



LATIN AMERICA EXPLORERS

From The NAZCA
desert to the Lost City
Of MACHU PICCHU

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Native Tour Guides

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10 DAYS



PERU

BRASIL

BOLIVIA

MACHU PICCHU

GALAPAGOS

UYUNI SALT FLAT

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DAY	DATE	TRIP ITINERARY SUMMARY , DAILY TOURS & EXCURSIONS
1	17-04-25	"Embracing South America's Gateway to Culture & History" "Arrival in Lima city Jorge Chavez International airport , pick up & private transfer to your hotel overnight stay in Lima city
2	18-04-25	"Discovering Lima: A Guided Journey through Peru's Vibrant Capital" 0910 AM Visit the Historic & Colonial city of Lima, Plaza San Martin, Plaza Mayor, San Francisco convent & its catacombs a UNESCO World Heritage Site, Colonial, Republican Architecture Towards Paracas : After the guided visit in Lima historic center , free time for lunch [on your own] We continue to the Bus terminal for a comfortable overland bus journey to Paracas. overnight stay in Paracas Bay
3	19-04-25	"Coastal Expedition: Exploring Paracas, Ballestas & Huacachina" "Island Discovery: Exploring the Breathtaking Ballestas Islands ", "Thrilling Dune Expedition: Conquering the Sands of Huacachina Oasis ", "Desert Odyssey: Overland Journey from Ica to Nazca city [143 KM] Through the Arid Wonders". The Nazca viewpoint : Stop on route [Pan-American highway] Is an extraordinary vantage point set amidst the vast desert. This 13-meter high metal tower offers a stunning view, allowing visitors to gaze upon the expansive Nazca desert and three of its iconic figures. overnight stay in Nazca desert town
4	20-04-25	"Skyward secrets: A Flight Above the Mysteries of the Nazca Lines" The Nazca Lines were created by removing the dark surface stones to reveal the lighter-colored earth beneath, Flight over the Enigmatic Nazca lines [45 minutes] , individual figures, including geometric shapes such as trapezoids, triangles, and spirals, as well as zoomorphic [animal] and anthropomorphic [human] designs. The figures range in size from a few meters to several hundred meters in length and are best viewed from the air. After the morning flight over the Lines we will return to the hotel Free time for lunch { on your own } "Journeying From The Desert of Nazca to Lima: Pacific Passage" 1450 PM A Scenic Route through Peru's Diverse Landscapes" back to Lima, overnight stay in Lima

DAY	DATE	TRIP ITINERARY SUMMARY , DAILY TOURS & EXCURSIONS
5	21-04-25	"Flight from Lima to Cusco & Free Day to Acclimate in the Imperial City" Convenient hotel pick-up and a private transfer to the airport for a 1:10 hrs. domestic flight from Lima to Cusco city Flight Schedule DEP LIMA 0735 AM ARR CUSCO 0900 AM LA2009 by Latam airline Arrival in Cusco, transfer in , rest of the day to your leisure to acclimatize , overnight stay in Cusco city
6	22-04-25	"Exploring the Ancient Marvels: A Guided Tour of Cusco and Its Archaeological Treasures" 0910 AM hotel pick up for your guided tour to the city of Cusco and its top attractions . "Cultural Tapestry of Cusco: Exploring the Heart of the Inca Empire" Explore the city of Cusco & its main attractions like : the megalithic walls of Sacsayhuaman, the archaeological & astronomical labyrinth of Kenko , the Inca Military Outspot Of Puca Pucara " Red Fort " & Tambomachay the temple of the waters, overnight stay in Cusco city
7	23-04-25	"Rainbow Mountain Odyssey / Full-Day Excursion & Trekking to Vinicunca " 0400AM hotel pick up for a full-day adventure to one of the most famous destinations in Peru The Rainbow mountain Vinicunca A Full-Day journey into Cusco's Technicolor Wonderland" Early departure to Vinicunca & Hiking to a 5,200 mts. (17,060 ft] Scenic drive through picturesque villages and rugged landscapes that offer Andean peaks, valleys, & glaciers, lunch incl. 1000 PM return to the city of Cusco , rest of the day to your leisure , overnight stay in Cusco city
8	24-04-25	"VIP Sacred Valley Sojourn: Explore Ancient Wonders & Andean Beauty" 0810 AM Explore the Sacred valley of the incas , The Chinchero inca temple and its artesanal market, The Moray Andean Terraces The Geometrical Saltmines of Cusco and The Fortress of Ollantaytambo, Andean lunch incl.. "Scenic Rails From Sacred Valley Ollantaytambo to Machu Picchu: A Journey through Andean Majesty" Train Schedule : DEP OLLANTAYTAMBO 1636 PM ARR MACHU PICCHU 1809 PM by The Voyager Train IR Begin your adventure with a comfortable departure from the picturesque Ollantaytambo, as the train winds through Lush landscapes and along the Urubamba River. Marvel at the dramatic mountain scenery, terraced farmlands, and charming villages that pass by your window. [2 hrs train journey duration] , arrival in Machu Picchu station, transfer to your hotel Upon arrival , free time to explore around the little village of Machu Picchu , overnight stay in Machu Picchu town

