

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT
CHILE, PATAGONIA, ANTARCTICA
AND OF COURSE **AEROVÍAS DAP**

YOU WILL FIND:

- What is DAP?
- Basic facts about Chile
- Patagonia facts
- Antarctica facts
- Survival stories





DAP

The DAP acronym comes from the name of its founder, magellan entrepreneur of Croatian origin, Domingo Andrés Pivcevic.

DAP began its operations in 1980 with a Twin Otter airplane (19 passengers) that served the routes between Punta Arenas and Puerto Williams (Navarino Island), Porvenir (Tierra del Fuego Island) and Puerto Natales, also serving as air taxi between towns of Chilean and Argentinian Patagonia.

Later, DAP incorporated different aircrafts and routes, and currently operates not only in Patagonia but in destinations in the North of the country as well. Nowadays it holds regular flights between Punta Arenas and Balmaceda (IX Region of Chile), as well to Ushuaia and El Calafate (Argentina). DAP also created new subsidiary companies, such as DAP Helicopteros, a helicopter company dedicated to in-

dustrial works and tours; AeroRescate, an air ambulance company which operates helicopters and planes with permanent bases in different regions of Chile.

In 1989 DAP began flying to King George Island in Antarctica, where it has been flying without interruption to this day, with its brand Antarctic Airways. In 2012, is created Mineral Airways, a company destined to transport workers from the mining industry.

DAP is the private airline with more experience in flying to Antarctica and its pilots are amongst the most experienced in the world.

Through its almost 40 years of operation, DAP has transported millions of passengers with the highest safety standards in the business.

What do foreigners think about Chile, Patagonia and Antarctica?



The best place for International Adventure (OUTSIDE)

Colchagua Valley: Best Honeymoon destination in the world (Lonely Planet)

Chile: second biggest Luxury Travel tourist turnout (Visrtuoso)

Chile: one of the top destinations for solo travelers (Travel + Leisure)

52 places to visit in 2015: #5 Elqui Valley (New York Times)

Santiago: the next Great Food City (Savoir)

Travelers' Choice Destination Award: Puerto Natales, Punta Arenas and Anakena Beach (Trip Advisor)

Torres del Paine: 8th World Wonder (Virtual Tourist)

Maipo Valley: 3rd best wine region to visit in the world (USA Today)

Easter Island: of the 22 most spectacular places on Earth (Trip Advisor)

Puerto Varas: Host to the Adventure Travelers World Summit organized by ATTA (ATWS 2015)



Capital	Santiago
National language	Spanish
Demonym	Chilean
Government	Democratic Presidential Republic
Legislature	National Congress
Independence from Spain	
• First Government Assembly	18 September 1810
• Declared	12 February 1818
• Recognized	25 April 1844
Area	
• Total	756.102.4 km
• Highest Peak	Nevado Ojos del Salado (22609 ft / 6891,3 m)
Population	
• 2017 Census	17,574,003
• Density	4/km2 (62.2/sq mi)
• Currency	Peso(CLP)
• Time zone	CLT and FAST(UTC-3 and -5)



CHILE

1. Chile's name may come from the indigenous Mapuche word chilli, which may mean "where the land ends." Another meaning attributed for Chile's name is the onomatopoeic "cheele-cheele"—the Mapuche imitation of a bird call.
2. Chile is the longest country in the world from north to south; it extends across 38 degrees of latitude. The Andes Mountain Range extends itself through the entire length of the country north to south.
3. Chile is the safest country in Latin America, according to the Global Peace Index Rank.
4. Chile has the largest annual fireworks show in South America; it takes place in the city of Valparaíso during its famed New Year's Pyrotechnic Festival. In 2007, Valparaíso shot for the Guinness Book of World Records with the largest amount of fireworks exploded in one evening: 16,000.
5. With over 100 wineries in the country, Chile is now the 5th largest exporter of wine in the world.
6. Chile is one of the few countries on Earth that has a government-supported UFO research organization.
7. Chilean husbands and wives have different last names because, according to Spanish naming customs, women keep their maiden name. This is the reason why Hispanic people have two family names. Usually, the father gives the first one and the mother the second to their children.
8. Chilean Patagonia is one of the cleanest places on the planet.
9. 9 out of the 18 existing species of penguins can be found in several areas of southern Chile, especially near Punta Arenas and in Antarctica.
10. Chile's national drink, Pisco, is a liquid distilled from grape. The fruit is cultivated in Chile in the Elqui Valley and is commonly mixed with soft drinks or vermouth. But the most common version is the Pisco sour, where it is blended with lemon juice, sugar, ice, and beaten egg whites.

