

Textile technology was born in our Andes about ten millennia ago in the Callejón de Huaylas, from the making of knots, nets, baskets and bags from plant fiber. Since then, techniques such as ringing or interlacing were the starting point of the fabulous Andean textiles.

Although they fulfilled functions such as protecting against the Andean cold, or wearing light clothing on the warm coast, since ancient times textiles were linked as distinctive elements of elites and nobility, as can be seen in the clothing of Paracas mummies. There were also canvases and a series of garments such as the unku (cloak), the chumpi (sash), the capes and the headdresses that attest to the high pre-Hispanic textile development.

The raw materials used were mainly camelid wool and cotton fiber, the latter with great prestige to this day, due to its high quality. The mastery in the handling of textile inputs is evident in the fact that the indigo color of modern jeans originated in our Peru, some 6,500 years ago, a genuine experimental invention of our ancestors, which is now global.

The wool and cotton had to be shorn and purified to obtain the threads that were placed on spindles. In addition, a series of plants and minerals were used to obtain colors such as yellow, red and blue in up to 190 combinations