

Torres del Paine National Park
Biosphere Reserve (UNESCO, 1978)
N
KEY
SERVICES
Station or Gatehouse
Tourist Information
Health Center (high season)
Police (high season)
Bus Stop
Restrooms
Radio
Phone
Hotel
Lodge
Camping area
Campsite
Restaurant Cafeteria
Store
ATTRACTIONS
Viewpoint
Waterfalls
Trekking
Trekking on ice
Horseback rides
Climbing
Kayak
Zodiac trips
Sports Fishing (outside the Park)
Sandbanks
Wetlands
Ranch
Private property
TRANSPORT
Paved road
Dirt road
Nautical route
Paine Grande Circuit
W Circuit
Other trails
Pier
Vehicle bridge
Walking bridge
Hanging bridge
Passes
Former campsites
Airport
Distance between two points
International border
Park limits
ALERTS
Authorized use of stoves
Mosquitoes
Landslide danger
Strong winds
River rise danger
Snow danger
SOUTHERN ICE FIELDS
ARGENTINA
Cubo Glacier
Dickson Glacier
Dickson Lake
Quemado Lake
Olvidado Glacier
Ohnet Glacier
Escondido Lake
ESCONDIDO VALLEY
Dickson Shelter and Campsite
Torres Glacier
Puma Glacier
Los Perros Waterfalls
De los Perros River
Campsite Los Perros
Los Perros Glacier Viewpoint
Los Perros Pond
John Gardner Passe
Paso Station
Grey Glacier
Perros Glacier
Olguín Glacier
PAINE MOUNTAIN RANGE
Del Francés Glacier
DEL FRANCÉS VALLEY
Grey Shelter and Camping
Italiano Station
Frances Shelter and Camping
Glacier line in 1997
Glacier line in 1937
Pingo Glacier
Pingo Lake
Grey Lake
De las Piedras River
De los Patos Pond
Sköttsberg Lake
Paine Grande Station
Paine Grande Shelter and Camping
Pehoé Lake
Pingo River Waterfalls
Zapata
Zapata Viewpoint
PINGO VALLEY
Pingo River
(Trail with a guide only) 7.5 km - 4 h
Pingo
De los Tres Pond
Ferrier Viewpoint
Grey Station
Grey Lake Hotel
Margarita Pond
Marco Antonio Pond
Elizabeth Pond
Zapata Glacier
Ferrier Pond
Tyndall Glacier
Tyndall Lake
Geikie Glacier
Geikie Lake
Geikie River
Pekín Guerrero Ranch
Serrano River
Bruch Lake
Jote Lake
Balmaceda Lake
During low season, trekking is only allowed between campsites Serón and Pass, with an authorized guide
Paine Lake
DE LA PALOMA WETLANDS
Paine River
Coirón Station
Serón Campsite
Escondida Pond
Stokes Pond
Cebolla Lake
Vega Lake
From Cebolla Lake to the west, the trail is only authorized for horseback rides
Azul Pond
Azul Pond Gatehouse
ENCANTADO VALLEY
De las Chinas River
2 de Enero Ranch
Jara Pond
Las Chinas Waterfalls
Gemita Ranch
ÑANDÚ WETLAND
Paine Waterfalls
PRIVATE PROPERTY
Cabeza de Indio River
DEL SILENCIO VALLEY
Japonés
ASCENCIO VALLEY
Torres Campsite
Las Torres Base Viewpoint
Chileno Shelter and Camping
Ascencio River
Ecocamp Patagonia
Las Torres Shelter and Camping
Las Torres Hotel
Las Torres Bridge
Lodge
Goic Ranch
Awasi Hotel: 18 km
Co. Guido Hotel: 33 km
Amarga Pond
ROUTE Y-150
Amarga Pond Gatehouse
Británico Viewpoint
Británico
BADER VALLEY
Bader River
Del Arriero River
Inge Pond
Los Cuernos Shelter and Camping
Nordenskjöld Lake
Nordenskjöld Viewpoint
Larga Pond
Los Cisnes Pond
Guanaco Pond
Goic Pond
