

Spitsbergen

Triplog



s/v Antigua

23 September – 1 October 2022

The s/v *Antigua* was built in 1957 in Thorne (UK) and served for many years as a fishing vessels, 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.

Captain – Jonathan de Rooij
First Mate – Matu O’Flaherty
Deck hand – Estée Turk
Head of Service – Reindert Vogelzang
Service – Charlotte Laumen
Service – Valeriya Mikhalskaya
Chef – Alexander Hülsmann
Expedition leader – Michelle van Dijk
Guide – Martyna Urbańczyk
Photography-guide – Jan Lambert

September 23.

Longyearbyen

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

Temperature: 7 °C – Cloudy – Wind force 6 East

It's Friday the 23rd of September 2022 14:00 o'clock, when we all meet for the first time to begin our Arctic journey on board of s/v Antigua, our welcoming home for the upcoming eight days. Before the adventure begins, some important formalities, like reporting our passports to the wheelhouse, need to be completed. After that, we get a chance to meet each other in the lounge, where captain Jonathan de Rooij welcomes us officially. The captain tells us more about sailing vessel Antigua and its crew, crucial safety procedures, as well as how our life on board will look like. Afterwards, expedition leader Michelle van Dijk introduces herself and her team - guide Martyna Urbańczyk and photographer Jan Lambert. In the meantime, Antigua leaves the port in Longyearbyen and sets the course to the west. The sea welcomes us with windy autumn weather, which creates a great opportunity to put all the sails up. Every hand on deck!

The Arctic nature from the beginning treats us with wonderful impressions over its landscape and wildlife. Monumental fjords and shimmering glaciers emerge from the distance enveloped in dramatic, autumn clouds. Jan spots the first wildlife for us – some white-beaked dolphins that were "surfing" Antigua's waves.

Because stronger winds and waves are being predicted, Captain Jonathan and our expedition leader Michelle announce early dinner. Also, an important decision has been made. We're going north!

September 24.

Kongsfjord: Blomstrandhalvøya & Ny-Ålesund

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°59,8' N 012°04,2' E

Temperature: 6,5 °C - Overcast – Wind force 2 East

The first full day of our trip didn't fail to treat us with memorable scenery, breathtaking wildlife encounters, and what comes with it - great photography opportunities.

After a stormy night, we wake up in a lovely corner of Kongsfjorden – The King's Fjord – close to the island Blomstrandhalvøya and the glacier Blomstrandbreen. Shortly before 8 o'clock, we all gather in the saloon for breakfast. After the filling and delicious meal, we watch a short film made by AECO (Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators). The film features necessary instructions concerning nature protection, wildlife encounters, as well as preservation of historical remains and cultural heritage of Svalbard, what we all need to know before setting foot on Arctic land. After that, captain Jonathan gives us important instructions regarding safety and procedures of zodiac shuttles. Then we're ready to start exploring!

The first shuttles of this trip land on the northern shores of Blomstrandhalvøya. The name of the place is definitely one of the most misleading on the entire archipelago. Even if „blom” in Norwegian means „flower” and „strand” means „shore”, the first part of this island's name „Blomstrand” doesn't refer to flowery beaches, but to the surname of a Swedish chemist who conducted research on local minerals in 1861. The second part of the name „halvøya” suggests that Blomstrandhalvøya is a peninsula. Well, it used to be, but Blomstrandbreen glacier that once connected it to Spitsbergen has retreated, turning Blomstrandhalvøya into an island.



Little we knew of wonderful wildlife encounters that awaited us on Blomstrandhalvøya. Our zodiacs are escorted by curious harbour seals, that will later follow us during the entire visit. At the shore, we're welcomed by a grazing reindeer. Shortly after that, we see a polar fox in white winter fur, coming towards us and then turning up the slope and finally disappearing behind rocks. What a fruitful first fifteen minutes of our first landing when it comes to wildlife observations!

