

Science & Education Report

Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland – Encounters at the Edge

MS Roald Amundsen

21 September – 7 October 2026





Arts, Crafts & Creativity

During our voyage, landscapes, wildlife, and local cultures provided subjects for our creative workshops. Guests explored different art forms, including watercolours and beaded jewellery, creating pieces that reflected places, encounters, and experiences from along our route.

Science & Education Programme

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





Lectures & Discovery Sessions

34	Lectures
65	Discovery sessions
7	Citizen Science Projects
13	Science Boats

Wildlife Watch

15 Sessions

24 Hours on deck




Encounters at the Edge



Archaeology

With Archaeologist Deirdre Elliott, we explored thousands of years of human history along the Labrador coast. In Ramah Bay (29 September), we learnt about Ramah chert, a widely traded stone used for toolmaking by diverse peoples between around 5,000 and 600 years ago, and explored the remains of the former Moravian mission station and Inuit village.

In Hebron (30 September, see picture), we walked among the remains of an Inuit community and Moravian mission station. The site preserves sod and wooden houses, the church and mission building, storehouses, and other structures. Although the community was forcibly resettled in 1959, Inuit continue to return to Hebron each season to hunt and fish.

History

Our route carried us through layers of human history.

In South Greenland, we encountered traces of Norse settlement alongside the enduring culture and traditions of Kalaallit communities. Along Labrador's remote coast, places such as Ramah, Hebron, and Nain revealed stories of Inuit life, Moravian missions, trade, and profound cultural change. Further south, Battle Harbour recalled Newfoundland and Labrador's fishing heritage, while St Anthony, Twillingate, and St John's brought us into the history of European settlement and communities shaped by the North Atlantic.





Culture: Meeting Heidi & Rayjean

Hearing about, reading about, or watching documentaries on the cultures of the Arctic is one thing. Visiting communities across the North and hearing first-hand from our Cultural Ambassadors, Heidi and Rayjean, as they spoke about their people, culture, language, traditions, and heritage, was something very different.

There is no more genuine way to learn about a culture. Much of the wisdom and knowledge our ambassadors shared with us cannot be found in any book or documentary.

Culture: Learning from the Local Bear Guards

During our time in Nunatsiavut, Labrador, we were joined by Harry, Maria, Kayla, Donna, and Eli (pictured left to right), local polar bear guards from Torngat Mountains National Park. Beyond helping us explore safely, they generously shared their knowledge of the region, speaking with us about their lives, local history, and connections to the land.

Their stories and conversations brought a personal perspective to our time along the Labrador coast.





Supporting Truth & Reconciliation Day

On 30 September, we marked **Orange Shirt Day** through a creative arts and crafts session, making orange pieces to wear and display on board. The day recognises the experiences of Indigenous children who were taken from their families and communities and placed in Canada's residential school system. Through creativity and conversation, we learnt more about Orange Shirt Day and its connection to Truth and Reconciliation in Canada.




Guest Scientist

Guest Scientist: Carrie Gray

Monitoring Birds Across the Labrador Sea

During this voyage, we welcomed **Carrie Gray**, Senior Manager of Boreal Conservation Science at the **National Audubon Society**, as our Guest Scientist. Carrie joined us to test new ways of monitoring bird migration across the Labrador Sea, with a particular focus on birds travelling at night.

Carrie installed autonomous acoustic recorders on MS Roald Amundsen to listen for nocturnal migrating birds, alongside daytime seabird observations. She will now analyse the recordings and data to assess how expedition vessels could support bird monitoring in remote marine regions.




Citizen Science

Citizen Science

Aurorasaurus

If you photographed auroras during our voyage, you can contribute your observations to science by uploading them to Aurorasaurus.

All you need is the location, the date and time, and one picture. It does not even need to be a good one.

Your photographs provide valuable ground-based observations that can help researchers understand when and where auroras occur and compare what people see from the ground with measurements of solar and geomagnetic activity. Even a single observation can add useful information, so please consider sharing your images and helping to build a better picture of auroral activity.

Visit Aurorasaurus to add your sightings





Citizen Science

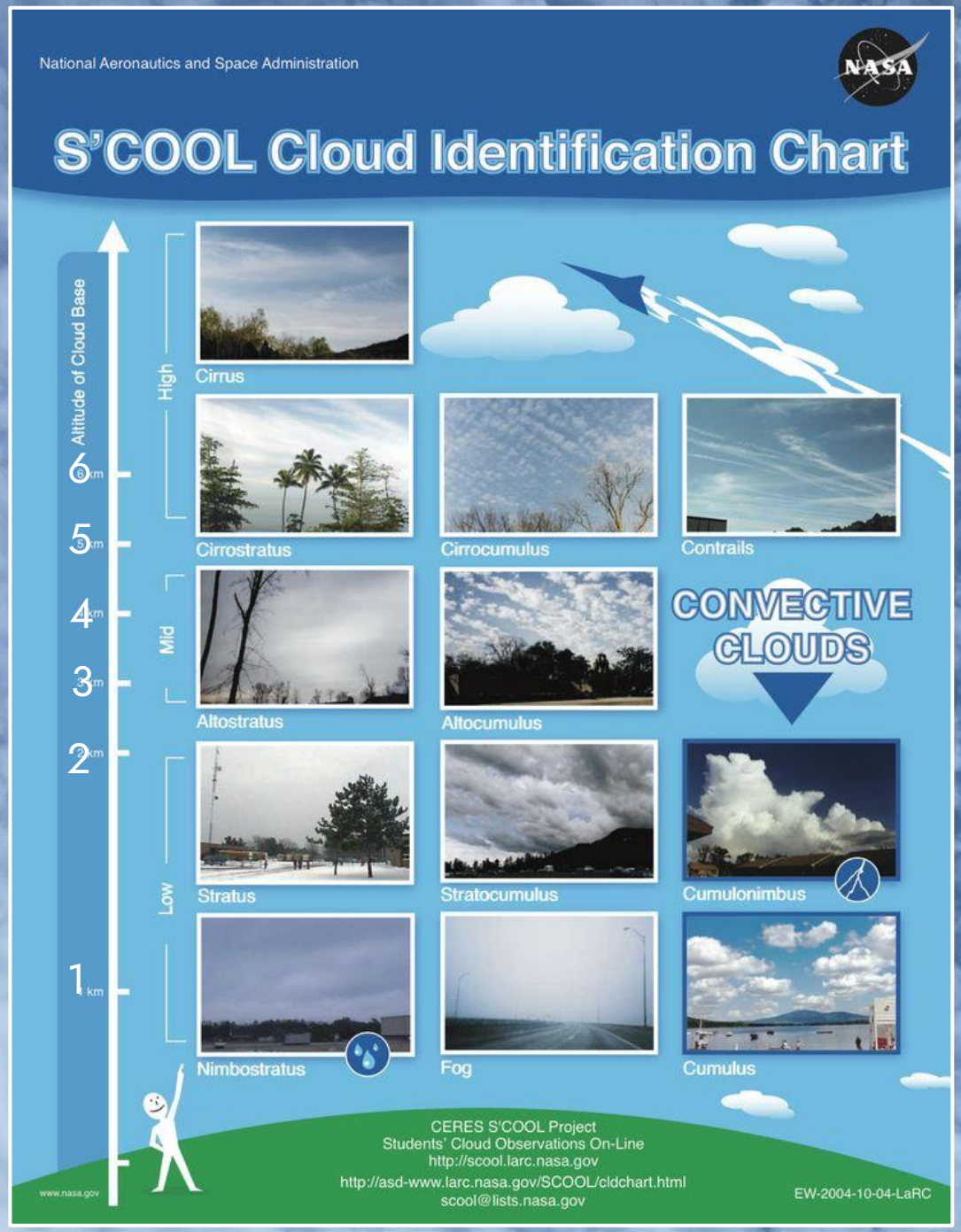
NASA's GLOBE Cloud Observer

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 helped contribute 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



Citizen Science

NASA 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):*

Altocumulus: Puffy, greyish-white clouds with rounded edges. They often form parallel rows or patches.

