



OCEANWIDE  
EXPEDITIONS

## Expedition Log **West Coast Spitsbergen**

21st June – 28<sup>th</sup> June 2008

*M/V Antarctic Dream*



The Antarctic Dream was built in 1961 in Holland as a Chilean navy ship. Four years ago the present Chilean owners bought the ship and refurbished it and turned it into a passenger ship, suitable to sail in Arctic and Antarctic waters.

The ship can take a maximum of 84 passengers, 5 expedition staff, 13 hotel staff and crew and 20 nautical crew members. It is 81 metres (274 feet) long, 12 metres (39 feet) wide, and has a draft of 4,6 metres (15 feet).



With

**Captain Ernesto Barria Vargas  
and his Chilean and Filipino Crew**

including

1<sup>st</sup> Mate: Mauricio Vilches  
2<sup>nd</sup> Mate: Dagoberto Sanchez Jara  
3<sup>rd</sup> Mate: Arnaldo Martin Ventancú  
Ice Master: Aleksey Nazarov  
Boatswain and Zodiac Driver: Ronald Boulliet Matisen  
Able Seaman and Zodiac Driver: Alfredo Ivani Hernandez  
Able Seaman and Zodiac Driver: Ernesto Fernandez Ojeda  
Stewardesses: Kristyll May Yee, Patricia Sola, Ana Grace Lapu, Vanessa Abril  
Stewards: Wendell Buendia, Ramil Bombay, Joel Narciso

and

Expedition Leader: Robin Buzza (UK)  
Guide/Lecturer: Nathan Russ (New Zealand)  
Guide/Lecturer: Jordi Plana (Spain)  
Guide/Lecturer: Christophe Gouraud (France)  
Guide/Lecturer: Jonneke van Eijsden (The Netherlands)  
Hotel Manager: Alan Hogan (Canada)  
Head Chef: Tobias Fritz (Austria)  
Sous Chef: Mario Hribernik (Austria)  
Ship's Physician: Martine Selles (The Netherlands)  
Bartender: Franco Calvano (Argentina)

**And 74 of us from Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy,  
Mexico, Namibia, The Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa,  
Sweden, Switzerland and UK.**



## 21st June 2008 – Longyearbyen

Position at 17.00: 78°14' N / 15°39' E

Air temperature: 15°C, light westerly wind, bright sky.

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Most of us arrived in Svalbard by plane the night before. Our expedition staff picked us all up in the airport and took us by bus to the small town of Longyearbyen, to our guesthouse or hotel to have a good night sleep. With the sun shining around the clock most of us woke up early and strolled around town for a couple of hours of exploration and paid a visit to the new museum. The birdwatchers wasted no time strolling around town but went straight out on their first hours of bird watching of the day.

The ship was anchored due to the fact that the navy ship Odin needed to dock alongside the pier to



have the royal visitors embarked in an appropriate way. That's why we were shuttled by zodiac upon arrival on the pier for boarding at 16.00. Everybody acquainted themselves with their new home for the next seven days. We also met our fellow travellers and our Expedition Leader, Robin Buzza, for an introduction to the rest of the staff. The ship set sail at 19.00 and most were on deck to see the departure and enjoy the

extremely beautiful weather. Just after leaving we underwent the mandatory and important lifeboat drill; warm clothes, bright orange life jackets and then up to the lifeboats. Our officer explained the procedure. We decided right then that that it would be better never have to use those life-boats in earnest. After completing the drill we settled down for dinner. Many of us enjoyed the views in the early evening as we headed out of the massive Isfjord and north on the west side of mountainous Prins Karls Forland.

Full of impressions we went to bed since an early rise was planned the next day.



## 22nd June 2008 – Krossfjord: 14<sup>th</sup> July Glacier, Kongsfjord: Ny Ålesund

Position at 07.00: 79°08' N / 11°47' E

Air temperature: 4°C, calm, overcast.

Upon waking up we were in the fjord with a spectacular view of the 14<sup>th</sup> of July Glacier, named in



honour of the French National Day by an Expedition by the Duke of Monaco in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. After breakfast we started with a zodiac cruise along the glacier front, with a massive blue wall that impressed all of us. There were a lot of small icebergs and ice floes in the bay. At some point we stopped the engine and listened to the oxygen escaping from the melting ice. We found some Bearded Seals hauled out on the floes. After a careful approach we came very

close and camera's started to click. One seal was an absolute model.

