

ITINERARY

MACHU PICCHU & ABRA MALAGA, PERU

I. July 7-16, 2017

II. August 3-12, 2017



*A Field Guides group getting an early start at Abra Malaga.
Photo by participant Bonnie Schwartz.*

We include here information for those interested in the 2017 Field Guides *Machu Picchu & Abra Malaga, Peru* tour:

- a general introduction to the tour
- a description of the birding areas to be visited
- an abbreviated daily itinerary with some indication of the nature of each day's birding outings

Those who register for the tour will be sent this additional material:

- an annotated list of the birds recorded on a previous year's Field Guides trip to the area, with comments by guide(s) on notable species or sightings (may be downloaded from our web site)
- a detailed information bulletin with important logistical information and answers to questions regarding accommodations, air arrangements, clothing, currency, customs and immigration, documents, health precautions, and personal items
- a reference list
- a Field Guides checklist for preparing and keeping track of the birds we see on the tour
- after the conclusion of the tour, a list of birds seen

Without a doubt Machu Picchu is one of the most spectacular archaeological sites in the world. It would be fair to say that this architectural masterpiece is on most everyone's short list of silent cultural attractions South America holds—and with good reason. Perched imposingly atop a high ridge surrounded by rugged, forested mountains, the pre-colonial Inca ruins tower above the rushing waters of the Rio Urubamba snaking its way a thousand feet below.

The conception and the sheer craftsmanship are remarkable by any standards. By staying two nights—and two mornings—in the Machu Picchu area (not at the crowded hotel at the top, but near the town of Aguas Calientes), we can enjoy a more relaxed pace during our visit. For anyone wishing to spend an additional morning enjoying the ruins of Machu Picchu, this may be arranged but must be set up in advance due to limits on the number of visitors allowed daily. If this is of interest to you, please contact Karen in our office.

As if the ruins alone were not worth the visit, the subtropical slopes and the narrow gorge below are surprisingly good for birds. On the grounds (averaging about 6500 feet) of our lovely hotel we may see such knockouts as Andean Cock-of-the-rock, Andean Motmot, Masked Fruiteater (a Peruvian endemic), *Inga* trees and plentiful feeders full of hummingbirds—including the endemic Green-and-white, the colorful Collared (Gould's) Inca, and the fawn-booted Booted Racket-tail—numerous vivid tanagers (including the scarce Silver-backed), White-eared Solitaire, White-throated Quail-Dove, Ocellated Piculet, and Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot. The bamboo around Machu Picchu itself is, fittingly, one of the best places to see the endemic Inca Wren, and a morning's birding along the tracks below the hotel usually

results in a pleasing variety of species, often punctuated by an Andean Guan, a Fasciated Tiger-Heron, a Black-streaked Puffbird, a Slaty Tanager, or perhaps a group of Oleaginous Hemispingus, Dusky-green Oropendolas, or Mitred Parakeets. Situated at about 8500 feet, the archaeological site is considerably lower in elevation than the Malaga area, yet our visit to “the heights of Machu Picchu” will in many ways be the high point of a very lofty tour.

After visiting Machu Picchu, we’re off on a temperate adventure to the fertile Sacred Valley of the Urubamba and the glorious Cordillera Vilcanota. We’ll take the afternoon train back to Ollantaytambo, where we’ll disembark for our nearby lodge, our base for three nights as we make early departures for the high pass along the road that crosses the Andes on its way to Quillabamba in the lower Urubamba valley, closer to the Amazonian lowlands. This extraordinarily scenic road affords us access to a cross section of habitats and to some of the best high Andean birding in all Peru. Abra Malaga, at 14,200 feet, is the low point, or pass, along a ridge of rugged peaks called the Vilcanota Mountains separating elfin treeline and humid temperate forest on the northwest from the dry, shrub-covered slopes of the upper Rio Urubamba Valley. Buffering the upper limits of these habitats is the starkly beautiful puna grassland dotted with llamas, alpacas, and the very occasional cluster of stone houses, corrals, and fences erected by Quechua-speaking families who are somehow accustomed to prospering in what seems to most visitors an inhospitable environment.

