



Discover  
**the Latin American  
UNESCO Global  
Geoparks!**



GEOLAC  
LATIN AMERICA  
AND CARIBBEAN  
GEO PARKS NETWORK



# What is the GeoLAC Network?

The Latin American and Caribbean Geoparks Network (GeoLAC Network) is a community dedicated to the preservation, promotion, and dissemination of the region's geological, paleontological, and cultural heritage.

Through collaboration and knowledge sharing, it seeks to strengthen public awareness of the importance of geoparks in preserving the history of the planet and in the sustainable development of local communities.

The network is composed of several UNESCO Global Geoparks (UGGP), each with unique geological and cultural characteristics.





- 1 Araripe UGGp (Brasil, 2006)
- 2 Grutas del Palacio UGGp (Uruguay, 2013)
- 3 Comarca Minera UGGp (México, 2017)
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*Geodiversity that connects people,  
knowledge, and territories.*

The Araripe Geopark, located in southern Ceará, is recognized as the first UNESCO Global Geopark in the Americas. Its territory encompasses plateaus, valleys, springs, and geological formations that record millions of years of Earth's history. Its geosites include unique fossil deposits, records of ancient forests, natural viewpoints, and areas of great cultural and religious significance, such as Colina do Horto.



The Geopark integrates nature, science, and culture by valuing both the geological heritage and the traditional manifestations of Cariri, such as pilgrimages, handicrafts, popular festivities, and local knowledge. In addition to promoting environmental conservation, it strengthens scientific education, sustainable tourism, and community development, bringing visitors closer to the region's biodiversity, paleontology, and cultural identity. It is a living territory where past and present meet, revealing the uniqueness of Cariri.

[geoparkararipe.urca.br](http://geoparkararipe.urca.br)



## How to get there?

Rua Carolino Sucupira, S/N –  
Pimenta – Crato, Ceará, Brasil

[geoparkararipe@urca.br](mailto:geoparkararipe@urca.br)

+55 85 2018 4642

The headquarters of the Araripe Geopark is located in Crato. Arrive at Juazeiro do Norte airport and follow the CE-292, with signposted access to the URCA campus.

## Accommodation

The Cariri region has hundreds of hotels and inns, mainly concentrated in Juazeiro do Norte, which accounts for around 84% of the regional hotel network and more than 7,700 beds.

## What to do?

Visit the geosites of Araripe Geopark, explore its trails, viewpoints, and unique paleontological sites.

Join the pilgrimages in Juazeiro do Norte, Horto, the statue of Padre Cícero, and local shrines.

Experience the culture of Cariri at craft fairs, popular traditions, music, and regional cuisine.





# Grutas *del* PALACIO



*Where the Earth sculpted a palace of rock  
and a legend in the heart of Uruguay.*



The Grutas del Palacio UNESCO Global Geopark, in Flores, Uruguay, is a unique territory that protects exceptional geological formations, such as the “caves” of reddish sandstone columns that give it its name, vestiges of millions of years ago, combining unique geology with a rich cultural, paleontological, and archaeological heritage. It is the first Spanish-speaking geopark in Latin America to join the UNESCO Global Geoparks Network.

[www.geoparque.uy](http://www.geoparque.uy)



## Accommodation

High-quality hotels in the city of Trinidad, tourist lodges, and cabins on the shores of Lake Andresito.



## How to get there?

In the heart of Uruguay, 117 miles from the national capital (Montevideo) on Routes 3 and 14, lies Trinidad, capital of the Geopark. From there, tours are coordinated across the 1,417 square miles of land where we have 20 geosites and 15 sites of interest.

The main center of attention is the Grutas del Palacio Geosite and Protected Area, Route 3 (old route) km 236, 45 km from the city of Trinidad and 10 km from the town of Andresito.

## What to do?

**GEOTOURISM WEEK:** For the past 10 years, during Holy Week, the Geopark has celebrated Geotourism Week, with guided tours to learn about its geology, history, biodiversity, flora, and fauna. An educational experience in contact with nature.

**TALICE ECOPARK:** Covering 75 hectares with a central lake, it is home to 1,500 animals of 120 species. Ideal for families, it offers photo safaris, educational spaces, children's areas, games, artisans, a shop, and a café.

**LA CRINERA, ANCESTRAL LABYRINTH:** Created by the Urioste Caorsi family, it is a corn maze designed with sacred geometry. In 2025, it will reach 110,000 m<sup>2</sup>, with more than 7,000 m of trails and 15 energy centers, designed for reflection and encounter.



