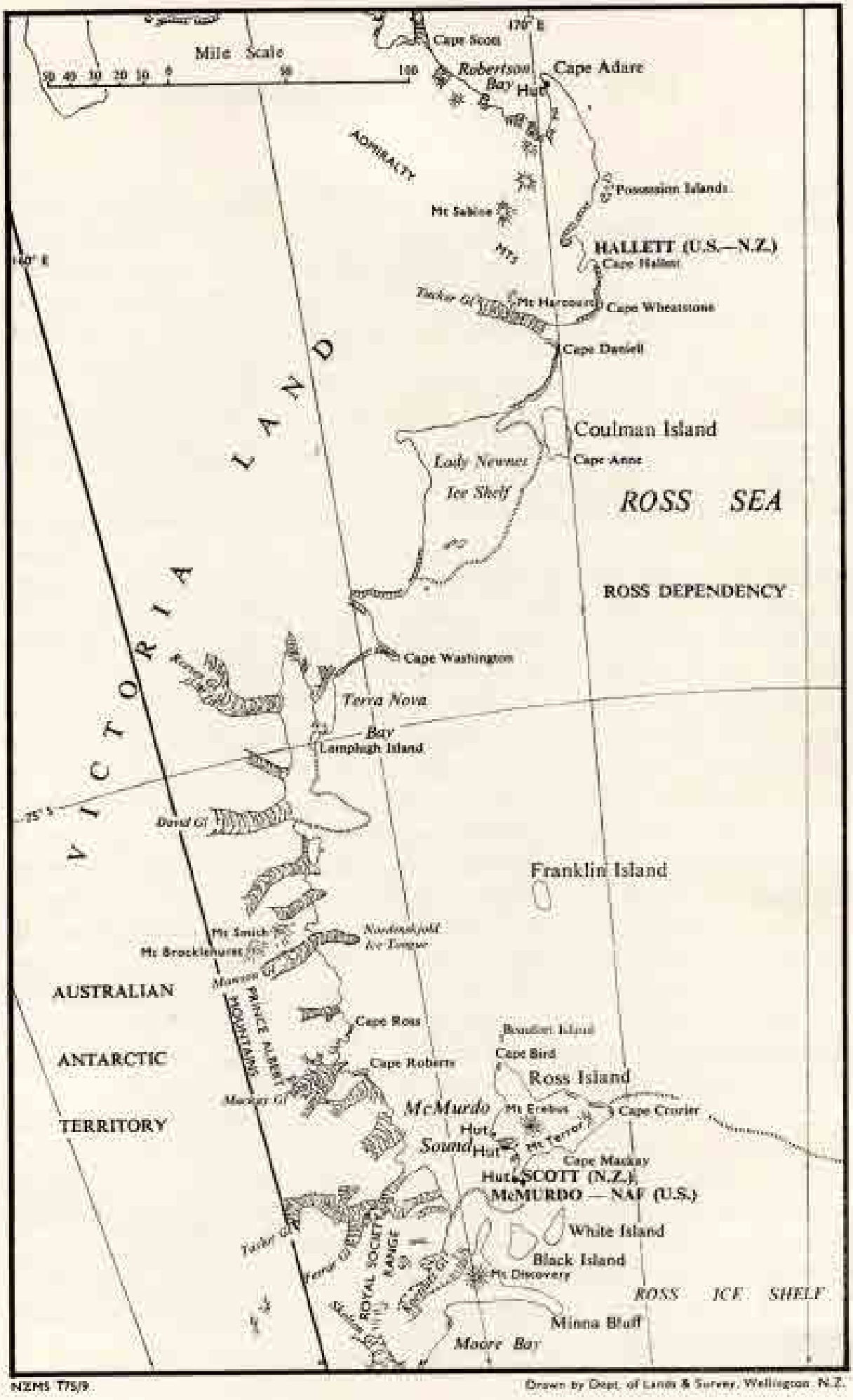
ANTARCTICA, SOUTHERN OCEAN, ROSS SEA, VICTORIA LAND, *TRANSANTARCTIC MOUNTAINS, ROSS ICE SHELF, MCMURDO SOUND, TERRA NOVA BAY*



NZMS 775/9

Drawn by Dept. of Lands & Survey, Wellington, N.Z.

BOUNDING BOX

Coordinates System *EPSG:4326*
WGS 84 -- WGS84 - World Geodetic System 1984, used in GPS
https://epsg.io/4326

POLYGON((
152.93
-65.83,
152.93
-82.89,
188.36
-82.89,
188.36
-65.83,
152.93
-65.83
))

WELL-KNOWN TEXT (WKT) STRING

*Download the bounding box (.*WKT, .*geojson, .*KML)*
https://github.com/lsnmst/cartorituals/tree/main/mapping-empty-space/antarctica

ANTARCTICA, MANY WAYS OF NAMING, DEFINING AND REPRESENTING ICE

ICE NOMENCLATURE.

BY

SIR CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, K.C.B. F.R.S., AND

HUGH ROBERT MILL, D.Sc. LL.D.

Ablation.—Surface waste of ice or snow by melting or evaporation.

Anchor Ice = ground-ice.

Åser.—Ridges of stone or gravel believed to have been formed by glacial action. *See* **Esker.**

Avalanche.—A mass of snow, névé, or ice detached from its position, and slipping down a slope.

Barrier.—*See* **Ice Cliff or Barrier.**

Bay Floe.—A floe newly formed.

Bay Ice.—The young ice which first forms on the surface of the sea in autumn.

Bergschrund.—The wide crevasse usually found at the line where a glacier touches the [illegible] slope.

Beset.—The situation of a ship when closely surrounded by ice.

Bight.—An indentation in a floe of ice (like a bay).

Blink.—ICE BLINK.—A peculiar brightness along the horizon, which shows itself over a [illegible] field. The blink over large quantities of ice and over land is [illegible]

WATER SKY is a blue streak on the horizon, denoting open water.

Bore.—The operation of boring through ice consists of entering it under press of sail or steam, and forcing the ship through by separating the masses.

Boulder Clay.—*See* **Till.**

Brash Ice.—Small fragments and nodules, the wreck of other kinds of ice.

Calf.—A mass of ice lying under a floe near its margin, and, when disengaged from that position, rising with violence to the surface.

Calving (of icebergs).—When a large or small block of ice breaks off from a parent iceberg. The word may also be applied to an iceberg breaking off from a glacier.

Chinese Walls.—The [illegible] cliff in which some glaciers or ice sheets terminate when their [illegible] washed by the sea.

Crevasse.—A [illegible] in a glacier or ice-sheet.

Drift.—A vague geological term, inclusive of superficial detrital materials, coarse or fine, deposited by water, ice, or wind—more commonly the former.

Drift Ice.—Pieces smaller than a floe.

Drumlin.—A [illegible] sand formed by glacial action.

Erratic Blocks.—Often [illegible] simply "erratics." Portions of rocks, usually ice-worn, which have been transported by ice from their original position.

Eskers.—Long mounds or ridges, sometimes resembling moraines, or even railway embankments in general aspect, composed mostly of gravel, with more or less stratification, the layers often having some relation to the outer surface.

Field Ice = Ice-field.—A sheet of ice of such extent that its termination cannot be seen from the crow's nest.

Firn.—*See* **Névé.**

Floe.—The same as a field, except that its extent can be made out from the crow's nest.

Floeberg.—Large masses of sea ice, broken off from ancient floes of great thickness, when they are forced upon the shore.

Glaciation.—The action of a glacier or ice-sheet on the rocks or the country over which it has passed.

Glacier.—A river of solid ice, descending from its source in the high névé of a snowfield.

Glacière.—A cave containing ice all the year round.

Glacier-table.—A block of stone supported on a pedestal of ice on the surface of a glacier.

Ground Ice.—Ice formed on the bed of a river, lake, or shallow sea, while the water as a whole remains unfrozen.

Ground Moraine.—Term applied to detrital material travelling—sometimes, perhaps, accumulated—between a glacier or ice-sheet and the bed of rock below.

Hole.—A small pool of water in the ice.

Hummock.—A rough hillock of ice, whether formed by séracs, pressure ridges, or otherwise.

Iceberg.—A mass of land ice, broken from a glacier and floating in the sea.

Ice Blink.—The whitish glare in the sky over ice which is too far distant to be visible. *See* **Blink.**

Ice Block.—Dam formed across a river by the packing of masses of ice in spring.

Ice Cap.—A continuous covering of ice, névé, or snow, such as occurs in Polar lands.

Ice Cliff or Barrier.—The edge of the great Antarctic glaciers which enter the sea, but remain attached to the land.

Ice Fall.—An interruption in a glacier caused by an abrupt change of slope in its bed.

Ice Floe.—*See* **Floe.**

Ice Foot along a coast is caused by the accumulation of the autumn snow-fall as it drifts to the beach, being met by sea-water with a temperature just below the freezing-point of fresh water. It is at once converted into ice, forming a solid wall from the bottom of the sea, constantly maintained. The upper surface of an ice foot is level with the top of high water. The terrace above this wall, from its edge to the base of the talus, has a width dependent on the land slope.

Inland Ice.—An ice cap of very great extent, as in Greenland.

Kame.—A gravel ridge, similar to, or identical with an **Esker** (*which see*).

Land Ice.—Ice attached to the land, either in floes or in heavy grounded masses lying near the shore.

Lane.—A narrow track of open water between portions of pack ice or floes.

Lateral Moraine.—A ridge of rock débris along the side of a glacier.

Lead.—A lane or channel of open water through the ice.

Medial Moraine.—A ridge of rock débris running more or less along the middle line of a glacier.

Moraine.—Rock débris associated with a glacier.

Moulin (or Glacier Mill).—A vertical hole through the ice of a glacier down which a stream of water pours.

Névé = firn.—The upper portion of a glacier, the top layers of which are more nearly in the condition of snow, and in the whole of which much air is mingled with the ice—i.e. it is rather frozen snow, though often hard frozen, than true ice.

Nip.—The situation of a ship when forcibly pressed by ice on both sides. She is then said to be nipped.

Nunatak.—A rocky hill, generally glaciated, projecting from an ice sheet, or from an inland ice.

Pack.—A body of drift ice consisting of separate pieces, and the extent of which cannot be seen.

OPEN PACK.—When the pieces do not touch.

CLOSE PACK.—When the pieces are pressed together.

Pack Ice.—The broken ice of floes driven together by wind and currents.

