

SNOW HILL EMPEROR COLONY

Aboard M/Y La Datcha · 20 – 27 November 2026. Puerto Natales to King George Island by charter air, then seven nights in Antarctic Sound and the northern Weddell Sea, with the emperor colony at Snow Hill Island reached by helicopter.

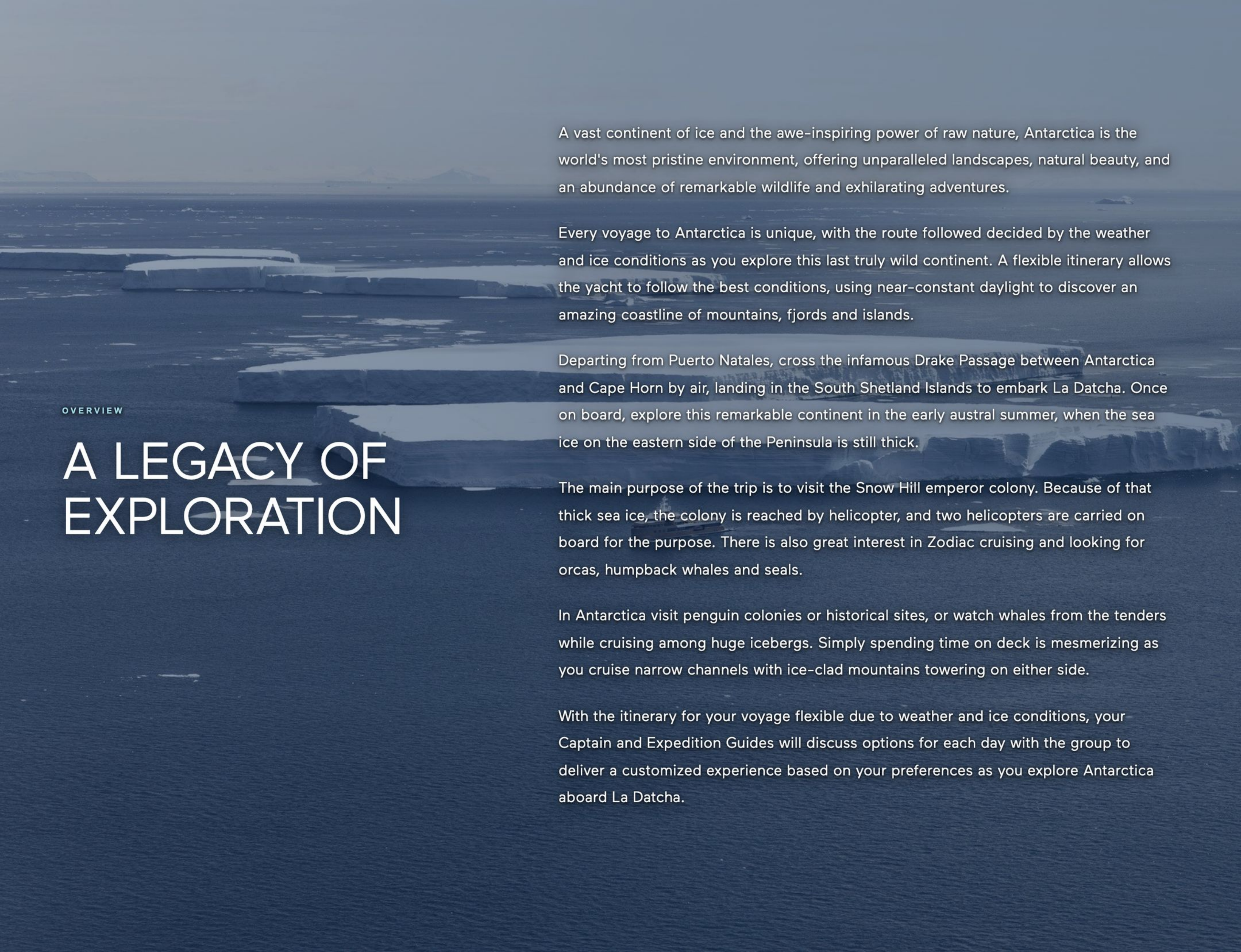


A photograph of several large, jagged icebergs floating in dark water under a pale sky. The icebergs are a deep blue color. A semi-transparent grid is overlaid on the image, with text placed within the grid cells.

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A wide-angle photograph of an Antarctic seascape. The foreground is filled with numerous icebergs of various sizes, some appearing as flat, white platforms floating in the dark blue water. In the distance, the horizon is visible under a pale, overcast sky. The overall tone is serene and majestic.

OVERVIEW

A LEGACY OF EXPLORATION

A vast continent of ice and the awe-inspiring power of raw nature, Antarctica is the world's most pristine environment, offering unparalleled landscapes, natural beauty, and an abundance of remarkable wildlife and exhilarating adventures.

Every voyage to Antarctica is unique, with the route followed decided by the weather and ice conditions as you explore this last truly wild continent. A flexible itinerary allows the yacht to follow the best conditions, using near-constant daylight to discover an amazing coastline of mountains, fjords and islands.

Departing from Puerto Natales, cross the infamous Drake Passage between Antarctica and Cape Horn by air, landing in the South Shetland Islands to embark La Datcha. Once on board, explore this remarkable continent in the early austral summer, when the sea ice on the eastern side of the Peninsula is still thick.

The main purpose of the trip is to visit the Snow Hill emperor colony. Because of that thick sea ice, the colony is reached by helicopter, and two helicopters are carried on board for the purpose. There is also great interest in Zodiac cruising and looking for orcas, humpback whales and seals.

In Antarctica visit penguin colonies or historical sites, or watch whales from the tenders while cruising among huge icebergs. Simply spending time on deck is mesmerizing as you cruise narrow channels with ice-clad mountains towering on either side.

With the itinerary for your voyage flexible due to weather and ice conditions, your Captain and Expedition Guides will discuss options for each day with the group to deliver a customized experience based on your preferences as you explore Antarctica aboard La Datcha.

