



IX

Science & Education Report

MS Roald Amundsen 22 June – 4 July 2026

Alaska and British Columbia

When you arrived on the MS Roald Amundsen you boarded a research-focused expedition ship fully equipped as a floating laboratory and designed to be a center 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 took in the landscapes and culture of Alaska and British Columbia, and were inspired to create art reflecting our surroundings, including watercolour postcards and origami.





Science & Education Programme

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

Alaska & British Columbia: Culture

Hearing, reading, or watching documentaries about the native cultures of Alaska is one thing. Witnessing that cultural heritage first-hand is another entirely.

In Kake, the local community welcomed us with a traditional dance ceremony performed alongside local schoolchildren, and shared the customs and traditions of the Lingít people. They also showed us the regalia worn by different clans and demonstrated events from the Inuit Olympic Games.



History & Culture

Beyond the native Alaskan cultures, this voyage also took us into the wider human history of the region. We traced the arrival of Russian traders, the commercial motivations that drove their presence, the height of their influence, its decline, and the lasting impact on the people who had lived here long before.

We looked at the reasons behind the US purchase of Alaska and how the territory developed from that point, and we examined the introduction of reindeer from Scandinavia and the role it played in Alaskan life.





Science Boat

Over the course of the voyage, we ran plankton sampling sessions focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in Alaskan waters. The samples and data recorded during these sessions provided valuable input to the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, which monitors potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms.

During science boat sessions in Icy Bay, William Henry Bay, Endicott Arm, and Hamilton Bay, we also used a CTD to measure the physical profile of the water column, a refractometer to measure salinity, and a Secchi Disk to estimate plankton abundance through turbidity readings.

Science Boat: CTD data — Hamilton Bay

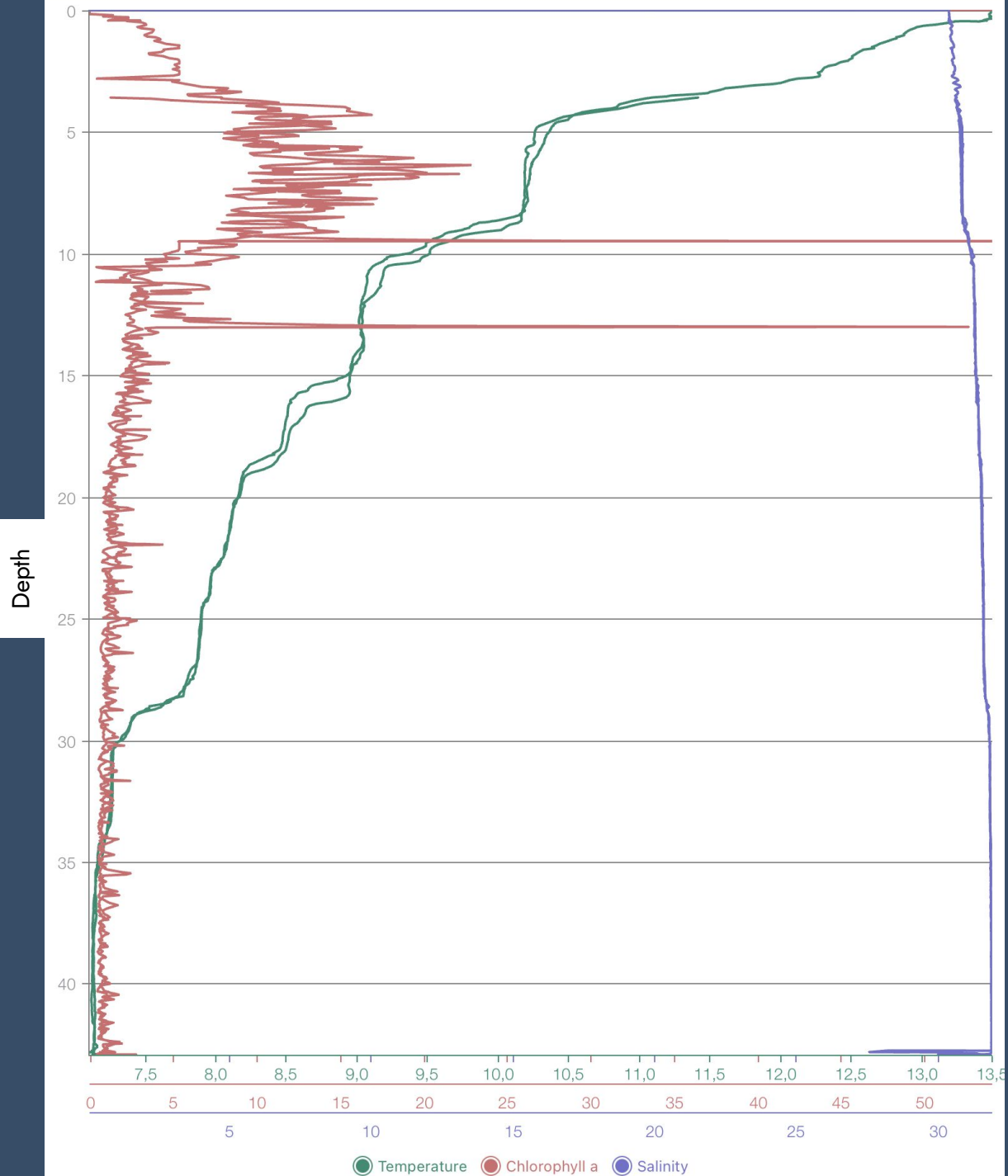
Temperature (green) followed a classic profile, with warmer water sitting over colder, denser water below. Readings ranged from ~13.5°C at the surface to ~7°C at 43 m depth.

Salinity (blue) was lowest at the surface and increased slightly with depth to ~32 PSU, suggesting slightly fresher water from rivers, run-off, and rainfall overlying saltier, denser water at depth.

Chlorophyll a (red) revealed a very high level of phytoplankton, peaking at 22.5 µg/l at 7 m depth. This points to a plankton bloom, with optimum nutrient and light conditions at that depth. Repeat measurements at this site on previous voyages have detected blooms containing species of concern capable of producing toxins, marking this as a potential HAB (harmful algal bloom). NOAA has informed the local communities, who continue to test these waters and assess whether it is safe to fish here.

We treated the sharp red spikes as artefacts, likely caused by seaweed or larger algae drifting past the sensor.

Overall, the profile reflected a dynamic, 'well mixed', and nutrient-rich coastal system with a significant phytoplankton bloom.



Science Boat: CTD data — Endicott Arm

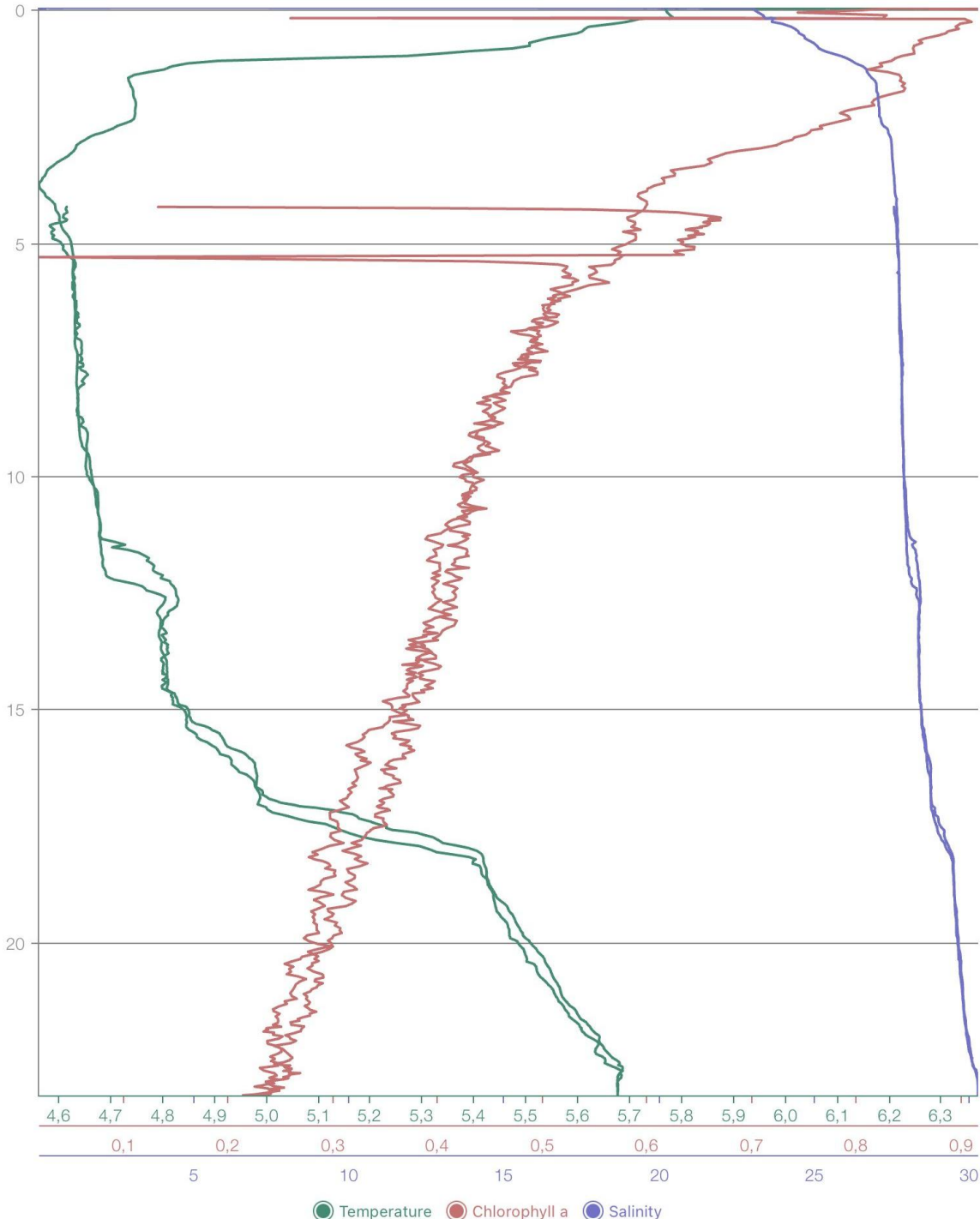
Temperature (green) showed an unusual profile: ~5.7°C at the surface, cooling to 4.7°C between roughly 2–12 m depth, and then increasing again to ~5.7°C at 23 m. This suggests intense surface cooling, most likely from freshwater draining down from nearby glaciers.

