

IX

The background image is a serene landscape. In the foreground, a calm body of water reflects the sky and the surrounding environment. Two icebergs are visible in the water, one on the left and one in the center. The middle ground shows a shoreline with a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, some of which have yellowed leaves, suggesting an autumn setting. A thick layer of mist or fog hangs over the water and the trees. The sky is dark and cloudy, with a hint of light breaking through near the horizon. Overlaid on the left side of the image is a large, stylized number 'IX' in a light blue/white color. The 'I' is a simple vertical bar, and the 'X' is formed by two diagonal bars meeting at a point. The number is semi-transparent, allowing the landscape to be seen through it.

Science & Education Report



MS Roald Amundsen 22 June – 08 July, 2025

Alaska and British Columbia -
Inside Passage, Bears and Aleutian
Islands

When you arrived on the MS Roald you boarded a research-focused expedition ship, fully equipped as a floating laboratory, and designed to be a center of learning and discovery. In your time on board you contributed to scientific studies and expanded your knowledge of the world around you. Let's take a look back on our journey and what we accomplished while sailing along the wild and wonderful Alaskan coast.

Arts, crafts & creativity

We witnessed the wild beauty of Alaska's landscapes and let it inspire us to create art reflecting our surroundings and our feelings. Through drawing sessions, painting sessions, sculpting sessions, and much more, we created tangible keepsakes of our journey.





Science & Education Program

The MS Roald Amundsen is more than a ship— it is a platform of opportunity for us to explore the world around us, collect meaningful data, and learn more deeply about the places we visit.

Our onboard naturalists guided our guests using scientific tools to investigate the world around us. We observed, documented, and discussed many interesting fauna, flora, and phenomena. From learning about how feathers work to panning for gold, guests participated in sessions that gave a deeper understanding and appreciation for the natural world around us. Our historians put all of what we saw in the context of humans' relationships with this place— from the earliest inhabitants to modern society.

On the next pages you can find highlights of our onboard Science and Education Program and our Citizen Science Program.

History

As we set sail from Vancouver, we travelled through the First Nation lands of the Haida. Our voyage through the Inside Passage and Icy Bay were among Tlingit land, where we witnessed the thriving Tlingit culture expressed through art, cultural artifacts, and the stories of our local guides. We traversed the ancestral lands of the Sugpiaq as we headed west, and experienced the Unangax culture and history of the Aleutian Islands while visiting Dutch Harbor and St. Paul. We ended our journey in Nome, a place that for thousands of years was a seasonal hunting settlement of the Inupiat until gold was discovered by American prospectors in 1898.

In our onboard lectures, we learned about the Native history the region, as well as its settlement by Europeans and its purchase by and later statehood in the United States. We acknowledged that these histories hold pain, but also hope, and that they exist intertwined in a story that is still being written!



Living Culture

We felt how the native histories and cultures of this region permeate all aspects of life. We were lucky to witness this in the communities we visited, where we experienced a living culture expressed in art, song, dance, stories, and oral histories of our hosts in communities across Alaska.

We were also incredibly privileged to be joined on our journey by our Cultural Interpreter, Norma. Her stories, songs, dances, and art gave us invaluable glimpses into her Yup'ik culture and what it means to live as part of the land in Alaska. Her pride in her Yup'ik traditions shone through everything she did, and her smile and enthusiasm were infectious to all who joined her photo slide shows, "coffee talks," and "show and tell" sessions. Through Norma, we could understand better the real spirit of Alaska, and we are all so much the richer for it.



Guest Scientists

We were fortunate to be joined on this voyage by Kristina, a Guest Scientist from the National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR). Kristina used the MS Roald Amundsen as a platform of opportunity to collect plankton from the ocean and the air to help scientists understand how these tiny organisms may influence cloud formation in Alaska region. These samples will be brought back to NCAR's Colorado labs, where scientists will study the planktons' ability to function as ice-nucleating particles. Ultimately, their findings will help to improve weather forecasting models.

Visit our Science & Education Hub to find out more about our scientific collaborations.





Science Boat

Learning in a lecture or workshop is one thing, but getting your hands 'dirty' in the pursuit of science is another level. For the guests who chose to participate in the Science Boat, they joined a participative experience focused on collecting meaningful data by 'taking the lab outside' – and underwater!

