

The background of the slide features a deep blue underwater scene with two whales. A large, semi-transparent watermark of the Roman numeral 'IX' is positioned on the left side, spanning most of the vertical height. The text 'Science & Education Report' is centered horizontally and partially overlaps the 'IX' watermark.

Science & Education Report

Alaska and British Columbia — Inside Passage, Bears and Aleutian Islands (Northbound) MS Roald Amundsen

25 July — 11 August 2026



Arts, Crafts & Creativity

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





Science & Education Programme

Our onboard Naturalists guided our 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. However, it is a different experience to witness the cultural heritage for yourselves.

In Old Harbor, we were greeted by the local community, who performed a traditional dance ceremony and showed us the regalia worn by different clans.



History & Culture

During this voyage we also explored the human history of this territory, from the moment the Russians invaded to how it evolved over recent centuries. We learned about the Russians' monetary motivations, their rise, their fall, and how this period shaped the lives of those who lived here before. We also learned about key historical events in Alaska, such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill.





Science Boat

During our voyage we conducted plankton sampling to study the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in Alaskan waters. The samples and data you recorded provided invaluable information for NOAA's Citizen Science Programme, the Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN), which monitors for potential Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).

During science boat outings in Misty Fjords, Icy Bay, Kinak Bay, Geographic Harbor, and St. Matthew Island, we used a CTD to measure the physical profile of the water column, a refractometer to measure salinity, and took measurements of turbidity using our Secchi Disk to estimate phytoplankton abundance.

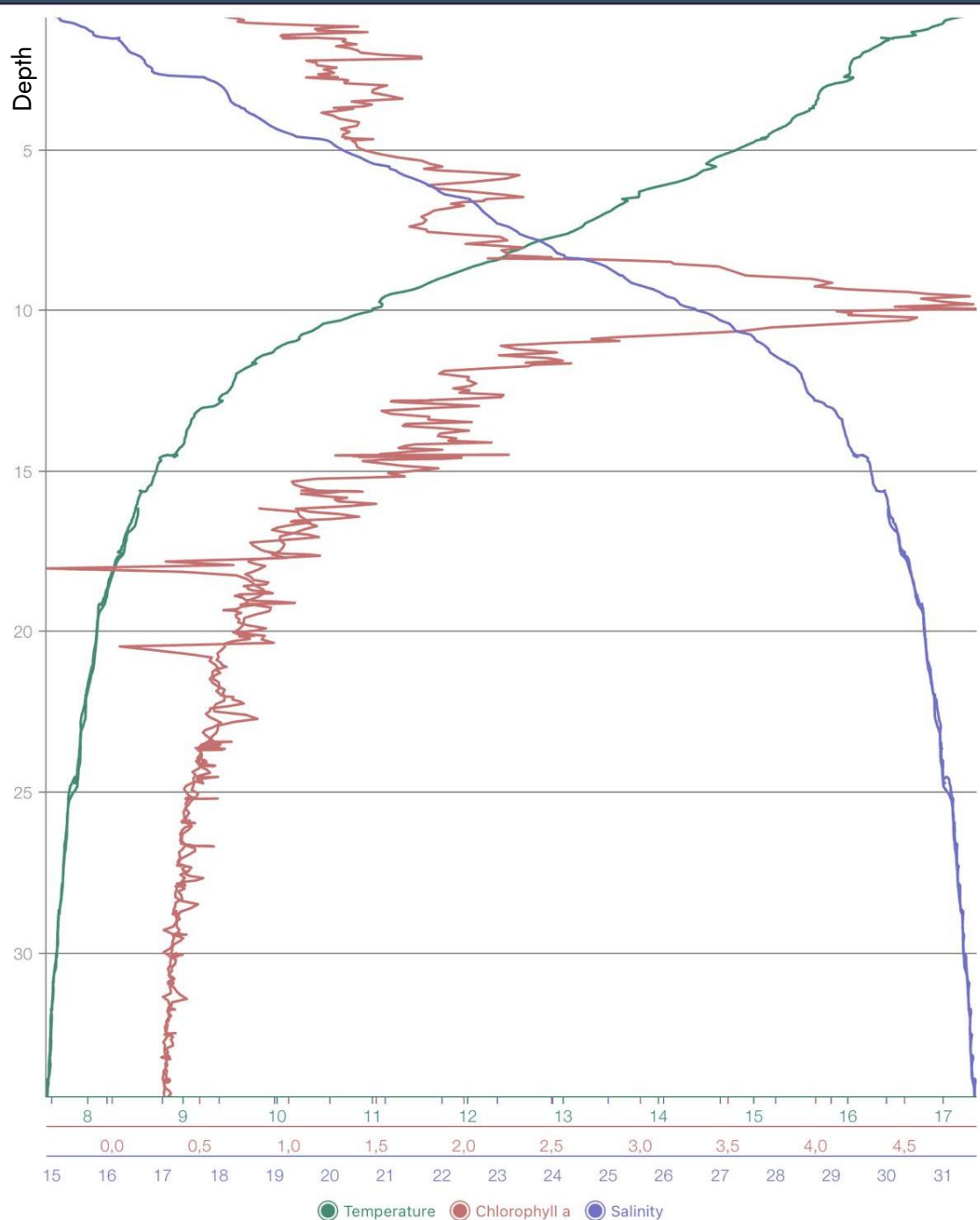
Science Boat: CTD data — Misty Fjord

Temperature (green) shows a classic profile with warmer water overlying colder, denser water. Temperature ranges from ~17°C at the surface to ~8 °C over 20-25m depth.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface ~15 PSU, and increases with depth, to 31 PSU at 20-25m. Suggesting slightly fresher water, from river run off, and rainfall overlying saltier, denser water at greater depth.

Chlorophyll a (red) reveals a higher level of phytoplankton at 10 m depth, reaching 4.5–5 µg/l, which then reduces with depth to 0.25 µg/l at around 25 m. This suggests 10 m depth contains the optimum nutrients and light availability for phytoplankton to thrive.

Overall, this profile reflects a classic fjord system, with strong surface—deepwater stratification, freshwater influence at the surface, and a subsurface phytoplankton maximum where light and nutrient conditions align



