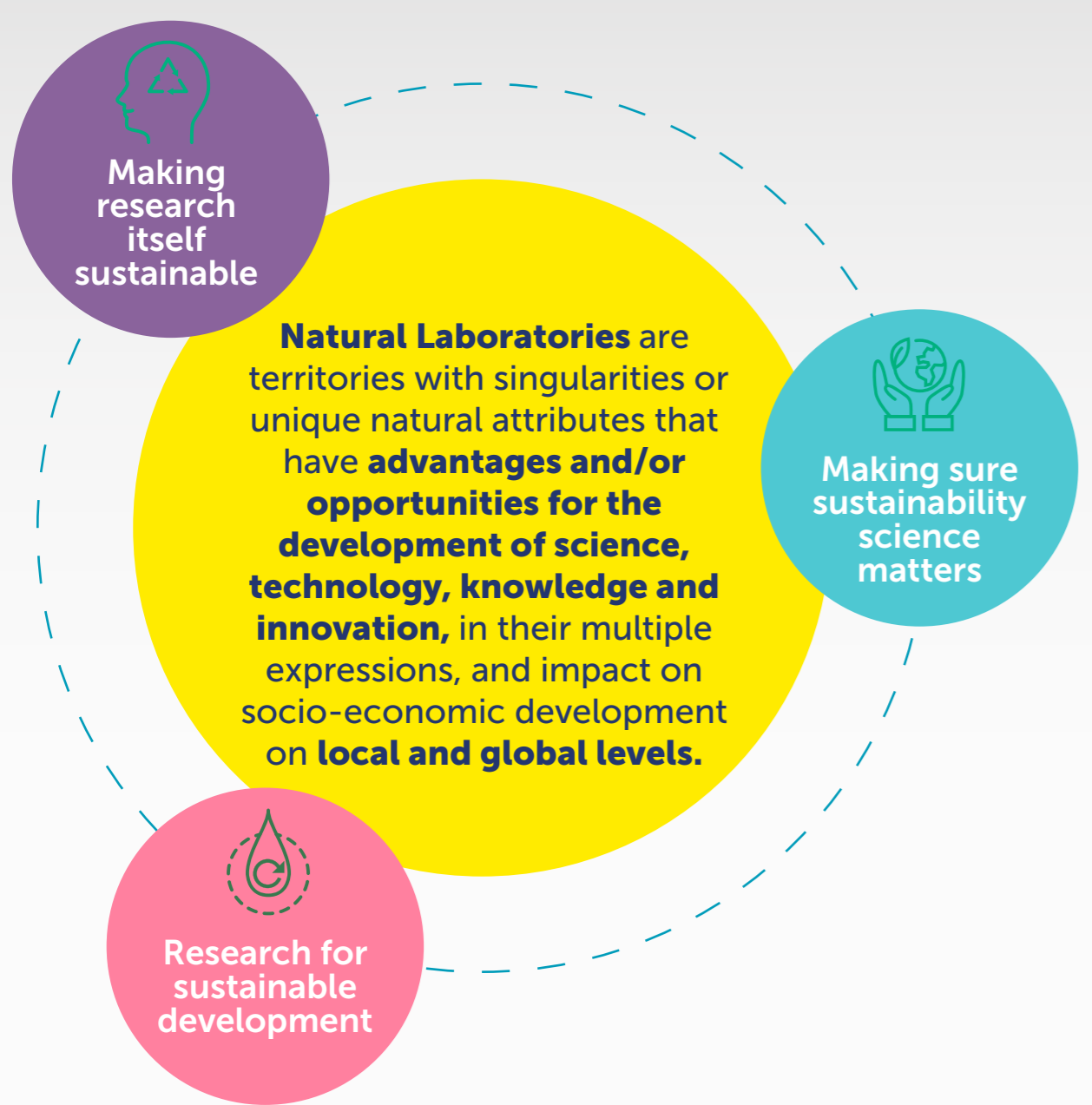


CHILE AND ITS NATURAL LABORATORIES

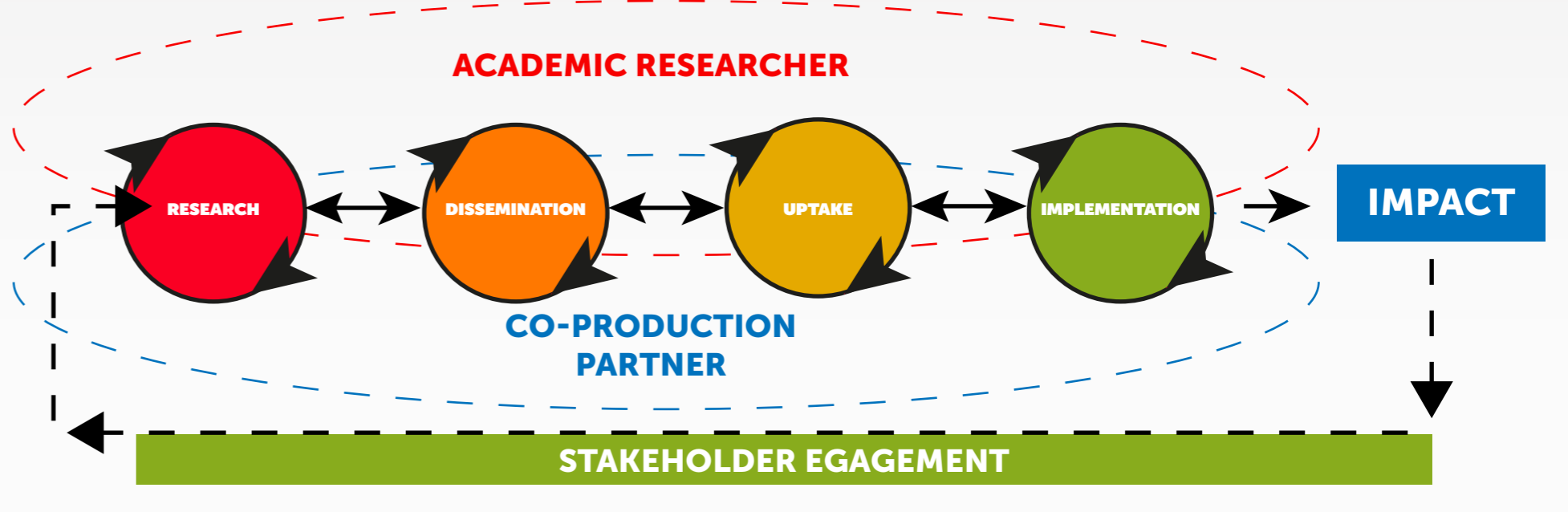


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- **Scientific development and solutions** with relevance to the territories
- Scientific **evidence-based** decision-making.
- Interdisciplinary focus for **sustainable development**.
- **Inclusive governance schemes** with public, private, academic and local community actors.
- **Transdisciplinary approach and democratization** of knowledge.

Challenges or difficulties in generating impact? to contribute to improving the quality of life of people and contribute to the development of the territories

