



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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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 Písaq, 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.

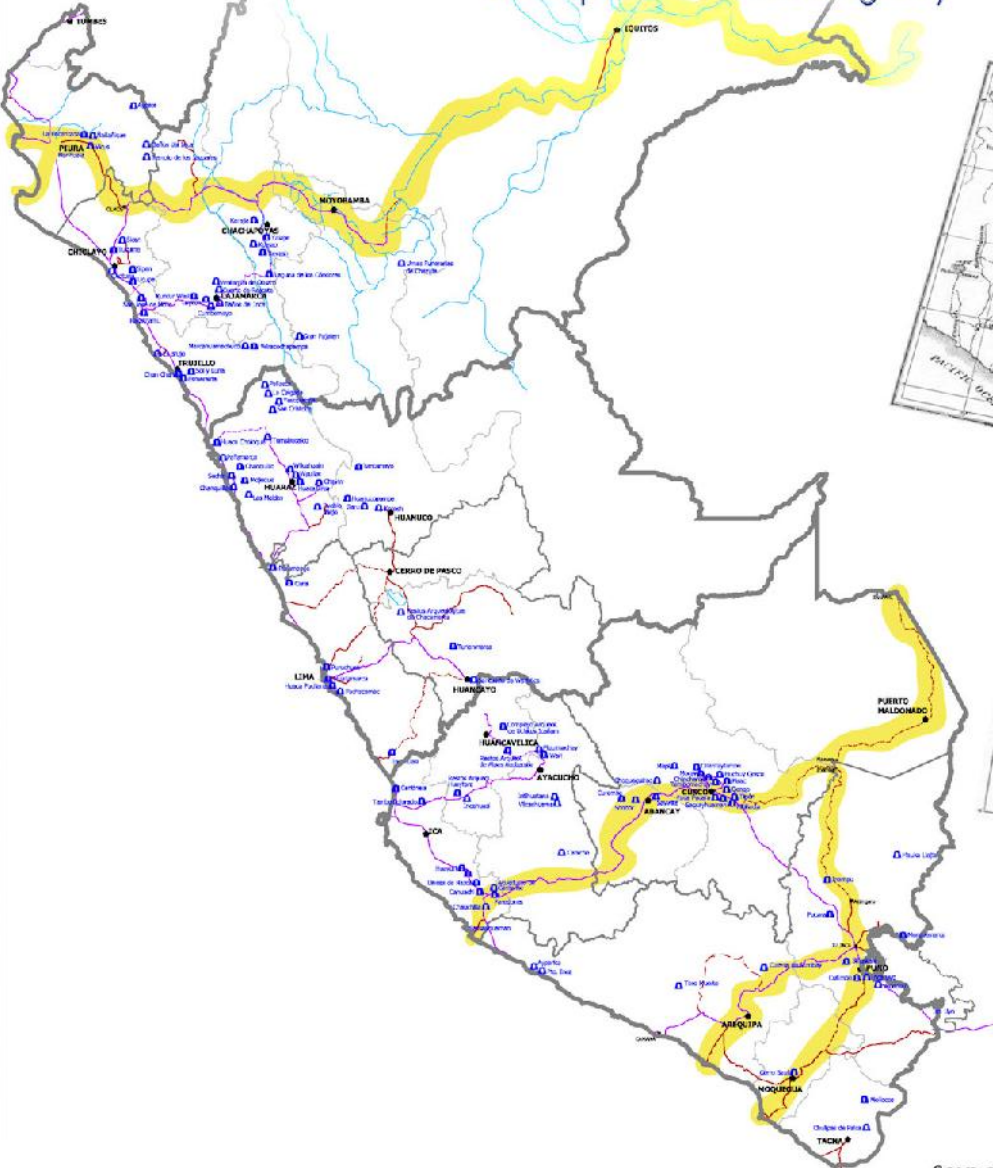
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LIMA	A - Incahuasi
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	E - Canal
	F - Huaca Huambamarca
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	C - Gan
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	C - Com. Anq. Deltico Icañan
	D - Restos de Ajapa de Azucenas
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Region	Archaeological Site	Location	Access	Site Details			Description
				Entrance Fee	Opening Hours	Museum & Other Services	

Lima

1. Incahuasi	Province	Cañete	Distance	Time	Adult Ticket S/.3.50		A number of operators in Lunahuana offer the site as part of their circuit, but there are no onsite services	An Inca archaeological site, its construction is associated with the campaign fought against the Lord of the Guarcos (1450AD), in the province now known as Cañete. The site was constructed to be the General's quarters for Túpac Yupanqu and was built of stone. You can recognize three sectors or neighborhoods: Barrio Incaico (for army officials), Barrio Religioso (possibly inhabited by troops) 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 Cerro Azul, Huacones and Cerro del Oro (from the Guarco culture).
	District	Lunahuaná	15 km from Lunahuaná District	20 Minutes				
	Locality or Reference	km 29.5 via Cañete and Lunahuaná	60 kilometers from San Vincente de Cañete	45 Minutes				
2. Pachacamac	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Children & School Students S/.5.00, Professors, Students & Retirees S/.7.50, Adults S/.15.00	Monday - Friday: 9:00 - 17:00	On site museum is part of the National System of Museums. Also includes guides, cafeteria, guards and bathrooms.	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, Wari, Ichma and Inca. It is comprised of monumental pyramids (The Temple of the Son, the Painted Temple and the Temple of the Mamaconas, among others) and occupies an area of approximately 492 hectares.
	District	Lurín	31 kilometers from Lima	45 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	Old Panamericana South km 31.5						
3. Puruchuco	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Children & School Students S/.2.00, Professors, Students & Retirees S/.2.00, Adults S/.5.00	Tuesday - Sunday 9 am - 5:00 pm (last check-in: 4:30 p.m.)	Onsite museum, guides, cafeteria, children's room, temporary exhibit room, bathrooms	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 1956 that contained 21 Inca "khipu", a grouping of strands tied with knots to signify numbers or words. The khipu 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	Ate	6 kilometers from Lima	20 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	Km 4.5 Carretera Central, Ate						
	Province	Barranca	Distance	Time				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
	District	Pativilca						

Lima

4. Paramonga	Locality or Reference	Over the Forteleza River	Km 209 of Panamericana Norte, then another 50 meters	20 minutes (from the city of Paramonga)	Children & School Students S/.1.00, Adults S/.3.00	9:00 - 17:00	Onsite museum, bathrooms	been an important site of worship, and takes its name from the town of Paramonga, although no original name for the site can be found in the Muchik language, which was spoken on the north coast of Peru before the Spanish conquest. Usually called the "Fort," referring to one 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 castle.
	Province	Barranca	Distance	Time	School Students & Retirees S/.1.00, Students S/.3.60, Adults S/.11.20	Monday to Sunday 9:00 -17:00, Last group in at 16:00	Souvenir store, snack bar, reception and rest area, bathrooms and cooking area. On weekends local people sell food typical of the area.	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-ceramic period. Covering an area of approximately 66 hectares (it is believed that at one time the city measured around 3,000ha), the constructions are of various sizes and serve several functions. Archaeologists have identified 6 pyramids, and a series of middle-sized and small buildings, including temples, residential areas, public plazas, amphitheatres, storehouses, a circular coliseum, tombs, altars and streets.
	District	Supe	23 kilometers from the City of Caral turnoff, Turn at Km 184 of the Panamericana Norte	1 hour from Caral turnoff, 2 and a half hours from Lima				
	Locality or Reference	Via Supe-Ámbar until you reach the pedestrians entrance						
	5. Sacred City of Caral	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Children & School Students S/.1.00, Students & Retirees S/.3.00, Adults S/.5.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00	On site museum & bathrooms
District		San Isidro	Near the Center of Lima	20 minutes				
Locality or Reference		Nicolas de Rivera 201						
6. Huaca Huallamarca	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Children, School Students & Seniors S/.1.00, Students S/.3.00, Adults S/.7.00	Wednesday to Monday 9:00 - 16:30	On site museum. The site is administered by the Municipality of Miraflores	Belongs to the cultural development of the Lima culture (200-700AD). 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 Lurín valleys. The archaeological center of Huaca Pucllana is associated with other sites in Lima, like Maranga (in San Miguel) Cajamarquilla (Ate-Vitarte) and Pachacámac (Lurín). Its construction is associated with access to and control over water, and the system of canals that mark the left side of the Lima valley.
	District	Miraflores	5 kilometers from the center of Lima	20 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	General Borgoño, Cuadra 8						
7. Pucllana Historic Park	Province	Lima	Distance	Time	Adults S/.2.00		The site is threatened	Archaeological site built in the end of the intermediate era, around 600AD, during the period when the Lima culture dominated the valley. Cajamarquilla is
	District	Lurigancho						

