

Science & Education Report

North West Passage (West to East)

09th August – 01 September



MS Roald Amundsen

9th August – 1st September, 2025

The North West Passage

When you arrived on the MS Roald Amundsen you boarded an education and 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 through the North West Passage



Arts, Crafts & Creativity

We witnessed the amazing landscapes and culture of Alaska, the Canadian North West Territories, Nunavut, and Greenland. We were inspired to create art reflecting our surroundings including watercolour post cards, sea glass jewelry, knot keychains, and traditional inuit beading.



Science & Education Program

Our onboard naturalists guided our guests using scientific tools to investigate the world around us. Through lectures, discovery sessions, zodiac cruises, and visits ashore we aimed to make every expedition day a memorable and unique learning experience.



Inuit Culture

One thing is hearing, reading or watching documentaries about the native cultures of the arctic. However, another very different one is to visit communities and hear first hand, our cultural ambassadors talking about their people, culture, language, traditions, and heritage. This is the most genuine manner to learn about those cultures, and all the wisdom and knowledge our ambassadors had to share with us we will not be able to find in any book or documentary!



History: In the Footsteps of Amundsen!

On board of MS Roald Amundsen we did follow the footsteps of one of the greatest polar explorers in history through the North West Passage, visiting same places which the patron of our ship has visited over a century ago. Around the world there are 5 monuments of Amundsen. On our voyage we got to see two of them. One on the main street of Nome, and second in Hamlet of Gjoa Haven – a small community which where our famous Norwegian explorer overwintered for two years whilst doing magnetic studies.



History: RCMP of the Far North.

During our voyage we were following the footsteps of one of the greatest explorers of the Arctic Region. But the Arctic is not only about famous names, it is also about ordinary men being sent to the far north to serve their country, like in the case of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose outpost we have visited in Dundas Harbour. We witnessed how remote their service posts were and tried to understand how necessary the reliance on cooperation with the local population has been.



Archaeology

Stepping ashore in the most remote locations along our route we were reminded that people have lived in the far north for countless generations before European explorers began their search for the elusive Northwest Passage. The faint outlines of tents that provided shelter to the earliest inhabitants of this land, people who are remembered locally as the Sivullirmiut – the Ancient Ones – dating back to five thousand years ago, to the more visible remains of large winter dwellings made using the bones of the bowhead whales that were hunted by their distantly related descendants, the Thule Inuit, starting one thousand years ago, represent stories told and untold. Our Inuit Cultural Ambassadors helped us to understand how their ancestors survived, and thrived, in a landscape that can seem barren to our eyes, and some of the feats of the past were celebrated in the drum songs that were performed for us during community visits.

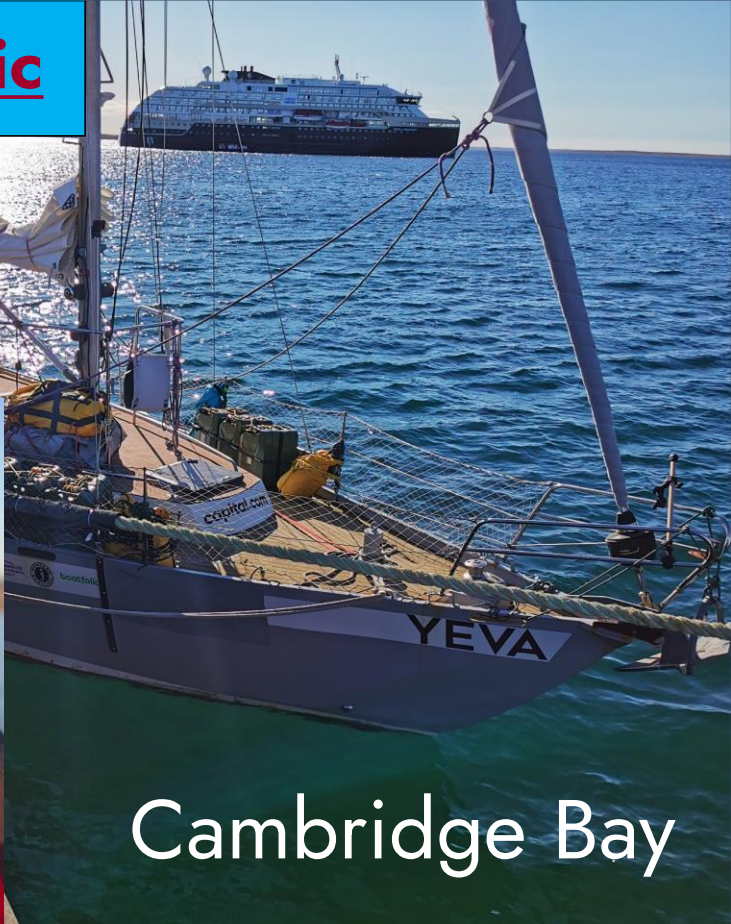
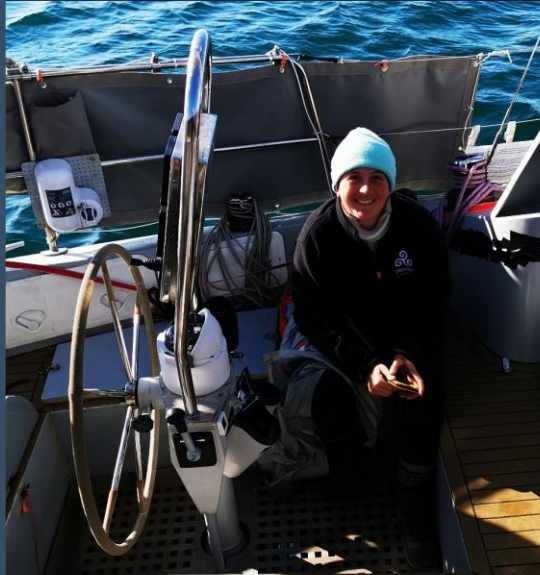


Ella in the Arctic: Making History

During our voyage, 28 year old sailor, Ella Hibbert, has been aiming to complete the first solo circumnavigation of the Arctic Circle – we even passed her yacht in Cambridge Bay!

Keep a look out to see how her journey is progressing, as we watch another historical event unfold in the North West Passage.

