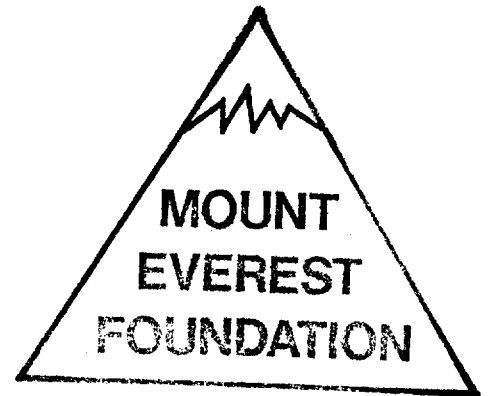


BMC

Exp Apa 01/40 01/40

EXPApa

An expedition supported by the Sports Council for
Wales and the Mount Everest Foundation - Expedition
Reference 01/40



Cymru Bolivia

APOLOBAMBA

2001

Jim Morris
David Stanley
Owen Thomas

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Summary

This expedition was originally conceived during the late summer of 2000. The idea was to explore possibilities for 1st Ascents and new lines in the Cordillera Apolobamba. The eventual members of the expedition were Jim Morris, David Stanley and Owen Thomas. The expedition objectives were to attempt 1st British ascents of Canisaya (5706m), Casalala (5702m) and other peaks in the Pupuya Massif and exploration of new route possibilities. It was also proposed to use GPS and altimeters to give accurate survey information of the area. Both the Sports Council for Wales and the Mount Everest Foundation gave generous grants towards the costs of the expedition.

After a significant amount of UK based research on the mapping and location of the proposed expedition area the Team left the UK on 23rd June 2001. Unfortunately this was about the time that political and social unrest within the Bolivian population, which had surfaced in 2000, appeared again and protestors began to block roads and other transport facilities throughout Bolivia, but mainly around La Paz and the Altiplano.

The Team made good progress in La Paz arranging for access to the Apolobamba but were frustrated in their attempts to move outside of La Paz for acclimatisation trips as the City was being effectively blockaded. One visit to the nearby mountain of Chacaltaya (5395m), which had road access up to 4800m, resulted in a stand-off at a roadblock on the return journey and money was extorted to allow passage through.

The blockades continued and the Cordillera Apolobamba remained completely off limits. The Team visited the Condorirri area of the Cordillera Real, where, due to several days of bad weather, only one ascent was made (Pyramida Blanca, a fairly straightforward PD peak of around 5300m). On returning to La Paz it was apparent that the blockade problems were worsening and a decision was made to leave early as it was now obvious that the expeditions objectives could not be achieved and that Bolivia was in a deteriorating period of unrest and instability.

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Team Members

The Team originally consisted of Jim Quinn as Leader, together with Jim Morris, Owen Thomas and Ian Walton. Unfortunately Jim and Ian had to drop out due lack of available time. David Stanley then joined the Team and Owen Thomas became Leader.

Jim Morris

Age 57, chartered engineer. 39 years climbing experience including extensive UK rock and winter climbing. Many Alpine seasons and also climbing in Norway.

David Stanley

Age 60, breeder of rare sheep breeds. 15 years climbing experience including extensive rock climbing, Scottish winter climbing to grade III, Alpine ascents including Michable Ridge and Zinal Rothorn, trekking in Nepal Annapurnas and Everest areas including ascents of three trekking peaks.

Owen Thomas

Age 37, biologist. 16 years experience UK rock and Scottish winter climbing. Many alpine seasons. Previous visit to Bolivia Cordillera Real in 1997 including ascent of Huyana Potosi (6094m).

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Expedition Diary

We left the UK on Saturday 23rd June 2001, arriving in La Paz on the 24th. On the flight from Miami to La Paz Jim Morris had the good fortune to sit next to Luis Pabon Zamora, the Director of Services for SERNAP (Servicios National de Areas Protendas, the Authority responsible for the Apolobamba National Park). We made arrangements to meet him at his offices on Monday to discuss access arrangements and exchanges of information on mapping of the area.

On Monday 25th, after passing a large demonstration and plenty of well-armed riot police, we met Luis and his colleague Juan Carlos Valdivieso, the Financial Director. They were very enthusiastic about our expedition and showed us what maps they had, which appeared to be very inaccurate. We agreed to exchange what mapping information we had and what we would gather and Luis signed a pass giving us open access to our chosen area and arranged to contact the Park Wardens and ask them to assist us on our arrival at the range. He then informed us that there had been some disturbances in the Apolobamba region and advised us to contact him when we were ready to leave so that he could update us.

The next day (26th) we found that Copocobana, our next destination on our acclimatisation plan, was blockaded. We had intended to spend 3 or 4 days there trekking by Lake Titicaca and visiting the Isla Del Sol. We therefore arranged to travel to a local 5300m mountain, Chacaltaya, instead and spent the rest of the day arranging transport to the Apolobamba and obtaining food and fuel. Later in the day we were informed that Chacaltaya was off limits and we began to realise that the social/political situation was deteriorating fast.

On the 27th we went to the British Embassy where we were informed that La Paz was cut off by strikes and road blocks, that the whole Altiplano region was blockaded and that it could last for at least a week. In the previous year some parties were stranded for a whole month and it was likely that if we did manage to get out we would not be able to return.

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

On the 28th we managed to find a tourist agency that would take us to Chacaltaya. We travelled on the bus to about 4800m and then walked the remaining 500m. On our return we came across a roadblock (made out of large rocks placed on the road for a hundred meters or so. We were then surrounded by a very aggressive mob 50 or so strong, armed with slingshots and clubs and wearing balaclavas or other hats hiding their faces. They tried to enter the vehicle and caused it some damage but eventually they extorted some money from us and allowed us to pass. It was a very tense half-hour.

