

# ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA



## INTRODUCTION

Be amongst the privileged few that have the opportunity to witness a total solar eclipse in Antarctica, as you voyage aboard the ice-strengthened Hondius. Departing from Ushuaia, cross the infamous Drake Passage to sail down the icy western coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, surrounded by incredible landscapes and fascinating Antarctic wildlife. If ice permits, sail into the Weddell Sea, where colossal tabular icebergs welcome you to the Peninsula’s eastern side. Venture into the pack ice as the ship takes her position in the shadow of the moon, in readiness for this incredible cosmic event, before heading north towards remote, yet beautiful South Georgia, steeped in history and teeming with wildlife. Finally, explore the wildlife-rich Falkland Islands before ending this epic journey back in Ushuaia.

## ITINERARY

### DAY 1: Embarkation Ushuaia

Your voyage begins where the world drops off. Ushuaia, Argentina, reputed to be the southernmost city on the planet, is located on the far southern tip of South America. Starting in the afternoon, you embark from this small resort town on Tierra del Fuego, nicknamed “The End of the World,” and sail the mountain-fringed Beagle Channel for the remainder of the evening.



<b>TRIP CODE</b>
ACTSHSEA
<b>DEPARTURE</b>
26/11/2021
<b>DURATION</b>
20 Days
<b>LOCATIONS</b>
Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

### DAY 2: Drake Passage - Day 2 & 3

Over the next two days on the Drake Passage, you enjoy some of the same experiences encountered by the great polar explorers who first charted these regions: cool salt breezes, rolling seas, maybe even a fin whale spouting up sea spray. After passing the Antarctic Convergence - Antarctica's natural boundary, formed when north-flowing cold waters collide with warmer sub-Antarctic seas - you are in the circum-Antarctic upwelling zone. Not only does the marine life change, the avian life changes too. Wandering albatrosses, grey-headed albatrosses, black-browed albatrosses, light-mantled sooty albatrosses, cape pigeons, southern fulmars, Wilson's storm petrels, blue petrels, and Antarctic petrels are a few of the birds you might see.



### DAY 4: Antarctica Peninsula - Day 4 to 6

This extended voyage gives you the chance to sail even farther down the icy coast of the western Antarctic Peninsula. In the Gerlache Strait are several opportunities for great landings where you might set foot on the Antarctic Continent, surrounded by an epic landscape of alpine peaks and mammoth glaciers calving at sea level. Gentoo penguins, leopard seals, Weddell seals, humpback whales, and minke whales are often seen here. The volcanic islands of the South Shetlands are windswept and often cloaked in mist, but they nonetheless offer many subtle pleasures. A wide variety of flora (mosses, lichens, flowering grasses) and fauna (gentoo penguins, chinstrap penguins, southern giant petrels) live here. On Deception Island, the ship plunges through Neptune's Bellows and into the flooded caldera. Here you can find hot springs, an abandoned whaling station, and thousands of cape petrels. A number of kelp gulls, brown skuas, south polar skuas, and Antarctic terns can be spotted here too. If ice permits, you sail into the Weddell Sea. Here colossal tabular icebergs herald your arrival to the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula. You might visit Brown Bluff, located in the ice-clogged Antarctic Sound, where you could get the chance to set foot on the continent. Paulet Island, with its large population of Adélie penguins, is another possible stop.



#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

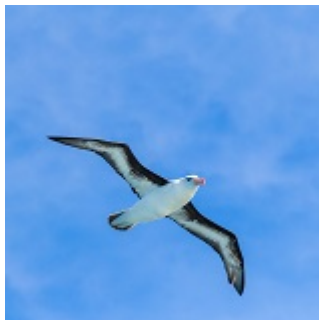
Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

### DAY 7: East to the eclipse - Day 7 & 8

Giant icebergs and a good chance of fin whale sightings enliven this segment of the voyage. Also, your best chance to spot Antarctic petrels is here. Depending on ice and weather conditions, the aim is to venture into the pack ice to find the best possible position for viewing the solar eclipse.



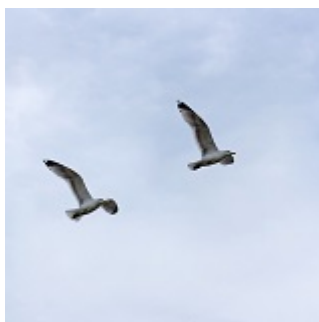
### DAY 9: Weddell Sea pack ice & total solar eclipse

The ship positions itself in the center of the shadow of the moon, and if possible, some distance into the Scotia Sea drift ice. The ice edge will be about 60°S, 41°W. Some coordinates for the path of the moon's shadow: 7.06 UTC: 58.47.7 S - 42.45.2 W, 1.39 minutes, 8 degrees above horizon 7.08 UTC: 60.42.4 S - 40.59.8 W, 1.42 minutes, 9 degrees above horizon 7.10 UTC: 62.22.3 S - 39.48.0 W, 1.44 minutes, 11 degrees above horizon



### DAY 10: At Sea

There may be sea ice on this route, and at the edge of the ice some south polar skuas and snow petrels could join the other seabirds trailing the vessel north.