Ella Hibbert Ella in the Arctic



Cambridge Bay

Science Boat

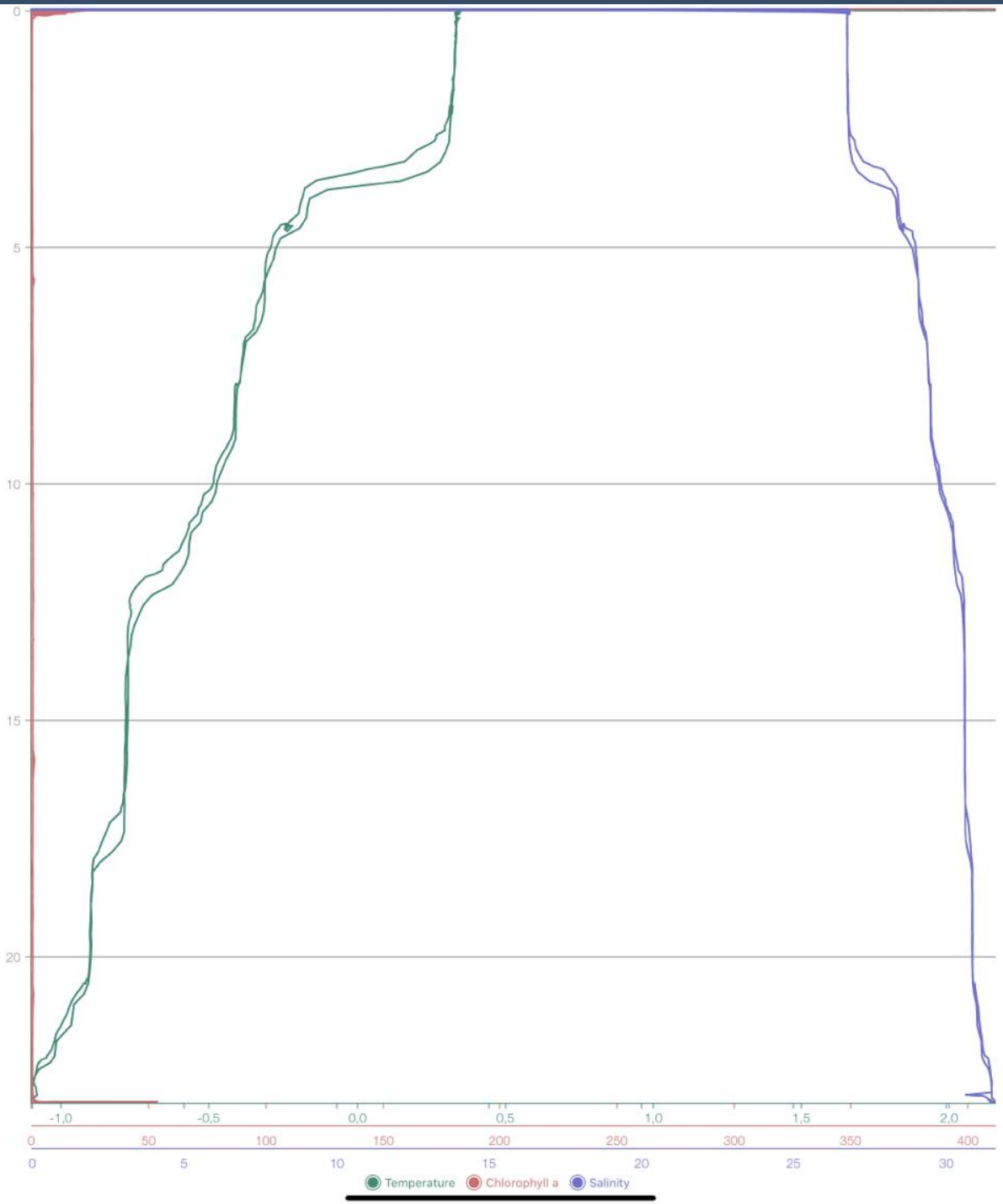
During our voyage we conducted plankton sampling techniques focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in the waters we sailed through. The samples and data which you recorded provided invaluable data for the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, to monitor potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms, and the Secchi Disk project, monitoring world-wide plankton abundance. During the science boats in Port Leopold and Evighedsfjord, we used a CTD to create a physical profile of the water column, took measurements of turbidity to estimate phytoplankton abundance, then deployed a plankton net to collect phytoplankton and zooplankton.



Science Boat: CTD data

Our CTD casts gave us insight into how salinity, temperature, and chlorophyll changes with depth.

Typically, salinity increases with depth while temperature decreases since cold, salty water is more dense. We can see this trend on the chart to the right from Port Leopold. Chlorophyll— the photosynthetic pigments in phytoplankton— measurements gives us information on phytoplankton abundance, usually more chlorophyll is detected in the first 20m of depth, where sunlight is able to penetrate. In port Leopold we detected a small amount of chlorophyll, however the water was remarkably clear, also illustrated by the Secchi depth (below).




	Secchi depth (m)	Average past Secchi depth (m) 2019-2024	Water temp (celcius)
Port Leopold	18.5	9.8	-1
Evighedsfjord	0.9	3.0	0.4

Citizen Science

The Secchi Disk Project

	Secchi depth (m)	Average past Secchi depth (m) 2019-2024	Water temp (celcius)
Port Leopold	18.5	9.8	-1
Evighedsfjord	0.9	3.0	0.4



SECCHI DISK

THE GLOBAL SEAFARER STUDY
OF THE PHYTOPLANKTON

ARE YOU TAKING PART?

[HOME](#)
[SECCHI DISK PROJECT](#)
[WHO ARE WE?](#)
[PRIVACY AND DATA POLICIE](#)

Filter

☐ Define search boundary
 ☐ Limit by boat


Secchi Depth

From Date

To Date


Free Search

Radius around Free Search



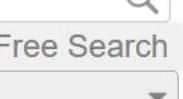
Map

Satellite



☐ Show Clustering

Secchi Legend





Plankton samples

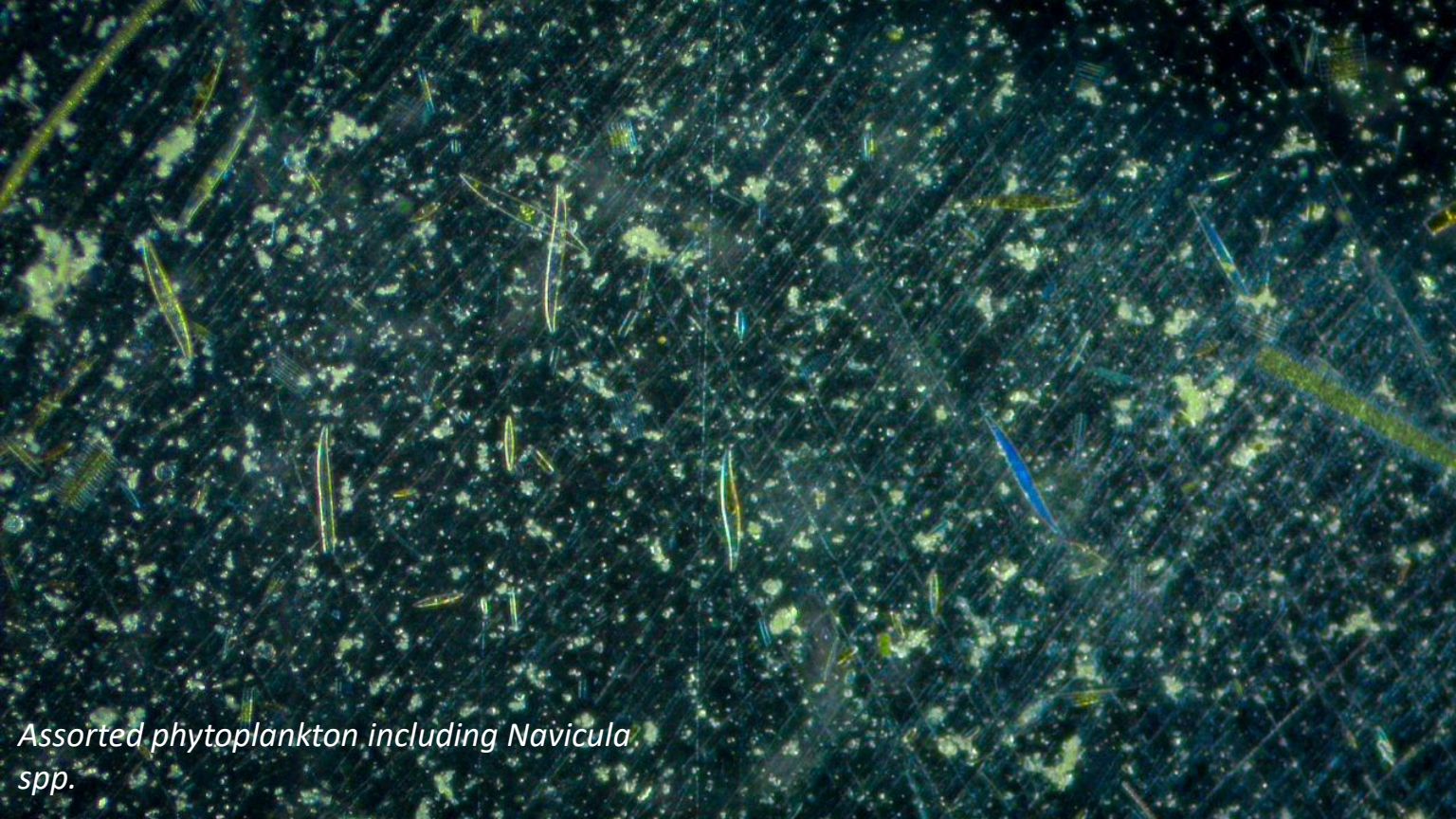
Plankton are ocean drifters transported by currents and tides, and the lack of ability to navigate against these natural forces. Animals (zooplankton) and plant-like algae (phytoplankton) play a key role in supporting the marine food web and health of our oceans.

