

# COQUIMBO DESTINATION



## SERNATUR Coquimbo Region

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National Tourism Service Chile



January 2023 Edition. Production carried out with FNDR 2022 resources.

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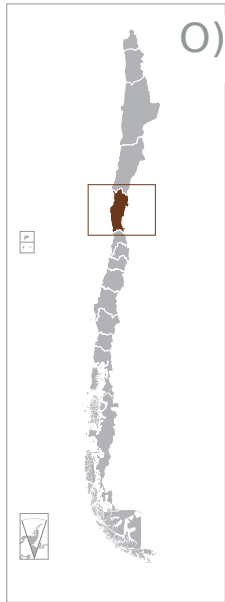
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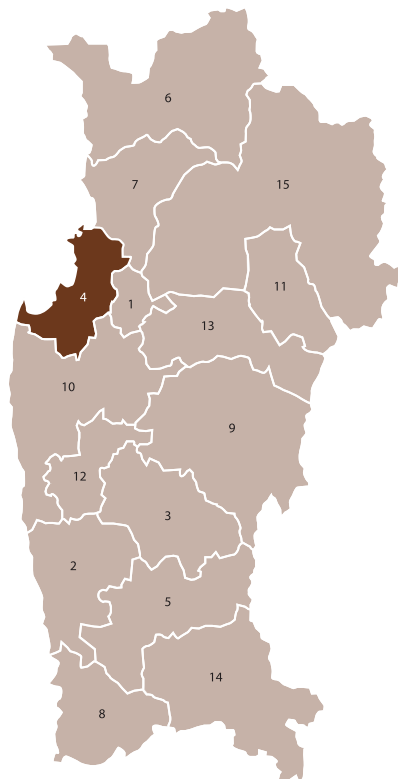
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REGION OF COQUIMBO AND ITS MUNICIPALITIES



- Communes
1. Andacollo
  2. Canela
  3. Combarbalá
  4. Coquimbo
  5. call
  6. La Higuera
  7. La Serena
  8. Los Vilos
  9. Monte Patria
  10. Ovalle
  11. Paihuano
  12. Punitaqui
  13. Río Hurtado
  14. Salamanca
  15. Vicuña



# Imperdibles

## Region of Coquimbo

### Resorts



Pañuelas, La Herradura, Totalillo, Las Tacas, Morrillos, Guanaqueros, Playa Blanca and Tongoy, famous names to choose your sun, beach and more experience on their 56 km of coast.

### Wetlands <sup>290</sup>

Asómbtrate with the numerosos humedales that you can find along its coast, fragile migratory for observe wonderful birds ecosystems.

### Gastronomía y costumbres



Experience the spontaneity of its people in the industrious streets and enjoy the freshness of fish and seafood in its coves, restaurants and tapas.

#### Coquimbo

Capital of the Elqui province, located 12 km south of La Serena and

462 km north of Santiago.

#### Boundaries

To the north with the commune of La Serena, to the south with the commune of Ovalle, to the east with the commune of

Andacollo and to the west with the Pacific Ocean.

### USEFUL INFORMATION

#### Emergencies

AMBULANCE SERVICE	131
Police Carabineros	133
ES sombreros	132
Andean Rescue Corps	136
CITUC Intoxications	(56-2) 635 6800
Security Report	4242

#### Dialing of telephone numbers

From Chile abroad:

carrier + 0 + country code + city code + phone

Another city within Chile:

area code + phone

Of landline phone to mobile

9 + teléfono

From mobile to landline

0 + area code + phone

#### Transportation phones

International Airport	Arturo Merino Benítez	(+56) 226901796
La Florida Airport	of La Serena	(+56) 51 2270353
[==] Terminal Rodoviario de Coquimbo	(56 51) 231 43 40	

#### Information

Sernatur, Tourist Information Office

Matta 461, La Serena

+ Info: [www.turismoregiondecoquimbo.cl](http://www.turismoregiondecoquimbo.cl)

Illustrious Municipality of Coquimbo. Aldunate 699, English Quarter, Coquimbo, (56 51) 231 06 55 / [contactoecoquimboturismo.cl](mailto:contactoecoquimboturismo.cl)

## INTRODUCTION

Coquimbo, port and seaside resort, capital of the Elqui Province. Located 462 kilometers (km) north of Santiago. The city, on its 1,429.3 km<sup>2</sup>, concentrates the largest number of establishments and hotel beds in the Coquimbo Region, with excellent facilities for accommodation and recreational activities. Its attractions include places with stories of corsairs and pirates in the bays of La Herradura and Coquimbo, up to the practice of ecotourism in coastal wetlands such as the El Culebrón sector and Tongoy.