11. Chile's Atacama Desert is the driest desert in the world. Parts of it have not seen a drop of rain since recordkeeping began. The Atacama is also home to geoglyphs, or large drawings made from stones, arranged on the side of the mountains. The "Gigante de Atacama" (Atacama Giant), located at Cerro Unitas, is the largest prehistoric anthropomorphic figure in the world with 390 feet (119 m) high supposedly represents a deity for the indigenous people.

12. Chile's Lago Llanquihue is the second largest lake in South America, after Peru and Bolivia's Lake Titicaca, at 330 square miles (860 square km). The name means "deep place" in Mapuche.

13. Easter Island—Isla de Pascua, in Spanish, or Rapa Nui, in Polynesian—is the best known of Chile's Pacific Islands. It lies 2,300 miles (3,700 km) off the coast. Originally called Te Pito O Te Henua (Navel of the World) by the first Polynesian settlers over 1,500 years ago, Easter Island gained its current name when Admiral Jacob Roggeveen, a Dutchman, stumbled upon it on Easter Day in 1772.

14. Scottish sailor Alexander Selkirk was marooned for about four years on Chile's Juan Fernandez Island, located 364 miles (587 km) west of Valparaiso. After being rescued, he published his story of survival and was said to be the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's classic novel Robinson Crusoe.

15. The Copihue—a vine from the lily family that produces a red, white, or pink bell-shaped flower—is the national flower of Chile.

16. Chile's Easter Island is known for its 867 Moais. These sculptures of volcanic rock, believed to represent deceased chiefs or gods, stand as tall as 20 feet (6 m).

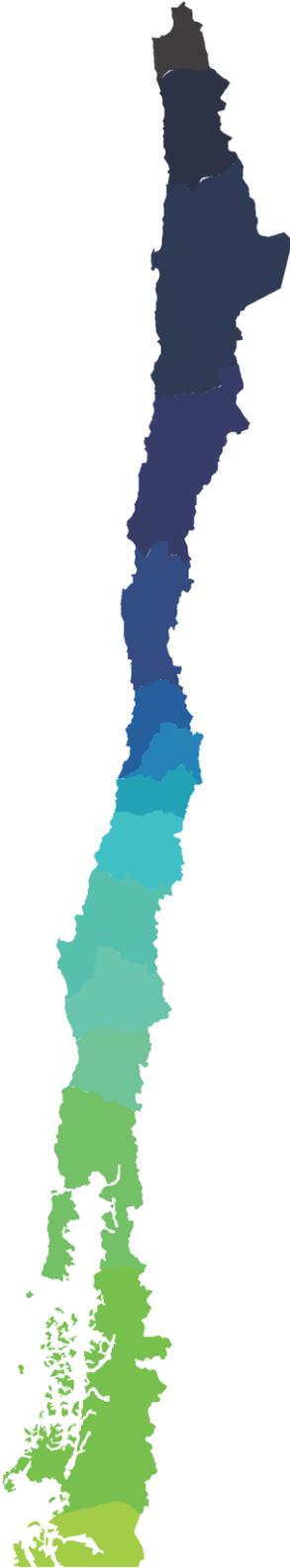
17. The alerce tree, found in southern Chile, is noted for its longevity. Some alerces are over 4,000 years old.

18. In modern times, Chile has been struck by more than 28 earthquakes with a force greater than 6.9 on the Richter scale. In 1960, a powerful earthquake measuring 9.5 hit southern Chile with the epicenter at Valdivia. This is the biggest earthquake recorded on Earth by instruments.

19. Chile has the world's largest reserves of copper—around one-quarter of the global supply. Chile also has the second largest reserve of lithium and has substantial reserves of iron, silver, salt, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, gold, coal, and iodine.

20. The copper mines of Chuquibambuta in Antofagasta Region and El Teniente in O'Higgins Region are the largest open pit and underground mines in the world, respectively.

