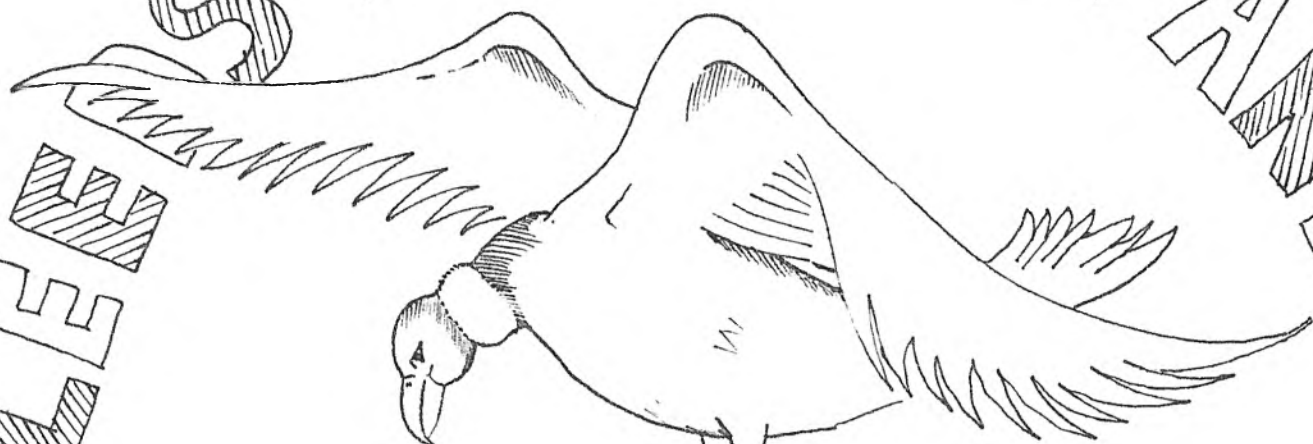


84/23

LEWIS PERUVIAN ANDIES



I'll tell you what Pete, these Peruvian snow mushrooms certainly are of an unusual construction.....



EXPEDITION 1984

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LEEDS PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1984.

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EXPEDITION SUMMARY REPORT FOR:

84/23

"THE LEEDS PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1984"

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1. PERSONNEL: Expedition Leader: Mark Lowe.
Co-organiser; Peter Leeming.
Companions: Cedric Marsh.
William Patterson.
2. REGION OF EXPLORATION: The CORDILLERA HUAYHUASH in the Peruvian Andes, South America.

3. <u>ACHIEVEMENTS</u> :	<u>SUMMIT</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTY.</u>
	Rosario Norte (5596m) E.Ridge.	25.7.84.	Marsh & Lowe.
*F.R.A.	Sarapo Oeste (5567m) N.Face.	2.8.84.	Everyone.
	Pointe(5297m) W.Face. Via fixed ropes.	28.7.84.	Pat'son & Lee.
	Pointe(5297m) W.Face. New route.	5.8.84.	Marsh & Lowe.
F.R.A.	Ancocancha Este (5600m) E.ridge.	8.8.84.	Marsh & Lowe.
	Rasac Principal (6040m) E.ridge.	13.8.84.	Everyone.
F.R.A.	Seria Norte (5860m) W.ridge.	13.8.84.	Lowe.

(*F.R.A.=First Recorded Ascent.)

4. <u>EXPENSES.</u>	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>EXPENSES.</u>	
No. of members	4.	Travel	£1780
Personal contribution:	£880 (*4)	Food	£ 304
GRANTS:	MEF: £350	Equipment	£1200
	BMC: £150	Medical	£ 60
Other sources:	None	Accommodation	£ 77
	TOTAL: <u>£4020</u>	Labour Hire	£ 87
		Insurance	£ 318
		General	£ 200
			<u>£4026</u>

5. MEDICAL. No serious medical problems arose during the expedition. The following were the only discomforts encountered:
 - a) Diarrhea and constipation.
 - b) Indigestion/ Heartburn
 - c) Blisters
 - d) Sunburn
 - e) Altitude Acclimatization Problems: P.Leeming and W.Patterson took several days longer than M.Lowe and C.Marsh to acclimatize suffering slight nausea and headaches above 5000m in the first week.
 - f) Malaria: CHLOROQUIN & MALOPRIM taken. (No side effects.)

6. EQUIPMENT LOANS/DONATIONS ETC.

- a) BMC equipment pool: Ultimate Phaser Dome Mountain Tent.
Winter Gear GORTEX Dome tent.
 - b) KODAK LTD. Offered a 20% reduction on all film orders over £100.
 - c) DURACELL. Offered a 20% reduction on a bulk order.
 - d) MOUNTAIN EQUIPMENT. Offered a 25% reduction on equipment purchased.
- The expedition had to purchase a large quantity of specialised gear as this was the first expedition any of us had been on. For convenience and good value the bulk (£1000) of the equipment was purchased from FIELD & TREK LTD.
- e) MEDICAL. Most of our medical supplies were kindly given to us by a small expedition that had recently returned to Britain before we had departed.

This report is a brief summary of our trip to the Cordillera Huayhuash in Peru this summer. A full length report will follow in due course. In the mean time, should you require any further information do not hesitate to contact me.

Mark Lowe
Expedition Leader.

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LEEDS PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1984INTRODUCTIONTeam members:

MARK LOWE:	Expedition Leader	Science Teacher
PETER LEEMING:	Expedition Co-organizer	Science Teacher
CEDRIC MARSH:	Expedition 'Apprentice'	Engineer
WILLIAM PATTERSON:	Expedition Treasurer	Outdoor Pursuits Instructor

Place of Expedition: Cordillera Huayhuash, PERUVIAN ANDES, S.A.

Date of Expedition: 14th July 1984 - 2nd September 1984.

Original Expedition Objectives:

- a. To attempt ascents for the following unclimbed peaks:
 - Juran D (5674 m)
 - Sarapo Oeste (5567 m)
 - Puscanturpa Este (5410 m)
 - Ancocancha Este
- b. To attempt new routes on the following peaks:
 - Tsacra Grande (5774 m) - south ridge.
 - Seria Norte (5860 m) - south ridge.
- c. A visit to the Cordillera Vilcabamba was also planned if time permitted to climb Salcantay (6271 m) via the straightforward N.E. face.

<u>Objectives completed</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Party</u>
Rosario Norte (5596 m) E. Ridge	25.7.84	CM & MJL
Sarapo Sur Oeste (5370 m) N. Face	2.8.84	All team
Pointe 5297 m W. Face via fixed rope	28.7.84	PL & WP
Pointe 5297 m W. Face, New route	5.8.84	CM & MJL
Pointe 5340 m E. Face	29.7.84	PL & WP
Ancocancha Este (5600 m) E. Ridge	8.7.84	CM & MJL
Rasac Principal (6040 m) E. Ridge	13.7.84	All team
Seria Norte (5860 m) W. Ridge	13.7.84	MJL

*NOTE: We received the following information from Signor Morales (in Lima) concerning some of the routes/peaks selected:

Juran D: E. Side probably still unclimbed
 W. Side climbed by Italian party in 1981

Ancocancha Este: probably unclimbed

Puscanturpa Este: climbed by N. Face by German party.

Sarapo Oeste: No recorded ascent

Seria Norte: S. Ridge. Unclimbed.

Tsacra Grande: S. Ridge. Probably unclimbed.

This information modified our plans with regard to peaks attempted - especially with regard to Juran D. and Puscanturpa Este.

SPONSORSHIP/ASSISTANCE

Both the B.M.C. and M.E.F. provided grants to assist the expedition for which we are most grateful.

B.M.C. donation £150
M.E.F. donation £350
 £500

KODAK LTD., DURACELL and MOUNTAIN EQUIPMENT offered 20%, 20% and 25% reductions (respectively) on supplies bought from them.

MONT BELL (Japanese equipment company) supplied two Gortex thinsulate jackets and bivi tent. Both items proved reliable, functional and very well made.

PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1984

Saturday July 14th; at last the day of departure had arrived, all the planning and organisational details behind us and we were off! We arrived at the airport looking no doubt like many expeditions setting off for distant lands - all our climbing clothing and plastic boots on and apparently more prepared for a three day Andian ascent than a 20 hours plane flight to Lima. The DC10 left Heathrow at 7.30 pm and besides stopping en route in Paris, Madrid, Caracas and Bogota we arrived safely in Lima at 11.15 am (local time) on Sunday 15th July.

The taxi ride into Lima was a depressing one - ramshackle buildings, litter, noise and poorly dressed people greeted us as we drove to the Hostel San Sebastian. Our residence was something of a peaceful (and very clean) haven and we spent the rest of the day dozing in our room.

The next day was a busy one as we rushed around sorting out all the necessary requirements before we could leave for the mountains. The British Embassy, Tourist Office, Signor Morales, and Bank were all visited before we booked a bus. Unfortunately the only bus we could take ("Los Andes" Bus Company) left at 5.30 am the following morning.

That left us only the evening to purchase all our food, remaining gear (containers, washing materials, and gas/petrol etc). The tasks would have been completed had it not been for a power cut that at 8.00 pm threw Lima into total darkness. This signalled an immediate mass exodus of half the population of Lima determined to take advantage of this excuse to close up shop/market early. Two of us had an unnerving three hours trying to get back to the hostel (every bus was packed) with a rucksack of food and US \$160 (in soles) each - living in constant fear of being mugged at every street corner. (Lima and in fact the whole of Peru has one of the worst reputations in South America, if not the world, for corruption and it is worth being paranoid with regard to safety of personal possessions.)

The following morning found us tumbling into a waiting taxi at 4.00 am which dropped us outside the locked (everything is locked in Peru) bus station where we spent a nerve-racking hour guarding our stacked gear with drawn ice-axes till it opened at 5.30 pm!

The bus finally left at 7.00 am and we were soon driving north through the bleak and empty landscape of Peru's altiplano on the Pan-america highway. The starkness of the landscape was frightening - it was more akin to what I imagine the astronauts must encounter on the moon's surface. After several hours we turned onto a broad dirt track and were jolted slowly eastward and upward into the highlands. The road now followed a river valley and with the presence of water suddenly was a profusion of greenery - a good illustration of how vital the Andian meltwater was to the agricultural economy of Peru.