The image on the left shows a plankton sample from Port Leopold, Canada. Showing a jellyfish medusa, a planktonic crustacean called a 'copepod', and an echinoderm (sea star or sea urchin) larvae (top right).

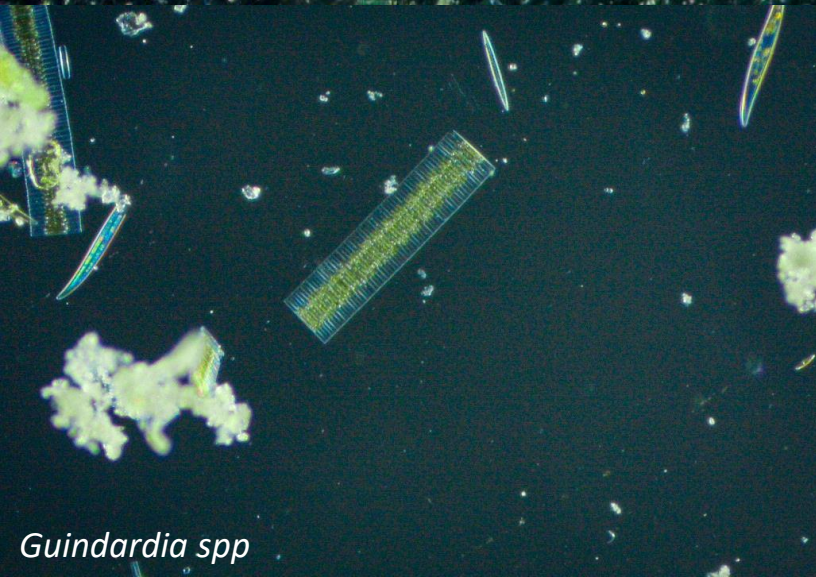
Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton underpin the marine food web as they, like plants on land, contain photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll) that convert sunlight into energy and oxygen, and also sequesters carbon dioxide.

We collected phytoplankton samples in the Bering sea, and Port Leopold. The pictures on the left show various species of phytoplankton including *Tripes longipes*, *Guinardia spp*, and *Navicula spp*.



Assorted phytoplankton including *Navicula spp*.

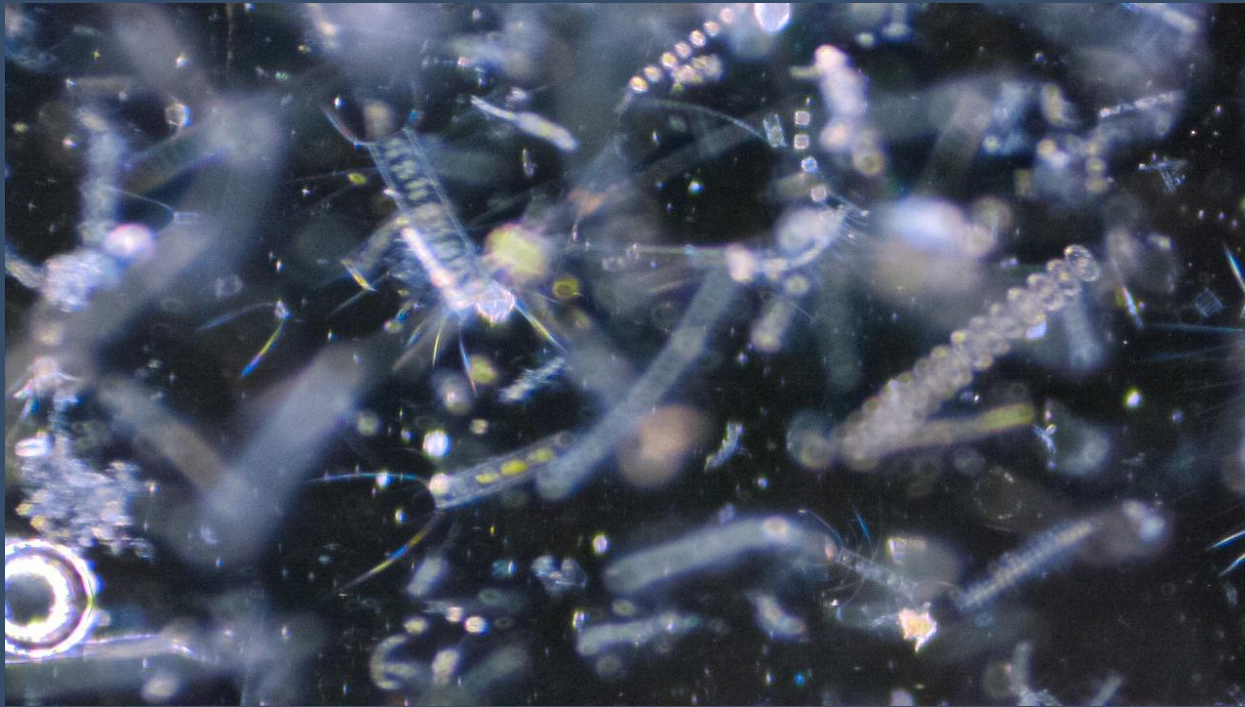


Guinardia spp



Tripes longipes

Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Project



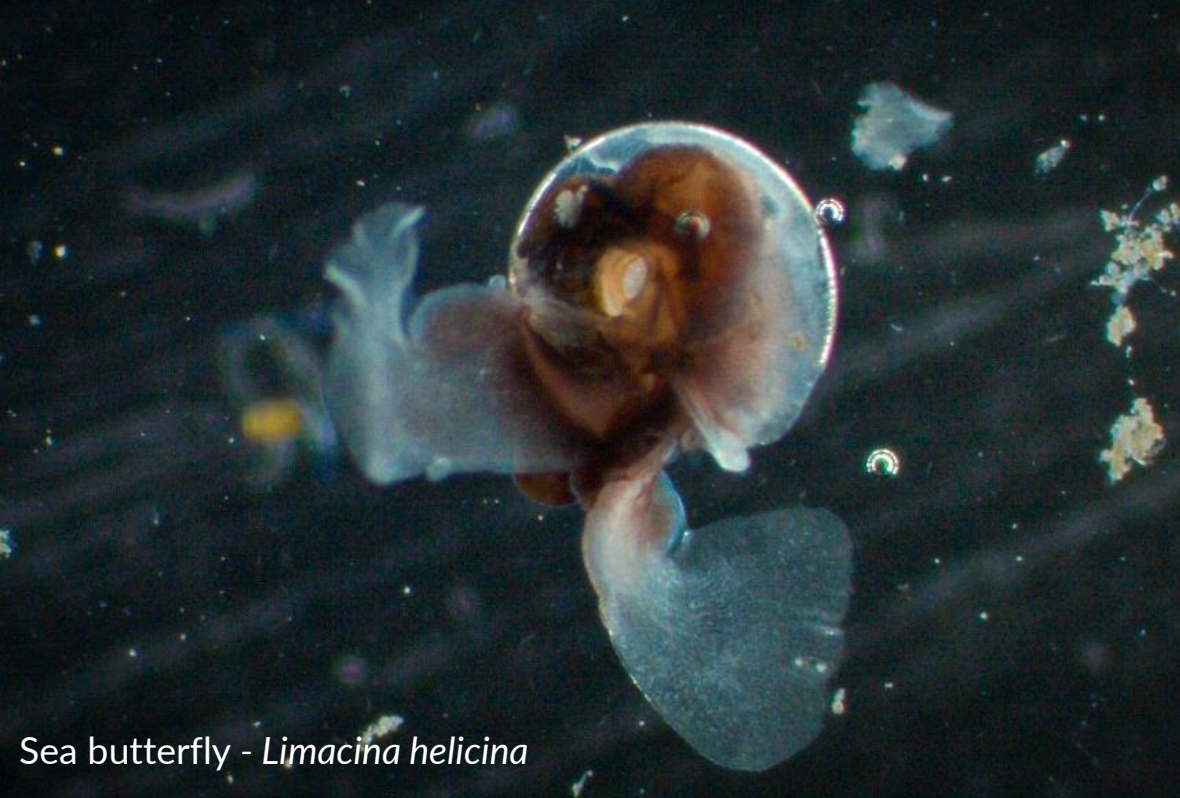
Chaetoceros spp

We collected a phytoplankton sample in the Bering sea and reported the abundance and species present for the HAB project, to detect potentially harmful blooms of microalgae. These blooms, caused by excessive nutrient pollution and environmental changes, can produce toxins that harm aquatic life, disrupt ecosystems, and pose health risks to humans. The HAB project aims to monitor outbreaks, identify contributing factors, and develop strategies to predict, prevent, and manage HABs through scientific research. The data we collected showed the presence of some of the HAB target species - Chaetoceros, however the abundance was relatively low and not a cause for concern.

