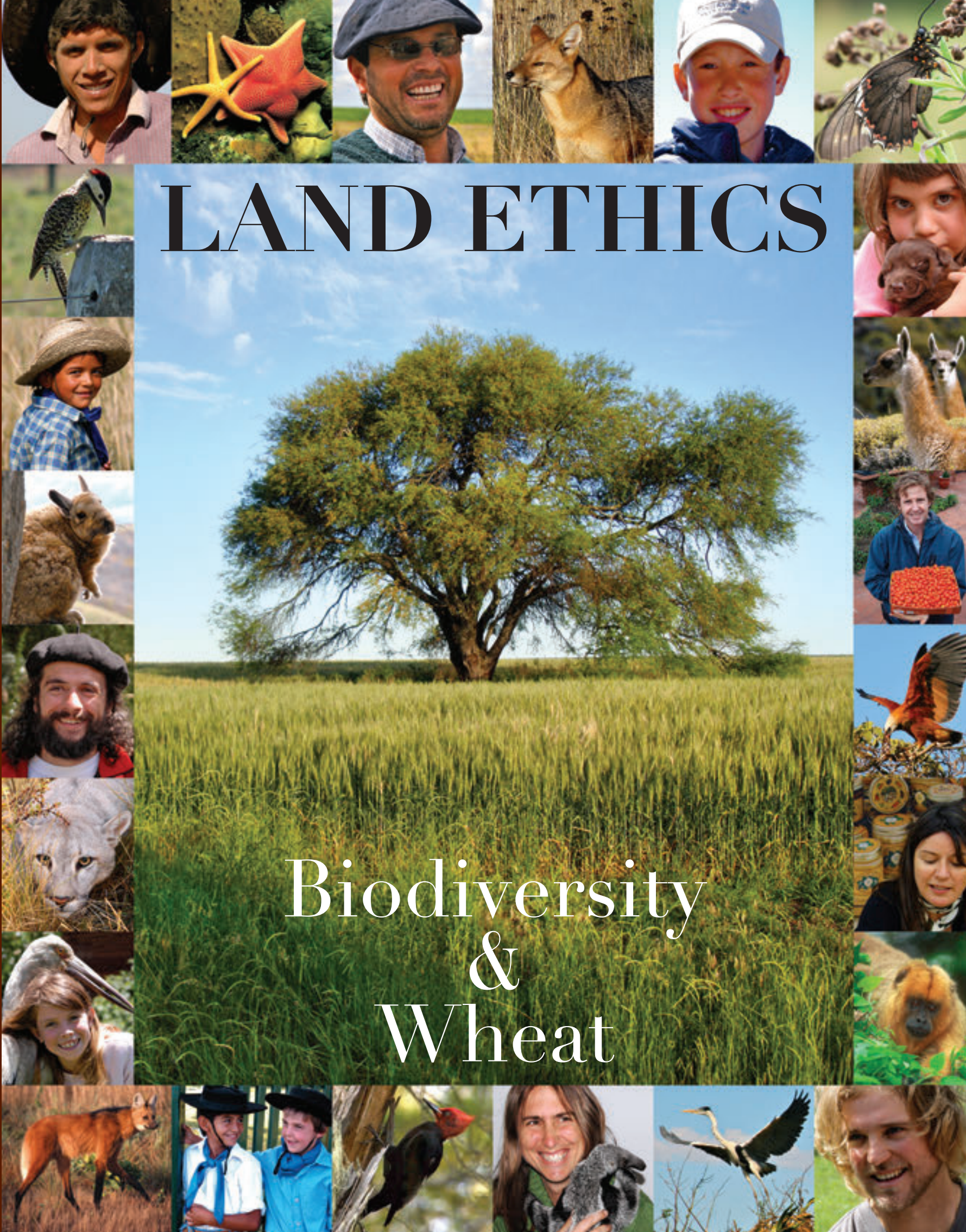


LIFE IS DELIGHTFUL  
IN AN AGRARIAN WORLD!

Biodiversity & Wheat

LAND ETHICS



LAND ETHICS

Biodiversity  
&  
Wheat



# LAND

A PERSONAL LAND ETHIC

Kristine and Douglas Tompkins





# DEVELOPING A LAND ETHIC

## Land Ownership and Social Responsibility

Conservation is a state of health in the land-organism. Health expresses the cooperation of the interdependent parts: soil, water, plants, animals, and people. It implies collective self-renewal and collective self-maintenance.

When any one part lives by depleting another, the state of health disappears. As far as we know, the state of health depends on the retention of the full gamut of species and materials comprising its evolutionary equipment.

Culture is a state of awareness of the land's collective functioning. A culture premised on the destructive dominance of a single species can have but short duration.

—Aldo Leopold

Over the last twenty years we have bought a great deal of land, now well over two million acres. Some people have speculated wildly about our motivations. Others have asked us directly, with genuine curiosity, what prompted an American couple to move to South America and spend two decades buying land for conservation. This small book is the result of those inquiries. The old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words applies here, and part of the explanation will come from simply seeing photographs of various properties we have acquired, with captions describing the use and destiny of each parcel as we know it now.

First and foremost we believe that wilderness areas and wildlife have intrinsic value—that wild places and the creatures at home in them have a right to exist for their own sake. Every human being should care about the diversity of life, the myriad species that are our fellow members of the land community, and be willing to take action, at whatever level necessary, to see that there is enough secure habitat for all species to flourish. Protecting additional conservation land is an ecological imperative.

Since leaving the business world, we have devoted all of our energies and the bulk of our personal wealth to this end—helping contribute to the enormous worldwide effort needed to reverse the global extinction crisis currently underway due to human activity degrading and appropriating natural habitat. The tradition of private individuals buying land and setting it aside for parks and other designated natural areas stretches back more than a century, and we are proud to be part of that tradition. Our wildlands philanthropy activities may not be a new phenomenon, but the scale at which we've acquired land for conservation is likely unprecedented. We have complemented our parkland creation efforts with



agricultural restoration projects, creating organic farms that model innovative practices for other farmers to emulate. In this way we not only strive to create jobs for people and products for the community, but instill a deeper agrarian ethic in the broader culture.

We believe that every landowner, and especially individuals who hold large amounts of private property, should have a personal land ethic and view ownership of land above all as a social responsibility. No one lives for much more than a hundred years, so land “ownership” is transitory. Of course, there are those who believe in inheritance and so property is passed down from parents to children, but in our case we have no such intentions and the “ownership” ends at the end of our lives.

The vast majority of the land we have conserved was formally purchased by charitable foundations or nonprofit organizations that we endowed and manage (The Conservation Land Trust, Conservacion Patagonica, Fundación Pumalín, and others). We also have received generous help from friends, donors, and other foundations on some projects, for which we are profoundly grateful. Roughly 20 percent of the lands acquired have already been donated to the countries of Chile and Argentina for national parks and other reserves, or are predestined to be returned to the public domain in the near future. Much more conservation land will be similarly donated in the next couple of decades. Parkland creation is a lengthy process and perhaps some land protection projects currently underway will continue past our own lifetimes. Our foundations and their officers will carry on without us and eventually all the land acquired for conservation will find its way back to public ownership through donation to the state.

Buying land for conservation, with the objective to own that land for a relatively short period of time, restore it where necessary, and then repatriate it from the private sector to the public sector is, in our minds, one of the most noble efforts anyone can make. We feel very proud to have protected so much land already, and are working hard to create additional national parks in Chile and Argentina. We also have been fortunate to collaborate with an excellent team of people; this growing body of experienced conservationists will continue to advance ambitious land and wildlife protection initiatives past our own lifetimes, whether through foundations, government, or nongovernmental organizations. Helping to nurture a new generation of conservationists is another way of discharging one’s social responsibilities.

The nominal holding of land titles either personally or through our foundations is for such a short period in geologic time as to be nothing more than a wink of an eye. If these lands can be preserved as wild sanctuaries where evolution is allowed to continue or to resume, then that fleeting moment in time will be seen in historical perspective as having been very important.

Over the years we have endured a great deal of criticism from persons with ultranationalist sentiments, and of course by extreme developers, for taking land out of the potential economic development pool. That criticism sometimes has reflected xenophobia because we do not hold national passports from either of the countries we now call home. Yet, in terms of national pride and care of the national patrimony, which is best symbolized in the land upon which a nation sits, we feel we have cared for both Chilean and Argentine land as well as any or most Chilean or Argentine citizens. It is clear to most people that to be a good patriot and look after the *patria* has nothing to do with one’s citizenship documents, and everything to do with one’s behavior. We hope we are proving this correct, and we believe we have done a pretty good job at it so far. Moreover, land conservation leaves open more future possibilities than it restricts today. Protecting land from extractive development for the purposes of sustaining biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem services, providing nature-based recreation (camping, fishing, hiking, wildlife







and bird watching), promoting education, and conducting scientific research is not an irreversible act. That is the beauty of conservation. It provides numerous societal values in the present—ecological, climatic, and aesthetic—while leaving options open as societal needs evolve.