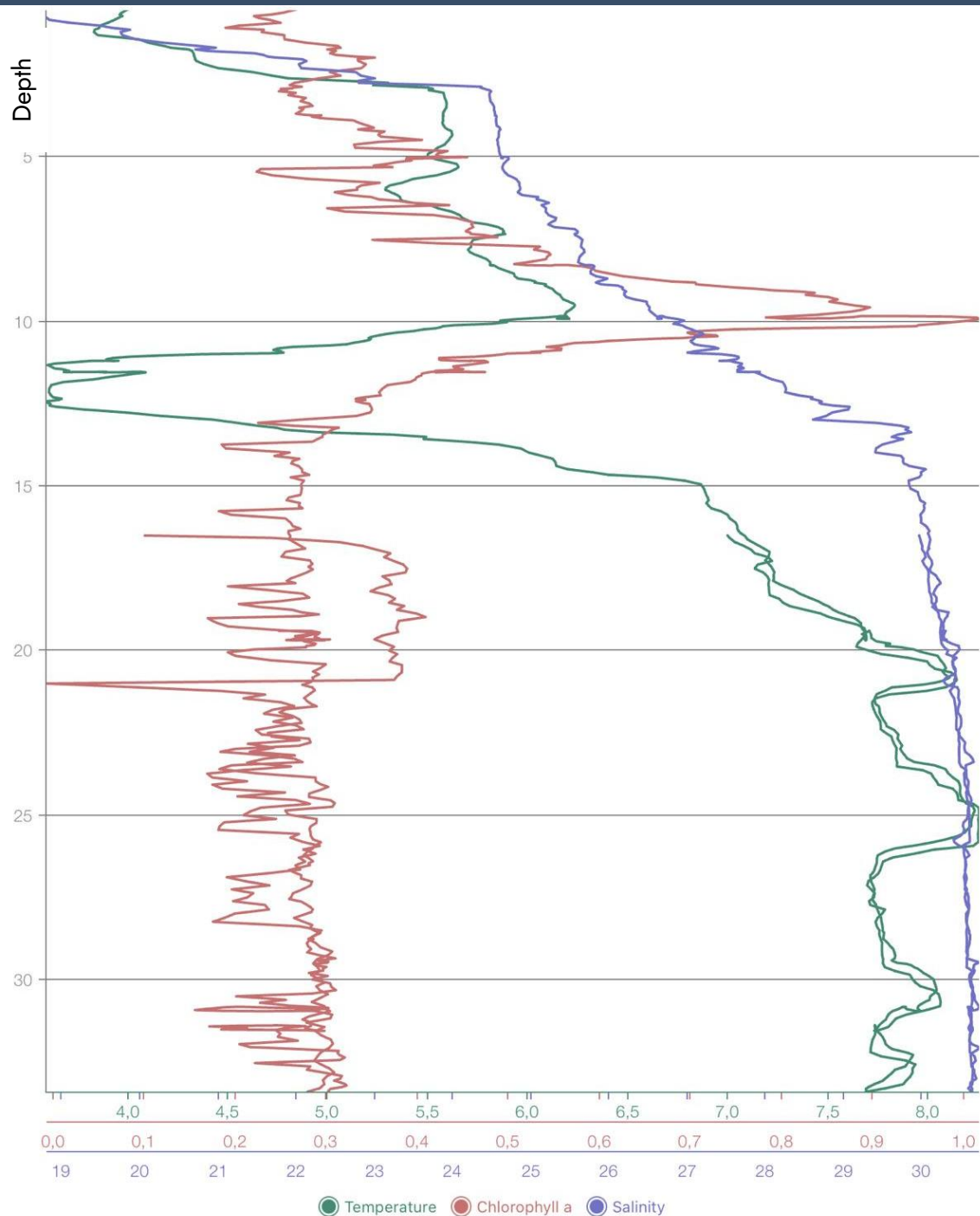
Science Boat: CTD data — Icy Bay

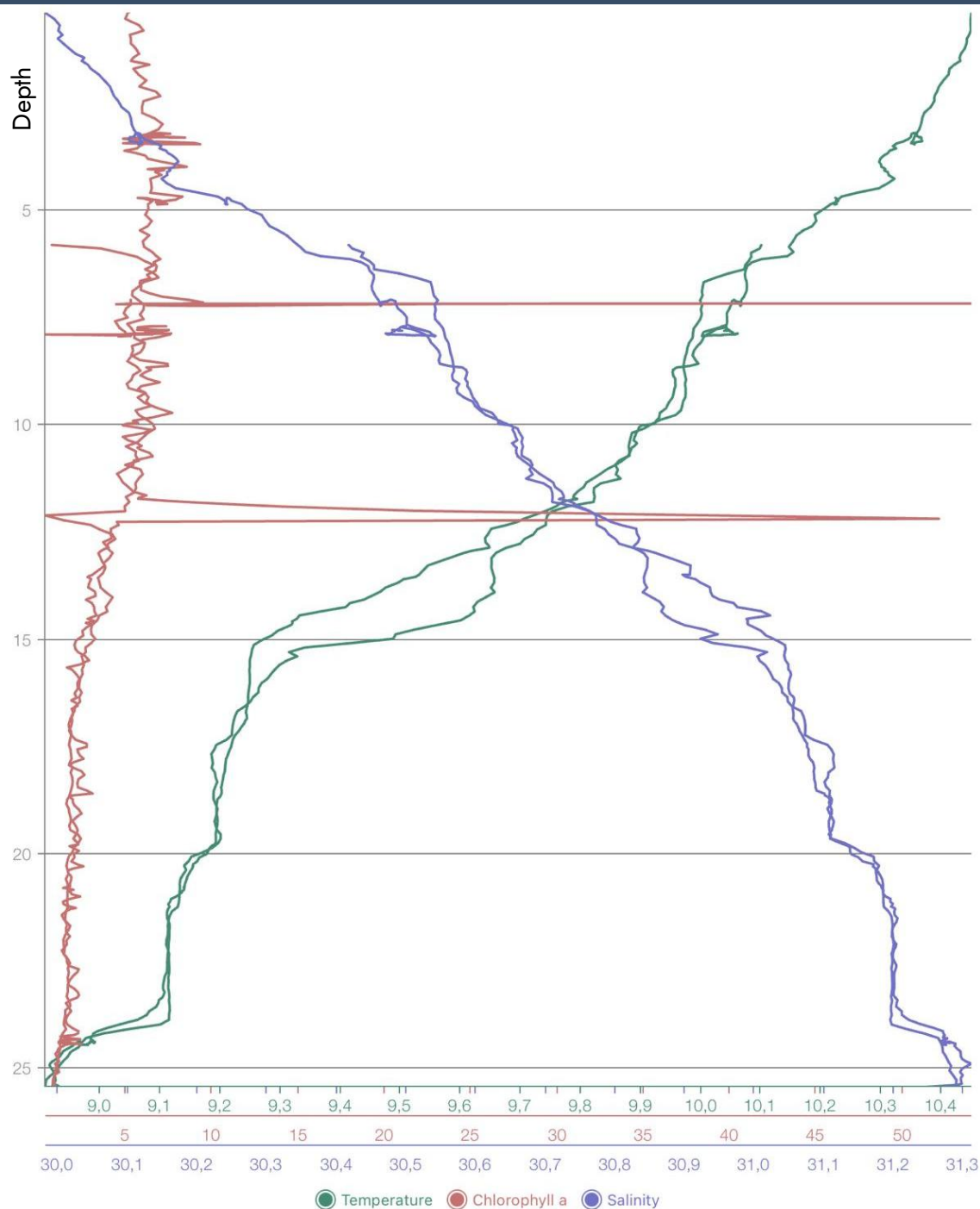
Temperature (green) is cool near the surface at around 4°C, influenced by glacial meltwater and run-off entering the bay. Temperature then increases slightly to 6°C at around 10 m, before decreasing again to roughly 3°C. It then increases to remain relatively stable at around 7.5°C from 20 m. This temperature structure is common in glacier-fed fjords, where cool, less-dense freshwater overlies warmer oceanic water, with thermoclines relating to current input.

Salinity (blue) is lowest at the surface at approximately 19 PSU, reflecting strong freshwater input from melting glaciers and river discharge. Salinity swiftly increases with depth, reaching around 30.5 PSU at roughly 15m, indicating denser marine water beneath the fresher surface layer. Seawater is generally 34-36 PSU.

Chlorophyll-a (red) is low throughout the profile, remaining around 0.3 µg/l, suggesting very little phytoplankton in the water — despite our observed low visibility. There is a peak at around 10 m; however, this reached only 1 µg/l, suggesting low visibility in the water was due to high amounts of sediment rather than plankton.

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





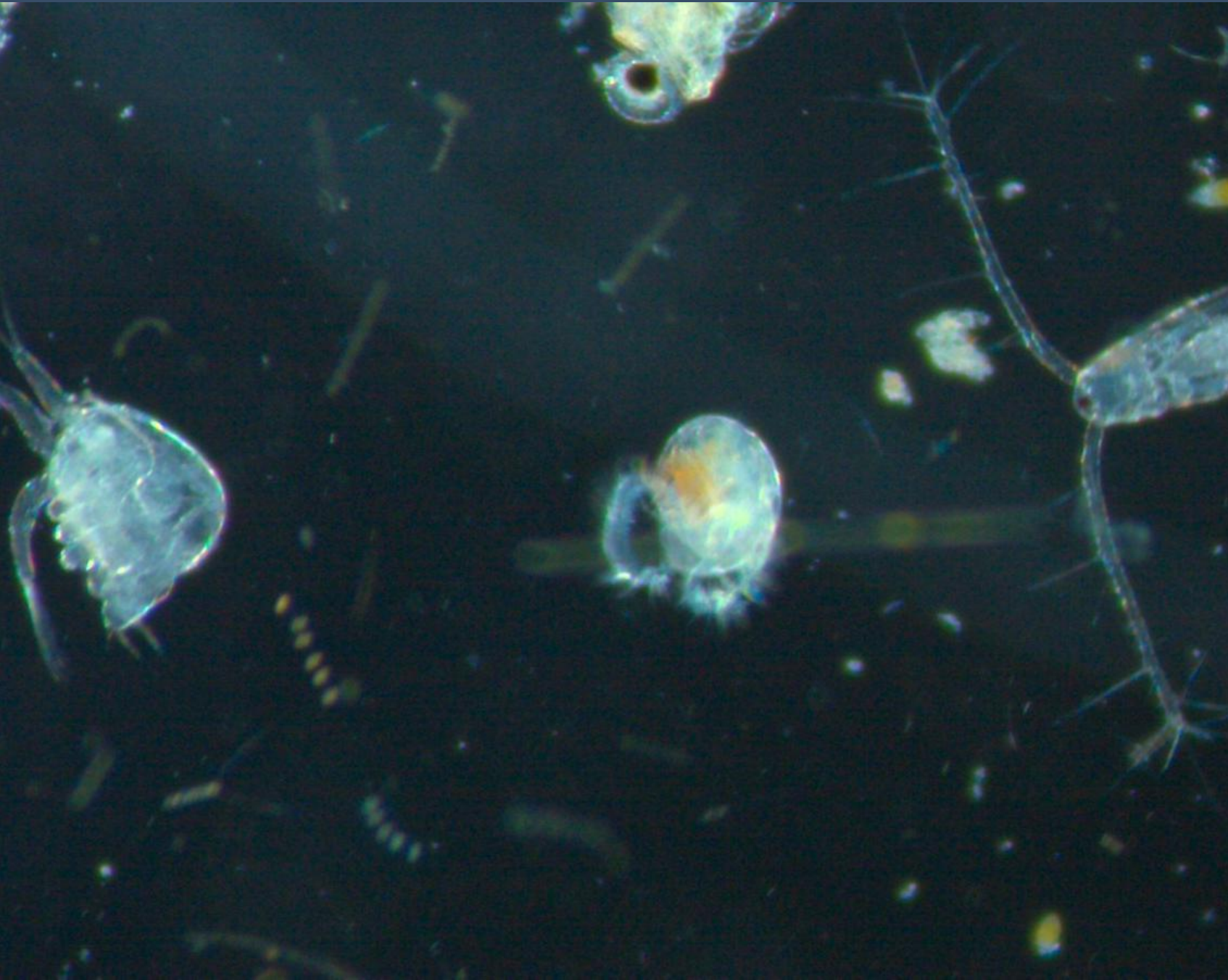
Science Boat: CTD data – Geographic Harbor

Temperature (green) despite the noisy data, does not change dramatically. It is again warmer at the surface at around 10°C and cooler at depth, reaching 9°C at 25 m. This is typical of high-energy tidal environments like Geographic Harbor, where strong currents and mixing continually redistribute heat through the water column

Salinity (blue) remains high and stable across the cast at ~30.0 PSU, increasing slightly to 31.3 PSU with depth. This indicates a predominantly marine water mass with minimal freshwater influence.

