

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 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.

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 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 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.

Does ice affect the temperature in Svalbard?

The temperature in Svalbard is strongly affected by ice, which can vary widely from year to year. Hence, the seasons with ice present show greater variation in average temperature from year to year. Trends in seasonal mean temperatures at Svalbard Airport shows a temperature increase for all four seasons.

Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (MOSJ) project collects and processes data about what affects the environment, and the state of nature and cultural heritage in the area. ...

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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.

Environmental Monitoring of Svalbard and Jan Mayen (MOSJ) project collects and processes data about what affects the environment, and the state of nature and cultural heritage in the area. The project further interprets the data to describe the development of the environment and provides advice to the environmental management on the need for ...

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This paper emphasises on degradation of wood in cultural heritage structures at Svalbard. Nowhere else does global heating occur faster. Negative impacts of climate change will increase the strain on ...

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cators and human drivers in the marine areas covered by the fishery protection zone around Svalbard and the fishery zone around Jan Mayen. The basis for the evaluation of each indicator is found in chapters 4 to 8 of this report.

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