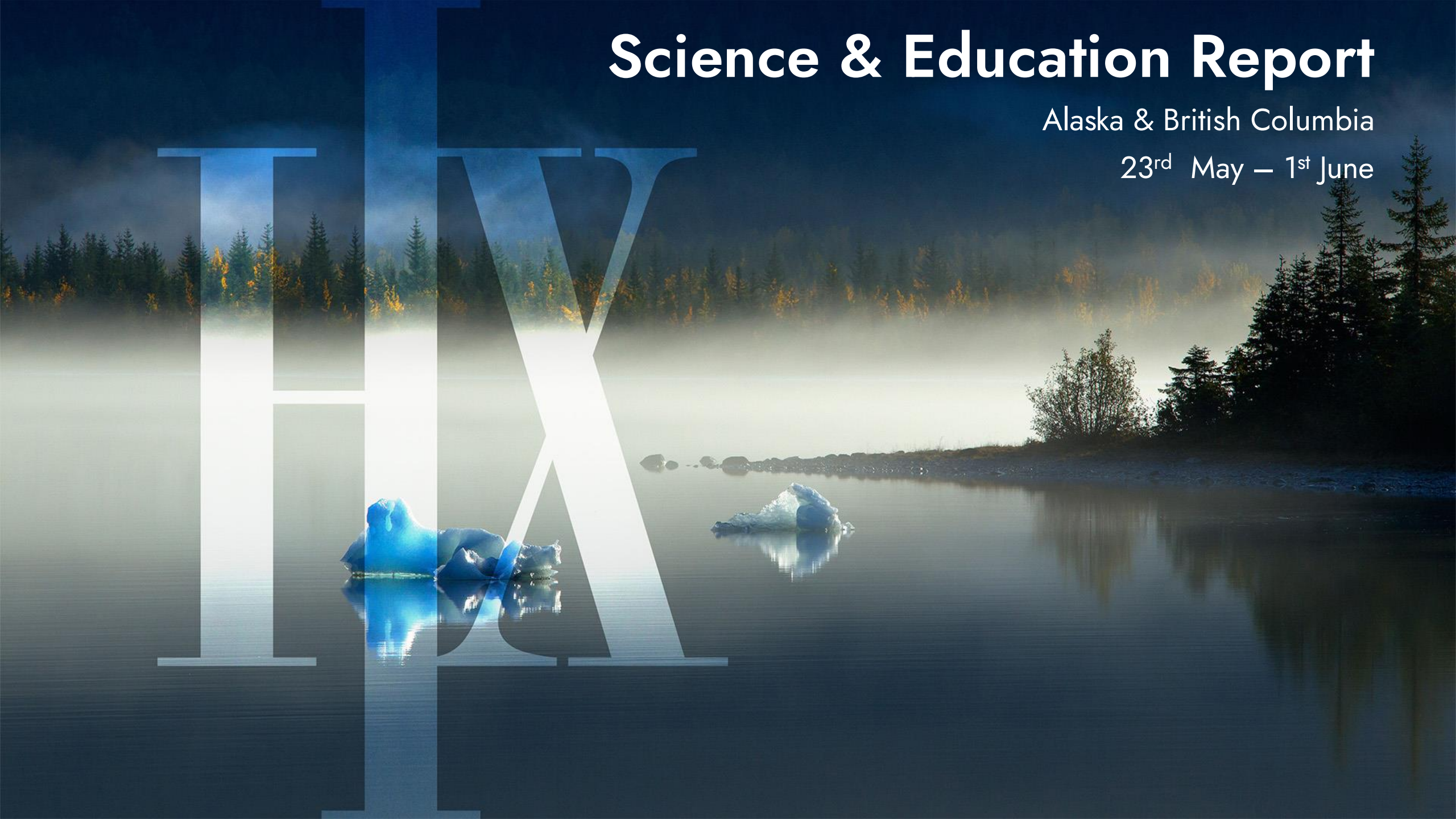
Science & Education Report

Alaska & British Columbia

23rd May – 1st June



MS Roald Amundsen

23.5 – 1.6, 2026

Alaska and British Columbia

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. Here, we look back on our journey and what we accomplished while sailing through Alaska and British Columbia.

Science & Education Program

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

Alaska & British Columbia: Culture

One thing is hearing, reading, or watching documentaries about the native cultures of Alaska. It is quite another to witness that cultural heritage for yourself.

In Kake, we were greeted by the local community, who performed a traditional dance ceremony alongside local school children 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 native Alaskan cultures, this voyage took us deep into the human history of the region — from the moment the Russians arrived in this territory to how it evolved over the centuries that followed. We explored their motivations, the period of their influence, their eventual withdrawal, and the lasting impact all of this had on the peoples who had long called this place home.

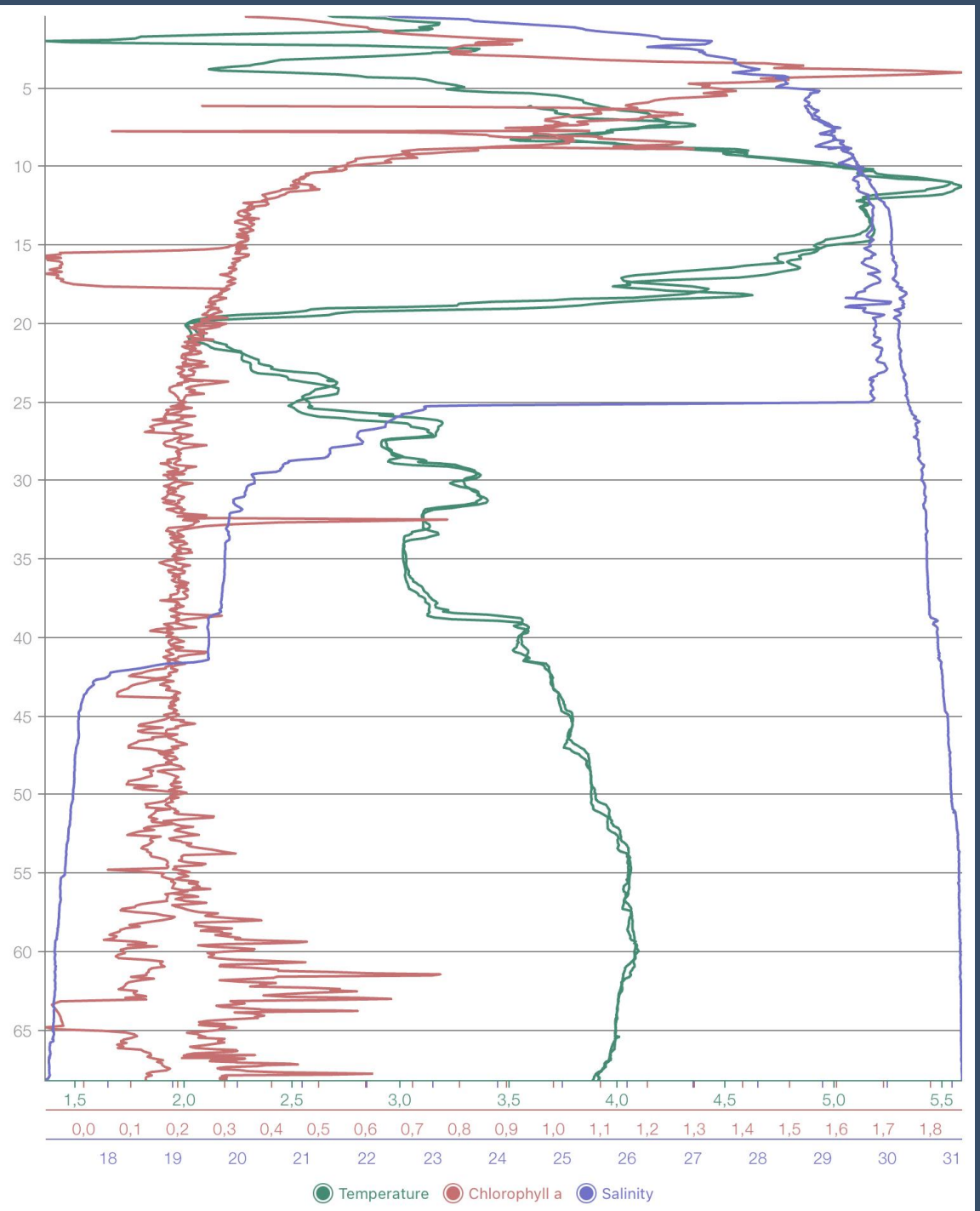
We also came to understand the reasons behind the US purchase of Alaska and how the region developed from that point on, including key historical events in South East Alaska such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Science Boat

During the voyage, plankton sampling focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in Alaskan waters.