Chlorophyll a (red) shows consistently elevated phytoplankton concentrations of 5–10 µg/l from the surface to around 12 m, followed by a sharp decline to nearly 0 µg/l below this depth. This suggests a productive upper layer with ample light, nutrients, and favourable conditions for phytoplankton growth.

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



Plankton Samples

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

The photo on the left shows a sample taken in Misty Fjords, including a copepod, sea snail, phytoplankton, and water fleas.

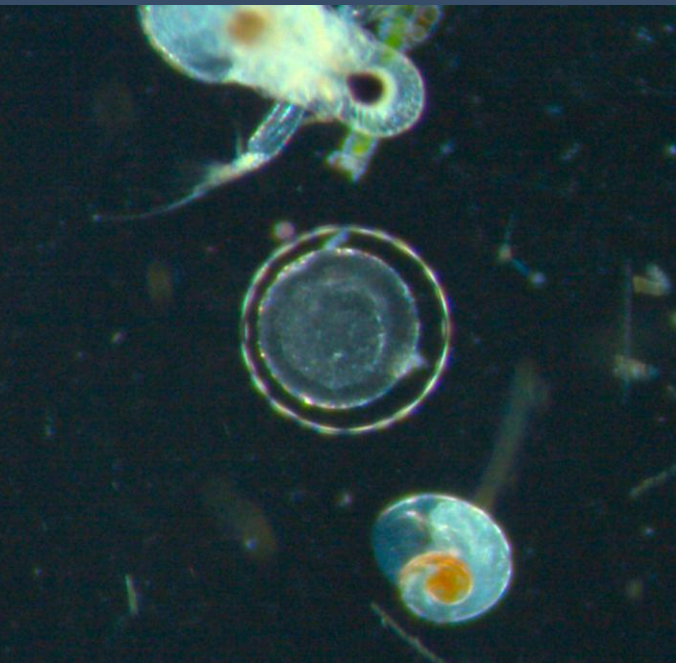


Crab larvae & water flea



Arrow worm & mysid shrimp

Water flea, unidentified egg & sea snail



Ostracod



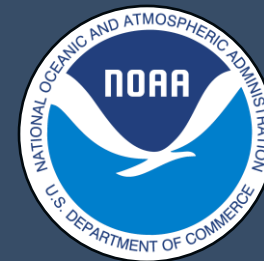
Zooplankton

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 biodiversity.

Copepod





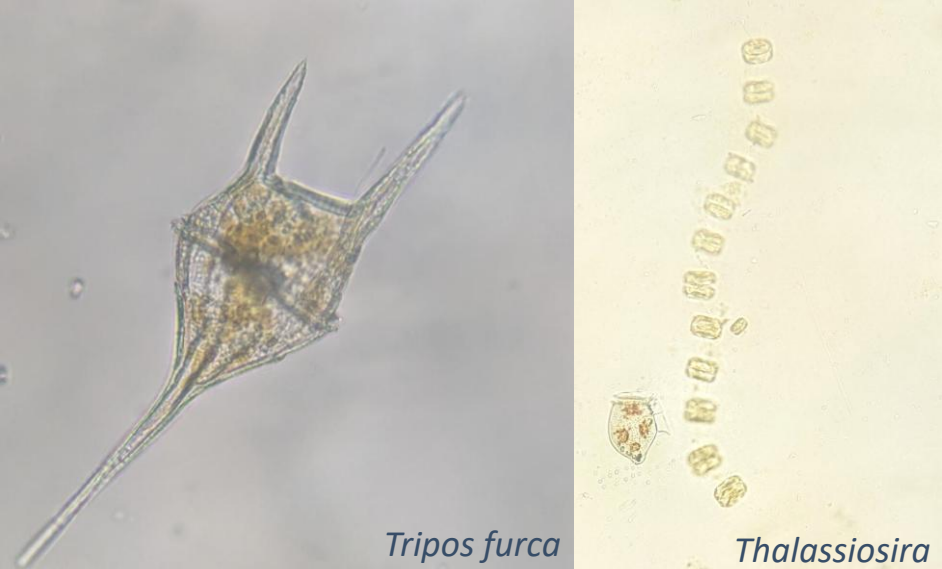
Phytoplankton & PMN's Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Project

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.

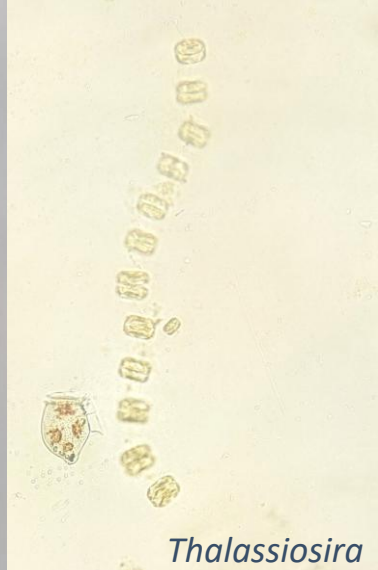
We collected phytoplankton samples in Misty Fjords, Icy Bay, Kinak Bay and Geographic Harbor and reported the abundance and species present for the citizen science HAB monitoring project with NOAA's Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN), to detect harmful blooms of microalgae.

Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs), 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.

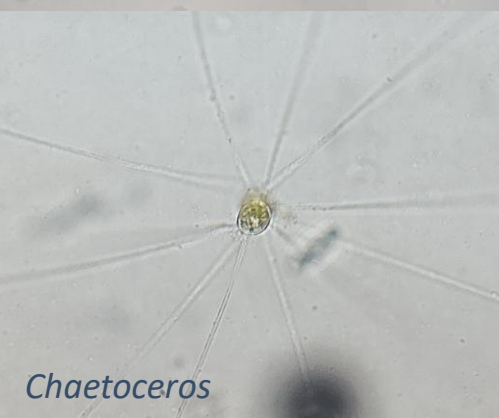
We detected high levels and many different species of *Chaetoceros* in all of the samples collected. Although this can potentially lead to low oxygen levels when the cells die and sink, the high abundance is currently a great food source!



Tripos furca



Thalassiosira



Chaetoceros



Thalassionema



Tripos longipes



Protoperidinium

HAB organisms found:

During our regular science boat sessions, water samples collected by guests revealed several HAB phytoplankton present, although none were in high abundance to be of any concern.

Among the diverse plankton community, two different species of Dinophysis were detected: *D. norvegica* and *D. rotundata*. These dinoflagellates are both capable of producing okadaic acid, a toxin that can accumulate in shellfish and cause Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP) in humans.

Another of the "Big Three" HAB organisms in Alaska observed in samples from Geographic Harbor was the diatom *Pseudo-nitzschia*. This diatom can produce the toxin domoic acid, which can have harmful effects on marine mammals such as whales, seals and sea lions. It can also potentially cause the human health syndrome Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (ASP).

An unexpected discovery was the presence of *Kryptoperidinium triquetra*. This is a non-toxic dinoflagellate more commonly found in warmer, more temperate waters where large bloom die-offs can lead to low oxygen levels.

While harmful algal blooms are a natural phenomenon, their impacts can be significant for coastal communities that depend on shellfish as a food source. This is a fantastic example of citizen science in action. We have a pivotal role in collecting information that directly supports local monitoring networks and community decision-making.



Pseudo-nitzschia



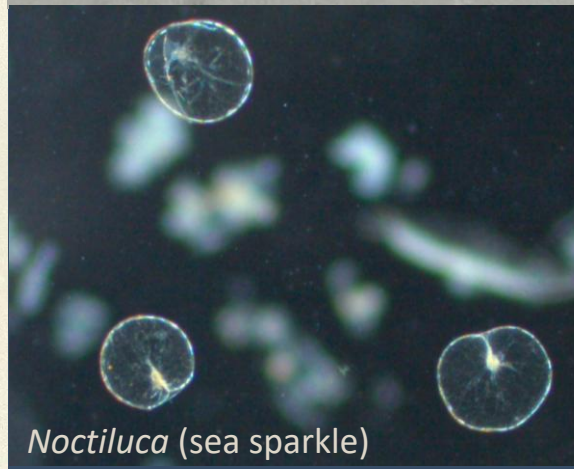
Dinophysis rotundata



Kryptoperidinium triquetra



Dinophysis norvegica



Noctiluca (sea sparkle)



Sea Chest Sampling

During our voyage the science staff conducted plankton sampling while underway. No boats required.