For the other 10 percent of the lands we’ve acquired—those properties not targeted for parklands but for productive agriculture—we are attempting to demonstrate good agricultural practices that also have a social benefit. These efforts at promoting sustainable farming practices, in our minds at least, constitute something good for the public welfare since these lands quite obviously will continue to exist past our lifetimes and with new owners.

We almost always buy beaten-up farms and ranches that have been eroded, damaged, and abused by their former owners. It is not interesting to us to buy agricultural land in excellent condition, for then there is very little to do in terms of restoration and redesign of the land for productive purposes. Restoration is a passion for us, and brings enormous satisfaction when finished. It is also another act of social responsibility that hardly can be topped. After all, no more land is being produced; what we have as a society today is all that there is. As land abuse is ubiquitous, there is ample opportunity for restoration work. Some might say restoration is even a “growth industry.” We see the necessity, the urgency, and the ecological imperative to restore and repair damaged farms. For this reason we seek out degraded farms and work to bring these landscapes back from the dead and restore them to a healthy productivity. These properties then stand as good examples for neighbors, the community, and visitors. The restoration effort often stimulates other landowners to improve their management techniques. Restoration also produces a local pride and this can be infectious in a positive sense.

Restored landscapes not only are good for the soils, water, forests, and flora and fauna of the place—restoration also brings back the beauty that was compromised or absent in the landscape. With beauty comes pride of place and the will to defend it against the recurrence of abuse and mistreatment, threats, and intrusions. This pride of place washes over to house pride, work pride, community pride, family pride, and so forth. The benefits are not hard to understand.

In creating a new farm that is beautiful, productive, and supports the maintenance of biodiversity across the landscape, we attempt to integrate our broad thinking about community, ecology, economy, and society, as well as intellectual and spiritual values. In general we are advocates for local over global, small and low-tech over what might be called high or mega-technology, organic models over machine models, low entropy over high. We seek the simple and elegant approach, looking to adapt farming to the local place instead of relying on unsustainable, complicated, industrialized techniques not adapted to local conditions.

Above all we believe that nature comes first, that we are bound ethically to share the planet with other creatures. In all of our land conservation work, parkland and agricultural properties, we strive to embody ecocentric, not anthropocentric values. Paraphrasing the great conservationist David Brower, and endorsing his sentiment, we believe that there will be no social justice, no economy, no art and culture, no democracy or gender equality—no human society at all—on a dead planet.

—Kristine and Douglas Tompkins





Parklands and open wild lands are the premier class of public lands, a nation's most tangible expression of freedom. Protecting them and enjoying them is a high purpose. Their wealth is an example to all people of resources shared, of a sacred trust in land and the future. National parklands are more than wild laboratories or priceless historic or cultural sites; they are a part of the power of a nation, as great a contributor to national strength as steel mills, vibrant agriculture or even armies. Parklands are the best of a nation. As a people and a country, both are enlarged by their protection.

—Bernard Shanks



# CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Since 1997, almost 700,000 acres of land in Argentina have been purchased for conservation and eventual donation to the national or provincial governments for new or expanded parks. As opportunities arise and budgets permit, more land will be acquired. The vast majority of these conservation lands are in Corrientes Province in northeastern Argentina. Three notable exceptions are Monte León, the dramatic coastal national park in the province of Santa Cruz, created in 2003; a small provincial park created in partnership with the Cat Survival Trust in Misiones Province; and a 37,065-acre former estancia, also in the province of Santa Cruz, which is slated for donation to enlarge the Perito Moreno National Park.

Since 1989, nearly 1,400,000 acres of land in Chile have been purchased for conservation, and several large-scale parks have been created. Pumalín Park, a vast tract of 756,000 acres in Palena Province, has secured national Nature Sanctuary status. Also in Palena, the dramatic Corcovado National Park of 760,000 acres was created in 2005, making it the fourth largest national park in the country. Additionally, large conservation landholdings on Tierra del Fuego are slated for donation, which would enlarge the Padre Agostini National Park and, ideally, make a transboundary park with Argentina's Tierra del Fuego National Park. In the Magallanes Region, 65,000 acres are being readied for donation to create a national park on Isla Riesco. The newest—and perhaps crown jewel—of these land conservation efforts is the future Patagonia National Park project in the Aysén Region of Chile; to date, 225,000 acres have been purchased and the public access infrastructure is under construction.





ESTANCIA  
EL RINCON

15,000 hectares/37,065 acres – Bought in 1992

This property, contiguous with Perito Moreno National Park, was bought with the idea of an eventual gift to the Argentine National Parks Administration to expand the neighboring park. Complications have delayed the donation, but it remains a distinct possibility if certain conditions can be met. Hopefully, this can be accomplished in the near future.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





ESTANCIA  
**EL RINCON**

15,000 hectares/37,065 acres – Bought in 1992

This property should have been included in the original park boundaries, since it is the most spectacular spot in the area, at the foot of the most impressive and highest sheer mountain wall in the Patagonian Andes. This 10,000-foot south wall on Mt. San Lorenzo has given pause to the world's greatest mountaineers; top Italian alpinists have only succeeded in putting a route up the relatively simple East Ridge.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





# MONTE LEON NATIONAL PARK

66,800 hectares/165,063 acres – Bought in 2000

This property was acquired in a single transaction from five members of the famed Braun family of Patagonia, then donated with the help of Fundación Vida Silvestre Argentina to the Argentine National Parks Administration. This gift to the Argentine people created the first coastal national park in the country.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





**MONTE LEÓN**  
**NATIONAL PARK**

**66,800 hectares/165,063 acres – Bought in 2000**

There are few wild coasts left in the world and Monte León would qualify as one. With more than twenty-five miles of Atlantic shoreline, it harbors 65,000 nesting pairs of Magellanic penguins, great herds of sea lions, and vast numbers of shorebirds. Inland, all original species are present including guanaco, fox, rhea, puma, and other mammals typical of the Patagonia steppe.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





# HOSTERIA MONTE LEON

330 hectares/815 acres – Bought in 2000

This property was kept out of the gift to the National Parks Administration, as it was the family house of Silvia Braun and her husband Juan Kuriger, who run a small tourist hosteria there. To accommodate them when the rest of the nearly 163,000 acres were converted to national parklands, Conservacion Patagonica provided a lifetime lease to operate the hotel.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





## ESTANCIA DOR-AIKE

33,000 hectares/81,543 acres – Bought in 2002

Bordering the long and wide Santa Cruz River, this historical sheep estancia was bought to expand Monte León National Park. With Monte León's creation, all the Dor-Aike land east of Highway 3 was added to the new park. The remainder on the west side of the highway was sold to a private buyer who keeps the livestock numbers low and emphasizes wildlife-friendly ranching practices.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Santa Cruz Province, Argentina