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Booking ID 17042510DSS

Sarah Sheehan Group From The Desert to the Andes

DAY	DATE	TRIP ITINERARY SUMMARY , DAILY TOURS & EXCURSIONS
9	25-04-25	"Machu Picchu : Guided Visit Through the Lost City of the Incas"
		Between 0700-0800 AM approx, according with availability [Limited entry tickets to Machu Picchu] hotel pick up
		Experience an enriching guided tour of Machu Picchu, the legendary Incan citadel nestled in the Andes Your expert guide will
		lead you through the ancient ruins, sharing fascinating insights into the history, culture, and mysteries of this UNESCO World
		Heritage site. On time , return to the train station for your Scenic Train journey back to Cusco city
		Train Schedule : DEP MACHU PICCHU 1430 PM ARR CUSCO 1820 PM by The Voyager Train IR
		Arrival in Cusco city and transfer to your hotel overnight stay in Cusco city
10	26-04-25	"Form Cusco To The Ocean Pacific / International Flight "
		Convenient hotel pick-up and a private transfer to the airport for a 1:10 hrs domestic flight from Cusco to Lima city
		Flight Schedule DEP CUSCO 1115 AM ARR LIMA 1240 AM LA2142 by Latam airline
		Upon arrival assistance by our local guide for your international flight checking back home.

Miraflores

Miraflores boasts breathtaking views of the Pacific Ocean, with picturesque cliffs overlooking the sea. The Malecón de Miraflores is a popular coastal promenade that offers panoramic views, parks, gardens and recreational areas

Miraflores is one of the liveliest and most exclusive neighborhoods in Lima, Peru, known for its beautiful coastal views, high-end shopping, dining options and lively atmosphere.



Lima Historic Center

In 1988, the historic center of Lima was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in recognition of its outstanding universal value as an exceptional example of Spanish colonial urban planning and architecture in Latin America.

The historic center boasts a mix of architectural styles, including colonial, baroque, neoclassical, and art deco. Many buildings date back to the colonial era, characterized by their ornate facades, wooden balconies, and elegant courtyards



Plaza San Martín

Plaza San Martín is one of Lima's most important and iconic public squares, named in honor of General José de San Martín, a key figure in the struggle for South American independence. Here are some facts about Plaza San Martín



Several notable buildings overlook Plaza San Martín, including the Spanish colonial-style Club Nacional, the art deco-style Teatro Colón, and the neocolonial-style Hotel Bolívar. These architectural gems contribute to the square's unique charm and character.



Plaza Mayor

Plaza de Armas or Plaza Mayor is one of the oldest public squares in South America, dating back to the foundation of Lima by Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro in 1535. It was originally designed as the focal point of the city's urban layout and served as a gathering place for political, social, and religious events



The square is surrounded by several important buildings, including the Government Palace (Palacio de Gobierno), the Cathedral of Lima, the Archbishop's Palace, and the Municipal Palace. These colonial-era buildings feature impressive architecture and are key landmarks of Lima's historic center.

San Francisco Catacombs

The catacombs are located beneath the Monastery of San Francisco, also known as the Basilica and Convent of San Francisco, which is situated in the historic center of Lima, close to the Plaza Mayor. The Monastery of San Francisco was completed in 1674 and is one of the most important colonial-era buildings in Lima.



It is estimated that the catacombs contain the remains of approximately 25,000 individuals. Bodies were placed in communal graves or ossuaries, where bones were often organized into geometric patterns for space efficiency



Discovering Paracas Reserve

Established in 1975, the reserve protects both marine and terrestrial ecosystems, covering approximately 335,000 hectares (827,000 acres). The reserve includes deserts, beaches, and ocean waters, providing a habitat for a diverse array of wildlife.



The region has an arid climate with little rainfall, typical of coastal desert environments. Temperatures are mild year-round, with occasional strong winds known as "paracas."



Paracas From Desert to Sea

The reserve is home to a diverse array of wildlife, including over 200 species of birds, various marine mammals such as sea lions and dolphins, and numerous fish species. Notable birds include flamingos, Inca terns, and Humboldt penguins

The Paracas National Reserve is a unique and important protected area that offers a blend of natural beauty, rich biodiversity, and significant cultural heritage, making it a valuable site for both conservation and tourism.



Ballestas Islands

The Ballestas Islands are a group of small rocky islands located off the coast of the Paracas Peninsula.

Often referred to as the "Galápagos of Peru," the islands are home to a wide variety of marine life and bird species. Common inhabitants include Humboldt penguins, Peruvian boobies, cormorants, pelicans, and sea lions. Dolphins and occasionally whales can also be seen in the surrounding waters.



Ballestas over 200 species of birds

The Ballestas Islands, located off the southern coast of Peru near the town of Paracas, are known for their rich biodiversity, particularly their birdlife.



