

WELCOME ABOARD THE AKADEMIK SERGEY VAVILOV!



Welcome aboard the Akademik Sergey Vavilov, your home away from home for the coming weeks as we travel the waters of the Southern Ocean.

Explore the ship and settle in as we are waiting for the first of many gatherings in the observation lounge on deck 6 to kick off this extraordinary adventure.

As we leave the harbor of Ushuaia and sail towards the loneliest, driest and iciest continent on the planet, head out on deck and enjoy the last views of Tierra del Fuego's wind swept shorelines. Enjoy your final views of lush green low growing Fuegian forest, it will look tall compared to the vegetation in Antarctica. Try to spot Magellanic penguins and South America Sea Lions.

The crew and the One Ocean Staff are all looking forward to get to know you and wish you a trip of a lifetime.

"A journey is a person itself; no two are alike. And all plans, safeguards, policies and coercion are fruitless. We find after years of struggle that we do not take a trip; a trip takes us."

John Steinbeck

DAILY PROGRAM

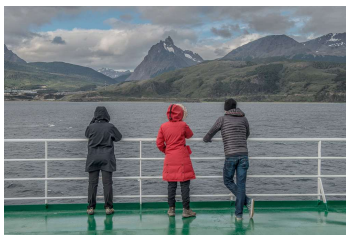
WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
1600	Embarkation	All	Gangway
1700	Welcome Cocktail and briefing	All	Lounge deck 6
TBA	Life Boat Drill	All	Muster Stations
1930	Dinner will be served	All	Dining Room

Russian Word of the Day

Pra- shu na bort

Welcome aboard

THE ADVENTURE BEGINS, ALL BINOCULARS ON DECK!



BEAGLE CHANNEL REVISITED

Some 150 years ago, Captain Robert Fitzroy, master of the square-rigged sailing ship *Beagle*, had a young amateur naturalist on board. Charles Darwin was to be the person who stunned the Victorian world of the mid-1800's with his theory "*The Origin of Species*". Much of his theory was based on observations of wildlife made during this formative trip, which took in parts of South America, the Falkland Islands and the Galapagos Islands. The first part of our journey south takes us down the Beagle Channel, named for Fitzroy's vessel. Having departed Ushuaia, the most southern city in the world, we then pass Puerto Williams, the most southern town. As the austral summer daylight waned, the crew threw the ropes and we set sail towards the unknown on a voyage of discovery.



SIMON SAYS...

Look out for Southern Giant Petrels!
They are long-winged dark birds (with a 2 metre wingspan) which glide and flap on very stiff, straight wings. You can often see them from your cabin windows!

Ideas for how to stay healthy on board your floating home...

- After your long travels remember to hydrate as much as you can. All of the water on the ship is potable and ready to drink.
- The sauna is located on deck 5, port side. A moment in the sauna can give blissful relief for tense travel muscles.
- Tammie, our massage therapist is looking forward to helping ease your tense muscles. Book an appointment at the reception desk.
- We have a small gym on deck 1. It is equipped with a treadmill, rowing machine, an elliptical machine and weights.
- Starting in the morning Julia will be in the bar 15 minutes before breakfast serving delicious fresh fruit smoothies, and will make sure the coffee is fresh and the tea is hot.
- If conditions allow, take a stroll around the deck, enjoy the wonderful views, and take deep breaths of the fresh and invigorating polar air.

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0815	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0830	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0930	Outdoor Gear Fitting	All	Mudroom
1030	The Antarctic Site Inventory with Ron and Heather	All	Presentation Room
1130	Sea Birds of the Southern Ocean	All	Presentation Room
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1430	Meet your kayak guides: Stephi and Jamie	Kayakers	Library
1500	Photo 101.5 with Jeff	All	Presentation Room
1630	Afternoon Tea is available	Cookie Monsters	Lounge
1700	Shackleton with Thomas	All	Presentation Room
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2115	Fire side chat: Marine superstitions with Ben	Night Herons	Lounge, Bar

Russian Word of the Day

Dobre Outra

Good Morning

EYES PEELED FOR THE CONVERGENCE

TODAY'S QUOTE

"20 years from now, you'll regret more the things you didn't do than the ones that you did. So throw off the bowlines. Sail away from the safe harbour. Catch the trade winds in your sails. Explore. Dream. Discover. – Mark Twain



Where did the word penguin come from anyway?

