Science & Education Report

MS Roald Amundsen 2026

Photo: Oscar Farrera

MS Roald Amundsen

Highlights of Antarctica

17 – 27 Mar 2026

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

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.

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

Curiosity into Action

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. That is no small feat, but with it comes a responsibility: it is up to you to keep the stories you have heard alive.

Throughout our expedition, we have encountered a remarkable array of historical sites and monuments. We have reflected on the struggles and triumphs of those who came before us, peeling back the layers of Antarctica's past. In this stark, inhospitable landscape, these very human elements stand as a testament to resilience, grit, and the relentless drive to explore the unknown.

Thanks to the passion and expertise of our onboard Historian, you may have found yourself immersed in stories you had never considered before, such as the realisation that Shackleton's legendary journey was far from an isolated event.

Whatever you do, give history the attention it deserves. Because the past is never just the past – it is the foundation upon which the present and the future is built.

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

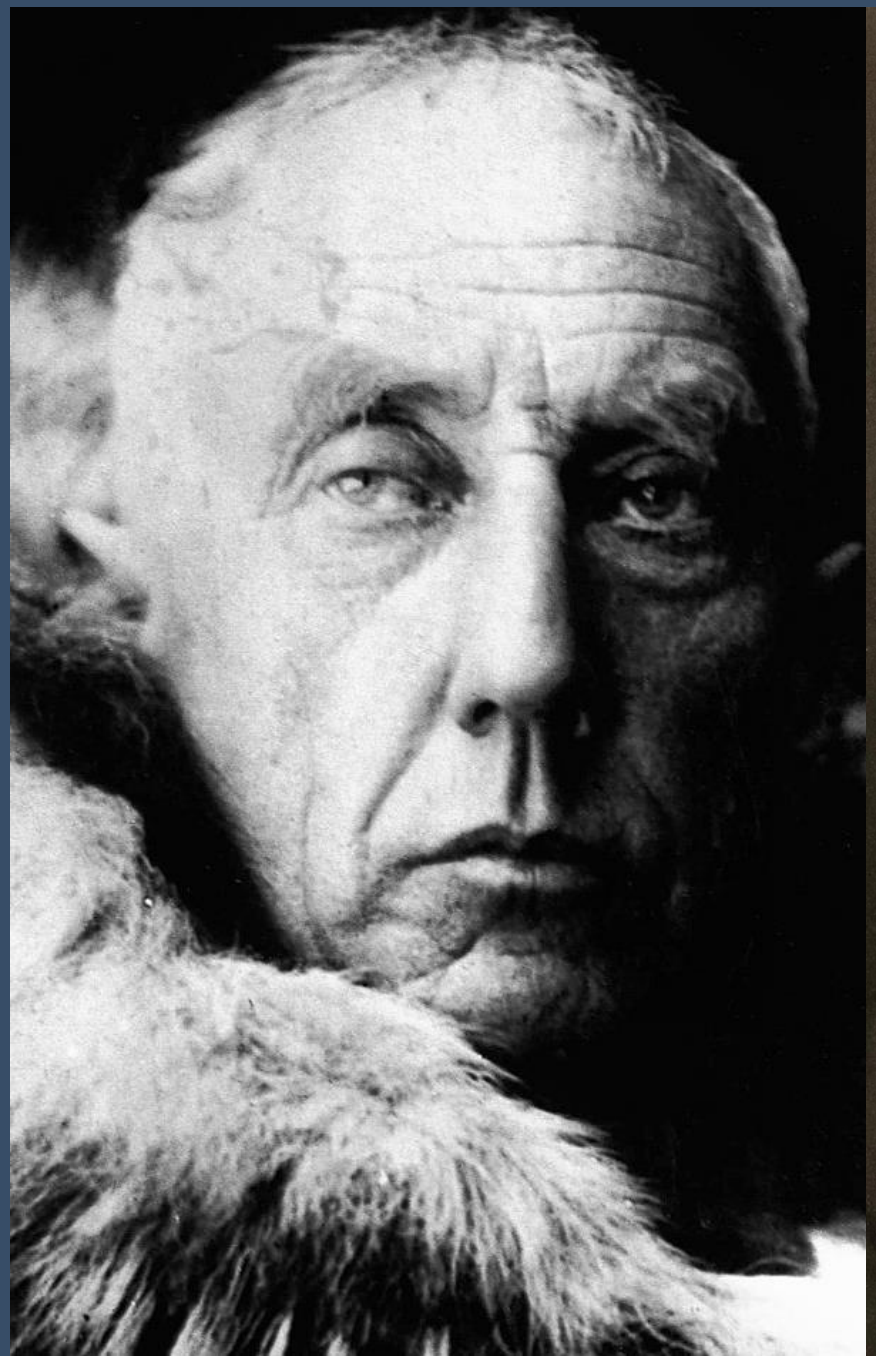
Explorers

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.



Credit: Wikipedia

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.

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

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.

Credit: Osca Farrera/HX

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.

Credit: Emily Gregory

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

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.

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Science Boat

Over eleven 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.

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.

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.

Credit: Chiara G Bertulli

Credit: Chiara G Bertulli

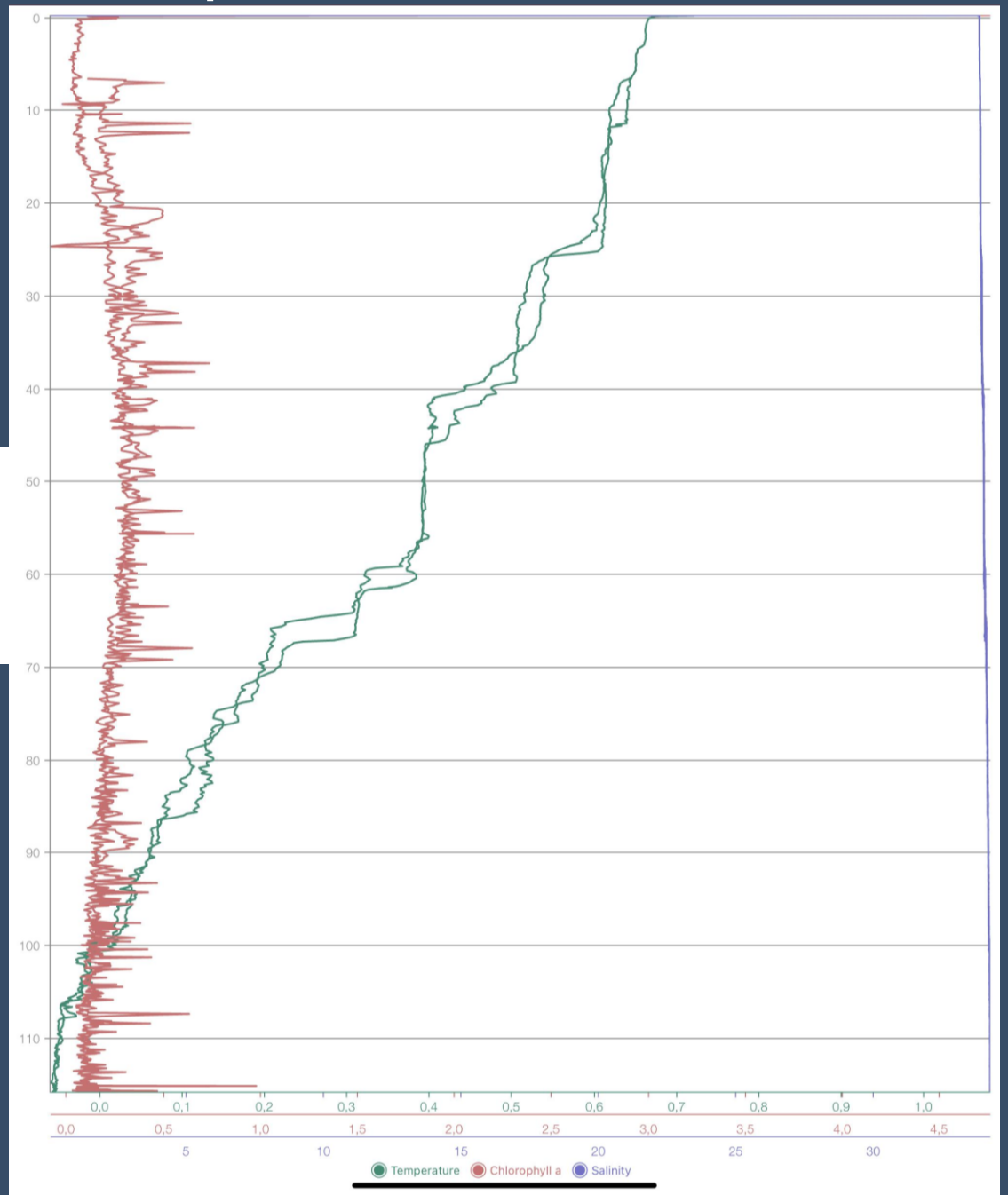
CTD

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: Mikkelsen Harbour

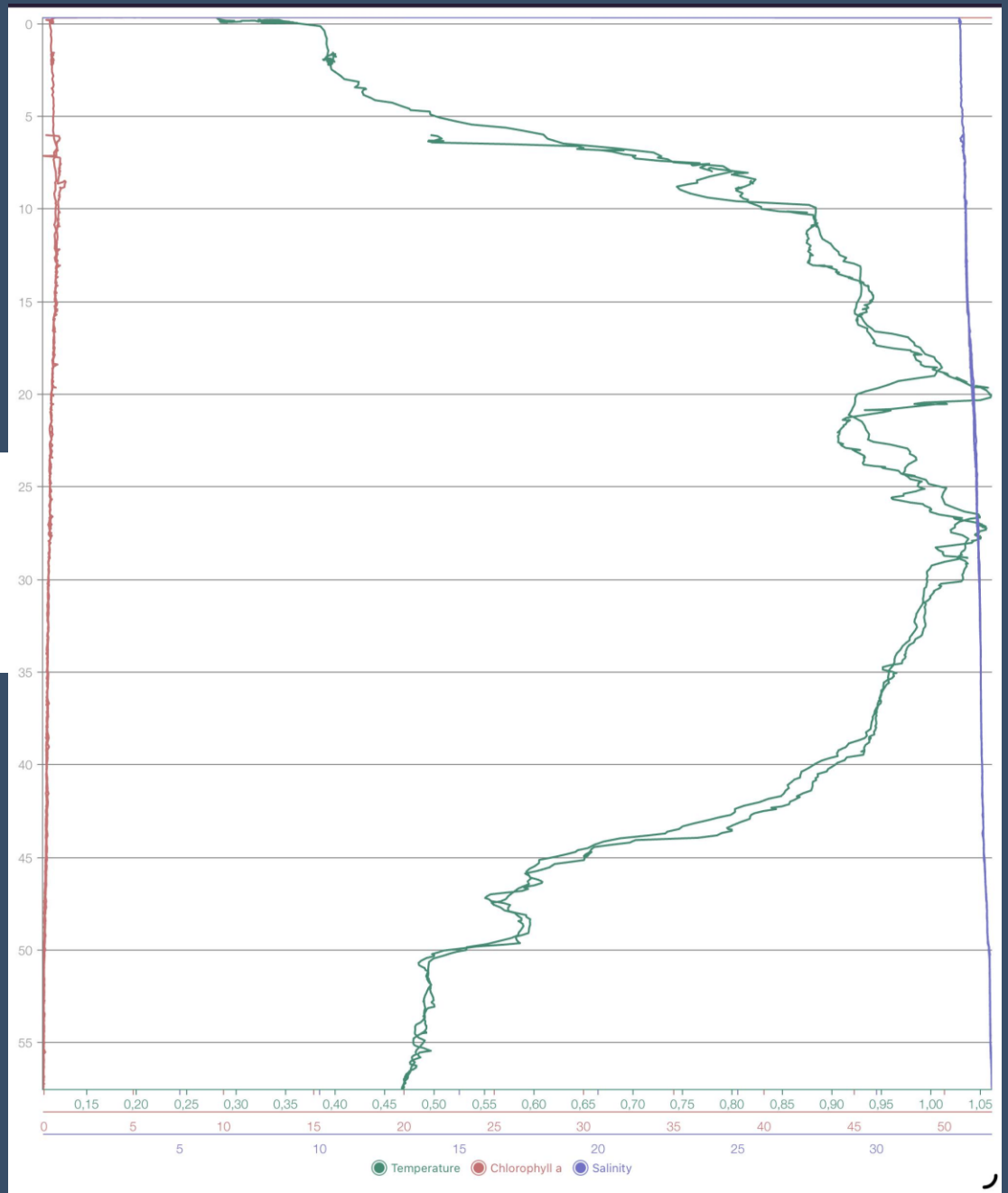


Temperature (°C)
Salinity (PSU)
Chlorophyl a (ug/L)

Our CTD profile from Mikkelsen Harbour shows a slight increase in salinity with increased depth, which we expect as saltwater is more dense than freshwater (which may occur from ice/snow meltwater nearby). However, the salinity difference is very minor, indicating the water column here is well mixed. The temperature is also decreasing with depth as cold water is more dense than warm water, and the surface waters absorb more sunlight/warmth.