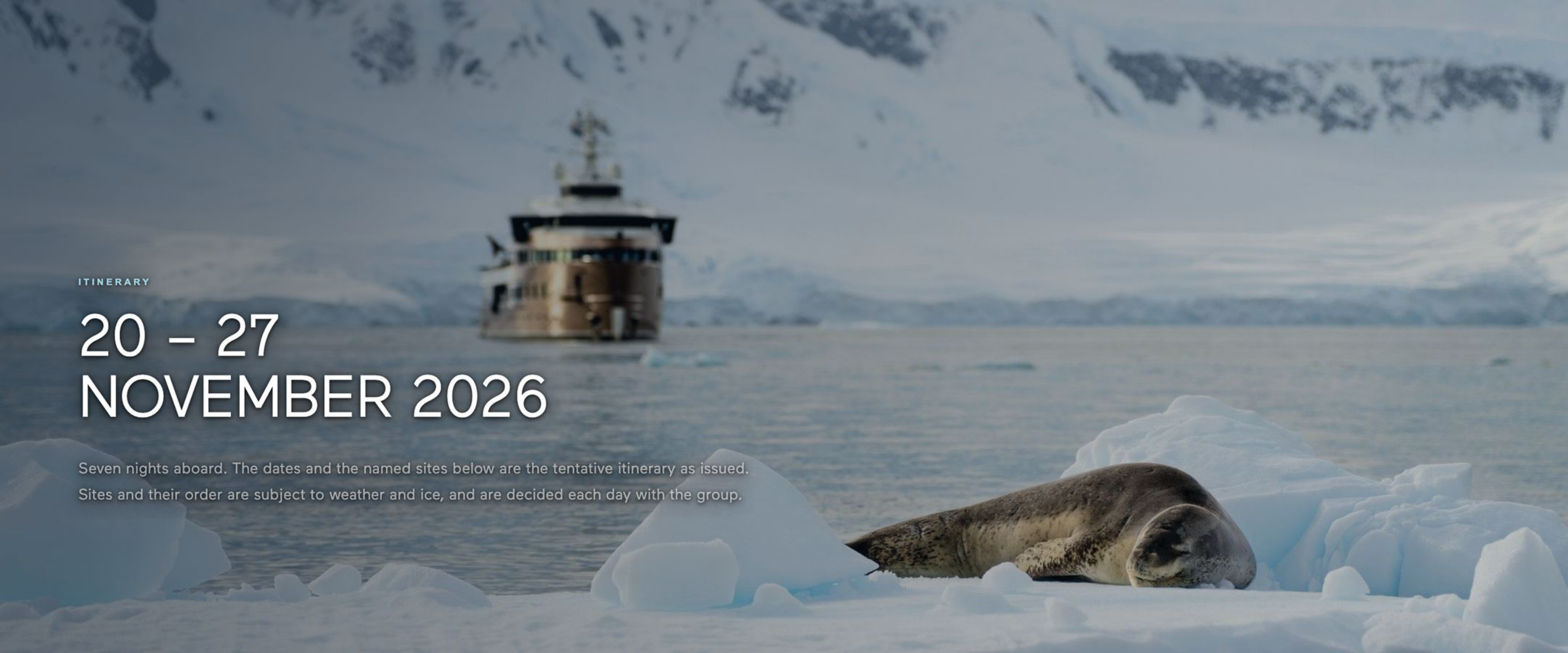
WHAT THE DAYS ARE BUILT AROUND

PENGUINS, ZODIACS, HELICOPTERS, WHALES

Penguin colonies, Zodiac cruising, heli-sightseeing and a heli landing are the four activities named in the brief, alongside orcas, humpback whales and seals.

This document is written around those and nothing else.



A wide-angle photograph of an Arctic seascape. In the background, a large research ship with a complex superstructure is visible on the horizon. The foreground is dominated by a large, dark-colored walrus resting on a white ice floe. The water is a pale blue-grey, and the sky is a soft, hazy blue. The overall mood is serene and remote.

ITINERARY

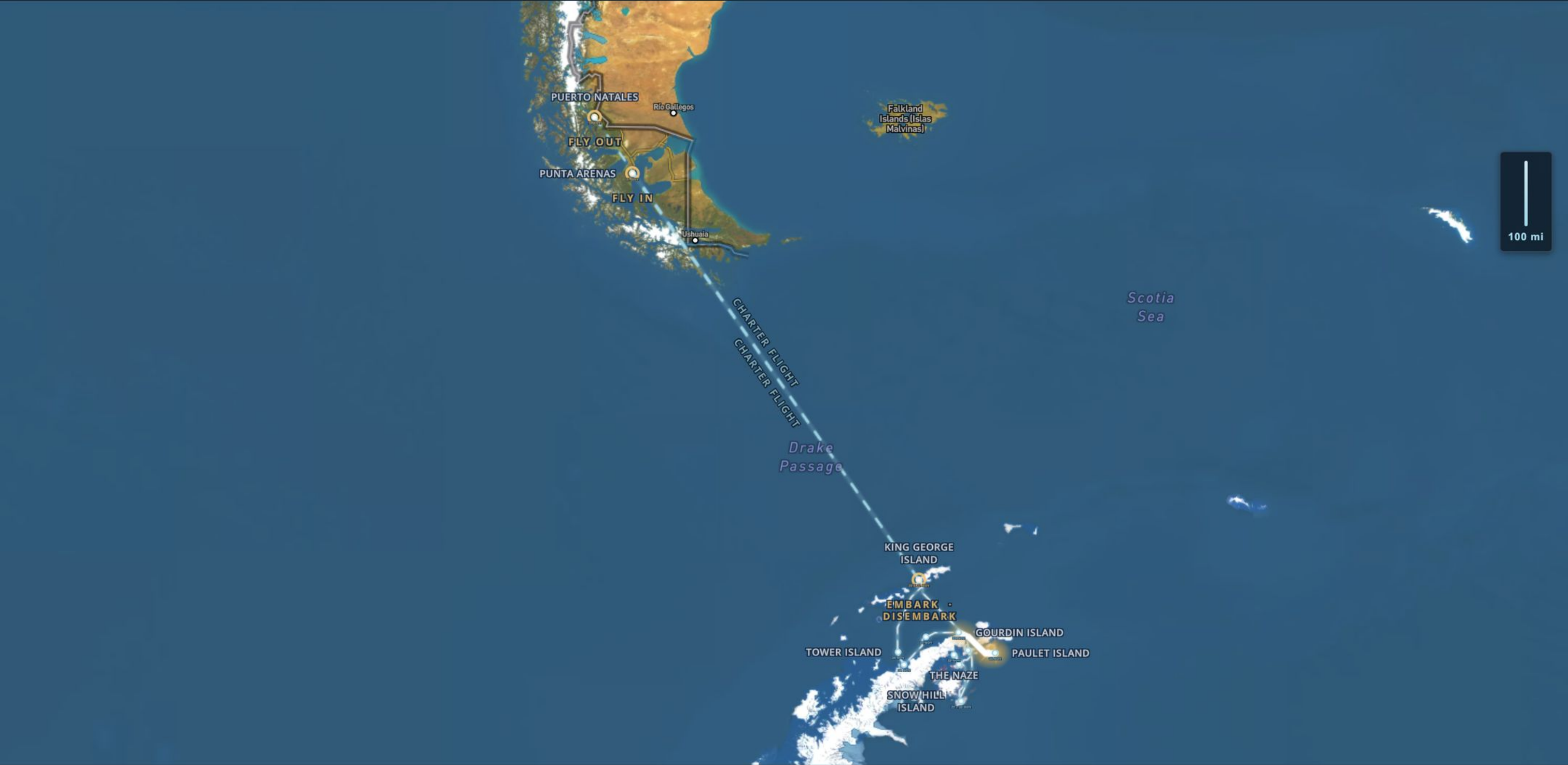
20 – 27 NOVEMBER 2026

Seven nights aboard. The dates and the named sites below are the tentative itinerary as issued. Sites and their order are subject to weather and ice, and are decided each day with the group.