Altostratus: Thick, greyish clouds that partially obscure the sun or moon. They lack the distinct features of cirrostratus.

Low Clouds *(Base below 2,000 metres):*

Stratus: Uniform, grey clouds that cover the sky like a blanket. They can bring drizzle or light rain.

Stratocumulus: Low, lumpy clouds with defined edges. They often appear in rows or patches.

Nimbostratus: Thick, dark grey clouds associated with steady rain or snow.

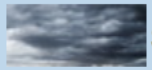
If you would like to explore more examples, you can check out NASA's online cloud chart.

View our data on the global map

Satellite Match — Saglek Fjord, 27 September 2026

Observation	Your GLOBE Ground View	GOES-19 View
Universal Date/Time	2026-09-27 20:06:00	2026-09-27 20:03:00
Latitude	58.51	58.19 to 58.83
Longitude	-63.44	-63.76 to -63.12
Total Cloud Cover	Scattered (25-50%)	Broken (83.33%)
High Clouds	 Cirrocumulus Cover: Few (<10%) Opacity: Translucent	Cover: Broken 59.52% Altitude: 9.57 (km) Phase: Ice/Water Mix 238.22 (K) Opacity: Transparent
Mid Clouds	 Altocumulus Cover: Scattered (25-50%) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Isolated 23.81% Altitude: 3.25 (km) Phase: Water 263.85 (K) Opacity: Transparent
Low Clouds	 Cumulus Cover: Isolated (10-25%) Opacity: Opaque	No Clouds

Satellite Match — At Sea, off the Labrador Coast, 2 October 2026

Observation	Your GLOBE Ground View	GOES-19 View
Universal Date/Time	2026-10-02 19:39:00	2026-10-02 19:33:00
Latitude	54.47	54.15 to 54.79
Longitude	-56.16	-56.48 to -55.84
Total Cloud Cover	Broken (50-90%)	Broken (82.35%)
High Clouds		No Clouds
Mid Clouds		No Clouds
Low Clouds	 Cumulus  Stratocumulus Cover: Broken (50-90%) Opacity: Opaque	Cover: Broken 82.35% Altitude: 1.04 (km) Phase: Water 270.51 (K) Opacity: Translucent



Citizen Science

eBird

At sea and on land, our enthusiastic birders surveyed the avifauna we encountered along our route. The diversity of habitats we travelled through provided us with an equally diverse array of birds.

Including wildlife watches and eBird sessions on deck, we recorded 35 bird species across 16 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.

See our data via this link!

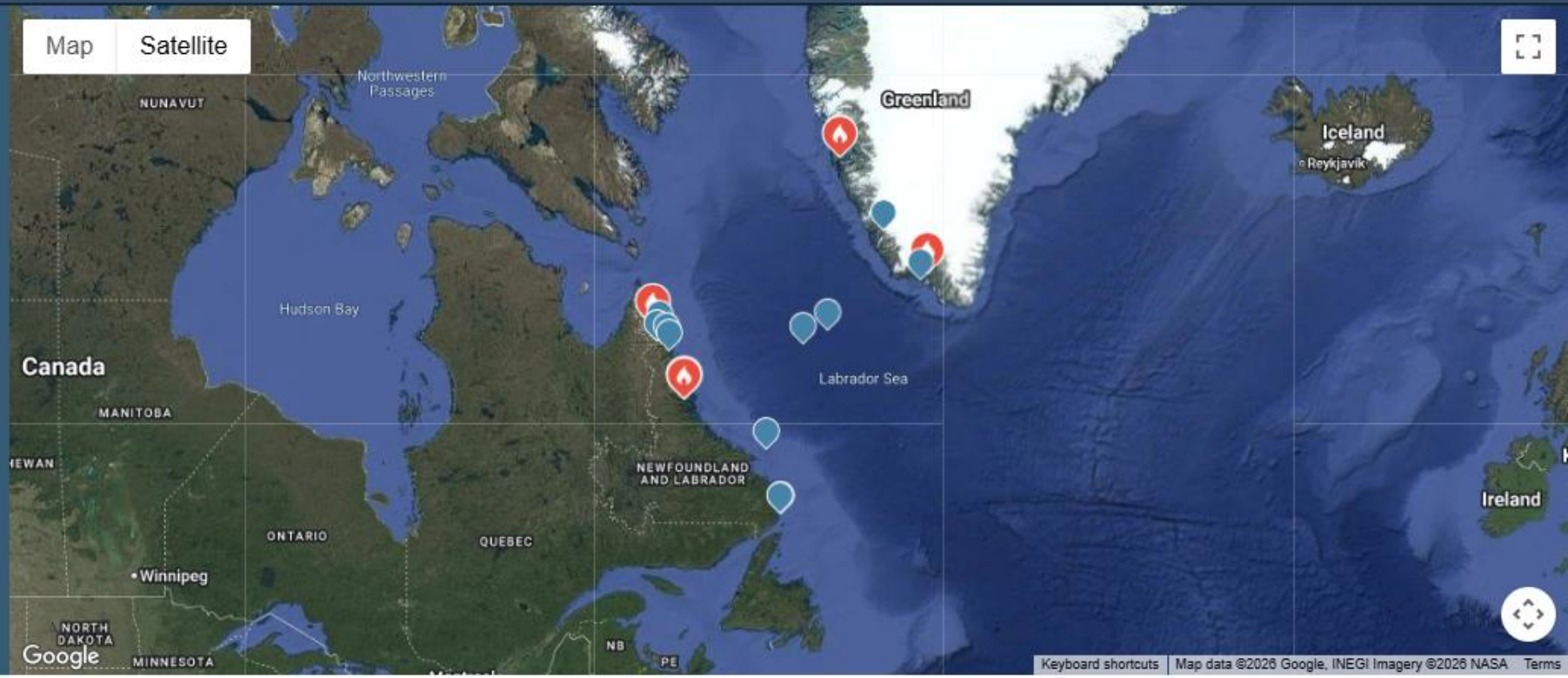
2026 September 21 - October 7: MS Roald Amundsen: Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland – Encounters at the Edge

21 Sep – 7 Oct 2026 (17 days) Public

Canada | Greenland | High Seas Subregions

M/S Roald Amundsen Science Center, Marcus Bergström

Share Edit



Checklists recording the numbers and species of birds observed by our specialized staff on the Amundsen's 2026 Greenland, Labrador & Newfoundland voyage.

Edit narrative

DATA FOR: Group (all people)

35	16	23
Species Observed	Checklists	Species with Photos

Citizen Science
iNaturalist

During our voyage through South Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland, we explored a wide range of habitats, from Greenland's tundra and fjords to the rugged coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. Together, we documented plants, marine life, mammals, and birds.

Through iNaturalist, guests and the Expedition Team recorded:

- 193 species
- 856 observations

The dataset continues to grow as you upload photos from home, adding observations that can contribute to scientific research worldwide.

View our data submitted on our iNaturalist project here: [2026 September 21 - October 07: MS Roald Amundsen: Greenland, Labrador & Newfoundland (RAARC2620) · iNaturalist]



Where Have We Observed?



What Have We Observed?



