

Spitsbergen

Triplog



s/v Antigua

September 23 – October 1, 2017

The s/v *Antigua* was built in 1957 in Thorne (UK) and served for many years as a fishing vessel until it was completely re-built in the early 1990s in the Netherlands as a barkentine and equipped as a passenger ship. A barkentine has three masts with square sails on the foremast.

With

Captain – Maarten van der Duijn Schouten

First Mate – Alwin Wuffen

Second Mate – Piet Boorsma

Chef – Sascha Huhn

Chief Service – Alexandra Renes

Service – Julia Wellner

Service – Monika Hiller

Expedition Leader – Michelle van Dijk

Guide – Theres Arulf

Photography Guide – Sandra Petrowitz

September 23

Longyearbyen

Position at 14 o'clock: 78°14' N 15°36' E

Temperature: 6,5 °C – Cloudy – Wind force 7, West



Around 2 pm most of the passengers arrived at *s/v Antigua*, a blue sailing vessel that was going to be our home for the upcoming week. We all had to visit the wheel house to sign in. After that we were welcomed inside with coffee or tea and cake. Captain Maarten introduced the crew. Thereafter, expedition leader Michelle told us more about the program and then Alexandra told us about life on board before Captain Maarten took over again with the safety-on-board briefing followed by a safety drill.





Because of a storm, we would not be able to leave port until late in the evening. Therefore a hike up to Plateaufjellet was offered, guided by Theres and Sandra. Half the group joined them, the others used the time to get settled in and to get to know each other over a drink. At dinnertime everyone was reunited. During the afternoon and evening, it became very clear to everyone that not sailing out had been the right decision as there were two search-and-rescue operations during the afternoon, and one man still had not been found by the time we left.





After dinner Michelle gave the mandatory AECO briefing and told us about the do's and don'ts on land. Around 10 pm, we left the pier and set sail towards the north. As soon as we sailed out of Adventfjord, the swell made the ship pitch. Shortly after, *Polarsysse*, the governor's ship, overtook us with its search lights on. The blinking of a torch was seen on a steep cliff of a mountain at the seaside. Hopefully the missing person was found.



September 24

St. Jonsfjord: Gjertsenodden & Prins Karls Forland: Poolepynten

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°31,1' N 12°48,9' E

Temperature: 4 °C – Partly cloudy – No wind

During the night we had some big swell, and *Antigua* was rolling from side to side. Not the best conditions for sleeping, but as we entered Forlandsundet (the sound between Prins Karls Forland and West-Spitsbergen) we got shelter, and everyone got the chance to get a bit of sleep. *Antigua* then cruised into St. Jonsfjorden, and there we were even more sheltered from the wind. When we woke up in the morning, the sea was like a mirror, with plenty of small pieces of ice floating in the water. The ice was all coming from the glacier Gaffelbreen, which is located at the northern shore of St. Jonsfjorden.



Since we were about to land for the first time this voyage, Captain Maarten gave our guests a zodiac briefing and explained how to embark and disembark the zodiacs safely. Before breakfast it was raining, but by the time we were ready to go into the zodiacs it had already stopped, and when we arrived on shore we could even see the first spots of blue sky.





We had two different groups this morning, one faster hike led by Michelle, and one photo group led by Sandra and Theres. The long hikers went up on a moraine ridge and could get a nice view of the glacier from above. Then they continued down on the tundra and back to the landing site. The photography group spent the morning in the lower area, but they also got the chance to see the impressive glacier Gaffelbreen. It was a beautiful morning, with lots of small pieces of ice on the beach, and the sky became clearer and clearer. Finally the sun managed to break through, and the light was amazing. The photo group saw a ringed seal swimming rather close to the beach. We were also looking at a tiny trapper's hut, which was built in the 1960's by a Norwegian trapper called Per Johnson. The hut is simply called Per-hytta, and is made of driftwood and tarpaper.





During lunch *Antigua* crossed Forlandsundet and dropped anchor near the shore of Prins Karls Forland, at a place called Poolepynten. We spotted two walrus and several reindeer from the ship, and were excited to make a landing here. On the beach Michelle explained how we can approach walrus without disturbing them, and then we were able to go pretty close and have a good look at them. It was a big male walrus with long tusks, as well as a young one with very short and tiny tusks. They were just lying on the beach relaxing, sometimes lifting their heads and looking at us.





