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ARTICLE

Emerging platforms to monitor the occurrence and threats to critically endangered seabirds: The waved albatross in Chile and the Southeast Pacific

Plataformas emergentes para monitorear la ocurrencia y amenazas de aves marinas críticamente en peligro: El albatros de Galápagos en Chile y en el Pacífico Sudeste

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Resumen. Las especies de aves marinas longevas, tales como albatros y petreles ampliamente distribuidos en el mar y con poblaciones reducidas, tienen a la captura incidental en pesquerías como una de las principales amenazas para su conservación. Entre estas, el albatros de Galápagos *Phoebastria irrorata* es escasamente detectado en las Zonas Económicas Exclusivas (ZEE) de países más allá de su distribución tradicional a lo largo del Pacífico Sudeste. En este artículo se recopilan registros distribucionales del albatros de Galápagos *in situ* y obtenidos desde observaciones no sistemáticas en el mar, tales como actividades de turismo (i.e., observación pelágica de aves) desde la década de 1980s en adelante. A su vez, se incorporan registros desde monitoreos sistemáticos en pesquerías de palangre y arrastre, operando entre el norte y centro-sur de Chile (Pacífico Sudeste). La ocurrencia de avistamientos fue analizada según características ambientales relacionadas a estos, como presencia/ausencia de periodo reproductivo e indicadores de eventos El Niño, tal como valores negativos en el Índice de Oscilación Sur (IOS), entre otros. Se describió un total de 13 avistamientos del albatros de Galápagos y con 76,9% de estos fuera de su periodo reproductivo (diciembre a abril). Los registros evidencian una distribución meridional del albatros de Galápagos hasta el centro-sur de Chile (38°S), alcanzando 4.391 km al sur de Islas Galápagos, así como hasta 920 km al oeste (79°O) desde la costa Sudamericana. El albatros de Galápagos fue registrado en asociación con pesquerías industriales de palangre pelágico y arrastre demersal. No hubo registros de captura incidental, aunque la observación de individuos asociados a barcos de estas pesquerías para alimentarse de descartes y eviscerados sugiere un potencial riesgo de mortalidad para esta especie. El 53,8% de los avistamientos fueron durante lecturas positivas del Índice de Oscilación Sur (IOS), representando condiciones más frías que las neutrales de El Niño Oscilación Sur (ENOS).

Palabras clave: Ciencia ciudadana, pesquerías, Sistema de Corriente de Humboldt, turismo

Abstract. Long-lived seabird species such as albatrosses and petrels, which are widely distributed at sea and have small populations are threatened globally by bycatch in fisheries. Among these, the waved albatross *Phoebastria irrorata* is scarcely detected in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of countries beyond its traditional distribution throughout the Southeast Pacific. In this article, *in situ* distributional records on the waved albatross obtained from non-systematic (pelagic birdwatching) and systematic (fishery monitoring) records were compiled. Occurrence of sightings was carried out in relation to recording traits as presence/absence of breeding period and El Niño proxies such as the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), among others. A total of 13 sightings of waved albatrosses was described which 76.9% of sightings were related to non-breeding period (December to April). Records indicated waved albatrosses reached 4,391 km south of the Galapagos Islands (38°S) and 920 km west of the South American coast (79°W). The waved albatross was associated with industrial pelagic longline and demersal trawl fisheries, and although there were no records of bycatch, the observation of individuals feeding on discards and offal suggests a potential risk of mortality for this species. 53.8% of sightings were during positive readings of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), representing colder conditions than neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO).

Key words: Citizen science, tourism, fisheries, Humboldt Current System

INTRODUCTION

Identifying the global distribution of marine vertebrates and threats pose to them facilitates the assessments of conservation status. Thus, studies of distribution patterns and geographic occurrence are key aspects in understanding relative threats to marine vertebrates in fishing operations (Robertson *et al.* 2014, 2017) as baselines to assess the effect of changes in management or practices on population status.