PUERTO NATALES TO PUNTA ARENAS

The two charter flights are drawn as dashed lines; the ship route is solid. King George Island is one stop that carries both ends of the charter, embarking on 20 November and disembarking on 27 November. Click any stop to fly in.

— M/Y LA DATCHA · SHIP ROUTE · 539 NM - - - - CHARTER FLIGHT · BAE-146



19 NOV
PUERTO NATALES

Arrive 19 November

23 NOV
DEVIL ISLAND

With The Naze, 23 November

25 NOV
ASTROLABE ISLAND

With Gourdin Island, 25 November

20 & 27 NOV
KING GEORGE ISLAND

Embark and disembark

24 NOV
BROWN BLUFF

With Paulet Island, 24 November

26 NOV
LINDBLAD COVE

With Tower Island, 26 November

21 – 22 NOV
SNOW HILL ISLAND

Ice edge landing and the emperor colony

24 NOV
PAULET ISLAND

With Brown Bluff, 24 November

26 NOV
TOWER ISLAND

With Lindblad Cove, 26 November

23 NOV
THE NAZE

With Devil Island, 23 November

25 NOV
GOURDIN ISLAND

With Astrolabe Island, 25 November

27 NOV
PUNTA ARENAS

Charter flight in, 27 November

19

THU · NOVEMBER



CHILEAN PATAGONIA · REGIONAL FRAME, NOT PUERTO NATALES ITSELF

ARRIVE · THE NIGHT BEFORE THE FLIGHT

PUERTO NATALES, CHILE

Arrive in Puerto Natales and transfer to your hotel. This evening there will be a briefing on the following day's flight to Antarctica including an update on the estimated departure time.

Your charter flight is scheduled to leave on 20 NOVEMBER from Puerto Natales, time of departure TBA. The departure time of the charter flight is entirely dependent on the weather window on that day and therefore requires flexibility and patience. In some cases the weather forces the charter flight to be delayed by more than 24 hours. We therefore recommend booking two nights in Puerto Natales to allow for flexibility: the night prior to the scheduled departure, and the night of the scheduled departure.

FLY PUERTO NATALES → KING GEORGE ISLAND

KING GEORGE ISLAND, ANTARCTICA

Transfer to the airport for your flight to King George Island, Antarctica. Departure time is subject to weather in Antarctica, but once airborne, flying time aboard this specially equipped BAe-146 aircraft is just 2 hours.

Land on the airstrip belonging to the Chilean 'Presidente Eduardo Frei M.' base and transfer to La Datcha. After settling in on board and briefings on Antarctic safety, the yacht departs towards the Antarctic peninsula and the first expedition landings of the voyage.

La Datcha will return to King George Island at the end of your charter for your return flight to Punta Arenas on 27 NOVEMBER. Timings will again be contingent on the highly variable nature of the weather.

20

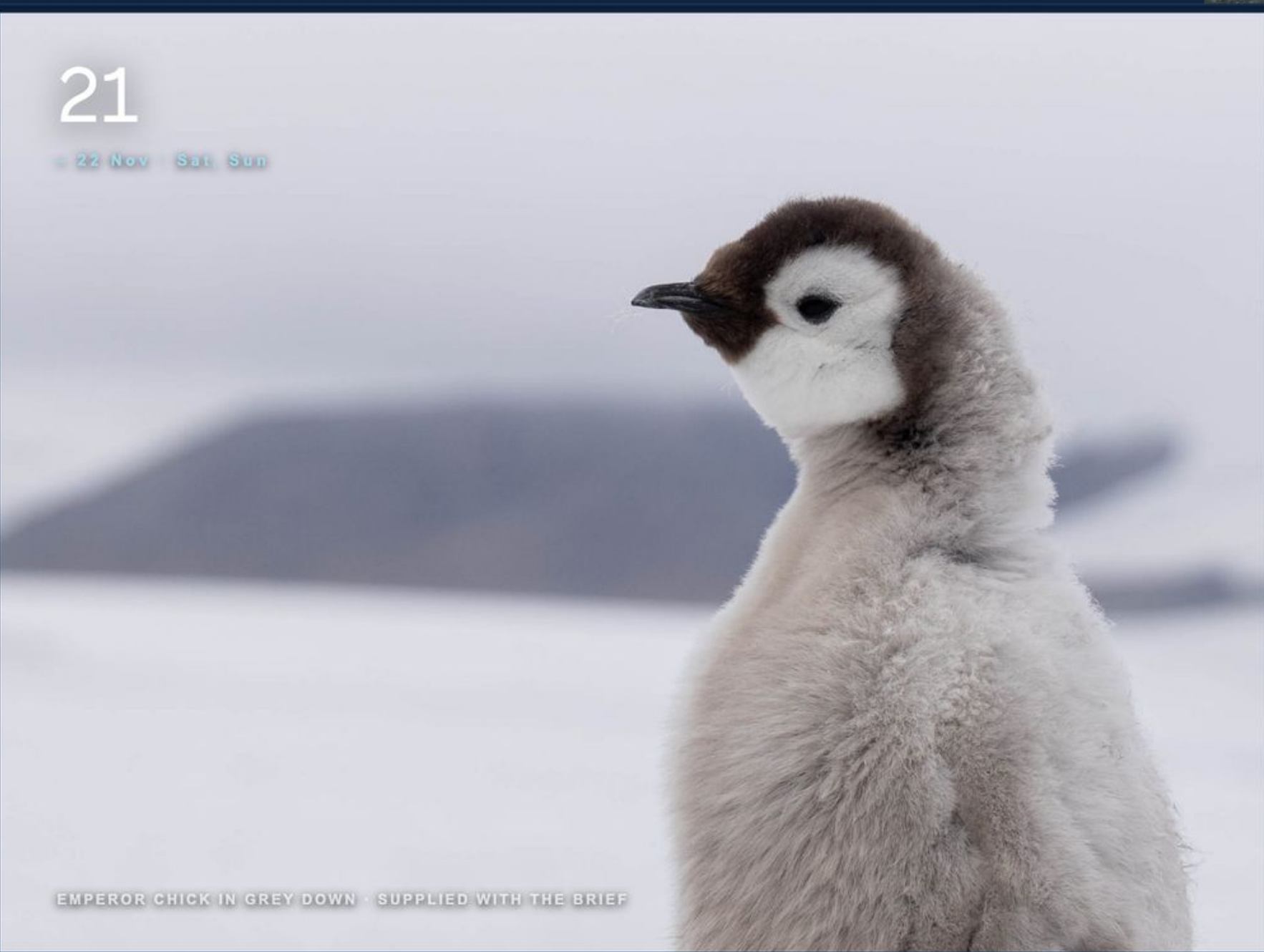
FRI · DEPARTURE



THE CHARTER AIRCRAFT ON THE KING GEORGE ISLAND STRIP

21

→ 22 NOV · SNOW HILL



EMPEROR CHICK IN GREY DOWN · SUPPLIED WITH THE BRIEF

TWO DAYS HELD FOR THE COLONY

SNOW HILL ISLAND

Snow Hill Island, ice edge landing. Snow Hill Island, emperor penguin colony. Both days carry the same two lines on the itinerary.

