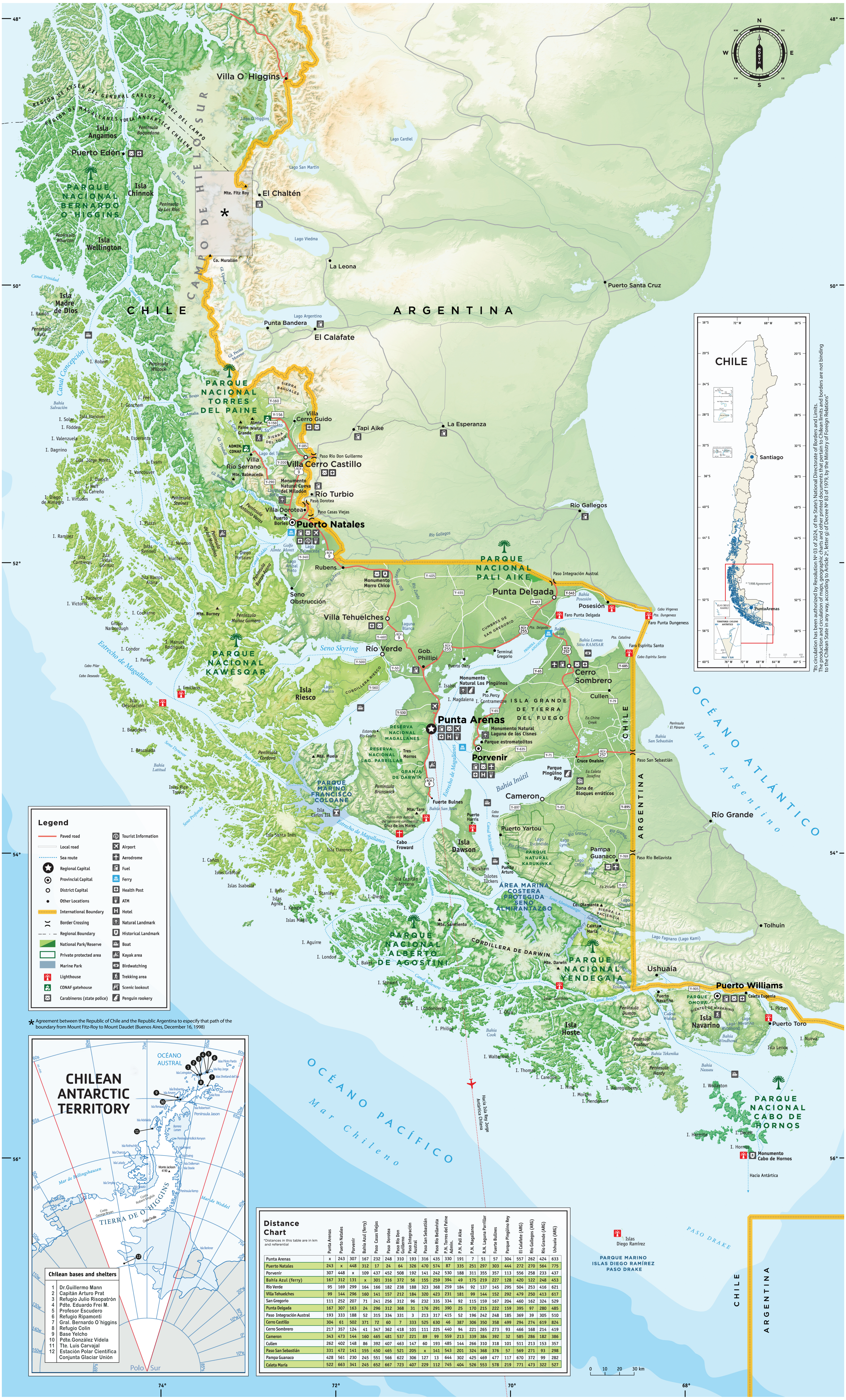
MAGELLAN REGION AND CHILEAN ANTARCTIC

Road Map



"Its circulation has been authorized by Resolution Nº 03 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"

