

The background of the slide features a deep blue underwater scene with two whales. A large, semi-transparent watermark consisting of the Roman numerals 'IX' is positioned on the left side of the image. The text 'Science & Education Report' is centered horizontally across the middle of the image.

Science & Education Report

Northwest Passage – Across the Top of the World

MS Roald Amundsen

11.8.2026 – 3.9.2026



Arts, Crafts & Creativity

We witnessed the landscapes and culture of Alaska, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Greenland. We were inspired to create art reflecting our surroundings, including watercolours and beaded jewellery.



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.



Inuit Culture

One thing is hearing, reading, or watching documentaries about the native cultures of the Arctic. However, another very different one is to visit communities and hear firsthand our cultural ambassadors talking about their people, culture, language, traditions, and heritage. This is the most genuine manner to learn about those cultures, and all the wisdom and knowledge our ambassadors shared with us could not be found in any book or documentary.



History: In the Footsteps of Amundsen

Sailing aboard MS Roald Amundsen, we followed in the footsteps of our ship's namesake as we crossed the Northwest Passage, stopping at sites he visited during his historic expedition more than a century ago. Of the five Amundsen monuments worldwide, this voyage brought us to two: the statue on Nome's main street, and the memorial in Gjoa Haven, the small Arctic community where Amundsen spent two winters carrying out magnetic studies.



History: RCMP of the Far North.

During our voyage we followed the footsteps of one of the greatest explorers of the Arctic region. But the Arctic is not only about famous names; it is also about ordinary men sent to the far north to serve their country, such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose outpost we visited in Dundas Harbour. We witnessed how remote their service posts were and tried to understand how necessary cooperation with the local population was.



Archaeology

Stepping ashore in the most remote locations along our route, we were reminded that people lived in the far north for countless generations before European explorers began their search for the elusive Northwest Passage. The faint outlines of tents that provided shelter to the earliest inhabitants of this land, people who are remembered locally as the Sivullirmiut — the Ancient Ones — dating back five thousand years, to the more visible remains of camps of their distantly related descendants, the Thule Inuit, who spread across this land one thousand years ago, represent stories told and untold.

Our Inuit Cultural Ambassadors helped us to understand how their ancestors survived, and thrived, in a landscape that can seem barren to our eyes. The drum songs performed for us during community visits celebrated some of the feats of the past.





Science Boat

During our voyage we conducted plankton sampling techniques focused on the abundance and species of phytoplankton present in the waters we sailed through. The samples and data you recorded provided invaluable information for the NOAA-funded Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) project, to monitor potentially harmful phytoplankton blooms, and the Secchi Disk project, monitoring worldwide plankton abundance.

During the science boat sessions we used a CTD to create a physical profile of the water column, took measurements of turbidity to estimate phytoplankton abundance, then deployed a plankton net to collect phytoplankton and zooplankton.

Science Boat: Smoking Hills CTD Data

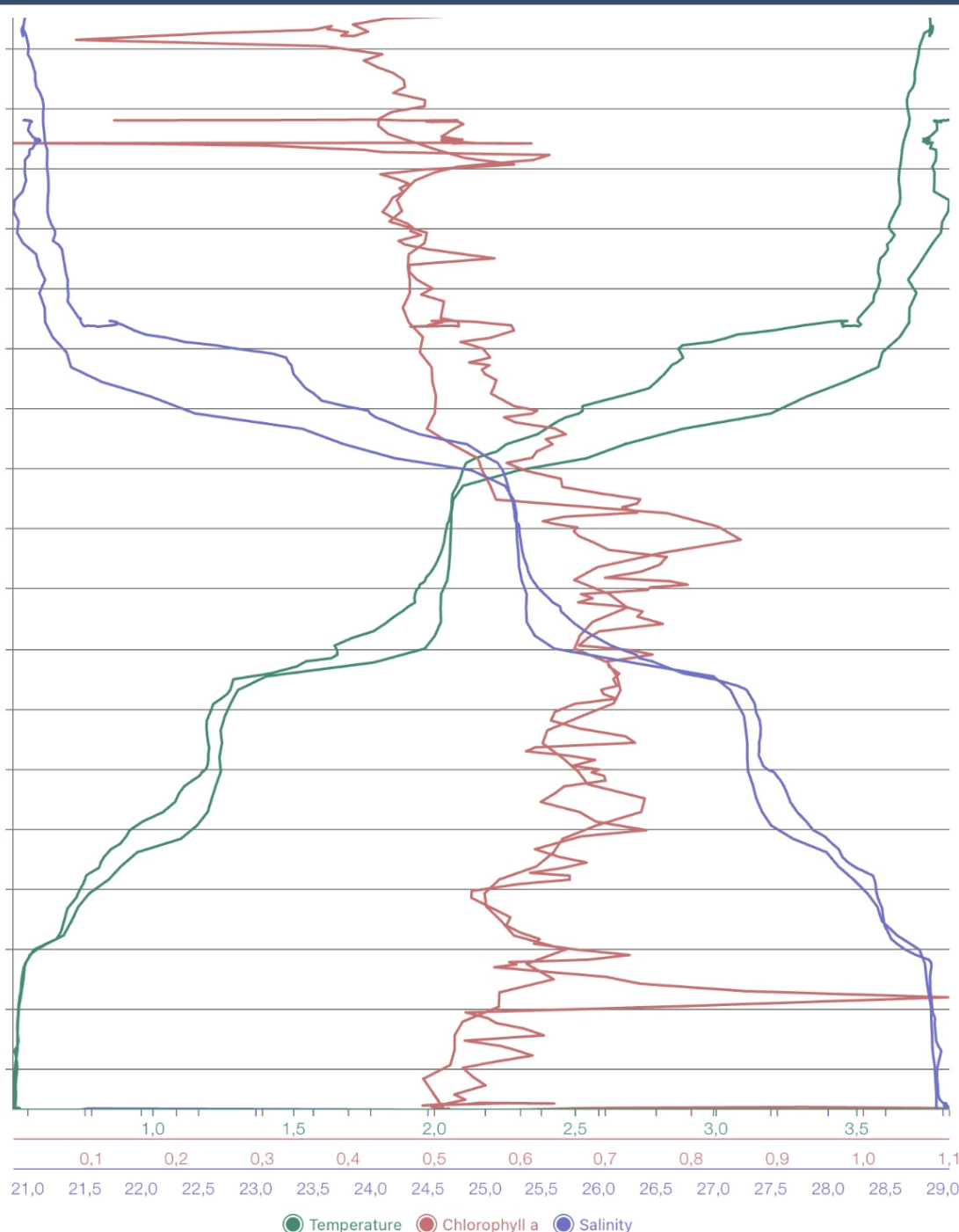
Our CTD casts gave us insight into how salinity, temperature, and chlorophyll change with depth.

Temperature (green) shows a gently decreasing profile, with surface waters around 3.5°C cooling to ~0°C by 8.5 m depth. This indicates a warm, well-mixed surface layer, typical of shallow near-shore environments influenced by solar heating and continuous mixing.

Salinity (blue) begins at ~21 PSU at the surface and increases steadily to ~29 PSU at depth. This pattern reflects fresher surface input – likely from river discharge, rainfall, or coastal runoff – overlying denser, more saline marine water below.

Chlorophyll a (red) ranges from ~0.5 to 3.5 µg/l. The profile does not indicate a major bloom, but rather a moderately productive surface community typical of coastal waters receiving nutrient input from land.

Overall, this profile reflects a shallow, coastal, and moderately stratified system influenced by freshwater input at the surface and warmer conditions throughout the water column.



