

MY TRIP TO
SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA


SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA . CHILE





I am years old.
I traveled to San Pedro de
Atacama on (date)
with

What I liked best in
San Pedro was



My favorite photo of the trip
(15x10 cm.)



INTRODUCTION

San Pedro de Atacama is located in Chile's Second Region, in the very heart of the Atacama Desert, the driest in the world.

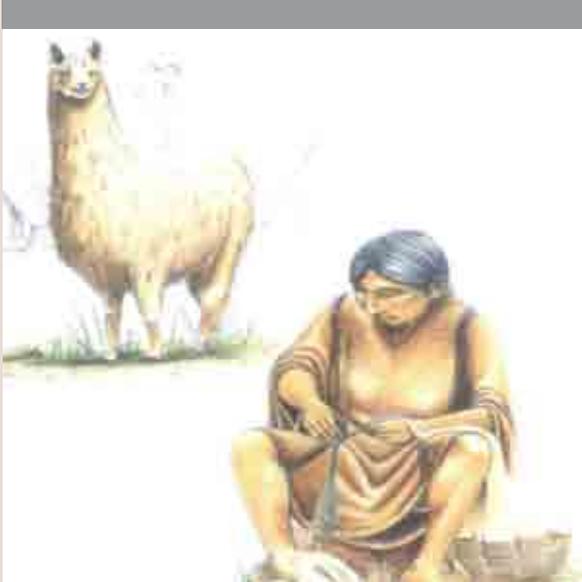
Its first inhabitants arrived thousands of years ago from the north and settled down in this oasis, bathed by the San Pedro and Vilama rivers. Its current population of

approximately 2,500 is mostly dedicated to tourism and farming activities.

Atacama is known as the country's archeological capital for its stunning landscapes and its virtually all year round clear blue skies.



THE LICKAN ANTAI CULTURE



Learn the history of the Atacama or Lickan Antai people, since their arrival to this land until now, by filling in the following blanks:
If you need help, your guide will be happy to assist you.

It is believed that the first human beings came to this area years ago.
Their main activity was

Since this area is home to many volcanoes, they used volcanic rock to make instruments such as and

The first animal they domesticated was the from which they obtained various products such as, and

From there onwards they became shepherds, leaving behind their nomad ways, and took on new activities, such as farming and pottery. In addition, by using the llama as a means of transport, they set up the for the exchange of goods with nearby cultures.



As they adopted a sedentary lifestyle, they organized into clans. Because of their need for social and ethnic differentiation, they developed a practice called which consisted in binding a newborn's head with small pillows or wood planks to alter its shape.

As a sedentary culture, they also took on new activities such as and

Approximately 2,000 years ago, they initiated metallurgic or mineral extraction activities. The most important mineral was, which was used mainly in the manufacture of ornaments.

Two cultures had great influence on the Atacameño culture: one of them is the Tiwanaku culture from The other is the Inka culture from.....

In 1540, the first Spanish conquistadors arrived to San Pedro. After fighting a battle in a fortress called, the Spanish took over the Atacameño people and imposed the Christian religion and the Spanish language, among other customs.

The Atacameño people have preserved many of their old ways and beliefs, blended in with Christian customs and religion, a phenomenon that is known as



THE LICKAN ANTAI CULTURE

What is the native language of the Atacameño people?

.....

What is the name of the Atacameño ethnic group in their native language and what does it mean?

.....

What is this instrument called and what was it used for in the old days? See image 1

.....

How were bodies placed for burial in the old days, and why? See image 2

.....

.....

What are “grave goods”?

.....

.....

.....

What is the name of the earliest settlement found near San Pedro? See image 3

.....

What is the name of the drawings that the Atacameño people carved on rocks?

See image 4

.....



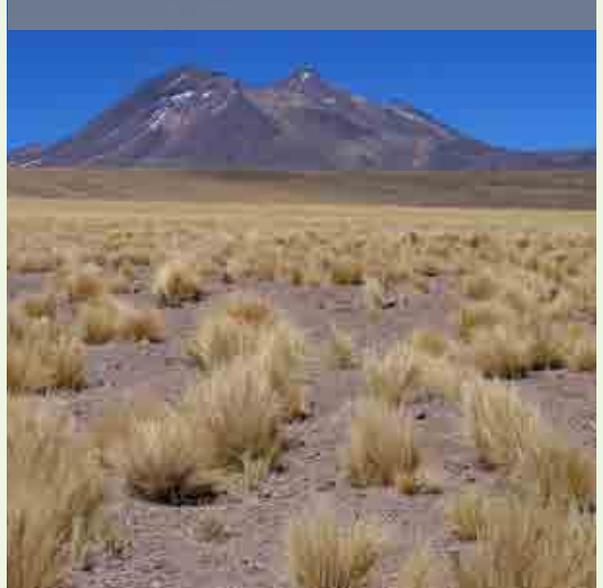


Vegetation in San Pedro de Atacama changes along with the altitude.

