

# BIG FIVE<sup>®</sup>

TOURS & EXPEDITIONS

*Enriching Lives Through Distinctive Journeys*

## Destination Information Guide

# Argentina



Big Five Tours & Expeditions, USA  
1551 SE Palm Court, Stuart, FL 34994  
Tel: 772-287-7995 / Fax: 772-287-5990  
800 BIG FIVE (800-244-3483)  
[www.bigfive.com](http://www.bigfive.com) & [www.galapagos.com](http://www.galapagos.com)  
Email: [info@bigfive.com](mailto:info@bigfive.com)

Big Five Tours & Expeditions Ltd. Canada  
80 Corporate Drive Unit 311  
Scarborough, Ontario M1H 3G5 Canada  
Tel: +416-640-7802 / Fax: 1-647-463-8181  
Toll Free: 888- 244-3483  
[www.bigfivetours.ca](http://www.bigfivetours.ca)  
Email: [info@bigfivetours.ca](mailto:info@bigfivetours.ca)

# Welcome to the World of Big Five!

*The following general outline offers practical information, suggestions and answers to some frequently asked questions. It is not intended to be the definitive guide for your trip.*

Big Five Tours & Expeditions is pleased to welcome you on this exciting adventure. We take great care to insure that your travel dreams and expectations are well met. Our distinctive journeys allow you to experience the finest aspects each destination has to offer. We also aim to provide you with a deeper understanding of and appreciation for the places you'll visit and the people you'll meet.



<b>Buenos Aires, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 66 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 34 49S</i>				<i>Longitude: 058 32W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	75	73	69	62	56	51	50	53	56	61	66	72
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	4.2	4	4	3.3	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	4	3.6	3.3

<b>Iguassu, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 886 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 25 44S</i>				<i>Longitude: 054 28W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	79	80	77	72	66	61	63	64	67	72	75	78
Average Number of Days With Precipitation												
Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	7	7	6	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9	7

<b>Salta, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 3988 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 24 51S</i>				<i>Longitude: 065 29W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	71	69	68	63	58	53	53	56	59	66	69	71
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	6.9	5.9	4.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1	2.4	5

<b>Mendoza, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 2309 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 32 50S</i>				<i>Longitude: 068 47W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	77	75	71	63	55	48	48	52	57	65	71	76
Average Number of Days With Precipitation												
Days	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	10	8	8	5	5	5	6	4	6	5	7	9

<b>Trelew, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 131 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 43 14S</i>				<i>Longitude: 065 19W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	70	69	64	56	49	45	45	47	52	58	62	68
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	0.2	1.1	1.1	1	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3

<b>Ushuaia, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 10 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 54 49S</i>				<i>Longitude: 068 19W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	49	49	46	40	36	32	32	34	38	43	45	47
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	2	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9

<b>San Carlos de Bariloche, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 2755 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 41 09S</i>				<i>Longitude: 071 10W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	59	58	54	47	42	38	37	39	43	47	52	56
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1	1	1.6	2.4	5.9	6.1	5.7	4.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.3

<b>El Calafate, Argentina</b>												
<i>Elevation: 730 feet</i>			<i>Latitude: 50 20S</i>				<i>Longitude: 072 16W</i>					
Average Temperature												
°F	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	55	55	50	45	39	35	34	36	41	47	50	54
Average Precipitation												
in.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	0.7	0.6	0.9	1	1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5

## WEATHER

Comprising almost the entire southern half of South America, Argentina is the world's eighth largest country, covering an area of 2.8 million square-km. Argentina possesses some of the world's tallest mountains, most expansive deserts, and impressive waterfalls. The terrain ranges from wild, remote areas in southern Patagonia to the bustling metropolis of Buenos Aires in the north. Its climates vary widely as well from sub-tropical in the north to temperate in the densely populated central zone to cold temperate in Tierra del Fuego. Below offers is an overview of climate in some of the more popular regions of Argentina.

