



TRIP CODE

ACTSWWO

DEPARTURE

20/03/2020

DURATION

10 Days

LOCATIONS

Antarctic Peninsula



INTRODUCTION

LAST MINUTE SAVINGS: Book and Save up to 40% on select voyages.

Antarctica is often labeled as one of the most hostile environments on earth, which if judging on 'livability' you could well agree. However in terms of wildlife you could not find a more peaceful place on earth. Unafraid of humans, the encounters are often close up and personal and the wildlife are as curious of us as we are of them. Whales are prolific as they cruise the coast, rest in the harbors and breach in the open waters. Species that are found in Antarctica are commonly Humpback, Minke, Fin and Killer whales. If you are lucky you might even come across a Blue whale! Keep your eyes open and pack extra memory cards. February/March are the best times of year for whale watching.

ITINERARY

DAY 1: Arrival in Ushuaia

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: At Sea - Days 2 & 3

During these two days we sail across the Drake Passage. When we cross the Antarctic Convergence, we arrive in the circum-Antarctic up welling zone. In this area we may see 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. Near the South Shetland Islands, we spot our first icebergs.



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DAY 4: Antarctica - Days 4 to 7

We will sail directly to "High Antarctica", passing the Melchior islands and the Schollaert Channel between Brabant and Anvers Island. We will visit Cuverville and Danco Island to see large colonies of gentoo penguins and breeding pairs of brown skuas, chinstrap penguins and possibly crabeater seals. As we near Neko Harbour you will get the opportunity to set foot on the Antarctic Continent amongst glaciers and icebergs. When sailing to Paradise Bay, with its myriad icebergs and deep cut fjords, we will have the opportunity for zodiac cruising between the icebergs. We may spot humpback and minke whales. After sailing through the Neumayer Channel we will request permission to visit the British research station and post office at Port Lockroy on Goudier Island. We will try and land on Jougla Point with gentoo penguins and imperial shags. We sail through the spectacular Lemaire Channel to Pleneau and Petermann Island where you will encounter even more fascinating wildlife. A visit to one of the scientific stations in Antarctica will give you an insight about the life of modern Antarcticans working on the White Continent. Further south we may visit the Ukrainian Vernadsky Station. Sailing north through Neumayer Channel we arrive at the Melchior Islands with a very beautiful landscape with icebergs, where we may encounter leopard seals, crabeater seals and whales.





DAY 8: At Sea - Days 8 & 9

On our way north we are again followed by a great selection of seabirds while crossing the Drake Passage.



DAY 10: End Ushuaia

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 on Ship	
Inclusions	Bi-lingual crew Zodiac excursions Open bridge Dining room Meals on board:	
Difficulty Rating	2 (light adventure)	
Single Surcharge	No single surcharge if willing to share cabin (not available in all cabin classes)	



Notes Itinerary is subject to change depending on weather and ice conditions. We can place a hold on a cabin without

deposit for up to 4 days.

Price Dependent upon 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

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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

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.

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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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