

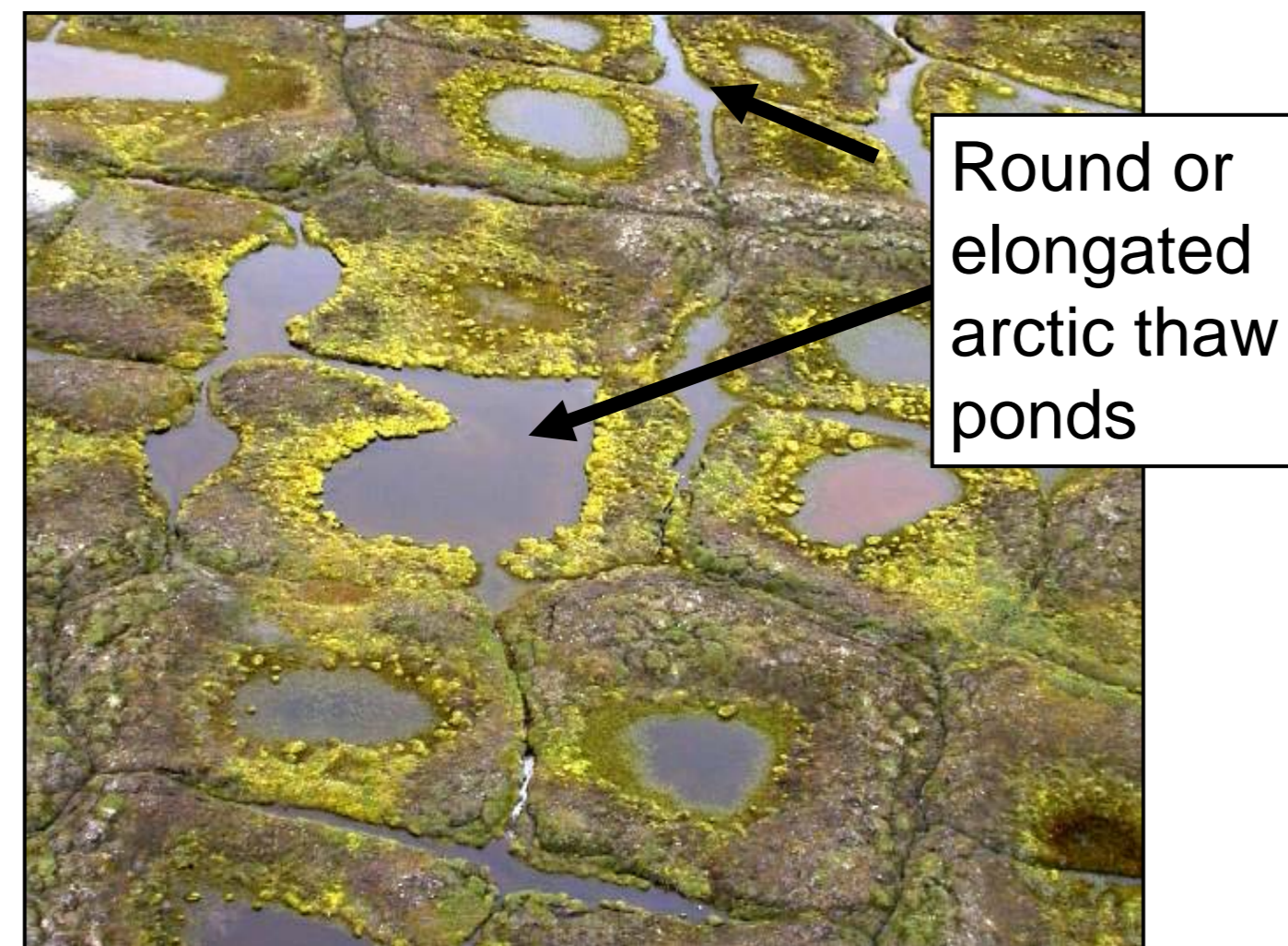
# Arctic ponds: a fascinating world!

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## What are thaw ponds?

Thaw ponds are small water-filled depressions formed by melting of permafrost (permanently frozen soil).

