

A vibrant, abstract illustration featuring a variety of animals in a stylized, geometric, and layered fashion. The composition includes a white deer head on the left, a yellow bird perched on a dark brown animal, a pink camel on the right, a yellow cat at the bottom left, and a grey dog at the bottom right. The background is a solid red, and the animals are composed of various colored shapes like triangles and polygons, creating a modern, artistic look.



Sistema Nacional de
Áreas Silvestres Protegidas del Estado



SURNAME _____

NAME _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____

PLACE OF RESIDENCE _____

EMAIL _____

PHONE _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION

ROUTE OF PARKS OF PATAGONIA PASSPORT



ROUTE OF PARK OF PATAGONIA

PROTECTED HERITAGE OF ALL CHILEANS

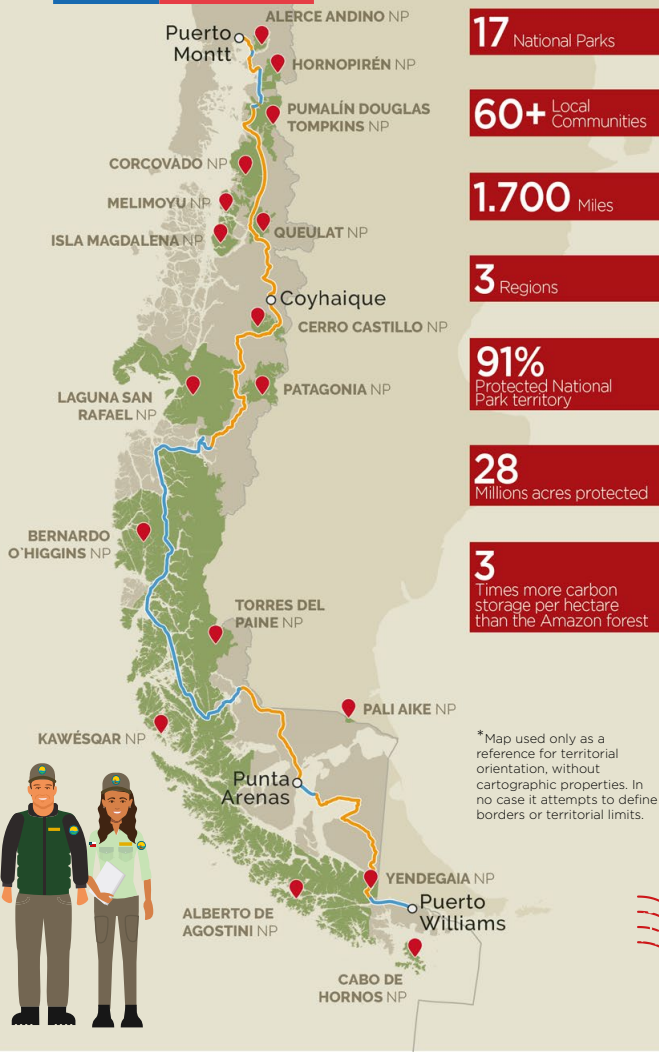
The Route of Parks is a comprehensive vision of territorial conservation for the Chilean Patagonia, an initiative developed by Tompkins Conservation and Rewilding Chile, along with the Chilean National Forestry Corporation (CONAF), the National Tourism Service (SERNATUR) and other entities to jointly promote a conservation and responsible nature tourism destination. This scenic route covers 2,800 kms. that invites you to explore 17 National Parks, which are part of the National System of State Protected Wildlife Areas (SNASPE) and managed by CONAF, between Puerto Montt and Cape Horn, connecting the Carretera Austral with the Patagonian channels and the End of the World Route.

The Route crosses 1/3 of Chile and encourages you to protect the unique beauty of the end of the world. It has a high ecological value due to the endemism and biodiversity of its temperate rainforests, sub-Antarctic forests, wetlands, ice fields and the largest fjord system on the planet.

In addition to its beauty, it is an important buffer zone to counteract the climate crisis and the species extinction crisis. Its forests and soils are a great carbon sink for Chile, South America, and the planet, thanks to their capacity to store almost three times more CO2 per hectare than the Amazon.

Along the Route, 24 ecosystems are protected and a refuge for over 100 species, some of which are in danger of extinction, such as the huemul and the huemul deer and the southern river otter. Today, more than ever, we know that without healthy ecosystems, there is little opportunity for human societies to flourish.

Can you imagine a route where conservation and development go hand in hand? The Route protects 11.8 million hectares and inspires economic dynamism of more than 60 surrounding communities because of conservation.