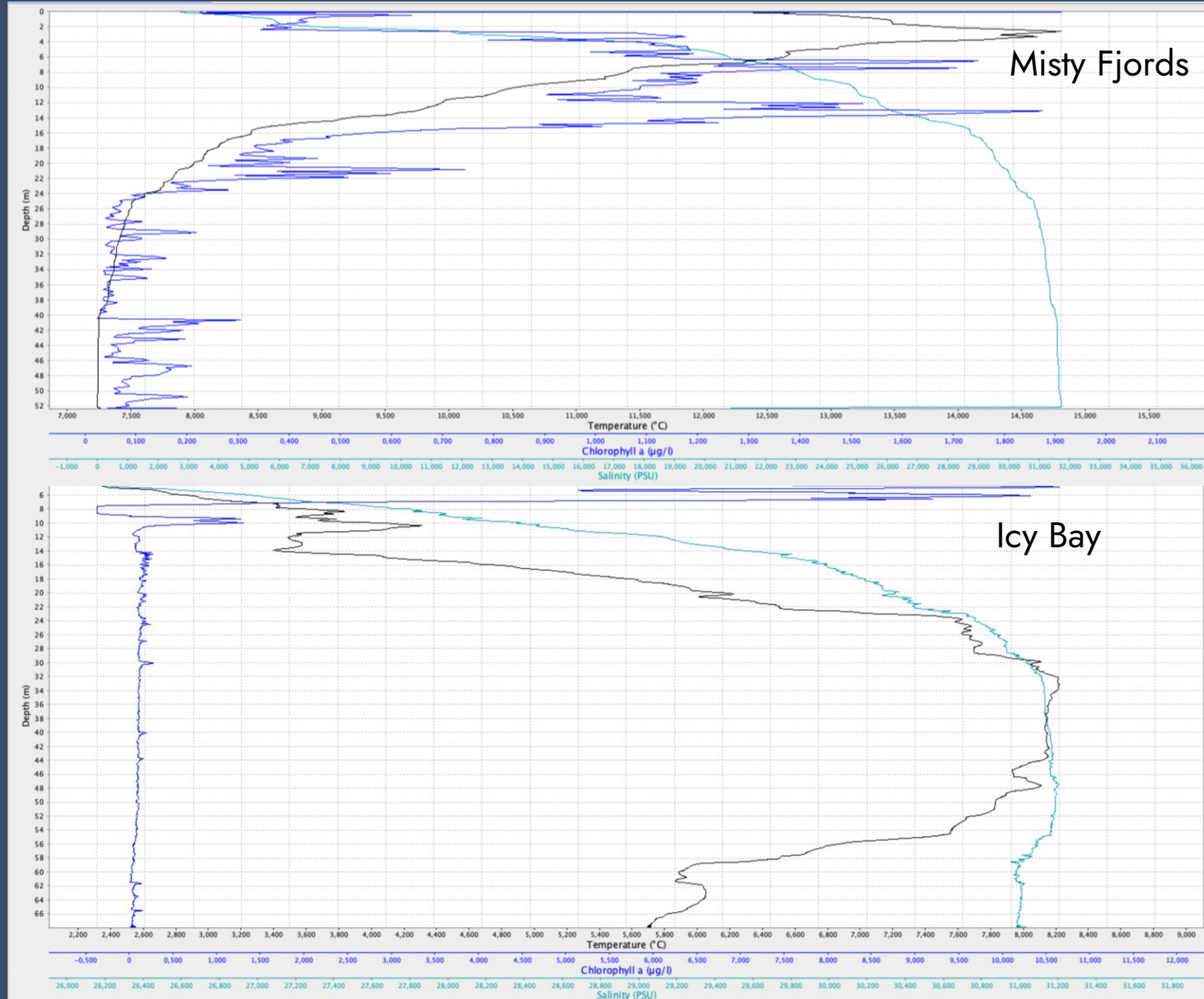
We investigated the underwater world in **6** Science Boat sessions in Misty Fjords, Icy Bay, and Uyak Bay. We observed and discussed the wildlife and geology in each location to better understand the area's ecology. We deployed a plankton net to collect phytoplankton and zooplankton, used a CTD to create a physical profile of the water column, and took measurements of turbidity to submit to the Citizen Science project the Secchi Disk Project.

