ANTARCTICA

KINGDOM OF ICE

A SQUIVER PHOTO TOUR
ANTARCTICA: KINGDOM OF ICE

Dates: 29 November - 8 December 2015 (11 days)
Tour leaders: Marsel van Oosten and Daniella Sibbing
Fee (Deluxe room): 7,300 EURO from Buenos Aires
Fee (Prestige room): 7,980 EURO from Buenos Aires
Deposit: 2,500 EURO per person
Group size: 10 participants
Level: all experience levels*
Average temperature: -5°C to 5°C/23°F to 41°F
*Non-photographing partners will also enjoy this tour!

This cruise will take you to the northern peninsula of Antarctica: the kingdom of ice! The landscape is made up from sea, rock, and ice, with roaring glaciers, high peaks, and lots of floating ice.

Our trip starts at the beginning of the Antarctic summer, which allows us to travel quite far south, but with the white landscape still pristine. The penguin colonies have not yet melted too much for the ground to get very muddy, allowing for stunning photographic opportunities to see them in white surroundings. The penguins will be nesting during the time we are there, which results in a lot of stealing and fighting over the few stones that are on land, which is the source for building their nests: the female guards the eggs, while the male goes out to find more stones for her.

The wildlife in Antarctica is abundant and it is amazing how tame and approachable it is. When we are on the ship or cruising with zodiacs, we will look for seals, whales, dolphins and orcas. And there will be cruises purely dedicated to photographing the floating ice formations. On shore, you will enjoy walking amongst the large penguin colonies, with their funny walks, noisy sounds and clumsy behavior when they are on land. The species we are likely to see are gentoo, chinstraps and adélie penguins. Birdlife is also plentiful and you will surely encounter arctic skuas, snowy sheathbills, petrels, shags and Antarctic terns - just to name a few. The landscape is amazing and you will have a hard time putting your camera down, as there are many hours of daylight, with long periods of soft beautiful light in the night.

POSSIBLE HIGHLIGHTS:
- Drifting icebergs
- Snow-covered mountains
- Gentoo penguins
- Chinstrap penguins
- Adélie penguins
- Macaroni penguins
- Minke whales
- Humpback whales
- Fur seals
- Weddell seals
- Leopard seals
- Elephant seals
- Albatrosses
- Imperial shags
- Snow petrels
- Cape petrels
- Ice floe or pack ice
- Zodiac cruising
- Hiking possibilities
- Glacial calving
- Image reviews
- Tuition
Penguins mate for life. That doesn't surprise me much because they all look alike. It's not like they're going to meet a really new, great looking penguin someday.

//Anonymous
We will do trips with our own group aboard a zodiac, which allows us to get as close as possible to interesting ice sculptures with their beautiful colors, floating ice bergs, humpback whales, or seals pack ice. Each sea trip is different and we will be accompanied by a member of the expedition team.

Although at first glance the Antarctic peninsula appears to be a vast white frozen expanse, there are some areas where we can set foot on solid ground. Going ashore from one of the zodiacs will allow you close encounters with thousand of penguins, glaciers and expansive panoramic views of the beautiful landscape. Whether you are a walker or a hiker, each shore visit offers the promise of a new encounter and a new landscape.

The route indicated for this tour is subject to weather and ice conditions. But the captains and the expedition leader will try their utmost to get us where we are planned to go and to make sure we get the most out of our journey down south!

**DAY PROGRAM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct flight from Buenos Aires to Ushuaia (Argentina). Direct transfer to the ship with lunch on board OR excursion to Tierra del Fuego National Park including lunch (embarkation from 17.00 to 18.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>At Sea - Drake Passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Neko Bay - Paradise Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pleneau Island - Port Charcot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Port Lockroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Deception Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Weddell Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>At Sea - Drake Passage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ushuaia. Disembarkation at 07.00 Transfer to the airport for flight from Ushuaia to Buenos Aires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRAKE PASSAGE
If there is one place, one sea, one passage that visitors, scientists and other sailors in the Antarctic have the highest respect for, it’s the Drake Passage. It is a 600 mile wide channel that separates Cape Horn from the Antarctic Peninsula. Seasoned travelers will tell you that you have to earn the right to see the White Continent, where the northward-flowing Antarctic waters meet the warmer equatorial waters, which is home to a rich variety of marine wildlife.
Keep your eyes open for birds like Cape Petrels and wandering albatrosses above the water, and whales or dolphins in the water. They are likely subjects to travel with us, as we move more south. Over the past few years we’ve seen the Drake Passage looking like a mirror, and we’ve seen it with 9 meter high waves. Whatever conditions we will encounter, it helps to keep your sea legs on standby!