After the walrus sighting we split into two groups again. The hikers were with Theres, and the photographers with Sandra and Michelle. In the hiking group we wanted to get a little closer to the reindeer, and we approached them slowly, hoping they would be curious. However they were rather skittish, probably because of the hunting season, and they ran away before we got really close. The reindeer looked fat and healthy; they have been eating the whole summer to gain the fat they need to survive the harsh Arctic winter. When it came to birdlife we spotted a group of Barnacle geese, as well as two Arctic skuas. The wet sand at Poolepynten is very good for seeing animal footprints. Except from reindeer and geese footprints we also saw the prints of Arctic fox, and the hikers were lucky to see polar bear footprints!





The sky remained clear for most part of the day, and the colours and light in the evening were gorgeous. Just as we were going back to the ship to have dinner, the fogged rolled in and the wind picked up a bit. However, we had a calm evening and enjoyed our dinner at anchor.



September 25

Krossfjord: Lilliehöökreen & Signehamna

Position at 8 o'clock: 79°17,4' N 011°40,6' E

Temperature: 5 °C – Rain – No wind



After a calm night, we woke up in Krossfjorden sailing towards magnificent Lilliehöökreen. Over breakfast the clouds descended and visibility decreased, creating a very Arctic atmosphere. The glacier, the ice in the water, all we could see were 50 shades of blue! Our guides took us for a zodiac cruise, and although it did not seem very attractive from the start, it gave us a very special experience. We could get a close look of the ice, in all its shapes. Some were beautiful sculptures. Some were crystal clear, others were dirty. They came with the background sound of the glacier calving, and the ice being pushed into the ice around the Zodiac. For some minutes the clouds and fog lifted and we could see the majesty of this glacier.





After lunch we anchored in Signehamna. 75 years ago, a German submarine was in the same bay, bringing people to (build) a weather station. The weather on Spitsbergen was, and still is, very important for the forecasts in Europe. Especially for the air fleet, Germany had several weather stations in the Arctic. Two of them were situated in Signehamna: Knospe (1941/42) and Nussbaum (1942/43). In the spring of 1943, Nussbaum was found by the Norwegians. Still there are remains laying around, nowadays all bits and pieces, and protected by law. Besides the interesting cultural heritage, we found around twenty reindeer, of which some were friendly reindeer.



Michelle took the high-speed group around the lake, Theres and Sandra with the photo group took some more time to look at all the fascinating details.



After dinner, Sandra gave a lecture on photography. She explained how to make the most of it by looking twice to find the right composition, using the light, and freezing the motion or not by adjusting shutter speed.

September 26

Kongsfjord: Ny Ålesund & Ny London & Blomstrandbreen

Position at 8 o'clock: 79°55,7' N 011°56,3' E

Temperature: 6 °C – Rain – Wind force 5, South



When we woke up this morning, *Antigua* was moored at the pier in Ny Ålesund. At breakfast our expedition leader Michelle gave us an introduction to this little Arctic research town. There are approximately 40 people living there all year round, but in the summertime about 200 scientists





from many different countries are coming to Ny Ålesund to do field-based research. The town consists mainly of wooden houses, and apart from the research stations there are for example a cantina, a gym, a museum, a souvenir shop, a post office and a dog yard. The locals opened up the souvenir shop, and many of us had a look inside. The museum which tells the story of how Ny Ålesund started as a coal-mining settlement, also got many visitors this morning. The weather was rather windy and rainy, so it was quite nice to seek shelter inside the buildings.





Then we all gathered by the bust of Roald Amundsen, and Michelle introduced us to the famous Norwegian explorer's activities in Ny Ålesund. As we left the town border, our guides half-loaded their rifles, and we continued out on the tundra to the big anchoring mast of Amundsen's airship *Norge*. There we listened to the exciting story about different attempts to fly to the North pole in airplanes and airships. Some of us continued further together with Michelle, to have a look at some monuments that are raised in memory of the different aerial expeditions. The rest of the group headed back to town for some further exploring of the place. Our photo guide Sandra was also around to help people out with photography issues.







