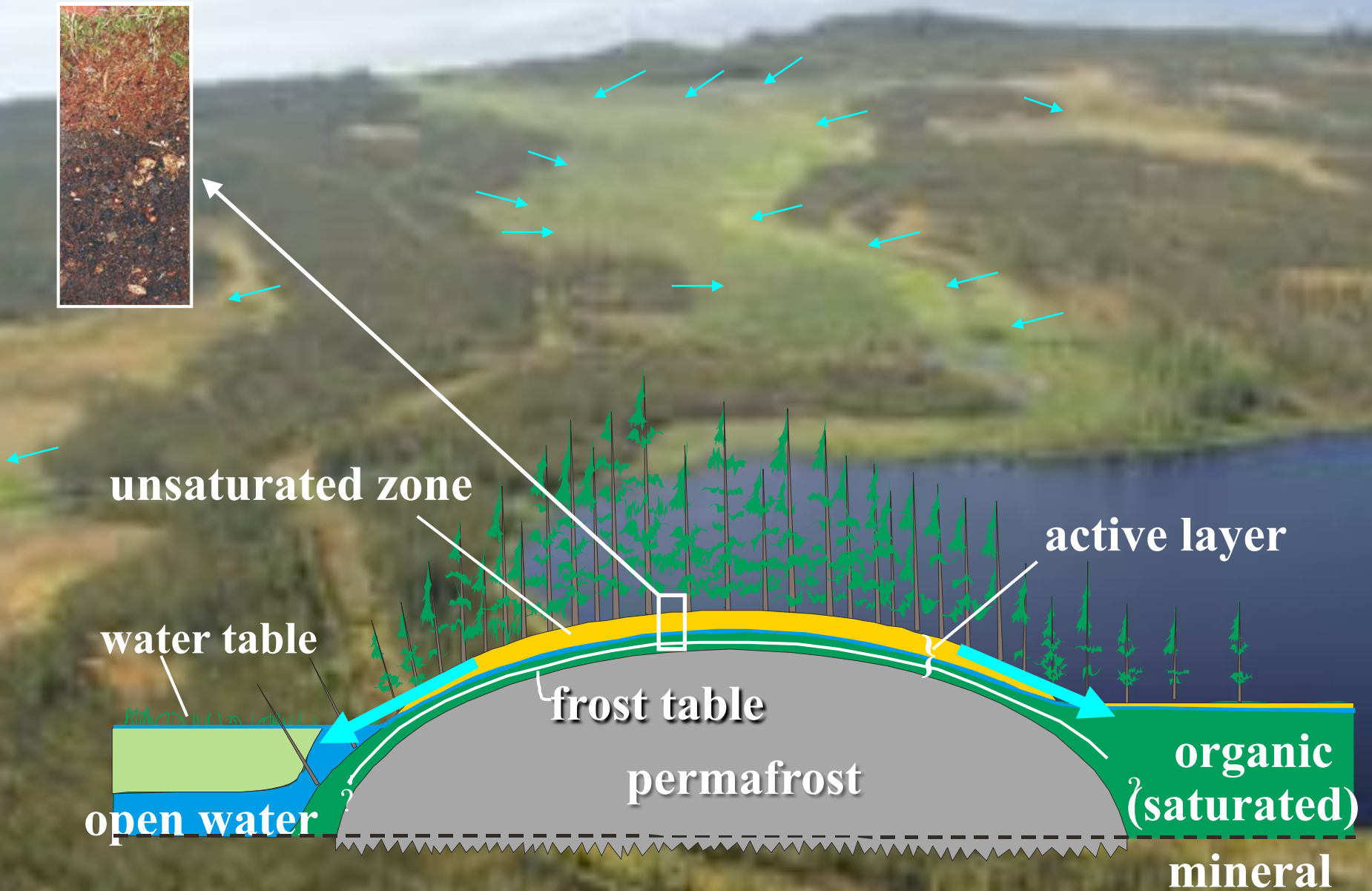
*Joint Annual Workshop of the IP3 & WC2N Networks, Lake Louise, Alberta, Canada,
14-17 October, 2009*



Scotty Creek, Northwest Territories



Hillslope Runoff



Shifting Boundaries

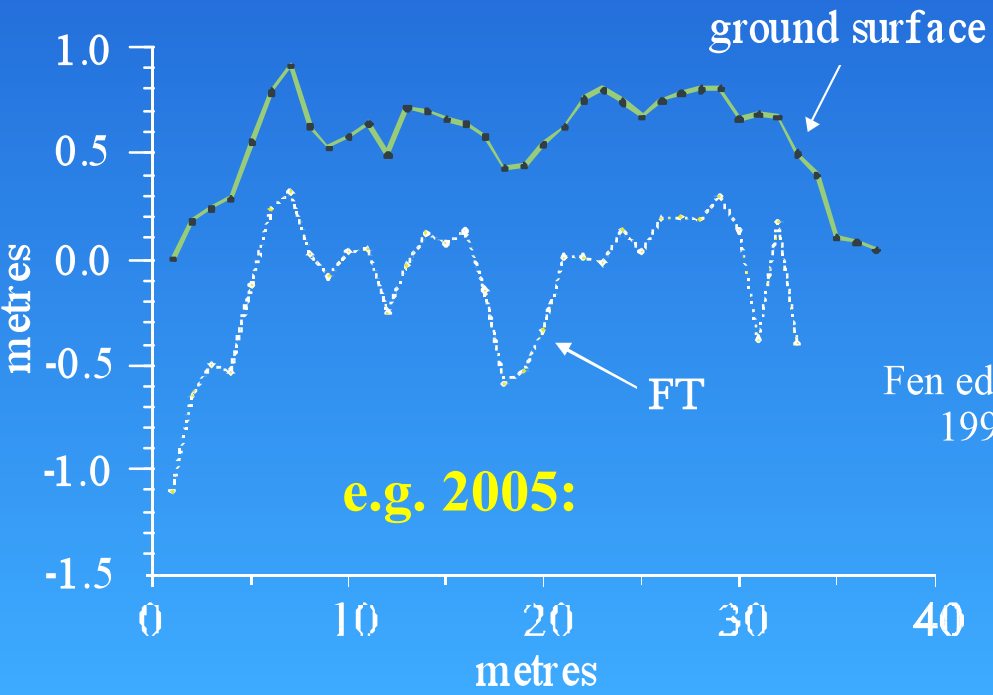
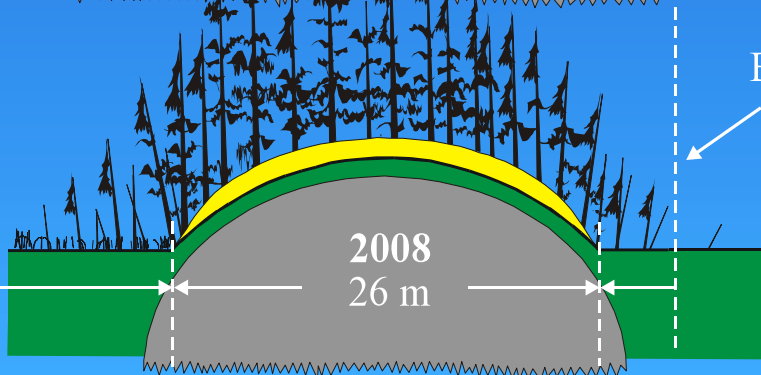
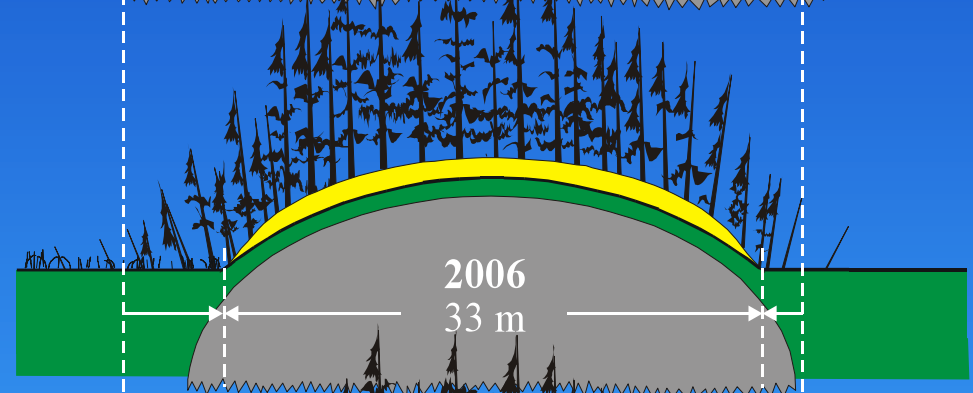
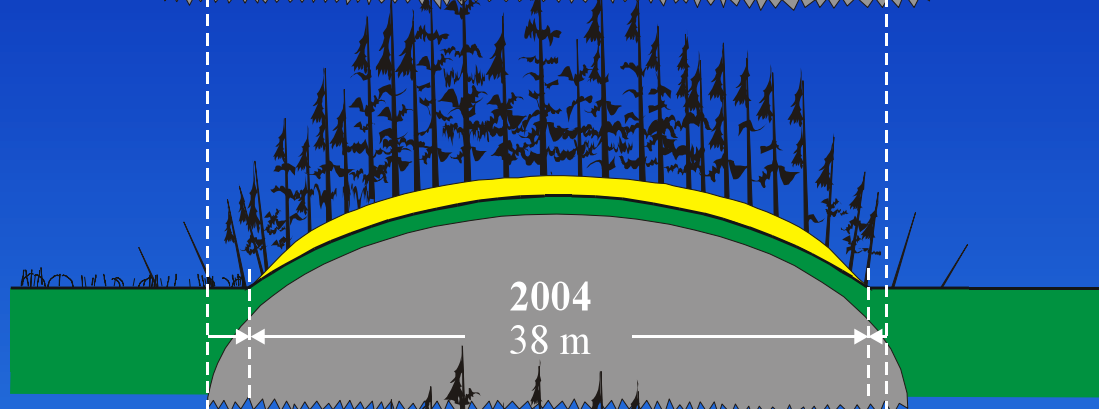
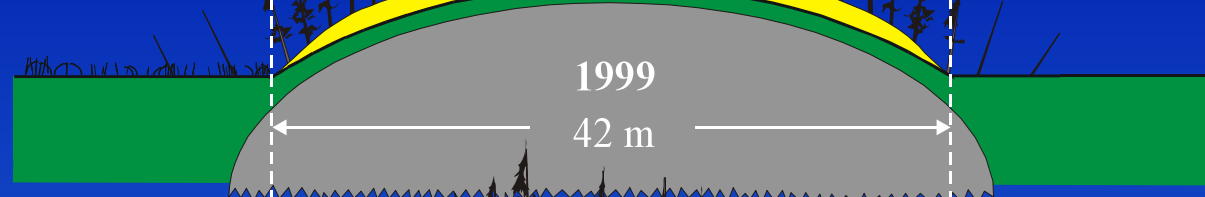