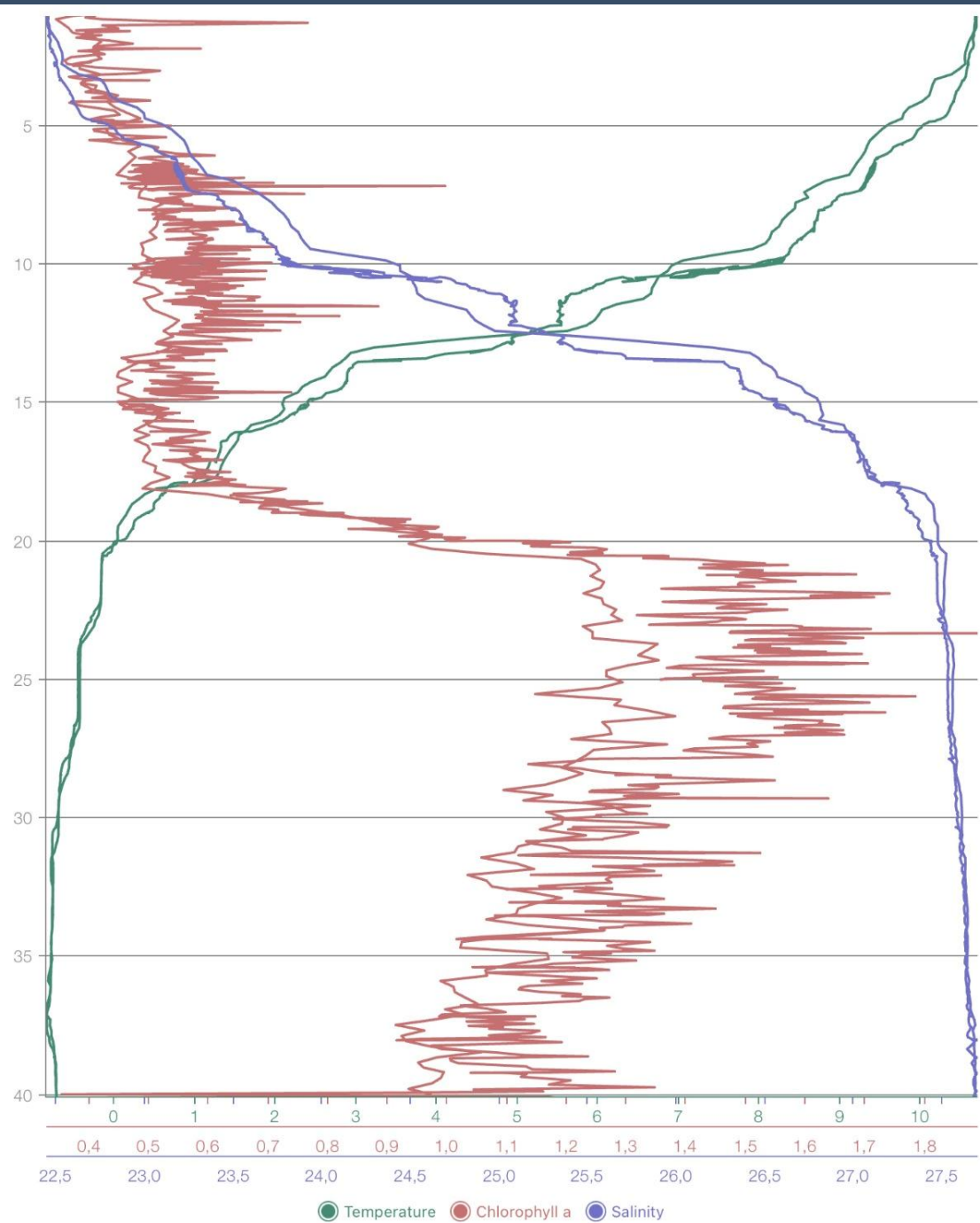
Science Boat: Murray Island CTD Data

Temperature (green) shows a decreasing profile, with surface waters around 10°C cooling rapidly to ~0°C by 20 m depth. From this depth, temperature remains below 0°C.

Salinity (blue) begins at ~22.5 PSU at the surface and increases steadily to ~27.5 PSU at depth. This pattern reflects fresher surface input — likely from large amounts of rainfall or coastal runoff — overlying denser, more saline marine water below.

Chlorophyll a (red) shows a distinct increase at 20–30 m of around 1.8 µg/l; this subsurface chlorophyll maximum reveals where light and nutrients balance optimally.

Overall, the temperature and salinity gradients indicate stable layering, while the chlorophyll peaks highlight biologically active zones driven by light and nutrient availability.

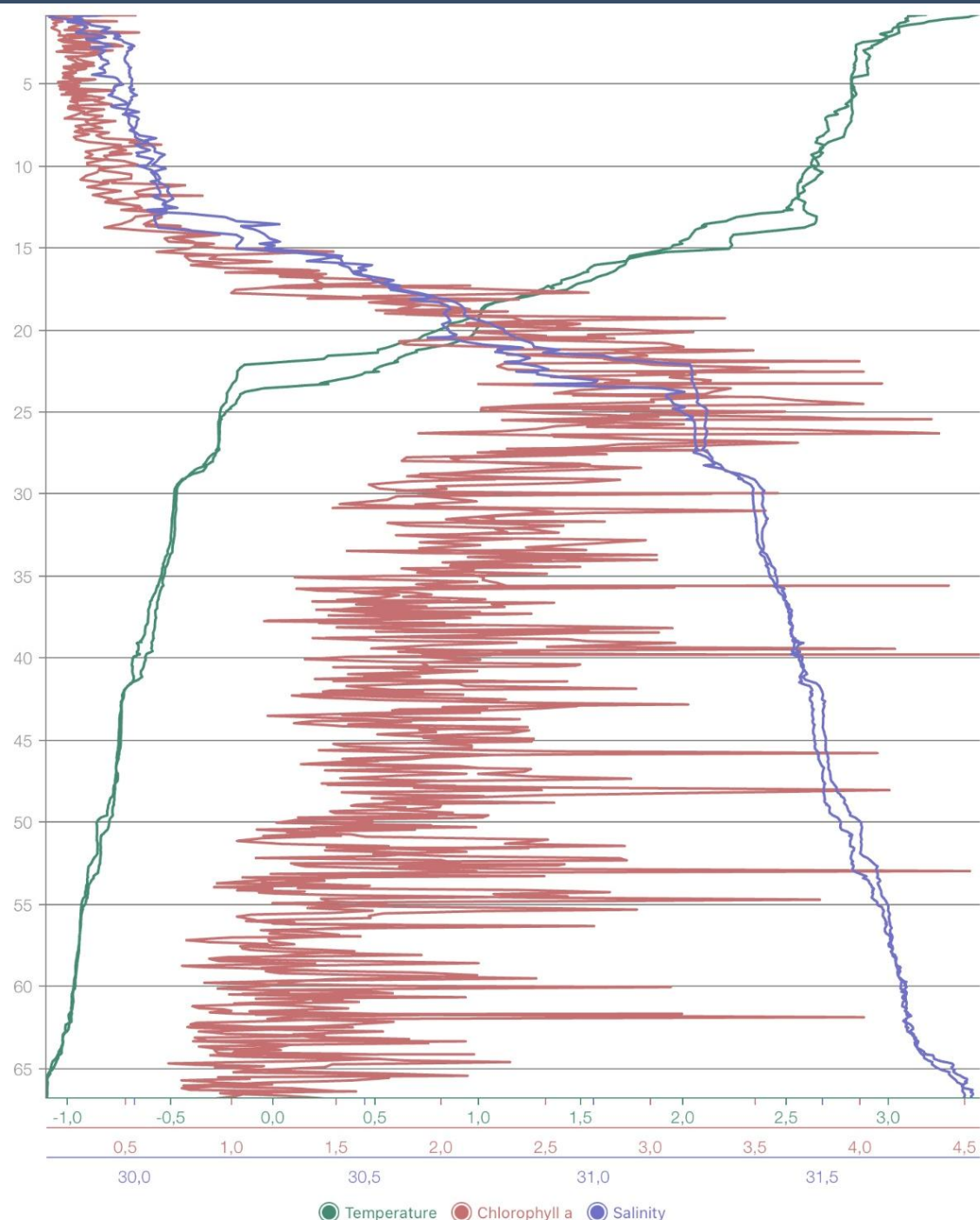


Science Boat: Port Leopold CTD data

Temperature (green) shows a classic Arctic profile, with $\sim 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the surface gradually cooling to $\sim -1^{\circ}\text{C}$ by ~ 65 m depth. This reflects cold, well-mixed surface water overlying even colder, denser water below. The smooth decline indicates a stable water column typical of high-latitude coastal environments where solar heating is minimal and mixing is persistent.

Salinity (blue) begins at ~ 30 PSU at the surface and increases steadily to ~ 32 PSU at depth. This pattern suggests fresher surface influence – likely from river input, sea-ice melt, or recent rainfall – overlying saltier, denser marine water. The consistent gradient indicates a stratified system where freshwater remains at the surface rather than mixing deeply, which is common in Arctic near-shore waters.

Chlorophyll a (red) ranges from ~ 0.5 to $4.5 \mu\text{g/l}$, with elevated values between 20–35 m. This suggests an active subsurface phytoplankton presence where light availability, nutrient availability, temperature, and salinity are optimum. The profile does not indicate a major bloom, but rather a moderately productive phytoplankton community typical of Arctic waters during the late summer season.

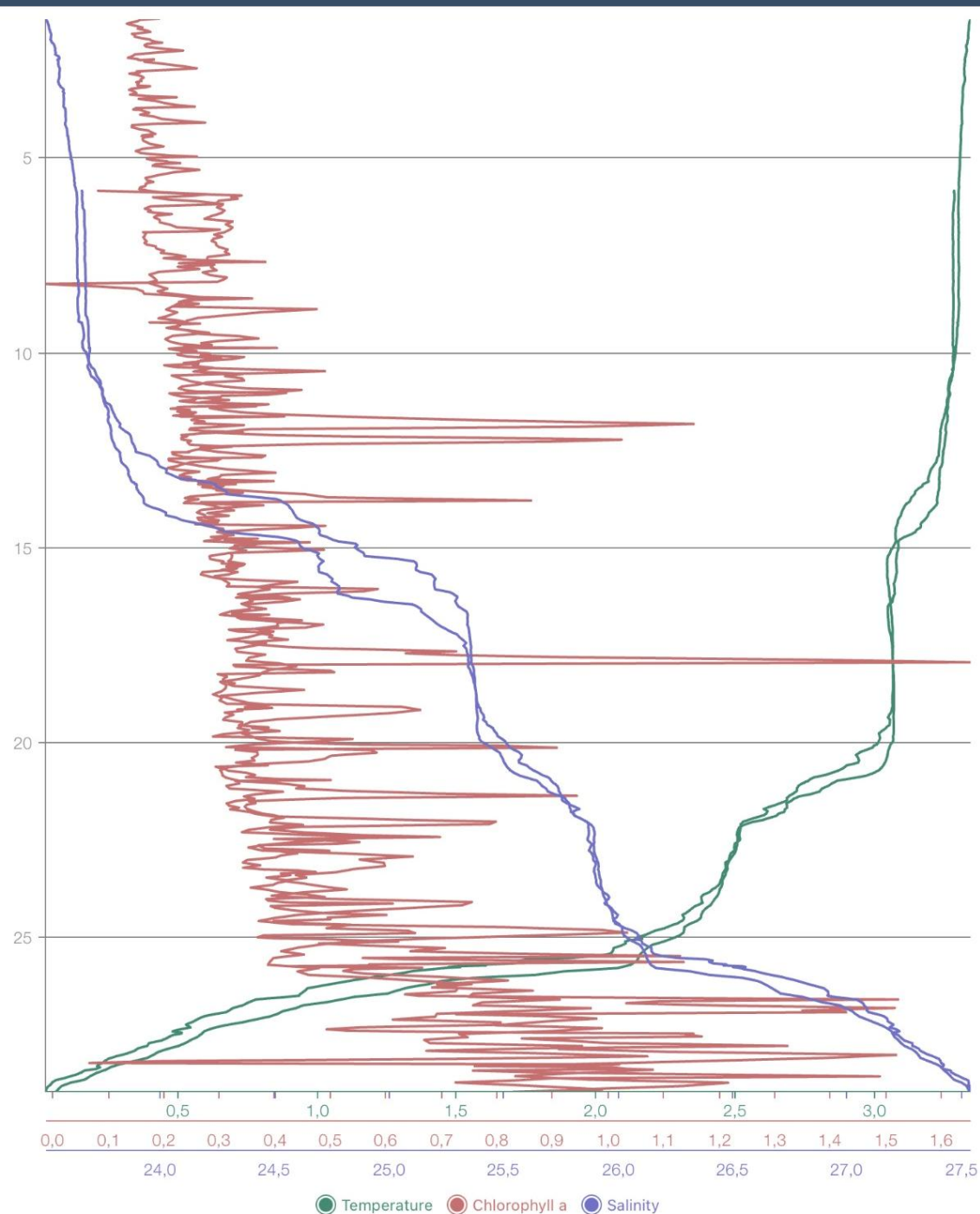


Science Boat: Jenny Lind Island CTD Data

Temperature (green) shows another classic Arctic profile, with $\sim 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ at the surface gradually cooling to $\sim 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 30 m depth. This reflects cold, well-mixed surface water overlying even colder, denser water below.