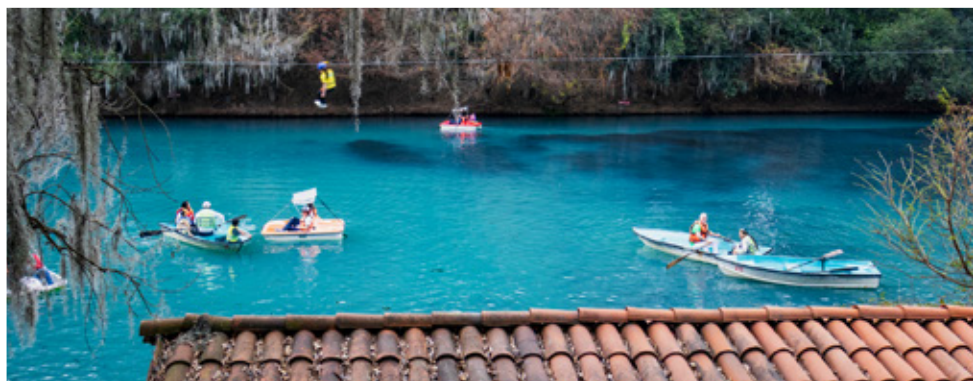


*Comarca Minera Geopark, where the Earth tells you its story and your presence makes it unforgettable*

The UNESCO Global Geopark Comarca Minera, located in the state of Hidalgo, Mexico, has a geological history that is evident in the local landscape, encompassing weathering, erosion, volcanic, and tectonic processes, creating important monuments where the Peñas Cargadas, Peña del Aire, and Prismas Basálticos geosites are located today. The mining history, which originated in the viceroyalty, has generated a significant industrial, urban, and cultural heritage, evident in towns such as Mineral del Monte, Omitlán de Juárez, and Huasca de Ocampo. The geopark promotes education, heritage conservation, community participation, and geotourism as a strategy for sustainable development. With geotourism experiences, appreciation of local products, and preservation of traditional knowledge, the Comarca Minera Geopark is positioned as an ideal space to appreciate geological, natural, and cultural wealth from a holistic perspective.



[geoparquecomarcaminerahidalgo.com](http://geoparquecomarcaminerahidalgo.com)



## How to get there?

Federal Highway 105 Km. 34  
Huasca de Ocampo, 43500  
Regla, Hidalgo, Mexico

## Accommodation

In the Comarca Minera Geopark region, you will find hotels, campsites, and cabins that are well located and safe for exploring its geological, natural, and cultural heritage.

## What to do?

Visit Peña del Aire, a geosite where two UNESCO designations overlap: the Comarca Minera Geopark and the Barranca de Metztitlán Biosphere Reserve. It's the perfect place to enjoy nature and dark skies.

Try cahuiche, a fruit endemic to the region, which is so important that it now has its own festival in Omitlán de Juárez, celebrating the connection between nature, territory, and community.

Immerse yourself in the Bosque de las Truchas geosite in Huasca de Ocampo: wooded trails surround a turquoise lake that tells the story of an 18th-century mining magnate.





# MIXTECA ALTA

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## G E O P A R Q U E

*A territory where Earth and ancient culture are intertwined in every corner*

The Mixteca Alta UNESCO Global Geopark is located in the heart of the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, and is a territory where geology, biodiversity, and living culture intertwine in an exceptional way. This geopark protects landscapes shaped by millions of years of Earth's history, with geosites that reveal unique geological processes and a deep connection with the communities that inhabit them.



The Mixteca Alta is also the cradle of ancient civilizations, living indigenous traditions, and ancestral agricultural systems that interact with the natural environment. Visiting this geopark is to immerse oneself in an authentic sustainable tourism experience, where scientific knowledge, cultural heritage, and community hospitality offer travelers a comprehensive understanding of the territory and its universal value.

[geoparquemixtecaalta.org](http://geoparquemixtecaalta.org)



## How to get there?

Interpretation centre  
Guillermo Prieto S/N, Pilgrims' Portal of the Ex-Convent of Santo Domingo Yanhuitlán (glass zone), Oaxaca, Mexico.  
It can be reached by road to the northwest of Oaxaca, with regional connections between the municipalities that comprise it. You can travel by car or regional public transport.

## Accommodation

Santo Domingo Yanhuitlán offers a variety of hotel options, while Santo Domingo Tonaltepec offers community lodging with rooms next to the Casa de la Tierra, allowing guests to choose between hotel services and experiences linked to community life and local cultural heritage.

## What to do?

Walk along the Las Conchas and Los Corazones geotrails, learn about geological processes, biodiversity, and the historical relationship between communities and their environment.

Discover Mixtec archaeological sites integrated into the landscape and learn about lamabordos, pre-Hispanic agricultural systems of hydraulic engineering, soil conservation, and biocultural memory.

