

EXPEDITION CRUISES






ALASKA

The Call of the Wild



 More Alaska





Exploring rugged, wild Alaska

Alaska is a destination for true explorers. With immense glaciers, deep fjords, and vast stretches of wilderness, its scenery alone is sure to impress you. You'll also see the remains of the Gold Rush era in the fishing villages, abandoned towns, and bustling harbor towns we visit.

The waters of Alaska are teeming with life. You'll likely see whales, porpoises, dolphins, or even large colonies of sea lions. On land, look for moose and caribou wandering the forests and

brown bears fishing for salmon in the rivers. Birders, get your binoculars ready to spot the many rare species that call Alaska home!

A long history

Alaska is also a great place for history buffs. The history of the area is well-documented by its artifacts. The people who live here are proud of their collective heritage and happy to share it with you.

Since the most recent Ice Age, humans have inhabited the Aleutian Islands, other

islands in the Bering Sea, and parts of western Alaska. These communities share a common heritage and reliance on the North Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. Each community, however, holds its own unique traditions.

Alaska's Inside Passage is home to the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian peoples, whose history is reflected in towering totem poles. Alaska also has a higher concentration of Indigenous peoples than any other state, at more than 14%.



© Hurtigruten / Totem pole

Russian settlers even left a legacy of onion-domed churches gleaming with icons. In 1867, Russia agreed to sell Alaska to the United States for \$7.2 million. This amounted to about two cents an acre.

Bear country

Alaska really is 'bear country'. Every species of North American bear flourishes here: grizzly, brown, and black bears. In the north, polar bears roam. The brown bear is common in the coastal areas, and in the interior they are called

'grizzly bears'. They are huge and can weigh from 800 to 1,200 pounds. Black bears are abundant, with 100,000 estimated to inhabit Alaska.

Alaska is the largest state in the United States in terms of area, but its population is only just over 700,000. If Manhattan had the population density of Alaska, only 28 people would live there!

An adventure to remember

It wouldn't be a true adventure if it was completely predictable. Your safety is

of the utmost importance to us, so the Captain and Expedition Team will continuously assess the weather and ice conditions to determine which landings are safe to make.

When visiting Katmai National Park, for example, we'll choose between visiting Kinak Bay, Kunak Bay, and Geographic Harbor. We may even visit two, or even all three, if time and weather permit. Whatever places you are able to visit, we know you'll have the adventure of a lifetime.

Printed in November 2021.
All information is subject to change.

Alaska

May – August 2022

Nome

Made famous in 1898 when gold was found in the area, there is still evidence of the Gold Rush era everywhere, including abandoned dredges and old railroad tracks.

St. Matthew's Island

Many pioneers have attempted to settle this island over the centuries, but it remains uninhabited. Only seabirds and occasional foxes wander its black-sand beaches.

Anchorage

Alaska's largest city is packed with restaurants and galleries. The Anchorage Museum provides insights into the state's history through an amazing collection of artwork and artifacts.

Dutch Harbor/Unalaska

Explore the area's rich culture and history in the Museum of the Aleutians and the Aleutian World War II National Historic Area, and keep your eyes peeled for wildlife in the sea and in the air.

Unga Village

Settled by the Aleuts in 1833, this once-picturesque town is now an abandoned collection of wooden buildings, surrounded by a carpet of pink louseworts and fireweed.

Chignik

Learn about red salmon in this typical small Alaskan fishing village. Visit the fish factory and explore the salmon streams in the scenic surroundings.

Explore Alaska to discover its rugged nature, rare wildlife, Indigenous peoples, and rich history.

**THE EXPEDITION
CRUISE FLEET**

MS Roald Amundsen
7 departures:
May – August 2022

North Pacific
Ocean



ALASKA

66°33'N Arctic Circle

Haines

Originally the home of the Chilkat Tlingit people before the Gold Rush, the town is known as 'Valley of the Eagles' and attracts numerous Bald Eagles, bears, and moose.

Kodiak

This bustling fishing port is home to the Kodiak History Museum and the Alutiiq Museum, which both feature artifacts from the Russians and the Indigenous Alutiiq people who lived here more than 7,000 years ago.

Icy Bay

Three prominent glaciers feed vast chunks of floating ice into the waters of this bay, which is a feeding ground for wildlife such as humpback whales, orcas, sea lions, seals, and otters.

Wrangell

Step back in time in one of Alaska's oldest and most historic island towns. Discover ancient petroglyph carvings and moss-covered totem poles and learn about the local Tlingit people.

