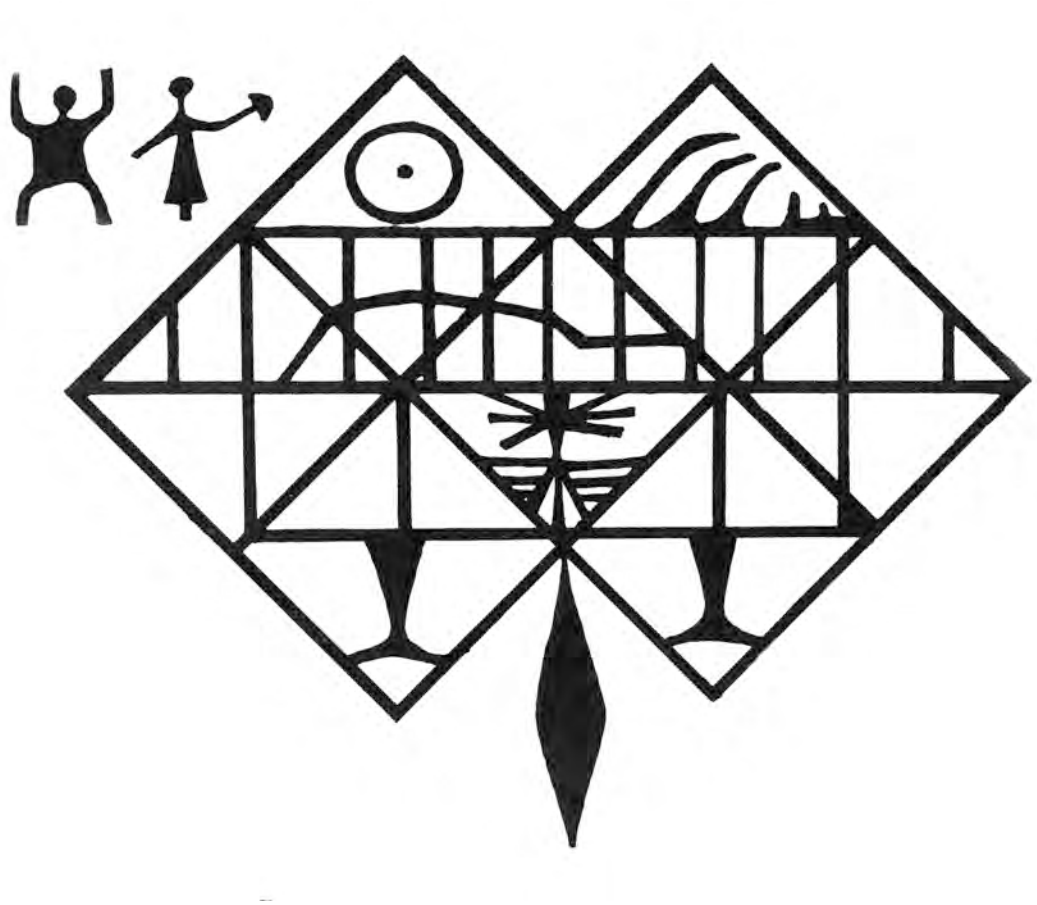
Iñupiatun Uqaluit Taniktun Sivunniuġutiŋit
North Slope Iñupiaq to English Dictionary

Compiled by Edna Ahgeak MacLean



Alaska Native Languages Archives
University of Alaska Fairbanks
2012

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

MacLean, Edna Ahgeak, 1944-
Iñupiatun Uqaluit Taniktun Sivunniuġutiŋit North Slope Iñupiaq to English Dictionary / compiled by Edna Ahgeak MacLean.
Includes bibliographical references and an English wordfinder list.
ISBN #
1. Iñupiaq language – Dictionaries – English I. Title

Ms., item IN(N)971M2010. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Archive.

This work was supported in part jointly by the National Science Foundation (Grant No.?), the President's Office of the University of Alaska, and the North Slope Borough Assembly through the North Slope Borough History, Language, and Culture Commission. Barrow, Alaska.

First Printing 2012?. ? copies.

Address correspondence to:
Alaska Native Languages Archives
University of Alaska
PO Box 757680
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775

Dedicated
To
Dr. Michael Krauss

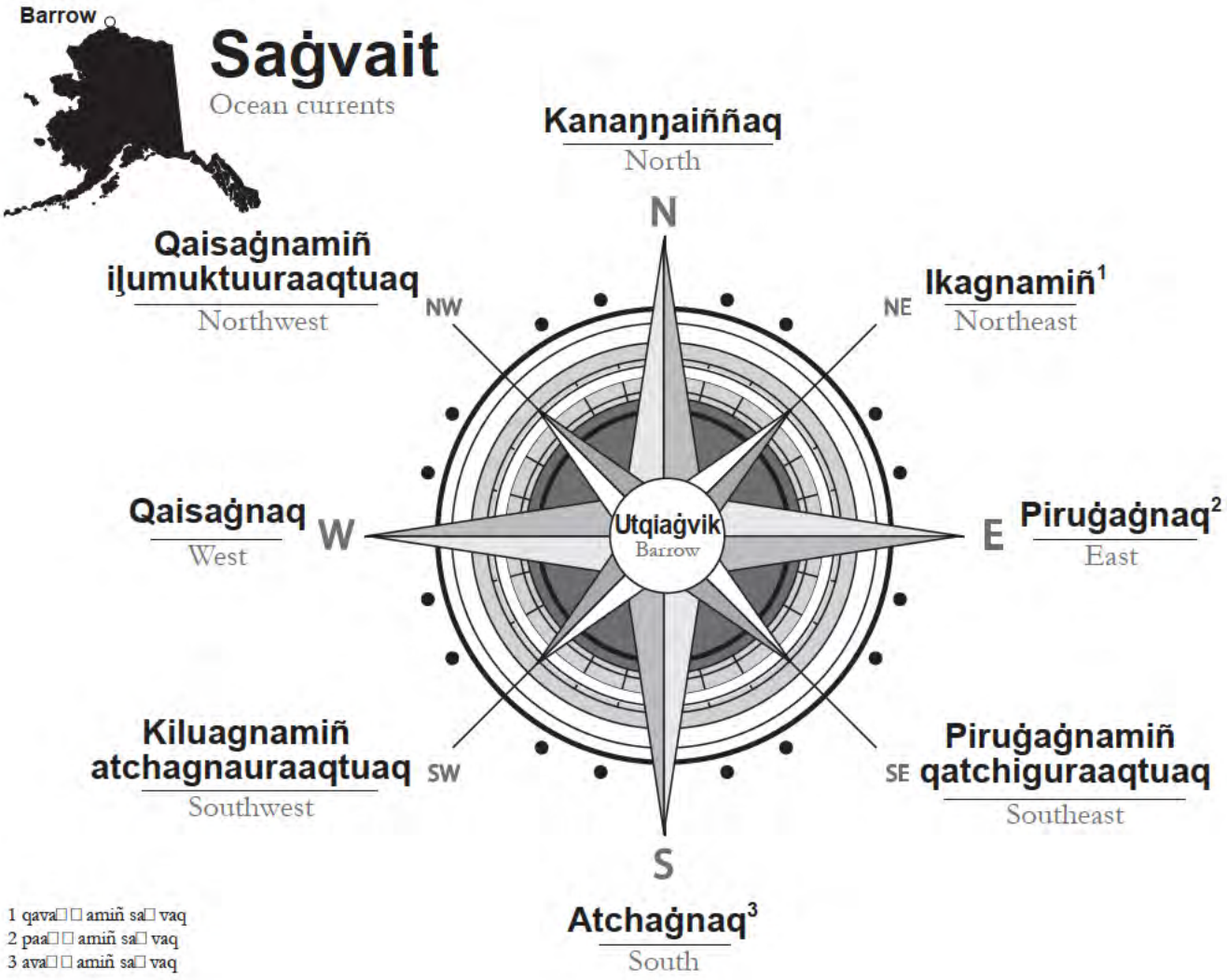
In Recognition of his Leadership
in the
Retention, Maintenance and Preservation
of
Alaska's Native Languages

Also Dedicated
To
All Iñupiat

For Keeping the Iñupiaq Culture Alive and Vibrant

And to my Inspiration and Tutaaluuraq

Gwendolyn Sirrouna MacLean



1 qava□□amiñ sa□vaq
2 paa□□amiñ sa□vaq
3 ava□□amiñ sa□vaq

Anuġit

Winds

Kanagnaq
North

N

Uagnaaġruk
Northwest

NW

NE

Ikagnaq
Northeast

Uŋalaq
West

W

Utqiaġvik
Barrow

E

Nigiqpaq
East

Uŋalaq qatchiksuq
Southwest

SW

SE

Nigiq qatchiksuq
Southeast

S

Kiluagnaq
South

APPENDIX 6

Sikukun Taggisit
Ice Terms

Sixty-five (65) terms for ice are in this list. Sixteen (16) of which are based on the term **siku** "ice".

