

# Footprint Adventures

the way to go.....



Travel Itinerary



## YACHT M/C GALAPAGOS JOURNEY 1

For more details visit [www.anahicatamaran.com](http://www.anahicatamaran.com)

**Catamaran Galapagos Journey I**, a Power Catamaran boat built in Guayaquil, Ecuador in 2006 taking into account the highest standards of luxury and comfort. She offers comfortable accommodations in 6 twin bed cabins (14 m<sup>2</sup> / 151 square feet, each) located in the main deck and 2 suite cabins (18 m<sup>2</sup> / 193 square feet, each) located in the upper deck. All cabins features private facilities, locker and closet, air conditioned. Additionally the yacht has ample resting areas, sundeck, library, TV-DVD room, comfortable dining room, bar and lounge and Jacuzzi. M/C Galapagos Journey I will visit some of the more remote islands and cruise with more comfort than other boats in its size with great stability and luxurious interiors.

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## ITINERARIES (SUBJECT TO VARIATIONS):

### 4 Days: Tuesday through Friday:

**Day 1:** p.m. Arrival in Baltra Island and transfer to Pto. Ayora. Visit Highlands of Santa Cruz Island. (L,D) **Day 2:** a.m. Chinese Hat. p.m. Pto. Egas (Santiago Island) (B,L,D) **Day 3:** a.m. Sullivan Bay. P.m. Bartolome Island. (B,L,D)

**Day 4:** a.m. Bachas Beach (Santa Cruz Island) and transfer to the airport in Baltra. Flight back to Quito or Guayaquil. (B)

### 5 Days A: Friday through Tuesday:

**Day 1:** Arrival in Baltra. p.m. Transfer to the yacht. Visit Plazas Island. (L,D) **Day 2:** a.m. Interpretation Center & Tijeretas Hill (San Cristobal Island). p.m. Lobos island (B,L,D) **Day 3:** Española island: a.m. Gardner Bay. p.m. Punta Suarez. (B,L,D) **Day 4:** Floreana Island: a.m. Cormorant Point. p.m. Post Office Bay. (B,L,D) **Day 5:** a.m. Visit Charles Darwin Station (Santa Cruz Island). Transfer to airport in Baltra. (B)

### 5 Days B: Monday through Friday:

**Day 1:** p.m. Arrival in Baltra Island and transfer to Pto. Ayora. Visit Tortuga Bay beach. (L,D), Hotel.

**Day 2:** a.m. Charles Darwin Station. p.m. Highlands of Santa Cruz Island. (B,L,D) **Day 3:** a.m. Chinese Hat. p.m. Pto. Egas (Santiago Island) (B,L,D) **Day 4:** a.m Sullivan Bay. p.m. Bartolome Island. (B,L,D)

**Day 5:** a.m. Bachas Beach (Santa Cruz Island) and transfer to the airport in Baltra. Flight back to Quito or Guayaquil. (B)

### 8 Days: Friday through Friday

**Day 1:** Arrival in Baltra. p.m. Transfer to the yacht. Visit Plazas Island. (L,D) **Day 2:** a.m. Interpretation Center & Tijeretas Hill (San Cristobal Island). p.m. Lobos island (B,L,D) **Day 3:** Española island: a.m. Gardner Bay. p.m. Punta Suarez. (B,L,D) **Day 4:** Floreana Island: a.m. Cormorant Point. p.m. Post Office Bay. (B,L,D)

**Day 5:** a.m. Charles Darwin Station. P.m. Highlands of Santa Cruz Island **Day 6:** a.m. Chinese Hat. p.m. Pto. Egas (Santiago Island) (B,L,D) **Day 7:** a.m Sullivan Bay. p.m. Bartolome Island. (B,L,D)

**Day 8:** a.m. Bachas Beach (Santa Cruz Island) and transfer to the airport in Baltra. Flight back to Quito or Guayaquil. (B)

### 8 Days: Tuesday through Tuesday

**Day 1:** p.m. Arrival in Baltra Island and transfer to Pto. Ayora. Visit Highlands of Santa Cruz Island. (L,D) **Day 2:** a.m. Chinese Hat. p.m. Pto. Egas (Santiago Island) (B,L,D) **Day 3:** a.m. Sullivan Bay. P.m. Bartolome Island. (B,L,D)