CANADA

Sitka

Sitka is only accessible by sea or air. It features a blend of cultures and historical sites from when the area belonged to Russia, and even the Tlingit people who lived here over 10,000 years ago.

Misty Fjords

Part of the two million acres of Tongass National Forest, this is a pristine coastal wilderness of evergreen trees, deep fjords, majestic snow-capped peaks, and a wide variety of wildlife.

Vancouver

Set amidst beautiful mountain scenery, this cosmopolitan city also hosts Victorian buildings in Gastown, the Vancouver Lookout, and great beaches.

U.S.



Alaska's varied fauna

Alaska has a diverse landscape ranging from towering mountain ranges and deep fjords to vast forests, all of which cater to an impressive variety of wildlife.

Living waters

The cold waters of Alaska are home to seven whale species, along with the largest dolphin species: the orca. Keep an eye on the sea and you may catch sight of one of these aquatic giants as it surfaces. Closer to the coast, look out for sea otters floating in the shallows of Alaska's fjords. Join the locals down at the river to watch the salmon run. This annual event



A deceptive name – Despite being commonly known as a ‘killer whale’, taxonomists classify the orca as part of the dolphin species. Orcas have been known to prey on some species of whale, which led whalers to call it the ‘killer of whales’. This morphed into ‘killer whales’ over time, causing these striking black and white marine predators to, ironically, be mistaken for their own prey.



An unexpected home – Dry land is the typical home for mammals with legs, so the sea otter’s habitat surprises many. With webbed feet, waterproof fur, and excellent eyesight, they are well adapted to live exclusively in water and are most often spotted floating on their backs on the sea surface. Sea otters eat, sleep, and even give birth in the water, and they have to make sure their fur is meticulously clean to keep it water resistant.



Seasonal camouflage – The Arctic fox has a distinctive coat of long, white fur, which serves as convincing camouflage in winter. In the warmer months, however, their white fur would reveal them easily to predators. These foxes undergo a fascinating transformation every spring. They shed their white winter coat for shorter brown or gray fur to match the rocks and plants of the summer tundra.



is highly anticipated—especially by bears and Bald Eagles looking for a free meal.

Bustling land

Alaska is home to more than 70% of North America’s brown bears. Even more common is the black bear (which, despite its name, is not always black). Three species of deer roam the forests of Alaska and feed

on its vegetation. Look closely to see Bald Eagles nesting in the trees and hummingbirds hovering among the flowers. In the tundra, try and spot the camouflaged and wily Arctic fox.

MAIN IMAGES: © ASHTON RAY HANSEN/HURTIGRUTEN - IMAGES FROM TOP: © HURTIGRUTEN - HURTIGRUTEN



ADVENTURES IN ALASKA

From towering mountains and cavernous fjords to vast forests and miles of coastline, the largest state in the U.S. is full of natural wonders that leave visitors awestruck.

Our landings and activities help you connect with the places you see. The town tours and visits to UNESCO World Heritage Sites will enlighten you on the history and culture of the Alaskan people. Wildlife lovers are sure to enjoy exploring Alaska's national parks while watching for birds, whales, and bears.



Kayaking*

Glide quietly through the water and experience Alaska's majestic nature right up close. Paddle ocean passages, iceberg lagoons, or the calm waters of Alaska's coastal areas with an experienced guide.



Small-boat (RIB) cruising

Even though your expedition ship is small, there are limits on where it can go due to its size. This is where our small boats (RIBs) come in. Enjoy cruising through the water and taking in the stunning views of places such as College Fjord and Katmai National Park.

* Please note that these are optional activities subject to additional cost.

THE INDIGENOUS CULTURES OF ARCTIC ALASKA



DISCOVER with us

Photo: Shutterstock, Getty Images

Alaska's Indigenous peoples

It's believed that the ancestors of Alaska's Indigenous peoples arrived in three waves, making an arduous journey either via the land bridge that connected Asia with the North American continent or by sea. These intrepid peoples managed to settle and survive by hunting moose, caribou, deer, and bear on land, and whale, seal, and walrus at sea. They also fished for salmon, cod, pollack, herring, and more. Hunting and fishing still form a core part of Alaskan cultural heritage today, even if the sea and wilderness aren't as bountiful as they once were.

