



Perú Archaeological Site Descriptions:

A comprehensive listing of Peru's archaeological complexes and monuments, including detailed descriptions, locations, entry fees, site museums and visitor restrictions.

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REGION	ARCHAEOLOGY SITES
LIMA	A.- Incahuasi B.- Pachacamac C.- Fortaleza de Panamanga D.- Puruchuco E.- Cerro F.- Huaca Huallamarca G.- Puente Histórico Cultural Puente
ANCASH	A.- Charco De Huancabamba B.- Templo Palatino de Sacsayhuamán C.- Complejo Arqueológico Sacso Alto D.- La Cigüeña E.- Monasterio y Panteón de Llamas F.- Chacabuco G.- San Cristóbal H.- Pallanca I.- Yungay J.- Huaca Chocoma K.- C.C. Yungay L.- Chacabuco M.- Huaca Inca N.- San Mateo O.- Pucallpa P.- Tumbachaca Q.- Wacha R.- Wacha
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Much has changed since the original publication of this list of Peruvian ancient sites in 2009, with dozens of major archaeological discoveries.

For up-to-date information, check our [Peruvian Travel Trends blog](#).

The purpose of publishing this map and description list was to help inform you about possible archaeological destinations to visit during your vacation to Peru.

Many are on well known tourist circuits and are easily accessible.

These include [the sites along Peru's northern coast Moche circuit](#), like Túcume, El Brujo and Huaca Cao, Huaca Rajada, Chan Chan and the Temples of the Sun and Moon.

There are also the sites along the [Nor Amazónico circuit, Kuélap, Revash, the Sarcophagi of Karajia and Lagoon of the Condors](#).

Many others are common stops for a [Cusco vacation](#): Sacsayhuaman [Pisac](#), Ollantaytambo, Tambomachay, Ollantaytambo, Choquequirao and the half dozen Inca archaeology sites accessible only via [the Inca Trail en route to Machu Picchu](#).

Others are lesser known, farther off the beaten path and it's these destinations we hope you will become interested in and enquire about visiting to forge new routes.

Our goal is to broaden and develop sustainable eco-tourism throughout Peru.

If there are any archaeological sites missing from our list, or if you see an error that needs correcting, please let us know via our blog's comment section.

Or write to us directly at: administrativo@fertur-travel.com.

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Region	Archaeological Site	Location		Access		Site Details			Description
Lima	1. Incahuasi	Province	Valley	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	An Inca archaeological site, its construction is associated with the campaign fought against the Lord of the Suquia (1480AD), in the province now known as Cañete. The site was constructed to be the General's quarters for Tpac Yupanqui and was built of stone. You can recognize three sectors or neighborhoods: Barrio Realador (for army officials), Barrio Religioso (previously inhabited by Inca) and the Palace of the Inca, a building that forms a trapezoidal shape at its highest point. The site is related to the archaeological sites at Cuzco And, Huánuco and Cuzco de Oro (from the Suquia culture).
		District	Lurahuasi	15 km from Lurahuasi District	20 Minutes				
	2. Pachacamac	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Pachacamac is considered one of the most important pre-Hispanic ceremonial centers on the Central Coast of Peru. For at least two thousand years it was occupied by Andean cultures like the Lima, Yari, Ichma and Inca. It is comprised of monumental pyramids (The Temple of the Sun, the Paired Temple and the Temple of the Interoceanic, among others) and occupies an area of approximately 192 hectares.
		District	Ala	27 Kilometers from Lima	45 minutes				
	3. Puruchaz	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Built in the Inca period (15th-16th century) and constructed on a rectangular, adobe base. The site is famous for the discovery of an urn in 1986 that contained 21 Inca "ships", a grouping of strands tied with knots to signify numbers or words. The ships have since been studied to determine whether they were simply the Inca's accounting system, or were an as-yet-untranslated form of writing.
		District	Ala	14 kilometers from Lima	20 minutes				
	4. Paramonga	Province	Paramonga	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	City built on the frontier of the Kingdom of Chimor, whose capital was Chan Chan. It is believed to have been an important site of worship, and takes its name from the town of Paramonga, although its original name for the site can be found in the Mochica language, which was spoken on the north coast of Peru before the Spanish conquest. (Usually called "Pac") relates to the temple of its principal and best-preserved buildings at the top of the hill, a pyramid that has 4 levels, each of enormous proportions, constructed from adobe and resembling European medieval castles.
		District	Paramonga	Km 209 of Panamericana Norte, then another 50 meters	20 minutes from the city of Paramonga				
	5. Sacred City of Caral	Province	Paramonga	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Caral represents the oldest civilization in the Americas, which developed around the same time as Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China. It's a city that represents the pre-ceremonial period. Covering an area of approximately 66 hectares (it is believed that at one time the city measured around 3,000m), the construction uses of various sizes and serve several functions: administrative and small buildings, including temples. Residential areas, public places, amphitheatres, stonehouses, a circular coliseum, tombs, altars and streets.
		District	Ala	27 Kilometers from the City of Caral	1 hour from Caral				
	6. Huaca Huastromanca	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	When the Inca reached the coast in the 15th Century they found that the Lima valley was populated by various Inca, probably of Peruvian origin. One of these was named the "Huastri". The Huastri used this place to bury their dead. The evidence in the tombs of Huaca Huastromanca reveals a lapse in time that starts from the 1st Century to the advent of the Inca in the 15th Century to the 6th Century this ceremonial center was abandoned, probably because that when the construction of the Huaca Puallana started in the Lima suburbs of Miraflores.
		District	San Isidro	Near the Center of Lima	20 minutes				
	7. Pucllana Historic Park	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Belongs to the culture development of the Lima culture (100-700AD). Represents the power and political dominance exercised by a group of priests who at the height of their dominion controlled the Chancay, Chillón, Rimac and Lurin valleys. The archaeological center of Huaca Pucllana is associated with other sites in Lima, like Miraflores (in San Miguel Caganayupalla (Mor-Villar) and Huastromanca (Purili). Its construction is associated with Inca and Chavín cultures. The system of canals that mark the left side of the Lima valley.
		District	San Isidro	15 kilometers from the center of Lima	20 minutes				
	8. Cajamarquilla	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Archaeological site built in the end of the intermediate era, around 600AD, during the period when the Lima culture dominated the valley. Cajamarquilla is considered the second largest megalithic city on the central coast, after Pachacamac, it covers 167 hectares. Its importance as a political urban center grew over the centuries. From 1100AD to the intermediate period it started to acquire the configuration that it remains to this day.
		District	San Martín de Porres	On the edge of the Huaytupato or Huancayo gorge	15 Kilometers from Lima				
	9. Huaca Sagrado	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	The most important Chavin monument that's been found in the Lima region is the Ceremonial Center of Geoglyphs. This magnificent temple is perhaps one of the oldest examples of the Chavín culture in the region, dated around 1200AD, and could be contemporaneous with the old Temple of Chavín in Huancro. The combined architecture and urban planning is the work of several generations. In the building the central pyramid is possible to see the successive additions and replacements that are typical of the construction of such large monuments.
		District	San Martín de Porres	On the north side of the Rimac River	Two blocks from the Mayo-Cajal Ecological Center				
	10. Parícuta Trail (from Pachacamac)	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	Part of the Route of the Gods from Pachacamac to Casaca, at the base of the snow-capped peak Parícuta, named after the pre-Inca god of water), it is seen not only as a road, but also as a ceremonial path that pilgrims would follow to the Atar to Parícuta, considered by some historians to be one of the most important burial sites in Peru. Upon arrival you can observe the open-air altars and the Parícuta ridge, part of a mountain range that's the starting point for the Camino de Maricao. When the Inca conquered the coast and the Central Highlands of modern Peru, there were two important ceremonial centers dedicated to Pachacamac and Parícuta. There, ancient peoples practicing the Inca religion in a cult of the "Maca", deity symbol that embodied the sunrises of mountains (an ancient religious concept that's not unique to the Andes).
		District	Tarma	From San Juan de Yanahuasi in the Moso River basin to Casapita the path crosses to Tarma Road, then through Maso, to reach the entrance of Chavín, continuing along the Puntalcan Avenue to the Tarma Hill.	At the tributary of Lake Mucuna, cross and begin the ascent toward Lake Escalante. The risk from Tarma Road to Escalante takes approx. eight hours.				
	11. Tarma Archaeological Complex	Province	Tarma	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	In the jurisdiction of the old town of San Juan de Tarma, the Tarma ruins were discovered on a hill about four kilometers long. The site starts with semicircular platforms cut from polygonal stones. Groups of "chulpi" stone built towers are built on distinctive rocky crests. Around them are stone structures in the shape of rings and rectangles; the most notable is the palace of the amphitheater. It's constructed in an oval shape, with eight trapezoidal porticos, all well preserved.
		District	Tarma	From San Juan de Yanahuasi in the Moso River basin to Casapita the path crosses to Tarma Road, then through Maso, to reach the entrance of Chavín, continuing along the Puntalcan Avenue to the Tarma Hill.	At the tributary of Lake Mucuna, cross and begin the ascent toward Lake Escalante. The risk from Tarma Road to Escalante takes approx. eight hours.				
	12. Huaco-Masca Culpi	Province	Huaco	Distance	Time	Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	This fort is also known as the "Machu Picchu of Lima". The citadel consists of 17 buildings, of which 16 still have their roofs intact. Some of them measure up to 10 meters high. Together with the archaeological complexes of Chiriqui, Santa Maria and Alay, Huaco-Masca Culpi belongs to the Huastromanca culture (1000AD-1600AD). The main building in this citadel is the castle of Masca Culpi. The structures in this citadel are rectangular with triple rounded corners. Other archaeologists discovered the "chulpi" or stone built towers they were in good condition. As at Machu Picchu, the plaza has windows cut in trapezoidal shapes, and the tunnels and tombs are admirably preserved.
		District	Huaco	10 kilometers from the town of Huastromanca	Four hours on foot from the town of Huastromanca to the complex				