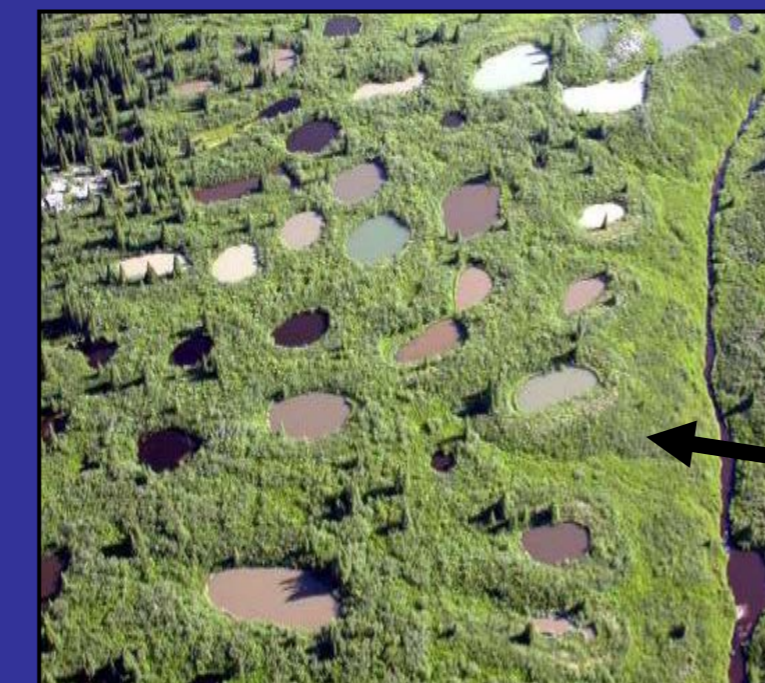
Global warming amplifies this phenomenon.



Round or elongated arctic thaw ponds

## Why studying thaw ponds?

- To discover microbial diversity in thaw ponds and determine the factors influencing their activity
- To understand the role of thaw ponds on climate



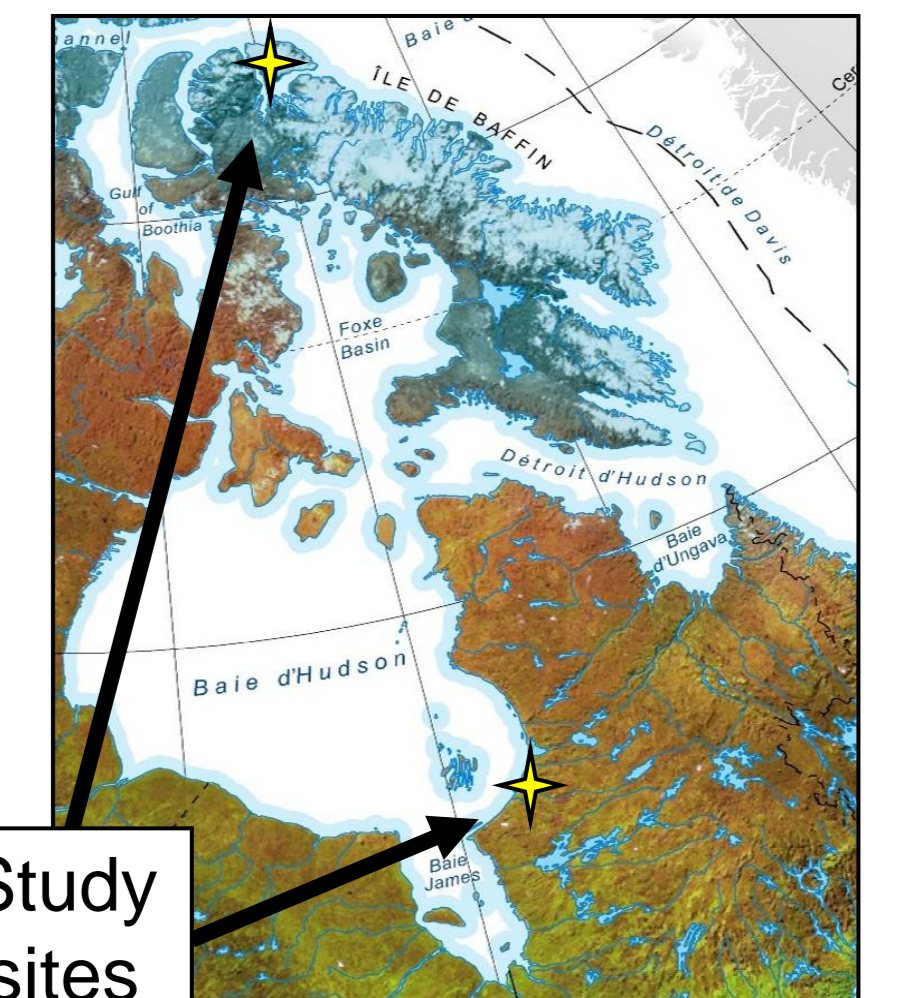
Subarctic thaw ponds are different from arctic ponds

