

Science & Education Report

Alaska & British Columbia

Alaska's Inside Passage:

Where the Mountains Meet the Sea

11 – 23 May 2026

The background of the entire page is a scenic landscape. In the foreground, a calm lake reflects the sky and the surrounding environment. Two large, white, stylized letters, 'H' and 'K', are superimposed over the left and center of the image. The 'H' is on the left, and the 'K' is in the center, partially overlapping the 'H'. The letters are white with a slight blue glow. In the middle ground, there are several icebergs floating in the water. The background features a dense forest of evergreen trees, some with yellow and orange autumn foliage, and a range of mountains in the distance under a blue sky with light clouds. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, greens, and whites, with some warm tones from the autumn trees.

MS Roald Amundsen: Centre of Learning

When you arrived on MS Roald Amundsen you boarded a research-focused expedition ship fully equipped as a floating laboratory and designed to be a centre of learning and discovery. In your time on board, you contributed to scientific studies and expanded your knowledge of the world around you. Let's take a look back on our journey and what we accomplished while sailing through Alaska and British Columbia.

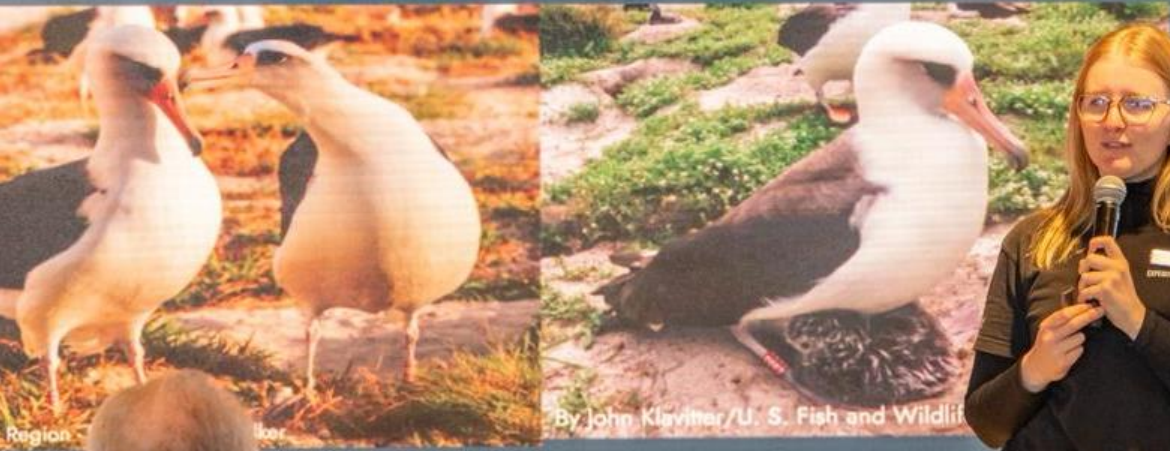


Arts, Crafts & Creativity

We witnessed the amazing landscapes and cultures of Alaska and British Columbia. We were inspired to create art reflecting our surroundings including watercolour postcards and clay totem poles.



Wisdom - Laysan Albatross



Science & Education Programme

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

Łingít Culture

While it is possible to learn about the Native cultures of Alaska through reading, listening, or watching documentaries, experiencing their cultural heritage firsthand offers a far more profound and impactful understanding.

In Kake, we were greeted by the local community, who performed a traditional ceremonial dance along with local school children, and explained the customs and traditions of the Łingít people. They also showed us the regalia worn by different clans and gave us a demonstration of an activity in the Inuit Olympic Games.





Science Boat

During our voyage we conducted plankton sampling techniques focused on the the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in Alaskan waters.

The samples and data which you recorded provided invaluable data for the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, to monitor potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms.

During the science boat outings in Icy Bay, the Inian Islands, and William Henry Bay, we used a CTD to create a physical profile of the water column, took measurements of turbidity to estimate phytoplankton abundance, and then deployed a plankton net to collect phytoplankton and zooplankton samples.

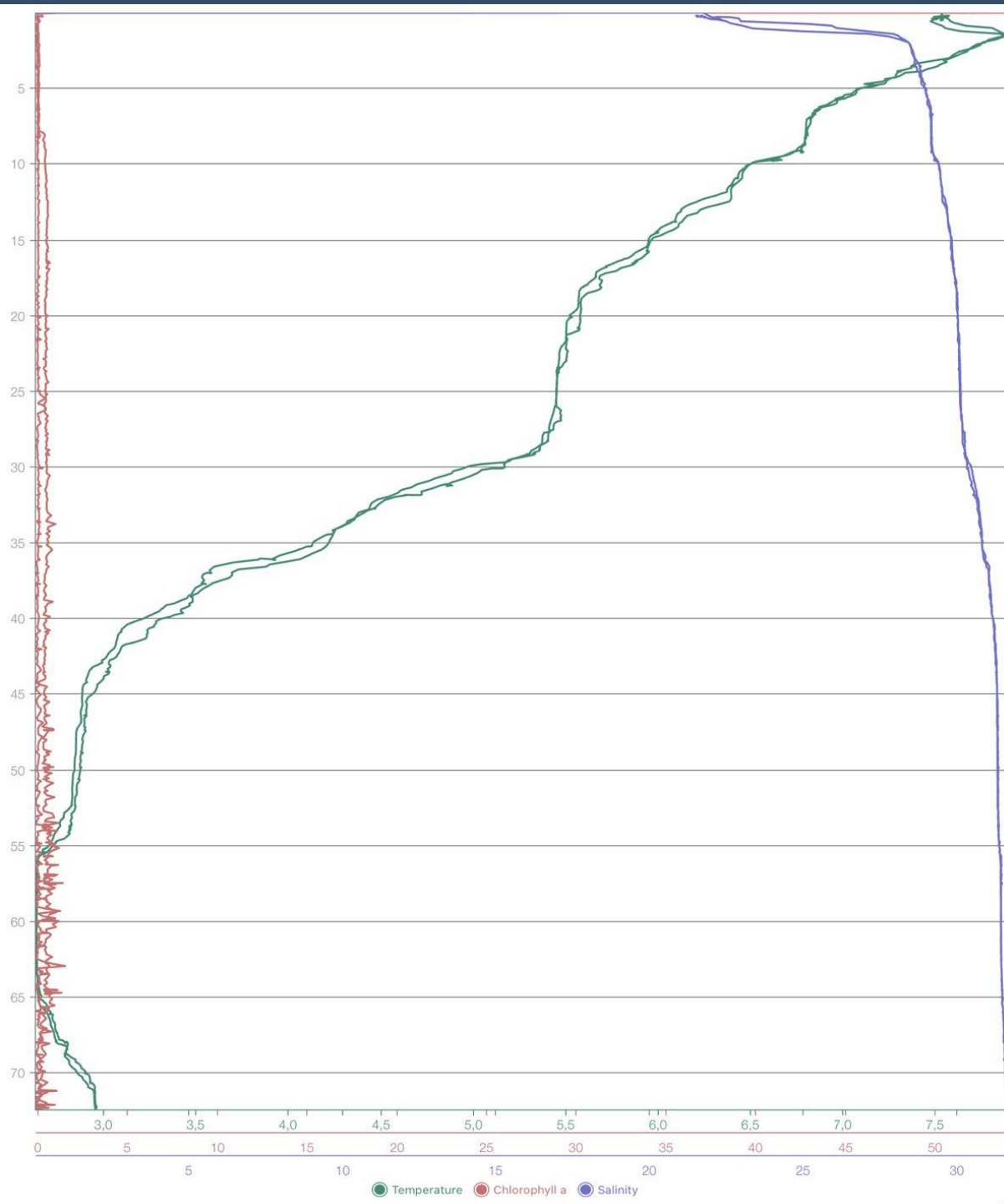
Science Boat: CTD Data – William Henry Bay

Temperature (green) is warmest near the surface at around 7.5°C in the upper ~3–5 m, likely due to solar heating and calmer surface conditions. Temperature then steadily decreases with depth, dropping to around 5.5°C by ~20–30 m, and continuing down to approximately 3°C below ~50–60 m. This strong cooling with depth suggests limited vertical mixing and colder, denser water remaining trapped below the surface layer.

