The Northwest Passage represents the pinnacle of Arctic exploration. On this trip, like the explorers before us, we'll experience the quaint villages, dramatic fjords, and calving glaciers of Greenland, working our way north to spectacular Kap York. Then, crossing Smith Sound, we'll visit Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord), Canada's northernmost community, and pay respects at the Franklin Expedition graves at Beechey Island. Melville, Banks, and Devon Islands offer opportunities to spot Peary caribou, polar bear, walrus, and muskoxen—and for visits to ghostly RCMP and Hudson's Bay Company posts. The Prince of Wales Strait affords a passage to Amundsen Gulf and our destination: Kugluktuk (Coppermine), the end of our epic journey above the Arctic Circle.

To sail the Northwest Passage is to sail living history and meet the Inuit who have called this remarkable place home for generations. Join the ranks of the fearless adventurers who have been lured by its spirit and legend.
HIGHLIGHTS

- Sail this legendary route aboard a small, ice-class expedition vessel
- Visit ancient sites of the Thule and Dorset people with our onboard archaeologist
- Photograph birds and wildlife in their stunning natural habitat
- Marvel at the Ilulissat Icefjord, where 90% of the North Atlantic’s icebergs are born
- Learn about Inuit communities, culture and worldview first hand
- Visit Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord) Canada’s Northern most civilian community
- See haunting artifacts of the northern explorers, HBC, and RCMP

2017 PROPOSED ITINERARY

Day 1: Kangerlussuaq, Greenland
Day 2: Sisimiut
Day 3: Ilulissat
Day 4: Karrat Fjord
Day 5: Melville Bay
Day 6: Kap York
Day 7: Smith Sound
Day 8: Ajuittuq (Grise Fiord), NU
Day 9: Coburg Island
Day 10: Devon Island
Day 11: Beechey Island
Day 12: Bathurst Island
Day 13: Melville Island
Day 14: Banks Island, NT
Day 15: Prince of Wales Strait
Day 16: Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Day 17: Kugluktuk (Coppermine), NU

2017 POTENTIAL ALTERNATE ITINERARY

Day 13: Parry Channel and Peel Sound
Day 14: Uqsuqtuuq (Gjøa Haven)
Day 15: Queen Maud Gulf
Day 16: Coronation Gulf
Day 17: Kugluktuk (Coppermine), NU

Northbound Charter Flight:
Toronto, ON to Kangerlussuaq, Greenland
Early-morning departure
$1,400 USD per person including all taxes and fees

Southbound Charter Flight:
Kugluktuk (Coppermine), NU to Edmonton, AB
Evening arrival
$955 USD per person including all taxes and fees

Photo credits: Dennis Minty (this page), Michelle Valberg (right)

This is our proposed itinerary. It is highly probable that weather, ice conditions, and unforeseen circumstances will not allow us to travel this exact route. Our Expedition Leader and the ship’s captain will determine our exact route day by day.
DETAILED ITINERARY

DAY 1: KANGERLUSSUAQ

Sondre Stromfjord is one of the longest fjords in the world and boasts 168 kilometres of superb scenery. Kangerlussuaq, the town at its eastern head, means ‘the big fjord.’

We begin our adventure by sailing down this dramatic fjord as the sun sets before us.

DAY 2: SISIMIUT

The second-largest town in Greenland, Sisimiut has been inhabited for the last 4,500 years, first by the Saqqaq, the Dorset, and then by the Thule (the ancestors of today's Inuit). Their descendants form the majority of its present-day population of some 6,000 inhabitants. It is the largest business centre north of Nuuk and the fastest-growing town in Greenland.

DAY 3: ILULISSAT

Ilulissat translates literally into “iceberg”, and there couldn’t be a more fitting name. Our visit will include time in the colourful town and a chance to hike out along a boardwalk to an elevated viewpoint where we can observe the great fields of ice. We will also cruise in our fleet of Zodiacs in the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Ilulissat Icefjord.

The Sermeq Kujalleq Glacier is one of the most active and fastest moving in the world at nineteen metres per day and calving more than thirty-five square kilometres of ice annually. The glacier has been the object of scientific attention for 250 years.

