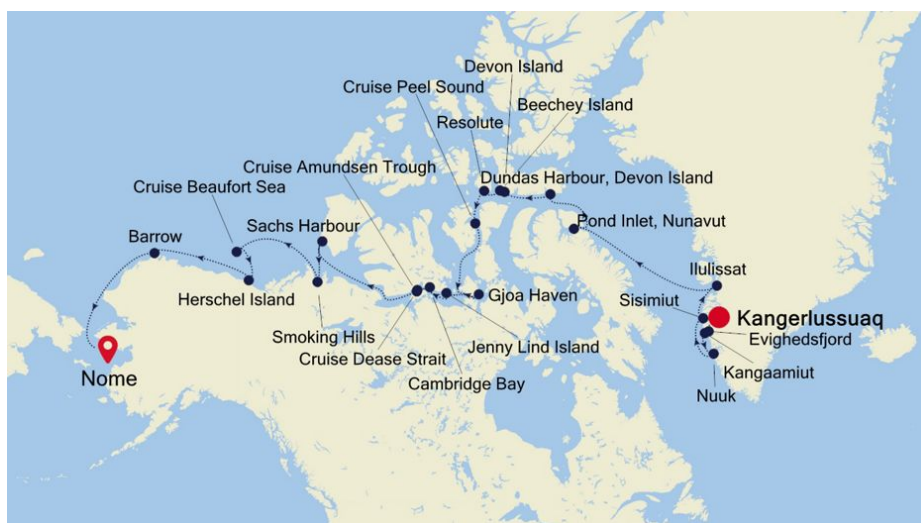


THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

KANGERLUSSUAQ to NOME



Join us for some vitamin sea and head to the High Canadian Arctic. Follow the routes of Frobisher, Hudson et al and cross from Greenland to Alaska, experiencing the unforgettable in between. Encounter a fascinating mix of local culture, endemic wildlife and show stopping landscapes before deep diving into the history, geology, wildlife and botany of this spectacular area with our superb Expedition Team.



DATE: AUGUST 24- SEPTEMBER 17,
2021

DURATION: 25 DAYS/24 NIGHTS

EMBARK: KANGERLUSSUAQ,
GREENLAND

DISEMBARK: NOME, ALASKA

SHIP: Silver Cloud

FROM: \$38,970*

**After 10% Early Booking Savings*

Free Economy Air or reduced Business Class
Pre- and Post-Cruise tour are available.

ITINERARY

DAY 1 – KANGERLUSSUAQ, GREENLAND

Kangerlussuaq is a settlement in western Greenland in the Qeqqata municipality located at the head of the fjord of the same name. The settlement's economy and population of 512 is almost entirely reliant on the airport and tourist industry.

You don't want to miss this boat! Arrive a day early to avoid flight delay issues.

DAY 2 – KANGAAMIUT AND EVIGHEDSFJORD, GREENLAND

Kangaamiut (the People of the Fjords) is a settlement which clings to the shoreline of Greenland's Arctic Circle region, backed by some of the country's most spectacular fjords. The nearby pinnacle-shaped mountains gave the Danish-Norwegian colonial settlement its original name of Sukkertoppen (Sugarloaf) and the town recently celebrated its 250th anniversary. Here, one can experience small-town Greenlandic culture at its most authentic. The town is scattered across a small hill, displaying all the colorful buildings of the town at once; it is impossible to take a bad photo here. A system of staircases and boardwalks leads to the top of the hill, an area used to helicopter transport which offers jaw-dropping vistas of the wilderness around the settlement.

DAY 3 – NUUK, GREENLAND

In the bustling capital city of Greenland, you could be forgiven for forgetting you are in such a vast and isolated country. Nuuk is Greenland's economic and social hub, home to more than a third of Greenland's population, and although it feels like a world capital, scratch the surface, and a uniquely Greenlandic character can be found underneath. Nuuk Cathedral overlooks the gorgeous old Colonial Harbour district and the Greenland National Museum, resting place of the legendary Qilakitsoq mummies, the true highlight of the museum's archaeological collection.

DAY 4 – SISIMIUT, GREENLAND

Located just north of the Arctic Circle, Sisimiut is the northernmost ice-free port town in Greenland. Yet it is also the southernmost town where there is enough snow and ice to drive a dogsled in winter and spring. In Sisimiut, travelling by sled has been the primary means of winter transportation for centuries. In fact, the area has been inhabited for approximately 4,500 years. Modern Sisimiut is the largest business center in the north of Greenland, and is one of the fastest growing Greenlandic cities. Commercial fishing is the lead economy in the town's thriving industrial base.

DAY 5 – ILULISSAT, GREENLAND

Known as the birthplace of icebergs, the Ilulissat Icefjord produces nearly 20 million tons of ice each day.