There are much larger bird colonies in Svalbard than here, but it is one of the very few places this far north where one can find the Razorbill and Puffins nesting. Plenty of Brünnichs Guillemots, one Pink-footed Goose and Glaucous Gulls were also to be seen here.

Further into the bay we landed below a much larger and higher bird cliff (mostly Brünnichs Guillemot and Kittiwakes), which had given nutrition enough for a multitude of flora to grow here. By Svalbard standards this is like a tropical rainforest! A few Snow Buntings were flying around, cheering up the grey day with their song.

Due to the late start of summer there were only a few plants that had started to flower. The only exception was the Purple Saxifrage that covered the foot of the cliff with the purple carpet. The Polar Willow had just started to grow and little catkins were starting to form. We found some Arctic Cinquefoil, Whitlow Grass, Mountain Avens and other species of Saxifrage. Up the hill five Svalbard Reindeer were strolling around. One young animal was following its mother jumping around like a calf that had gone to the meadow for the first time. Robin had taken his





group towards the glacier and talked about the driftwood that can be found all over Spitsbergen. This driftwood originates from Russia and is taken by the currents to Spitsbergen, Novaya Zemlya, Jan Mayen, Bear Island and even the northern coast of Iceland.

During lunch the ship sailed to Ny Ålesund, which now is a small community consisting of scientists from all over the world who conduct a variety of research in the fields of atmospheric studies, glaciology, biology etc. But in the early days it was a mining town. Mining took place during two, rather short periods, both ending because of the serious accidents that happened. Life must have been hard for the miners in these harsh conditions; work was usually carried out in a kneeling position deep under the surface.

A short walk took us into the centre of this historic village passing several Barnacle Geese. Keen birders put up their telescope and found a Great Northern Diver, which is rarely seen here. Others went into the nice souvenir shop and most northern post office in the world.

We headed for the memorial of Amundsen and the lattice mast erected in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the intrepid explorers Amundsen, Nobile and Ellsworth, who successfully flew over the North Pole by a Zeppelin from here to Alaska in 1926. At a later attempt by Nobile in 1928, the Zeppelin crashed and Amundsen went out to search for survivors. All were rescued but Amundsen died. Walking back to the ship we made a little diversion to the sledge dogs to try to see Ivory Gulls. There was only one around, but we could have a good look. Along the road Arctic Terns were nesting. We were under severe attacks while passing their nests.

Unfortunately the rain and low clouds hid most of the very beautiful scenery from us. Two large glaciers enter the bay just opposite Ny Ålesund and the Tre Kroner, three very distinctive landmarks, could not be seen today.



Back on board the Captain sat sail for the north, hoping to get as far as Smeerenburg. Just after dinner the first ice floes appeared. They were still widely spread but the more north we came the denser the ice became. The scenery was breathtaking with these typical sharp peaked mountains. We had a recap of the day and Robin announced the plans for tomorrow, which were just roughly indications as the ice conditions are constantly changing.

Upon reaching Magdalena fjord it appeared to be ice free and the ship turned in this 8 kilometre long fjord. The calm water in the fjord mirrored the snow covered mountains around. Deep in the fjord the Wagonbree (bree means glacier) ends in the fjord with a blue ice front. This is the place where we spotted our first POLAR BEAR!!!! The bear wasn't really in a hurry and swam for quite some time in front of the ship. After scouting the glacier at the end of the fjord for wildlife we headed back to the west coast. Around midnight most of us went to bed after an exciting day.



## 23rd June 2008 – Pack ice, Walrus and Polar Bears

Position at 09.00: 79°51' N / 11°23' E

Air temperature: 3°C, calm, overcast.

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Due to the late night yesterday the wake up call was gently and later than usual. We started in a northerly direction through the Smeerenburgfjord back to the pack ice. Around 10.00 we found our second Polar Bear slowly walking around over the pack ice. The captain manoeuvred the ship carefully through the ice into the direction of the bear. We all had a good look and of course a zillion pictures. After a while the bear stood still sniffed and hesitated for some time and then decided to run away from the ship.