The Ballestas Islands are home to a wide variety of bird species, making them a prime spot for birdwatching. Notable species include the Humboldt penguin, Peruvian pelican, Inca tern, Peruvian booby, and guanay cormorant.



Huacachina: The Enchanting Oasis

Huacachina Oasis is a small, picturesque desert village in southwestern Peru, known for its stunning natural beauty and adventure tourism.



Huacachina is built around a small natural lake, often referred to as the "Oasis of America." The oasis is a green haven in the midst of vast sand dunes, featuring palm trees, lush vegetation, and a tranquil lagoon.



Thrilling Adventure in the desert

Another thrilling activity is taking a dune buggy ride. These powerful vehicles race up and down the sand dunes, offering an exhilarating experience and spectacular views of the desert landscape. Tours typically include stops at various points for sandboarding and taking in the sunset.



In addition to adventure sports, Huacachina provides opportunities for relaxation. The lagoon is a peaceful spot for paddle boating, and the surrounding area is ideal for leisurely walks and enjoying the serene environment.

Ancient Mysteries: Ica to Nazca Road Trip

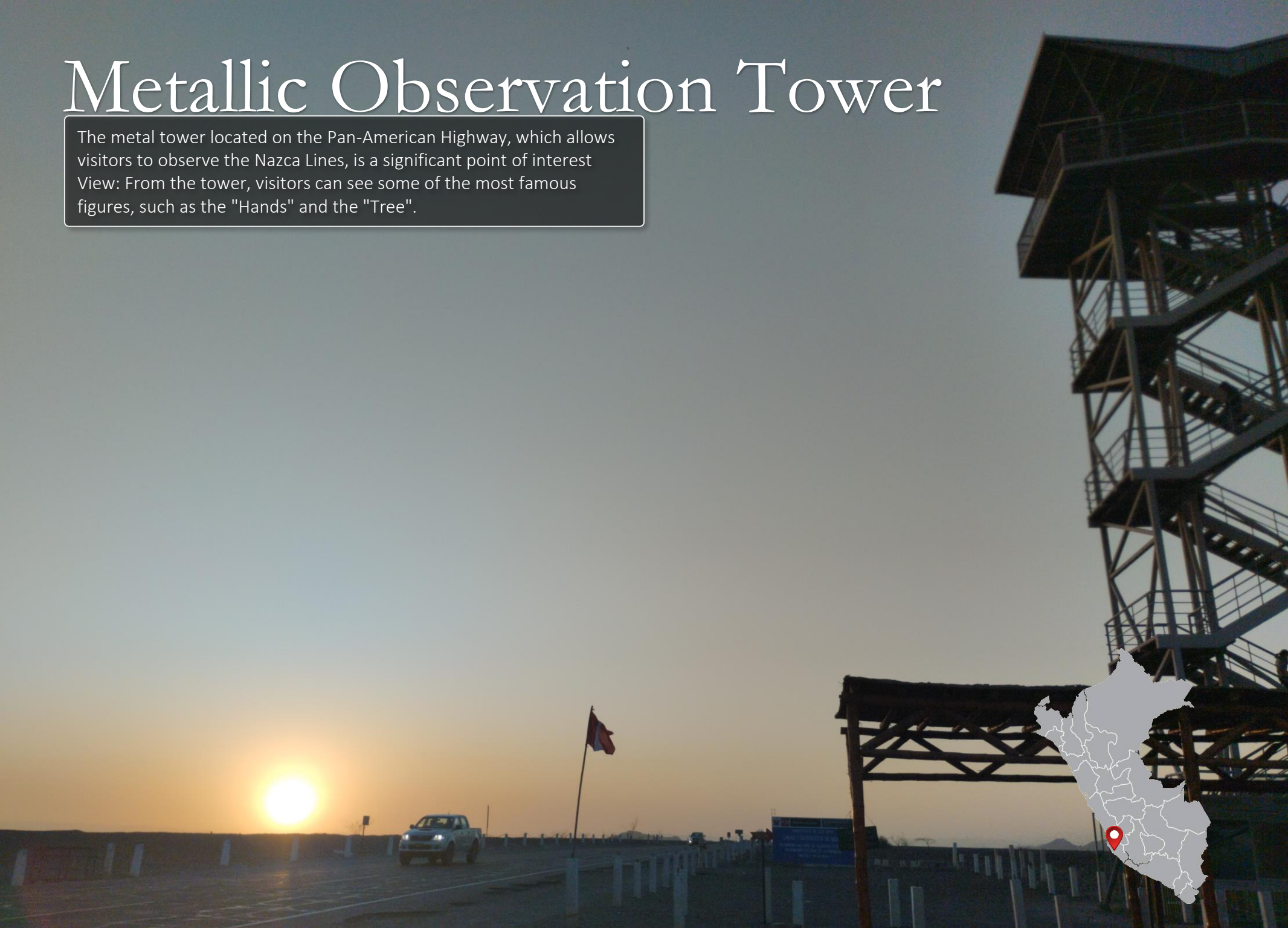
The route from Ica to Nazca in Perú is a popular journey that takes travelers through the arid landscape of the Ica Region, offering opportunities to explore various natural and cultural attractions along the way.

