



- **DARWIN island:**

Small Island found at North of the Archipelago. It has a primitive scientific use. Its surface is 1.1 Km² and its height, 168 meters over the sea level. There is no access to the island, but professional diving is not forbidden around it. Cecil organisms and a variety of tropical and sub-tropical fishes can be found, for those who love this kind of swimming.

- **WOLF:**

It is the last island at north, with 1.3 km² as surface and 253 meters over the sea level height. Is not accessible and visits are prohibited. Its use is primitive scientific and in the tourist field it is used on its surrounds, exclusively for professional diving. This island has an ichthyology variety, crystalline waters and marine geographical conditions for different kind of diving.

- **PINTA island:**

It is found at the North part. Its surface is 60 km² and it has 777 meters over the sea level height. Geologically, it is very young, its use is for primitive scientific character, and visits are prohibited. Another kind of terrestrial turtle belongs to this island, of which unfortunately there is only one being who is called "lonely Jorge", which lives under the protection and care of the Galapagos National Park and the Charles Darwin Scientific Station in the Santa Cruz Island. Tourist, the island offers the professional diving field. Marine fauna is abundant on *neritic* and eventually pelagic species.

- **MARCHENA island:**

North of the Archipelago. It is quite young and its surface is 130 km². Its height is 343 meters over the sea level. This island is of primitive scientific use and visits are prohibited. However, it is used for professional diving in the tourist field, since its ichthyology is rich. Generally, the water is clear and transparent, so it lets you take spectacular pictures of the marine organisms. Besides, they are very easy to use and get close to, 'cause these species, like the terrestrial ones, are not afraid of man.

- **GENOVESA island:**

North of the Archipelago. It's a small and flat island, which surface is 14 km², and its height is 76 meters over the sea level. The island offers xerophytes vegetation. Darwin Bay, anchorage place, is a collapsed crater. This place is excellent for the red footed boobies, masked boobies, owls, lava seagulls, storm swallows, lizards, Galapagos pigeons, minor frigates, big terrestrial finches, big cactus finches, sharp beak terrestrial finches, the smallest sub-specie of sea iguana of the archipelago, sea lions and furrier seals reproduction. Besides this, the island offers an excellent place to snorkel, where you will be able to appreciate several types of fishes and other organisms of interest.

- **FERNANDINA island:**

It is found at the northwest of the archipelago, and it is separated of the Isabella Island by a narrow canal of just three marine miles. It is the second Galapagos tallest island: 1494 meters height over the sea level. It has a very deep crater, recently collapsed. Its surface is 642 km². It is one of the youngest islands of the Archipelago. Its volcanic activity is very frequent, and it is considered among the most active volcanoes of the world. This island has very rare vegetation. There is just one place of visit in it, where you can easily see endemic species such as not-flying cormorants, sea lions, penguins, terrestrial iguanas, marine iguanas, Galapagos pigeons, hawks, lava herons, finches, lava lizards etc.



- **ISABELLA island:**

It is the biggest island of the Archipelago (4588 km² of surface), and 1710-meter high over the sea level. This high is reached at the Wolf Volcano, over which the imaginary line of Ecuador crosses, too. This island has six active volcanoes and each volcano has sub specie of terrestrial turtles at it. This island offers several places of visit, and every one of them has something in particular:

Punta Albermale: This point has beautiful landscapes, with small lakes where you will be able to appreciate lake and immigrant birds. It is a special place to see the biggest sea iguanas of the whole Archipelago, not-flying cormorants, penguins and many other organisms. This place was a military enclosure too, used in the Second World War by the United States of North America Government. The access to this landing is not always calm.

Punta Garcia: This point belongs to the east part of the Isabella Island and the AA lava covers it. Here you can see not-flying cormorants and marine iguanas. It is not a safe anchorage to pass the night. The sea is rich in nutrients, so fishing is very good. Flock of pelicans, blue-footed boobies, frigates and some other birds are occasionally food of the fishes on these shores.

