

The fog and the sun play tag

Greenland is the largest island on the earth's surface. Even so all the human settlements are located at the coast. The ice sheet covers the entire centre of the island and only a small part of the country is free from this eternal ice cover.

The total inhabited coastline - from the village Siorapaluk in the north on the west coast to the Cape Farewell and again from Cape Farewell up to the settlement Iloqqortoormiut on the east coast - stretches more than four thousand kilometres. It approximates to the distance from the northernmost point of Norway, the North Cape, down to the Mediterranean coast of Africa.

The proximity to the sea is a main condition for the population of Greenland. The sea is an important part of the economy. At various times in the history of the country the economic trends in the fishery have given rise to an economy to slosh up and

down like waves on the stormy sea. Lean years are followed by full fat years. Over and over again. A block grant from the Danish state has been the only bulwark for the economy of the country when the economy is in a trough of the waves.

In daily life, the sea is always a close acquaintance. The sea creates, for example, extreme weather conditions and weather phenomena. Each in its own way affects the modern society.

This day the fog from the sea again spreads over the town, but here in late March the sun is about to get its full strength again after the cold winter. The snowy mountains above the town are bathed in the sun, and only a few ray of sunlight get through to the human houses and herald that we are heading into a new season.



Qernertunnguanut, Nuuk,
March 2013