21. Chile began to export salmon in 1984 and is now the world's second largest exporter of salmon after Norway.



22. When she was elected as president of Chile in 2006, Michelle Bachelet became the world's 11th currently elected female leader.
23. In Chile, "Huaso" is the person who performs ranch-related tasks. The term comes from the Mapudungún (Mapuche's language) word "huasu". Huasos live in Chile's Central Valley where cattle is raised.
24. The cueca, which resembles the mating ritual of hens and roosters, is the national dance of Chile.
25. Santiago, the capital city, is also the largest city in Chile. Roughly one-third of the country's population of 17 million live in Santiago.
26. Gabriela Mistral, whose real name was Lucila Godoy Alcayaga, became the first Chilean and Latin American woman in 1945 to win the Nobel Prize of Literature.
27. Born Neftalí Reyes, Chile's most famous poet, Pablo Neruda, was a student at the school where Gabriela Mistral was head teacher. Taking his famous pseudonym, Neruda won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1971. He is best known for his love poetry, "Twenty Love Poems and a Song of Despair", and his celebration of Latin American culture, "Heights of Machu Picchu".
28. The Chilean television program Sábado Gigante (Giant Saturday) has become an institution through the America's. It was the longest-running TV show in the world. It was broadcasted for the last time on September 19 of 2015.
29. The Chilean Andes have more than 2,000 active volcanoes. The largest is Lullailaco with 22,104 feet (6,737 m).
30. Founded in 1848, Punta Arenas, the southernmost continental city of the world, was originally used as a penal colony but later became an important port of call for ships rounding the continent.
31. Chile has the world's largest outdoor swimming pool at the San Alfonso del Mar Resort. Set along the coastline, it is larger than 20 Olympic swimming pools and holds 66 million gallons of water. The pool is also in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the world's deepest at 115 feet.
32. On September 11, 1973, a military coup led by General Augusto Pinochet ousted President Salvador Allende. The military dictatorship lasted 17 years.
33. Chile's highest point is Ojos del Salado at 22609 ft / 6891,3 m. It is the world's highest volcano.
34. The first European to see Chile was the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, who sailed through the strait which took his name on November 1, 1520.
35. Football, or soccer, is Chile's most popular sport.



- 36.** The atmosphere in the mountains in the Norte Grande part of Chile is excellent for astronomers because the air is particularly clear. It is the chosen spot for observatories in all the Southern Hemisphere, having 300 clear nights a year. This makes it an ideal area for the installation of observatories such as Tololo, La Silla, and famous projects such as A.L.M.A.
- 37.** The pudú, a tiny deer unique to Chile, lives in thickets and dense forest areas between Chillan and Chiloé and is almost impossible to site in the wild. It is the world's smallest species of deer.
- 38.** Mataverí Airport on Easter Island is the world's most remote airport, located 2,336 miles (3,759 km) from Santiago, Chile. The airport's single runway is 10,886 feet (3,318 m) long and was once designated as an alternative landing site for NASA's space shuttle program.
- 39.** In 1843, Chile sent a frigate carrying 19 men to the Strait of Magellan. The men built a wooden fort there called Fuerte Bulnes, establishing the country's first permanent settlement in the southern reaches of Patagonia
- 40.** The Chilean Museo Arqueológico de San Miguel de Azapa is the home to the world's oldest mummies. The 282 Chinchorro mummies have been radiocarbon-dated to 7200 B.C.
- 41.** The most original Chilean dish is curanto, a feast of shellfish and meat that is eaten by the locals on the island of Chiloé. Original curanto is made in a hole caved on the ground covered with hot stones, which cooks the food. There is also a version that is cooked in a pot, called Pulmay.
- 42.** Capitan Arturo Prat Base is considered the oldest Chilean base in Antarctica. Located in Bahía Chile on Greenwich Island, it is part of the South Shetland Archipelago.
- 43.** Chile's Biblioteca Nacional (National Library), has 1.8 million volumes and is the largest national library in Latin America and second largest library in the hispanic world.