Puerto Villamil (*Villamil Port*): It is a very small town, which approximately has a population of 1000 people. It is provided of a beautiful beach of very white sand and at its length, you can see a great variety of migrant's coastal birds. Inside the town, you can find small natural lakes with small ducks, flamingos and some other lake birds. Some miles away from it we can observe the "Muro de las Lágrimas (Tears Wall)", historical place from the colony times. Here you can see the conservation and protection works carried through the Galapagos National Park service and the Darwin's Scientific Station in the "Arnaldo Tupiza" Interpretation Center.

Bahía Elizabeth (*Elizabeth Bay*): It is a zone where the red mangrove predominates. You get there by a narrow canal, inside of which, mantas, sharks, several type of fishes, sea lions and marine turtles are found. In the middle of the bay, surrounding the big islands, not-flying cormorants, penguins, sea iguanas, blue-footed boobies, masked boobies, seagulls and others are found.

Volcán Alcedo (*Alcedo Volcano*): It is one of the six active volcanoes of Isabella Island. If you walk during five hours, you will get to the top of it. This is approximately 1200 meters high over the sea level. To get inside of the crater, you will need three more hours, so in order to enjoy this place, a two days plan is suggested. As you get higher, you will see finches and characteristic specie of terrestrial turtles that belongs to this volcano. Those who want to get here should have good physical conditions.

Volcán Sierra Negra (*Sierra Negra Volcano*): You will be able to access this place by getting to Puerto Villamil (*Villamil Port*). After landing, you will be able to go really close to the top by car, and then by walking, get to the edge of the crater. This one is eleven-Km length and 9 kilometers wide, and is considered the second biggest active crater of the world.

Tagus Cove: Excellent anchorage inside of a sea eroded crater. Pirates, whale, and tuna searching men used it and some name inscriptions can still be seen. Not-flying cormorants, penguins, pelicans, lava herons, sea lions, tropical birds are found. In order to admire this, you will have to surround it in a boat, and then you can land and climb up to 300 high over the sea level. At this point, inside of the volcano, you will be able to see a beautiful turquoise color lake, which is in contact with the sea. The landscapes in general are divines and its coastal vegetation presents a high percentage of unique species, like the terrestrial birds.



Punta Tortuga (*Turtle's Cove*): It is a beautiful infrequently visited place. It has a very wide white sand beach, behind which a mangrove zone is found. Mangrove finches can be found here, besides, you can see the Fernandina Island volcano and some Isabella Island Volcanoes.

Punta Moreno: Punta Moreno has very interesting new lava flows and pioneer plants, which are directly living on the raw rocks. There are small oases with green lakes, where you can sometimes see flamingos, not-flying cormorants, penguins, marine iguanas and pelicans.

Bahía Urbina (*Urbina Bay*): In this place you can see a ground upheaval, which happened in 1954 with the eruption of the Volcán Alcedo (Alcedo Volcano) in the Isabella Island. It is a geological phenomenon, which probably occurred hundreds of times in the formation of the Galapagos Islands. Skeleton of shells, corals, lobsters, fishes and many other organisms are still found here. The marine iguanas in this place can get to measure up to 1.5-meter length and weight about 15 pounds! We can find not-flying cormorants, marine turtles, terrestrial iguanas, and sometimes, terrestrial turtles too. Coastal vegetation is varied and interesting.

- **SANTIAGO:**

It is at eight marine miles at the south of the equatorial line, and at the center of the Archipelago. It has a surface of 585 Km² and 907 meters height over the sea level. Southeast of the island is quite new, since presents a big quantity of craters with multiple lava flows of different types and ages. The main crater of the volcanic structure is at the north of the island. Flora in the island is abundant and varied from north to west. Another variety of terrestrial turtle lives in this place. Unfortunately, it contests for food with the introduced species, like goats and donkeys. This reduces the probabilities of the good specie reproduction and development. These and other introduced species give serious problem to some Archipelago islands. Due to this, it is very laudable and worth the effort of the institutions which work and support the programs to save the Galapagos nature. In the other hand, the tourists are very interested in visiting the places of this island, due to the variety and quality of species and activities you can do and see. I am talking about some of them next:

