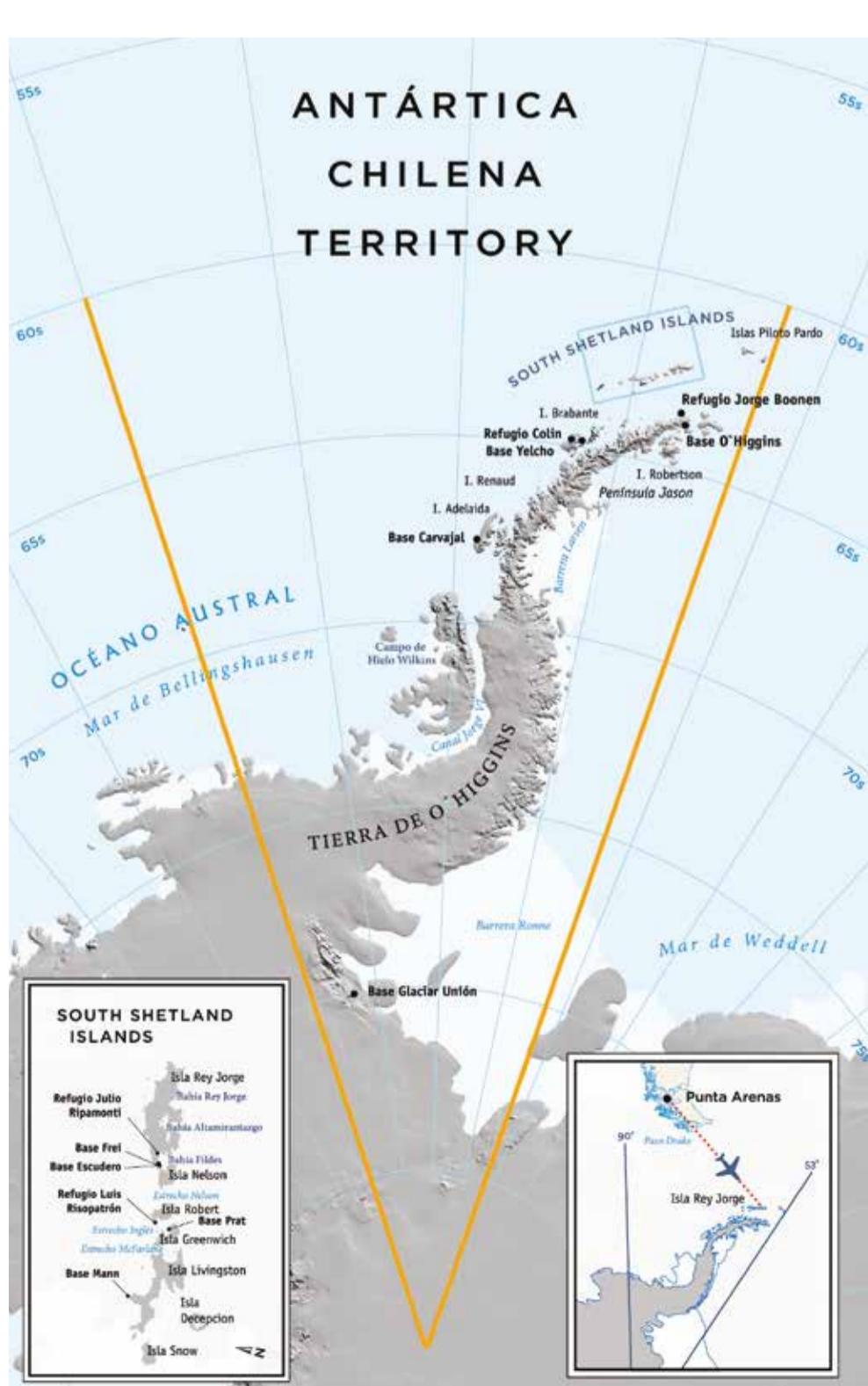
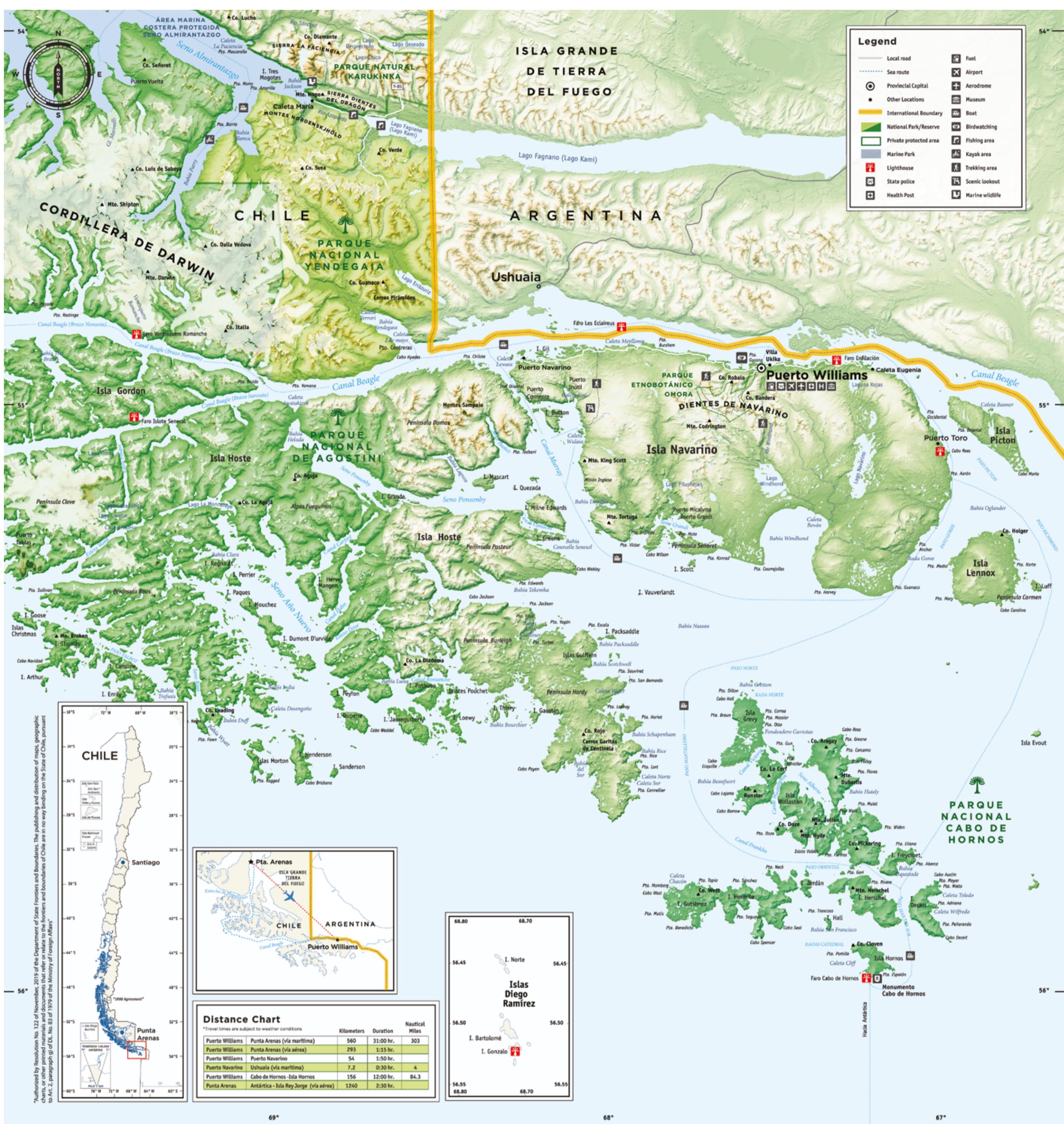


