



Science & Education Report

MS Roald Amundsen

**Highlights of
Antarctica**

7 – 17.3.2026





Science & Education Programme

From Ushuaia to the vast white expanse of Antarctica, the Science and Education Team journeyed with you, uncovering the wonders of this remote world.

Through lectures, hands-on workshops, and cultural visits ashore, we explored the resilience of wildlife, the region's storied history, and the dynamic forces shaping this frozen frontier.

We hope these moments, watching penguins waddle along icy shores or listening to the distant crack of calving glaciers, have deepened your appreciation for Antarctica and inspired a lasting curiosity for the natural world.



Our Citizen Science Projects

Aboard HX vessels, we are guests in Antarctica, but through Citizen Science, you've become part of something bigger. Science is for everyone, happening everywhere, every day, and your participation makes a difference.

By observing, collecting data, and contributing to global research, you've gained a deeper connection to the natural world, one that sustains us all. This journey doesn't end here. The tools are in your hands to continue exploring, documenting, and protecting nature wherever you go.

Together, we can turn curiosity into action, ensuring a future where people and the planet thrive.

History

You are now part of the 0.00008 percent of humanity to have set foot in Antarctica. With that comes responsibility—to carry these stories forward.

We encountered weathered plaques, abandoned stations, and expedition relics. These sites reveal the human side of Antarctica: the determination and breakthroughs of those who pushed into the unknown.

Our Historian brought context to what might seem like isolated adventures—Shackleton's journey, cultural heritage in the Far South, and the broader age of exploration. These stories shape everything we understand about Antarctica today.

Keep them alive.



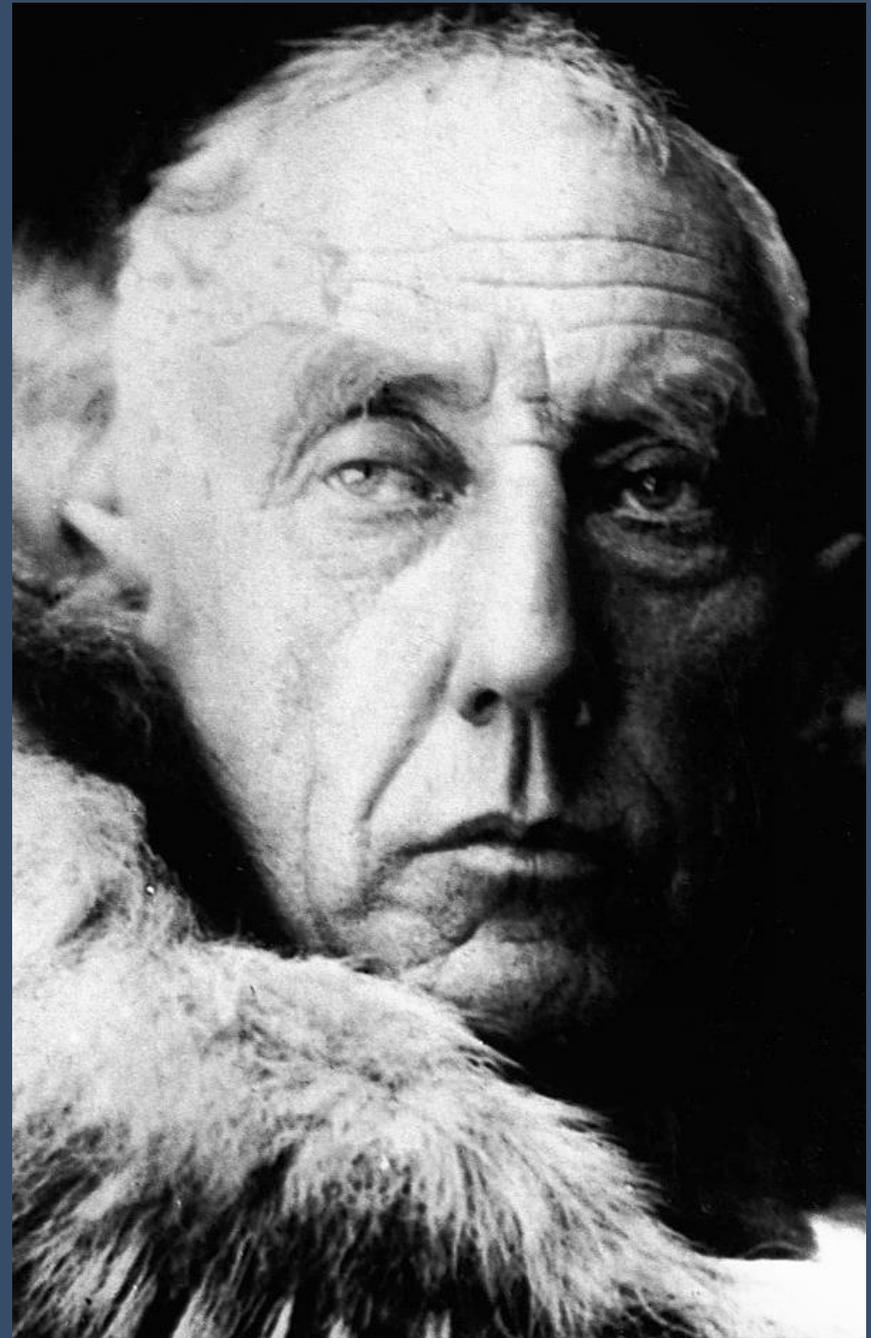
Explorers

What is it about explorers that captivates us? Is it their skill, their determination, their resilience? No matter who you are, every exploration story holds something to inspire, challenge, or ignite curiosity.

Throughout this journey, we've retraced the footsteps of legendary figures like Amundsen (in the picture to the right) and Shackleton, but we've also uncovered the stories of lesser-known pioneers, such as Jackie Ronne – the first woman to spend an entire winter in Antarctica.

Yet, in sharing these tales, we have only scratched the proverbial tip of the iceberg. Our hope is that, when you return home, you will continue the adventure – diving deeper into the extraordinary stories from the Golden Age of Exploration.

And when you do, remember this: you are now part of that legacy. You have faced the Antarctic challenge head-on and emerged unscathed. We are proud to have stood alongside you in the winter wilderness of the Far South.



Geology

The Antarctic Peninsula points east like Patagonia across the Drake Passage. Once connected, they separated about 30 million years ago, a shift that greatly impacted Earth's climate.

Before they split, a land bridge blocked the circular current around Antarctica. After the break, this strong current formed, cooling the continent and shaping today's global temperatures and ocean circulation.

The layered rocks in the image to the right show that Patagonia and the Antarctic Peninsula formed similarly. Both contain the same sedimentary layers from the ancient continental shelf, topped by volcanic rocks created as the Pacific Plate subducted beneath South America and its southern extension.



Cryosphere

Antarctica's vast, frozen landscapes are more than just breathtaking — they are vital. The glaciers, sea ice, and towering icebergs we have explored together form part of the cryosphere, a key regulator of our planet's climate. Ice reflects sunlight, helps stabilize global temperatures, and stores the world's largest reservoir of freshwater. It is not just Antarctica's lifeblood, but ours as well.

Yet, as we admire its beauty, we cannot ignore the signs of change. Climate shifts are altering this frozen world at an alarming rate, threatening not only polar ecosystems but global weather patterns and sea levels. Understanding the cryosphere is not just about studying Antarctica — it's about understanding our planet's future.

May the memories of this journey remind you that what happens here affects us all. Carry this knowledge forward, share what you've seen, and become an advocate for the ice that sustains life on Earth.



Arts, Crafts & Creativity

Antarctica's beauty is more than something to be seen — it's something to be felt, interpreted, and expressed. Through bottle, watercolour, and species painting, clay modelling, and memory drawing, you transformed inspiration into art, capturing the essence of this remote and breathtaking world.

No prior experience was needed — just an open mind and a willingness to explore creativity in new ways. From delicate brushstrokes to sketches drawn from memory, each creation became a personal tribute to the landscapes and wildlife that surrounded us.

More than just an artistic escape, these sessions provided a space to connect — sharing stories, laughter, and quiet moments of reflection as the icy world drifted by. May these creations serve as reminders of this journey, sparking inspiration long after you've returned home.









Wildlife Watch

As we sailed through the icy waters of Antarctica, you were invited to step onto the deck and take in the breathtaking scenery – an ever-changing panorama of towering glaciers, sculpted icebergs, and endless ocean. But the true magic came in the moments of discovery, as we scanned the horizon for signs of life.

Together, we spotted a remarkable array of wildlife, from the soaring south polar skuas to the bustling colonies of Adélie and gentoo penguins. The ocean revealed its giants as well – graceful sei and humpback whales, elusive Arnoux's beaked whales, and leopard seals resting on drifting ice.

Each sighting was a reminder that Antarctica is anything but empty; it is alive, dynamic, and teeming with stories waiting to be observed. May these moments stay with you, inspiring a deeper appreciation for the fragile and extraordinary life of the Southern Ocean.



Science Boat

Over twelve science boat sessions, we ventured beyond observation, diving into hands-on exploration of the Antarctic Ocean. With each drop of a net, each measurement taken, and each sample collected, we weren't just witnessing science – we were part of it.

Using a plankton net, we revealed the tiny, drifting organisms that sustain Antarctica's entire marine ecosystem. A CTD device helped us uncover the hidden world beneath the surface, measuring the ocean's temperature, salinity, and depth. And with a simple Secchi disk, we gauged water clarity, offering insights into the abundance of phytoplankton – the foundation of this fragile food web.

These sessions weren't just about data collection; they were about curiosity, discovery, and connection. Science isn't something distant – it's a way of seeing, questioning, and understanding the world around us. As you return home, may this journey inspire you to keep exploring, keep asking questions, and never stop being amazed by the natural world.

FjordPhyto

Science in Antarctica isn't just for researchers – it's for all of us. Through **FjordPhyto**, a Citizen Science project, you stepped into the role of a scientist, helping to uncover how glacial melt is shaping the Antarctic marine ecosystem.

Armed with a plankton net, you carefully towed the waters, gathering samples teeming with microscopic life. Using a filtration system, you concentrated phytoplankton – tiny organisms that fuel the entire food web onto filters. These samples, now bound for microscopic and DNA analysis, will contribute to ongoing research on how climate change is altering phytoplankton communities.

During our voyage, we collected samples from the **Yalour Islands** and **Wilhelmina Bay**, each site offering a unique snapshot of Antarctic fjord ecosystems. Your participation in this project wasn't just a fun activity – it was a meaningful step in understanding and protecting this fragile environment. Science thrives on curiosity, and by taking part, you've helped advance knowledge that reaches far beyond these icy waters.



Secchi Disk

Gazing into the Antarctic water, it's easy to forget it is full of hidden life. With a simple tool – the **Secchi disk** – you helped reveal what the eye alone cannot see. By lowering the disk into the water and noting the depth at which it disappeared, you measured clarity, offering clues about plankton abundance and shifting ocean conditions.

Some days, strong currents made measurements impossible – a reminder that nature sets the terms here. But on calmer days, each reading became part of something bigger: a global effort to track water transparency and a key addition to FjordPhyto's research on Antarctic fjords.

What may have felt like a simple act – watching a disk sink into the depths – was a moment of discovery. By taking part, you helped scientists better understand a changing ocean, one measurement at a time.





