

# MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA REGION

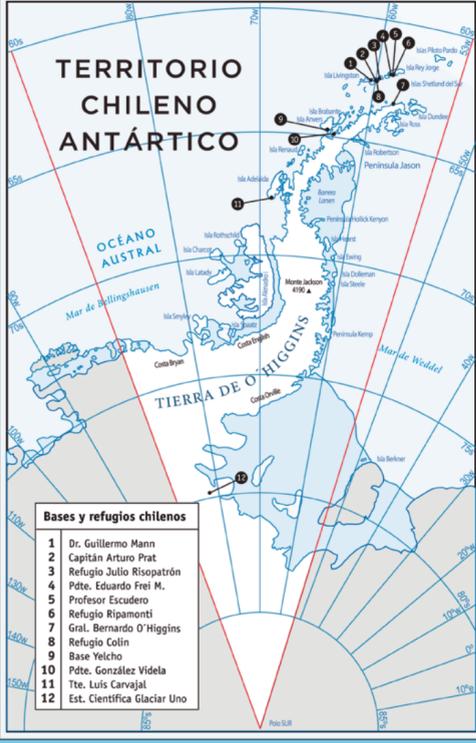
ROAD MAP



### Simbología

- Camino pavimentado
- Camino consolidado
- Ruta marítima
- Capital de región
- Capital provincial
- Capital comunal
- Otras localidades
- Límite internacional
- Paso fronterizo
- Límite regional
- Parque/Reserva Nacional
- Área protegida privada
- Área protegida marina
- Portería CONAF
- Carabineros
- Información Turística
- Aeropuerto
- Aeródromo
- Combustible
- Transbordador
- Posta
- Cajero automático
- Hospedaje
- Monumento Natural
- Monumento Histórico
- Embarcación
- Zona kayak
- Avistamiento de aves
- Zona de trekking
- Mirador
- Pingüinera

\* Acuerdo entre la República de Chile y la República de Argentina para precisar el recorrido del límite desde el Monte Fitz-Roy hasta el Cerro Daudet (Buenos Aires, 16 de Diciembre de 1998)



### Cuadro de Distancias

Las distancias de este cuadro son en km y referenciales

	Punta Arenas	Puerto Natales	Porvenir	Bahía Azul (ferry)	Paso Casas Viejas	Paso Dorotea	Paso Río Don Guillermo	Paso Integración Austral	Paso Río Bellavista	Paso Río Beltrán	P.A. Torres del Paine	P.A. Fitz Roy	P.A. Magallanes	R. Laguna Peverill	Fuente Bulnes	Parque Pingüino Rey	El Calafate (ARG)	Río Gallegos (ARG)	Río Grande (ARG)	Ushuaia (ARG)
Punta Arenas	x	248	307	171	234	252	308	196	331	435	330	192	7	50	56	304	520	262	424	629
Puerto Natales	248	x	447	312	18	24	66	336	472	576	89	333	251	295	304	444	272	270	564	769
Porvenir	307	447	x	131	433	452	508	192	141	244	530	188	311	355	363	113	556	258	233	438
Bahía Azul (ferry)	171	312	131	x	301	316	372	56	155	259	394	49	175	219	227	128	420	122	248	453
Río Verde	89	177	299	163	166	182	238	188	323	368	259	184	92	137	145	295	504	253	416	621
Villa Tehuelches	95	152	296	160	141	157	212	184	320	423	234	181	99	144	152	292	479	250	413	617
San Gregorio	111	252	207	71	241	256	312	96	232	335	334	92	115	159	167	204	460	162	324	529
Punta Delgada	167	307	163	24	296	312	368	31	176	291	390	25	170	215	222	159	395	97	280	485
Monte Aymond	192	333	188	52	315	334	331	3	217	358	415	52	199	242	248	192	369	69	305	510
Cerro Castillo	302	60	502	371	74	84	7	333	525	630	46	387	306	355	360	499	294	274	619	824
Cerro Sombrero	217	357	121	41	347	362	418	102	111	225	440	94	221	265	273	93	466	168	214	419
Cameron	336	476	145	160	465	481	537	223	89	99	599	213	339	384	392	32	585	286	382	386
Cullen	262	402	148	86	392	407	463	147	60	193	485	144	266	310	318	101	511	213	353	357
Paso San Sebastián	333	472	141	155	450	465	521	205	141	543	203	324	368	376	37	569	271	93	298	
Pampa Guanaco	421	561	230	245	551	566	622	306	127	14	644	302	425	469	477	117	670	372	99	282
Caleta María	522	663	343	346	652	667	723	407	229	112	745	404	526	653	578	219	771	473	322	527

