



**News Digest of the Canadian Association of Geographers
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Compiled by Dan Smith [<cag@geog.uvic.ca>](mailto:cag@geog.uvic.ca)

U Guelph's Faisal Moola describes how the impacts of industrial development on Indigenous land means a critical approach is necessary: The University of Manitoba's Clayton H. Riddell faculty of environment, earth, and resources hosted Faisal Moola, University of Guelph associate geography professor, for a lecture built around how Indigenous communities can better provide quality protection over traditional lands in comparison to current federal conservation policies. Moola said the chief difference between government policy and Indigenous-led "environmental assessment" processes is the fundamental comprehension of the land itself. "An environmental assessment process that was driven by Indigenous people for Indigenous peoples would focus on the management needs of the land, the water, the air, the wildlife, the communities that depend on those resources first," he said. "In practical terms, it would mean that rather than focusing on what we should take from nature to create wealth and employment," he continued, "we should first consider what needs to be retained in nature to sustain both the wildlife and the wellbeing of local communities." Moola noted that Indigenous scholars remain concerned that Bill C-69 does not explicitly incorporate Indigenous voices in the decision-making process for industrial development projects. He stressed that discourse on industrial development should not take place in the absence of a worldview that highlights humankind's essential connection to nature. "Nature is our home," Moola said. "Nature provides our most fundamental needs and nature dictates limits to growth. [The Manitoban](#)

U Regina's Dave Sauchyn warns that global warming is amplifying flood and drought conditions in Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan can expect the current swing between flooding and drought conditions to continue or even worsen due to climate change, according to a professor at the University of Regina. Dave Sauchyn, a professor in the university's geography and environmental studies department, spoke about the province's water variations at the annual conference for the Assiniboine River Basin Initiative. "We've always dealt with these swings, but the swings seem to be getting larger as a result of warming up the world," he said. Sauchyn said Saskatchewan already has one of the more variable climates on Earth, on par with Siberia. "Global warming is actually exaggerating or amplifying that variability," he said. That increased fluctuation means there will be some much drier years and some much wetter years. Sauchyn said multiple solutions are being discussed, including the use of engineering and technology, but especially managing the natural landscape. He said managing the landscape and wetlands to better store water naturally in times of plenty means water would be available to use in times of drought. [CBCNews | Saskatchewan](#)

U Montreal's James King studying Slims River dust particles to find out how they affect northern atmosphere: The Slims River valley in Yukon is known for its large dust storms in the summer months. The Slims River (called A'ay Chu in the Southern Tutchone language) used to flow from the Kaskawulsh Glacier. But two years ago, the river dried up when the glacier retreated and its melt water was diverted. Now, the vast riverbed is a test area for studying dust. University of Montreal chemistry student Jill Bachelder spent her summer last year, researching and collecting dust from the Slims River basin. She's working in collaboration with a geography professor, [James King](#) of the Département de géographie, modelling the dust emissions. The researchers are using air samplers in the area to collect the dust. Bachelder says they measure the chemical composition of the dust particles. Winds originating from the Gulf of Alaska flow around the mountains and glaciers in Kluane National Park, then have a clear path across the dried mud flats. That creates a natural wind tunnel, lifting up fine dust particles into the air. Bachelder says since the river has dried up, a lot more dust is being kicked up by the wind. King says one question he is often asked about by people who live in the area is what the dried riverbed will look like in the future. He expects vegetation to grow there, eventually — something that will cut down on the dust storms. "In the past, in sub-tropical regions where you do have a change in the water source which is usually from people taking ground water — which happens in sub tropical regions — is that the fresh water from precipitation actually encourage vegetation growth," he said. [CBCNews | North](#)

New Book

Geoff Mann and Joel Wainwright. 2018. [Climate Leviathan. A Political Theory of Our Planetary Future.](#) Verso Books. 224 p.



Despite the science and the summits, leading capitalist states have not achieved anything close to an adequate level of carbon mitigation. There is now simply no way to prevent the planet breaching the threshold of two degrees Celsius set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. What are the likely political and economic outcomes of this? Where is the overheating world heading?

To further the struggle for climate justice, we need to have some idea how the existing global order is likely to adjust to a rapidly changing environment. *Climate Leviathan* provides a radical way of thinking about the intensifying challenges to the global order. Drawing on a wide range of political thought, Joel Wainwright and Geoff Mann argue that rapid climate change will transform the world's political economy and the fundamental political arrangements most people take for granted. The result will be a capitalist planetary sovereignty, a terrifying eventuality that makes the construction of viable, radical alternatives truly imperative.

Hot Papers by Canadian Geographers

Ofer Amram, Nadine Schuurman, Ellen Randall, Feng Zhud, Jameelah Saeedi, Peter Rieckmann, Irene Yeede and Helen Tremlett. 2018. [The use of satellite data to measure ultraviolet-B penetrance and its potential association with age of multiple sclerosis onset](#). Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders 21:30-34.