DAY 4: KARRAT FJORD

Today we will cruise one of Greenland’s most spectacular fjords, known for plentiful marine life, plentiful icebergs and inspiring landscapes. Seals use the long leads created by high winds in this region to hunt the rich waters of the fjord. The cliffs and talus slopes within the fjord should give us good opportunities to see colonies of dovecies. Time spent on deck today should result in some good wildlife sightings, not to mention unbeatable photographic opportunities of the majestic rock faces.

DAY 5: MELVILLE BAY

To the north of the Upernavik Archipelago, Melville Bay opens to the southwest into Baffin Bay. Its Kalaallisut name, Qimusseriarsuaq, means “the great dog sledding place”. Ice does not clear from the bay each summer and it is totally isolated and uninhabited. Because of local winds and extensive ice, Melville Bay is the site of dramatic landscape views. We will make an expedition stop in here today, and experience the landscape firsthand.

This is our proposed itinerary. It is highly probable that weather, ice conditions, and unforeseen circumstances will not allow us to travel this exact route. Our Expedition Leader and the ship’s captain will determine our exact route day by day.
DAY 6: KAP YORK

The rugged coastal environment at Kap York is rich in wildlife and part of an extensive network of traditional hunting grounds. During the spring and summer months the skies and cliffs are dotted with millions of birds, primarily auks and murres. This district boasts the largest seabird population in northwest Greenland. Whalers and explorers often entered these waters; Admiral Robert Peary’s family raised a monument in honour of his achievements on the cape. Sailors’ and ships’ logs record multiple climbs of the cape in order to survey the ice conditions in Qimusseriararsuaq (Melville Bay).

DAY 7: SMITH SOUND

We will spend a day exploring this fabled body of water that served as the main route for explorers and adventurers searching for the North Pole. Adolphus Greely, Sir George Nares and Elisha Kent Kane all travelled these waters with varying degrees of success. The Sound was named by William Baffin after Sir Thomas Smythe, promoter of voyages to find a Northwest Passage.

Between forty-eight and seventy-two kilometres wide—and eighty-eight kilometres long—Smith Sound is often packed with ice and provides favourable conditions for wildlife viewing.

DAY 8: AUJUITTUQ (GRISE FIORD), NU

Aujuittuq means ‘place that never thaws.’ It is an apt name for this peaceful hamlet, 1,150 kilometres above the Arctic Circle—Canada’s northernmost civilian community. We’ll be welcomed by the population of about 165. Our activities will centre in the village where we will have a chance to meet members of the community and learn about their way of life.

DAY 9: COBURG ISLAND

At the entrance to Jones Sound is Coburg Island, whose spectacular seabird cliffs are a designated National Wildlife Area. Thirty thousand pairs of black-legged kittiwakes and 160,000 pairs of thick-billed murres crowd the rocky ledges on this island, which is itself almost completely covered by an ice cap.

DAY 10: DEVON ISLAND

Devon Island is the largest uninhabited island on earth and comprises over fifty thousand square kilometres. It was first sighted by Europeans in 1616, though they never set up a base here until the arrival of the Hudson’s Bay Company, 300 years later. The island’s geology consists of reddish Precambrian gneiss and Paeleozoic siltstones and shales; these, combined with its harsh climate, have drawn comparisons with the planet Mars.

This is our proposed itinerary. It is highly probable that weather, ice conditions, and unforeseen circumstances will not allow us to travel this exact route. Our Expedition Leader and the ship’s captain will determine our exact route day by day.
Contact us if you have any questions regarding this program, and visit our website for more information.

1.800.363.7566
www.adventurecanada.com
DAY 11: BEECHEY ISLAND

In 1845 Sir John Franklin took his expedition of 129 men and two ships into the Wellington Channel. Not a soul returned from the fateful expedition. It was two years before search parties were launched. Aside from the bodies of three souls buried here, only relics were found as clues to the disappearance. The three graves found at Beechey Island left no indication as to the fate of the rest of the British party. In the autumn of 2014, Canadian archaeologists discovered remnants of the HMS Erebus in the frozen waters of the Northwest Passage, a discovery that re-galvanized interest in the fabled region. In the fall of 2016, further searching led to the discovery of Franklin’s second ship: the Terror.

DAY 12: BATHURST ISLAND

Good soil conditions and a rare wetland environment produce abundant vegetation here, making Bathurst a major calving area for the endangered Peary caribou. Here we also find the Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area, a migratory route for polar bears from March to November. We hope to encounter both as we explore the southern shore of this rarely-visited island.