Starting Point: Ica, a city known for its wineries and the nearby Huacachina Oasis.
Ending Point: Nazca, famous for the enigmatic Nazca Lines.
Distance: The journey covers approximately 140 kilometers (87 miles).



Metallic Observation Tower

The metal tower located on the Pan-American Highway, which allows visitors to observe the Nazca Lines, is a significant point of interest. View: From the tower, visitors can see some of the most famous figures, such as the "Hands" and the "Tree".



Soaring Over History “The Nazca Line

Pilots conduct gentle banking maneuvers, turning the aircraft from side to side to ensure that all passengers get a good view of each geoglyph, regardless of which side they are sitting on.



The Nazca Lines are located in the Nazca Desert, a high arid plateau that stretches more than 80 kilometers (50 miles) between the towns of Nazca and Palpa in southern Peru. The Nazca Lines were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1994.

The Nazca lines

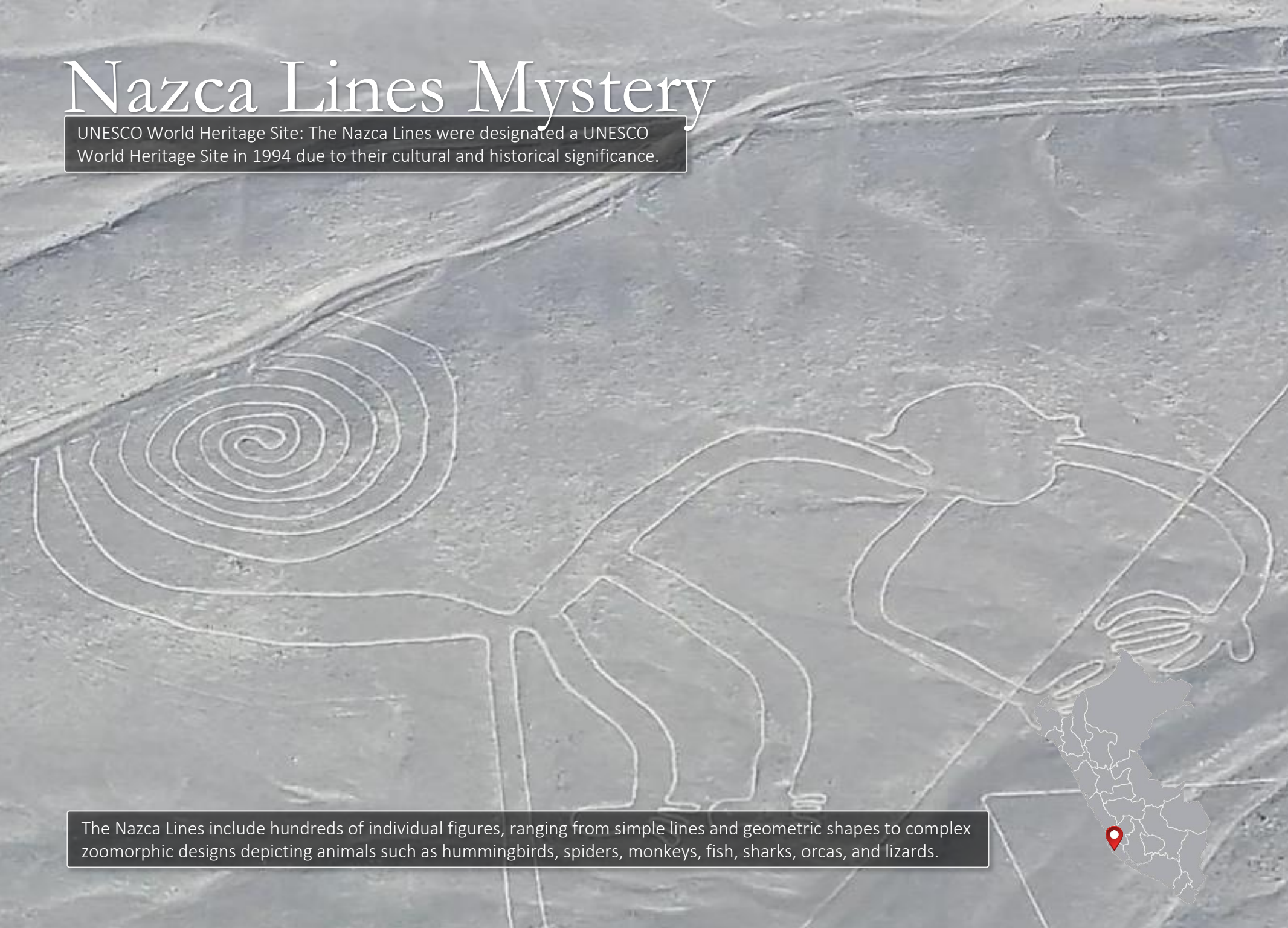
The geoglyphs were created by the Nazca culture between 500 BCE and 500 CE. The Nazca Lines comprise various shapes and figures, including animals (e.g., a hummingbird, spider, monkey, fish, and condor), plants, human-like figures, and geometric shapes (e.g., lines, triangles, spirals).