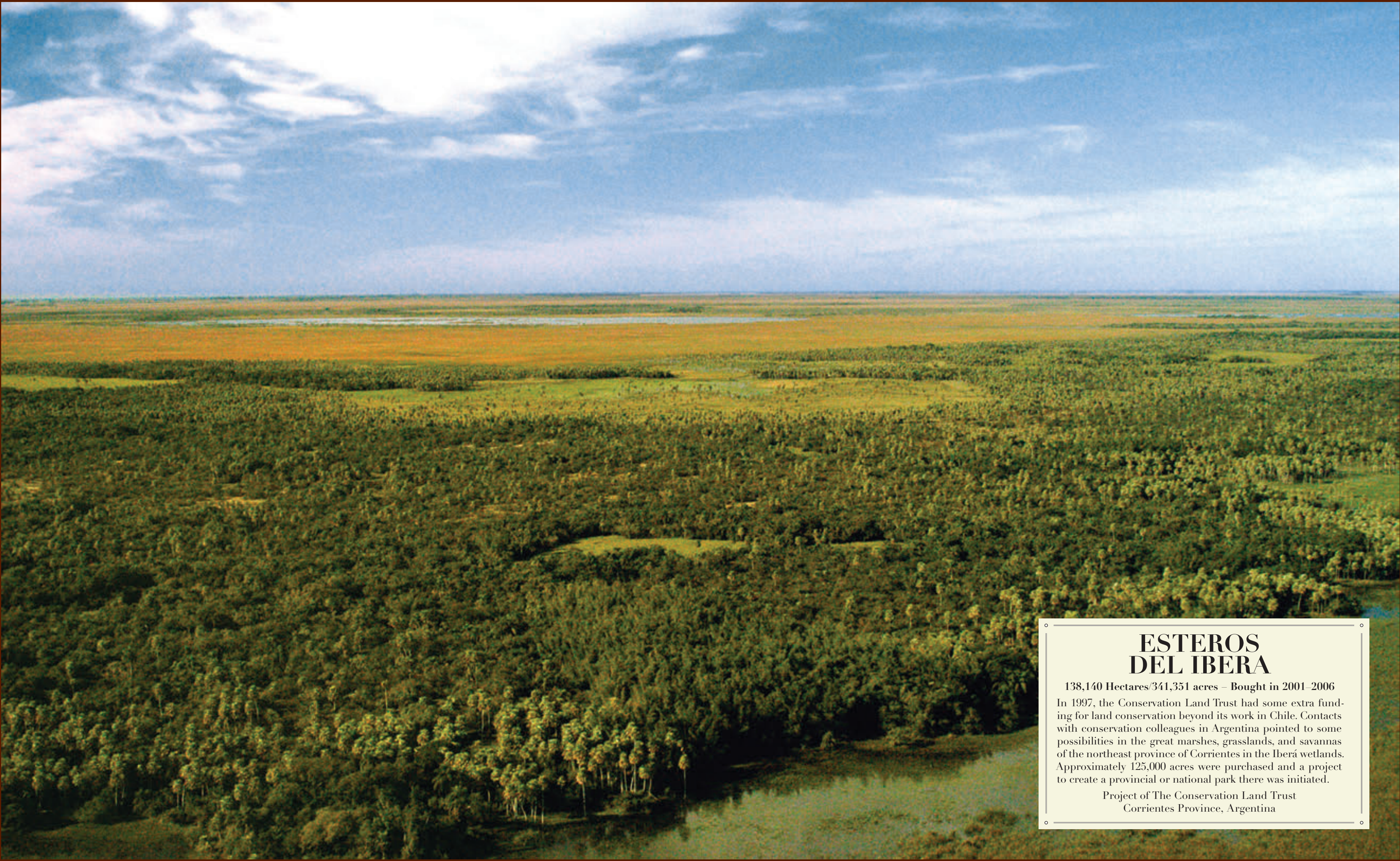
# EL PIÑALITO PROVINCIAL PARK

3764 hectares/9301 acres – Bought in 1992

With the support of CLT, the Cat Survival Trust of England was able to purchase this piece of subtropical Paraná wet forest. Later, it was donated to the Province of Misiones and made into public access parkland. The property provides habitat for five species of wild feline including jaguarundi, ocelot, and puma.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Misiones Province, Argentina





## ESTEROS DEL IBERA

138,140 Hectares/341,351 acres – Bought in 2001–2006

In 1997, the Conservation Land Trust had some extra funding for land conservation beyond its work in Chile. Contacts with conservation colleagues in Argentina pointed to some possibilities in the great marshes, grasslands, and savannas of the northeast province of Corrientes in the Iberá wetlands. Approximately 125,000 acres were purchased and a project to create a provincial or national park there was initiated.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Corrientes Province, Argentina





## ESTEROS DEL IBERA

138,140 Hectares/341,351 acres – Bought in 2001–2006

A provincial reserve of more than four million acres was declared in 1983, but only a few protected areas where park rangers were posted gave meaning to this designation. Iberá is one of Earth's greatest freshwater wetlands and a biodiversity "hotspot" in Argentina, with many species still abundant and with sufficient habitat to survive the intense development threatening from every side.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Corrientes Province, Argentina





# ESTEROS DEL IBERA

138,140 Hectares/341,351 acres – Bought in 2001–2006

Today, between provincial land and that of CLT and other conservation properties, nearly 60 percent of the reserve is under good protection; wildlife in those areas is showing a remarkable recovery. Although it may take decades to buy out willing private owners to eventually create Argentina's largest national park and reintroduce a few extirpated species, that dream is now born.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Corrientes Province, Argentina





# ESTANCIA SAN ALONSO

10,786 hectares/26,652 acres – Bought in 1997

This was the first property that the Conservation Land Trust bought in the wetlands of Iberá; it was purchased in a package of three estancias totaling 118,600 acres from a local ranching family. In the heart of the vast marshlands, this is one of the most beautiful and biologically rich properties in this area, and is also slated for donation to public ownership in the future.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province



An aerial photograph of a vast wetland landscape. The terrain is a mosaic of green marshes and numerous small, irregularly shaped blue ponds. In the lower right, a denser area of trees and shrubs contains a small cluster of buildings, likely the estancia. The horizon is flat and extends to the top of the frame under a clear sky.

## ESTANCIA GUAYABI

24,915 hectares/61,565 acres – Bought in 1997

One of the most isolated of the properties in the Iberá watershed, this ranch lies deep in the wetlands, surrounded by marshes on all sides. It is an ideal site for reintroduction of extirpated species because its natural boundaries make it difficult for poachers to enter. It is slated for donation as the future park in the Iberá wetlands develops.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





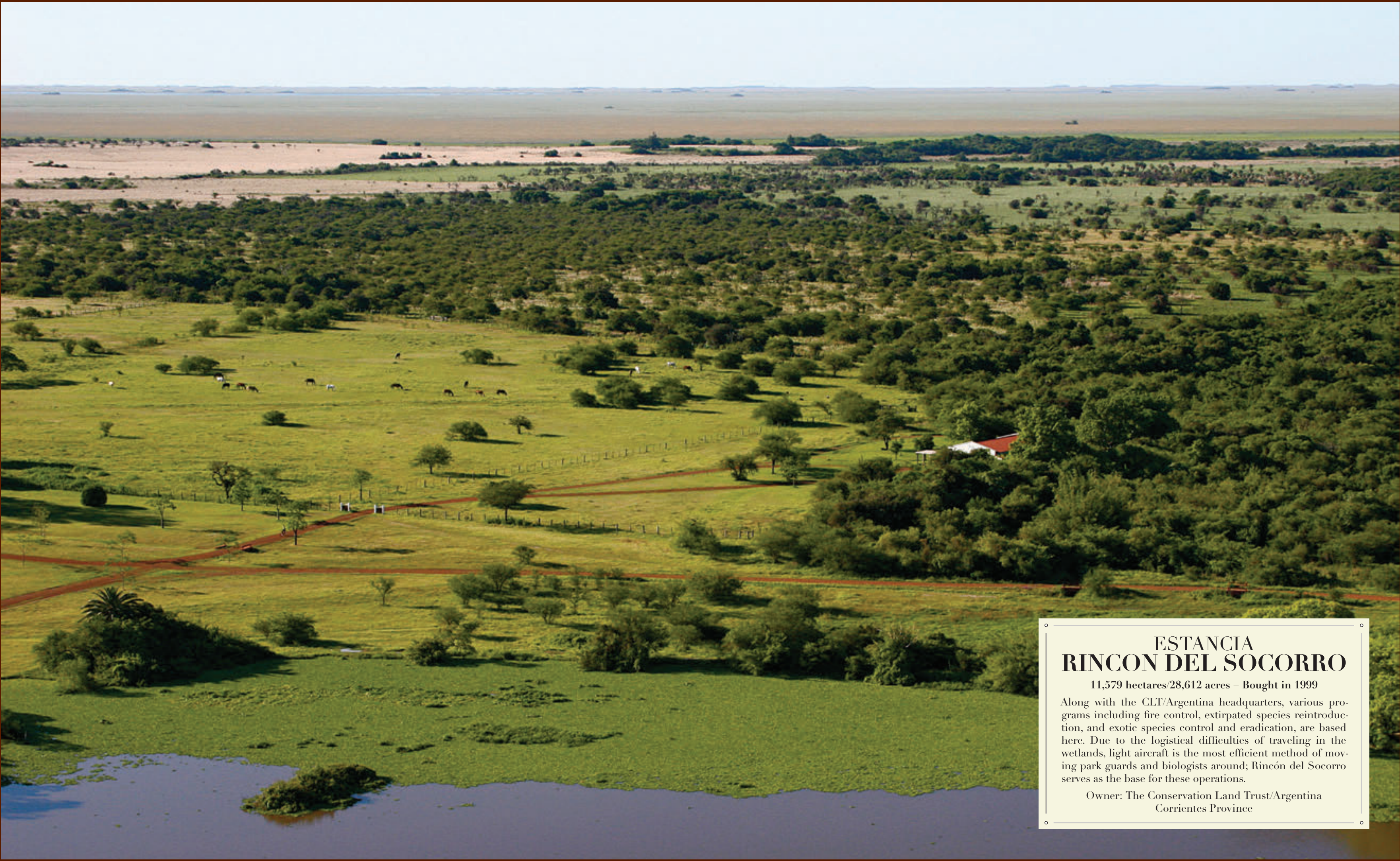
## ESTANCIA RINCON DEL SOCORRO

11,579 hectares/28,612 acres – Bought in 1999

This former cattle ranch was bought from a prominent Argentine agro-business group to become a center of regional conservation efforts. The ranch headquarters have been renovated into an ecotourist lodge, Hostería Rincón del Socorro. The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina, which administers the conservation project in the adjacent Iberá wetland and savannah, has its offices here.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA RINCON DEL SOCORRO

11,579 hectares/28,612 acres – Bought in 1999

Along with the CLT/Argentina headquarters, various programs including fire control, extirpated species reintroduction, and exotic species control and eradication, are based here. Due to the logistical difficulties of traveling in the wetlands, light aircraft is the most efficient method of moving park guards and biologists around; Rincón del Socorro serves as the base for these operations.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province



An aerial photograph of a large rural estate. A wide, reddish-brown dirt road curves through the landscape. In the center, there is a large, rectangular, brown-roofed structure, possibly a greenhouse or a large shed. To its right, there are several smaller buildings with red roofs. The surrounding area is lush green with many trees and some pink blossoms. The overall scene is a well-maintained rural property.

