



# AMAZON EXPEDITIONERS

## NOMADIC SURVIVAL EXPEDITIONS

AMAZON SURVIVAL EXPEDITION			RATES IN US DOLLARS			
DURATION	DIFFICULTY LEVEL	AVAILABILITY	2 TRAVELERS	3 TRAVELERS	4 Travelers	5-6 Travelers
From 10 - 30 Days	Moderate - Challenging	Jan-Dec	200 Per Day Each	185 Per Day Each	165 Per Day Each	145 Per Day Each
From 31 - 60 Days	Challenging - Strenuous	Jan-Dec	220 Per Day Each	200 Per Day Each	185 Per Day Each	165 Per Day Each
From 61 - 90 Days	Challenging - Strenuous	Jan-Dec	240 Per Day Each	220 Per Day Each	200 Per Day Each	185 Per Day Each

- Seats and dates are not guaranteed until your 50% reservation deposit payments are successfully received.
- Be advised that any booking or cancellation transaction fees are assumed by each traveler.
- Remaining balances will be collected in cash the day of your arrival or via bank transaction 2 weeks before your arrival.
- We also organize expeditions for solo travelers but rates are logistically calculated as follows: Total cost of 2 travelers minus 10%.
- Please note that there is an ATM withdrawal limit of 200 USD in Peru and charges vary from bank to bank between 8 and 10 USD per transaction.
- Travelers who are also requesting to obtain a genuine Ayahuasca experience with Master Shamans while on one of our expeditions, we recommend making this decision with sufficient advance notice so we can include our Shamans in our team from 3 to 7 days.
- Be advised that the additional daily cost to add a Shaman to our survival or non-survival expeditions is 80 USD per participant.
- For Retreats Shaman daily costs are already included.
- Travelers who're requesting to be assigned a backpack porter for any of our expeditions survival or non-survival will pay an additional daily cost of 20 USD during our land jungle crossing days.

STAFF STRUCTURE			STAFF SIZE
FRONT TEAM	MAIN TEAM	REAR TEAM	(6-12 MEMBERS APPROX.)
Designated for 45+ Days Expeditions	<b>Lead Instructor/Satellite Operator</b>	Designated for 60+ Days Expeditions	# (TBD)
Designated for 45+ Days Expeditions	<b>Assistant Instructors/Navigators</b>	Designated for 60+ Days Expeditions	# (TBD)
Designated for 45+ Days Expeditions	<b>Hunters/ Security</b>	Designated for 60+ Days Expeditions	# (TBD)
Designated for 45+ Days Expeditions	<b>Boat Operators/First Responders</b>	Designated for 60+ Days Expeditions	# (TBD)
<b>TOTAL # (TBD)</b>	<b>TOTAL # (TBD)</b>	<b>TOTAL # (TBD)</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL # (TBD)</b>

### DESTINATION:

Amazon Rainforest of Peru and Frontiers

### AMAZON TERRITORIES WE EXPLORE:

Near Peru, Colombia and Brazil Borders

### ARRIVAL/DEPARTURE CITY AND AIRPORT:

Iquitos City (Coronel FAP Francisco Secada Vignetta)

### ETHNIC GROUPS NEARBY AND CLASSIFICATION:

Bora, Muruy (Huitoto), Ocaina, Yaguas, and Matses (Sporadic Contacted and Permanent Contacted)

### ACCOMMODATIONS:

Mosquito Nets or Tents (Provided by Each Participant)

### MAIN OBJECTIVE:

Amazon Survival

### PHASES INVOLVED:

Preparation Phase, Training Phase, and Isolation Phase

### DIFFICULTY LEVEL OPTIONS:

Moderate to Challenging and Challenging to Strenuous.

### OPTIONAL SERVICES UPON REQUEST:

Hire Ayahuasca Master Shaman from 3 to 7 Days of Your Expedition

### AVAILABLE MONTHS:

January - December

### ADVANCE BOOKING CONDITIONS:

Secure your Dates ASAP (After Covid-19 We're Currently Operating Only With 1 Active Team Every Month)

