SPRING BREAK 2010 PERU RUINS
These stones inserted in the terraces were used as steps. This way the Incas could easily access all areas.

A view from above looking down upon the entire archeological site of Moray.

MORAY

This site was used as an agricultural laboratory. The Incas used the different level terraces to cultivate crops that would be suited for varying elevations.
TIPÓN

Tipon has great examples of agricultural terraces.

The sun temples at these sites are usually the only round structures built.

The aqueducts and fountains built by the Incas are still working today at Tipon. This is an amazing act of engineering considering the water comes in these channels all the way from high up in the mountains.
Q’ENQO

This huge rock at the entrance to Q'enqo was once in the shape of a huge puma. It was destroyed by the Spanish when they conquered the Incan empire.

This stone tablet was once used to mummify people of importance who had died.

Stone block are left all over Incan archeological sites. They were intended to be used for building.
Some of the granaries were built across the valley from Ollantaytambo on a different mountain. If you look really close you can slightly make out a face. The Incans believed that this was the face of a god that watched over their crops.

Trapezoidal doorways meant that you were entering into a holy place in the Incan culture.
PÍSAC

These holes in the side of the mountain were used as burial places for important people. They are now all empty from raiders stealing from them over the years.

Theses channels were used by the Incas as a method to prevent landslides and mudslides. They helped to promote good drainage and are still working today.

Pisac had one of the best examples of agricultural terraces.
Pikillacta is a Pre-Incan archeological site that was inhabited originally by the Huari people. It was later used by the Incas as a place to keep farm animals.

These huts were built to preserve some of the more important archeological sites at Pikillacta.

The red berry from this tree is very sweet. The Peruvian people use it to sweeten drinks and desserts.
The view from the lookout at Saqsayhuaman is a panorama of all of Cuzco City.

This is one of the largest rocks used in a structure in the Incan Empire. It is thought to weigh around 250 tons.

The glacial striations at this site were so numerous and deep that children used them as slides.