Over 800 straight lines, 300 geometric figures, and 70 biomorphs (animal and plant designs) have been identified. The figures range in size, with some lines stretching up to 20 kilometers (12 miles) and individual figures measuring between 50 to 1,200 feet in length.



Nazca Lines Mystery

UNESCO World Heritage Site: The Nazca Lines were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994 due to their cultural and historical significance.



The Nazca Lines include hundreds of individual figures, ranging from simple lines and geometric shapes to complex zoomorphic designs depicting animals such as hummingbirds, spiders, monkeys, fish, sharks, orcas, and lizards.



Decoding the Mysteries of the Nazca

The lines were created by removing the reddish-brown iron oxide-coated pebbles that cover the surface of the Nazca Desert, revealing the light-colored earth underneath. This contrast allows the lines to be visible from the air



The purpose of the Nazca Lines remains unclear. Some theories suggest they had astronomical or calendrical significance, while others propose they were related to religious or ceremonial practices. Some researchers believe they could be a form of irrigation system or markers for underground water sources



Cantalloc Pre-Inca Aqueducts

The Cantalloc Aqueducts, also known as "Cantayo", are one of the wonders of the hydraulic engineering of the Nazca culture



They were built by the Nazca culture, which flourished between approximately 200 B.C. and 600 A.D. Función: Su propósito principal era proporcionar agua para la agricultura en una de las regiones más áridas del mundo. Cantidad: Existen alrededor de 46 acueductos en el área de Cantalloc, muchos de los cuales todavía están en funcionamiento.



Cusco city

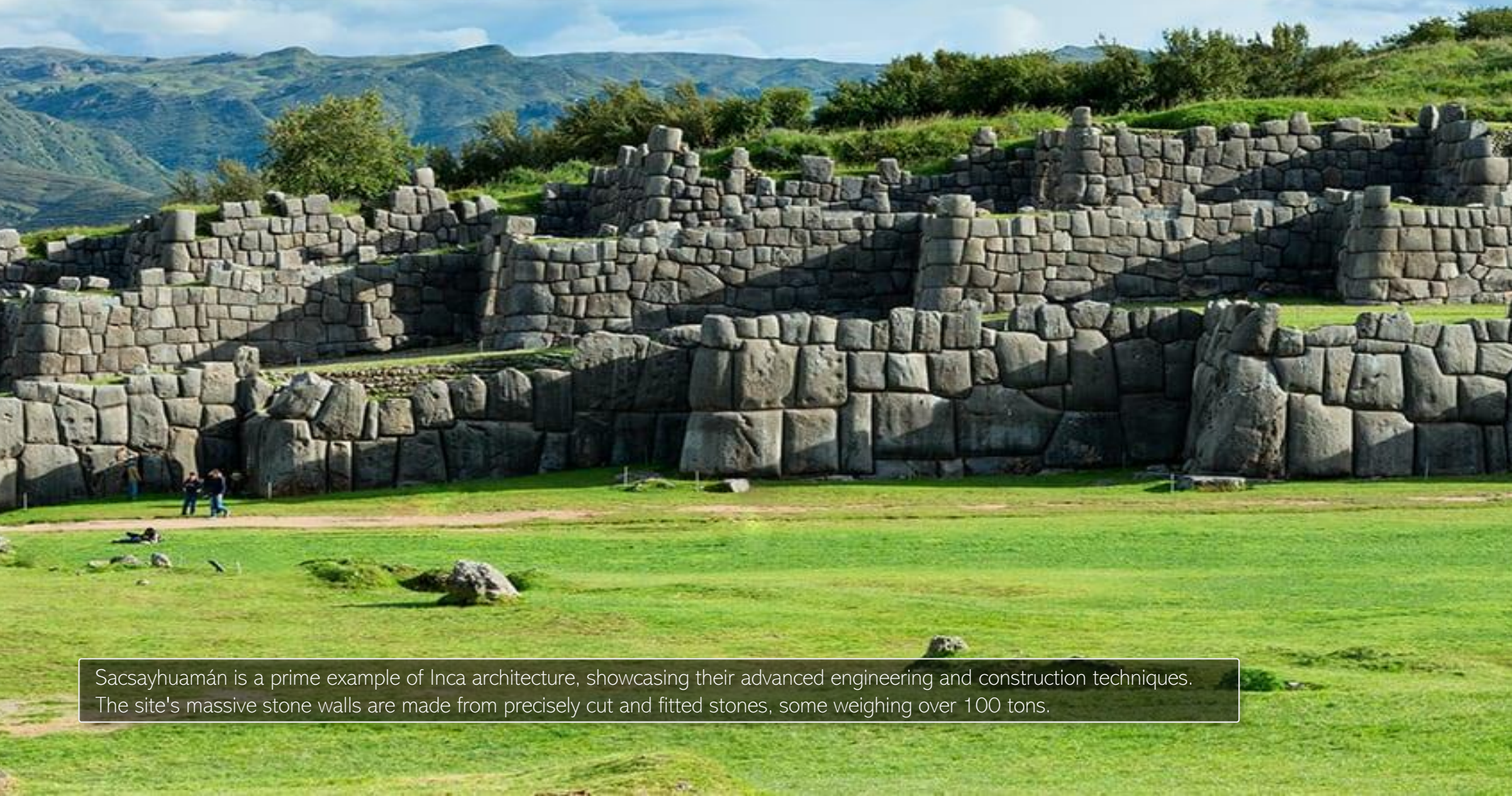
Cusco remains a living testament to its Inca roots while embracing its colonial past and modern developments. The people of Cusco, with their deep cultural traditions and welcoming nature, continue to make it a vibrant and historically rich city.



