



PROJECT REPORT
MACHUPICCHU NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK VOLUNTEER TRIP
November 10 – 19, 2022

Executive Summary



ConservationVIP® Volunteers at Machu Picchu

Conservation Volunteers International Program (ConservationVIP®) organized and led a volunteer trip to Machupicchu National Archaeological Park in November 2022 in collaboration with Peru's Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Environment (National Service for Protected Area Management, SERNANP). The project was authorized by Anthropologist Mildred Fernandez Palomino, Director of the Decentralized Directorate of Culture Cusco - Ministry of Culture, and by Ernesto Escalante Valencia, Ministry of Environment (National Service for Protected Area Management, SERNANP)

The projects were discussed with archeologist Zenobio Valencia Garcia, Director of Conservation Area of Machupicchu National Archaeological Park, archeologist Julio

Cordoba, Chief of Visitor and Tourist Services, park biologist Sr. Julio Ochoa Estrada, and his staff Wilber Huillca and Alejandro Silva.

Seven volunteers, including Trip Leaders John Hollinrake and Milagros Flores-Roman of ConservationVIP®, and Licenciado Santiago Carrasco Bellota, performed volunteer work related to the following projects: The primary jobs for the ConservationVIP® volunteers during the November 2022 trip involved removing non-native grass and other plants in the Machu Picchu National Archaeological Park. Specifically, during the first three days volunteers worked removing non-native grasses at Llaqta of Machupicchu, areas of: urban sector quarry I, Intipunku and 50 steps, occidental terraces. The last day was dedicated to work at the site of the Manuel Chávez Ballón Museum wall on the side of the parking, and at the road from the site museum to the Hiram Bingham Road.

By removing non-native grasses of: pasto gordura (*Melinis minutiflora*), cuchicara (*Pseudoelephantopus spiralis* Asteraceae) from multiple locations within the National Archaeological Park, ConservationVIP® volunteers provided an important service to the Ministry of Culture and SERNANP and contributed to the preservation of the natural and cultural environment. *Melinis minutiflora* is particularly adapted to grow quickly in disturbed soils and in areas recently burned by wildfires. The officials at the Machu Picchu National Archaeological Park, and biologist Julio Ochoa Estrada in particular, want to eradicate this invasive species before it can completely replace native species.

The fourth day of work at the Manuel Chávez Ballón Museum included clearing “falso kion” or false ginger. This is an invasive species that the group pulled out by the root and placed in bags. Additionally, volunteers assisted the Park Rangers cleaning an Inca wall in front of the museum of invasive plants that threatened damaging the wall. The area covered measured 500 meters in length x 2 meters wide.

Volunteers contributed 154 hours over a four-day period to remove pasto gordura (*Melinis minutiflora*), cuchicara (*Pseudoelephantopus spiralis* Asteraceae), and false kion, from the citadel terraces and the Museum Manuel Ballon area. The volunteers pulled and collected 36 large sacks of non-native vegetation, under the direct supervision of park biologist Sr. Julio Ochoa, and his staff Wilber Huillca Huillca and Safety and Rescue Staff Alejandro Silva.





Volunteers removing non-native vegetation from Machupicchu Citadel at terraces under the quarries area



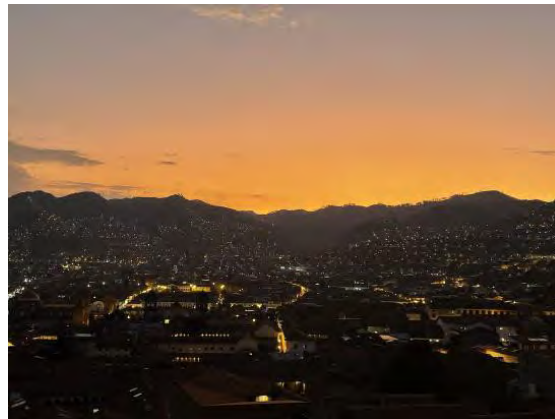
Trip leaders will provide this report to anthropologist Zenobio Valencia Garcia, Director of the Machupicchu National Archaeological Park, and Ernesto Escalante Valencia, Ministry of Environment (National Service for Protected Area Management, SERNANP).

