

### Towards a portrait of avalanche hazard in Nunavik

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# Towards a portrait of avalanche hazard in Nunavik

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# **GENERAL CONTEXT**







The avalanche deposits visible on the pictures enable to establish:

January 1999, a deadly avalanche occurred in the village of Kangiqsualujjuaq (northern east Nunavik): 9 people killed (including 5 children), 25 injured.

This tragic event led to the gradual awareness of local population and scientific community on the avalanche risk in the northern Quebec region.

Since 2015, a team from OHMi-Nunavik is interested in studying slope dynamics at different sites.

**3 sites** were chosen and were equipped in **2017** with automatic time-lapse cameras (type Reconyx<sup>™</sup> Hyper Fire2) :

- Umiujaq,
- Wiyâshâkimî meteorite crater lake,
- Kangiqsualujjuaq.

Operating year-round and recording pictures every hour, for an average of 7 hours per day, these cameras have helped to **identify avalanche paths** and **avalanche occurrences**.

These sites were chosen because of the presence of the **avalanche hazard** and its potential impact on the local population.

For Umiujaq and the Wiyâshâkimî lake, recent development of **tourist activities** in the national park Tursujuq, established in 2013, led to more traffic on local roads, especially during spring, season of high frequency avalanches with potential important runout.

- a winter and spring **calendar of occurrence**,
- an estimate of **runout distances**,
- the delimitation of the **contours of avalanches**,
- weather conditions during the triggering phase.



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Shirley camera, located in the site of Umiujaq, captured the most active avalanche paths since 2017, recording a total of **137** avalanches in 5 years.

**The travel distance** is used to estimate wether the avalanche hazard represents a risk to human activities. On Shirley, more than 50 % of the observed avalanche deposits extended to distal slope, at the foot of the slope, beyond the 10 % inflection point.

# **ZOOM ON CAMERA SHIRLEY OPERATING SINCE 2017**

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CNIS

Seasons
Strictly positive daily temperature
Strictly negative daily temperature
Both positive and negative daily temperature

	Avalanches
Α	Avalanche day
Ac	Cornice avalanche day



## Winter and spring calendars enable a first correlation of temperature variations and occurrence of avalanches :

- avalanches are mostly triggered following an **increase in temperature** in previous days. It explains the monthly occurr in May, as the daily temperature becomes mostly positives.
- daily temperature variations also trigger avalanche events as they occurred during day time, the time during which the population is more likely to frequent these areas



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