Salinity (blue) begins at ~ 23.5 PSU at the surface and increases to ~ 27.5 PSU at 30 m. This pattern suggests a significant fresh surface influence – likely from river input, sea-ice melt, or recent rainfall.

Chlorophyll a (red) ranges from ~ 0.1 to $1.4 \mu\text{g/l}$, with elevated values around 25 m. This suggests an active subsurface phytoplankton presence where light availability, nutrient availability, temperature, and most likely salinity are optimum.

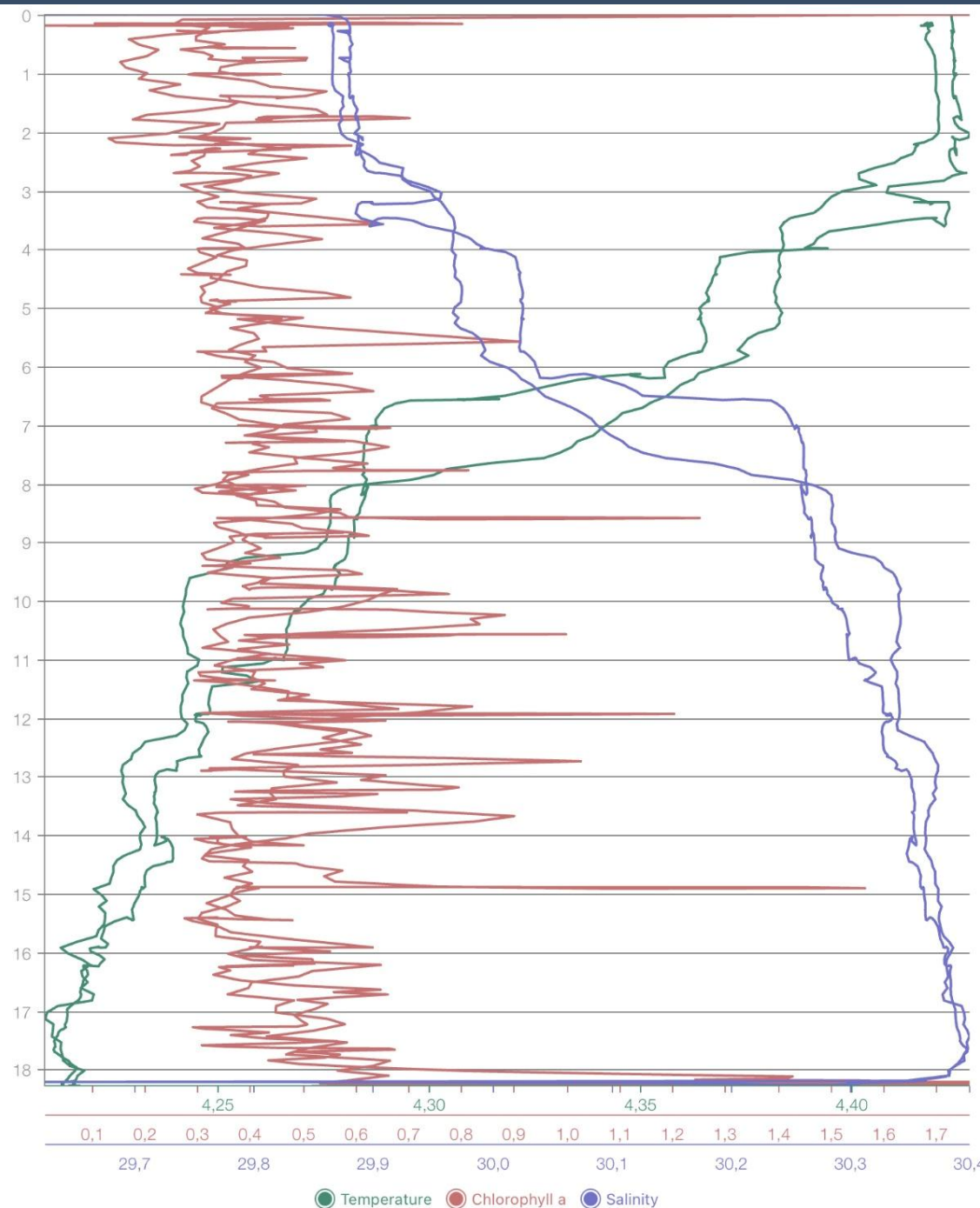


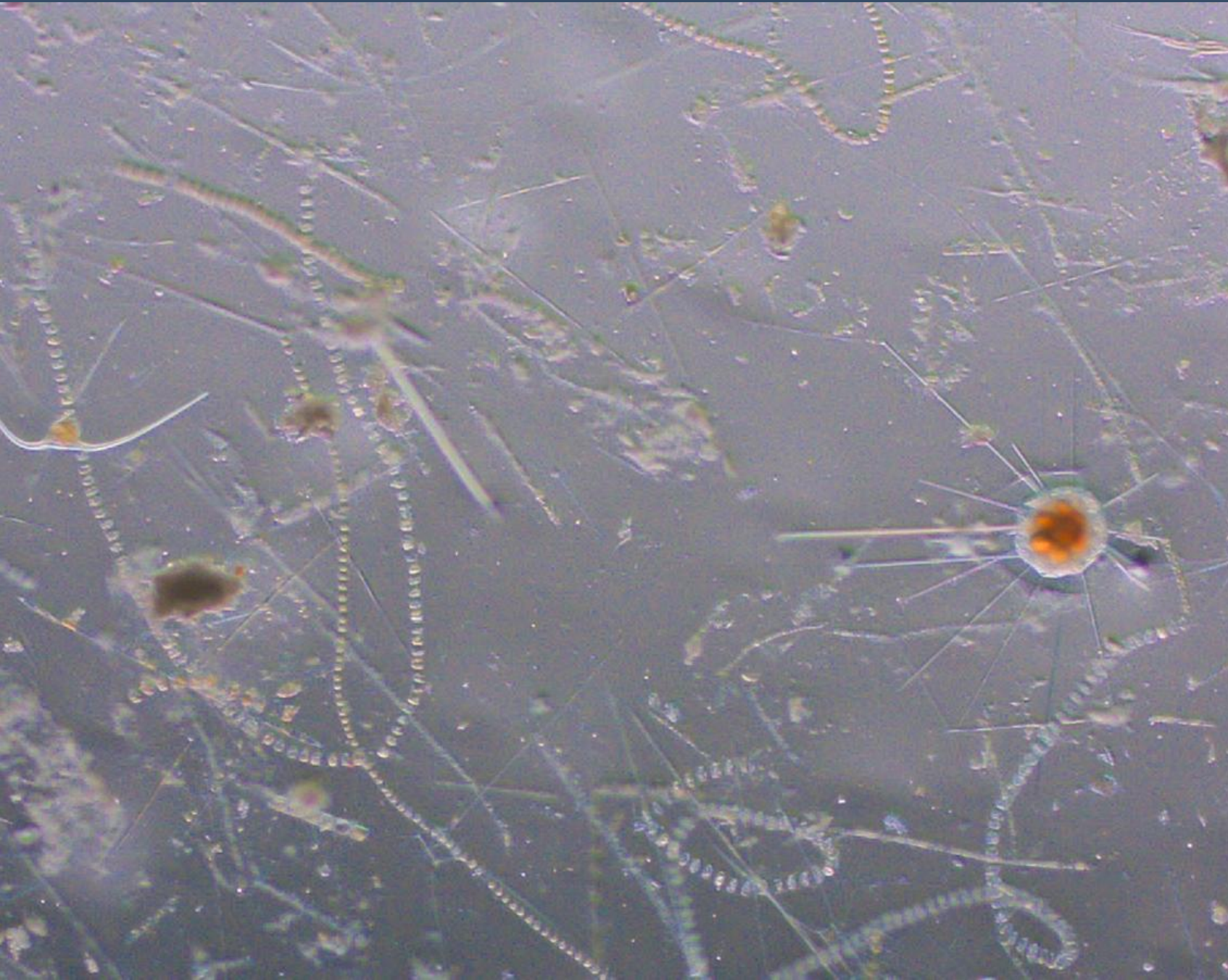
Science Boat: Beechey Island CTD Data

Temperature (green), despite noisy data, remains fairly constant, between 4.1 and 4.4°C throughout the 18 m profile. This is perhaps due to a shallow coastal sampling location.

Salinity (blue) begins at ~29.9 PSU at the surface and increases slightly to ~30.4 PSU at 18 m depth, suggesting that this top layer of water is well mixed, resulting in less dramatic changes in salinity.

Chlorophyll a (red) ranges from ~0.4 to 1.1 µg/l; however, it remains constant across this 18 m of depth, again suggesting a well-mixed system most likely influenced by strong currents and wave action.



