



IX

Science & Education Report



MS Fridtjof Nansen

Highlights of Antarctica

30 December 2025 – 9 January 2026



History & Culture

On our voyage we discussed the explorers that charted the part of the Antarctic Peninsula we have been sailing in. We have talked about how Charcot and his French expedition overwintered on Petermann Island from January to November 1909 at the same spot as where we made our landing. When we sailed through the Lemaire Channel we were following the same journey Adrian de Gerlache and his ship *Belgica* did in 1898.

From the ship we could see the British base at Port Lockroy established in 1944 as a part of the Tabarin wartime operation, and we talked through how science programmes have been used to further national claims to the Antarctic. On Deception Island we sailed past the old Norwegian whaling station, active from 1912–1931, and we reflected on the damage whaling did on the environment as well as on the lives of the men involved.



GLOBE Cloud Observer for NASA

On this Highlights of Antarctica expedition we conducted four GLOBE Cloud Observation sessions and sent our data off to NASA!

Thank you to the 42 Cloud Observers who participated in the program, and don't forget, you can continue to do this at home!

Observations from the Drake Passage are critical as they reflect the ocean-atmosphere interface of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current and winds.

Thank you for your active participation!

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



















GLOBE Cloud Observations Paired with NASA Satellite Data

Total Satellite Comparisons: 67

Useful Resources: [How to Read My NASA GLOBE Clouds Satellite Comparison Table](#), [How to Compare My Cloud Observations with Satellite Data](#), [Cloud Cover](#), [Cloud Type](#), [Cloud Opacity](#), [Satellites](#)

Observation	GLOBE	NOAA-20 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2025-12-14 19:21:00	2025-12-14 19:28
Latitude	-84.89	-85.29 to -84.49
Longitude	-82.87	-83.31 to -82.51
Total Cloud Cover	Scattered (25-50%) 	Scattered 46.97% 
High Clouds	 Cirrus  Cirrocumulus Cover: Scattered (25-50%)  Opacity: Translucent	Cover: Few (0.37%)  Altitude: 6.45 (km) Phase: Ice 238.26 (K) Opacity: Transparent
Mid Clouds		Cover: Scattered 44.51%  Altitude: 3.96 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 256.48 (K) Opacity: Translucent
Low Clouds		Cover: Few (2.09%)  Altitude: 1.31 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 267.65 (K) Opacity: Transparent
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images. Click image to view -->	GLOBE Photos North East South    West Up Down   	VIIRS NOAA-20 Worldview Worldview Tutorial

Register Your Email with NASA GLOBE Observer

By registering your email address with NASA's GLOBE Observer application and if you time your satellite observations to match a satellite flyover, you will be sent a pairing report similar to the one shown on the left.

We have not yet received any matching reports for this voyage, but this example shows you what you can expect, and help you improve your observational skills.

We hope you continue to support this Citizen Science project at home; it is always good to look up at the sky!





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



iNaturalist

Throughout this voyage, you played a vital role in documenting the incredible biodiversity of the Western Antarctic Peninsula.

By capturing and submitting images of the wildlife and plants you encountered, you contributed to a global effort to track species distributions and monitor ecosystems in one of the most remote and rapidly changing regions on Earth.

Together, we gathered:

48 Observations

19 Species Identified

6 Observers Participating

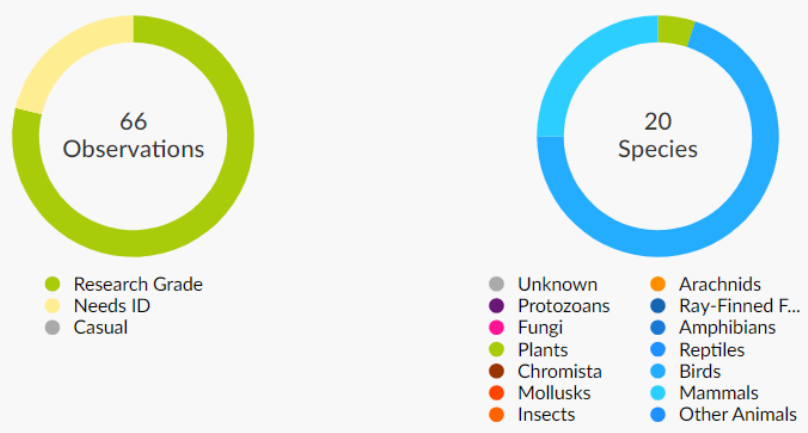
Click on the link to view our collective data and see the impact of your contributions.