* Agreement between the Republic of Chile and the Republic Argentina to especify that path of the boundary from Mount Fitz-Roy to Mount Daudet (Buenos Aires, December 16, 1998)

Chilean bases and shelters

1	Dr.Guillermo Mann
2	Capitán Arturo Prat
3	Refugio Julio Risopatrón
4	Pdte. Eduardo Frei M.
5	Profesor Escudero
6	Refugio Ripamonti
7	Gral. Bernardo O´higgins
8	Refugio Colin
9	Base Yelcho
10	Pdte.González Videla
11	Tte. Luis Carvajal
12	Estación Polar Científica Conjunta Glaciar Unión

Distance Chart

*Distances in this table are in km and referential

	Punta Arenas	Puerto Natales	Porvenir	Bahía Azul (ferry)	Paso Casas Viejas	Paso Dorotea	Paso Río Don Guillermo	Paso Integración Austral	Paso San Sebastián	Paso Río Bellavista	P.N. Torres del Paine Admin.	P.N. Pali Aike	P.N. Magallanes	R.N. Laguna Parrillar	Fuerte Bulnes	Parque Pingüino Rey	El Calafate (ARG)	Río Gallegos (ARG)	Río Grande (ARG)	Ushuaia (ARG)
Punta Arenas	x	243	307	167	232	248	310	193	316	435	330	191	7	51	57	304	557	262	424	633
Puerto Natales	243	x	448	312	17	24	64	326	470	574	87	335	251	297	303	444	272	270	564	775
Porvenir	307	448	x	109	437	452	508	192	141	242	530	188	311	355	357	113	556	258	233	437
Bahía Azul (ferry)	167	312	131	x	301	316	372	56	155	259	394	49	175	219	227	128	420	122	248	453
Río Verde	95	169	299	164	166	182	238	188	323	368	259	184	92	137	145	295	504	253	416	621
Villa Tehuelches	99	144	296	160	141	157	212	184	320	423	231	181	99	144	152	292	479	250	413	617
San Gregorio	111	252	207	71	241	256	312	96	232	335	334	92	115	159	167	204	460	162	324	529
Punta Delgada	167	307	163	24	296	312	368	31	176	291	390	25	170	215	222	159	395	97	280	485
Paso Integración Austral	193	333	188	52	315	334	331	3	213	317	415	52	196	242	248	185	369	39	305	510
Cerro Castillo	304	61	502	371	72	60	7	333	525	630	46	387	306	350	358	499	294	274	619	824
Cerro Sombrero	217	357	124	41	347	362	418	101	111	225	440	94	221	265	273	93	466	168	214	419
Cameron	343	473	144	160	465	481	537	221	89	99	559	213	339	384	392	32	585	286	182	386
Cullen	262	402	148	86	392	407	463	147	60	193	485	144	266	310	318	101	511	213	153	357
Paso San Sebastián	331	472	141	155	450	465	521	205	x	141	543	201	324	368	376	57	569	271	93	298
Pampa Guanaco	428	561	230	245	551	566	622	306	127	13	644	302	425	469	477	117	670	372	99	282
Caleta María	522	663	341	245	652	667	723	407	229	112	745	404	526	553	578	219	771	473	322	527



TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK



HUMPBACK WHALE

Must-sees

PROVINCE

Última Esperanza

★ **TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK.** It is the uncontested star of the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. It boasts the singularity of encompassing the Patagonia's main ecosystems in one place: pampas, forests, glaciers, mountains, lakes, and rivers. UNESCO declared it a World Biosphere Reserve in 1978.

The W trail covers the park's most important landmarks. The foot of the Torres can be reached through the Río Ascencio valley, and then on to Lago Nordenskjöld to reach the Los Cuernos shelter. The excursion continues along the valle del Francés, which has a panoramic view of the Paine's horns and ends at the Glaciar Grey.

CUEVA DEL MILODÓN. An archaeological site declared as a natural landmark, this enormous cave is more than 200 meters deep, 80 meters wide, and 30 meters high. More than 15,000 years ago, it housed extinct large animals such as the mylodon or the saber-toothed tiger, and it was probably a hunting site for the first inhabitants of the Patagonia.