8. Cajamarquilla	Locality or Reference	On the edge of the Huaycoloro or Jicamarca gorge	15 kilometers from Lima	30 minutes	Adults S/.3.00, Students & Retirees S/.2:00, School Students S/.1.00	9:00 - 17:00	The site is threatened by encroaching construction, a retaining wall is needed to delineate a clear boundary.	culture dominated the valley. Cajamarquilla is considered the second largest mud brick city on the central coast, after Pachacamac, as it covers 167 hectares. Its importance as a political urban center grew over the centuries. From 1100AD (the Late Intermediate period) it started to acquire the configuration that it retains to this day.
9. Huaca Garagay	Province	Lima	Distance	Time				The most important Chavin monument that's been found in the Lima region is the Ceremonial Center of Garagay. This magnificent temple is perhaps one of the oldest examples of the Chavinoide movement in the region, dated around 1200AD, and could be contemporaneous with the old Temple of Chavin in Huanter. The combined architecture and urban planning is the work of several generations. In the building of the central pyramid it is possible to see the successive additions and replacements that are typical of the construction of such large monuments.
	District	San Martin de Porres						
	Locality or Reference	On the north side of the Rimac River						
		Two blocks from the Mayta Capac Ecological Center		2 minutes	Semi-restricted access, requires prior permission from the INC		The site is threatened by encroaching construction, a retaining wall is needed to delineate a clear boundary.	
10. Pariacaca Trail (from Pachacamac)	Province	Yauyos	Distance	Time				Part of the Route of the Gods (from Pachacamac to Xauxa, at the base of the snow-capped peak Pariacaca, named after the pre-Inca god of water), it is seen not only as a road, but also as a ceremonial path that pilgrims could follow to the Altar to Pariacaca, 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 Pariacaca ridge, part of a mountain range that's the starting point for the Cañete and Mantaro Rivers. When the Inca conquered the coast and the Central Highlands of modern Peru, there were two important ceremonial centers dedicated to Pachacamac and Pariacaca. There, ancient peoples predating the Inca participated in a cult of the "Apus," deity spirits that embodied the summits of mountains (an ancient religious concept that's not unique to the Andes).
	District	Tanta						
	Locality or Reference	At the source of the Cañete River						
		From San Juan de Tantarache in the Mala River basin, to Ocscha the path climbs to Tambo Real, then through Macia, to reach the staircase of Cachicancha, continuing along the Pumaruri ravine to the Tiopata Hill.		At the tributary of Lake Mullococha, cross and begin the ascent toward Lake Escalera. The trek from Tambo Real to Escalera takes approx. eight hours.	Free entry		No services	
11. Yaros Archaeological Complex	Province	Huaral	Distance	Time				In the jurisdiction of the old town of San Juan de Lampián, the Yaros ruins were discovered on a hill about four kilometers long. The site starts with semicircular platforms cut from polygonal stones. Groups of "chullpas" (stone burial 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	Lampian						
	Locality or Reference	Near the Mataka Bridge, near Acos						
	Province	Huaral	Distance	Time				This fort is also known as the "Machu Picchu of Lima."

12. Rupac-Marca Cullpi	District	Atavillos Bajo	10 kilometers from the town of Huallopampa.	Four hours on foot from Huallopampa to the complex	Free entry	No services	The citadel consists of 51 buildings, of which 28 still have their roofs intact. Some of them measure up to 10 meters high. Together with the archaeological complexes of Chiprac, Canta Marca and Añay, Rupac-Marca Cullpi belongs to the Atahuallos culture (900AD-1460AD). The main building in this citadel is the castle of Marca Cullpi. The structures in this citadel are rectangular with triple terraced cornices. When archaeologists discovered the "chullpas" or stone burial 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.
	Locality or Reference	Near the town of Salvador de Pampas	55 kilometers from Huaral to Huallopampa	Two hours drive from Huaral to Huallopampa			

Libertad

1. Chan Chan Archaeological Complex	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time	Adult ticket S/.11 Student ticket S/.5.50 Child ticket S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 9:00 - 17:00	On site museum, guides, bathrooms, parking, security.	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 Chimu culture, whose civilization developed between the 9th and 15th Centuries. Its territory ranged from Tumbes in the north to Carabaylo (Lima) in the south, covering the entire north coast of Peru. Among its most famous leaders were Takaynamo, who founded the city, and the warrior Minchancaman who took the civilization to its highest point in the 15th century. Within its walls (up to 60 feet high) it's possible to distinguish plazas, living quarters, storerooms, workshops, streets, ramparts and temple pyramids. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
	District	Trujillo	1.5 kilometers from the Huanchaco Highway to the complex	45 minutes on foot from the highway.				
	Locality or Reference	4.5 kilometers from Trujillo, following the Huanchaco highway	5 kilometers north east of Trujillo	10 minutes by car from Trujillo				
2. Temples of the Sun and Moon	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time	Child ticket S/.1.00 Adult ticket S/.11.00 Student ticket S/.4.50	Monday to Sunday and holidays 9:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms, cafeteria, souvenir shop, telephone	The temples form an archaeological complex that covered an extensive urban area, 5 kilometers south of modern-day Trujillo. This archaeological complex is composed of two pyramids that represent the Moche culture (from the 1st to 9th Century AD — Intermediate Period). Constructed from adobe, the temples are famous for extremely well preserved murals and colorful bas-relief carvings, combining depictions of animals and mythical creatures, framed by intricate geometric borders. The Temple of the Sun reaches a height of 43 meters. The Temple of the Moon is smaller at 21 meters high.
	District	Moche	8 kilometers from the main square of Trujillo	15 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	6 kilometers from the sea, on foot from Cerro Blanco						
	Province	Ascope	Distance	Time				El Brujo is one of the most important archaeological complexes on the north coast of Peru. Constructed in
	District	Magdalena de Cao						

3. El Brujo Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference	Magdalena de Cao	60 kilometers from the city center of Trujillo	One and a half hours	Student and Seniors ticket S/.3.00 Adult ticket S/.11.00 Child ticket S/.4.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:45		<p>the Pre-ceramic period, 5000 years ago, "El Brujo" (the Sorcerer) consists of 3 large buildings: the Dark Temple (Huaca Prieta), the Closed-off Temple (Huaca Cortada) and the Temple of Old Cao, which offers magnificent multi-colored friezes depicting a line of red human figures in bas-relief. The three temples are unique among Moche cultural sites for their spectrum of colors and designs. Each temple measures at least 20 meters high and 1.5 kilometers long.</p>
4. Markahuamachuco Archaeological Complex	Province	Sanchez Carrion	Distance	Time				<p>A collection of stone buildings on a plateau at the top of Markahuama peak, Markahuamachuco covers an area 3 kilometers long and between 500 and 600 meters wide. The complex consists of three principal elevations: the Castle Hill (East), the Fort (Center), and the Galleries of the Peak of the Nuns (West). 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.</p>
	District	Marcahuamachuco	10 kilometers from the town of Huamachuco to the complex.	30 minutes drive from Huamachuco				
	Locality or Reference	On the access road between Trujillo and Quiruvilca	181 kilometers from Trujillo to Huamachuco	8 hours drive from Trujillo to Huamachuco				
5. Pakatnamu Complex	Province	Pacasmayo	Distance	Time	Free entry			<p>Pakatnamu is an imposing ceremonial, political, administrative and ceremonial center from the Chimú kingdom in the Jequetepeque river valley. It includes more than 50 truncated pyramids and connected residences. The complex also features corridors and plazas, and in other sections, murals with painted relief carvings. Three large walls or ramparts protect the north, south and other sectors of the cemetery, where important textile pieces have been recovered.</p>
	District	Guadalupe	14 kilometers from the main plaza of Pacasmayo	30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	Between Jequetepeque and Pacasmayo						
6. La Esmeralda	Province	Trujillo	Distance	Time	University Students S/.5.50 Adults S/.11.00 Children and Seniors S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 16:30		<p>La Esmeralda archaeological site belongs to the Chimú 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 fishing nets, which were central to daily life in the coastal civilization. The carvings remain in their original, un-restored state.</p>
	District	Trujillo	3 kilometers from Trujillo	Approx 8 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	Between Jequetepeque and Pacasmayo						
	Province	Sanchez Carrion	Distance	Time				An archaeological complex linked to the Huamachuco

7. Wiracochapampa	District	Huamachuco	181 kilometers from Trujillo to Huamachuco	8 hours	Free entry			culture, consisting of various architectural structures that form an octagonal plane. Enclosures, plazas and galleries have been conserved inside the complex. They are built from stonemasonry and red clay mortar with walls up to 5 meters high, still in their original state. The tops of the walls project outwards, presumably to support the roof. From its layout the site appears to have been an administrative center.
	Locality or Reference	North of Huamachuco where it passes an Inca trail	3.5 kilometers from the main plaza of Huamachuco to the complex	10 minutes				
8. Temple of the Dragon or Rainbow (Huaca El Dragón o Arco Iris)	Province	Trujillo	4 kilometers from the main plaza of Trujillo	10 minutes	Adults S/.11.00 Children S/.1.00 University Students S/.5.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:30		One of the oldest pyramidal temples in the Moche valley, the Temple of the Dragon is considered to be the first settlement of the Wari culture in the region. The American archaeologist Richard Schaedell considered the site to be about 1100 years old, between the Chavin and Tiahuanaco periods. It covers an area of 3245m2. The structure is almost square in shape and built from adobe and mud bricks. Visitors can admire the high level of engineering development the Wari achieved, as the whole structure is built to withstand earthquakes.
	District	La Esperanza						
	Locality or Reference							
9. Chepén Mountain and Crucis Path (Via Crucis)	Province	Chepen	130 kilometers from Trujillo to Chepen	2 hours from Trujillo to Chepen, 20 minutes walk from Chepen to the peak				The attraction of Chepén is the mix of pre-Hispanic archaeological buildings with 23 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 altars, combined with meeting and living areas for the nobility. A large wall surrounds the site with main entrances on the north and south.
	District	Chepen						
	Locality or Reference							
10. Pirca Pirca Archaeological Complex	Province	Bolivar	15 kilometers from the district of Uchumarca	3 hours by mule	Free entry			This circular complex of 350 buildings includes a number of underground chambers and features a rectangular building five stories 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 stonemasonry supported by mud mortar.
	District	Uchumarca						
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Chepen	4 kilometers north of Chepen	7 minutes from Chepen				This complex is an integrated collection of archaeological structures and mounds built from adobe, many of which are more than 9 meters high. A
	District	Pacanga						

11. San José de Moro	Locality or Reference		137 kilometers from Trujillo to Chepen	2 hours from Trujillo to Chepen			Building with interpretation hall	number of tombs have been discovered at a depth of more than four meters. The most prominent belongs to the "Priestess of San Jose de Moro." Scientists have identified three styles of Moche burial here: "boot" tombs, chamber tombs, and well-style tombs. Archaeological excavation has turned up some of the most intricately painted Moche pottery in the Trujillo region.
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Cajamarca