agiukpak *or (Ti)* **agiuppak** wall of sheared ice along the edge of the open lead that has been formed by the grinding action of the free ice against the shore-locked ice
alliviñiq ice under another piece of ice which may surface due to ocean currents or wake of boat
apuqtinniq ice which has been pushed onto shore
arguqtaġniq *or* **arguqtinniq** newly formed thin ice on the downwind side of a ploynya or lead
asitaq cracked ice made by force of moving ice when it attaches to free floating ice
ataitchuaq shore ice not anchored to ocean floor
atiġniġaq new ice which forms along pre-existing ice
aulaniq moving lead ice
aunniq *or* **aupkaġniq** rotten ice
augniqsraq patch of ground from which the snow has melted while the surrounding area still has snow; area where sea ice has become dangerous due to melting
avarraullaktuaq large ice floe which breaks off from the landlocked ice and begins to move in a circular motion
ayaaqtinniq ice trapped in a narrow part of a river or lead
ayiupaq ice chipped off by ocean waves
ayuksraq piece of ice that does not freeze to shore-fast ice and goes out with ocean current
I
iġnigluq crushed, thin, young ice found in ice cracks
igniġnaq stretch of smooth ice parallel to shore between pressure ice ridges and beach
ikuġaaġniq ice adhering to ice that has been added to shore ice
ikuġaaq(-) depression on ice full of water; to become full of depressions full of water *(of ice on ocean)*
iḷḷagauraq ice which has begun to melt and although solid is spongy and dangerous
imiŋniq mound of earth or ice that makes an echoing sound when stamped on
imuniq young ice which has been crushed by moving ice
irriqutit diamond dust or ice crystals in the air *(indicating that a cold spell is imminent)*
isaamaniq narrow piece of ice that juts out from the main piece of ice
ivuniġauraq small ice pressure ridge
ivuniq ice pressure ridge
ivuniqpaaluk *or* **ivuniqpait** big ice pile, pressure ridge
K
kanġiḷaq *or (Nu)* **kanġutaiḷaq** smooth ice with no frost on top
kaniqtaq ice formed by frost; fragile, refrozen ice
kaŋiqḷuk bay, inlet; indentation in sea ice where whales often surface

kiapku solid pancake ice
kisisaq[1] *or* **kisitchaq** grounded ice pile *(which keeps landlocked ice from floating away);* grounded iceberg
kukługaq chunk of ice in house placed over water bucket to melt, drip, providing drinking water
M
mauraġaq(-) small ice floe used as stepping stone
mayuqtinniq ice on the beach
mayuqtitaq(-) slush ice pushed onto to shore
miġaliq(-) *(Ti)* slush ice; slush and small chunks of new sea ice which wash up on shore in fall; to be covered by small chunks of sea ice in fall *(of beach)*
mitik[1] *(Nu)* slush ice *(in a fishing hole)*
mitu(-) *(Nu)* first chunks of ice which form in ocean in the fall *(clings to nets)*
muġałłiq *or (Ti)* **miġaliq** *or* **muġaliq** slush ice, waterlogged snow *(on ocean) (foam-like in appearance)*, snow and thin ice on water when freeze-up begins, slushy ice which forms on shore at the first freeze
muġrak slush ice
N
napaayuq upright ice cake
niḷak layer of granular snow found under another layer *(can be melted for potable water)*; moist crushed ice
nutaġun fresh snow on ice-free water; refrozen crack less than ten feet wide
nutaqliq smooth ice covered by snow with moisture between the ice and the snow
P
paaġiiq ice propelled by the wind and ocean current simultaneously in opposite directions, making it appear to move
pauk(-) ice that serves as an anchor to shore-fast ice
piŋu(-) isolated ice mound; knoll, dome; isolated hill; pimple, swelling on skin; swell *(crestless wave or succession of waves)*; *(i)* to develop a pimple; to swell *(of ocean)*
piqaluyak large chunk of freshwater ice from river, good for drinking water; multiyear sea ice that has become fresh due to multiyear thawing
piquniq mound formed by pressure from below; place where river ice over deep water is pushed up so that it cracks and water flows through
pituqqiq flat, secure ice at edge of ocean lead *(where whaling camp can be set up at the end of the trail that's been made)*
puġrak *(Ti)* slush ice
puktaaq floating mass of ice; iceberg, large piece of ice
puktaaqat ice floe attached to another ice floe
Q
qaatchiñiq *(Ti)* depression on ice filled with water
qaiġiḷu ice with irregular surface features, partly rough and partly smooth
qaiġiḷġuq *(Nu)* ripple on ice
qaimġuq first shore ice in fall
qaimŋuq white frozen edge of water; frozen foam on beach; *(Ti)* smooth ice parallel to shore, a cake of ice smoothed by spray
qaiqsuaqtat smooth ice between areas of rough ice

qaivaġniq flat round cakes of ice frozen together
qanaiñaqtuaq pack ice moving directly toward shore fast ice
qaŋatchiniq *(Ti)* ice with hollow space beneath it *(easy to fall through)*
qaŋattaaq ice or snow which has one edge partly off the ground; hollow area *(as from erosion)*; hollow area between the ice and the water
qimaktinniq shore fast ice left behind when the ice is carried away by an ocean current
qinu(-) layer of slush ice which forms on ocean at freeze up and clings to shore; to form a thin layer of slush ice *(of ocean at freeze-up)*
quasa *or* **quasiraq**(-) *or* **quasiraaq**(-) bare, smooth ice on lake or pond which one can slide on; *(i)* to slide along swiftly on a slippery surface; to skate
qukhiaq *(Nu)* small cracks which fan out through ice or glass

S

sagrat assembled pieces of ice traveling with the current in ocean
sarri *or (Ti)* **sarrik** floating ice pack away from shore-fast ice
siġmiq *or (Ti)* **siġmiq**(-) substance that hardens and can be used for patching; patch for sled runners of water and snow to improve their sliding; *(Ti)* ice which forms on boat or sled; *(t)* for *it=boat or sled* to get covered with ice; ¤glacier
siiqsinniq water flowing through crack in ice; underground springs, water flowing out of the ground; frozen overflow on top of river ice; glaciated stream *(melts in summer)*
siku(-)[1] ice; to freeze over; to become icy
sikuaq(-) thin ice on body of water; *(Ti)* ice on boat or sled; to become covered with thin ice *(of water); (Ti)* to ice over *(of boat or sled)*
sikuatchiaq(-) newly formed thin ice
sikuayaaq(-) new ice, young ice on water; to have new ice, young ice *(of water)*
sikuġaq *(Nu)* small chunk of floating ice
sikuġlak(-) *or* **sikuġlalaaq** frozen rain and snow on ground; hailstone; *(Ti)* icicle; *(Ti)* old packed snow good for drinking water; to freeze over ground or snow *(of rain)*; to start forming *(of ice)*; to hail; *(Ti) (i)* to form *(of icicle)*; to get packed hard so that it is good for drinking water *(of snow)*
sikuġliñiq ice formed from water spilled on something
sikulġauraq *(Nu)* new thin ice
sikuliaġruaq ice which is about one and a half feet thick
sikuliaq young ice formed around edge of old solid ice on open lead
sikuliuraq newly formed ice
sikulluataq freshwater ice
sikunaq(-) ice fog; ice crystals which settle out of the air; for there to be ice fog, ice crystals in the air
sikuqqaq *(Ti)* block of ice
sikuqqat small icefloes
sikutchiaq new ice
suġaiñŋuġruaq very large mass of pack ice

T

tuvaq(-) *or (Ti)* **tugaq** *or* **tuvaġruaq** shore-fast ice; to come in to shore *(of ice)*; *(Ti)* shore ice
tuvaqtaq shore fast ice covering only a portion of the beach
tuuniq cracked ice made by force of main pack ice

U

utuqqaviñiq piece of old shore-fast ice which has broken off; chunk of thick shore ice

APPENDIX 7

Aputikun Taggisit
SnowTerms

There are seventy-six (76) terms listed for snow and frost in this dictionary. Six (6) terms are based on the stem:

api- to become snow-covered from snowfall *(of landscape, ground)*; *(t)* for *it* to become snow-covered from snowfall"

Many of the terms are based on the shape, quality, and condition of the snow.

A

agniq(-) *or* **aŋniq**(-) blizzard, snowstorm, blowing snow; *(i)* for there to be a blizzard
aluktinniq snow cliff
aġviuraq snowdrift in the shape of a whale back (usually about 30 feet in length)
aniu packed snow
aniuvak mound of hard packed snow; snowbank
aniuvauraq a snowdrift with a sharp downwind side and a more inclined upwind side
apiqqaaġun first snowfall
apiqqammiaq(-) *or* **apirġammiaq** new snow
apitchiq snowdrift; female polar bear which bears young in a hollow snowdrift
apivaalluqqaaġniq first lasting snowfall of the year
apun snow *(lying on a surface)*; fallen snow
apuyyaq *or* **aputyaq** *(Nu)* snow block shelter; snow patch
aqiḻḻuk a bank of deep soft snow
aqiḻḻuq *(Nu)* soft snow
aqiḻuqqaq soft snow
auksalaq *or* **auksałłak** rapidly melting snow

I

iksiaksraq snow to be melted for drinking water
iḻu(-)[1] frost in house; *(t)* to form frost on *it*

K

kaataq *(Ti)* maktak which has thick blubber sliced off; block of hard snow for building a snow house
kaniq(-) frost; *(i)* to be covered with light frost; *(t)* to have light frost cover *it* = *ground,house or any object*
kanġuraq *(Nu)* light or spotty frost
kaniġaaġruk(-) *(Nu)* frost, rime; to form a layer of frost
kaniġruaq(-) heavy frost; *(i)* to form a thick layer of frost
katiġruġniq *(Ti)* snowdrift

M

manuġli(-) *(Ti)* frost from breath; *(i)* to form frost from breath *(e.g. of parka ruff)*
masak(-) *or* **matchak**(-) slush, waterlogged snow; to be damp of ground
masallak(-) damp snow; (*i)* to be damp snow *(damp enough for making snowballs)*

mauya *or* **mauyaq** soft dirt or deep snow into which one may sink as one walks

mauyaqisaaq soft deep snow
mavsa *or* **mapsa** overhanging snowdrift, ready to fall; snow cornice; overhang; spleen
mavsaq(-) *(ti) or (nu)* **mavsat-** deep soft snow; *(i)* to fall into deep soft snow; *(i)* to fall down, creating a snowslide *(of snow cornice)*
miġaliq(-) *(Ti)* slush ice; slush and small chunks of new sea ice which wash up on shore in fall; to be covered by small chunks of sea ice in fall *(of beach*
miḷik very soft snow
misak(-) wet ground, slush, swamp; waterlogged snow; *(i)* to be slushy *(of snow)*, be wet *(of ground)*
misałhak slushy surface of young saltwater ice; water-soaked ground, swamp
misulik sleet, wet snow
mitik[1] *(Nu)* slush ice *(in a fishing hole)*
muġałłiq *or (ti)* **miġaliq** *or* **muġaliq** slush ice, waterlogged snow *(on ocean) (foam-like in appearance)*, snow and thin ice on water when freeze-up begins, slushy ice which forms on shore at the first freeze

