

GreenFjord

Greenlandic Fjord ecosystems in a changing climate:
Socio-cultural and environmental interactions

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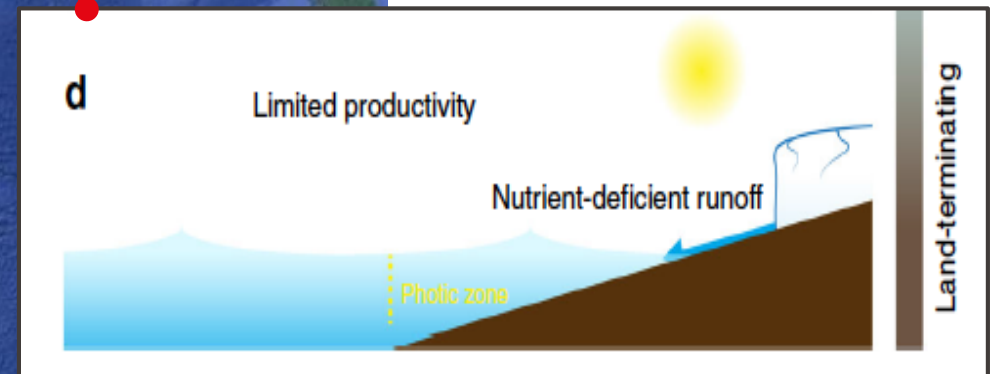