Black Crowberry · Schwarze Krähenbeere
Empetrum nigrum



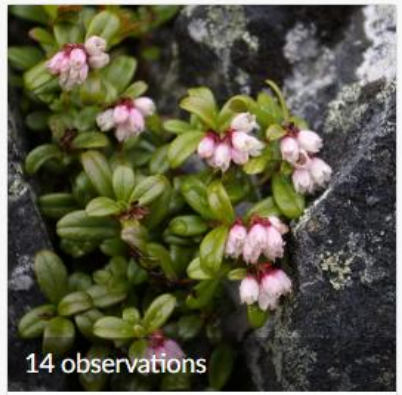
Bog Bilberry · Rauschbeere
Vaccinium uliginosum



Arctic Green Sea Urchin · Rundstacheliger Seeigel
Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis



Common Yarrow · Gemeine Schafgarbe
Achillea millefolium



Lingonberry · Preiselbeere
Vaccinium vitis-idaea



Green Alder · Grün-Erle
Alnus alnobetula



Northern Acorn Barnacle · Gemeine Seepocke
Semibalanus balanoides



Fireweed · Schmalblättriges Weidenröschen
Chamaenerion angustifolium



Iceland Poppy · Islandmohn
Oreomecon nudicaulis



Rockweed
Fucus distichus

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 cetacean (or seal), you may be notified of any past and future matches of that individual.

So far, a guest has submitted **one individual** humpback whale, photographed near Greenland at the start of our voyage. 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, as they can tell us whether individuals known from recent encounters were alive before those reports.

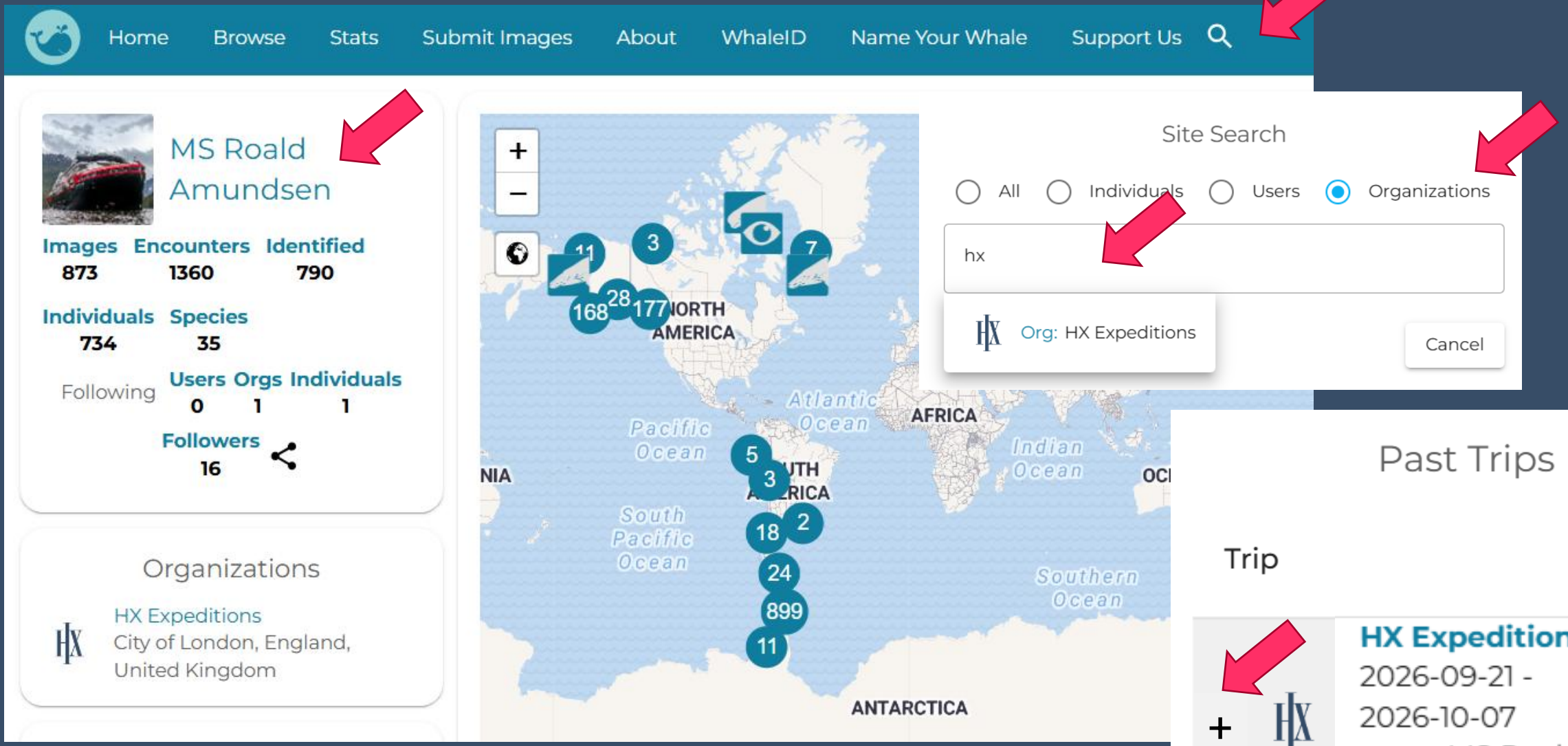


C. Sensier CC-zero 22/09/2026 near Sermersooq, Greenland

View MS Roald Amundsen's submissions to Happywhale from our voyage.

To receive updates if these individuals are seen again, 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. Do not worry – there are no spam emails.

How to Add Yourself to a Voyage



Past Trips

Trip	Encs
HX Expeditions 2026-09-21 - 2026-10-07 Boat MS Roald Amundsen	1

Citizen Science
ORCA

During our voyage through Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland, we were joined by ORCA Ocean Conservationist Daniela, who collected data on whales, dolphins, and porpoises during wildlife watches.

ORCA is a cetacean conservation charity dedicated to the long-term protection of whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Daniela sent the data she collected back to ORCA, which makes it available to many organisations working in cetacean conservation. Visit orca.org.uk for more information.





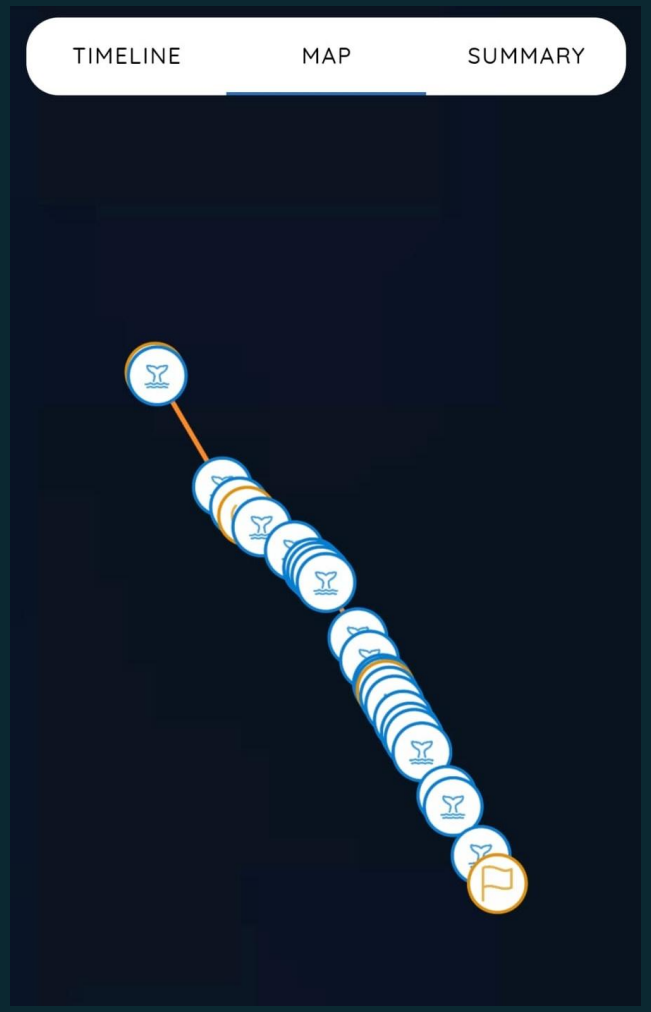
OceanWatchers Survey Effort

Thank you to everyone who joined our Naturalists for wildlife watches in all weathers. There were not always sightings, but we enjoyed getting to know you out on deck.