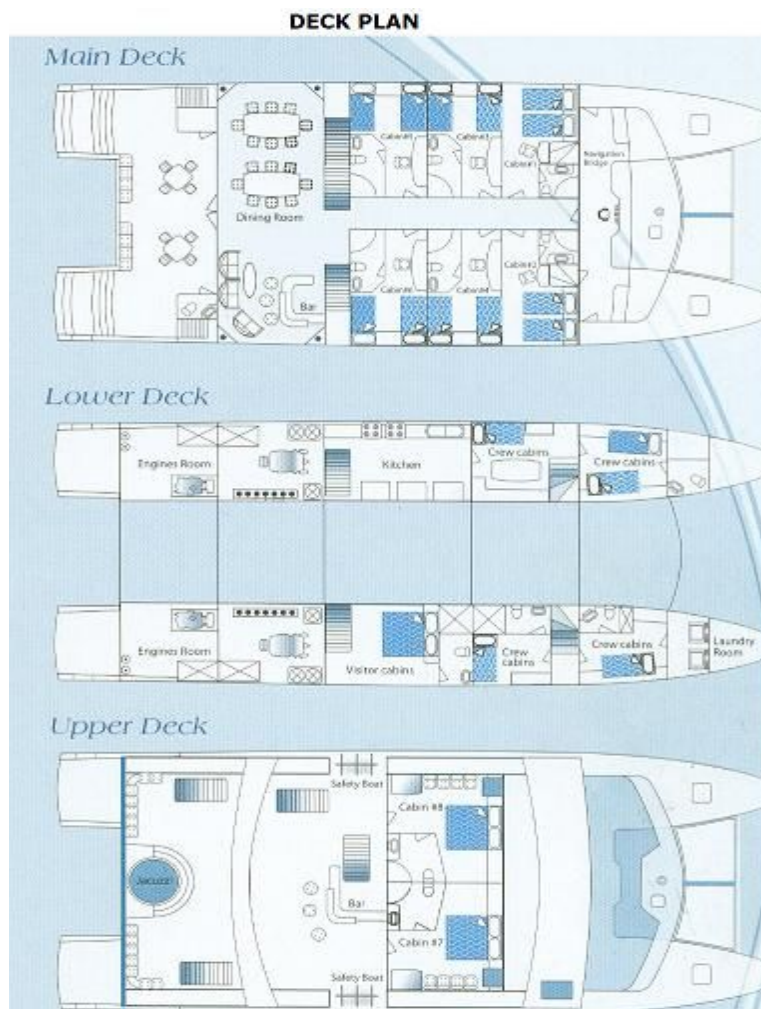
**Day 4:** a.m. Bachas Beach (Santa Cruz Island). p.m. Visit Plazas Island. (B,L,D)