We divide into two groups, a photography and a hiking group, so everyone can fulfil their interests. The photography group with Jan and Michelle explore the area along the shore while hiking group lead by Martyna goes further inland. The nature of the Arctic shows us a multitude of wonderful impressions, soft green moss and sandy beaches with some drift wood, sharp ridges of Spitsbergen mountains and the glacier Blomstrandbreen, which the photo group photographs thoroughly. Martyna's group finds ice pieces and shards of different sizes that are crowding in a little bay. Some pieces even landed on the beach so we could walk around them like in an ice labyrinth.



In the afternoon, we moor at the world's northernmost port: Ny-Ålesund. The international research village welcomes us with drizzle. In order to not disturb the sensitive atmospheric research equipment that is continuously collecting data here, we have to respect the radio silence and turn off our transmitting devices. After coal mining ceased in 1963, the former coal company Kings Bay AS now manages the town and host various research stations from different nations. Michelle gives a lecture about famous Norwegian polar explorer Roald Amundsen. The lecture takes place in the local museum, where we're surrounded by pictures that show all sorts of aircrafts used by Amundsen and Nobile and others, in the race to flying the North Pole. After that Martyna leads a short walk to the big anchoring mast of Amundsen's airship Norge and Nobile's airship Italia, which is located on the outskirts of the town. Finally, Michelle and Martyna invite everyone for walk in the town, and we visit many interesting places together.



September 25.

Krossfjord: Signehamna & Lilliehöökbreen

Position at 8 o'clock: 79°16,4' N 011°32,8' E

Temperature: 4,5°C – Overcast – Wind force 2 North-Northwest

Yesterday evening after dinner, Antigua moved to a fjord located north of Kongsfjorden, which is called the Krossfjord. After a calm night, we get to see a picturesque scenery of this place in soft September light. We're about to find out that not only the scenery of this fjord is worth our attention, but also its history. Our morning landing takes us to Signehamna, a place that witnessed the darkest chapter of 20th century history. We walk together deeper into the valley rich in mosses and lichens, which give the tundra a patchy pattern of green, brown and all shades in between. We meet a small herd of reindeers, among them there are very curious calves from last and this year. After taking some time to observe those beautiful animals, we reach remains of old German marine weather stations that operated here during the 2nd World War. Michelle tells us the interesting history of that place. The weather on Spitsbergen was, and still is, very important for forecasting weather in Europe. Especially for supporting their navy and air fleet with information, and to have an overview of the weather over the Atlantic area, 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. Today, remains of the stations and its equipment can be found on the ground, and they're protected by law as cultural heritage of Svalbard.

We conclude that Signehamna, a small bay almost at the end of the world, indeed was a perfect place for a secret military operation. The stations were not visible from the fjord, but hills nearby gave possibilities to keep an overview over the surrounding areas. Lakes in the valley supplied the station with fresh water.

After the lecture it's time to divide into two groups. Jan and a group of eager photographers, accompanied by Martyna, stay and focus on the remains of the weather stations and the surroundings. Later the group moves to one of the surrounding hills to take pictures of Antigua anchored in the bay with the view over Krossfjorden and Lilliehöökbreen in the background. In the meantime Michelle takes a group of eager hikers go for a longer walk around the lake Hajeren – the one that used to supply the weather stations with potable water. Hikers, carefully observed by reindeers, enjoy deep silence and beautiful scenery of the valley. At some point they see a big blue rope with antlers tangled into it. A sad reminder that some people unfortunately leave behind more than just footprints.





After the lunch we leave Signehamna in order to continue exploring Krossfjorden. It's hard to imagine that many years ago submarines were laying where Antigua was anchored. The ship glides along a smooth surface of the fjord. So little we know about a powerful experience that is awaiting us at our destination. Peculiar and beautiful, the ice world of Lillehök glacier welcomes us with floating pieces of ice. Some of them are smaller, some bigger and some can be easily called icebergs.