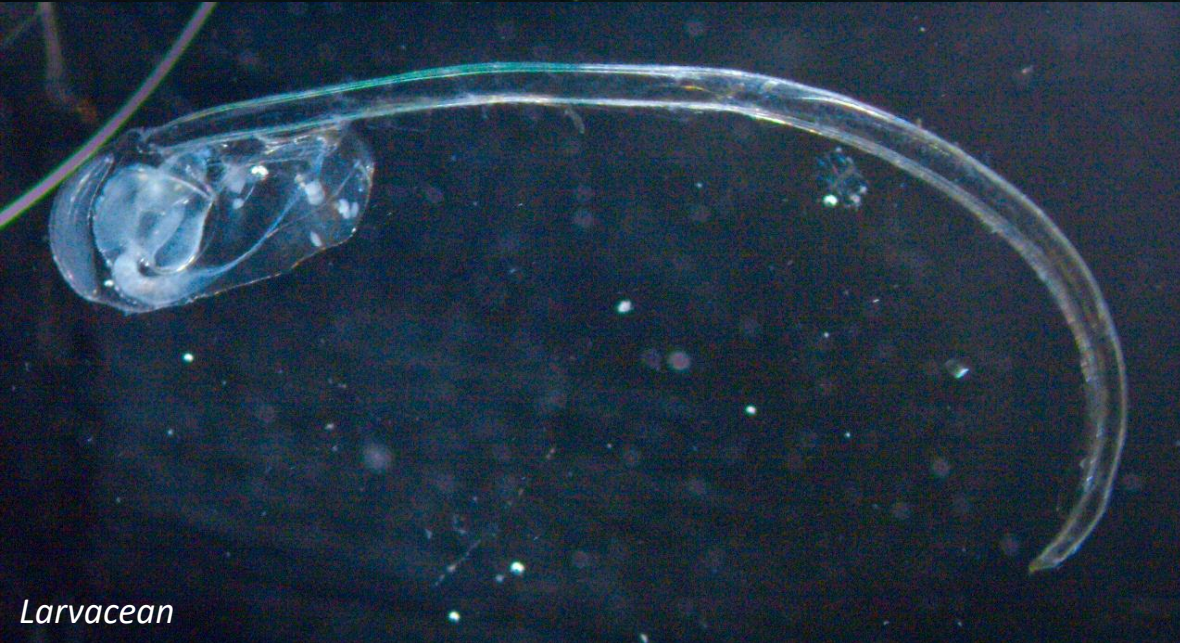
Zooplankton

We collected zooplankton samples in Port Leopold. Samples included both categories of zooplankton. 'Holoplankton', which remains planktonic their whole life cycle, which includes copepods, larvaceans (bottom left), sea butterflies (top left), and sea angels. Also 'Meroplankton', which are only planktonic for part of their life cycle, which includes larvae such as sea snail and echinoderm larvae.

The photos taken on our microscopes have also been added to our iNaturalist project, to help monitor plankton biodiversity.



Sea butterfly - *Limacina helicina*



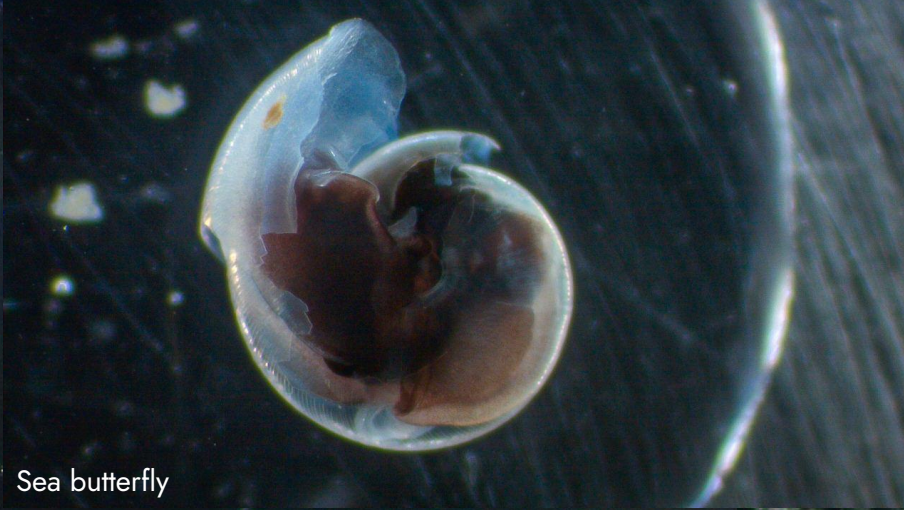
Larvacean



Northern Comb Jelly



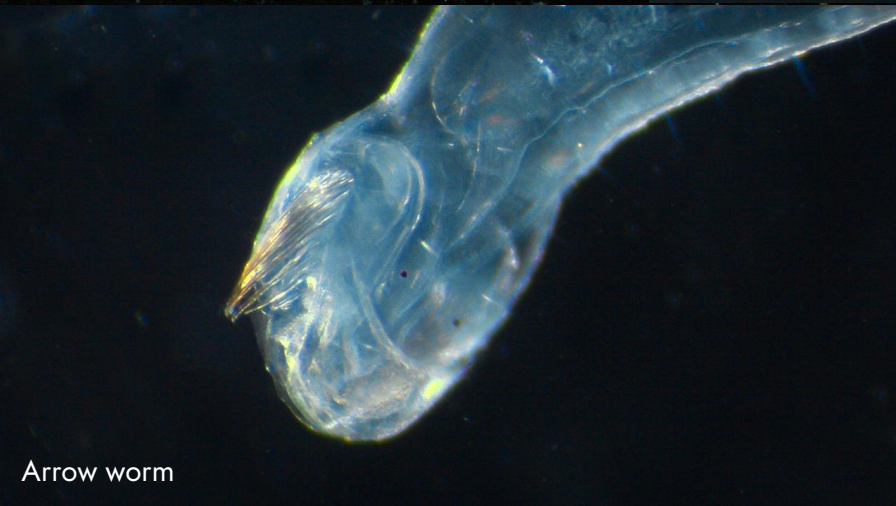
Rotifer



Sea butterfly



Echinoderm larvae (early stage)



Arrow worm



Calanoid copepod



Echinoderm larvae (later stage)