During lunch *Antigua* repositioned a bit to the north, near an island called Blomstrandhalvøya. The name actually means Blomstrand peninsula, since it used to be connected to West-Spitsbergen by a glacier, and therefore appeared to be a peninsula. We came here to visit a place called Ny London, where a man called Ernest Mansfield started a marble mine in the 1910's. However, the marble was of very bad quality and the production ended before it had really started. There are still two houses and a lot of old machinery at this site which is now protected as cultural heritage.





When we landed on the island it was still overcast and raining. We split up in two groups, one photo group discovering the area around the historical site in more detail, and one hiking group aiming for the highest top of the island. When the hiking group started out, there was still some fog covering the top, but as we got higher the clouds lifted more and more. Finally we reached the top, and then we got a nice surprise: clear visibility in all directions, and the most amazing view of all the surrounding glaciers and mountains. In the late afternoon the sun managed to break through the clouds, and both the photo group and the hiking group got some gorgeous views.





Back on board *Antigua*, we wanted to take advantage of the nice weather and light, and Captain Maarten made a circumnavigation of Blomstrandhalvøya. Everyone got the chance to see the beautiful glacier Blomstrandbreen which is the one that used to be connected with the island. There was plenty of glacier ice in the water, and *Antigua* was in the middle of it all. It was very calm, and the evening light on the glacier front was just magical.

After dinner, our guide Therese gave a presentation about dogsledding. Meanwhile *Antigua* cruised out of the big Kongsfjord and set course towards the south.





September 27

Prins Karls Forland: Sandbukta

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°16,9' N 012°08,7' E

Temperature: 5,5 °C – Fog – Wind force 1, South-West



Shortly before breakfast we arrived at Sandbukta. This was our landing site for the morning. Because we wanted to reach Bellsund, the team had looked for a landing site on the way, sheltered from wind and swell. No one on the *Antigua* had ever been there, but as we were on an





expedition cruise, there is always room for exploring new landing sites. And this site fitted perfectly into the profile. Unfortunately it was foggy, but we found a nice beach to start from.

The first thing we saw when we went ashore was plastic waste from the fishing industry: a rope and some fishing net. Both were stuck in the sand on the beach so we had to put some effort into getting it loose. The reindeer on the tundra seemed to be very curious about what we were doing, and came closer. We took some time to look at the reindeer before we started to explore the site. Michelle took the hiking group across the tundra towards the mountains. The tundra was wearing its autumn coat, moss carpets made it pleasant to walk on. Further inland the visibility improved and the walking group went up some hills. Reindeer grazed in search for the last flowers. Low clouds passed, but we still could see the masts of our ship *Antigua* in between.

At some stage, our Captain Maarten called on the radio asking about the visibility on shore, as he could no longer see the shore from the ship. We also could no longer see the ship from the shore!

As a group we walked to the direction where we had seen the ship the last time, and this was confirmed by the GPS of our guides. The fog



became denser and denser, so it was good to have a GPS. Then all of a sudden both groups could see each other, and the landing site appeared right in the middle. Standing at the beach, we still could not see the ship, but the zodiac drivers knew where to head for, and so we saw them coming out of the mist to pick us up.

In the afternoon we set sail towards Bellsund. There was a bit of a swell, but when we had passed Isfjorden it became less. Sandra used the afternoon to do a photo session to which all were invited to hand in some photos for review, tips and tricks.

The evening became a movie night. The movie that was shown is called 'When the light comes', and it is the story of Heleen van der Laan, a Dutch girl who worked as the kitchen help on board a small expedition cruise ship called *Plancius*. After the summer season had passed, she decided to spend the winter on Spitsbergen as well. She asked a local trapper if she could stay with him, and that was what happened.



September 28

Van Keulenfjord: Ahlstrandodden & Van Mijenfjord: Akseløya

Position at 8 o'clock: 77°33,9' N 014°59,7' E

Temperature: 7 °C – Cloudy – Wind force 1, West



We had a calm night at anchor in Van Keulenfjord, and woke up to good visibility and nice views of the surrounding mountains. Our anchoring position was Fleur de Lyshamna, which is named after a yacht that was here in the 1890's. We could see a couple of old wooden rowing boats lying on the beach. These were in use in the 1930's when the Norwegians were whaling belugas (also called white whales) at the entrance of Bellsund.