Salinity (blue) reveals fresher water near the surface at around 20 PSU, reflecting some freshwater influence from runoff or glacial melt. Salinity gradually increases with depth to around 33 PSU, with saltier, denser waters at deeper depths.

Chlorophyll-a (red) remains fairly low throughout the profile. This suggests relatively low phytoplankton biomass at the time of sampling, possibly due to limited nutrients in the warm surface layer, grazing pressure, or bloom timing occurring earlier or later in the season.

Overall, this profile reflects a stratified coastal Alaskan bay system, with warm, slightly fresher surface water overlying colder, saltier deep water.



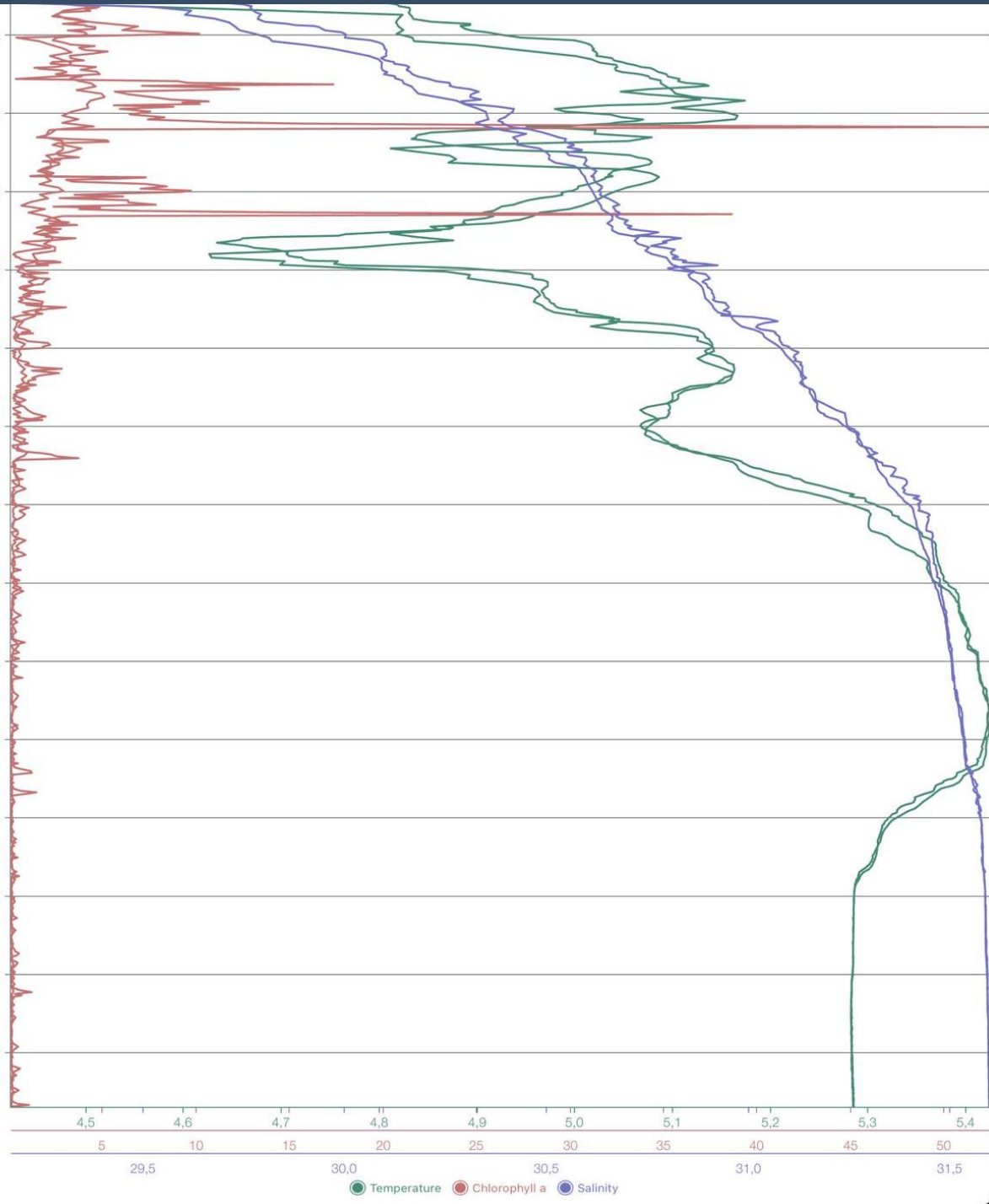
Science Boat: CTD data – Icy Bay

Temperature (green) is coldest near the surface at around 4.5°C in the upper ~5–10 m, influenced by glacial meltwater and runoff entering the bay. Temperature then gradually increases with depth, reaching around 5.3–5.4°C below ~35–40 m. This inverted temperature structure is common in glacier-fed fjords, where cold freshwater overlies warmer oceanic water at depth.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface at approximately 29 PSU, reflecting strong freshwater input from melting glaciers and river discharge. Salinity steadily increases with depth, reaching around 31.5 PSU below ~40–50 m, indicating denser marine water beneath the fresher surface layer.

Chlorophyll-a (red) shows its highest concentrations in the upper ~5–15 m, with a noticeable subsurface maximum of 15 - 20 µg/l at ~10 m depth. This suggests phytoplankton are concentrated in the sunlit surface layer where enough light is available for photosynthesis, while still benefiting from nutrients mixed upward from deeper water. Below ~20 m, chlorophyll levels drop rapidly and remain very low at depth due to reduced light availability.

Overall, this profile reflects a classic glacier-fed Alaskan fjord system: cold, fresh meltwater at the surface creating strong stratification above warmer, saltier ocean water, with phytoplankton concentrated in the upper illuminated layers where conditions for growth are most favourable.



