

# Anthropologica

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## “What does Permafrost mean to you?” Inuvialuit and Gwich'in knowledge holders' perceptions of a thawing relation

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**ILLUQ**  
PERMAFROST  
POLLUTION  
HEALTH



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Early Career Scientists

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polar research  
institute**

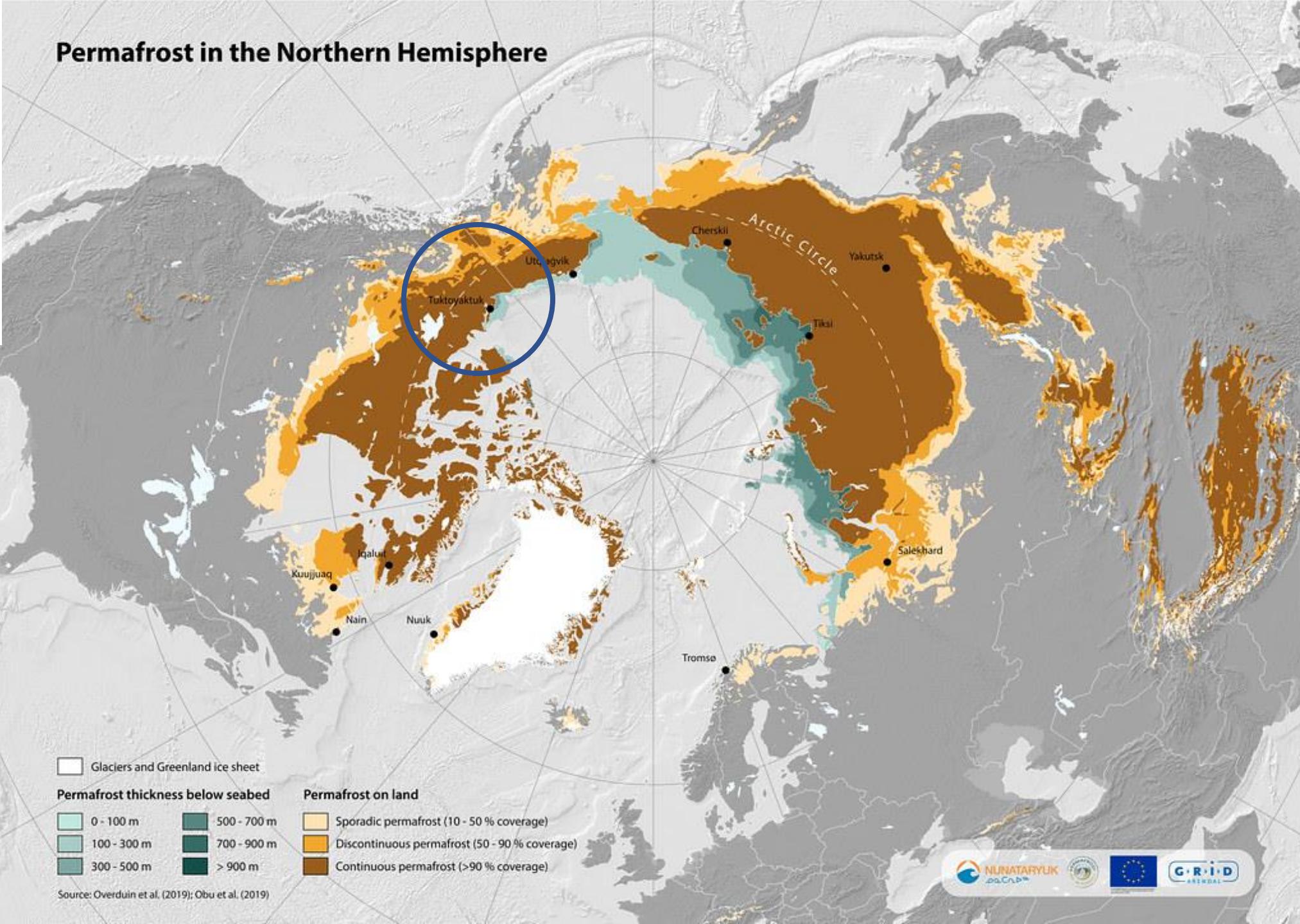
**APRI Research Groups**  
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## Permafrost in the Northern Hemisphere



