

Science & Education Report

Alaska's Inside Passage: Fjords of The Great Land

MS Roald Amundsen

13 – 22 June 2026



Arts, Crafts & Creativity

We witnessed the dramatic landscapes and living culture of Alaska and British Columbia, and we were inspired to create art reflecting our surroundings, including watercolour postcards and origami.





Science & Education Programme

Our onboard Naturalists guided you in using scientific tools to investigate the world around us. Through lectures, discovery sessions, expedition boat cruises, and landings ashore, we aimed to make every expedition day a memorable learning experience.

Alaska & British Columbia: Culture

Hearing about, reading about, or watching documentaries on the Alaska Native cultures is one thing. Witnessing that cultural heritage for ourselves was a very different experience.

In Kake, we were greeted by the local community, who performed a traditional dance ceremony with local schoolchildren and explained the customs and traditions of the Tlingit people.

They also showed us the regalia worn by different clans and gave us a demonstration of the Inuit Olympic Games.



History & Culture

Beyond the Alaska Native cultures, during this voyage we delved into the human history of the region, from the moment the Russians invaded this territory to how it evolved over the following centuries. We learnt about the Russians' monetary motivations, the height of their power, their decline, and how this dramatically affected the lives of those who lived here before.

We also learnt about the reasons behind the US purchase of Alaska and how the territory developed from then on, as well as key historical events in Southeast Alaska, such as the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

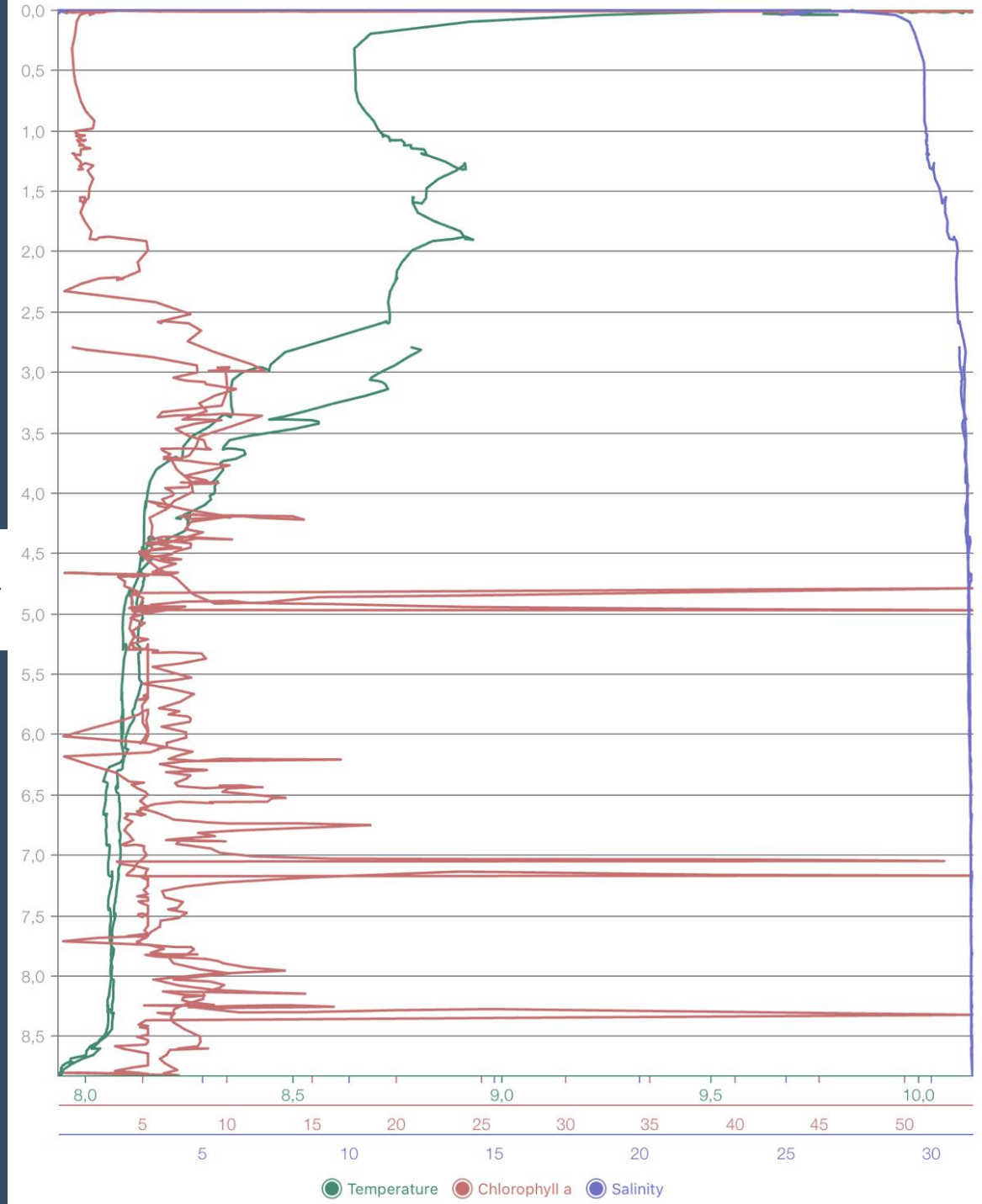




Science Boat

During our voyage, we carried out plankton sampling focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in Alaskan waters. The samples and measurements you recorded provided valuable data for the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, which monitors potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms.

During our science boat sessions in Misty Fjords, Hamilton Bay, the Inian Islands, Icy Bay, and College Fjord, we also used a CTD (conductivity, temperature, and depth) sensor to measure the physical profile of the water column, a refractometer to measure salinity, and a Secchi Disk to measure turbidity and estimate phytoplankton abundance.



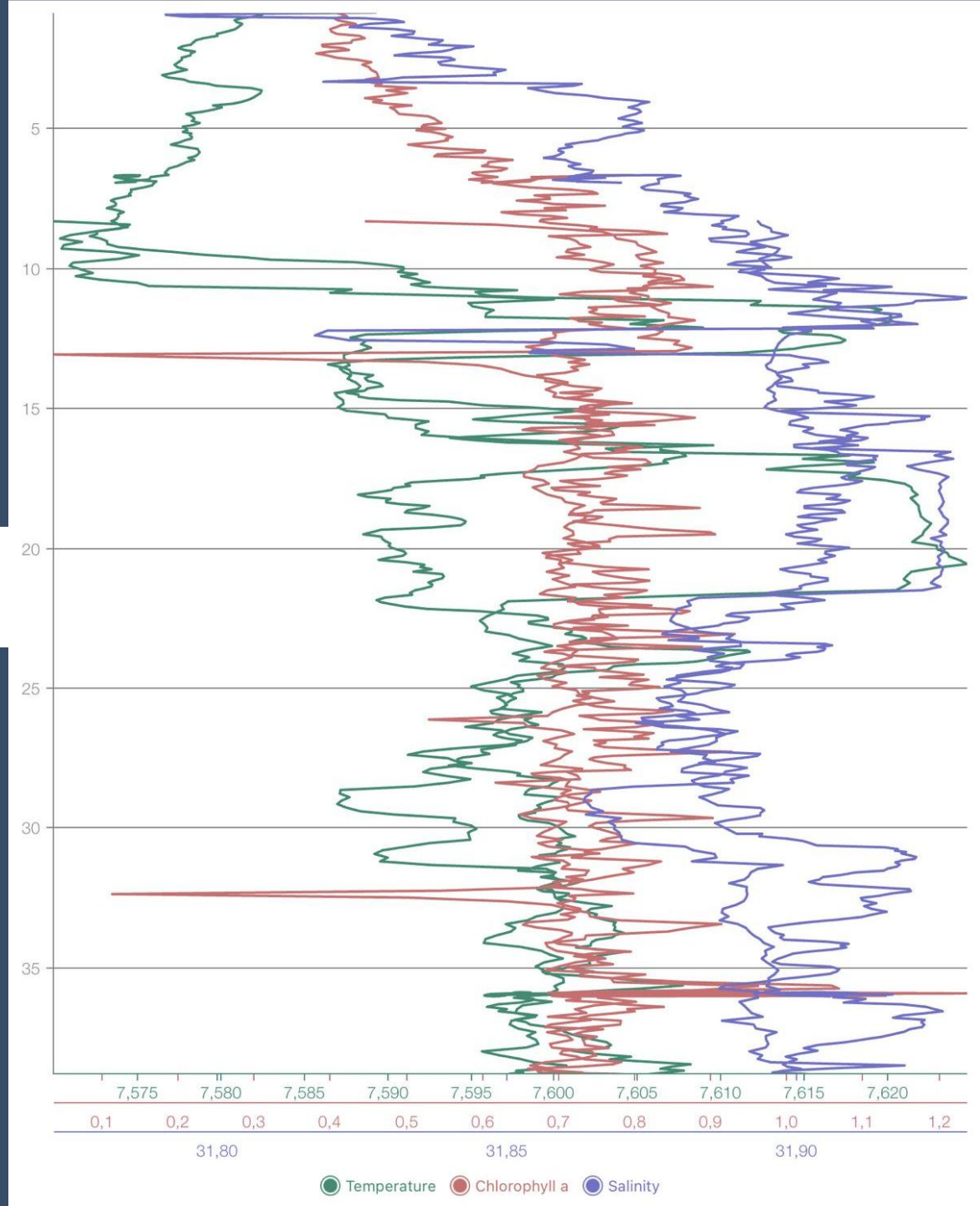
Science Boat: CTD Data — Hamilton Bay

Temperature (green) shows a classic profile, with warmer water overlying colder, denser water. Temperature ranges from ~9°C at the surface to ~8°C at 8.5 m depth.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface, at ~30 PSU (Practical Salinity Units), and increases slightly with depth to 31.5 PSU. This suggests slightly fresher water from ice melt, river runoff, and/or rainfall overlying saltier, denser water at greater depth.

