

Science Recap

MS FRAM

Science & Education Report

MS Fram East Greenland 13th — 27th September 2025

MS FRAM 13th - 27th September 2025



Credit: Yuri Choufour/ HX



Onboard Program

Art Classes: 5 events.

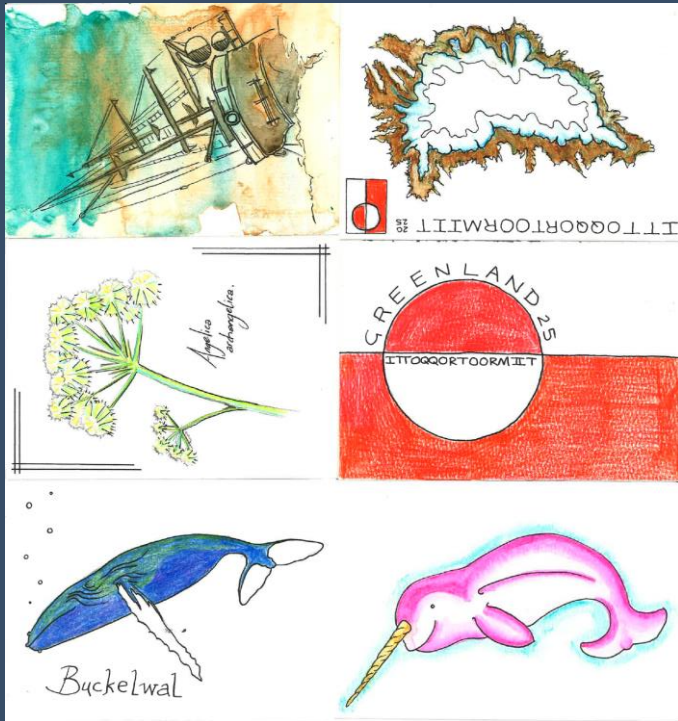
Photography Workshops: 3 events.

Ship Scavenger Hunts: 2 events.

Arts & Crafts

On our voyage we made time to relax by designing our own polar postcards and painting.

We were inspired by using scientific texts, species I.D cards, fossils, animal skins, bone clones, rocks samples, chemical models and maps.



Credit: Ashton McDonald / HX



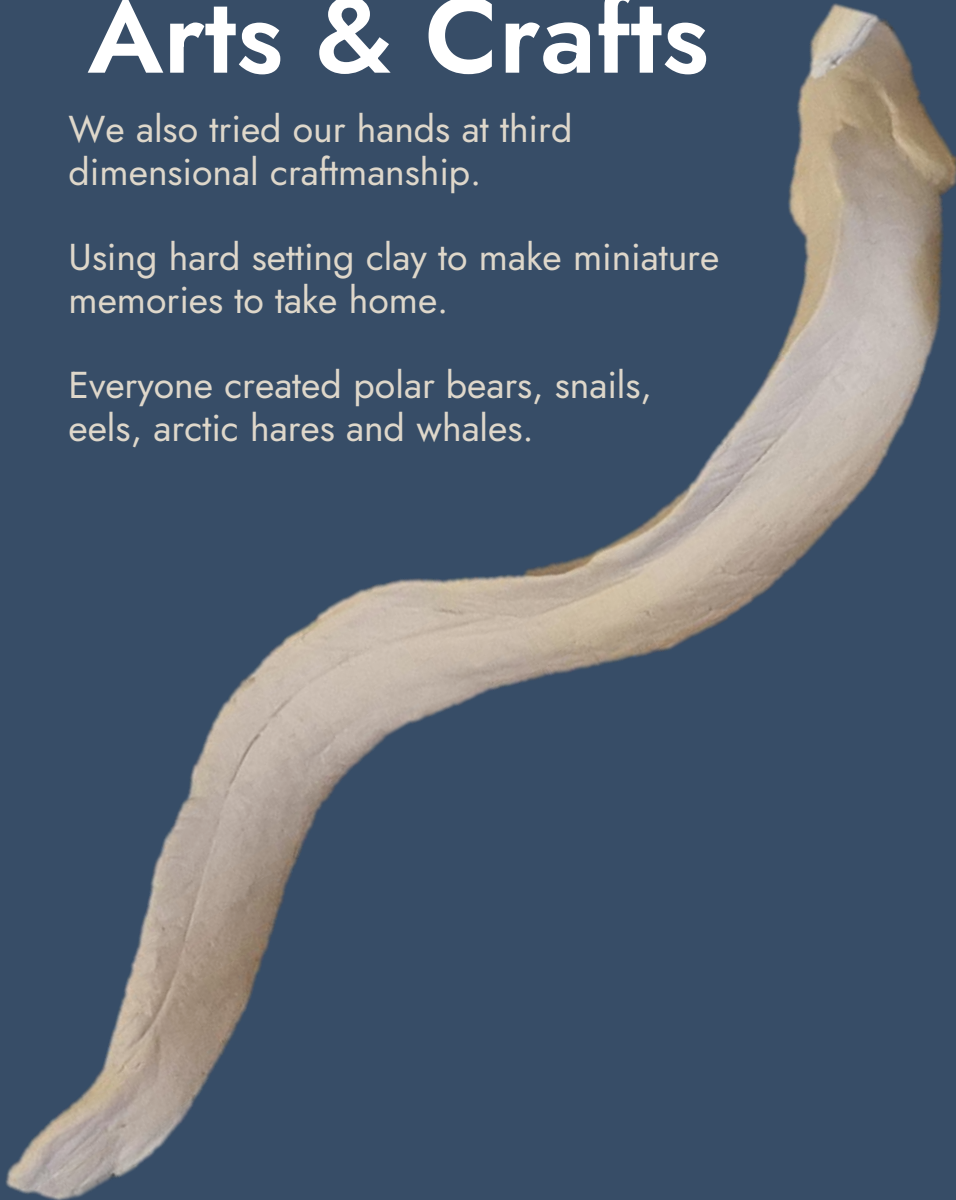
Credit: Yuri Choufour/ HX 

Arts & Crafts

We also tried our hands at third dimensional craftsmanship.

Using hard setting clay to make miniature memories to take home.

Everyone created polar bears, snails, eels, arctic hares and whales.



Credit: Ashton McDonald / HX





Landing Program

Exploration Hikes: 8 events.

4 kayak groups



8 Hikes – 39.9 km



©Yuri Choufour



©Yuri Choufour

Wildlife encounter

Northern collared lemming
Dicrostonyx groenlandicus



©Yuri Choufour

Muskox
Ovibos moschatus



©Yuri Choufour

Arctic hare
Lepus arcticus



©Yuri Choufour

Wildlife encounters

The Arctic fox
Vulpes lagopus
Blue morph



©Yuri Choufour

The Arctic fox
Vulpes lagopus
White morph



©Yuri Choufour

History & Culture

Geopolitics of the Arctic

This Arctic Circle map illustrates territorial boundaries and maritime claims of circumpolar nations: Russia, Alaska (United States), Canada, Greenland (Denmark), Iceland, and Norway. The Lomonosov Ridge underwater formation extends toward the North Pole. Red dotted lines represent disputed maritime boundaries and sovereignty claims over Arctic Ocean resources, reflecting ongoing geopolitical tensions over potential oil, gas, and shipping routes in melting Arctic waters.



Territories and claims within the Arctic Circle

History & Culture

Erik the Red

Erik the Red escaped exile twice through violence and exploration. Born in Norway around 950, his father's murder conviction forced the family to Iceland. After Erik killed neighbors in disputes, he was banished from Iceland for three years in 982. Instead of waiting, he sailed west and discovered Greenland, naming it strategically to attract settlers. Returning with 25 ships carrying 400-700 colonists in 985, only 14 vessels survived the treacherous journey to establish Norse Greenland's first permanent settlements. This dramatic painting depicting Viking exploration was created by Norwegian artist Christian Krohg in 1893.



Science & Education Program

Lectures: 11 events.

Workshops: 11 events.

Citizen Science: 13 events.



Citizen Science

Nasa Cloud Observer

We collected together 3 observations during this voyage.

Inaturalist

We submitted more than 436 observations to Inaturalist during this voyage, thank you very much! [You can view our observations by clicking here.](#)

HappyWhale

We submitted two separate sightings HappyWhale. [Click here to visit MS Fram profile on HappyWhale.](#)

Ebird

We submitted 23 checklists to Ebird. You can view the [trip report for your voyage by clicking here.](#)

Planktonics Project – eDNA

We collected water samples in one location during this voyage in Scorsby Sund.



NASA Globe Cloud Observer

We collected 3 observations for NASA.

We observed lenticular clouds, for example at Harefjord. These are a unique type of cloud generated by high speed winds at high altitudes in mountainous environments.

Don't hesitate to continue looking at the sky back home, since every contribution helps scientists.

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

Event in progress



On our voyage we submitted 436 observations covering a wide range of 93 living species, from plants to animals of the Arctic.

Thank you very much for your contribution, and feel free to keep submitting your sightings to our project for this voyage when you are back home reviewing your photos.

[Click here to visit the iNaturalist Project for this voyage.](#)



2025-09-13 MS FRAM Reykjavik and East Greenla...