Further on we found Walrus basking on an ice floe. One of them couldn't care less if we were watching them, he had bigger trouble: a very itchy back! He rolled, scrubbed and twisted to get rid of this terrible feeling. Again slowly we sailed further. The ship was surrounded by pack ice that got



gradually denser. At the point that we had to stop another Polar Bear turned up. We all had a good time looking at him or her, cameras were clicking all over.

After pulling back the ship returned southwards and we found more and more Walrus. The decision was made to put the zodiacs into the water to see the Walrus at close range. But before we reached a sheltered place Jordi and Nathan saw some Beluga whales on portside. Unfortunately they were not willing to resurface within sight.

The zodiacs were launched and almost everybody went out for the ride. We first went after a group near the ship, but they were not impressed and were very inactive. A few in the water came closer, but soon lost interest as well. While we were watching the Walrus the ice had almost closed us in. With united forces the zodiac drivers created a new way out. Another group was more active and we spent a good time looking at them and taking pictures.

During the whole day Guillemots, Black Guillemots and flocks of Little Auks were sitting on the water or flying by. Of course the Northern Fulmar accompanied the ship and once a Great Skua was seen near Amsterdamøya.

The ship went back to Smeerenburgfjord right between Danskøya and Amsterdamøya. Unfortunately all was still covered with snow and the landing sites were unreachable due to pack ice.

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century Danskøya and Amsterdamøya had large blubber oven factories to process the dead whales. The only thing that was taken home to Holland, Denmark and England was the oil, most of the meat was not used at all. Later on ships had facilities to process the whales on board and the "settlements" on shore were not used anymore. The remains of the blubber ovens and graves remain a silent witness to a different age.



## 24th June 2008 – Pack ice edge and Fuglehuken

Position at 08.00: 79°54' N / 10°55' E

Air temperature: 1°C, calm, overcast.

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We started with an early rise and breakfast this morning. Soon the ship lifted anchor and left our sheltered place in Smeerenburg Channel, back to the pack ice trying to find Polar Bears. Around 08.30 we already found our first bear walking on an ice floe. When the ship came closer it went into the water and swam for a while, came out again and walked around. After some sniffing it decided to move away from the ship. In the meantime a group of Harp Seals were seen next to the ship.



After a little while the next bear was spotted near the ship. This bear was obviously looking for prey. We followed the guy during his four attempts to kill Bearded Seals. An Ivory Gull was seen in the neighbourhood of the Polar Bear. On one attempt he might even have grabbed a pup from the mother, but it all happened so fast that no one saw clearly what was really going on. After this we left the pack ice and headed for Prins Karls Forland.

Prins Karls Forland is a small and long island, 86 kilometres long and only 11 kilometres wide. The highest mountain is Monacofjellet (1084 m).

We sailed along the Seven Iceberg Alley with large glaciers and impressive mountains. The view from the dining room is absolutely fabulous and the majority of us enjoyed the view from there.

During a lecture Jordi informed us about the whales in the Arctic and Antarctica. He went into detail about the differences between tooth and baleen whales, how to indicate Humpback Whales and migration between breeding and feeding grounds.

Around 17.00 we arrived at the northern tip of Prins Karls Forland, which is called Fuglehuken (Bird Corner). After a zodiac ride to the shore, where a Walrus welcomed us, we split up. One



group for the long walk along the beach to the graves of Dutch whalers, the other group going up the cliffs to get as close as possible to the birds and trying to find plants along the way. Robin

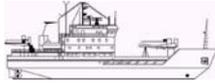


warned us that the Sysselman (governor of Svalbard) had recently send out a message that due to the late start of summer we were not allowed to walk on wet tundra and in doing so avoiding damage to the fragile plants.

