



PRINCIPAL ATTRACTIONS

PRIVATE SERVICES– IN SPANISH, ENGLISH OR OTHER LANGUAGES; SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY

INTRODUCTION

The department of Lambayeque is located on the coastal plain and combines arid zones, rich valleys, and dry forests. Chiclayo, bordered by fertile valleys and very close to the ocean, is the capital of the department and the commercial nexus among the three Peruvian regions: coast, highland, and jungle.

This territory was the cradle of the Mochicas, who lived there between the first and fourth centuries A.D., which makes Lambayeque one of the most interesting archeological destinations in the country. It was in 1987 that the famous royal tombs of Sipán were discovered, the burial remains of an important Mochican ruler. Besides the Sipán archeological site, you can visit the modern Royal Tombs of Sipán Museum that contains the most extraordinary gold pieces found in the excavations. Likewise, it is worth a visit to the Brunning Museum, located in the province of Lambayeque, and to the Sicán Museum, located in the province of Ferreñafe.

Túcume is another archeological site of unique beauty. There, you will see more than twenty adobe pyramids, all approximately forty meters high, that belong to the Lambayeque culture and which are nestled in an area full of wildlife and abundant vegetation. Another must see in Lambayeque is the Chaparrí Ecological Reserve, located in the district of Chongoyape. Here, the dry forests and the biodiversity they shelter are preserved.

ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPLEX OF THE HUACA RAJADA – SEÑOR DE SIPÁN (LORD OF SIPAN)

35 km / 22 miles southeast of Chiclayo (45 minutes by car)

It is located at the borders of what once was the Pomalca plantation. There, in 1987, a tomb of a Mochican ruler, later named the Lord of Sipan, was discovered with intact vestiges. The findings allowed experts to learn about the burial rituals of a Mochican sovereign who was buried with a warrior, a priest, two women, a boy, a dog, a llama, and a guardian with both feet amputated. The burial paraphernalia included numerous items of gold and silver jewelry inlaid with turquoise and lapis lazuli. The pre-Inca construction, or huaca, is formed by a burial platform and two truncated adobe pyramids that also belonged to the Mochican culture (first – fourth centuries A.D.).

Informes y reservas

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PIMENTEL BEACH RESORT

11 km / 7 miles west of Chiclayo (15 minutes by car)

This modern beach resort is a good place to surf. You can also observe fishermen who still make use of the ancestral rafts, “caballitos de totora” (little horses of totora reeds), traditionally used on the north coast of Peru since the pre-Colombian era.

MUSEO NACIONAL SICÁN (NATIONAL SICAN MUSEUM)

Avenida Batán Grande on the highway to Pitipo, 18 km / 11 miles north of Chiclayo (30 minutes by car)

Visiting hours: Tues. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

Sican or House of the Moon is a museum that gathers objects from the research lead by the archeologist Izumi Shimada, director of the Sican Archeological Project (1978), for more than two decades. The exhibition compiles the artifacts found in the site digs of Batán Grande and demonstrates how they were used or fabricated. The intention is to model different aspects linked to the Sican culture through the representation of the details of domestic life, the manufacturing processes, or production work. The rooms represent excavated tombs and exhibit the burial paraphernalia discovered there. The museum also offers detailed information on the excavation process and site preservation, as well as the chronology, development, trade networks, economic activities, burial patterns, and cosmology of the Sican or Lambayeque cultures.

MUSEO NACIONAL TUMBAS REALES DE SIPÁN (ROYAL TOMBS OF SIPAN NATIONAL MUSEUM)

City of Lambayeque. Avenida Juan Pablo Vizcardo y Guzmán.

Visiting hours: Tues. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M.

This modern architectural building houses the collection of archeological objects of gold, silver, and copper found in the tomb of the Lord of Sipan. The museum is directed by the archeologist Watler Alva, manager and director of the project, who was also the discoverer of the tomb in the archeological zone of the Huaca Rajada in the town of Sipan.

Among the many important pieces are earrings, ceremonial scepters, medallions, a heavy circular gold ingot, nose rings, gold necklaces in the shape of peanuts, a gold chin and cheek mask, gold back flap, and gold disks worn around the neck.

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MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO NACIONAL BRUNING (BRUNING NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM)

City of Lambayeque. Avenida Huamachuco, block 8.

Visiting hours: Mon. – Sun. 9:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M. including holidays

Here, a collection of archeological objects gathered by the German ethnographer Enrique Bruning is displayed. The four floors of the museum show ceramic, textile, stone and wood worked artifacts. Taken together, they demonstrate the vigorous artistic and technological character of the regional cultures of the past 5000 years. The “Sala de Oro” (Gold Room) of this museum is an exhibition of the priceless historic treasure of the pre-Colombian America.

TUCUME ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPLEX

1 km / 0,6 miles from the town of Tucume (10 minutes by car) or 33 km / 21 miles north of Chiclayo (20 minutes by car).

Visiting hours: Mon. – Sun. 8:00A.M.–4:30P.M. (except Christmas).

According to the legend, it was built in the year 700 A.D. and was founded by Calac, descendent of Naymlap. Tucume, or Valle de las Pirámides (Valley of the Pyramids), is made up of twenty-six pyramids, the most impressive ones being the Huaca del Pueblo, La Raya, El Sol, and Las Estacas. Besides of archeology richness, other programs are offered such as testing of the local cuisine, shamanistic experiences, traditional medicine, and cultural exchange. Tucume stands out for its level of community involvement in the preservation of its natural and cultural heritage.

Fuente: Promperu. La información contenida en este documento es una enumeración de atractivos y servicios a disposición del viajero en toda la región. Para su actualización, PromPerú se ha servido de fuentes oficiales de información como: Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), Instituto Nacional de Cultura (INC), Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), Servicio Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología del Perú (SENAMHI) y la Dirección Regional de Comercio Exterior y Turismo.

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CHICLAYO

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