



## Footsteps of Darwin in Patagonia

Visit Patagonia and explore the stomping grounds of world famous scientist Charles Darwin. Renowned experts will be on board to highlight Darwin's sailing route, aboard HMS Beagle, their landing points and his scientific discoveries.



YOUR  
ADVENTURE  
AWAITS

9 days/8 nights

### ITINERARY

#### Day 1: Ushuaia

Check in at 160 Juan Manuel de Rosas Street in downtown Ushuaia between 10:00 and 16:00 (10 AM-4 PM) on the day of your cruise departure. Board the M/V Stella Australis at 17:30 (5:30 PM). After a welcoming cocktail reception hosted by the captain and his crew, the ship departs for one of the most remote corners of planet Earth. During the night we traverse the Beagle Channel and cross from Argentina into Chilean territorial waters. The lights of Ushuaia disappear as we turn into the narrow Murray Channel between Navarino and Hoste islands.

Two centuries after his birth, Darwin continues to surprise the world with his theories on natural selection, his detailed observations and interpretations. Charles Darwin left the world his amazing legacy after sailing through Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and you can trace his steps on this fascinating expedition cruise.

Please note: this itinerary can be done round trip from Punta Arenas and return. Please ask us for dates and prices for the reverse journey.

We can offer pre and post cruise accommodation and touring to create a full, personalized program for you.

#### Day 2: Cape Horn-Wulaia Bay

By early morning, Stella Australis is cruising across Nassau Bay into the remote archipelago that includes Cape Horn National Park. Australis is the only expedition cruise ship company with permission from Chilean authorities to navigate the Murray Channel to Cape Horn, and because of its concession the only travel company allowed to land passengers at Wulaia Bay. Weather and sea conditions permitting, we shall go ashore on the windswept island that harbours legendary Cape Horn (Cabo de Hornos). Discovered in 1616 by a Dutch maritime expedition — and named after the town of Hoorn in West Friesland — Cape Horn is a sheer 425-meter (1,394-foot) high rocky promontory overlooking the turbulent waters of the Drake Passage. For many years it was the only navigation route between the Pacific and Atlantic, and was often referred to as the “End of the Earth.” The park was declared a World Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in 2005. The Chilean navy maintains a permanent lighthouse on the island, staffed by a lightkeeper and his family, as well as the tiny Stella Maris Chapel and modern Cape Horn Monument.

Sailing back across Nassau Bay, we anchor at fabled Wulaia Bay, one of the few places in the archipelago where the human history is just as compelling as the natural environment. Originally the site of one of the region's largest Yámana aboriginal settlements, the bay was described by Charles Darwin and sketched by Captain FitzRoy in the 1830s during their voyages on HMS Beagle. This area is also renowned for the mesmerizing beauty and dramatic geography. After a visit to the Australis-sponsored small museum in the old radio station — which is especially strong on the Yámana people and European missionaries in the area — passengers have a choice of three hikes (of increasing degrees of difficulty) that ascend the heavily wooden mountain behind the bay. On all of these you will be strolling through an enchanted Magellan forest of lengas, coigües, canelos, ferns, and other endemic fauna to reach a



panoramic viewpoint overlooking the bay.

### **Day 3: Pia Glacier – Garibaldi Glacier**

Overnight we sail around the western end of Tierra del Fuego via the very narrow Gabriel Channel, Magdalena Channel and Cockburn Channel. After rounding the remote Brecknock Peninsula, Ventus Australis tacks eastward and enters the Beagle Channel again. By morning we are entering Pia Fjord and boarding the Zodiacs for a shore excursion to Pia Glacier. After disembarking we take a short hike to gain a panoramic view of the spectacular glacier, which extends from the mountaintops down to the sea or a longer much more difficult walk up a lateral moraine of the old Pia Glacier. No one knows for certain how the hulking mass of snow and ice got its feminine moniker, but one theory says it was named for Princess Maria Pia of Savoy (1847-1911), daughter of the Italian king. Making our way further west along the Beagle Channel, we enter another long fjord and drop anchor near Garibaldi Glacier for another shore excursion. Garibaldi is one of only three glaciers in Patagonia gaining mass rather than staying the same or slowly shrinking. This time we hike through virgin Magellanic forest to a glacial waterfall, a towering wall of ferns and moss, and spectacular viewpoints looking down on the glacier and fjord. The walk is demanding – very steep, negligible trail, rough footing – and not for everyone. For those who choose to stay on-board, our captain will point the bow towards the beautiful sky blue Garibaldi Glacier so everyone can enjoy the panoramic view from the upper decks.

