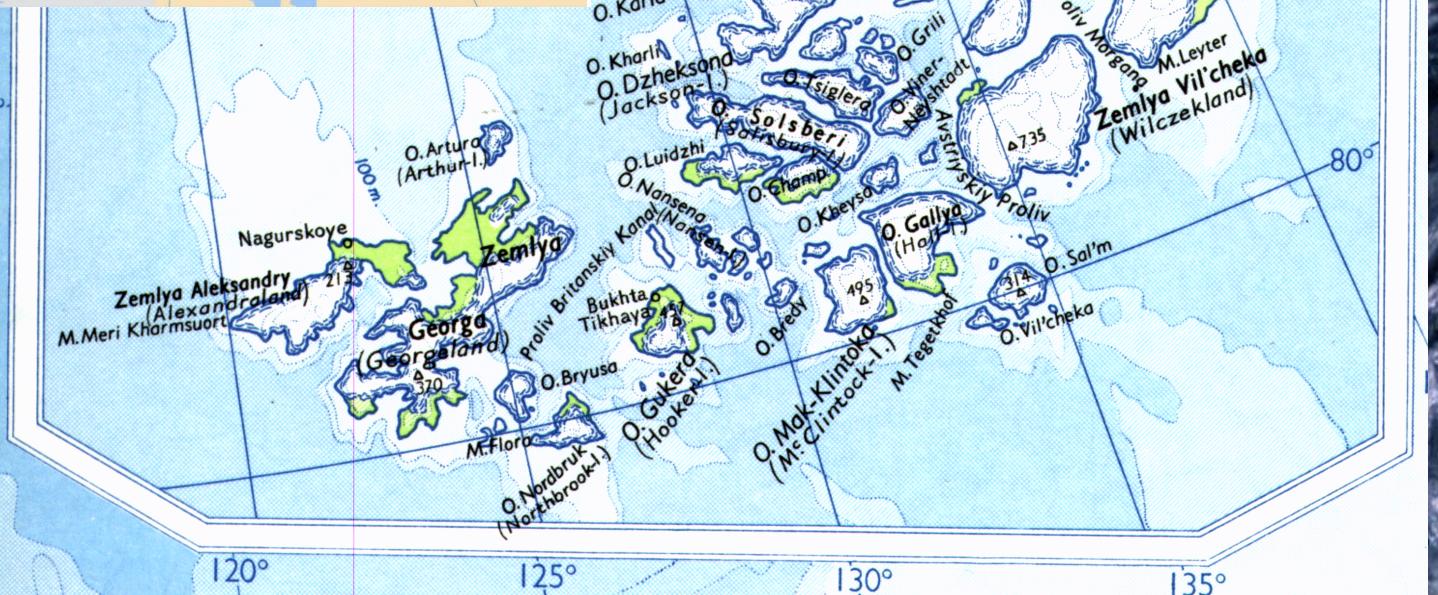
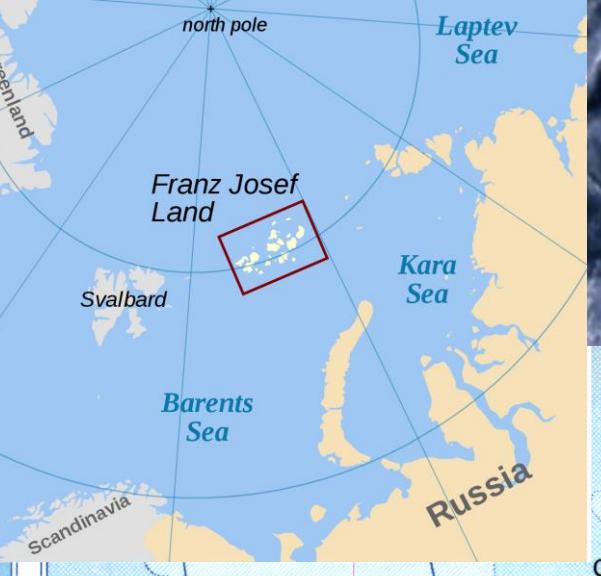