PATAGONIA

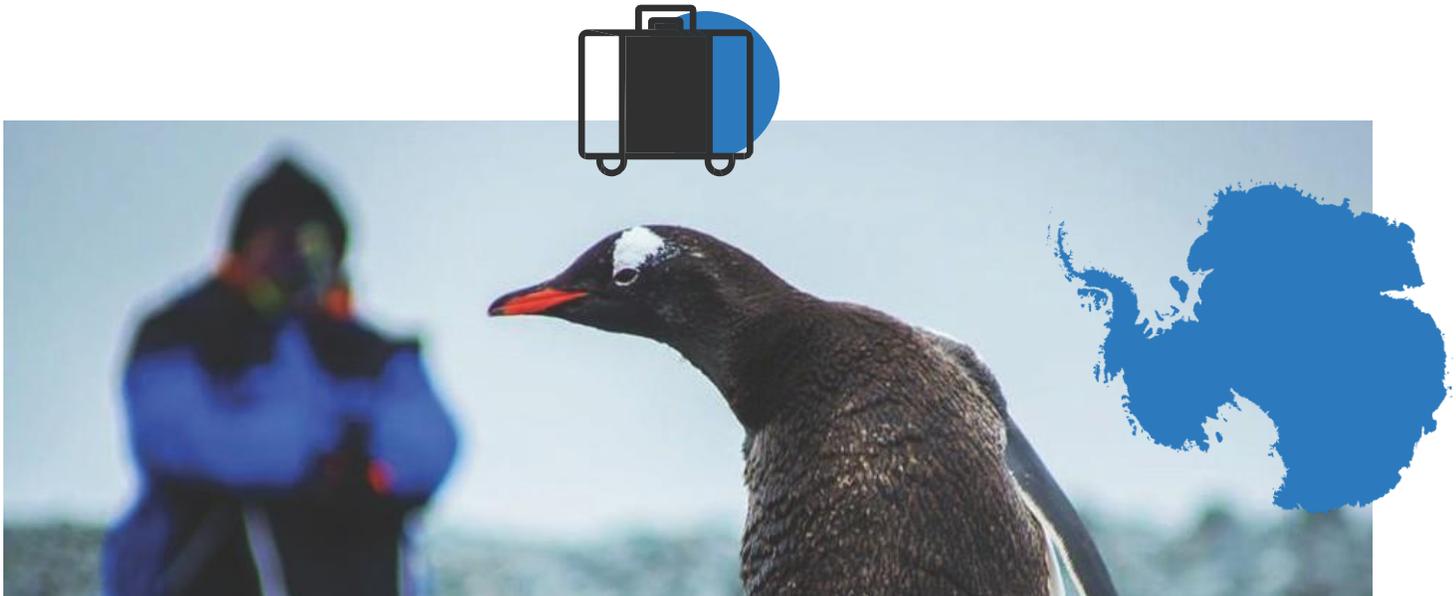
At South America's southernmost tip lies a vast and wild land that has been barely settled or civilized since humans first arrived tens of thousands of years ago. Patagonia is, as Bruce Chatwin famously wrote, "the farthest place to which man walked from his place of origin," and to this day it retains near-mythical status in the minds of the world's adventurers.

Spanning both Argentina and Chile, Patagonia is home to fantastic mountain peaks, vast and empty steppes, glaciers and icefields, and stunning national parks. It is an incredible display of natural beauty, virtually untouched by the hands of man.

Here are 15 facts about Patagonia that every visitor should know:

- 1.** The term Patagonia comes from the word "Patagón" (a word used back then, for describing big feet) used by Magellan in 1520. At the time Magellan believed the natives were giants judging by the size of their footprints, however it is now fact that these Patagons were actually Tehuelches, who were actually of similar stature to their European counterparts.
- 2.** The area of Patagonia is shared almost half and half by Chile and Argentina. It spans a massive 1.043.076 km(402733 mi²), and yet it's only home to less than two million inhabitants.
- 3.** Tierra del Fuego, or "Land of Fire," is an archipelago off the southern tip of South America. Ferdinand Magellan actually called it "Land of Smoke" at first, but Spanish King Charles I thought "Land of Fire" would be more poetic. Tierra del Fuego is divided between Chile (70%) and Argentina (30%).
- 4.** The optimistically named Port of Porvenir (Future), is Chile's main city in Tierra del Fuego. The majority of Porvenir's population descend from ex-Yugoslavia immigrants.

