

PARADISE VACATIONS

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Copacabana , Brazil

Copacabana is a neighborhood in the southern part of Rio de Janeiro, famous for its splendid beaches and its emblematic beach front. Copacabana is full of history and fascinating curiosities.

Tayrona , Colombia

Tayrona National Natural Park is a protected area in the Colombian northern Caribbean region. It offers a good combination of eco-tourism, sandy beaches and a bit of Colombian history.

Kauai , Hawaii

Kauai is geologically the oldest of the main Hawaiian Islands. Take the helicopter ride to get a breathtaking views of the beaches, Waimea Canyon, and dozens (if not hundreds) of waterfalls.



Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands have become some of the most popular Caribbean destinations for an active vacation; hiking, golfing, snorkeling, diving, sailing and much more are popular.

Seychelles

Seychelles' Anse Source d'Argent stands out as one of the world's finest beaches. Located on La Digue Island in the Indian Ocean, this beach is easily recognized by its massive boulders.

Bali, Indonesia

Shangri-La, Elysium, Arcadia, Utopia, and Bali are all synonymous with "heaven." Towering volcanoes, sandy shores, turquoise water, and curving coastlines crowned with staggered pagodas.

Copacabana Beach

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Copacabana is a neighborhood in the southern part of Rio de Janeiro, famous for its splendid beaches and its emblematic beach front. The history of Copacabana is full of history and fascinating curiosities.

Considered to be one of the most famous beach in the world, it stretches for 5.15 kms along Avenida Atlântica until the Copacabana Fortress. Lovingly nicknamed by the people “**Little Princess of the Sea**”, a popular song by Brazilian composers João de Barro, Braguinha and Alberto Ribeiro. Copacabana beach is located in the neighborhood of the same name, in the South Zone of Rio de Janeiro. Copacabana has bike parking facilities, a cycling track, kiosks, hotels, bars and restaurants, attended regularly during the day as well as during the night. There are also two military fortresses, open to visitors, one at each end of the beach, with panoramic views.

There is also great interest in the beautiful wide sidewalk on Avenida Atlântica with Portuguese paving stones in black and white, forming an attractive mosaic in the shape of waves, inspired on the Lisbon sidewalk and used by Burle Marx on the beach. Copacabana has a great infrastructure of hotels and kiosks, attracting tourists from all over the world.

ORIGIN & HISTORY OF COPACABANA!

Copacabana is a neighborhood in the southern part of Rio de Janeiro, famous for its splendid beaches and its emblematic beach front. Regarding the famous beach

front of Copacabana, it was built in 1906 with black basalt stone and white calcite stone imported from Portugal, which is why they are called ‘**Portuguese stone**’. The name stuck even if the material is now also found in Brazil. Initially the 4.15 km of sidewalk along the Copacabana beach were perpendicular and it wasn’t until the 1970s when they became parallel with the sidewalk.



✓ Mosaic Wave Sidewalk

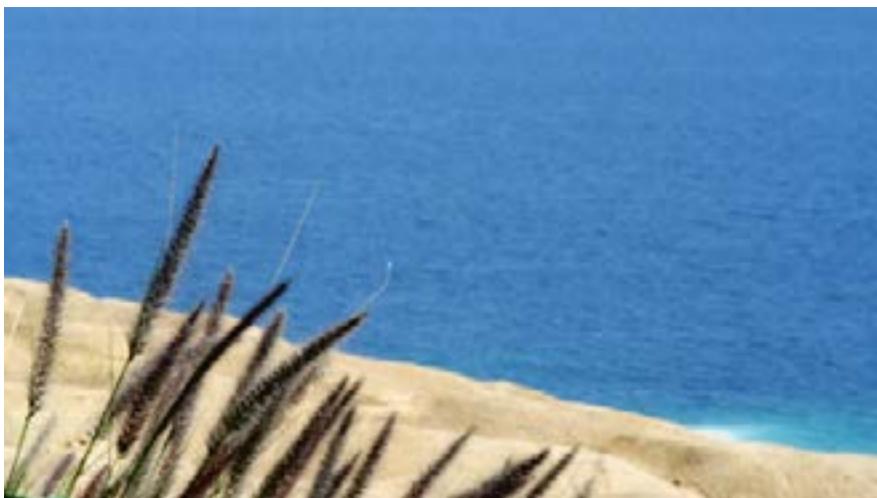
The wave motif was created in the 19th century and first used in Piazza do Rossio in Lisbon as a tribute to the meeting of the Tagus River with the Atlantic Ocean.

