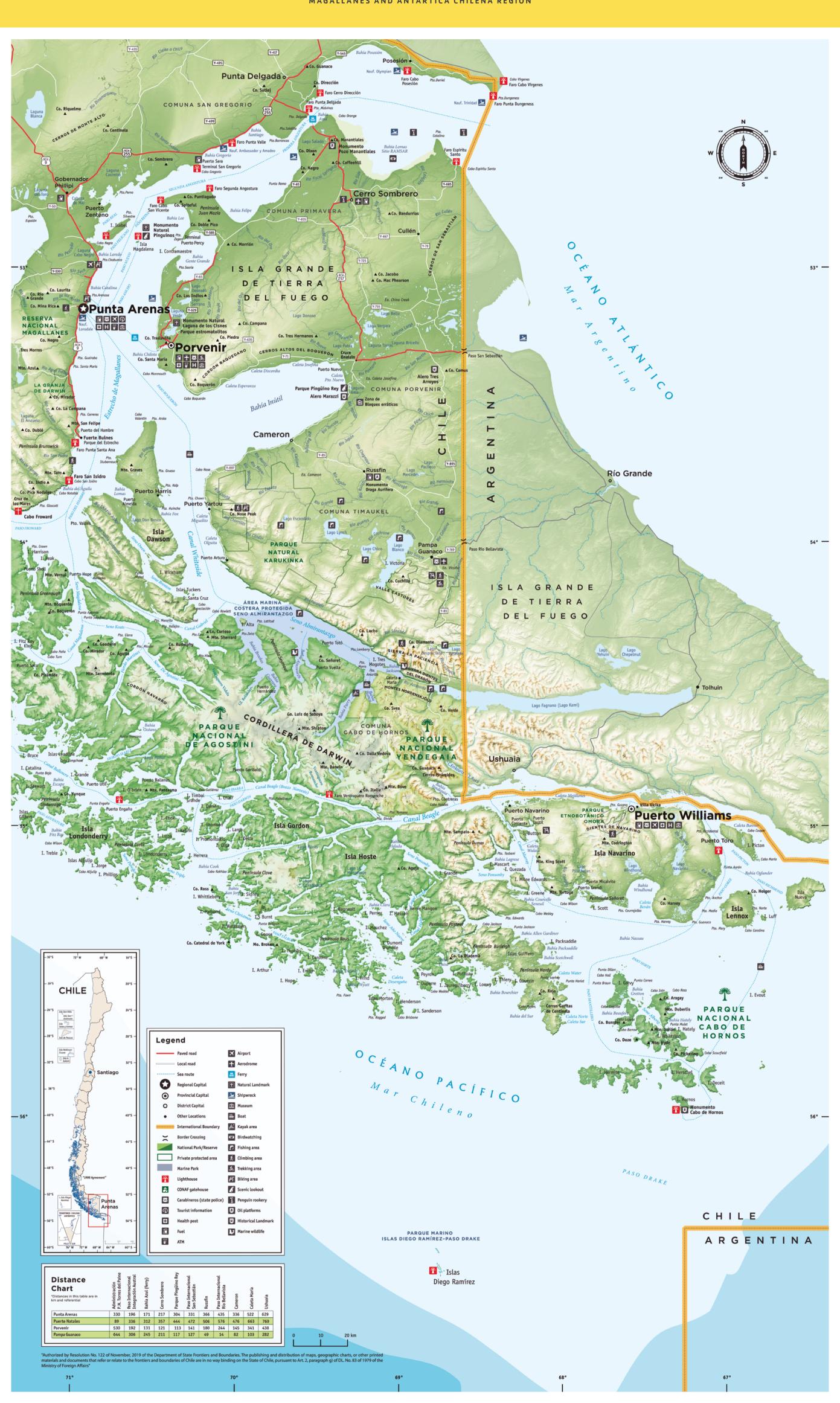
## TIERRA DEL FUEGO PROVINCE

MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA REGION



Land of contrasts, sheep ranches, and the natural habitat of numerous bird species and marine fauna.