On Monday 2nd July we left La Paz for the Condoriri Massif of the Cordillera Real, having found a tourist agency who were willing to take us overland by 4-wheel drive. After a very long and rough cross-country drive we were able to hire mules and walk in to base camp. On the 4th July we climbed Pyramida Blanca, a fairly straightforward PD peak of around 5300m, intending it as an acclimatisation ascent for other higher and harder peaks around us. The following day (5th July) the weather deteriorated again (it had been consistently worse and less settled than previous years - we were informed it was the worse winter weather in Bolivia for 35 years). The next day Dave decided that he wanted to return to La Paz so we accompanied him down from base camp to a farm where transport was arranged to La Paz. We (Jim and Owen) then returned to base camp, where the weather stayed very bad (blizzards) until the day we had arranged to leave (8th).

On our return to La Paz it was obvious that the situation was continuing to deteriorate and we began to believe we were about to witness a (possibly bloody) revolution, as the President was very ill with cancer in the USA and it was no longer clear who was in charge! The army was shooting some strikers and some tourists had tales of being shot at. Dave Stanley was also the victim of a robbery on the street in La Paz and the city did seem to be less safe than in 1997. We decided that we were not going to be able to get to the Apolobamba this year and made arrangements to leave early. We left La Paz on 12th July and Jim and Owen arrived back in the UK the following day, with Dave spending some time in the USA before returning.

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

We later established that the airport was blockaded a couple of days after we left and that some form of agreement was eventually reached with the Government. This period of unrest in Bolivian society became the subject of a programme in the Channel 4 documentary series "Unreported World", broadcast in October 2001.

Mapping

Introduction

The expeditions first objective was "to explore the area of the Apolobamba generally lying to the West of Piedra Grande and to carry out simple surveys of altitude and location of the more significant geographical features."

As a preliminary to this task extensive desktop research was carried out and the data used to produce "best estimate" maps for the expedition. The methodology and sources of information used are described, but we were unable to visit the area to validate the maps (reported elsewhere).

The expedition obtained a contoured map of the Apolobamba area, from the Apolobamba Natural Park Authorities (i) whilst in Bolivia. Unfortunately, the reproduction is poor. It is being offered to Map Libraries.

It is hoped that others adventuring in this area will benefit from our work and take it forward. The techniques may also help people seeking information on other poorly mapped areas.

Previous Expeditions

Few maps are available of the Apolobamba and previous expeditions have reported that existing maps were unreliable and the best available was by Paul Hudson (1993) (ii) (Map 1), based on the RGS (1911-13) Map (iii). These reports also contain a map 'Cordilleras & Yungas' (iv) (Map 2), also believed to be based on the RGS (1911-13) map.

Neither of the maps has a graticule, but the PH (1993) map has a single unidentified co-ordinate intersect near Piedra Grande. This is believed to be the 69 deg 00' W, 15 deg 00' S intersect.

ANMIN "Apolobamba" Map.

A map was given to the Expedition by Luis Pabon Zamora, the Director of Services for SERNAP (Servicios National de Areas Protendidas, the Authority responsible for the Apolobamba National Park) (i). It covers the complete area of the 'Cordilleras & Yungas' Map, but it is a very poor copy from a digital image.

The map is contoured at 100 meter intervals and has a grid, of unknown origin and approx. 1.2 km square, that does not appear to coincide with

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Latitude and Longitude divisions. The altitudes of summits marked do not appear to correlate well with other maps. Hand outlining or computer enhancing the contours in areas of interest would provide a good base map for future expeditions.

Copies at 'A0' size will be offered to the Alpine Club Library and National Museum of Scotland, Map Library. An extract has been made of the expedition area (Map 5).

The Landsat Map

A Landsat map of major roads, glaciers, rivers, lakes & towns in the area was obtained from the Web (v), complete with Latitude & Longitude co-ordinates. The Maps were scanned and placed as transparent layers in Adobe Photo Shop software and the PH 1993 map resized to fit the Landsat image at the major geographic features. (Map 3)

The exercise was repeated with the 'Cordilleras & Yungas' map. (Map 4)

On both maps the position of major towns at the four extremities was checked using co-ordinates obtained from a Gazetteer (vi). A good correlation has been obtained with most features accurate to within 15 secs (500 meters), probably within the accuracy of the original mapping.

There are discrepancies in Landsat data in the 69 deg 05'S, 14 deg 54'W area. However, the ANMIN 'Apolobamba' Map confirms the veracity of the PH (1993) Map.

At 15 deg S, a degree latitude is 110.65 kilometres (68.75 miles) and a degree longitude 107.55 kilometres (66.83 miles). A minute latitude is 1.84 kilometres (1.15 miles) and a minute longitude 1.79 kilometres (1.11 miles).

Other Maps & Data

Both Yossi Brain's, Guide Book Map (vi) and Paul Hudson's 'Sketch Map' (1993) (vii) did not correlate well with any of the Landsat based maps. Unfortunately the UHMS organization (viii) ended without completing the 1:250,000 maps of the area SD-19-11 & SD-19-15. An Operational Navigation Chart (ix) at 1:1,000,000 scale map is available but of little practical use in this part of Bolivia.

Copies of original Landsat photos are available (x) & (xi) but there were political problems about their use by Guides in Bolivia. A leaflet 'Trek

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Curva Pelechuco Caminata Apolobamba' is available from ANMIN (i) that has a sketch map with details of camp sites and major features on the trek.

The Gazetteer (v) has the Greenwich co-ordinates of twelve major mountains in the area and up to five spellings of their names. Some hundred features in the area studied are named and co-ordinates given. From discussion with the Park Authorities it seems that the names are largely phonetic of the local Indian dialect and they were not surprised by multiple spellings. Not easy if you do not speak Spanish or the Indian Dialect.

Conclusion

The ANMIN 'Apolobamba' contoured map is an important resource for people visiting the area but work is required to improve the reproduction quality in areas to be visited and make the grid correspond to built in GPS Grids.