DAY 13: MELVILLE ISLAND

British explorer Sir William Parry first visited Melville Island in 1819. Not only did he discover the island; ice forced him to spend the winter in 1820 at what is now called ‘Winter Harbour’. The island is named for Robert Dundas, second Viscount Melville, who was First Sea Lord at the time. Melville Island is one of two major breeding grounds for a small sea goose, the western High Arctic Brant. DNA analysis and field observations suggest that these birds may be distinct from other Brant stocks. Numbering only about 9,000 birds, this is one of the rarest goose stocks in the world.

DAY 14: BANKS ISLAND

In 1820, Sir William Parry named Banks Island in honour of British naturalist and botanist Sir Joseph Banks. Two federal Migratory Bird Sanctuaries were founded in here in 1961. The island is home to two thirds of the world’s population of lesser snow geese, and also supports barren-ground caribou, polar bears, and birds like robins and swallows. The first grizzly-polar bear hybrid found in the wild was sighted here in April 2006, near Ikaahuk (Sachs Harbour). Musk ox, numbering over 40,000, are the most striking of the abundant wildlife on the island.

DAY 15: PRINCE OF WALES STRAIT

Prince of Wales Strait is part of the Arctic Ocean, extending northeastward for 275 kilometres from the Amundsen Gulf to Viscount Melville Sound and separating Banks and Victoria Islands. It was discovered in 1850 by Irish explorer Robert McClure, who came within sight of Viscount Melville Sound before heavy ice forced him to turn back. Named after Albert Edward, then the Prince of Wales, the

This is our proposed itinerary. It is highly probable that weather, ice conditions, and unforeseen circumstances will not allow us to travel this exact route. Our Expedition Leader and the ship’s captain will determine our exact route day by day.
Day 16: Ulukhaktok (Holman)

Found on the west side of Victoria Island, a Hudson’s Bay Company post was opened at Prince Albert Sound in 1923, moved to Walker Bay in 1928 and finally to Ulukhaktok in 1939. The large bluff that overlooks the town was the source that provided the slate and copper used to make ulus—traditional Inuit knives—and gives the community its name. Printmaking is popular here, as are beautifully intricate pieces carved from the horns of the abundant local musk ox population. The musk ox also provide the community with qiviut, one of the warmest and most luxurious fibres in the world, used to make all manner of clothing and coverings.

Day 17: Kugluktuk (Coppermine)

Located at the mouth of the Coppermine River, southwest of Victoria Island on the Coronation Gulf, Kugluktuk is the westernmost community in Nunavut. Coppermine reverted to its original Inuinnaqtun name—Kugluktuk, meaning “place of moving waters”—on January 1st, 1996. The Coppermine River is designated a Canadian Heritage River for the important role it played as an exploration and fur trade route. Copper deposits along the river attracted the first explorers to the area. Today we will disembark the Ocean Endeavour and make our way to the airport to meet our charter flights home.
The Ocean Endeavour is the perfect vessel for expedition cruising. Outfitted with twenty Zodias, advanced navigation equipment, multiple lounges, and a top deck observation room, she is purpose-built for passenger experiences in remote environments. The Ocean Endeavour boasts a 1B ice class, enabling her to freely explore throughout the Arctic summer. Launched in 1982, she has had numerous upgrades, most recently in 2015.

At 137 metres in length, the Ocean Endeavour has plenty of interior and exterior space. Ample deck space offers comfortable lounge chairs, a swimming pool, a sauna, and even a hot tub! The spacious interior allows for varied workshops and presentations to occur simultaneously.

The three lounges aboard the Ocean Endeavour are optimal locations for seminars, events, parties, and conversation.

The Ocean Endeavour’s accommodations are stylish and comfortable. All cabins have private washroom facilities, a phone for internal calls, TV, and temperature control. There are a variety of cabin categories available ranging from 9–30m² (90–300ft²).