ROUTE Y-156
Sarmiento Lake Gatehouse
Tierra Patagonia Hotel: 14 km
Cerro Castillo: 47 km
Sarmiento de Gamboa Lake
26 km to Principal Route
Cuernos Viewpoint
Zona Pudeto
Grande Waterfalls
Mellizas Ponds
Sarmiento Chico Pond
Carolina Pond
Fco. Alonso de Ercilla Pond
Aníbal Pinto Pond
Marcela Andrea Pond
Calafate Pond
Pehoé Inn
Cóndor Viewpoint
Negra Pond
Vicuña Mackenna Pond
Pehoé Camping
Explora Hotel
Chico Waterfalls
Lakal Pond
Honda Pond
Verde Pond
Lazo Ranch
DEL TORO SIERRA
Del Paine Viewpoint Inn
Verde Pond Gatehouse
La Feria Passe
Los Ciervos Pond
Linda Pond
Del Toro Viewpoint
Las Carretas
Weber Bridge
Grey River
Administration Office
Grey Bridge
Fabián Pond
3 de Abril Lake
Serrano Gatehouse
Serrano River Waterfalls
Rio Serrano Hotel
Tyndall Hotel
Del Paine Hotel
Del Toro Lake Inn
Del Toro Lake
La Zapatilla Bridge
Canelos Passe
Patagonia Camp Hotel
ROUTE Y-290
Rincón Bridge
Porteño Lake
CHACABUCO MOUNTAIN RANGE
CASOLA WETLAND
58 km to Puerto Natales
38 km to Cerro Castillo
CHILE
*Acuerdo de 1998
Santiago
"Its circulation has been authorized by Resolution Nº o9 of 2024 of the State's National Directorate of Borders and Limits. The production and circulation of maps, geographic charts and other printed documents that pertain to Chilean limits and borders are not binding to the Chilean State in any way, according to Article 2º, letter g) of Decree Nº 83 of 1979, by the Ministry of Foreign Relations"
El Calafate
Perito Moreno Glacier
Glaciar Vidal Gormaz
Torres del Paine National Park
Azul Pond Gatehouse
Amarga Pond Gatehouse
Sarmiento Lake Gatehouse
Verde Pond Gatehouse
Conaf Administration
Serrano Gatehouse
Villa Cerro Castillo
Río Don Guillermo Border Crossing
Balmaceda Mountain
Serrano Glacier
Balmaceda Glacier
B. O'Higgins National Park
Mylodon Cave Natural Monument
Dorotea Border Crossing
Laurita-Casas Viejas Border Crossing
Puerto Natales
Punta Arenas
Cartographic projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM). Datum WGS 1984 – Time Zone 18 South
Administration Office
Paine Grande Shelter
Italiano Campsite
Británico Viewpoint
Los Cuernos Shelter
Chileno-Los Cuernos Crossing
Chileno Shelter
Base Las Torres Viewpoint
Torres Campsite
Las Torres Hotel
Serón Campsite
Dickson Shelter
Los Perros Campsite
John Gardner Passe
Paso Campsite
Grey Shelter
Paine Grande Shelter
Kilometers traveled
Source altitude profile: Conaf Magallanes
Reservation System
VÉRTICE:
CAMPSITE Y REFUGIO DICKSON
CAMPSITE Y REFUGIO GREY
CAMPSITE Y REFUGIO PAINE GRANDE
CAMPING PERROS
Through the page www.vertice.travel
LAS TORRES PATAGONIA:
CABIN, SHELTER AND CAMPING LOS CUERNOS
SHELTER TORRE CENTRAL AND TORRE NORTE
CAMPING AND DOME FRANCES
SHELTER AND CAMPING CHILENO
CAMPING LAS TORRES
CAMPING SERÓN
Through the page www.lastorres.com
CONAF
(61) 2 238581 / (61) 2 411843
FOR MORE INFORMATION GO TO WWW.PATAGONIA-CHILE.COM
0 1 2 3 4 5 10 km
The distance represented on the grid is 5 km