Plateau Shrinkage



Channel Fen

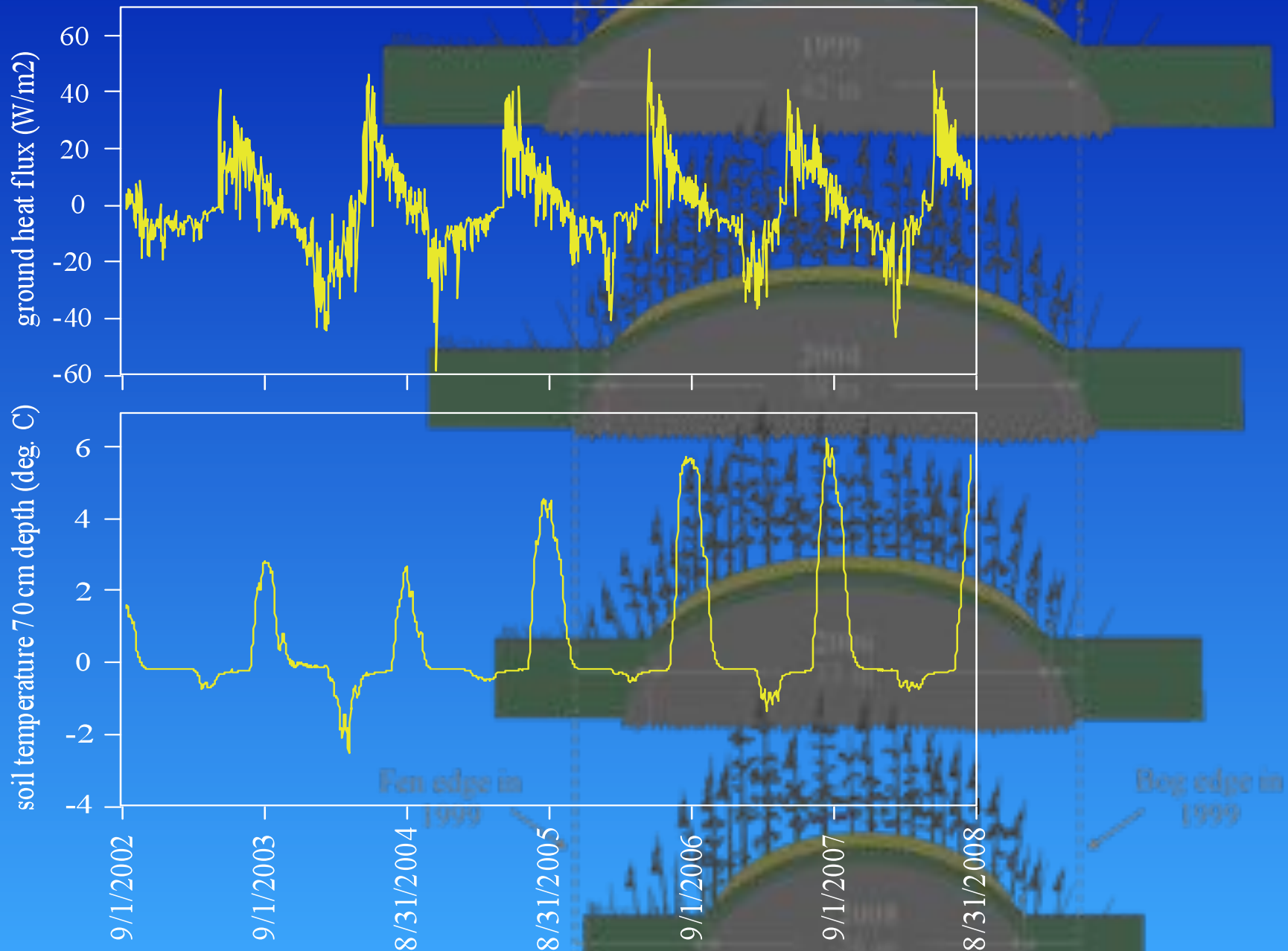
Flat Bog



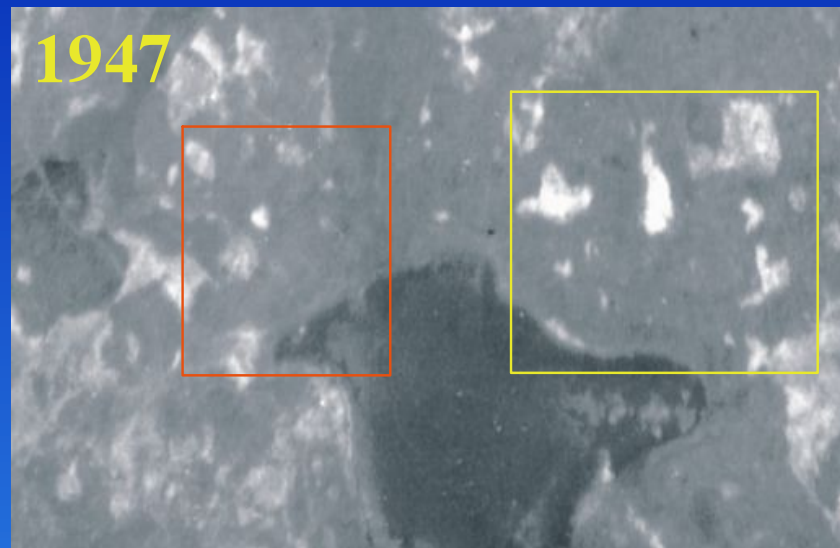
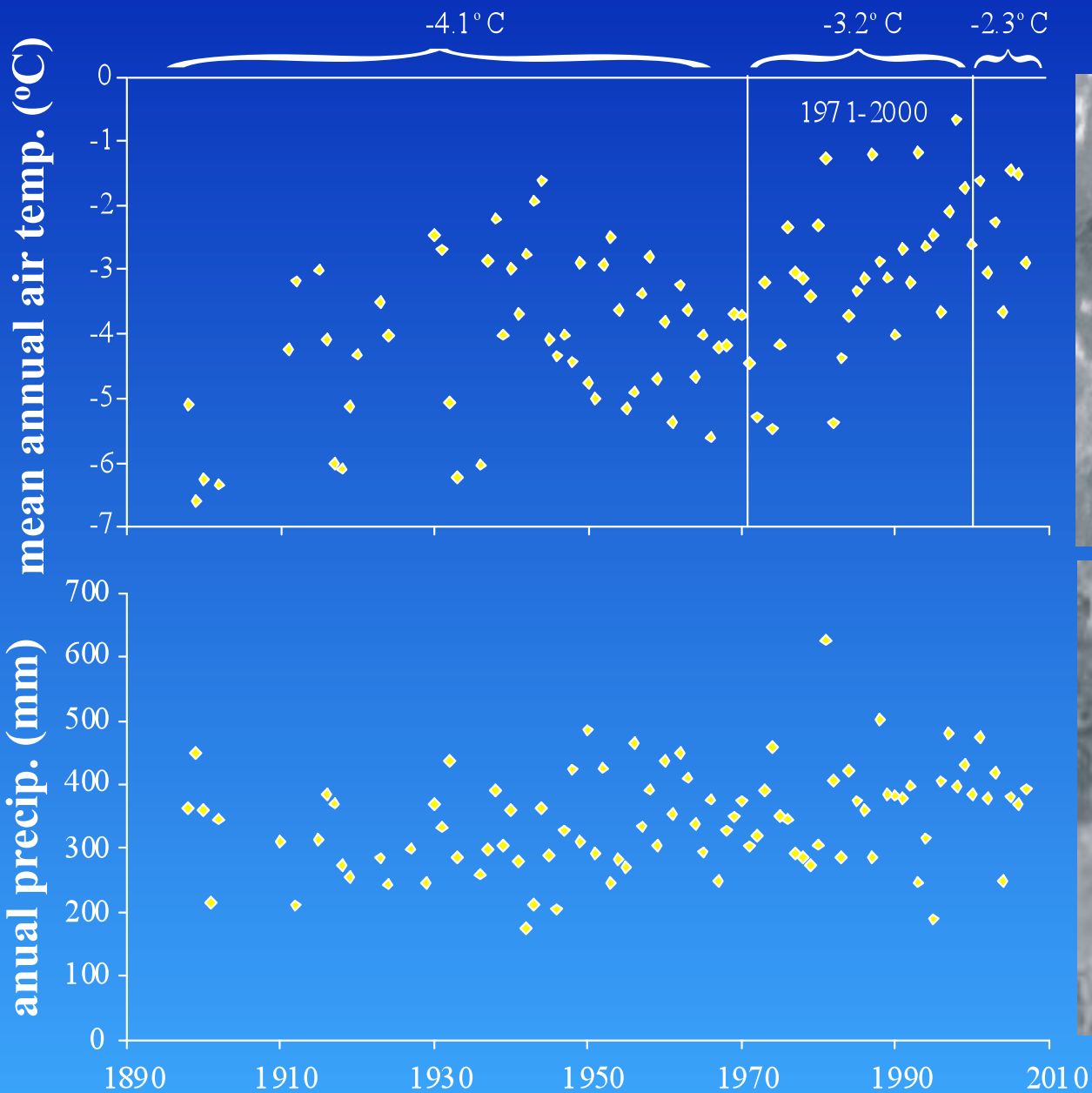
Fen edge in 1999

