



## INTRODUCTION

An Emperor Penguin rookery is situated south of Snow Hill Island. The captain of the vessel will do his utmost to position the vessel close enough to Snow Hill Island in order to enable us to offer ship-to-shore helicopter transfers to approx. 45 minutes walking distance from the Emperor Penguin Rookeries. If we succeed, this will be a fascinating and a once-in-a lifetime experience. During this voyage we will reserve three days to visit the Emperor Rookeries by helicopters.

To whet your appetite, watch this video then imagine yourself there!

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[Emperor penguins, Snow Hill Island Weddell Sea](#) © Ruedi Abbhuel-PolarNews from [Chimu Adventures](#) on [Vimeo](#).

### TRIP CODE

ACTSSEPH

### DEPARTURE

14/11/2021, 14/11/2022

### DURATION

11 Days

### LOCATIONS

Antarctic Peninsula



## ITINERARY

### DAY 1: Embarkation

In the afternoon, we embark in Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, the southernmost city in the world located at the Beagle Channel and sail through this scenic waterway for the rest of the evening.



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

During these two days we will sail across the Drake Passage. When we cross the Antarctic Convergence, we arrive in the circum-Antarctic upwelling zone. In this area we may meet 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.



## DAY 4: Weddell Sea

A typical itinerary in the Weddell Sea could be as follows. This is a sample only, the final itinerary will be determined by the Expedition Leader on board. We will sail into the Weddell Sea and if the Antarctic Sound is accessible and the ice does not prevent us to sail further, we might see the huge tabular icebergs that announce our arrival to the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula.



## DAY 5: Snow Hill Island - Days 5 & 6

The use of helicopters has a great advantage and can support us in our goal to reach the Emperor penguin colony, but the itinerary is ruled by the forces of nature, ice and weather conditions. If the conditions are favourable, we intend to spend the first two days in the Emperor penguin rookery. The helicopter operation will take a full day and the flight duration takes approximately 15 minutes. The helicopter can accommodate 6 passengers per helicopter flight. The landing point of the helicopters will be carefully chosen and we will make sure that the Emperors penguins are not disturbed or stressed by helicopter noise. Therefore, after arrival, the passengers continue their expedition on foot. After a walk of approx. 45 minutes, passengers will experience an amazing rendezvous with the magnificent Emperor penguins. Keep in mind that we are in the world's most remote area and there are no guarantees, including a specific amount of helicopter time. Conditions may change rapidly, having its impact on the helicopter operation and passengers should understand and accept this. Safety is our greatest concern and no compromises can be made.



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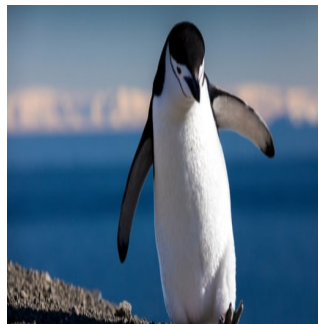
## DAY 7: Devil Island or Snow Hill Island

If conditions were favourable on both day 5 and 6 and we have successfully visited the Emperor penguins, we may decide to visit Devil Island, Vega Island, Brown Bluff or Hope Bay. If we have not reached the Emperor penguin colony on one or two of the previous days, we will try again offering ship-to-shore helicopter flights to Snow Hill Island.



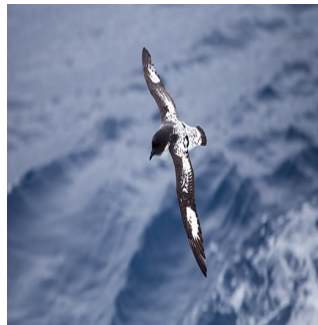
## DAY 8: Half Moon Island

In the morning we plan to visit Half Moon Island where we can see Chinstrap- and Gentoo penguins, various other bird-species, Southern Elephant seals and Weddell seals. Early in the afternoon we will sail to Deception Island where we have the last landing of our voyage at Pendulum Cove or Whalers Bay.



## DAY 9: Drake Passage - Days 9 & 10

In the Drake Passage we have again a chance of seeing many seabirds and to take advantage of the knowledge of our lecture team.



## DAY 11: Disembarkation

We arrive in the morning in Ushuaia and disembark. \*\*\* Important - Please be sure not to book flights out of Ushuaia before 12PM on the day of your cruise departure.



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## INCLUSIONS & DETAILS

**Accommodation**

Cabin

<b>Inclusions</b>	All on-board accommodation All meals throughout voyage including snacks, coffee and tea All shore excursions and activities throughout the voyage by Zodiac Ship-to-shore helicopter transfers (with no specific amount of helicopter time guaranteed) Program of lectures by noted naturalists and leadership by experienced expedition staff Complimentary use of rubber boots & snowshoes during voyage Pre-scheduled group transfer from the vessel to the airport in Ushuaia (directly after disembarkation) All miscellaneous service taxes and port charges throughout the program Comprehensive pre-departure material
	<b>Exclusions</b> Airtfares to/from embarkation and disembarkation city Visa fees (if applicable) Travel/medical insurance Personal expenses (such as laundry, on-board telecommunication) Gratuities for the crew (recommended US\$15 per person per day) Optional activities not mentioned in itinerary
<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.

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## 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.

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.

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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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