

**ANTARCTICA - CHARTER | MV USHUAIA | IMAGES OF ANTARCTICA | TRIPLE**

**FROM US\$6,390\* SEE PRICING TABLE BELOW**



**INTRODUCTION**

Come aboard our exclusive charter to the Antarctica Peninsula this November on one of the first and most affordable voyages of the season. This is your chance to see completely untouched landscape, nesting penguins and incredible sea ice which you may be able to walk on – something which isn't possible at any other time of year. You will often make two landings a day via our fleet of zodiac vessels at penguin colonies and research centres, spotting myriad species of whale, seal, penguin and sea birds en route. Not only will you be among the first adventurous few to visit the White Continent this season but you will be getting the best price available. Our small vessel of just 88 passengers has limited availability so don't miss out!

**SAVE 20% OFF ON PREMIER TWIN, SUPERIOR AND SUITE CABINS, SEE PRICING TABLE BELOW - CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION**

PRICING	Triple Suite	Standard (Shared Facilities)	Standard Plus	Premier Twin	Superior	Suite	Superior Single
<b>RETAIL PRICE</b>	SOLD OUT	SOLD OUT	US\$6,740	US\$7,990	US\$8,490	US\$8,920	SOLD OUT
<b>DISCOUNTED PRICE</b>				<b>US\$6,390</b> LIMITED SPACES	<b>US\$6,790</b> 20% OFF	<b>US\$7,135</b> 20% OFF	

**TRIP CODE**

ACTSUSCA

**DEPARTURE**

01-Nov-2017

**DURATION**

10 Days

**LOCATIONS**

Antarctica

**ITINERARY**

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**DAY 1: Ushuaia – Embark on Ship**

Embarkation on the M/V USHUAIA begins in the afternoon at the port of Ushuaia. After meeting your expedition and lecture staff and settling into your cabins, the ship sets sail along the famous Beagle Channel and the scenic Mackinlay Pass. The Beagle Channel is in the Tierra del Fuego Archipelago on the extreme southern tip of South America partly in Chile and partly in Argentina. It separates the larger main island of Tierra del Fuego from various smaller islands and links the Southern Pacific Ocean with the Southern Atlantic Ocean. It was named after the ship HMS Beagle.



**DAY 2: Crossing the Drake Passage - Days 2 & 3**

Connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans between South America’s Cape Horn and the South Shetland Islands, the Drake Passage bears the name of the renowned explorer, Sir Francis Drake, who sailed these waters in 1578. The Drake Passage also marks the Antarctic Convergence, a zone of climatic transition where cold polar water sinks beneath the warmer northern waters, creating an upwelling of nutrients that sustains the biodiversity of this region. This is also the northern limit of many Antarctic seabirds. As we begin our voyage, why not stand out on deck and take in the amazing variety of seabirds, including albatrosses that follow in the ship’s wake? The USHUAIA has an open bridge policy that allows you to join the officers on the bridge, where you can admire the view, watch out for whales and learn about navigation. A full program of lectures will be available during the voyage. As we reach the South Shetland Islands, a group of twenty islands and islets first sighted by Captain William Smith in February 1819, we will be greeted by our first views of icebergs and snow-capped mountains. If conditions have been favourable in the Drake Passage, we will make our first shore landing on Day 3, accompanied by the lecturers and naturalists.



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**DAY 4: South Shetland Islands & Antarctica - Days 4 to 7**

Our itinerary for the next few days will depend on the weather and ice conditions as we explore the wildlife-rich South Shetland Islands, with their beaches strewn with Antarctic fur seals and southern elephant seals and their vast penguin rookeries. We hope to sail into the flooded caldera of spectacular Deception Island and explore King George Island with its scientific bases and colonies of nesting Adélie and chinstrap penguins, kelp gulls, blue-eyed cormorants, Antarctic terns and southern giant petrels. Livingstone Island is home to macaroni, chinstrap and gentoo penguins as well as elephant seals. The Antarctic Peninsula is a pristine wilderness of snow, ice and mountains and incredibly beautiful waterways with a fascinating history and a vast array of wildlife including penguins, seabirds, Weddell, crabeater and leopard seals as well as minke, killer (orca) and humpback whales. We aim to make at least two landings a day. Possible sites include the aptly names Paradise Bay, Melchior Island, Cuverville Island, Portal Point, picturesque Neko Harbour and Pléneau Island. We hope to be able to navigate the Gerlache Strait, the striking Lemaire Channel and the majestic Neumayer Channel with their towering rock faces and spectacular glaciers. Through the iceberg dotted waters of the Antarctic Sound we aim for Paulet Island, home to the ruins of the 1903 Nordenskjöld expedition's stone survival hut, blue-eyed cormorant colonies and 100,000 pairs of breeding Adélie penguins. If ice conditions permit we also hope to explore Petermann Island where the southernmost colony of gentoo penguins can be found.



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**DAY 8: Return Drake Passage Crossing - Days 8 & 9**

Leaving Antarctica, the ship sets a course north to return across the Drake Passage to Ushuaia. Take the opportunity to head out on deck with the lecturers and naturalists to search for seabirds and whales, and reflect on your time spent in the icy wonderland of Antarctica. There will also be a few final lectures to listen to as you relax on board and watch for the lights of Ushuaia.



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**DAY 10: Arrival at Ushuaia**

We are scheduled to arrive into the port of Ushuaia in the early morning, disembarking the M/V USHUAIA after breakfast.

