

SEA ICE TERMINOLOGY

siku	ice
qinu	slush ice
qaapaaq	slush ice piled up on the beach ice ridging
puktaat	small chunks or cakes of ice apart from others
napaayuq	an upright ice cake
auganaruaq	ice thrust up at an angle (approx. 45°)
anaglu	black ice
ignigluq	crushed refrozen ice, as found in cracks
paagiiq	ice pushed by the wind and current one way and then the other making it appear to move
qaisuatat	smooth ice lying between areas of rough ice
nulagun	refrozen cracks (less than ten feet wide)
qaigiitchuq	rough ice
qaigilu	ice not rough nor smooth but with some irregularity
quvlunaruuaq	ice that is very smooth covering a large area with some breaks (usually in March)
qulunaruuaq	ice with small ripples (bouncy)
auniq	spring ice with melt holes
atigñiq	new ice forming a smooth apron around pre-existing ice (which may be thin or may be thick enough to walk on)
iiguaq	ice that is added or pressed onto shore ice
arguqtagñiq	newly formed thin ice collecting on the downwind side of a polynya or lead
sagrat	a few cakes of ice in mostly open water or lead
alliviñiq	ice that was under other ice but resurfaces smooth and dirty
nutaqiiq (?)	smooth ice covered by snow with wetness between snow and ice
tuvaq	shore ice
tuvaqtaq	shore ice covering only a portion of the beach
kisitchat	anchor ice; fast ice touching the ocean floor
sarri	good, thick ice from the north (pack ice)
nuvuḡaq	a pointed portion of ice, peninsula or corner surrounded by water
kanigłuk	a bay or cove in the ice
quḡraq	where ice pinches off a lead or crack either against other ice or the shore
nutagun	when snow covers a water hole (with no ice) snow on water with no ice

qanattaaq	snow or ice which has one end partly off the ground
qayuqłak	snow formation caused by prevailing wind ripple on surface of snow
qimuagruk	high snowdrift
qiqsruqqaq	glazed snow in thaw time (upingaksragman)
silłiq	hard crusty snow
sisuuk	snowslide; avalanche
sarri	floating pack ice (across from land-locked ice)