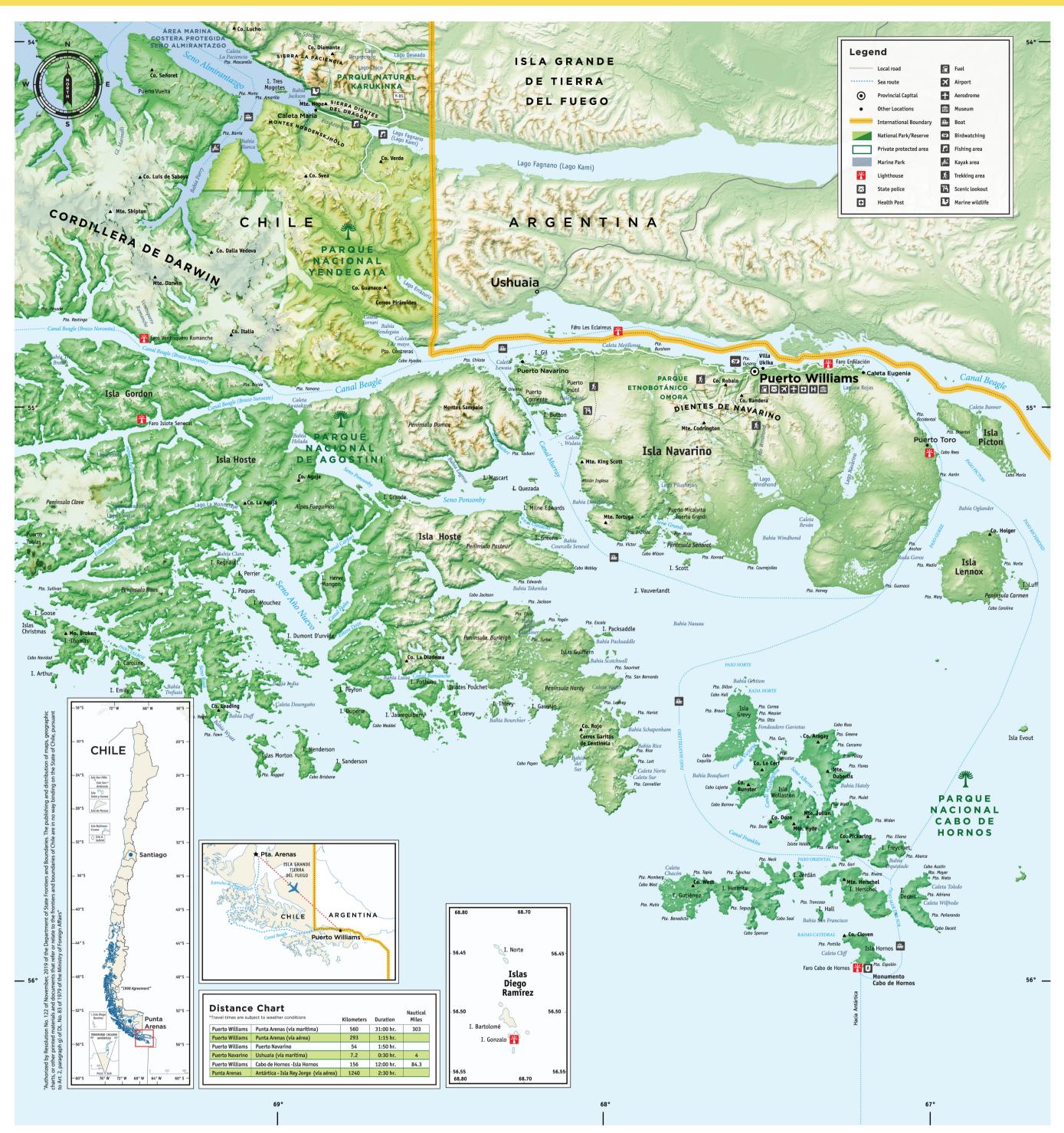
ANTÁRTICA CHILENA PROVINCE

MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA REGION



ANTÁRTICA CHILENA TERRITORY SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS OCEANO AUSTRAL TIERRA DE O'HIGO Mar de Weddell SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS Decepci

Antártica

The last continent on Earth to be discovered.