The beach was used as headquarters for some events in the Pan American Games 2007. On holidays, such as Holy days and other, often hosting events such as musical performances, theater and events of political, humanitarian and religious.

EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

Attracting tourists from all over the world, in particular during the Carnival period and New Year’s Eve, Copacabana is not just limited to the beach: the neighborhood is full of restaurants, bars, cafes, shops, theaters, galleries and is fun both day and night.





Copacabana Video

There's no end to the eating options in Copacabana, small and large restaurants of all types can be found throughout the area. But if you want to enjoy the beach for as long as possible the beach front kiosks are a must. Choose the one you prefer, enjoy a caipirinha, coconut water and seafood and enjoy the wonderful view.

What do you say about a nice pub in the center of Rio de Janeiro? **The Mud Bug** in Copacabana has a relaxing atmosphere with over 50 domestic and international beers. It's decorated in 1950s American style with a vintage juke-box where you can select the music you prefer.

Rio de Janeiro is an informal city. Dress light with flip-flops and don't worry too much about appearances the important thing is to be comfortable. Of course if your destination is Copacabana don't forget a bathing suit, sun glasses and a lot of sun tan lotion!

ARPOADOR

Arpoador (literally, **the harpoon thrower**) is a region located on the southern zone of the city Rio de Janeiro, in a small peninsula between Ipanema and Copacabana.

Arpoador

In midsummer from Arpoador, view the sun setting over the sea, a rare event on the generally eastward-facing Brazilian coast. Crowds gather around the place and cheer when the sun disappears

Arpoador is mostly known for being one of the best metropolitan surf spots in Rio de Janeiro. The rock outcropping creates stable left break-

ers up to 7-10 feet high. Given its metropolitan location, crowds are ferocious and competitive. Given the fact that waves start to break against the rock on a good day, and that a strong riptide along the promontory creates a quick re-entry, the take-off point is very small and only locals (or visiting professional-level surfers) have a shot at it.



CHRIST THE REDEEMER

Christ the Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, created by French sculptor **Paul Landowski** and built by the Brazilian engineer **Heitor da Silva Costa**, in collaboration with the French engineer **Albert Caquot**. It is 30 metres (98 ft) tall, not including its 8-metre (26 ft) pedestal, and its arms stretch 28 metres (92 ft) wide.

Christ the Redeemer

As a symbol of Brazilian Christianity, the statue has become an icon for Rio de Janeiro and Brazil.

The statue weighs 635 metric tons (625 long, 700 short tons), and is located at the peak of the 700-metre (2,300 ft) Corcovado mountain in the Tijuca Forest National Park overlooking the city of Rio. It is made of reinforced concrete and soapstone, and was constructed between 1922 and 1931.

Day Trips from Copacabana

Sugar Loaf Mountain

800-303-2020

www.SugarLoafMountain.com

Christ the Redeemer Statue

800-303-2020

www.ChristtheRedeemerStatue.com

Imperial Museum & Crystal Palace

800-303-2020

www.ImperialMuseum_CrystalPalace.com

Tijuca Rain Forest Jeep Tour

800-303-2020

www.TijucaJeepTour.com



Tayrona National Natural Park is a protected area in the Colombian northern Caribbean region. It offers a good combination of eco-tourism, sandy beaches and a bit of Colombian history.