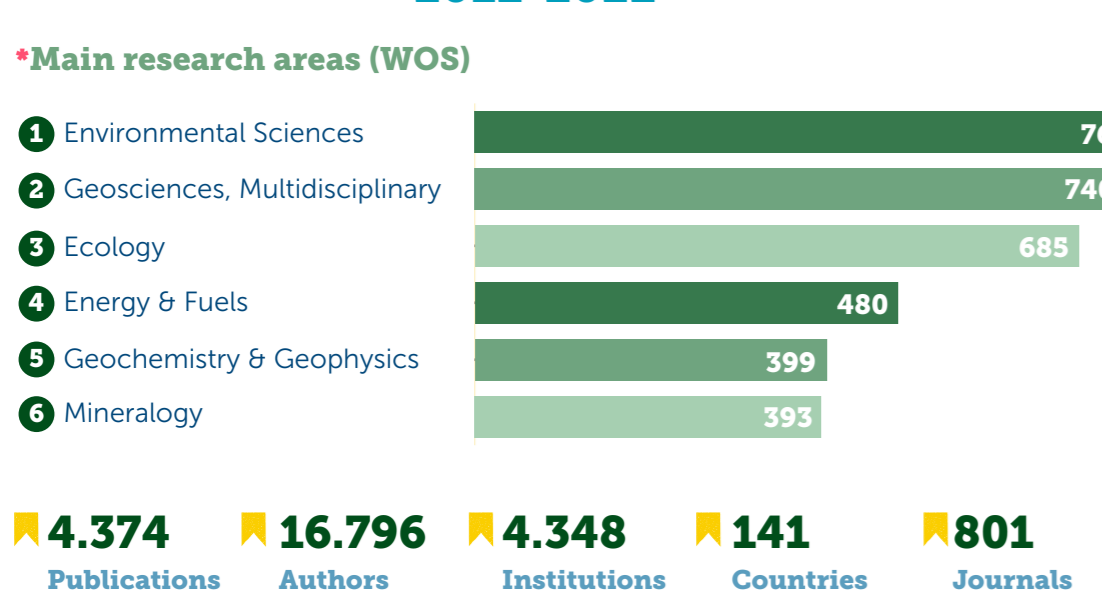


Fuente: Phipps, D. Cummins, J. Pepler, D. Craig, W & Cardinal, Sh. 2016. "The Co-produced Pathway to Impact Describes Knowledge Mobilization Processes". Journal of Community Engagement and Scholarship: Vol. 9 : Issue. 1 , Article 5. Available at <https://jces.ua.edu/articles/10.54656/GOKH9495>

DESERT MACRO-CATEGORY

Due to the presence of the Andes Mountain Range, which acts as a natural barrier to humid air masses coming from the east, the influence of the subtropical anticyclone of the South Pacific, the cold waters of the Humboldt Current and coastal upwellings, **the Desert of Atacama is the driest in the world.**

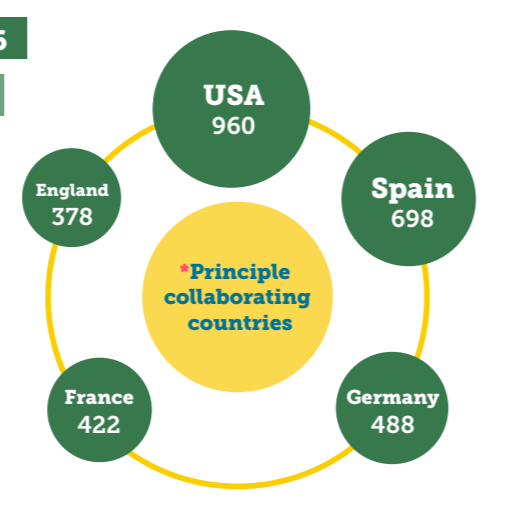
ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES 2012-2022



