

CHILE FACT SHEET

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

Airport Departure Tax:

Departure Tax: \$18

Domestic Tax: \$8

Passengers in transit and children under two years of age are exempt. All taxes are subject to change without notice. Credit cards or travelers checks are not accepted.

Passports / Visas

Passports: Valid U.S. Passport (6 Months Validity)
2 blank pages - Required

Visas: US\$100

Health

Yellow Fever: No

Malaria: No

Cholera: No

Typhoid: Yes - Recommended

Luggage

First Class: 88 Pounds total

Business Class: 44 pounds total

Economy Class: 22 Pounds total

plus one carry-on personal item for all classes.



WEATHER

Average Temperature for Santiago

Years on Record: 21

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°F	58	70	68	65	59	53	48	47	50	53	58	63	67

Average Precipitation

Years on Record: 124

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
in.	13.4	---	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.3	3.1	3	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2

Average Temperature for Punta Arenas

Years on Record: 18

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°F	44	51	51	48	44	39	36	35	37	41	44	47	50

Average Precipitation

Years on Record: 103

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
in.	15.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.2

Average Temperature for Punta Montt

Years on Record: 18

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
°F	51	58	58	55	51	49	45	44	45	47	50	53	56

Average Precipitation

Years on Record: 129

	YEAR	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
in.	78.1	4	3.8	5.4	6.5	9.5	9.4	9.7	8.5	6.2	5	4.9	4.8

Average Temperature for Calama

Climate table	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dic
Day (C°)	26	26	25	24	22	20	19	19	19	21	23	25
Night (C°)	19	18	17	16	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	17

Who Should Go: The people who would be most interested in touring here would be looking for; **Nature, Culture, History, Wine, Adventure & Family**

TOP THINGS TO DO & SEE

Santiago: Santiago is the capital and biggest city of Chile with over 5,000,000 people. You can find almost everything you need in this city. It has all star hotels, economical bed and breakfasts, restaurants of every ethnic background, discos, clubs, a museum, universities, international and national airports, high rise office buildings, theater, malls, fun parks, a modern subway system which makes finding your way around Santiago a lot easier, and a whole lot more. Whether you are here on business or pleasure you'll like Santiago, Chile. Within an hour or so from Santiago you can also find outdoor opportunities like, hiking, nature, hot springs, and skiing.

Lake District: The Lake District is a special part of Chilean territory —south of Santiago— which offers a magnetic landscape with unwavering views of lakes, volcanoes, rivers and rain forests.

Cities such as Temuco, Valdivia, Osorno and Puerto Montt connect towns with their own identities such as Pucon, Villarica, Puerto Octay and Puerto Varas. Cozy and well-located hotels welcome visitors from all over the world. Horseback riding, river rafting, mountain climbing, hiking, cycling and fly fishing are a must for those lovers of outdoors sports.

A visit to the Lake District includes visits to the ancient rain forests of some of the numerous national parks in the area. Needless to say, the Lake Crossing from Puerto Montt/Puerto Varas to Bariloche, in Argentina, is a unique experience of "sailing across the Andes".

Atacama Desert: The great Atacama Desert in the north of Chile covers the 600 most arid kilometers on the face of the planet. Its central area is so dry that objects or remains are fossilized for centuries; the hand of primitive man can be seen in the giant petroglyphs which cover the slopes of its hills. Tremendous mineral wealth, including sodium nitrate, which made enormous fortunes in the past, copper and lithium, lies hidden in these vast reaches. Thanks to the water from thawing snow in the mountains, small settlements, which still exist and, as though suspended in time, still

maintain their ancestral customs, sprung up close to the spurs of the Andes mountain range.

Easter Island: On an Easter Day of 1722, Dutch navigator Jacob Roggeveen arrived to this island. Years later in 1888, Chilean officer, Policarpo Toro annexed the island to the Republic of Chile. These two encounters of modern sailors with this ancient Polynesian culture have given way to a fascinating, unceasing exploration to try to understand the magic and the mysteries of a unique richness, both in its people and its archaeology.

Torres Del Paine National Park: Torres del Paine National Park is a Chilean National Park comprising mountains, glaciers, lakes and rivers. The Cordillera del Paine is the centerpiece of the park. It lies in a transition area between the Magellanic subpolar forests and the Patagonian Steppes. The park is located 112 km north of Puerto Natales and 312 km north of Punta Arenas. Bernardo O'Higgins National Park is its neighbour to the west, while Los Glaciares National Park is located to the north in Argentine territory.

Wineland: Santa Cruz & Maipo Valley: Close to the capital Santiago, the Maipo Valley is the birthplace of Chile's wine production. To this day, it is the best known wine region of Chile. The Maipo Valley produces the most successful export wines in the country and features the most important dates of viticultural tradition: in 1555, when the first wine production of Chile was officially recognized and certificated; the introduction of French grape varieties from 1851 to 1994; and eventually the rediscovery of the long mistaken Carmenère grape variety. Some of the things to see in Santa Cruz are The Santa Cruz Vineyard, located at the Lolol Valley, 25 kilometers from the city of Santa Cruz. Here the wine pays homage to the land, the indigenous peoples who inhabited the land before us, and the culture of this magical region. Also there is The Wine Train, Colchagua Vineyards, Mirador De Lolo, Para Dor of Almazara & Espiritas De Colchagua.