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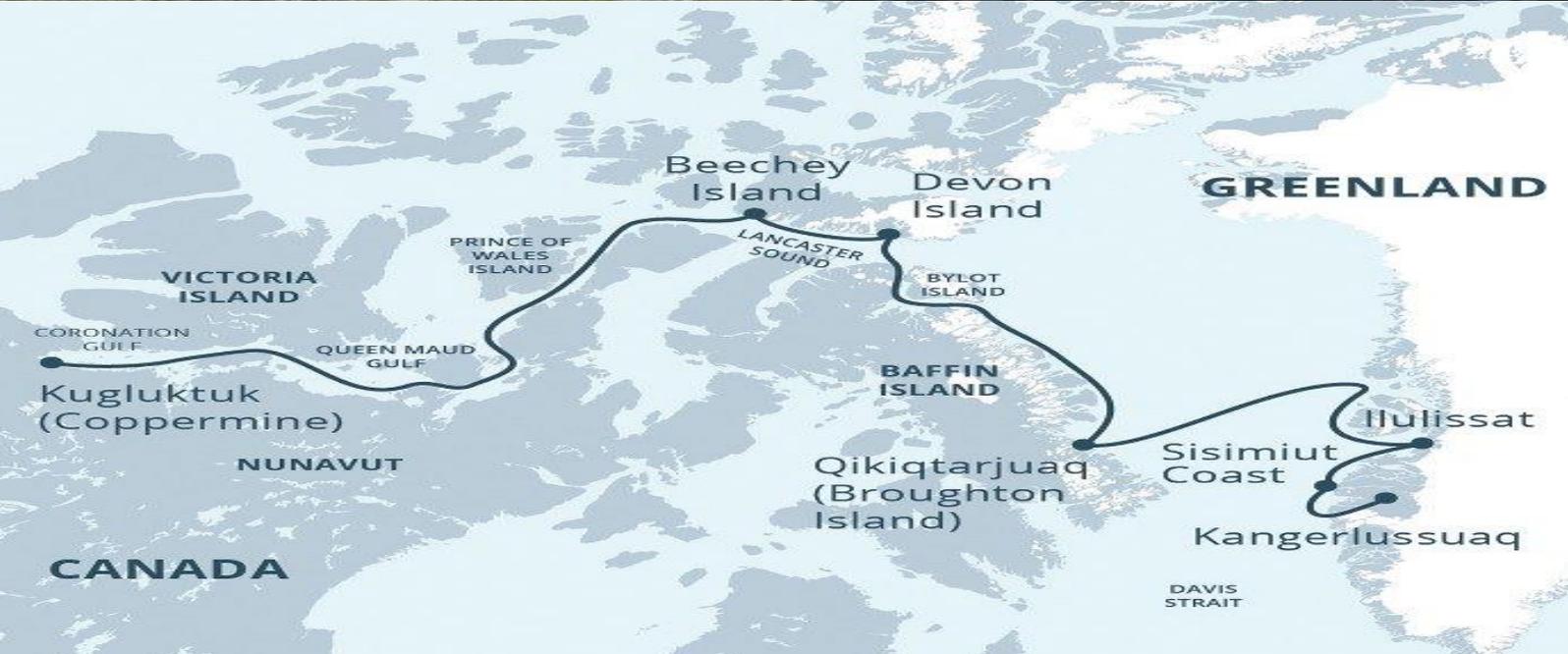
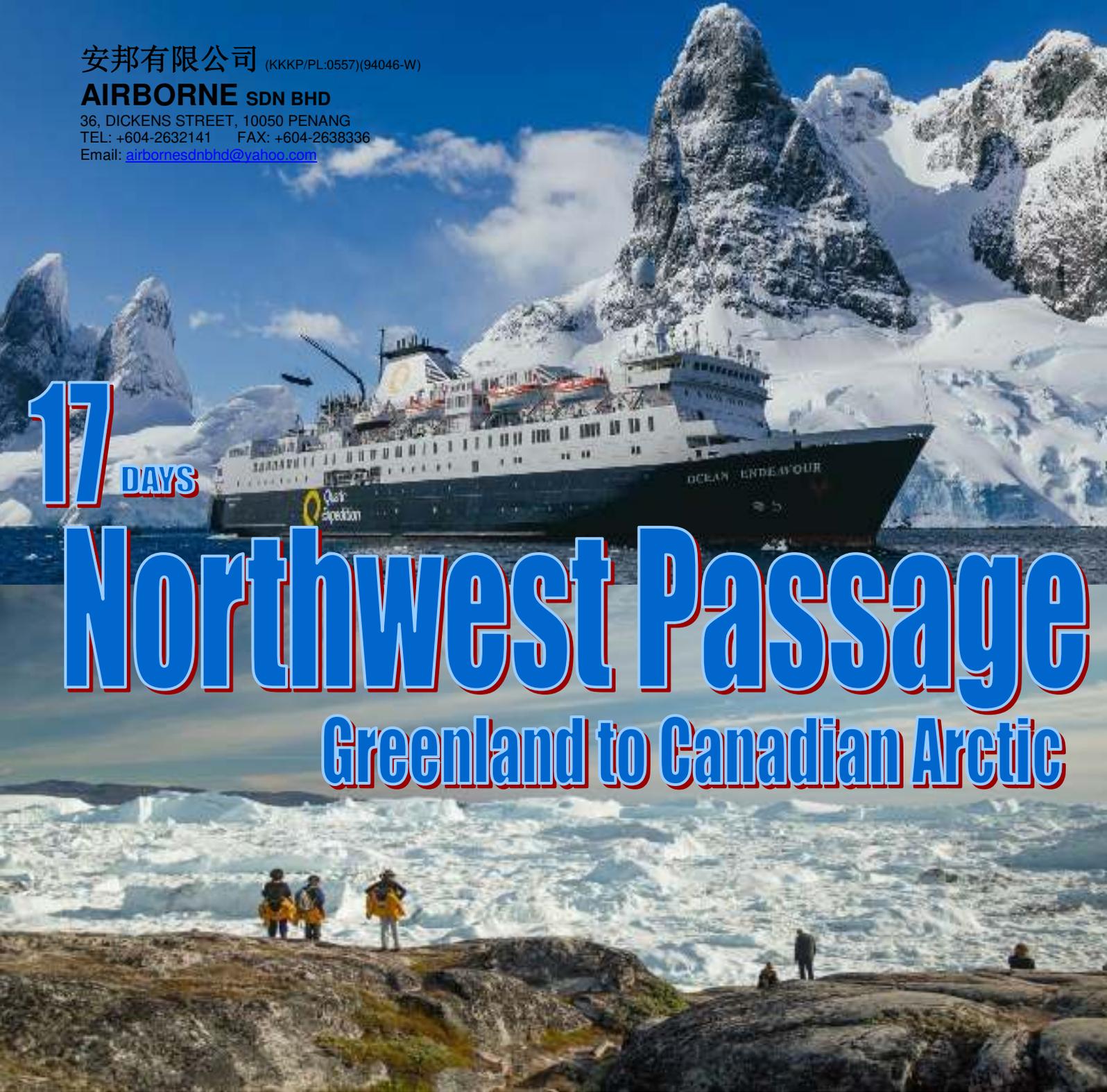
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17 DAYS