### **Day 4: De Agostini Sound – Aguila Glacier – Condor Glacier**

Early in the morning, we will sail through the Cockburn Channel and enter Agostini Sound. From there it is possible to see the glaciers that descend from the middle of the Darwin Mountain Range – some of them reaching the water. This morning, we will disembark and go for an easy walk around a lagoon, which was formed by the melting of the Águila Glacier. We will reach a spot right in front of that glacier with stunning views. In the afternoon, we will approach the Condor Glacier via Zodiac – and hopefully see some of the abundant Andean Condors in the area.

### **Day 5: Magdalena Island – Punta Arenas**

After an overnight cruise through Magdalena Channel and back into the Strait of Magellan, we anchor off Magdalena Island\*, which lies about halfway between Tierra del Fuego and the Chilean mainland. Crowned by a distinctive lighthouse, the island used to be an essential source of supplies for navigators and explorers and is inhabited by an immense colony of Magellanic penguins. At the break of dawn, weather permitting, we go ashore and hike a path that leads through thousands of penguins to a small museum lodged inside the vintage 1902 lighthouse. Many other bird species are also found on the island. In September and April – when the penguins dwell elsewhere – this excursion is replaced by a ride aboard Zodiacs to Marta Island to observe South American sea lions.

After a short cruise south along the strait, disembarkation at Punta Arenas is scheduled for around 11:30 AM. You are free to explore Punta Arenas, founded in 1848 by Chilean settlers and now the capital of Chile's Magallanes & Antarctica region. There's plenty to keep you busy in the city: the Magellan Monument in the Plaza de Armas, the Magallanes Regional Museum (Casa Braun-Menéndez), the Shackleton Bar in the Hotel Jose Nogueira, the excellent Salesian Museum, the flamboyant Municipal Cemetery, and the Nao Victoria maritime museum with its full-sized reproductions of Magellan's flagship, HMS Beagle, Shackleton's rescue craft, and the Goleta Ancud pioneer ship. Reboard Stella Australis at 18:00 (6 PM). After a welcoming cocktail reception hosted by the captain and his crew, the ship departs on the second half of the journey. During the night, the lights of Punta Arenas fade into the distance as we cross the Strait of Magellan and enter the Whiteside Canal between Darwin Island and Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego.

*\*Camera extension poles/tripods are prohibited on Magdalena Island.*

### **Day 6: Ainsworth Bay – Tuckers Islets**

By dawn Stella Australis is sailing up Admiralty Sound (Seno Almirantazgo), a spectacular offshoot of the Strait of Magellan that stretches nearly halfway across Tierra del Fuego. The snowcapped peaks of Karukinka Natural Park stretch along the north side of the sound, while the south shore is defined by the deep fjords and broad bays of Alberto de Agostini National Park. We go ashore at Ainsworth Bay, which harbors copious bird life and a colony of southern elephant seals which can sometimes be spotted. Two guided excursions are available: one is along the edge of a stream, peat bog and beaver habitat to a waterfall-and-moss-covered rock face tucked deep inside a pristine sub-polar forest; the other is a more strenuous hike along the crest of a glacial moraine. Both afford views of Marinelli Glacier and the Darwin Mountains. Leaving Ainsworth Bay behind, we sail west along the sound to the Tucker Islets. After lunch, we board the Zodiacs again for a close-up view of the Magellan penguins that inhabit the tiny islands. More than 4,000 penguins use Tucker as a place to nest, give birth and nurture their chicks. Many other bird species also frequent the area including King and Rock cormorants, oystercatchers, Chilean skuas, kelp geese, dolphin gulls, eagles and even the occasional Andean condor. In September and April – when the penguins live elsewhere – this excursion is replaced by a short walk to a glacier at nearby Brookes Bay.