History of Austrian research on Franz Josef Land with focus on the 1990ies

Michaela Panzenböck

Photos Copyright M. Panzenböck, K.Reiter, H.Pauli



Franz Josef Land

**79°46' - 81°52' North
44°52' - 65°25' East**

N-S: 234 km
E-W: 375 km

**~ 191 islands
16.135 km²**

85% glacier covered

Mean temperature: -12.3°C



~ 5–10 % covered by vegetation in the high arctic („polar desert“)
- predominated by lichens (229 species) and mosses (102 species)

57 vascular plant species on Franz Josef Land



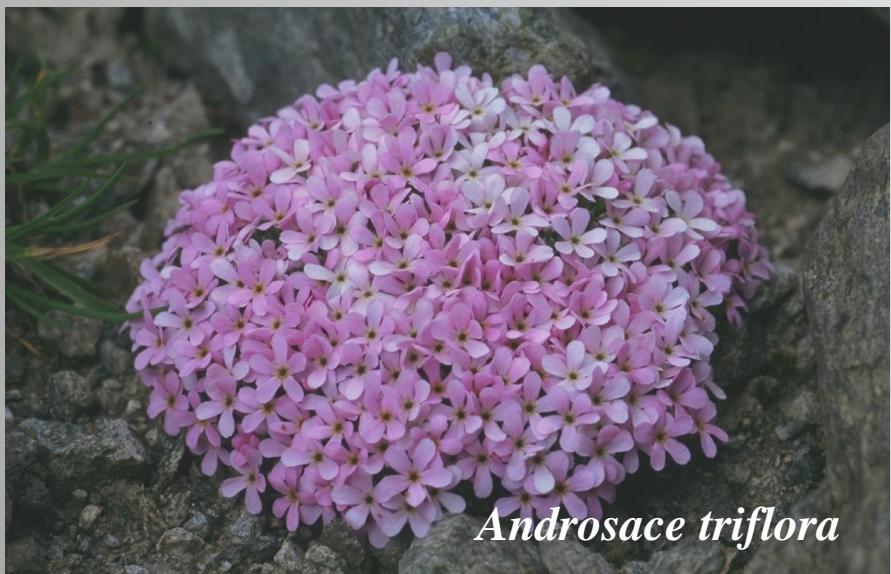
Draba subcapitata



Saxifraga oppositifolia



Potentilla hyparctica



Androsace triflora



Papaver polare



Poa arctica



Krabbenstaucher
Grebe
(*Alle alle*)



Gryllteiste
Black guillemot
(*Cepphus grylle*)



Schmarotzerraubmöwen
Parasitic skuas
(*Stercorarius parasiticus*)



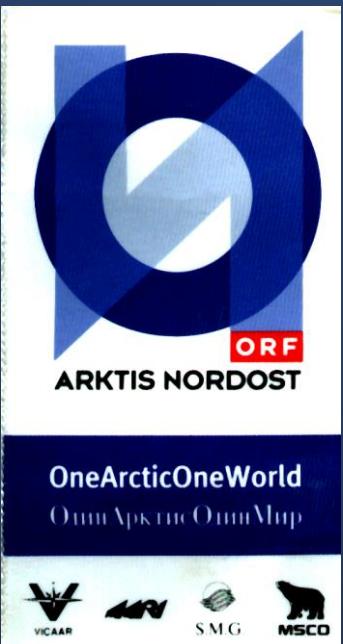
Dreizehenmöwe
Kittiwake
(*Rissa tridactyla*)

- Franz Josef Land avifauna: 54 species
- Important role in nutrient cycling
- Influencing the vegetation near bird rocks



Atlantic walrus

(Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus)



ORF-project (four expeditions 1992 – 1994): Universum „Arktis Nordost“



ADMIRAL TEGETHOFF
(true to scale replica)



