





Welcome to the Heart of Patagonia

We bought these lands to create one of the world's most beautiful national parks and more copy to come.

Patagonia National Park is a gem that shines in one of the most wild, untamed parts of the world. When we set out to create it, our goal was to have a flagship park that protects a large, biologically critical area, invites visitors to experience the natural world and contributes to a vibrant local economy.

In 2004, our nonprofit,
Conservacion Patagonica, purchased
the 170,500-acre Estancia Valle
Chacabuco. Located in a biologically
critical area in Aysén, Chile, this
sheep and cattle ranch was one of
the region's largest and it was badly
overgrazed.

Since our initial purchase, we have acquired some smaller tracts of land that have expanded our

holdings to nearly 200,000 acres. The land is contiguous with the Jeinimeni Reserve in the north and the Tamango Reserve to the south, both of which will be donated by the Chilean government to the future Patagonia National Park.

Upon donation, the parklands will total 650,000 acres and will have the highest level of protection available in Chile. We anticipate the donation of the park to the Chilean state will occur in the near future. Until then, the park is open to visitors as a private park from October through April.

We hope you enjoy your stay here and become as inspired as we are by the natural beauty and potential of this future national park.

KRISTINE TOMPKINS Founder and President, Conservación Patagonica

WORKING TOGETHER TOWARD A COMMON GOAL Our umbrella organization, Tompkins Conservation, is comprised of Conservacion Patagonica, the Conservation Land Trust and the Foundation for Deep Ecology. We have spent over 25 years strengthening our relationship with local communities, as well as government authorities and politicians, to build momentum toward establishing numerous other parks throughout Patagonia.

A History of Chacabuco Valley

ENDURING THE WINDS OF CHANGE

PREHISTORY

Archaeologists have discovered that native Tehuelche peoples moved through the Chacabuco Valley for thousands of years, using the rare east-west valleys as a migration route.























1520 Ferdinand Magellan is the first European to set eyes on the future country of Chile, sparking three centuries of conquest and colonization by Spanish forces in the region. Magellan refers to the people he met in the south as "Patagones," (big feet) and the name "Patagonia" is born.

1818 Chile declares independence from Spain.

1889 German geographer Hans Steffen leads explorations with the Chilean navy in the Aysen region of Patagonia, including the chacabuco Valley, to document the potential for development and exploration.

1904 With Steffen's promising report, the Baker Company begins large-scale sheep and cattle ranching in the Chacabuco Valley, led by Englishmen Lucas Bridges. Bridges wrangled thousands of sheep from the Argentine steppe into the Chacabuco Valley. **1964** As part of broad-scale agricultural reform, the Chilean government re-appropriates the Baker Company's land instead of renewing the lease. The company is liquidated and lands of the Chacabuco Valley are redistributed to dozens of local families.

1974 Under Pinochet, thousands of campesinos (farmers) are torn from the lands granted under agrarian reform. The lands of the Chacobuco Valley that had been leased to local families are reclaimed by Pinochet's regime. In 1980, the estancia is sold at auction to a Belgium landowner, Francisco de Smet. De Smet operates a 30,000-head sheep and cattles ranch for over two decades.

1995 U.S. conservationist Kris Tompkins visits the Chacabuco Valley for the first time. The vision for a new Patagonia National Park is born.

2000 Tompkins founds Conservación Patagonica with the mission to build new national parks in compelling, ecologically critical areas of Patagonia.

unprofitable decades of sheep ranching, de Smet sells the estancia. Conservación Patagonica purchases the land to begin creating

2004 Ater two the future Patagonia National Park.

2012-2020

Conservación Patagonica is building public access infrastructure and restoration programs for the future Patagonia National Park. By 2018, Conservación Patagonica hopes to finalize an agreement with the Chilean government to donate the park to the Chilean national parks system.

Patagonia National Park Patagonia National Park

A Unique West-East Corridor in Patagonia

TRANSITIONING THROUGH THE ZONES

The name "Patagonia" evokes images of a wild, untamed place, but drawing the exact borders of Patagonia is a challenge. It is neither its own nation nor a specific province of Chile or Argentina. Although some sources claim all of southerly Chile and Argentina for Patagonia, the more precise definition is the ecological region of arid and semi-arid steppe grasslands at a high latitude.

Approximately 95% of the Patagonian ecosystem lies on the Argentine side of the border. The Andes not only separate Chile and Argentina, but also create a stark climatic divide between the west and east. On the western (Chilean) side of the Cordillera, the wet climate supports one of the world's few temperate rainforests, a lush jungle of endemic trees. To the east, the much-drier Argentine Patagonia side is a broad plateau of arid and semi-arid grasslands, scoured by incessant winds.

The future Patagonia National Park lies in a unique area where the ecosystem characteristic of Argentine Patagonia extends into Chile, meeting the wetter forests. The Chacabuco Valley, the center of the future park, is one of the few west-east valleys in the region, creating an ecologically rich transition zone between the two ecosystems. This unique transition area represents a critical area to conserve and restore for the sake of the region's native flora and fauna.