During the long walk a small hunters' hut was found and a lot of driftwood. Robin's story about the hunters and whalers life in the Arctic made a deep impression. It was a hard life, and most whalers suffered from malnutrition and injuries (like bone fractures). A number of sailors did not survive these harsh conditions, died and were buried here. A more recent accident is the crash of French air force plane during a military operation on August 30<sup>th</sup> 1967. 11 men died and were only found after a long and intensive international search operation. The other party left the beach soon to walk over higher ridges to the bird cliff. An old fox trap was found. The traps used in Spitsbergen consisted of a wooden rack with heavy stones put on top of the rack which was lifted by one single pole. A piece of meat was attached to the pole in such a way that if the fox tried to grab the meat it would

unbalance the pole and cause the rack with heavy stones to fall on the fox. Through the weight of the stones the skull of the fox was crushed and the white winter coat remained undamaged. Walking further we heard alarm calls of birds, caused by an Arctic Fox that was strolling around. It seemed to have caught a bird and ran with it to its den to feed the youngsters there. Half way up the slope we found some Tufted Saxifrage, Scurvy Grass in blossom (very tiny) and one flower of the Sulphuric-coloured Buttercup. Three reindeer came slowly walking towards us and than suddenly decided to run pass us. A few Pink-footed Geese nest in this area. Higher on the cliff Kittiwakes, Fulmars, Brünnichs Guillemots, Black Guillemots and a few Puffins were seen.

At 20.00 we returned by zodiac to the ship. A Harbour Seal was swimming around and said farewell to us. Again a nice dinner was waiting with the usual recap, going through the day's adventures.



## 25th June 2008 – Hornsund, ship's cruise and zodiac cruise

Position at 08.00: 77°10' N / 13°43' E (Kapp Barthen)

Air temperature: 4°C, very calm, overcast.

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After a very quiet night Robin woke us up at 07.30. The sea was really dead calm, almost like a mirror. We were still sailing along the southwest coast on our way to the Hornsund. The scenery was breathtaking again: sharp peaked mountains with large glaciers peeping through finding their way to the sea and ending in large blue fronts. Fulmars were flying around the ship and flocks of Little Auks returning to their nests at the high cliffs.

At 09.30 Mr. Charles Swithinbank treated us with a lecture about the ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. Life long research brought him also to the Geographical North Pole of which he showed some pictures. He also gave a brief history of North Pole exploration.

As the wind had picked up and the planned landing sites were still covered with snow Robin decided that we would cruise with the ship along the glacier fronts of Mendlejevbreenn, Svalisbreenn,

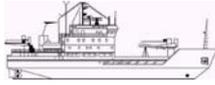
Hornbreenn and Storbreen all situated at the end of Brepollen.

After lunch a landing was planned on Goose Bay, but during the scouting zodiac ride the wind unfortunately increased by the minute and didn't allow us to make a landing. The ship was moved to a sheltered place in Burgerbukta for the surprise dinner. Before dinner zodiacs were taken out and despite the rain we



all joined a wonderful ride along the very blue glacier fronts of Muelbacherbreenn and Paierlbreenn. A large flock of Eider Ducks were swimming in front of the first glacier. At close range it turned out that there were also a couple of King Eiders amongst them. A curious seal glanced at us from various places before he dived. Black Guillemots came close to the zodiacs. Kittiwakes, Fulmars and Glaucous Gulls frequently flew around. At the end of the bay there were large very blue icebergs in very nice shapes. We circled around them to make pictures and to admire the intense blue colour. On the way back Robin found another Bearded Seal sleeping on an ice floe.

Near the ship the smell of a barbecue did meet our noses. After a quick embarkation all were invited outside and in the dining room to join a tasty barbecue. The beginning of a long night.....



## 26th June 2008 – Recherchefjord

Position at 07.00: 77°32' N / 14°35' E

Air temperature: 4°C, strong wind NE, cloudy.

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Despite the long hours of last night we were to wake up at 06.30 for an early breakfast. The weather had improved a lot since yesterday. A small spot of blue sky and white clouds looked promising.



At 08.00 the first zodiacs was heading for Calypso Bay. Jordi and Christophe made sure no Polar Bears were around. There was a choice between a long walk around the bay over the morains to the huts at Calypso Bay or a shorter walk along the beach and the shoreline of the bay. Arctic Terns were nesting near the logs and whale-bones on the spit where we landed. Some Purple Sandpipers and Grey Phalaropes were feeding along the

shoreline as the water retreated. The weather was nice and everybody enjoyed walking around, and stretching their legs. At Calypso Bay there were remains of huts and boats the Northern Exploration Company. The huts and boats were now taken by Arctic Terns. From their hidden nests they started to bomdive. Time to leave the huts and make way slowly back to the zodiacs.

