

MILLENNIUM YACHT ITINERARY "A" 8D/7N



DAY 1: WEDNESDAY

AM: Baltra Airport

At noon your flight from Quito or Guayaquil will arrive to **Baltra Airport**.

PM: Dragon Hill (Santa Cruz)

After lunch on board, the ship takes route southwest. Your first excursion takes you to **Dragon Hill**, (Cerro Dragon). Here are living in the last one- vegetation land iguanas of Santa Cruz Island.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 2: THURSDAY

AM: Plaza Island

At dawn you reach the **Plaza Island**. It is thanks to the powerful Opuntia cacti and bright orange - red sesuvium shrubs a surprisingly colorful island where the land iguanas dominate the field. A small sea lion colony lives at the cliffs on the south coast. The avifauna offers besides the brown pelican, tropic birds, swallow-tailed gulls, frigate birds, blue-footed and Nazca boobies.

Galapagos Natural Life S.A

Director de la operadora turística

Joaquín Pinto E8-64 y Av. 6 de diciembre "La Mariscal"

Quito-Ecuador-South América

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PM: Santa Fe

Spend the afternoon on the island of **Santa Fe**. This is one of the most picturesque anchorages of the archipelago, where you can swim with sea lions and sea turtles.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 3: FRIDAY

AM: Interpretation Center (San Cristóbal)

Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, the administrative center of the archipelago, is at **San Cristóbal**. There, you will visit the newly built visitor center. It shows an excellent exhibition about the nature and settlement history of the Galapagos.

PM: Lobos Island

In the afternoon you reach **Lobos Island**. This islet near Playa Ochoa, on San Cristóbal Island, is home to blue-footed boobies and frigate birds that nest between the salt bushes. Also, sea lions can be found again. It is also a good place for saguaro cacti.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 4: SATURDAY

AM: Punta Pitt (San Cristóbal)

At dawn you reach the northeastern tip of San Cristóbal, **Punta Pitt**. The path leads through colonies of frigate birds, swallow-tailed gulls, Nazca, red and blue-footed boobies. Punta Pitt is the only place in the Galápagos where the three booby species are found together.

PM: Natural Galapaguera (San Cristóbal)

In the afternoon, we will walk from the beach up to the high country, into the field of a "**Natural Galapaguera**". For this distance it takes about three and a half hours (there and back). In the absence of shade trees, it can be quite hot in the warmer seasons. But you will be rewarded with the fact that you can meet the famous Galapagos giant tortoises in their natural environment along this route. The huge animals are up to 200 years old and can weigh up to 300 kg.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 5: SUNDAY

AM: Cerro Brujo (San Cristóbal)

In the morning you arrive at **Cerro Brujo** on the west coast of the island of San Cristóbal. In this fascinating crater there are boobies, gulls and some pelicans. In the sheltered bay young sea turtles and stingrays live - a beautiful place for swimming and snorkeling.

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PM: Kicker Rock (San Cristóbal)

After lunch, drive along the coast to the fragmented tuff León Dormido (**Kicker Rock**), which serves as a nesting place for seabirds. Look out for blue-footed boobies, pelicans and frigate birds.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 6: MONDAY

The flat, southern Española Island (Hood) belongs entirely to birds. Here, large colonies of nesting blue-footed and masked boobies, which are still good until December, joining 10,000 albatrosses in April, in addition, tropical birds, various gulls and songbirds as well as land and marine iguanas.

AM: Punta Suárez (Española)

In the morning you will explore **Punta Suarez**, one of the highlights of the Archipelago, as it features a long list of species found along the cliffs or the beaches. This place, besides being home to five different marine species, is home to curious and bold Galapagos mockingbirds, doves and hawks. It is also the only place where we can see red iguanas. From May to December you may see albatross nests on the island and their newborns. You can also see various kinds of reptiles, including the marine iguana and lava lizard; they are unique to this island. When the waves are strong in Punta Suarez, the hit of water against the rocks generates thunderous jets that reach 30 meters. We will walk through a stone path about 2 kilometers, which lasts 3 hours.

PM: Gardner Bay (Española)

In the afternoon you will be in **Gardner Bay**. The two-kilometer long white sand beach is one of the most beautiful bays in Galapagos. Sea lions lazing in the sun and Española mockingbirds welcome the visitors, often to keep close to Galapagos hawks. In addition, marine iguanas sit down at the end of the beach and the bright red crabs walk over the rocks. This place offers wonderful snorkeling sites.

Dinner and overnight on board.

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DAY 7: TUESDAY

In 1832, Floreana (Charles), was the first inhabited island. It had a record of a wild mix of colonists. In the thirties was the scene of a Hollywood mature drama, that attracts worldwide attention, several deaths and the disappearance of some, leaving an unfinished puzzle until today.

AM: Punta Cormorant (Floreana)

In the morning, we take a stroll to **Punta Cormorant**. After a wet landing on the beach, we go down 100 meters along a path that leads to a mangrove lagoon. This lagoon houses Galapagos ducks, black storks, gold sandpipers and oystercatchers. Hopefully we can also see flamingos. Another trail leads to a small beach, which is an important nesting site, from December to March of Pacific sea turtles. Rays are often in shallow water and sometimes reef sharks white tip too.

PM: Post Office Bay (Floreana)

Then, we visit the **Post Office Bay**, which keeps the legendary post barrel that, historically, the whalers used to send their mail. If you want, you can leave a letter here, hoping that reaches its destination by another tourist. Do not forget to bring postcards.

At Punta Cormorant and Post Office at the Bahia you can snorkel.

Dinner and overnight on board.

DAY 8: WEDNESDAY

AM: Charles Darwin Research Station (Santa Cruz)

Although Santa Cruz was colonized in 1926 as the last island, it is now home to about half of the Galapagos residents and is the central location for the Archipelago. There resides the **Charles Darwin Research Station**; annually up to a hundred scientists from around the world are working on there in nature conservation and environmental education, playing an important role. Therefore, a visit to the information center and the outdoor area with its turtles and iguanas enclosures has almost a must for every Galápagos stay.

PM: Balta Airport

Around midday you will fly from **Baltra Airport** back to mainland, to Guayaquil or Quito.

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