The bird life to be found in these habitats includes many species endemic to a small geographic area in southern Peru and many species limited to southern Peru and nearby Bolivia. Peruvian endemics we’re likely to see include the fancy Bearded Mountaineer, White-tufted Sunbeam, Junin and Rusty-fronted canasteros, White-browed Tit-Spintail, Puna Thistletail, Marcapata and Creamy-crested spintails, Unstreaked Tit-Tyrant, Parodi’s Hemispingus, Cusco Brush-Finch, and Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch. Even Royal Cinclodes is a distant possibility. But this wonderful tour, which we have operated many times yet anticipate with excitement each year, is also distinguished by a wealth of birds that aren’t strictly endemics but are seldom seen elsewhere, prizes such as Black-faced Ibis, Line-fronted Canastero (a particularly beautiful *Asthenes* if we do say so!), Stripe-headed Antpitta (one of the few antpittas easily seen once found), the well-marked Diademed Tapaculo, Puna Tapaculo, Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant, Three-striped Hemispingus, and the exquisite Golden-collared Tanager. After birding for three full days at Abra Malaga, we’ll bus back to our hotel in Cusco for an overnight stay before heading back to Lima.



Bearded Mountaineer is a Peruvian endemic, found in a relatively small area north and west of Cusco. Not much is known about these birds. Photo by guide Jesse

*This tour may be combined with **PERUVIAN RAINFORESTS OF THE TAMBOPATA: MACAW LICK EXTRAORDINARE, July 24-August 4, 2016.***

About the Physical Requirements & Pace: Participants should be in good shape to do this tour because it requires climbing (with many stairs and uneven ground) at the archaeological site, on the grounds of the Hotel Pueblo, and some high-altitude walking near Abra Malaga; all of this is at considerable elevation. Although we are birding for more than half the tour at high elevation (above 10,000 feet), and while many species we’ll encounter are endemics, we make a point of moving down slope—at a relaxed pace—confining our most enjoyable birding to the Quillabamba road itself, with the sole exception of one optional walk up onto a ridge of *Polylepis* woodland near the pass at Malaga. Since we put off the *Polylepis* walk until our last day in this area, this pace normally provides participants plenty of time to acclimate before we attempt any walk up even a gentle slope at such high elevation. And most birders find that the specialties we see are but felicitous by-products of casually birding an area rich in endemism rather than hard-won trophies.

One morning departure from the Sacred Valley will be very early (perhaps by 4:30 a.m.) in order to take advantage of good morning activity in the area we wish to bird—some two hours away by bus, up and over the pass. This normally falls on our second day there so that we have a chance to bird the humid slope before the sun sends birds into hiding. If we do not have sunny conditions, so much the better! The other morning departures will be a little later. In spite of these early departures, a delicious buffet breakfast will be available for those who are hungry at that hour; or one can catch a few last minutes of sleep and come down in time for simply coffee, tea, or juice. We will have a picnic lunch.

On our last morning at Abra Malaga, *weather conditions permitting*, the *Polylepis* party may make a slow, gradual ascent to the top of a ridge near the pass, then we'll bird along that ridge before returning to the road by the same route. Traditionally, this hike has taken some three hours and requires participants be in good condition. However, there is little actual climbing involved after the initial ascent. Often the snow cover at this time of year makes following a trail or ascending the ridge unsafe at any speed. In the past, when faced with this amount of snow, we have been prevented from seeing the *Polylepis* specialists of the area. Those choosing not to do the hike may enjoy the day off at our lovely hotel—located at 9500 feet—and/or visit the interesting ruins and markets in this historic site.

Compared to birding near Cusco (at 11,000 feet) and Abra Malaga, birding around Machu Picchu is relatively easy, though climbing over ruins at 8500 feet or up and down the Pueblo Hotel grounds, situated on a slope overlooking the Rio Urubamba (even at a “low” 6500 feet), can leave one a bit winded if not taken at a moderate pace. Our mornings at Machu Picchu will be relaxed, since we'll be starting right on the birdy grounds of our hotel; however, birding along the tracks, while important for encountering some species, will involve us in long walks (no climbing) of more than one mile each way. Expect to have some time off each afternoon while at the Hotel Pueblo. Activities are varied at Machu Picchu, but some flexibility is built in. Normally we tour the ruins upon our arrival, spend considerable time birding the grounds of our hotel, and walk the tracks along the river above and below Aguas Calientes. Visiting Machu Picchu before Abra Malaga should acclimate us and prepare us for the higher elevations.