The waved albatross *Phoebastria irrorata* (Salvin, 1883), listed as a Critically Endangered species (IUCN 2016), breeds exclusively in Ecuador with ~9,600 breeding pairs as to 2001 (ACAP 2015) and exhibits an at-sea distribution which extends to northern Peru during both breeding and post-breeding seasons (Anderson *et al.* 2003). Waved albatrosses breed annually producing a single chick over an 8-month period with chicks leaving the colony between December to April (Tickell 2000). On land, the main threat is habitat transformation and loss linked to native giant tortoises and introduced goats (Anderson & Cruz 1998). Mosquito attacks of birds on their nests during high temperatures and rainy conditions of ENSO, which cause nest desertion, are also a threat to survival (Anderson & Fortner 1988). At sea, breeding adults during different parts of the nesting period could visit foraging areas outside protected areas such as the Galápagos Marine Reserve (Anderson *et al.* 2003). Thus, the main risks for the waved albatross during at-sea foraging trips are incidental mortality in artisanal fisheries, and intentional hunting for food (Awkerman *et al.* 2006). Ingestion of marine debris is also a threat (Anderson *et al.* 2008). Terrestrial and marine threats combined accounted for a 19% population decline of the species during the last 84 years (BirdLife International 2016), thus reaching the critically endangered status in 2007.

Previous geographic distribution records of waved albatrosses indicated occasional visits to tropical waters to the north of Galápagos along the Pacific coast of Colombia and the Gulf of Panama (Murphy 1936). To the south, records of this species include the northern extreme of the Humboldt Current System related to the Peruvian upwelling in the early breeding season (Anderson & Cruz 1998). Presence of the species in waters south of this range has been generally linked to El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) effects in waters of southern Peru, such as recent records close to the border with Chile (Pizarro-Neyra 2010).

Here, updated information on waved albatross sightings beyond its known southern distributional range in Chilean waters is presented. Information related to the species presence from fishing and tourism activities in the region was also assessed. The potential threat in oceanic waters off Chile is discussed,

beyond the known southern distributional limits of this albatross. In addition, we propose the need to increase observation effort through citizen engagement and systematic surveys by trained fishery observer programs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RECORDS OF WAVED ALBATROSS

Records on the presence of waved albatrosses in the Chilean southeast Pacific were obtained through surveys conducted from the stern vessels. Seabird assemblages were monitored associated with 3 industrial fisheries. The latter encompass the pelagic longline fishery targeting swordfish *Xiphias gladius* (Linnaeus, 1758) which was monitored over 6 months (July 2008, July–October 2009 and August 2010) including 94 setting operations and 106.4 h of observation including all aspects of the set and haul. The area covered was between 23–32°S and 77–84°W (Fig. 1). Another industrial fishery includes the demersal trawl fishery targeting South Pacific hake *Merluccius gayi gayi* (Guichenot, 1848) and was monitored over 19 months (June 2011–August 2012, March, May, June and August 2013) with an observation effort of 638.7 h including all operational aspects of the set, trawl and haul. The spatial coverage was between 33–42°S and 71–74°W (Fig. 1). Finally, the industrial demersal trawl fishery for nylon shrimp *Heterocarpus reedi* (Bahamonde, 1955) was monitored over 28 months (2011, 2012, and 2013) except for fishery closures in July, August and December (all years combined). Observation effort was 4,160 h and covered between 28–36°S and 71–73°W (Fig. 1) during the set, trawl and haul.

Additionally, all records of waved albatross sightings from tourism operations, electronic publications and records on digital databases (<www.avesdechile.cl> and <www.ebird.org>, respectively) were reviewed and compiled. For this, the following keywords were included: ‘*Phoebastria irrorata*’, ‘waved albatross’, ‘albatros de Galápagos’, and ‘Chile’. Another source of past records was *in litteris* (*in litt.*) communications directly obtained from local and foreign tourism operators carrying out activities in Chilean waters since the 1980’s.

VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH RECORDS AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The following information for all data sources were extracted: (1) date; (2) distance (km) from the Chilean continental coast and the main breeding site (Isla Española, Galápagos Islands); (3) overlap and potential interaction with fishing activities (*e.g.*,

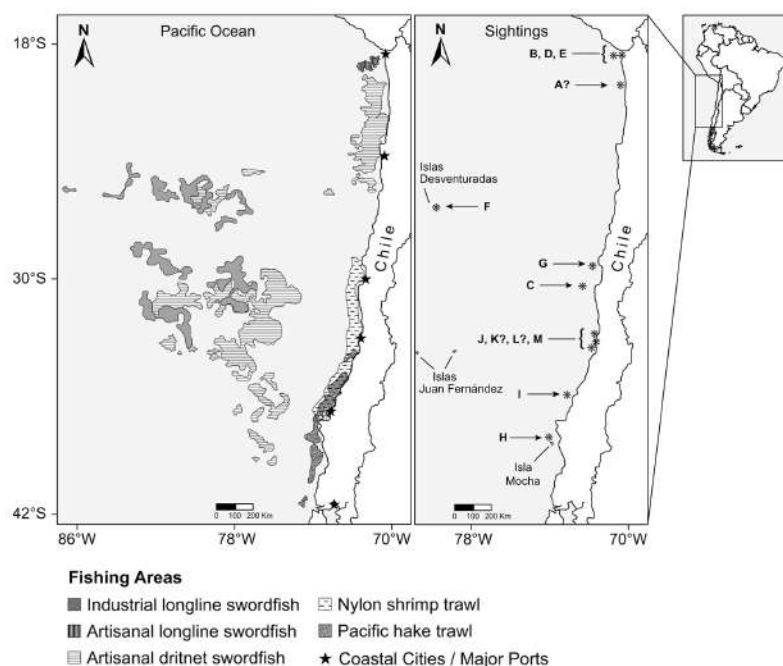


Figure 1. Left: fishing zone distribution between 2011 and 2013 (source: Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture - Chilean Government). Artisanal longline and gillnet fishing activities were omitted. Right: waved albatross records in Chilean waters (? = indicates coastal records with no available information on the distance from the coastline). For details of codes, see Table 1 / Izquierda: distribución de zonas de pesca entre los años 2011 y 2013 (fuente: Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura - Gobierno de Chile). Palangre y enmalle artesanal fueron omitidos. Derecha: Registros de albatros de Galápagos en aguas Chilenas (? = indica registros costeros sin información disponible acerca de la distancia desde la línea de costa). Para detalles de los códigos, ver Tabla 1

feeding on discards/offal, incidental mortality events); and (4) the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) as a proxy for ENSO events (Jenouvrier *et al.* 2005).

Monthly standardised SOI values were obtained from the National Climatic Data Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, <<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov>>) as a measure of the state of the Southern Oscillation, based on sea-level pressure differences in the western and eastern Pacific. Thus, it was possible to characterise abnormal increases in the ocean temperature which are represented by a permanent negative SOI score and that indicate an El Niño year (<<http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/teleconnections/enso/indicators/soi/>>). This condition was evaluated because the southern oscillation abnormalities influence potential prey (*e.g.*, fish) distribution, which may in turn force seabirds beyond their traditional distributional limits (Jaksic & Fariña 2010).

Records obtained from different observation platforms (*e.g.*, fisheries and tourism vessels) were tested for homogeneity with Chi-square test for: (1) latitude (north, central and south of

Chile); (2) breeding season (April to December) and (3) SOI (positive, negative). Yates' correction for continuity was applied in cases with two compared categories. All values were expressed as mean \pm SE.

RESULTS

DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDS AND ASSOCIATED VARIABLES

A total of 13 sightings of waved albatrosses were recorded from all sources, including within Chile's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). Of these, 5 sightings of waved albatross (38.5% of overall records) were associated with industrial fishing activities (Table 1). In oceanic waters around the Islas Desventuradas 2 individuals were registered attending a pelagic longline vessel (Annex 1). Black-browed *Thalassarche melanophrys* (Temminck, 1828) and Buller's albatrosses *Thalassarche bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893) comprised 100% of seabird bycatch for pelagic longline vessels; no waved albatross bycatch was recorded.

