

RESERVA NACIONAL
MALALCAHUELLO
NALCAS

Guía de Senderos
Guide of Trails

una belleza natural
a natural beauty

Ubicación
Location

SENDERO NALCAS / NALCAS TRAIL

Malalcahuello en lengua mapuche significa: "Corral de caballos" a la vez que Nalcas alude a la planta nativa de tallo comestible que se da en dicha Reserva.

La Reserva Nacional Malalcahuello se encuentra ubicada en el sector de la cordillera andina en las inmediaciones de la ciudad de Curacautín a 150 km. de la ciudad de Temuco. Su año de creación data de 1931, con una superficie de 12.789 ha. La Reserva Nacional Nalcas fue creada el 6 de octubre de 1967 con una superficie de 17.530 ha. Limitan la reserva los volcanes Lonquimay y Tolhuaca. Existen escoriales recientes de la erupción del Cráter Navidad.

Los ríos Nalcas y Lolco son importantes afluentes del río Bio-Bio, éstos son de gran interés para las actividades de recreación.

En la actualidad son manejadas administrativamente como una sola unidad, tomando el nombre de Reserva Nacional Malalcahuello-Nalcas.

Su clima es templado-cálido, con menos de 4 meses secos y un clima de hielo. El período de lluvia fluctúa entre mayo y septiembre alcanzando los 2.045 mm. año.

Bellesas naturales
Natural beauties

SENDERO AL CRATER NAVIDAD / CRATER NAVIDAD TRAIL

Malalcahuello means "Horse Corral" in Mapund-ungun and Nalcas refers to a native plant found in the reserve that has an edible stalk.

Malalcahuello National Reserve is located in the Andes Mountains near Curacautín, 150 kilometers from Temuco. It was founded in 1931 and covers 12,789 hectares.

Nalcas National Reserve was created on October 6, 1967 and includes 17,530 hectares. Here there are lava fields from the recent eruption of the Crater Navidad.

The Nalcas and Lolco River are important tributaries of the Bio-Bio River and appropriate areas for recreation.

Presently the two reserves are administered together taking on the name Malalcahuello-Nalcas National Reserve.

The climate is warm-temperate with less than 4 dry months and also freezing temperatures. The rainy period is from May through September with rainfall reaching up to 2,045 mm. per year.

Senderos
Trails

ERUPCIÓN CRATER NAVIDAD AÑO 1988
ERUPTION 1988

RESERVA NACIONAL MALALCAHUELLO

LAGUNA BLANCA: Cuenta con balizas de color naranja, la dificultad es alta. Se inicia inmediatamente a continuación del término del sendero "Piedra Santa", compartiendo un mirador en donde se pueden apreciar los volcanes "Lonquimay", "Llaima" y "La Sierra Nevada", estos dos últimos ubicados en orientación sur respecto al sendero. Observamos bosques de Araucaria y Lenga y es frecuente encontrar fauna como el Choro y el Carpintero Negro, Zorro culpeo, Chilla y Puma; durante la época de Primavera-Verano se pueden observar Águilas, Aguiluchos, Cóndores, Lagartijas y Sapos del escurial. Llamen la atención los extensos escoriales volcánicos en la ruta de este sendero formada a través de los siglos.

TRES ARROYOS: Cuenta con balizas de color naranja, su dificultad es media. Durante el recorrido del sendero podrá apreciar bosques mixtos de Rauli, Pino Oregón, Alerce Europeo y Ciprés de Lawson. Existen miradores naturales especiales para fotografía, donde apreciamos la "Cordillera de las Raíces". En el valle se observa el cerro "Los Caracoles" y el estero "Tres Arroyos", afluente del río Cautín.

EL RALEO: Cuenta con balizas de color verde oscuro; su dificultad es media. El sendero recorre bosques de Coigüe y Rauli, mas adelante Pino Oregón y Pinus Ponderosa. Además se aprecia el Valle Malalcahuello y el río Cautín. En la baliza nº 8 se destaca un Coigüe de 2,54 m. de diámetro llamado árbol abuelo, sobreviviente de bosques antiguos. Un habitante particular de esta zona es el Chucuo, ave de color rojizo de un canto fuerte y profundo.