In the engine room there are water intake pipes used to cool the engines. There are areas to access these pipes, called sea chests, that afford us the opportunity to sample the water using our plankton nets.

This is a huge advantage to have during sea days when there are no science boats and will enable plankton observations along HX cruise tracks in the most remote areas of Alaska.



High altitude* 20,000-40,000ft / 6km – 12km) cirrocumulus clouds in Icy Bay, Alaska 31.07.2026. Photo by Marina Livonius, HX Environmental Scientist Expedition Guide

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 5 observations over 5 sessions to the global database run by NASA. So far, four of these observations have been matched to data from weather satellites. Any observations from below contribute to the growing baseline data for these remote regions, even without matching satellite observations from above.

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

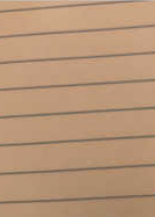
[View our data](#) on the global map

NASA Cloud Observer – Inian Islands, 30 July 2026

The light blue column shows our observation on our way to George Island 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 these observations together side by side, we can fill in the gaps between ground observations and space orbital observations. This helps to improve the intelligence of these satellites, the validity of data, analysis, and weather forecasts. On this day, we had some broken cloud cover and some much welcomed blue sky. As we could see towards the blue sky, we could better estimate the cloud cover and types, our coverage reported was very closely aligned with the satellite's coverage report... great globe observer skills everyone.

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

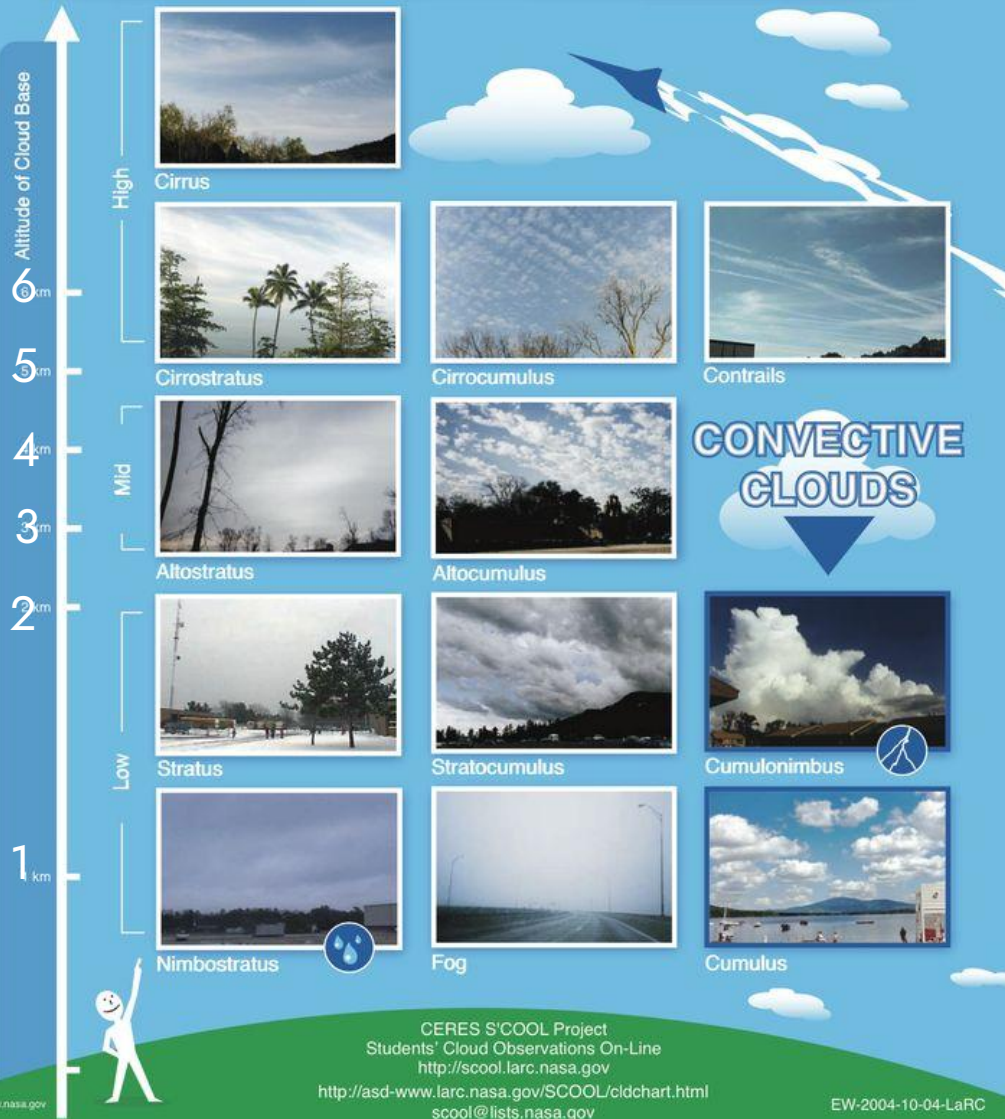
Observation	Your GLOBE Ground View	GOES-18 View	NOAA-20 View
Universal Date/Time	2026-07-30 22:21:00	2026-07-30 22:33:00	2026-07-30 22:12:00
Latitude	58.2	57.88 to 58.52	57.76 to 58.56
Longitude	-136.38	-136.7 to -136.06	-136.8 to -136
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%) 	Broken (83.78%) 	Broken (56.87%) 
High Clouds		Cover: Few (2.70%)  Altitude: 8.32 (km) Phase: Ice 239.84 (K) Opacity: Transparent	Cover: Few (0.59%)  Altitude: 8.34 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 232.79 (K) Opacity: Transparent
Mid Clouds	 Altocumulus Cover: Overcast (>90%)  Opacity: Translucent	Cover: Broken 81.08%  Altitude: 3.99 (km) Phase: Water 265.82 (K) Opacity: Translucent	Cover: Broken 54.35%  Altitude: 3.7 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 265.29 (K) Opacity: Translucent
Low Clouds		No Clouds 	Cover: Few (1.93%)  Altitude: 1.27 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 279.85 (K) Opacity: Transparent

Sky and Surface Conditions	North	East	South	West	Up	Down
Sky Conditions Sky Visibility : no report Sky Color : no report Surface Conditions Snow/Ice : No Standing Water : No Muddy : No Dry Ground : Yes Leaves on Trees : Yes Raining or Snowing : No						

Remember, we take photos within the app so we don't have to worry about being experts at cloud ID... NASA can correct things if needed by checking our observations via these photos.



S'COOL Cloud Identification Chart



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):

Altostratus: 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

Guest Scientist: NSF NCAR Marine Fog Project – Rebecca Haacker

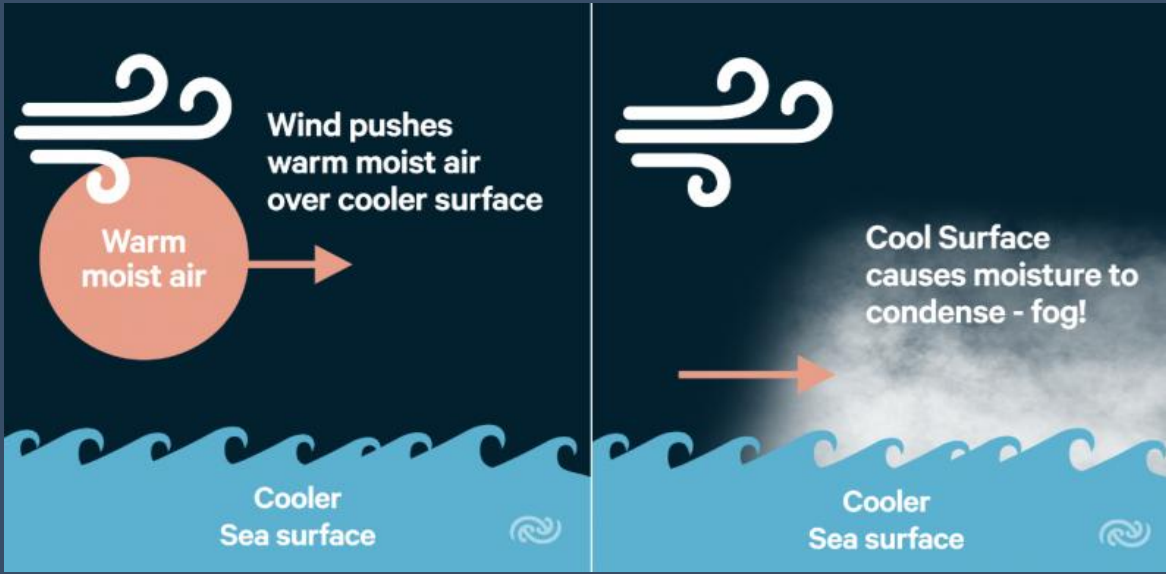


Image: MetService Blog

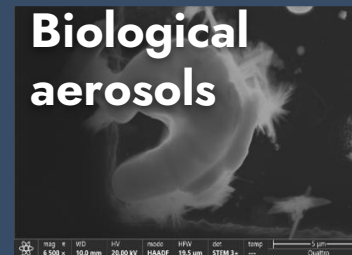
The formation of a cloud droplet requires a seed, termed **cloud condensation nuclei**.