The origin of the word penguin is unclear, as it may have originated from one of several sources. It possibly reflects the name of an island off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada called Pengwyn, which itself is the combination of the Welsh words "pen" (head) and "gywn" (white) and likely referred to the Great Auk. Not to confuse you, the reader, but its derivation may also simply have been from the Latin "pinguis" (fat).

A CONVERGENCE is a zone where bodies of water or air meet, marked by an upwelling or down welling of waters. This is exactly what we will experience on our travels to the Antarctic Peninsula. However, if you are waiting for the bump when we cross the line you will wait forever. The **Antarctic convergence (ACC)** is a moving zone of water. As the ACC is funneled through the Drake Passage, the current flows continuously in an easterly direction, directed by prevailing westerly winds but also the topography of the sea floor. The northern and southern boundaries, the polar fronts, surrounding the ACC are well defined by a marked difference in temperatures. Along the northern front the temperature will drop from around 6°C -2°C, south of the ACC the temperature is likely to drop from +1°C to -1.5°C The temperature difference that occurs is often combined with a mist and fog that is created by warm air meeting colder waters. The result of the up-wellings and the meetings of the warmer and colder oceans is a turbulent sea, which generates an abundance of foods for all creatures living off and in the sea. Keep your eyes peeled!

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0815	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0830	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0930	Outdoor Gear Fitting	All	Mudroom
1015	Cetaceans – Greek Sea Monsters? with Derek	All	Presentation Room
1130	Penguins with Simon	All	Presentation Room
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1430	Mandatory IAATO and Zodiac Briefing with Nate and Ben	All	Presentation Room
PM	Vaccum Partyyyyyy	All	Mudroom
1630	Afternoon Tea is available	Cookie Monsters	Lounge
1700	Pack Ice Seals with Peter	All	Presentation Room
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1900	Where are we going? Find out with Nate	Lost Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2115	Fire side chat: Liberia '77 with Jeff	Night Herons	Lounge, Bar

Russian Word of the Day

Dobre Dien

Good Day

WHALES AND ALBATROSSES ESCORT ONE OCEAN EXPEDITIONS DOWN SOUTH

The (mostly) Gentle Gentoos can't be missed. The crescent shaped white patch above their eye towards the crown of their heads, red bill and red feet make them especially attractive. Due to their variable diet of krill and fish their populations are expanding both in the Sub Antarctic and Antarctic regions. Gentoos penguins are mostly shallow divers. They can often be seen from our zodiacs or landing sites diving off icebergs into the water and swimming near the surface. They are usually clever enough to avoid leopard seals, though if they are caught, the seals will make quick work of them for lunch. Gentoos will return to their colonial breeding grounds. Their nests are built of stones or in the case of the Falkland Islands, leaves. Their pair bond is strong and in November, December you'll often hear individuals calling for their mates and lower growl-like calls to scare Skuas off that are trying to steal their eggs. Incubation is just over a month and the chicks are fed by regurgitated krill and fish. The chicks will gather in crèches or nurseries allowing both parents to go out, feed and return to their youngsters to feed them. Both parents share in incubating, feeding and raising the young. After 2.5-3 months the chicks are ready to venture out to sea. Once the winter sets in, the chicks leave the land and both the adults and youngsters spend the rest of the year at sea.

"The great hurrah about wild animals is that they exist at all, and the greater hurrah is the actual moment of seeing them. Because they have a nice dignity, and prefer to have nothing to do with me, not even as the simple objects of my vision. They show me by their very wariness what a prize it is simply to open my eyes and behold."

- Annie Dillard



ALBATROSS ROUND MY NECK!

This phrase refers to lines from the poem *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* by Coleridge, in which the mariner, who shoots an albatross, is obliged to carry the burden of the bird hung around his neck as a punishment for (and reminder of) his ill deed.