There was good correlation between Landsat Maps and the Paul Hudson 1993 map, thought to be the most reliable available. This has allowed a Greenwich Latitude & Longitude graticule to be placed on the PH (1993) map to allow it to be verified using GPS data.

Acknowledgement

My thanks to the staff of the National Library of Scotland, Map Library, Edinburgh for their patience in searching for relevant information.

Attachments: Maps

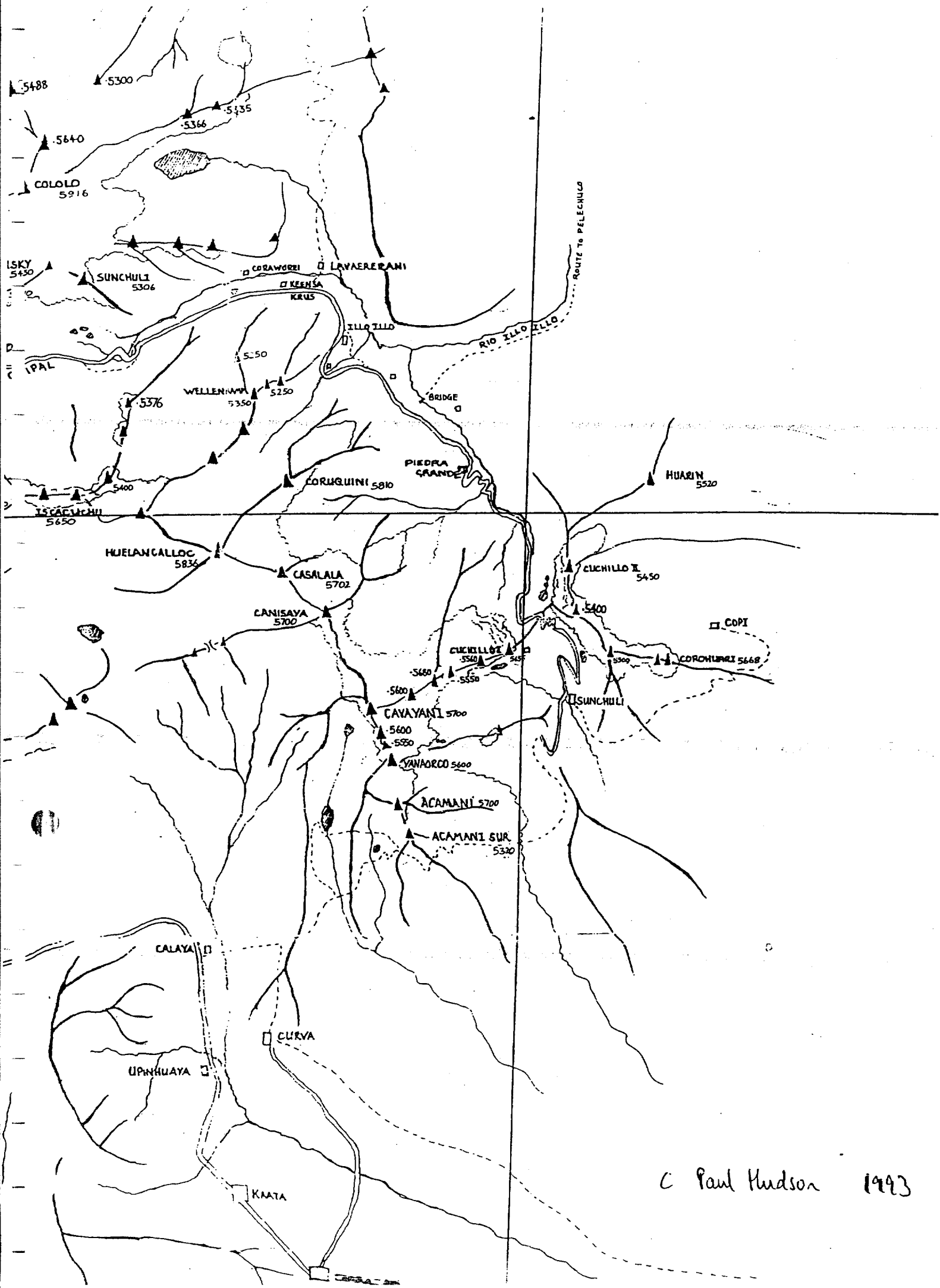
- 1) Apolobamba, Paul Hudson (1993)
- 2) Cordilleras & Yungas, (source unknown)
- 3) Landsat & PH merged, Dave Stanley (2001)
- 4) Landsat & Cordilleras & Yungas merged, Dave Stanley (2001)
- 5) Pelechuco & Piedra Grande, extract from ANMIN 'Apolobamba', Dave Stanley (2001)

NB Digital Copies of maps and further information are available from dave@davestan.com in jpeg or other formats. They can also be viewed and copied from the web site www.davestan.com//bolivia