Chilean Tourism Board

Punta Arenas
Monseñor Fagnano #643
infomagallanes@sernatur.cl

Puerto Natales
Pedro Montt #19
infonatales@sernatur.cl

600 600 60 66 (+56 9) 9458 0453

@thisispatagonia

Free Distribution
Sale Prohibited

Leave No Trace®
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.

*In Magellan Region and Chilean Antarctic , according to the Exempt Resolution N°44 of january 26, 2017, it is forbidden to lit fire in places that are not specifically authorized.

SERNATUR Gobierno de Chile

PATAGONIA CHILE

CONAF

Gobierno de Chile

National Park
Torres del Paine

Free Map
Mapa Gratuito

Chilean tourism Board
Magellan Region and Chilean Antarctic

Free Map

www.patagonia-chile.com
www.chile.travel
www.chileestuyo.cl

TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK

The history of the Park shows an evolution in terms of area, name and management. In 1959, Grey Lake National Tourism Park was created, with an area of 4,332 hectares, and two years later, the Ministry of Lands and Colonization of the time extended its boundaries, expanding its area to 24,532 hectares, and changing its name to Torres del Paine National Tourism Park.

CONAF, the National Forestry Corporation, manages the park since 1975, and their permanent presence in the field works to this day, under the premise of conserving the Park's biodiversity. On April 1978, UNESCO declared it Biosphere Reserve, incorporating it to the territories that represent unique ecosystems in the world.

The Park currently has an area of 227, 298 hectares.

THE PARK BY THE NUMBER

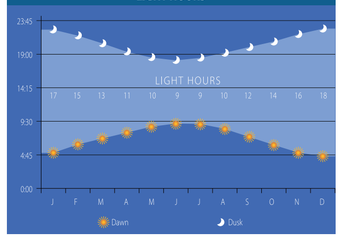
Attractions	Amount
Lakes	20
Ponds	17
Rivers	13
Falls (punchbowl – sp. Salto)	2
Waterfalls	2
Glaciers	8
Peaks	46
Birds	126
Mammals	25
Fish	6
Amphibians	3
Reptiles	6
Vegetation formations[1]	4

Main Peaks	m.a.s.l.
Paine Grande (main peak)	3.050
Cuerno Norte	2.400
Cuerno Principal	2.600
Cuerno Este	2.200
Torre Norte	2.248
Torre Central	2.800
Torre Sur	2.850
Monte Almirante Nieto	2.668

Altitude of Lakes	m.a.s.l.
Grey	47
Nordenskjöld	65
Pehoé	34
Sarmiento[2]	75

1 Patagonian steppe, Pre-Andean shrubland, Andean desert and Magellanic subpolar forest.
2 It is the largest inside the park (86 km² – 53.4 mi²), with a depth of 312 m – 1,023 feet (Lake Toro is larger, but only part of it is inside the Park).

LIGHT HOURS



PLACE NAMES

Almirante Nieto: This mount was initially climbed by two Germans, and there are three versions for its name. It memorializes the person who helped them obtain the permit to climb the mountain; the man who helped them gain access to the region; or Admiral Francisco Nieto, who was the first to photograph this peak, in 1898.

Baguales: Meaning *wild or untamed*, it is the Patagonian name given to feral or wild animals.

Dickson: This name could make reference to British boundaries expert Bertram Dickson, who participated in a land dispute in 1902. Others believe it is inspired in the Baron of Dickson, who sponsored explorer Nordenskjöld's expedition in 1895-1896.

Grey: The name makes reference to the color of its waters, during thawing season.

John Gardner: Gardener was a British mountaineer that, between 1975-1976, made several climbs and located a pass between Dickson and Grey.

Lake Toro: The Chilean naval expedition led by Juan Tomás Rodgers in 1879 killed a wild bull, giving rise to this name.

Los Perros: Meaning *dogs*, it is a valley where packs of wild dogs used to live.

Nordenskjöld: Swedish scientist that made study expeditions in the region.

Paine: Meaning *blue lake* in Aónikenk, it shows a pink color that reflects on its surface at dawn.

Patagonia: It is the name given to the native peoples, derived from the word *patagón –or big foot–* due to the large size of their footprints. It is currently believed, though, that the size of these tracks was generated by the many coverings worn to ward off the cold, and not to the actual size of their feet.

Pehoé: From the Aónikenk expression meaning *hidden place*.

