

Science & Education Report



Alaska's Inside Passage: Fjords of The Great Land

**MS Roald Amundsen
4 – 13 July 2026**

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

Alaska and British Columbia moved us. Inspired by the landscapes and cultures we encountered, we set aside time to respond in our own way — through watercolour postcards, creative writing, and origami. The results reflected what each of us saw, and how it settled with us.





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 rewarding learning experience.

- 16 lectures
- 30 artistic and scientific workshops
- 9 Tiny Talks and WDWS sessions

Alaska & British Columbia: Culture

Reading about the Native cultures of Alaska is one thing. Standing among them, welcomed by the community, is another.

In Kake, we were greeted by local hosts and schoolchildren who performed a traditional dance ceremony, spoke to the customs and traditions of the Tlingit people, and showed us the regalia worn by different clans. They also gave us a demonstration of Inuit Olympic Games.



History & Culture

Alongside the Native cultures of Alaska, we traced the human history of this coast from the arrival of Russian traders through the centuries that followed. We looked at what drew the Russians here, the height of their presence, its decline, and the lasting impact on the people who had lived on this land long before. We also examined the reasons behind the United States' purchase of Alaska and how the territory developed from that point. Closer to Southeast Alaska specifically, we covered key moments such as the Gold Rush era and the introduction of Sami reindeer herders from Scandinavia.





Science Boat

Throughout the voyage, we ran plankton sampling sessions focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton in Alaskan waters. The data and samples you helped collect fed directly into the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, which monitors potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms.

During the science boat outings in the Keku Islands, Inian Islands, and Icy Bay, we used a CTD to build a physical profile of the water column, measured turbidity as a proxy for phytoplankton abundance, and deployed a plankton net to collect phytoplankton and zooplankton samples.

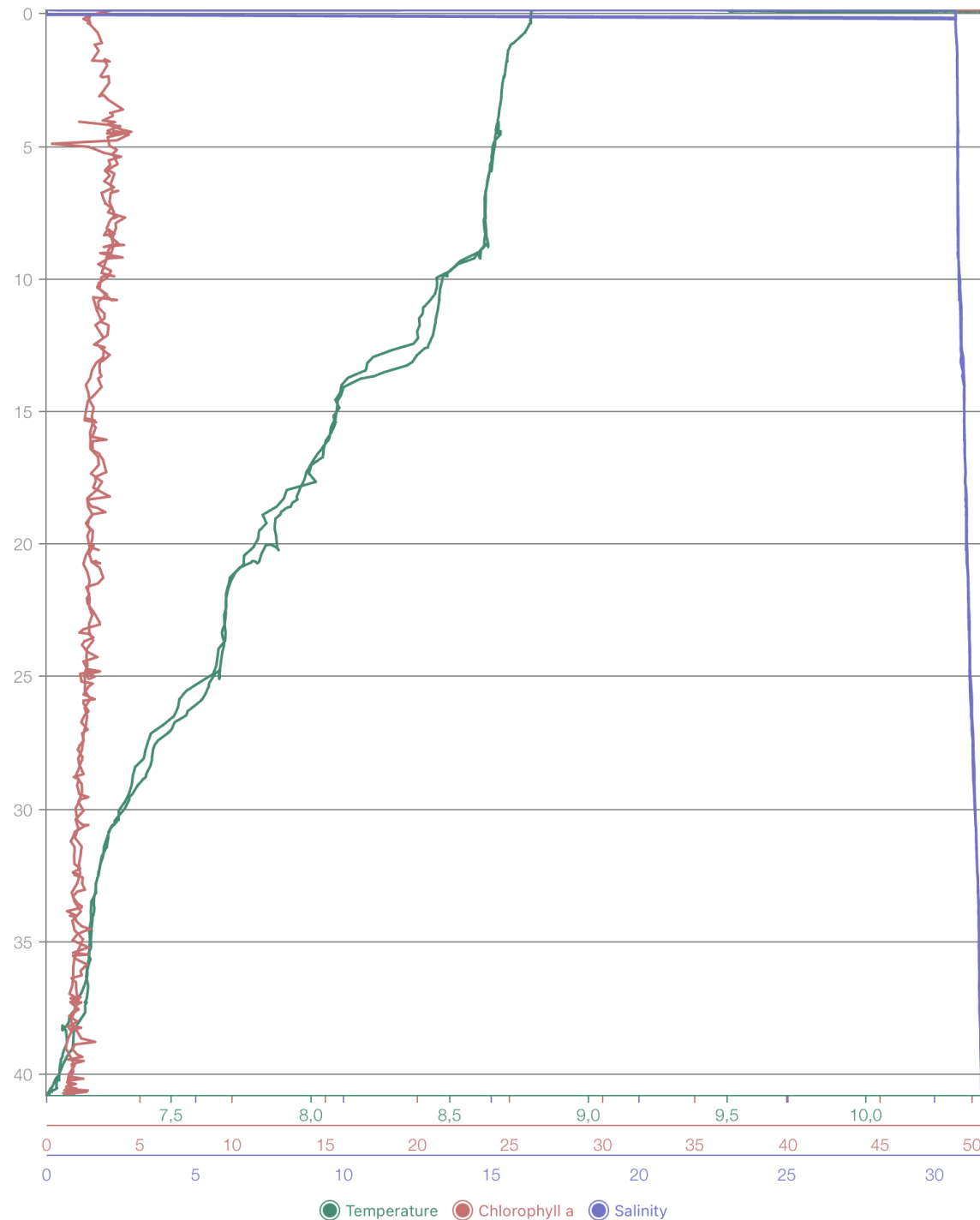
Science Boat: CTD data — Keku Islands

Temperature (green) shows a classic profile, with warmer water overlying colder, denser water. Values range from $\sim 8.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the surface to $\sim 6^{\circ}\text{C}$ at 43 m depth.

Salinity (blue) remains relatively high and consistent throughout the cast, at 30–32 PSU, increasing slightly with depth. This indicates a predominantly marine water mass with little freshwater influence, in contrast to glacier-fed fjords such as Icy Bay. The lack of a strong halocline suggests that vigorous tidal mixing and strong currents are preventing the formation of stable surface layers.

Chlorophyll a (red) shows little fluctuation and remains constant down to 43 m at $\sim 1.5\text{--}2.0\text{ }\mu\text{g/l}$.