The area between 2,500 and 3,200 meters (8,200 and 10,500 ft) above sea level is the least diverse due to its dryness. It is home to the region's native trees and some plants such as Rica Rica or the Cachiyuyo.

Humidity increases at an elevation of 3,200 to 3,800 meters (8,200 to 12,400 ft) above sea level giving rise to richer vegetation and a diverse range of species called tolares.

At 3,800 to 4,400 meters (8,200 to 14.400 ft) above sea level, vegetation changes and becomes more scarce due to the very low temperatures.



With the help of your guide find out the name of these species and fill in the following information for each one:



Name:

Main characteristic:

At what altitude does it grow?:.....



Name:

What are its medicinal uses?:

At what altitude does it grow?:



Name:

What altitude does it grow?:

How many cm. does it grow a year?:



Name:

How are it's seeds used?:

At what altitude does it grow?:



Name:

How is it used?:

Where do we find it?:



Name:

Where does it grow?:



Name:

Medicinal use:

In the box below, you can paste leaves of your favorite plant found.





Find out the name of the animals shown in the photographs.



It belongs to the camelid family. It is domestic and used mainly for its wool production. It is also used as a pack animal.

.....



With an average height of 1.90 cm. (75 in.) it is the largest in the camelid family. It is wild, and its distinctive feature is its dark colored face.

.....



It also belongs to the camelid family. It is wild and lives at high altitudes. It has a delicate and slim appearance and a long neck. It lives in groups of females dominated by a male.

.....



A small canid with yellowish colored hair and a thick black tipped tail. It measures from 80 to 120 cm (32 to 47 in., including the tail) and weighs up to 12 kg. (26 lbs.). It predates on rodents, hares, lizards, birds and even newborn lambs.

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Large birds that live on the Altiplano. They are usually on their own and mate during the breeding seasons. The male sits on the eggs and cares for the young. They do not fly but are swift runners.

.....



A rodent species that belongs to the Chinchillidae family. It has soft yellow and gray hair, and looks like a rabbit, except for its long tail that helps it move around the rocky areas it inhabits.

.....



Find the names of the following birds in the letter soup below:



Caití



Suri



Pato Juarjuel



Guayata



Carancho



Chirihue



Tagua Cornuda



Tijeral



Pequén



Codorniz



Aguilucho



Dormilona



Tucúquere



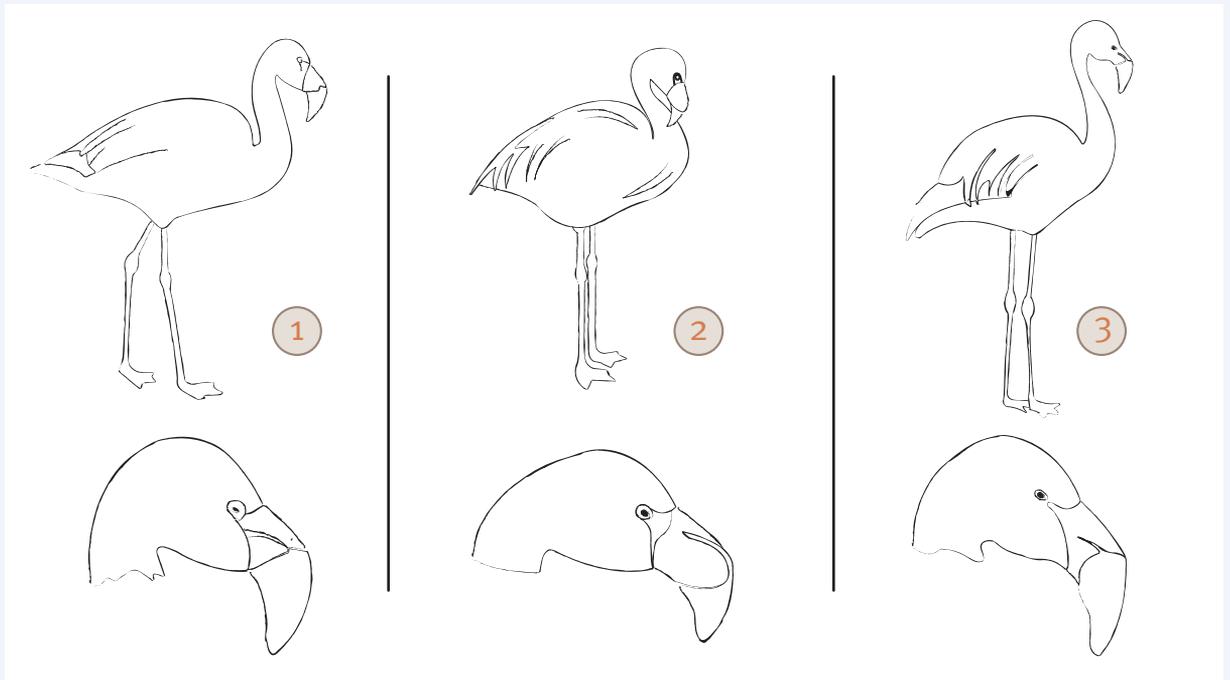
Cometocino



Chorlo de la puna

M	T	V	V	G	U	Y	G	P	E	N	P	O	S	T	O	B	D	L	Z	Q	L	E
R	S	B	H	A	L	P	U	H	R	D	I	V	U	F	R	R	M	G	A	E	K	F
B	D	P	P	I	V	T	A	G	U	A	C	O	R	N	U	D	A	Q	U	O	D	A
D	L	S	H	A	Q	S	Y	H	R	D	I	V	I	Y	M	T	X	F	A	T	O	T
L	E	K	F	C	M	J	A	U	B	J	S	M	U	T	U	C	U	Q	U	E	R	E
Q	R	N	I	O	P	A	T	O	J	U	A	R	J	U	A	L	H	R	D	I	M	T
F	T	D	N	M	J	U	A	Y	M	Q	M	L	C	T	G	T	O	S	C	B	I	O
P	E	Q	U	E	N	J	R	D	I	O	T	S	N	W	U	Q	H	K	A	Z	L	B
K	R	S	N	T	R	E	H	N	Q	P	I	R	C	A	I	T	I	M	R	D	O	Q
O	E	K	F	O	G	U	I	M	J	A	J	E	K	F	L	J	A	R	A	L	N	B
E	F	N	Q	C	H	O	R	L	O	D	E	L	A	P	U	N	A	M	N	H	A	Z
P	M	D	M	I	G	U	W	M	N	Z	R	Q	U	O	C	D	L	U	C	T	O	S
N	R	E	H	N	Q	L	D	B	R	M	A	R	T	C	H	I	R	I	H	U	E	H
E	C	O	D	O	R	N	I	Z	L	O	L	Q	L	E	O	P	S	R	O	S	H	A

In the box, you can colour the 3 different types of flamingos, with their characteristics.



- 1 **Chilean Flamingo.** Stands about 100 cm (39.37 in.) high, and its feathers are somewhat paler than the parinas, with black feathers that are only visible in flight. It has blue colored legs with red knees, half of its bill (base) is a whitish color and the other half (tip) is black.
- 2 **James Flamingo or Parina Chica.** This is the smallest of the three species (approx. 90 cm. or 35.4 in. high). Its distinctive feature is its red colored legs. It has black feathers on its tail, which are not as evident as in the Andean flamingo. It has an orange bill with a black tip.
- 3 **Andean Flamingo or Parina Grande.** It is the largest, and grows up to 110 cm. (43.3 in.). The inner part of its bill (base) is a yellowish color and the other half (tip) is black. Its feathers and tail are black and quite evident when it is standing, making it very distinguishable (yellow legs).



With the help of your guide, fill in the blanks in the following sentences about San Pedro's geology:

There are three mountain ranges surrounding San Pedro de Atacama: Cordillera de _____, Cordillera de _____ and Cordillera de _____.

The oldest one is Cordillera de _____.

The Cordillera de la Sal is made up mostly of _____, _____ and _____.

The highest summit in the Cordillera de Domeyko is called _____.

The Cordillera de los Andes was formed _____ years ago, by a mechanism called _____.



**You can be a researcher too!
Find the answers to the following questions:**



How was the Atacama Salt Flat formed?

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.....
.....

Why does the Cordillera de la Sal make a creaking noise?

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What is erosion?