NEKO BAY
Our first stop is Neko Bay. It is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sites on the Antarctic Peninsula. It was discovered by the Belgian explorer Adrien De Gerlache during his 1897-99 Antarctic expedition. Mountains, snow, ice and unspoiled nature combine to offer a unique landscape. Wildlife is as abundant as it is exceptional: sea birds such as gulls, cape petrels and cormorants, as well as marine mammals like seals, orcas and whales. On land there are penguin colonies and you can climb the ice field for an impressive panoramic vista of the idyllic bay. Excursions aboard our zodiac will enable you to meet the marine mammals that have taken up residence in the heart of the bay. On land, the ice sheets are scattered with red algae in parts, and colonies of Gentoo penguins set up nesting places here and there across the island.

PARADISE BAY
Paradise Bay is a harbor in West Antarctica. Glaciated mountains and high ice cliffs surround and protect the harbor. Together with the ice bergs, they create a breathtaking panorama. Barren, rocky areas provide nesting sites for gentoo penguins. You can hike to a nearby summit for a breathtaking view. The Argentine scientific base, Almirante Brown Antarctic Base, is located on the banks of Paradise Bay, as is the Chilean scientific base, González Videla Antarctic Base.

PLENEAU ISLAND
One of the very first reporters of adventures in the polar region was the talented photographer Paul Pléneau, who accompanied the explorer Jean-Baptiste Charcot during his expeditions in Antarctica. Today, the bay that bears his name deploys an entire army of icy giants. Some of the icebergs have surreal shapes and the color of the ice shifts between countless shades of blue and white. An excursion in a zodiac will enable you to meet the marine mammals that have taken up residence in the heart of the bay. On land, the ice sheets are scattered with red algae in parts, and colonies of Gentoo penguins set up nesting places here and there across the island.

PORT CHARCOT
Port Charcot is a 2.4km wide bay at the north of Booth Island, an 8km long Y-shaped island forming the western side of the Lemaire Channel. It is host to adélie penguins, chinstraps and gentoos. Birds to be found there are kelp fuels, Antarctic terns, snowy sheathbills, and south polar skuas, just to name a few. They are joined by weddell seals and fur seals. And if we are lucky, we will also see crab eater seals and leopard seals hanging around. Port Charcot was the overwintering site of the French Antarctic Expedition, 1903-1905 onboard the Français, under the command of Jean-Baptiste Charcot. Remains from the expedition are still visible.
PORT LOCKROY
On the small island of Goudier we will visit Port Lockroy, discovered by the French explorer Jean-Baptiste Charcot in 1903. Initially serving as a relief and repair base for whalers, Port Lockroy later became a research station. You will be able to visit the small museum that retracts the life of the base in the 1950s. Since 1996, it has been open to the public during the short southern summer, and is used for carrying out research on Gentoo penguins, which breed next to the buildings and on the shores. Thanks to its little store and post office, it is the only place to offer you the opportunity to write to your friends and family and share this unique moment.

DECEPTION ISLAND
In the heart of the South Shetland Islands lies Deception Island, easily recognizable by its horseshoe shape. The shape of the island is the result of the Caldera of a still active volcano and was created about 10,000 years ago by an eruption. The water flowed into the crater thus forming a natural harbor, accessible only through a narrow entrance called 'Neptune’s Bellows'. For a long time the island was an important whaling station. Today, it hosts the greatest population of chinstrap penguins around the Antarctic peninsula. With the zodiacs you can view 100,000 penguin couples, living side by side with fur seals and elephant seals.