N

natiġvik(-) snow swiftly drifting along the ground *(usually blowing not above the knee)*; *(i)* to blow, drift low along the ground *(of snow or dust)*
natiqłit(-) snow swiftly blowing along the ground *(with drifts no higher than the ankle); (i)* to be at the bottom *(of it)*; to be as far down as one can go
nikuvlalaaq(-) *(Ti)* corn snow, *good for drinking water*; *(i)* to be good, as frozen meat that has been frozen then thawed, then frozen again, and it has ice crystals
niḷak layer of granular snow found under another layer *(can be melted for potable water)*; moist crushed ice
niññuq[3] soft snow packed on top of sod house *(to provide extra insulation for the house)*
niviḷuk(-) wet snow; *(i)* to be unkempt, slovenly *(of a person)*; to be damp, slushy *(of snowy and rainy weather*
nivviġiksi- to become wet enough to stick together *(of snow)*
nutaġaq young person; fresh powder snow
nuturuk packed snow *(good for making snow house)*

P

patuk(-) frost of breath on ruff; to be wet or foggy; to form on the parka ruff *(of frost)*
piagnaq snow condition good for sled travel
piqsiq(-) wet snow storm; *(i)* to be stormy with wet blowing snow in the air
pukak granular snow found under hard packed snow, good for melting into water
pukarraaq (-) *(Ti)* old packed snow good for drinking water; *(i)* to get packed hard so that it is good for drinking water

Q

qakuak frost on ground
qannik(-) snowflake; falling snow; *(i)* to snow
qannialaaq(-) light snowfall; *(i)* to snow lightly
qaŋattaaq ice or snow which has one edge partly off the ground; hollow area *(as from erosion)*; hollow area between the ice and the water
qaquq(-) *(Ti)* frost on ground; *(t)* to become frosted over *(of land)*
qayuqłak ripple on surface of snow
qiġuviak refrozen slush

qikaaluk- *(i)* for it *(usu., snow or ice)* to be crunchy when walked upon
qikiġġaq creaking noise made by walking, running, crawling on frozen snow
qikkuaq(-) *(Ti)* frost on ground; *(t)* to get frosted over *(of land*
qimuagruk snowdrift blocking trail or in lee of high building; high snowdrift
qiqsruqqaq(-) hardened glazed snow in spring time especially during the night after a thaw; for it to be frozen again so one can travel without sinking into the wet snow
qivliġnaq small frost crystal
quvyugaġnaq white-out snow weather condition

S

saggutyaq *(Nu)* snowhouse made of soft, new snow
sikuġlak(-) *or* **sikuġlalaaq** frozen rain and snow on ground; hailstone; *(Ti)* icicle; *(Ti)* old packed snow good for drinking water; to freeze over ground or snow *(of rain)*; to start forming *(of ice)*; to hail; *(Ti) (i)* to form *(of icicle)*; to get packed hard so that it is good for drinking water *(of snow)*
siḷḷiq snow made crusty and hard by strong winds *(most suitable for making snow houses)*
siḷḷiġruaq hard and shiny surface snow
siḷḷiqsruq super hard, often icy snow
sitḷiq *(Nu)* hard snow, windpacked snow
sisuuk(-) snowslide *(esp. of snow over a creek)*; avalanche; *(i)* to slide *(esp. of snow over creek)*
sisuuksraq *(Nu)* snow cornice; snow build up as a potential avalanche

U

upkaġanak snow with hard top and soft underneath
uupkaaġnaq *(Nu)* snow with hard top and soft underneath

The Meaning of Ice

People and sea ice in three Arctic communities

IPI

International Polar Institute Press

Distributed by University Press of New England

Designed by Harp and Company
Marketing Communications

Cover image by Gretchen Freund

Distributed by University Press
of New England, www.upne.com

ISBN: 978-0-9821703-9-7
Printed in China

IPI

Post Office Box 212
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

Editors

Shari Fox Gearheard
Lene Kielsen Holm
Henry P. Huntington
Joe Mello Leavitt
Andrew (Andy) R. Mahoney
Margaret Opie
Toku Oshima
Joelie Sanguya

Cover photo:

Hunters at the floe edge
off Pond Inlet, Nunavut, 2008.
Gretchen Freund.

Sea Ice Terminology: Barrow

Taġium sikua	sea ice ("the ocean's ice"); "siku" = ice
Qinuaqtaliqsuq	first stage of ice formation; looks like ice-fog inside the water
Sikuliuraq	very young, soft ice
Sikuliaq	thin ice, but one is able to walk on it
Sikuliaġruaq	sea ice formed and considered thick
Tuvaġruaq	land fast ice; grounded ice
Piqaluyak	multi-year ice; sea ice with no salt
Puktaaq	floating chunk of sea ice
Alliviñiq	large, thick ice from under water
Saġvak	when two different currents collide into each other; very dangerous
Nigayuq	small water hole; polynya
Sikuqqammiaq	recently formed sea ice
Augniq/Aunniq	melted hole or pond in the spring time
Saġvaqturuq	an area that has a strong current
Killaq	melt hole
Kilautiŋaruq	has a hole through the ice
Allu	seal breathing hole
Immaktinniq	melted water on top of ice in the springtime
Isuqtuq	murky water
Killiŋiqsinniq	meltwater along the edge of a lake or bay
Qaaminniq	overflow on the ice
Aputaiññiq	free of snow
Qaiqsuaq	flat area of sea ice
Qaiġiiḷuuraq	small area of sea ice with rough spots
Qaiġiiḷaq	rough area of sea ice
Iglaunaqtuq	possible to go forward or travel on the sea ice
Ivuniġaurat	rubble field of sea ice
Ivuniq/Ivunġich	pressure ridge or piled up sea ice
Igniġnaq	grounded pressure ridge closest to shore; creates a safe zone for whalers
Piquniq	buckle in the ice
Nutaġun	refrozen lead or a fresh crack that has refrozen
Nutaqutaq	young crack in shorefast ice
Uiñiq	open lead
Aiyugaq	crack or pressure ridge across bay or large lake
Quppaq	crack
Qimmiaqrugauraq — qimmiayaaq	sound created from sides of crack in sea ice rubbing together; sounds like a small puppy calling for mom

Siqumniq	loose ice floes
Quvluŋaruq	is all cracked up
Aulaniq	ice pack movement
Siñaani	floe edge or shore line
Qaimġuq	shore ice formed by waves or frozen ocean spray; different in Barrow from year to year
Nunam sininga, taġium siñaa	shoreline that meets land fast ice
Suġaiñŋuq	large ice floe (not broken ice); multi year ice
Puktaaġruaq	large piece of floating ice
Sugaiñŋuqpak	larger ice floe that is one piece, not broken up; multi year ice
Anaġlu	dirty or dark chunk of floating sea ice, caused by scouring sea bed
Napaayuq	tall ice feature used as a landmark
Uupkaaqtuq	breaks off, as an overhang
Siqummaġniq	broken ice
Puktallaktuk	the process of floating to the surface; in the context of sea ice, a chunk of sea ice that breaks off from underneath and floats to the surface
Miġialaaqtuq	to break apart, as an unfrozen pressure ridge would
Angurraktuq	to turn around 180 degrees
Muġaliq	soft ice, slush
Kitchinit	large iceberg
Sarri	pack ice
Tuvaq	shorefast ice
Sikłaq	ice pick
Isuq	dirty, cloudy water
Iŋiuliit	large waves
Nikpaq	to wait expectantly for (verb stem)
Irri	cold weather
Uli	high tide
Taġiuqsiutikput	"our ocean vessel," ocean traveller; chunk of sea ice
Palusungnak	warm southeast wind meets ice; means sea ice will be coming in
Uyuayuk	when ocean current and wind are in opposite directions
Sagraq	small piece of floating ice
Nigayuqpak	large water hole
Kurriñiq	channel connecting one hole to another
Qaisaġnaq	westerly current
Piruġaġnaq	easterly current
Palusagnaq	current that flows toward shore (only in summer)

Sea Ice Terminology: Barrow, continued

Atchaġnaq	current that flows away from shore
Iḷumuktuqtuaq	current that flows toward shore at an angle (year round)
Aulaniq	moving ice that stops and goes again
Atuagnaq	wind from SW that runs parallel with shorefast ice
Nuvuġaq	a point of land or ice
Nuvuġauraqpak	a long slender point
Iḷuliaq	the far side of a bay or cove
Pituqqiq	place along the ice where the whales like to surface
Kaŋiqḷuk	bay or cove on the shorefast ice
Maniḷiñaaq	A whale camp with a good view of the whales traveling; situated opposite "iluliaq"
Puktaaġruaq	large floating ice
Nigayuq	small water hole
Uivraluktaq	to do a somersault (verb stem); can be used for an ice flow overturning

ALASKA SHOREFAST ICE: INTERFACING GEOPHYSICS WITH LOCAL SEA ICE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

A

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty

of the University of Alaska Fairbanks

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By

Matthew L. Druckenmiller

Fairbanks, Alaska

August 2011

Appendix B. List of Iñupiaq sea ice terminology from Barrow

The sources for the Iñupiaq sea ice terminology used throughout this thesis were the many interviews and informal discussions I had with Barrow whalers between 2007 and 2011. Accordingly, these terms are specific to Barrow and may vary considerably when compared to similar terminology lists that originated from other Iñupiaq speaking coastal communities, such as the lists complied for Wainwright (Nelson 1969) and Wales (Weyapuk and Krupnik, in press). The following alphabetical listing offers explanations according to how the terms were used throughout the individual chapters. Ronald Brower, Sr., an Iñupiat language teacher at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and Barrow native, assisted to determining the most appropriate spelling for this list. Exceptions are indicated in the footnotes.

