

# YARM SCHOOL RUGBY TOUR



# Argentina 2015

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## **Code of Conduct**

Throughout the tour it is important for the entire party to remember that, at all times, they will be acting as ambassadors for Yarm School. Naturally, this includes time spent at airports, on the journeys, with host families and during free time as well as on the pitch for the games. People will judge the School and England more generally, on our appearance, demeanour and attitude.

We expect pupils to be smartly turned out at all times, to be proud to be on tour as representatives of Yarm School and to be keen to make a favourable impression. Normal school rules will apply. This is to say that we expect no foul language; alcohol, smoking, drugs and pornography remain banned as you would expect and pupils should remember that they are on a school trip with their teachers.

It is important that pupils and parents understand that any serious transgression of these expectations and rules will result in disciplinary consequences. We hope very much that it will not be necessary to discipline tourists, either on the trip or when the party returns to Yarm. Very serious misbehaviour could result in a pupil being sent back at parental expense. It goes without saying that nobody on the trip wants to exercise this right.

Let's have a happy, enjoyable and successful tour and be proud of our high standards and what our School stands for.

## Rugby Tour Final Information

As the tour is now only a few weeks away I can give you the final information, which should help in your preparation for the trip. Please read the following pages carefully, going through relevant points with your son. He will find it useful to take this information on the trip so please make sure that you keep a copy of things such as contact numbers and return times etc. You will find all this information on the tour web site.

### Packing

The following is a rough checklist for items required when packing:-

| <b>Provided</b>                        | <b>Required</b>                                  |
|--|--|
| <b>Playing Kit</b>                     | Rugby kit to train in other than Zoo kit         |
| 2 x Zoo Playing Shirts                 | Boots – <b>MUST be clean to enter Argentina</b>  |
| 2 x Zoo Playing Shorts                 | Pads/Head guards (if worn)                       |
| 2 x Zoo Playing Socks                  | Training Shoes                                   |
| Zoo Track Pants                        | Gum Shield                                       |
| Zoo Waterproof Top                     | Swimming Shorts / Towel                          |
| Zoo Waterproof Bottoms                 | Casual Clothing                                  |
| Zoo Base Layer - Top & Bottoms         | Underwear (as required) / socks                  |
| <b>Other Items</b>                     | Washing kit / camera / reading book / binoculars |
| Zoo Polo Shirt x 2 (One red, one blue) | Smart Shoes & Socks                              |
| Zoo Tee Shirt x 2 (One red, one blue)  | Uno cards or other similar games of chance       |
| Zoo Leisure Shorts                     |  |
| Zoo Hoodie                             | <b>No 1's</b>                                    |
| Zoo Vest                               | Chinos   |
| Zoo Water Bottle                       | Blue Shirt                                       |
| Zoo Beanie                             | Tour Tie (Provided)                              |
| Zoo Travel Kit Bag                     | Blue Jumper                                      |
| Zoo Back Pack                          |  |

### Clothing

At various times on the tour tourists will be required to wear different items of clothing depending on the occasion. As outlined above number 1 kit will be chinos, shirt, tie and shoes. If number 2 kit is called then a polo shirt and chinos will be worn. Number 3 kit will be tracksuit, tee shirt, hoodie and training shoes. I would like all boys to meet on the 25th in number 3 kit with the red Zoo polo shirt. I would advise boys to pack their leisure shorts in their hand luggage to change in-flight, along with their soap bag (see note below regarding sharp objects and liquids).

May I remind all tourists that they are representing Yarm School at all times and that the casual clothing they bring must reflect this. Items of clothing with offensive logos/phrases etc. will not be tolerated. Whilst I do not anticipate any problems it would be unwise to provoke reaction by wearing any items of clothing with overtly obvious English / British reference. They will be wearing tour kit for the majority of the time, so not much casual clothing is required. Billets are a good time to try and get some washing done! If this is not possible then other arrangements will be made.

### Insurance

We are using the School's policies to cover us whilst we are away, a copy of which you have previously been sent, which I am sure you will admit is very comprehensive. Please feel free to take out any further insurance you feel appropriate.

**Note** – MP3 players, tablets etc. may be brought at the pupils own risk but items that require external speakers are discouraged. Any items with a value greater than £500 will require personal insurance.

### **Luggage Allowance**

1 x 20kgs hold luggage allowance per person (Zoo travel kit bag) + 1 x 5kgs hand luggage (Zoo Rucksack). These are to be used for all luggage. **No other baggage is allowed.**

**All tourists are responsible for paying their own excess luggage.**

**Note** – Hand luggage should contain no sharp objects such as scissors, nail clippers, knitting needles! Liquids must not exceed 100ml and must be carried in a single transparent, re-sealable plastic bag.

### **Luggage Labels**

All luggage should be securely labelled (provided) with the person's name, the name of the school party and the address:-

### **YARM SCHOOL RUGBY TOUR (LEADER – MR S P HARDY)**

Hotel Two  
Moreno 785,  
San Telmo,  
Buenos Aires

### **Passports**

All members of the touring party need to have their own passports. A member of staff will look after passports when they are not required and only give them out for check-in and immigration. If boys bring traveller's cheques they will usually require their passport to cash them so they should plan to change money in advance and let the member of staff know they will require their passport. It is helpful if a sticky label is attached to the back cover with the holder's name written on the label.

### **Airport Groups**

For the purposes of moving a large group through the airports and checking numbers at various points throughout the tour you are assigned a group with a particular member of staff to report to when required.

| <b>TLF</b> | <b>AJM</b> | <b>CT</b> | <b>CACW</b> |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Adebayo    | Copeland   | Humphrey  | Spivey      |
| Allan      | Corney     | Johnson   | Stevenson   |
| Arceri     | Danjoux    | Mackay    | Teague      |
| Artley     | Elston     | McCullagh | Turner      |
| Banerjee   | Gray       | Mills     | Wasson      |
| Bean       | Greenwell  | Parry     | Wong        |
| Bennett    | Guthrie    | Phellas   | Woodward    |
| Box        | Harrison   | Pott      | Wray        |
| Boyle      | Harrison   | Race      | Yetman      |
| Burdon     | Hibbert    | Snowdon   |             |

## **Gifts**

In recent years a number of parents have experienced hosting boys on tour and have received gifts from them as a thank you. Consequently the issue of gifts has been raised for our tour. The boys are scheduled to be in billets on five occasions and as I do not know if they will be on their own or in pairs at this stage, each boy will be given five tour brochures and a combination of five beanies / boot bags to present to their hosts as gifts. I would suggest that you look to provide an additional personal gift for your hosts.

## **Web**

We will be taking a digital camera with us on tour and the images produced will be published along with a diary on the web whilst we are away at the following address:-

<http://yarmschoolrugby.wordpress.com>

This will be updated on a regular basis so you can follow the boys' exploits from the comfort of your own home. You can use it to send messages to your son or the whole squad by inserting comments on the pages. This proved to be very popular with the parents of the previous tour. There will also be a link from the school web site.

## **Specific Areas of Staff Responsibility**

Any of the Tour Management Team are available to help you whenever needed and at any time of the day. Although all members of staff are there to help you with any difficulties, you should endeavour to see the appropriate person according to the list below:-

|                |                                       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| Mr S P Hardy   | Tour Manager                          |
| Mr C A C Webb  | 1 <sup>st</sup> XV Coach<br>Transport |
| Mr T L Foggett | Media / Bank                          |
| Mr C Thomas    | Logistics                             |
| Mr A Morrison  | 2 <sup>nd</sup> XV Coach<br>Passports |
| Mr S Evans     | Physio                                |

## **Pupil Responsibility**

|                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Tour Captain                     | Max Harrison                     |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> XV Tour Captains | Charles Guthrie / Ben Stevenson  |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> XV Tour Captains | Massimo Arceri / Daniel Woodward |

Each day a number of boys will be on duty to carry out whatever tasks are required e.g. photography, tour diary/match reports, kit preparation, looking after Mrs Osbourne etc.

## Emergency Contact

If during the course of the tour you need to contact a member of staff then the following number may be used in emergency circumstances only:- 07717 291098

## Pocket Money

All the major trips and excursions mentioned on the itinerary have already been paid for, so the only other money required is for meals, evening entertainment and any gifts they wish to purchase while they are away.

Whilst the boys are in billets it is reasonable to expect breakfasts and evening meals to be provided. Obviously after matches the boys will be provided with a meal. I have looked at the itinerary and I would expect the boys to have to provide their own lunch on 15 occasions and dinner on 2 occasions. I would anticipate that a figure of **£200** will easily cover these costs. Obviously if your son would require additional food/meals then please budget accordingly.