Bog edge in 1999

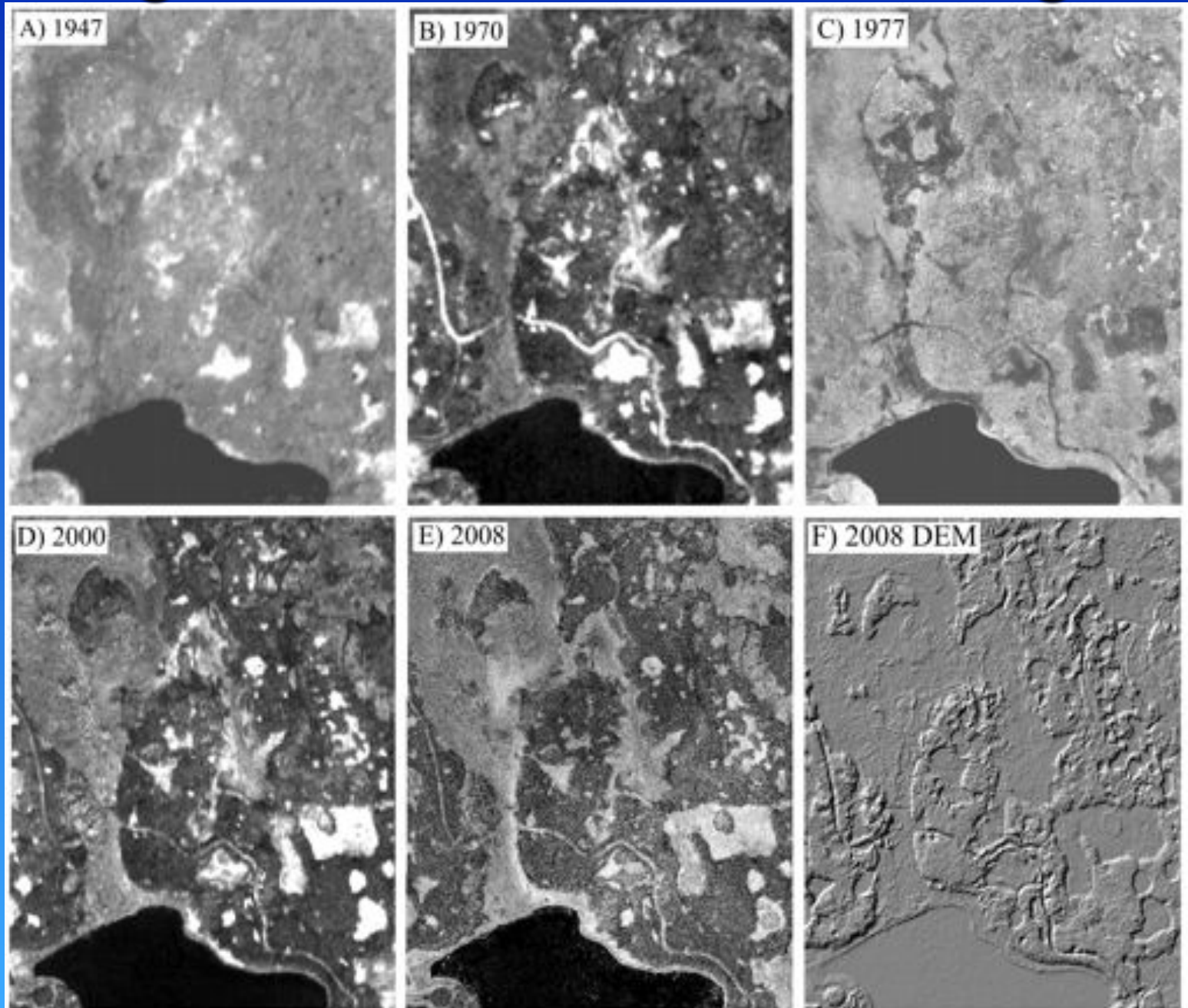
Warming Active Layer



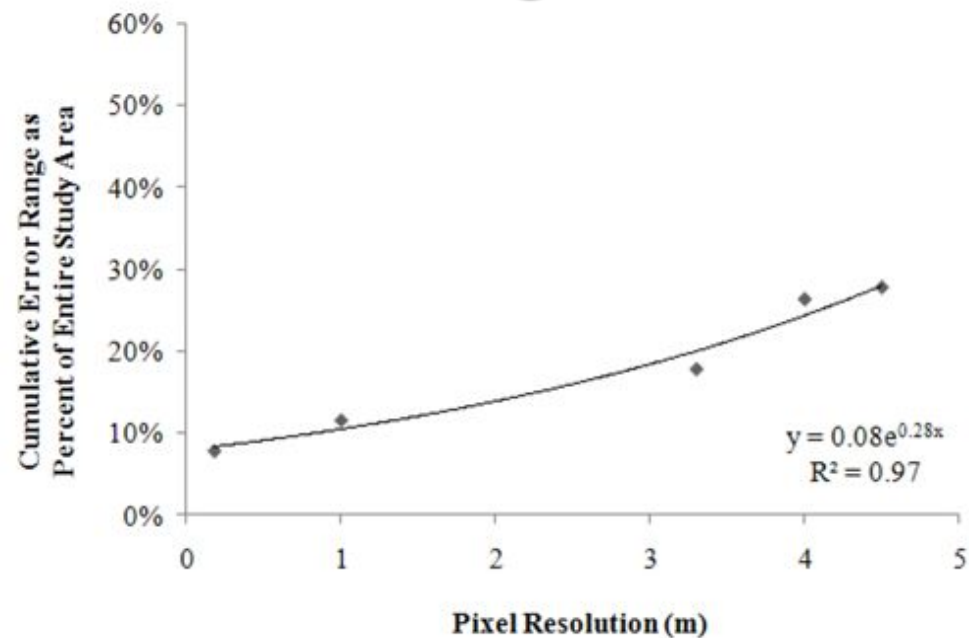
Permafrost Melt 1947 - 2000



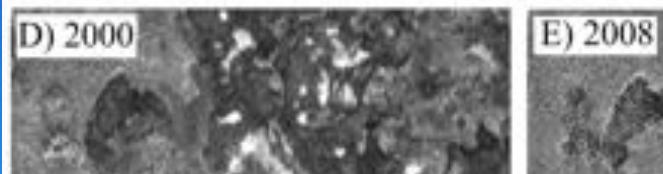
Quantifying errors in permafrost plateau change from historic remote sensing data



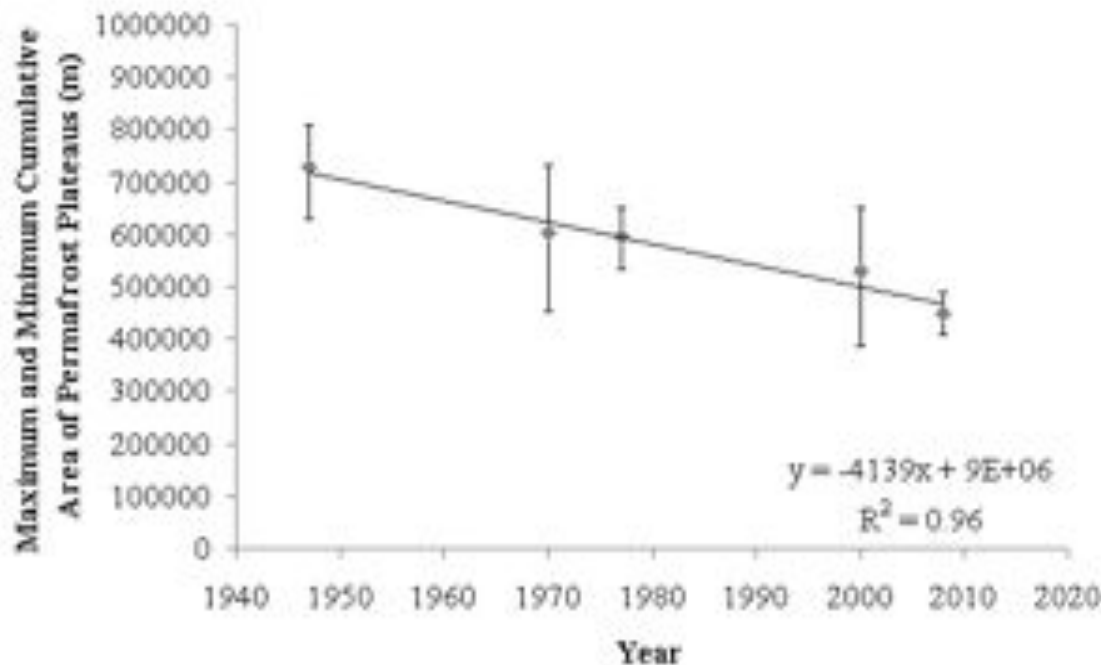
Quantifying errors in permafrost plateau change from historic remote sensing data



Positive and negative cumulative error (based on a number of criteria) with pixel resolution (left). Despite low resolutions and high error, 1970 and 2000 imagery provide increased confidence in change (below)



Based on linear permafrost loss of ~ 1% per year, and a pixel resolution of 1 m or less, 26 years are required between images to confidently show change (approx. same amount of time between 1970 and 2008 images).



Change in permafrost cover



1947 = 72%

1970 = 60%

1977 = 59%

2000 = 52%

2008 = 40%

Change in permafrost cover



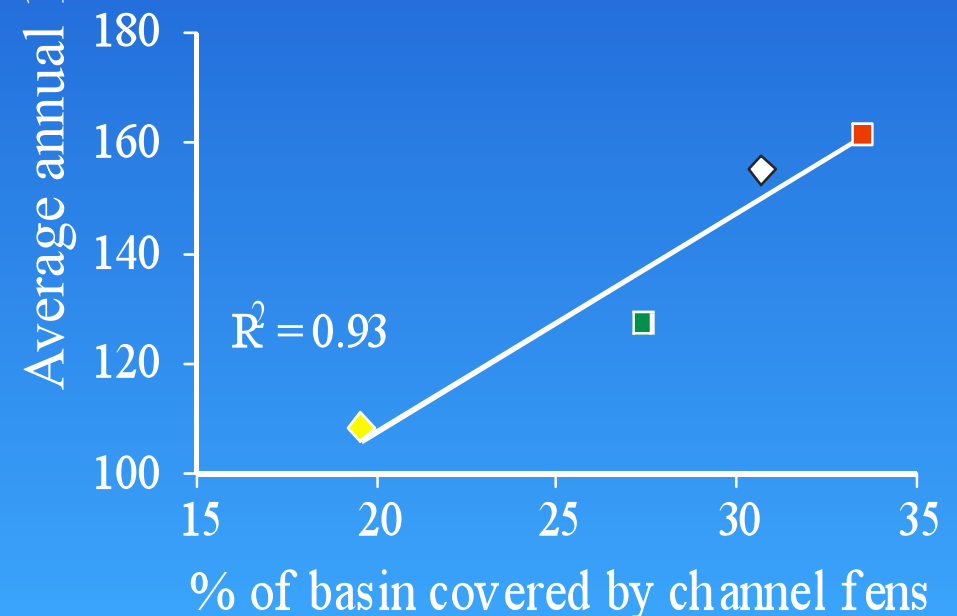
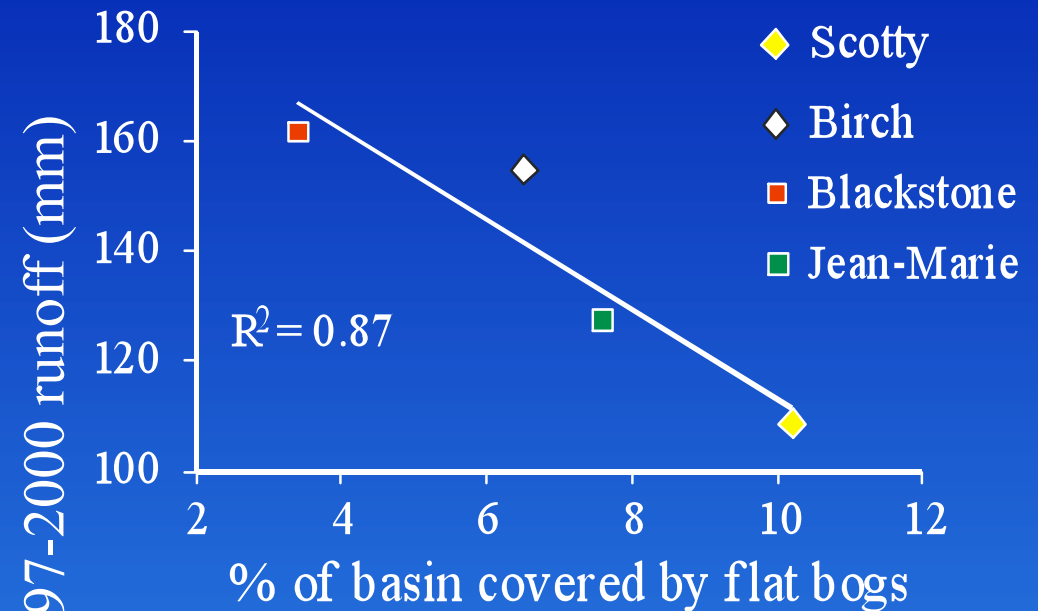
Basin Runoff Related to Cover Type

