

BRITISH HUAYHUASH EXPEDITION 1988

Report by Neil Pamment.

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| | CONTENTS |
| Page 2 | INTRODUCTION |
| | MEMBERS |
| | OBJECTIVES |
| | TRAVELLING OUT |
| Page 3 | ARRIVAL |
| Page 5 | APPROACH |
| | HUARAZ |
| Page 6 | BASECAMP |
| Page 8 | SERIA NORTE |
| Page 10 | SARAPO |
| Page 12 | SARAPO TO LIMA |
| Page 13 | PLAYING TOURISTS |
| | TRAVELLING HOME |
| Page 14 | FINANCES |
| | APPENDICIES |

INTRODUCTION
EXPEDITION MEMBERS

The original team changed with Gary Bagley unable to go due to marital commitments. He was replaced by Andrew Jackson. Mike Richardson was a late addition with the notable qualities of having been to Peru before and, able to speak a little Spanish.

Leader Neil Pamment
 Mike Hall (Spike)
 Mike Richardson
 Andrew Jackson (Jack)

OBJECTIVES

New route : South ridge Seria Norte

The south ridge had been attempted previously by two British expeditions both unsuccessful. If this were not possible the Huayhuash being a compact range, would allow an attempt of several other new routes or the first British ascent of an existing peak.

TRAVELLING OUT

We flew to Lima from Heathrow with KLM via Amsterdam, cheaper airlines include Viasa and Avianca but need to be booked months in advance; Trailfinders in London are extremely useful and effective at finding flights.

ARRIVAL

Lima is overcast for approximately three months of the year, their winter, and was when we arrived early in the morning 19 hours after leaving Heathrow.

Left luggage at the Hostal Del Sol, registered at the British Embassy (Av. Arequipa) collected useful information from the South American Explorers Club (Av. Portugal), then visited the Tourist Information Office.

The latter were extremely helpful confirming that a direct bus service did operate to Cajatambo our desired entry point into the Huayhuash, (more usual is Chiquian). We eventually find the unmarked bus station just a hole in a wall and book for a 5 am. departure the next morning.

Our remaining business in Lima simply involved the acquisition of food and odd items of equipment. All groceries are available in supermarkets. High altitude food was purchased in England.

We were able to change money and travellers cheques on the black market in Plaza St. Martin, substantially better rates than the banks. Dollars cash are by far the most sought after currency giving the best rate of exchange; (don't bother with sterling).

Leave Lima at 7.00 am along the Pan American Highway as far as Pativilca. Here we turned inland following a dirt track for 138 Km to Cajatambo at 3,400m. Two punctures and some death defying turns leave us somewhat jaded.

About 40Km. from Cajatambo the bus halts and about ten men dressed in balaclavas and armed to the teeth with grenades automatic rifles etc., climb onto the roof hitching a ride to within about 2Km. of the town. We sat quietly in the back!

Lima to Cajatambo takes twelve hours.

Unloading it is soon evident that Andrew Jackson's hand luggage on the plane is missing. This contained all his heavy items such as crampons, axes, stove, tent poles and if he was to climb, needed replacing. The only place to purchase such equipment in Peru being Huaraz.

We conclude that his sack was stolen outside the bus station while our attention had been distracted by some women dropping money on the road. Be warned, Lima is "fick as feeves".

We debate, (read argue) as to who will establish base and who will go for the replacement gear.

Finding an arriero (man with burros to carry gear) was no problem since we are approached almost immediately. We complete negotiations with Eli Espinosa by 8 pm.

Hotel accomodation in Cajatambo lacks electricity, bathroom, hot water etc. but a bed each, for less than two dollars collectively seems reasonable. A visitors book indicates that significant numbers of trekkers and climbers use Cajatambo for access to the Huayhuash.

Am. we buy parafin a few bits and pieces leaving at 11.30. Other items including cheese, potatos, onions we are assured can be bought in Huayllapa our destination for the day.

APPROACH

We walk for approximately 20 Km., over a 12,500ft. pass, a bit of a struggle straight from sea level. We glimpse one snow capped peak and pass a number of 'Hammer and Sycle' signs daubed on rocks. These signs are marks of the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) movement, whose terrorist activities have closed vast tracts of the country to tourists, and travellers generally, including the overland route from Lima to Cuzco. We met with no trouble although we did hear of others getting stoned!

We arrive early evening in the village square to a brass band practising; badly!

Next morning following an hours argument Jack and I leave for Huaraz with a minimum of gear. Our first target is Chiquian the normal entry point into the Huavhuash. 50 km. distant with a 4,800m. pass (P. Tapush), on route. We arrive just before 11 am. the next day, just in time to catch a daily truck departure for Huaraz, 6 hours latter we reach Huaraz.