As we gained height the vegetation subtly changed, and the temperature increased as we left the coastland summer 'fog' behind and saw clear blue skies at last. We stopped for lunch where with considerable relief we were able to purchase fuel and water containers. We were due to arrive at 5.00 pm in Cajatambo but a detour was necessary as heavy rains in February had washed the main route away. A puncture and assisting with another vehicle that had become stuck took us to 7.00 pm and a more serious hold up. While negotiating a sharp corner where a stream had eroded the trackside the back wheels of the bus became entrenched in a muddy ditch. It took three hours of digging in the bitter cold (few people had more than a light jersey on) before we were at last on the move again. We finally reached Cajatambo at 1.00 am - exhausted.

The following morning we awoke on the kitchen floor of our hotel (no rooms available the night before) to be greeted by a cheery faced proprietor and his wife serving coffee and delicious tortillas. The following two days were spent purchasing fresh vegetables, cheese and other odd items. We also arranged and wrote a contract for an arrerios and four burros. Incidentally, Cajatambo is at 3000 m and therefore proved a good place to acclimatise for a couple of days.

On Friday, July 20th, at 7.00 am we packed the gear onto four burros and set off on our two day walk to base camp. After an initial 300 m climb to a col on the hills overlooking the town we had our first real view of the S.W. corner of the Cordillera Huayhuash - a truly marvellous panorama. The rest of the morning and early afternoon was spent walking to the small village of Uramaza. Here Pete nearly got

into a fight for taking pictures then refusing to pay an extortionate fee and I narrowly missed being hit by a large pile of turf and stones dislodged from above the road by some local 'pranksters'. A brief brew stop then on to Huayllopa where we planned to spend the night. These plans were rapidly modified as we walked through finding the atmosphere unsettling - the town seeming to be populated by groups of surly faced Peruvian men all dressed in the same dark ponchos. In fact walking down the narrow streets was like being in an old Clint Eastwood spaghetti western - only we had left our six-shooters behind! Even the arrerios seemed nervous and keen to get on through. We finally camped by the river some half-hour on - sleeping close together, with all the gear piled around us and ice axes to hand!

The next morning we set off with enthusiasm but rather hungry - we were already anxious that we had not bought enough food for four weeks. The weather was excellent and although we all found the walking tiring the varied and often intriguing vegetation and occasional glimpses of distant snow covered peaks helped make up for this. At 5.30 pm, after a tricky scree descent we finally arrived at our chosen campsite (4300 m) on the S.W. corner of Laguna Jurua. The site was almost ideal and offered an unrivalled view of the Jurua glacier and peaks beyond. We settled down to our first night at the very feet of the Huayhuash.

The next day was spent getting sorted out, relaxing in the warm sunshine and drinking in the scenery. We also decided on our first objective - Rosario Norte (5596 m). Things had really gone very smoothly so far - only one real problem being our two Optimus Ranger 199 stoves which were proving very temperamental - we had no other sources of heat for cooking and therefore depended totally on their fickle performances.

Once again the weather was perfect. This apparently reliable pattern of constant 'beau temps' was something that we were quickly getting used to, and a pleasant change for the European Alps in summer. As we walked slowly north up the Ruri Relle with what at this altitude seemed extremely heavy (20 kg) packs. At 1.00 pm we reached a suitable site for a bivouac and while Pete slept (now feeling sick/headache as a result of the 5000 m altitude), the rest of us spent some time surveying an approach for the north ridge - our chosen line of attack.

Being relatively close to the equator it got dark quickly at 6.00 pm and dawn did not arrive till 6.00 am - meaning long, boring and often cold bivouacs. It was always good to get up and off. The sun found us following a south facing tongue of snow up onto the N. ridge, both Pete and Will feeling weak and suffering from pounding heads. The ridge proved to be composed of extremely shattered rock that was dangerously loose in places. After a couple of hours of very slow progress Pete's poor condition and our very slow progress prompted a tricky abseil retreat. Back at the bivi site, Cedric and I elected to stay for another attempt, while Will and Pete returned sensibly to base camp to recover at a lower altitude.

The following morning we left at 7.00 am for the East ridge and made much more rapid progress over mixed ground until at 8.30 am we arrived on the ridge. This proved to be a straightforward snow climb with only a problematic rock step slowing us, plus the added inconvenience from losing the retaining bolt off my chaccal which mysteriously 'fell off' while placing an ice stake.

We reached our first Peruvian summit at 12.15 pm and after the obligatory handshake and photograph session descended rapidly down now wet and unstable snow to our sleeping bags. We made B.C. at 4.30 pm and were relieved to find Pete and Will now fully recovered and anxious to reascend some new objective.

The following day Pete and Will walked up to the Jurañ glacier to investigate a possible ascent of Trapecio (5653 m) while Cedric and I made plans and preparations for a 3/4 day visit to the Ancocancha region at the heat of the Quebrada seria.

Friday 27th; we left base camp mid-morning this time with 25 kg packs and walked down the Q. Aquimarca for 5½ km (2 hours) then started a long tiring climb up and over the ridge to a col. offering a fine view of Acocancha Este and Sur. At 5.15 pm we stopped near the base of the long E. ridge of Acocanche Este in the Quebrada Seria. We were extremely tired and had mistakenly eaten and drunk nothing all day.

The next morning we immediately felt the effects of yesterday's exertions and lack of fluids. I suffered so badly from lethargy that at times it was only by crawling on hands and knees that I was able to make any upward progress at all. It took a miserable $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach the E. ridge proper and by then it was already too late (even had we the strength) to continue and we retreated gratefully down to our valley camp having at least left some gear on the ridge to save energy for tomorrow's reascent.

We left just after 7.00 am and climbed rapidly upward today. The earlier start meant avoiding the sun for the first and most tiring part of the climb. This coupled with the fact that each of us had downed $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres of fluid the night before meant we were back up on the ridge by our 'gear stash' at 10.30 am, (an hour shorter than the previous day). Continuing along the snow crested ridge, up a steep snow gully and rock wall we reached a mini glacier which we crossed with caution to arrive at the foot of the summit slopes. Two pitches (the first on ice, the second loose rock), took us to our 'summit'. Unfortunately the altimeter only read 5440 m - some 160 m short of Ancocancha Estes top (5600 m). What was more, a steep and higher peak was clearly visible on the ridge some quarter-kilometre away. Unfortunately it was now 3.00 pm and we did not have time to continue. We descended in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours to our tent, the seed of doubt now taken firm root.

The following day, on our walk back to base camp (we had no food left), we had a chance at the col to again examine the tops of Ancocancha Este and Sur. Our error was apparent - we had only reached p.5440 m and would need to return to successfully complete our original objective. Back at base camp we met Pete and Will who had just returned from the Juran glacier. They had firstly climbed a minor 5000 m peak to test their acclimatisation. Having no problems they then unsuccessfully attempted the W.S.W. buttress of Trapecio (5653 m), deep powder snow preventing their progress. Finally they had ascended p.5250 between Trapecio (5653 m) and Quesillo (5600 m) via some old fixed ropes. We were all somewhat weary by now and spent the following day resting.

The next morning (once again bright and clear) we decided to attempt Sarapo Oeste (5370 m) - an apparently unclimbed satellite peak of Sarapo (6143 m). That night found us bivouacked on the terminal moraine of Sarapoqocha just below the West ridge of Sarapo Oeste. We climbed as two separate pairs the next morning, Pete and I taking the lead. We traversed around the base of the west ridge and up onto the glacier beyond. This was followed easily to its end where we immediately began tackling the steep ice slope (55°C) after crossing a small bergschrund. It was only when Will and Cedric arrived and began shouting at us that we realised we were busy attempting a new route on the W. face of Sarapo!

An abseil descent took us quickly down to the others who were now following their chosen line on what to us had seemed simply a subsidiary peak on the W. ridge. Pete and I chose another line of the North face and followed a series of loose rocky ridges and gullies onto the summit in little more than an hour. (We later discovered we had in fact ascended Sarapo Sur Oeste p.5370 m on Sarapo's W. flank). Shortly after we began our descent (via the same route) the others arrived on top. Pete and I decided to return directly to base camp but it was not till 8.30 pm that the others finally got down to share in what remained of our duty free Scots Whisky!

During the following day, we discussed future plans. Pete and Will wanted a change and longer rest, while Cedric and I wanted to continue climbing in this area. A plan of action was finally decided on and the next day Pete and Will set off for Cajatambo while Cedric and I walked up to bivi on the Juran glacier, our aim not clear till we had a closer look. Unfortunately the weather was not for once co-operative and despite an early start we were unable to see anything till about 9.00 am when the thick cloud had lifted. We had only planned for a one day visit, so we had now to pick a short objective. We finally opted for trying a new route up onto p.5250 (the same peak Will and Pete had climbed a few days previously). Our chosen line was up a particularly steep iced up gully that in 50 m of teetering up on loose verglased rock with only protection fixed in ones imagination - brought us to below a huge umbrella shaped cornice. A long traverse right however found us a small break in the cornice and up onto a col between Trapecio and

p.5250 m. Half an hour of easy scrambling brought us to our chosen summit. Our descent was down the same line Pete and Will had previously taken. Base camp welcomed us that night just as darkness descended.

As agreed, we walked down to Huayallopa the next day to collect more food, planning to meet Will and Pete on their return from Cajatambo with further food supplies. By mid afternoon they had not appeared so we began the tiring walk back up the valley to base camp. At 5.00 pm the others caught us up and together we returned - reaching Laguna Jurua just as it got dark.

Tuesday 7th August. The arrierios arrived with four burros and we spent the morning packing up and clearing up - taking care to ensure that there should be no signs of our stay here. At 12.30 pm Will and Pete began their three day walk around to Jahuaqocha at the N.W. corner of the Huayhuash. Cedric and I meanwhile planned to climb Ancocancha Este then cross a high glacial pass and descend northward to reach Jahuaqocha on the same day as Pete and Will.

Our approach to Quebrado Seria was however this time via a col just north of R. Norte. Although it was a long haul uphill to the col, we reached Quebrado Seria in just four hours this time. We decided to get closer to our objective that evening and finally camped on a small and incredibly bleak and stagnant lake (the only source of water we could find) in the north of Ancocancha Este.

We left just as dawn broke under a sky that was not as clear as we could have wished for. Our approach onto the E. ridge was via a lot of scrambling and a long traverse leftward on the north side that avoided the tiring and loose scree of our previous ascent line. Then, following now familiar ground we arrived back at our previous high point at 10.15 am - some four hours so far. From here we could see the summit clearly and it at least gave us a visible target as we floundered through the ever present powder snow our progress frustratingly slow. After some 250 m we reached a point above a large col below the summit. The slope down was hard but after crossing a half hidden crevasse it became soft again and fairly avalanche prone. At one point a large section of windslab

parted from our line of footprints and slid with a gental hissing sound down the slope below us. We continued again through knee deep snow for three further rope lengths up a steep ridge, at the end of which we encountered one further crevasse before finally completing the last 40 m to a fine narrow domed summit at 11.50 am. A quick snack lunch followed handshakes and smiles before beating a hasty retreat - the snow was getting softer by the minute and somewhat larger than usual afternoon clouds were gathering. By 4.30 pm we were back at the tent - tired but glad to have captured this elusive summit!