View our [data](#) on the iNaturalist website



FNANT2523 – MS Fridtjof Nansen 30 Dec 2025–9 Jan 2026

Stats



Recent Observations →

[View All](#)

RG



Humpback Whale · Buckelwal
Megaptera novaeangliae
3 5d

RG



Humpback Whale · Buckelwal
Megaptera novaeangliae
3 6d

RG



Chinstrap Penguin · Zügelpinguin
Pygoscelis antarcticus
2 4d

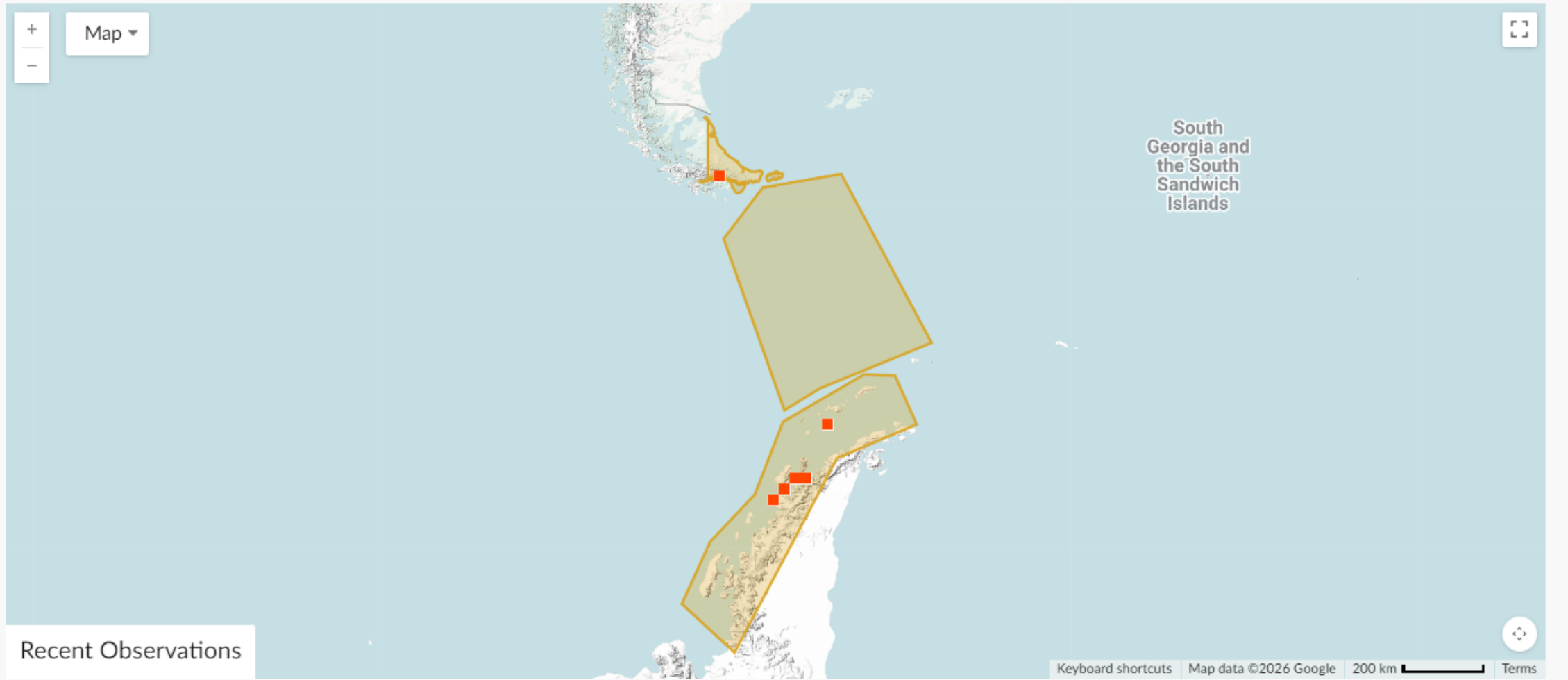
RG



Gentoo Penguin · Eselspinguin
Pygoscelis papua
2 5d

FNANT2523 – MS Fridtjof Nansen 30.12.2025-9.1.2026

Map of Observations





Science Boat

Across 10 science boat sessions at Petermann Island, Orne Harbour, Danco Island, and Telefon Bay, we moved beyond observation into hands-on exploration of Antarctic coastal waters. With each plankton net tow, CTD cast, and Secchi disk reading, you became active participants in the scientific process.