Transfer from the ship to Ushuaia airport. \*\*\* Important - Please be sure not to book flights out of Ushuaia before 12PM on the day of your cruise arrival back into Ushuaia.



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**INCLUSIONS & DETAILS**

<b>Accommodation</b>	Standard
<b>Inclusions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voyage aboard the USHUAIA as indicated in the itinerary</li> <li>- All meals throughout the voyage aboard the USHUAIA</li> <li>- All shore excursions and activities throughout the voyage by zodiac</li> <li>- Program of lectures by noted naturalists and leadership by experienced expedition staff</li> <li>- All miscellaneous service taxes and port charges throughout the program</li> <li>- Comprehensive pre-departure material</li> <li>- Detailed post-expedition log</li> </ul> <p><b>Not Included:</b> Any airfare, whether on scheduled or charter flights; pre- and post land arrangements; transfers to / from the vessel; passport and visa expenses; Government arrival and departure taxes; meals ashore; baggage, cancellation and personal insurance; excess baggage charges and all items of a personal nature such as bar and beverage charges and telecommunication charges; and the customary gratuity at the end of the voyages (guidelines will be provided).</p>
<b>Difficulty Rating</b>	2 (light adventure)
<b>Single Surcharge</b>	Available upon request. No single supplement if willing to share.
<b>Notes</b>	Price based on TWIN cabin. Please note that itinerary is subject to change depending on weather and ice conditions.
<b>Price Dependent upon</b>	Season and availability

## SUSTAINABILITY

### GUIDANCE FOR VISITORS TO THE ANTARCTIC

#### RECOMMENDATION XVIII-1, ADOPTED AT THE ANTARCTIC TREATY MEETING, KYOTO, 1994

Activities in the Antarctic are governed by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated agreements, referred to collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Treaty established Antarctica as a zone of peace and science.

In 1991, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, which designates the Antarctic as a natural reserve. The Protocol sets out environmental principles, procedures and obligations for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Consultative Parties have agreed that as far as possible and in accordance with their legal system, the provisions of the Protocol should be applied as appropriate. The Environmental Protocol was ratified in January 1998.

The Environmental Protocol applies to tourism and non-governmental activities, as well as governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. It is intended to ensure that these activities, do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and aesthetic values.

This Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic is intended to ensure that all visitors are aware of, and are therefore able to comply with, the Treaty and the Protocol. Visitors are, of course, bound by national laws and regulations applicable to activities in the Antarctic.

### PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE

Taking or harmful interference with Antarctic wildlife is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by a national authority.

Do not use aircraft, vessels, small boats, or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, either at sea or on land.

Do not feed, touch, or handle birds or seals, or approach or photograph them in ways that cause them to alter their behavior. Special care is needed when animals are breeding or molting.

Do not damage plants, for example by walking, driving, or landing on extensive moss beds or lichen-covered scree slopes.

Do not use guns or explosives. Keep noise to the minimum to avoid frightening wildlife.

Do not bring non-native plants or animals into the Antarctic, such as live poultry, pet dogs and cats, or house plants.

### RESPECT PROTECTED AREAS

A variety of areas in the Antarctic have been afforded special protection because of their particular ecological, scientific, historic, or other values. Entry into certain areas may be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority.

Activities in and near designated Historic Sites and Monuments and certain other areas may be subject to special restrictions.

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Know the locations of areas that have been afforded special protection and any restrictions regarding entry and activities that can be carried out in and near them. Observe applicable restrictions.

Do not damage, remove, or destroy Historic Sites or Monuments or any artifacts associated with them.

### RESPECT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Do not interfere with scientific research, facilities or equipment.

Obtain permission before visiting Antarctic science and support facilities; reconfirm arrangements 24-72 hours before arrival; and comply with the rules regarding such visits. Do not interfere with, or remove, scientific equipment or marker posts, and do not disturb experimental study sites, field camps, or supplies.

### BE SAFE

Be prepared for severe and changeable weather and ensure that your equipment and clothing meet Antarctic standards. Remember that the Antarctic environment is inhospitable, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous.

Know your capabilities and the dangers posed by the Antarctic environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.

Keep a safe distance from all wildlife, both on land and at sea.

Take note of, and act on, the advice and instructions from your leaders; do not stray from your group.

Do not walk onto glaciers or large snow fields without the proper equipment and experience; there is a real danger of falling into hidden crevasses.

Do not expect a rescue service. Self-sufficiency is increased and risks reduced by sound planning, quality equipment, and trained personnel.

Do not enter emergency refuges (except in emergencies). If you use equipment or food from a refuge, inform the nearest research station or national authority once the emergency is over.

Respect any smoking restrictions, particularly around buildings, and take great care to safeguard against the danger of fire. This is a real hazard in the dry environment of Antarctica.

### KEEP ANTARCTICA PRISTINE

Antarctica remains relatively pristine, the largest wilderness area on Earth. It has not yet been subjected to large-scale human perturbations. Please keep it that way.

Do not dispose of litter or garbage on land. Open burning is prohibited.

Do not disturb or pollute lakes or streams. Any materials discarded at sea must be disposed of properly.

Do not paint or engrave names or graffiti on rocks or buildings.

Do not collect or take away biological or geological specimens or man-made artifacts as a souvenir, including rocks, bones, eggs, fossils, and parts or contents of buildings.

Do not deface or vandalize buildings or emergency refuges, whether occupied, abandoned, or unoccupied.

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