

EXAMPLE

This SAON Canada Results Bulletin would report on new findings by projects under the 6 SAON sections (Atmospheric, Aquatic Ecosystems, Terrestrial Ecosystems, Cryosphere, Human Health, and Multi-disciplinary). The bulletin would come out every 1-2 weeks, and include any new findings among these 6 networks.

This is an example of the potential structure, and does not feature SAON-specific projects. The content of the real bulletin would be exclusively SAON projects and would include reference to this within the text, e.g. "The Arctic Avian Monitoring Network has recently released..." When possible, this network name would be hyperlinked to send the reader to the project's website.



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Atmospheric Observations

Leads in sea ice linked to increased mercury deposition. In a paper published in *Nature* last month, atmospheric scientists documented the impact of increased "leads", or channels of open water in the sea ice, on mercury cycling. Bromine, a component of sea salt, reacts with mercury and ozone in the air, converting mercury into a form that is deposited on earth. New findings indicate that turbulence created by leads in the sea ice causes a draw-down of fresh air and mercury from higher up in the atmosphere, altogether increasing the mercury available at the surface for reaction and deposition. This may have important implications for the health of Northerners consuming traditional foods in which mercury bioaccumulates. [More Details](#)



Leads in sea ice

Aquatic Ecosystem Observations

Spread of parasite to belugas linked to climate change. A beluga killed by Inuit hunters in the Beaufort Sea has been found to carry the cat parasite, *Toxoplasma gondii*. The findings were presented at the 2014 annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Michael Grigg and Stephen Raverty from UBC's Marine Mammal Research Unit. The parasite can cause blindness and miscarriage in humans, and even death of those with weakened immune systems. Scientists warned that this may emerge as a new potential threat to food safety in the North. The spread of this parasite to Arctic waters has been attributed to the breaking down of ice barriers in association with climate warming. [More Details](#)



Belugas surfacing in Arctic waters

Cryospheric Observations



Glacier on Ellesmere Island

Increasing glacier mass loss in Arctic Canada may contribute to sea level rise. Glacier mass loss increased in 90% (21/24) of monitored glaciers across the Arctic from 2009-2010 to 2010-2011, as reported in the *Arctic Report Card: Update for 2013*. Four glaciers in Arctic Canada were monitored, and indicated that mass loss from 2010-2012 was amongst the highest of the 50 year-long record. The estimated loss of over 100 Gt for Arctic Canada in 2011-2012 demonstrates the region's increasing importance as a contributor to global sea level rise. [More Details](#)

Upcoming Events in 2014

April 5-11: AOS 2014 at Arctic Science Summit Week, Helsinki, Finland

May 22-26: International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences VIII, Prince George, BC, Canada

Aug 23- Sept 3: SCAR Biennial Meetings, Auckland New Zealand

SAON Canada

The purpose of Sustaining Arctic Observing Networks (SAON) is to enhance Arctic-wide observing activities by facilitating partnerships and synergies among existing observation and data management activities, and to promote sharing and synthesis of data and information. As a member state of the Arctic Council and the International Arctic Science Committee (IASC), Canada has established a SAON National Coordinating Committee (SAON Canada).

SAON encourages sustained and coordinated pan-Arctic observing and data sharing to serve societal needs, particularly those related to environmental, social, economic and cultural issues. Canada shares the SAON vision of freely accessible observation data used to benefit society both in the Arctic and around the world.



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