The plankton net revealed the microscopic life supporting Antarctic food webs, the CTD uncovered the water column's temperature and salinity structure, and the Secchi disk provided a simple but powerful measure of water clarity linked to phytoplankton abundance.

These sessions were about curiosity, discovery, and connection, showing that science is not distant, but a way of observing and understanding the world around us.

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

[Listen to our recordings on Soundcloud](#)

Plankton Samples

Back in the Science Centre, we brought the ocean into focus by examining our water samples under the microscope to uncover the hidden world of **phytoplankton** and **zooplankton**.

We projected these magnified images onto the screen, allowing everyone to see the intricate details of these tiny organisms. Smaller microscopes offered a hands-on experience, inviting you to search for life in each drop of water.

The samples revealed a world dominated by phytoplankton and zooplankton, forming the foundation of the marine food web. What was invisible to the eye became a vivid reminder that even the smallest life forms shape this vast and wild ecosystem.

Credit: Chiara Giulia Bertulli/HX

A) Copepod - zooplankton



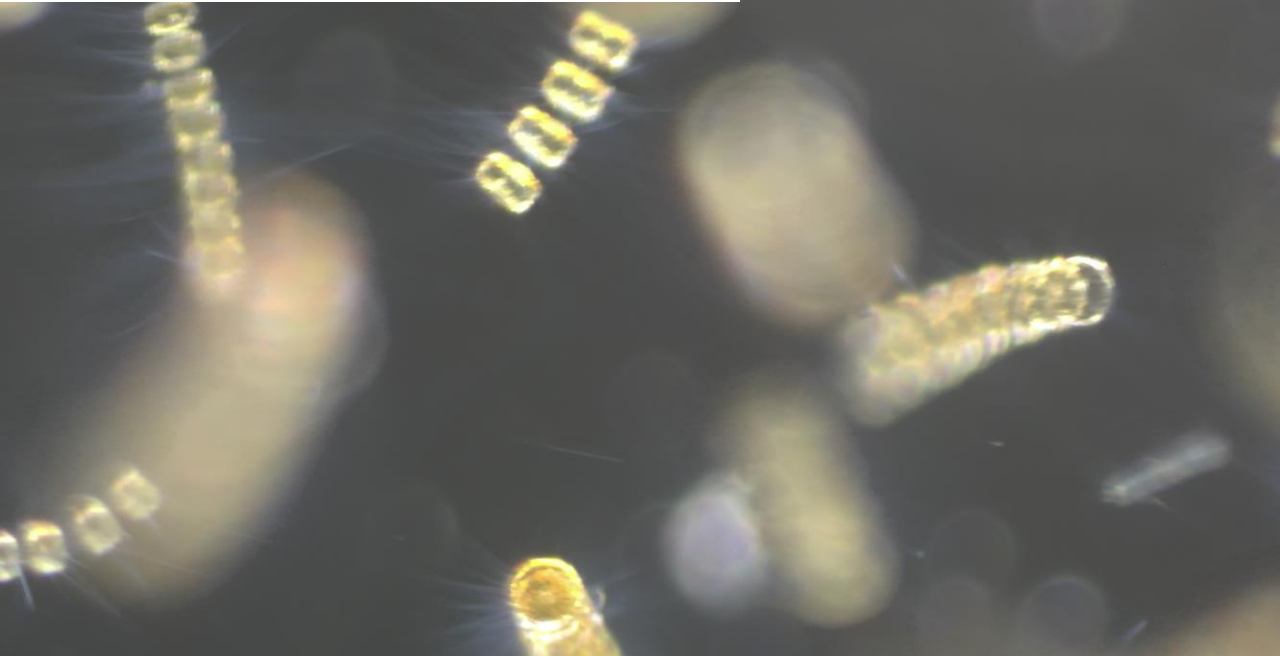
B) Amphipod - zooplankton



C) Salp - zooplankton



D) *Chaetoceros* (diatom) - phytoplankton



E) *Corethron pennatum* (diatom) - phytoplankton



F) *Diatom chain* - phytoplankton



Underwater Drone

Petermann Island is a perfect place to see penguins flying... in the sea!

On 2 January 2026, we visited Petermann Island, where colonies of Adélie and gentoo penguins cohabit.

Thanks to the underwater drone, we could see penguins swimming effortlessly as though in flight and also discovered the beautiful seabed landscape rich in red seaweeds and limpets.



