



The Great Barrier Reef consists of 900 tiny islands off the coast of Queensland in northeast Australia and measures 2,300 kilometres long.

“CORAL SEA CAPERS”

Two 10-day cruising adventures along the Coral Sea coast aboard the world-famous maxi yacht “CONDOR”.

27th May to 13th June 2021

Join the crew from Sailing Adventures and Prosail Whitsundays aboard the world-famous maxi yacht “Condor” for an adventure cruise along the Coral Sea Coast and the Great Barrier Reef.

The “Coral Sea Capers Adventure Cruise” will depart from Magnetic Island cruising north for a ten-day adventure through the islands, Coral Atolls & Cays of the Great Barrier Reef as far as Cooktown in far North Queensland. At the end of the ten days the group will depart from Cairns where we will pick up the second group for another ten-day adventure cruise in reverse, finishing at Magnetic Island.

Following in the wake of Cook, Flinders, Bligh and those who have discovered the wonder and spectacle of this remote region.

Along the way there will be snorkelling, free diving, fishing, swimming, exploring and hiking throughout the myriad of coral reefs, atolls, islands, reefs and remote regions.

This cruise will be-all inclusive of chef prepared food, all drinks and accommodation aboard Condor.

“These islands are places that will fill you with peace, take away your problems and leave you with a sense of pure adventure and child-like wonder”.



SOME OF THE REEFS, CAYS & ISLANDS WE WILL VISIT

HINCHINBROOK ISLAND:

Australia's largest island National park & is also one of the most beautiful parts of the Tropical Coast. The deep green freshwater swimming hole at Zoe Falls is so relaxing you won't want to leave. Zoe Bay, located on the south eastern side, is one of Hinchinbrook Islands most magnificent locations. Unbelievable scenery through the Hinchinbrook Channel to the south then out to the open waters on the seaward side of Hinchinbrook Island en route to Zoe Bay.

ZOE FALLS:

Stunning waterfalls that truly captivate the mind, Zoe Falls plummets into a deep blue swimming hole, surrounded by nature. The falls are easily accessible and at the top of the falls are infinity pools overlooking the awe-inspiring Zoe Bay, featuring widespread views of the sea and lush tropical rainforest.

The island's cloud-covered mountains support fragile heath vegetation. Rainforest and eucalypt forests which descend to a mangrove-lined channel in the west with bays, beaches and rocky headlands along the east coast.

ORPHEUS ISLAND:

A 12-kilometre long national park island made up of volcanic rocks formed around 280 million years ago. Orpheus Island is located off the North Queensland coast from the town of Ingham, which is approximately 100 kilometres north of the city of Townsville.

Fringing reefs, rocky escarpments, beaches and a variety of vegetation types contribute to the island's scenic value. Orpheus Island offers the opportunity for snorkelling or scuba diving. Large coral bommies may be found in Little Pioneer Bay, Cattle Bay and around the Yank's Jetty area.

A research station overlooking Hazard Bay is the island's only settlement. A luxury resort is located on the island, catering to limited



PELORUS AND ORPHEUS:

Part of the Palm Island Group, 80 kilometres north of Townsville, access to these continental islands is from Lucinda or by water. All around Pelorus and Orpheus Islands are rocky reefs covered in hard coral, soft coral, gorgonians and sea whips in depths from 12 metres to 25 metres. The coral coverage on these sites is surprisingly good, considering how close these islands are to the mainland. Popular dive sites around the islands include Bat Caves, The Maze, Moon Pools, Trenches and Black Coral Wall. At these sites divers can explore ledges, gutters, bommies and walls. Typical marine life in the area includes turtles, reef sharks, gropers, barramundi cod, batfish, stingrays and a good range of reef fish and invertebrates.

DUNK ISLAND:

Known as *Coonanglebah* is an island that lies 2.5 nm off the east coast, opposite the town of Mission Beach. The island forms part of the Family Islands National Park. The island is surrounded by reefs and has a diverse population of birds. The Bandjin and Djiru peoples once used the island as a source for food. Europeans first settled on the island in 1897. Dunk Island was used by the Royal Australian Air Force during World War II. Dunk Island is by far the largest island in the National Park all of which consist of granite rock. All of the islands were part of the mainland before the last sea level rise began 8,000 years ago. Dunk Island covers 970 ha, of which 730 ha is national park and the rest is freehold. Its topography varies, with sandy beaches and rocky shores, slightly undulating slopes, foothills and steeper semi-rugged terrain. Mount Kootaloo is the island's highest point, at 271 m above sea level.