Following an early breakfast, we made rapid progress up the left hand side of the glacier coming down from the summit of Ancocancha centrale (5647 m). At a point almost directly below the north ridge of Ancocancha Sur (5560 m) we crossed the col, (via some tricky climbing and scrambling on the left side that avoided the crevassed glacier itself.) The descent of the other side was made easier by some tracks we had found in the snow. We were not sorry to be descending either - the sky and surrounding peaks were hidden behind banks of dark grey cloud and it had begun to snow. The long walk down the Quebrada Huacrish was both beautiful and varied. The range of plants and green alpine pastures where cattle grazed was a pleasant relief from so much barren rock and snow of the last few days. Finally, at 5.00 pm Jahuakocha came into view and staggering mountain panorama beyond. Another half hour and we had found Will and Pete - pitched at the west end of the lake. Although the lake and situation were staggering, we were disappointed in seeing so many signs of western civilisation - in the form of rubbish and half cleared up campsites strewn haphazardly around the vicinity. It was a far cry from the tranquil and unpolluted isolation of Jurankocha.

The weather finally broke on the 10th August (my birthday!) and gave us the welcome excuse to have a couple of days rest, all of us tired after the last week of almost continuous activity.

We were now running short of time and decided on one last climb before walking out - Rasac (6014 m). An early start on Sunday, August 12th brought us by mid-afternoon onto the glacier at 5500 m, next to the advanced base camp of an Italian party of guides attempting the West face of Yerupaja (6634 m).

The walk up had been a long and tedious haul via a narrow tongue of rocky moraine on the west bank of the glacier. On the ascent we had met a group of despondant French climbers who were descending after having brought the body of their dead friend down from a crevasse on the west face of Yerupaja which he had been attempting to ski down. Once on the glacier, the slope rose much more gradually for another $1\frac{1}{2}$ km to where it ended at the col between Seria Norte (5860 m) and Nevada Yerupaja Sur (6575 m). It was here that we spent a bitterly cold night bivouaced under a star filled sky. The discomfort of the low temperatures was magnified by the fact that our Optimus stove almost completely refused to function and breakfast ($1\frac{1}{2}$ litres of water between us) took some four hours to melt. At 7.30 am the next morning we started up the East Ridge (the recommended East face looking suspiciously broken and loose). After a tricky start, climbing up steep and featureless rock then traversing across again steep, hollow and unconsolidated snow, we reached the narrow but level snowy East ridge proper. There followed 400 m of excellent (for the Andes!) snow/ice climbing up and along the narrow well defined East ridge with a spectacularly precipitous view down onto the South face of Rasac. The ascent to the summit took some three hours and by 10.30 am all four of us stood on the top. The views were marvelous from this high centrally placed Huayhuash peak and seemed a fitting finale to what had for us been a most enjoyable and rewarding expedition.

The descent to our bivi site took only an hour. This did not include a small 20 minute diversion. I took to climb Seria Norte (5860 m). This allowed me to examine one of our untried objectives - the unclimbed south ridge of Seria Norte. A beautiful but frighteningly delicate corniced ridge for much of its length. Back at the bivi site, the stove continued to malfunction and it was in a rather dehydrated state that we made our way back to base camp in some further $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

After a day's rest we were left waiting for our arrerios and burros whom we had made a contract with to pick us up on the 15th August. When he did not appear we were unfortunately obliged to make a new contract with a rather disreputable Peruvian character, 'Amandos' who lived near the lake and was better qualified as a fisherman than burros driver.

However, despite innumerable setbacks (stolen gear, no burros, a consistently drunken arrerios, a lame burro and bouts of diarrhoea), we finally made it to Chiquian. It took us two days of tiring walking via the village of Llamac where we spent the night. The most southerly route via Pacllon was apparently unsafe due to the presence of bandits. The walkout was varied and interesting both botanically and geographically and enjoyed by us all despite the constant irritation of our incompetent arrerios.

We arrived in Chiquian on Friday 17th August and on the Saturday we left by bus for the bumpy nine hour ride back to Lima. Not however before we had had a final showdown with our burro driver at the local police station. The problem was simple enough. During the previous morning, while packing our gear, Amandos lost our fishing rod. We had subtracted its value (£5) therefore from the money we owed him. He now demanded that we pay him £15 compensation for his 'sombbrero' which was (much to our amusement and his bewilderment) lifted from his head by a strong gust of wind as he was giving a tired and overloaded burro a hearty kick (divine intervention?!). The policeman gave the matter his serious consideration for some moments, fixing 'Amandos' with his cold dark eyes while resting one scarred hand on the butt of his revolver. He then turned to us and asked whether we felt £5 was suitable enough compensation for the lost fishing rod... Poetic justice indeed as our arrerios smiled weakly, executed a series of impressive bows and did a remarkable impersonation of a startled Andian viscacha (a large brown alpine rodent) as he vanished as if into thin air before further details of his misconduct could come to light!

EXPEDITION ACCOUNTS

Accounts breakdown into individual headings:

A. TRAVEL

Airfares	£1706
Bus to Cajatambo	24
Bus to Lima	24
Taxi/Collectivos	<u>12</u>
	£1766

B. FOOD

Freeze Dried food	34
Food purchased in Peru	<u>302</u>
	£336

C. LABOUR (for transportation of gear)

Cajatambo to Laguna Jurau	30
Laguna Jurau to Jahuakocha	28.50
Jahuakocha to Chiquian	<u>26.50</u>
	£85

Hire of one burro (loaded)/day	£1.40
Hire of one burro (unloaded)/day	£0.70
Hire of Arrerios (not including food)/ day	£3.50
(Pay $\frac{1}{4}$ of total in advance + $\frac{3}{4}$ at arrival of destination)	

D. ACCOMMODATION

Hostel San Sebastian (LIMA)	(£2.20 each/night)	53.
Hotel Arrecipa (CAJATAMBO)	(£2.60 each/ night + 2 meals)	<u>31</u>
		£84

E.	<u>INSURANCE</u> (with BMC)	£
	M. Lowe	84
	W. Patterson	68
	C. Marsh (Personal)	78
	P. Leeming	68
	Expedition gear (General)	<u>20</u>
		£318
		==
F.	<u>MEDICAL</u>	
	Drugs (Antibiotics, painkillers, etc)	40
	General (Bandages/plasters, etc.)	<u>20</u>
		£60
		==
G.	<u>FUEL</u>	
	Fuel containers	9.50
	Petrol (5 gallons)	4.50
	Kerosine (5 gallons)	3.00
	Kerosine lamp	<u>2.50</u>
		£19.50
		==
H.	<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	
	Sleeping bags, ropes etc.	£1,200
I.	<u>GENERAL</u>	
	Personal cash	100

GRAND TOTAL:	A. Travel	1766
	B. Food	336
	C. Labour	85
	D. Accommodation	84
	E. Insurance	318
	F. Medical	60
	G. Fuel	19.50
	H. Equipment	1200
	I. General	<u>100</u>
		£3,968.50
		==

EXPEDITION MONEY

Each member of the expedition team took with them £250 to cover all expenses (food, transport, accommodation, etc.) for the six week trip.

Going on advice given by Journey Latin America (South American travel company - see addresses), we took the above sum in the following form:

American Express Dollar Traveller Cheques	£100
Bank America Dollar Traveller Cheques	£100
American Dollars cash	£50

Two different types of Travellers cheques were carried because some banks will only change one type of Travellers cheque. Also, periodically fraud T/C's leak onto the market and all the banks refuse to change that type of T/C for several days or weeks. Incidentally U.S. dollar T/C are the only ones worth carrying, no one being interested in any other currency. It is very important to carry at least \$50 in small denomination bills (\$1 and \$5 bills). Accommodation, transport, bribes etc. can all be paid for with US currency if no Peruvian money is available. Due to the terrifying rate of inflation (200%) in Peru, 'soles' should only be bought in small amounts. Everyone wants dollars cash and it is never a problem to change them anywhere but don't expect to get a good rate of exchange!

SECURITY

This is always a very serious problem and should not be taken lightly. Photocopies of passports, airticket and T/C's should be made and each member of the expedition should carry one copy of everyone else's valuables. All vital documents and money should be kept in a money belt securely fastened around your waist under a shirt/trousers at all times, even when asleep. When climbing hide everything of value under boulders/bushes well away from the campsite. Do this at night so that there is little chance anyone is watching. Don't leave any equipment outside tents at night. If you don't hide gear/money etc. - take it up the mountains with you.

CREDIT CARDS

Access/Master Charge, Visa, Diners Card and American Express are all accepted at major hotels, shops, restaurants, airline offices etc.

EXPEDITION EQUIPMENT

All personal equipment was brought to Peru (a 40 kg baggage allowance on Viasa assisted in this area), from Britain. Climbing equipment is in short supply - Huaraz, in the Cordillera Blanca being the only place where gear can be purchased easily. In fact one is strongly encouraged to sell gear before leaving as the baggage allowance on Viasa when leaving Peru is only 20 kg!