Various Indigenous peoples eventually settled along the coast and throughout the archipelago. The Athabaskan people settled central Alaska, while the Iñupiat people settled the land all the way north. The far west of the Alaskan Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands were inhabited by the Aleut people, while southeast Alaska was occupied by the Haida and Tlingit peoples. Even today, the Haida people still mainly occupy Prince of Wales Island, while the Tlingit people have expanded their territory from the Canadian border all the way up to mainland Alaska.

Devastating disease

The first wave of European colonists arrived in Alaska in the mid-18th century. Russians came from Siberia, attracted by the lucrative fur trade. They brought Russian Orthodox Christianity and disease. Many of Alaska's Indigenous nations had no immunity against these foreign diseases, and several communities and settlements were nearly decimated, including the Aleuts. Centuries later, the Aleut population has thankfully recovered, somewhat. Today, Alaskan Natives comprise about 15% of the Alaskan population.

A rich heritage

In the 21st century, there are now over 220 nations of Indigenous peoples spread across five geographic areas, organized under 13 regional corporations. Between them, they speak 20 different languages and have 11 distinct cultures. The Indigenous peoples are dedicated to preserving traditions, such as shamanism, as well as the skills involved in creating handicrafts, such as wood carving, needlework, and jewelry making. Their proud heritage is evident throughout Alaska, despite the growing influence of the modern world on their traditional ways of life.

Challenges to Indigenous ways of life

Record-high temperatures over the past few summers have led to rapid ice- and snowmelt resulting in flooding. Climate change poses a real threat to Alaska's Indigenous communities. Heavy fishing along the Alaska's coast is just one of the challenges to maintaining their traditional ways of life, which gets tougher with each decade as their food supply dwindles. Those that remain honor their traditions and culture, sharing them with the next generation, and with the guests who visit their communities.

The vast coastlines of Alaska has been home to diverse Indigenous peoples for more than 10,000 years.

The Haida and Tlingit peoples

Totemic ancestry

Both nations are excellent seafarers that are dependent on seaways for transport and hunting. They frequently trade with their neighbors and build long cedar canoes for transportation and travel. The Haida and Tlingit peoples have a long tradition of carving totems and ceremonial objects, commonly placed outside the household to show who lived there and to offer a brief explanation of their family history. They still practice this art form today.



A visor worn by Aleuts while hunting in kayaks. This headgear reduced glare and carried a variety of charms believed to help increase their chances of a successful hunt and safe return.

The Aleut people

Boats and body art

Living on the Aleutian Islands, the Aleut people are expert hunters and navigators known for constructing their own boats. These include smaller kayaks made of sea lion skin for hunting in shallow waters, and larger ones made to cross the sea. The Aleut people are also skilled craftsmen, making their own parkas from the skins of seal and sea otter. These parkas are long and warm, protecting them from the extreme dampness that often lingers in this part of the world.

Like many other peoples of the Arctic, the Aleut people have a tradition of tattoos and piercings. The Aleut people believe that body art will protect them from evil spirits and please the good spirits. Tattoos also display the accomplishments of their family and their forefathers. Aleut women are tattooed when they reach puberty, while Aleut men typically get their first tattoo after killing their first animal. Both are important rites of passage in Aleut culture.



Meet the Alaskan Indigenous peoples

Learn more about these historic nations and their cultures by meeting Indigenous communities such as the Aleut, Haida, and Tlingit peoples on an expedition cruise with us to Alaska. We work closely with these communities to ensure dignified and respectful visits that are mindful of local customs and traditions.



SEABIRDS OF ALASKA AND THE NORTH PACIFIC

DISCOVER with us

Illustrations: Hallvard Nilsen for Hurtigruten Expeditions | Written by John Chardine, ornithologist and Expedition Team member

There are a multitude of volcanic islands on both sides of the North Pacific Ocean that form the Pacific Ring of Fire. They provide a perfect habitat for seabirds to breed away from predators. Whether we are sailing on the open sea or close to the Alaskan shore, seabirds of all kinds abound. We'll highlight a couple of species here that deserve special mention.

Auks

Auks are black and white birds that inhabit the North Atlantic Ocean. European sailors were familiar with the now-extinct, flightless Great Auk. When they saw penguins in the Southern Hemisphere, they were inspired by the Great Auk's Latin name: *Pinguinus impennis*.

Other members of the auk family include guillemots (aka murre), razorbill, puffins, auklets, and murrelets. There are 24 recognized species of auks alive today. Only six species live in the North Atlantic and 20 live in the North Pacific (two species exist in both oceans). This magnificent diversity in the Pacific Ocean is probably because the auk family evolved there and made it to the Atlantic Ocean later either via the southern route between Panama and South America or through the Northwest Passage of the Arctic.