The Antártica Chilena is located about 1.000 km south of Punta Arenas and covers an area of 1,250,000 km², with a very fragmented coastline. Chilean sovereignty in Antarctica is ensured by the existence of numerous bases and shelters, where families are dedicated to scientific research live. Antarctic ice floats on the purest waters in the world and moves along the entire coast of the Chilean Patagonia. Here, the blue whale coexists with the krill, the king penguin with the Weddell seal. and the albatross with the petrels. These icy currents, which rule the air and the sea, have isolated this remarkable fauna from threats and extinctions. A place to admire and explore, dedicated to science. and that increasingly attracts visitors, who must follow rigorous standards to preserve its pure state of conservation

DID YOU KNOW? Antarctica is the coldest, least polluted, and driest continent in the world, with an average annual rainfall of 166 mm. Katabatic winds can reach speeds of more than 300 kilometers per hour. In August 2010, the lowest temperature was recorded, based on satellite data: -93 °C, in the Argus dome on the highest point of the Antarctic plateau.

LIVING IN ANTARCTICA. Península Fildes on Isla Rey Jorge has the highest concentration of research bases and stations in Antarctica. The Chilean population center Villa Las Estrellas and other national bases share space with Argentine, Uruguayan, Russian, and Chinese facilities, in keeping with cooperation and peace agreements. This is one of the continent's most important tourist

WITH FORESTS?

destinations, with landmarks such For most of its history, Antarctica was as the Russian Orthodox Church of a green continent, full of life, similar to the Antarctic Treaty.

BASES FOR AN ICY CONTINENT. The differing purposes and needs of researchers and visitors mean that each base established in Antarctica has unique sizes and characteristics, both in terms of infrastructure and accommodation and in terms of available equipment and usage time. While some may be inhabited year-round, others may only house guests during the warmer months. Nevertheless, they are all designed to keep the cold out and to allow for the development of complex activities in an efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly manner.

HOW FAR IS ANTARCTICA FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD?

The closest distance between Antarctica and another continental mass is the strait known as Paso Drake, which connects Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. In addition to its geographical isolation, its extreme weather continent in fragile solitude. It is only in the last hundred years that human beings have dared set foot on this inhospitable land, albeit one of immense scientific value and the common heritage of mankind.

AN ANTARCTICA

the Holy Trinity and the Monument to what one sees today in southern Chile. Warm temperatures were the result of a natural greenhouse phenomenon. However, about 28 million years ago, the continent began to become isolated and cool down. First, in the inner mountains, then in the valleys and coasts, until

the trees could no longer survive. For 50 million years, the planet's climate has been in constant change, thanks to the deterioration caused by the greenhouse effect, the permanent glaciation of East Antarctica, and the appearance of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current, which is believed to have served as

a thermal insulator for Antarctica.

Today, the new global warming

phenomenon is reversing the continent's permafrost in certain areas. The rise in temperature has weakened some of the glaciers formed over millions of years. Since the 1950s, average annual temperatures have increased by almost 2.5°C, much faster than in conditions and the fierceness of the rest of the planet, and winds the southern ocean have kept this have warmed about 5°C. This is why nowadays, as opposed to the previous seven decades, sea ice only

forms for four months of the year.

DIVERSITY

BIOLOGICAL

Thanks to complex interactions, the vast majority of animal and plant species are only able to survive on the edges of the southern continent, where they have access to ice-free land, the nutrients provided by the sea, and access to migration routes to warmer areas. As a result, many of these organisms coexist in relatively small spaces, which sometimes force them to collaborate, and sometimes to compete for food.

The persistence of these interactions over millions of years has allowed for the formation of fragile equilibriums to survive in such harsh conditions.