American continent. Historical explorers eager for riches from efforts made in search of a better trace of a human footprint.

called it Karukinka, which means "our land." Today, this territory is of its first western inhabitants. Its shared by Chile (on the western side) and Argentina (on the eastern have kindled innumerable stories side). To access it from the mainland filled with mystery, which can still one must cross the cold waters of be heard when the wind whispers the Strait of Magellan, the main its secrets among the dense subnatural channel connecting the Antarctic forests and dramatic world's two largest oceans, the landscapes that invite discovery Pacific and the Atlantic

Tierra del Fuego, the largest The fires lit by the original inhaisland in South America, is the bitants to protect themselves from southernmost boundary of the the southern cold were seen by the first explorers, forever naming remains of the first settlements the island Tierra del Fuego (Land of hunter-gatherers and pioneer of Fire). Its rugged nature and extreme weather have made this white and black gold, wood and beautiful territory, which spans livestock, reveal epics of the great 29,484 km², increasingly attractive for all manner of travelers. life in these remote lands that, to explorers, and scientists. It is a this day, still conceal places with no vast wildlife area that we must Its first inhabitants, the Selknam. Its history is linked to the colonizing

impetus and entrepreneurial effort peculiarities and remote location and exploration

#### DISTRICT **PRIMAVERA**

It is named after Springhill (Cerro Primavera), one of the first settlements in the area.

The town of Cerro Sombrero is the capital of the Primayera the cinema, the hospital, and the district, strategically located at the northeastern point of entry to Isla Tierra del Fuego. Historically, the National Petroleum Company much of its economic development (ENAP). An exhibit of the Selknam has been based on oil and natural gas production.

Primavera has the singular Departing from Cerro Sombrero, characteristic of being the only Chilean district with access to the mouth of the Strait of Magellan. In the inland part of the island, the district covers part of the extensive steppes of Tierra del Fuego. The landscape, devoid of woodlands, contrasts sharply with that of the south of the island, in the western part of the Strait of Magellan.

**WHAT TO VISIT.** The Cerro Sombrero company town is an attractive site, originally conceived as an oil camp and architects in the late 1950s, imitating the cities of their country. Highlights include the church, the Plaza de Armas, and its village



with more than 150 houses. Today, supermarket, among others, are in operation, as are the offices of ethnic group is displayed in the only exhibition hall.

10 kilometers from Bahía Azul is Manantiales, Chile's first oil well. Atlantic Ocean, through the eastern It was discovered in 1945 and has been declared a National Landmark. The Bahía Gente Grande sector displays its natural attractions, and in Puerto Percy one can learn more about the oil camps. On the way to Punta Catalina, one can see oil platforms, and the ENAP's facilities (some of which are operational and others in disuse) are on the road to Cerro Sombrero. The attractive and dynamic and designed by US urban planners landscape of this coastal area often displays marvelous colors and flourishing bird populations. which remain in the area and can be sighted.



#### **FOLK FESTIVALS**

**BIRD WATCHING AND EXPLORING** important to plan trips and ration

MOUNTAIN BIKING. The Island is perfect setting to explore and live an excellent biking destination the unique experience of paddling

and can be explored using the alongside the fauna that inhabits

main road or back roads. Due to these isolated landscapes

LARGEST BARBECUE IN TIERRA SHEPHERD'S PEASANT FESTIVAL. **DEL FUEGO.** This great festival A family friendly celebration held in brings together representatives tribute to the fieldwork inherent from Tierra del Fuego and from to rural Patagonian culture, which Argentina, who compete to prepare includes sheepdog competitions, the best spit-roasted whole lamb. A traditional rodeo, artistic perforjury evaluates the gourmet concept, presentation, cooking, and flavor. roast. Participants from all over the First weekend of February.

