



Legendary PERU

ICA – PARACAS – NASCA

The city of Ica is located in the Peruvian southern coast and it is an oasis in the middle of the desert plains. Ica is a zone of great historical past, whose first inhabitants appear 10,000 years ago to develop the Paracas, Wari, Nasca and Ica cultures.

ICA

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Half day			
Regional Museum	PVT	1.30h	Daily
City tour	PVT	2h	Daily
City tour and Regional Museum	PVT	3h	Daily
Pisco's route	PVT	2.30h	Daily

PARACAS

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Half day			
Ballestas Islands	SIC / PVT	2h	Daily
Flight over the Nasca lines	SIC	1.40h	Daily
Tambo Colorado Ruins	PVT	3.30h	Daily
Paracas National Reserve	PVT	2.30h	Daily

NASCA

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Half day			
Flight over the Nasca lines	SIC	35min	Daily
City tour and Antonini Museum	PVT	1 hour	Daily
Paredones Ruins and Cantalloc Aqueduct	PVT	2.30h	Daily
Chauchilla Necropolis	PVT	2.30h	Daily
Cahuachi Ruins	PVT	2.30h	Daily

	SERVICE	LENGTH	DEPARTURE
Full day			
Pampas Galeras National Reserve	PVT	6h	Daily
San Fernando Cape	PVT	7h	Daily

B Breakfast **BL** Box lunch **L** Lunch **D** Dinner



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ICA: REGIONAL MUSEUM

The **Regional Museum** displays a variety of artifacts from the Paracas, Nasca, Ica, Huari and Inca cultures. It also shows paintings and furniture from the Republican era.

ICA: CITY TOUR

We will visit the **Plaza de Armas** (Main Square), the **Huacachina lagoon** and a **wine and pisco cellar** to taste the liquors.

ICA: PISCO'S ROUTE

We will visit artisan (El Catador or Lovera) and industrial (Vista Alegre or Tacama) wine/pisco cellars to taste pisco and wine.

PARACAS: BALLESTAS ISLANDS

The **Ballestas Islands** are located 30 minutes sailing from the dock and are part of the Paracas National Park. Once out of the bay sail in front of the Punta Pejerrey port and then before heading to the islands one can admire the **Candelabro** curious figured made in the slopes of a sandy hill that looks like a tree or candelabra.

These islands shelter abundant fauna like South American sea lion (*Otaria Byronia*), South American fur seal (*Arctocephalus Australis*), marine otter (*Lontra Felina*), and Humboldt penguin (*Spheniscus Humboldti*). In the site also live thousands of native and migratory birds such as the Peruvian pelican (*Pelecanus Thagus*), the black skimmer (*Rynchops Niger Cinerascens*), the Peruvian booby (*Sula Variegata*), and the guanay cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Bougainvillii*), among others.

There are two daily departures: 8.20am and 10.20am.

PARACAS: FLIGHT OVER THE NASCA LINES

1.40-hour flight.

PARACAS: TAMBO COLORADO RUINS

Tambo Colorado is a well-preserved Inca adobe complex, located close to Pisco (Paracas). It is believed to have been used by the Incas as an administrative and control site on the main road from the coast to the highlands. The site consists of several structures around a large central plaza. The central plaza is shaped like a trapezoid with its largest side being 150 m long. The main structures are grouped together in a northern part and a southern part (Sector Norte and Sector Sur). These structures are known as the Northern palace and the two Southern Palaces, flanked by an *ushnu* (raised ceremonial platform) and a building known as the utilities structure.

PARACAS NATIONAL RESERVE

Transfer from the hotel to the Reserve to visit the "Cathedral" after the earthquake of 2007, the beaches of Roja and Yumaque, the interpretation center of the Reserve and the belvedere of flamingos.