FISH. Having arrived millions of years ago from warmer waters, today there are hundreds of Antarctic species that are endemic to the continent, in all manner of shapes, sizes, and colors, yet always adapted to the cold and the darkness. Antarctic fish are one of the many mysteries that Antarctica has yet to reveal.

ZOOPLANKTON. Antarctic krill is the most common species in the ocean and the key to the survival of the ecosystem

WHALES. Whales take advantage of the abundance of Antarctic marine **SEALS AND SEA LIONS.** Capable of life to feed during their migratory routes—blue whales, humpback whales, Antarctic minke whales,



dolphin, southern right whale dolphin, spectacled porpoise, sperm whale, and beaked whales. MICROORGANISMS. A universe of microscopic creatures survives in Antarctica, dwelling close to the few

OTHER DOLPHINS. Hourglass

plants, and animals and their waste. **BIRDS CAPABLE OF FLIGHT.** They make long journeys to Antarctica to nest and hunt. In addition to

possible resources: the sea, land,

penguins, members of the albatross and petrel, cormorant, sheathbill, skua, and seagull families appear at different times of the year. PLANTS, LICHENS, MOSSES,

FUNGI, AND ALGAE. Despite being a decidedly inhospitable environment for most of the plant species on Earth, some have managed to survive and thrive both on land without ice or snow and in water, and even in the Southern

inhabiting both land and sea, these mammals rest, mate, and breed whales, southern right wales, fin on the beaches of the mainland and islands.



ERNEST SHACKLETON (1874–1922). British explorer famous for his Antarctic adventure as commander of the Endurance, who in 1914 entered the white continent with the intention of traveling from coast to coast through the South Pole. After five months, Shackleton and his crew were trapped in the ice. Nine months later, the pressure of the ice shattered the ship, leaving the crew stranded on a drifting iceberg for five months. They escaped in their lifeboats and, after five terrible days of travel, reached Isla Elefante. From there, Shackleton and five volunteers crossed 1,360 kilometers of rough sea aboard a small boat to get help. After three failed international rescue attempts, the stoic Chilean sailor Luis Alberto Pardo Villalón, commanding the Chilean Navy's cutter Yelcho, achieved the rescue. Amazingly, all the men survived, and much of this epic was immortalized in the photographs taken by a crew member, Frank Hurley.

Literature: SOUTH: The Illustrated Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition, Ernest Henry, Shackleton

Villa Ukika and the Martín Gusinde ethnic tourism route, along with Caleta Mejillones, Yendegaia and learn about today. It is part of the to soak up a culture that we can same name, an incredible place Archipiélago Wollaston, and Tierra is the indigenous cemetery of the genous stronghold in the province) -ibni tzal ədt) zənollijəM etəlaD nl aboard their canoes. The main and baskets.

The Yaganes were true sea nomads harpoon tips and reed collectors

due to beaver activity

Difficulty: Medium-High

Distance: 45 km

other passerines.

peaty terrain or non-existent trails

Notes: Weather conditions and

rir-tyrants, austral thrushes, and

others, austral pygmy owls, tutted

As for birdlife, one can see, among

vegetation typical of Patagonia).

(Sphagnum sp., a type of micro

in the form of peat moss cushions

interconnected with peat pockets

engas and selfifilems bas segnal

areas filled with large, ancient

another world of contrasts, with

The forest of the Ukika valley is yet

Beagle Channel as backdrop, are

the distant Río Ukika valley with the

Paso Alinghi, where one can see

Deautiful panoramic views from

and austral parakeets. The

to see birds such as woodpeckers

habitat, which offers the opportunity

breathtaking, as is the woodland

passes. The mountain vistas are

ναιιέγ ιηνοίνες ςενέται ιοω-ίγιης

Transit through Río Windhond

beaver dams and those still in use.

pode suected by both abandoned

veer into torests, valleys, and peat

The route changes abruptly to

particularly striking.