Puerto Egas (*Egas Port*): Found at the west of Santiago Island, in Bahía James (*James Bay*). Before the National Park Category protected them, the place was used for salt exploitation. The salt was taken in huge quantities from one crater that is located at 6 Km away from the referred place (P.E). There was a built infrastructure, and even on these days you can see some of it. There are two excellent visit options: Landing on the beach, you will walk all the length of the coast, on lave ash covered by coastal vegetation, where you generally see hawks, terrestrial pigeons, lava lizards, finches, etc. One you will be at the sea shore, will find specially at the low tides-, a lot of made by tides pools, where you will be able to appreciate hundreds of living organisms and a lot of crabs, marine iguanas, lava herons, night herons, oyster-eating birds, migrating birds, sea lions. You will find here, a special zone with a beautiful landscape fulfilled of colors and shapes. You can practice snorkeling, swimming with the furrier wolfs, and seeing several fishes in canals over which there are rock bridges of natural formation. Besides, if you will go swimming under water, will be able to see tunnels, which have served as a lava vent of the closest craters.

Crater de Sal (*Salt Crater*): This is the second option you can take. It has as the departure point the land on Puerto Egas (Egas Port) beach. It is the ideal place for people who like to see natural formations. Beginning the journey, you will be able to see an ash type lave ravine, over which there is a way, which will take you to the salt crater. That is a great sight! Beyond this point, you will walk in the middle of a saint-stick forest. This is a zone where some varieties of finches and



other terrestrial birds are seen. It will be necessary to walk for an hour to get to the edge of the salt crater. The sight at this point include a spectacular crater, the vegetation of the interior flanks of this, the lake which as a part of water and a part of thick salt layers -, and the contrast of the sea, sky and the black lava flow produced by a neighbor crater. It is an unforgettable regard! This lake is in sea contact. For many years, salt was extracted from it, and it was transported to Guayaquil City for its use. Actually, its extraction is forbidden. The lake is one of the most important pink flamingos, real *teruterus*, oyster-eating birds and endemic duck sub-species reproduction places.

Playa Espumilla (*Little Foam Beach*): West of the Santiago Island, close to Puerto Egas (*Egas Port*). It is a very big white-bond sand color beach. There is a mangrove forest on the dune formed by the sea action. There are two kept by the sea small lakes. In one of them, flamingos and other lake birds will be found. Beyond, you will get into a dry-tropical forest to know the characteristics and survival mechanisms of both botanic and fauna species. The other side of the beach gives an excellent and safe swimming-beach that will offer you the opportunity of seeing pelicans nesting over the mangrove, sea turtles, blue-footed boobies fishing and turtle nests. There is 11/2 km of beach with crabs, fresh water, blue sea and bright sun! With all what we have already said, don't you think you wouldn't believe you are living a fantastic reality?

Caleta Bucanero: Northwest of the Santiago Island, two or three marine miles away from Espumilla (*little foam*). This anchorage was one of the most used by the pirates and buccaneers because of its natural protection, of being hide to careen their ships-, and having access to the water and terrestrial turtles fountain, which live in Santiago Island. The made by the wind and sea action natural formations are impressive. It is worth to land and see the whole place from approximately 150 meters away.

Bahía Sullivan (*Sullivan Bay*): East of Santiago Island, separated of Bartholomew Island by a just 100 meters wide canal. Sullivan has a crater that had an eruption in 1903, so the poured lava is very young and pretty. There are multiple sculpted by nature and mineral oxides that the basalt has forms. The pioneer autochthon vegetation of the islands is already settled over the raw lava, surrounded of some other different types and ages lava flow, which make the primitive landscape look beautiful. A small white sand beach next to the black lava is the penguins-feeding place. This is a good place to refresh after a long walk, and if you are lucky, you will be able to snorkel with the only penguins of the world, which live in the North Pole.

- **BARTOLOME island:**

West of Santiago Island. Its surface is 1.2 Km², and its height is 114 meters over the sea level. It is very young. It has a very special colored due to the different lava types and ages it has. Of course, it is a lot more interesting being there than admiring it from the top. This last is because it is next to hundreds of craters found both in the Bartholomew Island and in the Santiago Island. A narrow canal separates them.

