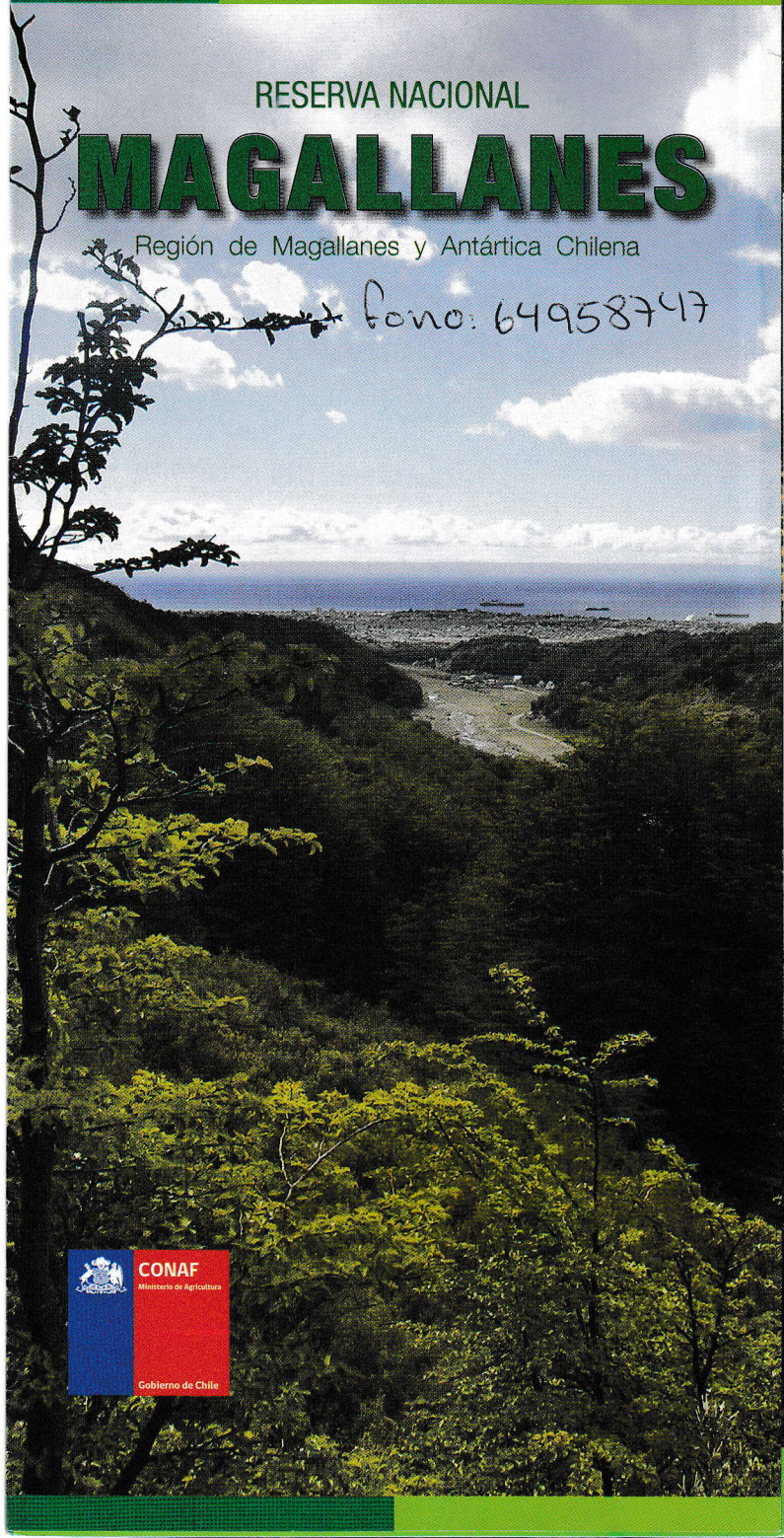


RESERVA NACIONAL

MAGALLANES

Región de Magallanes y Antártica Chilena

fono: 64958747



HISTORY

The German naturalist Bernardo Phillippi discovered in 1843 the presence of coal on the west shore of the Magellan Strait, more specifically in the area known as Sandy Point. This is where Punta Arenas is nowadays located. The importance of this discovery, as well as the abundant trees and other resources motivated the local authorities to move in the year 1843 the settlement established at Punta Santa Ana (Fuerte Bulnes) to the Sandy Point area. This is the place where Punta Arenas was founded.