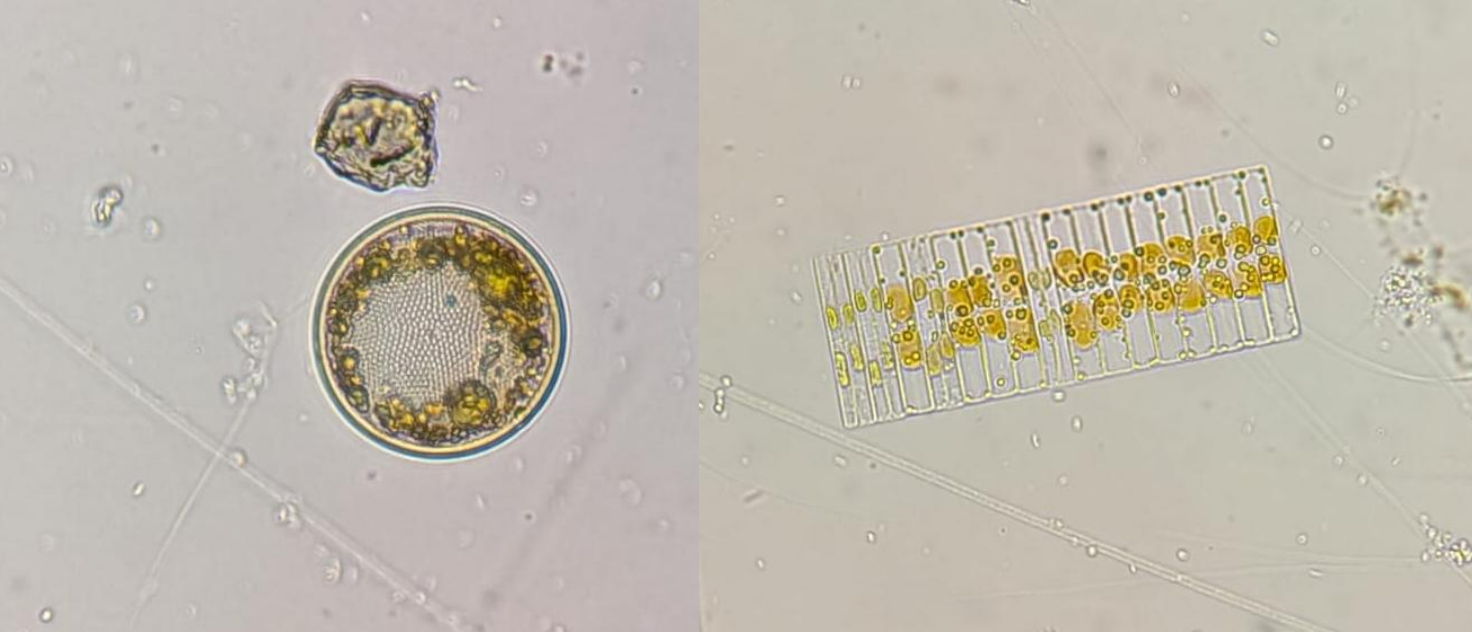


Plankton Samples

Plankton are ocean drifters transported by currents and tides, lacking the 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 the health of our oceans.

The image on the left shows a plankton sample from Dundas Harbour, Canada, showing a 'radiolaria' and various phytoplankton.



Phytoplankton

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 Smoking Hills, Murray Island, Jenny Lind Island, Fury Beach, Coningham Bay, Port Leopold, Beechey Island, and Dundas Harbour. The pictures on the left show various species of phytoplankton including *Tripes longipes*, *Chaetoceros* spp., *Coscinodiscus* spp., and *Fragilaria* spp.

Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Project

We collected phytoplankton samples in all of our science boat locations, and used the onboard microscope to identify plankton species and search for potentially harmful blooms of microalgae.

These blooms, caused by excessive nutrient pollution and environmental changes, can produce toxins that harm aquatic life, disrupt ecosystems, and pose health risks to humans. The HAB project aims to monitor outbreaks, identify contributing factors, and develop strategies to predict, prevent, and manage HABs through scientific research. The data we collected showed the presence of some of the HAB target species — *Chaetoceros* spp. (top) and *Pseudo-nitzschia* spp. (bottom); however, the abundance was relatively low and not a cause for concern.



Chaetoceros spp.



Pseudo-nitzschia spp.

Zooplankton

In addition to phytoplankton, we also collected zooplankton. Samples included both categories of zooplankton. 'Holoplankton', which remains planktonic their whole life cycle, which includes copepods, amphipods, sea butterflies, arctic krill, arrow worms and sea angels. Also 'Meroplankton', which are only planktonic for part of their life cycle, which includes larvae such as crab and barnacle larve. The photos taken on our microscopes have also been added to our iNaturalist project, to help monitor bioiversity.



Radiolarian



Radiolarian



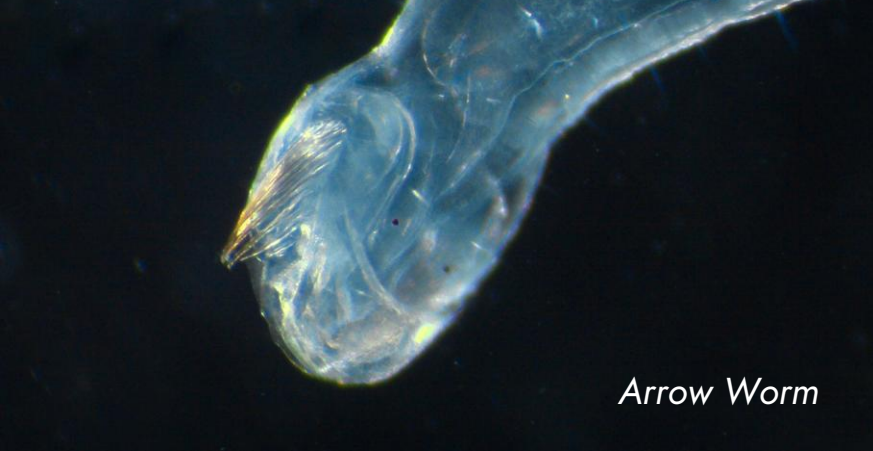
Copepod



Arctic Krill



Amphipod



Arrow Worm



Sea Butterfly



Crab larvae

Zooplankton: Sea Angel

(*Clione limacina*)

Arguably our most beautiful wildlife sightings of the voyage were our sea angels, found in a zooplankton net tow in Port Leopold, Nunavut, Canada.

Sea angels are small, transparent marine gastropods belonging to a group of swimming sea slugs known as pteropods. Found mostly in polar waters, sea angels have soft, gelatinous bodies and are named for their delicate, wing-like appendages called parapodia, which they flap gracefully to 'fly' through the water.

Despite their angelic appearance, sea angels are predators — feeding primarily on sea butterflies. Their anatomy includes a specialised feeding structure called a buccal cone, equipped with tiny hooks or radulae.





Geological Highlight:

Location: Ilulissat Icefjord, West Greenland

Rock Type: Precambrian gneiss

Notice the light and dark bands flowing through the bedrock? This is gneiss — a metamorphic rock transformed by immense heat and pressure deep in the Earth's crust. The banding, called gneissic foliation, forms as minerals separate into layers: pale quartz and feldspar alongside darker iron-rich minerals.

The bedrock here belongs to Greenland's ancient Precambrian Shield, among the oldest crust on Earth — some formations in western Greenland exceed 3.5 billion years old. These rocks have survived eons of tectonic upheaval and were later sculpted by glaciers of the last Ice Age, leaving the striations and polished surfaces you may notice underfoot.

A piece of Earth's earliest history, right beneath your boots.



High altitude* (20,000–40,000 ft / 6–12 km) cirrocumulus and cirrostratus clouds, and mid level* (6,500–20,000 ft / 2–6 km) altocumulus clouds in Sisimiut, Greenland, 1 September 2026.

Citizen Science **NASA** Cloud Observer

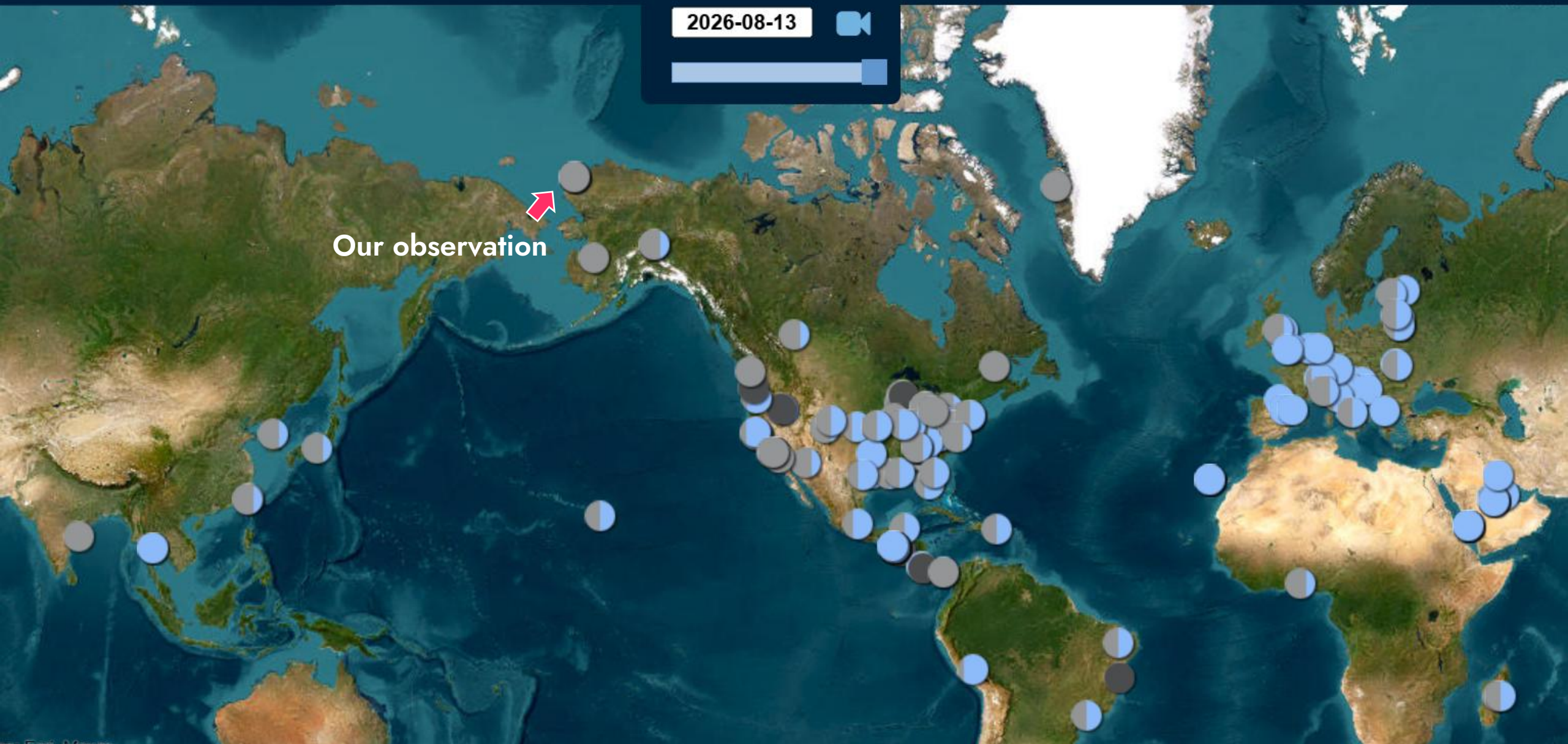
Clouds are not just shapes in the sky; they are important components of Earth's heat budget and balance. Information about when, where, and what types of clouds are forming helps scientists understand more about Earth's climate and climate change. Through NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer programme, we contributed such data.