Map illustrating the andscape from west to eas

CALLOUT ON THE LANDSCAPE

Native Tehuelche peoples have moved through this rare west-east corridor for thousands of years

CALLOUT ON THE LANDSCAPE

CALLOUT ON THE LANDSCAPE

rich transition zone between two ecosystems

The Chacabuco Valley is one of the few west-east valleys in the region, creating an ecologically

Southern beech forests are found in the wetter western area of the park

CALLOUT ON THE LANDSCAPE

The arid Patagonian Steppe ecosystem lies on the eastern border of the park

A Vital North-South Linkage

LINKING THE JEINIMENI AND TAMANGO RESERVES

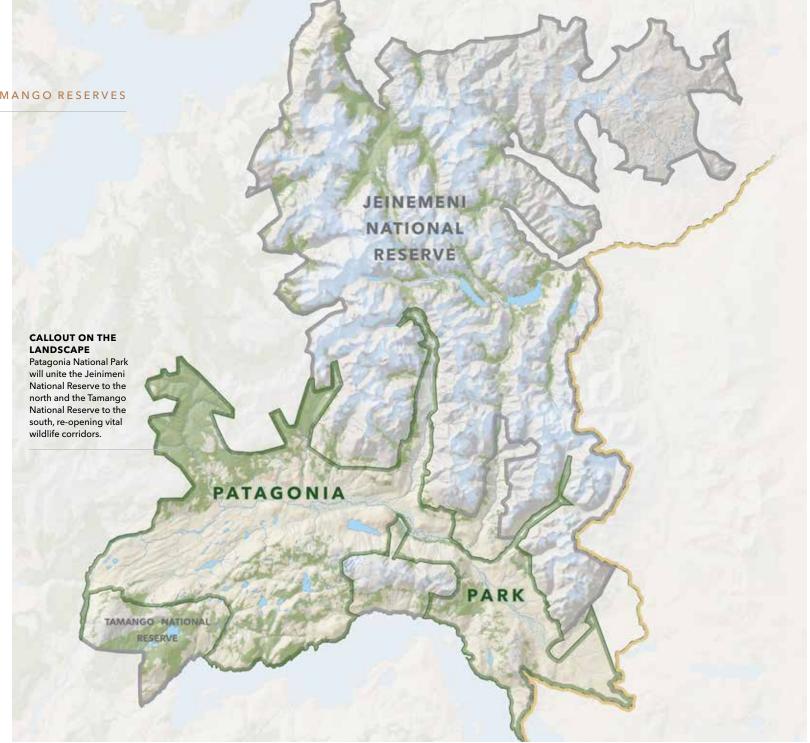
Patagonia National Park includes 200,000 acres of grasslands and forests surrounding the Chacabuco Valley. Our conservation plan calls for joining this valley with the Jeinimeni Reserve to the north and the Tamango Reserve to the south, creating a park that will total 650,000 acres.

For comparison's sake, Yosemite National Park in California is just a bit larger in size at 761,600 acres. When it's established, the Patagonia National Park project will be one-and-a-half times the size of Torres del Paine National Park, the best known and most visited park in Chilean Patagonia.

Now that the majority of fencing has been removed, wildlife can travel freely between these once-divided areas. The creation of these corridors is imperative to the return of healthy wildlife populations, including the highly endangered huemul deer. The creation of a national park is the only way to guarantee the permanent protection of this area.



10



Patagonia's Grasslands are Teeming with Wildlife

THE IMPORTANCE OF REWILDING AN ECOSYSTEM

There are few places left on Earth that have intact natural grasslands without livestock grazing. Grasslands are a highly under protected ecosystem here on Earth, with only 3.5 percent under any protection, and only one percent with strong protections. While grasslands have less wildlife diversity

compared to, say, tropical rainforests, they actually have a higher abundance of wildlife.

These grasslands in Patagonia National Park support hardy animals like the burrowing owl, the culpeo fox, armadillos, Andean condors, and keystone predators like the puma. And because the park also encompasses an array of ecosystems - riparian forests and wetlands - biodiversity can thrive. Species can roam freely from habitat to habitat, easily adapting to changing global temperature trends.





WE'RE MAKING STRIDES TOWARDS RECOVERY

Through hard work and the help of many volunteers, we are slowly rewilding the grasslands of the Chacabuco Valley. The Patagonia Park project is one of the largest grassland restoration projects in the world and our coordinated efforts are slowly restoring this imperiled ecoregion.

Original Species Are Still Intact

WHAT YOU MAY ENCOUNTER DURING YOUR VISIT

Patagonia Park contains and protects the highest levels of biodiversity found in Chile's Aysén region. Home to many endangered species - like the nationally treasured huemul deer, puma and Andean condor - the park offers a chance to experience these rare species first-hand. Our staff of local wildlife

biologists, as well as visiting experts, has made the Chacabuco Valley a hot spot for the study of many of these threatened species.

While some species are rare to see, a typical day in the park offers plenty of wildlife viewing opportunities. You may see nosy guanacos on the lodge lawn, huemul lining

PUMA live throughout the park but are experts at hiding in the day. At night, two green dots beaming back from your flashlight could be a puma on the lookout.



GUANACO populations are prolific in the park and can be seen throughout the valley, all along the main road.



CHILEAN FLAMINGO can be viewed on Laguna Seca





MOUNTAIN VISCACHA stay hidden inside the park's rocky outcrops, often along the X-83, but can sometimes be spotted sunning themselves on warm days.



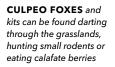
HUEMUL DEER populations exist along Lago Cochrane, near the Tamango Reserve. Lucky visitors to the Lago Chico trail may spot one of these quiet and camouflaged animals.



ANDEAN CONDOR can be spotted while hiking along the Lagunas Altas trail.

"Don't be disappointed if you didn't see us, we probably saw you..."

the banks of Lake Cochrane or pink Chilean flamingos bathing near the banks of Lake Seco. Whether you are hiking the trails or gazing out of your lodge room window, the park's wildlife is sure to captivate and inspire you.



HAIRY ARMADILLO CS: Where can we see them?







