



HUAYLLIPACHA *Singing to the earth*

INSTRUMENTS

HUAYLLIPACHA has extended their repertoire of musical instruments to include a wider range of pre-Columbian wind instruments that make this music so special. These instruments have roots extending back even before the Inca empire.

THE ZAMPOÑA is a generic term for a large family of double-rowed panpipes native to the South America Andean regions, each consisting of a collection of two separate groups of thin-walled bamboo tubes strapped together into two rows with a cross-beam. In their most indigenous form, they are usually tied with lama wool. Each set of pipes can be played either by two persons or held together and be performed by one. Zampoñas are called Antara among the Quechua people and Sikus among the Aymara people. Its two halves are known as Ira or leader - the row with six pipes, and Arca or follower - the row with seven pipes.



THE QUENA is an ancient wind instrument of prehistoric roots. The Quena can be from the bantau bamboo, wood or bone. Quenas have been found made of Llama bone, Pelican bone, metal, clay, wood, rock and even the human tibia.



THE CHARANGO is a ten-string instrument from South America. This small hybrid instrument with a high-pitched sound has four or more courses (set of strings), a sound box made from a flat wood front and a rounded back made from wood or armadillo shell. It's also called the QUIRQUINCHO (a quechua word for armadillo) and from the family of the charango we use the HUALAY-CHO smaller than charango.



BOMBO a cylindrical-shaped drum found in the Andean region of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile and Argentina. The bombo is played with a stick and a mallet, which strike the wooden rims and the head. The body of the drum is made out of a hollow tree, with the mounted goatskin retaining the animal's fur thus producing a very distinctive mellow and deep tone.

CHAKCHA are made it with the hooves of the llama and the goat. Used as a percussion instrument.



RAINSTICK or waterstick is a musical and ceremonial instrument used in many communities from ancestral times to the present. Its name is descriptive of the sound of falling rain the instrument produces. Rainstick are made only from dead cacti. The thorns of the cactus branch are pressed into the hollow shaft to form a spiral pattern then the shaft is filled with desert pebbles. The rainstick produces its characteristic sound when it is tilted to allow the pebbles to run through its interior.

