

ejemplo de cómo estos espacios que cabezas, un arrullo que se convierte





Quito nido de nubes entre volcanes

Quito, a nest of clouds amongst volcanoes

Quito y allí encontramos una serie de datos curiosos que transcribimos a continuación:

más alta del mundo. La más cerca de 5 de ancho. La ciualta es La Paz, seguida por dad tiene una población de Lhasa, en el Tíbet. Quito está cerca de 1,8 millones de ha-

avegando por Inter-net entramos al sitio metros sobre el nivel del mar. Oficial Turístico de Sobre los 3.048 metros, los pilotos que vuelan en aviones no presurizados utilizan oxí-

Quito es la tercera capital 50 kilómetros de longitud y

bitantes. Las temperaturas promedio son de alrededor de 21C (70F) en el dia y 14C (57F) por la noche.

Quito está apenas a dos horas de la Amazonía y está Quito es una ciudad larga: rodeada por 12 volcanes, algunos de ellos activos. La ciudad se asienta en las faldas del volcán Pichincha, un macizo montañoso compuesto

por varias elevaciones, entre ellas se destacan el Rucu Pichincha y el Guagua Pichincha. Este último erupcionó en 1999 y emitió una enorme nube de ceniza. Sin embargo, no tiene cámara de magma. Guagua significa bebé en kichwa, la lengua indígena más importante del pais, sobre todo en la Sierra.



Quito is the third highest capital in the world. The highest is La Paz, followed by Lhasa, in Tibet Quito is between 2750 and 2800 meters

above sea level. Above 3048 meters, pilots who fly in non-pressurized planes use oxygen.

Quito is a long city: 50 kilometers long and about 5 kilometers wide. The city has a population of around 1.8 million inhabitants. The average temperatures are around 21°C (70°F) during the day and 14°C (57°F) at

Quito is just two hours from the Amazon and is surrounded by 12 volcanoes, some of which are active. The city rests on the side of the Pichincha Volcano, a mountain mass composed of various volcanoes, among them the Rucu Pichincha and the Guagua Pichincha. The

latter erupted in 1999 and emitted an enormous ash cloud. Nevertheless, it doesn't have a lava chamber. Guagua means baby in kichwa, the most important indigenous language in the country, especially in the mountain region.

Fotografía: Rómulo Moya Peralta

Puerto López Beaches, and Life



There are 135 different attractions in the region, including coral reefs, islets, wet and dry tropical forests, nearby beaches like Los Frailes, museums like the one in Agua Blanca and the Cloud Forest of San Sebastián.

3. Puerto López descansa al suroeste de Manabí, con una extensión 449 kilómetros! Puerto López lies 449 kilometers southwest of Manabí.

uerto López is a fisherman's town and a center for whale-watching. There you discover how the birds that circle above the boats launch themselves like free-falling projectiles to snatch a fish caught by one of the "men of nets." The seagulls provide this beautiful spectacle in the region of Manabí that is also the door to the Machalilla National Park.

Puerto López lies 449 kilometers southwest of Manabí. A small coastal town with less than 16,000 inhabitants, it offers access to La Plata Island, an area with various species also found in the Galapagos Islands, for example the masked, blue-footed, and red-footed boobies; in ad-

dition to a colony of hundreds of frigatebirds. In the boat ride from Puerto López, visitors are sure to receive visits and greetings from dolphins, which tend to swim around the boats.

It's in these moments that one can witness the ballet danced by the whales that from June to October take over the Coast. During this time the whales mate and give birth to their young, making them particularly easy to see: it is perhaps the location in Ecuador that offers the best chances of sighting a whale. This is one of the highlights of this beautiful beach that also reveals those important spaces in which life. in the form of humble and honorable fishermen, shows itself. Puerto López unites the beauty

of the land with the grace of the human being.

In this way the path towards the whales is forged, with a visual impact so great that the experience of it makes us small. Nevertheless, Puerto López isn't just a place for these types of experiences. There are 135 different attractions in the region, including coral reefs, islets, wet and dry tropical forests, nearby beaches like Los Frailes, museums like the one in Agua Blanca and the Cloud Forest of San Sebastián. In all of the sites, both those named and those left outside of our list, this journey of Pegasus is sustained, this liberty of being in one of the most beautiful regions of Manabí, seen from high up, arriving to a landscape that one can never forget, never let go of. One always arrives to Puerto López descending.

The image is the experience of the journey itself.

Nothing would be complete without the food. In Puerto López the custom is to approach food as a type of contact with the sea: fish, octopus, calamari, oysters, with that mystical character the zone casts. The palate wins in every encounter.

Puerto López is a place to visit in order to find oneself, to remember all the marvelous and simple that is life. Whales, fishermen, food, seagulls, beaches... a luxurious equation in which the unknown is revealed before our eyes.

Manabí adentro Café con aroma a Ecuador
Coffee with an Aroma of Ecuador ejar naufragar nuestros ensamientos en el arona de una taza de café es especialmente placentero. Nos gusta tomar café porque nos reanima, nos da placer, nos conéreéa, al tiempo que tenemos la sensación de algo universal y a la vez local, campesino y tan indiscutiblemente urbano. El café es el segundo producto de exportación en todo el mundo, después del petróleo. Cada segundo, 12.000 tazas de café son bebidas gracias al trabajo de más de 100 millones de pequeños productores. ¿Pero qué café nos gusta? Existen dos tipos fundamentalmente, los de sol y los de sombra, que a la vez son los del llano y los de altura, los industrializados y los ecológicos. El de altura es llamado arábigo y es tan apetecido como dificil su cosecha, pues crece en altitudes entre 800 v 2000 msnm. En el llano a la vez, se siembra en grandes campos donde para controlar las plagas se abusa de pesticidas y agroquímicos, mientras que el café cultivado en montañas y volcanes, donde se diversifica la siembra y los terrenos son boscosos y más chicos, es el más apreciado porque ofrece más garantías de que fue elaborado en mejores condiciones. El café arábigo es por tanto más ecológico y mejor. El Ecuador produce café arábigo de diversos tipos según la región, por ejemplo la provincia de Loja al sur del país, a alturas entre 1600 v 1900 msnm. es una de las zonas cafetaleras

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