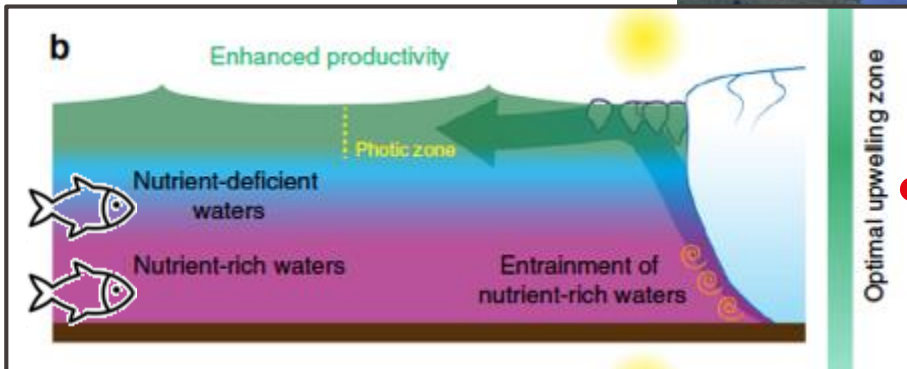
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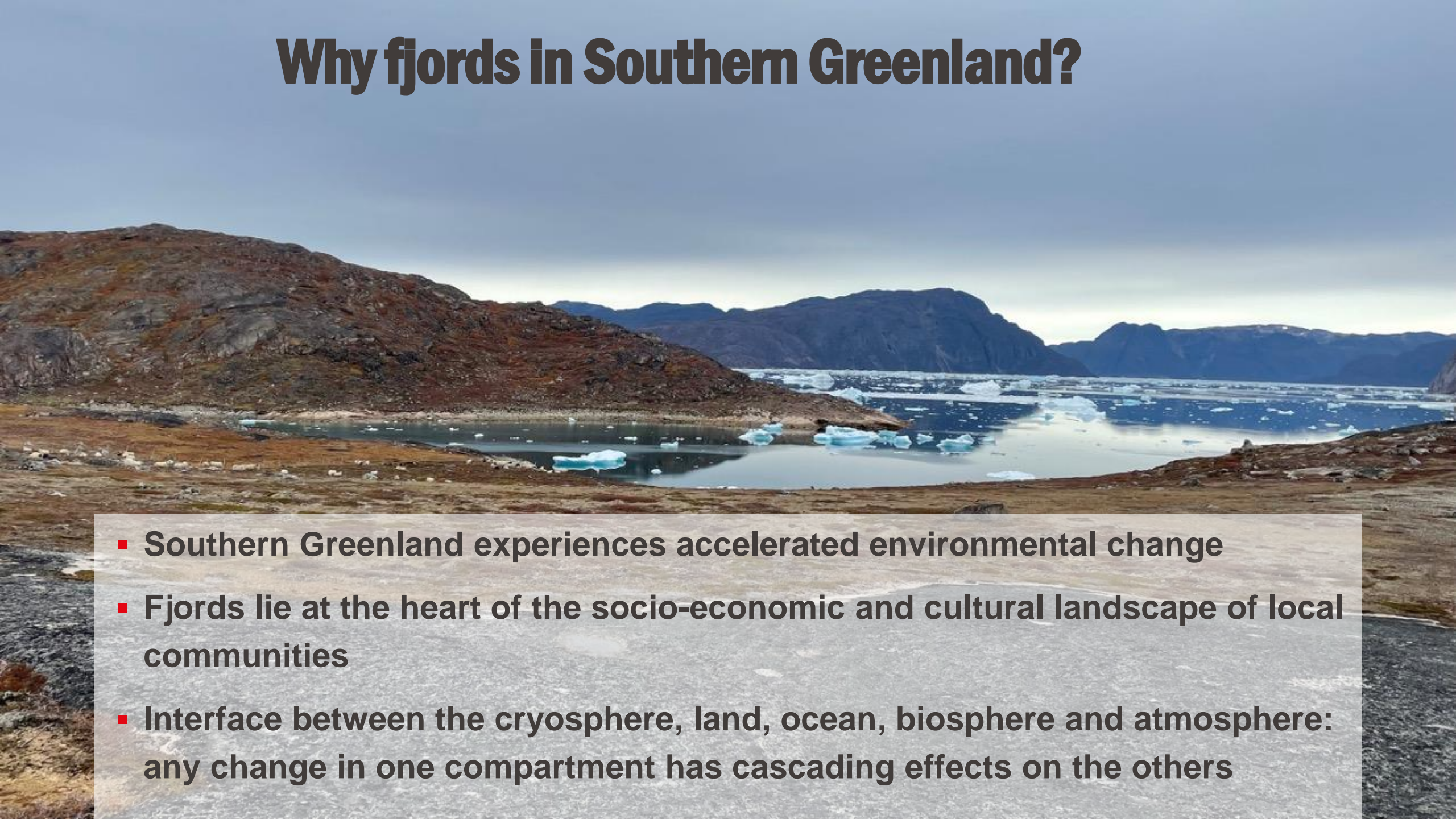
What are the consequences of retreating ice?