Julius Payer



Carl Weyprecht

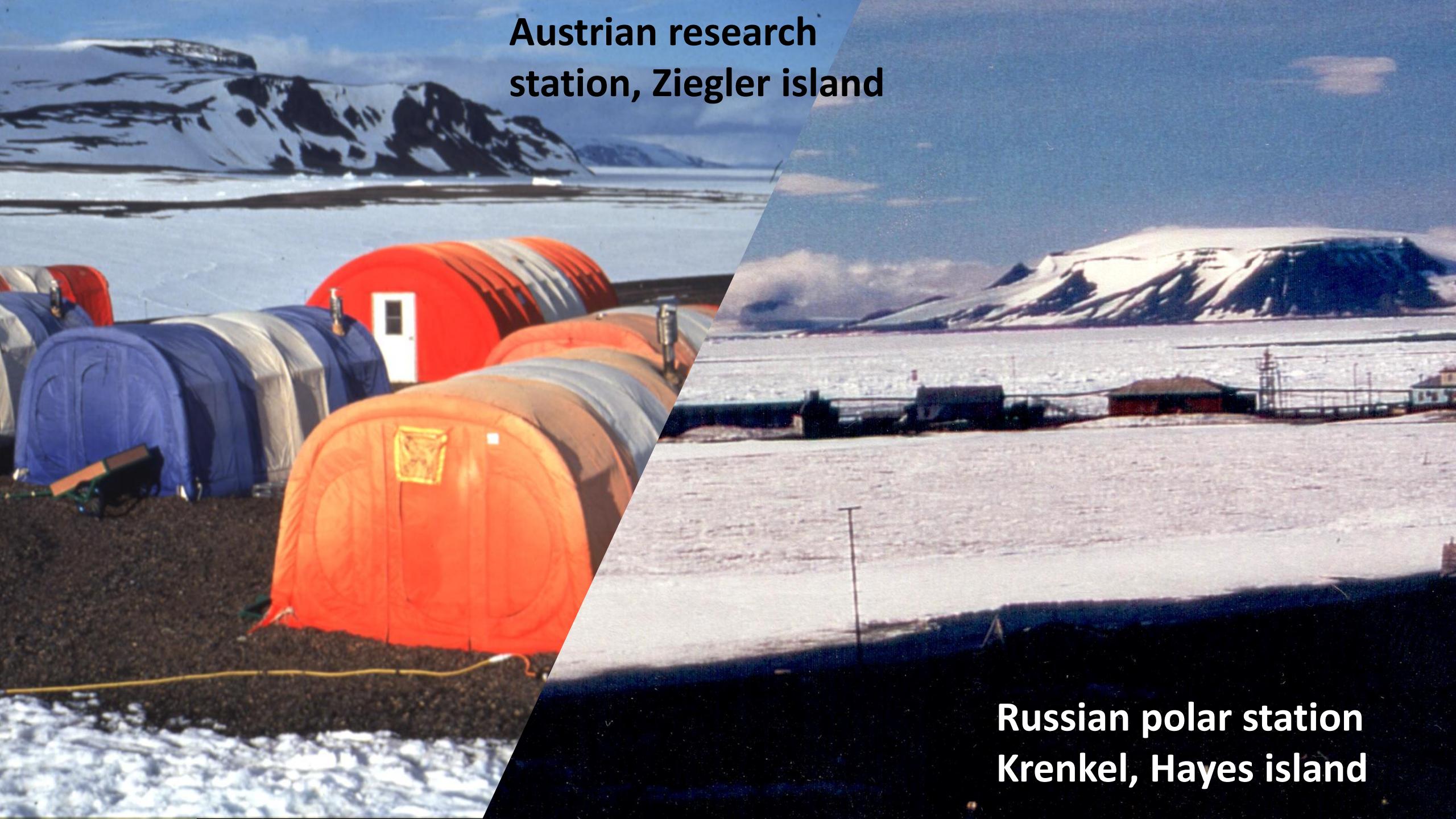
Initiator: Univ. Prof. Dr. W. Richter

1996 „Payer-Weyrecht-Gesellschaft –
Vereinigung zur Förderung der
österreichischen Polarforschung“