When we approach the spectacular eleven kilometers-wide, semicircular glacier front, Michelle and Matu, Antigua's first officer, invite everyone for a zodiac-cruise. One can call it a visit in a museum of floating ice sculptures, masterpieces created by the Arctic nature. Some of the ice pieces are crystal clear, some glacier-green, some present 50 shades of blue, some are brownish and some even keep rocks frozen inside. This is a real feast for our photographers. But! There is one aspect of this experience that couldn't be captured on a picture, not even by the world's greatest camera. The sound. Something that will stay with us for a long time.

Evening on board of Antigua. Jan gives us a very interesting presentation about landscape photography. Emotions have not yet subsided, and Michelle has incredible and exciting news for us. There is a weather window. We're going even further north – towards the north-west corner of Spitsbergen!



September 26.

Danskøya: Virgohamna

Amsterdanøya: Smeerenburg

Smeerenburgfjord

Position at 8 o'clock: 79°43,2' N 010°54,5' E

Temperature: 10 °C – Cloudy – Wind force 1 variable

We wake up in Virgohamna, a quiet bay on the northern side of a small, rocky island called Danskøya. The island is a part of the Northwest Spitsbergen National Park. Thinking of the strong winds and waves that accompanied us at the very beginning of this journey, who would have thought that we will manage to sail so far north?

After a delicious breakfast, we're ready for the first landing of the day. Danskøya is a treasure island amongst Polar historians, as well as sort of „a holy grail” for those who are interested in aerial expeditions to the North Pole. We're about to discover why. History is indeed a main attraction here. Michelle introduces us to what historical remains can be found on Danskøya, and gives us key instructions how to move on the landing site in order to protect the cultural heritage of that place. All the areas that host cultural remains in Virgohamna are protected. To disembark here, one must have written permission from the Governor of Svalbard – which we luckily have. Furthermore, we learn that this little rocky island was one of the most important locations in the race of mankind to fly over the North Pole, a topic that we've already discussed widely in New Ålesund.

The oldest history of Virgohamna tells us stories about Dutch whalers who frequented the area in the early 17th century. Nowadays, visitors can encounter remains of foundations of blubber ovens used between 1636 and approximately 1650. Another famous visitor, the Englishman Lord Arnold Pike, is considered to be one of the first tourists in the Arctic. However, in those days, tourist attractions were very different from today. Lord Arnold Pike's bucket list included hunting polar bears, and to fulfil that wish he was ready to overwinter in Virgohamna. A crew of constructors build a very comfortable and rather spacious (in comparison to past and even modern trappers' houses on Svalbard) house, foundations of which we can still see nowadays.



Back in the days, Virgohamna was called Houker Bay. The name was changed after the steamship and transport vessel Virgo brought the Swede August Salomon Andrée to that place in 1896. One year later, exactly 125 ago, this Swedish engineer, accompanied by Knut Frænkel and Nils Strindberg, waited for favourable winds to take them from Danskøya to the North Pole on board of the hydrogen-filled balloon called Örnen (from Swedish - „The Eagle"). We get to visit the place where Andrée established his base and where Örnen's hangar used to stand in the past. Remains of Andrée's original hydrogen-filter are still on the island and can be seen. We all gather by a monument that was erected to commemorate the famous Swedish expedition. At that sentimental place Martyna gives us an emotional lecture about Andrée's expedition and its dramatic course, their fight against drifting ice, as well as their last days on Kvitøya island. Martyna also introduces us to the hypotheses which try to explain the cause of death of individual members of the expedition. Together we take a minute and look towards the North, the very same view Andrée, Frænkel and Strindberg had had just before their balloon took off.



Later, the American journalist Walter Wellman, led by the same vision of flying over the North Pole, established a base for his expeditions in Virgohamna in 1906. He constructed a gigantic hangar to house his airship America, a dwelling for himself and a hydrogen plant. Wellman also used the base in 1907 and 1909, and made several unsuccessful attempts to fly. When he received the news that Cook had conquered the North Pole, he gave up the plan for good. Perhaps thanks to that decision, Wellman accomplished something that his predecessors couldn't: he returned home.