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



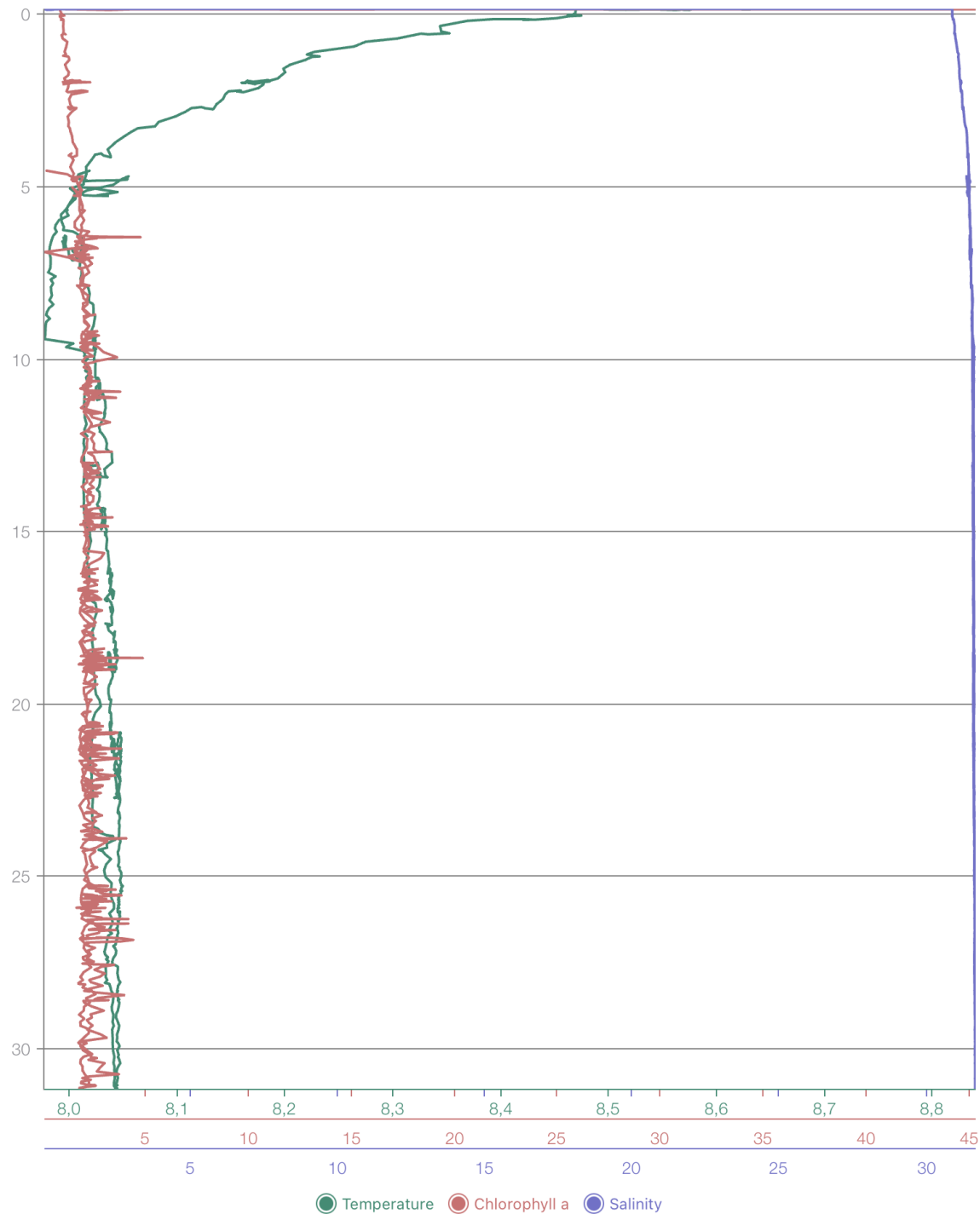
Science Boat: CTD data — Inian Islands

Temperature (green) shows a classic profile, with warmer water overlying colder, denser water. Values range from 8.45°C at the surface to ~8°C between 5 m and 10 m depth, then increase slightly to ~8.05°C down to 30 m.

Salinity (blue) remains relatively high and consistent throughout the cast, at 30 PSU at the surface, increasing slightly with depth to ~32 PSU at 32 m. This indicates a predominantly marine water mass with little freshwater influence, in contrast to glacier-fed fjords such as Icy Bay. The lack of a strong halocline suggests that vigorous tidal mixing and strong currents are preventing the formation of stable surface layers.

Chlorophyll a (red) shows only slight fluctuation and a gentle increase with depth, starting at ~1.5 µg/l at the surface and rising to ~2.5 µg/l at deeper levels.

Overall, this profile reflects a dynamic, nutrient-rich coastal system with no significant phytoplankton bloom underway.