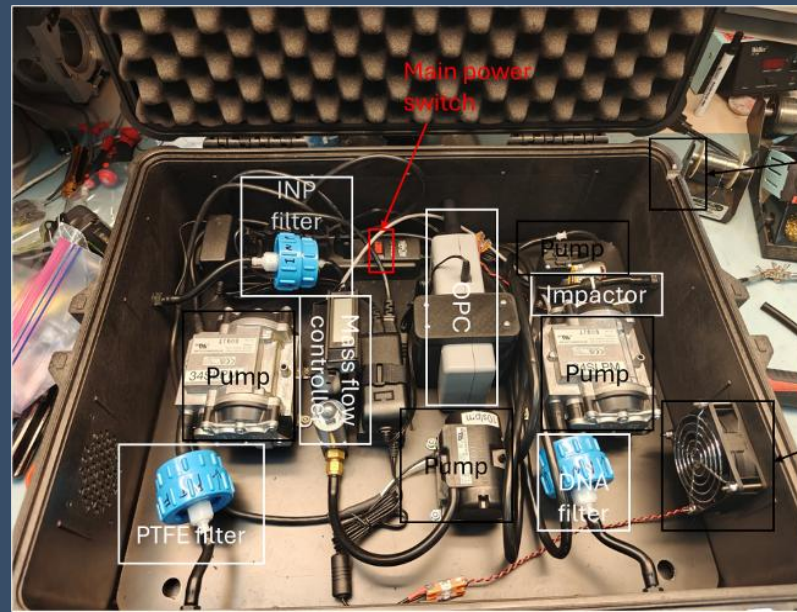


NSF NCAR is studying marine fog formation aboard MS Roald Amundsen using various instruments.

We measured aerosols, weather data and visibility.

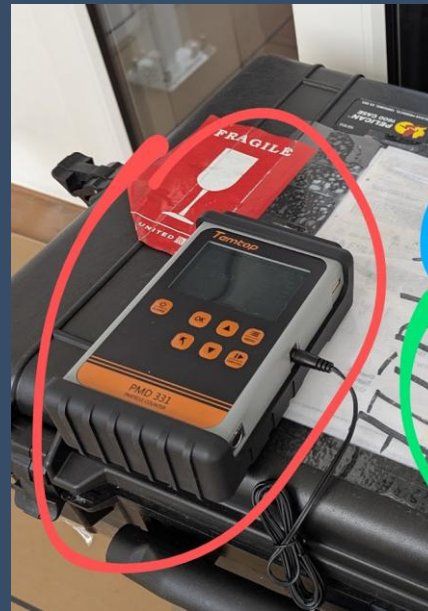
We hope to better understand the conditions that control the rapid onset and extended duration of marine fog events.





Together, we have collected 57 aerosol samples to study what is in the air. The particle counter recorded 151,200 data points that will show size and number of particles for every point of our voyage.

Our data set will be added to everything collected during the other 5 voyages in 2026 and 3 voyages in 2025.



NSF NCAR Citizen Science

We made daily weather observations of temperature, wind speed, wind chill, humidity, dew point, and the types of clouds we saw. Since NSF NCAR instruments are automated, the data you collected help ground truth our instruments.



Next steps

This winter, NSF NCAR scientists have lots of data to analyze.

- We need to understand the exact source of the small particles in the atmosphere (aerosol filter samples, science boat data)
- Perform instrument calibration.
- Additional analysis is needed to consider other factors for example wind direction or precipitation of each day.



**For questions, projects
and ideas: Rebecca
Haacker
rhaacker@ucar.edu**

Public Lecture

Cloud makers: How Alaska's seasons paint the sky

Join NSF NCAR researchers as they share results from the 2025 expedition through the Alaska sub-Arctic in partnership with HX Expeditions



September 2, 2026 at 7pm MDT

Watch live online or access the recording
later: <https://edec.ucar.edu/events/alaska-hx>



Citizen Science Happywhale

Cetaceans — whales, dolphins, and porpoises — capture our imaginations and our hearts whenever we witness them. Doing something as simple as taking a photo of them 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, the platform tracks 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 14 registered submissions of humpback whale tail flukes and one fin whale submitted from the ship by the Expedition Team and guests during this voyage, nine of which have already been matched to known individuals. It is never too late to upload your ID-quality photos of any whales (and seals with spots) from this trip or any trips you may have photos from over your lifetime. Old photos are just as valuable — they can tell us whether individuals known from recent encounters were alive before those reports.

The screenshot displays the Happywhale website interface for the MS Roald Amundsen trip. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Browse, Stats, Submit Images, About, WhaleID, Name Your Whale, and Support Us. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- MS Roald Amundsen**: A summary box showing 835 Images, 1346 Encounters, and 782 Identified individuals. It also lists 727 Individuals, 34 Species, and 16 Followers.
- Organizations**: A list of organizations including HX Expeditions, City of London, England, and United Kingdom.
- Map Info**: A map of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea showing the ship's route. It includes a table of statistics: Total 12 Encounters, 5 Individuals, 2 Species; Visible 12 Encounters, 5 Individuals, 2 Species. There are also filters for 'Show User Photographed Only' and 'Show Individual Connections'.
- Highlighted Photos**: A gallery of whale tail fluke photos.
- Trip**: A section for the MS Roald Amundsen trip, showing the dates 2026-07-25 to 2026-08-11 and a list of encounters with corresponding photos.

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

To receive updates on if/when these individuals are seen again (do not worry there is 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](#)





