

Andrea Navarro • Carlos Denis





Hi, I'm Willy! Welcome to Sonorous Antarctica!

On this adventure you will not only explore the fascinating "white continent," but you will also hear some of its sounds. For this, make sure you have a mobile phone that allows you to scan QR codes.

Remember that you are not alone on this journey - let's see if you can find me!

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## SONOROUS ANTARCTICA

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In the windy city of Punta Arenas, in the extreme south of Chile and the American continent, lives Maruja. She is a scientist who has participated in many expeditions to Antarctica. Actually, she holds the record for participating in most of them!

The story goes that she was the first researcher to install hydrophones in the Southern Ocean. Hydrophones are underwater microphones, instruments that are submerged in the depths of the ocean and allow the sounds of the underwater world to be captured - they work like real microphones!

She had a curious mind and spirit, and when she was older and it was time to retire, she refused to stay at home. Instead, with the wisdom that only comes with time, she invited her granddaughter Ana to discover the wonders of one of the most inaccessible places on the planet: The "white continent."





"Wake up Ana, we're going to Antarctica!"

"Maru, is that you?" She asked with half-open eyes.

"It's me! Get your backpack ready! We're leaving in a few minutes!"

"I've never been to Antarctica. It is so white there..."

Before Maruja puts on the ring, she tells her granddaughter: "You will get to know Antarctica, and its sounds. Let the adventure begin!"

"What was the lowest temperature ever recorded in Antarctica?"

"In 2013, NASA's Landsat 8 Earth observation satellite measured
93 °C along a mountain ridge in eastern Antarctica. It was not only
the lowest recorded temperature in Antarctica, but also on our planet.
Look, Anal"

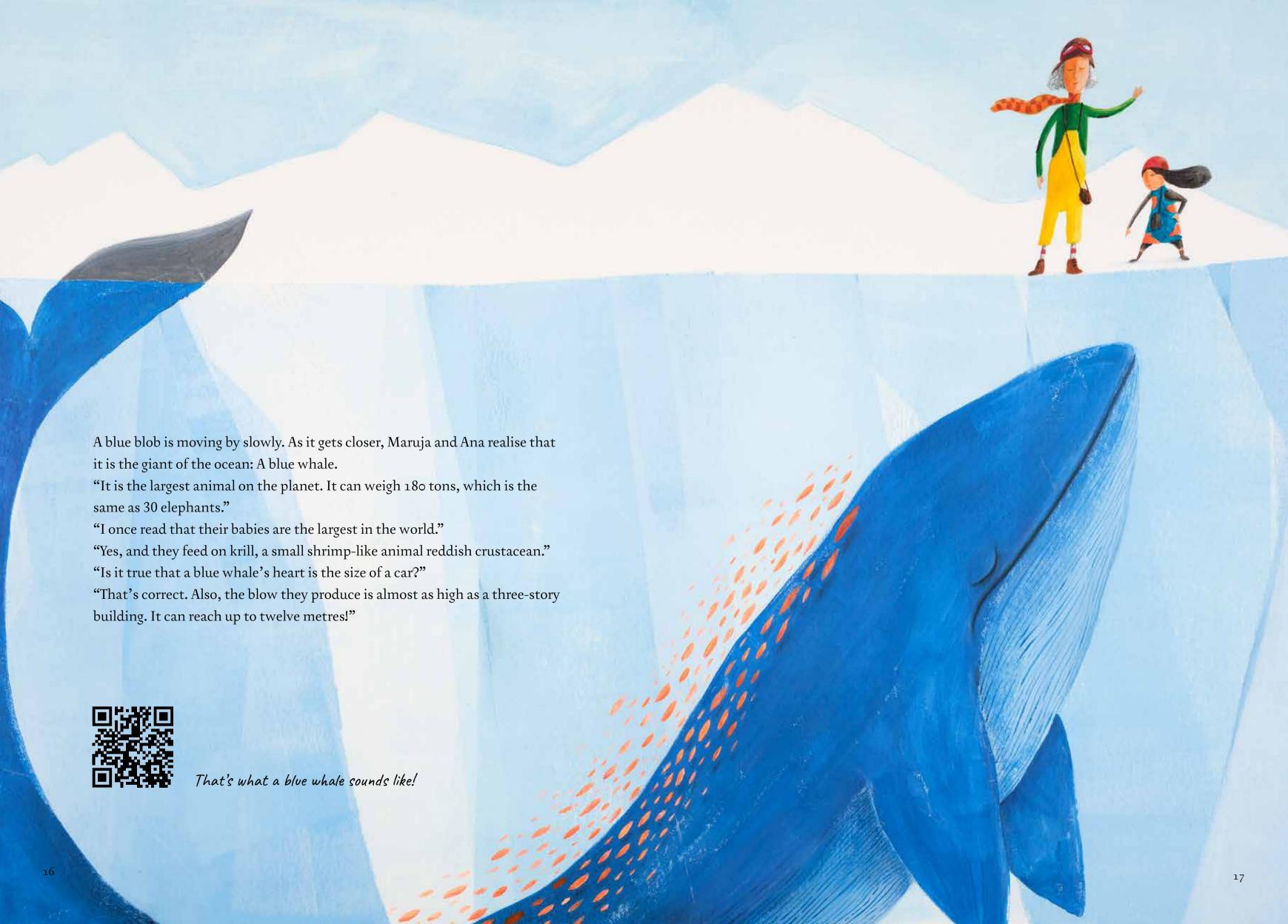
Ana quickly turns her face in the direction where Maruja is pointing. "Do you see that ship? That's the German icebreaker Polarstern. On board, we prepare the hydrophones to install them under the frozen ocean. With the sounds we record, we can fill an acoustic library of underwater sounds."