**Activities in Nature** 

THE MOUNTAIN RANGE. From the

northern part of the island to the

less-explored Cordillera de Darwin,

Tierra del Fuego is a destination

with unique and inimitable

landscapes. Be responsible in your

adventures and minimize impacts

its distances and isolation, it is

Must-sees

RAHÍA LOMAS. Bahía Lomas

wetland is the southernmost in

Chile. Declared a Ramsar Site in

2004 and a Western Hemisphere

Shorebird Reserve in 2009, it is

known the world over for harboring

the thousands of migrating

birds that arrive every year after

covering distances in excess of

15,000 kilometers, one of the

most outstanding off which is the

Arctic Sandpiper (Calidris canutus)

which, after its breeding period in

the Northern Hemisphere (Alaska),

migrates to the coasts of the Strait

Coordinate visits with Bahía Lomas

Center. November - March

of Magellan.

on ecosystems.

mances, folk nights and a huge spit region travel especially to attend this event, as do many from Argentina. Third week of February.

meals. Bicycles can be leased in

Porvenir or at the Karukinka Park.

KAYAKING. From Caleta María,

one can enjoy this sport for the

duration of the season, crossing

glaciers, fjords, and bays with sub-

Antarctic forests. It provides the

PINGÜINO REY PARK. This is one

of the most important attractions

the region has to offer, both for

its history and because it houses

the only King Penguin colony in

South America. It promotes the

conservation and protection of

both the King Penguin and the

wealth of vegetation, fauna, and

archaeological sites in Bahía Inútil,

giving life to a conservation project

based on three fundamental

pillars: research, education, and

114 kilometers from Porvenir.

Tuesday to Sunday 11:00 a.m. to

Bookings must be made at least

one day in advance through

sustainable tourism

www.pinguinorey.com

Inquire in advance.

# DISTRICT / CAPITAL

Capital and district of the Tierra del

When one walks through the part of Bahía Chilota, where coastal streets, some of that past splendor remains. The entire district is a very diverse destination. Its valuable historical and cultural attractions reflect its history of gold mining and

WHAT TO VISIT. Porvenir has center with the history of the an important urban landscape Salesians in Tierra del Fuego and value whose elements of early twentieth century architecture reflect the cultural identity that Air transport services (15 minutes) the pioneers imprinted on their homes, in exquisite harmony with

Another area of interest is the city's waterfront, between Calle Manuel Señoret and Avenida Santa María, where one can find the Plaza de las Banderas, the Croata Park and the Del Recuerdo Porvenir (approximately 130 km).

MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA. 2019

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES: Mapping of the National Institute of Statistics (INE) 2017 Census; Road maps - General Wate Directorate (IDGA) of the Ministry of Public Works (MOP); Digital terrain model from satellite images of the Alos Palsa ropicet (relief) - National System of Wilderness Protection Areas (SNASPE) of the CONAT; Private protected areas - (various sources); International boundary - Department of State Frontiers and Boundaries (DIFROL); Various thematic layers of the COPE Managlanes separate, information contained in greative mans (ESPANTID) Wilder TO (NAE amonate of the COPE Managlanes separate); information contained in greative mans (ESPANTID) wilder TO (NAE amonate of the COPE Managlanes separate).



STROMATOLITES PARK

Park. A memorial to the Selknam

hunter and the municipal cemetery,

where the families of the first

Croatian immigrants were buried.

are also worth a visit. The scenic

lookout located in the southern

area of Porvenir deserves a special

mention. Here, one can enjoy an

unrivalled panoramic view of the

city. In the same sector is Casa de

Piedra, a walk that wanders through

The Fernando Cordero Rusque

Museum and the San Francisco de

Sales Historical Complex, which

houses the first church of Tierra del

Fuego and a small interpretation

Magallanes, are also noteworthy.

and sea transport (1 hour and

45 minutes) cross the Strait of

Magellan from Tres Puentes (Punta

Arenas) to Bahía Chilota (5 km

from Porvenir). It is also possible

to arrive by car on the Bahía Azul

barge, which crosses from the island

to the mainland in approximately 20

minutes, and then follow the road to

bird specimens can be seen.

