

What is MOSJ - environmental monitoring of Svalbard & Jan Mayen?

MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. An important function is to provide a basis for seeing whether the political targets set for the development of the environment in the North are being attained.

What does Svalbard and Jan Mayen stand for?

Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norwegian: Svalbard og Jan Mayen, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2: SJ, ISO 3166-1 alpha-3: SJM, ISO 3166-1 numeric: 744) is a statistical designation defined by ISO 3166-1 for a collective grouping of two remote jurisdictions of Norway: Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

What do Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common?

Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common that they are the only integrated parts of Norway not allocated to counties. While a separate ISO code for Svalbard was proposed by the United Nations, it was the Norwegian authorities who took initiative to include Jan Mayen in the code. Its official language is Norwegian.

What is a Svalbard & Jan Mayen islands?

The United Nations Statistics Division also uses this code, but has named it the Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Svalbard is an archipelago in the Arctic Ocean under the sovereignty of Norway, but is subject to the special status granted by the Svalbard Treaty.

What is Svalbard & Jan Mayen in ISO 3166-2?

ISO 3166-2: SJ is the entry for Svalbard and Jan Mayen in ISO 3166-2, a system for assigning codes to subnational administrative divisions. However, further subdivision for Svalbard and Jan Mayen occurs under Norway's entry, ISO 3166-2: NO:

Who governs Svalbard?

The archipelago is administered by the Governor of Svalbard, which is subordinate to the Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Unlike the rest of Norway (including Jan Mayen), Svalbard is a free economic zone and a demilitarized zone, and is not part of the Schengen Area nor the European Economic Area.

Researchers practically queue up for Greenland and Svalbard, but few have been to Jan Mayen. Getting here requires extra effort. Photo: Astrid Lys, NGU

Climate gases in Svalbard; Air temperature and precipitation; UV in Ny-Ålesund; Ocean. The transport of freshwater through the Fram Strait; Thickness of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean measured in the Fram Strait; Sea ice extent in the Barents ...

8.1.1 Svalbard and Jan Mayen mean monthly temperature of 5°C in August and -6°C in February and March. Average annual precipitation at the meteorological station is about 700 mm, but there are large variations with height above sea level. There ...

The Czech Arctic Research Station of Josef Svoboda is situated in the High Arctic. The mean annual temperature is -6°C, and the mean annual precipitation is 150-200 ...

The Czech Arctic Research Station of Josef Svoboda is situated in the High Arctic. The mean annual temperature is -6°C, and the mean annual precipitation is 150-200 mm. Petuniabukta, where the field camp is located, is in the central part of the Svalbard archipelago, which is more continental and drier than the western part.

Complete Travel Guide for Svalbard and Jan Mayen Exploring the Arctic region is a unique and once-in-a-lifetime experience for many travelers. Svalbard and Jan Mayen, while remote, offer a glimpse into the beauty and extremity of polar environments. This comprehensive guide will help you plan your journey to these extraordinary Norwegian territories.

Climate gases in Svalbard; Air temperature and precipitation; UV in Ny-Ålesund; Ocean. The transport of freshwater through the Fram Strait; Thickness of sea ice in the Arctic Ocean measured in the Fram Strait; Sea ice extent in the Barents Sea and Fram Strait; Sea level; Temperature and salinity in the Fram Strait; Land. Mass balance for ...

Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norwegian: Svalbard og Jan Mayen, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2: SJ, ISO 3166-1 alpha-3: SJM, ISO 3166-1 numeric: 744) is a statistical designation defined by ISO 3166-1 for a collective grouping of two remote jurisdictions of Norway: Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Norwegian Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. The site provides historical climate records (ocean, land, and atmosphere), including temperature precipitation, snow, permafrost and sea-ice.

8.1.1 Svalbard and Jan Mayen mean monthly temperature of 5°C in August and -6°C in February and March. Average annual precipitation at the meteorological station is about 700 mm, but there are large variations with height above sea ...

The program's mission is also to interpret the data to describe the development of the environment on Svalbard and Jan Mayen, and to advise the administration on the need for action, research or improved monitoring of the areas. MOSJ is a part of government environmental monitoring in Norway.