Austrian research
station, Ziegler island

Russian polar station
Krenkel, Hayes island



Eur. J. Mineral.
2003, 15, 649–663

Geochemical constraints on the origin of the Continental Flood Basalt magmatism in Franz Josef Land, Arctic Russia

THEODOR NTAFLOS and WOLFRAM RICHTER

Institut für Petrologie, Universität Wien – Geozentrum, Althanstr. 14, A-1090 Wien, Austria

* Corresponding author, e-mail: theodoros.ntaflos@univie.ac.at

Pumhösl, H. (1998): Petrographische und geochemische Untersuchungen an den Deckenbasalten der Insel Salisbury, Franz Joseph-Land, russische Arktis. University of Vienna, Master thesis, 120 p.

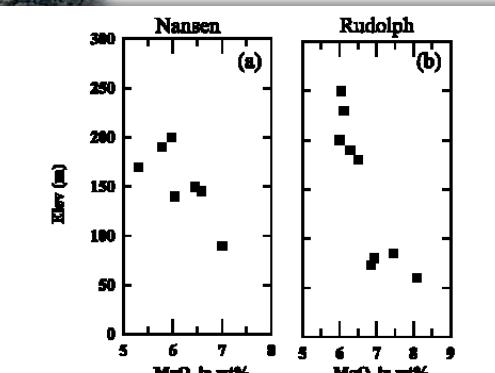
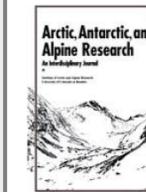


Fig. 6. Variations in MgO content of FJL lavas in selections a) from Nansen Island in the southern part of the archipelago and b) from Rudolph Island, the northernmost part of archipelago. There is a general tendency for lavas to become successively less magnesian up-succession.

- FJL basalts are probably common with the basalts of Kong Karls Land (Svalbard) and the basalts of Axel Heiberg Island (Canadian Arctic) associated with the opening of the Arctic Ocean
- Erupted magmas originated from an asthenospheric mantle plume showing no assimilation of continental crust



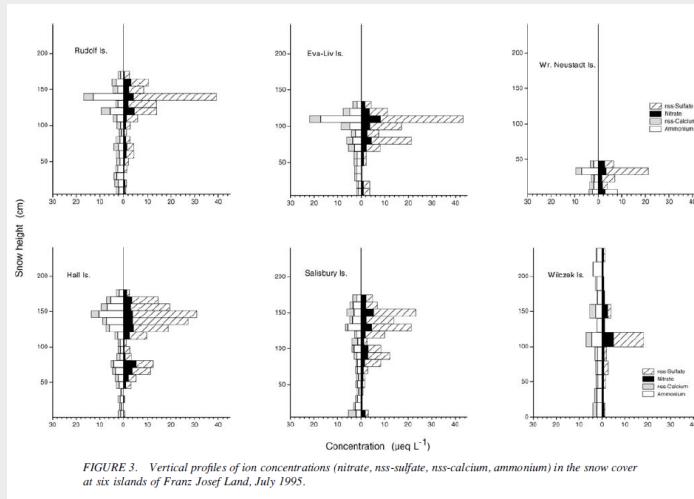
ISSN: 1523-0430 (Print) 1938-4246 (Online) Journal homepage: <https://www.tandfonline.com/loi/uaar20>

Ion Content of the Snowpack on Franz Josef Land, Russia

Ulrike Nickus

To cite this article: Ulrike Nickus (2003) Ion Content of the Snowpack on Franz Josef Land, Russia, Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine Research, 35:3, 399-408, DOI: [10.1657/1523-0430\(2003\)035\[0399:ICOTSO\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1657/1523-0430(2003)035[0399:ICOTSO]2.0.CO;2)

- Ion concentrations showed a high seasonal and local variability
- Sodium and chloride contributed up to 70% of the ion balance in the snow cover on FJL (contrasting to alpine snow predominated by nitrate and sulfate)