"Wow! I thought there were only libraries of books."











On the sea ice lies a very furry animal. The Weddell seal has just woken up from a nap.

"It looks like a one of the toy animals I have in my room!"

"It's absolutely adorable. These seals live in the Antarctic pack ice and have thick layers of fat under their fur to protect them from the cold."

"How do they survive all year round here?"

"They can open the ice with their teeth and make holes. That's how they can breathe."





Scan the code and listen to the Weddell seal!



In a huge colony of small animals dressed in black tuxedos and white shirts, there is a nest built of rocks with little Adelie penguin chicks inside.

"I thought nests were made of twigs."

"Adélie penguin males build nests out of rocks."

"Maru, they walk very fast, as if they were in a hurry," says Ana, imitating the movement of the animals.

"Yes, and they feed mainly on krill, fish and squid."

"Phew! It seems that all the animals in Antarctica eat krill... Poor krill!"

"That's why krill is so important as a food source for marine mammals and birds, although it is only a few centimeters long, it occurs in huge shoals, that can feed a leviathon."





A seal with powerful jaws like a leopard approaches the surface. It is alone and makes a ghostly sound.

"Researchers believe that leopard seals make this sound to find other leopard seals over long distances."

"And will they hear them from so far away?"

"Possibly. Did you know they are the largest Antarctic seals? Guess what they eat?"

"Krill."

"Yes, but also a lot of penguins, fish, squid and even other seal pups."







It has a face that is easy to recognize. Maruja and Ana come face to face with a Ross seal.

"What is its scientific name?"

"Ommatophoca rossii. Ommato means 'eye' and phoca means 'seal'. Rossii refers to the explorer James Clark Ross, who was the person to document this species."

"And does Sir James look like a Ross seal?"

Maruja laughs and then continues her explanation.

"Ross seals make their sounds without opening their mouths."

"Wow, how difficult!"







Ears open for the sound of Ross's seal!

This is what an iceberg About 500 metres away, Maruja and Ana see two large masses of ice collision sounds like! slowly approaching. "Wow Maru, it looks like they will collide." "It happens. Have you ever heard of the expression 'it's the tip of the iceberg?"" "Mmm... Maybe." "It means that we only see a small part and that the rest is hidden." "I imagined that Antarctica was totally white because I was looking from the surface. I was seeing only 'the tip of the iceberg'". "Exactly."





## Authors'Words

Marine acoustics is a science that began many years ago... Many years! Its origins date back to World War I. At that time, submarines could easily destroy ships because they couldn't be detected; nobody saw them coming!

But then, how could ships protect themselves from submarines? The solution found to identify them was to introduce a sort of microphone into the ocean, yes, an underwater microphone! That instrument was called a "hydrophone," and its creation allowed the capture of sounds from the depths.

Today, marine acoustics is not only used for military purposes. There are scientists working on creating libraries of ocean sounds! In fact, all the recordings you heard in this book were provided by the Marine Acoustics Laboratory of the Alfred Wegener Institute (AWI) in Germany.

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Thank you for joining Maruja and Ana on this journey through the sounds of Antarctica!

Forward to seeing you on another adventure very soon!