God save thee, ancient Mariner
From the fiends, that plague thee thus
Why look'st thou so? - With my cross-bow
I shot the ALBATROSS.

....

Ah, well a-day, what evil looks
Had I from old and young
Instead of the cross, the Albatross
About my neck was hung.

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0715	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0730	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0830	Excursion at Cuverville	All	Gangway
1230	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1315	Cetaceans – Greek Sea Monsters? with Derek – TAKE 2	All	Presentation Room
1515	Excursion at Wilhelmina Bay	All	Gangway
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room

Russian Word of the Day

Dobre Viecher

Good Evening

WOW WOW WHALEHELMINA!!!



Ice

Ice has about as many words to describe them as they do shapes! Here are a few examples of the fresh-water side:

Brash Ice – collection of small chunks of ice from a glacier

Growler – small piece of dense low lying floating ice from a glacier, 1-5 m in size

Bergy Bit – medium sized piece of floating ice from a glacier, 5-15m in size

Iceberg – floating ice from a glacier, anything larger than a Bergy Bit. Also a type of lettuce.

Glacier – accumulation of layers of snow frozen together over many years

Ice Cube – Often found on deck 6, preferably in a gin and tonic

Ice shelf – sheet of ice originating at a glacier and extending many miles over the ocean. Often times very thick and flat topped.

Photo Tip of the Day

When photographing people or wildlife – focus on the eyes to ensure a sharp focus and keep your depth of field shallow. (i.e f5.6) to keep the viewers attention on the subject – and take your camera’s auto focus feature off of multi point setting and set it to single point. This will ensure your camera will focus on the area you aim the lens at.

Humpback Whales and Their Krill Eating Ways...

The pairs of mothers and calves, like the ones we saw today, will stick together throughout the austral summer, feeding together as the calves learn their mothers’ techniques for eating krill. During the day, the whales will relax, sometimes sleeping on the surface – known as “logging” – and sometimes diving for a snack. During the evening and early morning, it’s another story: the whales dive again and again, plunging down several hundred feet then spiraling up through the swarms of krill, opening their cavernous mouths to take in and filter their prey. They even have special pleats in their throats, whose only purpose is to allow more water (and thus more krill) to fit in their mouths.

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0545	Wake Up Call, Early Bird Snacks Served in the Bar	Early Birds	Lounge
0600	Excursion at Cierva Cove	All	Gangway
0830	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
1000	Excursion at Mikkelsen	All	Gangway
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1500	Excursion at Spert Islands	All	Gangway
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2115	The Penguin Counters with Intro by Ron Naveen	All	Vavilov’s Imax

Russian Word of the Day

Spakoniya Noche

Good Night

ANTARCTIC HATTRICK



DID YOU KNOW THAT

Leopard seals are solitary animals in the Antarctic packice zone. Females give birth between October and mid-November, and nurse their pups for a few weeks. They mate in the water soon after the pups wean, from December to early January. Adult females advertise their sexual receptivity vocally underwater over long distances. Mating occurs underwater.

During winter some move north and are recorded on subantarctic islands and even on the shores of southern continents.

Adult females are larger than males, with average body weights of 370 kg and 2.9 m for females, and 320 kg and 2.8 m for males.

Although leopard seals are the top predator of the seal world, they feed opportunistically on a wide variety of prey, including penguins, seals, krill and fish. Their main food is krill, particularly through the winter. In November they prey on crabeater seal pups that have just weaned. Most crabeater seals bear the scars left by the canine teeth (eye teeth) of a leopard seal. Penguins are the major food item during summer when they move between the sea to feed and their colonies to lay eggs and raise chicks. But in winter, leopard seals rely on krill. Their molar teeth are designed to sieve krill from a mouthful of sea water; the teeth interlock and have many cusps. Crabeater seals (which are highly dependent on krill) have similar teeth.

There are many reported agonistic interactions between leopard seals and humans, and between leopard seals and zodiacs.



DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0715	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0730	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0900	Excursion at Base Esperanza	All	Gangway
1230	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
TBA	Excursion at Brown Bluff	All	Gangway
1730	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1830	BBQ Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	OUTSIDE

Russian Word of the Day

Spasibo

Thank You

RED COATS SET FOOT IN ANTARCTICA



Otto Nordenskjöld was a Swedish explorer who, together with Captain Carl Larsen was involved in one of the more unbelievable Antarctic survival stories. Nordenskjöld sailed for Antarctica on board his ship *The Antarctic* in October 1901. His plan was to be dropped off by Captain Larsen on Snow Hill Island, with 5 colleagues, to ‘over-winter’ in Antarctica, conducting scientific and exploratory research, whilst the ship returned north to spend the winter in Argentina. Nordenskjöld and his companions set up camp and prepared for winter. They carried out extensive research, however, the following summer they were shocked to find the Antarctic Sound was still frozen and there was no sign of Captain Larsen. Larsen had tried to reach them but found his way blocked by ice, he sent three men to trek the 70 miles of frozen ocean on foot and tell Nordenskjöld to expect delays. The 3 set out for Snow Hill Island but became trapped themselves by shifting ice flows, they were forced to make camp for the ensuing winter at Hope Bay. Meanwhile Larsen himself had pushed on with *The Antarctic*, trying to break through the ice and get to Nordenskjöld, but the entire ship soon became stuck in the ice and was crushed, forcing Larsen and his men (and the ship’s cat!) to abandon ship and set up their own makeshift camp on Paulet Island. All the men of Nordenskjöld’s expedition were stuck in Antarctica for the winter of 1902, in 3 separate groups. At the beginning of summer, an incredible series of coincidences began to unfold: Nordenskjöld’s party set out from Snow Hill Island to conduct further exploration of the area, at the same time, the three men at Hope Bay set out to find him, they met by accident half way between their respective camps, both parties at first mistaking the others for penguins or seals. Jubilant, they returned to Snow Hill Island the very day an Argentine rescue ship, arranged by the Swedish government, arrived to save them. Everyone was euphoric, but one question remained, what had become of Captain Larsen and crew? That same night as they were discussing the problem in the hut on Snow Hill Island, the dogs started barking outside, when one of Nordenskjöld’s men went to investigate, he found Captain Larson and 5 of his sailors arriving outside! Larson had trekked from Paulet Island to Snow Hill Island to find Nordenskjöld! All that was left to do was sail the ship to Paulet Island to rescue the remaining 15 sailors and the cat, and then return home to a hero’s welcome.



DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0715	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0730	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
AM	Ship Cruise in the Ice of the Weddell Sea	All	Outer Decks
1230	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1430	Amundsen & Scott, the walk to the South Pole – with Thomas	All	Presentation Room
1630	Afternoon Tea is Served	All	Lounge, Bar
1700	Excursion at D’Urville Monument	All	Gangway
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1945	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2115	Tabular Icebergs Viewing	All	Outside!!!

Russian Word of the Day

Paja-Ista

You’re Welcome

A TRUE EXPLORATORY DAY

The Adelie penguin with his bold white eye-ring on an otherwise black head is probably the most stereotype look-alike of all penguins. It was named after Adelieland, the section of Antarctica claimed for France by Dumont D'Urville. His wife was Adelie; but he gave her name to the land, not to the penguin! She is not known to have waddled or eaten krill!

Being one of the two true Antarctic penguin species, the Adelie penguin must make most of the short duration of the Antarctic summer and thus has the fastest breeding cycle of any member of its family (around 60 days from hatching to fledging near the northern limits of their distribution). In spring, when rising temperatures provide ice and snow-free nesting habitat, males arrive first at the breeding colony and reclaim their nest from the previous season – or get a better one.

At Brown Bluff, we saw Gentoos with chicks a week old, while the Adelies were only just hatching. The Adelies will catch up fast, and both species are likely to fledge around the same time. For penguins, fledging means losing their downy coat (which reveals waterproof feathers underneath) and taking their first swim. It was a huge privilege being able to stand 5 metres away from four different nests, all with chicks emerging from eggs.

DID YOU KNOW?