Sep 13, 2025 - Sep 28, 2025

Overview

436
OBSERVATIONS

93
SPECIES

48
IDENTIFIERS

Most Observations

 1st tetapay	193
 tina1230	113
 liangonz	53
 lgledhill	24
 andreas735	20
 enzumundo	12

[View All](#)
[View Yours](#)

Most Species

 1st tetapay	57
 tina1230	39
 liangonz	26
 lgledhill	11
 andreas735	9
 enzumundo	7

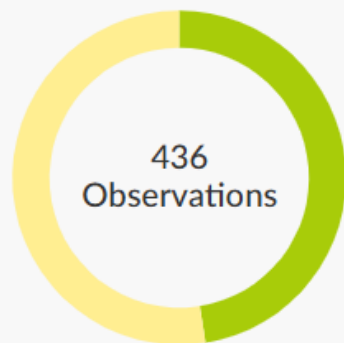
[View All](#)
[View Yours](#)

Most Observed Species

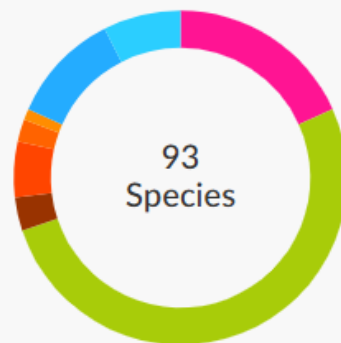
 Arctic Willow	29
 Muskox	19
 Arctic Bell-Heather	19
 Dwarf Birch	18
 Eight-petal Mountain-Avens	16
 Crinkled Snow Lichen	16

[View All](#)
[View Yours](#)

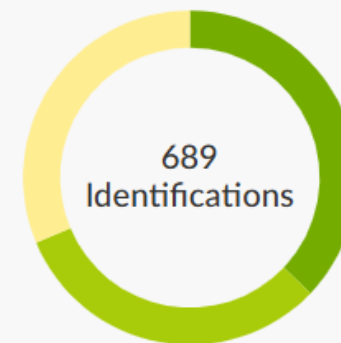
Stats



- Research Grade
- Needs ID
- Casual



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



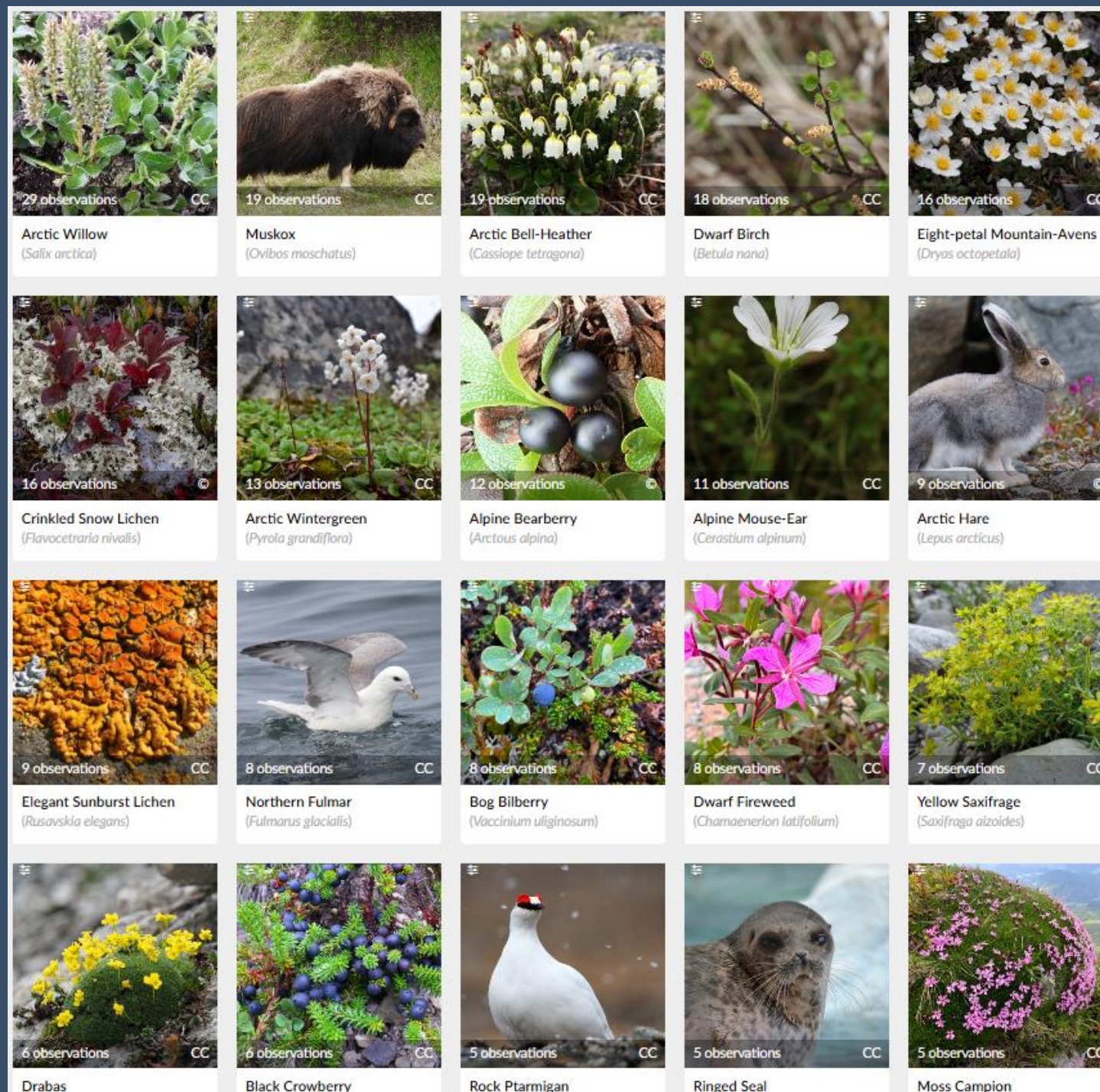
- Improving
- Supporting
- Leading
- Maverick

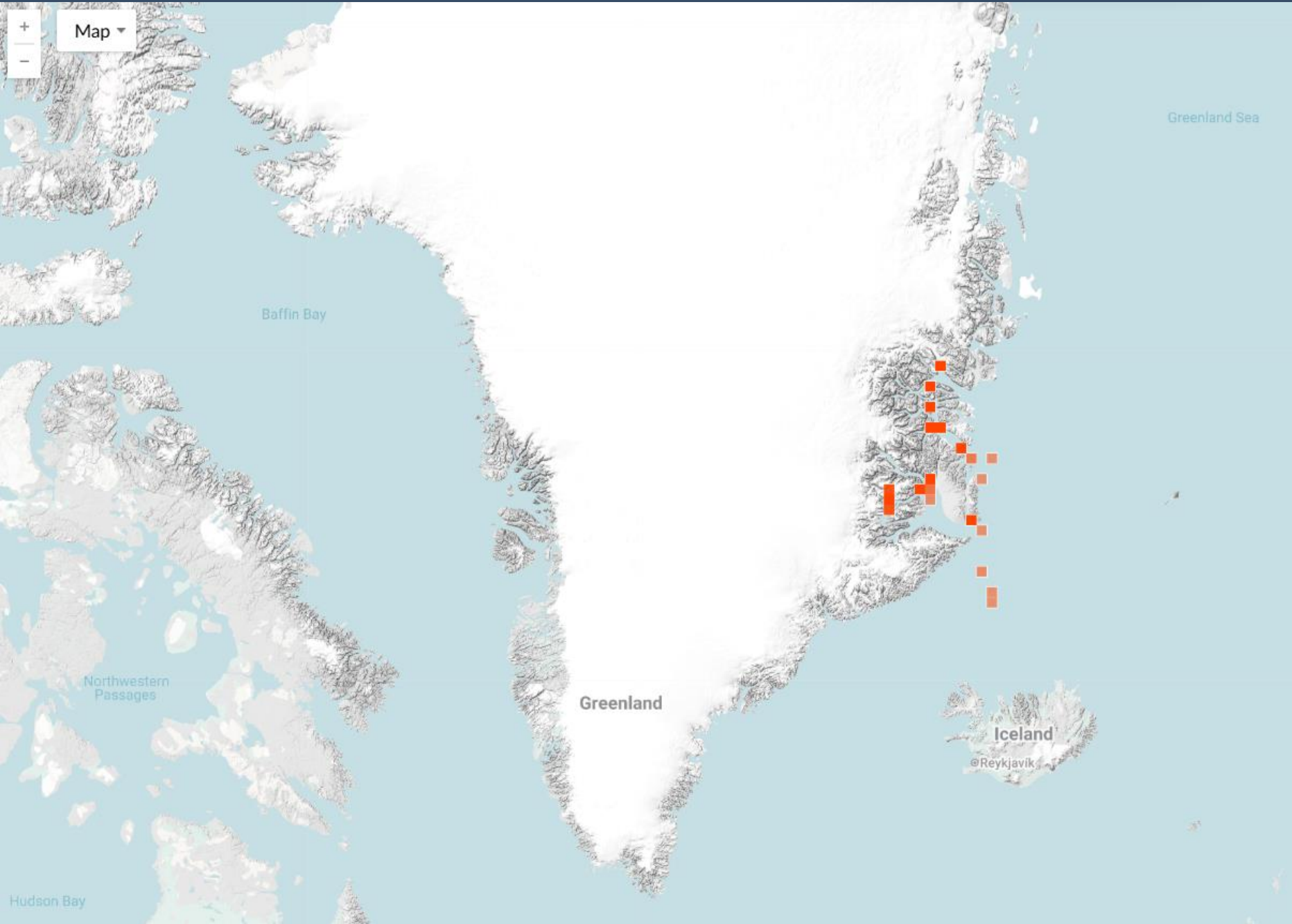
iNaturalist

The most abundant species registered were the Arctic Willow, followed by Musk Ox, Arctic Bell-Heather and Dwarf Birch. Thank you so much for your passion, dedication and interest in our project!

