

Widespread permafrost degradation seen in high Arctic terrain

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Due to record summer temperatures in recent years, high Arctic polar terrain is changing. Credit: Melissa Ward Jones

Rapid changes in terrain are taking place in Canada's high Arctic polar deserts due to increases in summer air temperatures.

A McGill-led study published recently in *Environmental Research Letters* presents close to 30 years of aerial surveys and extensive ground mapping of the Eureka Sound Lowlands area of Ellesmere and Axel Heiberg Islands located at approximately 80 °N. The research focuses on a particular landform (known as a retrogressive thaw slump) that develops as the ice within the [permafrost](#) melts and the land slips down in a horseshoe-shaped feature. The presence of these landforms is well documented in the low Arctic. But due to the extremely [cold climate](#) in high Arctic polar deserts (where average annual ground and air temperatures are -16.5 °C/2.3 °F, and -19.7 °C /-3.46 °F, respectively), and the fact that the permafrost is over 500 metres (or about 1/3 of a mile) thick, it had been assumed this landscape was stable. But the McGill-led research team found that this has not been the case.

"Our study suggests that the warming climate in the high Arctic, and more specifically the increases in summer air temperatures that we have seen in recent years, are initiating widespread changes in the landscape," says Melissa Ward Jones, the study's lead author and a Ph.D. candidate in McGill's Department of Geography.



Scientists from McGill University have been mapping the high Arctic polar deserts for almost thirty years. In the past few years, as the permafrost melts, they have seen an increase and spread of landslide-like features in an area where they had believed extremely cold temperatures would ensure the stability of the land. Credit: Melissa Ward Jones

The research team noted that:

- There has been a widespread development of retrogressive thaw slumps in high Arctic polar deserts over a short period, particularly during the unusually [warm summers](#) of 2011, 2012 and 2015;
- That the absence of vegetation and layers of organic soil in these polar deserts make permafrost in the area particularly vulnerable

- to increases in summer air temperatures;
- Despite its relatively short duration, the thaw season (which lasts for just 3-6 weeks a year) initially drives the development of slumps and their later expansion in size, as their headwall retreats; and
- Over a period of a few years after the initiation of slumps, study results suggest various factors related to terrain (e.g. slope) become more important than air [temperature](#) in maintaining active slumps.

"Despite the cold polar [desert](#) conditions that characterize much of the high Arctic, this research clearly demonstrates the complex nature of ice-rich permafrost systems and climate-permafrost interaction," adds Wayne Pollard, a professor in McGill's Department of Geography and co-author on the study. "Furthermore, it raises concerns about the oversimplification of some studies that generalize about the links between global warming and permafrost degradation."

More information: Melissa K Ward Jones et al, Rapid initialization of retrogressive thaw slumps in the Canadian high Arctic and their response to climate and terrain factors, *Environmental Research Letters* (2019). [DOI: 10.1088/1748-9326/ab12fd](https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ab12fd)

Provided by McGill University

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