## Greenhouse gases

- Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and methane ( $\text{CH}_4$ ) are two important greenhouse gases.
- They are the result of human activities but are also produced by natural processes!
- Greenhouse gases keep the heat in our atmosphere

## How to study arctic thaw ponds?

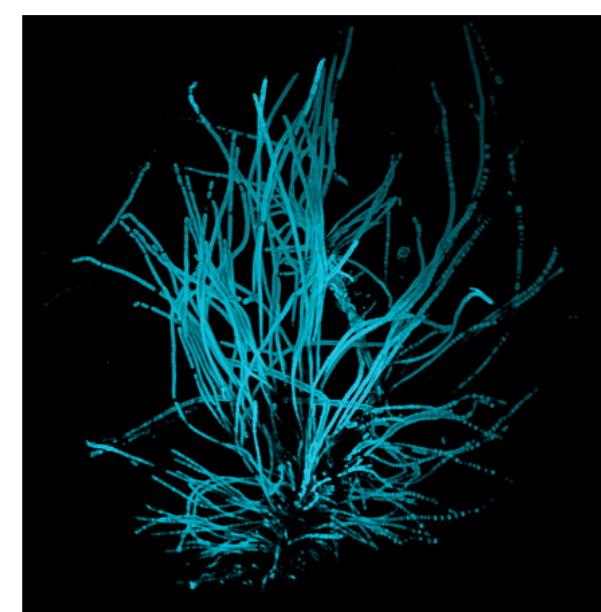
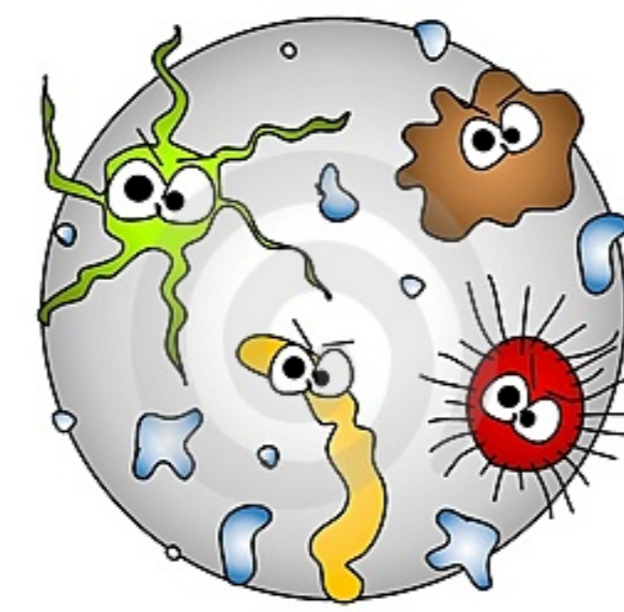
- Water sampling in many arctic thaw ponds in Sirmilik Park on Bylot Island and near the village of Kuujjuarapik in Nunavik.
- Sample analyses at the laboratory



