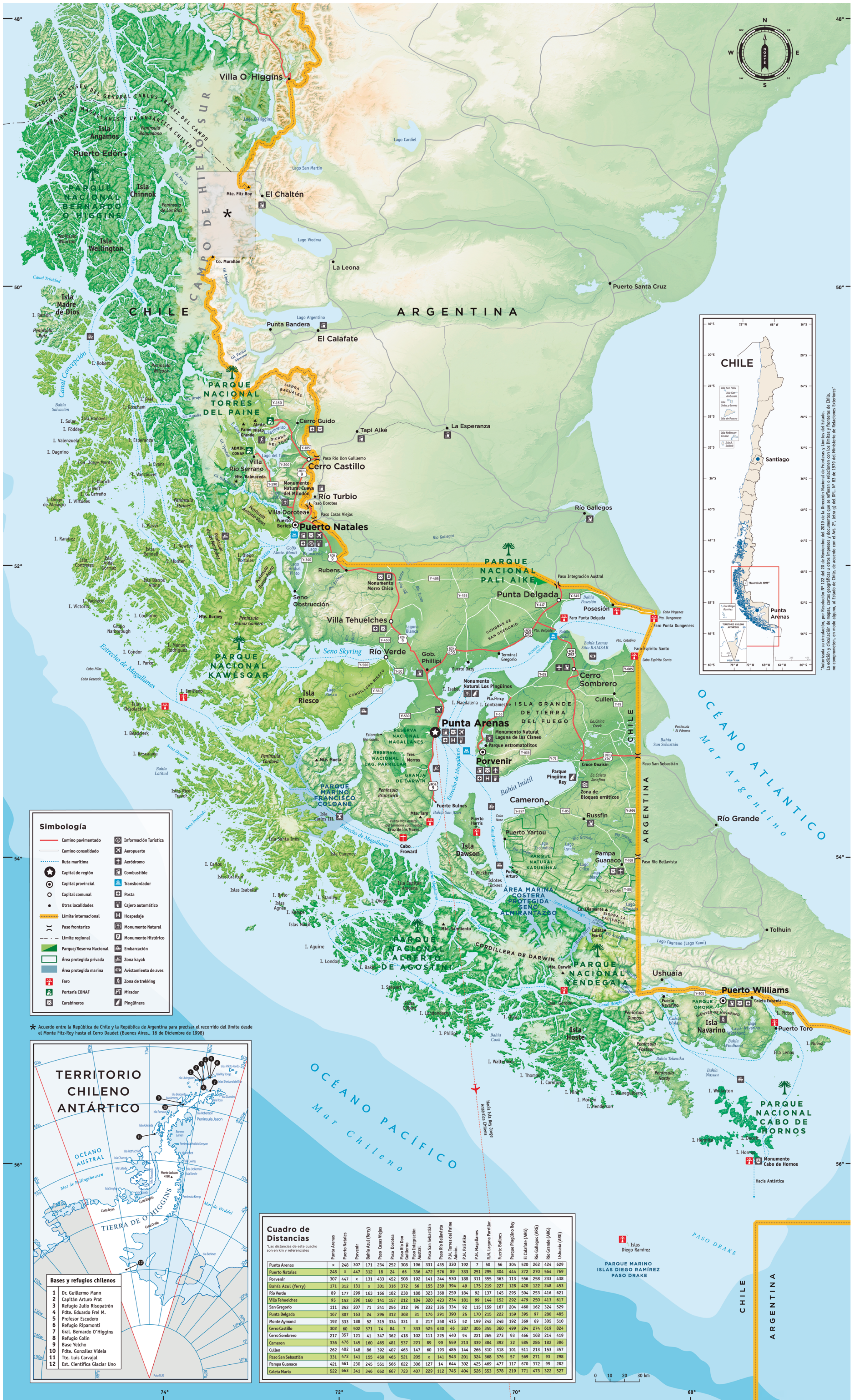


MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA REGION

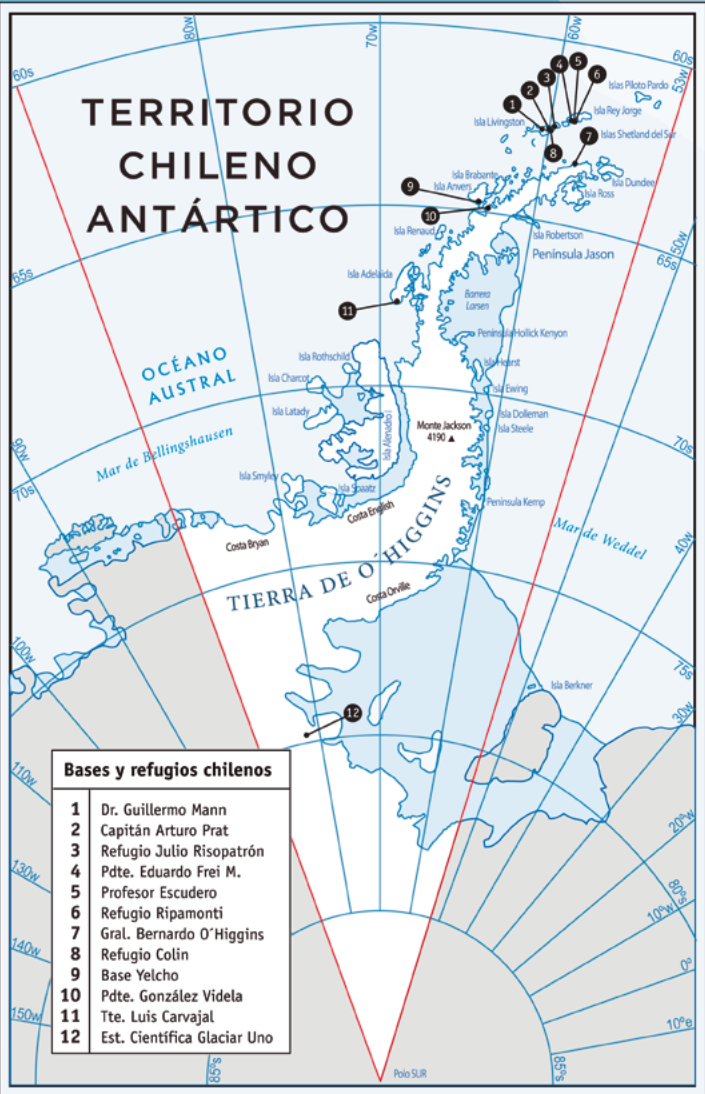
ROAD MAP



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
- Faro
- 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
- Pinguinera

★ 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 referencias	
Punta Arenas	x	248	307
Puerto Natales	x	447	312
Porvenir	x	131	433
Bahía Azul (ferry)	x	301	316
Paso Casas Viejas	x	163	166
Paso Dorotea	x	141	157
Paso Río Don Guillermo	x	232	335
Paso Integración Austral	x	232	335
Paso San Sebastián	x	176	291
Paso Río Ballarín	x	141	157
P.A. Torres del Paine	x	141	157
P.A. Fitz Roy	x	141	157
P.A. Magallanes	x	141	157
P.A. Laguna Parrillar	x	141	157
P.A. Bulnes	x	141	157
P.A. Pinguino Rey	x	141	157
P.A. El Calafate (ARG)	x	141	157
P.A. Río Gallegos (ARG)	x	141	157
P.A. Río Grande (ARG)	x	141	157
Ushuaia (ARG)	x	141	157

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 has remarkable stories of eighteenth and nineteenth century shipwrecks. It also boasts unique flora and fauna.

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

KAYAK, GLACIAR 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.



Road Map

Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region

National Tourism Service I Chile

Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region

Free Map

www.patagonia-chile.com

National Tourism Service I Chile

Punta Arenas

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

Puerto Natales

Pedro Montt 19
infonatales@sernatur.cl
(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 lifeforms 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

PINGÜINO REY PARK



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 Maria 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.



PROVINCIA