NATURAL LABORATORIES NODES

LanData
Laboratorio Natural Desierto de Atacama

LabAncestral
SALARES
Laboratorios Naturales

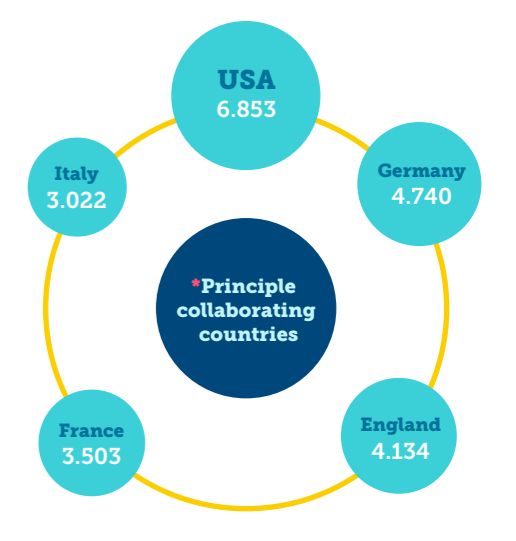
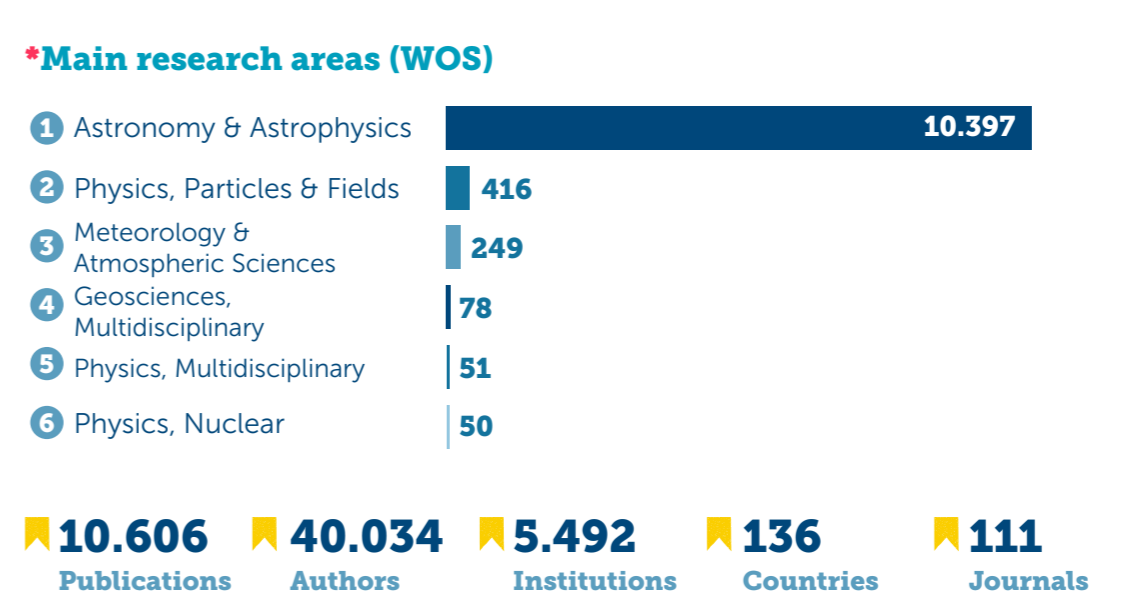


SKY MACRO-CATEGORY

The climatic singularities of the **Atacama Desert** present an ideal setting for **astronomical observation**, which has attracted important international players.

40% of global astronomical observations are carried out from Chile

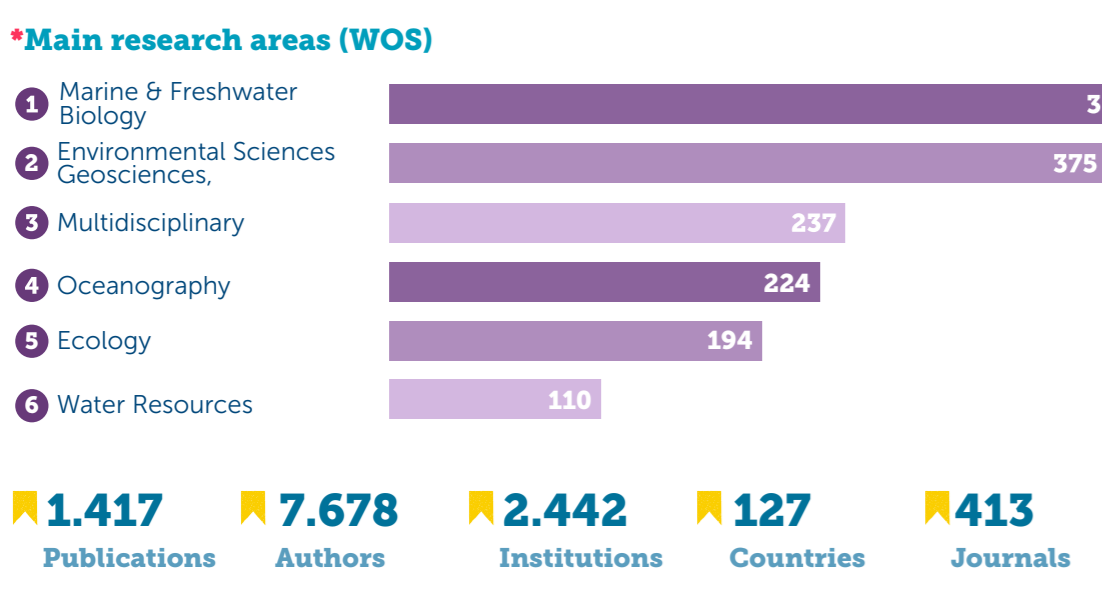
ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES 2017-2022