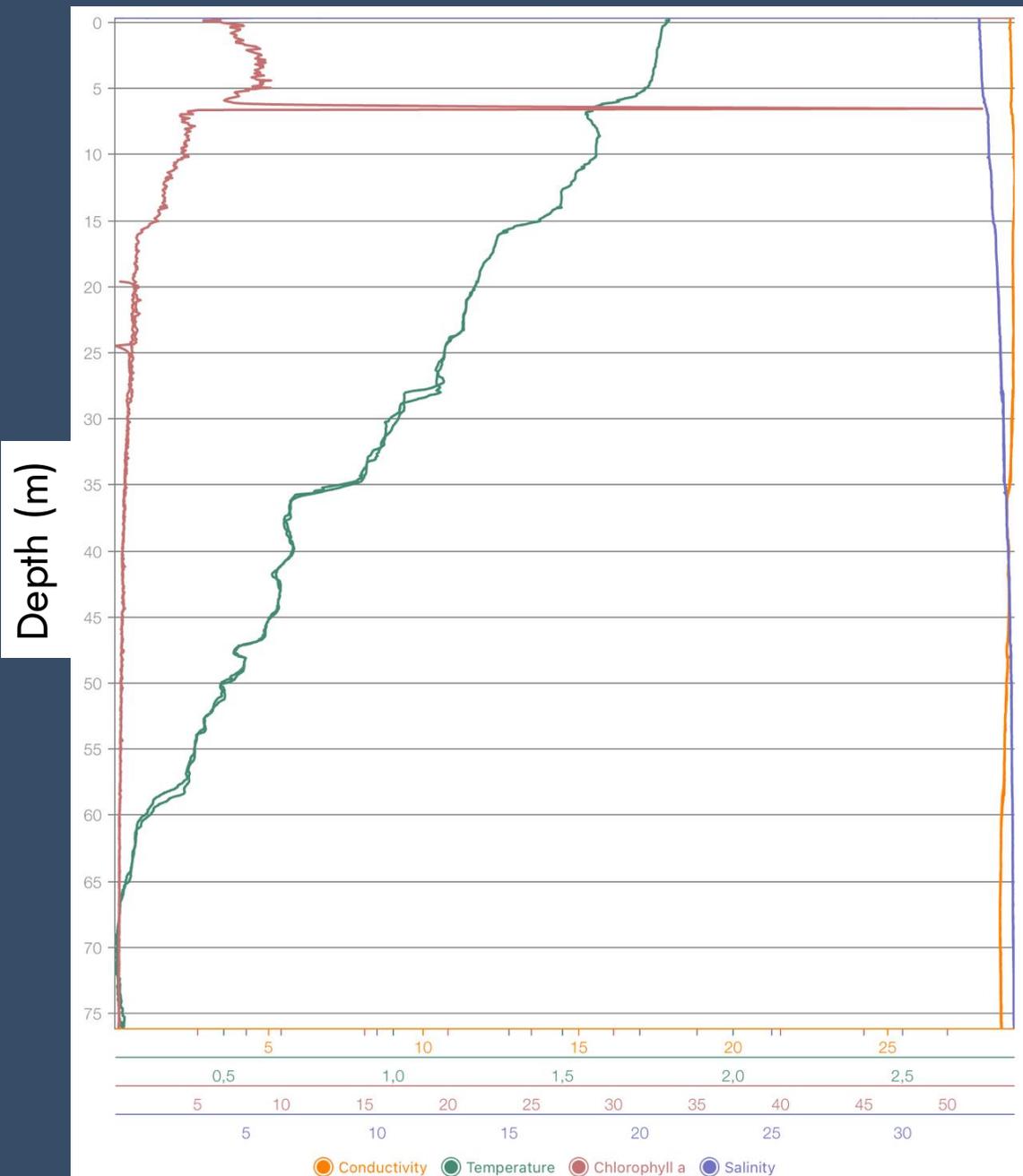
CTD

Beneath the surface, the ocean holds stories of change — stories revealed through science. With the CTD device, you helped uncover key details about Antarctic waters, measuring **salinity, temperature, and depth** to paint a picture of ocean conditions.

Lowered on a tethered line, the CTD captured water column profiles, offering insights into how glacial melt shapes fjords, how currents mix the sea, and where phytoplankton thrive. These data are not just numbers — they are puzzle pieces in understanding a changing climate.

Each measurement taken adds to a growing body of research, helping scientists track long-term shifts in Antarctic ecosystems. By participating, you've played a role in unravelling the mysteries of these remote waters — one drop at a time.

Depth Profile: Wilhelmina Bay

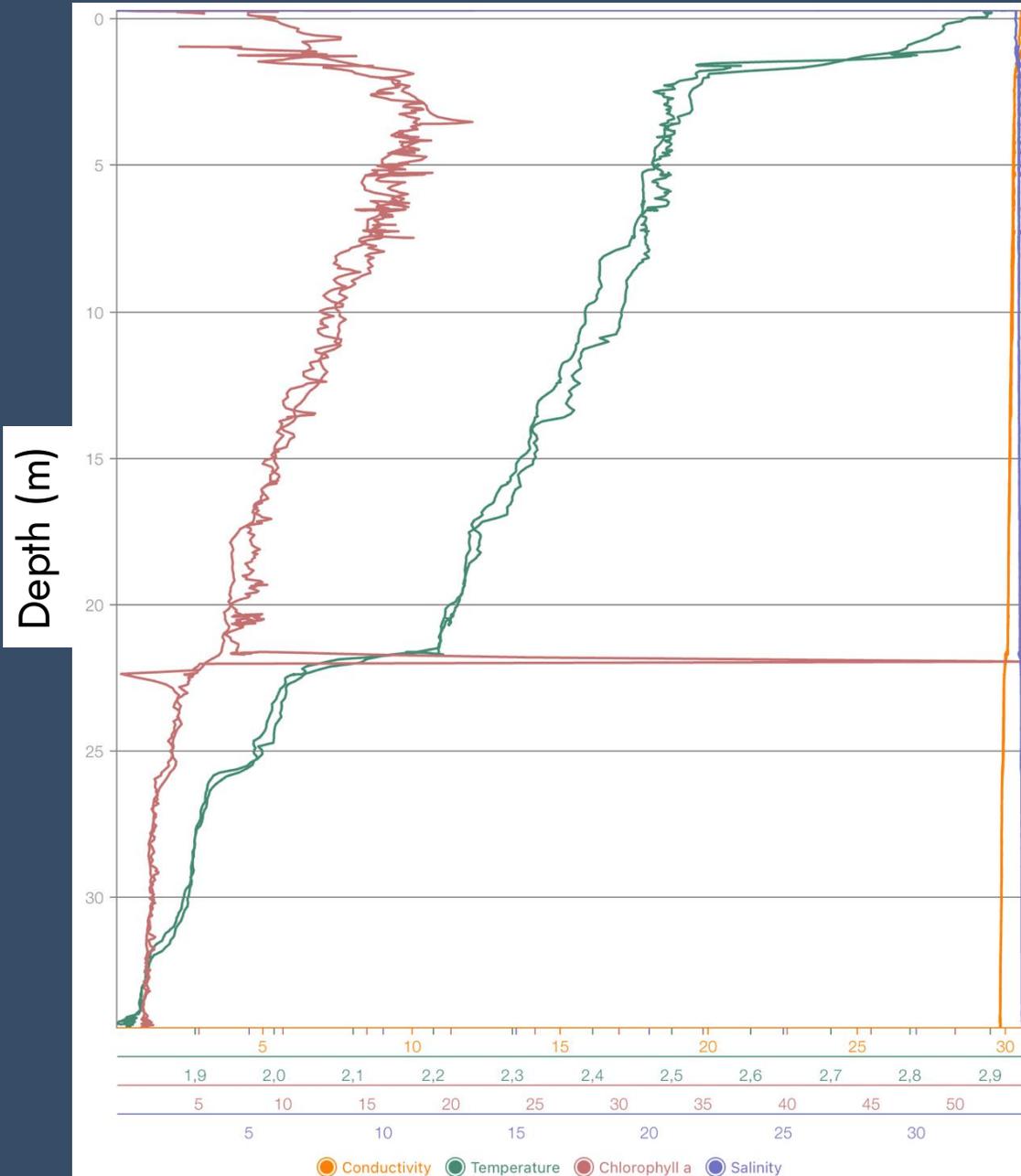


Our CTD profile from Wilhelmina Bay shows a slight increase in salinity with increased depth, which we expect since salt water is more dense than freshwater. Meltwater from glaciers, snow, and even rain may be influencing the lower salinity level at the surface. The temperature is also increasing with depth, as cold water is more dense than warm water.

When looking at the scale bars we can see these are relatively small and gradual changes, suggesting a well-mixed water column. Phytoplankton, shown here as a measure of chlorophyll, is most plentiful in the top 20m of surface water, likely due to the best availability of sunlight being closer to the surface.

Temperature (°C)
Salinity (PSU)
Conductivity
Chlorophyll

Depth Profile: Yalour Islands



Our CTD profile from the Yalour Islands shows an almost unnoticeable increase in salinity, which suggests this relatively open water island area is not so influenced by meltwater from the more distant icy mountains and glaciers. The temperature decreases with depth, which is expected as colder water is more dense than warm water. This is more pronounced in the first 2m of depth, where sunlight may be heating the very surface.

The phytoplankton seems to increase with the initial drop in temperature near the surface, possibly indicating the warmer surface water is not so hospitable for the species present. Their gradual decline with depth is expected however, due to the decreasing availability of sunlight for effective photosynthesis to occur.