The extensive coastline of the commune begins at the northern limit with La Serena and extends to the south of Tongoy, with a wide variety of beaches, coves, and seaside resorts.

Along the Costanera Avenue, which begins at the Peñuelas seaside resort, you can enjoy attractions such as the casino, a 4 km bike lane, gyms and free outdoor games. Other attractions include its varied gastronomic offer based on seafood; trips across the bay by boats or catamarans; the Typical Zone of the Guayacán Town; the fishermen's coves; performances at the Francisco Sánchez Rumoroso World Cup stadium; the Bohemian English Quarter; the Third Millennium Cross, with a spectacular 360° viewing platform; and the Mohammed VI Center for the Dialogue of Civilizations, the region's only mosque.



Nautical tours Coquimbo



Lambert Fort of Coquimbo.



Sunset on the Costanera of Coquimbo.

## A LITTLE HISTORY

There are several interpretations about the origin of the name Coquimbo, some more accepted than others. Thus, it is an indigenous toponym, which would come from Quechua *cullquitampu* or “silver inn”; a Moluche word, which would refer to a “place of calm waters”; or it would be a derivation from the Mapuche people, meaning “thread of water.”

With the arrival of the Spaniards, the current territory of Coquimbo was administered by the *Gobernación del Reino de Chile*, militarily known as the *Captaincy General*. This period begins with the appointment of governor *Francisco de Villagra Velásquez*.

In 1578, the English navigator and explorer *Sir Francis Drake*, aboard the vessel “*Golden Hind*”, records in his log that the site, by its shape, should bear the name “*La Herradura*”.

During the Chilean emancipation, in 1811, Coquimbo is declared a *Major Port*, free for all flags of commerce and maritime houses. That same year, at the first *National Congress*, the creation of the *Province of Coquimbo* was signed, the third after *Santiago* and *Concepción*.

In 1850, during the administration of *Manuel Bulnes*, the plans for the city were approved. Under the government of *José Joaquín Pérez*, on September 24, 1867, the *Department of Coquimbo* was created. The *Municipality of Coquimbo* was founded on May 5 of that year, with *José Joaquín Edwards Ossandón* as its first mayor. The city status was granted on September 4, 1879, during the government of *Aníbal Pinto*.

## C OQUIMBO

The commune of Coquimbo offers visitors and tourists a range of tourist services and various alternatives to occupy free time, where it is possible to live a unique experience, in which history, nature, culture, gastronomy, entertainment, and adventure can be mixed.

Anyone visiting the commune should tour the English Neighborhood, where cultural and bohemian activity is centered, with gastronomic venues, pubs and cafes. The mandatory outings are the Puerto Barrio, La Pampilla, the Coquimbo Fort, and the Dome, the latter transformed into an on-site museum that exhibits vestiges of the Las Ánimas culture.

Navigation enthusiasts can take entertaining walks along the city's coastlines, where birdwatching and marine fauna observation take place. To the south, the coastline is privileged by its extensive beaches and bays of soft sands.

The seaside resorts of Peñuelas, La Herradura, Totalillo, Las Tacas, Morrillos, Las Mostazas, Playa Blanca, as well as the coastal towns of Guanaqueros and Tongoy, invite visitors to enjoy the sun, warm water, and soft sands, along with first-rate services.

Coquimbo is an ideal city to rest and stroll at any time of the year, and to know its history, discover its geography, genesis of its entertaining stories, myths and legends.



Lookout of The Navigators.

## SECLUDED WATERS RESORTS

In the municipality of Coquimbo there are 56 km of coastline, featuring the resorts of Peñuelas, La Herradura, Totalillo, Las Tacas, Morrillos, Las Mostazas, Playa Blanca, Playa Socos, as well as the towns of Guanaqueros and Tongoy.

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Peñuelas. Famous calm and temperate-water beach. In its surroundings, the Enjoy Coquimbo Casino, the Peñuelas Fishermen's Cove, and a wide range of restaurants and casual eatery options for enjoying

of clams to parmesana and others specialties gastronomic dishes, prepared with seafood. In addition, there are accommodation and entertainment services.