The main purpose of the trip is to visit the Snow Hill emperor colony. Due to thick sea ice they need helicopters to access the penguin colony and therefore there are 2 helicopters onboard.

Snow Hill Island, a remote island on the east coast of the Peninsula, is home to a rarely-visited colony of 4,000 pairs of Emperor penguins. Not only do they thrive in bitterly cold temperatures, as low as -60°C (-76°F), but they're the only species of penguin to incubate their eggs on ice rather than on shore.

SOURCES: CHARTER SPREADSHEET · EYOS INTAKE · EYOS, THE TOP 9 SITES TO VISIT IN ANTARCTICA

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

THE NAZE · DEVIL ISLAND

The Naze. Devil Island.

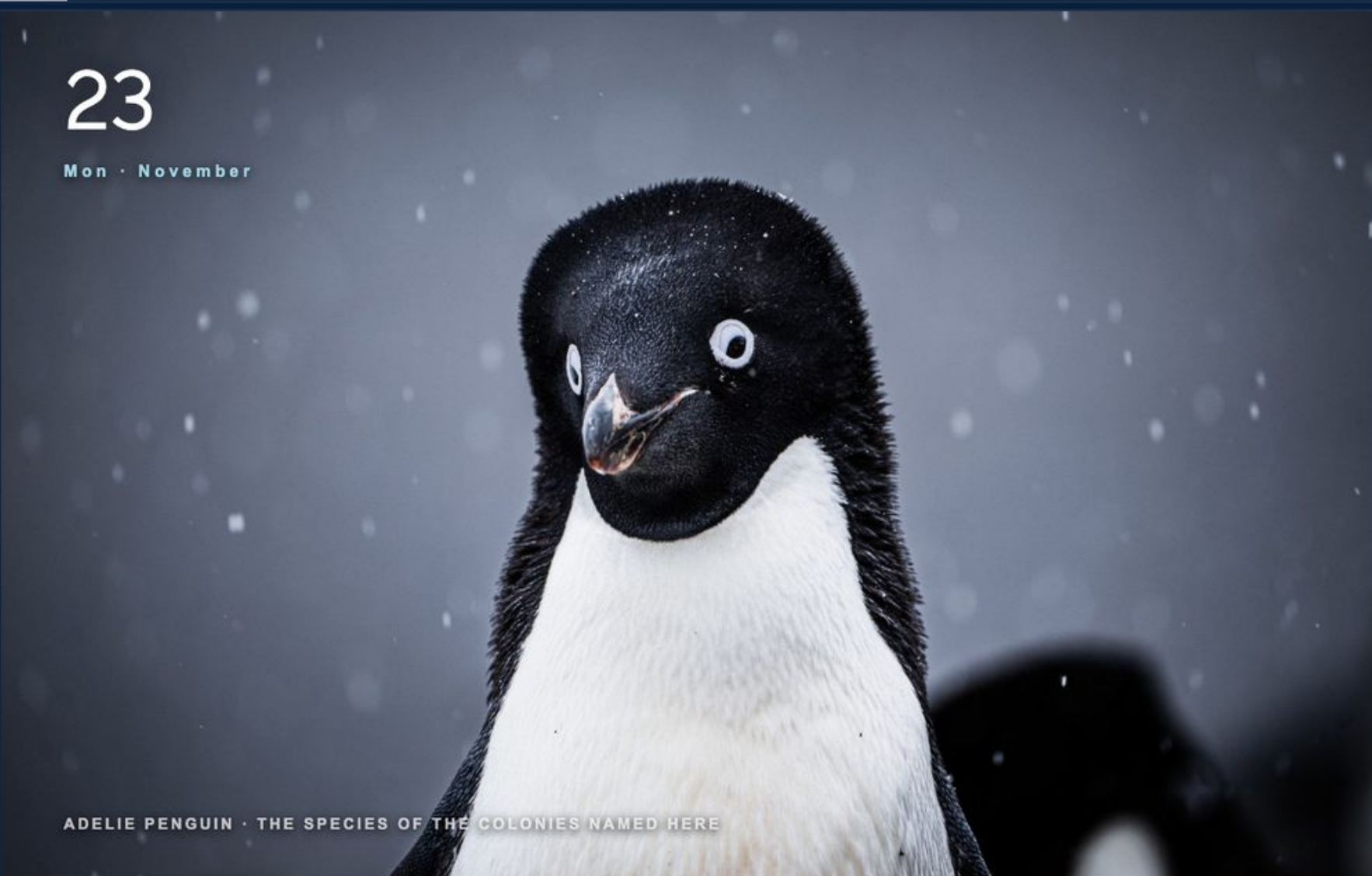
We may land and visit Adelié penguin colonies at Paulet Island, Brown Bluff, Devil Island, or elsewhere in the area.

Your itinerary is flexible to make the best of weather and ice conditions. Each day your Captain and Expedition Team will discuss options with the group, and your activities and landing sites will be chosen.

THE NAZE: NO EYOS DESCRIPTION ON FILE · LISTED HERE AS THE SPREADSHEET HAS IT

23

MON · NOVEMBER



ADELIE PENGUIN · THE SPECIES OF THE COLONIES NAMED HERE

24

TUE · NOVEMBER



PAULET ISLAND, ON THE EDGE OF THE WEDDELL SEA

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

BROWN BLUFF · PAULET ISLAND

Brown Bluff. Paulet Island.

Known as Iceberg Alley, Antarctic Sound is at the very north-eastern point of the Antarctic Peninsula, where large tabular icebergs drift in the Weddell Sea. We may land and visit Adelié penguin colonies at Paulet Island, Brown Bluff, Devil Island, or elsewhere in the area.

SOURCE: EYOS ANTARCTICA TRAVEL PREP DOCUMENT, ANTARCTIC SOUND & THE WEDDELL SEA

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

GOURDIN ISLAND · ASTROLABE ISLAND

Gourdin Island. Astrolabe Island.

