



## *Andean Mountain Hop*

### Jauja to Jorge Chavez Intl

---

An adventurous VFR flight from Jauja airport to Lima's Jorge Chávez airport. Fly over some of the most picturesque locations in the Peruvian Andes.

You'll be able to admire the breathtaking landscapes created by the succession of valleys and mountains. The flight also includes several challenges for pilots, such as crossing narrow canyons and maintaining the correct altitude to avoid the surrounding high mountains. In short, a flight designed specifically for your versatile Grand Caravan companion that will give you an unforgettable experience.

- **No. of Legs:** 1
- **Total distance:** 110 nm

visit our website at [www.fs2000.org](http://www.fs2000.org) for more missions!

## Legs

### Leg 1: SPJJ - SPJC

Departure: Jauja (SPJJ)

Destination: Jorge Chavez Intl (SPJC)

Distance: 110,2 nm



#### POI1-Pachacayo

Distance: 14,1 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 14,1 nm

Dist. to Dest.: 96,1 nm

True Course: 273°

Magnetic Course: 277°

After takeoff, turn to the left. Fly over the small town of Jauja and you will see the small Laguna de Chocon reservoir on your right and the Mantano River runoff on your left.

Pachacayo is a district in the province of Huarochirí that is very interesting historically, culturally, and naturalistically. The Pachacayo region was inhabited by various pre-Columbian cultures, including the Huari, Chancay, and Inca.

During the Spanish conquest, the area was conquered by Francisco Pizarro in 1533. Later, it was colonized by the Spanish, who built numerous churches and chapels in the region. Today, Pachacayo is a mainly agricultural town, producing corn, potatoes, beans and other crops. The region is also known for its natural beauty, including the Mantaro River and surrounding mountains. Numerous hiking trails wind through the area, giving visitors the opportunity to enjoy the scenic views.

### POI2-Huari

Distance: 10,5 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 24,6 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 85,6 nm  
True Course: 317°  
Magnetic Course: 321°

At Pachacayo, head northwest and follow the course of the Mantano River. Continue climbing to 17,000 feet.

Huari is located in the Ancash region of the Peruvian Andes. The city was an important cultural and political center of the Huari civilization, which flourished between the 6th and 12th centuries AD. The Huari civilization was a highly organized society that developed distinctive architecture, art, and religion, and ruled a vast empire that stretched from northern Peru to central Argentina.

Today, Huari is a relatively small city, but it still has some notable historical monuments. One of these is the church of San Francisco de Asís, built in the 17th century, which features Baroque-style frescoes and sculptures. The city also has an archaeological museum that houses artifacts from the Huari civilization and other pre-Columbian cultures that inhabited the region. In addition, the city of Huari is famous for its carnival, which takes place every year in January or February. During the 'Carnaval de Huari', residents dress up in colorful costumes and dance through the streets in celebration. It ends on Mardi Gras with the celebration of the 'Quema del Ño Carnavalón,' which is a large puppet representing the carnival. The Huari festival is considered one of the most important in Peru, and is often associated with the celebration of Andean culture and the blending of indigenous and Spanish traditions.

### POI3-San Cristóbal

Distance: 14,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 38,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 71,4 nm  
True Course: 246°  
Magnetic Course: 250°

At Huari, follow Route 102 southwest, toward San Cristóbal.

San Cristóbal has an ancient history dating back to pre-Columbian times. During the Spanish colonial period, the city was an important center of agricultural and mining production.

Today, San Cristóbal's economy is based mainly on agriculture and cattle ranching. The area surrounding the city is characterized by beautiful mountain landscapes, with valleys, canyons, and rivers

### POI4-Tamboraque

Distance: 12,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 51,2 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 59,0 nm  
True Course: 253°  
Magnetic Course: 256°

As you pass San Cristobal, go straight ahead. Fly over Laguna Pomacocha reservoir and after the intersection with Route 120 you are in sight of Tamboraque

Tamboraque is a district in the province of Huarochirí. It is located on the Cordillera de la Costa and therefore its territory is predominantly mountainous. It has been an important mining center since



Inca times, mining zinc, lead, and silver. During Spanish colonization, a small town was founded in the district, which housed a military garrison. In the 18th century, Tamboraque contributed significantly to the colony's economy. Today, Tamboraque remains an important mining center and also has a strong agricultural tradition.

#### POI5-Matucana

Distance:	7,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	58,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	51,4 nm
True Course:	251°
Magnetic Course:	254°

Go straight ahead, following with your eyes the road 22 that winds to your right and reach Matucana.