Ryan Connon, Élise Devoie, Masaki Hayashi, Tyler Veness and William Quinton. 2018. [The influence of shallow taliks on permafrost thaw and active layer dynamics in Subarctic Canada](#). Journal of Geophysical Research. Earth Sciences. DOI:10.1002/2017JF004469

Joshua G. Cronmiller and Bram F. Noble. 2018. [Integrating environmental monitoring with cumulative effects management and decision-making](#). Integrated Environmental Assessment and Management. DOI:10.1002/ieam.4034

Daniel Etongo, Markku Kanninen, Terence Epule Epule and KalameFobissie. 2018. [Assessing the effectiveness of joint forest management in Southern Burkina Faso: A SWOT-AHP analysis](#). Forest Policy and Economics 90:31-38.

K. Wayne Forsythe, Cameron Hare, Amy J. Buckland, Richard R. Shaker, Joseph M. Aversa, Stephen J. Swales, and Michael W. MacDonald. 2018. [Assessing fine particulate matter concentrations and trends in southern Ontario, Canada, 2003–2012](#). AIMS Environmental Science 5:35-46. DOI:10.3934/environsci.2018.1.35

A. Jarrea, L.J. Shannon, R. Cooper, G.L. Duggan, L.C. Gammage, E.M. Lockerbie, E.S. McGregor, S.M. Ragaller, N. Vissera, C. Ward, K.E. Watermeyer, F.G. Weller and R.E. Ommerd. 2018. [Untangling a Gordian knot that must not be cut: Social-ecological systems research for management of southern Benguela fisheries](#). Journal of Marine Systems. doi.org/10.1016/j.jmarsys.2018.01.004

Monica Mica and Paul F.J. Eagles. 2018. [Cooperative branding for mid-range ecolodges: Costa Rica case study](#). Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism. doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2017.12.001

Vural Ozdemir and Simon Springer. 2018. [What does “diversity” mean for public engagement in science? A new metric for innovation ecosystem diversity](#). OMICS. A Journal of Integrative Biology 22. DOI:10.1089/omi.2018.0002

Olav Slaymaker and Christine Embleton-Hamann. 2018. [Advances in global mountain geomorphology](#). Geomorphology. doi.org/10.1016/j.geomorph.2018.02.016

Simon Zwiebac, Steven V. Kokelj, Frank Günther, Julia Boike, Guido Grosse and Irena Hajnsek. 2018. [Sub-seasonal thaw slump mass wasting is not consistently energy limited at the landscape scale](#). The Cryosphere 12:549-564.

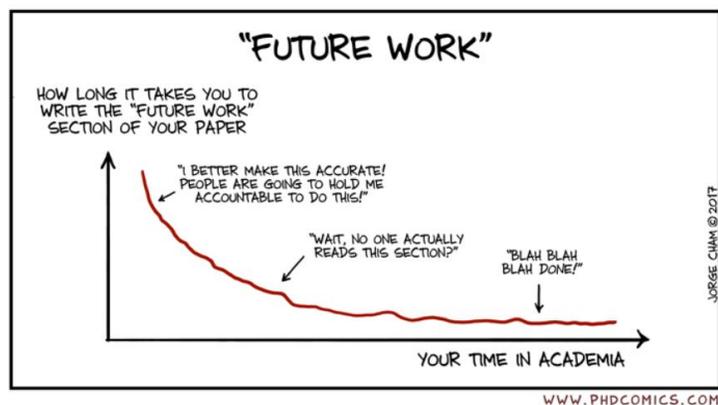


Simon Fraser U's [Kirsten Zickfeld's](#) PNAS paper, "*Centuries of Thermal Sea Level Rise Due to Anthropogenic Emissions of Short-Lived Greenhouse Gases*", has been selected as top 100 science stories from 2017 (ranked #18 by [Discovery Magazine](#)). [SFU Geography](#)

Other “Geographical” News

UN Climate Panel needs more women: A 2013 special issue of *Nature* took a look at gender bias in science, and concluded that the field still was “institutionally sexist.” Women scientists make less money, and receive fewer promotions and grants than men, and are more likely to leave because of discrimination and family pressures, the journal said. It’s no different for women in climate science. According to new research, it may be worse. But it’s complicated. “Whether women climate scientists have it harder in climate work as women than they do in other scientific disciplines is not a straightforward answer,” said Miriam Gay-Antaki, a visiting assistant professor at Colorado College, who examined the plight of women climate scientists while a doctoral candidate in geography at the University of Arizona. The study found a modest increase in women on the panel, from less than 5 percent in 1990 to more than 20 percent today, with more than 80 percent of the women reporting they had been treated with respect. But some of the open-ended comments from surveys of more than 100 women told a different story. [Popular Science](#)

Some Not So “Geographical” News



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