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

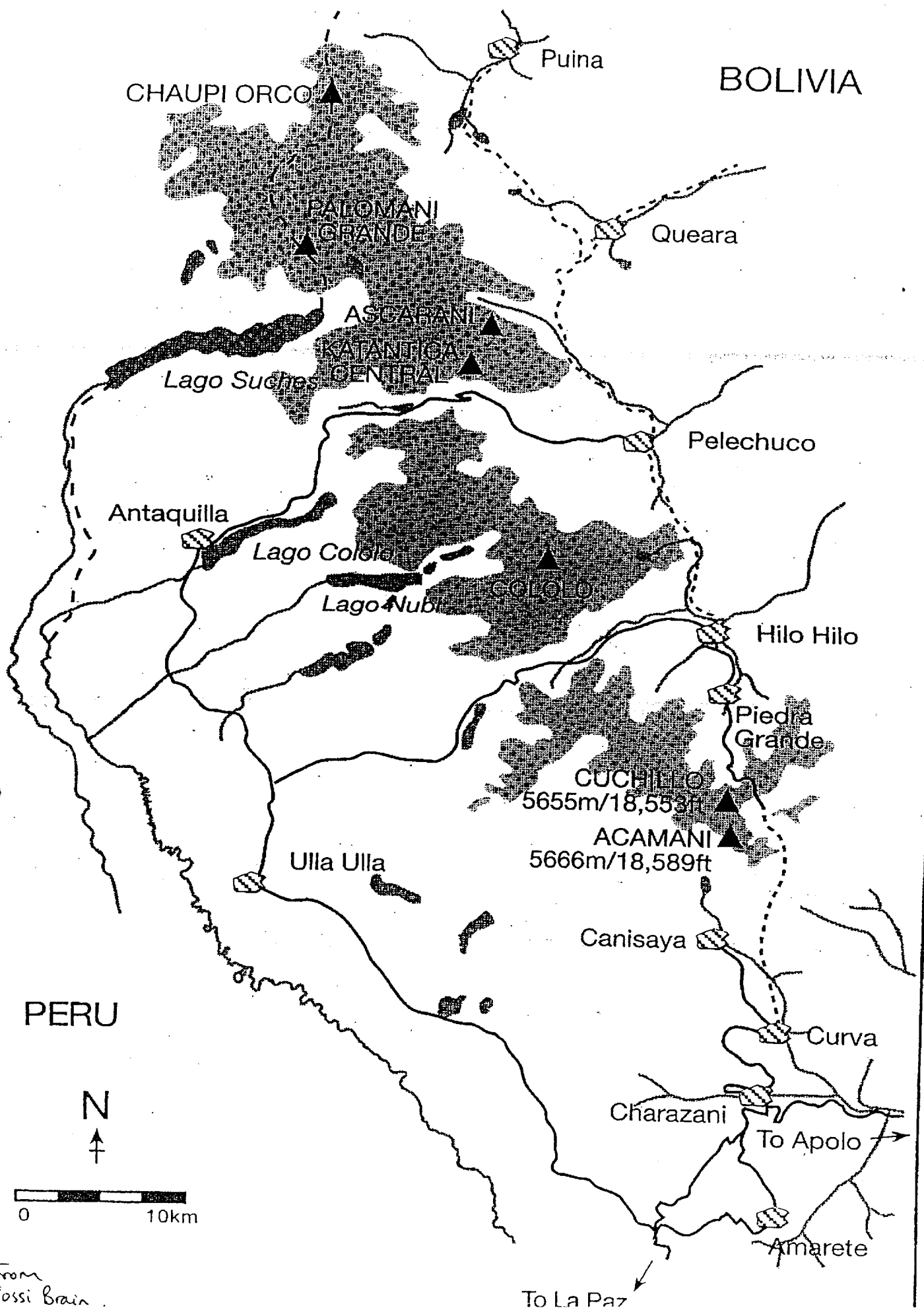
References

- I. ANMIN 'Apolobamba' - Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas de Bolivia, Servicio Nacional de Areas, Area Natural de Manjo Integrado Nacional "Apolobamba" , Av.20 de Octubre No. 2782, La PasTel 434472 - 434420, Fax (591-2) 434540
- II. Apolobamba, Paul Hudson (1993),
- III. Boundary Commission of the Royal Geographic Society, (1911-1913)
- IV. Cordilleras & Yungas - attachment to British Apolobamba Expedition report, MEF 99/20
- V. Landsat; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/Webglis>
- VI. Geographic Name Processing System - Phase IV (GNPS IV) <http://164.214.2.59/gns>
- VII. Bolivia - A climbing Guide by Yossi Brain (The Mountaineers 1997)
- VIII. Sketch Map of the Area Visited by the Expedition, Paul Hudson (1993)
- IX. Unified Hemisphere Mapping Series - H351 1:250,000 unpublished maps SD-19-11 & SD-19-15
- X. Operational Navigation Chart (ONC), N25 1:1,000,000
- XI. Imagenes Landsat; Edicion 1-P.E.B. (Preliminary) Apolo
- XII. Landsat Foto 223-13554