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 a great difficulty for physically fit hikers, 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 southernmost forests, where native trees such as the Magellan's beech, lengas, and canelos house a botanical treasure: miniature forests populated by small mosses, liverworts, and lichens.

It was the ancestral refuge of the Yaganes, one of the most primitive indigenous cultures in terms of materiality and at the same time one of the most surprising in its oral tradition and its capacity to survive among glaciers, archipelagos, strong winds, and usually difficult environmental conditions.

KAYAK: Definitely one of the must-sees during your visit to Isla

Navarino; It is possible to kayak in the bay of Puerto Williams in the mythical Beagle Channel, with great opportunities for birdwatching.

FISHING: More and more sport fishing fans are choosing Isla Navarino to practice this discipline, where in Lakes such as the Windhorn it is also possible to enjoy the imposing and wild nature of the Island.

BIRDWATCHING AND LOCAL FAUNA: due to the imposing and pristine nature of its landscapes, there is great biodiversity on the Island; we recommend you visit Punta Gusano, on the coast of Puerto Williams for birdwatching.

ANTARCTIC TERRITORY. Antarctica boasts several world records: it is the coldest continent, the least contaminated, the driest, the one with the highest altitude, and the only one without borders. A place to admire and explore, dedicated to science, and that increasingly attracts visitors who must follow rigorous standards to maintain its pure state of conservation. Its landscapes are truly awe-inspiring and unique, with a variety of wildlife to observe, photograph and film, whose adaptation to living in an inhospitable and hostile environment never ceases to surprise.

MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA. 2019

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