Table 1. Communicated records, electronic reports and original sightings provided by this study for the waved albatross in Chilean waters. Negative SOI (El Niño), and positive (La Niña). Standardized monthly SOI obtained from Climate Services and Monitoring Division, NOAA (for details see Materials and Methods section). ? = indicates coastal records with no available information on the distance from the coastline / Registros comunicados, informes electrónicos y registros originales proporcionados por este estudio del albatros de Galápagos en aguas Chilenas. SOI negativo (El Niño) y positivo (La Niña). SOI mensualmente estandarizado obtenido desde Climate Services and Monitoring Division, NOAA (para detalles ver sección Materiales y Métodos). ? = indica registros costeros sin información disponible acerca de la distancia desde la línea de costa

Legend in Figure 1	Record date	No. individuals	Latitude, site, distance from coast (km)	Linear distance from breeding area (km)	SOI	Related to	Reference
A	February-April 1980 ^(a)	1-30	~20°S, coast of Chile, (?)	~2,870	-0.2 ^(b)	Cargo ship	Meeth & Meeth (1983) presented as appendix in Clark (1986)
B	November 1997	15	18°S, Arica, (30)	~2,820	-1.2	Tourism	(Hill <i>in litt.</i> 2012)
C	January 1998	1 ^(c)	30°S, Tongoy, (70)	~3,709	-2.7	Tourism	(Mackiernan <i>et al.</i> 2001, <i>in litt.</i> 2012)
D	January 1998	1	18°S, Arica, (5.5)	~2,820	-2.7	Recreational fishing	(Peredo <i>in litt.</i> 2012)
E	March 2004	1	18°S, Arica, (31)	~2,820	0.4	Tourism	(Knapton & Herrera <i>in litt.</i> 2012)
F	August 2010	2	26°S, Islas Desventuradas, (920)	~2,955	1.8	Pelagic longline for Swordfish	(this study)
G	February 2011	1	29°S, W Isla Damas (12)	~3,632	2.7	Demersal trawl for nylon shrimp	(this study)
H	December 2011	1	38°S, NW Isla Mocha, (71)	~4,391	2.5	Demersal trawl for South Pacific hake	(this study)
I	February 2012	1	35°S, Pelluhue, (50)	~4,198	0.5	Demersal trawl for nylon shrimp	(this study)
J	March 2012	1	33°S, Punta Curaumilla-Valparaíso, (15)	~3,977	0.7	Tourism	(Reyes & Romo 2012) ^(d)
K	November 2012	1	~32°S, Quintero, (?)	~3,956	0.3	Tourism	(Tapia 2012) ^(d)
L	February 2013	1	~32°S, Quintero, (?)	~3,956	-0.2	Tourism	(Reyes-A. 2013) ^(d)
M	February 2013	1	33°S, Quintay, (18)	~3,989	-0.2	Demersal trawl for nylon shrimp	(this study)

^(a) No specification of date recorded

^(b) Mean SOI for the period from February-April 1980

^(c) Previous individuals observed in Chilean waters were all north of this record

^(d) Record cited at <<http://www.avesdechile.cl>>

One adult waved albatross was observed feeding on discards from a demersal trawl vessel fishing for hake near Isla Mocha in south-central Chile (Annex 2). In this fishery, black-browed and Salvin's *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893) albatrosses were recorded, representing 57.9% of total mortality; there was no bycatch of waved albatross.

During monitoring of nylon shrimp trawls in north and central Chile, 3 waved albatrosses were recorded consuming discards, such as flatfish and grenadiers together with other albatrosses, pelicans and gulls between 29 and 35°S (Fig. 2). No negative seabird interactions or bycatch was identified in this fishery.

Additional records (53.8% of all records) were obtained from 7 pelagic birdwatching and recreational fishing trips, mainly concentrated in northern and central Chile (Arica ~18°S and

Valparaíso ~33°S, respectively), associated with the continental shelf of Chile. Also, one waved albatross was observed during birdwatching trips from a cargo ship in the early 1980's (Table 1).