Agiuppak	Ridge formed through shear motion of the ice
Akilinaaq	Ocean current from east of Nuvuk
Amuaq	Ramp cut at the ice edge to launch a boat or pull a whale from the water
Atchaġnaq	Offshore ocean current that pushes the ice open
Igniġnaq	Zone of flat ice
Iiawwaqtuk [1]	When rough water acts to chip away the ice edge
Iiguaq	Ice that weakly attaches to the outer edge of the shorefast ice
Ikalgusak	Shoal north of Nuvuk where ice ridges typically ground
Iluliaq	A location at the ice edge where you generally have only a view of whales traveling away
Ivuniq	Pressure ridge
Kanaŋaiññaq	Current from Northwest that pushes ice toward shore
Kaŋikɬuk	Embayment along ice edge
Kisitchat	Anchored (grounded) ridge; means “anchor”
Kasruq	When a whaling crew is finished whaling and pulls their skin boat off the ice
Katak	A sudden drop in sea level; means “to fall”; may cause floating ice near grounded ridges to crack

Manilinaaq	A good place along the ice edge to watch whales coming toward you; camping on the north side an embayment in the ice edge and facing south
Muġaala	When pieces of submerged ice detach or become free and emerge in the open water of the lead; means "to throw-up"
Muġaliq	Piled up slush ice or brash ice that forms through shear and the incorporation of snow
Nanjiaqtuġvik	Safe place on shorefast ice where hunters store their whaling equipment and camp when waiting for the lead to open or for other favorable conditions to develop
Nipaaq	To be along the edge of the ice observing the environment, watching the water, and looking for whales
Nutaqqutaq	Cracks which are kept from freezing by repeatedly being opened by either currents or tides; often get covered with snow and can't be seen
Nuvuġaq	Promontory of ice extending out from the ice edge
Nuvuġaqpuk	Large promontory of ice extending out from the ice edge
Palusaqniq [2]	Weather system that begins with winds out of the Southeast that continue to swing around to the Southwest where the wind direction leads to dangerous increases in sea level and tends to bring pack ice in toward the coast
Pamiuqtak	To launch a boat from the ice edge and travel toward a whale's path
Piqaluyuk	Old ice that is fresh enough to drink
Piruġaġnaq	Current from Northeast
Qaiġsuaq [3]	Flat pan of ice
Qaisagnaq	Current from the Southwest; current that brings the animals in spring
Qinu [1]	Slush ice that piles up during the early stages of freeze-up in late fall or early winter, and, due to cold temperatures, develops into ice that is considered stable
Sagrat [4]	Moving ice floes
Sikuliaq	Young ice
Tuuq	When pack ice impacts shorefast ice and acts as a chisel; means "to chisel"
Tuvaġruaq	Stable ice; ice that will not break-up or shatter when impacted by pack ice

Tuvaq	Shorefast sea ice
Tuvaqtaq	Bottom-fast ice along the coast; ice frozen to seafloor
Uiñiq	Open lead
Uisauniq	A shorefast ice separation or break-out event resulting in people adrift amongst the pack ice
Yuayuk [2]	A place where currents meet (for example, north of Point Barrow)

Notes

1. Term, definition, and spelling provided by Lewis Brower.
2. Term, definition, and spelling provided by Joe Leavitt.
3. Term and definition provided by Lewis Brower. The correct spelling was unknown.
4. This spelling was provided by Ronald Brower, Sr., however it differs significantly from that provided by George et al. 2004, who published the term as Sarri.

References

George, J.C., Huntington, H.P., Brewster, K., Eicken, H., Norton, D.W., Glenn, R., 2004. Observations on shorefast ice dynamics in arctic Alaska and the responses of the Iñupiat hunting community. Arctic 57(4): 363–374.

Nelson, R., 1969. *Hunters of the northern ice.* University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 429 pp.

Weyapuk Jr., W., Krupnik, I., (Compilers), Sereadlook, P., Ongtowasruk, F. (Advisors), Anungazuk, H., Krupnik, I., Druckenmiller, M.L. (Eds.), In press. Kiŋikmi Sigum Qanuq Ilitaavut – Wales Sea ice Dictionary. Smithsonian Institution, Arctic Studies Center.

SNOW AND ICE TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Source: NSB Inupiat History and Language Commission

ALUKTINNIQ = nature caused hollow area

ANIU = packed snow

ANIUVAK = snow bank; snow patch

APIQQAAĠUN / APIQQAMMIAQ / APPUTIQQAAQ = first snow

APITCHIQ-/APITCHIQSUQ = when female polar bear which bears young allows herself to get snowed under

APUN = snow

AQIĻĻUQ = light snow, deep for walking

AQIĻĻUQQAQ (MAUYA) = soft snow

UUŁŁUKKUU = snow melts instantly

ILLUK = snow-blind

KAATCHI = to slice into layers

KAATTIQ/KAATCHIRUAQ = to cut blocks of hard packed snow for house

KANIQ = to be covered with light frost in early autumn when frost collects indoors

MASAK / MISAK = slush snow/waterlogged/swamp

SAĠVAQ = current (ocean, water)

MASALLAK - / MASAYYAK = to be damp enough for making snowballs of snow/watery snow (inland)

MAVSA = overhanging snowdrift/ready to fall

MIÑIK = mist

MIĻIK = very soft snow/Roxy allayuaqtuaq uqalugmik

MISULIK = sleet

MUĠAŁŁUK = slush ice on land

MUĠALIQ = slush ice on sea

NATATQUĠNAT = hailstones

NATIĠVIK = (low) drifting snow

NUTAĠAQ = fresh snow/powder snow

PIAGNAQ = snow condition good for sled travel

PIQSIQ/AGNIQ = snowstorm

PUKAK (MIĻAK) = crystallized snow found under soft snow/good for melting into drinking water

QANIKULA- = to snow intermittently

QANNIK = snowflake

QANNIK- = fresh falling snow without wind

NUNAGVAQ = ice once used by walrus

PUIÑIQ = hole on ice made by seal or other sea mammal

AISITAQ = cracked ice made by force of moving ice/a part of ayukaq

TUUNIQ = cracked ice made by force of main pack ice

AYIUPAQ = ice chipped off by waves

ISAAMANIQ = ice formed as a long peninsula

ATAITCHUAQ = shore ice cut close to the coast

QANAIÑAQTUAQ = main pack moving in directly toward sea ice

UMIAĠLU = ice used for raft/bottom ice

MAURAĠAQ = ice used for stepping to cross wide crack

IQUGAAQ = west wind opening ice at leeward ice of point

IMUNIQ = young ice crushing

ALUQSRAQ = young ice punched by seals forming a seal blowhole

AVAAQTINNIQ = ice caught in a narrow part of river or lead

IGNIĠNAQ = strip of smooth ice between shore and ice ridges

UIÑIQ = "open lead", the edge of the ice?

AGIUPPAK = a smooth wall of ice along the edge of fast ice formed by other moving ice

KUSULUKKAT = icicles on ice or ice caked on structures

QIMAKTINNIQ = ice between anchor and shore (usually with open water on either side)

AUQUPARAQ = shingle ice (dinner plate size)

AUQUPARUAQ = shingle ice but larger than kaspik

MAYUQTITAQ = slush ice pushed onto the shore with warps frozen into waves

QAIVAĠNIQ = round cakes frozen together (flat ice)

SIKULIAĠRUAQ = thick ice (greater than 3 feet)

TUVAIYAGAAQ = once shorefast ice/snow is floating due to high winds (mostly in waters)

TUVAIQ = once shorefast ice/snow floating due to gradual breakup

SIKUAQ = freezing hole/confined area

TUVAĠRUAQ = old ice

QANIQTAQ = slightly refrozen ice pieces but fragile, this ice will quickly spread out when it is stepped on

QANIĠNIQ = uulsugnaq after it has spread out

PUKTAAQAT = a small cake of ice

PUKTAAQ = ice cakes

IMAIQ = ice broken up but pressed together so that there is no leads

PUKTAAT = scattered floes (navigable)

SIKULIAQ = ice that is not thick (approx. 1 foot deep), the first ice to arrive near Barrow in the fall, may be smooth or broken, not formed locally, able to hold a walrus/already thick ice, of no danger to walk on, one of the first types of ice to arrive at Gambell in the fall

QAIMŊUQ = a cake of ice smoothed by sea spray

QAIMŊUĠNIQ = Kulusig type ice over a large area, a type of ice seen at Gambell early in the fall

SIKUAQ = thin ice, dangerous to walk on

MAPSA = cornice (overhanging formation of ice, snow or rock usually along a ridge), overhanging snow

IVUNIQ = pressure ridge (rough ice blocking passage)

PIQALUYAK = salt-free ice or old ice gone thru several seasons, perhaps glacial ice

AAYUGAQ = ice ridging, or long crack across the shallow lagoon or bay

PIQUNIQ = ice mounting that has bottom air, also used by sea mammals

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

AUGAŊARUAQ = ice thrust up at an angle (approx. 45°)

ANAĠLU = black ice

IĠNIGLUQ = crushed refrozen ice, as found in cracks

PAAĠIIQ = 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 10 feet wide)

QAIĠIITCHUQ = rough ice

QAIĠILU = ice not rough nor smooth but with some irregularity

QUVLUŊARUAQ = ice with small ripples (bouncy)

AUNIQ = spring ice with melt holes

ATIĠÑIQ = 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

ARGUQTAĠNIQ = newly formed thin ice collecting on the downwind side of a polynya (a large area of open water surrounded by sea ice) 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), floating pack ice (across from land-locked ice)

NUVUĠAQ = a pointed portion of ice, peninsula or corner surrounded by water

KAĻIQĻUK = a bay or cove in the ice

KANIQĻUK = frost on sea water

QUĠRAQ = where ice pinches off a lead or crack either against other ice or the shore

NUTAĠUN = when snow covers a water hole (with no ice), snow on water with no ice

QAŊATTAAQ = snow or ice which one end partly off the ground

QAYUQŁAK = snow formation caused by prļvailing ŋinł

QIMUAGRUK = high snowdrift

QIQSRUQQAQ = glazed snow in thaw time (upiŋġaksraġman)

SIĻĻIQ = hard crusty snow

SISUUK = snowslide, avalanche

snowiceterm.doc

HUNTERS OF THE NORTHERN ICE

RICHARD K. NELSON

The University of Chicago Press

CHICAGO AND LONDON

1969

APPENDIX 2

Eskimo Sea-Ice Terminology

Because so many of their activities are carried out on the sea ice, Eskimos have elaborated their vocabulary relating to it. There are many separate terms dealing with the various types of ice and ice formations, some of which do not have equivalents in the English language. The writer is not a linguist, and does not speak the Eskimo language. This list is included for its general ethnographic value, though it may not meet the standards for accuracy and completeness set by linguists and ethnoscientists.

Ice Age or Thickness

Imaḳ: water.
Taġeoḳ: salt water.
Teshak: salt-water lagoon.
Uguruġiizaḳ: grease ice; the earliest stage of freezing, causes wind ripples to disappear from patches of the water surface.
Maułlik: slush ice or ice rind; heavy development of grease ice, almost to the point of being nilas.
Isiġoaŋazuḳ: slush ice or ice rind; similar in meaning to the preceding term.
Pogazak: slush or mush ice formed by grinding along the edges of ice pans, floes, or cracks.
Mogazak: similar in meaning to the preceding term.
Iginik: similar in meaning to the preceding terms, except ice may be solidly frozen. Eskimos sometimes refer to this as "file ice," because it is formed by the ice "filing" itself.
Migalik: pancake ice; circular pieces of young ice, 1 to 6 feet in diameter, with raised rims; the shape and appearance result from rotation and collision with other cakes.