## ESTANCIA RINCON DEL SOCORRO

11,579 hectares/28,612 acres – Bought in 1999

The estancia's acreage is intended to be donated to the state for a provincial or national park sometime in the future. The ranch headquarters is an historical site dating back to the 1800s—the main house, now converted to an elegant lodge, hosts nature-lovers from around the world. Housing for foundation personnel is also located here.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
**SAN IGNACIO**

4226 hectares/10,442 acres – Bought in 1999

This is the northernmost of the CLT properties in the Esteros del Iberá wetlands. Although relatively small compared with other properties in the land trust's holdings, it is well situated, so a provincial wildlife guard station will be built here in the near future. This will add to the chain of park guard stations that surround the provincial parklands. Slated for donation in the future.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
**YAGUARETE-CORA**

15,297 hectares/37,799 acres – Bought in 1999

This ranch was bought for conservation purposes, foreseeing an eventual provincial or national park within the present Iberá reserve. It is presently leased to a cattle operator under strict grazing conditions with low stocking rates. With several other ranches, it makes up the Cambyreta conservation management zone of the Conservation Land Trust. Slated for donation.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
**MONTEREY**

4792 hectares/11,841 acres – Bought in 2003

This estancia was bought opportunistically for pure conservation purposes as the owners wanted to sell at a time when the foundation happened to have surplus funding for land acquisition. The land fits into a group of properties at the north end of the great Iberá marshes, and is slated for eventual donation to public ownership as parkland.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





# ESTANCIA SAN NICOLAS

16,080 hectares/39,734 acres – Bought in 2003

This ranch was bought for conservation; after several years of being leased for grazing, the property now is entirely free of cattle. The original ranch headquarters has been transformed into a Provincial Park Guard Station with park rangers, a biology field station, and public access campgrounds.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA SAN NICOLAS

16,080 hectares/39,734 acres – Bought in 2003

Located within reasonable driving distance from the small village of San Miguel by dirt road, San Nicholas serves as an access point for visitors. The land is rich in wildlife, with some of the highest concentrations of alligators and the threatened marsh deer in the entire Iberá watershed. Slated for eventual donation.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





## EL CAÑI SANCTUARY

524 hectares/1295 acres – Bought in 1989

This small remnant of Araucaria forest was bought in collaboration with philanthropists Alan Weeden and Yvon Chouinard, at the urging of conservationist Rick Klein. It was one of the first private conservation efforts in Chile, and was later expanded slightly by CLT. Today the sanctuary lives peacefully, quietly evolving, with only a few visitors enjoying its wild beauty.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Araucania Region, Chile





# PUMALIN PARK

289,000 hectares/711,199 acres – Bought 1990–1998

The land for Pumalín, one of CLT’s earliest conservation projects, was acquired over a period of eight years from more than twenty owners. Roughly 98 percent of the acreage came from large absentee landowners, both Chilean and foreign. In 2006, the land was donated to a sister foundation, Fundación Pumalín, based in Chile, for its continued administration as a public access park under a private initiative.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





# PUMALIN PARK

289,000 hectares/711,199 acres – Bought 1990–1998

The park hosts nearly 10,000 visitors per year, with visitation growing. The 2008 eruption of the Chaitén Volcano within the park put a sudden but temporary halt to public use. Most of the park was unaffected by the volcano, but the southern area in the El Amarillo Valley was heavily damaged, and roads and camping areas affected.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





# PUMALIN PARK

289,000 hectares/711,199 acres – Bought 1990–1998

The park has some of largest remaining stands of native alerce trees, eighty-five lakes, huge and healthy broadleaf evergreen forests running from the oceans up into the Andes, and some forty-seven miles of shoreline—all adding up to sensational and spectacular parkland. Pumalín is slated to be donated to the Chilean state as a new national park some-time in the future.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





ESTERO  
PANGAL

590 hectares/1458 acres – Bought in 1994

This property is located on the beautiful Magdalena Island, 80 percent of which is within Isla Magdalena National Park, with the remaining land in some scattered private inholdings. It was bought along with other inholdings to incorporate them into the national park. Four other properties have already been donated back to the state and are now in the park; this one will eventually join them.

Owner: Cuarenta Grados Sur S.A.  
Aysén Region, Chile





## CORCOVADO NATIONAL PARK

293,986 hectares/726,439 acres – Bought in 1994

In 1994, American citizen Peter Buckley and the Conservation Land Trust jointly acquired approximately 200,000 acres of pristine forestland and alpine wilderness in the south of Palena Province in Chile's Lakes Region. CLT later bought 11,100 acres near the mouth of the Corcovado River on the Pacific Ocean to expand the conservation holdings.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile



An aerial photograph of a vast, flat landscape in Chile. The terrain is a mix of dry, yellowish-brown earth and patches of green vegetation. A winding river or stream flows through the center, surrounded by dense green forest. Several large, irregularly shaped ponds or lakes are scattered throughout the landscape, reflecting the sky. The overall scene is a mix of natural beauty and human impact.

## CORCOVADO NATIONAL PARK

293,986 hectares/726,439 acres – Bought in 1994

In 2005, the property was donated to the Chilean state under the proviso that the government would contribute 516,000 additional acres of contiguous state land to form Corcovado National Park. The park was then created and inaugurated by President Ricardo Lagos, whose dedication to making the park was essential to its formation.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





# CORCOVADO NATIONAL PARK

293,986 hectares/726,439 acres – Bought in 1994

Corcovado is now the fourth largest national park in Chile, and certainly one of the most spectacular. The park contains eighty-six lakes, the beautiful Corcovado River, fifty-two miles of coastline and some of the best scenery in Southern Chile. Tic Toc Bay on the south end of the park often hosts orcas, blue whales and huge basking sharks.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





## ESTANCIA YENDEGAIA

38,750 hectares/95,751 acres – Bought in 1998

A stunning piece of wild nature, this property stretches from the Beagle Channel up into the Darwin Range at 54 Degrees South. Southern beech forests, extensive grasslands, rugged coastline, and beautiful rivers and mountains make this among the most varied landscape on the island of Tierra del Fuego.

Project of Fundación Yendegaia  
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region, Chile





ESTANCIA  
**YENDEGAIA**

38,750 hectares/95,751 acres – Bought in 1998

A former cattle ranch, this property was initially bought and given to a Chilean land conservation organization. After some financial and administration difficulties, the land was conveyed to the Yendegaia Foundation, whose board of directors is composed principally of Pumalín Foundation staff members. These experienced conservationists manage the property and oversee its caretaking and restoration.

Project of Fundación Yendegaia  
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region, Chile





## ESTANCIA YENDEGAIA

38,750 hectares/95,751 acres – Bought in 1998

The goal of the Yendegaia Foundation is to donate the land to the Chilean state to enlarge the adjacent Padre Agostini National Park and then to form a bi-national park with the contiguous Tierra del Fuego National Park in Argentina. This would be an ideal marriage of parks and be the first transboundary park between the two countries.

Project of Fundación Yendegaia  
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region, Chile





## FUNDO RIO BLANCO

108 hectares/267 acres – Bought in 1999

This degraded farm was bought with specific conservation goals. It is the last private property in the Blanco River valley, and acts as a gatekeeper to block wood poachers who would steal trees from Hornopirén National Park. One day it will be donated to the Chilean park service to expand the national park.

Project of The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region, Chile





# SANTO DOMINGO NORTE

765 hectares/1890 acres – Bought in 1999

Located by the Canal Refugio on the Pacific Ocean, this land of fragile forested landscapes was badly abused by its former owner with a cattle operation. It is enjoying a much needed rest and recuperation. This property will eventually be incorporated into the Melimoyu National Park project that is presently underway by a Chilean conservation foundation, Fundación Melimoyu.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Ltda.  
Aysén Region, Chile





# FUNDO LA LEONA

940 Hectares/2323 acres – Bought in 2000

Estero Santo Domingo, on a spectacular inner fjord, was acquired with the idea of an eventual donation for a future Melimoyu National Park. The Ministry of Public Lands suggested a trade of this parcel for some CLT land in the northeast of Pumalin. La Leona, Santo Domingo and Santo Domingo Norte now constitute one large property of 14,164 acres, all slated to be donated to the future national park.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Ltda.  
Aysén Region, Chile





ESTANCIA  
**CABO LEÓN**

26,620 hectares/65,778 acres – Bought in 2001

This property is situated on Isla Riesco, just across the narrow Río Verde, an hour and a half by car north of Punta Arenas. With its intact and healthy Southern Beech forests, Cabo León would be an ideal addition to the adjacent Alacalufe National Reserve. Hopefully, it can be donated to the Chilean state and absorbed into a future Alacalufe National Park comprising 5.8 million acres.