**Buenos Aires:** Seasons in Buenos Aires are exactly opposite of those in North America: Summer runs December-February, and winter is June-August. From mid-December to the end of February, Buenos Aires can be oppressively hot and humid, with temperatures ranging from 80 F to 95 F, and an average humidity of 70%. The climate seems increasingly to be melding into one long warm-to-hot season and one shorter cool-to-cold season. Buenos Aires summers are hot (averaging 82 F) and humid, with few cool evenings. Winters are mild (averaging 40 F), but can have a couple of very cold and wet weeks. Rain comes anytime.

**Iguassu Falls (Iguaçu):** Best time to visit the Falls is August to October when temperatures are lower and the spring colors are at their brightest. Rains about 80 inches annually throughout year. Summer temperatures (January-February) range in the high 90's to low 100's. Winter temperatures (June-August) drop considerably.

**Salta: Salta:** Capital of Homonymous Province in Lerma Valley, it is in one of the most fertile and nicest areas in this region. At an altitude of 3,894 feet, summer is mild, and winter is warm and dry, with an annual average temperature of 71°F.

**Mendoza:** Most of Argentina's wines are grown in Mendoza province. Besides wine tasting, scenic sights and festivals, Mendoza provides year-round sports: skiing at Los Molles and Las Leñas; white water rafting and kayaking on the fast Río Mendoza; climbing, hiking and trekking on Cerro Aconcagua, among others; paragliding from 2997-foot Cerro Arco; horseback riding, fishing, and wildlife watching. Mendoza has a predominantly continental climate being template, dry and with only a few cloudy days. Temperatures never exceed 97°F in summer. Temperature rises considerably after noon, thus resulting in warm afternoons in winter and hot ones in summer. The hottest month is January, with an average high of near 90°F and an average low of 65°F. The coldest days occur in July, when average temperatures range from 35°F to 60°F. Rain is usually scarce and mostly in summer as short but strong storms. The

rainiest month is January and the driest are May and August. Strong winter frosts take place in fall and winter, when temperatures may drop to even 26°F. Southwestern winds prevail in the area. The most typical wind is called Zonda, a dusty and dry wind blowing only in August and originating in the west. When Zonda is blowing, temperature rises and humidity drops to 0% but it is of great help to clear the air. After Zonda blows the classical southern wind features humid and cold gusts.

**Trelew:** Situated in the lower valley of the river Chubut, Trelew possesses a mild dry weather. During the winter, temperatures range between 32°F and 59°F, for what it is advisable to count on thick clothes if you wish to visit the city during this period. In spring and fall temperatures oscillate from 50°F to 68°F. In summer, between December and March, 100°F is common.

**Bariloche (Patagonia Alpine Lake District):** These lush rain forests receive triple the amount of moisture (snow and rain) annually than does the Amazon. Skiers come from July to early September and trout fishermen from November to April. Nature lovers who like to boat on mountain lakes prefer late November for spring wildflowers or April, when strands of yellow and red beech transform the dense green forests. Summer can get up into the high 70'sF, but most of the year, temperatures range from 30'sF to 60'sF.

**El Calafate:** The weather is dry with about 12 inches of rain a year. In the National Park, situated to the west, the rains are rich, with some 50 inches annually. It is an equivalent latitude to London.

**Coastal Deserts:** Located on the infamous Roaring Forties, as sailors refer to the southern latitude, Patagonia is subject to westerly storms roar across the Pacific and batter the coast throughout the year. Thirty-mile-per-hour winds are common, and winds of 100 miles per hour are not uncommon. Summer daytime temperatures are in the low 80's but can drop suddenly to the 50'sF; winter temperatures hover around freezing. Winter waters are rough until spring. This area south of Puerto Montt and Chiloé covers about 30% of the total land area of Chile. It is a rugged, mountainous area of tremendous beauty. Westerly winds and storms often drop enormous amounts of snow and rain on the seaward slopes. In the Magallanes and Tierra del Fuego areas, temperatures in summer average 52°F, but dampness and wind chill can make it feel cooler. The weather year-round is highly unpredictable, and in summer be prepared for incessant winds that do lessen in the winter. Shoulder season months - November and March - the winds are not as strong as they are during peak summer. Be prepared with layers of well-insulated

cold-weather clothing and boots/shoes and rain gear. Be prepared for sudden drops in temperature.