Phytoplankton, shown here as a measure of chlorophyl a (µg/L), is relatively consistent in density with a gradual decline with depth, which we would expect with decreased light availability at greater depth.

Depth Profile: Orne Harbour



Temperature (°C)
Salinity (PSU)
Chlorophyl a (ug/L)

Our CTD profile from Orne Harbour shows a more noticeable increase in salinity with depth. Freshwater is less dense than saltwater, and in this sheltered bay the surrounding glacial and snow meltwater are clearly influencing the salinity here.

The temperature increases with depth initially, with much ice in the water at the surface this may be why, eventually the temperature decreases with depth from 20/30m, which is expected as colder water is more dense than warm water.

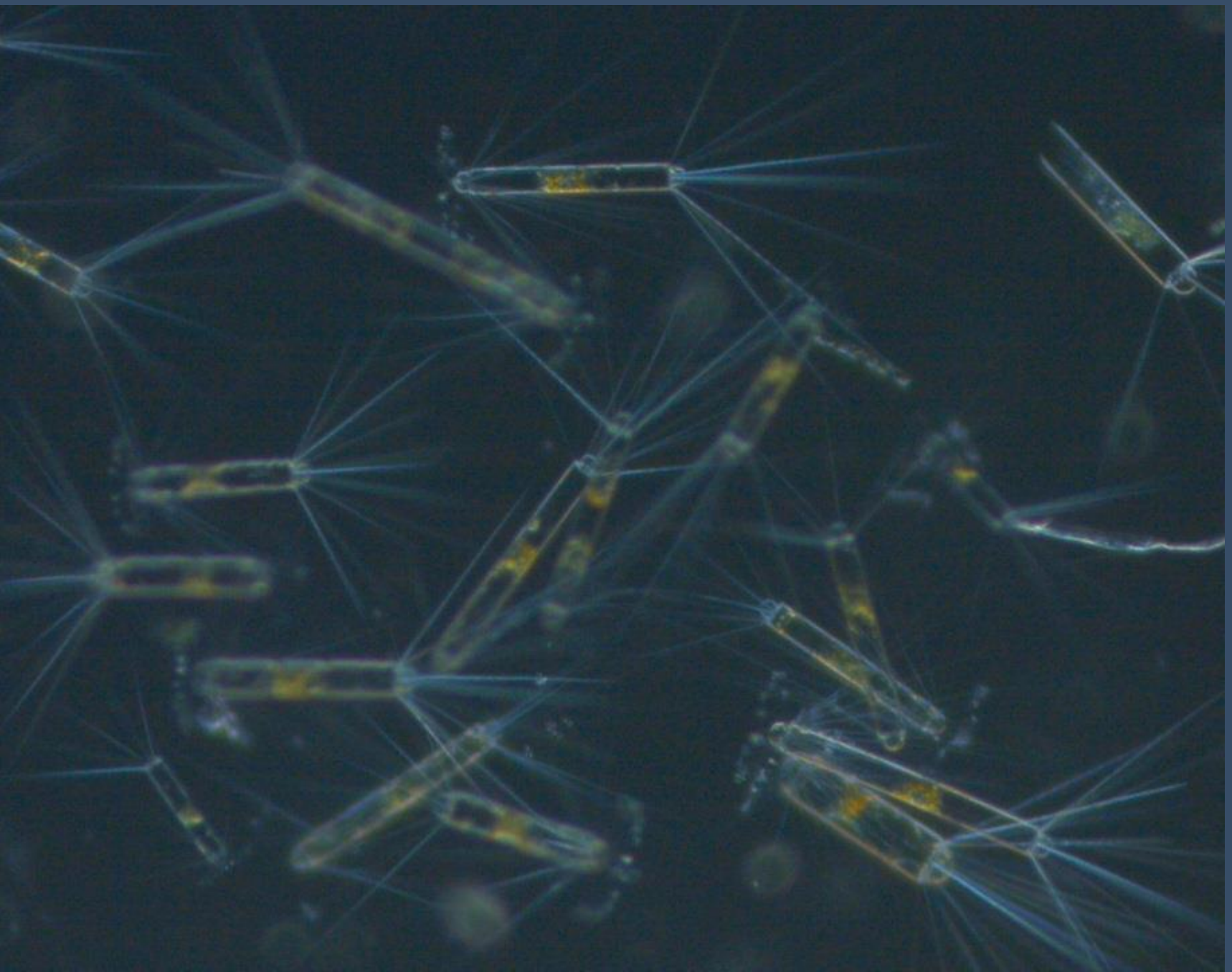
The phytoplankton abundance here is relatively low. Their gradual decline with depth is expected due to the decreasing availability of sunlight for effective photosynthesis to occur.

Water Sampling

During our expedition, we collected water samples from **Mikkelsen Harbour, Pleneau, Orne Harbour, and Melchior Islands**.

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** (20µm mesh) gathered microscopic plant-like organisms, 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.



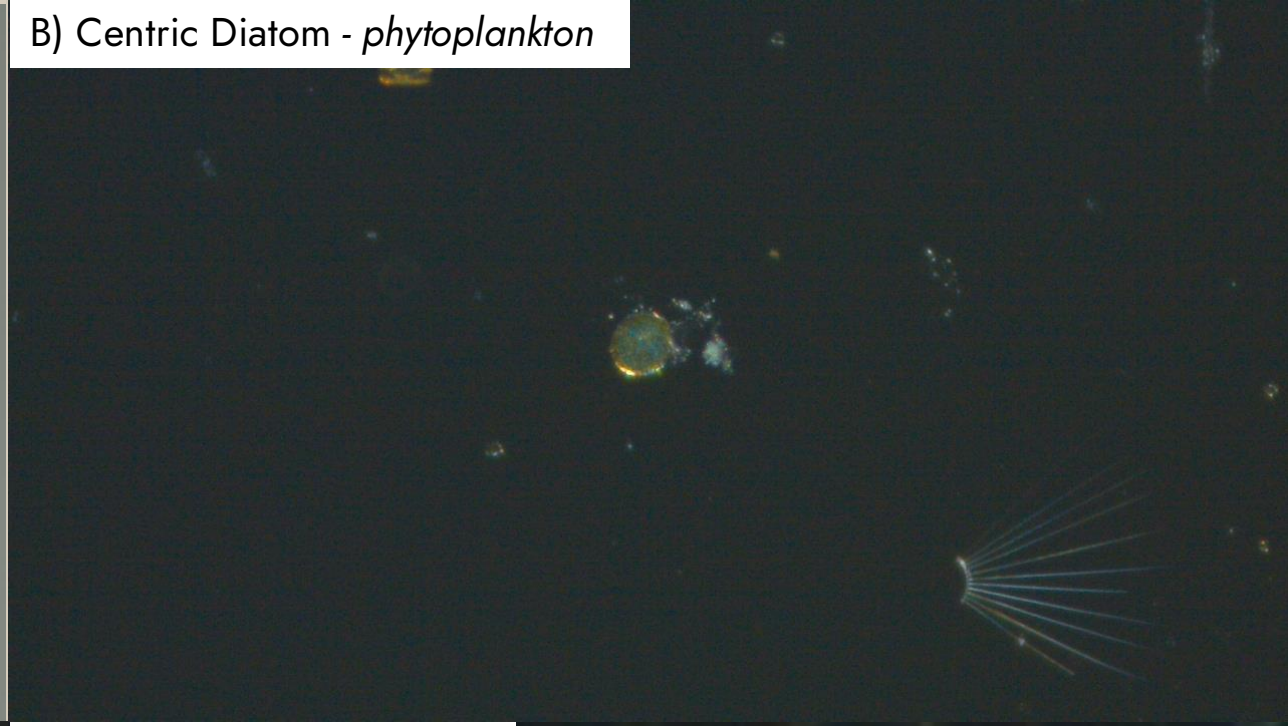
Plankton Samples

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**.

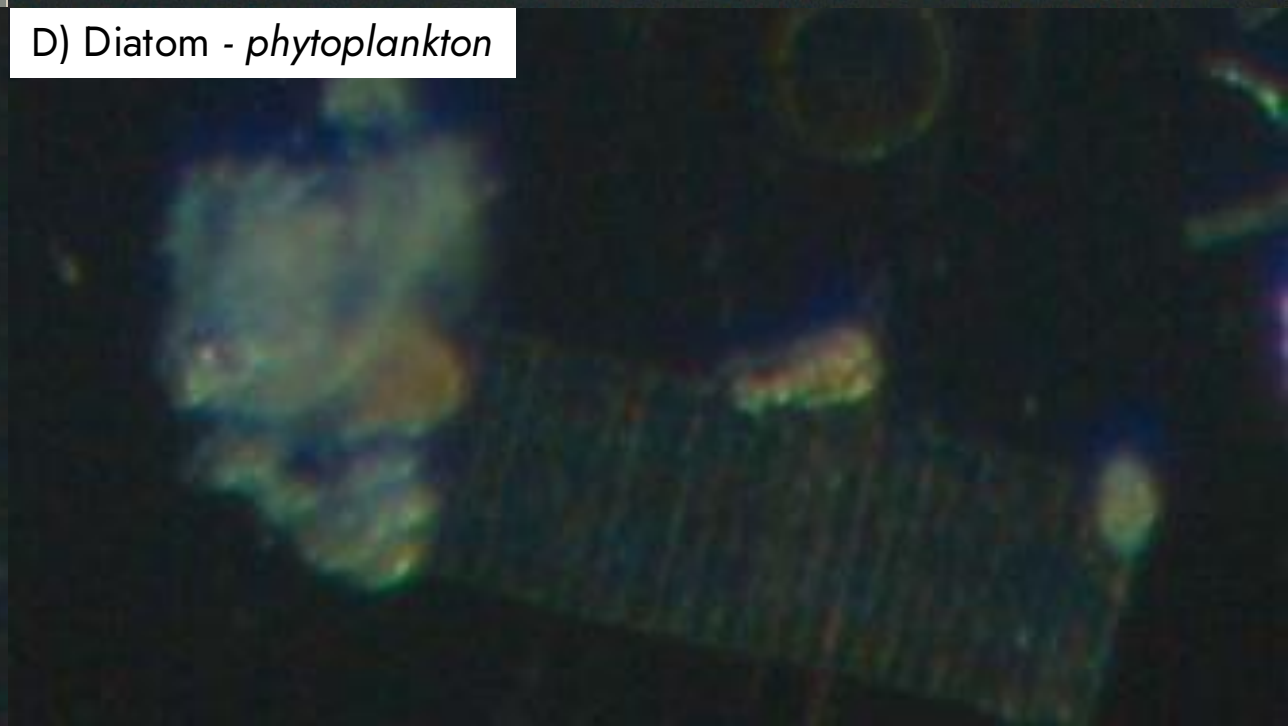
Using microscopes, we projected magnified images onto the screen, allowing everyone to see the intricate details of these tiny organisms. Smaller binocular microscopes offered a hands-on experience, inviting you to search for life in each drop of water.