Albatross

You can find albatross in the North Pacific Ocean! This is the only place in the Northern Hemisphere where albatross breed. Three species inhabit the North Pacific: the Laysan, Black-footed, and the rare Short-tailed Albatross. The rest—about 20 species—breed and live in the Southern Hemisphere, from Antarctica to New Zealand, South Africa, and South America.

All three North Pacific species breed on small islands off Japan and into the Pacific in places such as the Midway Islands, Laysan Island, and the Hawaiian Islands. Birds leave their colony in mid-summer and disperse over the entire North Pacific to feed. They cover thousands of miles before returning to their breeding colonies in autumn.

One of the best places to spot the albatross of the North Pacific is in the Gulf of Alaska, south of the Aleutian Islands. Keep an eye out! Our Expedition Team members will be on deck to help you spot them.

Here's a fun fact: The oldest-known wild bird in the world is a female Laysan Albatross named Wisdom. She was probably born in 1951, which makes her

around 70 years old. Wisdom hatched a new chick in February 2021 and is still going strong! With a change of feathers every year, she looks just as good as the day she started to breed back in the 1950s!

Part of the web of life

Waters in the North Pacific Ocean and around Alaska are highly productive as a result of the currents and upwellings that bring nutrients to the surface, which algae need to grow and multiply in the sunlight. This forms the base of the food chain and provides sustenance to small, filter-feeding animals, which are fed upon by small fish and squid. These, in turn, end up being eaten by 'top' predators such larger fish, seals, whales, and seabirds. Some seabirds actually skip a link in the food chain and directly



Black-legged Kittiwake
Rissa tridactyla



Tufted Puffin
Fratercula cirrhata



Crested Auklet
Aethia cristatella



Short-tailed Albatross
Phoebastria albatrus

The Pacific is our planet's largest ocean and the most important ocean for seabirds. Here are a few of the kinds of seabirds that can be seen following our ships.

eat the tiny filter-feeding organisms. High nutrient levels and lots of sunlight in the spring and early summer produce vast blooms of algae that can even be seen from space!

The threat of 'The Blob'

The Blob is a body of warm water first discovered in the North Pacific Ocean in 2013. Temperatures in this 'marine heatwave' were up to 7°F above normal. This may not seem like a lot, but it has considerable consequences for life in the sea. Most marine life is very sensitive to the temperature of their surroundings and numbers decline if the temperature is too warm or too cold.

Populations of small marine animals such as copepods (a group of small crustaceans) have declined to the

point where many auklets, which feed on copepods (a group of small crustaceans), have died of starvation. Unfortunately, marine heat waves in the North Pacific may be the 'new normal', due to climate change, which is certain to have a big effect on the entire ecosystem in the future.

Get the best views from the top deck

Our expedition cruises to Alaska are a birdwatcher's delight. In addition to auks and albatross soaring the skies here, there are a multitude of birds to keep an eye out for! Don't forget to pack your binoculars and perhaps even a long lens for your camera.

14 days MS Roald Amundsen

2 departures: May 20 and June 13, 2022

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA – WILDERNESS, GLACIERS, AND CULTURE

NORTHBOUND

Journey from Vancouver to Seward and Anchorage to discover Alaska's many fjords, Gold Rush era history, glistening glaciers, rare wildlife, old-growth rainforest, and rich Indigenous and Russian influences.