ADDITIONAL ANIMALS IN THE PARK

BIRDS

Magellanic Woodpecker
Cara Cara
Black-Necked Swan
Upland Goose
Pygmy Owl
Black-Faced Ibis
Austral Parakeet
Austral Negrito
Carpinterito Woodpecker

AMPHIBIANS Four-Eyed Frog

REPTILES?
Magellan Lizard





Native Plant Species

Enjoy and leave intact!

Patagonia Park is home to many native plant species, many of which are slowly growing in number through restoration efforts. The best thing you can do when you see a native plant is to enjoy it where it grows and leave it to thrive on its own.

FOREST SPECIES











Work in progress on this spread. Eugenie working with Paula/CS to get images fo each of the native species:



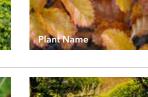
- 2. Notro o Ciruelilo
- 3. Chaura 4. Ñirre
- 5. Calafate
- 6. Zarzaparrilla 7. Coigue
- 8. Chilco 9. Orocoipo

Steppe

- 1. Bunch grass (festuca and stipa)
- 2. Neneo
- 3. Neneo macho
- 4. Calafate
- 5. Ñirre







STEPPE SPECIES







CALAFATE In summer the spikey calafate bush bears a tart blue fruit, which is a favorite for animals and humans alike. Legend says if you eat a calafate berry, you are destined to return to Patagonia



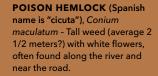


Exotic Plant Species

If you see these, pull them out!

Thanks to park volunteers, we have removed a lot of the nonnative plants that were brought in through livestock grazing and human development. Here are some of the remaining nonnatives and how to safely remove them without spreading more seeds.

MUSK THISTLE (Spanish name is "cardo"). Carduus nutans - Stiff. sharp thistle with a purple flower. Can be found along the road and on hillsides. To remove: Pull out by the root, then discard the plant.













LAMB'S EAR (Spanish name is "hierba del paño"), Verbascum thapsus - Small yellow flowers grouped together atop a tall rosette of soft leaves. Located along the X-83 road throughout the park.

Wildfires Are A Real Threat

HOW TO HELP PREVENT THEM

Wildfires do not naturally occur in the Patagonia ecosystem and are extremely harmful to the landscape. Therefore, all wildfires in the region are caused by humans and destroy habitat, kill wildlife and threaten people needlessly. Great care must be taken in order to prevent an accidental fire. Here are some guidelines to follow that will help you enjoy your stay while protecting the park and its inhabitants.

- There are no campfires allowed anywhere in the park. Please follow these guidelines everywhere in the park, as they are in place for your safety.
- Lanterns and camping stoves, as well as matches, can all ignite a fire when you least expect it. Avoid spilling flammable liquids and take careful precautions when handling and disposing of matches

- Avoid camping in or disrupting areas that are highly prone to a wildfire. A combination of high winds, low humidity and dry grasses are the perfect ingredients for an accidental fire.
- Smoking is not allowed anywhere in the park, including in cars. Please refrain from smoking and especially from tossing anything recently lit out of your car.
- Be a steward. If you notice an unattended or out-of-control fire, alert our park service personnel as quickly as possible.





WILDFIRES ARE A CONSTANT THREAT

Wildfires never occur naturally in Patagonia, as there is almost no lightning. In 2013, an accidental fire destroyed over 7,000 acres in the Chacabuco Valley - the likely origin was a candle lit at the site of a small altar on the side of the road. The fire destroyed grassland and several forested pockets, and threatened the park headquarters. It took five days of round-the-clock fighting to get the fire under control. It will take several years for the grasslands to return, and perhaps decades for the affected forests.



What To Do in the Park

PERMITTED ACTIVITIES













need passports

from various countries

LA RUTA ESCÉNICA (THE SCENIC ROUTE) This drive through Patagonia Park is one of the most beautiful you'll find anywhere in the world. Take it to enjoy the majesty and beauty of Chilean Patagonia, where you'll see the flamingo-filled waters of Lago Seco, expansive views of snowcapped Cerro Kristine, and clay-red peaks covered in

The route starts at the western entrance of the park and travels all the way to the eastern entrance at the border with Argentina. The drive takes about an hour-and-a-half each way, but if you bring your passport and papers for your vehicle, you can make this a full-day trip. You can do the drive on your own, or hire a Patagonia Park quide.

alacial ice.



all permitted activities within the park. Fishing, boating, mountain biking, horseback riding and guided trips are available outside of the park. Please check with our park office for

recommendations.



wildlife viewing There are numerous opportunities to catch a glimpse of the park's many mammals, including guanaco, huemul, mountain vizcacha, and culpeo fox. The park's reptiles and amphibians, like the Magellan lizard and four-eyed frog, can be seen in the wetlands, and insects like the painted butterfly can be spotted on many of the trails throughout the summer.



DAY HIKING We have a variety of developed hiking trails that you are welcome to explore, either on your own or with a professional guide. You might choose to hike down to a swimming area at the confluence of the Baker and Chacabuco Rivers, or take a 7 km (4 1/2 mile) hike that begins near our lodge. Please see some trail suggestions on pages 28-29. You can also visit the park headquarters for more information during your stay.

new icons to come



BACKPACKING If you're interested in an overnight hike, the Aviles Valley Trail is an established multiday trail - the only one in the park. We encourage explorers to enjoy this trail and request that you only camp in established campgrounds along the trail. Also, please be advised that fires are not permitted within the park due to the high risk of forest fires. Please notify the Patagonia Park office before departing on your trip.