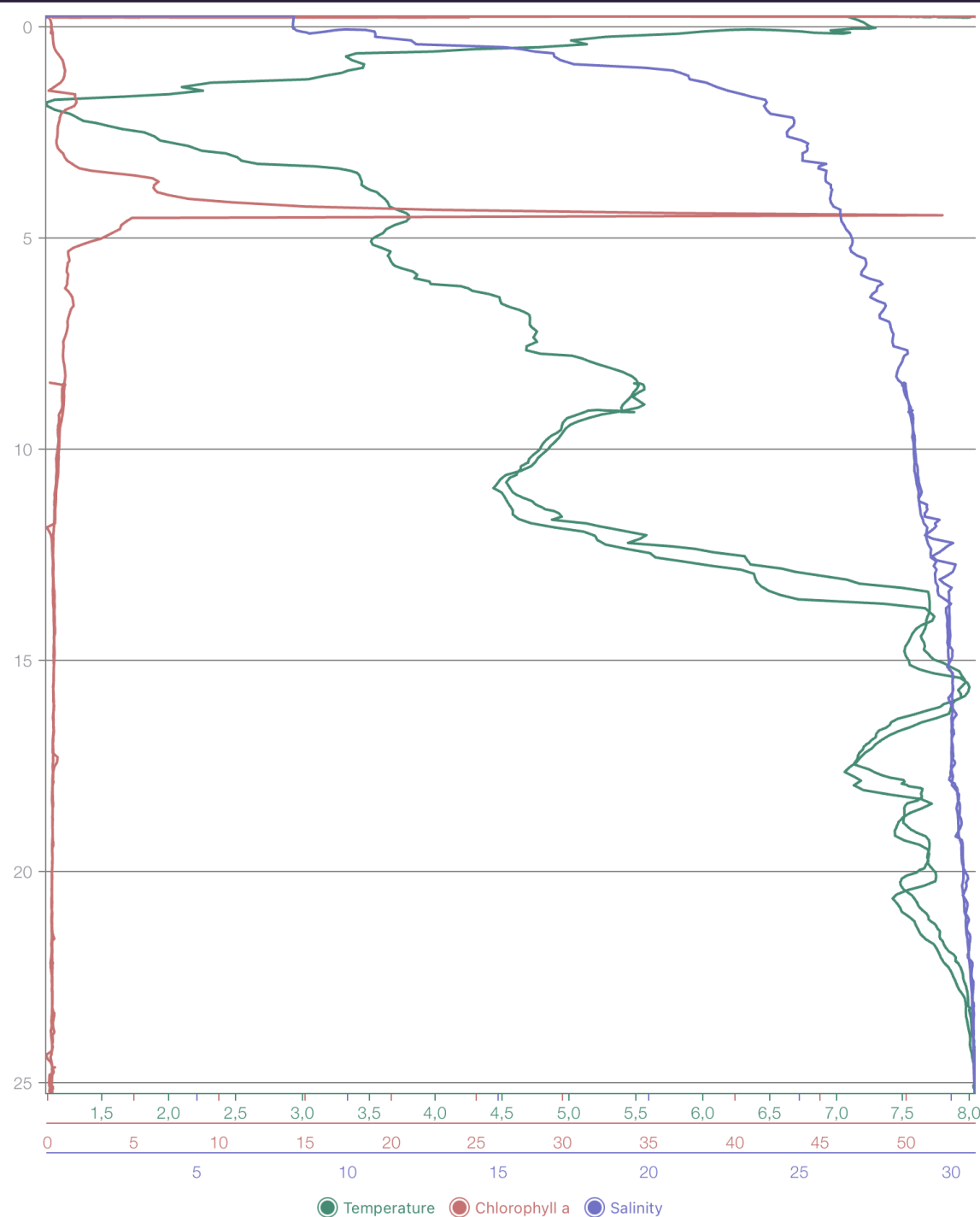
Science Boat: CTD data — Icy Bay

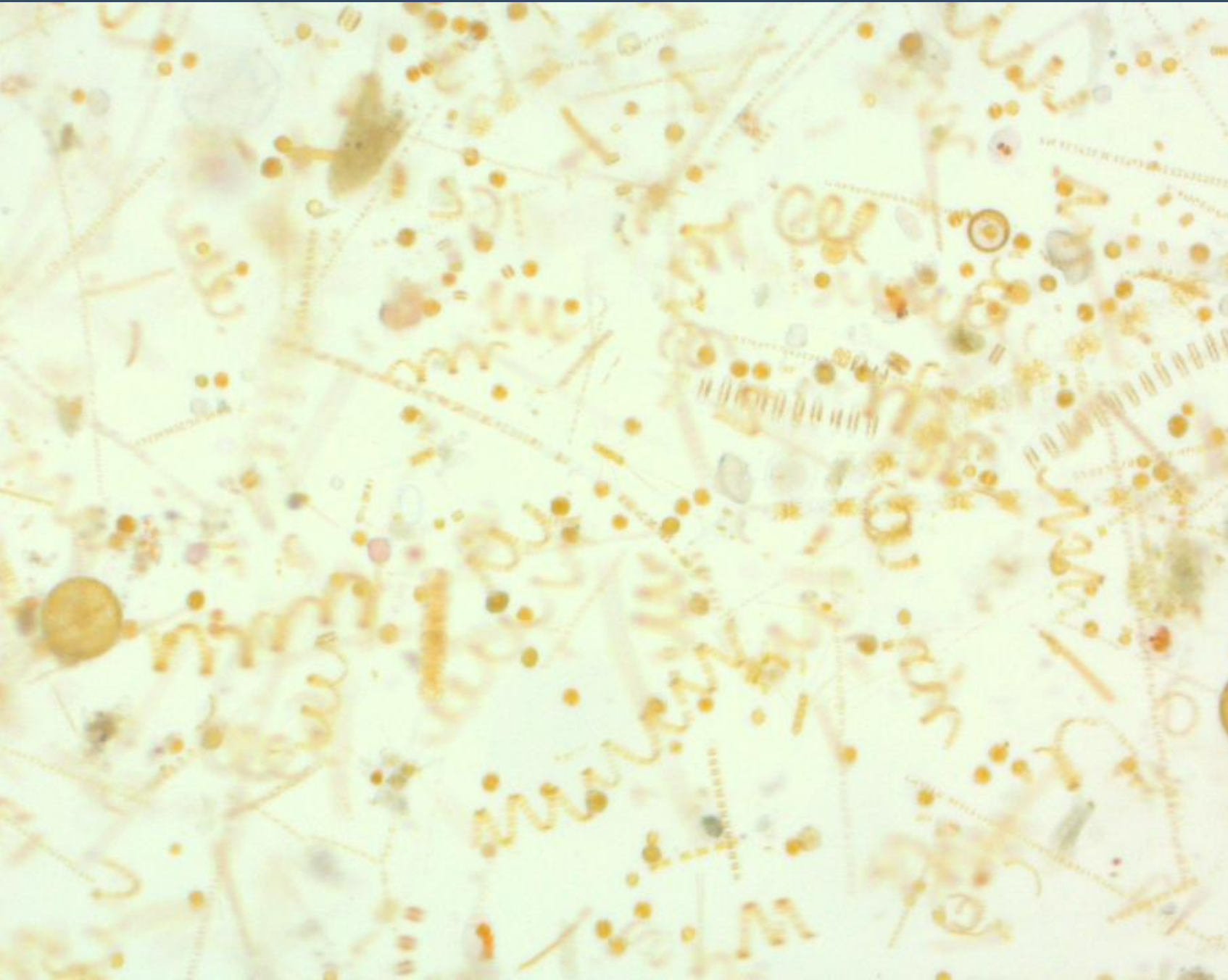
Temperature (green) is warmest at the surface at 7.5°C, heated by the sun. Values then drop rapidly across the first 2 m to 1.5°C, driven by cold glacial meltwater, before climbing back to 3.5°C by 5 m. Between 5 m and 8 m, temperatures rise steadily to 5.5°C, then dip by around 1°C at 12 m. Below 11 m, temperatures increase again to about 7.7°C. Between 14 m and 25 m, values vary only slightly before settling at 8°C by 25 m.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface at approximately 7.5 PSU, reflecting strong freshwater input from glacial meltwater and river discharge. It rises steadily with depth, reaching around 31.5 PSU at 25 m — a denser marine layer sitting beneath the fresher surface water.

Chlorophyll a (red) shows a sharp peak of 55 µg/l at 4 m, likely linked to drifting seaweed. Levels are otherwise higher near the surface and drop away below, remaining very low at ~1 µg/l down to 25 m as light availability decreases.

Overall, this profile reflects a classic glacier-fed Alaskan fjord system, with fresh, warmer meltwater sitting above a pronounced halocline and thermocline.

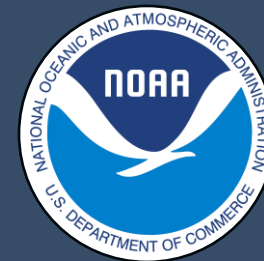




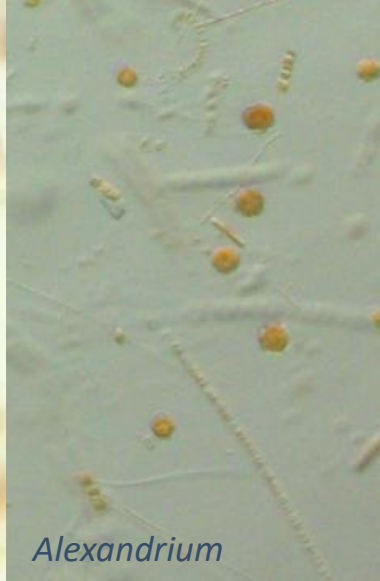
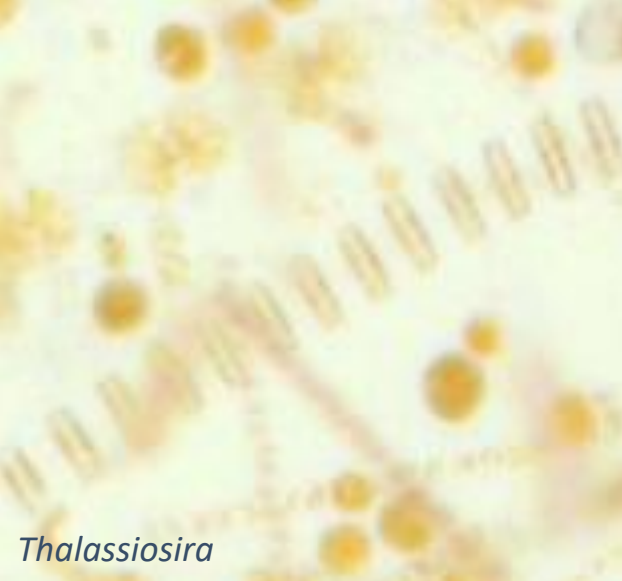
Plankton samples

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

The photo on the left shows a phytoplankton sample taken during our Keku Islands science boat outing, including *Alexandrium*, *Chaetoceros*, and *Coscinodiscus*.



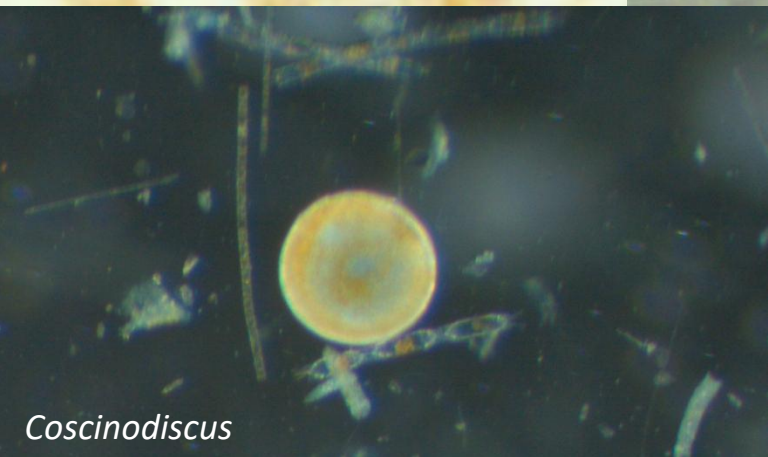
Phytoplankton & Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Project



Thalassiosira

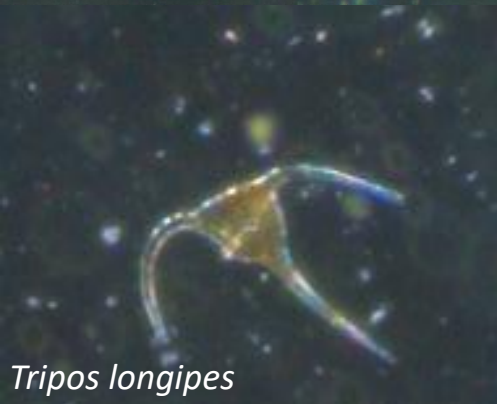
Alexandrium

Phytoplankton form the base of the marine food web. Like plants on land, they use photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll) to capture solar energy, producing glucose and oxygen while sequestering carbon.