Pingo: This Inuit word makes reference to the typical periglacial *hills*, and it is also the name given to horses in Patagonia.

Sarmiento: Originally named after Argentine president Domingo Sarmiento, its designation changed to Sarmiento Gamboa, after the Spanish sailor that explored the interior channels, in 1580.

Serrano: named after Ramón Serrano Montaner, a seaman that explored the area in 1889.

Tyndall: possibly named after the Irish physicist John Tyndall (Tyndall effect).

Valle del Francés: Meaning *the Frenchman's valley*, it was named after Adrián Bader, a French citizen that settled the area.

Ascencio Valley: It was named after the legend of Ascencio Brunel, a poacher who had one of his hiding spots in the valley.

GEOLOGY and GEOMORFPHOLOGY

The breathtaking landscape that characterizes Torres del Paine National Park is the product of a series of erosive processes and geological formations that took place approximately 12 million years ago.

With and area of 400 km² (248.5 mi²), Paine Massif is an irregular group of mountains made up of sedimentary and granitic rocks, as evidenced by their colors, a combination of light grey (granite) and black (sediment).

Geological phenomena, like the rise of the Paine Mountain Range, along with the erosive processes derived from the advance and retreat of glaciers, sculpted the wonderful panorama that characterizes Torres del Paine, where the age of rocks varies from 60 to 150 million years, in a diverse landscape in terms of altitudes, shapes and colors.

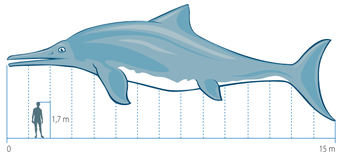


ICHTHYOSAURUS

The origin of the ichthyosaurus (Ichthyosauria, gr. "fish lizards") dates back to the Early Triassic period (250 million years ago), while its extinction took place during the Cretaceous period (90 million years ago).

The ichthyosaurus found in Torres del Paine are the southernmost on the planet.

The first ichthyosaurus fossils found in Torres del Paine were recorded in 1997 (in the area surrounding Tyndall Glacier), and to date, more than 34 specimens have been found. These fossils vary in length between 1 and 5 meters (approximately between 3' and 16'), but their original size could reach 15 meters (approximately 50').



DO NOT FEED THE LOCAL FAUNA
Any animal that is not self-sustaining is destined to perish. Feeding the wildlife is counterproductive to their survival and exposes them to new dangers and threatening situations.

WILDLIFE

Barba de Viejo *(Old Man's Beard – Usnea barabata)*. A green-grey lichen that grows in the bark and branches of trees.

Calafate *(Magellan Barberry – Berberis microphylla)*. It has purple edible sweet-and-sour berries that are used to make preserves and liqueurs.

Coigüe *(Magellan's Beech – Nothofagus betuloides)*. These trees reach 25 meters in height. They are colonizers and can be found close to the glaciers.

Dihueñe *(Cyttaria hookeri)*. This yellow spherical mushroom is edible and grows in the branches of trees of the Nothofagus family.



Lenga *(Lenga Beech – Nothofagus pumilio)*. Lengas can reach up to 30 meters in height. Their wood is used in construction, as it is quite durable.

Orchid *(Chloris chilensis)*. There are 7 species in the Park; the most common one is *Codonorchis lessonni*, better known as *palomita* or little dove.

Ñirre (Antarctic Beech – *Nothofagus antarctica*). Especially conditioned to weather low temperatures and strong inclines, it is the tree species found at the highest altitudes.



Guanacos *(Lama guanicoe)*. Camelids native to South America, they are usually found in large family groups. They are abundant in the park.

Huemul *(South Andean Deer – Hippocamelus bisulcus)*. This deer, featured in the Chilean Coat of Arms, is also on the list of endangered species, and their conservation is a priority.

Ñandú *(Darwin's Rhea – Pterocnemia pennata)*. Similar to ostriches and emus, these birds do not fly, but reach high speeds when running.

Puma *(Felis concolor)*. Hard to spot, their main sources of food are deer and camelids. Male specimens weigh up to 90 kg.

Zorro culpeo *(Andean Fox – Lycalopex culpaeus)*. The largest foxes in Chile, culpeos weigh up to 12 kg.