★ **NAVIGATING THE BALMACEDA AND SERRANO GLACIERS.** Both are located within the Bernardo O'Higgins National Park. Visitors cross Seno de Última Esperanza, enjoying a journey of exceptional beauty before disembarking and walking through a lush forest of Magellan's beech and Antarctic beech until they reach the foot of the Serrano glacier.

★ **SIERRA BAGUALES.** This is a medium intensity, approximately 12-kilometer trek. The path boasts views of Baguales range, where pumas, guanacos, and wild horses (baguales) coexist. During the hike, one can see marine fossils that are millions of years old, confirming that all of Patagonia was once a seabed.



PROVINCE

Magallanes

PALI AIKE NATIONAL PARK. Also called "El Escorial del Diablo". One of its highlights is the Pali Aike cave, archaeological human remains dating back more than 11,000 years have been found inside it. You can also follow a trail to the Morada del Diablo crater, where one can see fields of volcanic cones and lava.

FUERTE BULNES. Public-private initiative that houses a modern multimedia exhibit that blends art and science to explain the land's formation processes, the lifeforms that inhabit it, and the history of human presence in this part of the world.

LAGUNA PARRILLAR. It has been declared a National Reserve, and its main features include an abundance of wild flora and fauna. It also has campsites and picnic areas. Guided hiking trails are available, and sport fishing is allowed.

ISLA MAGDALENA. The penguin rookery at Isla Magdalena is a wild area that was declared a Natural Landmark in 1982. The idea is to protect the island's avifauna, as it is home to one of the largest Magellanic penguin colonies in South America, estimated at around 60,000 specimens of these unique and striking birds.

FRANCISCO COLOANE MARINE PARK. Whale watching is one of its main attractions. Its 67,000 hectares of protected areas include Isla Carlos III, the best place to watch the humpback whales that arrive from the north during the spring.

★ **KAYAKING IN THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN.** This is a half-day trip to enjoy direct contact with nature, paddling through the mythical Strait of Magellan among birds such as seagulls, terns, ducks, and sheldgeese, and on some occasions, alongside Peale's dolphins.

FUERTE BULNES





JUAN ERNESTO JAEGER

STROMATOLITES PARK

PROVINCE

Tierra del Fuego

★ **PINGÜINO REY PARK.** This is a conservation area located 114 kilometers from Porvenir that houses the only king penguin colony in South America. A small stream separates the magnificent spectacle that only the king penguin, which reaches an average height of around 90 centimeters, can offer. It is crucial to walk only on authorized trails in order to preserve these birds' habitat and protect the wildlife where their activities unfold. The area employs sustainable tourism management.

★ **KARUKINKA.** A private natural park that promotes a new biodiversity conservation model. Here, one can see peat bogs, Andean areas, Patagonian steppes, thickets, and coastline ecosystems, which are representative of southern biodiversity, and the sub-Antarctic region, up close. Hidden among labyrinths of valleys and forests of lengas is Lago Deseado. From there, one can go on an easy walk in an environment that is home to more than one thousand species of mosses and lichens. The sub-Antarctic region of Tierra del Fuego contains about 5% of all existing moss species on Earth.

★ **STROMATOLITES PARK.** A group of mineral structures built by a certain type of bacteria over millions of years, they are considered living fossils of great interest to science and an opportunity for tourism. Laguna Los Cisnes is one of the few places in the world where these geobiological systems are found, which offers the possibility of investigating ecosystems similar to those that gave rise to life on Earth.

CALETA MARÍA. Founded in 1942, the former sawmill Caleta Maria was the last of the large timber settlements on the coast of Seno Almirantazgo and is part of Tierra del Fuego's historical-cultural heritage, as well as the island's most strategic point. The large parks Karukinka, Yendegaia and D'Agostini converge there. In the surroundings, one can see black-browed albatross colonies.

PINGÜINO REY PARK





AGENCIA EFE

ANTÁRTICA CHILENA

PROVINCE

Antártica Chilena

★ **DIENTES DE NAVARINO.** The Dientes de Navarino circuit, whose rugged peaks exceed altitudes of 1,000 meters, is the southernmost trekking route in the world. The route poses high difficulty level due to the characteristic of territory, weather conditions and the lack of basic services. Must it is to hire local guides.