On the way back to Antigua we had a look at the Northernmost colony of harbour seals. There were about 15 seals at home. As the lunch bell rang, we were already on our way to the next destination. The plan to land in Smeerenburg on the neighbourhood island Amsterdamøya was received with enthusiasm, especially by our Dutch guests.



Smeerenburg (from Dutch - „Blubber town") at Amsterdamøya host remains of the most famous whaling station on Spitsbergen. But before diving into that topic, we have one more stop on Amsterdamøya – a walrus colony that is resting on the island. Some walrus become very curious and come close to us, giving us a chance for breathtaking observations and photos.



It's hard to imagine that 400 years ago, in this remote and quiet place lived approximately 200 men. Smeerenburg served as home for not only the whalers, but also for merchants and traders. In its heyday, the whaling station consisted of around 19 buildings. Most of the houses had floors and fireplaces. The area between the houses was paved with side ditches that helped to drain rain and melt water. Fresh water supply came from the Amsterdamøya's lagoon that we all can see



during our hike across the island. Smeerenburg was accessible from three sides, East, South and West. Harpooned whales were dragged to the shore. Blubber was used as lamp-oil, to produce soap, for tanning leather and to refine sulphur. Furthermore, back in the days baleens were commonly used for the production of corsets, as heated baleen can be bent and shaped in any form. In the winter of 1633/34, seven Dutch men overwintered in Smeerenburg and survived. Deceived by previous success, all whalers that attempted overwintering the next winter died with the horrible pains of scurvy. During our hike across the island, Michelle shows us several anonymous graves of whalers. In the second half of the 17th century, Smeerenburg's glorious days as a whaling station came to an end. The whalers deserted the fjords and the station fell into disuse. The ovens were dismantled and whatever material that could be reused was shipped away. In 1906 the Dutch navy ship HMS Friesland excavated old whalers graves and constructed a mass grave and a memorial. Michelle guides us to that interesting place.

We spend the evening cruising the Smeerenburgfjord. Its glaciers look fairy in the pink, autumn Arctic light.



September 27.

Prins Karlsforland: Selvågen

Forlandsund: Hermansenøya

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°35,9' N 011°23,1' E

Temperature: 5,5 °C – Cloudy – Wind force 1, East



We wake up anchored in a calm bay of Selvågen of Prins Karls Forland island. Despite its location between Longyearbyen and Ny-Ålesund, the area is rarely visited. The main cause are the shallows in the strait that separates Prins Karls Forland island from Spitsbergen. Only smaller ships can sail across these shallows, whereas bigger vessels have to stay outside this sheltered and beautiful passage.





The landing site in Selvågen welcomes us with its spectacular landscape where mountains, some steep, some more round, surround a vast valley and a lagoon. As per usual, we divide into two groups. Eager photographers together with Jan and Michelle prepare their cameras and tripods, while hikers guided by Martyna get ready for a longer hike into the valley. Little we knew about wonderful wildlife encounters that await us in this beautiful and peaceful place. Already on the landing spot, we see a polar fox carefully observing us from the distance. While the hikers go deeper into a valley, the fox summons up his courage and comes closer to the photographers. The fox becomes particularly interested in... Michelle's rifle that she's left resting against a rock. Some good and funny pictures were created that day! Martyna's group met a herd of reindeers. Some young ones were particularly curious and came up very close. Both groups visited remains of a local hut. In a vicinity of it, the hikers discovered an old, anonymous grave.



After a delicious lunch, Antigua repositions towards St Jonsfjord. We land on an island called Hermansenøya. The landing turns out to not be easy due to swell and... a lot of kelp that this swell has brought to the beach. Michelle encourages everyone to try kelp, advertising it as food of the future. This time Martyna joins our eager photographers and Michelle takes hikers for a long walk across the island. At some point, one of the photographers discovered a whale carcass on one of the beaches we passed by.