EL COLORADITO: Este sendero cuenta con balizas de color amarillo; la dificultad de este es media. El recorrido del sendero es a través de un bosque de Robles, Raulles, Coigües y Araucarias, vegetación que va cambiando a Lenga, Nirre y Araucaria, la que permanece a medida que asciende en altura hasta el límite vegetal (baliza Nº 13, 1.485 m s.m.). En el sotobosque abundan especies como el Canelo Andino, Michay, Frutilla Silvestre y Coigüe. Saliendo del bosque nos encontramos con Coigües y el Corón. Llama la atención una siembra directa de Araucaria (1984), baliza Nº 14. La fauna está compuesta por: Puma, Zorro Culpeo, Chingue, Tunduco Grande, Cóndor, Aguilucho, Cachaña, Gallina Ciega, Pitto, Carpintero Negro, Chucuo, etc.

GUARDERIA SECTOR COLORADO: Ubicada a 11 kilómetros de la Administración de la Unidad, camino a Lolco, al ingreso del Sector el Colorado, al área concesionada centro de esquí Corralco y a la Reserva Nacional Nalcas. Esta oficina cuenta con la presencia permanente de guardaparques, cuyo objetivo es velar por la conservación de los recursos naturales, entrega de información y controlar a los visitantes que ingresan a la unidad. En este punto de control, se registran a todos los visitantes que hacen uso de los senderos y de las ascensiones al Volcán Lonquimay.

CRATER NAVIDAD: Cuenta con balizas azules, su dificultad es alta. El Cráter Navidad es lo más representativo de este sendero por su actividad geológica. Su nombre deriva del día en que tuvo su última erupción (25 de diciembre de 1988). Durante épocas de frío es posible observar el vapor que emana desde el cráter; además se visualiza el camino de lava que avanzó desde el cráter hacia el valle del río Lolco. Se pueden apreciar también los volcanes Lonquimay y Tolhuaca.

RESERVA NACIONAL NALCAS

TOLHUACA (Cajón de Nalcas): Este recorrido cuenta con balizas color morado. En su trayecto podemos encontrar formaciones boscosas compuestas principalmente por Araucaria, Roble, Nirre, Lenga y Chacay, además un sotobosque predominado por Coigüe, Michay y especies menores que se asocian con la fauna del sector: Chucuo, Carpintero Negro, Cachaña, Rayadito, Águila, Cóndor y Puma. Su dificultad es alta por lo que es necesario experiencia y equipo especializado.

Bellesas naturales
Natural beauties

CONDOR

PUMA

AGUILUCHO INMADURO

CANELO ANDINO

CARPINTERO NEGRO (macho)

ZORRO CULPEO

CHINGUE

Las bellezas más representativas de esta Reserva son los volcanes Lonquimay y Tolhuaca con gran afluencia de público principalmente para los deportes de invierno.

En el sector de Malalcahuello nace el río Cautín, siendo la cuenca hidrográfica de mayor importancia de la región.

Su flora y fauna es variada encontrando diversas especies autóctonas y exóticas como: Coigüe, Lenga, Araucaria, Nirre, Canelo, Canelo Enano, Michay, Zarzaparrilla, Michay Blanco, Pino Oregón, Pinus Ponderosa, Alerce Europeo, Ciprés de Lawson, etc.

En cuanto a su fauna podemos reconocer Pumas, Zorro Culpeo, Zorro Chilla, Pudú, Guíña, Chingue, Conejo (rabbit), Tunduco Grande, Cachaña, Carpintero Negro (black woodpecker), Águila (eagles), Aguilucho (eaglets) and Condors.

