Hatunrumiyoc - Twelve-Angle Stone. Cusco
Plaza the Armas - the main square of Cusco
Sacsayhuamána is a walled complex near the old city of Cusco.
Sacsayhuamána. Dr. Maerz explains the polishing effect of the glaciers
Tipon is one of the royal gardens of Wiracocha. It is made up of twelve terraces flanked by perfectly polished stonewalls and enormous agricultural terraces, canals, and decorative waterfalls.
Tipon. Inka built canals to bring the water from mountains to supply irrigation of the agricultural terraces
Piquillacta is a large Wari (pre-Inka) archeological site, 20km east of Cusco
Dr. Maerz: “This is rock!”

Piquillacta. The Wari used stucco inside of the houses
Textile factory. Only old-fashioned technology and natural materials are used to manufacture textile goods (hand-made carpets, cloth, etc.)
Consequences of the flood in early 2010: a few thousands houses are demolished
Pisac. Dr. Anderson explains the bridge collapsed during the flood and being reconstructed
Ollantaytambo was the royal estate of the Inka Emperor Pachacuti who conquered the region, built the town and a ceremonial center.
Consequences of the flood in early 2010: landslide with a part of the road and damaged pavement
Urubamba. Salt mines: about 5,000 are producing salt
Machu Picchu (The Lost City of the Incas) - An estate for the Inca emperor Pachacuti
Machu Picchu. View from Wayna Picchu (8,920 ft above sea level)
Urubamba River. View from Wayna Picchu