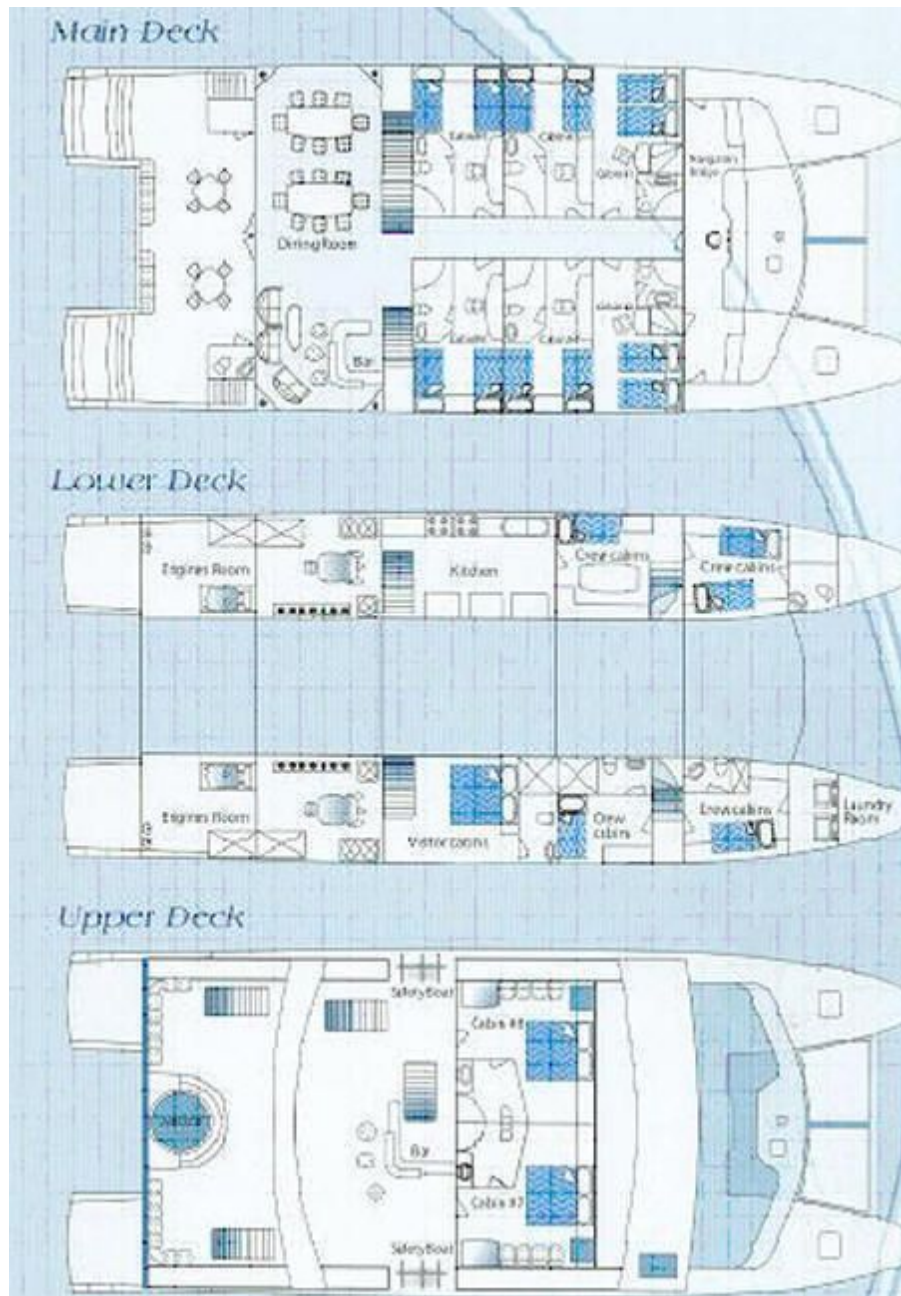
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**Note:** Itineraries are subject to variations due to weather conditions or Galapagos National Park regulations. B= breakfast, L= lunch, D= dinner.

## Technical Characteristics:

- **Type:** Motor Catamaran
- **Category:** Luxury Class
- **Year:** 2006
- **Length :** 90.50 ft / 27.60 m
- **Beam:** 36.08 ft / 11 m
- **Capacity:** 18 passengers (**Authorization navigation :** 16 passengers)
- **Main Engines:** 2 x John Deere IMO 300 HP each
- **Electric System:** 2 x 50 kw generators (IMO) (110v and 220v. AC)
- **Speed :** 10 knots
- **Water Capacity:** 3000 gal. plus water maker with capacity of 1000 gl/ day
- **Diesel Capacity :** 2000 gallons
- **Material Construction :** Glass fiber
- **Interiors :** wooden flooring
- **Exterior:** Teakwood flooring
- **Crew:** 9 + 1 naturalist bilingual guide + 1 hotel manager/cruise director
- **Navigation & Safety Equipment:** One 48 miles Radar; Echosounder; GPS; One VHF radio; Epirb; Magnetic compass; 2 Rigid life rafts for 15 passengers eah; 30 SOLAS life jackets; fire & smoke detectors; complete fire system; 2 Zodiac rafts for 10 persons each. Safety equipment complies with international Coast Guard regulations.
- **Accommodation:** 16 passengers in 6 twin bed cabins on main deck and 2 suits on the upper deck.





## WHAT TO SEE ON THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS?

### San Cristobal Island:

**Interpretation Center:** This was built with the cooperation of the Spanish Science Centre. It gives a very good introduction to the Galapagos islands, its marine and land life, fauna and flora. It is located in the outskirts of the small city of Pto. Baquerizo Moreno, which is the capital of the Galapagos Province.