If you are uncertain about whether this tour is a good match for your abilities, please don't hesitate to contact our office; if they cannot directly answer your queries, they will put you in touch with the guide.

About the Birding Areas

Huacarpay Lakes: Montane Scrub—These lakes, located some twenty-five kilometers south of Cusco, are situated at about 10,500 feet. One of the lakes resembles an extensive saltpan interrupted here and there by beds of reeds, the other a shallow crater. Both are lined with marsh vegetation, seem to be rich in nutrients, and attract birds for miles around. The lakes are surrounded by xeric ravines (*quebradas* in Peruvian Spanish) and rocky hills covered with shrubs, various cacti, tree tobacco, and small trees. The area deserves at least several hours of attentive birding and always seems to be a popular place from which to start our tour, since the viewing conditions are easy. You'll want your scopes for this area, though your guide will have a scope along, too.

The marshy shores and waters of the lakes support Andean waterbirds and waders, including White-tufted Grebe, Puna Ibis, Puna Teal, Yellow-billed Pintail, Ruddy (Andean) Duck, Plumbeous Rail, and Andean Lapwing. In addition, there are usually a few boreal shorebird non-breeders or migrants (quite a few later in the season). The extensive rush beds shelter Cinereous Harriers, Yellow-winged Blackbirds, Wren-like Rushbirds, and the beautiful Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, and the scrubby slopes are home to a number of land birds, including Bare-faced Ground-Dove, Giant Hummingbird (at nine inches, the largest-bodied of the hummers), Streak-fronted Thornbird, large flocks of Greenish Yellow-Finches (usually), Ash-breasted Sierra-Finches, Band-tailed Seedeaters, and the endemic Rusty-fronted Canastero. Another Peruvian endemic, the spectacular Bearded Mountaineer, feeds at the tubular yellow flowers of the wild Tree Tobacco that grows in the outwash plains near the lakes. Hanging above the slopes on occasion are Black-chested Buzzard-Eagles, and down them hurtle Aplomado Falcons in pursuit of some unsuspecting dove.



We will see Yellow-billed Pintails and many other wetland birds at Huacarpay Lakes Photo by guide Jesse Fagan.



Abra Malaga: Temperate Woodland and Puna—The eastern cordillera offers in many ways the most exciting birding in Peru. The area of the Malaga Pass is high Andean, with beautiful puna grasses, rugged landscapes, jagged peaks (with snow-capped Veronica quietly dominating the cordillera in these parts), and high temperate forest from treeline down to about 9000 feet. Much of the area below 9000 feet on the east slope has been badly disturbed, so our birding will be above this point and hence restricted to the temperate and puna zones. And since the Urubamba Valley, in which we'll be staying, is itself about 9500 feet, we will bird above this elevation on the dry slope (or south side of the pass), as well. The lush mixture of bamboo, some *Polylepis*, and moss-festooned trees of the wet slope (on the north side of the pass) is still extremely rich with birds, as is the scrubby canyon of the dry slope (on the south side of the pass). This, of course, is not always apparent since often one can walk the road for fifteen minutes, even under highly favorable weather conditions, and see very little. The main reason for this is that birds in this cloudforest travel in mixed-species flocks, so the situation is often feast or famine for the birder. Yet few phenomena in the tropics hold the excitement of feasting one's eyes on these flocks when they do materialize out of the *neblina* or out of a shady enclave untouched as yet by the sun. We know how to work this area for flocks and are sure to find our share during our three days at Abra Malaga.

"Wet-side" endemics include: Marcapata Spinetail, Puna Thistletail, Unstreaked Tit-Tyrant, Inca Wren, Parodi's Hemispingus, and Cusco Brush-Finch. Also possible are Sapphire-vented (Coppery-naped) Puffleg, Line-fronted Canastero, and Diademed Tapaculo. Should rain (or sun!) set in, we'll head back across the pass to the "dry side," watching for Black-faced Ibis, Gray-breasted Seedsnipe, White-tufted Sunbeam, Creamy-crested Spinetail, Stripe-headed Antpitta, and the handsome Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch. There will be an opportunity for the hardy to climb into an area of extensive *Polylepis* where we'll have a chance for Andean Hillstar, White-browed and Tawny tit-spinetails, Junin Canastero, Puna Tapaculo, Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant, and Giant Conebill. And at any time on the "dry side," a huge Andean Condor could circle right overhead.