Palæocrystic Sea.—The mass of ancient floe ice packed against the land to the north of Greenland.

Pancake Ice consists of small circular pieces with raised edges. In a ruffled sea the pieces of bay ice strike each other on every side, and so become rounded with the edges turned up.

Patch.—A collection of drift ice, the limits of which are visible, in contradistinction to pack ice.

Pelagic.—Pertaining to the open ocean; removed from land influences.

Penitentes = Séracs on Andes glaciers.

Penknife Ice.—Described by Parry in his attempt to go north from Spitzbergen in 1827. In drained-off pools on the ice a columnar structure is left, the columns being 6 inches high, increasing in July to 18 inches. When stratification of snow covering a floe is exposed by a newly-formed crack, the lower portion granulates, the grains collecting together perpendicularly and leaving intermediate air spaces. This Parry called penknife ice.

Perched Blocks.—Boulders, usually glaciated, perched on other stones, as a result of ice action.

Regelation.—The freezing together of portions of ice which have been broken up.

Roche moutonnée.—A boulder or portion of rock which has been rounded and smoothed by glaciation.

Rotten Ice.—Old ice, partially melted, and in part honeycombed.

Sailing Ice.—Ice of which the pieces are so separated as to allow of a ship sailing among them.

Sallying a ship. Causing her to roll by the men running in a body from side to side, so as to relieve her from adhesion of young ice around her.

Séracs.—Sharp irregular ridges or pinnacles of ice, formed in a glacier where there is a sudden change in the slope of the bed too slight to produce an ice-fall.

Shearing Plane (the usual sense of the word).—A plane along which the particles on either side undergo a displacement parallel with it.

Sludge Ice.—Small pieces of brash ice saturated by the salt water.

Snout (of glacier).—The lower extremity of a glacier.

Snow Line.—The line representing the level above which snow, not exceptionally protected, remains unmelted throughout the year.

Stream.—A drifting line of loose ice.

Striæ.—Scratches made by bits of grit frozen in ice on rock surfaces, smoothed by ice.

Terminal Moraine.—Rock débris at the lower end of a glacier.

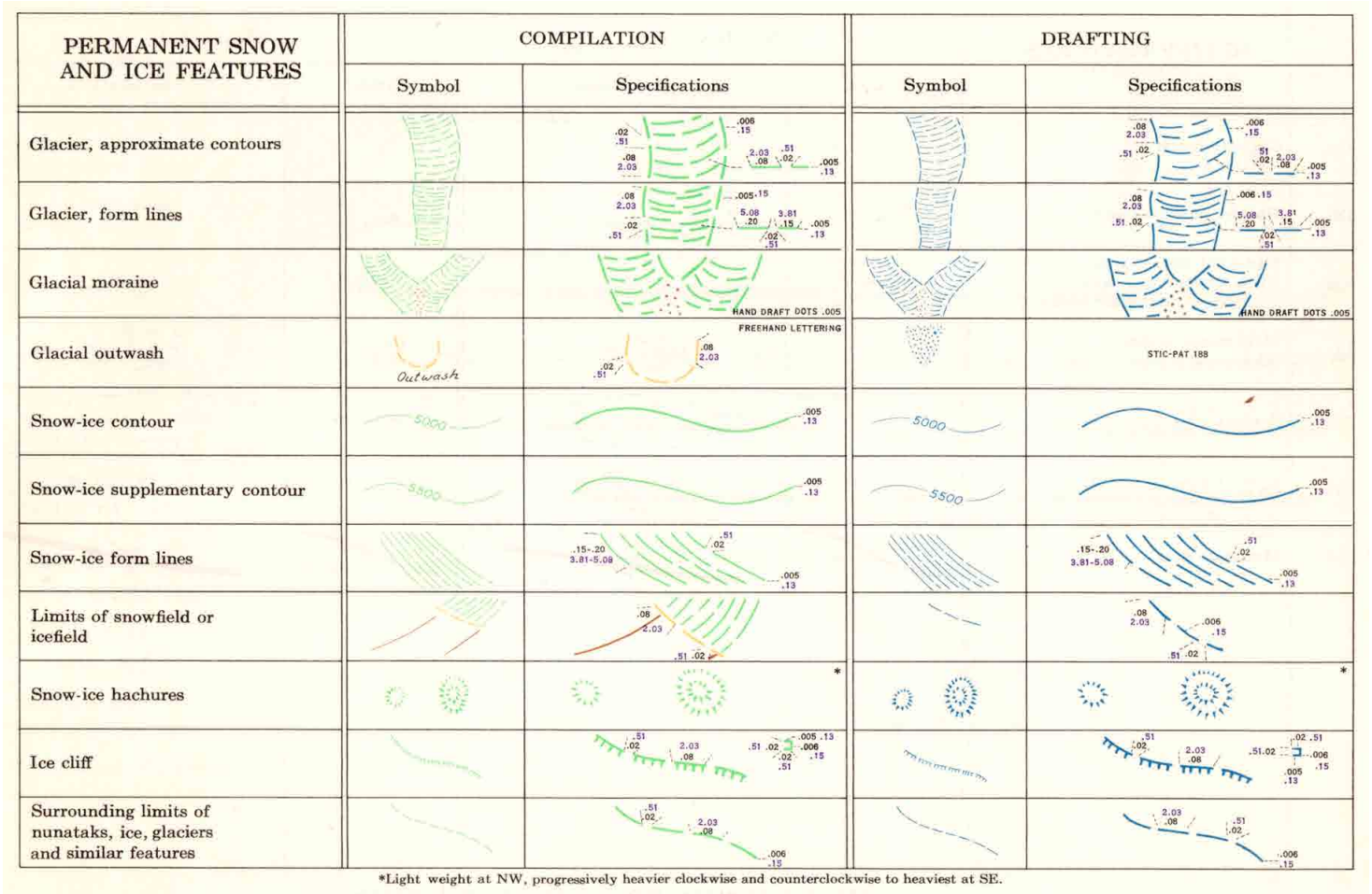
Till.—Some authors restrict the term *till* to material containing more or less angular material derived from the neighbouring valley system, applying *boulder clay* to that where the materials are derived from more various quarters and more often rounded—others use the terms as synonymous.

Tongue.—A mass of ice projecting under water from a floe or an iceberg, and generally distinguishable at a considerable depth in smooth water. It differs from a calf in being fixed to and forming part of the larger body.

Water Sky.—The dark appearance of the sky over open water, seen from a distance, in the ice.

Young Ice.—Nearly the same as bay ice; but applied to ice more recently formed.

Royal Geographical Society, George Murray (1901), The Antarctic manual for the use of the expedition of 1901