C Paul Hudson 1993

CORDILLERA APOLOBAMBA

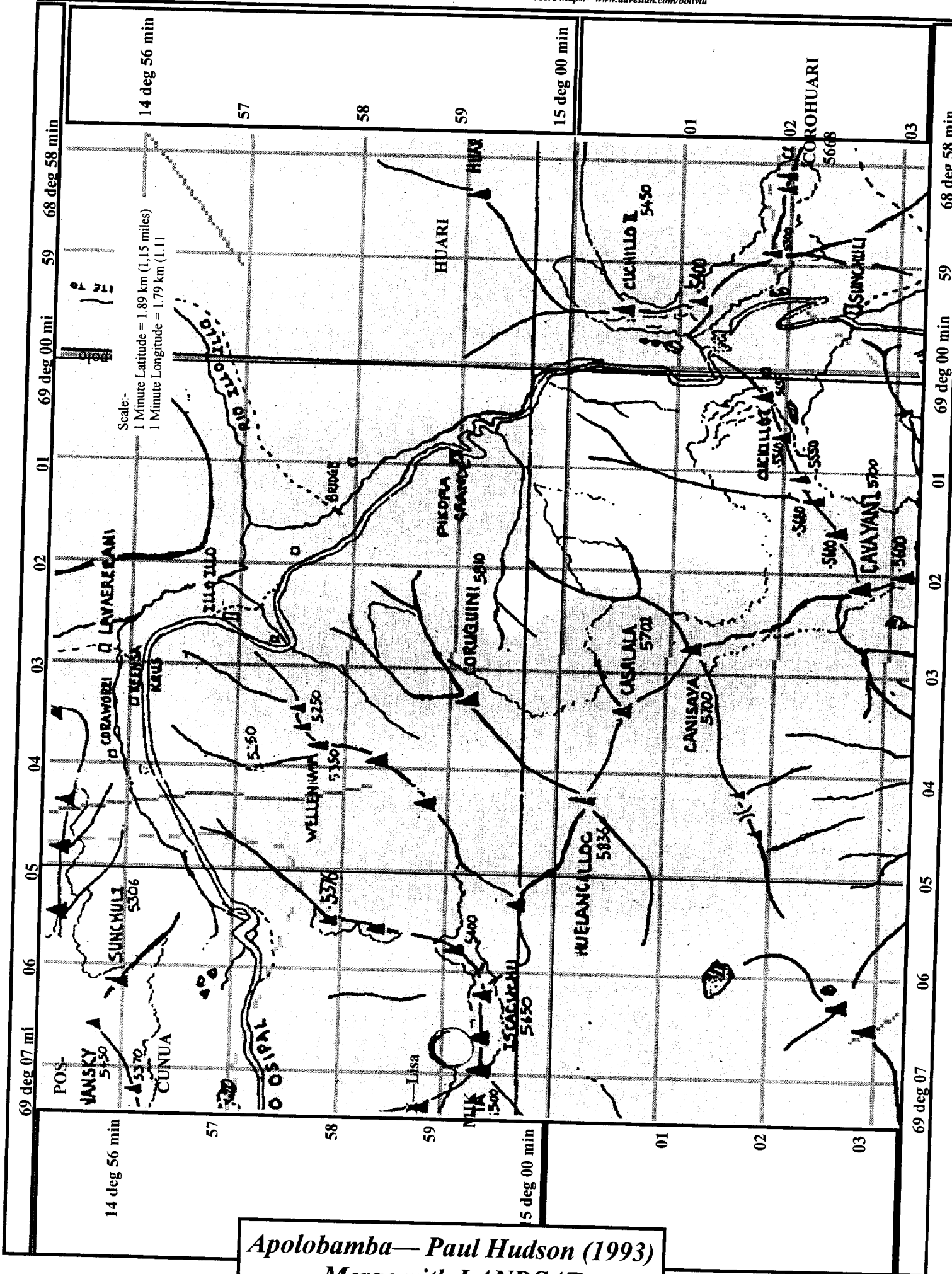


From
Yossi Brain

Expedition Cymru Apolobamba 2001 - Map 3

Copyright

More Maps:- www.davestan.com/bolivia



Apolobamba— Paul Hudson (1993)
Merge with LANDSAT
 Dave Stanley (2001) - davestan@msn.com

