Jamison Green

2010 Semester Adventure

Voyage Galápagos

Yes! *Reserve a spot for me in this once-in-a-lifetime experience!* ***January 5–26, 2010***

Name _____

Permanent Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

E-mail _____

Phone _____

Emergency Contact _____

☐ Enclosed is a $300 reservation deposit (non-refundable after November 1)

☐ Enclosed is $200 for admission to Galápagos National Park (optional activity)

☐ I am a certified, experienced scuba diver and wish to dive in Galápagos.

Deposit must be received by KLM Travel by October 1.

Additional information will be sent after deposit is received. *For more information, contact Pete at KLM Travel (608) 345-6789.*

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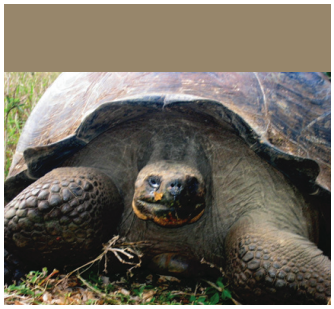

Experience Darwin's enchanted islands, the Galápagos archipelago, Republic of Ecuador. Consisting of thirteen large islands and more than 100 smaller islands, this site is lush with vegetation and teeming with exotic wildlife. The combination of ocean fishes, birds, mammals and reptiles sets Galápagos apart from other marine environments and provides a rich opportunity for studying geography and marine life.

Your three-week voyage will include two full weeks on Santa Cruz island in the town of Puerto Ayora, five minutes to the Charles Darwin Research Station and one week on the beach at the Finch Bay Resort. Classes from 8:00–3:00 Mondays through Thursdays.

2010 Itinerary Brief Description

Saturday, January 5
Arrive in historic Quito. Registration, sight-seeing.

Sunday, January 6
Transfer early to the airport for flight to the Galapagos Islands, San Cristobal. Upon arrival in Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz Island, see giant tortoises and learn about Charles Darwin's studies of Galapagos wildlife.

Monday, January 7
Class begins at 8:00 at the Charles Darwin Station.Time to explore and visit tourist sites after class.

Tuesday, January 8
Head to Punta Suarez on Española Island. Study several wildlife species including masked and blue-footed boobies. Snorkeling in the afternoon.

Wednesday, January 9
Sail to Floreana Island in the morning and stop at Post Office Bay. At this site mariners from around the world would deposit and collect letters from a post office barrel.

Thursday, January 10
Arrive at Bartolomé Island. Study the geological history of this island, including its unusual splatter cones. Home to the rare Galapagos penguin.

Friday, January 11
Arrive in Santa Fe Island. Learn about the mangrove's ability to survive harsh conditions. Study the features and habits of marine iguanas.

Saturday, January 12
Check in at Finch Bay Resort. Combine relaxation with learning as you spend your days in class and your evenings at the beach.

Saturday, January 19
Check in at the Hotel Silberstein for last week of class at the Charles Darwin Research Station.

Friday, January 25
Closing celebration.

Saturday, January 26
Return flight to Quito.

PIRATES, WHALERS, AND TORTOISES

The Galápagos were discovered in 1535 by Fray Tomás de Berlanga. Although this was an era of Spanish exploration and discovery, de Berlanga was no explorer—he was the Bishop of Panama. De Berlanga found these islands when his ship was carried west by currents His ship had only a two-day supply of water, and after finding no fresh water on the first two islands, two men and ten horses died of thirst.

In his report to the King of Spain, de Berlanga named the islands "Galápagos" for its unique giant tortoises.

The Galápagos were strategically located between the newly conquered Inca Empire of the Andes and Panama and Mexico, the center of Spanish activity in the New World. As Spain grew wealthier and more powerful, European rivals became uneasy. England, in particular, gave her blessing to pirates and buccaneers who attacked the Spanish galleons, returning to Spain.

Buccaneer Cove, on the northwest end of Santiago, was one of the few places to find fresh water. Another valuable commodity was fresh meat—found in the form of giant tortoises. They were highly prized by mariners because they could stay alive in the hold for many months without food or water.

By 1790 the threat posed by pirates was replaced by whaling expeditions. British sea captain, James Colnett visited the islands in 1793 and 1794 and made the first accurate map. He set up a "Post Office Barrel" on Floreana. Whalers who were at sea for years, would leave letters in the barrel, and ships returning to England would deliver them to port.

Between pirates and whalers, the native Galapagos tortoise poulation was depleted by upwards of 200,000 by the end of the 19th century. By the time of Darwin's visit in 1835, tortoises were already disappearing from Floreana. By 1846, no tortoises could be found.

DETAILS

1. Passport details, nationality, full name and date of birth must be presented at the time of booking.
2. The itinerary may change due to weather.
3. All meals provided except those during travel. Allow $50 for meals on the road.
4. Local Level III Naturalist guide certified by the Galapagaos National Park will accompany groups at all times.
5. $200 Galapagos National Park admission is included in tuition.
6. $300 deposit required by October 1, non-refundable after November 1.
7. Tungurahua volcano, overlooking the town of Banos, 74.5 miles south of Quito, has recently begun erupting again. Travelers should monitor the news for any ongoing evacuation developments and follow all safety procedures during a possible evacuation.

Galapagos Statistics

Location:On the equator, 600 miles from the coast of Ecuador.
Latitude/Longitude:0°, 90°W
Number of Islands:13 major islands. 6 smaller islands. Hundreds of tiny islets.
Land Area:5,000 square miles. 97% is protected park land.
Coastline Length:1,000 miles
Marine Reserve Area:50,000 square miles
Highest Point:Wolf Volcano on northern Isabela island, 5,600 feet
Climate:June–December mid-70s (°F)
January– May:low–90s (°F)
Population:28,000 people
Currency:US Dollars
Language:Spanish (official), English

Volcanoes

The Galápagos are volcanic islands located on the equator 600 miles west of the South American coast. The Galapagos Islands are located above the Nazca Plate. It is theorized that these volcanoes are the result of a mantle plume, a column of hot rock that rise from deep within the earth.

During this semester abroad, students will study two distinct types of volcanoes. In the east, smaller shield volcanoes with gentle slopes dot the landscape. In the west, on the islands of Isabela and Fernandina, students will explore large volcanoes with their distinctive, deep calderas, known as “inverted soup bowl” morphology.

Geological scientists, Dean Flowers, Steven Swanson, Dina Vees, and David Pipp will present at class sessions at Darwin Station and on site on Isabela, Santa Fé, and Fernandina islands.

Students will be required to wear sturdy hiking shoes and sunglasses on all outdoor expeditions.