Temperature (°C)
Salinity (PSU)
Conductivity
Chlorophyll

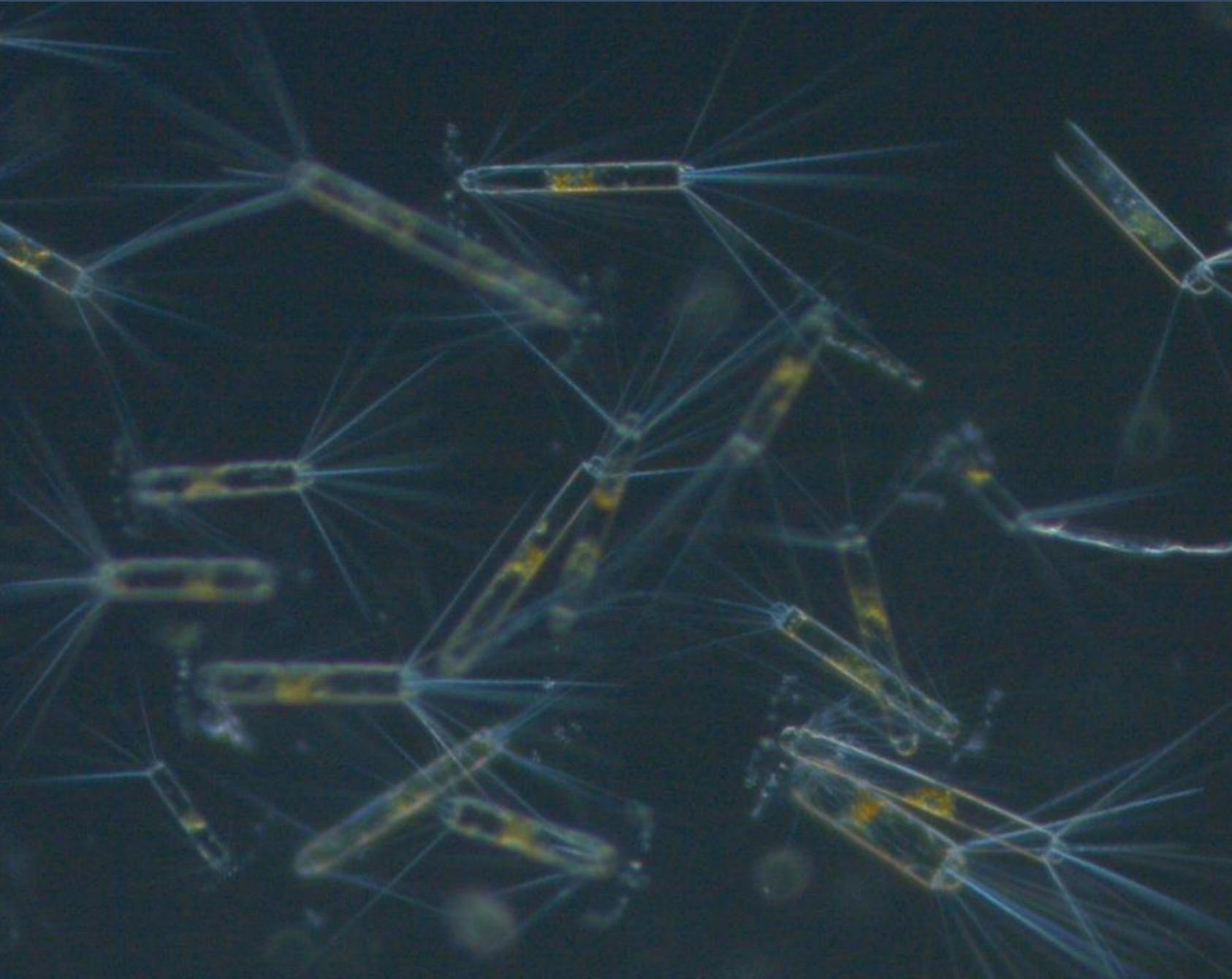
Water Sampling

During our expedition, we collected water samples from the **Yalour Islands, Damoy Point, Wilhelmina Bay, Skontorp Cove, and Neko Harbour** .

From the science boat, we deployed **plankton nets**, towing them through the water for 5–10 minutes to capture these drifting life forms. The **phytoplankton net** (20 μ m mesh) gathered microscopic plant-like organisms, while the **zooplankton net** (200 μ m mesh) caught tiny marine animals, each playing a vital role in the Antarctic food web.

Every tow provided a glimpse into the hidden world beneath the surface, helping us understand how these foundational species sustain life in the Southern Ocean.





Plankton Samples

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

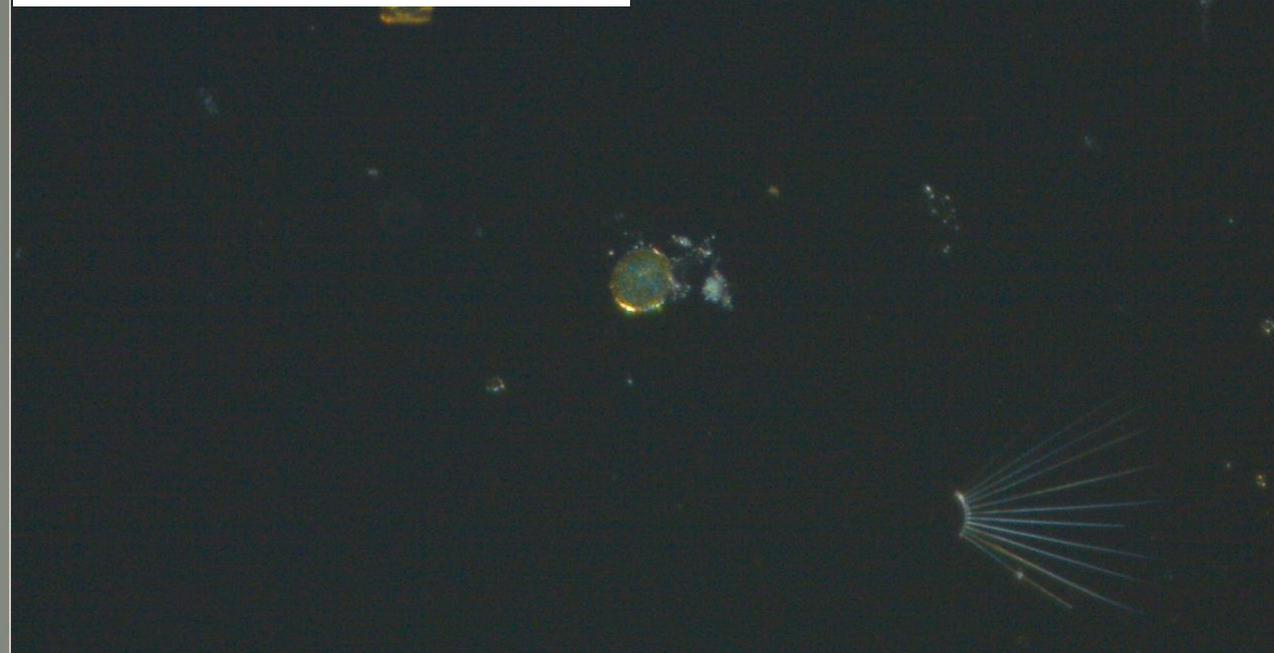
Using microscopes, we projected magnified images onto the screen, allowing everyone to see the intricate details of these tiny organisms. Smaller binocular microscopes offered a hands-on experience, inviting you to search for life in each drop of water.

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

A) *Corethron pennatum* (diatom) - phytoplankton



B) Centric diatom - phytoplankton



C) *Salp* - zooplankton



D) *Thalassiosira* (diatom) - phytoplankton



NASA GLOBE Cloud Observer

During our voyage, we contributed to NASA's **GLOBE Cloud Observations**, collecting data on:

- **March 9** (Drake Passage)
- **March 9** (Neko Harbour)
- **March 10** (Yalour Islands)

By comparing your ground-based observations with satellite measurements, scientists can refine cloud classifications, enhance climate models, and improve weather predictions – advancing our understanding of the Earth's atmosphere and climate.

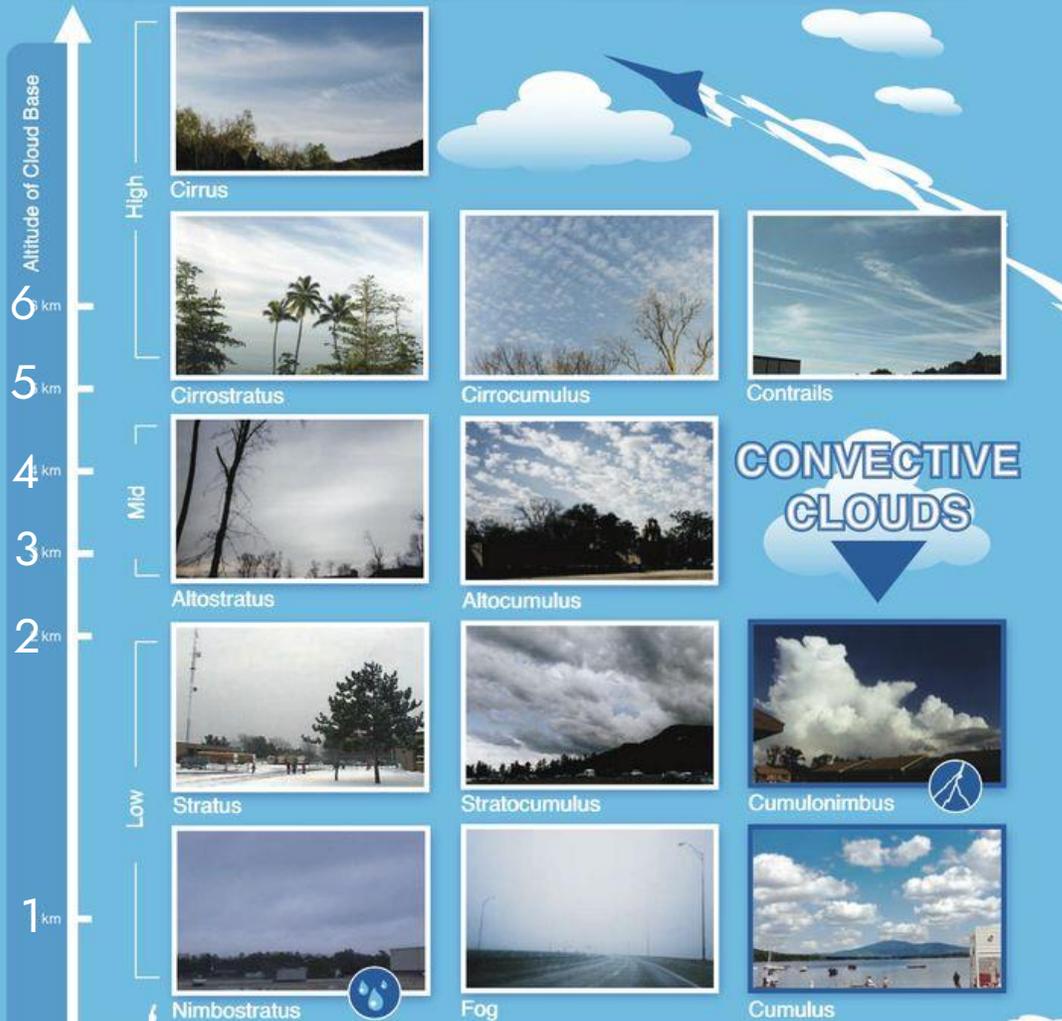
Curious to continue? You can keep observing and submitting data from home using the **GLOBE Observer** app, turning everyday cloud-watching into real scientific impact.

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





S'COOL Cloud Identification Chart



Cloud Identification

High clouds (base above 6,000 metres):

Cirrus: Thin, wispy clouds composed of ice crystals. They often appear as delicate streaks or feathery wisps high in the sky.

Cirrostratus: Thin, sheet-like clouds that cover large portions of the sky. They can create a halo around the sun or moon.

Cirrocumulus: Small, fluffy clouds in a regular pattern, resembling fish scales or ripples.

Medium clouds (base between 2,000 and 6,000 metres):

Altostratus: Puffy, greyish-white clouds with rounded edges. They often form parallel rows or patches.

Altostratus: Thick, greyish clouds that partially obscure the sun or moon. They lack the distinct features of cirrostratus.

Low clouds (base below 2,000 metres):

Stratus: Uniform, greyish clouds that cover the sky like a blanket. They can bring drizzle or light rain.

Stratocumulus: Low, lumpy clouds with defined edges. They often appear in rows or patches.

Nimbostratus: Thick, dark grey clouds associated with steady rain or snow.

Remember that these cloud types can vary in appearance and behaviour, but this basic classification helps meteorologists understand weather patterns and atmospheric conditions. If you'd like to explore more examples, you can check out NASA's [On-Line Cloud Chart](http://www.nasa.gov/online/cloudchart.html).

iNaturalist

Throughout this voyage, you played a vital role in documenting the incredible biodiversity of Antarctica. By capturing and submitting images of wildlife and plant life to iNaturalist, a Citizen Science project, you contributed to a global effort to track species distribution and monitor ecosystems in one of the most remote places on Earth.

