



Nieuwsbrief 38

oktober 2015

SEES, de grootste Nederlandse poolexpeditie ooit

Een dubbellezing door Frits Steenhuisen en Sarah Dresscher

Praktische uitdagingen

De SEES expeditie van augustus 2015 is het resultaat van vele jaren plannen bedenken, plannen veranderen en steeds weer aanpassen aan de veranderende mogelijkheden. Maar de uiteindelijke vorm van de expeditie kwam in die periode steeds beter in beeld. Tot op het laatste moment is er gewerkt aan allerlei praktische en juridische zaken die niet van te voren te voorzien waren geweest. Maar, op 19 augustus voer de Ortelius dan toch echt uit richting Edgeøya. Deze IMAKA lezing gaat deels over de praktische uitdagingen die aan de expeditie voorafgingen, maar ook over de expeditie zelf. En dan vooral over de verschillende projecten die tijdens de expeditie zijn uitgevoerd.

Frits Steenhuisen is onderzoeker op het Arctisch Centrum en mede-organisator van de SEES-expeditie.

Pomoren op Edgeøya

De deelname aan de SEES expeditie gaf ons archeologen de mogelijkheid om Edgeøya, een afgelegen gebied, te bezoeken. Edgeøya is in 18e en 19e eeuw door Russische jagers bezocht. De Russische jagers kwamen uit het gebied rondom de Witte Zee in Rusland en werden Pomoren genoemd. Zij kwamen onder andere naar Edgeøya om op walrussen en poolvossen te jagen. Tijdens de SEES expeditie konden wij enkele van hun jachtstations bezoeken en er zelfs veldwerk uitvoeren. Tijdens de lezing zal worden ingegaan op de herkomst van de Pomoren, hun expedities naar Spitsbergen en het veldwerk dat is uitgevoerd door Frigga Kruse, Marthe Koeweiden en Sarah Dresscher tijdens de SEES-expeditie.

Sarah Dresscher is archeoloog en doet promotie-onderzoek op het Arctisch Centrum

Wanneer	26 oktober 2015
Hoe laat	19:30 uur
Waar	Arctisch Centrum, A-weg 30 (ingang Herman Colleniusstraat) Groningen
Toegang	€ 2,-; studenten € 1,-

Komende Imaka-activiteiten

30 november 2015: het Noordse Sterns-onderzoek, door Maarten Loonen

25 januari 2016: plaattektoniek rond Antarctica, door Tom Reijers

29 februari 2016: scriptie-presentatie, door drie studenten van de minor Arctische en Antarctische Studies

21 maart 2016: onderzoek naar drieteen-strandlopers, door Jeroen Reneerkens

25 april 2016: info volgt

30 mei 2016: info volgt

juni 2016: excursie, nog in te vullen

Andere activiteiten

5 november: NWO Symposium – *Polar Tipping Points, identifying rapid changes in the polar regions*. Meer informatie via [website NWO](#)

6 november: APECS Symposium – nadere info volgt

Literatuur

Tekke Terpstra –
Inuit outside the Arctic: Migration, identity and perceptions

Samenvatting proefschrift:

Today many Inuit live outside the Arctic. This research deals with the experiences of these migrants. The focus is on Greenlanders in Denmark, but their experiences are compared to those of Inuit in southern Canada. However, various of the themes discussed in this study also apply to other groups of migrants.

Despite decolonization, there are still many ties between Denmark and Greenland. Important reasons for Greenlanders to move to Denmark are education and family ties in Denmark. The informal channels, through family or friends in Denmark, mean a lot to newcomers. Various

initiatives for Greenlanders in Denmark can also play an important role. Today a clear “Greenlandic infrastructure” can be identified there. In southern Canada, where various initiatives for Inuit also exist, the presence of an Inuit network seems less visible. But as in Denmark it is clear that women here also play an important role in maintaining a distinct identity.

It can be concluded that ignorance about Greenlanders/Inuit continues to be an issue. However, changes in this context have also been experienced. Attention to internal identifications is of great importance. The Greenlandic language, Greenlandic food and Greenlandic networks in Denmark contribute to maintaining Greenlandic identity there and maintaining that identity is important to the well-being of migrants. Such elements present a different view of Inuit to the existing stereotypes and contribute to the positive experiences of Inuit outside the Arctic.