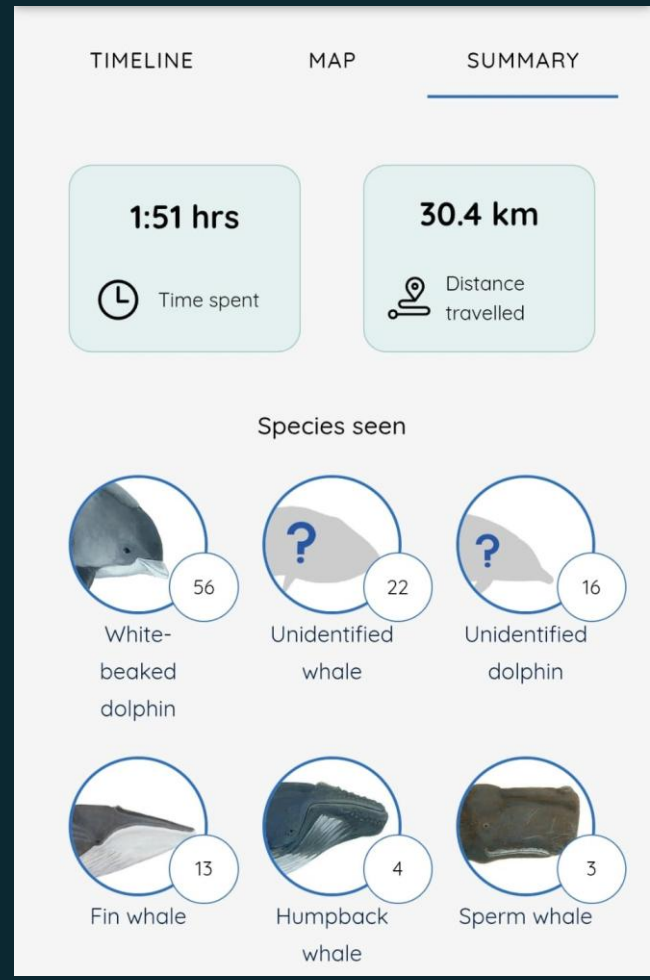
Every data point collected and every kilometre covered counts if we want to better understand population dynamics.

Screenshots from the data collection





Screenshots from the data collection



ORCA OceanWatchers

Trip Survey Totals

Humpback whale	11
Fin whale	21
Common minke whale	5
Sperm whale	3
Long-finned pilot whale	5
White-beaked dolphin	181
Harbour porpoise	12
Unidentified whale	24
Unidentified dolphin	45

Over 21+ hours and 340 km surveyed!

ORCA OceanWatchers

Highlights



ORCA OceanWatchers

Highlights



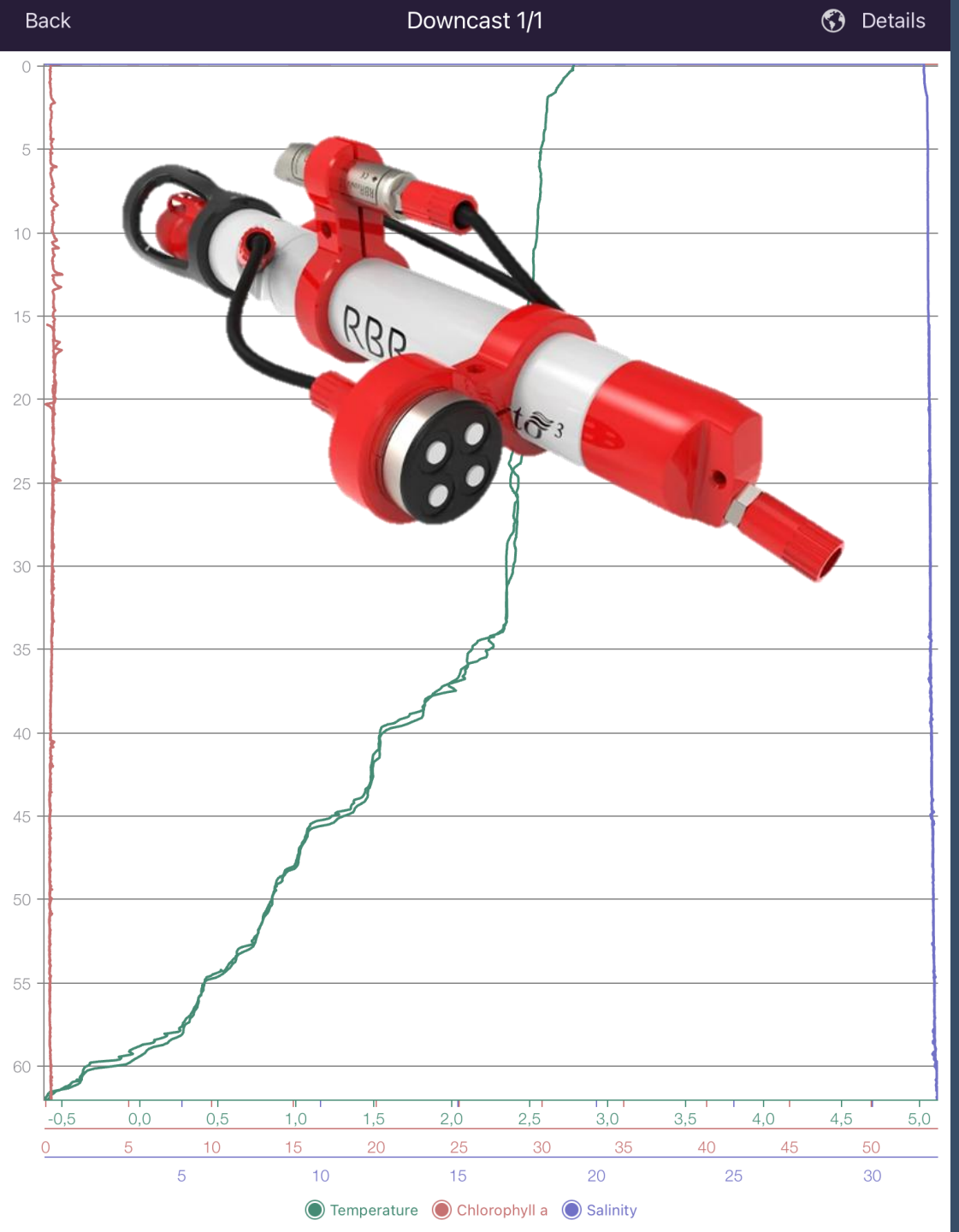

Science Boat



Science Boat

During our voyage, we used plankton sampling techniques focused on the different species of phytoplankton and zooplankton present in the waters we sailed through. From our science boats, we also lowered a Secchi Disk to check the turbidity of the water, inferring how much plankton may be present. Sediment can also affect turbidity, so we also used some slightly more advanced equipment.

We deployed a CTD (Conductivity, Temperature, and Depth) instrument as deep as possible to create a physical profile of the water column, taking continuous measurements of chlorophyll to estimate phytoplankton abundance, as well as temperature, salinity, and depth readings. We make this data available for researchers to request and analyse for numerous research projects.