In the evening we sail closer to the beautiful glacier Dahlbreen. Furthermore, Jan shows us a very interesting presentation about wildlife photography.

September 28.

Ekmanfjord: Coraholmen

Isfjord: Svenskhuset

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°40,3' N 014°39,1' E

Temperature: 5 °C – Overcast – Wind force 1 Southwest

Misty morning in Ekmanfjorden, a large fjord located in the northern part of Isfjorden. Fortunately, the fog dispersed enough for us to make a landing on a very special island called Coraholmen.

The intriguing, „Mars-like” landscape of the island was created by the glacier Sefströmbreen. In 1896 the glacier had a powerful surge. During this phase, sand, gravel and overall material was pushed by the glacier front from the bottom of the fjord up to Coraholmen and Flintholmen. Colourful, dreamy shells that can be found on the islands' shores show what lives in the fjord waters. After the surge, Sefströmbreen retreated, leaving an intriguing moraine landscape of red, few meters high mounds and small glacial lakes in between, which covers the half of the island. The other half, covered by tundra, shows how the island would look like without the presence of Sefströmbreen.

On the shores of Coraholmen we traditionally divide into two group - hikers and photographers. Michelle is leading hikers through the moraine landscape from the western to the eastern side of the island. It is an obscure red labyrinth of mounds and glacial lakes. On the way, the group discovers fairly fresh polar bear tracks. Michelle's group manage to reach the tundra on the eastern side of the island and then continue along the shoreline before going back into the labyrinth and head towards the landing side.

Jan and his eager photographers, accompanied by Martyna, stay closer to the landing site and explore photography opportunities around it. Some photographers take pictures of the moraine landscape, reflections of the mounds on surfaces of the lakes, some photograph Antigua in the misty fjord. Some photographers practise macrophotography using colourful shells and pieces of drift wood that could be found around. Jan teaches and encourages everyone to use filters that add a dramatic and gloomy dimension to pictures.





During and after the lunch, Antigua sets course to the east, towards the famous Swedish House – Svenskhuset. In order to get to the plateau where the house is located, we have to climb a steep slope up the cliff. Just like everyone else involved into the history of that place. Once everyone gathered on the plateau, Martyna tells us about the creation of the house, tragic overwintering that took place there in the late years of the 19th century, later attempts to utilize the house, as well as newest history of that place.

The house was built in 1872 by a Swedish company called Isfjorden AB on the initiative of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, a famous Swedish geologist and polar explorer. Nordenskiöld wanted to exploit local mineral deposits of phosphorus. The venture turned out to be unprofitable. But the house didn't gain its fatal reputation because of mining. Already during the first winter after the house was built, it witnessed one of the most dramatic overwinterings on Spitsbergen. It was found by a party of 17 shipwrecked sealers. The men were happy to discover a supply of canned food in the house. They decided to cook the food by heating the cans, and shortly after that became sick. All of them died that winter by lead poisoning. 15 of them are buried in a mass grave next to the house. When we arrived, we noticed that the white cross, that used to tower above the grave, had been overturned, probably by a curious polar bear or the wind. With a group of eager helpers Michelle put the cross back to the standing position. Nowadays, due to its tragic history, the Swedish House is considered to be Spitsbergen's very own „ghost house“. After visiting it and feeling the atmosphere of it, would you dare to spend a night there? Or to overwinter?



In the evening “Antigua Cinema” invites everyone for a film. Today's repertoire: “When the light comes”. The film tells a story of Heleen van der Laan, a 19-year-old Dutch girl who worked as the kitchen help on board a small expedition cruise ship. After the summer season had passed, she decided to spend the winter on Spitsbergen as well. She asked Lars, a local trapper, if she could stay with him, and that was what happened. It turned out that Heleen and Lars had very different expectations and visions of this unusual situation. How many of us would have done this, call any unknown Spitsbergen trapper to spend a whole Arctic winter with him?!