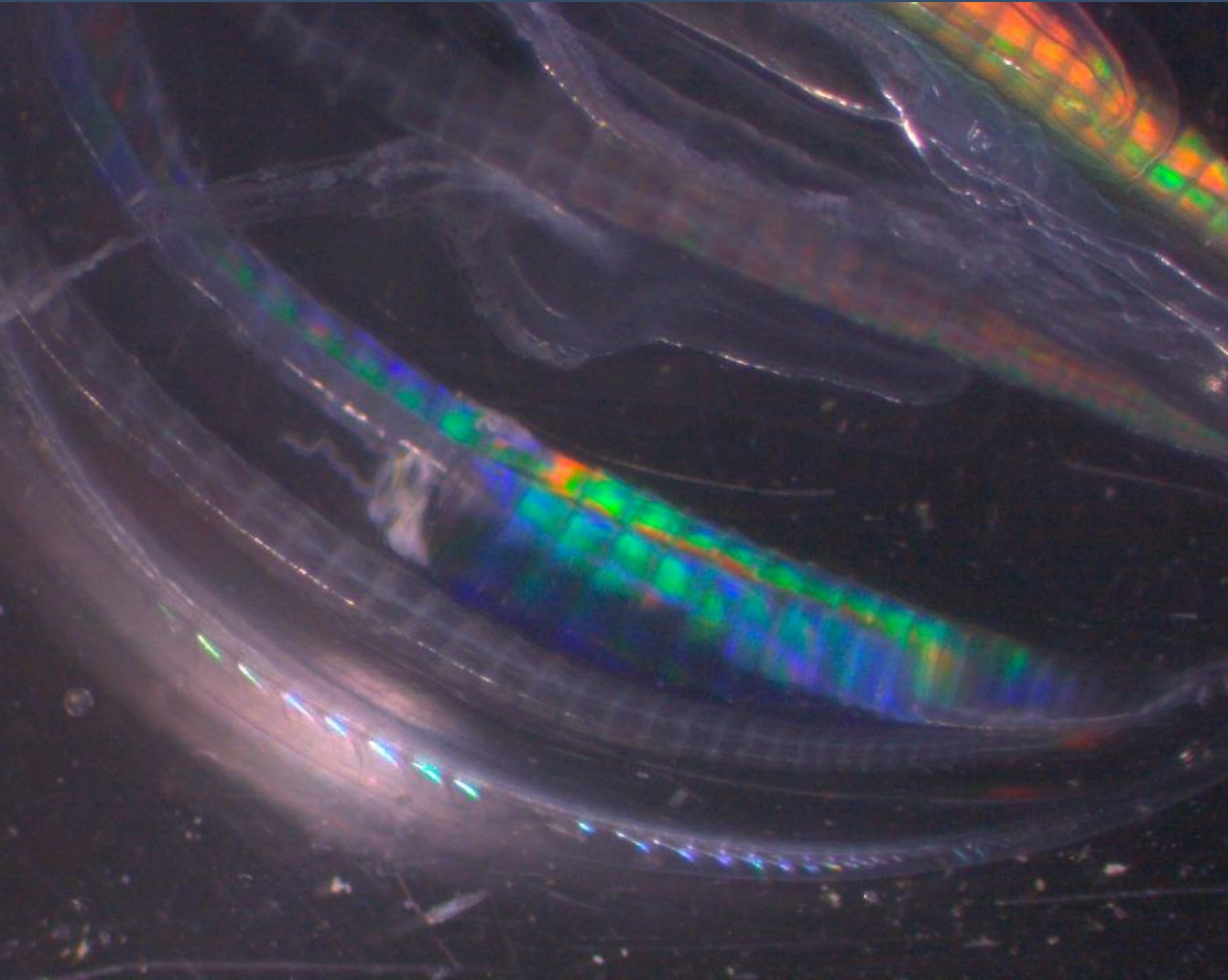
CTD Profiles

Our CTD casts gave us insight into the way salinity, temperature, and chlorophyll changed with depth. Each site had a unique profile!

Typically, salinity increases with depth while temperature decreases, since cold, salty water is more dense. This sinking of cold, salty water can cause stratification, or layering, to occur, giving different depths different characteristics. If there is no stratification, we call the water column “well mixed.” Stratification can provide insights into the availability for nutrient replenishment at the surface, which is crucial for phytoplankton. Measuring chlorophyll—the photosynthetic pigments in phytoplankton—gives us information on phytoplankton abundance and primary productivity.

Two of our CTD casts illustrate these concepts. In Misty Fjords, we saw a well mixed water column below 15m in regards to temperature and salinity, with the top few meters likely influenced by freshwater input from rain and rivers and the rest of the water column being marine in nature: quite typical of fjords. Conversely, in Icy Bay, we saw the influence of the icebergs and glaciers clearly: temperature and salinity was lowest at the surface. Both then jumped up in magnitude as a different, marine water mass intruded around 25m, after which temperature began to drop with increasing depth as could be expected. In both situations, the highest chlorophyll concentrations were in the first 15m of the water column—which makes sense, as that’s where phytoplankton can absorb the most sunlight!





Plankton samples

After we collected water samples on the Science Boat, we brought them back to the Science Center to look at them under the microscope. At times, it felt like we were looking into an alien universe. Luckily, our marine biologists know exactly what these strange creatures are! From phytoplankton, those tiny photosynthetic organisms at the base of the food web, to larvae of more familiar animals like crabs, we encountered many different creatures. Let's look at some of what we found!

We also analyzed all of our plankton samples for any species correlated to harmful algal blooms (HABs) and submitted this information to our partners at the Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN). PMN is collecting observations of potentially dangerous species in order to help coastal communities better prepare for and manage these blooms. One sample from St. Paul had elevated levels of the HAB diatom *pseudo-nitzschia* and was sent to PMN for further analysis!



Bristle worm larvae and dinoflagellates (Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska)



