



**News Digest of the Canadian Association of Geographers  
No. 449, June 27, 2017**

Compiled by Dan Smith [<cag@geog.uvic.ca>](mailto:cag@geog.uvic.ca)

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**Note:** Release of [GeogNews](#) is suspended until after the [@UVTRL](#) field season in July. As in recent years, we are heading to remote internet-free research sites in the British Columbia Coast Mountains. Have a good summer geographers. Cheers, Dan

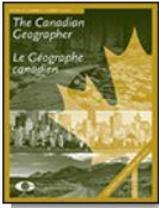
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**[@UVicGeog](#) PhD candidate Megan Adams provides insight into bears, their hair and their fishy fare:** Since 2012, Megan Adams has been plunging into the Great Bear rain forest of central British Columbia by truck, boat and helicopter, looking for suitable places to string up a roll of 15.5-gauge barbed wire to snag tufts of hair from passing black and grizzly bears. Five years and more than a kilometre-worth of wire later, Meagan has collected hundreds of hair samples which, when combined with hundreds more from across the province, reveal in greater detail than ever before one of the most important predator-prey relationships in North America and an underappreciated link between land and sea. The result, published this week in the open access journal *Ecosphere*, shows the extent to which bears in B.C. are acquiring nutrients from the open ocean though eating salmon. In some cases, those nutrients are finding their way many hundreds of kilometres inland, forming “hot spots” near the Alberta border where bears are thriving on a high salmon diet. “We know the ‘fishiest’ bears are the healthiest bears,” said Ms. Adams, a wildlife ecologist and PhD student in the Department of Geography at the University of Victoria. “We wanted to know where those bears live.” While it’s no surprise that bears eat salmon, the study quantifies that relationship with a series of detailed maps that span the entire province. The maps show important differences between the diets of different bear species and between males and females. The data are presented at a regional scale that can inform conservation practices and illuminate the degree to which bears should be factored into decisions regarding the salmon fishery. [The Globe and Mail](#)

**U Waterloo GEM students recognized at international tourism forum:** Not long ago, Sarah Tam questioned if she was on the right path. Like some master’s students, she had a hard time transitioning from her undergrad to graduate studies. But after following the advice of her supervisor, and being rewarded for stepping outside her comfort zone, Tam now knows she’s on the right track. Tam is one of two Geography and Environmental Management students who were encouraged by their supervisor Dan Scott to apply to the World Tourism Forum Young Talent Programme. And, out of 70 applicants from around the world, both were selected; Tam placing in the top three and her classmate Megan Sutton in the top nine. [U Waterloo Environment](#)

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## New in [The Canadian Geographer](#)



Mathieu Charron. 2017. [Communautés francophones minoritaires : Le territoire influence-t-il l'identité linguistique?](#) The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien. DOI: 10.1111/cag.12386

*Abstract:* Cet article s'intéresse au rôle joué par le territoire sur l'identité linguistique. Autrement dit, la question posée est : le territoire de résidence peut-il favoriser l'attachement à la francophonie ? Pour répondre à cette question, les données de l'Enquête sur la vitalité des minorités de langue officielle (EVMLO), menée par Statistique Canada en 2006, sont mises à profit. Plus spécifiquement, des modèles de régression sont développés de manière à distinguer l'impact des caractéristiques individuelles (âge, sexe, éducation, etc.) de l'impact du territoire de résidence. Les résultats montrent que le territoire a un impact mineur, mais non négligeable sur l'identité linguistique et l'engagement des francophones dans leurs communautés. Ainsi, certains milieux favorisent plus que d'autres l'utilisation du français et l'identité francophone. La conclusion aborde la question de l'impact des technologies d'information et de communication sur la construction de l'identité linguistique.

Magalie Quintal-Marineau. 2017. [The new work regime in Nunavut: A gender perspective.](#) The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe canadien. DOI:10.1111/cag.12387

*Abstract:* This paper examines the economic landscape of contemporary Nunavut from the perspective of Inuit women's labour force activity. Gender is shown to play a crucial role in explaining wage work dynamics in contemporary Nunavut and, more importantly, within Inuit families. Despite the centrality of Inuit women's employment, family, and domestic responsibilities—as well as their increased participation in northern development—very few studies have examined gender dynamics in this context. Drawing on 29 families' personal stories collected by the author in the community of Kangiqtuqaapik, Nunavut between 2011 and 2013, this paper examines how wage work is organized at the community, family, and individual levels.

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## Theses and Dissertations

Emily R. Anderson. 2017. [Modelling changes in multi-decadal streamflow contributions – Bologna Glacier, Selwyn Mountains, NWT, Canada.](#) MSc thesis. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Supervisors: John Pomeroy and Mike Demuth.

Danielle Barr. 2017. [Wilket Creek: urbanization, geomorphology, policy, and design.](#) MSc thesis. Western University, London, Ontario. Supervisor: Peter Ashmore.

Rebecca Pamela Pero. 2017. [The new local governance of immigration in Canada: Local immigration partnerships and their role in immigrant settlement and integration in small- and medium-sized Ontarian cities.](#) PhD thesis. Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Supervisors: Audrey Kobayashi and David Murakami Wood.

## Hot Papers by Canadian Geographers

Peter Andrée, Patricia Ballamingie, Stephen Piazza and Scott Jarosiewicz. 2017. [Can community-based initiatives address the conundrum of improving household food access while supporting local smallholder farmer livelihoods?](#) Nourishing Communities From Fractured Food Systems to Transformative Pathways. Edited by: Knezevic, I., Blay-Palmer, A., Levkoe, C.Z., Mount, P. and Nelson, E. Springer International Publishing. 77-94.