Puktełłhaḳ: similar in meaning to the preceding term.
Saloġoḳ: nilas, or black young ice; a thin flexible sheet of newly formed ice which will not support a man, is weak enough to enable seals to break through it with their heads to breathe, and breaks through with one firm thrust of the *unaaḳ*.
Sikuliwzaḳ: similiar in meaning to the preceding term.
Sikuliaḳ maptizoaḳ: gray young ice; young ice which rides high enough in the water to be grayish in color, and has become thick enough to support a man. Seals probably cannot break through ice of this thickness, but open breathing holes by scratching and gnawing. One firm thrust of the *unaaḳ*, or ice tester, will not break through ice of this thickness.
Sikuliaġezoaḳ: heavy or thick young ice; according to the Eskimo informant this is ice about 1 foot thick.
Sikuliaḳ: young ice; general term including all ice which is newly formed, from the time it becomes a cohesive mass until it has been modified by piling or rafting. This is a rather abstract term because it is used to refer to so wide a range of ice thickness.
Toḳaviñeḳ siku: winter ice; probably refers to ice which is about 5 feet thick, has not been modified by piling, and is still in its first season of growth.
Utoḳaġaviñeḳ siku: "old ice"; probably refers to polar ice; ice which has not melted during one or more summers and has become fresh. This type of ice differs from winter ice in its topography, its dark-blue coloration, its thickness and height above the sea surface, and its occurrence along the northwest Alaskan coast.
Paḳaliaḳ: polar ice; synonymous with the preceding term.
Aaḳaŋa siku: "mother ice"; heavy floe ice; probably a general term for the Arctic ice pack.
Ataŋan: synonymous with the preceding term.
Auŋazuḳ: rotten ice.

Various Conditions and States of Ice Movement

Aulaalwichoḳ: literally, "no motion"; the sea ice is not moving.
Igiliktaḳ: the sea ice is moving.
Summuktuḳtuḳ: the ice is being carried away from the land.
Nunamuktuḳtuḳ: the ice is coming in toward the land.
Tuwagaatigut siku: the floe ice "comes ashore" and becomes attached to the landfast ice.
Tuwayagaatigut siku: the floe ice breaks away fom the landfast ice.

Siku sukumitkaksigaa: the sea ice is breaking up.
Eyechekṭoḳ: opening crack.
Eyechekṭaktoḳ: a crack which is pulsating or opening and closing.
Apuktaḳ: ice coming together or hitting together; probably refers to the convergence of large floes.
Kaloaġasitoḳ: the process of rafting, where one layer of ice is thrust over another, forming two thicknesses of ice.
Ivuzuḳ: the process of ice piling.
Ivoaḳsizuḳ: the condition of ice which is about to begin piling.
Ivaluḳtaktoḳ: the noise of piling ice.
Agiaktoḳ: shear or parallel crack movement, such as would commonly occur when an ice floe is drifting parallel to the edge of the landfast ice.
Ikolivsaaḳ: a floe or floeberg which is grounded firmly.

Sea-Ice Topography

Ḳupaḳ: a crack in sea ice.
Ḳupaġaluuzaḳ: a small crack in sea ice.
Ḳupaḳpak: a large crack in sea ice.
Ḳupasuguzuḳ: similar in meaning to the preceding term.
Ḳupaġazoaḳ: similar in meaning to the preceding terms.
Nutaḳ ḳupaḳ: a newly formed crack.
Imaḳ ḳupaḳ: a crack with open water in it.
Sikuichaḳ ḳupaḳ: a crack without ice (with open water) in it.
Ḳupaḳ aputilik: a crack with snow blown over it.
Putu: a hole in the ice.
Imauraḳ: a small polynya or open spot in the sea ice.
Imaḳpak: a large polynya or open spot in the sea ice.
Ḳilligisiñeḳ: shore lead; open water along the coast between the beach and the ice offshore; formed in the spring and summer.
Imaḳtinik: a freshwater puddle on sea ice; formed during spring and summer.
Ivuuk: a pressure crack which has folded or "buckled" downward, the resultant basin having filled with water.
Uiñeḳ: and open lead; refers to a wide lane of open water, usually between the landfast ice and pack ice, from 50 yards to several miles wide.
Ḳaŋeɬɬuk: a bay or bight along the edge of a lead; also refers to the water on either side of a point along the lead edge.
Nuwuk: a point, either in the sea ice along a lead or on the land.

Tuwak: landfast ice; an expanse of ice which parallels the coast, extending outward for one-half mile to several miles, held stationary by large piles of ice within it which are grounded solidly on the bottom.

Kuḳuluginik: a crack or pressure area where the ice has buckled" upward to form a "roof" with open space beneath. The water underneath soon freezes, but such places are favored by seals for breathing holes, or if the formation is large, for dens where seals rest and give birth to young.

Tuhuzuginik: young ice which has been subjected to pressure and has "wrinkled" or formed undulations in its surface, leaving open spaces beneath. Also favored for seal breathing holes and dens.

Piḳunik: similar in meaning to the preceding term.

Kaiġechuk: rough ice.

Kayaġaḷaaḳ: rough ice; probably refers to large areas with rough ice caused by crushing of the edges of ice pans and floes.

Sikukazzaaḳ: a piece or block of ice; probably refers to a large conspicuous piece.

Napaiuk: one large piece of ice which has been pushed up vertically to form a conspicuous landmark.

Ivunnik napaizoaḳ: similar in meaning to the preceding term, but refers specifically to an unusually large vertical block, perhaps 20 to 30 feet high.

Napasalik: rough ice area which consists largely of pieces of ice which have been pushed into a vertical position.

Ivuunik: ice pile, ridge, or hummock.

Ivunnigich: rough ice; implies an area with many ice piles. Plural form of the preceding term.

Ivunikpak: a large ice pile or ridge.

Agayagnik: "file ice"; flat walls of ice, from 1 foot to 30 feet high, caused by ice piling followed by shear (parallel) movement along the ice pile. This creates a very steep vertical wall of ice which has been planed off by abrasion of ice surfaces. May indicate the edge of landfast ice, because such parallel movement often takes place there.

Agaipak: similar in meaning to the preceding term.

Agaiupak: similar in maning to the preceding terms.

Agaiupakpak: an unusually large "file ice" wall, 10 or more feet high.

Agaiupauraḳ: a small "file ice" wall, less than 2 feet high.

Ḳalaġsinik: rafting of young ice which is too thin to support a man, but which becomes safe wherever it has rafted and doubled its thickness.

Ivuuniḳ ḳalligaich: areas where the ice has rafted; one layer of ice is thrust up over another.

Ḳaiaḳsuak: flat area in sea ice; may be surrounded by rough ice, forming an "island" of flat ice, or may be a huge flat expanse; general term.

Ḳaiaḳsuakpak: a very large area of flat ice.

Ḳaiaḳsuzaḳ: a small area of flat ice.

Ḳaimuguḳ: a flat "ice foot" along the beach, created by building up of ice from the splashing of storm waves. (Differs from the tidal ice foot which is formed along cliffs in the eastern Arctic.)

Ateġineġaḳ: "ice apron" or fringe of young ice built out by freezing from the edge of open leads; important for travel while hunting because it is smooth.

Anaġalu: an ice pile which has sand, stones, and other bottom debris incorporated into it, because it has been forced solidly into the bottom by ice piling and later being carried back to the surface.

Alliviñeḳ: a piece of sea ice which rises to the ocean surface after having been buried and held in the bottom by earlier ice piling. This happens during the spring and summer.

Kisissaḳ: a large grounded ice pile or floeberg; may become frozen into the new ice in the fall.

Aulaylik: a large floe or floeberg, of sufficient size that current prevails over wind in determining its direction of movement.

Puktaaḳ: an ice pan or floe which is sufficiently small so that wind prevails over current in determining its direction of movement.

Kaŋattaaḳ: a ledge of ice overhanging the edge of an open pond or lead; caused by undercutting by warm currents and waves during the summer.

Itcheaḳ: a shelf of ice extending outward from the edge of an ice floe or pan beneath the water surface; probably caused by erosion of the ice above the water.

Phenomena Related to Sea Ice and Its Movement

Kissuk: water sky; reflection of the dark color of open water in the clouds.

Puguzoaḳ: "steam fog"; steam which rises from the water surface of cracks and leads during cold weather.

Iññipḳaḳ: a refraction phenomenon or mirage, which causes the ice, water or land surface that is over the horizon to "loom" above it; usually appears as a white curtain along the horizon, resembling low clouds or a fog bank.

Kanik: frost crystals which form on young ice as soon as it begins to develop. Scattered frost crystals become more and more dense as the ice thickens until, on gray young ice, they completely cover the surface.

Masałlhoḳ: moisture on young ice, which causes slush to form in footprints or sled tracks.

Mafshaaḳ: an open hole or crack which has been covered by storm-blown snow; open water lies beneath the snow, creating a dangerous condition for ice travelers.

Piḷaġaġniḳ: a sinuous line of ripples or wavelets which forms on the ocean surface; probably caused by the meeting of two differently flowing currents.

Terms for Wind Directions

Ḳysenegeḳ: south wind.

Uŋŋalaḳ: southwest wind.

Kanagnak: west wind.

Ikagnak: north wind.

Nigiḳ: northeast wind.

Nigiḳpak: similar in meaning to the preceding term.

Kiloaġnak: east wind.

Harvest of the Sea: Coastal Subsistence in Modern Wainwright

A Report for the North Slope
Borough's Coastal Management Program

Richard K. Nelson
December 1981

APPENDIX: IÑUPIAT SEA ICE TERMINOLOGY

The Iñupiat have developed an elaborate and comprehensive vocabulary for sea ice. These terms describe the development stages, topographic features, patterns of movement, and other phenomena associated with ice on the northern ocean. I must emphasize that the list here is incomplete (though it contains well over 100 ice terms); and it probably contains errors of spelling and definition, since I am neither a linguist nor a speaker of Iñupiat. Despite these shortcomings, the list gives another indication of the ways that Iñupiat hunters have elaborated their knowledge of the sea ice environment.