Bartholomew barely has vegetation, and the existing one is the fresh lava pioneer; but there are endemic species from the Galapagos Islands too. It is an excellent place to take pictures of natural sculptures made by the sea and wind erosion. It is a safe place to look at penguins and fishes while you swim under water with your snorkeling equipment; you can get fun at the beach and take sun. In another place of the Bartholomew Island, you can see without getting into the water-, sharks, mantas, sea turtles and other animals. Bartholomew has two visit places: By dry landing, which has access to the highest part of the island; or by wet landing, with access to the southwest and northwest part.



- **RABIDA island:**

It is very high, with 367 meters over the sea level, and a surface of 4,9km². It is at the center, among Santiago, Santa Cruz and Isabella Island. There is just one visit place. You will land at the only beach of the island. This beach unusually is of beautiful red color, with a green coastal vegetation color as a background, over which the pelicans nest in reproduction time. Behind the beach, there is a lake, which changes its color depending of the microorganisms, which habit them. Generally, flamingos and other bird lakes are found here. Following the way you will get up to 30 meters over the sea level, from where you will be able to appreciate the general landscape. Besides, you will see different finches species and other terrestrial birds all the way.

The beach is safe, and it is a sight to swim among the sea wolfs, just like swimming under water with snorkeling equipment and seeing many different size and color fishes. Northwest of this place, in the ravines and over the waves, it is possible to observe the furrier wolfs. In order to do this, you will have to be in silence. Hawks, pelicans, boobies, herons, crabs and others will be seen only from the boat with outboard motor.

- **PINZON island:**

It is found at the west of the Santa Cruz Island. It is subject of scientific and primitive interest. It has a surface of 14-km² y 458 meters over the sea level. Tourist visits are forbidden in this island. Sub-species of terrestrial turtles live here; in addition, hawks, finches, sea wolfs, etc. There are good places for professional swimming under water around the island. They are subjects of tourist interest.

- **SEYMOUR island:**

1.9km² of surface and 10 meters over the sea level. Plane surface, trees and bushes based vegetation. A narrow 1000 meters canal separates the island from Baltra. Saint sticks and salty scrublands are predominant in Seymour. Frigates nest over these plants. Blue-footed boobies get profits of the island conditions, since there are big spaces among their bushes so that they can reproduce there. The seagulls have their nest at the seashores, over small well-protected ravines. Marine iguanas have a special feeding behavior. Their diet is not limited to seaweed, like with the other iguana varieties of the island; but they are feed from the sea *batis* a plant that tolerates the high salt concentration and lives at the seashore. Furrier wolfs live at the island seashore.

- **BALTRA island:**

24km² area y 100 meters over the sea level. Relatively plane, with dry vegetation and terrestrial iguanas' home. United States Military base in 1942 was returned to Ecuador in 1958 and after being rebuilt, is still a military air base of the Ecuadorian Government. It supports the tourist transportation to the Archipelago. No place is allowed to visit inside the island, with the exception of the airport installations.

- **SANTA CRUZ island:**

Second biggest island of the archipelago. 986km² as surface and 864 meters over the sea level. Center of the set of islands, and one of the five most populated ones. Most part of population is in Canton Puerto Ayora and in Bellavista. *Puerto Ayora* is ceding of the *Galapagos National Park Service* and the *Darwin's Scientific Station*. Here you find the biggest population of the province and this is a tourist dispersion place too. This is the most visited port.