rechnology to innabit their surrounpractices and efficient material Anthropological Museum. The Yaganes developed social Ushuaia, in Tierra del Fuego formed the first settlements in del Fuego. They came together and Navarino, Lennox, the Islands of the islands they visited were Hoste,

circuit in the world.

nignest southern latitude trekking

Heritage Route is probably the

to its location, the Lago Windhond

Kopalo, Windhond and Ukika. Due

and beautiful rivers, such as the

virgin forests, lakes, peat bogs,

of the island, crossing valleys,

towards the southernmost part

Navarino Route, and then heads

first section of the Dientes de

of the trail coincides with the

and biodiversity. The beginning

tor its contrasting landscapes

world, the circuit stands out

pristine natural areas in the

Listed as one of the last 24 most

exceptional place for sport fishing.

The trail leads to Lago Windhond, an

a norizon invaded by beaver dams.

rnat blend extensive peat bogs in

Navarino from north to south and

to the inland valleys that cross isla

world's southernmost wetlands,

torest ecosystems, and the

of the high Andean habitats,

the majestic mountainous skyline

experience of journeying along

offers visitors the incomparable

The Lago Windhond Heritage Route

Biosphere Reserve.

the Cabo de Hornos

This area is part of

CAGO WINDHOND

CIRCUIT

use of boats and the making of

dings. An example of this was the

Navigation through southern chaof Cabo de Hornos. ancestral inhabitants

belongings and food utensils.

or the Yaganes, as well as their

political, social, and economic unit

the nuclear family, which was the

canoes. This vessel transported

much of their time at sea on their

of the Fuegians, since they spent

nneis was central to the daily lite

дадаивг' грв

Duration: One day, with boating Distance: 2 km Difficulty: Low

approximately 5,000 years ago. are estimated to have arisen current environmental conditions the past ten thousand years. The through a dynamic process over padeus uaag seu—siueilgeuul community and its present-day ancient canoe tribes—the Yagan the lifeline and the link to the as we know it, this sea that is Номечег, the marine environment over Earth's last two million years. by the glaciations that took place part of this landscape, bequeathed Crossroads of sea and land are

that cross the trail. countless ravines and watercourses pays, and channels, and bridge to the soil of the fjords, islands, geography or the torests that cling

WULAIA ROUTE SCENIC LOOKOUT

proximity to the white continent. In the Antarctic Territory, given its platform for Chilean operations waged off the coast of Greece on Oceans. This town is also a between the Pacific and Atlantic were circling Navarino, in honor strategic hub for shipping traffic Puerto Williams is currently a Patagonian channels. of the more sheltered places in the

their preference for inhabiting some Deen discovered, which indicates baskets, and ceremonial masks have eat, arrowheads, fishing gear, small piaces where the natives used to so-called shellmounds, which are of Isla Navarino. Moreover, in the were found in the northern part ago, their routes frequented the back approximately 6,500 years indicative of human activity dating sals until the arrival of the first disciplines have shown that remains the channels in their fragile ve- specialists from other scientific or Yamanas, who traveled across Studies by archaeologists and

September 21, 1843. name of the Republic of Chile on the Strait of Magellan in the the schooner "Ancud" and claimed Williams Wilson, who commanded honor of Frigate Captain Don Juan was renamed Puerto Williams, in On August 22, 1956, Puerto Luisa

BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS



OMORA ETHNOBOTANICAL intended to be a base for the

Williams Puerto **JATIGA** D

OMORA ETHNOBOTANICAL PARK

exceeding 100 kilometers per hour. mostly in the summer, sometimes the winter months. Winds appear counting the regular snowfalls in rainfall is 347 millimeters, not 6.8° Celsius. The annual average annual average temperature of CLIMATE. Cold temperate, with an

FELIPE GERA MALGOR

PUERTO WILLIAMS

October 20, 1827.

of Isla Navarino.