### BOOKING PAYMENT CONDITIONS:

50% Required

### BOOKING PAYMENT METHODS:

Credit/Debit Cards or Bank Transaction

### REMAINING PAYMENT METHOD AND DEADLINE:

Cash at the Arrival Day in Iquitos

### AVAILABLE DEPARTURE DAYS:

To Be Established

**AMAZON SURVIVAL EXPEDITION (STARTING FROM 10 TO 90 DAYS LONG)** - Regardless of the length of our survival expeditions, from day 1 each participant will have the opportunity to experience a total, personal and unparalleled cultural immersion, to live a lifestyle as indigenous and traditional as possible in the Amazon. Precisely here where our activities take place, are Amazonian territories where indigenous people live in voluntary isolation far from the rest of other urban cities and heavily traveled villages, and where there are still very few and probably one of the last groups of a generation of authentic hunters on the verge of extinction in the entire region, and who still live carrying out highly skilled jungle activities, diurnal and nocturnal explorations in the depths of sporadically explored and unexplored Amazonian territories, hunting, fishing and gathering for the subsistence of their families as in ancient times.

Before immersion, these hunters first focus on going through an intense "Preparation Phase" that involves working with the land within a very responsible cyclical activity of sustainability that includes deforesting small areas of land called "chacras" or "plantation fields", to then sow in them, cultivate them, harvest their products and then replant or reforest them. The very fundamental and beneficial part for the indigenous inhabitants around of this cycle of exploitation of the land and its natural resources, comes from the process of transforming each of the products obtained utilizing very ancient knowledge to convert many of these products into other food variants, otherwise to be consumed in difficult periods, such as cereals and carbohydrates suitable to withstand for months or even years, and for our survival expeditions they are well used on long disconnections, and at any temperature.

Taking this first segment of our preparation phase very seriously will be vital, since a segment full of rich knowledge transmitted by many generations over time, and that has managed to keep many of those who have acquired it alive to this day, today in Amazonia and that will also undoubtedly allow us all to stay alive during our prolonged isolation in the days to come. Without obtaining these previously prepared cereals and carbohydrates, we would not provide the necessary combination for the nutritional support of our daily diets with the meats and fish obtained during our hunting and fishing trips.

It is also important to emphasize that all the effort and dedication that each participant puts in during the group preparation of all our inputs will be reflected in the results of the rations obtained at the end. However, it is also important to understand that everything produced by our own bare hands will be carried on our own shoulders until the end of our expedition.

Now, the second segment of our intense preparation phase will focus on putting together a completely native basic first aid kit, all obtained entirely from Mother Nature. We will begin with a meticulous search, collection, preparation and training in the use of a very small and selective group of extremely essential and effective natural medicines and supplements, of which some of them are only administered correctly and safely with prior training given by those who have an extensive knowledge of its use, effects, and benefits, and not only within the physical and spiritual field of indigenous wisdom, but also within the field of scientific research.

The second phase of our Survival Expedition is called "Training Phase", here the focus will be on the construction and training of and with different weapons, artifacts and primitive utensils made with materials obtained from nature itself. In the same way, during this phase our team will focus on demonstrating and giving instruction in obtaining fire until each participant acquires a good foundation and ability to take with them to our next phase called Isolation Phase, that is what this interesting phase will be all about.

Finally, our last phase, the "Isolation Phase", where the most anticipated begins, the part for which we have all been preparing for, and training for. The moment of truth where we will be loaded up with all our provisions, weapons, gear, and together with what we have learned to begin one of the most unique the disconnections of our life, and with the sole purpose of staying alive, by hunting, fishing, and crossing the primary pristine jungle of the Amazon rainforest by enjoying its endless beauty and complexity.

How long is the isolation phase?... Again, it will depend on many factors such as; the number of days of the requestor (10 Days or More), weather conditions, water levels of (main rivers, tributaries, streams, creeks, swamps), the mental and physical capabilities of each participant, teamwork, etc. This is why we advertise all our adventures, crossings, and training events as EXPEDITIONS and NOT TOURS.

The rough outlines we provide for complex natural environments such as the Amazon Rainforest cannot simply be assigned with a detailed itinerary as for Conventional type Tours offered in Zoos or Amusement Parks. The best thing we can do is list all the most realistic, existing, and available jungle activities/events that we have and can carry out during our expeditions, then focus on the most essential and required ones, always considering our availability of time.