- Marine productivity
- Carbon cycle
- Local climate / weather
- Livelihoods

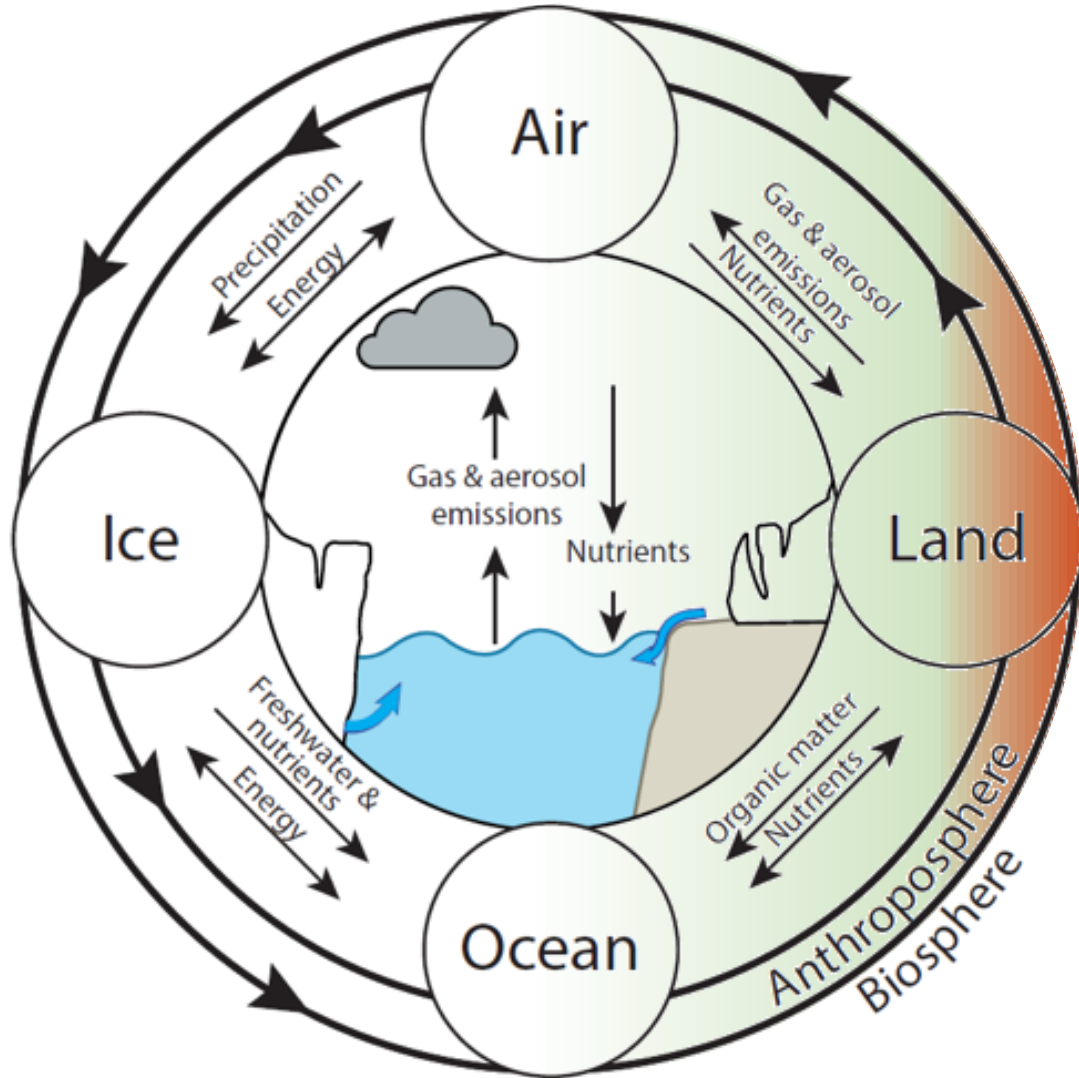


after Hopwood et al., 2018

Why fjords in Southern Greenland?

- 
- Southern Greenland experiences accelerated environmental change
 - Fjords lie at the heart of the socio-economic and cultural landscape of local communities
 - Interface between the cryosphere, land, ocean, biosphere and atmosphere: any change in one compartment has cascading effects on the others

What are the consequences of retreating ice?



Q 1 – Fjord dynamics and biodiversity

How does the flux of **freshwater**, **icebergs** and **sediments** to the fjord system impact the fjords' physical **circulation** and **nutrient supply** and pathways?

Q 2 – Atmosphere and climate

What is the **biogeochemical** fingerprint and contribution of different fjord system compartments on the **atmospheric** composition and **cloud** formation?

Q 3 – Carbon and nutrient cycle

To which degree does the supply of freshly weathered, reactive **minerals** associated with glacial erosion contribute to stabilize **organic matter** and enhance **carbon sequestration** in marine sediments?

Q 4 – Cultural perception

How do **inhabitants** relate to the fjord landscape and its **transformation**?