17 National Parks

60+ Local Communities

1.700 Miles

3 Regions

91%
Protected National
Park territory

28
Millions acres protected

3
Times more carbon
storage per hectare
than the Amazon forest

* Map used only as a
reference for territorial
orientation, without
cartographic properties. In
no case it attempts to define
borders or territorial limits.

COMMITMENT TO THE ROUTE OF PARKS

RESPONSIBLE TOURIST | ZERO-FOOTPRINT COMMITMENT

1. I shall care for the pristine ecosystems of the National Parks and Wildlife Protected Areas, to protect all the living communities therein.
2. I shall support the development of communities by consuming and buying local.
3. I shall respect local customs and traditions to enhance the value of cultural heritage.
4. I shall plan my trip to reduce my footprint by taking my trash with me and reducing my waste by avoiding the use of disposable products.
5. I shall protect wildlife by not feeding them, and I shall observe and photograph them from a distance keeping in mind that I am a visitor in their home.
6. I shall respect the parks' peace by driving slowly and enjoying the ambient sounds, avoiding contaminating them acoustically with my music.
7. I shall walk on available delimited trails to take care of the flora and fauna surrounding them.
8. I shall obey the fire ban - protected areas' main threat - and avoid all possible risks for myself and others.
9. I shall ensure that other visitors are also aware of and comply with the zero-footprint commitment.
10. I shall respect the instructions of the park rangers, who are responsible for the management and protection of the park.

STRICTLY FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

Now you are ready to begin your journey on the Route of Parks of Patagonia!

Remember to stamp your passport in open national parks.
Safe travels!



ALERCE ANDINO

National Park

LOS LAGOS REGION



Photo: Augusto Domínguez

OPEN

Year-round /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

17 / 11 / 1982

AREA

39.255
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Temperate
Rainforest

Located near Puerto Montt, the Alerce Andino National Park stands out for its evergreen forest that shelters millenary larch trees of up to 3,000 years old. This ecoregion was declared a Biosphere Reserve of the Temperate Rainforests of the Southern Andes.

CAN'T MISS

1. Visiting the millenary larch trees in the Sargazo or Las Chaicas sector.
2. Seeing the accessible lagoons such as Sargazo, Chaiquenes and Fria.
3. Crossing the suspension bridge of the Sargazo Lagoon trail.
4. Visiting the Chaicas River Waterfall.
5. Exploring the evergreen larch and tepa forests, among others.

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



CAMPING SITE



INFORMATION
CENTER



TRAILS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Varas, Puerto Montt, Cochamó, Puelo, Chamiza, Correntoso, Chaica, Lenca, La Arena

At the beginning of the Carretera Austral, the park is surrounded by several communities, being the main ones: Puerto Montt, Puerto Varas, and Cochamó. Each one has with an important water area, whether it is the sea, Lake Llanquihue, or the Reloncaví Estuary.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Border by land and navigate Lake Llanquihue.
2. Visit and eat at the Angelmó market.
3. Visit the Llanquihue National Reserve.
4. Explore the famous Cochamó Valley.
5. Do some recreational fishing in the Cochamó and Puelo rivers.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

STAMP HERE



FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

HORNOPIRÉN

National Park

LOS LAGOS REGION



Photo: Augusto Domínguez

OPEN

October to March /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

19 / 10 / 1988

AREA

69.195
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Evergreen
Forest

The Hornopirén National Park, “Snow Oven” in Mapudungún, is known for its remnant forests of millenary trees, its rich biodiversity and endemism. It shelters almost 9,000 hectares of Alerces. Its mountains and valleys are sculpted by snow drifts, lakes, lagoons, and rivers such as the Puelo Chico and the Blanco.

CAN'T MISS

1. Walking to tto the lake Pinto Concha.
2. Visiting the Rio Blanco Waterfall.
3. Exploring the evergreen forests of larches, tepa, ulmo and luma.
4. Hornopirén Volcano, summit of 1,572 meters above sea level.
5. Yates Volcano, summit of 2,111 meters above sea level.

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



CAMPING
SITE



TRAILS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puelo, Cochamó, Hornopirén

The towns of Cochamó and Puelo, known for sport fishing, are located to the north of the park. While on the Carretera Austral, 7 km from the park, is Hornopirén, which provides access to navigate the fjords.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Relax in the hot springs of Cahuelmó, Porcelana, Pichicolo, or Llancahué.
2. Navigate the Comau, Cahuelmó, and Quintupeu fjords.
3. Travel the 60 km coastal route from Contao to Varal.
4. Visit Hornopirén's traditional market and handicraft fair.
5. Do some sport fishing in the Cochamó and Puelo rivers.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



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FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

Sistema Nacional de
Áreas Silvestres Protegidas del Estado

PUMALÍN DOUGLAS TOMPKINS

National Park

LOS LAGOS REGION

Photo: Antonio Vizcaino

OPEN

Year-round /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

28 / 02 / 2018

AREA

402.392
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Temperate
Rainforest

The deep forests of Pumalín Douglas Tompkins National Park descend into the fjords, creating one of the most spectacular coastal edges on the planet. 25% of the larch trees in Chile are in this park, making them its undisputed central feature. In them, we can find almost three millennia of history of this pristine ecosystem of the Palena province and Llanquihue provinces.