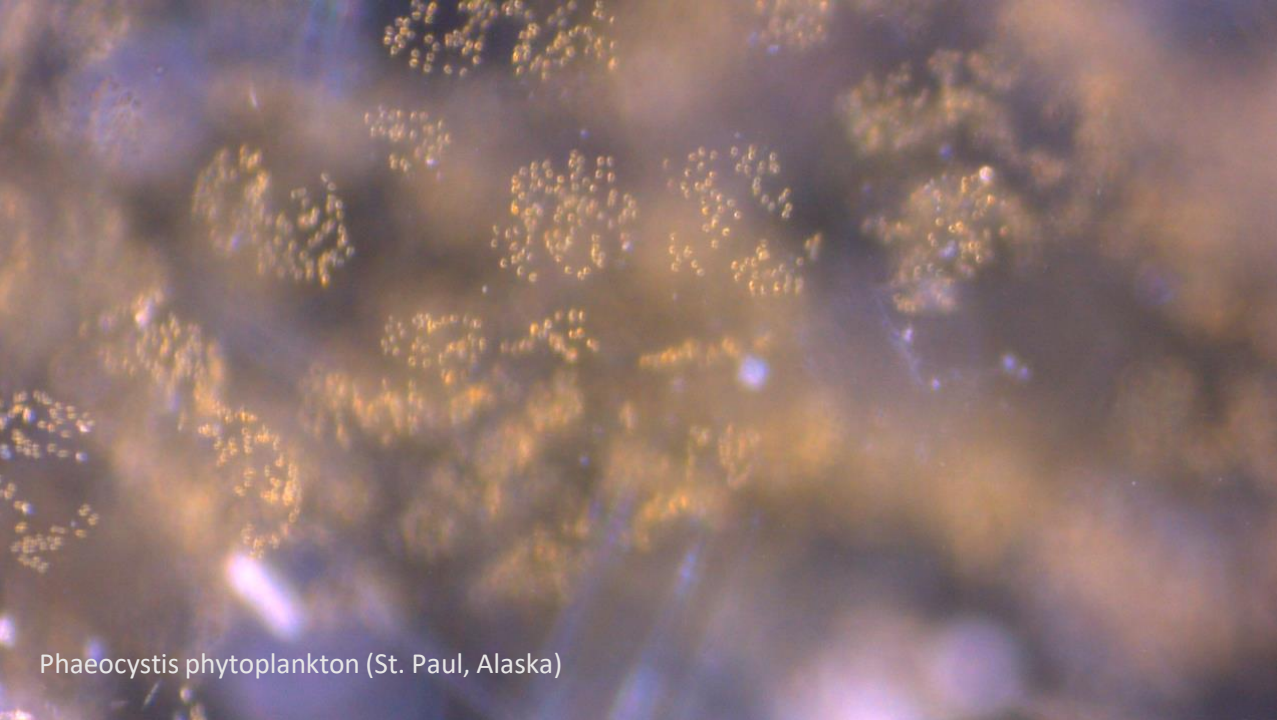
Brittle star larvae (Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska)



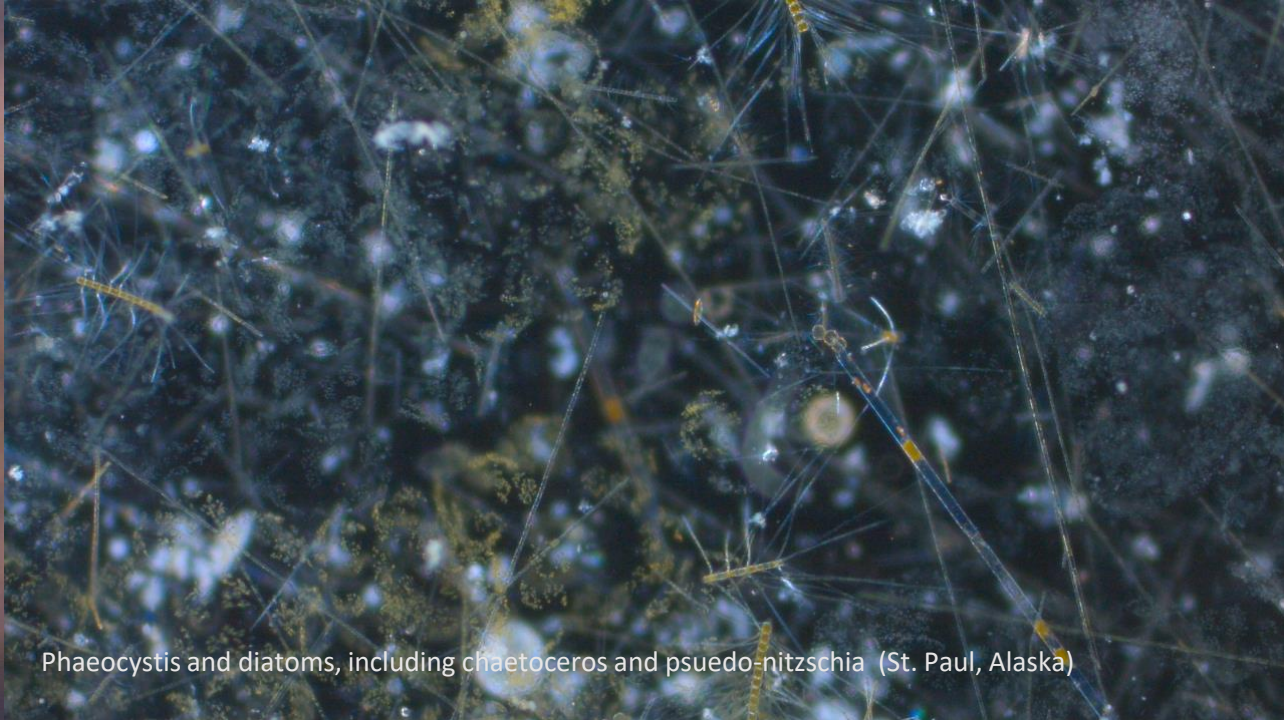
Arrow worm (Icy Bay, Alaska)



Decapod larvae (Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska)