ILLUQ  
PERMAFROST  
POLLUTION  
HEALTH

#### Permafrost thickness below seabed

0 - 100 m	500 - 700 m
100 - 300 m	700 - 900 m
300 - 500 m	> 900 m

Source: Overduin et al. (2019); Obu et al. (2019)

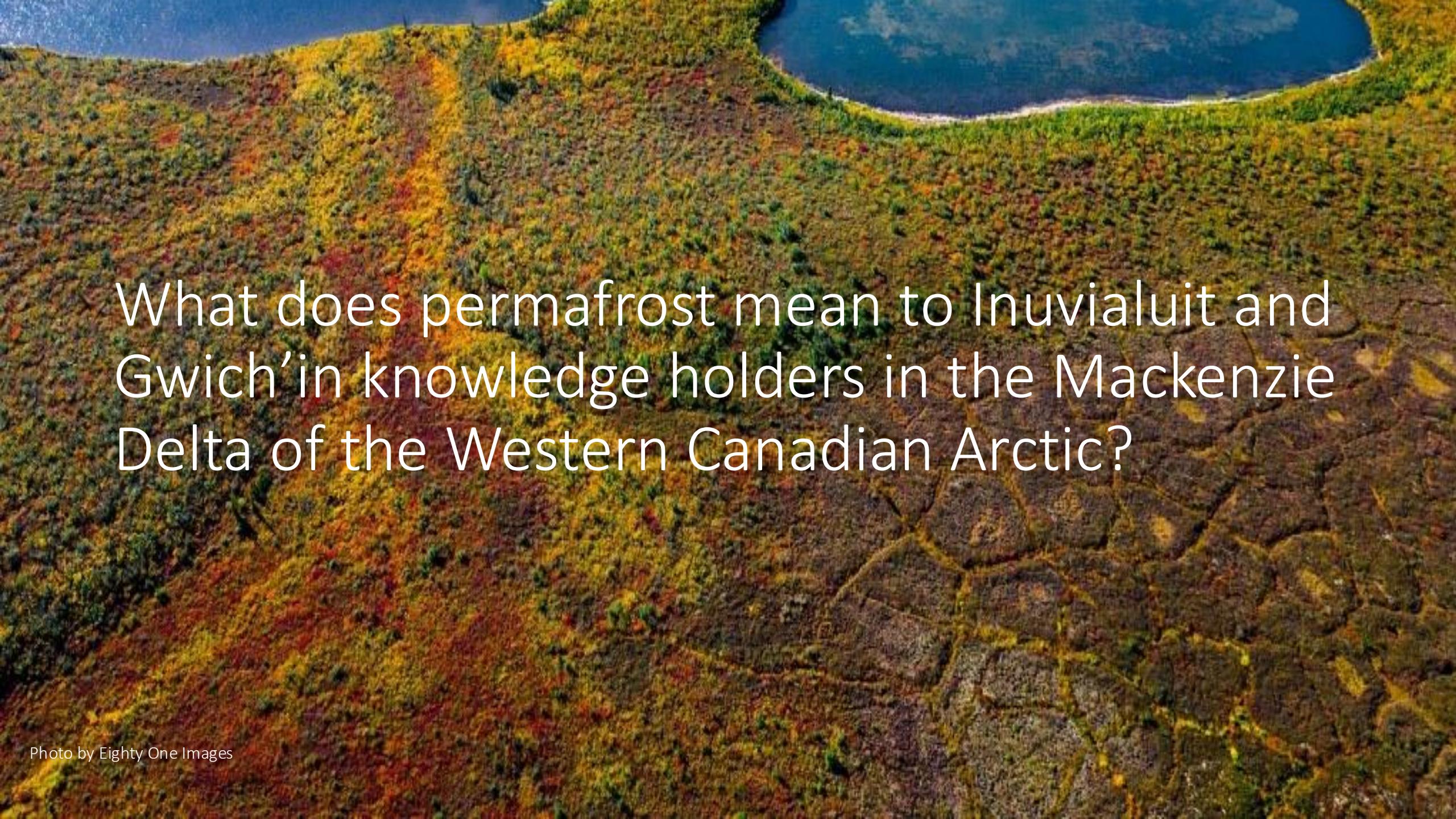
### Permafrost on land

 Sporadic permafrost (10 - 50 % coverage)  
 Discontinuous permafrost (50 - 90 % coverage)  
 Continuous permafrost (>90 % coverage)

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What does permafrost mean to Inuvialuit and Gwich'in knowledge holders in the Mackenzie Delta of the Western Canadian Arctic?