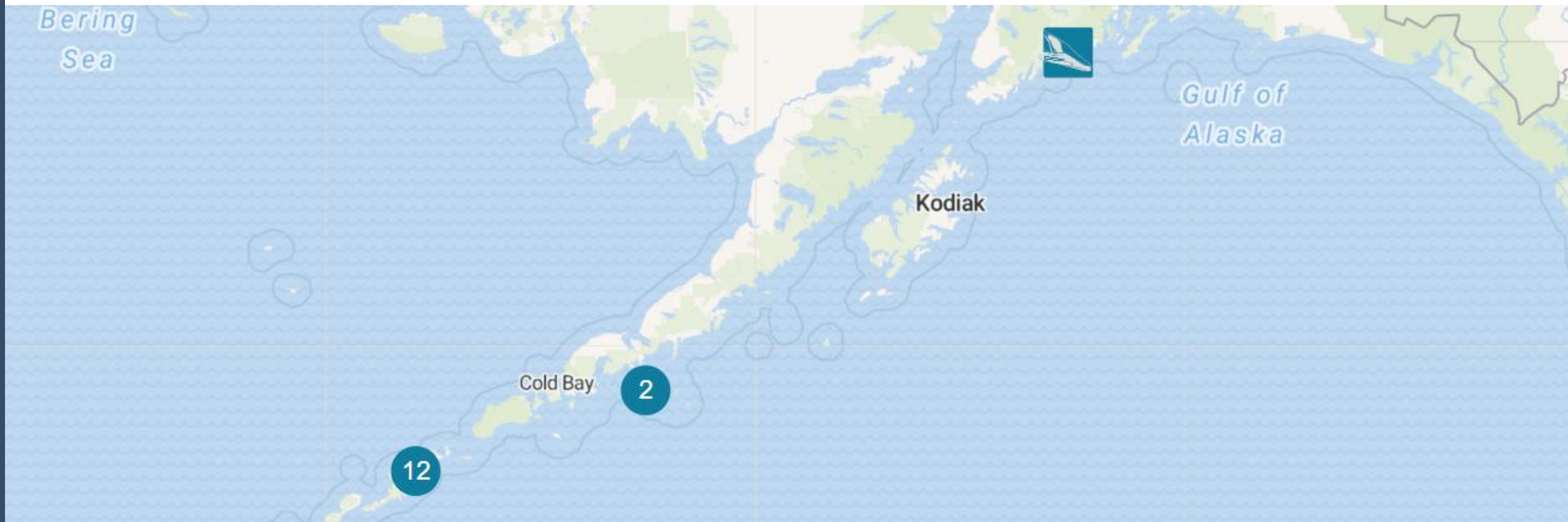
HX Expeditions

2026-07-25 - 2026-08-11

Boat MS Roald Amundsen

Our encounters

Encounters

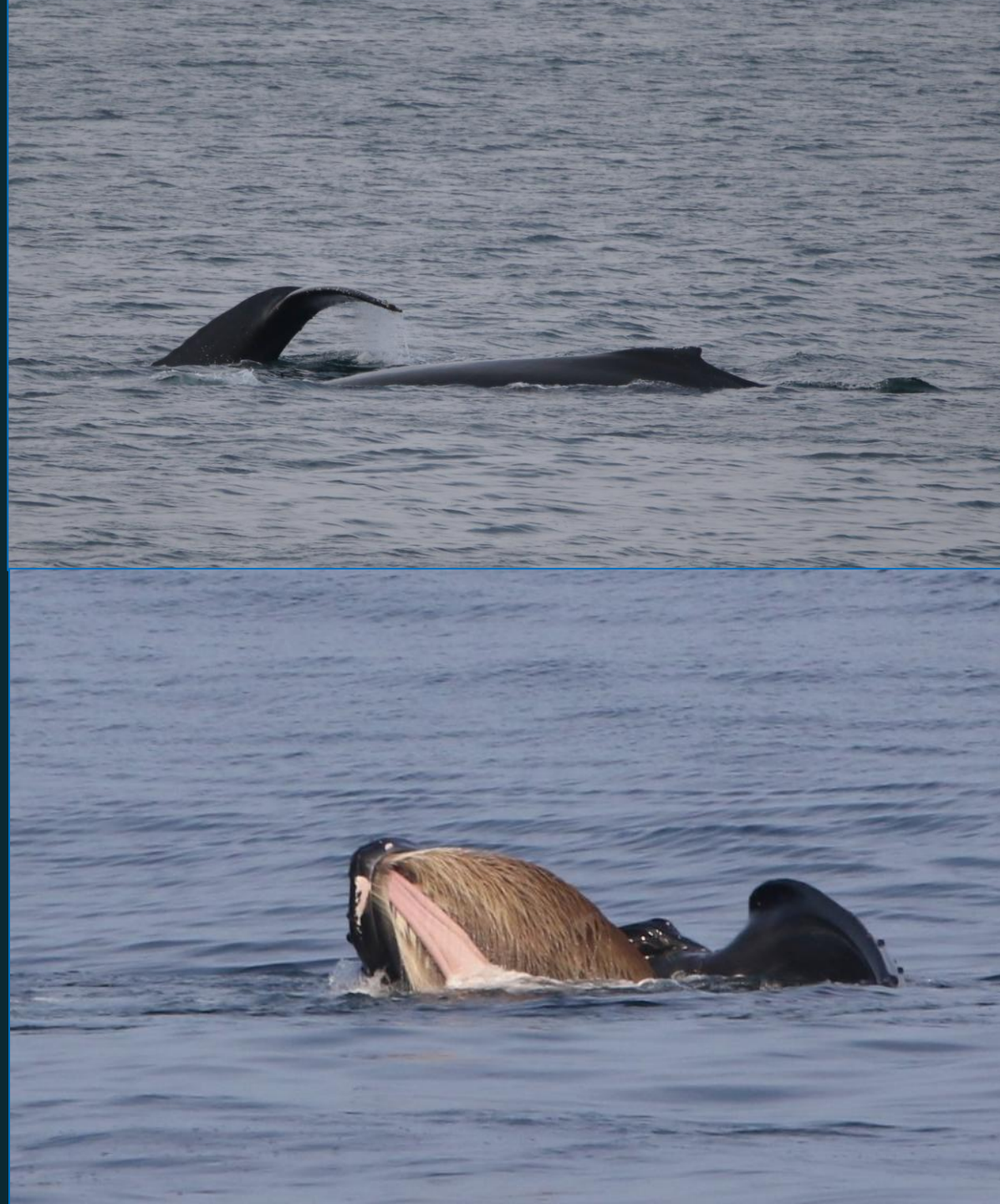




Citizen Science **ORCA**

While on your journey through Alaska you were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Layla. She has been 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 Layla collected has been sent back to ORCA and made available for cetacean conservation.

Visit orca.org.uk for more information.

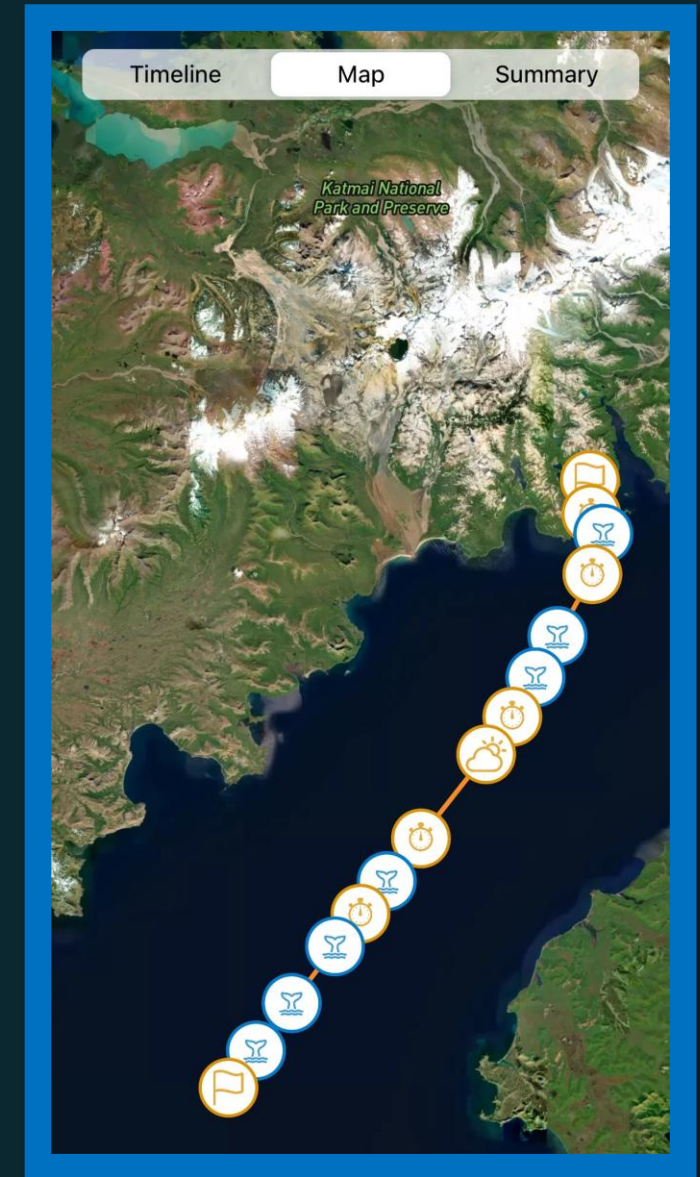
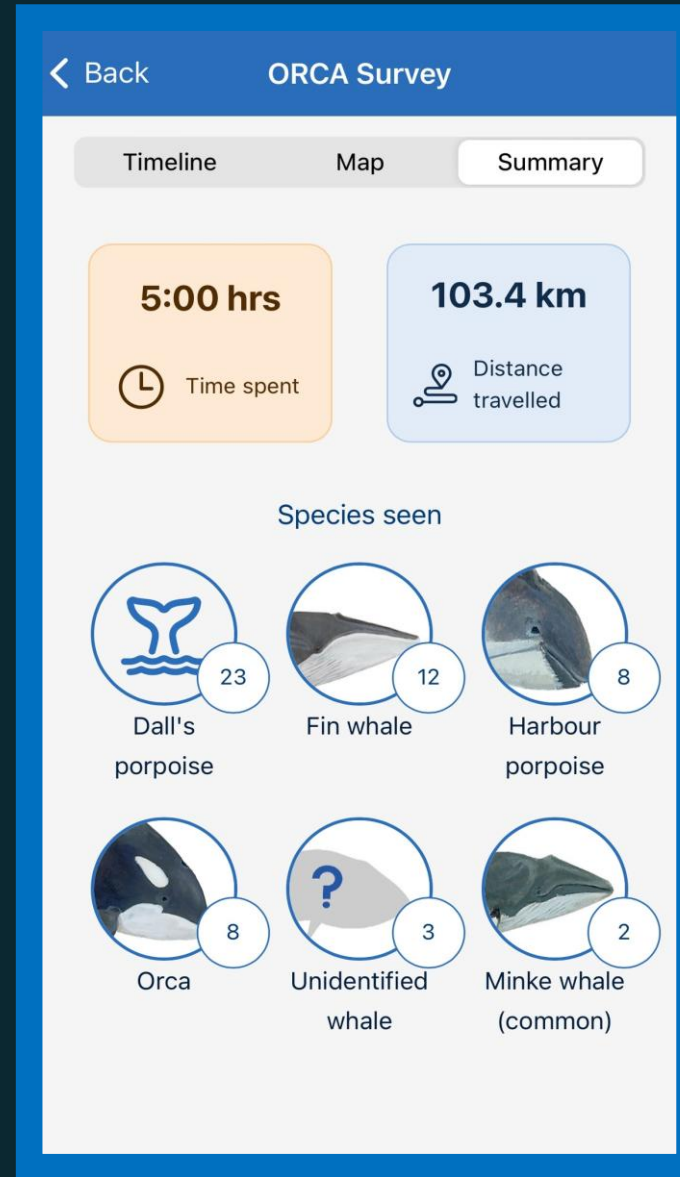


OceanWatchers Survey Effort

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.

In total I gained 40 hours of data, spanning over 765 km.

Every kilometre counts to better understand population dynamics.



Screenshots from data collection (4th August 2026)

What Species Did We See?

52

Unidentified whales

Humpback whale

92

Dall's porpoise

52

30

Harbour porpoise

Killer whale

20

Minke whale

2

Sei whale

1

33

Fin whale

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 and remote islands. In these habitats we observed a big variety of trees, flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals and birds.