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) Diatom - *phytoplankton*


D) Diatom - *phytoplankton*

NASA Cloud Observer

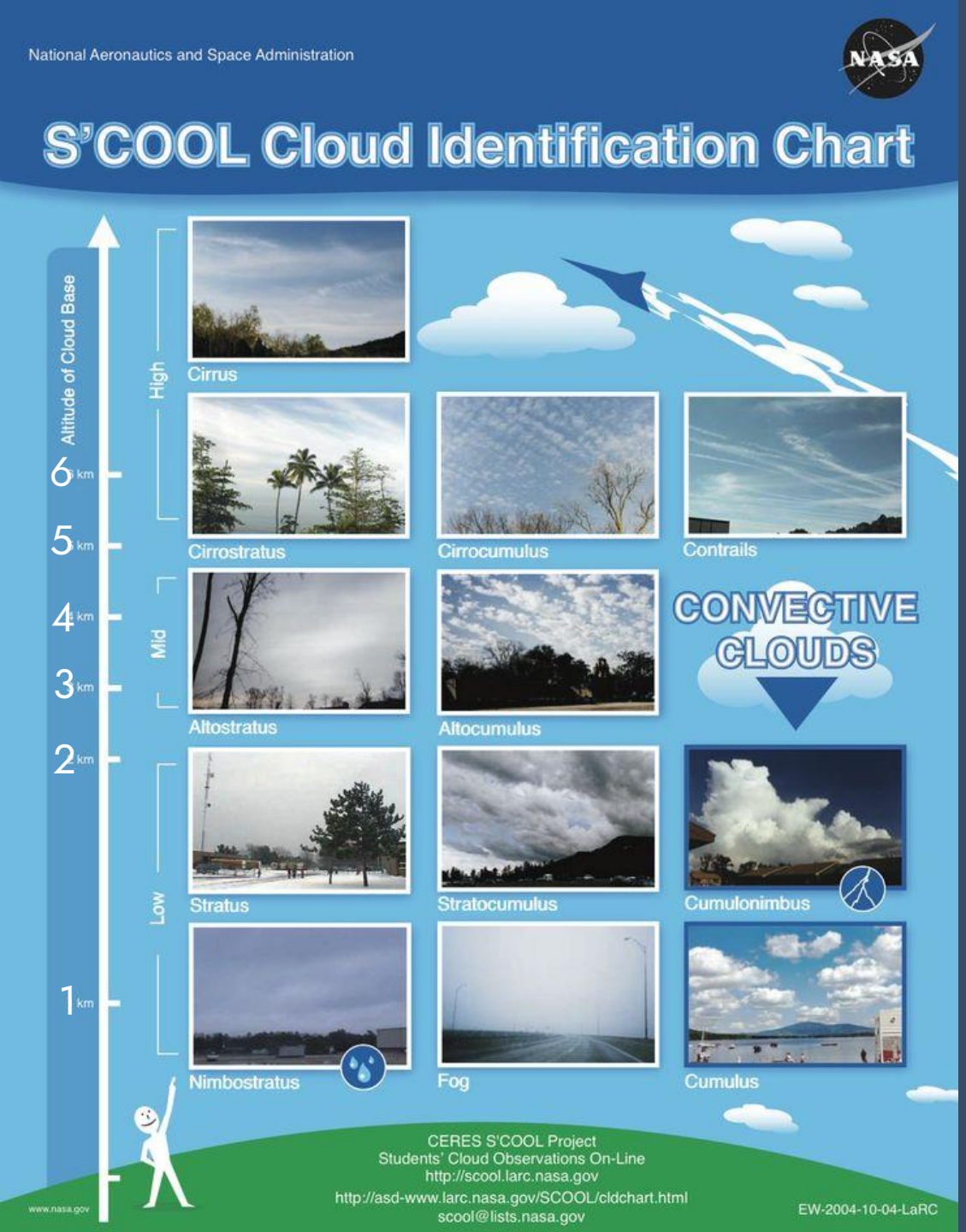
During our voyage, we contributed to NASA's **GLOBE Cloud Observations**, collecting data on:

- **March 19** (At sea)
- **March 20** (Cierva Cove)
- **March 21** (Neko Harbour)
- **March 24** (Melchior)

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



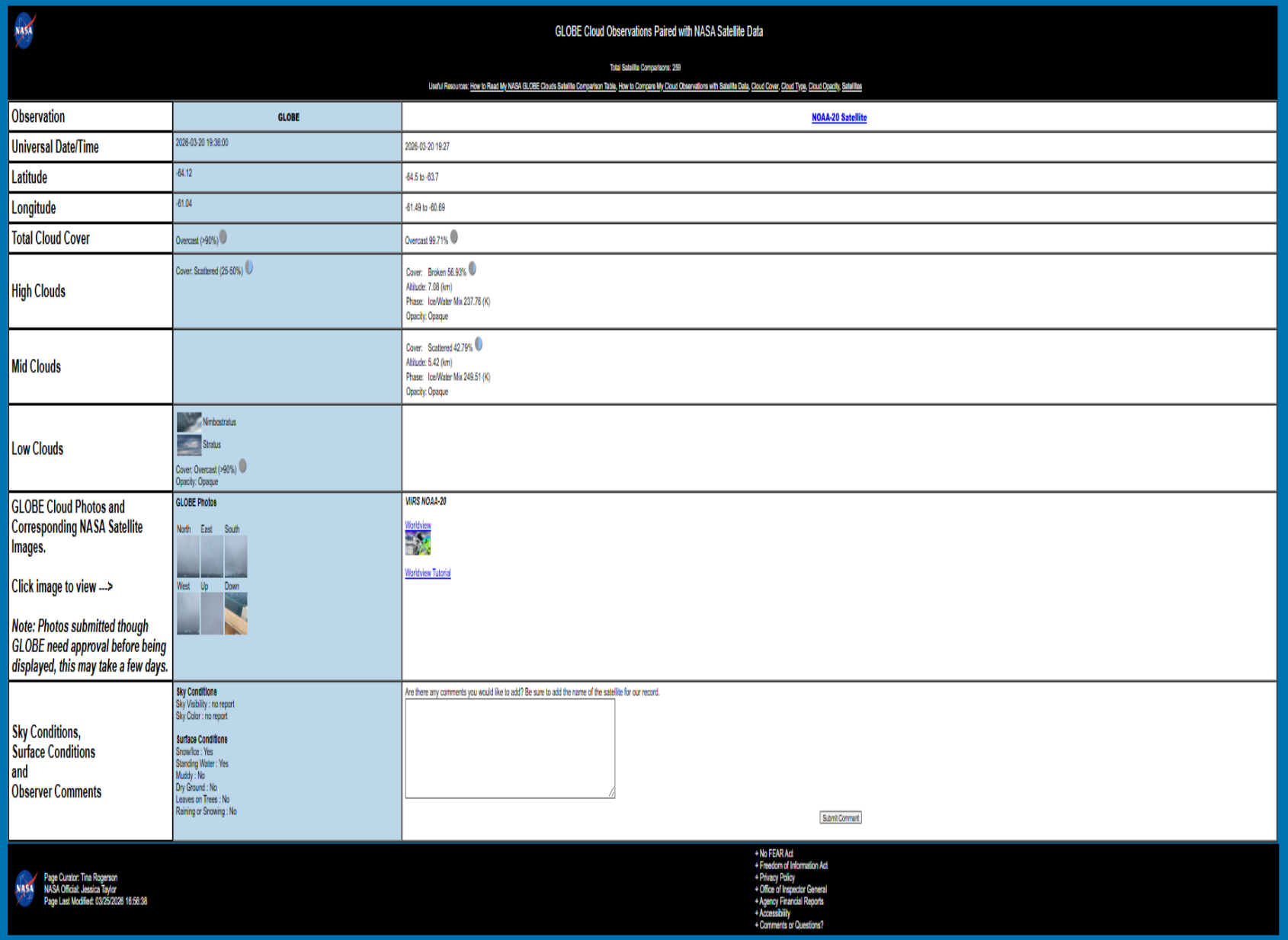
Cloud Identification

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):
Altocumulus: 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.



GLOBE Cloud Observations Paired with NASA Satellite Data

Total Satellite Comparisons: 259

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	2026-03-20 19:36:00	2026-03-20 19:27
Latitude	-64.12	-64.5 to -63.7
Longitude	-61.04	-61.49 to -60.69
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%)	Overcast 99.71%
High Clouds	Cover: Scattered (25-50%)	Cover: Broken 56.93% Altitude: 7.08 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 237.76 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Mid Clouds		Cover: Scattered 42.79% Altitude: 5.42 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 249.51 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds	Nimbostratus Stratus Cover: Overcast (>90%) Opacity: Opaque	
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images. Click image to view ---> *Note: Photos submitted though GLOBE need approval before being displayed, this may take a few days.*	**GLOBE Photos** North East South West Up Down	***VIIRS NOAA-20*** Worldview Worldview Tutorial
Sky Conditions, Surface Conditions and Observer Comments	**Sky Conditions** Sky Visibility : no report Sky Color : no report **Surface Conditions** Snow/Ice : Yes Standing Water : Yes Muddy : No Dry Ground : No Leaves on Trees : No Raining or Snowing : No	Are there any comments you would like to add? Be sure to add the name of the satellite for our record. Submit Comment

Page Curator: Tina Rogerson
NASA Official: Jessica Taylor
Page Last Modified: 03/25/2026 16:56:38

+ No FEAR Act
+ Freedom of Information Act
+ Privacy Policy
+ Office of Inspector General
+ Agency Financial Reports
+ Accessibility
+ Comments or Questions?

NASA Cloud Report

The NASA GLOBE Cloud Satellite Match reports provide an overview of the Citizen Scientists' observations (blue) compared with satellite observations (white).

Remember that your data (blue column) is looking up from Earth's surface, while the satellites (white columns) are looking down from space.

This data is then used by NASA to fill gaps in satellite observations, verify their own data, and improve weather forecasting.

