

### STATION NAME AND OWNER

The Netherlands Arctic Station is owned and run by the Arctic Centre of the University of Groningen.

### **LOCATION**

The Netherlands Arctic Station is situated in Kongsfjorden on the island of Spitsbergen and is part of an international research community in the former mining town of Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard. In this town, more than 10 nations have their own station while using shared facilities for meals and recreation. The whole local community is focussed on science and maintenance of infrastructure. Several stations have independent terrestrial research programmes and the Netherlands Arctic Station is the smallest of all.

### **BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**

Kongsfjorden is a beautiful high arctic environment with several glaciers terminating in the fjord. The raised beach terraces are sparsely vegetated with dense moss cover around small tundra lakes and below bird cliffs. Locally there are clear traces of former human activity by trappers and from coal mining. At present, the whole area is well-protected and a special permission is needed

to enter the islands during the bird breeding season. In 1978, reindeer was re-introduced and since 1982 barnacle geese have established a colony and are regularly feeding between the houses. Both herbivores have a clear impact on the vegetation.

### **HISTORY AND FACILITIES**

From 1916 to 1968, the village of Ny-Ålesund was a coal mining settlement. This village has now developed into a unique mix of stations, laboratories, and research infrastructure. There is a small international community of 25 to 110 people – all temporal residents. Tourists are discouraged to stay overnight. In 1990, the University of Groningen initiated a project on barnacle geese and later joined the shared facilities with the establishment of Netherlands Arctic Station. The station consists of two small buildings for lodging with electricity but no plumbing. Shared facilities in town offer unique high-standard science and logistic support.

### **GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES**

Research focusses on the role of barnacle geese in the arctic ecosystem. Nutrient cycles, plant productivity, and vegetation





patterns are studied to understand plant-herbivore interactions. Behaviour, timing, and breeding success of individually ringed geese are observed over their lifetime, and the effect of predators is studied as a dynamic interaction. Population trends of plants, herbivores, and predators are monitored in a warming environment. Long term experiments include grazing exclosures and greenhouses on paired vegetation plots. There are also projects focussing on the history of human exploitation and the effect of tourism on cultural heritage.

only because of their temporal job assignment. Tourism, local administration, science, and coal mining are the most important sources of income.

## **ACCESS**

Throughout the year, Kings Bay organises two flights per week with a small plane (14 passengers) between Longyearbyen and Ny-Ålesund. In summer, there are about 30000 tourists landing

by boat for just a few hours. There is only a limited amount of roads near the village. Local transportation is possible by car, bicycle, snowmobile, or foot. Small boats are used for transportation inside the fjord.

# **HUMAN DIMENSION**

The local community in Ny-Ålesund is a mixture of nationalities from the various stations. The area is owned by a company called Kings Bay, taking care of the logistics for the entire village. Ny-Ålesund has no permanent residents and all activity is linked to science. The closest town is the Norwegian village of Longyearbyen, which is the main hub of Svalbard. In Longyearbyen, permanent residents are few (c. 2000). There are no indigenous people and most inhabitants originate from the Norwegian mainland and live on Svalbard

Category	Sub-Category	Netherlands Arctic Station
Website		www.arcticstation.nl
Country		Svalbard/The Netherlands
Opening year		1995
Operational period		Mid June to mid August
Permitting issues categories	Permits required for access to the station Permits required for studies Contact (permit issues)	Yes Yes m.j.j.e.loonen@rug.nl
Facility owner and manager	Name of the facility owner Owner status Institution responsible for managing the station Contact (access to station) Website (institution)	University of Groningen, Arctic Centre Private University of Groningen, Arctic Centre m.j.j.e.loonen@rug.nl www.rug.nl/arcticcentre
Other institutions	Name Country	
Location	Geographical coordinates Altitude of station Min. altitude within study area Max. altitude within study area Nearest town/settlement Distance to nearest town/settlement Map	78°55′32″ N, 11°56′05″ E 10 m a.s.l. 0 m a.s.l. 500 m a.s.l. Longyearbyen (2060 inhabitants) 115 km 1:100 000
Climate	Climate zone Permafrost Years measured Mean annual temperature Mean temperature in February Mean temperature in July Mean annual wind speed Max. wind speed Dominant wind direction Total annual precipitation Precipitation type Ice break up	High Arctic Continuous  -  -6 °C  -14.6 °C  4.9 °C  4 m/s  21.6 m/s  NW  400 mm  Snow, rain  Lakes: May/June; Sea: May
Station facilities	Area under roof Scientific laboratories Logistic Number of rooms (beds) Number of staff on station (peak/off season) Max. number of visitors at a time Showers Laundry facilities Power supply (type) Power supply	114 m <sup>2</sup> 16 m <sup>2</sup> 16 m <sup>2</sup> 6 rooms (8 beds) 1/0 7 220 V 24 hours per day
Scientific equipment	Specific device Scientific services offered	Very basic, blood sampling –
Medical facilities	Medical facilities Medical suite No. of staff with basic medical training or doctor Distance to hospital (estimated time) Compulsory safety equipment Recommended safety equipment	Basic  115 km Weapon, VHF radio, survival kit -
Landing facilities	Airstrip (Length × Width) Airstrip surface Helipad Ship landing facilities	800 × 50 m Gravel Yes Port, landing wharf, pier, pontoon
Vehicles at station	Sea transportation Land transportation	Aluminium small boats Bicycle
Transport and freight	Transport to station Number of ship visits per year (period) Number of flight visits per year (period)	Plane Freight once per summer month, tourist cruiseships daily (May to November) 2 per week all year (year-round)