You can still upload your photos to our project once back home.

[Click here to visit the iNaturalist Project for this voyage.](#)





iNaturalist

The map of all our trip sightings looks amazing. Thank you for collaborating with the project! Don't forget you can continue submitting photos at home.

[Click here to visit the iNaturalist Project for this voyage.](#)



HappyWhale

During our voyage exploring East Greenland, ringed seals were the most abundant species of seal we saw, and one day we sighted a bearded seal. Unfortunately, we did not manage to take any individually identifiable photos of them.

On two consecutive days, we were lucky enough to see two different pods of killer whales (orcas). In both encounters Lilia took clear photos of the dorsal fin & saddle patch of the individuals and submitted to HW. Now we just need to wait for them to process the photos and, finger crossed, get a match or could be that we have seen whales that are new to HW data base!

[Click here](#) to join our trip sightings information and don't miss any of the updates!

[Click here](#) to visit MS Fram profile on HappyWhale.



Credit: Lilia Gonzalez / HX



Pod 1

Sighted on September 24th, 2025

- 2 adult males
- 1 adult female
- 1 younger orca (could be male or female)
- 1 calf (could be male or female)

Photo credits: Lilia Gonzalez / HX





Pod 2

Sighted on September 25th, 2025

- 2 adult males
- 1 younger orca (could be male or female)

Photo credits: Lilia Gonzalez / HX





eBird

On our voyage we conducted 23 surveys, observed 24 bird species and counted 1600 individuals. The most abundant species were the Black-legged Kittiwake and the Northern Fulmar. These data are crucial to document the abundance, distribution and diversity of bird species.

Thank you very much for joining Enzo during our wildlife watch and help us contributing to the greatest birding project at a worldwide scale !

[Click here to visit the Ebird Project for this voyage.](#)

2025-09-14 MS FRAM Reykjavik and East Greenland

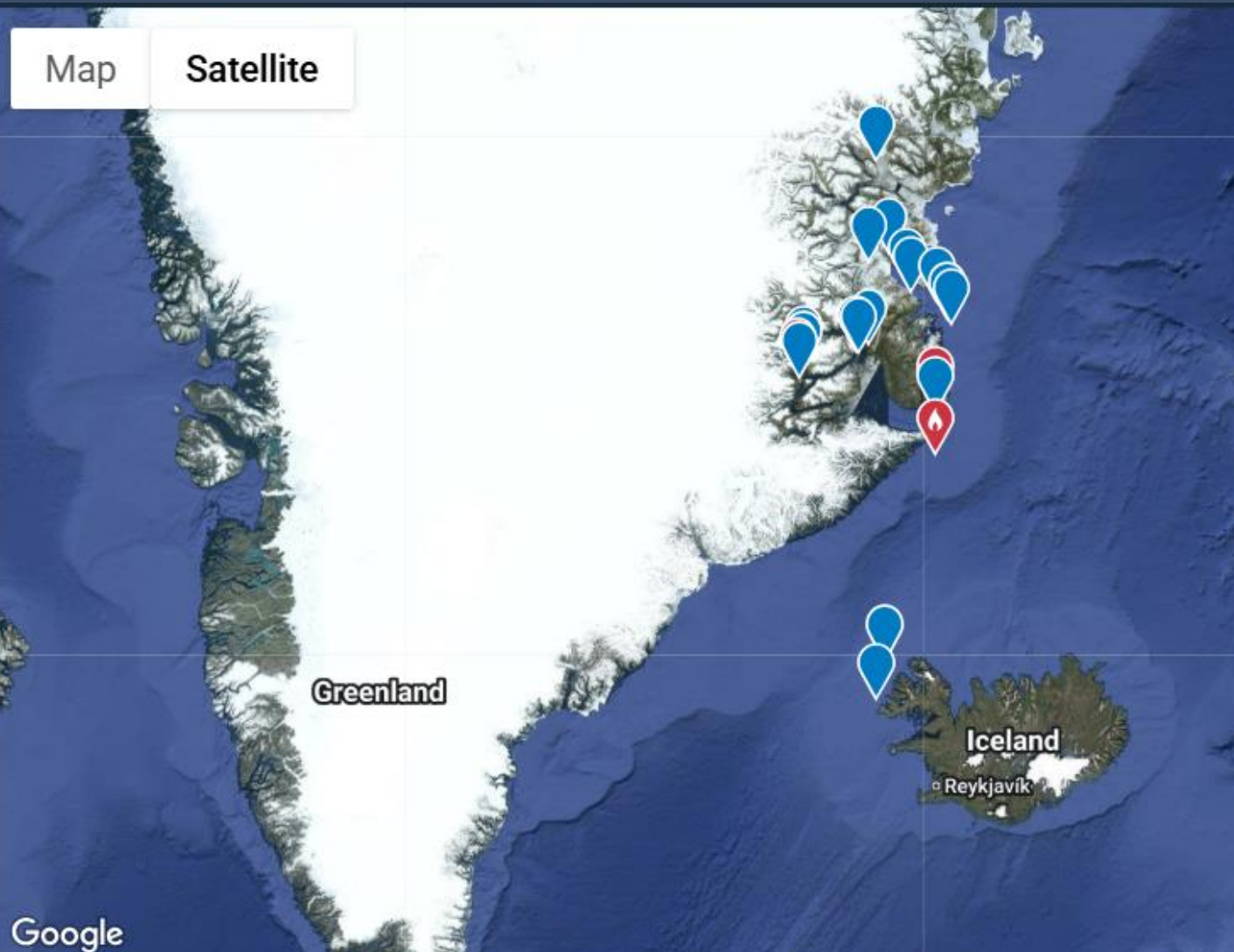
13 – 28 Sep 2025 (16 days) **Public**

[Greenland](#) | [Iceland](#) [Subregions](#)

[Science Coordinator MS FRAM](#), [Enzo Mardones](#),
[HX Science&Education](#)

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 **24**

Species Observed
+1 other taxa

 **23**

Checklists

Species Observed

3	Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>
11	Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>
9	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>
29	Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus muta</i>
5	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
6	Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>
2	Pomarine Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>
1	Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>
4	Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>
1	Common Murre	<i>Uria aalge</i>
209	Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>
6	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>
25	Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
1	Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>

1	Red-throated Loon	<i>Gavia stellata</i>
205	Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>
2	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>
12	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
6	Snowy Owl	<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>
5	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
17	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
4	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
35	Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>
5	Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>

Special sighting



Yuri Choufour — Expedition Photographer



Birds of the World. Cornell Lab of Ornithology
Illustrations by Tim Worfolk

Geology report

Geology is often referred to as the key to looking into the past, and in East Greenland we are transported into deep time.

The landing sites we visited on our voyage helped us to detail a world unrecognizable 3 billion years ago.

The formations and patterns we witnessed told us about continents smashing and colliding, the Earth becoming fully enveloped in ice and snow from the poles to the equator and the birth of a young Atlantic Ocean.