WE WANT EVERY VISITOR TO HAVE SOMETHING VERY CLEAR FROM THE BEGINNING. THAT, IN NO WAY, SHAPE, OR FORM, WE ARE, NOR WILL WE SEEK TO COMPETE, COMPARE, MINIMIZE, OR MAKE OURSELVES FEEL SUPERIOR IN ANY GENERAL SURVIVAL KNOWLEDGE. OUR ONLY PURPOSE IS TO SHOW THOSE WHO DECIDE TO JOIN US, HOW A GENUINE INDIGENOUS AMAZONIAN INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP SURVIVES IN ITS HABITAT USING ONLY WHAT IS AVAILABLE AROUND, NOTHING ELSE, AND NOTHING MORE. THEREFORE, WE ARE NOT A CERTIFYING OFFICIAL SURVIVAL SCHOOL THAT WAS AT NO TIME OR POINT IN LIFE CERTIFIED BY ANYONE CLAIMING TO BE OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL OFFICIAL APPROVAL AUTHORITY, BUT BY OUR OWN LOCAL AND ANCESTRAL LIFESTYLE CARRIED FROM GENERATIONS.

### **OUR POINT OF VIEW ABOUT WILDERNESS SURVIVAL**

Wilderness survival skills cannot be taught in a normal classroom, nor in a prefabricated setting, nor even on a piece of land that has no real connection to the wilderness. Can all this contribute something? Yes, but it will only serve to prepare you temporarily, since it will be a preparation that will only maintain your subsistence for a limited time until you die or are rescued.

We, in addition to teaching you Wilderness Survival Skills with all the elements found in the Amazon, our priority and focus will first be to provide you our best effort you feel as integrated as possible with our Wilderness Nomadic Living Lifestyle, and here is where the survival mindset changes drastically, because by making you feel part of the environment that surrounds you, just as a native of the area does living in complete and unconditional harmony with nature, It will take time and dedication to awaken your senses and make you feel more comfortable in the wilderness no doubt, but once you feel adapted, you will simply manage to evolve by navigating and surviving instinctively, nothing different from what happens to us in every city we choose to move to for the first time.

### **AMAZON TERRITORIES WE EXPLORE:**

**The Ampiyacu-Apayacu Regional Conservation Area (ACRAA)** is a protected area in Peru. It covers an area of 434,129.54 hectares in the provinces of Maynas and Ramón Castilla, in the Loreto region.

The path towards the designation of the Ampiyacu-Apayacu zone, in the provinces of Maynas and Ramón Castilla, in Loreto, as an area of Regional Conservation (ACR) has been long and intense. It started in 1998, when the population of the area, composed mainly of Boras, Huitotos, Ocainas, and Yaguas gave the alert about the conservation of their forests before the entrance to the area of a mining company.

Starting in 1998, work began on preserving this area. According to the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (Sernanp), which named the area as ACR on December 23, 2010, it is one of the most biodiverse areas in terms of plant species in the world: it is home to 1,500 types of plants. In addition, in this ecosystem, there are 207 species of fish, 64 amphibians, 40 reptiles, 362 birds, and 60 mammals.

Another important feature of this new ACR is that the upper parts of the Ampiyacu and Apayacu basins are a permanent source of water to maintain the habitat of aquatic fauna, which constitutes the main source of food resources for the 16 native communities settled in its basins.

**The Yaguas National Park (YNP)** was created on January 11, 2018, and is located in the Loreto Region of Peru near the border with Colombia. It covers an area of 8,689 km<sup>2</sup> (2,147,100 acres) of tropical forest. Along with Río Puré, Cahuarí, and Amacayacu National Park in Colombia, as well as the Regional Conservation Areas Maijuna Kichwa and Ampiyacu Apayacu in Peru, it is part of a huge biological corridor.

There are approximately 600 species of birds, 150 species of mammals, 110 species of amphibians, and 100 species of reptiles in the national park, such as brown woolly monkey, anteater, South American tapir, giant otter, Amazonian manatee, Amazon river dolphin, caiman, and yellow-footed tortoise. More than 300 species of fish

are also found in the park, among them fish that cross the forest not swimming or floating down a river, feeding on fruits and living in branches, and Arapaima gigas, the largest freshwater fish in the world.

More than 3,500 species of plants abound in the park, among them Hura Crepitans, Cedrelinga Catenaeformis, Simarouba amara, Macrobium Acaciaefolium, and Ceiba Pentandra.

**The Matsés National Reserve (MNR)** is a protected area of Peru located in the Loreto Region, Peruvian Amazon. It has an area of 420,635.34 has. (4,206.35 km<sup>2</sup>).