1. Cumbemayo Archaeological Complex	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Adults S/.4.50, Children and students S/.2.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00	Interpretation hall, bathrooms	Cumbemayo 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 canal takes water from the Atlantic watershed and redirects 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	20 kilometers from the city of Cajamarca	45 minutes from Cajamarca				
	Locality or Reference	On the slopes of Cumbe Peak (3400 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 250 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	93 kilometers from Cajamarca to the district of Chilete	3 hours from Cajamarca to Chilete				
	Locality or Reference	Cerro La Colpa	25 kilometers from Chilete to the town of San Pablo	1 hour from Chilete to San Pablo				
3. Ransom Room (Cuarto del Rescate)	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	To enter you need an Urban Center Tourist Ticket	9:00 - 13:00 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 upstretched 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. Layzón Pyramid	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Free entry			A monumental structure from the early pre-Hispanic period, the Layzón temple takes the form of a truncated pyramid with rounded corners and containment walls, as well as tall monoliths with bas-relief 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							
5. Necropolis of Combayo	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	Free entry			These tombs have been carved into the rocky and sheer Mount San Cristobal, near the village of Combayo. The niches share characteristics with the Windows of Otuzco closer to town, but are better preserved. They also correspond to the same cultural and chronological period, between 300 and 800 AD.
	District	Cajamarca						
	Locality or Reference							
6. Windows of Otuzco	Province	Cajamarca	Distance	Time	University Students and Seniors S/.1.50 Adults S/.3.00 School Students S/1.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00	Ticket office and local guides	Known by archaeologists as the Necropolis of Otuzco, 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 Otuzco						

Lambayeque

1. Pyramids of Túcume	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	University students & Seniors S/.3.00 Adults S/.7.50 Children & Students S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 8:00 - 16:00	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 220 hectares, and is surrounded by fertile farming land and the country houses of Raya 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 Balsas, Huaca I, Los Gavilanes y Las Grandes, etc. Construction of the pyramids and burial sites started in the 7th century. They were completed around 700 AD.
	District	Túcume						
	Locality or Reference	On the way to Sipan, through the forest of Pomac						
	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time				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
	District	Saña						

Lambayeque

2. Sipán	Locality or Reference	East of Chiclayo		50 minutes by bus	Adults & foreigners S/.7.50 Seniors, Students & Children S/.2.50	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	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 split 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.
	Province	Ferreñafe	Distance	Time	Free entry		The Museum of Sicán is in the town of Ferreñafe	Comprising 20 mud pyramids distributed in an area of 46km2, Sicán was found inside the grounds of the hacienda Batán Grande. It takes a range of exotically named buildings: the Botija and Colorada tombs, Engineer's kiln, Loro Tomb, La Merced, El Santillo, the Bees, the Window, Rodillona, the Look, Cholope, 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	Pitipo	42 kilometers from the city of Chiclayo	45 minutes				
	Locality or Reference	In the area around the forest of Pómac						
	3. Sicán (Batán Grande) - Pómac	Province	Chiclayo	Distance	Time			
District		Lagunas	8 kilometers from the town of Ucupe	25 minutes				
Locality or Reference		the town of Mocupe, after the turnoff to Zaña						
4. Multicolored Murals of Ucupe	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	Free entry			Archaeologists recently found a tomb at this site containing the bodies of 11 women who had been sacrificed. The complex consists of a series of truncated pyramids and enclosures covering an area of approximately 20 hectares. The pyramids reach a height of 40 meters, and in one part of the complex great walls 4 meters high enclose patios and other mounds made of adobe, partially covered by sand. Chotuna has a special significance for the Department of Lambayeque because it's the site identified with the Legend of Naylamp, the mythic founder of the Moche culture, who is said to have come ashore with his people on a flotilla of rafts. The story goes that when his tomb was defiled it unleashed a curse; 30 days of rain and flooding that drowned crops and destroyed towns.
	District	San José	12 kilometers from Chiclayo	15 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							
5. Huaca Chotuna	Province	Lambayeque	Distance	Time	Free entry			Archaeologists recently found a tomb at this site containing the bodies of 11 women who had been sacrificed. The complex consists of a series of truncated pyramids and enclosures covering an area of approximately 20 hectares. The pyramids reach a height of 40 meters, and in one part of the complex great walls 4 meters high enclose patios and other mounds made of adobe, partially covered by sand. Chotuna has a special significance for the Department of Lambayeque because it's the site identified with the Legend of Naylamp, the mythic founder of the Moche culture, who is said to have come ashore with his people on a flotilla of rafts. The story goes that when his tomb was defiled it unleashed a curse; 30 days of rain and flooding that drowned crops and destroyed towns.
	District	San José	12 kilometers from Chiclayo	15 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							

Arequipa

[Arequipa](#)

1. Petroglyphs of Dead Bull Ravine (Toro Muerto)	Province	Castilla	Distance	Time	Adults S/.3:00 Students S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 6:00 - 18:00	Information booth and a model of the site	A complex of engravings in volcanic rock covering an area of 5km ² , on a sloping plane in the Dead Bull ravine (Toro Muerto), at an altitude of 1500 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	Uracá	23 kilometers from the city of Aplao	30 minutes from Aplao				
	Locality or Reference		8 kilometers from Uraca-Corire	13 minutes from Uraca-Corire				
2. Sumbay Caves	Province	Arequipa	Distance	Time	Free entry			The caves feature more than 500 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	Caraveli	Distance	Time	Free entry		There's a hostel 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 restrict 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	6 hours 30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							

San Martín

1. Citadel of Gran Pajatén	Province	Mariscal Cáceres	Distance	Time	Restricted access, requires permission			This citadel is located at 2850 meters above sea level, on the right bank of the Montecristo River, and sits on the flanks of a narrow tableland. Most buildings at Gran Pajatén were constructed by the Chachapoyas culture (1200 to 1500 AD) but radiocarbon dating shows the site was occupied from 200 BC. Central buildings are decorated with slate mosaics 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
	District	Huicungo	350 kilometers from Trujillo to Chagual, 600 kilometers from Lima to Trujillo,	30 minutes by plane from Trujillo to Chagual, 8 hours by car from Lima to Trujillo				

San Martín

	Locality or Reference		30 kilometers from Chagual to Pataz, 60 kilometers from Pataz to Gran Pajatén	2 hours by car to Pataz, 3 days walk or by mule to Gran Pajatén	from INRENA			leading the Peruvian government to restrict visitors to those with a permit from the Institute of Culture.
2. Panguana Petroglyphs	Province	Mariscal Carceres	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 Panguana. 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 high hilly terrain surrounding a river valley.
	District	Pachiza	40 kilometers from Juanjui to Bagazan	3 hours in a boat from Juanjui to Bagazan				
	Locality or Reference	On the right bank of the Pachicilla River	2.5 kilometers from Bagazan to the Petroglyphs	1 and a half hours on foot				
3. Polish Petroglyphs and Bello Horizonte	Province	San Martín	Distance	Time	Restricted			The site is a collection of five stones with carvings in bas-relief. The carvings represent animal figures, plants and holes, 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 Calderon attribute their origin to the late pre-Hispanic period.
	District	La Banda de Shilcayo	5 kilometers from the city of Tarapoto					
	Locality or Reference	Sector Bello Horizonte		15 minutes				
4. Chazuta Archaeological Site	Province	San Martín	Distance	Time	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 Haulage River, covering an area of approximately 100 hectares. The town's population is about 5000. Archaeologically, the discovery of funeral urns in Chazuta and its surroundings confirms the historical and cultural importance of the Central Huallaga region.
	District	Chazuta	230 kilometers from Yurimaguas to Chazuta	8 hours by bus				
	Locality or Reference	In the lower reaches of the Huallaga River, on the border between the high and low jungle	50 kilometers from Tarapoto to Chazuta	2 hours by car				

Apurímac

	Province	Abancay	Distance	Time				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
	District	Curahuasi	47 kilometers from the city of Abancay	1 hour by car from Abancay				

Apurímac

1. Saywite Monolith	Locality or Reference	Community of Concacha, turn off at Km 49 of the Abancay-Cusco highway	47 kilometers from the Abancay-Cusco turnoff	1 hour 50 minutes from the turnoff	Adults S/.11.00 Children & Students S/.3.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	block 2.5 meters high and 11 meters in circumference that features more than 200 animal figures and geometric shapes carved in high relief. It's 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 staircases and fountains. Sector 3 or "Rumi Huasi" 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 "Intihuatana," a carved rock formation used to measure astronomical movements, especially of the sun and moon.
	Province	Andahuaylas	Distance	Time	Adults S/.10.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	Belonging to the Huari Culture (600-900 AD), and later occupied by the Inca, 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 pyramid 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				
2. Sondor Archaeological Complex	Province	Andahuaylas	Distance	Time	Semi-restricted access		Curamba consists of various architectural structures in roughly rectangular shapes that jut out of the ground in the middle of the modern town of Ushno. 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 Curamba 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	Kishuara	50 kilometers from Abancay to Curamba	1 hour 40 minutes			
	Locality or Reference	Near the communities of Sotccomayo, Chorillos & Pujanja					
3. Curamba Archaeological Complex	Province	Huánuco	Distance	Time			This site belongs to the pre-ceramic or late archaic period (c. 2000–1800BC). The distinctive architecture of this site has come to be defined as part of the
	District	Huánuco					

Huánuco

	Province	Huánuco	Distance	Time				This site belongs to the pre-ceramic or late archaic period (c. 2000–1800BC). The distinctive architecture of this site has come to be defined as part of the
	District	Huánuco						