Ice Age or Thickness

Imaq:	water (undrinkable)
Taġiuq:	salt water
Tasiq:	salt water lagoon or estuary
Qiuviruq:	water freezes
Qiqitkaa:	water in the process of freezing
Uqsruġiiraq:	grease ice (literally "seal oil" ice)
Muġaḷiq	slush ice, heavier than above
Isiġuaŋaruq:	slush ice covering water in a thin layer
Qinu:	slush ice that comes ashore with wind or current in fall
Mauġrak:	slush ice formed by freezing beneath the water surface, often kept under by the currents; later rises to freeze more thickly on the surface
Saattuq:	thin ice, not thick enough to walk on
Migalik:	slushy ice caused by grinding between floes; formed at any season but most dangerous in spring, when it does not freeze but looks like solid ice
Qinut:	young slushy ice that is broken by wind, often abraded to form circular pans 1 to 6 feet in diameter
Puktihaġaq:	similar in meaning to the preceding term
Saalġuaq:	thin, black-colored young ice covering an open place amid heavier ice; one thrust with an unaaq will penetrate it
Sikuliiraq:	ice the same thickness as above, but in a larger field, not necessarily surrounded by thicker ice
Sikuliaq mapturuaq:	gray young ice, thick enough to support a person; one unaaq thrust will not penetrate it
Sikuliaġruaq:	heavy ice-of-the-year, from one to ten or more feet thick
Sikuliaq:	general term for young ice, from the time of formation through the winter or until it is modified by rafting or piling
Tuvaaġruaq:	very thick ice-of-the-year, but still in its first season of growth
Utuqqaviñiq siku:	old ice that has lasted through one or two summers, but not as old as the following type
Piqaluyak:	very old ice that has lasted through several or many

summers; identified by its rounded topography, blue color, and great thickness

Sarri: the ice pack itself, the mass of heavy ice that is usually well offshore and separated from landfast and near shore ice

Aakaŋa siku: same as above; literally "Mother Ice," because it stays out in the sea at all times and is the place where animals always live

Aunniq: rotten ice

Auŋaruq: same as the preceding term

Aunniġuruq: sea ice with many rotten places in it

Ikiaqtitkaa: a layer of fresh water beneath melting sea ice after mid-June, formed by the thaw not mixing with salt water below; this often refreezes due to the higher freezing temperature of fresh water, but it later thaws and mixes with the sea water (seal nets must be removed so they do not freeze into this fresh ice)

Sea Ice Topography

Quppaq: a crack in the ice

Quppaġruaq: an old crack in the ice

Nutaaq quppaq: a newly-formed crack

Quppaq aputilik: a narrow crack (up to a foot or so) with open water or thin ice, but hidden by snow that has drifted over it; easy to fall through

Quppaq apiŋaruaq: same as preceding term

Putu: a hole in the ice

Nigayu: a patch of open water surrounded by ice

Imaġauraq: a small open pond in the ice

Imaqsuk: a pond or puddle (in the ice or on land)

Imaqpak: a large open pond in the ice

Kuugaurat: small streams in summer ice

Killiŋiqsinniq: shore lead, opened along the beach during spring thaw

Killiniqsinŋaruq: shore lead that stretches along a whole stretch of coast

Kurriñiq: a crack in spring ice that is widened by melt water running into it

Quppasugruk: a large, wide crack

Ikuġaaq: open water or lead that opens on the north side of a large point (such as Icy Cape) and curves in to make a bight close to the land

Uiñiq: open lead, a wide lane of open water, usually between the landfast ice and the pack

Kaŋiqtuk: a bay in the lead edge

Nuvuk: a point of ice along the lead edge; also a point of land along the coast

Atiġniġaq: an apron or fringe of young ice that extends out from the lead edge; allows easy travel along the lead

Imaqtinniq: a large puddle on the ice in spring

Imaqtittuq siku: ice with many puddles on it

Aunniq killaurit: holes or perforations in the rotten ice beneath ponds

Tuuġniq: a crack running perpendicular to the coast, often caused by the pack moving parallel to the landfast edge

	and striking it with much force; such cracks create no danger of drifting away
Uitqayaun:	a crack running parallel to the coast, about a foot wide; refers to the ice almost opening but then not doing so (cracks that parallel the coast are considered dangerous, because they may allow the ice to drift away)
Tuvaq:	landfast ice
Uiguaq:	ice that becomes attached to the landfast ice, adding to its seaward extent
Tuqsruliñiq:	wrinkled young ice (about an inch thick); may be a short "bubble" or long ridge
Piquniq:	young ice (usually several inches or more thick) buckled upward to form a rooflike ridge, cracked down the center; seals often make breathing holes or dens under such ridges
Qaiġiitchuq:	rough ice
Qaiġiiḷaq:	large area of rough ice
Sikuqpak:	a large piece or block of ice pushed up by piling
Napaayuk:	one large piece of ice pushed up vertically, forming a conspicuous landmark
Ivuniq naparuaq:	similar to above, but usually large
Napasalik:	rough ice area with many pieces pushed up vertically
Ivuniq qaanaaq:	a large slab of ice that forms an overhang from the edge of a ridge or pile; could serve as an emergency shelter
Ivuniq:	general term for an ice pile, hummock, or ridge
Ivuniġich:	an area with many ice piles or ridges
Ivuniġruaq:	small ridge or hummock
Ivuniqpak:	a large hummock or ridge; or a large grounded ice pile in open water during summer
Kisisaq:	a large grounded ice pile or a grounded floeberg in the summer
Ikkalġisitaq:	a grounded ice ridge or pile; similar to the preceding term
Agiuppak:	a ridge with a shear face caused by mobile ice grinding against it; usually seen at outer edge of the landfast ice
Agiuppasugruk:	a large shear-faced ridge, ten or more feet high
Agiaġniq:	"filed ice" caused by floes grinding against each other
Anaġlu:	an ice pile that has been ground into the bottom and incorporated sand, stones, and other bottom debris into itself
Qaligiiksinniq:	rafted young ice, otherwise too thin to support a person but made safe by doubling its thickness
Ivuniq qaliġiich:	a large area of rafting ice
Ignignaq:	a long stretch of smooth ice running parallel to shore; usually part of the landfast ice; makes for easy travel along the coast
Qaiqsuaq:	general term for a flat ice area; may be surrounded by rough ice or a hugh flat expanse
Qaiqsuuraq:	a small flat area surrounded by rough ice
Qaiqsuaqpak:	a very large area of flat ice, or a large flat ice floe in summer
Qaimunuuq:	ice that builds up on the beach in fall, either by slush being pushed in or by water splashing up during storms; can be a ridge, a wide bumpy area, or a wide smooth

area that makes an ideal trail along the shore

Aulaiḷaq: a large flat ice floe, a mile or more long, drifting in or near the summer pack ice

Tuvaqpak: same as above

Puktaaq: a large pan of ice floating in open water or frozen into the pack; like the types above, this ice moves with the current even against an opposing breeze

Saġvaqtat: loose ice pans, about twenty feet in diameter, floating in the ocean

Sikuqqaich: small bits of ice floating in open water

Alliviñiq: a loose mass of ice bits that suddenly flushes out from beneath the ice edge and spreads on the surface; usually seen in April or May when the ice is moving

Qaŋattaaq: ledge of ice overhanging the edge of an open pond or lead, caused by warm water undercutting the ice in summer

Itchiaq: a shelf of ice extending outward from the edge of a floe or pan beneath the water surface; apparently caused by wave erosion or thawing above the water

Sea Ice Movement

Aulaalġiitchuq: the sea ice is not moving

Aulalaitchuq: same as above

Igliqtuq: the sea ice is moving

Uitkaa: the ice is opening (like an eye opening), to form a lead

Itiqtusigaa: a crack or lead is opening

Sunmuktuqtuq: the ice is moving away from land

Nunamuktuqtuq: the ice is moving toward land

Tuvaġaatigut: floe ice comes in and attaches to the landfast ice

Tuvayagaatigut siku: ice breaks away from the outer edge of the landfast ice, diminishing its seaward dimensions

Siku siqumitkaqsigaa: the sea ice is fracturing or breaking up

Aatchaqtuq: an opening crack

Aatchaqtaqtuq: a crack pulsates, or opens and closes

Apuqtuq: ice coming together or colliding; probably refers to large floes

Qaliġiiksittuq: ice in the process of rafting

Qaapaaktuq: similar to the term above

Ivuruq: the process of ice piling or crushing

Ivuaqsiruq: the conditions of ice about to begin piling

Ivuallaktuq: ice beginning to pile or crush

Ivuapaluktuq: the sound of piling ice

Aulaniq: ice moving along in a lead

Agiaktuq: sheer or parallel movement of the ice along a crack, as happens frequently at the edge of landfast ice

Saġvaqtuaq apuqtuq: moving ice hits the landfast ice and becomes stopped

Miscellaneous Terms Related to Sea Ice

Qisuk: water sky, the reflection of the dark color of open water in low clouds; often used to locate open leads or large ponds

Sikum qilagaugauniŋa:	ice blink, the white reflection of ice in clouds near the horizon in summer, revealing the pack's location from afar
Iñipkaq:	refraction or "mirage" which causes the ice, water, or land to loom above the horizon; usually a white curtain along the ice horizon, resembling low clouds or fog
Puyuġruaq:	steam fog that rises from open water in the winter
Iqŧapqutaq:	clouds that form above steam fog; often used to locate an open lead or pond in winter
Kaniq:	frost crystals that form on young ice
Misaŧhak:	moisture on young sea ice, present at any temperature because of the salt content
Kusrulugaq:	icicles that hang from the bottom edges of piled ice (or elsewhere)
Ikkalġuq:	shoal; shallow water area offshore
Itiruq:	deep water

Current and Tide Conditions

Piląġaġniq:	a line in the open water marking the juncture of two different currents; often a sinuous line of ripples or wavelets
Qaisaġniqsuq:	current or ice coming from the south
Piruġaġniqsuq:	current or ice coming from the north
Aunmuktuqtuq:	same as the above term (a less sophisticated word)
Kivanmun:	current or ice coming from south (flowing northward)
Kanaŋŋamin:	current or ice coming from west
Iląutaktuqtuq:	current trending onshore, "edging in" or flowing under the edge of landfast ice
Atchaġniqsuq:	current running seaward
Itchaġniqsuq:	current trending offshore, "edging out" from under the landfast ice
Ulimuktuqtuq:	rising tide
Imaigaqsiruq:	falling tide

Wind Directions

Uŋalaq:	south wind
Uŋalaqpak:	heavy southerly storm
Uŋalaqsraaq:	the condition of warm weather, and possibly light southerly breeze, that precedes a southerly storm
Uaŋnaġruk:	southwest wind
Kanagnaq:	west to west north/west wind
Kivagnaq:	northwest wind
Ikagnaq:	north wind
Atuaġnak:	north, north/east wind, slightly from the ocean at Wainwright
Nigiq:	northeast wind, approximately parallel to the Wainwright coast
Nigiqpak:	same as above
Kiluagnaq:	east to southeast wind
Kiluagnaġiaq:	southeast wind
Kivagnaġiaq:	south, southeast wind

Richard Nelson, Hunters of the Northern Ice, 1969
Appendix 2: Eskimo Sea Ice Terminology (Wainwright):
As corrected by: Ronald H. Brower Sr. and Wainwright Elder Rossman Peetook, 2009

Ice Age or Thickness:

Ugurugiizaq: [Ugsruġiisaq] grease ice; the earliest stage of freezing, causes wind ripples to disappear from patches of the water surface.