Chlorophyll a (red) reveals a very high level of phytoplankton, at 9–18 µg/l, suggesting a plankton bloom and indicating that this area contains the optimum nutrients and light availability for a bloom to occur. Our repeated measurements at this site support this: we detected a bloom here on the past two voyages, and it contained species of concern that could produce toxins, making this a potential harmful algal bloom (HAB). We disregarded the three high chlorophyll spikes, as these may be larger seaweeds detected in this very shallow CTD deployment.

Overall, this profile reflects a dynamic, well-mixed, and nutrient-rich coastal system with a significant phytoplankton bloom.



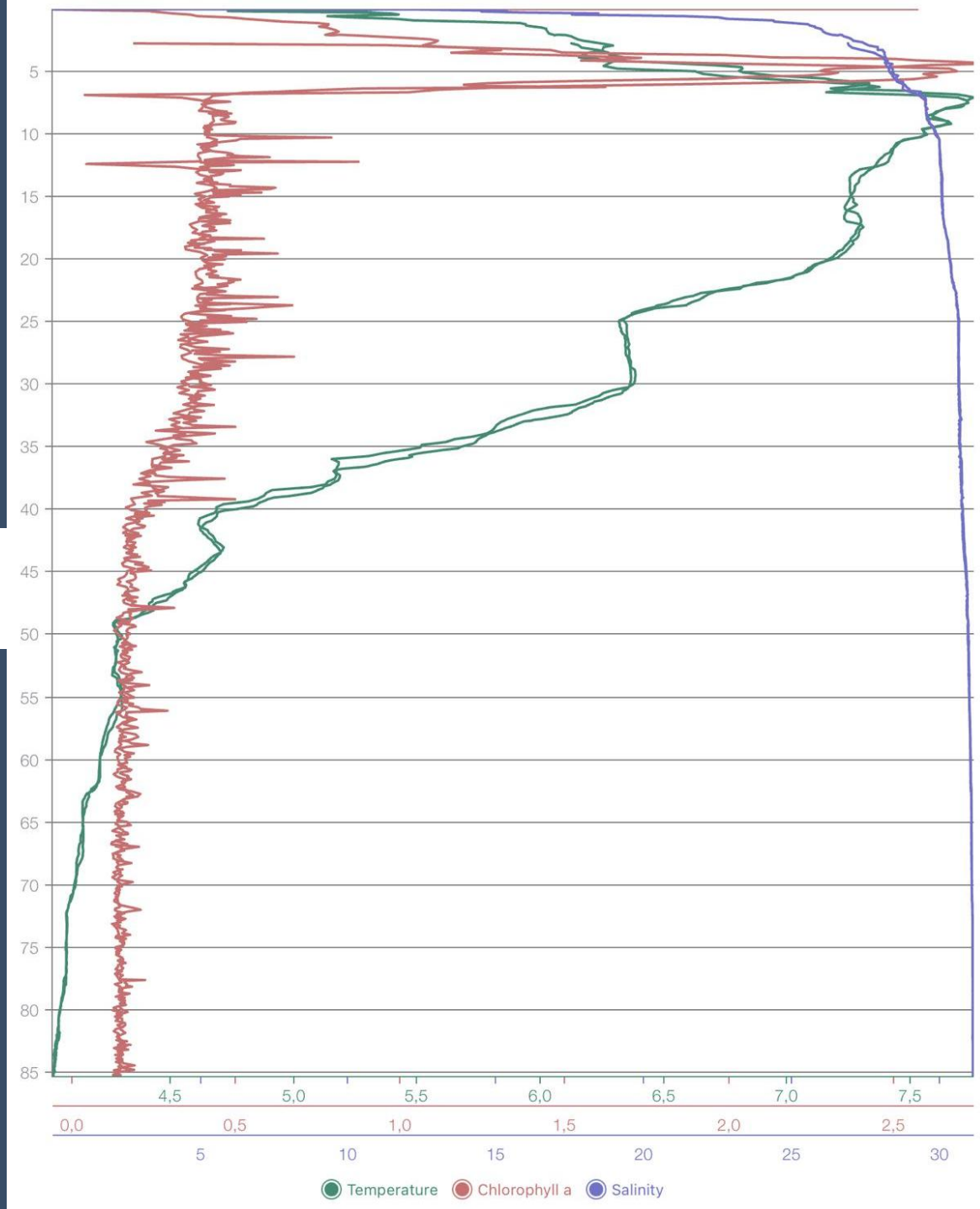
Science Boat: CTD Data – Inian Islands

Temperature (green), despite the noisy data, is very stable throughout the profile when viewed against the scale, remaining at ~7.57–7.62°C from the surface to ~38 m depth. This suggests the water column is 'well mixed'. This is typical of high-energy tidal environments such as the Inian Islands, where strong currents continually redistribute heat through the water column.

Salinity (blue) remains relatively high and consistent throughout the cast, at ~31.8–31.9 PSU, with only minor variation with depth. This indicates a predominantly marine water mass with little freshwater influence compared to glacier-fed fjords such as Icy Bay. The lack of a strong halocline again suggests that vigorous tidal mixing and strong currents are preventing the formation of stable, separate surface layers.

Chlorophyll a (red) again shows little fluctuation and remains constant down to 38 m, at ~0.4–1.0 µg/l, considered 'normal' phytoplankton abundance. A bloom would measure 2–10 µg/l, and an intense bloom 10–20 µg/l.

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



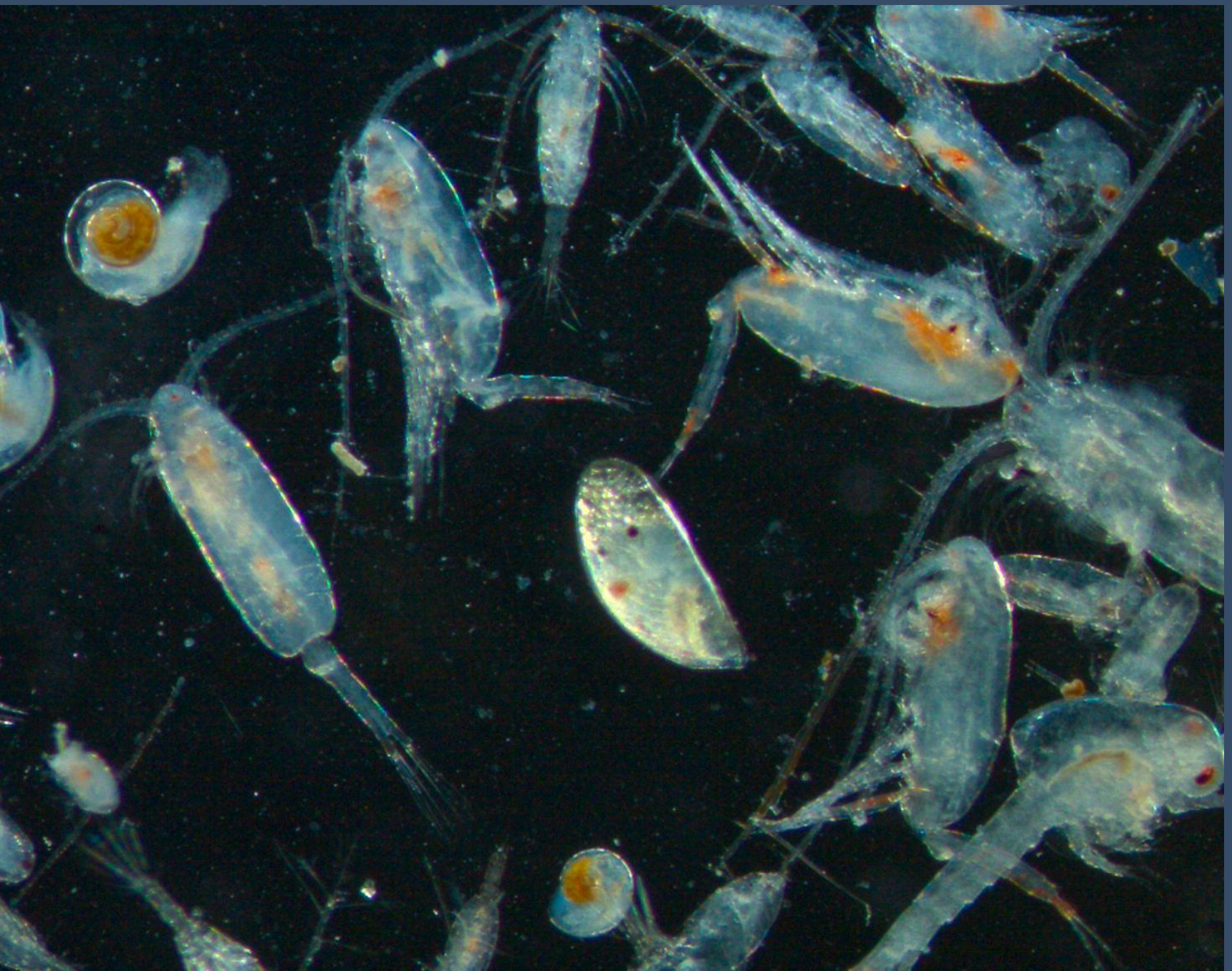
Science Boat: CTD Data – Icy Bay

Temperature (green) is cool near the surface, at around 4.7°C, influenced by glacial meltwater and runoff entering the bay. Temperature then increases to 7.7°C at around 7 m, before decreasing again and remaining stable at roughly 4°C from around 50 m. This temperature structure is common in glacier-fed fjords, where cool, less-dense fresh water overlies warmer oceanic water, which decreases in temperature again at depth, as warm water is less dense than cool water of the same salinity.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface, at approximately 18 PSU, reflecting strong freshwater input from melting glaciers and river discharge. Salinity increases swiftly with depth, reaching around 31.5 PSU at roughly 50 m and indicating denser marine water beneath the fresher surface layer. Seawater is generally 34–36 PSU.

Chlorophyll a (red) is relatively low but shows its highest concentrations in the upper ~7 m, with a maximum of 2.7 µg/l, indicating a small bloom. This suggests phytoplankton are concentrated in the sunlit surface layer, where enough light is available for photosynthesis. Below 40 m, chlorophyll levels drop to around 0.2 µg/l and remain low due to reduced light availability at depth. A bloom would measure 2–10 µg/l, and an intense bloom 10–20 µg/l.