Huánuco

1. Kotosh or the Temple of the Crossed Hands	Locality or Reference		5 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	5 minutes by car	Adults S/.3.00, University Students & Seniors S/.1.50, School Students S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	Kotosh or Mito Tradition. The complex is comprised of three temples: Nichitos, Blanco (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.
	Province	Huamalies	Distance	Time				
2. Tantamayo Archaeological Complex	District	Tantamayo	5 kilometers from Tantamayo to the complex	1 hour on foot from Tantamayo				
	Locality or Reference		158 kilometers north east of the city of Huánuco	Approximately 7 hours by 4WD from Huánuco	Semi-restricted access			There are more than 80 archaeological sites in the area surrounding Tantamayo, with architecture characterized by immense buildings up to 11 meters high, some with 6 stories, all made from stone, and surrounded by formidable defensive walls. Some of the most important sites are: Japallán, a collection of pre-Inca buildings standing at an altitude of 4100 meters above sea level; the granaries at Salmin, a grouping of 20 storage barns; the "skyscrapers" of Piruro, some of the tallest buildings grouped together at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level, and finally, the citadels of Susupillo and Jipango.
3. Garu Archaeological Complex	Province	Yarowilca	Distance	Time				
	District	Chavinillo			Adults S/.3.00 University Students & Seniors S/.2.00 School Students S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	Ticket office and guides	One of the most important sites in the Upper Marañon river valley, Garu was possibly a political and administrative center for the Yaros or Yarowilcas 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: Huaychan Jucchu Punta, the Gantu Corral, and Gayarina Jirca with a collection of niches and small columns inside.
4. Huanuco Pampa	Locality or Reference	Mount Condor Waganan ("where the Condor cries")	73 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	2 hours 30 minutes by car				
	Province	Dos de Mayo	Distance	Time				
	District	Dos de Mayo	137 kilometers from Tantamayo	6 hours from Tantamayo	Adults S/.3.00 University Students & Seniors S/.2.00 School Students S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		
	Locality or Reference		144 kilometers east of the city of Huánuco	5 hours from Huánuco				Also known as Wanuco Marka or Old Huánuco, this citadel is typical of buildings from the late Horizon or Inca Period (1476-1534 AD). Construction started in 1460, 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.
	Province	Lauricocha	Distance	Time				The oldest human remains found in Peru were

5. Cave of Lauricocha	District	San Miguel de Cauri	110 kilometers from the city of Huánuco	5 hours by car	Free entry			discovered in this cave; it's estimated they were buried in 9525 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 lived a nomadic existence, dedicated to hunting in a "chaco" or ring formation to surround their prey.
	Locality or Reference	Close to the Lauricocha Lagoon						

Junín

1. Tunanmarca	Province	Juaja	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. "Tunanmarca" is derived from two quechua words: Tunan, 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 600 and 500 BC.
	District	Tunán-Marca	Tunán-Marca, 15 kilometers north east of Juaja	2 hours by car and 1 hour on foot from Huancayo, 2 hours from Juaja				
	Locality or Reference							
2. Sanctuary of Wari Willka or Warivilca	Province	Huancayo	Distance	Time	Adults S/2.00 Students S/1.00 Children S/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: "huari" meaning old and remote, and "vilca" meaning sanctuary or altar.
	District	Huancán	6 kilometers south of Huancayo	15 to 20 minutes by bus or car				
	Locality or Reference							
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, broad beans, oats, alfalfa and flowers.
	District	Tarma	8 kilometers from the city of Tarma	15 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							

Junín

Huancavelica

	Province	Huaytara	Distance	Time				This complex consists of a Catholic church and Inca
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Huancavelica

1. Huaytara Archaeological Complex	District	Huaytara	200 meters from Castrovirreyña	5 minutes on foot	Adults S/2.00 Students S/1.00 Children S/0.50	Monday to Saturday 9:00 - 13:00 and 14:30 - 18:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	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 1.65 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 Huaytará.
	Locality or Reference							
2. Incahuasi Archaeological Complex	Province	Huaytara	20 kilometers from the city of Huaytará	30 minutes	Adults S/3.00 Students S/1.00 Seniors S/0.50	Monday to Saturday 9:00 - 13:00 and 14:30 - 18:00	Guide service. The site museum and food and drink services are in Huaytará	In the city of Incahuasi, 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, utilizing solar calendars and sundials.
	District	Huaytara						
3. Uchkus Icañam Archaeological Complex	Province	Huancavelica	25 kilometers from the city of Huancavelica	5 hours on foot, 3 and a half hours by bus, 3 hours by car	Adults S/2.00 Students S/1.00 Children S/0.50	Open from May to October	Camping facilities and horse riding available	The oldest buildings at Uchkus Icañam date from the arrival of the first shepherds and farmers (1200 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 Ancaras culture (1200 to 1440 AD) this place rose to great importance due to its control over the population movements in the river basin from Acoria to Lachoc. In the 15th century, it was occupied by the Inca and used as a religious complex.
	District	Yauli						
4. Archaeological Remains of the Allpas from Acobamba	Province	Acobamba	7.5 kilometers from Acobamba	1 hour 30 minutes on foot	Free entry	Open in the morning		Located in the community of Allpas, the complex has four distinct zones: the Ceremonial Center or "Atun Rumi," the hundred windows or niches, the surrounding houses, and the circular platforms of Ichu Wasi and Inkacucho.
	District	Acobamba						
	Locality or Reference	Community of Allpas		45 minutes by bus				

Puno

4. Inca Uyo Archaeological	Province	Puno	18 kilometers from the city of Puno	25 minutes by bus and 15 minutes by car				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
	District	Chucuito						

Puno

1. Inca Uyo Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference		300 meters from the main square of Chucuito	5 minutes walk	S/.1.00	Open all day	Guards	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.
2. Cutimbo Archaeological Complex	Province	Puno	22 kilometers along the Puno Moquegua highway, take the Cerro Cutimbo turnoff	20 minutes by car, 25 minutes by bus	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, Cutimbo was found to have ties to the dominions 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 (1100 - 1450AD) and the Inca Empire (1450 - 1532AD). The site includes a group of "chullpas" or stone burial towers similar to those found at Sillustani.
	District	Pichacani						
	Locality or Reference							
3. Sillustani	Province	Puno	34 kilometers north of Puno	35 minutes by bus	Adults S/5.50 University Students S/.1.00 School Students S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		Sillustani is an extensive network of "chullpas" or stone burial towers located on a plateau overlooking Lake Umayo. The tombs date from the 12th to the 14th centuries, belonging to the Kolla culture (1200-1450 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 lizards and elegant stonework. The tombs interred entire family groups and were reserved for the nobility and priest class.
	District	Atuncolla						
	Locality or Reference							
4. Mauka Lljta	Province	Sandia	279 kilometers from the city of Puno, access is through the C'atasuyo zone	10 hours 20 minutes	Free entry			A conglomeration of stone structures made from slate, Mauka Lljta 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 "chullpas." 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	Sandia						
	Locality or Reference	Chi'apata Peak, the community of Apabuco						
5. Inti Uyo	Province	Yunguyo						Fragments of pottery from the Chiripa, Tiahuanaco, Collao and Inca culture have been found at Inti Uyo. The site was discovered in 1968 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 Pachacutec. The site is now used to celebrate the Aymara New Year on the 21st of June.
	District	Unicachi Ollaraya						
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Lampa	Distance	Time				This site is believed to have been an important

6. Pucará Archaeological Complex	District	Pucará	1 kilometer from the main square of Pucará	2 minutes	Adults S/5.50 University Students S/.1.00 School Students S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	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 4.2km ² . The most prominent is the Pyramid of Kalasaya.
	Locality or Reference		67 kilometers from the city of Juliaca	40 minutes by car				
7. Molloko Archaeological Site	Province	Puno	Distance	Time	Free entry			Molloko is located in the village of Caritamaya, in the sector known as Mayca Amaya. In a place called Kenko, near the ravine of a mountain, you can find 4 "chullpas" 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				
	Locality or Reference		4 kilometers from Acora	10 minutes from Acora				

Ayacucho

1. Wari Archaeological Complex	Province	Huamanga	Distance	Time	Adults S/.3.00 University Students S/.1.00 School Students S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:30 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms and guides	This archaeological complex belongs to the Wari culture that flourished between the 6th and 11th centuries AD. It's one of the largest urban centers of ancient Peru, covering an area of approximately 2200 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 1553. The site lies 2750 meters above sea level.
	District	Quinua	22 kilometers north of the city of Ayacucho	30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							
2. Cave of Piquimachay or Pikimachay	Province	Huamanga	Distance	Time	Free entry			The cave has been dated to 20,000 years before Christ and samples reveal two ancient phases of occupation: the Pacaicasa and Ayacucho. The deepest level (corresponding to the first Pacaicasa phase) contains fossil 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.
	District	Pacaycasa	25 kilometers from the city of Huamanga	30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Vilcashuamán	Distance	Time				An Inca city dating from the 15th Century, considered one of the most important administrative centers in
	District	Vischongo						

Ayacuch

3. Vilcashuamán Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		118 kilometers south of the city of Ayacucho	3 hours by car	Paid			Tahuantinsuyo. Vilcashuamán, which translates as "Sacred Hawk" was built at a strategic point on the Qapac Ñan 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.
	Province	Vilcashuamán	Distance	Time	Adults S/2.00 Students S/1.00 Children S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00		These archaeological remains are located to the southeast of the Vischongo district at an altitude of 3126 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. Among others you'll find a palace, a tower, and the baths of the Inca, featuring a carved stone with 13 angles.
	District	Vischongo	5 kilometers from Vischongo	15 minutes				
Locality or Reference		98 kilometers south of the city of Ayacucho	3 hours					
4. Pumacocha or Intihuatana Archaeological Complex	Province	Lucanas	Distance	Time	Free entry			Located to the northeast and a few minutes from the city center of Andamarca, Caniche is a large pre-Inca archaeological complex, with stone buildings constructed on a circular base, with slabs secured by a mixed mud mortar. Some walls reach a height of up to 12 meters. The site corresponds to the Chanka period. The name Caniche means: that which bites. Some evidence suggests that this place was used to punish delinquents, trapping them between two rocks.
	District	Carmen Salcedo	500 meters from the city center of Andamarca	10 minutes on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
5. Caniche Archaeological Complex	Province	Daniel Alcides Carrion	Distance	Time	Free entry			An archaeological complex linked to the Yaro culture, probably built in the 9th Century. Some of the buildings conserved include circular granaries that are 6 meters in diameter, "chullpas" or burial towers and living areas. It's also possible to visit extensive walls and caverns that remain mostly intact.
	District	Yanahuanca	5 kilometers from Yanahuanca to Rocco, 1 kilometer from Rocco to the complex	1 hour 30 minutes from Yanahuance to Rocco, 45 minutes on foot				
	Locality or Reference		63 kilometers from Pasco to Yanahuanca	4 hours				