The data collected contributed to the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, which monitors potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms.

During science boat sessions in Icy Bay, Inian Islands, and William Henry Bay, we deployed a CTD to profile the water column, measured turbidity to estimate phytoplankton abundance, and collected plankton net samples.



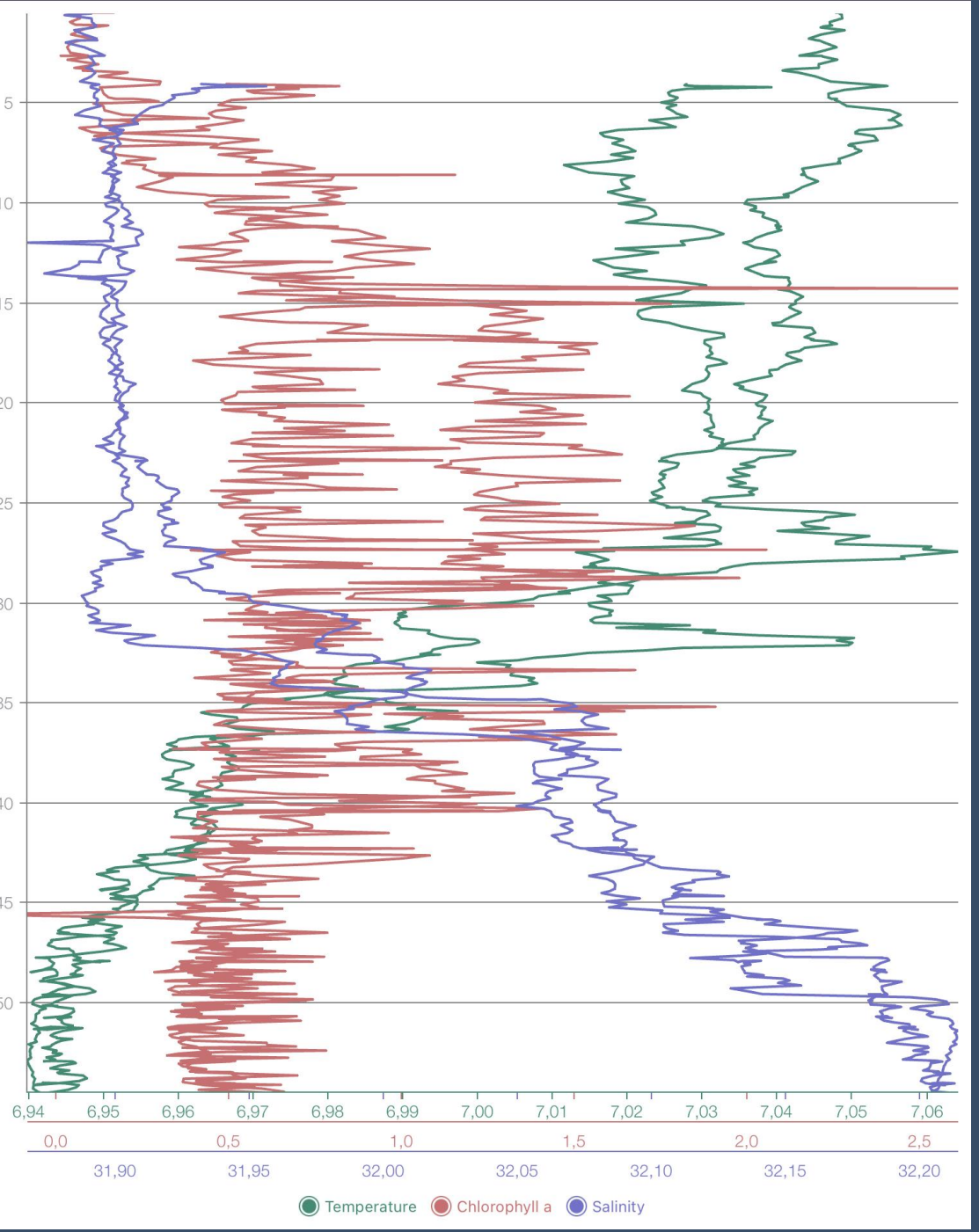
Science Boat: CTD data – Icy Bay

Temperature (green) is coldest near the surface at around 1.5°C in the upper 1–2 m, influenced by glacial meltwater and runoff entering the bay. Temperature then gradually increases to 5.5°C at around 10 m, before decreasing again and remaining stable from around 25 m at 3.7°C. 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 26 PSU, reflecting strong freshwater input from melting glaciers and river discharge. Salinity steadily increases with depth, reaching around 31 PSU below ~25 m, indicating denser marine water beneath the fresher surface layer.

Chlorophyll-a (red) shows its highest concentrations in the upper ~2–10 m, with a maximum of 1.8µg/l. 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 ~15 m, chlorophyll levels drop off 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 on top, a strong halocline/thermocline beneath it, and a two-layer chlorophyll structure shaped by stratification and nutrient supply.



Science Boat: CTD data – Inian Islands

Temperature (green), despite the noisy data, is very stable throughout the profile, remaining at ~6.94–7.05°C from the surface to ~55 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 ~31.9–32.2 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 vigorous tidal mixing is preventing the formation of stable surface layers.

Chlorophyll-a (red) is highest between 15–35 m at 2.5µg/l, suggesting this depth range contains the optimum balance of nutrients and light availability.

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 unable to navigate 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.


Giunardia spp


Coscincodiscus spp


Noctiluca scintillans (Sea Sparkle)


Chaetoceros spp


Protoperidinium


Tripos longipes

Phytoplankton & Harmful Agal Bloom (HAB) Project

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 sequester carbon dioxide.

We collected phytoplankton samples in Misty Fjord, Inian Islands, Icy Bay, College Fjord, and Hamilton Bay, and reported the abundance and species present to 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.

We detected high levels of our target species in samples taken in Hamilton Bay, near Kake (Chaetoceros and Noctiluca, pictured middle left), suggesting a HAB event. The sample was preserved and reported to NOAA for further testing and confirmation.