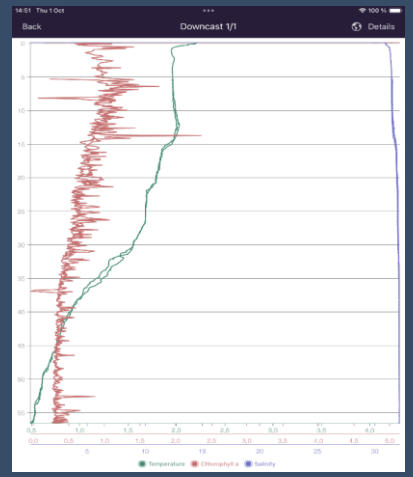
Science Boat: CTD Data Nachvak Fjord, Labrador (28 September 2026)

Surface waters are warm at about 2.8°C, remaining stable down to around 35 m. Below 35-40 m, temperature decreases steadily, reaching about -0.5°C near 60 m. This suggests a layered water column, with colder, denser Arctic water occupying the deeper part of the fjord.

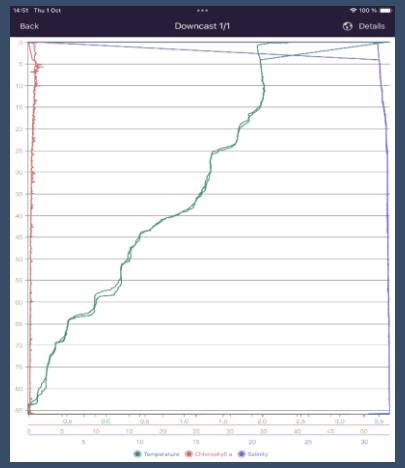
Salinity is very uniform throughout the entire 0-60 m profile, staying close to 31 PSU. There is little evidence of a strong freshwater layer at the surface during this measurement. The weak salinity gradient indicates the water column is relatively well mixed in terms of salt content.

Chlorophyll A levels are very low throughout the profile.
No pronounced subsurface chlorophyll maximum is visible, suggesting limited phytoplankton production at the time of sampling.
This is typical for late September, when daylight is decreasing and the main summer bloom has already passed.

