



ANTARCTIC TOURISM

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INTRODUCTION

Magnificent glaciers, staggeringly beautiful icebergs, epic mountains and an abundance of wildlife all contribute to the allure of Antarctica – the ‘Great White Continent’ – covering an area of around 14 million square kilometers that are virtually untouched by humankind.



HISTORY OF ANTARCTIC TOURISM

Tourism in Antarctica started by the sea in the 1960s. Air overflights of Antarctica started in the 1970s with sightseeing flights by airliners from Australia and New Zealand, and were resumed in the 1990s. The (summer) tour season lasts from November to March.

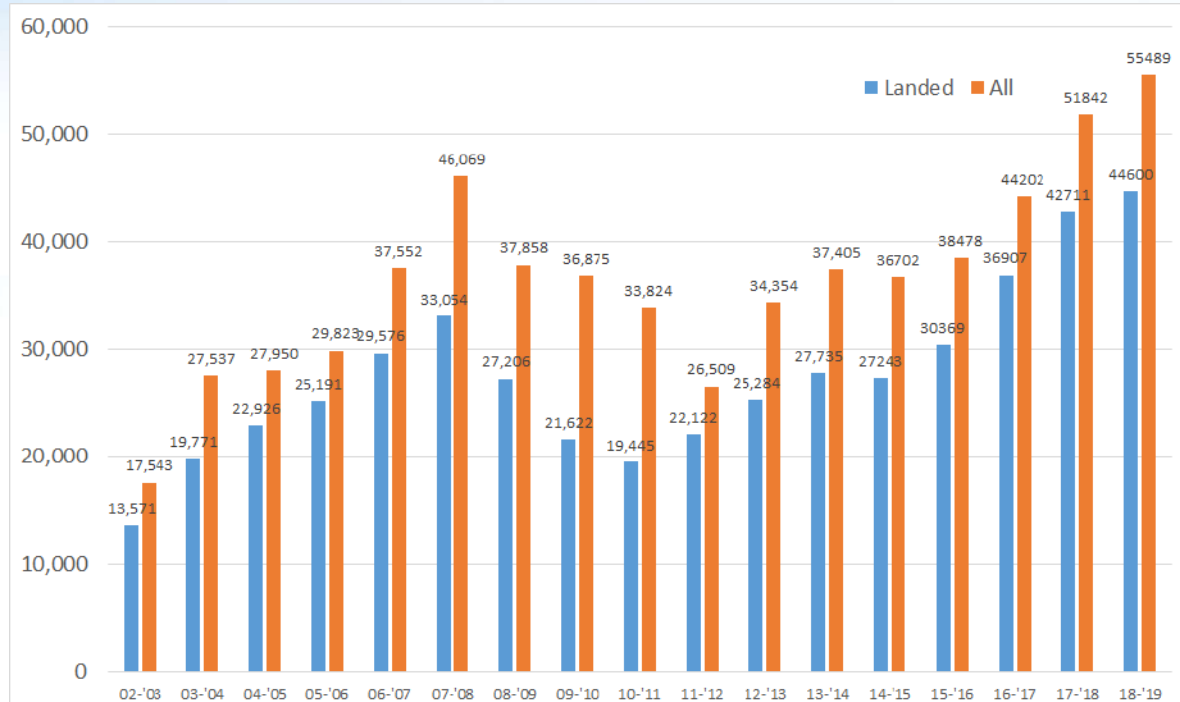


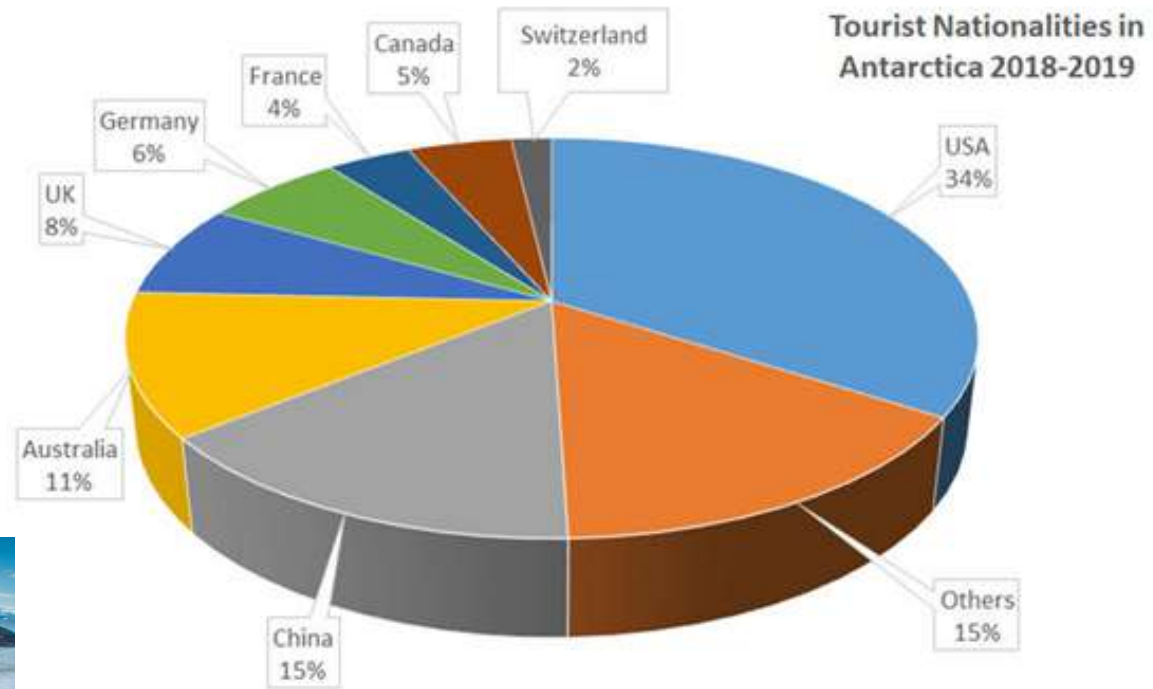
TOURISM STATISTICS

TOURIST NUMBERS IN ANTARCTICA, 2002-2019

Landed - those who set foot on the continent or an island in Antarctica whether they arrived by ship or air, such tourists typically spend 6-30 days in Antarctica.

All - tourists who went to Antarctica whether or not they set foot ashore





WHERE DO TOURISTS COME FROM?

REGULATIONS

The International Association of Antarctic Tour Operators, organized by tourist operators in Antarctica.



In 1994 the Treaty countries made further recommendations on tourism and non-government activities. This "Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic" is intended to help visitors become aware of their responsibilities under the treaty and protocol.





SUGGESTED ITINERARIES

ANTARCTICA ITINERARIES

Classic cruise, 12 days:

Ushuaia ► Drake Passage (2 days) ► Antarctic Peninsula and islands ► Drake Passage (2 days) ► Ushuaia

Footsteps of Shackleton, 25 days:

Ushuaia ► Falkland Islands ► South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands ► South Orkney Islands ► South Shetland Islands ► Antarctic Peninsula and islands ► Antarctic Peninsula and islands ► Ushuaia

Fly and cruise, 8 days:

Punta Arenas ► (flight) King George Island ► Antarctic Peninsula ► King George Island ► (flight) Punta Arenas

TRAVEL TIMES IN ANTARCTICA

The following times give you a rough idea of the travel times between the main attractions in Antarctica

- Punta Arenas (Chile) – King George Island: 2 hours by plane
- Crossing the Drake Passage: 2 days by boat
- Ushuaia – Falkland Islands: 2 days by boat
- Falkland Islands – South Georgia: 2 days by boat



THE BEST ANTARCTICA TOUR COMPANIES



G Adventures



Quark
Expeditions



Lost World
ADVENTURES

Our knowledge, your experience



PEREGRINE



OCEANWIDE
EXPEDITIONS



THE MOST POPULAR DESTINATIONS



ARGENTINA

CHILE

Ushuaia/Tierra del Fuego

Puntas Arenas

Falkland Islands

South Georgia

South Sandwich Islands

Drake Passage

King George Island

Port Lockroy

Lemaire Channel

Antarctic Archipelago

Antarctic Peninsula

SOUTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

Ross Sea /Ice shelf

ANTARCTICA

Subantarctic Islands

AUSTRALIA

NZ

HERE ARE OUR FAVOURITE ANTARCTICA HIGHLIGHTS

● Click on the blue map points for more information about each location highlight.



SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS



PENDULUM COVE



WHALERS BAY



BAILY HEAD

LAND ACTIVITIES

Land activities include camping, hiking and cross country skiing. These activities have become especially popular in recent times, as suggested by the increased number of tourists that come to visit Antarctica.





*SET FOOT ON
ANTARCTICA WITH A
SHORE EXCURSION*



*BIRD AND WILDLIFE
WATCHING*



ICE CAMPING



CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING



SEA ACTIVITIES IN ANTARCTICA



SEA KAYAKING

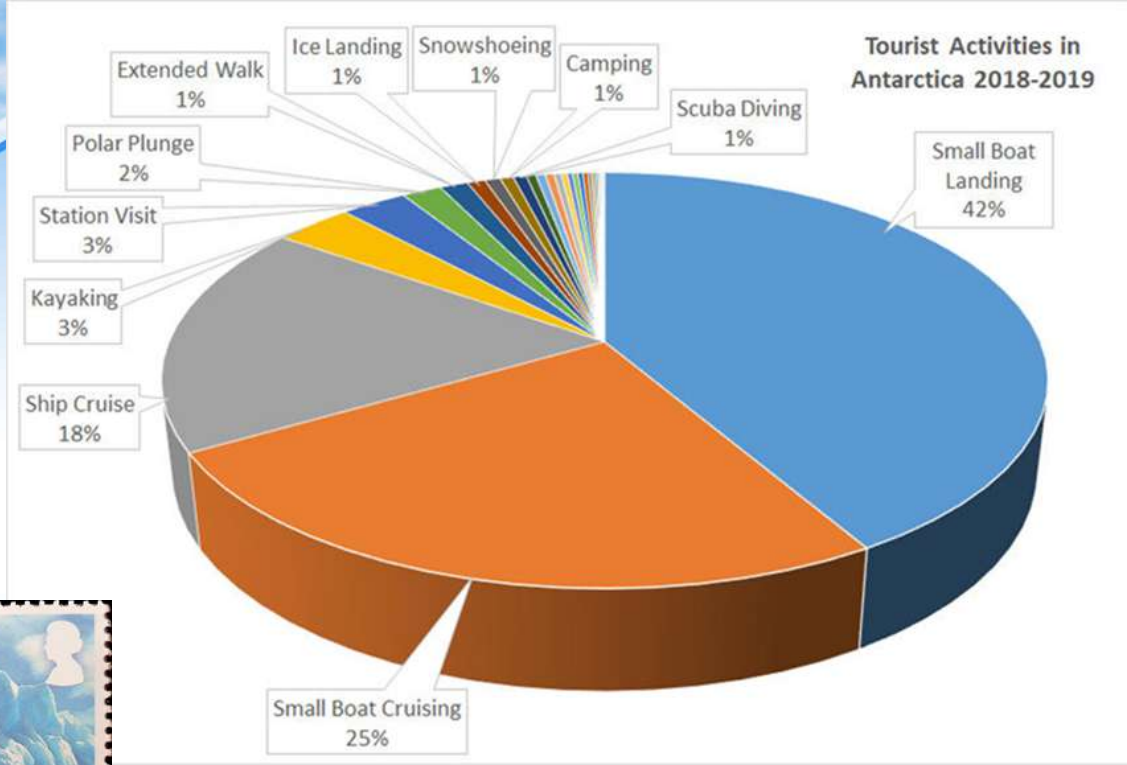


ZODIAC EXCURSIONS



POLAR PLUNGE





WHAT DO TOURISTS DO ONCE THEY ARE IN ANTARCTICA?

PROS AND CONS OF TOURISM IN ANTARCTICA



Benefits:

- There are many guidelines in place, so the environmental impact can be minimized.
- The awareness of the unique environment is increased as people are able to visit it.
- There has been no conclusive evidence that tourism so far has disturbed breeding patterns of wildlife like penguins.
- Tour operators have voluntary codes of conduct to minimize the.
- Tourists learn about the marine biology and threats because of climate change.



PROS AND CONS OF TOURISM IN ANTARCTICA



Drawbacks:

- The ecosystem is very fragile, and too many people will disrupt the delicate balance it has.
- If larger ships come, tourist numbers will increase.
- Tourists, along with research scientists, may unknowingly bring seeds and spores of plants from other areas.
- There is the threat of pollution, e.g. oil spills from the cruise ships and other methods of transport. This happened in 2007.





**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!**