OCEAN MACRO-CATEGORY

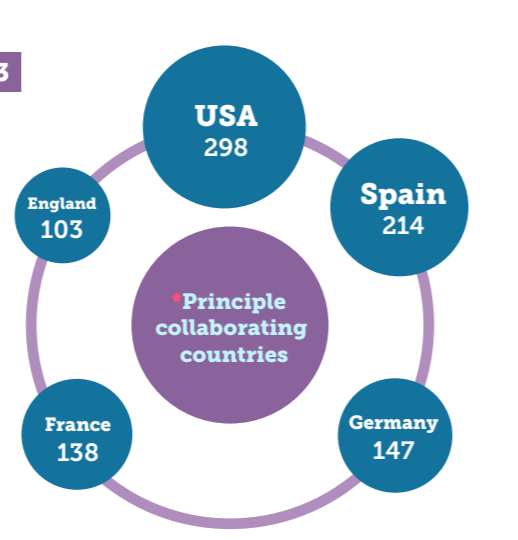
The surface of the Chilean sea is more than double its land surface, reaching approximately **3.4 million km²**, without considering the insular and oceanic territory. This direct relationship between the ocean and the national territory influences various climatic, morphological, and social processes for the country.

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES 2012-2022



NATURAL LABORATORIES NODES

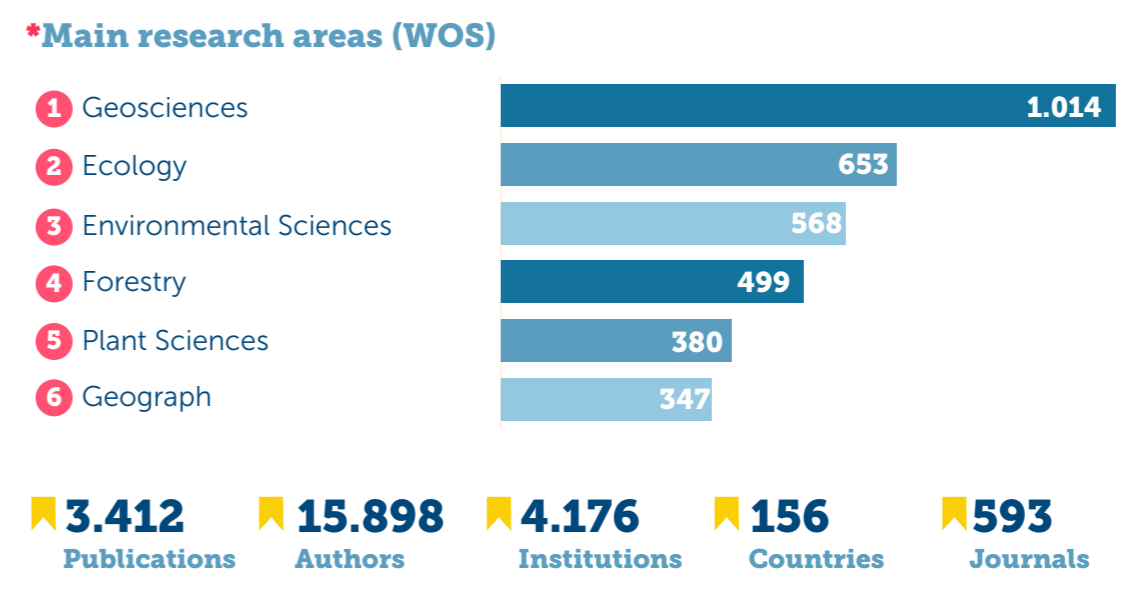
NODO LABORATORIO NATURAL OCEANO CENTRO-NORTE