Your itinerary is flexible to make the best of weather and ice conditions. Each day your Captain and Expedition Team will discuss options with the group, and your activities and landing sites will be chosen.

NO EYOS DESCRIPTION ON FILE FOR EITHER SITE · LISTED AS THE SPREADSHEET HAS THEM

25

WED · NOVEMBER



THE COLONY ON GOURDIN ISLAND, ANTARCTIC SOUND

26

THU · NOVEMBER



ANTARCTIC PENINSULA ICE · REGIONAL FRAME, NOT THE NAMED SITES

MORNING AND AFTERNOON

LINDBLAD COVE · TOWER ISLAND

Lindblad Cove. Tower Island.

Your itinerary is flexible to make the best of weather and ice conditions. Each day your Captain and Expedition Team will discuss options with the group, and your activities and landing sites will be chosen.

NO EYOS DESCRIPTION ON FILE FOR EITHER SITE · LISTED AS THE SPREADSHEET HAS THEM

FLY KING GEORGE ISLAND → PUNTA ARENAS

KING GEORGE ISLAND TO PUNTA ARENAS

Upon the end of your expedition, La Datcha will position to King George Island for your flight to Punta Arenas. Timings will be contingent on the highly variable nature of the weather. Flying time to Punta Arenas aboard your BAe-146 aircraft is approximately 2 hours.

Crossing the Drake Passage by air instead of sea provides a safe, fast and efficient crossing of this infamous stretch of water, often cited as the roughest seas on Earth. The use of a multi-engine jet aircraft cuts the crossing down from two days to just a couple of hours as you fly directly from King George Island to Punta Arenas. Please note that these flights are subject to weather conditions in the Antarctic. If the flight is delayed, the group will wait for the weather to improve before the flight departs.

You will be departing from the airport serving Chile's Base, Presidente Eduardo Frei Montalva. Russia's Bellinghausen Station is located nearby. Transfer from the waterfront to the airport is by vehicle.

27

FRI · DISEMBARC



PUNTA ARENAS, ON THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN

THE REGION

ANTARCTIC SOUND & THE WEDDELL SEA

21 – 26 NOV



ICEBERG ALLEY

Known as Iceberg Alley, Antarctic Sound is at the very north-eastern point of the Antarctic Peninsula, where large tabular icebergs drift in the Weddell Sea. We may land and visit Adelié penguin colonies at Paulet Island, Brown Bluff, Devil Island, or elsewhere in the area.

Exploring the fringes of the Weddell Sea on the eastern side of the Antarctic Peninsula allows you to search ice floes for emperor penguins, which breed on nearby Snow Hill Island during the winter. The magnificent adult birds are hard to find during the summer months when their colonies have dispersed but there is the chance of finding a newly fledged juvenile resting on the ice.



AVIATION

HELICOPTER

Two Airbus H125 helicopters are carried, in enclosed hangars with elevator access to the helideck. They will be available for sightseeing flights throughout the expedition.

Due to thick sea ice they need helicopters to access the penguin colony at Snow Hill, and therefore there are 2 helicopters onboard.

Your itinerary is flexible to make the best of weather and ice conditions. Each day your Captain and Expedition Team will discuss options with the group, and your activities and landing sites will be chosen.

SOURCES: EYOS VESSEL RECORD, VERIFIED 2026-08-04 · EYOS INTAKE · EYOS ANTARCTICA TRAVEL PREP DOCUMENT

A person wearing a helmet and a red and black jacket is seen from the side, looking out of a helicopter window. The view outside shows a vast, rugged landscape of snow-covered mountains and glaciers under a clear blue sky. The helicopter's interior, including a yellow control stick and a black handrail, is visible in the foreground.

"A helicopter will be available for sightseeing flights throughout the expedition."

EYOS ANTARCTICA TRAVEL PREP DOCUMENT

SECTION SIX

TRAVEL TIPS

[WHAT TO BRING](#)

[SAMPLE PACKING LIST](#)

[RECOMMENDED READING](#)

[RECOMMENDED VIEWING](#)

[PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS](#)

WHAT TO BRING

Conditions in Antarctica can be severe and inhospitable and suitable clothing is necessary to protect you from the elements. Please carefully review the information below and the following packing list to ensure you pack accordingly.

Summer temperatures around the Antarctic Peninsula are typically just above freezing during the day and just below freezing during the night. Expect morning lows of about -5°C (20°F) and a daytime highs of around +7°C (45°F). Bear in mind that strong winds and sea spray can make these temperatures feel significantly colder.

Dress typically consists of casual and practical clothing. The clothes you would bring on a ski holiday are a good guide; layers of warm clothes to wear on landings, warm casual clothes for wearing on board, and a warm jacket to wear on deck. For landings, we recommend dressing in layers to allow you to adjust your insulation during changing conditions.

TYPICAL DRESS FOR A LANDING · TOP	TYPICAL DRESS FOR A LANDING · BOTTOM
☐ Thermal underwear	☐ Thermal underwear (long johns)
☐ Lightweight fleece / thermal top	☐ Comfortable trousers · if insulated you may not need long johns
☐ Heavy fleece top / sweater / parka liner	☐ Waterproof trousers
☐ Parka / waterproof shell	

EYOS GEAR

EYOS Expeditions works with the most experienced polar expedition outfitting service, offering a full range of Antarctic clothing. A complete package may be purchased, or simply the components you require. New Headings offers rental boots and other expedition gear in Punta Arenas. Please visit the website for further details: [eyos.newheadings.com](https://www.eyos.newheadings.com)

SAMPLE PACKING LIST

PACKING LIST

Tick items off as you go: your progress is saved on this device.