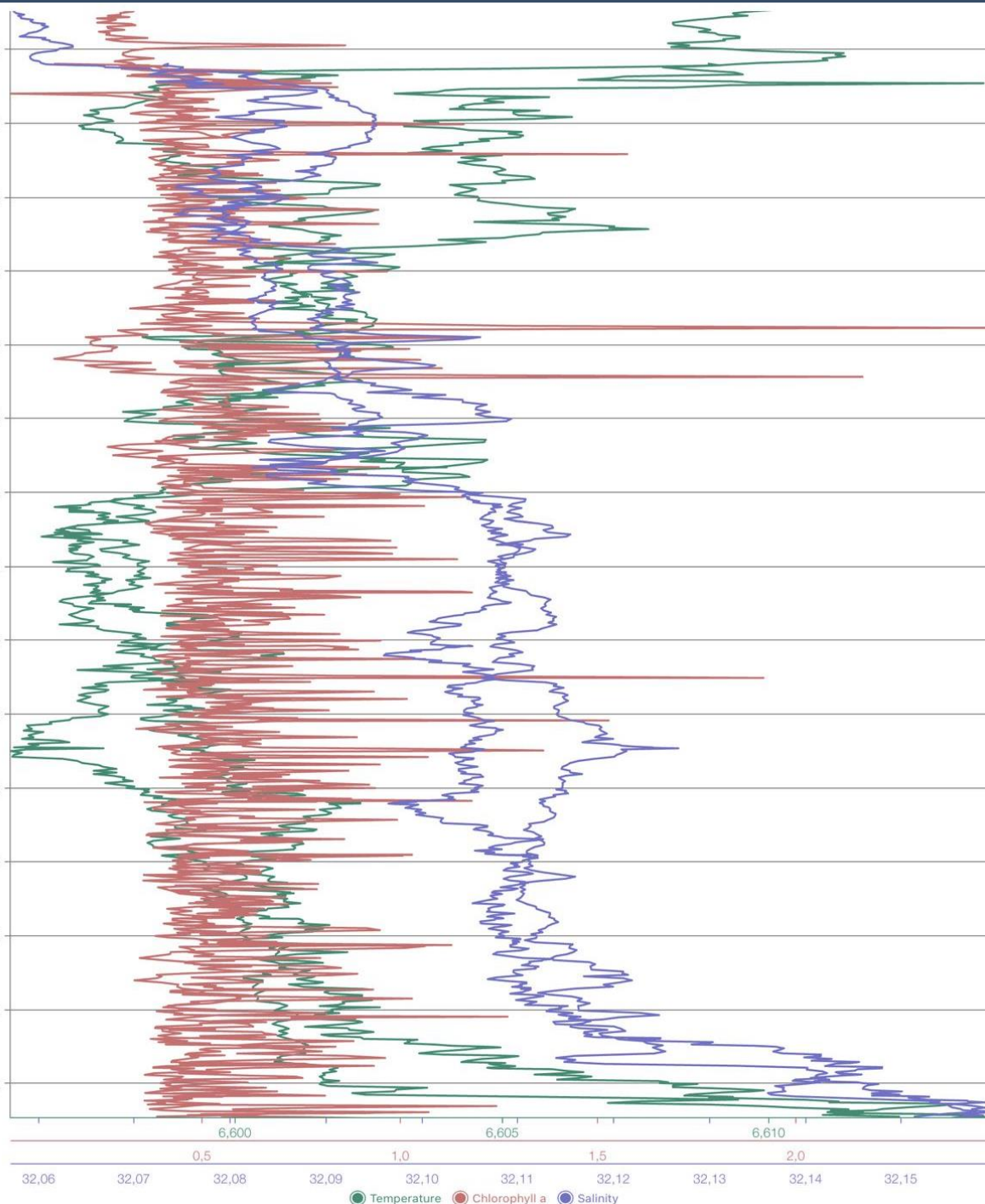
Science Boat: CTD data – Inian Islands

Temperature (green) despite the noisy data, if we look at the scale, is very stable throughout the profile, remaining around $\sim 6.60\text{--}6.61\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ from the surface to $\sim 75\text{ m}$ depth. There are only small fluctuations, suggesting the water column is well mixed. This is typical of high-energy tidal environments like the Inian Islands, where strong currents and mixing continually redistribute heat through the water column.

Salinity (blue) remains relatively high and consistent throughout the cast at $\sim 32.06\text{--}32.15\text{ PSU}$, with only minor variation with depth. This indicates a predominantly marine water mass with little freshwater influence compared to glacier-fed fjords, like Icy Bay. The lack of a strong halocline again suggests vigorous tidal mixing and strong currents is preventing the formation of stable surface layers.

Chlorophyll a (red) is moderately low at around $0.5\text{--}1\mu\text{g/l}$ and remains constant from the surface to depths of 75 m . This likely due to turbulent mixing and patchy plankton distributions.

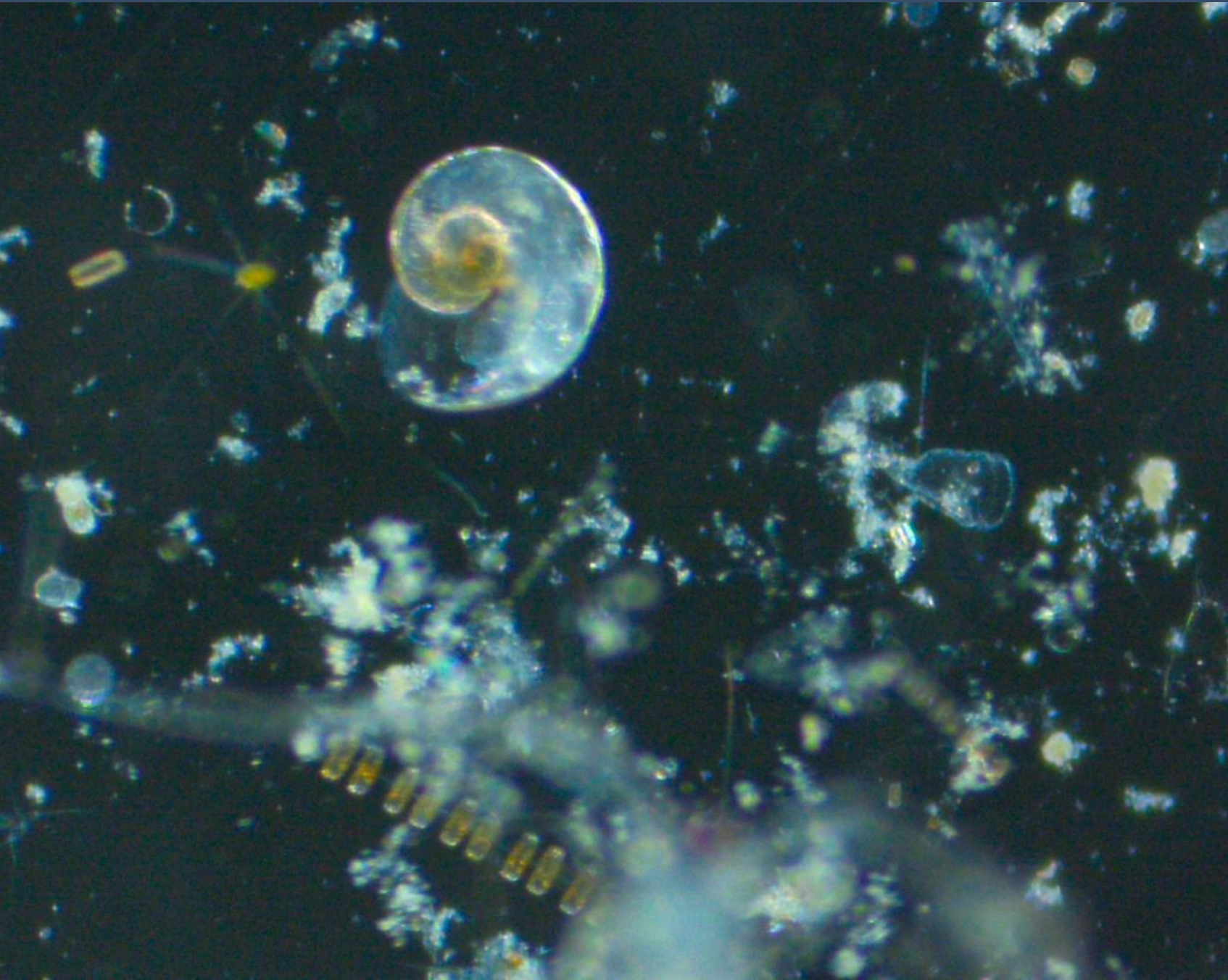
Overall, this profile reflects a dynamic, well-mixed coastal system strongly influenced by tidal exchange.

