

# Come Ashore in Antarctica

Based on the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO) rules, vessels which land passengers are classified into two categories. Landings for the different shipsizes are:

- MS Fram only
- MS Midnatsol
- MS Roald Amundsen
- MS Fram



Three of Hurtigruten's explorer ships take you as close as possible to Antarctic wildlife and untouched wilderness. Each of our vessels offer a fascinating and varied schedule of landings, all designed to create unforgettable memories.

MS Fram will carry only 200 guests, while MS Roald Amundsen and MS Midnatsol will carry 500 each. This relatively small passenger size allows Hurtigruten explorer ships to make landings in some of the most spectacular scenery of the area, following IAATO regulations. MS Fram is a category 1 vessel, offering the widest possible range of landing sites.

Nature is in command in Antarctica, so all our landings are subject to change due to weather and ice conditions.

Please note that the map displayed is only informational, and is not to scale.



## FALKLAND ISLANDS



## SOUTH GEORGIA

### HIGHLIGHTS OF OUR LANDINGS IN ANTARCTICA

#### DECEPTION ISLAND

This distinctive ring-shaped volcanic caldera has a navigable opening into the flooded interior. We go ashore in the natural harbour, which includes Whalers Bay, home to an abandoned whaling station as well as a derelict British base.

#### HALF MOON ISLAND

Enjoy a stay on this staggeringly photogenic island. We will explore the serrated and creviced cliffs that are home to a large colony of chinstrap penguins and several species of seals and sea birds that regularly visit the island.

#### YANKEE HARBOUR

Early sealers used Yankee Harbour on Greenwich Island as a frequent base of operations. It provided a natural safe haven. One of the main sights here is the large colony of Gentoo penguins, estimated to be 4,000 breeding pairs.

#### ANTARCTIC SOUND

The huge ice shelves of the Antarctic continent give birth to mile-long tabular icebergs. The strong currents of the Weddell Sea bring these massive flat-topped bergs north into the Antarctic Sound at the northeast of the Antarctic Peninsula, and we will hopefully enjoy this breathtaking sight as we sail through.

#### BROWN BLUFF

This 2,440ft high, rust coloured bluff is volcanic and the beach is peppered with lava "bombs." The wildlife we will see up close includes Adélie penguins, Gentoo penguins and kelp gulls.

#### CUVERVILLE ISLAND

Cuverville Island boasts the largest known colony of Gentoo penguins in the Antarctic Peninsula. We will sail through the narrow Errera Channel, to and from Cuverville, and see the icebergs that have become trapped and grounded in the nearby shallows.

#### WILHELMINA BAY

Come ashore and enjoy dramatic scenery and sculpted ice, from tiny floating pieces to large bergs. The bay is a choice feeding area for whales and seals and served as a rich hunting ground for whalers of the past.

#### NEKO HARBOUR

The Gentoo penguin colony lies nestled in Andvord Bay, surrounded by the mountains and high glacier walls of the peninsula. Neko is one of the rare places in this area where we actually land on the Antarctic mainland.

#### PARADISE HARBOUR

Paradise Harbour offers another rare opportunity for a mainland landing and some of the finest vistas the peninsula has to offer, as well as a research base and penguin colonies.

#### LEMAIRE CHANNEL

This 11 km long and 1.6 km wide channel is one of the most beautiful passages in Antarctica, offering spectacular views and amazing photo opportunities.

#### PETERMANN ISLAND

Located in the picturesque Penola Strait, this is a great spot for iceberg and whale spotting, with views across the channel to the Antarctic Peninsula.

#### DETAILLE ISLAND

Here at the former Station W, scientists performed surveys in geology and meteorology. This base had to be evacuated when sea ice and weather made relief by ship impossible.

#### HORSESHOE ISLAND

Horseshoe Island is an important example of a relatively unaltered and completely equipped British scientific research station of the 1950s. It was established in March 1955 by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey as Station Y, and was closed in August 1960.

#### STONINGTON ISLAND

Tourists rarely visit this rocky island, but you will have the chance to see the abandoned English and American research stations and museum.

Our landing sites:  
Find out more at [hurtigruten.co.uk](http://hurtigruten.co.uk)

- 1 Petermann Island
- 2 Cuverville Island