Machu Picchu: Subtropical Forest—Most of the slopes below Machu Picchu, from the ruins themselves at 8500 feet to the tracks at 6400 feet, are covered with scrubby vegetation and bamboo, the sheer cliff-faces studded with a striking array of terrestrial bromeliads. This is in part owing to the very steep mountainsides and slopes themselves, which are rocky and support a thin layer of soil. But along the tracks from our hotel downriver to about 6000 feet the vegetation becomes lush and big trees, like spreading *Erythrina*, line the Urubamba. Here the wet fingers of the subtropics reach up into the Machu Picchu region and sustain a bird life rich in east-slope species. The cliff walls on either side of the rushing Urubamba are so steep that the subtropical forest is restricted to the path the river has cut through the mountains. The train tracks follow the river where no road goes, and our birding takes place along these tracks in forest that is full of tanager flocks, parakeets, oropendolas, siskins, hummingbirds, flycatchers, thrushes, and solitaires, and even occasional White-rumped Hawks and Black-and-chestnut Eagles. After we've spent some time in the field here, we think you'll agree that this area is underrated as a birding locale.

Itinerary for Machu Picchu & Abra Malaga, Peru

Tour I: July 7-16
Tour II: August 3-12

Day 1. Arrival in Lima. We recommend the earliest flight possible to get you to Lima this evening. Be sure our office knows your arrival plans. You will get your passport stamped at Immigration, claim your luggage, and proceed through Customs. You can exit the baggage area and make your own way to the Costa del Sol Hotel within the airport complex (ask any porter or airport information assistant for directions). You can push your luggage cart right across the street to the hotel check-in desk on the street floor. As you check into the hotel, please submit your passport for copying (a requirement of most hotels in Peru) and ask for a letter from your guide (after 7:00 p.m.) with details about the hotel and plans for tomorrow's departure. Night in Lima.

Day 2. Huacarpay Lakes; to Ollantaytambo. We'll get away early this morning for our flight to Cusco, where we'll be met by our local agent and our guide to Machu Picchu. We will collect our picnic lunch and enjoy some refreshing tea, then head south by bus to bird the Huacarpay Lakes, less than an hour away. After a few hours of easy but exciting birding at Urpicancha (named for the pre-Inca terraces above the lakes), we'll travel down the Urubamba on to our hotel in Ollantaytambo, where White-bellied Hummingbirds, Green-tailed Trainbearers, Giant Hummingbirds, and Black-backed Grosbeaks can be courtyard birds. Night in Ollantaytambo.



A moody view of the ruins of Machu Picchu. Photo by guide Jesse Fagan.

Day 3. Train to Machu Picchu. This morning after breakfast we'll carry the small bags we'll take with us to the Ollantaytambo train station where we'll board the train for Machu Picchu. We'll be able to store any unnecessary luggage at the hotel, since we'll need clothes for just the two days at Machu Picchu. For this reason, it is important to have a smaller travel bag to repack into.

The train follows the rushing Rio Urubamba down the east slope along the Urubamba gorge to Aguas Calientes. As we gradually descend toward the Amazon Basin, the vegetation changes from dry scrub and *Eucalyptus* (introduced here for firewood) to humid subtropical forest, with a whole new complement of birds. We'll count the Torrent Ducks and White-capped Dippers as we approach the new Machu Picchu train station (about 6400 feet), now located just below our hotel in Aguas Calientes. On arrival we'll send our luggage by porters directly on to the hotel, where they will be deposited in our rooms; then, after an opportunity to use the facilities, we'll bus up the switchback road to 8200 feet, where we'll make our tour of the ruins, led by our authorized Peruvian guide, who is trained in matters archaeological.