CLOTHING	OUTERWEAR	FOOTWEAR
☐ 1 full set of thermal or silk long underwear	☐ One waterproof parka / shell jacket for rainy or windy weather. Quality is important to be comfortable during landings, tender rides and while spending time on deck	☐ Comfortable walking shoes with rubber soles for use on board and for travel to the vessel. Some people prefer lightweight hiking boots for better ankle support
☐ Socks and underwear	☐ One pair of waterproof pants, made of Gore-Tex or similar waterproof, breathable fabric, that are loose enough to wear over a regular pair of trousers. You will need these for almost every landing	☐ One pair of casual shoes, sandals or slippers for use on board
☐ 3 or 4 pairs of warm, sturdy, tall thick socks, wool, smart wool, or synthetic, for wearing with rubber boots. Bring several pairs since you may get your feet wet	☐ One pair of waterproof mittens or gloves. Also a pair of thin, polypropylene gloves that fit underneath so that you can remove your outer mittens or gloves while taking photos without your hands getting cold. You will want to bring an extra pair of gloves or mittens in case your other pair gets wet	☐ One pair of fully waterproof rubber boots with sturdy, high-traction soles. We stress the importance of knee-high boots that are completely waterproof so that your feet will not get wet when you step into shallow, icy water during landings. Additionally, boots should have good traction because you are likely to encounter poor footing on ice and rough terrain. Also, comfort is important: if your boots are too heavy or bulky, your footing will be awkward. We recommend a boot similar to those available from the brand 'Muck Boots' with non-Vibram soles
☐ T-shirts, polo shirts, jeans / slacks and other casual clothes, for layering and on board the vessel	☐ Waterproof mittens or gloves. Also a pair of thin, polypropylene gloves that fit underneath so that you can remove your outer mittens or gloves while taking photos without your hands getting cold. You will want to bring an extra pair of gloves or mittens in case your other pair gets wet	☐ If you are not comfortable walking in rubber boots, you may wish to also bring a pair of waterproof hiking boots. Gore-Tex fabric boots are good choices
☐ 2 or 3 warm long-sleeved shirts for casual wear and layering. Turtlenecks are a good option as they offer protection from the wind	☐ 1 or 2 warm hats and a scarf / neck gaiter. Wind-stopper fabrics are a good choice for your hat and wool or fleece are ideal	
☐ 2 or 3 warm woollen or polar fleece sweaters. A combination of lighter and heavier sweaters is preferable for greater flexibility. Please note that fleece is lighter and dries more quickly than wool		
☐ 2 pairs of warm, comfortable trousers to wear under your waterproof pants. Heavy cotton, wool, or synthetic hiking trousers are ideal choices		
☐ A bathing suit for a "Polar Plunge" or the ship's jacuzzi		
EQUIPMENT		
☐ Camera, lenses and memory cards	☐ A lightweight collapsible, walking stick, also called a trekking pole. Provides a sense of security, increased balance and confidence when walking on ice, snow and rugged terrain. Some prefer to walk with a pole in each hand for even more stability	
☐ Laptop or other portable device in order to download your photographs during the voyage	☐ Water-resistant backpack or similar for carrying cameras or other equipment during landings. Waterproof backpacks are available, but an easy alternative is to bring a waterproof liner or large plastic bag to put inside a regular backpack	
☐ Extra camera batteries or battery charger. Note that cold temperates sap battery life much more quickly than in warmer climates, so you want to be prepared with extra batteries	☐ Sunblock, moisturizing lotion and lip balm to protect your skin against sun, wind and cold	
☐ A good pair of binoculars · see Binocular Guidelines	☐ 1 or 2 pairs of sturdy sunglasses with good UV and wind protection. The summer sun reflected off the ice can be dangerous to under-protected eyes. We recommend bringing a spare pair in case one breaks or is lost. Those who wear contacts may find wind and sea salt spray can irritate the eyes without good sunglasses for protection	

BINOCULARS

- Binoculars are essential for quality viewing of distant wildlife and birds in wilderness areas. You will find yourself using your binoculars a lot, so it is worth investing in a quality product.
- Binoculars are described by two numbers, "10 x 50" for instance. The first number is the magnification and the second is the diameter of the front lens in millimeters. This tells you first of all how much bigger things appear and then how much of it you see at that magnification, a bit like looking down tubes of different diameters. A front lens diameter of 50mm is fairly common, but the binoculars will be quite bulky; anything less than this is described as "compact", much easier to carry about, but a smaller diameter tube to look down.
- A magnification of 10 or 12 is about as much as most people can manage to hold without shaking and is generally most useful. Don't simply choose the most powerful binoculars you can since these are hard to hold steady without a tripod or something to brace against. Consider weight, as you will want to bring these with you during walks ashore. 8x42 or 10x42 are popular choices.
- Image-stabilized binoculars are an excellent choice. Kite Optics offers field-tested image-stabilized models that are highly recommended by EYOS staff. For more information please visit usa.kiteoptics.com. As a trusted partner Kite Optics extends a 10% discount to EYOS travelers, enter the promo code EYOSKITE10 upon check out and the discount will be applied to your order.

RECOMMENDED READING

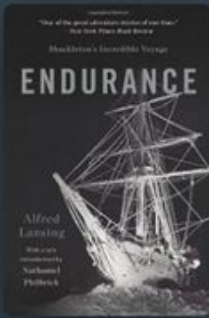


Antarctica: A Guide to the Wildlife

BY TONY SOPER

Designed for the field, this compact handbook features all of the species of birds, seals and whales a traveler is likely to encounter on an Antarctic voyage.

FIND THE BOOK →

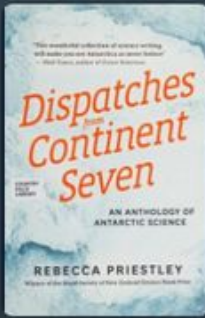


Endurance: Shackleton's Incredible Voyage

BY ALFRED LANSING

Lansing's gripping day-by-day story of Shackleton's legendary perseverance is essential reading for any Antarctic traveler. This 100th anniversary edition is outfitted with maps, an expanded selection of Frank Hurley's photographs and an introduction by Nathaniel Philbrick.

FIND THE BOOK →

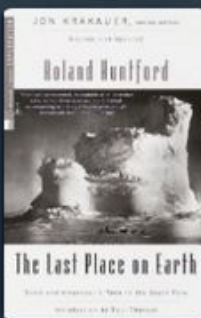


Dispatches from Continent Seven: An Anthology of Antarctic Science

BY REBECCA PRIESTLEY

From fascinating fossil evidence to the reasons behind Antarctica's surprising number of meteorites, this scientific anthology reveals over 200 years of research on Antarctica.

FIND THE BOOK →

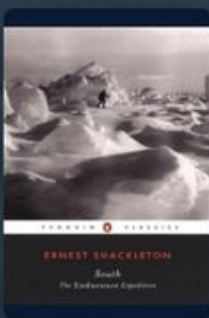


The Last Place on Earth: Scott and Amundsen's Race to the South Pole

BY ROLAND HUNTFORD

Igniting huge controversy when it first appeared, Huntford's rousing dual biography contrasts Amundsen's well-planned campaign to achieve the Pole with Scott's ill-fated quest.

FIND THE BOOK →

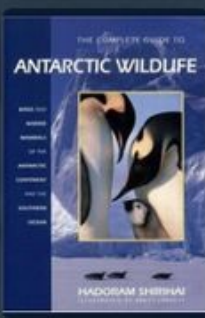


South: The Illustrated Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914 - 1917

BY FRANK HURLEY (PHOTOGRAPHER), ERNEST SHACKLETON

A special edition of the adventure survival classic, this work pairs Shackleton's original chronicle with photos by expedition photographer Frank Hurley.