WEDDELL SEA
A cruise in the Weddell Sea is to the experience complete silence and an extraordinary, inspiring atmosphere. The Weddell Sea has been deemed by scientists to have the clearest water of any sea - the clarity corresponded to that of distilled water. You will discover a mysterious nature reserve with seals, penguin rookeries, albatrosses and petrels. Icebergs and the giant ice cap create a landscape beyond your imagination. The king of this area is the Weddell seal. They gather in small groups around cracks and holes in the ice. Their fur is dark gray and spotted on the belly. It has very strong teeth with which they break the ice to get access to the underlying water.
ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is situated in the Antarctic region of the Southern Hemisphere, almost entirely south of the Antarctic Circle, and is surrounded by the Southern Ocean. At 14.0 million km² (5.4 million sq. mi), it is the fifth-largest continent in area after Asia, Africa, North America, and South America. For comparison, Antarctica is nearly twice the size of Australia. About 98% of Antarctica is covered by ice that averages at least 1.9 kilometers (1.2 mi) in thickness, which extends to all but the northernmost reaches of the Antarctic Peninsula.

Antarctica, on average, is the coldest, driest, and windiest continent, and has the highest average elevation of all the continents. Antarctica is considered a desert, with annual precipitation of only 200 mm (8 inches) along the coast and far less inland. The temperature in Antarctica has reached -89°C (-129°F). There are no permanent human residents, but anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people reside throughout the year at the research stations scattered across the continent. Only cold-adapted organisms survive, including many types of algae, bacteria, fungi, plants, and certain animals, such as mites, nematodes, penguins, seals and tardigrades. Vegetation where it occurs is tundra.

The Russian expedition of Von Bellingshausen and Lazarev on Vostok and Mirny first sighted a continental ice shelf in 1820. The continent, however, remained largely neglected for the rest of the 19th century because of its hostile environment, lack of resources, and isolation.
I WATCHED TITANIC WHEN I GOT BACK HOME FROM THE HOSPITAL, AND CRIED. I KNEW THAT MY IQ HAD BEEN DAMAGED.

//STEPHEN KING
SOME OF THE WILDLIFE IN THE ANTARCTIC
This pearly white land is home to a number of animal species including sea birds, fur seals, adélie and gentoo penguins. This is nature at its unspoiled, fascinating best.

ELEPHANT SEALS
The largest members of the seal family, the colossal silhouette of this mammal is adorned with a trunk-shaped nose, forming a sound box that allows it to express itself from the shore.

HUMPBACK WHALES
Renowned as the most impressive marine mammal, this playful acrobat offers an astonishing sight; its huge, powerful blue tail slaps the water’s surface, challenging spectators and photographers alike.

LEOPARD SEALS
This solitary hunter can grow up to 3 meters in length; it owes its name to the spotted fur on its belly. Slim, lean and very agile, you may spot them in the wake of your boat.

CHINSTRAP PENGUINS
A medium-sized bird renowned for its boldness and agility, this species is easily recognizable for the fine band of black feathers that adorn its throat.

FIN WHALES
Easily identifiable thanks to the dorsal fin that breaks the surface of the water, you will recognize this whale for its asymmetrical coloring. Fin Whales are smaller than Blue whales but can reach 20 meters in length and weigh some 50 tons.

GENTOO PENGUINS
Smaller than its cousins, the gentoo stands out with its black and white coat, brightened by its red-orange feet.

Elephant seals spend over 80% of their lives in the ocean. They can hold their breath for more than 100 minutes.
THE THING THAT IS MOST BEAUTIFUL ABOUT ANTARCTICA FOR ME IS THE LIGHT. IT'S LIKE NO OTHER LIGHT ON EARTH, BECAUSE THE AIR IS SO FREE OF IMPURITIES. YOU GET DRUGGED BY IT, LIKE WHEN YOU LISTEN TO ONE OF YOUR FAVORITE SONGS. THE LIGHT THERE IS A MOOD-ENHANCING SUBSTANCE.

// JON KRAKAUER
WHY GO TO ANTARCTICA?

FOR THE BEAUTY OF ITS ICY GIANTS
Visiting the Antarctic means setting out to discover a land dominated by white; a mysterious stretch of ice with a seemingly infinite palette of hues. Unlike the pack-ice, these icy giants are made up of fresh water. They sail along the sea like crystal cathedrals sheathed in shades of emerald, snow white and azure blue. The icebergs are the trademark of polar landscapes and they dominate the horizon. Some have such surprising shapes, with their curves, domes and arches, that they appear to have been carved by ice sculptors.

FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF EXPLORERS
Although the existence of an Antarctic Continent was mentioned by Aristotle as far back as Antiquity, it wasn’t until 1773 that Sir James Cook crossed the Antarctic Polar Circle for the first time. Other explorers would follow in his footsteps and undertake expeditions to the South Pole; Jean-Baptiste Charcot, Adrien De Gerlache, Sir Ernest Shackleton and, later, Paul-Emile Victor would open the way to the most extreme of all continents. We invite you to retrace the journeys of these pioneers, who set out to conquer the final frontiers of the great South, and travel to the very ends of the earth, where there is still room to feed your dreams... Some journeys cannot be described. You simply have to experience them.