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HASTINGS REEF:

Today, Hastings Reef is a flurry of colour, and the preferred location for many corals because it is so far away from the coast and the currents of the surrounding rivers and streams. It may well be the very edge of the Pacific Ocean, but this is where Great Barrier Reef's marine life thrives the most, and it is here that you'll find the most eclectic selection of sea creatures and dynamic sights.

The reef itself spans a 10 square kilometer patch of ocean, encompassing a spectacular collection of corals and wildly exotic fish. Large areas of around 18 metres include all sorts of corals, from fire and plate, to pillar and brain varieties. In addition, there are plenty of pretty coral gardens that span the area, as well as a network of cave systems that make the region so diverse.

The area is well-loved by divers and snorkelers, because the close proximity to the Pacific Ocean means the water is clear and visibility is good. There are plenty of coral caves, overhangs, water drop offs, canyons, and shallow bays to explore, all of which are characterised by an amazing selection of wildlife.



SOME OF THE REEFS, CAYS & ISLANDS WE WILL VISIT

NORMAN REEF:

Known to locals and expert divers as one of the best diving spots in the country, Norman Reef is a dream come true for anyone who gets to explore it underwater. It's filled with caves, corals, giant clams, turtles, and swim through areas that will make you believe you're in another world. Due to its long depth, there isn't just fish to see here, but a range of larger marine life roaming the seafloor.

Wildlife

The chance of seeing a variety of marine life is high, with a large amount living in the reef throughout the year.

Giant Clams

Found along Norman Reef's seafloor is the largest of all the mollusks in existence. The Giant clam measures up to 1.3 metres in length and weighs around 250 kilograms. Majority of the clam's body is the shell, with the soft inner parts inside the shell making up of only about 10% of the overall body. These enormous creatures feed entirely on the sugars and proteins produced by the nearby algae. They are fascinating creatures, stunning in shapes, colours, and sizes, with bright colours and interesting details in their shells. Get up close and personal when you swim along the bottom of Norman's floor.

Moray Eels

These creatures may not win any beauty contests in the near future, but they are a local within the Norman Reef. Most likely found in your nightmares, these slimy creatures have two sets of jaws, with sharp teeth that trap their prey in their grasp. Similar to the typical eel but ranging in size and colours depending on their type of species, with over 200 different moray eels dotting the world's sea.

Manta Rays

Some may mistake these for stingrays, but they are the 'devil' cousins of the stings. This is due to the manta rays having the devil horn-like flaps on their mouth. They are thought to be the biggest rays on the entire planet, measuring up to 9 metres, but are seen as gentle and harmless creatures. Their pure white underbellies contrast with their darkish black back. Swim alongside these great beasts as they glide on the bottom or the top of the reef region.

Anemones

Step inside the world of finding Nemo, where anemones sway slowly in the sea. These enchanting creatures attach themselves on reef rocks and have their almost transparent tentacles hang out around them. There are over 1,000 different anemone species found, so there is a good chance you'll see a range during your Norman reef visit. Some fish, like clownfish Nemo, used these creatures as a safe home from larger predators, while the anemones snack on the scraps of the fish's meals.

Turtles

What is one of the most sought-after creatures in the sea? the Sea Turtle! These slow and steady creatures glide through the sea with ease, being the mascot to the tropical reefs of Queensland. There is even a section of the Norman reef which is named 'turtle bay' so head here if you are wanting to catch sight with one of the ancient marine creatures.

Minke Whales

If you're in luck and visiting the Great Barrier Reef during the winter months, you may have the chance to view the Minke Whales. They tend to take over the area mid-to-late winter. Don't miss out on this opportunity if whale-spotting is on your bucket list!



SOME OF THE REEFS, CAYS & ISLANDS WE WILL VISIT

SAXON REEF:

Saxon Reef can be found between Norman Reef and Hasting Reefs and is home to some of the most vibrant species in the vicinity. It covers about 1.9 square kilometres and is one of the quieter diving spots in the region, giving you the chance to explore the underwater world without the crowds. It is ideal for divers and snorkelers who really want to get up close and personal with everything the Great Barrier Reef has to offer. The temperatures are typically always warm throughout the year, with the best sea conditions between June and September.

Shallow Sections of Coral

What's great about Saxon reef is that you don't have to be a big swimmer to explore it. With many of the sections shallow enough to allow visitors to stand without trouble. Allowing visitors, a break from swimming when they spend an extended time along the reef.

