

SUMMER 2020 IN RAPA NUI (Easter Island)

From USD795.- Price value per person



High season with fixed departures January and February

CAT.	HOTELS	ROOM	PROGRAM VALUE PER PERSON			JANUARY	FEBRUARY
			SINGLE	DOUBLE	TRIPLE		
4	TAHA TAI	STD	USD1.560.-	USD985.-	USD910.-	15	
3	MANUTARA	STD	USD1.275.-	USD855.-	USD795.-		1 (Fiesta Tapati)

Program includes :

- Air ticket Santiago / Rapa Nui / Santiago with Latam
- Transfer airport / Hotelin Rapa Nui / Airport regular service
- 4 nights accomodation with buffet breakfast at hotel of choice
- Full day excursion to the Ruta de Hoyu Matua (Lunch not included)
- Half day excursion visit Ahu Akivi
- Half day excursion visit the Orongo National Park without ticket entrance

Air itinerary :

LATAM 843	15 JAN	Santiago / Rapa Nui	departure 0630	arrival 0945
LATAM 842	19 JAN	Rapa Nui / Santiago	departure 1445	arrival 2125
LATAM 845	01FEB	Santiago / Rapa Nui	departure 0630	arrival 0945
LATAM 842	05FEB	Rapa Nui / Santiago	departure 1445	arrival 2125

Itinerary :

Day 1:

We will be waiting for you at the airport, to welcome you to Rapa Nui with a traditional flower necklace. Then we will take you to your hotel and you will have the afternoon free.

Day 2:

We will pick you up at your accommodation at 9.30 am to take the route that will take us, to the South-East coast of Rapa Nui, the ahu of Vaihu, Akahanga, Tongariki and Nau Nau, The quarry of Rano Raraku and the beautiful Anakena beach .We will start by visiting the ahu Vaihu, located in the bay of Hanga Te'e, and then passing through the ahu Akahanga, a place full of downed moais. Later we will continue in the ahu Tongariki, one of the most important, as it will be our first approach with the erect seas standing in front of the Pacific Ocean; Finally we will visit the ahu Nau Nau, located in Anakena beach, where we will have time to enjoy the sea. In addition, we will take advantage of the day to visit the Rano Raraku quarry, where the Moais were sculpted in the past. According to the island, there are 400 moais among those found on the slopes of the quarry and buried underground. Return to the hotel.

Day 3:

At approximately 9.00 AM we will pick you up at your hotel and head towards the Akivi platform, which is 90 meters long, while the central platform, where the moai are located, is 38 meters long. The seven moai,

each of which is more than 4 metres high, have a homogeneous design, from which it can be deduced that they all took charge and stood up at the same time. It is a ceremonial place, particularly interesting not only for its location but also for its legends that are known around its seven moai. Then continuing to Uri a Urenga, this moai was restored by William Mulloy in 1976. It is a platform 13 meters long by 4 meters wide, with a moai that has the peculiarity of presenting two pairs of hands. It is striking that the moai looks exactly in the direction of where the sun rises during the winter solstice (21 June) and its platform is aligned with two neighboring hills, Maunga Mataengo and Maunga Traina, in addition to two smaller ahu nearby. For this reason it is believed that it was a solar observatory that was important in the Rapa Nui calendar. Then visit Puna Pau, a site located east of the town of Hanga Roa, in a small crater of red slag. Its name means "dry spring", which implies that this crater once had water, or at least water passed by nearby. Puna Pau became an important source of raw materials, thanks to the red volcanic stone and its quarry where all the headdresses were sculpted. The stone is a soft volcanic rock with a high iron content, which makes it relatively easy to carve and gives it its distinctive red colour. The headdresses weigh up to 12 tons each and were intended for the last moai of Rano Raraku, which measured more than 13 meters. You may see several drawings or petroglyphs carved into some stones: they are considered to have been carved when the quarry had already been abandoned. On the way it is possible to see the path by which they were transported, finding some of these unfinished hats. Climb to the top: there are splendid views of Hanga Roa and the island's west coast, as well as the small crater of Puna Pau. The headdresses were sculpted with the same method used in Rano Raraku for the moai, carving as many details as possible while the headdress was still in the bedrock. Then they removed it from the slope of the crater and lowered it to the base, where they could polish the rough part of it. The next step was to raise it to the left edge of the crater (you will see that there is a headdress on top of everything), which was not easy at all; finally they rolled it downhill to the place where it was waiting to be moved.

DÍA 4:

At about 9.00 AM we will pick you up at your hotel and head towards the Ana Kai Tangata cave. You will see the wall at the bottom of the cave, which reveals the remains of several autochthonous bird paintings. The figures are painted with natural earth pigments and animal fat, which in theory made them much more durable. The birds are clear representations of the manutara, a species around which the Bird Man competition was organized. It is thought that this cave was the place where the competitors who swam to the motu met before or after the race. The place is picturesque and ideal for sitting and contemplating the waves, both from above and from inside the cave.

We continue our tour to the Vinapu sector where you will be able to appreciate the development of carving techniques for the construction of platforms on Easter Island. You will be able to find the remains of platforms that will provide you with additional information about the archaeological mysteries of the island. This place is characterized by its large basalt tiles carefully made to fit similar to Inca constructions of Cuzco. Then we arrive at Rano Kau Volcano where you will find its crater which is an impressive natural amphitheater and one of the most majestic views of the entire island. The surface of the lake is covered with camalotales of totoras under which the water is about 10 meters deep, further down, the sediments reach immeasurable depths. To the right of the viewpoint you will find a fenced rock containing petroglyphs with bird man drawings. Finally we arrived at Orongo, which in the Moai periods was a ceremonial center where initiation ceremonies and entry into adulthood of children were practiced. In addition, in this place, the ceremony of the bird man was carried out. The tribes competed and settled in the stone houses that you will find in the ceremonial village. Each chief of tribe chose a young hopu manu who competed down the cliffs to the sea and swam 2 km to Motu Nui on a pora (reed board) that gave him buoyancy and served them to carry some basic supplies. Arriving at the motu they settled down to wait for the first seagull to lay an egg, and the first one that managed to remove it was the winner. If you go up the road, you will have a better idea of what the houses of this ceremonial village looked like, which were restored in 1974 by William Mulloy and a group of islanders. You will pass through two houses that were left unrestored and whose roofs have collapsed. As you walk through the place, you will see that almost all the houses look towards Motu Nui, which is where the action took place. Some houses have several entrances and others are connected to each other, like rabbit burrows. All of them were used to sleep or to protect themselves from the inclement weather. The last house in Orongo is one of its biggest attractions. In front of you is the most important petroglyph site on the island, where you will see depictions of male birds and komari (symbol of female fertility), as well as images of Make Make, the creator god of the island.

DÍA 5:

Pick up from the hotel at an agreed time for transfer to the airport.

¡¡Buen Viaje!!

****Values subject to availability at time of booking****