FOR ITS RICH WILDLIFE
During the Austral Summer, the icy vastness undergoes a rebirth and becomes an amphitheater bursting with activity, where thousands of penguins come and go, gathered in vast colonies. Whether they are Gentoo, Adelie, Chinstrap, King or Macaroni penguins, these placid animals are sure to win your heart as they waddle off to their nest or their young.
At sea, it’s the majestic humpback Whales and imposing fin whales that will catch your eye, while fur seals bask in the sun on small floating islands of ice. And if you look up, the elegant black-browed Albatross will become your best travel companion...

IT’S THE IDEAL SEASON
During the southern summer (from November to February) the White Continent comes alive. Wildlife dominates the scene where you can watch colonies of thousands of penguins busy feeding and raising their young. The birth of new life against a backdrop of orange sunsets, softened by the transparency of drifting icebergs, is an experience not to be missed. The Antarctic may be extreme, but it possesses a natural grace which adventurers have always dreamed of exploring - now it’s your turn.
THE BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC. WELL, SOME OF THEM.

Gentoo penguin  Easily recognized by the white stripe and bright orange-red bill.

Chinstrap penguin  Named after the narrow black band around their heads.

Adélie penguin  Distinctive mark is the white ring surrounding the eye.

Imperial shag  They live primarily in rocky coastal regions, and are monogamous.

Gentoo penguin

Chinstrap penguin

Adélie penguin

Imperial shag

Brown skua  The heaviest species of skua. Feeds on fish, birds, small mammals, eggs.

Kelp gull  Omnivores that will scavenge as well as seeking suitable small prey.

Sooty albatross  Sooty-brown with darker shading on the side of its head. Endangered.

Sooty albatross

Kelp gull

Sooty albatross

Sooty albatross

Southern giant petrel  They have strong legs and can move around on land effectively.

Antarctic tern  A typical tern that ranges throughout the southern oceans.

Black-browed albatross  Named after the dark eyestripe. Near threatened.

Cape petrel  A unique looking petrel. They run on the water to take off.

Southern giant petrel

Antarctic tern

Black-browed albatross

Cape petrel
We’ve seen how the older type expedition vessels and small ships bounce around on the waves of the Drake Passage. That’s why we have selected a brand new, good-sized, state of the art ship, with the latest stabilizing technology.

Most of our competitors offer tours on (old) ships with 70 or more (!) serious photographers - our idea of a complete nightmare. We’ve heard horror stories of photographers fighting over the ideal photo spots, with tripods and long lenses everywhere. That’s not the experience we would like you to have. Over the past years we have experienced first hand the joy of traveling amongst “regular” tourists. They mostly use point & shoots, iPhones and iPads, are not as serious about their photography, and don’t spot unique photographic opportunities quickly. Also, they don’t tend to be out on the deck a lot, leaving more room for us. And even when there is something to photograph from the ship, we’ve noticed they often move out of the way when they see the size of our cameras and lenses! We feel the overall experience is much better, being a photographic group amongst “regular” tourists.

We will be spending considerable time on board our ship, and we prefer to spend it in comfort. A lot of the expedition vessels that our competitors use are old and spartan. An old ship uses old stabilizing technology, if it has any stabilizers at all. Most of these ships are former Russian research vessels that have been converted into cruise ships. They’re not all bad, but a modern ship that has been designed with passengers and cruising in mind, is something completely different altogether.

We would like to offer you a high level of comfort during the unavoidable sea days. That means modern, spacious rooms with a kingsize bed (or 2 twin beds) and a private balcony with ocean view, instead of 2 bunk beds without a window. It also means gourmet food, accompanied by good wine, luxury lounges that are a joy to relax in, and a highly qualified expedition team with naturalists and scientists to broaden our horizon.

Our tour will be on a very luxurious 5-star ship, highly stabilized and newly build (2015) specifically for the polar regions. Each morning, the captain and the expedition leader will decide on the day’s schedule, taking into account the state of the ice and the weather conditions. Our expedition itinerary is flexible at all times. This adaptability allows us to stay longer at the most emblematic sites, to make a detour to admire whales, or disembark on a beach to encounter a colony of penguins.

