



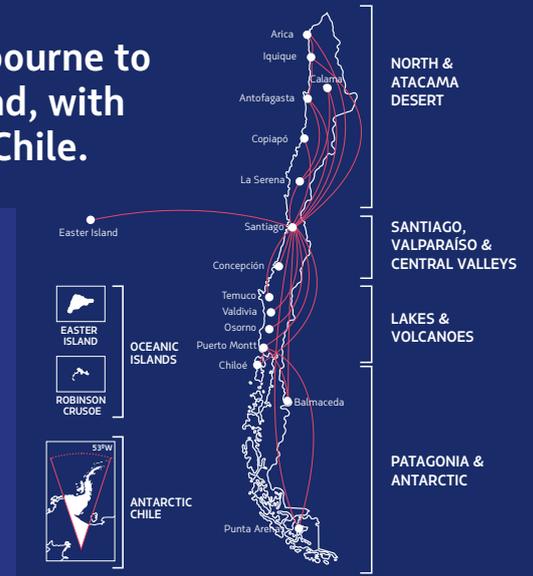
Destination of the Month

Chile

LATAM Airlines operates five non-stop flights from Melbourne to Santiago, as well as daily flights to Santiago, via Auckland, with onward connections to over 17 destinations throughout Chile.

When to Go

Following the spine of the Andes Mountains down to the southernmost tip of the continent, Chile is home to pristine and untouched natural splendour, and energetic and culture-rich communities. Discover towering mountaintops and glittering white glaciers in the southern Patagonia region; walk amongst the moai, or giant statues, guarding Easter Island; or explore the golden sands of the vast Atacama Desert. Nestled in the Andes, the dynamic capital city of Santiago is a buzzing metropolis celebrated for its eclectic mix of grand architecture, museums and galleries. The blend of colonial Spanish cuisine with traditional cooking techniques, has created an exciting gastronomy scene in Santiago, which is home to several of the world's leading restaurant.



North and the Atacama Desert

In the north of Chile lies the Atacama Desert, the driest desert in the world. You can explore this part of the country all-year-round.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temperatures (°C)	24	24	23	23	22	20	20	21	22	23	24	24
Weather												

Central Area Santiago and Valparaiso

Famous for its abundance of verdant rolling vineyards, Central Chile boasts a balmy Mediterranean climate with warm summers and cool wet winters. Valparaiso is located right in the heart of this central region and can be visited any time of year, though the Spring and Autumn shoulder seasons (late September- November and March-May) are particularly good months to visit.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temperatures (°C)	21	20	18	15	11	8	8	10	11	14	17	19
Weather												

South Chile & Patagonia

The best time to visit Patagonia and the southernmost region of Chile is November to early March (summer). During this time, the conditions are ideal for exploring places such as Torres del Paine National Park and Tierra del Fuego. Although you should bear in mind that because this is a popular time, this region is also likely to be more crowded. If you want to visit this Southern region during your Chile trip, we'd advise against travelling there between the months of June to September when freezing cold temperature make travelling around more tricky.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average temperatures (°C)	15	14	13	10	6	4	4	5	8	11	12	14
Weather												

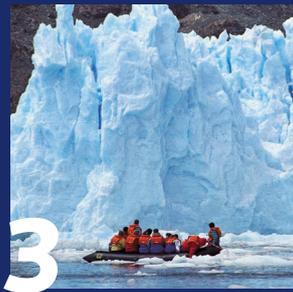
5 *must-do* experiences



1
Hiking Torres del Paine



2
Atacama:
The desert that
looks like Mars



3
Patagonia
Glaciers



4
Rapa Nui
(Easter Island)



5
Chiloe

Ski Santiago

Just a few kilometres from Santiago (60 Km), the famous Valle Nevado, La Parva and El Colorado ski resorts cling to the steep Andean flanks. Ride the extensive chairlifts, enjoy long descents and dare to try exhilarating torchlit night skiing. Have a blast at over 2,000 meters above sea level! Visit one of Chile's many ski resorts and appreciate these world-class slopes – an essential destination for skiing and snowboarding enthusiasts in the austral winter.



1
Portillo



2
Valle Nevado



3
El Colorado



4
La Parva



5
Farellones

Chilean Wines

The Valleys in central Chile are home to the wineries that have made the country's wines world famous. And among those that are in (or really close to) Santiago, one standout is Viña Concha y Toro, with its famed Casillero del Diablo – probably the most popular wine outside of Chile. There are several ways to get to the zone of Pirque, where the bodega is located. One is by participating in a tour that travels to the region. Another is to go on your own, taking subway line 4 to Plaza de Puente Alto, and then getting a taxi which will take you there for a few dollars. There are two types of tours of the winery, the difference being the wines that are sampled in the end. But both display the installations, the garden of varieties (where you see the 26 grape types grown in the country) and the cold cellar – which dates from 1800 – , where “el diablo” (Spanish for the devil) supposedly lives. This was the story they used to tell in order to prevent bottles of wine from being stolen.