Bogotá D.C.
BOGOTÁ
Capital of the Republic of Colombia

FOUNDED
August 6, 1538 by Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada

LANGUAGE
Spanish

CURRENCY
Colombian peso

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
14 ºC (38°F)

POPULATION
8 million inhabitants approximately
1. Usaquén
2. Chapinero
3. Santa Fe
4. San Cristobal
5. Usme
6. Tunjuelito
7. Bosa
8. Kennedy
9. Fontibón
10. Engativá
11. Suba
12. Barrios Unidos
13. Teusaquillo
14. Mártires
15. Antonio Nariño
16. Punte Aranda
17. La Candelaria
18. Rafael Uribe Uribe
19. Ciudad Bolívar
20. Sumapaz
The eastern hills, where Monserrate and Guadalupe are located, are the mains points.

Nomenclature

- The carreras (CR-KR) run parallel to the hills, in a north-south direction, and their numbering increases from east to west.
- The calle (CL) are perpendicular to the hills, run east-west and their numbering increases from south to north.
- The transversal streets (TR) follow the direction of the races.
- The diagonals (DG) follow the direction of the streets.
- The avenues are called avenida carrera (AK) when they are a big race and avenida calle (AC) when they correspond to a street.
Bogota’s international airport is called El Dorado, and its name evokes the indigenous legend of the golden man in the lagoon of Guatavita, a municipality near the Colombian capital. It is the third largest airport in Latin America and the most modern in the country.

More information: https://eldorado.aero/
02. How to get around?
The cab service in Bogota is extensive and relatively low-cost. They are easily recognizable by their yellow color. It is not recommended, for safety reasons, to take cabs on the street, especially at night. It is recommended to use applications such as:

- Cabify
- Smart Taxi
- T-Driver
- Taxis Libres

You can also use Uber in the city. DIDI is not recommended.

Bicycle

Currently, Bogota has a bicycle rental service, which you can access by downloading the Tembici application. Payment can be made by credit or debit card.


Public transportation

Bogota has an Integrated Public Transport System, SITP. It comprises the Transmilenio system, identified by its red color, and the SITP, which is blue. The fare for these systems costs $US 0.80. To access the system, you must first purchase the Tu Llave card.

More information: [https://www.transmilenio.gov.co/](https://www.transmilenio.gov.co/)

Driving restrictions (Pico y Placa)

This is a mandatory measure implemented in Bogotá to improve mobility. It operates from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. from Monday to Friday and restricts the circulation of private cars depending on their license plate number. It is suggested to check official channels to be informed.

[https://www.movilidadbogota.gov.co/web/abece_del_pico_y_placa](https://www.movilidadbogota.gov.co/web/abece_del_pico_y_placa)
06. What to do in Bogota?
Places of interest:

**In the city**

Bogota is a city full of history, culture and traditions. It has colonial sites, museums, theaters, parks and outdoor spaces, among others. Some suggested places of interest are:

- Plaza de Bolívar and Nariño Palace
- Monserrate
- La Candelaria neighborhood
- Planetarium - Planetario Distrital
- Gold Museum - Museo del Oro
- Casa de la Moneda Museum
- Quinta de Bolívar Museum
- Bogotá Museum of Modern Art – MAMBO
- National Museum
- Botanical Garden
- Ugly Betty’s House
- 93rd Street Park – Parque de la 93
- Simón Bolívar Park
- Usaquén

**In surrounding municipalities**

Near Bogota there are some destinations of natural, cultural and recreational importance:

- The Salt Cathedral in Zipaquira
- Choachi Hot Springs
- Guatavita Lagoon
Gastronomic and nightlife areas in Bogota

Locations with the greatest gastronomic offer in the city:

Usaquén:
- Historical wealth
- Colombian and international restaurants
- Traditional houses from the colonial era

Chapinero:
- Zone G
- Quinta Camacho neighborhood
- Zone T

Santa Fe:
- La Macarena neighborhood (Downtown)
- Gastronomic and architectural richness of the city

La Candelaria:
- Gastronomic wealth
- Historical sites
- Traditional houses
- Cultural richness

For more information, visit the following link:
https://bogota.gov.co/mi-ciudad/cultura-recreacion-y-deporte/zonas-gastronomicas-de-bogota
06. Where to stay?
# Hotels near Javeriana University

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hotel Name</th>
<th>Website Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suites Studio 40</td>
<td><a href="https://www.booking.com/hotel/co/suites-studio-40.es.html">https://www.booking.com/hotel/co/suites-studio-40.es.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floralia Casa Boutique</td>
<td><a href="https://floraliacasaboutique.com/">https://floraliacasaboutique.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Centro Internacional</td>
<td><a href="https://centro-internacional.bogotahotelsweb.com/es/">https://centro-internacional.bogotahotelsweb.com/es/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Ibis Museo Nacional</td>
<td><a href="https://qrcd.org/59t9">https://qrcd.org/59t9</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel Bogota Astral SAS</td>
<td><a href="https://astral.hotels-bogota.com/es/">https://astral.hotels-bogota.com/es/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis budget Bogota Marly</td>
<td><a href="https://qrcd.org/59do">https://qrcd.org/59do</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAB Hotel</td>
<td><a href="https://habhotel.co/">https://habhotel.co/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTELAR Suites Jones Hotel</td>
<td><a href="https://qrcd.org/59dv">https://qrcd.org/59dv</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For mobility reasons, we recommend staying between Calle 72 and Calle 26, and between Carrera 1 and Carrera 30.
The Pontifica Universidad Javeriana is located in the Chapinero district. On Carrera Séptima # 40-62 (Cra. 7 # 40-62) The main access roads are Carrera Séptima (one of the most important in the city), Calle 45, Calle 39, Carrera 13 and Avenida Caracas.