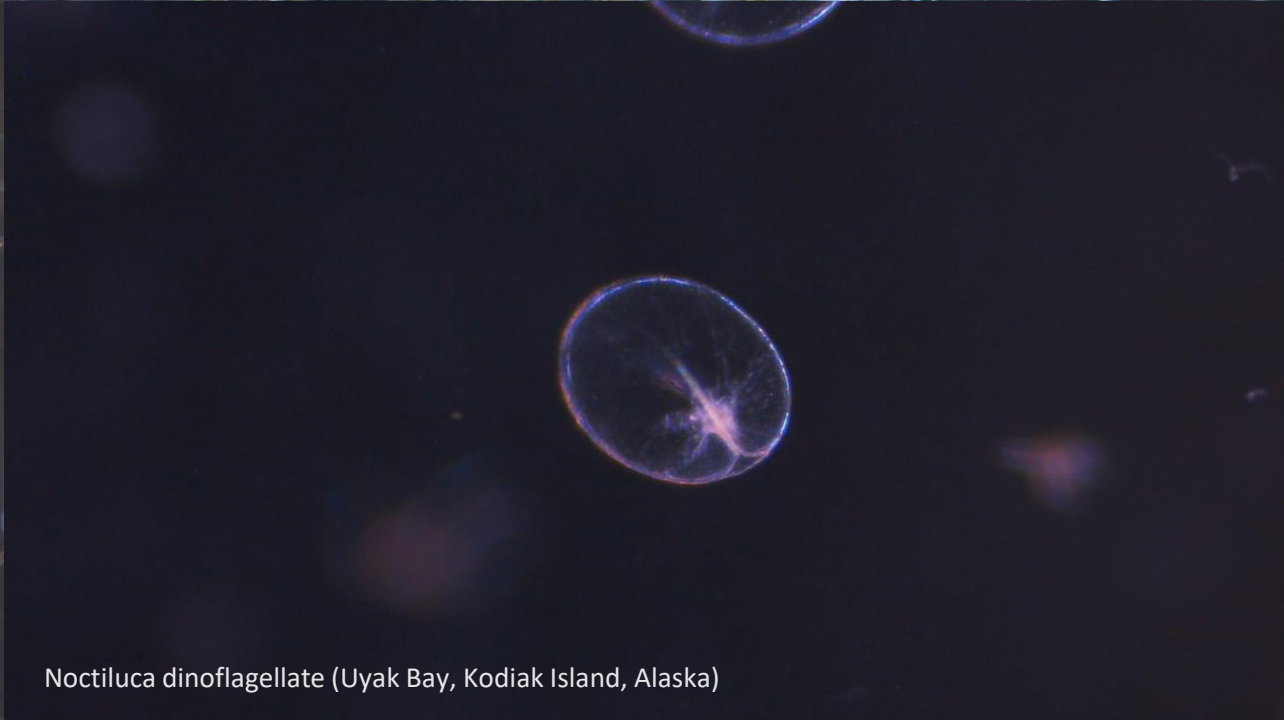
Phaeocystis phytoplankton (St. Paul, Alaska)



Phaeocystis and diatoms, including chaetoceros and psuedo-nitzschia (St. Paul, Alaska)



Chaetoceros, diatom (Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska)



Noctiluca dinoflagellate (Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska)