5. The weather is very unpredictable. The ideal time to visit is between October - March (Southern Hemisphere summertime) as weather is warmer and there is more daylight.
6. Some of the most incredible places to visit in Patagonia are Torres del Paine (Chile), Los Glaciares (Argentina), Laguna San Rafael (Chile), Nahuel Huapi (Argentina), Tierra del Fuego (Argentina) Alberto de Agostini (Chile), Francisco Coloane (Chile), etc.
7. Torres del Paine is one of the largest and most visited parks in Chilean Patagonia. The park is an extremely popular hiking destination with many marked paths and refuges that provide basic services and shelter.
8. Torres del Paine National Park was selected with over 5 million votes as the 8th WONDER OF THE WORLD according to Virtual Tourist.
9. In December 2011 Torres del Paine National Park was ravaged by a fire that destroyed 17 thousand acres of forest. "Reforestemos Patagonia" is attempting a reforestation campaign, the biggest initiative for reforestation in Chilean history.
10. The region offers some of the world's best whale-watching in the world.
11. Perito Moreno Glacier, located in the southern region of Los Glaciares National Park, is one of the greatest tourist attractions in Argentinian Patagonia. The glacier is also constantly moving, being one of the world's few glaciers that are still growing.
12. The Neuquén Province in northwest Patagonia is known for its many dinosaur fossils. In fact, there was discovered the fossilized skeleton of the biggest dinosaur predator ever to walk the planet: *Argentinosaurus huinculensis*.
13. Ushuaia is the world's southernmost city; cruises to Antarctica also depart from this seaport.
14. The southernmost permanent human settlement, outside of Antarctica, goes to Chile's Puerto Williams on Isla Navarino
15. Flights to Antarctica leave from Punta Arenas (Chile), carried out by Aerovías DAP.



ANTARCTICA

1. Antarctica is the southernmost continent in the world.
2. The South Pole is located in Antarctica.
3. King George Island is the largest of the Antarctic peninsula.
4. Antarctica is bigger than Europe and almost double the size of Australia.
5. For the most part, Antarctica is covered by a layer of ice that is 1,6 kilometers thick in average.
6. The lowest temperature recorded on Earth was measured in 1983 on Vostok Base in Antarctica, and it was $-89,2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-128,6^{\circ}\text{F}$).
7. Humans don't reside permanently in Antarctica; however, several thousand people live and work in various scientific stations located in the continent.
8. Antarctica has conditions that limit the development of life, but a group of plants and animals have managed to adapt and inhabit this continent.
9. Among the most known animals that live in Antarctica, we have penguins and seals.
10. The name "Antarctica" comes from the Greek; it means "opposite to the Arctic".
11. Nearly 90% of ice on Earth is located in Antarctica.



AMAZING SURVIVAL STORIES

Chile has been the stage of survival stories that on one hand show the strength of human spirit, and on the other hand contribute to the legend of how wild this thin and long territory really is. Here are some of the best known:

1. Alexander Selkirk – **Robinson Crusoe**

Born in a working class family at the end of the XVII century in Scotland, and having survived an adolescence marked by problems with authority, Selkirk would see a future as a buccaneer in the sea. His fate was sealed in 1703 when he obtained a job under the command of Brian Pickering aboard Cinque Ports galleon.

Thus, at the end of that year they would depart with the intention of attacking Spanish galleons on their way to Buenos Aires. This expedition was a failure, so after strong discussions, corsairs opted to change plans and sail towards the South Sea. The crew suffered from scurvy, a disease which took the lives of 48 of the seamen, including the captain.

Upon arriving at Juan Fernández archipelago, with the objective to hunt animals and gather fresh water, Selkirk would protest on the conditions of the ship –something on which he was certain, as the ship would sink soon after-, but his intents of convincing his colleagues of deserting and waiting for the next ship were interpreted as a rebellion.

Selkirk was left to his luck in the archipelago, with nothing but a musket, parts of a Bible, a knife and some tools. His destiny now would be to survive for 4 years and 4 months in an unexplored and lonely archipelago in the Pacific Ocean.

The first months of solitude were lived in fear. He never left the island's shore, fearing it might be populated by beasts and that he could miss a rescue opportunity. Eating nothing but shellfish, loneliness would soon attack him emotionally.