Many Cusqueños (people of Cusco) wear traditional Andean clothing, especially during festivals. This includes brightly colored garments, ponchos, and distinctive hats like the chullo (a knitted woolen cap with ear flaps).

Sacsayhuaman

Sacsayhuamán is one of the most amazing buildings in the world. One thinks that it began to be constructed during the government of Inca Pachacutec in century XV. It is believed that more than 20 thousand men extracted the stones from the nearby quarries and moved it 20 kilometers to the hill of the city of Cusco.



Sacsayhuamán is a prime example of Inca architecture, showcasing their advanced engineering and construction techniques. The site's massive stone walls are made from precisely cut and fitted stones, some weighing over 100 tons.

Sacsayhuaman

Sacsayhuamán (also spelled Saksaywaman or Sacsayhuaman) is an impressive Inca archaeological site located on the outskirts of Cusco, Peru

Sacsayhuamán stands as a testament to the ingenuity and cultural richness of the Inca civilization, offering visitors a glimpse into the architectural marvels and spiritual beliefs of ancient Peru. Its monumental walls and strategic location continue to inspire awe and admiration, making it a must-visit destination for those exploring the history and heritage of Cusco

Kenko - Cusco

Kenko is an archaeological site located near Cusco, Peru, which holds significant historical and cultural importance.

Kenko stands as a testament to the Inca's architectural prowess, spiritual beliefs, and cultural practices, offering a glimpse into the ancient civilization that once thrived in the heart of the Andes. Its unique blend of natural and man-made features continues to intrigue and inspire visitors from around the world, contributing to the cultural richness of the Cusco region.