CAN'T MISS

1. Navigating the Reñihue and Comau fjords.
2. Sighting marine fauna from Caleta Gonzalo.
3. Hiking the Chaitén volcano (after the eruption in 2008).
4. Visiting the Ventisquero (snow drift) of the Michimahuida Volcano.
5. Walking under the larch forests on the Los Alerces Trail.

INFRAESTRUCTURA



RESTROOMS



LODGING



CAMPING
SITE



RESTAURANT



INFORMATION
CENTER



TRAILS AND
CIRCUITS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Hornopirén, Chaitén, El Amarillo, Puerto Cárdenas, Villa Santa Lucía, Futaleufú, Alto Palena

Land of Chilotes and gauchos crossed by several rivers such as the Reñihue, the Blanco, the Yelcho, and the Futaleufú, the latter known as one of the top three rivers for rafting. At the park's southern entrance is Villa El Amarillo, which stands out for the beautiful facades of its houses and its views to the Michimahuida volcano.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Chaitén Site Museum.
2. Go to the Santa Barbara and Chana beaches, outstanding for their bird life.
3. See the picturesque houses of the Villa El Amarillo.
4. Do some sport fishing in the Futaleufú or Espolón rivers or in the Yelcho Lake, outside the national park.
5. Visit the Futaleufú and Palena National Reserves.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

STAMP HERE



CORCOVADO

National Park

LOS LAGOS REGION



Photo: Antonio Vizcaino

OPEN

FOUNDED
07 / 01 / 2005

AREA
400,010
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
Temperate
Rainforest

The magnificent Corcovado Volcano welcomes this pristine ecosystem of complex access, composed of evergreen forests, fjords, bays, rivers, deep valleys, and dozens of hidden lakes. With vast unexplored lands and more than 80 lakes, Corcovado is Chile's sixth largest national park.

CAN'T MISS

1. Visiting the Yelcho Ventisquero trail.
2. Navigating the Tic Toc Bay and visiting the river of the same name.
3. Sighting the Corcovado Volcano (2,300 masl).
4. Stopping by the Trébol Lake.
5. Fishing in the Corcovado River.

INFRASTRUCTURE



TRAILS

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Chaitén, El Amarillo, Puerto Cárdenas, Villa Santa Lucía, La Junta, Raúl Marín Balmaceda

Near the park is Chaitén and the towns of El Amarillo, Puerto Cárdenas, and Villa Santa Lucía. On the coast, sailing has become the main economic activity thanks to conservation tourism.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. See the facades of the houses in the Villa El Amarillo.
2. Visit Villa Santa Lucía and meet the people who live near the park.
3. Do some recreational fishing in Yelcho Lake and visit its famous bridge.
4. Navigate the Palena River, which flows into Raúl Marín Balmaceda.
5. Walk in the Pitipalena Fjord and sighting marine fauna.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

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FAVORITE MOMENT

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MELIMOYU

National Park

AYSÉN REGION

Photo: Tompkins Conservation Archive

NOT OPEN FOR
VISITATION*

FOUNDED
26 / 01 / 2018

AREA
104.499
hectáreas

ECOSYSTEM
Evergreen Forest,
High Montane Forest

Dozens of rivers begin from snow drifts and flow into the channels and fjords, dropping organic material from the forest and peat bogs, giving rise to a rich biodiversity and active wildlife. A pristine ecosystem with incredible landscapes crowned by the imposing Melimoyu volcano, or “four horns” in Mapudungún, which long ago was considered the entrance to the mythical City of the Caesars. The blue whales are the central features of the coasts of Melimoyu. It is estimated that 10% of the world's population of these cetaceans come to the Gulf of Corcovado to feed on Krill during the summer.

CAN'T MISS

1. Sighting the Melimoyu volcano (2,400 m.a.s.l.) from the town of Melimoyu.
2. Exploring the channels and fjords.
3. Sighting blue whales, orcas and humpback whales, among others.
4. Visiting the Melimoyu town.
5. Learning about the history of the last colonization wave.