**📍 Located 9 km north of the city of Coquimbo, bordering La Serena's Avenida del Mar.**



Costanera Avenue.

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La Herradura. An attractive tourist resort with camping areas, a yacht club, hotels, cabins, and other tourist services. It is characterized by its temperate and calm waters, suitable for swimming and nautical sports, such as windsurfing and diving, among others. It extends 2 km in length. On the northern side of the beach is the Port of Guayacán. During your visit you can see the Church of La Herradura and the Yacht Club.

**📍 Located 2 km south of the city center of Coquimbo.**

Las Tacas. It is a beach 1,000 meters long, with white and fine sand, that slopes gently toward the sea. It offers favorable conditions for practicing a wide variety of water sports, navigation, surfing, diving, among others. On this beach there is a Mediterranean-inspired real estate complex, which combines the magic of semi-arid nature with the modernity of the facilities, and includes several apartments with sea views, apart-hotel, pools and an internationally renowned restaurant.

📍 **Located 15 km from downtown Coquimbo.**

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**Totalillo** Beach with a natural charm. It has a extension of 2 km with a small peninsula and rocky landscape. It is characterized by its clear and transparent waters. It is suitable for swimming and especially for fishing, diving and spearfishing, in addition to surfing and bodyboarding. It also features rock formations in excellent condition for Boulder climbing. It has a set of Polynesian-style huts and a high-level restaurant.

📍 **Located 13 km from downtown Coquimbo.**



Totalillo Beach Resort

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Morrillos. On a 6 km long beach of ochre sands and crystal-clear waters. It is possible to practice nautical sports, such as diving and fishing, sandboarding on its dune fields, and the sighting of more than 110 species of migratory and endemic birds in Humedal Lagunillas, highlighted by the coscoroba swan. It has camping and cabins.

📍 **Located 14 km from downtown Coquimbo.**

Guaqueros. It is a beautiful and peaceful seaside resort, ideal for rest, characterized by its caleta of artisanal fishermen, located in an extensive bay. It offers a tourist selection of marine gastronomy. It also has various accommodation options, including motorhome parking, campgrounds, cabins, hostels, and hotels.

Its beach stands out with more than 7 km in length, warm and calm waters, ideal for family enjoyment, and also for water sports, fishing, and diving. It also offers beautiful landscapes for activities such as trekking, cycling, running, among others.

In its caleta it is possible to do fishing tours or nautical rides, where temporary marine birds can be observed, such as Humboldt penguins, sea lions, and dolphins. Their offer is complemented by guided tours around the town center and surroundings, which highlight the archaeological heritage of this ancient settlement of the Diaguita, Ánimas and Chango cultures, in addition to astronomical and astro-photography tours.

**📍 Located 34 km from the center of Coquimbo.**



Aerial view of the Guaqueros resort.

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Playa Blanca. It is a small bay of about 500 m in length, with a beach of white sands and clear waters. It has good conditions for diving, shore fishing, and water sports. It includes apartments, cabins, camping, and a restaurant. Access is from Route 5, toward the interior road between Guaqueros and Tongoy.

**📍 Located 45 km south of Coquimbo.**



Playa Blanca Resort

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Tongoy. Traditional seaside resort built on a small peninsula, nestled in the Lengua de Vaca mountain range. It offers attractive hotel facilities, cabins and restaurants.

In Tongoy, you can visit the writer Víctor Domingo Silva's heritage house, the Cerro La Virgen viewpoint, wetlands and Hacienda El Tangué. This coastal town invites a stroll to enjoy the gastronomy and a beautiful panoramic view of the Bay. In its 800-meter walk, it also features vehicle parking areas, bike paths and a sector for hosting large events. Its accessibility and amenities for people with disabilities are also noteworthy. It is located on Tongoy's Playa Grande.

**📍 Located 48 km south of Coquimbo and 14 km south of Guanaqueros.**



Tongoy Beach

**Tongoy Grand Beach.** It is a long beach of approximately 14 km long, suitable for swimming, shoreline sport fishing, and boating. It concentrates Tongoy's gastronomic offerings and it is possible to enjoy oysters and scallops.



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## CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

**Guayacán.** Historic and patrimonial district declared Typical Zone in the year 2005. Its fame dates back to the colonial era, when it was the scene of pirate and privateer incursions, aspects collected in various legends that include accounts of possible treasures buried in the area.