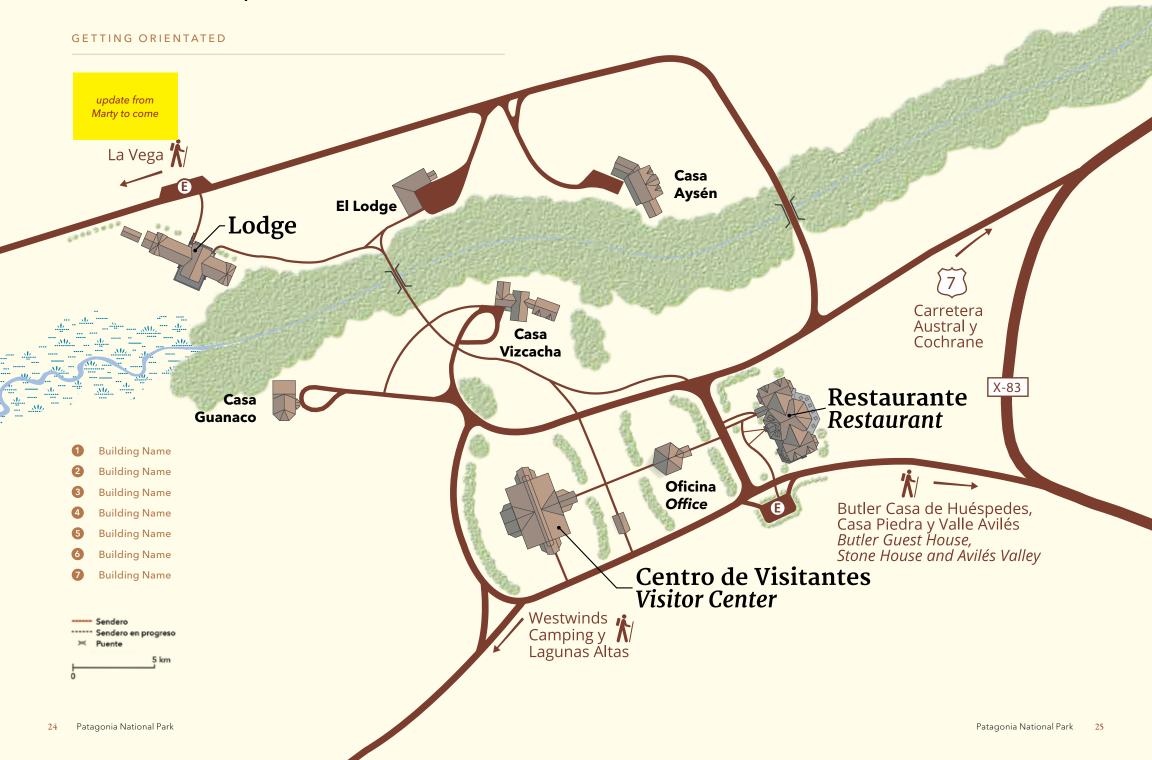


MOUNTAIN BIKING

Mountain biking is a great way to explore the park and cover more ground than you would by day hiking. While we do not rent bicycles, there are tour operators that offer mountain bike adventure inside the park. The dirt-andgravel covered Paso Roballos (X-83), the park's main road, is perfect for exploring on two (sturdy) wheels. Our park personnel can help you locate local shops that provide rentals and information about roads and trails in the area.



Park Headquarters











*t*h⊓ La Vega Trail

Level: Low difficulty

Time needed: Approx. 2 hours

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: 7 km (4.5 miles)

For a pleasant walk, head out to the La Vega Trail, which starts behind the Lodge. The trail winds through the valley before arriving at the West Winds Campground, the first main campground of the park. You'll pass the greenhouse and the historic Valle Chacabuco cemetery, which contains the graves of several past residents (human and animal) of this area. You can return by the same trail or take the road that leads to the campground.

N La Confluencia

Level: Low difficulty

Time needed: Approx. 3 hours

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: 3 km (2 miles)

One of our most popular hikes - to the confluence of the Baker and Chacabuco Rivers - lies very close to the park's western entrance. Drive to the crossroads of the main park road and the Carretera Austral, find a spot to park, then head down to the nice beach at the confluence. There's a path that starts slightly north of the crossroads, but if you don't find it, you can just head down the hill. This is a great place to swim and relax.

BRIDGE SAFETY: Please note that only one person at a time is allowed on the hanging bridges throughout the park. These bridges have been built by experts and tested by professionals, but we ask that one hiker pass at a time. Please wait until the person in front of you has gone all of the way across before crossing.





t⁄i t⁄i Lago Chico Loop

Level: Intermediate

Time needed: Approx. half day

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: 12 km (7.5 miles)

On tthe eastern sector of the Chacabuco Valley, the Lago Chico area has spectacular views of Lago Cochrane and Mt. San Lorenzo. Drive up the valley approximately 45 km (28 miles) until you reach the second road on the right (south) side of the road. Take this road up the hill to a parking area (under construction), approximately 7 km (4 1/2 miles) past the Alto Valle Campground. From there, head out on the 12-km (7 1/2-mile) loop trail around Lago Chico or enjoy a shorter stroll to a scenic overlook. Be sure to visit "Mirador Douglas Tompkins," a spectacular new lookout that hosts breathtaking views of the lake and beyond.

'ħ' ħ' ħ' Lagunas Altas Trail

Level: Intermediate/advanced

Time needed: Approx. full day

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: 23 km (14 miles)

The 23-km (14-mile) Lagunas Altas Trail starts at the West Winds Campground, which is just a short walk from the lodge. The trail climbs up the hill, close to Mount Tamanguito, before winding around numerous alpine lakes and returning to the park headquarters. The trail is marked with orange-tipped rebar poles, and trail maps are available at the office. Note: Allow at least 6 to 8 hours to complete this route, and bring a picnic, water, warm layers, and sun protection.

image of a compass





th th th Aviles Trail

Level: Intermediate/advanced

Time needed: Approx. full day

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: 16 km (10 miles)

This trail connects the Chacabuco Valley to the Jeinimeni Reserve to the north.

