

Immap Sikua Pisariaqartipparput – The Meaning of Ice – Sivuninga Sikumi

Suliaq "Siku-Inuit-Hila" 2007

1.

Ullaakkut!

Lene Kielsen Holmimik ateqarpunga, Iisimatusaatnik ingerlatsisuvunga, Silap Pissusianik Iisimatusarfimmi, Pinngortitaleriffimmiittumi. Inuiaqatigiilerisuvunga, silap pissusiata ilisimatusarfigineqarneranut inuiaqatigiinnut tunngasortaani immikkoortortamiilluta.

Good morning!

My name is Lene Kielsen Holm, and I am Research Scientist and Project Leader at Silap Pissusianik Iisimatusarfik/ Greenland Climate Research Centre, at Pinngortitaleriffik.

Matumani nassuiaatigilaarniarpara suliap Siku-Inuit-Hilamik taaguutillip suliarineqarnera. Suliaq nunat tamalaat akornanni aammalu ilisimariaatsit assigiinngitsut naapisinneqarnerannik taasinnaasamik tunaartalik, National Science Foundationimit Health Canadamillu aningaasalersorneqarnermigut piviusunngorsinnaasimasoq, taamatullu atuakkap piviusunngorsinnaaneranut.

Asseq Kangiqtugaapimmi sikulerisut angalaaqatigiinneranneersuuvoq.

Today I will tell a bit about a project that I have been involved in, called: Siku-Inuit-Hila (Sea Ice-People-Weather), an international and interdisciplinary project, funded by the National Science Foundation and Health Canada, supporting the preparation of a book on our project. Henry Huntingtonimit assilisaq.

The picture here is taken on a sea ice excursion in Clyde River, where icebergs from Greenland are part of the sea-scape.

Assiliisoq/Photo: Henry Huntington, April 2008

2.

Suliami Siku-Inuit-Hilami suleqataapput Inuit Kangiqtugaapimeersut (Clyde River), Nunavummi, Inughuit Qaanaameersut Savissivimmeersut Siorapalummeersullu aammalu Iñupiat Utqiagvimmeersuk (Barrow), Alaskami, ilisimatusarnernilu assigiinngitsunik aallaavillit, Alaskamit Canadamit nunatsinniillu.

Suleqataasut inuiaqatigiilerisuullutillu avatangiisilerisuupput, utoqqaat inooriaatsimut avatangiisinullu ilisimatuut, arnat angutillu, piniartullu inuusukaajunerusut, meeqqanummi allaat.

Maani Utqiagvimmiinitsinni ilisaritilaarusuppakka tamaanimiut suleqatigisavut, tassaasut: Joe & Nancy Leavitt, Margaret Opie Wesley Aikenilu. Utoqqaat peerutereersimasut suleqataasimasullu tassaallutik Harry Brower, Warren Matumeak Taakkoqartinnata suliaq manna piviusunngorsinnaasimanaviannigilaq, qamuunalu qutsavigerusuppakka, aamma ilavut maaneeqqataannngitsut sinnerlugit.

Nunatsinneersunik suleqatigisavut tamaanittut tassaallutik Jens Danielsen, Borgmesteriulluni aammali

piniartut peqatigiiffianni siuttutut Avannersuarmi suleqatissatsinnik attaveqaataasutut

inissisimasimasoq kiisalu atuakkap ”Immap Sikua Pisariaqartipparput”
kalaallisuunngorteqqaarneqarneranik nutserisusimasoq, Kelly Berthelsen, Kullak.

Asseq Qaanaami naapeqatigeeqqaarnermeersoq, 2007-mi.

The Siku-Inuit-Hila (Sea Ice-People-Weather) project involves Inuit from Kangiqtugaapik (Clyde River), Nunavut, Inughuit from Qaanaaq, Greenland, and Iñupiat from Utqiagvik (Barrow), Alaska, along with academic researchers from several institutions, in these three countries.

The members of the expert and researchers team, were both natural and social scientists, elders, men and women and younger hunters and even children from the communities.