Huancavelica

Huancavelica								
1. Huaytara Archaeological Complex	Province	Huaytara	Distance	Time	Adults \$10.00 Students \$11.00 Children \$12.00	Monday to Saturday 9:00 - 12:00 and 14:30 - 18:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	This complex consists of a Catholic church and Inca Palace, the Baths of the Incas, where a series of channels are used to collect thermally-heated water. The Inca Palace consists of a floor in the form of a trapezoid with walls 1.40 meters thick and 3.70 meters high. You can appreciate many characteristics of Inca architecture in their construction: recesses, niches, trapezoidal doorways, etc. On top of these walls colonial authorities built the Church of San John of Huaytara.
	District	Huaytara	200 meters from Castrovirreyra	5 minutes on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
2. Incachasi Archaeological Complex	Province	Huaytara	Distance	Time	Adults \$13.00 Students \$11.00 Seniors \$12.00	Monday to Saturday 9:00 - 12:00 and 14:30 - 18:00	Guide service. The site museum and food and drink services are in Huaytara	In the city of Incachasi, on a broad terrace, lies the Palace of the Inca, the most important monument in the Huancavelica region. It's built of polished stones, trapezoidal walls and doorways with beautifully flat and flush stonework, and niches on both interior and exterior walls. This site presents diverse living areas, plazas, warehouses and channels. There are also separate spaces that served as astronomical observatories, watching solar calendars and sundials.
	District	Huaytara	20 kilometers from the city of Huaytara	30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							
3. Uchisco Indians Archaeological Complex	Province	Huancavelica	Distance	Time	Adults \$10.00 Students \$11.00 Children \$12.00	Open from May to October	Camping facilities and horse riding available	The oldest buildings at Uchisco Indian date from the arrival of the first shepherds and farmers (7000 BC to 100 AD), and the complex appears to have been used as an administrative center for the Chavin people of Atalla. During the reign of the Anasacas culture (1200 to 1400 AD) this place rose to great importance due to its control over the population movements in the river basin from Acosta to Uchisco. In the 18th century, it was occupied by the Inca and used as a religious complex.
	District	Yauli	20 kilometers from the city of Huancavelica	3 hours on foot, 3 and a half hours by bus, 3 hours by car				
	Locality or Reference	Ichu River basin, the peak of Uchisco Ata						
4. Archaeological Remains of the Alpacas from Acobambita	Province	Acobambita	Distance	Time	Free entry	Open in the morning		Located in the community of Alpacas, the complex has two distinct zones: the Ceremonial Center or "Asun Kumi," the hundred windows or niches, the surrounding houses, and the circular platforms of Ichu Wasi and Inkacocha.
	District	Acobambita	7.8 kilometers from Acobambita	1 hour 30 minutes on foot				
	Locality or Reference	Community of Alpacas		45 minutes by bus				

1. Inca Uyo Archaeological Site	Province	Puno	Distance	Time	S/1.00	Open all day	Guards	In the Aymara language Inca Uyo means "dwelling or place of the Inca." The site is well recognized for its Inca building style and its use of stone materials. Archaeological excavations took place at least twice in the 20th century, and from these it was learned that the ruins formed part of a major collection of ceremonial buildings. By analogy from other Inca sites in the Andes, archaeologists surmise that it was a destination for political and religious gatherings.
	District	Chucuito	18 kilometers from the city of Puno	25 minutes by bus and 18 minutes by car				
2. Colibco Archaeological Complex	Province	Puno	Distance	Time	Adults S/3.00 University Students S/1.00 School Students S/0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	A small on-site museum, parking and bathrooms	One of the most important funeral centers in the Peruvian Highlands, Colibco was found to have ties to the domains of the Lupacas and Collas. The oldest archaeological evidence consists of rock paintings 8000 years old. The site also contains structures dating from the Late Intermediate period (1300 - 1450AD) and the Inca Empire (1450 - 1532AD). The site includes a group of "chulpas" or stone burial towers similar to those found at Silvanari.
	District	Pichacani	22 kilometers along the Puno-Mojocoya Highway, take the Cerro Colibco turnoff	20 minutes by car, 25 minutes by bus				
3. Silvanari	Province	Puno	Distance	Time	Adults S/6.50 University Students S/1.00 School Students S/0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		Silvanari is an extensive network of "chulpas" or stone burial towers located on a plateau overlooking Lake Urayco. The tombs date from the 12th to the 14th centuries, belonging to the Kolla culture (1200-1400 AD) that developed in the area to the north of the lake. The towers range from rustic pre-Inca mounds to extremely sophisticated stone mausoleums up to 12 meters high, featuring relief carvings of fawns and elegant stonework. The tombs intended entire family groups and were reserved for the nobility and priest class.
	District	Amancolla	34 kilometers north of Puno	35 minutes by bus				
4. Muka Ujaja	Province	Sando	Distance	Time	Free entry			A congregation of stone structures made from slate. Muka Ujaja was possibly used as living area due to the great quantity of circular, semi-circular and quadrangular ruins. At this site there's evidence of 5 stone funeral towers or "chulpas." Some have two stories and all contain the remains of human skeletons. There's no evidence in the interior or exterior of ceramic fragments, but these funeral towers contain several fragments of mud brick, painted orange.
	District	Sando	279 kilometers from the city of Puno, access is through the Croteyo zone	10 hours 20 minutes				
5. Inca Uyo	Province	Punapal	Distance	Time				Fragments of pottery from the Chirpa, Tahuatana, Collas and Inca culture have been found at Inca Uyo. The site was discovered in 1988 from information provided by a school student. Excavations followed, but the site has lost some of its ancient artworks as they were destroyed in renovations for the Festival of Pachacutes. The site is now used to celebrate the Aymara New Year on the 21st of June.
	District	Amancolla						
6. Pucará Archaeological Complex	Province	Julaca	Distance	Time	Adults S/6.50 University Students S/1.00 School Students S/0.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 18:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	This site is believed to have been an important ceremonial center for the Pucará culture. Construction started in 80 BC but the complex reached its peak between 250 BC and 380 AD. Two distinct areas stand out: a ceremonial sector and an urban sector. The first is the most important. It's composed of 9 pyramids, each of a different shape and size, dispersed over an area of approximately 4.2km2. The most prominent is the Pyramid of Kallabaya.
	District	Pucará	1 kilometer from the main square of Pucará	2 minutes				
7. Moloko Archaeological Site	Province	Puno	Distance	Time	Free entry			Moloko is located in the village of Callabaya, in the sector known as Mayra Anaya. In a place called Kunko, near the divide of a mountain, you can find 4 "chulpas" or burial towers: two circular and two quadrangular. They belong to the Lupaca culture and date from 1300 AD (Late Intermediate period). It's believed the site was used by the Inca army and also served as a retreat for Inca leaders.
	District	Acora	37.5 kilometers from the city of Puno	35 minutes from Puno				
	Province	Puno	Distance	Time				
	District	Acora	4 kilometers from Acora	10 minutes from Acora				

Ayacucho

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	Province	Department	Distance	Time				
1. Wari Archaeological Complex	District	Quimsa	23 kilometers north of the city of Arequipa	30 minutes by car	Adults \$13.00 Students \$1.00 School Students \$1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	The archaeological complex belongs to the Wari culture that flourished between the 9th and 11th centuries AD. It's one of the largest urban centers of ancient Peru, covering an area of approximately 3300 hectares. The main buildings are found in a tight nucleus in the urban center. The site is linked to the Middle Horizon period and the first colonial references date back to the chronicles of Pedro Cieza de León in 1532. The site lies 2750 meters above sea level.
2. Cave of Piquimachay or Piquimachay	District	Pachacaca	25 kilometers from the city of Huancayo	30 minutes by car	Free entry			The cave has been dated to 20,000 years before Christ and samples reveal two ancient phases of occupation: the Pachacaca and Ayacucho. The deepest level (corresponding to the first Pachacaca phase) contains local remains of giant sloths and horses, and rudimentary tools of stone and bone. These remains demonstrate that during this phase nomadic hunter-gatherers inhabited the cave.
3. Vitcoshuamán Archaeological Complex	District	Vitcoshuamán	118 kilometers south of the city of Arequipa	3 hours by car	Paid			An Inca city dating from the 16th Century, considered one of the most important administrative centers in Tahuantinsuyo. "Vitcoshuamán", which translates as "Barred Hawk" was built at a strategic point on the Capac Run road (a royal Inca trail), and reveals a fine architectural design and well preserved remains. The integrated architectural elements that make up the site are: the Trapezoidal Plaza, the Ceremonial Pyramid or Ushno, and the Temple of the Sun.
4. Pomacocha or Intiwatana Archaeological Complex	District	Vitcoshuamán	3 kilometers from Vitcoshuamán	15 minutes	Adults \$10.00 Students \$1.00 Children \$1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		These archaeological remains are located to the south-east of the Vitcoshuamán district at an altitude of 2700 meters above sea level. The geographical context of the site is in the surroundings of Pomacocha Lagoon, over an area of around 3000m2. The complex was considered a residential zone and a retreat for the Inca elite. The site is made up of a series of buildings. Amongst others you'll find a palace, a tower, and the baths of the Inca, featuring a carved stone with 13 angles.
5. Caniche Archaeological Complex	District	Lucerna	300 meters from the city center of Andamayo	10 minutes on foot	Free entry			Located to the northeast and a few minutes from the city center of Andamayo, Caniche is a large pre-Inca archaeological complex, with stone buildings constructed on a circular base, with walls secured by a mixed mud mortar. Some walls reach a height of up to 12 meters. The site corresponds to the Chanku period. The name Caniche means: that which bites. Some evidence suggests that this place was used to punish delinquents, trapping them between two rocks.