ANTÁRTICA CHILENA PROVINCE

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

destinations, with landmarks such as the Russian Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity and the Monument 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 Pase Drake, which connects Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. In addition to its geographical isolation, its extreme weather conditions and the fierceness of the southern ocean have kept this 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.

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

AN ANTARCTICA WITH FORESTS?

For most of its history, Antarctica was a green continent, full of life, similar 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 the rest of the planet, and winds 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.

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 life to feed during their migratory routes—blue whales, humpback whales, southern right whales, fin 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, MOSES, 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 Ocean.

SEALS AND SEA LIONS. Capable of inhabiting both land and sea, these mammals rest, mate, and breed 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

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

YAGANES, THE ANCESTRAL INHABITANTS OF CABO DE HORNOS.

The Yaganas were true sea nomads who traded with the Beagle Channel. They settled here in the 16th century and their descendants still live here today. They speak their own language and maintain their traditions. The Yaganas are the last remaining speakers of the Yagan language, which is spoken by only a few people left. They have a rich cultural heritage and are known for their traditional crafts like weaving and basketry. They also practice hunting and fishing. The Yaganas are an important part of Chile's history and culture.

WULIA ROUTE

The Wulai Route is a scenic road that connects the town of Puerto Williams to the town of Punta Arenas. It is a winding road that follows the coastline of the Beagle Channel. The route offers stunning views of the ocean and the surrounding mountains. The road is narrow and winding, so it is recommended to drive slowly. The route is also known for its excellent views of the Southern Lights (Aurora Australis) during the winter months.

PUERTO WILLIAMS

Puerto Williams is a small town located on the coast of the Beagle Channel. It is the southernmost town in Chile and one of the southernmost towns in the world. The town has a population of about 2,500 people and is a popular destination for tourists. The town is known for its excellent views of the Southern Lights and its proximity to the End of the World. The town is also known for its excellent seafood restaurants and its proximity to the End of the World.

CAPITAL

Chile is a country located in South America, with its capital city being Santiago. The capital is a large city located in the central part of the country. It is a modern city with a mix of old and new architecture. The city is known for its excellent museums, including the National Museum of History and the National Museum of Fine Arts. The city is also known for its excellent food scene, with many great restaurants and bars.

PROVINCE

Chile is divided into 16 provinces, each with its own unique characteristics. The provinces are: Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Atacama, Coquimbo, Valparaíso, O'Higgins, Maule, Cachapoal, Maule, Biobío, Araucanía, Los Ríos, Los Lagos, Aysén, Magallanes, and Antártica Chilena. Each province has its own unique culture and history.

National Tourism Service | Chile
Punta Arenas
Monseñor Fagnano 643
infomagallanes@sernatur.cl
(+56) 224 8790 - 222 5385

Puerto Natales
Pedro Montt 19
infonatales@sernatur.cl
(+56) 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



PATAGONIA CHILE



Must-sees

MARTIN GUSINDE ANTHROPOLOGICAL 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 Yagan 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.

BLOSPHERE RESERVE. This mountain reserve is the most southern in the world and is located in the Beagle Channel. It is a nature reserve that protects the unique flora and fauna of the southernmost part of the continent.

CALETA WULAI. Historical site. It was one of the largest settlements in the region of the native canoe tribe, the Yaganas. 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.

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.

VILLA UKIKA. Located one 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.

WULAI ROUTE

FELIPE GERA MATOR

OMORA ETHNOBOTANICAL PARK

FELIPE GERA MATOR

PUERTO TORO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

PUERTO TORO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

FELIPE GERA MATOR

NAVARINO

NAVARINO</