Zorro Gris or Chilla *(South American Grey Fox – Lycalopex griseus)*. Yellowish-grey in color, they weigh up to 4 kg.

Carpintero magallánico *(Magellanic Woodpecker – Campephilus magellanicus)*. This is one of the largest woodpeckers in the world, with a black body and characteristic red head.

Cóndor *(Vultur gryphus)*. The emblem of the Andes Mountain Range, it flies up to an altitude of 4,500 meters and its wingspan can reach 3.3 meters.

Chilean flamingo *(Phoenicopteru chilensis)*. With grey legs and a half-black, half-white beak, they lay one egg at a time.

USEFUL DATA and SERVICES



Cóndor
(Vultur gryphus)



Flamenco chileno
(Phoenicopterus chilensis)



Carpintero magallánico
(Campephilus magellanicus)

National Forestry Corporation (CONAF)
- Torres del Paine National Park Administration (+56 9) 7513 3011 www.parquetorresdelpaine.cl
- Puerto Natales Manuel Baquedano Nº 847 (+56 61) 2 411 843
- Punta Arenas Av. Bulnes Nº 0309, 4° piso (+56 61) 2 238 581

Carabineros de Chile (Chilean Police – 24 hours)
(+56 61) 276 1139 – (+56 61) 276 1144
Radio frequency (VHF)
143.800 Mhz

National Tourism Service (SERNATUR)
- Punta Arenas Regional Office for Tourist Information Monseñor José Fagnano N°643 (600 600 60 66) (+56 9) 9458 0453 infomagallanes@sernatur.cl
- Puerto Natales Tourist Information Office Pedro Montt Nº 19 (600 600 60 66) (+56 9) 9458 0453
- Puerto Natales Municipal Tourism Office Hermann Eberhard N°457, Puerto Natales.
- Torres del Paine Municipal Tourism Office Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 208, Villa Cerro Castillo

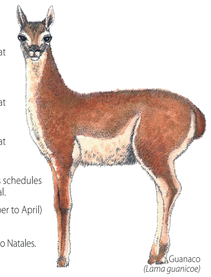
Firefighters
- Company Nº 2 (Puerto Natales) (+56 61) 241 1108 – 241 5781 Manuel Bulnes Nº 474
- Company Nº 3 (Cerro Castillo) El Pasajero s/n, Villa Cerro Castillo www.cuartelesdebomberos.cl

Torres del Paine National Park Access Points
From Puerto Natales, there are two options to gain access into the Park. The first is on Route 9, traveling 107 km (66.5 mi) to access the gatehouses to Laguna Amarga and Sarmiento. The second is on the new Y-290 road: a dirt road that extends 86 km (53 mi), with a 13-km (8 mi) paved section, arriving at the Serrano gatehouse.

Buses
To the Park
- Puerto Natales Bus Terminal Av. España 1455 (+56 61) 2 412 554 Check departures schedules at Puerto Natales Bus Terminal.

From the Park
- Administrative Office Check departures schedules at Puerto Natales Bus Terminal.
- Pudeto Sector Check departures schedules at Puerto Natales Bus Terminal.
- Laguna Amarga Gatehouse Departures: Check departures schedules at Puerto Natales Bus Terminal.

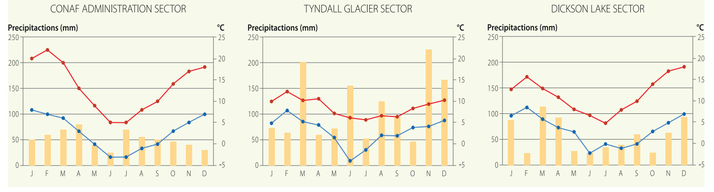
Activities (available from October to April)
- Catamaran crossing (+56 61) 2 411 133 Hermann Eberhard N°48, Puerto Natales. amihovilovic@hipsur.com www.hipsur.com
- Sailing to Grey Glacier Grey Lake Tourism / Grey Lake Hotel +56 612 712 100 ventas@lagogrey.com www.lagogrey.com/navegacion



Guanaco
(Lama guanicoe)

There is also a wide array of recreational activities, such as horseback, and kayak excursions, guided tours, walks on the ice and climbs. To contract these services, consult directly with tourist operators at the Park.