A. PERSONAL GEAR

1	Thermal underwear: Helly Hansen/Damart	1	glacier glasses
1	Fibrepile jacket: Helly Hansen	1	pair goggles
1	Lambswool jumper	1	headtorch (Petzl)
2	T-shirts	6	Duracell batteries
1	Salopettes: Rohan Superstriders	1	Redline sleeping bag
1	Shorts	1	5-season karrimat
2	Thick knee length socks	1	Gortex bivvi-bag
2	Thin short (ankle) socks	1	Karrimor rucksack (large)
4	Underpants (M & S)	1	Karrimor daysack
1	Duvet: Redline Mountain Equip.		
1	Thermal hood: Northcape		
1	Balaclava		
1	Gortex Jacket MONT BELL (Japanese)		
1	Gortex trousers		
1	Silk scarf		
3	Thermal inner gloves: Damart		
1	Silk gloves		
2	Danchein mittens		
1	Wintergear Gortex overmitts		
1	Yeti Gaiters Berghaus		
1	Karrimor KSB-3		
1	Canyon Asolo rockboots		
1	Rohan 'bags'		
1	Koflach Ultras (or Vivas) plastic boots		

B. CLIMBING GEAR (per person and communal)

- 1 Ice axe (harlet moser, Snowdon Curver, Golden Eagle)
- 1 Ice hammers: Simmond Chacal
- 1 Everest Salewa Crampons + spare straps
- 10 Pegs (assorted) - communal
- 5 Tubular ice screws - communal
- 5 Drive in ice screws - communal
- 15 Ice stakes (Mountain technology) 1 metre lengths - communal
- 4 Ropes (45 m Edelrid)
- 1 Dead man - communal
- 1 Set of 'Friends' 1 - 4 - communal
- Assorted slings and other tape tie-offs
- 40 Karabiners - communal
- 2 sets of 'Rocks' + assorted nuts/chocks - communal
- 1 Climbing helmet (Phoenix lightweight)
- 1 Whillans harness
- 1 sticht plate
- 1 descendeur

C. COMMUNAL GEAR

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 2 | Tents: Ultimate Phasar Dome (4 man) | 2 | 2 litre water bottles |
| | Wintergear Gemini, (2 man) Gortex | 1 | Swiss Army penknife |
| 2 | Stoves: Optimus 199 Rangers | | Mosquito netting |
| 2 | 1:50,000 Cordillera Huayhuash maps | | Camera equipment |
| 2 | 5000 m Thommeu Altimeters | | Suncream - (Factor 6 and 15) |
| 4 | Silva compasses | | Lipsalve |
| 1 | Fishing rod and tackle | | |
| 1 | File | | |
| 1 | Chain and padlock | | |
| 1 | Snowshovel | | |
| 1 | Seam-sealant | | |
| 1 | Superglue | | |
| 1 | Sony taperecorder + assorted tapes | | |
| 2 | Sig bottles + Coleman filter funnel | | |

EXPEDITION EQUIPMENTCLOTHING

The climate between July and September in the Peruvian Andes is similar to that of the European Alps in summer. This means that salopettes, a thermal vest and light jersey were usually quite sufficient during daytime. However the nights are not only long (12 hours) but also cold (-10° or less) which meant that a good fibre pile was essential and a down duvet (Redline) was highly desirable. Koflach Vivas and Ultras with standard inner boots were found quite sufficient though on the ascent of RASAC (6040 m) one member had 'Aveolar' inners which were significantly warmer. Damart thermal gloves (inners) and Danchein mittens proved excellent for all occasions. For base camp and walk in/out's the Rohan 'bags' were superb. Very functional and good for added security with the inner zipped pockets.

TENTS

Ultimate Phazor Hex This proved an almost ideal 4-man base camp tent. Throughout the trip we only ever used the flysheet. This provided a large warm and sheltered environment for resting, eating and sleeping. The only problem being condensation while cooking. The tent proved waterproof and stable to strong winds.

Wintergear Gemini Used both in base camp and as an advanced base camp. An excellent lightweight single shelled tent. No problems with condensation except in the tent extension area used for cooking. This extension hood would greatly benefit from being made of gortex not proofed nylon. Stable and quick to erect.

STOVES

Optimus 199 Ranger stove. This stove (two of them) was extremely unreliable throughout the trip. Both stoves developed major faults and this combined with several poor design features meant much extended cooking times especially on bivouacs. Unleaded petrol and paraffin were the fuels used (both readily available in Peru).

COOKING UTENSILS

All cooking and washing gear was purchased in Lima and Cajatambo, from which a huge range of cheap products were available.

CLIMBING EQUIPMENT

All climbing was done in pairs and consequently each pair had their own 'rack' and other protection. We took too much technical rock and ice gear - most routes requiring a small amount of gear but at least two long snow stakes due to the deep and soft nature of the snow. The rock was almost without exception, shattered, loose and unstable. Extreme care was often required and good piton and nut belays were rare. Slings were generally more reliable. A typical 'rack' of gear for the routes we undertook was as follows:

<u>Ropes:</u>	2 x 45 m 9mm ropes	3 short strings + 'tie offs'
<u>Ice gear:</u>	1 dead man	1 Whillans harness
	2 or 2 ice stakes	12 Karabiners
	1 long tubular ice screw	2 ice axes + crampons
<u>Rock gear:</u>	2/3 pitons (Angles & Kingpins)	
	1 Moac	
	Set of Wild country rocks (1 - 6)	
	Friends 2½ and 3½	
	2 long (8") slings	

PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

We all used Kodachrome 64 and 25 predominantly but two of us also used the new Agfachrome 64 which produced excellent results in terms of fineness of detail and colour rendition. For the routes the most practical camera was undoubtedly the OLYMPUS XA1 and XA but the lack of facility for a U.V. and POLAROID filter attachment and limited exposure control meant a lot of daylight high altitude photographs were over-exposed and colour washed out. The two 'base-camp' cameras and accessories were:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Nikon FE & Nikkomatt FT3 | b. PENTAX ME |
| 50 mm Macro f3.5 Nikkor | 400 mm SMC |
| 28 mm f3.5 Nikkor | 80-200 mm SMC zoom |
| 80-200 mm f5.6 Nikkor zoom | 35-80 mm SMC zoom |

Accessories: Skylight, UV and Polaroid filters. Flash.

Extension cable and mini-tripod. Lens hoods

EXPEDITION FOOD

With the exception of some freeze dried food, we purchased all the food in Peru. Lima has a number of supermarkets and these combined with fresh fruit, vegetables and dairy produce bought locally provided everything necessary for an extended stay in the mountains. In Jahuacocha the freshly caught trout and occasional slaughtered lamb provided a delicious supplement to our protein intake. The only items we missed were good quality chocolate (this was expensive and often inedible), and muesli. A large box of Mars Bars and Muesli Bars would have been greatly appreciated.

BASE CAMP DIET

Here we had about five different main meals which we rotated during the course of a week. We catered for breakfast and evening meal. Lunch was mistakenly not accounted for and therefore led, during the course of the first three weeks, to a shortage of food.

Breakfast: Coffee/Tea/Chocolate
 Porridge or cereal (fresh milk sometimes available)
 Tin of condensed milk (powdered milk unavailable)

Lunch: Soup (Maggi)

Evening Meal: Soup
 Main Course: Rice, spaghetti or potatoes,
 vegetables (carrots, onions, peppers etc), tinned
 beans, tinned fish. Mixed spices/ketchup
 Coffee/tea/chocolate
 Fruit: Oranges, tomatoes

ROUTES/BIVOUACS

Breakfast: Coffee/Tea/Chocolate
 Porridge
 Cheese

Lunch: Dried raisins, chocolate, boiled sweets
 Powdered orange ('Universal' - a Peruvian make was one of the 'great finds' of our trip. An absolute necessity for removing the taste of the sterotabs in our drinking water.)

Supper: Freeze dried food; Ravens (spicy beef, Shepherds Pie)
Mountain House
Packets of Maggi soup + spices
Powdered potato
Cheese
Coffee/Tea/Chocolate

Additional notes: The chocolate powder proved the most popular drink and as an excellent flavouring for the porridge (Quaker). The cheese was purchased in Huayllapa. It was very immature and more akin to solidified curdled milk. It was also expensive at £1 for 500 g. However it proved a valuable source of protein and was especially good when added to pasta, soups etc. Fresh milk was obtained from a small farm just below our base camp and was good for drinks and making porridge.

EXPEDITION MEDICINE

Three members of the expedition had the "St. John's Ambulance Brigade First Aid Certificate", but no doctor was present. Luckily, no serious problems were encountered. Despite taking a comprehensive medical kit out with us, only a few items were used, however it would be inadvisable to carry much less than those items listed below. The following is a comprehensive list of those drugs we took with us:

Dressings etc

Steristrip - assorted
 Elastocrepe bandage
 Crepe bandages
 Assorted Melolin
 Airstrip Elastoplast
 Cotton wool
 Triangular bandage
 Micropore tape
 Waterproof adhesive tape
 Scissors
 Forceps
 Thermometer
 Eye bath
 Sterile Lint dressing
 Spenco Second Skin

Drugs

Sterotabs
 Multivit tablets
 Insect repellent
 Eye drops and ointment
 Antiseptic cream: Savlon
 Throat lozenges: Bradosol
 Paracetamol
 Antacid tablets: Gelusil
 TCP Throat pastilles

Inoculations:

Yellow fever
 Typhoid
 Cholera
 Polio
 Tetanus
 Gamma-globulin (Hepatitis)

LEEDS PERUVIAN ANDES EXPEDITION 1984.DRUGS LIST.

- a) ANTIMALARIAL: Chloroquine (For Peru).
Maloprim (For Ecuador).
- b) ANTI-DIARRHOEA: Lomotil.
Dioralyte (Electrolyte replacement).
- c) ANTIVOMITING: Moxalon.
- d) Distress due to High
Altitude Sickness: Dexamethazone (Oradexon).
Diuretics: Frusemide (Lasix).
Diamox.
- e) BLEEDING: Epsikadron (Aids clotting).
- f) PAIN-KILLERS: Moderate strength: Lobak.
(Analgesics) Cosalgesic.
Strong: Fortral in Acupan.
- g) SLEEPING PILLS: Nitrasepam.
- h) TRANQUILLISERS: Diazepam (Valium).
- i) ANTIHISTAMINES: Piriton.
- j) ANTIBIOTICS: General: Penicillin.
Broad Spectrum: Septrin Fort
Macroclantin
Chloromycetin (for eyes & ears).
- k) WATERSTERILIZING: Sterotabs.

The following reference book was taken and found to be useful:

MEDICAL CARE FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS. By Peter Steele. Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1976.

MEDICAL PROBLEMS

(a) Diarrhoea was not a problem in base camp though both on the first few days in Peru and during/after the walk out two members of the group suffered. The most successful cure seemed to be complete rest, no food and lots to drink - especially Dioralyte in sterilized water. Constipation afflicted one person - the cure being sardine oil and a lot of patience!

(b) Indigestion/Heartburn proved a slight irritation particularly in the latter half of the trip. Gelusil tablets provided a good short term cure.

(c) Blisters Due to the comfort of the Karrimor KSB 3's and plastic boots there were few serious blisters. Those encountered were treated very effectively with Spenco second skin - an absolute 'must' for blister problems when instant relief is required. Taping up of feet with heavy duty plaster played an important preventive role.

(d) Sunburn Everyone at some point on the trip suffered facial sunburn (noses especially) and chapped lips. Factor 15 sunscreen was effective in preventing further damage.

(e) Altitude Acclimatization P. Leeming and W. Patterson took several days longer than C. Marsh and M. Lowe to acclimatize. Both suffered slight nausea and headaches above 5000 m on the first climb. A return to base camp (4300 m) and a day's rest resulted in no further problems. Diamox was carried but not taken by any members of the expedition.

