

ROUTE OF THE JULES VERNE TROPHY



DISTANCE TO SAIL

40,000 KM (21,600 MILES)



RECORD TO BEAT

40 DAYS 23 HOURS 30 MINUTES 30 SECONDS

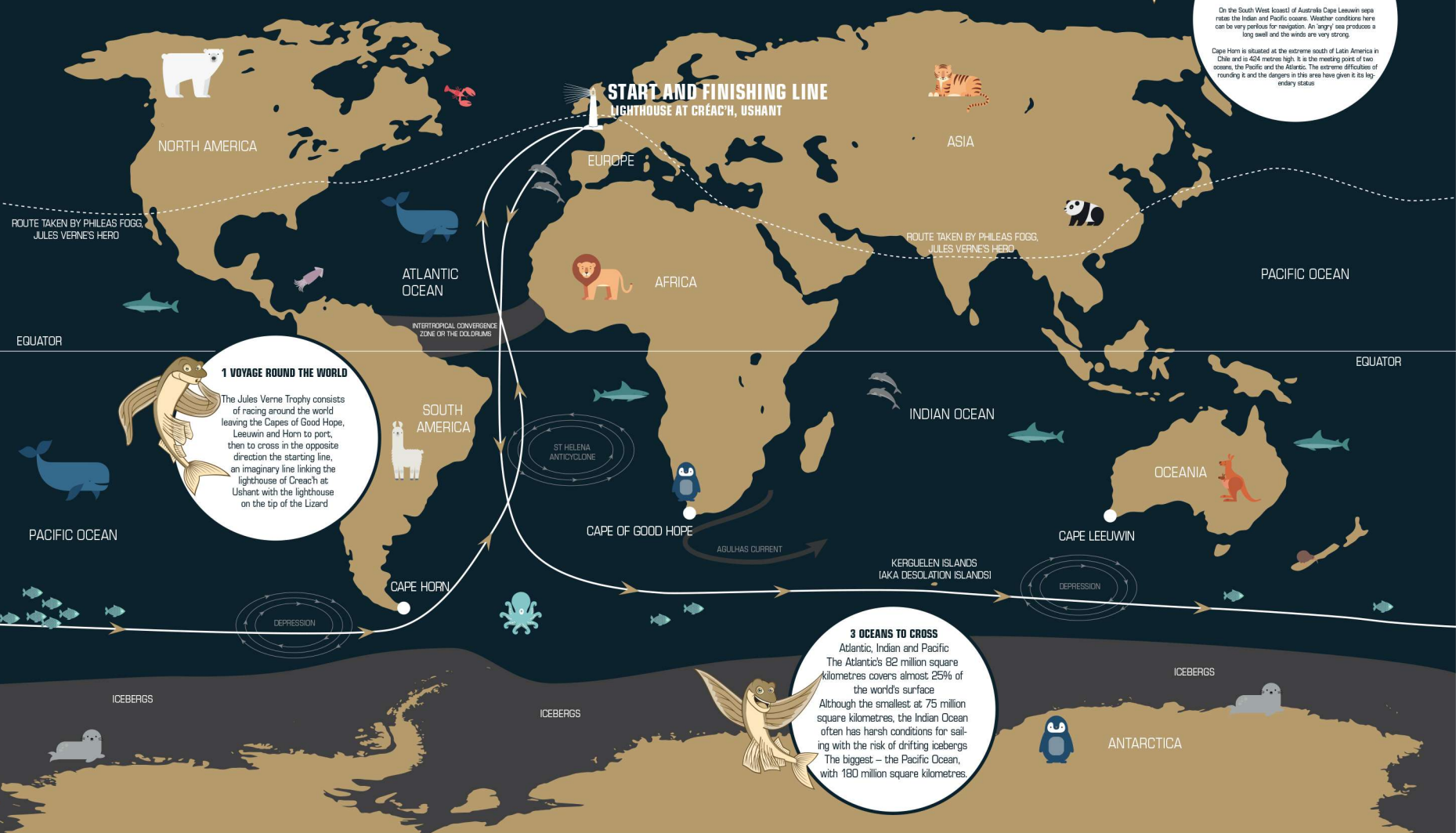


3 CAPES TO SAIL PAST

The Cape of Good Hope is an imposing rock on the Atlantic coast of South Africa. It was named by the sailors who discovered it in 1488 during the expedition of Bartholomew Diaz.

On the South West coast of Australia Cape Leeuwin separates the Indian and Pacific oceans. Weather conditions here can be very perilous for navigation. An 'angry' sea produces a long swell and the winds are very strong.

Cape Horn is situated at the extreme south of Latin America in Chile and is 424 metres high. It is the meeting point of two oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic. The severe difficulties of rounding it and the dangers in this area have given it its legendary status.



START AND FINISHING LINE LIGHTHOUSE AT CRÉAC'H, USHANT

ROUTE TAKEN BY PHILEAS FOGG,
JULES VERNE'S HERO

ROUTE TAKEN BY PHILEAS FOGG,
JULES VERNE'S HERO

1 VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD

The Jules Verne Trophy consists of racing around the world, leaving the Capes of Good Hope, Leeuwin and Horn to port, then to cross in the opposite direction the starting line, an imaginary line linking the lighthouse of Créac'h at Ushant with the lighthouse on the tip of the Lizard.

3 OCEANS TO CROSS

Atlantic, Indian and Pacific.
The Atlantic's 82 million square kilometres covers almost 25% of the world's surface.
Although the smallest at 75 million square kilometres, the Indian Ocean often has harsh conditions for sailing with the risk of drifting icebergs.
The biggest – the Pacific Ocean, with 180 million square kilometres.