of the battle of Navarino that was

and Fitz Roy named the island they

the fourth campaign, Parker King

Detween 1826 and 1834. During

then Robert Fitz Roy, took place

Commander Phillip Parker King and

by the Kingdom of England, led by

graphic expeditions commissioned

The geographical and hydro-

and they spread along the coasts

northern arm of the Beagle Channel

seafarers. More than 7,000 years

American continent: the Yaganes

earliest in digenous peoples of the

For centuries, it was home to the

and Atlantic Oceans.

between the Pacific

Jor shipping traffic

is a strategic hub

Puerto Williams

scapes are truly awe-inspiring and ships sail to Antarctica. Its landsouthernmost seas, and cruise optimal for navigating the world's

Between mid-November and proximity to the white continent. in the Antarctic Territory, given its a platform for Chilean operations Atlantic Oceans. This town is also between the Pacific and the strategic hub for shipping traffic Puerto Williams is currently a the Yaganes or Yamanas. Today, peoples of the American continent:

2001. Puerto Williams, its capital, is 1927 and was called Navarino until district, which was established in province and the Cabo de Hornos population of the Antártica Chilena Isla Navarino is home to most of the

total area of $1,264,146 \text{ km}^2$ area of 1,250,000 km^2 , covering a in the Antarctic continent, with an and the second to Chilean territory HOLNOS, WIEN AN AFRA OF 14,146 Km², ponds to the district of Cabo de The province's first sector corres-

considered the southernmost city

with abundant fauna. the existence of lakes and lagoons March, weather conditions are an extensive peat plain that fosters range, while to the south there is Dientes de Navarino mountain torest, due to the presence of the is partly covered by the Magellanic Antarctic Territory. Its geography in addition to the entire Chilean continental national territory, the insular southern end of the It is bicontinental, since it includes the southernmost in the country. The southest indigenous The Chilean Antarctic province is in the world and for centuries was



reaches of the world. A land of immense beauty in the outer

CHILENA **ADITA ÀT NA**

БКОЛІИСЕ

Tourist Attractions Map

Antártica Chilena Province

National Tourism Service I Chile

Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region

National Tourism Service I Chile

Punta Arenas Monseñor Fagnano 643 infomagallanes@sernatur.cl

Puerto Natales Pedro Montt 19 infonatales@sernatur.cl (61) 224 8790 - 222 5385 (61) 241 2125

Porvenir Av. Manuel Señoret 770 600 600 60 66

Free distribution



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





UNRESE, Mapping of the National Institute of Satsiates (INE, 2017) census; local maps of the Alors Palors (INE) of the Mortal Motive (MOP), Utilizial textrain model from satellitute mages of the Alors Palors (National System of Williams (National System of Williams) with a neas- (varional System of Williams) with Prematic State (National System) of Motive (Motive Motive), who will remembe (National System) of State (International System) of Motive (Motive Motive) which is more geoporated, and other states (National System) of Motive (Motive Motive Motive) of Motive (Motive Motive) of Motive (Motive Motive) of Motive (Motive) of Mo . Exerce Constance, How one, Learner Montile, A. Learning Bodfuguer X. P. Pearlie A. Carloine Browne H. Gis Guines, Marcelo Morta U, Rodrigo Diaz C, Álvaro Jaime C, and Mickâel Dubois. Equinos. Eduardo Plaza A.

MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA, 2019.

ot extinction. time, was already on the verge made of a world that, in his ernnographic synthesis ever work has produced the greatest the Fuegian ethnic groups. His primary source of reference on and 1974. It will always be the 0£6f nøøwtød bødsilduq saw Aborigines of Tierra del Fuego", His monumental work, "The

.(6961-8881) **30NISUÐ NIT**RAM

international Geophysical Year. the agreements reached during the on the Antarctic continent, as part of of contributing to scientific research was founded in 1964 for the purpose HJAKI: The Chilean Antarctic Institute

Antarctic Institute, INACH). the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chilean approve visits for scientific purposes is The only authority empowered to

Environmental Protection. Antarctic Treaty and its Protocol on carried out in accordance with the All visits to Antarctica must be

these guidelines. I shall ensure that everyone on my team knows and follows I shall avoid all possible personal risks. I shall take all my waste with me.