Project of Fundación Yendegaia  
Magallanes and Antártica Chilena Region, Chile





## VALLE CHACABUCO

79,100 hectares/195,456 acres – Bought 2004–2008

These properties were bought specifically to be donated to the Chilean state to form the future Patagonia National Park along with nearly 625,000 acres of contiguous state land that comprise the Tamango and Jeinimeni Reserves. Former sheep estancias made up much of the land that will become the future park. The rest is mostly high mountainous and forested areas.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Aysén Region, Chile





# VALLE CHACABUCO

79,100 hectares/195,456 acres – Bought 2004–2008

Once consolidated, these lands will make up one of the most dynamic and spectacular parks in South America—much larger and varied in landscapes than the flagship Chilean national park, Torres del Paine, to the south. Lakes, rivers, wetlands, grasslands, forests, mountains, abundant wildlife, and inspiring public access infrastructure are all prominent features of this soon-to-be national park.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Aysén Region, Chile





## VALLE CHACABUCO

79,100 hectares/195,456 acres – Bought 2004–2008

Many new parks face stiff local opposition, and even lack-luster enthusiasm from national governments. In this case, the local municipality supports the park effort as a magnet for tourism. Valle Chacabuco has been the top conservation priority for the Chilean National Parks Administration for decades because the park system lacks good representation of the Patagonia steppe ecosystem.

Project of Conservacion Patagonica  
Aysén Region, Chile



# ARGENTINE FARMS & RANCHES

The management and restoration of ranches in the Province of Corrientes in northeastern Argentina began in 2002, when the economically stressed energy company Perez-Companc sold off its forestry holdings of nearly 275,000 acres. This collection of properties included both the main industrial tree plantation lands and sixteen working ranches and farms destined to become monoculture tree farms. All of these ranches were degraded. Some were sold, but the most interesting properties were renovated and restored, allowing them to become some of the highest-quality ranches in the province.

In Entre Ríos Province, three agricultural farms are being restored, reconfigured, and converted to organic polyculture agriculture. Organic grain production is intermixed with fruit, nut, and olive orchards, honey production, aromatic plants, medicinal plants, and cattle and sheep operations. The diversity on these farms represents a complete departure from the ubiquitous—and highly problematic—large chemical monocultures of industrial farms. Beyond caring for soils and producing healthy food, the farms add an element of beauty not seen in many agricultural landscapes, which gives pleasure to both residents and visitors.





## ESTANCIA IBERÁ

19,691 hectares/48,656 acres – Bought in 2000

Located to the east of Estancia Rincón del Socorro, this ranch was purchased one year later than Socorro. These two ranches then were reconfigured: Estancia Iberá, now in the southern half, remains a working cattle ranch, while Rincón del Socorro, now in the northern half, is preserved for wild-life conservation.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
IBERA

19,691 hectares/48,656 acres – Bought in 2000

When acquired, the ranch infrastructure had been completely abandoned so all structures were either demolished and replaced or rebuilt. Some ninety miles of new fences were erected, seventy-five new gates were installed, and corrals, windmills, and roads were built or repaired. All houses were renovated or built from scratch and extensive landscaping done.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
IBERA

19,691 hectares/48,656 acres – Bought in 2000

Today, the ranch is leased to a cattle company, which manages 6,500 head of cattle using organic standards and only grazing on native grasses. Eventually this ranch may be incorporated into the Iberá reserve or a future park. Roughly 10,000 acres have been taken out of production and dedicated to wildlife. It has prime waterfowl breeding grounds.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust/Argentina  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
**VILLA ADELAIDA**

3493 hectares/8631 acres – Bought in 2002

This ranch was part of the Perez-Compagnon forestry company land package, and thus escaped the conversion to pine plantations. With good natural grasslands, this beautiful property is ideal for environmentally responsible cattle grazing. It was sold in 2007 to the Argentine owner of a neighboring ranch, who has been, thankfully, restoring it.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA AÑA CUA

9780 hectares/24,166 acres – Bought in 2002

This estancia was part of the large package of properties that came with the purchase of Perez-Companc forestry company. The purchase gave the ranch a stay of execution from the planned monocultures of industrial forestry, preserving one of the best ranches in Corrientes, with its good soils and native grasslands.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA AÑA CUA

9780 hectares/24,166 acres – Bought in 2002

Considerable investment was made in the infrastructure and restoration of the ranch. 1,000 acres of abandoned citrus orchards were pulled out and replaced by a bull rearing operation. All fences, gates, corrals and water tanks were replaced or installed new. Roads were fixed, houses built or remodeled and the entire ranch was brought up to a high standard.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA AÑA CUA

9780 hectares/24,166 acres – Bought in 2002

Besides the orchards, 750 acres of exotic tree plantations were removed; areas where agriculture had failed were restored to grasslands. The ranch supports 4,500 head of Braford cattle. After seven years, the fruits of these labors are beginning to show—this ranch is a real beauty.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





ESTANCIA  
BATEL

6388 hectares/15,785 acres – Bought in 2002

With the purchase of the Perez-Companc forestry company, this estancia was also saved from conversion to tree plantations. A sizeable investment was made to put the ranch infrastructure in good shape. After five years of careful management, it was sold to an Argentine rancher. It is one of the best cattle operations in the province for high quality subtropical native grasses.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA CELINA

7414 hectares/18,320 acres – Bought in 2002

This estancia is actually a combination of three properties, Tranquerita, Lovera, and Celina, close to the town of San Miguel. Since it sits on the edge of the great marshes of Iberá, a sizeable buffer zone was taken out of the ranch for biodiversity protection. These 5,510 acres are now held by the Conservation Land Trust; the remaining 12,770 acres were sold to a private Argentine company in 2008.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## EMPRESAS VERDES ARGENTINA

57,656 hectares/142,468 acres – Bought in 2002

This property was bought in 2002 from the Perez-Compane forestry company. The nearly 55,000 acres of pine plantations needed a considerable investment in restoration and environmental redesign. It was a pity, though, to see the native grasslands converted to industrial exotic monocultures. The company was then sold in 2007.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





# LA SEÑORA DEL MILAGRO

3951 hectares/9763 acres – Bought in 2002

At the north end of the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, this property is located on the Island of Talavera in the Paraná River Delta, near the city of Zarate. Originally a willow tree plantation in bad condition, it was restored and diversified into cattle operations, honey production, quality baled hay, and pecan plantations. In 2007, it was sold to the Argentine division of a Chilean forestry company.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Buenos Aires Province





## ESTANCIA EL TRANSITO

13,080 hectares/32,321 acres – Bought in 2002

Bordering the biodiversity-rich wetlands of the Iberá marsh, this property is an extremely important area for conservation, to buffer the wetlands from degradation. In 2001, the ranch was nearly bought from the Perez-Compane forestry company, which had planned to transform it into an exotic monoculture pine plantation.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





# ESTANCIA EL TRANSITO

13,080 hectares/32,321 acres – Bought in 2002

Just as negotiations appeared close to resolution, it was revealed that the entire forestry company had to be bought in order to secure this estancia. Consequently, 272,000 acres were acquired just to secure this critical ranch. It has taken nearly six years to resell or restore the many diverse properties that came with the company.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA EL TRÁNSITO

13,080 hectares/32,321 acres – Bought in 2002

Since its purchase, some 10,000 acres have been taken out of production and are dedicated to biodiversity conservation. The remaining El Tránsito ranch is the central and largest component of the El Tránsito Group, which includes Caabi Rincón and El Fortín. The ranch now is one of the most beautiful in the province with all new infrastructure.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





# ESTANCIA EL FORTIN

4103 hectares/10,139 acres – Bought in 2002

Located next to El Tránsito, this ranch was also acquired in the overall purchase of Perez-Compane forestry company. Like El Tránsito, it is an important property to help preserve the Iberá watershed. Almost half of its area has been slated for conservation and eventual donation to a future provincial or national park.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## ESTANCIA CAABI RINCON

3242 hectares/8011 acres – Bought in 2002

This cattle ranch is one of three estancias in the “El Tránsito Group,” which together comprise one ranch of 52,600 acres. The infrastructure and housing of this ranch have been built almost entirely from zero. Since it lies nearly twenty miles by road from the El Tránsito ranch center, Caabi Rincón has its own foreman and dedicated ranch hands.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Corrientes Province





## CAMPO ALTO FELICIANO

2343 hectares/5790 acres – Bought in 2007

This farm was a beautiful swan disguised as an ugly duckling: it was in shambles when bought, but has been undergoing a major facelift and restoration. The housing and outbuildings, infrastructure and machinery, and erosion control systems have all been built new, restored, or installed.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Entre Ríos Province





## CAMPO ALTO FELICIANO

2343 hectares/5790 acres – Bought in 2007

The farm is now in the process of shifting from “conventional” chemical and industrial management to organic management. Grain agriculture is underway, high quality and highly diverse pastures have been seeded and a different grazing regime instituted. Once the restoration is complete, the farm will likely be sold so as to consolidate management at the Laguna Blanca farm.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Entre Ríos Province





CAMPO  
**LAGUNA BLANCA**

3003 hectares/7420 acres – Bought in 2007

Sitting at the confluence of the Feliciano and Paraná rivers, this farm not only has excellent soil, but is among the most beautiful farms in all of Argentina. A 1,600-acre lake sits at the south end of the property, separated by a thin band of land with the Feliciano River. The wetland section of the farm provides good bird habitat.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins,  
Dolores Perea-Muñoz and Eduardo Chorén  
Entre Ríos Province



An aerial photograph of a vast, green agricultural landscape. The land is divided into several large, irregular fields by dark lines representing roads or fences. Scattered throughout the fields are numerous small, dark trees. In the background, a large body of water, likely a lake or bay, stretches across the horizon under a clear sky. The water is a deep blue, and the surrounding land is covered in dense green vegetation. The overall scene is one of a well-maintained, expansive farm.