Zooplankton

Zooplankton collected in Port Leopold and Evighedsfjord



Sea snail larvae



Aglantha digitale

Zooplankton: Sea Angel

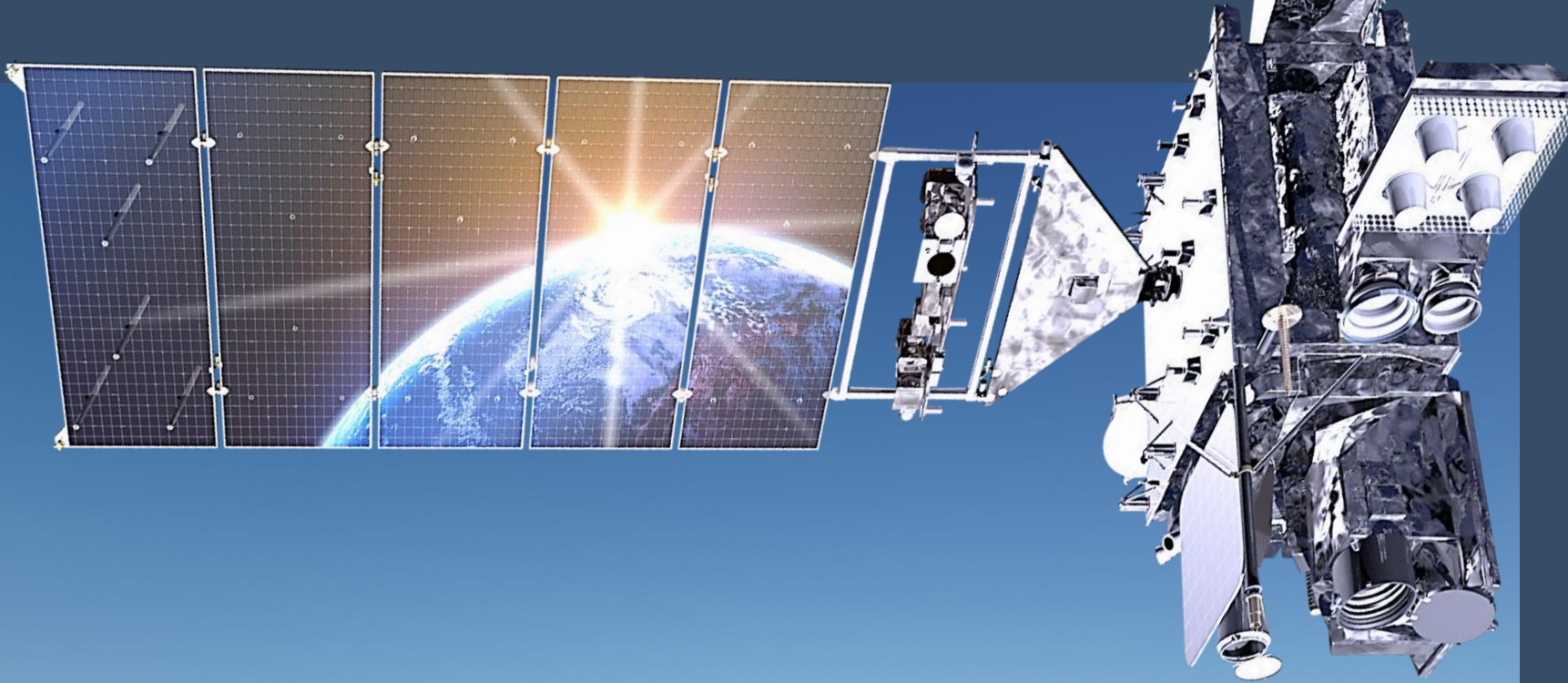
(*Clione limacina*)

Arguably our most beautiful wildlife sightings of the voyage were our sea angels, found in a zooplankton net tow in Port Leopold, Nunavut, Canada.

Sea angels are small, transparent marine gastropods belonging to a group of swimming sea slugs known as pteropods. Found mostly in polar waters, sea angels have soft, gelatinous bodies and are named for their delicate, wing-like appendages called parapodia, which they flap gracefully to "fly" through the water.

Despite their angelic appearance, sea angels are predators—feeding primarily on sea butterflies. Their anatomy includes a specialized feeding structure called a buccal cone, equipped with tiny hooks or radulae.













Citizen Science NASA Cloud Observer

Clouds aren't just shapes in the sky; they are important components of 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 such data.

Our citizen scientists **submitted 6 observations** to the global database run by NASA. Our observations might be matched to data from weather satellites orbiting above and will be used to better understand global weather phenomena.

Universal Date/Time	2025-08-25 21:34:00	2025-08-25 21:35
Latitude	74.53	74.13 to 74.93
Longitude	82.43	82.1 to 82.9
Total Cloud Cover	Sky Obscured 	Broken 59.75% 
High Clouds	Sky Obscured by Snow/Ice Clouds/Contrails > 25% Obscured 	Cover: Few (2.80%)  Altitude: 9.15 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 231.46 (K) Opacity: Transparent
Mid Clouds		Cover: Few (2.31%)  Altitude: 2.19 (km) Phase: Water 276.94 (K) Opacity: Translucent
Low Clouds		Cover: Broken 54.64%  Altitude: 1.55 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 277.98 (K) Opacity: Translucent
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images.	GLOBE Photos <div> <div>North</div> <div>East</div> <div>South</div> </div> 	VIIRS NOAA-20 Worldview 

Our data

Satellite data

Feedback From NASA Globe Cloud Observer

We received an email back from the NASA Globe Cloud project!

The image on the left shows our observations on the 25th August in blue, compared to the NOAA-20 Satellite data recordings for the same area in white.

The comparison highlights the importance of combining observations with satellite imagery. We recorded that the sky was obscured with fog (Beechy Island day!), however the satellite was able to detect clouds above this fog layer.

Geological Highlight: The Oldest Rocks on Earth...

Going ashore in Murray Island meant setting foot on the oldest rocks of our planet. Here, in the Canadian Shield, Zirconium crystals have yielded the incredible age of 4.1 billion years. This particular part of Earth's crust has formed right after our planet's temperature had cooled down just enough to establish a skin on the molten material, which then thickened to build up the very first continental crust - ever.

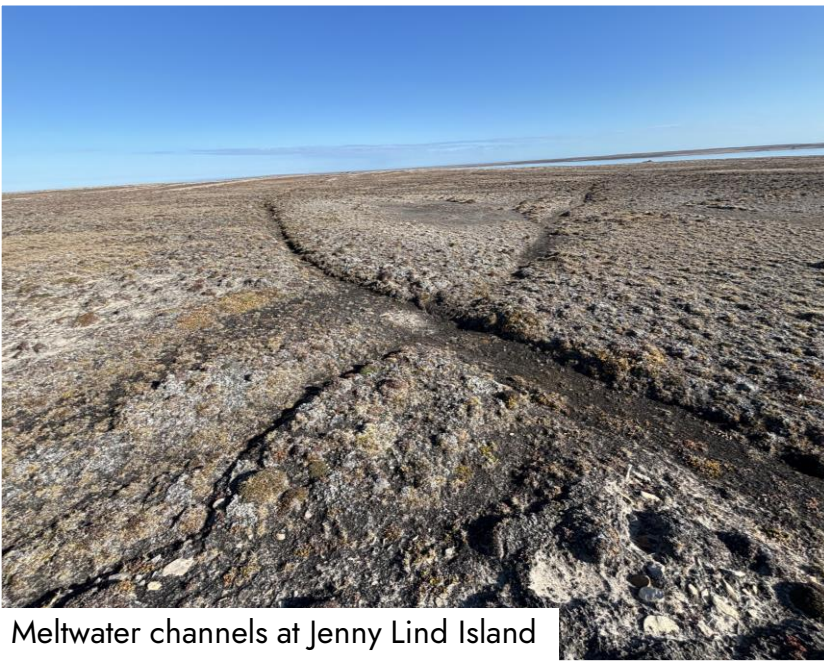
Due to the nature of Plate Tectonics and the buoyancy of the silicate crust, these ultimate witnesses of Earth's earliest days have never been recycled, so they went through the entire Earth History, only for us to take a walk on them. Even more interestingly, these eon-old rocks have in turn been scoured by the very latest of geological events - the Ice Ages, leaving them polished and cracked and scarred. The oldest meets the youngest - that's geology for you.



...next to recent events

What we see in the landscape is mostly the result of the very latest events in Earth's history: No mountain range will stay longer than a few dozen millions of years, erosion is simply too powerful; oceans have opened and closed many times since the earliest days, plate tectonics have incessantly shaped and re-shaped our planet's surface. As a result only the last of these large-scale processes still show their mark in the actual landscape.

One of the most efficient instrument in mother Nature's toolbox is glacier ice. On their way down from the hinterland to the coast they grind down everything in their way, forming fjords, lakes and glacier plains. The aftermath of an ice age is dominated by the huge volumes of meltwater that bring enormous amounts of glacial debris, ranging from humungus erratic boulders to gravel, sand, and clay, which drifts a long way in the oceans before it settles as deep-sea sediment. So, very young events are often affecting the oldest existing building blocks of our topography.