Efforts of institutions, *CDSS*, and *GNPS* can be seen on the different danger of extinction species protection programs. That is how you have: Turtles and terrestrial iguanas' risers and interpretation programs at the Van Sralen tourist reception place-. From eight to thirteen Darwin chaffinches species, terrestrial pigeons, owls, *fojas*, witch birds, cuckoos or water birds are found in the island, distributed in vegetation zones, in the coastal part as on the high part of the island. There are many visit places there like:

BAHÍA TORTUGA (*Turtle Bay*): 45 minutes from Puerto Ayora. You get there towards a wide way on a natural environment. You can appreciate the exuberant dry vegetation during the entire journey, where a unique cactus type, which is the only one in the whole Archipelago, predominates. Many other endemic types are found too. Bahía Tortuga (*Turtle Bay*) is a beautiful place, which should be guided, since there are zones where swimmers shouldn't get into due to the sea streams, which could cause accidents. There are two beaches: one is completely calm, and the other has strong waves. Both have excellent white and thin quality sand, surrounded by dunes, behind which mangrove trees are found. Coastal, immigrants, and terrestrial birds, which easily get close to the visitors, are found on the island.

PLAYA LAS BACHAS: Northwest of the Santa Cruz Island. Its name meaning is barge. Two iron barges got here from the Baltra Island, and got stacked at the biggest beach it has. They have been buried here since Second World War. Since they were a very frequented by Galapagos anglers place, these beaches were called barges, and BACHAS after, which was an easier to pronounce name. These thin white sand beaches are the first sights for the tourist; besides a good place to swim, they are interesting. Small lakes with real *teruterus*, flamingos and other lake birds are located behind the beaches. It is easy to find marine iguanas, crabs, blue herons, and even sea turtles copulating, nesting or small turtles hatching and getting out of the sand nests.

CALETA TORTUGA NEGRA: North of Santa Cruz Island. It is very important for the marine turtles, mantas, sharks, fishes and other animal reproduction. These animals can be seen if you go rowing on a boat. Several types of mangrove trees, which Shelter Sea and terrestrial birds, surround the place. Swimming, making noise and diving is forbidden. This is a restricted place; and only twelve passengers are allowed by ship.

LOS GEMELOS: Highest part of Santa Cruz, approximately 300 meters over the sea level. In order to get to this place, you have to take the way going from Puerto Ayora to the *Canal de Itabaca*. There are sequences of collapses of the island surface in this place. Two of them are quite big and deep located one at each side of the road, around which a beautiful exclusive type of *escalecia* forest is found. Many ferns and epiphytes plants are found at this height since it is a fresh a hummed environment. This is an ideal place to look for witch birds, owls, tree chaffinches, chaffinches artisans, small terrestrial chaffinches, and we can find an excellent sight of the islands located northwest of Santa Cruz Island.

ZONA DE LA RESERVA (*Reserve Zone*): You can take a car from Puerto Ayora to Santa Rosa, place which can be accessed either walking or riding. There are two search places to find the copula type natural state Galapagos. These are *La Caseta* and *El Chato* hill. In a good season, in the first place (sprinkling), there are small ponds where they are found very close to the guard Caseta of the National Park. In the second place, (*El Chato*) they are around certain small lakes, as under the trees, either resting or thermoforming. To find them in full activity in both places, you can go very early in the morning.



Keep in mind that the access to this place requires an indispensable qualified National Park certified of Galapagos Service, and the conditions, especially in springtime are much hummed, and the ground is muddy and sliding.

During dry times, they can be found closer the Santa Rosa zone, and inside the inside the farms, looking for green vegetation and water.

- **PLAZA SUR island:**

It is a very small island of 0.13km² as surface and 23 meters over the sea level. East of Santa Cruz Island. It is formed by a sea ground elevation. A big sea wolfs colony, terrestrial iguanas, sea iguanas, lava lizards, separated tail seagulls, lava seagulls, blue-footed boobies, masked boobies, sea swallow, tropical birds, etc. Little vegetation, but indispensable for terrestrial iguanas and others survival. This island is very fragile and we protect it strictly, like it happens with the other islands.

- **DAPHNE MAYOR:**

Daphne Mayor Island has 0.3Km² as surface and 23 over the sea level. It is at the center of the Archipelago and is separated by two or three marine miles from Santa Cruz Island. Visits to this place are limited to once a month per ship with capacity less than 12 people. Solicitude directed to the Galapagos National Park Service should be done first. The lava type called ash, which easily is eroded, forms it. This volcanic construction has two caldrons, inside of which blue-footed boobies colonies are found, and inside and outside of them, tropical birds, masked boobies, chaffinches, separated tail seagulls and frigates are flying.