Salinity (blue) started lower at the surface, around ~25 PSU, and rose gradually with depth to ~30 PSU, closer to marine salinity levels. This indicates cool freshwater input, likely from glacial melt in the fjord, with the less salty and therefore less dense cooler water sitting on top of denser, warmer marine water at depth. Here, salinity-driven density differences overpower the temperature differences, which explains why temperature rises with depth rather than falling.

Chlorophyll a (red) declined gradually with depth, most likely due to reduced light availability, ranging from ~0.9 µg/l to 0.2 µg/l. These readings are within the 'normal' range for phytoplankton abundance; a bloom would typically measure 2–10 µg/l, and an intense bloom 10–20 µg/l.

Overall, the profile reflected a typical glacial fjord water column.

Depth



Plankton samples

Plankton are ocean drifters — carried by currents and tides, unable to swim against them. Animals (zooplankton) and plant-like algae (phytoplankton) together underpin the marine food web and the health of our oceans.

The photo on the left shows a Euphysa, a type of hydrozoan, collected in one of our zooplankton samples.



Euphysa

Zooplankton

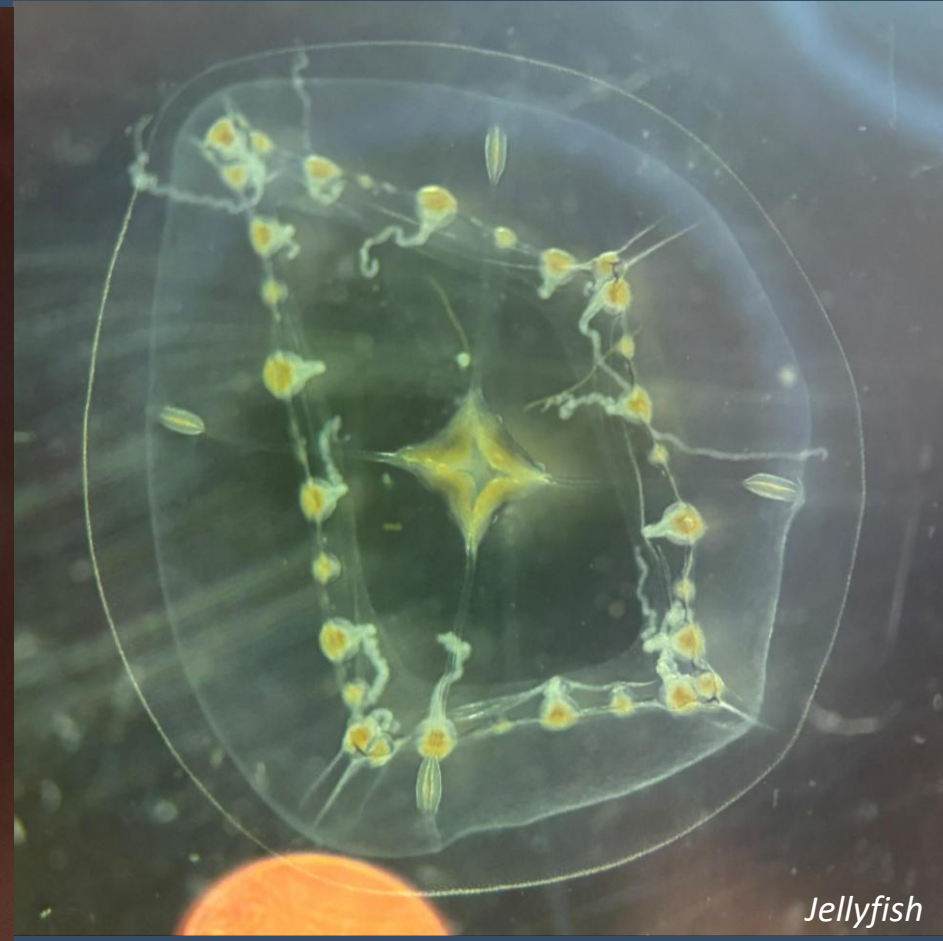
We also collected zooplankton samples at each of our sampling locations. These included 'holoplankton', which remain planktonic throughout their life cycle, such as copepods, and 'meroplankton', which are only planktonic for part of their life cycle, for example clam larvae.



Krill



Copepod



Jellyfish



From top to bottom — a lenticular cloud (usually only found above mountain tops), fluffy cumulus clouds, and cumulostratus clouds, after departing Klawock and Craig, Alaska, 30 June 2026.

Citizen Science **NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer**

Clouds are more than shapes in the sky. They are important components of Earth's heat budget and balance, and information about when, where, and what types of clouds are forming helps scientists understand more about Earth's climate and how it is changing. Through NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer programme, we contributed to that data.

Our Citizen Scientists submitted five observations across five sessions to the global database run by NASA. Three of these have so far been matched to data from weather satellites. Any observation from below adds to the growing baseline for these remote regions, even without a matching satellite pass above.

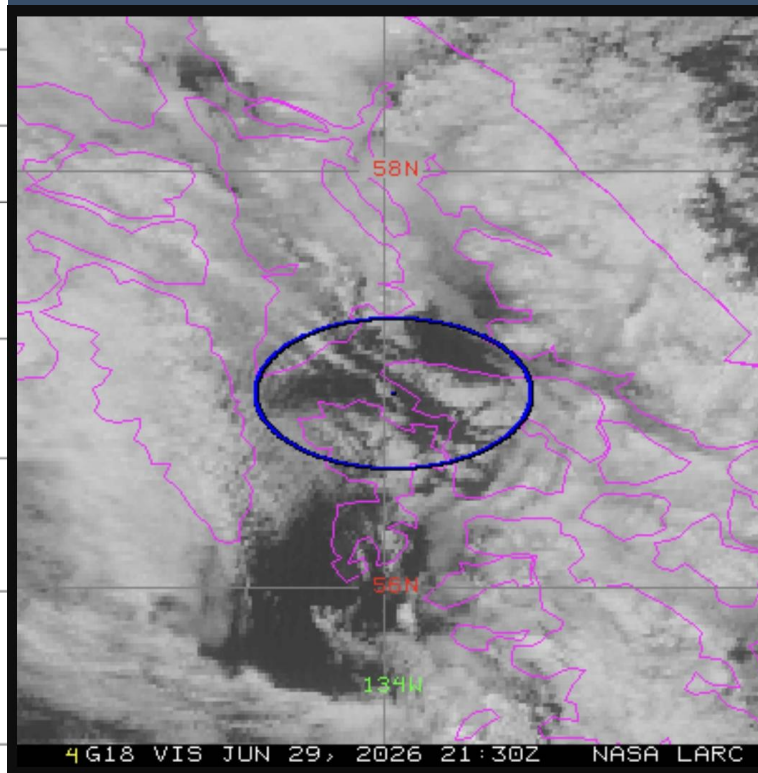
If you would like to continue cloud observations at home, you can download the app 'GLOBE Observer.'

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



NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer

Observation	GLOBE	GOES-18 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2026-06-29 21:33:00	2026-06-29 21:33
Latitude	56.95	56.63 to 57.27
Longitude	-133.97	-134.29 to -133.65
Total Cloud Cover	Scattered (25-50%) 	Broken 70.22% 
High Clouds		No Clouds 
Mid Clouds	 Altostratus Cover: Scattered (25-50%)  Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Broken 57.45%  Altitude: 2.84 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 271.68 (K) Opacity: Translucent
Low Clouds	 Cumulus  Stratocumulus Cover: Isolated (10-25%)  Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Isolated 12.77%  Altitude: 1.64 (km) Phase: Water 277.27 (K) Opacity: Transparent
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images.	GLOBE Photos East South West    Up 	GOES-18 Visible  Infrared  GEO Tutorial



Remember, we take photos within the app so we do not have to worry about being experts at cloud ID. NASA can correct any classifications by checking our observations against these photos.

The light blue column shows our observation from the short transit between Kake and Hamilton Bay, 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'.