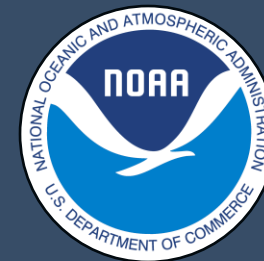


Plankton Samples

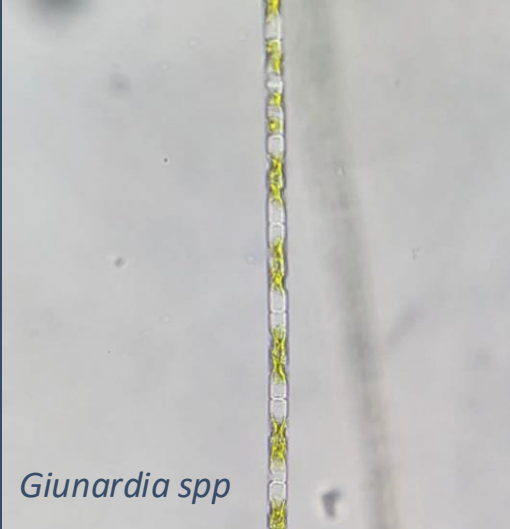
Plankton are ocean drifters transported by currents and tides, and the lack of ability to navigate against these natural forces. Animals (zooplankton) and plant-like algae (phytoplankton) play a key role in supporting the marine food web and health of our oceans.

The image on the left shows a plankton sample from Klawock, Alaska. It also includes sea snail larvae, tintinids, and phytoplankton species including chaetoceros, and thalassiosira.





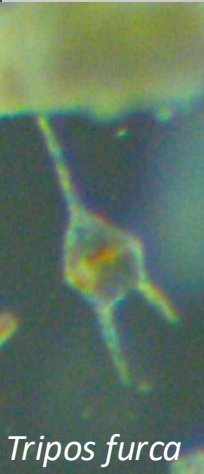
Phytoplankton & Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Project



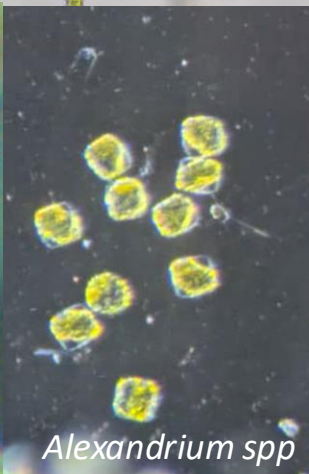
Giunardia spp



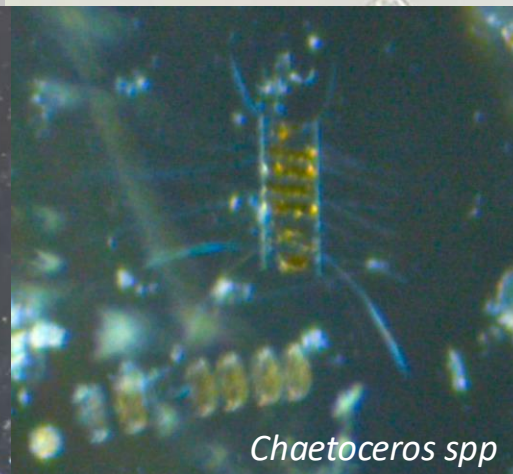
Coscinodiscus spp



Tripos furca



Alexandrium spp



Chaetoceros spp



Radiolaria?



Skeletonema spp

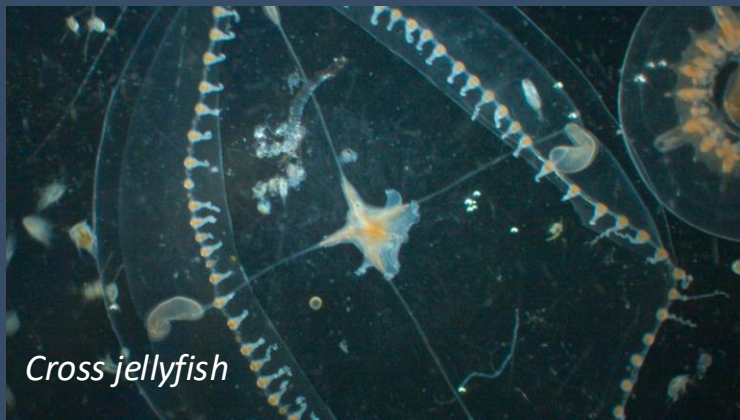
Phytoplankton underpin the marine food web as they, like plants on land, contain photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll) that convert sunlight into energy and oxygen, and also sequesters carbon dioxide. We collected phytoplankton samples in William Henry Bay, the Inian Islands, Icy Bay, and Klawock, and reported the abundance and species present for the HAB project, to detect harmful blooms of microalgae.

These blooms, caused by excessive nutrient pollution and environmental changes, can produce toxins that harm aquatic life, disrupt ecosystems, and pose health risks to humans. The HAB project aims to monitor outbreaks, identify contributing factors, and develop strategies to predict, prevent, and manage HABs through scientific research. While we did see some of our target species in samples taken in Icy Bay and Klawock (*Alexandrium* and *Chaetoceros*, pictured middle left), levels were not high enough to raise concerns. The data we collected therefore suggested no potential HABs present in our sample locations.

Zooplankton

We also collected zooplankton samples in each of our sampling locations. Samples included 'holoplankton' which remain planktonic their whole life cycle, such as copepods, and arrow worms. And 'meroplankton' which are only planktonic for part of their life cycle e.g crab and fish larvae.