To help you plan your budget here is the average cost of some items. This list is a guide only; prices may vary depending on the service provided and the location. A typical three course meal in a midrange restaurant £15. 2l Coke £1.80. 1.5l Water 97p. Cappuccino £2.18. Combo fast food restaurant meal £5.84. Cinema ticket £5.50.

When travelling anywhere abroad we would normally advise that you keep the bulk of your money in an alternative form to cash such as traveller's cheques or cards. However since 2013, Argentina has had two exchange rates, with an "official rate" and a "blue rate" that is much higher for those with outside currency, particularly US Dollars. The link below is to *La Nacion*, a Spanish-language newspaper, but even for a non-Spanish speaker it is still fairly easy to see the two rates, and they are updated daily.

<http://www.lanacion.com.ar/dolar-hoy-t1369>

The web site <http://www.buenostours.com/getting-the-best-exchange-rate-for-your-dollars-in-buenos-aires> also has some excellent advice on the financial situation.

It would be a good idea to have some local currency as well for when you arrive so that you aren't caught short the first day or two when you arrive in Argentina.

Mr Foggett will hold and distribute money/traveller's cheques, as they are required. Most major credit cards are honoured in Argentina but visitors are advised to check with their own banks before leaving home and not rely on machines for cash withdrawals as you will receive the official exchange rate when using cards.

At time of producing this document, the exchange rates are:-

1GBP = ARS 14.35

(Saturday 22nd June 2015)

## Flight Details

### International Flights

**Airline:** Lufthansa

| <b>Date</b>               | <b>Flight</b> | <b>Depart</b>      | <b>Arrive</b>      | <b>Depart/Arrive</b> |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 25 <sup>th</sup> July '15 | LH947         | Manchester         | Frankfurt          | 1745/2025            |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> July '15 | LH510         | Frankfurt          | Buenos Aires (EZE) | 2205/0705+1          |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> Aug '15  | LH511         | Buenos Aires (EZE) | Frankfurt          | 1650/1110+1          |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> Aug '15  | LH946         | Frankfurt          | Manchester         | 1615/1700            |

Airline passengers entering and leaving the UK on potentially any route **must** be able to prove electronic and electrical devices in their hand luggage are sufficiently charged to be switched on when they get to security checkpoints. At the current time it is advised that this legislation applies to any and all electronic devices containing a battery.

### Domestic Flights

**Airline:** Aerolineas Argentina

| <b>Date</b>   | <b>Flight</b> | <b>Depart</b>      | <b>Arrive</b>      | <b>Depart/Arrive</b> |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 27th July '15 | AR1422        | Buenos Aires (AEP) | Mendoza            | 1440/1630            |
| 30th July '15 | AR1403        | Mendoza            | Buenos Aires (AEP) | 1030/1205            |
| 8th Aug '15   | AR1736        | Buenos Aires (AEP) | Puerto Iguazú      | 1320/1505            |
| 10th Aug '15  | AR1737        | Puerto Iguazú      | Buenos Aires (AEP) | 1545/1740            |



## Hotel Information

### Buenos Aires

Accommodation name: Two Hotel Buenos Aires  
Address: Moreno 785, San Telmo, Buenos Aires  
Reception contact details: +54 11 4348 9700

### Mendoza

Accommodation name: Mod Hotel  
Address: José F. Moreno 1230, Mendoza  
Reception contact details: +54 261 459 7777

### Rosario

Accommodation name: Plaza Real Suites Hotel  
Address: Santa Fe 1632, Rosario  
Reception contact details: +54 341 440 8800

### Iguazu

Accommodation name: Mercure Iguazu Hotel Iru  
Address: Selva Iryapu S N, Puerto Iguazú  
Reception contact details: +54 3757 493 300

### General Guidelines

Each hotel will have their own rules depending on their particular circumstances eg balconies, swimming pools etc., which must be followed. Bedtimes assigned by the Party Leader must be strictly adhered to. No person should be in a room other than their own at any time. Alcohol and tobacco are not to be consumed in hotel rooms. No person should leave his room after bedtime unless there is an emergency (in which case they should alert the nearest staff member). Take note of fire instructions/exits when staying in each hotel.

Laundry in the hotels will probably be expensive so it is advisable to make sure kit is washed when staying with hosts (it may be necessary to practice this before departure). Telephones should not be used in hotels for internal or external calls.

### Room Allocations

When staying in hotels consideration for other guests is expected at all times as well as excellent standards of behaviour. On arrival at a hotel you will go straight to your allocated room and inspect it carefully, any damage is to be reported to the person in charge of hotels at once. Any damage that occurs during your stay **MUST** be reported immediately. Rooms are to be kept tidy at all times and this will be checked frequently. Room allocation for our first night in Buenos Aires is as follows: -

|   |          |         |
|---|----------|---------|
| 1 | Adebayo  | Joseph  |
|   | Allan    | Lewis   |
| 2 | Arceri   | Massimo |
|   | Artley   | Craig   |
| 3 | Banerjee | Aran    |
|   | Bean     | Harry   |
| 4 | Bennett  | Alex    |
|   | Box      | Joseph  |

|    |           |             |
|----|-----------|-------------|
| 5  | Boyle     | Alex        |
|    | Burdon    | James       |
| 6  | Copeland  | Finlay      |
|    | Corney    | Mitchell    |
| 7  | Danjoux   | Charlie     |
|    | Elston    | James       |
| 8  | Gray      | Ben         |
|    | Greenwell | Christopher |
| 9  | Guthrie   | Henry       |
|    | Harrison  | James       |
| 10 | Harrison  | Max         |
|    | Hibbert   | Matthew     |
| 11 | Humphrey  | Alex        |
|    | Johnson   | William     |
| 12 | Mackay    | Alexander   |
|    | McCullagh | Jack        |
| 13 | Mills     | George      |
|    | Parry     | William     |
| 14 | Phellas   | Mark        |
|    | Pott      | Dominic     |
| 15 | Race      | Harry       |
|    | Snowdon   | Henry       |
| 16 | Spivey    | Dan         |
|    | Stevenson | Ben         |
| 17 | Teague    | Jonathan    |
|    | Turner    | Harvey      |
| 18 | Wasson    | Sam         |
|    | Wong      | Jonathan    |
| 19 | Woodward  | Daniel      |
|    | Wray      | Matthew     |
|    | Yetman    | Harry       |

Further allocations will be made as the tour develops. All tourists must remember that part of touring is developing new friendships and that they will not always be paired with their friends.

## Tour Itinerary

Please understand that times shown in this itinerary may be subject to change.

### **DAY 1                    SATURDAY 25<sup>TH</sup> JULY                    MANCHESTER | BUENOS AIRES**

- 11.30                    Meet at school for coach to Manchester Airport.
- 18.20                    Depart Manchester for flight to Buenos Aires via Frankfurt.
- 21.00                    Arrive Frankfurt for connecting flight.
- 22.05                    Depart Frankfurt for overnight flight to Buenos Aires.
- Overnight:            In flight.

### **DAY 2                    SUNDAY 26 JULY                    BUENOS AIRES**

- 07.00                    Arrive Ezeiza International Airport. Clear immigration and passport control, collect your baggage and pass through customs. Proceed to the arrivals hall where you will be met by your Mérito Travel tour escort who will show you to your coach, for your transfer to the centrally located Hotel Two Buenos Aires where you will be accommodated for one night on a B&B basis.
- Drop bags off and change into kit for training session
- 14.00                    Return to the hotel for check-in, settle into your rooms, freshen-up and have a walk to the San Telmo flea market or Florida Street for lunch.
- 20.00                    Welcome dinner (buffet-style) at Gourmet Porteño, one of the finest restaurants in the exclusive Puerto Madero district.
- Overnight:            Hotel Two, Buenos Aires

### **DAY 3                    MONDAY 27 JULY                    BUENOS AIRES | MENDOZA**

- 08.00                    Enjoy breakfast and check-out of the hotel.
- 08.30                    Board your coach and transfer to a local club for a training session. Lunch can be arranged at the club restaurant with prior notice.
- 12.45                    Transfer to Aeroparque - BA city airport - to check in for flight to Mendoza.
- 14.40                    Flight departs. Flight time: 1 hr 50 min.
- 16.30                    On arrival, transfer and check into the centrally located Mod Hotel for a one night stay on a B&B basis. Remainder of the day at leisure.
- Overnight:            Mod Hotel

### **DAY 4                    TUESDAY 28 JULY                    MENDOZA**

- Enjoy breakfast and then the boys check-out of the hotel. Spend this morning sightseeing at leisure in downtown Mendoza.
- 13.30                    Transfer to Liceo Rugby Club to play your first matches on tour:

15.00 (tbc) **Match 1: Yarm School 2<sup>nd</sup> XV v. Liceo Rugby Club U17**

16.30 (tbc) **Match 1: Yarm School 1<sup>st</sup> XV v. Liceo Rugby Club U19**

18.00 Post-match function and exchange of gifts. Afterwards, the boys will be introduced to their billets with whom they will be staying for two nights.

