



# Nieuwsbrief 64

## April 2018

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### Leven van het land en de zee. De expansie van Europese commerciële jachtsystemen in arctische gebieden tijdens de vroeg moderne tijd 1500-1800

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*Sarah Dresscher*

Tijdens de vroeg moderne periode (ca. 1500-1800) begonnen Europeanen het arctische gebied te verkennen op zoek naar rijkdommen als ivoor, bont, vis en dierlijk vet (walvis- en walruspek). De jacht door mensen in het arctische gebied had altijd als doel het eigen levensonderhoud gehad. Door de komst van de commerciële jacht moest dit doel worden gecombineerd met de eisen van de commerciële markten in Europa. Niet langer kon worden volstaan met overleven. Er moesten economische successen worden geboekt.

Het arctische gebied werd de periferie van Europa. De producten die werden verkregen door de jacht werden niet langer meer gebruikt voor het eigen levensonderhoud, maar werden verkocht op de Europese markten. Deze historische verschuiving kan worden begrepen aan de hand van drie verschillende trends; trend 1 – exploitatie met als doel het eigen levensonderhoud (jager-verzamelaar groepen); trend 2 – commerciële exploitatie door gecommmercialiseerde jager-verzamelaars; en trend 3 – de commerciële exploitatie door Europeanen in de 'lege' Arctis.

Binnen deze lezing zal worden ingegaan op de gevolgen die de commerciële jacht had op het leven en overleven van jagers in het arctische gebied. Hoe vonden zij de balans tussen overleven en tegelijkertijd commercieel succesvol te zijn? Er zullen verschillende casestudies voorbij komen waarbinnen onder meer gekeken wordt hoe de gecommmercialiseerde jager-verzamelaars door nieuwe mobiliteit- en voedselstrategieën tot een balans kwamen (de Khanty) maar ook hoe Europese jagers een bestaan probeerden op te bouwen in afgelegen arctische gebieden (de Noormannen op Groenland en Russische jagers op Spitsbergen).

Archeologe drs. Sarah Dresscher werkt als promovenda aan het Arctisch Centrum/RUG.

<b>Wanneer</b>	<b>30 april 2018</b>
<b>Hoe laat</b>	<b>19.30 uur</b>
<b>Waar</b>	<b>A-weg 30, Groningen – ingang Herman Colleniusstraat</b>
<b>Toegang</b>	<b>€ 2,00 – studenten gratis</b>

## Imaka-lezingen 2018

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<i>Datum</i>	<i>Titel van de lezing</i>
28 mei 2018	Hans Beelen en Louwrens Hacquebord over Hidde Dirks Kat
23 september 2018	Peter Bijl: geschiedenis van de Antarctische ijskap
29 oktober 2018	nog niet bekend
26 november 2018	Brage Bremset Hansen over “Dynamics of Arctic Ecosystems”

## Wetenswaardigheden en nieuws

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### Drones help find massive penguin colonies hiding in plain sight

*While changing ocean and sea ice conditions are hurting some of Antarctica’s Adelie penguins, a newly discovered “supercolony” of 1.5 million offers new information to guide marine conservation.*



*An Adelie penguin and quadcopter on Brash Island, Danger Islands, Antarctica. Rachael Herman, Louisiana State University, © Stony Brook University*

Located at the edge of a treacherous stretch of ocean and surrounded by sea ice even in most summers, the Danger Islands on the Antarctic Peninsula’s northern tip are among Antarctica’s most inhospitable and aptly named areas. Because the trek there is so arduous, scientists have rarely set foot on the islands and didn’t know much about the penguins that had been anecdotally reported living on the rocky outcrops in the Weddell Sea.

Until recently, that is. In 2014, Stony Brook University ecologist Heather Lynch and NASA Goddard Flight Center scientist Mathew Schwaller used algorithms to search NASA’s Landsat satellite images of Antarctica for signs of penguins. On the Danger Islands, they saw light brown stains on the islands’ white ice surface: it was guano, a sign of a large grouping of penguins, which they verified with higher resolution imagery. But the true size of the colonies was impossible to know until Lynch and a group of scientists finally sailed there the following year to get a closer look.

Hele artikel en een korte video over het onderzoek op de Danger Islands via:

[https://www.newsdeeply.com/oceans/articles/2018/03/05/drones-help-find-massive-penguin-colonies-hiding-in-plain-sight?utm\\_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm\\_campaign=1ba21edd9f-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2018\\_03\\_08&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_dfde037196-1ba21edd9f-117782681](https://www.newsdeeply.com/oceans/articles/2018/03/05/drones-help-find-massive-penguin-colonies-hiding-in-plain-sight?utm_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm_campaign=1ba21edd9f-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_03_08&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_dfde037196-1ba21edd9f-117782681)

## Challenges in the Barents Region

Posted by WWF Arctic in General, The Circle on 1 February, 2018

The Barents Region is the most developed, populated and fastest growing part of the Arctic. While climate change is a strong global force, other forces might be more important locally. TOM ARMSTRONG says these must be identified and assessed so we can fully understand the overall impact of cumulative change to take successful adaptation actions and promote greater resilience.

THE BARENTS AREA was defined in 1993 as an area of political cooperation between Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia. It was extended northwards to include Svalbard and Franz Josef Land in the High Arctic, eastwards to incorporate Yamalo-Nenets, and includes the Barents Sea to constitute the overall Adaption Actions for A Changing Arctic (AACA) Barents study area (Figures 1 and 2).