Four River Basins (150-1300 km²)

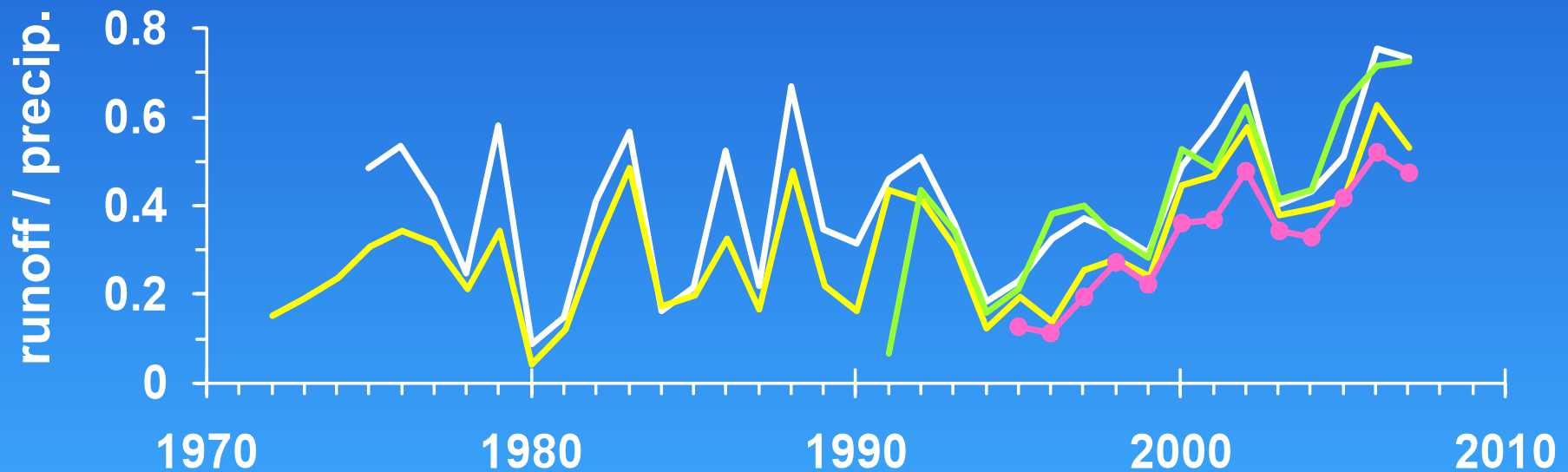
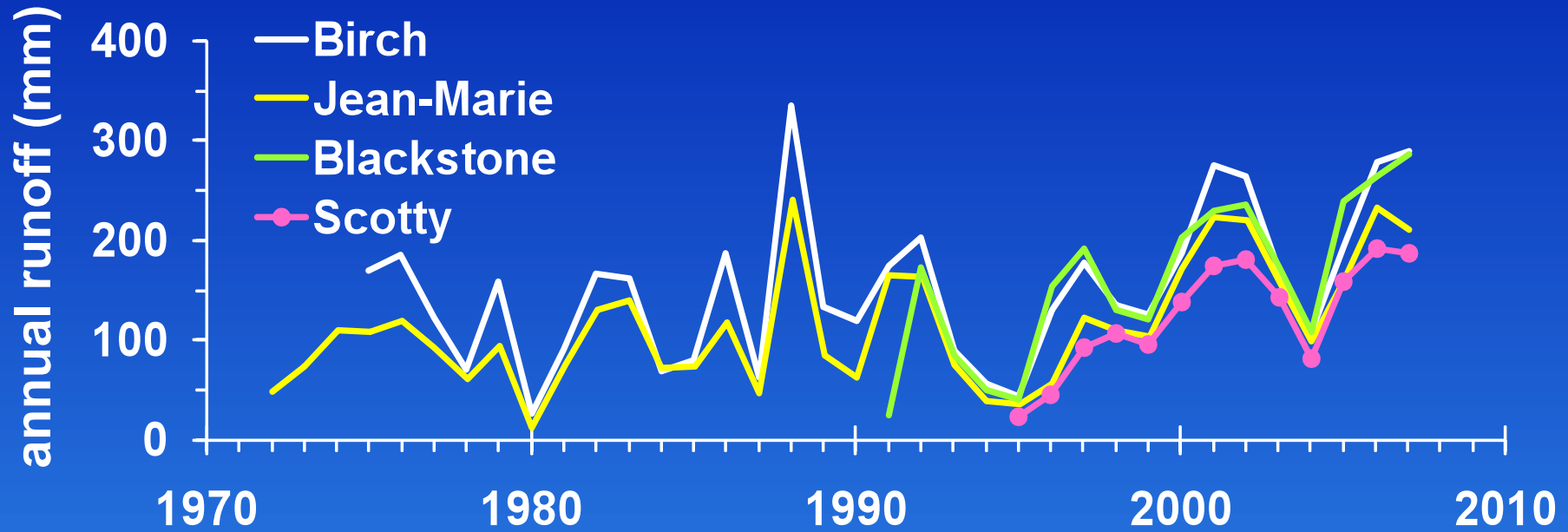
- **Scotty Creek**
- **Birch River**
- **Blackstone River**
- **Jean-Marie River**

Different percentage of land-cover types

- **bogs (storage)**
- **fens (routing)**



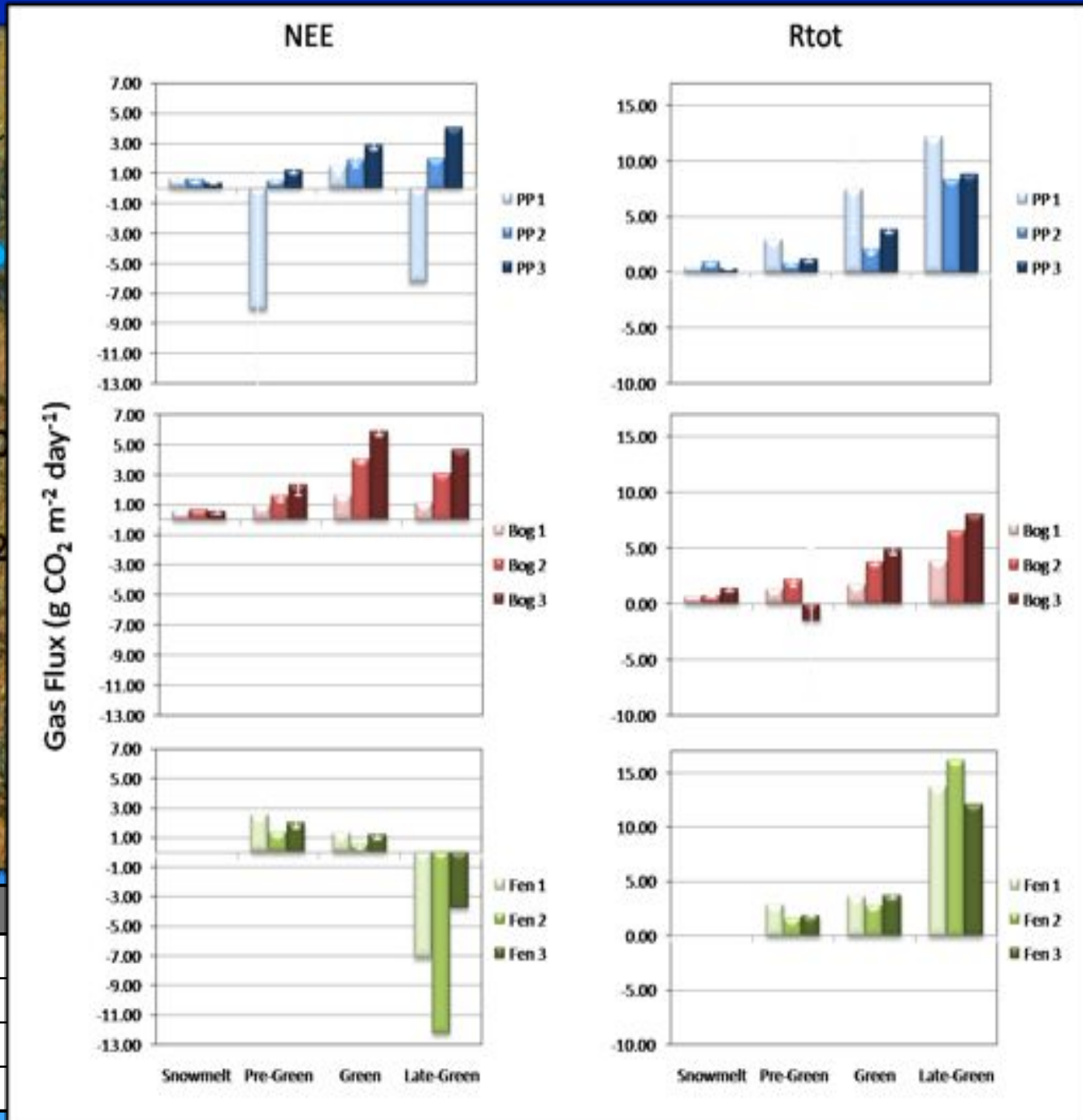
Will basin runoff respond to permafrost melt?



