

Thursday, June 19th, 2008	Kangerlussuaq	66°57'N, 50°03'W
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Welcome to Greenland!

Today you have landed in Kangerlussuaq. Kangerlussuaq means "the long fjord" and the settlement is situated at the end of the 170km long fjord by the same name. The American airbase at Søndre Strømfjord was officially founded on October 7th, 1941 and known as "Blue West Eight". During the war, it became a main way station for bombers and cargo carriers flying between North America and Europe. At the height of WW II, over 8.000 military personal were stationed here. The settlement represents the international airport to North-Greenland and is home to approximately 400 inhabitants.

Friday, June 20th, 2008	Qeqertarsuaq	69°15'N, 53°33'W
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Qeqertarsuaq means "Big Island" in Greenlandic and it is the name of the island as well as of the town. The non-Greenlandic name Disko Island might derive from the European whale hunters. Once whaling was the number one source of income in the town. Today, most people depend on fishing. Being 80 – 100 million years old, the Disko Island is a young area compared to rest of Greenland's geology

Saturday, June 21th, 2008	Uummannaq	70°40'N, 52°08'W
	& Ukkusissat	71°20'N 51°52'W

Uummannaq is the name of the town, the mountain, and the island. From a certain point, the 1175 meter high mountain looks like a heart. The island is home to 1500 people and fishing and hunting are the main sources of income. Not far away is the picturesque village Ukkusissat where approximately 180 people live. The name means "soap stone" and the settlement was established in 1974.

Sunday, June 22th, 2008	Eqip Sermia	69° 49'N, 50° 15'W
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In the afternoon we will reach Eqip Sermia. It moves approx. 2-3 meters a day and there is a good chance to experience calving. The glacier front is approximately 4.3 km wide. Eqip Sermia has been used by many expeditions as a starting point. One of the famous scientists is the French glaciologist Paul Emile Victor.

Tonight's dinner will be a BBQ ashore with glacier view. This area is nature at its best – there are no toilets or other service amenities ashore – but there might be a mosquito or two!

Monday, June 23th, 2008	Ilulissat	69° 13'N, 51° 06'W
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Ilulissat means icebergs in Greenland. You will understand the name of the town when you get there. The icy giants derive from the glacier Sermeq Kujalleq that moves approximately 19 meters a day. Due to its unique glaciology and nature the Ilulissat Icefiord was accepted onto the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2004.

Tuesday, June 24th, 2008	Sisimiut	66° 56'N, 53° 40'W
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Sisimiut is home to approximately 5.350 inhabitants, making it the second largest city in Greenland. The town lies immediately north of the Polar Circle, which is also called the "dog equator" in Greenland. In Sisimiut you can experience the charm of the old town center from the 1730's as well as the busy life in a modern Greenlandic "Big city".

The temperatures vary between -35°C in winter and +18°C in summer. The most interesting and lively place of every Greenlandic settlement is the harbor: fish is parted and seals are brought by taxi to the local market where not only fresh food is sold but also the newest gossip is exchanged.

Before you can see tonight the famous crew-show we will have our charity auction with the masters chart of the voyage



Wednesday, June 25th, 2008	Evighedsfjorden	65°53'N, 52°20'W
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In the afternoon we reach the beautiful Evighedsfjorden – the Fiord of Eternity. In Greenlandic it is called Kangerlussuatsiaq and the name derives from the perception that this fiord never seems to end. Small, local glaciers lie on the mountainsides. If the weather and ice conditions permit, we will use our Polar Circle boatsthis time to go on an approx. 20-minute-cruise in the area of this beautiful glacier. In the afternoon you are invited to visit the bridge. Captian\s Farewell Dinner.



Thursday, June 26th, 2008	Kangerlussuaq	66°57'N, 50°03'W
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Today we reach Kangerlussuaq and our journey comes to an end. Before you head home, you are going to have some time in Kangerlussuaq. Even though it is just a small place itself, the area is beautiful. From Kangerlussuaq you can see the mighty icecap, only 25 km to the east. In the years 1962 and 1965, 27 musk oxen were reintroduced into the area. Today, we have a population of some thousand animals. It is quite likely that you are going to encounter these impressive animals either on the way to the icecap or in the surroundings of Kangerlussuaq.