Enjoy the San Juan Yucuita food market on Saturdays and the Santo Domingo Yanhuitlán food market on Sundays, where traditional cuisine brings the community together.





# GeoParque

Colca y Volcanes de Andagua

*Where volcanoes and canyons tell the story of  
the Earth and its communities*



The Colca and Andagua Volcanoes Geopark, located in Arequipa (Peru), encompasses the Colca Canyon and the Valley of the Volcanoes. This territory combines exceptional geology—with active volcanoes, deep canyons, and fossil deposits—with a rich Collagua and Cabana cultural heritage, ancient terraces, colonial churches, and ancestral dances such as the Wititi. It promotes geotourism, geoeducation, and sustainable development.

[geoparque.regionarequipa.gob.pe](http://geoparque.regionarequipa.gob.pe)



## How to get there?

AUTOCOLCA office, Chivay, Caylloma province, Arequipa, Peru. From Arequipa: 3-4 hours by road to Chivay. Nearest airport: Rodríguez Ballón (Arequipa). Access via paved roads and trails.



## Accommodation

The region offers hotels, lodges, experiential houses, and rural hostels, with options ranging from basic to luxury, many with hot springs.

## What to do?

Condor sighting at the Cruz del Cóndor viewpoint, with panoramic views of the canyon and geological explanations.

Geotourism tour of the Valley of the Volcanoes, visiting monogenetic cones, lagoons, and recent eruption sites.

Visit to pre-Hispanic terraces and colonial churches, combining history, culture, and sustainable agricultural landscapes.





# Imbabura

## Geoparque Mundial

*Imbabura, Ecuador's first UNESCO Global Geopark.  
Imbabura, a world within Ecuador.*

Imbabura is Ecuador's first UNESCO Global Geopark. On April 17, 2019, the UNESCO Executive Board officially granted this designation, marking a historic milestone for the province. This recognition implies a great responsibility and calls for the coordinated participation of the public and private sectors, academia, civil society, and local communities.



The Imbabura Geopark is the result of collaborative and sustained work, based on inter-institutional cooperation, trust in people, and commitment to the territory. Its management promotes local identity and the responsible use of geological, natural, archaeological, and cultural heritage, strengthening capacities, education, and opportunities for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development for the benefit of Imbabura and Ecuador.

[geoparque.imbabura.gob.ec](http://geoparque.imbabura.gob.ec)



## How to get there?

Cotacachi Cuicocha Volcanic Complex Museum Interpretation Center

The Imbabura Geopark covers the entire province of Imbabura, in northern Ecuador. The nearest airport is Mariscal Sucre International Airport in Quito, about 65 miles away, with an approximate travel time of 1 hour and 30 minutes by car on well-maintained roads.

## Accommodation

The accommodation options in Imbabura include family lodgings, rural inns, and high-end hotels, with a focus on sustainability, cultural identity, operational comfort, and strategic locations in tourist corridors.

## What to do?

Nature and landscape geotourism includes hiking, photography, and scenic viewing at lagoons, volcanoes, and Andean moorlands, along mountain trails, lakes, and natural areas.

Cultural and community geotourism promotes exchange with local communities through ancestral knowledge, crafts, cuisine, and festivities.

Ecological and educational geotourism offers interpretive tours focused on flora, fauna, conservation, and environmental awareness.





## *Come and feel the heartbeat of the Earth*

The UNESCO Kütralkura Global Geopark is located in the Andean zone of the Araucanía region, in southern Chile, within the Southern Andes. It covers an area of 12,078 km<sup>2</sup> and comprises seven municipalities. Its name, which means “stone of fire” in Mapudungun, refers to the intense volcanism of the territory, inhabited by Mapuche communities for more than 2,000 years.



The geopark has 120 geosites and 23 georoutes designed for educational and geotourism activities. Its geology is associated with the subduction of the Nazca Plate beneath the South American Plate and includes active stratovolcanoes such as Llaima, Lonquimay, and Villarrica. The territory has more than 300 million years of geological history, marked by volcanism, glaciation, and the formation of high mountain lake landscapes.

[www.kutralkura.cl](http://www.kutralkura.cl)



## How to get there?

The geopark is located in the Araucanía region, with land and air access via the international airport located about 20 minutes from Temuco.

Tourist Information Offices (OIT) in each of the Geopark's municipalities:

Curacautin: Manuel Rodríguez 1212      Lonquimay: Bernardo O'Higgins 1180      Vilcún: Plaza de Armas. Miraflores 403      Lautaro: Plaza de Armas - Balmaceda No. 855      Curarrehue: Avenida Estadio No. 550

Visitor Center located in Conguillio Park      Cunco: Anthropological Museum: Avenida Santa María 12

Melipeuco: Tourist Stop: Pedro Aguirre Cerda No. 14

And virtual assistant at [www.Kutralkura.cl](http://www.Kutralkura.cl)

## Accommodation

There is a wide range of accommodation available, including hotels, hostels, cabins, and mountain refuges. Information on what is available can be found on the Geopark website, sorted by category and location.