In 1846 the town of Guayacán was born as a maritime and mining settlement, developed by Robert Edward Alison. In the same period, José Tomás Urmeneta installed his copper smelter, for which he built, in 1862, a railway line to the Tamaya deposit in Ovalle, and a loading dock on the coast, transforming Chile into the world's first copper exporter in 1876.

A must-see is its metal Gothic-style church prefabricated in Europe in the mid-19th century, and established in Guayacán in 1886. Another notable building is the Administration House of the Guayacán establishment, a building dating from 1840. Both constructions were declared National Monument in 1977.

The English Cemetery created in 1874, the port of Guayacán, the picturesque cove with offers of "picadas" and local crafts are of interest. The religious festival of the Virgen del Rosario de Guayacán is celebrated on the last Sunday of January.

**The town of Guayacán is located 2 km south of the city center of Coquimbo.**

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English Quarter. Old neighborhood recovered and completely remodeled that stands out for its 19th-century architecture and where much of Coquimbo's cultural and bohemian life is concentrated. Pubs and cafés offer a varied range of artistic and cultural performances. Theatre, dance and music come together in venues such as the Palace Cultural Center, the House of the Arts and the House of Culture.

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La Pampilla. Place where the Independence Day celebrations take place on September 18, 19 and 20 each year, becoming an important tradition for the commune, the Coquimbo Region, even being recognized as "the biggest festival in Chile".

## **Francisco Sánchez Rumoroso Bicentennial Stadium.**

inaugurated in 1970, it is the official venue of Club Deportivo Coquimbo Unido, a team in the Chilean football league. It was rebuilt for the 2018 FIFA Women's World Cup Sub-20 championship.

📍 Located on Santiago Trigo street no number.

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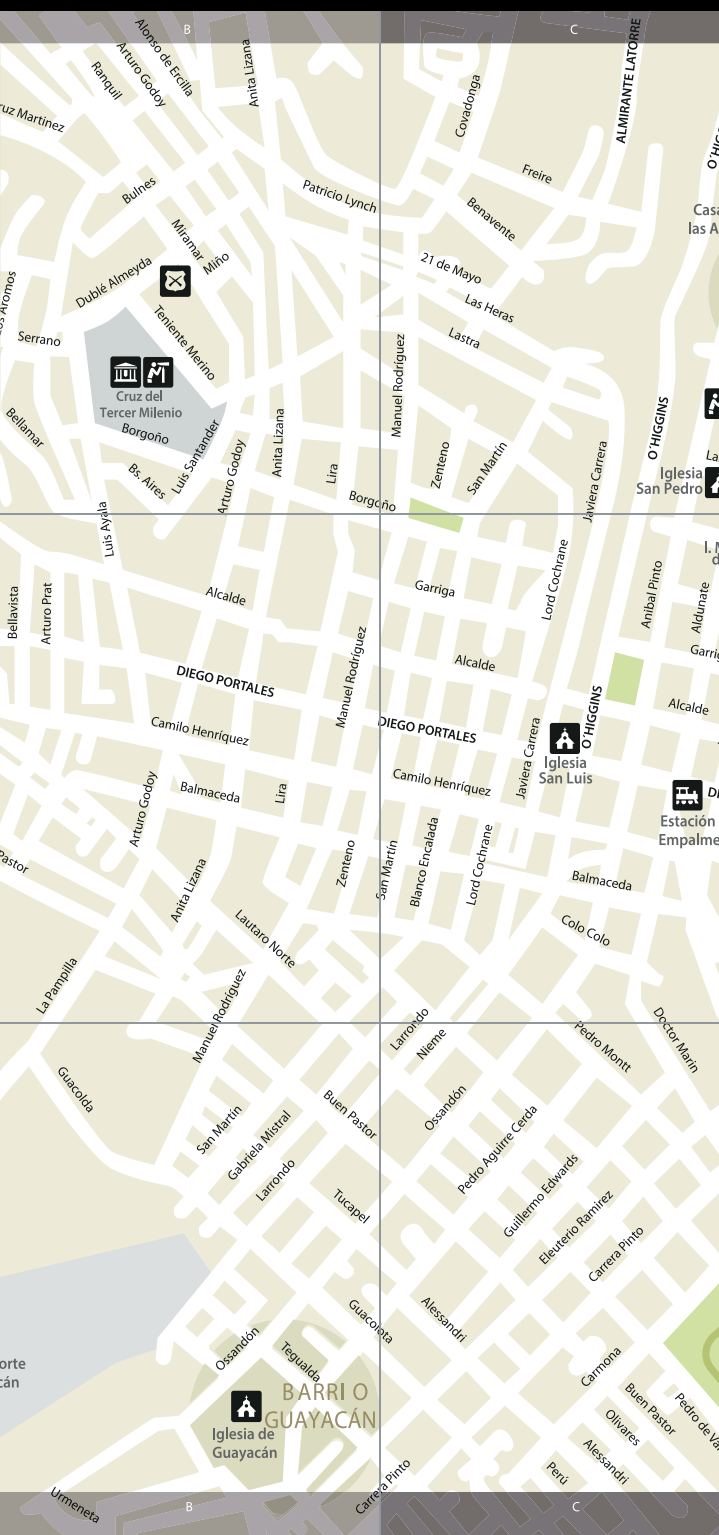
**Dome site museum Culture Las Ánimas. In 1981, 36 tombs were discovered belonging to the pre-Hispanic cultural complex Las Ánimas (800 to 1,000 CE). The vestiges called Cultura Ánimas show offerings to relatives buried with their camelids, in a ceremonial relationship with the surrounding world. Additionally, visual pictorial works by regional artists can be appreciated.**