*Although the national park is not open to visitors, there are local agencies and tour operators that offer tourist activities near the park and its surrounding marine area. For further information, please contact SERNATUR offices.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Melimoyu, Raúl Marín Balmaceda, Melinka, Puerto Cisnes

Close to the coast, they have developed mainly through fishing or tourism to sight marine fauna. In front of Raúl Marín Balmaceda is Melinka, capital of the Guaitecas Archipelago, which was navigated ancestrally by the Chonos.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Learn about artisanal fishing in Melimoyu.
2. Navigate from Raúl Marín Balmaceda to Melimoyu town.
3. Sighting cetaceans such as blue whales, among others.
4. Visit Melinka Island in the Guaitecas Archipelago.
5. Kayak along the coast of Melinka.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

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QUEULAT National Park

AYSÉN REGION



Photo: Pablo Valenzuela

OPEN

Year-round /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

13 / 10 / 1983

AREA

154.093
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Evergreen
Forest

In its thousands of hectares of evergreen and Andean Patagonian forests, the Queulat National Park is home to waterfalls, fjords, steep walls, mighty rivers, and the famous hanging glacier (Ventisquero Colgante) that can be seen from the Carretera Austral. Its name means "Sound of Waterfalls" in the Chonos language.

CAN'T MISS

1. Crossing the hanging footbridge of the Ventisquero River.
2. Visiting the Ventisquero Colgante.
3. Enjoying the Risopatrón Lake.
4. Visiting Los Témpanos and Los Pumas lagoons.
5. Exploring the Portezuelo sector, and the trails Salto El Cóndor and Laguna Quetru.

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



CAMPING
SITE



INFORMATION
CENTER



TRAILS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

La Junta, Puyuhuapi, Puerto Cisnes, Villa Amengual, Villa Mañihuales, Lago Verde, La Tapera

From La Junta to Puerto Cisnes, there are several communities bordering the park such as Puyuhuapi to the north, which is famous for its hot springs and fjord, Lago Verde for its sport fishing, and to the south, Villa Mañihuales, whose name refers to the mañío tree and baguales, cattle that have become gruff or wild.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Lake Rosselot and Lake Las Torres National Reserves.
2. Kayak the Palena River or in the Queulat fjords.
3. Relax in the hot springs near Puyuhuapi and La Junta.
4. Do some sport fishing in Lago Verde.
5. Do rural tourism near Villa Amengual.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

STAMP HERE



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ISLA MAGDALENA

National Park

AYSÉN REGION

Photo: Tompkins Conservation Archive

NOT OPEN FOR VISITATION*

Maritime access only

FOUNDED

11 / 07 / 1983

AREA

249.712
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Chonos Evergreen
Forest

Its steep landscapes, deep ravines and dismembered coasts have turned Isla Magdalena into a perfect refuge for species such as penguins, cormorants, sea lions and the southern river otter, also known as huillín. Located between the continent and the Guaitecas Archipelago, in the district of Cisnes, it is one of the largest islands in the south of Chiloé, where 80% of its surface is protected.

In its center, the Mentolat volcano rises at 1,660 m.a.s.l. surrounded by the exuberant flora of the northern Patagonian mountain range.

CAN'T MISS

1. Navigating from Puerto Cisnes to sight marine fauna.
2. Sea kayaking around the island.
3. Enjoying the hot springs on the Puyuhuapi Channel' banks.
4. Visiting Puerto Gaviota, located to the south of Isla Magdalena.
5. Sighting the sea lion's territory near Santa Isabel and San Andres islets.

*Although the national park is not open to visitors, there are local agencies and tour operators that offer tourist activities near the park and its surrounding marine area in the marine area and near the National Park. For further information, please contact SERNATUR offices.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Gaviota, Puerto Cisnes, Puyuhuapi, Melinka, Raúl Marín Balmaceda

Located on the coast of the Aysén Region, these communities stand out for their fishing either at sea, in the bay or in the Puyuhuapi fjord. These towns were founded in the last century, being Puerto Gaviota the most recent (1980s) and having about thirty-five inhabitants today.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Go on a boat ride to sight cetaceans.
2. Travel the Heritage Route of Puerto Cisnes.
3. See the fish leather handicrafts in the Town Market.
4. Navigate to Puerto Gaviota, a fishermen's cove.
5. Attend the "Rescatado Nuestra Pesca" traditional celebration in February.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

DATE

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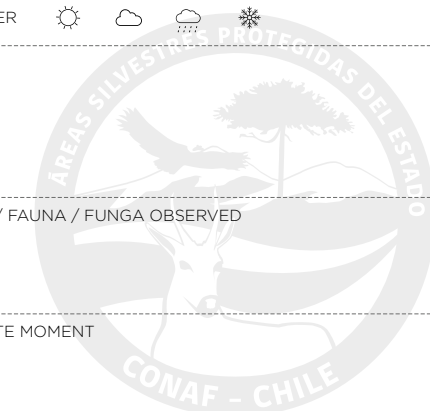


NOTES

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FAVORITE MOMENT

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CERRO CASTILLO

National Park

AYSÉN REGION



Photo: Linde Waidhofer

OPEN

In high season /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

27 / 06 / 2017

AREA

143.502
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Deciduous and
Evergreen Forest

Lenga and ñirre forests are perfect refuges for the highly endangered huemul deer and it is very common to see some individuals around Portezuelo Ibáñez, next to the Carretera Austral. In addition, it has hanging snow drifts that form intense turquoise lagoons, giving life to unique landscapes that amaze visitors from all over the world.