It is the ideal setting for mountaineering, hiking, and rock climbing.

CABO DE HORNOS. It is a world landmark in terms of navigational challenges and history, the ultimate nature attraction with the world's southernmost forests, where native trees such as the Magellan's beech, lengas, and canelos house a botanical treasure: miniature forests populated by small mosses, liverworts, and lichens.

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

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

WULAIA ROUTE SCENIC LOOKOUT



FELIPE GERA MALGOR

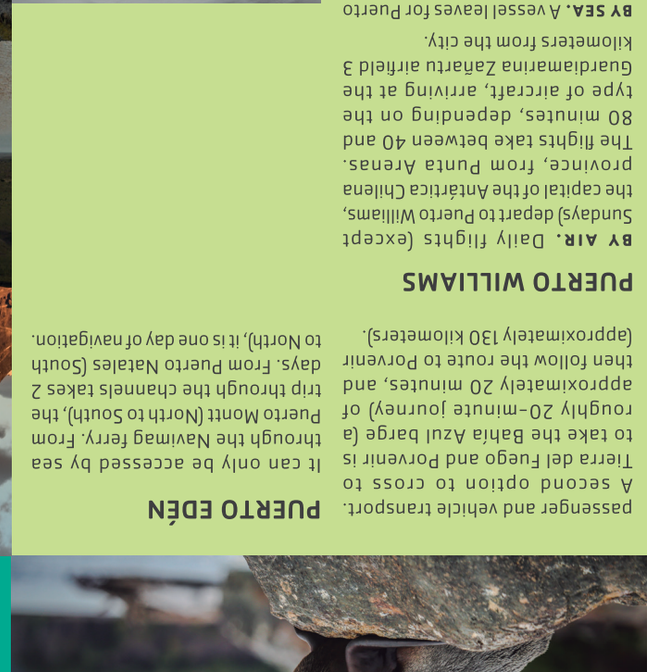
MAP BY LEÓN DEL MONTE LTDA. 2019
www.leondelmonte.cl

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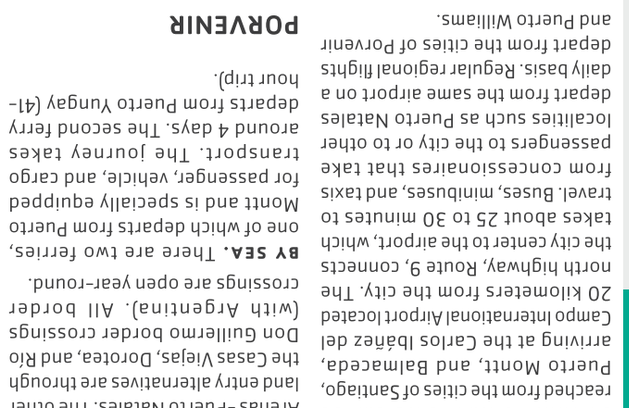