Southeast Inside Passage

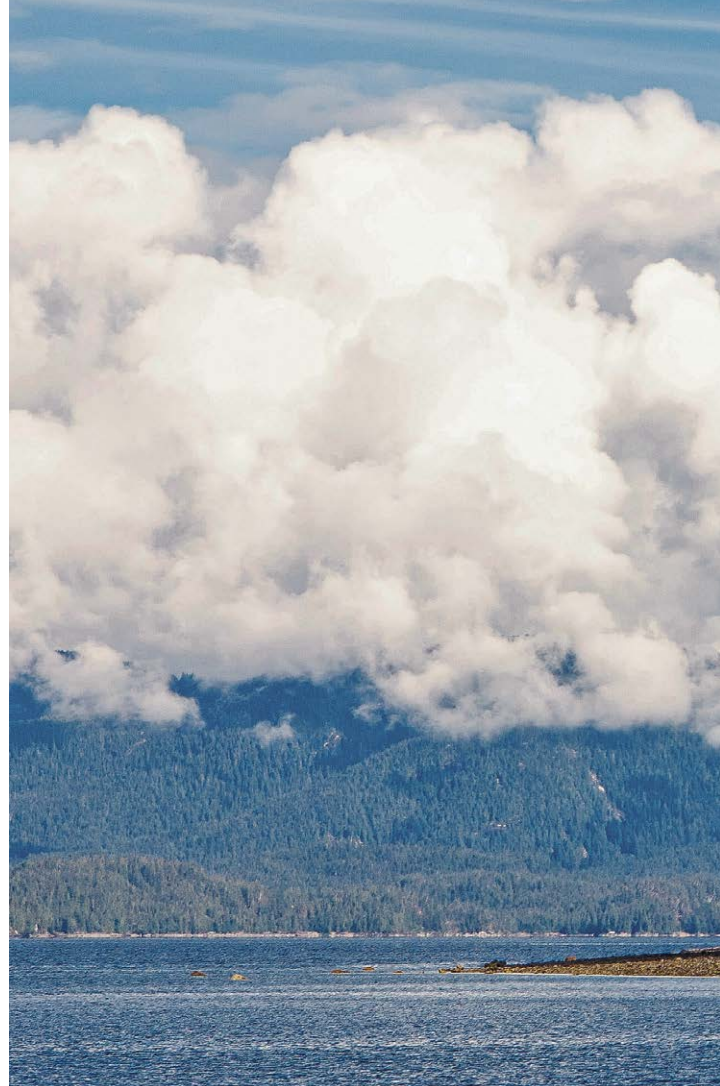
Sailing north past the islands and fjords of the Johnstone Strait of Vancouver Island into open sea, we'll emerge continuing up the Hecate Strait. The magnificent Misty Fjords wilderness area will be your introduction to Alaska. The next stop is the historic town of Wrangell, where you can look for petroglyphs strewn along the beach.

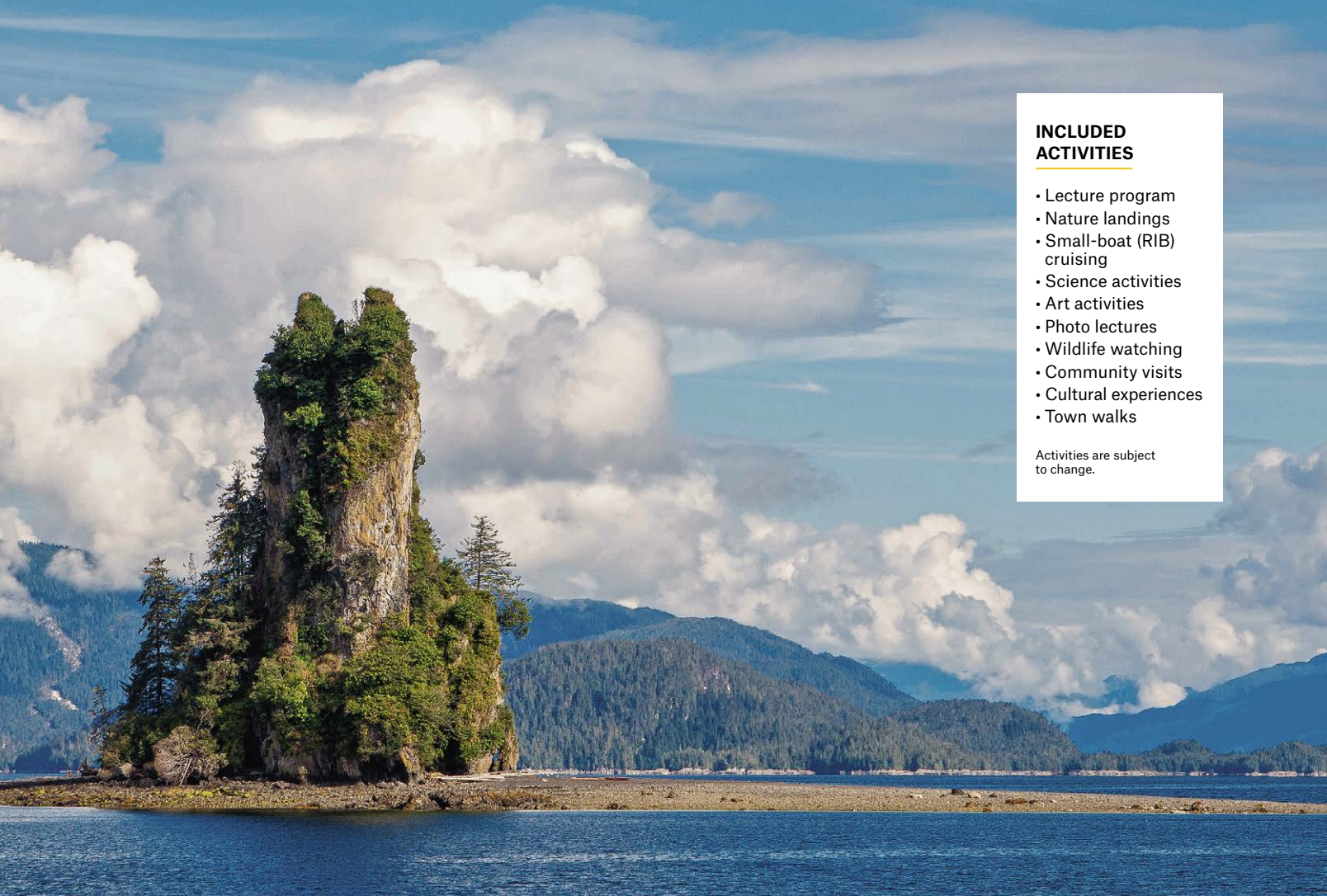
Your first glimpse of glaciers will come at either the Tracy or Endicott Fjords. Then, you'll discover a 'Little Norway' in Petersburg and admire the art at the many galleries in Haines. William Henry Bay is known for its old-growth forest—and even the chance to find gold, while Point Adolphus is famous for superb whale watching. You'll also visit Sitka, Alaska's former capital when it belonged to Russia.