Senderos
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ERUPCIÓN CRATER NAVIDAD AÑO 1988
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LAGUNA LA TOTORA: Sendero de dificultad baja, cuenta con balizas color rojo. En su recorrido podemos apreciar frondosos bosques de Roble, Araucaria y Nirre, encontramos además uno de los principales atractivos de este viaje una pequeña laguna la cual da el nombre a este sendero, transformándose en un importante hábitat acuático para Coipos como también por una gran diversidad de aves, destacándose el Pato Rana de pico ancho, Pimpollo y Pato real, (ambiente propicio para su nidificación). Tenga presente que esta laguna es un hábitat importante de la fauna y flora acuática existente, por lo tanto no es apta para el baño.

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TRES ARROYOS TRAIL: It is marked with yellow signposts and is medium difficult. During your hike you will go through mixed forests of Rauli, Pino Oregón, Alerce Europeo and Ciprés de Lawson. There are natural lookouts especially suited for photography where we can observe the "Cordillera de las Raíces". Looking towards the valley we can see the "Los Caracoles" mountain and the "Tres Arroyos" stream which is a tributary of the Cautín River.

EL RALEO TRAIL: This trail is marked with dark green signposts and is medium difficult. Your hike takes you through forests of Coigüe and Rauli and then further on you'll find Pino Oregón and Pinus Ponderosa. Plus you can observe the Malalcahuello Valley and the Cautín River. At signpost #8 you'll find a Coigüe that has a diameter of 2.54 meters, called the grandfather tree, a survivor of the ancient forests. A special inhabitant of the area is the Chucuo, a red colored bird that has a deep and resonant song.

EL COLORADITO TRAIL: This trail is marked with yellow signposts and is medium difficult. The hike takes you through Roble, Rauli, Coigüe and Araucaria forests that go changing to Lenga, Nirre and Araucaria. This vegetation remains as you hike up until the tree line (sign post #13-1.485 meters). You'll find an abundant amount of species such as Canelo Andino, Michay, Frutilla Silvestre (wild strawberry) and Coigüe in the undergrowth. As you leave the forest you'll find Coigües (a native bamboo) and Corón (reds). It is important to note a direct planting of Araucaria (circa 1984) signpost #14. The fauna is composed of Puma, Zorro Culpeo, Chingue, Tunduco Grande, Condor, Aguilucho, Cachaña, Gallina Ciega, Pitto, Carpintero, Carpintero Negro, Chucuo and others.

CRATER NAVIDAD TRAIL: This trail has blue markers and is considered to be difficult. The Navidad crater is the most significant part of this hike due to its geological activity. Its name is derived from the day it last erupted which was the 25th of December 1988. During the cold months you can see the steam emanating from the crater. You can also see the road through which the lava traveled towards the valley of the Lolco River. You have a view of the Lonquimay and Tolhuaca volcanoes.

NATIONAL RESERVATION NALCAS:

TOLHUACA (Nalcas Canyon): This trail is marked with purple signposts and difficult. For this reason it is recommended that you have experience and specialized equipment. On your hike you'll go through forests composed mainly of Araucaria, Roble, Nirre, Lenga and Chacay and undergrowth of Coigüe and Michay. The fauna that inhabits this sector is the Chucuo, Carpintero Negro, Cachaña, Rayadito, Águila, Condor and Puma.

MOCHO CHICO TRAIL: This trail is marked with blue signposts and of medium difficulty. You'll hike through forests composed of Roble, Coigües, Lenga, Araucaria and Radal with thick undergrowth of Noto and Coigüe among others. There is also a diverse amount of fauna such as Chucuo, Carpintero Negro, Zorro and Puma. The most interesting part of the hike is the natural development of vegetation on the ancient lava fields as well as an inactive crater called "Mocho Chico" that formed in an old eruption of the Lonquimay volcano. At the same time there are natural lookouts that

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EL COLORADITO TRAIL: This trail is marked with yellow signposts and is medium difficult. The hike takes you through Roble, Rauli, Coigüe and Araucaria forests that go changing to Lenga, Nirre and Araucaria. This vegetation remains as you hike up until the tree line (sign post #13-1.485 meters). You'll find an abundant amount of species such as Canelo Andino, Michay, Frutilla Silvestre (wild strawberry) and Coigüe in the undergrowth. As you leave the forest you'll find Coigües (a native bamboo) and Corón (reds). It is important to note a direct planting of Araucaria (circa 1984) signpost #14. The fauna is composed of Puma, Zorro Culpeo, Chingue, Tunduco Grande, Condor, Aguilucho, Cachaña, Gallina Ciega, Pitto, Carpintero, Carpintero Negro, Chucuo and others.