	Province	District	Locality or Reference	Distance	Time	Access	Hours	Notes
1. Kuntap	Chachapoyas	San Francisco	Is the high part of the Andean mountains	307 kilometers from Chongotilla to Cajamarca to Celendin to Yungla Maria to Kuntap to Chachapoyas	3 hours 30 minutes by car from Chachapoyas to Kuntap	Adults \$1,100 Seniors & Students \$0.50 Children \$1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	Vegetation hall, pavilion, bathrooms
2. Lagoon of the Condors	Chachapoyas	Lamaybamba	Lagoon of the Muñunes or Condors	83.11 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Laymaybamba	3 hours 30 minutes by car	Free entry		Fishing and boating
3. Resaca	Chachapoyas	Santo Tomas	San Bartolo	76.6 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Santo Tomas (San Bartolo town)	3 hours by car from Chachapoyas to Santo Tomas	Revisited		
4. Karajia Sarapajagi	Cajamarca	Cajamarca		20 minutes on foot from Chachapoyas to the site		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
5. Yalape	Chachapoyas	Laymaybamba		40 minutes by car		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
6. Macro Archaeological Complex	Chachapoyas	Magdalena		2 hours 30 minutes by car		Free entry		
7. La Congona	Chachapoyas	Lamaybamba		3 hours on foot and by car from Laymaybamba		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
8. Citape Archaeological Complex	Chachapoyas	La Jata		3 hours 30 minutes by car		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
9. Olan	Chachapoyas	Mariscal Castilla		2 or 4 hours by car from Chachapoyas to San Pedro de Ulla		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
10. Chipirio - Mausoleum of Lupa	Chachapoyas	Lupa		2 hours by car and on foot		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
11. Playa Petroglyphs	Chachapoyas	Chachapoyas		30 minutes by car and an hour on foot		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
12. Gran Vilaya	Chachapoyas	Chachapoyas		3 hours by car and 3 hours on foot		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
13. Chupabamba	Chachapoyas	Chupabamba		14 hours by foot and on foot		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	
14. Rock Paintings of Yaman	Chachapoyas	Yaman		1 hour on foot		Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	

	Cusco						
	Province District	Cusco Cusco	Distance	Time			
1. The Fortress of Sapsaywman	Locality or Reference		3 kilometers northwest of Cusco	10 minutes by car	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Entry from 8:00- 10:00 Monday to Sunday, closing time 17:00	In an area above Cusco that contains 20 distinct archaeological sites, the most famous is the Fortress of Sapsaywman. This complex is considered the most important ceremonial site of the Incan-Cuzco (High Cuzco) period. The site has three main entrances, featuring huge walls with niches including stones, creating a zigzag formation. Some speculate the plan was to always be able to withstand a besieging army, others that the shape suits the terrain in the shape of a puma that Cuzco was designed to resemble. The fort contains three towers. The Central Tower, called Mayuq Marca "the round place" was a residence for the Incas. Its walls were covered in gold and silver plaques. The second tower was known as Pucallanca "the friendly place" and the third tower, called Salsipuccana "the rough place". The escalade in front of Sapsaywman from the San Blas festival held every 24th of June.
2. Sempu	Locality or Reference		3 kilometers northwest of Cusco	15 minutes by car	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	Sempu ("abeyirth" in the Quechua language) is considered a cult site where ceremonies were held to honor the sun, moon and stars. The site combines traditional techniques with a natural rock formation, one of which corridors and caverns have been carved. Among the structures is an Intihuatana, a solar clock, on top of the rock formation, a zigzag shaped channel that carries rainwater, sacred "chicha" (a spirit made from corn) was poured down it for use in ceremonies, an amphitheater, "el torero" formed of 18 niches, in front of which a stone 6 meters high has been erected, and the rooms for sacrifices, an underground chamber with tables and supports carved into the rock.
3. Puka Pukari	Locality or Reference		7 kilometers northwest of Cusco	30 minutes by car 2 hours on foot	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	This archaeological group appears from its western side to be an open stone facade and a temple plaza. From the east it's a fortress in a strategic location, dominating the surrounding territory and protecting the main route entering Cusco. The site includes numerous enclosures, various plazas, bathing zones, aqueducts, watchtowers and pathways, which together with the main route, define, and an urban plan that's admirably simple and functional. The strategic location indicates a military function and its use as a customs house for controlling entry into the imperial capital.
4. Tambomachay Water Temple	Locality or Reference		30 kilometers from Cusco	1 hour by car	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	Tambomachay is an Inca site a short distance from Pucallanca that dates from the year 1500. It had a religious function honoring water as a vital part of agriculture and regeneration of the earth. The monument consists of three sectors: the fountains, where you can appreciate waterways and platforms on several levels, the canals, and finally the agricultural sector that is a collection of platforms used to control irrigation. These areas are connected to each other by a series of pathways called "santones".
5. Otavayambo	Locality or Reference		77.7 kilometers from Cusco via Chinchero	2 hours via Chinchero	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	One of the most significant and extensive archaeological complexes of the Inca Empire, the town of Otavayambo has some of the oldest continually occupied dwellings in South America. The Spanish discovered the mountain-side overlooking the town to be a fortress because of their extraordinary walls and imposing terraces built into the hillside. But Otavayambo was actually just a town and ceremonial center strategically located to take full advantage of the convergence of the Putucancha and Incahuasi river valleys. The town was built by the emperor Pachacuti to serve as his personal estate. But it played an important part in the final defense of the empire, when Marco Inca repelled the Spanish conquistadors first attempt to take the town. Otavayambo has been profiled as a city of perfect urban planning, which is evident from the streets, plazas, water channels, canals, bridges, towers and temples, all of which reveal incredibly sophisticated stonework.
6. Chinchero Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		30 kilometers from Cusco to Chinchero	30 minutes by car 45 minutes by bus from Cusco	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	Chinchero is a site that preserves exceptional expressions of stonemasonry in the midst of a town that keeps ancient traditions alive. It was constructed by Tupac Inca Pachacuti around 1480 and consists of a collection of architectural spaces: pre-Columbian walls, enclosures, platforms, staircases and altars. The historic center of Chinchero is also considered an archaeological complex and a town made from Inca foundations and walls, with a population that has maintained its ancestral customs.
7. Pisac Archaeological Park	Locality or Reference		10 kilometers from the town of Pisac	20 minutes by car	Requires Tourist Ticket (Buzos Turoletis) Foreigners \$1.130 Foreign Students & local adults \$1.75 Local Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	The park is formed around an Inca mountain-top citadel, under one of its ridges is the valley of Vilcabamba, where the ancient town of Pisac now stands. According to the Inca, an amphitheater of terraces has been carved out of the hillside. The stonework allows integrated farming at an altitude far higher than is possible elsewhere. Access from the fort, a hill is covered with funeral niches, their window-like openings carved out of the rock. The ruins and the town nearby derive their name from Pisaka, a species of parrot that was once abundant in the region. It's also related to the name of Cristóbal Pisac Tupa, who was one of the people who helped to create the famous history of the Incas that was written by the Spanish Viceroy Toledo.
8. Huacay Coqso	Locality or Reference		From Laray built at Km. 47 on the Cusco - Urubamba road	1 hour 30 minutes by car		Open every day	Huacay Coqso is an extensive group of stone platforms with walls that are slightly inclined inward to prevent damage from earthquakes. In the town section you can discern a building with three stories. The enclosure has a rectangular stone floor of surrounding quality. In the interior a ledge appears to be in place to support beams to form a middle floor. There are also door recesses, windows and cupboards. You can also visit three long buildings, only one of which is in perfect condition, with five doorways and matching windows with views of the valley.
9. Moray Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference		9 kilometers northwest of the city of Moray	25 minutes by car	Adults \$1.10.00 Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 17:00	Moray is a system of stone farming terraces formed in concentric circles, built around three gigantic holes, all at different levels. The largest of these contains 12 circular terraces, to a depth of 100 meters. At the bottom of each hole is a system of drains to prevent the accumulation of rainwater. Experts say the site was a center for agricultural experimentation and the production of seeds from diverse climates, made possible by the ethereal atmospheric conditions found on each terrace.
10. Pikillaqta	Locality or Reference		30 kilometers from Cusco to Pikillaqta	45 minutes by bus	Adults \$1.10.00 Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	A pre-Inca city estimated to have reached its high point between 800 and 1100 AD, in the period corresponding with the development of the Wari culture. Today Pikillaqta remains around 700 hectares, 200 "haciendas" or settlements and 800 "qajchas" or courtyards. At its peak it's said to have had a population of about 10,000 people. The city plan is geometric, and displays a harmony that is almost perfect, divided into blocks with anti-diagonal streets.
11. Machu Picchu Historical Sanctuary	Locality or Reference		112 kilometers from Cusco to Aguas Calientes, 97 kilometers from Cusco to Ollantaytambo	3 hours 30 minutes by train from Cusco, a 28 minute flight, 2 hours by car from Cusco to Ollantaytambo	Foreign Adults \$1.125 Foreign Students \$1.60 Peruvian adult \$1.60 Peruvian student \$1.31	Monday to Sunday 6:00 - 18:00	The famous Inca mountain-top city has captured the world's attention. In 2007 Machu Picchu was elected one of the new 7 wonders of the world in a global poll. With its magnificent architecture, intricate stone walls, escalators, and platforms, the city is masterfully adapted to its mountain environment's site. On the city lies at 2,630 meters above sea level, nestled in mountain forests and surrounded by an extraordinary landscape. Building started at Machu Picchu around 1400 AD but it was abandoned at the time of the Spanish conquest, and was not discovered by the conquistadors. The sanctuary of Machu Picchu is divided into two large sections — one an agricultural area, the other the urban area or citadel. The first surrounds the second, the city of Wariya Picchu. It was considered at first section an administrative center, perspective on the mountain from above. The sanctuary is also characterized by great tropical biodiversity, with dozens of endemic species of an area covering 37,320 hectares. The entire complex was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.
12. Chacabquirao	Locality or Reference		64 kilometers from Ollantaytambo to Aguas Calientes, 8 kilometers from Aguas Calientes train station to the Sanctuary	1 hour 30 minutes by train from Ollantaytambo to Aguas Calientes (no car access) Path from train station to the Sanctuary 20 minutes on foot, 8 minutes by bus	Adults \$1.26 Students \$1.18	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	Free discoveries have revealed as much interest in recent years as Chacabquirao (Ch'uska K'uska in Quechua, "cradle of gold"), which many consider as archaeologically important and extensive as Machu Picchu. It is situated on a high plateau in the Province of La Convención, in the Vilcabamba Valley. Archaeologists believe that it was one of the last Lost Cities of the Inca, where they took refuge from 1536. Chacabquirao is an extraordinary complex that was built in the last years of the Inca Empire (1471-1527 AD); it's possible that it was one of the points of control and entry to the Vilcabamba region, and an administrative center with political, social and economic functions. It consists of 6 architectural groups, all made of stone, and a system of 180 terraces, along with residential houses and administrative buildings, stone residences and irrigation systems. The site takes up 2 hectares, and is still only partially excavated.
13. Tipón Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		3 kilometers from the 26 km road turnoff on the Cusco - Puno highway from Tipón	1 hour on foot	Adults \$1.10.00 Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	In an archaeological complex comprised of 12 terraces, facilities perfectly polished stone walls and numerous platforms, ornamental waterfalls and channels. The complex is considered one of the royal sites and gardens that were constructed by Wiraqocha, the 8th Inca King. The site is considered an important sacred Pucallca, Tipón, Intibamba (the sun god), Pachayay and Pucallca, Cruz Tupa, the cemetery of Pachayay, and Hualu Wappa, among others.
14. Qorikancha	Locality or Reference		800 meters from the main square of Cusco	10 minutes walk	Adults \$1.6.00 Students \$1.30	Monday to Sunday 9:30 - 17:30	In Quechua "Qorikancha" means "fortified of gold" and was one of the architectural marvels of the Inca empire. It was considered the most important temple in the Kingdom, dedicated to the worship of the sun. Located in the heart of the imperial capital Cuzco, the site was constructed of granite, andesite and green-tuffe stone. The site also includes other terraces, greenhouses, "the baths of the Inca," living quarters known as Kallaku Kallaku, the ceremonies of Cuzco Cuzco, a zone of terraces and the royal road, among other constructions.
15. Raqchi Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		11 kilometers from Cusco to Raqchi	2 hours by car	Adults \$10.00 Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 17:00	An Inca archaeological site that dates from the 15th century, it was mentioned by the early colonial historians Garcilaso de la Vega, Cieza de León and Guaman Poma de Ayala. They all considered it among the most fabulous works of engineering built by the Incas. The most important feature of the site is the Temple of Wiraqocha, an enormous two-story structure, more than 60 meters long, and 18 meters high. The temple was destroyed by the Spanish but the temple was considered to be among the largest buildings in the empire. The site also includes other terraces, greenhouses, "the baths of the Inca," living quarters known as Kallaku Kallaku, the ceremonies of Cuzco Cuzco, a zone of terraces and the royal road, among other constructions.
16. Huan Puntiviyo (Stone of 12 Angles)	Locality or Reference		Near the Art Museum of the Archaeological	100 meters from the Cusco Plaza de Armas	Free entry		A wall in central Cusco constructed from an extremely hard type of stone known as green diorite, located on the outside of a palace attributed to the Inca Ruka. The wall is admirable for its polygonal architecture, and runs along about the entire length of Intipuntiviyo Road, one of the main pedestrian thoroughfares in Cusco. In the center of the wall is a stone with 12 cut angles, famous for its perfection with which each corner lies flush against the surrounding masonry supported by mud mortar. Kivanaruna features rectangular stone enclosures with dimensions from 3 to 8 meters across, 8 to 18 meters long, and from 0.5 to 7 meters high. Circular buildings range in diameter from 4 to 8 meters. The majority of these were constructed for food. The internal walls and appointments in the enclosures bear the original mud mortar.
17. Tarawasi	Locality or Reference		32 kilometers from Cusco	1 hour	Adults \$10.00 Students \$1.60	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 17:00	Also known as Llamataruco, the historic tradition suggests that Tarawasi was ordered and constructed by the Inca ruler Pachacuti with the aim of establishing an Inca retreat in the region, on the road from Chinchaypuq. Carved on a great platform with stone walls bearing slightly into the hill, it displays a cellular style, using interlocking granite blocks. It also includes an altar of rock or "ch'uq" and agricultural terraces with their own water sources and irrigation channels.
18. P'iscacurca	Locality or Reference		16 kilometers from Yauri	20 minutes by car	Adults \$1.00 Students \$1.60		This Inca cultural center, at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level, is composed of a number of buildings made from simple stonemasonry supported by mud mortar. Kivanaruna features rectangular stone enclosures with dimensions from 3 to 8 meters across, 8 to 18 meters long, and from 0.5 to 7 meters high. Circular buildings range in diameter from 4 to 8 meters. The majority of these were constructed for food. The internal walls and appointments in the enclosures bear the original mud mortar.