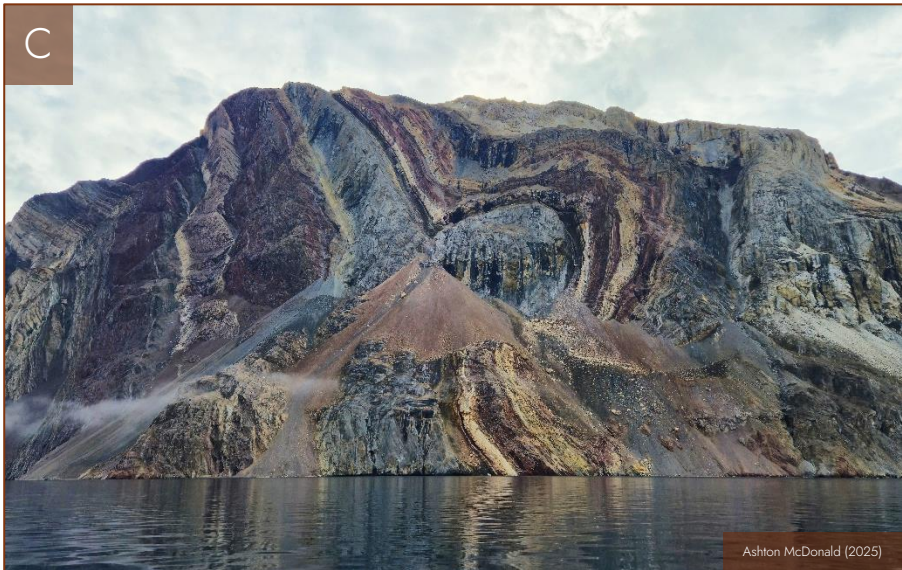
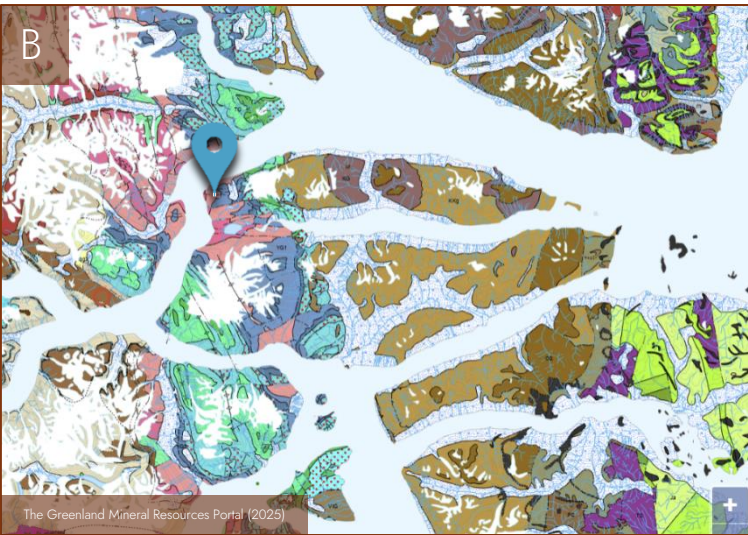
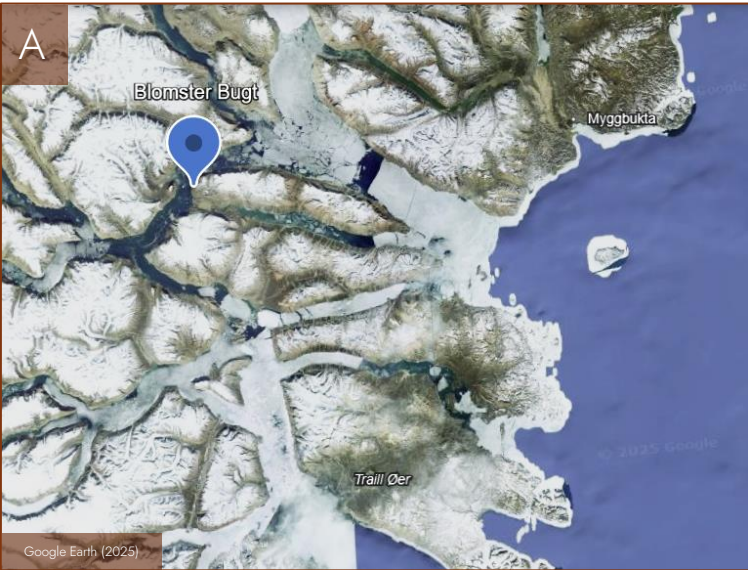
Segelsalliskapets Fjord, Greenland: $72^{\circ}07'N$, $25^{\circ}27'W$.

This is an amazing location for geology. The rock formations here were formed 600 – 900 million years ago and were subsequently folded during the Caledonian Orogeny.

The patterns formed in the rocks are incredible and show the power of the earth to move and bend rock strata.

The last image is of a frost shattered rock showing how it has split due to water getting into cracks freezing and expanding and cracking the rock. In Iceland these rocks are called Troll Bread.





Blomster Bugt (Flower Bay), Kong Oscar Fjord, Greenland: 72.4500°N, 24.0833°W.

The geology of Blomster Bugt preserves a long record from the Neoproterozoic (~1,000–541 Ma) into the Caledonian (~490–390 Ma). The Eleonore Bay Supergroup (~950–635 Ma) the Lower Lyell Land Group is composed mainly of sandstones and mudstones, deposited in broad marine basins along an ancient continental margin. Above this, the Upper Lyell Land Group also contains sandstones and mudstones, representing continued sedimentation. Overlying these successions, the Upper Ymer Ø Group (~635–541 Ma) includes dolomites, mudstones, and sandstones that record shallow marine carbonate platforms with locally mixed facies. Intruding through these Neoproterozoic strata are Caledonian-age ultramafic dykes and sills (~430–390 Ma), marking tectonic and magmatic activity during the Caledonian mountain-building event. Together, these rocks document the transition from long-lived Proterozoic passive margin sedimentation to Paleozoic orogenesis (mountain building).



(A) Google Earth (2025), showing location of Blomster Bugt on Ymer Island.
(B) The Greenland Mineral Resource Portal (2015), indicating the coloured geological sections of the Eleonore Bay Supergroup.
(C) Kong Oscar Fjords cliff faces of Eleonore Bay Supergroup.
(D) Sedimentary section of the Upper Lyell Group, sub section of EBS.
(E) A fine specimen rock of the cyclicity of the passive margin sedimentary deposition.

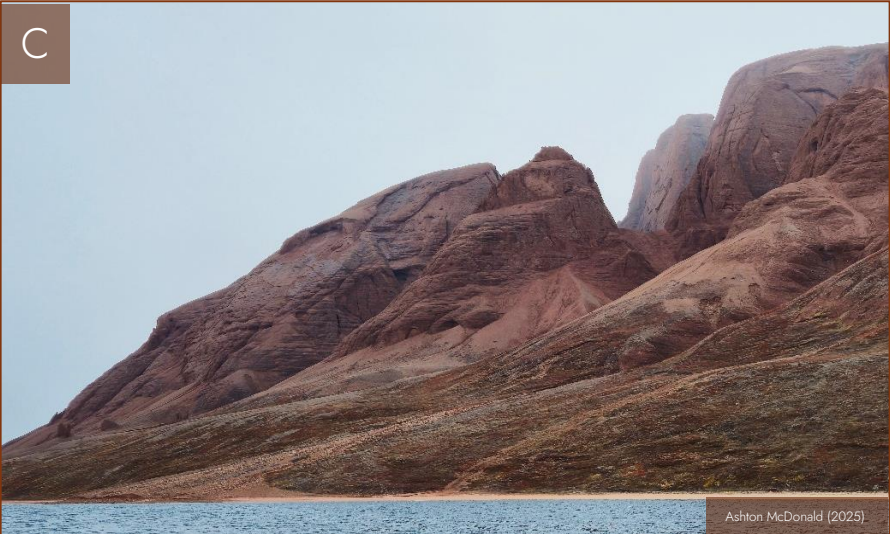
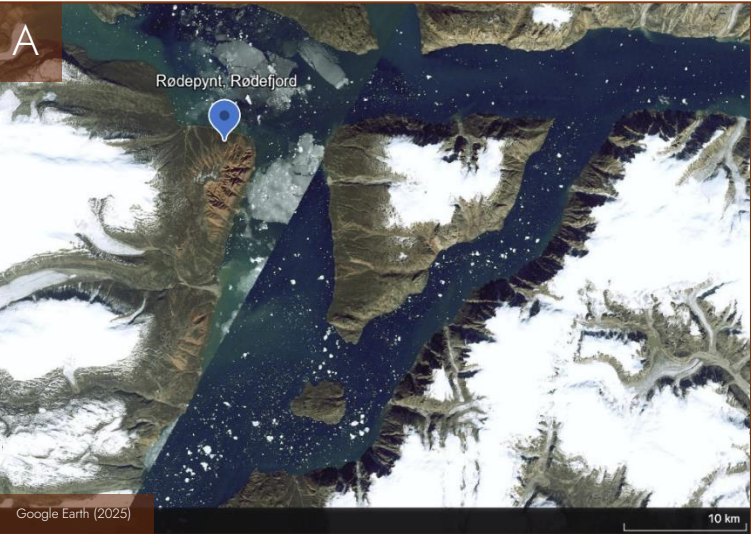


Gully Glacier, Alpefjord, Kong Oscar Fjord, Greenland: 72°07'N, 25°27'W.

The Gully Glacier and neighbouring Sefström Glacier flow from the Stauning Alps into Alpefjord as marine-terminating tidewater glaciers. Their combined snouts calve icebergs that release coarse debris as dropstones into finer fjord sediments, creating a dynamic glacimarine environment of erosion and deposition. The surrounding mountains form part of the Caledonian orogen. Here, the Niggli Spids and Hagar Bjerg thrust sheets consist of granites with screens of older metasediments. These rocks record two distinct stages of emplacement, one with protoliths as old as ~930 Ma and another linked to Caledonian tectonism around ~430–390 Ma. Together they preserve the history of continental collision between Laurentia and Baltica. A narrow ridge between Gully and Sefström Glaciers divides their flow before both fronts enter Alpefjord. Though not consistently named in published sources, this ridge plays a key role in controlling ice movement and directing sediment transport from land to fjord.



