

Alaska Center for Climate and Health - E-News
Raising Awareness about Climate Change Impacts on Public Health
No. 51, January 13, 2011

Study Tracks Salmon Ability To Cope with Warming River (January 13, 2011) Scientists working with wild sockeye salmon struggling to cope with warming temperatures in British Columbia's Fraser River have identified broad genetic signatures that can predict which fish will live or die before spawning a new generation. The study published in the journal *Science* comes as the Canadian government conducts an official inquiry into why the Fraser River sockeye run, worth more than \$1 billion a year to the fishing industry, had been declining precipitously for a decade before bouncing back unexpectedly last year with the biggest returns in nearly a century. [Associated Press](#)

November Ice Storm Could Put Trees in Peril for Years (January 9, 2011) A University of Alaska Fairbanks forestry professor believes the ice storm effects could last for years as wounded trees die and insect populations explode. Glenn Juday spent much of December surveying forests in the Interior and said birch trees were hit particularly hard by the three-day rain storm. Juday believes those damaged trees will be ripe this summer for insect invasions and disease, resulting in a possible banner year for pests and tough times for many birch trees. [Fairbanks Daily News Miner](#)

Shipping Air Pollution a Danger to Alaskans Around Bering Sea (January 11, 2011) With climate change reducing Arctic ice, the Aleuts people of Southwest Alaska will find themselves at the crossroads of two shipping lanes, the Great Circle route to Asia and the Northwest Passage. They may also experience increased exposure to air pollutants. Ships in this region are allowed to use fuels with 45,000 parts per million (ppm) of sulphur, a much higher level than allowed in most U.S. waters. [Alaska Dispatch](#)

New Fast Test for PSP Toxin in Shellfish (January 11, 2011) There is growing evidence that climate change is causing more toxic algae episodes across the world, resulting in the closure of affected shellfish beds. Scientists at Queen's University Belfast have developed a new rapid test for paralytic shellfish toxins. The current testing process takes up to two days, while the new test is reported to take just 30 minutes using new biosensor technology that provides a much more reliable result. [ScienceDaily](#)

Alaska Climate Events Map, Weekly Updates – ANTHC (January 13, 2011) [See our Google Map](#)

The Climate and Health E-News is received around the circumpolar north by people who are interested in climate change impacts on health. If you have an observation or an update you would like to include in our *Climate Events Map*, please send a message to mbrubaker@anthc.org. To join the E-News mailing list just reply to this message with your contact (e-mail/name/organization/location) information. Click [here](#) to find past issues of E-News archived at the University of Alaska Arctic Health website.

Regards - Mike

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