From its rugged setting to its imposing scale and the precision of its stone architecture, Machu Picchu is genuinely awesome. Prior to its modern discovery by Hiram Bingham in 1911, Machu Picchu lay abandoned for several centuries, concealed by a dense overgrowth of vegetation. To this day, the reason for the existence of this "lost city" remains

uncertain, although many theories have been proposed. Some think it was the last refuge of the Incas near the end of the Spanish conquest. Others believe this site was the Inca gateway to the riches of Amazonia far below; still others postulate that it was a scenic “escape” for a whimsical Incan ruler.

Following our mid-day tour, we’ll have a late buffet lunch at the excellent Sanctuary Lodge restaurant. After lunch and a little birding around the ruins site, we’ll take a bus back down to Aguas Calientes and walk the short distance to the Machu Picchu Pueblo Hotel, where we’ll check into our rooms and familiarize ourselves with the grounds and beautiful setting. There will be time to return to the ruins when fewer tourists are scaling the site for those who would like. Night in Aguas Calientes.

Day 4. Machu Picchu. We’ll have today to enjoy Machu Picchu and the exciting birding on the hotel grounds and along the tracks (in the Mandor Valley). For those who would like to spend an entire morning exploring and photographing the ruins, a time when only a relatively few visitors will be present, we can arrange for an early bus back up the mountain at an additional expense (please let our office know if you wish to spend another morning at the site). But early morning is also the best time for birding the cloudforested chasm along the river below the ruins, so the best time for a morning in the ruins may be Day 5.

Walking along the railroad tracks or the paths along the slopes, we’ll watch for Andean Cock-of-the-rock, which displays and nests along the tracks and often feeds on the hotel grounds. Other species present include Andean Guan, Mitred Parakeet, Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot, White-tipped Swift, Green-and-white Hummingbird, Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Booted Racket-tail (here with fawn-colored “boots”), Long-tailed Sylph, Collared (Gould’s) Inca, White-bellied Woodstar, Andean Motmot, Streaked Xenops, Variable Antshrike, Masked Fruiteater, Sclater’s, Mottle-cheeked, and Ashy-headed tyrannulets, Barred Becard, Andean and White-eared solitaires, Pale-legged and Russet-crowned warblers, Silver-backed, Golden-naped, Saffron-crowned, Blue-necked, and Rust-and-yellow tanagers, Oleaginous Hemispingus, Chestnut-capped and Tricolored brush-finches, Olivaceous Siskin, and Dusky-green Oropendola. With luck we could see a Fasciated Tiger-Heron along the river. Our lovely hotel grounds themselves provide some of the nicest birding to be had at Machu Picchu, even though they are located on a slope, making birding them something of an up-and-down affair. One evening—or perhaps early morning—we’ll try for Lyre-tailed Nightjar. Night in Aguas Calientes.



Stripe-headed Antpitta is one of the specialties we will seek at Abra Malaga. Photo by participant Frank Chen.

Day 5. Machu Picchu; train to Ollantaytambo. After another wonderful morning of birding the area (perhaps returning to the ruins for those who would like)—and after checking out of our rooms (leaving our luggage in storage)—we’ll have lunch and then board the afternoon train for Ollantaytambo, where we’ll transfer our gear to the hotel. Depending on our time of arrival, we may have a chance to bird the grounds a bit before having dinner. Night in Ollantaytambo.

Days 6-8. Abra Malaga. As moisture-laden air from Amazonia rises against the ridges, it loses its moisture as cloud or mist, supporting one of the highest cloudforests in the world (with orchid-clad trees at 12,000 feet), on the “wet side” of Abra Malaga. The buildup of clouds from the east creates an ever-changing drama of swirling fog and montane sunlight at the pass, sometimes culminating in the breathtaking exposure of jagged, snow-capped Veronica—close and in full sun. From Malaga Pass the rolling puna grasslands and bogs (where llama and alpaca are shepherded by Indians in traditional dress) spill down the rain-shadow slopes to the high-temperate shrub zone of the “dry side.” Distant stands of *Polylepis* seem to hang on protected slopes, surrounded by grass. From here the U-shaped glacial valley falls far away below, through natural shrub and cultivated fields (originally terraced by the Inca), toward the ruins of Ollantaytambo and the Urubamba River. Of special interest in preparing for these days is the paper by Parker &

O’Neill (1980) listed in our Tour References and of course *Birds of Peru* (Princeton, 2007), making preparation a joy!