View our data on the global map

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:
89 Observations
35 Species Identified
7 Observers Participating

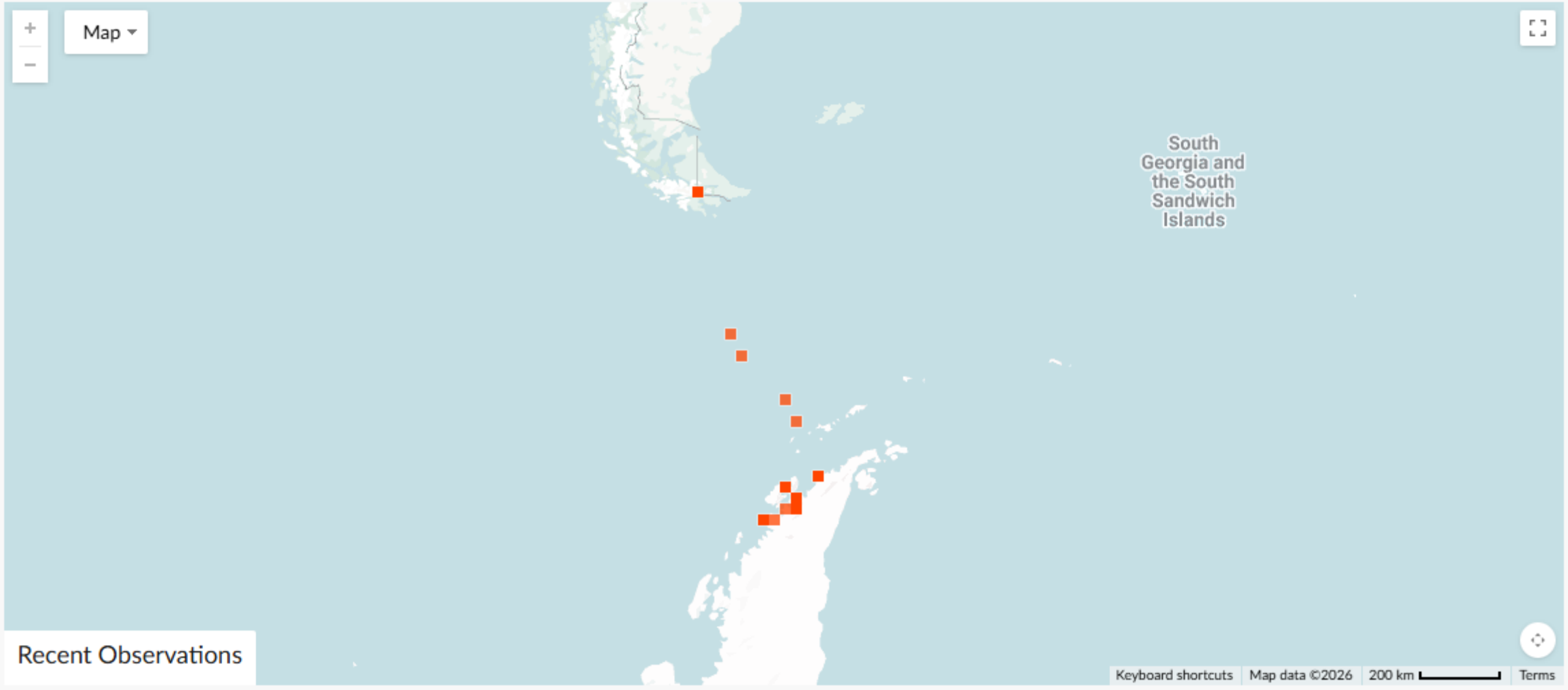
Each observation helps scientists build a clearer picture of biodiversity in polar regions. Want to explore our findings? Link on the **link** below to view our collective data and see the impact of your contributions:

2026 17 - 27th March: MS Roald Amundsen Antarctic Highlights · iNaturalist

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

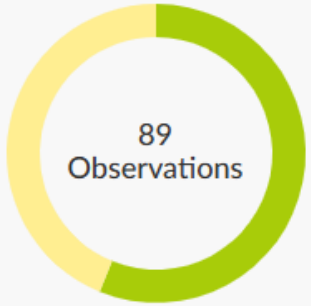
MS Roald Amundsen 17–27.3.2026

Map of Observations

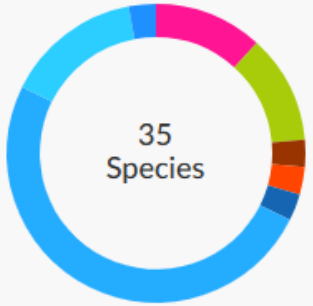


MS Roald Amundsen 17–27.3.2026

Stats



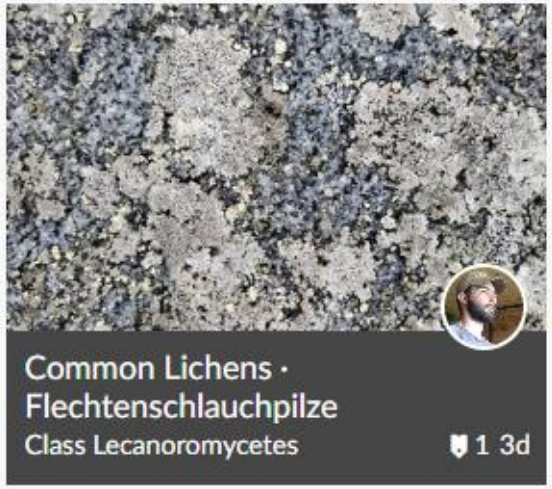
- Research Grade
- Needs ID
- Casual



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

Recent Observations

View All




Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

eBird

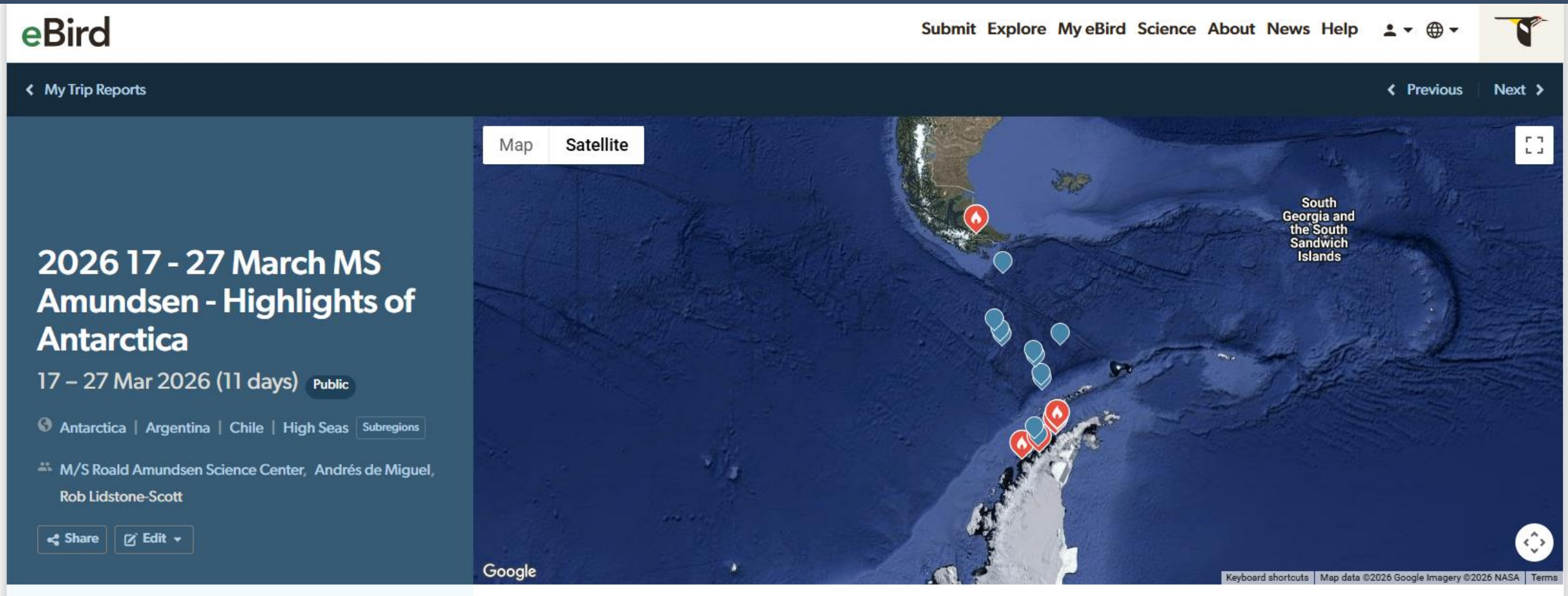
Birdwatching isn't just a hobby – it's a powerful tool for science. eBird, a global Citizen Science platform, allows bird enthusiasts to record and share sightings, contributing valuable data for research and conservation.

During our voyage, our onboard Ornithologists conducted 7 wildlife watches, completing 18 checklists and recording 33 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. Click the link below to explore our data and see how your observations contribute to a global effort in avian research

2026 17 - 27 March MS Amundsen - Highlights of Antarctica - eBird Trip Report

33 Species – 1742 Birds – 18 Checklists



Species Observed

Show all details

8	Snowy Sheathbill	*Chionis albus*	2 1
11	Brown Skua	*Stercorarius antarcticus*	5
1	South Polar Skua	*Stercorarius maccormicki*	1
1	Dolphin Gull	*Leucophaeus scoresbii*	
67	Kelp Gull	*Larus dominicanus*	
12	Antarctic Tern	*Sterna vittata*	
2	Adelie Penguin	*Pygoscelis adeliae*	
1200	Gentoo Penguin	*Pygoscelis papua*	
101	Chinstrap Penguin	*Pygoscelis antarcticus*	
14	Western Rockhopper Penguin	*Eudyptes chrysocome*	
1	Southern Royal Albatross	*Diomedea epomophora*	
5	Snowy Albatross	*Diomedea exulans*	
11	Light-mantled Albatross	*Phoebetria palpebrata*	
12	Gray-headed Albatross	*Thalassarche chrysostoma*	
9	Black-browed Albatross	*Thalassarche melanophris*	
49	Wilson's Storm-Petrel	*Oceanites oceanicus*	
3	Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	*Fregetta tropica*	
28	Southern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes giganteus*	10
3	Northern Giant-Petrel	*Macronectes halli*	2
20	Southern Fulmar	*Fulmarus glacialoides*	6
27	Pintado Petrel	*Daption capense*	3 5
7	Kerguelen Petrel	*Aphrodroma brevirostris*	2 7
6	Soft-plumaged Petrel	*Pterodroma mollis*	3
6	Blue Petrel	*Halobaena caerulea*	4
7	Antarctic Prion	*Pachyptila desolata*	3
3	White-chinned Petrel	*Procellaria aequinoctialis*	3
4	Sooty Shearwater	*Ardenna grisea*	1
1	Common Diving-Petrel	*Pelecanoides urinatrix*	1
9	Imperial Cormorant	*Leucocarbo atriceps*	5
1	Western Cattle-Egret	*Ardea ibis*	1
3	Chimango Caracara	*Daptrius chimango*	1

ADDITIONAL TAXA

102	penguin sp.	*Spheniscidae sp.*	2
8	prion sp.	*Pachyptila sp.*	4

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 **7 humpback encounters so far.** We keenly await for an update as to whether these can be identified as known or new individuals.

View the 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.


Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

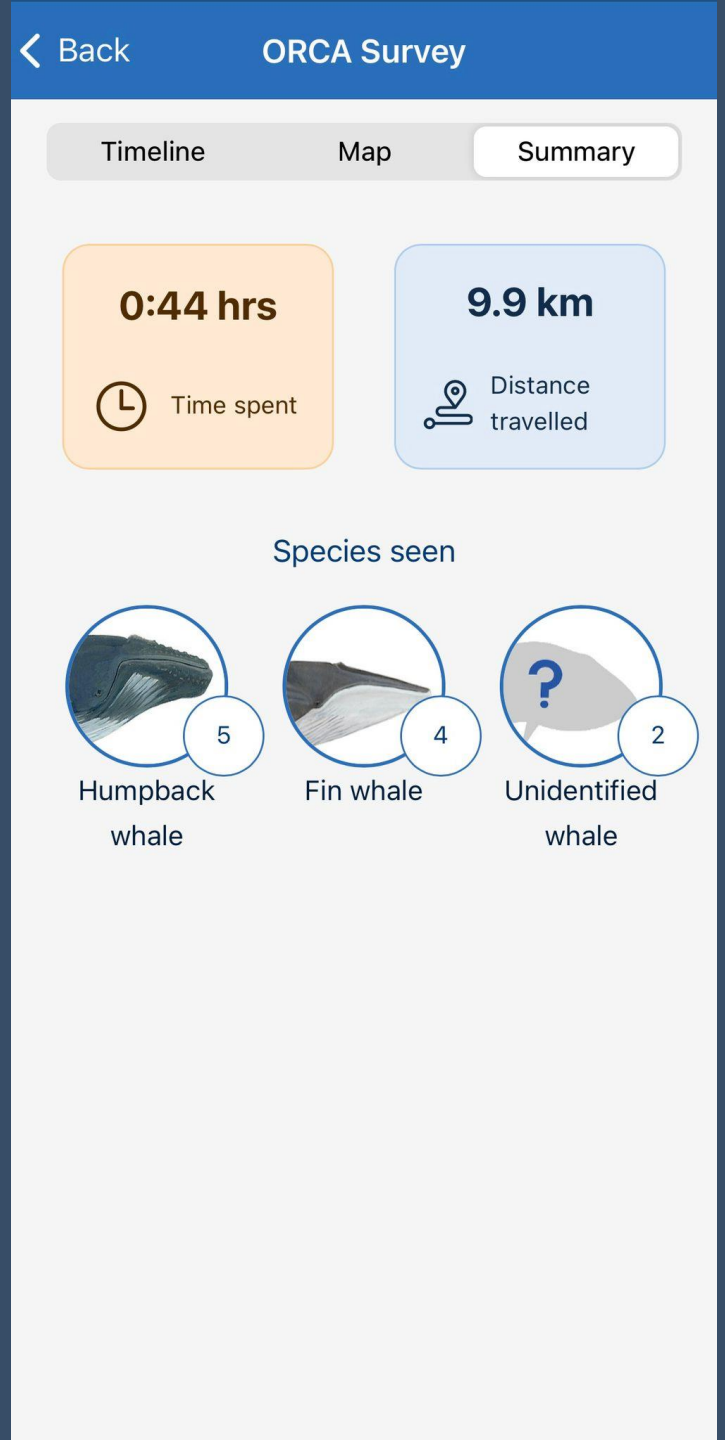

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

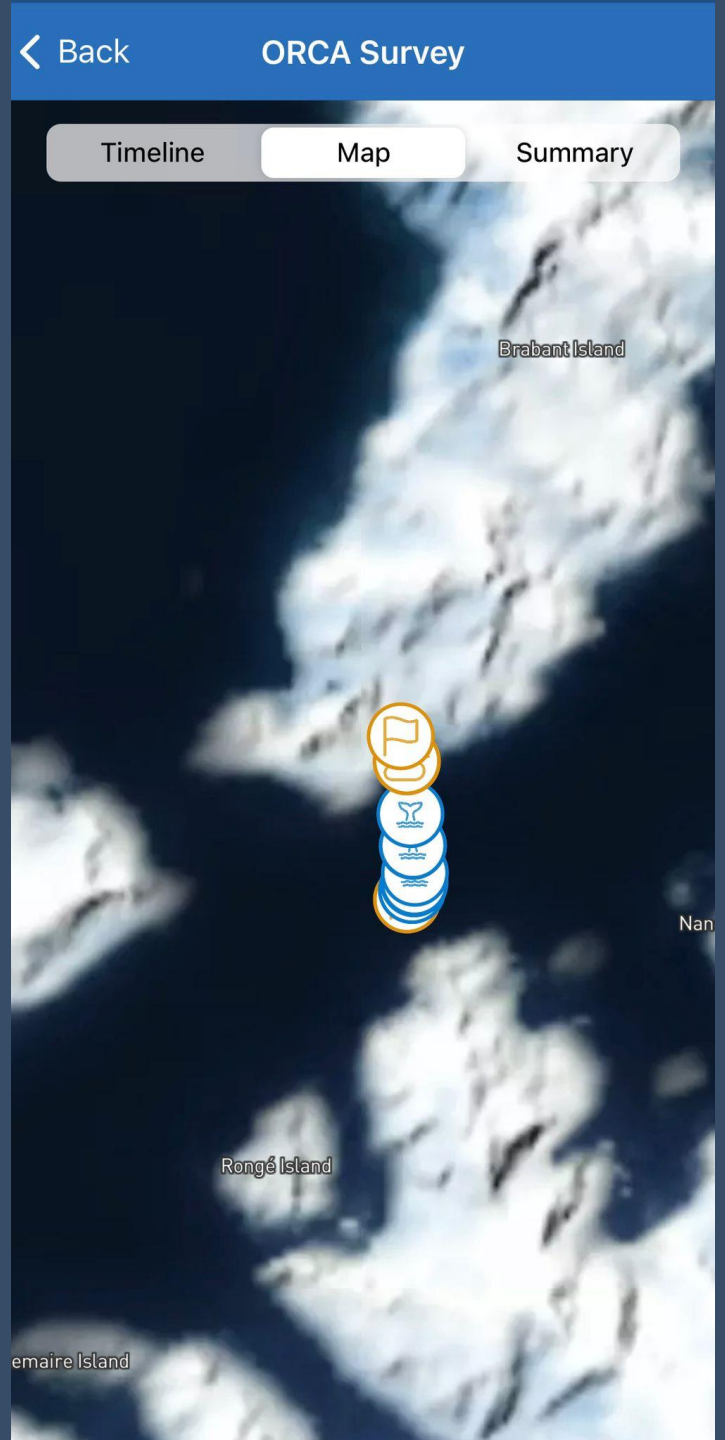

Credit: Gonzalo Morales

ORCA

While on your journey to Antarctica and back you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Maria, 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 **7 hours** and **17 minutes** of data was collected, spanning a distance of **139.1 km**. **Two** species of cetacean were recorded during these surveys, with a total of **16** Individuals recorded.





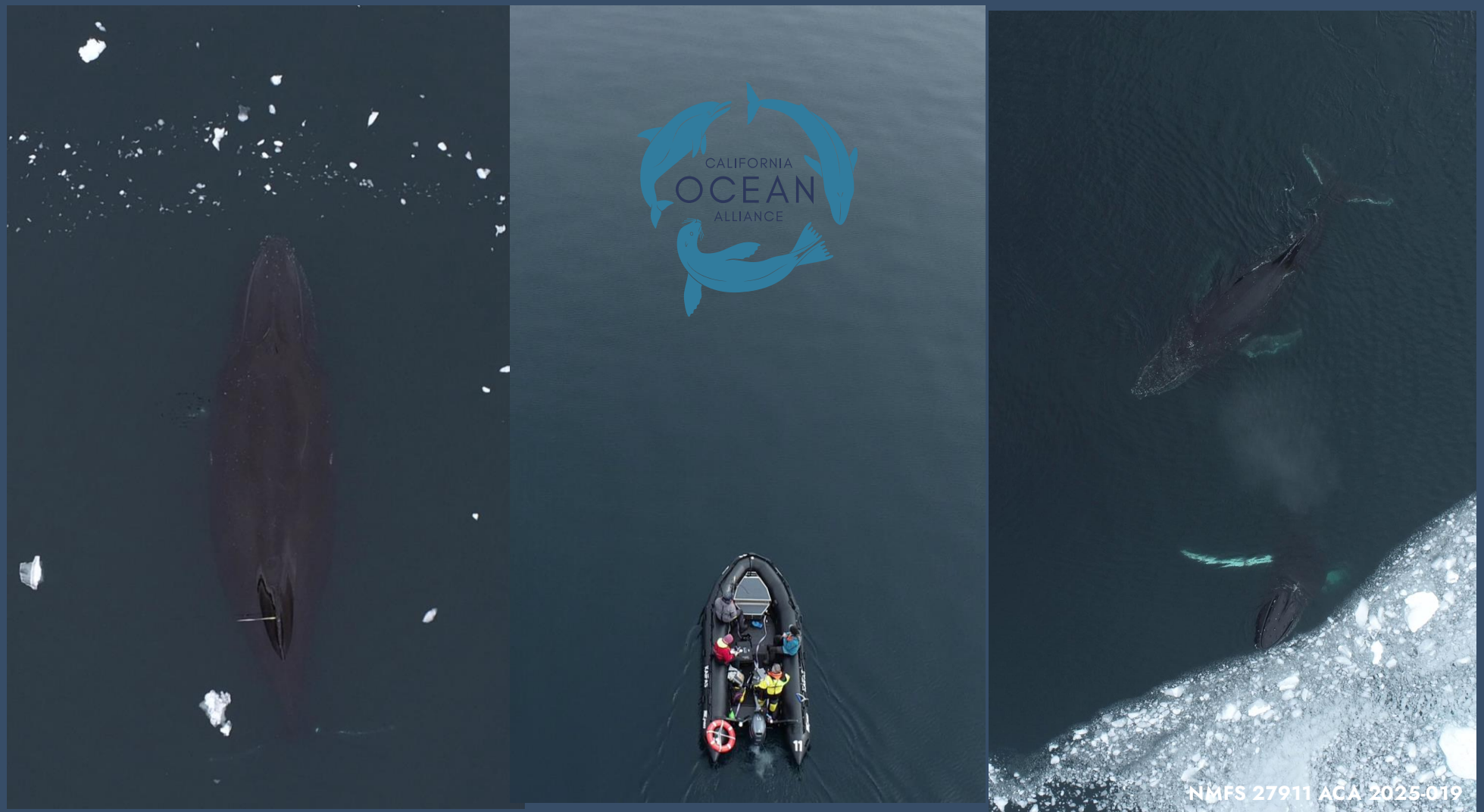
ORCA

Species Name	Number of Individuals Seen
Humpback whale	12
Fin whale	4
Unidentified whale	2

Guest Scientists

California Ocean Alliance

Bio-Telemetry and Behavioral Ecology Laboratory



California Ocean Alliance

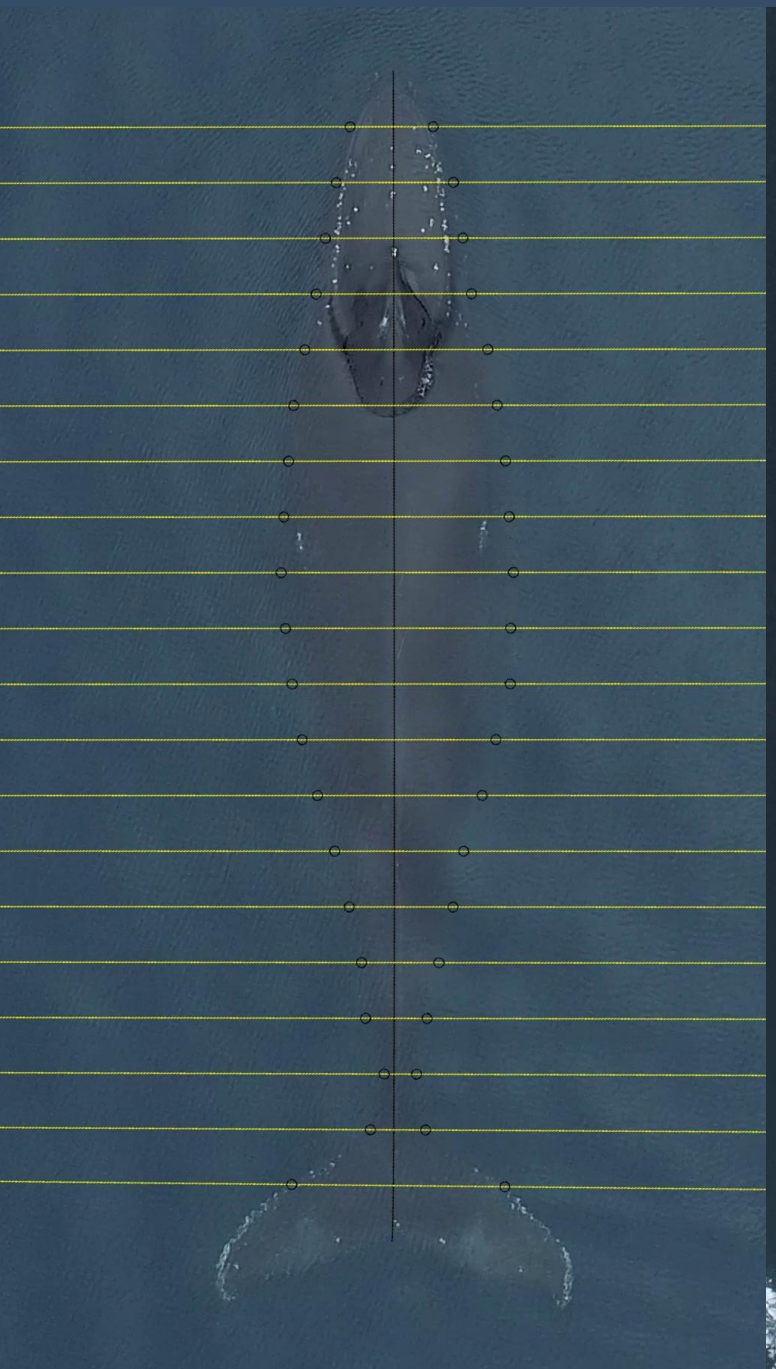
- 23 unique humpback whales
- 22 adults & juveniles
- 1 calves