Together, we gathered:

148 Observations

75 Species Identified

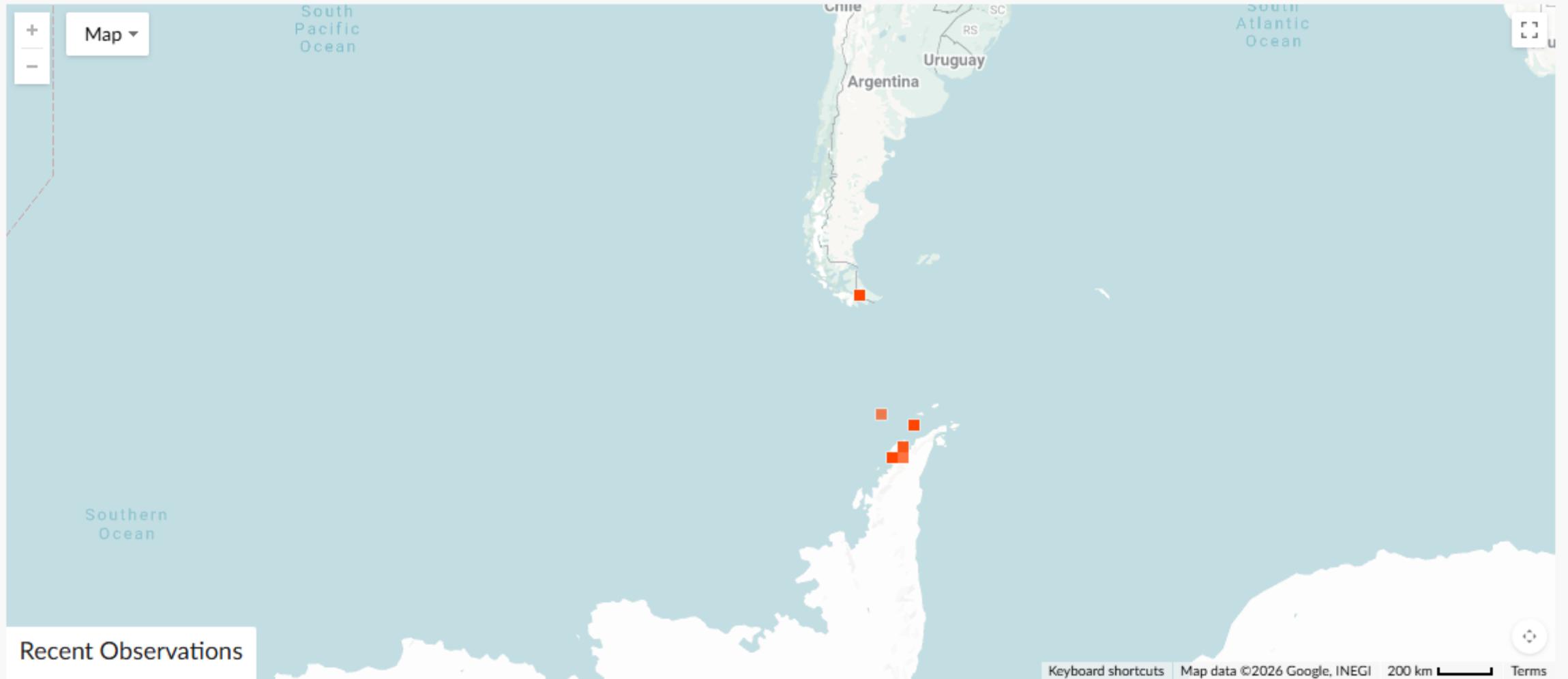
4 Observers Participating

Each observation helps scientists build a clearer picture of biodiversity in polar regions. Want to explore our findings? Scan the **QR code** to view our collective data and see the impact of your contributions:



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Map of Observations

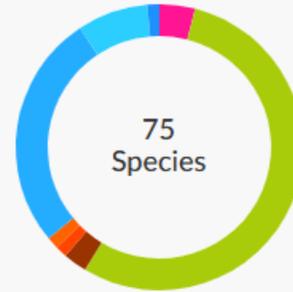


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Stats



- Research Grade
- Needs ID
- Casual



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

Recent Observations →

View All



Usnea antarctica

1 2d



Common Lichens ·
Flechtenschlauchpilze
Class Lecanoromycetes

1 2d



Usnea antarctica

1 2d



Antarctic Pearlwort
Colobanthus quitensis

1 2d



eBird

Birdwatching isn't just a hobby — it's a powerful tool for science. eBird, a global Citizen Science platform, allows bird enthusiasts to record and share sightings, contributing valuable data for research and conservation.

During our voyage, our onboard Ornithologists conducted 9 wildlife watches, completing 35 checklists and recorded 31 bird species along the way.

Every entry adds to a growing database that helps scientists track migration patterns, monitor populations, and understand bird behaviour in remote regions like Antarctica. Scan the QR code to explore our data and see how your observations contribute to a global effort in avian research.



Ebird Summary

31 Species – 10,132 Birds – 35 Checklists

eBird Submit Explore My eBird Science About News Help   

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2026 07 - 17 March MS Amundsen - Highlights of Antarctica

7 – 17 Mar 2026 (11 days) Public

[Antarctica](#) | [Argentina](#) | [Chile](#) Subregions

M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center, Bernardo Alps, Rob Lidstone-Scott, The Webbs

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Map Satellite



South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

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Narrative
Owners and editors of a Trip Report may write a narrative.
[Add narrative](#)

DATA FOR: **Group (all people)**

 31 Species Observed +8 other taxa	 35 Checklists
--	---

Species Observed

[Show all details](#)

2	Snowy Sheathbill <i>Chionis albus</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
5	Chilean Skua <i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
3	Brown Skua <i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>	▶ 🗑️ 2
15	South Polar Skua <i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	▶ 🗑️ 5
1	Brown-hooded Gull <i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
4	Dolphin Gull <i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
177	Kelp Gull <i>Larus dominicanus</i>	
801	South American Tern <i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	
127	Antarctic Tern <i>Sterna vittata</i>	
800	Adelie Penguin <i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	
5185	Gentoo Penguin <i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	
10	Chinstrap Penguin <i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i>	
2	Southern Royal Albatross <i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	
1	Gray-headed Albatross <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	
177	Black-browed Albatross <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	
57	Wilson's Storm-Petrel <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	
10	Black-bellied Storm-Petrel <i>Fregetta tropica</i>	
43	Southern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	
1	Southern Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
6	Soft-plumaged Petrel <i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	▶ 🗑️ 4
1	Blue Petrel <i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
1	Antarctic Prion <i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
4	White-chinned Petrel <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	▶ 🗑️ 2
1	Sooty Shearwater <i>Ardenna grisea</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
1	Neotropic Cormorant <i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
3	Magellanic Cormorant <i>Leucocarbo magellanicus</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
1073	Imperial Cormorant <i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	▶ 🗑️ 10

ADDITIONAL TAXA

75	skua sp. <i>Stercorarius sp. (skua sp.)</i>	▶ 🗑️ 14
45	penguin sp. <i>Spheniscidae sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 4
10	small albatross sp. <i>Thalassarche sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
7	storm-petrel sp. <i>Oceanitidae/Hydrobatidae sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 4
56	Southern/Northern Giant-Petrel <i>Macronectes giganteus/halli</i>	▶ 🗑️ 8
2	Pterodroma sp. <i>Pterodroma sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1
9	prion sp. <i>Pachyptila sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 3
1	diving-petrel sp. <i>Pelecanoides sp.</i>	▶ 🗑️ 1

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 cetacean or seal, you will be notified of any past and future matches of that individual!

Our team and guests uploaded photo observations of 2 humpback encounters so far. One humpback has been matched to one past sighting of a known individual, seen by MS Roald Amundsen just two months ago in the same area! Others are still awaiting confirmation of any known or new identification.

[View](#) the MS Roald Amundsen’s submissions to Happywhale during our voyage, and sign up to follow these whales for any future updates on their whereabouts, or upload your own photos from this voyage or past encounters.



[Unnamed]