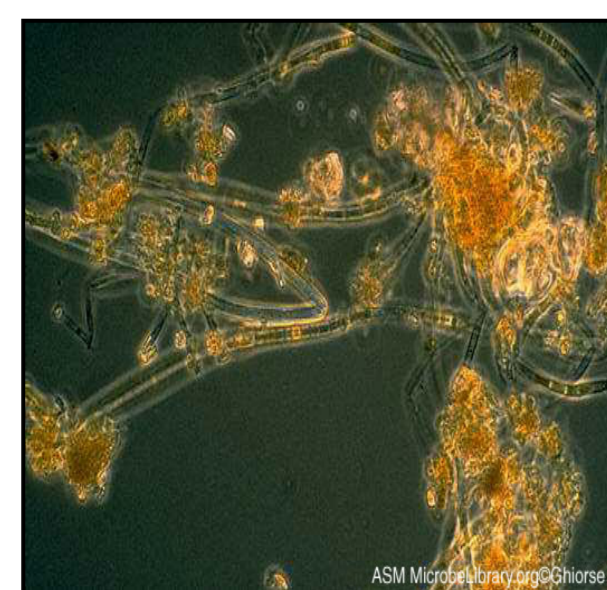
Study sites

## A pond full of microscopic life!

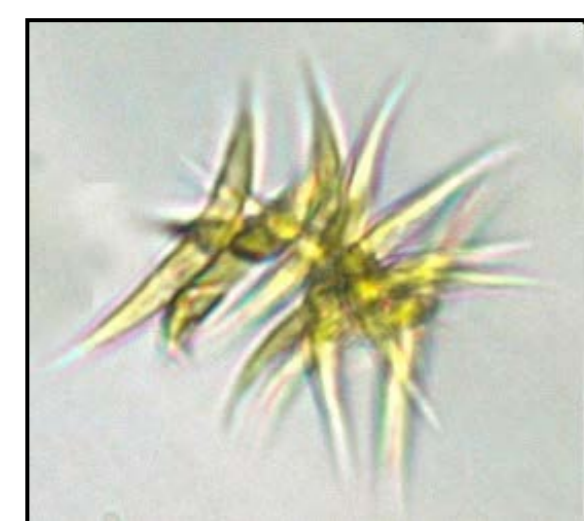
Microbe size ranges from 1 to 100 microns  
1 micron = 1000x smaller than a millimetre



*Crenothrix polyspora*



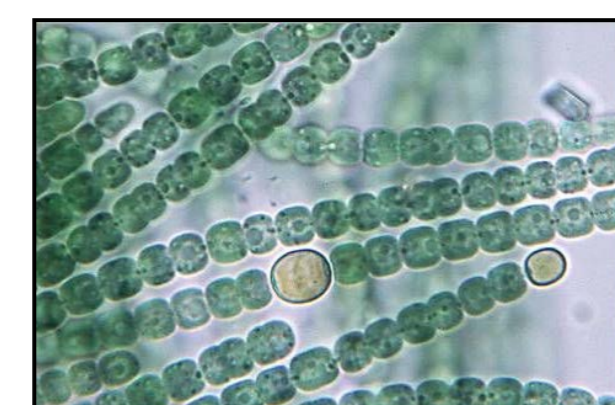
*Pelodictyon clathratiforme*



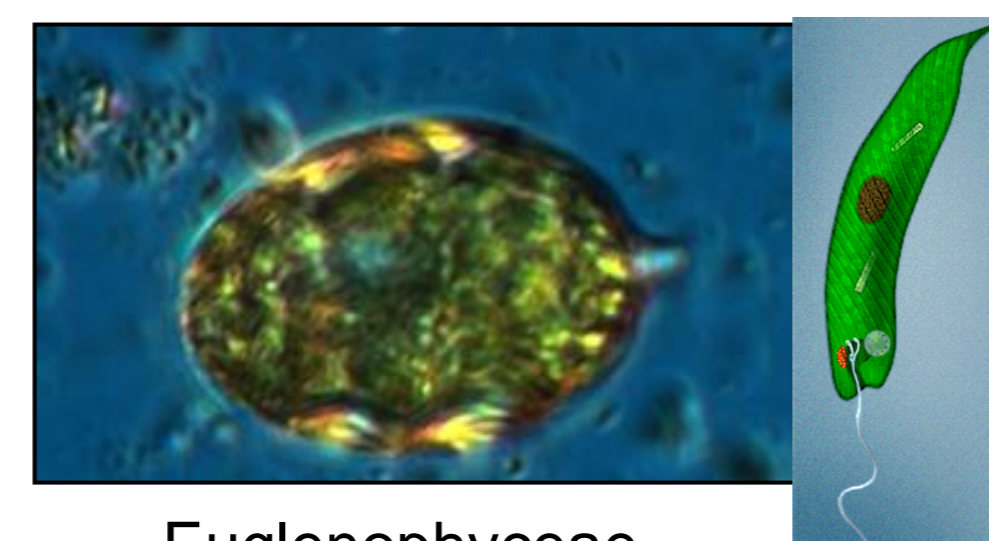
Chlorophyceae  
*Ankistrodesmus* sp.