(f) Malaria Chloroquine (and Maloprim were taken as some time was spent in the Vilcobamba region later in the trip.)

USEFUL ADDRESSES

The following addresses are of organisations and individuals who were important in the organisation and running of the expedition and would be of help/use to others planning a similar trip.

BRITAIN

BMC

Crawford House
Precinct Centre
Booth Street East
MANCHESTER M13 9RZ
Tel: 061-273 5835

Mount Everest Foundation
Hon. Secretary
Simon Brown
212 Greys Road
Henley on Thames
Oxon RG9 1QX
Tel: 0491-576677

Expedition Advisory Centre
Royal Geographical Society
1 Kensington Grove
LONDON SW7 2AR
Tel: 01-581 2057

Peruvian Consultate General
52 Sloane Street,
LONDON SW1X 9SP
Tel: 01-235 6867

Stanford's International Map Centre
12-14 Long Acre
Covent Garden
LONDON WC2E 9LP
Tel: 01-836 1321

Journey Latin America (J.L.A.)
10 Barley Mow Passage
Chiswick High Road
LONDON W4 4PH
Tel: 01-747 3108

Specialist Library on S.A.
Canning House Library
2 Belgrave Square
LONDON SW1X 8PJ

Alpine Club Library
74 South Audley Street
LONDON W1Y 5FF
Tel: 01-499 1542

PERU

British Embassy
Edificio El Pacifico
PISO 12
Plaza Washington
Avenida Arequipa
LIMA
Tel: 283830/283 836-39

Sr. Cesar Morales Arnaco
Jefe de la Seccion Andinismo
Instituto Nacional de Recreacion
y Educacion Deportiva (INRED)
Estadio Nacional
Gate 29, 3rd Floor (Piso)
LIMA 1

LIMA 2000 (Bookshop)
271 J. Bernal
LIMA.

South American Explorers Club
Portugal 146
District of Brena
(Casilla 3714, LIMA 100)

Instituto Geografico Militar (Maps)
Avenida
Avamburu 1198
LIMA 34.

Office de Turismo
Tambo de Oro
Belen 1066 Jiron de la Union
(Near Plaza San Martin on Union)

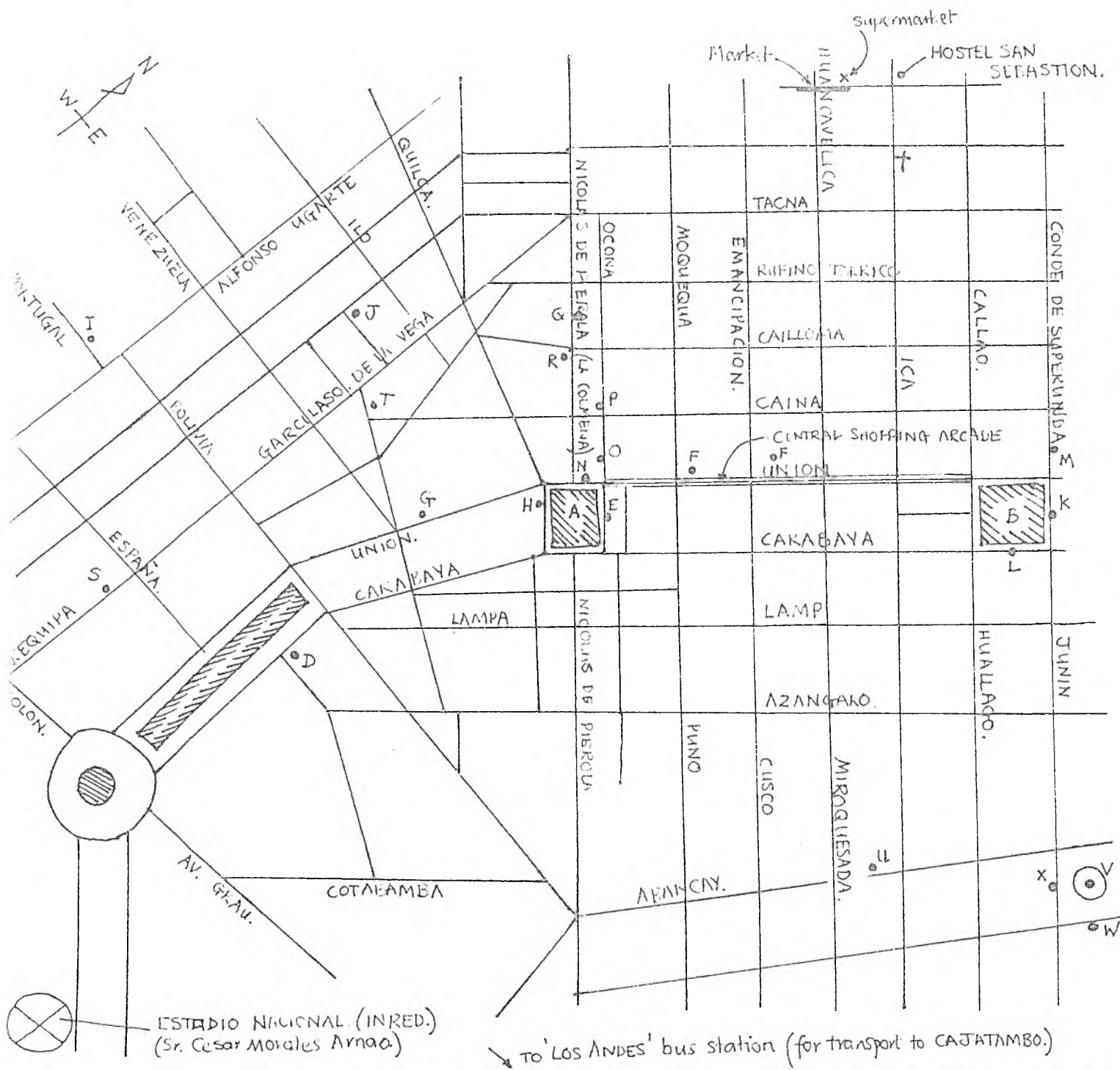
Peru (continued)

Hostel San Sebastian
 Jr. Ica. 712 (Tel: 23-2740)
 LIMA (Highly recommended)
 (See S.A. Handbook for other
 accommodation)

Tecnica Import (Camping Gas)
 Av. Daralos
 Tizon 323
 (Near block 9. Av. Washington)
 LIMA. Tel: 32-3088
 (English speaking)

USEFUL REFERENCES FOR INFORMATION/GUIDANCE IN PERU

- (a) The South American Handbook. Ed. John Brooks. Trade & Travel Publ.
- (b) Backpacking and Trekking in Peru and Bolivia. Bradt Enterprises.
- (c) Trails of the Cordilleras Blanca and the huash. Jim Bartle.
- (d) Yuraq Janka: A Guide to the Peruvian Andes. Part 1: Cordilleras Blanca and Rosko. 1977.
- (e) Mountain 90. Huayhuash. An Update. Alan Rouse, pp.18-29.
- (f) The B.M.C. and Expeditionary Advisory Centre produce most informative leaflets on 'Expeditions to Peru'.

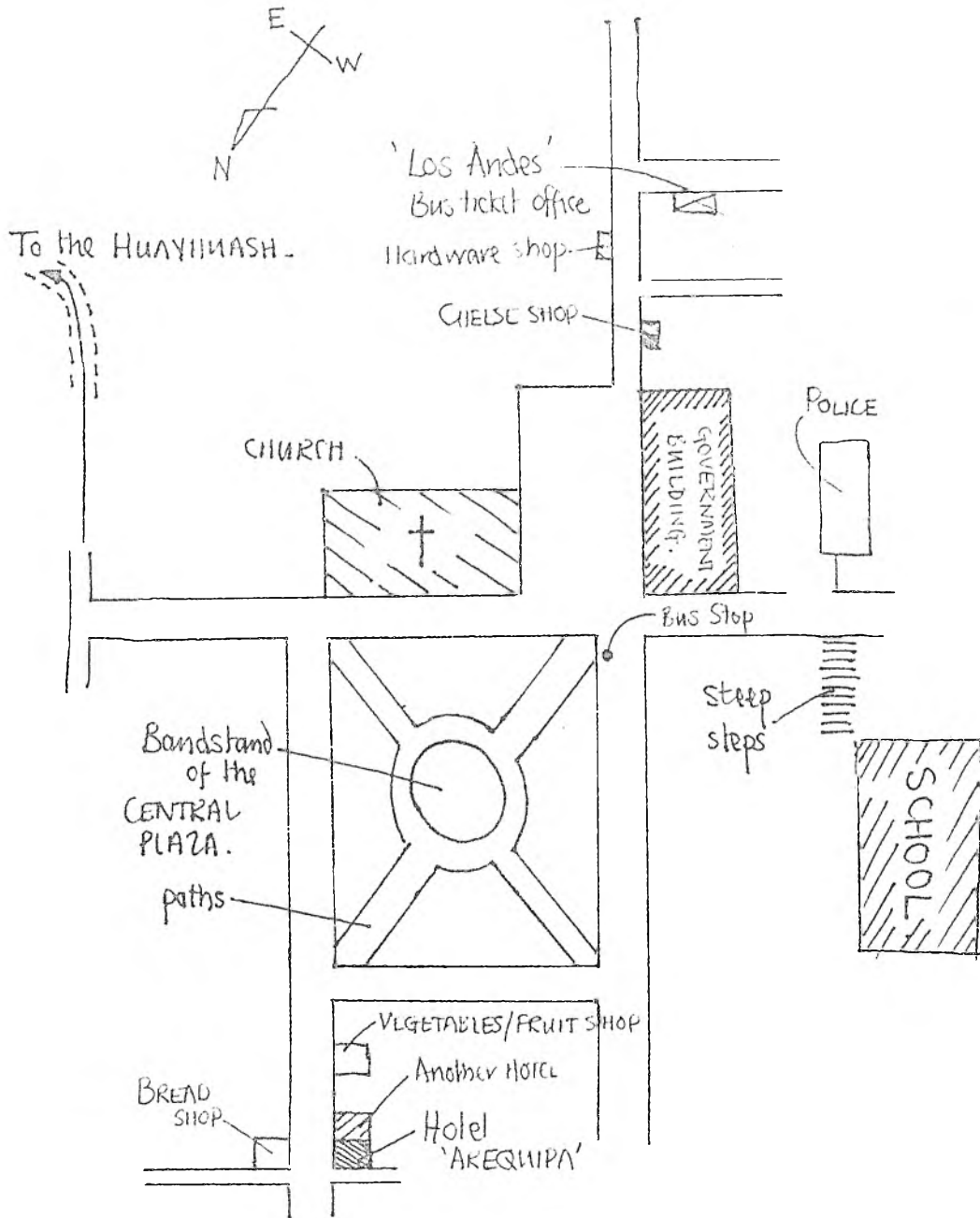


- A Plaza San Martin.
- B Plaza de Arma.
- C British Embassy (Av. Natalio Sanchez 125 12th floor.)
- D Tepsa Bus Depot.
- E Instituto Geografico
- F TIR and Monterrey Supermarkets.
- G Tourist Information Office.
- H Aeroperu/Fancett Airline Offices
- I South American Explorers Club.
- J 'Tecnica Import' (Camping Gas.)
- K Government Palace.
- L Cathedral.
- M Post Office.
- N Hotel Bolivar
- O Money Change (many in area)
- P Book Exchange (+ money change)
- Q A.B.C. Bookshop.
- R VIASA Airline Office.
- S U.S. Embassy.
- T Studium Bookshop.
- U National Library.
- V Plaza Bolivar*
- W Congress
- X Inquisition Palace/Museum.