ID : HW-MN1308584

SEX : Unknown

Humpback Whale

Sightings 2

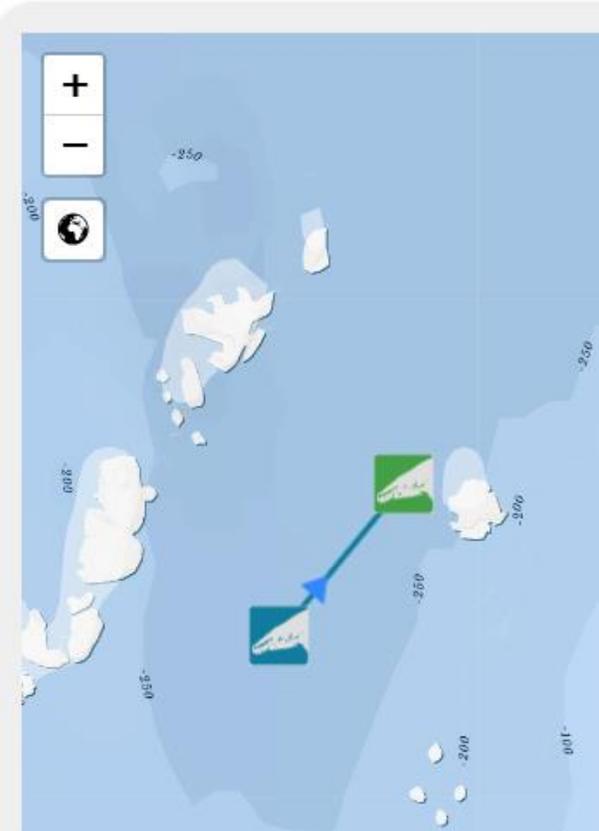
First  2026-01-21
Antarctica

Last  2026-03-10
Antarctica

Followers

1

Follow

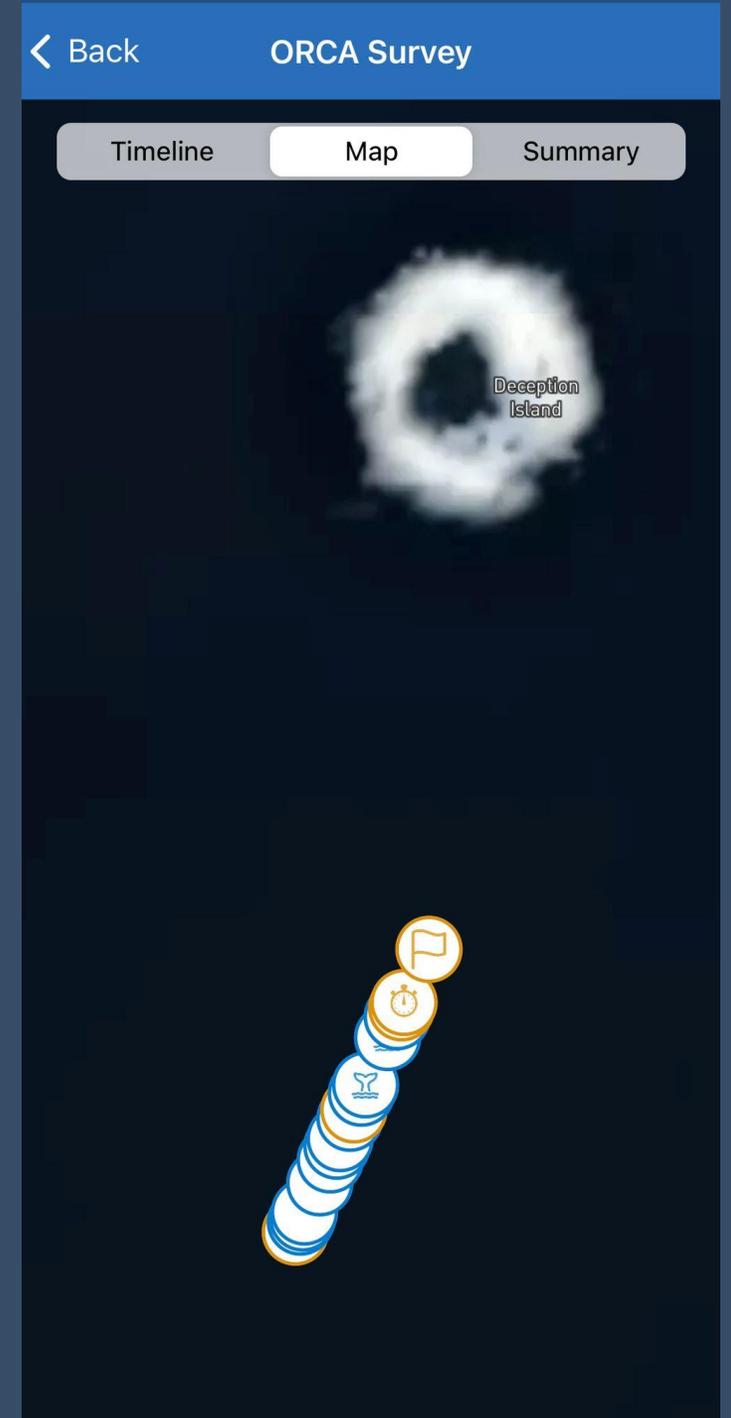
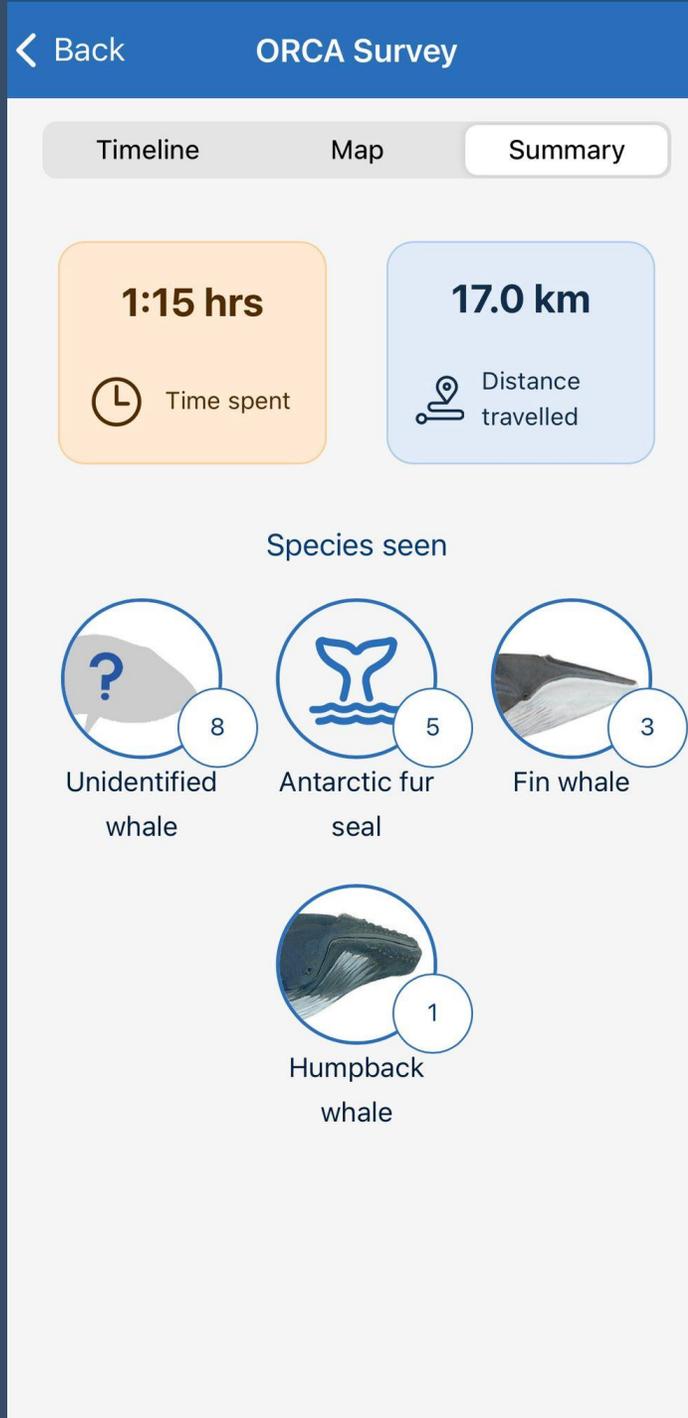


Above: Humpback whale HW-MN1308584, seen 10.03.26, was spotted for the first time on record by MS Roald Amundsen just weeks before this latest photo was taken and submitted by Bernardo Alps (HX Ornithologist) on this voyage.

ORCA

While on your journey to Antarctica you were joined by Maria, an ORCA Ocean Conservationist, who was collecting data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins, and porpoises. This data was sent back to ORCA and made available for many organisations interested in cetacean conservation. It will also be made available on the ORCA website interactive map for anyone who wishes to get an overview of what you might find where.

On this journey, a total of **14 hours** and **37 minutes** of data was collected, spanning a distance of **284.1 km**. **Two** species of cetacean were recorded during these surveys, with a total of **27** individuals recorded.



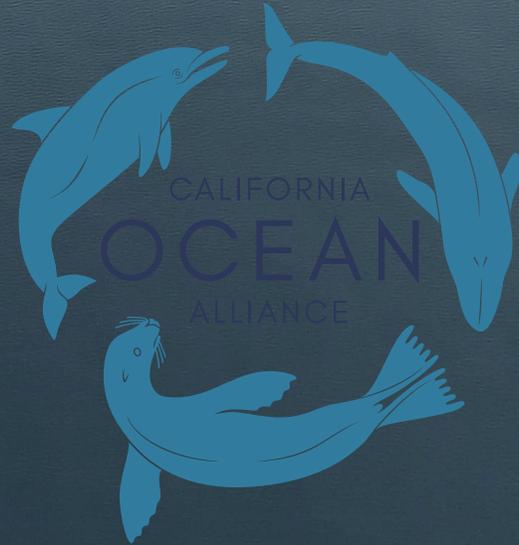
ORCA

Species Name	Number of Individuals Seen
Humpback whale	14
Fin whale	4
Unidentified whale	9