## What to do?

The Kütralkura Geopark invites visitors to hike and trek along trails of varying difficulty that allow them to discover volcanoes, lakes, forests, and geosites, connecting with the geodiversity, biodiversity, and cultural heritage of the territory.

Cycling tours traverse the geopark via georoutes and paved or gravel roads, with family-friendly routes and more demanding ones, ideal for exploring volcanic landscapes by mountain bike.

The experience is rounded off with rafting, an adventure on rivers of volcanic origin where you can enjoy unique landscapes and observe geological formations that reveal the recent history of the territory.





*Río Coco invites you to follow the course of the water to discover the natural essence of Central America.*

The Río Coco Geopark, located in northern Nicaragua in the department of Madriz, is an ideal destination for geotourism and community-based tourism. Its territory covers the municipalities of Somoto, Totogalpa, San Lucas, Las Sabanas, and Cusmapa, where volcanic landscapes, canyons, rivers, and sites of high indigenous cultural value are found. Recognized by UNESCO in 2020, it was the first geopark in Central America.



The Río Coco, the longest river in the region, provides the backdrop for scenic tours and nature activities. With a dry subtropical climate and an average temperature of 22°C, it offers hiking, fog observation in Tepesomoto-La Pataste, archaeology, local traditions, and educational experiences, promoting sustainable tourism that is resilient to climate change, with community participation, trained local guides, and a focus on territorial conservation.

[www.kutralkura.cl](http://www.kutralkura.cl)



## How to get there?

The Río Coco Geopark project has facilities located at km 122 of the Pan-American Highway (opposite the Yalaguina taxi rank), where the Geopark offices and administrative team are based. In addition, this center has a space for Geopark product workshops; a Tourist Information Center (TIC) for the Geopark project area; a future interpretation center with models and museum pieces; and a Geocafetín.



## Accommodation

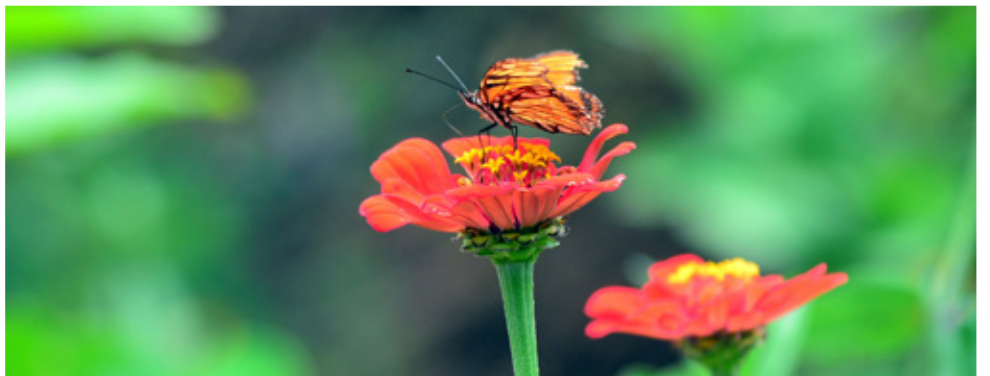
The area around the Río Coco Geopark offers comfortable and affordable accommodation, ideal for those seeking a rural and nature tourism experience, with an emphasis on local culture and access to attractions such as the Somoto Canyon and nature trails.

## What to do?

Explore Somoto Canyon: walk, hike, and observe spectacular geological formations in this National Monument, one of the most visited geosites in the geopark.

Visit Laguna La Bruja: a nature trail around this volcanic lake, ideal for photography and observing unique landscapes.

Explore local geotourism circuits: routes such as the Volcano Circuit in Montaña Tepesomoto and the Culture and Nature Circuit in Cusmapa, which combine nature, panoramic viewpoints, and cultural heritage.



# GEOPARQUE CAMINHOS DOS CÂNIIONS DO SUL



*Paisajes sorprendentes y gente acogedora: vive experiencias increíbles en el conjunto de cañones más grande de América Latina*

Located in southern Brazil, between the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, the UNESCO Global Geopark Caminhos de los Cañones del Sur brings together landscapes that connect the mountains with the sea. The territory is located next to the largest group of canyons in Latin America and offers attractions for different types of travelers throughout the year.