In Chilean waters, the waved albatross was more frequently recorded off central Chile ($\chi^2_{(2)} = 5.70$, $P = 0.02$). The boundary of the southern distributional range of this albatross is ca., 4,391 km from the Galápagos breeding grounds, which represents a mean range in Chilean waters of $3,545 \pm 166$ km ($n = 13$). The longitudinal distribution of this species was recorded between the coastal areas of the continental shelf and the Islas Desventuradas, 920 km to the west of the Chilean coast (Fig. 1), indicating a mean distance of 122 ± 89 km ($n = 10$; Table 1) from land.

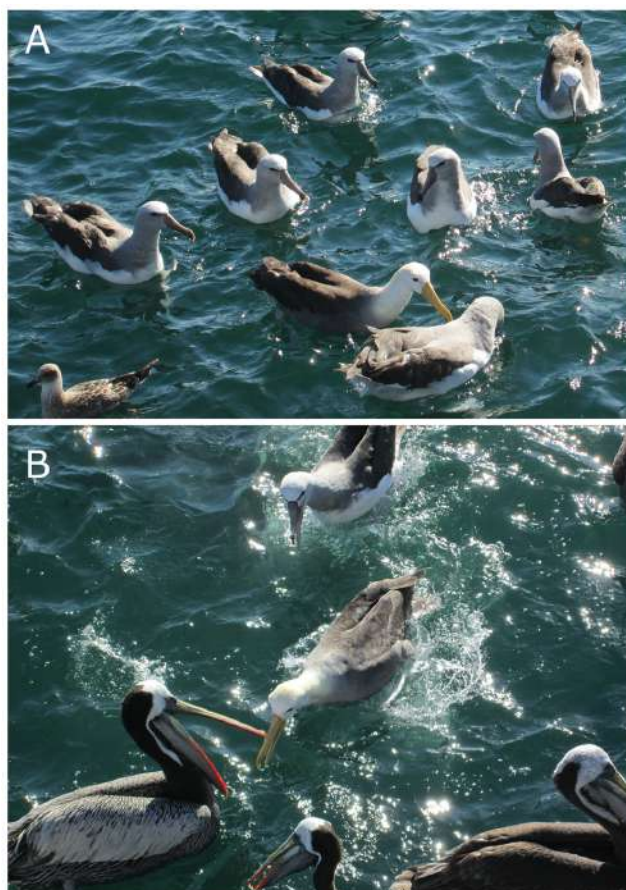


Figure 2. Waved albatross attending discards during industrial trawling for crustaceans off the central coast of Chile (February 2013). A) feeding on discards with visiting Salvin's albatross *Thalassarche salvini*. B) feeding with Peruvian pelican *Pelecanus thagus* an endemic species from the Humboldt Current System / Albatros de Galápagos atendiendo descartes durante arrastre industrial dirigido a crustáceos en la costa de Chile central (febrero 2013). A) alimentándose de descartes con el visitante albatros de Salvin *Thalassarche salvini*. B) alimentándose junto con pelicanos *Pelecanus thagus*, especies endémicas del Sistema de Corriente de Humboldt

Of the overall combined records, only 23.1% occurred during the breeding season ($\chi^2 = 2.76$, $P = 0.0001$). Finally, since the 1980's, 53.8% of the records of this species have occurred during periods of positive SOI conditions when compared to records with negative SOI values (ENSO conditions).

DISCUSSION

Most records of waved albatross in Chilean waters were obtained off central Chile, a region related to the Humboldt Current System where the combined sources of observations between tourism operations and fisheries represented 61.5% of the identified sightings. Data indicate that the maximum distance recorded was over 4,000 km south from the Galápagos. This represents 3.39 times the maximum distance described for tracked breeding adults for this species during feeding trips in the chick-rearing period (Fernández *et al.* 2001) off the Peruvian coast. The longitudinal distribution of tracked birds included shallow coastal areas of the continental shelf close to the Galápagos during feeding trips (Awkerman *et al.* 2005), but also remote areas in oceanic islands (Fig. 1) off the Southeast Pacific during the breeding period as recorded in this study. The waved albatross breeds annually between April and December with adults departing during January and February to spend the non-breeding period along the Peruvian shelf (Anderson & Cruz 1998). As 76.9% of the sightings for Chile occurred during the non-breeding period for the species, it may suggest long distance incursions by some individuals. This is contrasting with strong distributional patterns related to certain areas (Anderson *et al.* 1998, Awkerman *et al.* 2005) described during different phases of the breeding period.