With great effort, he used wood from pimento trees to build two huts and his musket to hunt small animals whose meat and skin served as food and shelter. He learned to survive, training several wild cats to hunt down rats that would attack him in the night, by giving him rations of food in exchange of protection and company.

As the years went by, he improvised his own clothing as well as weapons and tools. However, loneliness dug deep in his mind, and Selkirk constantly embarked on dialogues with himself and read the Bible out loud so as to not forget how to speak. His fear was to be found and mistaken for a wild man. To his bad luck, the only two ships to ever arrive at the island were Spanish, and Selkirk feared he would be executed as a war enemy. His fortune would improve on February 1709 when corsair ship Duke, under the command of captain Wood-es Rogers, arrived at the island. Rogers saw a friend in Selkirk, and wrote in his diary about the skills the survivor had developed in the art of hunting goats. Grateful for the amount of supplies he obtained for his own crew, he rescued Selkirk and appointed him officer on one of his ships, on which he would spend many years traveling the seas, until 1717 when he returned to his natal Scotland. After a while he married a widow, but his life was one of a sea man; he would die of yellow fever on December 13th of 1721 serving as Lieutenant to Royal ship Weymouth.

It is believed this story inspired writer Daniel Defoe for his book "Robinson Crusoe". The archipelago where Selkirk was abandoned belongs to Chile, is now called Juan Fernández and consists of three islands; the largest (where Selkirk survived) is called Robinson Crusoe Island in honor of Defoe's tale; the second largest is Alejandro Selkirk in honor of the buccaneer, and the third is Santa Clara.

2. Shackleton's quest and the Rescue of Pilot Pardo

2016 marked 100 years of this amazing story.

Ernest Henry Shackleton was a polar explorer of Irish origins, and one of the main figures of what is known as the "Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration". Once the race for the conquest of the South Pole had come to an end, with the victory of Norwegian Roald Amundsen, Shackleton centered his attention on what he considered to be the last great target of Antarctic traveling: crossing the ice continent from one end to the other, across the pole. However bad luck struck him, when his ship "Endurance" got stuck in the ice and slowly started to be crushed against the ship until it sank. The explorers camped on the ice for months, until they decided to hop on their small boats and sail towards Elephant Island in Antarctica. In spite of multiple difficulties, the sailors made it to the island. Shackleton accompanied by part of the crew "the James Caird", took a boat and sailed for 17 days on the tempestuous Sea of Drake until arriving at the Falkland Islands, where he could finally get in contact with the civilization. In total, they were isolated for over two years, but thanks to the skill of their leader they would all return home alive, a feat that would render Shackleton a hero.

Rescue

Shackleton got to work to organize the rescue of the men stuck in Elephant Island, who had already spent four and a half months in isolation. The first three attempts to achieve a rescue were infructuous, as the ice had blocked the access into the island. He solicited help from the Chilean government which offered him cutter *Yelcho*, commanded by Luis Pardo Villalón, who accepted the mission, knowing the conditions in which they would be in, and the fact that the previous missions had failed, not before writing to his father to say goodbye. A letter that is sure sign of his determined character:

"The task is large, but nothing frightens me, I am Chilean. Two considerations move me to face these dangers: saving the explorers and bringing glory to Chile. I will be satisfied if I can achieve what others could not. If I fail and perish, you must take care of my Laura and children, who would be left alone except for your support. If I succeed, I will have done my humanitarian duty as a marine and as Chilean. When you read this letter, your son will be either dead or back in Punta Arenas with the rescued men. I will not return alone". The *Yelcho* cutter arrived on August 30th to Elephant Island and quickly evacuated the 22 men, who were received back into civilization by a crowd in Valparaíso (Chile).

3. Uruguayans lost in "The Andes"

The accident of flight 571 of the Uruguay Air Force, popularly known as "the miracle of Andes", took place on Friday October 13th of 1972, when the military aircraft that carried 40 passengers and 5 crew members crashed near Mendoza (Argentina) in the Andes mountain range, 3500 meters over sea level, when traveling towards Santiago (Chile). The plane was carrying the "Old Christians" rugby team, conformed by alumni of Uruguayan school *Stella Maris*.