All this territory is part of the Magallanes National Reservation, created by decree-law in 1.932 with the purpose of protecting the Lynch Lagoon basin. This is the main fresh water source for Punta Arenas. Its surface was extended in 1.939 to a total of 5.1590 a.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

In this unit, it is possible to find sedimentary formations from the cretaceous and Tertiary. There are also marine fossils from shell conglomerates and petrified vegetation. These are mostly found in the valley of Rio de las Minas.

CLIMATE

This area is located in a transitional zone from cold steppe to trans-Andean with steppe degeneration. It can be defined as dry with humid seasons and cold in winter. The average annual temperature is 44° F. The coldest month is July with an average temperature of 36° F, while the hottest is January with an average of 53° F. The annual downpour ranges between 18 and 25,5 inch and up to 80 inch in the wetland area, all this with abundant snow in the winter.



FAUNA

Mammals:

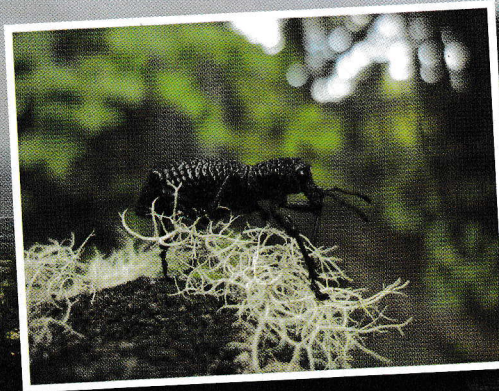
There are rodents, Red and Grey Fox in the forest and shrub area. Occasionally, there is Puma in the highest parts of the reservation.

Birds:

This reservation is abundant in birds among which it is possible to observe: austral black bird, austral thrush, thorn-tailed rayadito, chimango caracara, austral parakeet and black chested buzzard eagle.

FLORA:

The beautiful landscapes give birth to a wide range of vegetation such as the forest with the nothofagus family: Lenga (*Nothofagus pumilio*),



coigüe de magallanes (*Nothofagus betuloides*) and ñirre (*Nothofagus antarctica*). In addition there is an array of shrub life: calafate, romerillo, michay and zarzaparrilla. It is also worth mentioning the presence of herbs and flowers that sum around 200 species which bloom in spring.

HYDROLOGY

Rio de las minas is one of the 3 rivers that are born in Magallanes National Reservation and flows into the Magellan strait apart from Chorrillo Tres Puentes and Rio de los Ciervos. There is a third river, Rio Grande which flows into Otway Sound.

Rio de las Minas and Rio de los Ciervos are the main fresh water source for the city of Punta Arenas. In its 12,3 mi path, the former has several tributary creeks such as Mendoza, Fortuna and Lynch. This scenery holds an outstanding beauty.

PUBLIC AREAS

The reservation has picnic and camping areas with sheds, toilets and showers with hot water for all those who want to spend a family afternoon.

If you enjoy trekking, there are over 37 mi of paths. The options are: Sendero de Chile, path for physically challenged people, the look out point and flora path. The reservation also has an information centre where you can find the most relevant information of this unit, along with pictures and a model.

What can you find in the Reservation?