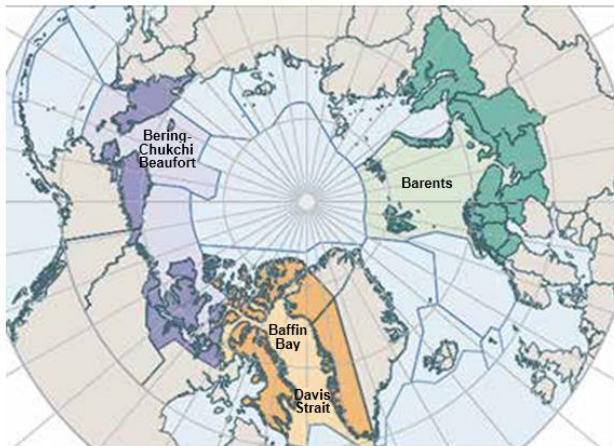


Figure 1. Circum-Arctic map detailing the extent of the AACA Regional Pilot Studies.



Figure 2. The Barents Area of the AACA.

Hele artikel via: [http://arctic.blogs.panda.org/default/challenges-in-the-barents-region/?utm\\_source=WWF+Arctic+Programme&utm\\_campaign=bf6dc48a0c-Email&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_bda212f775-bf6dc48a0c-712502025](http://arctic.blogs.panda.org/default/challenges-in-the-barents-region/?utm_source=WWF+Arctic+Programme&utm_campaign=bf6dc48a0c-Email&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_bda212f775-bf6dc48a0c-712502025)

## Exploring a long-hidden ocean world now exposed

12 February, 2018

A team of scientists, led by British Antarctic Survey (BAS), heads to Antarctica to investigate a mysterious marine ecosystem that's been hidden beneath an Antarctic ice shelf for up to 120,000 years.

The iceberg known as A-68, which is four times of London, calved off from the Larsen Ice Shelf in July 2017. The scientists collect samples from the newly exposed seabed, which covers an area of around 5,818 km<sup>2</sup>. It is an urgent mission. The ecosystem that's likely been hidden beneath the ice for thousands of years may change as sunlight starts to alter the surface layers of the sea.



*Underschrift foto: View of the Larsen C iceberg taken from one of British Antarctic Survey's twin otter.  
Photo credit: Ali Rose.*

The international team, from nine research institutes, left Stanley in the Falkland Islands to spend 3 weeks in February-March 2018 on board the BAS research ship RRS James Clark Ross.

Hele artikel via: [https://www.bas.ac.uk/media-post/first-scientific-expedition-to-newly-exposed-antarctic-ecosystem/?utm\\_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm\\_campaign=19dc8c6998-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2018\\_02\\_16&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_dfde037196-19dc8c6998-117782681](https://www.bas.ac.uk/media-post/first-scientific-expedition-to-newly-exposed-antarctic-ecosystem/?utm_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm_campaign=19dc8c6998-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_02_16&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_dfde037196-19dc8c6998-117782681)

## **Court Sides with Arctic Seals Losing Their Sea Ice Habitat to Climate Change**

By Sabrina Shankman, 13-2-2018

The oil industry pushed back on Endangered Species Act protections for the seals, but an appeals court says there is enough scientific evidence to support the threat.

A federal appeals court ruled that Arctic ringed seals must be protected under the Endangered Species Act because of their reliance on the sea ice, which is rapidly disappearing as the planet warms.



*Credit: Kazuhiro  
Nogi/AFP/Getty Images*

The seals—named for the light-colored circles that dot their coats—build lairs on the surface of the sea ice to birth and protect their young. That puts them, like other species that rely on the ice, in a precarious position as it vanishes.

Hele artikel via: [https://insideclimatenews.org/news/13022018/climate-change-arctic-ringed-seal-endangered-species-act-court-ruling-sea-ice-habitat-alaska?utm\\_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm\\_campaign=19dc8c6998-EMAIL\\_CAMPAIGN\\_2018\\_02\\_16&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_term=0\\_dfde037196-19dc8c6998-117782681](https://insideclimatenews.org/news/13022018/climate-change-arctic-ringed-seal-endangered-species-act-court-ruling-sea-ice-habitat-alaska?utm_source=Oceans+Deeply&utm_campaign=19dc8c6998-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2018_02_16&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_dfde037196-19dc8c6998-117782681)

## Websites

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### *Antarctic Ice Shelf Image Archive*

Changes in the extent and stability of Antarctic ice shelves prompted NSIDC to begin a monitoring program of the major ice streams and outlet glaciers along the Antarctic coast. This archive spans back to the late 1980s. We began by using data from the AVHRR Polar 1 km data set and in 2001 switched to MODIS Level-1B data. Most of the Antarctic coastline is being monitored year round. This archive is a selected subset of scenes, generally the clearest and most informative scenes available.

Link: [http://nsidc.org/data/iceshelves\\_images/](http://nsidc.org/data/iceshelves_images/)

### *Website "Arctic Sea Ice News and Analyses"*

<http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews>

### *Archief Imaka-Nieuwsbrieven:*

<http://www.rug.nl/research/arctisch-centrum/imaka/nieuwsbrieven/>