Much has been written already about **Tayrona National Natural Park** and after a time where it was not safe to visit, it is now becoming an established destination for most visitors to Colombia. It is a place of immense natural beauty, highly diversity of fauna and flora, and due to its natural reserve status, it remains relatively unspoiled. Accommodation is basic but comfortable and the available activities are mostly about trekking around beautiful corners of the park and enjoying the beach.

At the park, you can spend a day hiking along its rain forest eco-system and sandy beaches. You will see amazing plants and animals, and have the opportunity to swim, or practice snorkeling at some of the beaches.

SANTA MARTA

Usually the starting point for a trip to Tayrona Park is Santa Marta. Most people will travel to **Santa Marta** just to take transport to Tayrona Park without even spending a few hours at this historic city.

Santa Marta is the **Colombia's oldest city** and was the first Spanish settlement in Colombia founded by **Rodrigo de Bastidas** in 1525. So, it is worth spending at least a few hours or one day doing a tour around its historic area to visit some of its beautiful colonial buildings such as the Cathedral and the Customs House, the oldest city's building, where the **Gold Museum** is located.

By the time Bolívar reached Santa Marta in 1830 he was already gravely ill of Tuberculosis and his dream of La Gran

Colombia had been shattered by the infighting among local leaders from the different regions that only recently had achieved their independence. Bolívar never managed to gain his strength back and he died in Santa Marta on December 17th 1830.

Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino

This historic site was the place where Simon Bolívar stopped to recover his strength on his way to Europe from Bogota. Bolívar had been commander of the patriot army that expelled the Spaniards from Colombia in 1819 and he went on to liberate what today are the countries of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Panama, reuniting them under a single new republic called La Gran Colombia.

ZAINO

You will start your journey at **Zaino**, the main gateway of the park. From there, you can walk to the beaches in Cañaveral and then to **La Piscina** (the pool), a deep bay with quiet waters making it reasonably safe for swimming and snorkeling. From there, you can take another 45-minute walk to **Cabo San Juan**, a beautiful cape with a





Tayrona Video

great beach, and by far the most popular area of the park. If you want to carry on exploring this beautiful park, take the scenic path uphill to **Pueblito**. This path will take you to an archaeological site where you will see small fragments of the stone paths and houses built by the Tayrona civilization.

ECOHABS.

“Ecohabs” is the new term for eco-lodges and resorts along the beautiful beaches and mountains of Santa Marta, Colombia. Depending on the kind of holiday in Santa Marta you desire, choose from these Ecohabs in Santa Marta:

Ecohabs Tayrona- Tayrona Park Accommodation Exclusive bungalows along Cañaveral beach in Tayrona National Park. This is the only one inside the Park. You can access directly by car. It's the most known and requested tayrona park accommodation.

Ecohabs Minca - Santa Marta Accommodations A relaxing array of cottages in the heart of Sierra Nevada, with a priceless view of the mountains, rainforests and at only one hour from the beach. Minca is the first town of Sierra Nevada

de Santa Marta, the nearest beach is at one hour by car.

Ecohabs Los Naranjos - Tayrona Park Accommodations Amazing cabin in the sunny beach of Los Naranjos, mentioned by Lonely Planet as the best accommodation in Colombia. This is an unique cabin rented by room unlike the ecohabs. At only 5 minutes from Tayrona Park, where the river Piedras joins the sea.

Ecohabs Taganga - Santa Marta Accommodations Beautiful bungalows in Playa Grande, Taganga, where Tayrona Park begins, it's the closest ecohabs to Santa Marta city. You can access to Tayrona Park from there by boat. The beach has crystal waters and the place is not crowded.

With these unique locations, staying in an ecohab in Santa Marta is a perfect getaway option to reconnect with nature. Take a long walk down the coast, learn about organic farming, read a book while overlooking the rich forest landscape, or take a nature tour of Tayrona National Park.



Attractions - Tayrona National Park

- Chairama Archaeological Museum in Cañaveral
- Los Naranjos Trail
- Castilletes Beach
- Playa del Muerto
- Quebrada Valencia
- Arrecifes Beach
- Bahía Concha
- La Piscina, in Arrecifes
- Riverbed of the Piedras River