WHY GO TO ANTARCTICA WITH SQUIVER?

We don’t need to tell you that the wildlife in the antarctic region is unique and abundant. Nor that the landscapes (or rather icescapes) are unbelievably stunning and pristine. And you also know that we are not the only ones offering tours to this amazing continent. So, will we be able to do it differently? We think we will.

Over the past three years we have been on several expeditions to the Antarctic region. We have visited the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and Antarctica numerous times. This means that we are familiar with the majority of the sites we will be visiting on this tour - we know where to go and where the best photographic opportunities await us. And we know the wildlife and how to get the best shots of them.

Based on our experience we made a list of things we liked, and did not like.
IF ANTARCTICA WERE MUSIC IT WOULD BE MOZART. ART, AND IT WOULD BE MICHELANGELO. LITERATURE, AND IT WOULD BE SHAKESPEARE. AND YET IT IS SOMETHING EVEN GREATER; THE ONLY PLACE ON EARTH THAT IS STILL AS IT SHOULD BE. MAY WE NEVER TAME IT.

//ANDREW DENTON
The word iceberg is a partial loan translation from Dutch ijsberg, literally meaning ice mountain. Because of the density of pure ice, typically only one-tenth of the volume of an iceberg is above water.

CLIMATE

Antarctica is the Earth’s coldest continent. The coldest natural temperature ever recorded on Earth was -89.2°C (-128.6°F) at Vostok Station in Antarctica on 21 July 1983. Antarctica is a frozen desert with little precipitation; the South Pole itself receives less than 10 cm (4 in) per year, on average. Temperatures reach a minimum of between -80°C (-112°F) and -90°C (-130°F) in the interior in winter and reach a maximum of between 5°C (41°F) and 15°C (59°F) near the coast in summer. Sunburn is often a health issue as the snow surface reflects almost all of the ultraviolet light falling on it. Given the latitude, long periods of constant darkness or constant sunlight create climates unfamiliar to human beings in much of the rest of the world.

East Antarctica is colder than its western counterpart because of its higher elevation. Weather fronts rarely penetrate far into the continent, leaving the center cold and dry. Despite the lack of precipitation over the central portion of the continent, ice there lasts for extended periods. Heavy snowfalls are common on the coastal portion of the continent, where snowfalls of up to 1.22 meters (48 inch) in 48 hours have been recorded.

At the edge of the continent, strong katabatic winds off the polar plateau often blow at storm force. In the interior, wind speeds are typically moderate. During clear days in summer, more solar radiation reaches the surface at the South Pole than at the equator because of the 24 hours of sunlight each day at the Pole.
A zodiac is cruising amidst giant icebergs. The Antarctic landscapes are breathtaking.

CRUISE THE ANTARCTIC IN 5* COMFORT

We offer you all the opportunities of an expedition ship, but with 5-star comfort, unique in these remote polar regions. Our ship is brand new and will start sailing in April 2015. Although the ship is relatively small, it is built to conquer the harshest ocean conditions and it uses the latest stabilizing technology. Which you will certainly come to appreciate should the weather get rough.

The ships decor is very modern and inspired by the colors of Antarctica. Sailing under French flag, you can expect fine dining and superb French wines to accompany your food.

We have reserved a mix of Deluxe Staterooms on deck 3 and Prestige Staterooms on deck 4. The rooms are spacious (200 sq. ft/18m²) and each room has a private balcony. We have been able to select rooms for our group in the mid section of the ship, to minimize the amount of movement caused by the waves. This will make your nights much more pleasant! All rooms have individually controlled air con and either a king-size bed or twin beds. Other amenities include:

- Shower
- Minibar
- Flat screen satellite TV
- iPod players
- Video on demand
- Safe
- Hairdryer
- Bath robes
- Satellite direct line telephone
- 110/220 volts outlet
- French bath products
- 24hr Room service
- Wifi internet access

This is not the copacabana-bingo-casino cruise you get in the Caribbean: you will return with a lot more knowledge than when you boarded! On sea days lectures will be given by the naturalists and scientists of the expedition team. It allows you to learn more about the mammals, birds and sea life that you will encounter on this trip. They will also brief you about the locations we will be visiting, and what you can expect when we go on a boat cruise or do a landing on shore. And we will also use the lecture rooms with our group, outside the official lecture hours, to do workshops, presentations and image reviews.
Women who are more than 6 months pregnant at the time of disembarkation are not permitted to travel.

