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Glossary: Terms of Spanish and Quechua Origin

<i>Adobe</i>	Unfired mud bricks	<i>Pampa</i>	Plain
<i>Altiplano</i>	A vast high-altitude plain located in the south-Peruvian and Bolivian Andes	<i>Páramo</i>	Cold, humid highlands above the tree line at roughly 3200–3700 m.a.s.l., common in the northern half of the Central Andes
<i>Andenes</i>	Sophisticated agricultural terraces, usually irrigated, composed of several layers of pebble, gravel, and soil.	<i>Pirka</i>	Drystone masonry of unworked field stone
<i>Barbacoa</i>	Roof for an elaborate tomb of parallel tree trunks, reminiscent of a grill	<i>Puna</i>	Andean highlands above approximately 4000 m.a.s.l.
<i>Cabezadas</i>	The headwater area of the coastal rivers	<i>Puquio</i>	Artificial filtration galleries and associated wells built during the Nasca Period
<i>Chala</i>	The coastal strip of Peru	<i>Quebrada</i>	Dry valley
<i>Chullpa</i>	Round aboveground burial stone house common at the <i>cabezadas</i> and in the upper valleys during the Late Intermediate Period	<i>Quechua</i>	Upper valley sections and slopes between approximately 2300–3800 m.a.s.l.
<i>Conquistadores</i>	Europeans, especially Spanish, involved in the conquest of Central and South America	<i>Quincha</i>	A light wattle-and-daub construction technique common in coastal Peru
<i>Corregidor</i>	Spanish Official entrusted with the administration of a rural district	<i>Reducción</i>	Village established by the Spanish colonial government after 1570 CE in order to gather and control the surviving indigenous population living in dispersed hamlets
<i>Huaca</i>	A sacred place or item. The term is often used for temple mounds	<i>Rupa rupa</i>	Wet forest at the Central Andean east flank between 400–1000 m.a.s.l.
<i>Huarango</i>	Local name for the porknut tree (<i>Acacia macracantha</i>) which is common at the Peruvian coast and provides edible husks and timber	<i>Selva</i>	Region largely covered by tropical forest comprising the lower reaches of the Andean east flank and the Amazonian lowlands
<i>Janca</i>	Andean mountain peaks above 4800 m.a.s.l.	<i>Suni</i>	The terrain at both flank of the Central Andes between 3500–4000 m.a.s.l.
<i>Kunti</i>	Rectangular above-ground burial stone houses common at the <i>cabezadas</i> and in the upper valleys during the Middle Horizon	<i>Tampu</i>	A kind of caravansera and storage facility placed along the Inca road network. The more important <i>tampus</i> also served as seats of the provincial administration
<i>Lomas</i>	Coastal hills and Andean foothills at which fog accumulates on the seaward side during austral winter (May-October), allowing a lush seasonal vegetation	<i>Tapia</i>	Large blocks of rammed clay
<i>Omagua</i>	The Peruvian part of the Amazonian lowlands below 400 m.a.s.l.	<i>Yunga</i>	The foothills and the lower and middle valley sections at the Central Andean west flank between 500–2300 m.a.s.l.