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Cross of the Third Millennium. An unmissable attraction to visit, as at 93 m tall it even surpasses the famous Christ the Redeemer of Brazil. It features a 360° viewpoint, unique in the region, with views of the city and a panoramic view of the cities of Coquimbo and La Serena. It also has a chapel, a museum of religious art, an artistic collection of bronze busts of Chilean cardinals and popes such as John Paul II, among other installations.

📍 Located at Av. Juan Pablo II no. end, Upper part of Coquimbo.







Hacia  
PDI To Fuerte Coquimbo,  
González Lighthouse Punta de Tortuga

Plaza London  
5 Of To  
E N Z to rtes

Sierra and  
Port de Coquimbo  
La Viciña Square -  
Mackenna

Freire  
NEIGHBORHOOD  
ENGLISH  
Navente  
La Heras  
f  
DOME  
Museum  
The Spirits of the Culture

Plaza de Armas  
Artisans' Walk  
Municipality

Mirador  
Pier  
Tourist  
Fishing Port  
and Handicraft  
Borgoño  
Market  
Terminal  
Bus Station

Park z  
O'Higgins  
EG O  
PORTALES

Ro  
Avenida Costanera

AVENIDA JUAN ANTONIO RIOS  
Combell  
Baquedo  
Costanera

LS and  
Cultural Center  
Mohammed VI Islamic,  
Mosque i

Estadio Francisco  
Guanagueros  
ROUTE 5 NORTH  
Mirafis

VV

BAHÍA DE COQUIMBO

AVENIDA COSTANERA

AVENIDA JUAN ANTONIO RIOS

ROUTE 5 NORTH

5

**Coquimbo Exchange Station.** It corresponds to a replica of the old railway station, which manages to rescue part of the architecture and its details. In addition, this area serves as a meeting place for its inhabitants, just as happened between the 1940s and 1950s, when the public gathered waiting for the arrival of the train. The recovery of this place has allowed the development of musical and cultural events.

**📍 Located at Aldunate Street with Henríquez, downtown Coquimbo.**

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San Pedro Church. Dates from 1862 and the first parish of the city was established there, founded in 1857. It has witnessed the dawn of Coquimbo, since by 1844 it was already carrying out sacramental services.

**📍 Located on Aldunate Street at the corner of Lastra, in front of the Plaza de Armas of Coquimbo in the city center.**

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### **Mohammed VI Islamic Cultural Center, Mosque.**

It is a to-scale replica of the Kutubia Mosque of Marrakech (Morocco), built with stone masonry, gray, white, and pink marble, and a 36-meter-high minaret. It includes prayer rooms, a library, a museum, and a square.

**📍 Located on Los Granados Street, Villa Dominant.**



**Lookout of Los Navegantes.** The Lookout of Los Navegantes offers a beautiful panoramic view of La Herradura Bay, Guayacán pier, and the vastness of the Pacific Ocean. Its construction is a tribute from the people of Coquimbo to the numerous seafarers who visited its coasts in past centuries.