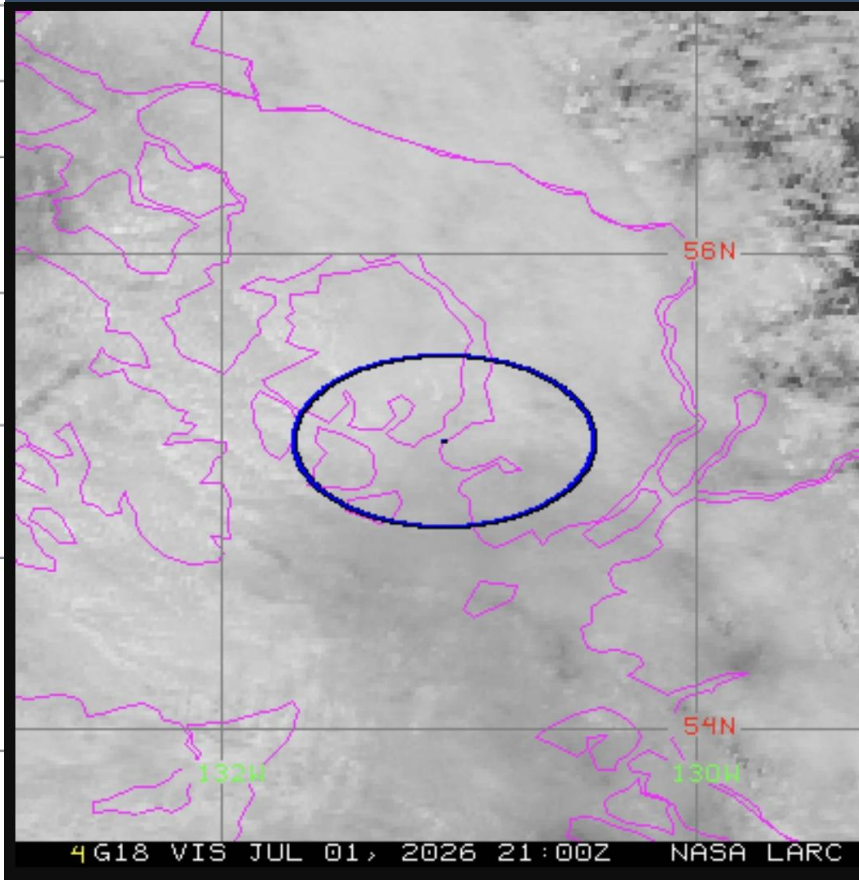
With both observations side by side, we could fill in the gaps between ground observations and orbital observations. This helps improve the accuracy of these satellites, the validity of the data, and the resulting analysis and weather forecasts.

That day, we had scattered cloud cover and a welcome window of blue sky. From the satellite view, that window was clearly narrow. Because we could see the blue between the clouds, we could better estimate the cloud cover and cloud types, and our reported coverage aligned closely with the satellite's coverage report — strong work from the observation team.



NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer

Observation	GLOBE	GOES-18 Satellite
Universal Date/Time	2026-07-01 21:00:00	2026-07-01 21:03
Latitude	55.22	54.9 to 55.54
Longitude	-131.07	-131.39 to -130.75
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%) ●	Overcast 100.00% ●
High Clouds		Cover: Few (5.77%) ● Altitude: 6.18 (km) Phase: Water 250.9 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Mid Clouds		Cover: Overcast 94.23% ● Altitude: 5.16 (km) Phase: Water 255.95 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds	 Nimbostratus  Cumulus  Stratocumulus Cover: Overcast (>90%) ● Opacity: Opaque	
GLOBE Cloud Photos and Corresponding NASA Satellite Images.	GLOBE Photos North East South    West Up  	GOES-18 Visible  Infrared  GEO Tutorial



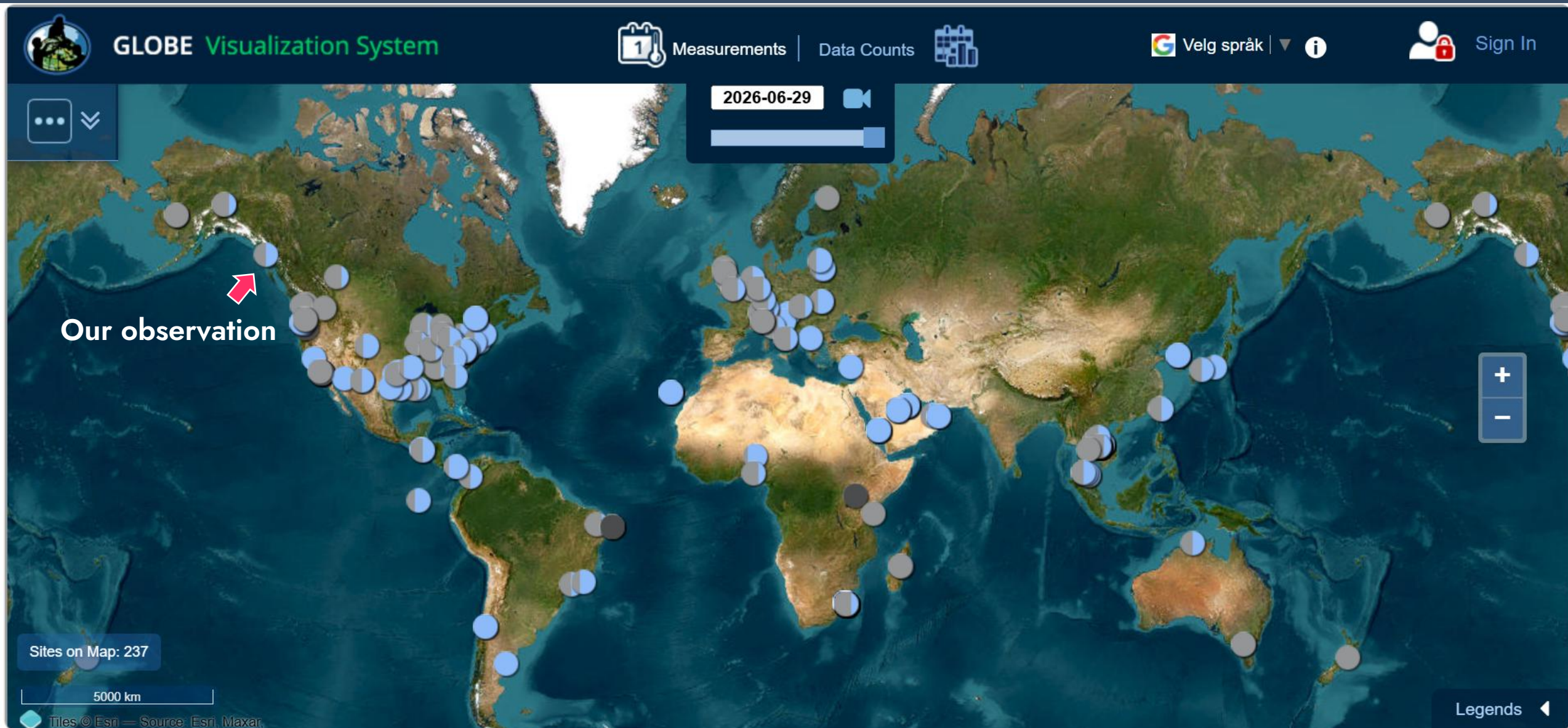
The light blue column shows our observation from Misty Fjords, which was matched with satellite data taken from above at the same time. The white column marks the data collected by the satellite 'GOES-18'.

That day, we reported high coverage of low-level clouds. The satellite view showed high mid-level cloud cover in the same area. Just as we could not see the mid-level clouds from beneath the low-level layer we observed, the satellite could not see the low-level clouds from above because of that mid-level coverage. The two data sets complement each other and complete the picture.

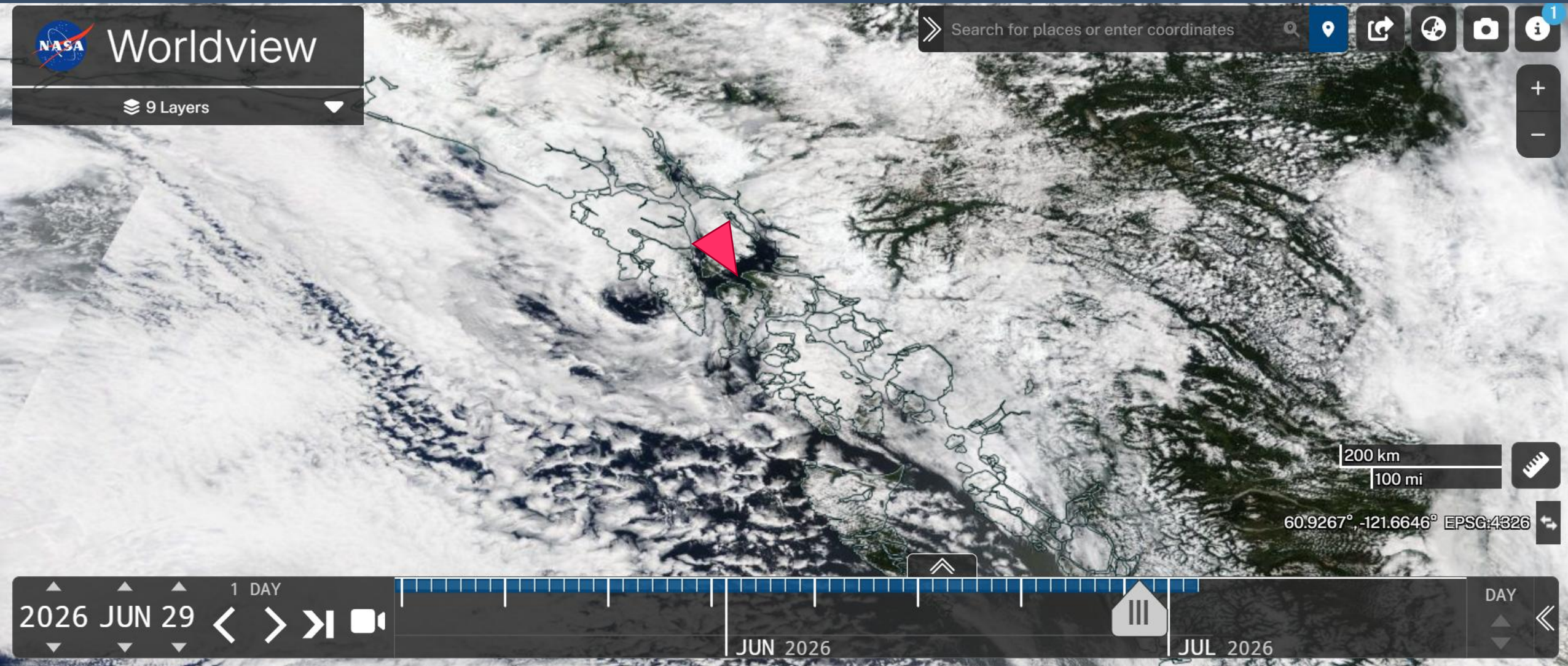
Thanks for helping to collect our cloud observation data on board. Ready to keep the work going at home? Download the free GLOBE Observer app.