Southcentral Alaska

Icy Bay is as it sounds, featuring icebergs that have calved off three glaciers farther into the bay. In the friendly salmon fishing village of Cordova, you'll find friendly frontier charm at its finest. Then, it's on to College Fjord, a spectacular stretch of water flanked by snow-dusted mountains and glaciers. One spot in particular offers views of as many as eight glaciers!

You'll disembark in Seward on the Kenai Peninsula, beneath Mount Marathon, and enjoy a bus ride to Anchorage. Dall sheep might peek out along the route and you may even see bison, bears, musk oxen, and elks during our stop at the Alaska Wildlife Conservation Center. Your expedition cruise comes to an end in modern Anchorage, the largest city in the state.





INCLUDED ACTIVITIES

- Lecture program
- Nature landings
- Small-boat (RIB) cruising
- Science activities
- Art activities
- Photo lectures
- Wildlife watching
- Community visits
- Cultural experiences
- Town walks

Activities are subject to change.

© HURTIGRUTEN



Above:
Misty Fjords
Left: Bald eagle

© HURTIGRUTEN



ITINERARY

Day 1: Vancouver

Day 2: At sea

Day 3: Misty Fjords

Day 4: Wrangell

Day 5: Tracy/Endicott Arm Fjords

Day 6: Petersburg

Day 7: Haines

Day 8: William Henry Bay

Day 9: Sitka

Day 10: Icy Bay

Day 11: Cordova

Day 12: College Fjord

Day 13: Seward

Day 14: Anchorage

Price from **USD \$7,783** per person, double occupancy
Booking code: AMALA2211

For all pricing, optional activities/excursions, and inclusions, visit us online at

HURTIGRUTEN.COM

Please note that all itineraries and planned landings are subject to weather and ice conditions and may change.

14 days MS Roald Amundsen

2 departures: May 31 and June 24, 2022

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA - WILDERNESS, GLACIERS, AND CULTURE

SOUTHBOUND

Explore the vast wilderness of Alaska as you journey from Anchorage to Vancouver. Historic towns and wild landscapes await you in the rugged, Arctic U.S.