In total we recorded:

- 417 Species
- 1735 Observations

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

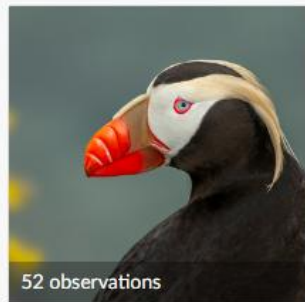
Thank you for joining the project and contributing to this amazing citizen science platform.

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project here:

[2026 July 25 - August 11: MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia · iNaturalist](#)



The most observed species



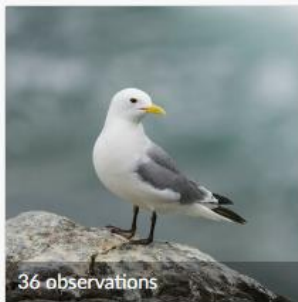
52 observations

Tufted Puffin · Topplunde ·
Gelbschopflund
Fratercula cirrhata



50 observations

Northern Fulmar · Havhest
· Eissturmvogel
Fulmarus glacialis



36 observations

Black-legged Kittiwake ·
Krykkje · Dreizehenmöwe
Rissa tridactyla



33 observations

Bald Eagle ·
Hvithodehavørn ·
Weißkopfseeadler
Haliaeetus leucocephalus



30 observations

Fireweed · Geitrams ·
Schmalblättriges
Weidenröschen
Chamaenerion angustifolium



27 observations

Common Cowparsnip
Heracleum maximum



26 observations

Short-tailed Shearwater ·
Smalnebblire ·
Kurzschwanzsturmtaucher
Ardenna tenuirostris



25 observations

Brown Bear · Brunbjørn ·
Braunbär
Ursus arctos



24 observations

Salmonberry ·
Prydbringeber · Pracht-
Himbeere
Rubus spectabilis



21 observations

Common Murre · Lomvi ·
Trottellumme
Uria aalge



21 observations

Seabeach Groundsel ·
Strandvineblom
Senecio pseudoarnica



19 observations

Common Yarrow · Ryllik ·
Gemeine Schafgarbe
Achillea millefolium



18 observations

Thick-billed Murre ·
Polarlomvi ·
Dickschnabellumme
Uria lomvia



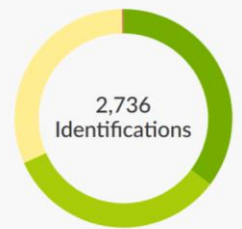
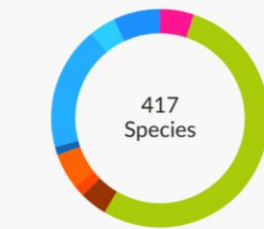
16 observations

Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel ·
Gråstormsvale ·
Gabelschwanzwellenläufer
Hydrobates furcatus



15 observations

Glaucous-winged Gull ·
Gråvingemåke ·
Beringmöwe
Larus glaucescens





Citizen Science **eBird**

At sea and on land, our onboard ornithologist and enthusiastic birder guests were surveying the avifauna we encountered along our route. The diversity of habitats we travelled through provided us with an equally diverse array of birds, from the majestic Bald eagle to a great diversity of alcids and tubenoses.

Including onboard Wildlife Watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded 64 bird species across 79 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:
[MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia | Inside Passage, Bears and the Aleutian Islands - eBird Trip Report](#)

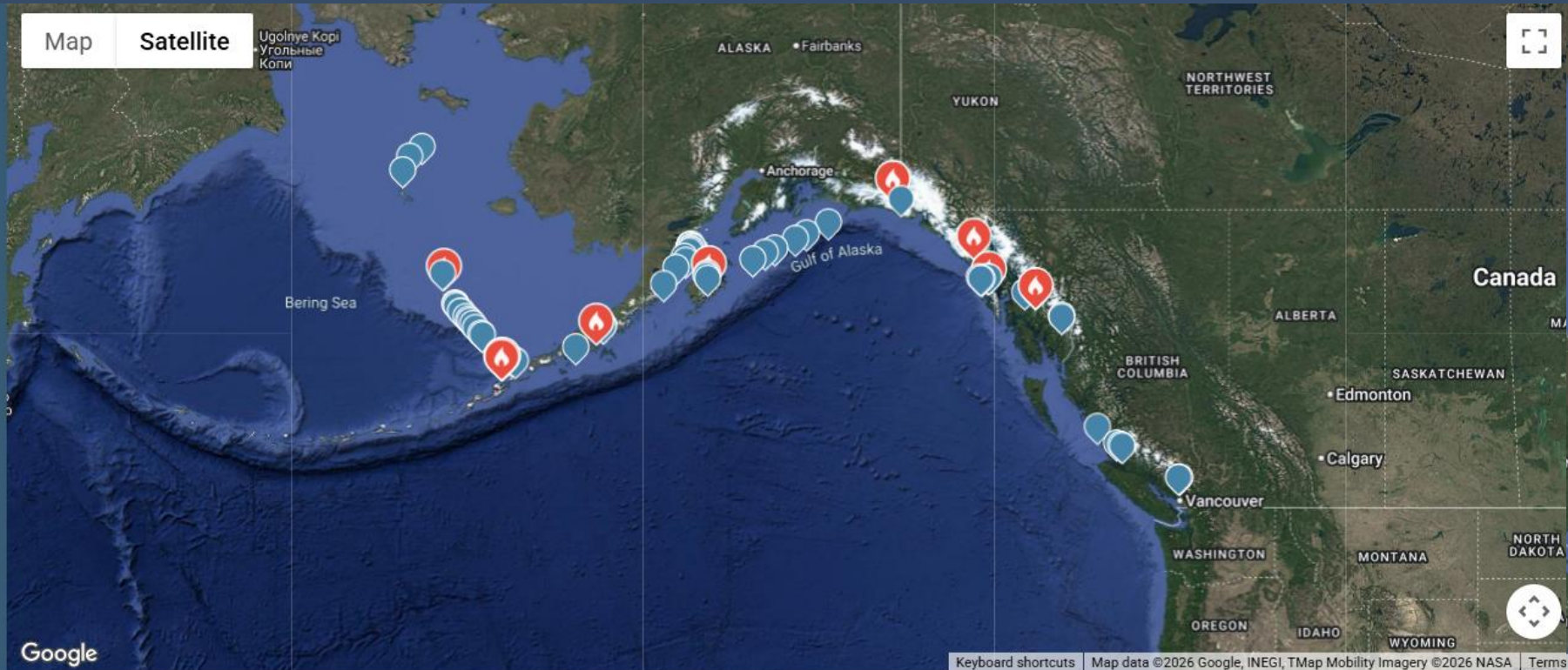
MS Roald Amundsen: Alaska & British Columbia | Inside Passage, Bears and the Aleutian Islands

25 Jul – 11 Aug 2026 (18 days) Public

🌐 Canada | United States Subregions

👤 M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center, Ingvild Riska,
Dagmar König

↗ Share ✎ Edit ▾



Narrative

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

Add narrative

DATA FOR: **Group (all people)** ▾

🌿 **64**
Species Observed
+17 other taxa

📋 **79**
Checklists

Wildlife List — Birds



Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose	Kanadagans	bernache du Canada	kanadagås
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	Stockente	canard colvert	stokkand
<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	green-winged teal	Carolinakrickente	sarcelle à ailes vertes	amerikakrikkand
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	king eider	Prachteiderente	eider à tête grise	praktærfugl
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	harlequin duck	Kragenente	arlequin plongeur	harlekinand
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	surf scoter	Brillenente	macreuse à front blanc	brilleand
<i>Melanitta deglandi</i>	white-winged scoter	Höckersamtente	macreuse à ailes blanches	knoppsjørre
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	long-tailed duck	Eisente	harelde kakawi	havelle
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	barrow's goldeneye	Spatelente	garrot d'Islande	islandsand
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	common merganser	Gänsesäger	grand harle	laksand
<i>Columba livia</i>	rock pigeon	Felsentaube	pigeon biset	klippedue
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	Annakolibri	colibri d'Anna	rødmaskekolibri
<i>Selasphorus rufus</i>	rufous hummingbird	Rotrücken-Zimtelfe	colibri roux	rødkolibri
<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	black oystercatcher	Klippenausternfischer	huîtrier de Bachman	amerikasvarttjeld
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	semipalmated plover	Amerikanischer Sandregenpfeifer	pluvier semipalmé	amerikasandlo

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	long-billed dowitcher	Großer Schlammläufer	bécassin à long bec	langnebbekkasnipe
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope	Odinshühnchen	phalarope à bec étroit	svømmesnipe
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	red phalarope	Thorshühnchen	phalarope à bec large	polarsvømmesnipe
<i>Tringa incana</i>	wandering tattler	Wanderwasserläufer	chevalier errant	alaskavandresnipe
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	lesser yellowlegs	Kleiner Gelbschenkel	petit chevalier	gulbeinsnipe
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	Steinwälzer	tournepierre à collier	steinvender
<i>Arenaria melanocephala</i>	black turnstone	Schwarzkopf-Steinwälzer	tournepierre noir	svartsteinvender
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	rock sandpiper	Beringstrandläufer	bécasseau des aléoutiennes	klippesnipe
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	least sandpiper	Wiesenstrandläufer	bécasseau minuscule	pygmésnipe
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	pectoral sandpiper	Graubrust-Strandläufer	bécasseau à poitrine cendrée	alaskasnipe
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	long-tailed jaeger	Falkenraubmöwe	labbe à longue queue	fjelljo
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	parasitic jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	labbe parasite	tyvjo
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	pomarine jaeger	Spatelraubmöwe	labbe pomarin	polarjo
<i>Cerorhinca monocerata</i>	rhinoceros auklet	Nashornalk	macareux rhinocéros	neshornlunde
<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	macareux huppé	topplunde

