

CONCEPCIÓN CHILE TEMPLE FACT SHEET

The Concepción Chile Temple will be the 160th operating temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints worldwide and the second in Chile. (The Santiago Chile Temple was completed in 1983 and renovated and re-dedicated in 2006.) The Concepción Temple will serve some 122,000 Church members in southern Chile and some southwest reaches of Argentina.

Location:	Avenida Quinta Junge, Concepción, Chile
Plans Announced:	October 3, 2009
Groundbreaking:	October 17, 2015
Public Open House:	September 15 - October 13, 2018
Dedication:	October 28, 2018
Property Size:	4.06 acres
Building Size:	23,095 square feet
Building Height:	124 feet, topped with the statue of the Book of Mormon prophet Moroni
Architect:	Naylor Wentworth Lund Architects (NWL)
General Contractor:	Cosapi Mas Errazuriz (CME)

Exterior Features

Building: As with many of the significant religious and secular 19th century buildings of Chile, the design of the Concepción Chile Temple is neoclassical with subtle French detailing. The temple is capped with a dome, as are most Chilean religious buildings. Precast concrete has been used on the exterior walls, simulating the faux limestone stucco used in other historic architecture of the region.

Seismic Considerations: The Biobio region of Chile experiences high seismic activity with massive earthquakes ranging from 7.8 to 8.8 every 20-30 years. This required significant attention during the design process. A state-of-the-art base isolation system was incorporated. There are 22 “pendulum” type base isolators supporting the temple, allowing it to move 30 inches (75 cm) in any direction, for a total displacement of 60 inches (150 cm). There are also eight “vicious dampers” (2 per corner) acting as shock absorbers to slow the rate of building movement down during a seismic event. Flexible connections were also used for all utilities.

Landscaping:

The landscape design takes cues from classic gardening, with a plant palette focuses on native Chilean species. There are 96 palm trees on the site, including many Chilean Palms which were originally found on the site, and have been preserved and incorporated back into the gardens. Several Araucaria (Chilean Pine) were also saved and re-established in the new landscaping.

Views to the nearby Biobio River are highlighted with elevated pathways on the west side of the temple.

Interior Features

Design Motif: Motifs of the Chilean national flower, the Copihue, are found on various details throughout the temple. They can be seen in the art glass panels, flooring, and bronze railing details. The Copihue flower is found throughout southern Chile, primarily in the rain forest regions.

Interior Art Glass: The art glass throughout the temple reflects traditional patterns as well as the Copihue flower. Colors used in the art glass are gold, green and lapis lazuli blue. The beautifully designed windows fill the grand stairway and other areas with light.

Lapiz Lazuli: The Chilean national stone, deep blue lapis lazuli, is used in the baptistery font design and in the stone floor details. Lapis Lazuli is mined in the Andes Mountains of Chile. This semi-precious stone is an elegant accent skillfully incorporated in the detailing throughout the project.

Flooring: The principle stone used in flooring is Beige St Michel limestone, quarried and carved in Portugal. The accent stone is composed of Crema Marfil marble, quarried and prepared in Spain. Highlight accents are of native Chilean Lapis Lazuli. Custom carpets, including hand carved pieces, have been crafted in California, New Zealand, and Thailand.

Millwork: Details in the temple's trim and moldings were inspired by classical design. The principle hardwood is Sapele Mahogany from Africa, which was prepared in Argentina.