Southcentral Alaska

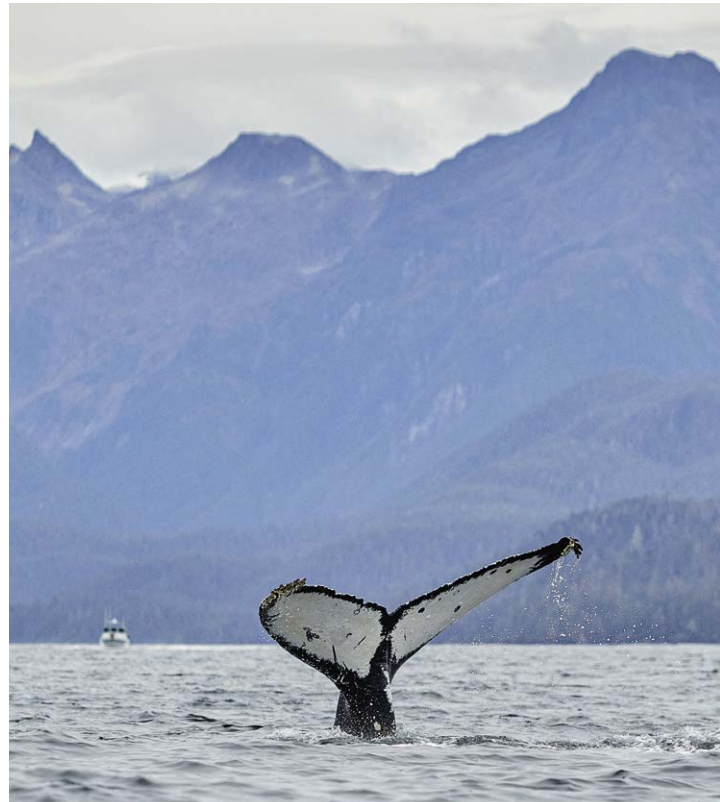
Your adventure begins with a scenic drive from Anchorage, Alaska's largest city, to Seward, where you can view wildlife undergoing rehabilitation at the conservation center. From there, we'll sail into Prince William Sound, exploring College Fjord and Icy Bay, where you'll see spectacular glaciers and have the chance to spot wildlife such as humpback whales, Bald Eagles, and otters.

We'll drop anchor at William Henry Bay, an old copper and gold-mining site. Look out for deer while hiking through the forest with local guides. Next up is the creative hub of Haines. Learn about the town's Chilkat Tlingit roots in the museum and browse the many art galleries and boutiques.

Southeast Inside Passage

Crossing Holkham Bay, take in the magnificent views of either the Tracy or Endicott Arm, two pristine fjords with waters so calm they look like mirrors. Weather and ice conditions permitting, you may be able to explore the fjords in a kayak as part of an optional excursion.

Your journey continues in Sitka, a town with a blended culture of both Russian and Tlingit influence. From there, you can learn about 'Little Norway' in Petersburg and marvel at the impressive totem poles in Wrangell and Alert Bay. The bustling city of Vancouver marks the end of your cruise.





INCLUDED ACTIVITIES

- Lecture program
- Nature landings
- Small-boat (RIB) cruising
- Science activities
- Art activities
- Photo lectures
- Wildlife watching
- Community visits
- Cultural experiences
- Town walks

Activities are subject to change.

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ITINERARY

- Day 1: Anchorage
- Day 2: Seward
- Day 3: College Fjord
- Day 4: Icy Bay
- Day 5: William Henry Bay
- Day 6: Haines
- Day 7: Tracy/Endicott Arm Fjords
- Day 8: Sitka
- Day 9: Petersburg
- Day 10: Wrangell
- Day 11: Misty Fjords
- Day 12: Inside Passage
- Day 13: Alert Bay
- Day 14: Vancouver

Price from **USD \$7,783** per person, double occupancy
 Booking code: AMALA2212

For all pricing, optional activities/excursions, and inclusions, visit us online at HURTIGRUTEN.COM

Please note that all itineraries and planned landings are subject to weather and ice conditions and may change.

Above: Wrangell
 Left: Humpback whale, Sitka

18 days MS Roald Amundsen

2 departures: July 7 and August 8, 2022

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA - INSIDE PASSAGE, BEARS, AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

NORTHBOUND

This expedition cruise brings you along Alaska's rugged coastline and around the remote Aleutian Islands to Nome. You'll visit historic ports and enjoy bear watching in Katmai National Park.

Inside Passage from Canada

We'll sail north from Vancouver Island, past fjords, into the Johnstone Strait and then through the Hecate Strait. Steep mountains and waterfalls await you at our first site in Alaska, aptly named the Misty Fjords. Look for Tlingit totem poles and petroglyphs on the beach in Wrangell at the foot of Mount Dewey.

Then, you'll visit Sitka, the former capital of Alaska when it belonged to Russia, and home to the Russian Orthodox St. Michael's Cathedral. Next comes Icy Bay, where icebergs often float. Our goal here is to explore the Guyot Glacier, and we'll hopefully see some harbor seals relaxing on the icebergs along the way.