Drive up the valley to the Stone House
Campground (25 km/15 1/2 miles, about a
1/2-hour drive). Park and cross the Berkley
Footbridge across the Chacabuco River
and look for the marked trail taking off
behind the house. Walk up the valley to a
hanging footbridge over the Aviles River,
cross the river via the hanging footbridge,
and return on the other side, crossing the
Aviles River close to the end of the hike.

水水 Furioso Trail

Level: ??????

Time needed: ?????

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: XX km (XX miles)

This trail in the northwestern section of the park invites hikers to explore the sweeping Furioso Plateau, starting on the winding riverbanks of the Chacabuco River. Four brand new footbridges divide the trail, and two separate trailheads off of the X-83 (the first in Cuadro las Vacas; the second in La Isla) so you can alter the length of your hike. The plateau is the optimal place for capturing photos of Cerro Kristine, one of the park's most photographed peaks.



水水水水 Aviles to Jeinimeni Multiple-Day Trek

Level: Advanced

Time needed: Approx.

Ascent: 000 m

Distance: XX km (XX miles)

For those interested in overnight hikes, the Aviles Valley trail continues on past the end of the loop, connecting into the Jeinimeni Mountains and eventually arriving in the town of Chile Chico. You can do the route one-way in 3-4 days to the Jeinimeni Reserve Ranger Station, or do a 4-5 day in-and-out to Lago Verde, returning back to the Chacabuco Valley.

From the Jeinimeni Ranger Station to Chile Chico it is another 70km along a dirt road. Allow extra time and food for this section as hitchhiking is the only current option and cars are irregular. This is a long hike, so we recommend you start early in the day. Do remember that in summer, due to glacial thaw, the river flow increases in the

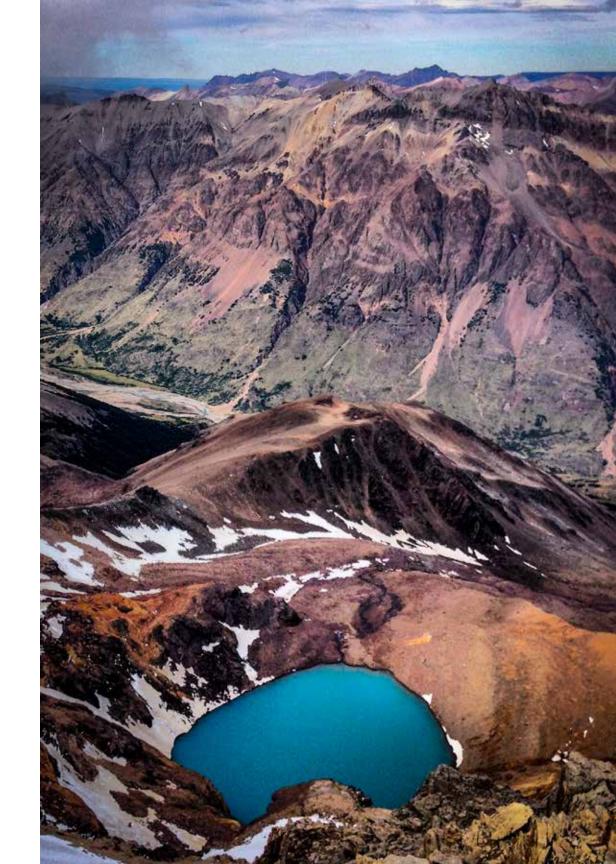
afternoon, making crossing more difficult. When crossing the rivers in Jeinimeni, cross where the rivers are the widest as the flow will be distributed across a large area.

For more information, please visit the park's visitor's center before departing.

NOTE: In case of emergency, it is always good to tell park staff when you are departing on a longer hike. Please be aware that once you leave Patagonia Park, the trails in Jeinimeni are not as well marked.

FOR YOUR SAFETY: Due to safety and fire precautions, we limit the number of people who can use the trail at one time. All overnight backpackers must check in at the park office before starting their journey.

NO CAMPFIRES ALLOWED: The risk of fire is a serious threat to this dry, arid landscape where winds can pick up at anytime without advanced notice. Due to the high risk, there are no campfires allowed anywhere in the park, at any time of the year.



Suggested Itineraries

THREE NIGHTS: HIKE THE HIGH LAKES

Day 1: Travel to the park

To reach Patagonia Park, arrive by air to the Balmaceda Airport, then enjoy one of South America's most spectacular road trips down the Carretera Austral (Southern Highway) by rental car, transfer or bus. You'll pass Lago General Carrera-the continent's second-largest lake-with countless glaciated peaks, and lush temperate, rainforests. When you arrive at our Lodge, our team will welcome you with a quick orientation to the park. Walk around the park headquarters area, and, if you're up for it, take a quick stroll on the La Vega Trail (begins right behind the Lodge). Spy your first guanacos, the curious South American camelid that roam the grasslands. Enjoy a cocktail on the terrace at the Lodge followed by dinner at the Bar and Restaurant El Rincón Gaucho.

Day 2: Hike the Lagunas Altas Trail

After breakfast, challenge yourself on the spectacular 23-km Lagunas Altas day hike. Starting from the Lodge, you'll hike up toward the summit of Mount Tamanguito before winding around stunning alpine lakes with dramatic views of the valley. The first major trail we created, it was named one of "Patagonia's Best Five Treks" and continues to offer visitors an incredibly rewarding challenge. Once you return, savor a cocktail and curl up with a book before a delicious dinner at the restaurant.