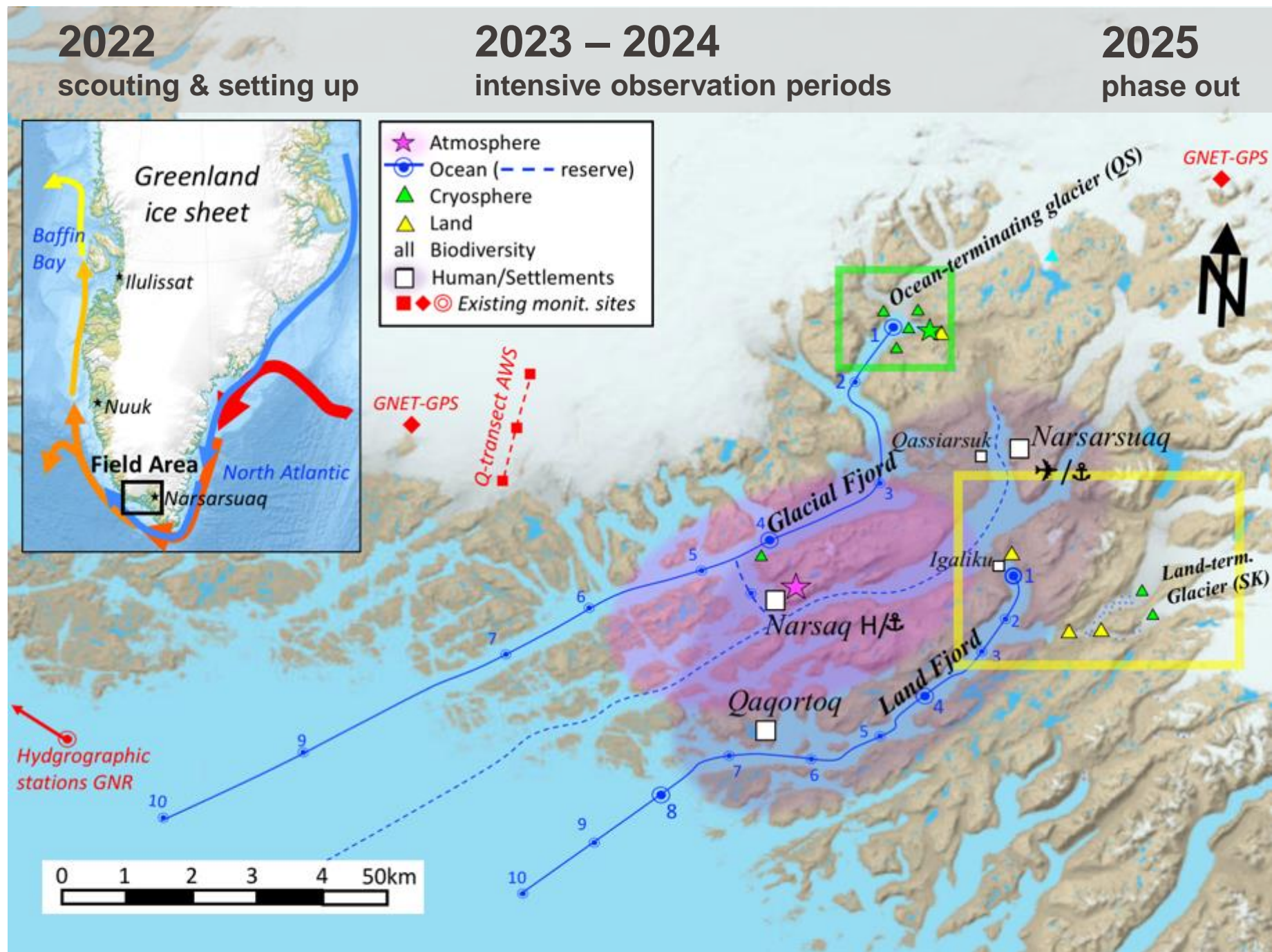
Implementation

Locations

- 1 super-site (Narsaq)
- 2 fjord systems
- 3 communities
- many sampling sites

Methods

- Photo-voice engagement
- Sampling + laboratory analysis for “carbon”, nutrients, eDNA, cloud particles
(soils, sediments, water, aerosols, snow/ice)
- Real-time measurements
(cameras, sensors/loggers, state-of-the-art instruments)
- Satellite images & Models
(numerical weather models, biodiversity/food web, glacier dynamics, fjord dynamics, data-driven models)





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Investigate the ice-ocean boundary

- **Understand processes:** calving, meltwater upwelling, fjord circulation,...
- **Quantify fluxes:** icebergs, meltwater, sediment/nutrients,...
- Setup/develop **field monitoring**



Cryosphere & Ocean Clusters





First expedition July 13 to August 1, 2022:

- **Installation of time-lapse cameras, seismometers and tide gauges** for monitoring calving, ice flow and ice cover in fjord
- **Oceanic measurements** (CTDs, bathymetry, ...)
- **Scouting** for future main field work in 2023 and 2024

Atmosphere cluster

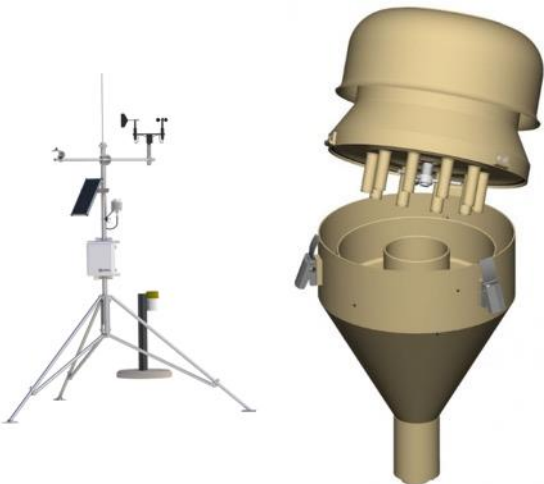


Vertical measurements up to 800 m:

- Boundary layer thermodynamics
- Aerosol properties
 - Size
 - Number
 - Chemistry
 - CCN estimation
 - INP
 - Morphology, mixing state
 - eDNA
- Trace gases

Ground-based measurements:

- Filter measurements:
 - Chemical composition
 - Nutrients
 - eDNA
 - Morphology, mixing state
- Aerosol properties
 - Size
 - Number
 - CCN estimation
 - INP
- Trace gases
- Weather station data



Measurements will allow us to:

- Link vertical profiles to thermodynamics
- Do source apportionment

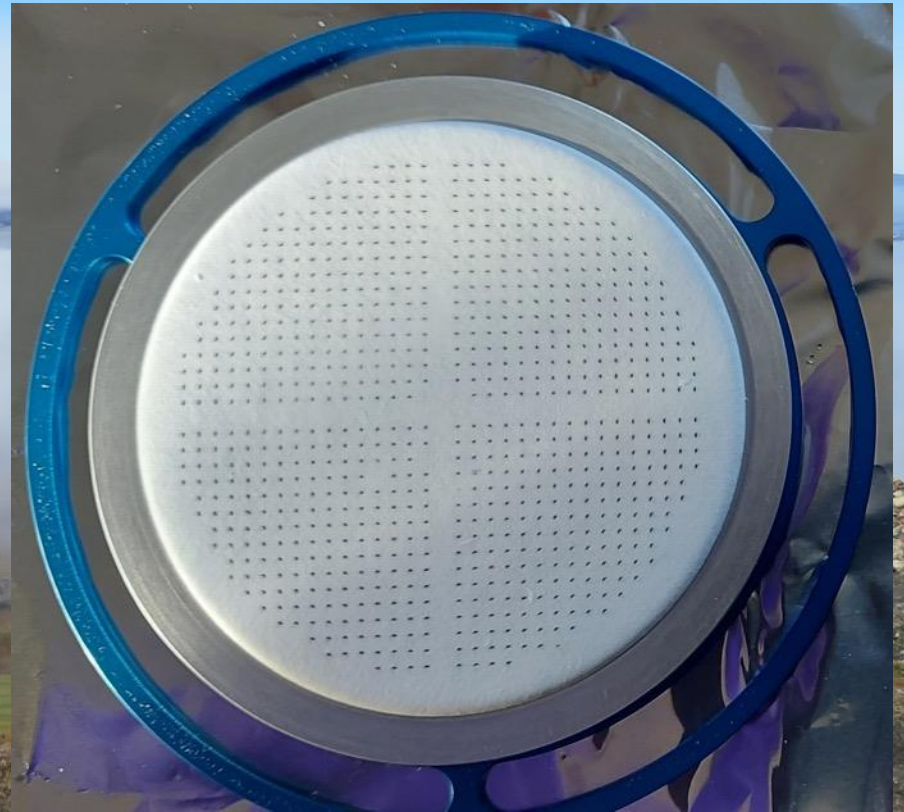
Atmosphere cluster

Conclusions from reconnaissance visit (August 19 to September 1, 2022):

Narsaq is a great place to study aerosol-cloud interactions. It is mostly clean, but local vehicles emit a lot of black carbon.



