

Chapter 1 : An Arctic Cruise to the Top of the World | Journeys Silversea | AFAR

In the Shadow of the Pole: An Early History of Arctic Expeditions, - Kindle edition by S.L. Osborne. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

Trip Highlight Polar Bear Sightings With a polar bear population of 2,, the great white beasts almost equal the human population 3, of the remote Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard. Your ship will stop at several fjords where you can get a close look at these majestic icons of the Arctic. Silversea voyages and cruise expeditions visit over destinations on all seven continents, more than any other cruise line. It looks the way a town in the Arctic shouldâ€™with ice-capped mountain ridges and jagged architecture that is an echo of the peaks. Despite its name, Bear Island, there are no year-round bears that live here polar bears occasionally venture here in the winter, when the pack ice has reached this far south. The island was also long famous for its walruses, but today it is rare to spot one. There are still seals here, but today the most famous residents of the nature reserve on Bear Island are birds. This is one of the northernmost inhabited areas in the world around 3, people live here; two-thirds of them in the town of Longyearbyen , sitting halfway between the mainland of Norway and the North Pole. Today most of the archipelago is protectedâ€™as nature reserves, national parks, and bird sanctuariesâ€™and sustainability is the new focus. The stops described here are an example of ones you might call at. The captain of Silver Cloud and expedition leaders will adjust it according to weather conditions and to optimize opportunities for wildlife sightings. Hornsund is the southernmost fjord on the rugged west coast of Spitsbergen Island, the largest in Svalbard and the only one that is inhabited. Wherever you call in the Svalbard Archipelago, you are guaranteed dramatic landscapes and opportunities to spot some of the many animals that inhabit the region. You likely will want to take advantage of the lecture series covering the natural and human histories of the Arctic. The expedition team is comprised of experts from a variety of backgrounds and their entertaining presentations, rich with images and videos gathered over the length of their long careers, typically spark thoughtful discussions. There are also less cerebral activities to choose from: Day 10 Jan Mayen Island Humpback and minke whales cavort and feed in the Arctic waters around the impressive volcanic island of Jan Mayen with its towering ebony peaks and broad black lava beaches. The primordial landscape is dominated to the north by the 7, feet high 2, meters Mt. Beerenberg, an active volcano covered in glacial ice that last erupted in With permission from the Norwegian authorities, a landing is possible at this rarely visited outpost. Whether that is whale watching from the Observatory Lounge, writing home to your loved ones, or simply enjoying a good book, sea days are the perfect balance to others spent on shore exploring the Arctic. Day 12 Akureyri Akureyri, called the Capital of the North, is the second largest urban area in Iceland, and a lively one at that. Late 19th-century wooden houses impart a sense of history, and the twin spires of a modern Lutheran church rising on a green hill near the waterfront, provide a focal point. Dropping abruptly to the sea from heights of over 1, feet, the cliffs are accessible only by ship or on foot. Some one million birds nest here in the summer, including populations of puffins, arctic terns, and black guillemots. Day 14 Vigur Island Vigur Island is a little more than a mile in length and about yards wide. Summer is the best time to see large numbers of a number of different bird species. Day 15 Dynjandi Iceland is well-known for its spectacular waterfalls. At the top, the cascading water is roughly feet wide and tumbles down about feet into the fjord. Millions of individual seabirds make their home along the promontory safe from the range of scavenging foxes on the steep ledges. Atlantic puffins, northern gannets, razorbills and guillemots have each selected their preferred areas in and above the cliff in which to roost and nest. The Latrabjarg cliffs reach heights of almost feet along a staggering nine-mile stretch of the coast. On a bay overlooked by proud Mt.

Chapter 2 : Alaskan Summer ~ Kuriositas

In the Shadow of the Pole explains how the Arctic came to be part of Canada. In the Shadow of the Pole tells the history of how the Arctic became part of Canada and how the Dominion government established jurisdiction there. It describes the early expeditions to Canada's North, including the.