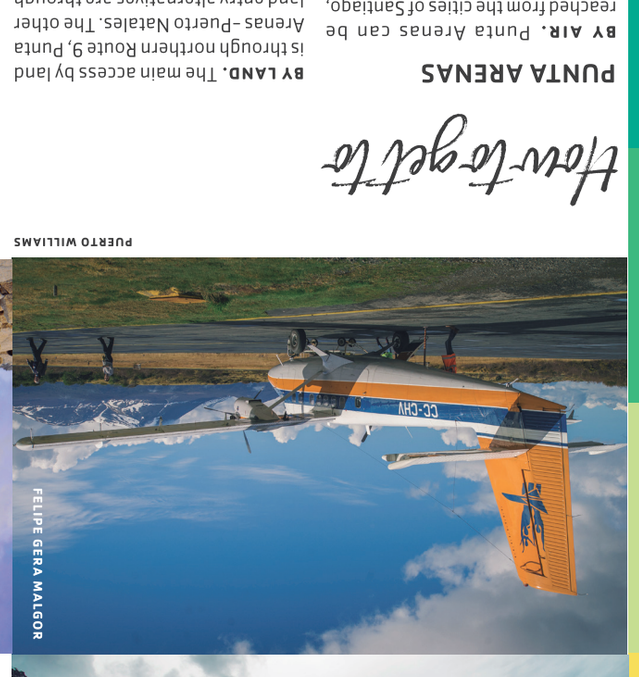




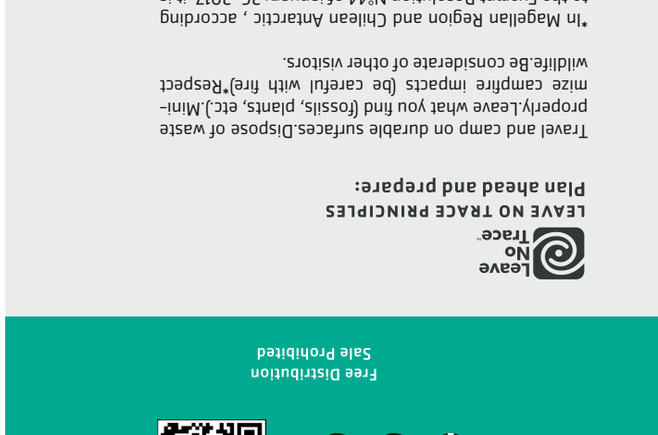




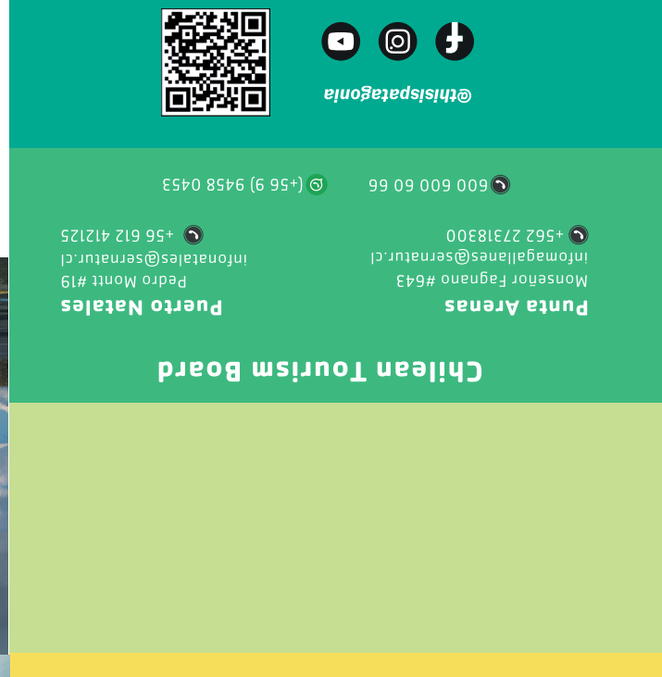
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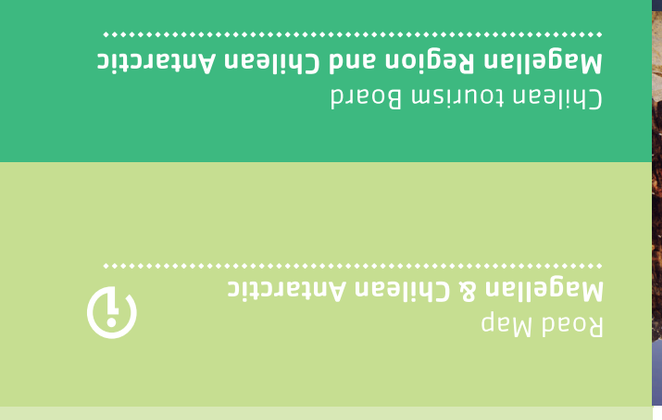
VALLE DEL FRANCÉS, TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK



FELIPE GERA MALGOR



VALLE DEL FRANCÉS, TORRES DEL PAINE NATIONAL PARK



REGION

MAGELLAN AND CHILEAN ANTARCTIC

Stunning Patagonia.