Day 3: Tour the Chacabuco Valley and hike the Lago Chico Loop

Experience the dramatic transformation in ecosystems as you drive east to the border with Argentina. In less than two hours, you'll be looking east across the vast expanse of the Argentine Patagonian steppe. Along the way, stop to count flamingos, black-necked swans and myriad other bird species that reside within the park. On your return, take a detour to hike the crowdpleasing Lago Chico trail, a 12-km (7.5-mile) loop in the eastern sector of the park. You'll appreciate big views of Mount San Lorenzo, Patagonia's second-highest peak, and the massive Lago Cochrane. For those interested in a shorter hike, a 10-minute stroll from the parking lot brings you to an excellent lookout point over the lake. For dinner, gather around the parrilla (grill) in the restaurant for a traditional asado (BBQ) and buffet alongside other quests.

Day 4: Depart Patagonia Park

Pack up and say goodbye to the park.
Drive back to Balmaceda or continue on
in your Patagonian travels to Torres del
Paine, Los Glaciares or other destinations.

FIVE NIGHTS: PATAGONIA SIN REPRESAS! RIDE THE RÍO BAKEI

Do the three-nights itinerary, then add these:

Day 4: Float the Baker

The Baker River is Chile's largest and one of the most spectacular. Draining from Lago General Carrera and the Northern Patagonian Ice Field, it forms the western border of the park before continuing on to the sea at Caleta Tortel. Spend the day rafting a scenic section of the river with spectacular views of the surrounding mountains and glaciers. Learn about the controversy around proposed mega hydroelectric dams-the HidroAysén project-which we are delighted to report seems to be blocked for now. When you return, speak with park experts about the campaign to keep these rivers free, which has been the biggest environmental fight in Chile's history.

Day 5: Hike the Aviles Trail

Set out for a final day of hiking on one of the park's most remote and dramatic trails, the Aviles Valley Loop. After breakfast, head up the valley to the historic Stone House, site of the park's second public campground, to begin this 16-km (10-mile) loop trail up the Aviles Valley Canyon. Halfway through your hike, you'll cross the dramatic hanging footbridge–100 feet long and 100 feet highthat was constructed in 2012. Stop for a picnic lunch near the span and then continue on down the valley. In the evening, enjoy a farewell asado, a real Patagonian tradition).

Day 6: Depart Patagonia Park

Pack your belongings and say goodbye to the park. Drive back to Balmaceda, or continue onwards in your Patagonian travels to Torres del Paine, Los Glaciares, or other destinations.



KEEP THESE RIVERS FREE!

Dam projects are a constant threat to the Patagonia's wild rivers. In June 2014, the Patagonia Sin Represas campaign celebrated the overturn of HidroAysén, which would have built five mega dams on the park's neighboring Baker River. Originating in the nearby town of Cochrane, the Patagonia Sin Represas campaign has been a hailed as a model for successful environmental campaigns around the world. The threat of the return of these "zombie dams" is still a serious concern.

Places to Stay in the Park

The Lodge at Valle Chacabuco

Inspired by iconic national park lodges from around the world, the Lodge at Valle Chacabuco's detailed woodwork and original photography of local culture and nature provide a uniquely Patagonian experience. The central living and dining room are the ideal setting for resting after a day of travel, hiking or exploration. Drink regional wine at the living room bar and enjoy views of looming Mount Tamanguito to the south through expansive paned windows. Nestle into overstuffed sofas,

lounge by the fire or venture to the patio by night to view an endless spread of stars.

Complementing its natural surroundings, the Lodge is built from stone quarried in the Chacabuco Valley. Its high beams and floors come from recycled and refurbished wood, and its lush grounds welcome frequent and personal wildlife encounters. The park is moving toward a 100% renewable energy system, which will make it the first energy-independent park in the world.

The Lodge is available for weddings, conferences and other private events. Please email reservas@vallechacabuco. cl for prices and availability. The Lodge is open from October 1 through April 30; closed from May through September.





NATURALLY INSPIRED

Fitting modestly within the landscape and reflecting a local style were both critical considerations when the lodge was developed. It's been designed and constructed to withstand the high winds and severe climate of the region. And because the park's physical spaces reinforce an environmental ethos, the lodge was made using local materials whenever possible. A small stone quarry - operated by the park within the Chacabuco Valley - provided the rock for the exterior of all of the lodge buildings, and the interior beams and woodwork all come from recycled wood in the Patagonia region. Copper roofs, made from one of Chile's major resources, ensure durability.







West Wind Campground

The gently rolling lawns of West Winds are a favorite for local guanaco herds, which spend hot days near the creek or under the shade of tall poplar trees. Located two kilometers from the park headquarters, the campground is car-accessible via a gravel road (4x4 vehicle recommended). The campground is also accessible by the La Vega Trail, which connects the campground to the headquarters (about a 30-minute walk).

The campground has full bathrooms that include showers, flushing toilets and sinks. Eight cook shelters offer visitors a protected space to eat and relax, regardless of weather. The campground accommodates up to 60 tents. Although we offer solar hot water for much of the year, the system has limited capacity, so we cannot guarantee a hot shower.

Register and pay for a campsite at the park office.

Stone House Campground

Smaller than the West Winds Campground, the Stone House is a 30-minute drive from the Lodge and main office, 25 km (15 1/2 miles) into the valley down the park's main road (X-83). Surrounded by waving poplars, the campground's seven covered quinchos serve to protect you from the mid valley winds.

Located at the confluence of the Aviles and Chacabuco rivers, the Stone House Campground serves as a jumpingoff point for explorations to the Aviles Valley and Jeinimeni Reserve.