John The sinking of the cruise ship Costa Concordia off the coast of Italy has both cruise industry specialists as well as the general public scrutinizing the safety of this form of travel, and contemplating the gravity of the unforeseen environmental consequences of an accident. Indeed, the nightmare scenario of a comparable disaster occurring in the North is not far from reality. There have already been several notable accidents in the Arctic: The luxury liner Prinsendam, built in , was transiting through Gulf of Alaska waters in when a fire broke out in the engine room. Fortunately, the supertanker Williamsburgh as well as the United States Coast Guard Cutter Mellon were nearby to assist with the rescue, along with Coast Guard aircraft. In the end there were no serious injuries and all passengers and crew were brought to safety, although one full lifeboat was missing for some 18 hours. All passengers and crew were brought to safety. Also in , the cruise ship Clelia II evacuated all passengers and crew after a strong current pushed it toward a rocky shoreline, disabling the vessel. Again, with luck, there was another ship nearby to provide assistance. While these accidents all had miraculously effective rescues, the case may not always be so. Tourism in the Arctic is heavily on the rise, in large part because of the effects of global climate change that make formerly remote areas accessible to cruise vessels. Ironically, as a article in Arctic pointed out, the warming climate may lead to a false sense of optimism about the ease of tourism in Arctic waters, which in fact may become more dangerous to navigate as the character and distribution of ice change. Not to mention, The Explorer, Clipper, and Clelia II were all ice-capable ships " which is not true of all cruise vessels that now venture into Polar waters for tours. The potential for cruise ship disasters in the Polar Regions is a serious concern not only for cruise operators interested in the safety of their passengers and crew, but also has broader implications for environmental safety. There is fear about the damaging pollution resulting from a potential accident should it cause fuel to leak from a ship or, worse, for a ship to submerge entirely in Polar waters. There is also the baseline concern about the environmental effects of increased ship traffic even without incident. All of that being said, it is unreasonable to ONLY focus on the worse case scenario aspects of Cruise tourism, as did a recent article in Popular Mechanics. Yes, at worst cruise tourism in the Arctic can mean serious safety and security risks and potential environmental degradation. However, the vast majority of the time cruise tourism in the Arctic means a thrilling experience for passengers, an appreciation for the Arctic region, and a boon for the economy of remote areas. I suggest that when considering cruise tourism in the Arctic we need to look objectively at the whole picture. In spite of that, the facts tell a different story " despite accidents, there have been no deaths related to cruise tourism in the Arctic. Furthermore, the capability to deal with a disaster involving a ship in the Arctic is of such recognized importance that it is the first issue-area in which cooperation through Arctic Council has produced binding law. While there certainly is a need to remain attentive to the very serious potential dangers associated with cruise tourism in the Arctic, theorizing about catastrophe should not scare us away from recognizing an industry that could be a boon to the region. In all likelihood, we will see far more benefits from cruise tourism in the Arctic in the next few decades than damaging disasters. Chances are that far more tourists will enjoy an eye-opening and educational experience in the North, while at the same time injecting much-needed capital into remote communities, than will end up shipwrecked.

Chapter 3 : Cruise Tourism in the Arctic: Recipe for Disaster? | The Arctic Institute

I'm happy that the news story is quite tight, the fact that Shell is in the shadow of the Shard. But it all goes back to this idea, for me especially, of what's happening in the Arctic.

He is an only child. Formation of Arctic Monkeys[edit] After watching friends perform in local bands, Turner, Helder, Nicholson and another friend, Jamie Cook , decided to form Arctic Monkeys in mid Smyth obliged and "thought they definitely had something special going on. I told Alex off for singing in an American voice at that first session. Rise to fame[edit] Turner performing in Norwich, England in October Arctic Monkeys came to national attention in They received their first mention in a national newspaper in April, with a Daily Star reporter describing them as "the most exciting band to emerge this year". He has an uncanny way of evoking Northern English youth culture while neither romanticizing it nor sneering at it. It was produced by James Ford in London. He described " Cornerstone " as a "dazzling display of what Turner can do: More often than not, he pulls it off. There are beautifully turned phrases and piercing observation. Faced with winning over indifferent audiences, Turner, now sporting a "rockabilly-inspired quiff", began to change his stage persona. Brian Hiatt of Rolling Stone noted of his "newfound showmanship": Just stubborn teenage thinking. Turner and James Ford co-produced the album in In reviewing it, Hilary Hughes of Pitchfork remarked: However, she acknowledged that Turner was "no less a gifted lyricist than ever" and described some songs as "totally gorgeous Cook was initially taken-aback by the change in direction: August Influences[edit] Turner was "into hip-hop in a big way" as a teenager. It just blew my mind.