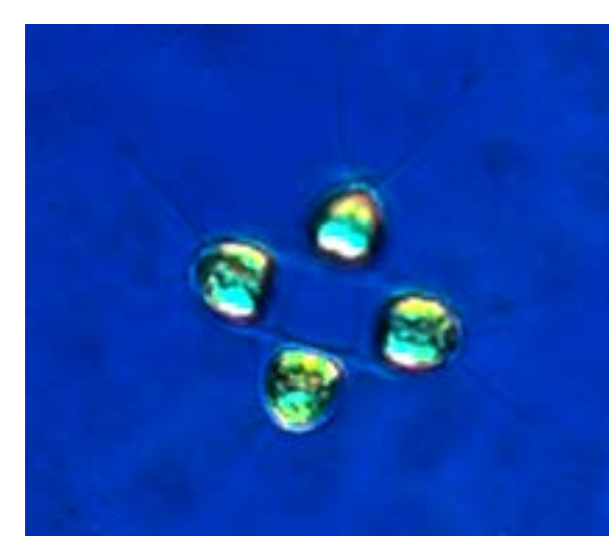
Chrysophyceae  
*Dinobryon* sp.



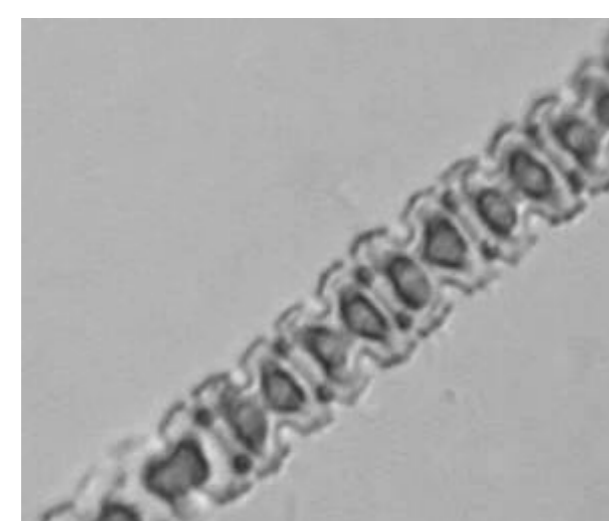
Cyanophyceae  
*Anabaena* sp.



Euglenophyceae



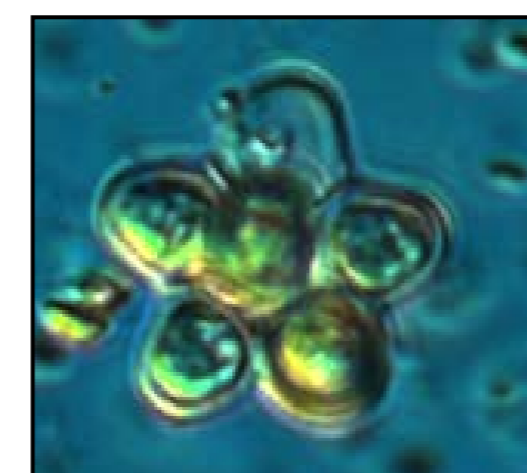
*Gonium* sp.



*Teilingia* sp.