PRECIPITATIONS* and TEMPERATURES



** There are notable fluctuations in accumulated precipitation amounts, among the different sectors of the park. Source: http://dgasatel.mop.cl*

Map was produced by **Transversal Ltda.** during 2015.

Sernatur Punta Arenas and Puerto Natales acted as technical counterpart for the project. **Transversal** acknowledges their collaboration and that of the **Conaf** PNTP team and the Regional Office.

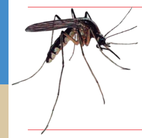
Direction and SIG: Nicolás Martelli Montes
Design: Osvaldo Aguilò Melo
Local Guide: Álvaro Jaime Casanovas
Journalist: Norberto Pana Hidalgo
GIS: Catalina Escudero Muñoz
Research: Fernanda Poblete Arenillas
Illustrator: Carla Infanta Gabor

ALERTS

Dangerous Fauna (Puma)
The few puma attacks have been on people traveling alone, on bicycle or jogging, as pumas may consider them prey. If you are going to carry out any of these activities, do so in groups. If you glimpse a puma from a vehicle, do not get out to follow it; take pictures or record it from inside.



If you encounter a puma while out walking, remember:
- Most pumas will try to avoid the encounter and run off.
- Do not approach or look at it in the eyes.
- Make sure that children always remain at your side, and warn them about pumas, teaching them they are wild animals. Protect them by picking them up and carrying them, so they do not panic and run.
- Stop and back away slowly. Never run. The puma could mistake you for a possible prey and can reach you in seconds.
- Do all you can to make as much noise as possible, hit on metallic utensils, and pick up stones and sticks to throw at it.



Mosquitoes
From December to March, between Dickson and Los Perros campsites, the number of mosquitoes increases. Despite the discomfort and allergies their bites may cause, there is no risk of catching diseases. Ample use of repellent is recommended.

Didymo or Rock Snot
Didymosphenia geminata is an abundantly invasive, single-cell alga that affects ecosystems and trophic chains.

How to avoid its spread?
- Before leaving rivers, brooks and lakes, remove all algae from your implements, shoes, clothes, vehicles and boats. Avoid implements made with absorbent materials.
- Cleaning kit: a large bucket, clean water (10 liters), detergent (ideally biodegradable) or a disinfectant (such as domestic bleach; 500 ml), a brush and disposable bags. Immerse for 2 minutes.
- Dry environments kill didymo, but it can survive for months in humid environments.



VISITOR TIPS

General
- Request the assistance of Sernatur and Conaf personnel at least a day in advance, to plan your trip with a map.
- Carry id and sign the registry when entering and leaving the park.
- Climbing requires permission from CONAF in person at the park administration.
- Make reservations for lodges and campsites.
- Respect routes and posted signs. Do not walk outside of the trails.
- Do not over-exert yourself. Being tired increases the risk of accident.
- In the park, there is practically no internet or phone signal.
- Access to electrical power is scarce.
- Take cash and bank cards. There are no automatic tellers (ATM).
- It is best to begin hikes before 9 AM.
- Take flashlights in case of emergency.
- Smoking in trails and lodges is prohibited. There are authorized areas, with ashtrays, outside the lodges.
- Carry a 1-liter water bottle. There are many fresh water springs along the Paine Grande route.
- Carry a first-aid kit.
- The recreational fly fishing season in Magallanes region runs from october 16th to april 14th. Avoid infractions of the law. For more information www.sernapesca.cl/area-trabajo/pesca-recreativa

Equipment
- Tent: a wind-resistant tent is recommended from mid-mountain onward.
- Sleeping bags: Between -5 and -10 °C (23 and 14 °F) is enough, during the summertime.
- Mat: Prefer self-inflatable.
- Backpack: If you stay at the lodges, a 30-liter pack is enough. If you are camping, a 60-liter pack is recommended. Carry a rain-cover for.
- Carry a large plastic bag inside the pack to things from water.
- Trekking poles.