Meltwater channels at Jenny Lind Island



Unsorted glacial debris on Murray Island



Eoarchaeon Rocks rounded by ice, Bellot Strait



"Polished" cliff, Prince Leopold Island

Citizen Science iNaturalist

During our voyage we had the chance to explore many different ecosystems: from the deserted high arctic, to the colourful tundra of Greenland; from waters covered by sea ice to deep fjords filled with icebergs. In these habitats we observed a big variety of flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals and birds.

In total we recorded:

- **192** Species
- **900** Observations

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

Through iNaturalist, these observations can now be used as data in global scientific research.

Thank you for joining the project and contributing to this amazing citizen science platform.

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project here:


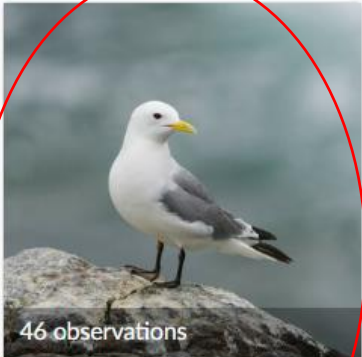


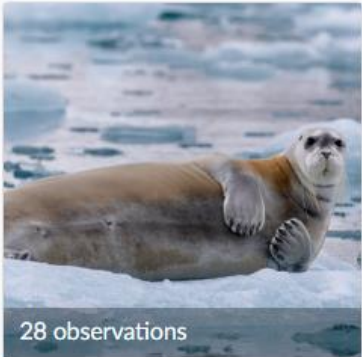


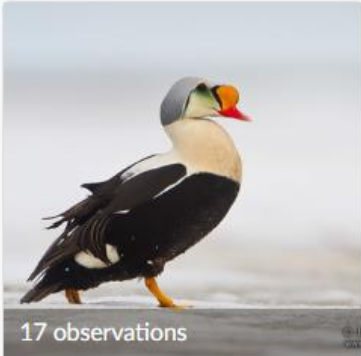



[2025 Aug 9- Sept 1: MS Roald Amundsen - The Northwest Passage \(AMNWP2508\)](#)



Where Have We Observed?

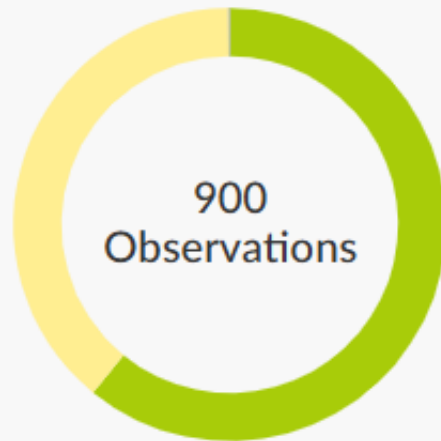


What Have We Observed?

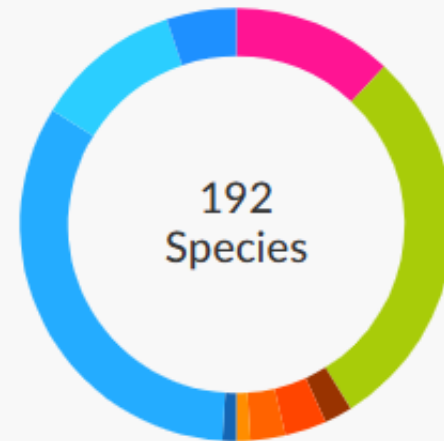
Overview	900 OBSERVATIONS	192 SPECIES	130 IDENTIFIERS	24 OBSERVERS	 Stats
 46 observations Black-legged Kittiwake • Dreizehenmöwe <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	 36 observations Glaucous Gull • Eismöwe <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	 35 observations Polar Bear • Eisbär <i>Ursus maritimus</i>	 28 observations Bearded Seal • Bartrobbe <i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	 25 observations Northern Fulmar • Eissturmvogel <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	
 20 observations Pomarine Jaeger • Spatelraubmöwe <i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	 17 observations King Eider • Prachteiderente <i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	 17 observations Bowhead Whale • Grönlandwal <i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	 17 observations Snow Goose • Schneegans <i>Anser caerulescens</i>	 16 observations Pacific Loon • Pazifiktaucher <i>Gavia pacifica</i>	

What Have We Observed?

Stats









- Research Grade
- Needs ID
- Casual

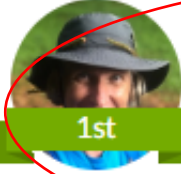







- Unknown
- Protozoans
- Fungi
- Plants
- Chromista
- Mollusks
- Insects
- Arachnids
- Ray-Finned F...
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Birds
- Mammals
- Other Animals

- 63 Birds
- 56 Plants
- 23 Fungi
- 21 Mammals

Who has observed?

 1st	Most Observations cwlonie	317
	bmurtha	254
	chrihi	99
	gspadoni	58
	holly513	39
	kmcn	23

 1st	Most Species cwlonie	109
	bmurtha	105
	chrihi	55
	gspadoni	32
	holly513	26
	omats	12



- 52 members
- 24 observers



Citizen Science

eBird

At sea and on land, our onboard ornithologist was constantly surveying the avifauna we encountered. The diversity of arctic habitats we traveled through exposed us to an equally diverse array of birds, from puffins and auklets in the Bereng Strait to migrant geese and crane moving south from the high arctic.

Including during onboard Wildlife Watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded 60 bird species across 67 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:
<https://ebird.org/tripreport/401454>

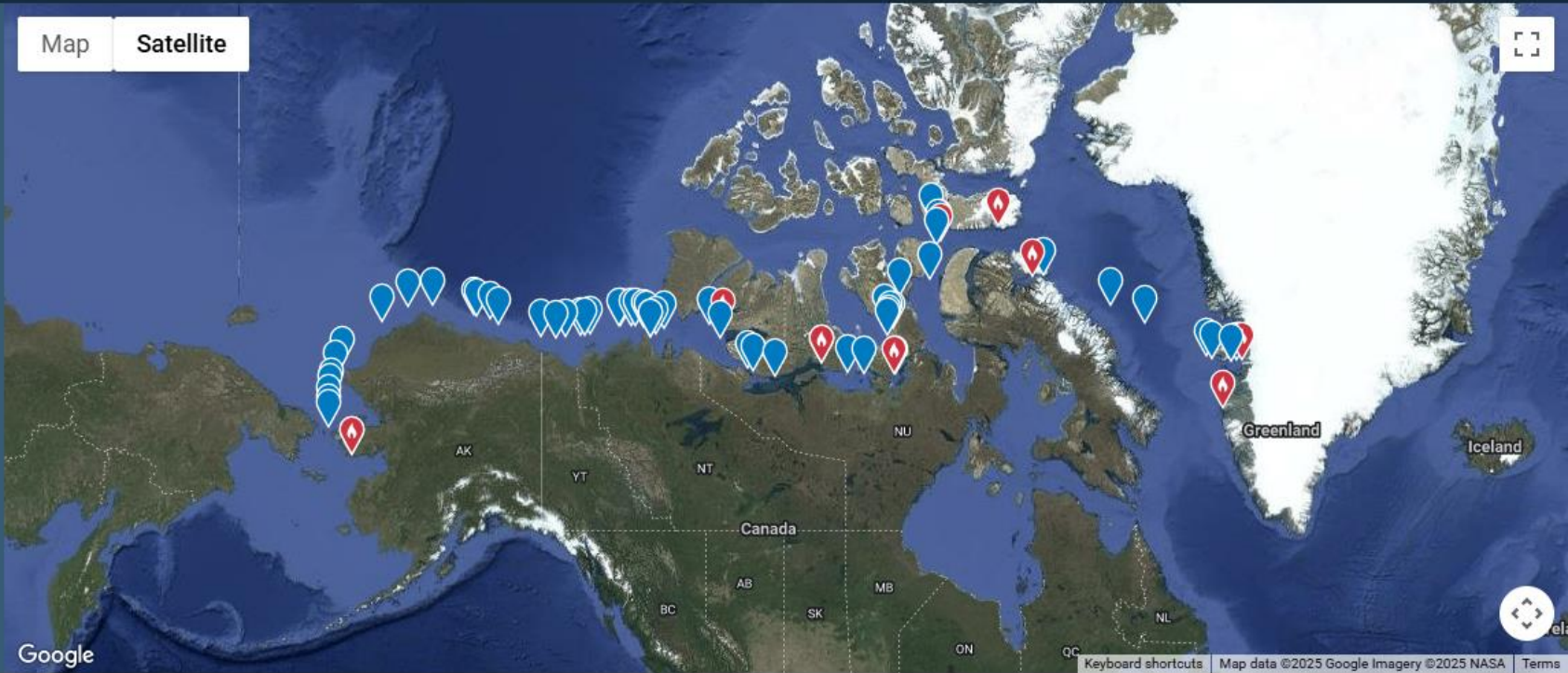
Northwest Passage on the MS Roald Amundsen, 09 Aug - 01 Sep 2025

9 Aug – 1 Sep 2025 (24 days) Public

Canada | Greenland | United States Subregions

Brendan Murtha, alex grenfell

Share Edit



Narrative

Owners and editors of a Trip Report may write a narrative.