\* Autorizada su circulación, por Resolución N° 122 del 20 de Noviembre del 2019 de la Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado. La edición y circulación de mapas, cartas geográficas u otros impresos y documentos que se refieren o relacionen con los límites y fronteras de Chile, no comprometen, en modo alguno, al Estado de Chile, de acuerdo con el Art. 2°, letra b) del DFL N° 83 del 1979 del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

# MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

Stunning Patagonia.



Comprising four provinces—Última Esperanza, Magallanes, Tierra del Fuego and Antártica Chilena—the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region is the most extensive in Chile and the antechamber to the great white continent, one of our planet's geographical landmarks known for its awe-inspiring, pristine, and inhospitable landscapes and wildlife.

Its attractions are a must for thousands of adventurers around the world, and include Cordillera Paine, the Southern Patagonian Ice Field, Tierra del Fuego, the Strait of Magellan, and the opportunity to navigate fjords and channels. Hundreds of experiences are waiting to be lived in the land at the end of the world, roughly 50% of which is a Protected Wild Area that is divided into reserves, natural landmarks, and national parks.

Magallanes is the southernmost part of the American continent and a strategic navigation point. Its capital, Punta Arenas, is also a bustling port that welcomes national and international cruise ships every year. The city has a cosmopolitan air and its climate is no obstacle to celebrating the arrival of the Winter Solstice. Its residents celebrate the longest night of the year with parades on the city's main streets, floats, and a fireworks show. Another thing to keep in mind is that the municipal cemetery, with its imposing mausoleums and cypress labyrinths, has been recognized as one of the most beautiful in the world.

The Torres del Paine National Park is the uncontested icon of the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. Its singular biodiversity contains Patagonia's principal ecosystems. It is a magnet for trekking enthusiasts and one of the world's great natural destinations.

## Climate

During the summer, there are approximately 18 hours of daylight.

Due to its vastness, the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region presents important climate variations that are mainly influenced by the region's topography, the sea, and strong winds that increase during spring. Some of the area's most characteristic climates are cold temperate, tundra, icecap, and transition climates, which are typical of Punta Arenas and its surroundings. The eastern slope of the Patagonian mountain range has a cold steppe climate that predominates in the central continental area.

**WHAT DO WE SUGGEST YOU BRING?** Waterproof jackets and trousers, thermal hats, socks and gloves, windbreakers, trekking shoes, sunglasses, and sunscreen. Fleece is recommended as a second layer. Because the temperature fluctuates, it is important to have short- and long-sleeved shirts, shorts, sandals, and a cap. A trekking pole helps to provide stability in the most difficult terrain. Although it is possible to travel there all year round and enjoy the Patagonian autumn and winter, we recommend visiting it between October and April, as the days are sunnier and there is less rain, which means that you can do more activities. Many travelers find that some of the best vistas occur during autumn and winter. The forests display their orange and red colors and even though camping sites and some hotels may be closed, the snow-covered Torres del Paine is a unique visual experience.

To help protect the environment, avoid the use of plastic bottles, and include reusable water containers that can be carried at all times.

## Activities in Nature

**TREKKING.** Due to its geographical diversity and spectacular natural scenery, this region is possibly one of the best trekking destinations in Chile. It is essential to protect wildlife on all trails and not leave any garbage behind.

★ **Noteworthy places.** The W and Macizo Paine circuits at the Torres del Paine National Park. The Dientes de Navarino circuit at Isla Navarino. Cerro Pietro Lookout at Karukinka Park, Tierra del Fuego. Volcán Morada del Diablo at Pali Aike National Park.