Northwest Passage

Greenland to Canadian Arctic



Date: 22 Aug - 07 September 2020

Normal Cruise Fare from USD\$17,290pp

Discounted Cruise Fare USD\$15,101pp

The Northwest Passage is one of Canada's most exciting chapters of discovery, history and exploration. It is a sea corridor connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through Canada's Arctic islands and along the northern-most coast of North America. Europeans searched for 300 years to find a sea trade-route to Asia. Names of adventurers, like Henry Hudson and Sir John Franklin, are etched into the history of the Northwest Passage. The fascinating history has sparked an interest in travellers from around the world. Modern-day explorers are drawn to Canada's High Arctic for the chance to walk in the footsteps of the first Arctic explorers

Our voyage begins in Greenland, home to mighty icebergs, dramatic fjords, and calving glaciers! Crossing the Davis Strait, we'll explore the Baffin Island coast. We're on the watch for whales, birds and bears. Visit Franklin expedition graves at Beechey Island. Follow in the wakes of Franklin, Rae, Amundsen and many more polar explorers. Meet the Inuit who call the Arctic home.

- **Cross the Arctic Circle as you sail the length of Sondre Stromfjord—105 miles!**
- **Cruise among icebergs at Ilulissat Icefjord, a UNESCO World Heritage Site**
- **Visit Queen Maud Gulf, home to the wrecks of the Franklin ships, HMS Erebus and Terror**
- **Enjoy an Inuit cultural welcome in Qikiqtarjuaq (Broughton Island)**
- **Watch for marine mammals and wildlife in Lancaster Sound, a Marine Protected Area**
- **Explore Nunavut's rarely visited national parks**
- **Pass continental North America's northernmost point at Bellot Strait**
- **Seek polar bears, seabirds, and other Arctic wildlife in pristine natural environments**

