

POLAR ADVENTURES

Schiffs- und Flug- Expeditionen
in Arktis und Antarktis



Antarktis

Tages-Flüge nach King George Island an der antarktischen Halbinsel

POLARADVENTURES Schiffs- und Flug-Expeditionen in Arktis und Antarktis

Heinrich-Böll-Str. 40 * D-21335 Lüneburg * Deutschland

Tel +49-4131- 223474 Fax +49-4131-54255 infos@polaradventures.de www.polaradventures.de

POLAR ADVENTURES

Schiffs- und Flug- Expeditionen
in Arktis und Antarktis

Saison 2024-25

Airline Direkt-Angebote

**ab-bis Flugafen für individuelle
Planungen**

**alle Abfahrten der Saison inkl.
englischsprachiger Termine**



ANTARTIC AIRWAYS

ANTARCTIC PROGRAM DETAILS



ANTARTIC AIRWAYS

DAP

On 1989, DAP began flying to King George Island in Antarctica, to where it has been flying without interruption to this day. DAP is the private airline with more experience in flying to Antarctica. This place is one of the only places on Earth that is still pristine, It is, why, it has become an important reserve for the biosphere. Its unique beauty contrasted with its extreme weather conditions, make it an exotic and enchanting destination for all those privileged travelers who are planning a visit to the end of the world.

On our aircraft you will fly over the Magellan Strait, Tierra del Fuego Island, Darwin Mountain Range, the mythical Cape Horn and the stormy Drake Passage to finally arrive at King George Island, Gateway to the White continent.



DAY PREVIOUS TO **THE PROGRAM**

Upon arrival in the city of Pta. Arenas, DAP will include 04 consecutive nights of accommodation **based on a double room**. Passengers traveling alone will be considered in a **single room**.

In your e-mail you will receive the instructions to reach our offices and be part of the Antarctic briefing. Here you will meet the other passengers on the tour and be greeted by our host who will invite you to share a welcome cocktail.

Your arrival in Punta Arenas must be no later than 5:00 p.m. to be able to participate in the Antarctic briefing. Passengers who are not present at this meeting **may not participate in the contracted tour**. It is mandatory.

The realization of each program and its activities are subject to weather conditions and it will be the exclusive decision of DAP if they can be carried out or not.

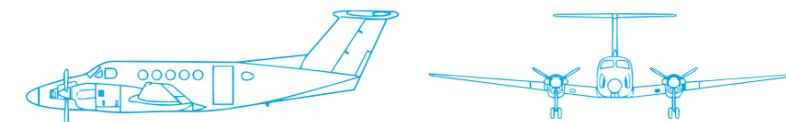




KING AIR 300

In Antarctic configuration, only carries a maximum of 06 passengers and has no toilet service.

The Antarctic flight takes approximately 2.5 hours, depending on weather conditions.



GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

- 09 passengers / 02 pilots
- Maximum altitude 35,000 ft
- Cruising speed 300 kt
- Pressurized cabin

DESCRIPTION OF FULL DAY PROGRAM

A transfer will pick you up at the hotel to transport you to the Punta Arenas airport and board the DAP flight to King George Island.

Upon arrival you will be greeted by our expert guide in the area who will take you to visit some of the most characteristic places such as Villas Las Estrellas (first site inhabited by civilians), Orthodox Church in Russian Base Bellingshausen, Fildes Bay where you will sail on a zodiac type boat to Ardley Island to visit penguin colonies (Adelie, Chinstrap and Papua), and other visits in the area.

After 5 hours of tour (subject to weather conditions) you will take the return flight to Punta Arenas where a transfer will take you back to the hotel.

DESCRIPTION OF OVERNIGHT PROGRAM

After the activities of the first day (Full day) the passengers will spend the night in an Antarctic refuge. The next day other activities will be contemplated, such as a visit to "La Elefantera" for the sighting of sea elephants and other species in the area, a walk to the "Great Wall" Chinese Base and if the weather conditions allow it, we can visit other areas of interest before returning to Punta Arenas.



FULL DAY PROGRAM



The Full day program has a maximum duration of 5 hours (subject to weather conditions) on King George Island.

OVERNIGHT PROGRAM



The Overnight program includes the same activities as a full day plus overnight in an Antarctic refuge, in addition to other visits. This activity will take place only if the weather conditions are suitable and safe for the operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:



*For Full day we recommend a small backpack (5 kilograms / 11 pounds)

* For Overnight we recommend a small backpack as well (10 kilograms /22 pounds)

* All visits are made by foot.

The whole program (Full day and Overnight) including visits, walks and navigations is subject to weather conditions and may change the order of the tour/activities and the total hours of stay.

BEFORE THE FLIGHT:

- Go to the restroom, at the airport.
- Bring your passport.
- Use adequate clothing for this trip (ski or winter outfit)
- Bring cash (Chilean pesos or US dollars) to buy some souvenirs during your visit.



ANTARTIC AIRWAYS





ANTARTIC AIRWAYS



WHAT TO BRING?

DAP will provide you of a special jacket and a pair of boots for the tour in case you do not have the adequate equipment. These must be return back to us after the tour. **This applies only for king air programs (06 passengers maximum)**

Consider dressing with multiple layers, in a comfortable manner, ready to walk a distance.

***Avoid heavy clothing.**

EXTRAS

It's advisable to bring an extra set of gloves and socks in case there's any problems; having dry feet and hands is fundamental during the tour and flight. The ozone layer has its biggest weak spot over Antarctica so taking care of exposing yourself to solar radiation is important. Use sunshades and sun protector applying it before stepping down from the plane. Don't forget your medicine if you need it.



BASICS

Do not forget gloves, appropriate shoes (imagine walk on snow/mud), waterproof jacket, hat and scarf or buff to cover your neck area.





ANTARTIC AIRWAYS

LUNCH

Upon entering the plane, you will find a bag on your seat. Inside, a lunchbox contains your menu. Given the reduced size of this aircraft it operates as self-service. Upon landing our staff will dispose of it, exchanging it for a new one to be used on the flight back to Punta Arenas.

For safety reasons, we do not serve alcohol drinks on our flights towards Antarctica. However, they will be available for the flight back to Punta Arenas.





IMPORTANT INFORMATION

NOTE 1: At the moment of your booking request, you will receive the Adventure Booking Form. You have to complete it with the information. **This is compulsory in order to book.**

NOTE 2: : All the meals and beverages are included during the development of the program. It is responsibility of each person to indicate in the Adventure Booking Form any meal restriction or special requirement

INSURANCE: DAP declares that our insurance of civil liability covers all passengers strictly against risks while they are on the airplane and when boarding or disembarking via the stairs. Therefore, all passengers must have the necessary insurance to cover civil liability derived from any injuries or illnesses that they may sustain while being outside the plane. Likewise, the operator must demand passengers to have a rescue insurance that covers a potential evacuation from Antarctica by air. The parties involved consider an essential subject that all passengers have the insurance mentioned above.

We remark that our Company does not sell or provide any personal insurance, passengers must take it by themselves.



ANTARTIC AIRWAYS





ANTARTIC AIRWAYS

TERMS & CONDITIONS ANTARCTICA FULL DAY PROGRAM 2023-2024 SEASON





King George Island is located at the northern end of the Antarctic Peninsula. This is one of the most remote places on earth; therefore, it is hard to reach. This unique and fascinating destination presents special challenges; it is difficult to find modern life comforts and the weather is highly unpredictable.

The Antarctica Full Day is a safe program, developed by high level professionals with over 30 years of experience in Antarctica. However, in King George Island there are no hospitals or emergency units, therefore, DAP Antarctica requires passengers to have appropriate insurance that includes medical evacuation.

To land safely, a clear sky with perfect visibility is required, that is why in many cases trips need to be postponed while waiting for adequate weather conditions or an improvement in the condition of the landing strip.

That is why having a tight schedule to do your Antarctic program it is not advisable: possible delays of several days must be considered. DAP Antarctica strongly suggests that when scheduling, you consider a window of several

days, to gain some flexibility. Also, an open air ticket for your trip back home would be a good idea to provide rescheduling flexibility.

Flying into Antarctica takes two and a half hours. First, crossing the Darwin Mountain Range, then the mythical Cape Horn, the Drake Passage, and finally arriving at King George Island in the Antarctic Peninsula. Information on weather conditions is checked via Satellite, at all times, before departure and during the flight.

Safety is essential to all operations and this is the first and most important consideration for the technical team when deciding upon the realization of any and all activities of the program. The company understands how disappointing it is for travelers to be forced to abandon their trip, that is why DAP Antarctica strongly advises that all passengers carefully read these terms and conditions and purchase a trip cancellation and interruption insurance as protection against an emergency which may force them to cancel or leave the program while it is in progress.

RESERVATION AND PAYMENT

1. The price of the Full Day Program is US\$ 6,050.00 (Six thousand & fifty US dollars), per person. A minimum of 05 passengers and maximum of 06 is required for the King Air 300 aircraft and a minimum of 25 passengers and maximum of 35 for the BAe-146 aircraft.

2. To make a reservation you must contact the charters department sending an e-mail to charter@aeroviasdap.cl or to agencia@dap.cl. To make the booking you must prepay 50% of the total program price by wire transfer or credit card. **Payment by wire transfer (***) will be effective only if reservation is made at least 2 months prior to the program.**

3. The reservation will be confirmed once the initial payment is effective. The program must be fully paid at least 30 days prior to departure date. If payment has not been received according to these terms and conditions, DAP Antartica reserves the right to cancel the reservation, unless a change in the payment schedule has been agreed upon

CANCELLATION AND CHANGES OF ITINERARIES

DAP Antartica operations and services are highly dependent on weather conditions, so changes to the itinerary may occur, which are not under the responsibility of DAP Antartica. Such reschedules do not imply unilateral cancellation or modification of services by DAP Antartica.