**SPORT FISHING.** Locations that are rarely frequented due to accessibility, but at the same time have a great variety of fish, especially trout. Tierra del Fuego has some of the best rivers and lakes in the entire continent.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Río Grande, Lago Deseado and Lago Despreciado. Río Navarino and Río Serrano.

**DIVING.** Diving, in the far south? The Strait of Magellan, with its shipwrecked steamboats.

★ **Noteworthy places.** The coast of the Strait of Magellan, with its shipwrecked steamboats.

KAYAK, GLACIER GREY



VALLE DEL FRANCÉS, TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK

**WHALE WATCHING.** One of the most important cetaceans is the humpback whale, which roams the southern coasts of the Pacific and the Atlantic. It can be seen between November and March.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Isla Carlos III in Francisco Coloane Marine Park. Whales begin arriving from the North during springtime.

**KAYAKING.** The kayak is a small but efficient vessel that allows one to travel across and penetrate the region's rugged geography of fjords and channels.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Glaciar Grey and Lago Grey in Torres del Paine. Seno Última Esperanza. Laguna Sofía, 30 kilometers from Puerto Natales. Strait of Magellan and Fierdo de las Montañas (an up to 10-day excursion).

**HORSEBACK RIDING.** For decades, horses have been one of the main means of transportation for the

SKIING, CLUB ANDINO IN PUNTA ARENAS



gauchos (cowboys) that herd their sheep from one ranch to another. They are also part of the Magellanic culture's everyday life. Outings and excursions across mountains, rivers, and pampas add a dash of adventure. It is important to use the existing trails and footpaths and follow an expert guide.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Laguna Sofía, Cerro Dorotea and the Sierra del Toro area. Different sectors of Tierra del Fuego (an up to 9-day excursion).

**MOUNTAINEERING.** The mountains' great challenges are all here, in Patagonia, with some of the most visited landmarks not only in Chile, but in America and the rest of the world.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Torres del Paine, Monte Tarn, Monte Sarmiento, and Dientes de Navarino.

**BIRDWATCHING.** In this part of Patagonia, one can see birds such as the condor, migratory birds such as the red knot and even the only king penguin colonies in America.

★ **Noteworthy places.** Bahía Lomas and Bahía Inútil in Tierra del Fuego. Torres del Paine and the Strait of Magellan. Cabo de Hornos National Park.

**SKIING & SNOWBOARDING.** A small ski center has one of the best views in all Chile: from Club Andino in Punta Arenas, visitors can ski while looking over the Strait of Magellan. A 1,200-meter-long chairlift takes around 8 minutes to reach the summit.

## Tips

– Shops are open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

– Both hotels and shops take credit cards. However, it is essential to have Chilean pesos to pay for everyday expenses such as transportation and tickets, or shop in grocery stores.

– Banks and ATMs can be found in all the provincial capitals of the region.

– Exchange houses can be found in Punta Arenas and in Puerto Natales. The airport has only one ATM that delivers Chilean pesos.

– Punta Arenas does not have a bus terminal. Each bus company operates with a ticket office and a bus station. It is recommended to use official transports, and make sure to ask about their arrival and departure times.

– It is important to follow the instructions of park rangers at all times when visiting protected wild areas in parks, reserves, and landmarks. Do not light fires or depart from authorized and demarcated paths.

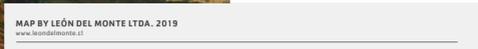
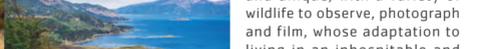
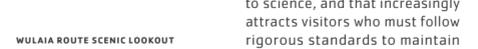
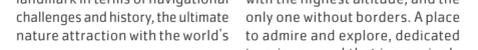
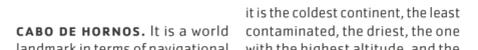
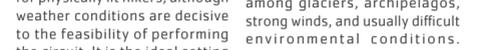
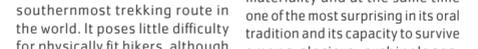
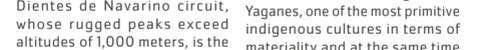
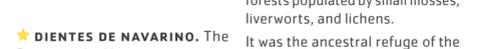
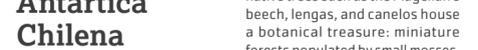
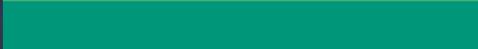
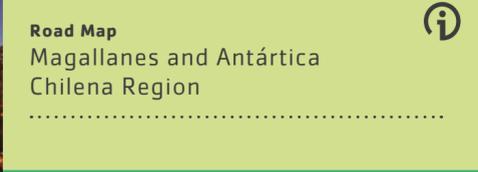
– Torres del Paine National Park is managed by the CONAF (National Forestry Corporation). You must carry identification and register before entering the park.