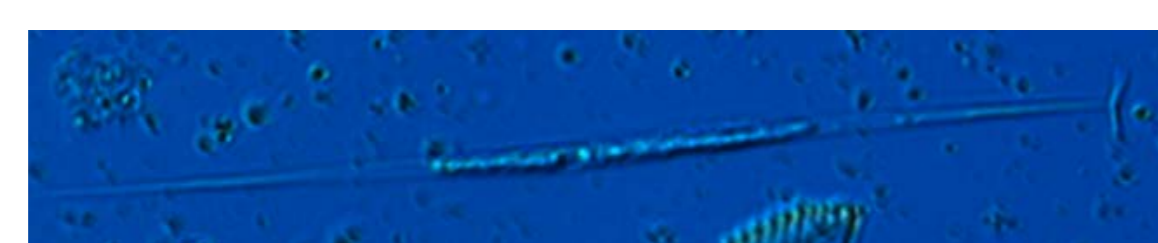
*Cosmarium* sp.



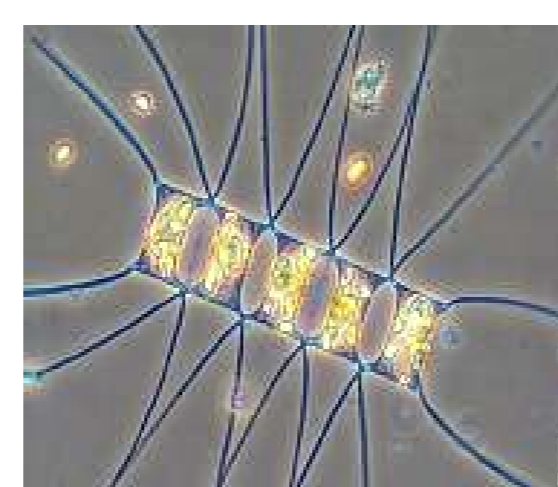
*Coelastrum* sp.



Protozoa



*Ankyra* sp.



Diatomée  
*Chaetoceros* sp.

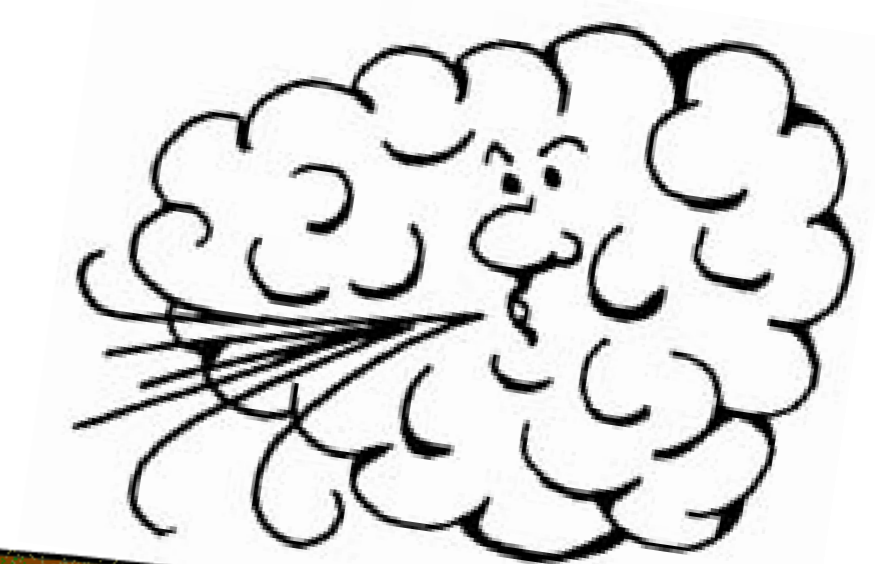
## Thaw pond carbon exchanges

1. **Soil erosion** is a source of organic matter (soil particles with carbon and nutrients)



