



Vikinka Travel SAC



Worth knowing about
Peru



Peru facts

 Language

Quechua and Spanish

 Capital city

Lima

 Inhabitants

30.4 million

 Religion

Roman Catholicism

 Currency

Sol

 Area

1.285.216 km²

Here you can read a variety of practical information related to travel to Peru

Time difference

The time difference between Denmark and Peru varies depending on whether Denmark has summer or winter time:

Summer time -7 hours Winter time -6 hours

Transport in Peru

Bus

Buses in Peru do not have quite the same standard that is known from Europe, but we make sure to get a good one standard on the buses we use.

Took

On train journeys, we will, as far as possible, travel in the best possible class. There can be a big difference in the train standard in Peru. In general, do not expect the great luxury, but train travel is always an experience!

Fly

On our round trips in Peru, we often fly the longer distances with domestic flights. Where this is the case, the Danish tour guide will inform the travel participants about the practicalities of check-in at the airport and flight time. on that stretch.

Price level in Peru

A good meal is available for around DKK 60. When buying supplementary drinks m.m. will extra 80-150 DKK per. day per person be advisable. Such an amount can cover beverages, postcards, stamps, ice cream and gratuity, but bring extra if you plan to buy things to take home.

Tip

In Peru, gratuity is common practice in the tourism industry. It is normal to be a traveler pays tips to bus drivers, local guides,

hotel piccoloer, at restaurants etc.

For the average traveler, it can be difficult to know how much each individual should have. But with one to two dollars, you get far! In practice, it can be arranged that the tour guide collects the money for the entire trip and makes sure that the right people get the right amounts. It should be emphasized that although gratuity is normal, it is of course voluntary to pay. As mentioned, it is common practice.

Bars, cafes and nightclubs as well as restaurants on

hotels will often put 10-15% in "service charge" on top of the given prices. This will be stated on the bill, but beyond

it is the common custom to put an additional 5% of the total bill in gratuity to the waiter.

Currency and credit cards

The Peruvian currency is called nuevo sol (PEN) and is found in both coins and banknotes. Be aware that many of the banknotes and coins are similar. The best currency to bring is US dollars that can be exchanged for sun anywhere. The tour guide is happy to help you find suitable exchange points. MasterCard, Visa, Diners and American Express can be used as payment cards at most major hotels and in certain stores. MasterCard and Visa can be used as debit cards for cash in most cities (not in the rainforest) at ATMs that only pay out sun.

The price of sun is relatively stable. 100 DKK = 47 PEN (as of August 2015), and sun can not be bought in Denmark. In Peru, currency exchange can be made at the airport, banks, exchange offices and at most hotels. Remember to count the money carefully. It is a good idea to have an appropriate amount of small bills to pay for taxi, local merchants and meals.

Electricity

Like Denmark, Peru has 220 volts. Usually it is flat plugs, but sometimes there can be different types. It is therefore advisable to bring an adapter set with many options.

Telephone and internet

The international country code for Peru is +51. It is expensive to call home from Peru, check if necessary. with your own mobile telecommunications company on coverage and pricing for calls from Peru.

Internet cafes are now available in most cities, but it is our experience that it can be difficult to find time to visit such places, except on holidays or after the program. Most hotels in Peru have internet service, but the connection is not always as fast as at home.

Drinking water and hygiene

In Peru, hygiene is at a somewhat lower level than in Western Europe. However, hotels and larger restaurants have modern / western toilet facilities. In public toilets and in rural areas, the standard may appear more primitive with a lack of toilet paper and the like. Bring your own toilet paper or a pack of wet wipes,

and possibly hand disinfection gel (available at Danish pharmacies, among others). Then the need for water is not so urgent.

It is not safe to drink tap water in Peru. Buy bottled water instead.

Etiquette

Peruvians are generally very open and welcome tourists with a smile. It is not up to the Peruvians to correct people, and they assume that you as a guest have familiarized yourself with how to behave.