CAN'T MISS

1. Seeing the Cerro Castillo of 2,318 m. high.
2. Hiking Las Horquetas trekking circuit.
3. Visiting the turquoise waters of the Cerro Castillo Lagoon.
4. Sighting huemul deers, an iconic species of Chile that is part of the national emblem.
5. Visiting the Chiguay Lagoon in autumn through the Lenga Forest.

INFRASTRUCTURE



CAMPING
SITE



TRAILS AND
CIRCUITS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Coyhaique, Balmaceda, Villa Cerro Castillo, Puerto Ingeniero Ibáñez

Coyhaique, the regional capital, is located 64 km to the north of the park, while 32 km towards the lake is Puerto Ingeniero Ibáñez, known for its microclimate and clay pottery. There is also Villa Cerro Castillo near the park, which stands out for its strong local identity and traditions.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visiting the Escuela Cerro Castillo Museum, declared a National Historic Monument.
2. Traveling the "Las Ardillas" road that connects Villa Cerro Castillo with Puerto Ibáñez.
3. Climbing the walls in Villa Cerro Castillo.
4. Visiting the Ibáñez River Waterfalls.
5. Visiting the craftswomen of Puerto Ibáñez and purchasing the typical cacharrito.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

STAMP HERE



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LAGUNA SAN RAFAEL

National Park

AYSÉN REGION

Photo: James Alfaro

OPEN
Reserves
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED
17 / 06 / 1967

AREA
1,742,448
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
High Montane and
Evergreen Forest

Its magnificent landscapes are a mosaic made up of fjords, channels, islands, estuaries, and ice. Declared a Biosphere Reserve, the park is the main entrance to the Northern Ice Field.

The San Rafael Glacier attracts visitors from all over the world, who set out from Puerto Chacabuco or Puerto Tranquilo to admire its vast, untouched horizons. Charles Darwin, Fitz Roy, and Alberto de Agostini are just a few of the historical figures who have helped spread the word about this wonderful hidden corner of Aysén.

CAN'T MISS

1. Walking on ice in the Exploradores Glacier with a tour operator.
2. Navigating the San Rafael Lagoon or the Steffen Glacier.
3. Hiking the Exploradores Glacier trail to sight the glacier.
4. Sighting the San Valentin Mount (3,910 m), the highest in Patagonia.
5. Exploring the Ventisquero trail in the Laguna sector.

*Local travel agencies and tour operators offer tourism programs.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Aysén, Puerto Chacabuco, Coyhaique, Puerto Río Tranquilo, Bahía Murta, Puerto Guadal, Tortel

To the north are Puerto Aysén and Puerto Chacabuco, famous for the Presidente Ibáñez Bridge, declared a National Monument. Further south is Puerto Río Tranquilo and, at the mouth of the Baker River, the picturesque town of Tortel.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Kayak along the rivers of Puerto Aysén and visit Bahía Acantilada.
2. Cross the Ibañez Bridge, declared a National Monument in 2007.
3. Navigate the Marble Cathedrals (Catedrales de Mármol).
4. Walk along Tortel's walkways and admire its landscape and architecture.
5. Experience rural tourism and organic farming in the localities.

MY EXPERIENCE

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WEATHER



NOTES

STAMP HERE



FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

PATAGONIA

National Park

AYSÉN REGION

Photo: Linde Walchofer

OPEN

Year-round /
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

11 / 12 / 2018

AREA

304.527
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Patagonian Steppe,
Deciduous Forest

The park was created by joining the Jeinimeni and Tamango national reserves with the Chacabuco Valley. The last used to be one of Patagonia's main livestock ranches, which after a century of overgrazing, has recovered thanks to rewilding efforts, becoming one of Chile's most important ecosystem restoration projects.

CAN'T MISS

1. Visiting the Visitor's Center located in the Chacabuco Valley sector.
2. Navigating and visiting the Cochran River and Lake.
3. Seeing Piedra Clavada, a 40 m volcanic rock formation.
4. Driving the scenic route X-83 to the Roballos Pass.
5. Admiring the beauty of the Jeinimeni Lake (Km. 65, Route X-753).