Clothes
- A hat for the cold, that covers the ears. Sunblock. Sun hat, scarf and sunglasses.
- Three layers (t-shirt, fleece and a water-proof windbreaker with hood), all dry-fit. Normally, in summer, temperatures are not too low, and three layers are enough. For an extra cover, bring a synthetic jacket; wet feathers do not work.
- First-layer pants (to sleep and if it gets cold) and trekking pants, preferably with zippered legs to cross rivers, as well as water-proof cover-pants for when it rains, which is common.
- Carry extra first-layers.
- Trekking or mountain shoes. Sneakers for resting and or as a change of shoes. Sandals with straps, to go across rivers and for resting. Some lodges do not allow wearing shoes inside. It is recommended to test new shoes beforehand.



Food
- A hearty breakfast.
- During treks, consume high-calorie foods.
- Supply points along the Paine Grande circuit: Hostería Las Torres, and at campsites Serón, Dickson, Los Perros, Grey and Paine Grande. Also, at the Pudeto Coffeehouse and the Store at Camping Pehoé.
- Given that during the high season, availability decreases, carrying food is recommended, particularly dehydrated items.

DO NOT DUMP GARBAGE: Do not leave trash or contaminants behind. Return with all the trash you produce.

FIRES and MANAGEMENT

Building fires in the Park is forbidden, and only the use of gas stoves is authorized at expressly designated areas.

The Park has suffered many fires, which have burned down extensive areas and have greatly affected the habitat. In 1985, a badly extinguished cigarette originated a fire that consumed 13,000 hectares. In 2005, a gas stove –overturned on accident– burned down 15,000 hectares. In 2011, a tourist, trying to burn toilet paper, generated a fire that consumed 17,000 hectares of forests and grasslands.

Currently, fire prevention and control are some of the main challenges at the Park. There are new and severe rules to avoid fires and penalize those responsible, with sanctions of up to 5 years in prison and fines that reach US$16,000, according to Law N° 20,653, regarding sanctions to those responsible for forest fires.



DISTANCES

From	To	Distance (km)	Accumulated kilometers
Punta Arenas	Puerto Natales	254,0	254,0
Puerto Natales	Cerro Castillo	60,0	314,0
Cerro Castillo	Laguna Amarga Gatehouse	55,0	369,0
Laguna Amarga Gatehouse	Salto Grande	22,9	391,9
Salto Grande	Camping Pehoé	9,3	401,2
Camping Pehoé	Salto Chico	0,8	402,0
Salto Chico	Conaf Administration	10,1	412,2
Conaf Administration	Grey Lake	16,5	428,6
Puerto Natales	Mylodon Cave	25,0	25,0
Mylodon Cave	Serrano River Gatehouse	56,0	80,0
Serrano River Gatehouse	Conaf Administration	6,5	86,5
Laguna Amarga Gatehouse	Las Torres Hotel	5,4	91,9
Laguna Amarga Gatehouse	Paine Waterfall	5,4	5,4
Paine Waterfall	Laguna Azul	13,8	19,2
Laguna Azul	Salto Las Chinas	4,5	23,7

CIRCUITS and TRAILS



Laguna Amarga



Paine Massif Trail, Dickson sector



Grey Glacier, from John Gardner Pass



Hanging Bridge

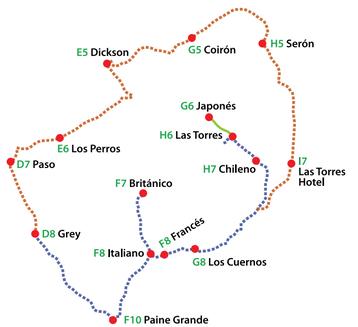
Paine Grande Massif Circuit: It is also known as the "O" circuit, because it makes a complete circle around Paine Massif. It begins at Laguna Amarga Gatehouse, towards Serón Campsite and Dickson Lodge. It goes through large forests, arriving at Los Perros Campsite, an ideal rest area, before initiating the ascent towards John Gardner Pass, and then to Grey station, Pass and Lodge, and the trail that borders the glacier with the same name.

Following, the tour is completed on the W circuit, continuing towards Paine Grande Lodge. After taking the left road at the fork, one can find the Frenchman's Valley, and then climb up to the British Campsite. The final stretch goes by Los Cuernos Lodge, ending in Hostería Las Torres and returning to Laguna Amarga Gatehouse.