69 deg 15 min

10

05

69 deg 00 min

Expedition Cymru Apolobamba 2001 - Map 4

Copyright

More Maps:- www.davestan.com/bolivia

Scale:-

1 Minute Latitude = 1.89 km (1.15 miles)

1 Minute Longitude = 1.79 km (1.11 miles)

14 deg 50 min

55

15 deg 00 min

05

10

15 deg 14 min

14 deg 50 min

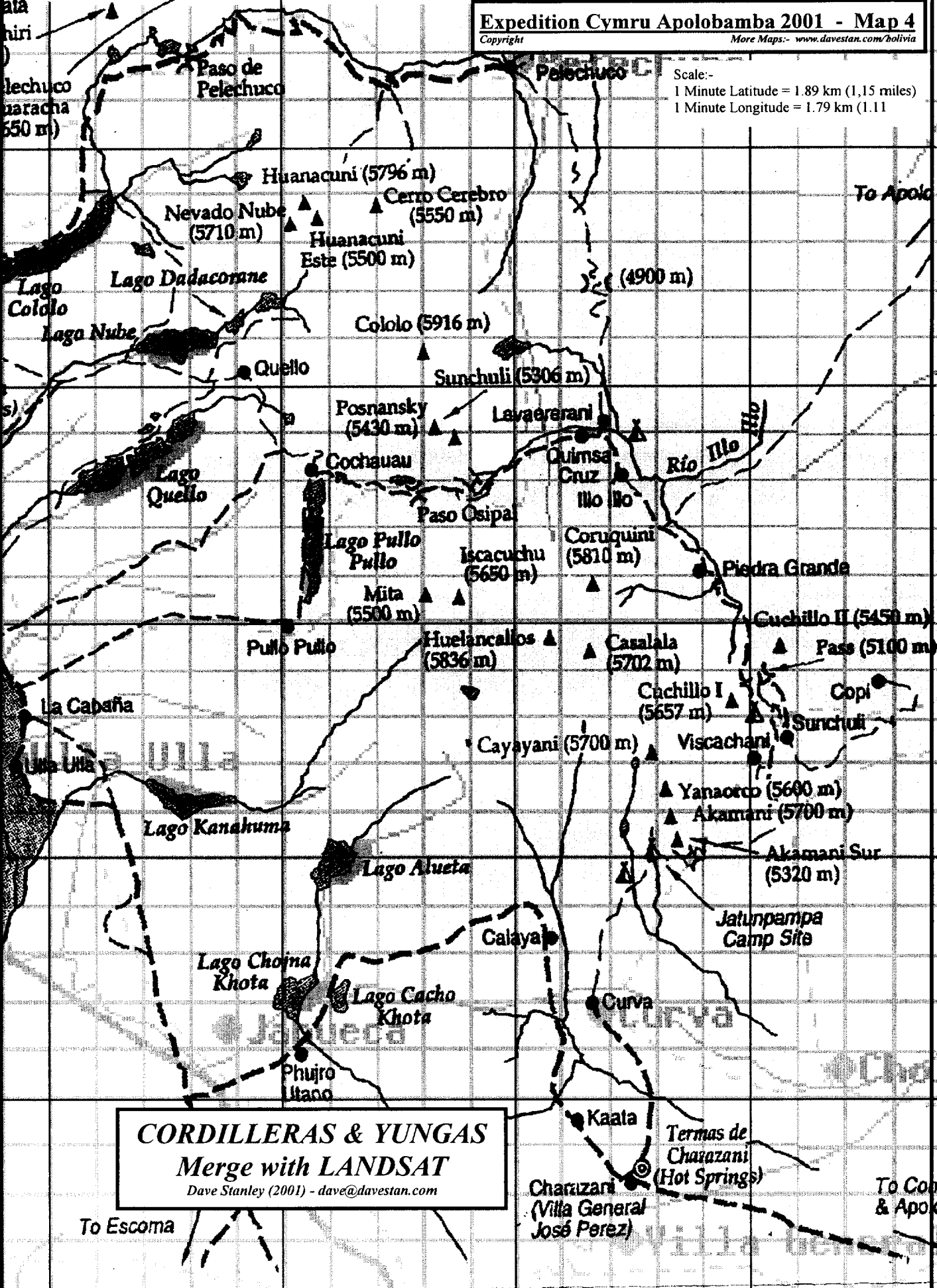
55

15 deg 00 min

05

10

15 deg 14 min



69 deg 15 min

10

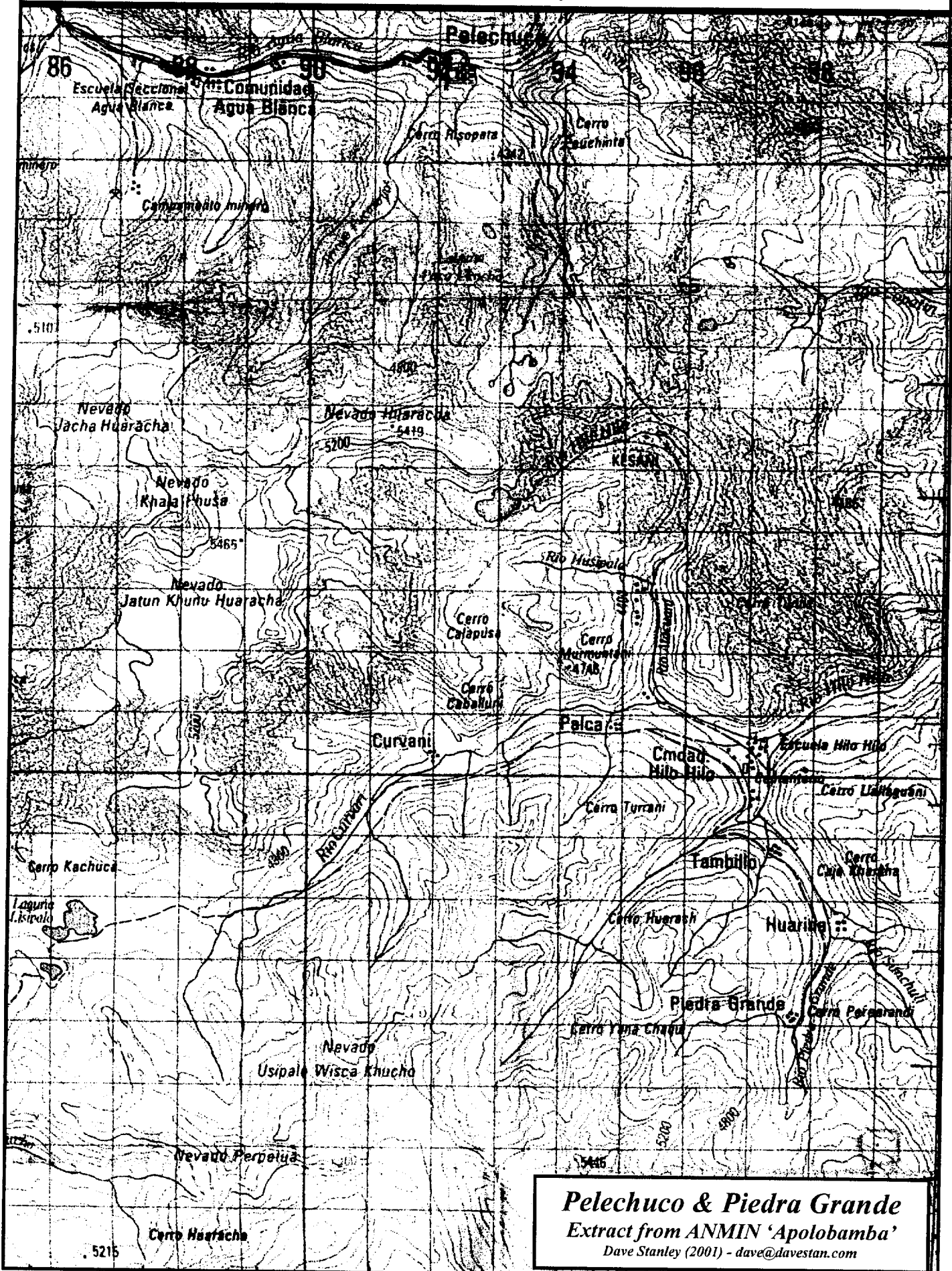
05

69 deg 00 min

Expedition Cymru Apolobamba 2001 - Map 5

Copyright

More Maps:- www.davestan.com/bolivia



Pelechuco & Piedra Grande
Extract from ANMIN 'Apolobamba'
Dave Stanely (2001) - dave@davestan.com

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Treasurers Report.

Summary.

Funding was received from the Mount Everest Foundation and the Welsh Sports Council.

The Rules of the Expedition set out that all team members would share equally the costs of the expedition.

Accounts

Description	Income	Expenditure
MEF Grant	300.00	
SCW Grant	800.00	
UK travel MEF/SCW		100.00
Flights, Manchester-London-Miami-La Paz		2234.70
Travel in Bolivia, 4 WD		106.00
Travel in Bolivia, Mules		25.00
Food and fuel, including dried food		200.00
Accommodation in Bolivia		387.00
Medical kit, including Diamox and Dexamethasone (unused)		130.00
Insurance,		387.00
Members contributions	2469.70	
Total	3569.70	3569.70

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001

Conclusions.