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NASCA: FLIGHT OVER THE NASCA LINES

The place where the famous drawings and monumental lines that are located and attributed to the Nasca culture is a stony desert located 20 Km. northeast of this city. In this arid area with no topographic elevation and over a surface of hundreds of kilometers, one observes a series of lines (some have more than 8km long) that form triangles, trapezoids, quadrilaterals, spirals, flowers, bird, reptile, cetacean, monkey and spider figures. The building system is notably simple. The desert has a grayish-white coloured sandy base, covered completely with debris or dark pebble of few centimeters in diameter, composed mainly of iron and manganese, formed throughout millions of years by fragmentation of greater rocks caused by the different temperatures of day and night that is extreme in this place. To make a line or signal in a specific geometrical area one only needs to take some debris leaving the land clean and limiting the area with a slight border formed by those tiny little rocks that were swept. What is difficult is how they solved the problem of calculating to make such complicated figures in such large scale.

NASCA: ANTONINI MUSEUM

The **Antonini Museum** was inaugurated in 1999, and today has on display over 300 ancient pieces from the Nazca Culture. The Archaeological Museum Antonini is handled by the Italian Center Studi e Ricerche Archeologiche Precolombiane, which preserve and analyze the treasure heritage of the Nazca Valley, as a product of the archaeological excavations carried out by the "Nazca Project", at the ceremonial center of Cahuachi and other important archaeological zones at the Nazca River Basin since 1982.

NASCA: PAREDONES RUINS AND CANTALLOC AQUEDUCT

Paredones, destroyed in part, was an important Incan administrative center from where they controlled the passing-by travelers and the cargo they carried to or from the Andes. Near this site, in a small plain observe the **Dibujos de El Telar** figures that represent the traits of the loom, with its needle and ball of yarn. Located on the left margin of the Tierra Blanca River discovers the **Cantalloc aqueduct**: 150 meters of open canals and 300 meters of underground aqueducts form two branches. The dug part has breathers that open from section to section used for cleaning the duct, ritual it is said to be done once a year. The buried aqueduct is 70 cm high and 50 cm wide. The materials used are river stones and slab beams. The water is kept in an ancient *cocha* (reservoir) currently covered with cement. The constant droughts and wit made the ancient Nasca's to build 35 aqueducts in the valley.

NASCA: CHAUCHILLA NECROPOLIS

It is a necropolis located at 30 Km. south of Nasca in an arid plain, next to the Las Trancas River. It was used in the late Nasca period and later by the Huari and the Incas. It has mummies, human bones, ceramic chops and textiles, leaving all to the open because *huaqueros* (tomb looters) plundered them.

NASCA: CAHUACHI RUINS

Get to **Cahuachi** (from *qahuachi* or *jahuachi* meaning snoop, to scrutinize what does not interest you) at 34 Km. west of Nasca, along a road in bad conditions. It is a monumental ceremonial center currently being studied by the Italian Center Studi e Ricerche Archeologiche Precolombiane that leads Prof. Giuseppe Orefici. This enormous pilgrimage center was occupied since the first phases of the Nasca culture and later, without any apparent reason, it was abandoned.



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A series of pyramids built with adobes, whose forms obey to the type of buildings, great plazas, sites, corridors, grain and water silos, the exterior of an enormous wall that protected the entire complex, and an extent cemetery area can be seen.

NASCA: PAMPAS GALERAS NATIONAL RESERVE

Pampa Galeras is the most important center for the conservation of the vicunas in Peru. Here, we will see the famous Puya Raimondi (the largest species of bromeliad), if we are lucky, some species in extinction as the Andean deer, condors, Andean ostrich, among others.

NASCA: SAN FERNANDO CAPE

With a 4 x 4 light truck goes through the arid desert to reach after 40 Km. **San Fernando**, an unbelievable place on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Frequently one can see flocks of guanacos that go around freely on the hilltops. The difficult part is the entrance because of the great and varied quantity of fauna that lives on the reefs and beaches, and that should not be disturbed by human presence. Condors that come from the Andes all year round fly so close that one can basically touch them with their hands. In the beaches, thousands of sea lions and Humboldt penguins observe the visitors immutable. Thousands of sea birds, of the most varied species, fly over the coastline diving in the water to catch their prey. Return to Nasca along a path that leads to the Marcona mines, important deposit of iron.