(A) Google Earth (2025), showing location of Gully Glacier and Alpefjord.
(B) The Greenland Mineral Resource Portal (2015), indicating the coloured geological sections of the Hagar Bjerg
(C) Gully Glacier with Stauning Alps in the background. Sediments and rock debris litter the supra-glacial platform.
(D) Mountain sides of granites and older metasediments.
(E) Dropstone floating of ice rafted debris from the calving of Gully



Rødepynt (Red Point), Rødefjord, Scoresby Sund, Greenland: 70.8550°N, 27.8867°W.

The coastal headland of Rødepynt sits within one of East Greenland’s striking Permian sedimentary basins. Here, the Røde Ø Conglomerate (Mid–Late Permian, ~270–260 Ma) forms steep, high-angled valley walls built of coarse, red-weathering sedimentary rocks. Conglomerates (rocks made up of rounded pebbles and cobbles cemented together) accumulated in continental basins along the margin of Greenland, recording episodes of erosion and redeposition during the later stages of the Paleozoic. The landscape is marked by dramatic red stone chimney-like stacks that rise from the shoreline, shaped by differential erosion (when softer layers erode faster than harder ones). At the base of the cliffs, weathered material produces a distinctive red beach, a feature that gives the fjord its name. These rocky surfaces also support hardy Arctic vegetation such as bracken, willow, and dwarf birch, which take advantage of thin soils that collect in cracks and weathered pockets of the conglomerate. Together, these elements highlight the combination of Permian basin sedimentation and modern erosional processes that create the vivid scenery of Rødefjord.



(A) Google Earth (2025), showing location of Rødepynt, Rødefjord, Scoresby Sund.
(B) The Greenland Mineral Resource Portal (2015), indicating the coloured geological sections of the Permian conglomerates.
(C) The striking red Permian cliffs, with their erosional shapes and chimney stacks created later in the Paleozoic.
(D) The red beach landing site converse with the blue waters of the bay.
(E) Alpine Bearberry vegetation favours the cliffs sides with dense matting.



Science Boat

Science Boats: 7 events.



[View our data](#) submitted to the Secchi Disk Project



Science Boat

On our voyage we conducted 7 Science Boats during which we released instruments into the waters to help understand the waters explored.

Secchi disc measurements & CTD profiles help to characterize the physical properties of the water columns parameters. We collected plankton samples with the sock nets & Niskin bottle samples for eDNA to help characterise the biological properties of the waters.

Once back on-board, we used the numerical data and physical samples to investigate the underwater environment further.

- 16.09.2025 Sydkap, Scorsby Sund x 1.
- 16.09.2025 Bjorn Islands, Scorsby Sund x 2.
- 17.09.2025 Rypenæs, Scorsby Sund x 1.
- 17.09.2025 Terrassepynt, Scorsby Sund x 1.
- 18.09.2025 Harefjord, Scorsby Sund x1.
- 18.09.2025 Rødpunt, Scorsby Sund x 1.

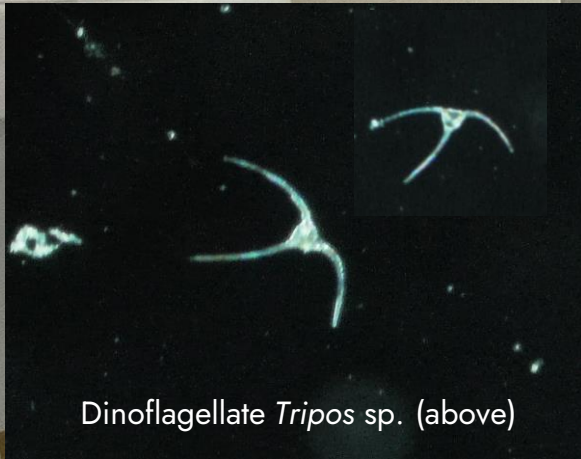
[Click here to visit the Secchi Disc Project and view the Secchi data.](#)

Plankton Samples

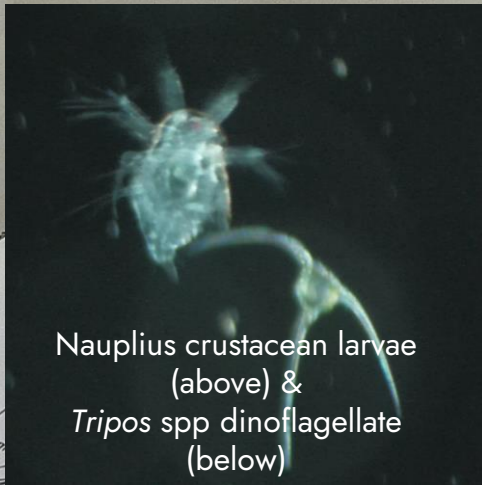
We collected 5 water samples with our plankton sock nets from around Scorsby Sund.

With further inspection under the microscopes we found in our larger catches zero evidence of plankton, however in our smaller catch in Sydkap we found a couple of examples (left).

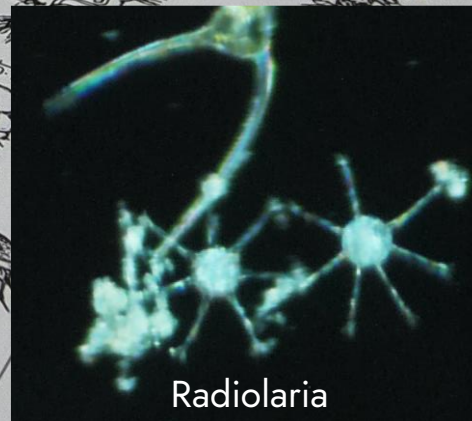
We also turned to our other collections of data to understand the story further.



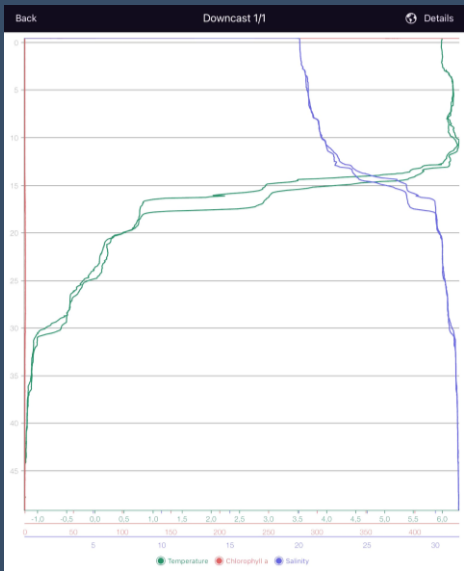
Dinoflagellate *Tripos* sp. (above)



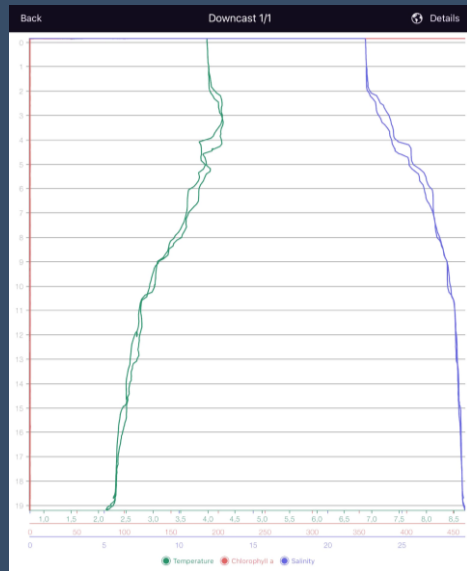
Nauplius crustacean larvae
(above) &
Tripos spp. dinoflagellate
(below)



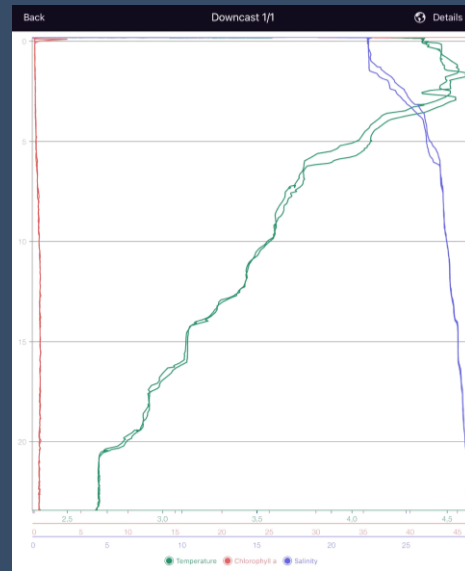
Radiolaria



8:44am 16.09.2025 Sydkap, Greenland



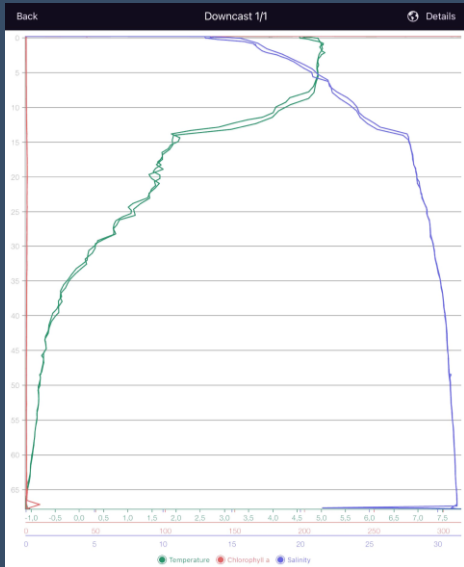
8:50am 16.09.2025 Bjorn Island, Greenland



