

76°56.6'N 015°50.9'E

Gåshamna

Sør-Spitsbergen National Park – Gåshamna means “goose bay” in Norwegian. “...the bay is called Bowles Bay by the English and Goeshaven by the Dutch...” (Conway).

80°N



Access

Gåshamna East:

- Total access limited to 39 people at a time.
- Visitor to staff ratio 12:1
- Landing area restrictions apply
- Roaming area limited

Gåshamna West:

- Landing area restrictions apply

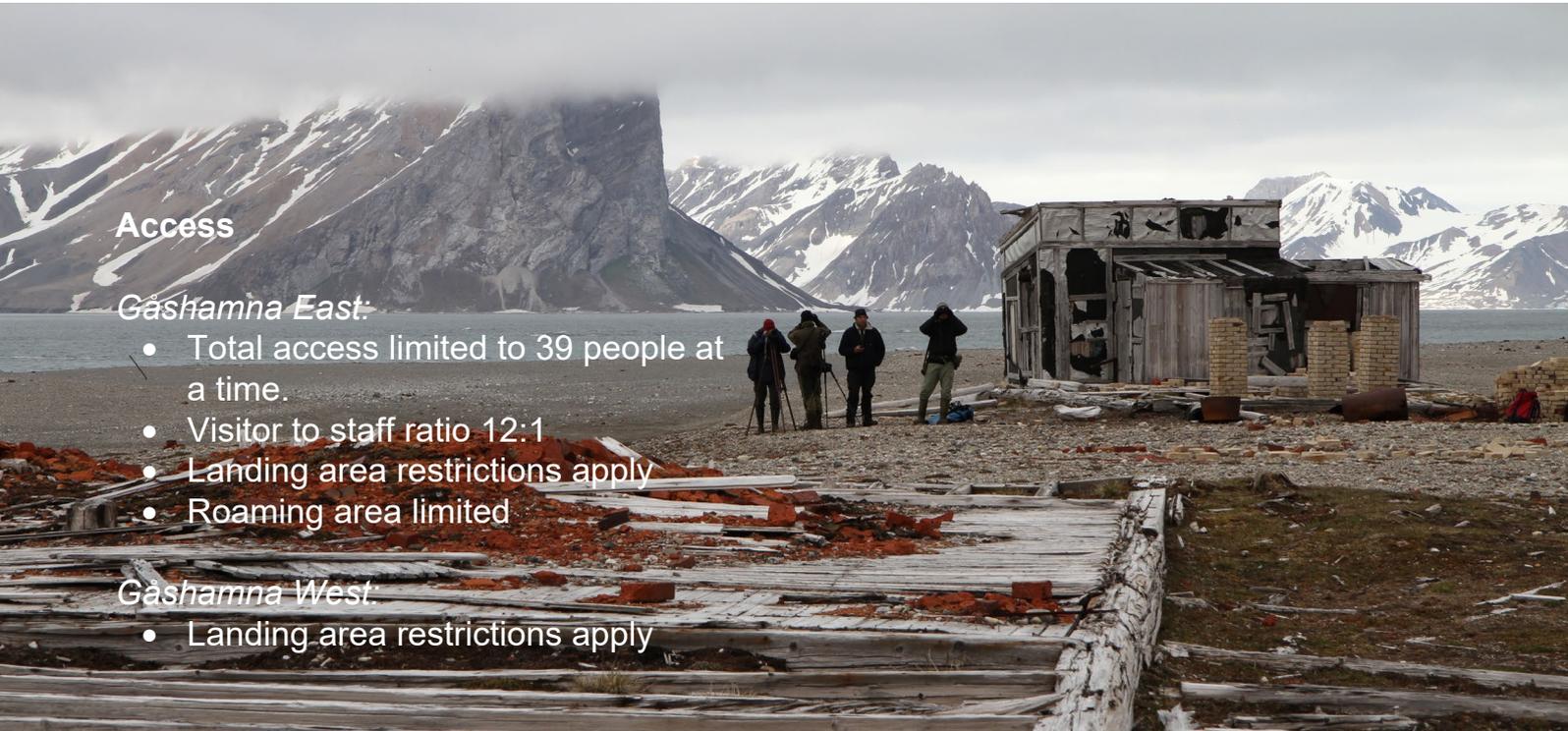


Photo: Christopher Ide

The earth was not circular after all

During the large Russian Arc of Meridian Expedition in 1899-1900, the scientists were making trigonometric measurements in Gåshamna and made what was considered a sensational discovery of the time. The scientists worked over large areas, measuring the distance between latitudes and determined the earth was flattened at the Poles.