All of the ice in Antarctica is made up of Freshwater. Only about 1 % of land is exposed with the rest covered by ice. Over 70% of the worlds fresh water is locked up down here in glaciers and ice caps. On average Antarctica receives only about 150 mm of precipitation each year making it the driest continent.

Icebergs are defined as being over 5m in height, between 1-5 metres is called a bergy bit and less than 1 metre a growler.



Roald Amundsen on Shackleton:

"Sir Ernest Shackleton's name will always be written in the annals of Antarctic exploration in letters of fire... he has shown us what the will and energy of a single man can perform"



DAILY PROGRAM

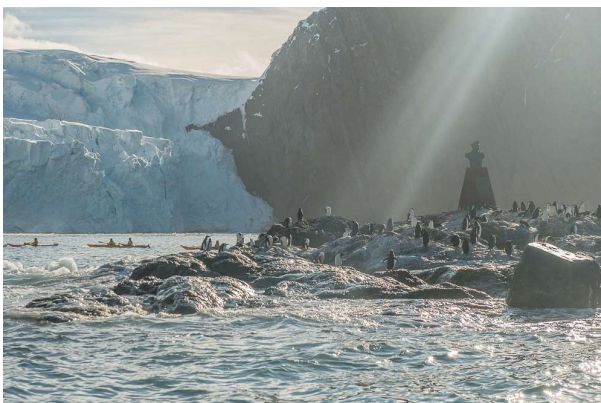
WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0745	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0800	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
1000	Excursion at Cape Lookout	All	Gangway
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1530	Point Wild	All	Outer Decks
1800	Charity Auction & Happy Hour and a Half	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2130	The Wild Thing – With Nate and Simon	All	Lounge, Bar

Russian Word of the Day

Zafra

Tomorrow

ELEPHANT RUNS WILD



Frank Wild, was an explorer. He went on five expeditions to Antarctica for which he was awarded the Polar Medal with four bars, one of only two men to be so honoured, the other being Ernest Joyce. He took part in the following Antarctic expeditions:

- In 1901 he was a member of Robert Falcon Scott's crew as an Able Seaman on the *Discovery*, along with Ernest Shackleton who was then a sub-Lieutenant.
- On the Nimrod Expedition 1908–1909 and was a member of the team that crossed the Ross Barrier and Beardmore Glacier at a record latitude of 88°23'S.
- In 1911 he joined Douglas Mawson's *Aurora* expedition and was in charge of the western base on the Shackleton Ice Shelf.
- He served as Shackleton's second-in-command on Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914–1916).
- From 1921–22 Wild was second-in-command of the Shackleton–Rowett Expedition, a poorly-equipped expedition with no clear plan, and a small ship, the *Quest*. Shackleton died of a heart attack on South Georgia during the expedition, and Wild took over command and completed the journey.

"This was the first landing ever made on Elephant Island, and a thought came to me that the honour should belong to the youngest member of the expedition, so I told Blackborrow to jump over. He seemed to be in a state almost of coma, and in order to avoid delay I helped him, perhaps a little roughly, over the side of the boat. He promptly sat down in the surf and did not move. Then I suddenly realized what I had forgotten, that both his feet were frostbitten badly. Some of us jumped over and pulled him to a dry place. It was a rather rough experience for Blackborrow, but anyhow he is now able to say that he was the first man to sit on Elephant Island. Possibly at the time he would have been willing to forego any distinction of the kind!"

Sir Ernest Shackleton



DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0815	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0830	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0930	The Unsung Hero Of Antarctica – With Derek	All	Presentation Room
1100	The Antarctic Treaty System with Thomas	All	Presentation Room
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1530	Birds of the Falklands – with Simon	All	Presentation Room
1630	Afternoon Tea is Served	All	Lounge, Bar
1700	Charity Auction & Super Extended Happy Hour	Happy Birds	Lounge, Bar
1930	Dinner will be served	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2100	5 Kg of Fury with Derek	Late Owls	Lounge, Bar