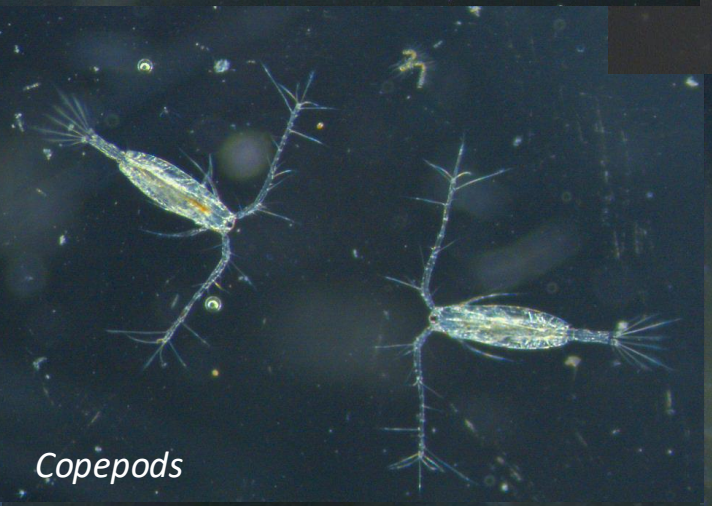
Zooplankton

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

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

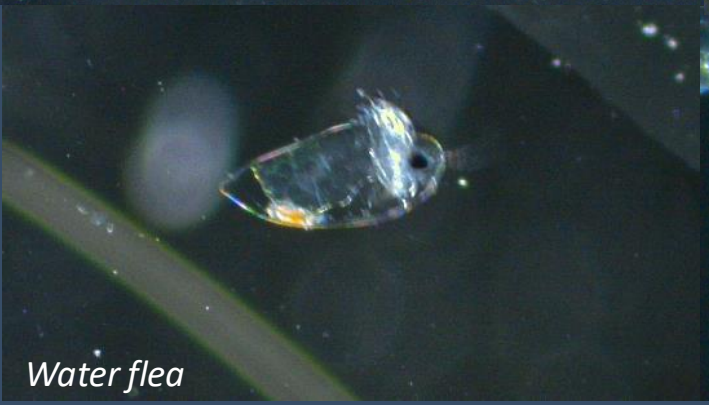
Barnacle cypris larvae

Bivalve larvae



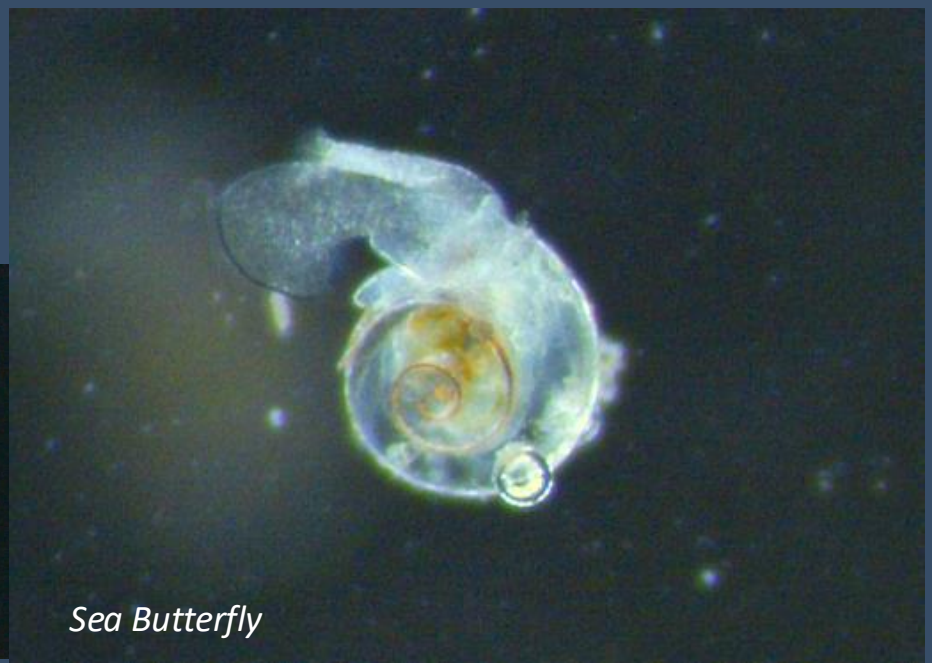
Copepods

Bristle worm



Water flea

Shrimp larvae



Sea Butterfly

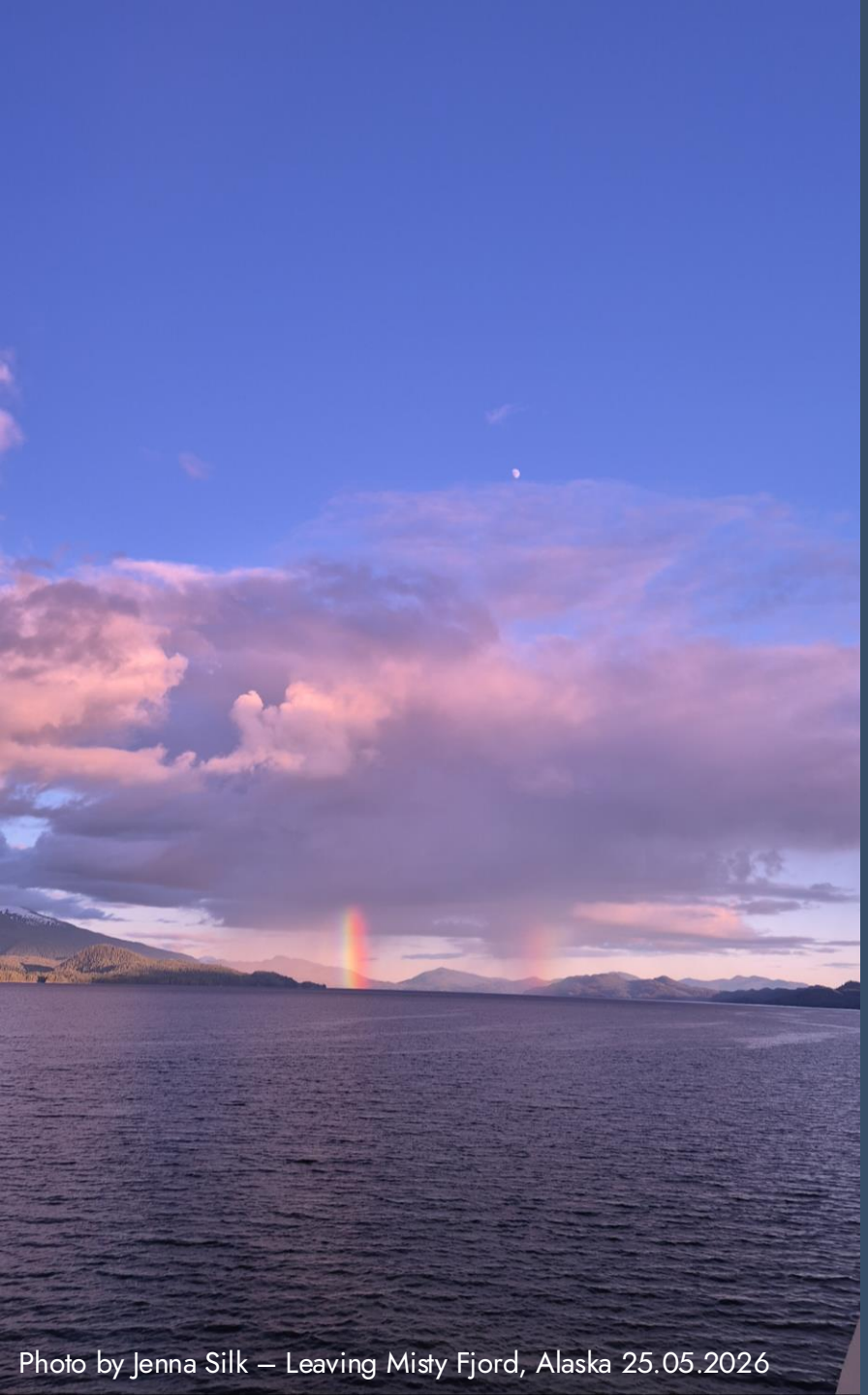


Photo by Jenna Silk – Leaving Misty Fjord, Alaska 25.05.2026

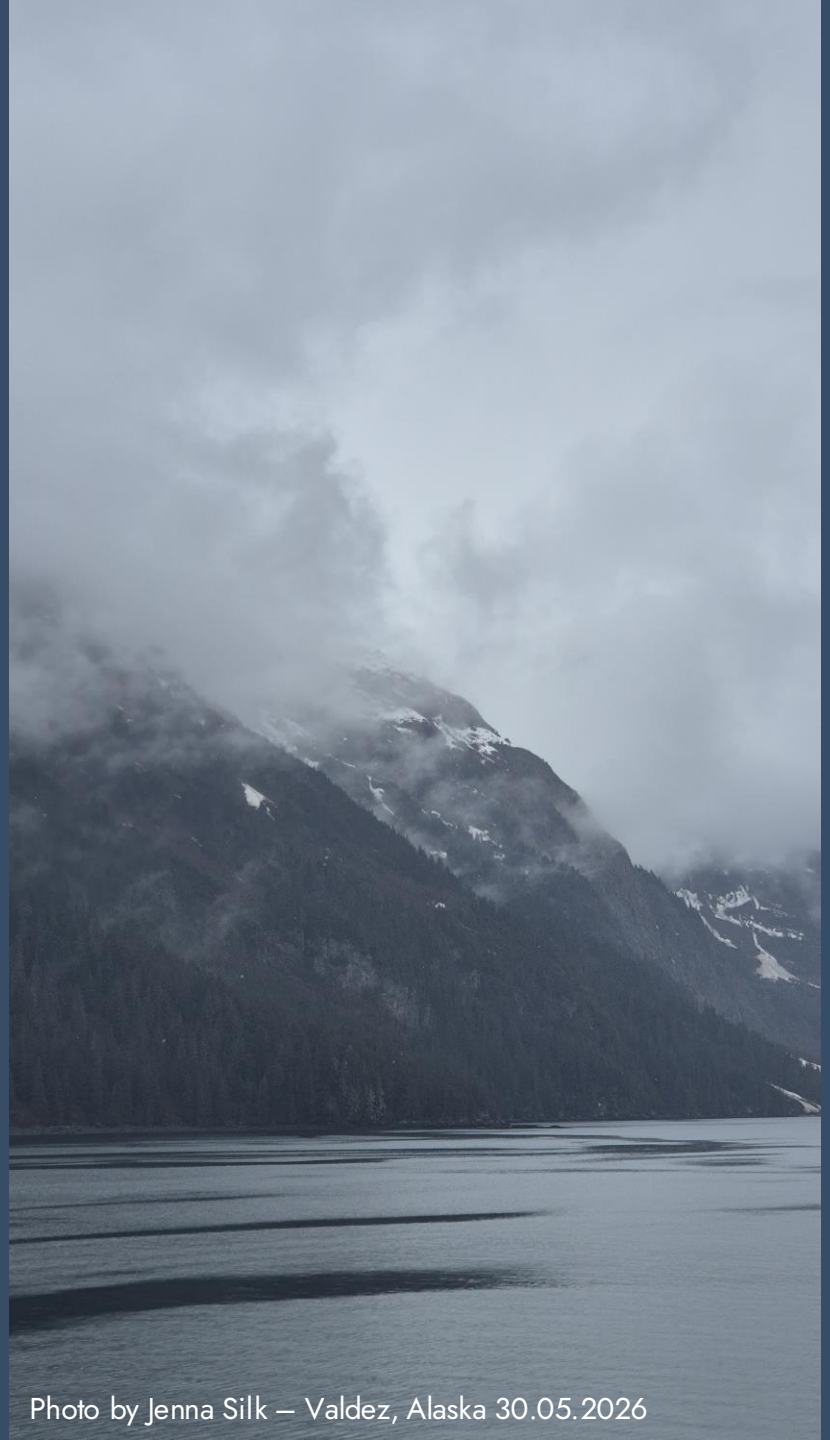


Photo by Jenna Silk – Valdez, Alaska 30.05.2026

Citizen Science

NASA Cloud Observer

Clouds are not 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 programme, we help contribute such data.

Our Citizen Scientists submitted **three observations over three sessions** to the global database run by NASA. Our observations were not matched to data from weather satellites on this occasion, but our observations from below still contributed to the growing baseline data for these remote regions.

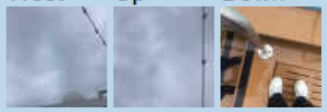
If you would like to continue cloud observations at home, you can download the GLOBE Observer app.

View our data on the global map

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	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

Citizen Science

NASA Cloud Observer

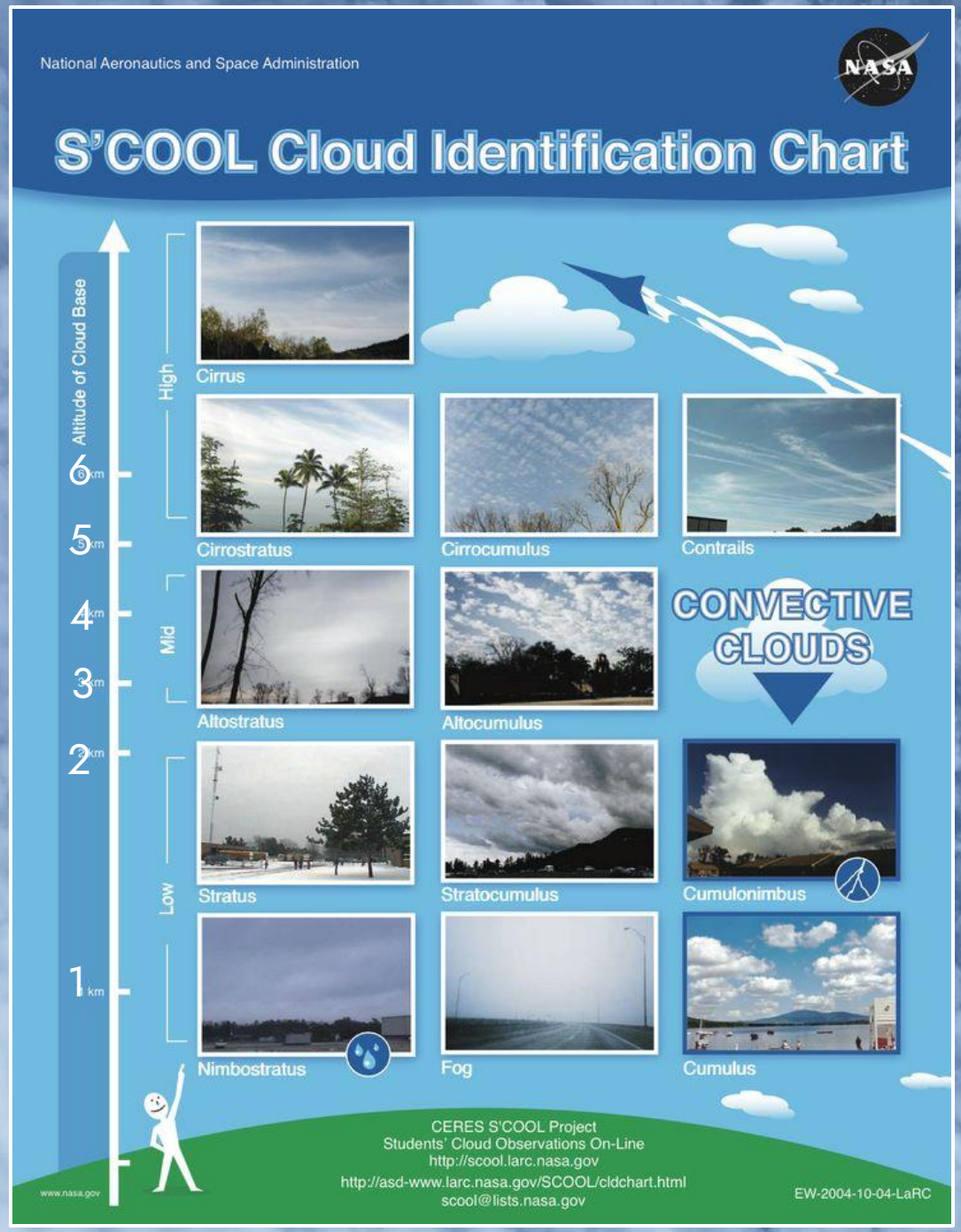
The light blue column marks one example of observation data taken on a previous voyage that was matched with satellite data from above at the same time.

The white column marks the data collected by the satellite NOAA-20.

When we have both observations together, we can fill in the gaps between ground observations and orbital satellite observations. This helps to improve our understanding of cloud cover in remote regions.

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

View our data on the global map



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):

- 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, 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 would 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 whenever we witness them. Something as simple as taking a photo can help scientists learn more about these animals. That is 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 four registered submissions of humpback whale tail flukes and three orcas submitted from the ship during this voyage. All four of the humpbacks have already been matched to known individuals. It is never too late to upload ID-quality photos of any whales — and seals with spots — from this trip or any previous trips you may have photos from. Older photos are just as valuable, as they can tell us whether individuals known from recent encounters were alive prior to those records.