Overnight:      Players: Billets      Staff: Mod Hotel

**DAY 5                      WEDNESDAY 29 JULY                      MENDOZA**

07.00 The boys will be dropped-off at the Mod Hotel to meet with the staff.

08.30 Depart on a full day tour to the foothills of the Andes to include rafting and horseback riding in the Potrerillos Valley.

10.30 Safety briefing and allocation of rafting equipment.

11.00 Group A does rafting while Group B does horseback riding, then groups switch activities.

16.00 Transfer back to Mendoza where the boys will meet again with their host families and go home with them.

Overnight:      Players: Billets      Staff: Mod Hotel

**DAY 6                      THURSDAY 30 JULY                      MENDOZA | BUENOS AIRES | SAN PEDRO**

07.30 Bid farewell to your hosts and transfer to Mendoza airport to check-in to your flight AR 1403 back to Buenos Aires.

10.30 Flight departs. Flight time: 1 hr 55 min.

12.05 On arrival at Aeroparque, meet your private coach and transfer to San Pedro (166 Km – 2 h) where you will meet your new hosts from Tiro Federal RC who will look after the boys for the following two nights.

Overnight:      Staff: San Pedro Palace

**DAY 7                      FRIDAY 31 JULY                      SAN PEDRO**

The boys will spend the morning in the company of their hosts.

13.30 The boys will arrive with their hosts at the rugby club to meet the staff and to play the second matches on the tour:

15.00 (tbc) **Match 2: Yarm School 2<sup>nd</sup> XV v. Tiro Federal de San Pedro RC U17**

16.30 (tbc) **Match 2: Yarm School 1<sup>st</sup> XV v. Tiro Federal de San Pedro RC U19**

18.00 Post-match function and exchange of gifts. Once the boys have dispersed with their billets, the staff will return to their hotel.

Overnight:      Players: Billets      Staff: San Pedro Palace

- DAY 8                    SATURDAY 1 AUGUST            SAN PEDRO | ROSARIO**
- 10.00                    Say goodbye to your hosts, board your coach and transfer to Rosario (144 Km – 2 h). On arrival, check into your Hotel for a one night stay on a B&B basis.
- 14.30                    In the afternoon, transfer to the designated venue where you will participate in an event - to include a joint training session - organised by Fundación Botines Solidarios, a social inclusion charity which uses rugby as a tool to help vulnerable young people find routes out of poverty, isolation and social exclusion.
- Overnight:            Plaza Real Suites
- DAY 9                    SUNDAY 2 AUGUST                ROSARIO**
- After breakfast, the boys will check-out of their rooms.
- 09.00                    Depart on a half-day sightseeing tour of Rosario; visit Che Gevara's birthplace, discover the impressive monument dedicated to Argentina's national flag and view the historic port area.
- 12.00                    Following the end of the tour there will be some time at leisure for lunch.
- 13.30                    Transfer to Club Atlético del Rosario to play your third matches in Argentina:
- 15.00 (tbc)            **Match 3: Yarm School 2<sup>nd</sup> XV v. Club Atlético del Rosario U17**
- 16.30 (tbc)            **Match 3: Yarm School 1<sup>st</sup> XV v. Club Atlético del Rosario U19**
- 18.00                    Post-match function and exchange of gifts. Afterwards, the boys will be introduced to their hosts for the night
- Overnight:            Players: Billets                    Staff: Plaza Real Suites
- DAY 10                  MONDAY 3 AUGUST                ROSARIO | GREATER BUENOS AIRES**
- 8.00                    Bid farewell to your hosts and transfer to the Estancia El Ombú de Areco (205 Km - 3 hrs) to experience the gaucho culture and the traditional rural life on an authentic working Estancia. Partake in a Fiesta Gaucha - a folkloric expose with songs, dance, gaucho's skills and traditional costume, topped off with an enormous "asado" (bbq) lunch.
- 15.00                    Reboard your coach and head to St. Luke's College, situated in Olivos (100 Km - 1 hr 30 min), where the boys will meet their hosts for the following three nights.
- Overnight:            Players: Billets                    Staff: Hotel Del Casco
- DAY 11                  TUESDAY 4 AUGUST                GREATER BUENOS AIRES**
- 08.30 h.                Depart on half-day tour of the subtropical Tigre delta including a boat cruise around its narrow waterways.
- 12.00 h.                Transfer back to the school to play your fourth matches on tour:
- 13.00 h.                **Match 4: Yarm School 2<sup>nd</sup> XV v. St. Luke's College 2<sup>nd</sup> XV**

14.30 h. **Match 4: Yarm School 1<sup>st</sup> XV v. St. Luke's College 1<sup>st</sup> XV**

16.00 h. Post-match function and exchange of gifts.

Overnight:      Players: Billets              Staff: Hotel Del Casco

**DAY 12                      WEDNESDAY 5 AUGUST      GREATER BUENOS AIRES**

08.30 Depart on a comprehensive sightseeing tour of Buenos Aires. Visit the many landmarks of this European-style city, including Plaza de Mayo, Casa Rosada and the Cabildo. Discover the working-class barrio of La Boca, the famous Boca Juniors stadium "La Bombonera" and its museum - tickets included - and the Recoleta Cemetery, the final resting place of Eva Perón. Enjoy some free time for lunch at Alto Palermo Mall before returning to the school for the boys to meet their hosts and go home with them.

Overnight:      Players: Billets              Staff: Hotel Del Casco

**DAY 13                      THURSDAY 6 AUGUST      GREATER BUENOS AIRES**

08.30 Say goodbye to your hosts, board your coach and transfer to Estudio de Tango Argentino for a private lesson with professional dancers.

10.00 Tango lesson begins. Duration: 1 hour.

11.45 After the tango lesson, you will have free time to explore and get lunch in downtown BA.

15.30 Transfer to a new local school, where the boys will meet their final hosts with whom they will be staying for the following two nights.

Overnight:      Players: Billets              Staff: Hotel Two

**DAY 14                      FRIDAY 7 AUGUST              GREATER BUENOS AIRES.**

08.30 Enjoy this morning sightseeing at leisure in downtown BA or explore San Isidro, a charming and historical suburb of cobblestone streets lined with graceful buildings and a beautiful neo-Gothic Cathedral.

12.30 At an agreed time, return to the school to play your final matches:

14.00 **Match 5: Yarm School 2<sup>nd</sup> XV v. School TBC 2<sup>nd</sup> XV**

15.30 **Match 5: Yarm School 1<sup>st</sup> XV v. School TBC 1<sup>st</sup> XV**

Post-match function and exchange of gifts.

Overnight:      Players: Billets              Staff: Hotel Two

**DAY 15                      SATURDAY 8 AUGUST      BUENOS AIRES | IGUAZU**

10.00 Bid farewell to your hosts, board your coach and transfer to Aeroparque to check-in to your flight to Iguazú.

13.20 Flight departs. Flight time: 1 hr 45 min.

15.05 On arrival, transfer and check into the Mercure Iguazú Hotel Iru for a two night stay on a half-board basis. Settle into your rooms, freshen-up and spend the remainder of the day at leisure.

20.30 **Enjoy a buffet dinner at the hotel.**

Overnight: Mercure Iguazu

**DAY 16 SUNDAY 9 AUGUST IGUAZU**

06.30 Rise early this morning, enjoy breakfast, meet your local guide and embark on a full day tour of the Iguazú National Park. Walk along the upper and lower trails around the spectacular Iguazú Falls, admiring the whole system of more than 270 different falls. Included in this adventure experience are a 4X4 ride through the rainforest and a powerboat ride through the falls.

16.00 Following the end of the tour, return to the hotel and spend the rest of the day at leisure.

20.30 Enjoy a buffet dinner at the hotel.

Overnight: Mercure Iguazu

**DAY 17 MONDAY 10 AUGUST IGUAZU | BUENOS AIRES**

08.00 Enjoy breakfast and check-out. Meet your guide and transfer to the Brazilian border, where after clearing customs, you will pass into the Iguazu National Park to see the waterfalls from a different perspective. At the completion of the tour, transfer to Iguazú Airport to check-in to your flight to Buenos Aires.