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



LODGING



CAMPING
SITE



RESTAURANT



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TRAILS AND
CIRCUITS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Cochrane, Puerto Bertrand, Puerto Guadal, Mallín Grande, Chile Chico

Land of gauchos, where traditions such as truco and taba games, and dances like ranchera and chamamé are deeply rooted. Its strong cultural identity is present in the localities and in the surroundings of the General Carrera Lake basin.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. See the beautiful local handicrafts in the markets.
2. Rafting on the Baker River.
3. Explore Lake General Carrera, the largest lake in Chile.
4. Visit the Plaza de los Vientos in Chile Chico.
5. Visit the Baker River confluence with the Neff River.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

STAMP HERE



FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

National Park

AYSÉN AND MAGALLANES REGION

Photo: James Alfaro

OPEN
From October
to April

FOUNDED
22 / 07 / 1969

AREA
4.475.905
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
Evergreen Forest
Periglacial Shrubland

It is Chile's largest park and one of the greatest in the world. The park's central feature is its 49 glaciers of Southern Icefields, which make up part of the third-longest expanse of continental ice on the planet, after the Antarctic and Greenland. The most famous of these glaciers is Pío XI, the largest one in the southern hemisphere, with walls that reach up to 75 m high.

CAN'T MISS

1. Navigating O'Higgins Glacier from Villa O'Higgins.
2. Visiting Tortel's Jorge Montt Glacier.
3. Doing the 10-day expedition through the Southern Icefields.
4. Seeing the Pío XI Glacier, the only one who's not receding.
5. Navigating the Última Esperanza Fjord to the Balmaceda and Serrano glaciers, and its proglacial waters and channels.

INFRASTRUCTURE



CAMPING
SITE



TRAILS AND
CIRCUITS



PICNIC
AREA

*Public use infrastructure is only available in the park's sector in the Magellan Region. In Aysén, exploring is possible only with tour operators.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Tortel, Villa O'Higgins, Puerto Edén, Puerto Natales, Punta Arenas

From the Northern Icefields to the Southern Icefields, joined by the Patagonian channels, you will find towns in the southern area, such as Tortel and Puerto Edén. The latter is home to the Kawésqar descendants, a native culture that has inhabited the southern channels for over 10,000 years.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Wander Tortel's walkways admiring its architecture.
2. Hike the trails in Villa O'Higgins with a view to the glaciers.
3. Navigate from Puerto Yungay to Puerto Natales.
4. Visit Puerto Edén to see the walkways and Kawésqar handicrafts.
5. See the Cueva del Milodón Natural Monument in Puerto Natales.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

STAMP HERE



STRICTLY FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

KAWÉSQAR

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION

Photo: Antonio Vizcaino

NOT OPEN FOR
VISITATION*

FOUNDED
30 / 01 / 2019

AREA
2.842.239
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
Patagonian Steppe &
Andean Forest

It includes large swaths of the archipelagos in the provinces of Magallanes and Última Esperanza, as well as half of Riesco Island. Its landscapes are a mosaic of mountain ranges, forests, glaciers, fjords, lakes, wetlands, and valleys which make up virgin ecosystems of unmatched beauty and are home to a great variety of species. The Montañas Channel and the Sarmiento Mountain Range are just a few of the natural wonders in this park that draw visitors from around the world.

CAN'T MISS

1. Navigating from Puerto Natales to the Resi and Las Montañas fjords.
2. Birdwatching in Isla Riesco, as well as sighting marine and terrestrial fauna.
3. Exploring the Río Grande River.
4. Seeing the Sarmiento Mountain Range.
5. Humpback whale watching at the Francisco Coloane Marine Park.

*Although the park is not open to visitors, there are local agencies and tour operators that offer tourist activities in the area and in the National Park's vicinity. For further information, please contact SERNATUR offices.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Natales, Villa Ponsomby - Río Verde, Villa Tehuelche, Punta Arenas

Drinking mate, eating lamb and fried cakes are part of the traditions of this area's inhabitants. A strong cultural identity that permeates all its localities such as in Río Verde, a rural and cattle breeder town with English colonial-style buildings.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Cueva del Milodón Natural Monument.
2. Hike or horse ride the surroundings of the Cerro Dorotea.
3. Drink mate, eat lamb and fried cakes.
4. Visit the museums and the cemetery of Punta Arenas.
5. Explore Riesco Island for bird, marine and terrestrial fauna watching.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

DATE

/ /

WEATHER



NOTES

FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

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TORRES DEL PAINE

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION

Photo: Linde Waldhofer

OPEN

Year-round / Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDEDa

13 / 05 / 1959

AREA

227.298
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Evergreen Forest,
Shrubland and Steppe

Declared the Eighth Wonder of the World and a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, the Paine Massif is known as one of the most beautiful mountains on the planet. Formed around 12 million years ago, this geologic work of art is a magnet for trekking and climbing lovers, making it the most-visited park in Chile.

CAN'T MISS

1. Navigating to the Grey Glacier.
2. Hiking the Macizo Paine Circuit, also known as the "O", or do the "W".
3. Visiting the Grande Waterfall.
4. Traveling by car the main route stopping by the viewpoints and the Grey Lake beach.
5. Visiting the Sarmiento Lake and seeing calcium carbonate formations.

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



LODGING



CAMPING
SITE



RESTAURANT



INFORMATION
CENTER



TRAILS AND
CIRCUITS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Natales, Villa Cerro Castillo, Villa Cerro Guido, Villa Río Serrano, Punta Arenas

Land of gauchos, mate, lambs, and large pampas, which have witnessed the development of a vast cattle breeding tradition. Puerto Natales, Villa Cerro Castillo, and Cerro Guido, known under the eaves of the Sociedad Explotadora de Tierra del Fuego, stand out. Additionally, there is Sierra Baguales, where you can fish fly, go horse riding, and visit fossils in the different ranches of the area.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Historical Town Museum of Puerto Natales.
2. Visit the Cueva del Milodón Natural Monument.
3. Hike or horse ride to Sierra Baguales and Río Las Chinas.
4. Visit the neighboring ranches with rural tourism.
5. Navigate and practice sport fishing in the Serrano River.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



NOTES

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FAVORITE MOMENT

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PALI AIKE

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION



Photo: Guy Wenbauer

OPEN

From October to April
Reservations
www.aspticket.cl

FOUNDED

23 / 10 / 1970

FOUNDED

5,030
hectares

ECOSYSTEM

Magellanic Patagonian
Steppe

Located 196 kms from Punta Arenas, the Aónikenk or Tehuelches called this area “the desolate place where the devil dwells”, for its moon-like landscapes composed of low-lying volcanic cones, caves, craters, basalt walls and lava scoria. A paradisiacal place for geologists, volcanologists, and anthropologists due to the eruptions after the last glaciation.

CAN'T MISS

1. Visiting the Pali Aike cave, declared a National Monument.
2. Hiking to the “Morada del Diablo” crater.
3. Birdwatching in Laguna Ana, such as Flamingos and Taguas.
4. Hiking to the highest point of the park, Cerro Diablo.
5. Sighting of Darwin's rheas, armadillos, chingues and gray and culpeo foxes, among others.

INFRASTRUCTURE



RESTROOMS



INFORMATION
CENTER



TRAILS



PICNIC
AREA

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Punta Arenas, Puerto Natales, Villa Punta Delgada,
Cerro Sombrero, Porvenir

The nearest town is Villa Punta Delgada, located 26 km from the park. It is the capital of the San Gregorio commune, a cattle breeding town that exploited “white gold” (sheep), due to the hundreds of thousands of sheep that covered the Magellanic pampas.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Oazy Harbour Cemetery, a historic site.
2. Go to the San Gregorio Ranch.
3. See the Punta Delgada, Punta Dungeness and Posesión lighthouses.
4. Explore the island of Tierra del Fuego.
5. Learn about Punta Arenas' architecture.

MY EXPERIENCE

DATE

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WEATHER



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STAMP HERE



FLORA / FAUNA / FUNGA OBSERVED

FAVORITE MOMENT

ALBERTO DE AGOSTINI

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION



Photo: Pablo Valenzuela

NOT OPEN FOR
VISITATION*

FOUNDED
22 / 01 / 1965

AREA
1,460,000 hectares
of land and 1,158,847
hectares of sea

ECOSYSTEM
Evergreen Forest, Peat
Bogs, Cold Desert

Located about 800 nautical miles south of Punta Arenas, it is the third-largest park in Chile. Named after the Salesian priest who explored, photographed, hiked, and was touched by the magnificence of the thirty-five kms Darwin Mountain Range, which reaches into the Pacific, sculpting deep fjords molded by the snow drifts. Considered one of the 24 most pristine ecoregions on the planet, it was declared as the Cape Horn UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. It is home to a wide variety of species, highlighting the marine elephants colony in the Marinelly fjord, an endangered species.

CAN'T MISS

1. Seeing the Mount Sarmiento (2,404 masl).
2. Navigating the Almirantazgo and De 'Agostini sounds sounds, and its glaciers Serrano and Rugidor.
3. Sighting marine elephants in the Marinelli Fjord.
4. Going around the Brecknock Peninsula by navigating the canals.
5. Visiting the Pía, Piloto, Nena, Garibaldi, Günter Plushow, Águila and Brookes snow drifts.

*Although the park is not open to visitors, there are local agencies and tour operators that offer tourist activities in the area and in the National Park's vicinity. For further information, please contact SERNATUR offices.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Punta Arenas, Puerto Williams, Porvenir, Cerro Sombrero, Villa Cameron

The park can be accessed from Punta Arenas and Puerto Williams. The first city is located on the shore of the Strait of Magellan, and stands out for its European-influenced architecture, while the latter is the southernmost town in the world, located on the northern shore of Navarino Island on the shores of the Beagle Channel.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Kissing the foot of the Patagonian Indian in Punta Arenas.
2. Walk along the Strait of Magellan's promenade.
3. Go to Cerro La Bandera to see the town and the Beagle Channel.
4. Visit the Omora Ethnobotanical Park.
5. Explore the island of Tierra del Fuego.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

DATE / /

WEATHER    

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YÉNDEGAÍA

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION

Photo: Antonio Vizcaino

NOT OPEN FOR
VISITATION*

FOUNDED
06 / 08 / 2013

AREA
150.587
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
Steppe, Evergreen
Forests and Tundra

Vast pampas, fjords, channels, and unexplored mountains make up this unique territory, declared a Biosphere Reserve. Ancestrally, it was inhabited by the Selknam or Onas on land and by the Yaganes on the coast. Yendegaia means “Deep Bay” in the Yagan language. Located in the island of Tierra del Fuego, this park stands out for its pristine landscapes at the very end of the world, mainly composed of the Darwin Mountain Range and Lake Fagnano. In addition, it is home to endangered species such as the culpeo fueguino fox, an endemic subspecies of Tierra del Fuego, the southern river otter and the ruddy-headed goose, among others.

CAN'T MISS

1. Going to Tierra del Fuego by crossing the Strait of Magellan.
2. Visiting the Deseado Lake.
3. Crossing Tierra del Fuego to Lake Fagnano.
4. Sighting the colony of king penguins in Bahía Inútil.
5. Hiking the trails of the Karukinka private park.

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SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Punta Arenas, Puerto Williams, Porvenir, Cerro Sombrero, Villa Cameron

The Patagonian steppe, which in ancient times was inhabited by ethnic groups such as the Selknam, was later transformed into large cattle ranches dedicated to sheep farming. One of the most significant was the Caleta Josefina Ranch, founded in 1904 by the Sociedad Explotadora de Tierra del Fuego.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. See the Russfin gold dredge brought from England in 1904.
2. Hike the trails of the Karukinka Private Park.
3. Go to Pingüino Rey Park to see the colony of king penguins.
4. Birdwatching in Bahía Lomas, a wetland declared a Ramsar site.
5. Visit the Fernando Cordero Rusque Museum in Porvenir.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

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CABO DE HORNOS

National Park

MAGALLANES REGION

Photo: Guy Wenborne

NOT OPEN FOR
VISITATION*

FOUNDED
26 / 04 / 1945

AREA
63,093
hectares

ECOSYSTEM
Peat Bogs and Cape
Horn Cold Desert

Located in the Wollaston Islands and the Hermite Islands Archipelago, it is the first wild area protected in Chile which shelters both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, being the wandering albatross - the biggest flying bird in the world - one of the most emblematic inhabitants. The park was declared a Cape Horn UNESCO Biosphere Reserve due to its wide biodiversity.

CAN'T MISS

1. Enjoying the vastness of the Drake Sea.
2. Admiring the wandering albatross sculpture.
3. Visiting the Horns Lighthouse, the Mayor's Office, and its small chapel.
4. Hiking the Cerro Pirámide, the highest point in the park at 406 m.a.s.l.
5. Seeing the sub-Antarctic forests stunted by the wind.

INFRASTRUCTURE



*Although the park is not open to visitors, there are local agencies and tour operators that offer tourist activities in the area and in the National Park's vicinity. For further information, please contact SERNATUR offices.

SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Puerto Williams, Punta Arenas

Land of the Yagan, the southernmost inhabitants of the planet, known for sailing in canoes made of Coigüe bark. It is the southernmost park in the world, where the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans converge near Puerto Williams and Punta Arenas.

WHAT TO VISIT?

1. Visit the Martin Gusinde Anthropological Museum in Puerto Williams.
2. Explore the Omora Ethnobotanical Park.
3. Visit the Stirling House Historical Monument, the oldest in Patagonia.
4. Hike the southernmost trekking in the world, the "Dientes de Navarino" in Navarino Island.
5. Walk to Cerro Bandera overlooking the Beagle Channel and Puerto Williams.

MY EXPERIENCE IN THE COMMUNITIES

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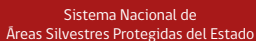
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