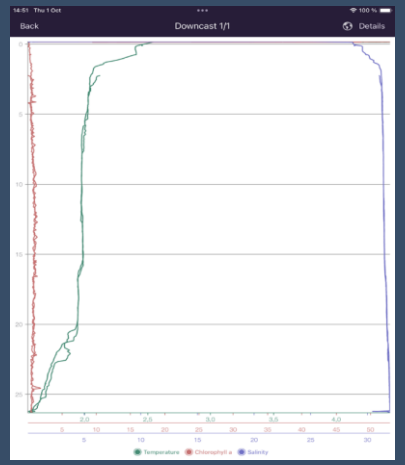
Graphs of CTD Measurements



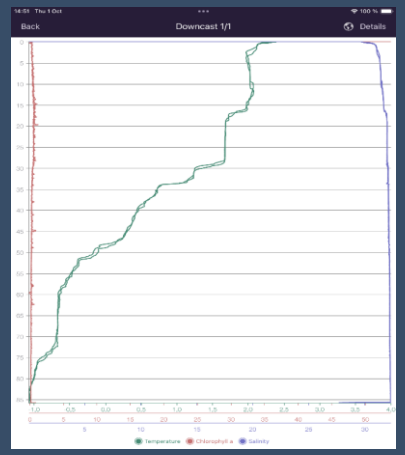
28 September: Nachvak



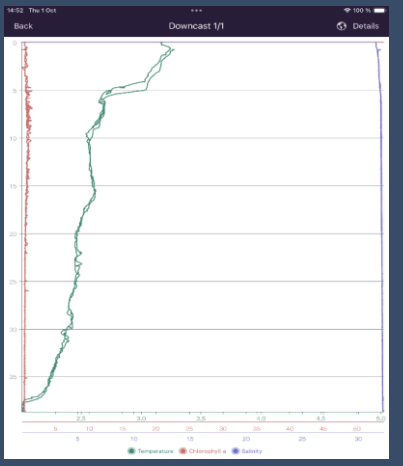
28 September: Nachvak



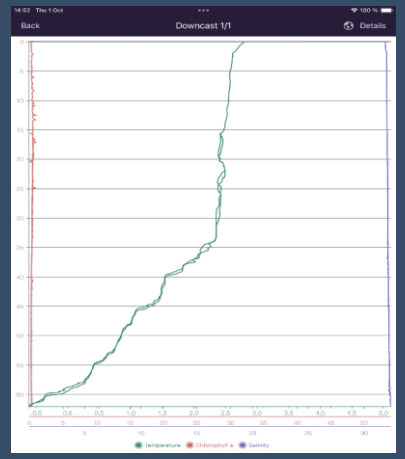
28 September: Nachvak



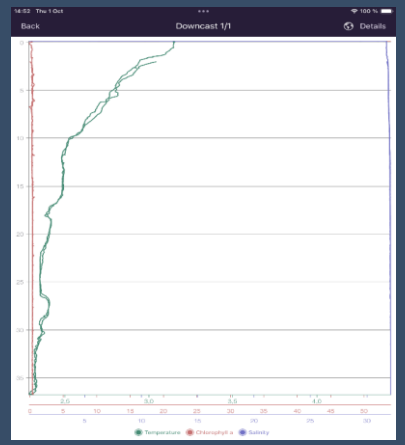
28 September: Nachvak



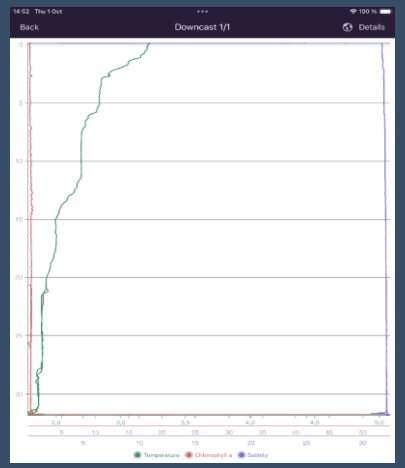
29 September: Ramah



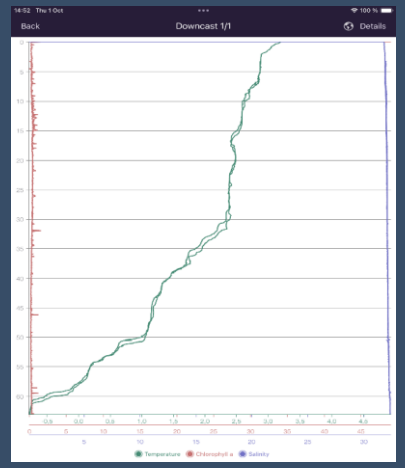
29 September: Ramah



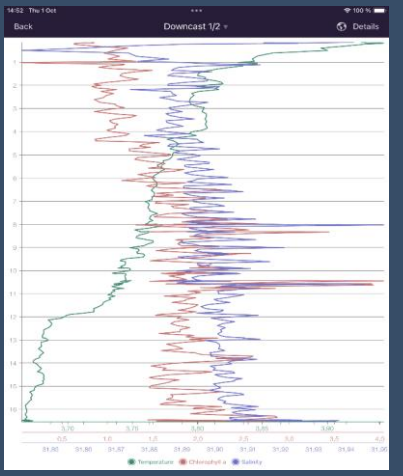
29 September: Ramah



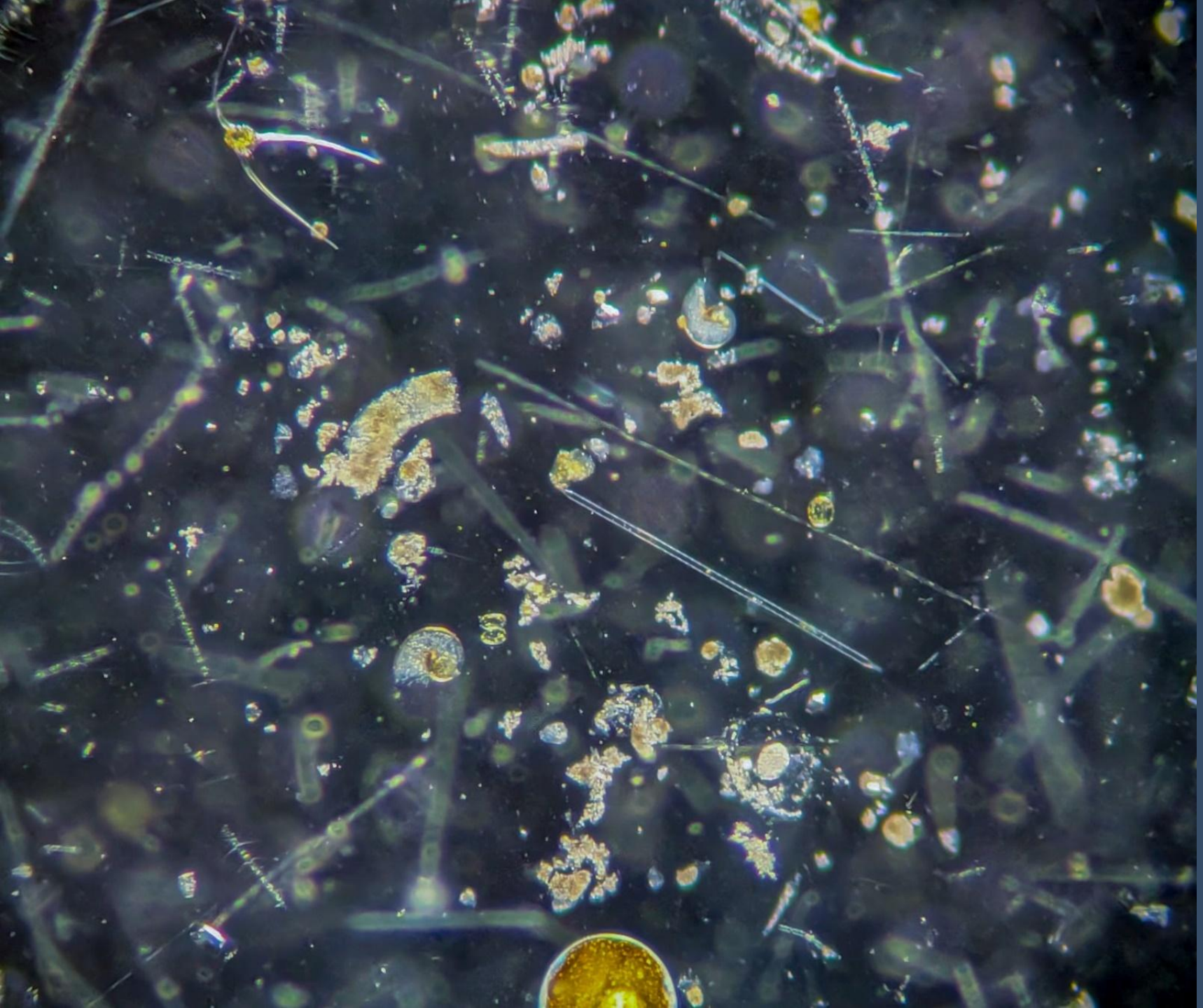
29 September: Ramah



29 September: Ramah

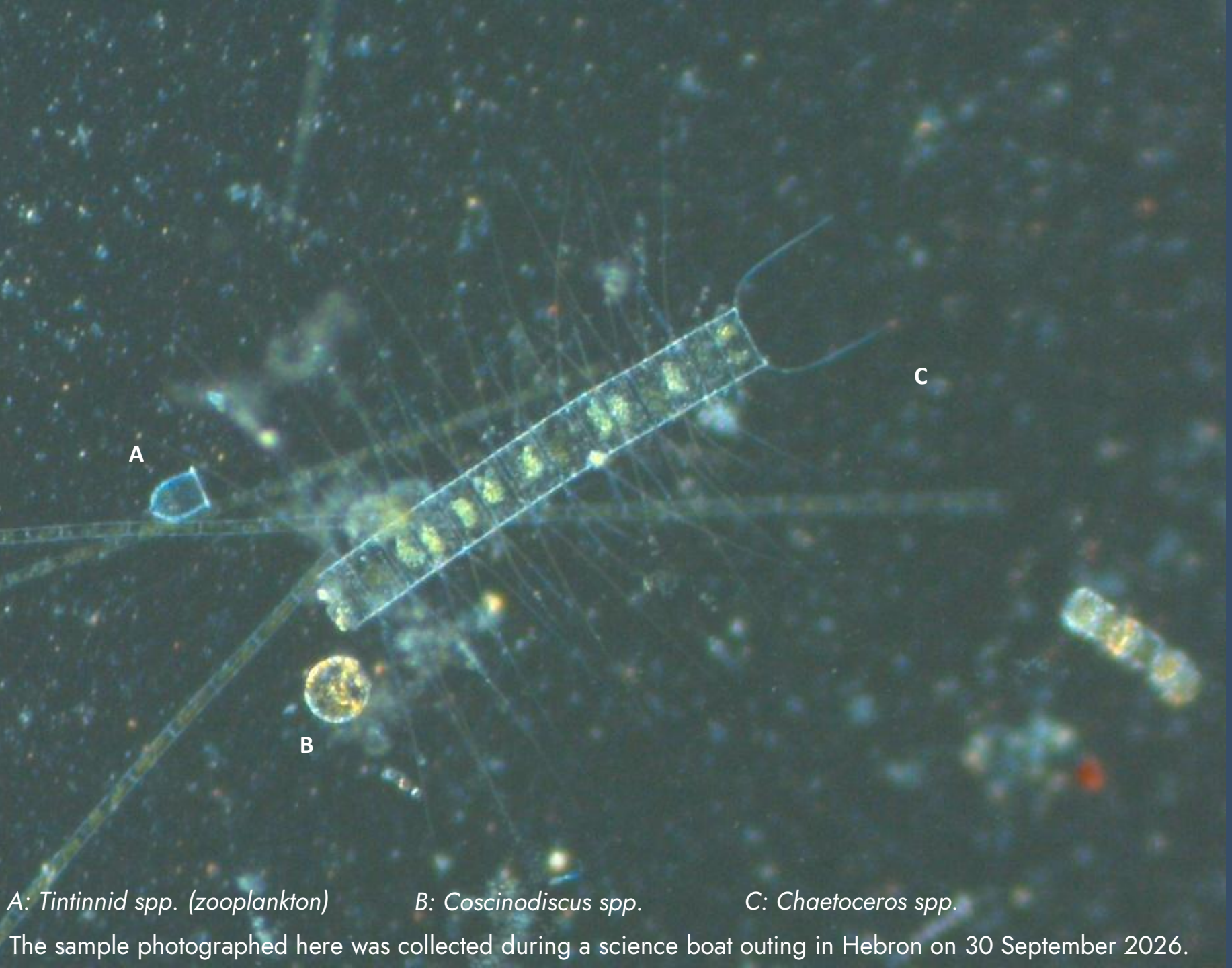


30 September: Hebron



Plankton Samples

Plankton are ocean drifters transported by currents and tides; they cannot move against these natural forces. Animals (zooplankton) and plant-like algae (phytoplankton) form the start of the marine food web and also support the health of our oceans and life on our planet.