Coscinodiscus

We collected phytoplankton samples in Icy Bay, the Inian Islands, and the Keku Islands, and reported the abundance and species present to the NOAA HAB project, which watches for harmful blooms of microalgae.



Tripos longipes



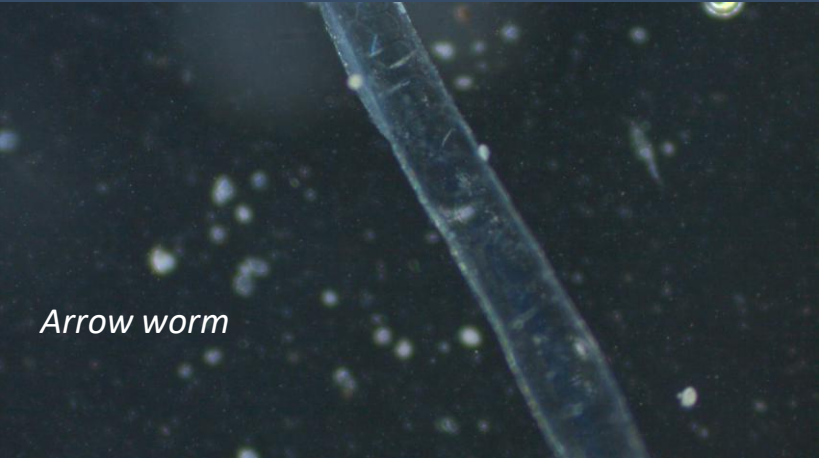
Chaetoceros

These blooms — driven by nutrient pollution and environmental change — can release toxins that harm aquatic life, disrupt ecosystems, and pose health risks to people. The HAB project monitors outbreaks, identifies contributing factors, and develops ways to predict, prevent, and manage them through scientific research. Our samples from this voyage returned no concerning results. On earlier voyages, however, our data has flagged active blooms to NOAA and helped inform local warnings.

Zooplankton

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

The photos taken through our microscopes have also been added to our iNaturalist project, helping to monitor plankton biodiversity.



Arrow worm



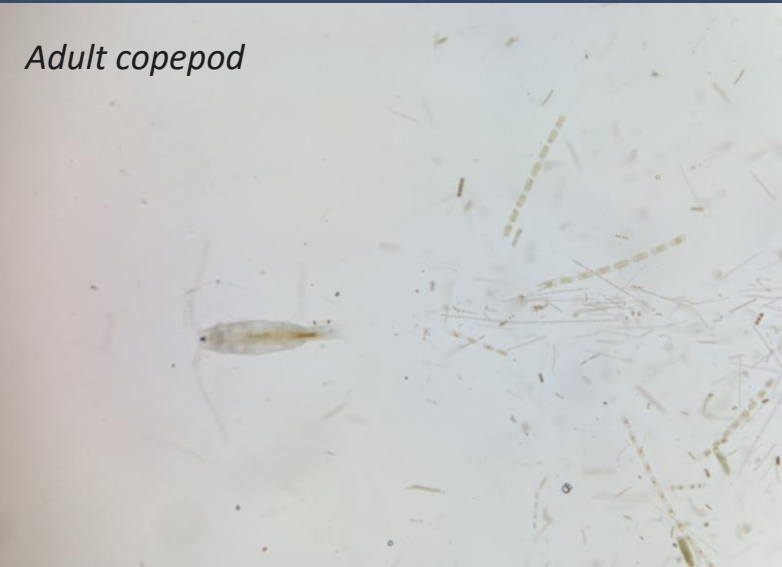
Adult copepod



sea butterfly



Naupliar stage copepod



Adult copepod



Citizen Science

NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer

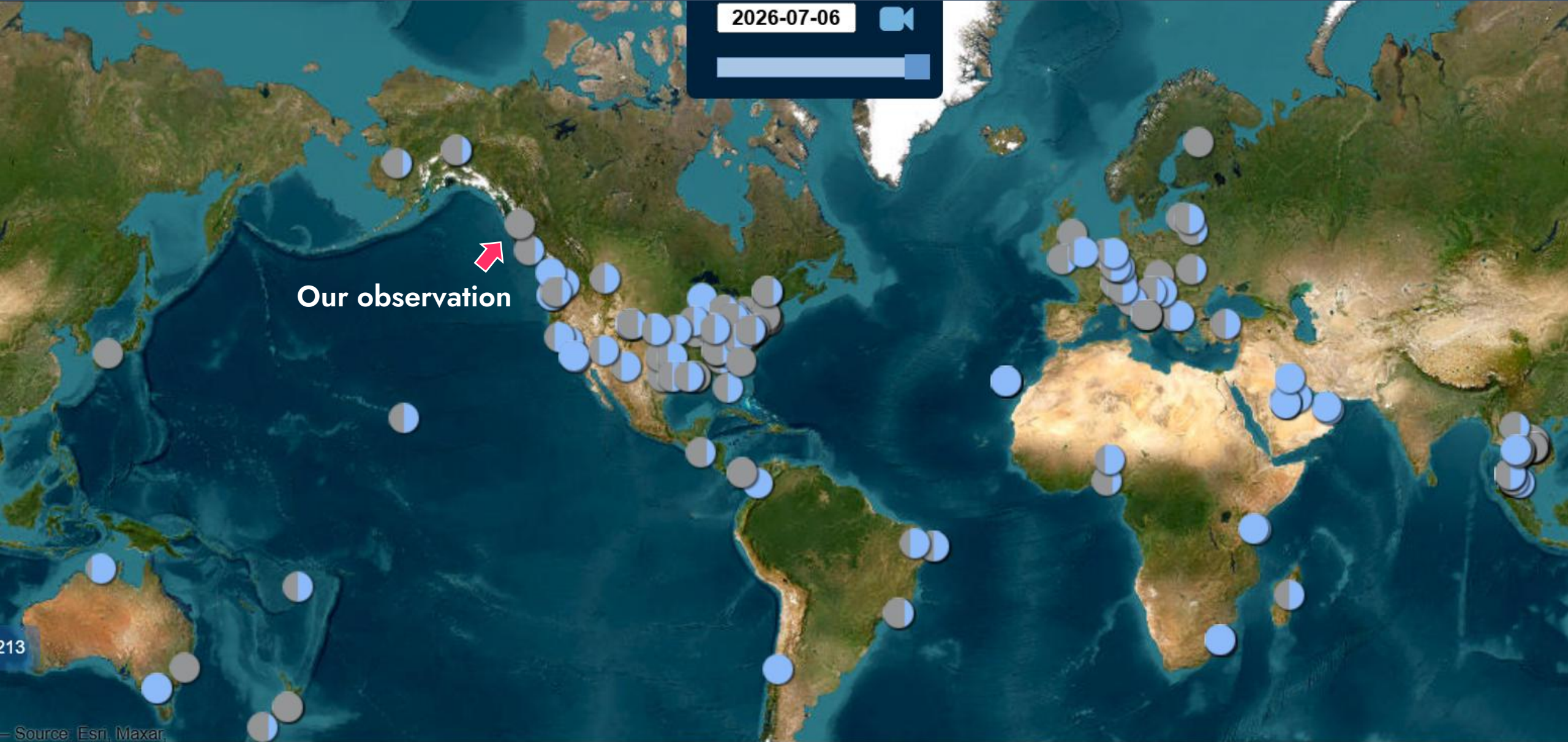
Clouds are not just shapes in the sky — they are key components of Earth's heat budget and balance. Knowing when, where, and what types of clouds form helps scientists understand how our climate is changing. Through NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer programme, we contribute directly to that data.