Guest Scientists

California Ocean Alliance

Bio-Telemetry and Behavioral Ecology Laboratory



34

unique humpback whales

33

adults + juveniles

1

calf



Remote Biopsy

21

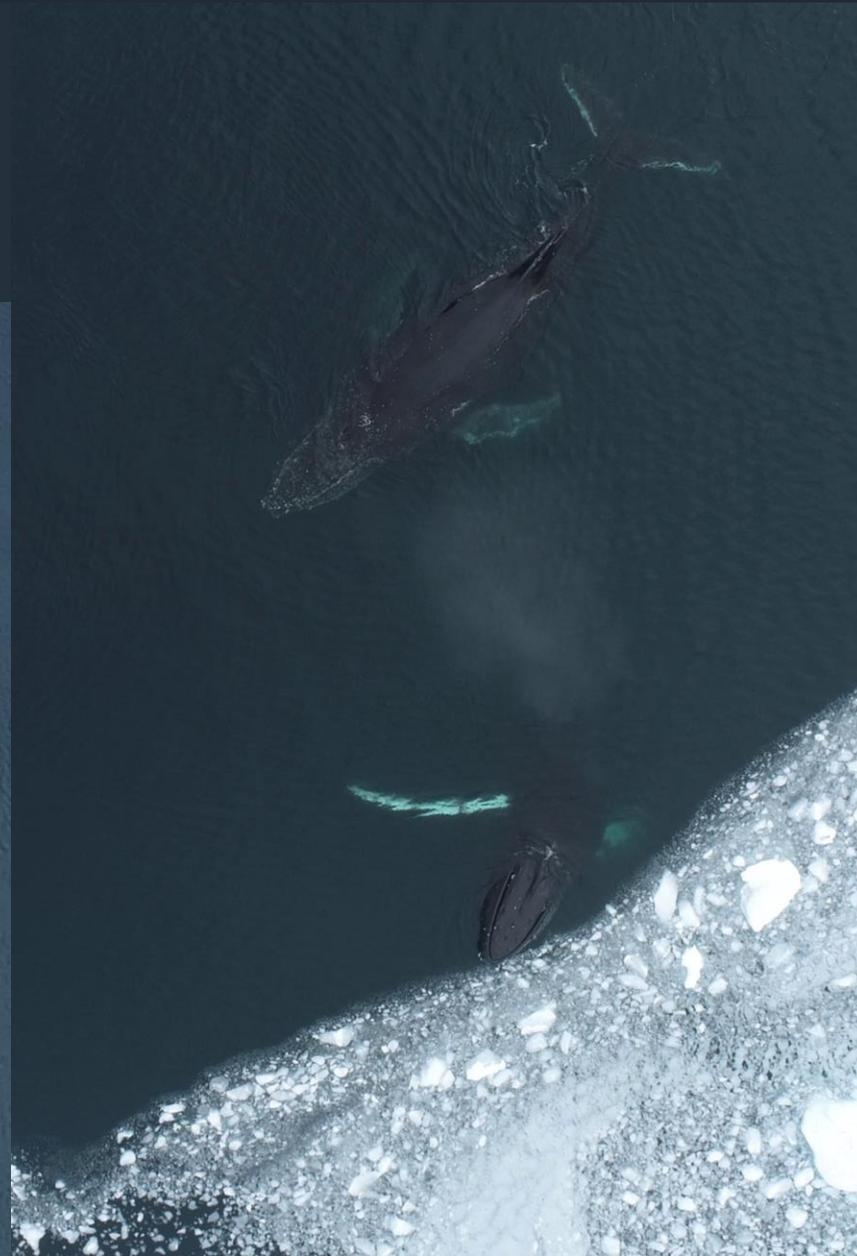
skin + blubber samples

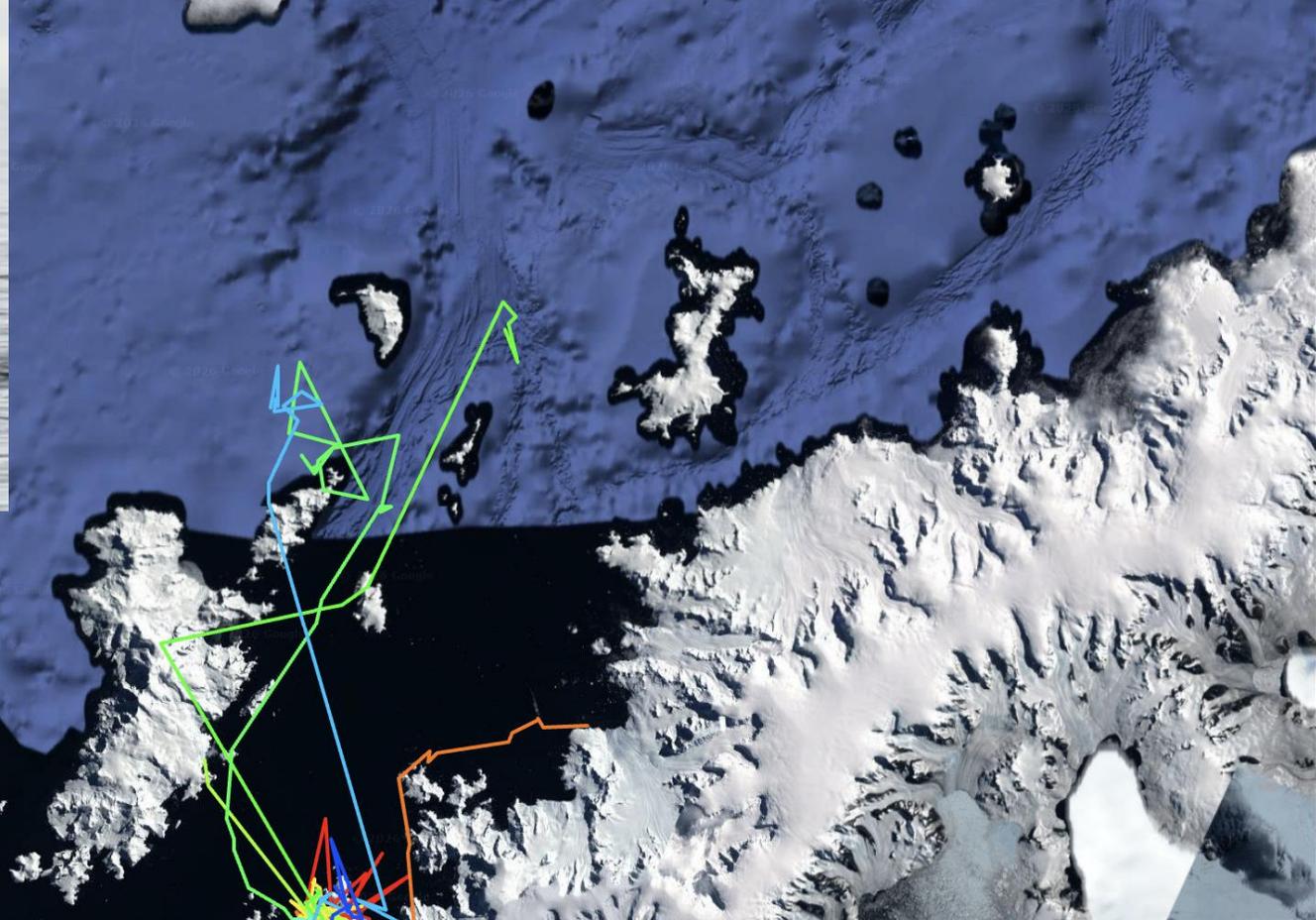


sUAS (Drone) Operations

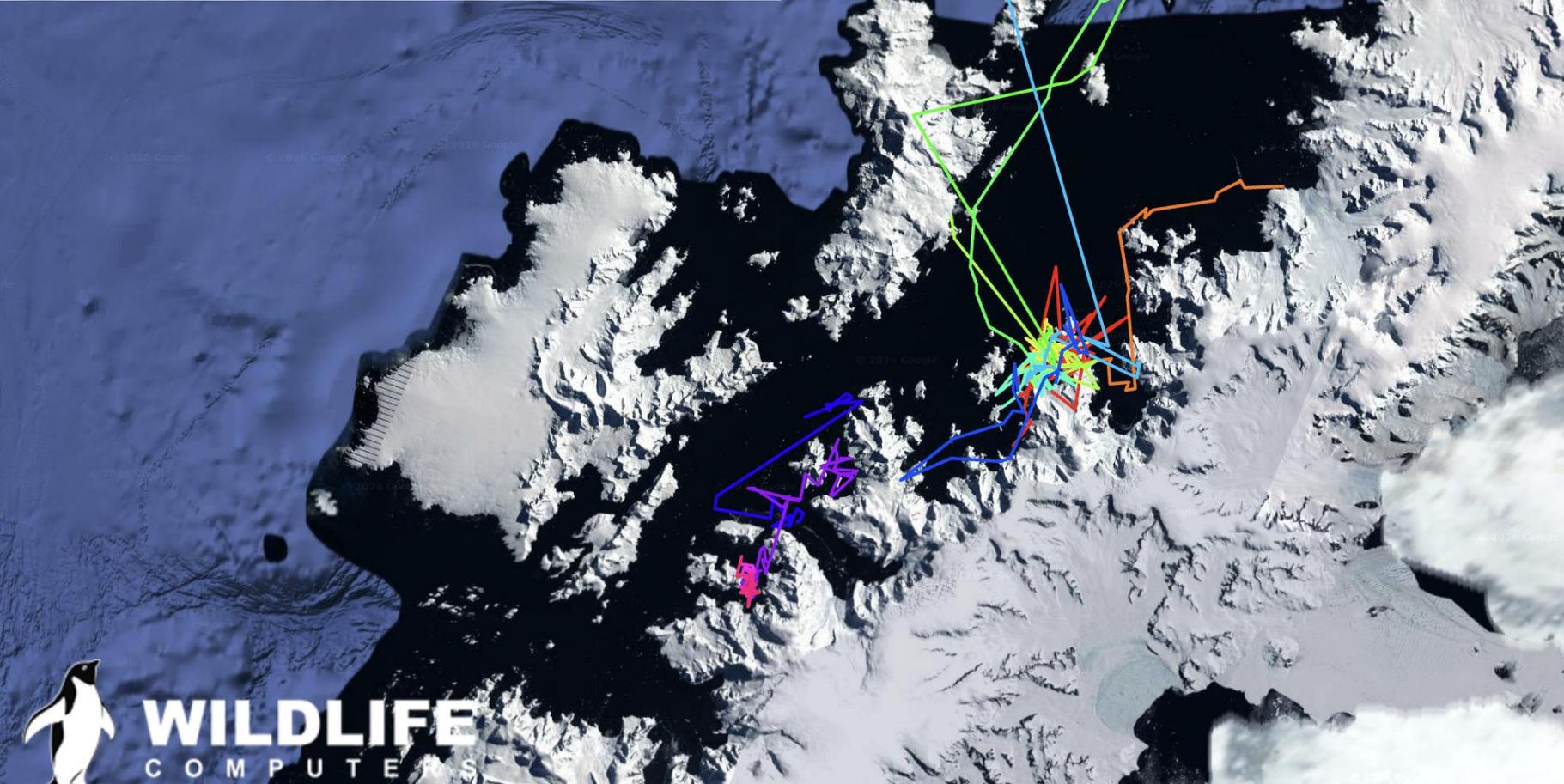
30

photogrammetry samples





DEPLOYMENTS	
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	PTT Decimal: 47773
	PTT Decimal: 47791
	PTT Decimal: 35386
	PTT Decimal: 35384
	PTT Decimal: 35387
	PTT Decimal: 35388
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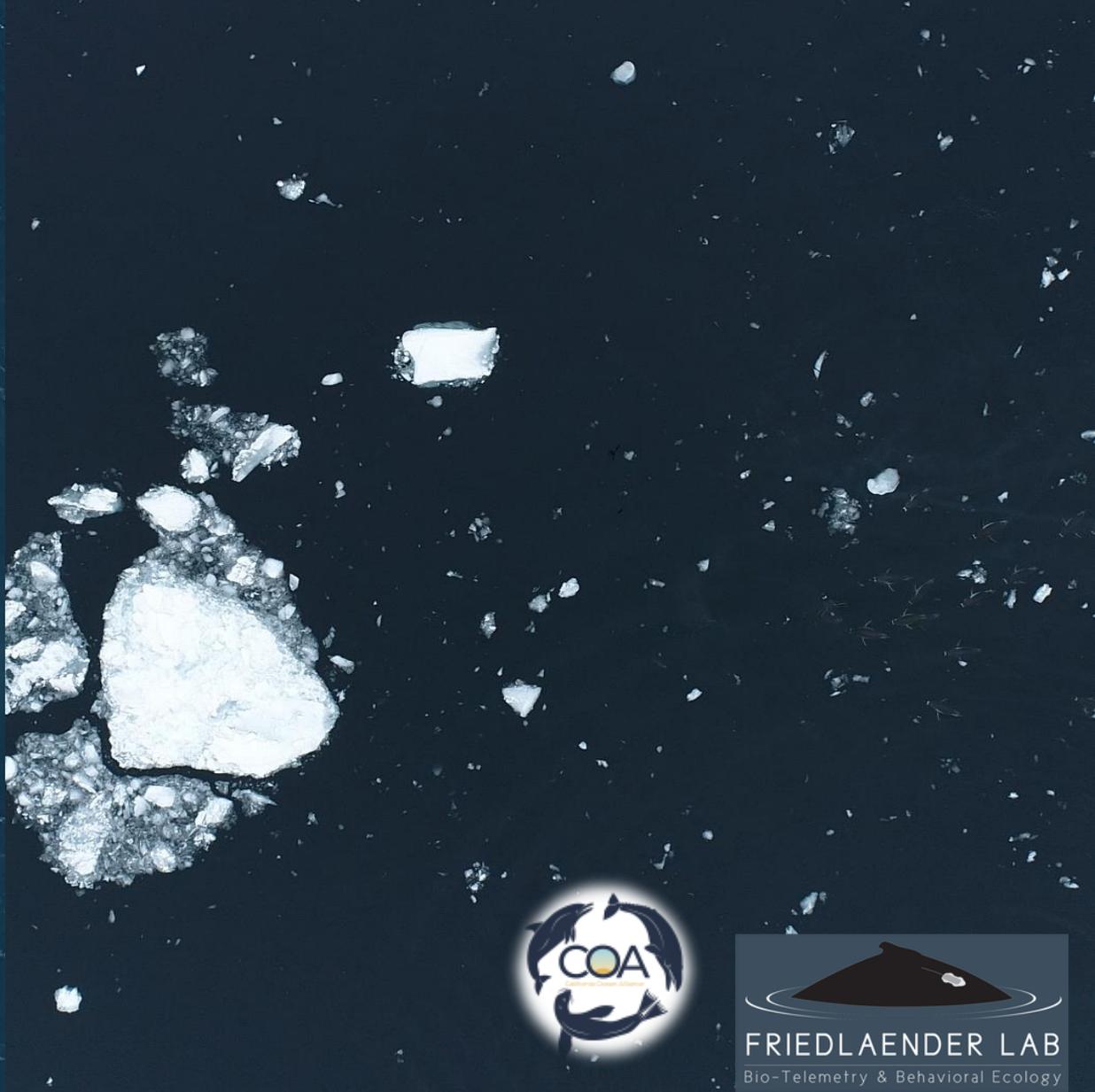
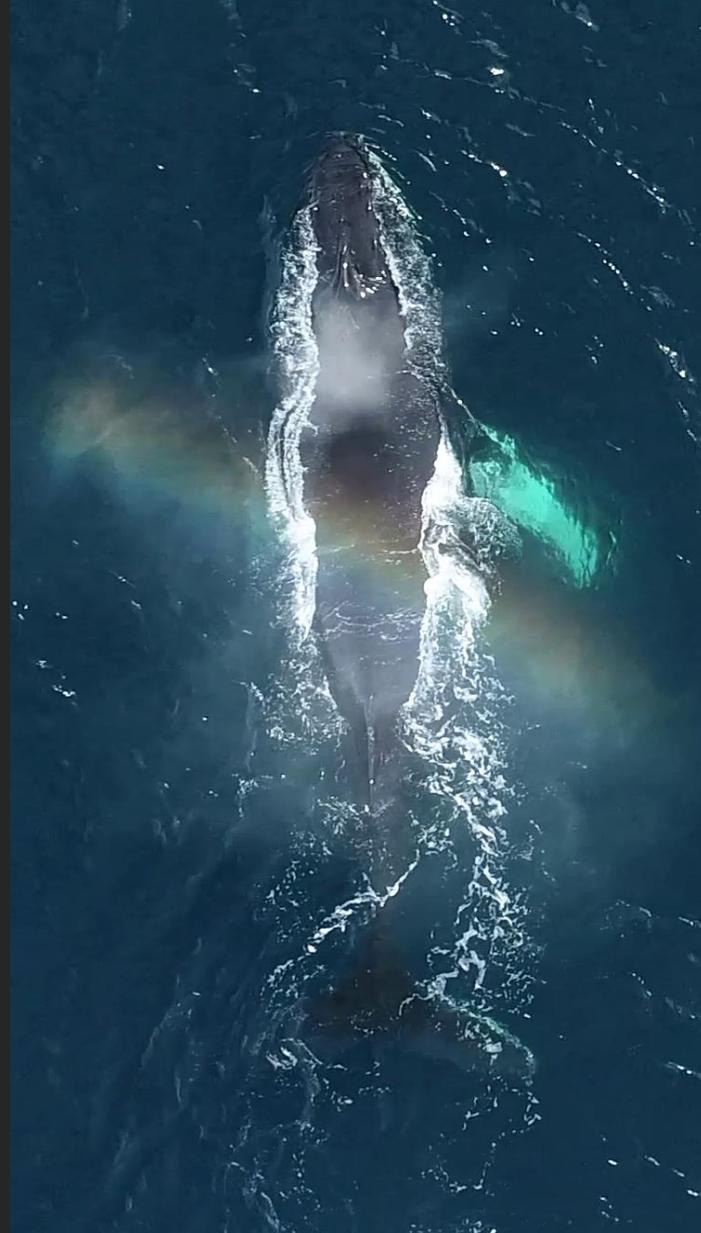
Follow along with our operations...