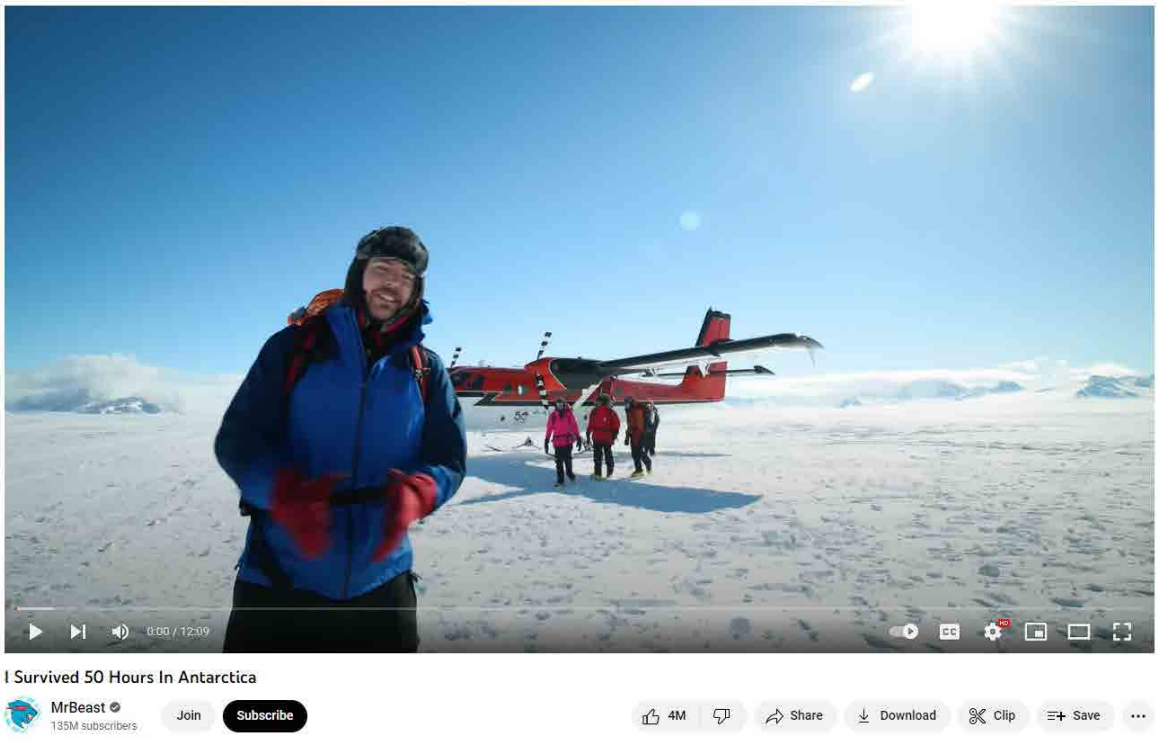


Army Map Service (1953) Symbols for Small Scale Maps, p.22

9 Cape Royds area in 1957. Penguin Rookery in background.

10 Interior of Cape Royds hut, 1957.

L. B. Quartermain (1963), Two huts in the Antarctic
https://archive.org/details/two-huts-in-the-antarctic-1963/

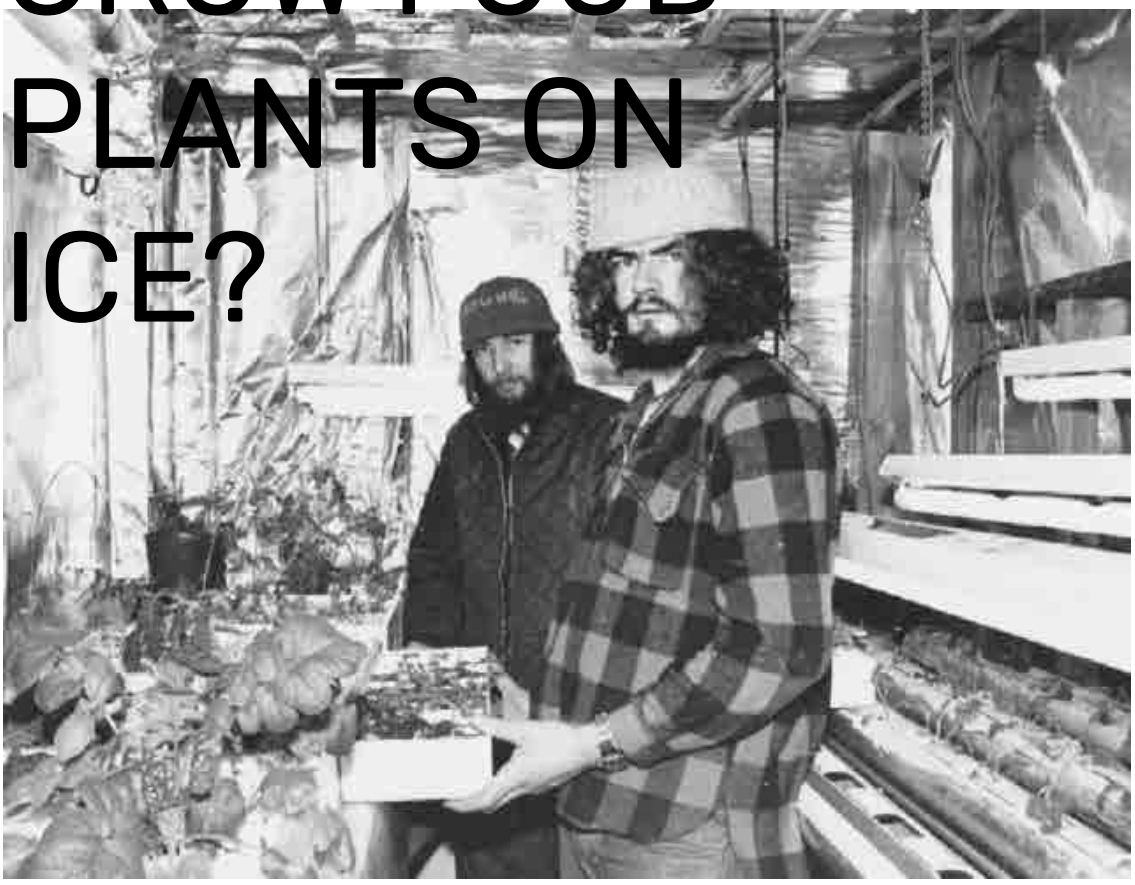


I survived 50 hours in Antarctica, MrBeast, 2022
https://youtu.be/7IKab3HcfFk

STARTING A COLLECTION AND BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR **ANTARCTICA** (ON BASIC NEEDS AND RIGHTS)

When you find  *it means that there is data available*

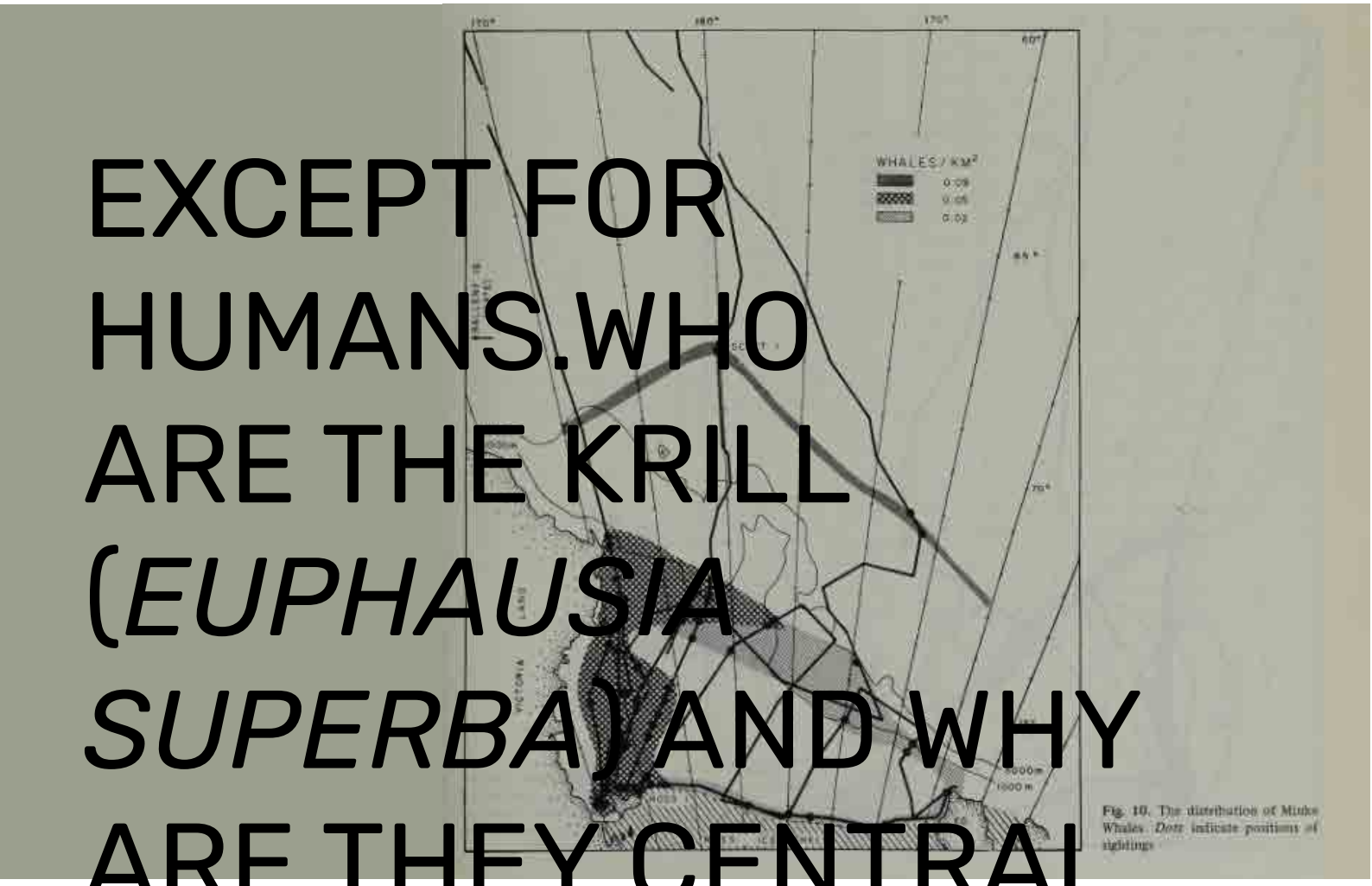
IS IT POSSIBLE TO GROW FOOD PLANTS ON ICE?



1982 image of a Davis Station hydroponics facility (Australian Antarctic Division)

(2015) Review of Antarctic Greenhouses and Plant Production Facilities: A Historical Account of Food Plants on the Ice

SCAR Symposium on Antarctic Biology Antarctic (1983)
Nutrient cycles and food webs



EXCEPT FOR HUMANS.WHO ARE THE KRILL (*EUPHAUSIA SUPERBA*) AND WHY ARE THEY CENTRAL TO THE SOUTHERN OCEAN FOOD WEB

The importance of Antarctic krill in biogeochemical cycles

Gambling with Krill Fisheries in the Antarctic: Large uncertainties equate with high risks

POSSIBLE TO LIVE IN **ANTARCTICA** YEAR-ROUND? AN EARLY ATTEMPT

19 The hut and the Barne Glacier.

20 The Cape Evans hut in 1959.

(1963) Two huts in the Antarctic

RUNNING AND MANAGING A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH STATION

October 1974 74-06

Civil Engineering Laboratory
Naval Construction Battalion Center
Port Hueneme, California 93043

CEL
Techdata Sheet

SNOW-COMPACTION EQUIPMENT—SNOW DRAGS

Snow Leveling Drag

Snow Finishing Drag

High-strength compacted snow is vital for ice in constructing and maintaining compacted snow, construction of roads, runways and taxiways, two CEL snow drags have been developed: one for fundamental use in near-real operations. For leveling and one for finishing. The leveling and

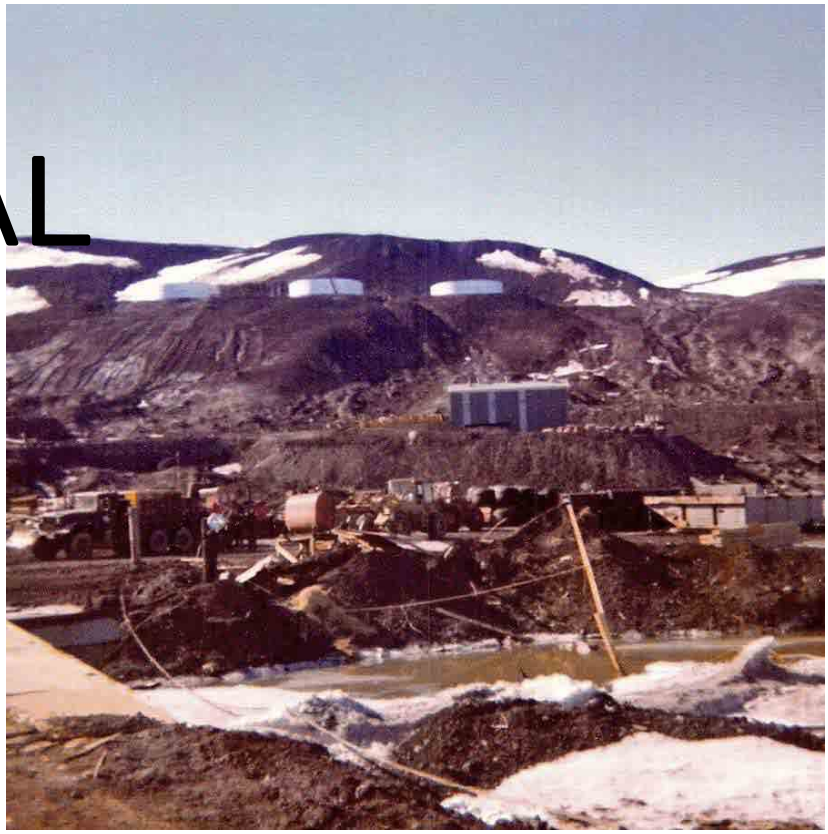
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.