The hiking group, led by Michelle, landed at Ahlstrandodden for a longer hike along the southern shore of Van Keulenfjord. The group hiked on the relatively flat tundra between the shore and the high mountains. Meanwhile *Antigua* repositioned further into the fjord to a place called Bamsebu (which means “bear hut” in Norwegian). Bamsebu is a relatively large and robust hut that was the base for the Norwegian beluga whalers. Near the hut several big piles of beluga bones are evidence of the intense whaling. The belugas were hunted for their skin and their blubber.

The photo group landed at Bamsebu for an explorative walk in the vicinity. There are lots of objects to capture with the camera at this location, especially when it comes to finding the small



details. The whole site, including the whale bones, is protected as cultural heritage and can not be changed or moved. The clouds stayed low this morning, but at least we didn't have to deal with fog or rain. For a little while the sun managed to break through the clouds, and lit up the beautiful autumn colours of the tundra. There were a few reindeer grazing higher up on the mountain slopes, and we also saw two arctic foxes in the distance. The hiking group was lucky to find some fossils. The hike finished at Bamsebu, and both groups went back to *Antigua* to enjoy our lunch.



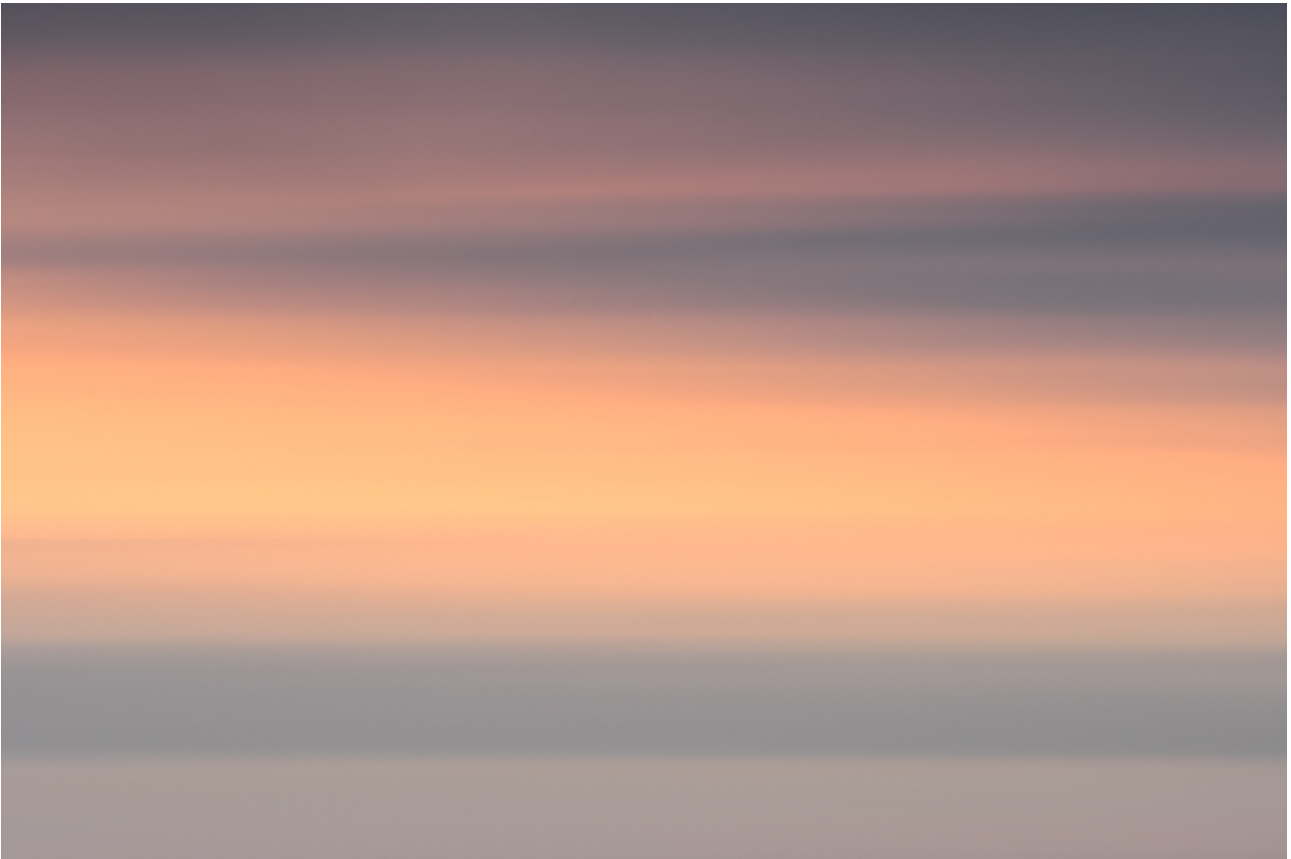
The ship cruised out of Van Keulenfjord and into the big Van Mijenfjord. At the entrance of Van Mijenfjord lies a narrow island called Akseløya which has a very special geology. Here all the layers of the sedimentary rocks are not horizontal but vertical, which means that you can easily travel thousands of years in time just by walking a few metres. To get into the fjord you have to pass Mariasundet, a narrow sound with a strong current. Captain Maarten was steering the ship steadily through the sound, and many of us were out on deck enjoying the mountains with beautifully folded layers. We also saw two harp seals swimming in the water. Akseløya is the base for a local trapper, and we could see his station, including some different smaller huts and a meat rack for the drying seals.