Examining CO₂ Gas Flux in Permafrost Terrain (Scotty Creek, NWT)

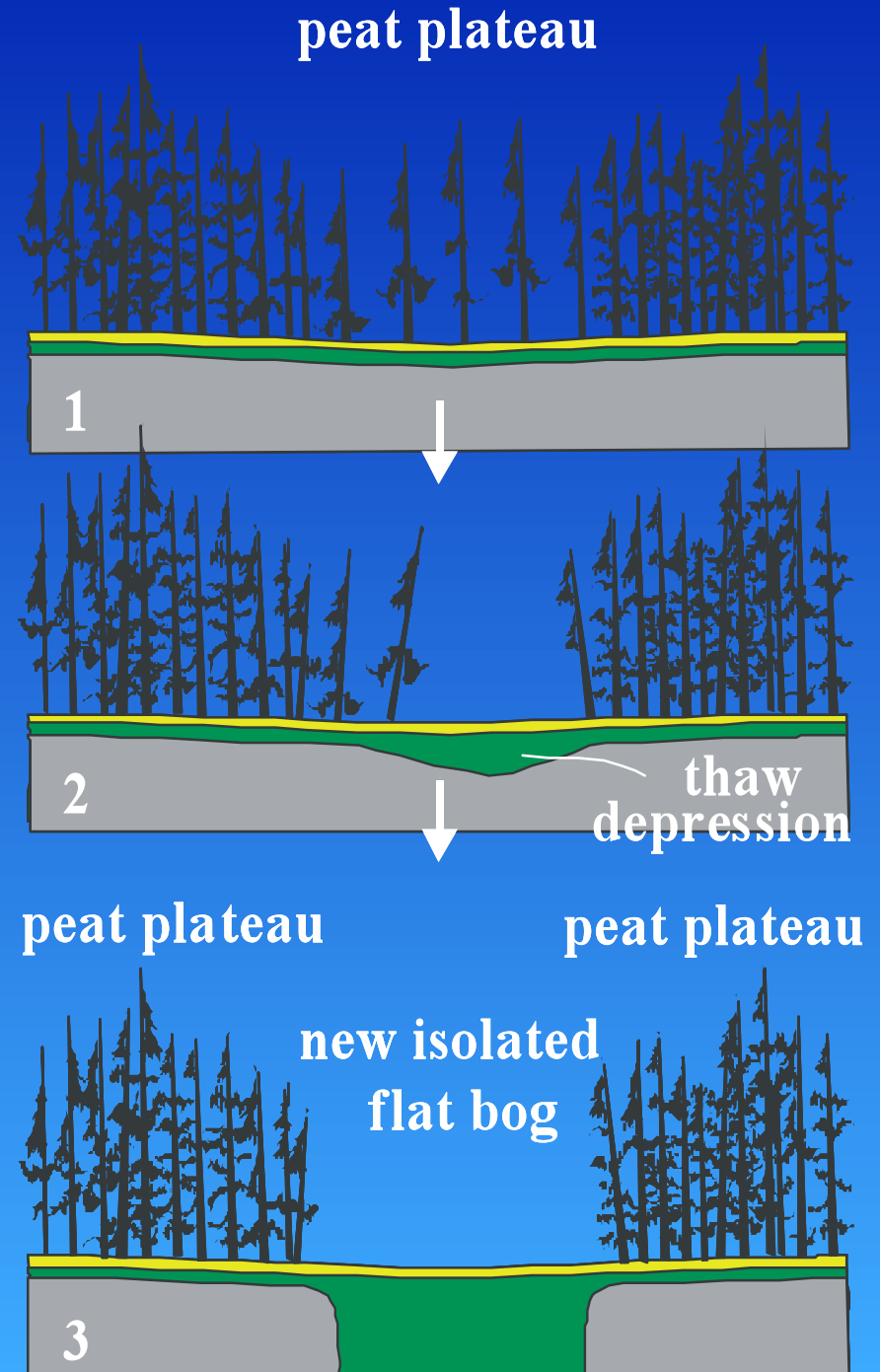
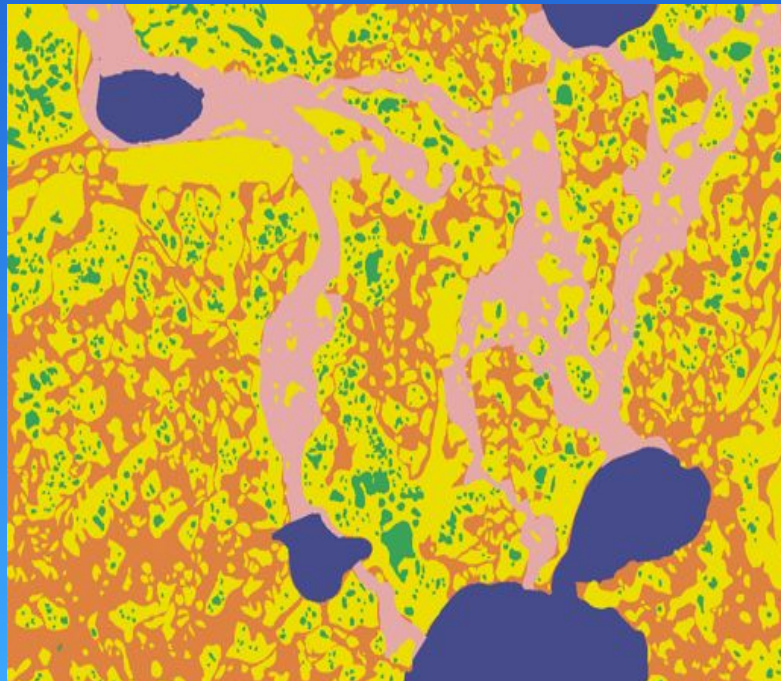


Season	Dates
Snowmelt	April 26 – April 30
Pre-Green	May 1 – May 10
Green	May 11 – June 6
Late-Green	August 23



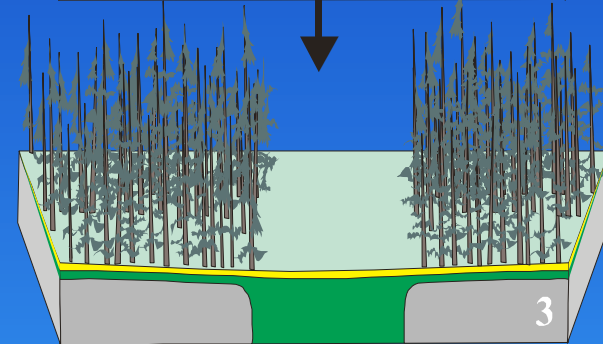
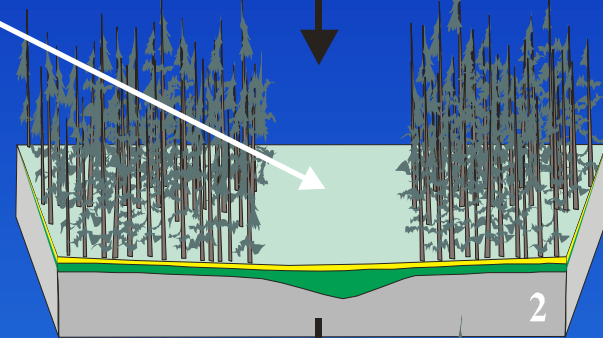
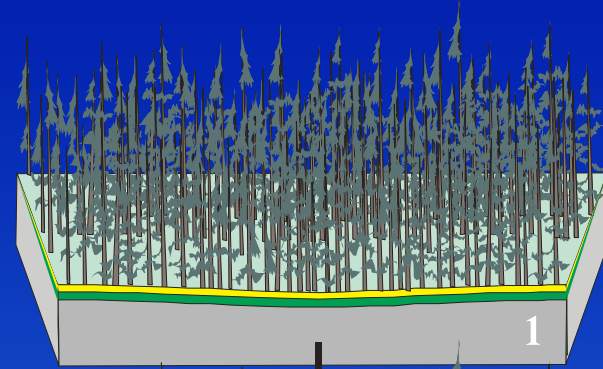
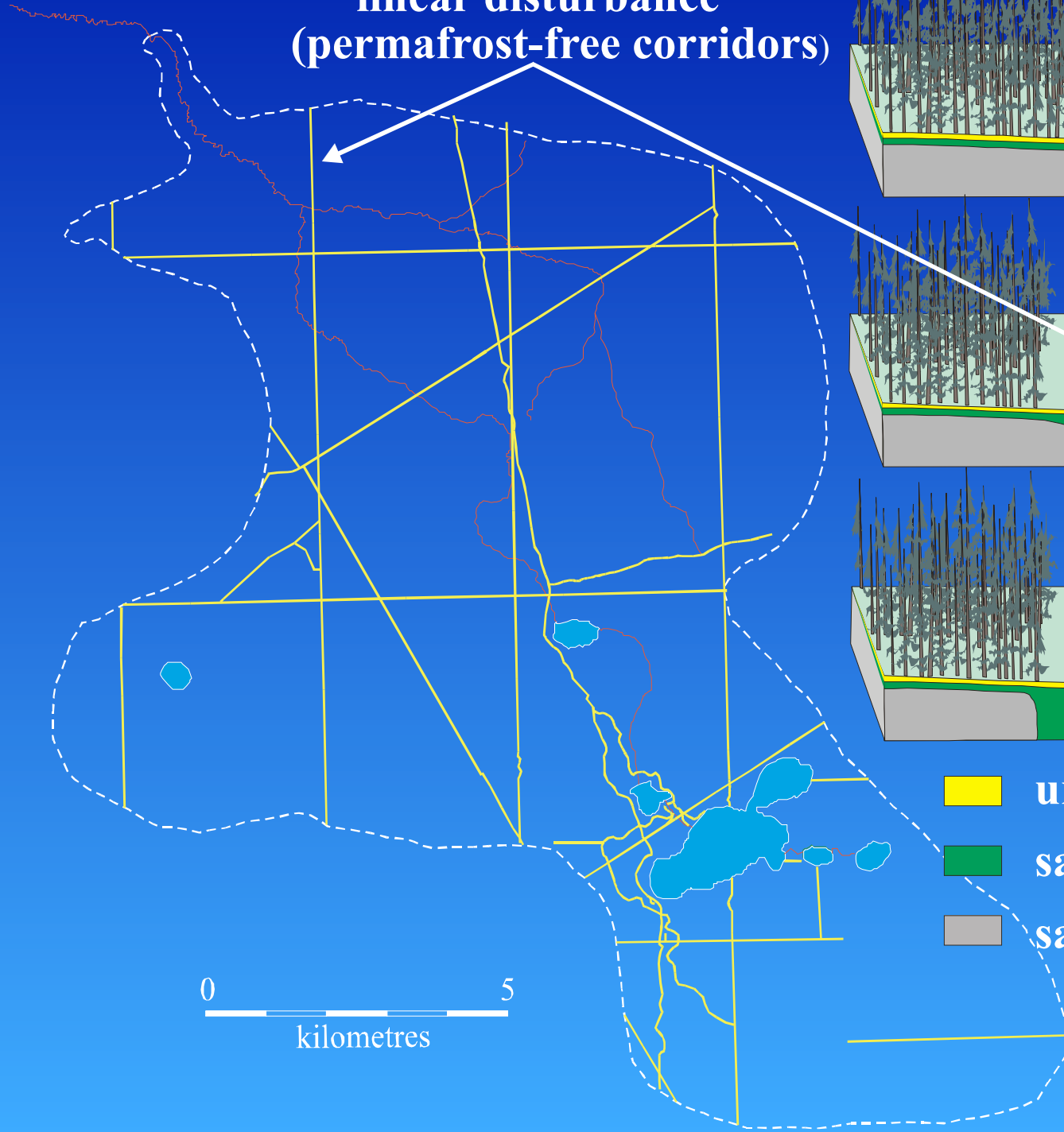
Conceptual Model of Permafrost Melt