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

MS Roald Amundsen

Images	Encounters	Identified
744	1285	745

Individuals	Species
694	33

Following	Users	Orgs	Individuals
	0	1	1

Followers 16

Organizations

HX Expeditions
City of London, England, United Kingdom

Map Info

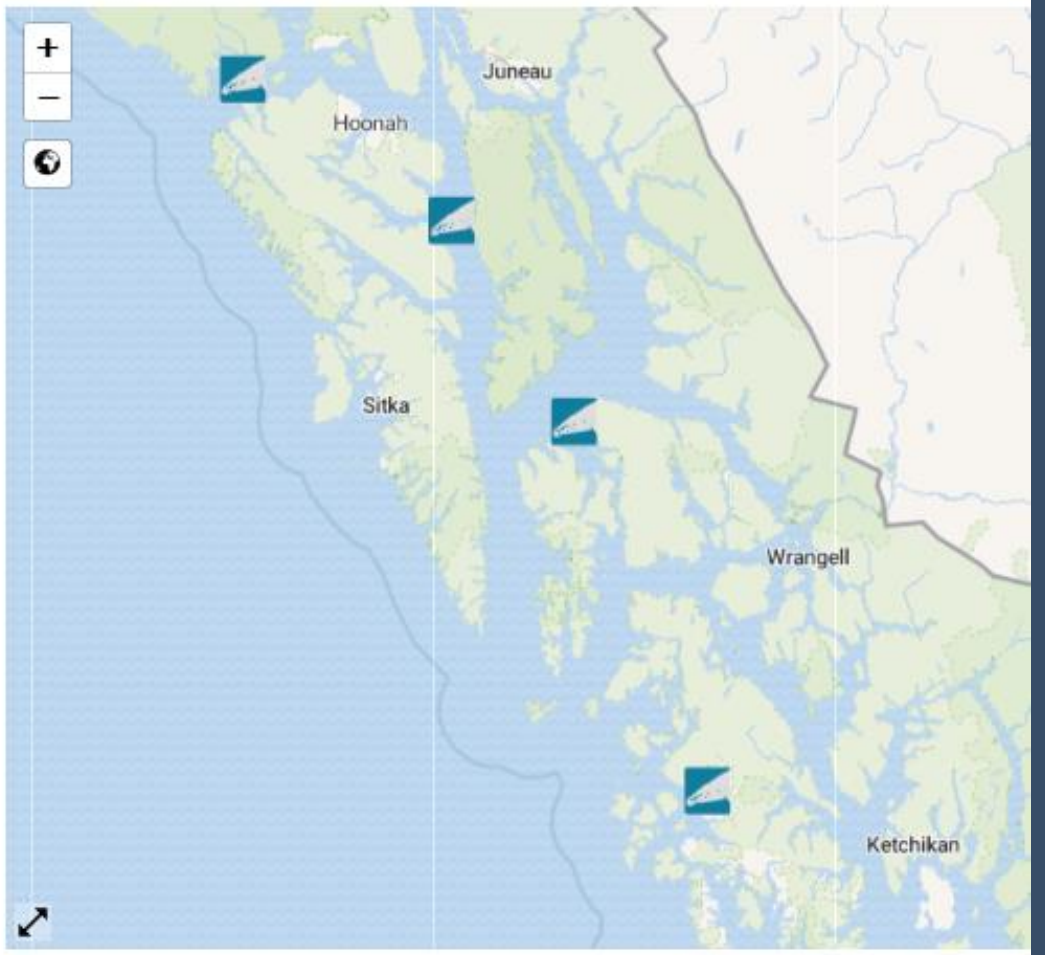
Total		Visible
4	Encounters	4
4	Individuals	4
1	Species	1

Show User Photographed Only

Show Individual Connections

Highlighted Photos

1 - 6 of 200



HX Expeditions
2026-05-23 - 2026-06-01
Boat MS Roald Amundsen

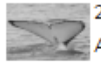
Encounters

Individual

Jazz (Wrangell)
ID SEAK-5125
Sex Unknown
Humpback Whale

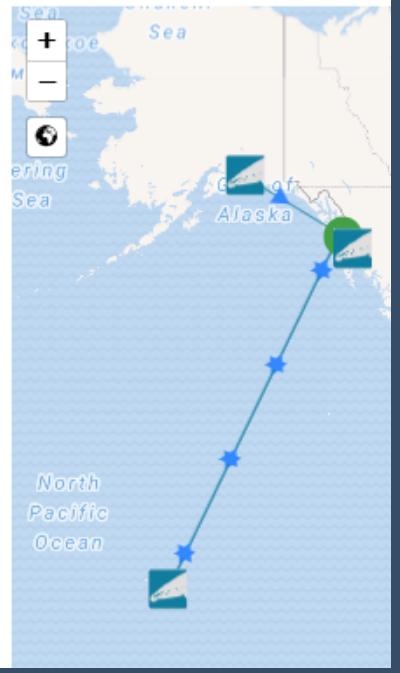
Also Known As
HW-MN0400924
GWAK-P069

Sightings 12

First

2008-01-24
Alaska, United States

Last

2026-05-27
Alaska, United States



Individual

Equals (Juneau) aka Bercherville (FS)
ID SEAK-1038
Sex Unknown
Humpback Whale

Also Known As
HW-MN0400064
BCZ0296
CAEP-511
SPLASH-470042
PWF-NP_5006

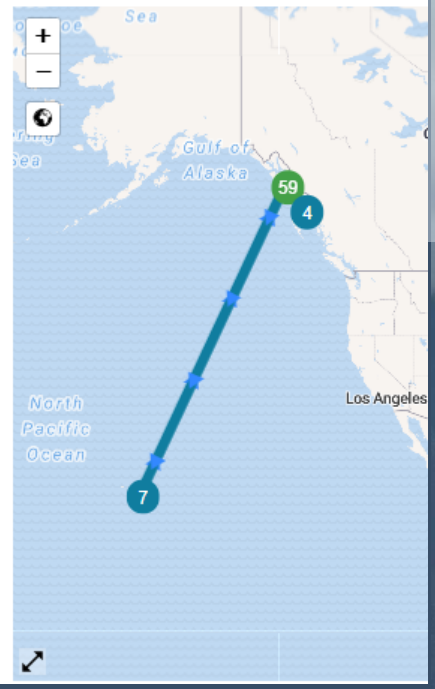
Sightings 70

First

1988-01-08
Hawaii, United States

Last

2026-05-27
Alaska, United States



Individual

[Unnamed]
ID SEAK-UASE-JMS-20050909-4-041
Sex Female
Humpback Whale

Also Known As
SPLASH-574491
OSU_CCGL-gSEA05-52872
SWFSC-52872

Sightings 3

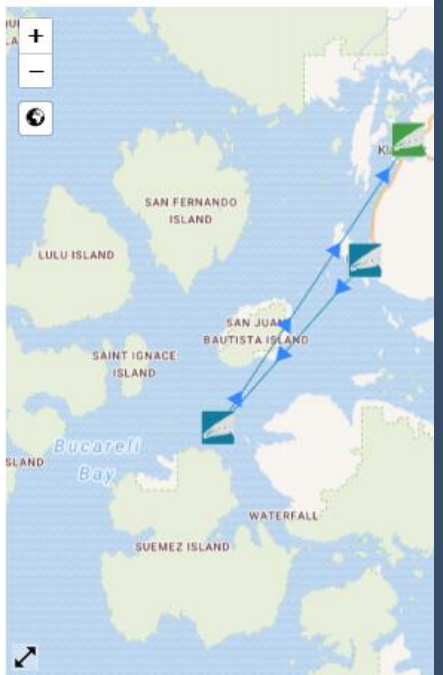
First

2005-09-09
Alaska, United States

Last

2026-05-26
Alaska, United States

Followers 0 Follow



Home Browse Stats Submit Images About WhaleID Name

Individual

[Unnamed]
ID SEAK-2619
Sex Unknown
Humpback Whale

Sightings 5

First

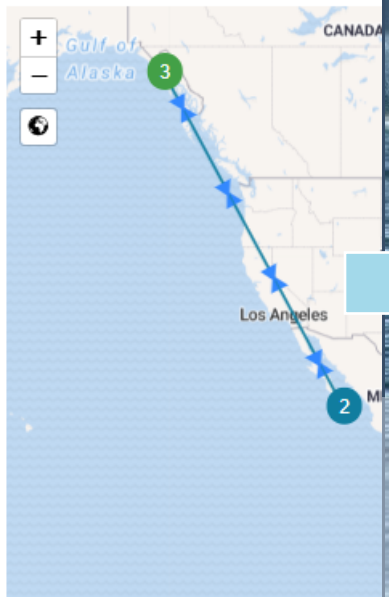
2025-01-19
Baja California Sur, Mexico

Last

2026-05-28
Alaska, United States

Followers 1 Follow

Seen this individual?
Share Your Experience



© Ingvild Riska/HX — Ornithologist, 28 May 2026, Inian Islands, expedition boat session. This whale was identified as individual SEAK-2619, last seen two months prior on 1 March 2026 near Baja California Sur, Mexico.