Travelers are advised to schedule a 3 days window when planning their Antarctic visit, to make the tour, in case of bad weather conditions that might postpone the program, not including the day of the passenger's arrival. If the client cannot or does not want to wait for those 3 days and has to or wants to leave before the trip may be carried out, DAP Antartica will not be responsible for such situation, denying any kind of refund to the passenger.

DAP Antartica reserves the right to cancel the program for any reason whatsoever, including inadequate amount of participants or logistical problems caused by any circumstances beyond DAP's control. In the event of cancellation by DAP Antartica, the money will be refunded.

DAP Antartica is not responsible for any expenses incurred by the client or client's booking agents in the process of preparing for the trip or as a result of its cancellation, including airline tickets, accommodations, special clothing, food, visa, passport fees or other related expenses.

FLIGHT DELAYS

If for any reason the flight does not take place on the appointed day, it will be resumed as soon as possible until the time established by the contract has expired. In such case, DAP offers alternative programs free of charge for the passenger. The programs include visits to nearby locations of interest.

Passengers will not be compelled to participate in these programs but, in case the opportunity to fly to Antarctica is made available, DAP will not be responsible if it is not possible to locate passengers that are not participating in these alternative activities. For this, it is the exclusive responsibility of the passenger to stay in touch with the host.

DAP will neither be responsible if after locating the passengers, these are out of the possibility to reach the flight in time or if they fail to reach the flight for any reason.

DAP will consider these situations a cancellation on behalf of the client, in which case no refund applies.

HOTEL AND MEALS

DAP's Antarctic programs include 4 nights of hotel with breakfast with the exception of the specific program's duration in which all meals are included.

In no case will DAP refund for hotel nights that are not used, or will it offer discounts or refunds for hotel nights hired by the passenger independently, be it directly or through an agency.

BRIEFING

The briefing is a small instructional reunion prior to visiting Antarctica. Attendance is **COMPULSORY** for all passengers of the flight. This is a norm demanded by IAATO for all its members. NO passenger may visit Antarctica without having received the induction implied in this reunion. The briefing will take place around 17pm of the day before the date selected for the flight, for which it is very important for passengers to arrive to Punta Arenas before that time. The exact time and place for the briefing will be promptly informed by your host in Punta Arenas

CLOTHING (ONLY FOR KING AIR FLIGHTS)

DAP may loan jackets and boots to passengers. To be able to have these items in stock, it is essential for passengers to indicate their shoe and jacket size at the moment of registering for the program. The used items must be returned at the end of the journey. DAP will not be responsible of not having these items available if the passengers have not informed of their size or special requirements beforehand.

AGE AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

In general, the Antarctic visit is not recommended for children under 12 years old. Most of the visit is done by foot. The elderly, or those with reduced mobility are not impeded to make this visit, however, it is important their condition is informed to DAP at the moment of registering so the necessary logistics are in place. DAP will not be responsible of having vehicles or special support for their passengers, if they have not informed of these requirements beforehand, and it reserves the right to evaluate if the visit is possible or not.

SPECIAL CASE (WAIT BEYOND THE CONTRACTED TIME)

If for any reason the visit has been postponed for over three complete days, including the original date of the flight, in such a way that it's impossible to carry out the visit within the timeframe of the contract, and if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) The company has an aircraft available to keep waiting
- b) Clients can and will wait for more time

Then, the parties may agree to keep waiting beyond the original dates established in their contract. This requires the availability of an aircraft and for all passengers to agree on waiting, or, that those who wish to wait further are willing to pay for the ticket of those travelers who decided not to fly beyond the dates established in the contract.

AUTHORITY DURING FLIGHT AND ON GROUND

On board a DAP Antarctica flight, everybody is required to respect the authority of the captain and comply with his instructions. During field trips, guides have the same authority.

DAP Antarctica's guides and aircraft pilots are the leaders during the programs. Your signature implies your acceptance of the leader's authority to make decisions affecting the group or individuals. The leader may require an individual to leave the group if he/she believes the person's health is at risk, if an illegal act is committed, or their behavior becomes detrimental to the safety, enjoyment or well-being of the group.

PENALTIES AND REFUNDS

In the case of a client's cancellation, the following penalties will apply:

- Cancellations 30 days prior to departure, the initial payment of 50% will be fully retained.
- Cancellation 29 or less days before departure, 75% of the total value would be retained.

In the case of cancellation by DAP Antartica, payment received will be fully reimbursed.

In the event of cancellations due to force majeure or adverse weather conditions, the amount paid will be reimbursed except for the nonrefundable fee of 20%. DAP Antartica considers a flight cancelled because of bad weather conditions once 3 full days have passed since the date of the original schedule, and service has not been provided.

DAP Antartica's staff, crew and representatives, other than official Managers, are not entitled to promise refunds and DAP Antartica will not be bound to such promise.

INSURANCES

Please be aware that there are known and unknown hazards involved in any Antarctic trip, which you accept voluntarily and at your own risk. DAP Antartica will not be held responsible for any illness, injury or death sustained during the program. That is why DAP Antartica strongly encourages you to check with your insurance agent to make sure you are adequately covered for all contingencies, including medical evacuation.

This agreement and any dispute here under shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Chile. For all legal effects, both parties fix their residence in Punta Arenas, Chile.

Upon deposit of a part or full payment of any of DAP Antartica's programs, the undersigned confirms that he/she has read and understood these terms and conditions which he/she accepts and is bound to them and will be binding on his/hers heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators and successors.

This is the entire understanding between the signer and DAP Antartica and cannot be modified without the consent of both parties.



ID

DATE

DAP ANTARTICA LTDA.

SIGNATURE



ANTARTIC AIRWAYS

TERMS & CONDITIONS ANTARCTICA
OVERNIGHT PROGRAM 2023-2024 SEASON



King George Island is located at the northern end of the Antarctic Peninsula. This is one of the most remote places on earth; therefore, it is hard to reach. This unique and fascinating destination presents special challenges; it is difficult to find modern life comforts and the weather is highly unpredictable.

The Antarctica Overnight is a safe program, developed by high level professionals with over 30 years of experience in Antarctica. However, in King George Island there are no hospitals or emergency units, therefore, DAP Antarctica requires passengers to have appropriate insurance that includes medical evacuation.

To land safely, a clear sky with perfect visibility is required, that is why in many cases trips need to be postponed while waiting for adequate weather conditions or an improvement in the condition of the landing strip.

That is why having a tight schedule to do your Antarctic program it is not advisable: possible delays of several days must be considered. DAP Antarctica strongly suggests that when scheduling, you consider a window of several

days, to gain some flexibility. Also, an open air ticket for your trip back home would be a good idea to provide rescheduling flexibility.

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Safety is essential to all operations and this is the first and most important consideration for the technical team when deciding upon the realization of any and all activities of the program. The company understands how disappointing it is for travelers to be forced to abandon their trip, that is why DAP Antarctica strongly advises that all passengers carefully read these terms and conditions and purchase a trip cancellation and interruption insurance as protection against an emergency which may force them to cancel or leave the program while it is in progress.

RESERVATION AND PAYMENT

1. The price of an Overnight Program is of US\$ 7,150.00 (Seven thousand one hundred & fifty US dollars), per person. A minimum of 05 passengers and maximum of 06 is required for the King Air 300 aircraft.

2. To make a reservation you must contact the charters department sending an e-mail to charter@aeroviasdap.cl or to agencia@dap.cl. To make the booking you must prepay 50% of the total program price by wire transfer or credit card. **Payment by wire transfer (**) will be effective only if reservation is made at least 2 months prior to the program.**

3. The reservation will be confirmed once the initial payment is effective. The program must be fully paid at least 30 days prior to departure date. If payment has not been received according to these terms and conditions, DAP Antartica reserves the right to cancel the reservation, unless a change in the payment schedule has been agreed upon.

CANCELLATION AND CHANGES OF ITINERARIES

DAP Antartica operations and services are highly dependent on weather conditions, so changes to the itinerary may occur, which are not under the responsibility of DAP Antartica. Such reschedules do not imply unilateral cancellation or modification of services by DAP Antartica.

in case of bad weather conditions that might postpone the program, not including the day of the passenger's arrival. If the client cannot or does not want to wait for those 3 days and has to or wants to leave before the trip may be carried out, DAP Antartica will not be responsible for such situation, denying any kind of refund to the passenger.

DAP Antartica reserves the right to cancel the program for any reason whatsoever, including inadequate amount of participants or logistical problems caused by any circumstances beyond DAP's control. In the event of cancellation by DAP Antartica, the money will be refunded.

DAP Antartica is not responsible for any expenses incurred by the client or client's booking agents in the process of preparing for the trip or as a result of its cancellation, including airline tickets, accommodations, special clothing, food, visa, passport fees or other related expenses.

FLIGHT DELAYS

If for any reason the flight does not take place on the appointed day, it will be resumed as soon as possible until the time established by the contract has expired. In such case, DAP offers alternative programs free of charge for the passenger. The programs include visits to nearby locations of interest.

Passengers will not be compelled to participate in these programs but, in case the opportunity to fly to Antarctica is made available, DAP will not be responsible if it is not possible to locate passengers that are not participating in these alternative activities. For this, it is the exclusive responsibility of the passenger to stay in touch with the host.