Day 1 Kangerlussuaq

*Kangerlussuaq is a former US Air Force base and Greenland's primary flight hub. After our **charter flight from Toronto**, we will be bused along Greenland's longest road—less than twelve miles (20 km)—to the port. Zodiacs will be waiting to transfer us to the **Ocean Endeavour**. Sondre Stromfjord is one of the longest fjords in the world and boasts 105 miles (168 km) of superb scenery. We begin our adventure by sailing down this dramatic fjord, crossing the Arctic Circle as we go.*

Day 2 Sisimiut Coast

*People have lived in the **Sisimiut** area for 4,500 years. For the first 2,000 years, the people of the Saqqaq culture occupied the area. Approximately 2,500 years ago, new people brought the Dorset culture to the Sisimiut area. They lived here for 1,500 years and were followed by the people of the Thule culture—the ancestors of the current population. All these cultures came from Canada. The people primarily lived on fish, birds and mammals such as whales and seals. The ice-free conditions in the sea around Sisimiut, including some of Greenland's deepest fjords, allow us to sail in waters that are home to many whales and seals.*

Day 3 Ilulissat

***Ilulissat** translates literally into "iceberg", an apt name for this site at the mouth of the Ilulissat Icefjord—a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The icefjord is the outlet of the Sermeq Kujalleq glacier, source of many of the icebergs in the North Atlantic.*

Here, we will cruise in our fleet of Zodiacs to appreciate the icebergs. And we'll also visit the bustling town of Ilulissat, with its museums, cafes, craft shops, and busy fishing harbor.

Days 4 to 6 Western Greenland

Our adventure builds as we explore by ship and Zodiac along the west coast of Greenland. Here we find spectacular fjords, where we will be watching for marine life in majestic and inspiring landscapes dotted with icebergs. We have numerous options for expedition stops, to make the most of weather and wildlife conditions. Departing Greenland, we cross Baffin Bay toward Nunavut.

Day 7 Qikiqtarjuaq

Qikiqtarjuaq, a community located on Broughton Island in Nunavut, is known for wildlife, art, and Ajuittuq National Park. “Qik” was home to a NORAD military station that formed part of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line in the 1950s. Qikiqtarjuaq boasts a burgeoning craft industry, and local artisans are eager to share their wares.

Days 8 & 9 East Baffin Island

*Today will be an expedition day in the truest sense as we navigate the fjords of **eastern Baffin Island**. The Ocean Endeavour is a perfect mobile observation platform, while our fleet of Zodiacs allows us to quickly scramble for a closer look when opportunities arise.*

Moving through waters known to harbor polar bears, belugas, narwhals, and other marine mammals, we will be monitoring from the deck and bridge to maximize chances of seeing wildlife.

Day 10 Devon Island

Devon Island is the largest uninhabited island on Earth at over twenty thousand square miles (50,000 sq km). The island's geology is stunning, and very visible as we sail the coast. Flat topped mountains, glacial valleys, and a substantial ice cap give Devon Island its unique character.

Devon Island has a rich human history, and boasts historical and archeological features. We'll also be on the watch for wildlife!

Day 11 Beechey Island

In 1845, Sir John Franklin set out from England with HMS Erebus and Terror, attempting to sail through the Northwest Passage. Franklin's party overwintered at Beechey Island—where three of his men died.

Numerous search parties later used Beechey as a depot and rendezvous. Amundsen, Bernier, and Larsen visited Beechey. Thomas Morgan of the HMS Investigator was buried there in 1854 alongside Franklin's men. The graves and the ruins of Northumberland House are a haunting memorial.

Days 12 & 13 Peel Sound and Parry Channel

*The 'obvious' route through the Northwest Passage, **Parry Channel** seldom provides a full transit because of ice. It is named after Arctic explorer William Edward Parry, who got as far as Melville Island in 1819 before being blocked by ice at McClure Strait.*

Peel Sound was the Franklin expedition's route south. It presents numerous wildlife and exploratory opportunities. The setting is optimal for hiking and exploring the geological diversity of the area.