Pasco

1. Goñicutac Archaeological Complex	Province	Daniel Alcides Carrion	Distance	Time	Free entry			An archaeological complex linked to the Yaro culture, probably built in the 9th Century. Some of the buildings conserved include circular granaries that are 6 meters in diameter, "chullpas" or burial towers and living areas. It's also possible to visit extensive walls and caverns that remain mostly intact.
	District	Yanahuanca	5 kilometers from Yanahuanca to Rocco, 1 kilometer from Rocco to the complex	1 hour 30 minutes from Yanahuance to Rocco, 45 minutes on foot				
	Locality or Reference		63 kilometers from Pasco to Yanahuanca	4 hours				
	Province	Daniel Alcides Carrion	Distance	Time				Located at an altitude of 3800 meters above sea level, this site is composed of rectangular and circular living

Pasco

2. Chumpinvilcas Archaeological Complex	District	Tapuc	2 kilometers from Tapuc to Chumpinvilcas, 65 kilometers from Pasco	1 hour 40 minutes on foot from Tapuc, 3 hours by car from Pasco	Free entry			quarters, some with two stories, as well as "cnuipas" or funeral towers with braced interiors. In this citadel you can observe an orderly system of roads with tiers, passageways, a system of footpaths, family living units, corrals and military barracks.
	Locality or Reference		8 kilometers from Yanahuanca to Tapuc	25 minutes by car from Yanahuanca				
3. Ichugan Archaeological Complex	Province	Daniel Alcides Carrion			Free entry			This site is associated with the Yaro culture and is believed to date from 800 AD. It's composed of circular buildings with braced interiors. Ovens discovered inside were probably used to make pottery. The site also contains a network of irrigation channels. From a lookout you can see the Chaupihuaranga River and its gorge.
	District	Yanahuanca	10 kilometers from Yanahuanca to the small town of Chipipata	25 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference		63 kilometers from Pasco to Yanahuanca	4 hours 15 minutes by car				
4. Gorish Archaeological Site	Province	Daniel Alcides Carrion			Free entry			A complex belonging to the Yaros people (9th Century) and built of stone and mud. The site contains plazas, "chullpas" or burial towers, granaries, and living areas measuring 2 meters high and 3 meters in diameter. A system of tiered pathways runs through the site, with passageways connecting roads, family living areas, and court buildings for the judgment and public punishment of offenders.
	District	Vilcabamba	12 kilometers from Yanahuanca to Vilcabamba, 3 kilometers from Vilcabamba to the complex	1 hour 20 minutes from Yanahuanca to Vilcamba, 30 minutes by car from Vilcabamba to the complex				
	Locality or Reference		65 kilometers from Pasco to Vilcabamba	4 hours by car				

Tumbes

Tumbes

1. Cabeza de Vaca (Head of the Cow) Archaeological Zone	Province	Tumbes						Cabeza de Vaca is a complex built on a base of stone and adobe that also includes a high concentration of cultural material (ceramics, bones, stone tools and refuse piles) dispersed on adjacent hillsides. Archaeological investigations suggest a period of occupation that started from the Late Intermediate Chimú culture to the Late Horizon, the Inca Empire. This site had a transcendent notoriety in the pre-Hispanic era. Spanish historians knew it simply as the "Corrals."
	District	Corrales						
	Locality or Reference		5 kilometers from the city of Tumbes	10 minutes by car				

Amazonas

	Province	Luya	Distance	Time				Belonging to the Chachapoyas culture, the
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1. Kuelap	District	Tingo	307 kilometers from Chiclayo/Trujillo to Cajamarca to Celendin to Tingo Maria to Kuelap to Chachapoyas	3 hours 30 minutes by car from Chachapoyas to Kuelap	Adults S/.11.00 Seniors & Students S/.5.50 Children S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00	Interpretation hall, panels, bathrooms	mountaintop fortress of Kuelap functioned as a political, religious, administrative and military center. A yellow stone wall rings the complex, measuring 680 meters long, and up to 20 meters high. Above the entrance gate — past bas-relief stone carvings of animals and birds — two stone platforms have been constructed to create separate living areas known as Upper Town and Lower Town. The ruins of 400 hundred circular stone buildings can be seen, overgrown in many places with trees and bromeliads. Rhomboidal friezes and zigzags in mosaic form, typical of Chachapoyas culture, adorn the walls. At the uppermost level is "The Tower," 6.40 meters high and 9 meters wide, and a stone structure called El Tintero, or "the inkpot."
	Locality or Reference	In the high part of the Andamarcas						
2. Lagoon of the Condors	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time	Free entry		Fishing and boating	An archaeological complex composed of 6 Inca mausoleums that take characteristics from the Chachapoyas culture they conquered. The burial chambers are decorated with rock paintings. Found in the tombs were funeral bundles, fine textiles, ceramics, woodcarvings, "quipus" (the system of knots the Inca used as a writing/accounting system), crowns and many other valuable artifacts. The site overlooks a dark bottomed lagoon, where it is possible to fish and take a boat trip through a valley full of jungle animals and plants.
	District	Leimebamba	45 kilometers from Leymebamba to the Lagoon	12 hours on foot				
	Locality or Reference	Lagoon of the Mummies or Condors	93.11 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Leymebamba	3 hours 30 minutes by car				
3. Revash	Province	Luya	Distance	Time	Restricted			A funeral center that's built into a cliff-side, and features "chullpas" or houses of the dead, which closely resemble the houses that the Chachapoyas lived in. The adobe and stone construction is painted in a mix of red and white horizontal panels. The burial houses contain the remains of ropes, nets, necklaces, bones etc., all of which appear to have been offerings to the dead. The majority of these "funeral houses" have a ceiling of wooden beams, and their exterior walls contain prominent cornices, and niches in quadrangular, circular and T-shapes. The site is extremely well preserved as the cliff provides shelter, preventing the kind of weathering found at other Chachapoyan ruins.
	District	Santo Tomas	5 kilometers from Santo Tomas to Revash	1 or 2 hours on foot from Santo Tomas to Revash				
	Locality or Reference		74.4 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Santo Tomas (San Bartolo turnoff)	3 hours by car from Chachapoyas to Santo Tomas				
	Province	Luya	Distance	Time				The Sarcophagi, know by locals as "Purunmachacos," are associated with the Chachapoyas culture and are about 1000 years old. They form part of the archaeological complex called Chipuric, and are characterized by the unique form in which the dead were interred. The burial enclosures are connected laterally in groups of between 4 and 8 coffins, with their
	District	Conila	48 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Cruspata	2 hours by car				

Amazonas

4. Karajia Sarcophagi	Locality or Reference			20 minutes on foot from Cruspata to the site	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		laterally in groups of between 4 and 8 cists, with their backs built into the cliff-side. Bodies are entombed sitting in a fetal position. The Sarcophagi are great anthropomorphic coffins, 2 meters tall, made from clay mixed with wood and rock. They depict a humanoid head and upper torso. All face west, looking over the river valley.
	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time				
5. Yalape	District	Levanto	21 kilometers from the city of Chachapoyas	40 minutes by car	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		An archaeological complex constructed from stone bricks, held together by a mud mortar, Yalape was an urban center that dates from the years 1100 to 1300 AD. Belonging the Chachapoyas culture, the site sprawls over 4 hectares, and has low walls, suggesting a residential area with few defenses. The hilltop complex contains the signature circular buildings of the Chachapoyas culture, featuring rhomboid and zigzag friezes of the kind that are found at Kuelap.
	Locality or Reference							
6. Macro Archaeological Complex	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time				
	District	Magdalena	8 kilometers from Magdalena to the site	1 hour on foot	Free entry			A pre-Inca settlement built into a hillside, unusual for the Chachapoyas, who usually built on top of mountain ridges. The 3 hectare complex sits on the southeast slope of a sharp spur, where five platforms have been constructed to support huts and towers built from stone and mortar. The site dates from 1100 to 1300 AD. Stone platforms and house foundations are decorated with rhomboid friezes and wall carvings. It's calculated that the complex housed 100 people at the height of the Chachapoyas culture, and the town was valued for its artistic contributions.
7. La Congona	Locality or Reference	50 meters from the right bank of the Utcubamba River	37 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Magdalena	2 hours 30 minutes by car				
	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time				
7. La Congona	District	Leimebamba	18 kilometers from Leymebamba to La Congona	3 hours on foot and by mule from Leymebamba	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00	In the surrounding countryside you can see orchids, agricultural development and native vegetation	A township built from stone, with blocks worked into symmetrical shapes and placed in position with mud mortar. The buildings date from 1100 to 1350 AD. This housing complex from the Chachapoyas culture features rhomboidal decorative stonework, and prominent quadrangular internal cornices.
	Locality or Reference		86 kilometers from Chachapoyas to Leymebamba	3 hours 30 minutes from Chachapoyas to Leymebamba				
	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time				
	District	La Jalca	3 kilometers from La Jalca Grande	45 minutes on foot				A housing complex of circular stone buildings associated with the Chachapoyas culture, with rhomboidal and zigzag stone ornamentation, and