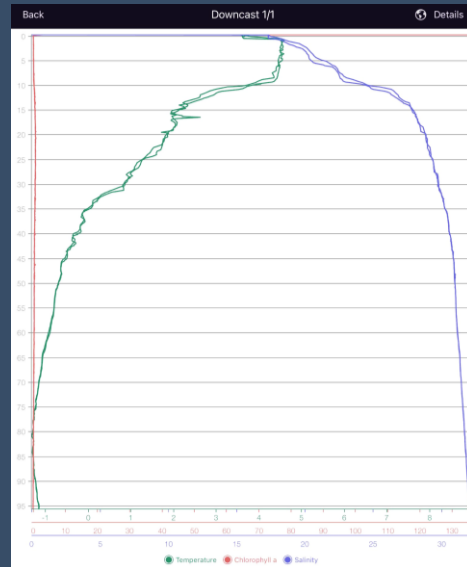
4.16pm 16.09.2025 Bjorn Islands, Greenland



8.51am 17.09.2025 Rypefjord, Greenland



3.12pm 17.09.2025 Terraspeynt, Greenland



8.45am 18.09.2025 Harefjord, Greenland



3.17pm 18.09.2025 Rødpønt, Greenland

CTD Samples

The CTD (Conductivity, Temperature, Depth and Chlorophyll A) instrument was descended at 7 different locations (see below graphs).

What we found was a trend for the variables of temperature and salinity to exchange their values with depth.

Showing that the fjords of Scorsby Sund were influenced by glacial melt water and iceberg run off staying buoyant while cold saline waters from outside the fjords remained denser and deep in the fjordic systems.

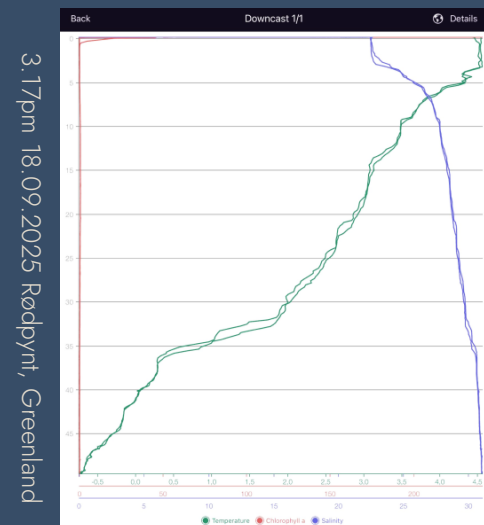
Salinity Experiment

We understood the waters stratification upon the CTD graphs by playing with the properties of water.

One fresh (sweet) water sample, heated it and coloured it red. Making it light and buoyant.

One salty (saline) water sample, cooled it and coloured it blue. Making it dense and sinking.

We then we able to layer the two in a glass column to prove the graphs (below).



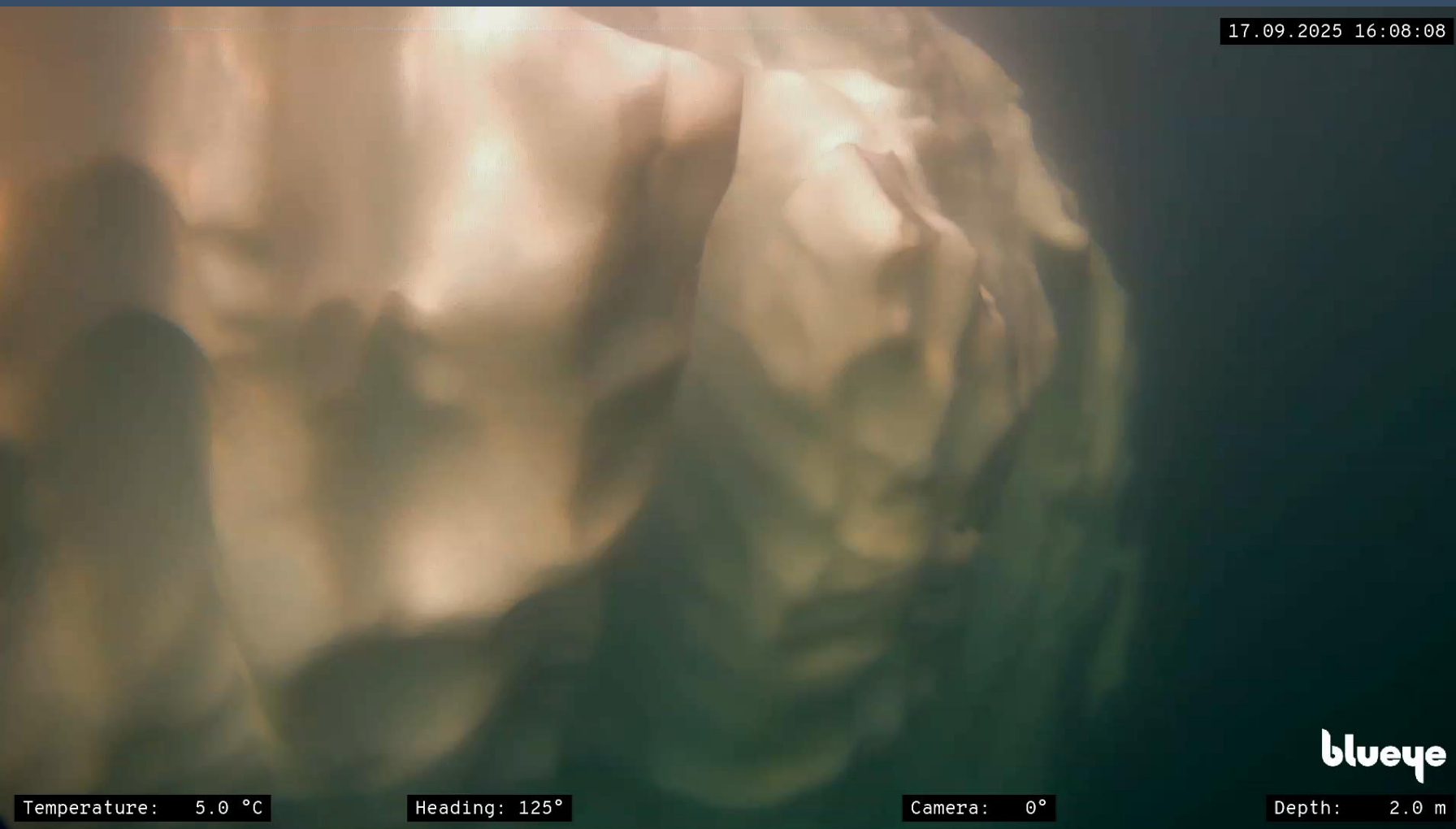
Underwater Drone

During our voyage, we launched our Blueye drone four times into the water to explore the hidden underwater world of East Greenland. We found diverse habitats, from red sandstone beaches with sandy bottoms, littered with predated bi valve shells to icebergs with walls of ice as deep as your imagination.

View the highlights from our underwater drone footage [on YouTube](#)



Credit: Yuri Choufour/HX 



Underwater drone

During our landing at Terrasepynt, Greenland (17.09.2025) there were small icebergs dotted in the bay.

To better understand buoyant icebergs and the ratio between 10% above and 90% below, the team decided to send out the drone to investigate the depths.

From the video you can see that our drone reaches down to a staggering 28 meters before seeing the bottom of the iceberg. Roughly equating to the iceberg above being only 4 meters high.

We can see different patterns as the drone descends, the straight lines are called 'Bubble Rails' and the pucks shaped like a golf ball are called 'Cupules'.

View the highlights from our underwater drone footage [on YouTube](#)



Planktonics Project: eDNA



This project aims to describe the diversity of organisms present in fjordic systems around the East of Greenland using the eDNA technique capturing water packets at depth.

This consists of filtering water, extracting and amplifying the biological fragments preserved on the filters & targeting specific groups of species DNA.

During our Science boat, we managed to collect three times in Bjorn Islands. Filters were kept chemically frozen in our facilities until they will be picked up by the scientists to be analysed in the laboratory.

This project has been founded in part by the HX Foundation.