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

NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer data worldwide 29.06.26



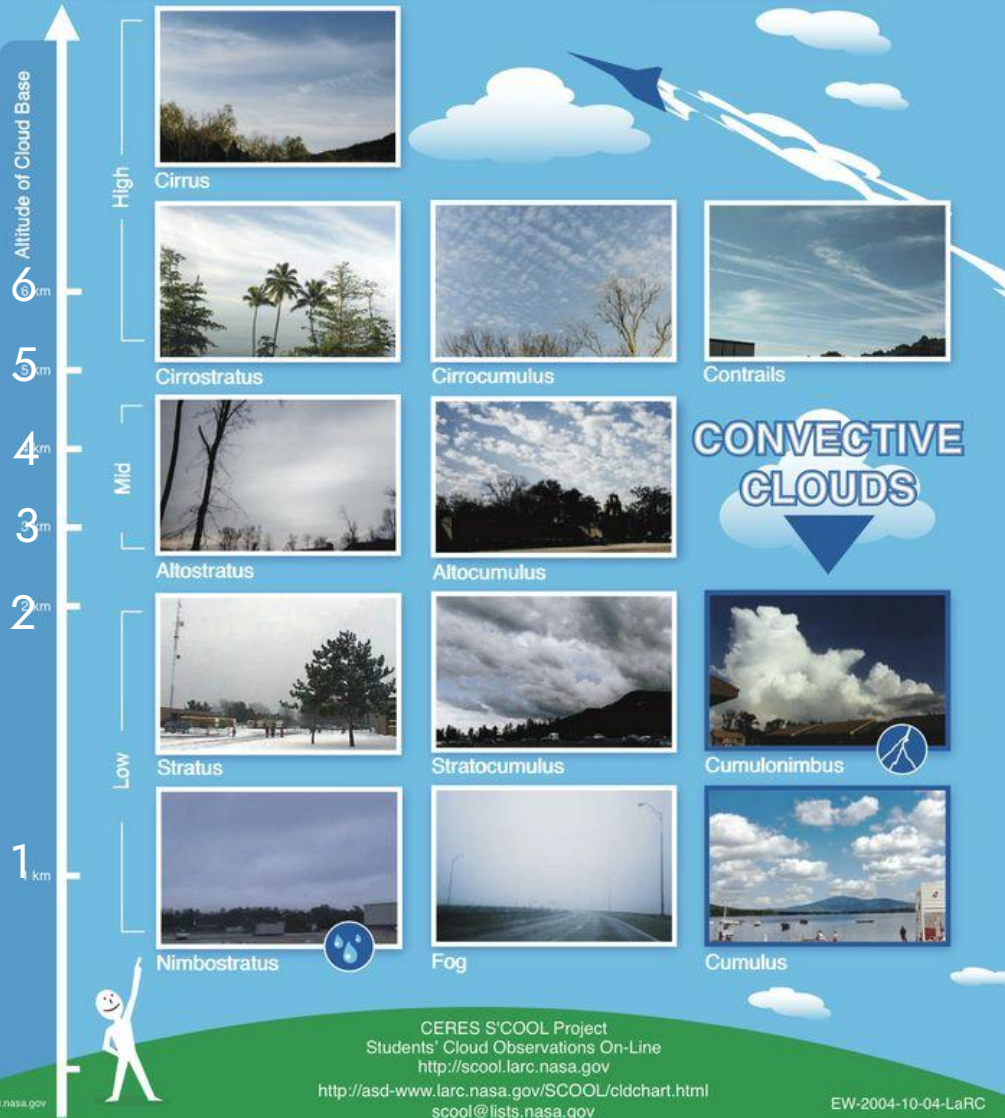
NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer



[View cloud data](#) on the global map.



S'COOL Cloud Identification Chart



Citizen Science

NASA's GLOBE 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-like 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):

- **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 meters):

- **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.

For more examples, view [NASA's online cloud chart](#). [View our data](#) on the global map.



25 June 2026 — mid-altitude altocumulus clouds in evening light while we watched humpback whales, Steller sea lions, and sea otters at Point Adolphus, Alaska. Fair-weather clouds 3–9 km / 10,000–30,000 ft above.



Fog and stratus cloud below the mountain tops, with cumulostratus clouds just skimming the peaks in Icy Bay, Alaska, on 24 June 2026.



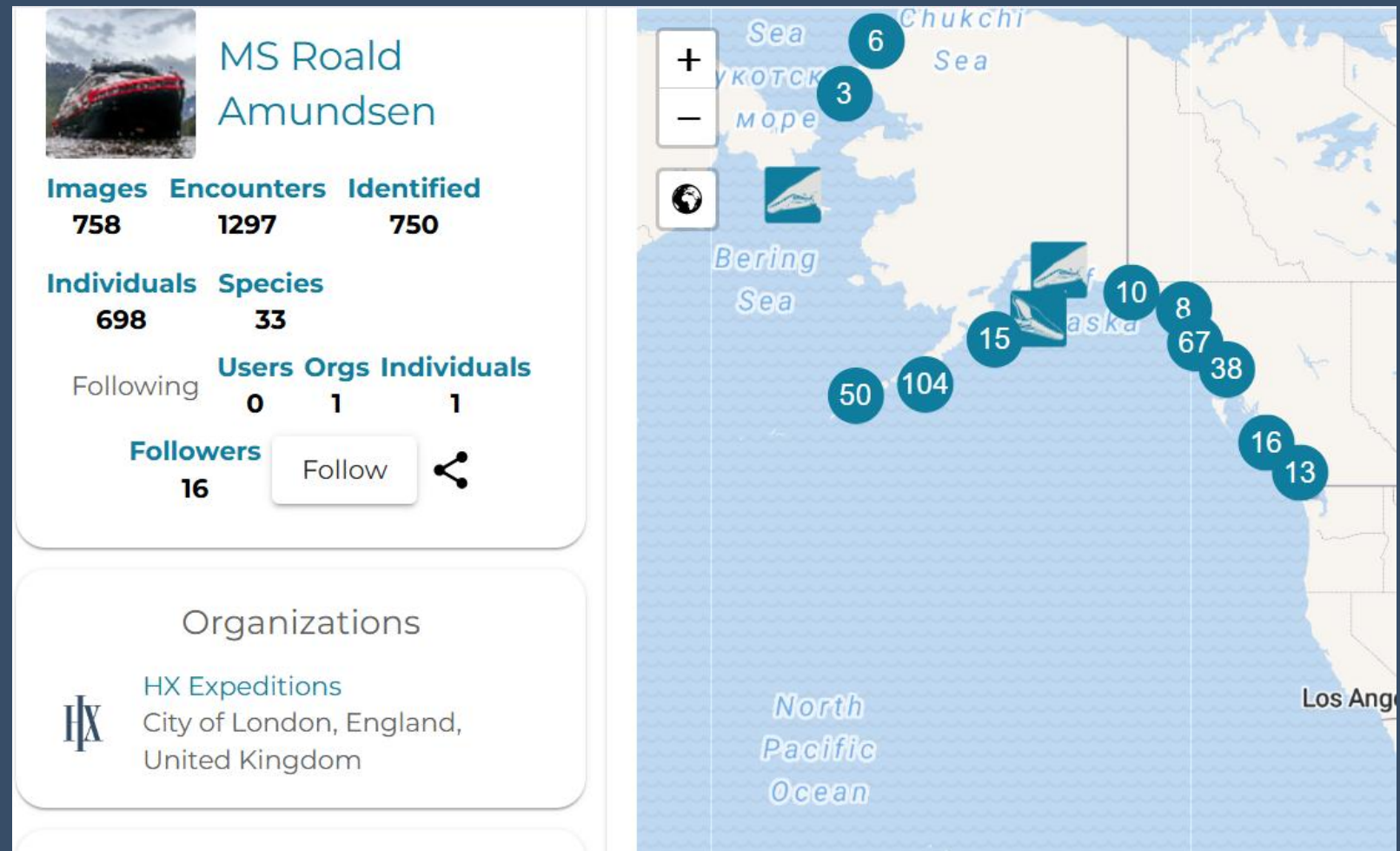
High-altitude cirrus clouds at around 6 km or 20,000 ft, made up of ice crystals, after departing Klawock and Craig, Alaska, 30 June 2026.