Our Citizen Scientists submitted five observations over six sessions to the global NASA database. Two have already been matched with weather satellite data; the rest add to the growing baseline for these remote regions.

To keep observing at home, download the 'GLOBE Observer' app.

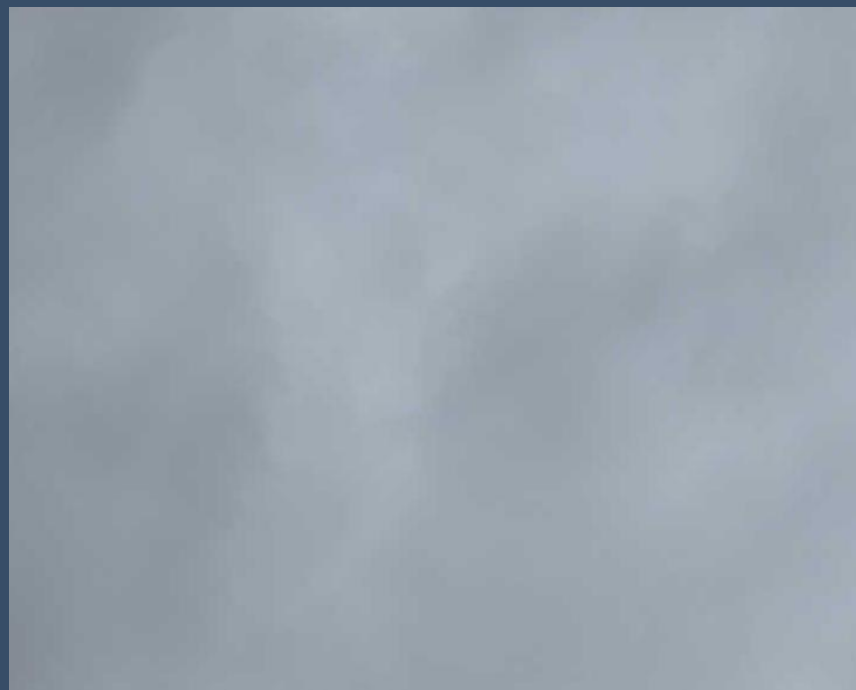
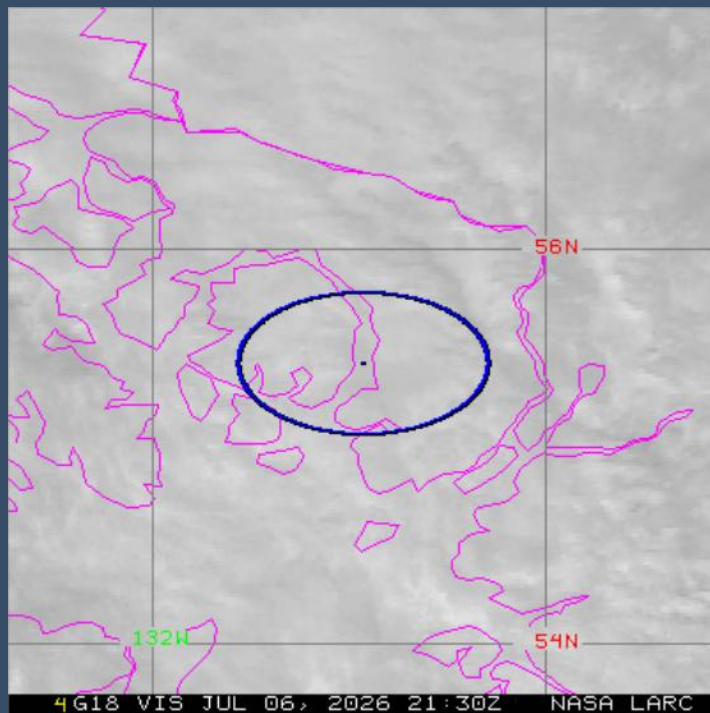
[View our data](#) on the global map

NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer data worldwide, 6 July 2026





NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer



The light blue column shows our observation from Misty Fjord, matched with satellite data captured at the same moment. The white column marks the data collected by the satellites 'GOES-18' and 'NOAA-20'.

Pairing surface and orbital views like this closes the gap between what we see from the deck and what satellites see from above — improving satellite intelligence, data validity, and the forecasts built from them.

On this day, our sky was overcast, and the match confirmed it. We could not see the mid- or high-level clouds, while the satellites could not see the mid- or low-level clouds. Ground observations fill in the other side of the picture — not only for us.

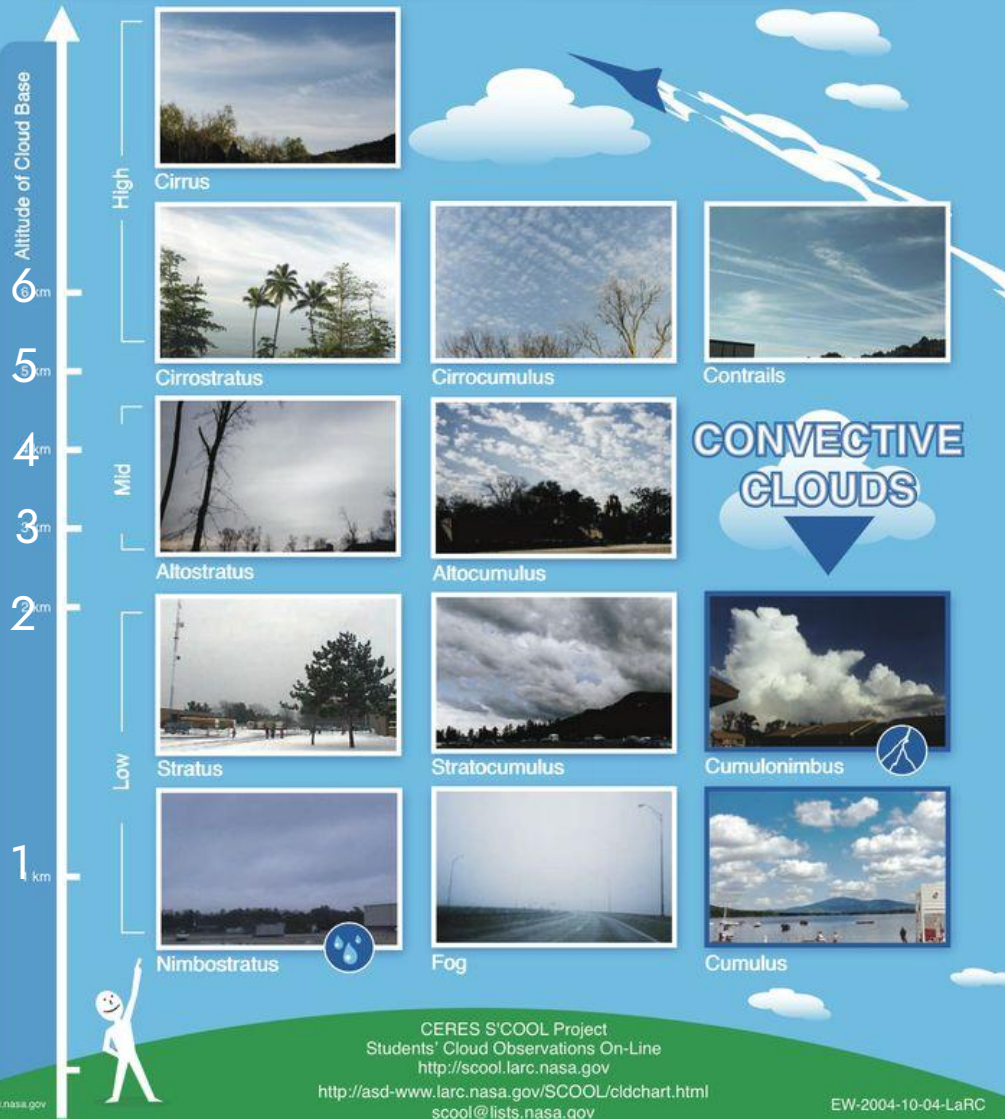
Callout: Because we take the photos within the app, we do not need to worry about being experts at cloud identification. NASA can correct our observations if needed by checking those images.

NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer, 6 July 2026

 GLOBE Cloud Observations Paired with NASA Satellite Data			
Total Satellite Comparisons: 281			
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	2026-07-06 21:21:00	2026-07-06 21:33	2026-07-06 21:20
Latitude	55.44	55.12 to 55.78	55.06 to 55.86
Longitude	-130.95	-131.27 to -130.63	-131.33 to -130.53
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%) 	Overcast 100.00% 	Overcast 100.00% 
High Clouds		Cover: Overcast 100.00%  Altitude: 9.98 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 230.65 (K) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Overcast 99.97%  Altitude: 7.95 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 238.94 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Mid Clouds			Cover: Few (0.03%)  Altitude: 5.98 (km) Phase: Water 254.15 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Low Clouds	 Stratus  Stratocumulus Cover: Overcast (>90%) 		
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
Click image to view --->			
<i>Note: Photos submitted though GLOBE need approval before being displayed, this may take a few days.</i>			
Sky Conditions, Surface Conditions and Observer Comments	Sky Conditions Sky Visibility : no report Sky Color : no report Surface Conditions Snow/Ice : No Standing Water : Yes Muddy : No Dry Ground : No Leaves on Trees : Yes Raining or Snowing : Yes	Are there any comments you would like to add? Be sure to add the name of the satellite for our record.  Submit Comment	



S'COOL Cloud Identification Chart



Citizen Science

NASA's GLOBE 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.

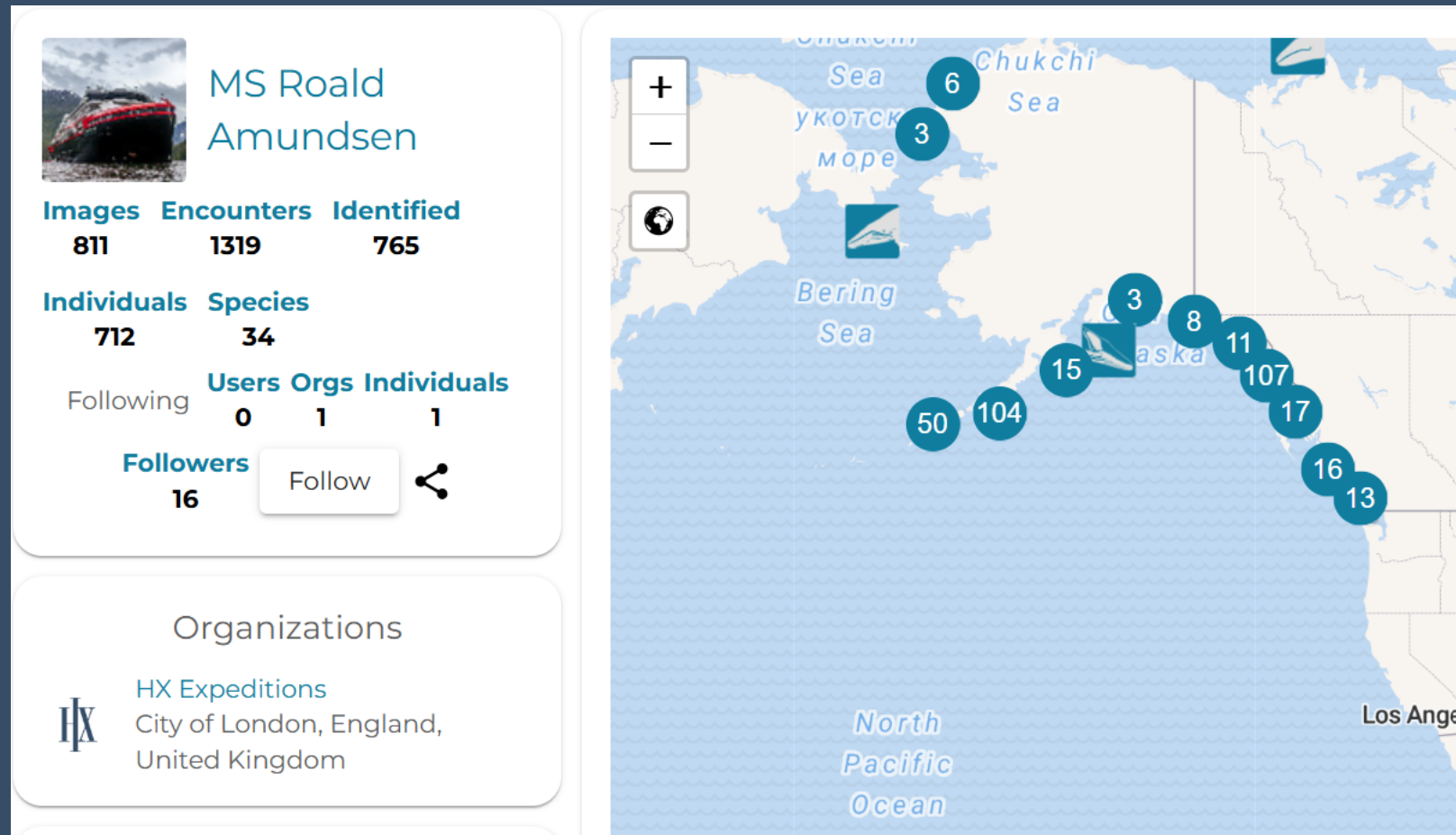
To explore more examples, see NASA's [On-Line Cloud Chart](#)
[View our data](#) on the global map

Citizen Science

Happywhale

Cetaceans — whales, dolphins, and porpoises — capture our imaginations and our hearts whenever we witness them. And something as simple as taking a photo can help scientists learn more about them. That is where Happywhale comes in. By using AI to match images of whales submitted by users, the platform tracks individuals as they migrate across the world and through their lives. When you submit a photo of a whale, you are notified of any past and future matches for that individual.

So far we have one registered submission of humpback whale tail flukes uploaded from the ship by the team on this voyage, and we are waiting to see whether any others match known individuals. It is never too late to upload ID-quality photos of any whales — and of seals with spots — from this trip or from any previous journeys you may have photos of. Older photos are just as valuable: they can confirm that individuals seen recently were alive well before those reports.



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

To receive updates when these individuals are seen again (there is no email spam) 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](#).





