

# Peru EcoCamp

FULL EXPERIENCE 8 DAYS

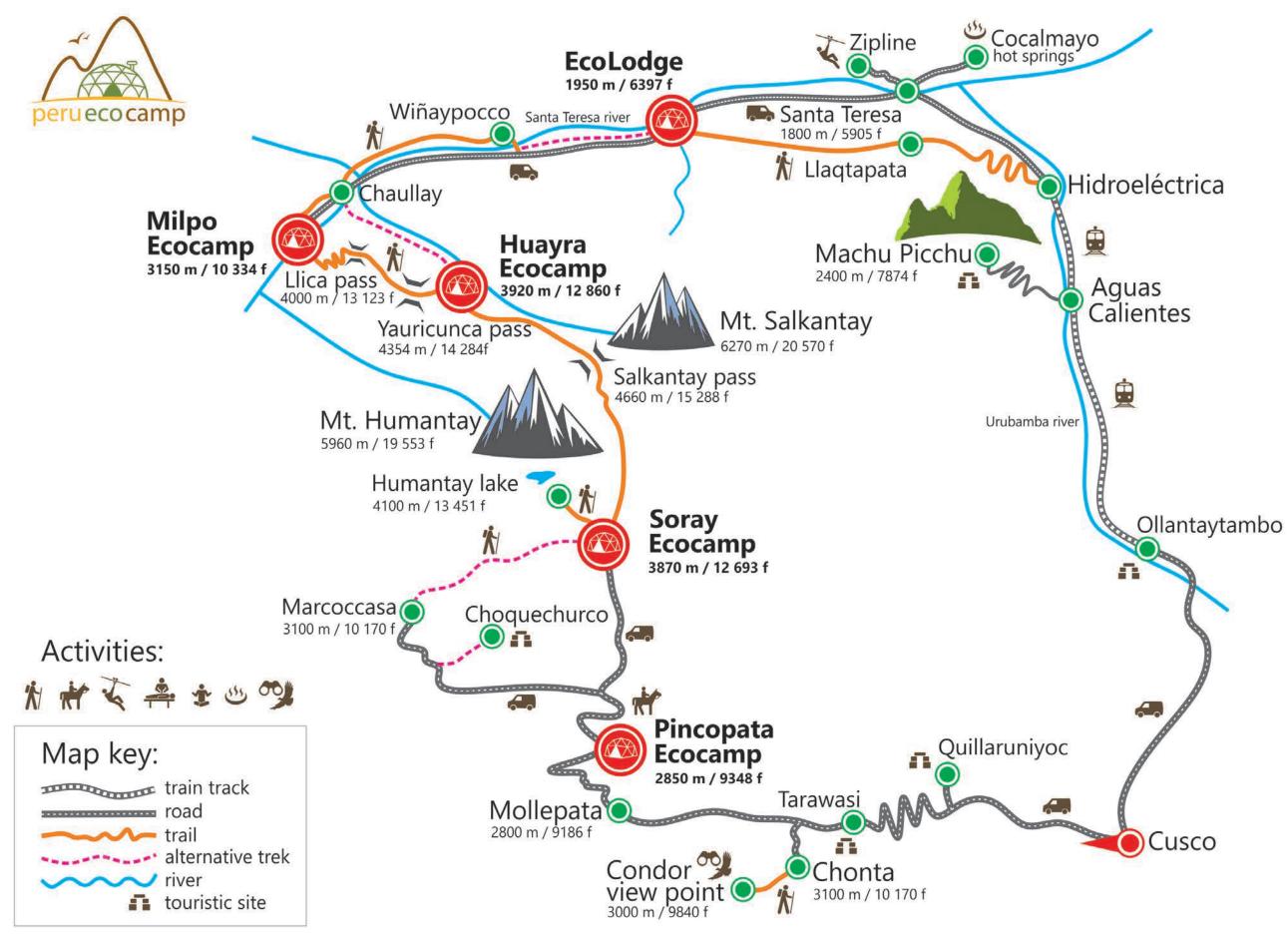


# PERU ECOCAMP: FULL EXPERIENCE

#### **Overview**

The Peru EcoCamp Salkantay Trek to Machu Picchu: a glamping trek from the Mollepata valley, around Mount Salkantay to the legendary city of Machu Picchu. This sacred citadel has been fascinating and enchanting visitors for more than a century; it is a portal to the past, to the incredible history of the rise and fall of the Incas, the most advanced civilization of the Americas. Hike the celebrated Salkantay Trek to Machu Picchu, which was selected by National Geographic Adventure Travel Magazine as one of the world's 25 best treks. Experience the rich geography of this part of the Peruvian Andes as you hike remote and ancient trails where enormous snowcapped-mountains give way to lavish forests of tropical fruits and unique orchids as well as visiting a traditional Peruvian coffee plantation. Peru EcoCamp offers a unique opportunity to experience the treasures of the wild Andes whilst reveling in comfort and bliss equaling any highend hotel. The comforts at the camp extend from luxurious geodesic domes which measure 28 square meters (301 square feet) in size to the exquisite food which ranges from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes. The typical, local dishes offered on trek showcase the fresh, natural ingredients and varied flavors of world-renowned Peruvian cuisine. Professional guides are trained in local history, geography, and culture, and possess unparalleled knowledge of the regional flora and fauna. They have the skills required to ensure your safety and well-being throughout the trip. The Salkantay Trek to Machu Picchu with Peru EcoCamp is an unforgettable experience!