DAY 6 – DAY AT SEA

DAY 7 – POND INLET, CANADA

Located in northern Baffin Island, Pond Inlet is a small, predominantly Inuit community, with a population of roughly 1,500 inhabitants. In 1818, the British explorer John Ross named a bay in the vicinity after the English astronomer John Pond. Today Pond Inlet is considered one of Canada's "jewels of the North" thanks to several picturesque glaciers and mountain ranges nearby. Pond Inlet is also known as a major center of Inuit art, especially the printmaking and stone carving that are featured in the town's art galleries.

DAY 8 – DUNDAS HARBOR, DEVON ISLAND, CANADA

Dundas Harbor is located in the southeast of Devon Island, Canada's 6th largest island. It is a forlorn but starkly beautiful spot. It did not appear on maps until after explorer William Edward Parry's exploration in the 1820's. Parry named it after Devon, England. On land there are remains of a Thule settlement dating back to 1000 A.D., including tent rings, middens and a gravesite. Today, Devon Island is the largest uninhabited island in the world.

DAY 9 – RADSTOCK BAY – BEECHY ISLAND, CANADA

The Thule culture had already settled there many centuries before, and left behind qarmat homes, made of rocks, whale bones, rock and sod walls, and skins for roofs that tell a story of over 800 years of human habitation.

Beechy Island is a small island off the southwest coast of Devon Island, separated by a narrow waterway called the Barrow Strait. Captain William Edward Parry was the first European to visit the island in 1819. His lieutenant, Frederick William Beechey, named the island after his father, the artist William Beechey (1753–1839). Beechey Island played a significant role in the history of Arctic Exploration. During the winter of 1845-46, Sir John Franklin and his men camped on the island as part of their ill-fated quest to find the Northwest Passage. Later, in 1903, Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen stopped at the island at the beginning of his successful voyage in search for the Northwest Passage.

DAY 10 – RESOLUTE, NUVANUT, CANADA

Resolute, or Resolute Bay, is one of Canada's northernmost communities and is second only to Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island. It is also one of the coldest inhabited places in the world, with an average yearly temperature of -15.7°C (3.7°F).

DAY 11 – CRUISE PEEL SOUND, CANADA

Peel Sound is a 30 mile wide, 125 mile long channel separating Prince of Wales Island to the west and Somerset Island to the east. It was named in 1851 by explorer Vice Admiral Horatio Austin in honor of Sir Robert Peel, a former prime minister of Great Britain. Austin, however, was not the first person to sail through the sound. Five years earlier, in 1846, Sir John Franklin had passed through the strait, just before his ships became icebound.

DAY 12 – GJOA HAVEN, NUVANUT, CANADA

In 1903, the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen had entered the area on his ship Gjøa in an expedition intending to travel through the Northwest Passage. By October the straits through which he was travelling began to ice up. Amundsen put Gjøa into a natural harbor on the southeast coast of King William Island. He stayed there for nearly two years. He and his crew spent much of that time with the local Netsilik Inuit, learning from them the skills to live off the land and travel efficiently in the Arctic environment. This knowledge proved to be vital for Amundsen's later successful exploration to the South Pole.

DAY 13 – JENNY LIND ISLAND, CANADA

Named for the Swedish opera singer, Jenny Lind Island is a Canadian Important Bird Area, and a Key Migratory Terrestrial Bird Site. Notable bird species include Canada goose, lesser snow goose, and Ross's goose. Muskoxen are found in the south east section of the island.

DAY 14 – CAMBRIDGE BAY, NUNAVUT, CANADA

Cambridge Bay is the largest stop for passenger and research vessels traversing the Arctic Ocean's Northwest Passage, a disputed area which the Government of Canada claims are Canadian Internal Waters, while other nations state they are either territorial waters or international waters.

DAY 15 – CRUISE DEASE STRAIT, CANADA**DAY 16 – CRUISE AMUNDSEN TROUGH, CANADA****DAY 17 – SACHS HARBOR, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA**

Sachs Harbor is a hamlet located in the Inuvik Region of the Northwest Territories, Canada. Situated on the southwestern coast of Banks Island in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, the population according to the 2011 census count was 103 people.

DAY 18 – SMOKING HILLS, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, CANADA

The Smoking Hills are located on the east coast of Cape Bathurst in Canada's Northwest Territories, next to the Arctic Ocean and a small group of lakes. The cliffs were named by explorer John Franklin, who was the first European to see them on his 1826 expeditions. They contain strata of hydrocarbons (oil shales), which have been burning continuously for centuries.

DAY 19 – CRUISE BEAUFORT SEA

Named after Sir Francis Beaufort, the British naval officer whose observation of the wind and sea state resulted in the Beaufort scale, the Beaufort Sea is part of the Arctic Ocean north of Alaska and the Canadian Yukon and Northwest Territories.