	Access							
	Province	District	Distance	Time				
	Province	District <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>						
1. Wilitcahuasi and Ichic Wilitcahuasi Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		7 kilometers northeast of Huacaco	30 minutes by car, 9 hours on foot	Adults \$/4.80 University Students & Seniors 6.80 School Students \$/3.80	Monday to Sunday and holidays 8:00 - 18:00	Wilitcahuasi means "house of the grandson." The site dates to between 700 and 800 AD and was likely built under the influence of the Inka culture. The main building was constructed on a platform that was partially filled with stone and earth in order to create a flat area. The house has 3 levels, each with entrances through different walls, and the first, second south and the east wall. Inside rooms are connected by passages, creating a symmetrical floor plan. The exterior of the walls is rustic stone connected by mud mortar. Slight hundred meters from Wilitcahuasi is Ichic Wilitcahuasi, a complex of smaller buildings in a slightly different style.	
2. Woulac	Locality or Reference	Province District	3 kilometers east of Huacaco	5 minutes by car	Semi-restricted		Woulac dates from the pre-Inca times, around the year 800 AD. Middle Horizon Period linked to the Recayte culture, and belonging to the Inka period. It's believed to have been used as a funeral complex, and is composed of 6 stone structures with elevated compartments separated by small niches.	
3. Las Alidas Archeological Site	Locality or Reference	Province District	15 kilometers from the city of Casma	30 minutes by car	Free entry		An ancient archaeological site dating to 1600 BC. Experts have speculated that its location on the top of a peak gave the builders control of a nearby bay. Another hypothesis is that Alida was used for religious ceremonies. It was constructed from a grid of masonry and mud, with foundations laid with red sandstone and rock from the mountains. The principal platform is surrounded by 17 lateral and secondary pyramids.	
4. Chavapico Observatory	Locality or Reference	Province District	Take the turnoff at KM 361 of the Panamerican Route Highway		Free entry		Considered the oldest solar observatory in the Americas, this enormous complex was built in the 4th century BC along Peru's coast desert. Composed of three concentric oval outer walls, the site covers 4 square kilometers. The "observatory" is a line of evenly spaced low stone towers — "the 13 Towers of Chavapico" — that run on a north-south axis along ridge. To the west and east of this line, archaeologists have found two observation points. From these the 13 towers are accurate reference markers to plot the position of the sun and moon at different times of the year.	
5. Warriors of Sechin Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference	Province District	370 kilometers from Lima to Casma	4 hours from Lima to Casma	Adults \$/3.80 Students \$/2.00 Children \$/1.70	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00	On-site museum, signage	The complex sits on the edge of a rocky peak and its facade is a well covered with about 600 stones, carved to represent two columns of approaching warriors. Interspersed between them are depictions of people to be sacrificed and mutilated limbs. There's still debate over what these figures mean, but they're thought to be other stone carvings found in Peru. Archaeologists believe that the intention of this structure was built first, from adobe and stone, and then the stone carvings were set on the outside.
6. Tumbukaiko Archaeological Monument	Locality or Reference	Province District	1 kilometer from Casis	5 minutes by car	Free entry		Tumbukaiko is the ruins of an extensive temple complex built from the yellow rock spall of Chachapoya mountains and featuring carved stone sculptures. The growth of agriculture and urban-environment has reduced the complex to a fraction of its original size. Among the buildings is the "Cave of Tumbukaiko," a walled subterranean enclosure entered through a narrow stone passage.	
7. Pashas Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference	Province District	160 kilometers from Chicla to Cobana	9 hours by car	Free entry		This site is linked to the Recayte culture (Early Intermediate Period, c. 1000BC-600AD). It consists of 4 structures locally called "caserones" (literally big dwelling houses). The buildings feature an outer enclosing wall with internal chambers constructed on a stone base. These platforms sit on the banks of a hill, rising up to 15 meters high and are lined with mud. Likewise, a collection of square and rectangular structures on an oval base built on similar platforms on.	
8. "Cave of the Gullies" (Cueva de Gutierrez)	Locality or Reference	Province District	3 kilometers from Shuplay to the Cave of the Gullies	3 hours walk from Shuplay	Free entry		This cave is the oldest site found in Peru that shows signs of humans experimenting with the domestication of plants. It was occupied from approximately 8700 BC. Researchers believe that it was used as camping area for a kind of hunter-gatherers that lived here for part of the year, only to abandon agricultural pursuits during the hunting season. Thanks to the dryness of the cave rock paintings have been well preserved, allowing experts to retrieve information about the vegetation and animals that the cave's inhabitants ate and cultivated. When the cave was discovered in the 1960s, the bones of mastodons and felines were found among the remains.	
9. Sanctuary of Punkuri	Locality or Reference	Province District	About 2.5 kilometers east of the town of San Jacinto - Chicla	30 kilometers from Chicla	20 minutes by car	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	The old name for this temple was "Pungurhuasi," which means "door" or "gate" in the local language. The complex is believed to have been built by the Sechin culture, dating from 2000-1800 BC. The building is made of two platforms connected by a flight of stairs, and was constructed from adobe and flat slabs of stone connected by mud mortar. The monument covers an area of roughly 300m2 and reaches a height of 6 meters. Archaeologists believe it was a temple to a cult of the feline, either puma or jaguar. A figure of a great cat is carved into an adobe and stone doorway.
10. Chavin de Huancar Complex	Locality or Reference	Province District	Chavin de Huancar		Adults \$/ 11.00 Students \$/ 5.50 Children \$/ 3.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 8:00 - 17:00	Parking, bathrooms, bi-lingual guides.	The ancient capital of the Chavin culture dates from approximately 1200 BC until its decline in 200 BC. That era is known as the Formative period. The complex is comprised of a series of massive stone buildings. Their walls and the anthropomorphic and animal designs carved on the walls suggest they were temples. The site is on a flood-prone river valley, a problem resolved by an ingenious drainage system. Some experts argue that the bubbling water was channelled to create the sound of a jaguar's roar throughout the temple. Archaeologists believe that Chavin was a pilgrimage site, and at least as prominent as its dig at Cucuz was for the Inka. The buildings are linked by a maze of tunnels and corridors, with strategically placed gaps in the rock allowing an unusual level of sunlight into underground chambers. The buildings have deeply sloping walls, their profile appears pyramidal. It's evident that these buildings were reconstructed progressively, with new platforms added to original structures.
11. Moquejo y Pampa de Llanos	Locality or Reference	Province District	Casma San Rafael	From the KM 7 turnoff on the Casma - Huacaco highway, take the route across the Pampa Rodada	2 hours 30 minutes	Free entry		The Pampa de Llanos is an extraordinary planned, almost symmetrical urban center in the form of a large central building made from adobe bricks and mud mortar, with smooth-sided walls covered in multi-colored painted murals and high relief carvings. The rounded corners and the human and serpent figures carved on them are reminiscent of the Sechin culture, closely linked to the origins of this complex. The adjoining Pampa de Llanos is famous for the enormous, brightly colored paintings of human faces found in its collection of mud brick houses. The whole complex belongs to the Early Formative Period and is believed to be 3700 years old.
12. La Galgada Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference	Province District	30 kilometers from the city of Chicla to La Galgada	8 hours by car	Free entry			Belongs to the Formative Period (2000 BC - 200 AD). The site appears to have been a place for religious or mythic ritual. La Galgada consists of several circular buildings, each with a circular rampart, in the middle of a pyramidal structure. A number of construction styles are superimposed on each other, suggesting a long period of occupation and regular additions and refinements to the original buildings. These characteristics are found at the majority of sites from this period in the North Central Highlands, and collectively they're known as the Kotosh Tradition.
13. Citadel of Palamarca	Locality or Reference	Province District	Casma Moyobamba	32 kilometers from the city of Chicla	30 minutes by car	Adults \$/ 3.00, University Students & Seniors \$/ 2.00 School Students \$/ 0.90	Events hall	This archaeological monument is considered a regional center of the Moche culture. This expensive citadel was built on a large rocky elevated plateau by the occupants of the Kingdom Valley, during the Formative Period. It includes a stone building with two tiered platforms, united by a central staircase. But the main attractions are three staggered pyramids. The most important of these is composed of five platforms, joined by zigzag ramps.