The circuit is 125 km (77.6 mi) long, which can be covered in an average 7-to-10 days, depending on preparations, the trekkers' characteristics and weather conditions. The difficulty level is medium in most of the trails, and high, between Los Perros and El Paso.

W and PAINE GRANDE CIRCUIT TRAILS

Trail segments	Km	Hrs.	Closing	Difficulty	
Paine Grande – Italiano	7,6	2½	18:30	Low	
Italiano – British Viewpoint	6,5	3½	12:00	Medium	
Italiano – Los Cuernos Lodge	5,5	2½	18:30	Medium	
Los Cuernos Lodge – Las Torres Hotel	11,0	4½	17:00	Medium	
Las Torres Hotel – Chileno	5,0	2	19:00	Medium	
Chileno – Torres	3,2	1	18:00	Medium	
Torres – Las Torres Base Viewpoint	1,0	1	19:00	High	
Las Torres Hotel – Serón	9,0	4	17:00	Medium	
Serón – Dickson Lodge	18,0	9	15:00	Medium	
Dickson Lodge – Los Perros	10,0	4½	17:00	Medium	
Los Perros – Paso	7,5	6	15:00	High	
Paso – Grey Lodge	7,0	5	15:00	Medium	
Grey Lodge – Paine Grande Lodge	11,0	4	18:30	Medium	



W Circuit: It is so called because the line that joins interest points and their trails make a perfect W. This variant had its genesis in trekking – to cover the great landmarks and attractions in a limited amount of days. Among the features are the stunning Las Torres Base Viewpoint, Cuernos del Paine, Frenchman's and Ascencio valleys and Grey Glacier.

The circuit is 76.1 km (47.2 mi) long, and generally can be covered in 4 to 5 days, with medium and low difficulty trails. One may choose not to travel the whole circuit, and instead only do parts of it.



Glaciar Grey



Cuernos del Paine



Valle Asencio



Mirador Base Las Torres



Cueva del Milodón



Zona Mirador Nordenskjöld



Cascada Paine (desembocadura lago Pehoé)



Lago Grey

Vehicle Circuit: This is the network of roads inside the park. The surface of these dirt roads is gravelly, and they are generally well maintained. The main sections are:
- Route Y-150 coming from the town of Cerro Castillo, accessing the park through the Lake Sarmiento entrance. It goes through the center of the park and its attractions, reaching Grey Lake.
- Route Y-156 coming from the town of Cerro Castillo, accessing the park through the Laguna Amarga entrance; it joins route Y-150 inside the park, in Laguna Larga sector.
- Route Y-290 coming from Puerto Natales, passing through the Mylodon Cave, accessing the park through the Serrano River entrance. It joins route Y-150 at the Park Administration station.

OTHER CIRCUITS IN THE PARK

Trail sections	Km	Hrs.	Difficulty	
Las Carretas (Adm. – Paine Grande Lodge)	17,0	5	Medium	
Laguna Verde Station (Est. Lazo) – El Toro Viewpoint	11,0	3	Low	
El Toro Viewpoint – Weber Bridge	2,5	1	Medium	
Grey Lake Station – Pingo	3,0	¾	Low	
Pingo – Zapata	10,0	5	Medium	
Zapata – Zapata Viewpoint	3,0	1½	Medium	
Salto Grande – Los Cuernos Viewpoint	2,3	1	Low	
Camping Lago Pehoé – Cóndor Viewpoint	1,0	¾	Low	
Laguna Azul – Laguna Cebolla – Paine Lake	15,5	6	Low	

Times are referential.
Closing times apply during summer. Park rangers have the right to restrict traffic, according to weather conditions.

Cartography sources: Military Geographic Institute (IGM), General Water Directorate (DGA); MOP road maps; SRTM (reliefs); the municipalities of Torres del Payne and Puerto Natales; Conaf, Sernatur Punta Arenas and Puerto Natales; Quaternary Studies Center, Fuego-Patagonia and Antártica (CEQUA), and pre-existing maps. **Photography:** Sernatur, Álvaro Jaime and Transversal archives.