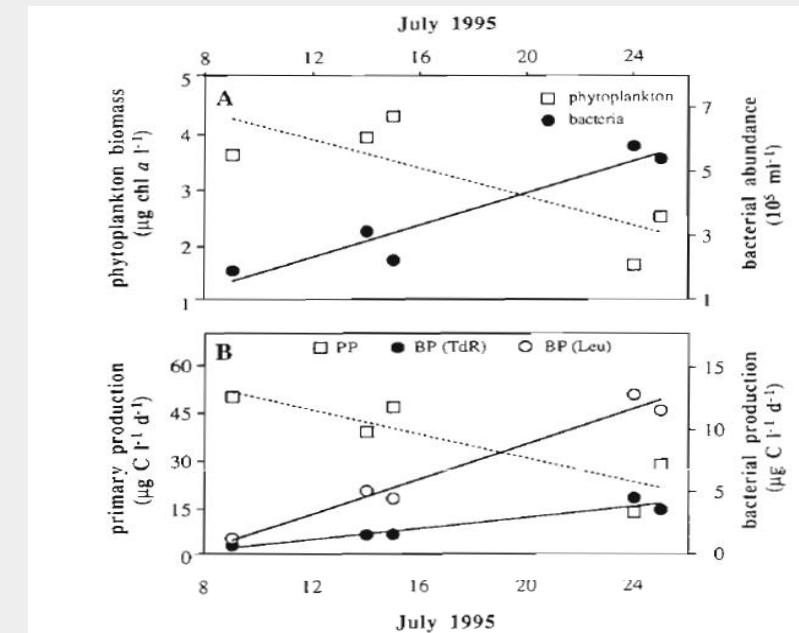


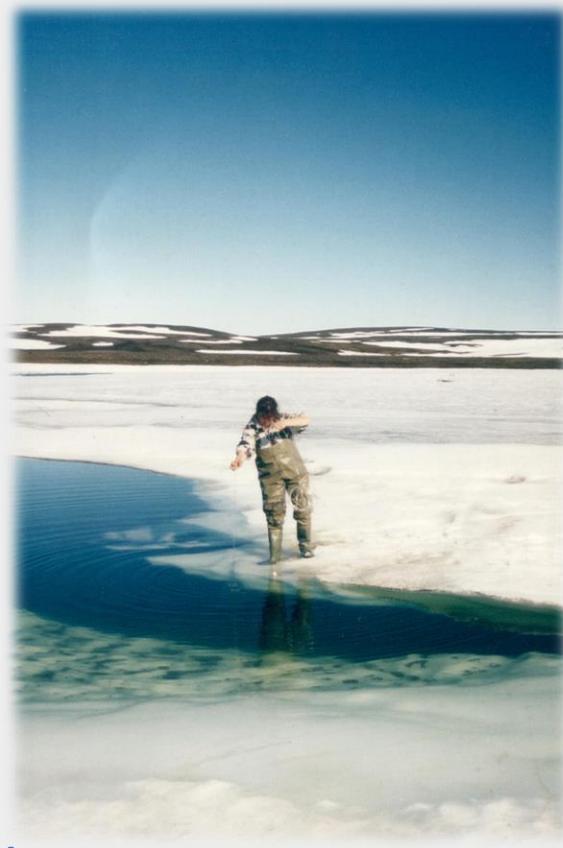
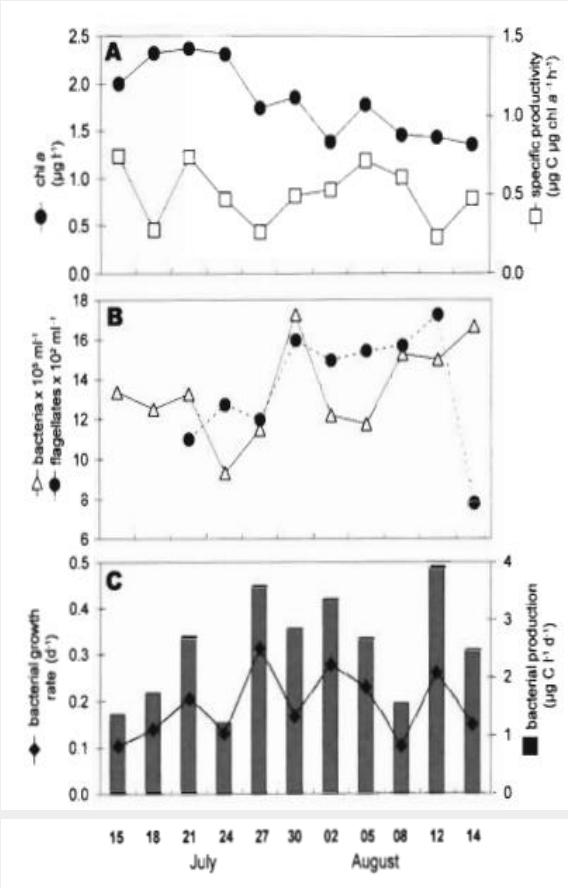
Dynamics of bacterioplankton during a phytoplankton bloom in the high Arctic waters of the Franz-Joseph Land archipelago