Tambomachay - Cusco

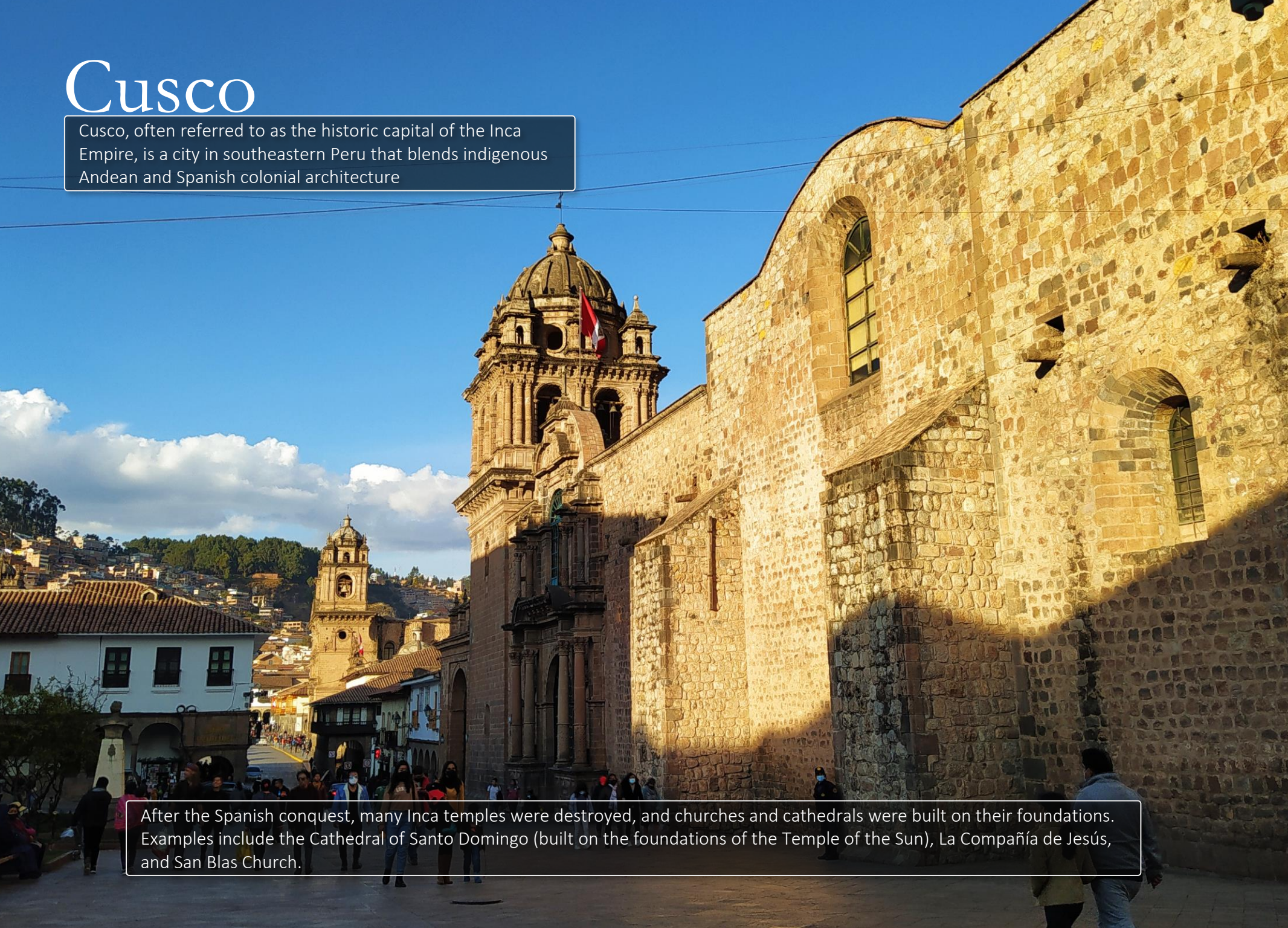


Tambomachay is an archaeological site located near Cusco, Peru, known for its unique architectural features and historical significance.

Tambomachay offers a glimpse into the sophisticated engineering skills and spiritual beliefs of the Inca civilization, highlighting their reverence for water and the natural environment. Its tranquil setting and historical significance make it a compelling destination for tourists and history enthusiasts alike in the Cusco region of Peru.

Cusco

Cusco, often referred to as the historic capital of the Inca Empire, is a city in southeastern Peru that blends indigenous Andean and Spanish colonial architecture



After the Spanish conquest, many Inca temples were destroyed, and churches and cathedrals were built on their foundations. Examples include the Cathedral of Santo Domingo (built on the foundations of the Temple of the Sun), La Compañía de Jesús, and San Blas Church.

Vinicunca

The mountain is renowned for its vibrant stripes of various colors, which include red, pink, yellow, green, blue, and white. These colors are the result of mineral deposits, such as iron oxide (red), iron sulfide (yellow), and chlorite (green).

Mountain is situated in the Cusco region of Peru, near the Ausangate Mountain, approximately 100 kilometers southeast of the city of Cusco. The mountain stands at an elevation of about 5,200 meters (17,060 feet) above sea level.

On route to Rainbow mountain

Although known to local communities for centuries, Rainbow Mountain was relatively unknown to the outside world until recent years. It has become a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors from around the globe.



Reaching Rainbow Mountain typically involves a trek of several hours. There are multiple routes, with the most popular starting from the town of Cusipata. The trek can be challenging due to the high altitude, and it is recommended for hikers to acclimatize properly.

Route to Vinicunca

Rainbow Mountain holds cultural and spiritual significance for the local Quechua people, who regard it as a sacred site.

The increase in tourism has raised concerns about the environmental impact on the area. Efforts are being made to manage tourism sustainably to preserve the natural beauty and ecological integrity of Rainbow Mountain.



Popularity

Rediscovered in 2015, after snow that once covered the mountain melted, revealing its stunning colors.

It is now one of Peru's most popular attractions, drawing thousands of visitors each year.



Acclimatize in Cusco or nearby areas for at least 2 days before hiking to avoid altitude sickness. Wear warm, layered clothing and bring sun protection. Pack water and snacks, and take it slow to enjoy the experience.

Route to Vinicunca

The hike is approximately 7 km (4.3 miles) round trip, taking 3–4 hours on average. It is considered moderately challenging due to the steep inclines and high altitude. Some visitors opt to rent horses to help ascend part of the trail.



Located in the Cusco Region of Peru, in the Andes Mountains, near the Ausangate Glacier. Approximately 100 km (62 miles) southeast of the city of Cusco.

Route to Vinicunca

Known as Vinicunca or Montaña de Siete Colores in Spanish. The area is sacred to the local Quechua communities, who consider it part of their ancestral land

Most tours from Cusco start early in the morning (around 4:00 AM). The drive from Cusco to the trailhead (starting point) takes 3–4 hours. The trailhead begins near the village of Chillca.



Cusco by night

Cusco, a vibrant city in Peru with a rich cultural and historical heritage, also offers a lively nightlife scene with a variety of clubs, restaurants, and bars



Many bars and pubs in Cusco are housed in historic buildings, preserving their colonial architecture and offering a glimpse into the city's past.

The ambiance and decor of these establishments often reflect a blend of old-world charm and contemporary style.

Spiritual beliefs

Pachamama: The Andean people hold deep spiritual beliefs, particularly in Pachamama (Mother Earth), who is honored through various rituals and offerings.