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POLAR WHALE WATCH

Trip summary



AWR | ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE
RESEARCH FUND



ANTARCTIC
SCIENCE FOUNDATION



**AUSTRALIAN
ANTARCTIC
PROGRAM**

Observations



Key Findings: List of Species We Spotted and Their Quantities

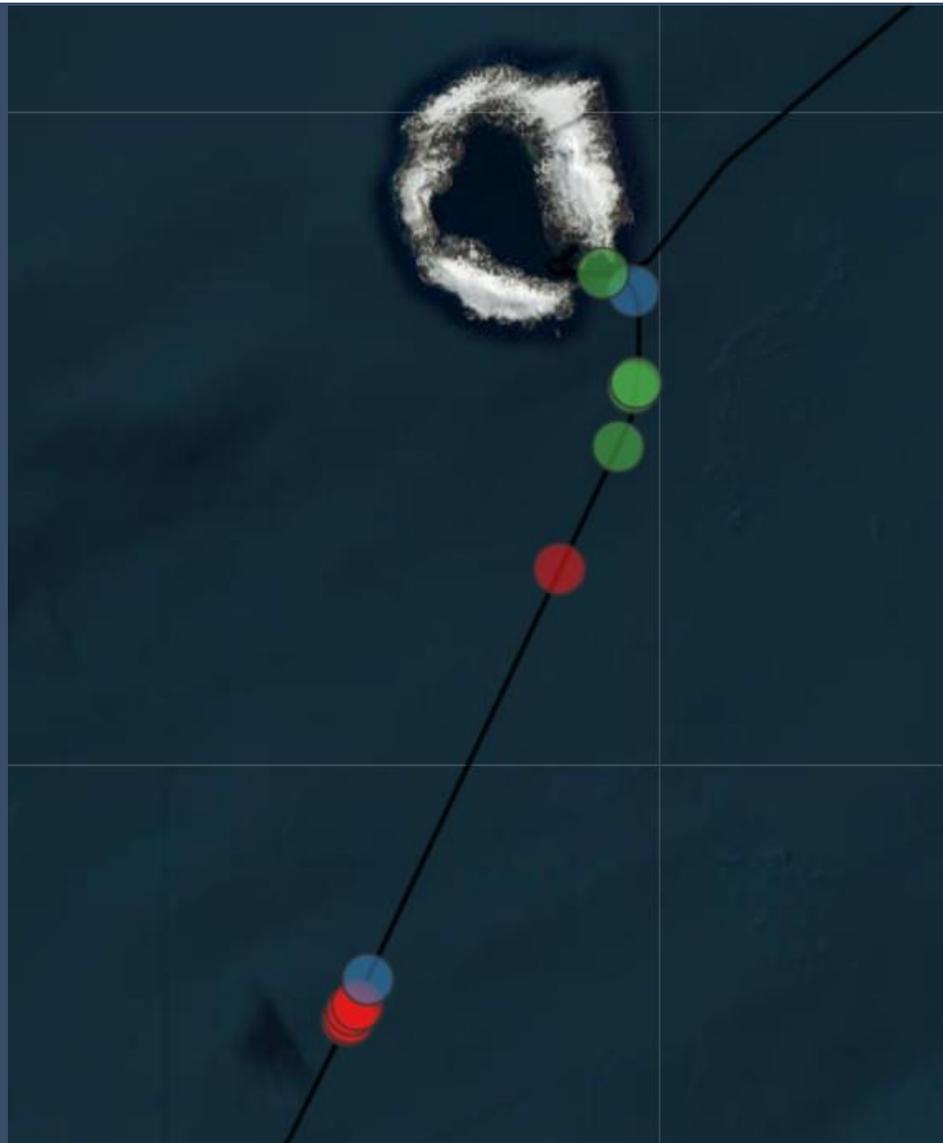
Species Name	Number of Sightings	Number of Individuals
Fin whale	5	6
Humpback whale	40	52
Like fin whale	1	1
Unidentified large whale	4	4
Total	50	63

Observations



Key Findings:

**Where Did We
Spot These
Whales?**



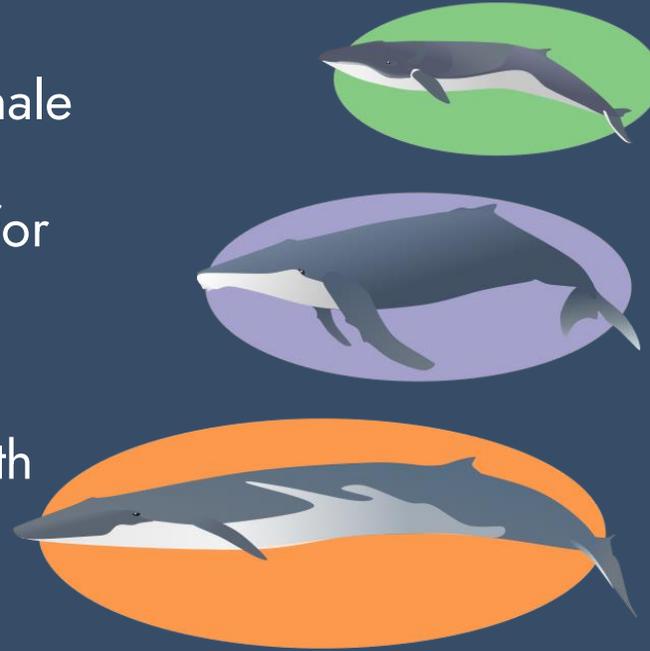
- Humpback
- Fin
- Unidentified large whale



What's Next?



- Modelling and mapping where different whale species are most commonly found
- Updating population abundance estimates for minke, humpback, and fin whales
- Identifying high-use habitats
- Looking at where whale activity overlaps with fishing activity
- All observations made on this trip will be added to the PWW database
- Data and information shared with krill fishery managers and the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources **CCAMLR**
- Results used in ongoing PhD & MSc research



Email list:



This data underpinned
Lead Researcher
Angus Hendersen's
UTAS PhD – awarded
2025



PATHOGEN SURVEILLANCE IN ANTARCTIC SEABIRDS AND SEALS

Trip Summary

Observations

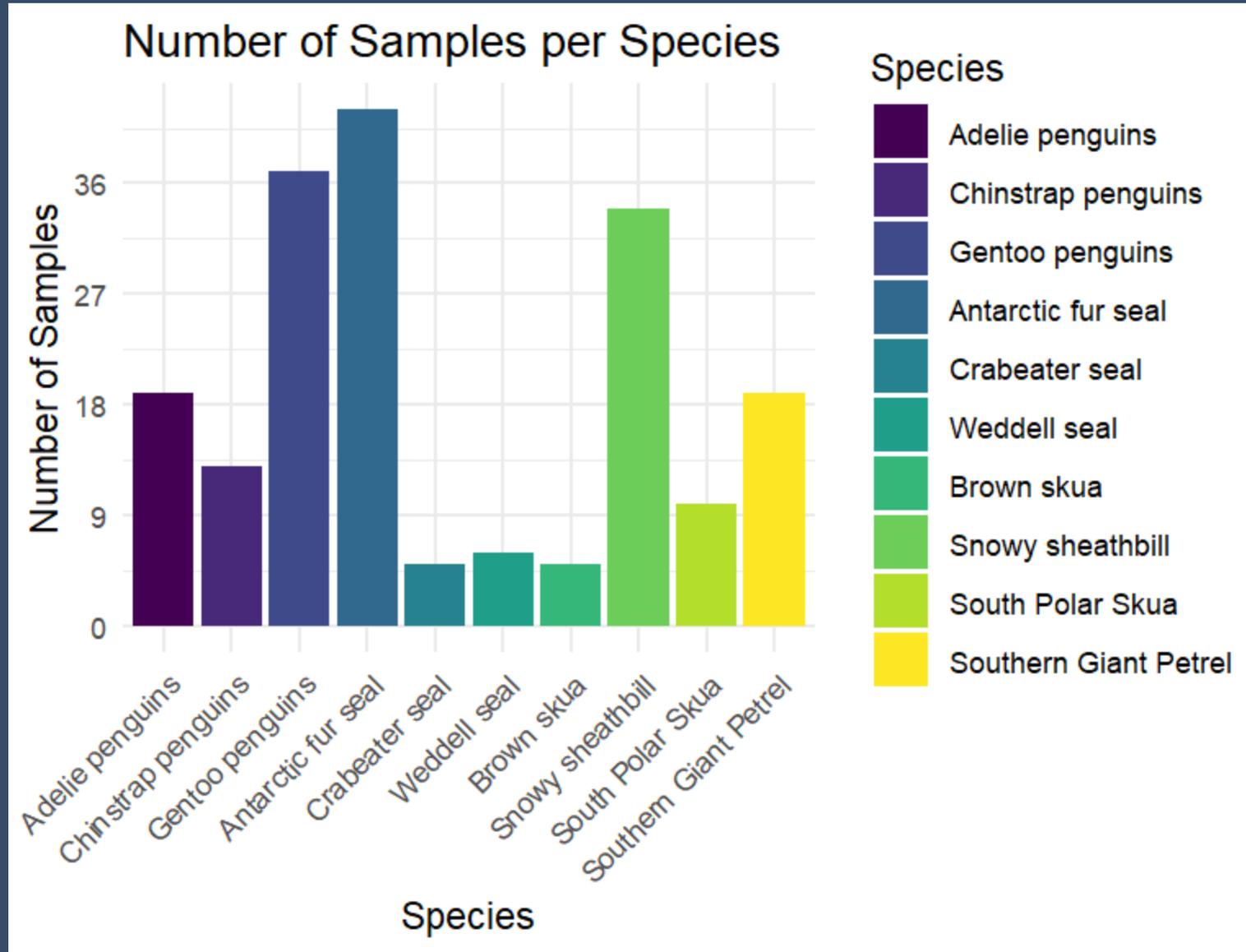
Penguin species	No:
Adélie	19
Chinstrap	13
Gentoo	37