Gerald Müller-Niklas, Gerhard J. Herndl*

Department of Marine Biology, Institute of Zoology, University of Vienna, Althanstr. 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria

- The ratio between autotrophs and heterotrophic bacteria of the nearshore systems of FJL changes within weeks from periods with high phytoplankton biomass and production to a net heterotrophic system during the summer season





Dynamics of phyto- and bacterioplankton in a high Arctic lake on Franz Joseph Land archipelago

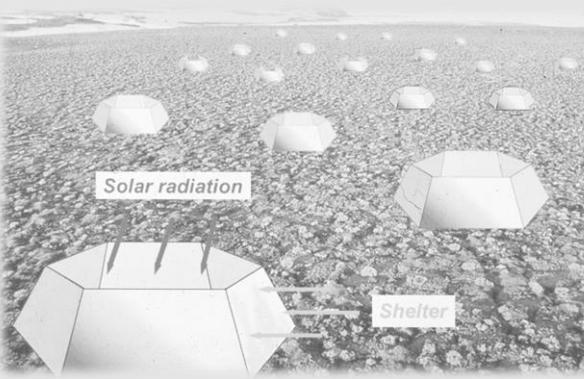
Michaela Panzenböck^{1,*}, Britta Möbes-Hansen¹, Roland Albert¹, Gerhard J. Herndl²

¹Institute of Ecology, Althanstr. 14, 1090 Vienna, Austria

²Dept of Biological Oceanography, Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), 1790 AB Den Burg, The Netherlands



- Investigation of a permanently ice-covered lake characterized by a very simple food web structure
- Quick response of bacterial production to temperature increase and phytoplankton exudate availability



Open top chambers (ITEX)