Register and pay for a campsite at the park office.

REGISTER AND PAY FOR CAMPSITES AT THE PARK OFFICE



Alta Valle Campground

Conveniently located near the base of the popular Lago Chico Trail on the far eastern side of the park, the Alto Valle campground is just a short drive from Paso Roballos and the border of Argentina. It contains eight quincho shelters, bathrooms and showers, and welcomes visitors from around the world to spectacular views of Lago Cochrane and the snow-covered peaks of San Lorenzo. From the administration building, follow the X-83 east into the valley for approximately 45 km (28 miles) until you reach the second road on the right (south) side of the road. Take this road up the hill, approximately 7 km (4 1/2 miles).

Register and pay for a campsite at the park office.

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WHAT TO DO IF YOU COME ACROSS A PUMA

It is highly unlikely that visitors will come across a puma. On the off chance that you do come across one, puma are more likely to go after lone hikers than groups of hikers so consider traveling with companions. If you do come across a puma, stay calm and make yourself look as large as possible. Back up slowly, keeping your eye on puma at all times. Make sure that the cougar isn't backed into a corner and give it a chance to escape.

NO FIRES IN CAMPGROUNDS

There are no campfires allowed anywhere in the park, at any time of the year.

Enjoy Simple Pleasures During Your Stay

El Rincon Goucho Bar, Restaurant and Garden



We look forward to welcoming you to the El Rincón Gaucho Bar and Restaurant. Located in the heart of the park headquarters, it is designed with the same elegant detail as the Lodge. Loft ceilings made of recycled wood beams frame a perfect view of the valley's grassland and surroundings peaks.

Lodge meals are mostly sourced from our on-site greenhouses and from the local livestock. Breakfast for lodge guests only is served within the Lodge; lunch and dinner are available for all park visitors at El Rincón Gaucho Bar and Restaurant from October 1st through April 30th.

The breakfast buffet includes toast, eggs, yogurt, cereals, fresh fruit, ham,

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cheese, jams, honey, juice, coffee and tea. Picnic lunches of assorted sandwiches, fruit, homemade cookies and juices are available for guests who wish to explore the park during the day. Dinners vary depending on seasonal availability, but generally include a salad, a main course and dessert. On occasion, we'll hold traditional Patagonian asados (barbeques) for our guests and staff. Please note that we are happy to accommodate special dietary concerns with advanced notice.









PUMA VERDE HANCRAFT STORE

Located in the lobby of Restaurant El Rincón Gaucho, the store offers a helpful array of field books and guides, as well as handmade gifts from some of the best craftspeople in Chile, including honey, wool, wooden crafts, tanned hides, horsehair handcrafts, and souvenirs.

UNPLUGGED AND WILD This park is remote, which is part of its great charm. There is no cell signal at the lodge, or anywhere in the park, although you may find one in Puerto Bertrand or Cochrane on your travels to and from the park. Lodge visitors have access to Wi-Fi, however, the connection is slow and can be sporadic. Please do not plan on streaming video.

Activities in the Area

OUTSIDE OF PATAGONIA NATIONAL PARK

















NOTE ABOUT HIRING A GUIDE Need copy...animal watching and scenic drives within the park are for the moment our only permitted activities more copy more copy more copy.



RAFTING AND KAYAKING

Though we do not offer a boating or guiding service within the park, there are many well-qualified kayaking and boating opportunities within a short drive. Local operators lead custom rafting, kayaking and pack rafting journeys throughout the region. Talk to our park headquarters personnel for more tour guide information.



FISHING Anglers from around the world visit the rivers of Aysén for the phenomenal fishing. The Cochrane and Baker Rivers, just outside the park, are renowned for their challenge and abundance, respectively. We discourage fly fishing within Patagonia Park as many of our ponds and lagoons are inhabited by endangered fish, such as inanga and perch. For more information, contact our park personnel who can put you in contact with local guides.

new icons to come



MARBLE CAVE TOUR

Located near Puerto Tranquilo two hours north of the park, Capillas De Marmol, the Marble Caves, were formed by over 6,000 years of waves washing up against calcium carbonate. The smooth, swirling blues of the cavern walls are a reflection of the lake's azure waters. which change in intensity and hue, depending on water levels and time of year. The caves are accessible only by boat and tours typically last 45 minute to an hour. Talk to our park headquarters personnel for more information about this unique tour.



PATAGONIA ICEFIELD &

TREKKING The Northern Patagonia Ice Field, a vestige of the Patagonia Ice Sheet, covers an area of 4,200 km2 (1,600 square miles), and is the second largest continuous mass of ice outside of the polar regions. It has 28 exit glaciers and extends out to the Pacific Ocean. Access to the ice field is located approximately two hours north of Patagonia National Park. Contact our park personnel for information on local guides that offer trekking opportunities on the ice field, as well as other local treks.



NEIGHBORING TOWNS

COCHRANE Cochrane, Aysen is the closest town to Patagonia Park, and lies 30 minutes south on the Carretera Austral road. If you choose to stay outside of the park, Cochrane offers plenty of places to sleep and eat.

VILLA O' HIGGINS Located at the end of the Carretera Austral highway, this small town borders Argentina and provides entry to the Southern Patagonian Ice Field.

PUERTO BERTRAND Puerto Bertrand is known for its unparalleled access to the Baker River, a beautiful turquoise river of whitewater that is well known for rafting and kayaking. Many visitors choose to stay at the Lodge and visit Puerto Bertrand for a daylong rafting trip. This village is located 40 minutes north of Patagonia Park.