Through the Cânions do Sul Georoute, the geopark's official tourist route, tourism is organized across seven municipalities, integrating the conservation of natural and cultural heritage with local economic development. Visitors will find an infrastructure prepared for geotourism, with experiences ranging from scenic contemplation to adventure activities, combined with a deep immersion in the culture of the communities that inhabit this unique territory.

[canionsdosul.org](http://canionsdosul.org)



## How to get there?

Rua Irineu Bornhausen, 320 - Centro, Praia Grande - SC, Brazil.  
Postal code: 88990-000.

Access via the international airports of Porto Alegre (184 km) or Florianópolis (205 km). Safe land connection via the BR-101 (coast) or RS-020 (mountains) highways, with paved roads connecting the seven municipalities.

## Accommodation

Diversified infrastructure for all profiles: from rustic and cozy accommodations in rural areas to charming inns and comfortable hotels, integrated into the lush landscape.



## What to do?

Visit the Paleotocas, tunnels dug by megafauna animals (sloths and giant armadillos). Observe the claw marks and interesting indigenous rock carvings, which bear witness to the use of these shelters by the native peoples.

Adventure in crystal clear waters: Connect with the energy of the water: bathe in waterfalls, beaches, and natural pools, walk along trails with your feet in the water, go buoy cross, and enjoy 4x4 adventures in settings of unique beauty.

Immersion in nature and culture: hike trails along canyons and experience everyday rural life. Experience the typical hospitality of southern Brazil, connecting with nature and the simplicity of country life.



# GEOPARQUE SERIDÓ

RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

*A grandmother's love, unique views of an oasis in the Brazilian sertão, the sparkle of minerals, mountains covered in caatinga.*

The Seridó Geopark, in the heart of the Brazilian sertão, is an authentic destination where nature, culture, and geodiversity come together. A land of welcoming, diverse, and deeply receptive people, Seridó reveals centuries of history marked by scheelite, gold, and gem mining, by the force of the mountains, and by the unique landscapes of the semi-arid region.



Here, visitors experience unforgettable flavors: traditional Seridó cheese, dried meat, and hot coffee served at Mrs. Maria's table, a symbol of local hospitality. The territory thrives with family farming, vibrant traditions, and stories of resilience in the face of climate challenges. As a UNESCO Global Geopark, Seridó offers authentic experiences in geotourism, culture, and gastronomy, inviting international travelers to discover the true Brazilian sertão.

[visitegeoparqueserido.com.br](http://visitegeoparqueserido.com.br)



## How to get there?

Administrative Headquarters of the Seridó Geopark Intermunicipal Public Consortium, Avenida Treze de Maio, 59380-000, Currais Novos, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil

Natal International Airport is the gateway to Brazil and the Seridó Geopark. Upon landing, take the BR-226 highway and, after a two-and-a-half-hour drive, you will arrive at the municipality of Currais Novos, the first of six gateways to our territory.

## What to do?

Adventure tourism: hiking, climbing, and rappelling in challenging landscapes, especially in the mountains and formations of the Pico do Totoró and Mirador geosites, which attract nature and adrenaline lovers.

Archaeological tourism: exploration of sites with rock paintings and engravings, such as Poço do Arroz, Xiquexique, Lagoa do Santo, and Serra Verde, which reveal the ancestral heritage of the semi-arid region.

Community tourism: immersive experiences in traditional communities, learning about local knowledge, ways of life, and their strong connection to geodiversity and nearby geosites.



## Acommodation

The region offers themed inns such as Colina dos Flamboyants and Recanto Mulungu, with rooms inspired by minerals and geosites, as well as the Hotel Tungstênio, which celebrates the history of local mining.





# CAÇAPAVA GEOPARQUE

Mundial da UNESCO

*Caçapava is unique in bringing together ancient geological landscapes, living culture, and people who transform the territory into identity, knowledge, and a sustainable future.*

Among hills, monumental rocks, and wide fields, time reveals its history in shapes, colors, and textures that enchant and educate. This living space goes beyond contemplation: it is the setting for encounters, learning, and experiences that value scientific knowledge combined with local wisdom.



The harmonious coexistence between natural and cultural heritage strengthens the identity of the territory, promotes sustainable development, and encourages care for the planet. Walking through the UNESCO Global Geopark of Caçapava is like walking through chapters of the history of the Earth and humanity, in a place that transforms landscapes into meaning, memory, and a shared future.

[geoparquecacapava.com.br](http://geoparquecacapava.com.br)



## How to get there?

Arnaldo Luiz Cassol Municipal Cultural Center: Rua XV de Novembro, nº 438, Centro – Caçapava do Sul, RS, CEP 96570-000

The UNESCO Global Geopark in Caçapava can be reached via Caçapava do Sul (RS), with access via the BR-290 and BR-392 highways; nearest airport: Porto Alegre (Salgado Filho).