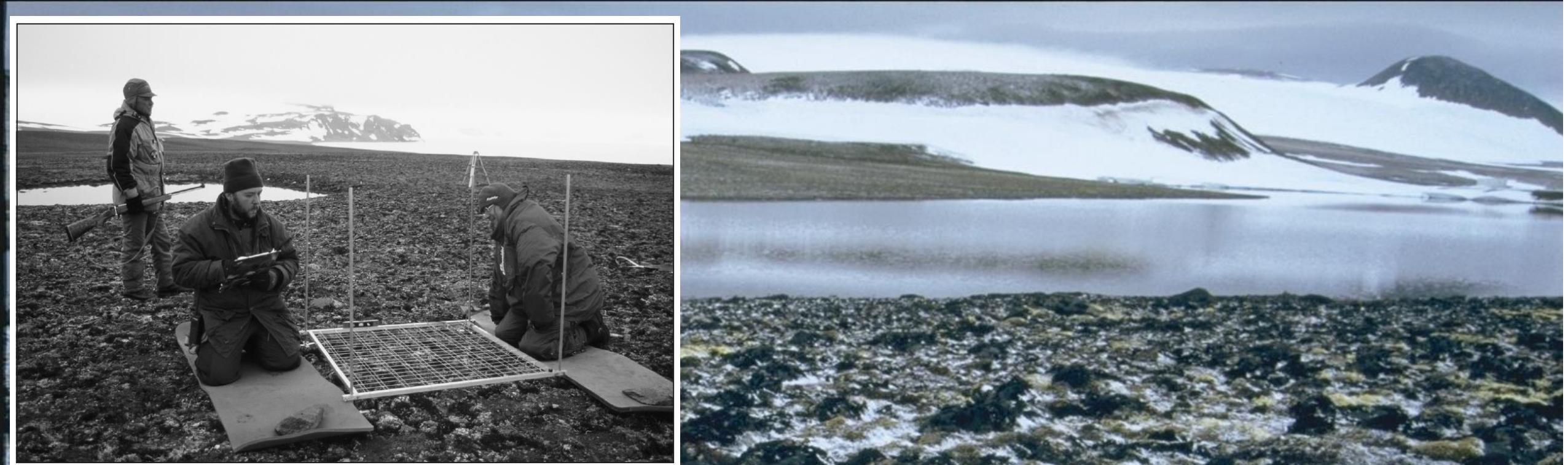


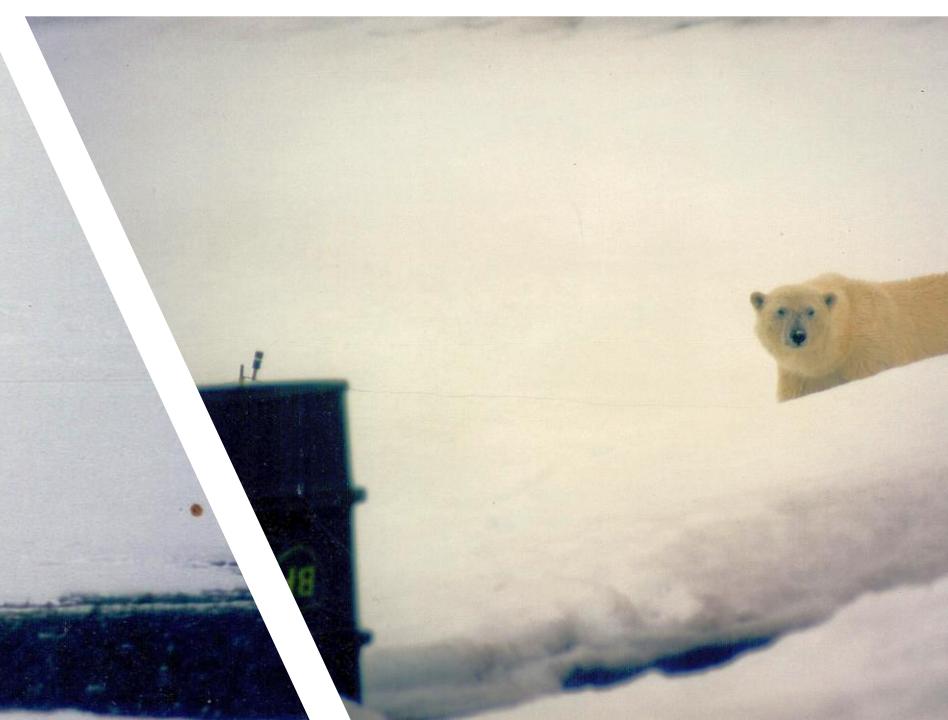
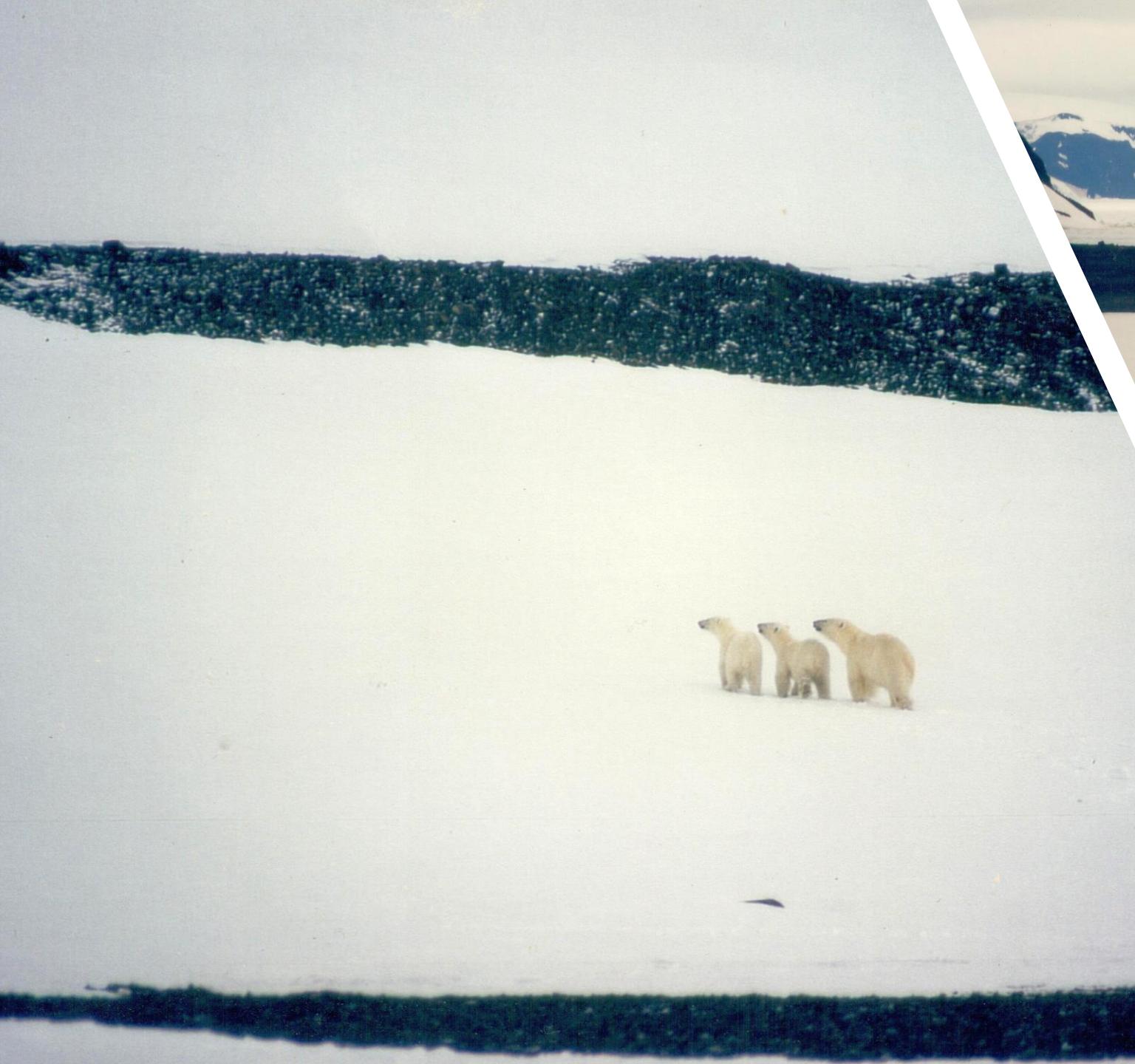
Schriften Verein zur Verbreitung naturwissenschaftlicher Kenntnisse 142 (2008): 17–42

Die Arktis als Feldlabor zur Beobachtung des Klimawandels

Karl REITER, Michael GOTTFRIED, Harald PAULI, Michaela PANZENBÖCK & Wolfram RICHTER









A photograph of a polar bear standing on a light-colored, textured slope that appears to be a mix of snow and sand. The bear is facing left, looking towards a dark, choppy body of water. In the top right corner of the image, there is a large red 'X' over the text '1-X-7'.

1-X-7

Thanks for your attention and to all FJL-colleagues!

W.Richter, T.Nftalos, H.Pumhösl, U.Nickus, B.Möbes-Hansen, M.Gottfried, K.Reiter, H.Pauli, G.Müller-Niklas, N.Queric, G.Markl, G.Herndl, R.Albert