



Futuro
Valdivia
Travel

ANAHI

Type:	Motor Catamaran
Category:	First Class
Capacity:	16 passengers
Crew:	9 + 1 naturalist guide II
Accommodation:	2 Superior Staterooms and 6 Standard Staterooms. Private bathroom (hot water) and air conditioning
Departure days:	Friday
Length:	27.6 m. / 90.5 ft.
Beam:	11 m. / 36.08 ft.
Speed:	10 knots



DETAILED ITINERARY A1 5 days / 4 nights

FRIDAY: Baltra – Santa Cruz (Bachas Beach)

AM: Flight from Quito / Guayaquil to Baltra Airport where you will be met by the guide of the Anahi. Short bus ride to the harbor and board Anahi.

PM: Located on the north shore of Santa Cruz, Las Bachas is a swimming beach. The white and very soft sand is made of decomposed coral, making it a favorite nesting site for sea turtles. Behind the beach is a small brackish water lagoon, where occasionally you can observe flamingos and other coastal birds, such as blacknecked stilts and whimbrels.

Accommodation aboard Anahi / including lunch and dinner

SATURDAY: Genovesa (Darwin Bay – El Barranco)

AM Arrive at Genovesa and morning excursion to Darwin Bay, which was formed when the crater of this island collapsed below sea level. Wet landing on a beautiful white coral sandy beach. This island is excellent for birdwatchers: red footed-boobies, masked boobies, wandering tattlers, lava gulls, whimbrels, yellow-crowned and black-crowned lava herons, and yellow warblers can be seen. Continuing on the trail, visitors climb gradually to the edge of the cliff seeing red-foots nesting in the mangrove trees below. Bird watching includes sightings of sharpbeaked finches,

large cactus and ground finches, Galapagos doves, and swallow-tailed gulls. Reaching the end the trail at the cliff's edge offers an incredible view of the island and the many birds living there.

PM After lunch aboard we visit El Barranco, located in the southern part of Darwin Bay. The trail is on volcanic rock that has a length of 1.5 km. The youngest area of the island, from a geological point of view, lies in this area. The cliffs located in the south are composed of very fragile lava. The natural erosion that has occurred in these lava flows has become the ideal place for nesting storm petrels. You can see two species of petrels that nest in cavities and holes in the lava. One of its main predators is the short-eared owl. The red-footed booby nests only in the outer islands of the archipelago, Punta Pitt, Gardner (Floreana), Wolf, Darwin and Genovesa. Also present on this island is the masked booby. During the panga rides along the cliffs fur sea lions and several species of seabirds can be seen.

Accommodation aboard Anahi / including breakfast, lunch and dinner.

SUNDAY: South Plaza – Santa Fe

AM Morning excursion to South Plaza, located at the east of Santa Cruz Island. Despite its small size, some of the most interesting and outstanding species of the Galapagos are found here. The Plazas land iguanas are smaller than its relatives found on other islands. Throughout the island are several hybrid iguanas, a result of crossing a male marine iguana and a female land iguana, recognizable at first glance by their black/gray color, with the crest of a land iguana, but face and tail of the marine iguana. The big population of iguanas is due to the presence of tunas, their favorite food. Swallow tailed gulls nesting in the rugged cliffs are seen along with other sea birds as: audubon shearwaters, red-billed tropicbirds, frigate birds, and brown pelicans.

PM After lunch we visit Santa Fe. This island was formed by an uplift instead of a volcanic origin, this is why it is mostly flat. There are some theories which assure this could be the oldest island in the Archipelago. Santa Fe is home to a number of endemic species like the Galapagos hawk, Galapagos snake, Galapagos mockingbird, rice rats, and one of the two species of land iguanas of the islands. There are several sea lion colonies and great possibilities of snorkeling with playful sea lions and tropical fishes.

Accommodation aboard Anahi / including breakfast, lunch and dinner

MONDAY: San Cristobal (Pitt Point, Kicker Rock, Lobos Island)

AM Arrive at San Cristobal and excursion to Pitt Point, on the northern part of the island. There live endemic species such as lava lizards and red-footed boobies. The view is impressive when you walk up to the high part of the island. You may be lucky to see the red footed booby - the least seen of the bunch. It's also the home of the Chatham mockingbird, only found on San Cristobal Island.

PM After lunch we head to Kicker Rock or Sleeping Lion. The remains of a lava cone eroded by the sea, the two vertical rocks rising 500 feet from the ocean form a small channel that is navigable by small boats. There are many tropical birds, frigates and boobies that fill the surrounding air. Beneath the sea the nearly crystal waters offer a brilliant show of colorful tropical fish and invertebrates.

We continue to Isla Lobos. There is a small population of blue-footed boobies and common frigate birds nesting on this site. You can observe the two species of sea lions present in the archipelago. During the hike you go through a dry vegetation zone, substrate of volcanic rocks and a sandy area. During the panga tour brown pelicans and several species of shorebirds can be observed. While snorkeling you can see juvenile sea lions, manta rays and sea turtles.

Accommodation aboard Anahi / including breakfast, lunch and dinner

TUESDAY: San Cristobal (Tortoise Breeding Center - Interpretation Center)

AM Morning visit to the Giant tortoise Breeding Center. This Galapaguera has been built to improve the status of the population of the island tortoises (*Geochelone chatamensis*) in an environment with conditions similar to their natural state and thus promote the development of tourism in San Cristobal. In San Cristóbal there



were two populations of tortoises, one located in the Northeast, currently consisting of approximately 1,400 individuals and where the first specimens transferred to Cerro Colorado. The other was south of the island (in an area adjacent to the Cerro Colorado Galapaguera); it became extinct due to extraction by whalers in past centuries. The natural population of tortoises from San Cristóbal (north of the island) is seriously threatened by introduced animals (mainly wild goats, rats and cats),

which to date has been impossible to eradicate despite the continuing efforts in this direction.

After this excursion transfer to Baltra Airport for return flight to the mainland.

Including breakfast