## What to do?

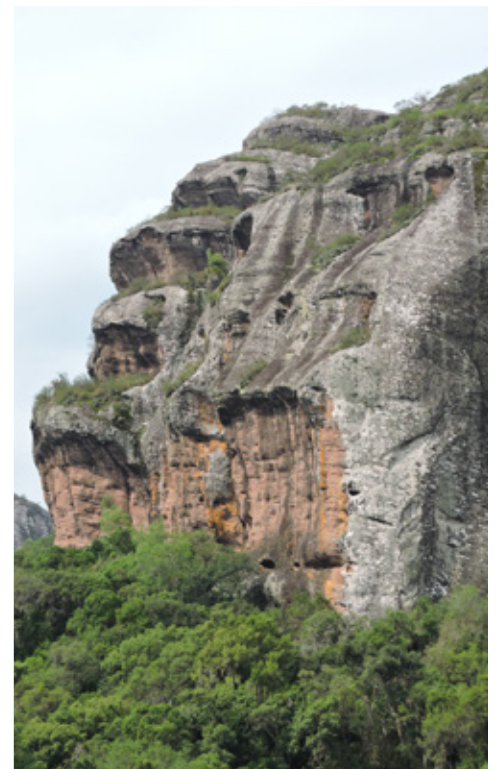
**Leisure activities:** Contemplative walks, landscape observation, photography, and contact with nature allow visitors to experience the tranquility of the territory, valuing geodiversity, well-being, and connection with the natural environment.

**Historical activities:** Visits to the historic center, churches, museums, and cultural sites reveal memories, traditions, and narratives that build local identity and strengthen the relationship between heritage, community, and territory.

**Adventure activities:** Hiking, cycling, climbing, and outdoor activities explore breathtaking natural settings, providing challenges, adrenaline, and safe experiences integrated with conservation and sustainable tourism.

## Acommodation

Las opciones de alojamiento en la región incluyen hoteles, posadas y hostales, que ofrecen diferentes estilos de alojamiento, con comodidad, hospitalidad local y servicios adecuados a los distintos perfiles de visitantes.





# Geoparque Quarta Colônia

*Among fossils, waterfalls, and  
gastronomy, time becomes landscape*



The UNESCO Global Geopark Quarta Colônia is located in the central region of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. The territory comprises nine municipalities: Agudo, Dona Francisca, Faxinal do Soturno, Ivorá, Nova Palma, Pinhal Grande, Restinga Seca, São João do Polêsine, and Silveira Martins.



More than 230 million years ago, the territory was home to a wide variety of animal and plant life, whose fossils found today bear witness to the emergence of the first dinosaurs that walked the Earth during the Triassic period.

[geoparquequartacolonia.com.br](http://geoparquequartacolonia.com.br)



## How to get there?

Rua Maximiliano Vizzotto, 598 - Centro, São João do Polêsine - RS, 97230-000 - Centro de Apoio à Pesquisa Paleontológica da Quarta Colônia (CAPPA)

Fly into Porto Alegre and travel 250 km along the RSC-287/RS-509 highway until you reach Agudo, a municipality located at the eastern end of Quarta Colônia, in the central region of Rio Grande do Sul.

## What to do?

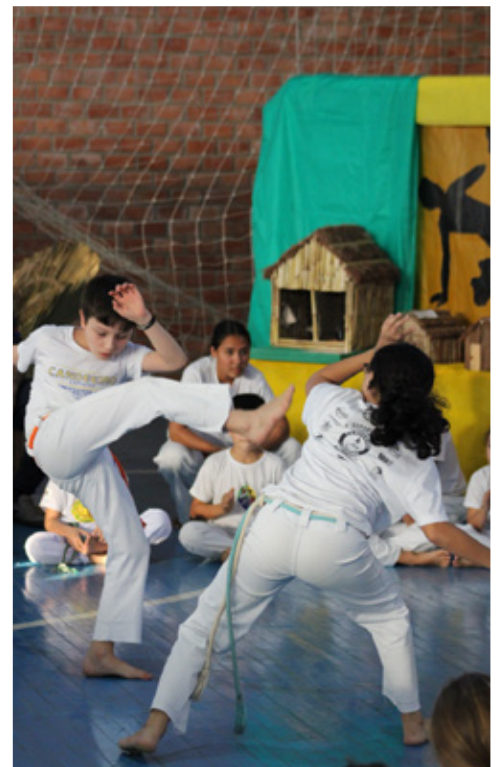
Boat trips: admire the different rock formations on cliffs up to 40 meters high on a boat trip through the Escarpas Alagadas, a flooded area in the municipality of Pinhal Grande.