72 days of survival

Of a total of 45 people on the airplane, 13 died in the accident (amongst them, 4 of the 5 crew members), and several others soon after. The remaining 27 had to face extremely harsh weather conditions (-25 to -42°C) with snow falls in the middle of southern spring. This led to the death of another part of the group. Over several days, rescue parties tried unsuccessfully to locate the remains of the aircraft. Some airplanes were near the location, but flying too high to notice.

In spite of the conditions and the growing weakness of the survivors, the men led by medicine student Roberto Canessa managed to fabricate ingenious tools that helped them to resist the cold and being blinded by the glare of the snow.

By early December of 1972, the melting of ice allowed the men to discover the conditions of the airplane, noting that the only hope of surviving was to search for help. On December 12th of 1972, Nando Parrado, Roberto Canessa and Antonio Vizintín started walking.

Mistakenly thinking they were on Chilean territory, they decided to walk towards to the west, this decision forced them to climb the main mountain range of the Andes without the proper equipment and preparation.

Ten days after leaving the group and having walked approximately 59 kilometers, they arrived at San Fernando range, in Los Maitenes. They look for a way to cross a river that had grown excessively due to snow melts. Canessa begins to feel sick, for which Nando must carry both their backpacks. On the next morning, they noticed a Chilean “huaso” looking at them. Nando tries to communicate but the noise made by the river makes it impossible. The huaso manages to throw them a rock with paper and pencil attached to it, so Nando uses his last remains of strength to throw the rock back explaining they were victims of a plane crash. The message read:

“I come from an airplane that crashed in the mountains. I am from Uruguay. We have been walking for 10 days. I have a hurt friend back up there. 14 people remain hurt in the airplane. We need to escape quickly and don't know how. We have no food. We are weak. When could they rescue us? Please, we cannot even walk. Where are we?”

The mule driver, named Sergio Hilario Catalán Martínez, 44 years old then, understands the message, throws them some cheese and bread and goes immediately to Carabineros de Chile (police).

The news of the survivors spreads across radio waves everywhere, so the news is heard back at the plane by one of the survivors that had a portable radio, knowing now that Canessa and Parrado have been found. On that day, December 22nd, Chilean pilots Carlos García, Jorge Massa and Mario Ávila were preparing to fly to Punta Arenas as they heard with skepticism about the survivors of the Uruguayan airplane lost over two months ago in the middle of the Andes. A total of 66 missions had failed to find them before.

Finally, between the 22nd and 23rd of December the 14 survivors are rescued. A story painfully marked by the anthropophagy that made the survival possible, but even more so by the determination to survive, allowing 17 of them to return to their families by Christmas.

4. The 33 miners of Atacama

San José mine in Caldera, 30 kilometers north of Copiapó city, Chile, collapsed on the 5th of August of 2010 at around 14:30. The disaster left 33 miners trapped 700 meters deep underground for 69 days.

Given the conditions of the collapse, the chances of finding survivors were extremely low, and became smaller with each day that passed.

On Sunday August 22nd, 17 days after the collapse, the miners were found alive, and after 33 days of perforations only interrupted by problems with machinery, the drilling would reach 623 meters of depth. Immediately began the plan to install an inner sleeve to secure the perforation and convert it into a duct.

Meanwhile, work began on a “capsule” that would bring the miners out through the duct one by one. In the meantime, the perforations were used to send the men food and medicine, as well as introducing cameras to allow direct contact with their families, the authorities and a team of psychological support.

The final rescue began on 00:00 of Wednesday October 13th, and took approximately 48 hours. At 00:10 the first miner came to the surface, and then the following at a pace of one by hour.

The whole operation costed between 10-20 USD millions, a third of which was financed with private donations. The rest between the Chilean Government and CODELCO (Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile - National Copper Corporation of Chile).

To this date, this is the greatest and most successful rescue in the history of the mining industry worldwide, also being an event of impressive mediatic coverage, with 1000 to 1300 million tele-spectators (it is only surpassed by Michael Jackson’s funeral in 2009, and it had 400 million more viewers than the Apolo XI mission in 1969!). According to research, this is the rescue event with the most media coverage in the history of Chile, superior to that of its mega earthquake in February 27th of 2010.



DAP