I am happy to introduce to you the teammembers from Utqiagvik who are present here at the Assembly. And these are: Joe & Nancy Leavitt, Margaret Opie and Wesley Aiken. Elders whom without the work would have been incomplete, and who are no longer among us, are Harry Brower, Warren Matumeak We are grateful of their contributions and we want to thank these from the bottom of our hearts.

And from Kalaallit Nunaat I want to introduce to you Jens Danielsen, who as the Mayor of Avanersuaq and one of leaders of the hunters association laid the trails for the Borgmesteriulluni aammali piniartut peqatigiiffianni siuttutut Avanersuarmi suleqatissatsinnik attaveqaataasutut

Photo from the 1. workshop in Qaanaaq, 2007.

3.

Suliaq tassa 2007-mi aallartippoq, Pingasoqiusanngorlugulu iluarsaassaalluni:

1. Immap sikua pillugu ilisimasanik paarlaasseqatigiinneq
2. Immikkut ilisimasallit ataatsimoortinneqarnerat
3. Immap sikuanik uuttortaanerit

Tullinnguuttuni tamakkua eqqartuiffigilaassavakka.

Asseq: Kangiqtugaapimmi katerinnermeersuuvoq, apriliimi 2008. Assiliisoq Henry Huntington

The project, which started in 2007 has three major components:

1. Sea ice knowledge exchange
2. Expert groups
3. Sea Ice measurements

Which I will present in the following slides.

The research team and local residents near Kangiqtugaapik, Clyde River, Nunavut; Photo courtesy Henry Huntington, April 2008

Pingasoqiusat siulliat immap sikuanut tunngatillugu ilisimasanik paarlaasseqatigiinnermik imaqarpoq. Tamanna imminnut tikeraarnikkut anguneqarsinnaasimavoq, piniartut, immikkut ilisimasallit ilisimatusartullu tamarmik peqataaffigisarsimasaat. Aammali nunat ataasiakkaani innuttaasut immikkullu ilisimatusaatinik ingerlataqartut peqataatinneqarnerisigut.

Tikitatsinni tamani sikumi angalaqatigiinneq qitiutinneqartarpoq, ingerlaarnernilu ilisimasanik avitseqatigiinneq ilinniarfigeqatigiinnerlu pisarpoq.

Asseq una Siorapalummiit Qaanaap tungaanut aqquitsinni unillatsiarnermi qimussit aqquataasa allangornerat eqqartorneqarpoq.

The first component includes a series of “sea ice knowledge exchanges,” visits by all participants, residents of all three communities plus the visiting researchers, to each of the study locations, for participant observation.

During our trips to the different places, the emphasis is traveling on the sea ice together, and exchanges happened everywhere.

Here on our way from Siorapaluk, the northernmost inhabited settlement on earth, to Qaanaaq it is being explained how the sledge routes are changing.

Assiliisoq/Photo: Lene Kielsen Holm, March 2007

4.

Immap sikua tassaavoq peqataasunik tamanik, piniartut, utoqqaat, assigiinngitsunillu ilisimatusarnernik tunuliaqutalinnik ataqatigiissitsisutullusooq inissisimasooq.

Tikeraartitsisut tamarmik namminneq aalajangertarpaat suut namminneq nunaminni misigitikkusullugit oqaluseralugillu takutikkusunnerlugit. Samminetinneqartut ilaatigut makkuusimallutik; piniariartarfiit, immap sikuatigut aqquutit, angalariaatsit, sakkut, atisat, nerisassat sumiissusersioriaatsit il. il.

Avanersuarmit immikkut takutippaat qaleralinniarnermi periaatsit, allani atorpeqanngitsut, Kangiqtugaapimmi immap sikuata pilierartortarnerata allangoriartornera Utqiagvimmilu immami sikulikkut arferniartarneq sammineqarluni.

The sea ice itself acts as the common denominator for the participating hunters and elders, from different communities and scientists from different disciplines. The hosts leads each visit, allowing the visiting team members to experience local hunting and travel techniques and to exchange knowledge about diverse issues, such as tools, clothing, food, and navigation.

In Qaanaaq the hunters showed us how they are fishing for Greenland Halibut through the ice, in Kangiqtugaapik they were telling us how the forming of the ice is changing and in Utqiagvik they told us about their whale hunt in ice filled waters.