## CAMPO LAGUNA BLANCA

3003 hectares/7420 acres – Bought in 2007

Polyculture, not monoculture, is the key concept on this farm, which will be a highly diversified enterprise. When the farm is fully up and running, it will produce as many as sixty-five different crops, from aromatic and medicinal plants to fruits, nuts, hay, and grains.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins,  
Dolores Perea-Muñoz and Eduardo Chorén  
Entre Ríos Province





## CAMPO LAGUNA BLANCA

3003 hectares/7420 acres – Bought in 2007

This farm's range of production will include twenty aromatic and herbal species, a dozen grains, sheep and honey, and numerous horticulture crops. Orchards will produce eleven fruit and nut varieties. Once perennial species for polycultures are developed, the farm will convert to a zero-till system.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins,  
Dolores Perea-Muñoz and Eduardo Chorén  
Entre Ríos Province





## CAMPO MALAMBO

1180 hectares/2961 acres – Bought in 2009

The latest farm in the group of productive properties was acquired to consolidate the management of agricultural land near the main farm at Laguna Blanca. Similar to Laguna Blanca, this exceptional farm is perched on the bluffs above the Paraná River in northeast Entre Ríos Province. Few agricultural properties match its beauty and wildlife values.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Entre Ríos Province



An aerial photograph of a vast, green landscape, likely a park or farm. A road runs diagonally across the upper half of the image. Below the road, there's a small, oval-shaped track or field. The landscape is dotted with clusters of trees, some of which are casting long, dark shadows. The overall scene is bright and verdant.

# CHILEAN FARMS

Since 1990, a large-scale effort to restore damaged land to productivity has been underway in Chile's Lakes Region, through the continual process of buying and selling small farms. Generally located in the southern Province of Palena, these farms serve as regional models of a more diversified agriculture with better management practices. The farms range in size from sixty to six hundred hectares (approximately 150–1500 acres) but with a considerable percentage dedicated to forests and wildlife habitat. They are designed to provide a modest but dignified living for families and boost the local economy without degrading soils or native forests.

The first farms purchased were connected to land that eventually became part of the Pumalín Park conservation area. Since all of these farms had been badly abused by their former owners, they required extensive restoration, which has taken years of hard work and considerable investment. Some farms have since been sold to provide income to buy other farms, also for restoration.

Restoring these farms has brought beauty back to this spectacular landscape and has developed a rural aesthetic not previously present in this part of Southern Chile. Thus, these restoration efforts complement the project of the parklands, which border most of the farms.





## FUNDO REÑIHUE

708 hectares/1749 acres – Bought in 1991

This was the first agricultural property bought in either Chile or Argentina. It was purchased from a Swiss family, who had bought it from the original German settler who founded the farm in 1935. When purchased, it was in extremely bad shape with massive erosion scars from cattle, burned out areas of forest, and degraded pastures.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
REÑIHUE

708 hectares/1749 acres – Bought in 1991

With nearly twenty years of care, the farm is productive again and the forests have recovered well. All of the new infrastructure was built using the local Chiloé architecture style with indigenous materials weathered by the rain, wind, and sun. There are two beautiful organic gardens that provide year-round vegetables to the twelve people living permanently at the farm and a steady stream of guests.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO REÑIHUE

708 hectares/1749 acres – Bought in 1991

This is the primary home of Kris and Doug Tompkins, the founders of the Conservation Land Trust, Pumalín Foundation, and Conservacion Patagonica. The farm acts as a de facto park ranger station for the Reñihué Valley, an access point for Pumalín Park, and provides spectacular views of the Michimahuida Volcano, the iconic centerpiece of the park.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO RIO GONZALO

161 hectares/398 acres – Bought in 1994

This farm was purchased both to be restored from its previous poor condition and to be a public campground for visitors to Pumalín Park. It is located just across the Gonzalo River, in front of the ferry ramp that delivers and dispatches visitors going both north and south from Caleta Gonzalo.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Lakes Region





# FUNDO RIO GONZALO

161 hectares/398 acres – Bought in 1994

The farm serves as a model for small subsistence farms that are typical to this area of Chile. Its fine organic garden supplies vegetables to the café/restaurant at the park entrance, and attracts the attention of park visitors interested in organic gardens, worm composting, berries, bees, and sheep production.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Lakes Region



An aerial photograph of a large farm property. The farm features several buildings, including a large white barn with a red roof, a smaller white house, and a stone building. There are also several green-roofed structures. The farm is surrounded by lush green fields and dense forests. A stone wall runs along the edge of the property. The overall scene is a mix of open fields, wooded areas, and farm buildings.

## FUNDO RIO GONZALO

161 hectares/398 acres – Bought in 1994

In summer, the campground at the farm is brimming with visitors from all over the world and acts as one of the principal gateways to Pumalín Park. These visitors, mostly young people and often students on summer vacation trips, get a chance to hike trails, experience directly the marvels of true temperate rainforests, and appreciate the magnificence of wild nature.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Lakes Region





# FUNDO PILLAN

492 hectares/1216 acres – Bought in 1994

This is a key farm—and a beautiful one too. Situated at the geographical center of the Pumalín Park project, it is in a strategic place between the Comau and Reñihué fjords. This property has undergone its share of suffering: both a cattle farm and industrial salmon operations have abused the land and water, leaving serious impacts.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
PILLAN

492 hectares/1216 acres – Bought in 1994

Since its purchase, this farm has been slowly returning from the dead. Today, it is both productive and aesthetically pleasing. The site offers sensational views of the Pillán Fjord, the snow-capped Michimahuida Volcano, and the high peaks between Huinay and Vodudahue. Now home to more than twenty people, it is the administrative center for Pumalín Park and its associated buffer farmlands.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