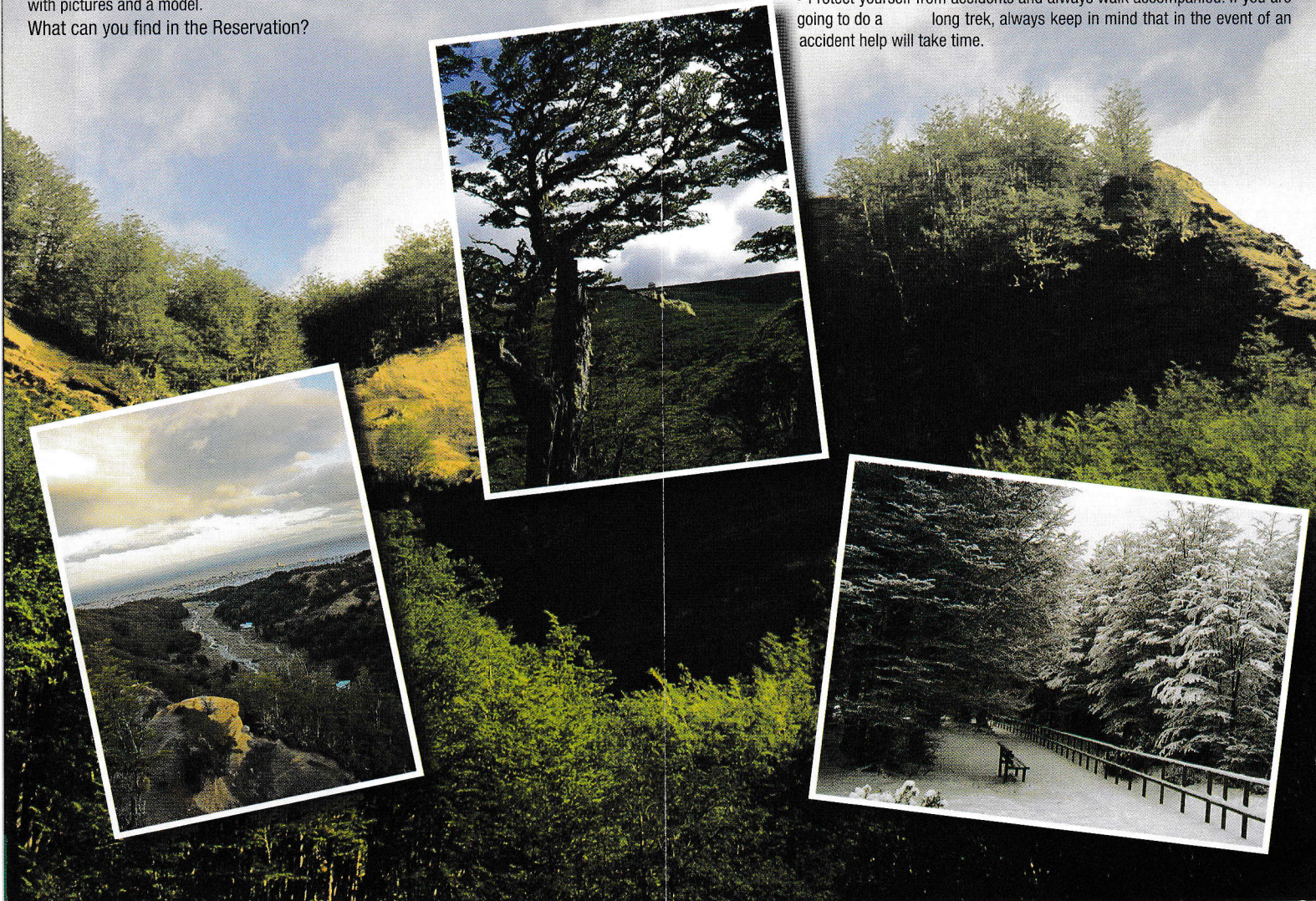
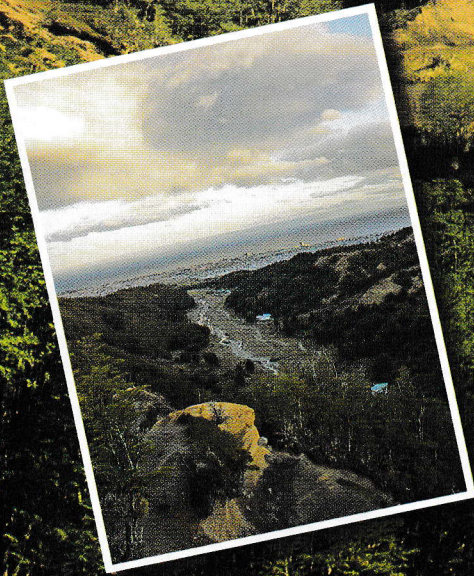
Camping and picnic areas, a wide range of fauna and flora, paths, an interesting hydrology and Geology.

