

Crossing the End of the World

Day 1.

Departure from your country to Buenos Aires. Night on board.

Day 2.
Buenos Aires

Arrival at the airport. Our staff will be waiting for you to transfer you to the luxury hotel.

Day 3. Buenos Aires:

Private City Tour sightseeing Buenos Aires. It will invite you to discover the secrets, the architecture and the beautiful parks of this metropolis that combines the classic with the modern. The most representative neighborhoods that will be visited are: La Boca, San Telmo, Puerto Madero, Recoleta and Palermo. At night, a "Tango Show" Dinner will be the best way to experience the tango in all its splendor.

Day 4 and 5.

Zaandam Cruise - Buenos Aires:

Private transfer to the port of Buenos Aires. Boarding the extraordinary "Zaandam" of the Holland Amerca Cruise Line. You can do any of the activities offered by the Cruise (All excursions offered by the cruise have an additional cost). We recommend "La Vida del Gaucho en las Pampas". During this activity you will visit a farm, it is located approximately 1.5 hours from Buenos Aires. It has a beautiful country residence and old farm, where you are welcomed with a local meal: empanadas. You can walk the farm, ride a horse or cart or watch the gauchos who prepare the "asado" for lunch (with the famous Argentine beef steaks), salads and desserts. Lunch is served with red wine, beer, mineral water, soft drinks and coffee. While eating, you will enjoy a charming folkloric show, with dances and songs that describe life on the pampas. (Consult for all the excursions offered by the boat)





Day 6. Montevideo:

The ship sails from Buenos Aires to Montevideo, Uruguay. Montevideo has a surprising mix of neighborhoods. The Old City, with its network of streets on a peninsula that separates the Rio de la Plata from the port, is the colonial heart. Abandoned long ago, it has recently undergone a renaissance -restaurants, bars and clubs are being opened in historic buildings that have been meticulously restored. The downtown area of Montevideo is a hidden treasure of Art Deco buildings, while the newer eastern suburbs can evoke Miami for visitors. Gleaming skyscrapers and outdoor cafes have views of the beaches that continue for miles. (Consult for all the excursions offered by the boat)

Day 7 and 8. Navigation:

During these days you can relax and enjoy all the activities and facilities that the Zaandam Cruise offers for you.

Day 9. Malvinas Islands:

This day the ship arrives at Stanley, in the Malvinas Islands. Stanley, is the southernmost capital of the world, it consists of the Soledad and Grand Malvina Islands (East and West Falkland in English) along with small nearby islands. This city is proud of its British heritage and this is evident everywhere, from its red telephone booths to its bars. The Falkland Islands were claimed for the first time by the English in 1765. Over the centuries, the British Crown has had to abandon, recover and defend these remote islands from invading nations, including an Argentine incursion in 1982. During the first years of colonization, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) were used as a base for the sperm whale fishing vessels sought wanted for their oil and then for the seal hunters, coveted for their skin. Nowadays, fishing and tourism are the engines of the economy of this remote British territory. (Consult for all the excursions offered by the boat)

Day 10. Strait of Magellan:

Arrival at the Strait of Magellan. Before the Panama Canal, there was the Strait of Magellan. This cinematic channel that joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans passes through the tip of the South American continent and the island of Tierra del Fuego. It was the preferred passage for maritime transport between both oceans until the Panama Canal shortened distances by thousands of kilometers in 1914.

The first European to cross its waters, of a length of 560 kilometers (350 miles) and 32 kilometers (20 miles) wide, was the Portuguese navigator Fernando de Magallanes, who did





it in 1520 in the name of Spanish exploration. Surely, Magellan sailed through the impressive landscape of glaciers and mountains, the undiscovered colonies of Magellanic penguins, herds of humpback whales and dolphins of Commerson and Peale, who must also have been amazed by the presence of the man in this Patagonian paradise. With the photogenic Punta Arenas as its main port, the Strait of Magellan is an essential trip for intrepid adventurers from all over the world.

Day 11.

Punta Arenas - Cockburn Channel - Beagle Channel - Alley Glacier:

Crossing the archipelago of Tierra del Fuego, the Beagle Channel is a picturesque and wonderfully peaceful strait, which became a popular cruise destination. It received its name in 1830 after an exploration voyage carried out by the HMS Beagle: the same ship that later became famous for transporting the English naturalist Charles Darwin during his five-year discovery voyage. The canal is one in a trio of navigable passages that surround the tip of South America. Of approximately 240 kilometers in length, the channel extends from the new island to the east to Darwin Sound and Cook Bay to the west. Its western end is in Chile and the eastern end forms a segment of the border between Chile and Argentina. The main view from the canal is the city of Ushuaia, in Argentina, which has much to offer, a visit for a day or for those who prefer a stay. Other highlights of the cruise include a variety of natural views, from snow-covered glaciers to observing wildlife on Isla de los Lobos and Isla de los Pájaros.

Day 12. Ushuaia:

Arrival to Ushuaia. Spectacular, fantastic, supernatural. This is the end of the world, really. Located at the southernmost tip of Argentina, this memorable port city is contained among the pristine - and towering - Montes Martiales, and accessed through the picturesque Beagle Channel (named after the famous Darwin ship). Ushuaia is the capital of the Tierra del Fuego region, which is best described as a spectacular collection of exceptional natural beauties. It is an authentic kaleidoscope of glistening glaciers, snow-capped mountains, dense forests, resplendent lakes and windy plains scattered over an archipelago of irregular islands.