#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

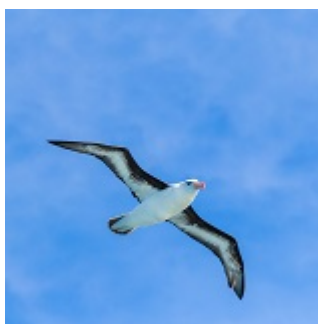
### DAY 11: South Georgia - Days 11 to 14

Today you arrive at the first South Georgia activity site. Please keep in mind that weather conditions in this area can be challenging, largely dictating the program. Over the next several days, you may visit the following sites: Cooper Bay - A Zodiac cruise in Cooper Bay offers a great opportunity to see macaroni penguins below a large rookery. Numerous fur and elephant seals are found on the beach, while majestic light-mantled albatrosses can be seen gracefully gliding above. Grytviken - In this abandoned whaling station, king penguins walk the streets and elephant seals lie around like they own the place - because they basically do. Here you might be able to see the South Georgia Museum as well as Shackleton's grave. Fortuna Bay - Near beaches inhabited by various penguins and seals, you have the chance to follow the final leg of Shackleton's route to the abandoned whaling village of Stromness. This path cuts across the mountain pass beyond Shackleton's Waterfall, and as the terrain is partly swampy, be prepared to cross a few small streams. Salisbury Plain, St. Andrews Bay, Gold Harbour - These sites not only house the three largest king penguin colonies in South Georgia, they're also three of the world's largest breeding beaches for southern elephant seals. Only during this time of year do they peak in their breeding cycle. Watch the four-ton bulls keep a constant vigil (and occasionally fight) over territories where dozens of females have just given birth or are about to deliver. You can also see a substantial number of Antarctic fur seals here during the breeding season (December - January).



### DAY 15: At Sea - Day 15 & 16

On the way to South Georgia, you cross the Antarctic Convergence. The temperature gradually cools, and nutritious water rises to the surface of the sea due to colliding water columns. This phenomenon sometimes attracts a multitude of seabirds near the ship, including several species of albatross, shearwaters, petrels, prions, and skuas.



#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

### DAY 17: Falkland Islands

The capital of the Falklands and center of its culture, Port Stanley offers a little Victorian-era charm: colorful houses, welltended gardens, and English-style pubs are all to be found here. You can also see several century-old clipper ships nearby, silent witnesses to the hardships of 19th century sailors. The small but interesting museum is also worth a visit, covering the early days of settlement up to the Falklands War. Approximately 2,100 people live in Port Stanley. Feel free to wander at will, though be aware that admission fees to local attractions are not included in the voyage.



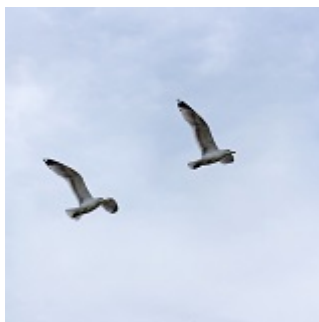
### DAY 18: Falkland Islands

The Falkland (Malvinas) Islands offer an abundance of wildlife that is easily approachable, though caution is always advised. These islands are largely unknown gems, the site of a 1982 war between the UK and Argentina. Not only do various species of bird live here, but chances are great you'll see both Peale's dolphins and Commerson's dolphins in the surrounding waters.



### DAY 19: At Sea

Several species of albatross follow the vessel into the westerlies, along with storm petrels, shearwaters, and diving petrels.



### DAY 20: Disembarkation in Ushuaia

Every adventure, no matter how grand, must eventually come to an end. It's now time to disembark in Ushuaia, but with memories that will accompany you wherever your next adventure lies.



#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

Antarctica



# ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

## INCLUSIONS & DETAILS

<b>Accommodation</b>	Standard
<b>Inclusions</b>	<p>Shipboard accommodation                  All meals including snacks, coffee and tea                  All shore excursions and activities by Zodiac                  Program of lectures by noted naturalists and leadership by experienced expedition staff                  Luggage transfer from pick up point to the vessel on the day of embarkation                  Pre-scheduled group transfer from the vessel to the airport in Ushuaia (directly after disembarkation)                  All miscellaneous services taxes and port charges throughout the program                  Comprehensive pre-departure material</p> <p><b>Exclusion:</b>                  Airfare to/from embarkation and disembarkation city                  Pre and post land arrangements                  Transfers on Day 1 in Ushuaia to the vessel                  Visa and passport fees                  Gratuities to crew</p>
<b>Difficulty Rating</b>	2 (light adventure)
<b>Single Surcharge</b>	Available upon request
<b>Notes</b>	Contact us for more details
<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.

<b>TRIP CODE</b>
ACTSHSEA
<b>DEPARTURE</b>
26/11/2021
<b>DURATION</b>
20 Days
<b>LOCATIONS</b>
Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

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.

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

#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

Antarctica



## ANTARCTIC CIRCLE - M/V HONDIUS: SOLAR ECLIPSE COMPLETE ANTARCTICA

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.

#### TRIP CODE

ACTSHSEA

#### DEPARTURE

26/11/2021

#### DURATION

20 Days

#### LOCATIONS

Antarctica