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AGE AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

In general, the Antarctic visit is not recommended for children under 12 years old. Most of the visit is done by foot. The elderly, or those with reduced mobility are not impeded to make this visit, however, it is important their condition is informed to DAP at the moment of registering so the necessary logistics are in place. DAP will not be responsible of having vehicles or special support for their passengers, if they have not informed of these requirements beforehand, and it reserves the right to evaluate if the visit is possible or not

SPECIAL CASE (WAIT BEYOND THE CONTRACTED TIME)

If, for any reason, the trip is or has been postponed or cancelled for two whole days, including the scheduled day of the flight, making impossible the trip to be carried out within the expected time length of the program, the Overnight will automatically be turned into a Full day trip, with no stay overnight in Antarctica. Passengers will be refunded the difference between both programs. Full Day Terms & Conditions will apply accordingly.

AUTHORITY DURING FLIGHT AND ON GROUND

On board a DAP Antarctica flight, everybody is required to respect the authority of the captain and comply with his instructions. During field trips, guides have the same authority.

DAP Antarctica's guides and aircraft pilots are the leaders during the programs. Your signature implies your acceptance of the leader's authority to make decisions affecting the group or individuals. The leader may require an individual to leave the group if he/she believes the person's health is at risk, if an illegal act is committed, or their behavior becomes detrimental to the safety, enjoyment or well-being of the group.

PENALTIES AND REFUNDS

In the case of a client's cancellation, the following penalties will apply:

- Cancellations 30 days prior to departure, the initial payment of 50% will be fully retained.
- Cancellation 29 or less days before departure, 75% of the total value would be retained. In the case of cancellation by DAP Antartica, payment received will be fully reimbursed.

In the event of cancellations due to force majeure or adverse weather conditions, the amount paid will be reimbursed except for the nonrefundable fee of 20%. DAP Antartica considers a flight cancelled because of bad weather conditions once 3 full days have passed since the date of the original schedule, and service has not been provided.

DAP Antartica's staff, crew and representatives, other than official Managers, are not entitled to promise refunds and DAP Antartica will not be bound to such promise.

INSURANCES

Please be aware that there are known and unknown hazards involved in any Antarctic trip, which you accept voluntarily and at your own risk. DAP Antartica will not be held responsible for any illness, injury or death sustained during the program. That is why DAP Antartica strongly encourages you to check with your insurance agent to make sure you are adequately covered for all contingencies, including medical evacuation.

This agreement and any dispute here under shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Chile. For all legal effects, both parties fix their residence in Punta Arenas, Chile.

Upon deposit of a part or full payment of any of DAP Antartica's programs, the undersigned confirms that he/she has read and understood these terms and conditions which he/she accepts and is bound to them and will be binding on his/hers heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators and successors.

This is the entire understanding between the signer and DAP Antartica and cannot be modified without the consent of both parties.



ID _____

DATE _____

DAP ANTARTICA LTDA.

SIGNATURE

ANTARCTIC PROGRAMS **SEASON** **2023 - 2024**



FULL DAY
USD 6.550

SIX THOUSAND
& FIFTY

MONTH		DATE
DECEMBER	2023	TUESDAY 06th
JANUARY	2024	TUESDAY 10th – THURSDAY 19th (BAE)
FEBRUARY	2024	FRIDAY 03rd – TUESDAY 21st
MARCH	2024	FRIDAY 10th – WEDNESDAY 15th

**PRICE PER PERSON. EMBARKATION FEE INCLUDED.*

**MINIMUM 05 PASSENGERS, MAXIMUM OF 06 PER FLIGHT. BEEHCRAFT KING AIR 300 AIRPLANE.*

**MINIMUM 25 PASSENGERS ,MAXIMUM 35 PER FLIGHT. BAE AIRPLANE.*

OVERNIGHT
USD 7.650

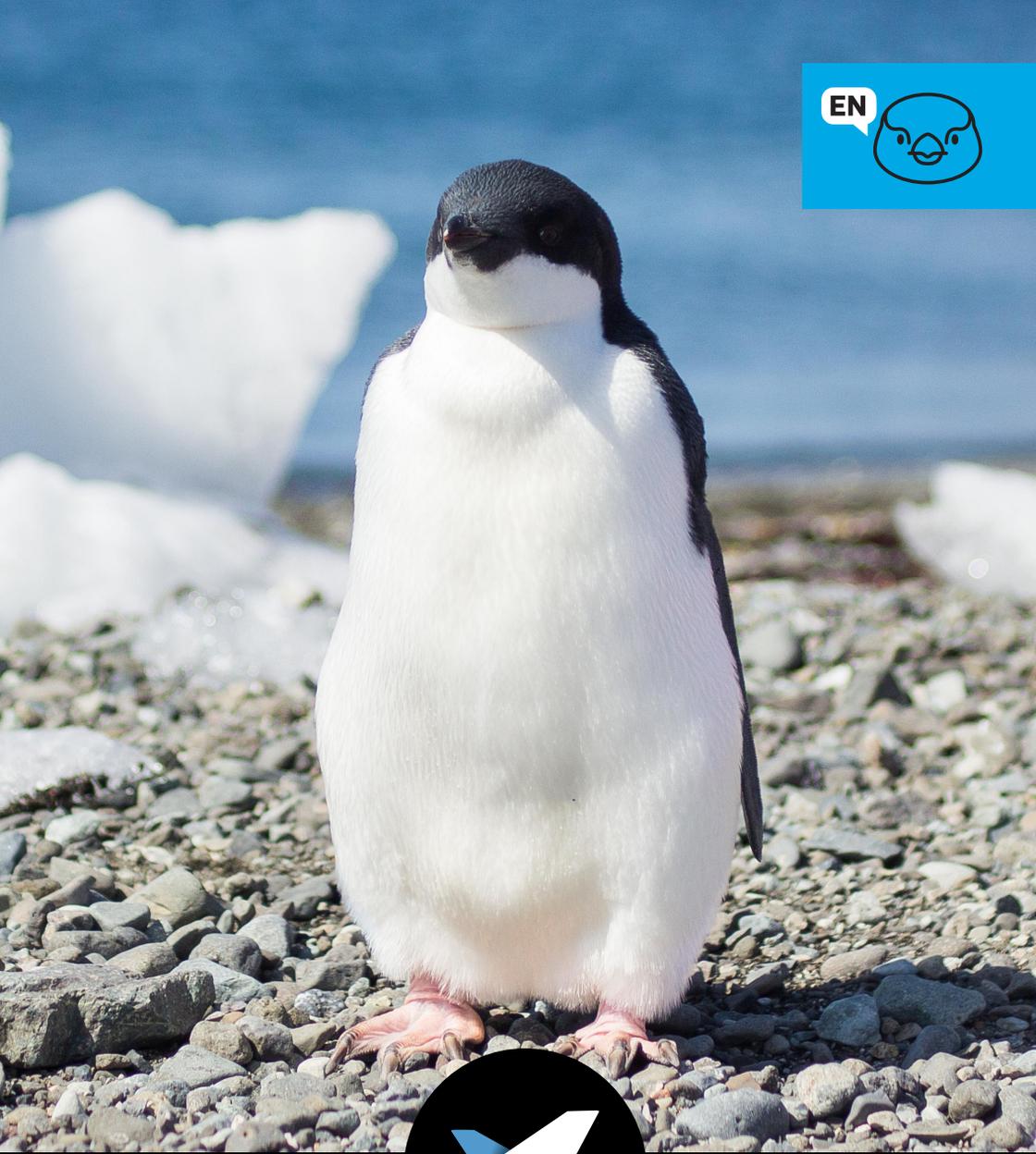
SEVEN THOUSAND ONE
HUNDRED & FIFTY

MONTH		DATE
DECEMBER	2023	TUESDAY 13th – SATURDAY 17th – THURSDAY 22nd – WEDNESDAY 28th
JANUARY	2024	TUESDAY 03rd – FRIDAY 13th – TUESDAY 17th –THURSDAY 26th
FEBRUARY	2024	TUESDAY 07th – FRIDAY 10th – TUESDAY 14th – FRIDAY 17th
MARCH	2024	THURSDAY 02nd – TUESDAY 07th

**PRICE PER PERSON .EMBARKATION FEE INCLUDED.*

**MINIMUM 05 PASSENGERS, MAXIMUM OF 06 PER FLIGHT. BEEHCRAFT KING AIR 300 AIRPLANE.*

EN



ANTARCTIC AIRWAYS BRIEFING

Visitor Guidelines and Antarctic Treaty Information



Discover our other programs!



KING PENGUIN PROGRAM



PROGRAM AT THE END OF THE WORLD



HELICOPTER OVERFLIGHTS IN PATAGONIA:
Torres del Paine - Fitz Roy - Perito Moreno and more!



ANTARCTIC AIRWAYS **BRIEFING**

Visitor Guidelines and Antarctic Treaty Information



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The DAP acronym comes from the name of its founder, magellan entrepreneur of Croatian origin, Domingo Andrés Pivcevic.

DAP began its operations in 1980 with a Twin Otter airplane (19 passengers), joining Patagonian cities of Chile and Argentina.

Later, DAP incorporated different aircrafts and routes, and currently operates not only in Patagonia but in destinations in the North of the country as well.

On 1989 DAP began flying to King George Island in Antarctica, where it has been flying without interruption to this day, with its brand Antarctic Airways.

DAP is the private airline with most experience in flying to Antarctica and its pilots are amongst the most experienced in the world.

Through its almost 40 years of operation, DAP has transported millions of passengers with the highest safety standards in the business.

DAP Timeline in Antarctica

1980 First flight operation with a DHC-6 Twin Otter. Punta Arenas - Porvenir route, soon expanding to Puerto Natales and Coyhaique.