Assiliisoq/Photo: Lene Kielsen Holm, March 2007

5.

Sumiiffinni ataasiakkaani Siku-Inuit-Hilami aqutsisut immap sikuanut attuumassutilinnik ataatsimiisitsisarput. Immap sikuata piunerani taamaasillutik qanimut malinnaanikkut minnerunngitsumillu ilisimasaminnik nalunaarsuisimallutik. Tamakkunani eqqartorneqartut sorpassuupput, oqaluttuatoqqat, sikumut attuumassutilinnut taaguutit, immikkuullarissut eqqaasassat assigiinngitsut, immallu sikuanu angallaviit assigiinngitsut qanoq periaaseqarluni atorpeqartarnerat.

Immikkut ilisimasallit sumiiffinni ataasiakkaani aqutsisut namminneq toqqakkaminnik ilassarsiortarput. Nunatsinni aqutsisut tassaallutik, piniartuq aalisartorlu Toku Oshima, piniartuq aalisartorlu Mamarut Kristiansen aamma piniartuq allarpassuarnillu sulialik Qaerngaaq Nielsen.

Led by local team members of Siku-Inuit-Hila, regular meetings of sea ice experts were held in each community. These working groups provide an opportunity to assess current sea ice conditions throughout the sea ice season and to document their own inherited knowledge of sea ice, ranging from traditional stories and mythology of sea ice, to sea ice terminology, to extreme events, to strategies for hunting and traveling in different sea ice environments.

In Greenland these are; Toku Oshima, hunter and fisher, Mamarut Kristiansen, hunter and fisherman and Qaerngaaq Nielsen, hunter and who not at least have a lot of other responsibilities to his community.

6.

Nunat/immat assingi atorlugit sikup allanngoriartorsimanera titartaanikkut nalunaarsorneqarpoq, aqqugit allanngortut ilanngullugit, immap sikuanu serminilu.

Maps was used to discuss the trends over the years, in relation to the forming of the sea ice and the breaking up of it. Also travel route changes were recorded.

(Saamimmiit seqineq malillugu/l-r: Andy Mahoney, Yvon Csonka, Lene Kielsen Holm, Ilkoo Angutikjuak (nikorfasoq/standing), Toku Oshima, Mamarut Kristiansen); assiliisoq/photo: Shari Gearheard, March 2007

7.

Immikkut ilisimasallit sullivii suliaallu. Ukiup kaajallakkiartornerani sikup pissuserisartagaa tamatumalu allanngoriartorsimanera nalunaarsorneqarpoq, uumasut ilanngullugit, taamaasillunilu inunnut atuisunut sunniuteqarnera aamma ilanngunneqarluni. Immap sikuanut attuumassutillit taaguutit ilanngullugit katersorneqarput, imminnut qanoq attuumassuteqarnerat ilanngunneqarlunissaaq.

The Expert groups at work. Here they are discussing and mapping annual timelines of sea ice characteristics, animal movements, and related human activity, as well as the collection of sea ice terms according to their relations to each other.

Utqiagvik/Barrow (seqineq malillugu saamerlermiit/clockwise from left: Nancy Leavitt, Margaret Opie, Wesley Aiken, Ben Itta, Warren Matumeak, Joe Leavitt); assiliisoq/photo: Henry Huntington, December 2008

Qulleq talerpilleq/Top right: Immikkut ilisimasallit katerisimasut/Experts workshop: Immap sikuanut attuumassutillit taaguutit ikkussuunneqarput, iluminnilu imminnut attuumassuteqarnerat najoqqutaralugu atassusersorneqarlutik/Putting Sea ice terms according to their relations to each other. (saamerlermiit seqineq malillugu/clockwise l-r: Shari Gearheard, Uusaqqak Qujaukitsoq, Mamarut Kristiansen, Taliilanguaq Peary, Ilannguaq Qaerngaaq, Toku Oshima.) assiliisoq/photo: Lene Kielsen Holm, Februar 2009

8.

Qaanaami suleqatigiit 2009-mi naapinnerminni suliaasa inernerisa ilaat tassaavoq immap sikuanut attuumassutillit taaguutit 69-it nalunaarneqarnerat.