15.45 Flight departs. Flight time: 1 hr 50 min.

17.40 On arrival at Aeroparque, transfer to your Hotel Two for the one night.

20.30 Dine and experience legendary tango at La Ventana. This long-running basement venue is located in an old converted building with rustic brick walls. The tango show is excellent and includes a folkloric segment with Andean musicians and a display of boleadores (balls on cords that gauchos used to tangle up prey). There's also a patriotic tribute to Evita as a singer belts out 'Don't Cry for Me, Argentina.' The dinner offers a wide variety of tasty main dishes - unusual for tango shows.

Overnight: Hotel Two

**DAY 18 TUESDAY 11 AUGUST BUENOS AIRES | MANCHESTER**

Enjoy a relaxed breakfast and check-out of the hotel before noon. As you will have the morning free for further sightseeing and last minute shopping, your bags will be stored in a luggage room.

13.15 Assemble in the lobby, load your luggage into the coach and transfer to Ezeiza International Airport to check-in to your flight bound for Frankfurt and connection to Manchester.

16.55 Flight departs.

Overnight: In flight

**DAY 19****WEDNESDAY 12 AUGUST BUENOS AIRES | MANCHESTER**

11.15

Arrive Frankfurt for connecting flight.

16.30 .

Flight departs Frankfurt to Manchester.

17.15 .

Arrive Manchester.

18.00

Depart Manchester for Yarm - ring on route to confirm arrival time at Friarage.



# Argentina



Argentina officially the Argentine Republic (Spanish: *República Argentina*), is a federal republic located in southeastern South America. Sharing the Southern Cone with its smaller neighbour Chile, it is bordered by Bolivia and Paraguay to the north; Brazil to the northeast; Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean to the east; Chile to the west and the Drake Passage to the south.

With a mainland area of 2,780,400 km<sup>2</sup> (1,073,500 sq mi), Argentina is the eighth-largest country in the world, the second-largest in Latin America, and the largest Spanish-speaking one. Argentina claims sovereignty over part of Antarctica, the Falkland Islands (Spanish: *Islas Malvinas*), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

The earliest recorded human presence in the area of modern-day Argentina dates back to the Paleolithic period. The country has its roots in Spanish colonization of the region during the 15th century. Argentina rose as the successor state of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata, a Spanish overseas colony founded in 1776. The declaration and fight for independence (1810–1818) was followed by an extended civil war that lasted until 1861, culminating in the country's reorganization as a federation of provinces with Buenos Aires as its capital city. The country thereafter enjoyed relative peace and stability, with massive waves of European immigration radically reshaping its cultural and demographic outlook. The almost-unparalleled increase in prosperity led to Argentina becoming the seventh wealthiest developed nation in the world by the early 20th century.

After 1930 Argentina descended into political instability and periodic economic crisis that pushed it back into underdevelopment, though it nevertheless remained among the fifteen richest countries until the mid-20th century. Argentina retains its historic status as a middle power in international affairs, and is a prominent regional power in the Southern Cone and Latin America.

Argentina has the third-largest economy in Latin America and is a member of the G-15 and G-20 major economies. It is also a founding member of the United Nations, World Bank, WTO, Mercosur, UNASUR, CELAC and OEI. Because of its stability, market size and growing high-tech sector, Argentina is classified as a middle emerging economy with a "very high" rating on the Human Development Index.

### **Name and etymology**

The name "Argentina" is derived from Latin *argentum* ("silver", *plata* in Spanish), a noun associated with the silver mountains legend, widespread among the first European explorers of the La Plata Basin.

The first written use of the name can be traced to *La Argentina*, a 1602 poem by Martín del Barco Centenera describing the region and the foundation of Buenos Aires. Although "Argentina" was already in common usage by the 18th century, the country was formally named "Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata" by the Spanish Empire and "United Provinces of the Río de la Plata" after independence.

In the English language the country was traditionally called "the Argentine", mimicking the typical Spanish usage *la Argentina*. This fell out of fashion during the mid-to-late 20th century, and now the country is simply referred to as "Argentina". In the Spanish language "Argentina" is feminine ("*La* [República] Argentina"), taking the feminine article "La" as the initial syllable of "Argentina" is unstressed.

### **Flag**

The national flag of Argentina is a triband, composed of three equally wide horizontal bands coloured light blue, and white. There are multiple interpretations on the reasons for those colors. The flag was created by Manuel Belgrano, during the Argentine War of Independence. While in Rosario he noticed that both the royalist and patriotic forces were using the same colors, Spain's yellow and red. After realizing this, Manuel Belgrano created the Cockade of Argentina, which was approved by the First Triumvirate on February 18, 1812. Encouraged by this success, he created a flag of the same colours nine days later. and was first raised at the city of Rosario on February 27, 1812. The National Flag Memorial was later built on the site. A yellow sun was added to the center in 1818. This is called the Sun of May, because it is a replica of an engraving on the first Argentine coin, approved in 1813, whose value was eight *escudos* (one Spanish dollar). It has 16 straight and 16 waved sunbeams.

Popular belief attributes the colors to those of the sky, clouds and the sun; some anthems to the flag like "Aurora" or "Salute to the flag" state so as well. However, historians usually disregard such idea, and attribute them to loyalty towards the House of Bourbon and allegiance to the rightful, and then captive King Ferdinand VII of Spain.

### **History**

The earliest traces of human life in the area now known as Argentina are dated from the Paleolithic period, with further traces in the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Until the period of European colonization, Argentina was relatively sparsely populated by a wide number of diverse cultures with different social organizations.



The Cave of the Hands in Santa Cruz province, dating from 13,000–9,000 years ago

Europeans first arrived in the region with the 1502 voyage of Amerigo Vespucci. The Spanish navigators Juan Díaz de Solís and Sebastian Cabot visited the territory that is now

Argentina in 1516 and 1526, respectively. In 1536 Pedro de Mendoza founded the small settlement of Buenos Aires, which was abandoned in 1541.

Further colonization efforts came from Paraguay - establishing the Governorate of the Río de la Plata - Peru and Chile. The Spanish Empire subordinated the economic potential of the Argentine territory to the immediate wealth of the silver and gold mines in Bolivia and Peru, and as such it became part of the Viceroyalty of Peru until the creation of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata in 1776 with Buenos Aires as its capital.

Buenos Aires repelled two ill-fated British invasions in 1806 and 1807. The ideas of the Age of Enlightenment and the example of the first Atlantic Revolutions generated criticism of the absolutist monarchy that ruled the country. As in the rest of Spanish America, the overthrow of Ferdinand VII during the Peninsular War created great concern. Beginning a process from which Argentina was to emerge as successor state to the Viceroyalty.

After a period of fighting between the revolutionaries and the Spanish and then between the different factions of revolutionaries themselves Bartolomé Mitre secured Buenos Aires predominance and was elected as the first president of the reunified country, After the Battle of Pavón in 1861. He was followed by Domingo Faustino Sarmiento and Nicolás Avellaneda; these three presidencies set up the bases of the modern Argentine State.

Starting with Julio Argentino Roca in 1880, ten consecutive federal governments emphasized liberal economic policies. The massive wave of European immigration they promoted - second only to the United States' - led to a near-reinvention of Argentine society and economy that by 1908 had placed the country as the seventh wealthiest developed nation in the world.

Its railway mileage rose from 503 to 31,104 km (313 to 19,327 mi). Fostered by a new public, compulsory, free and secular education system, literacy skyrocketed from 22% to 65%, a level higher than most Latin American nations would reach even fifty years later. Furthermore, real GDP grew so fast that despite the huge immigration influx, per capita income between 1862 to 1920 went from 67% of developed country levels to 100%

By 1865 Argentina was already one of the top 25 nations by per capita income.

By 1901 it had risen to 10th place - ahead of Germany, Austria and France.

By 1908 it had surpassed Denmark, Canada and The Netherlands to reach 7th place - behind Switzerland, New Zealand, Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom and Belgium. Argentina's per capita income was 70% higher than Italy's, 90% higher than Spain's, 180% higher than Japan's and 400% higher than Brazil's.

In 1995 Argentina's economy began to decline, with increasing unemployment and recession. Fernando de la Rúa was appointed to the presidency in the 1999 elections. However they kept the previous government's economic plan despite the worsening crisis, which led to growing social discontent. A massive capital flight was responded to with a freezing of bank accounts, generating further turmoil. The December 2001 riots forced him to resign. Congress appointed Eduardo Duhalde as acting president. By the late 2002 the economic crisis began to recess, but the assassination of two piqueteros by the police caused political commotion, prompting Duhalde to move elections forward. Néstor Kirchner was elected as the new president.



Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, president of Argentina since 2007

Boosting the neo-Keynesian economic policies laid by Duhalde, Kirchner ended the economic crisis attaining significant fiscal and trade surpluses, and steep GDP growth. Under his administration Argentina restructured its defaulted debt with an unprecedented discount of about 70% on most bonds, paid off debts with the International Monetary Fund and purged the military of officers with doubtful human rights records. He did not run for re-election, promoting instead the candidacy of his wife, senator Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, who was elected in 2007 and re-elected in 2011.

### **Cuisine**

Besides many of the pasta, sausage and dessert dishes common to continental Europe, Argentines enjoy a wide variety of Indigenous and Criollo creations, including empanadas (a small stuffed pastry), locro (a mixture of corn, beans, meat, bacon, onion, and gourd), humita and mate. The country has the highest consumption of red meat in the world, traditionally prepared as asado, the Argentine barbecue. It is made with various types of meats, often including chorizo, sweetbread, chitterlings, and blood sausage.



Argentine beef as asado, a traditional dish

Common desserts include facturas (Viennese-style pastry), cakes and pancakes filled with dulce de leche (a sort of milk caramel jam), alfajores (shortbread cookies sandwiched together with chocolate, dulce de leche or a fruit paste), and tortas fritas (fried cakes). Argentine wine, one of the world's finest, is an integral part of the local menu. Malbec, Torrontés, Cabernet Sauvignon, Syrah and Chardonnay are some of the most sought-after varieties.

### **Sport**

Argentina has a varied sporting culture, with a rich story among the world's elite in several disciplines, including:

**Pato:** the national sport, an ancient horseback game locally originated in the early 1600s and predecessor of horseball.

**Football:** as of 2014 the men's national team is, along with France's, the only to have won the most important international triplet: World Cup, Confederations Cup, and Olympic Gold Medal. It has also won 14 Copas América, 6 Pan American Gold Medals, and many other trophies. Alfredo Di Stéfano, Diego Maradona, and Lionel Messi are among the best players in the game's history.

Rugby: The men's national team, known as 'Los Pumas' has competed at the Rugby World Cup each time it has been held, achieving their highest ever result in 2007 when they came third. Since 2012 the Los Pumas have competed against Australia, New Zealand & South Africa in The Rugby Championship, the premier international Rugby competition in the Southern Hemisphere. Since 2009 the men's national 'A' team known as the 'Los Jaguares' has competed against the USA & Canada 'A' teams along with Uruguay in the Americas Rugby Championship, The Los Jaguares have won every year the competition has been held.

Basketball the men's national team is the only one in the FIBA Americas zone that has won the quintuplet crown: World Championship, Olympic Gold Medal, Diamond Ball, Americas Championship, and Pan American Gold Medal. It has also conquered 13 South American Championships, and many other tournaments. Emanuel Ginóbili, Luis Scola, Andrés Nocioni, Fabricio Oberto, Pablo Prigioni, Carlos Delfino and Juan Ignacio Sánchez are a few of the country's most acclaimed players, all of them part of the NBA.

Tennis: Guillermo Vilas, the greatest Latin American player of the Open Era,[315] and Gabriela Sabatini, the most accomplished Argentine female player of all time—having reached #3 in the WTA Ranking, are both inductees into the International Tennis Hall of Fame.

Field hockey: the women's national team Las Leonas is one of the world's most successful, with four Olympic medals, two World Cups and six Hockey Champions Trophy. Luciana Aymar is recognized as the best female player in the history of the game, being the only person to have received the FIH Player of the Year Award eight times.

Polo: where Argentina reigns undisputed, having won more international championships than any other country and been seldom beaten since the 1930s. The Argentine Polo Championship is the sport's most important international team trophy. The country is home to most of the world's top players, among them Adolfo Cambiasso, the best in Polo history.

### **General information about Argentina**

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| Capital                  | Buenos Aires   |
| Area                     | 2,780,400km <sup>2</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> Largest in world  |
| Population               | 40,117,096 - 32 <sup>nd</sup> Largest in world (2010 census) |
| Density                  | 14.4/km <sup>2</sup> - 212 <sup>th</sup> Largest in world    |
| Ethnic Groups:           | 97% European, 3% Mestizo, Amerindian and Asian               |
| Independence from Spain: | 29th April 1857  |
| Official Language        | Spanish  |
| Local Time               | - 4  |
| International dial       | +54  |
| Flying time              | 13 hours from Frankfurt                                      |
| Currency                 | Argentine Peso   |
| Driving                  | Right hand side  |

Additional information can be found on the Argentine Practical Info attachment.

### **Embassy Addresses**

#### **Argentine Embassy London**

Address: 65 Brook St, Westminster, London W1K 4AH  
Phone: 020 7318 1300

#### **British Embassy Buenos Aires**

Address: Dr. Luis Agote 2412, C1425EOF Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina  
Phone: +54 11 4808-2200

# Mendoza

Mendoza is the capital city of Mendoza Province, in Argentina. It is located in the northern-central part of the province, in a region of foothills and high plains, on the eastern side of the Andes. As of the 2010 census Mendoza's population was 115 041. The metropolitan population was 1 055 679 in 2010, making Greater Mendoza the fourth largest census metropolitan area in the country.



Mendoza City

Ruta Nacional 7, the major road running between Buenos Aires and Santiago, runs through Mendoza. The city is a frequent stopover for climbers on their way to Aconcagua (the highest mountain in the Western and Southern Hemispheres) and for adventure travelers interested in mountaineering, hiking, horseback riding, rafting, and other sports. In the winter, skiers come to the city for its easy access to the Andes.

Two of the main industries of Mendoza area are olive oil production and wine making. The region around Greater Mendoza is the largest wine producing area in Latin America. As such, Mendoza is one of nine cities worldwide in the network of Great Capitals of Wine, and the city is an emerging enotourism (Wine tourism) destination and base for exploring the region's hundreds of wineries located along the Argentina Wine Route.

## History

On March 2, 1561, Pedro del Castillo founded the city and named it *Ciudad de Mendoza del Nuevo Valle de La Rioja* after the governor of Chile, Don García Hurtado de Mendoza. Before the 1560s the area was populated by three tribes, the Huarpes, the Puelches, and the Incas. The Huarpes devised a system of irrigation that was later developed by the Spanish. This allowed for an increase in population that might not have otherwise occurred. The system is still evident today in the wide trenches (acequias), which run along all city streets, watering the approximately 100,000 trees that line every street in Mendoza.

It is estimated that fewer than 80 Spanish settlers lived in the area before 1600, but later prosperity increased due to the use of indigenous and slave labor, and the Jesuit presence in the region. When nearby rivers were tapped as a source of irrigation in 1788 agricultural production increased. The extra revenues generated from this, and the ensuing additional trade with Buenos Aires, no doubt led to the creation of the state of Cuyo in 1813 with José de San Martín as governor. It was from Mendoza that San Martín, other Argentinian patriots and Chilean patriots organized the army with which they won the independence of Chile and Peru.

Mendoza suffered a severe earthquake in 1861 that killed at least 5,000 people. The city was rebuilt, incorporating innovative urban designs that would better tolerate such seismic activity. Mendoza was rebuilt with large squares and wider streets and sidewalks than any



other city in Argentina. Avenue Bartolomé Mitre and additional small squares are examples of that design. Tourism, wine production, and more recently the exploitation of hard commodities such as oil and uranium ensure Mendoza's status as a key regional center.

In September 2013 a request was presented to the municipality to rename the city to its original native name Huentota, as opposed to the current name Mendoza, a reference to García Hurtado de Mendoza who had been accused of abuses against indigenous people

### **Climate**

Mendoza's climate can be characterized as arid however with extensive irrigation the surrounding landscape sustains cultivation with Mediterranean characteristics. Most precipitation in Mendoza falls in the summer months (November–March). Average temperatures for January (summer) are 32 °C (90 °F) during daytime and 18.4 °C (65.1 °F) at night. July (winter) the average temperatures are 14.7 °C (58.5 °F) and 2.4 °C (36 °F), day and night respectively. Mendoza's annual rainfall is only 223.2 mm (8.8 in), so the intense agriculture is made possible by irrigation from major rivers. The highest temperature recorded was 44.4 °C (111.9 °F) on January 30, 2003 while the lowest temperature recorded was −7.8 °C (18.0 °F) on July 10, 1976.