- unsaturated, thawed peat
- saturated, thawed peat
- saturated, frozen peat



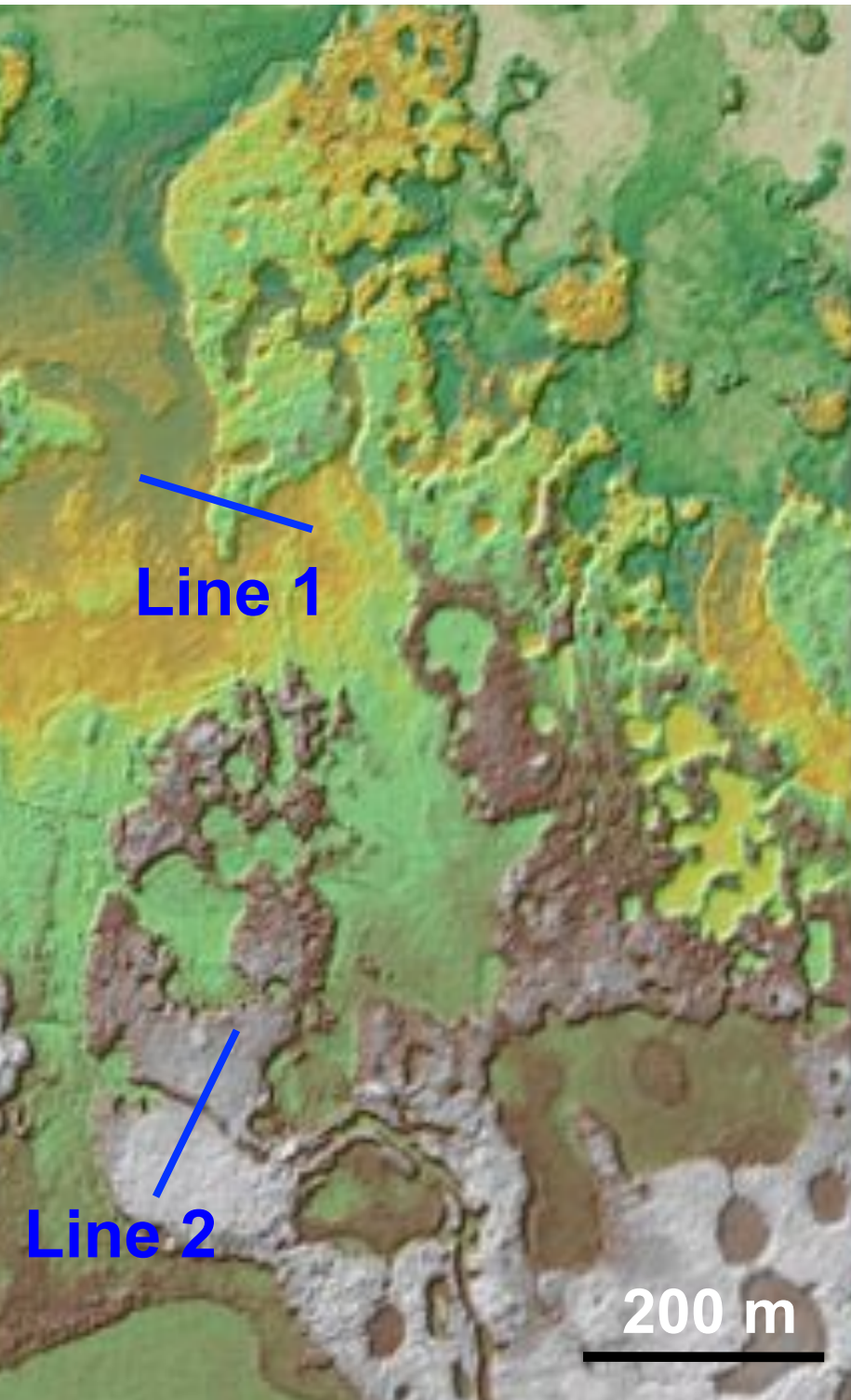
Linear Wetlands

linear disturbance
(permafrost-free corridors)



-  unsaturated, thawed peat
-  saturated, thawed peat
-  saturated, frozen peat

Electrical Resistivity Imaging of Permafrost



Elevation (m)