📍 **Located in the La Pampilla sector.**

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**Lambert Fort of Coquimbo.** Visiting this place is to go back to centuries past and directly get to know a piece of Chile's history. Erroneously, it is associated as a pirate defense site; however, in the 19th century, the place became a fortification. Today, the Fort is a recreational place, landscaped facing Pelicano Rock and the wonderful view of Coquimbo bay.

📍 **Located a short distance from Coquimbo, access is via Regimiento Coquimbo Street, toward the area known as Punta Pelicanos.**



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**Heritage House Social Club.** Beautiful neoclassical-style building dating from 1924. It housed the Coquimbo Social Club. It currently belongs to the local municipality and is intended for community use, culture, and ceremonial events.

## GASTRONOMY AND LIFE IN THE PORT

Coquimbo has a complete gastronomic profile shaped by the mariscading influence of the Changos indigenous people of the coast, which is maintained today with the consumption of dishes based on seafood and fish.

The “fish sandwich”, also known as “marine churrasco” is one of the most characteristic exponents of local gastronomy, becoming a consolidated alternative in the menus of the various restaurants in the commune.

Due to the Humboldt current, the offering of marine species is very varied, from fish to abalone, prawns, scallops, mussels, lobsters, crabs, clams, shrimp, oysters, sea urchins and even eels.

Sampling marine-origin products can be complemented with fruits from a land generous in excellent foods, such as papayas, kiwis? (note: chirimoyas are custard apples), lucumas, goat cheese, grapes and strawberries, which join the offer of piscos and wines from the Elqui, Limarí and Choapa valleys.



Tongoy oysters

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Cruises. Coquimbo has positioned itself as one of the most important ports in Chile for luxury cruise arrivals. Year after year, it receives vessels from October to April, a period in which passengers disembark to enjoy the attractions of both the city and other places in the region.

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**Picadas of Peñuelas.** Gastronomic centers with tradition and renowned track record. Specialties in fish and seafood.

**Located on Av. Costanera between Peñuelas Sur and Peñuelas Norte streets.**

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Port facility. Inaugurated in 1959, concentrates maritime traffic, commercial ships and international luxury cruises that arrive to Coquimbo, between October and April.

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**Artisanal fishing port.** Sector that facilitates the activities of harvesting, handling, operation, distribution and commercialization of marine products and provides a large tourist flow to the sector. It is a window to the coastal edge, next to plazas, parks and the Rodoviario terminal. Nearby the port, catamarans that offer tours around the Coquimbo bay to Los Lobos Island can be taken.

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Costanera Avenue. Works of more than 5 km in length that connect the municipality of Coquimbo with La Serena's Avenida del Mar, and whose infrastructure is aimed at the tourist and commercial sector. The Costanera Avenue connects, from north to south, the casino, the artisanal fishing port, the Peñuelas and Changa beaches, the port facility, the English Quarter, among other points of interest.

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Gaming Casino. Casino and resort, it has the only 5-star hotel in the region, in addition to a spa, restaurants and a convention center.

**Strategically located on Costanera Avenue, in the Peñuelas resort.**



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Peñuelas Town. This is a new hub for the development, display, and sale of regional products. In the Peñuelas Town you can find play areas for girls and boys, as well as the work of local artisans and manufacturers, food trucks and cafes.



## THE CLEAR SKIES OF THE REGION

Enjoy the cleanest sky on the planet and a network of more than 15 observatories, among scientists and tourists. This infrastructure is distributed across the various communes of the Coquimbo Region.

The commune of Coquimbo is privileged by its proximity to the tourist astronomical observatories. Notable are "Collowara", in the commune of Andacollo, just 50 km away; "Cruz del Sur", located in the commune of Combarbalá; and "Mamalluca" in the commune of Vicuña, 83 km away.

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## GABRIELA MISTRAL IN COQUIMBO

The renowned poetess and Nobel laureate worked as a teacher in La Cantera, 2 km from Coquimbo. In 1908, at barely 19 years old, she was the head of the local school. "Of my three villages, La Cantera is the one where I lived most accompanied (...)", she once wrote. It was here that the young Lucila Godoy published her poem "Rimas", using for the first time the pseudonym with which she would be internationally known. A few years later, in the town of Cerrillos, on the estate of the same name, she would write her famous "Sonnets of Death".