Around the Aleutian Islands

The 'Emerald Isle' of Kodiak features the Alutiiq Museum

and the Kodiak History Museum, which chronicles the city's heritage. Then we'll visit one of three possible sites in Katmai National Park, which is known for its population of bears. The ship then goes to the small fishing village of Chignik on the Alaskan Peninsula, and then to the abandoned island settlement at Unga.

Dutch Harbor is one of the most important fishing ports in the U.S., famous for appearing on the TV show *The Deadliest Catch*. St. Paul Island is the largest of the Pribilof Islands, an important bird area that is home to as many as 500,000 fur seals. You'll then visit deserted St. Matthew Island, the most isolated place in Alaska, before disembarking in the famous Gold-Rush-era town of Nome for your flight back to Vancouver.



INCLUDED ACTIVITIES

- Lecture program
- Nature landings
- Small-boat (RIB) cruising
- Short hikes
- Science activities
- Art activities
- Photo lectures
- Wildlife watching
- Community visits
- Cultural experiences
- Shuttle bus
- Town walks

Activities are subject to change.



© ASHTON RAY HANSEN/HURTIGRUTEN

Above: Brown bear, Katmai National Park, Kodiak
Left: Sitka National Historical Park



ITINERARY

- Day 1: Vancouver
- Day 2: At sea
- Day 3: Misty Fjords
- Day 4: Wrangell
- Day 5: Sitka
- Day 6: Icy Bay
- Day 7: At sea
- Day 8: Kodiak
- Day 9: Geographic Harbor/
Kukak Bay/Kinak Bay
- Day 10: Chignik
- Day 11: Unga Village
- Day 12: Dutch Harbor/
Unalaska
- Day 13: At sea
- Day 14: St. Paul
- Day 15: St. Matthew Island
- Day 16: At sea
- Day 17: Nome
- Day 18: Vancouver

Price from **USD \$11,351**
per person, double occupancy
Booking code: AMALA2213

For all pricing, optional activities/
excursions, and inclusions,
visit us online at

HURTIGRUTEN.COM

Please note that all itineraries and
planned landings are subject to weather
and ice conditions and may change.

18 days MS Roald Amundsen

Départure: July 23, 2022

ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA – INSIDE PASSAGE, BEARS, AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

SOUTHBOUND

Discover Alaska's wild nature and rich culture, sail through the Inside Passage, and explore the Aleutian Islands and historic frontier towns.

Isolated Islands in the Bering Sea

Sail south through the Bering Sea, starting in the Gold Rush-era town of Nome. As we make our first two stops at St. Matthew's Island and St. Paul Island, you'll be awestruck by the peaceful atmosphere and remote beauty of these two isolated places. Spend time looking for nesting seabirds on the cliffs, such as the Tufted Puffin, the Pribilof Sandpiper, and even the rare McKay's Bunting, which breeds exclusively on St. Matthew Island.

Historic towns of the Inside Passage

We'll make our way to Dutch Harbor, where you can learn about the harbor's history during wartime at the

World War II Museum. Then, we'll leave this bustling port to explore the abandoned Unga Village before traveling to Chignik, the site of local salmon streams. Abundant salmon means Bald Eagles looking for a meal. See how many you can spot!

Before reaching Kodiak, Alaska's largest fishing port, enjoy a quick visit to Katmai National Park. This huge reserve is famed for its bears, which we'll keep an eye out for while we visit. Marvel at the glaciers in Icy Bay as we travel to Sitka and Wrangell, two towns of blended culture, with Indigenous and Russian influences. The final stop of our journey is Vancouver.





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ITINERARY

- Day 1: Vancouver
- Day 2: Nome
- Day 3: At sea
- Day 4: St. Matthew Island
- Day 5: St. Paul
- Day 6: At sea
- Day 7: Dutch Harbor/Unalaska
- Day 8: Unga Village
- Day 9: Chignik
- Day 10: Geographic Harbor/Kukak Bay/Kinak Bay
- Day 11: Kodiak
- Day 12: At sea
- Day 13: Icy Bay
- Day 14: Sitka
- Day 15: Wrangell
- Day 16: Misty Fjords
- Day 17: At sea
- Day 18: Vancouver

Price from **USD \$10,542** per person, double occupancy
 Booking code: AMALA2214

For all pricing, optional activities/excursions, and inclusions, visit us online at HURTIGRUTEN.COM

Please note that all itineraries and planned landings are subject to weather and ice conditions and may change.

Above:
 Brown bear,
 Katmai National
 Park
 Left: Sitka



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HURTIGRUTEN EXPEDITIONS

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