Overall, this profile reflects a classic glacier-fed Alaskan fjord system: cold, fresh meltwater on top, and a strong halocline and thermocline beneath it.



Plankton Samples

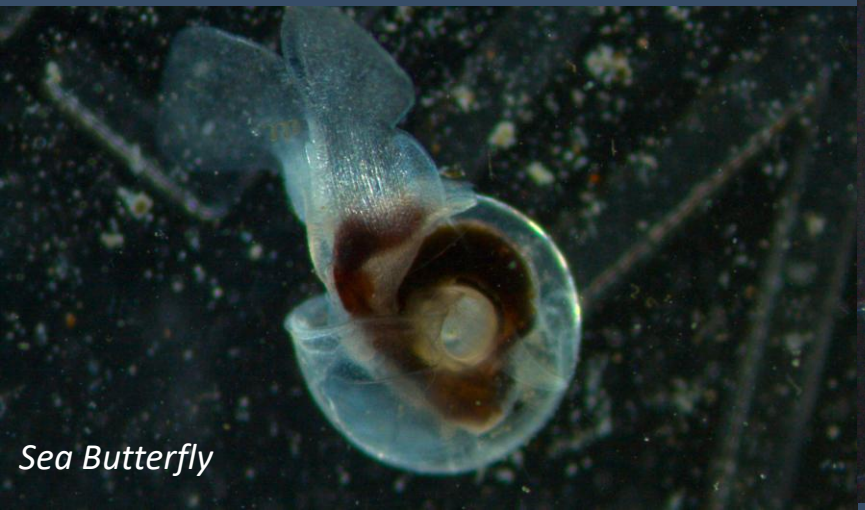
Plankton are ocean drifters, transported by currents and tides and unable to swim against these natural forces. Animals (zooplankton) and plant-like algae (phytoplankton) play a key role in supporting the marine food web and the health of our oceans.

The photo on the left shows a sample taken in the Inian Islands, including copepods, sea butterflies, shrimp larvae, and barnacle larvae.

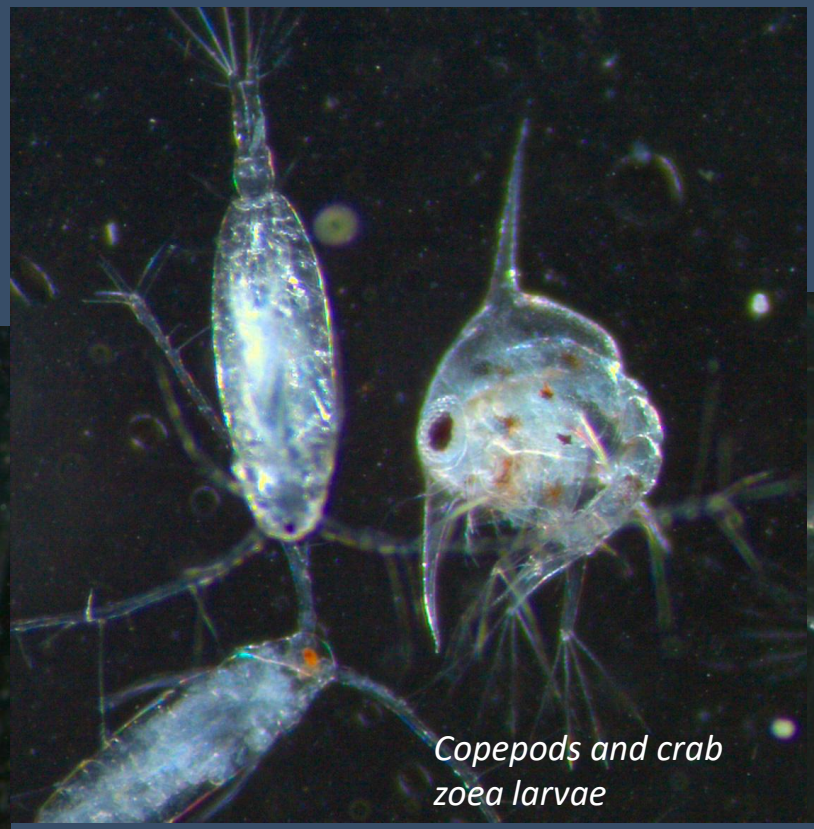
Zooplankton

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 larvae.

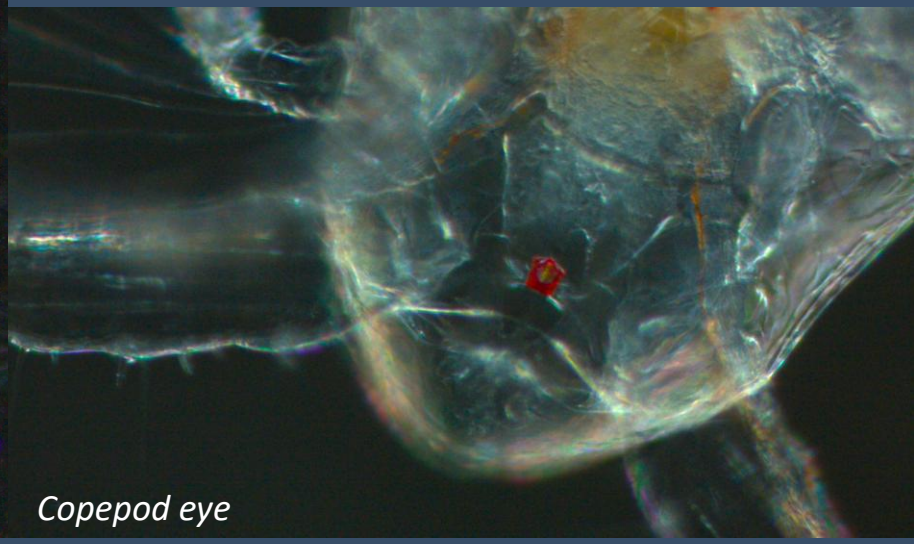
The photos taken on our microscopes have also been added to our iNaturalist project, to help monitor plankton bioidiversity.