Our Citizen Scientists submitted four observations over four sessions to the global database run by NASA. So far, two of these observations have been matched to data from weather satellites. Any observations from below 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's GLOBE Cloud Observer data worldwide, 13 August 2026



NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer – Beaufort Sea, 13 August 2026

The light blue column shows our observation at sea while sailing the Beaufort Sea, which was matched with satellite data taken from above at the same time. The white column marks the data collected by the satellite 'NOAA-20'.

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 overcast cloud cover with stratus and stratocumulus clouds, and our reported coverage was more than the satellite's coverage report. These observations are really important.

Observation	Your GLOBE Ground View	NOAA-20 View
Universal Date/Time	2026-08-13 23:00:00	2026-08-13 22:55:00
Latitude	70.02	69.6 to 70.4
Longitude	-164.09	-164.47 to -163.67
Total Cloud Cover	Overcast (>90%) 	Broken (68.04%) 
High Clouds		
		Cover: Few (0.03%)  Altitude: 3.32 (km) Phase: Water 269.59 (K) Opacity: Opaque
Mid Clouds		
	 Stratus  Stratocumulus Cover: Overcast (>90%)  Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Broken 68.01%  Altitude: 0.6 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 279.2 (K) Opacity: Translucent
Low Clouds		

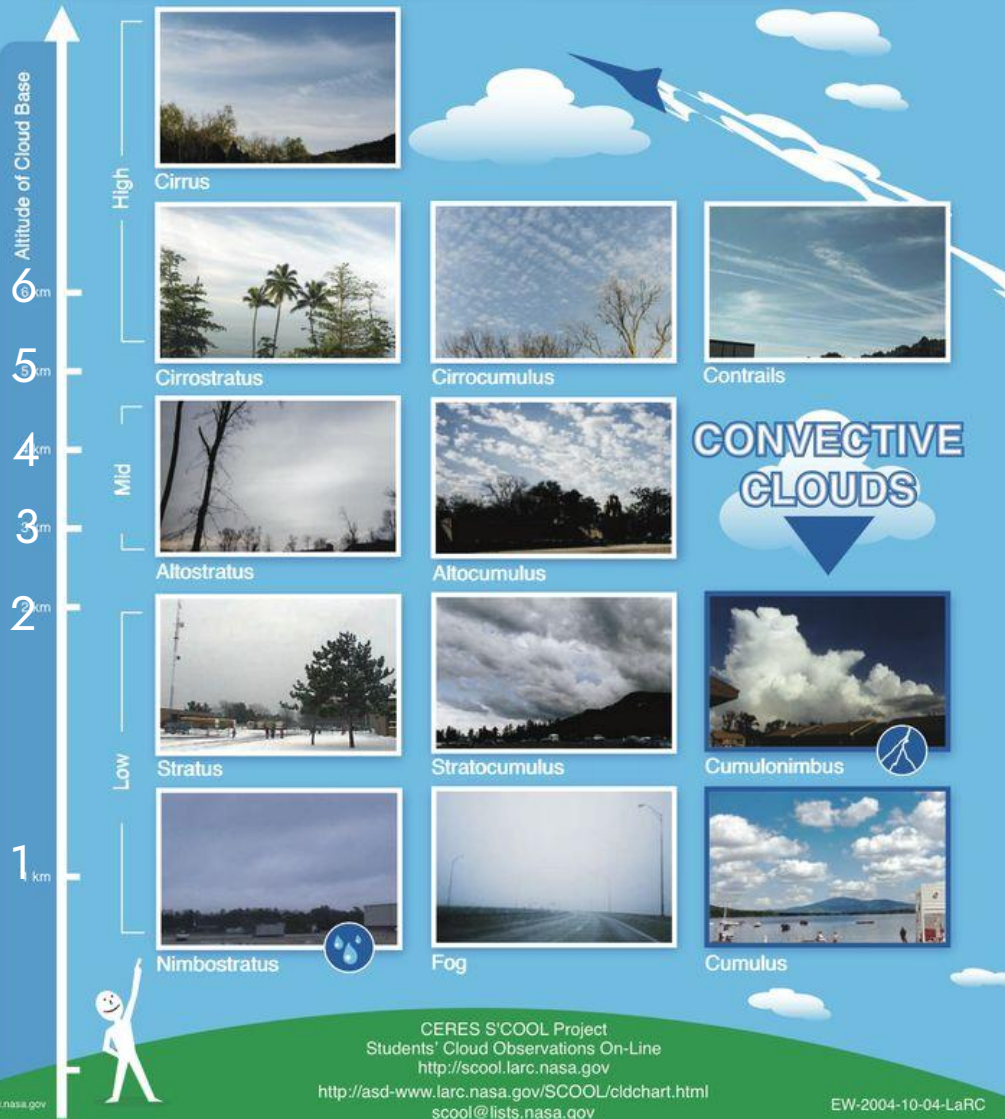
Sky and Surface Conditions	North	East	South	West	Up
Sky Conditions Sky Visibility : no report Sky Color : no report Surface Conditions Snow/Ice : No Standing Water : No Muddy : No Dry Ground : Yes Leaves on Trees : No Raining or Snowing : No					

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.





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

Citizen Science iNaturalist

During our voyage we had the chance to explore many different ecosystems: from the deserted high arctic, to the colourful tundra of Greenland; from waters covered by sea ice to deep fjords filled with icebergs. In these habitats we observed a big variety of flowers, marine invertebrates, mammals and birds.

In total we recorded:

- **466** Species
- **4170** 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 August 11 – September 3: MS Roald Amundsen: Northwest Passage](#)



Where Have We Observed?



What Have We Observed?

Overview 4,170
OBSERVATIONS

466
SPECIES

209
IDENTIFIERS

42
OBSERVERS

⚡ Stats



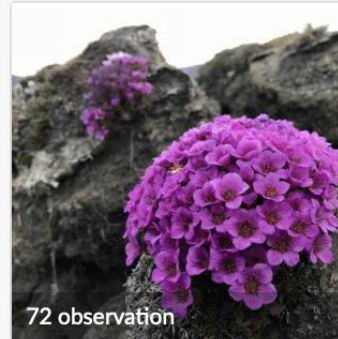
114 observation

Arctic Willow · Saule
Arctique · Arktische Weide
Salix arctica



81 observation

Glaucous Gull · Goéland
Bourgmestre · Eismöwe
Larus hyperboreus



72 observation

Purple Saxifrage · Saxifrage
à Feuilles Opposées ·
Gegenblättriger Steinbrech
Saxifraga oppositifolia



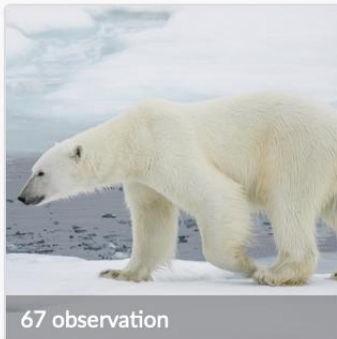
70 observation

Entireleaf Mountain-Avens
· Dryade à Feuilles Entières
Dryas integrifolia



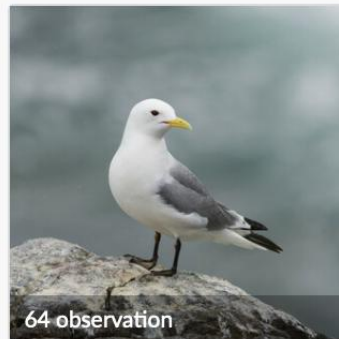
68 observation

Northern Fulmar · Fulmar
Boréal · Eissturmvogel
Fulmarus glacialis



67 observation

Polar Bear · Ours Blanc ·
Eisbär
Ursus maritimus



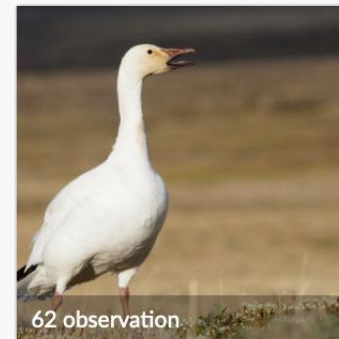
64 observation

Black-legged Kittiwake ·
Mouette Tridactyle ·
Dreizehenmöwe
Rissa tridactyla



62 observation

Tufted Saxifrage · Saxifrage
Cespitose ·
Polstersteinbrech
Saxifraga cespitosa



62 observation

Snow Goose · Oie des
Neiges · Schneegans
Anser caerulescens



55 observation

Arctic Poppy · Arktischer
Mohn
Oreomecon radicata



Citizen Science eBird

At sea and on land, our onboard ornithologist and enthusiastic birders 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 auklets in the Bering Strait to the snow buntings in Greenland. The northern fulmars, kittiwakes, and glaucous gulls were around for most days on the voyage.

