

Bolivia

Travel to Bolivia where amazement, wonder, and once-in-a-lifetime moments await you with Central Holidays! Come explore the world's highest lake – Lake Titicaca – believed by the Incas to be the birthplace of civilization. Embark on a spectacular Bolivia vacation tour to climb the Inca “Grand Stairs” and taste water of the Sacred Fountain on Lake Titicaca’s Sun Island. Journey on to Moon Island and see the Inca Sun Virgins Temple “ĪñakUyu.” Experience the awe- inspiring and surreal views of the world’s largest salt flats in Bolivia’s Uyuni. A trip to Bolovia with Central Holidays will take you to explore this enchanting land that is home to South America’s largest percentage of indigenous people. Here, the old-world culture is still very much alive and woven into everyday life. Enjoy abundant opportunities to see handmade art and colorful crafts in open air markets bustling with the country’s warm and welcoming people. Make sure you take the time to tempt your palate too with diverse local specialties for a true flavor of Bolivia.



AREA
424164 SQ MI



CURRENCY
Boliviano



LANGUAGE
Spanish



THE BEST TIME TO VISIT BOLIVIA

Bolivia can be visited year-round. May to October is the dry season and ideal for sightseeing, trekking, and classic highlights like Salar de Uyuni, Lake Titicaca, and La Paz, with clear skies but cold nights. November to April is the rainy (green) season, offering lush landscapes, fewer crowds, vibrant festivals, and the famous Uyuni mirror effect from January to March. Overall, dry season is best for comfort and ease, while rainy season rewards travelers with unique scenery and cultural experiences.



BOLIVIAN CUISINE

Characterized by its regional diversity, with mountainous western regions favoring spices, grains, and hearty stews, while the lowlands incorporate more tropical ingredients like fruits, vegetables, fish, and yuca. Key staples include corn, potatoes, and quinoa, with common dishes featuring beef, chicken, and eggs, often served with spicy pepper sauce.



CERRO RICO

It's a mountain near Potosí, Bolivia, famous for its historical silver and later tin and zinc deposits, which financed the Spanish Empire and made Potosí a major city. Now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

TRADITIONAL ATTIRE OF BOLIVIA

Traditional Bolivian dress reflects the country's strong Indigenous heritage and regional diversity. The most iconic outfit is worn by Aymara and Quechua women, especially the cholitas, featuring the pollera (a wide, layered skirt), embroidered blouse, shawl (manta or aguayo), and the distinctive bowler hat, now a symbol of pride and identity. In the Altiplano, men often wear ponchos, woven hats, and sandals, while in the Andean valleys' colorful skirts, shawls, and handwoven textiles dominate. In the Amazon and lowland regions, traditional dress is lighter and made from natural fibers, often decorated with feathers, seeds, and body paint for ceremonies. These garments are still widely worn during daily life, festivals, and dances like the Diablada, Morenada, and Caporales, making traditional dress a living part of Bolivian culture.

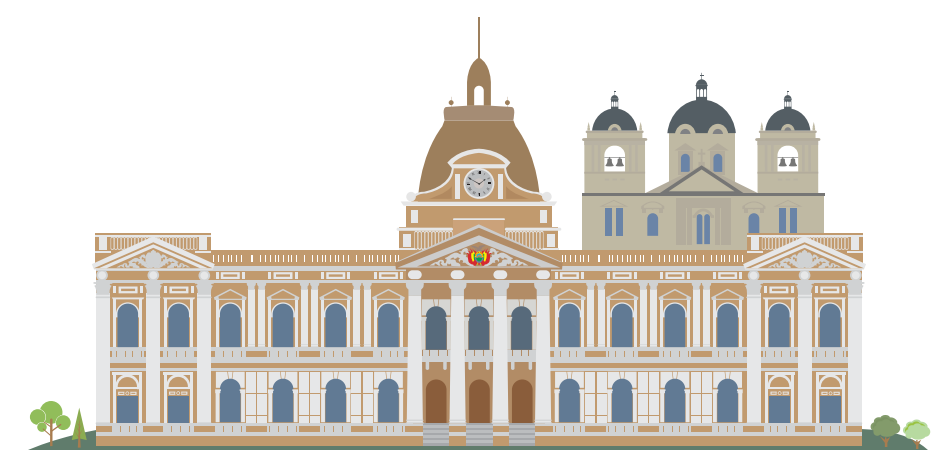


SUCRE

Is the constitutional and judicial capital.

CAPITAL OF BOLIVIA

Bolivia is one of four countries in the world with an unusual number of capitals. Bolivia has two capitals: Sucre and La Paz.



LA PAZ

La Paz is the administrative and executive capital, also the seat of the government, where the president resides.



LAKE TITICACA

It's a large freshwater lake that straddles the border between Bolivia and Peru, making it one of Bolivia's most famous attractions. It is the highest navigable lake in the world, known for its breathtaking scenery, cultural significance, and relevance to Inca mythology, which considers the lake the birthplace of the world.



LAGUNA COLORADA

It's a shallow, reddish salt lake in Bolivia's Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Reserve. Its striking red color is caused by mineral sediments and red algae, which also attract several species of flamingos, making it a significant breeding ground for them.



SALAR DE UYUNI

It's the world's largest salt flat, and it's located in the Andes region of Bolivia. known for its surreal, vast white landscape that becomes a giant mirror during the wet season.



THE RUINS OF TIWANAKU

The ancient ruins of Tiwanaku are one of the most important archaeological sites in Bolivia, located near Lake Titicaca. The ruins are of particular importance as this ancient civilization predates the Inca Empire and shows the engineering and architectural feats of Bolivia's early Indigenous people.

BOLIVIA'S ORURO CARNIVAL

The Oruro Carnival in Bolivia is a UNESCO-recognized cultural and religious festival blending pre-Columbian traditions with Catholic elements, primarily held in the six days leading up to Ash Wednesday.