The proposed establishment of the Matsés National Reserve is an initiative of the Matsés Native Community, which is located in the area adjacent to the Protected Natural Area, which constitutes one of the greatest strengths of itself, given the commitment shown through their active participation in the process of preparing the establishment proposal.

The reserve will also support regional conservation, as it is part of a bi-national biological corridor with the Sierra del Divisor National Park in Peru and the Sierra del Divisor National Park and the Extractive reserves in Brazil - Alto Juruá Extractive Reserve and Alto Tarauacá Extractive Reserve.

### **ETHNIC GROUPS IN THESE TERRITORIES:**

**The Bora Ethnic Group** is an indigenous tribe of the Peruvian, Colombian, and Brazilian Amazon, located between the Putumayo and Napo rivers. The Bora speak a Hitotan language and comprise approximately 2,000 people. In the last forty years, they have become largely settled people living mostly in permanent forest settlements. In the animist Bora worldview, there is no distinction between the physical and spiritual worlds and spirits are present throughout the world. Bora families practice exogamy. The Bora has an elaborate knowledge of the plant life of the surrounding rainforest. Like other indigenous peoples of the Peruvian Amazon, such as the Urarina plants, especially trees, hold a complex and important interest for the Bora. The Bora have guarded their lands against both indigenous foes and outsider colonials. Around the time of the 20th century, the rubber boom had a devastating impact on the Boras. A book that recorded the mistreatment of the Boras during that period is "The Putumayo; The Devil's Paradise" published in 1912 and written by W.E. Hardenburg. Illegal logging practices currently threaten the tribe's ancestral lands. The Bora has no indigenous reserves.

**The Muruy (Huitoto) Ethnic Group** once comprised 100 villages or 31 tribes, but disease and conflict have reduced their numbers. In the early 20th century, the Muruy (Huitoto) population was 50,000. The rubber boom in the mid-20th century brought diseases and displacement to the Muruys (Huitotos), causing their numbers to plummet to 7,000-10,000. Since the 1990s, cattle ranchers have invaded Muruy (Huitoto) lands, depleted the soil, and polluted the waterways. In response to the incursions, some governments established several reservations for Muruys (Huitotos), one almost remote one is located at the Ampiyacu not too far from the Bora Indigenous tribe. Muruy (Huitoto) people practice swidden or slash-and-burn agriculture. To prevent depleting the land, they relocate their fields every few years. Major crops include cacao, coca, maize (corn), bitter and sweet manioc (yuca/cassava), bananas, mangos, palms, peanuts, pineapples, plantains, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and yams. Ethnobotanists have studied Muruy (Huitoto) agriculture due to its efficiency and sustainability. Muruy (Huitoto) men hunt with blowguns and shotguns.

**The Ocaina Ethnic Group** is an ethnic group of the Amazon that inhabits the banks of the Yaguasyacu, Ampiyacu, jamayacù, Putumayo, and Algodon rivers (in Peru); Although they are known as Ocaina, they call themselves Dyo'xaiya or Ivo'tsa. Ocaina language is found within the Huitoto linguistic family. Bora-witotoque language family includes the ocainas, nonuñas, huitotos, muninanes and bora-mirañas, among others. The Ocainas share history and many cultural characteristics with the Huitotos, Resígaros, and Andoques. These groups inhabited the southern tip of Colombia and were brought to Peruvian territory by the bosses during the Amazon rubber boom. The violence infringed by the bosses descended their population and they are currently in the process of assimilation into the Huitotos.

**The Yaguas Ethnic Group** estimated that some 6,000 Yagua are living in north-eastern Peru and southern Colombia, in 30 communities along the Amazon, Napo, Putumayo, and Yavari rivers, and their tributaries. This makes it one of the larger indigenous communities in Amazonia, and this is reflected in the name of the recently-created Yaguas National Park in the Department of Loreto. Currently, the Yagua live in some 30 communities scattered throughout a section of the Peruvian and Colombian Amazon basin which can roughly be described as a rectangle 200 miles wide and 350 miles long (70,000 sq. miles) extending southward from the second to the fifth parallel and westward from the 70th to the 75th meridian west.