Citizen Science

Happywhale

Cetaceans — whales, dolphins, and porpoises — capture our imagination and our attention whenever we see them. Something as simple as taking a photograph of one can help scientists learn more about these animals. That is where Happywhale comes in: by using AI to match images submitted by users, the platform 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.

During this voyage, the team submitted five humpback whale tail flukes from the ship, and we are waiting to see whether any match known individuals. It is not too late to upload other ID-quality photos of whales, or of seals with distinctive spot patterns, from this voyage or from any earlier trip. Older photographs are just as valuable, because they can confirm that individuals seen recently were alive years before.

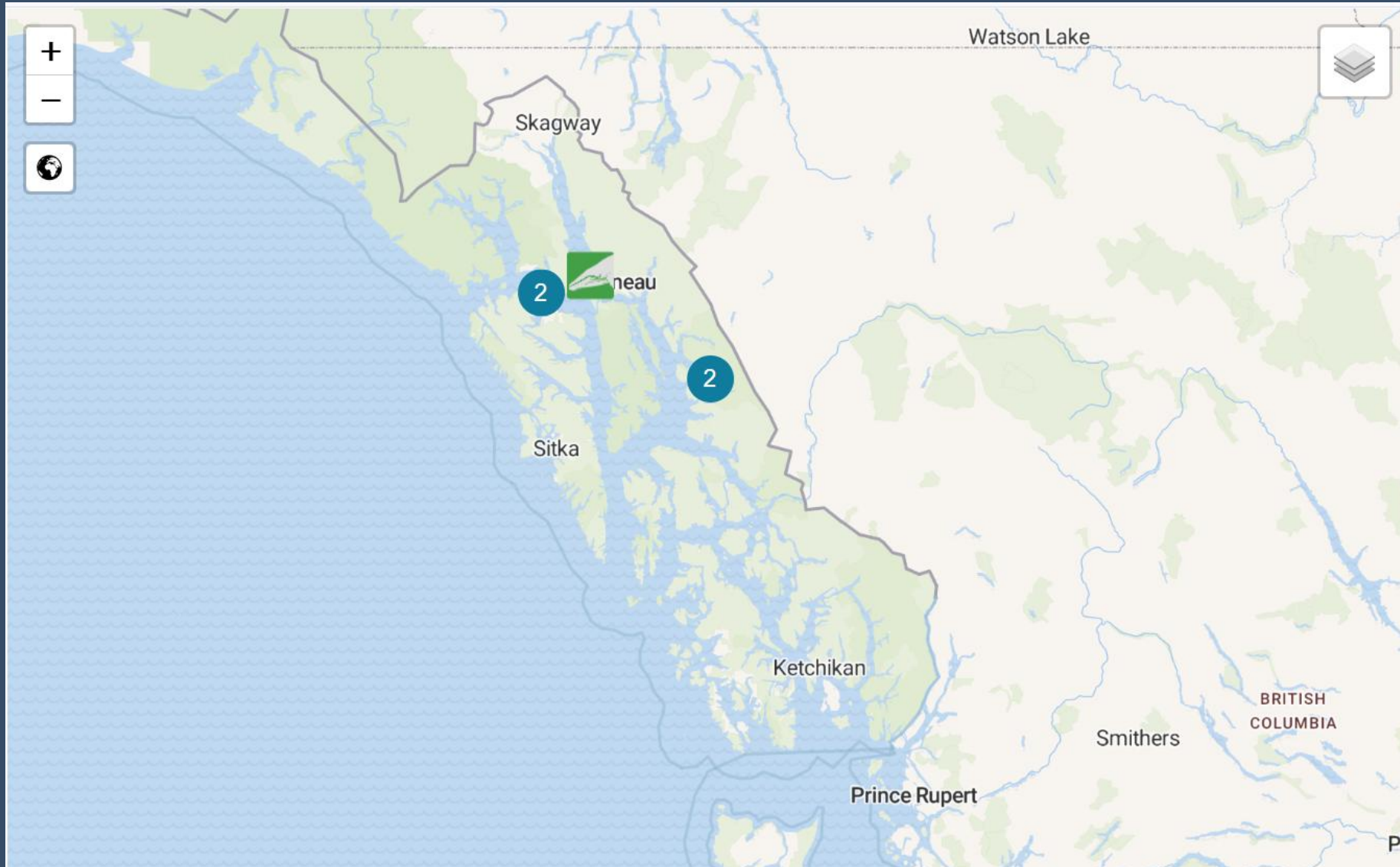


[View](#) MS Roald Amundsen's submissions to Happywhale during our voyage!

Ready to follow these individuals? [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.



These are the five submissions we have had matches on so far.



[Home](#)[Browse](#)[Stats](#)[Submit Images](#)[About](#)[WhaleID](#)[Name Your Whale](#)[Support Us](#)

Individual



[Unnamed]

ID SEAK-5225

Sex Unknown

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

HIHWNMS-2016-1-26_G10_O02

Sightings 41

First



2016-01-26

Hawaii, United States

Last



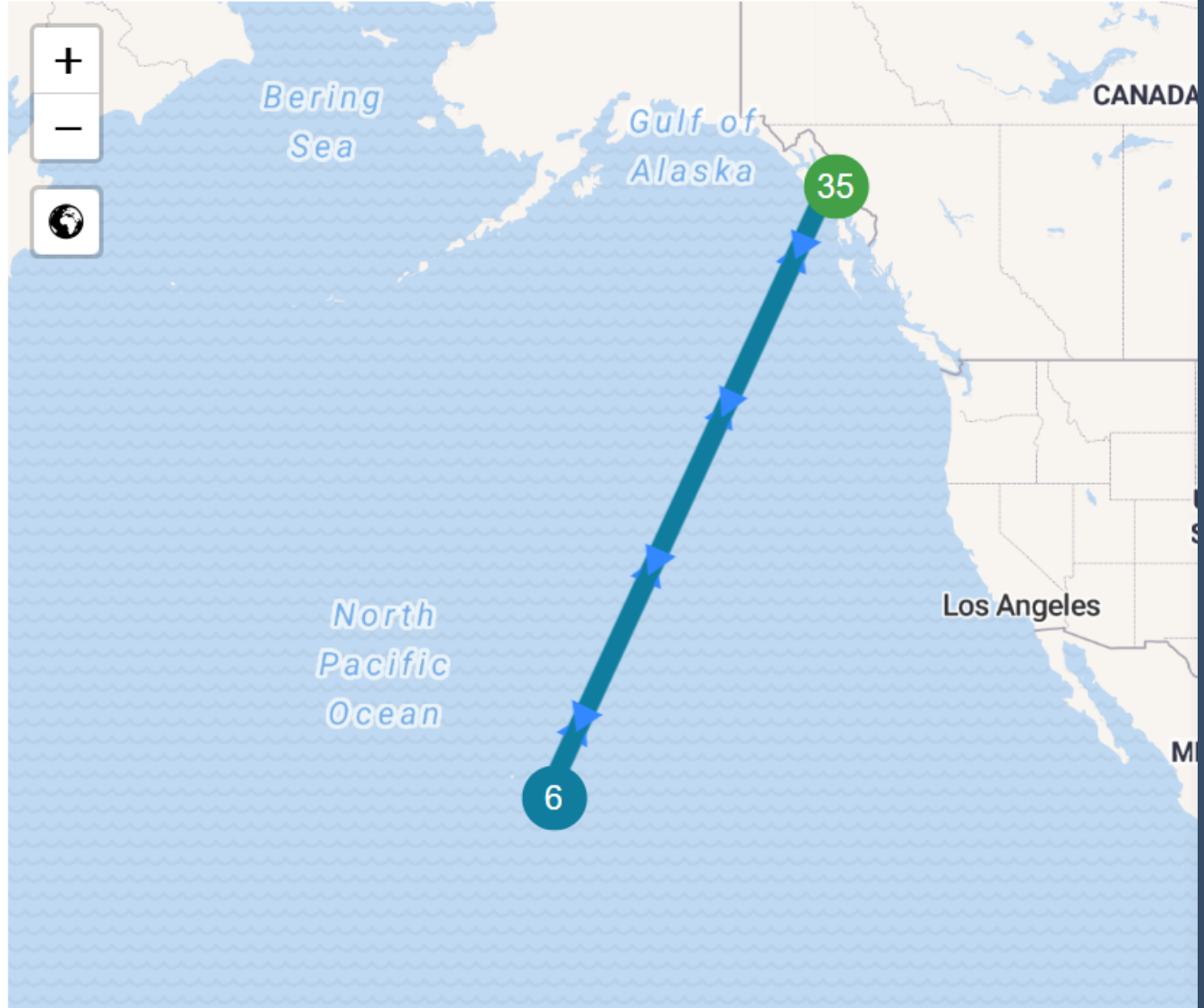
2026-06-28

Alaska, United States

Followers

3

Follow



[Home](#)[Browse](#)[Stats](#)[Submit Images](#)[About](#)[WhaleID](#)[Name Your Whale](#)[Support Us](#)

Individual



[Unnamed]