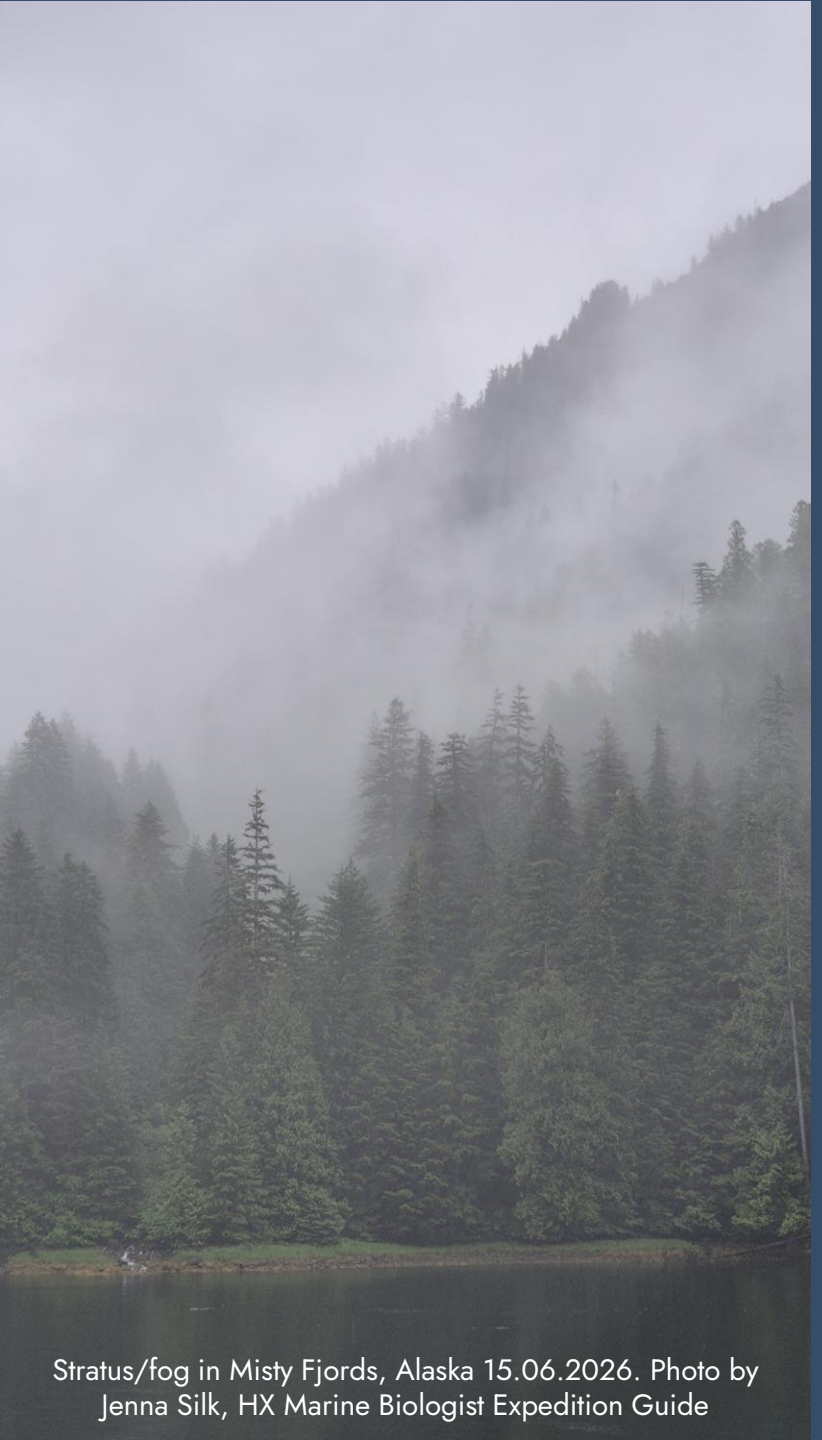
Sea Butterfly



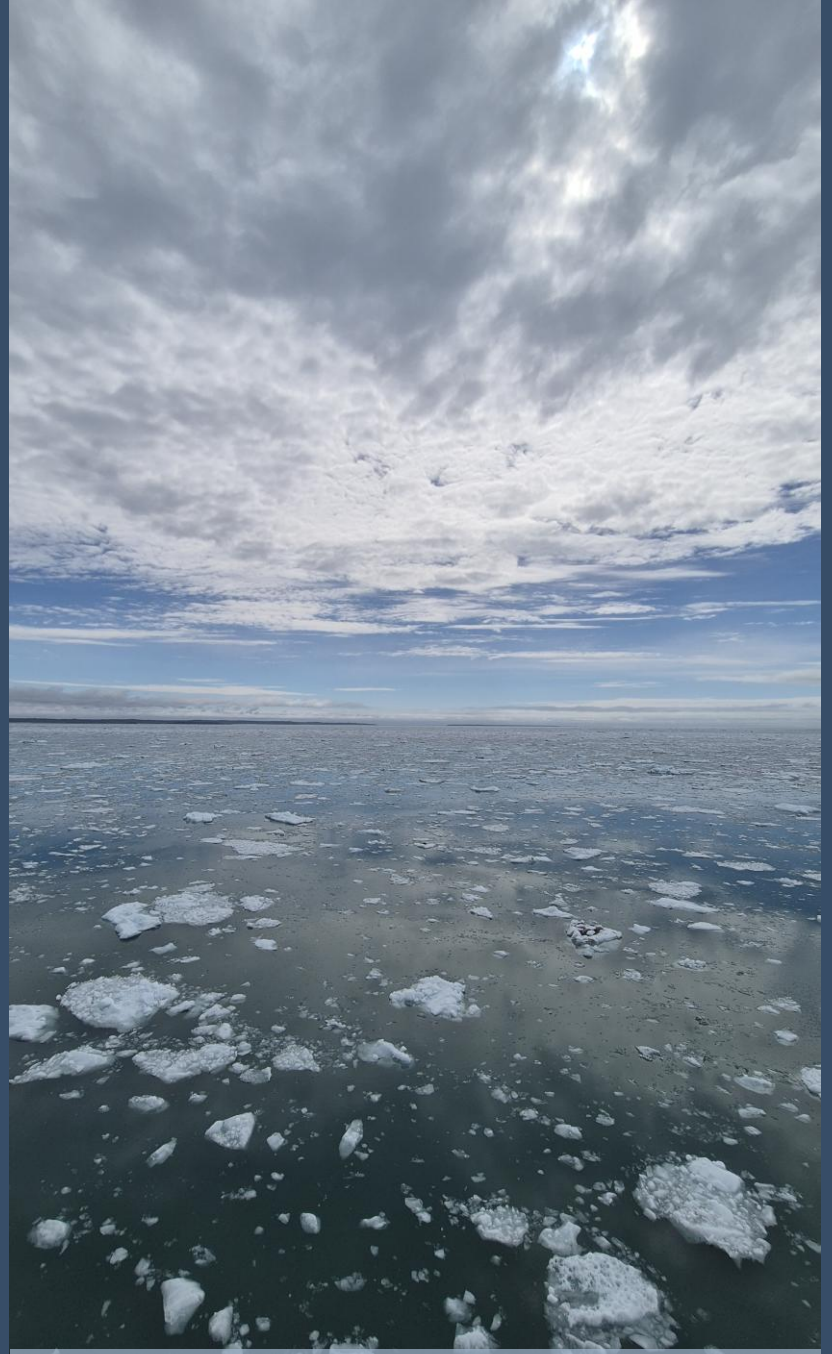
Copepods and crab zoea larvae



Copepod eye



Stratus/fog in Misty Fjords, Alaska 15.06.2026. Photo by Jenna Silk, HX Marine Biologist Expedition Guide



Altocumulus clouds in Icy Bay, 19.06.2026. Photo by Jenna Silk, HX Marine Biologist Expedition Guide

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. So far, two of these observations have been matched to data from weather satellites. Any observations from below still contribute to the growing baseline data for these remote regions, even without matching satellite observations.

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

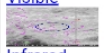
View our data on the global map

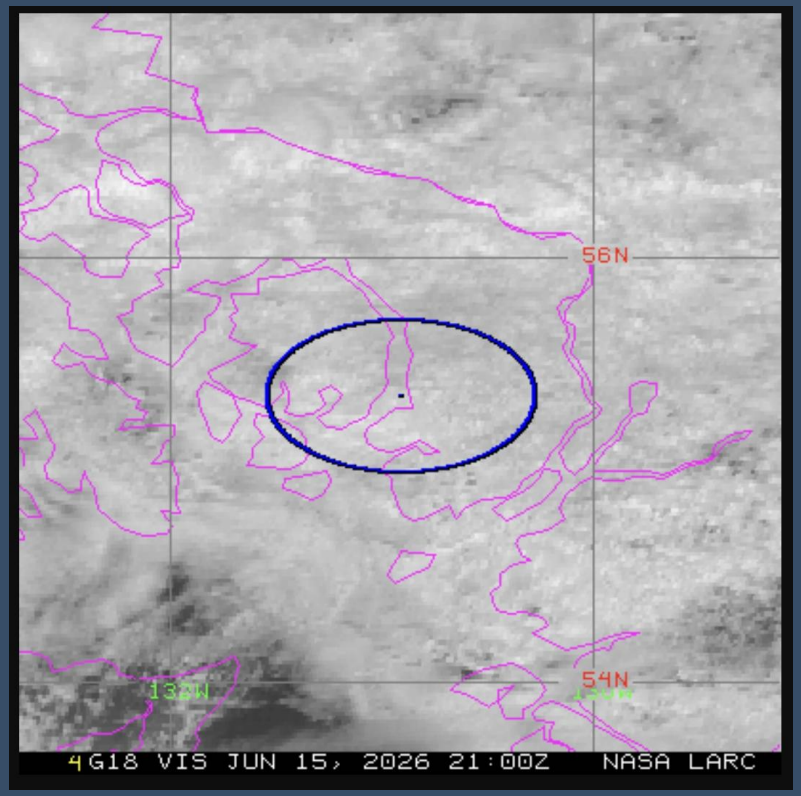
NASA Cloud Observer

GLOBE Cloud Observations Paired with NASA Satellite Data

Total Satellite Comparisons: 209

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	GOES-18 Satellite	NOAA-20 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2026-06-15 21:09:00	2026-06-15 21:03	2026-06-15 21:13
Latitude	55.37	55.05 to 55.69	54.96 to 55.76
Longitude	-130.92	-131.24 to -130.6	-131.32 to -130.52
Total Cloud Cover	Sky Obscured	Overcast 100.00%	Overcast 99.01%
High Clouds	Sky Obscured by Heavy Rain Clouds/Contrails > 25% Obscured 		
Mid Clouds		Cover: Broken 80.36% Altitude: 2.6 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 270.06 (K) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Broken 54.07% Altitude: 2.96 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 268.98 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds		Cover: Isolated 19.64% Altitude: 1.64 (km) Phase: Water 276.06 (K) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Scattered 44.94% Altitude: 1.59 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 275.94 (K) Opacity: Opaque
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images.	**GLOBE Photos** North East South  West Up Down 	***GOES-18*** Visible  Infrared  GEO Tutorial	***VIIRS NOAA-20*** Worldview  Worldview Tutorial



The light blue column shows our observation from **Misty Fjords** which was matched with satelite data from taken from above at the same time. The white collumns mark the data collected by the satellite 'GOES-18' and 'NOAA-20'.

On this day, we were experiencing consistent rain. The satelite view also shows us a heavy uniform cloud cover in this area.

Thanks for helping to collect our cloud observation data together on board. We'd love you to keep up this great work at home by downloading the Globe Observer app for free!

View our data on the global map

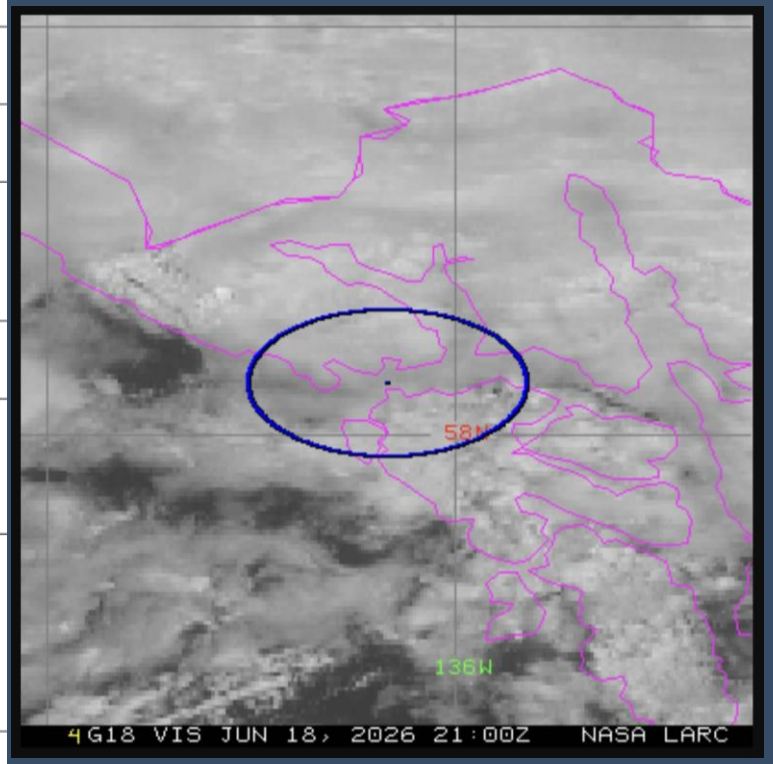
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Observation	GLOBE	GOES-18 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2026-06-18 21:07:00	2026-06-18 21:03
Latitude	58.27	57.95 to 58.59
Longitude	-136.35	-136.67 to -136.03
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%)	Overcast 100.00%
High Clouds		
Mid Clouds	Altocumulus Cover: Isolated (10-25%) Opacity: Translucent	Cover: Overcast 90.38% Altitude: 3.09 (km) Phase: Water 263.92 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds	Stratus Cumulus Stratocumulus Cover: Overcast (>90%) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Few (9.62%) Altitude: 1.55 (km) Phase: Water 273.63 (K) Opacity: Opaque
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images.	**GLOBE Photos** North East South Up	***GOES-18*** Visible Infrared GEO Tutorial



The light blue column shows our observation from the Inian Islands, which was matched with satellite data taken from above at the same time. The white column marks the data collected by the satellite 'GOES-18'.