Comprising four provinces—Última Esperanza, Magallanes, Tierra del Fuego and Antártica Chilena—the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region is the most extensive in Chile and the antechamber to the great white continent, one of our planet's geographical landmarks known for its awe-inspiring, pristine, and inhospitable landscapes and wildlife.

Its attractions are a must for thousands of adventurers around the world, and include Cordillera Paine, the Southern Patagonian Ice Field, Tierra del Fuego, the Strait of Magellan, and the opportunity to navigate fjords and channels. Hundreds of experiences are waiting to be lived in the land at the end of the world, roughly 50% of which is a Protected Wild Area that is divided into reserves, natural landmarks, and national parks.

Magallanes is the southernmost part of the American continent and a strategic navigation point. Its capital, Punta Arenas, is also a bustling port that welcomes national and international cruise ships every year. The city has a cosmopolitan air and its climate is no obstacle to celebrating the arrival of the Winter Solstice. Its residents celebrate the longest night of the year with parades on the city's main streets, floats, and a fireworks show. Another thing to keep in mind is that the municipal cemetery, with its imposing mausoleums and cypress labyrinths, has been recognized as one of the most beautiful in the world.

The Torres del Paine National Park is the uncontested icon of the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region. Its singular biodiversity contains Patagonia's principal ecosystems. It is a magnet for trekking enthusiasts and one of the world's great natural destinations.

Climate

During the summer, there are approximately 18 hours of daylight.

Due to its vastness, the Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region presents important climate variations that are mainly influenced by the region's topography, the sea, and strong winds that increase during spring. Some of the area's most characteristic climates are cold temperate, tundra, icecap, and transition climates, which are typical of Punta Arenas and its surroundings. The eastern slope of the Patagonian mountain range has a cold steppe climate that predominates in the central continental area.

WHAT DO WE SUGGEST YOU BRING? Waterproof jackets and trousers, thermal hats, socks and gloves, windbreakers, trekking shoes, sunglasses, and sunscreen. Fleece is recommended as a second layer. Because the temperature fluctuates, it is important to have short-and long-sleeved shirts, shorts, sandals, and a cap. A trekking pole helps to provide stability in the most difficult terrain.

Although it is possible to travel there all year round and enjoy the Patagonian autumn and winter, we recommend visiting it between October and April, as the days are sunnier and there is less rain, which means that you can do more activities. Many travelers find that some of the best vistas occur during autumn and winter. The forests display their orange and red colors and even though camping sites and some hotels may be closed, the snow-covered Torres del Paine is a unique visual experience.

To help protect the environment, avoid the use of plastic bottles, and include reusable water containers that can be carried at all times.

Activities in Nature

TREKKING. Due to its geographical diversity and spectacular natural scenery, this region is possibly one of the best trekking destinations in Chile. It is essential to protect wildlife on all trails and not leave any garbage behind.

★ Noteworthy places. The W and Macizo Paine circuits at the Torres del Paine National Park. The Dientes de Navarino circuit at Isla Navarino. Cerro Pietro Lookout at Karukinka Park, Tierra del Fuego. Volcán Morada del Diablo at Pali Aike National Park.

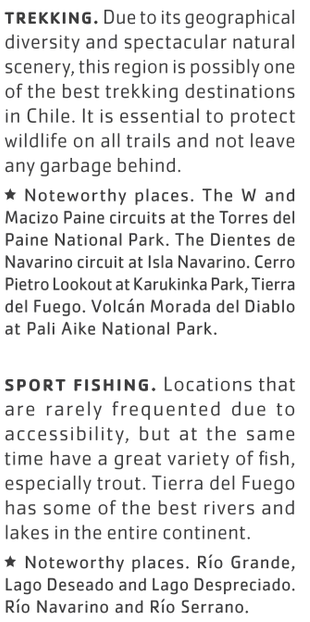
SPORT FISHING. Locations that are rarely frequented due to accessibility, but at the same time have a great variety of fish, especially trout. Tierra del Fuego has some of the best rivers and lakes in the entire continent.

★ Noteworthy places. Río Grande, Lago Deseado and Lago Despreciado. Río Navarino and Río Serrano.

DIVING. Diving, in the far south? The Strait of Magellan has remarkable stories of eighteenth and nineteenth century shipwrecks. It also boasts unique flora and fauna.

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

KAYAK, GLACIAR GREY



SKIING, CLUB ANDINO IN PUNTA ARENAS



WHALE WATCHING. One of the most important cetaceans is the humpback whale, which roams the southern coasts of the Pacific and the Atlantic. It can be seen between November and March.

★ Noteworthy places. Isla Carlos III in Francisco Coloane Marine Park. Whales begin arriving from the North during springtime.

KAYAKING. The kayak is a small but efficient vessel that allows one to travel across and penetrate the region's rugged geography of fjords and channels.

★ Noteworthy places. Glaciar Grey and Lago Grey in Torres del Paine. Seno Última Esperanza. Laguna Sofía, 30 kilometers from Puerto Natales. Strait of Magellan and Fiordo de las Montañas (an up to 10-day excursion).

HORSEBACK RIDING. For decades, horses have been one of the main means of transportation for the gauchos (cowboys) that herd their sheep from one ranch to another. They are also part of the Magellanic culture's everyday life. Outings and excursions across mountains, rivers, and pampas add a dash of adventure. It is important to use the existing trails and footpaths and follow an expert guide.

★ Noteworthy places. Laguna Sofía, Cerro Dorotea and the Sierra del Toro area. Different sectors of Tierra del Fuego (an up to 9-day excursion).

MOUNTAINEERING. The mountains' great challenges are all here, in Patagonia, with some of the most visited landmarks not only in Chile, but in America and the rest of the world.

★ Noteworthy places. Torres del Paine, Monte Tarn, Monte Sarmiento, and Dientes de Navarino.

BIRDWATCHING. In this part of Patagonia, one can see birds such as the condor, migratory birds such as the red knot and even the only king penguin colonies in America.

★ Noteworthy places. Bahía Lomas and Bahía Inútil in Tierra del Fuego. Torres del Paine and the Strait of Magellan. Cabo de Hornos National Park.

SKIING & SNOWBOARDING. A small ski center has one of the best views in all Chile: from Club Andino in Punta Arenas, visitors can ski while looking over the Strait of Magellan. A 1,200-meter-long chairlift takes around 8 minutes to reach the summit.

Tips

- Shops are open from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. and from 3:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- Both hotels and shops take credit cards. However, it is essential to have Chilean pesos to pay for everyday expenses such as transportation and tickets, or shop in grocery stores.
- Banks and ATMs can be found in all the provincial capitals of the region.
- Exchange houses can be found in Punta Arenas and in Puerto Natales. The airport has only one ATM that delivers Chilean pesos.
- Punta Arenas does not have a bus terminal. Each bus company operates with a ticket office and a bus station. It is recommended to use official transports, and make sure to ask about their arrival and departure times.
- It is important to follow the instructions of park rangers at all times when visiting protected wild areas in parks, reserves, and landmarks. Do not light fires or depart from authorized and demarcated paths.
- Torres del Paine National Park is managed by the CONAF (National Forestry Corporation). You must carry identification and register before entering the park.
- Camping is only allowed in places authorized by the park administration. Trips should be planned in advance, because all campsites require prior reservation.
- Bring a first aid kit equipped to resolve physical discomfort, injuries, allergies, and sunstroke. Use SPF 30 or higher sunscreen to protect your skin from high levels of solar radiation, especially in summer.
- Take breaks to rest and drink water. Ration your food and make sure that you do not feed wildlife. Do not leave trash behind and do not remove items from the park. Follow the paths and trail signs.
- Considering the vastness of Tierra del Fuego, the best option to explore it is to rent a car in Punta Arenas. Gasoline stations can only be found in the northern part of the island. It is advisable to carry extra gasoline cans if traveling to the south of the island.
- 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



SERNATUR
Gobierno de Chile
Región de Magallanes y de la Antártica Chilena
PATAGONIA CHILE
GOBIERNO REGIONAL

Free Distribution
Sale Prohibited

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Chilean Tourism Board

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.

Free Map

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Chilean tourism Board

Magellan Region and Chilean Antarctic

Road Map

Magellan & Chilean Antarctic