**Ushuaia (South Patagonia, Ushuaia & Rio Gallegos):** Region includes a still-growing glacier and the southernmost town in the world. Windy, milder temperatures than one would expect so close to Antarctica -- from the 20's to the 40's in winter, and summers in the 40's and 60's. There is a moderate precipitation. Chunks of glaciers fall into southern lakes throughout the summer thaw from October to the end of April. The biggest spectacle comes at the end of March when one of the higher lakes ruptures through the blue ice dam of Perito Moreno Glacier, shattering gigantic pieces of ice in its path, but this happens only once every two or three years. Dress according to season. Make sure you have adequate well-insulated clothing and sturdy hiking boots/shoes.

### TIME ZONE

Argentina is about GMT -3.

### PASSPORTS & VISAS

**Passports:** For international travel, a passport valid for at least six months from date of departure, containing at least 3 blank pages are necessary.

**Visas:** Many countries require travelers to obtain visas prior to arrival. Big Five Tours & Expeditions has appointed Travisa to process required visas for our passengers. You can find the necessary forms from Travisa's website at: [www.travisa.com](http://www.travisa.com). Please use account code JP1551, and follow the directions.

**Important:** *Even if you do not need a visa prior to departure, please check your passport well in advance of departure to insure:*

- 1) *It is valid for at least six months after the date of travel.*
- 2) *You have sufficient blank pages for visa/entry stamps that will be added as you travel in and out of various countries.*

**Please note:** Pages reserved for amendments and endorsements cannot be used for visas.

### AIRPORT FORMALITIES

Argentina has several international airports, and you will generally fly into one of these – Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Bariloche, Rosario, Cordoba, depending on your itinerary and carrier. You may also arrive into Buenos Aires via hydrofoil from Uruguay. Please refer to your trip itinerary for more details. Upon arrival in Argentina, proceed through Customs and Immigration. After obtaining your luggage, exit the airport and look for a representative holding a sign, who will assist you.  
**Taxes & International Departure Tax: There is a \$140 Argentina International Arrivals Immigration**

Fee, which may be paid by cash, debit card, credit card or travelers check. **Departure tax,** \$29 international departure tax, approximately \$8 domestic airport tax per flight flown in-country. Passengers in transit and children under two years of age are exempt. Visitors are advised to check with their airline or travel agent as the departure tax is subject to frequent changes. Always ask for a receipt; it is mandatory. Be sure you have the exact change. All taxes are subject to change without notice. Credit cards or travelers checks not accepted.

### ARGENTINA CUSTOMS

Visitors arriving from countries other than those bordering Argentina are exempt from all taxes on traveling articles and new articles with a value not more than US\$300 with an additional US\$300 allowed if items are purchased in the duty free shops within the national territory.

### U.S. CUSTOMS

Returning U.S. residents are allowed to bring back \$800 worth of merchandise duty-free. There are limits on some items. Regulations frequently change. For a list of exempt items and more information contact your nearest Customs office or write the U.S. Customs Service, Box 7407, Washington, DC 20044.

### HEALTH

International travelers should be in generally good health. Talk with your personal physician about any shots or boosters recommended depending on your personal health profile and your itinerary. Tetanus and polio vaccines should be up to date. Be prepared to take precautions against sunburn with sunscreen and lip balm. At the time of this writing, no inoculations are required for entry into Argentina

**Yellow Fever:** Yellow fever inoculation is required if one of the following applies:

- If you are coming from any area other than the United States, Europe, or Canada.
- If you are traveling between countries, and one of those countries have areas where Yellow Fever can be found.