**Cerro Tijeretas (Frigate Bird Hill):** The trip to the Hill takes approximately 20-40 minutes. Once there, visitors are treated to a spectacular view of the white beaches on one side and the roofs of Puerto Baquerizo on the other. The hill is often visited by Frigate birds, giving it its name. Here it is possible to see Magnificent Frigate birds and Great Frigate birds in the same colony. This is the perfect place to compare and learn to distinguish them.

This site offers some safe snorkeling without strong currents. It is great for beginners. You can find sting rays, barber fish and butterfly fish.

**Lobos island(Sea Lion Islet):** this small islet, located only an hour by boat from Pto. Baquerizo Moreno is separated from the main Island by a narrow stretch of calm water. Upon its rocky shores blue-footed boobies nest and sea lions rest. The atmosphere is one of tranquility and primitive beauty. This shows a very typical Galapagos environment.

## **Española Island:**

**Gardner Bay:** Located on the northeastern coast of Hood, Gardner Bay provides an excellent beach for relaxing, swimming and an opportunity to observe sea lions. Here we can also observe sharks on the crystalline waters of the ocean

**Punta Suarez:** This rocky point of land sustains one of the most impressive and varied colonies of sea birds in the Galapagos. Along its southern shore, high cliffs rise up from the sea affording the visitor spectacular views of soaring birds and of the blow whole, where water spouts up to 50-75 feet into the air according to the intensity of the surf.

## **Floreana Island:**

**Post office bay:** Historically, this site is the location of a wooden barrel that was placed in the 18th century by the crew of a whaling ship. It has been used since this time by mariners and tourists as a post office. The idea is to carry letters or postcards to their destination by hand. Apart from being the Post Office Barrel, this site was the landing area for some of the first colonists.

**Punta Cormorant (Charles Island).** This site probably, offers one of the largest and the best flamingo lagoon in the Galapagos. It is situated between two tuff cones that give the area a special atmosphere. There are various species of shorebirds to be seen besides flamingoes, the most frequent are common stilts, white-checked pintail ducks and other migratories. This is a unique zone due to the high percentage of endemism in the plant life. Is also very interesting the two distinct beaches: the "green beach (due to high percentage of olivine crystals in the sand) and the "Flour sand beach" made up of coral.

## **Santa Cruz Island:**

**Charles Darwin Interpretation Center:** Although the great majority of Galapagos visitors come here to observe and appreciate natural wonders, it is also interesting to learn how the protection and conservation of the islands are carried out. One of the principal attractions are National Park information center, Van Straelen Exhibition Hall, Breeding and Rearing Center for young tortoises, Lonesome George (tortoise from Pinta), adult Galapagos tortoises in captivity.

**The Bachas Beaches:** These two small beaches are found to the West of Turtle Cove. Their sand is made of decomposed coral, which makes it white and soft, making it a favorite nesting site for sea turtles. Behind one of the beaches there is a small brackish water lagoon, where occasionally is possible to observe flamingos and other coastal birds, such as black-necked stilts and whimbrels. The other beach is longer, but it has two old barges that were abandoned during the Second World War, when the USA used Baltra Island as a strategically point to protect the Panama Channel. (The metal is rusty and sharp, so it is not a good place for swimming).

**Highlands of Santa Cruz Island:** The trail to the highlands leaves from Bellavista and passes through the agricultural zone, near the National Park boundary, the Miconia Zone and then goes to the Fern and Sedge zone. With clear weather (unpredictable) this area affords beautiful scenes of rolling hills and extinct volcanic cones covered with grass and lush greenery all year round.

**Tortuga Bay:** The path is good for birdwatching, it is easy to spot several species of finches as you walk along the path. The sunsets here are excellent. The west cove offers a nice snorkeling and swimming area and a nice spot for relaxing. The white sand beach is considered by many the nicest of the archipelago. Its name comes from the sea turtles that go there to lay their eggs. Other species can be found, including pelicans, flamingos and marine iguanas.