DAY 20 – HERSCHEL ISLAND, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

Herschel Island is an island in the Beaufort Sea (part of the Arctic Ocean), which lies 5 km (3.1 mi) off the coast of Yukon in Canada. It is Yukon's only offshore island.

DAY 21– DAY AT SEA**DAY 22 – BARROW, ALASKA, USA**

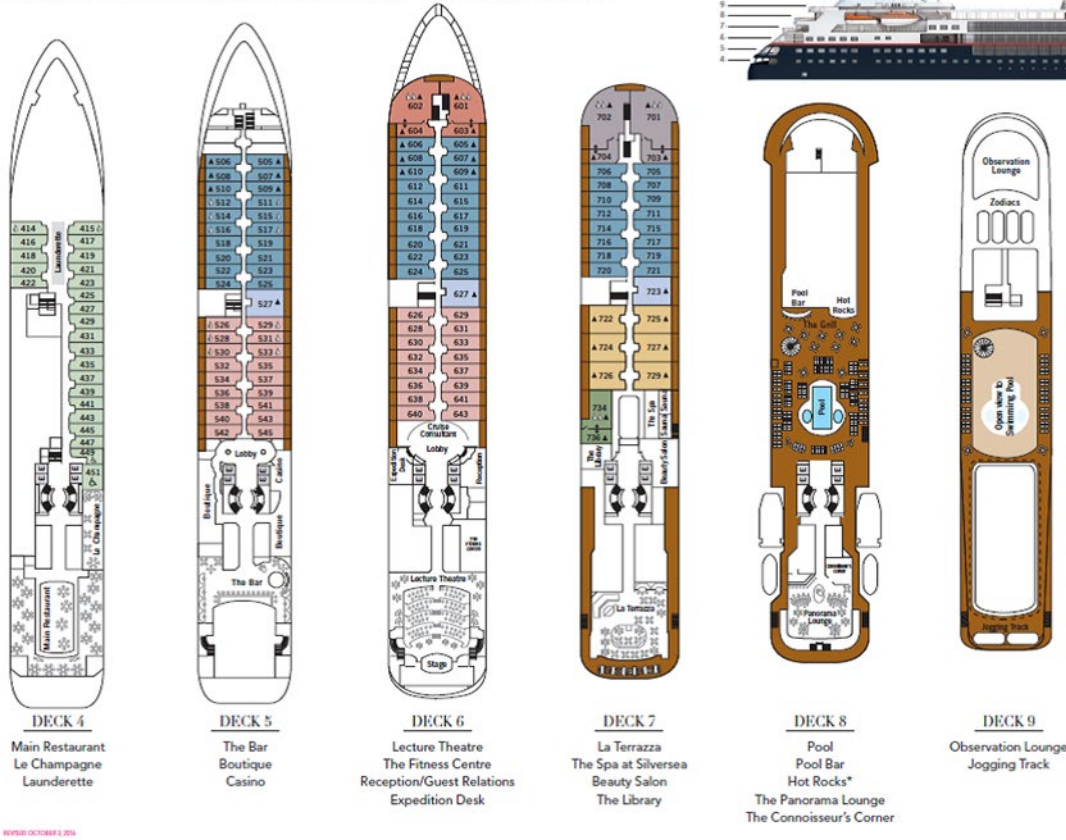
Barrow is one of the northernmost public communities in the world and is the northernmost city in the United States. Nearby Point Barrow is the country's northernmost point, and the northernmost point of the entire American mainland landmass that begins at the very southernmost tip of South America. To go any further north, you would either have to venture into the icy expanse of the Arctic Ocean.

DAYS 23-24 – DAYS AT SEA**DAY 25 – NOME, ALASKA, USA - DISEMBARK**

Transfer to the airport for your homeward bound flights.



SILVER CLOUD EXPEDITIONS – November 2017



- SUITE CATEGORIES**
- Owner's Suite
 - Grand Suite
 - Royal Suite
 - Silver Suite
 - Medallion Suite
 - Deluxe Veranda Suite
 - Veranda Suite
 - Vista Suite
- SPECIFICATIONS**
- Crew 208
 - Officers European
 - Guests 200/260
 - Tonnage 16,800
 - Length 514.14 Feet/156.7 Metres
 - Width 70.62 Feet/21.5 Metres
 - Speed 18 Knots
 - Passenger Decks 6
 - Connecting Suites
 - 3rd Guest Capacity
 - Bathub/Shower Combination 6
 - Bathub & Separate Shower 6
 - Disabled Suites 449, 451
 - Built 1994
 - Registry Bahamas
 - Ice-class Rating 1C
- Deck plans are for illustration purposes only and may be subject to change.
Suite diagrams shown are for illustration purposes only and may vary from actual square footage. Please refer to suite specifications for square footage.
* Please note that Hot Rocks opening hours are subject to weather and destination conditions.

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