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Qinu is the Inuktitut word for frazil ice.



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Saqvaq/ikirassaq literally means “an area where there are strong currents” and is an area of open water surrounded by ice.



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When the direction of the wind or currents changes, the floe edge can open and close.



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Ivuniit, or ridges, form when a line or wall of broken ice is forced up by pressure.



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Tukiliit used to occur in the same locations every year which made it easier to look for breathing holes (adluit); now there are more tukiliit and they are not always in the same place.



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Frazil ice has a slushy consistency and is the early stage of ice formation



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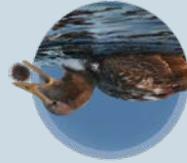
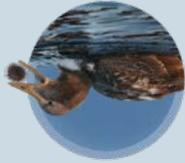
Multiyear ice has survived more than one melt season.



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The intersection of landfast ice and open water opens and closes based on the direction of the wind or currents.







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Young ice is also known as Sikuaq.



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Tidal cracks are a good place to find seal breathing holes (adluit) for hunting.

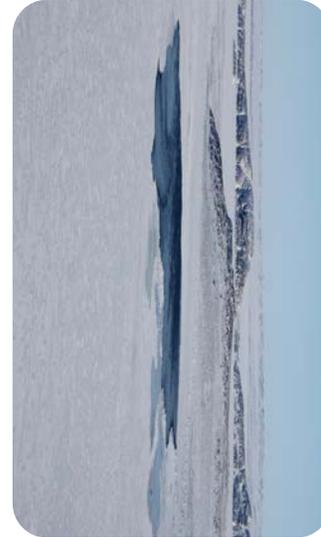


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Brine extraction and cool, calm weather work together to create kanijjuk or qanguti.



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Qavvaq is ice that has survived multiple summer melts and usually forms further north.



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Saqvaq/ikirassaq often occurs in narrow channels, or between small islands where the water tends to flow faster.



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Sinaaq is known as the floe edge in English and is important for both hunting and navigation.



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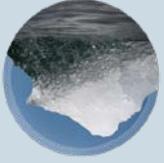
Ridges form when ice is forced onto ice or land by the wind and/or currents.



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Kanijjuk or Qanguti appear on thin/new ice that does not have snow on top of it.





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When sea ice freezes, salt molecules are pushed out. The longer it is frozen the less salt there is and ice that has been frozen for more than one winter is nearly salt free.

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Polynas, also called saqvaq or ikirassaq are like oases of open water in the ice, home to many different animals that rely on open water to survive in the winter.

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Tukiliit (or nagguti), forms in tuvaq (landfast ice), opens with warm weather or high tides and refreezes after opening.

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Frost flowers are formed from brine extraction.

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Young ice is formed when it is calm and/or cold. It consists of a thin, continuous ice layer that can break up easily.

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