8. Ollape Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		35 kilometers from Chachapoyas to La Jalca	3 hours 30 minutes by car	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		prominent cornices in their walls. Like all buildings from this period of Chachapoyas dominance (1100 - 1350 AD), they were built from stone with mud mortar. The site is surrounded by a mix of farms and natural vegetation, and from here you can see Jalca Grande, probably the most traditional village in the Amazonas region. The town has a church built in the early days of Spanish colonization in 1540, using Chachapoyas design and decorative techniques.
	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		A population center built on top of a hill, with the remains of 500 circular houses constructed by the Chachapoyas culture (1100-1300 AD). Notable for the wide expanse of its ruins and its impressive construction techniques, the mortar used to hold the stonework together here is hidden from the naked eye. The town was an artistic center, and contains larger than usual stone frieze decorations. The site is surrounded by modern farms and cultivated land.
District	Mariscal Castilla	70 kilometers from Chachapoyas to San Pedro de Utac	3 or 4 hours by car from Chachapoyas					
Locality or Reference		4 kilometers from San Pedro de Utac to Olan	1 hour on foot from San Pedro de Utac					
9. Olan	Province	Luya	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		A funeral complex of the Chachapoyas culture, associated with the Chipuric style, which along with Revash created the principal burial styles of the culture. The result is the construction of funeral statues in cliffs that are difficult to access. They were built in the following manner: in the center of the statue the body is found wrapped in the skin of an animal or in cotton blankets, which are were then further bound by a web of ropes. This bundle is covered by a thick cap of clay and small stones. In this interior cavity, in some cases, a conical building frame remains in place, created from four sticks tied together over the head of the deceased.
	District	Luya Viejo	8 kilometers from Luya	2 hours by car and on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
10. Chipuric - Mausoleum of Luya	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		A series of petroglyphs in high relief, Pitaya is believed to be 3000 years old. The carvings take the shape of 30 distinct types of flora, fauna and hunting scenes, in a field of rocks and stones about 100 meters square. From the site you can see the Utcumbamba River and dense vegetation native to the region.
	District	Huancas	20 kilometers from the city of Chachapoyas	30 minutes by car and an hour on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
11. Pitaya Petroglyphs	Province	Luya	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		Located to the west of the Fortress of Kuelap, covering an area of approximately 6 hectares, the enormous complex of Gran Vilaya contains a number of archaeological sites. You can enter around 5000
	District	Pisuquia						

12. Gran Vilaya	Locality or Reference		54 kilometers from Chachapoyas	3 hours by car and 3 hours on foot	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		<p>circular and rectangular buildings, all with the rhomboidal friezes that symbolize the height of the Chachapoyas culture (1100 - 1350 AD). The site is famous for the controversial figure who discovered it in 1985. Gene Savoy, an American explorer was nicknamed "the real Indiana Jones" and explored much of the Peruvian Amazon. Archaeologists hotly dispute his claims to have found this and other sites.</p>
13. Cochabamba	Province	Chachapoyas	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		<p>A political and military center for the Inca culture, its buildings include a series of stonework porticos and houses. According to studies, the ruins were the seat of government for a group of people belonging to the Chacha Kingdom. The site covers 3 hectares and dates from the years 1350 to 1450 AD. The site is still shrouded by natural vegetation, and has not been fully excavated.</p>
	District	Chuquibamba	173.21 kilometers via Leymebamba to Pusac and Chuquibamba	14 hours by bus and on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
14. Rock Paintings of Yamon	Province	Utcubamba	Distance	Time	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 12:00 and 13:00 - 17:00		<p>The rock paintings appear in the entrance to three caves, where you can appreciate animal figures that defy the imagination. These caves contain narrow corridors that start just meters from the entrance. With difficulty it's possible to get close to the roof where you can see expansive paintings of herds of animals. Representations of people in dancing poses can also be found, but the most important paintings depict a chessboard-like patchwork painted in red, yellow and orange.</p>
	District	Yamon	40 kilometers from Bagua to Chiñuña	4 hours by car and on foot				
	Locality or Reference		10 kilometers from Chiñuña to the site	1 hour on foot				

Cusco

	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time				<p>In an area above Cusco that contains 33 distinct archaeological sites, the most famous is the Fortress of</p>
	District	Cusco						

1. The Fortress of Saqsaywaman	Locality or Reference		2 kilometers northeast of Cusco	10 minutes by car	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Entry from 8:00 - 15:00 Monday to Sunday, closing time 17:00		Saqsaywaman. This complex is considered the most important ceremonial site of the Hanan Qosqo (High Cusco) period. The site has three retaining terraces, featuring huge walls with precisely interlocking stones, creating a zigzag formation. Some speculate the plan was to always be able to outflank a besieging army, others that the shape forms the teeth in the figure of a puma that Cusco was designed to resemble. The fort contains three towers. The Central Tower, called MUYUJ MARCA "the round place" was a residence for the Incas. Its walls were covered in gold and silver plate. The second tower was known as PAUCAMARCA "the friendly place" and the third tower, called SALLAJMARCA "the rough place". The esplanade in front of Saqsaywaman hosts the Inti Raymi festival held every 24th of June.
2. Qenqo	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		Qenqo ("labyrinth" in the Quechua language) is considered a cult site where ceremonies were held to honor the sun, moon and stars. The site combines Inca construction techniques with a natural rock formation, out 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 passes nearby, sacred "chicha" (a spirit made from corn) was poured down it for use in ceremonies; an amphitheater, "el tormo" formed of 19 niches, in front of which a stone 6 meters high has been erected, and the room for sacrifices, an underground chamber with tables and cupboards carved into the rock.
	District	Cusco	3 kilometers northeast of Cusco	15 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							
3. Puka Pukará	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		This archaeological group appears from its western side to be an open stone facade and a tranquil plaza. From the east it's a fortress in a strategic location, dominating the surrounding territory and protecting the main road entering Cusco. The site includes numerous enclosures, interior plazas, bathing zones, aqueducts, watchtowers and pathways, which form a complex with a distinctive outline, 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 Inca's imperial capital.
	District	Cusco	7 kilometers northeast of Cusco	30 minutes by car, 2 hours on foot				
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time	Requires Tourist Ticket			Tambomachay is an Inca site a short distance from Pukapukara that dates from the year 1500. It had a religious function honoring water as a vital part of
	District	Cusco	50 kilometers from Cusco	1 hour by car				

4. Tambomachay Water Temple	Locality or Reference				Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		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 "sarunas."
5. Ollantaytambo	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		One of the most significant and extensive archaeological complexes of the Inca Empire, the town of Ollantaytambo has some of the oldest continually occupied dwellings in South America. The Spanish believed the mountainside sites overlooking the town to be a fortresses because of their extraordinary walls and imposing terraces built into the hillside. But Ollantaytambo was actually just a town and ceremonial center strategically located to take full advantage of the convergence of the Patakancha and Urubamba river valleys. The town was built by the emperor Pachacutec to serve as his personal estate. But it played an important part in the final defense of the empire, when Manco Inca repelled the Spanish conquistadors first attempt to take the town. Ollantaytambo has been profiled as a city of perfect urban planning, which is evident from the streets, plazas, water channels, staircases, bridges, towers and temples, all of which reveal incredibly sophisticated stonework.
	District	Ollantaytambo	77.7 kilometers from Cusco via Chinchero	2 hours via Chinchero				
	Locality or Reference		97 kilometers northeast of Cusco via Pisac	2 hours 30 minutes				
6. Chinchero Archaeological Complex	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		Chinchero is a site that presents exceptional expressions of stonemasonry in the midst of a town that keeps ancient traditions alive. It was constructed by Tupac Inca Yupanqui 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 unique because it mixes an archaeological complex and a town made from Inca foundations and walls, with a population that has maintained its ancestral customs.
	District	Chinchero	30 kilometers from Cusco to Chinchero	35 minutes by car, 45 minutes by bus from Cusco				
	Locality or Reference		200 meters from the town's main square	5 minutes walk from the main square				
	Province	Calca	Distance	Time				The park is formed around an Inca mountaintop citadel. Under one of its ridges is the valley of Vilcanota, where the modern town of Pisac now stands. Ascending up to the fort, an amphitheater of terraces
	District	Pisac	10 kilometers from the town of Pisac	20 minutes by car				

CUSCO

7. Pisaq Archaeological Park	Locality or Reference		32 kilometers from Cusco to the complex	1 hour from Cusco	Requires Tourist Ticket (Boleto Turistico) Foreigners S/.130 Foreign students & local adults S/.70 Local Students S/.40	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		has been carved out of the hillside. The stonework allows irrigated farming at an altitude far higher than is possible elsewhere. Across 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 partridge that was abundant in the region; it's also related to the name of Cristobal Pisaq Topa, who was one of the people who helped to create the famous history of the Incas that was written by the Spanish Viceroy Toledo.
	Province	Calca	Distance	Time				Huchuy Qosqo 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 astounding 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.
	District	Lamay	From Lamay turn at Km 47 on the Cusco - Urubamba road	1 hour 30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference					Open every day	Follows two routes, the first taking one day, the second taking two days	
8. Huchuy Qosqo	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time				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 levels, to a depth of 100 meters. At the base 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 different atmospheric conditions found on each terrace.
	District	Maras	9 kilometers northeast of the city of Maras	25 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference		15 kilometers from Maras to Moray	30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by bus	Adults S/.10.00 Students S/.5.00	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 17:00		
9. Moray Archaeological Site	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time				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 contains around 700 buildings, 200 "kanchas" or apartments and 504 "qolqas" or storehouses. 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 arrow-straight streets.
	District	Maras	30 kilometers from Cusco to Pikillaqta	45 minutes by bus				
	Locality or Reference				Adults S/.10.00 Students S/.5.00	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		
10. Pikillaqta	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time				The famous Inca mountaintop city has captured the
	District	Maras						
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Urubamba	Distance	Time				