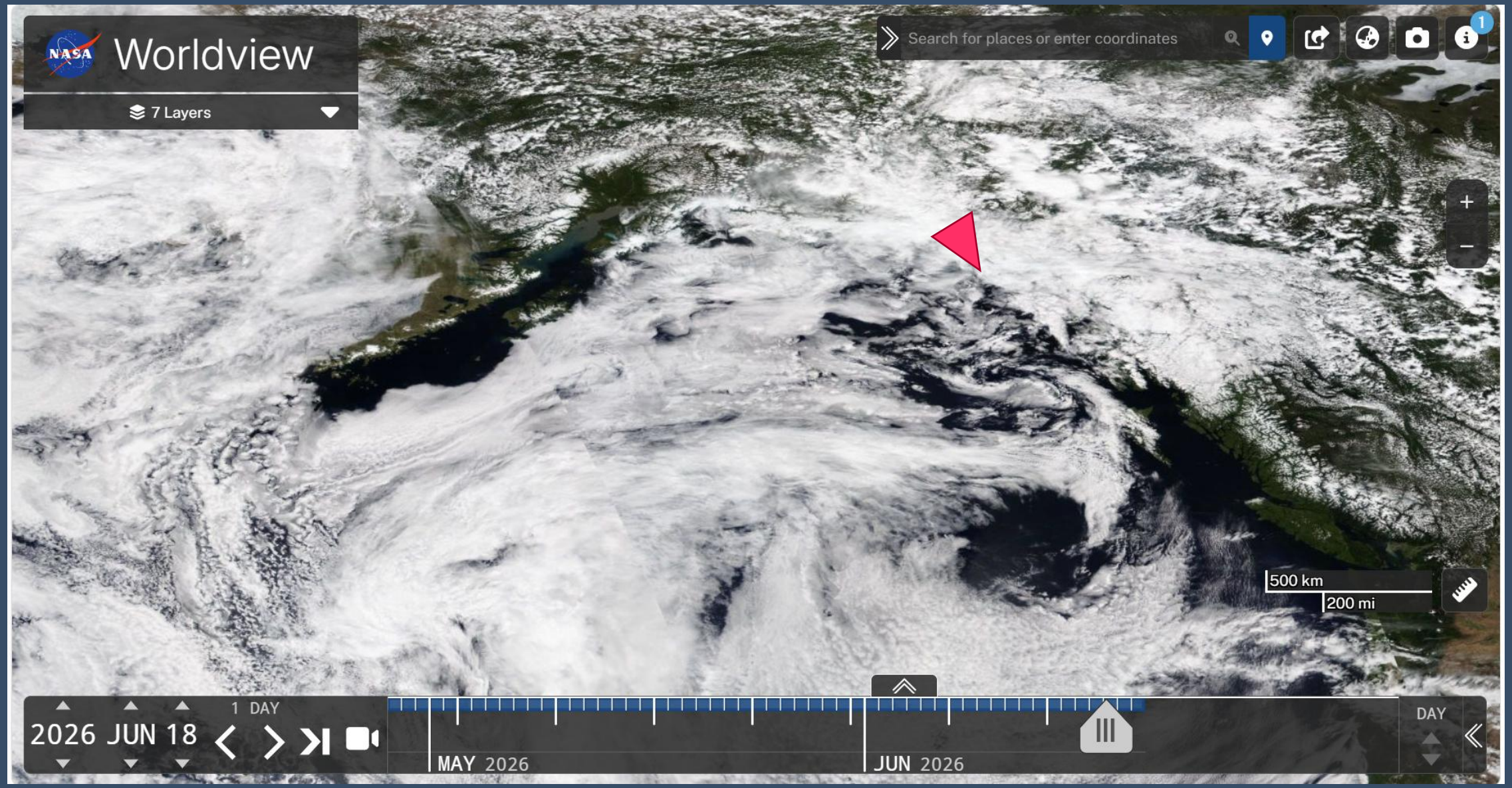
When we have both observations side by side, we can fill in the gaps between ground observations and orbital observations from space. This helps to improve the accuracy of these satellites, the validity of the data and analysis, and weather forecasts.

On this day, the sky was very overcast, and we could see mostly only the low-level clouds, with no view of anything above them. For the satellite, it was the opposite: it could see only the mid-level clouds and had no view of what was happening at lower levels. We therefore provided additional data about the clouds in that area on that day that the satellite could not have gathered otherwise.

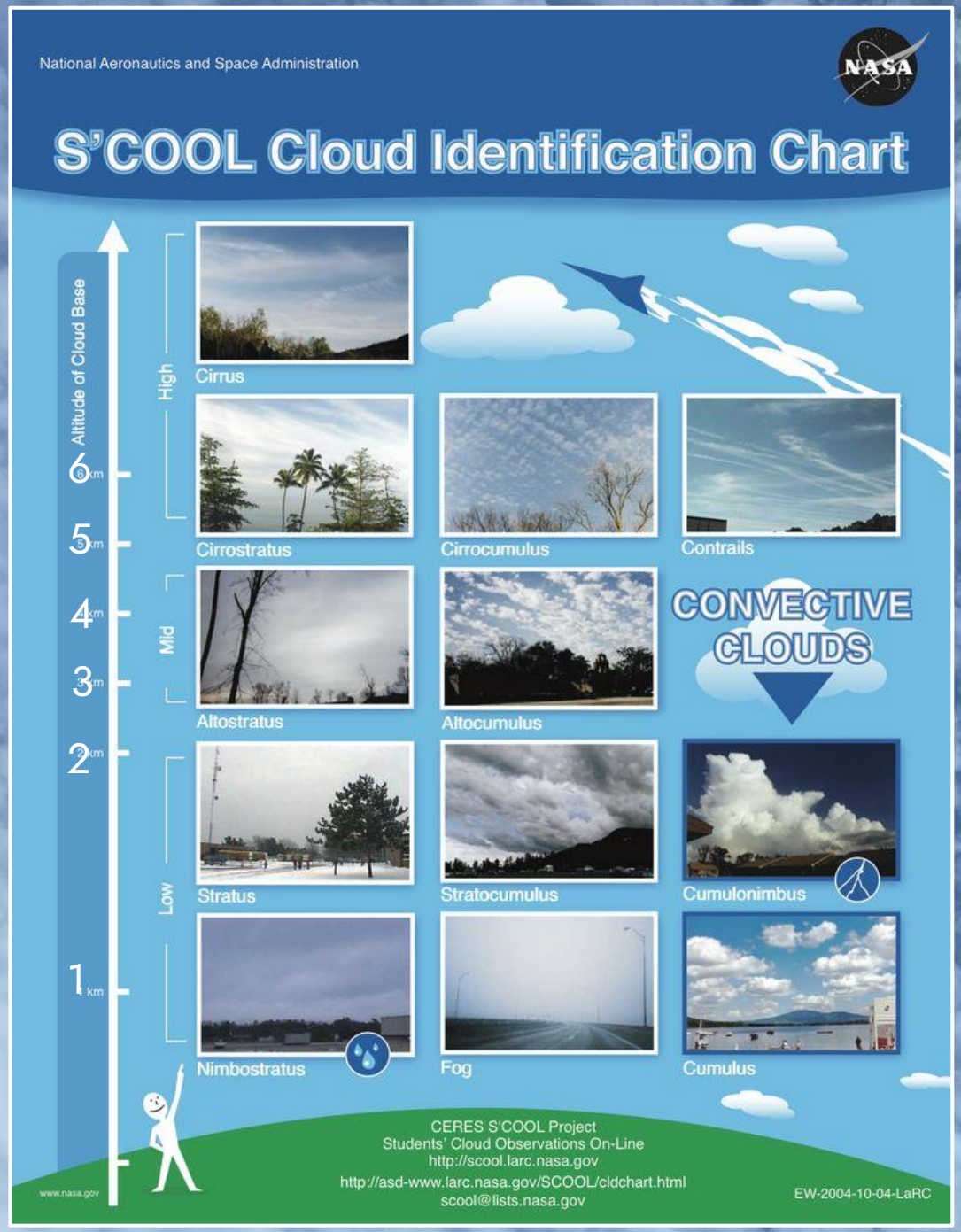
NASA Cloud Observer data worldwide 18.06.26



NASA Cloud Observer



View cloud data on the global map



Citizen Science

NASA Cloud Observer

High Clouds *(Base above 6,000 meters):*

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 meters):*

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

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

Low Clouds *(Base below 2,000 meters):*

Stratus: Uniform, gray 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 gray 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



High altitude cirrus clouds on our first day at sea, hinted that the weather would be changing within 24hrs. Indeed, the next day in Misty Fjords delivered constant rainfall.
14.06.2026, travelling between Vancouver Island and British Colombia. Photo by Jenna Silk, HX Marine Biologist Expedition Guide



Kelvin-Helmholtz clouds forming a serpentine figure, departing from the Inian Islands, leaving the inside passage of Alaska on 18.06.2026. Photo by Jenna Silk, HX Marine Biologist Expedition Guide