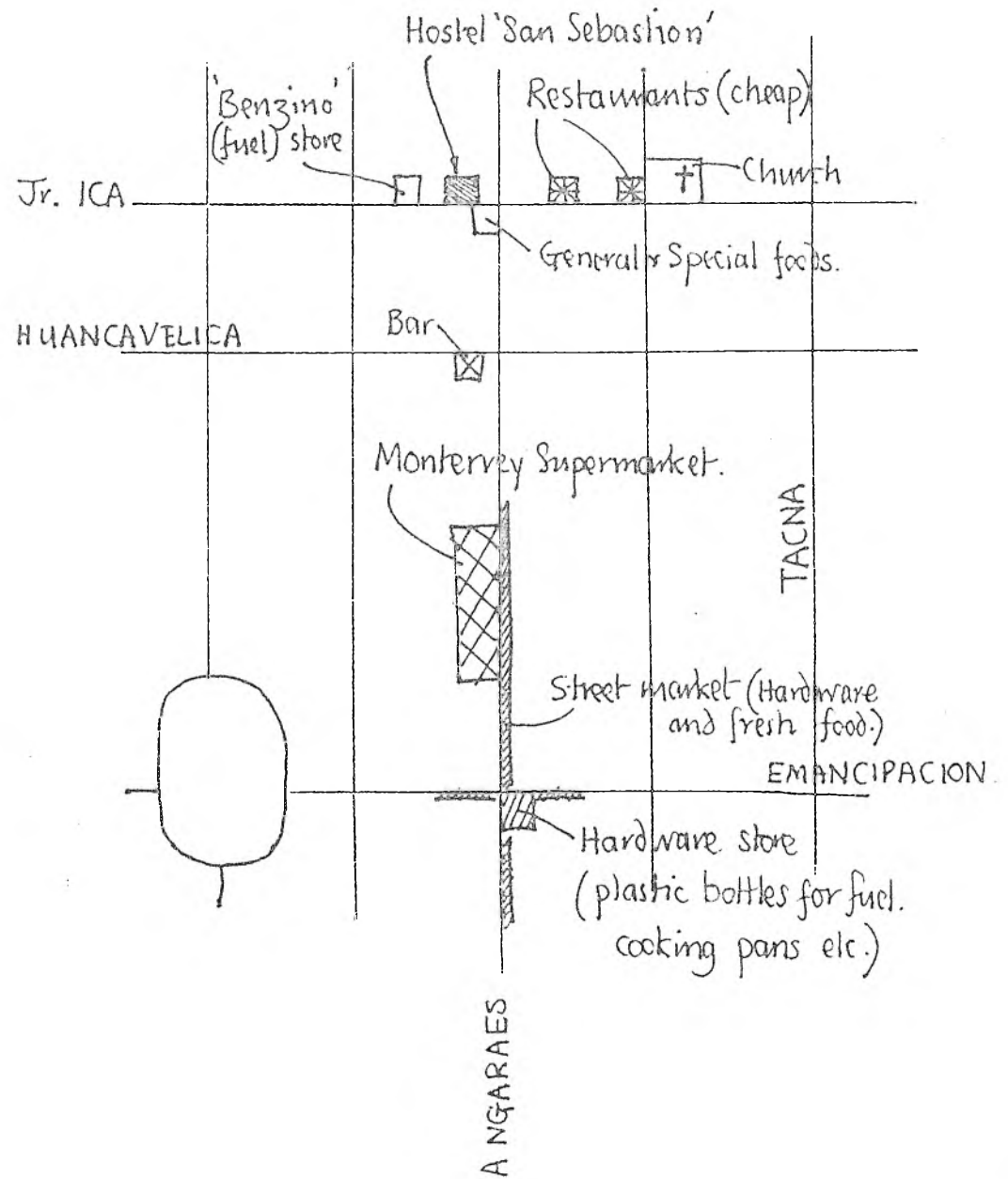
MAP OF CENTRAL LIMA. (USEFUL PLACES ETC.)

(* Site of National Anthropology & Archaeology Museum & Nat. Mus)

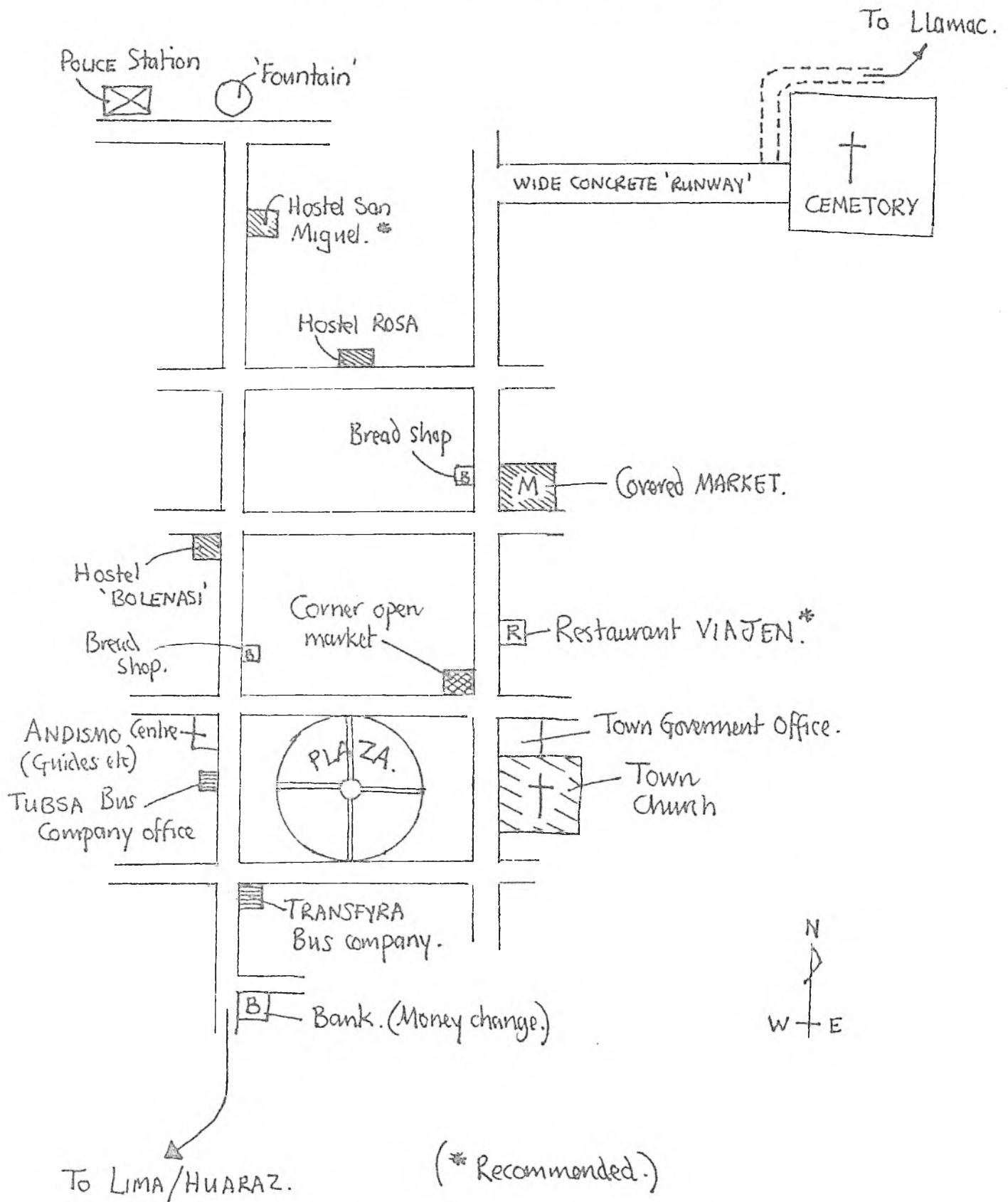
MAP OF CAJATAMBO (3400m.)



MAP OF VICINITY AROUND HOSTEL. (IN LIMA.)



