

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

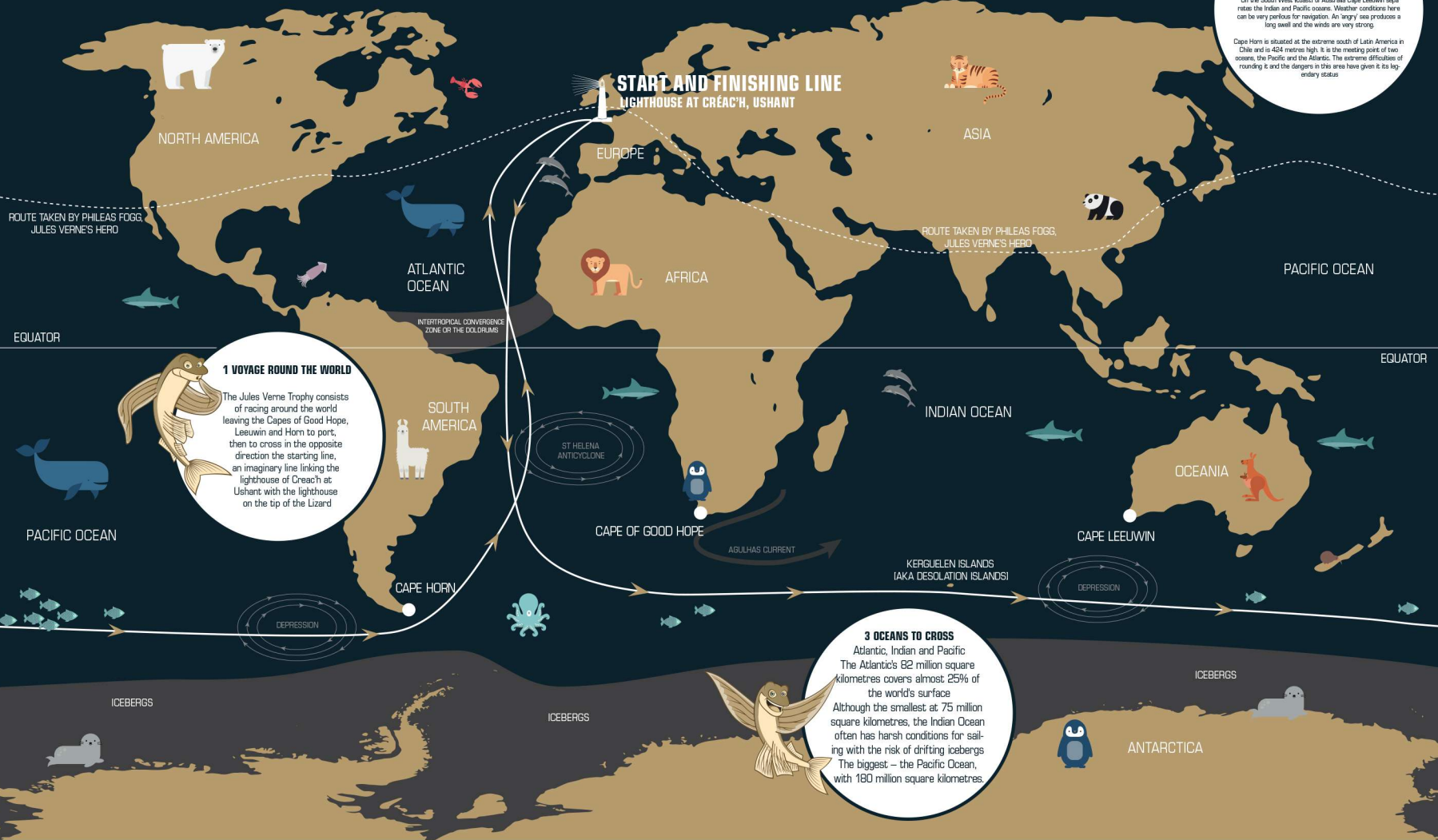


3 CAPES TO SAIL PAST

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 Bartolomeus 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 484 metres high. It is the meeting point of two oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic. The extreme difficulties of rounding it and the dangers in this area have given it its legendary status.



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.

ROUTE TAKEN BY PHILEAS FOGG, JULES VERNE'S HERO

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START AND FINISHING LINE
LIGHTHOUSE AT CRÉAC'H, USHANT

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

AFRICA

PACIFIC OCEAN

EQUATOR

EQUATOR

SOUTH AMERICA

INDIAN OCEAN

OCEANIA

PACIFIC OCEAN

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

CAPE LEEUWIN

CAPE HORN

KERGUELEN ISLANDS (AKA DESOLATION ISLANDS)

ICEBERGS

ICEBERGS

ICEBERGS

ANTARCTICA