Citizen Science **ORCA**

While travelling through Alaska, you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Dave, who collected data during wildlife watches on whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

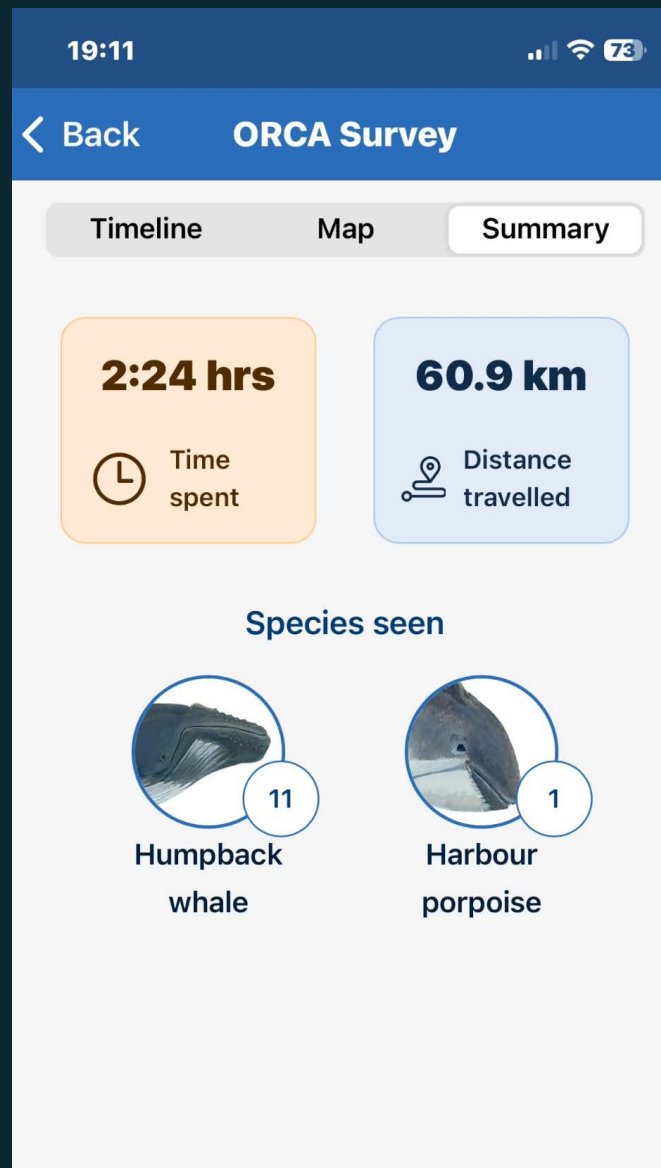
ORCA is a cetacean conservation charity dedicated to the long-term protection of these species. The data Dave gathered was returned to ORCA and shared with the many organisations working in cetacean conservation. Visit orca.org.uk for more.



OceanWatchers Survey Effort

A sincere thank you to everyone who joined the Naturalists on deck for the wildlife watches, in every weather. Sightings were not always guaranteed, but it was good to spend that time with you on deck.

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  ... 57

Dall's porpoise ..  11

Harbour porpoise  2

Fin whale  2

Surveyed over 15 hours and 338 km

Citizen Science

iNaturalist

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

In total we recorded:

- 68 species
- 112 observations
- 16 observers
- 39 identifiers

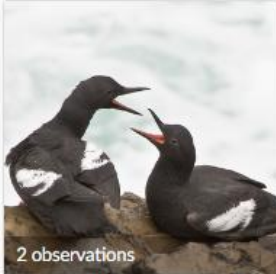
... and counting. As you upload more photos from home, our dataset continues to grow. Through iNaturalist, these observations can now be used as data in global scientific research.

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

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project:

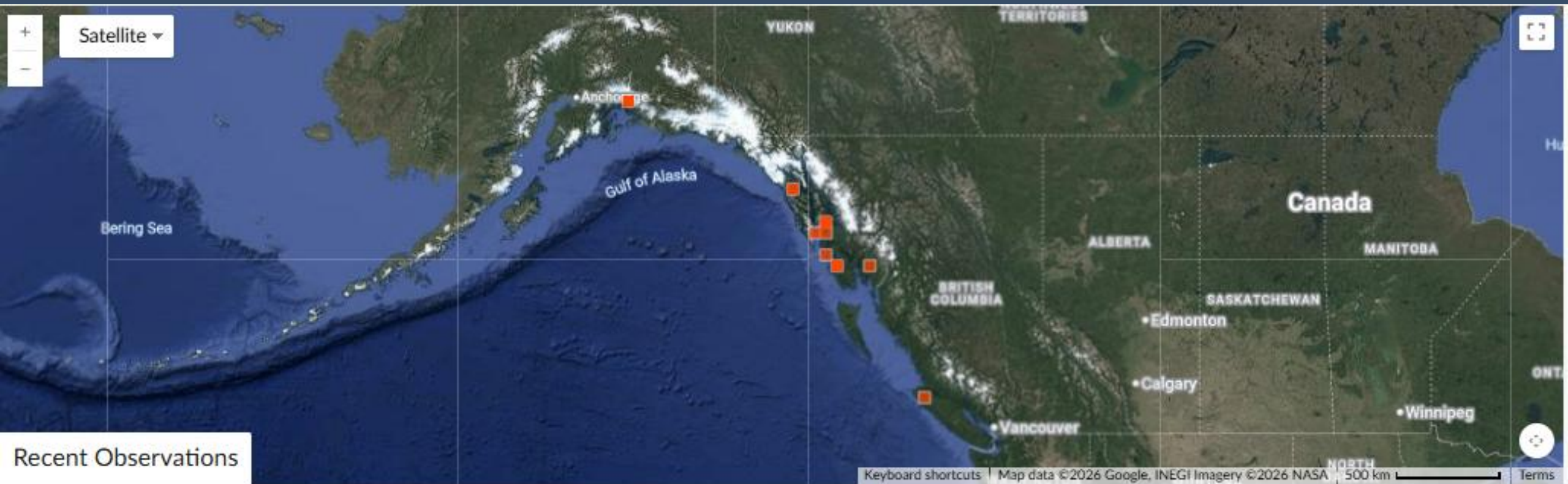
[2026 July 04 – July 13: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist](#)



 8 observations Salmonberry · Pracht-Himbeere <i>Rubus spectabilis</i>	 4 observations Bald Eagle · Weißkopfseeadler <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	 4 observations Pacific Banana Slug <i>Ariolimax columbianus</i>	 3 observations Western Columbine · Schöne Akelei <i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	 3 observations Western Hemlock · Westliche Helmlocktanne <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
 3 observations Thimbleberry · Weißer Zimt-Himbeere <i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	 3 observations Goatsbeard · Wald-Geißbart <i>Aruncus dioicus</i>	 2 observations Pigeon Guillemot · Taubenteiste <i>Cepphus columba</i>	 2 observations Thatched Barnacle <i>Semibalanus cariosus</i>	 2 observations Red Clover · Rot-Klee <i>Trifolium pratense</i>
 2 observations Red Alder · Roterle <i>Alnus rubra</i>	 2 observations Chum Salmon · Ketalachs <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	 2 observations Common Cottongrass · Schmalblättriges Wollgras <i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	 2 observations Seep Monkeyflower · Gelbe Gauklerblume <i>Erythranthe guttata</i>	 2 observations Painted Anemone <i>Urticina grebelnyi</i>

What have we
observed the most?

Where have we observed the most?