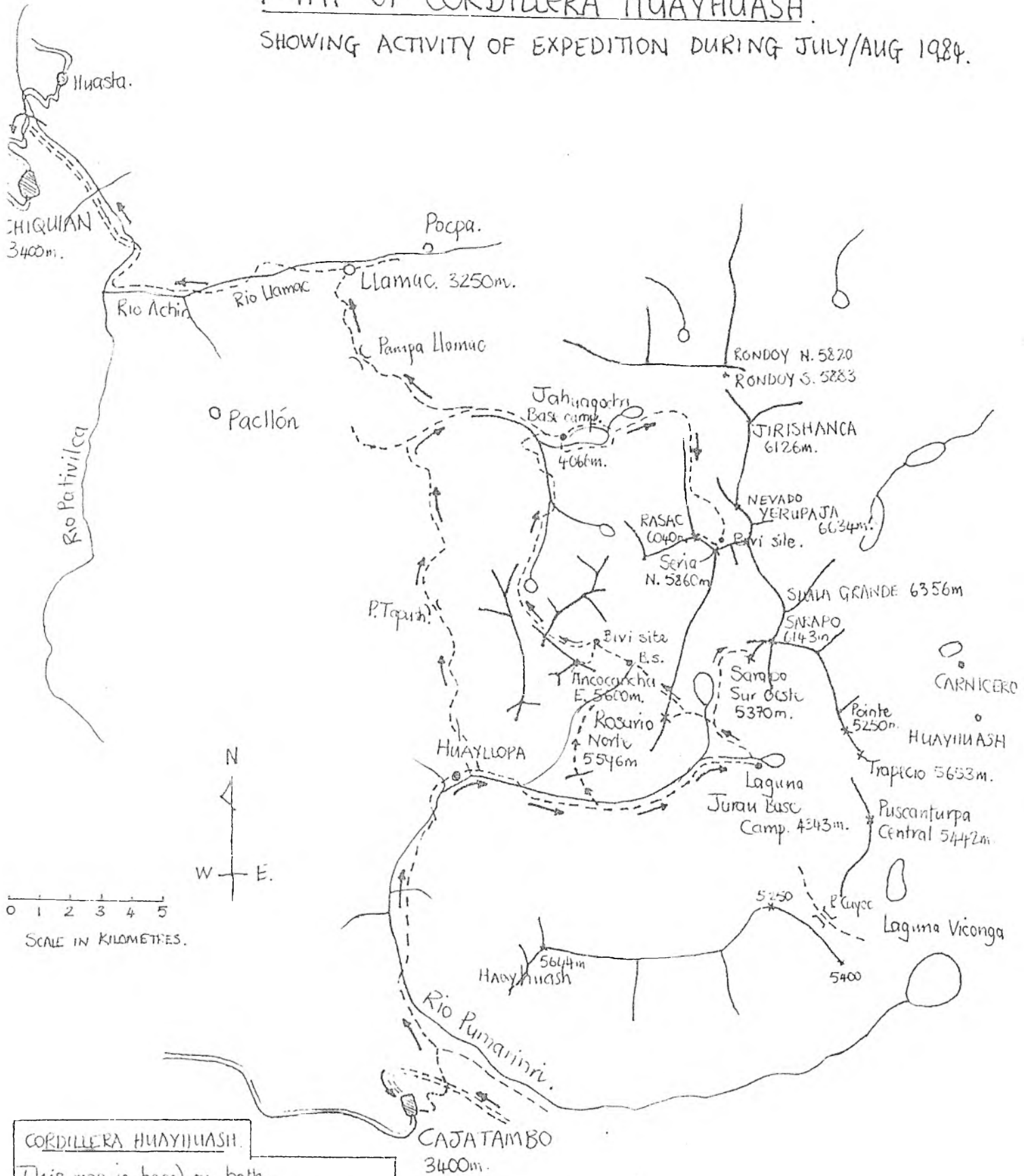
MAP OF CHIQUIAN (3400m)



(NOTE: Not all the streets are illustrated - this is only a rough guide.)

MAP OF CORDILLERA HUAYHUASH.

SHOWING ACTIVITY OF EXPEDITION DURING JULY/AUG 1984.



0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE IN KILOMETRES.



CORDILLERA HUAYHUASH.
This map is based on both that compiled by A. Rouse & B. Hall (1979) and Jim Bartle (1980).

ROUTE INFORMATION.

ROSARIO NORTE (5595m)

+ Summit (5595m)

EAST RIDGE ROUTE (AD+)

crux pitch

Two rock towers.

SNOWY EAST RIDGE

Rock gully (loose)

Rocky North Ridge (v. loose.)

rock/ice filled gully

Snow

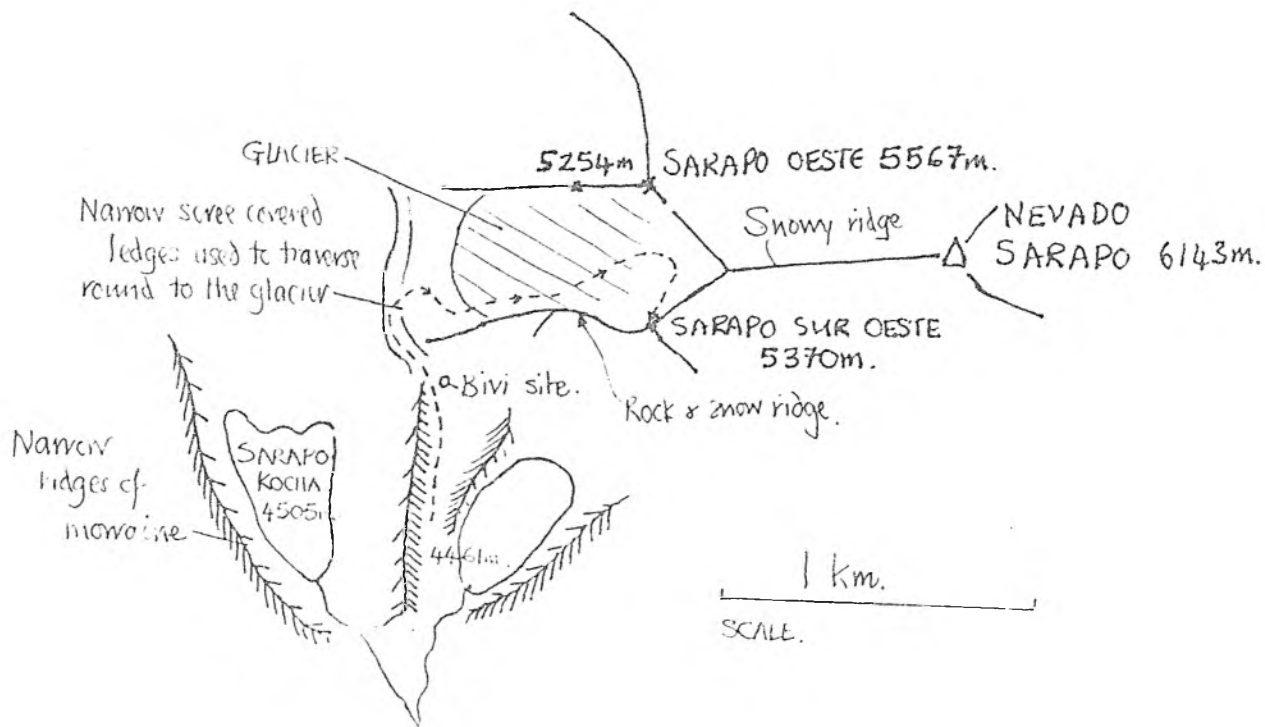
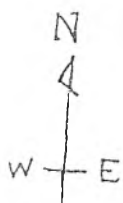
② Second successful attempt.

descent via Sam

① First attempt.

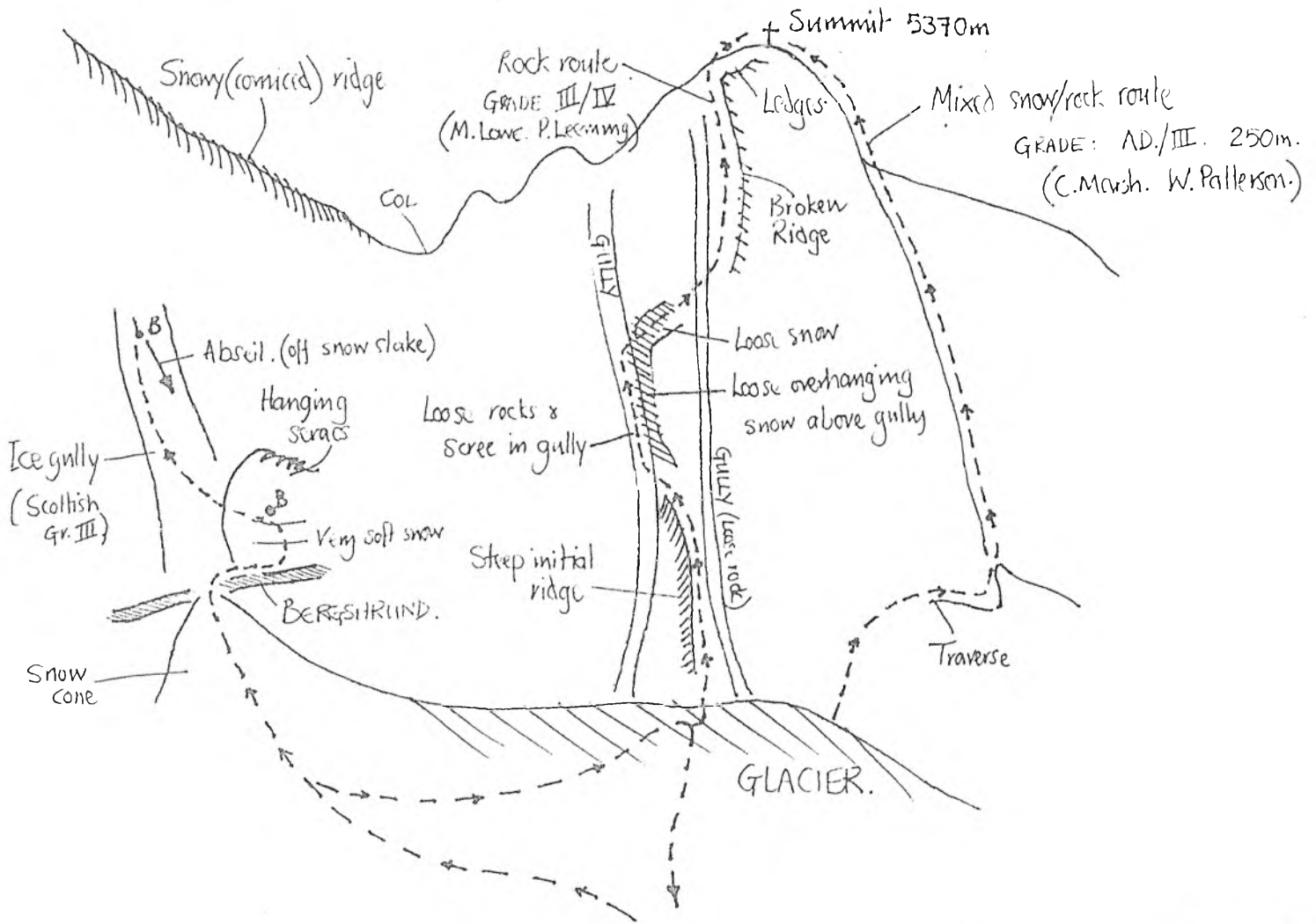
BIVI SITE.

SARAPO SUR OESTE (5370m.)