The vessel is non-smoking with the exception of designated areas on outside decks.

Animals are not permitted aboard.

Any specific health issue, if known, must be reported in writing to the medical department through the mandatory medical questionnaire to be filled and returned by each participant to an Antarctica program, at the latest 60 days prior departure.

Due to exceptional nature of these programs, site names are given as an indication only. Final route will be confirmed daily by the captain and the expedition leader depending on ice conditions, weather forecasts with priority being given to passenger safety.

Euro, US Dollar currencies and credit cards (VISA, Mastercard and AMEX) are accepted on board. Note there are no ATM’s onboard the ships or money exchange. Onboard purchases may be charged back to your stateroom.

The Antarctic tern is a typical tern that ranges throughout the southern oceans. When a potential predator (or a human!) gets too close to their nest, they will try to scare the intruder away by dive-bombing them.
BIODIVERSITY

Few terrestrial vertebrates live in Antarctica. The flightless midge Belgica antarctica, up to 6 millimeters (0.2 in) in size, is the largest purely terrestrial animal in Antarctica. The snow petrel is one of only three birds that breed exclusively in Antarctica.

Varieties of marine animals exist and rely on the phytoplankton. Antarctic sea life includes penguins, blue whales, orcas, colossal squids and fur seals. The emperor penguin is the only penguin that breeds during the winter in Antarctica, while the Adélie penguin breeds farther south than any other penguin. The rockhopper penguin has distinctive feathers around the eyes, giving the appearance of elaborate eyelashes. King penguins, chinstrap penguins, and gentoo penguins also breed in the Antarctic.

The Antarctic fur seal was very heavily hunted in the 18th and 19th centuries for its pelt by sealers from the United States and the United Kingdom. The Weddell seal, a "true seal", is named after Sir James Weddell, commander of British sealing expeditions in the Weddell Sea. Antarctic krill, which congregates in large schools, is the keystone species of the ecosystem of the Southern Ocean, and is an important food organism for whales, seals, leopard seals, fur seals, squid, icefish, penguins, albatrosses and many other birds.

More than 235 marine organisms live in both polar regions, having bridged the gap of 12,000 km (7,456 mi).
INCLUDED IN THE TOUR

- 29 November flight from Buenos Aires (domestic airport) to Ushuaia (charter)
- Transfer from Ushuaia airport to the ship for port clearance
- Choice between one full day tour to Tierra del Fuego National Park on 29 November, with lunch included OR direct transfer to the port for embarkation, buffet lunch and access to the Main Lounge (cabin will not be accessible before 5 PM)
- 10 Nights on board (embarkation in Ushuaia)
- Luggage transfer from pier to the ship and vice versa
- All meals on board the ship
- Tea, filter coffee, water, soft drinks and a selection of house wines during meals
- Drinks in the bar(s), lounge and restaurant(s) of the ship (pouring wines, house champagne, alcohol except premium brands, soft drinks, water)
- Captain’s welcome cocktail, gala diner and afternoon tea
- Room service [24h]
- Zodiac cruises and shore landings with a member of the expedition team
- Lectures and educational programs
- Park entry fees into protected areas
- Photographic briefings and image reviews
- Waterproof boots men's USA sizes 8-14 and women's USA sizes 3-9 (free of charge, except for the guarantee deposit)
- Polar parka for you to keep
- 8 December 2015 flight from Ushuaia - Buenos Aires (domestic airport)

NOT INCLUDED

- Port taxes (EUR 700 per person)
- Air tax (EUR 20 per person)
- Tips (suggested: EUR 12 per person per day)
- Optional spa package to be booked prior to your departure (please ask for more info if you are interested)
- Optional shore excursions
- Beverages other than the ones mentioned above (drinks at the bar, lounge and restaurant)
- Laundry service, hair salon and a la carte spa treatments
- Cancellation/luggage/repatriation/medical insurance
- Visa, disembarkation taxes, environmental taxes and/or national park fees if applicable
- Camera sherpa
SURE, THE LION IS KING OF THE JUNGLE. BUT AIRDROP HIM INTO ANTARCTICA, AND HE’S JUST ANY PENGUIN’S BITCH.

//DENNIS MILLER