



The Colca Canyon in Peru.

In the southern hemisphere of our planet is the longest mountain range, the Andes, which stretch almost 9,000 kilometers across the South American continent. In the Peruvian part of this mountain range is the Colca Canyon. It is 3,269 meters or 1,200 meters deep, depending on whether you measure from the highest mountain peak near the canyon to the Río Colca or from the edge of the canyon, making it the third deepest canyon our beautiful earth has to offer.

Rock paintings and caves that once housed the so-called "colcas", containers for storing grain, testify to the past of the Collagua culture; the original inhabitants of the region. The upper slopes of the canyon are often structured by human hands into terraces, many of them several hundred years old, which are also used by the present inhabitants. These terrace structures gave the Andes mountain range its name.

But this flight adventure through the Colca Canyon will not be the end of it, because there is still a real high altitude flight that will take you over the Andes to Lake Titicaca. This lake is the highest navigable body of water in the world and is also considered the birthplace of the Inca culture.

Enjoy the adventure flight through the Colca Canyon and discovering other sights.

Koschi

Flight Tips:

There is a GPS course that can be obtained.

The weather is freely selectable. Live weather is preset.

Use ATC if you like.

The HUD in the interior view can be turned off in the settings.

No. of Legs: 4

Total distance: 331 nm

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LEGS

LEG 1: SPVR - LS01

Departure: Vitor Airport (SPVR)
Destination: Landing Site LS01 (LS01)
Distance: 37,3 nm



ELPE-El Pedregal



Distance:	20,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	20,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	16,5 nm
True Course:	282°
Magnetic Course:	288°

In the absence of airfields near the Colca Valley, a route must first be overcome to reach the valley. The airport of Vitor, in the district of La Joya is a good starting point for this.

After takeoff, let the autopilot work and fly in a westerly direction towards the town of El Pedregal. It is the capital of the district of Majes. Closely surrounding it are other towns that are barely distinguishable from El Pedregal. Various irrigation projects have created several farms here that produce much needed food, mainly quinoa, potatoes and corn. Due to the many mountain ranges, the country is poor in agricultural land, but this is urgently needed to feed the population.

LS01-Landing Site LS01

Distance:	16,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	37,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	275°
Magnetic Course:	281°

Follow the GPS course to the west and enter the valley of the Río Camaná. In its upper course it is called Río Colca and in its middle course it is called Río Majes. The cactus species *Armatocereus riomajensis* has its origin in this area.

The landing site where you will land is fictitious and does not exist in reality. If you want to dare the adventurous flight through the Colca Canyon again, you can start from here without having to make the long flight from Vitor airport again.

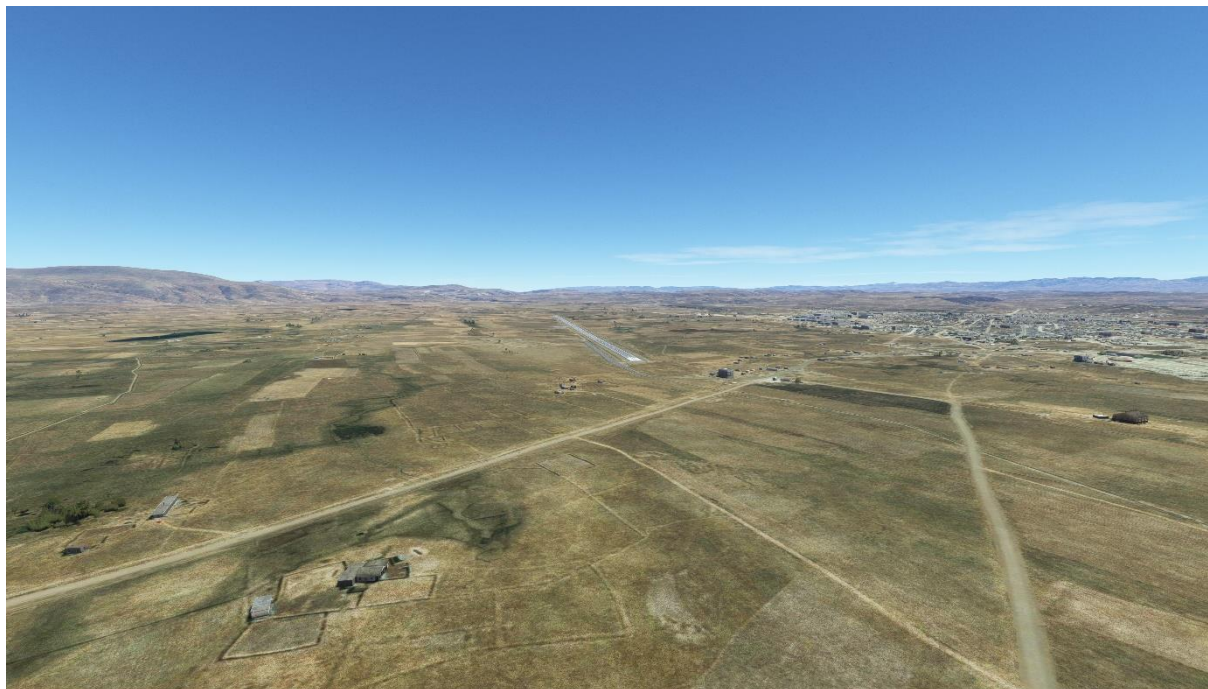
Have a safe landing.