# **PERU ECOCAMP: FULL EXPERIENCE:** ITINERARY AT-A-GLANCE

### DAY 1

### Cusco

Arrive, Overnight Antigua Casona San Blas

### DAY 2

### Salkantay

Begin Salkantay Trail. Hike and overnight Pincopata EcoCamp

### DAY 3

### Salkantay

Salkantay Trail. Hike and overnight Soray EcoCamp

### DAY 6

### **Aguas Calientes**

End Salkantay Trail. Transfer to Aquas Calientes. Overnight Inkaterra Machu Picchu **Pueblo Hotel** 

### DAY 7

### Cusco

Depart Aguas Calientes, return to Cusco, Overnight Antigua Casona San Blas

### DAY 8

### Depart

Transfer to Cusco airport for departures

### DAY 4

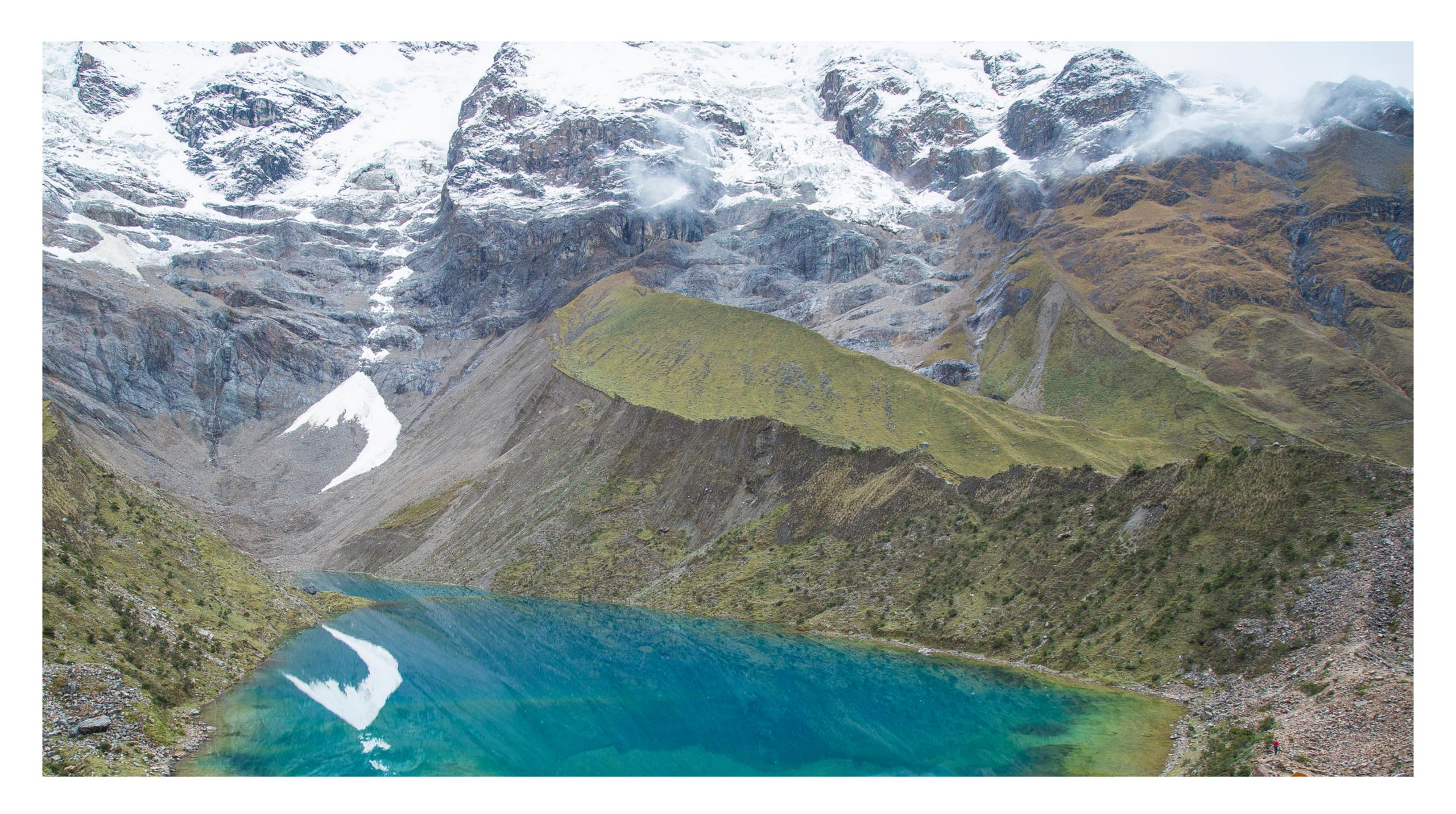
### Salkantay

Salkantay Trail. Hike and overnight Humantay EcoCamp

### DAY 5

### Salkantay

Salkantay Trail. Hike and overnight Milpo EcoCamp