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](#)

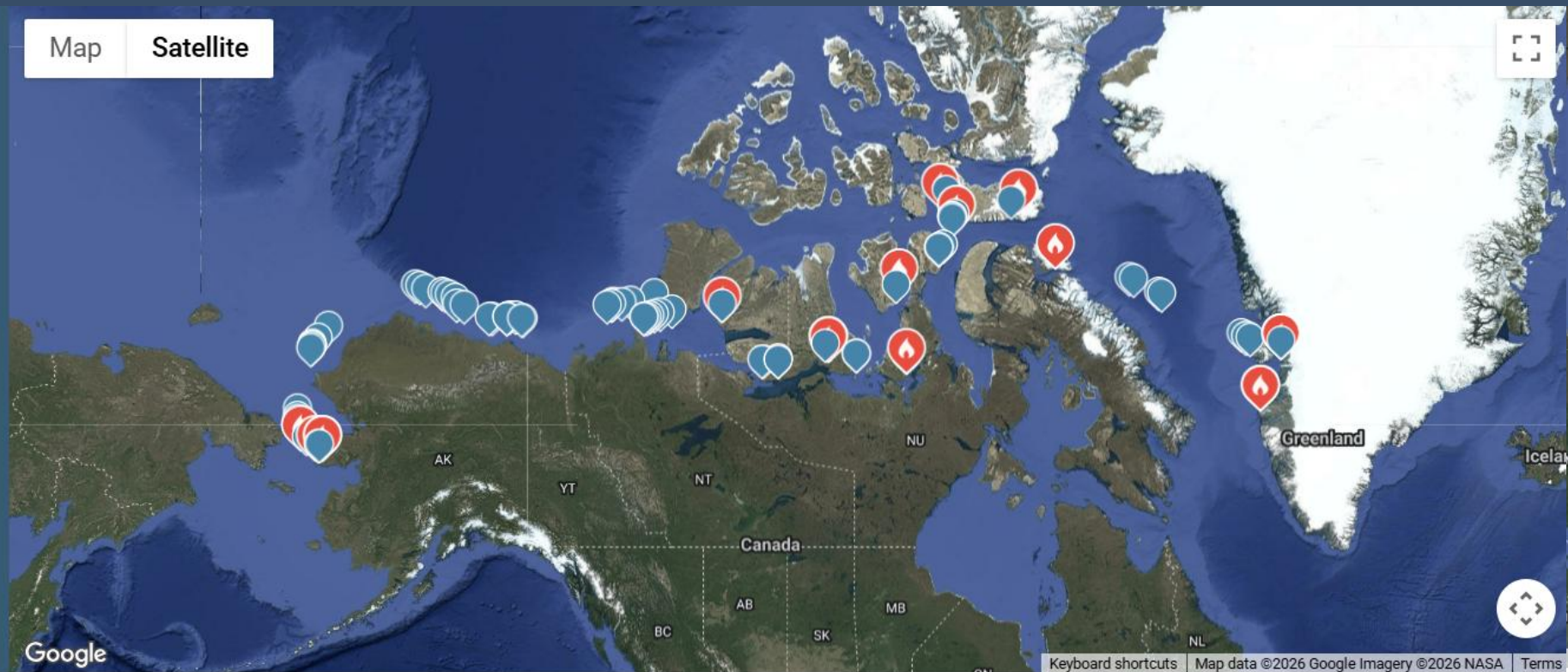
2026 August 11 - September 3: MS Roald Amundsen: Northwest Passage

11 Aug – 3 Sep 2026 (24 days) [Link-only](#)

[Canada](#) | [Greenland](#) | [United States](#) [Subregions](#)

[Ingild Riska](#), M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center,
[Bonnie Yetter](#), [Stephen Gast](#)

[Share](#) [Edit](#) ▼



Narrative

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

[Add narrative](#)

DATA FOR: **Group (all people)** ▼

66

Species Observed
+15 other taxa

129

Checklists



Citizen Science **ORCA**

While on our journey through the Northwest Passage, we were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Layla. She collected 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.



Bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*)



Grey whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*)

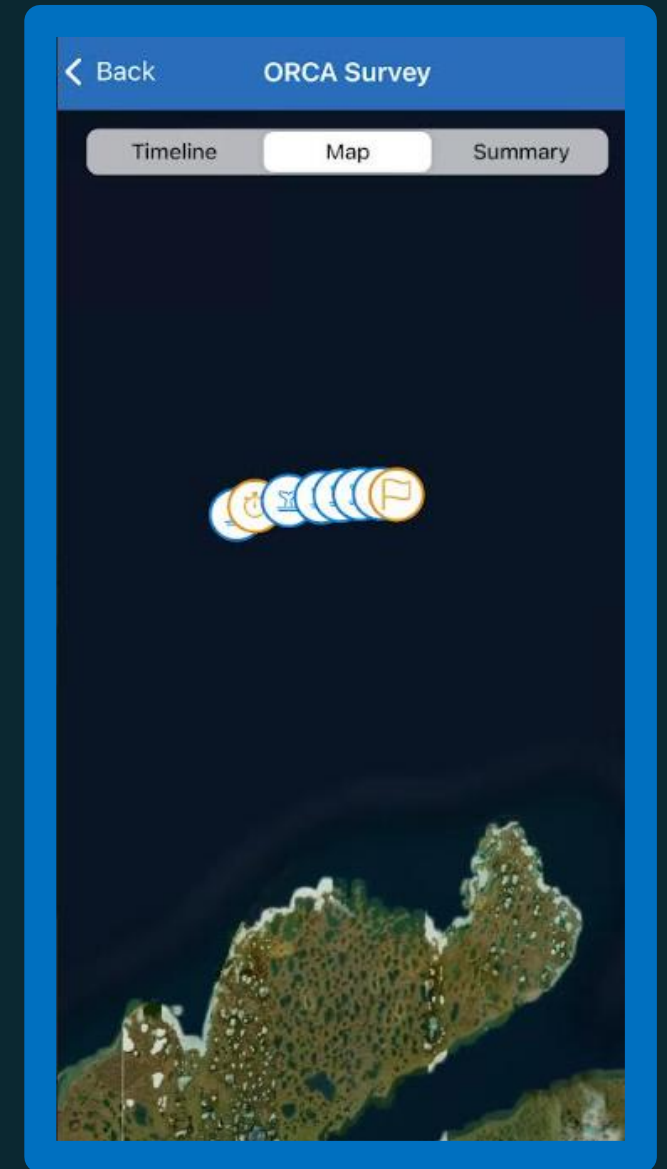
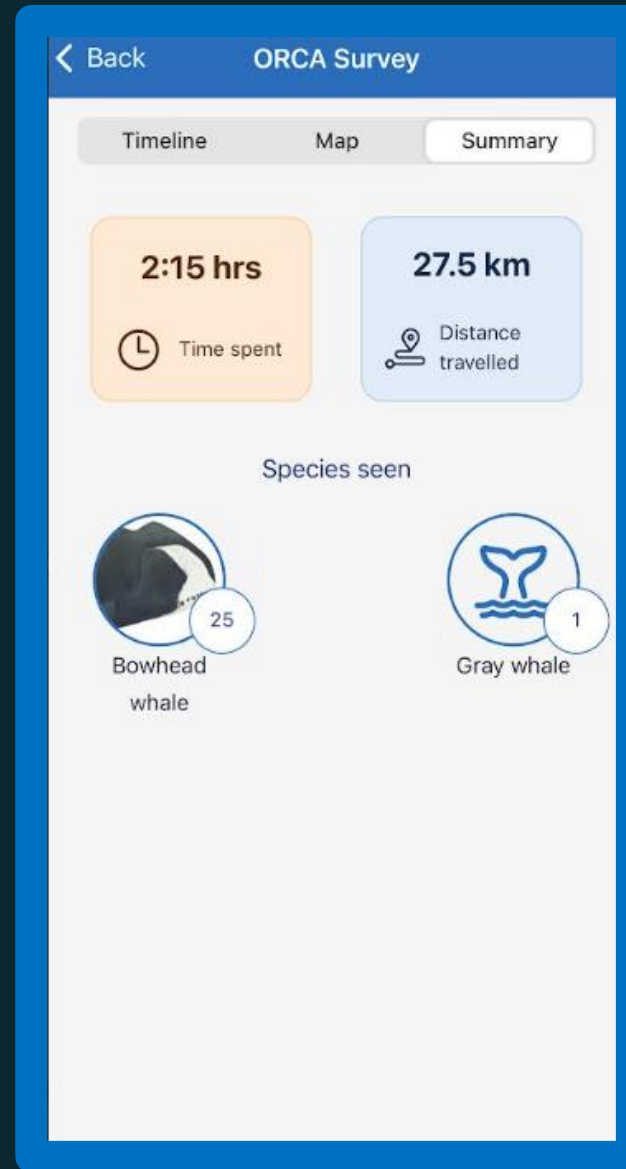
(16th August 2026)

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 **38 hours** of data, spanning **over 700 km**.

Every kilometer counts to better understand population dynamics.



Screenshots from data collection (16 August 2026)

What Species Did We See?