September 29.

Billefjord: Skansbukta & Пирамида

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°31,9 N 016°01,4 E

Temperature: 4 °C – Overcast – Wind --

Shortly before midnight, Antigua's anchor had rattled down in Skansbukta, and we spent a comfortable night in this sheltered bay. Morning brings a foggy and autumn feeling. Luckily, the fog dispersed enough for us to land in this interesting and picturesque place. Indeed, our landing in Skansbukta was very special. Skansbukta is a small bay framed by steep-sided mountains of beautifully layered sedimentary rocks. The enclosed character of the landing site allows visitors to have more freedom in terms of polar bear safety. This time, instead of guided tours, Michelle and Martyna positioned themselves and guarded both ends of the landing site. Therefore, all the guests were welcome to explore the site on their own. Finally, freedom! Of course, Michelle and Martyna kept a watchful eye on the situation and Jan was available at the site.

The site in Skansbukta has a lot to offer for the visitors. Archaeological remains that can be found here are connected to the spectacular geology of this place. In 1918 a Norwegian company made a first attempt to mine gypsum here and a second attempt was made in the 1930s. As everyone can already assume after all the former mining sites that we visited during this trip – neither of the attempts was profitable. Now the entrance to the former mine is barred for safety reasons, but remains of an old railway can give some photographic inspirations. The old wooden trapper's hut, that dates back to the mining activities, is still in use by members of Longyearbyen's hunting and fishing club. Most of us could imagine spending a few days here, reading all the books we've always wanted to read but never had the time to. A wooden ship wreck is said to have functioned as a lighter between the shore and a larger seaworthy vessel.

We leave Skansbukta when its majestic landscape becomes almost entirely covered with fog. After the lunch, we heave the anchor and set course to Pyramiden – the famous Soviet ghost-town of Spitsbergen. There is a surprise waiting for us. Michelle reveals that we have one more guide on board. Russian Valeriya, member of the ships' service staff, lived and worked as a guide in Pyramiden for more than a year. To be able to use this expertise, Martyna and Valeriya swap roles. Martyna rolls up her sleeves and helps in the kitchen, whereas Valeriya guides the tour in Pyramiden as a true local.



Already while standing on the pier we can see the crane and big bags of coal that reveal the mining origins of the town. The focus of our tour was on the 'golden years' of Pyramiden, when up to 1100 people were living in the settlement. Life in the mining town was comfortable and well-paid, both for Soviet and for Svalbard standards. Because Pyramiden was so close to 'the West', it acted as a showcase for a successful socialistic society, supported by the Soviet government on the mainland. In the 70s, visitors from Longyearbyen (who would often be guided by KGB agents) would be both jealous and surprised to see fresh fruit, vegetables and meat from the local farms and greenhouses. Equally impressive was the main street, officially called the '60th anniversary of the great October Revolution' but better known as the Champs Élysées, the only place on Spitsbergen where grass would grow abundant, due to 3 meters of imported soil. In 1998 the settlement was abandoned, as it became unfeasible for Russia to operate two mines in both Barentsburg and Pyramiden. After being a ghost town for nearly a decade, activities have slowly been starting up with the hotel, the culture house and some other buildings being renovated. The number of people living year-round in the settlement and visits by tourists and locals from Longyearbyen have been successfully increasing until the war in Ukraine has started. Walking past the 'Arctic skyscrapers' named 'Paris' and 'London', the housing for the women and men of Pyramiden, and crossing 'Broadway', the raised wooden walkway, we made our way to the culture house and the local souvenir shop that was open on Valeriya's request.

A special evening on board of Antigua. Captain Johanthan invites everyone for the Captain's dinner. We're welcomed in the saloon with a glass of champagne and the Captain's heart-warming speech. When a 3-course dinner was served, we got to know the best side of our chef Alex and the service crew. Then there was no end to applause.