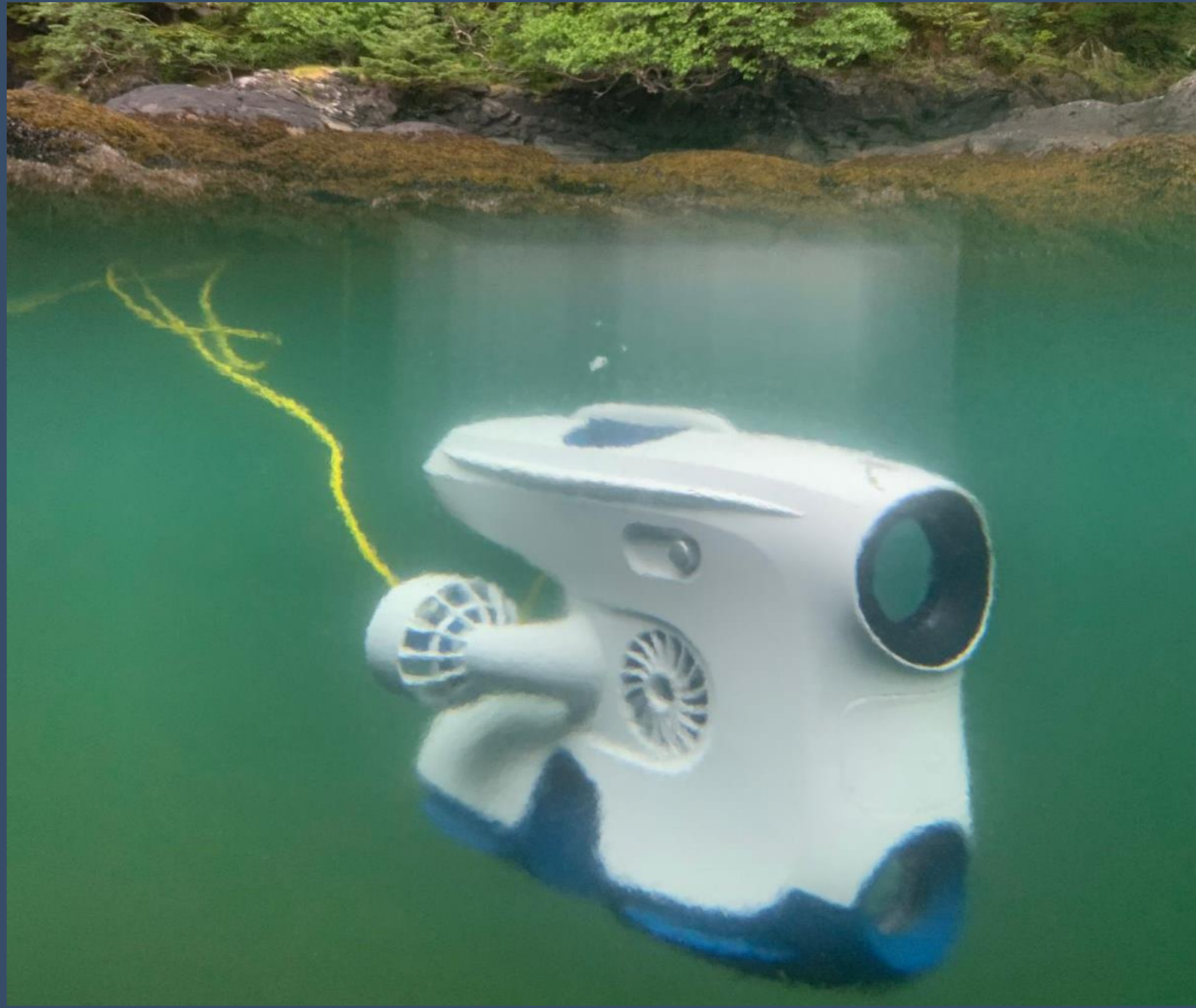
Underwater drone

We had the opportunity to deploy our underwater drone at the following sites:

- Sitka
- Uyak Bay (Kodiak Island)
- Kinak Bay (Katmai National Park)
- Geographic Harbor (Katmai National Park)
- St. Paul

We saw a variety of the strange and beautiful creatures that inhabit the coastlines of Alaska, including fish, invertebrate communities, seagrass meadows, and a curious kelp crab!

View the highlights from our underwater drone footage on HX Underwater Drone Footage [YouTube Channel](#)





Citizen Science NASA Cloud Observer

Clouds aren't just fluffy shapes in the sky; they are incredibly important components to Earth's heat budget and balance. Information about when, where, and what types of clouds are forming helps scientists understand more about Earth's climate and climate change. Through NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer program, we help contribute this kind of data.

Our citizen scientists submitted **7** observations to the global database run by NASA. Our observations were matched to data from weather satellites orbiting above and will be used to better understand global weather phenomena.

If you would like to continue cloud observations at home, you can download the app 'GLOBE Observer.'

[View our data](#) on the global map

Citizen Science iNaturalist

In our voyage through Alaska we traversed many ecosystems and biomes. From the temperate rainforests of Southeast Alaska to the tundra of Nome, each place presented new and unique species. The impressive amount of species and observations we documented reflects how biologically diverse Alaska is!

We used the citizen science app iNaturalist to identify and record the flora and fauna seen on our journey. Our observations are available to be used in global scientific research.

In total we recorded:

- **1169** Species
- **382** Observations

... and counting; as you upload more photos from home our dataset grows!

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project [here](#):

[2025 June 22 - July 8: MS Roald Amundsen - Alaska & British Columbia \(AMALA2505\) - iNaturalist](#)





Citizen Science eBird

From seabirds to passerines, coastal Alaska has both an abundance and diversity of birdlife. Our onboard naturalists were constantly surveying the avifauna we encountered along our route.

Including during **10** onboard Wildlife Watch and eBird sessions, we recorded **83** bird species across **27** eBird checklists. Through the eBird platform, the data we collected is available for scientists around the world to help understand patterns of bird distribution, migration, and habitat use.

View our data for this trip here:

[Alaska and British Columbia - Inside Passage, Bears and Aleutian Islands \(Northbound\) June 22 to July 08, 2025 - eBird Trip Report](#)

Citizen Science

Happywhale

Cetaceans— whales, dolphins, and porpoises— capture our imaginations and our hearts whenever we witness them. And, doing something as simple as taking a photo of them can help scientists learn more about these animals. That's where Happywhale comes in: by using AI to match images of whales submitted by users over time, they can track individuals as they migrate across the world and through their lives! And when you submit a photo, you will be notified of any past and future matches of that individual!

We photographed **3 humpback whale** individuals and received matches back for all 3! We also submitted a photo of **1 grey whale** to add to their catalogue of identified whales across the world.