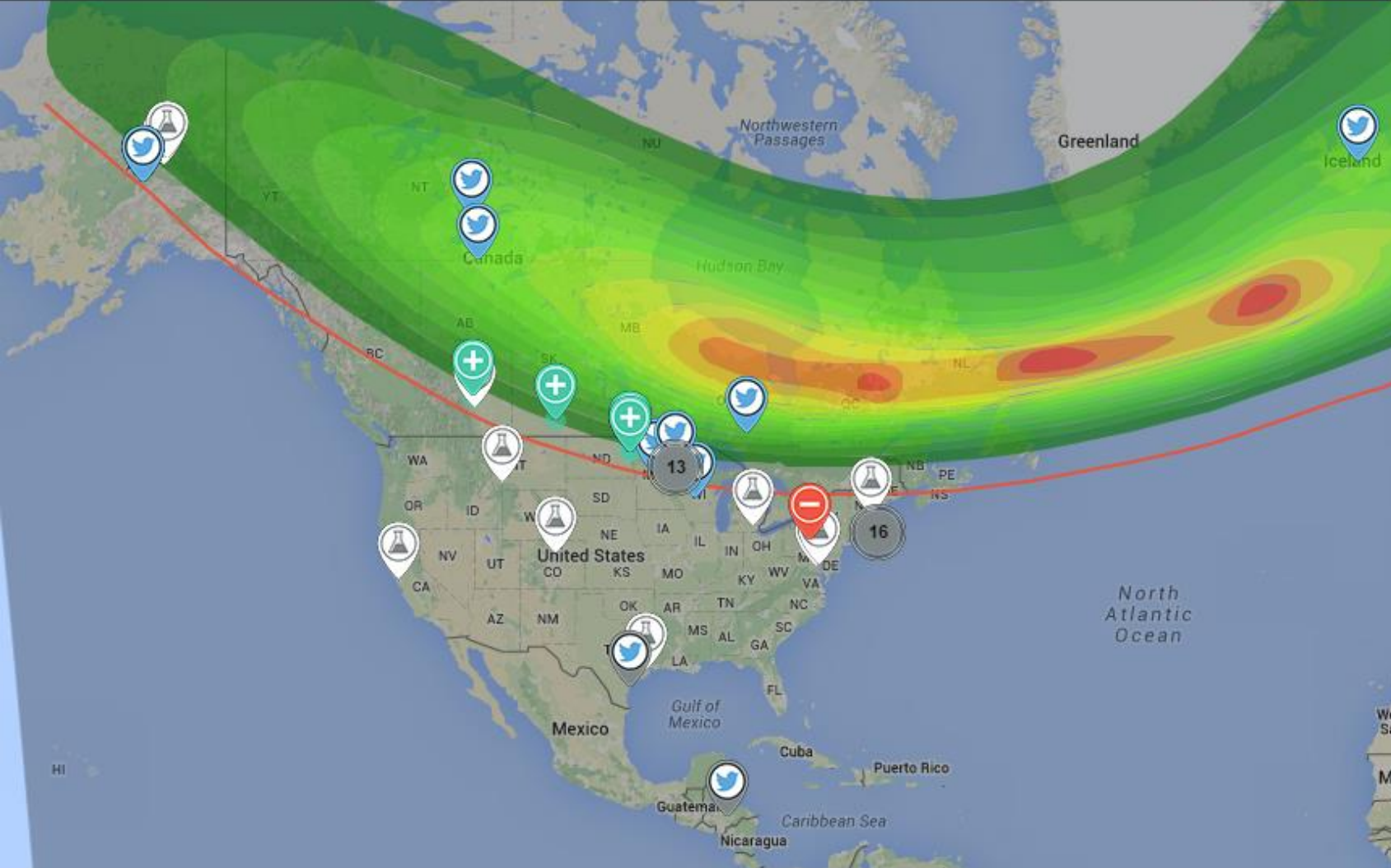
AURORASAURUS

Reporting Auroras From the Ground Up

Did you see the aurora?

Yes

No



Aurorasaurus

Aurorasaurus is a participatory science project that uses volunteer reports to generate a real-time, global map of the Northern and Southern Lights.

Each report serves as a valuable data point for scientists to analyze and incorporate into space weather models.

Aurorasaurus was created by heliophysicist Dr. Elizabeth MacDonald, and the co-PI is Dr. Matthew Heavner of the New Mexico Consortium. The project is supported by a small team, as well as the Aurorasaurus Ambassador Network and Early Career Group.

[Visit Aurorasaurus](#) to add your sightings

Aurora Borealis

On our voyage we had three aurora events. Mainly occurring in Scorsby Sund.

We collected the images shared by the expedition team members and uploaded them onto the database on behalf of our voyage.

This kind of real time data dropping helps better computer modelling for atmospheric sciences.

You still have time to upload your best photos to the website, just follow the link below.

We hope you enjoyed this magical evenings on board as much as the MS Fram-ily did with you.

[Visit Aurorasaurus](#) to add your sightings

Make a Report

NOTE: Maximum reports allowed per user per day: 100

Location:

Scorsby Sund, Greenland

When did your observation start?

18 Sep 2025

11:00 PM

When did your observation end?

18 Sep 2025

12:00 AM

☐ Ongoing?

Please update end datetime if observation is not ongoing. Total observation time less than 3 hours is preferred.

What colors did you see?

☒ Red ☒ Green ☐ White ☐ Pink

Other:

Another color?

What type of aurora did you see?

☒ Discrete Arcs ☒ Diffuse Glow ☐ Patches (pulsating) ?

Other:

Something different?

Where in the sky was the aurora?

Northern Horizon Only

Other:

Something different?

How active was the aurora?

Active motion

Other:

Something different?

Additional comments

unusual? Was it visible by the unaided "naked" eye, or only by camera, etc.



Select Photo

Remove Photo

By submitting this report, you agree to our terms of use.

Report This Observation

Cancel

Guest Scientists:

Dr Lauren McWhinnie and Sophie Cox

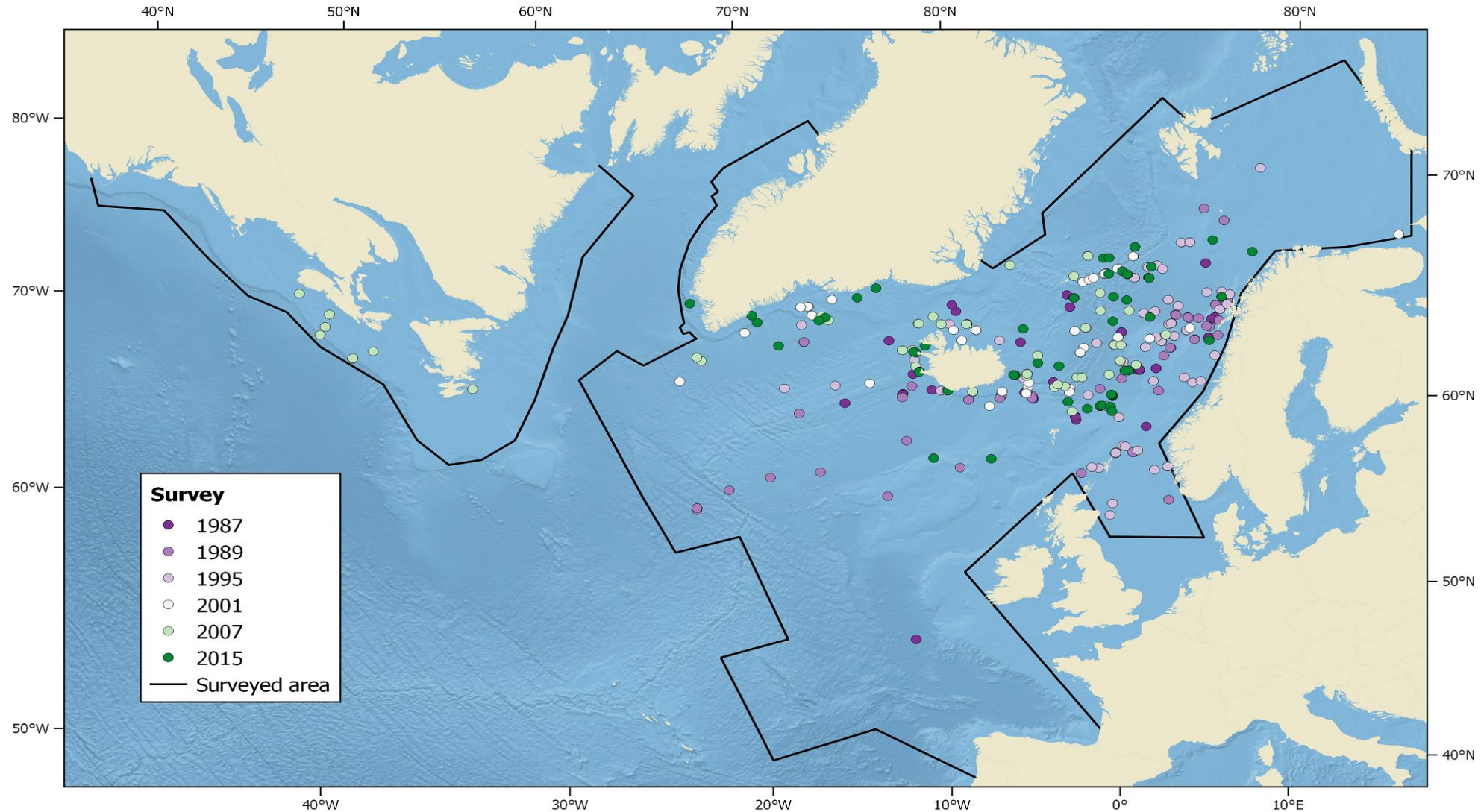
Whales and Arctic Vessels (WAVE)
Heriot-Watt University

What Marine mammals have we seen.... After 98 hours of dedicated survey effort...