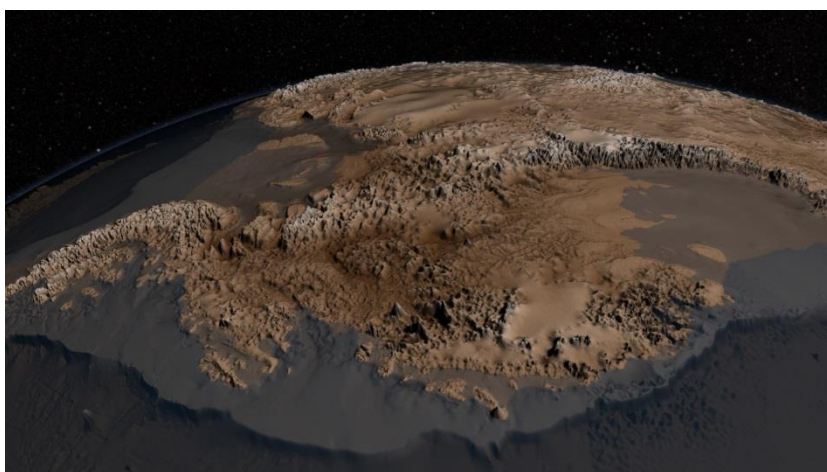
Het boek is verkrijgen via de boekhandel, ISBNs 9789491431876 of als download via <https://www.rug.nl/research/portal/en/publications/inuit-outside-the-arctic%28ff9292e2-207d-4baf-91f9-3d97a7228e35%29.html>

New maps of the polar regions reveal unseen world beneath the ice and highlight dramatic decline in Arctic sea ice cover

New maps of the sub-ice features in Antarctica and the Arctic, featured in the new edition of The Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World, published on 25 September 2014, reveal an unseen world of canyons, lakes, trenches and mountains. The 14th edition of the Atlas also includes a new double page map of the Arctic Ocean, which highlights the dramatic long-term decline of Arctic sea ice cover.

The sub-ice maps draw on bedrock data, provided by the British Antarctic Survey, to show physical features which are obscured by ice cover. In the Antarctic, one of the most striking features is the Gamburtsev Subglacial Mountains, which are as large as the Alps but are currently completely covered by ice. Peter Fretwell of the British Antarctic Survey said:

“This is the first time that the Times Atlas has included a map of sub-ice Antarctica. The map shows



details of the rocky bed beneath the massive ice sheets which cover the surface of the continent. Data for this map comes from the recent Bedmap2 compilation, a large multi-national project that merged 50 years of geophysical data to make a seamless model of ice thickness and sub-ice topography. It is very important to know how

much ice there is and what the topography of the bed looks like, as this is one of the main controls on how quickly ice sheets melt with climate change. The data in Bedmap2 (the Antarctic bedrock survey) is a key component of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) ice-sheet models that try to predict future sea-level rise; as the world warms with ever increasing greenhouse

gas emissions Antarctic ice will start to melt and cause global sea levels to rise, but the speed and amount of sea-level rise is very dependent upon the bed-topography under the ice sheet.”

Also featured are the deep subglacial trenches such as the Thiel Trough and the Bentley Subglacial Trench, the latter reaching a depth of 2496 m, one of the deepest points on the continent. The map shows the location of Lake Vostok and Recovery Lakes which exist beneath the ice, and the East and West Lambert Rifts from which ice flows into the Amery Basin. In addition to maps of sub-ice features, the new edition of The Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World also includes a new map of the Arctic Ocean which provides a comprehensive picture of long-term trends in Arctic sea ice cover. The map shows the average summer sea ice extent from 1981 to 2010 as well as the 2012 record low summer ice extent, which was 45 per cent lower than the 30 year average. The map also shows the most recent minimum extent of summer 2013, 18 per cent lower than the 30 year average. Arctic sea ice cover grows each winter and shrinks each summer, reaching its minimum extent in September. It is considered by many scientists to be a sensitive climate indicator and they track this minimum extent every year to see if any trends emerge. The National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC), the data source for Arctic sea ice extent, defines it as the area of the ocean having at least 15 per cent sea ice cover.