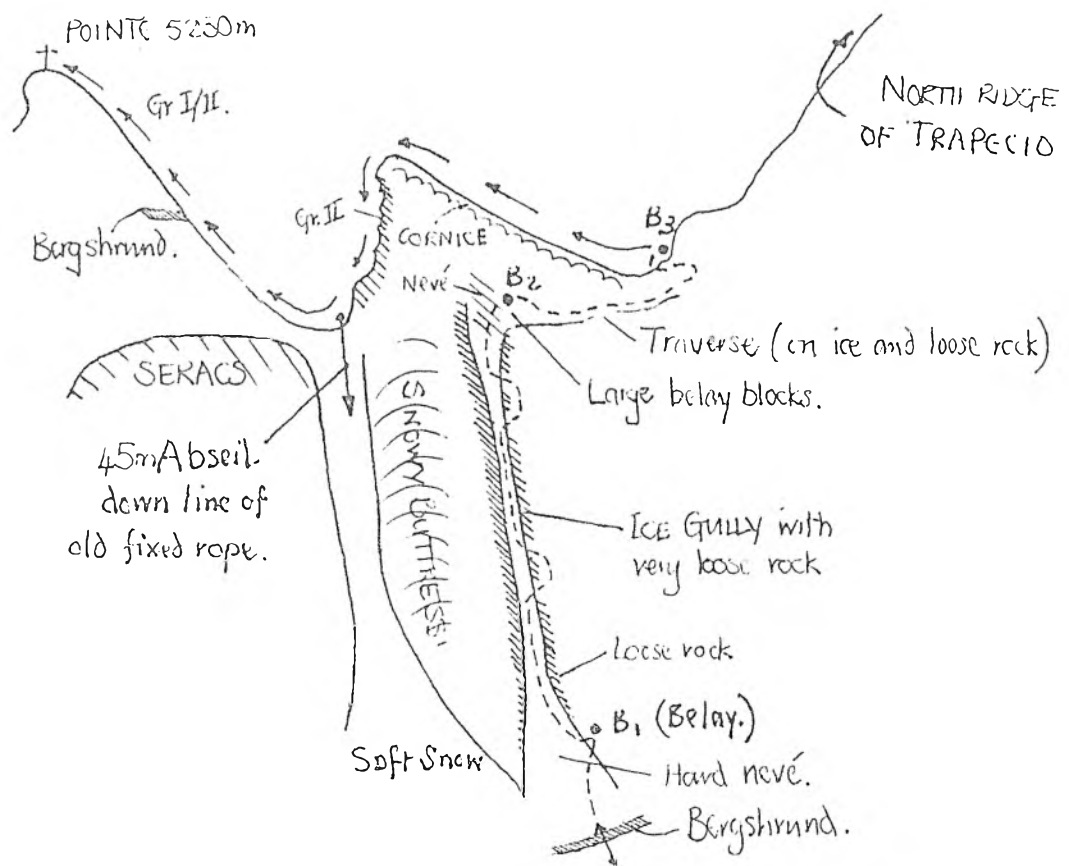


ROUTE INFORMATION.

N.W. FACE OF SARAPO SUR OESTE (5370m)

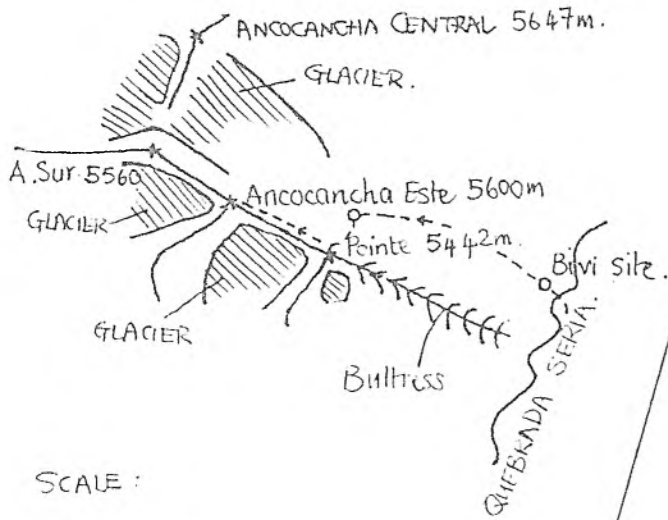


New route on Pointe 5230m (Between Trapecio 5653m and Quesillo 5600m)

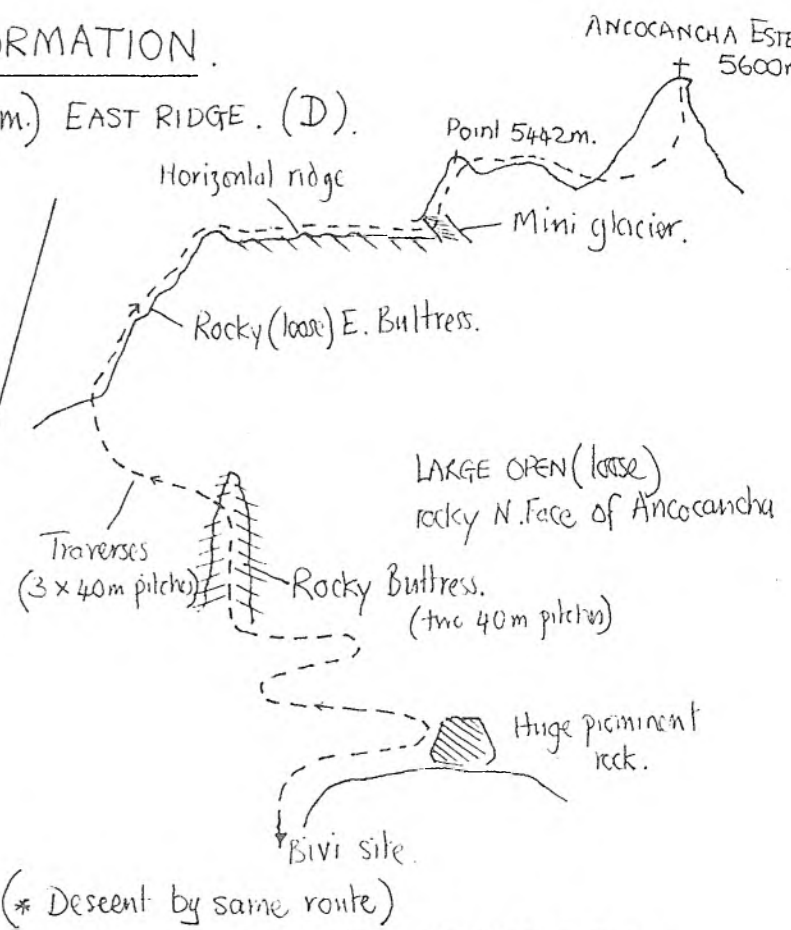


ROUTE INFORMATION.

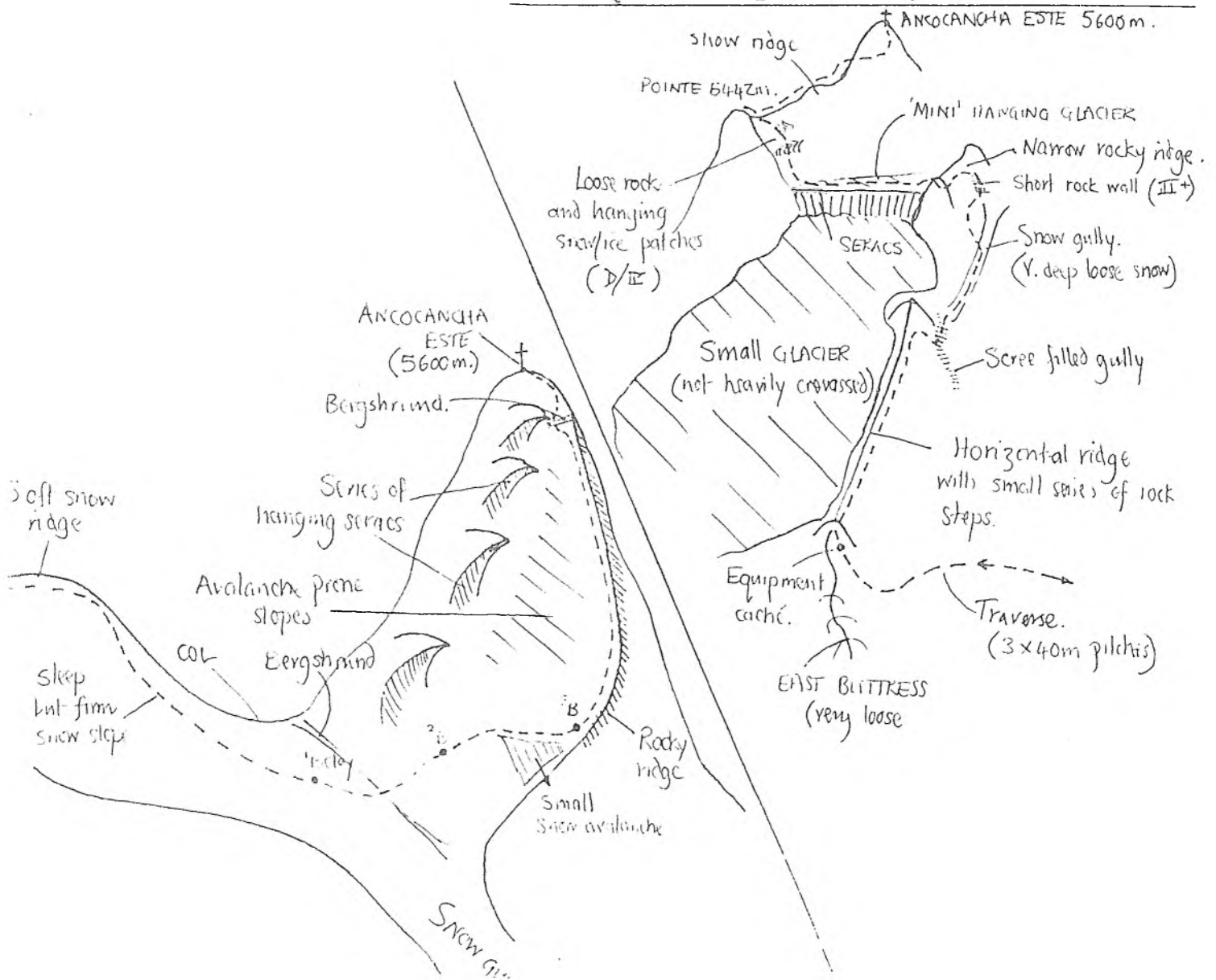
ANCOCANCHA ESTE (5600m.) EAST RIDGE. (D).



SCALE :



(* Descent by same route)



GRAPH TO SHOW THE CHANGES IN ALTITUDE MADE
 BY TEAM MEMBERS OF THE LEEDS PERUVIAN ANDES EXP. 1984.
 BETWEEN JULY 14th & AUG. 18th

