

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:

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.

Does Svalbard have an ISO code?

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. Both Svalbard and Jan Mayen consist almost entirely of Arctic wilderness, such as at Bellsund in Svalbard.

Norway has found large deposits of minerals along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge between Jan Mayen and southern Svalbard/Bear Island, [6] including copper, zinc, cobalt, gold and silver. The expeditions have also discovered high concentrations of lithium and rare earth metal scandium .

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Climate gases in Svalbard; Air temperature and precipitation; UV in Ny-lesund; 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 ...

[illegible]

Jan Mayen, the most northerly island along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, is one of them. As a Grosvenor Teacher Fellow on a Lindblad Expeditions adventure into the High Arctic, I had an amazing opportunity to visit this remote volcanic island spilling five glaciers into the Arctic Ocean on July 6, 2014.

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Jan Mayen Satellite Imagery: ETRS 89 UTM 29 (EPSG:25829) ArcGIS Rest: WMTS: Cache zoom levels and scales. ... Fauna og flora Svalbard : Sjøfugløkolonier: Seabirds of Svalbard: Norwegian Polar Institute: Sjøpattedyr: Marine Mammals in Svalbard: Norwegian Polar Institute: Røye: Arctic char in Svalbard:

The microcontinent consists of the prominent bathymetric high, the Jan Mayen Ridge and several subsidiary ridges and intervening basins towards the south and west. Investigations using seismic reflection and refraction data have identified two passive margin sequences on the two sides of the microcontinent.

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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.

Web: <https://www.gmchrzaszcz.pl>