Research
station



Black carbon particles smaller than 0.44 micron
(typical exhaust particles)

Land cluster



- Study the **delivery of nutrients and carbon** to the fjord ecosystem **by rivers and streams**
- Compare **glacial and non-glacial streams** to investigate the role of freshly weathered **minerals** in organic matter export and fate upon delivery to the marine environment
- Gain further understanding on how organic matter and sediment fluxes will **respond to changing environmental conditions**

Glacial river downstream Jespersen Bræ

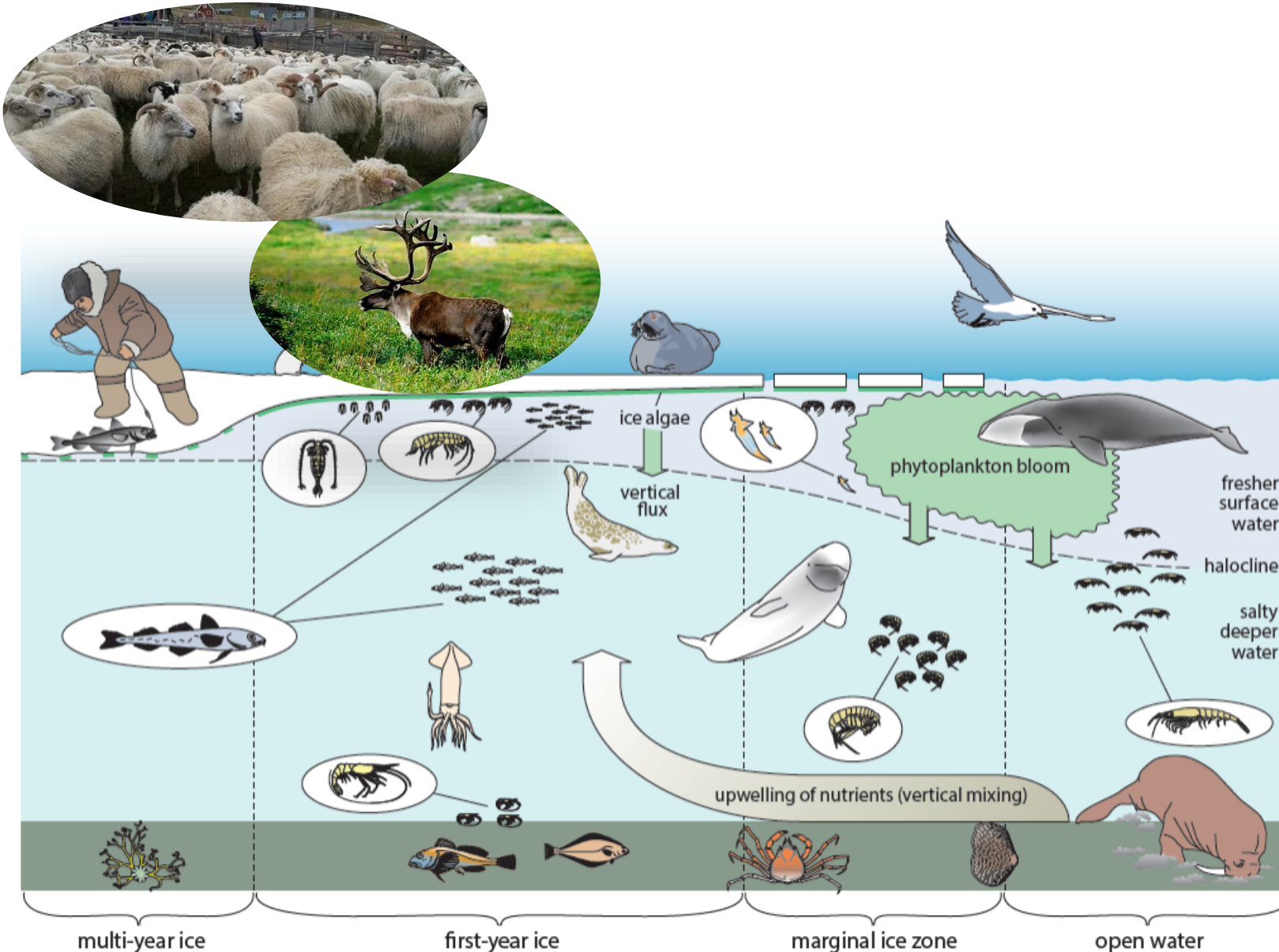


Non-glacial river near Igaliku



Sample collection:

- **Soils and sediments** for grainsize, mineral and organic matter characterization
- **River and stream water** for dissolved and particulate (in-) organic carbon, nutrients, stable water isotopes
- **Rainwater and glacial ice** for stable isotope analyses



Analyze relationships between **community dynamics** and **environmental change** to determine how **biodiversity** is affected by the rapid changes in fjord ecosystems using **environmental DNA** in

- Glacial ice
- Soils
- Marine and riverine waters
- Atmospheric aerosols



Air sampling
(8)

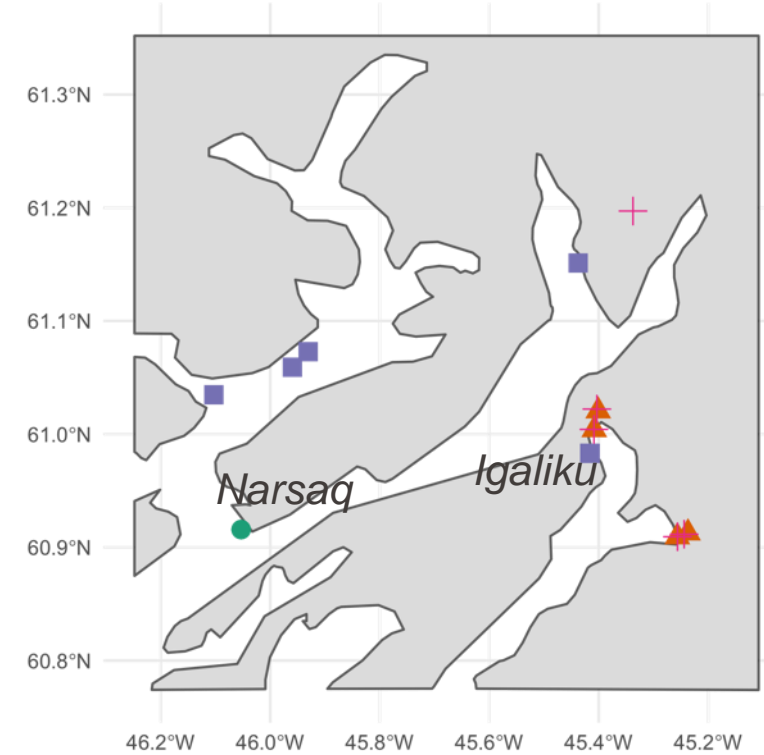


Water sampling
(5 marine)
(4 freshwater)



Soil sampling
(5)

- air
- ▲ freshwater
- marine
- + soil



Human cluster - working with Greenlanders to understand ways of dwelling with Fjords

- **Representations and Perceptions** of the fjord environment
- **Livelihoods** related to fjord ecosystem
- **Dynamics** of these perceptions and livelihoods under **climate change**

Art based methods

- Photo contest about Fjord landscape
- “Walking interviews”: excursions with Greenlanders
- Video workshops with schools
- Interviews



Human cluster - working with Greenlanders to understand ways of dwelling with Fjords

Ongoing reconnaissance trip: August 16 to September 9, 2022

- **Presentation of the GreenFjord project, getting feedback and finding local partners:**

- Kujalleq municipality – meeting with the mayor
- South Greenland Innovation
- Qaqortoq and Narsaq museum
- Fisheries and hunting associations
- Kujalleq Campus in Qaqortoq
- Narsaq school
- Food campus Inuirilli

- **1st interviews and test of “commented path” (walking interviews) with fishermen**



**Qujanaq
Tak
Thank you**