# DAY 1: CUSCO

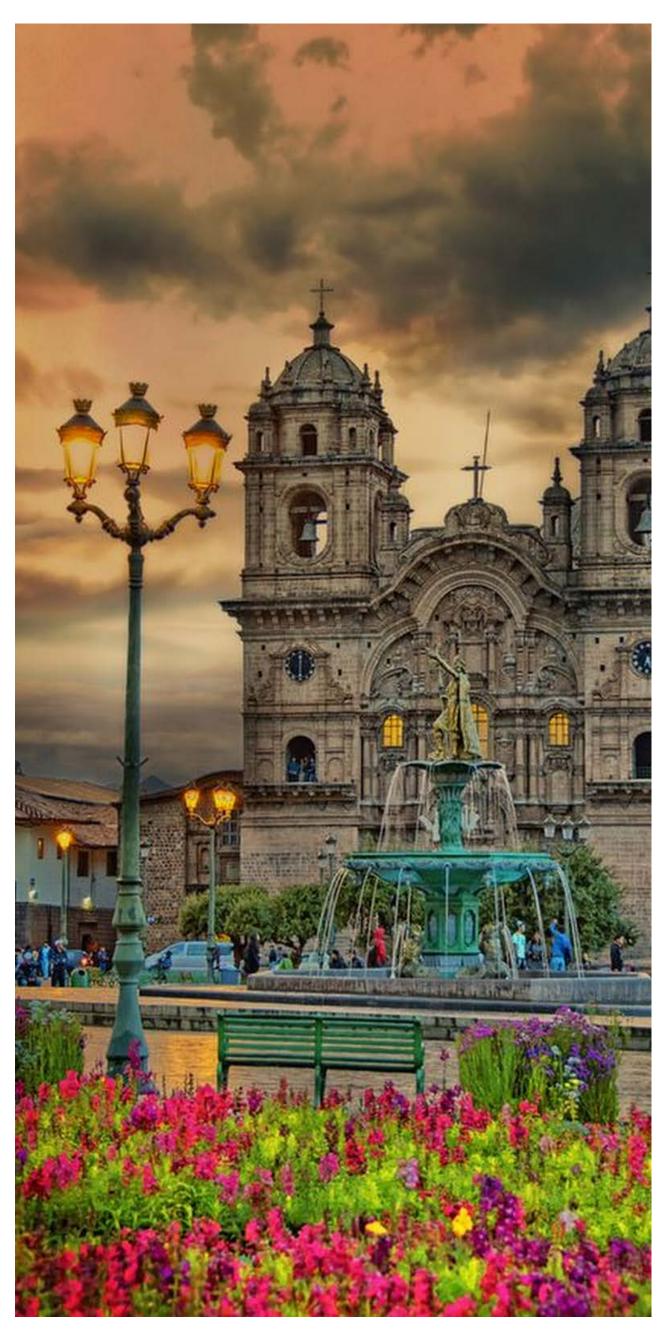
Upon arrival to the Cusco airport, you will be personally met and transferred to your hotel. There will be welcoming drinks awaiting along with a briefing. You will spend the night in a select hotel closed to Plaza de Armas in Cusco.

Explore Cusco from Antigua Casona San Blas, the hotel offers the perfect location for exploring Cusco. It's only four blocks from the main square, the Plaza de Armas, and sits amongst some of the city's oldest casonas in the bohemian arts district of San Blas. Here you'll find some of the city's best bars and restaurants and is great to stroll around, as it's mostly free of traffic. The neighborhood also boats some of the best views of Cusco, due to its uphill location.