A: Tintinnid spp. (zooplankton) *B: Coscinodiscus spp.* *C: Chaetoceros spp.*

The sample photographed here was collected during a science boat outing in Hebron on 30 September 2026.

Phytoplankton

Phytoplankton underpin the marine food web as they, like plants on land, contain photosynthetic pigments (chlorophyll) that convert sunlight into energy, while taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. When they eventually die and sink below sunlit waters, they sequester carbon, removing it from our atmosphere and carrying it to the seafloor.

The silica spines on this chain-forming Chaetoceros species help to keep it suspended in sunlit waters for longer. But these spines can also be harmful – during a large Chaetoceros bloom, the spines can clog and irritate fish gills, which then produce excess mucus and can no longer absorb oxygen.

Zooplankton



The sample photographed here was collected during a science boat outing in Battle Harbour on 3 October 2026.

In addition to phytoplankton, we also collected zooplankton.

Pictured here are two types of zooplankton: copepods (the smaller animals with large antennae) and hyperiid amphipods.

There are over 15,000 species of copepods, generally measuring 0.5–2 mm in length. They eat between 10,000 and 100,000 phytoplankton a day, making the energy created by phytoplankton's photosynthesis available to the rest of the marine food web when zooplankton become food for something else.

Hyperiid amphipods range from 1 mm to 17 cm long, depending on species. They have some of the most diverse compound eyes in the animal kingdom, taking up 30–50% of their body size to help them see in dim light.

Scientific Highlights









Science Drone: Underwater World

We deployed the drone at four locations during our expedition: Qaqortoq on 24 September, Battle Harbour on 3 October, St Anthony on 4 October, and finally Twillingate on 5 October.

The underwater species we found were:

Brown anemone *Metridium dianthus*
Great spider crab *Hyas araneus*
Algae and kelp: *Wrangelia elegantissima, Saccharina latissima, Ulva lactuca*
Coralline algae: *Leptophytum foecundum*
Atlantic rock crab *Cancer irroratus*
Green sea urchin *Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*
Twohorn sculpin *Icelus bicornis*
Bivalves (unidentified species)
Sea star (unidentified species)



Visit the YouTube channel dedicated to HX's underwater drone to find our footage.

Location	Prominent Rock Type	Approximate Age	Notes / Geological Context
Nuuk, Greenland	Amitsoq Gneiss (dark melanocratic gneiss)	~3.6 Ga (billion years)	Part of western Greenland gneiss complex, Precambrian Shield
Kvanefjord, Greenland	Kvanefjeld Rare-Earth-bearing Granite / Amphibolite-facies Volcanics	~1.77–1.80 Ga	Ketilidian Orogeny, Paleoproterozoic volcanic/metasedimentary rocks
Qaqortoq, Greenland	Saqqaq Metavolcanics / Tertiary intrusions	55 Ma (layered mafic intrusion equivalent to Skaergaard)	Mesozoic-Cenozoic igneous activity linked to North Atlantic opening
Nain, Labrador	Nain Plutonic Suite (Granite/Gneiss)	~1.85–1.95 Ga	Archean to Paleoproterozoic intrusions; part of Canadian Shield
Saglek Fjord, Labrador	Saglek Ultramafic Suite / Gneiss	~1.9 Ga	Precambrian shield rocks in northern Labrador
Nachvak, Labrador	Nachvak Granulite / Metasedimentary rocks	~2.0–2.2 Ga	High-grade metamorphism, part of Torngat Mountains crustal block
Ramah, Labrador	Ramah Chert / Igneous Epidosite	~1.36 Ga	Mesoproterozoic felsic to intermediate crustal units
Hebron, Labrador	Hebron Gneiss / Granitoid	~1.95–2.0 Ga	Archaean-Paleoproterozoic metamorphic basement
Battle Harbour, Newfoundland	Grenville-aged Gneiss / Granulite	~1.0 Ga	Mesoproterozoic basement complex, part of Canadian Shield margin
St. Anthony, Newfoundland	Labrador Sea Basement Gneiss / Migmatite	~1.0–1.4 Ga	Associated with Grenville orogeny and Precambrian crust evolution
Twillingate, Newfoundland	Avalon Zone Volcanic / Sedimentary rocks	~550–600 Ma	Late Neoproterozoic, part of Avalonian terrane
Bonavista, Newfoundland	Bonavista Group Carbonates / Siliciclastics	~500–515 Ma	Cambrian-Ordovician sedimentary sequences on Avalon Peninsula
St. John's, Newfoundland	St. John's Formation / Basaltic Flows	~565–570 Ma	Neoproterozoic volcanic-sedimentary sequences, Avalonian terrane

Geological Highlight:

The Oldest Rocks on Earth...

The Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador and, in contrast, West Greenland tell two very different chapters of Earth's geological story: Newfoundland and Labrador preserve younger sedimentary and tectonically reworked rocks, while western Greenland exposes some of Earth's oldest continental crust. Across Labrador and Newfoundland, vast layers of metasedimentary and fossil-bearing rocks record ancient seas, later folded, faulted, and sculpted by tectonic forces and ice.

Across western Greenland, we encountered an extraordinary ancient world of Archaean metamorphic gneisses and greenstone belts, including some rocks more than 3.5 billion years old, alongside basaltic volcanic rocks that preserve fragments of Earth's earliest crustal history. Deep history written not in pages, but in stone.



RAMAH CHERT



AMAZONITE



3 BILLION YEAR METAMORPHISM

Geological Highlight:

The Oldest Rocks on Earth...

The Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador and, in contrast, West Greenland tell two very different chapters of Earth's geological story: Newfoundland and Labrador preserve younger sedimentary and tectonically reworked rocks, while western Greenland exposes some of Earth's oldest continental crust. Across Labrador and Newfoundland, vast layers of metasedimentary and fossil-bearing rocks record ancient seas, later folded, faulted, and sculpted by tectonic forces and ice.

Across western Greenland, we encountered an extraordinary ancient world of Archaean metamorphic gneisses and greenstone belts, including some rocks more than 3.5 billion years old, alongside basaltic volcanic rocks that preserve fragments of Earth's earliest crustal history. Deep history written not in pages, but in stone.

Climate Change Survey

How do you feel about climate change?

As an experiment, we conducted a survey on our guests' views and feelings on the subject of Climate change. In the long run, we would like to gather enough data for a scientific statistical study in the microcosm of our ship.

Thank you to the **135 participants** who answered the survey. On **our** cruise, we find that **62.8%** of our guests consider climate change a serious problem caused by humans. **You can view the results and interpretations on this link.**

The results will continue to evolve the more data we collect.

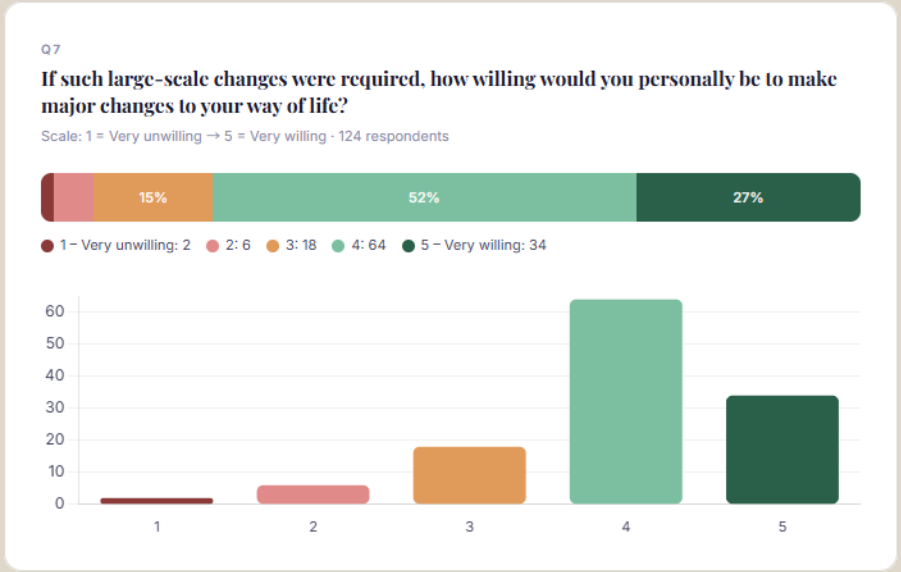
62.8%
believe climate change is a serious human-caused problem