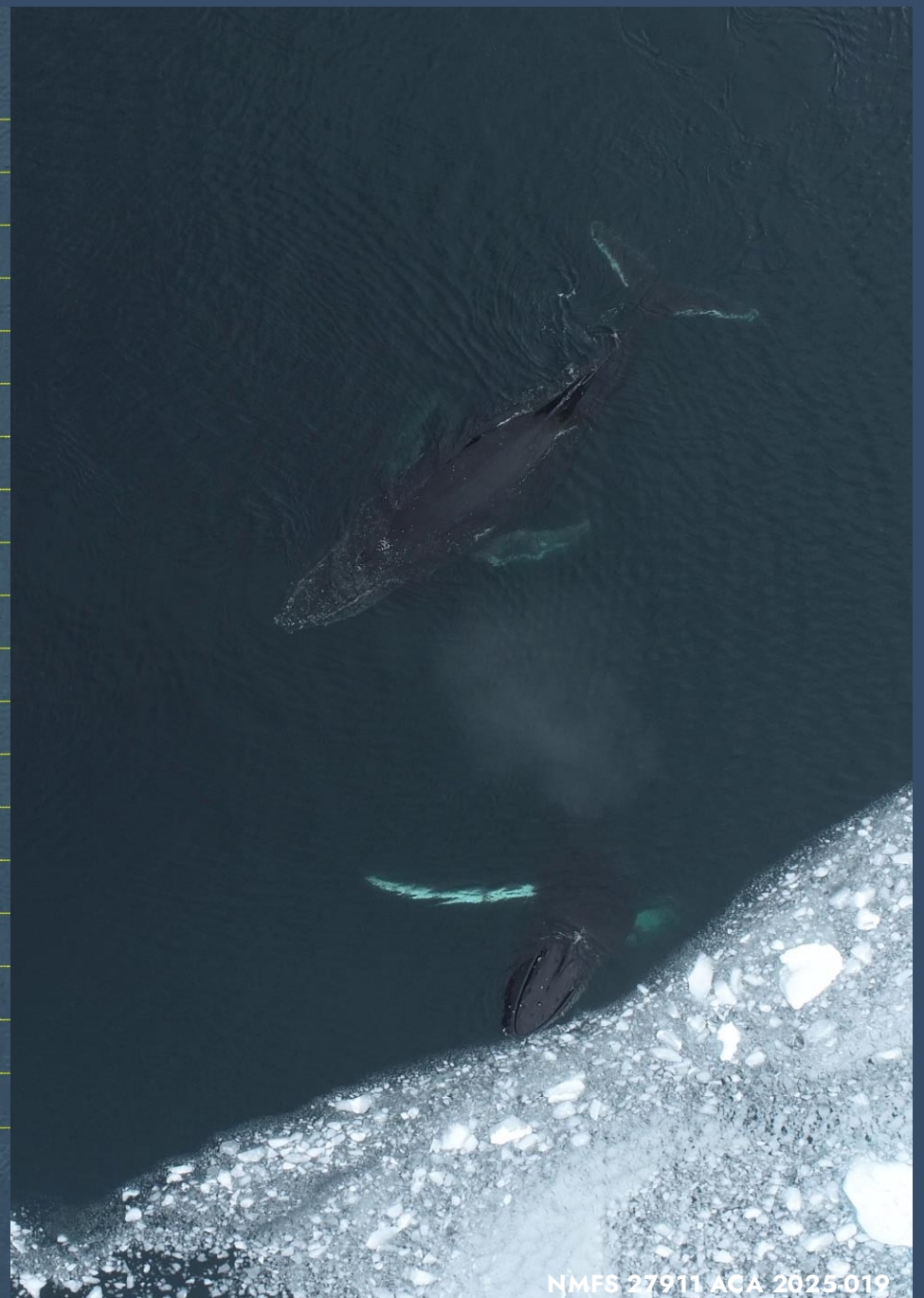
NMFS 27911 ACA 2025-019

Remote Biopsy

13 skin & blubber samples

NMFS 27911 ACA 2025-019





sUAS Operations

13 Photogrammetry Samples

NMFS 27911 ACA 2025-019

Total Across 3 Trips

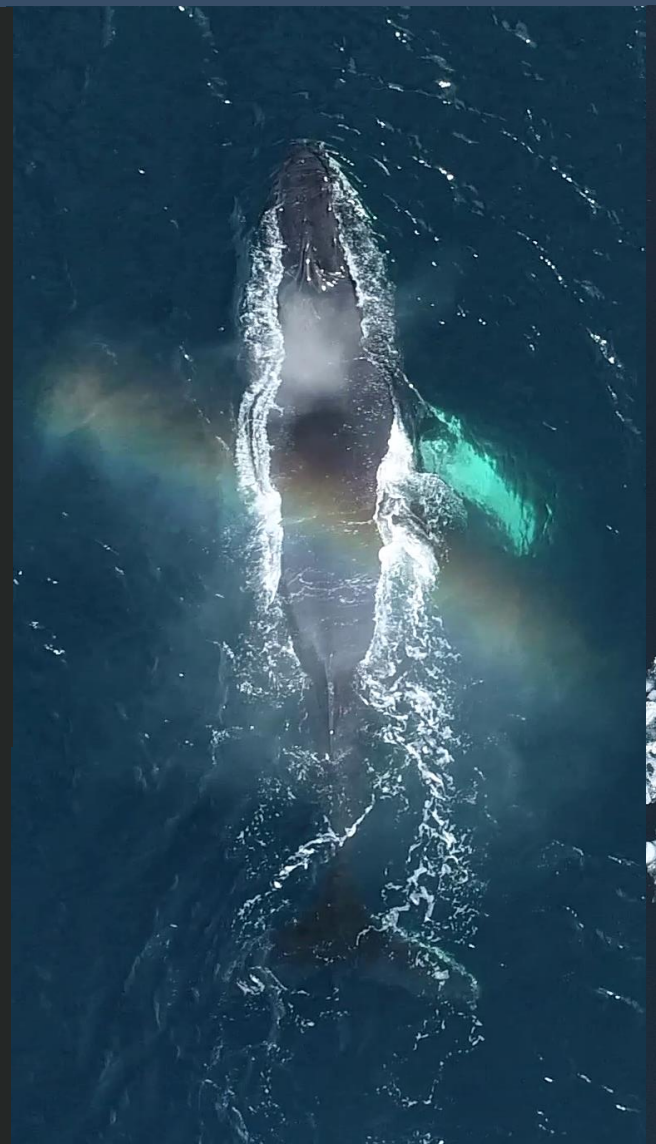
- 97 unique humpback whales total
- 70 biopsy samples
- 8 calves

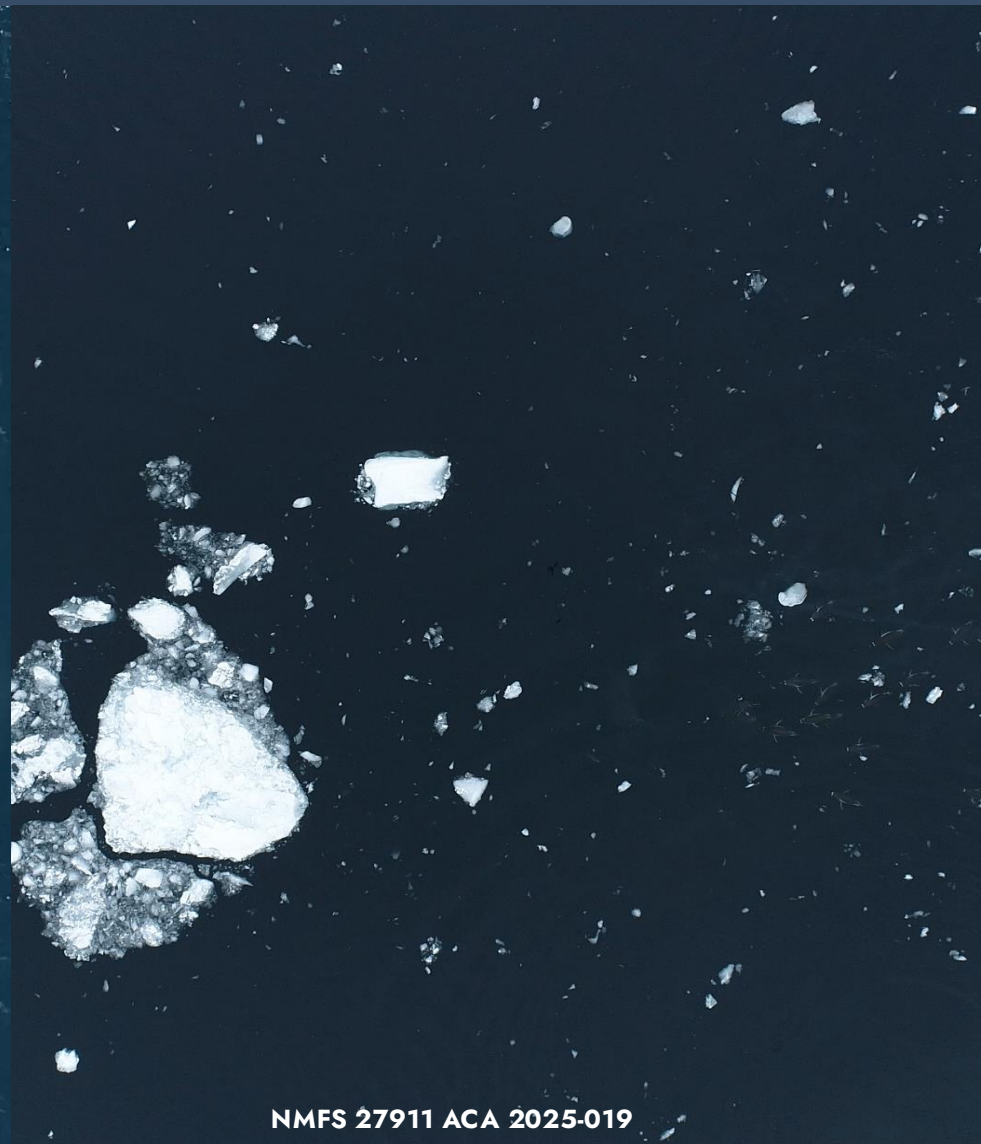
Follow along with our operations...