271

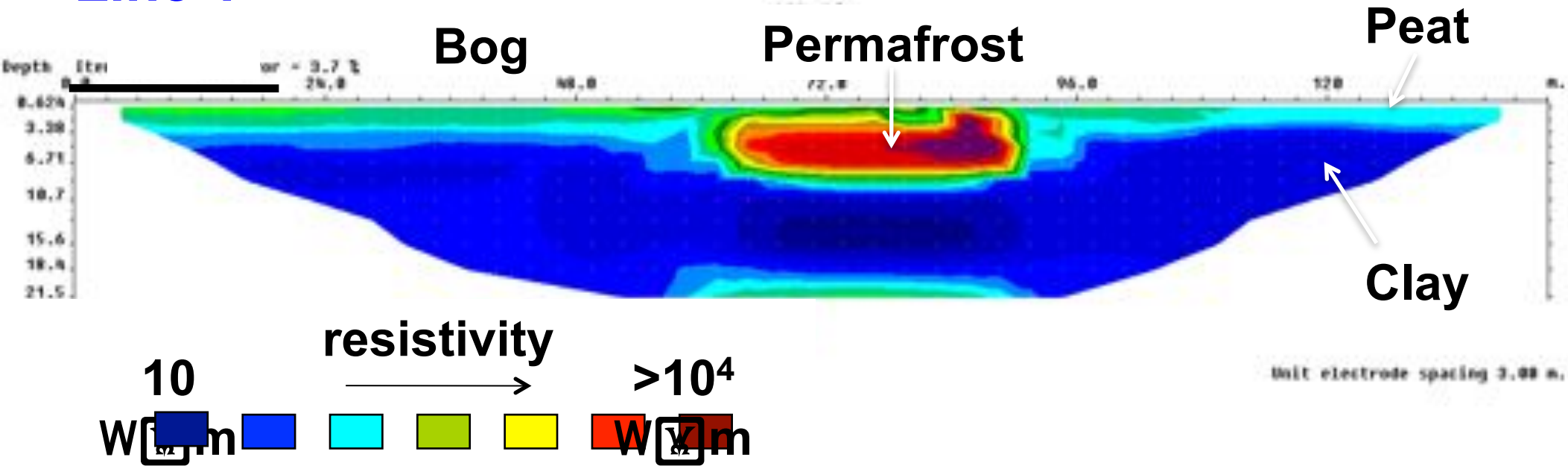


267

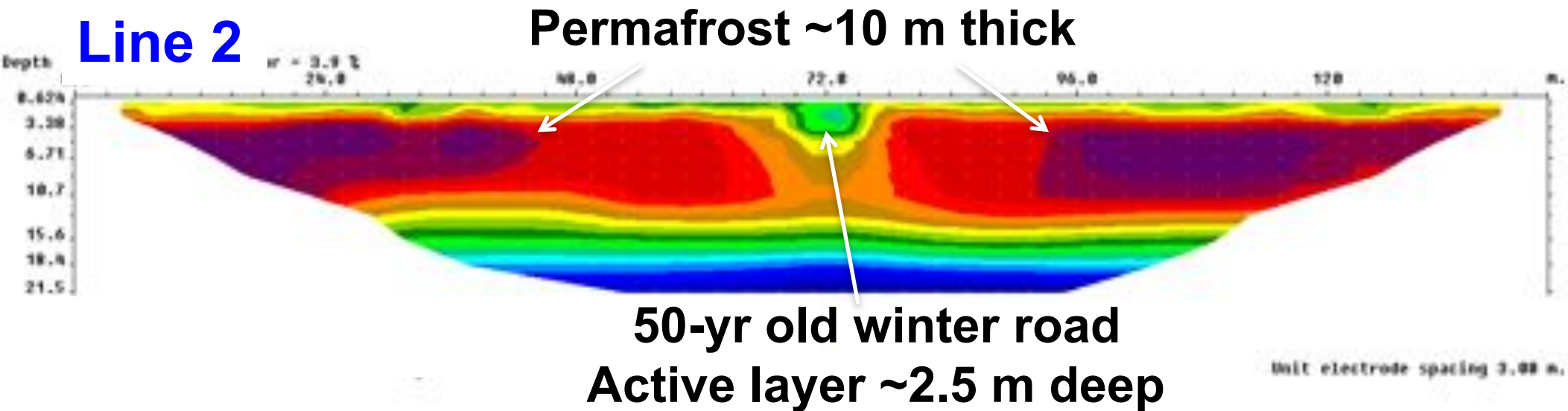


Electrical Resistivity Imaging of Permafrost

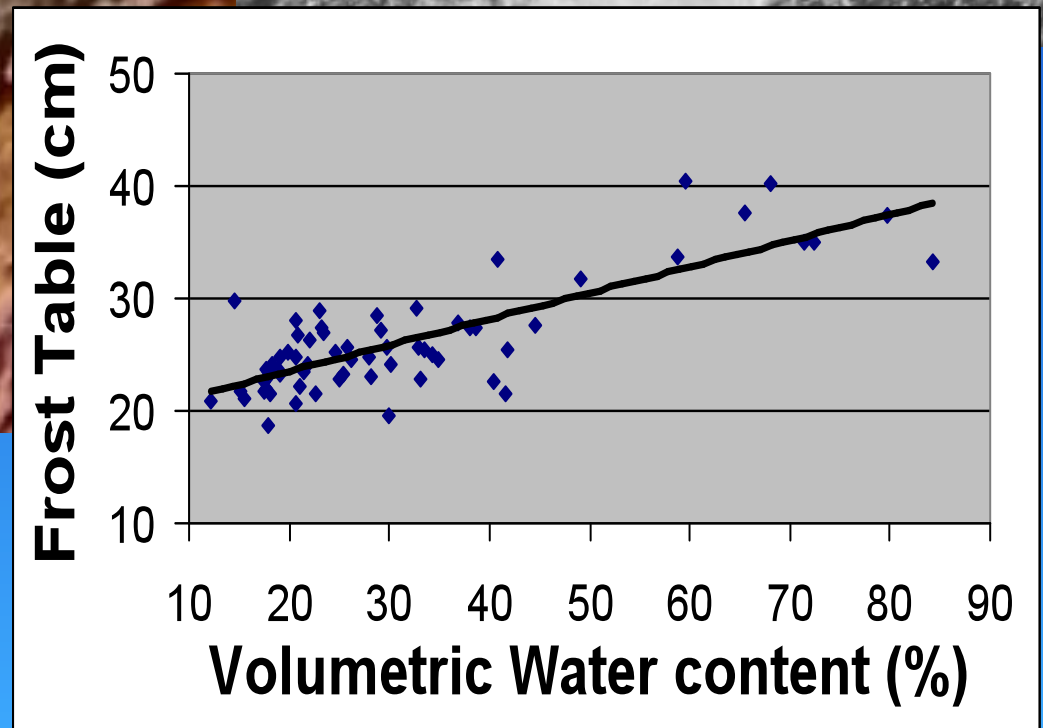
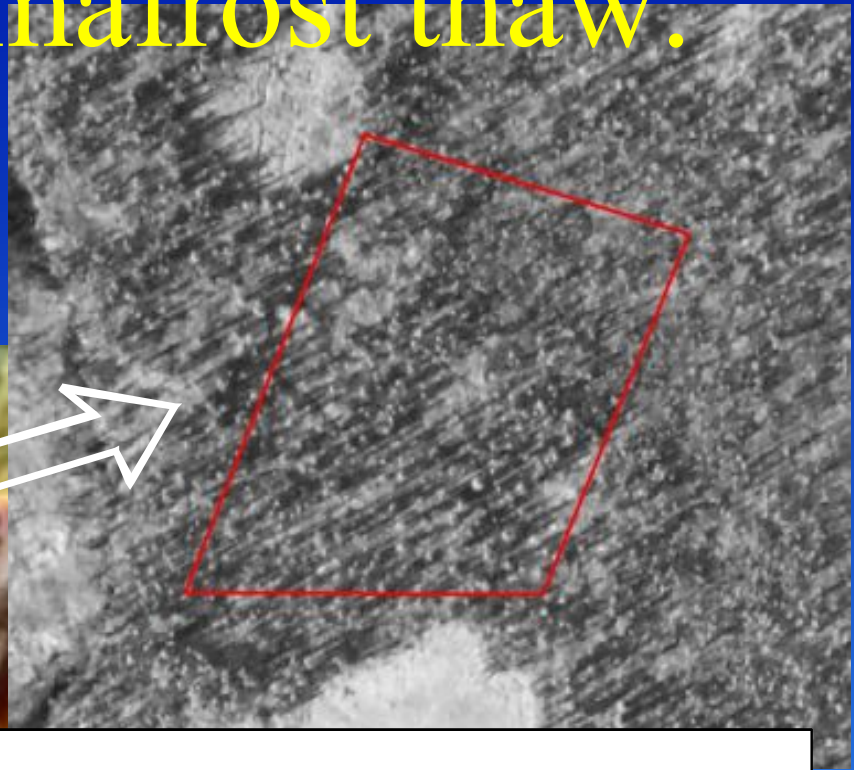
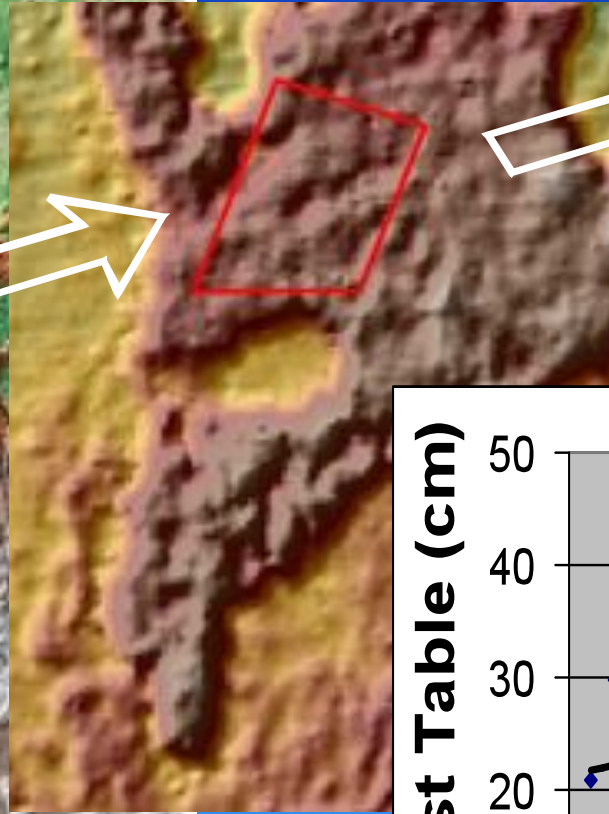
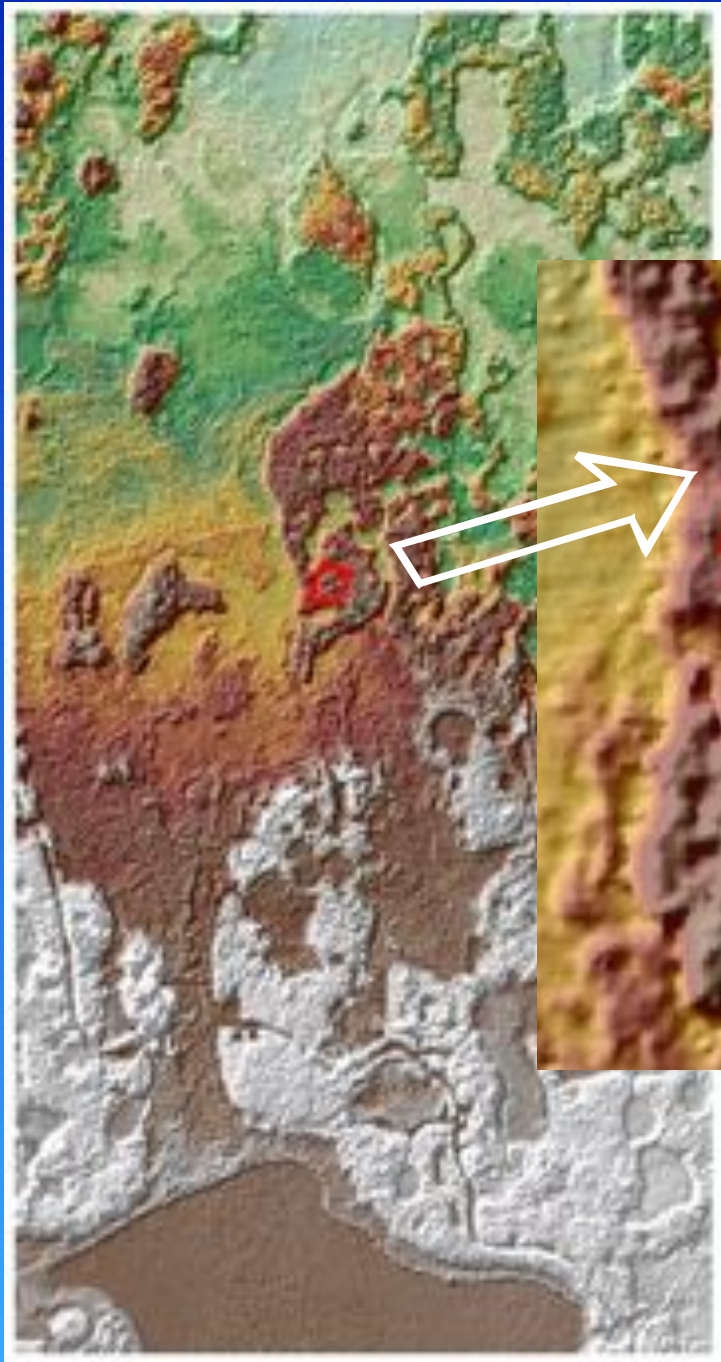
Line 1

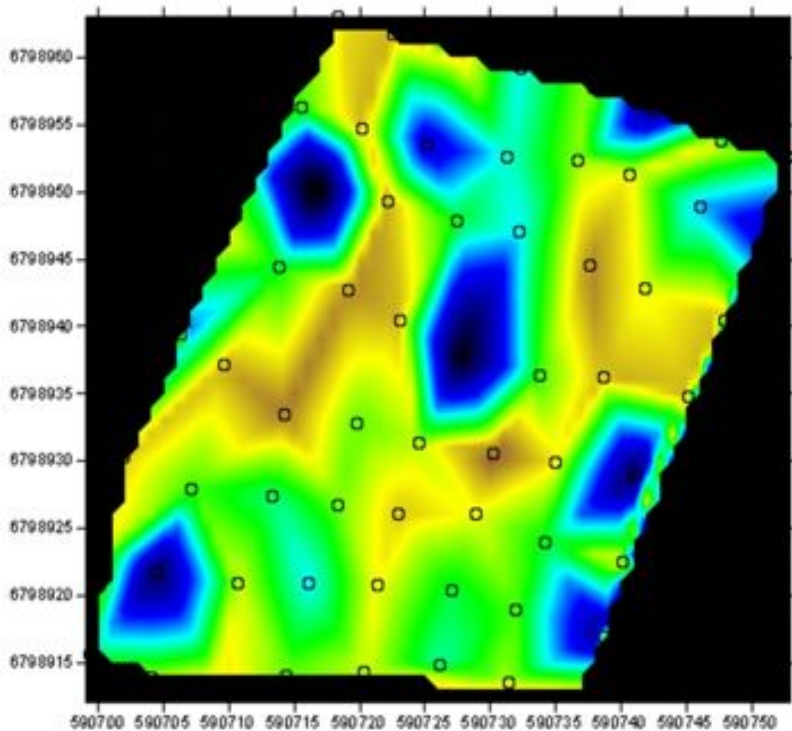


Line 2

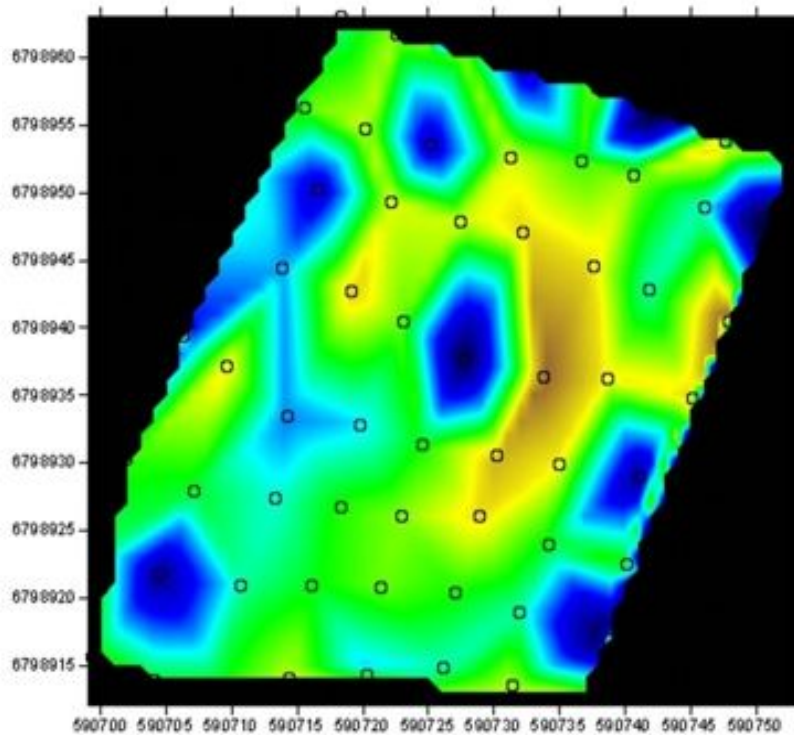
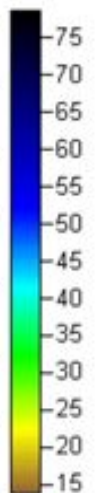