1989 Beginning of Antarctic commercial route. DAP Helicópteros is created.

2002 Aerovías DAP receives authorization for carrying out air medical evacuations from Antarctica.

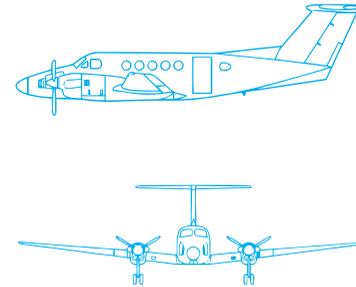
2011 Mr. Andrés Pivcevic Rajcevic, CEO of DAP is awarded the "Cross of Aeronautical Merit" by the General Director of Civilian Aviation of Chile.

2015 DAP is recognized under the VS IATA code.

2016 First BAe 146-200 painted as King Penguin for Antarctica!

King Air 300

Program aircraft



General Specifications:

Seats	9 passengers, 2 pilots
Cruise Speed	300 kt (540km/h)
Maximum altitude	35,000 ft (10668 m)
Cabin	presurized

In Antarctic configuration, only carries a maximum of 6 passengers, and has no toilet service. The flight to Antarctica takes approximately 2.5 hours, depending on weather conditions.

On certain occasions and a number of reasons, it could be necessary to switch aircraft for one of our BAe units.



For Full day:

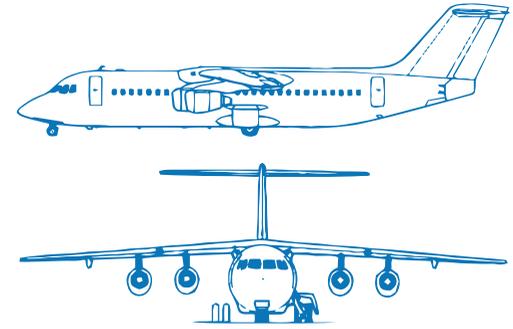
We recommend a small backpack (5kilos/11 pounds)

For Overnight:

10kilos/22 pounds is the total maximum weight allowed for luggage. As well as for full day tour we recommend a small backpack to carry your personal belongings during the tour.

BAe 146-200

Eventual aircraft



General Specifications:

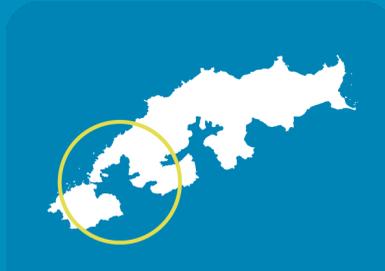
Seats	95 passengers, 2 pilots
Cruise Speed	389 kt (720 km/h)
Maximum altitude	30,000 ft (9150 m)
Cabin	presurized

In Antarctic configuration, only carries a maximum of 70 passengers.

The flight to Antarctica takes approximately 2 hours, depending on weather conditions.



Flight from Punta Arenas to King George Island



Fildes Bay is located in King George Island



-  GLACIER
-  PENGUIN COLONY
-  DIRECTION SIGNS POST
-  RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH
-  RUBBER BOAT RIDE
-  DAP CAMP
-  WEDDELL, LEOPARD AND ELEPHANT SEALS COLONY

**Full Day:**

Full day program has an approximated duration of five hours on King George Island. Sites of interest: Ardley Island, Russian Orthodox Church, Scientific Bases, Villa Las Estrellas.

**Overnight:**

The first day is identical to a full day program. The overnight is carried out in an Antarctic camp. On the next day, we visit the Sea Elephant Colony on the Island.

**If for any reason it is not possible to carry out an Overnight program on the established date, the program will be attempted again on the next day. If it's necessary to postpone this for one more day, passengers will be given back the money difference, and the program will be changed to a Full Day structure.*

Recommendations for the program:

- Go to the restroom before the flight.
- Bring your passport
- Use adequate clothing for this trip (ski or winter outfit).
- Please, let us know if you have any medical or nutritional restrictions, so we may provide what you need.
- If you have comfortable trekking shoes, you may wear them; otherwise, DAP will provide boots for this program and also a waterproof coat (please request in advance).

About the excursion:

- All visits are made by foot
- For your own safety, you must follow all instructions given by our staff.

Included:

- Transportation from and to the airport. - 4 nights in Punta Arenas (day of arrival, day of the trip, and two more nights in case waiting is necessary) - Half a day's pension during your stay in Punta Arenas - Roundtrip flight Punta Arenas/King George Island/Punta Arenas - Antarctic program - Food and snacks during the trip
- Boots and coats you may borrow in case you need them - Alternative programs in Punta Arenas during the wait for the flight.

Not Included:

- Insurance - Tips - Traveling expenses to and from Punta Arenas - Foods and services not mentioned in the previous section.



The realization of this program and its activities are subject to weather conditions. The decision of whether or not they can be carried out will be made by DAP staff.



1. Antarctica is the southernmost continent in the world.
2. The South Pole is located in Antarctica.
3. King George Island is the largest of the Antarctic peninsula.
4. Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.
5. For the most part, Antarctica is covered by a layer of ice that is 1,6 kilometers thick in average.
6. The lowest temperature recorded on Earth was measured in 1983 on Vostok Base in Antarctica, and it was $-89,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128,6^{\circ}\text{F}$).
7. Humans don't reside permanently in Antarctica; however, several thousand people live and work in various scientific stations located in the continent.
8. Antarctica has conditions that limit the development of life, but a group of plants and animals have managed to adapt and inhabit this continent.
9. Among the most known animals that live in Antarctica, we have penguins and seals.
10. The name "Antarctica" comes from the Greek; it means "opposite to the Arctic".
11. Nearly 90% of ice on Earth is located in Antarctica.





▪ Consider dressing with multiple layers, in a comfortable manner, ready to walk a distance.



▪ Avoid heavy clothing

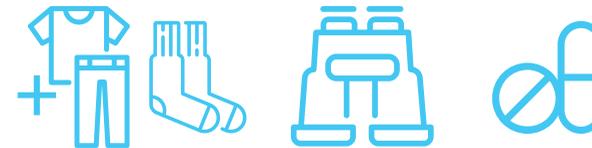
BASIC

Among the more basic and indispensable elements, do not forget gloves, appropriate shoes (imagine walks on snow/mud), waterproof jacket, hat and a scarf or buff to cover your neck area and gloves. The ozone layer has its biggest weak spot over Antarctica, so taking care of exposing yourself to solar radiation is important. Use sunshades and sun protector, applying it before stepping down from the plane.



EXTRA

It's advisable to bring an extra set of gloves and socks in case there's any problems; having dry feet and hands is fundamental during the tour and flight. Don't forget your medicine if you need it!

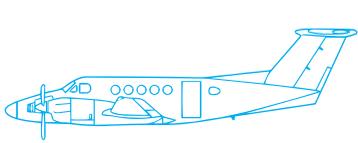


BAGS, BACKPACKS AND TRAVELLING ON A RUBBER BOAT

Take notice of being comfortable during the tour. Only necessary articles should be brought, and in small backpacks.

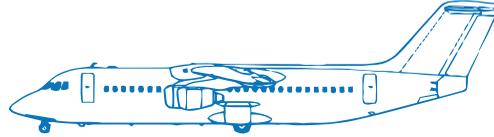
The maximum amount of passengers on a rubber boat are 11 people, comfortably seated, with life vests on at all times. Once arrived at Ardley Island, these can be removed until stepping back on the boat. Large backpacks are not allowed.





King Air 300

Upon entering the plane, you will find a bag on your seat. Inside, a lunchbox contains your menu. Given the reduced size of this aircraft, it operates as self-service. Once the lunchbox is used, please store it inside your bag with all food remains inside of it. Upon landing, our staff will dispose of it, exchanging it for a new one to be used on the flight back to Punta Arenas.



BAe 146-200

Given its size, this aircraft has on board service. During the flight, our staff will give you a food tray for your enjoyment.



For safety reasons, we do not serve alcohol drinks on our flights towards Antarctica. However, they will be available for the flight back to Punta Arenas.

During the development of the program, walking bags will be provided, with food provisions ideal for regaining strength.



The Meals

Food preparations during the flight and tour will be simple, but inspired on the gastronomy of Patagonia, noticeable for the use of native ingredients, as well as some of those introduced by Chilote and European settlers in Magallanes.

Among the main regional ingredients to be found are calafate, characteristic berry of Patagonia; ruibarbo, a vegetable introduced by European settlers,

which grows in cold climates; the classic Magellan lamb; guanaco meat from Tierra del Fuego; and of course, sea products such as large oysters, sea urchins, and king crab, one of the most renown dishes of the area.

The meals of this program consider **some** of these elements and are kindly elaborated by local hands.

We hope you enjoy!



Calafate



Ruibarbo



Guanaco



King Crab



WEATHER CONDITIONS

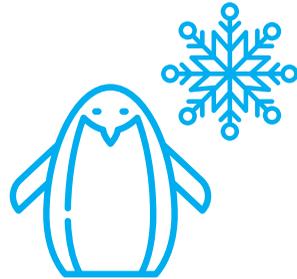
13



The realization of the program and each activity within it are subject to weather conditions.

Certain conditions of storm, strong or crossed winds on the landing strip, as well as low cloudiness, visibility problems in general, may affect the chances of carrying out the flight.

The weather is monitored several days in advanced; however, weather conditions in this area are extremely unstable and may change from one moment to the other.



Before the flight:

The captain in charge is the only person that may make the final decision whether or not the flight takes place. This decision is based on meteorological reports issued by the Antarctic Meteorological Center dependent of the DGAC (General Direction of Civil Aeronautics in Chile).

For this reason, take off time is determined just the night before the flight, and informed to the passengers during the briefing.

On some occasions, it is necessary to postpone the flight; in these cases, it is of utmost importance that the passengers remain in permanent contact with the host.

During the program:

All contemplated visits are dependent of the weather conditions being favorable. Upon arriving at King George Island, specialized DAP staff will receive and guide you.