2

Unidentified whales



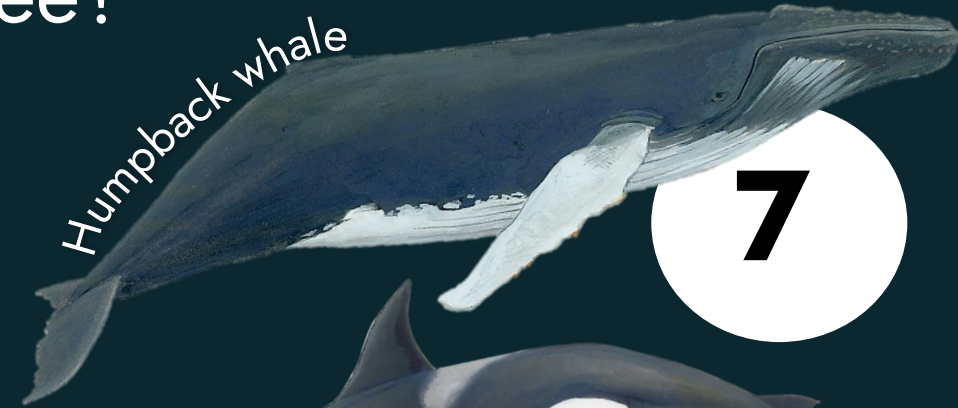
7

Harbour porpoise



Beluga

>200



Humpback whale

7



Killer whale

9



Minke whale

7



2

Fin whale



Bowhead whale

40



1

Sperm whale

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 three whales submitted from the ship by the Expedition Team and guests during this voyage, one of which has been determined to be a new individual to Happywhale. 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.



[View](#) 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 are no spam emails), 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](#).



How to add yourself to a voyage:

The screenshot shows the HX Expeditions website interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Browse, Stats, Submit Images, About, WhaleID, Name Your Whale, and Support Us. A search bar is located in the top right corner.

On the left, a profile for "MS Roald Amundsen" is displayed, showing statistics for Images (835), Encounters (1347), Identified (783), Individuals (727), and Species (34). It also lists Users (0), Orgs (1), and Individuals (1) following, and 16 Followers.

In the center, a world map shows various locations marked with blue circles and numbers, indicating whale sightings or encounters.

On the right, a "Site Search" overlay is shown. It features radio buttons for "All", "Individuals", "Users", and "Organizations" (which is selected). Below the radio buttons is a search input field containing "hx". A dropdown menu shows the search result "HX Org: HX Expeditions". A "Cancel" button is also present.

Below the search overlay, a "Past Trips" table is visible. The table has two columns: "Trip" and "Encs". The first row shows a trip by "HX Expeditions" from "2026-08-11" to "2026-09-03" on the boat "MS Roald Amundsen". The "Encs" column for this trip shows the number "3", which is circled in red.

Trip	Encs
HX Expeditions 2026-08-11 - 2026-09-03 Boat MS Roald Amundsen	3

Individual



Dolly (Chukchi Sea)

ID HW-MN0300808

Sex Unknown

Humpback Whale

Sightings 1

First



2026-08-12

Chukotka, Russia

Last



2026-08-12

Chukotka, Russia

Followers

4

Follow

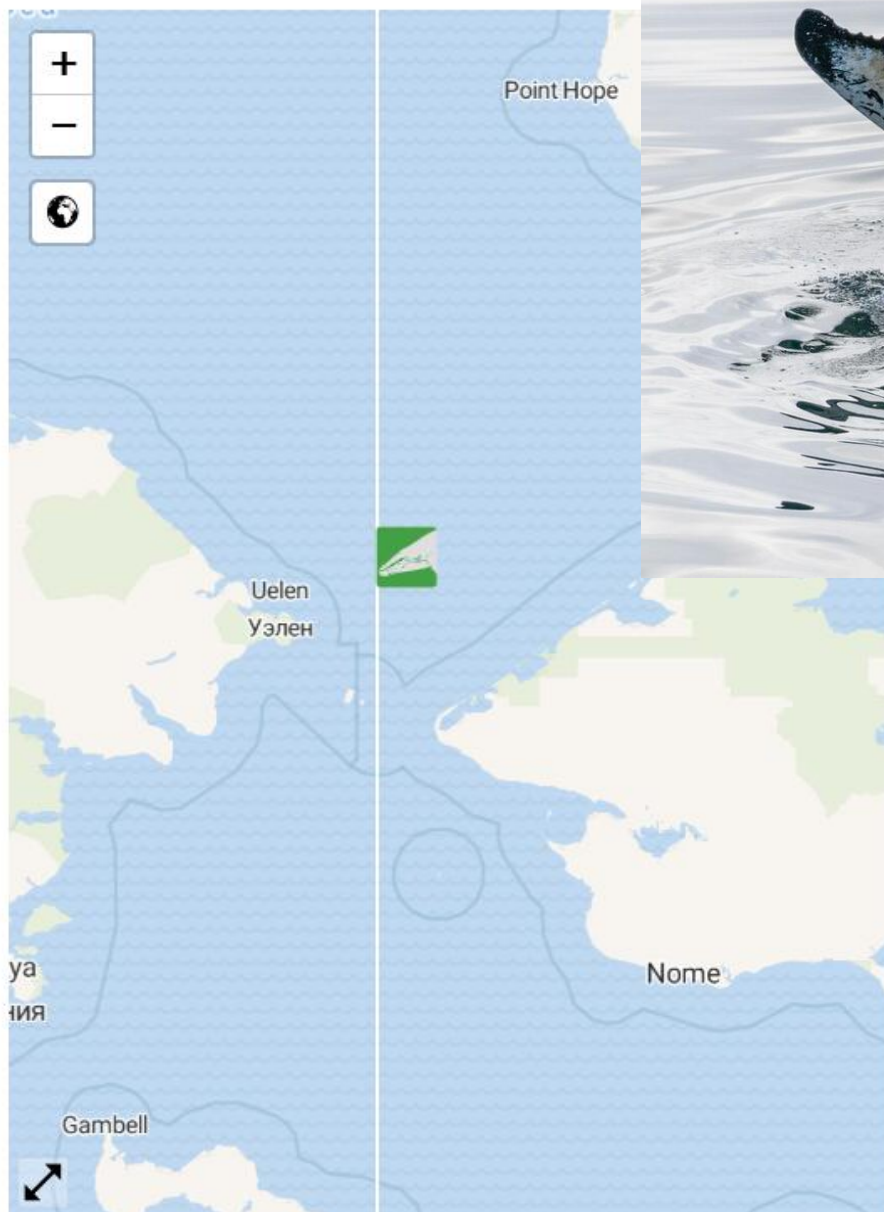


Seen this individual?

Share Your Experience



Show My Encounters Only



Information

Photos

Scientific

SEEN :



Humpback Whale

Dolly (Chukchi Sea)

ID HW-MN0300808

CONTRIBUTORS :



SIGHTERS :



DATE :

2026-08-12

REGION :

Chukotka, Russia

SEA :

Bering Sea

OCEAN :

North Pacific

SEEN ON TRIP :



HX Expeditions

2026-08-11 - 2026-09-03

Boat MS Roald Amundsen

LOCATION :

Sailing north of Nome, Alaska

DESCRIPTION :

Photo from onboard photographer Martin Barreiro



Guest Scientists: WAVE project – Whales & Arctic Vessel



Aims

- Establish an understanding of presence of Arctic cetacean populations in collaboration with expedition operators
- Understand the exposure of Arctic whales to vessels
- Inform decision-making relating to the conservation of Arctic Cetaceans and their Habitats