Active layer and permafrost thaw:

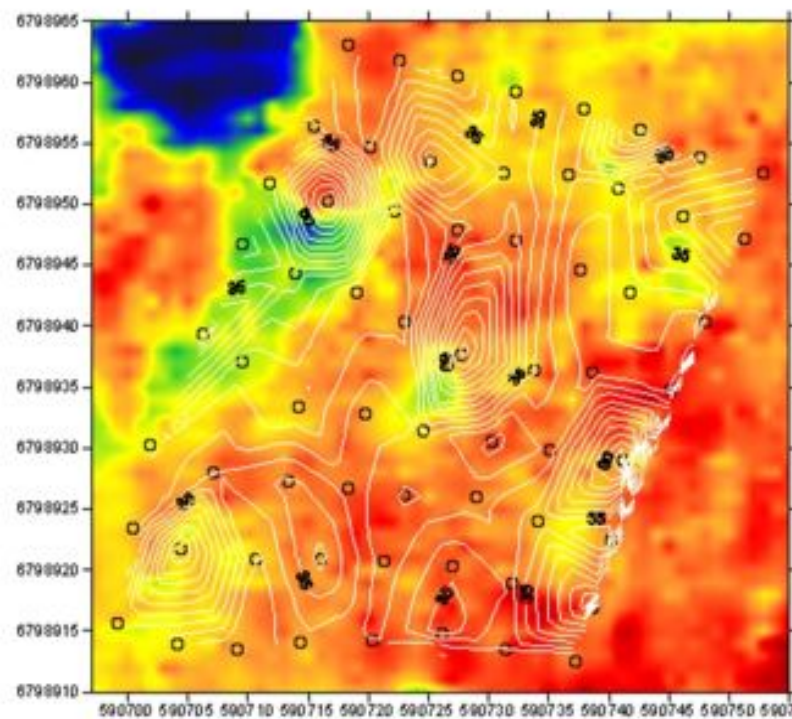
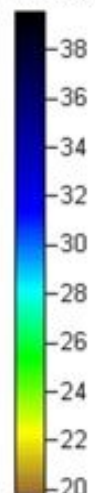




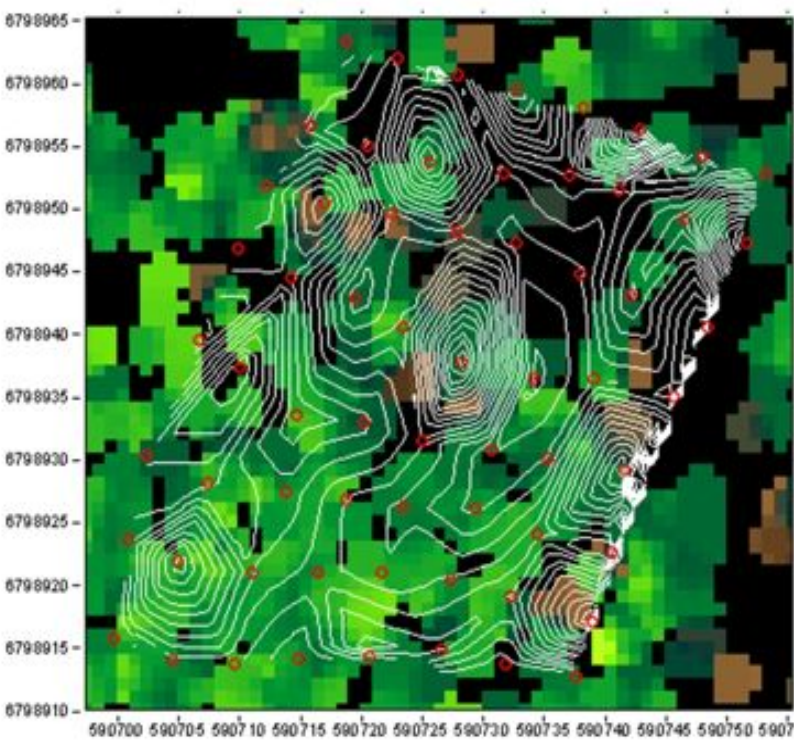
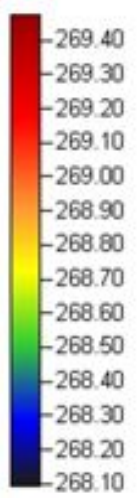
VWC
(%)



FT depth
(cm)



Contours
= VWC.
Surface
elev. (m)



Contour lines
represent FT depth
Canopy height (m)



Soil Mesocosm Experiments: UWO

1



2



3



4



6



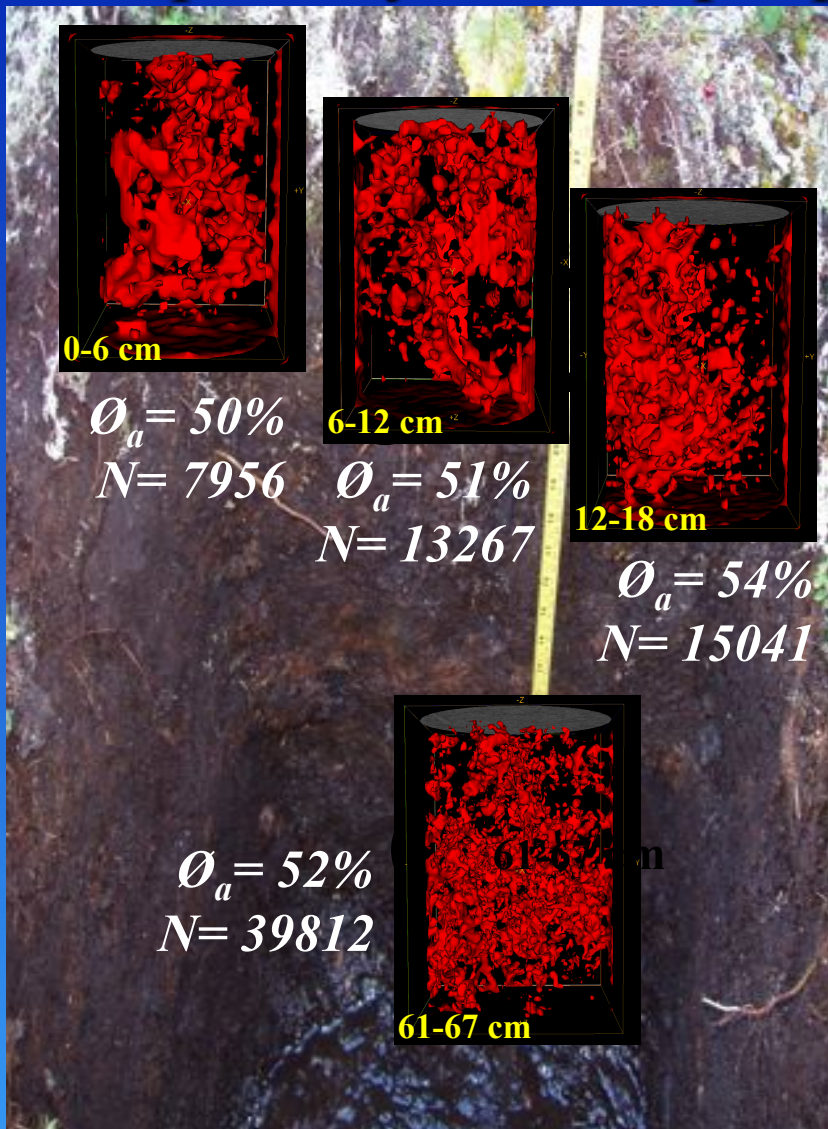
7



5



Examining the influence of pore size and geometry on peat hydraulic properties using 3-D CT analysis

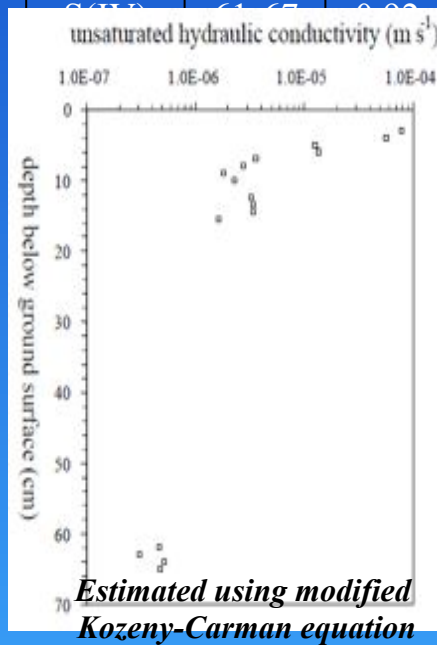


Red: air-filled pores

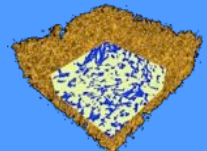
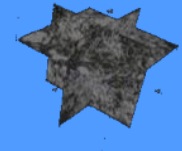
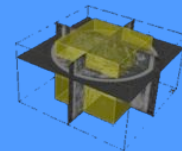
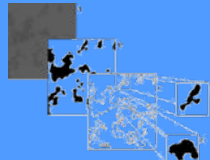
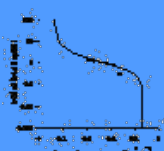
sub-sample	depth (cm)	\overline{W}_T (%)	θ (cm ³ /cm ³)	ρ_b (gr/cm ³)	vP (-)	K (m/s) (Permeameter)
S(I)	0-6	0.95 5	0.385	0.035	H2	4×10^{-6}
S(II)	6-12	0.86 3	0.427	0.054	H3	2×10^{-6}
S(III)	12-18	0.93 3	0.402	0.071	H3	5.7×10^{-7}
S(IV)	61-67	0.88 3	0.437	0.115	H5	4.7×10^{-7}

vP= von Post number

Constant pressure head: -40cm



The large reduction of K_{unsat} with depth, under a constant pressure head, is controlled by air-filled pore hydraulic radius, tortuosity, air-filled pore density and the fractal dimension due to decomposition and compression of the organic matter.



On-going work:

- 1) Identify the key factors controlling the rates and patterns of preferential thaw leading to permafrost degradation,
- 2) Develop a new model that simulates the permafrost response to climate warming and human disturbance,
- 3) Develop conceptual & mathematical models of key hydrological processes, and
- 4) Couple the hydrological and permafrost models to predict the spatial distribution of permafrost, and the river flow regime under scenarios of climate warming and human disturbance.

Ground surface energetics and subsurface thermal regime of permafrost plateau and a peat bog

