



**Argentinian  
Explorer**



## ARGENTINA TOURS

### **ATACAMA, SALTA, JUJUY, UYUNI & POTOSÍ IN 12 DAYS**

*A very complete trip program through Salta, Jujuy, Atacama and Uyuni so we cannot miss any natural charm of the Northwest. This one is different from the 8 day program as we visit Atacama in detail, visiting the Pukara de Quito and we discover the Bolivian charm. We discover Jujuy which is internationally known because of the Quebrada de Humahuaca, then we stop in Tilcara to get involved in a wonderful trekking with the Caravana de Llamas (Llamas Caravan).*

## 12 DAYS - 11 NIGHTS

- Double Base accommodation with breakfast according to the selected hotel category
- Transfers detailed itinerary
- Regular excursions listed in the itinerary (except optional)
- Air tickets of cabotage
- Bilingual English Spanish Guide
- Constant coordination

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### Day 1 - Calama - San Pedro de Atacama

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Reception and transfer from Calama Airport to the hotel.

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### Day 2 - Atacama Desert & Altiplanic Lagoons

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Breakfast at the hotel. We will go to Toconao town so we can previously visit this oasis. It is located at 2500 metres over the level of the sea approximately, where the Bell Tower Church (Iglesia Campanario), the Quebrada de Jerez, a place where the old inhabitants have left their marks with cave drawings, also called petroglyphs stresses the most. This town is the entrance door to the Atacama Salt, which is our aim point, that has its origin in a lake of big dimensions under a carpet of salt. Its extension gets up to 100 km approximately.

Once we are there, we will visit the Chaxa Lagoon, located at the edge of the Salt, which is the habitat for many species of flora such as the engrana salada, brea, among others, apart from some animals like the andean and chilean flamingo, andean seagull, playeros de Baird, pequenes, black breast swallow and small tricolour sea chicken. It is a landscape which contrasts with the sky and clouds in a perfect way and they offer us an amazing visual about life in that place. Chaxa Lagoon also belongs to Los Flamencos National Reserve.

Then, we will go around the Salt to get to Socaire, a precolumbian village at 3250 metres over the level of the sea and it is divided into a farm area in terrace, the town and the farmhouses. So, we get to Miñiques and Miscanti altiplanic lagoons while we ascend at 4000 metres over the level of the sea, that is why we are going to be careful so we can enjoy the visit to this amazing lagoons, which were formed a million years ago when the Miñiques Volcano eruption took place. There we will be able to watch flamingos, tagua cornuda, ducks, juar-jual, caiti, guallata goose, ñandu, llamas, guanacos, fox, vizcachas, vicuñas and alpacas. This impressive landscape is surrounded by volcanos and mountain reliefs, where the Miscati and Miñiques hills stresses the most. We will return to San Pedro de Atacama.

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### Day 3 - Tatio Geysers & High Plain towns

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Breakfast at the hotel. We will get up very early in the morning to do our next visit to the Tatio Geysers, in the Tatio Volcano National Reserve, so we can spend the morning enjoying this amazing spectacle. This is the best time because it is when they spout out (between 6 and 7 in the morning) at temperatures that reach 85°C and they can get between 8 and 9 metres high, we will really gaze at this admirable spectacle. These jets (mix of water and steam) are produced when the circulating groundwater comes into contact with the volcano's magma. They are at more than 4000 metres over the level of the sea and, of course, our visit and tour will take extreme caution and we will see them at a considerable distance.

Later, we will have the opportunity to visit the thermal water pool where we will take advantage of a relaxing bath in these waters, at a 40°C temperature, approximately.

When we return to San Pedro de Atacama, we will do a visit to Machuca town, where we will see its buildings made of mud and brava straw. There are very few people living in the town but they are dedicated to agriculture, cheese production, among other farm activities. The Salada Lagoon is very close to this town, where big communities of flamingos, ducks and seagulls live and offer us a great spectacle together with their beautiful landscapes.

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#### **Day 4 - Departure to Salta**

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Breakfast in the Hotel. will go to the city of Salta by bus regular by the Paso de Jama. Reception at the Bus Terminal of Salta and transfer to the hotel.

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#### **Day 5 - Knowing Salta**

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We will start our tour along the city from the nice 9 de Julio Square, so eye-catching because of its decorated coloured quarries and its fruited trees which leave a nice fragrance in the salteño air. From the square we will be able to have a first vision of its history and colonial past, as we will be surrounded by old buildings such as the Cabildo, the Cathedral, the Church of San Francisco, the Convent of San Bernardo de las Monjas Carmelitas, one of the oldest buildings in the city which was the entrance door to the convent and it is made of carob wood that was carved by the natives in 1762; its old houses complete the historical quarter, which are today very important monuments.