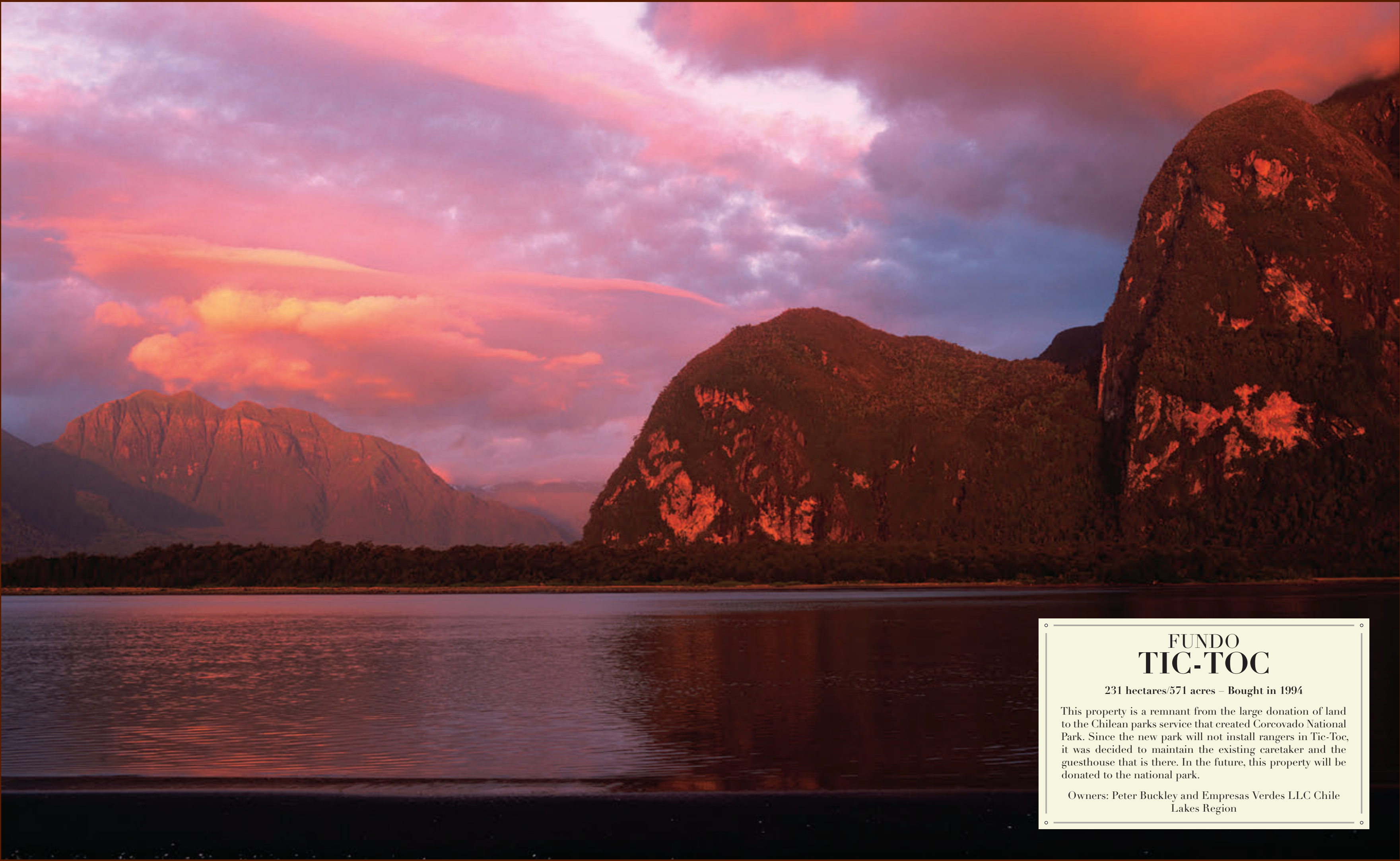
FUNDO  
PILLAN

492 hectares/1216 acres – Bought in 1994

Pillán is the production center for organic honey derived from native flowering trees. It has both sheep and cattle carefully rotating through good pastures. As on any farm in this area, careful pasture management is critical to keep the grasslands and topsoil in good shape, given the unusually high rainfall of twenty feet per year.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO TIC-TOC

231 hectares/571 acres – Bought in 1994

This property is a remnant from the large donation of land to the Chilean parks service that created Corcovado National Park. Since the new park will not install rangers in Tic-Toc, it was decided to maintain the existing caretaker and the guesthouse that is there. In the future, this property will be donated to the national park.

Owners: Peter Buckley and Empresas Verdes LLC Chile  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO VODUDAHUE

1502 hectares/3711 acres – Bought in 1994-1999

This farm sits in the center of the dramatic landscape of the Vodudahue Valley with no roads to it—access is only by sea or air. Visitors and locals alike jokingly call it the “Yosemite Valley of Chile.” The restoration work here has been going on for more than fifteen years; although sections remain which still require extensive work, its transformation is well advanced.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO VODUDAHUE

1502 hectares/3711 acres – Bought in 1994-1999

In 1998 a native species tree nursery was built to supply seedlings for reforestation; later, pastures were restored for both sheep and cattle. Some 150 additional acres will be restored for pastures by the end of 2010. Today the farm is highly diversified with honey production, cattle, sheep, blueberries, wineberries, currants, gooseberries, murta berries, and raspberries.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
VODUDAHUE

1502 hectares/3711 acres – Bought in 1994-1999

A breeding program is underway here, producing high quality rams that are used to improve the genetics of sheep on sister farms and to sell to third parties. This farm manages an intern program for students from forestry schools and agricultural colleges. It also serves as an informal Pumalín Park ranger station for the Vodudahue and Barceló River valleys and is open to the public.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
**LOS LEONES**

411 hectares/1016 acres – Bought in 1996

This run-down farm was restored to productivity and then sold to an American buyer. It sits in a prime location near the village of Raul Marín Balmaceda in the northernmost part of the Aysén Region. A caretaker family occupies the main house, while a set of small hobbit-size cottages provides a perfect place for guests looking out on the Pitipalena Bay.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Aysén Region





# FUNDO LOS LEONES

411 hectares/1016 acres – Bought in 1996

Nestled between rivers and ocean, this beautiful sea ranch is essentially an island, with abundant shorebirds and good forests. It is ideally located for sailing, fishing, or as a jumping off place for a visit to the spectacular Corcovado National Park just to the north or for navigating up the Palena River that empties into the ocean just behind the farm.

Owners: Kristine and Douglas Tompkins  
Aysén Region





## FUNDO RINCON BONITO

213 hectares/526 acres – Bought in 1999

In the northeast sector of Pumalín Park, this farm was also bought as a de facto park ranger station. Situated in a back valley with no road access and an eight-hour horseback ride from the nearest village, it addresses the need for a presence in that area of the park to control forest fires and wood poaching.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region





# FUNDO RINCON BONITO

213 hectares/526 acres – Bought in 1999

Since its purchase, the farm has undergone a magnificent transformation: it has been reborn as an animal traction mountain farm. One of the most beautiful farms in the area—and among all the various land holding entities—this mountain retreat is almost completely self contained and would be ready for the “long emergency”—the not-so-unlikely collapse of the global economy.

Owner: The Conservation Land Trust  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
LA CONFLUENCIA

455 hectares/1124 acres – Bought in 2000

This farm was badly overgrazed and degraded by the former owners, but now is totally restored, producing good grasses and happy livestock. In a gorgeous setting, it is one of the prime properties near the mountain village of Futaleufú, close to the Argentine border in Chilean Patagonia. The land abuts the Futaleufú River, famous for whitewater rafting and kayaking.

Owner: Agrícola Futaleufú Limitada  
Lakes Region



An aerial photograph of a large farm property. A dark river flows from the top left towards the center. To the right of the river is a dense forest with some autumn-colored trees. Below the river and forest is a large, green, rectangular field divided into sections by stone walls. In the bottom right corner, there is a small building with a dark roof. The entire scene is captured from a high angle, showing the layout of the land and surrounding natural features.

## FUNDO LA CONFLUENCIA

455 hectares/1124 acres – Bought in 2000

The farm takes its name from its location at the confluence of the Futaleufú and Espolón Rivers. The diverse mix of productive farm crops and activities includes cherries, raspberries, strawberries, sheep grazing, and honey production, and an organic vegetable garden. The farm was sold in 2007 and is still being carefully cared for.

Owner: Agrícola Futaleufú Limitada  
Lakes Region





# FUNDO HORNOPIREN

346 hectares/853 acres – Bought in 2000–2002

This farm was assembled from five parcels with different owners over several years and still may be expanded as opportunities arise. The farm has undergone a facelift: its infrastructure, forests, and fields all have been restored. A honey operation, a small fruits orchard, and a market garden for vegetables to be sold in town complement the sheep and cattle activities.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





# FUNDO HORNOPIREN

346 hectares/853 acres – Bought in 2000–2002

Damaged parts of the farm, from old gravel pits to municipal garbage dumps, have been transformed back to forests of mixed native species. Reforestation efforts and restoration work have amazed neighbors—they could not believe the re-birth of this beat-up farm as the land regained beauty, wild-ness, and productivity.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
HORNOPIREN

346 hectares/853 acres – Bought in 2000–2002

Someday the farm may become the gateway to the nearby Hornopirén National Park, which lies less than six miles to the east. Slowly, other properties are being bought that would link the farm to the park via the Fundo Río Blanco and would provide closer access to the village of Hornopirén. Camping facilities and forest hiking trails are contemplated in the near future.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
RIO EL AMARILLO

430 hectares/1063 acres – Bought in 2002

This farm underwent the most extensive restoration of any property among the entire mix of land holdings. It had been severely degraded by previous forestry and livestock abuses. After five years and major costs that far exceeded the actual purchase of the land, it is now “born again” as an extremely beautiful piece of land in a spectacular location.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





## FUNDO LOS CIPRESES

68 hectares/168 acres – Bought in 2008

This small property was bought with the idea that the absentee landowner could be replaced by someone who might live there permanently. The migration out of the Chaitén area in the aftermath of the Chaitén Volcano's 2008 eruption has left fewer and fewer people in the area. After the restoration and reforestation is complete, the farm will be resold, adding other citizens to the county.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
RIO IBÁÑEZ

162 hectares/400 acres – Bought in 2008

This land was purchased as the first of several properties that were intended to create a modest-sized, ecologically oriented ranch. However, the necessary combination of land purchases could not be completed. This parcel may be destined for pure wildlands conservation, as it has good nesting wetlands for waterfowl.

Owner: Cuarenta Grados Sur S.A.  
Aysén Region





FUNDO  
LAS LOMAS

95 hectares/235 acres – Bought in 2008

This farm is located in the small settlement of El Amarillo along the Chilean Southern Highway. It was severely damaged by its previous owner, but after a full restoration effort, it is finally regaining health and beauty. It will be subdivided into various lots and made available to Pumalín staff at subsidized prices and terms.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
LAS ROSAS

209 hectares/516 acres – Bought in 2008

In a gorgeous location along the Chilean Southern Highway, eighteen miles south of the volcano-damaged city of Chaitén, the Rose Farm takes its name from the immense rose and flower garden of the former owner. Now the farm is being completely restored, the fields cleared of small trees, and new orchards planted. The roses, of course, are tended with love.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region





FUNDO  
LAS ROSAS

209 hectares/516 acres – Bought in 2008

A rustic yet sophisticated teahouse is planned to cater to tourists on the Southern Highway. The old orchard, which contains some interesting heirloom varieties, is being rescued from collapse and a new fruit and nut orchard is already planted. Worm compost facilities, greenhouses, cheese-making, and sheep operations will make this farm almost self-sufficient in food production.