The opportunity to name this whale was auctioned successfully on board, raising €500 for Happywhale research efforts. Search it's ID number on Happywhale to see what they were named.

Citizen Science
ORCA

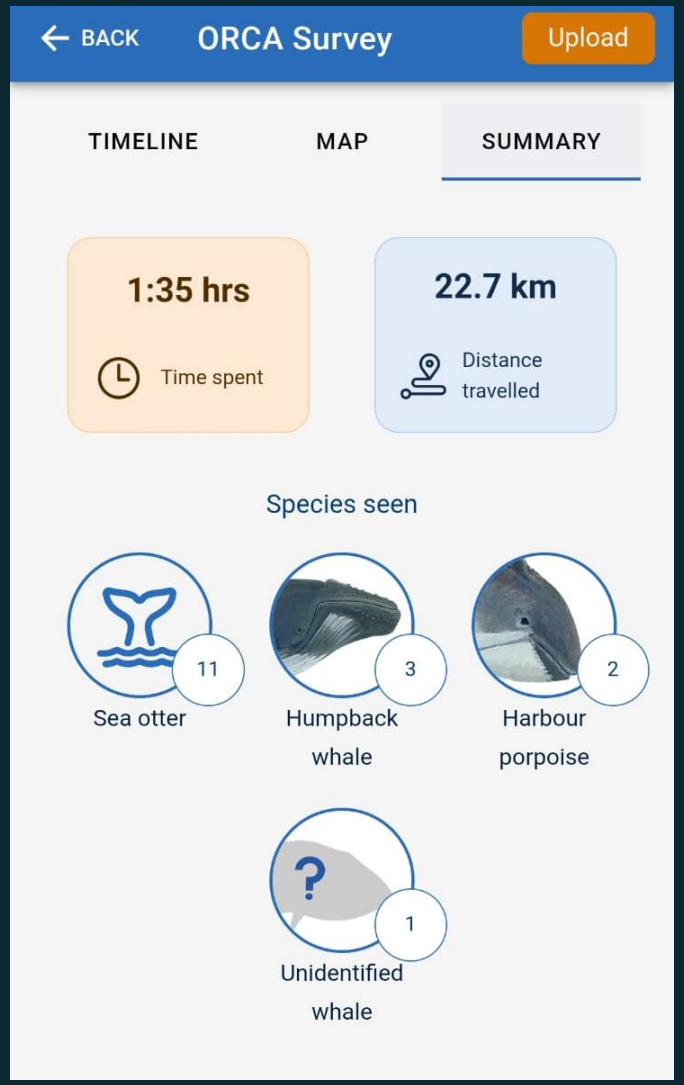
While sailing through Alaska, you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Leo, who was collecting data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins, and porpoises. ORCA is a cetacean conservation charity dedicated to the long-term protection of whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

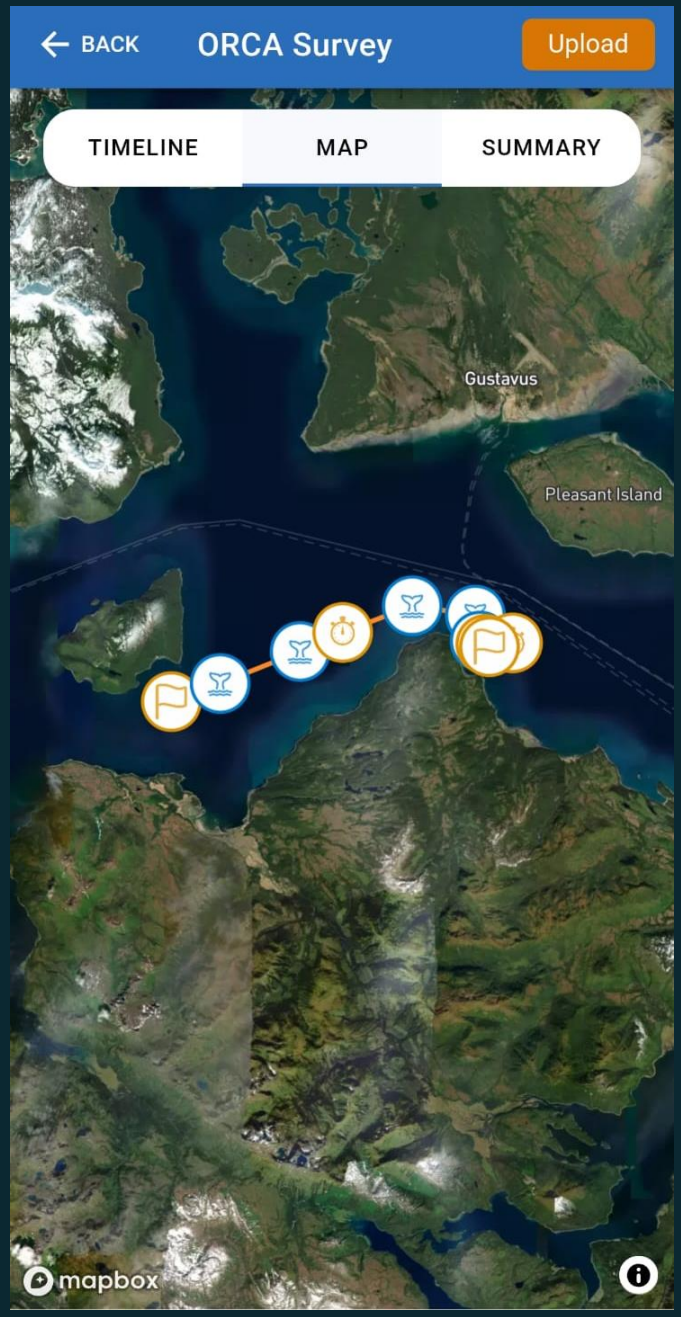
The data Leo collected was sent back to ORCA and made available to many organisations working in cetacean conservation. Visit orca.org.uk for more information.

OceanWatchers Survey Effort

A sincere thank you to everyone who came out and joined the Naturalists for the wildlife watches in all weathers. There were not always sightings, but it was a pleasure getting to know you all out on deck.

In total, 21.8 hours of data were gathered, spanning 387.7 km. Every kilometre counts in building a better understanding of population dynamics.





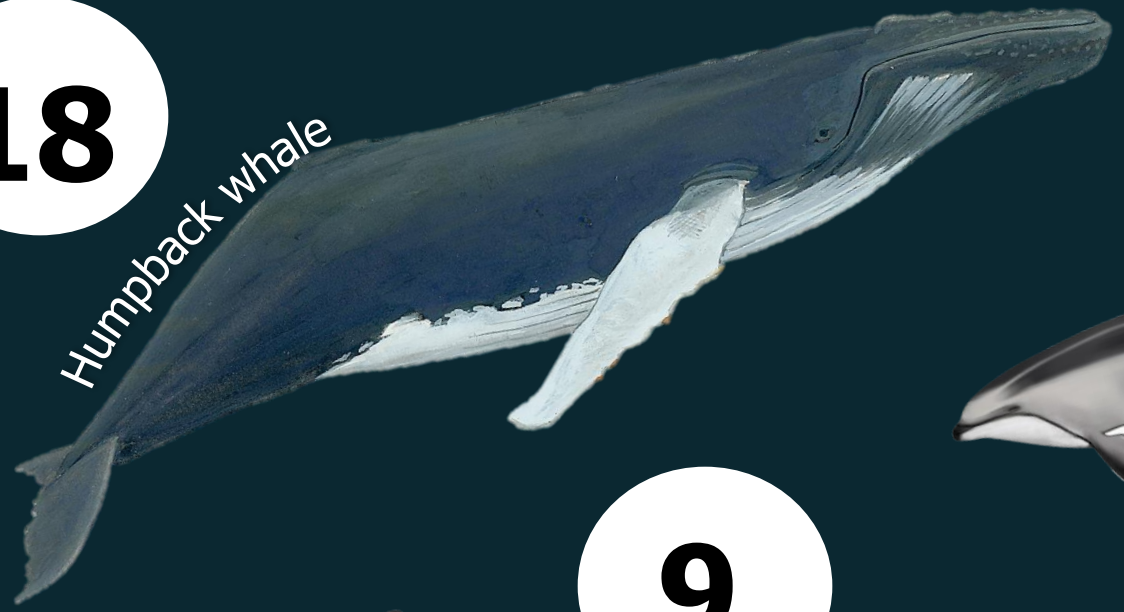
Screenshots from the data collection

What Species Did We See?