Then, we will go to the impressive and most recognised hill in the salteña city: Cerro San Bernardo. Before getting to it, we will tour along the streets, getting to Güemes monument, an argentinian general who is known because of its ideals of freedom, dispise to materialism and his love to his Motherland. We will get to San Martín Park where we will find the cable railway station, our means of transport to get to the hill so we can have an amazing panoramic of the city and its surroundings, with the hills at the background.

After the ascent, we will continue to a really charming place, which is chosen by many tourists because of its wonderful natural attractions and the different activities to do: the summer village of San Lorenzo, where we will find the Quebrada, an ideal place to spend the day at the edge of the river, listening its relaxing sounds. We will enjoy our way to it, as we will go through flowered Gardens, mansions and castles which are surrounded by small hills and where we can do (horse) riding, trekking and pic-nic. We will go back to the city, going through the Handmade Market (Mercado Artesanal) first, where we will be able to get some souvenirs from this beautiful city, such as silver and pottery pieces, rustic fabric of llama wool, craftwork in leather, among others.

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#### **Day 6 - Safari to the Clouds – Salinas Grandes – Purmamarca**

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Breakfast at the hotel. We will tour the road that the Train to the Clouds does, even visiting the Big Salts (Salinas Grandes) to Purmamarca. Campo Quijano will be the first village that we are going to cross, it is a peaceful town in which we have to highlight Las Lomitas Dike, where we are going to get beautiful views of its farms and green hills such as the Arenales river landscape in El Encón, it is a traditional town in the Lerma Valley, very well known for being the entrance door to the Puna, where the Train to the Clouds railway tracks go past.

We will continue our tour going through Río Blanco, which is surrounded by pure nature, we will get to Quebrada del Toro, which stretches to Puerta Tastil, a small precolumbian city which has its higher development in the XIV century and then, it strangely disappeared, in this very same village it appears the Río Blanco again that goes along the way. The prehispanic city of Tastil represents the entrance "door" to Quebrada de las Cuevas, where we will find the archaeological Ruins of Tastil. We will continue by Abra Blanca which is located at 4080 metres over the level of the sea to San Antonio de los Cobres, a small village that is found at 4000 metres over the level of the sea and it is famous because the Pachamama (Madre Tierra) National Festivity takes place there. Besides, it is the best spot in the Train to the Clouds.

We will continue on the Route 40 to the Big Salts (Salinas Grandes), now in Jujuy, which are at 3450 metres over the level of the sea, approximately. These stretch through the Puna Jujeña region. The origin of the salts date from 5 and 10 millions years ago, in which period this salt's basin was covered with water with a great quantity of salts because of the volcanic activity, and little by little, the evaporation of these waters gave rise to this big salt, which is an spectacle to enjoy and it contrast with the sky. We will descend the Cuesta de Lipán and we will get to Purmamarca town, located at the foot of Cerro de los Siete Colores.

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### Day 7 - Quebrada de Humahuaca from Jujuy

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Breakfast in the hotel. We leave from San Salvador de Jujuy in the northern direction to La Quebrada de Humahuaca, a national patrimonial and cultural humanity site. The entrance to La Quebrada is León and our journey runs alongside the Rio Grande (big river). On the way we pass the towns of Yala, Lozano, León, Tumbaya and Volcán. In the world famous picturesque town of Purmamarca we encounter the mountain of the seven colours. Here we go to the walk way of Los Colorados, the fair and the church.

Leaving Purmamarca we then go Maimará where we see the Cementerio de Altura (high cemetery) and the mountain Paleta del Pintor (painter's pallet). Following on our route goes by the historical monument of La Posta de Hornillos and arrives at Tilcara where we visit el Pucara. Our sleepover destination is Humahuaca where we also visit the Monument to the Heroes of Independence, the church with its cuzqueñas paintings and optionally can go to the Benediction of San Francisco Solano.

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### Day 8 - La Quiaca - Yavi - Villazón - Jujuy

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Breakfast in the hotel. We visit the city and after go Yavi, known for its historic chapel. La Quiaca is on the Bolivian border with its sister Bolivian town of Villazón and they are connected by an international bridge. At the beginning of the 20th century a railroad was built from La Puna to La Quiaca and here it crosses the river Quiaca by a viaduct of three arches.

La Quiaca has developed over time and became important from the middle of the last century. There is an incessant transfer of people from the Altiplano Andino, typified by their puneña clothing. We also visit the Yavi, another important north eastern town due to its historical routes and then cross the bridge to get to know the Bolivian town of Villazón. We will return to San Salvador de Jujuy.