Larger Marine Life

Those who want to go a little deeper can enjoy a scuba diving adventure. Diving to the deeper sections where visitors can be greeted by moray eels, painted crayfish, and large glass-eyed cod. These sections are the sandy sea floors between the large coral formations, with divers getting to swim down to the very bottom where the marine life roams. There are even chances of seeing stingrays and sharks in these sections, lying in wait to grab some nearby prey. However, guests shouldn't worry, as these predators are smaller white-tip reef sharks that are no harm to humans. These creatures are like miniature great white sharks, but with brownish-grey coloured with a short blunt snout.

Large fish swarm the reef, including popular diagonally banded sweetlips, parrotfish, and butterflyfish. These fish are easy to spot among the deep blue, with the diagonally banded sweetlips a fluoro yellow, with white and black stripes running along the body. Parrotfish have gotten their name due to their similarity between the flying bird, with the colourful green, blues, and reds, and beak like lips. Finally, the butterflyfish are popular in many of the country's postcards and advertisements

•white-tip reef sharks, diagonally banded sweetlips, barramundi cod, and dozens of species of wrasse, parrotfish and butterflyfish.

A Kaleidoscope of Colour

During the sunny days along the Great Barrier Reef, the Saxon Reef comes to life! This is all due to the sunny glow pouring down, filtering through the water, and reflecting along the seabed. The reflected light enhances the coral colours of the Saxon Reef, created a sensational underwater site straight out of a Finding Nemo scene. The warm tropical waters make this swim even better, with visitors spending hours within this underwater paradise without even getting a chill.

Breath-Taking Beauty

Regardless of whether you are coming to the Great Barrier Reef for, whether it is snorkeling, diving, swimming, sailing, or more, you can do it at the Saxon Reef. It is one of the top Great Barrier Reef spots for a range of wildlife, with different environments perfect for a wide collection of fishes and mammals.



BREAKING PATCHES REEF:

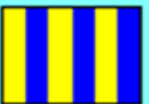
Breaking Patches Reef is one of the most exclusive diving sites offering shallow waters teeming with painted parrot fish, pretty angel fish and Lionfish. This is one of the best spots for drifting alongside majestic green sea turtles and endangered hawksbill turtles who come in their hordes to the warm and rich waters of Breaking Patches Reef. The bountiful coral is both soft and hard and explorers in the deep can see Staghorn coral, Black Coral Trees and Sea Fans glittering along the seabed.

Wide Range of Wildlife

One of the greatest bonus' to this Great Barrier Reef region is the wide collection of wildlife. With the plate and fan coral home to a unique set of wonderful and wondrous creatures. Spending the afternoon splashing in the shallows, swimming through the overhangs and touching down on the sandy seafloor is the best way of discovering the bounty of Breaking Patches Reef.

The Coral within the Lagoon

Breaking Patches Reef is often referred to as a lagoon-like coral reef thanks to its calming shallow waters and protected shelf surroundings. Another fabulous reason as to why you may want to explore the beauty of Breaking Patches Reef is the fact that it is only visited by a limited number of companies ensuring that the waters stay free and open, and you don't swim through the crowds. These calming waters offer crystal clear vision and pristine opportunities for beginners who dare to duck their head beneath the waves. Yet those who are more advanced in the world of diving will find plenty of fun with the fingers and chutes that can be found scattered around the reef. On Breaking Patches Reef, you will find over 400 types of coral, those found on barrier reefs and those found in coral gardens of fringe reefs. Large Sea Fans are widely found on the reef and it is common to see turtles among the black coral trees.



SAILING ADVENTURES and PROSAIL WHITSUNDAYS

Presenting:

“CORAL SEA CAPERS”

Two - 10-day cruising adventures along the Coral Sea coast aboard the world-famous maxi yacht “CONDOR”.

- TRIP I** **South to North** - 27th May to 6th June
Embarking at Magnetic Island & disembarking in Cairns
- TRIP II** **North to South** - 6th June to 17th June
Embarking in Cairns & disembarking at Magnetic Island

INCLUDED -

- All meals & drinks on board, Coral Sea, Barrier Reef Cruise
- Welcome or farewell lunch in Cairns
- Accommodation aboard CONDOR
- Commemorative Shirt & Hat
- Price per person per trip - \$ 5,950
- Deposit on booking \$ 1,950
- Balance 45 days prior to departure.

NOT INCLUDED:

Air Fares, Travel Insurance, Pre or Post Accommodation,