LEG 2: LS01 - SPIY

Departure: Landing Site LS01 (LS01)

Destination: Yauri (SPIY)

Distance: 134,4 nm

**R106-Route 106**

Distance:	29,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	29,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	105,4 nm
True Course:	3°
Magnetic Course:	9°

After takeoff, you should disregard the GPS course and steer manually. Now follow the river north and climb to 5,000 feet. The HUD will show you where the next waypoint is. The river is accompanied by a road that turns northwest at the next waypoint and the river, now called Río Colca, makes a bend to the east.

Once you have reached the waypoint, the canyon proper begins, the kingdom of the fabled condor. With a wingspan of up to 3.5 meters, it is the largest flying bird in the world, which majestically circles in this canyon.

If you are athletically inclined, try to traverse the canyon at an altitude of less than 500 feet above ground until you reach the next waypoint.

CRCO-Cruz del Cóndor

Distance:	34,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	63,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	70,6 nm
True Course:	64°
Magnetic Course:	69°

The Cross of the Condor is a popular vantage point to observe the king of the air. But also wild alpacas and pumas can be sighted here, if you are lucky. Directly on the other side of the canyon, northeast of it, is the viewpoint of the Chimpa Fortress. It is the highest point in the canyon and offers a fantastic view of the valley 1,200 meters below.

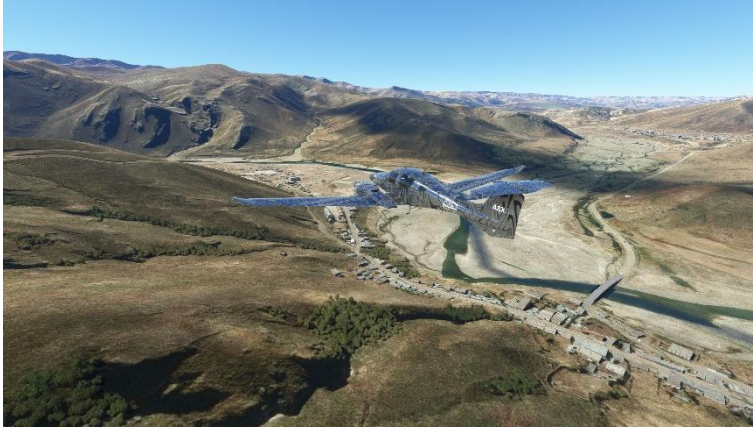
Start climbing to 17,000 feet once you reach the waypoint, continuing to follow the Río Colca.

YANQ-Yanque

Distance:	14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	78,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	56,0 nm
True Course:	103°
Magnetic Course:	109°

Where the river makes a bend to the north is the municipality of Yanque. Even though Peru is not yet sufficiently developed for tourism, there are some hotels here that tourists like to visit in order to explore this wonderful landscape. Another attraction are the thermal springs that are located on the outskirts of the village.

Continue flying along the Río Colca until you have reached enough altitude to switch on the autopilot again and follow the GPS course.

SIBA-Sibayo Rumillacta

Distance:	15,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	93,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	40,9 nm
True Course:	50°
Magnetic Course:	56°

Continuing along the river, to Sibayo, the "stone village" located in one of the deepest canyons in the world and in the wilderness of the Andes, and rarely a traveler gets lost in this place. Here, traditional Andean life takes place, such as raising llamas, cultivating the land, and embroidering cloth, among other activities.