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## COQUÍMBO RURAL " LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE"

In the rural coastal sector of Coquimbo lies the El Tangué Estate, located about 10 kilometers south of the Tongoy resort. Activities such as shearing and lamb roasts keep traditional sheep farming alive, which is practiced during October.

In the rural sector of Coquimbo lies Tambillos, a town where Diaguita communities highlight and revive ancestral customs and carry out cultural activities aimed at conveying them to visitors and tourists.

In the area you can participate in sporadic craft demonstrations, trek along trails, among other activities organized with the community.

Pan de Azúcar. Attractive place known for the crops of flowers, vegetables, as well as threshing, olives and goat cheeses, among other agricultural products. It is characterized by having a climate influenced by coastal cloudiness, a peculiarity that, together with the kindness of its people, enhances the development of rural tourism.

**📍 Located 5 km east of Coquimbo, on the way to Ovalle, Route - 43.**

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**Rural sector services.** Pan de Azúcar has with establishments in whose facilities you will find barbecues, indoor football courts, volleyball courts, event halls and educational farms with species of animals endemic to Chile.

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Hacienda El Tangué. Created at the beginning of the 20th century, it currently covers about 45,635 hectares and 250 inhabitants, who are dedicated to cattle farming, specifically the extraction of milk, meat, leather and sheep wool.

**📍 Located about 58 km south of the city of Coquimbo and 10 km from Tongoy.**

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Hacienda Venus. Created in the mid-19th century, when the Bellavista canal was laid out. It was one of the main creameries for butter production at the national level. There the poet Gabriela Mistral used to come to receive her salary for her work as a rural teacher, in the Cerrillos sector. Currently, it is owned by one of the descendants of the founder of this hacienda.

**📍 Located in the Pan de Azúcar sector.**

Hacienda El Retiro. Dating from the late 19th century and its construction lasted more than ten years. It has an imposing structure that stands out to anyone's sight, with a dome on its upper part in which a lookout is inserted. Initially belonging to the Ripamonti family, it is said that Gabriela Mistral, before receiving the Nobel Prize in Literature, taught at the school that that family established on their lands to educate the children of their workers and ended up forging a great friendship with her.

 **Located in the Pan de Azúcar sector.**

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## AEROPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The airport infrastructure is mainly formed by La Florida Airport, located in La Serena, 6 km from that city. It has a paved runway 1,938 meters long and 45 meters wide; the airport platform can handle three Boeing 737 aircraft and four twin-engine aircraft daily. Additionally, there is a network of 17 airfields, of which three belong to the public network, and fourteen to the private.

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## PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

It is the main port of the Coquimbo region and the only multipurpose one. It covers approximately 55 hectares and two sites of 378 m in length and a storage surface of 54,200 m<sup>2</sup>. The authorized draft is a maximum of 9.37 m. The port's covered areas are 6,250 m<sup>2</sup>. Its cargo traffic shows a marked seasonality, concentrated in the months of December, January, and February, due to fruit export activity.

The other port is in Guayacán, and is owned by the Compañía Minera del Pacífico, a iron-producing company. It has a docking site and has more stable traffic throughout the year, which exceeds 4 million tons.



English Quarter.



View from La Herradura



Fishermen's cove

## COMMUNE AXES

**Interregional axis.** This axis is constituted by the the Longitudinal Highway Route 5 North, which on its path Coquimbo-Santiago is a two-way road, which considerably reduces travel times to and from Santiago, the capital of Chile. Around this route are located the main accesses to this region.

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**Intraregional axis.** This is a connection axis between the different points inside the region. The main roads are Route CH 41 that connects La Serena-Vicuña-Pisco Elqui. Route D 43, on the other hand, connects La Serena-Ovalle and Route D 45 that connects Ovalle-Socos.

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**International axis.** This axis is made up of the Gabriela Mistral international road, Route CH 41, which connects the city of La Serena with the Agua Negra International Pass, the main access to the province of San Juan, Argentina.



La Herradura Beach



Up: Francisco Sánchez Rumoroso Stadium.

Below: Local crafts in Tongoy

Advice. Prefer registered and certified tourism service providers in Sernatur. Registration for lodging services and adventure tourism is mandatory, according to Tourism Law No. 20,423.

Visit: [serviciosturisticos.sernatur.cl](http://serviciosturisticos.sernatur.cl)