6

Unidentified whales

18



12

6

34

9

Harbour porpoise

1

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, and from rivers and lakes to glaciated fjords. In these habitats we observed a wide variety of trees, flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals, and birds.

In total we recorded:

- 185 species
- 427 observations

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

Thanks for your participation!

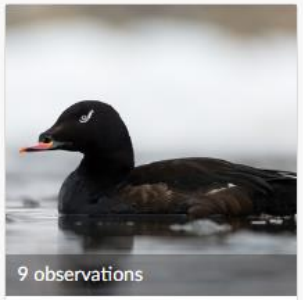
View the data we submitted to our iNaturalist project here:
2026 May 23 - June 1: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist

The most observed species

Bald Eagle · Hvithodehavørn · Weißkopfseeadler
Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Sea Otter · Havoter · Seeotter
Enhydra lutris

Common Murre · Lomvi · Trottellumme
Uria aalge

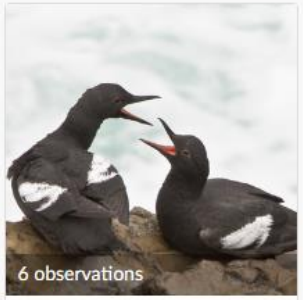


White-winged Scoter · Knoppsjøorre · Höckersamtente
Melanitta deglandi

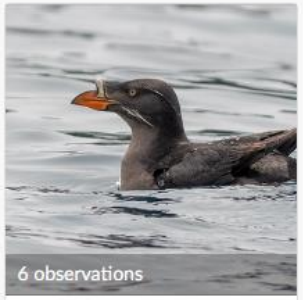
Western Skunk Cabbage · Skunkkala · Amerikanischer Stinktierkohl
Lysichiton americanus

Marbled Murrelet · Marmordvergteist · Marmelalk
Brachyramphus marmoratus

Salmonberry · Prydbringebær · Pracht-Himbeere
Rubus spectabilis



Pigeon Guillemot · Beringteist · Taubenteiste
Cepphus columba



Rhinoceros Auklet · Neshornlunde · Nashornalk
Cerorhinca monocerata

Humpback Whale · Knølhval · Buckelwal
Megaptera novaeangliae

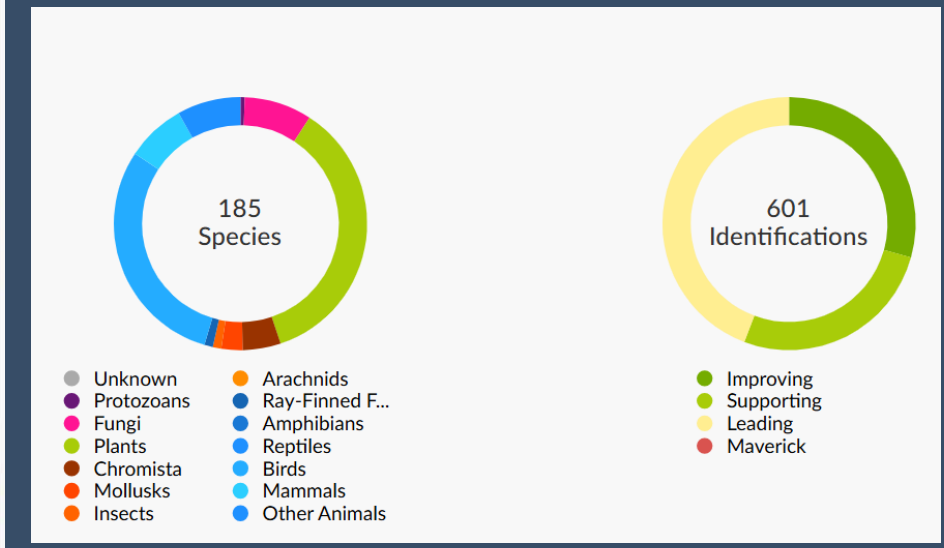
Pacific Loon · Amerikastorlom · Pazifiktaucher
Gavia pacifica

American Crow · Amerikakråke · Amerikanerkrähe
Corvus brachyrhynchos

American Black Bear · Svartbjørn · Amerikanischer Schwarzbär
Ursus americanus

Harbor Seal · Steinkobbe · Seehund
Phoca vitulina

Western Lily of the Valley
Maianthemum dilatatum



Varied Thrush, *Ixoreus naevius*

Citizen Science

eBird

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

Including onboard wildlife watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded **86 bird species** across **51 eBird checklists**. Through the eBird platform, the data we collected is available to scientists around the world to help understand patterns of bird distribution, migration, and habitat use.

View our data for this trip here: 2026 May 23 - June 1: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia, Fjords of the Great Land - eBird Trip Report

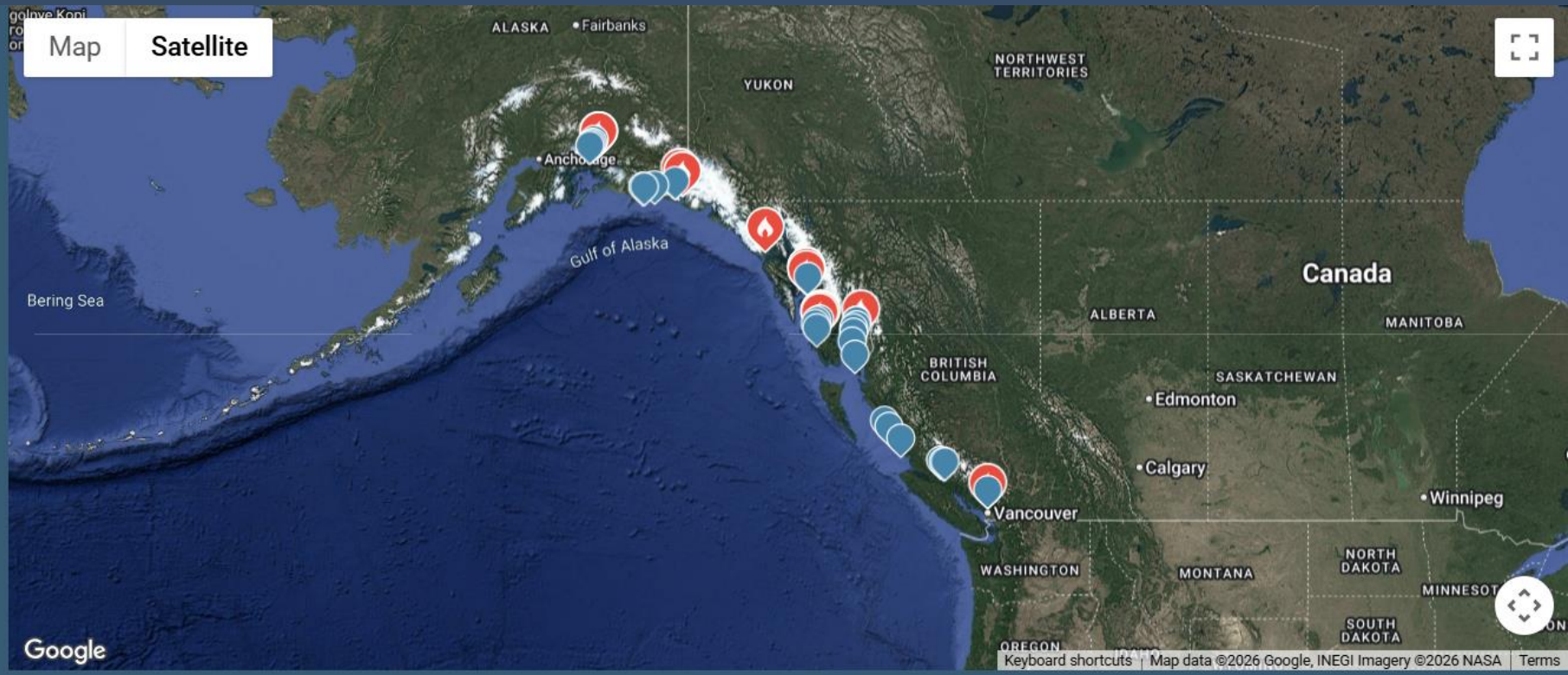
2026 May 23 - June 1: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia, Fjords of the Great Land

23 May – 1 Jun 2026 (10 days) Link-only

Canada | United States Subregions

M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center, Ingvild Riska, CRAIG P JOHNSTON, Daniel Moore, Rich Brahler

Share Edit



This is a collection of checklists from crew and guests for the May 23rd to June 1st 2026 voyage of MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia, Fjords of the Great Land, northbound.

Edit narrative

DATA FOR: Group (all people)

86
Species Observed
+6 other taxa

51
Checklists

43
Species with Photos

Guest Scientist:
NSF NCAR Citizen Science weather data collection

NCAR guest scientist, Darcy, held **6** citizen science sessions to collect weather data.

Hand-held Kestrel weather stations were used to measure:

- Temperature
- Wind speed
- Wind chill
- Relative humidity
- Dew point temperature

50 data points were collected throughout the cruise

Wildlife List — Birds

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Français
Branta bernicla	brant	Ringelgans	Bernache cravant
Branta canadensis	Canada goose	Kanadagans	Bernache du Canada
Spatula clypeata	northern shoveler	Löffelente	Canard souchet
Mareca strepera	gadwall	Schnatterente	Canard chipeau
Anas platyrhynchos	mallard	Stockente	Canard colvert
Aythya collaris	ring-necked duck	Ringschnabelente	Fuligule à collier
Histrionicus histrionicus	harlequin duck	Kragenente	Arlequin plongeur
Melanitta perspicillata	surf scoter	Brillenente	Macreuse à front blanc
Melanitta deglandi	white-winged scoter	Höckersamtente	Macreuse à ailes blanches
Clangula hyemalis	long-tailed duck	Eisente	Harelde kakawi
Bucephala islandica	Barrow's goldeneye	Spatelente	Garrot d'Islande
Mergus merganser	common merganser	Gänsesäger	Grand Harle
Columba livia	rock pigeon	Felsentaube	Pigeon biset
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird	Annakolibri	Colibri d'Anna
Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	Colibri roux

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Français
Pluvialis squatarola	black-bellied plover	Kiebitzregenpfeifer	Pluvier argenté
Limnodromus scolopaceus	long-billed dowitcher	Großer Schlammläufer	Bécassin à long bec
Phalaropus lobatus	red-necked phalarope	Odinshühnchen	Phalarope à bec étroit
Actitis macularius	spotted sandpiper	Drosseluferläufer	Chevalier grivelé
Tringa incana	wandering tattler	Wanderwasserläufer	Chevalier errant
Tringa melanoleuca	greater yellowlegs	Großer Gelbschenkel	Grand Chevalier
Calidris alpina	dunlin	Alpenstrandläufer	Bécasseau variable
Stercorarius parasiticus	parasitic jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Labbe parasite
Cerorhinca monocerata	rhinoceros auklet	Nashornalk	Macareux rhinocéros
Fratercula cirrhata	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	Macareux huppé
Brachyramphus brevirostris	Kittlitz's murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	Guillemot de Kittlitz
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	Marmelalk	Guillemot marbré
Cepphus columba	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	Guillemot colombin
Uria aalge	common murre	Trottellumme	Guillemot marmette
Synthliboramphus antiquus	ancient murrelet	Silberalk	Guillemot à cou blanc

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Français
Rissa tridactyla	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Mouette tridactyle
Chroicocephalus philadelphia	Bonaparte's gull	Bonapartemöwe	Mouette de Bonaparte
Larus brachyrhynchus	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	Goéland à bec court
Larus smithsonianus	herring gull	Kanadamöwe	Goéland hudsonien
Larus glaucescens	glaucous-winged gull	Beringmöwe	Goéland à ailes grises
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	Sterne arctique
Gavia stellata	red-throated loon	Sterntaucher	Plongeon catmarin
Gavia pacifica	Pacific loon	Pazifiktaucher	Plongeon du Pacifique
Gavia immer	common loon	Eistaucher	Plongeon huard
Phoebastria nigripes	black-footed albatross	Schwarzfußalbatros	Albatros à pieds noirs
Oceanodroma furcata	fork-tailed storm petrel	Gabelschwanz-Wellenläufer	Océanite à queue fourchue
Fulmarus glacialis	northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Fulmar boréal
Ardenna grisea	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	Puffin fuligineux
Puffinus puffinus	Manx shearwater	Atlantiksturmtaucher	Puffin des Anglais
Phalacrocorax pelagicus	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	Cormoran pélagique
Nannopterum auritus	double-crested cormorant	Ohrenscharbe	Cormoran à aigrettes
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	Kanadareiher	Grand Héron

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Français
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	Pygargue à tête blanche
Sphyrapicus ruber	red-breasted sapsucker	Feuerkopf-Saftlecker	Pic à poitrine rouge
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	Fichtentyrann	Pioui de l'Ouest
Cyanocitta stelleri	Steller's jay	Diademhäher	Geai de Steller
Pica hudsonia	black-billed magpie	Hudsonelster	Pie d'Amérique
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow	Amerikakrähe	Corneille d'Amérique
Corvus corax	common raven	Kolkrabe	Grand Corbeau
Poecile rufescens	chestnut-backed chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	Mésange à dos marron
Tachycineta bicolor	tree swallow	Sumpfschwalbe	Hirondelle bicolore
Tachycineta thalassina	violet-green swallow	Veilchenschwalbe	Hirondelle à face blanche
Hirundo rustica	barn swallow	Rauchschwalbe	Hirondelle rustique
Corthylio calendula	ruby-crowned kinglet	Rubingoldhähnchen	Roitelet à couronne rubis
Certhia americana	brown creeper	Amerikabaumläufer	Grimpereau brun
Ixoreus naevius	varied thrush	Halsbanddrossel	Grive à collier
Catharus ustulatus	Swainson's thrush	Zwergmusendrossel	Grive à dos roussâtre
Catharus guttatus	hermit thrush	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	Grive solitaire
Turdus migratorius	American robin	Wanderdrossel	Merle d'Amérique

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Français
Spinus pinus	pine siskin	Fichtenzeisig	Tarin des pins
Passerella iliaca	fox sparrow	Fuchsammer	Bruant fauve
Junco hyemalis	dark-eyed junco	Winterammer	Junco ardoisé
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow	Dachsammer	Bruant à couronne blanche
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow	Singammer	Bruant chanteur
Leiothlypis celata	orange-crowned warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	Paruline verdâtre
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler	Kronenwaldsänger	Paruline à croupion jaune
Setophaga townsendi	Townsend's warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	Paruline de Townsend
Cardellina pusilla	Wilson's warbler	Mönchswaldsänger	Paruline à calotte noire

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, dall porpoise	Weißflankenschweinswal	Marsouin de Dall	Dalls nise
Eumetopias jubatus	Steller sea lion	Stellerscher Seelöwe	Lion de mer de Steller	Hvalross
Callorhinus ursinus	northern fur seal	Nördliche Seebär	Otarie à fourrure du Nord	
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
Alces alces gigas	Alaskan moose	Elch	Élan	Elk
Ursus americanus	American black bear	Amerikanischer Schwarzbär	Ours noir	Amerikansk svartbjørn
Lontra canadensis	North American river otter	Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter	Loutre de rivière	
Tamiasciurus hudsonicus	American red squirrel	Gemeines Rothörnchen	Écureuil roux américain	Amerikansk ekorn
Oreamnos americanus	mountain goat	Schneeziege	Chèvre des Montagnes Rocheuses	Snøgeit
Neogale vison	mink	Nerz	Vison	
Canis latrans	coyote	Kojote	Coyote	Prærieulv
Odocoileus hemionus	Sitka/black-tailed deer	Maultierhirsch	Cerf à queue noire	Mulhjort


IX
Thanks for your participation!