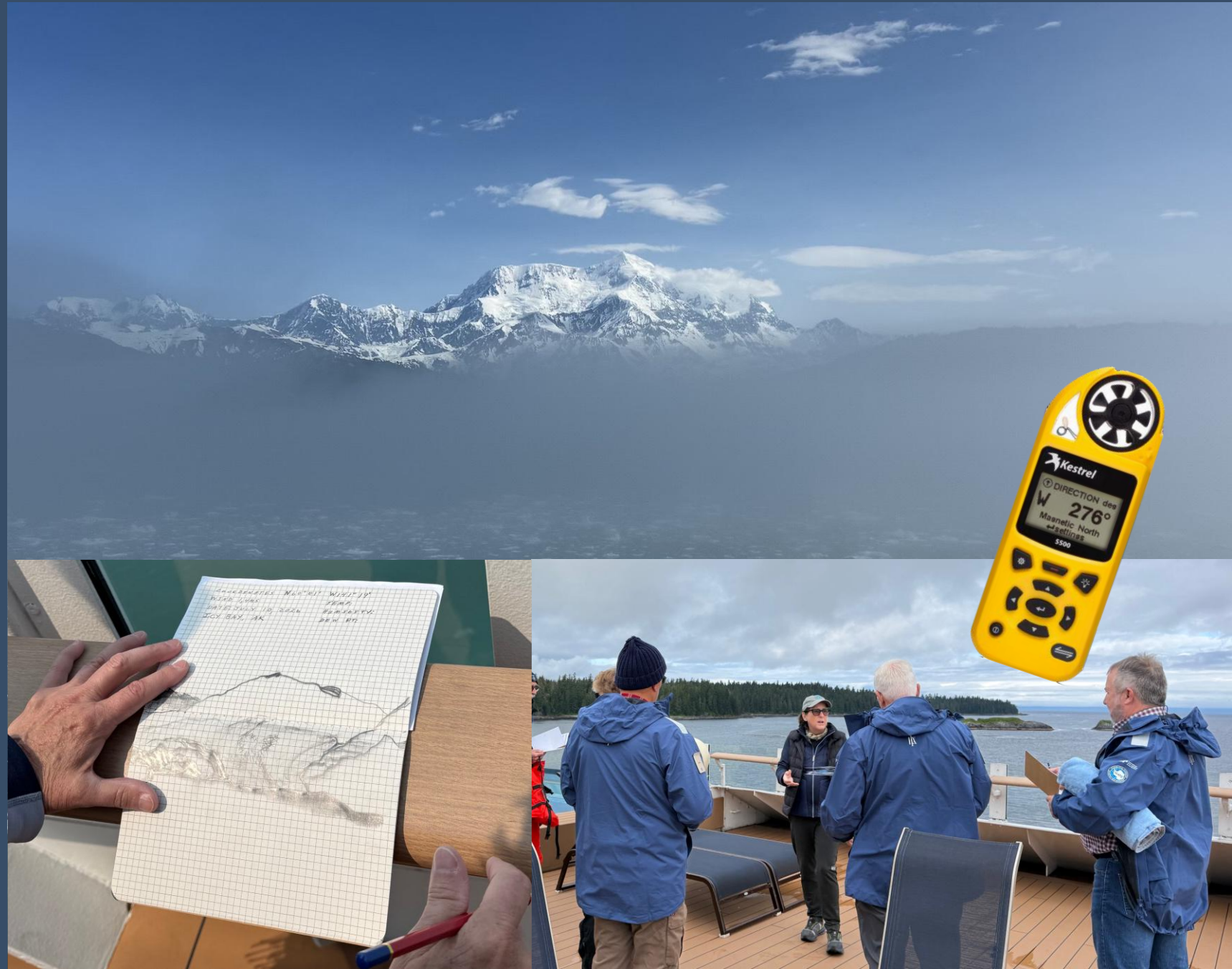


Guest Scientist

Two Guest Scientists, Wendy and Allyson, joined the voyage to study marine fog and to help improve new atmospheric sensors developed by NSF NCAR. Using weather and aerosol-sampling instruments installed on board, they collected data on visibility, weather conditions, and airborne particles that influence cloud and fog formation. Along the way, they helped guests understand how fog develops from moisture and from specific aerosol particles known as cloud condensation nuclei (CCN) and ice nucleating particles (INP).

They also led field notebook workshops, giving participants hands-on experience with handheld weather devices and with sketching landscapes and weather.

[Visit the project's website](#)
to learn more



Wildlife List — Birds



Female spruce grouse *Canachites canadensis* and chick seen by guest Pierre in Valdez.

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Kanadagans	kanadagås
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	Stockente	stokkand
<i>Mareca strepera</i>	gadwall	Schnatterente	snadderand
<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	green-winged teal	Carolinakrickente	amerikakrikkand
<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>Clangula hyemalis</i>	long-tailed duck	Eisente	havelle
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's goldeneye	Spatelente	islandsand
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	common merganser	Gänsesäger	laksand
<i>Lagopus muta</i>	rock ptarmigan	Alpenschneehuhn	fjellrype
<i>Falciennis canadensis</i>	spruce grouse	Tannenhuhn	granjerpe
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon	Felsentaube	klippedue (bydue)
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	Annakolibri	rødmaskekolibri
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	rødkolibri
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	greater yellowlegs	Großer Gelbschenkel	plystresnipe
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	parasitic jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	tyvjo
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	rhinoceros auklet	Nashornalk	neshornlunde
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	topplunde

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<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>Cephus columba</i>	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	beringteist
<i>Uria aalge</i>	common murre	Trottellumme	lomvi
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	krykkje
<i>Chroicocephalus Philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte’s gull	Bonapartemöwe	kanadahettemåke
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	kortnebbmåke
<i>Larus glaucescens</i>	glaucous-winged gull	Beringmöwe	gråvingemåke
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Caspian tern	Raubseeschwalbe	rovterne
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	rødnebbterne
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	black oystercatcher	Klippenausternfischer	amerikasvarttjeld
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	red-throated loon	Sternaucher	smålom
<i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Pacific loon	Pazifiktaucher	amerikastorlom
<i>Gavia immer</i>	common loon	Eistaucher	islom
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	yellow-billed loon	Gelbschnabeltaucher	gulnebblom
<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	black-footed albatross	Schwarzfußalbatros	svartfotalbatross
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	havhest

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Ardena grisea</i>	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	grålire
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	beringskarv
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	hvithodehavørn
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	Gürtelfischer	belteisfugl
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	northern flicker	Ostgoldspecht	gullspett
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	western flycatcher	Feuchtwald-Schnäppertyrann	vestempid
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's jay	Diademhäher	furuskrike
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Amerikakrähe	amerikakråke
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Kolkrabe	ravn
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	Schwarzkopfmeise	amerikameis
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	chestnut-backed chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	kastanjemeis
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow	Veilchenschwalbe	talassinsvale
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	Rauchschwalbe	låvesvale
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	cliff swallow	Fahlstirnschwalbe	mursvale
<i>Regulus satrapa</i>	golden-crowned kinglet	Indianergoldhähnchen	ildkronefuglekonge
<i>Certhia americana</i>	brown creeper	Amerikabaumläufer	amerikatrekryper

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific wren	Pazifikaunkönig	barsmett
<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	American dipper	Grauwasseramsel	gråfossekall
<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>Acanthis flammea</i>	common redpoll	Birkenzeisig	gråsisik
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	pine siskin	Fichtenzeisig	stripesik
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	fox sparrow	Fuchsammer	revespurv
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco	Winterammer	vinterjunko
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	Singammer	sangspurv
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	oransjekroneparula
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	Goldwaldsänger	gulparula
<i>Setophaga coronata</i>	yellow-rumped warbler	Kronenwaldsänger	myrteparula
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	granparula
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	common nighthawk	Falkennachtschwalbe	nordnatthauk

Wildlife List — Marine Mammals



Wildlife List – Marine Mammals



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	fin whale	Finnwal	rorqual commun	finhval
<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	Stellers sjøløve
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	harbour seal	Seehund	phoque commun	steinkobbe
<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>	northern elephant seal	Nördlicher See-Elephant	éléphant de mer boréal	nordlig sjøelefant
<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	Amerikanischer Schwarzbär	ours noir	amerikansk svartbjørn
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	brown bear	Braunbär	ours brun	brunbjørn
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	mountain goat	Schneeziege	chèvre des Montagnes Rocheuses	snøgeit
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American river otter	Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter	loutre de rivière	elveoter
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Sitka black-tailed deer	Maultierhirsch	cerf à queue noire	mulhjort
<i>Marmota caligata</i>	hoary marmot	Eisgraues Murmeltier	marmotte des rocheuses	gråmurmeldyr

A photograph of two sea otters swimming in the water. The otter in the foreground is looking towards the camera, while the one behind it is partially submerged. The background shows a rocky shoreline with some seaweed. The text "Thanks for your participation!" is overlaid in white, bold, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

Thanks for your participation!