The presence of waved albatrosses further south from its traditional distribution is mainly attributed to abnormally high ocean temperatures, such as strong ENSO events (Hughes 1985) in southern Peru. An increased number of sightings were linked to strong ENSO events by consecutive observation periods in northern Chile during 1998 (Mackiernan *et al.* 2001). By contrast, 53.8% of records during this study were compiled during periods of cold water (*i.e.*, positive SOI; Table 1). Although sample size is small and the compilation is influenced by sampling effort among periods and sources of sightings, results may also suggest that southern distribution of the waved albatross could be independent of warmer water temperatures in this section of the Pacific.

Anderson *et al.* (1998) previously determined that during incubation, waved albatrosses visit an area of high productivity related to upwellings off the Peruvian coast 1,200 km from the Galápagos Islands. On a global scale, the Humboldt Current is

one of only two Large Marine Ecosystems (together with the California Current) which have maintained persistent cold waters for over 25 years (Belkin 2009) and is recognized as a zone of high productivity which can attract waved albatross during different SOI conditions.

Oceanic fisheries, such as pelagic longline, support high trophic level consumers, primarily through offal from target swordfish, blue shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758) and shortfin mako shark *Isurus oxyrinchus* (Rafinesque, 1809), together with discarded fish and squid bait. During the late 1980's one potential threat with no direct bycatch records described for the waved albatross was the presence of Japanese tuna longline fishing vessels in tropical waters (Anderson *et al.* 1998). This threat should be extended to Chilean waters where pelagic longline is also present.

Demersal trawl vessels operate along the continental slope and are a major source of discards, which attract seabirds. The South Pacific hake trawl fishery discards crustaceans, flatfish, and offal. The mortality of at least 7 seabird species has been recorded in this fishery, through net entanglement or collision with trawl and netsonde cables (BirdLife International 2013). The crustacean trawl fishery that operates between 28°S and 37°S targets nylon shrimp, red squat lobster *Pleuroncodes monodon* (H. Milne Edwards, 1837), and yellow squat lobster *Cervimunida johni* (Porter, 1903) and discards non-target demersal species. While no seabird bycatch has been recorded for this fishery (ATF-Chile 2010), waved albatross attend vessels to feed on discards and therefore may interact with fishing gear.

This study does not report mortality of waved albatrosses associated with industrial fishing vessels, but extends the known range of the species further south and its potential threats related to fisheries, as recorded on other seabird species in Chile (Cabezas *et al.* 2009, 2012). For this reason, further monitoring of the main fisheries discussed is recommended.

Beyond the industrial fishing fleets, artisanal fisheries may also represent a threat to waved albatrosses. The bycatch of waved albatrosses in Peruvian artisanal fisheries is considered an important source of mortality (Jiménez-Uzcátegui *et al.* 2006). In Chile, small-scale artisanal longline and gillnet fishing are widely distributed along the coast (Fig. 1) with ~12,600 active vessels (García 2014). There are no dedicated seabird observers monitoring small-scale fisheries in Chile, although bycatch of at least seven diving seabird species has been confirmed in artisanal longline and gillnet fisheries (Suazo *et al.* 2014). In the 1980's pelagic drift nets were associated with marine turtle bycatch (Frazier & Brito 1990). This fishing gear is deployed between central and northern Chile (Fig. 1) but is

another example of unsurvey small-scale fleets with potential to impact seabirds.

The waved albatross is also under threat from intentional take during fishing as described in neighbouring Peruvian waters (Alfaro-Shigueto *et al.* 2016). This source of mortality has been demonstrated through ring recoveries from albatrosses and petrels in central and south-central Chile (Moore & Battam 2000), and overlapped with the southernmost record for waved albatross in this study. This practice was also described in artisanal fisheries around the Chonos Archipelago (45°S) where seabirds such as penguins, gulls, and fulmars were intentionally caught for use as bait in traps for crab and demersal longline (Suazo *et al.* 2013).