[Add narrative](#)
































DATA FOR: Group (all people)



Species Observed

[Show all details](#)

184	Snow Goose <i>Anser caerulescens</i>	2 8
45	Greater White-fronted Goose <i>Anser albifrons</i>	1 2
30	Brant <i>Branta bernicla</i>	1
84	Cackling Goose <i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	1 4

226	Black Guillemot <i>Cepphus grylle</i>	▶  3  9
283	Dovekie <i>Alle alle</i>	▶  3  4
1137	Thick-billed Murre <i>Uria lomvia</i>	▶  2  13
135	Common Murre <i>Uria aalge</i>	▶  1  9
2	Ancient Murrelet <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	▶  1
5131	Black-legged Kittiwake <i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	▶  1  40
1	Ivory Gull <i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	▶  2  1
2	Sabine's Gull <i>Xema sabini</i>	▶  2  1
5	Short-billed Gull <i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	▶  1
3	Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i>	▶  2
171	Glaucous Gull <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	▶  2  38
2	Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	▶  1
84	Iceland Gull <i>Larus glaucoides</i>	▶  6
63	Arctic Tern <i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	▶  1  12
23	Red-throated Loon <i>Gavia stellata</i>	▶  10
30	Pacific Loon <i>Gavia pacifica</i>	▶  1  13
3	Yellow-billed Loon <i>Gavia adamsii</i>	▶  1  2
3067	Northern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	▶  20
1140	Short-tailed Shearwater <i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	▶  9
3	Rough-legged Hawk <i>Buteo lagopus</i>	▶  2

- 1137 Thick-billed Murre
- 5131 Black-legged Kittiwake
- 3067 Northern Fulmar
- 1140 Short-tailed Shearwater
- ...and more!

- 10 species of waterfowl (Ducks + Geese)
- 10 species of shorebird (Sandpipers + Plover)
- 9 species of Auk
- 8 species of Gull

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, they can track individuals as they migrate across the world and through their lives. When you submit a photo of a whale, you will be notified of any past and future matches of that individual!

We uploaded in total 2 observations of humpback whales, seen on 29.08.2025.

[View](#) the MS Roald Amundsen's submissions to Happywhale during our voyage



Photo credit: Alexandra Brown





[Unnamed]

ID: HW-MN0100259

SEX: Unknown

Humpback Whale

Sightings 11

First



2017-07-31

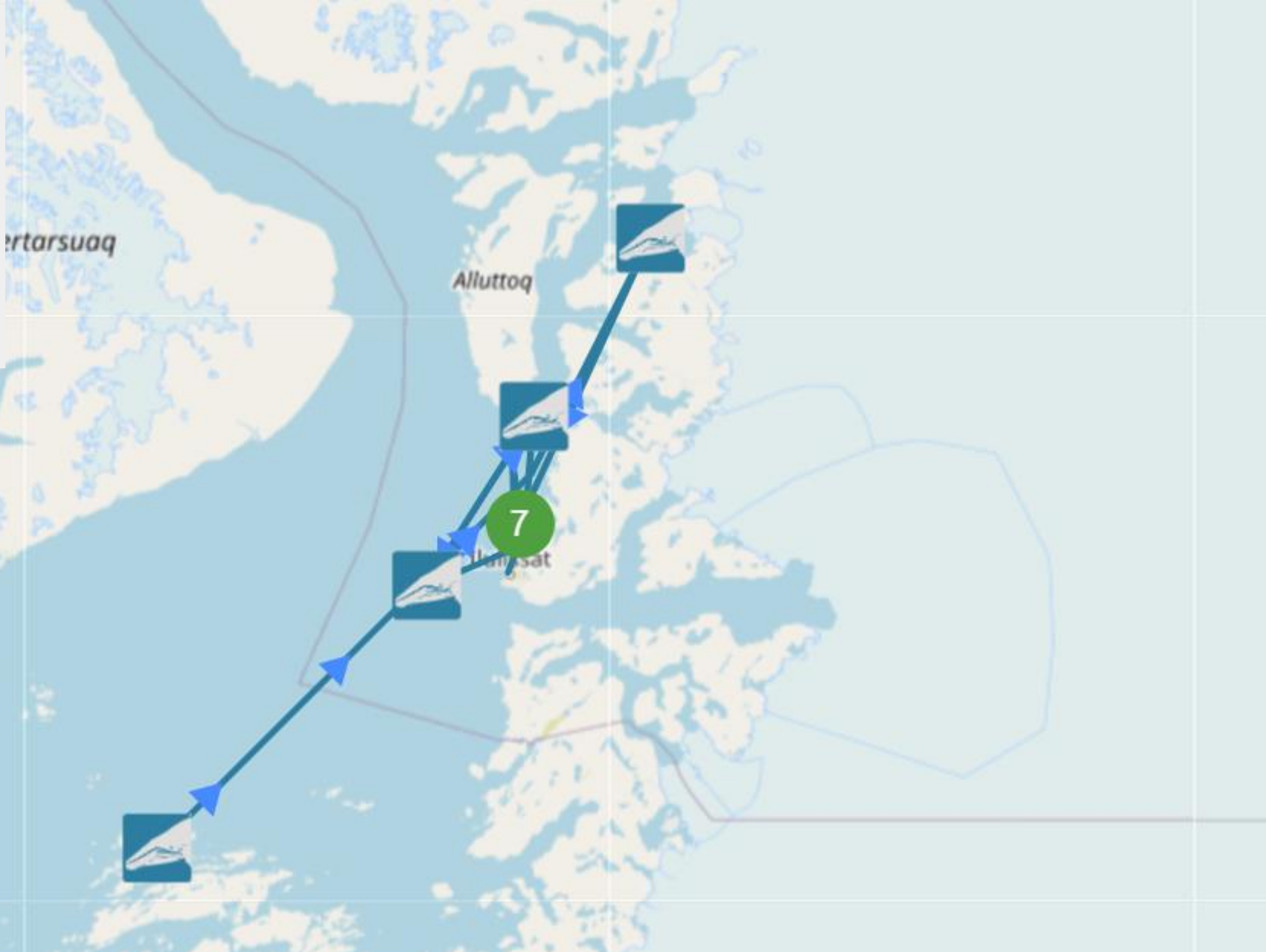
Qaasuitsup, Greenland

Last



2025-08-29

Avannaata, Greenland



Citizen Science ORCA

Whilst transiting the North West Passage, you were joined by an ORCA Ocean Conservationist who collected data during every wildlife watch on the whales, dolphins and porpoises observed. This data was fed back to a general database that is available to use by many organizations interested in cetacean distribution.

In total, 3,003 minutes of data was collected on this trip, spanning 870.4km. This equates to 50 continuous hours spent out on deck collecting data. A huge thank you to everyone that came along to help during wildlife watch!

7 species were observed, with some truly standout sightings – some of the best being 200+ beluga whales seen on the evening of the 16.08.2025 and the 3 humpback whales being seen around the ship as we departed Ilulissat on the 29.08.2025.