PUERTO GUADAL Puerto Guadal is located on the southwest corner of Lago General Carrera, 13 kilometers east of the Carretera Austral on the road to Chile Chico. Puerto Guadal is a small, picturesque village with easy access to the lake, hikes to various glacier basins and excursions to the Marble Caves.

CALETA TORTEL The coastal village of Tortel was built almost entirely on wooden walkways posted above water. Located at the mouth of the Baker River, the regionally specific Chilotan architecture and stilted houses are the main draw for tourists.



Park Rules and Tips

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We hope you enjoy your stay while you're here. Here are a few guidelines to help make the most of your experience while being mindful of your impact. With your help we can keep this precious landscape wild and protected.

Absolutely NO fires allowed

Due to extreme fire risk, campfires or any type of burning are not allowed in the park. Personal camp stoves may be used in designated campground areas.



NO smoking

Smoking is not permitted anywhere in the park

Parking

Park your vehicle only in authorized places. Our campsites are not designed for vehicles to enter the camping areas, so please do not drive on the grass

Mobile home park visitors should visit the park office for information on where and how to install their vehicles

Travel and camp on durable surfaces-stick to trails and established campsite





Respect others

Be considerate of other visitors-keep noise to a minimum, especially at night

Do not play loud music at the campground or in other public spaces in the park

Respect Leave wildlife

AND, wild animals reside here: Keep a close eye on children at all times

what you find

Please don't take flowers, bones, artifacts or anything else.

Do not litter!

Dispose of waste properly in waste receptacles at campsites and at the park headquarters, and use park bathrooms. Bring your own toilet paper and soap!

Please visit us at the park office. We will be happy to answer any of your questions



Coming Full Circle

AND THE ROLE OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN THE PARK

The creation of Patagonia Park was decades in the making - an incredible story of friendship, adventure and a shared lifelong commitment to protecting these vast tracts of unprotected wilderness.







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1961 DOUG TOMPKINS FIRST VISITS CHILE for a

ski race, returning numerous times in the following decades to gain experience on the country's wildest rivers and mountains.

1968 DOUG TOMPKINS
AND HIS FRIEND AND
CLIMBING PARTNER,
YVON CHOUINARD drive
from California to Patagonia
to climb Mount Fitzroy,
documenting their adventures

in the film Mountain of Storms. Yvon returns to California to grow his new company, Patagonia, Inc., with the help of his friend Kristine McDivitt. Kris eventually becomes CEO of Patagonia, Inc., helping Yvon to build Patagonia into a renowned "anti-corporation" and a leader in the outdoor apparel industry. Doug starts the Esprit clothing company with his first wife Susie, which turns into a global fashion powerhouse.

1990 DOUG TOMPKINS RETIRES FROM ESPRIT,

quits the business world and moves to Chile to do conservation and activism work.

1993 AFTER 20 YEARS AS

CEO, Kris McDivitt retires from Patagonia, Inc., marries Doug Tompkins and moves to Chile to do conservation work full time.

2000 KRIS MCDIVITT TOMPKINS FOUNDS CONSERVACION PATAGONICA, a U.S.-based nonprofit dedicated to creating national parks in Patagonia.

2004 WITH HELP FROM FRIENDS

AND PARTNERS, including
Patagonia, Inc., Conservacion
Patagonica purchases Estancia Valle
Chacabuco and creates Patagonia
Park. Every year since the land was
purchased, Patagonia, Inc. has
sponsored employees who wish to
volunteer at the future national park.





MUCHOS GRACIAS

The Conservacion Patagonica volunteer program brought in people from around the world, and these individuals have made invaluable contributions toward the creation of this park. Volunteers spent weeks dismantling old ranch fences, building trails, collecting native seeds, pulling weeds and performing countless other tasks. We would not be where we are today without the dedicated support of our hard-working, passionate volunteers.

Caption for photos to come...Patagonia National Park is the result of a few key figures who fell in love with this wild land and kept coming back - to enjoy, explore and eventually start to protect these vast tracts of unprotected wilderness. PHOTOGRAPHER NAME

"There is important and meaningful work to be done. To change everything, everyone is needed."-DOUGLAS TOMPKINS

Wild Legacy

Doug Tompkins-one of the most ambitious and successful conservationists in history-worked for a quarter century to create and expand national parks in Chile and Argentina, recover imperiled wildlife, demonstrate organic agricultural practices, promote healthy local communities, and support leadingedge activism. After his death on December 8, 2015, the Chilean Human Rights Commission unanimously voted Doug an honorary citizen. Under the continuing leadership of his wife, Kristine McDivitt Tompkins, these pioneering efforts continue through the Tompkins Conservation umbrella of nonprofit organizations and through the support of other like-minded organizations.

"Land and marine conservation, ecological restoration and rewilding, activism, and the reform of agriculture are the cornerstones of a strategy to help get the world back in balance, the climate stabilized, and a future in which we share the planet with all the other creatures, the results of four billion years of evolution. Upon refection it seems so simple, but in practice we have a great challenge ahead of us. The question is: Are you ready to do your part? Everyone is capable of taking up their position across that long front, to use their energy, political influence, financial or other resources, and talents of all kinds to be part of a global movement for ecological and cultural health. All will be useful. There is important and meaningful work to be done. To change everything, everyone is needed."

-DOUGLAS TOMPKINS (1943-2015)



WE CAN'T DO IT ALONE – and contributing to the creation of a new national park is an opportunity of a lifetime.

Contributing to Conservacion Patagonica means joining us in creating an enduring national park that generations to come will enjoy. Please consider helping us protect, restore and share this unique and biologically critical place, along with its wildlife and communities..

Visit conservacionpatagonica.org to make a donation.