Some liked to walk slower looking at plants, bones and stones. There were a few sheltered places where plants like Purple Saxifrage and Withlow Grass really started to flower. But the majority were still waiting for better days. We watched a couple of Grey Phalarope feeding along the shoreline. They came as close as 1 metre. On our way back we picked up all kind of carbidge and disposed of it at the ship.

Due to heavy winds we could not land on the other side of Bellsund. Instead we moved to the end of Van Keulenfjord and were offered a zodiac cruise along the glacier front of the Nathorstbreen and Doktorbreen. The landscape was again spectacular. A little sunshine gave the large blue icebergs an extra dimension. After two hours of cruising we returned to the ship for again a perfect dinner.

During dinner the ship sat course for our next destination: the Isfjord. We sailed back through the Van Keulenfjord and enjoyed the breathtaking scenery in full sunshine.



## 27th June 2008 – Alkhornet (Isfjord) and Skansebukta (Billefjorden)

Position at 07.00: 78°14' N / 15°35' E

Air temperature: 6°C, calm, cloudy

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We woke up with a lot of sunshine and rather calm weather. The ship was on purpose stranded in a grind bed in Ymerbukta, as it was too deep to anchor. If we had a ladder we easily could have walked from the ship onto the shore. As our landing place was just around the corner the ship shifted during breakfast. After clearing the site we all were brought by zodiac to Alkhornet, named after the shape of the mountain resembling an Auk's beak.

As the tundra was south of the mountain, plants were flowering more than we had seen during the trip. Of course Purple Saxifrage, Tufted Saxifrage, Golden Whitlow-grass were seen, but also Arctic Buttercup, Moss Champion, Mountain Avens and Lousewort. Reindeer were grazing on the slopes and on the tundra. Three calves were playing together. Two Arctic Skua's and a Pink-footed Goose nest on the lower parts of the plateau. Unfortunately the polygons, which usually are so easily recognized by the flowering Mountain Avens on the edges of the structure, are now not much



more than dull stones.

Quite a lot of us enjoyed the freedom to climb up to the mountains en looking at the Reindeer and the landscape. During our stay the wind pick up again and the sun was dimmed by a thin layer of clouds.

Back on board lunch and hot drinks were waiting.

During lunch the ship moved into the Billefjord to anchor in Skansebukta.

In this area the mountains

have a peculiar shape. At 16.30 we landed at Skansebukta. A small plateau surrounded by high mountains. When walking around it crossed our mind that this was last landing of our trip. It is already a week ago that we left Longyearbyen for an adventure in snow and ice.

After dinner Robin and his staff gave a recap of all the amazing things we had seen this week, all together a memorable journey. And some of us already started to talk about coming again.....

## 28<sup>th</sup> June 2008 – Longyearbyen

Position at 09.00: 78°14' N / 15°39' E

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Most of us had to catch the early flight at 05.00 in the morning. An early disembarkation and off to the airport heading back home, others stayed for one or more days in the beautiful world of the Arctic.



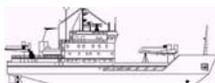
1. Longyearbyen
2. 14 July Glacier
3. Ny Ålesund
4. Magdalenafjord
5. Smeerenburgfjord
6. Fuglehuken (Prins Karls Forland)
7. Brepollen (Hornsund)
8. Burgerbukta (Hornsund)
9. Recherchefjord
10. Van Keulenfjord
11. Alkhornet
12. Skansebukta



## Species list for West Coast Spitsbergen

### On board Antarctic Dream 21 June – 28 June 2008

Common English Name	Latin name
Great Northern Diver	<i>Gavia immer</i> (1)
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> (numerous)
Pink-footed Goose	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> (8)
Barnacle Goose	<i>Branta leucopsis</i> (18)
Common Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima</i> (8)
King Eider	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i> (3)
Long-tailed Duck	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i> (1)
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> (1)
Purple Sandpiper	<i>Calidris maritime</i> (5)
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i> (2)
Grey Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (3)
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i> (6)
Great Skua	<i>Catharacta skua</i> (4)
Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i> (numerous)
Ivory Gull	<i>Pagophila eburnea</i> (3)
Sabine's Gull	<i>Larus sabini</i> (1?)
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> (numerous)
Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i> (numerous)
Brunnich's Guillemot	<i>Uria lomvia</i> (numerous)
Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i> (numerous)
Little Auk	<i>Alle alle</i> (numerous)
Atlantic Puffin	<i>Fratercula arctica</i> (32)
Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i> (18)
Walrus	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i> (numerous)
Harbour Seal	<i>Phoca vitulina</i> (2)
Bearded Seal	<i>Erignathus barbatus</i> (13)
Ringed Seal	<i>Phoca hispida</i> (3)
Harp Seal	<i>Phoca groenlandica</i> (8)
Beluga	<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i> (6?)
Polar Bear	<i>Ursus maritimus</i> (6)
Arctic Fox	<i>Alopex lagopus</i> (4)
Svalbard Reindeer	<i>Rangifer tarandus platyrhynchus</i> (34)