Svalbard and Jan Mayen offer an unparalleled encounter with the Arctic's untamed beauty - a journey through

snow-capped mountains, icy fjords, and a world of rare wildlife. These lands invite adventurers to embark on an Arctic expedition, witnessing the wonders of nature in its purest form, leaving an indelible mark of awe and reverence for the unspoiled wilderness of the far ...

MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. An important function is to provide a basis for seeing whether the political targets set for the development of the environment in the North are being attained.

Svalbard et Jan Mayen. Svalbard et Jan Mayen est un terme statistique qui fait référence à deux territoires norvégiens de l'océan Arctique : l'archipel de Svalbard (ou plus souvent l'archipel du Spitzberg en français, bien que le nom ne désigne normalement que la plus grande île de l'archipel), et l'île Jan Mayen, (non loin du nord-est de l'Islande, ou l'est du ...

The term "Svalbard and Jan Mayen" is a statistical classification established by ISO 3166-1, which groups Svalbard and Jan Mayen together as distinct jurisdictions of Norway. It's important to note that while they share this classification for statistical purposes, they ...

Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot and is defined by geologists as a microcontinent. [2] Although administered separately, in the ISO 3166-1 standard, Jan Mayen and Svalbard are collectively designated as Svalbard and Jan Mayen, ...

Svalbard and Jan Mayen (Norwegian: Svalbard og Jan Mayen, ISO 3166-1 alpha-2: SJ, ISO 3166-1 alpha-3: SJM, ISO 3166-1 numeric: 744) is a statistical designation defined by ISO 3166-1 for a collective grouping of two remote jurisdictions of Norway: Svalbard and Jan Mayen. While the two are combined for the purposes of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) category...

MOSJ (Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen) is an environmental monitoring system and part of the Norwegian Government's environmental monitoring in Norway. The site provides historical climate ...

Die Svalbard und Jan Mayen sind damit das 25st-größte Land in Europa und weltweit auf Rang 126. Mit 0,041 Einwohnern pro km² ist es zudem das am dünnsten besiedelte Land in Europa. Die Inselgruppe besteht aus rund 400 teilweise unbewohnten Inseln. Die Svalbard und Jan Mayen haben keine direkt angrenzenden Nachbarländer.

An assessment of MOSJ: the state of the marine climate system around Svalbard and Jan Mayen Renner, Angelika H.H.; Dodd, Paul A.; Fransson, Agneta : Tromsø; Norwegian Polar Institute, 2018 -51 pp (Report series / Norwegian Polar Institute ; no 048) (PDF 12,9 MB)

Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot and is defined by geologists as a microcontinent. [2]

Although administered separately, in the ISO 3166-1 standard, Jan Mayen and Svalbard are collectively designated as Svalbard ...

Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass Svalbard und Jan Mayen zwei der abgelegensten Reiseziele der Welt sind, die wirklich einzigartige Reiseerlebnisse für abenteuerlustige Reisende bieten. Mit ihrer rauen natürlichen Schönheit, der faszinierenden Kultur und der Fülle an Outdoor-Aktivitäten lohnt es sich definitiv, diese Inseln ...

Svalbard is approximately 24,570 square mi (63,000 square km); Jan Mayen is approximately 145 square mi (373 square km). Svalbard is an island group consisting of nine main islands: Spitsbergen (the largest), Nordaustlandet, ...

An assessment of MOSJ: the state of the marine climate system around Svalbard and Jan Mayen Renner, Angelika H.H.; Dodd, Paul A.; Fransson, Agneta : Tromsø; Norwegian Polar Institute, 2018 -51 pp (Report series / Norwegian ...

See towering mountains, stunning fjords, majestic waterfalls and gigantic glaciers as you explore Svalbard, Jan Mayen, Greenland and Iceland. Spend several days soaking up the natural beauty of Northwest Spitsbergen National Park and the Scoresby Sund, the largest fjord system on Earth. Discover volcanic Jan Mayen, as well as the remote Icelandic village of Grundarfjörður and ...

Contact us for free full report

Web: <https://cuddably.co.za/contact-us/>

Email: energystorage2000@gmail.com

WhatsApp: 8613816583346