$\text{CO}_2$   $\text{CH}_4$

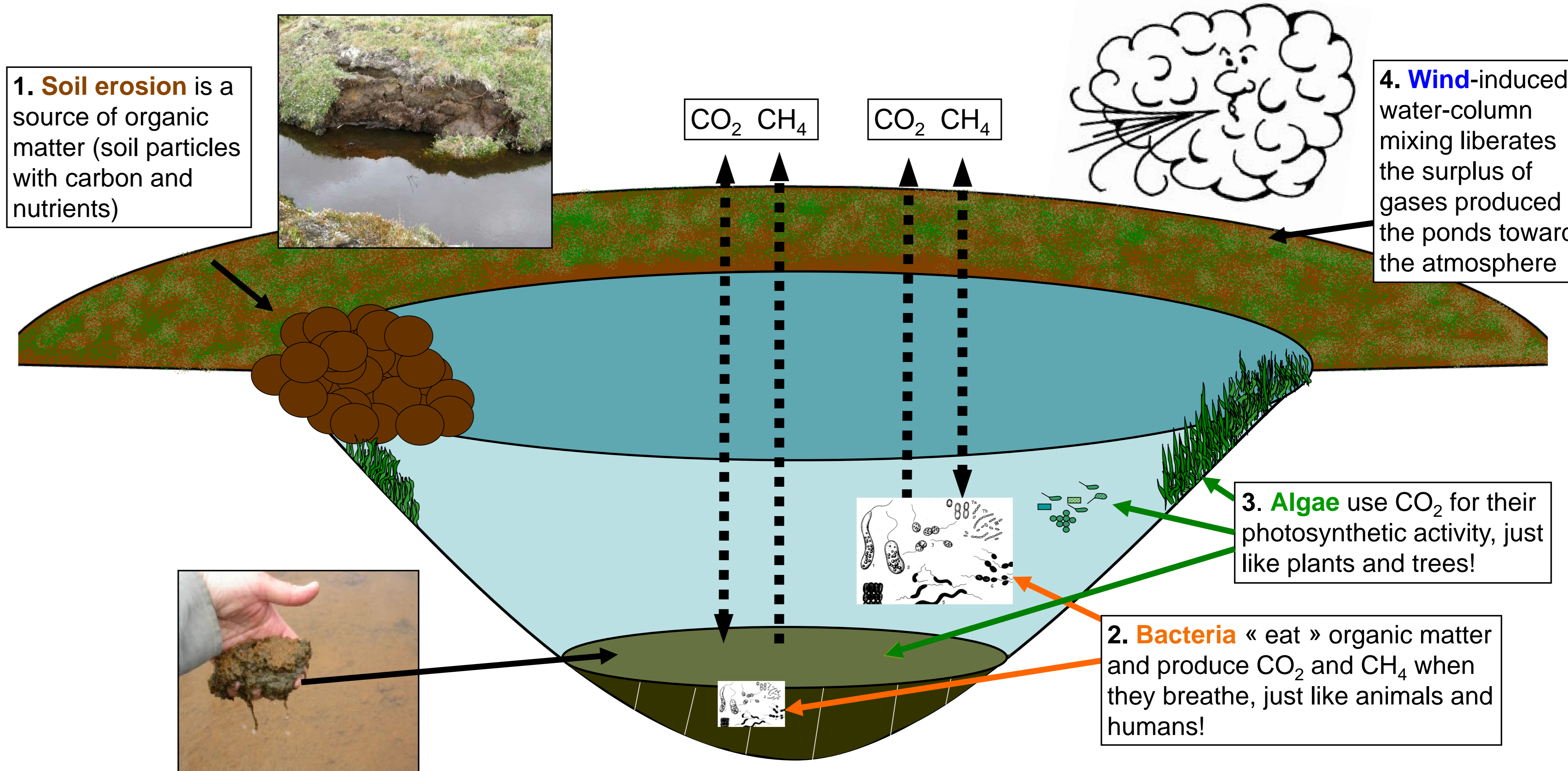
$\text{CO}_2$   $\text{CH}_4$



4. **Wind**-induced water-column mixing liberates the surplus of gases produced in the ponds towards the atmosphere

3. **Algae** use  $\text{CO}_2$  for their photosynthetic activity, just like plants and trees!