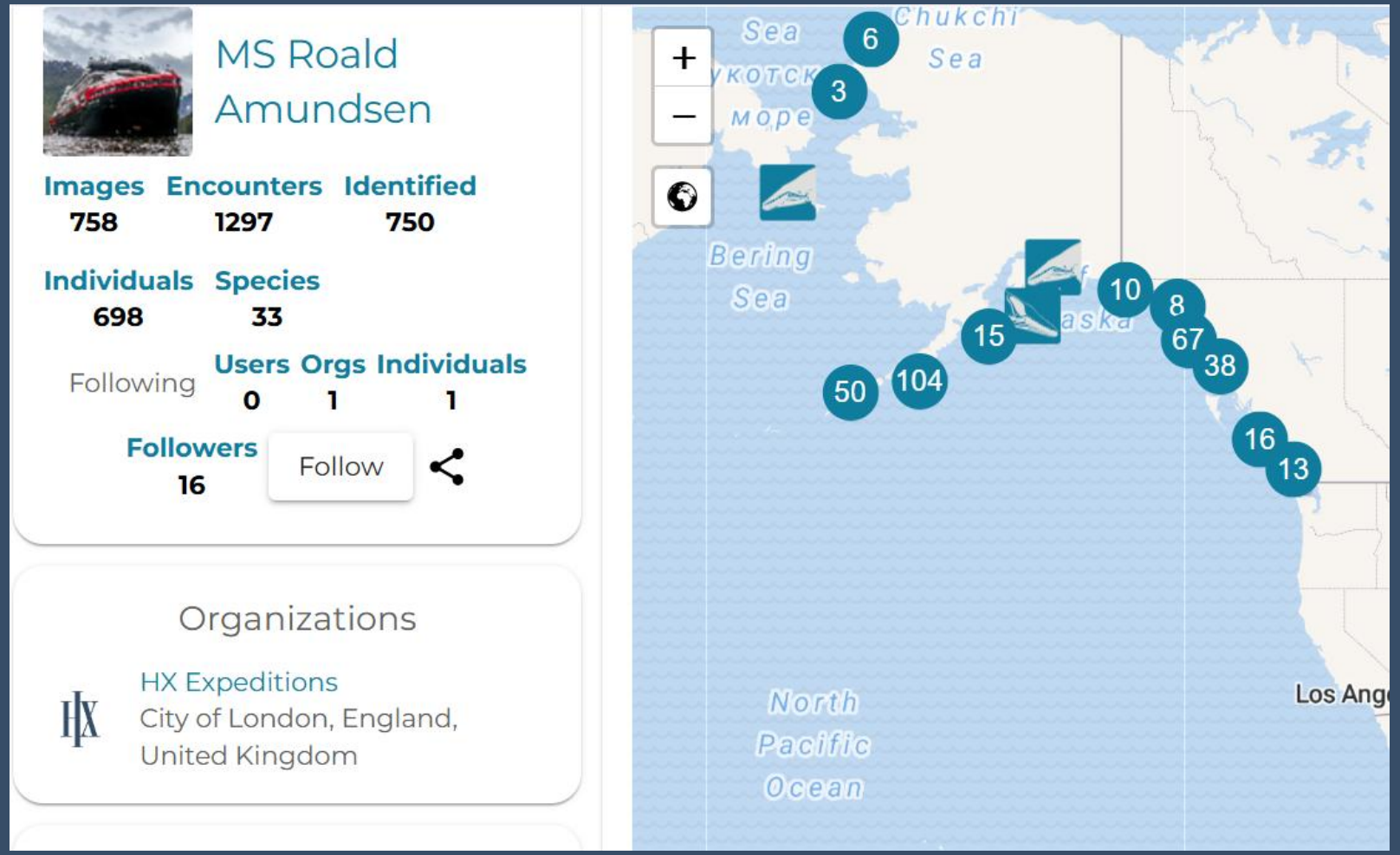
Cumulus and altocumulus clouds over Kake, Alaska 17.06.2026. Photo by Jenna Silk, HX Marine Biologist Expedition Guide

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 whale, you will be notified of any past and future matches of that individual!

So far we have **three** registered submissions of humpback whale tail flukes submitted from the ship by the team during this voyage, and are waiting to see if any match known individuals! It's never too late to upload your ID-quality photos of any whales (and seals with spots!) from this tip or any trips you may have photos from over your lifetime. Old photos are just as valuable as they can tell us if individuals that are known from recent encounters have been alive prior to those reports.



View the MS Roald Amundsen's submissions to Happywhale during our voyage!

To receive updates on if/when these individuals are seen again (don't worry there's no spam emails) then create a login, and add yourself to this voyage by clicking the + sign next to this trip's dates on MS Roald Amundsen's page here

Whales We Submitted

We were waiting to hear back from Happywhale about these three tail flukes submitted by the Expedition Team.







Citizen Science
ORCA

Whilst on your journey through Alaska you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Dave, who was collecting data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins and porpoises. ORCA is a Cetacean Conservation charity, dedicated to the long-term protection of whales, dolphins and porpoises. The data Dave collected was sent back to ORCA and made available for many organisations in cetacean conservation. Visit orca.org.uk for more information.

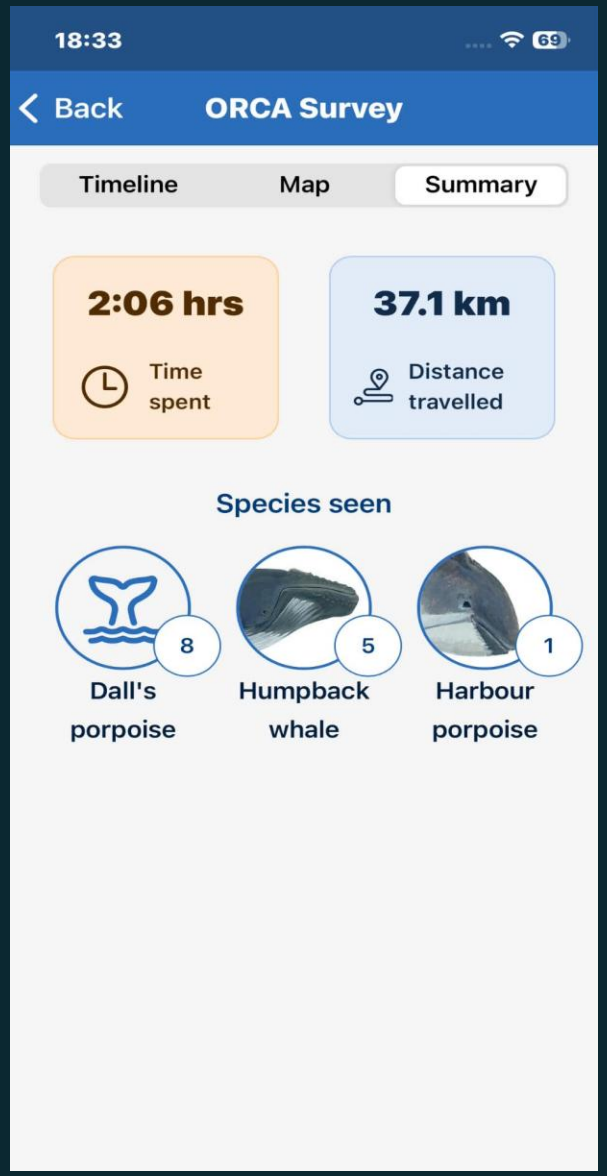


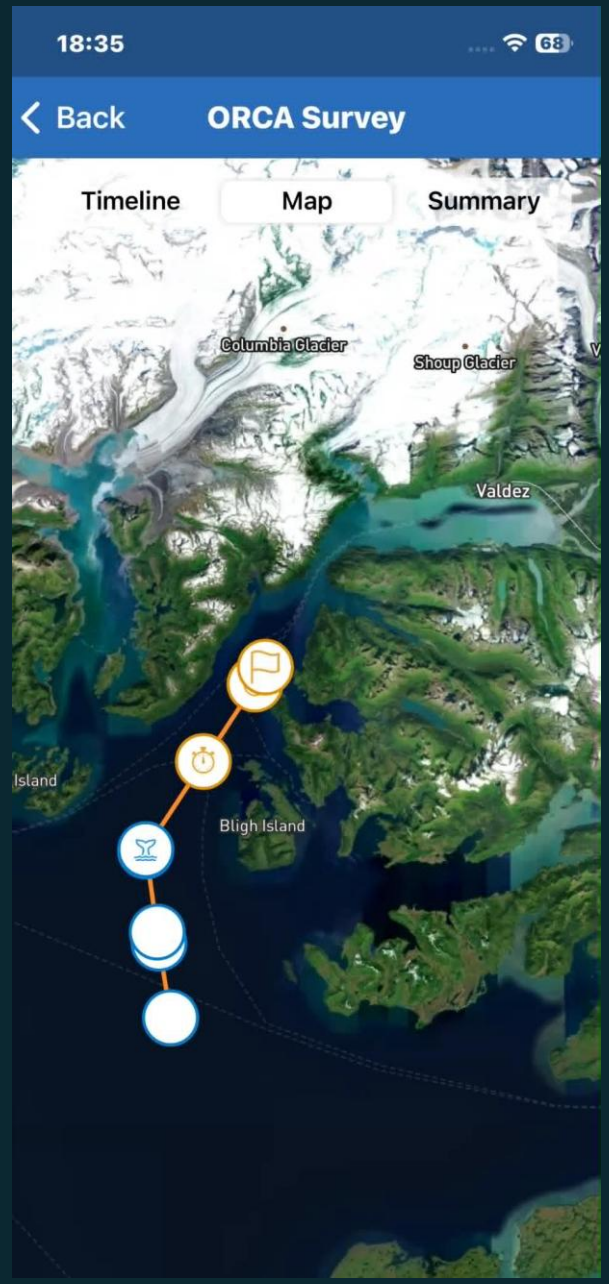


OceanWatchers Survey Effort

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!

Every data point collected and kilometer covered counts if we want to better understand population dynamics.





Screenshots from the data collection

orca.org.uk

Trip Survey Totals

Humpback whale .....  41

Dall's porpoise  20

Minke whale .....  1

Orca ....  13

Pacific White-sided dolphin  9

Harbour porpoise ...  8

ORCA Looking out for Whales and Dolphins

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 big variety of trees, flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals and birds.