7-33

[(1979) Engineering Manual for McMurdo Station]

UNAVOIDABLE. HANDLING WASTE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1975 image of the McMurdo Station incinerator



Waste Generation and Management in Antarctica

Sewage Disposal and Wildlife Health in Antarctica

NO MORE ENERGY SHORTAGE. RENEWABLE ENERGY CAN BE DEPLOYED WIDELY

1987 image of the main power house at Zucchelli Station

Energy efficiency and renewable energy under extreme conditions: Case studies from Antarctica

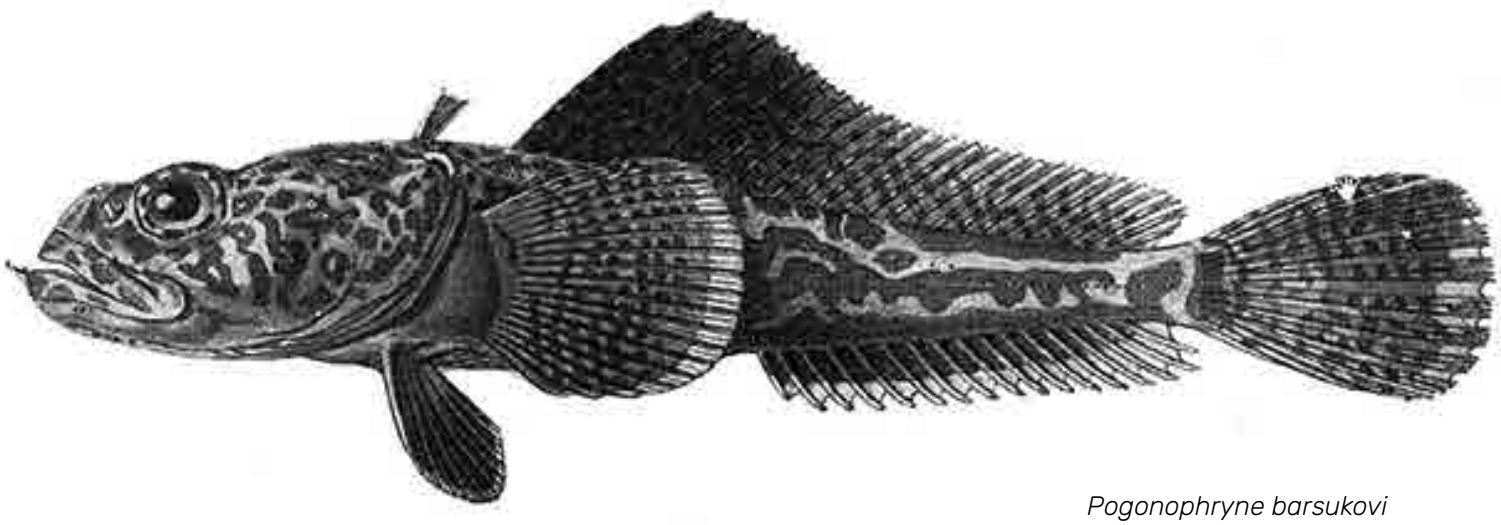
30 MILLION CUBIC KILOMETRES OF ICE, BUT NOT A DROP TO DRINK. MELT IT

The gantry to the melt bell in the frozen lake at Casey research station

Keeping Antarctic stations water-wise

A SIMPLE QUERY TO THE ANTARCTIC PLANT DATABASE

THE RED LIST. ENDANGERED SPECIES POPULATIONS

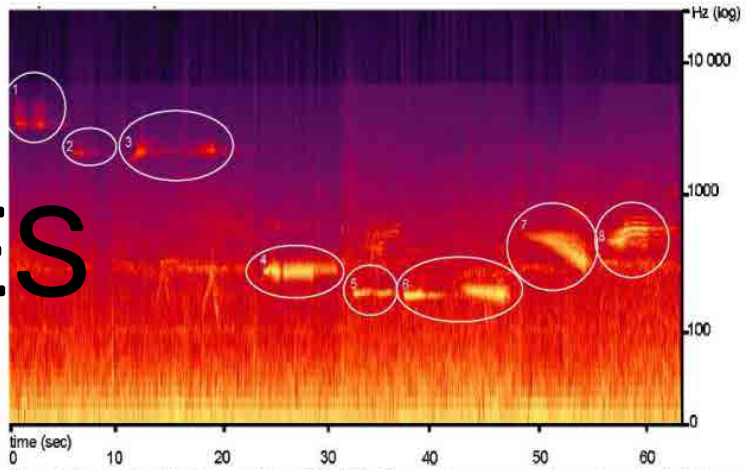


Pogonophryne barsukovi
Andriashev, 1967
Stubbeard plunderfish

MORE THAN A CENTURY OF MARINE EXPLOITATION

A history of the exploitation of the Ross Sea, Antarctica

NO LONGER IN SILENCE. ANTHROPOGENIC NOISE AMONG ACOUSTIC PRESENCES



Leopard seal calls in the acoustic spectogram

Environmental management of Antarctic cruise tourism: Does ship presence affect marine mammal acoustic behavior?

WITH NO INDIGENOUS POPULATION, LANDSCAPE LANGUAGE WAS IMPORTED


THE ANTARCTIC DICTIONARY

—A—

aaaa, aaaaah, aaahh *See* **ahhh**

Adelaite

[From Queen Adelaide Island, sighted by British sea captain and navigator John Biscoe in February 1832 and named after Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV.]

An occupant of the British Adelaide Island base, off the west coast of the Antarctic Peninsula, which was opened in 1961 and closed in 1977, except for occasional use. It was transferred to Chile in the 1982–83 summer, and is now the station Teniente Luis Carvajal Villarroel, generally known as Carvajal.

1967 *British Antarctic Survey Newsletter* 5 (Aug): 5.
He and John enjoyed the hospitality at Adelaide, which they repaid by dog driving tips, and by John taking some "Adelaites" on a trip northwards.

Adelian

[French explorer Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville sighted part of continental Antarctica on his voyage in the Astrolabe in 1840, and named it Terre Adélie (Adélie Land) after his wife Adèle-Dorothée.]

A past or present occupant of Adélie Land.

1915 Mawson, Sir Douglas *The home of the blizzard: being the story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911–1914* William Heinemann, London, vol II: 251.
The Adelians, if that may be used as a distinctive title, sat on the warm deck and read letters and papers in voracious haste, with snatches of the latest intelligence from the Macquarie Islanders and the ship's officers.

adelie penguin *noun phr. and attrib. Occas.* ***adelie land penguin****, and often shortened to* ***adelie****. The French accent in* ***adélie*** *is often used in English.*

[The scientific name adeliae was given by French surgeon Jacques-Bernard Hombron and naturalist H. Jacquinot (Ann. Sci. Nat. Ser. 2, vol. xvi (1841) 320) to a kind of penguin first seen in Adélie Land. Terre Adélie was so called after the wife of Dumont d'Urville: see **Adelian***.*
The 1879 quotation is interesting because it suggests that the penguin did not yet have a common name.]

The black and white penguin *Pygoscelis adeliae* (fam. Spheniscidae), the only penguin with a distinctive whit[illegible]ing ar[illegible]d its e[illegible]. It r[illegible]ches about 70 cm (2 ft [illegible] in) [illegible] heig[illegible] [illegible]d bre[illegible]s on the antarctic continental [illegible] and [illegible]slan[illegible] south [illegible] [illegible]e **antarctic convergence**. I[illegible] [illegible]inly on kr[illegible], and has also been ca[illegible]d th[illegible] **black-th[illegible]guin.** See also **antarctic penguin, pygoscelid.**

[**1879** Moseley, H.N. *Notes by a naturalist on the 'Challenger'* Macmillan and Co, London: 254.
Penguins were common at the edge of the ice. They progressed through the water like Rock-hoppers, and probably were the *Eudyptes Adeliæ* of Ross's Expedition, since they had black heads; we could not catch any, though we tried to get some which were on an ice-block; they seemed shy.]

1900 Cook, Frederick A. *Through the first Antarctic night 1898–1899* William Heinemann Ltd, UK: 423.
The birds which were constantly present upon the ice-pack are .. the Adelia land penguin (*Pygosulis* [sic] *adeliæ*).

1901 Bernacchi, Louis *To the South Polar regions* Hurst and Blackett Ltd, London: 314.
Adélie Land Penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliæ*): the smaller blunt-billed, black-headed species found in immense rookeries on Victoria Land and Adélie Land, as well as in the area around Louis Philippe and Graham Lands. Length, 30 inches; weight, about 12 lbs.

24 Feb 1903 Wilson, Edward in Roberts, Brian, ed. (1967) *Edward Wilson's birds of the Antarctic* New Orchard Editions, Poole [Dorset]: 18.
Only an occasional Adélie Penguin has paid us a visit.

1904 *The Canterbury Times Annual* The Canterbury Times, Christchurch, 1 Oct: [24].
[caption] Egg of Adeliæ Penguin.

1905 *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club* XV(CXIV): 58.
The following Lantern-slides were then exhibited:– By Mr. W. Eagle Clarke, a series of very fine slides taken by the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in the South Orkneys and at Gough Island. The subjects were as follows:– 1. Rookery and nesting-habits of the Adélie Penguin (*Pygoscelis adeliæ*) [etc.].

1914 Priestley, Raymond E. (1974) *Antarctic adventure: Scott's northern party* T. Fisher Unwin, London, repr. Melbourne University Press: 56.
Penguin and seal have all the good qualities of mutton and beef, and the flavour of Adélie penguin is equal to that of most birds.

1921 Ponting, Herbert George *The great white South* Duckworth, London: 246.
Adelie penguins' eggs are about the size of a goose's; they are either white, or of the same shade as a duck's, but have much coarser shells. They are excellent to eat; the white being semi-transparent and gelatinous, and the yolk delicate of flavour. Two eggs are laid, with an interval of three or four days between. They are laid on the bare stones which form the nest, and are kept warm during the process of incubation by being enveloped in a deep crease in the thick, downy feathers of the lower abdomen. This crease permits of the eggs coming into close contact with the skin. The eggs are frequently turned, so that warmth can be applied equally.

1923 (South Orkneys) Brown, R.N. Rudmose *A naturalist at the poles: The life, work & voyages of Dr. W.S. Bruce the polar explorer* Seeley, Service & Co, London: 127.
Sheathbills and skuas were nesting as well as .. adelia penguins. To take adelia eggs it is necessary to lift the struggling bird from the nest.

