

PISAC

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF PISAC WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CITADELS AND RELIGIOUS CENTERS OF THE INCA EMPIRE. THE ENTIRE AREA OF THIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK HAS AN AREA OF 9,063 HECTARES. IT IS MADE UP OF TEMPLES, SQUARES, NEIGHBORHOODS, PLATFORMS, TERRACES, MAJOR AND MINOR AREAS.

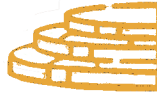
PISAC IS LOCATED IN THE SACRED VALLEY OF THE INCAS, IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES, ON THE URUBAMBA RIVER BANK, ABOUT 33 KM/22.5 MI FROM CUSCO.



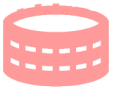
ARCHITECTURE



GROUP OF LARGE-SCALE WALLS WHOSE FUNCTION WAS TO ENTER THE ENCLOSURE IN THE EASTERN PART OF PISAC. IT HAS FIVE DOORS OR ENTRANCES WHERE THE 'AMARU PUNKU' STANDS OUT, A QUECHUA WORD THAT MEANS 'DOOR OF THE SNAKE'.



BUILT IN THE 15TH CENTURY



THE COLCAS WERE CIRCULAR BUILDINGS WHERE VARIOUS FOOD PRODUCTS SUCH AS POTATOES, GOOSE, QUINOA, THEY ARE SCATTERED IN ROWS OF SIX DEPOSITS OF SIMILAR DIMENSIONS. THE COLCAS EXISTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE VAST EMPIRE OF THE INCAS, ESPECIALLY ON THE INCA ROAD ROUTES (QHAPAC NAN).



THE INTIHUATANA IS A POLISHED STONE STRUCTURE ON SEVERAL LEVELS THAT SERVED AS A SUN DIAL TO PREDICT THE SEASONS AND PERIODS OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING. THE UPPER TABLE-SHAPED.



THE BASES OF SEVERAL INCA SUSPENSION BRIDGES IN PISAC ARE LOCATED ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE ENCLOSURE. THESE BRIDGES WERE MADE OF WILD STRAW AND WERE WIDELY USED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.



IN THE UPPER PART OF THE MOUNTAIN A GROUP OF OUTSTANDING TOWERS CAN BE SEEN. THESE PROTECTED THE ENCLOSURE FROM POSSIBLE INVASIONS. THE ABUNDANCE OF THESE CONSTRUCTIONS, PISAC WAS ALSO KNOWN AS THE 'CITY OF TOWERS'.

DID YOU KNOW?

THE QUECHUA WORD INTIHUATANA, CONVERTED INTO SPANISH, MEANS "SUN CLOCK" AND IT IS LOCATED AT THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN.