MOUNTAIN MACRO-CATEGORY

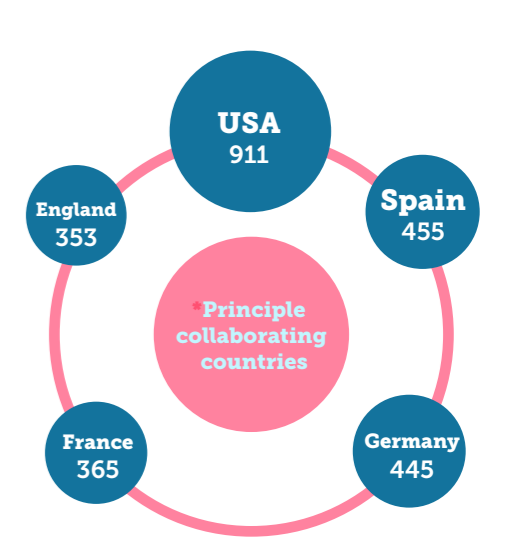
Chile has two mountain ranges that run through the territory from north to south, the **Cordillera de los Andes** and the **Cordillera de la Costa**, formations that have directly influenced the formation of the settlements and culture of the nation.

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES 2012-2022



NATURAL LABORATORIES NODES

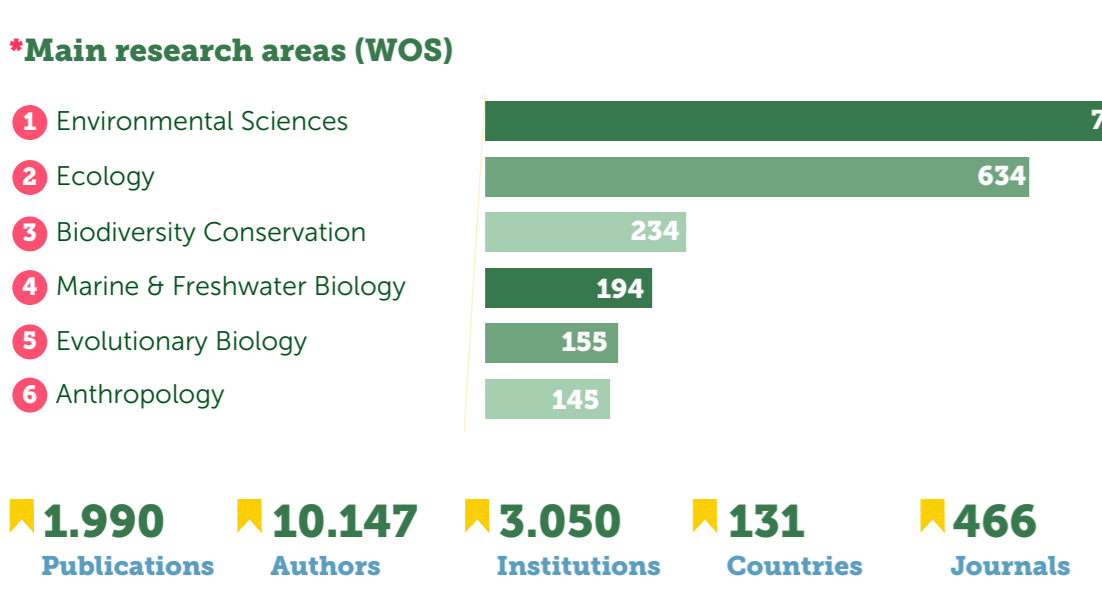
Andes Sur de Chile
LABORATORIO NATURAL



SUBANTARCTIC MACRO-CATEGORY

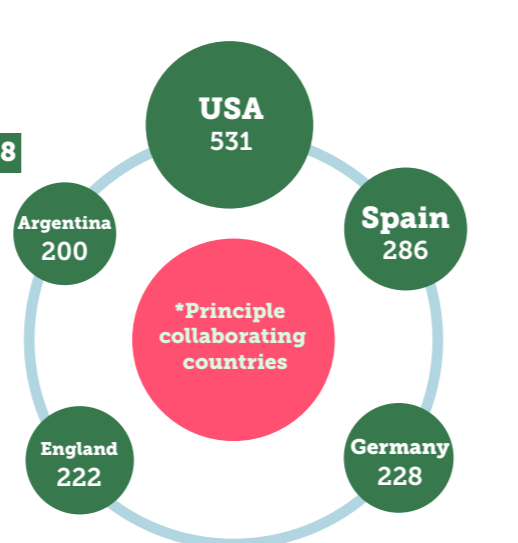
This macro-category extends from the south of the Penas Gulf (47° S) to the Cape Horn Archipelago (56° S). In this remote area, **the southernmost forest systems in the world are found.**