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

Guest Scientists

Michelle Wille
Marcel Klaassen

Polar Pathogens and
Microbial Ecosystems Lab

What have we been up to?

Throughout the journey we have visited a range of wildlife colonies to

1. Check on the health status of colonies and look for signs of disease
2. Collect a range of samples to assess wildlife health including :
 - Faecal (scat, poop) samples
 - Direct oral and cloacal swabs from seabirds
 - Nasal swabs from seals
 - Tissue samples from carcasses

[Visit our Science & Education Hub online](#)
to find out more



How Many Samples Did We Collect?



48 gentoo penguins
sampled

- Oral swabs
- Cloacal swabs
- Blood samples



2 brown skuas found

- Oral swabs
- Abdominal swabs
- Brain swabs



31 chinstrap penguins
sampled

- Oral swabs
- Cloacal swabs



4 kelp gulls sampled

- Faecal samples



33 Adélie penguin
sampled

- Oral swabs
- Cloacal swabs
- Blood samples



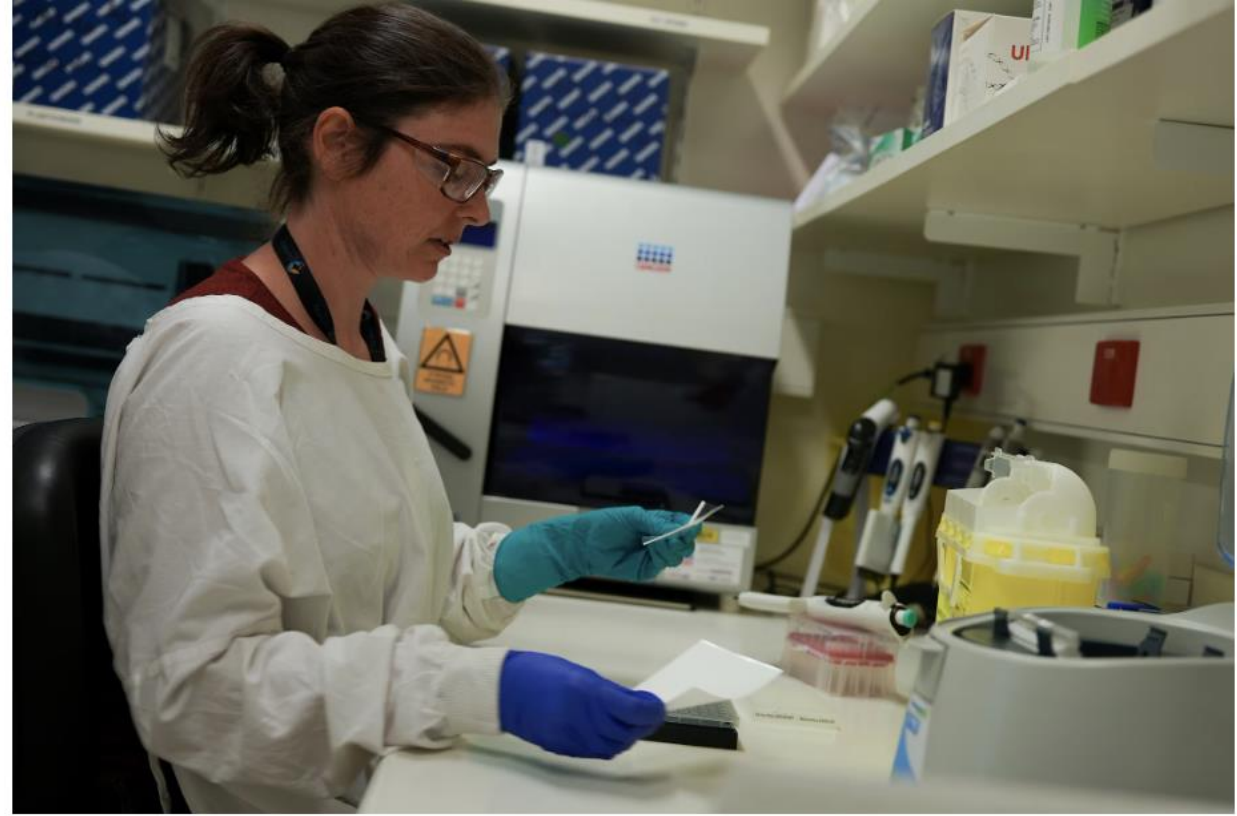
7 Weddell seals sampled

- Nasal swabs
- Faecal samples

254 samples



Samples Returned to Australia for Testing



Keep up to date

Wildlife List — Birds



Wildlife List — Seabirds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	中文
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>	brown skua	Subantarktiskua	labbe antarctique	棕贼鸥
<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	south polar skua	Antarktiskua	labbe de McCormick	麦氏贼鸥
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	kelp gull	Dominikanermöwe	goéland dominicain	黑背鸥
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic tern	Antarktikseeschwalbe	sterne couronnée	南极燕鸥
<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	Adélie penguin	Adeliepinguin	manchot d'Adélie	阿德利企鹅
<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo penguin	Eselspinguin	manchot papou	白眉企鹅
<i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i>	chinstrap penguin	Kehlstreifpinguin	manchot à jugulaire	纹颊企鹅
<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	Magellanic penguin	Magellanpinguin	manchot de Magellan	麦哲伦企鹅
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	snowy albatross	Wanderalbatros	albatros hurleur	漂泊信天翁
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	southern royal albatross	Südkönigsalbatros	albatros royal	皇信天翁
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	light-mantled albatross	Graumantelalbatros	albatros fuligineux	灰背信天翁
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	grey-headed albatross	Graukopfalbatros	albatros à tête grise	灰头信天翁
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	Schwarzbrauenalbatros	albatros à sourcils noirs	黑眉信天翁
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's storm petrel	Buntfuß-Sturmschwalbe	océanite de Wilson	烟黑叉尾海燕

Wildlife List — Seabirds and shorebird

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	中文