Chapter 4 : Arctic Phenomena | National Snow and Ice Data Center

Get this from a library! In the shadow of the pole: an early history of Arctic expeditions, [S L Osborne] -- The Arctic became part of Canada in when it was transferred from Britain.

Your comments against the first oil development in federal Arctic waters, and what could be a catastrophe, are due today. For supplementary information follow this link. The Arctic is one of our last and greatest unspoiled wild places. No oil company has ever successfully drilled for oil in the pristine, wildlife-filled public waters of the Arctic Ocean despite an expensive and near catastrophic attempt by Shell Oil to explore for oil there in , when a Shell drilling rig ran aground in a storm. The Liberty project would be the first off-shore development in Arctic federal waters, would harm endangered species, and would require a separate permit from the USFWS for the incidental take of polar bears. To make matters even worse, Hilcorp has an atrocious track record for leaks and spills. Even without an oil spill the seismic activity during exploration would devastate all marine wildlife. Please send this letter today: A permit to allow incidental take aka killing of bowhead whales, ringed seals, bearded seals and other imperiled Arctic marine mammals during exploration and operation processes should be denied. Environmental rules have been in place for decades, offering whales and other marine life a degree of protection from the cacophony of seismic activity that can damage or kill. These rules should be strongly adhered to especially with regards to the Arctic. High decibels are known to reduce the presence of zooplankton, impair fish eggs and larvae, and temporarily if not permanently deafen adults and juveniles. Without the ability to hear, fish and marine mammals struggle to communicate, navigate, avoid predators, and locate prey. These disturbances can also disrupt important migratory patterns, forcing marine life away from suitable habitats meant for foraging and mating. In addition, seismic surveys have been implicated in whale beaching and stranding incidents. Offshore drilling threatens our oceans, marine wildlife, and terrestrial wildlife with the risk of catastrophic oil spills; the possible, if not imminent, loss of imperiled species would be unconscionable. With under Beaufort Sea polar bears remaining, this is also unacceptable. Thank you for your time and consideration of my comment, Your name Thank you for your help with this last minute effort. New rules would make it easier to find oil and endanger whales and dolphins. Feature image by P.

Chapter 5 : The arctic shadow | Urban Legends & Cryptids Amino

In the Shadow of the Mountain: Book 2 in the adrenaline-fueled Greenland Trilogy (Konstabel Fenna Brongard) - Kindle edition by Christoffer Petersen. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

Chapter 6 : Alex Turner - Wikipedia

A photo of the Arctic ice fields in The shadow on the ice is from the Graf Zeppelin. (U.S. Coast Guard Compass) The zeppelin usually flew between and meters off the surface, and scientists, including Smith, took measurements of the temperature, wind speeds, and other data while photographing areas about which little was previously known.

Chapter 7 : Arctic fox - Detroit Zoo

The Arctic is one of our last and greatest unspoiled wild places. No oil company has ever successfully drilled for oil in the pristine, wildlife-filled public waters of the Arctic Ocean despite an expensive and near catastrophic attempt by Shell Oil to explore for oil there in , when a Shell drilling rig ran aground in a storm.

Chapter 8 : Not Here Either. Protect the Arctic. " intheshadowofthewolf

Caption title From: The Canadian Magazine Filmed from a copy of the original publication held by the Library Division,

Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Chapter 9 : Greenpeace storms Arctic oil platform | Environment | The Guardian

At the Detroit Zoo The Arctic Ring of Life is home to three female arctic foxes, all sisters. The oldest, Alex, came to the Detroit Zoo in She tends to hang back on her own away from Roxanne and Moxie, who joined her here in