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



Cross jellyfish



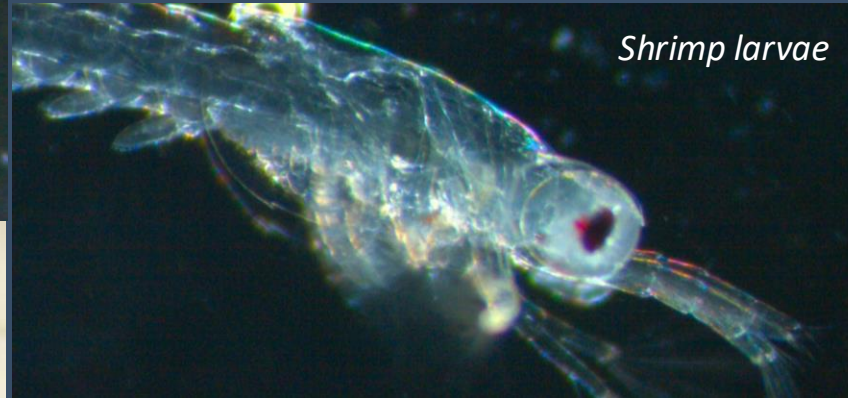
Possible worm larvae



Echinoderm (sea urchin) larvae



Bristle worm



Shrimp larvae



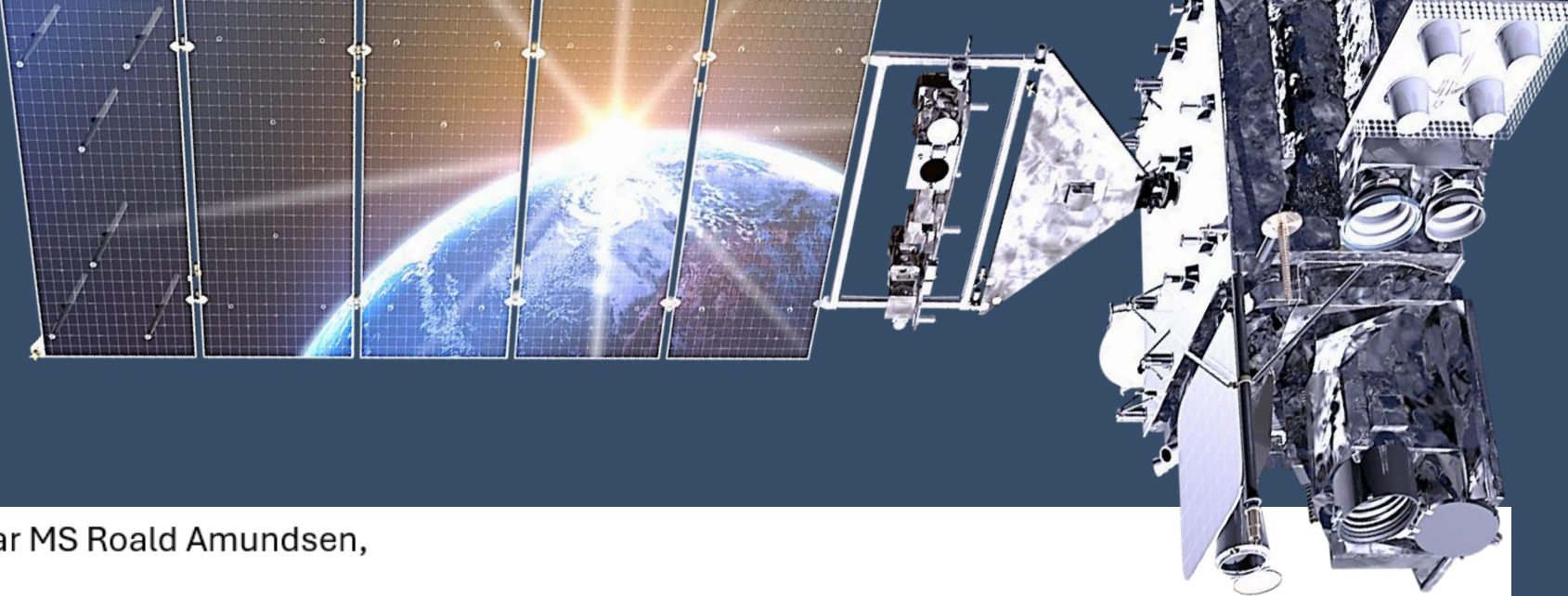
Water flea



Calanus copepod



Horseshoe worm



Citizen Science NASA Cloud Observer

Clouds aren't just shapes in the sky; they are important components of Earth's heat budget and balance. Information about when, where, and what types of clouds are forming helps scientists understand more about Earth's climate and climate change. Through NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer program, we help contribute such data.

Our Citizen Scientists **submitted 3 observations over 3 sessions** to the global database run by NASA. Our observations were matched to data from weather satellites orbiting above and will be used to better understand global weather phenomena.

If you would like to continue cloud observations at home, you can download the app 'GLOBE Observer.'

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

Dear MS Roald Amundsen,





Thank you for your NASA GLOBE cloud observation! The NASA GLOBE Clouds Team matched your cloud observation with corresponding satellite data. The satellite match is based on the time and location of your cloud report. You can learn more about how to understand your satellite match at [GLOBE Clouds Satellite Comparison](#). The link(s) below show your data. The satellite names shown correspond to the satellites that matched the time and place of your report.

[Measurement 2026-05-13 21:46:00](#) NOAA20



Satellite: 'NOAA20 (formerly JPSS-1)'.
Operator: NOAA / NASA.
Mass: 2540 kg.
Launched: 18 November 2017.
Orbit: Geocentric.
Application: Weather, Ocean, Land & ecosystems, Ozone & atmosphere.



Observation	GLOBE	NOAA-20 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2026-05-13 21:46:00	2026-05-13 21:33
Latitude	60.08	59.67 to 60.47
Longitude	-141.44	-141.82 to -141.02
Total Cloud Cover	Sky Obscured ●	Overcast 99.89% ●
High Clouds	Sky Obscured by Fog/Stratus Clouds/Contrails > 25% Obscured 	
Mid Clouds		Cover: Overcast 99.89% ● Altitude: 4.24 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 257.16 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds		
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

NASA Cloud Observer

The light blue column marks the data we took together out on Deck 10 that day. The white column marks the data collected by the satellite 'NOAA-20'.

When we have the information from both these columns together side by side, we can fill in the gaps between ground observations and space orbital observations.

On this day, the sky was very overcast and we could only see the low level clouds, but didn't have a view on anything above them. For the satellite, it was the opposite: it could only see the higher level clouds but didn't have a view on what was happening at lower levels. We have therefore provided some additional data about clouds in that area and on that day that the satellite couldn't have gathered otherwise.

Thanks for helping us collect this amazing data!

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

NASA Cloud Observer

The screenshot displays the NASA Cloud Observer interface. On the left is a sidebar with the following sections:

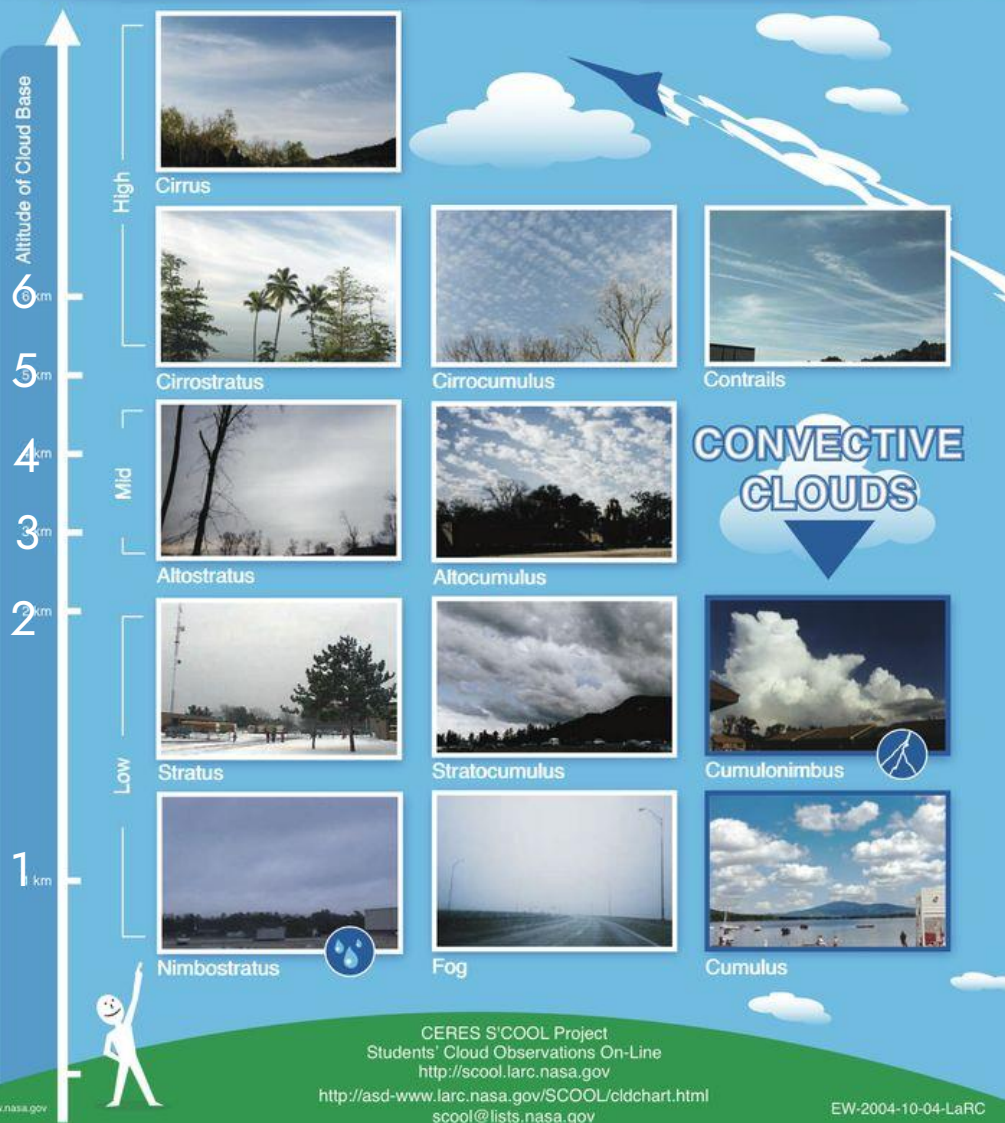
- NASA Worldview** header.
- Buttons for **Layers**, **Events**, and **Data**.
- OVERLAYS** section with:
 - Place Labels**: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community.
 - Coastlines / Borders / Roads**: © OpenStreetMap contributors.
- BASE LAYERS** section with:
 - Corrected Reflectance (True Color)**: NOAA-20 / VIIRS v2.1 STD.
 - + Add Layers** button and **Group Similar Layers** checkbox.
 - Start Charting** and **Start Comparison** buttons.