Entrance:

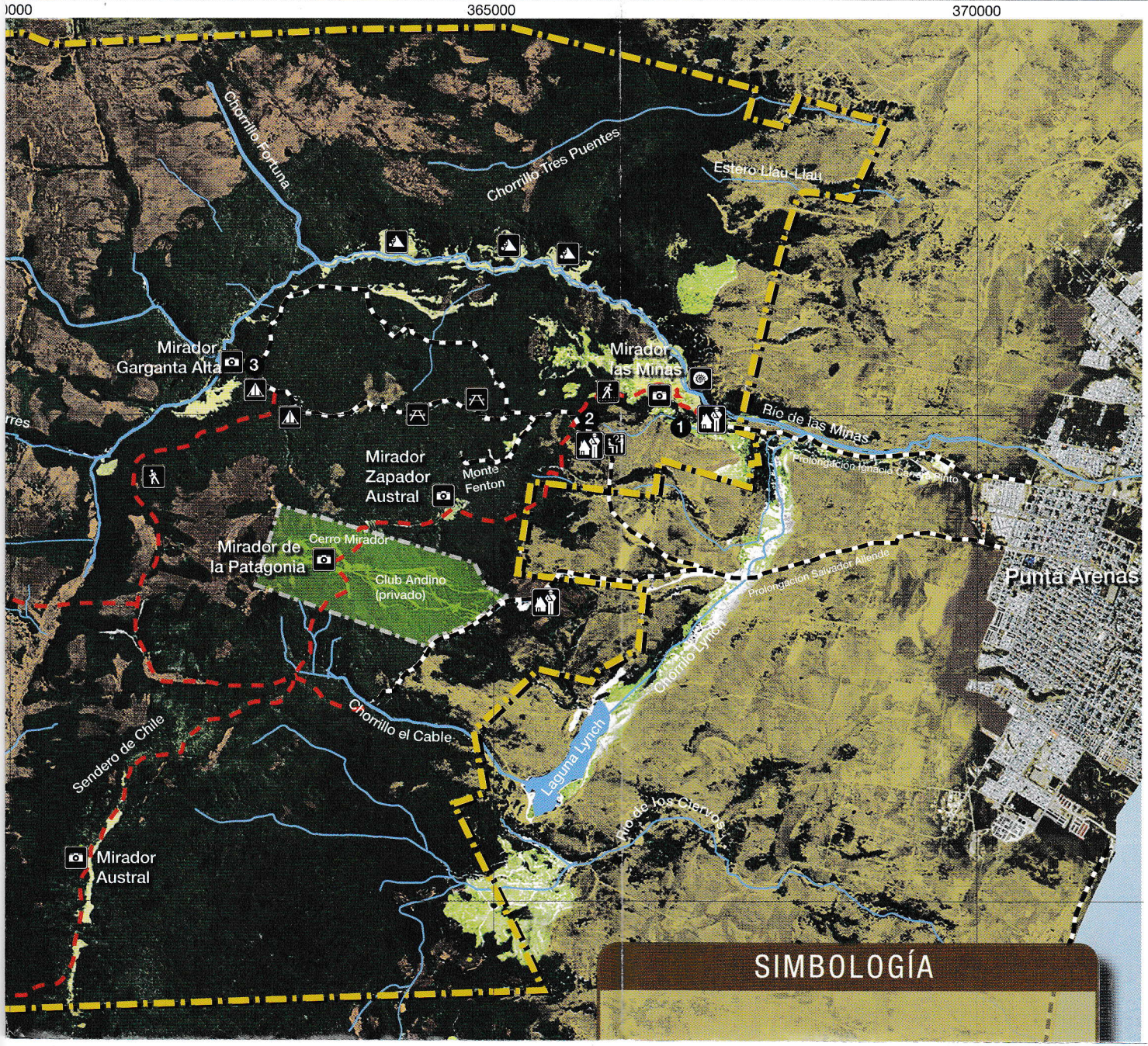
Through Salvador Allende Ave, heading west from Punta Arenas is the main entrance to the Rio de las Minas area. The other way is by Ignacio Carrera Pinto driving along Rio de las Minas

Dear Visitor Please Follow these Recommendations and Regulations

- Check in with the ranger and make sure you know which activities are allowed.
- Do not take away from the reservation plants or any other natural or cultural object.
- Do not introduce pets or alien flora or fauna in the reservation.
- If you use the facilities for camping, remember to put out the fire and take with you the garbage.
- Protect yourself from accidents and always walk accompanied. If you are going to do a long trek, always keep in mind that in the event of an accident help will take time.



NAL MAGALLANES



SIMBOLOGÍA