The city is a labyrinth of streets bordered by low-rise buildings that seem to converge all in their heart, the port. Founded in 1884, this remote location received missionaries, gold prospectors and naval officers before becoming known primarily as a penal colony. After its closure under the command of the infamous leader of Argentina, Juan Perón, this great prison was reconfigured to house one of the most popular museums in the city. Other current attractions in the city include a maritime museum and a museum dedicated to the natural history of the region, as well as restaurants that prepare the signature dish: the local king crab. (Ask about all the activities offered)





Day 13. Cape Horn:

Panoramic Cruise by Cape Horn. One could say that it is the most important ocean channel in the world, and for centuries it evoked fear in the hearts of navigators. But those who survived a trip around Cape Horn, where the Atlantic and the Pacific collide violently, can boast all their lives. Throughout this channel, Tierra del Fuego, where Chile and Argentina converge in the southernmost part of the world, received its name from the ancient navigators who saw the fires of the people who lived here burning on the coast. For about 8,000 years and until the end of the 19th century, this was the home of the Yagans and other indigenous groups.

Magellan and Drake left their mark and their names here, as did Darwin, who sailed this place in the HMS Beagle. Later, at the time of the gold rush, the large cliperal sailboats faced their waves to transport gold between California and the East Coast before the Panama Canal existed. As Richard Henry Dana, Jr. described it in his masterpiece Two Years Before the Mast, published in 1840, today a trip around the Cape is subject to the vagaries of weather, as strong winds and shallow waters can create waves up to 30 meters (100 feet) in height.

Day 14. Sarmiento Channel

One of the main channels of Patagonia, the Sarmiento Channel goes in a north-south direction, starting with the Guía Strait and ending at the southern end of the Victoria pass where it joins the Smyth Channel. The Kawesqar have inhabited this region for more than 6000 years but the canal was named after someone who arrived later: the Spanish explorer Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, who sailed it for the first time between 1579 and 1580. The interior of Chile is to the east and the islands of Esperanza, Vancouver and Piazzi flank the canal to the west. And in the other places of the fjord region of Chile, the irregular coast is dotted with bays in the middle of snowy mountainous mountain ranges. In many places, huge glaciers flow into the sea. On this coast you can see all kinds of animals, which include Magellanic penguins or Patagonian penguins, southern elephant seals, dolphins and killer whales.

Day 15. Chilean Fjords:

Very similar to the Norwegian coast, the west coast of Chile is cut by impressive inlets, or fjords, full of rugged mountains and valleys covered by glaciers. This spectacular stretch of coastline begins near the Reloncaví estuary (approximately halfway along Chile's spine) and extends southward to the farthest end of the continent, in Tierra del Fuego. It is a distance of 1500 kilometers (930 miles) as the crow flies. However, the trip to this place is never done in a straight line, but the boats follow undulating paths due to the amount of fjords and channels.

The area is known for its inhospitable beauty and hosts many of National Parks of Chile, including Alerce Andino, Hornopirén and Vicente Pérez Rosales, as well as the Llanquihue National Reserve and the Cochamó Valley. The first Spanish explorers came to this place in search of the mythical City of the Caesars, whose inhabitants were believed to be rich in





gold and diamonds. Although the city was never discovered, the explorers contributed much to the world's knowledge of navigation and at the same time established maritime routes that have been used since then. Similarly, the riches that travelers to the region discover today are measured not in ounces or carats but in the lack of breath to marvel at the amazing landscape of this impressive land swept by the wind and its unusual animal residents.

Día 16.

Puerto Montt:

Arrival in Puerto Montt, the capital of the Los Lagos region of Chile, is often seized as access to glacial lakes, volcanic landscapes and the surrounding national forests. The port also houses a German settlement of more than 100 years, as well as indigenous communities of Mapuche peoples. Adventurous travelers usually find here and in Puerto Varas to buy walking routes in Chiloé and Patagonia. However, a short visit also offers a fascinating insight into the different cultures of Chile and allows you to savor the country's landscapes.

So much for a walk around Puerto Varas overlooking Lake Llanquihue, one of the largest in Chile, Puerto Montt offers a fascinating introduction to southern Chile. The inhabitants of one of the most photogenic landscapes on the planet. (Ask about all the activities offered by the boat)

Día 17.

Navigation:

The way back home begins, during this day you can relax and enjoy all the activities and facilities that the Zaandam boat offers for you.

Día 18.

San Antonio (Santiago de Chile):

Arrival in San Antonio. Private transfer to the airport to board the International flight that will take you back to your country. End of our services.





Crossing the End of the World

Includes:

.02 nights of luxury accommodation with breakfast
.14 nights in Internal cabin aboard the Zaandam boat, Holland America Cruise Line
.Private Service Excursions
.Private Service Transfers
.Services detailed on the itinerary

Does Not Include:

.Park National Entrance
.Travel Secure and Trip Cancellation
Coverage
.Extra Services not detailed on the
itinerary
.Air Tickets