View the MS Roald Amundsen's submissions to Happywhale during our voyage:

[Happywhale: MS Roald Amundsen 22 June – 08 July 2025](#)










Photo ©Lauren Cutler



Partnership ORCA

Our partners at the whale and dolphin conservation charity ORCA are committed to conducting research that helps to identify important whale and dolphin habitats by using “platforms of opportunity” including expedition ships like the Roald Amundsen! Our onboard ORCA Conservationist, with the help of our guests, recorded vital sightings data across the course of our cruise that will help inform conservation decisions and policy in the future.

Trip Survey Totals

Humpback .....		.....	33
Orca ....		.....	5
Dall's porpoise		.....	17
Harbor porpoise .....		.....	2
Pacific white-sided dolphin ....		....	8
Fin .....		.....	7
Sperm .....		.....	5
Gray		..	1

View more information about our partnership with ORCA here
[ORCA | HX Hurtigruten Expeditions US \(travelhx.com\)](#)

A Once in a Lifetime Sighting

On July 04, between Dutch Harbor and St. Paul, our guests and naturalists spotted an unexpected beaked whale just before the underwater shelf dropoff. It turned out to be the most elusive of the beaked whale species, a Sato's beaked whale (*Berardius minimus*). This species was only formally described in 2019 based on genetic analysis of skeletons and stranded individuals. They are more common off the coast of Japan and this encounter was the first ever recording with a calf in the Bering Sea. This sighting will add invaluable insights into this new species of beaked whale— all thanks to you!



Wildlife List - Birds



Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Stockente	Canard colvert	Stökkand
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Spießente	Canard pilet	Stjertand
<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	Green-winged Teal	Carolinakrickente	Sarcelle à ailes vertes	Amerikakrikkand
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	Prachteiderente	Eider à tête grise	Praktærfugl
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	Kragenente	Arlequin plongeur	Harlekinand
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	Surf Scoter	Brillenente	Macreuse à front blanc	Brilleand
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	Spatelente	Garrot d'Islande	Islandsand
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	Gänsesäger	Grand Harle	Laksand
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	Mittelsäger	Harle huppé	Siland
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon	Felsentaube	Pigeon biset	Klippedue (Bydue)
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	Rufous Hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	Colibri roux	Rødkolibri
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Black Oystercatcher	Klippenausternfischer	Huïtrier de Bachman	Amerikasvarttjeld
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	Amerikanischer Sandregenpfeifer	Pluvier semipalmé	Amerikasandlo
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	Odinshühnchen	Phalarope à bec étroit	Svømmesnipe
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	Thorshühnchen	Phalarope à bec large	Polarsvømmesnipe

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	Rock Sandpiper	Beringstrandläufer	Bécasseau des Aléoutiennes	Klippesnipe
<i>Calidris mauri</i>	Western Sandpiper	Bergstrandläufer	Bécasseau d'Alaska	Beringsnipe
<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	Wilson's Snipe	Wilsonbekassine	Bécassine de Wilson	indianerbekkasin
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	Falkenraubmöwe	Labbe à longue queue	Fjelljo
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Labbe parasite	Tyvjo
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	Rhinoceros Auklet	Nashornalk	Macareux rhinocéros	Neshornlunde
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	Tufted Puffin	Gelbschopflund	Macareux huppé	Topplunde
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	Horned Puffin	Hornlund	Macareux cornu	Hornlunde
<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Cassin's Auklet	Aleutenalk	Starique de Cassin	Sotalke
<i>Aethia pusilla</i>	Least Auklet	Zwergalk	Starique minuscule	Flekkdvergalke
<i>Aethia pygmaea</i>	Whiskered Auklet	Bartalk	Starique pygmée	Praktdvergalke
<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	Crested Auklet	Schopfalk	Starique cristatelle	Toppdvergalke
<i>Aethia psittacula</i>	Parakeet Auklet	Rotschnabelalk	Starique perroquet	Papegøyealke
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz's Murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	Guillemot de Kittlitz	Kortnebbdvergteist
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled Murrelet	Marmelalk	Guillemot marbré	Marmordvergteist

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Cepphus columba</i>	Pigeon Guillemot	Taubenteiste	Guillemot colombin	Beringteist
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	Dickschnabellumme	Guillemot de Brünnich	Polarlomvi
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	Trottellumme	Guillemot marmette	Lomvi
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Ancient Murrelet	Silberalk	Guillemot à cou blanc	Nordstarik
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Mouette tridactyle	Krykkje
<i>Rissa brevirostris</i>	Red-legged Kittiwake	Klippenmöwe	Mouette des brumes	Rødfotkrykkje
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte’s Gull	Bonapartemöwe	Mouette de Bonaparte	Kanadahettemåke
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	Short-billed Gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	Goéland à bec court	kortnebbmåke
<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>	Herring Gull	Kanadamöwe	Goéland hudsonien	Amerikagråmåke
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	Eismöwe	Goéland bourgmestre	Polarmåke
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull	Kaliforniermöwe	Goéland de Californie	Præiegråmåke
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Glaucous-winged Gull	Beringmöwe	Goéland à ailes grises	Gråvingemåke
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	Sterne arctique	Rødnebbterne
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	Eistaucher	Plongeon huard	Islom
<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross	Laysanalbatros	Albatros de Laysan	Laysanalbatross