From Villazón, depending on which day, we either catch the Southern Express Train or the Southern Wara Wara train in executive class to passes by Torpiza and Atocha until finally reaching our destination Uyuni at night.

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### Day 9 - Uyuni, Colchani & Uyuni Salt Flat

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Conoceremos los alrededores de Uyuni, donde visitaremos el Cementerio de Trenes. Un sitio lleno de maquinas ferroviarias de antigua data que nos llevan muchos años atrás cuando el esplendor de la minería inundó de ferrocarriles a Bolivia. De hecho, la primer vía férrea fue Uyuni – Antofagasta a fines del siglo XIX. Esta transportaba plata proveniente de las minas de Huanchaca. Ese fue el comienzo de la ruta que hoy va de Oruro a Villazón. Cuando se acabó este material precioso, dejó en el camino a localidades como Atocha o Tupiza, que dependían del paso del tren.

We also visit Colchani on the edge of the salt plains. Its indigenous population is dedicated to the artisanal extraction of the salt. They live in another dimension of time. Colchani is not a tourist town although the Indians are used to a flow of tourists. There are many ruined and abandoned houses that show the economic effect of its closed railway station.

We visit the Uyuni Salt Flat. Here we encounter a great plain of salt on the altiplanos where the horizons seem infinite. The salt plains are the largest on earth, an incredible sea of salt that you cannot imagine. It gives the sensation of an unending ice field. At night the stars shine so brilliantly and are reflected on the plains. Many say there is a fusion of the stars and earth at this point and time stops to hear the sound of the frozen wind. The salt plain covers 25,000 square kilometers and lies at 3,660 metres. All year round the temperature oscillates between -25°C during the night and 20°C during the day generating a altitudinal climate with little rain and strong solar radiation.

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## Day 10 - Sajchilla & Incahuasi Islands

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During the morning we go to the Sajchilla Island, where there are immense cactus, is a largely unexplored area. We then visit the Incahuasi Island that is right in the middle of the salt deposits and in the Quechua language is translated as the 'House of the Inca'. We have lunch at the Island restaurant where the tables are made out of salt. Here we can take a trail round the island where we can see many huge cacti that are up to 10 metres of height and experience the sensational cobalt blue skies. We then travel on to San Juan del Rosario where we have dinner and sleep.

We visit the Uyuni Salt Flat. Here we encounter a great plain of salt on the altiplanos where the horizons seem infinite. The salt plains are the largest on earth, an incredible sea of salt that you cannot imagine. It gives the sensation of an unending ice field. At night the stars shine so brilliantly and are reflected on the plains. Many say there is a fusion of the stars and earth at this point and time stops to hear the sound of the frozen wind. The salt plain covers 25,000 square kilometers and lies at 3,660 metres. All year round the temperature oscillates between -25°C during the night and 20°C during the day generating a altitudinal climate with little rain and strong solar radiation.

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## Day 11 - Departure to Potosí: Casa de la Moneda & Convent of Santa Teresa

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Desayuno en el hotel. Traslado a la terminal de buses de Uyuni para tomarnos el bus con destino a Potosí. Haremos un recorrido por Potosí, ciudad que fue declarada PATRIMONIO CULTURAL de LA HUMANIDAD por la UNESCO. Fue nombrada por Carlos V de España en el siglo XVII, como la Villa Imperial de Carlos V. Su crecimiento fue desordenado y en el siglo XVII fue considerada una de las 3 ciudades más importantes del mundo, junto a París y Londres.

Visitaremos la Iglesia de San Lorenzo y San Francisco, construída entre los años 1728 y 1744, de estilo barroco mestizo, para apreciar su bellísima e impresionante fachada junto a su museo, la Torre de la Compañía, el Arco de Cobija, la Casa de la Moneda, el museo del Convento de Santa Teresa y el Mercado Artesanal que se encuentra en el barrio colonial. La Casa de la Moneda es el edificio colonial más importante de todo Sudamérica, construído entre 1750 y 1773, fue destinado al tratamiento de los minerales en la época de la colonia.

El Convento de Santa Teresa data del 1691, guarda en su interior una considerable colección de cuadros y objetos religiosos de apreciable valor. Los jardines con innumerables flores realzan la belleza de sus patios coloniales con arcos de medio punto. Las religiosas que habitan el convento hacen dulces de mazapán, siguiendo la tradición de la colonia hasta nuestros días.

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## Day 12 - Potosí

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Breakfast at the hotel. Transfer from the hotel to the airport of Potosi. End of the program.

### ARGENTINIAN EXPLORER EVT

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