Owner: Agrícola Forestal Reñihué Limitada  
Lakes Region



# GARDENS



Virtually all of the profiled farms—and even some of the parkland infrastructure—feature organic gardens, integral components of efforts toward self-sufficiency. The gardens are well designed, beautiful, efficient, easy to manage with good soils, and grow high-quality produce. They are the centerpiece of each farm and sensitize all farm residents to the importance of safe and healthy food. Interns and some volunteers from Chile, Argentina, and beyond often work in the gardens, learning organic gardening techniques and sometimes fulfilling course requirements.







## FUNDO REÑIHUE

The gardens at Fundo Reñihué have been refined and expanded several times since 1993 when they were established. They may be the most productive temperate rainforest gardens anywhere, producing abundant healthy vegetables despite receiving twenty feet of rainfall annually. Years of experience with the idiosyncrasies of this extremely wet and cool climate have generated a base of knowledge for successful gardens at all of the Tompkins-owned farms in these latitudes.





## ESTANCIA RINCON DEL SOCORRO

These gardens are not the easiest to manage organically because of the high pest concentrations that are typical of this subtropical landscape. They supply delicious vegetables for guests of the nine-room ecotourist lodge, and for lodge employees and conservation project staff occupying ten nearby residences. The gardens feature composting, vermiculture, greenhouses, and a fruit and avocado orchard adjacent to the vegetable gardens.





## FUNDO HORNOPIREN

This small farm in the Chilean Lakes Region features a super summer garden with as nutritious and beautiful vegetables as one can find anywhere. Managed totally organically, without chemical inputs, it provides more than enough food for the farm family living there and their employees with surplus produce to sell in town. Minor fruit such as currants, raspberries, wineberries, blueberries, and gooseberries complement the vegetable gardens.



# NURSERY

An aerial photograph of a large-scale tree nursery. The facility is organized into numerous long, straight rows of young tree seedlings planted in the ground. Several large, dark-colored polytunnels or greenhouses are situated within the nursery area. In the lower-left portion of the image, there are two prominent buildings with bright red roofs. A gravel path or road winds through the nursery, separating different sections. The entire nursery is surrounded by a dense forest of mature trees. In the background, a river flows through a valley, and a small bridge is visible. The overall scene is lush and green, indicating a healthy and active reforestation project.

The native tree nursery located at Fundo Vodudahue in the Palena Province is one of the most complete and largest of its kind in Chile. It grows some twenty-one native tree species, which are used mainly for reforestation and restoration work. Surplus production is sold to commercial clients or donated to public works in various townships in the area. The nursery also provides forestry student interns a chance to work with native species rather than the exotic industrial plantation species found in most commercial forestry businesses in Chile.



# OFFICES

Well-designed workplaces are a crucial component supporting the various conservation and restoration projects, advocacy campaigns, and farm and ranch administration. The decorative style of the offices is always consistent with the rest of the infrastructure of the park or farm in either Chile or Argentina. Key offices are located in Puerto Varas, Fundo Pillán, El Amarillo, and Valle Chacabuco in Chile, in Buenos Aires and Corrientes in Argentina, and Sausalito in California.





# VISITOR CENTERS

A number of visitor centers or information offices have been built in the last fifteen years for the Pumalín Park—in Puerto Varas, Caleta Gonzalo, Chaitén, and at the central Pumalín field office on the Fundo Pillán in south Chile. Since the Chaitén Volcano eruption forced the virtual closing of the entire city of Chaitén, a new center is planned at El Amarillo at the south end of the park; it will include park administration offices, an interpretative center, and visitor information facilities.

Likewise, at the future Patagonia National Park in the Aysén Region, plans are already drawn for two visitor centers: one at the park's administrative center in the Chacabuco Valley, the other at the edge of the future park next to the town of Cochrane.

In Argentina, various campgrounds and park guard stations have been established by the Conservation Land Trust/Argentina in the area of a future Esteros del Iberá national or provincial park. Future plans include the renovation of the interpretative visitor center at Colonia Carlos Pellegrini on the edge of the great marshes.





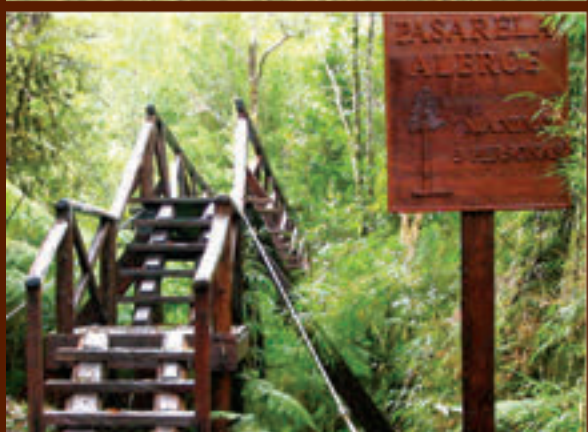
# SHOPS

Although shops and kiosks generate only a small part of the sales from the various farms and park concessions, they serve as a good showcase for the hand-crafted goods these local cottage industries produce, mostly using wool supplied from the buffer farms associated with the park projects. Other products include wicker baskets, ceramics, project t-shirts, maps, conservation books, and posters. The shops' decor reflects a country style consistent with the rest of the infrastructure of the parks and farms.





# PUBLIC ACCESS



Roughly two million acres of new conservation land is described in the previous pages. Virtually all of that acreage has been given to the public as national or provincial parks, is intended for such donation in the future, or is protected in private nature sanctuaries administered by non-profit foundations—which allow public access. This is a relatively unfamiliar phenomenon in Latin America, where private land is rarely open for public recreation and many landowners zealously lock their gates. The parklands created during the past twenty years by Kris and Doug Tompkins and associates welcome visitors to hike, camp, paddle, climb, and experience nature's diversity. But with this invitation comes the need for ongoing administration, park rangers, and infrastructure.

Excellent park architecture can elevate the visitor experience, communicate that land conservation is an important societal value, and promote the idea that beauty in all its forms—natural and human-created—truly matters. Building public access infrastructure that is durable, adapted to place, and requires minimal outside energy for maintenance is expensive initially, but an excellent investment over time. The costs are trivial when compared to the benefits that parklands create, both by protecting biodiversity and helping create a broad cultural constituency for conservation. Parklands invite everyone, but especially urban people, to experience the marvels of nature and become more environmentally and conservation oriented. Only by knowing wild places and wild creatures will people feel the need to protect them.





# ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

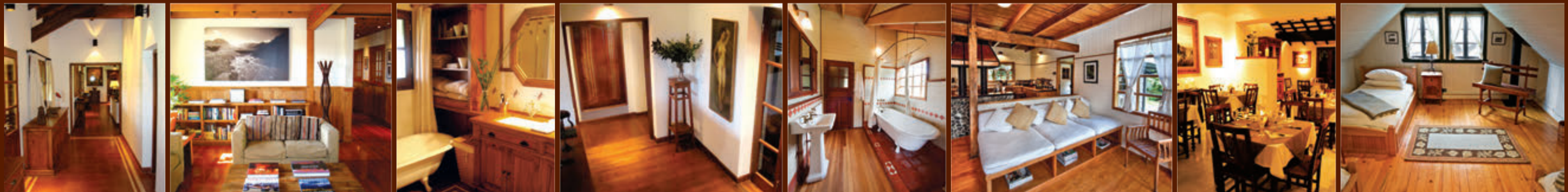
Good design and architecture have been integral to the conservation area and farm projects in both Chile and Argentina. Emphasis is placed on function, energy efficiency, and always crafting infrastructure that is consistent with the regional, vernacular architectural style. Care is taken that finishing standards are within the traditional techniques of local craftsmen and builders. Aesthetic considerations guide all design decisions under the maxim that “if it does not look good, it is *not* good.”





# ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

Interior design is carefully thought through to assure that living spaces are energy efficient as well as cozy and comfortable. Furniture is made with recycled wood, refurbished from flea markets, or locally made by hand. Artisan, local, and handmade are the first choices over industrially produced artifacts whenever there is a choice. This results in a lower carbon footprint and the cultivation of an aesthetic that informs the observer that *local*, *natural*, and *organic*—not techno-industrial—were the keywords informing the design choices during the building and furnishing process.







A civilization which destroys what little remains of the wild,  
the spare, the original, is cutting itself off from its origins  
and betraying the principle of civilization itself.

— Edward Abbey

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Looking at the monocultures of industrial civilization, we yearn with a kind of homesickness for the humanness and the naturalness of a highly diversified, multipurpose landscape, democratically divided, with many margins. The margins are of the utmost importance. They are the divisions between holdings, as well as between kinds of work and kinds of land. These margins—lanes, streamsides, wooded fencerows, and the like—are always freeholds of wildness, where limits are set on human intention. Such places are hospitable to the wild lives of plants and animals and to the wild play of human children. They enact, within the bounds of human domesticity itself, a human courtesy toward the wild that is one of the best safeguards of designated tracts of true wilderness. This is the landscape of harmony, safer far for life of all kinds than the landscape of monoculture. And we should not neglect to notice that, whereas the monoculture landscape is totalitarian in tendency, the landscape of harmony is democratic and free.

—Wendell Berry