#### **PORVENIR**

Fuego Province. For the most part, its inhabitants are descendants of the pioneering Chilotes and Croats who arrived to the island full of hope in the promise of fortune offered by gold mining.

sheep farming activities.

the coastal setting.

#### DISTRICT TIMAUKEL

It used to be called "Bahía Inútil" (Useless Bay) until its name was changed to

Timaukel in 1979.

It is the largest and most depopulated district in Chile. Here, we find an area especially suited for special-interest tourism, namely, adventure tourism activities (horseback riding or trekking in Valle de los Castores, La Paciencia or Pietro Grande) and sport fishing in its attractive rivers and lakes. Ever-vigilant guanaco herds can be seen throughout the distinctive landscape of Timaukel, which also boasts lake ecosystems and a waterfront. It is a perfect place for photo tours and birdwatching, learn about real sheep farming activities (such as shearing), or practice sport fishing in the

Grande and Azopardo rivers. WHAT TO VISIT. The Pingüino Rey Park is one of the greatest attractions in the area. This conservation area is located 114 kilometers from Porvenir and houses the only king penguin colony in South America. It is crucial to walk only on authorized trails in order to preserve these birds' habitat and protect the

ALBERTO DE AGOSTINI. In the early twentieth century, the Salesian priest Alberto de Agostini, a mountaineer and explorer par excellence, roamed the island of Tierra del Fuego for three decades, producing the greatest collection of photographic and cartographic records of southern Patagonia available at the time. Through the work of Agostini, Patagonia became well known around the world.



wildlife where their lives unfold. Taking the road to the south of the island one can find the Karukinka Natural Park, a private reserve and biodiversity conservation model for Tierra del Fuego. Karukinka is the starting point for adventure circuits such as the Blanco, Despreciado, Deseado, and Fagnano lakes.

SCULPTURE TO THE CANOE TRIBE



A bit of literature Uttermost Part of the Earth

(1948) Lucas Bridges

End of a World (1990), Anne Explorations in Tierra del Fuego,

Fuego, Martín Gusinde

The Aborigines of Tierra del

#### **Tourist Attractions Map** Tierra del Fuego Province

**National Tourism Service I Chile** 

Free Map

Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region



#### **National Tourism Service I Chile**

**Punta Arenas** 

Monseñor Fagnano 643 infomagallanes@sernatur.cl (61) 224 8790 - 222 5385

**Porvenir** 600 600 60 66

Free distribution

**Puerto Natales** 

(61) 241 2125

Pedro Montt 19

infonatales@sernatur.cl



## LEAVE NO TRACE PRINCIPLES

Plan ahead and prepare Travel and camp on durable surfaces Dispose of waste properly Leave what you find (fossils, plants, etc) Minimize campfire impacts (be careful with fire) Respect wildlife Be considerate of other visitors









GLACIAR GARIBALDI, ALBERTO DE AGOSTINI NATIONAL PARK

# THE GOLD ROUTE

### Land of Pioneers.

THE YELLOW GOLD. The initial impetus to settle the island was driven by gold mining, which attracted numerous miners from America and Europe as of 1882. Shortly thereafter, the gold

deposits proved to have a scarcity of valuable ore and were delegated to small miners. It was then that the colonizing impetus and large investments were redirected to livestock farming, which enjoyed its golden age at the turn of the twentieth century. A vestige of this past grandeur is Caleta Josefina. the oldest settlement on the island.

The Russfin gold dredger is part of Tierra del Fuego's rich heritage. This valuable piece of machinery was brought from England at the start of the twentieth century and declared a National Landmark in

THE WHITE GOLD. Between 1880 and 1920, Magallanes underwent a significant economic transformation. The southern economy was moving at a pace with growing wool and mutton exports. Huge sheep farms occupied the ands that, until then, had been inhabited by indigenous peoples, and thousands of European and

Chilote immigrants flocked to the region. At the same time, the development of the livestock industry enabled the growth and consolidation of the Porvenir village, which through the provision of services became the most important town on the island.