Although locals are generally used to many tourists, local customs and usage are expected to be respected. Most important of all is nature conservation. Often, the areas we visit are totally protected, and the preservation of these areas has the highest priority with the authorities and the local population. Therefore, always follow the instructions of the tour guide and local guides.

Smoking

During all flight, train and bus transportation there is no smoking. Likewise, most restaurants and hotels will have smoking bans. Therefore, check the latest smoking rules in Peru with the tour guide.

Passport and visa Peru

Read about passports and visas when traveling to Peru here.

Your passport must be valid for at least six months from the date of return in Peru. A visa to Peru is not required for stays of less than 90 days if you are a Danish citizen.

If you are not a Danish citizen, you must investigate which rules apply to you. It is your responsibility to make sure you have the correct travel documents when you meet at the airport.

Peru Climate and Weather

Get an overview of the weather in Peru in the table below. You can also read more about Peru's climate

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Lima												
Daytime temperature	26	27	26	25	22	20	19	19	19	20	22	24
Night temperature	19	20	20	18	16	16	15	15	15	16	17	18
Rain (mm)	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Cuzco (Machu Pichu)												
Daytime temperature	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	21	21	19
Night temperature	7	7	6	5	3	0	0	2	4	6	6	6
Rain (mm)	145	134	107	43	9	2	4	9	22	39	72	123

Source: DMI

Peru can pattern three different climatic zones associated with the country's three geographical regions. At the coast, the summers (from December to April) are dry and warm with 25–35 °, while the winters are cooler. In the mountains, the temperature drops as one moves higher up. In the summer months you can expect 20–25 ° in the valleys and somewhat cooler at night. The rainy season runs from December to February and most often falls as short, heavy showers. The jungle in Eastern Peru always has warm and humid weather with the highest probability of dry weather between April and October. Peru is a frequent victim of the rumbling of the continental plates and, in addition to volcanic eruptions, experiences several hundred small earthquakes a day and sometimes severe earthquakes.

Vaccination Peru

Below you will find an overview of the vaccinations recommended for travel to Per

Vaccinations

Short trip, under 3 weeks, to tourist areas: hepatitis A –diphtheria / tetanus –yellow fever
Travel over 3 weeks, in addition typhus –evt. hepatitis B
Longer stays, in addition: hepatitis B –evt. rabies (dog madness) – tuberculosis

Altitude sickness

When you stay at an altitude of more than 2,500 meters, there is a risk that you will develop altitude sickness. To avoid altitude sickness, it is important never to ascend more than 4–500 meters a day. Also drink plenty of fluids and ensure acclimatization before going higher up.

The symptoms of altitude sickness are headaches, dizziness and shortness of breath, and if you have persistent or increasing symptoms, you should immediately make sure to get down to a lower altitude.

Yellow fever

Yellow fever vaccination certificate is required by travelers coming from a yellow fever area. A yellow fever vaccine previously had to be renewed every 10 years. It has now been changed so that a vaccine makes you immune to yellow fever all your life.

Some elderly people tend to have severe side effects from the yellow fever vaccine. Therefore, many doctors are wary of vaccinating the elderly. If for this reason you do not want to be vaccinated against yellow fever, you can have your doctor or the clinic where you are vaccinated write in your vaccination card that you have not been vaccinated against yellow fever for medical reasons. This is accepted by the immigration authorities.

Malaria

There is basically malaria throughout Peru for stays under 1,500 meters, especially in the Amazon region. One must be very careful with the prevention of mosquito bites, use mosquito spray with DEET or AUTAN and use impregnated mosquito nets or stay in air-conditioned hotels. The malaria mosquito only stings after dark.

Dengue fever

There is dengue fever throughout Peru, including in the cities. There is no vaccine or medicine that can be taken prophylactically. Care must be taken to protect yourself from mosquitoes with mosquito spray with DEET or AUTAN. The dengue mosquito most often stings just around sunrise and sunset.