In total we recorded:

- **137** Species
- **304** Observations
- **13** Observers
- ***52*** Identifiers

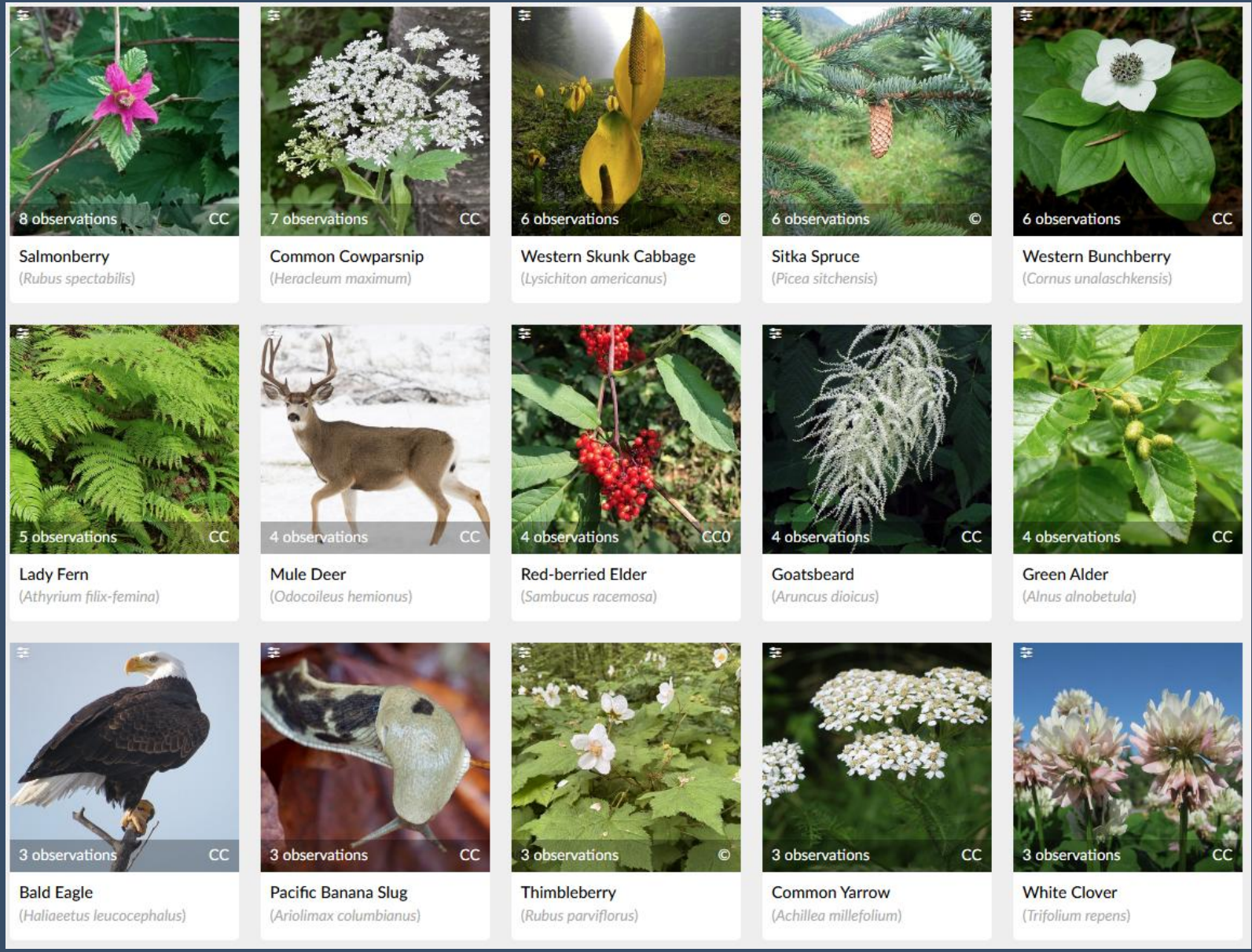
... and counting; as you upload more photos from home our datatset grows! Through iNaturalist, these observations can now be used as data in global scientific research.

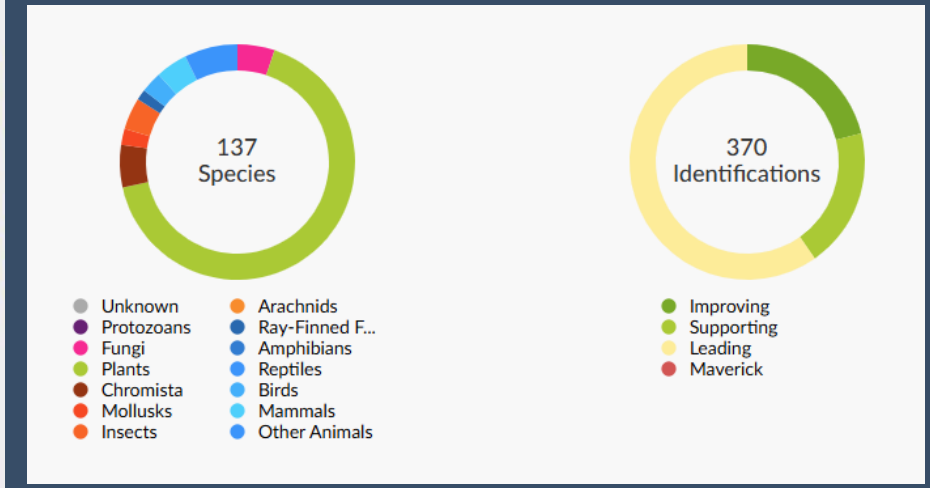
Thank you for joining the project and contributing to this amazing citizen cience platform.

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project here:
[2026 June 13 - 22: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist]



The most observed species







Marbled Murrelet, *Brachyramphus marmoratus*
Photo by Martin

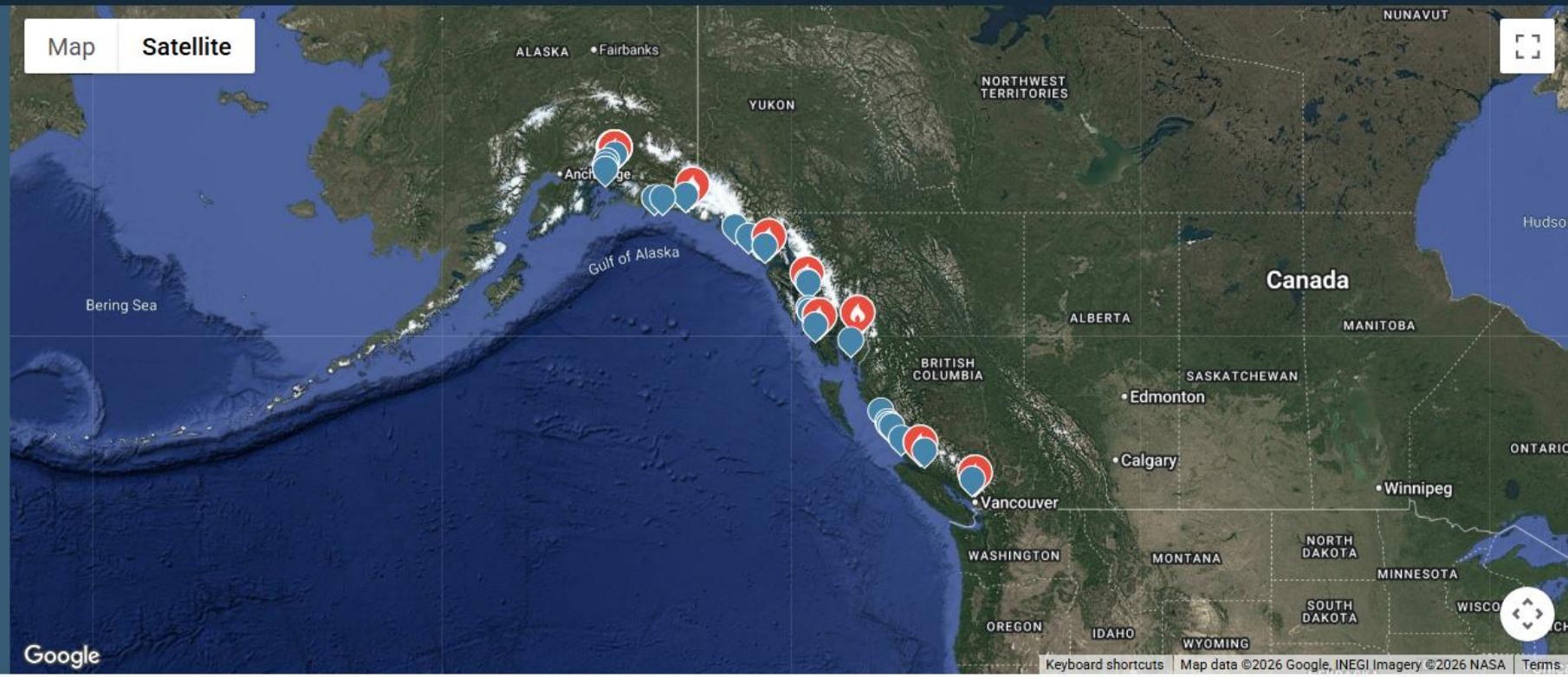
Citizen Science

eBird

At sea and on land, our onboard ornithologists and enthusiastic birder guests were constantly surveying the avifauna we encountered along our route. The diversity of habitats we traveled 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 **74 bird species** across **39 eBird checklists.** Through the eBird platform, the data we collected is available for scientists around the world to help understand patterns of bird distribution, migration, and habitat use.