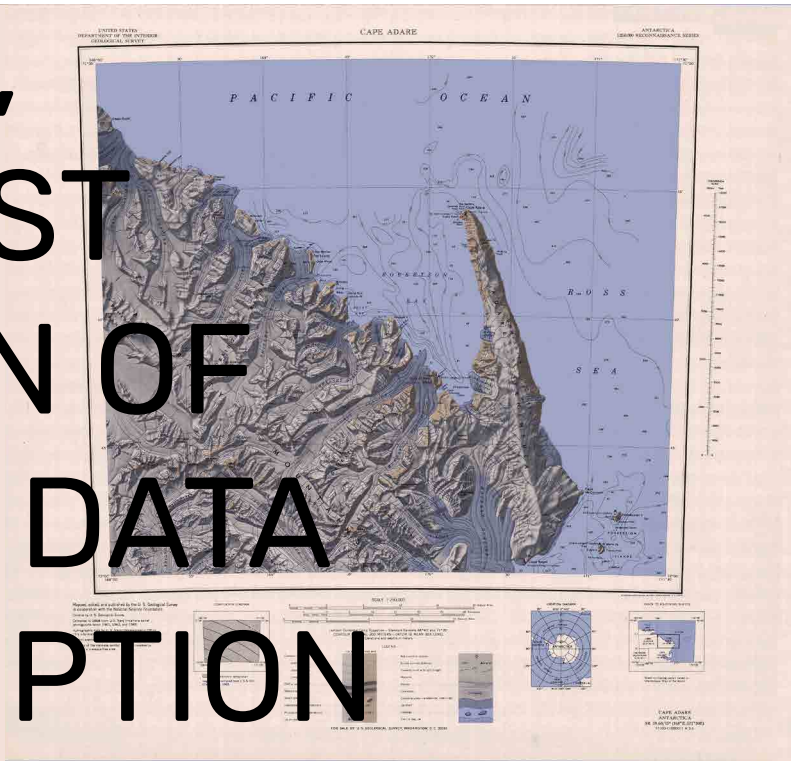
1950 Admiral Lord Mountevans *The desolate Antarctic* Lutterworth Press, London: 33.
Of all the different penguin species, the Adélie Land Penguin is the most numerous and the most amusing to watch. From the explorer's point of view or taste he is the most appetising: properly prepared and thoroughly well cleaned from all traces of blubber the Adélie penguin tastes quite like hare, and is much improved by red currant jelly!

1

Bernadette Hince (2000) The Antarctic Dictionary: A Complete Guide to Antarctic English

John Manning and Andrew Turk (2016) How Terrain Becomes Landscape: Antarctica Landscape Language Case Study

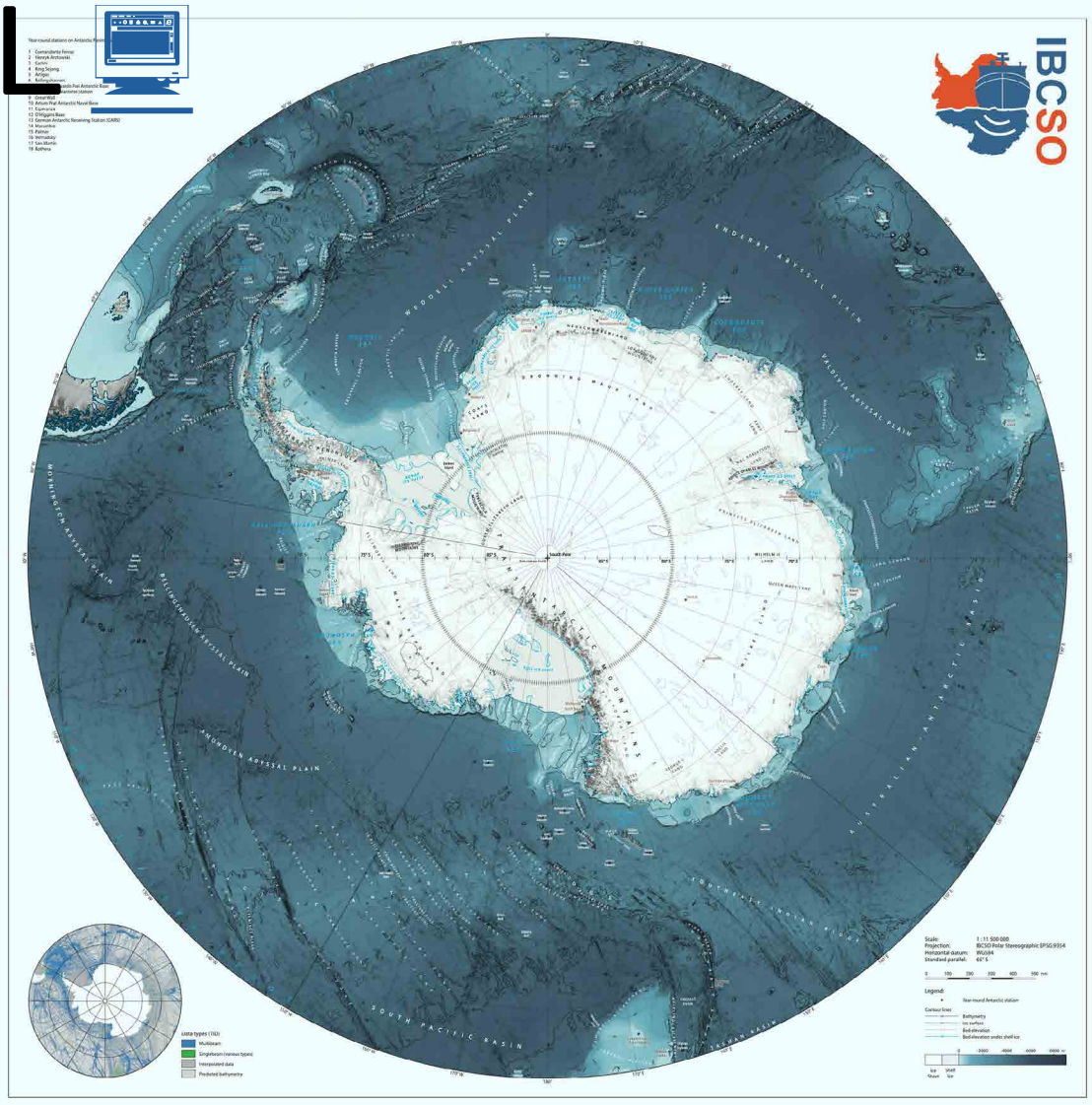
STORE KNOWLEDGE: THE *ANTARCTIC METADATA DIRECTORY*, THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANTARCTIC DATA SET DESCRIPTION



The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research

U.S. Antarctic Research Center: Topographic Maps (250K)

DIGITAL BATHYMETRIC MODEL



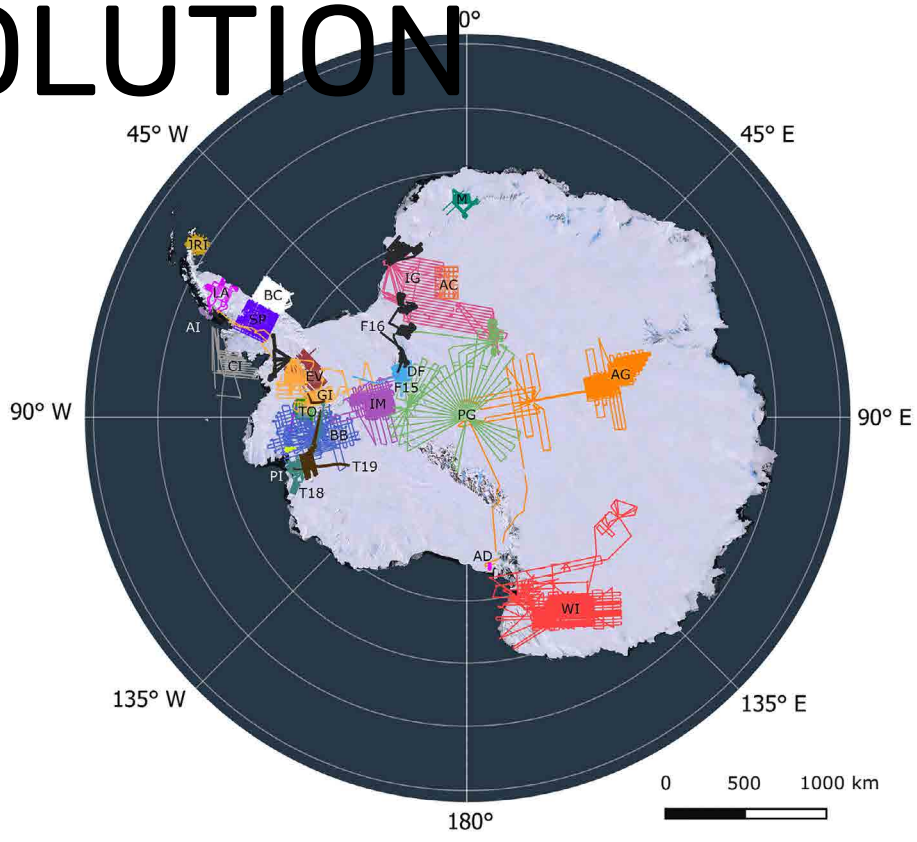
INTERNATIONAL BATHYMETRIC CHART OF THE SOUTHERN OCEAN (IBCSO)