Going through the Bellot Strait

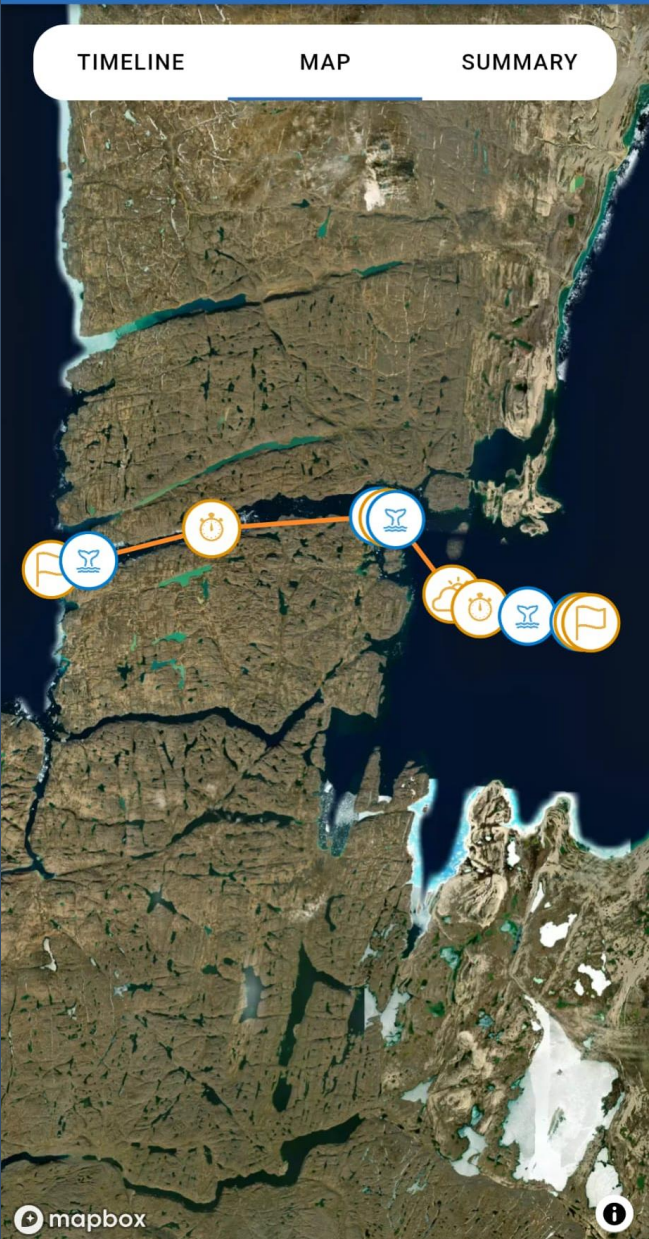
← BACK

ORCA Survey

TIMELINE

MAP

SUMMARY



Species Name

Number of Individuals Seen

Humpback Whale



6

Bowhead Whale



43

Sperm Whale*



3

Minke Whale*



1

Beluga



200+

Narwhal



6

Polar Bear

5

*not seen on survey effort



Whales and Arctic Vessels (WAVE)



With special thanks to funders: Royal Society of Edinburgh,
UKRI Arctic Office, UK Gov FCDO, HX Expeditions and the
HX Foundation

Dr. Lauren McWhinnie and Alanna Frayne



Transport
Canada



University
of Victoria

Transports
Canada



Wildlife List - Birds



Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	Schneegans	Oie des neiges
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	Blässgans	Oie rieuse
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant	Ringelgans	Bernache cravant
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose	Zwergkanadagans	Bernache de Hutchins
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	Kanadagans	Bernache du Canada
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	Zwergschwan	Cygne siffleur
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American Wigeon	Kanadapfeifente	Canard d'Amérique
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	Stockente	Canard colvert
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	Spießente	Canard pilet
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	Prachteiderente	Eider à tête grise
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider	Eiderente	Eider à duvet
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	Eisente	Harelde kakawi
<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	Kanadakranich	Grue du Canada
<i>Pluvialis dominicana</i>	American Golden Plover	Prärie-Goldregenpfeifer	Pluvier bronzé
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	Eskimoregenpfeifer	Pluvier semipalmé
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	Odinshühnchen	Phalarope à bec étroit
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Red Phalarope	Thorshühnchen	Phalarope à bec large

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	Steinwälzer	Tournepierre à collier
<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Grasläufer	Bécasseau roussâtre
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	Bairdstrandläufer	Bécasseau de Baird
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	Weißbürzel-Strandläufer	Bécasseau à croupion blanc
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	Sandstrandläufer	Bécasseau semipalmé
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	Wiesenstrandläufer	Bécasseau minuscule
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	Sanderling	Bécasseau sanderling
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper	Graubrust-Strandläufer	Bécasseau à poitrine cendrée
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	Falkenraubmöwe	Labbe à longue queue
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Labbe parasite
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	Spatelraubmöwe	Labbe pomarin
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	Tufted Puffin	Gelbschopflund	Macareux huppé
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	Horned Puffin	Hornlund	Macareux cornu
<i>Aethia pusilla</i>	Least Auklet	Zwergalk	Starique minuscule
<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	Crested Auklet	Schopfalk	Starique cristatelle
<i>Aethia psittacula</i>	Parakeet Auklet	Rotschnabelalk	Starique perroquet
<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	Gryllteiste	Guillemot à miroir

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	Tordalk	Petit Pingouin
<i>Alle alle</i>	Dovekie	Krabbentaucher	Mergule nain
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	Dickschnabellumme	Guillemot de Brünnich
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	Trottellumme	Guillemot marmette
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	Ancient Murrelet	Silberalk	Guillemot à cou blanc
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Mouette tridactyle
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	Schwalbenmöwe	Mouette de Sabine
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	Elfenbeinmöwe	Mouette blanche
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	Short-billed Gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	Goéland à bec court
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-backed Gull	Mantelmöwe	Goéland marin
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	Eismöwe	Goéland bourgmestre
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Heringsmöwe	Goéland brun
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	Polarmöwe	Goéland arctique
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	Sterne arctique
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon	Sterntaucher	Plongeon catmarin
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific Loon	Pazifiktaucher	Plongeon du Pacifique
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Common Loon	Eistaucher	Plongeon huard

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	Yellow-billed Loon	Gelbschnabeltaucher	Plongeon à bec blanc
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Fulmar boréal
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	Kurzschwanz-Sturmtaucher	Puffin à bec grêle
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	Kormoran	Grand Cormoran
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater	Kurzschwanz-Sturmtaucher	Puffin à bec grêle
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	Raufußbussard	Buse pattue
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	Gerfalke	Faucon gerfaut
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	Wanderfalke	Faucon pèlerin
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	Kolkrabe	Grand Corbeau
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	Ohrenlerche	Alouette hausse-col
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	Steinschmätzer	Traquet motteux
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	Pazifikpieper	Pipit d'Amérique
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	Birkenzeisig	Sizerin flammé
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	Spornammer	Plectrophane lapon
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	Schneeammer	Plectrophane des neiges
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned Sparrow	Dachsammer	Bruant à couronne blanche

[illegible]

Wildlife List - Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Buckelwal	Baleine à bosse	Knølhval
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale	Grönlandwal	Baleine du Groenland	Grønlandshval
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Fin whale	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	Gray Whale	Grauwal	Baleine grise	Gråhval
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale, Cachalot	Pottwal	Cachalot	Spermhval
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Beluga, White Whale	Beluga, Weißwal	Bélouga	Hvithval
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal	Narwal	Narval	Narhval
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Walrus	Walross	Morse	Hvalross
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded Seal	Bartrobbe	Phoque barbu	Storkobbe
<i>Pusa hispida</i>	Ringed seal	Ringelrobbe	Phoque annelé	Ringsel
<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Harp Seal	Sattelrobbe	Phoque du Groenland	Grønlandssel
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	Eisbär	Ours blanc	Isbjørn

Wildlife List – Terrestrial Mamals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Muskox	Moschusochse	Bæeuf musqué	Moskusfe
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare	Polarhase	Lièvre arctique	Polarhare

Thank you!