Piura							
1. Temple of the Jaguar	Province	Huancabamba	Distance	Time	Free entry		When the Inca conquered the Piura region in the middle of the 15th century they imposed their cult of the divinity of the sun, and for this reason covered the original structure with red clay. In 1960, Sarmiento found the original jaguar temple among the roots of a field they were working. It was not until 1988 that the first archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of the Italian researcher Mario Poma Meconi. Jaguar figures were found carved into three terraces constructed from enormous stone blocks and an upper level of clay.
	District	Sondorillo	18 kilometers from Huancabamba to the temple	1 hour 30 minutes by car and an hour from Huancabamba			
	Locality or Reference	Caserío de Mispampa	214 kilometers from Piura to Huancabamba	5 hours by bus from Piura			
2. Ayppate Archaeological Zone	Province	Ayabaca	Distance	Time	Free entry		In 1986 the National Institute of Culture called Ayppate the "archaeological capital of Piura". At the site you can observe the archaeological characteristics typical of the Inca state, with its central plaza, meeting hall, ceremonial platforms, houses for chosen women, irrigation channels, fortified lookout and royal passageways. The city exercised control over the people of several neighboring river basins. This complex is surrounded by a double forest sown with orchids and bromeliads, birds, deer and other species. The site is a collection of widely dispersed buildings covering an area of approximately 2 km², and displays a broad range of architectural and construction techniques.
	District	Ayabaca	43 kilometers from Ayabaca	2 hours 30 minutes by car from Ayabaca			
	Locality or Reference	Lagoons of Cayti	213 kilometers from Piura to Ayabaca	3 hours 30 minutes by car from Piura to Ayabaca			
3. Bescas Archaeological Complex	Province	Sechura	Distance	Time	Free entry		Bescas is composed of a cemetery, tunnel caves and some other small stone structures. Experts consider it a place where they can trace the origins of Sechura Man and the Bescas civilization. The complex is situated around a collection of beaches in the Bescas Zone, like Point Shide, Las Liberas and Nunatac Ave. This stretch of the coast is home to sea lions and Humboldt Penguins and a host of marine bird species.
	District	Sechura	75 kilometers from Sechura to the embarkation point	1 hour by car, then 1 hour by boat			
	Locality or Reference		64 kilometers from Piura to Sechura	45 minutes			
4. Samanga Petroglyphs	Province	Ayabaca	Distance	Time	Free entry		The Samanga Petroglyphs are carvings in bas relief on large blocks of stone, made by the ancient "guayacundo" to represent the movement of the stars. They take their name from the quechua word meaning "place where the Huaca can rest." In a lower part of the site is a rock carving called the Altar, inscribed with figures representing the Andean conception of duality.
	District	Ayabaca	68 kilometers from Ayabaca to the town of Samanga	3 hours 30 minutes from Ayabaca to Samanga			
	Locality or Reference						
5. Vicus Archaeological Area	Province	Molinopu	Distance	Time	Free entry		The Vicus culture occupied the high zone of Piura and the Ica, the most extensive cemetery in the culture, was discovered by gravel robbers -- or "huaceros" -- in the late 1950s, in the Pisco zone of Ayabaca Province. During the 1980s archaeologists moved in and studied the Vicus peak, excavating an extensive area. It's calculated that during the years when the site was exploited, robbers looted more than 2,000 tombs, with more than 40,000 specimens finding their way into private collections overseas.
	District	Chulucanas	At the KM 50 mark on the route from Vicus/Vicatos via Piura	1 hour by car from Piura			
	Locality or Reference	KM 50 on the Chulucanas highway	7 kilometers from Chulucanas	10 minutes by car from Chulucanas			
6. Northall Fort	Province	Piura	Distance	Time	Adults \$/2.00 University Students & Seniors \$/1.00 School Students & Children \$/0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 16:00	Once the capital of the Tarma nation, Northall is considered the most important architectural monument in Piura, standing out for its size and prominent platforms made from adobe brick smoothed over with mud. The fort is divided into four sections, three of which have been completely excavated and studied, with work on the last still underway. The buildings reach a maximum height of 10 meters and the site occupies an area of 8 hectares.
	District	Catacaos	3 kilometers from Catacaos to the Fort	10 minutes by car			
	Locality or Reference		10 kilometers from Piura to Catacaos	15 minutes by bus			

Moquegua

	Province	Municipal District	Distance	Time			
1. Bald Peak Archaeological Site	District	Tarma					
	Locality or Reference	18 kilometers from Moquegua	18 Kilometers northwest of the city of Moquegua	20 minutes by car	Free entry		Bald Peak is a mountain in the form of a truncated cone, isolated and dormant. It takes its name from an unusual feature, as the direct translation is a trunk or large shrub. A small walled adobe site is in its highest reaches, it corresponds with a "colony" of the Wari culture (800-1100 AD). Its placement indicates a strategic position for contact and trade between regions. Some buildings present evidence of architecture from later cultures including the Inca.

Ica

	Province	District	Distance	Time			
1. The Sentry or "Huaca" of the Sun	District	Chincha					
	Locality or Reference	Tambo de Mora	8 Kilometers east of Chincha Bypass	10 minutes by car	Adults \$17.50 Seniors \$13.00 Students \$12.00 Children \$11.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 18:00	The Sentry of the Sun is an extensive collection of mud pyramids connected with the nearby archaeological complex of Tambo de Mora, the capital of the Chincha Region (1200-1450 AD) that was later occupied by the Incas. In the upper part of the main mound the remains of a high relief stone Inca can be found. The complex is known as the Temple of Chichayocana and is often linked to Pachacamac, the ancient adobe city on the southern outskirts of Lima.
2. Archaeological Remains of Tambo Colorado	Province	Pisco					
	District	Pisco	65 kilometers from the city of Pisco	30 minutes by car	Adults \$17.50 Seniors \$13.00 Students \$12.00 Children \$11.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 18:00	No administrative, urban and military center that dates from the Inca era (Late Horizon 1450-1532). Tambo Colorado takes its name from the union of the quechua word "tambo," which means resting place, and the Spanish term "colorado," from the presence of red, white and yellow paint used to decorate its adobe walls. The site covers an area of 125,000 m ² . Of its 6 sectors, sector 2 merits special attention. It's known as the Fort, and is the best preserved of the ruins.
3. Lost City of the Huayuli	Province	Palca					
	District	Santa Cruz	180 kilometers from Ica to the site	1 hour	Adults \$17.50 Seniors \$13.00 Students \$12.00 Children \$11.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 18:00	Huayuli is surrounded by high stone ridges, protecting an archaeological complex that corresponds with the Late Intermediate period (1200-1400 AD), the era just before the dominion of the Inca. The city's entrance is on the west, flanked by a gate in the ramp. Built by the Pichis ethnic group during the reign of Inca Chuscu (1100-1470 AD) at its peak it was home to 3000 people.
4. Nazca Lines and Geoglyphs	Province	Nazca					
	District	Nazca	280 kilometers from Ica to the site	3 or 4 hours by car	Metals Lockout \$11.00 Overnight \$40-\$60 US Tourist Fee \$11.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 6:30-17:00	These detailed drawings and lines in geometric patterns and animal shapes cover an area 80 kilometers long and 15 kilometers wide. They are on such a scale that they can only be fully appreciated from the sky. The Nazca Lines have two marked characteristics: the grand size of many of their designs and the shallowness of the outlines used to create them, between 10 and 30 centimeters. More than 30 geoglyphs in the form of marine and terrestrial animals have been found to date, along with geometric and human figures.
5. Cahachi Ceremonial Center	Province	Nazca					
	District	Nazca	280 kilometers from Ica to the site	3 or 4 hours by car	Metals Lockout \$11.00 Overnight \$40-\$60 US Tourist Fee \$11.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 6:30-17:00	The museum Antonio displays the most recent discoveries from the site.
6. Necropolis of Chacabilla	Province	Nazca					
	District	Nazca	280 kilometers from Ica to the site	3 or 4 hours by car	Metals Lockout \$11.00 Overnight \$40-\$60 US Tourist Fee \$11.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 6:30-17:00	The extensive necropolis dates from the year 1000 AD and archaeological remains have been found inside from the Middle Horizon period associated with the Pichis and Inca cultures. Dozens of open tombs still contain their human remains. In some cases, these tombs are collected in groups to form a necropolis, or family inhumations. One area shows evidence of tall and rectangular structures that could have been more elaborate forms of these nuclei. The necropolis is one of the largest cemeteries discovered in the Nazca region.
7. Los Paredones - Inca Administrative Center	Province	Palca					
	District	Palca	1 kilometer from Nazca to the Pucallpa highway	5 minutes by car	Adults \$17.50 Seniors \$13.00 Students \$12.00 Children \$11.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 18:00	A center of administrative control between the coast and the highlands built with typical Inca planning and architectural techniques, during the imperial expansion initiated by the Inca ruler Pachacamac. Built in the rocky folds of the peak "The Heights of Nazca" the city presents an East-West orientation, and faces the North. The complex contains seven sectors, the best preserved and most important being sectors 4, 5 and 7, each with a path distinguishing areas for visitors from those set aside for conservation.
8. Cantallo Agueduct	Province	Nazca					
	District	Nazca	4 kilometers from the city of Nazca	15 minutes by car	Adults \$17.50 Seniors \$13.00 Students \$12.00 Children \$11.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 18:00	These aqueducts are attributed to the Nazca culture (Early Intermediate 200 BC - 700 AD). Of the 40 aqueducts that have been discovered 32 still work and local farmers rely on them for their water supply. Made from stone they were designed to extract underground water. Special features called "puquitos" are ventilation wells that drop into the subsoil in a spiral. They ensure the collection of high-purity water.