Detailed Trip Report

We begin in Cusco, the capital of the Inca Civilization” Volunteers met the Trip Leaders John Hollinrake and Dra. Milagros Flores-Roman, and Licenciado Santiago Carrasco Bellota at our hotel in the early afternoon for orientation and a guided tour of the Cuzco Cathedral. In the evening, the volunteers enjoyed the fine dining of a traditional Peruvian dinner at the Restaurant Incanto while enjoying the camaraderie of the volunteer group. The group spent the next one and one-half days acclimatizing and learning about the complex and storied culture of Peru as well enjoyed free time to rest or explore on their own, while acclimatizing to the 11,200-foot elevation.



Volunteers visiting the Cusco Cathedral and enjoying the spectacular sunset



On November 11, volunteers visited several important sites including the Cuzco Regional Museum, the Qorikancha, and the ancient Inka citadel of Sacsayhuaman for educational purposes to understand the complexity of the Spanish and Inka cultures. In the evening volunteers enjoyed dining at the Restaurant Inkagrill.



Volunteers at the Inka Citadel of Sacsayhuaman



On November 12, en route to Machupicchu, the volunteers stopped at the town of Chinchero at an elevation of 13,500 ft., an indigenous village and former palace of Emperor Topa Inca Yupanqui. There they visited the Inca terraces and remains, a Huaca (Inca shrine), and experienced a short section of the Inca Trail. They visited a weaving cooperative where they learned about traditional Andean weaving techniques and had an opportunity to purchase weavings directly from the weavers before heading to Ollantaytambo to catch the train to Machu Picchu Pueblo (Aguas Calientes). Upon arrival, the volunteers checked-in to the hotel before dinner at the Restaurant Toto's.



Volunteers at the weaving cooperative center at Chinchero



Volunteers visiting the Huacas and town of Chinchero



On November 13, the volunteers used their entrance tickets to visit Machu Picchu where they were guided by Lic. Santiago Carrasco Bellota about the Inca culture, and preservation issues related to increased visitation as they toured the Sacred City. The volunteers returned that evening to Aguas Calientes and enjoyed a relaxing dinner with traditional Peruvian Music at the Restaurant Mapacho.



Panoramic view of the Machupicchu Citadel with Apus (sacred mountains) in the background



Left: Inka Citadel of Machupicchu Urban Sector, Right: Volunteers at the Llaqta of Machu Picchu



Volunteers entering Gate of Machupicchu Citadel



Temple of the Condor

Archaeological Site Volunteer Project Description

The primary job for the ConservationVIP® volunteers during the November 2022 trip was to continue to reinforce ConservationVIP's long-term commitment to working with the Ministry of Culture and SERNANP to aid in protecting the cultural and environmental resources of the Machupicchu Sanctuary.

The biologist for the Sanctuary, Sr. Julio Ochoa Estrada again requested that the volunteers remove an invasive species of grass, *Melinis minutiflora*, continuing the project which was last performed by ConservationVIP® volunteers in May 2022 . This grass is a native of Africa and has begun to out-compete native species of plants.

Melinis minutiflora is particularly adapted to grow quickly in disturbed soils and in areas recently burned by wildfires. The grass itself becomes a significant fire hazard once it cures. The officials at the Machu Picchu Sanctuary, and biologist Julio Ochoa Estrada in particular, want to eradicate this invasive species before it can completely replace native species.

On November 14, volunteers commenced working on the terraces of the Llaqta (Citadel), one of the most spectacular landscapes in the world. The area designated for

removal of the “pasto gordura” located at the Quarry of the urban sector I subsector “F”, consisting of terraces, each one lower than the other descending to a cliff that drops approximately 1000 ft. down to the Urubamba River. The volunteers worked alongside the sanctuary staff, who provided guidance and who ensured that safe working conditions were observed by all. Removal of the “pasto gordura” must be performed by hand, to protect the Inca ruins from damage by mechanical means, and to ensure the root system is destroyed. The use of herbicides in the Machu Picchu Sanctuary is prohibited as the Sanctuary is a UNESCO World Heritage site, and the home to many rare and endangered flora and fauna. A total of nine bags of “pasto gordura” were removed and destroyed by the park staff. At the end of the day, back in Aguas Calientes, the Volunteers enjoyed a relaxing dinner with traditional live Peruvian Music Restaurant Toto’s.