- **Marine mammals = 7 species**
- **1 Mysticete whales**
 - **Minke**
- **1 Odontocete whales**
 - **Killer Whales**
- **1 Pinnipeds**
 - **Ringed Seal**
 - **Harbour Seal**



Greenlandic Killer Whale Distribution



Credit: NAMMCO Killer whale sightings during North Atlantic Sightings Surveys from 1987-2015. Not all areas were surveyed each year.

AND... just in case you missed having a chat with us about **WAVE – Whales & Arctic Vessel**



Funders: Royal Society of Edinburgh, UKRI Arctic Office, EU Horizon Programme, Heriot-Watt University and HX Expeditions and **the HX Foundation**

WAVE project – Whales & Arctic Vessel

Aims

- Establish an understanding of presence of Arctic cetacean populations in collaboration with expedition operators
- Understand the exposure of Arctic whales to vessels
- Inform decision-making relating to the conservation of Arctic Cetaceans and their Habitats

Keep up to date with the project and stay involved: www.wave-arcticwhales.com

PLEASE SEND US MARINE MAMMAL PHOTOS

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Beach clean-up

MS Fram is on a mission to collect ocean waste in the isolated locations we visit.

We collected 8.52kg of ocean waste during our voyage, bringing the total for the season to 199.02kg!

Trash 'O' Meter Update

MS Fram is on a mission to collect ocean waste in the isolated locations we visit.

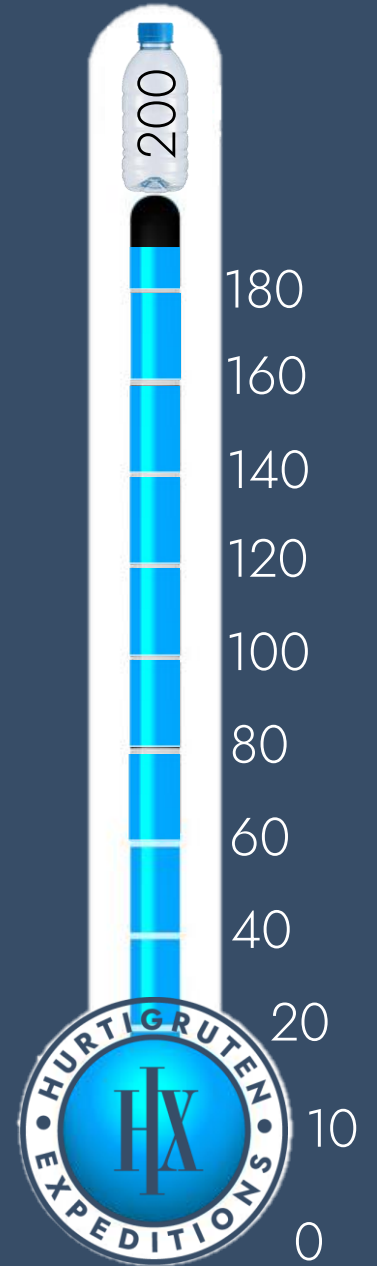


Statistics so far:

So far we have collected a whopping:
Weight: 189.50 KG

On our voyage we collected a total:
Weight: 8.52 KG

Combined weight of waste removed during
our voyage:



Trash 'O' Meter Update

MS Fram is on a mission to collect ocean waste in the isolated locations we visit.



Statistics so far:

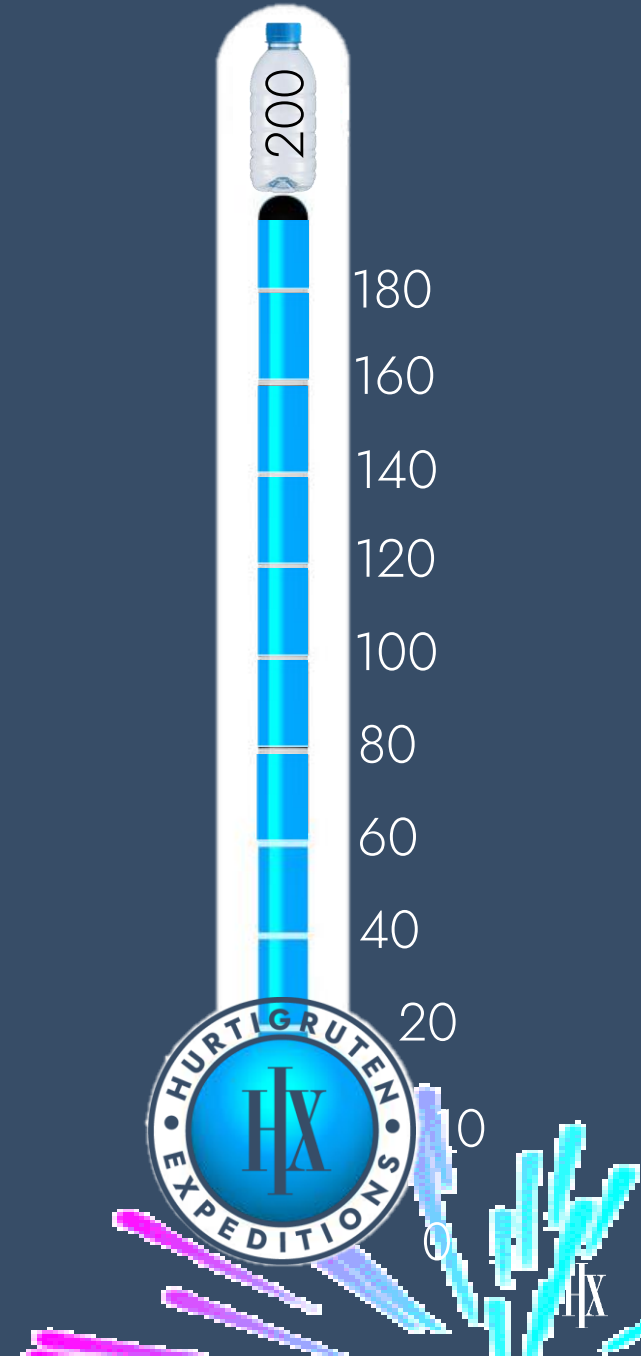
So far we have collected a whopping:
Weight: 189.50 KG

On our voyage we collected a total:
Weight: 8.52 KG

Combined weight of waste removed during
our voyage:

199.02 KG

Thank you for helping clean up the Arctic.



Wildlife List - Marine & Land Mammals



Cetaceans																		
Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	13.09	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09	22.09	23.09	24.09	25.09	26.09	27.09
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale, orca	Schwertwal, Orca	Spekkhogger												X	X		
	Unidetified whale	Nicht identifizierter Wal	Uidentifisert Hval															
	Unidetified dolphin	Nicht identifizierter Delfin	Uidentifisert Delfin															
Pinnipeds																		
Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	13.09	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09	22.09	23.09	24.09	25.09	26.09	27.09
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded seal	Bartrobbe	Storkobbe											X				
<i>Pusa hispida</i>	Ringed seal	Ringelrobbe	Ringsel							X		X	X					
Land Mammals																		
Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	13.09	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09	22.09	23.09	24.09	25.09	26.09	27.09
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox	Polarfuchs	Fjellrev				X	X										
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Musk Ox	Moschusochse	Moskus				X	X				X	X					
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare	Polarhase	Polarhare				X	X						X	X	X		
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Northern Collared Lemming	Nörvlicher Halsbandlemming	Ringstrynet Lemming				X							X		X		

Wildlife List — Birds



MS FRAM Wildlife List Svalbard - East Greenland

Birds

Scientific name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	13.1	14.09	15.09	16.09	17.09	18.09	19.09	20.09	21.09	22.09	23.09	24.09	25.1	26.09	27.09
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Great Skua	Skua	Storjo															
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	Spatelraubmöwe	Polarjo			X					X							
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Tyvjo			X					X							
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	Falkenraubmöwe	Fjelljo			X												
<i>Alle alle</i>	Little Auk	Krabbentaucher	Alkekonge															
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	Dickschnabellumme	Polarlomvi															
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Common Murre	Trottellumme	Lomvi															
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	Tordalk	Alke		X													
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	Gryllteiste	Teist															
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	Papageitaucher	Lunde		X													
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	Gerfalke	Jaktfalk															
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Northern Raven	Kolkrabe	Ravn				X	X	X				X			X		
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	Steinschmätzer	Steinskvett													X	X	
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	Bachstelze	Linerle															
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Meadow Pipit	Wiesenpieper	Heipiplerke															
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	Common Redpoll	Birkenzeisig	Gråsisik											X				
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	Schneeammer	Snøspurv						X		X			X				
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx Shearwater	Atlantiksturmtaucher	Havlire															
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Havhest		X	X					X				X	X	X	
<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	Great Shearwater	Großer Sturmtaucher	Storlire															
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	Sooty Shearwater	Dunkelsturmtaucher	Grålire		X													
<i>Morus bassunus</i>	Northern Gannet	Basstölpel	Havsule		X												X	
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	Schneeeule	Snøugle				X				X				X			
<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>	Peregrin Falcon	Wanderfalke	Vandrefalk						X									
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	Kragenente	Harlekinand									X						

MS FRAM Wildlife List Svalbard - East Greenland

Birds

[illegible]



**Thank you all
for your
contribution
to science!**

**Stay curious
and question
everything!**