FIND THE BOOK →



The Complete Guide to Antarctic Wildlife

BY HADORAM SHIRIHAI AND BRETT JARRETT

This splendidly illustrated handbook features colour plates of all the birds and marine mammals occurring south of 60 degrees. With 900 colour photographs, range maps and notes on visitor sites, weather conditions and conservation.

FIND THE BOOK →

RECOMMENDED VIEWING

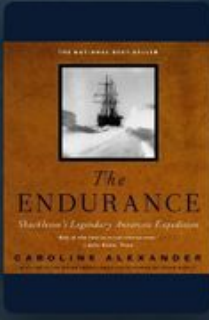


Frozen Planet

BBC & THE OPEN UNIVERSITY · 2011

A 2011 British nature documentary series, co-produced by the BBC and The Open University. It was filmed by the BBC Natural History Unit. The seven-part series focuses on life and the environment in both the Arctic and Antarctic. The production team were keen to film a comprehensive record of the natural history of the polar regions because climate change is affecting landforms such as glaciers, ice shelves, and the extent of sea ice.

WHERE TO WATCH →



The Endurance

DIR. GEORGE BUTLER · 2000

A 2000 documentary film directed by George Butler about Ernest Shackleton's legendary Antarctic expedition in 1914. It is based on the book of the same name. Endurance was the name of the ship of Shackleton's expedition. Butler followed it up the next year with another documentary about Shackleton's expedition titled Shackleton's Antarctic Adventure.

WHERE TO WATCH →



Shackleton's Antarctic Adventure

DIR. GEORGE BUTLER · 2001

An IMAX film about the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition led by Ernest Shackleton between 1914 and 1917. Directed by George Butler, the film was released in February 2001 and was narrated by Kevin Spacey. It documents Shackleton's journey aboard the Endurance and was the follow-up to Butler's previous film, The Endurance: Shackleton's Legendary Antarctic Expedition.

WHERE TO WATCH →



March of the Penguins

DIR. LUC JACQUET · 2005

A 2005 French feature-length nature documentary directed and co-written by Luc Jacquet, and co-produced by Bonne Pioche and the National Geographic Society. The documentary depicts the yearly journey of the emperor penguins of Antarctica.

WHERE TO WATCH →



The Great White Silence

HERBERT PONTING · 1924

A 1924 English documentary that contains brief cinematograph sequences taken during the Terra Nova Expedition of 1910–1913. The principal filmmaker was photographer Herbert Ponting. Originally a silent film, the documentary was restored and re-released in 2011 by the British Film Institute with a musical soundtrack by Simon Fisher Turner.

WHERE TO WATCH →

PHOTOGRAPHY TIPS

Special considerations for photography in Antarctica.

- A super-wide lens is recommended for capturing the vast landscapes.
- Photographing distant wildlife such as whales or seabirds may require a fast, long lens or high zoom function. Image stabilized lenses are recommended.
- Because cold temperatures sap battery power, carry batteries close to your body to keep them warm, and carry spares.
- Protect your photographic gear from the elements, rain and sea splash make waterproof bags essential.
- Always have your camera on a strap to avoid dropping it on deck or in the sea.
- Consider the weight of photo equipment you plan to carry ashore.
- A tripod is useful ashore but not practical for use on board the moving vessel. A monopod or beanbag can be useful to stabilize images taken from the vessel.
- Uploading large numbers of photos or video to the cloud may not be possible during the expedition due to limited internet speed on board, so plan on keeping your photos on your phone or computer.

USE OF REMOTELY PILOTED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

The term Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) is used for any remote piloted aircraft, these are also referred to as a drone or UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle). We would like to remind all travelers to Antarctica who are hoping to fly a RPAS / UAV / drone that IAATO Members have agreed to a ban on the recreational use of these aircraft in coastal areas.

SECTION ELEVEN

YOUR GUIDES

| Expedition team to be confirmed.

OPEN · AWAITING THE TEAM LIST



YOUR VESSEL

M/Y LA DATCHA

Built by Damen Yachting as a SeaXplorer 77, La Datcha is purpose-designed for polar and remote expedition. Her ice-strengthened steel hull, Damen Sea Axe bow and 40-day autonomy make her one of the most capable private expedition yachts in the world.

There is no dress code aboard La Datcha, so please feel free to dress as you choose. Normal clothing on board is casual attire, suitable for the cruising destination. Some guests choose to dress a little more smartly for dinner, but this is entirely up to you. Please see the What to Bring section for more specific guidelines on packing.

SPECIFICATION VERIFIED 2026-08-04 · EYOS VESSEL RECORD

LENGTH 77m 252 ft	BEAM 14m	DRAFT 3.8m	GROSS TONNAGE 2,560 GT
GUESTS 12	STATEROOMS 6 2 Master · 2 VIP · 2 Double/Twin	CREW 19 – 25	MAX SPEED 14.5 kn
RANGE 6,000 nm	AUTONOMY 40 days At sea	BUILDER Damen Yachting SeaXplorer 77	DELIVERED 2020
ICE CLASS Polar Code IMO compliant, ice-strengthened steel	HELICOPTERS 2 × Airbus H125 Enclosed hangars · helideck	SUBMERSIBLE Triton 1650/3 Three persons · certified to 500m	REGION Antarctica 20 – 27 November 2026 · 7 nights

AVIATION · DUAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS Two Airbus H125 helicopters. Enclosed hangars with elevator access. Simultaneous aerial expeditions, or land on the ice field while the other group explores by Zodiac below.	OBSERVATION LOUNGE The forward observation lounge was designed specifically for polar environments: 270 degrees of glass at sea level, with direct bow deck access.	SUBMERSIBLE A three-person Triton 1650/3 submersible certified to 500 metres.
TENDER FLEET Two 9.1m expedition RIBs, a beach lander, an 8.5m limo tender, kayaks, paddleboards and Waverunners.	SAUNA, HAMMAM AND SPA Finnish sauna, Turkish hammam, massage room, and two jacuzzis, one indoor and one on deck.	EYOS OPERATIONS AND CO-DESIGN EYOS contributed more than 150 design criteria to La Datcha's development.



IMMIGRATION Please check all visa and immigration regulations, and any required vaccinations carefully as these are your responsibility.	SAFETY In accordance with the International Convention for Safety of Life At Sea (SOLAS), a full safety briefing and guest drill will be conducted at the beginning of each voyage.	COMMUNICATIONS To be confirmed.
LAUNDRY To be confirmed.	POWER AND SOCKETS To be confirmed.	MEDICAL COVER, MEALS, SMOKING, ACCESSIBILITY To be confirmed.

OPEN · ONBOARD OPERATIONAL DETAILS AWAITING CONFIRMATION FOR THIS VESSEL

GUIDANCE FOR VISITORS

Recommendation XVIII-1, adopted at the Antarctic Treaty Meeting, Kyoto, 1994.