Seal Species	No:
Antarctic fur	42
Crabeater	5
Weddell	6

Flying Birds	No:
Brown skua	5
Snowy sheathbill	34
South polar skua	10
Southern giant petrel	19

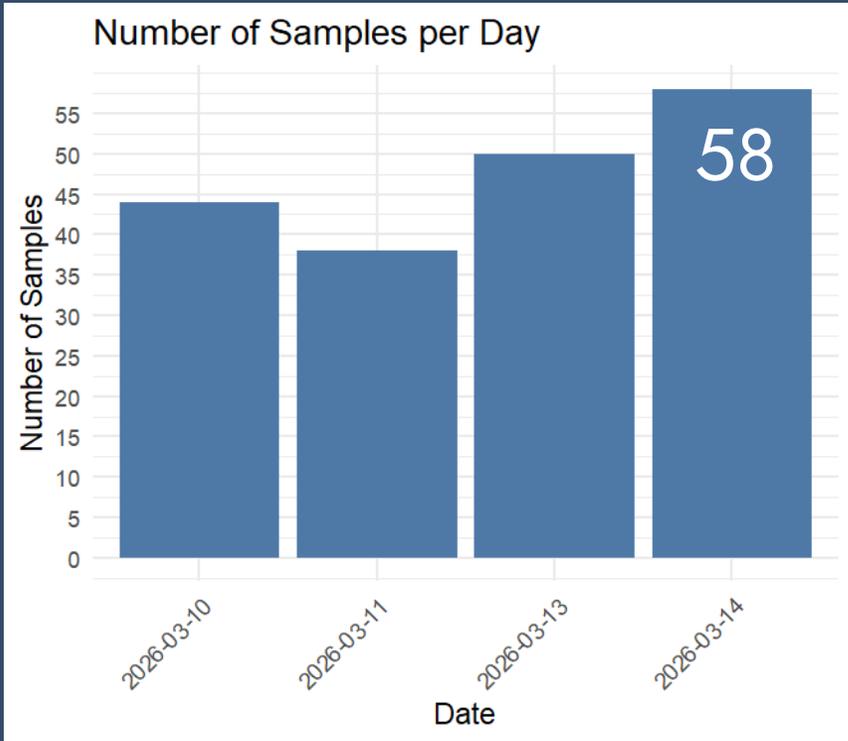
Key Findings...

Very successful - we sampled 10 different species



Key Findings...

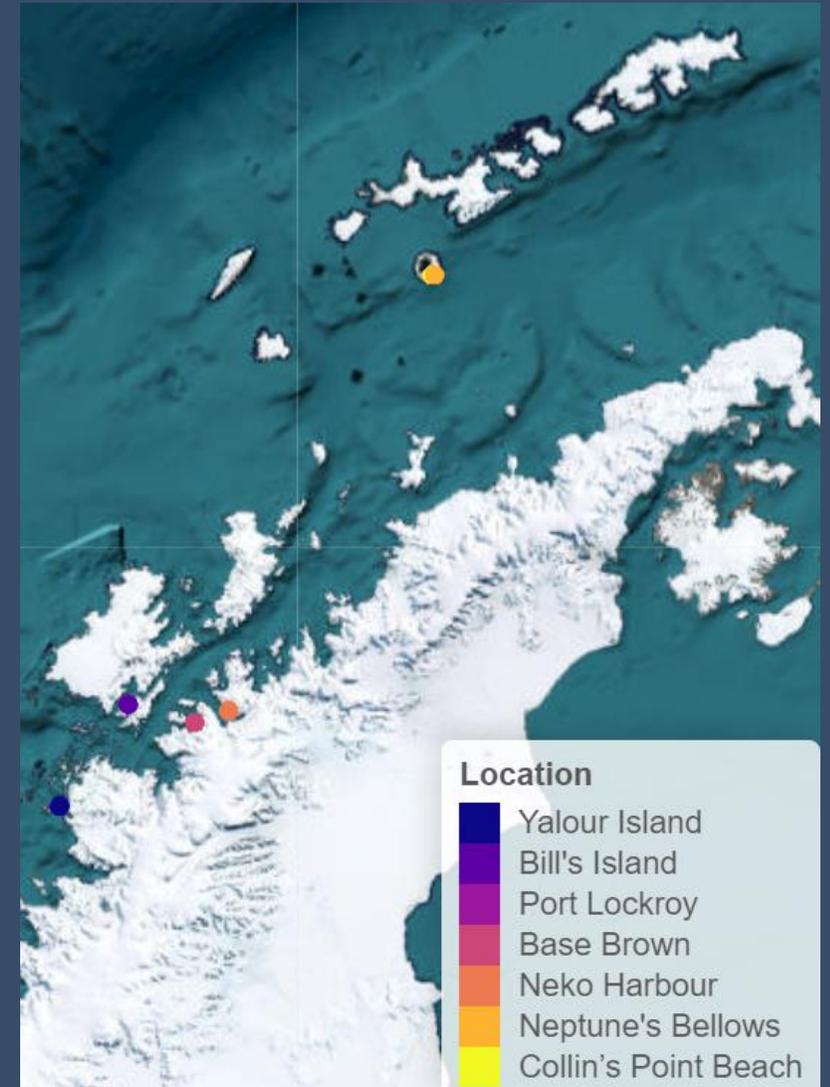
How many samples did we collect at each day and site?



Landings	No:
Yalour Island	44
Bill's Island	11
Port Lockroy	27
Base Brown	40
Neko Harbour	10
Neptune's Bellows	12
Collins Point Beach	46
TOTAL	190

190 samples collected over 4/5 activity days & across 7 sites

Locations



What's next...

Samples will be frozen and transported back to the University of Tasmania, Australia (over 8600km from Ushuaia)

Viral DNA and RNA will be extracted and sequenced to identify pathogens in Antarctic seabirds and seals



From this, we can start to understand disease diversity across Antarctic wildlife, track changes, and better predict viral outbreaks, behaviour, and spread



Photo: Dave Bone



This data will support PhD research, many future studies & most importantly, aid in the conservation of these exquisite and unique Antarctic species

**EMAIL
UPDATES**



Wildlife List — Birds



Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	中文
<i>Haematopus ater</i>	blackish oystercatcher	Chileausternfischer	南美蛎鹬
<i>Chionis albus</i>	snowy sheathbill	Weißgesicht-Scheidenschnabel	白鞘嘴鸥
<i>Stercorarius chilensis</i>	Chilean skua	Chileskua	智利贼鸥
<i>Stercorarius antarcticus</i>	brown skua	Subantarktiskua	棕贼鸥
<i>Stercorarius maccormicki</i>	south polar skua	Antarktiskua	麦氏贼鸥
<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	Brown-hooded gull	Patagonienmöwe	褐头鸥
<i>Leucophaeus scoresbii</i>	Dolphin gull	Blutschnabelmöwe	豚鸥
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Kelp gull	Dominikanermöwe	黑背鸥
<i>Sterna vittata</i>	Antarctic tern	Antarktikseeschwalbe	南极燕鸥
<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>	South American tern	Falklandseeschwalbe	南美燕鸥
<i>Pygoscelis adeliae</i>	Adélie penguin	Adeliepinguin	阿德利企鹅
<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	gentoo penguin	Eselspinguin	白眉企鹅
<i>Pygoscelis antarcticus</i>	chinstrap penguin	Kehlstreifpinguin	纹颊企鹅
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	southern royal albatross	Königsalbatros	南方皇家信天翁
<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	snowy albatross	Wanderalbatros	漂泊信天翁
<i>Phoebastria palpebrata</i>	light-mantled albatross	Graumantelalbatros	灰背信天翁
<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	grey-headed albatross	Graukopfalbatros	灰头信天翁
<i>Thalassarche melanophris</i>	Black-browed albatross	Schwarzbrauenalbatros	黑眉信天翁

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	中文
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's storm petrel	Bunfuß-Sturmschwalbe	烟黑叉尾海燕
<i>Fregetta tropica</i>	black-bellied storm petrel	Schwarzbauch-Sturmschwalbe	黑腹舰海燕
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	southern giant petrel	Riesensturmvogel	巨鹱
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	southern fulmar	Silbersturmvogel	银灰暴风鹱
<i>Daption capense</i>	cape petrel	Kapsturmvogel	花斑鹱
<i>Aphrodroma brevirostri</i>	Kerguelen petrel	Kerguelensturmvogel	短嘴圆尾鹱
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i>	soft-plumaged petrel	Weichfeder-Sturmvogel	柔羽圆尾鹱
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i>	blue petrel	Blausturmvogel	蓝鹱
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	white-chinned petrel	Weißkinn-Sturmvogel	白颏風鹱
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i>	Antarctic prion	Taubensturmvogel	鸽锯鹱
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i>	fairy prion	Feensturmvogel	仙锯鹱
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	灰鹱
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i>	common diving petrel	Subantarktis-Lummensturmvogel	鹈燕
<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	neotropic cormorant	Humboldtscharbe	斑翅鸕鹚
<i>Phalacrocorax magellanicus</i>	Magellanic cormorant	Felsenscharbe	岩鸕鹚
<i>Leucocarbo atriceps</i>	Imperial Shag	Kaiserscharbe	蓝眼鸕鹚

Wildlife List – Marine Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals



Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	中文
<i>Balaenoptera bonaerensis</i>	Antarctic minke whale	Südlicher Zwergwal	南极小须鲸
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale	Seiwal	塞鲸
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Buckelwal	大翅鲸
<i>Mesoplodon layardii</i>	strap-toothed beaked whale / Layard's beaked whale	Layard-Wal	長齒中喙鲸
<i>Mesoplodon grayi</i>	gray's beaked whale	Camperdown-Wal	格氏中喙鲸
<i>Berardius arnuxii</i>	Arnoux's beaked whale	Südliche Schwarzwal / Arnoux-Schnabelwal	阿氏貝喙鲸
<i>Arctocephalus gazella</i>	Antarctic fur seal	Antartischer Seebär	南极毛皮海狮
<i>Leptonychotes weddellii</i>	Weddell seal	Weddelrobbe	韦德尔氏海豹
<i>Hydrurga leptonyx</i>	leopard seal	Seeleopard	豹海豹
<i>Lobodon carcinophaga</i>	crabeater seal	Krabbenfresser	食蟹海豹
<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	southern elephant seal	Südlicher See-Elefant	南象海豹



THX

**Thanks for your
participation!**