Yellow fever may occur in epidemics in forested areas (northeast only), but it is very rare

**Malaria:** Malaria prophylaxis is recommended, for passengers traveling to the rural areas of Iruya, Oran, San Martin, Santa Victoria Dep. (Salto Province), Ledesma, San Pedro and Santa Barbara Dep. (Jujuy Province). Talk with your personal physician about any shots or boosters that are recommended depending on your personal health profile. Although the Argentine authorities do

not, at present, require anyone to have an up-to-date international vaccination card to enter the country, carrying a copy of your immunization records and prescriptions is always sensible when traveling.

**Current risks:** Hepatitis A and intestinal parasitosis are widespread in rural areas. There is some risk of dengue fever and anthrax. Rabies is present. For those at high risk, vaccination before arrival should be considered. If bitten, seek medical advice without delay. Precautions against cholera are advised; some cases were reported in 1996. Up-to-date advice should be sought before deciding whether these precautions should include vaccination as medical opinion is divided over its effectiveness. Typhoid fever is not common but a risk exists. Malaria risk, exclusively in the benign vivax form is low and exists in pockets in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy, Misiones and Corrientes. Protection in the form of 300mg of chloroquine prophylaxis administered weekly is advised. Many people traveling for any length of time in Latin America are likely to have occasional, mild stomach upsets. But if you take appropriate precautions before, during and after your trip, it is unlikely that you will become seriously ill. Sudden dietary changes, especially on the first day or two, may result in digestive problems, often leading to headache, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

**Medical facilities:** Medical facilities are generally of a high standard, though of varying quality outside Buenos Aires. Immediate cash payment is often expected by doctors.

**Please note:** If you are on medication, be sure to bring enough for the duration of the trip. Prescription medicines should always be carried in their original containers in your hand luggage. If you wear contact lenses or glasses, we suggest you bring an extra pair and cleaning fluid.

**Health insurance is essential for any foreign travel.**

*Check the latest regulations with your local health office or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention hotline for international travelers at 1-877-FYI-TRIP (1-877-394-8747); fax: 1-888-CDC-FAXX (1-888-232-3299), or their main telephone number in Atlanta, 404-332-4559. To receive these documents, call 404-332-4565 and follow the prompts. You can also get information on the CDC's website at [www.cdc.gov/travel](http://www.cdc.gov/travel).*

## CLOTHING

*For general clothing information, please review the **Travel Handbook** in your pre-departure materials. See pre-departure information for general packing check list.*

Dress according to season and location. With so many types of climates and altitudes, your itinerary will determine your clothing choices. Please refer to the weather charts and information in the front of this booklet to help you. Layering clothing allows you to subtract or add, according to your needs. In general, dress for comfort: neat casual but neat in cities. Shorts can be worn in Buenos Aires and residential suburbs in spring, summer, and autumn, but their use is not common outside the capital. Bermuda type shorts are very fashionable, as are jogging suits. In general, dress tends to be formal (unless casual wear is specified on an invitation) in Buenos Aires and for evening outings to shows, etc. The general standard of dress among Argentines is very high: collar and tie, with jacket, are very much the standard for men, and women "should always err on the side of elegance." Men wearing earrings can expect comments, even hostility, in the provinces. In northern Argentina, you generally won't need heavy clothing, unless you're going up into the mountains where it can be freezing at any time of the year. Even if you're staying on the plains, you still need warm clothing as it gets quite cold traveling on the trains and buses across the pampas. The northern deserts can, of course, be freezing at night. In southern Argentina, warm jackets, socks, solid footwear, gloves, scarves and headgear are essential. Thermal underwear, or at least a thermal underwear top, is a good investment. Clothing must be wind-proof and water-proof.