ID SEAK-2445

Sex Unknown

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

HW-MN0400713

HI17-0047

PWF-NP_2470

SPLASH-574052

Sightings 28

First



2005-11-16

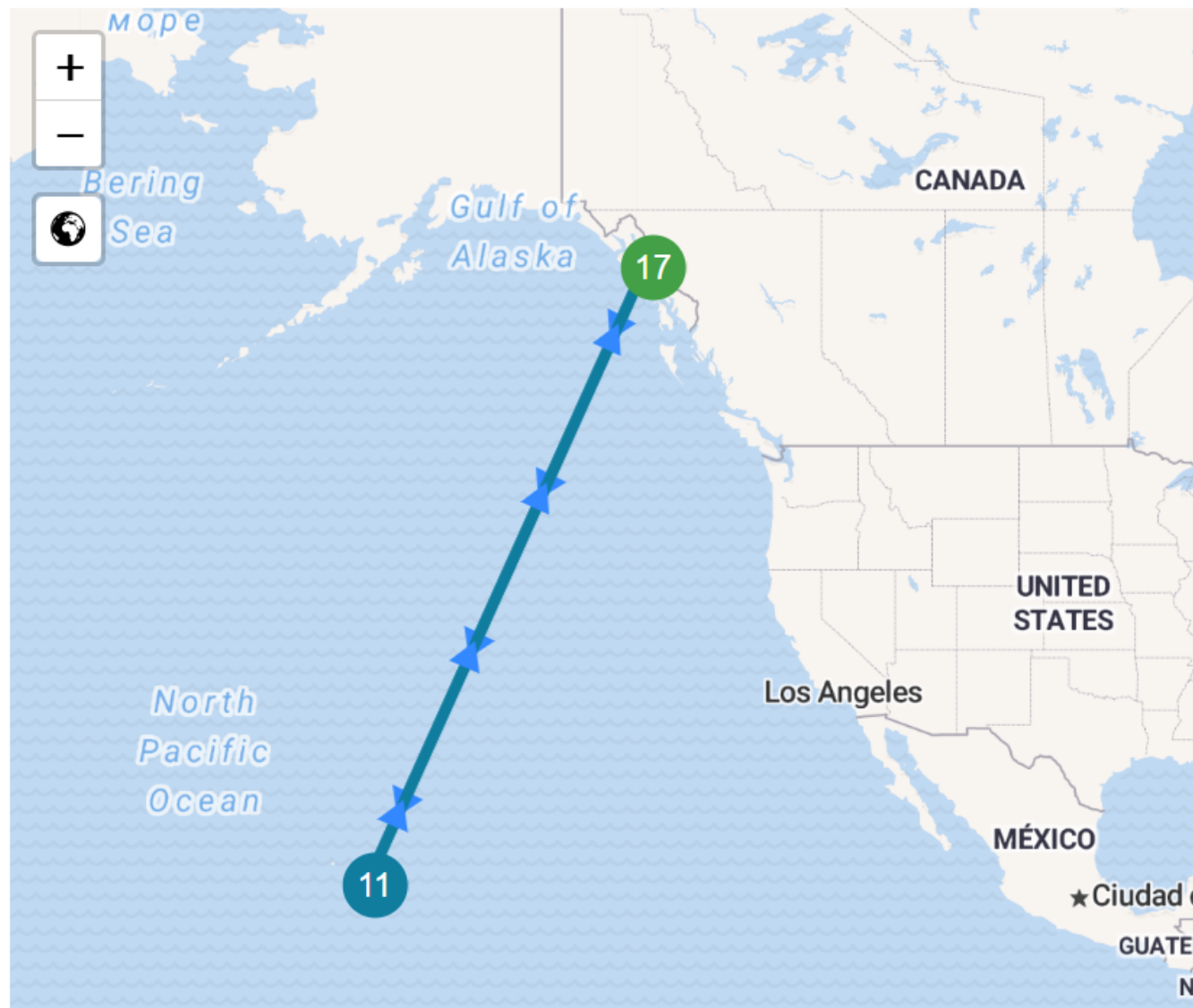
Alaska, United States

Last



2026-06-28

Alaska, United States



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Individual

Inertia (SE Alaska)

ID SEAK-1907

Sex Female

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

HW-MN0400565

SPLASH-574234

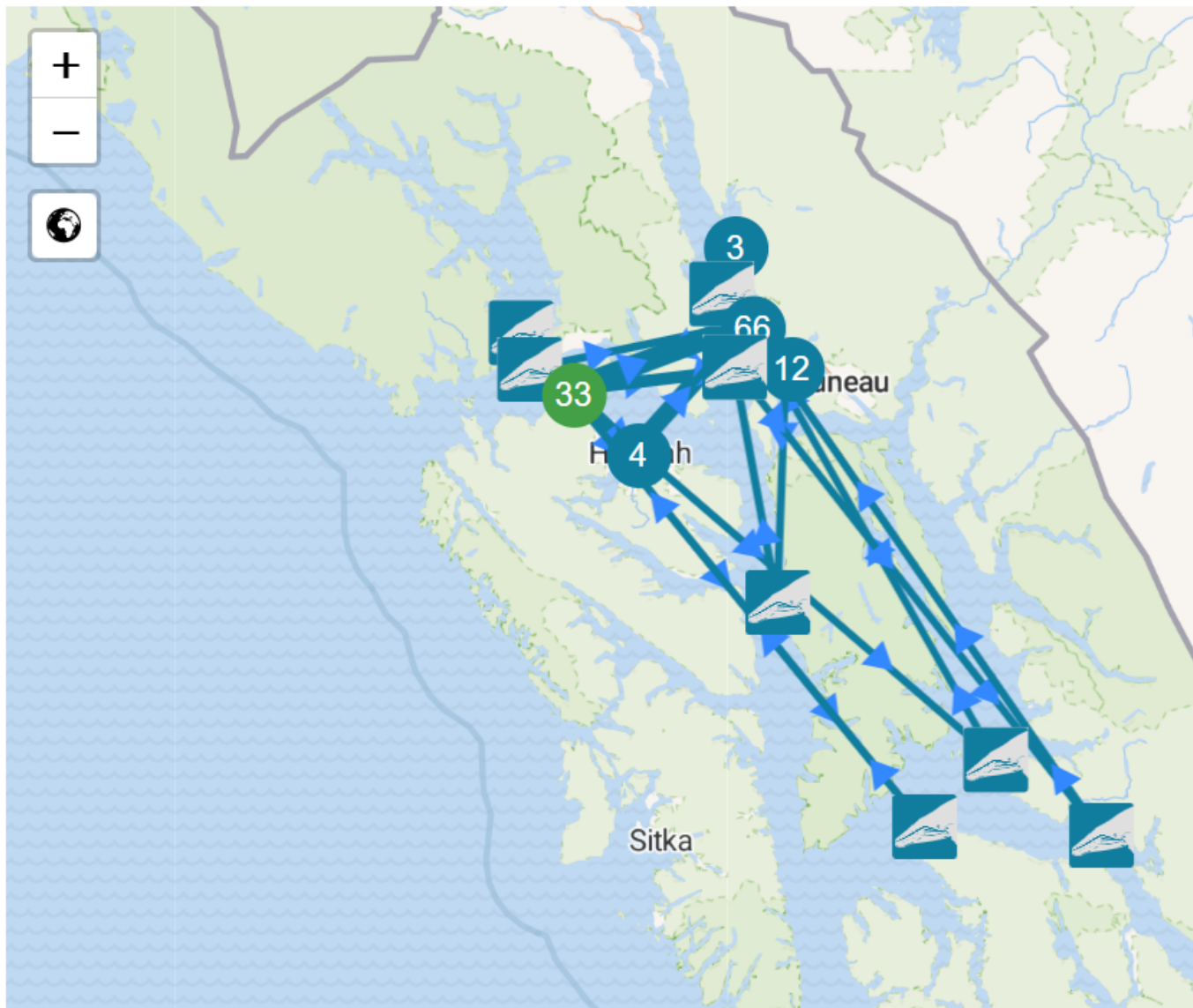
Family



Children 1

Sightings 126

First



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Individual



Kelp (Juneau)

ID SEAK-2801

Sex Male

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

PWF-NP_0994

Family



Mother



Humpback Whale ♀

Barnacles (Juneau)
aka Chyanne (FS)