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant petrel	Riesensturmvogel	pétrel géant	巨鹱
<i>Fulmarus glacialoides</i>	southern fulmar	Silbersturmvogel	fulmar argenté	银灰暴风鹱
<i>Daption capense</i>	cape petrel	Kapsturmvogel	damier du cap	花斑鹱
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	blue petrel	Blausturmvogel	prion bleu	蓝鹱
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic prion	Taubensturmvogel	prion de la désolation	鸽锯鹱
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i>	slender-billed prion	Dünnschnabel-Sturmvogel	prion de belcher	细嘴锯鹱
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	white-chinned petrel	Weißkinn-Sturmvogel	puffin à menton blanc	白颏风鹱
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	puffin fuligineux	灰鹱
<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	imperial cormorant	Kaiserscharbe	cormoran impérial	蓝眼鸕鹚
<i>Chionis albus</i>	snowy sheathbill	Weißgesicht-Scheidenschnabel	chionis blanc	白鞘嘴鸥



eBird

During this voyage, our Ornithologists Kieren and Liam conducted 31 surveys. 28 species were recorded between Ushuaia and the Antarctic Peninsula. The most frequently observed bird species were gentoo penguins, Adélie penguins, and southern fulmars.

View our data on our [eBird trip report](#)

Wildlife List – Marine Mammals



Wildlife List — Marine Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	中文
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Antarctic minke whale	Südlicher Zwergwal	rorqual à museau pointu de l'Antarctique	南露脊鲸
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	fin whale	Finnwal	rorqual commun	长须鲸
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Buckelwal	baleine à bosse	大翅鲸
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale, orca	Schwertwal, Orca	orque	虎鲸
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale	Seiwal	rorqual de rudolphi	北须鲸/塞鲸
<i>Lagenorhynchus obscurus</i>	dusky dolphin	Schwarzdelfin	lagénorhynque obscur	乌海豚/暗色斑纹海豚
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	leopard seal	Seeleopard	léopard de mer	豹海豹
<i>Leptonychotes weddellii</i>	Weddell seal	Weddelrobbe	phoque de Weddell	韦德尔氏海豹
<i>Lobodon carcinophaga</i>	crabeater seal	Krabbenfresser	phoque crabier	食蟹海豹
<i>Otaria byronia</i>	South American sea lion	Mähnenrobbe	lion de mer d'Amérique du Sud	南美海狮
<i>Mirounga lionina</i>	southern elephant seal	Südlicher See-Elefant	éléphant de mer austral	南象海豹



Happywhale

- This voyage was a great success in terms of whale sightings
- With some great help our Expedition Team and our from guests, we were able to submit one sighting to Happywhale.
- Thank you all for helping us capture amazing photos and unforgettable moments!

Citizen Science to the rescue!

View our data on the global map

ORCA Ocean Watchers



Survey

- 6 Surveys Completed
- 10 hrs 06 minutes
- 124.8 Nautical Miles

Sightings

- 09 unidentified whales

START SURVEY





TV

Connect with your inner scientist