Version 2

SECTIONS

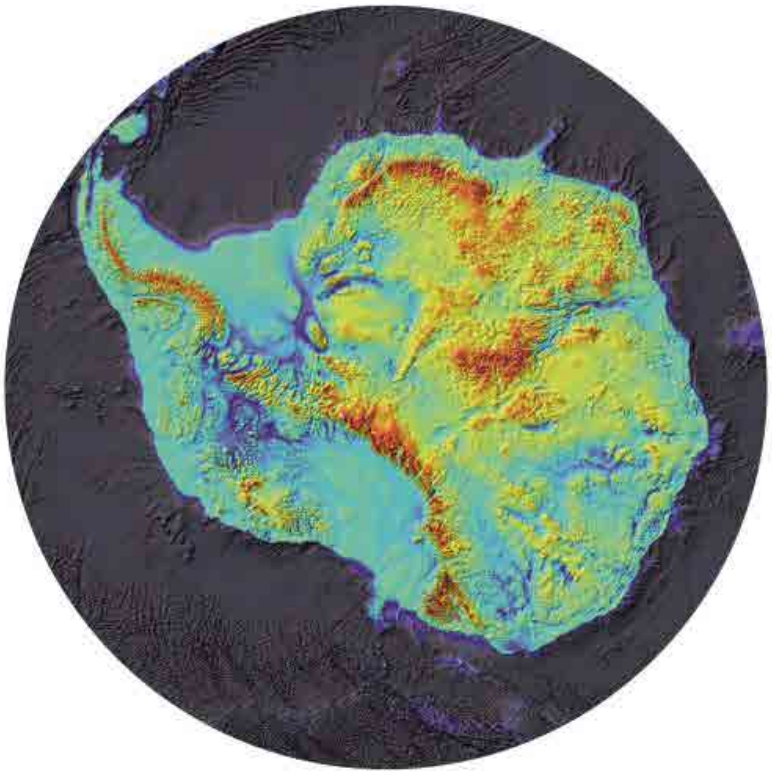
(2016 - 2020) LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION ACROSS MCMURDO DRY VALLEYS

A *DIGITAL SURFACE MODEL* (DSM) OF ANTARCTICA AT 2-METER SPATIAL RESOLUTION



Spatial coverage of the published geophysical database by British Antarctic Survey

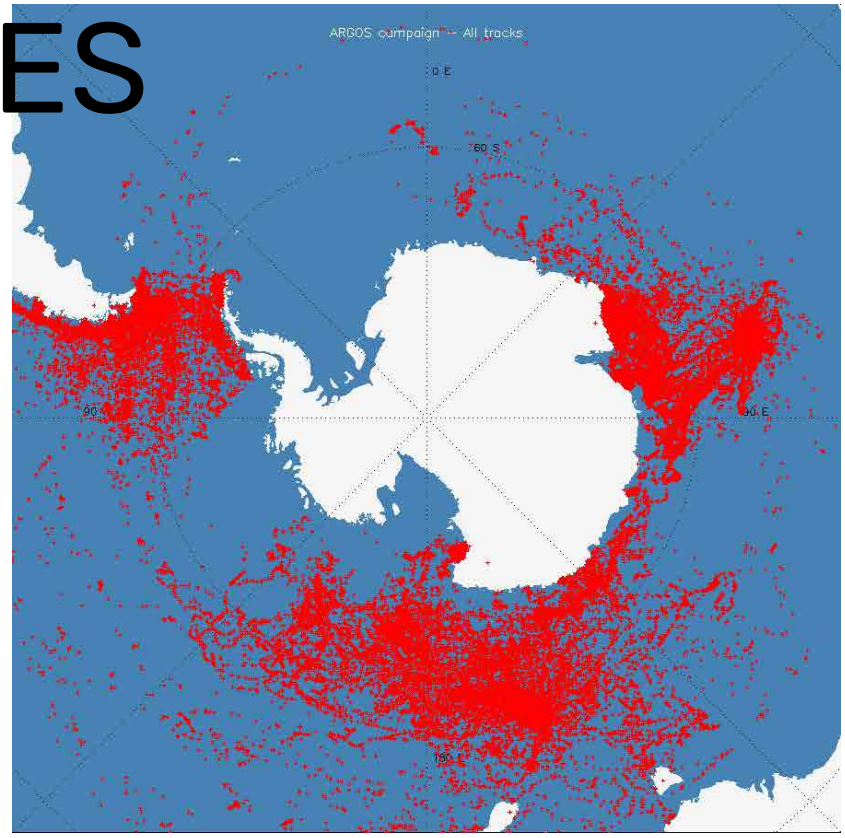
HOW THICK IS THE ICE? WHAT'S UNDER THE ICE?



Bedmap2 preview

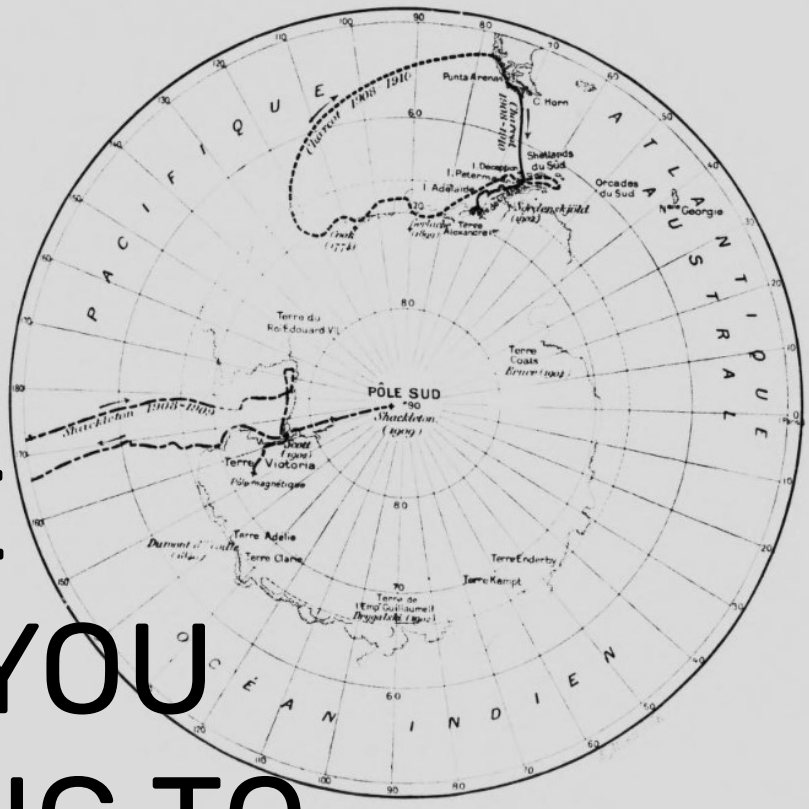
Bedmap2: improved ice bed, surface and thickness datasets for Antarctica

BIRDS AND MAMMALS OBSERVED FROM SATELLITES



Map of tracked animals by ARGOS systems at May 2010 (Australian Antarctic Data Centre)

HUMAN/ANIMAL MIGRATION



Showing routes of the Charcot (1908-10) and Shackleton (1908-09) expeditions. From The voyage of the "Why not?" in the Antarctic

LET IT BE KNOWN YOU ARE GOING TO **ANTARCTICA** AND WHY

Ship traffic connects Antarctica's fragile coasts to worldwide ecosystems

71° 18′ 00.0″ S
160° 10′ 00.0″ E

Allegro Valley
This name originates from New Zealand.

A steep-sided, glacier-filled valley indenting the E side of Daniels Range just N of White Spur, in the Usarp Mountains. The northern party of the NZGSAE, 1963-64, experienced fine weather here after several days of unpleasant travel; therefore, members named it after Milton's poem "L'Allegro" in antithesis with Penseroso Bluff, 14 mi to the north.

39,142 NAMES THAT CORRESPOND TO 20,125 FEATURES, 22 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING. APPLY TO PLACE NAMING 

Polyamide fabric marker flags used in Antarctica. Before being placed outside and after they were retrieved

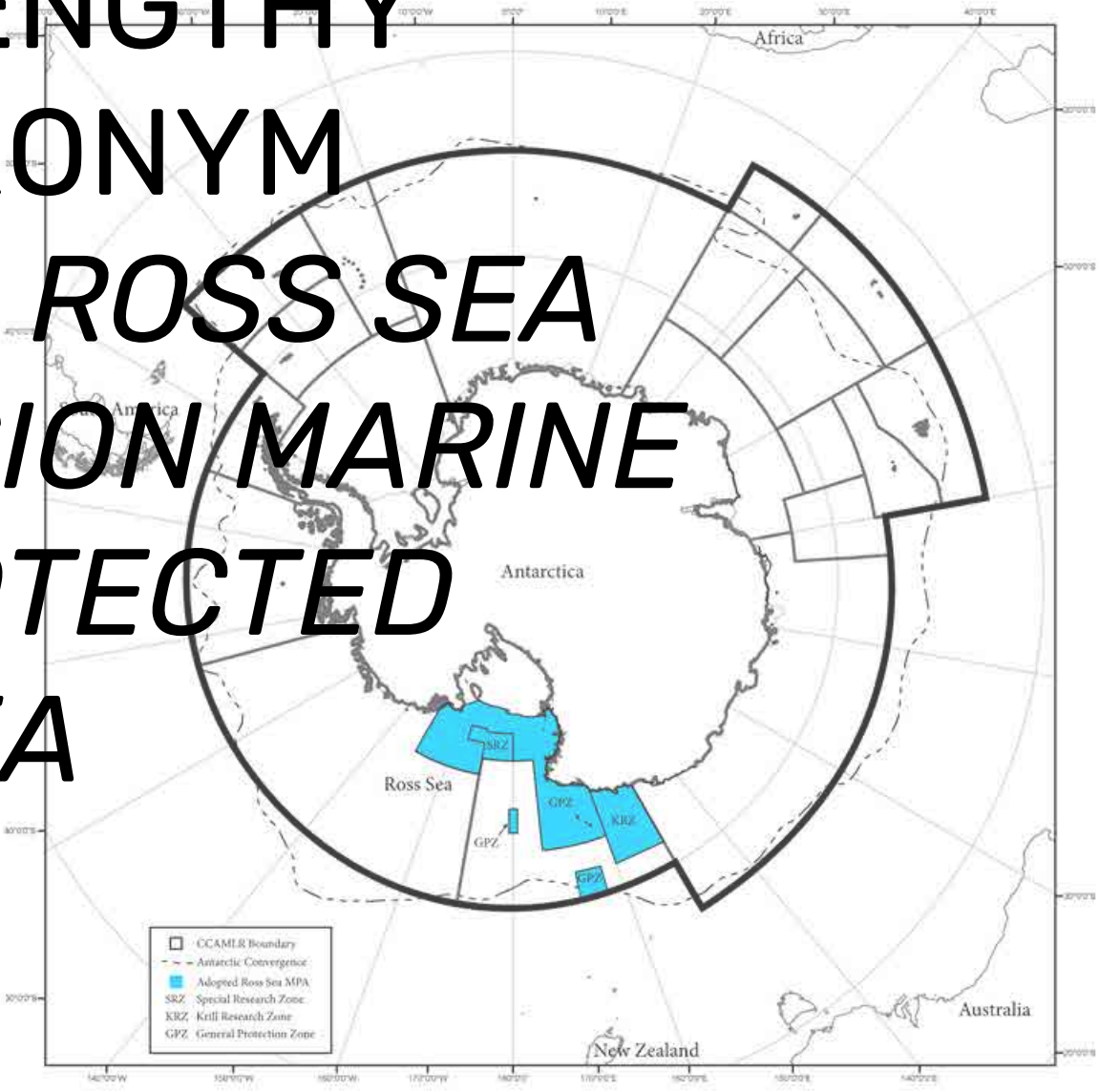
MICROPLASTICS ARE FOUND IN FRESH ANTARCTIC SNOW AND PLASTIC DEBRIS FLOAT IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

Marine plastic pollution in the polar south: Responses from Antarctic Treaty System

First evidence of microplastics in Antarctic snow

RSRMPA. A LENGTHY ACRONYM FOR *ROSS SEA REGION MARINE PROTECTED AREA*

The GPZ refers to the "general protection zone" in which no commercial fishing is allowed. The SRZ refers to the "special research zone" which will be the focus of toothfish research fishing in the MPA. The KRZ refers to the "krill research zone" which will be the focus of krill research fishing in the MPA.