Tacna

	Province	Town	Distance	Time			
1. Chullpas of Casari	District	Palca					
	Locality or Reference	East of Palca	81 kilometers from Tacna	Free entry			This site contains three burial towers or "chullpas" of different sizes made from mud and stone with stone reliefs.

	Province	Traffic	Distance	Time			
1. Chan Chan Archaeological Complex	District	Trujillo	3.5 kilometers from the Huanchaca Highway to the complex	45 minutes on foot from the highway	Adult ticket \$/ 11 Student ticket \$/ 5.50 Child ticket \$/ 1.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 9:00-17:00	On-site museum, guides, bathrooms, parking, security.
	Locality or Reference	4.5 kilometers from Trujillo, following the Huanchaca Highway	5 kilometers north-east of Trujillo	10 minutes by car from Trujillo			Considered the largest mud-brick city in pre-Hispanic America, and the largest adobe city in the world, Chan Chan was the administrative and religious capital of the Chimú culture, whose civilization developed between the 8th and 10th centuries. Its territory ranged from Tumbes in the north to Casapalca in the south, covered the entire north coast of Peru. Among its most famous leaders were Takiyauri, who founded the city, and the warrior Michayachayán who took the civilization to its highest point in the 10th century. Within its walls (up to 80 feet high) it is possible to distinguish plazas, living quarters, storehouses, workshops, temples, canals and temple pyramids. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
2. Temples of the Sun and Moon	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time			
	District	Mochi					
	Locality or Reference	8 kilometers from the sea, on foot from Cerro Blanco	8 kilometers from the main square of Trujillo	15 minutes	Child ticket \$/ 1.00 Adult ticket \$/ 11.00 Student ticket \$/ 4.50	Monday to Sunday and holidays 9:00-17:00	On-site museum, bathrooms, cafeteria, souvenir shop, telephone
3. El Brinje Archaeological Complex	Province	Ucayali	Distance	Time			
	District	Magdalena de Cao			Student and Senior ticket \$/ 3.00 Adult ticket \$/ 11.00 Child ticket \$/ 4.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:00	
	Locality or Reference	Magdalena de Cao	40 kilometers from the city center of Trujillo	One and a half hours			El Brinje is one of the most important archaeological complexes on the north coast of Peru. Constructed in the Pre-Columbian period, 5000 years ago, "El Brinje" (the Brinje) consists of 3 large buildings: the Dark Temple (Huaca Prieta), the Chalked-off Temple (Huaca Corbata) and the Temple of Old Cao, which offers magnificent multi-colored friezes depicting a line of red human figures in line-art. The three temples are unique among Mochi cultural sites for their quantity of adobe and designs. Each temple measures at least 20 meters high and 1.5 kilometers long.
4. Markahuasi Archaeological Complex	Province	Sánchez Carrión	Distance	Time			
	District	Markahuasi	10 kilometers from the town of Huamachuco to the complex	30 minutes drive from Huamachuco			A collection of stone buildings on a plateau, at the top of Markahuasi peak, Markahuasi covers an area 3 kilometers long and between 500 and 600 meters wide. The complex consists of three principal elevations: the Castle Hill (Cast), the Fort (Cuartel), and the Galleries of the Peak of the Nuna (Pico). Its building techniques and layout demonstrate a high level of construction engineering, architecture and urban planning. With these attributes, and the altitude of the plateau (3000 meters above sea level) the complex offers panoramic views of the surrounding landscape.
	Locality or Reference	On the access road between Trujillo and Huamachuco	181 kilometers from Trujillo to Huamachuco	8 hours drive from Trujillo to Huamachuco			
5. Pukamayo Complex	Province	Pasco	Distance	Time			
	District	Guadalupe					
	Locality or Reference	Between Jaquiquipa and Pukamayo	14 kilometers from the main plaza of Pukamayo	30 minutes	Free entry		Pukamayo is an imposing ceremonial, political, administrative and ceremonial center from the Chimu kingdom in the Jaquiquipa river valley. It includes more than 30 truncated pyramids and connected residences. The complex also features canals and plazas, and in other sections, murals with painted relief paintings. Three large walls or ramparts protect the north, south and other sections of the cemetery, where important burial pieces have been recovered.
6. La Esperanza	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time			
	District	Trujillo			University Students \$/ 3.50 Adults \$/ 11.00 Children and Seniors \$/ 1.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 16:30	
	Locality or Reference	Between Jaquiquipa and Pukamayo	3 kilometers from Trujillo	Approx 8 minutes			La Esperanza archaeological site belongs to the Chimu culture and was constructed from adobe during the civilization's first stage of development. The rectangular complex covers an area of 2600m2 and forms two platforms that you can ascend by two central ramps. The main features of the pyramid are the carved friezes depicting fish, birds, marine animals and feline reptiles. These friezes are unique among Mochi cultural sites for their quantity of adobe and designs. The carvings remain in their original, un-restored state.
7. Wiraqachapampa	Province	Sánchez Carrión	Distance	Time			
	District	Huamachuco	181 kilometers from Trujillo to Huamachuco	8 hours			An archaeological complex linked to the Huamachuco culture, consisting of various architectural structures that form an octagonal plane. Enclosures, plazas and galleries have been discovered inside the complex. They are built from stone masonry and red clay mortar with walls up to 5 meters high, still in their original state. The tops of the walls project outwardly, presumably to support the roof. From its layout the site appears to have been an administrative center.
	Locality or Reference	North of Huamachuco where 6 passes an Inca trail	3.5 kilometers from the main plaza of Huamachuco to the complex	10 minutes	Free entry		
8. Temple of the Dragon or Rainbow (Huaca El Dragón o Arco Iris)	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time			
	District	La Esperanza			Adults \$/ 11.00 Children \$/ 1.00 University Students \$/ 3.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:30	
	Locality or Reference		4 kilometers from the main plaza of Trujillo	10 minutes			One of the oldest pyramid temples in the Mochi culture, the Temple of the Dragon is considered to be the first settlement of the Mochi culture in the region. The American archaeologist Richard Schaedel considered the site to be about 1100 years old, between the Chavin and Tiahuanaco periods. It is one of the highest part of Mochi culture. The structure is almost square in shape and built from adobe and mud bricks. Visitors can admire the high level of engineering development the Mochi achieved, as the whole structure is built to withstand earthquakes.
9. Chepen Mountain and Crucis Path (Via Crucis)	Province	Chavin	Distance	Time			
	District	Chepen					
	Locality or Reference		130 kilometers from Trujillo to Chepen	2 hours from Trujillo to Chepen, 20 minutes walk from Chepen to the peak			The attraction of Chepen is the view of pre-Hispanic archaeological buildings with 21 statues collected from more recent eras. It now forms part of a Catholic pilgrimage route emulating the "Via Crucis" — the Way of the Cross. The path is a series of stone constructions built in the pre-Inca era, integrated with a collection of stairs, combined with meeting and living areas for the nobility. A large wall surrounds the site with main entrances on the north and south.
10. Pirca Pirca Archaeological Complex	Province	Buena Vista	Distance	Time			
	District	Uchiraccana					
	Locality or Reference		15 kilometers from the district of Uchiraccana	3 hours by mule	Free entry		This circular complex of 380 buildings includes a number of underground chambers and features a rectangular building 50 meters high, situated on the highest part of Mount Pirca-Pirca. In Quechua "pirca" means wall. It appears Pirca Pirca was used as a ritual center. The walls are stone masonry supported by mud mortar.
11. San José de Moro	Province	Chavin	Distance	Time			
	District	Pacanga					
	Locality or Reference		137 kilometers from Trujillo to Chepen	2 hours from Trujillo to Chepen		Building with cooperation hall	This complex is an integrated collection of archaeological structures and murals built from adobe. Many of the walls are more than 9 meters high. A number of tombs have been discovered at a depth of more than four meters. The most prominent belonging to the "Princeses of San José de Moro". Scientists have identified three styles of Mochi burial here: "tomb" tombs, chamber tombs, and wall-style tombs. Archaeological excavation has turned up some of the most intricately painted Mochi pottery in the Trujillo region.