#### **Overnight Antigua Casona San Blas (Bed & Breakfast)**



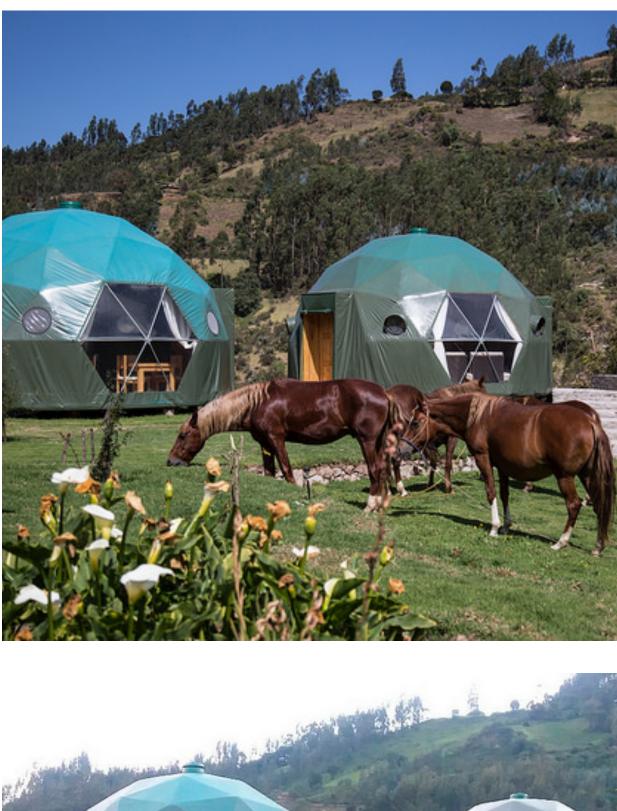




# DAY 2: PINCOPATA ECOCAMP

This first day will give participants time to adapt to the altitude and begin to prepare physically for the following day's hiking. We will pick you up from your hotel at 8 am for the trip to the Condor Viewing Point at Chonta. Along the way, we stop and explore one of two archaeological sites: Kuillarumiyoc or Tarahuasi. These sites were important ritual sites during the height of the Inca Empire and still hold important significance in Quechua society today. While driving further, you will enjoy the landscape of the Limatambo valley, and spot the small farming communities nestled among the valley. On reaching Chonta, we will walk for approximately an hour along a narrow track with spectacular views of the Apurimac Canyon. We are almost certain to have the site completely to ourselves, as most tourists tend to visit in the area later in the afternoon. At the viewing point, there will be time to relax and observe the condors soaring over the canyon, while a specially prepared lunch box will be served. After lunch, we will return to our vehicle and continue to our final destination, Pincopata Ecocamp. Pincopata is located ten minutes away from the quiet town of Mollepata in the province of Limatambo. The camp boasts beautiful green lawns and plenty of local flowers planted. The large fire pit in a quiet corner of the camp allows for the perfect place for stargazing. After arriving into Cusco at 11,000 ft, this camp offers a natural ascent for your first evening at 9,000 ft. Upon arrival at the Ecocamp, you will be welcomed with a refreshing drink prepared with locally sourced fruits, after which you'll be escorted to your comfortable domes. You will have plenty of time to take a hot shower and rest until dinnertime. If resting is not your thing, you can explore the camp's surroundings. The day will end with a delicious three course dinner of typical Peruvian cuisine made from the finest natural ingredients.