The Ocean Endeavour’s crew is experienced and friendly. The ship’s shallow draft and manoeuvrability allow her to access isolated fjords, bays, and secluded communities. Enjoy the class and comfort of a boutique hotel while venturing to some of the world’s last great frontiers aboard the Ocean Endeavour!
YOUR EXPEDITION INCLUDES

Ashore:
• Introductions to local people and customs
• Sightseeing
• Museum entry, park access, and port taxes
• Access to pristine wilderness areas
• Zodiac tours and transfers
• On-site archaeological interpretation
• Community programming—local performances, presentations, and demonstrations
• Rubber boots for expedition landings

Aboard:
• Educational presentations
• Interactive workshops
• Evening entertainment
• All shipboard meals, including on-deck barbeques and afternoon tea
• 24-hour coffee, tea, and snacks
• Hors d’oeuvres and snacks during daily recaps
• 24-hour film and documentary programming in cabins
• Fully stocked library
• Access to all ship’s amenities, including sauna, gym, pool, and hot tub
**DETAILS**

Type of vessel: **Passenger Cruise Ship**

Year built: **1982: Szczecin, Poland**  
(keel laid 1980)


Registry: **Bahamas**

Length: **137 metres / 450 feet**

Breadth: **21 metres / 69 feet**

Draft: **5.8 metres / 19 feet**

Ice Class: **1B**

Main Engines: **4 x Skoda Sulzer 6ZL40/48**

Propellers: **2 x variable pitch propellers**

Stabilizers: **Gyrofin stabilizers**

Bow-thruster: **600 kW / 800 hp**

---

*C Photos are a guide only; actual cabins may differ from those shown.*
**CATEGORY 1 | QUAD**

*Deck four: Interior cabin, four lower berths, private bath (separate shower room and powder room) — approx. 240 sq. ft.*

---

**CATEGORY 2 | TRIPLE**

*Deck four: Interior cabin, three lower berths, two private baths — approx. 200 sq. ft.*

---

**CATEGORY 3 | INTERIOR TWIN**

*Deck four: Interior cabin, two lower berths, private bath — approx. 125 sq. ft. (twin) / 110 sq. ft. (single)*

---

**CATEGORY 4 | EXTERIOR TWIN**

*Deck four: Porthole window, unobstructed view; two lower berths — approx. 100 sq. ft. (Twin) / 90 sq. ft. (Single)*

---

**CATEGORY 5 | MAIN TWIN**

*Deck five: Picture window, unobstructed view; two lower berths, private bath — approx. 115 sq. ft.*

---

**CATEGORY 6 | COMFORT TWIN**

*Deck four: (two porthole windows, unobstructed view; two lower berths — approx. 175 sq. ft.), deck seven: (picture window, partial obstruction; two lower berths — approx. 135 sq. ft.), and deck eight: (picture windows, obstructed view; queen bed — approx. 160 sq. ft.) private bath, refrigerator*  

---

**CATEGORY 6 | SITTING AREA**

*Deck five: Picture window, unobstructed view; two lower berths, private bath — approx. 115 sq. ft.*

---

**CATEGORY 7 | SELECT TWIN**

*Deck five: (picture windows, unobstructed view; two lower berths, approx. 190 sq. ft.) and deck eight: (oversize windows, partial obstruction queen bed — approx. 145 sq. ft.) private bath, refrigerator*

---

**CATEGORY 8 | SUPERIOR TWIN**

*Deck five: (two picture windows, unobstructed view; two lower berths, sitting area — approx. 210 sq. ft.), deck seven forward: (forward-facing picture windows, unobstructed; queen bed, private bath with full tub — approx. 180 sq. ft.), deck seven midship: (picture windows, partial obstruction; queen bed — approx. 190 sq. ft.) private bath, refrigerator*

---

**CATEGORY 9 | JUNIOR SUITE**

*Deck five: (picture windows, unobstructed view; queen bed, sitting area — approx. 270 sq. ft.), deck seven forward: (forward-facing picture windows, unobstructed; queen bed, private bath with full tub, sitting area — approx. 290 sq. ft) private bath, refrigerator*

---

**CATEGORY 10 | SUITE**

*Deck seven: forward-facing picture windows, unobstructed view; queen bed, private bath with full tub, refrigerator — approx. 310 sq. ft.*
Adventure Canada is celebrating thirty years of exploring the world’s wildest and most remote places in comfort and style aboard our ice-class expedition vessels—an experience not offered by giant cruise ships. Here’s why our small ships make all the difference:

1. More Up-Close Encounters — Because of their maneuverability and shallow drafts, small ships can navigate narrow rivers, secluded coves, and ice-strewn fjords with ease. These are the places where wildlife thrives and local culture is at its best!