The GPS course you are following now leaves the Río Colca and sets course for our next landing site, the Yauri airfield.

SPIY-Yauri

Distance:	40,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	134,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	2°
Magnetic Course:	9°

Yauri Airport is an extreme altitude (12,800 feet) airport serving Espinar Province in the Cusco region. Yauri is the capital of Espinar Province in south-central Peru. It is home to about 29,000 people, most of whom work in the region's copper mines. In Inca times, it was a populated center with round chullpa buildings. Although not developed for tourism, reconstructions of Inca-style buildings can be seen here.

West of the city flows the mountain river Apurimac, a headwaters of the Amazon.

Have a safe landing here.

LEG 3: SPIY - SPJL

Departure: Yauri (SPIY)
Destination: Manco Capac Intl (SPJL)
Distance: 84,3 nm

**R124-Route 124**

Distance:	30,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	30,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	53,4 nm
True Course:	111°
Magnetic Course:	117°

After takeoff, gain altitude and climb to 18,000 feet. To avoid flying over the very high mountains, follow the course of Route 3S until you reach an intersection with Route 124. Follow the GPS course or the course of the road.

While you are climbing, you can see the large Tintaya copper mine to your right, which stands out from the rest of the mountains because of its color.

SPJL-Manco Capac Intl

Distance:	53,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	123°
Magnetic Course:	130°

The next destination on the journey to Lake Titicaca is Manco Capac International Airport. Follow the GPS course or route 124 through valleys and mountain passes. After landing, you will already be close to the lake, which you can see on the approach.

The Aeropuerto Inca Manco Cápac Internacional is the commercial airport of the Peruvian city of Juliaca. Currently, the airport is served by Avianca and LAN Perú. Both airlines serve routes to Lima and Cuzco.

Juliaca is the largest city and the capital of the San Román province within the Puno region. The city is nationally known for its textile products, and therefore also bears the name Ciudad Calcetera ("City of Knitters"). Tourists come mainly for the inexpensive textile goods. Otherwise, it is an industrial town without any attractions worth mentioning. The only real attraction for tourists is the carnival, which is celebrated here in a particularly colorful and hearty manner.

LEG 4: SPJL - SLCC

Departure: Manco Capac Intl (SPJL)

Destination: Copacabana (SLCC)

Distance: 75,2 nm

**ISTA-Isla Taquile**

Distance:	32,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	32,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	42,5 nm
True Course:	124°
Magnetic Course:	131°

Start from the airport and follow the GPS course to the island of Taquile or Intika in Quechua, the language of the Incas.

Its inhabitants organize themselves completely autonomously. There are no police and tourism is strictly regulated on this idyllic island. On two mountain peaks there are ruins that probably date back to the Tiwanaka culture around 800 AD. Taquile was one of the last areas of Peru to be conquered by the Spanish. Believed to be uninhabited, the island in the breathtaking scenery was sold to a certain nobleman named Taquile (the exact name has been passed down differently), which is where Intika got its Spanish name.

There are no hotel facilities on the island. The approximately 40,000 tourists per year are accommodated in private homes. The locals live from fishing and terrace farming. The fields are mainly used to grow potatoes.

No police? No really! The Taquileños live according to the ancient Inca commandments "Ama suwa, ama llulla, ama gilla", "Don't steal, don't lie, don't be lazy"; and successfully organize themselves.

SLCC-Copacabana

Distance:	42,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	75,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	127°
Magnetic Course:	135°

The trip started in Peru and will end at an airport in Bolivia. Continue to follow the GPS course to Copacabana airport. Since it is surrounded by mountains on 3 sides, you can only land on runway 06. Have a safe landing here as well.

Copacabana is reminiscent of the famous district of Rio de Janeiro, but is located in Bolivia and is probably the most interesting town on Lake Titicaca. The picturesque town at 3,818 meters is located not far from the Peruvian border on the Copacabana Peninsula. The city with its crescent-shaped bay looks back on more than 3,000 years of history - the Incas had already settled here and built their cult sites on Lake Titicaca - they are the oldest cult sites of the Incas that have been found so far. Therefore, it is assumed that the origin of the Inca culture is located here. Therefore, one of the absolute highlights is to visit the two sacred Inca islands Isla del Sol (Island of the Sun) and Isla de la Luna (Island of the Moon), which can be found not far from the Copacabana peninsula.

I hope this trip was exciting and fun for you.

All the best for your future endeavors, Koschi.