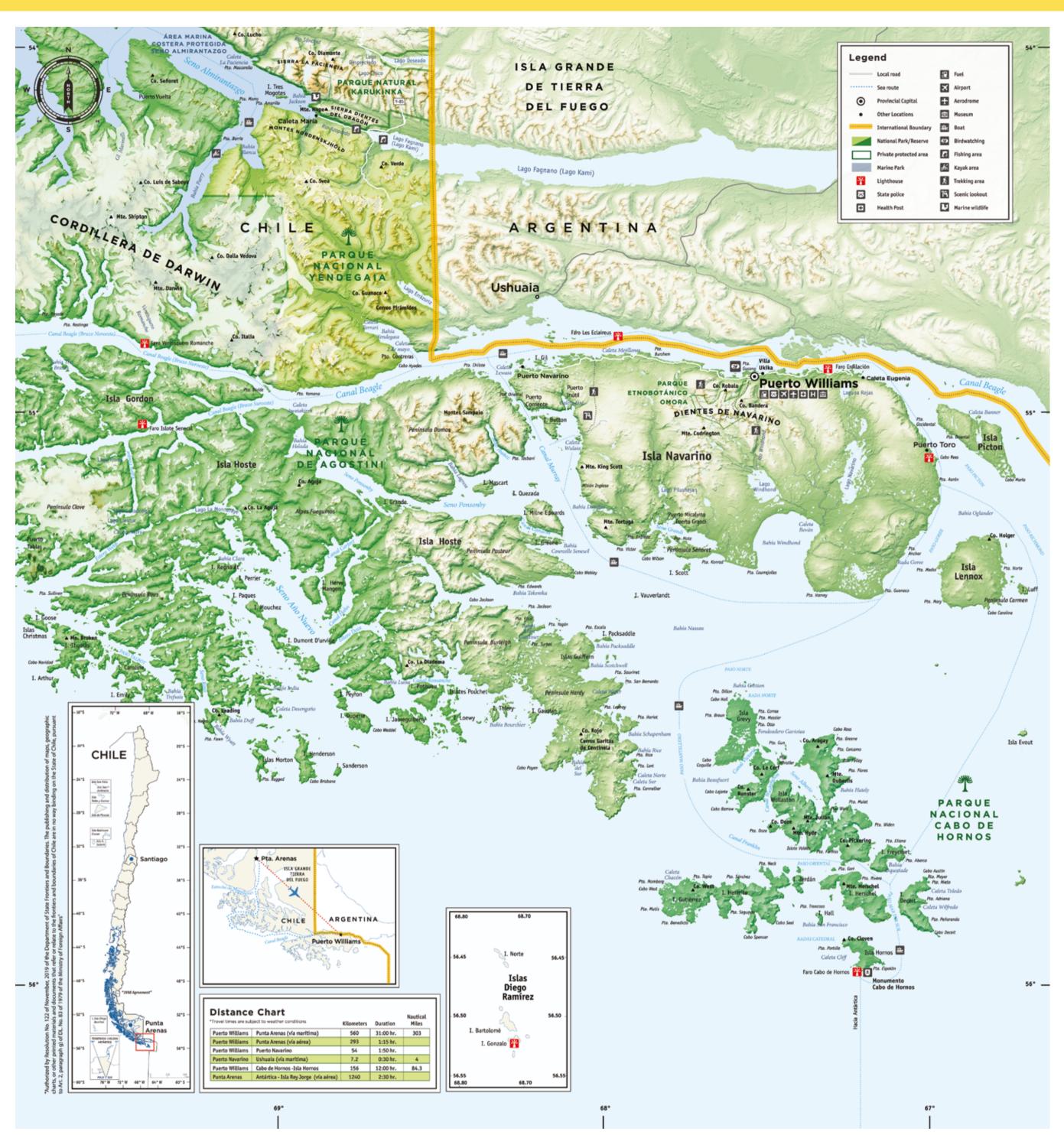
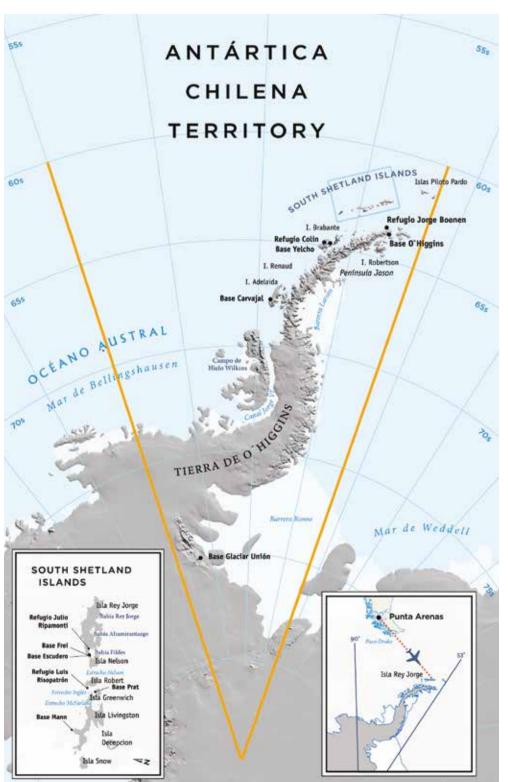
# ANTÁRTICA CHILENA PROVINCE