– Camping is only allowed in places authorized by the park administration. Trips should be planned in advance, because all campsites require prior reservation.

– Bring a first aid kit equipped to resolve physical discomfort, injuries, allergies, and sunstroke. Use SPF 30 or higher sunscreen to protect your skin from high levels of solar radiation, especially in summer.

– Take breaks to rest and drink water. Ration your food and make sure that you do not feed wildlife. Do not leave trash behind and do not remove items from the park. Follow the paths and trail signs.

– Considering the vastness of Tierra del Fuego, the best option to explore it is to rent a car in Punta Arenas. Gasoline stations can only be found in the northern part of the island. It is advisable to carry extra gasoline cans if traveling to the south of the island.



### National Tourism Service I Chile

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

**Puerto Natales**  
Pedro Montt 19  
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(61) 241 2125

**Porvenir**  
Av. Manuel Señoret 770  
600 600 60 66

Free distribution  
Not for sale



### 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



THIS IS  
PATAGONIA  
CHILE



TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK



HUMPBACK WHALE

## Must-sees

### PROVINCE Última Esperanza

★ **TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK.** It is the uncontested star of the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. It boasts the singularity of encompassing the Patagonia's main ecosystems in one place: pampas, forests, glaciers, mountains, lakes, and rivers. UNESCO declared it a World Biosphere Reserve in 1978.

The W trail covers the park's most important landmarks. The foot of the Torres can be reached through the Río Ascencio valley, and then on to Lago Nordenskjöld to reach the Los Cuernos shelter. The excursion continues along the valle del Francés, which has

a panoramic view of the Paine's horns and ends at the Glaciar Grey.

**CUEVA DEL MILODÓN.** An archaeological site declared as a natural landmark, this enormous cave is more than 200 meters deep, 80 meters wide, and 30 meters high. More than 15,000 years ago, it housed extinct large animals such as the mylodon or the saber-toothed tiger, and it was probably a hunting site for the first inhabitants of the Patagonia.

★ **NAVIGATING THE BALMACEDA AND SERRANO GLACIERS.** Both are located within the Bernardo O'Higgins National Park. Visitors cross Seno de Última Esperanza, enjoying a journey of exceptional beauty before disembarking and walking through a lush forest of Magellan's beech and Antarctic beech until they reach the foot of the Serrano glacier.

★ **SIERRA BAGUALES.** This is a medium intensity, approximately 12-kilometer trek. The path boasts views of Baguales range, where pumas, guanacos, and wild horses (baguales) coexist. During the hike, one can see marine fossils that are millions of years old, confirming that all of Patagonia was once a seabed.

### PROVINCE Magallanes

★ **PALI AIKE NATIONAL PARK.** Also called "El Escorial del Diablo". One of its highlights is the Pali Aike cave, archaeological human remains dating back more than 11,000 years have been found inside it. You can also follow a trail to the Morada del Diablo crater, where one can see fields of volcanic cones and lava.

**FUERTE BULNES.** Public-private initiative that houses a modern multimedia exhibit that blends art and science to explain the land's formation processes, the liferforms that inhabit it, and the history of human presence in this part of the world.

**LAGUNA PARRILLAR.** It has been declared a National Reserve, and its main features include an abundance of wild flora and fauna. It also has campsites and picnic areas. Guided hiking trails are available, and sport fishing is allowed.

**ISLA MAGDALENA.** The penguin rookery at Isla Magdalena is a wild area that was declared a Natural Landmark in 1982. The idea is to protect the island's avifauna, as it is home to one of the largest Magellanic penguin colonies in South America, estimated at around 60,000 specimens of these unique and striking birds.