#### **Overnight Pincopata EcoCamp (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)**









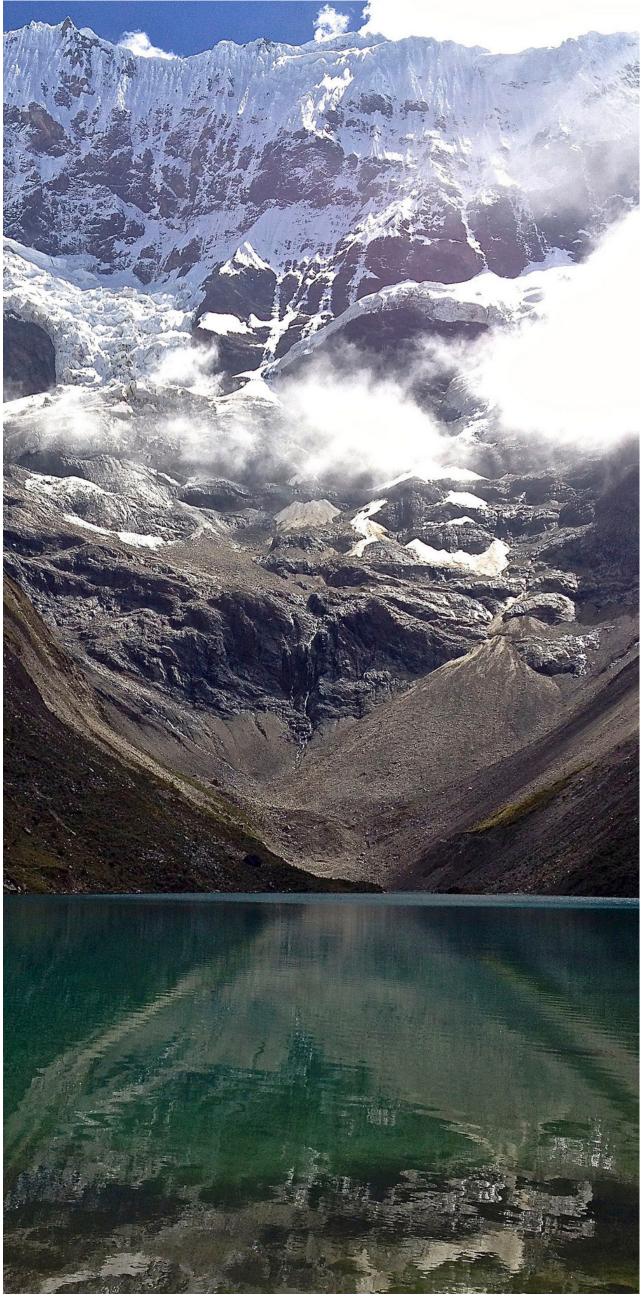
# **DAY 3:** SORAY ECOCAMP

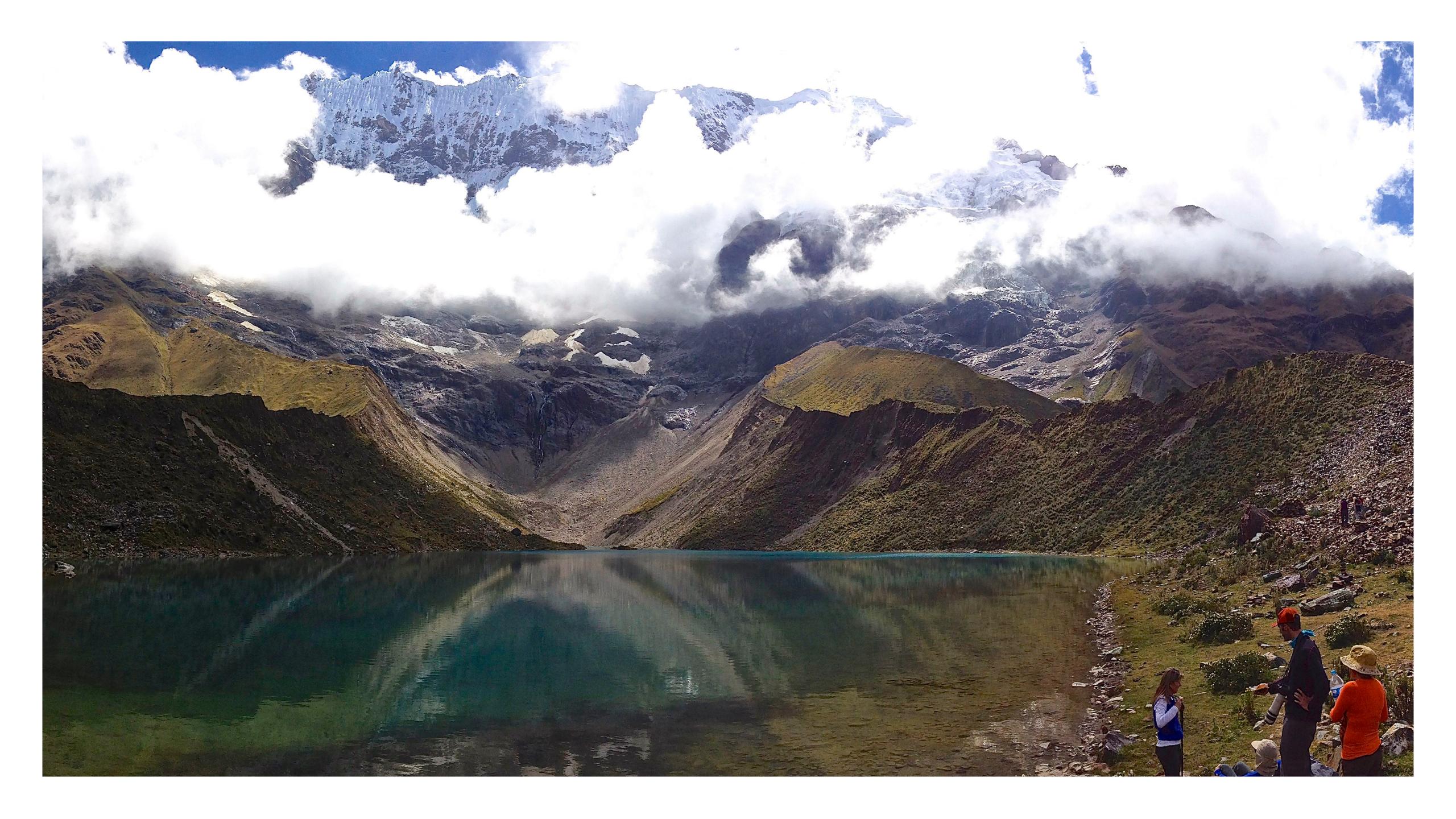
After breakfast, we'll drive 15 minutes to the start of our trail at Marcoccasa. From here, we will begin with a short uphill walk, before continuing our hike along an aqueduct overlooking the spectacular Rio Blanco Valley and surrounded by the snow- capped peaks of the Humantay and Salkantay Mountains, arriving at Soray Ecocamp in time for a nourishing light lunch. During the afternoon, we offer an optional hike to Lake Humantay, nestled at the base of the southern face of the mountain. This 1.5 hrs hike shows you the breath-taking Glacial Lake of the Humantay Mountain. However, if you prefer a more laid-back afternoon, you can schedule a soothing massage or simply take in the breath-taking views surrounding the camp. Soraypampa is the beautiful and peaceful area that is only home to a few campsites and our Ecocamp, overlooked by both the Sacred Humantay and Salkantay mountains. There are villages nearby to visit as well to experience more of the Andean culture. Due to the altitude and the cooler temperatures, this camp gives the opportunity to experience a different ecosystem and views of the snow-capped mountains.