CRATER NAVIDAD TRAIL: This trail has blue markers and is considered to be difficult. The Navidad crater is the most significant part of this hike due to its geological activity. Its name is derived from the day it last erupted which was the 25th of December 1988. During the cold months you can see the steam emanating from the crater. You can also see the road through which the lava traveled towards the valley of the Lolco River. You have a view of the Lonquimay and Tolhuaca volcanoes.

NATIONAL RESERVATION NALCAS:

TOLHUACA (Nalcas Canyon): This trail is marked with purple signposts and difficult. For this reason it is recommended that you have experience and specialized equipment. On your hike you'll go through forests composed mainly of Araucaria, Roble, Nirre, Lenga and Chacay and undergrowth of Coigüe and Michay. The fauna that inhabits this sector is the Chucuo, Carpintero Negro, Cachaña, Rayadito, Águila, Condor and Puma.

MOCHO CHICO TRAIL: This trail is marked with blue signposts and of medium difficulty. You'll hike through forests composed of Roble, Coigües, Lenga, Araucaria and Radal with thick undergrowth of Noto and Coigüe among others. There is also a diverse amount of fauna such as Chucuo, Carpintero Negro, Zorro and Puma. The most interesting part of the hike is the natural development of vegetation on the ancient lava fields as well as an inactive crater called "Mocho Chico" that formed in an old eruption of the Lonquimay volcano. At the same time there are natural lookouts that

NATIONAL RESERVE MALALCAHUELLO

LAGUNA BLANCA TRAIL: This trail is marked with orange markers and is rated difficult. The hike begins immediately at the end of the "Piedra Santa" trail. It shares a lookout where you can contemplate the Lonquimay and Llaima volcanoes and La Sierra Nevada; these last two are to the south in respect to the trail. Here we can see Araucaria and Lenga forests and it's common to find fauna such as Choro, Carpintero Negro, Zorro Culpeo, Chilla and Puma. During the spring-summer season you can sight eagles and eaglets, condors, lizards and lava frogs. The extensive lava fields that were formed during centuries are what stand out on this route.

TRES ARROYOS TRAIL: It is marked with yellow signposts and is medium difficult. During your hike you will go through mixed forests of Rauli, Pino Oregón, Alerce Europeo and Ciprés de Lawson. There are natural lookouts especially suited for photography where we can observe the "Cordillera de las Raíces". Looking towards the valley we can see the "Los Caracoles" mountain and the "Tres Arroyos" stream which is a tributary of the Cautín River.

EL RALEO TRAIL: This trail is marked with dark green signposts and is medium difficult. Your hike takes you through forests of Coigüe and Rauli and then further on you'll find Pino Oregón and Pinus Ponderosa. Plus you can observe the Malalcahuello Valley and the Cautín River. At signpost #8 you'll find a Coigüe that has a diameter of 2.54 meters, called the grandfather tree, a survivor of the ancient forests. A special inhabitant of the area is the Chucuo, a red colored bird that has a deep and resonant song.

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CRATER NAVIDAD TRAIL: This trail has blue markers and is considered to be difficult. The Navidad crater is the most significant part of this hike due to its geological activity. Its name is derived from the day it last erupted which was the 25th of December 1988. During the cold months you can see the steam emanating from the crater. You can also see the road through which the lava traveled towards the valley of the Lolco River. You have a view of the Lonquimay and Tolhuaca volcanoes.

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NATIONAL RESERVE MALALCAHUELLO

LAGUNA BLANCA TRAIL: This trail is marked with orange markers and is rated difficult. The hike begins immediately



RESERVA NACIONAL

Malacahuello Nalcas

"Estos senderos fueron trazados y señalizados por su seguridad. Transitar más allá de sus rutas es riesgoso y queda bajo responsabilidad de cada visitante."
These trails were designed and marked for your safety. Travel off the marked path is dangerous and the risk of leaving the trail is the responsibility of each hiker.