I shall protect wildlife and the environment. ..enoitas' stations.. I shall respect special and protected areas, as well as other I shall plan my trip to ensure minimal impact.

I shall enjoy the privilege of visiting this pristine continent.

ТОИДИОЭ 40 ЭДОЭ ТАТИЯМИОЯІМЫ ОІТОВАТИА

The Polar Commitment



Must-sees

POLOGICAL MUSEUM. The southernmost museum in the world. It was built in 1974 and named after Austrian anthropologist and priest Martin Gusinde, who worked among the Yaganes and Selknam between 1918 and 1924.

The Museum focuses on three main themes: its indigenous peoples, especially the Yagan people and their ancestors, the first inhabitants of the southernmost part of America: the historical process of discovery and exploration of the area from the seventeenth century to the present; and the ecosystem, landscapes, and natural environment of Isla Navarino and of Cabo de Hornos

Location: Puerto Williams. Free Admittance

CALETA WULAIA. Historical site. It was one of the largest settlements in the region of the native canoe tribe, the Yaganes. Charles Darwin landed here during his trip aboard the HMS in 1833. This is a place whose vegetation and geography create a stunningly beautiful visual experience. It has a scenic lookout that can be reached by a 3-hour round-trip stroll through the forest.

It can only be accessed by boat. One usually boards the boat at Puerto

VILLA UKIKA. Located one Cabo de Hornos that marks the very kilometer from Puerto Williams, it is undoubtedly a cornerstone of historical heritage, since the last descendants of the Yagan people live there. This is the ideal place to find local crafts and guides, who can share the legacy of the southernmost ethnic group in the world.

It can be visited year round.

Navarino becomes quite difficult.

hill hostile, but accessing Isla

these months, not only is the

and bad weather. Outside of

one may encounter snow

Between November and March,

of the markers along the trail

to help one navigate should any

and/or map is recommended,

compass, topographical guide

sses, and tents. The use of a GPS,

including camp stoves, mattre-

can be rented in Puerto Williams,

measures. Several of these items

weather conditions and safety

first aid kit, knowledge of the

days of travel, -5°C sleeping bag, appropriate for the number of 3-season tent, a backpack

UV protection, sunscreen, ulking boots, sunglasses with thermal and waterproof clothing, the journey, such as layers of

CALETA EUGENIA. This is the end of The Road of the End of the World. This is where Navarinos' connected world ends, on a beach where fishermen can sometimes be seen and where life is quiet. It is one of our country's most dazzling landscapes and well worth visiting. One can cross the island from end to end, covering the more than 70 kilometers from Caleta Eugenia to Puerto Navarino

one to experience the rugged

same time, the Wulaia route allows

and the indigenous peoples. At the

discord between Western culture

five centuries of exploration and

and witness a history of almost

the island's ancient inhabitants

admire the places frequented by

many other locations, visitors can

and Marchant Island sites, among

Wulaia, Lewaia, Jemmy Button

the Fuegian coastline. At the

with numerous approaches to

Murray and Beagle channels,

views of Seno Ponsonby and the

offering extraordinary panoramic

Navarino, it travels along the coast,

and, unlike the other circuits of Isla

unique cultural and natural heritage

The Wulaia Route encompasses a

with the Yagan ethnic

Territory identified

MULAIA ROUTE

dno16

Year round, with due caution in winter. It is advisable to contact a local guide who can interpret the cultural heritage.

MICALVI YACHT CLUB. The charcoal transport Contramaestre Micalvi sailed for 35 years through the intricate southern channels. Over the past century, it has become a symbol of Chilean sovereignty in the 1950s. Today, this old, 80-meter-long hulk is the main meeting point for yachters from around the world, who dare to challenge the fury of the southern seas. Ships from all over the world dock here before starting their journey through Cabo de Hornos. **Location: Puerto Williams**

Free Admittance Any time of the year

SAILING TO CABO DE HORNOS. From Puerto Williams, several yacht cruises depart to the fjords and channels of Tierra del Fuego, where one can visit the legendary end of the American continent. This is where the Pacific and Atlantic oceans meet and the power of the two largest bodies of water on Earth can be admired. Season: October - April.