FRIEDLAENDER LAB
Bio-Telemetry & Behavioral Ecology

@CALIFORNIAOCEANALLIANCE

@FRIEDLAENDER_LAB





NMFS 27911 ACA 2025-019

Polar Whale Watch

Trip Summary

Photo: Goddard_Photography

Observations

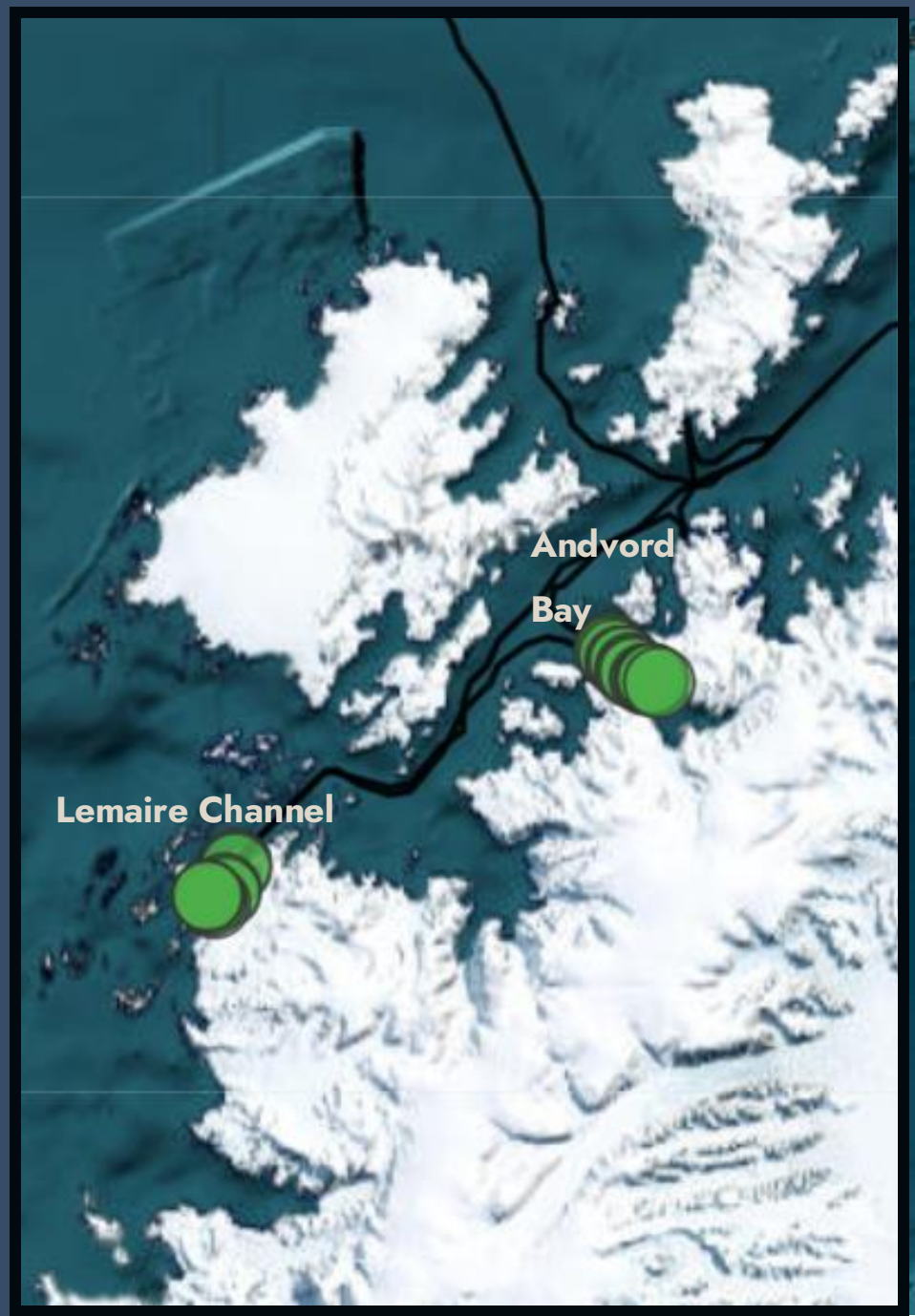
Key findings: list of species we spotted and how many

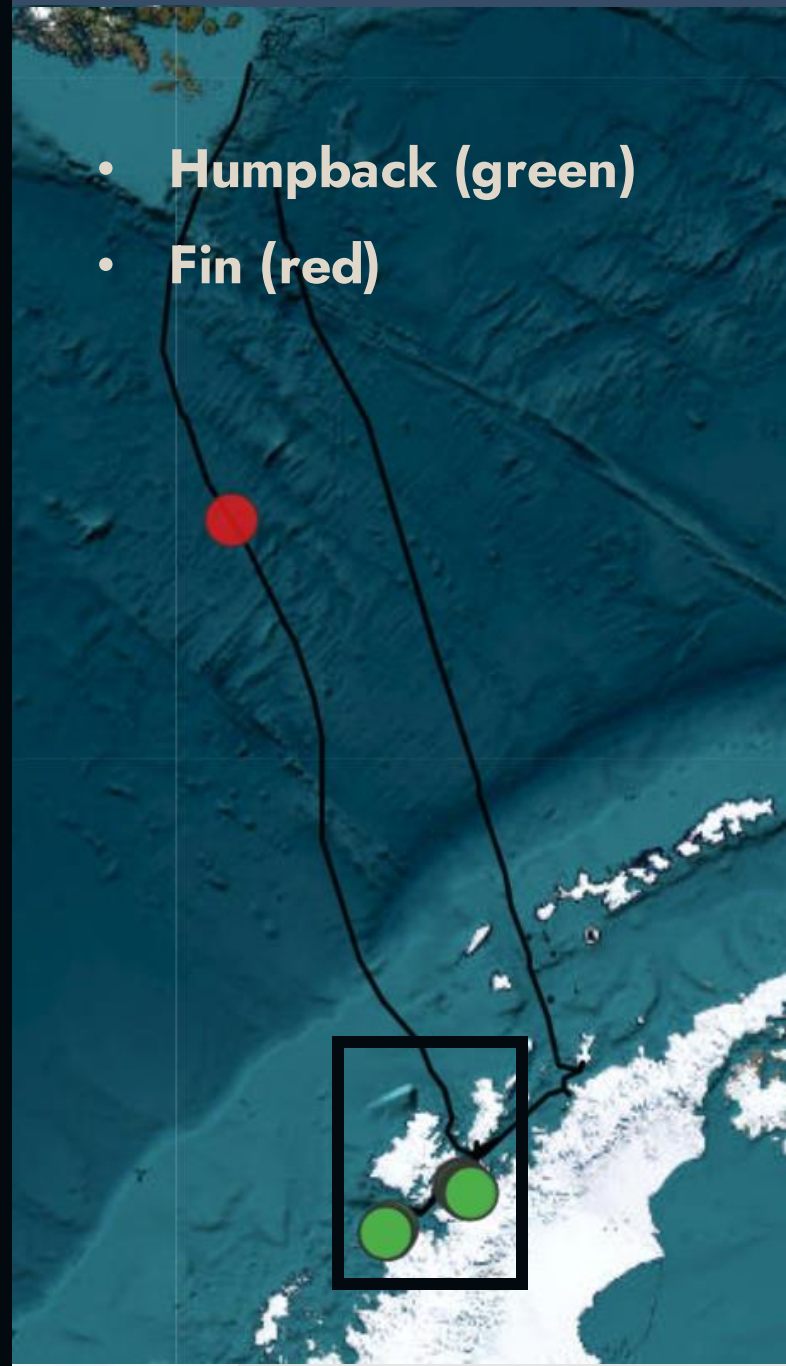
Species Name	Number of Sightings	Number of Individuals
Fin whale	2	2
Humpback whale	24	28
Total	**26**	**30**

From 11 hours of Line Transect and 2 hours of Visual Search

Key Findings

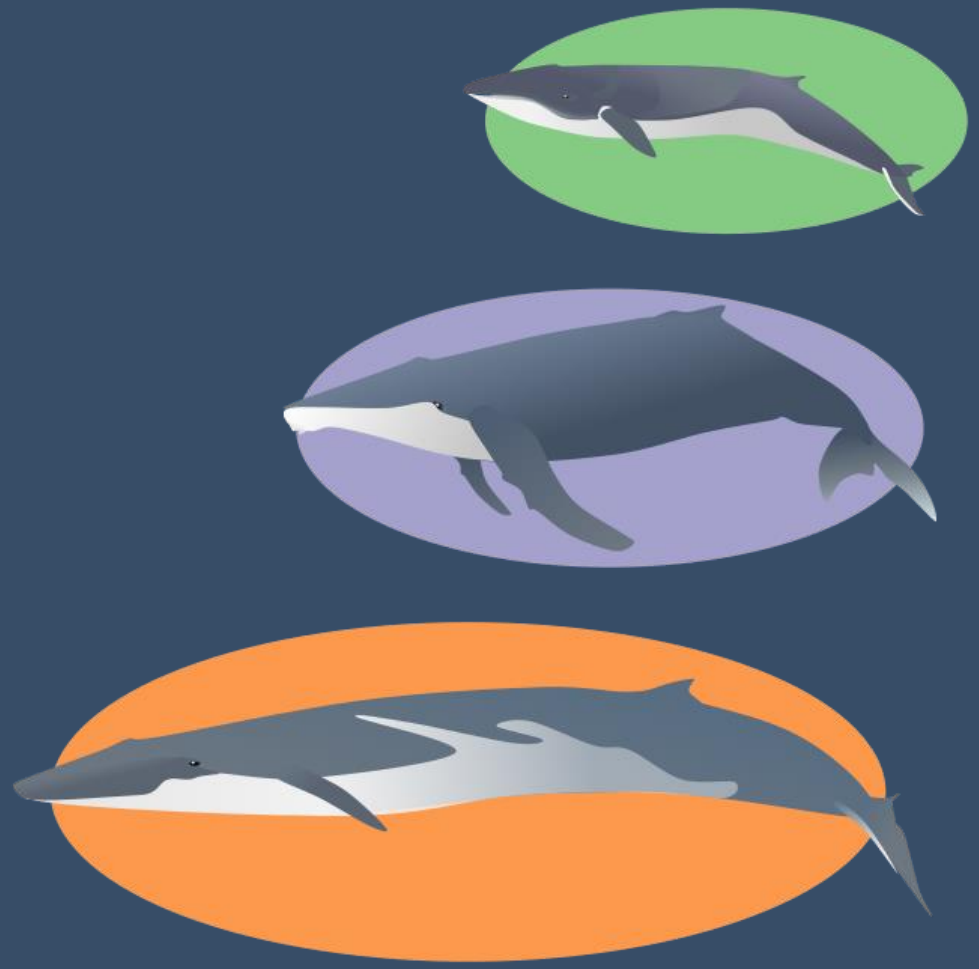
Where did we spot these whales?