**Iguassu Falls (Iguaçu):** Please note that when visiting the falls, you will need rain gear and boots/shoes with good tread as wet surfaces are slippery. Also, it rains year round in the region so you'll need to be prepared for it with the proper clothing such as a packable rain poncho. You will also want to have a second pair of dry shoes to change into. Also, bring plastic bags to keep camera gear and other items dry.

**Bariloche:** Dress according to season, but be prepared for wet weather with a packable rain poncho and a spare pair of dry shoes.

**Laundry:** Laundry can be done at the major hotels at the appropriate charges imposed by the hotels. There are no laundry facilities in remote areas or on cruise vessels.

## LUGGAGE

*For general baggage information, please review the **Travel Handbook** in your pre-departure materials.*

In this security conscious era, airline luggage restrictions may change without notice. Also, luggage limits vary depending on ticket class, plane size, destinations, etc. It is always best to confirm with airlines for specific limitations. Scheduled flights from other countries and within foreign countries generally limit luggage to 44 pounds total, plus one carry-on personal item. Further restrictions may apply for charter flights. This will vary according to destination. **Note: flights within Argentina are strictly limited to 15 kgs (33 lbs) for checked luggage.**

## MONEY

**Currency:** Argentine currency is the Peso. Notes come in 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesos; and coins of 1 peso and 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavos.

While the dollar is generally accepted, foreign currency can be exchanged in banks and at authorized bureaus.

**Credit Cards:** Diners Club, American Express, Visa and MasterCard are all accepted. There is a 10% surcharge on credit card transactions in many establishments, and many hotels offer reductions for cash. Credit cards are readily accepted in all main towns, but their use is somewhat limited elsewhere. **Traveler's Checks:** Can often be difficult to change, particularly on weekends and in the smaller towns. There is a 3% tax and commissions can be as high as 10% (in bank's it's generally 4% commission), but commission can be avoided if you go to a branch of the issuing bank. **Personal Checks:** Not accepted. **VAT (Value-added tax):** 21% is added on all products and services (other than food and medicines). **VAT Return:** At the airport, you can recover the 21% VAT paid if you have purchased local products for an amount greater than \$70 (per invoice) in shops which are members of the scheme "Global Refund".

## COMMUNICATIONS

The official language of Argentina is Spanish. English is widely spoken. French and Italian (especially in Patagonia) may be useful.

## ELECTRICITY

The electrical voltage in Argentina is 220 volts, 50 cycles throughout the country. A voltage converter and two and three prong adapters are necessary for U.S. made appliances

It is best not to drink tap water at all. Drink soda or mineral water at restaurants. Do not drink your beverages with ice. Always drink bottled mineral water and soft drinks (diet soft drinks are not always available). Pasteurized milk and dairy products are safe for consumption. Avoid unpasteurized milk products. Do not use tap water for brushing teeth or cleaning contacts. Use bottled water. Argentine wines are readily available with a wide range of prices. Ordinary wines are wholesome and relatively cheap, although reds tend to be better than whites. Always choose cooked food and avoid any raw foods while traveling in the continent, except in recommended restaurants and hotels, where you may do so if you wish. National dishes rely on plentiful supplies of quality beef. Many dishes are distinctive and excellent. The asado (a roast cooked on an open fire or grill); the puchero (a very tasty stew); the bife a caballo (a steak topped with a fried egg); the carbonada (onions, tomatoes and minced beef); the churrasco (a thick grilled steak); and, parrillada (a mixed grill of roast meat, offal, and sausages) are some of the popular favorites. Chicken is also available in many varieties and combinations.

## TIPPING

Tipping should be done at your discretion and as a reward for good or exceptional service.