### FRANCISCO COLOANE MARINE PARK.

Whale watching is one of its main attractions. Its 67,000 hectares of protected areas include Isla Carlos III, the best place to watch the humpback whales that arrive from the north during the spring.

★ **KAYAKING IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.** This is a half-day trip to enjoy direct contact with nature, paddling through the mythical Strait of Magellan among birds such as seagulls, terns, ducks, and sheldgeese, and on some occasions, alongside Peale's dolphins.

**FUERTE BULNES**



STROMATOLITES PARK

### PROVINCE Tierra del Fuego

★ **PINGÜINO REY PARK.** This is a conservation area located 114 kilometers from Porvenir that houses the only king penguin colony in South America. A small stream separates the magnificent spectacle that only the king penguin, which reaches an average height of around 90 centimeters, can offer. It is crucial to walk only on authorized trails in order to preserve these birds' habitat and protect the wildlife where their activities unfold. The area employs sustainable tourism management.

★ **KARUKINKA.** A private natural 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. Hidden among labyrinths of valleys and forests of lengas is Lago Deseado. From there, one can go on an easy walk in an environment that is home to more than one thousand species of mosses and lichens. The sub-Antarctic region of Tierra del Fuego contains about 5% of all existing moss species on Earth.

★ **STROMATOLITES PARK.** A group of mineral structures built by a certain type of bacteria over millions of years, they are considered living fossils of great interest to science and an opportunity for tourism. Laguna Los Cisnes 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.

**CALETA MARÍA.** Founded in 1942, the former sawmill Caleta María was the last of the large timber settlements on the coast of Seno Almirantazgo and is part of Tierra del Fuego's historical-cultural heritage, as well as the island's most strategic point. The large parks Karukinka, Yendegaia and D'Agostini converge there. In the surroundings, one can see black-browed albatross colonies.

PINGÜINO REY PARK



passenger and vehicle transport. A second option to cross to Tierra del Fuego and Porvenir is to take the Bahía Azul barge (a roughly 20-minute journey) of approximately 20 minutes, and then follow the route to Porvenir (approximately 130 kilometers).

### PUERTO WILLIAMS

**BY AIR.** Daily flights (except Sundays) depart to Puerto Williams, the capital of the Antártica Chilena province, from Punta Arenas. The flights take between 40 and 80 minutes, depending on the type of aircraft, arriving at the Guardiamarina Zañartu airfield 3 kilometers from the city.

**BY SEA.** A vessel leaves for Puerto Williams from Punta Arenas on Thursdays and returns on Saturdays. The ship is equipped to transport both cargo and passengers. The trip lasts approximately 30 hours.



ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

### PROVINCE Antártica Chilena

★ **DIENTES DE NAVARINO.** The Dientes de Navarino circuit, whose rugged peaks exceed altitudes of 1,000 meters, is the southernmost trekking route in the world. It poses little difficulty for physically fit hikers, although weather conditions are decisive to the feasibility of performing the circuit. It is the ideal setting for mountaineering, hiking, and rock climbing.

**CABO DE HORNO.** It is a world landmark in terms of navigational challenges and history, the ultimate nature attraction with the world's

WULAIÁ ROUTE SCENIC LOOKOUT



MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA. 2019

DESIGN: Constanza Lyon A., Carmen Montt A., Natalia Rodríguez V., Paulina Astudillo C. and Catalina Browne H. ILLUSTRATIONS: Nicolás Martelli M. JOURNALIST: Juan Jaeger C. TRANSLATOR: Pamela Avila S. GUIDES: Marcelo Noria U., Rodrigo Díaz C., Álvaro Jaime C. and Michael Dubois. EDITOR: Eduardo Plaza A. CARTOGRAPHY SOURCES: Mapping of the National Institute of Statistics (INEI) 2017 Census. Road maps - General Water Directorate (DGA) of the Ministry of Public Works (MOP). Digital terrain model from satellite images of the ALOS PALSAR project (earth) - National System of Wilderness Protection Areas (SINAVEP) of the CONAF; private protected areas - Icaronic sources; international boundary - Department of State Frontiers and Boundaries (DIPFO). Various thematic layers of the GORE Magallanes geospatial information contained in previous maps (SERNATUR, Willett, CONAF, among others).