One of the results from the Siku-Inuit-Hila-Qaanaaq workshop in 2009, is the Sea Ice Terminology, included in the book. Here are shown 69 terms, all of them to be found in relation with the sea ice. Assiliisoq/Photo Lene K. Holm, February 2009.

9.

Taaguutinin katersinerup takutippaa Inuit nunaanni sikumut tunngasunik taaguutit assigiiaarnerat aammali immap sikuata pissusianut assigiinngisitaartunut taaguutit amerlanerungaartut allat taaguusersuisarnerannut sanilliullugu. Taamaalillugulu ilisimariaatsit assigiinngitsut akornanni tapertariissinnaaneq aqutisiiunneqarlunilusoq.

From the terminology exchange we learned that the Inuit language on sea ice are very much the same where ever you go in the Inuit Nunaat, and that the language on sea ice are very elaborated in comparison with the scientific terminologies. In that way we found out that the two knowledge bases can complement each other so that gabs in knowledge can be filled in.

Qaanaami immikkut ilisimasallit nunap assingi atorlugit eqqartueqatigiittut, tassa immap sikua pillugu, sermit, piniarfiit assigisaallu, kinguaassaminnut tunngavissiusut.

The Qaanaaq hunters studying maps and discussing sea ice, glaciers, open water, hunting grounds etc. and marking the maps for the future generations.

Qaanaami immikkut ilisimasallit nunap assingi atorlugit eqqartueqatigiittut, tassa immap sikua pillugu, sermit, piniarfiit assigisaallu, kinguaassaminnut tunngavissiusut.

The Qaanaaq hunters studying maps and discussing sea ice, glaciers, open water, hunting grounds etc. and marking the maps for the future generations.

Suliap pingasoiusap immikkoortua kingulleq tassaavoq sumiiffinni tamani immap sikuanik uuttortaavinnik ikkussuineq. Immap sikuanut tunngasunik ilisimatusartartoq aqutsisoralugu naqitanillu najoqqutassat aqutigalugit immap sikuanut tunngatillugu assigiinngitsut uuttortarneqartaput, issussuseq apullu, tamani 2-niik 4-nut amerlassusilinnik uuttortaaveqarlutik.

Uani takuneqarsinnaavoq Utqiagvimmi uuttortaavik, portunerit sisamat issussutsimut uuttuiffiit pukinnerillu qulingiluat aputip atitussusianik uuttortaaviit.

The last component involves the establishment of a sea ice monitoring network in the three communities. Trained by the project's sea ice physicist and supported by a handbook created especially for the local monitors, local technicians measure physical properties of sea ice and snow on a weekly basis at 2-4 stations installed at each community.

Sea ice monitoring site, Barrow; ice measurements are taken at the four tall corner poles, snow depth is taken from the nine smaller stakes in the middle;

Assiliisoq/photo: Henry Huntington, February 2008

Timikkut tarnikkut anersaakkullu angalaqatigiinnerput pillugu qujanaq! Maanna naammassisutut ippugut, sulialli siunertaata allanut apuussornissaa paasineqarlunilu atugaalernissaanut aqutissaq suli takivoq, tamannili suleqatigiinnitsigut pisinnaasoq upperaara!

Qilanaaraara tamassuma suleqataaffiginissaa, misilittagaqarfigilereersimavarami, Issittumi Iisimatusarnermi suleriaatsit pitsannngorsaavigineqarnissaannut tikkuussisinnaasunik oqariartuuteqartarninni isumasioqatigiinnernilu assingiinnngitsuni peqataasarnikkut, soorngunami naligiimmik suleqatigiinnikkut ataqpeqatigiinnerullu aqqani.

I want to thank all our Colleagues for Our long Journey, we all experienced with the project, both physically and spiritually. Although the journey seems to have reached the ending, I expect that another journey have just begun. There is still a long walk, since we have to tell the meaning of the way we have worked to the rest of the world. I believe that we can only do that by putting our workforces together, once again.

I look forward to that, since I have some experience build up, both when doing my own research and also from participating in different workshops and seminars dealing with the endeavours for co-producing knowledge, when it comes to the fact of talking about better practices, when dealing with Arctic Research, in partnership and mutual respect.

Reviewed by the communities, before printing.