#### **Overnight Soray Camp (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)**









# DAY 4: HUMANTAY ECOCAMP

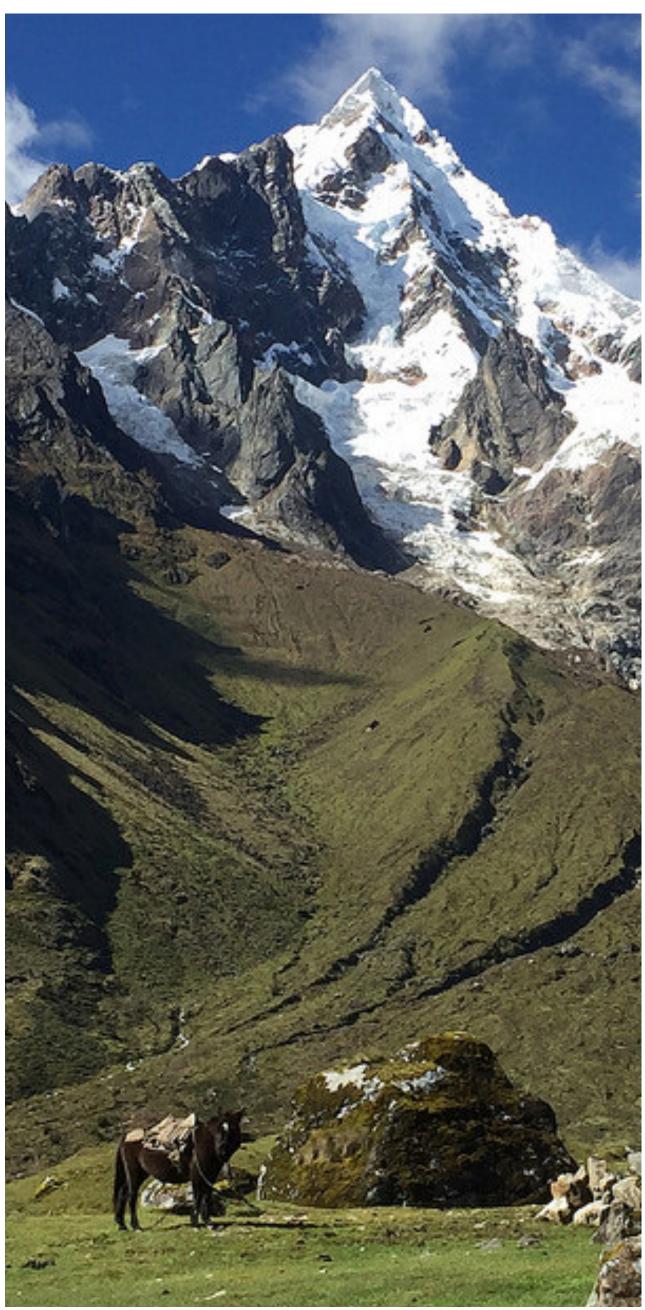
Today, we'll experience one of the highlights of our trip; crossing the Salkantay Pass (4,664m / 15,300ft). After breakfast, we'll start our hike along the valley floor, gradually starting the ascent whilst crossing several small pampas. The challenging final climb to the pass will be rewarded with dramatic views of Mount Salkantay's rocky southern face. At the pass, we'll have time to celebrate our accomplishment with a delicious picnic lunch before descending to the Salkantay Valley. We'll finish the day at our high Ecocamp in Huayracmachay, with excellent views of Humantay and Salkantay.

The highest of all the Ecocamps sitting at 3,900 m / 12,792 ft and the most remote camp. The camp has a more adventurous feel but still offers hot showers, warm cosy beds and great food tailored to this elevation. We provide thicker blankets and hot water bottles at night for extra warmth. Our camp is located on a flat expanse of pampa overlooked by Mount Humantay.

**Overnight Humantay EcoCamp (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)** 







# DAY 5: MILPO ECOCAMP

We will start today by trekking downhill for about an hour before heading gradually uphill to a new trail that offers impressive views of the Vilcabamba mountain range. Here, we will see the peaks of Pumacillo and Choquetacarpo. The trail then continues up into the high grassy planes as far as the Abra Pass, from which we will be able to gaze upon the impressive northwest face of Mount Humantay. Here, we will have lunch with views of the Salkantay and the Manchayhuayco valleys and yet more beautiful mountains, including Camas, Abuela, and Yanama. After lunch, we'll start our hike down to the Humantay River Valley to our next Ecocamp, which is situated along the banks of a river. You can use the afternoon to relax at the comfortable Milpo Ecocamp, where we will also have dinner and spend the night.

Milpo EcoCamp is the only accommodation offered in the area. The camp is located in the cloud forest region, offering the chance to spot endemic orchid species right amongst the domes. These domes face the valley across the river, a very peaceful and tranquil area, where the only sound comes from the river in the basin below.