Activities in the Antarctic are governed by the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 and associated agreements, referred to collectively as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Treaty established Antarctica as a zone of peace and science.

In 1991, the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties adopted the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, which designates the Antarctic as a natural reserve. The Protocol sets out environmental principles, procedures and obligations for the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment, and its dependent and associated ecosystems. The Consultative Parties have agreed that, pending its entry into force, as far as possible and in accordance with their legal system, the provisions of the Protocol should be applied as appropriate.

PROTECT ANTARCTIC WILDLIFE

- 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 houseplants.

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.

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, 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 snowfields 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.

2025-26 AVIAN INFLUENZA PROTOCOLS

Since 2021, the increasing intensity of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5N1 outbreaks has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of seabirds worldwide. Marine mammals, including seals and sea lions, have also been affected. On February 25, 2024, the first cases of avian influenza were confirmed in the Antarctic Treaty Area. Since then, HPAI has been detected in multiple locations on the Antarctic Peninsula. The Antarctic community, from Antarctic Treaty parties to scientists, National Antarctic Programs, and the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO), is concerned about the effect of avian influenza in Antarctica, the profound impact its spread could have on the local wildlife, and the risk it could pose to humans. IAATO members are committed to the robust procedures in place to protect Antarctica from pathogens and non-native species. With the confirmation of avian influenza in the region, we continue to maintain heightened vigilance regarding operations this season. Here is how you can help prevent avian influenza from being introduced and spread.

BEFORE YOU GO

- Before you leave home, ensure that anything that may come into contact with the Antarctic environment, including clothing and equipment, is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
- Use IAATO's Don't Pack a Pest guidance to assist you.

DON'T PACK A PEST · NON-NATIVE SPECIES IN ANTARCTICA

Non-native species are those species that do not naturally occur in an area and have been introduced either intentionally or unintentionally. A wide range of non-native species now occur in Antarctica and the sub-Antarctic islands. These introduced species include microbes, algae, fungi, plants, invertebrates, fish, birds and mammals.

Despite known introductions of non-native species, Antarctica remains a relatively pristine environment. Human activity has the potential to act as a vector for non-native species. Across the continent, science programs and tour operators are working to minimize the risk of humans being a vector for transporting non-native species into and within the Antarctic.

Types of non-native species that have already arrived in Antarctica: seeds, grasses, algae, fruit flies, worms, spiders, midges, microorganisms.

Lessons learned for Antarctica from the sub-Antarctic: human activities in the sub-Antarctic islands have contributed to a large number of introductions of non-native species both intentional (rabbits and reindeer for food) and unintentional (mice, rats, worms and grasses). Approximately 200 non-native species exist on the islands. These species have come to survive in, and in some cases dominate, terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats, often causing alterations to the ecosystems through extinction or decreased abundance of native species.

The Environmental Protocol applies to tourism and non-governmental activities, as well as governmental activities in the Antarctic Treaty Area. It is intended to ensure that these activities do not have adverse impacts on the Antarctic environment, or on its scientific and aesthetic values.

This Guidance for Visitors to the Antarctic is intended to ensure that all visitors are aware of, and are therefore able to comply with, the Treaty and the Protocol. Visitors are, of course, bound by national laws and regulations applicable to activities in the Antarctic.

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 other 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 artefacts associated with them.

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, whether occupied, abandoned, or unoccupied, or emergency refuges.

IN ANTARCTICA · VISITING WILDLIFE

- Existing protocols, including daily biosecurity procedures, are crucial to protecting Antarctica. In addition, it is required that you:
- Maintain a distance of at least 5 meters (15 feet) from wildlife at all times.
- Do not sit, kneel, crouch, or lay down in wildlife areas.
- Do not place any equipment on the ground or snow in wildlife areas. Your operator will keep you informed, and if in doubt, please ask your guides for direction.

BEFORE YOU ARRIVE · ONCE YOU HAVE ARRIVED

- Clean and examine clothes thoroughly: examine all clothing, including pockets, seams, Velcro fasteners, and boot soles for dirt and organic material. A thorough cleaning is recommended.
- Pay special attention to boots and soles, trouser hems and turn-ups, pockets, Velcro and fleece, backpacks, outdoor equipment and camera bags, walking sticks and tripods.
- Pack clean gear: make sure your gear and outdoor equipment are freshly cleaned and free of dirt and organic material.
- Follow the boot and clothing decontamination procedures on your expedition. This is especially important if you are moving between distinct geographic regions, for example between a sub-Antarctic Island and the Antarctic Peninsula, but also if moving between distinct landings or field sites.
- Watch your step. Be careful when walking in areas that contain organic matter as this can be easily transported to other areas. If you do notice organic matter on boots, clothing or gear, make sure to clean it off before leaving a site and use the disinfectant wash between visits.
- Clean your gear regularly. This includes boots, equipment, day packs and camera bags, trouser hems and turn-ups, fleece clothing, Velcro fasteners for outer clothing.
- Report a pest. Tell your guides if you think you have found a non-native species.
- Spread the word. Share this information with others. We all contribute to the health of Antarctica.

ABOUT US

THE EYOS TEAM

ABOUT US

Your expedition will be supported by both an on-board EYOS Expedition Leader and a strong shore-based team on hand to provide 24/7 support for the duration of the voyage. Together we are underpinned by several decades of Antarctic experience.

We are passionate about the Antarctic and genuinely look forward to sharing it with you. Although our field staff members have completed hundreds of expeditions in polar latitudes, we have never lost our enthusiasm for ice and the experiences that it provides.

IAATO

EYOS Expeditions is an active member of the International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators.

IAATO is a member organisation founded in 1991 to advocate, promote and practice safe and environmentally responsible private-sector travel to the Antarctic.

FOLLOW US

EYOS Expeditions on Instagram, LinkedIn and Facebook.

[EYOS.COM](https://www.eyos.com)

The background of the entire page is a photograph of an Antarctic landscape. It shows a vast expanse of ice, with large, rounded icebergs in the foreground and middle ground. In the distance, jagged, snow-covered mountains rise against a pale, hazy sky. The overall color palette is dominated by various shades of blue and white, creating a cold and serene atmosphere.

EYOS

BEFORE YOU SAIL

SEE YOU IN PUERTO NATALES

M/Y La Datcha flies guests from Puerto Natales to King George Island on 20 November 2026 and returns them to Punta Arenas on 27 November: seven nights in Antarctic Sound and the northern Weddell Sea, with the emperor colony at Snow Hill Island reached by helicopter.

EYOS EXPEDITIONS

EYOS.COM

All itineraries are subject to modification by the Captain and Expedition Leader based on weather, ice, sea state and wildlife opportunity. Charter flight departure times are entirely dependent on the weather window on the day and can be delayed by more than 24 hours.