You will visit all interest sites that are available in the given conditions. The decisions are made by our staff in each case.

If for any reason you are not able to visit a specific site, don't be discouraged! You are in Antarctica, an amazing place!! **FLEXIBILITY is the key word in this journey.**



DON'T PACK A PEST!

14

Ok, weather conditions are good to go, and you are **about to fly into Antarctica!!** As we mention elsewhere in this material, one of the amazing things about Antarctica is that it yet remains a relatively pristine location even in today's world.

We need everyone's help in keeping Antarctica as free as possible from non-native species that may disrupt the natural equilibrium of this ice covered territory.



What are non-native species?

Non-native species are those that do not naturally occur in an area and have been introduced either intentionally or unintentionally.

What types of non-native species have already arrived in Antarctica?

We can mention seeds, grasses, algae, fruit flies, worms, spiders, midges and microorganisms.

What can we do to avoid the introduction of non-native species?

Now that you are ready to travel to Antarctica, examine your clothing, including pockets, seams, velcro fasteners and boot soles for dirt and organic material. Make an effort to travel to Antarctica on gear that is freshly cleaned and free of organic material or dirt.

Non-native species can travel on your...

Boots and shoes, pockets, velcro fasteners and fleece, backpacks, outdoor equipment, camera bags, walking sticks, tripods, etc. Check everything before hopping on the plane!

When you step out of the plane...

Upon arrival, you will be asked to walk into a special chemical that is provided to disinfect your boots. It is important all our passengers comply with this request, so we can all help keep Antarctica safe.

VERY IMPORTANT: To be a smart and respectful Antarctic Adventurer, read carefully the behavior guidelines that come in the following section.

Enjoy this amazing trip!

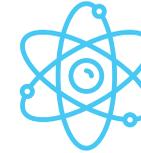
RECOMMENDATION XVIII-1 ADOPTED AT THE ANTARCTIC TREATY REUNION
KYOTO, 1994

All activities in Antarctica must follow the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated agreements, known collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Treaty has designated Antarctica as a place for peace and science.

In 1991, the Contracting Parties of the Antarctic Treaty adopted the Protocol to the Antarctic Treaty on Environment Protection, which designates Antarctica as a natural reserve. The Protocol establishes several environmental principles, procedures and obligations to assure extensive protection of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Contracting Parties have agreed its dispositions to be applied as thoroughly as possible and in conformity with their own legal systems when appropriate. The Protocol was ratified on January 1998.

The Environmental Protocol is applied as much to touristic and non-governmental activities, as to governmental activities in the area affected by the Antarctic Treaty. Its objective is to make sure these activities have no negative effects on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and esthetic value.

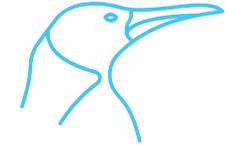
These guidelines for Visitors in Antarctica were put together with the purpose of making sure all visitors are in knowledge and may observe the Treaty and Protocol. All visitors are subject, of course, to the national rules and laws that are pertinent to activities in Antarctica.



RESPECT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Do not interfere with scientific research, facilities or equipment.

- Obtain permission before visiting Antarctic science and support facilities; reconfirm arrangements 24-72 hours before arrival; and comply with the rules regarding such visits.
- Do not interfere with, or remove, scientific equipment or marker posts, and do not disturb experimental study sites, field camps, or supplies.



KEEP ANTARCTICA PRISTINE

Antarctica remains relatively pristine, the largest wilderness area on Earth. It has not yet been subjected to large-scale human perturbations. Please keep it that way.

- Do not dispose of litter or garbage on land. Open burning is prohibited.
- Do not disturb or pollute lakes or streams. Any materials discarded at sea must be disposed of properly.
- Do not paint or engrave names or graffiti on rocks or buildings.
- Do not collect or take away biological or geological specimens or man-made artifacts as a souvenir, including rocks, bones, eggs, fossils, and parts or contents of buildings.
- Do not deface or vandalize buildings or emergency refuges, whether occupied or abandoned.

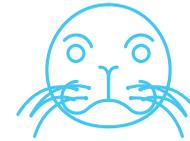


BE SAFE

Be prepared for severe and changeable weather and ensure that your equipment and clothing meet Antarctic standards. Remember that the Antarctic environment is inhospitable, unpredictable, and potentially dangerous.

- Know your capabilities and the dangers posed by the Antarctic environment, and act accordingly. Plan activities with safety in mind at all times.
- Keep a safe distance from all wildlife, both on land and at sea.
- Take note of, and act on, the advice and instructions from your leaders; do not stray from your group.
- Do not walk onto glaciers or large snow fields without the proper equipment and experience; there is a real danger of falling into hidden crevasses.

- Do not expect a rescue service. Self-sufficiency is increased and risks reduced by sound planning, quality equipment, and trained personnel.
- Do not enter emergency refuges (except in emergencies). If you use equipment or food from a refuge, inform the nearest research station or national authority once the emergency is over.
- Respect any smoking restrictions, particularly around buildings, and take great care to safeguard against the danger of fire. This is a real hazard in the dry environment of Antarctica.



PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE

Taking or harmful interference with Antarctic wildlife is prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by a national authority.

- Do not use aircraft, vessels, small boats, or other means of transport in ways that disturb wildlife, either at sea or on land.
- Do not feed, touch, or handle birds or seals, or approach or photograph them in ways that cause them to alter their behavior. Special care is needed when animals are breeding or molting.
- Do not damage plants, for example by walking, driving or landing on extensive moss beds or lichen-covered scree slopes.
- Do not use guns or explosives. Keep noise to the minimum to avoid frightening wildlife.
- Do not bring non-native plants or animals into the Antarctic, such as live poultry, pet dogs and cats, or house plants.



RESPECT PROTECTED AREAS

A variety of areas in the Antarctic have been afforded special protection because of their particular ecological, scientific, historic, or other values. Entry into certain areas may be prohibited except in accordance with a permit issued by an appropriate national authority. Activities in and near designated Historic Sites and Monuments and certain areas may be subject to special restrictions.

- Know the locations of areas that have been afforded special protection and any restrictions regarding entry and activities that can be carried out in and near them.
- Observe applicable restrictions.
- Do not damage, remove or destroy Historic Sites or Monuments or any artifacts associated with them.



The Antarctic Treaty and related agreements, collectively known as the Antarctic Treaty System (ATS), regulate international relations with respect to Antarctica, Earth's only continent without a native human population. For the purposes of the treaty system, Antarctica is defined as all of the land and ice shelves south of 60°S latitude. The treaty, entering into force in 1961 and having 53 parties as of 2016, sets aside Antarctica as a scientific preserve, establishes freedom of scientific investigation and bans military activity on that continent.

The main treaty was opened for signature on December 1, 1959, and officially entered into force on June 23, 1961. The original signatories were the 12 countries active in Antarctica: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States.

As of 2015, there are 53 states party to the treaty, 29 of which, including all 12 original signatories to the treaty, have consultative (voting) status. Other parties are: Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, North Korea, Pakistan, Papua new Guinea, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Article I

Peaceful purposes

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measure of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military maneuvers, as well as the testing of any type of weapon.
2. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

Article II

Freedom of scientific investigation

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue, subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

Article III

International scientific cooperation

1. In order to promote international cooperation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in Article II of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

- a. Information regarding plans for scientific programs in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy of and efficiency of operations;
- b. Scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;
- c. Scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

Article IV

Territorial Sovereignty

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:
 - a. A renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
 - b. A renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;



c. Prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's rights of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article V

Nuclear Activity

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste material, to which all of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

Article VI

Geographical coverage

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply in the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

Article VII

Inspections

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Treaty, each Contracting Party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in Article IX of the Treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspections provided for by the present Article. Observers shall be nationals of the Contracting Parties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other Contracting Party having the right to designate observers, and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.



2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.

3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

4. Aerial observations may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the Contracting Parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the present Treaty enters into force for it, inform the other Contracting Parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance, of

a. All expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

b. All stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

c. Any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 of Article I of the present Treaty.

Article VIII

Jurisdiction

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 (b) of Article III of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of subparagraph 1 (e) of Article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.



Article IX

Treaty Meetings

1. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding:

- a. Use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;
- b. Facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica;
- c. Facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in Article VII of the Treaty;
- d. Questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;
- e. Preservation and conservation of living resource in Antarctica.

2. Each Contracting Party which has become a party to the present Treaty by accession under Article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of

the present Article, during such times as that Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the dispatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in Article VII of the present Treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the Contracting Parties participating in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this Article.



Article X

Activities contrary to Treaty

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

Article XI

Disputes between Parties

1. If any dispute arises between two or more of the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, those Contracting Parties shall consult among themselves with a view to having the dispute resolved by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall, with the consent, in each case, of all parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice for settlement; but failure to reach agreement on reference to the International Court shall not absolve parties to the dispute from the responsibility of continuing to seek to resolve it by any of the various peaceful means referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article XII

Modification and duration

1. a. The present Treaty may be modified or amended at any time by unanimous agreement of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX. Any such modification or amendment shall enter into force when the depositary Government has received notice from all such Contracting Parties that they have ratified it.

b. Such modification or amendment shall thereafter enter into force as to any other Contracting Party when notice of ratification by it has been received by the depositary Government. Any such Contracting Party from which no notice of ratification is received within a period of two years from the date of entry into force of the modification or amendment in accordance with the provision of subparagraph

1 (a) of this Article shall be deemed to have withdrawn from the present Treaty on the date of the expiration of such period.