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black-footed Albatross	Schwarzfußalbatros	Albatros à pieds noirs	Svartfotalbatross
<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short-tailed Albatross	Kurzschwanzalbatros	Albatros à queue courte	Galapagosalbatross
<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Storm Petrel	Gabelschwanz-Wellenläufer	Océanite à queue fourchue	Gråstormsvale
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm Petrel	Wellenläufer	Océanite cul-blanc	Stormsvale
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Fulmar boréal	Havhest
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	Puffin fuligineux	Grålire
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	Kurzschwanz-Sturmtaucher	Puffin à bec grêle	Smalnebblire
<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	Red-faced Cormorant	Rotgesichtscharbe	Cormoran à face rouge	Rødmaskeskarv
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	Pelagic Cormorant	Meerscharbe	Cormoran pélagique	Beringskarv
<i>Nannopterum auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	Ohrenscharbe	Cormoran à aigrettes	Totoppskarv
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron	Kanadareiher	Grand Héron	Herodiashegre
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	Pygargue à tête blanche	Hvithodehavørn
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	Gürtelfischer	Martin-pêcheur d'Amérique	Belteisfugl
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	Black-billed Magpie	Hudsonelster	Pie d'Amérique	Svartnebbskjære
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American Crow	Amerikakrähé	Corneille d'Amérique	Amerikakråke

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	Kolkrabe	Grand Corbeau	Ravn
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	Mésange à dos marron	Kastanjemeis
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	Uferschwalbe	Hirondelle de rivage	Sandsvale
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	Violet-green Swallow	Veilchenschwalbe	Hirondelle à face blanche	Talassinsvale
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Rauchschwalbe	Hirondelle rustique	Låvesvale
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	Fahlstirnschwalbe	Hirondelle à front blanc	Mursvale
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	Purpurschwalbe	Hirondelle noire	purpursvale
<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Rubingoldhähnchen	Roitelet à couronne rubis	Rubinfuglekonge
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Indianergoldhähnchen	Roitelet à couronne dorée	Ildkronefuglekonge
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific Wren	Pazifikzaunkönig	Troglodyte de Baird	Barsmett
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American Dipper	Grauwasseramsel	Cincle d'Amérique	Gråfossekall
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	Star	Étourneau sansonnet	Stær
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	Varied Thrush	Halsbanddrossel	Grive à collier	Båndtrost
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	Zwergmusendrossel	Grive à dos roussâtre	Brunkinnskogtrost
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	Grive solitaire	Eremittskogtrost

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	Wanderdrossel	Merle d'Amérique	Vandretrost
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	Grey-crowned Rosy Finch	Schwarzstirn-Schneegimpel	Roselin à tête grise	Grånakkefjellfink
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	Birkenzeisig	Sizerin flammé	Gråsisik
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	Pine Siskin	Fichtenzeisig	Tarin des pins	Stripesisik
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	Spornammer	Plectrophane lapon	Lappspurv
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	Schneeammer	Plectrophane des neiges	Snøspurv
<i>Plectrophenax hyperboreus</i>	McKay's Bunting	Beringschneeammer	Plectrophane blanc	Hvitspurv
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	Fuchsammer	Bruant fauve	Revespurv
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	Dark-eyed Junco	Winterammer	Junco ardoisé	Vinterjunko
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	Golden-crowned Sparrow	Kronenammer	Bruant à couronne dorée	Gulkronespurv
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	Grasammer	Bruant des prés	Musespurv
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Song Sparrow	Singammer	Bruant chanteur	Sangspurv
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	Orange-crowned Warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	Paruline verdâtre	Oransjekroneparula
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	Goldwaldsänger	Paruline jaune	gulparula
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's Warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	Paruline de Townsend	Granparula
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose	Zwergkanadagans	Bernache de Hutchins	polargås

Wildlife List - Marine Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Buckelwal	Baleine à bosse	Knølhval
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray whale	Grauwal	Baleine grise	Gråhval
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Finnwal	Rorqual commun	Finhval
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbor porpoise	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's porpoise, Dall porpoise	Weißflankenschweinswal	Marsouin de Dall	Dalls nise
<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Pazifischer Weissseitendelfin	Lagenorhynque a flancs blancs du Pacifique	
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller Sea Lion	Stellerscher Seelöwe	Lion de mer de Steller	Hvalross
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal	Seehund	Phoque commun	Steinkobbe
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	Sea Otter	Meerotter	Loutre de mer	Havoter
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Orca	Schwertwal	Orque	Spekkhogger
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	Potwal	Grand cachalot	Spermhval
<i>Berardius minimus</i>	Sato's beaked whale	Kleiner Schnabelwal	-	-

Wildlife List - Land Mammals



Wildlife List – Terrestrial Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	American Red Squirrel	Gemeines Rothörnchen	Écureuil roux américain	Amerikansk ekorn
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	Brown bear	Braunbär	Ours brun	Isbjørn
<i>Alces alces gigas</i>	Alaskan Moose	Elch	Élan	Elk
<i>Oreamnos americanu</i>	Mountain goat	Schneeziege	Chèvre des montagnes Rocheuses	Snøgeit
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	Rotfuchs	Renard roux	Rødrev
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox	Polarfox	Renard arctique	Fjellrev



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