Walt Meier, research scientist at the Cryospheric Science Branch, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, said: “End of summer sea ice extent averages 40 per cent less than it used to be in the early 1980s. The ice is also substantially thinner, about half the thickness on average than during the 1980s. The loss of sea ice results in more energy being absorbed in the Arctic, contributing to amplified warming compared to the rest of the globe.”

The Times World Atlases: <http://www.timesatlas.com/index.html>

NASA’s IceBridge Mission Contributes to New Map of Antarctica:
<http://www.nasa.gov/topics/earth/features/antarctic-map.html>

bron: [website BAS](#) , 24 september 2015

Nieuws en actualiteiten

Albatrosses

Albatrosses — legendary protectors of seafarers — are heading for extinction. Biologists have discovered that swordfish, tuna and other fishing fleets are killing more than 100,000 of these birds every year. In a couple of decades many species may be wiped out unless urgent action is taken.

The wandering albatross is the largest of seabirds, with a wing span reaching three metres and a body mass of 8–12kg. All species of albatross lay a single egg, several species breed only every second year and most take 10 years to reach sexual maturity. They have very long lifespans, with some individuals living to over 60 years of age. But many are now being killed off before they can reach half that age, and as a result populations are in rapid decline. Albatrosses have one of the lowest reproductive rates of any bird.



Albatrosses cover huge distances when foraging for food, even during breeding, with the foraging ranges of most species covering thousands of square kilometres of ocean. The largest of albatrosses, the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), ranges from sub-tropical to Antarctic waters on trips covering up to 10,000km in 10–20 days. It arrives in November

to breed in loose colonies on flat grasslands, giving plenty of room for its spectacular displays. It lays eggs in December, chicks hatch in April and are reared throughout the winter (on a diet of fish and squid and carrion) fledging in November and December. Successful parents then take a year off, migrating to feeding areas all around the Southern Ocean.

Outside the breeding season, most species migrate long distances, some (like wandering and grey-headed albatrosses) travelling right round the Southern Ocean. While at sea, birds can travel 1,000km in a single day, with one grey-headed albatross recorded as circumnavigating Antarctica in just 46 days.

The four species breeding at South Georgia represent all three of the southern hemisphere genera. Only one, the black-browed albatross (*Thalassarche melanophris*), breeds annually, occurring in large colonies on hillsides, taking 5.5 months from egg-laying to chick-fledging, feeding its chick on a diet mainly of krill, and to a lesser extent fish and squid. This is obtained chiefly from the shelf waters around South Georgia and the South Orkney Islands. After breeding, birds migrate to South African waters.

Its close relative, the grey-headed albatross (*Thalassarche chrysostoma*), breeds only every two years on steep coastal slopes. The light-mantled sooty albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*) is also biennial and breeds solitarily or in very small groups on cliffs. Both these species feed mainly on squid and krill.

The populations of all these species at South Georgia are decreasing. The decline of wandering albatrosses is primarily due to their being caught on baited hooks set by tuna longliners in temperate and subtropical waters. The albatrosses try to eat the bait and get dragged under and drowned. Most other species are also killed by longliners, and recently it has become clear that collisions with trawl net cables are an additional, and potentially worse, source of mortality.

Much of the damage is caused by illegal fishing, which accounts for many thousands of deaths each year. However, a range of measures are currently in force to try to reduce the number of albatrosses being killed. These include:

- weighting of lines so they sink quickly
- retention of offal on board so that birds are not enticed to the vessel in the first place
- setting lines at night
- setting up bird-scaring or 'tori' lines — made up of brightly-coloured streamers to startle

In the Antarctic, albatrosses are found near BAS operations at Bird Island and Signy research stations.

bron: <https://www.bas.ac.uk/about/antarctica/wildlife/albatross/>

Websites

- Meer info over SEES: www.sees.nl
- Een interessante website van het National Ice and Snow Data Centre, University of Boulder, Colorado, USA. om de omvang van het Arctische ijs te volgen:
<http://nsidc.org/>