Keep up to date with the project and stay involved: www.wave-arcticwhales.com

PLEASE SEND US MARINE MAMMAL PHOTOS

l.mcwhinnie@hw.ac.uk

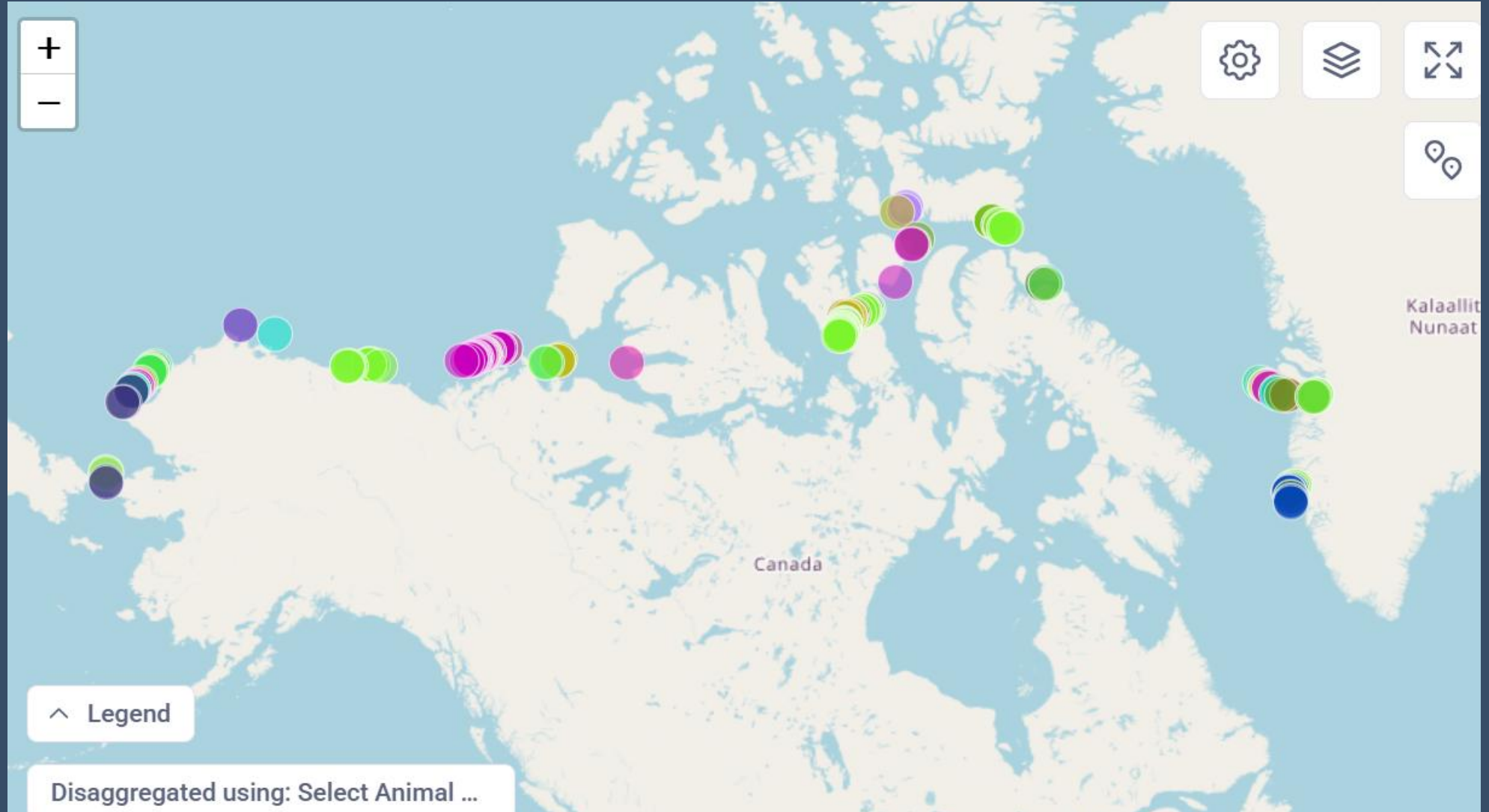


WAVE Project Marine Mammal Observations:

Survey Hours: 216
Opportunistic Effort
Hours: 44

Species Count:

Pinniped = 5
Ursidae = 1
Cetacean = 9



After 216 hours of dedicated survey effort...
And a further 44 hours of opportunistic effort...

Cetacean Species = 9 species

5 Mysticetes

- Minke (5)
- Fin (1)
- Humpback (8)
- Bowhead (100+ 2 populations)
- Grey whale (1)



4 Odontocetes

- Beluga (150+ 2 populations)
- Harbour Porpoise (14)
- Killer whales (14)
- Sperm whale (1)



Wildlife List — Birds



Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	NORSK
<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	snow goose	Schneegans	Snøgås
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	greater white-fronted goose	Blässgans	Tundragås
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	brant	Ringelgans	Ringgås
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	cackling goose	Zwergkanadagans	Polargås
<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	tundra swan	Zwergschwan	Dvergsvane
<i>Anas acuta</i>	northern pintail	Spießente	Stjertand
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	king eider	Prachteiderente	Praktærfugl
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	common eider	Eiderente	Ærfugl
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	steller's eider	Scheckente	stellerand
<i>Melanitta perspicillata</i>	surf scoter	Brillenente	Brilleand
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	long-tailed duck	Eisente	Havelle
<i>Antigone canadensis</i>	sandhill crane	Kanadakranich	Kanadatrane
<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	red-necked phalarope	Odinshühnchen	Svømmesnipe
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	red phalarope	Thorshühnchen	Polarsvømmesnipe
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ruddy turnstone	Steinwälzer	Steinvender
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	purple sandpiper	Meerstrandläufer	Fjæreplytt
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	baird's sandpiper	Bairdstrandläufer	Gulbrystsnipe
<i>Caldris alba</i>	sanderling	Sanderling	sandløper

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	NORSK
<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>Fratercula cirrhata</i>	tufted puffin	Gelbschopflund	Topplunde
<i>Fratercula corniculata</i>	horned puffin	Hornlund	Hornlunde
<i>Aethia pusilla</i>	least auklet	Zwergalk	Flekkdvergalke
<i>Aethia cristatella</i>	crested auklet	Schopfalk	Toppdvergalke
<i>Aethia psittacula</i>	parakeet auklet	Rotschnabelalk	Papegøyealke
<i>Brachyramphus brevirostris</i>	Kittlitz's murrelet	Kurzschnabelalk	Kortnebbdvergteist
<i>Cepphus grylle</i>	black guillemot	Gryllteiste	Teist
<i>Alle alle</i>	dovekie	Krabbentaucher	Alkekonge
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	thick-billed murre	Dickschnabellumme	Polarlomvi
<i>Uria aalge</i>	common murre	Trottellumme	Lomvi
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	black-legged kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Krykkje
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's gull	Schwalbenmöwe	Sabinemåke
<i>Larus brachyrhynchus</i>	short-billed gull	Kurzschnabel-Sturmmöwe	kortnebbmåke
<i>Larus marinus</i>	great black-backed gull	Mantelmöwe	Svartbak

Wildlife List – Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	NORSK
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	glaucous gull	Eismöwe	Polarmåke
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	lesser black-backed gull	Heringsmöwe	Sildemåke
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland gull	Polarmöwe	Grønlandsmåke
<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 adamsii</i>	yellow-billed loon	Gelbschnabeltaucher	Gulnebbblom
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	northern fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Havhest
<i>Ardena tenuirostris</i>	short-tailed shearwater	Kurzschwanz-Sturmtaucher	Smalnebblire
<i>Urile pelagicus</i>	pelagic cormorant	Meerscharbe	beringskarv
<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	white-tailed eagle	Seeadler	Havørn
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	peregrine falcon	Wanderfalke	Vandrefalk
<i>Corvus corax</i>	common raven	Kolkrabe	Ravn
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	black-capped chickadee	Schwarzkopfmeise	Amerikameis
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	horned lark	Ohrenlerche	Fjellerke
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	northern wheatear	Steinschmätzer	Steinskvett
<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>	eastern yellow wagtail	Tschuktschenstelze	Østgulerle

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANCAIS
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American pipit	Pazifikpieper	Myrpiplerke
<i>Acanthis flammea</i>	common redpoll	Birkenzeisig	Gråsisik
<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland longspur	Spornammer	Lappspurv
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	snow bunting	Schneeammer	Snøspurv
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	Dachsammer	Hvitkronespurv
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah sparrow	Grasammer	Musespurv
<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	harlequin duck	Kragenente	Arlequin plongeur
<i>Cepphus columba</i>	pigeon guillemot	Taubenteiste	Guillemot colombin
<i>Calidris ptilocnemis</i>	rock sandpiper	Beringstrandläufer	Bécasseau des Aléoutiennes
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American golden plover	Prärie-Goldregenpfeifer	Pluvier bronzé
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	bar-tailed godwit	Pfuhlschnepfe	Barge rousse
<i>Onychoprion aleuticus</i>	Aleutian tern	Aleutenseeschwalbe	Sterne des Aléoutiennes
<i>Motacilla alba</i>	white wagtail	Bachstelze	Bergeronnette grise

Wildlife List — Birds

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANCAIS
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	fox sparrow	Fuchsammer	Revespurv
<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	dark-eyed junco	Winterammer	Vinterjunko
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	white-crowned sparrow	Dachsammer	Hvitkronespurv
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	Singammer	Sangspurv
<i>Melospiza lincolnii</i>	Lincoln's sparrow	Lincolnammer	Gråbrynspurv
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	northern waterthrush	Drosselwaldsänger	Vannparula
<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>	orange-crowned warbler	Orangefleck-Waldsänger	Oransjekroneparula
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	common yellowthroat	Weidengelbkehlchen	Nordgulstrupe
<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>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's warbler	Mönchswaldsänger	Kalottparula
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe	Zimtbauch-Phoebetyrann	Brunfibi
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	western kingbird	Schmalschnabel-Königstyrann	Vestkongetyrann
<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	northern rough-winged swallow	Graukehlschwalbe	Nordtaggsvale
<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	spotted towhee	Fleckengrundammer	Flekktovi
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	Hausgimpel	Husrosenfink

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>Balaena mysticetus</i>	bowhead whale	Grönlandwal	Baleine du Groenland	Grønlandshval
<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>Eschrichtius robustus</i>	gray whale	Grauwal	Baleine grise	Gråhval
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	killer whale, orca	Schwertwal, Orka	Orque	Spekkhogger
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	harbor porpoise	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	beluga, white whale	Beluga, Weißwal	Bélouga	Hvithval
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	sperm whale, cachalot	Pottwal	Cachalot	Spermhval
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	walrus	Walross	Morse	Hvalross
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	bearded seal	Bartrobbe	Phoque barbu	Storkobbe
<i>Phoca largha</i>	spotted seal / largha seal	Largha-Robbe	Phoque tacheté	Flekksel
<i>Pusa hispida</i>	ringed seal	Ringelrobbe	Phoque annelé	Ringsel
<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	harp seal	Sattelrobbe	Phoque du Groenland	Grønlandssel
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	polar bear	Eisbär	Ours blanc	Isbjørn

Wildlife List — Land Mammals



Wildlife List – Land Mammals



SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH	DEUTSCH	FRANÇAIS	NORSK
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic hare	Polarhase	Lièvre Arctique	Polarhare
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic ground squirrel	Arktische Ziesel	Écureuil terrestre arctique	Arktisk jordekorn
<i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	northern collared lemming	Nördliche Halsbandlemming	Lemming à colerette	Amerikansk Halsbandlemen
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	musk ox	Moschusochse	Boeuf musqué	Moskusfe
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	stoat	Hermelin	Hermine	Røyskatt
<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	North American river otter	Nord-amerikanischer Fischotter	Loutre de rivière	Nordamerikansk elveoter

The background of the image is a sunset over a body of water. A large, semi-transparent yellow watermark in the shape of the Roman numeral 'IX' is positioned on the left side, with the sun partially visible behind it. The sun's light creates a bright orange and yellow glow across the sky and reflects on the water's surface. In the lower right, a small boat with several people on board is silhouetted against the sunset. The people appear to be rowing or standing in the boat. The overall mood is peaceful and serene.

Thanks for your participation!