The main map area shows a satellite view of the Arctic region. A red circle highlights a location in the **Gulf of Alaska**. Other labeled regions include **Arctic Ocean**, **Beaufort Sea**, **UNITED STATES**, **CANADA**, and **Hudson Bay**. A search bar at the top right contains the text "Search for places or enter coordinates" and includes icons for search, location, share, and other functions. A vertical zoom control is on the right side. At the bottom, a timeline shows the date **2026 MAY 13** and a **1 DAY** interval, with navigation arrows and a home button.

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



S'COOL Cloud Identification Chart



Citizen Science

NASA Cloud Observer

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 clouds that cover large portions of the sky. They can create a halo around the sun or moon.

Cirrocumulus: Small, fluffy clouds, 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, grey 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.

If you'd like to explore more examples, you can check out NASA's [On-Line Cloud Chart](#) [View our data](#) on the global map

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

We spotted a single orca just before entering Icy Strait and submitted a photo. Additionally, we uploaded pictures from two individual humpback whales. The first one gave us a quick match! It is named Whangara and it is a female humpback whale spotted 21 times between Alaska and Mexico. The second humpback is now called Kúkdlaa and was sighted 7 times between Alaska and her wintering waters, Hawaii!

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



Individual



Whangara (FS)

ID SEAK-1846

Sex Female

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

HW-MN0400334

SPLASH-574301

OSUWTG-MnSEAK-268

OSU_CCGL-gSEA04-46932

SWESC-46932

Sightings 21

First



2004-08-05

Alaska, United States

Last



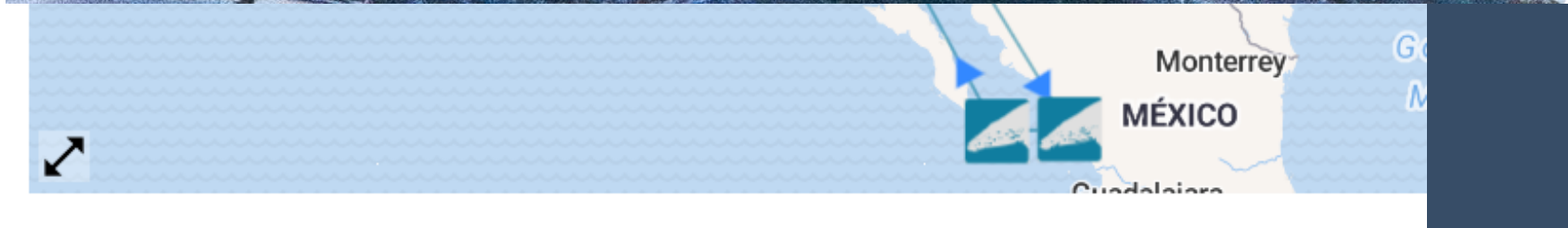
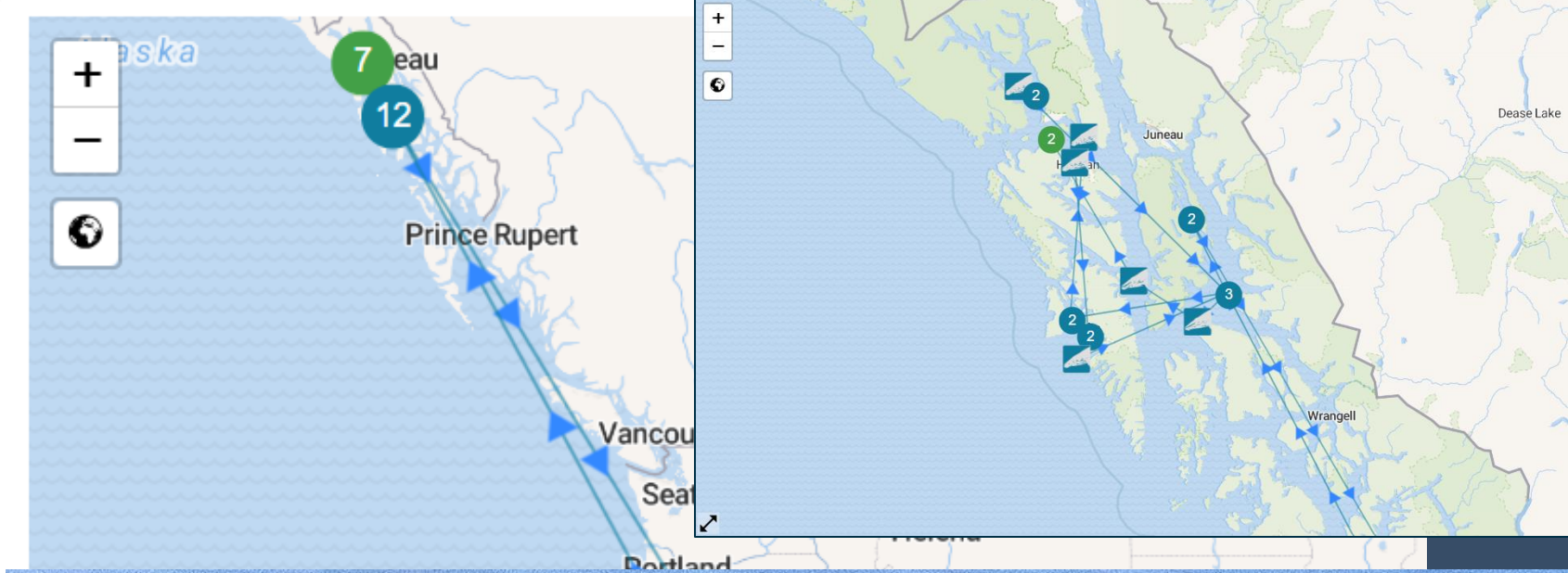
2026-05-15

Alaska, United States

Followers

3

Follow





Citizen Science **ORCA**

While on your journey through Alaska you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Leo, who was collecting data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins, and porpoises. ORCA is a cetacean conservation charity, dedicated to the longtime protection of whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

The data Leo collected was sent back to ORCA and made available for many organisations in cetacean conservation.