The only way to access the island is somewhat difficult, same as going up; that is why this is just recommend it for good physical condition people.

- **SANTA FE:**

South of the archipelago and between Santa Cruz and San Cristóbal. 24km² of surface and 259 meters over the sea level. There is just one safe port at the northeast part of the island. This is the only visit place, with a beautiful bay protected by natural formations against the wave strength by a rocky front. It has two small beaches plagued of sea lions. Good part of the bay is good to snorkel, since white fin sharks, gold and leopard mantas, sea turtles and different types and sizes of fishes are found. Already landing at either of the beaches, there are two circuits: One going to the high part of the island, coming back to the same place, and another following the seashore to get in the island and go back to the beach. In the first case, from the highest part, one can observe one of the most beautiful sights of the bay. In the same way, you will see a good amount of cactus, feeding source of the terrestrial iguanas (a Santa Fé Island exclusive type). Second case, we found the same type of iguanas inside a big and wide trunk cactus forest. Marine iguanas with belonging to the place characteristics, lava lizards, terrestrial pigeons, a special type of no poisoning snake, chaffinches, fly-trappers, hawks, etc are found here, too.

- **SAN CRISTOBAL island:**

It is one of the most antique islands, located at the south of the archipelago. It has 558 km² of extension and it is at 750 meters over the sea level. It has just one volcano extinct while ago, and hundreds of wide lave craters with no or barely vegetation, which characterize the northeast part of the Island; contrasting the south occidental part, which is high and hummed. San Cristóbal is the only Galapagos Island, which was a crater with a small sweet water lake inside of it. The name of the small lake is "EL JUNCO", and it is the only National Park visit place at the highest part of the island. The road that takes you to this place crosses the agriculture zone, where vegetables, cereals, tropical fruits and some wood tree types are produced. El Junco is a 700 meters over the sea level crater inside of which a 270-m diameter by 6 m deep lake is found. This is the only island that is



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lucky to have the sweet water. This small lake is kept by the cloud condensation, which is almost all the time over this zone, due to the Humboldt stream influence. Water is taken by pipes to Puerto Baquerizo Moreno and other populated places for its consume. Puerto Baquerizo Moreno is the Capital of the Galapagos Ecuadorian Province. It has a population of over 4000. It has been the operation and ship departure since the airport was opened, in 1986. A modern interpretation center was opened there recently. This will inform and diffuse the importance of the Galapagos ecosystem fragility and its protection. Besides, the island has many visit places, which are described next:

Isla Lobos: It is small and is nine marine miles away from Puerto Baquerizo Moreno. It has a marine lion's colony, blue foot boobies, normal frigates, sea iguanas, lava lizards, etc. The way is rocky.

La Lobería: The way which takes you there goes from the occidental limit of Puerto Baquerizo Moreno, pass through the airport, and gets to the south shore where a sea lions cologne use both the beach and the rocks to rest and protect their breed. Next to this place, you will be able to see black, up to one-meter length, sea iguanas, hidden on the black rocks. Just some hundreds meters more are needed to find, in rain time, small lakes where you will be able to see ducks and small chickens.

León Dormido (Kicker Rock): It is a satellite island of the San Cristóbal Island, which is one hour and a half of navigation away from Puerto Baquerizo. It is the rest of an antique volcanic cone of ash type laves. From far away, its form looks like a sleeping lion. Its two impressing rocks of vertical walls have a maximum height of 144 meters over the sea level, over which, seagulls, boobies; tropical birds and frigates can be seen flying. Professional swimming under water and snorkel can be done, since hundreds of Cecile organisms on the walls, which get down to 100 meters under the sea level- and all type and form of fishes can be found.

Punta Pitt: A relatively little altered and very impressing due to its volcanic sight place. Northwest of the San Cristóbal Island. You can find the three booby types here: Blue, red and green foot, all together, but occupying different ecological nest. There are common frigates, lava lizards, sea iguanas and wolfs at the landing beach, which is white.

