

# Punta Larga

A **key link** for the conservation  
of a biodiversity corridor

**PuntaLarga**  
Hotel y Cabañas

**Turismo.** |  **CAJA  
LOS  
ANDES**  
Reserva Natural

Being in peace in Nature  
will give us sufficient  
foundations to take care  
of it and perhaps without  
technical or logical  
answers, it will be the  
breeze on our faces that  
will give us in sighs what is  
necessary to convince us.



## CLIMATE CHANGE

### Habitat transformation and loss

Rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are causing drastic **climate changes**.

These gases, mainly composed of carbon, are absorbed by vegetation and stored in organic soils, which contributes to reducing the amount of carbon in the atmosphere. However, deforestation and the degrada-

tion of organic soils, together with increased in the emission of these gases, confront us with a significant global challenge: **global warming and the irreversible loss of biodiversity and its benefits**







- LEGEND -



Remaining forests



Punta Larga



Meadows and crops



Water

## PUNTA LARGA:

### A key link for conservation

This land still preserves part of what was historically an extensive and dense **Valdivian jungle forest**, which, with the passage of time and human action, became crop meadows, livestock and real estate lots.

The **remaining forests** that Punta Larga connects are a refuge for wildlife and allow movement towards the coastal edge of Lake Llanquihue.

## BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS

### Links for environmental balance and adaptation

In a context of habitat loss and landscape fragmentation, biological corridors are patches of nature that connect geographic areas that **preserve native biodiversity**, thus creating a corridor.

These links are fundamental since they provide movement, food, shelter and genetic exchange between wild populations.

### What are we doing in Punta Larga?

We have taken measures to care for this forest by defining **sustainable practices and studies** that allow us to understand local biodiversity and establish our operational guidelines within a framework of respect for the environment and environmental education.

### Local action with territorial impact.





This is essential to protect the functions of this landscape, which, despite having a certain degree of disturbance, represents a local sanctuary.

The positive impact of these actions is not limited only to local biodiversity, but extends to the functionality of the biological corridor, allowing connectivity between different areas and contributing to ecological balance even outside the property.



In the 26.6 hectares of Punta Larga we identified and sampled **Flora, Fauna and Fungi** species, revealing a wealth of 142 species.

**Punta Larga is connected to some of the few patches of forest that still remain in the area.**



## What specimens can we find in Punta Larga?



### Concón

*Strix rufipes*

Nocturnal hunter specializing in mice and other vertebrates. It nests in the cavities of old trees.



### Southern leaf litter frog

*Eupsophus calcaratus*

This species can be found in varying colors. It is usually lives among leaves although it has also been found high above the treetops.



### Copihue

*Lapageria rosea*

Endemic creeper which climbs the forest trees decorating them with its pink flowers between February and May.



### Guíña Cat

*Leopardus guigna*

The smallest wild cat in America, its body can measure up to 45 cm with a 20 cm tail. It is a nocturnal hunter.



### Martín Pescador

*Megasceryle torquata*

Long time inhabitant of water courses where it feeds on fish up to 20 cm. Nests in deep tunnels.



### Bearded Mushroom

*Coprinus comatus*

This mushroom can be found widely and grows up to 15 cm. It is edible although it can be confused with toxic species. It can fruit alone or in groups.



It was possible to identify:  
64 **vascular plants**  
(60 native and 14 endemic)  
16 **native macro fungi**  
62 **vertebrate animals**



## What specimens can we find in Punta Larga?



### Chilean Bumblebee

*Bombus dahlbomii*

Orange pollinator that favors the dispersion of wild flora. Since the introduction of the European (black-striped) bumblebee, its life is greatly threatened.



### Corcolén

*Azara serrata*

Endemic species that grows in humid ravines and can measure up to 4m tall. It stands out for its yellow flowers.



### Arrayán

*Luma apiculata*

It grows in rainy areas and has a characteristic reddish bark. Its trunk is cold due to the large amount of water it accumulates.



### Little red mushroom

*Anthracophyllum discolor*

Wood-decomposing fungus that maintains its orange fruiting bodies throughout the year, unlike other species that only appear in autumn.



### White Owl

*Tyto alba*

This bird is found widely and in Chile lives from Arica to Tierra del Fuego. With nocturnal habits, it nests and lives in the same place.



### Zorro culpeo

*Lycalopex culpaeus*


Also called the red fox, it is the second largest canid in South America, measuring up to 120 cm from head to tail.

The richness of the biodiversity that inhabits Punta Larga poses challenges for its understanding and care.



**Tourism industry** leaves a carbon footprint, which is why maintaining a sustainable operation and **contributing to the care and knowledge of the forest** is particularly essential to counteract the impact of climate change.



An artistic illustration featuring two owls and a bee. One owl, with brown and white mottled feathers, is perched on a branch on the left. The other owl, with a white face and chest and brown wings, is perched on a branch on the right. A small orange and black bee is flying in the center. The branches are a warm brown color with green leaves. The background is a solid, deep blue.

We invite you to reflect on how we  
can all continue to face the challenges  
of living in harmony with our Earth.

Research and design by:



**FRACTAL**

PARQUES PARA EL BUEN VIVIR

**PuntaLarga**  
Hotel y Cabañas

**Turismo.**



CAJA  
LOS  
ANDES  
COMERCIO