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How are geysers formed?

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What is and how was the Altiplano formed?

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Depending on their origin, rocks are divided into three large groups: **Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.**

Igneous rocks are formed from the cooling of a hot material (molten rock), rich in gases, called magma.

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediments, which can be

fragments of other rocks, or organic sediments.

Metamorphic rocks are formed from the transformation of a rock caused by environmental conditions (pressure and temperature).

IGNEOUS ROCKS



METAMORPHIC ROCKS



SEDIMENTARY ROCKS



With the help of your guide, find samples of igneous and sedimentary rocks.

ASTRONOMY



San Pedro de Atacama is renowned worldwide for its remarkable sky observation conditions.

Because of its altitude, star light goes through a reduced amount of air. In addition, the environment's lack of humidity and light pollution provide optimal visibility, thus making it the best place to learn astronomy!



Find out the answers for the following questions:



What is the ALMA Project?

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What characteristic constellation is visible in the Southern and not in the Northern Hemisphere?

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What is the difference between an optic telescope and a radio telescope?

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What is the Yakana Constellation?

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What is the name of the brightest star?

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What star is closest to our planet?

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What is the name of the galaxy that is closest to the Milky Way?

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.....

Join each name to its description:

Milky Way: ○	○ Blocks of ice and dust that form a tail that extends several million kilometers as they approach the sun.
Planet: ○	○ Cumulus of gases and dust in space.
Constellation: ○	○ Virtual plane where the Earth and the other planets orbit around the sun.
Stars: ○	○ A celestial body that does not generate its own light, but reflects the sun's light and orbits around it.
Star cumulus: ○	○ Distance traveled by light in a year, at a speed of 300,000 km/sec (18,600 mi/sec).
Comets: ○	○ Groups of thousands / millions of stars that are attracted together by their mutual gravity.
Light year: ○	○ This is the galaxy we belong to. It looks like a band across the sky, full of stars and clouds of different brightness.
Ecliptic: ○	○ Celestial bodies that shine with their own light at night.
Nebulae: ○	○ Groups of stars joined together by early astronomers to form figures in the sky.



ORION



THE ORION CONSTELLATION



he Orion constellation represents a hunter, with a sword at his belt and a bow in his hand, preparing to strike.

It is believed that this figure originates in a myth about the Greek gods and their relationships with mortals and each other.

Two of the main Greek gods were Apollo and Artemis, the twin children of Zeus, king of the gods. Apollo was the god of beauty and was associated with the sun. His sister Artemis was the goddess of hunting, and was associated with the moon. Artemis was also a virgin goddess, kept chaste throughout the ages, and all of her priestesses were virgins as well.

Orion was a demi-god, son of a mortal woman and Poseidon, god of the seas. The goddess Artemis fell in love with him at first sight. As a virgin goddess, this was extremely inappropriate, and her brother Apollo knew that if she gave her love to Orion she would lose her power and image as a great goddess, thus he was determined to keep his sister away from her love.

THE LEGEND OF ORION

And so, one day when Artemis was busy elsewhere in the world, Apollo sent a giant scorpion to attack Orion aiming to kill the demi-god, to keep him away from the goddess. Orion fought the scorpion courageously, but was not able to resist.

When Artemis learned what happened, she was very angry at her brother. To make amends, Apollo placed Orion's body in the heavens so that she could always remember him. But he also placed the scorpion there so that it would chase the demi-god across the heavens for all eternity, which is why in the change of seasons we always see Scorpio rising in the sky while Orion sets in the other end of the horizon.

SCULPTURE OF THE GREEK GODS



THE SCORPIO CONSTELLATION





A series of 15 horizontal dashed lines spanning the width of the page, intended for handwriting practice.





A series of 18 horizontal dashed lines, evenly spaced, spanning the width of the page, intended for handwriting practice.



MY TRIP TO SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA



Traveling is more than just getting on a plane. Your experience goes beyond your baggage, passport and camera.

Traveling involves changes, a movement. It modifies our outlook about the world.

We invite you to travel through the planet's driest desert, where you will live the most rewarding experiences of your life.

We encourage you to pour your thoughts into this travel journal, record your sensations, document your experiences and thus enhance everything you will learn in this unique place on Earth.

Unique for its flora, fauna, geology, astronomy, culture, and history, but also unique because you are its main character.


SAN PEDRO DE ATACAMA . CHILE

LAGUNA DE DOMESTICA

LAGUNA CHAXA

SALAR DE ATACAMA