

ABOARD&ASHORE NOBLE CALEDONIA

PATAGONIAN ODYSSEY

PUERTO MONTT, CHILE

Arrive: 0715

Depart: 1200

SUNDAY 17th MARCH 2024

Sunrise: 0751

Sunset: 2009

YOUR DINING

Self-service Tea & Coffee 24 hrs

The Club

Early Risers' Breakfast 0600-0630

Pastries available in the Club

Breakfast 0630-0800

Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

Late Risers' Breakfast 0800-0830

Restaurant only

Club Bar Menu 1100-1600

The Club

Lunch 1230-1400

Restaurant & Lido (*weather permitting*)

Farewell Cocktails 1900

The Lounge

Farewell Dinner 1930

Restaurant only

OPENING HOURS

Reception: Tel: 301 0600-2300

Hospital: 24 hours

Contact Reception for an appointment.

Emergency: 24 hours – dial 500 (Bridge)

The Club 1000-Late

Cocktail of the Day: Whisky Sour

Beauty Salon 0900-1900

Please book with **Teresa** via Reception or ask to view the range of treatments, including massage, hairdressing and beauty treatments.

Contact Numbers:

Reception: +1 954 672 6785

TIME ZONE:

GMT – 3

CURRENCY: CHILEAN PESO

£1 = 1,200 CLP

USD = 968 CLP

WEATHER:

7°C - 14°C Mostly cloudy, a light breeze and some rain in the afternoon.

0715 *MS Island Sky* is scheduled to drop anchor off Puerto Montt.

Zodiac disembarkation for tours in PUERTO MONTT.

0730 PETROHUE FALLS (for those who have signed up)

0745 PUERTO VARAS & FRUTILLAR

Bring/wear: Zodiac life jacket, mesh bag, Ship ID, waterproof outer layer, water and money or card for purchases.

Petrohue Falls: It is a 1.5 hour drive to the Vicente Pérez Rosales National Park with some good views of the Orsono Volcano. Here you will walk (about 1.5 to 2km) in the beautiful forest and along the river to see the falls. Walking is on a good path with some inclines and declines. There are toilets, souvenir shops and a cafeteria at the entrance. Return to the pier at **1145** for the zodiac transfer back to the ship.

Puerto Varas & Frutillar Tour: After about a 45 minute drive we reach the town of Frutillar on the shores of Lake Llanquihue. Here we take a walk along the shoreside with lovely views of the Orsono Volcano as well as the charming architecture. Walking is flat on a paved walkway as far as you wish to go. Another short drive takes us to Puerto Varas for some free time to either walk or visit some of the shops for local crafts. We may also have views of the Calbuco Volcano. A 30 minute drive will return us to the pier at **1130** for the zodiac transfer back to the ship.

1200 *MS Island Sky* is scheduled to depart for San Antonio, a distance of 600nm.

1530 Sunday Service in the Lounge.

1700 Come and join **Damon** in the Lounge for: **“The country with two pronunciations - an introduction to modern day Chile”**. Damon talks about Chile today, from red wine to divorce, and everything in between.

*Captain George Hendry has the pleasure of inviting all guests to the Captain's Farewell Cocktail Party at 1900 in the Lounge.
This will be followed by our Farewell Dinner in the Restaurant.*

Calbuco (Volcán Calbuco) is a stratovolcano in southern Chile, located southeast of Llanquihue Lake and northwest of Chapo Lake, in the Los Lagos Region, and close to the cities of Puerto Varas and Puerto Montt. With an elevation of 2,015 meters above sea level, the volcano and the surrounding area are protected within the Llanquihue National Reserve.

The most recent eruption, a major VEI 4 event, happened with little warning on April 22–23, 2015, followed by a smaller eruption on April 30. This was Calbuco's first activity since 1972.

