

Island mode isolator Svalbard and Jan Mayen

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 the difference between Svalbard and Jan Mayen?

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. Jan Mayen is a remote island in the Arctic Ocean; it has no permanent population and is administered by the County Governor of Nordland.

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:

Is Jan Mayen a microcontinent?

Jan Mayen was formed by the Jan Mayen hotspot and is defined by geologists as a microcontinent. Although administered separately, in the ISO 3166-1 standard, Jan Mayen and Svalbard are collectively designated as Svalbard and Jan Mayen, with the two-letter country code "SJ". It was also given the web domain of .sj.

Does Jan Mayen Island have a natural resource?

Jan Mayen Island has one exploitable natural resource, gravel, from a site located at Trongskaret. Other than this, economic activity is limited to providing services for employees of Norway's radio communications and meteorological stations located on the island.

Are there polar bears in Svalbard & Jan Mayen?

The icy islands of Svalbard and Jan Mayen are a paradise for polar explorers. These frozen frontiers feature stark yet stunning scenery and the Arctic's most iconic wildlife, including polar bears. Deep within the Arctic Circle and surrounded by icy open ocean, Svalbard and Jan Mayen are some of the most remote outposts imaginable.

Jan Mayen, a remote volcanic island, enchants with its dramatic landscapes dominated by the towering Mount Beerenberg. This active volcano, shrouded in snow and ice, defines the island's rugged terrain. Its isolation and harsh conditions make it mostly uninhabited, hosting only a Norwegian weather station.

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near the centre of the Polar North Atlantic and surrounded by deep-water seas. Examination of about 4,100 km² of multibeam bathymetric data allowed identification of 1700 chaotic seafloor depressions at 300-1000 m modern water depth and two sets ...

[illegible]

THE ARCTIC: The island of Jan Mayen is particularly exciting for geologists who conduct research on paleoclimates, or what it was like on Earth long before we had thermometers and meteorologists to predict the weather. In simplified terms, you can say that the island is located at the boundary between cold Arctic waters and warmer Atlantic waters.

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 ...

Jan Mayen (Urban East Norwegian: [jˈn ˈmʔɪˈn]) [1] is a Norwegian volcanic island in the Arctic Ocean with no permanent population. It is 55 km (34 mi) long (southwest-northeast) and 373 km² (144 sq mi) in area, partly covered by glaciers (an area of 114.2 km² (44.1 sq mi) around the Beerenberg volcano).

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8.1.1 Svalbard and Jan Mayen Tormod Klemsdal 1. Introduction The Svalbard archipelago lies about 700 km north of Norway between 74°N and 81°N and between 10°E and 35°E (Fig. 8.1.1.1). It consist of six large islands: Spitsbergen (39,043 sq. km), Nordaustlandet (14,210 sq. km), Edgeøya (5,030 sq. km), Barentsøya (1,330 sq. km),

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Jan Mayen is an active volcanic island located between Norway and Greenland, around a thousand kilometres southeast of Svalbard. Defined by the 2,277-metre tall Mt Beerenberg, this isolated island is renowned for its utterly abysmal weather, which can make landings difficult.

Jan Mayen is a remote island in the Arctic Ocean; it has no permanent population and is administered by the County Governor of Nordland. Svalbard and Jan Mayen have in common that they are the only integrated parts of Norway not allocated to counties .

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