La Galapaguera: West of the San Cristóbal Island. The landing place is a beach from where you will walk for approximately two hours through the dry vegetation, until you get to the hillsides where you see the San Cristóbal turtles type.

Cerro Brujo: Two hours navigation from Puerto Baquerizo. It is a quite eroded antique cone, which shows itself as a majestic and monumental sight, with many forms and contrasts. The landing beach is big and has thin and white sand. It is an excellent place to go swimming, with generally calm sea. Behind the beach, there are small lakes surrounded by mangrove plants. This is a good place to see coastal and Lake Birds.

- **FLOREANA island:**

It has 173 km² of surface and 640 meters over the sea level. Geographically it is South of the Archipelago. "The Thousand Mountains Island", as it is known, was the pirates' refuge from the latest years of the XV century until the first years of the XVII century. This island lodged the Irishmen *Patrick Watkins*, "first resident of the Galapagos Island", which was abandoned and survived cultivating vegetables and exchanging these products with people of the crafts which got the island. Two years passed by until he stole a boat and ran away in it.



A variety of terrestrial turtle lived in the island, but it was reduced until its extinction by the pirates, and later, by oil searching men. It was the first island that was inhabited by 300 people that colonized the islands, giving it the "Ecuador Archipelago" name. Now, Floreana has about 200 people living in it. The island has many islets at the southwest part at Velasco Ibarra Port. None of them is visited because of their difficult access; but they are used to see from the ships the birds' flight, which populate the islets. Same way, they are used to do professional diving, since these islets have a big amount of fishes and many other organisms easy to see and photograph. Next, I will mention some visit sites that Floreana has:

Bahía del Correo (*Mail Bay*): It is North of Floreana Island. It is called like this because, in 1793, Captain James Colnett installed an empty rum barrel, so that it could serve as a post office for the whale catching crafts, which frequented the Galapagos Islands for a long time. Today, our visitors use it as a tradition. The bay has a beautiful safe to swim thin light brown color beach. Behind of it, there is the famous barrel mail, and following the way, you get to the entrance of a cave, to which you get by going down a made of rope ladder which should be done by your guide. This adventure is not recommended for people whom do not have very good physical conditions.

Corona del Diablo (*Devil Crown*): Half a mile from Punta Cormorán. This is a satellite islet of the Floreana Island. Now it is a group of rocks, which look like a crown, due to the constant erosion caused by the ocean. Inside and outside of the crown there are perfect places to snorkel and do professional dive, due to the variety of fishes; adding to this the excellent water visibility! It is fantastic observing around you, while you navigate.

Punta Cormorán: West of Floreana. Access to this place is very easy. It has a dark green beach. At the rock edges and between them, many sea invertebrates can be seen, sea iguanas and sea lions too; and at a foothill, over the saint stick trees at the seashore, pelicans and frigates fly.

There is a salty water small lake where flamingos and ducks nest. Behind the beach, ducks, real *teruterus* can be seen and some immigrant birds can be seen. Mangrove and other plants, which just exist in this island, surround the small lake. Following the way, at the other side of the point, there is a beach called *Piconá*, where mantas of the pan type live. Due to this reason, swimming is forbidden. This is one of the most important beaches for the sea turtles reproduction.

- **ESPAÑOLA:**

Southeast of the Archipelago. It has 60 km² as surface and it is 206 meters over the sea level. It is one of the most important islands and has two visit points:

Punta Suarez (*Suarez Point*): Beautiful visit place, where you can see: marine iguanas, lava lizards, Masked boobies, tropical birds, lava and bifurcated tail seagulls, blue foot boobies, herons, albatrosses, finches sea wolfs, crabs, beautiful escarpments and blowing holes. It is a four-hour visit. In addition, this place has a good place for snorkeling.

Gardner Bay: East of the island. It has a very big beach, with the white and thin sand, where the sea turtles get their nests during reproduction time. You can see sea lions, hawks, finches, pigeons, lizards, etc. This is a very safe place to go swimming. There are three islets at the front, around which you can dive or snorkel. You can find sharks, sea turtles, mantas, and a great variety of tropical and sub-tropical water fishes there.