2. a. If after the expiration of thirty years from the date of entry into force of the present Treaty, any of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under Article IX so



DAP



DAP

PATAGONIA & ANTARCTICA

Air routes and maps



IATA Code V5, issued H1







ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT
CHILE, PATAGONIA, ANTARCTICA
AND OF COURSE **AEROVÍAS DAP**

YOU WILL FIND:

- What is DAP?
- Basic facts about Chile
- Patagonia facts
- Antarctica facts
- Survival stories





DAP

The DAP acronym comes from the name of its founder, magellan entrepreneur of Croatian origin, Domingo Andrés Pivcevic.

DAP began its operations in 1980 with a Twin Otter airplane (19 passengers) that served the routes between Punta Arenas and Puerto Williams (Navarino Island), Porvenir (Tierra del Fuego Island) and Puerto Natales, also serving as air taxi between towns of Chilean and Argentinian Patagonia.

Later, DAP incorporated different aircrafts and routes, and currently operates not only in Patagonia but in destinations in the North of the country as well. Nowadays it holds regular flights between Punta Arenas and Balmaceda (IX Region of Chile), as well to Ushuaia and El Calafate (Argentina). DAP also created new subsidiary companies, such as DAP Helicopteros, a helicopter company dedicated to in-

dustrial works and tours; AeroRescate, an air ambulance company which operates helicopters and planes with permanent bases in different regions of Chile.

In 1989 DAP began flying to King George Island in Antarctica, where it has been flying without interruption to this day, with its brand Antarctic Airways. In 2012, is created Mineral Airways, a company destined to transport workers from the mining industry.

DAP is the private airline with more experience in flying to Antarctica and its pilots are amongst the most experienced in the world.

Through its almost 40 years of operation, DAP has transported millions of passengers with the highest safety standards in the business.

What do foreigners think about Chile, Patagonia and Antarctica?



The best place for International Adventure (OUTSIDE)

Colchagua Valley: Best Honeymoon destination in the world (Lonely Planet)

Chile: second biggest Luxury Travel tourist turnout (Visrtuoso)

Chile: one of the top destinations for solo travelers (Travel + Leisure)

52 places to visit in 2015: #5 Elqui Valley (New York Times)

Santiago: the next Great Food City (Savoir)

Travelers' Choice Destination Award: Puerto Natales, Punta Arenas and Anakena Beach (Trip Advisor)

Torres del Paine: 8th World Wonder (Virtual Tourist)

Maipo Valley: 3rd best wine region to visit in the world (USA Today)

Easter Island: of the 22 most spectacular places on Earth (Trip Advisor)

Puerto Varas: Host to the Adventure Travelers World Summit organized by ATTA (ATWS 2015)



Capital	Santiago
National language	Spanish
Demonym	Chilean
Government	Democratic Presidential Republic
Legislature	National Congress
Independence from Spain	
• First Government Assembly	18 September 1810
• Declared	12 February 1818
• Recognized	25 April 1844
Area	
• Total	756.102.4 km
• Highest Peak	Nevado Ojos del Salado (22609 ft / 6891,3 m)
Population	
• 2017 Census	17,574,003
• Density	4/km2 (62.2/sq mi)
• Currency	Peso(CLP)
• Time zone	CLT and FAST(UTC-3 and -5)



CHILE

1. Chile's name may come from the indigenous Mapuche word chilli, which may mean "where the land ends." Another meaning attributed for Chile's name is the onomatopoeic "cheele-cheele"—the Mapuche imitation of a bird call.
2. Chile is the longest country in the world from north to south; it extends across 38 degrees of latitude. The Andes Mountain Range extends itself through the entire length of the country north to south.
3. Chile is the safest country in Latin America, according to the Global Peace Index Rank.
4. Chile has the largest annual fireworks show in South America; it takes place in the city of Valparaíso during its famed New Year's Pyrotechnic Festival. In 2007, Valparaíso shot for the Guinness Book of World Records with the largest amount of fireworks exploded in one evening: 16,000.
5. With over 100 wineries in the country, Chile is now the 5th largest exporter of wine in the world.
6. Chile is one of the few countries on Earth that has a government-supported UFO research organization.
7. Chilean husbands and wives have different last names because, according to Spanish naming customs, women keep their maiden name. This is the reason why Hispanic people have two family names. Usually, the father gives the first one and the mother the second to their children.
8. Chilean Patagonia is one of the cleanest places on the planet.
9. 9 out of the 18 existing species of penguins can be found in several areas of southern Chile, especially near Punta Arenas and in Antarctica.
10. Chile's national drink, Pisco, is a liquid distilled from grape. The fruit is cultivated in Chile in the Elqui Valley and is commonly mixed with soft drinks or vermouth. But the most common version is the Pisco sour, where it is blended with lemon juice, sugar, ice, and beaten egg whites.

11. Chile's Atacama Desert is the driest desert in the world. Parts of it have not seen a drop of rain since recordkeeping began. The Atacama is also home to geoglyphs, or large drawings made from stones, arranged on the side of the mountains. The "Gigante de Atacama" (Atacama Giant), located at Cerro Unitas, is the largest prehistoric anthropomorphic figure in the world with 390 feet (119 m) high supposedly represents a deity for the indigenous people.

12. Chile's Lago Llanquihue is the second largest lake in South America, after Peru and Bolivia's Lake Titicaca, at 330 square miles (860 square km). The name means "deep place" in Mapuche.

13. Easter Island—Isla de Pascua, in Spanish, or Rapa Nui, in Polynesian—is the best known of Chile's Pacific Islands. It lies 2,300 miles (3,700 km) off the coast. Originally called Te Pito O Te Henua (Navel of the World) by the first Polynesian settlers over 1,500 years ago, Easter Island gained its current name when Admiral Jacob Roggeveen, a Dutchman, stumbled upon it on Easter Day in 1772.

14. Scottish sailor Alexander Selkirk was marooned for about four years on Chile's Juan Fernandez Island, located 364 miles (587 km) west of Valparaiso. After being rescued, he published his story of survival and was said to be the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's classic novel Robinson Crusoe.

15. The Copihue—a vine from the lily family that produces a red, white, or pink bell-shaped flower—is the national flower of Chile.

16. Chile's Easter Island is known for its 867 Moais. These sculptures of volcanic rock, believed to represent deceased chiefs or gods, stand as tall as 20 feet (6 m).

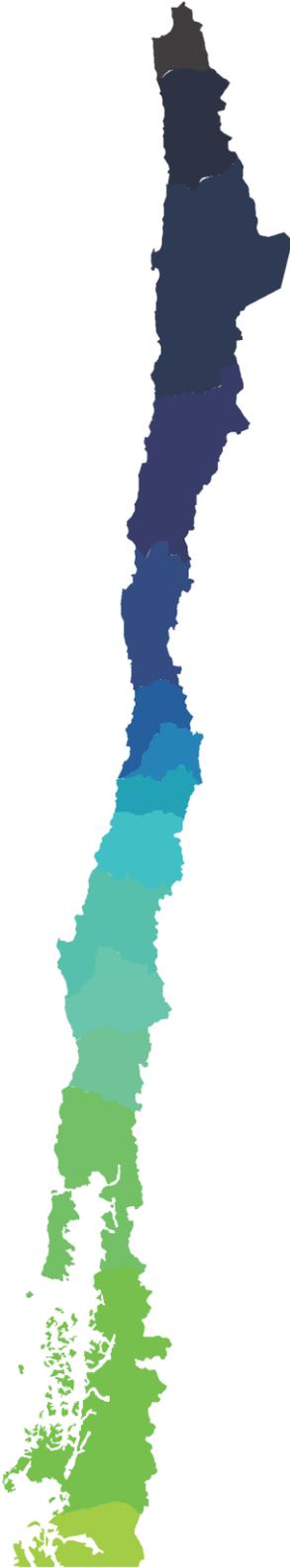
17. The alerce tree, found in southern Chile, is noted for its longevity. Some alerces are over 4,000 years old.

18. In modern times, Chile has been struck by more than 28 earthquakes with a force greater than 6.9 on the Richter scale. In 1960, a powerful earthquake measuring 9.5 hit southern Chile with the epicenter at Valdivia. This is the biggest earthquake recorded on Earth by instruments.

19. Chile has the world's largest reserves of copper—around one-quarter of the global supply. Chile also has the second largest reserve of lithium and has substantial reserves of iron, silver, salt, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, gold, coal, and iodine.

20. The copper mines of Chuquibambuta in Antofagasta Region and El Teniente in O'Higgins Region are the largest open pit and underground mines in the world, respectively.

21. Chile began to export salmon in 1984 and is now the world's second largest exporter of salmon after Norway.



22. When she was elected as president of Chile in 2006, Michelle Bachelet became the world's 11th currently elected female leader.
23. In Chile, "Huaso" is the person who performs ranch-related tasks. The term comes from the Mapudungún (Mapuche's language) word "huasu". Huasos live in Chile's Central Valley where cattle is raised.
24. The cueca, which resembles the mating ritual of hens and roosters, is the national dance of Chile.
25. Santiago, the capital city, is also the largest city in Chile. Roughly one-third of the country's population of 17 million live in Santiago.
26. Gabriela Mistral, whose real name was Lucila Godoy Alcayaga, became the first Chilean and Latin American woman in 1945 to win the Nobel Prize of Literature.
27. Born Neftalí Reyes, Chile's most famous poet, Pablo Neruda, was a student at the school where Gabriela Mistral was head teacher. Taking his famous pseudonym, Neruda won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He is best known for his love poetry, "Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair", and his celebration of Latin American culture, "Heights of Machu Picchu".
28. The Chilean television program Sábado Gigante (Giant Saturday) has become an institution through the America's. It was the longest-running TV show in the world. It was broadcasted for the last time on September 19 of 2015.
29. The Chilean Andes have more than 2,000 active volcanoes. The largest is Lullailaco with 22,104 feet (6,737 m).
30. Founded in 1848, Punta Arenas, the southernmost continental city of the world, was originally used as a penal colony but later became an important port of call for ships rounding the continent.
31. Chile has the world's largest outdoor swimming pool at the San Alfonso del Mar Resort. Set along the coastline, it is larger than 20 Olympic swimming pools and holds 66 million gallons of water. The pool is also in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the world's deepest at 115 feet.
32. On September 11, 1973, a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet ousted President Salvador Allende. The military dictatorship lasted 17 years.
33. Chile's highest point is Ojos del Salado at 22609 ft / 6891,3 m. It is the world's highest volcano.
34. The first European to see Chile was the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who sailed through the strait which took his name on November 1, 1520.
35. Football, or soccer, is Chile's most popular sport.