## **Bartolome Island:**

A small barren island, located in Sullivan Bay off James Island, Bartholomew has two visitors' sites. At one of them it is possible to climb to the summit of the island, from where visitors can observe a variety of volcanic formations, spatter and tuff cones, lava flows and lava tubes. The moon like landscape provides the most scenic panorama in the archipelago. At the other site, the visitor may swim and snorkel from a beautiful beach or walk across the isthmus to another beach that faces south, where swimming is prohibited. Multi-colored fish and occasionally penguins may be seen at the base of the tall pinnacle rock, which dominates Bartholomew's landscape.

## **Plazas Island:**

These are two small islets that were uplifted a short distance from the East Coast of Santa Cruz. The unusual vegetation and location of the island create an interesting landscape in which the fauna and flora of Galapagos are enhanced. Moreover despite its small size, some of the most interesting and outstanding species of the archipelago occur here. It is possible to guarantee the observation of land iguanas that often are in the shade of a cactus. Nesting on the rugged southern cliffs, are usually swallow-tailed gulls, which seen along with various other sea birds. The protected rocky seashore is a prime habitat for a large colony of noisy sea lions. The principal attraction of Plazas is the land iguanas, the sea lions and the swallow-tailed gulls. Also we can see yellow-tailed mullets, Audubon's shearwaters, red-billed tropicbirds, frigate birds, and brown pelicans gliding past the cliff.

## **Santiago Island:**

**Puerto Egas:** Wet Landing. James Bay at the western end. Puerto Egas with its black sand beaches was the site of small salt mining industry in the 1960s. A hike inland to the salt crater is an excellent opportunity to sight land birds such as finches, doves, and hawks. A walk down the rugged shoreline, especially at low tide, will turn up many marine species. Iguanas bask on the rocks and sea lions laze in the tide pools. At the end of the trail there is a series of grottoes or sea caves where fur seals and night herons are found resting on shady ledges.

The wet landing on the dark sands of Puerto Egas, James Bay leads to one of the more rewarding visits in the Galapagos. First, a trail leads inland to the remains of a salt mining operation, one of several largely unsuccessful attempts to commercialize the Galapagos. Some groups will make the 1 hour round trip to the Sugarloaf Volcano (about 1000 ft elevation). But it is the Fur Seal Grotto that produces the most pleasure for visitors. Here one can get very close views of both fur seals and sea lions in a series of rocky pools. For many, this is the only opportunity to see the Galapagos fur seal, once thought to be on the verge of extinction. In addition to the fur seals. James Bay offers the best opportunity for tide-pooling in the Galapagos.

**Sullivan Bay:** This visitor site provides a unique opportunity to view a recent lava flow of approximately 100 years old. The East Side of James Island is known to have barren volcanic landscapes, dominated by black pahoehoe (ropy) lava flows of very young age. On the surface of the lava is possible to observe some tree that was carried down by the flow of the fresh lava. It is also interesting to see how some Mollugo plants are starting to colonize the small lava fissures.

**Chinese Hat:** Chinese hat is a tiny Island just off the southeastern tip of Santiago Island is less than a quarter of 1 sq km in size. It is a fairly recent volcanic cone, which accounts for its descriptive name, it has the shape of a down-facing Chinese hat. The hat shape is best appreciated from the north side. Opposite Sombrero Chino, on the rocky shoreline of nearby Santiago, Galapagos penguins are often seen.

A 400 m. trail goes around the cove and through a sea lion colony - marine iguanas cover the landscape. The volcanic scenery is attractive, and there are good views of the cone. There are snorkeling and swimming opportunities in the cove.

## **Yacht Operation:**

Arrival from Quito or Guayaquil in Galapagos normally occurs at 1 p.m. – 2 p.m. local time. After airport check out and payment of entrance fees and taxes, passengers will be welcomed by crew and our guide and transferred to the yacht (or to town) and followed by guide explanations and first day tour.

Next days normally the boat starts to sail at about 2 a.m. in its way to the next island. Arriving at about 6 a.m. Breakfast is served at about 7 a.m. followed by a disembark (wet or dry) at the shores of the island where the

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excursion will last for about 2 – 3 hours followed by swimming time. Return to the boat is at about 1 p.m. followed by lunch. In the afternoon navigation towards the next point of visit with swimming and snorkeling activities also.

**Important:** Before you travel please check your **Tour Voucher** and **Arrival Information** for the latest joining instructions. This will be sent to you upon receipt of final payment.

**All itineraries are subject to change without prior notice.**