Russian Word of the Day

Zaftrak

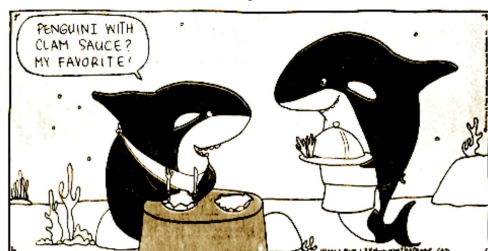
Breakfast

FALKLANDS, HERE WE COME

Dynamic Soaring is the amazing flight style best used by albatrosses and petrels to fly huge distances and long times yet expending hardly any energy. Instead of burning calories flapping their way across the ocean, these birds glide using the different speeds of wind at different heights above the water. At the height of the wave tops much of the wind energy has been lost to creating waves, so the wind is much slower than higher up from the water. Down in wave troughs the air is eddying or calm. The bird arcs upward at an angle to catch the strong wind and gain energy (momentum), which it then carries in an accelerating dive into the slower winds or calms down between the waves. There the bird uses its stored energy to glide where there is less resistance to its travels – even into the wind, if it so chooses. The usual flight pattern is like a corkscrew that has been partly flattened diagonally. The ability to master the ocean winds comes instinctually to albatrosses and petrels, which are unmatched in this ability. Using this energy-efficient flight their metabolic rates are barely higher than resting! Thus they can travel long and far without food.

The **Drake Passage** is the body of water between the southern tip of South America at Cape Horn, Chile and the South Shetland Islands of Antarctica. It connects the southwestern part of the Atlantic Ocean (Scotia Sea) with the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean and extends into the Southern Ocean. The passage is named after the 16th century English privateer Sir Francis Drake, whose only remaining ship after passing through the Strait of Magellan was blown far South in September 1578 and who inferred an open connection of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The 800 km (500 miles) wide passage between Cape Horn and Greenwich Island is the shortest crossing from Antarctica to the rest of the world's land. There is no significant land anywhere around the world at the latitudes of the Drake Passage, which is important to the unimpeded flow of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current which carries a huge volume of water (about 600 times the flow of the Amazon River) through the Passage and around Antarctica. This wide-open space creates room for storms to build and the massive volume of water moving with conflicting currents join forces with the heavy winds which often results in large swell and rough seas. Our crossing has been pretty relaxed by Drake's standards – the only rocking and rolling is coming from the bar!

Rhymes with Orange □ Hilary B. Price



DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0815	Smoothies, freshly brewed coffee and tea is available	Early Birds	Vavilounge
0830	Breakfast is served	All	Dining Room
0930	Film: Chasing Ice	All	Presentation Room
1100	Account Settlement	Everybody, called by deck	Library
1300	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1430	Nella Dan, beset in the ice – 1985 with Peter	All	Presentation Room
1630	Afternoon Tea is available	All	Vavilounge
1700	Photo Competition Awards	All	Vavilounge
1830	The Happiest Hour with Dave and Julia	Happy Birds	Vavilounge
1930	Dinner is served	All	Dining Room
2100	Fireside Chat: Sleeping with Mishka, with Jamie	Night Herons	Vavilounge

Russian Word of the Day

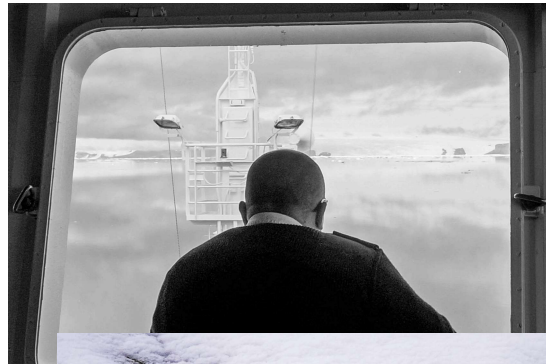
Eez-va-nee-tye

Excuse me

LAND AHOY!!