In the afternoon we planned to do a landing on the island, but when it was time to board the zodiacs the fog had rolled in and made the visibility very poor. When it is foggy we can't see if any polar bears are approaching, and therefore it is not safe to hike in the fog. However it was possible to stay safely on the beach with a polar bear guard on the hill above. We took this opportunity to collect garbage on the beach while we were waiting for the fog to lift. There was quite much plastic garbage to pick up, and we did a good job of cleaning up the place. We gathered 1,5 m² of plastic that we'll take to the special 'Clean up Svalbard' container in the port of Longyearbyen.





When the fog lifted we had still some time left for hiking. Again we split up in two groups, a longer hike led by Theres, and a photo walk led by Sandra and Michelle. We had a beautiful sunset, with clouds in many different colours. We also saw Arctic skuas, purple sandpipers, and lots of common eiders. On the long hike we had some reindeer, and we also saw a dead bearded seal lying far up on the beach. It was basically only the skin and the skull left of the seal, and it was most likely the catch of a polar bear.

Well back onboard *Antigua* we enjoyed another of Sascha's fantastic dinners. Later in the evening Sandra was leading a photo clinic where everyone could contribute with their own pictures. Meanwhile *Antigua* set the course north again, aiming for Isfjorden.



September 29

Ekmanfjord: Coraholmen & Dicksonfjord: Lyckholmdalen

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°41,5' N 014°39,7' E

Temperature: 5,5°C – Overcast – No wind



After a bumpy night we woke up in the more sheltered Ekmanfjord. West of us we saw the Kolosseum, east the Kapitol. These two magnificent mountains were the backdrop for our landing site on the island Coraholmen. Until 1896, this was just an ordinary island, but then the Sefström-glacier surged and deposited old red sediments from the sea floor upon the island.





Now half Coraholmen has a very surrealistic landscape, almost as if it is another planet: red hills with lakes and puddles. As the red sediment comes from the sea floor, it is full with sea shells. Along the coast, where the sediments erode away, the beach is full with shells. We made a loop, over the tundra in the direction of the Kapitol and back, walking up and down the hills and searching our way around the lakes.