Apus: Sacred mountains (apus) are also revered and considered protectors of the people. Rituals and offerings are made to these deities to ensure their favor and blessings.

in Cusco, or more broadly in the Andean region, typically refer to the traditional practice of using coca leaves as a form of payment, exchange, or hospitality.



Andean people



Ethnic Groups: The Andean people are predominantly of Quechua and Aymara descent, two of the most significant indigenous groups in Peru.

Languages: Quechua and Aymara are widely spoken, along with Spanish. These languages have various dialects, reflecting the diversity within the Andean communities. Andean textiles are renowned for their quality and vibrant patterns. Weaving is an important cultural practice, with techniques passed down through generations.

Moray

Terraced Depressions: The site consists of several large, circular terraced depressions, which resemble amphitheaters. The largest depression is about 30 meters (98 feet) deep

Moray is an archaeological site located about 50 kilometers northwest of Cusco and near the town of Maras. It is believed that Moray was used by the Incas as an agricultural research station. The terraces have different microclimates at each level, allowing the Incas to experiment with growing different crops and developing new varieties

Salineras

An aerial photograph of a vast salt flat in a mountainous region. The landscape is filled with numerous rectangular salt pans of varying sizes, some containing white salt and others with orange-brown brine. The pans are separated by low stone walls. In the background, steep, rocky mountains rise under a blue sky with scattered clouds. A large, circular pool of orange-brown liquid is prominent in the lower right foreground, with a small pile of white salt in the center.

These salt mines, also known as salt pans or salinas, have been in use since pre-Inca times. The Incas continued to develop and expand the salt pans

The salt pans are not only a vital economic resource but also a cultural heritage site, reflecting the ancient techniques and traditions of salt extraction that have been passed down through generations.

Ollantaytambo fortress



Inca Fortress: Ollantaytambo is primarily known for its impressive Inca ruins, which served as both a ceremonial center and a military stronghold. The site features massive stone terraces, temples, and storehouses.

Ollantaytambo's location at the intersection of the Sacred Valley and the Urubamba River made it an important administrative, military, and religious center during the time of the Inca Empire.

Ollantaytambo streets

Inhabited Since Inca Times: Ollantaytambo is one of the few remaining continuously inhabited Inca towns in Peru. The town's layout and architecture reflect its Inca origins, with narrow cobblestone streets and adobe houses lining the hillsides.

Traditional Andean Culture: The town's residents maintain traditional customs and practices, including agricultural techniques, textile weaving, and religious ceremonies, providing a glimpse into Andean culture and daily life.

Machu Picchu train

Machu Picchu train routes: The trains depart from various stations, including Cusco, Ollantaytambo, and Poroy, with the final destination being Aguas Calientes, the town located at the base of Machu Picchu.



The train journey to Machu Picchu is renowned for its breathtaking views of the Andean mountains, lush valleys, and winding rivers. It's often considered one of the most scenic train rides in the world.

Wonder of the world

Lost City of the Incas: Machu Picchu is often referred to as the "Lost City of the Incas." It was built by the Inca civilization in the 15th century but was abandoned during the Spanish conquest.

A guided tour of Machu Picchu offers visitors the opportunity to explore the ancient ruins with a knowledgeable and experienced guide who can provide insights into the history, architecture, and cultural significance of the site.

INCLUDED IN THIS EXCURSION

- ✓ 9 hotel night with breakfast
- ✓ Daily tours & activities in small groups
- ✓ All entrances fees to the attractions to visit
- ✓ Lima city tour & attractions
- ✓ Ballestas island boat excursion
- ✓ Huacachina oasis sand dunes buggy car
- ✓ Fly over the Nazca lines [no airport tax]
- ✓ Cusco classic city tour & 4 nearby ruins
- ✓ Rainbow mountain Expedition – Lunch incl.
- ✓ Sacred valley land Tour – Lunch incl.
- ✓ Machu Picchu guided tour
- ✓ Bus ticket Aguas Calientes - Machu Picchu - Aguas Calientes
- ✓ Train ticket Ollantaytambo - Machu Picchu to Cusco via Ollantaytambo
- ✓ Double decker bus "tour ticket" from Lima - Paracas - Ica- Nazca- Lima
- ✓ All hotel pick up & drop off to/from airport, bus terminal, train station
- ✓ Flight ticket Cusco to Lima
- ✓ 24/7 assistance
- ✓ Guaranteed professional service

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DOMESTIC FLIGHT TICKETS

- ✈ --- Domestic flight tickets [LIMA / CUSCO]
 - ✈ --- Domestic flight tickets [CUSCO / LIMA]
- 1 Piece of 12 Kilos Carry On Included.



HOTEL ROOM ALLOTMENT

9 Hotel Nights [Twin / Double Room]
Daily Breakfast Included



100% Locally Tour Operator
& Travel Experts Native Tour Guides

Rate per person expressed in USD in
double room

SUPERIOR 3 ***

\$ 1259 USD

FIRST CLASS 4 ****

\$ 1420 USD





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