Patricia Ballamingie, Peter Andrée, Mary Anne Martin and Julie Pilson. 2017. Connecting food access and housing security: [Lessons from Peterborough, Ontario. Nourishing Communities From Fractured Food Systems to Transformative Pathways.](#) Edited by: Knezevic, I., Blay-Palmer, A., Levkoe, C.Z., Mount, P. and Nelson, E. Springer International Publishing. 3-22.

Ana Brandusescu and Renee Sieber. 2017. [Local empowerment and the spatial knowledge politics of crowdmapping.](#) GeoJournal. DOI:10.1007/s10708-017-9784-9

Ryan Burns, Craig M. Dalton and Jim E. Thatcher. 2017. [Critical data, critical technology in theory and practice.](#) The Professional Geographer. doi.org/10.1080/00330124.2017.1325749

Angela Cheng, Dongmei Chen, Katherine Woodstock, Nicholas H. Ogden, Xiaotian Wu and Jianhong Wu. 2017. [Analyzing the potential risk of climate change on lyme disease in Eastern Ontario, Canada using time series remotely sensed temperature data and tick population modelling.](#) Remote Sensing 9: 609. DOI:10.3390/rs9060609

Nicole J. Couture and Wayne H. Pollard. 2017. [A model for quantifying ground-ice volume, Yukon Coast, Western Arctic Canada.](#) Permafrost and Periglacial Processes. DOI:10.1002/ppp.1952

Dewey W. Dunnington, Hilary Whitelan, S. Spooner, Mark L. Mallory, Chris White, Nelson J. O'Driscoll and Nic R. McLellan. 2017. [A paleolimnological archive of metal sequestration and release in the Cumberland Basin Marshes, Atlantic Canada.](#) Facets 2:440-460.

F. Gauthier, D. Germain and B. Héту. 2017. [Logistic models as a forecasting tool for snow avalanches in a cold maritime climate: northern Gaspésie, Québec, Canada.](#) Natural Hazards. DOI:10.1007/s11069-017-2959-3

Catherine Huet, James D. Ford, Victoria L. Edge, Jamal Shirley, Nia King, IHACC Research Team and Sherilee L. Harper. 2017. [Food insecurity and food consumption by season in households with children in an Arctic city: a cross-sectional study.](#) BMC Public Health. DOI:10.1186/s12889-017-4393-6

Patrick Lajeunesse, Bryan Sinkunas, Antoine Morissette, Alexandre Normandeau, Gabriel Joyal, Guillaume St-Onge and Jacques Locat. 2017. [Large-scale seismically-induced mass-movements in a former glacial lake basin: Lake Témiscouata, northeastern Appalachians \(eastern Canada\).](#) Marine Geology 384:120-130.

Camilo Ordóñez-Barona. 2017. [How different ethno-cultural groups value urban forests and its implications for managing urban nature in a multicultural landscape: A systematic review of the literature.](#) Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 26:65–77.

Alain Robichaud and Paul Comtois. 2017. [Statistical modeling, forecasting and time series analysis of birch phenology in Montreal, Canada](#). *Aerobiologia*. DOI:10.1007/s10453-017-9488-0

Sarah Rotz. 2017. [‘They took our beads, it was a fair trade, get over it’: Settler colonial logics, racial hierarchies and material dominance in Canadian agriculture](#). *Geoforum* 82:158–169.

Rong Wang, Jing M. Chen, Zhili Liu and Altaf Arain. 2017. [Evaluation of seasonal variations of remotely sensed leaf area index over five evergreen coniferous forests](#). *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* 130:187–201.

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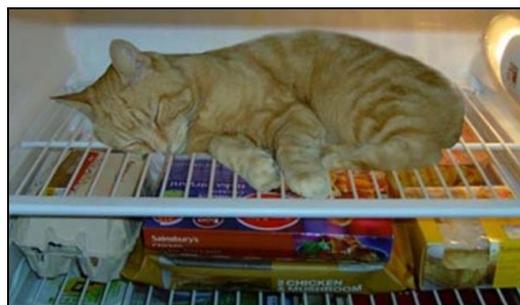
### Other “Geographical” News

**Ten million tonnes of fish wasted every year despite declining fish stocks:** Industrial fishing fleets dump nearly 10 million tonnes of good fish back into the ocean every year, according to new research. The study reveals that almost 10 per cent of the world’s total catch in the last decade was discarded due to poor fishing practices and inadequate management. This is equivalent to throwing back enough fish to fill about 4,500 Olympic sized swimming pools every year. Fishers discard a portion of their catch because fishing practices damage the fish and make them unmarketable, the fish are too small, the species is out of season, only part of the fish needs to be harvested—as with the Alaska pollock roe—or the fishers caught species that they were not targeting, something known as bycatch. The study examined the amount of discarded fish over time. In the 1950s, about five million tonnes of fish were discarded every year, in the 1980s that figure grew to 18 million tonnes. It decreased to the current levels of nearly 10 million tonnes per year over the past decade. [UBC News](#)

**Rising seas could result in 2 billion refugees by 2100:** In the year 2100, 2 billion people -- about one-fifth of the world's population -- could become climate change refugees due to rising ocean levels. Those who once lived on coastlines will face displacement and resettlement bottlenecks as they seek habitable places inland, according to new research. [ScienceDaily](#)

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### Some Not So “Geographical” News



**I've been waiting all winter to start complaining about the summer heat.**



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