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NATURAL LABORATORIES NODES

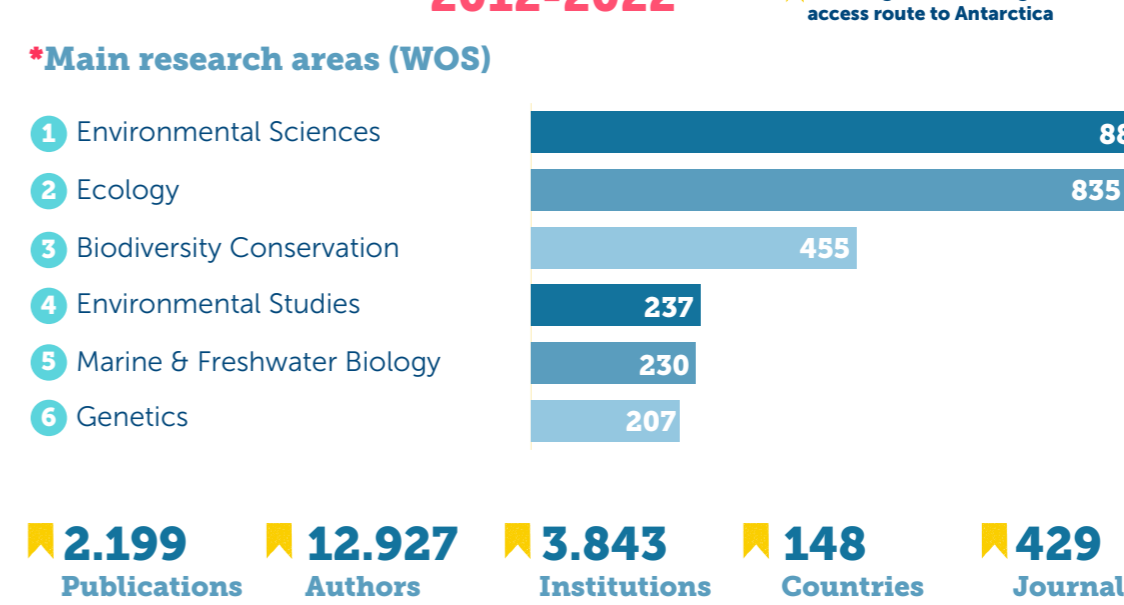
NODO Laboratorios Naturales Subantárticos



ANTARCTIC MACRO-CATEGORY

It is the least explored continent on the planet. The Antarctic Treaty (1959) strongly regulates permitted activities, favoring cooperation for scientific research and biodiversity conservation. These conditions make Antarctica the ideal Natural Laboratory to **study the effects of climate change.**

ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES 2012-2022



90% of the ice accumulated on the entire planet
14,000,000 km² of rocky land surface
 Chile together with Argentina are the main access route to Antarctica

NATURAL LABORATORIES NODES

ANTÁRTICO