MAGALLANES AND ANTÁRTICA CHILENA REGION





## **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 the Holy Trinity and the Monument to what one sees today in southern 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**

### 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.

### **BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

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, and orcas.



OTHER DOLPHINS. Hourglass 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 possible resources: the sea, land, plants, and animals and their waste. **BIRDS CAPABLE OF FLIGHT.** They

make long journeys to Antarctica to nest and hunt. In addition to 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 tzel 9dt) zənollijəM etəlaD nl islands they visited were Hoste, aboard their canoes. The main and baskets.

del Fuego. They came together and Mayarino, Lennox, the Islands of the

The Yaganes were true sea nomads harpoon tips and reed collectors

use of boats and the making of dings. An example of this was the or the Yaganes, as well as their technology to inhabit their surrounpolitical, social, and economic unit practices and efficient material Anthropological Museum. the nuclear family, which was the The Yaganes developed adT canoes. This vessel transported Ushuaia, in Tierra del Fuego much of their time at sea on their of the Fuegians, since they spent formed the first settlements in nneis was central to the daily life

> of Cabo de Hornos. ancestral inhabitants дадаива, тре

Navigation through southern cha-

belongings and food utensils.

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—siueiigeuui 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** 

one to experience the rugged proximity to the white continent. 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,

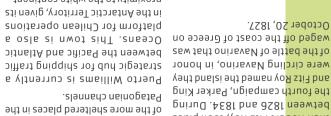
dno16 with the Yagan ethnic Territory identified

and, unlike the other circuits of Isla

unique cultural and natural heritage

The Wulaia Route encompasses a

**MULAIA ROUTE** 



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 PARK

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

ortanigging traffic

is a strategic hub

Puerto Williams

Williams

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 ar

scapes are truly awe-inspiring and

ships sail to Antarctica. Its land-

southernmost 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:

the existence of lakes and lagoons March, weather conditions are

the southernmost in the country. Nome to the earliest 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 ICA** 

**БКОЛІИСЕ** 

OMORA ETHNOBOTANICAL intended to be a base for the PARK. Private protected area authorities to impose order and spanning 1,000 hectares, whose prevent shootings. Gold prospectors 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,

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

forest bryophytes and lichens.

on Isla Navarino. Here, one can

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

were the first to arrive; then, the

who sleep in their boats and fish observe a multitude of miniature between 4 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Where to stay: When tourists arrive,



**Tourist Attractions Map** Antártica Chilena Province 

considered the southernmost city

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

area of 1,250,000  $\mathrm{km}^2$ , 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-

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

total area of  $1,264,146 \text{ km}^2$ 

with abundant fauna.