### **Urban Structure**

The city is centered around Plaza Independencia (Independence Plaza) with Avenida Sarmiento running through its center east-west, with the east side pedestrianized (peatonal). Other major streets, running perpendicular to Sarmiento, include Bartolomé Mitre, San Martín, and 9 de Julio (July 9th), those running parallel include Colón, and Las Heras. Four smaller plazas, San Martín, Chile, Italia, and España, are located 2 blocks off each corner of Independence Plaza. Unique to Mendoza are the exposed stone ditches, essentially small canals, which run alongside many of the roads supplying water to the thousands of trees that provide welcome shade. Those deep ditches also represent a fall hazard to unsuspecting visitors, particularly in the dark!

The Parque General San Martín (General San Martín Park) was designed by Carlos Thays. Its grounds include the Mendoza Zoological Park and a football stadium, and it is also the home of the Universidad Nacional de Cuyo. A view of the city is available from the top of Cerro de la Gloria (Mt. Glory).

### **Transport**

The public transport system includes buses, the Mendoza trolleybus system, and taxis. The trolleybuses are more comfortable than the diesel buses, but are slower, not as numerous nor is the system as extensive. In 2008, TransLink of Vancouver, Canada, sold most of its old trolleybus fleet to Mendoza.

### **Wine Industry**

Argentina's most highly rated Malbec wines originate from Mendoza's high altitude wine regions of Lujan de Cuyo and the Uco Valley. These Districts are located in the foothills of the Andes mountains between 2,800 and 5,000 feet elevation. Vintner Nicolas Catena Zapata is considered the pioneer of high-altitude growing and was the first, in 1994, to plant a malbec vineyard at 5,000 feet above sea level in the Mendoza region. His family is also credited with making world-class wines and giving status to the wines of Argentina.

## Buenos Aires



Coat of Arms of Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires is the capital and largest city of Argentina, and the second-largest metropolitan area in South America. It is located on the western shore of the estuary of the Río de la Plata, on the continent's southeastern coast. The Greater Buenos Aires conurbation, which also includes several Buenos Aires Province districts, constitutes the third-largest conurbation in Latin America, with a population of around fifteen and a half million.

Buenos Aires has the third best quality of life of Latin American cities and is ranked 81<sup>st</sup> in the world, with its per capita income among the three highest in the region. It is the most visited city in South America (ahead of Rio de Janeiro) and the second most visited city across Spanish Latin America (behind Mexico City). It is also one of the most important, largest and most populous of South American capitals, often referred to as the *Paris of Americas*. Buenos Aires is a top tourist destination and is known for its European-style architecture and rich cultural life, with the highest concentration of theatres in the world.

People from Buenos Aires are referred to as *porteños* (people of the port). The city is the birthplace of the current pope, Francis (former Archbishop of Buenos Aires), and of Queen Máxima of the Netherlands.

### Etymology

The city of Buenos Aires was first established as Ciudad de Nuestra Señora Santa María del Buen Ayre (literally "City of Our Lady Saint Mary of the Fair Winds") after Our Lady of Bonaria (Patroness Saint of Sardinia) on 2 February 1536 by the Chaplain of a Spanish expedition led by Pedro de Mendoza.

The short form "Buenos Aires" became the common usage during the 17th century. The settlement founded by Mendoza was located in what is today the San Telmo district, south of the city centre.

### History

Seaman Juan Díaz de Solís, navigating in the name of Spain, was the first European to reach the Río de la Plata in 1516, twenty years earlier than Mendoza. His expedition was cut short when he was killed during an attack by the native Charrúa tribe in what is now Uruguay.

Mendoza's original settlement soon came under attack by indigenous people and was abandoned in 1541. A second (and permanent) settlement was established in 1580 by Juan de Garay, who arrived by sailing down the Paraná River from Asunción (now the capital of



Paraguay). He dubbed the settlement "Santísima Trinidad" and its port became "Puerto de Santa María de los Buenos Aires."



Depiction of Juan de Garay and the second founding of Buenos Aires, 1580

From its earliest days, Buenos Aires depended primarily on trade. During most of the 17th and 18th centuries, Spanish ships were menaced by pirates, so they developed a complex system where ships with military protection were dispatched to Central America, cross the land, from there to Lima, Peru and from it to the inner cities of the viceroyalty. Because of this, products took a very long time to arrive in Buenos Aires, and the taxes generated by the transport made them prohibitive. This scheme frustrated the traders of Buenos Aires, and a thriving contraband industry developed. This also instilled a deep resentment in porteños towards the Spanish authorities.

Sensing these feelings, Charles III of Spain progressively eased the trade restrictions and finally declared Buenos Aires an open port in the late 18th century. The capture of Porto Bello by British forces also fueled the need to foster commerce via the Atlantic route, to the detriment of Lima-based trade. One of his rulings was to split a region from the Viceroyalty of Perú and create instead the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata, with Buenos Aires as the capital. However, Charles's placating actions did not have the desired effect, and the porteños, some of them versed in the ideology of the French Revolution, became even more convinced of the need for independence from Spain.

### **Climate**

Buenos Aires has a humid subtropical climate with very humid summers and mild winters. The warmest month is January, with a daily average of 25.1 °C (77.2 °F). Winters are temperate, though suburban areas often experience frost from May to September, as opposed to downtown Buenos Aires, which experiences the phenomenon only some times per season. Relative humidity averages in the upper 70%, which means the city is noted for its moderate to heavy fogs during autumn and winter. July is the coolest month, with an average temperature of 10.9 °C (51.6 °F). Cold spells originating from Antarctica occur almost every year, and combined with the high wintertime humidity, conditions in winter may feel much cooler than the measured temperature. Most days peak reach 12 to 17 °C (54 to 63 °F) and drop to 3 to 8 °C (37 to 46 °F) at night. Southerly winds may keep temperatures below 10 °C (50 °F) for a few days, whereas northerly winds may bring temperatures above 20 °C (68 °F) for a few days; these variations are normal. The lowest temperature ever recorded in central Buenos Aires was -5.4 °C (22 °F) on 9 July 1918. The last snowfall occurred on 9 July 2007 when, during the coldest winter in Argentina in almost 30 years, severe snowfalls and blizzards hit the country. It was the first major snowfall in the city in 89 years. On 17 July 2010, in the midst of another cold winter, flurries

struck the southern reaches of Buenos Aires, but not the central parts as occurred in 2007 or 1918.

The city receives 1,242.6 mm (49 in) of rainfall per year. Rain can be expected at any time of year and hailstorms are not unusual.

### **Economy**

Buenos Aires is the political, financial, industrial, commercial, and cultural hub of Argentina. Its port is one of the busiest in South America; navigable rivers by way of the Rio de la Plata connect the port to north-east Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay. As a result, it serves as the distribution hub for a vast area of the south-eastern region of the continent.

The economy in the city proper alone, measured by Gross Geographic Product (adjusted for purchasing power), totalled US\$84.7 billion (US\$34,200 per capita) in 2011 and amounts to nearly a quarter of Argentina's as a whole. Metro Buenos Aires, according to one well-quoted study, constitutes the 13th largest economy among the world's cities.

### **Culture**

Strongly influenced European culture, Buenos Aires is sometimes referred to as the "Paris of South America". The city has the busiest live theatre industry in Latin America, with scores of theatres and productions. In fact, every weekend, there are about 300 active theatres with plays, a number that places the city as 1st worldwide, more than either London, New York or Paris, cultural Meccas in themselves. The number of cultural festivals with more than 10 sites and 5 years of existence also places the city as 2nd worldwide, after Edinburgh.



Teatro Colon

### **Language**

Known as Rioplatense Spanish, Buenos Aires' Spanish (as that of other cities like Rosario and Montevideo, Uruguay) is characterised by voseo, yeísmo and aspiration of s in various contexts. It is heavily influenced by the dialects of Spanish spoken in Andalusia and Murcia. A phonetic study conducted by the Laboratory for Sensory Investigations of CONICET and the University of Toronto showed that the prosody of porteño is closer to the Neapolitan language of Italy than to any other spoken language.

In the early 20th century, Argentina absorbed millions of immigrants, many of them Italians, who spoke mostly in their local dialects (mainly Neapolitan, Sicilian and Genoan). Their adoption of Spanish was gradual, creating a pidgin of Italian dialects and Spanish that was called cocoliche. Its usage declined around the 1950s.

## Tourism

According to the World Travel & Tourism Council, tourism has been growing in the Argentine capital since 2002. In a survey by the travel and tourism publication *Travel + Leisure Magazine* in 2008, travellers voted Buenos Aires the second most desirable city to visit after Florence, Italy. In 2008, an estimated 2.5 million visitors visited the city.

