



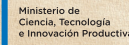
**In this site you can:**  
 Visit the museum · Participate in guided tours  
 Tour the site and learn about its history  
 Go up the ceremonial hills · Take photos  
 Discover the flora and fauna



**We ask you to abstain from:**  
 Throwing garbage · Cutting flowers and plants  
 Lighting fires · Walking outside the trails  
 Entering with pets or any type of vehicle  
 Remaining on the site after closing hours



Diseños: www.fabricadecolca.com  
 Ilustraciones: Julia y Pablo  
 Traducción: Argen Ortiz



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## Collca

Structure to preserve food

The collcas or qolqas were **deposits used to store** surplus of food and other products. Generally, collcas with a circular shape were used to store corn and those with a quadrangular shape were destined to stock potatoes. Collcas' walls were built with **rocks or adobe** and **ceilings were made of straws** (Ichu). Special windows and floors favored thermal insulation and ventilation to preserve foods.



8



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## Aukaipata

Great intramural square

It is a large central square, surrounded by thick stonewalls, which like in many other Inca cities, **represented the foundations for the organization of the Inca settlement pattern**. This public place, as well as its surrounding buildings, exhibits a particular structuring of space meant for festive practices that supported the political scheme of the State.





1

## Mortars

### *Grinding to the rites*

El Shincal de Quimivil has **multiple mortars**. These are structures where large amounts of carob, corn, bean and potato, among other products, were grinded together to prepare **beverages** and **foods** used in **ritual ceremonies**.

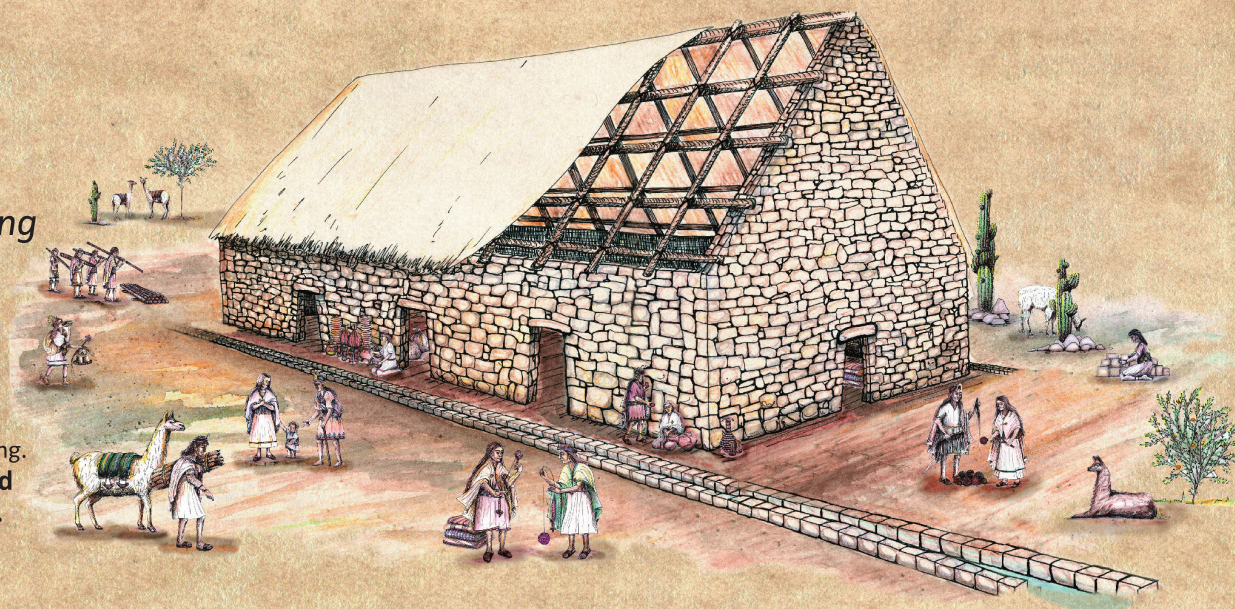


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## Kallanka

### *Great storage or administrative building*

It is a building that fulfilled **multiple functions**: accommodation, workshop, storage, location for festivals, and meeting room for political and administrative decision-making. **The use of the kallanka could be permanent or occasional.**



2

## Kancha

### *Housing and space for meetings*

This was a **group of buildings** surrounded by a rectangular perimeter and with a **central courtyard**. Around the latter, there were a group of **houses**. Part of the housing was destined to permanent residents, who were responsible for maintaining the site, whereas the rest of the buildings were meant for rulers and high society.

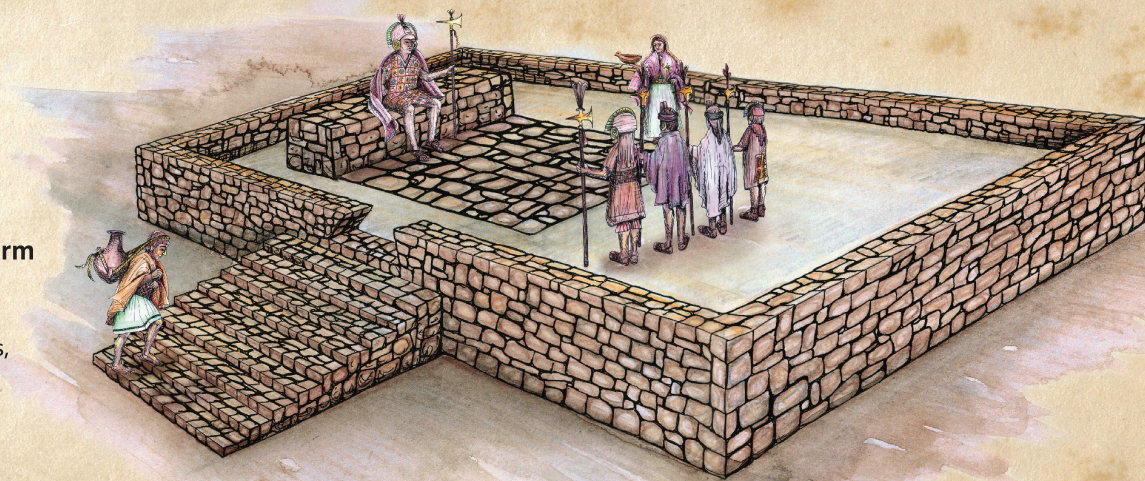


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## Ushnu

### *Symbol of the Inca power*

The Ushnu is a **ceremonial platform** with a stone seat or tiyana, which can be accessed by climbing nine stair-steps. Food and beverages, such as chicha, were offered during ceremonies held in this place. The Ushnu was also used for animal **sacrifices**.



3

## Stairs to heaven

These staircases, recently restored, were originally **built by the Incas** to access the hills, which were between 20 and 25 meters high. The hills were artificially turned into **platforms**, where the Incas practiced their religious activities associated with **the worship of the sun**.



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## Shincal

### *The place of Shinquis*



This archaeological site owes its name to a bush called **Shinqui**. It was so abundant that it completely covered the site, keeping it hidden and contributing to its **preservation**, until it was finally discovered by archaeologists.