On our last morning those who wish to visit the high *Polylepis* above Abra Malaga will be in for a treat. By now everyone should be acclimated for the walk and those wishing to should be able to make it. It will be a dramatic finish to

our tour, with good possibilities for White-browed Tit-Spinetail, Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant, Stripe-headed Antpitta, Puna Tapaculo, and Giant Conebill. We have seen Royal Cinclodes here, but it is not a strong possibility, as the main territory in the area requires a longer hike, of which many 'lowlander' visitors are not capable. Those who do not want to walk at this elevation may elect to enjoy a rest in the hotel or take advantage of the fascinating ruins and colorful market right in Ollantaytambo.

During our three days in the Abra Malaga area, we'll sample each of these habitats from our base at Ollantaytambo. Even though we'll leave very early on two of the three mornings, a delicious hot breakfast is available for all who like to start the day off with a meal, no matter how early. While the changeable weather makes birding here tricky, the geography tends to ensure that some zone is always birdable. You will never forget this place once you've experienced it. It's truly grand.

In the late afternoon of Day 8, we'll pass back through some beautiful, rolling highlands on our return to Cusco, with a stop just off the highway to Laguna Huaypo, where an impressive concentration of waterfowl and some other species is possible. Cusco was once the capital of the vast Inca Empire. Modified dramatically after conquest by the Spanish, Cusco's buildings are a remarkable blend of Spanish Colonial architecture and astonishingly precise Inca stonework. Tomorrow, as we transfer to the airport, we'll see traditional mortarless rock walls, made of huge stones and boulders fitted together with amazing accuracy, now acting as the foundations for beautiful Spanish-built cathedrals and town houses. First two nights in Ollantaytambo; last night in Cusco.

Day 9. Cusco to Lima. We have requested booking on a post-noon flight to Lima in hopes that there will be some early morning time for seeing a bit of Cusco on your own in the light of day. (However, if flight changes conspire against us—and this is beyond our control—our time for getting acquainted with the city may be reduced or eliminated.) We will then proceed to the airport, check in for our flight, have lunch, and fly back to Lima, where we'll check into our rooms and have dinner at the Costa del Sol. Most folks will probably have international flights that depart late this evening and arrive in the US tomorrow morning. Night in Lima or on an airplane homeward bound.

Day 10. Arrival home. Que les vayan bien!

About Your Guide

Jesse Fagan (a.k.a. the Motmot or just "Mot") has been passionate about birds since his teens, when he had an encounter with a flying Pileated Woodpecker. He has birded throughout the United States, including spending seven years in Texas, and since 1995 has been birding and for a time living in northern Central America. He is currently in the final stages of completing a field guide to the region (which will include the countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Belize), due to be published in 2014. In addition, Mot has birded in or led tours to Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, France, Morocco, Uganda, and Madagascar. He also enjoys leading many of the Field Guides tours in the Caribbean. He likes to think he can bird anywhere at any time and still show you the birds, but most importantly, a good time.

Jesse holds a B.S. and an M.S. in mathematics from Texas Tech University. He is currently living in Lima, Peru.

*"I have to say, **Jesse Fagan** is a great guide, very knowledgeable of the birds of the region and is always concerned that the participants get the best birding experience, be it novice or experienced birders." J. P., Machu Picchu & Abra Malaga, Peru*

You may visit <http://fieldguides.com/guides> for Jesse's complete tour schedule; just click on his photo.

Financial Information

FEE: \$4250 from Lima

DEPOSIT: \$400 per person

FINAL PAYMENT DUE: March 9, 2017 (I) April 5, 2017 (II)

SINGLE SUPPLEMENT (Optional): \$750

LIMIT: 9

Other Things You Need to Know

TOUR MANAGER: The manager for this tour is Karen Turner. Karen will be happy to assist you in preparing for the tour. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call her!

A NOTE ON ALTITUDE: About half the trip will be at or above 10,000 feet and we will reach elevations in excess of 14,000 feet. Elevations at Machu Picchu are considerably lower—6,400-8,500 feet. We will move about deliberately at the high elevations.