It is very disappointing to have to report on an unsuccessful expedition and we were particularly frustrated not to even have a chance to reach our desired mountains, let alone attempt to make an ascent. Plans for making another attempt in 2003 are already being considered, subject to a detailed analysis of the political situation in Bolivia!

SERNAP do appear to be keen to open up the Apolobamba to trekking and mountaineering expeditions - attached as Appendix 1 to this report is a copy of an information leaflet they produced in 2001, available in both English and Spanish. Also attached as Appendix 2 is a copy of the Authorisation SERNAP provided to our expedition and at Appendix 3 are copies of newspaper articles detailing (in Spanish) some of the unrest within Bolivia at the time of our visit.

'The compilers of this report and the members of the expedition agree that all or part of it may be copied for the purposes of private research.'

Appendix 1

BMC

EXPApa

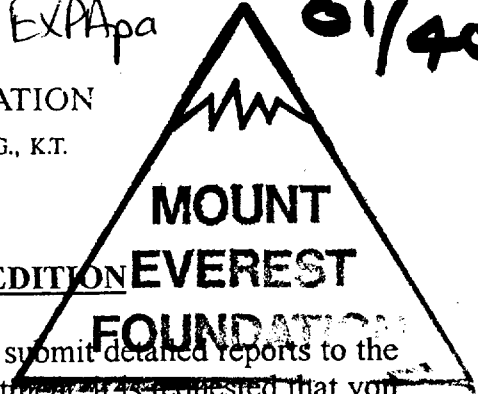
01/40

MOUNT EVEREST FOUNDATION

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.

SUMMARY REPORT

FROM AN MEF - SUPPORTED EXPEDITION



MEF support for an expedition is offered on condition that you submit detailed reports to the Foundation. To assist in fulfilling the initial part of this commitment, it is requested that you fill in this form and return (with three photo-copies, which we will forward to the AC, the RGS and the BMC) to the MEF Hon Secretary within six weeks of return from the expedition. Please feel free to continue on additional sheets if necessary.

1 - Name of Expedition: CYMRU BOLIVIA APOLOBAMBA 2001

2 - MEF Reference: 01/40 3 - Country/Area: CORDILLERA APOLOBAMBA, BOLIVIA.

4 - Names of all expedition members, indicating leader, climbing and support members:
OWEN THOMAS - LEADER
JIM MORRIS - CLIMBER
DAVE STANLEY - CLIMBER

5 - Leader's name: OWEN THOMAS
Address: 48 DICKSONS DRIVE, NEWTON, CHESTER CH2 2BR
Home Tel: 01244 317088 Work Tel: 01244 550124 Fax:
E-mail Address: owen@thomaso.freeserve.co.uk

6 - Objective(s) of expedition - mountaineering / scientific / medical, include location of objective (or study area) with indication of special points of interest (e.g. first ascent of NW Ridge) and heights of peaks:
1ST ASCENTS / 1ST BRITISH ASCENTS OF PEAKS WITHIN THE PUPUYA MASSIF OF THE CORDILLERA APOLOBAMBA. USE OF GPS TO PROVIDE ACCURATE MAPPING OF AREA

7 - Overall dates of expedition (e.g. March-June 1999) and if possible, details of dates spent on access, on the mountain and on return:
23rd JUNE 2001 - 13th JULY 2001. FOR DETAILS SEE ATTACHED PRELIMINARY REPORT.

8 - Brief comments about expedition, with technical details of route and maximum height reached:

EXPEDITION UNSUCCESSFUL DUE TO PUBLIC URRREST AND UPRISINGS - SEE ATTACHED PRELIMINARY REPORT FOR MORE DETAILS.

9 - Weather conditions, and if appropriate, reasons for retreat:

WEATHER VERY UNSETTLED FOR BOLIVIAN WINTER - WORST FOR 35 YEARS WE WERE INFORMED.

10 - Note of any accident to expedition members or to porters; also cases of serious illness, especially oedema - pulmonary or cerebral:

ONE CASE OF ACUTE AMS TO DAVE STANLEY.

11 - Any other relevant comments (permit, LO etc):

PERMIT OBTAINED FROM SERMAP. DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY BUT WORTH HAVING. APOLOBAMBA BEGINNING TO BE DEVELOPED AND PROMOTED AS NATIONAL PARK.

12 - Brief financial details, with income and expenditure:

INCOME - MEF £300, SCW £1100, PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS
EXPENDITURE - UK TRAVEL £100, FLIGHTS, £2234.70, TRAVEL IN BOLIVIA £82.00, FOOD £200, ACCOMODATION £387, WIRE OF LABOUR £25, MEDICAL KIT £130, INSURANCE £387, EVACUATION OF DAVE STANLEY £24, TOTAL £3469.70

13 Approx date when Final Report will be submitted. LATE NOVEMBER 2001

MEF/Z

Cymru Bolivia Apolobamba 2001 - Preliminary Report

It is with regret that I have to report that we were unable to achieve any of our original objectives for the above expedition. Upon our arrival Bolivia began to experience an escalation of the public discontent and protest which began to surface in 2000. Within a couple of days of our arrival travelling any significant distance North of La Paz, our place of entry into the country, became dangerous and effectively impossible due to highly effective roadblocks and protests. Major tourist areas, such as Copocobana and Lake Titicaca, became inaccessible by all except the most devious of routes and the Cordillera Apolobamba, our intended range, beyond Lake Titicaca became completely off limits.