Plants species observed during the trip are marked with \*

Common name	Latin name
Polar Willow *	<i>Salix polaris</i>
Net-leaved willow	<i>Salix reticulata</i>
Snow Buttercup *	<i>Ranunculus nivalis</i>
Arctic Buttercup *	<i>Ranunculus hyperboreus</i>
Sulphur-coloured Buttercup *	<i>Ranunculus sulphureus</i>
Lobe leaved buttercup	<i>Ranunculus affinis</i>
Mountain Avens *	<i>Dryas octopetala</i>
Hawkweed-leaved Saxifrage *	<i>Saxifraga hieracifolia</i>
Purple Saxifrage *	<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>
Alpine Saxifrage *	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
Bog Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hirculus</i>
Drooping Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga cernua</i>
Tufted Saxifrage *	<i>Saxifraga cespitosa</i>
Polar stoloniferous saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga platysepala</i>
Svalbard Poppy *	<i>Papaver dahlianum</i>
Viviparous Knotweed	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
Mountain Sorrel	<i>Oxyria digyna</i>
Alpine Sandwore	<i>Minuartia rubella</i>
Moss Champion *	<i>Silene acaulis</i>
White Arctic Bell-heather	<i>Cassiope tetragona</i>
Polar Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum arcticum</i>
Hairy Lousewort *	<i>Pedicularis hirsute</i>
Wolly Lousewort	<i>Pedicularis dasyantha</i>
Arctic Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum scheuchzeri</i>
Nodding Lychnis	<i>Silene wahlbergella</i>
Scurvy-Grass *	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Arctic Mouse-Ear Chickweed	<i>Cerastium arcticum</i>
Golden Whitlow-grass *	<i>Draba alpina</i>
White Whitlow-grass *	<i>Draba fladnizensis</i>
Arctic Cinquefoil *	<i>Potentilla hyparctica</i>



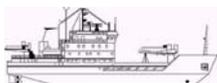
**Total length of this trip**  
**801.6 nautical miles**

Text by Jonneke van Eijsden  
Photos by Jonneke van Eijsden  
Map and photos customized by Jordi Blana  
Animal species list by Christophe Gouraud  
Plant species list by Jonneke van Eijsden

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Mr Michel Holmes	<a href="mailto:Michaelholmes2@gmail.com">Michaelholmes2@gmail.com</a>
Alycea Lamb-Horth	<a href="mailto:alycea@idwales.com">alycea@idwales.com</a>
Mr. Roscoe Hall	<a href="mailto:hallrj@telkom.co.za">hallrj@telkom.co.za</a>
John-Paul Lamb-Horth	<a href="mailto:Jpj_the_desert_dragon@hotmail.com">Jpj_the_desert_dragon@hotmail.com</a>
Petra Schreurs	<a href="mailto:pam.schreurs@live.nl">pam.schreurs@live.nl</a>
Myriam Thys	<a href="mailto:Myriam_Thys@telenet.be">Myriam_Thys@telenet.be</a>
Leandra Rossi	<a href="mailto:leandrar@varcol.co.za">leandrar@varcol.co.za</a>
Claudio Rossi	<a href="mailto:Claudio_rossi@mac.com">Claudio_rossi@mac.com</a>
Mr. Ravi Mandava	<a href="mailto:Ravi_mandava@hotmail.com">Ravi_mandava@hotmail.com</a>
Mr. Raghava Rao Damarla	<a href="mailto:khpl@satyam.net.in">khpl@satyam.net.in</a>
Mr. Carmelo Gonzalez Olmos	<a href="mailto:carlefo@terra.es">carlefo@terra.es</a>
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