### **Day 7: Pia Glacier – Glacier Alley**

Overnight we sail around the western end of Tierra del Fuego via the very narrow Gabriel Channel, Magdalena Channel and Cockburn Channel. After rounding the remote Brecknock Peninsula, Stella Australis tacks eastward and enters the Beagle Channel Again. By morning we are entering Pia Fjord and boarding the Zodiacs for a shore excursion to Pia



Glacier. After disembarking we take a short hike to gain a panoramic view of the spectacular glacier, which extends from the mountaintops down to the sea or a longer much more difficult walk up a lateral moraine of the old Pia Glacier. No one knows for certain how the hulking mass of snow and ice got its feminine moniker, but one theory says it was named for Princess Maria Pia of Savoy (1847-1911), daughter of the Italian king.

Back on-board Stella Australis, we continue east along the Beagle Channel through an area called Glacier Alley. Living up to its name, the passage features a number of impressive tidewater glaciers flowing down from the Darwin Mountains and Darwin Ice Sheet on the north shore. Most of them named after European countries — Holland, Italy, Germany, Spain and France.

#### **Day 8: Cape Horn - Wulaia Bay**

During the morning we will be sailing through Murray Channel, going ashore at historical Wulaia Bay, originally the site of one of the region's largest Yamana aboriginal settlements. Charles Darwin landed there in 1833 during his voyage on the HMS Beagle. This area is also renowned for the mesmerizing beauty of its vegetation and geography. We will take an enchanted walk through the Magellan Forest of lengas, coigües, canelos, ferns, and other endemic vegetation, to reach a panoramic viewpoint. In the afternoon we will go South through Nassau Bay to reach Cape Horn National Park, where, weather permitting, we shall go ashore. The legendary Cape Horn was discovered in 1616 and is a sheer 425-meter (1,394-foot) high rocky promontory. For many years it was an important navigation route between the Pacific and the Atlantic, and is referred to as the 'End of the Earth'. The park was declared a World Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in 2005.

#### **Day 9: Ushuaia**

Arrival in Ushuaia, Argentina's most important city in Tierra del Fuego, and the southernmost city in the world. Disembarkation is scheduled for 8:30-9:30 a.m, depending on the date.

This itinerary on the eight-night Ushuaia-Punta Arenas-Ushuaia cruise repeats excursions on Days 2 and 8 (landing on Cape Horn and anchoring at Wulaia Bay).

A similar itinerary can be done starting and ending in Punta Arenas, with repeat excursions on Days 4 and 8 (landing on Cape Horn and anchoring at Wulaia Bay). Please inquire for information on the itinerary that begins and ends in Punta Arenas.

## Details

#### **Trip Code:**

008750 - W20

#### **INCLUDED**

- Accommodation aboard the ship
- Sea transportation
- All meals
- Open bar including wines, beverages and liquors
- Shore excursions
- On-board entertainment
- Several presentations on-board such as the Navigation Route, Discovering Tierra del Fuego, Cape Horn, Strait of Magellan, Glaciology in Patagonia and Informative Progress.

#### **NOT INCLUDED**

- Port tax, migration fee and national park fee, approx. US\$60 per person (subject to change by the port authorities)
- Airfare to/from Ushuaia
- Passport and visa fees, if required
- Travel insurance
- Gratuities
- Items of a personal nature

#### **TOUR NOTES**

**IMPORTANT:** The itinerary on the eight-night Ushuaia-Punta Arenas-Ushuaia cruise repeats excursions on Days 2 and 8 (landing on Cape Horn and anchoring at Wulaia Bay).



A similar itinerary can be done starting and ending in Punta Arenas, with repeat excursions on Days 4 and 8 (landing on Cape Horn and anchoring at Wulaia Bay). Please inquire for information on the itinerary that begins and ends in Punta Arenas.

These Patagonian cruise programs may also be booked as one-way journeys from Ushuaia to Punta Arenas and vice versa. Refer to our [Patagonia Explorer](#) page for more information on 5 day/4 night one-way journeys.

*Disclaimer: We do our utmost to ensure that information posted on our website is correct at the time of publication, however trip details are subject to change without notice by the suppliers and operators involved. We update the information as soon as possible when changes are advised to us, however, we cannot assume responsibility for such changes made by the suppliers and operators.*

## ROUTE MAP



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