# Permafrost is PERCEIVED through

*It's our lifeline here*

*The ice on top of the land gives us good berries. It feeds the berries*

*It is preserving the ground from crumbling*

*It's a big block of ice*

Permafrost is thus seen as the **literal foundation of life**: In the continuous permafrost zone, everything, including homes, roads, and airstrips, is dependent upon it, which makes its stability crucial for infrastructure and life overall.



Enskilment:

Labour/Occupation (for example, construction work, home repairs)

Indigenous Knowledge  
(Using permafrost and permafrost features, e.g. for building ice cellars etc.)



Photo by Imaryuk Montiros

*I think it's really important, I know where to find it. I have used it many times. I learned from my dad where to look for permafrost*

*Permafrost, it means stability for our land, our animals, our food, our water, everything*

## Ice Houses/cellars

*Long time ago before the freezers came? The (ground was) good. You could store away food, but now it just goes falling out in a lake or a river or ocean.*

Permafrost may quite literally be seen as (part of) infrastructure that is "... life-giving in its design, finance, and effects," i.e., alimentary infrastructure (LaDuke and Cowen 2020).

## Alimentary infrastructure

# Permafrost as critical *infrastructure*?

- Indigenous scholar Anne Spice (2018, pg 41) web of relations between "... human and other-than-human beings that sustain Indigenous life in mutual relation" could be indexed by 'critical infrastructure'
- permafrost itself can be understood as critical infrastructure in a decolonial sense: an essential system and web of relations vital to societal functioning and to a good life on the land (Watt-Cloutier 2015)



Qikiqtaruk,  
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2025/feb/10/canada-arctic-yukon-herschel-island-qikiqtaruk-inuvialuit-culture-conservation-dilemma-climate-floods-historic-whaling>



Photo by Angus Alunik

# MOBILITY, SUPPLY, TRAVEL, SAFETY

*Erosion is happening, and it affects travelling, because now you got to stay focused for the cliff or something that you may fall into.*

*In a few years, we'll have to go straight out the ocean and come back into the smaller rivers [which] is a lot more dangerous, because of the winds that we've been getting and we're seeing a lot more flooding. It worries me that my boy would have to worry about those changes, and it will be harder for him to access the traditional foods. When I'm travelling, I let them know.*

*I don't like that the permafrost is melting at some parts of the sections of the highway. I see, because I'm on the highway every day. And that I don't know if it's from the highway being built there. I think about it.*



*So those things are unpredictable, and that's why you got to worry about the younger generation too.*



*Uncertainty*

# Becoming visible

Permafrost becomes **increasingly** noticeable

1) as it is exposed to rising temperatures and starts thawing more, causing **landscape transformations** such as softer, wetter tundra, changes in river systems, riverbank and coastal erosion, slumping, ...

2) but also because of the **increased** attention it receives both from scientific communities and the media.

3) At the same time, permafrost, as well as constant change(s) remains something ordinary, seen as simply **part of everyday life**, for our Gwich'in and Inuvialuit study participants.



*Permafrost? We never really thought about it. Before, when we were out on the land, we never had problems with travelling. But when I think about us going for berries today, sometimes we have to walk quite a distance, and the softer ground is really a disadvantage to us.*



Scott Zolkos, University of Alberta/Northwest Territories Geological Survey



*It's changing our land, and you know, it's just something that we see almost every day. We don't understand everything about it, like scientifically, but with the changes we see, we understand, and you know, we live it. I mean, that's just life for us.*

Máhsı | Mahsì | Quyanainni | Quana |  
Qujannamiik | Merci