CALETA JOSEFINA

THE BLACK GOLD In the midtwentieth century, the history of this area became intertwined with the unexpected discovery of hydrocarbon reserves, when oil sprouted from the Manantiales well in the Cerro Primavera sector. This finding triggered the transformation of the entire area, as new roads, oil and gas pipelines, drilling towers, and towns were built.

Five years after the shocking discovery, oil production began in Magallanes, and in the late 1950s, the National Petroleum Company (ENAP) founded the town of Cerro Sombrero. Designed to accommodate the oil company's employees, the town is characterized by its careful planning and modern architecture, which in 2008 earned it a nomination as one of the country's 18 most important architectural works of the twentieth century.



PIETRO GRANDE SCENIC LOOKOUT, KARUKINKA

ches the sheep-shearing season

in most of the sheep farms in the

of animals must be moved from one

farm to another, crossing paths and

most striking images of this part

The shenherd is undoubtedly one

couple of dogs along the roads and back roads of the island.

of Patagonia.

TREKKING. One can enjoy low- AGRITOURISM. September laun-, medium-, and high-intensity activities across the province. Plan ahead, bearing in mind region. This means that thousands the variability of the weather conditions. Use predefined paths such as Pietro Grande, which traveling alongside shepherds and is 7 kilometers long and offers their sheepdogs. It is one of the captivating panoramic views.

SPORT FISHING. In rivers and especially in the Río Grande and of the most popular emblematic the great lakes of the Timaukel characters of the Tierra del Fuego district: Lago Blanco, Lago culture. At any given time, one can Despreciado, Lago Deseado, and see them next to their horses and a Lago Fagnano in the far south.

 ★ FERNANDO CORDERO RUSQUE MUSEUM. Its facilities house a photographic exhibition of the Selknam people, a wildlife show, and an interesting section on archeology and anthropology that

aboriginal of the island. Jorge Schythe 71, Porvenir

KARUKINKA. A private Nature Park that promotes a new biodiversity conservation model. Here, one can see peat bogs, Andean areas, Patagonian steppes, thickets, and coastline ecosystems, which are representative of southern biodiversity and the sub-Antarctic region, up close.

THE LAKES ROUTE Anglers' paradise. RIO GRANDE. Flowing through the Fuegian steppe, Río Grande is considered one of the best fishing rivers in the world. Famous for its hard-to-catch sea run brown trout, one can also find rainbow trout, river trout and Chinook or King salmon. Hence, year after year, experienced fly and bait anglers arrive from around the world to enjoy prizes weighing

between 2 and 14 kilograms. The geographical contrast

between Cordillera Darwin in

the south and the steppe in the

north is astonishing, giving the

landscape a particular beauty.

Forests of Magellan's beech and

lenga stand tall and imposing,

with trees that can reach a height

endemic orchids.

There is no public transport to access Karukinka Park. The best thing to do is to rent a vehicle in Punta Arenas or hire a Porvenir carrier.

\* STROMATOLITES PARK. These includes the mummified body of an are mineral structures built by a certain bacteria over millions of years. They are considered living fossils of great interest to science and an opportunity for tourism. It is one of the few places in the world where these geobiological systems are found, which offers the possibility of investigating ecosystems similar to those that gave rise to life on Earth.