- 36.** The atmosphere in the mountains in the Norte Grande part of Chile is excellent for astronomers because the air is particularly clear. It is the chosen spot for observatories in all the Southern Hemisphere, having 300 clear nights a year. This makes it an ideal area for the installation of observatories such as Tololo, La Silla, and famous projects such as A.L.M.A.
- 37.** The pudú, a tiny deer unique to Chile, lives in thickets and dense forest areas between Chillan and Chiloé and is almost impossible to site in the wild. It is the world's smallest species of deer.
- 38.** Mataverí Airport on Easter Island is the world's most remote airport, located 2,336 miles (3,759 km) from Santiago, Chile. The airport's single runway is 10,886 feet (3,318 m) long and was once designated as an alternative landing site for NASA's space shuttle program.
- 39.** In 1843, Chile sent a frigate carrying 19 men to the Strait of Magellan. The men built a wooden fort there called Fuerte Bulnes, establishing the country's first permanent settlement in the southern reaches of Patagonia
- 40.** The Chilean Museo Arqueológico de San Miguel de Azapa is the home to the world's oldest mummies. The 282 Chinchorro mummies have been radiocarbon-dated to 7200 B.C.
- 41.** The most original Chilean dish is curanto, a feast of shellfish and meat that is eaten by the locals on the island of Chiloé. Original curanto is made in a hole caved on the ground covered with hot stones, which cooks the food. There is also a version that is cooked in a pot, called Pulmay.
- 42.** Capitan Arturo Prat Base is considered the oldest Chilean base in Antarctica. Located in Bahía Chile on Greenwich Island, it is part of the South Shetland Archipelago.
- 43.** Chile's Biblioteca Nacional (National Library), has 1.8 million volumes and is the largest national library in Latin America and second largest library in the hispanic world.



PATAGONIA

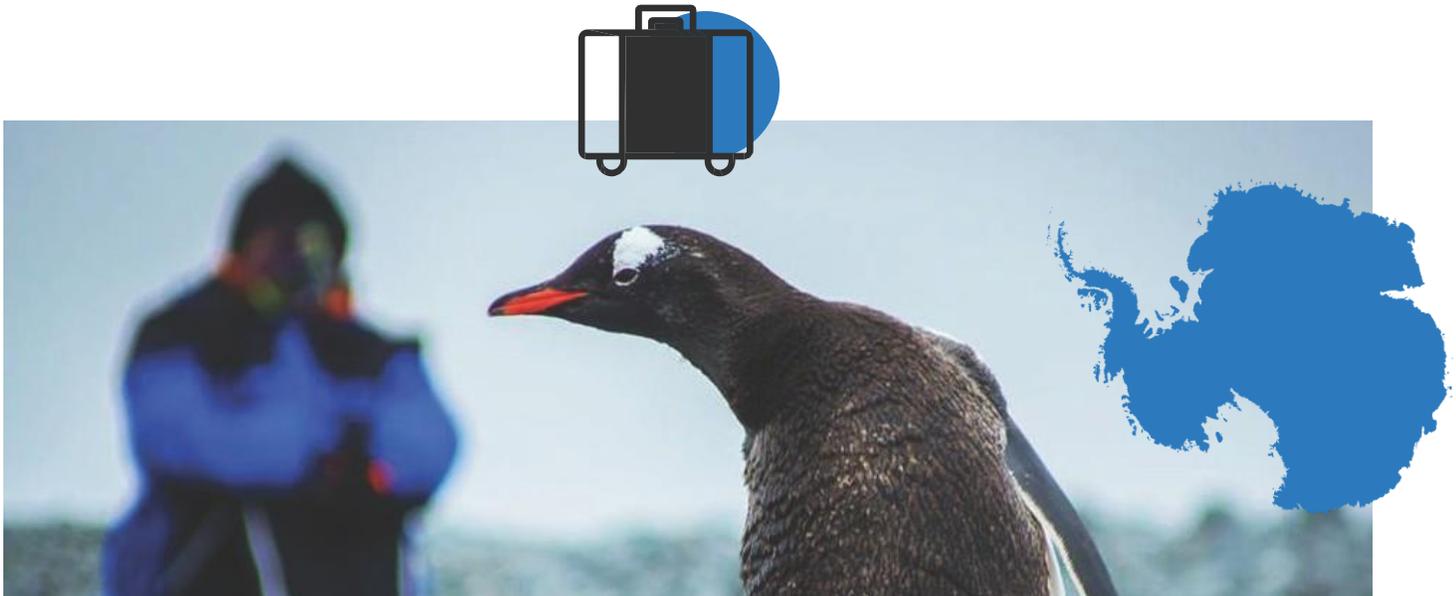
At South America's southernmost tip lies a vast and wild land that has been barely settled or civilized since humans first arrived tens of thousands of years ago. Patagonia is, as Bruce Chatwin famously wrote, "the farthest place to which man walked from his place of origin," and to this day it retains near-mythical status in the minds of the world's adventurers.

Spanning both Argentina and Chile, Patagonia is home to fantastic mountain peaks, vast and empty steppes, glaciers and icefields, and stunning national parks. It is an incredible display of natural beauty, virtually untouched by the hands of man.

Here are 15 facts about Patagonia that every visitor should know:

- 1.** The term Patagonia comes from the word "Patagón" (a word used back then, for describing big feet) used by Magellan in 1520. At the time Magellan believed the natives were giants judging by the size of their footprints, however it is now fact that these Patagons were actually Tehuelches, who were actually of similar stature to their European counterparts.
- 2.** The area of Patagonia is shared almost half and half by Chile and Argentina. It spans a massive 1.043.076 km(402733 mi²), and yet it's only home to less than two million inhabitants.
- 3.** Tierra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire," is an archipelago off the southern tip of South America. Ferdinand Magellan actually called it "Land of Smoke" at first, but Spanish King Charles I thought "Land of Fire" would be more poetic. Tierra del Fuego is divided between Chile (70%) and Argentina (30%).
- 4.** The optimistically named Port of Porvenir (Future), is Chile's main city in Tierra del Fuego. The majority of Porvenir's population descend from ex-Yugoslavia immigrants.

5. The weather is very unpredictable. The ideal time to visit is between October - March (Southern Hemisphere summertime) as weather is warmer and there is more daylight.
6. Some of the most incredible places to visit in Patagonia are Torres del Paine (Chile), Los Glaciares (Argentina), Laguna San Rafael (Chile), Nahuel Huapi (Argentina), Tierra del Fuego (Argentina) Alberto de Agostini (Chile), Francisco Coloane (Chile), etc.
7. Torres del Paine is one of the largest and most visited parks in Chilean Patagonia. The park is an extremely popular hiking destination with many marked paths and refuges that provide basic services and shelter.
8. Torres del Paine National Park was selected with over 5 million votes as the 8th WONDER OF THE WORLD according to Virtual Tourist.
9. In December 2011 Torres del Paine National Park was ravaged by a fire that destroyed 17 thousand acres of forest. "Reforestemos Patagonia" is attempting a reforestation campaign, the biggest initiative for reforestation in Chilean history.
10. The region offers some of the world's best whale-watching in the world.
11. Perito Moreno Glacier, located in the southern region of Los Glaciares National Park, is one of the greatest tourist attractions in Argentinian Patagonia. The glacier is also constantly moving, being one of the world's few glaciers that are still growing.
12. The Neuquén Province in northwest Patagonia is known for its many dinosaur fossils. In fact, there was discovered the fossilized skeleton of the biggest dinosaur predator ever to walk the planet: *Argentinosaurus huinculensis*.
13. Ushuaia is the world's southernmost city; cruises to Antarctica also depart from this seaport.
14. The southernmost permanent human settlement, outside of Antarctica, goes to Chile's Puerto Williams on Isla Navarino
15. Flights to Antarctica leave from Punta Arenas (Chile), carried out by Aerovías DAP.



ANTARCTICA

1. Antarctica is the southernmost continent in the world.
2. The South Pole is located in Antarctica.
3. King George Island is the largest of the Antarctic peninsula.
4. Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.
5. For the most part, Antarctica is covered by a layer of ice that is 1,6 kilometers thick in average.
6. The lowest temperature recorded on Earth was measured in 1983 on Vostok Base in Antarctica, and it was $-89,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128,6^{\circ}\text{F}$).
7. Humans don't reside permanently in Antarctica; however, several thousand people live and work in various scientific stations located in the continent.
8. Antarctica has conditions that limit the development of life, but a group of plants and animals have managed to adapt and inhabit this continent.
9. Among the most known animals that live in Antarctica, we have penguins and seals.
10. The name "Antarctica" comes from the Greek; it means "opposite to the Arctic".
11. Nearly 90% of ice on Earth is located in Antarctica.