© Leonie Zimmermann



Jeff Linton

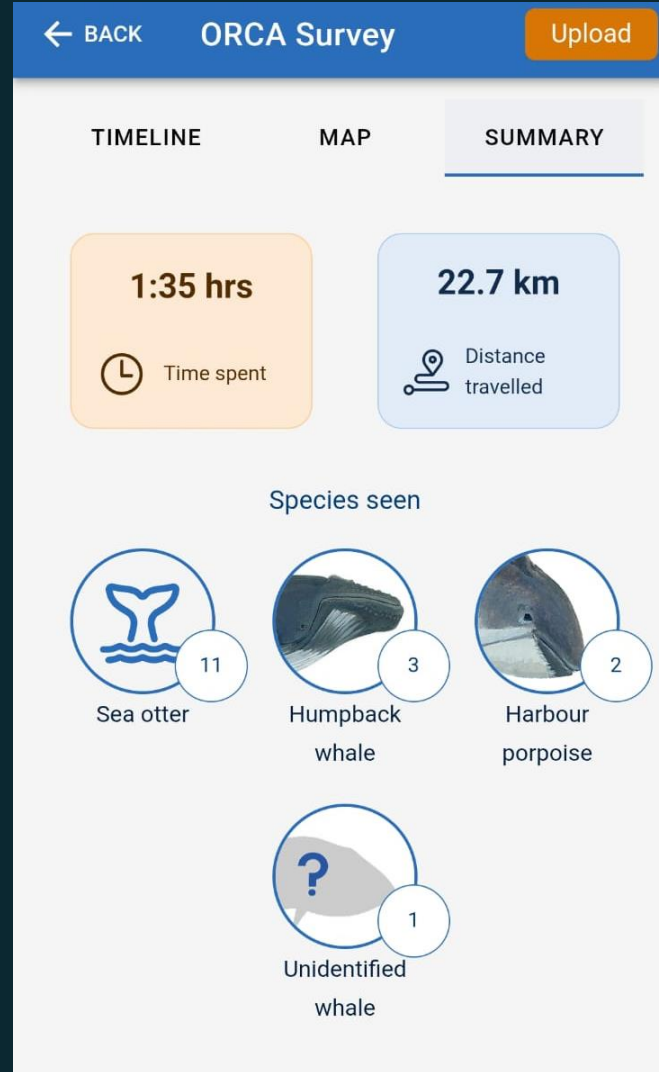
OceanWatchers Survey Effort

A huge thank you to everyone that came out and joined the naturalists for the wildlife watches during all weather.

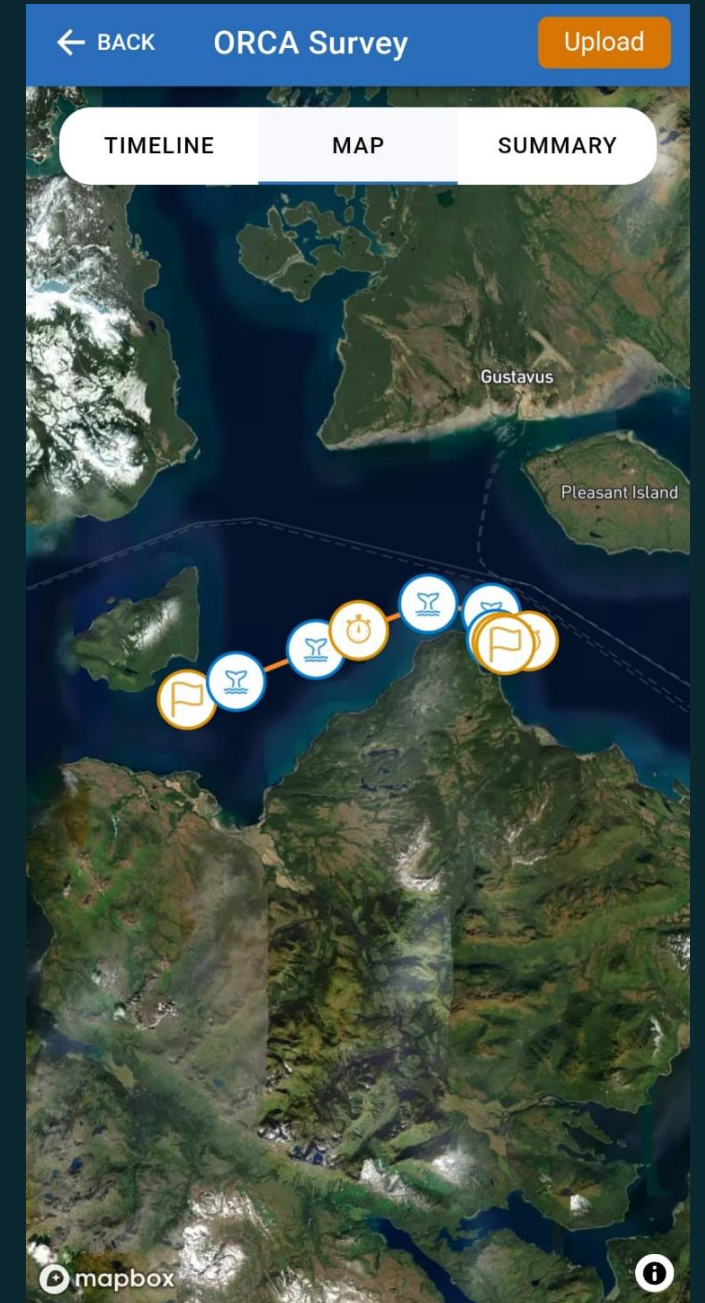
There might not have always been sightings, but it was great getting to know you all out on deck!

In total, I gained **26.75 hours** of data, spanning **over 441.1 km**.

Every kilometre counts if we want to better understand population dynamics.

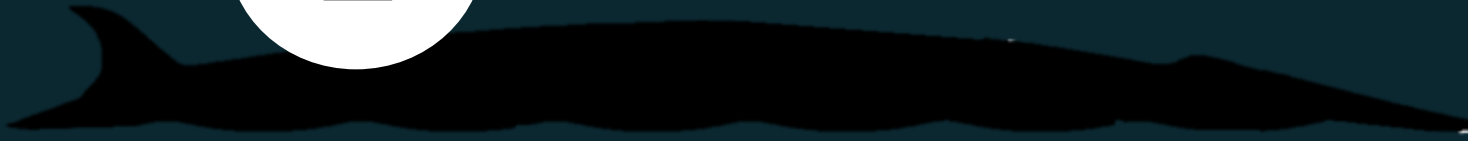


Screenshots from the data collection of 14 May 2026



What Species Did We See?

2



Unidentified whales

1



Orca

29

Humpback whales



11

Harbour porpoises



37

Dall's porpoises



Citizen Science iNaturalist

During our voyage we had the chance to explore many different ecosystems: from the rainforest, to the intertidal zone and the kelp forest; from rivers and lakes to glaciated fjords. In these habitats we observed a large variety of trees, flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals, and birds.

In total we recorded:

- **270** Species
- **912** Observations

... and counting; as you upload more photos from home our dataset grows! Through iNaturalist, these observations can now be used as data in global scientific research.

Thank you for joining the project and contributing to this Citizen Science platform.

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project here:

[2026 May 2 - 11: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist](#)





Citizen Science eBird

At sea and on land, our onboard ornithologists were constantly surveying the avifauna we encountered along our route. The diversity of habitats we travelled through provided us with an equally diverse array of birds, from the majestic bald eagle to a great diversity of ducks and shorebirds.

Including onboard wildlife watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded **56 bird species** across **37 eBird checklists**. Through the eBird platform, the data we collected is available for scientists around the world to better understand patterns of bird distribution, migration, and habitat use.

View our data for this trip here:
[2026 May 11 - 23: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia, Where the Mountains Meet the Sea - eBird Trip Report](#)

2026 May 11 - 23: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia, Where the Mountains Meet the Sea

11 - 23 May 2026 (13 days)