**The Matses/Mayoruna Ethnic Group** are indigenous people of the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazon. The tribe's ancestral lands are currently being encroached by illegal logging practices and poaching. These homelands are located between the Javari and Galvez rivers. The Matsés have guarded their lands against both other indigenous tribes and outsider colonials. The approximately 3,200 Matsés people speak the Matsés language which belongs to the Panoan language family. In the last thirty years, they have become a largely settled people living mostly in permanent forest settlements. However, they still rely on hunting and gathering for most of their subsistence. Their main source of income comes from selling peccary hides and meat.

#### **IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- **Booking in Advance is Highly Recommended** for the collection of personal information, request authorization of entry to indigenous territories at all levels (national, regional, and communal authorities), logistic preparation, personnel assignment, etc.
- **Arrival and Departure Recommendation to and from Iquitos** 1 day before and 1 day after your trip.
- **Rucksack Size and Weight Recommendations** 55-65 liters and 10 kilos or less approx.
- **For Packing List Recommendations** visit our [What to Pack](#) page.
- **To Be in Decent Physical Condition** is highly advised as you will be responsible for carrying your own gear at all times.
- **Travelers Requesting an Ayahuasca Master Shaman** are encouraged to read the following page "[Ayahuasca Diet Guide](#)".
- All activities are subject to change due to weather conditions at any time of the year. The main rivers and the levels of the tributaries can vary and, therefore, the navigation times and the excursions may be modified at the discretion of your Lead Guide.
- **For Additional Information** visit the following page [Frequently Asked Questions](#).
- **For Other Questions/Concerns or to Proceed with Reservations** contact us via WhatsApp. at +51 999 116 499.

#### **ROUGH OUTLINE:**

##### **☐ Arrival Day in Iquitos**

- Ground transportation service from Iquitos Airport to Hotel.

##### **☐ Day 0 (Travel to a Riverine Town)**

**14:00** Meeting at the Amazon Expeditioners Office.

- Final gear adjustment, and safety brief.
- Lunch in the office before departure.

**15:30** Ground Transportation service from the Office to the Iquitos River Port.

**17:00-19:00** Navigation starts on the Amazon River to 1st Disembarkation Destination (about 200 km or 124 mi).

**11:00-04:00** Arrival at 1st Disembarkation Destination (River Port).

- Meeting with other members of our team.

##### **☐ Day 1**

**00:00-04:00** River navigation starts again to 2nd Disembarkation Destination (about 25 km or 15.5 mi)

- Hiking through the jungle until we reach our Base Camp.
- Breakfast with the team.
- Formal Introduction of the team and briefing about upcoming activities based on its total duration (10 to 90 Days).

## ■ WHAT TO EXPECT DURING OUR SURVIVAL PREPARATION AND TRAINING PHASES (3 TO 15 DAYS APPROX.)

How Much We Prepare and Train During These Two Overlapping Phases Will be Crucial and of Great Importance for Our Final Isolation Phase. At the Same Time, How Many and Which of the Activities We Decide to Perform Will Be Simply Determined Based On Available Time/Length of the Expedition.

### DURING PREPARATION PHASE:

- **LandWork On Traditional Wild Foods** - Cultivation of land fields, harvest of inputs, re-cultivation, and elaboration/transformation of the same into long-lasting consumable products (grains, carbohydrates, and drinks) suitable to withstand long trips and high temperatures.
- **Workshop On Traditional Master Plants that does not require a Shaman** - Search, identification, extraction, and preparation of the following:
  - Mambe** - made from coca leaves and cecropia leaves used to elevate body temperature, energy, and for hunger.
  - Ampiri** - a residue obtained from the combustion of tobacco combined with native jungle salt, which can be used for various purposes, including healing rituals, meditation, and spiritual exploration, also used topically on wounds to kill insect larvae, used to treat myiasis, and even used to treat snake bites.
  - Sapo/Kambo** - better known by some Amazonian ethnic groups as the “Jungle Vaccine” used for many medicinal purposes, such as yellow fever, malaria, snake bites, intestinal cleansing, detoxification of kidneys, liver, pancreas, chronic pain, and more. All these magical and healing benefits obtained by the Phyllomedusa Bicolor frog come mainly from its powerful combined cocktail of multiple bioactive peptides found in its secretion, which therefore function more as a “Super Supplement” and receptor messenger, than as a detoxifier. Its main action once entered into the human body, is to restore the optimal functioning of the cells, awakening them and reminding them of the function they have by nature in our organism by moving the body back into homeostasis.
  - Nunu/Rapé/Snuff** - another Amazonian sacred medicine. Rapé is used for a variety of purposes, including spiritual cleansing, grounding, and centering. The indigenous peoples believe that the powerful effects can help to clear negative energy, release emotional blockages, and promote a sense of clarity and focus. It is also used in traditional medicine for a range of physical ailments, such as headaches, respiratory problems, and digestive issues. The ingredients used to make rapé can vary depending on the specific tribe or community making it, as well as the intended purpose of the snuff. However, some of the most common ingredients include tobacco leaves, several tree bark, ashes, and medicinal plants such as mint, cinnamon, and eucalyptus.
- **Workshop On Other Traditional Medicinal Plants for the Implementation Native First aid Kit**- Search, identification, extraction, preparation, and use of wild medicinal plants of common use by local such as:
  - Piripiri leaves (Cyperus articulatus)** - for Venomous snakebite
  - Curarina Bark (Potalia amara)** - for Venomous insects.
  - Sanango Root (Sanango durum)** - for Fever.
  - Pichirina Sap (Vismia angusta)** - as a Disinfectant
  - Inside Fiber Bark of Machimango (Ceiba species)** - as Field Dressing.
  - Oje sap (Ficus anthelmintica)** - as an Antiparasitic.
  - Hierba luisa leaves/lemon grass (Cymbopogon citratus)** - For Dysentery or Gastrointestinal Distress.