DOCUMENTS: A passport valid for six months beyond the date of your return is necessary for US citizens to enter Peru. We recommend that your passport be valid for at least 6 months beyond the dates of your visit, as regulations vary from country to country, and are subject to change. You will be issued a tourist card by the airline on which you travel into Peru.

If you are not a US citizen, please check with the Peruvian consulate nearest you for entry requirements. Information about consulates and entry requirements is generally available online or you can contact us and we will be happy to look this up for you. Passports should have an adequate number of blank pages for the entire journey. Some countries require a blank page for their stamp and as a precaution it is best to have one blank page per country you will visit or transit.

AIR ARRANGEMENTS: Field Guides is a full service travel agency and your tour manager will be happy to assist you with flights to join this tour. Field Guides does not charge a service fee for these services to clients booking a tour. However, we understand that tech-savvy clients often prefer to shop online or that you may wish to use mileage to purchase tickets. Regardless of which method you choose, your tour manager will be happy to provide assistance regarding ticket prices and schedules, along with rental cars and extra hotel nights as needed.

Please be sure to check with your tour manager prior to purchasing your ticket to make sure the flights you have chosen will work well with the tour itinerary and that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate. Once purchased, most airline tickets are non-refundable and carry a penalty to change. Field Guides cannot be responsible for these fees.

Also, it is imperative that we receive a copy of your comprehensive flight itinerary—including any and all flights not covered in the tour fee—so that we may track you in the event of missed connections, delays, or other mishaps.

LUGGAGE: Please be aware that many airlines have recently modified their luggage policies and are charging additional fees for checked bags. Updates could easily occur before your departure, so you may wish to contact your airline to verify the policy. Additional charges for bags on any flights, whether these are covered by the tour fee or not, will be the client's responsibility. For this tour we request participants travel with a medium duffel or suitcase and a single carry-on. In addition, you will want to pack a smaller travel bag for two-days' worth of clothes for our time at Aguas Calientes.

TOUR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS: The tour fee is \$4250 for one person in double occupancy from Lima. It includes all lodging from Day 1 through Day 9, all meals from breakfast on Day 2 through dinner on Day 9, the flights within Peru (Lima/Cusco/Lima), all ground transportation, entrance fees (for *one* visit to the ruins), and the guide services of the tour leader(s). Tipping at group meals and for drivers, porters, and local guides is included in your tour fee and will be handled for the group by your Field Guides leader(s). However, if you would like to recognize your Field Guides leader(s) or any local guide(s) for exceptional service, it is entirely appropriate to tip. We emphasize that such tips are optional and not expected.

The above fee does not include your airfare to and from Peru, airport taxes, visa fees, any checked or carry-on baggage charges imposed by the airlines, any alcoholic beverages, optional tips to local drivers, phone calls, laundry, or other items of a personal nature.

The **single supplement** for the tour is \$750. If you do not have a roommate but wish to share, we will try to pair you with a roommate from the tour; but if none is available, you will be billed for the single supplement. Our tour fees are based on double occupancy; one-half the cost of a double room is priced into the tour fee. The single supplement is calculated by taking the actual cost of a single room and subtracting one-half the cost of a double room (plus any applicable taxes).

TOUR REGISTRATION: To register for this tour, complete the Registration/Release and Indemnity form and return it with a **deposit of \$400** per person. If registering by phone, a deposit must be received within fourteen days, or the space will be released. **Full payment** of the tour fee is due 120 days prior to departure, or **by March 9, 2017 (I) and April 5, 2017 (II). We will bill you for the final payment at either 120 days or when the tour has reached sufficient subscription to operate, whichever date comes later.** Since the cost of your trip insurance and airline tickets is generally non-refundable, please do not finalize these purchases until you have received final billing for the tour or have been advised that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate by your tour manager.

SMOKING: Almost all of our clients prefer a smoke-free environment. If you smoke, please be sensitive to the group and refrain from smoking at meals, in vehicles, and in proximity to the group on trails and elsewhere.

CANCELLATION POLICY: Refund of deposit and payment, less \$100 handling fee, will be made if cancellation is received up to 120 days before departure. If cancellation occurs between 119 and 70 days before the departure date, 50% of the tour fee is refundable. Thereafter, all deposits and payments are not refundable.