PARK. Private protected area authorities to impose order and spanning 1,000 hectares, whose prevent shootings. Gold prospectors name, Omora, means hummingbird in the Yagan language. This bird Chilean king crab and Chilean snow was considered a hero by the canoe crab fishermen arrived for these

tribe of Chile's extreme south. The valuable and appetizing morsels park's main ecosystem consists of of the southern seas. the world's southernmost tem- Between July 1 and November 30, perate sub-Antarctic forest. These during the catching season, 30variety of continental ecosystems population of 150 to 240 visitors, on Isla Navarino. Here, one can observe a multitude of miniature between 4 a.m. and 4 p.m. forest bryophytes and lichens.

Duration: Guided tour. Approximately 2.5 hours. Book visits at: reservas.parque. omora@gmail.com

southernmost populated place in the world and is untouched by highways. Once a month, a barge arrives from Punta Arenas, bearing supplies. The rest of the time, Puerto Toro is isolated. Puerto Toro was

who sleep in their boats and fish Where to stay: When tourists arrive, some homes offer lodging.

were the first to arrive; then, the





www.patagonia-chile.com

Free Map



watercourses and streams. common and they contaminate since beavers are very water potable is recommended, portable systems to make fresh making it potable: the use of Do not drink water without

> Duration: 4 hours round trip from Distance: 5 km Difficulty: Medium-Low

foot and the slender needles of the is extraordinary, with a cliff at the slope and loose material. The view steeper, with a more pronounced that forms the summit is somewhat the La Bandera landmark. The cone La Bandera is clearly visible from of Puerto Williams. The top of Cerro to transit. It offers beautiful views stairs and bridges to make it easier marked path that is equipped with crosses a lenga forest with a clearly Dientes de Navarino trail. The trail It starts at the beginning of the



water sources. Campfires are not stove, remove all trash, and protect Responsible Camping: Bring a camp shifting weather conditions.

Notes: Uneven terrain with rapidly Distance: Approximately 50 km Difficulty: High

is easy to imagine the sequence inland environments intersect. It landscape, in which marine and cing the trails that penetrate this mountain range, passing through interest in exploring and experien-

sparked national and international allowed. This area's biodiversity area has

trip with no major requirements or La Bandera, can be visited as a day first section, which covers Cerro the help of a local guide, while the for experienced explorers or with demanding, recommended only is physically and technically—andmarvelatancestralways of life. panoramic views. The full circuit of human history at high latitudes hidden lagoons, and unforgettable and canelos, among others, gellan's beech, Antarctic beech, Magellanic forests of lengas, Ma-

1118 mt

crosses the Dientes de Navarino Route is a 4 to 5 day trip that

Dientes de Navarino Heritage

the Pacific, Atlantic, and Antarctic and land meet at the crossroads of dismembered landscape where sea glaciers over two million years, a an imposing geology carved out by American continent. Its trails tread at the edge of the world and the de Hornos, are a unique journey the Biosphere Reserve of Cabo by UNESCO in 2005 as part of and trails of Isla Navarino, declared ways of living in Chile. The roads

of the diversity of territories and available to people the heritage to recognize, value, and make on Isla Navarino in 2001. It seeks of National Assets was launched program created by the Ministry

The first Heritage Route of the

the world. trekking circuit in тье southernmost

DIENTES DE

ONINAVAN

on the essential equipment for local guide, who can also advise make it advisable to travel with a The challenges of these routes

TREKKING, DIENTES DE NAVARINO

holds true for the return trip. and Cerro La Bandera. The same excursions to Dientes de Navarino beginning any walks and/or and give notice to police before Note: It is mandatory to register

Puerto Williams square.

Dientes de Navarino at the back.

СЕВВО ГА ВАИDERA