Museums: from the Triassic period to the 19th century, from the first dinosaurs that walked the Earth to the arrival of German and Italian settlers, experience the history of the Quarta Colônia in our museums.

Traditional cuisine: traditional cuisine delights with Italian and German recipes, colonial flavors, local ingredients, and hospitality that make every meal an authentic cultural experience.

## Accommodation

From cabins in the middle of the Atlantic Forest to the most complete hotel complex in the central region of Rio Grande do Sul, enjoy hot springs, fine dining, and quality service.





*Where science, fossils, and the culture of the Cerrado come together to reveal the Land of Dinosaurs and their unique stories.*

The Uberaba Geopark – Land of Giants is a UNESCO-recognized territory that integrates geological, paleontological, natural, and cultural heritage of exceptional importance. Located in the heart of the Cerrado Mineiro, the geopark is home to important fossil sites, such as Peirópolis, where dinosaur fossils reveal stories from the Cretaceous period and promote scientific education.



[geoparqueuberaba.org](http://geoparqueuberaba.org)

In addition to its natural heritage, the territory highlights cultural traditions, artistic expressions, local cuisine, and ways of life that strengthen regional identity. The geopark promotes sustainable development through geotourism, environmental education, and community participation, stimulating the appreciation of the territory and the creation of opportunities. Its participatory governance integrates universities, schools, entrepreneurs, public authorities, and the community. The result is a unique experience that connects science, nature, and culture in an inspiring destination.



## Accommodation

Uberaba offers hotels, inns, rural lodgings, and budget options, catering to business travelers, families, and tourists seeking comfort, nature, and cultural experiences.



## How to get there?

Tourist Assistance Center  
Address: Rua Alaor Prata, 287,  
Centro Uberaba-MG

You can get to Uberaba via Mário de Almeida Franco Airport or the BR-262 and BR-050 highways, with easy access from Uberlândia, Ribeirão Preto, and Brasília.

## What to do?

### Peirópolis Geosite

Explore museums, paleontological trails, and real fossils in a historic district that reveals Uberaba's Cretaceous past and its unique dinosaurs.

### Chico Xavier Circuit

Visit the Memorial, the house where the medium lived, spiritual retreats, and historic sites that preserve his work and humanitarian impact.

### Routes through the Cerrado and rural areas

Enjoy trails, springs, cycling, historic farms, and gastronomic experiences that celebrate the Cerrado, local culture, and rural life in Uberaba.





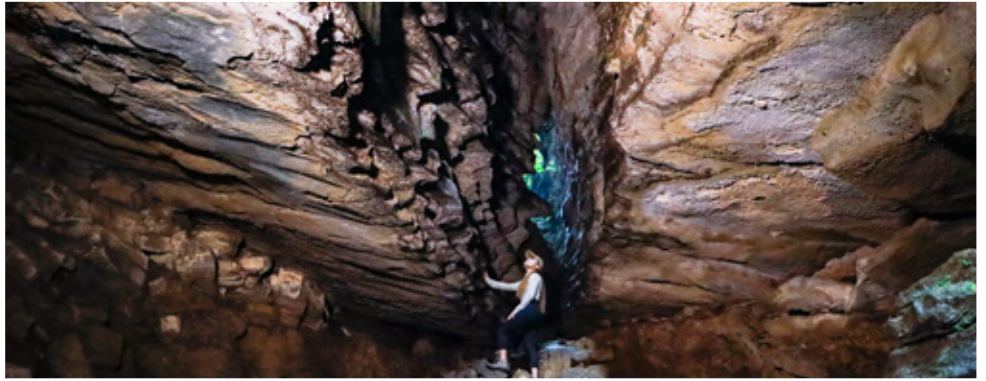
*We are all Napo Sumaco Geopark, the world's first Amazonian geopark.*

The Napo Sumaco Geopark has a bunch of tourist attractions because of its awesome location in the Ecuadorian Amazon. These attractions cover geology, biology, archaeology, culture, the environment, and recreation, showing off its huge potential for both local and international visitors. They're complemented by activities that support sustainable development and community involvement.



The Amazonian Kichwa communities play an active role in the territory's tourism offerings. They provide experiential activities that allow visitors to learn about the traditions maintained by the communities. In addition, visitors can learn about the various sustainability projects carried out by the communities in conjunction with other institutions and local governments.

[naposumaco.com](http://naposumaco.com)



## How to get there?

FOIN Office, Calle Augusto Rueda No. 242, Tena, Ecuador.

From Mariscal Sucre International Airport (Quito), head towards Pifo and continue on the E20 towards Baeza. When you reach the Baeza Y, take the Troncal Amazónica E45 to the city of Archidona.