> Free admission. At Laguna Los Cisnes Natural Landmark, 6 kilometers from Porvenir



LAGO BLANCO

to Cerro Cuchilla (800 meters), which takes around 8 hours for a round trip. The hilltop, offers a spectacular panoramic view of Lago Blanco, Cordillera Darwin, and Isla Victoria. Take care of wildlife and respect the local fauna's of up to 50 meters. They house a environment.

wide variety of plants, including LAGO LYNCH. It is a medium-size lake ideal for sport fishing. Tourism is an incipient development here, LAGO BLANCO. This beautiful and and it has the advantage of being extensive lake, 36 kilometers long exploited using sustainable criteria. and 18 kilometers wide, is located 218 kilometers southeast of LAGO ESCONDIDO. In Karukinka, Porvenir. In it, one can find abundant one can again find remarkable species for sport fishing, such as places for sport fishing, especially brown and rainbow trout, which can in the Lago Escondido sector, from whose basin emerge the headwaters of the fantastic Río Grande. The upper part of this

imposing river reveals a different located in the Argentine part of

LAGO DESEADO. Surrounded by lenga forests in a pristine The road ends at the Caleta environment, the awe-inspiring landscape invites one to rest and for visitors, but also for scientists, enjoy peace and tranquility. Like other watercourses in this part of the island, it offers trout fishing Almirantazgo, which is protected enthusiasts a fantastic place to by Karukinka to the north and by practice this activity.

LAGO FAGNANO. Also known as Lago Kami, in the Selknam language, this body of water is located to the south and center of the large island of Tierra del Fuego. About 93% of its 590 km² area is

the island, and the remainder in Chilean lands. Its mouth is located in the Río Azopardo torrent, which drains into Seno Almirantazgo in the Strait of Magellan.

María, a meeting point not only

who come to admire the great biodiversity surrounding Seno the Yendegaia National Park to the south. Caleta María is easy to access and offers a wide variety of wildlife observation and adventure tourism activities.

# FLY FISHING, RÍO GRANDE

# SEASON. October to April.

weigh from 2 to 3 kilos.

From the Lago Blanco one can hike

**RECOMMENDATIONS.** Fragile Ecosystem / Do not light fires / Use camp stoves / Remove all your waste / Give notice of your departure at the Pampa Guanaco checkpoint or at the Karukinka Park.

FISHING LICENSE. Chilean residents must obtain an "inland waters"

and a "marine waters" Recreational Fishing License. Foreigners must request a one-year license at the offices of SERNAPESCA or through its website, www.sernapesca.cl

**CAUTION.** Fishing enthusiasts must wash and disinfect any item that comes into contact with the aquatic environment to prevent contamination and/or the spread of Didymo.

RINGED FISHER. MEGACERYLE TOROUATA

and unique part of it, which

combines isolation, a woodland

environment, and exceptional

tranquility to pursue this sport.

# THE GLACIERS ROUTE

### Wildlife Reserve.

It includes places that are only accessible by sea. It comprises Canal Whiteside, located between Isla Dawson and Tierra del Fuego. through fjords and bays where an increasing number of visitors. colonies of elephant seals, blackbrowed albatrosses, and leopard seals coexist. It is an area rich in native forests and glacier tongues from the ice fields of Cordillera de Darwin. Its location made it one can result in a change of plans. of the largest wildlife reserves and it was declared a Biosphere Reserve. It is part of the Alberto de Agostini National Park (1,460,000 hectares).

Numerous bays and glaciers surround Seno Almirantazgo. One of them is Bahía Brookes, which is characterized by its imposing cliffs and a surprising snowdrift amphitheater. The cove has abundant flora, where the Antarctic beech and the tundra prevail. It is also the habitat of Peale's dolphins. penguins, cormorants, Fuegian steamer ducks, and otters.

In Bahía Jackson, the undisputed stars are the southern elephant seals. Good sighting practices and safety measures are essential to

large animals. Here, one can also visit Albatross islet, the only colony in the surrounding areas where one and the coast from Bahía Inútil can observe these beautiful birds, to Seno Almirantazgo, a journey a local tourist activity that attracts Useful tips: Always plan ahead. Contact local operators. Navigation

avoid affecting the habitat of these

is possible all year round. During heavy snowfalls, road conditions Minimize the impact of your stay and do not feed wildlife.

BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS