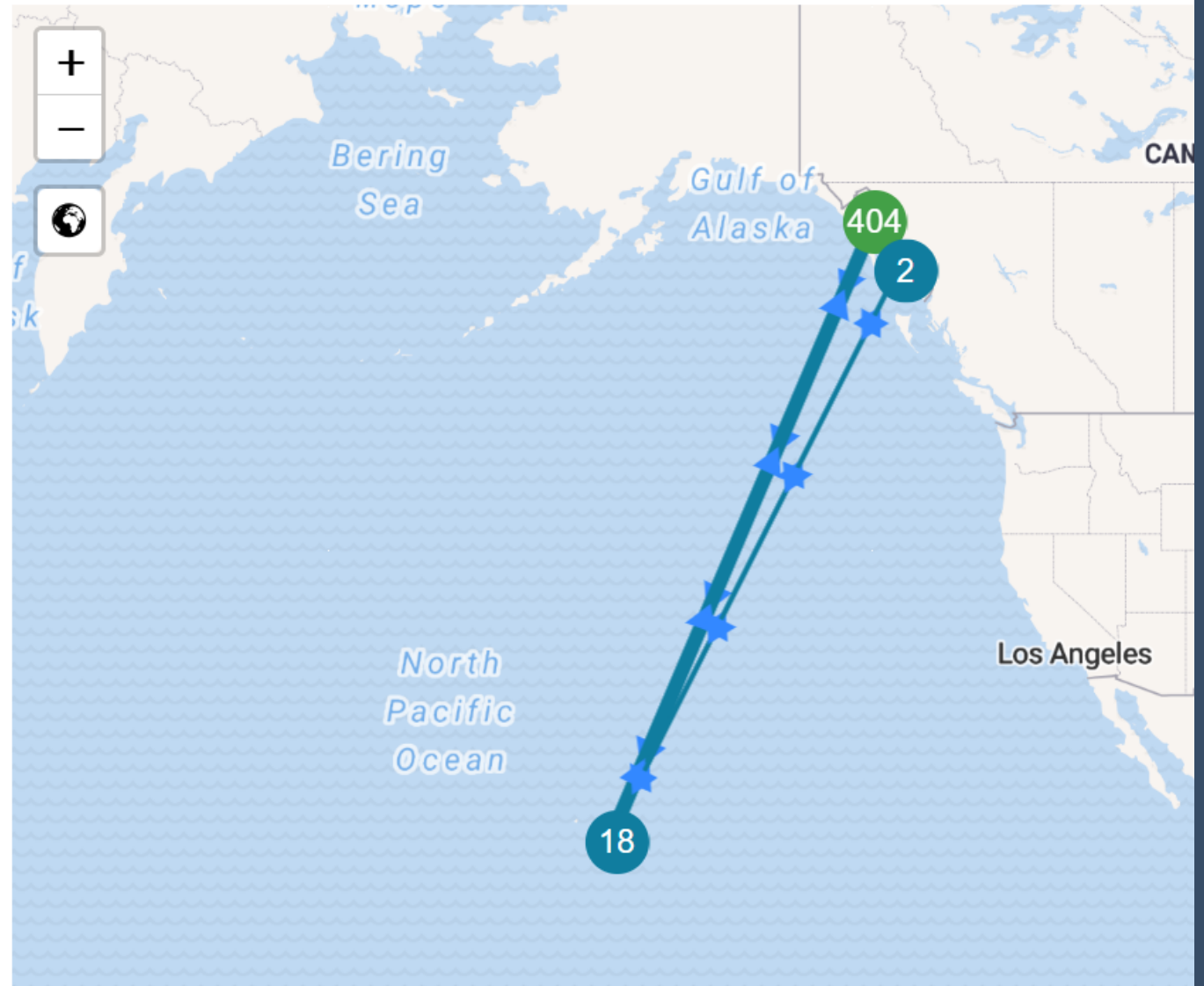
Sightings 424

First



2009-09-06

Alaska, United States



[Home](#)[Browse](#)[Stats](#)[Submit Images](#)[About](#)[WhaleID](#)[Name Your Whale](#)[Support Us](#)

Individual



Eira (Southeast Alaska)

ID SEAK-2167

Sex Unknown

Humpback Whale

Also Known As

HW-MN0400757

OSUWTG-MnSEAK082

Sightings 31

First

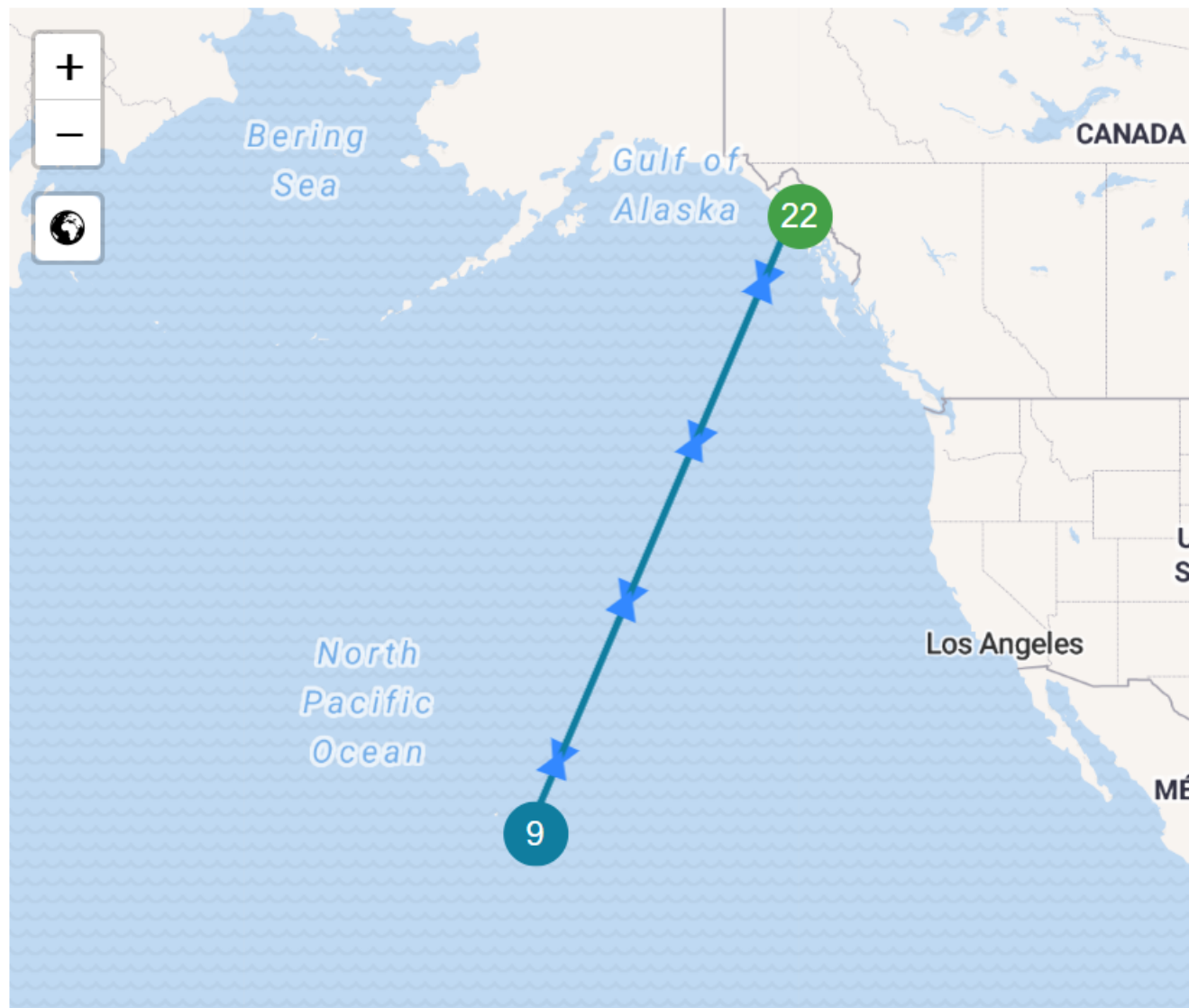


2014-11-15

Alaska, United States

Last

2026-06-25





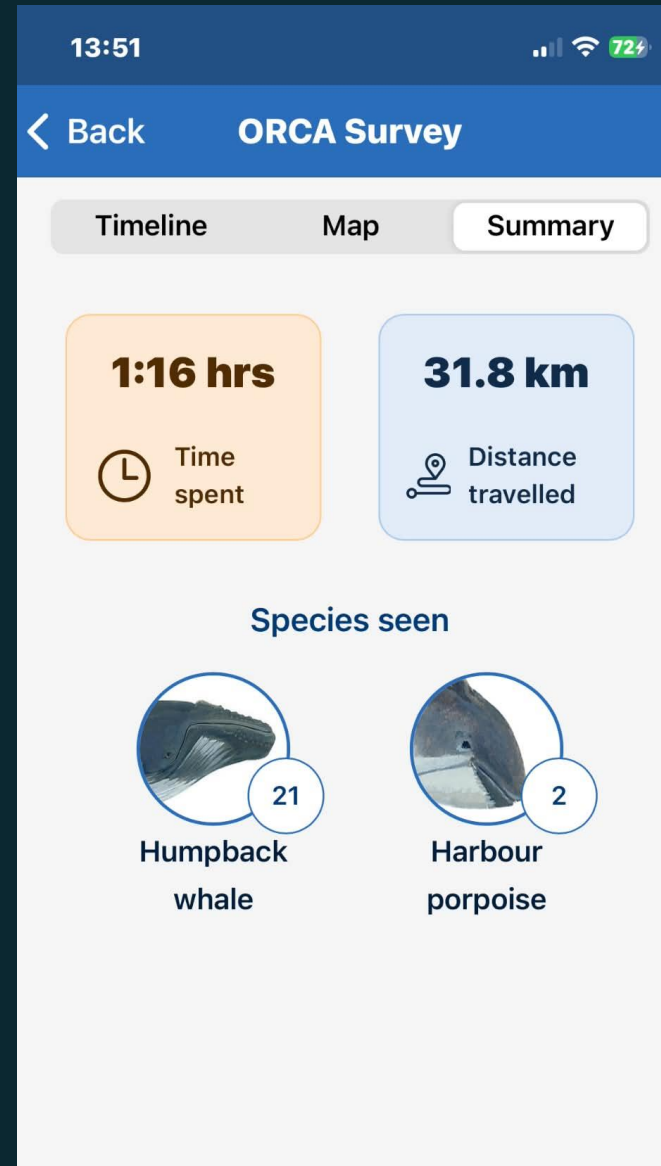
Citizen Science **ORCA**

During the Alaskan portion of the voyage, ORCA Ocean Conservationist Dave joined the team on board and collected data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins, and porpoises. ORCA is a cetacean conservation charity dedicated to the long-term protection of these species. The data Dave gathered was sent back to ORCA and made available to organisations working across cetacean conservation. Visit orca.org.uk for more information.



OceanWatchers Survey Effort

A sincere thank you to the guests who joined the Naturalists on deck for wildlife watches, in every kind of weather. There were not always sightings, but it was a pleasure to share the time with you outside. Every data point recorded and every kilometre covered counts if we are to better understand population dynamics.



Screenshots from the data collection.



Trip Survey Totals

Humpback whale  ... **96**

Dall's porpoise ..  **25**

Harbour porpoise  .. **23**

Fin whale  **3**

Surveyed over 25 hours and 502 km

Citizen Science iNaturalist

Over the course of the voyage, we explored a wide range of ecosystems: rainforest, intertidal zone, and kelp forest; rivers, lakes, and glaciated fjords. In these habitats we observed a wide variety of trees, flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals, and birds.

In total we recorded:

- 213 species
- 425 observations
- five observers
- 62 identifiers

... and the numbers keep rising. As you upload more photos from home, our dataset continues to grow. Through iNaturalist, these observations are now available as data for global scientific research.

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

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project:
[2026 June 22 - July 4: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist](#)



The most observed species



6 observations

Spreading Wood Fern
Dryopteris expansa



5 observations

Salmonberry
Rubus spectabilis



5 observations

One-flowered Wintergreen
Moneses uniflora



5 observations

Sitka Willow
Salix sitchensis



5 observations

Oval-leaf Blueberry
Vaccinium ovalifolium



5 observations

Western Lily of the Valley
Maianthemum dilatatum



5 observations

Goatsbeard
Aruncus dioicus



5 observations

Large-leaved Avena
Geum macrophyllum



5 observations

Black Slug
Arion ater



5 observations

Nootka Lupine
Lupinus nootkatensis



5 observations

Western Bunchberry
Cornus unalaschensis



4 observations

Pacific Banana Slug
Ariolimax columbianus



4 observations

Western Columbine
Aquilegia formosa



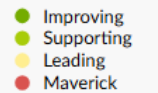
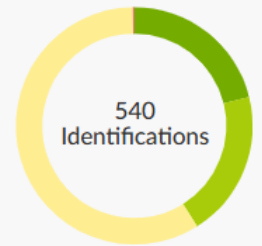
4 observations

Thimbleberry
Rubus parviflorus



4 observations

Common Yarrow
Achillea millefolium





Franklin's gull, *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

Citizen Science eBird

At sea and on land, our onboard Ornithologists and enthusiastic birding guests continually surveyed the birdlife we encountered along our route. The range of habitats we passed through gave us an equally varied cast of species, from the striking bald eagle to a broad selection of ducks and shorebirds.

Including onboard wildlife watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded **92 bird species** across **71 eBird checklists**. Through eBird, this data is available to scientists around the world to help them understand patterns of bird distribution, migration, and habitat use.

View our data for this trip here:
[2022nd June - 4th July: MS Roald Amundsen: Where the Mountains Meet the Sea - eBird Trip Report](#)

Wildlife List — Birds

Bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*



Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Kanadagans	kanadagås
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	gadwall	Schnatterente	snadderand
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	Stockente	stokkand
<i>Anas acuta</i>	northern pintail	Spießente	stjertand
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	harlequin duck	Kragenente	harlekinand
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	surf scoter	Brillenente	brilleand
<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	white-winged scoter	Höckersamtente	knoppsjørre
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	barrow's goldeneye	Spatelente	islandsand
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	common merganser	Gänsesäger	laksand
<i>Dendragapus fuliginosus</i>	sooty grouse	Küstengebirgshuhn	sotjerpe
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon	Felsentaube	klippedue (bydue)
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove	Türkentaube	tyrkerdue
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	band-tailed pigeon	Nördliche Bandtaube	bånddue
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	rødkolibri
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	black oystercatcher	Klippenausternfischer	amerikasvarttjeld
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope	Odinshühnchen	svømmesnipe

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	spotted sandpiper	Drosseluferläufer	flekksnipe
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	greater yellowlegs	Großer Gelbschenkel	plystresnipe
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	long-tailed jaeger	Falkenraubmöwe	fjelljo
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	parasitic jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	tyvjo
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	pomarine jaeger	Spatelraubmöwe	polarjo
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	rhinoceros auklet	Nashornalk	neshornlunde
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	topplunde
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	horned puffin	Hornlund	hornlunde
<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>	Cassin’s auklet	Aleutenalk	sotalke
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz’s murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	kortnebbdvergteist
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	marbled murrelet	Marmelalk	marmordvergteist
<i>Cepphus columba</i>	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	beringteist
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	thick-billed murre	Dickschnabellumme	polarlomvi
<i>Uria aalge</i>	common murre	Trottellumme	lomvi
<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>	ancient murrelet	Silberalk	nordstarik
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	krykkje
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Franklin’s gull	Präriemöwe	franklinmåke

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	kortnebbmåke
<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>	herring gull	Kanadamöwe	amerikagråmåke
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	glaucous-winged gull	Beringmöwe	gråvingemåke
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	rødnebbterne
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	red-throated loon	Sterntaucher	smålom
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific loon	Pazifiktaucher	amerikastorlom
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	Eistaucher	islom
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	black-footed albatross	Schwarzfußalbatros	svartfotalbatross
<i>Oceanodroma furcata</i>	fork-tailed storm petrel	Gabelschwanz-Wellenläufer	gråstormsvale
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	leach’s storm petrel	Wellenläufer	stormsvale
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	havhest
<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	grålire
<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	Manx shearwater	Atlantiksturmtaucher	havlire
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	beringskarv
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	Kanadareihier	herodiashegre
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	hvithodehavørn

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	Gürtelfischer	belteisfugl
<i>Leuconotopicus villosus</i>	hairy woodpecker	Haarspecht	indianerspett
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	red-breasted sapsucker	Feuerkopf-Saftlecker	rødbrystsevjespett
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	Wanderfalke	vandrefalk
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	western flycatcher	Feuchtwald-Schnäppertyrann	vestempid
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's jay	Diademhäher	furuskrike
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	black-billed magpie	Hudsonelster	svartnebbskjære
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Amerikakrähe	amerikakråke
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Kolkrabe	ravn
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	chestnut-backed chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	kastanjemeis
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	tree swallow	Sumpfschwalbe	tresvale
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow	Veilchenschwalbe	talassinsvale
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	Rauchschwalbe	låvesvale
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	American black swift	Schwarzsegler	svartseiler
<i>Corthylio calendula</i>	ruby-crowned kinglet	Rubingoldhähnchen	rubinfuglekonge
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	golden-crowned kinglet	Indianergoldhähnchen	ildkronefuglekonge
<i>Certhia americana</i>	brown creeper	Amerikabaumläufer	amerikatrekryper
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific wren	Pazifikzaunkönig	barsmett

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling	Star	stær
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	varied thrush	Halsbanddrossel	båndtrost
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson’s thrush	Zwergmusendrossel	brunkinnskogtrost
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	eremittskogtrost
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	Wanderdrossel	vandretrost
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	cedar waxwing	Zedernseidenschwanz	einersidensvans
<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>	red crossbill	Fichtenkreuzschnabel	grankorsnebb
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	pine siskin	Fichtenzeisig	stripesisik
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	fox sparrow	Fuchsammer	revespurv
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco	Winterammer	vinterjunko
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	savannah sparrow	Grasammer	musespurv
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	Singammer	sangspurv
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln’s sparrow	Lincolnammer	gråbrynspurv
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird	Braunkopf-Kuhstärling	brunhodetrupial
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	oransjekroneparula
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat	Weidengelbkehlchen	nordgulstrupe
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	Kronenwaldsänger	myrteparula
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend’s warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	granparula

Wildlife List – Birds

[illegible]

Wildlife List — Marine Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	fin whale	Finnwal	rorqual commun	finnhval
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Buckelwal	baleine à bosse	knølhval
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale (orca)	Schwertwal, Orka	orque	spekkhogger
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbor porpoise	Schweinswal	marsouin commun	nise
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's porpoise	Weißflankenschweinswal	marsouin de dall	dalls nise
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion	Stellerscher Seelöwe	lion de mer de steller	stellersjøløve
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	harbour seal	Seehund	phoque commún	steinkobbe
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	sea otter	Meerotter	loutre de mer	havoter

Wildlife List — Land Mammals



Wildlife List – Land Mammals



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American black bear	<i>Amerikanischer Schwarzbär</i>	<i>ours noir</i>	amerikansk svartbjørn
<i>Alces alces gigas</i>	Alaskan moose	<i>Elch</i>	<i>élan</i>	alaska-elg
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	American red squirrel	<i>Gemeines Rothörnchen</i>	<i>écureuil roux américain</i>	amerikansk ekorn
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	mountain goat	<i>Schneeziege</i>	<i>chèvre des montagnes rocheuses</i>	snøgeit
<i>Neogale vison</i>	American mink	<i>Nerz</i>	<i>vison</i>	amerikansk mink
<i>Odocoileus hemionus sitkensis</i>	Sitka black-tailed deer	<i>Maultierhirsch</i>	<i>cerf à queue noire</i>	mulhjort
<i>Marmota caligata</i>	hoary marmot	<i>Eisgraues Murmeltier</i>	<i>marmotte des rocheuses</i>	gråmurmeldyr
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>	North American porcupine	<i>Urson</i>	<i>porc-épic d'amérique</i>	nordamerikansk trepiggsvin
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American river otter	<i>Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter</i>	<i>loutre de rivière</i>	elveoter
<i>Canis Lupus</i>	gray wolf	<i>Wolf</i>	<i>loup gris</i>	gråulv

Thanks for your participation!