Records of waved albatrosses in Chilean waters span over 3 decades (since the early 1980's; Table 1) and are associated with a progressive increase of at-sea observation effort from ornithological expeditions and pelagic birdwatching along the Chilean coast. Birdwatching began in Chile in the late 1990's and early 2000's (Simeone *in litt.* 2014). Although by 2013 no official records of dedicated pelagic birdwatching tours were found. The search uncovered 94 registered marine excursions companies by local tourism authorities during 2013. Of these, only 16 operated in northern and central Chile and four were linked to oceanic islands such as Easter Island (SERNATUR *in litt.* 2013). Existing birdwatching tours included trips conducted up to 30 km off the coast representing a total effort of around 26 pelagic excursions (182 h) per year for a single company (Romo *in litt.* 2013).

Recreational trips overlapped with 92.3% of waved albatross sightings identified during this study. This provides an attractive opportunity for collaboration between tourism operators as citizen scientists and researchers (Dickinson *et al.* 2012) into the ecology and conservation of pelagic species. Thus, participatory online databases such as eBird constitute an important reinforcement of individual efforts during the collection of information by citizens (Sullivan *et al.* 2014), supported by experienced observers/citizen scientists from tourism trips. Definitely, this will increase the value of collective information gathered by tourism operations, especially in regions where researchers are scarce (Sekercioglu 2002), as is the case of the extended coastal and oceanic Chilean waters. Nevertheless, the use of bait to attract seabirds during these recreational trips must also be assessed because an ethical responsibility during pelagic birdwatching trips is also needed.

The role of fisheries' observers and tourism activities could therefore be important for the improvement of systematic data collection as highlighted by Jiménez-Uzcátegui *et al.* (2006). The information obtained in this study along with a growing

effort to monitor the occurrence, distribution and abundance of waved albatrosses and other seabird species in Chile could be relevant in reinforcing local conservation strategies. Amongst these, the National Plan of Action for Reducing Bycatch of Seabirds in longline fisheries locally called *Plan de Acción Nacional-Aves Marinas*; PAN-AM/Chile (SUBPESCA 2007) aims to expand monitoring coverage beyond the industrial longline fishery, which is currently the only observed fleet. Training workshops and practical excursions support the extension of data collection to new fisheries such as trawl, purse seine and gillnet fisheries (Suazo *et al.* 2014).

The information in this study may also contribute to regional initiatives such as the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) species action plan for the waved albatross (ACAP 2008).

In a global assessment, Croxall *et al.* (2012) recognized Chile as one of the most important countries in the Pacific in terms of the number of endemic seabirds and visiting species of conservation concern. Official, scientific and citizen efforts serve as an opportunity to integrate information from this important and extensive area so as to improve the conservation status of cross-border species like the waved albatross via a Southeast Pacific monitoring network for endangered species. Examples coming from the Northern Hemisphere of regional plans of action focused on shared species such as the pink-footed shearwater in Canada, USA and Mexico (CEC 2005) can be applied in other regional contexts for the Pacific, such as the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). It is shown how data from fishery observers and information derived from tourism can be helpful, when processed and communicated to feed into shared action plans on key species.

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Annex 1. An adult waved albatross recorded following a swordfish longline vessel in August 2010 near to Islas Desventuradas, Chile / Adulto de albatros de Galápagos registrado siguiendo un barco de pesca de palangre pelágico para pez espada en agosto 2010, cerca de Islas Desventuradas, Chile Photos by / fotos de: Luis A. Cabezas



Annex 2. An adult waved albatross associated with Pink-footed shearwaters attending a trawl vessel for South Pacific hake during December 2011, north of the Isla Mocha, Chile / Adulto de albatros de Galápagos asociado con fardelas blancas asistiendo en un barco de arrastre para Merluza común durante diciembre 2011, al norte de Isla Mocha, Chile. Photos by / fotos de: Cristián G. Suazo