Ross Sea region marine protected area; Conservation Measure 91-05 (2016)

The Ross Sea, Antarctica: A highly protected MPA in international waters

THE VISITOR GUIDELINES LIBRARY UNDER THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

ECHO Antarctica camp, by White Desert

71°32'47" S 8°50'11" E

The IIATO visitor guidelines library

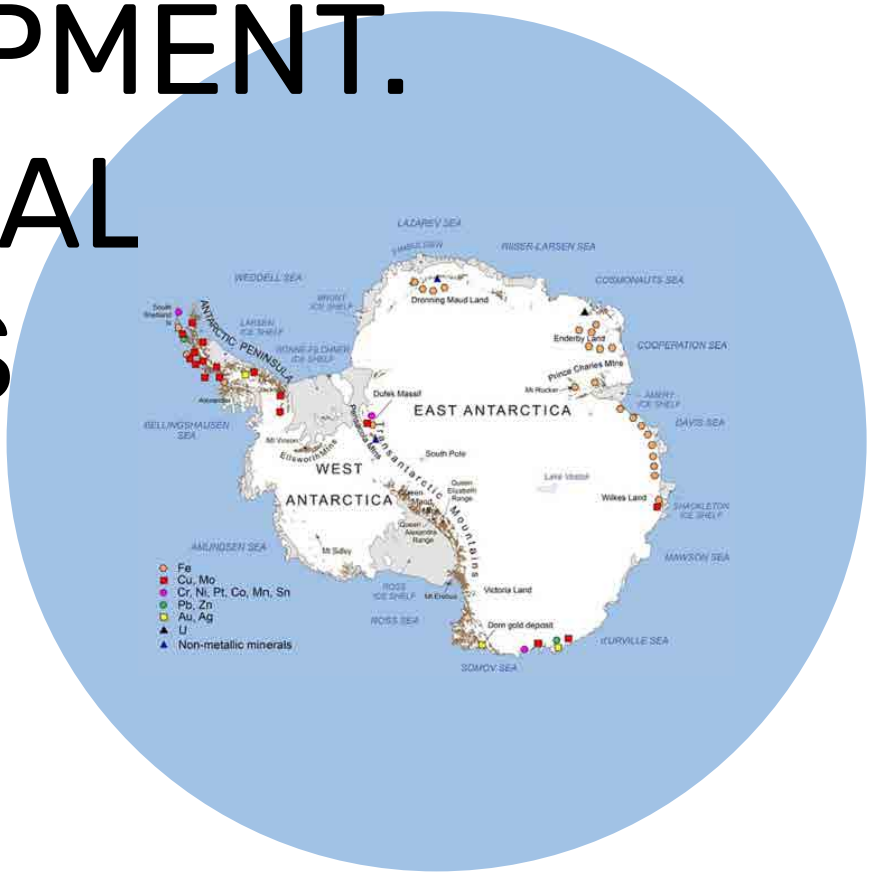
High Resolution Spatial Mapping of Human Footprint across Antarctica and Its Implications for the Strategic Conservation of Avifauna

POLITICAL ECOLOGY

BEATING NEW PATHS. TRAMPLING AND GROUND DISTURBANCES ON ANTARCTIC SOILS

The impacts of trampling and ground disturbances on Antarctic soils

OIL AND MINERALS DEVELOPMENT. POTENTIAL IMPACTS



The Antarctic Environment and Potential Impacts From Oil and Minerals Development

Antarctic mineral resources: Looking to the future of the Environmental Protocol

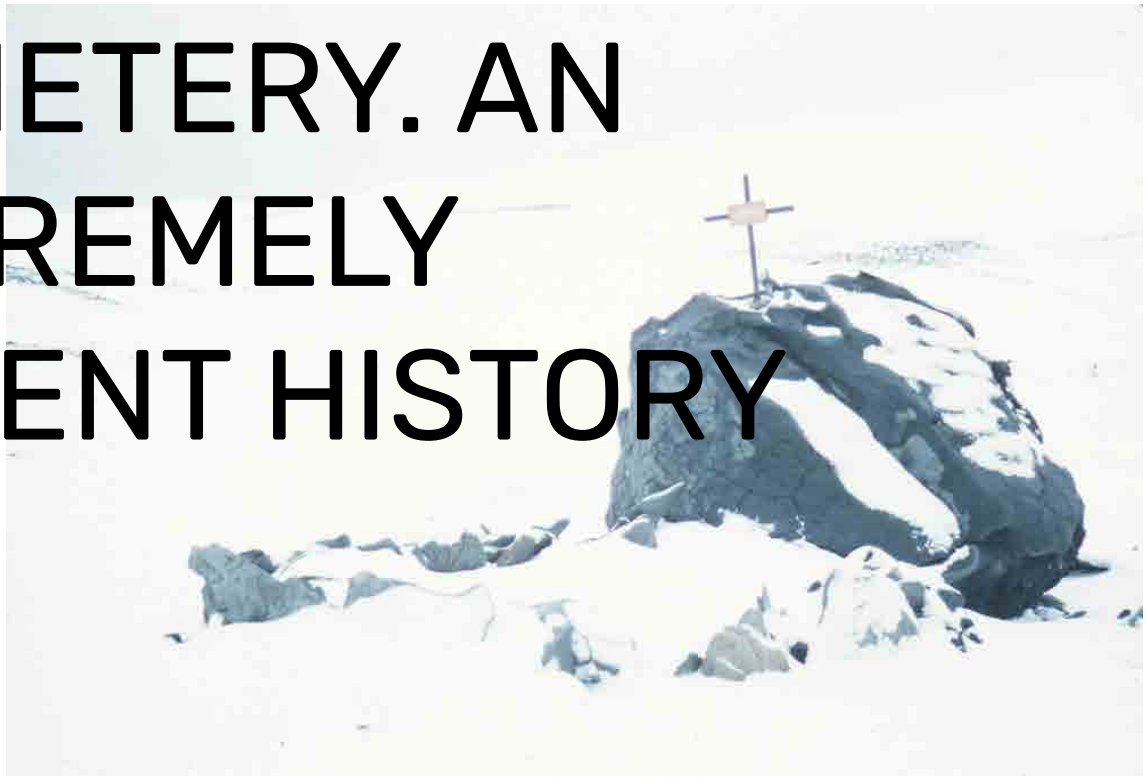
POLITICAL ECOLOGY

ANTARCTIC SCIENCE DEPENDS BY HIGH-SPEED CONNECTIVITY?

Overview map showing possible cable routes between New Zealand and Antarctica

2021 Antarctic Subsea Cable Workshop Report: High-Speed Connectivity Needs to Advance US Antarctic Science

FROM CAPE EVANS HUTS TO BUROMSKY ISLAND CEMETERY. AN EXTREMELY RECENT HISTORY



Hansen's Grave, 1961-1962, Cape Adare, Antarctica New Zealand Pictorial Collection

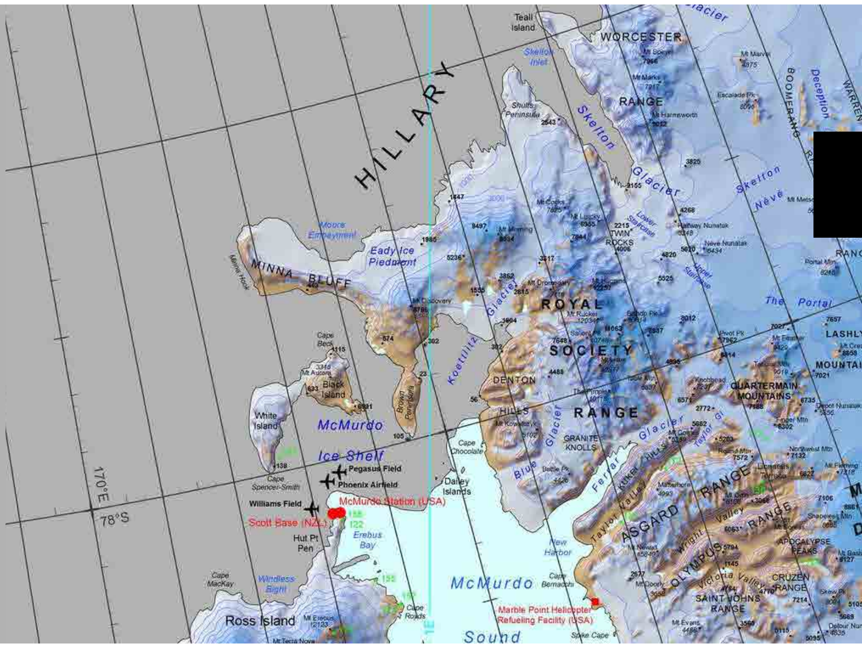
List of Historic Sites and Monuments approved by the ATCM (2013)

MOBILITY, ORIENTATION SYSTEMS

THE RELEVANCE OF CONSTRUCTING AND MAINTAINING HARD-SURFACE SNOW RUNWAYS

How to move in Antarctica, constructing and maintaining hard-surface snow runways at McMurdo