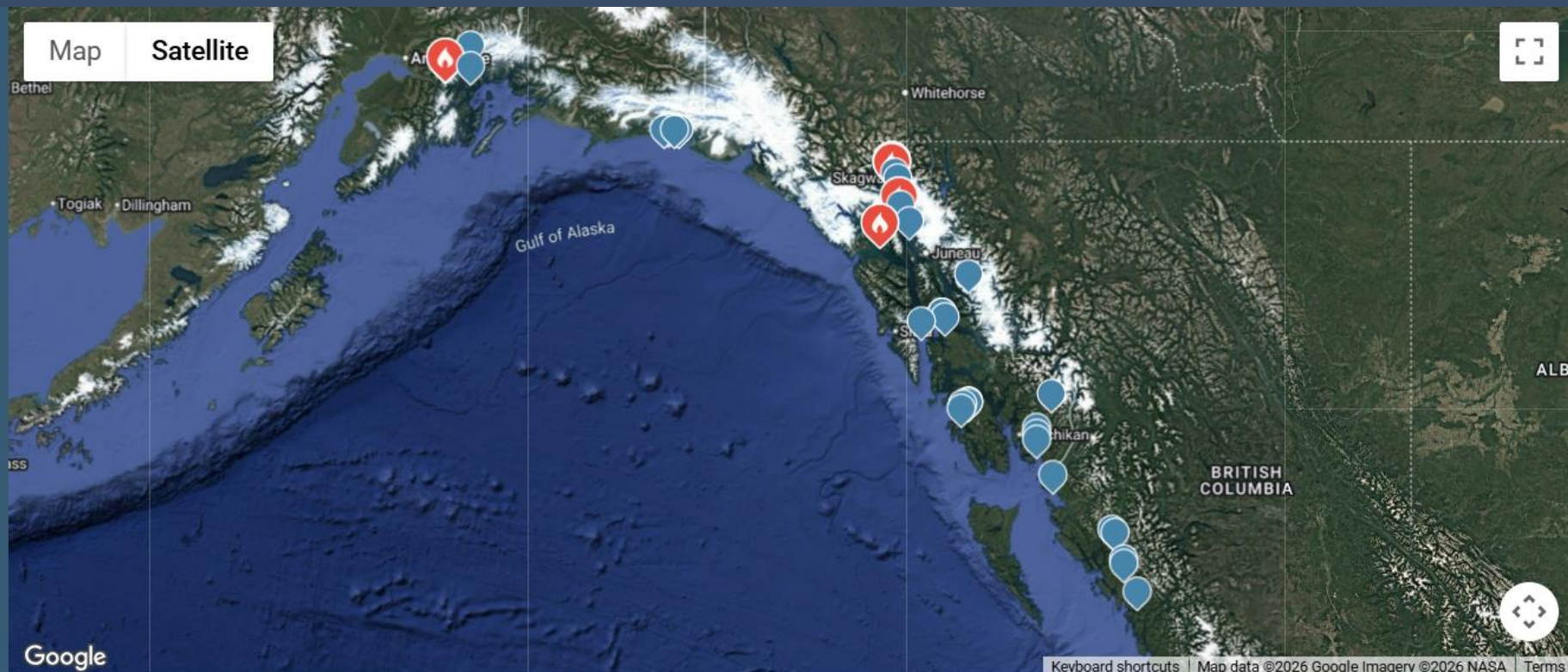
Link-only

Canada | United States | Subregions

M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center, Ingvild Riska

Share

Edit



Narrative

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

Add narrative

DATA FOR: Group (all people)

56

Species Observed

+8 other taxa

37

Checklists

Wildlife List — Birds



Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Kanadagans	bernache du Canada
<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	northern shoveler	Löffelente	canard souchet
<i>Mareca americana</i>	American wigeon	Kanadapfeifente	canard d'Amérique
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	Stockente	canard colvert
<i>Anas acuta</i>	northern pintail	Spießente	canard pilet
<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	green-winged teal	Carolinakrickente	sarcelle à ailes vertes
<i>Aythya marila</i>	greater scaup	Bergente	fuligule milouinan
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	harlequin duck	Kragenente	arlequin plongeur
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	surf scoter	Brillenente	macreuse à front blanc
<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	white-winged scoter	Höckersamtente	macreuse à ailes blanches
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	long-tailed duck	Eisente	harelde kakawi
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	common merganser	Gänsesäger	grand harle
<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	red-necked grebe	Rothalstaucher	grèbe jougris
<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	horned grebe	Ohrentaucher	grèbe esclavon
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon	Felsentaube	pigeon biset

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	Colibri roux
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	semipalmated plover	Amerikanischer Sandregenpfeifer	Pluvier semipalmé
<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	Hudsonian whimbrel	Hudsonbrachvogel	Courlis hudsonien
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	least sandpiper	Wiesenstrandläufer	Bécasseau minuscule
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	parasitic jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Labbe parasite
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	Macareux huppé
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz's murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	Guillemot de Kittlitz
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	Marmelalk	Guillemot marbré
<i>Cephus columba</i>	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	Guillemot colombin
<i>Uria aalge</i>	common murre	Trottellumme	Guillemot marmette
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	ancient murrelet	Silberalk	Guillemot à cou blanc
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Mouette tridactyle
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's gull	Bonapartemöwe	Mouette de Bonaparte
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	Goéland à bec court
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	glaucous-winged gull	Beringmöwe	Goéland à ailes grises

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	sterne arctique
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific loon	Pazifiktaucher	plongeon du Pacifique
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	Eistaucher	plongeon huard
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	fulmar boréal
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	puffin fuligineux
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	cormoran pélagique
<i>Nannopterum auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	Ohrenscharbe	cormoran à aigrettes
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	Kanadareihher	grand héron
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	pygargue à tête blanche
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	Gürtelfischer	martin-pêcheur d'Amérique
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	red-breasted sapsucker	Feuerkopf-Saftlecker	pic à poitrine rouge
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's jay	Diademhäher	geai de Steller
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	black-billed magpie	Hudsonelster	pie d'Amérique
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Amerikakrähe	corneille d'Amérique
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Kolkrabe	grand corbeau

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	Schwarzkopfmeise	mésange à tête noire
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	chestnut-backed chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	mésange à dos marron
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow	Sumpfschwalbe	hirondelle bicolore
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	Rauchschwalbe	hirondelle rustique
<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet	Rubingoldhähnchen	roitelet à couronne rubis
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	golden-crowned kinglet	Indianergoldhähnchen	roitelet à couronne dorée
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	varied thrush	Halsbanddrossel	grive à collier
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	grive solitaire
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	Wanderdrossel	merle d'Amérique
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	fox sparrow	Fuchsammer	bruant fauve
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco	Winterammer	junco ardoisé
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	Dachsammer	bruant à couronne blanche
<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>	golden-crowned sparrow	Kronenammer	bruant à couronne dorée
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah sparrow	Grasammer	bruant des prés
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	paruline verdâtre
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	Goldwaldsänger	paruline jaune

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah sparrow	Grasammer	bruant des prés
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	Kronenwaldsänger	paruline à croupion jaune
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	paruline de Townsend
<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	sandhill crane	Kanadakranich	grue du Canada
<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>	Hudsonian whimbrel	Hudsonbrachvogel	courlis hudsonien
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	turkey vulture	Truthahngeier	urubu à tête rouge

Wildlife List – Mammals



Wildlife List Marine Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Buckelwal	baleine à bosse
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale, orca	Schwertwal, Orka	orque
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbour porpoise	Schweinswal	marsouin commun
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's porpoise	Weißflankenschweinswal	marsouin de Dall
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion	Stellerscher Seelöwe	lion de mer de Steller
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	northern fur seal	Nördliche Seebär	otarie à fourrure du nord
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	harbour seal	Seehund	phoque commun
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	sea otter	Meerotter	loutre de mer

Wildlife List – Terrestrial Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS
<i>Alces alces gigas</i>	Alaskan moose	Elch	Élan
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Sitka deer	Maultierhirsch	Cerf à queue noire
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	mountain goat	Schneezeige	Chèvre es montagnes Rocheuses
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American black bear	Amerikanischer Schwarzbär	Ours noir
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American river otter	Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter	Loutre de rivière
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	American Red squirrel	Gemeines Rothörnchen	Écureuil roux américain
<i>Spermophilus parryi</i>	Arctic ground squirrel	Arktische Ziesel	Écureuil terrestre arctique
<i>Lepus americanus</i>	snowshoe hare	Schneeschuhhase	Lièvre d'Amérique
<i>Neogale vison</i>	American mink	Amerikanischer Nerz	Vison d'Amérique
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	Urson	Porc-épic d'Amérique

THANK YOU



Thank you for your participation!