**National Tourism Service I Chile** Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region

Free Map

www.patagonia-chile.com

due to beaver activity peaty terrain or non-existent trails Notes: Weather conditions and Distance: 45 km Difficulty: Medium-High

other passerines. 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

particularly striking. 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. bogs affected by both abandoned veer into torests, valleys, and peat The route changes abruptly to

**National Tourism Service I Chile** 

Monseñor Fagnano 643

(61) 224 8790 - 222 5385

Av. Manuel Señoret 770

LEAVE NO TRACE PRINCIPLES

Travel and camp on durable surfaces

Leave what you find (fossils, plants, etc)

Minimize campfire impacts (be careful with fire)

Plan ahead and prepare

Dispose of waste properly

Be considerate of other visitors

Respect wildlife

600 600 60 66

infomagallanes@sernatur.cl

**Punta Arenas** 

**Porvenir** 

circuit in the world. ulgnest 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 biend 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

CIRCUIT **IAGO WINDHOND** 

**Puerto Natales** 

(61) 241 2125

Pedro Montt 19

infonatales@sernatur.cl

Must-sees

1918 and 1924.

The Museum focuses on three main of Cabo de Hornos

Location: Puerto Williams. Free Admittance

kilometers from Caleta Eugenia to Year round, with due caution in winter. It is advisable to contact a local guide who can interpret the name, Omora, means hummingbird 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

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

Puerto Navarino

cultural heritage.

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 Cabo de Hornos that marks the very 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.

shifting weather conditions.

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 hidden lagoons, and unforgettable and canelos, among others, gellan's beech, Antarctic beech, Magellanic forests of lengas, Ma

crosses the Dientes de Navarino

and trails of Isla Navarino, declared

of the diversity of territories and available to people the heritage Route is a 4 to 5 day trip that

> the world. trekking circuit in

тье southernos ship

**DIENTES DE** 

IIIS mi Dientes de Navarino ONINAVAN AJZ TRATE . Williams Puerto

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

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

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

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.

VILLA UKIKA. Located one

Free distribution

It can be visited year round.

**PATAGONIA** 

SOURCEs. Mapping of the Vational Institute of Statistics (INE). 2017 Census; Road maps – General Wa As) of the Ministry of Public Works (MOP), Digital terrain model from sellitle images of Inthe Mos Ball - Valitonal bystem of Wilderness Protection Areas (AAAPE), Of the COMAF; Private Discusted areas – (varius Inational boundary – Department of State Frontiers and Boundaries (DIFROL); Various thematic layers Illanes geoportal, information contained in previous maps (SERNATUR, Willett, CONAF, among others . Exerce Constance, yoon A., Cameno Montit. A., Lastini Bodfugues V., Pasilina Asturillo C., Calalina Browne H. Gis Guines, Marcelo Moria U, Rodrigo Diaz C, Áivaro Jaime C, and Mickâel Dubois. E01708. Eduardo Plaza A.

MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA, 2019.

international Geophysical Year. 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 naawtad bahzilduq zaw

Aborigines of Tierra del Fuego,

His monumental work, "The

.(6961-8881) **30NISUÐ NIT**RAM

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 ТАТИЗМИОЯ ГОИЕ ОТ СОИДИСТ** The Polar Commitment

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

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,

Do not drink water without

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, mattrecan 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, hiking boots, sunglasses with thermal and waterproof clothing, the journey, such as layers of on the essential equipment for local guide, who can also advise make it advisable to travel with a

and give notice to police before Note: It is mandatory to register

Puerto Williams square. Duration: 4 hours round trip from Distance: 5 km Difficulty: Medium-Low

Dientes de Navarino at the back.

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

СЕВВО LA ВАИDЕВА



The challenges of these routes

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

Notes: Uneven terrain with rapidly Distance: Approximately 50 km

and marvel at ancestral ways of life. is easy to imagine the sequence inland environments intersect. It landscape, in which marine and cing the trails that penetrate this

Difficulty: High

panoramic views. The full circuit of human history at high latitudes mountain range, passing through interest in exploring and experien-

ways of living in Chile. The roads

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

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

**ONINAVAN**