## What to do?

**Community Tourism:** learn about the ancient traditions of the Amazonian Kichwa peoples through experiential tourism. Learn about natural medicine and ceremonies such as the Wayusa Upina.

**Adventures with Pushak Runajunas Guides:** discover the main natural attractions of the geopark and learn more about the Amazon with certified local guides.

**Chakra and Chocolate Route:** a tour that takes us to the origins of Amazonian cocoa. From its cultivation to its processing into one of the most prized chocolates in the world.



## Accommodation

Accommodation within the geopark ranges from campsites to tourist centers, hostels, and hotels offering everything from basic amenities to the most luxurious facilities. There are also lodges that combine comfort and nature.





## GEOPARQUE VOLCÁN TUNGURAHUA

*A living territory where volcanoes, ancestral culture, and communities come together to protect the history of the Earth and promote sustainable development.*

The UNESCO Global Geopark Volcán Tungurahua, officially recognized by UNESCO in April 2025, is a living territory that integrates geological heritage of international value, biodiversity, culture, and community identity. Located in central Ecuador, it covers the cantons of Guano and Penipe in the province of Chimborazo, and Patate, Pelileo, and Baños de Agua Santa in Tungurahua, with the support of both prefectures.

Its geological centerpiece is the Tungurahua volcano, whose activity has shaped landscapes, fertile soils, and social dynamics for thousands of years. The geopark is home to geosites of high scientific, educational, and tourist value, along with waterfalls, canyons, volcanic formations, and Andean and subtropical ecosystems. It also integrates indigenous and rural communities that preserve ancestral knowledge, crafts, and living cultural expressions. Through geoconservation, geoeducation, and sustainable geotourism, it promotes responsible development that strengthens local identity and generates social, cultural, and economic benefits for its communities.



[geoparquevolcantungurahua.org](http://geoparquevolcantungurahua.org)



## How to get there?

Baños de Agua Santa, Tungurahua Province, Ecuador.

Access via the E35 Pan-American Highway towards Ambato and Riobamba. From there, secondary roads connect to Guano, Penipe, Pelileo, and Patate, and the E30 Baños-Puyo highway leads to Baños de Agua Santa.

## Accommodation

The region offers a variety of accommodation options: hotels, inns, and community lodgings with spas, hot springs, and natural surroundings that promote relaxation, well-being, and responsible tourism linked to the Geopark landscape.

## What to do?

### Interpretive geotourism

Guided tours of geosites, volcanoes, canyons, and waterfalls, where geological processes, volcanic landscapes, and the natural history of the territory are interpreted in an educational and safe manner.

### Nature and adventure tourism

Activities such as hiking, high mountain trekking, canyoning, and landscape observation, which allow visitors to experience volcanic dynamics and biodiversity in controlled natural environments.

### Cultural and community tourism

Experiences with local and indigenous communities, where ancestral knowledge, music, crafts, traditional cuisine, and ways of life linked to the Geopark territory are shared.





• Geoparque •

# MANANTIALES SERRANOS

*Its rocks tell us of turbulent times, and water manifests itself through wetlands, aquifers, and springs.*

The Manantiales Serranos Geopark, in the department of Lavalleja, Uruguay, is an exceptional area for understanding the tectonic evolution of the Earth from more than 3 billion years ago to the present day. Its ancient mountain ranges, rocky outcrops, and valleys form a landscape of great scientific and scenic value, accompanied by mountain forest and riparian forest ecosystems.



The geopark is distinguished by its yellow, red, and orange hues, which vary throughout the year under a temperate climate, with mild winters and windy springs when the landscape turns green. It also houses important groundwater reservoirs associated with aquifer systems. Manantiales Serranos offers geotourism, hiking, rural tourism, and environmental education experiences, promoting a model of sustainable development that integrates nature, science, culture, and local communities.

[manantialeserranos.uy](http://manantialeserranos.uy)



## How to get there?

Treinta y Tres 648, 30000 Minas, Department of Lavalleja

From Montevideo via Solís de Mataojo (km) and from the north via Marmarajá (km)

Via Carrasco International Airport, located km away (via Routes 8 and 101)



## What to do?

Hiking: Marked trails through the Geopark's geosites.

Adventure tourism including zip-lining, rappelling, climbing, mountain biking, canoeing, horseback riding, among others.

In the Geopark, geoculture is relevant due to the influence of the compositions of Eduardo Fabini, the plastic art of Manuel Espínola Gómez, and Juan Capagorry. The poetry of Santos Inzaurrealde, all of them developing art linked to the landscape.

## Accommodation

The accommodation options are very diverse, ranging from campsites, cabins, inns, country houses, and hotels to resort complexes.





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