For general tipping guidelines please refer to:

[www.cntraveler.com/travel-tips/travel-etiquette/2008/12/Etiquette-101-Tipping-Guide](http://www.cntraveler.com/travel-tips/travel-etiquette/2008/12/Etiquette-101-Tipping-Guide)

## SHOPPING

Argentina's ranching industry affords great buys in kid gloves, shoes, suede and leather goods, and woolen ponchos. Silver and onyx are also good bargains. Local leather goods are the specialty in Buenos Aires, such as coats (leather or suede), handbags, and shoes. Articles of onyx can be purchased in Salta and silver handicrafts and knitted woolens can be purchased in places such as Bariloche and Mar del Plata. Visitors should always be cautious in purchasing any goods made from animal products, as they may be restricted items.

## **SUGGESTED READING LIST**

Many comprehensive and readily available guides produced by Lonely Planet, Fodor, Insight, The Rough Guide, etc., many books relating this destination. Here are a few selections we thought might interest you. Longitude Books at <http://www.longitudebooks.com> has an extensive collection of books, searchable by country.

### **ARGENTINE INDIAN ART**

**Alejandro Eduardo Fiadone**

This stunning collection of 284 rare designs is a bonanza for artists and craftspeople seeking distinctive patterns with a South American Indian flavor. The carefully adapted, authentic motifs include animal and totemic designs, geometric and rectilinear figures, abstracts, grids, and many other styles in a wide range of shapes and sizes.

### **EVITA: THE REAL LIFE OF EVA PERON**

**Nicholas Fraser, With Marysa Navarro**

In the colorful, tumultuous setting of postwar Argentina, Eva Peron wielded a power -- spiritual and practical -- that has few parallels outside of hereditary monarchy.

### **THE LAST COWBOYS AT THE END OF THE WORLD: THE STORY OF THE GAUCHOS OF PATAGONIA**

**Nick Reding**

Twenty-five years ago, the government of Chile began building a road into Chilean Patagonia, one of the least-populated regions in the world. In 1995, when Nick Reding traveled down that still-unfinished road into an unmapped river valley, he found himself in a closed chapter of history: a last, undetected, and unexplored outpost of gauchos so isolated that many of them, some of whom are boys as young as thirteen, still live completely alone with their herds, hours on horseback from the nearest neighbors. In 1998, Nick returned to the valley to witness what happens when time catches up to a people whom history has forgotten. Reding's account of the ten months he spent in Middle Cisnes, Patagonia, is a riveting, novelistic exploration of the longing for change by a people and a culture that, according to history books and the Chilean government, do not even exist.

### **IMAGINING ARGENTINA**

**Lawrence Thornton**

Imagining Argentina is set in the dark days of the late 1970's, when thousands of Argentines disappeared without a trace into the general's prison cells and torture chambers. When Carlos Ruweda's wife is suddenly taken from him, he discovers a magical gift: In waking dreams, he had clear visions of the fates of "the disappeared." But he cannot "imagine" what has happened to his own wife. Driven to near madness, his mind cannot be taken away: imagination, stories, and mystical secrets of human spirit.

### **WALKING ON EGGS: THE ASTONISHING DISCOVERY OF THOUSANDS OF DINOSAUR EGGS IN THE BADLANDS OF PATAGONIA**

**Luis M. Chiappe, Lowell Dingus**

Walking on Eggs is the inside story behind one of the most significant paleontological discoveries in history. In November 1997, Luis M. Chiappe and Lowell Dingus led an elite team of paleontologists and geologists into the rugged and desolate badlands of Argentina. Unsure of what they would find, Chiappe and Dingus knew that this region had produced many spectacular specimens of dinosaurs and fossil birds over the last century. Nothing could have prepared them, however, for the discovery they were about to make: a massive dinosaur nesting ground covering more than a square mile and littered with tens of thousands of large, unhatched dinosaur eggs. Containing the first fossils of embryonic dinosaur skin ever found, the eggs gave rise to a host of mysteries. What species laid the eggs, and when? How were they preserved? And most intriguingly, what ancient catastrophe - deeply rooted more than 70 million years in the past - prevented them from hatching?"