View our data for this trip here:
2026 June 13 - 22: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska's Inside Passage - eBird Trip Report



MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska's Inside Passage

13 – 22 Jun 2026 (10 days) Public

Canada | United States Subregions

George Swan

Share Edit

Narrative

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

Add narrative

74
Species Observed
+3 other taxa

39
Checklists

LIFERS 53

Species Observed

Show all details

4 **Brant** *Branta bernicla* 1

Wildlife List — Birds



Bald Eagle, *Bhaliaeetus leucocephalus*

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Phoebastria nigripes	**Black-footed Albatross**	Schwarzfußalbatros	Svartfotalbatross
Oceanodroma furcata	**Fork-tailed Storm Petrel**	Gabelschwanz-Wellenläufer	Gråstormsvale
Fulmarus glacialis	**Northern Fulmar**	Eissturmvogel	Havhest
Ardenna grisea	**Sooty Shearwater**	Dunkelsturmtaucher	Grålire
Ardenna creatopus	**Pink-footed Shearwater**	Rosafuß-Sturmtaucher	Chilelire
Larus brachyrhynchus	**Short-billed Gull**	Sturmmöwe	Fiskemåke
Larus glaucescens	**Glaucous-winged Gull**	Beringmöwe	Gråvingemåke
Larus argentatus	**Herring Gull**	Silbermöwe	gråmåke
Rissa tridactyla	**Black-legged Kittiwake**	Dreizehenmöwe	Krykkje
Chroicocephalus philadelphia	**Bonaparte's Gull**	Bonapartemöwe	kanadahettemåke
Xema sabini	**Sabine's Gull**	Schwalbenmöwe	sabinemåke
Hydroprogne caspia	**Caspian Tern**	Raubseeschwalbe	rovterne
Onychoprion aleuticus	**Aleutian Tern**	Aleutenseeschwalbe	Beringterne
Sterna paradisaea	**Arctic Tern**	Küstenseeschwalbe	Rødnebbterne
Stercorarius pomarinus	**Pomarine Jaeger**	Spatelraubmöwe	olarjo

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Uria lomvia	**Thick-billed Murre**	Dickschnabellumme	Polarlomvi
Uria aalge	**Common Murre**	Trottellumme	Lomvi
Cepphus columba	**Pigeon Guillemot**	Taubenteiste	Beringteist
Synthliboramphus antiquus	**Ancient Murrelet**	Silberalk	nordstarik
Brachyramphus brevirostris	**Kittlitz's Murrelet**	Kurzschnabelalk	kortnebbdvergteist
Brachyramphus marmoratus	**Marbled Murrelet**	Marmelalk	Marmordvergteist
Ptychoramphus aleuticus	**Cassin's Auklet**	Aleutenalk	Sotalke
Cerorhinca monocerata	**Rhinoceros Auklet**	Nashornalk	Neshornlunde
Fratercula corniculata	**Horned Puffin**	Hornlund	Hornlunde
Fratercula cirrhata	**Tufted Puffin**	Gelbschopflund	Topplunde
Phalacrocorax pelagicus	**Pelagic Cormorant**	Meerscharbe	Beringskarv
Phalacrocorax auritus	**Double-crested Cormorant**	Ohrenscharbe	Totoppskarv
Gavia stellata	**Red-throated Loon/Diver**	Sterntaucher	Smålom
Gavia pacifica	**Pacific Loon/Diver**	Pazifiktaucher	Amerikastorlom
Gavia immer	**Common Loon/Diver**	Eistaucher	Islom
Branta canadensis	**Canada Goose**	Kanadagans	kanadagås
Branta bernicla	**Brant**	Ringelgans	Ringgås

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Anas platyrhynchos	**Mallard**	Stockente	stokkand
Spatula discors	**Blue-winged Teal**	Blauflügelente	blåvingeand
Mergus merganser	**Common Merganser**	Gänsesäger	laksand
Aythya marila	**Greater Scaup**	Bergente	bergand
Aythya affinis	**Lesser Scaup**	Veilchenente	purpurhodeand
Melanitta perspicillata	**Surf Scoter**	Brillenente	brilleand
Melanitta deglandi	**White-winged Scoter**	Höckersamtente	knoppsjøorre
Bucephala islandica	**Barrow's Goldeneye**	Spatelente	islandsand
Histrionicus histrionicus	**Harlequin Duck**	Kragenente	harlekinand
Tringa incana	**Wandering Tattler**	Wanderwasserläufer	Alaskavandresnipe
Haematopus bachmani	**Black Oystercatcher**	Klippenausternfischer	Amerikasvarttjeld
Actitis macularius	**Spotted Sandpiper**	Drosseluferläufer	flekksnipe
Tringa melanoleuca	**Greater Yellowlegs**	Großer Gelbschenkel	plystresnipe
Megaceryle alcyon	**Belted Kingfisher**	Gürtelfischer	Belteisfugl
Pandion haliaetus	**Osprey**	Fischadler	Fiskeørn
Haliaetus leucocephalus	**Bald Eagle**	Weißkopf-Seeadler	hvithodehavørn

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Francais
Ardea herodias	**Great Blue Heron**	Kanadareiher	herodiashegre
Cyanocitta stelleri	**Steller's Jay**	Diademhäher	Furuskrike
Pica hudsonia	**Black-billed Magpie**	Hudsonelster	Svartnebbskjære
Corvus brachyrhynchos	**American Crow**	Amerikakrähe	amerikakråke
Corvus corax	**Common Raven**	Kolkrabe	Ravn
Sphyrapicus ruber	**Red-breasted Sapsucker**	Feuerkopf-Saftlecker	rødbrystsevjespett
Colpates auratus	**Northern Flicker**	Goldspecht	gullspett
Columba livia	**Rock Pigeon**	Felsentaube	klippedue
Bombycilla cedrorum	**Cedar Waxwing**	Zedernseidenschwanz	einersidensvans
Acanthis flammea	**Common Redpoll**	Birkenzeisig	Gråsisik
Spinus pinus	**Pine Siskin**	Fichtenzeisig	stripesisik
Selasphorus rufus	**Rufous Hummingbird**	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	rødkolibri
Tachycineta thalassina	**Violet-green Swallow**	Veilchenschwalbe	Talassinsvale
Hirundo rustica	**Barn Swallow**	Rauchschwalbe	låvesvale
Tachycineta bicolor	**Tree Swallow**	Sumpfschwalbe	tresvale
Poecile atricapillus	**Black-capped Chickadee**	Schwarzkopfmeise	Amerikameis
Poecile rufescens	**Chestnut-backed Chickadee**	Rotrückenmeise	Kastanjemeis

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Francais
Passerella iliaca	**Fox Sparrow**	Fuchsammer	Revespurv
Melospiza melodia	**Song Sparrow**	Singammer	Sangspurv
Melospiza lincolnii	**Lincoln's Sparrow**	Lincolnammer	gråbrynspurv
Passerculus sandwichensis	**Savannah Sparrow**	Grasammer	musespurv
Junco hyemalis	**Dark-eyed Junco**	Winterammer	vinterjunko
Troglodytes pacificus	**Pacific Wren**	Pazifikzaunkönig	Barsmett
Ixoreus naevius	**Varied Thrush**	Halsbanddrossel	Båndtrost
Catharus guttat	**Hermit Thrush**	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	eremittskogtrost
Catharus ustulatus	**Swainson's Thrush**	Zwergmusendrossel	Flótázó fülemülerigó
Empidonax difficilis	**Western Flycatcher**	Feuchtwald-Schnäppertyrann	vestempid
Empidonax alnorum	**Alder Flycatcher**	Erlenschnäppertyrann	oreempid
Cardellina pusilla	**Wilson's Warbler**	Mönchswaldsänger	kalottparula
Parkesia novaboracensis	**Northern Waterthrush**	Drosselwaldsänger	vannparula
Setophaga townsendi	**Townsend's Warbler**	Townsendwaldsänger	granparula
Setophaga petechia	**Yellow Warbler**	Goldwaldsänger	gulparula
Setophaga coronata	**Yellow-rumped Warbler**	Kronenwaldsänger	myrteparula
Leiothlypis celata	**Orange-crowned Warbler**	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	oransjekroneparula
Certhia americana	**Brown Creeper**	Amerikabaumläufer	amerikatrekryper

Wildlife List — Marine Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
Balaenoptera physalus	**Fin whale**	Finnwal	Rorqual commun	Finhval
Megaptera novaeangliae	**Humpback whale**	Buckelwal	Baleine à bosse	Knølhval
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	**Common minke whale**	Zwergwal	Rorqual à museau pointu	Vågehval
Orcinus orca	**Killer whale (Orca)**	Schwertwal, Orka	Orque	Spekkhogger
Phocoena phocoena	**Harbor porpoise**	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
Lagenorhynchus obliquidens	**Pacific white-sided dolphin**	Pazifischer Weißseitendelfin	Lagénorhynque à flancs blancs du Pacifique	Kortsnutedelfin
Phocoenoides dalli	**Dall's porpoise**	Weißflankenschweinswal	Marsouin de Dall	Dalls nise
Eumetopias jubatus	**Steller sea lion**	Stellerscher Seelöwe	Lion de mer de Steller	Hvalross
Phoca vitulina	**Harbour seal**	Seehund	Phoque commún	Steinkobbe
Enhydra lutris	**Sea otter**	Meerotter	Loutre de mer	Havoter

Wildlife List – Land Mammals



Wildlife List – Land Mammals

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
Ursus americanus	**American black bear**	*Amerikanischer Schwarzbär*	*Ours noir*	Amerikansk svartbjørn
Lontra canadensis	**North American river otter**	*Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter*	*Loutre de rivière*	Nordamerikansk Elvoter
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	**American red squirrel**	*Gemeines Rothörnchen*	*Écureuil roux américain*	Amerikansk ekorn
Oreamnos americanus	**Mountain Goat**	*Schneeziege*	*Chèvre des Montagnes Rocheuses*	Snøgeit
Neogale vison	**American Mink**	*Nerz*	*Vison*	Amerikansk Mink
Odocoileus hemionus	**Sitka black-tailed deer**	*Maultierhirsch*	*Cerf à queue noire*	Mulhjort
Marmota caligata	**Hoary Marmot**	*Eisgraues Murmeltier*	*Marmotte des Rocheuses*	Gråmurmeldyr
Erethizon dorsatum	**North American Porcupine**	*Urson*	*Porc-épic d'Amérique*	Nordamerikansk trepiggsvin

Thanks for your participation!