## Architecture and Landmarks

### Urban Structure

Buenos Aires is based on a square, rectangular grid pattern, save for natural barriers or the relatively rare developments explicitly designed otherwise (notably, the neighbourhood of Parque Chas). The rectangular grid provides for square blocks named *manzanas*, with a length of roughly 110 meters. Pedestrian zones in the city centre, like Florida Street are partially car-free and always bustling, access provided by bus and the Underground (subte) Line C. Buenos Aires, for the most part, is a very walkable city and the majority of residents in Buenos Aires use public transport.



Obelisco de Buenos Aires and 9 de Julio Avenue

Two diagonal avenues in the city centre alleviate traffic and provide better access to Plaza de Mayo. Most avenues running into and out of the city centre are one-way and feature six or more lanes, with computer-controlled green waves to speed up traffic outside of peak times. The city's principal avenues include the 140-metre (459 ft)-wide July 9 Avenue, the over-35 km (22 mi)-long Rivadavia Avenue and Corrientes Avenue, the main thoroughfare of culture and entertainment.

### Transport

In December 2010, the city government launched a bicycle sharing program with bicycles free for hire upon registration. Located in mostly central areas, there are 31 rental stations throughout the city providing over 850 bicycles to be picked up and dropped off at any station within an hour. The bike-share program runs from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm Monday through Friday and from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm on Saturdays. As of 2013, the city has constructed 110 km (68.35 mi) of protected bicycle lanes and has plans to construct another 100 km (62.14 mi).

The Buenos Aires Underground (locally known as *subte*, from "*subterráneo*" meaning underground or subway), is a high-yield system providing access to various parts of the city. Opened in 1913, it is the oldest underground system in the Southern Hemisphere and second oldest in the Spanish-speaking world after Madrid's in Spain. The system has six lines, named by letters (A to E, and H), there are 74 stations, and 52.3 km (32 mi) of route. An expansion program is underway to extend existing lines into the outer neighborhoods and

add a new north-south line. Line "A" is the oldest one (service opened to public in 1913) and stations kept the "belle-époque" decoration, the trains still sport incandescent-bulb illumination and doors must be manually opened by the passengers, as in 1913. Daily ridership on weekdays is 1.7 million and on the increase. Fares remain relatively cheap, although the city government raised fares by over 125% in January 2012. A single journey, with unlimited interchanges between lines, now costs AR\$3.50, which is roughly USD\$0.60.

There are over 150 city bus lines called *Colectivos*, each one managed by an individual company. These compete with each other, and attract exceptionally high use with virtually no public financial support. Colectivos in Buenos Aires do not have a fixed timetable, but run from four to several per hour, depending on the bus line and time of the day. With inexpensive tickets and extensive routes, usually no further than four blocks from commuters' residences, the colectivo is the most popular mode of transport around the city.

### **Sport**

Football is a passion for Argentines. Buenos Aires has the highest concentration of football teams of any city in the world (featuring no fewer than 24 professional football teams), with many of its teams playing in the major league. The best-known rivalry is the one between River Plate and Boca Juniors. Watching a match between these two teams was deemed one of the "50 sporting things you must do before you die" by *The Observer*. Diego Armando Maradona, born in Lanús Partido (county) south of Buenos Aires, is widely hailed as one of the greatest football players of all time. Maradona started his career with Argentinos Juniors, later playing for Boca Juniors, the Argentina national football team and others (most notably FC Barcelona in Spain and SSC Napoli in Italy).

## Rosario



**Seal of Rosario**

Rosario is the largest city in the province of Santa Fe, in central Argentina. It is located 300 km (186 mi) northwest of Buenos Aires, on the western shore of the Paraná River. Rosario is the third most populous city in the country, and is also the most populous city in Argentina that is not a state capital, with a growing and important metropolitan area; Greater Rosario has an estimated population of 1,276,000 as of 2012. One of its main attractions includes the neoclassical architecture that has been retained over the centuries in hundreds of residences, houses, and public buildings.



Rosario is the head city of the Rosario Department and is located at the heart of the major industrial corridor in Argentina. The city is a major railroad terminal and the shipping center for northeastern Argentina. Ships reach the city via the Paraná River, which allows the existence of a 10-metre-deep (34 ft) port. Exports include wheat, flour, hay, linseed and other vegetable oils, corn, sugar, lumber, meat, hides, and wool. Manufactured goods include flour, sugar, meat products, and other foodstuffs. The Rosario-Victoria Bridge, opened in 2004, spans the Paraná River, connecting Rosario with the city of Victoria, across the Paraná Delta. Because it plays a critical role in agricultural commerce, the city finds itself at the center of a continuing debate over taxes levied on big-ticket agricultural goods such as soy.

Along with Paraná, Rosario is one of the few Argentine cities that cannot point to a particular individual as its founder. The city's patron is the Virgin of the Rosary, whose feast day is October 7. The asteroid 14812 Rosario was named in its honor. It is the home town of the revolutionary Che Guevara.

### **History**

Even though the city did not have a clear foundation date or any official acknowledgement thereof, most commentators state that Rosario was founded in 7 October 1793 with a local population of 457 inhabitants. Nonetheless the town was officially declared as city on 3 August 1852, at the time it was known as Pago de los Arroyos, that is, "land of the streams", a reference to the several small rivers that traverse the southern region of Santa Fe, like the Ludueña Stream, the Saladillo Stream and others, emptying into the Paraná River. In 1689, captain Luis Romero de Pineda received part of the lands of the Pago de los Arroyos by royal decree, as payment for services to the Spanish Crown. Before that, the area was originally inhabited by Calchaquí tribes in reducciones, a kind of missions founded by Franciscans. These missions were ultimately attacked and destroyed by hostile tribes of the Chaco region.

Romero de Pineda established the first permanent settlement, an estancia — intended as farmland, not as a town. In 1719 the Jesuits bought another part and established Estancia San Miguel. The area was still so scarcely populated that it had no central authority; it was ruled from the provincial capital (Santa Fe), and in turn from Buenos Aires. In 1724, another colonial settlement was initiated by Santiago de Montenegro, who set up a mill, drew plans for the future town, built a chapel, and was appointed Mayor in 1751. The area of control of this local government extended northward from today's Rosario; only in 1784 was it divided into two smaller jurisdictions.

On February 27, 1812, General Manuel Belgrano raised the newly created Argentine flag on the shores of the Paraná, for the first time. Because of this, Rosario is known as the "Cradle of the Argentine Flag". The National Flag Memorial marks the occasion.

### **Climate**

The Rosario area has a Pampean, humid subtropical climate and is well known for its changeable weather conditions. The city has average temperatures of 23.4 °C (74.1 °F) maximum and 11.6 °C (52.9 °F) minimum. The annual rainfall is 1,038 mm (40.9 in).

Rosario is usually warmer than other mainland Argentine capital cities in the winter. The lowest average in winter is 4.4 °C (40 °F). This is due in part to the city's flat topography, its situation on the Paraná River bank, and the presence of high density of urbanization. Those conditions have created a microclimate known as urban heat island that often means that the city is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas.

The temperature difference usually is larger at night than during the day and larger in winter than in summer, and is most apparent when winds are weak. However, snowfalls are extremely rare: the most recent occurrence of sleet in the CBD was on 9 July 2007. During the spring, Rosario commonly enjoys extended periods of mild weather and clear skies. On average, Rosario has average day-night temperatures of 23–10 °C (73–50 °F). However, it

occasionally experiences hotter and drier summer days, with maximum temperatures above 35 °C (95 °F), when northerly winds blow dry air from Brazil. The record high temperature is 42.4 °C (108.3 °F). The record low is -11.1 °C (12 °F).

### **Economy**

Rosario is the main epicentre of a metropolitan region whose economy is based on services and industry, generating the second largest urban gross regional product of Argentina, after Greater Buenos Aires. The principal manufacturing sector is the agro industry, whose industries are placed in the northern and southern areas of the Greater Rosario; the investments over the last decade have transformed Rosario into a major role of processing oil of the world. Many other sectors contribute to the diversified industrial offerings of the city. Rosario and its metropolitan area produce 20% of the cars, 4% of the domestic refrigerators, 80% of the machinery for the food industry and 100% of the auto bodies for long distance buses made in Argentina.

Other important sectors include the petrochemical sector, with three plants located in the suburbs of San Lorenzo and Port San Martin; the chemistry sector, with plants for sulphuric acid, fertilizers, resins and other products; the cellulose industry; the meat industry; ironworks; auto parts; the plants and equipment for bottled oil; agricultural machinery; and the materials and equipment for the construction industry. Worldwide international companies settled in Rosario include, among others, General Motors, Cargill, Unilever, John Deere, Petrobrás, ICI, Dow, Tenneco and Mahle.