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
Fratercula corniculata	horned puffin	Hornlund	macareux cornu	hornlunde
Ptychoramphus aleuticus	Cassin's auklet	Aleutenalk	starique de Cassin	sotalke
Aethia pusilla	least auklet	Zwergalk	starique minuscule	flekkdvergalke
Aethia pygmaea	whiskered auklet	Bartalk	starique pygmée	praktdvergalke
Aethia cristatella	crested auklet	Schopfalk	starique cristatelle	toppdvergalke
Aethia psittacula	parakeet auklet	Rotschnabelalk	starique perroquet	papegøyealke
Brachyramphus brevirostris	Kittlitz's murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	guillemot de Kittlitz	kortnebbdvergteist
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	Marmelalk	guillemot marbré	marmordvergteist
Cephus columba	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	guillemot colombin	beringteist
Uria lomvia	thick-billed murre	Dickschnabellumme	guillemot de Brünnich	polarlomvi
Uria aalge	common murre	Trottellumme	guillemot marmette	lomvi
Synthliboramphus antiquus	ancient murrelet	Silberalk	guillemot à cou blanc	nordstarik
Rissa tridactyla	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	mouette tridactyle	krykkje
Rissa brevirostris	red-legged kittiwake	Klippenmöwe	mouette des brumes	rødfotkrykkje
Xema sabini	Sabine's gull	Schwalbenmöwe	mouette de Sabine	sabinemåke

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
Chroicocephalus philadelphia	Bonaparte's gull	Bonapartemöwe	mouette de Bonaparte	kanadahettemåke
Larus brachyrhynchus	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	goéland à bec court	kortnebbmåke
Larus smithsonianus	herring gull	Kanadamöwe	goéland hudsonien	amerikagråmåke
Larus hyperboreus	glaucous gull	Eismöwe	goéland bourgmestre	polarmåke
Larus californicus	California gull	Kaliforniermöwe	goéland de Californie	præriegråmåke
Larus glaucescens	glaucous-winged gull	Beringmöwe	goéland à ailes grises	gråvingemåke
Hydroprogne caspia	Caspian tern	Raubseeschwalbe	sterne caspienne	rovterne
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic tern	Küstenseeschwalbe	sterne arctique	rødnebbterne
Gavia immer	common loon	Eistaucher	plongeon huard	islom
Phoebastria immutabilis	Laysan albatross	Laysanalbatros	albatros de Laysan	laysanalbatross
Phoebastria nigripes	black-footed albatross	Schwarzfußalbatros	albatros à pieds noirs	svartfotalbatross
Oceanodroma furcata	fork-tailed storm petrel	Gabelschwanz-Wellenläufer	océanite à queue fourchue	gråstormsvale
Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Leach's storm petrel	Wellenläufer	océanite cul-blanc	stormsvale
Fulmarus glacialis	Northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	fulmar boréal	havhest
Ardena grisea	sooty shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	puffin fuligineux	grålire

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i>	short-tailed shearwater	Kurzschwanz-Sturmtaucher	puffin à bec grêle	smalnebblire
<i>Phalacrocorax urile</i>	red-faced cormorant	Rotgesichtscharbe	cormoran à face rouge	rødmaskeskarv
<i>Phalacrocorax pelagicus</i>	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	cormoran pélagique	beringskarv
<i>Nannopterum auritus</i>	double-crested cormorant	Ohrenscharbe	cormoran à aigrettes	totoppskarv
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	great blue heron	Kanadareiher	grand héron	herodiashegre
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	pygargue à tête blanche	hvithodehavørn
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	belted kingfisher	Gürtelfischer	martin-pêcheur d'Amérique	belteisfugl
<i>Sphyrapicus ruber</i>	red-breasted sapsucker	Feuerkopf-Saftlecker	pic à poitrine rouge	rødbrystsevjespett
<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	Western flycatcher	Feuchtwald-Schnäppertyrann	moucherolle obscur	vestempid
<i>Cyanocitta stelleri</i>	Steller's jay	Diademhäher	geai de Steller	furuskrike
<i>Pica hudsonia</i>	black-billed magpie	Hudsonelster	pie d'Amérique	svartnebbskjære
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	Amerikakrähé	corneille d'Amérique	amerikakråke
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Kolkrabe	grand corbeau	ravn
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	Schwarzkopfmeise	mésange à tête noire	amerikameis
<i>Poecile rufescens</i>	chestnut-backed chickadee	Rotrückenmeise	mésange à dos marron	kastanjemeis

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>	violet-green swallow	Veilchenschwalbe	hirondelle à face blanche	talassinsvale
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	barn swallow	Rauchschwalbe	hirondelle rustique	låvesvale
<i>Troglodytes pacificus</i>	Pacific wren	Pazifikzaunkönig	troglodyte de Baird	barsmett
<i>Ixoreus naevius</i>	varied thrush	Halsbanddrossel	grive à collier	båndtrost
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	hermit thrush	Einsiedler-Musendrossel	grive solitaire	eremittskogtrost
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin	Wanderdrossel	merle d'Amérique	vandretrost
<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	cedar waxwing	Zedernseidenschwanz	jaseur d'Amérique	einersidensvans
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American pipit	Pazifikpieper	pipit d'Amérique	myrpiplerke
<i>Pinicola enucleator</i>	pine grosbeak	Hakengimpel	durbec des sapins	konglebit
<i>Leucosticte tephrocotis</i>	grey-crowned rosy finch	Schwarzstirn-Schneegimpel	roselin à tête grise	grånakkefjellfink
<i>Spinus pinus</i>	pine siskin	Fichtenzeisig	tarin des pins	stripesisik
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	lapland longspur	Spornammer	plectrophane Lapon	lappspurv
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	savannah sparrow	Grasammer	bruant des prés	musespurv
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	Singammer	bruant chanteur	sangspurv
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	Lincoln's sparrow	Lincolnammer	bruant de Lincoln	gråbrynspurv

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Molothrus ater</i>	brown-headed cowbird	Braunkopf-Kuhstärling	vacher à tête brune	brunhodetrupial
<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	Townsend's warbler	Townsendwaldsänger	paruline de Townsend	granparula
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler	Mönchswaldsänger	paruline à calotte noire	kalottparula
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	Sumpfohreule	hibou des marais	jordugle

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>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	sei whale	Seiwal	rorqual de rudolphi	seihval
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	humpback whale	Buckelwal	baleine à bosse	knølhval
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	common minke whale	Zwergwal	rorqual à museau pointu	vågehval
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale, orca	Schwertwal, Orka	orque	spekkhogger
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbor porpoise	Schweinswal	marsouin commun	nise
<i>Lagenorhynchus obliquidens</i>	Pacific white-sided dolphin	Pazifischer Weißseitendelfin	lagénorhynque à flancs blancs du Pacifique	kortsnutedelfin
<i>Phocoenoides dalli</i>	Dall's porpoise, Dall porpoise	Weißflankenschweinswal	marsouin de Dall	dalls nise
<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	Steller sea lion	Stellerscher Seelöwe	lion de mer de Steller	stillersjøløve
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	harbour seal	Seehund	phoque commun	steinkobbe
<i>Enhydra lutris</i>	sea otter	Seeotter	loutre de mer	havoter
<i>Callorhinus ursinus</i>	northern fur seal	Nördlicher Seebär	otarie à fourrure du Nord	nordlig pelssel



Wildlife List – Land Mammals

Wildlife List – Land Mammals



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Alces alces gigas</i>	Alaskan moose	Elch	élan	elk
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic ground squirrel	Arktische Ziesel	écureuil terrestre arctique	arktisk jordekorn
<i>Ursus americanus</i>	American black bear	Amerikanischer Schwarzbär	ours noir	amerikansk svartbjørn
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	brown bear	Braunbär	ours brun	brunbjørn
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American river otter	Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter	loutre de rivière	nordamerikansk elveoter
<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>	American red squirrel	Gemeines Rothörnchen	écureuil roux américain	amerikansk ekorn
<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>	mountain goat	Schneeziege	chèvre des Montagnes Rocheuses	snøgeit
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Sitka deer	Maultierhirsch	cerf à queue noire	mulhjort
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Arctic fox	Polarfuchs	renard arctique	fjellrev
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	red fox	Rotfuchs	renard roux	rødrev

The background of the image is a sunset over a body of water. The sun is a bright, glowing orb on the left side, partially obscured by a large, semi-transparent yellow watermark that reads 'IX' in a serif font. The water reflects the orange and yellow light of the sunset. In the lower right, a small boat with several people on board is visible. The people are silhouetted against the bright sky. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Thanks for your participation!