Volunteers working at the Quarries of Machu Pichu

On November 15, the day began with rain and cold mist covering the Citadel of Machu Pichu along the Inca trail to Intipunku, offering us a wonderfully different visual experience of Machupicchu. Work was diverted from our original work area to the Intipunku fifty steps area. Along the way it became a delight in the eyes of the volunteers enjoyed impressive views of the cliff and experienced of walking on a path framed by ancient stones full of so much history, not to forget the cave we had to get shelter due to the non-stop rain. Two bags of “pasto gordura” were removed and destroyed by the park staff. Volunteers enjoyed at the Ayaska Restaurant.

The challenging weather did not stop the enthusiasm of the volunteers who, with smiles on their faces, enjoyed working along the cliffs of the Intipunku area.



On November 16, the group of volunteers from Conservation Volunteers International Program worked at the occidental terraces of the Llaqta of Machu Pichu (Citadel of Machu Pichu). Work consisted of grass control in the several platforms. A total of 16 bags of invasive species were removed and destroyed by the park staff.



On November 17, the volunteers worked in the area of the Manuel Chávez Ballón Site Museum. Prior to commencing the work on the museum grounds, the volunteer group was invited to visit the Machu Picchu Sanctuary Museo Manuel Chávez Ballón and was then provided a guided tour of the Botanical Garden by Biologist Julio Ochoa Estrada. Work consisted of removal of vegetation from the Inka wall in the area adjacent to the Manuel Chávez Ballón Site Museum. A total of nine bags of non-native vegetation were removed. After an intensive day of work, the volunteers celebrated their work achievement and said goodbye to Machu Pichu with an elegant farewell dinner at the Inkaterra Restaurant.

During the four days of work, the volunteers collected a total of 36 sacks of pasto gordura non-native vegetation from different areas, including quarries, terraces, platforms, slopes, and Inka walls within the citadel and Museum and Botanical Garden of Machupicchu for a total of area covered of 12,960 square feet.



On November 18, volunteers departed Aguas Calientes by train back to Ollantaytambo where after a stroll through the spectacular ancient Inka city of cobbled streets, water channels and fountains, we arrived at the Ollanta Military Fortress and strategic military zone in defense of the Inca Empire, where the legend of the impossible love of the young warrior, Ollantay, in love with Cusi-Coyllur, daughter of the Inca Pachacútec, was born.



After Ollantaytambo, the group returned by bus to Cusco for a final farewell group meal and celebration of a successful trip at the Restaurant Calle del Medio. On November 19, the Machu Picchu Volunteer Trip ended with breakfast.



ConservationVIP® volunteers Rock!

**Having worked in an area of so much meaning is the reason behind this program.
Until we meet again!**

Acknowledgments

Conservation Volunteers International Program acknowledges and thanks the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Environment (National Service for Protected Area Management, SERNANP), and the community of Machu Picchu Pueblo for the privilege of volunteering in Peru. We particularly thank biologist Julio Ochoa Estrada, and his staff, Wilber Huillca Huillca and Alejandro Silva, who spent much of the time working shoulder-to-shoulder with the volunteers. Conservation Volunteers International Program wishes to further acknowledge the support and guidance offered by Director of the Machupicchu National Archaeological Park Zenobio Valencia Garcia, and archeologist Julio Cordoba, with whom ConservationVIP® looks forward to continuing to work with to expand the scope of assistance that ConservationVIP® can offer to this unique cultural and environmental site

Special thanks to Licenciado Santiago Carrasco Bellota, who provided excellent interpretive and environmental information. His work with the Peruvian ministries prior to our arrival was critical in obtaining the necessary permits to carry out our work at the Sanctuary.

Last, but not least, ConservationVIP® thanks our hardworking November 2022 Machu Picchu volunteers for their efforts to help conserve Machu Picchu for future generations.

John Hollinrake and Milagros Flores-Román, Trip Leaders
Conservation Volunteers International Program