Despite these blockades we did manage to make two forays into the local Cordillera Real (making one ascent of Pyramida Blanca, 5367m by GPS) and made significant political/administrative contacts with the Authority responsible for the Apolobamba National Park (Servicos National de Areas Protendas [SERNAP]). A brief history of our expedition follows:

We left the UK on Saturday 23rd June 2001, arriving in La Paz on the 24th. On the flight from Miami to La Paz Jim Morris had the good fortune to sit next to Luis Pabon Zamora, the Director of Services for SERNAP. We made arrangements to meet him at his offices on Monday to discuss access arrangements and exchanges of information on mapping of the area.

On Monday 25th, after passing a large demonstration and plenty of well-armed riot police in La Paz, we met Luis and his colleague Juan Carlos Valdivieso, the Financial Director. They were very enthusiastic about our expedition and showed us what maps they had, which appeared to be very inaccurate. We agreed to exchange what mapping information we had and what we would gather and Luis signed a pass giving us open access to our chosen area and arranged to contact the Park Wardens and ask them to assist us on our arrival at the range. He then advised us that there had been some disturbances in the Apolobamba region and advised us to contact him when we were ready to leave so that he could update us.

The next day (26th) we found that Copocobana, the next destination on our acclimatisation plan, was blockaded. We arranged to travel to a local 5300m mountain, Chacaltaya, instead and spent the rest of the day arranging transport to the Apolobamba and obtaining food and fuel. Later in the day we were informed that Chacaltaya was off limits and we began to realise that the social/political situation was deteriorating fast.

On the 27th we went to the British Embassy where we were informed that La Paz was cut off by strikes and road blocks, that the whole Altiplano region was blockaded and that it could last for at least a week. In the previous year some parties were stranded for a whole month and it was likely that if we did manage to get out we would not be able to return.

On the 28th we managed to find a tourist agency that would take us to Chacaltaya. We travelled on the mini-bus to about 4800m and then walked the remaining 500m to the top through deep snow. On our return we came across a roadblock (made out of large rocks placed on the road covering a stretch of over 300 hundred meters. We were then surrounded by a very aggressive mob 50 or so strong, armed with slingshots and clubs and wearing balaclavas or other hats hiding their faces. They tried to enter the vehicle and caused it some damage but eventually they extorted some money from us and allowed us to pass. It was a very tense half-hour.

On Monday 2nd July we left La Paz for the Condoriri Massif of the Cordillera Real, having found a tourist agency who were willing to take us overland by 4-wheel drive. After a very long and rough cross-country drive we were able to hire mules and walk in to base camp. On the 4th July we climbed Pyramida Blanca, a fairly straightforward PD peak of around 5300m, intending it as an acclimatisation ascent for other higher and harder peaks around us. The following day (5th July) the weather deteriorated again (it had been consistently worse and less settled than on my previous visit in 1997 - we were informed it was the worse winter weather in Bolivia for 35 years). The next day Dave felt very unwell and was exhibiting deteriorating symptoms of AMS, despite using Diamox. We assisted him down from base camp to a farm where we arranged transport for him back to La Paz. We (Jim and I) then returned to base camp, where the weather stayed very bad (blizzards) until the day we had arranged to leave (8th). Reports from other climbers confirmed our view that the overall weather conditions were bad with deep fresh snow. The normal routes on Huayna Potosi and Illumani had not been climbed for several days.

On our return to La Paz it was obvious that the situation was continuing to deteriorate and we began to believe we were about to witness a (possibly bloody) revolution, as the President was very ill with cancer in the USA and it was no longer clear who was in charge! The army was shooting some strikers and some tourists had tales of being shot at. We decided that we were not going to be able to get to the Apolobamba this year and made arrangements to leave early. We left La Paz on 12 July and arrived back in the UK the following day.

Appendix 2

Owen

MINISTERIO DE DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE Y PLANIFICACION

SERVICIO NACIONAL DE AREAS PROTEGIDAS

FORMULARIO
AUTORIZACION DE INGRESO

Solicitante: JOHN OWEN THOMAS En fecha: 25.06.01

Area Protegida: APOLOBAMBA

Motivo de Ingreso: TURISMO Duración: 20 DIAS

Fecha de Ingreso: 30 de Junio del 2001

Localización de la Expedición: Curva - Piedra Grande - Pelechuco No. de Personas: 3

Responsable de la Expedición: JOHN OWEN THOMAS

Nombre de la Expedición o Proyecto: CIMBU BOLIVIA APOLOBAMBA 2001

Equipo a Emplear: Carpas, mochilas, equipo de alpinismo

Objetivo: Escalar y mapear el área.

Descripción resumida de los trabajos a realizarse:

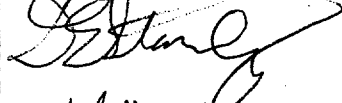
Escalar y mapear las montañas entre Curva y Piedra Grande. El SERNAP contará con esa información al finalizar la expedición.

El SERNAP autoriza la realización de los trabajos de campo arriba descritos, debiendo el solicitante coordinar con el Director del Area Protegida el acceso a la zona, asimismo se compromete a entregar copia de los resultados del trabajo realizado al SERNAP y a la Dirección del Area Protegida.

La Dirección del Area Protegida a través del encargado de campamento asignará un guardaparque, para el seguimiento correspondiente, cualquier contravención a las disposiciones legales en actual vigencia serán motivo de las sanciones que el caso amerite.

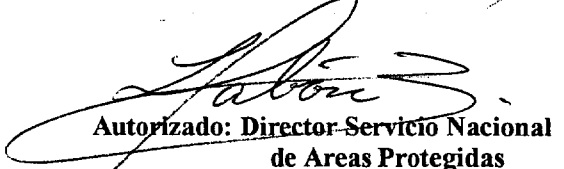


Solicitante (firma y No. de C.I.)


1 Montes



Autorizado: Director Area Protegida



Autorizado: Director Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas

Lic. Luis Pabón Zamora
DIRECTOR
Servicio Nacional de Areas Protegidas