1. Cumbenayo Archaeological Complex	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Adults \$/4.50, Children and students \$/2.00	Monday to Sunday 9:30 - 17:30	Interpretation hall, bathrooms	Cumbenayo offers a site of singular beauty that reveals a mixture of human ingenuity and the power of water to change the landscape. The complex is composed of three important archaeological groups: the Aqueduct, the Sanctuary and the Caves and Shelters. The aqueduct is an ingenious work of hydraulic engineering that belongs to the initial period of the Cajamarca culture (1000BC). The five kilometer long canals take water from the Atlantic watershed and redirect it to the Pacific side of the continental divide. The Sanctuary is a rocky structure with the appearance of a gigantic human head. It features engravings similar to those found on the aqueduct, and similar carvings can be found in the caves and stone monoliths that litter the valley.
	District	Cajamarca	30 kilometers from the city of Cajamarca	35 minutes from Cajamarca				
	Locality or Reference	On the slopes of Cumbre Peak (3800 meters above sea level)	A path winds 15 kilometers across complex in a horseshoe shape.	4 hours on-foot to cross the complex				
2. Kuntur Wasi Ceremonial Center	Province	San Pablo	Distance	Time	Free entry		On site museum, bathrooms, guards, signage	A ceremonial center that corresponds with the Initial and Early Horizon periods, Kuntur Wasi dates from about 1100 BC. The complex rises from platforms and plazas, sustained by stone walls of enormous size. The platforms contain a series of enclosures. In the year 200 BC the complex was destroyed, and the settlement area was then moved to a place named "Cerro Blanco" — the white Peak, which has numerous structures of similar style.
	District	San Pablo	80 kilometers from Cajamarca to the district of Chiles	3 hours from Cajamarca to Chiles				
	Locality or Reference	Cerro La Colpa	25 kilometers from Chiles to the town of San Pablo	1 hour from Chiles to San Pablo				
3. Ransom Room (Cuarto del Rescate)	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	To enter you need an Urban Center Tourist Ticket	9:00 - 12:00 and 15:00 - 18:00		This small room is believed to be the place where the Inca Empire's demise began with the capture of the Emperor Atahualpa, held for ransom by Spanish conquistadors. Atahualpa hoped to obtain his liberty by promising to fill one room with gold, and two others with silver and precious stones high enough to reach his upreached arm, hence the name "Ransom Room." The treasure was delivered, but Francisco Pizarro executed the hostage anyway with a garrot around his throat.
	District	Cajamarca						
	Locality or Reference	Historical Center of Cajamarca		5 minutes from the main square				
4. Layón Pyramid	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Free entry			A monumental structure from the early pre-Hispanic period, the Layón temple takes the form of a truncated pyramid with rounded corners and containment walls, as well as tall monoliths with blue-veiled carvings cut into the rock. The walls of the temple reach heights of more than six meters. To the southeast lie a large platform and various enclosures stretching along the hillside. The main structure is built from interlocking stones.
	District	Cajamarca						
	Locality or Reference		7 kilometers from the city of Cajamarca	20 minutes				
5. Necropolis of Combayo	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Free entry			These tombs have been carved into the rocky and sheer Mount San Cristóbal, near the village of Combayo. The niches share characteristics with the Windows of Otusco closer to town, but are better preserved. They also correspond to the same cultural and chronological period, between 300 and 800 AD.
	District	Cajamarca	20 kilometers from Cajamarca	1 hour and 30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							
6. Windows of Otusco	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	University Students and Seniors \$/1.50 Adults \$/3.00 School Students \$/1.50	Monday to Sunday 9:30 - 17:30	Ticket office and local guides	Known by archaeologists as the Necropolis of Otusco, the "windows" refer to the appearance of the tomb entrances in a series of horizontal rows. The windows have been hollowed out to form square and rectangular chambers, carved into a rocky surface of volcanic origin. Some evidence suggests the tombs correspond to the Cajamarca culture, which had influence in the region between 300 AD and 800 AD.
	District	Cajamarca						
	Locality or Reference	In the center of the town of Otusco	8 kilometers from the city of Cajamarca	10 to 15 minutes				

1. Pyramids of Túcume	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	University students & Seniors \$1 3.00 Adults \$1 7.00 Children & Students \$1 1.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 8:00 - 18:00	The town of Túcume is very involved in the conservation of the site	The pyramids of Túcume site is one of the main monumental centers in the Lambayeque region and the whole of Peru. The archaeological complex extends over 230 hectares, and is surrounded by fertile farming land and the country houses of Rajas and San Antonio. There are several other "huacas" or sites of spiritual significance in the surrounding area: Huaca Larga, Las Estacas, La Raya, Del Pueblo, Las Batallas, Huaca I, Los Gavilanes y Las Grandes, etc. Construction of the pyramids and burial sites started in the 19th century. They were completed around 700 AD.
	District	Túcume	35 kilometers from the city of Chiclayo	30 minutes from Chiclayo				
	Locality or Reference	On the way to Sipán, through the forest of Pomac	1 kilometer from the town of Túcume	10 minutes from Túcume				
2. Sipán	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	Adults & foreigners \$1 7.00 Seniors, Students & Children \$1 2.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:30	In the Museum of the Royal Tombs of Sipán, you'll find the remains of the Lord of Sipán	Famous for the discovery 30 years ago of the "Lord of Sipán" tomb, which retained all the treasures of a nobleman's burial, hidden from looters and grave robbers. The archaeological complex has been reduced in area by the encroachment of farming in the area over the last few centuries. Even so, the site presents several distinct areas, including monuments, patios, cemeteries, domestic areas and fortifications. The area at the center of the complex is also known as Huaca Rajada — "The Spirit Huaca" — due to splits in the superstructure created by alluvial erosion. The central area is a cluster of buildings, including the Royal Mausoleum, a rectangular platform 80 meters long by 1.30 meters high. The site has provided archaeologists with important information about the costumes and clothing worn by the Moche people.
	District	Salta	35 kilometers from Chiclayo	45 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference	East of Chiclayo	80 minutes by bus					
3. Sicán (Basin Grande) - Píscar	Province	Peru	Distance	Time	Free entry	The Museum of Sicán is in the town of Ferrelate	Comprising 20 mud pyramids distributed in an area of 600m2, Sicán was found inside the grounds of the Hacienda Batán Grande. It takes a range of ecologically named buildings: the Batija and Colorado tombs, Engineer's kiln, Loro Tomb, La Menca, El Santo, the Mausoleum, the Rindow, Rodillera, the Lox, Chupar, Arena and Court, among others. It is believed the complex was a center for the development of the Lambayeque or Sicán culture (Sicán meaning "house or temple of the moon" in the Moche language).	
	District	Píscar	42 kilometers from the city of Chiclayo	45 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	In the area around the forest of Píscar						
4. Multicolored Murals of Ucupe	Province	Chiclayo	Distance	Time	Free entry	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.
	District	Lagunas	8 kilometers from the town of Ucupe	25 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	In the town of Ucupe, after the turnoff to Salta						
5. Huaca Chotuna	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	Free entry	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.	The archaeological complex at Ucupe is a group of decorated structures, and covers a large area. Many of them contain multicolored murals, featuring depictions of humans and animals, included among the monuments are: Huaca "the town," "murals," "Moche," "Yacoma," "Chupar," "Loro" among others.
	District	San José	22 kilometers from Chiclayo	15 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							

Arequipa

Arequipa

1. Petroglyphs of Dead Bull Ravine (Toro Muerto)	Province	Castilla	Distance	Time	Adults \$1,300 Students: \$1,050	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 18:00	information booth and a model of the site	A complex of engravings in volcanic rock covering an area of 18m2, on a sloping plane in the Dead Bull ravine (Toro Muerto), at an altitude of 1100 meters above sea level. The carvings include human figures, geometric shapes, and animals including snakes and birds. Archaeologists believe it was a site for shamanic rituals. In the surrounding area you can find caves with similar engravings on their walls.
	District	Uraca	20 kilometers from the city of Apíao	30 minutes from Apíao				
	Locality or Reference		8 kilometers from Uraca-Corine	13 minutes from Uraca-Corine				
2. Sumbay Caves	Province	Arequipa	Distance	Time	Free entry			The caves feature more than 100 paintings and engravings of local wildlife, including herds of guanaco, a relative of the llama that still lives in Peru's high sierra, but in diminishing numbers. The caves lie at an altitude of 4,127 meters above sea level, on the right bank of the Sumbay river.
	District	Arequipa	88 kilometers from the city of Arequipa, on the highway to Caylloma					
	Locality or Reference	the slopes of El Misti volcano						
3. Ravine of the Cow, or Port Inca	Province	Canvete	Distance	Time	Free entry		There's a hotel or inn in the archaeological zone	An archaeological complex constructed from stone, and occupied from the pre-Ceramic period to the Inca and Late Horizon Period. Port Inca is comprised of various sections: living areas with rectangular and oval shaped enclosures, dispersed burial sites, and terraces. Due to its location in a rocky ravine, the terraces were constructed to resist the possibility of landslides. Some archaeologists and historians believe that one of the Inca Trails started from here, then entered the territory of Ayacucho before reaching Cusco.
	District	Chala	417 kilometers from Arequipa to Chala	61 hours 30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							