2. Smaller Groups — With small ships come small group sizes, fast shore transfers, and intimate presentations. Small groups mean flexible itineraries, adaptable responses to wildlife sightings, and personalized programming. With an average of one staff member for every eight passengers, our team is poised to help you make the most of your shipboard experience.

3. Likeminded Travel Companions — Over the years, we’ve found one common element among our guests: a thirst for knowledge and adventure. Many of our passengers form lifelong friendships and our trips are often the site of reunions for people from all over the world! Small ships encourage interaction and camaraderie.

4. Better Onboard Experiences — In addition to a full onboard presentation and entertainment schedule, we offer a wide range of lively shipboard activities. Guests choose which elements of the program they want to participate in—and we always provide options. A small ship means community!

5. Authenticity — Forget casinos and shopping malls; small ship cruising is about experiencing destinations up close, with the help of regional experts. Local culture, art, music, and knowledge thrive aboard a small ship, where friendships form quickly and each expedition develops its own living character.
Once again in 2017, we will be aboard the Ocean Endeavour for our summer season. This ship is designed for passenger comfort, and ice-strengthened for safety in Arctic waters.

The hardworking crew greatly enriches our onboard experience and understand the unique needs of expedition travel; they give their all to make your adventure perfect.

Life aboard an expedition vessel is fun, engaging, and exciting. We pride ourselves on an unparalleled mix of discovery, learning, and fun. Above all, our expeditions are adaptable. That means that you choose the programming that most appeals to you. With lively talks and presentations, trivia nights, evening concerts, sing-alongs, theme dinners, and dances, there’s certainly no shortage of things to do!

Join our expert resource staff for a variety of workshops, from photography seminars to print making to Inuktitut lessons. Had enough of talks and presentations? Head ashore and explore on your own with our fleet of Kona mountain bikes!

Enjoy the onboard spa, pool, and hot tub; get the blood flowing in the health club and gym; enjoy a therapeutic massage or a quiet sauna after a day out in the Zodiacs. Top it all off with unbeatable gourmet food.

Stay up to date with the expedition goings on through daily multimedia recaps, and take a trip to the well-stocked shipboard library for some informal discussion and personal reflection.

Travelling aboard the Ocean Endeavour is an experience like no other: all the comforts of a boutique hotel, at sea in some of the world’s most remote environments!
## Into the Northwest Passage

**AUG 22 – SEP 7, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIP</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DAYS</th>
<th>FLIGHTS</th>
<th>CABIN CLASS CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Into the Northwest Passage</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,395</td>
<td>$22,795 $21,295 $19,795 $18,295 $16,795 $15,295 $13,795 $12,295 $10,595 $8,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Out of the Northwest Passage

**SEP 7 – 23, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIP</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DAYS</th>
<th>FLIGHTS</th>
<th>CABIN CLASS CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Out of the Northwest Passage</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2,395</td>
<td>$22,795 $21,295 $19,795 $18,295 $16,795 $15,295 $13,795 $12,295 $10,595 $8,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Greenland & Wild Labrador

**SEP 23 – OCT 7, 2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIP</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>DAYS</th>
<th>FLIGHTS</th>
<th>CABIN CLASS CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Greenland &amp; Wild Labrador</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1,095</td>
<td>$16,395 $15,095 $13,795 $12,495 $11,295 $10,095 $8,895 $7,595 $6,195 $4,995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Discovery Fee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISCOVERY FEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ocean Endeavour Expedition Costs Include:**

- Passage aboard the Ocean Endeavour
- Pre-departure materials
- Special access permits, entry and park fees
- Team of expedition staff
- Applicable taxes
- Educational program
- Interactive workshops
- Evening entertainment
- Guided activities
- Sightseeing and community visits
- All shipboard meals
- All Zodiac excursions
- Port fees

**Ocean Endeavour Expedition Costs Do Not Include:**

- $250 Discovery Fee
- Commercial & Charter flights
- Gratuities (suggested $15 USD per passenger, per day)
- Bicycle rentals
- Personal expenses
- Mandatory medical evacuation insurance
- Additional expenses in the event of delays or itinerary changes
- Possible fuel surcharges
- Pre & post hotel accommodation
- Optional excursions
- Additional costs associated with payments made by credit card
- Please see credit card rates on next page.