Over lunch we sailed one fjord further westwards into Dicksonfjord. Also in this fjord it was very foggy, but when we came close to our landing site, it opened up a bit. We all took pictures of the mountains and their reflection in the flat calm sea. Then a zodiac was lowered, and Alwin and Theres departed with it. The reason was that Theres had gotten sight of a suspicious white dot, and of course we had to check that out. When they came closer though, they could see that the animal had antlers. So it was safe to land in Lyckholmdalen. This broad valley shaped by a glacier is surrounded by impressive, colourful, layered mountains. Unfortunately, the fog set in just before we went ashore. It was a challenge to get ashore, as it was low tide. We had to wade 20 meters through the water. On the shore, we split up into the usual two groups. The walking group went deeper into the valley and saw some huge antlers. The photo group found a big wooden crate and saw fox tracks in the mud. And when the fog lifted, both groups finally got to see the surrounding



mountains. When we got back at the beach, our ship *Antigua* reflected perfectly in the water. But we had to get back to the ship to be in time for captain's dinner.



At 6.40 PM, our captain Maarten raised the glass, and thanked all for a good voyage. The blue cocktails that we got tasted very well! Then we got to know the best side of our chef Sascha and the service crew: a four course meal was served. No complaints about the food and service we had before on this trip, but this was absolutely superb!



September 30

Billefjord: Pyramiden, Nordenskiöldbreen & sailing

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°39,3' N 16°22,9' E

Temperature: 6,5 °C – Fog – No wind



During the night we cruised into Billefjord, which is the northernmost fjord branch of Isfjorden. At the end of the fjord lies the abandoned Russian coal-mining town Pyramiden. It was suddenly closed down in 1998, all inhabitants had to leave, and most things were left behind. Today there are a few people staying in Pyramiden to run the hotel, to guide, and to do some maintenance work.





Antigua moored to the old coal pier in the middle of the night, and when we woke up this morning we saw a big old rusty yellow crane standing on the pier next to the ship, which was quite a contrast to the wilderness settings we had had so far on the voyage. This morning we walked in one big group and explored the ghost town Pyramiden, with Michelle as our knowledgeable guide. We learned that the miners were here on a five-year contract, and that most of them liked the relatively free and good life here, compared to what they had back home in the Soviet Union. It was a family community, with a school, kindergarten, cultural house, swimming pool, and many other facilities.





The main guided walk ended at the cultural house next to the statue of Lenin. There some of us were lucky to see the Arctic fox again, which in this case was a “blue” fox. The Arctic fox comes in two colours morphs; the white, which is white in the winter and grey-brown in the summer, and the “blue”, which is greyish both in winter and in summer. After this wildlife sighting we split up in two groups, one group went hiking to the bottle house, and the other made its way to the hotel. The bottle house is located just outside Pyramiden, and is very creatively made of glass bottles and concrete. From the bottle house we also had a good overview of the town, which was embedded in fog and therefore looked even more mysterious and ghostlike. The two groups met again at the hotel, and some of us enjoyed a vodka at the bar, or bought some souvenirs in the souvenir shop.





On the way back to the ship we walked on a boardwalk that contained different pipes and cables, since it is not possible to dig them down into the permafrost. Well back in the harbour we saw a bearded seal swimming in the water. Some of us were brave enough to climb the stairs up the old coal crane on the pier, and they got a slightly different perspective from above. Pyramiden is a very interesting place when it comes to photography, and finding motives in this environment was easy for everyone with a camera in their hands.





During lunch we left the ghost town behind us and cruised to Adolfbukta, where the massive glacier Nordenskiöldbreen is located. Captain Maarten steered *Antigua* close to the glacier front which has a wavelike surface and is completely crevassed. The scenery was spectacular, and we took advantage of this moment for a crew picture as well as a group picture, with the glacier in the background.





Since we had not seen *Antigua* under sail yet, the crew gave us the chance this afternoon. It is a sailing vessel after all, and to see her with all the sails up is very beautiful, even if there is no wind. Of course there is quite some work to pull sails up and down, and everyone who wanted to help was very welcome. Then we made rounds with the zodiacs, in order to see and take pictures of *Antigua* from the water, which is the most spectacular perspective.

To get an overview of all we had seen, Sandra showed a slide show of her photos after dinner. During the evening we made our way back to our starting point in Longyearbyen, and this expedition was coming to an end. We have been exploring three big fjord systems on the west coast of Spitsbergen; Kongsfjord and Krossfjord in the north, Bellsund in the south, and Isfjord in the middle. There are many experiences and memories to take back home, as well as photographs capturing the Arctic autumn.