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
- This data underpinned lead researcher Angus Hendersen's UTAS PhD – awarded 2025



Email list:

Pathogens Surveillance in Antarctic Seabirds and Seals

Trip Summary

UNIVERSITY of TASMANIA

IMAS

Photos: Dave Bone, Andre, Greg Barras

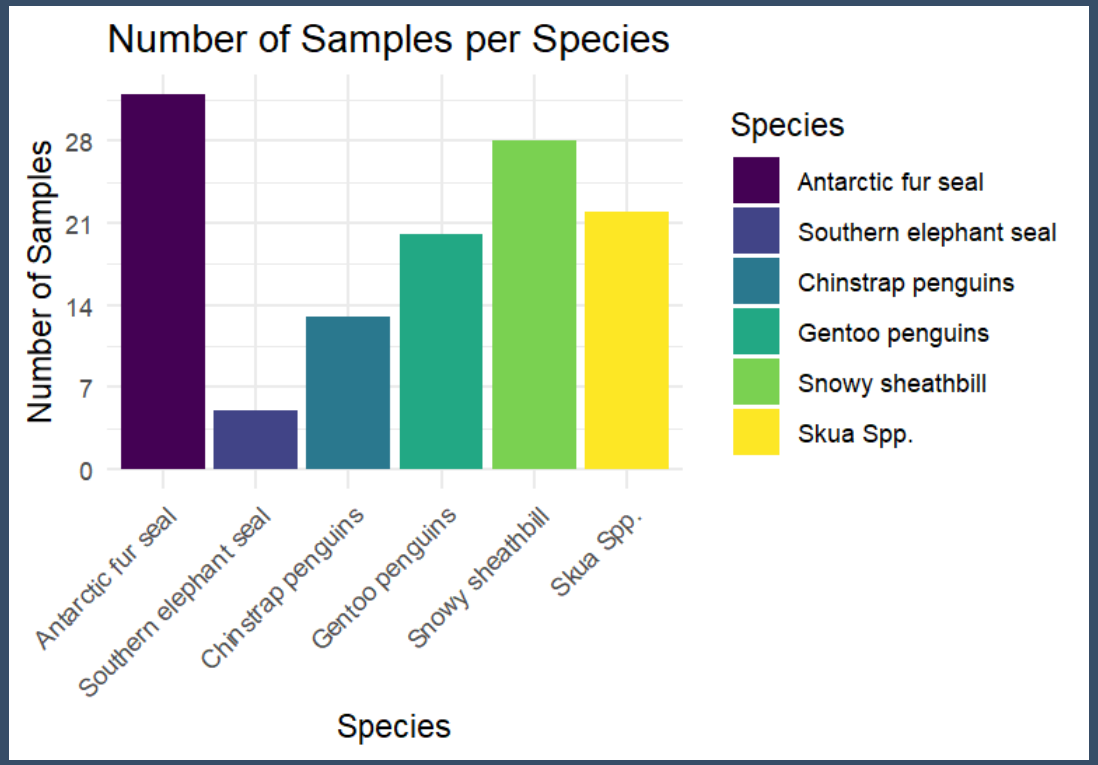
Observations

Key findings: We sampled 6 different species

Seal species	No:
Antarctic fur	32
Southern elephant	5

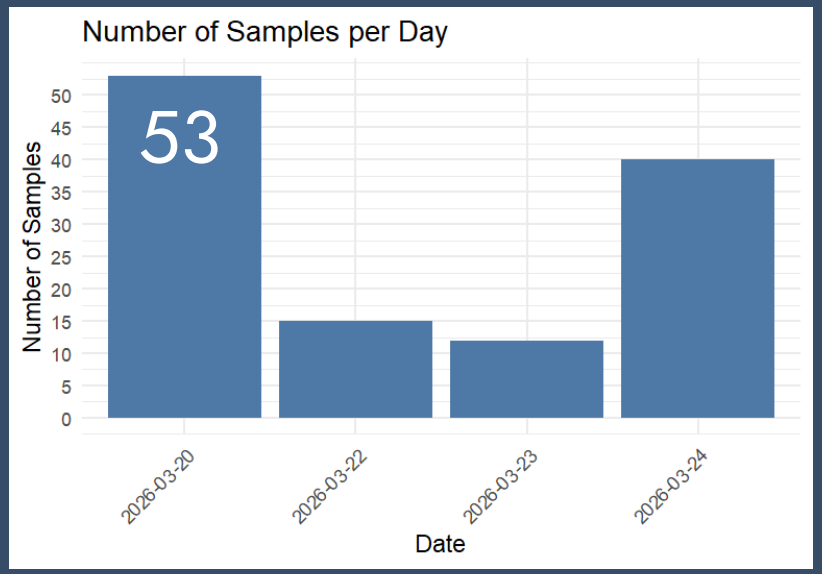
Penguin species	No:
Chinstrap	13
Gentoo	20

Flying birds	No:
Snowy sheathbill	28
Skua Spp.	22



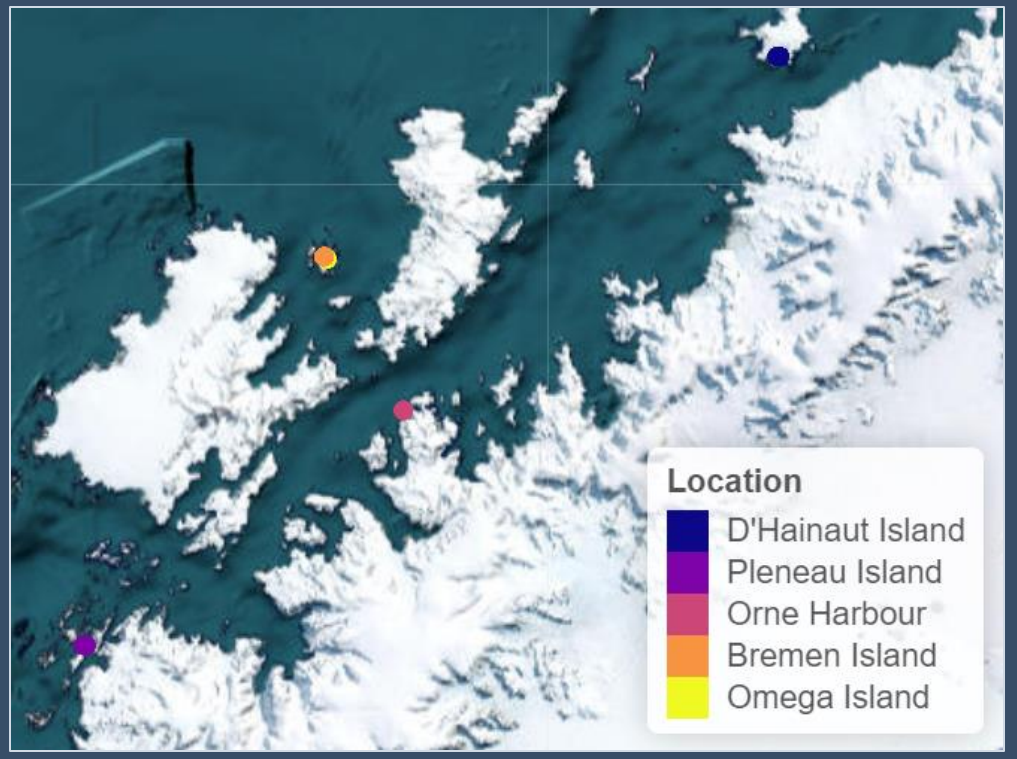
Observations

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



Landings	No:
D'Hainaut Island	53
Pleneau Island	15
Orne Harbour	12
Bremen Island	20
Omega Island	20
TOTAL	**120**

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

This data will support PhD research, many future studies, and most importantly, aid in the conservation of these exquisite and unique Antarctic species, Scan the QR code for email updates.

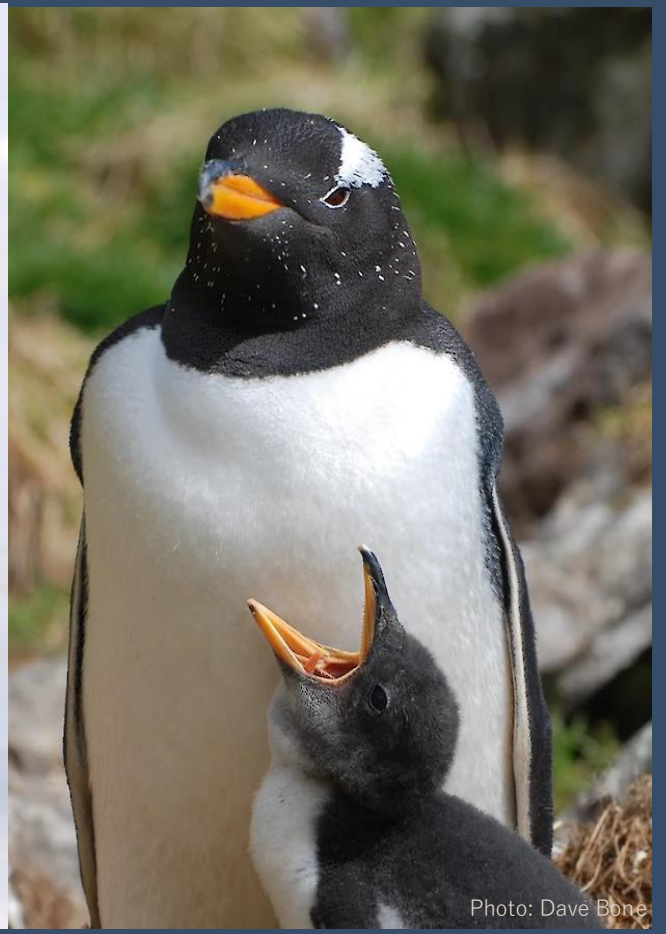


Photo: Dave Bone

Wildlife List — Birds

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch
Haematopus ater	**blackish oystercatcher**	Chileausternfischer
Chionis albus	**snowy sheathbill**	Weißgesicht-Scheidenschnabel
Stercorarius chilensis	**Chilean skua**	Chileskua
Stercorarius antarcticus	**brown skua**	Subantarktikskua
Stercorarius maccormicki	**south polar skua**	Antarktikskua
Leucophaeus scoresbii	**dolphin gull**	Blutschnabelmöwe
Larus dominicanus	**kelp gull**	Dominikanermöwe
Sterna vittata	**Antarctic tern**	Antarktikseeschwalbe
Sterna hirundinacea	**South American tern**	Falklandseeschwalbe
Pygoscelis adeliae	**Adélie penguin**	Adeliepinguin
Pygoscelis papua	**gentoo penguin**	Eselspinguin
Pygoscelis antarcticus	**chinstrap penguin**	Kehlstreifpinguin
Eudyptes chrysocome	**western rockhopper penguin**	Südfelsenpinguin
Spheniscus magellanicus	**Magellanic penguin**	Magellanpinguin
Diomedea epomophora	**southern royal albatross**	Königsalbatros
Diomedea exulans	**snowy albatross**	Wanderalbatros
Phoebetria palpebrata	**light-mantled albatross**	Graumantelalbatros
Thalassarche chrysostoma	**grey-headed albatross**	Graukopfalbatros

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch
Thalassarche melanophris	**black-browed albatross**	Schwarzbrauenalbatros
Oceanites oceanicus	**Wilson's storm petrel**	Buntfuß-Sturmschwalbe
Fregetta tropica	**black-bellied storm petrel**	Schwarzbauch-Sturmschwalbe
Macronectes giganteus	**southern giant petrel**	Riesensturmvogel
Macronectes halli	**northern giant petrel**	Hallsturmvogel
Fulmarus glacialoides	**southern fulmar**	Silbersturmvogel
Daption capense	**pintado petrel**	Kapsturmvogel
Aphrodroma brevirostris	**Kerguelen petrel**	Kerguelensturmvogel
Pterodroma mollis	**soft-plumaged petrel**	Weichfeder-Sturmvogel
Halobaena caerulea	**blue petrel**	Blausturmvogel
Procellaria aequinoctialis	**white-chinned petrel**	Weißkinn-Sturmvogel
Pachyptila desolata	**Antarctic prion**	Taubensturmvogel
Ardenna grisea	**sooty shearwater**	Dunkler Sturmtaucher
Pelecanoides urinatrix	**common diving petrel**	Subantarktis-Lummensturmvogel
Leucocarbo atriceps	**imperial cormorant**	Kaiserscharbe
Phalacrocorax magellanicus	**Magellanic cormorant**	Felsenscharbe
Caracara plancus	**crested caracara**	Schopfkarakara

Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

Credit: Oscar Farrera/HX

Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	**Antarctic minke whale**	Südlicher Zwergwal
Balaenoptera borealis	**sei whale**	Seiwal
Balaenoptera physalus	**fin whale**	Finnwal
Megaptera novaeangliae	**humpback whale**	Buckelwal
Arctocephalus gazella	**Antarctic fur seal**	Antartischer Seebär
Leptonychotes weddellii	**Weddell seal**	Weddelrobbe
Hydrurga leptonyx	**leopard seal**	Seeleopard
Lobodon carcinophaga	**crabeater seal**	Krabbenfresser
Mirounga leonina	**southern elephant seal**	Südlicher See-Elefant

Photo: Oscar Farrera