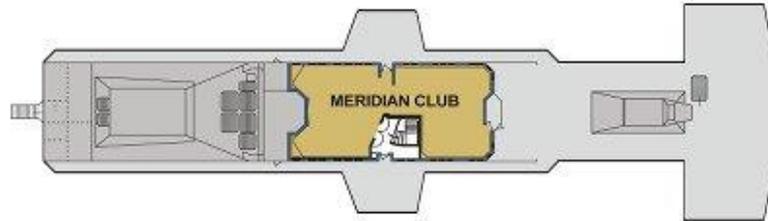
Days 14 to 16 Kitikmeot Region

*The **Kitikmeot Region** consists of parts of **Victoria Island**, the adjacent part of the mainland as far as the Boothia Peninsula, King William Island, and the southern portion of Prince of Wales Island. Its regional seat is Cambridge Bay, though it also contains five other hamlets. Recently, the Kitikmeot Region has been in the news since the finding of the lost ships of the Franklin Expedition in its waters. It is Nunavut's least-populated region, though wildlife abounds here both in the sea and on land.*

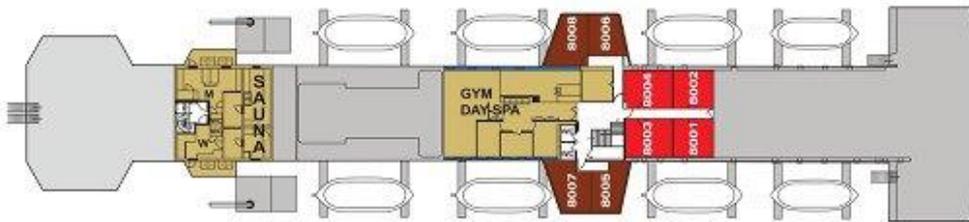
Day 17 Kugluktuk, Canada

*Located at the mouth of the Coppermine River, **Kugluktuk** is the westernmost community in Nunavut. Known for many years as Coppermine, the community reverted to its original Inuinnaqtun name—meaning “place of moving waters”—on January 1st, 1996.*

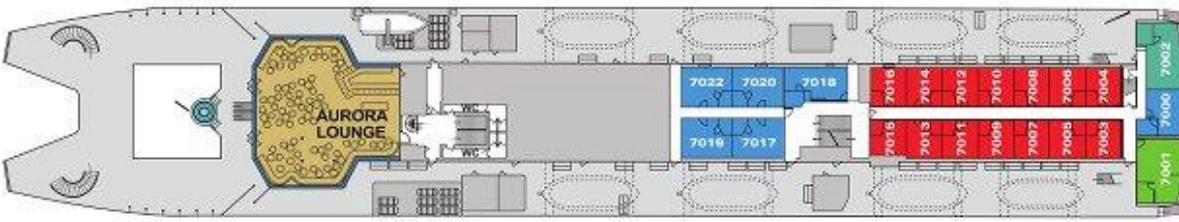
*The Coppermine River is designated a Canadian Heritage River for the important role it played as an exploration and fur trade route. **Today we will disembark the Ocean Endeavour and make our way to the airport to meet our charter flights to Calgary.***



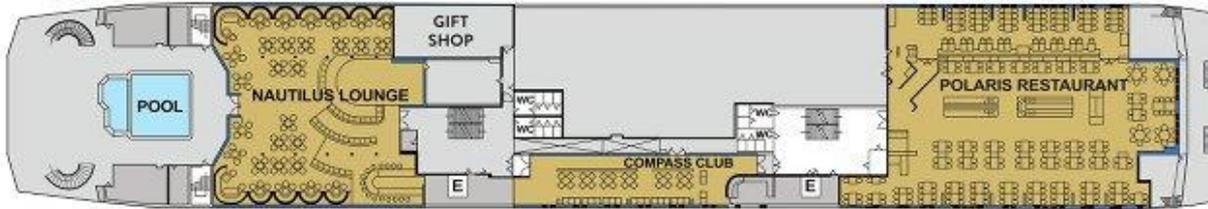
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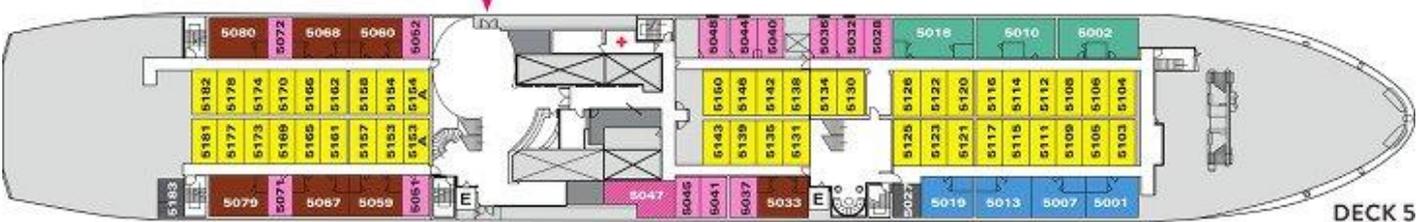
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DECK 7



DECK 6



DECK 5



DECK 4



DECK 3