	Province	Municipal Category	Distance	Time				
	District							
1. Citadel of Gran Pajarin		Palcoyo	150 kilometers from Tujillo to Chagual, 600 kilometers from Lima to Tujillo.	30 minutes by plane from Tujillo to Chagual, 8 hours by car from Lima to Tujillo	Restricted access, requires permission from INRENA			This citadel is located at 2850 meters above sea level, on the right bank of the Montecarlo River, and sits on the flanks of a narrow island. Most buildings at Gran Pajarin were constructed by the Chachapoya culture (1200 to 1500 AD) but radiocarbon dating shows the site was occupied from 200 BC. Central buildings are decorated with dark mosaic featuring human, geometric and bird figures. The ruins are extremely fragile and most are still covered with vegetation, leading the Peruvian government to restrict visitors to those with a permit from the Institute of Culture.
	Locality or Reference		80 kilometers from Chagual to Pisco, 60 kilometers from Pisco to Gran Pajarin	2 hours by car to Pisco, 3 days walk or by mule to Gran Pajarin				
2. Pinguera Petroglyphs	Province	Municipal Category	Distance	Time	Free entry			The name of these petroglyphs is attributed to the fact that in the sector where they're found, there's an abundance of the birds known as Pinguera. The principal characteristic of the petroglyphs is that they were made at the same time on a rock formation 2 meters high. The surface of both rocks is covered with carvings that form anthropomorphic and abstract figures. The rock collection lies in the highilly terrain surrounding a river valley.
	District	Pedraza	80 kilometers from Juanjo to Baguan	3 hours in a boat from Juanjo to Baguan				
3. Polish Petroglyphs and Bello Horizonte	Locality or Reference	On the right bank of the Pachillo River	2.5 kilometers from Baguan to the Petroglyphs.	1 and a half hours on foot	Restricted			The site is a collection of five stones with carvings in basalt. The carvings represent animal figures, plants and fishes, forming in horizontal rows, together with representations of birds and snakes. Even now it's unknown which era these carvings belong to, but studies by archaeologist Anselmo Lozano Cabezon attribute their origin to the late pre-Hispanic period.
	District	San Martín	La Banda de Shicayo	5 kilometers from the city of Tarapoto				
4. Chazuta Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference	Sector Bello Horizonte		15 minutes	Restricted			The modern-day town of Chazuta is built on top of an archaeological site, where several funeral urns have been uncovered. The urban excavation occupies the lateral alluvial terrace of the Huallaga River, covering an area of approximately 100 hectares. The town's population is about 6000. Archaeologically, the discovery of funeral urns in Chazuta and its surroundings confirms the historical and cultural importance of the Central Huallaga region.
	District	San Martín	Chazuta	230 kilometers from Yurimagua to Chazuta				
	Locality or Reference	In the lower reaches of the Huallaga River, on the border between the high and low jungle	80 kilometers from Tarapoto to Chazuta	8 hours by bus				

1. Saywite Monolith	Province	Alcancey	Distance	Time	Adults: S/ 11.00 Children & Students: S/ 3.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		Considered a religious center for a water cult, the complex covers an area of 60 hectares divided into six sectors. Sector 1, the principal monolith, is the main draw. The Monolith of Saywite is a roughly circular block 2.5 meters high and 11 meters in circumference that features more than 300 animal figures and geometric shapes carved in high relief. It is believed the collection could be a symbolic depiction of the known universe, making it an important ecological resource. The second sector is an area of altars and fountains. Sector 3 or "Rumi Huan" is an area of minor monoliths and fountains. In the rest of the Sectors you'll find small pyramids, more fountains and an area devoted to an "Inihuatana," a carved rock formation used to measure astronomical movements, especially of the sun and moon.
	District	Cashani	67 kilometers from the city of Alcancey	1 hour by car from Alcancey				
	Locality or Reference	Community of Canachas, turn off at Km. 49 of the Alcancey-Cusco highway	67 kilometers from the Alcancey-Cusco turnoff	1 hour 30 minutes from the turnoff				
2. Sondor Archaeological Complex	Province	Andahuaylas	Distance	Time	Adults: S/ 10.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		Belonging to the Huari Culture (800-1000 AD), and later occupied by the Incas, the Sondor complex was founded in the environs of Lake Pacucha at an altitude of 3200 meters above sea level. The site consists of a range of pyramidal shaped mounds, which could have been combined to act as a fort. Rectangular and quadrangular walls are grouped together and surrounded by terraces that culminate in platforms, presenting expansive views of the lake.
	District	Pacucha	2 kilometers from Pacucha Lagoon	30 minutes walk				
	Locality or Reference		21 kilometers from the city of Andahuaylas to Pacucha Lagoon	30 minutes by car				
3. Curambá Archaeological Complex	Province	Andahuaylas	Distance	Time	Semi-restricted access			Curambá consists of various architectural structures in roughly rectangular shapes that jut out of the ground in the middle of the modern town of Urubá. Located in a corner of the main plaza, the site takes the form of a truncated pyramid that has three platforms with special characteristics that indicate a religious enclosure. The most notable sight at Curambá is a square monument with steps and embankments that must have been a sacrificial altar. Under the altar a small cave, or cell, has been hollowed out.
	District	Urubá						
	Locality or Reference	Near the communities of Saccamaysa, Chorillo & Pujarija	30 kilometers from Alcancey to Curambá	1 hour 30 minutes				

1. Kancha or the Temple of the Crossed Hands	Province	Huánuco	Distance	Time	Adults \$/3.00, University Students \$, Seniors \$/1.00, School Students \$/1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	This site belongs to the pre-Ceramic or late archaic period (c. 3000 -1800BC). The distinctive architecture of this site has come to be defined as part of the Kancha or Kito Tradition. The complex is comprised of three temples: Kichito, Kitoas (white) and the most well known, the Temple of Crossed Hands. The last of these contains five niches, each containing a sculpture of life-sized human hands crossed over each other. The statues are among the oldest in pre-Columbian America. It's believed the gesture is related to an idea of duality present in the cosmology of ancient Peruvians.
	District	Huánuco	5 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	5 minutes by car				
2. Taramayo Archaeological Complex	Province	Tarma	Distance	Time	Semi-protected access			There are more than 80 archaeological sites in the area surrounding Taramayo, with architecture characterized by immense buildings up to 11 stories high, some with 6 stories, all made from stone, and surrounded by formidable defensive walls. Some of the most important sites are: Japallin, a collection of pre-Inca buildings standing at an altitude of 4000 meters above sea level; the granaries at Salcan, a grouping of 30 storage bins; the "sky-scrapers" of Pucio, some of the tallest buildings grouped together at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level, and finally, the citadels of Sumpallu and Japango.
	District	Taramayo	5 kilometers from Taramayo to the airport	1 hour car foot from Taramayo				
3. Gansu Archaeological Complex	Province	Tarma	Distance	Time	Adults \$/3.00 University Students \$/2.00 Seniors \$/1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	Ticket office and guides	One of the most important sites in the Upper Mantaro river valley, Gansu was possibly a political and administrative center for the Yano or Yano-witsa people, who are considered among the most organized and largest cultures in the pre-Inca era. The site includes houses, administrative buildings, religious sites and defensive positions. This complex has three main sectors: Huayhuasi Jacinto Punta, the Santa Corral, and Sayayina Jiro with a collection of riches and small cultures inside.
	District	Chavinda	73 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	2 hours 30 minutes by car				
4. Huamaca Pampa	Province	Dos de Mayo	Distance	Time	Adults \$/3.00 University Students \$, Seniors \$/2.00 School Students \$/1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		Also known as Villavieja Miras or Old Huánuco, this citadel is typical of buildings from the late Horizon or Inca Period (1400-1532 AD). Construction started in 1480, but work was interrupted in 1539 when the Spanish arrived to found the colonial city of Huánuco. This Inca city was planned with a strict sense of order and became an administrative center, as well as an important point for textile production and other industries. The well-preserved residence of Inca Wasi lies on the eastern side of the city.
	District	Dos de Mayo	137 kilometers from Taramayo	4 hours from Taramayo				
5. Cave of Lauricocha	Province	Lauricocha	Distance	Time	Free entry			The oldest human remains found in Peru were discovered in this cave. It's estimated they were buried in 8000 BC. As a result they serve as vital evidence in determining how Peru was initially populated. In another level in the same cave the remains of rock tools and implements of slightly more recent antiquity were also found. Their manufacture demonstrates that the people of Lauricocha knew the technical principles of stone-age industry. The hunters of Lauricocha formed a nomadic existence, dedicated to hunting in a "circular" or ring formation to surround their prey.
	District	San Miguel de Cuzco	150 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	5 hours by car				
	Locality or Reference	Close to the Lauricocha Lagoon						

Junín

Junín								
1. Tuzanamarca	Province	Junín	Distance	Time	Free entry	8:00 - 17:00		This important archaeological center was the capital of the Huanca culture. One of the best-preserved sites in the Mantaro Valley, it consists of a series of stone buildings grouped together in circles. "Tuzanamarca" is derived from two quechua words: Tuzan, meaning high and Marca meaning settlement, and is one of the largest Late-Intermediate settlements found in Peru. At the end of the 1970s a group of archeologists from the University of California, directed by Timothy K. Earle, conducted studies to determine its antiquity, placing it between 800 and 1000 BC.
	District	Tuzán-Marca						
	Locality or Reference		Tuzán-Marca, 16 kilometers north east of Jaén	2 hours by car and 1 hour on foot from Huancayo, 2 hours from Jaén				
2. Sanctuary of Wari Waris or Warivilca	Province	Huancayo	Distance	Time	Adults \$2.00 Students \$1.00 Children \$0.50	8:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	This complex was sanctuary that the Huanca people considered to be their place of origin. They came to dominate the Middle Horizon period, and the Wari State developed into a political dynasty that covered almost half the territory of modern Peru. The name Warivilca or "huarivilca" has two roots in the quechua language: "huar" meaning old and remote, and "vilca" meaning sanctuary or altar.
	District	Huancón						
	Locality or Reference		6 kilometers south of Huancayo	15 to 20 minutes by bus or car				
3. Terraces of Tarmatambo	Province	Tarma	Distance	Time	Free entry			This elaborate system of agricultural terraces and irrigation channels was built during the Inca period (15th Century AD) and stands out for its design and construction techniques. Even after five hundred years it still prevents erosion, conserves the humidity of the soil, and improves the quality of water through its use of filtration systems. Local farmers use the terraces and channels to cultivate corn, potato, quinoa, barley, wheat, peas, broadbeans, oats, alfalfa and flowers.
	District	Tarma	6 kilometers from the city of Tarma	10 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							