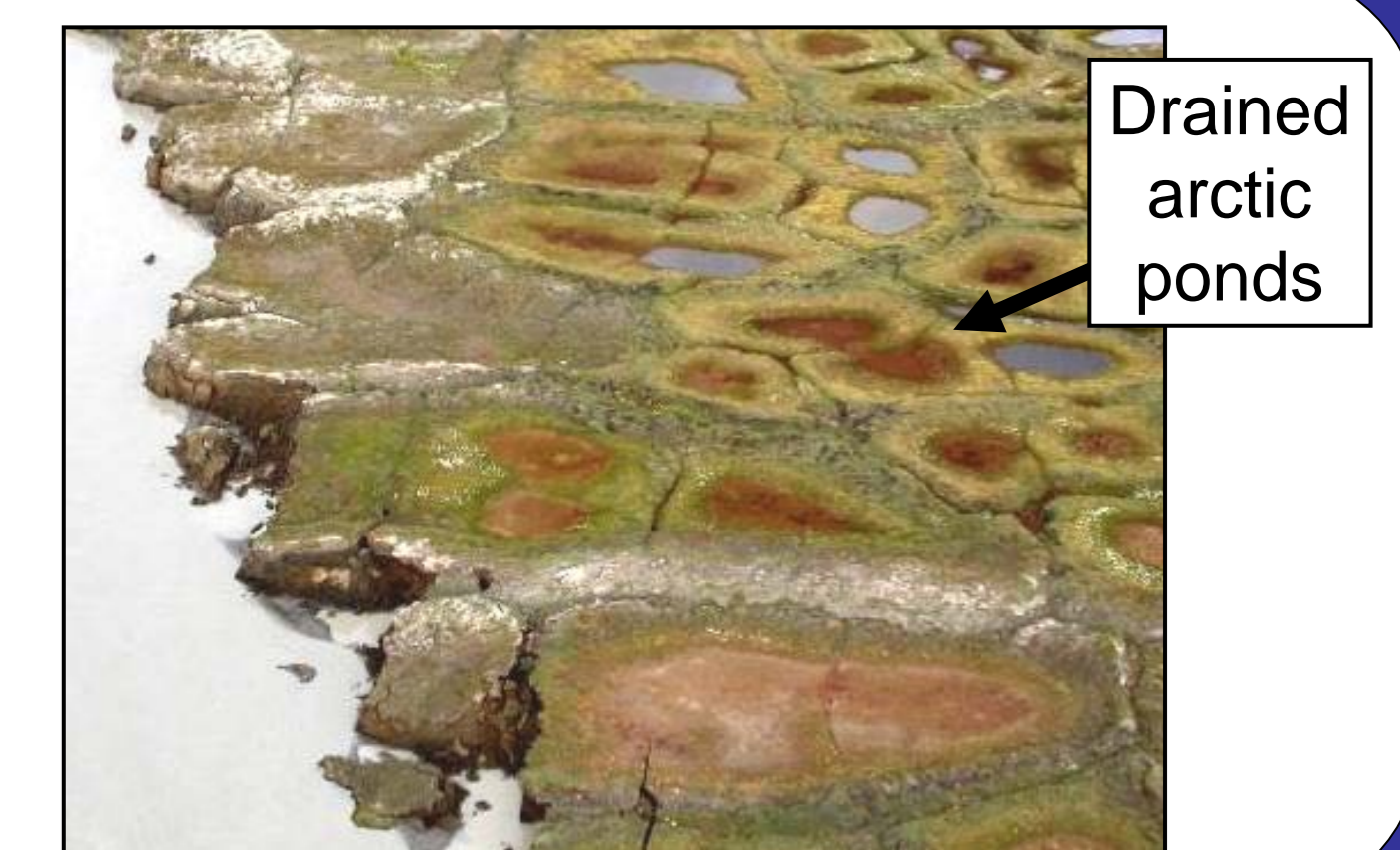
2. **Bacteria** « eat » organic matter and produce  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_4$  when they breathe, just like animals and humans!



## The impact of thaw ponds on our life?

**Scenario 1.** Global warming → More thaw ponds → Intensification of erosion → Increase in organic matter and nutrients in water → Amplified greenhouse gas production by microbes → Further warming through positive feedback...

**Scenario 2.** Global warming → Drainage of ponds or colonization by plants → Reduced greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere.



Drained arctic ponds