Simbología/ Legend

- Límite Unidad sólo Referencial/ Park limit only for reference
 - Centros poblados/Populated Areas
 - ▲ Cotas de Altitud/Altitude Levels
 - Hidrografía/Hydrography
 - Caminos/Roads
 - Camino Principal/Main Road
 - Curvas de Nivel/Contour Line
 - Centros Urbanos/Urban Centers
- Gradiente de Altitud/Altitude Level:**
- 0000-0300 m s.m.
 - 0300-0600 m s.m.
 - 0600-0900 m s.m.
 - 0900-1200 m s.m.
 - 1200-1500 m s.m.
 - 1500-1800 m s.m.
 - 1800-2100 m s.m.
 - 2100-2400 m s.m.
 - 2400-2700 m s.m.
 - 2700-3000 m s.m.

Información de Senderos/Information of Trails							
SENDERO/TRAIL	COLOR	DISTANCIA/ DISTANCE	TIEMPO/ TIME	COTA MAX/ HIGH LEVELS	COTA MIN/ LOW LEVELS	DIFICULTAD/ DIFFICULTY	USO/ USE
PIEDRA SANTA	—	9	7.5 Km.	5 Hrs.	1670 m s.m.	950 m s.m.	Media/Medium
TRES ARROYOS	—	6	2.5 Km.	1.5 Hrs.	1120 m s.m.	950 m s.m.	Media/Medium
EL RALEO	—	9	3.5 Km.	2 Hrs.	1120 m s.m.	950 m s.m.	Media/Medium
LAS ARAUCARIAS	—	8	1.5 Km.	1.5 Hrs.	1120 m s.m.	950 m s.m.	Baja/Low
EL COLORADITO	—	34	30 Km.	8 Hrs.	1415 m s.m.	1158 m s.m.	Media/Medium
LAGUNA BLANCA	—	53	40 Km.	2 Dias	1769 m s.m.	1670 m s.m.	Alta/High
CRATER NAVIDAD	—	13	1.5 Km.	2 Hrs.	1891 m s.m.	1828 m s.m.	Alta/High
CERRO CAUTIN	—	16	4 Km.	3 Hrs.	1940 m s.m.	1488 m s.m.	Alta/High
MOCHO CHICO	—	16	8 Km.	3 Hrs.	1250 m s.m.	1000 m s.m.	Media/Medium
LAGUNA LA TOTORA	—	6	1 Km.	0.3 Hrs.	1000 m s.m.	1000 m s.m.	Baja/Low
TOLHUACA (Cajón de Nalcas)	—	80	40 Km.	24 Hrs.	1650 m s.m.	1000 m s.m.	Alta/High



Volcán Lonquimay (5-C)
El volcán Lonquimay es una de las bellezas escénicas más representativas que puede ser apreciado desde distintos puntos de la Reserva.
The Lonquimay volcano is the major scenic attraction in this Reserve as its beauty can be appreciated from various points.



Volcán Lonquimay
Cráter Navidad
Sendero Cráter Navidad (5-D)
El cráter navidad es especial gracias a su actividad geológica. Su nombre deriva desde el día en que tuvo su última erupción (25 de Diciembre de 1988).
The Cráter Navidad has a special aspect due to its geological activity. It derives its name from the day it was formed (December 25, 1988).



Sendero Cerro Cautin (5-D)
Desde el Cerro Cautin se puede apreciar la vegetación del sector donde nace el río del mismo nombre.
From the top of this mountain one can appreciate the typical vegetation of the area and the origin of the Cautin River.

BASE CARTOGRAFICA
Cartas regulares del IGM escala 1:50000
Datum Provisional Sudamericano de 1956
Elipsoida Internacional de 1924
Proyeccion Universal Transversal de Mercator
Uso Zona 18 Extendido