#### **Overnight Milpo EcoCamp (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)**





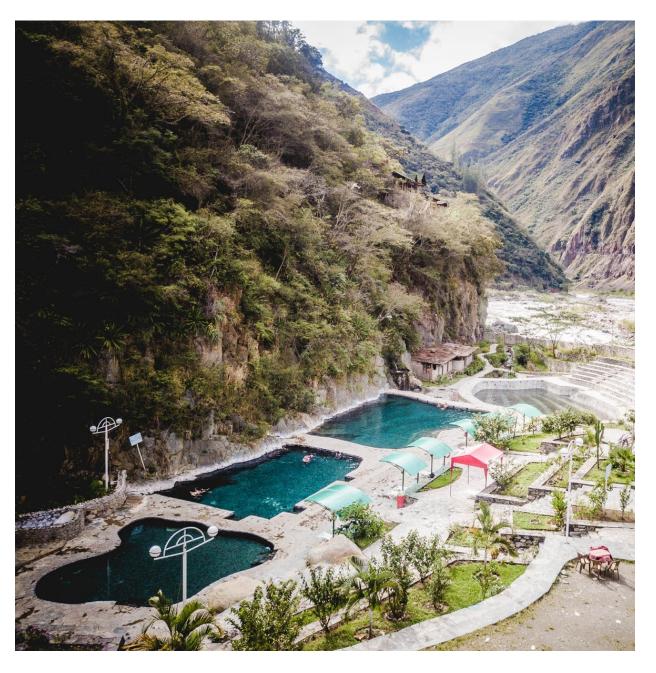




# DAY 6: AGUAS CALIENTES

After a nutritious breakfast, we will hike down the valley as far as Totora. Part of the hike will be along a country road before we cross the Santa Teresa River and hike along the left side of the valley. This section of our route will take us through the cloud forest where we will have plenty of opportunities to see unique birds and orchid species. When we arrive at Huiñaypocco, our transport will be awaiting to drive us to Lucuma where we'll have a special lunch. Then, we'll visit the local coffee plantation where the local guide will show us how highland coffee beans are picked, processed, and roasted. You will have the opportunity to savor some freshly roasted coffee and even buy some coffee directly from the local farmer. In the afternoon, we will board the train for the scenic ride to Aguas Calientes (Machu Picchu Town) where you'll have plenty of time to settle into your hotel and explore the small charming town. You will spend the night at Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel (or similar).

#### **Overnight Inkaterra Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel (Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner)**











# DAY 7: MACHU PICCHU

After breakfast, our local guide will accompany us to the Machu Picchu archaeological site by bus. After checking in at the park entrance, we will be escorted by our guide through these unique Inca ruins where we will uncover the mysteries of the sacred city of Machu Picchu during an in-depth walking tour. Other options during this visit include climbing Machu Picchu Mountain or Huayna Picchu Mountain. These climbs are physically challenging, but the magnificent views from the peak of both mountains make the effort worthwhile. Please tell us if you want to climb one of the mountains; we need to book this for you in advance.We will then have lunch at Sanctuary Lodge. After, we will take the bus down to reconnect with your luggage, take the train to Ollantaytambo, and then transfer to a vehicle for the drive back to Cusco. You will enjoy a nice farewell dinner in town and toast to a fantastic adventure!

#### **Overnight Antigua Casona San Blas (Breakfast, Lunch)**

# **DAY 8:** DEPART

After breakfast you will be picked up at your hotel and driven to the Cusco airport for your departing flight.

(Breakfast)















# ACCOMMODATIONS

ANTIGUA CASONA SAN BLAS Uniquely appointed rooms at Antigua Casona San Blas, the hotel offers 14 rooms and suites featuring charming, yet understated decór with handcrafted locally-made wooden furniture, original artwork and antiques, quality bedding and more. Most rooms feature a garden view and amenities include Wi-Fi, safe deposit boxes and in-room heating, including heated towel racks in the bathrooms.



**PINCOPATA ECOCAMP**, Ten minutes away from the quiet town of Mollepata in the province of Limatambo. Using green technology, it offers the area's first 100% sustainable camping experience. The camp boasts beautiful green lawns and plenty of local flowers planted across the whole area. There is a large fire pit in a quiet corner of the camp, the perfect place for stargazing.





# ACCOMMODATIONS

SORAY ECOCAMP is our second Ecocamp and a 45-minute drive or day trekking from Pincopata. Soraypampa is the beautiful and peaceful area that is only home to a few campsites and our Ecocamp, overlooked by both the Sacred Humantay and Salkantay mountains. Due to the altitude and the cooler temperatures, the environment in Soray Ecocamp is very different to Pincopata, and gives the opportunity to experience a different ecosystem. It offers wonderful views to the snow-capped mountains.



HUMANTAY ECOCAMP is the highest of all the Ecocamps, sitting at 3,900 m / 12,792 ft. It is also the coldest camp due to the altitude. It is located on a flat expanse of pampa watched over by Mount Humantay.



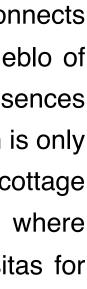
# ACCOMMODATIONS

**MILPO ECOCAMP** is the only accommodation offered in the area. The exclusive route between Huayra and Milpo means that you will not meet any other travelers along the way. The camp is located in the cloud forest region, offering the chance to spot endemic orchid species right amongst the domes. The domes all face the valley across the river and the peace of the area is only interrupted by the steady flow of the river in the basin below the camp.



**INKATERRA MACHU PICCHU PUEBLO HOTEL** is a paradise where one connects completely with the sacred energy of the mountain. This luxury boutique hotel is a pueblo of whitewashed bungalows, nestles into terraced hills. Spa services use sublime natural essences and the restaurant boasts stunning views of the rushing Vilcanota River. The train station is only steps away, but Inkaterra Machu Picchu Hotel exists in a world apart. An intimate 85-cottage luxury hotel in sprawling Adean style village within the secluded 12 acres of beauty, where guests follow stone pathways to their rooms, located in comfortable whitewashed casitas for stargazing.