Puerto Montt and her Surroundings

The port-city of Puerto Montt is where the Lake District meets the Pacific Ocean. Founded in 1853 on a hillside overlooking the Seno de Reloncavi, the city grew rapidly around its port, which was used to ship grains and alerce timber. Puerto Montt was badly hit by the 1960 earthquake and much of it was rebuilt thereafter. The salmon industry which employs many locals, was also hit hard by algae-related problems. The city is now used strictly as a transit point by most travellers. It is the departure point for southbound ferries and cruise ships sailing through Chile's fjords. Apart from the busy fish market and seafront promenade, the town has few attractions, and hence we will be heading further afield. In case you prefer to remain in Puerto Montt, the two highlights are the **Plaza Buenaventura Martínez** and the **Angelmó Fish Market**. The plaza is built on the site of the city's foundation, and is overlooked by the Neo-Classical Iglesia Catedral. Erected in 1856-96, the cathedral is modelled on Greece's iconic Parthenon, with Doric pillars of alerce adorning the façade and a simple interior. One of these columns conceals the city's founding stone. The San Francisco de Sales, a Neo-Gothic side chapel, is entered from inside the chapel.

Located on the waterfront, the raucous Angelmó's Fish Market is the city's biggest attraction. A whirl of vibrant colours and aromas, the market is a maze of narrow, guttered passageways along which traders sell fish, spices, algae strings, and local delicacies. Wooden stairs climb to numerous small restaurants that serve some of the best seafood platters in the city. On streets bordering the market, craftspeople sell woollens and woodcarvings made from local alerce.

Parque Nacional Vicente Pérez Rosales

Created in 1926, Parque Nacional Vicente Pérez Rosales is one of Chile's most breath-taking parks. Its landscape of lost-world beauty encompasses volcanoes, crystalline lakes and lagoons, gushing waterfalls, and evergreen forest. Its crowning glory is the perfect cone of the active Volcán Osorno. Two more great volcanoes – Tronador and Puntagudo – pierce the skyline here. They, along with Lago Todos Los Santos and Saltos de Petrohué, protect an abundant bird and mammal life, and offer activities such as boat rides and even volcano skiing.

The park's most striking feature, Volcán Osorno is an awesome 11,351ft high peak that straddles the border between Chile and neighbouring Argentina. One of the best views is obtained from Lago Todos Los Santos. This beautiful glacial lake ringed by forested mountains and black beaches is explored by catamarans and small wooden boats. All three volcanoes are visible from the lake. At the western end of the lake, white-water torrents, emerging from the lava field split Río Petrohué, forming the gushing Saltos de Petrohué.

Puerto Varas

Fronting the southern shores of Lago Llanquihue, Puerto Varas is the biggest town on the lake. It was founded in 1854 by German immigrants, and pioneer-era homes can still be seen on streets such as Prat, Miraflores and Decker. The town's most remarkable Teutonic building, the Iglesia Sagrado Corazón de Jesús, was built in 1915-18 as a to-scale replica of a church in Germany's Black Forest. Made entirely from wood, its Baroque interior boasts two cupolas, built to the maximum height possible without metal supports. The town is popular for various adventure sports such as white-water rafting, horse-riding and kayaking. During winter, the locals also celebrate the seasonal rains with the traditional Rain Festival.

German Immigrants of the Lake District

In 1845, the Chilean government passed the Badlands Law, a regulation that aimed to loosen Mapuche control over the Lake District via colonisation. Some 150 German Catholic families accepted Chile's invitation to populate the area; a trickle that became a torrent as more Germans sought to escape poverty and authoritarian rule at home. Between 1846 and 1875, 66 ships made the five-month journey from Hamburg in Germany to Valdivia. Families of artisans and farmers settled first in Valdivia and, as thousands more arrived, in Osorno, and finally in the area around Lago Llanquihue. Here, German settlers founded three lakeshore towns: Puerto Octay, Frutillar, and Puerto Varas, that became the German heartland of the region. German immigration fizzled out in the 1880s, but the towns around Lago Llanquihue continued to thrive as main stops on route from Osorno to Puerto Montt.