At the centre-bottom of the image is the Perito Moreno glacier, the most famous glacier in the park because of its rupture process, and one of the few not retreating or advancing but appearing to be in equilibrium, going through cycles of retreats and advances.

Located on a narrow channel that separates the main body of Lake Argentino from its southern arm, Perito Moreno forms an ice dam when it advances to the extent that it reaches the land on the other side of the channel, creating two separate bodies of water.

Once the dam is formed, water and ice commence a kind of duel: water from melting glaciers drain into the trapped section of lake, and the force of the rising waters inevitably becomes too much and the ice dam gives way to crushing lake waters trapped behind it, finally breaking apart. This process first occurred in 1917, submerging a several-hundred-year-old forest, and has occurred over twenty times since then.

The majority of the nearly 50 big glaciers fed by the Patagonian Ice Field in the park have been retreating during the last 50 years because of warming temperatures. In the upper left we can see the Viedma Glacier feeding Lake Viedma. To its south is the Upsala Glacier, which has retreated more than 3 km in the past 15 years.