### **Landmarks**

The National Flag Memorial in Rosario is a monumental complex built near the banks of the Paraná River. It was commissioned in 1944 and inaugurated on June 20, 1957 - the anniversary of the death of Manuel Belgrano, creator of the Argentine flag, who raised it for the first time on an island in the river on February 27, 1812.



The National Flag Memorial

The complex has a total area of about 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> (107,600 sq ft) and was constructed using stone primarily sourced in the Andes. The Memorial (Monumento) has three parts: the Tower (Torre) or mast, 70 metres (230 ft) high, which commemorates the Revolution of May 1810 and houses Manuel Belgrano's crypt in its base; the Civic Courtyard (Patio Cívico), which symbolizes the effort of the organization of the state (the Courtyard is used for massive open-air shows), and the Triumphal Propylaeum (Propileo Triunfal), representing the nation as organized after the 1853 Constitution. Under the Propylaeum there is the

Honor Room for the Flags of America (where the flags of all American nations are displayed).

The 4 metre-tall bronze statue of Che Guevara was unveiled on 14 June 2008 to commemorate his 80th birthday. It is made from 75,000 bronze keys donated by Argentines nationwide and weighs 2.7 tons. The statue was made by artist Andres Zerner and is the first such monument to Guevara in his native Argentina.



Che Guevara Statue

### **Urban Structure**

Córdoba Street is the main avenue in Rosario City Centre. It begins at the Flag Memorial Park, climbs towards the district area, and becomes a pedestrian walk for seven blocks, between Plaza 25 de Mayo and Plaza Pringles. Along Córdoba Ave to the west Paseo del Siglo ("Walk of the Century") was settled, with former houses of wealthy families, finally there is also the San Martín Square, and elsewhere, Plaza Montenegro (on Peatonal San Martín, the pedestrian-only four blocks of San Martín Street) and Plaza Sarmiento.

Oroño Boulevard (going north–south) and Pellegrini Avenue (east–west) mark the boundaries of the town center together with the river. At their confluence starts the Parque de la Independencia, that houses the Juan B. Castagnino Fine Arts Museum, the Newell's Old Boys football club, and the sports clubs Provincial and Gimnasia y Esgrima, as well as the horse racetrack and the former Sociedad Rural (Rural Society).

### **Transport**

The Rosario public transport system includes buses, trolleybuses and taxicabs. The trolleybus system consists of only one main trunk line. It is presently operated by a government-owned corporation, SEMTUR, as are some of Rosario's other urban bus lines.

Plaza Sarmiento is the hub of the city bus system, about 40 urban lines in the metropolitan area that provide service every 5 to 10 minutes. Bus fares are pre-paid by means of either a rechargeable plastic card or a disposable paper card with a magnetic stripe which can be bought from post offices, automatic vending machines, and private businesses. For occasional use, a larger fare can be paid using a coin machine in the bus unit. The interurban lines have differential fares and some allow payment in cash only. The municipal administration is phasing out the paper cards, in favor of the plastic ones, during the second half of 2012.

A significant number of buses run on natural gas, which happens a lot in Argentina as a whole, since the price of this fuel is quite low compared to the alternatives. The idea to

transform all buses to this system did not prosper; most buses run on heavily subsidized diesel fuel.

In 2012 bus lanes were added to several pairs of parallel streets traversing the downtown area. Bus stops along these are spaced every three blocks instead of the usual two. For the most part they leave room to only one additional, narrow lane on the left for cars and other vehicles. They can be used for taxis carrying passengers as well. They are exclusive for public transport during weekdays and on Saturday morning; stopping or parking on the affected streets is forbidden, as well as right turns. Their implementation attracted opposition from residents and shop owners but was well received by habitual bus users, since they reduce the time needed to get out of the crowded central area by a noticeable amount.

Rosario has a medium-sized taxi fleet, with units painted black and outlined in yellow. Some belong to radio-taxi companies and can be reserved by telephone; others only in the streets.

Rosario is also a major hub for long-distance overland transportation from the Mariano Moreno Bus Terminal. The transportation facility serves 73 bus companies in short, medium and long-distance travel, carrying 1,100,000 passengers per month to 784 national and international destinations.

### **Sport**

Rosario is the home of the football clubs Rosario Central (founded 1889) and Newell's Old Boys (founded 1903). Both play in Primera División Argentina.

It is also the hometown of a number of Argentine internationals such as footballers Lionel Messi, Ángel Di María, Maximiliano Rodríguez, Ezequiel Lavezzi, football coach César Luis Menotti, rugby players Juan Imhoff, Nicolás Vergallo and Leonardo Senatore and women . Luciana Aymar who is recognized as the best female player in the history of the game.

Rosario is also the second choice site for Argentine rugby tests, after Buenos Aires. Famous rugby clubs from the city include Club Atlético del Rosario - one of the four UAR founding clubs - and also Jockey Club de Rosario and Duendes Rugby Club, both former winners of the Nacional de Clubes title.

## **Iguazu Falls**

Iguazu Falls are the waterfalls of the Iguazu River on the border of the Argentina province of Misiones and the Brazilian state of Paraná. The falls divide the river into the upper and lower Iguazu. The Iguazu River rises near the city of Curitiba, Brazil. For most of its course, the river flows through Brazil, however, most of the falls are on the Argentine side. Below its confluence with the San Antonio River, the Iguazu River forms the boundary between Argentina and Brazil.

The name "Iguazu" comes from the Guarani or Tupi words "y", meaning "water" and "ûasú, meaning "big". Legend has it that a deity planned to marry a beautiful woman named Naipí, who fled with her mortal lover Tarobá in a canoe. In a rage, the deity sliced the river, creating the waterfalls and condemning the lovers to an eternal fall. The first European to record the existence of the falls was the Spanish conquistador Álvaro Núñez Cabeza de Vaca.

### **Geography**

Iguazu Falls are located where the Iguazu River tumbles over the edge of the Paraná Plateau, 23 kilometres (14 mi) upriver from the Iguazu's confluence with the Paraná River. Numerous islands along the 2.7-kilometre-long (1.7 mi) edge divide the falls into many separate waterfalls and cataracts, varying between 60 to 82 metres (197 to 269 ft) high. The number of these smaller waterfalls fluctuates from 150 to 300, depending on the water level.



Approximately half of the river's flow falls into a long and narrow chasm called the Devil's Throat (Garganta del Diablo in Spanish or Garganta do Diabo in Portuguese). The Devil's Throat is U-shaped, 82 metres high, 150 m wide, and 700 m long (269×492×2,297 ft).



Iguazú Falls from the air

### **Comparison**

Upon seeing Iguazu, the United States First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt reportedly exclaimed "Poor Niagara!", which, at 50 m or 165 feet, are a third shorter. Often Iguazu is also compared with Victoria Falls in Southern Africa, which separates Zambia and Zimbabwe. Iguazu is wider, but because it is split into approximately 275 discrete falls and large islands, Victoria has the largest curtain of water in the world, at more than 1,600 m (5,249 ft) wide and over 100 m (328 ft) in height (in low flow Victoria is split into five by islands; in high flow it may be uninterrupted).

### **Climate**

Iguazu Falls experiences a humid subtropical climate with abundant precipitation and high temperatures year-round. Average high and low for August are 25 – 11 C, with 80% relative humidity.

Date: 28/07/15

Yarm \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ Liceo RFC

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**Scorers**

T \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

P \_\_\_\_\_

DG \_\_\_\_\_

**Report of Game**

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Man of Match \_\_\_\_\_

**Moment to Remember**

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Date: 31/07/15

Yarm \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ Tiro Federal de San Pedro

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**Scorers**

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**Report of Game**

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Man of Match \_\_\_\_\_

**Moment to Remember**

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Date: 02/08/15

Yarm \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ Club Atletico Del Rosario

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**Scorers**

T \_\_\_\_\_

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DG \_\_\_\_\_

**Report of Game**

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Man of Match \_\_\_\_\_

**Moment to Remember**

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Date: 04/08/15

Yarm \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_ St Luke's College, Buenos Aires

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**Scorers**

T \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

P \_\_\_\_\_

DG \_\_\_\_\_

**Report of Game**

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Man of Match \_\_\_\_\_

Moment to Remember

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Date: 07/08/15

Yarm \_\_\_\_\_ v \_\_\_\_\_

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**Scorers**

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P \_\_\_\_\_  
DG \_\_\_\_\_

**Report of Game**

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Man of Match \_\_\_\_\_

**Moment to Remember**

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## Notes