The Other Battle of the Falklands

In November 1914 the British Navy suffered its first major defeat for 100 yrs at the battle of Coronel off the Chilean coast at the hands of Admiral Maxamilian von Spee. The German force was more modern, stronger and better armed, but British public opinion saw the defeat as humiliation. As a result a strong British fleet was dispatched to Falklands under command of Admiral Doveton Sturdee. Fresh from his victory Von Spee decided in December 1914 to attack the Falklands which was an important coaling and wireless station for the British. There is much controversy as to why he decided to do this – against the advice of his own captains. He was low on ammunition but had replenished coal from a captured British collier off Cape Horn so there was little of strategic value in the attack. He had intelligence, received from the German wireless station at Valparaíso, which reported the port to be free of Royal Navy warships. But the British fleet had arrived in the Falklands the previous day and were anchored in Port William and Port Stanley. There is a strong possibility that this was a fake message sent in a German naval code broken by British cryptographers. Spee realised that a superior force was waiting for him and tried to escape. But he was caught and suffered a huge defeat – 4 out of his five war ships were sunk with the loss of 1871 sailors (including Spee). The British suffered no serious damage to any vessels and only 10 sailors killed. Though the battle was waged far from the main theatre of the war, it was of major strategic importance – the Imperial fleet never again posed a threat in the South Atlantic and Southern Ocean.



Congratulations to the winners and all the participants of the photographic competition. The jury had a very hard time deciding the winners. Well done!

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0715	Freshly brewed coffee, tea and smoothies with Julia	Early Birds	Lounge
0730	Breakfast is served	All Birds	Dining Room
0900	Excursion at West Point	All	Gangway
1230	Lunch is served	All	Dining Room
1430	Excursion at Saunders Island	All	Gangway
1900	We Invite You for Captain's Dinner	Hungry Birds	Dining Room
2030	Voyage Recap and Slideshow with Nate and Jeff	Late Owls	Lounge, Bar

Russian Word of the Day

Nasdrovia

Cheers

STANLEY: BRIGHT LIGHTS, BIG CITY! THANK YOU FOR TRAVELLING WITH US

Land sighted east of Tierra del Fuego

Captain John Davis, the famous English navigator, reported sighting land whilst sailing in the South Atlantic in January 1592. Two years later, Sir Richard Hawkins sighted the same islands and named them Hawkins Maydendale. In 1690, Captain John Stone sailed his ship *Welfare* into a sound between the two major islands and named it for Viscount Falkland, a British Government Official.

Then came a period of disputes regarding territorial claims by both the British and the French, as well as the Spanish that lasted into the mid 1700s.

It was not until 1845 that Governor Moody moved the seat of government and main population center to the settlement called Stanley.



The Reclus Hut...

Take some time today to visit Stanley Museum. The new museum was opened two years ago and the Reclus Hut was installed. This tiny building played a hugely significant role in the history of the Antarctic Peninsula region. The Reclus Hut was built in 1957 to accommodate the members of a British expedition attempting the first crossing of the peninsula. Set up at Portal Point, 3 men overwintered in the hut before laying supply depots and surveying the area to find a suitable dog-sledging route. Another 4, led by Wally Herbert, started from the other side of the peninsula and travelled 280 miles to reach Portal Point. It took them 54 days over high and icy terrain; 39 of these days were spent confined to their tents during blizzards. Upon their arrival at the hut, conditions became tight as 7 men squashed into the small space. A shortage of food meant that everybody went on short rations. This continued for 6 weeks until a relief vessel arrived to escort the expedition home. The hut was dismantled and transferred to Stanley in 1996.

Who named Port Stanley?

Stanley was named after Edward Stanley, 14th Earl of Derby who was the British Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time the capital was founded. The Falklands became a permanent colony in 1840, established by the British government. The total land area is 12,200km² and from east to west the broadest point is about 250km.

DAILY PROGRAM

WHEN	WHAT	WHO	WHERE
0645	Wake Up Call	Early Birds	Lounge, Bar
0700	Breakfast is served	All	Dining Room
0700	Please have your checked luggage outside your cabin	Checked bags	Hallways
0800	Disembarkation for the town of Stanley	All	Gangway
0930	Pick up for airport transfer	All	Visitor's Center

Russian Word of the Day

Das-ve-dan-yja

Farewell