57%
feel "concerned but hopeful" when hearing about climate change

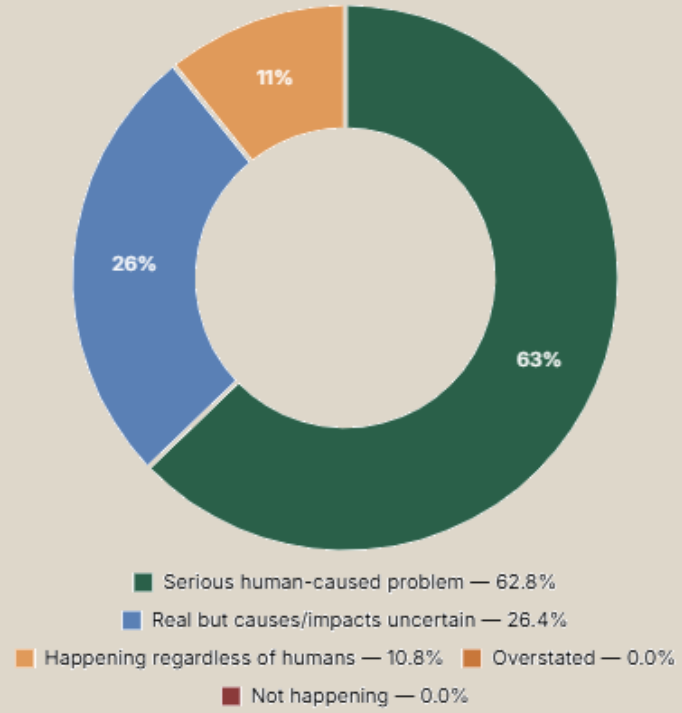
62%
see some damage as unavoidable but still believe meaningful action matters (Q3)

7.40
average personal worry score out of 10 — vs 4.65 perceived for the general public

79%
are willing or very willing to make major lifestyle changes (Q7 scores 4–5)



When you hear about climate change, what best describes your reaction?



Visit the IPCC website

Climate Change IPCC FAQ

IPCC Summary report



Wildlife List — Marine Mammals

Wildlife List – Marine Mammals

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	Scientific Name
Balaenoptera acutorostrata	Common minke whale	Zwergwal	Rorqual à museau pointu	Vågehval
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Finnwal	Rorqual commun	Finhval
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	Buckelwal	Baleine à bosse	Knølhval
Globicephala melas	Long-finned pilot whale	Grindwal	Globicéphale noir	Grindhval / Langsveivet grindhval
Lagenorhynchus albirostris	White-beaked dolphin	Weißschnauzendelfin	Lagénorhynque à bec blanc	Kvitnos
Phocoena phocoena	Harbour porpoise	Schweinswal	Marsouin commun	Nise
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	Bartrobbe	Phoque barbu	Storkobbe
Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	Sattelrobbe	Phoque du Groenland	Grønlandssel
Ursus maritimus	Polar bear	Eisbär	Ours blanc	Isbjørn

Wildlife List – Land Mammals



Wildlife List – Land Mammals

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk	Scientific Name
Ursus americanus	American black bear	Amerikanischer Schwarzbär	Ours noir d'Amérique	Svartbjørn
Lepus americanus	Snowshoe hare	Schneeschuhhase	Lièvre d'Amérique	Snøskohare
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	Rotfuchs	Renard rouge	Rødrev
Vulpes lagopus	Arctic Fox	Polarfuchs	Le renard arctique	Arktisk rev
Rangifer tarandus	Caribou / reindeer	Ren	Renne	Rein
Microtus pennsylvanicus	Eastern meadow vole	Wiesenwühlmaus	Campagnol des prés	N/A



Wildlife List – Birds

Wildlife List — Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	Kanadagans	Bernache du Canada
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard	Stockente	Canard colvert
Anas rubripes	American Black Duck	Dunkelente	Canard noir
Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	Eiderente	Eider à duvet
Somateria fischeri	Spectacled Eider	Plüschkopfente	Eider à lunettes
Polysticta stelleri	Steller's Eider	Scheckente	Eider de Steller
Mergus serrator	Red-breasted Merganser	Mittelsäger	Harle huppé
Tringa melanoleuca	Greater Yellowlegs	Großer Gelbschenkel	Grand Chevalier
Calidris maritima	Purple Sandpiper	Meerstrandläufer	Bécasseau violet
Stercorarius parasiticus	Parasitic Jaeger	Schmarotzerraubmöwe	Labbe parasite
Stercorarius pomarinus	Pomarine Jaeger	Spatelraubmöwe	Labbe pomarin
Fratercula arctica	Atlantic Puffin	Papageitaucher	Macareux moine
Cepphus grylle	Black Guillemot	Grylleiste	Guillemot à miroir
Alca torda	Razorbill	Tordalk	Petit Pingouin
Alle alle	Dovekie / Little auk	Krabbentaucher	Mergule nain

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Uria lomvia	Thick-billed Murre	Dickschnabellumme	Guillemot de Brünnich
Rissa tridactyla	Black-legged Kittiwake	Dreizehenmöwe	Mouette tridactyle
Larus delawarensis	Ring-billed Gull	Ringschnabelmöwe	Goéland à bec cerclé
Larus smithsonianus	Herring Gull	Kanadamöwe	Goéland hudsonien
Larus marinus	Great Black-backed Gull	Mantelmöwe	Goéland marin
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	Eismöwe	Goéland bourgmestre
Larus fuscus	Lesser Black-backed Gull	Heringsmöwe	Goéland brun
Larus glaucoides	Iceland Gull	Polarmöwe	Goéland arctique
Gavia immer	Common Loon	Eistaucher	Plongeon huard
Oceanodroma leucorhoa	Leach's Storm Petrel	Wellenläufer	Océanite cul-blanc
Fulmarus glacialis	Northern Fulmar	Eissturmvogel	Fulmar boréal
Ardenna grisea	Sooty Shearwater	Dunkler Sturmtaucher	Puffin fuligineux
Morus bassanus	Northern Gannet	Basstölpel	Fou de Bassan
Nannopterum auritus	Double-crested Cormorant	Ohrenscharbe	Cormoran à aigrettes
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Bald Eagle	Weißkopf-Seeadler	Pygargue à tête blanche

Wildlife List – Birds

Scientific Name	English	Deutsch	Norsk
Buteo lagopus	Rough-legged Hawk	Raufußbussard	Buse pattue
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	Wanderfalke	Faucon pèlerin
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow	Amerikakrähe	Corneille d'Amérique
Corvus corax	Common Raven	Kolkrabe	Grand Corbeau
Sturnus vulgaris	European Starling	Star	Étourneau sansonnet
Acanthis flammea	Common Redpoll	Birkenzeisig	Sizerin flammé
Calcarius lapponicus	Lapland Longspur	Spornammer	Plectrophane lapon
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting	Schneeammer	Plectrophane des neiges
Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin duck	Kragenente	Arlequin plongeur
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle	Steinadler	Aigle royal
Lagopus lagopus	Willow ptarmigan	Moorschneehuhn	Lagopède des saules


Thanks for your
participation!