October 1

Longyearbyen

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°13,8' N 15°36,1' E

Temperature: 3 °C – Clear skies – Light air

After a final, good *Antigua*-style breakfast it was finally time to say goodbye. In the morning we had some time to explore Longyearbyen, but we could leave our luggage on deck. Those with big lenses were perhaps able to even get a photo of a polar bear mother and her two cubs on the other side of the fjord; the others used binoculars to get a look at the yellowish-white dots. At 1.00 pm a bus picked us up in front of the supermarket, to drive us to the ship, pick up the luggage, and take us to the airport. Hard to believe that the trip had come to an end and that so much beautiful Arctic experience could fit into our photographs!

Many of us knew already now that this was not our last visit to the Arctic.

Amount of Nautical miles: 469
Amount of pictures: more than steps





Triplog is written by Michelle van Dijk and Theres Arulf.

Photographs by Sandra Petrowitz.

This triplog can be found on <http://www.spitsbergen-svalbard.nl>
& <http://www.sandra-petrowitz.de>

The s/v *Antigua* will continue to sail in Spitsbergen's waters in the years to come; the other sailing ships of the Tallship Company fleet, *Artemis*, *Elisabeth* and *Atlantis*, sail the North Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the IJsselmeer.

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1. Longyearbyen
2. Gjertsenodden
3. Poolepynten
4. Lilliehöökbrean
5. Signehamna
6. Ny Ålesund
7. Ny London
8. Blomstrandbrean
9. Sandbukta
10. Ahlstrandodden
11. Akseløya
12. Coraholmen
13. Lyckholmdalen
14. Pyramiden
15. Nordenskiöldbrean

BIRDS SVALBARD

LATIN	DUTCH	ENGLISH	GERMAN	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
<i>Alle alle</i>	Kleine alk	Little Auk	Krabbentaucher								
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Kleine rietgans	Pink-footed Goose	Kurzschnabelgans						x		
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Steenloper	Turnstone	Steinwalzer								
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Rotgans	Brent Goose	Ringelgans								
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Brandgans	Barnacle Goose	Weisswangengans					x	x		
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Drieteenstrandloper	Sanderling	Sanderling								
<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Bonte strandloper	Dunlin	Alpenstrandlaufer								
<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Paarse strandloper	Purple Sandpiper	Meerstrandlaufer		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Zwarte zeekoet	Black Guillemot	Grylsteite					x			x
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Bontbekplevier	Ringed Plover	Sandregenpfeifer								
<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Tjseend	Long-tailed duck	Eisente							x	
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Papegaaiduiker	Puffin	Papegaitaucher								
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Noordse stormvogel	Fulmar	Eisstormvogel		x	x				x	x
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Tjdsuiker	Great Northern Diver	Eistaucher								
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Roodkeelduiker	Red-throated diver	Stertaucher								
<i>Lagopus mutus hyperboreus</i>	Sneeuwhoen	Svalbard Ptarmigan	Alpensneehuhn								
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Grote burgemeester	Glaucous Gull	Eismowe		x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Larus sabini</i>	Vorkstaartmeeuw	Sabine's gull	Schwalbenmowe								
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivoormeeuw	Ivory Gull	Elfenbeinmowe								
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Rosse franjepoot	Grey Phalarope	Thorshuhnchen								
<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Sneeuwgors	Snow Bunting	Schneeammer				x	x			x
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Rossmeeuw	Ross' Gull	Rosenmowe								
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Drieteenmeeuw	Kittiwake	Dreizehenmowe		x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Eidereend	Commen Eider	Eidereente			x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	Koningseider	King Eider	Prachteiderente								
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Kleinste jager	Long-tailed skua	Falkenraubmowe								
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Kleine jager	Arctic skua	Schmarotzer-raubmowe						x		
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Middelste jager	Pomarine skua	Spatelraubmowe								
<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Grote jager	Great Skua	Skua		x						
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Noordse stern	Arctic Tern	Kustenseeschwalbe								
<i>Uria aalge</i>	Zeekoet	Common Guillemot	Trottellumme								
<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Dikbekzeekoet	Brunich's Guillemot	Dickschnabellumme					x			