AMAZING SURVIVAL STORIES

Chile has been the stage of survival stories that on one hand show the strength of human spirit, and on the other hand contribute to the legend of how wild this thin and long territory really is. Here are some of the best known:

1. Alexander Selkirk – **Robinson Crusoe**

Born in a working class family at the end of the XVII century in Scotland, and having survived an adolescence marked by problems with authority, Selkirk would see a future as a buccaneer in the sea. His fate was sealed in 1703 when he obtained a job under the command of Brian Pickering aboard Cinque Ports galleon.

Thus, at the end of that year they would depart with the intention of attacking Spanish galleons on their way to Buenos Aires. This expedition was a failure, so after strong discussions, corsairs opted to change plans and sail towards the South Sea. The crew suffered from scurvy, a disease which took the lives of 48 of the seamen, including the captain.

Upon arriving at Juan Fernández archipelago, with the objective to hunt animals and gather fresh water, Selkirk would protest on the conditions of the ship –something on which he was certain, as the ship would sink soon after-, but his intents of convincing his colleagues of deserting and waiting for the next ship were interpreted as a rebellion.

Selkirk was left to his luck in the archipelago, with nothing but a musket, parts of a Bible, a knife and some tools. His destiny now would be to survive for 4 years and 4 months in an unexplored and lonely archipelago in the Pacific Ocean.

The first months of solitude were lived in fear. He never left the island's shore, fearing it might be populated by beasts and that he could miss a rescue opportunity. Eating nothing but shellfish, loneliness would soon attack him emotionally.

With great effort, he used wood from pimento trees to build two huts and his musket to hunt small animals whose meat and skin served as food and shelter. He learned to survive, training several wild cats to hunt down rats that would attack him in the night, by giving him rations of food in exchange of protection and company.

As the years went by, he improvised his own clothing as well as weapons and tools. However, loneliness dug deep in his mind, and Selkirk constantly embarked on dialogues with himself and read the Bible out loud so as to not forget how to speak. His fear was to be found and mistaken for a wild man. To his bad luck, the only two ships to ever arrive at the island were Spanish, and Selkirk feared he would be executed as a war enemy. His fortune would improve on February 1709 when corsair ship Duke, under the command of captain Woodes Rogers, arrived at the island. Rogers saw a friend in Selkirk, and wrote in his diary about the skills the survivor had developed in the art of hunting goats. Grateful for the amount of supplies he obtained for his own crew, he rescued Selkirk and appointed him officer on one of his ships, on which he would spend many years traveling the seas, until 1717 when he returned to his natal Scotland. After a while he married a widow, but his life was one of a sea man; he would die of yellow fever on December 13th of 1721 serving as Lieutenant to Royal ship Weymouth.

It is believed this story inspired writer Daniel Defoe for his book "Robinson Crusoe". The archipelago where Selkirk was abandoned belongs to Chile, is now called Juan Fernández and consists of three islands; the largest (where Selkirk survived) is called Robinson Crusoe Island in honor of Defoe's tale; the second largest is Alejandro Selkirk in honor of the buccaneer, and the third is Santa Clara.

2. Shackleton's quest and the Rescue of Pilot Pardo

2016 marked 100 years of this amazing story.

Ernest Henry Shackleton was a polar explorer of Irish origins, and one of the main figures of what is known as the "Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration". Once the race for the conquest of the South Pole had come to an end, with the victory of Norwegian Roald Amundsen, Shackleton centered his attention on what he considered to be the last great target of Antarctic traveling: crossing the ice continent from one end to the other, across the pole. However bad luck struck him, when his ship "Endurance" got stuck in the ice and slowly started to be crushed against the ship until it sank. The explorers camped on the ice for months, until they decided to hop on their small boats and sail towards Elephant Island in Antarctica. In spite of multiple difficulties, the sailors made it to the island. Shackleton accompanied by part of the crew "the James Caird", took a boat and sailed for 17 days on the tempestuous Sea of Drake until arriving at the Falkland Islands, where he could finally get in contact with the civilization. In total, they were isolated for over two years, but thanks to the skill of their leader they would all return home alive, a feat that would render Shackleton a hero.

Rescue

Shackleton got to work to organize the rescue of the men stuck in Elephant Island, who had already spent four and a half months in isolation. The first three attempts to achieve a rescue were infructuous, as the ice had blocked the access into the island. He solicited help from the Chilean government which offered him cutter *Yelcho*, commanded by Luis Pardo Villalón, who accepted the mission, knowing the conditions in which they would be in, and the fact that the previous missions had failed, not before writing to his father to say goodbye. A letter that is sure sign of his determined character:

"The task is large, but nothing frightens me, I am Chilean. Two considerations move me to face these dangers: saving the explorers and bringing glory to Chile. I will be satisfied if I can achieve what others could not. If I fail and perish, you must take care of my Laura and children, who would be left alone except for your support. If I succeed, I will have done my humanitarian duty as a marine and as Chilean. When you read this letter, your son will be either dead or back in Punta Arenas with the rescued men. I will not return alone". The *Yelcho* cutter arrived on August 30th to Elephant Island and quickly evacuated the 22 men, who were received back into civilization by a crowd in Valparaíso (Chile).

3. Uruguayans lost in "The Andes"

The accident of flight 571 of the Uruguay Air Force, popularly known as "the miracle of Andes", took place on Friday October 13th of 1972, when the military aircraft that carried 40 passengers and 5 crew members crashed near Mendoza (Argentina) in the Andes mountain range, 3500 meters over sea level, when traveling towards Santiago (Chile). The plane was carrying the "Old Christians" rugby team, conformed by alumni of Uruguayan school *Stella Maris*.

72 days of survival

Of a total of 45 people on the airplane, 13 died in the accident (amongst them, 4 of the 5 crew members), and several others soon after. The remaining 27 had to face extremely harsh weather conditions (-25 to -42°C) with snow falls in the middle of southern spring. This led to the death of another part of the group. Over several days, rescue parties tried unsuccessfully to locate the remains of the aircraft. Some airplanes were near the location, but flying too high to notice.

In spite of the conditions and the growing weakness of the survivors, the men led by medicine student Roberto Canessa managed to fabricate ingenious tools that helped them to resist the cold and being blinded by the glare of the snow.

By early December of 1972, the melting of ice allowed the men to discover the conditions of the airplane, noting that the only hope of surviving was to search for help. On December 12th of 1972, Nando Parrado, Roberto Canessa and Antonio Vizintín started walking.

Mistakenly thinking they were on Chilean territory, they decided to walk towards to the west, this decision forced them to climb the main mountain range of the Andes without the proper equipment and preparation.

Ten days after leaving the group and having walked approximately 59 kilometers, they arrived at San Fernando range, in Los Maitenes. They look for a way to cross a river that had grown excessively due to snow melts. Canessa begins to feel sick, for which Nando must carry both their backpacks. On the next morning, they noticed a Chilean “huaso” looking at them. Nando tries to communicate but the noise made by the river makes it impossible. The huaso manages to throw them a rock with paper and pencil attached to it, so Nando uses his last remains of strength to throw the rock back explaining they were victims of a plane crash. The message read:

“I come from an airplane that crashed in the mountains. I am from Uruguay. We have been walking for 10 days. I have a hurt friend back up there. 14 people remain hurt in the airplane. We need to escape quickly and don't know how. We have no food. We are weak. When could they rescue us? Please, we cannot even walk. Where are we?”

The mule driver, named Sergio Hilario Catalán Martínez, 44 years old then, understands the message, throws them some cheese and bread and goes immediately to Carabineros de Chile (police).

The news of the survivors spreads across radio waves everywhere, so the news is heard back at the plane by one of the survivors that had a portable radio, knowing now that Canessa and Parrado have been found. On that day, December 22nd, Chilean pilots Carlos García, Jorge Massa and Mario Ávila were preparing to fly to Punta Arenas as they heard with skepticism about the survivors of the Uruguayan airplane lost over two months ago in the middle of the Andes. A total of 66 missions had failed to find them before.

Finally, between the 22nd and 23rd of December the 14 survivors are rescued. A story painfully marked by the anthropophagy that made the survival possible, but even more so by the determination to survive, allowing 17 of them to return to their families by Christmas.

4. The 33 miners of Atacama

San José mine in Caldera, 30 kilometers north of Copiapó city, Chile, collapsed on the 5th of August of 2010 at around 14:30. The disaster left 33 miners trapped 720 meters deep underground for 69 days.

Given the conditions of the collapse, the chances of finding survivors were extremely low, and became smaller with each day that passed.

On Sunday August 22nd, 17 days after the collapse, the miners were found alive, and after 33 days of perforations only interrupted by problems with machinery, the drilling would reach 623 meters of depth. Immediately began the plan to install an inner sleeve to secure the perforation and convert it into a duct.

Meanwhile, work began on a “capsule” that would bring the miners out through the duct one by one. In the meantime, the perforations were used to send the men food and medicine, as well as introducing cameras to allow direct contact with their families, the authorities and a team of psychological support.

The final rescue began on 00:00 of Wednesday October 13th, and took approximately 48 hours. At 00:10 the first miner came to the surface, and then the following at a pace of one by hour.

The whole operation costed between 10-20 USD millions, a third of which was financed with private donations. The rest between the Chilean Government and CODELCO (Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile - National Copper Corporation of Chile).

To this date, this is the greatest and most successful rescue in the history of the mining industry worldwide, also being an event of impressive mediatic coverage, with 1000 to 1300 million tele-spectators (it is only surpassed by Michael Jackson’s funeral in 2009, and it had 400 million more viewers than the Apolo XI mission in 1969!). According to research, this is the rescue event with the most media coverage in the history of Chile, superior to that of its mega earthquake in February 27th of 2010.



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Tel +49-4131- 223474 Fax +49-4131-54255 infos@polaradventures.de www.polaradventures.de