11. Machu Picchu Historical Sanctuary	District	Machupicchu	112 kilometers from Cusco to Aguas Calientes, 97 kilometers from Cusco to Ollantaytambo	3 hours 30 minutes by train from Cusco, a 25 minute flight, 2 hours by car from Cusco to Ollantaytambo	Foreign Adults S/.122 Foreign Students S/.61 Peruvian adult S/.62 Peruvian student S/.31	Monday to Sunday 6:00 - 15:00	Site museum in Machu Picchu town (Aguas Calientes) Aguas Calientes offers a range of services: Restaurants, Hotels, Hostels, ATMs, stores, security, Internet	world's attention. In 2007 Machu Picchu was elected one of the new 7 wonders of the world in a global poll. With its majestic architecture, intricate stone walls, esplanades, and platforms, the city is marvelously adapted to the mountain escarpment it sits on. The city lies at 2,430 meters above sea level, immersed in mountain forests and surrounded by an extraordinary landscape. Building started at Machu Picchu around 1430 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 sectors — one an agricultural area, the other the urban area or citadel. The first surrounds the second. The peak of Wayna Picchu is often considered a third sector, offering a different perspective on the monument from above. The sanctuary is also characterized by great tropical biodiversity, with dozens of endemic species in an area covering 37,320 hectares. The entire complex was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.
	Locality or Reference	Aguas Calientes - Machu	44 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 is 20 minutes on foot, 8 minutes by bus				
12. Choquequirao	Province	La Convención				Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00	Bathrooms	Few discoveries have revealed as much interest in recent years as Choquequirao (Chuqui K'iraw 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 Convencion, in the Vlicabamba Valley. Archaeologists believe that it was one of the last Lost Cities of the Inca, where they took refuge from 1536. Choquequirao 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 nucleus with political, social and economic functions. It consists of 9 architectural groups, all made of stone, and a system of 180 terraces, along with residential houses, administrative buildings, artists residences and irrigation systems. The site takes up 2 hectares, and is still only partially excavated.
	District	Santa Teresa						
	Locality or Reference		160 kilometers from Cusco to the Saywite turnoff, 15 kilometers from the Saywite turnoff to Cachora, 30 kilometers from Cachora to Choquequirao	4 hours by car or bus from Cusco to Saywite turnoff, 30 minutes by car or bus to Cachora, 12 hours on foot or mule to Choquequirao	Adults S/.36 Students S/.18			
	Province	Quispicanchi	Distance	Time				Tipon is an archaeological complex comprised of 12

13. Tipon Archaeological Complex	District	Oropesa	3 kilometers from the 20.5KM turnoff on the Cusco - Puno highway from Tipon	1 hour on foot	Adults S/.10.00 Students S/.5.00	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 18:00		terraces flanked by perfectly polished stone walls and enormous platforms, ornamental waterfalls and channels. The complex is considered one of the royal sites and gardens that were constructed by Wiracocha, the 8th Inca king. The site is composed of different sectors including Tipon, Intiwatana (the sun dial), Pukutuyuj and Pucará, Cruz Moqo, the cemetery of Pitupujio, and Hatun Wayqo, among others.
	Locality or Reference	town of Tipon - a village of the Quispicanchis	20 kilometers from Cusco to Tipon	40 minutes by bus from Cusco to Tipon				
14. Qorikancha	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time	Adults S/.6.00 Students S/.3.00	Monday to Saturday 8:30 - 17:30	On site museum, information signs and modules	In Quechua "Qorikancha" means "courtyard 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 Cusco, the site was constructed of granite, andesite and green diorite stone — materials that allow the construction of preternaturally straight walls. The Spanish razed the temple built the Church of Santo Domingo on top of its foundation, but much of the complex, including its curved outer wall, remains intact.
	District	Cusco						
	Locality or Reference	Along Avenida El Sol						
15. Raqchi Archaeological Complex	Province	Canchis	Distance	Time	Adults S/10.00 Students S/.5.00	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 audacious works of engineering built by the Inca. The most important feature of the site is the Temple of Wiracocha, an enormous two-story structure, more than 90 meters long, and 18 to 20 meters high. Before the Spanish destroyed it the temple was considered to be among the largest buildings in the empire. The site also includes military barracks, priests quarters, "the baths of the Inca," living quarters known as Raccay Raccay, the cemeteries of Ccumo Cacca, a zone of terraces and the royal road, among other constructions.
	District	San Pedro						
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Cusco	Distance	Time				A wall in central Cusco constructed from an extremely hard type of stone known as green diorite, located on
	District	Cusco						

16. Hatun Rumiyoq (Stone of 12 Angles)	Locality or Reference	Near the Art Museum of the Archbishopric	100 meters from the Cusco Plaza de Armas	5 minutes walk	Free entry			the outside of a palace attributed to the Inca Roca. The wall is admirable for its polygonal architecture, and runs along almost the entire length of Hatunrumiyoc Road, one of the main pedestrian thoroughfares in Cusco. In the center of the wall is a stone with 12 cut angles, famous for the perfection with which each corner lies flush against the surrounding stones. Colonial and republican builders have added to the wall, and it now forms one side of the Archbishop's Palace — the Museum of Art.
17. Tarawasi	Province	Anta	Distance	Time	Adults S/10.00 Students S/.5.00	Monday to Sunday 7:00 - 17:00		Also known as Limatambo, the historic tradition suggests that Tarawasi was ordered and constructed by the Inca ruler Pachacutec with the aim of establishing an inn or retreat in the region, on the road from Chinchaysuyo. Centered on a great platform with stone walls leaning slightly into the hill, it displays a cellular style, using interlocking granite blocks. It also includes an altar of rock or "usnu" and agricultural terraces with their own water sources and irrigation channels.
District	Limatambo	50 kilometers from Cusco	1 hour					
Locality or Reference								
18. K'anamarca	Province	Espinar	Distance	Time	Adults S/.7.00 Students S/.4.00			This Inca cultural center, at an altitude of 3950 meters above sea level, is composed of a number of buildings made from simple stonemasonry supported by mud mortar. K'anamarca features rectangular stone enclosures with dimensions from 3 to 8 meters across, 5 to 18 meters long, and from 5 to 7 meters high. Circular buildings range in diameter from 4 to 5 meters. The majority of these were storehouses for food. The internal walls and appointments in the enclosures retain their original mud mortar.
District	Alto Pichigua	16 kilometers from Yauri	20 minutes by car					
Locality or Reference	northeast of the town of Yuari							

Ancash

	Province	Huaraz	Distance	Time				Willcahuain means "house of the grandson." The site dates to between 700 and 900 AD and was likely built under the influence of the Moche culture. The main
	District	Independencia						

1. Willcahuain and Ichic Willcahuain Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		7 kilometers northeast of Huaraz	30 minutes by car, 3 hours on foot	Adults S/4.50 University Students & Seniors 4.50 School Students S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday and holidays 8:00-18:00		under the influence of the wari 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, the first west, the second south and the last east. Inside rooms are connected by passages, creating a symmetrical floor plan. The masonry of the walls is rustic stone connected by mud mortar. Eight hundred meters from Willcahuain is Ichic Willcahuain, a complex of smaller buildings in a slightly different style.
	Province	Santa	Distance	Time				Wauillac dates from the pre-Inca times, around the year 600 AD (Middle Horizon Period) linked to the Recauy culture, and belonging to the Wari period. It's believed to have been used as a funeral complex, and is composed of 5 stone structures with elevated compartments separated by small niches.
2. Wauillac	District	Nepeña	2 kilometers east of Huaraz	5 minutes by car	Semi-restricted			
	Locality or Reference							
3. Las Aldas Archaeological Site	Province	Casma	Distance	Time	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 Aldas was used for religious ceremonies. It was constructed from a grid of masonry and mud, with foundations laid with reed sacks filled with rocks from the mountain. The principal platform is surrounded by 17 lateral and secondary pyramids.
	District	Casma	15 kilometers from the city of Casma	30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							
4. Chanquillo Observatory	Province	Casma	Distance	Time	Free entry			Considered the oldest solar observatory in the Americas, this enormous complex was built in the 4th century BC along Peru's coastal 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 Chanquillo" — 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.
	District	Casma	Take the turnoff at KM 361 of the Panamericana Norte Highway					
	Locality or Reference	Sector San Rafael-Valle						
	Province	Casma	Distance	Time				The complex sits on the ridge of a rocky peak and its facade is a wall covered with about 400 stones, carved to represent two columns of approaching warriors. Interspersed between them are depictions of people to
	District	Casma	5 kilometers southeast of Casma	10 minutes from Casma				

Ancash

	5. Warriors of Sechin Archaeological Complex	Locality or Reference		370 kilometers from Lima to Casma	4 hours from Lima to Casma	Adults S/.5.50 Students S/.3.00 Children S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 17:00	On site museum, signage	be sacrificed amid amputated limbs. There's still debate over what these figures mean, but their style is unlike any other stone carvings found in Peru. Archaeologists believe that the interior of this structure was built first, from adobe and stone, and then the stone carvings were laid on the outside.
	6. Tumshukaico Archaeological Monument	Province	Huaylas	Distance	Time	Free entry			Tumshukaico is the ruins of an extensive temple complex built from the yellow rock typical of Chachapoyas monuments and featuring carved stone sculptures. The growth of agriculture and urban encroachment has reduced the complex to a fraction of its original size. Among the buildings is "the Cave of Tumshukaico," a walled subterranean enclosure entered through a narrow stone passage.
		District	Caraz	1 kilometer from Carás	5 minutes by car				
		Locality or Reference							
	7. Pashas Archaeological Site	Province	Pallasca	Distance	Time	Free entry		On site museum, signage	This site is linked to the Recuay culture (Early Intermediate Period, c. 100BC-600AD). It consists of 4 structures locally called "caserones" (literally: big, rambling houses). The buildings feature an outer retaining wall with internal chambers constructed on a stone base. These platforms sit on the flanks of a hill, stand 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 the nearby "La Capilla" peak.
District		Pallasca	182 kilometers from Chimbote to Cabana	8 hours by car					
Locality or Reference			2 kilometers from the main square of Cabana to Pashas	1 hour on foot from Cabana					
8. "Cave of the Guitarist" (Cueva de Guitarrero)	Province	Yuncay	Distance	Time	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 9700 BC. Researchers believe that it was used as camping area for a band 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 vegetables and animals that the cave's inhabitants ate and cultivated. When the cave was discovered in the 1960s, the bones of mastodons and llamas were found among the remains.	
	District	Mancos	3 kilometers from Shupluy to the Cave of the Guitarist	3 hours walk from Shupluy					
	Locality or Reference		45 kilometers from Huaraz to Shupluy	50 minutes by bus from Huaraz to Shupluy					
	Province	Santa	Distance	Time				The old name for this temple was "Punguchuco," which means "door" or "hat" in the local language. The complex is believed to have been built by the Sechin	
	District	Nepeña							