Matucana is located in the Rímac River valley about 65 kilometers east of Lima. It is an important commercial and agricultural center, known for its fruit and vegetable production, especially its delicious figs. The Matucana area has a long history dating back to the pre-Columbian era, with traces of human settlement dating back more than 5,000 years. During the Spanish colonial period, Matucana became an important center of wool and cotton production due to the presence of important textile industries.

#### POI6-Surco

Distance:	4,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	63,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	47,1 nm
True Course:	234°
Magnetic Course:	237°

Continue following Route 22, pass the village Huariquiña, in whose vicinity is the Cascada Velo, then fly over Surco. Now we leave the mountains behind and you can begin your descent.

Surco is located in the eastern part of Lima. It is bounded on the north by the district of Santiago de Surco, on the east by the district of Chaclacayo, on the south by the Lurín River, and on the west by the district of Ate. Its location outside the historic center of Lima makes it a relatively recent area of development, with many new residential and commercial neighborhoods.

The Surco area has been inhabited since pre-Columbian times, and the original name of the place was 'Huarochirí,' meaning 'river of youth' in Quechua, the language spoken by the Incas. After the Spanish conquest of Peru in the 16th century, the area became an agricultural estate, and in the 19th century the town of Surco was founded. Today, Surco is a developed and modern area with a wide range of stores, restaurants, shopping centers, parks, and tourist attractions.

**POI7-Cocachacra**

Distance: 6,2 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 69,4 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 40,9 nm  
True Course: 254°  
Magnetic Course: 257°

At Surco, continue southwest along Route 22. Slip into the canyon and fly over Puente Carrion, a spectacular railway bridge in the Peruvian Andes.

**POI8-Ricardo Palma**

Distance: 7,0 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 76,3 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 33,9 nm  
True Course: 264°  
Magnetic Course: 267°

Route 22 guides us to the Ricardo Palma district. The district, created in 1988, is named after the famous Peruvian writer Ricardo Palma, author of 'The Peruvian Traditions' (Las tradiciones peruanas), a series of stories that tell the history of Peru from pre-Columbian times to the 19th century. It is located along the Panamericana Sur road, making it an important transit center for travelers moving between Lima and cities in Peru's southern region, such as Huancayo and Cusco.

**POI9-Ate**

Distance: 14,4 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 90,7 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 19,5 nm  
True Course: 248°  
Magnetic Course: 251°

Continue to keep road 22 in sight. We are in the pre periphery of Lima and housing density is beginning to increase. Reach the suburban Ate neighborhood.

Ate is a district located in the eastern suburbs of Lima, about 13 kilometers from the capital's historic center. It was formed in 1965 and was the first district in Lima to be created outside the original city limits. Ate is primarily a residential area, however, in recent years the area has also developed commercially and industrially, hosting a number of businesses and shopping centers.

Among the places of interest in Ate is the Huachipa Zoological Park, which offers a variety of recreational activities. The park is also home to an artificial lake. Overall, Ate is a dynamic and growing neighborhood, with a strategic location to downtown Lima and a variety of attractions that make it an attractive destination for tourists and Lima residents.

**POI10-Playa Redondo - Lima**

Distance: 11,1 nm  
Dist. from Dept.: 101,8 nm  
Dist. to Dest.: 8,4 nm  
True Course: 229°  
Magnetic Course: 232°

Before ending our excursion, fly over the city of Lima and head to Playa Redondo, one of the most beautiful beaches in the capital.

Lima is the capital and largest city in Peru. It was founded on January 18, 1535 by Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro with the name 'La Ciudad de los Reyes' (The City of Kings), as it was founded during the festival of the Three Kings. Throughout its history, Lima has suffered many earthquakes and gone through several periods of prosperity and decadence. Today, the city is the financial, cultural and commercial center of Peru, as well as the center of one of the largest metropolitan areas in Latin America.

The city is famous for its Spanish colonial architecture, which can be seen in the city's historic center, declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1988. Some of the most important places to visit in Lima include the Plaza Mayor, the Lima Cathedral, the Government Palace, the San Francisco Convent, and the National Museum of Archaeology, Anthropology and History of Peru. Lima is also famous for its cuisine, which combines indigenous, Spanish, African and Asian influences. Some of Peru's most famous dishes include ceviche, lomo saltado, aji de gallina, and pollo a la brasa. Last but not least, Lima is also an important economic center of Peru, with a very active commercial port and several manufacturing industries. It is home to several universities, including the National Major University of San Marcos and the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru.

#### SPJC-Jorge Chavez Intl



Distance:	8,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	110,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	324°
Magnetic Course:	326°

Turn right and prepare to land at Jorge Chavez Airport.