This policy only applies to payments made to Field Guides for tour (and any services included in those fees). Airline tickets not included in the tour fee and purchased separately often carry penalties for cancellation or change, or are sometimes totally non-refundable. Additionally, if you take out trip insurance the cost of the insurance is not refundable so it is best to purchase the policy just prior to making full payment for the tour or at the time you purchase airline tickets, depending upon the airlines restrictions.

The right is reserved to cancel any tour prior to departure, in which case full refund will constitute full settlement to the passenger. The right is reserved to substitute in case of emergency another guide for the original one.

TRIP CANCELLATION & MEDICAL EMERGENCY INSURANCE: We strongly recommend you consider purchasing trip cancellation (including medical emergency) insurance to cover your investment in case of injury or illness to you or your family prior to or during a trip. Because we must remit early (and substantial) tour deposits to our suppliers, we cannot offer any refund when cancellation occurs within 70 days of departure, and only a partial refund from 70 to 119 days prior to departure (see CANCELLATION POLICY). In addition, the Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and if it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation. US medical insurance plans seldom cover health costs incurred outside the United States unless supplemental coverage is purchased. Furthermore, US Medicare and Medicaid programs do not provide payment for medical services outside the United States.

When making a decision regarding health insurance, Americans should consider that many foreign doctors and hospitals require payment in cash prior to providing service and that a medical evacuation to the United States may cost well in excess of \$50,000. Uninsured travelers who require medical care overseas often face extreme difficulties. When consulting with your insurer prior to your trip, please ascertain whether payment will be made to the overseas healthcare provider or whether you will be reimbursed later for expenses that you incur.

US citizens will receive from us a brochure regarding optional tour cancellation/emergency medical insurance. Our agent, CSA, will insure for trip cancellation and interruption, medical coverage, travel delay, baggage loss and delay, 24-hour accident protection, and emergency medical transportation. If you purchase the insurance when making final payment for the tour, and cover all non-refundable parts of the trip (including any non-refundable flights), pre-existing conditions are covered. The CSA brochure includes a contact number; you may also purchase your CSA policy on-line by visiting our website at www.fieldguides.com/travelinsurance.htm and clicking the link to CSA. Please note, once the insurance is purchased it is non-refundable, so please check with your tour manager prior to making the purchase to assure the tour will operate as scheduled. Citizens of other countries are urged to consult their insurance broker.

RESPONSIBILITY: For and in consideration of the opportunity to participate in the tour, each tour participant and each parent or legal guardian of a tour participant who is under 18 agrees to release, indemnify, and hold harmless Field Guides Incorporated, its agents, servants, employees, shareholders, officers, directors, attorneys, and contractors as more fully set forth in the Release and Indemnity Agreement on the reverse side of the registration form. Field Guides Incorporated acts only as an agent for the passenger in regard to travel, whether by railroad, motorcar, motorcoach, boat, airplane, or other means, and assumes no liability for injury, damage, loss, accident, delay, or irregularity caused by defect in such vehicles or for any reason whatsoever, including the acts, defaults, or bankruptcies of any company or person engaged in conveying the passenger or in carrying out the arrangements of the tour. Field Guides Incorporated accepts no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delay or changes in air or other services, sickness, weather, strike, war, quarantine, or other causes. The tour participant shall bear all such losses and expenses. Field

Guides Incorporated reserves the right to substitute hotels of similar category for those indicated and to make any changes in the itinerary where deemed necessary or caused by changes in air schedules. Field Guides Incorporated reserves the right to decline to accept or to retain any person as a member of any tour. Baggage is at owner's risk entirely.

Participants should be in good health and should consult a physician before undertaking a tour. If you have questions about the physical requirements of a tour, please contact our office for further information. Participants should prepare for the tour by reading the detailed itinerary, the information bulletin, and other pertinent matter provided by Field Guides. Each participant is responsible for bringing appropriate clothing and equipment as recommended in our bulletins.

THE RECEIPT OF YOUR TOUR DEPOSIT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE CONSENT TO THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. EACH TOUR PARTICIPANT AND EACH PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN OF A TOUR PARTICIPANT WHO IS UNDER 18 SHALL SIGN AND DELIVER THE RELEASE AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION.

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