

PERU FACT SHEET

AIRPORT FORMALITIES

Airport Departure Tax:

Departure Tax: \$30.25 for international flights

Domestic Flights: \$5.00

Tax must be paid in cash before boarding.

Passports / Visas

Passports: Valid U.S. Passport (6 Months Validity)

2 blank pages - Recommended

Visas: No

Health

Yellow Fever: Yes (Amazon Only) - Recommended

Malaria: Yes (Amazon Only) - Required

Cholera: No

Typhoid: Yes - Recommended

Luggage

44 pounds total, plus one carry-on personal item.



WEATHER

Peru experiences two very distinct seasons, wet and dry-terms that are more relevant than “summer” and “winter.” Peru’s high season for travel coincides with the driest months: May through September, with the most visitors in July and August.

Average Temperature: Lima, Peru

Years on Record: 21

| | YEAR | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| °F | 68 | 74 | 75 | 74 | 71 | 68 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 63 | 65 | 68 | 71 |

Average Precipitation

Years on Record: 41

| YEAR | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| in. | 0.3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | --- | --- |

Average Temperature: Cuzco, Peru

Years on Record: 21

| YEAR | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| °F | 54 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 53 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 56 | 56 |

Average Precipitation

Years on Record: 59

| YEAR | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | Jun. | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| in. | 25.5 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.3 |

Who Should Go: The people who would be most interested in touring here would be looking for; **Adventure, Family, Archaeology (One of The Seven Wonders), Cultural, Nature & History.**

TOP THINGS TO DO & SEE

Lima: Lima, the capital of Perú. In the center of western South America. Lima, the “City of Kings”, it still retains some of the oldest Colonial buildings along with handsome examples of Republican-era architecture. Because of its artistic and historical value, UNESCO has declared Lima as a Cultural World Heritage.

Cuzco: Cusco, the "Archaeological Capital of America" was the Capital of the fabled Inca Empire. Most striking in Cusco is the superimposition and intermingling of three cultures: the native Quechua Indian, the Conquering Colonial Spanish and the Modern.

Sacred Valley: The Urubamba Valley (traditionally called the Yucay Valley and most recently Sacred Valley) owes its name to the beauty and fertility of its land, and is dotted with picturesque Andean markets, impressive churches and remarkable Inca ruins.

Machu Picchu: It is situated on a mountain ridge above the Urubamba Valley in Peru, which is 80 km (50 mi) northwest of Cuzco. Often referred to as "The Lost City of the Incas", Machu Picchu is probably the most familiar symbol of the Inca Empire.

Nazca: Nazca is about 280 miles South of Lima and is home to the most amazing archaeological puzzles on earth. The lines in fact form shapes of birds, monkeys and spiders etched in the surface of the terrain, and despite hundreds of years, still remain intact.

Arequipa & Colca Canyon: The second largest city in Perú. It is also known as the “White City” because of the many buildings constructed from white volcanic rock. Providing a beautiful backdrop, the volcano “El Misti” stands at 19,200 feet. Colca Canyon is a canyon of the Colca River in southern Peru. It is located about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Arequipa. It is more than twice as deep as the Grand Canyon in the United States.

Puno & Titicaca Lake: Puno is located on the shores of Lake Titicaca, it is a region called the "Altiplano", a windy plateau over 12 000 feet high, Lake Titicaca is the world's highest navigable lake, a large body of water, 95 miles long, 35 miles across and as deep as 1200 feet in some areas. On this lake is also found the Uros Islands "Dwellers of the lake".

Trujillo: City Of Eternal Spring, still remains of its colonial grandeur. Nearby Chan Chan is the imperial city of the mighty Chimú who ruled an agricultural empire that extended all the way into present day Ecuador, long before the Incas existed.

Chiclayo: 770 km. north to Lima, burgeoning commercial centre and capital of the Department of Lambayeque. The area is known for its religious festivals, especially that of the Cruz de Chal pon, celebrated twice a year in Motupe and visited by thousands of pilgrims

Amazon: Situated in the Selva or Jungle that covers one third of Perú. Iquitos offers the traveler the beauty of the meandering Amazon River with its colorful fauna, flora and inhabitants. Puerto Maldonado is a city in Southeastern Peru, capital of the Madre de Dios Region. It is in the Amazon forest, 55 km west of the Bolivian border, on the confluence of the Tambopata and Madre de Dios River, a tributary of the Amazon River. Nearby are the Manu and Tambopata-Candamo national parks and the Bahuaja-Sonene national reserved area. These are some of the most pristine primary rain forests in the world.