AIR OPERATION PLANNING

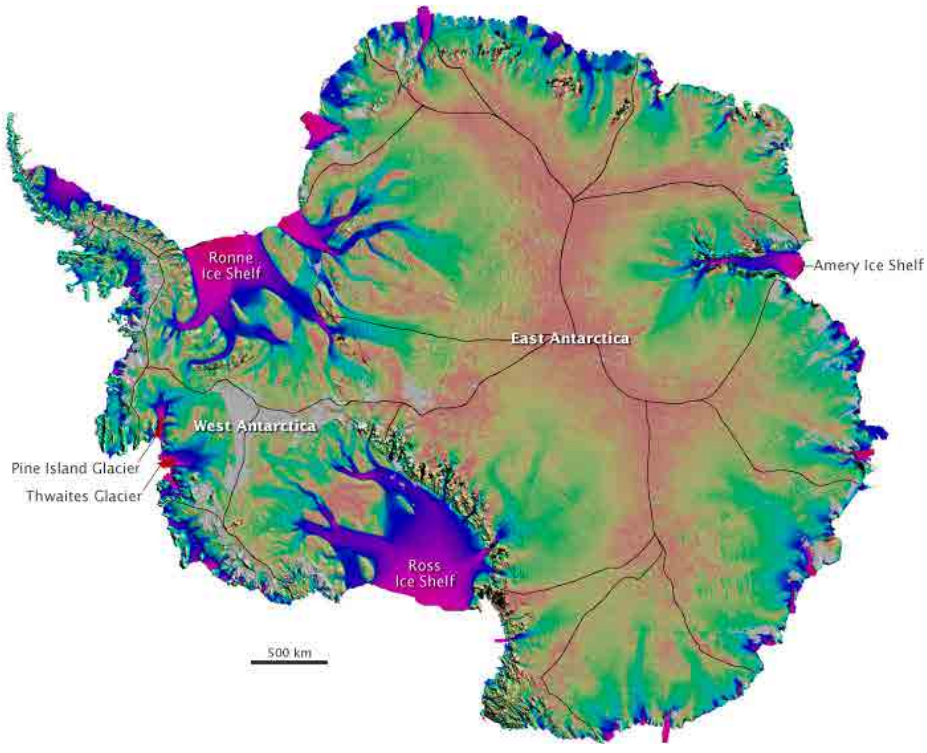


Ross Ice Shelf, Polar Geospatial Center (United States of America), Air Operations Planning Maps List, 2016

[Ross Ice Shelf Air Operations Planning]()

A CONSTANTLY SHIFTING COASTLINE

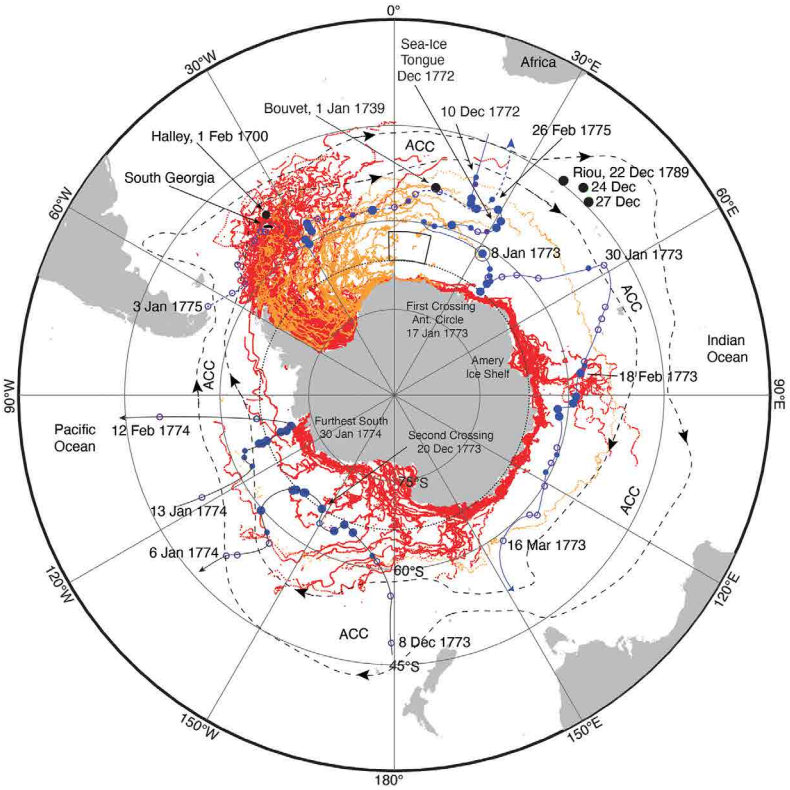
Ice Movement 1996-2006, speed (m/years)



High resolution vector polylines of the Antarctic coastline - VERSION 7.6 (2022)

High resolution vector polygon sea mask for areas south of 60S - VERSION 7.6 (2022)
- VERSION 7.5 (2021)
- VERSION 7.4 (2021)
- VERSION 7.3 (2020)
- VERSION 7.2 (2020)

THE ANTARCTIC ICEBERG TRACKING DATABASE

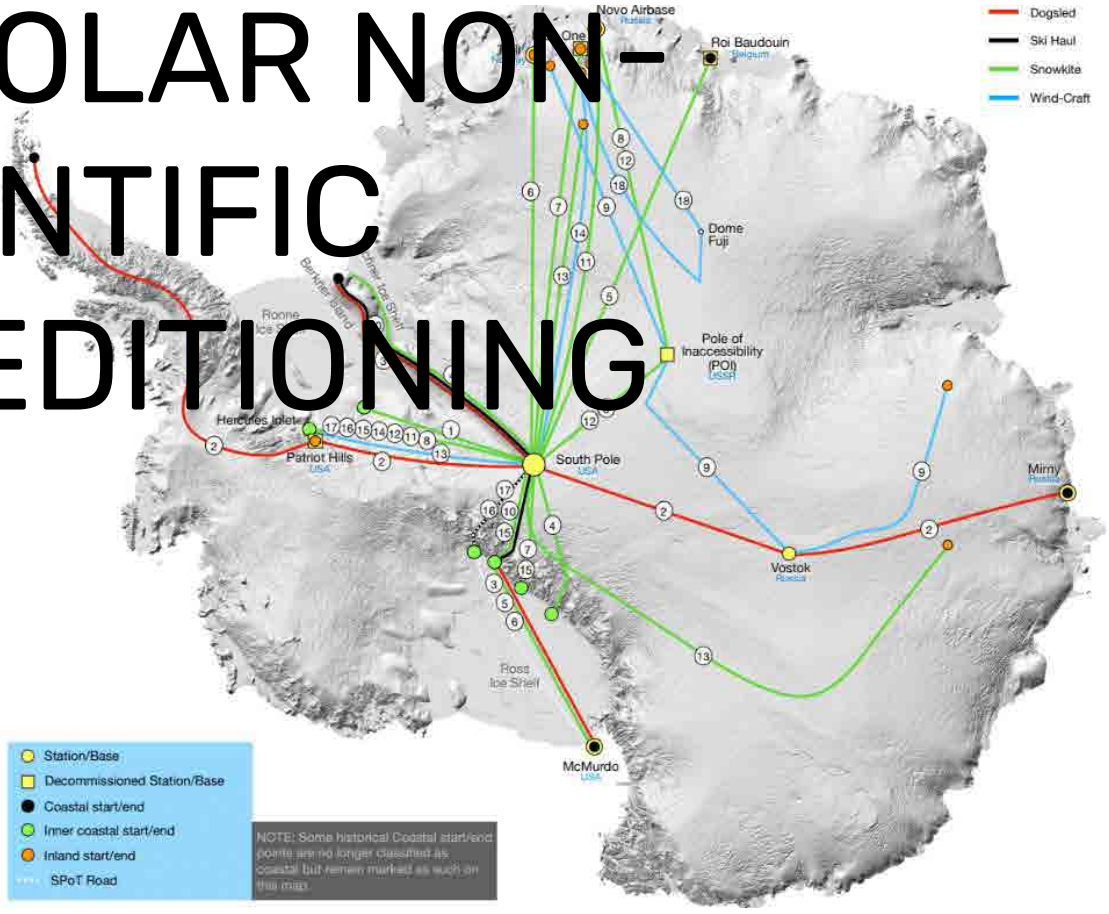


Antarctic icebergs still exist today where 1700-era sailors spotted, tracked them

Comparison of Antarctic iceberg observations by Cook in 1772–75, Halley in 1700, Bouvet in 1739 and Riou in 1789 with modern data

WHAT'S BEEN ACHIEVED, AND NOT ACHIEVED, IN THE WORLD OF POLAR NON-SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONING

Dogsled, Ski Haut, Snowkite, Wind-Craft and unmotorised Antarctica crossing, compiled by Icetrek



[Icetrack maps]

RATE ANTARTIC EXPERIENCES ON TRIP ADVISOR / GOING THERE WITH AIRBNB

Antarctic Sabbatical volunteer at Union Glacier Camp

Back From the Antarctic Sabbatical

Things to Do in Antarctica

Antarctica - 'Basecamp'- free camping, kayaking, snowshoe/hiking, mountaineering, photo workshop

The best activity voyage in Antarctica

PLA31-23 The Antarctic Peninsula Basecamp cruise offers you a myriad of ways to explore and enjoy the Antarctic Region. This expedition allows you to hike, snowshoe, kayak, go mountaineering, and even camp out under the Southern Polar skies.

M/V PLANCIUS

Cruise date:	Price:
8 Mar - 20 Mar, 2023	€7600

Show cruise >

ANTARCTICA, DRAW THE BOUNDING BOX ON A MAP

ANTARCTICA, BUILD YOUR OWN MENTAL IMAGE OF THE EMPTY PLACE USING SATELLITE IMAGES AND CRITICALLY ANALYSING THE DOCUMENTATION IN THE DOSSIER

ANTARCTICA, PLOT A ROUTE THAT CONNECTS PLACES AND STORIES BY REPRESENTING THEIR PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

ANTARCTICA, PUBLISH THE TRACK TO THE WEB USING MAPBOX STUDIO

ANTARCTICA, CREATE A PRINTABLE SYNTHESIS MAP WHERE YOU TELL AND REPRESENT THE STORY/ STORIES ALONG YOUR JOURNEY

ANTARCTICA, DON’T FORGET THE RITUAL AND WHO TAKES PART IN IT. THAT’S WHY YOUR MAP IS WRONG. *THE MAP IS NOT THE TERRITORY*. BUT BY THEN, YOU WILL HAVE LEARNED A PROCESS.