Maullik: [Muġaliq] slush ice or ice rind; heavy development of grease ice, almost to the point of being nilas

Isigoangazuq: [Sikuliaruq] slush ice or ice rind; similar in meaning to the preceding term.

Pogazaq: [Agiaġniq] slush or mush ice formed by grinding along the edges of ice pans, floes, or cracks

Mogazaq: [Muġaliq] similar in meaning to the proceeding term after grinding stops.

Iginik: [Agiġniq] similar in meaning to the proceeding term, except ice may be solidly frozen. Iñupiat sometimes refer to this as “file ice,” because it is formed by the ice “filing” itself.

Migalik: [Sagsraq] pancake ice; circular pieces of young ice, 1 to 6 feet in diameter, with raise[d] rims; the shape and appearance result from rotation and collision with other ice cakes.

Puktellhaq: [Puktaaġruat] similar in meaning to the preceding term but bigger.

Salogoq: [Sikuliaq] nilas, or black young ice; a thin flexible sheet of newly formed ice, which will not support a man, [but] is weak enough to [e]nable seals to break through it with their heads to breathe, and breaks through with one firm thrust of the umiaq[unaaq]

Sikuliwzaq: [Sikuliuraq] similar in meaning to the preceding term but it is thinner in composition.

Sikuliaq maptizoaq: [Sikuliaq Mapturuaq] gray young ice; young ice which rides high enough in the water to be grayish in color, and has become thick enough to support a man. Seals probably cannot break through ice of this thickness, but open breathing holes by scratching and gnawing. One firm thrust of the umiaq,[unaaq] or ice tester, will not break through ice of this thickness.

Sikuliagezoaq: [Sikuliaġruaq] heavy or thick young ice; according to the Eskimo informant this is ice about 1 foot thick.

Sikuliaq: [also Sikuliraq] young ice; general term including all ice which is newly formed from the time it becomes a cohesive mass until it has been modified by piling or rafting. This is a rather abstract term because it is used to refer to so wide a range of ice thickness.

Toqaviñeq siku: [Tuvaq] winter ice; probably refers to ice which is about 5 feet thick, has not been modified by piling, and is still in its first season of growth.

Utoqagaviñeq siku: [Tuvaġruaq] “old ice”; probably refers to polar ice; ice which has not melted during one or more summers and has become fresh. This type of ice differs from winter ice in topography, its dark-blue coloration, its thickness and height above the sea surface, and its occurrence along the northwest Alaskan coast.

Paqaliaq: [Satchiġruaq] polar ice; synonymous with the preceding term.

Aaqanga siku: [Sarri] “mother ice”’ heavy floe ice; probably a general term for the Arctic ice pack.

Atangan: synonymous with the preceding form.

Aunngazuq: [Aunniq] rotten ice.

Various Conditions and States of Ice Movement:
Aulaalwichoq: [Aulaŋitchuq] literally, “no motion”; the sea ice is not moving

Igiliktaq: [Igliktuq] the sea ice is moving

Sunmuktuqtuq: [Sanmuktuqtuq] the ice is being carried away from the land

Nunamuktuqtuq: [Nunanmuktuqtuq] the ice is coming in toward the land

Tuwagaatigut siku: [Tuvagaatigut] the floe ice “comes ashore” and becomes attached to the landfast ice

Tuwayagaatigut siku: [Tuvaigaatigut] the floe breaks away from the landfast ice

Siku sukumitkaksigaa: [Siku siqumitkaksigaa or Tuvaiqsuq] the sea ice is breaking up

Eyecheqtoq: [Aitchaqtuq] Opening crack3

Eycheqtaktoq: [Aitchaktaqtuq] A crack which is pulsating or opening and closing

Apuktaq: [Apuqtaq] ice coming together or hitting together; probably refers to the convergence of large floes

Kaloagasitoq: [Qaluaġaqsituq] the process of rafting, where one layer of ice is thrust over another, forming two thicknesses of ice.

Ivuzuq: [Ivuruq] the process of ice piling

Ivoaqsizuq: [Ivuaqsiruq] the condition of ice which is about to begin piling

Ivaluqtaktoq: [Ivuvaluktaqtuq] the noise of piling ice

Agiaktoq: [Agiaqtuq] shear or parallel crack movement, such as would commonly occur when an ice floe is drifting parallel to the edge of the landfast ice.

Ikolivsaaq: [Ikalgisaaq] a floe or a floeberg which is grounded firmly.

Sea Ice Topography:
Qupaq: [Quppaq] A crack in sea ice

Qupaghaluuzaq: [Quppaġłuuraq] A small crack in sea ice

Qupaqpak: [Quppaġruaq] A large crack in the ice

Qupasuguzuq: [Quppiniq] Similar in meaning to the preceding term [one which can become a large crack]

Qupaghazoaq: [Quppahaaqtuaq] Similar in meaning to the preceding terms [shattered ice, when a large ice floe hits shore fast ice]

Nutaq qupaq: [Nutaaq quppaq] A newly formed crack

Imaq qupaq: [Quġluagaqtuq] A crack with open water in it

Sikuichaq qupaq: [Aayuġaq] crack without ice (with open water in it

Qupaq aputilik: [Nutaġun] a crack with snow blown over it

Putu: A hole in the ice

Imauraq [Nakaŋauraq] A small polynya or open spot in sea ice

Imaqpak: A large polynya or open spot in sea ice

Qilligisingeq: [Qilliġisiniq] A shore lead; open water between the shore and the ice offshore

Imaqtiniq: [Immaktiniq] a freshwater puddle on sea ice, formed during spring and summer

Ivuuk: [Quvlugaaq] Pressure crack, which has folded or “buckled” downward, the resultant basin having filled with water

Uiñeq: [Uiñiq] An open lead, usually between the fast ice and pack ice, from 50 yards to several miles

Qangelluk: [Kaŋiqłuk] A Bay or bight along the edge of a lead: also refers to the water on either side of a point along the lead edge

Nuwuk: [Nuvuk] a point, either in the sea ice along a lead or on the land.

Tuwak: [Tuvaq] landfast ice; and expense[expanse] of ice which parallels the coast, extending outward for one-half-mile to several miles, held stationary by large piles of ice within it which are grounded solidly on the bottom.

Kuquluginik: [Quqluġniq] a crack or pressure area where the ice has "buckled" upward to form a "roof" with open space beneath. The water underneath soon freezes, but such places are favored by seals for breathing holes, or if the formation is large, for dens where seals rest and give birth to young.

Tuhuzuginik: [Tuuġniq] young ice which has been subjected to pressure and has "wrinkled" or formed undulations in its surface, leaving open spaces beneath. Also favored for seal breathing holes and dens.

Piquniq: similar in meaning to the preceding term.[ice mounting that has bottom air]

Kaigechuq: [Qaiġiitchuaq] rough ice.

Kayagalaaq: [Qaiġiilaq] rough ice; probably refers to large areas with rough ice caused by crushing of the edges of ice pans and floes.

Sikukazzaq: [Puktaaq] a piece or block of ice: probably refers to a large conspicuous piece.

Napaiuk: [Napaayuq] one large piece of ice which has been pushed vertically to form a conspicuous landmark.

Ivunniq napaizoaq:[Kiŋik] similar in meaning to the preceding term, but refers specifically to an unusually large vertical block, perhaps 20 to 30 feet high.5

Napasalik: [Ivuniġruaqpait] rough ice area which consists largely of pieces of ice which have been pushed into a vertical position.

Ivuuniq: [Ivuuġniq] ice pile, ridge, or hummock

Ivunnigich: [Ivuuġnigich] rough ice; implies an area with many ice piles. Plural form of the preceding term.

Ivuniqpak: a large ice pile or ridge.

Ivuuniq qalligaich:[Qaligiiġsittat] areas where ice has rafted; one layer of ice is thrust up over another.

Agayagnik: [Agiagniq] “file ice”; flat walls of ice, from 1 foot to 30 feet high, caused by ice piling followed by shear (parallel) movement along the ice pile. This creates a very steep vertical wall of ice, which has been planed off by abrasion or ice surfaces. May indicate the edge of landfast ice, because such parallel movement often takes place there.

Agaipak: [Agiupak] similar in meaning to the preceding form

Agaiupak: [Agiuqpak] similar in meaning to the preceding form

Agaiupakpak: [Agiuġniġruaq] an unusually large “file ice” wall, 10 or more feet high.

Agaiupauraq: [Agiuġniuraq] a small “file ice” wall, less than 2 feet high.

Qalagsinik: [Qaligiiksinik] rafting of young ice which is too thin to support a man, but which becomes safe wherever it has rafted and doubled its thickness.

Qaiaqsuaq: [Qaiqsuaq] flat area in sea ice; may be surrounded by rough ice, forming an “island” of flat ice, or may be a huge flat expanse; general term.

Qaiaqsuakpak: [Qaiqsuaqpak] a very large area of flat ice.