September 30.

Sassenfjord: Tunabreen

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°26,3' N 16°13,5' E

Temperature: 3,5 °C – Fog – Wind --



Foggy day in the Isfjord. We start the day with everyone's favourite attraction – glacier cruising! This time we come into the magic world of the glacier Tunabreen. Manoeuvring between pieces of ice and icebergs that emerge from the fog feels very magical and fairy. We also get to meet a very curious bearded seal. Another specie on our observation list – checked!





The increasing fog makes further landings today impossible due to polar bear safety. We spend a lovely day on board. Jan conducts a workshop about post-processing images, as well as he shows us how to use Lightroom. In the meantime, Martyna spots a minky whale. Of course we all gather on deck to observe this stately animal and to take pictures. Shortly after the lunch, a special birthday cake is served as it's our Captain's birthday today. Before coming to the port in Longyearbyen, everyone can give some pictures to Jan, so then we can look at them together. Then there was no end to applause for our talented photographers who captured many wonderful moments of that trip.



Back to civilization, Michelle recommends us to visit the local brewery in Longyearbyen that has an open bar on Fridays. It's hard to believe that this trip is coming to an end...

October 1.

Longyearbyen

Position at 8 o'clock: 78°13,7' N 15°36,7' E

Temperature: 3,5 °C – Light rain – Wind --

After a final, good *Antigua*-style breakfast it was finally time to say goodbye. In the morning we had some time to explore Longyearbyen. 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 pictures: more then steps

Triplog is written by Martyna Urbańczyk.
Photographs by Jan Lambert.
Edited by Michelle van Dijk
This triplog can be found on <http://www.spitsbergen-svalbard.nl>



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, Mediterranean Sea and the IJsselmeer.

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Lectures, Emphasis & Sailing		
23 September	Sailing	
24 September	Amundsen (in Ny Ålesund)	Michelle
25 September	German weather stations (in Signehamna)	Michelle
	Glaciology (at Lilliehöökreen)	Michelle
	Basics of landscape photography	Jan
26 September	Andréé	Martyna
	Early whaling history (at Smeerenburg)	Michelle
27 September	Basics of wildlife photography	Jan
28 September	Svenskehuset (on land)	Martyna
	When the light comes	film
29 September	Pyramiden history (in Pyramiden)	Valeria
30 September	Post processing of photographs	Jan
	Evaluation of photographs	Jan

SEA- AND LANDMAMMALS SVALBARD

LATIN	ENGLISH	DUTCH	GERMAN	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
<i>Alopex lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox	Poolvos	Polarfuchs / Eisfuchs		X			X				
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded Seal	Baardrob	Bartrobbe				X				X	
<i>Dephinapterus leucas</i>	Beluga	Beloega	Weisswal									
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	Blauwe vinvs	Blauwal									
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale	Groenlandse walvis	Grönlandwal									
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Common/Harbour Seal	Gewone zeehond	Seehund		X		X	X				
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	Gewone vinvis	Finnwal									
<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Harp Seal	Zadelrob	Sattelrobbe									
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	Bultrug	Buckelwal									
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Mink Whale	Dwergvinvis	Zwergwal								X	
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal	Narwal	Narwal									
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White-beaked Dolphin	Witsnuitdolfijn	Weisschnauzendelphin	X								
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Orca (Killer Whale)	Zwaardwalvis	Schwertwal (Orca)									
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	IJsbeer	Eisbär									
<i>Phoca hispida</i>	Ringed Seal	Ringelrob	Ringelrobbe									
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	Noordse vinvis	Seiwal									
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm Whale	Potvis	Pottwal									
<i>Rangifer tarandus platyrhynchus</i>	Spitsbergen Reindeer	Spitsbergen rendier	Spitzbergen-Rentier		X	X		X	X			
<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	Walrus	Walrus	Walross				X					