9. Sanctuary of Punkuri	Locality or Reference	About 2.5 kilometers east of the town of San Jacinto - Chimbote	30 kilometers from Chimbote	20 minutes by car	Free entry	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 17:00		complex is believed to have been built by the Sechin culture, dating from 2000-1500 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 3000m2 and reaches a height of 8 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. Chavín de Huántar Complex	Province	Hauri	Distance	Time	Adults S/.11.00 Students S/.5.50 Children S/.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 scale 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 rushing water was channeled 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 in its day as Cusco was for the Inca. 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 steeply sloping walls, their profile appears pyramidal. It's evident that these buildings were constructed progressively, with new platforms added to original structures.
	District	Chavin de Huántar	109 kilometers from Huaraz	2 hours by car				
	Locality or Reference							
11. Mojeque y Pampa de Llamas	Province	Casma	Distance	Time	Free entry			The Pampa de Llamas is an elaborately 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 builders of this complex. The adjoining Mojeque site 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.
	District	San Rafael	From the KM 7 turnoff on the Casma - Huaraz highway, take the route across the Pampa Rosario	2 hours 30 minutes				
	Locality or Reference							
	Province	Pallasca	Distance	Time				Belongs to the Formative Period (2000 BC - 200 BC). The site appears to have been a place for religious or
	District	Pallasca						

12. La Galgada Archaeological Site	Locality or Reference		30 kilometers from the city of Chimbote to La Galgada	5 hours by car	Free entry			mystic ritual. La Galgada consists of several circular buildings, each with a circular furnace, 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.
	Province	Santa	Distance	Time	Adults S/.3.00, University Students & Seniors S/.2.00 School Students S/.0.50	Events hall		This archaeological monument is considered a religious center of the Moche culture. This expansive citadel was built on a large rocky elevated platform by the occupants of the Empeña Valley, during the Formative Period. It includes a stone building with two terraced 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.
13. Citadel of Pañamarca	District	Nepeña	22 kilometers from the city of Chimbote	30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							

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, farmers 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 Polia Meconi. Jaguar figures were found carved into three terraces constructed from enormous stone blocks and an upper level of clay.
	District	Sondorillo	19 kilometers from Huancabamba to the temple	1 hour 30 minutes by car and on foot from Huancabamba				
	Locality or Reference	Caserío de Mitupampa	214 kilometers from Piura to Huancabamba	5 hours by bus from Piura				
	Province	Ayabaca	Distance	Time				In 1996 the National Institute of Culture called Aypate 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,
	District	Ayabaca	43 kilometers from Ayabaca	2 hours 50 minutes by car from Ayabaca				

Piura

2. Aypate Archaeological Zone	Locality or Reference	Lagoons of Canly	213 kilometers from Piura to Ayabaca	3 hours 30 minutes by car from Piura to Ayabaca	Free entry			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 cloud forest laden with orchids and bromeliads, birds, deer and other species. The site is a collection of widely dispersed buildings covering an area of approximately 2 km ² , and displays a broad range of architectural and construction techniques.	
	Province	Sechura	Distance	Time	Free entry			Illescas is composed of a cemetery, funeral caves and some other small stone structures. Experts consider it a place where they can trace the origins of Sechura Man and the Illescas civilization. The complex is situated around a collection of beaches in the Illescas Zone, like Point Shode, Las Loberas and Nunura Avic. 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		44 kilometers from Piura to Sechura	45 minutes					
	3. Illescas Archaeological Complex	Province	Ayabaca	Distance	Time	Free entry			The Samanga Petroglyphs are carvings in bas relief on large blocks of stone, made by the ancient "guayacundos" to represent the movement of the stars. They take their name from the quechua word meaning "place where the Huacas 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									
4. Samanga Petroglyphs	Province	Morropón	Distance	Time	Free entry			The Vicús culture occupied the high zone of Piura and this site, the most extensive cemetery in the culture, was discovered by grave-robbers — or "huaqueros" — in the late 1950s, in the Frias zone of Ayabaca Province. During the 1960s 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 Vicús-Yécala 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					
5. Vicus Archaeological Area	Province	Piura	Distance	Time	Adults S/.2.00 University Students 8			Once the capital of the Tallán nation, Narihualá is considered the most important architectural monument in Piura, standing out for its size and prominent platforms made from adobe brick smoothed over with	
	District	Catacaos	3 kilometers from Catacaos to the Fort	10 minutes by car					

6. Narihualá Fort	Locality or Reference		10 kilometers from Piura to Catacaos	15 minutes by bus	Students & Seniors S/.1.00 School Students & Children S/.0.50	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 16:00		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 40 meters and the site occupies an area of 6 hectares.
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Moquegua

Moquegua

1. Baúl Peak Archaeological Site	Province	Mariscal Nieto	Distance	Time	Free entry			Baúl Peak is a mountain in the form of a truncated cone, isolated and dormant. It takes its name from an unusual source, as the direct translation is a trunk or large chest. A small walled citadel sits in its highest reaches, it corresponds with a "colony" of the Wari culture (600-1100 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.
	District	Torata						
	Locality or Reference	18 kilometers from Moquegua	18 kilometers northeast of the city of Moquegua	20 minutes by car				

Ica

1. The Sentry or "Huaca" of the Sun	Province	Chincha	Distance	Time	Adults S/.7.50 Seniors S/.3.00 Students S/.2.00 Children S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 16:00		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 kingdom (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 frieze can be found. The complex is known as the Temple of Chinchaycamac and is often likened to Pachacamac, the ancient adobe city on the southern outskirts of Lima.
	District	Tambo de Mora						
	Locality or Reference	8 kilometers from the Panamericana Sur Highway	8 kilometers east of Chincha Baja	10 minutes by car				
2. Archaeological Remains of Tambo Colorado	Province	Pisco	Distance	Time	Adults S/.7.50 Seniors S/.3.00 Students S/.2.00 Children S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 16:00		An administrative, urban and military center that dates from the Inca era (Late Horizon 1440-1532), Tambo Colorado takes its name from the union of the quechua word "tampu," 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 and area of 12000m2. Of its 6 sectors, sector 2 merits special attention. It's known as the Fort, and is the best preserved of the ruins.
	District		45 kilometers from the city of Pisco	30 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference	At KM 45 on the Los Libertadores Highway	260 kilometers from Lima	3 hours 30 minutes				
	Province	Palpa	Distance	Time				Huayuri is surrounded by high stone ridges, protecting

Ica

3. Lost City of the Huayuri	District	Santa Cruz	100 kilometers from Ica to the site	1 hour	Adults S/.7.50 Seniors S/.3.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 16:00		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, formed by a gap in the ravine. Built by the Poroma ethnic group during the reign of Ica Chinchá (1100-1479 AD) at its peak it was home to 5000 people.
	Locality or Reference	KM 1 on the Nazca - Puquio highway	4 kilometers west of the turnoff at KM 384 of the Panamericana Sur	10 minutes from the turnoff	Students S/.2.00 Children S/.1.00			
4. Nazca Lines and Geoglyphs	Province	Nazca	Distance	Time	Metal Lookout S/.1.00 Overflight \$40 - \$50 US Tourist Fee S/.10.00	Monday to Sunday and holidays 6:00 - 17:00	On site museum, bathrooms, guides and aerodrome	These detailed drawings and lines in geometric patterns and animal shapes cover an area 50 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 dug to create them, between 15 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.
	District	Nazca	350 kilometers from Ica to Nazca	3 or 4 hours by car				
	Locality or Reference	between KM 419 and KM 465 of the Panamerica Sur highway	25 kilometers from the city of Nazca to the lines	15 minutes by car				
5. Cahuachi Ceremonial Center	Province	Nazca	Distance	Time	Semi-restricted, open for tourism in 2011		The museum Antonini displays the most recent discoveries from the site	Cahuachi is an archaeological complex that belongs to the Nazca culture (Early Intermediate period 200 BC-700 AD). It's composed of truncated adobe pyramids, many of which were abandoned between the 5th and 6th centuries AD. The site also contains structures that include an open patio on one side, and a high terrace with roofed enclosures. At the top of the main temples, including the Great Temple, evidence has been found of large roofed enclosures whose ceilings were supported by dozens of columns.
	District	Nazca						
	Locality or Reference		Near KM 455.2 on the Panamerica Sur highway					
6. Necropolis of Chauchilla	Province	Nazca	Distance	Time	Adults S/.7.50 Seniors S/.3.00	Monday to Sunday 8:00 - 14:00	Bathrooms	This extensive necropolis dates from the year 1000 AD, and anthropological and archaeological remains have been found inside from the Middle Horizon period associated with the Poroma and Inca cultures. Dozens of open tombs still contain their human remains. In some cases, these tombs are collected in groups to form a nucleus, or family mausoleum. 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 Valley.
	District	Nazca						
	Locality or Reference	KM 464.2 on the Panamerica Sur highway	From KM 464.2 take a left turn down a side road for 7 kilometers (25 kilometers from Nazca)	20 minutes by car from Nazca				
	Province	Ica	Distance	Time				A center of administrative control between the coast and the highlands built with signature Inca planning and architecture, built during the Inca period.
	District	Vista Alegre						

7. Los Paredones - Inca Administrative Center	Locality or Reference	On the right side of the highway from Puquio	1 kilometer from Nazca on the Nazca to Puquio highway	5 minutes by car	Adults S/.7.50 Seniors S/.3.00 Students S/.2.00 Children S/.1.00	Monday to Sunday 9:00 - 18:00		architectural techniques, during the imperial expansion imposed by the Inca ruler Pachacutec. 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.
	Province	Nazca	Distance	Time	Adults S/.7.50 Students S/.2.00 Children S/.1.00			These aqueducts are attributed to the Nazca culture (Early Intermediate 200 BC - 700 AD). Of the 46 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 "puquios" are ventilation wells that drop into the subsoil in a spiral. They ensure the collection of high purity water.
8. Cantalloc Aqueduct	District	Nazca	4 kilometers from the city of Nazca	15 minutes by car				
	Locality or Reference							

Tacna

Tacna

1. Chullpas of Causuri	Province	Tacna	Distance	Time	Free entry			This site contains three burial towers or "chullpas" of different sizes made from mud and straw with stone cornices.
	District	Palca	51 kilometers from Tacna					
	Locality or Reference	East of Palca						