Qaiaqsuzaq: [Qaiqsuaguraq] a small area of flat ice.

Qaimuguq: [Qaimġuq] a flat “ice foot” along the beach, created by building up of ice from splashing of storm waves (Differs from the tidal ice foot which is formed along cliffs in the eastern Arctic).

Ateginegaq: [Atiġniġaq] “ice apron” or fringe of young ice built out by freezing from the edge of open leads; important for travel while hunting because it is smooth.6

Amagalu: [Anaġlu] an ice pile which has sand, stones, and other bottom debris incorporated into it, because it has been forced solidly into the bottom by ice piling and later being carried back to the surface.

Alliviñeq: [Alliviñiq] a piece of sea ice, which rises to the ocean surface after having been buried and held in the bottom by earlier ice piling. This happens during the spring and summer.

Kisissaq: [also Kisitchaq] a large grounded ice pile or floeberg; may become frozen into the new ice in the fall.

Aulaylik: [Aulaiḷak or Sugaiñŋuq] a large floe or floeberg, of sufficient size that current prevails over wind in determining its direction of movement.

Puktaaq: an ice pan or floe, which is sufficiently small, so that winds prevails over current in determining its direction of movement.

Kangattaaq: [Qaŋattaaq] a ledge of ice overhanging the edge of an open pond or lead; caused by undercutting by warm currents and waves during the summer.

Itcheaq: [Itchiaq] a shelf of ice extending outward from the edge of an ice floe or pan beneath the water surface; probably caused by erosion of the ice above the water.

Phenomena Related to Sea Ice and Its Movement:
Kissuk: [Qisuk] water sky; reflection of the dark color of open water in the clouds.

Puguzoaq: [Puyuġruaq] "steam fog"; steam which rises from the water surface of cracks and leads during cold weather.

Iññipqaq: [Iñirraq] a refraction phenomenon or mirage, which causes the ice, water or land surface that is over the horizon to "loom" above it; usually appears as a white curtain along the horizon, resembling low clouds or a fog bank.

Kanik: [also Kanigruaq] frost crystals, which form on young ice as soon as it begins to develop. Scattered frost crystals become more and more dense as the ice thickens until, on gray young ice, they completely cover the surface.

Masallhoq: [Masałhak] moisture on young ice, which causes slush to form in footprints or sled tracks.

Mafshaaq: [Mavsaq also Nutaġun] an open hole or crack which has been covered by storm-blown snow; open water lies beneath the snow, creating a dangerous condition.

Barrow Iñupiaq Sea Ice Terminology

Alphabetical List, with English Explanations
Compiled by Ronald H. Brower, Sr. ANLC; shared February 2008, updated 2015

Aayuġaaq	Crack in sea or lake ice kept open by shifting currents so that it never freezes solid.
Agiuppak	Wall of shared ice along the edge of the open lead that has been formed by the grinding action of the free ice against the shore-locked ice
Aisitaq	Cracked ice made by force of moving ice mass that attaches to Ayuksraq and moves with it.
Alliviñiq	Ice that is under other ice that could at any moment come out from below, due to current or boat wake
Aluksraq	Young ice punched by seals forming a seal blowhole
Anaġlu	Black sediment of ice, which becomes visible in spring as the ice melts
Arguqtaġniq	Newly formed thin ice collecting on the downwind side of a polynya or lead. Other term is arguqtinniq
Ataiq	To become loose, detached; when pack ice breaks off from shore ice
Ataitchuaq	Shore ice that does not have kisitchat- icebergs, anchoring it
Atchaqtu	To be wide, whether land, ice or water
Atchik	Far and wide open water
Atiġniġaq	New ice forming a smooth apron around pre-existing ice which may be thin or may be thick enough to walk on
Atitu	for there to be a wide open lead in the ice
Aułłak	to melt almost instantly like snow or suddenly on ice
Augaŋaruaq	Ice thrust up at an angle
Augniqsraq	Area where sea ice has become dangerous due to melting
Auniq	Melting ice which become unsafe shards of ice

Aunniq	Rotten ice
Aupkaġniq	Melted spot on the ice
Aupkaq	To melt through, leaving a hole in ice during spring
Ayaaqtinniq	Ice caught up in a narrow part of a river or lead
Alliviñiq	Ice buried and frozen to the ocean bed and surfaces during summer time.
Atiġniġaq	Fringe of young ice built out from freezing along open leads and used for travel while hunting
Ayiupaq	Ice chipped off by waves.
Ayuksraq	Piece of ice that does not freeze to shore fast ice and goes out with current
Iġnigluq	Thin young ice broken up or crushed and refrozen as found in cracks
Igniġnaq	Strip of smooth ice parallel to shore between pressure ridges and beach
Iiguaq	Ice that is added or pressed onto shore ice
Ikikłi or Ikigli	To become narrow; to close up (of ocean ice)
Ikuġaaġniq	Ice added onto iiguaq that can go anytime even with no wind or current that one should not go beyond
Imaiq	When the ice closes up, so that there is no water, no leads
Imaqpiaq	Wide expanse of open water started from the edge of landlocked shore ice
Imauraq	Hole in ice where whales breathe
Imiŋniq	Mound of ice that makes an echoing sound when stamped on
Immiq	For a channel of water to open as in a field of flow of ice
Imuniq	Crushed young ice caused by moving ice
Igugaaq	West wind opening ice at leeward side of ice point
Isaamaniq	Ice formed as a long peninsula
Itchiaq	Under water ice shelf extending outward from ice edge or ice floe.

Ivsaiġuti	To be icebound
Ivu	To form ice pressure ridges
Ivuaqpaluk or ivuvaaluk	The sound of ice pressure ridge forming
Ivuniġauraq	Small ice pressure ridge
Ivuniq	Ice pressure ridge
Ivuniqpaaluk	Big ice pile; large ice pressure ridge
Kanġiļaq	Smooth ice with no frost on top
Kanġuraq	Light or spotty frost
Kaniġruaq	Heavy frost
Kaniq	Frost; to be covered with light frost
Kaniqtaq	Slightly refrozen ice pieces but fragile; this ice will quickly spread out when it is stepped on; Ice formed by frost.
Kaŋiqłuaq	To surface in an inlet in a lead along ice like a whale
Kaŋiqłuk	Bay, inlet, indentation in sea ice where whales often surface
Kaŋŋiñiq	Inlet along the shore; small bay in edge of ice, which is a good spot for whaling because whales breathe in such places
Kapigli	Ice coming together. Can be large or small ice floes.
Kiñiqtit	When surface water percolates through ice
Kiŋik	Pressure ridges that are high in elevation
Kisitchat	Anchored icebergs; fast ice scouring the ocean floor
Kisitchiq	To form anchored fast ice
Maġġuti	To be unable to move in slush ice (of boat)
Maniiļaq	Surface that is not smooth or even
Maniit	To be rough, uneven, especially ice when there are ice piles

Manik	Smooth area of ice
Maut	To walk in the direction of open water
Mayuqtitaq	Slush ice pushed onto the shore with wraps frozen into waves
Miñiqutipkaq	To become icebound while boating
Misałhak	Slushy surface of young salt water ice
Muġaliq; muġałłiq	Slush ice on sea
Muġrak	Slush ice
Muqutipkaq	For a boat to become ice bound
Napaayuq	An upright ice cake
Natuġaaq	For ice to crack or shatter or both at once
Nigayuq	Open water surrounded by ice
Nutaġun	Snow on water with no ice below it; refrozen crack less than ten feet wide
Nutaqiiq	Smooth ice covered by snow with dampness between snow and ice
Nuvuġaq	A pointed portion of ice; ice peninsula or floe corner surrounded by water
Paaġiiq	Ice pushed by the wind and current one way and then the other making it appear to move
Pauk	Ice that is anchors to shore fast ice to shore
Piqaluyak	Old salt free multi-year ice gone through several seasons; glacial ice
Piquniq	Ice mount formation that has bottom air
Pituqqich	A path or trail leading to an open lead on rough shore ice
Puktaaq	Ice floe of various size
Puktaaqat	Small ice floe attached to another ice floe
Qaiġiitchuaq	Rough ice
Qaiġilu	Ice that is not rough nor smooth but with some irregularity

Qaimġuq	A flat ice surface along the beach formed from splashing of storm waves.
Qaiqsuaq	Smooth ice lying between areas of rough ice
Qaiqsuaqpak	Smooth flat ice covering a very large area.
Qaivaġniq	Flat round cakes of ice frozen together.
Qaligiiksinñiq	Rafting of young ice which become safe to support a man walking.
Qanaiñaqtuaq	Main pack ice moving in directly toward shore-fast ice
Qaŋattaaq	Snow or ice jutting out over water caused by undercutting.
Qimaktinniq	When the old ice is carried away, this ice is what is left behind
Qugluġniq	Pressure area where ice has buckled upward with open space in between and water below freezes. Favored by seals for pupping or breathing den.
Quġraq	Where ice pinches off a lead or crack either against other ice or the shore
Quppaġruaq	Refrozen crack in ice
Quppaq	Crack in ice
Quviuġaaq	Ice that buckled downward under pressure of ice then fills with water
Sagrat	A few small cakes of ice in mostly open water or lead that originate as a result of miġiallak; (loose submerged ice surfacing pushed by currents)
Sarri	Good thick floating pack ice from the north and some distance from the land locked ice
Satchik	To be far out in front or in ocean
Sikuaq	Thin ice, dangerous to walk on
Sikuliaġruaq	Thick ice approximately a meter thick and can be thicker
Sikuliaq	Young ice formed around edge of old solid ice on open lead
Suġaiñŋuq	A large mass of ice moved by current prevailing over wind direction.
Suġaiñŋuġruaq	A larger mass of ice like above.

Tuuniq	Buckled undulations on ice made by pressure of main pack ice on young ice leaving the ice in a winkled state. Favored by seals for dens and breathing.
Tuvaġruaq	Old ice
Tuvaiq	Once (former) shorefast ice now floating, due to breakup
Tuvaiyagaaq	Once shore fast ice now loose and floating due to high winds
Tuvaiyaq	To break off inside the lead of land locked ice
Tuvaiyauti	When shore fast ice breaks free to her/his disadvantage
Tuvaq	Shore fast ice
Tuvaqtaq	Shore ice covering only a portion of the beach
Uiñiq	Lead, open water between shore ice and pack ice