VEGETATION

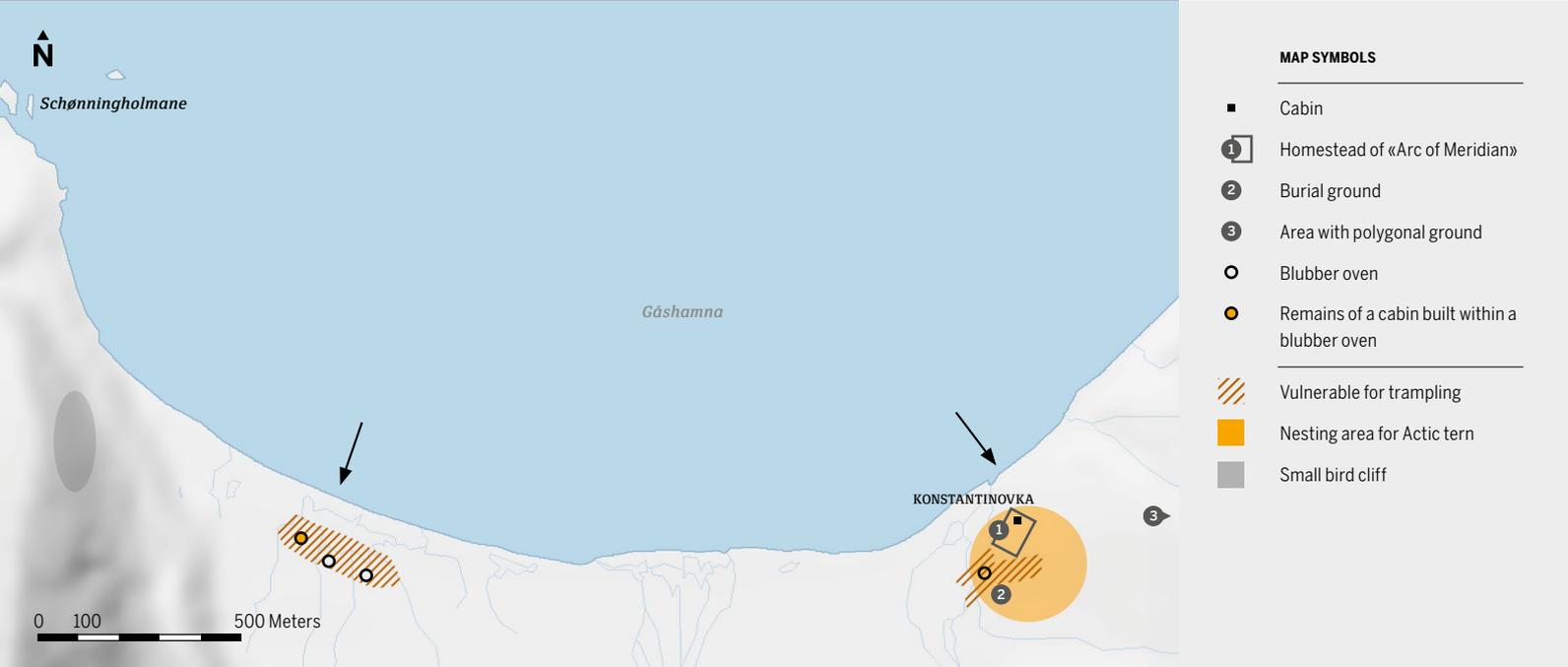
Gåshamna is barren with a few plant species scattered over the gravel and sand. Next to the cultural remains are green spots of vegetation, due to the supply of nutrients from human whaling and hunting activities of the past.

FAUNA

This area holds relatively few species and low numbers of animals and birds. A few pairs of Arctic tern, Arctic skua and common eider breed here.

CULTURAL REMAINS

The ruins of the large Russian research station built for the Arc of Meridian Expedition appear as colorful spots in a grayish landscape. The remains include a residence, laboratory and an observatory. Later, a small cabin for Norwegian overwintering trappers was built within the remains of the station and was named Konstantinovka. Fragments of two large 17th century English whaling stations with their blubber ovens flank the river delta. Most creative is perhaps the Norwegian trapper's cabin built of whale bones and crates within the remains of a blubber oven.



GUIDELINES

The moss carpet surrounding the blubber ovens and the whalebones are fragile. Walk carefully and minimise trampling on vegetation by walking on the barren soil.

When visiting the whaling burial ground, enter from the eastern side to avoid erosion in the steep slope.

Observe the house ruins and blubber ovens from a perimeter and avoid tramping on them.

If the terns attack, walk away while watching where you step to avoid trampling on eggs and chicks.

There are many protected movable historical objects on the ground. Watch where you step to avoid trampling on them. Do not pick up, re-arrange or remove any objects belonging to cultural remains.

TIP

On the ridge east of the ruins is a large area with polygonal ground.



Photo: Jørn Henriksen

It is sometimes difficult to recognize blubber ovens. Green vegetation is typical.



Photo: Ole Magnus Rapp

Remains of a large Russian research station.



Photo: Jørn Henriksen

Arctic tern – attacks when you come close to eggs and chicks.