## **DURING TRAINING PHASE:**

- **Workshop On Primitive Hunting and Fishing Weapons and Tools** - Search, identification, extraction, preparation, and training of and with bows, arrows, fishing poles, fishing hooks, fishing strings, blowguns, spears, darts, and slingshots.
- **Workshop On Primitive Traps, Artifacts, and Utensils** - Construction of different animal traps, natural shelters, eating and service utensils. The making of natural rope for general use, tree climbing, identification of firewood, search, and extraction of natural jungle materials to construct artifacts to generate fire by friction.
- Diurnal and Nocturnal Exploration of the Area.
- Overnight stays in the middle of the jungle at our Jungle Survival Training Center.

## **WHAT TO EXPECT DURING OUR SURVIVAL ISOLATION PHASE (7 TO 75 DAYS APPROX.)**

**The Vast Exploration, Crossing, and Survival Escape Within Both the Ampiyacu-Apayacu and the Yaguas Territories will Be the Main Focus of This Last Phase. How Much We Explore, Do, and Enjoin Them, and Also How Far We Reach the Depths of their Jungles, Again Will Depend and Be Adjusted Based on the Available Time/Length of the Expedition..**

- Expect complete jungle isolation without contact with the outside world.
- Uncomfortable nights in the middle of the Amazon.
- Hikes through the unexplored Amazon jungle territories.
- Physical and mental stress.
- Challenges and unexpected encounters.
- Survival in complete isolation with just nature as our own and unique companion.
- Hikes and many other activities with inclement weather and on different difficult jungle terrain.
- Crossing of rivers, streams, and swamps.
- Continue hiking when navigation by water is not possible.
- Build floating devices when hiking is not possible (logs, canoes, and rafts).
- Hike for several hours, days, and weeks to achieve destinations.
- Build your own animal traps to catch food.
- Fix your own primitive strings and hooks to fish.
- Hunt what's necessary for your own survival.
- Find your own drinkable water from natural sources (vines, underground, etc.)
- Find the best wood to build a fire when needed.
- Find the best tree barks to make strong natural rope for multiple purposes.
- Build your own primitive shelters at ground and tree level.
- Identify animal footprints and tracks.
- Fix and cook what you catch after every fishing and hunting event.
- Use all the natural resources the best you can to your own advantage.
- **(Additional Service Upon Request)** Grandfather and Master of Master Plants with Master Shamans - Search, extraction, preparation, ceremonies, and consumption of Ayahuasca The Last 3 - 7 Days of the Expedition.
- Nomadic overnight stays in different parts of the jungle during the entire expedition.

## **FINAL DAY**

- Return to Base Camp.

**13:00** Motorboat Back to River Port Town.

**14:00** Dinner, hanging around town, and standby at the river port until our boat ride arrives.

## **DAY 0 (TRAVEL DAY BACK FROM JUNGLE TOWN)**

**15:00-00:00** River Navigation back to Iquitos starts.

**11:00-16:00** Arrival at Iquitos River Port.

- Transfer to Hotel/Airport.