# DESTINATION: PERU, SOUTH AMERICA



## **DESTINATION:** PERU, SOUTH AMERICA

The Republic of Peru is a country in western South America. It is bordered on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, on the east by Brazil, on the southwest by Bolivia, on the south by Chile, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peruvian territory was home to the Norte Chico civilization, one of the oldest in the world, and to the Inca Empire, the largest state in Pre-Columbian America. The Spanish Empire conquered the region in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and established a Viceroyalty, which included most of its South American colonies. Peru achieved independence in 1821, and has undergone political unrest as well as periods of stability and economic upswing. The earliest evidence of human presence in Peruvian territory have been dated to approximately 9,000 years BC. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the lncas emerged as a powerful state. Andean societies were based on agriculture, using techniques such as irrigation and terracing; camelid husbandry and fishing were also important. Organization relied on reciprocity and redistribution because these societies had no notion of market or money. In 1532, a group of conquistadors led by Francisco Pizarro defeated and captured Inca Emperor Atahualpa. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, while most of South America was swept by wars of independence, Peru remained a royalist stronghold. Independence was achieved after military campaigns of Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar. Peru for decades experienced turmoil, drug trafficking and massive political violence. Upon the presidency of Alberto Fujimori, the country started to recover but still there were accusations of authoritarianism, corruption, and human rights violations, which resulted in his resignation. The Andes mountains run parallel to the Pacific ocean and divide the country into 3 geographic regions; The coast, the highlands, and the jungle. Peru unlike other equatorial countries does not have an exclusively tropical climate, the influence of the Andes cause great climatic diversity within the country. Because of its varied geography and climate, Peru has a high biodiversity with 21,462 species of plants and animals, about one-fourth being endemic. The Peruvian government has established several protected areas for their preservation. The Incas maintain architectural achievements including the construction of Machu Picchu.



# **DESTINATION:** PERU, SOUTH AMERICA

#### **Entry Requirements**

No visas required for Peru. A passport valid for six months after date of entry is required. Visitors must hold return/onward tickets and all documents required for their next destination.

#### Vaccinations

Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus, and Typhoid immunizations are recommended for all travelers. Malaria prophylaxis is recommended if you are traveling to jungle regions and you should consult your local doctor or physician to advise which malaria medication is best suited for you. Information on vaccinations and other health precautions, such as safe food and water precautions and insect bite protection, may be obtained from the CDC's Internet site at http://www.cdc.gov/travel

#### Weather

Cusco, Peru												
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ост	ΝΟν	DEC
AVE. HIGH	65	65	66	67	67	66	66	67	68	69	69	69
AVE. LOW	43	43	43	41	36	32	32	35	39	41	42	43

#### Communication

Peru – The international access code for Peru is +51, and the outgoing code is 00, followed by the relevant country code (e.g. 0044 for the UK). City/area codes are in use, e.g. (0)1) for Lima. A mobile phone operator provides a GSM 1900 network with coverage limited to major towns and cities. Peru is well connected to the Internet with a proliferation of inexpensive Internet kiosks, called cabinas pública, available on street corners in most towns and cities

#### Electricity

Peru - Electrical current is 220 volts, 60Hz (Arequipa 50Hz). Two-pin, flat blade and round plugs are standard

#### **Gear List**

\*\*A comprehensive gear list will be provided for essential clothing items to bring.

#### **Travel Advisories**

Make two photocopies of valuables such as your passport, tickets, visas and travelers' cheques. Keep one copy with you in a separate place to the original and leave another copy with someone at home. Be sure to inform your credit card company as well as your bank you will travel internationally into Africa. This will eliminate any credit card holds for fraudulent activity.

#### Currency

Carrying cash, an ATM or traveler's check card and also a credit card that can be used for cash advances in case of emergency is advisable. The best places to exchange money are normally bureau de change, which are fast, have longer hours and often give slightly better rates than banks. Local currency is Peruvian Nuevo Sol (PEN), and it is advised to carry hard notes of USD. Better hotels, lodges, and camps might accept credit cards, however it is advised to withdraw cash when visiting remote areas and villages.

#### Government

Peru – is a constitutional republic

#### Religion

Roman Catholic 81.3%, Evangelical 12.5%, other 3.3%, unspecified or none 2.9%

#### **Ethnic Groups**

Peru is a multiethnic country composed of Amerindians 45%, Mestizos 37%, Europeans 15%, Afro-Peruvians 2%, Asians and others. The Andes are the heart of indigenous populations and white people are mostly found on the coast of Spanish, Italian, British, French, German, Irish, and Croation descent.

#### Languages

The official language is Spanish but the other predominant languages are Quechua, Aymara and Amazon languages like Urarina.

#### Economy

Peru has one of the stronger and fastest growing economies in the Americas. Peru is an emerging market oriented economy characterized by a high level of foreign trade and still high level of inequality, its econmy is diversified although the commodity exports is important, the trade and industry are centralized in Lima but the agricultural exports have created development in all the regions. Peru's main exports are copper, gold, zinc, textiles, and fish meal. Peru agricultural exports are highly appreciated and include artichokes, grapes, avocados, mangoes, peppers, sugarcane, organic coffee and premium cotton. Peru has large coca leaf cultivation, while the government has reduced productions and prohibits narcotics trafficking, the industry ranges from \$300-\$600 million.

#### Climate

The climate of Peru is very diverse, with large variety of climates and microclimates, including 28 of the 32 world climates. Such a diversity is chiefly conditioned by the presence of the Andes mountains and the cold Humboldt Current. In general, the climate on the coast is subtropical with very little rainfall. The Andes mountains observe a cool-to-cold climate with rainy summers and very dry winters. The eastern lowlands present an Equatorial climate with hot weather and rain distributed all year long.