HUARAZ

It is possible to purchase almost any climbing equipment including bendy tent poles but at a price. Most items are being sold for slightly less than normal European retail rates. Our transactions are complete by mid-afternoon.

However at midday a general strike is declared. there are riots in Huaraz and we are 'tear gassed'. no transport is operating. The general stike continues into the next day. coupled with the beginning of Peruvian national holidays. Buses are fully booked for the next twelve days!

For two days we wait for a truck to Chiquian which never appears.

we are frustrated for another five days in returning to the Huavhuash, this despite in desperation, a taxi trip back to Lima in an attempt to secure transport from there. we are able to bribe our way back to Huaraz by bus, with some help.

Eventually we persuade a taxi driver to take us to Chiquian although this and the lightening trip to Lima and back has been expensive on time and money. Two days from Chiquian we arrive at base camp (Sarapococha).

BASECAMP AND ACCLIMATISATION

(The following text is written from Spike's diary and relates to his and Mike Richardson's endeavours since Jack and my departure for Huaraz)

Neil and Jack leave for Huaraz, we reckon on their being away for between 6 and 8 days. Finish loading up with candles, potatoes (the best and most varied you will ever taste), cheese and onions.

It is a further 17km. to basecamp at Sarapococha 14,400ft, the last 10km. which also includes most of the height gain, I am able to do on horseback at Eli's kind invitation. He can see that I that the altitude is affecting me badly.

Basecamp is on the last bit of grass, has running water and the close attention of a number of cattle. We have views of Rasac, Seria Norte, Siuia Grande and Sarapo. The south ridge of Seria Norte looks small and unimposing. The snow level is high between 16,500 and 17,000ft. Both sleep badly, hearts racing.

The next day we walk a further mile to the top a moraine ridge formed by glaciers descending from Siuia Grande and Sarapo. At our current level for accimatisation this takes more than an hour. Laguna Sarapococha is just beyond and was to be our original camp site.

Our second day at base, we climb a 17,055ft summit a subsidiary of Caramarca Chico. From this vantage it is possible to identify an approach to the bottom of our route. Yerupaja looks huge dominating the Huayhuash range. Although compact the Huayhuash is an oasis of steep snow capped peaks in the vastness of the Andean chain. To the north we are just able to make out other snow covered mountains, presumably, the cordillera Blanca.

Four hours effort in ascent is descended in just forty minutes, a brilliant 2,000ft. scree run to finish off.

Other climbers, veterans of the Huayhuash, whom we had contacted prior to our departure, spoke of fresh Trout caught in Laguna Jurau. These were deposited on their tent doorstep by industrious locals for a few pence. Our best efforts and those of the locals met with unmitigated failure. Indeed there was not even a sign of teleost activity. To say we were disappointed would be an understatement. (A waste of time taking fresh lemons).

Day four at base camp, Mike and I leave early for the south ridge of Seria Norte. An hour to laguna Sarapococha a further hour to the bottom of the glacier descending from Siula Grande. Four hours of stumbling over moraine and general rubbish took us to a single pitch, rock band (severe), a further hour and a half to a suitable bivvy site 16,500ft.

Away by 8.30am. from a frosty night reaching the snow line after an hour and twenty minutes. At about 40 degrees this is immediately hard work moving through soft snow. By 1.00pm we are still 100ft. below the apex of the ridge struggling in chest deep powder and are completely exhausted, of the opinion that we will not get much further. Reluctantly we turn back.

Five hours takes us back to base, a single abseil down the rock pitch. Perhaps with the others and better accimatisation it will be possible to get onto the ridge and then some way along it. Jack and Neil have not arrived.

The next day is a rest day, still no success with the fishing. I wander up to the moraine in search of Neil and Jack. Previously this had taken over an hour today barely twenty minutes.

Our objective today the 25th., to further acclimatise by ascending Caramarca Chico. We climb the scree and follow a tottering ridge with seemingly innumerable pinacles. The rock becomes increasingly poor, again we turn back. Another tent has arrived at base camp, they are back.

We are greeted with a rather frosty reception. Base camp should have been on the shore of the lake: our actual site on the last flat area of grass was about a mile and a half farther down the valley and away from the access path. Most of their day had been spent looking for the camp site. The atmosphere soon thaws.

(The remainder is written from Neil's diary)

Jack and I are knackered so the 26th. is a rest day. The next day is accimatisation for myself and Jack on Caramarca Chico with the two Mike's. This time we follow an easier route that Spike spotted on his previous attempt. Jack lasts half an hour, feeling nauseous, he turns back. This is worrying if he is to reach the top of anything significant.

Mike Richardson turns back feeling tired, 600ft below the top. Mike Hall going the strongest leads to the summit (5596m). I am grateful to follow his footsteps. A ridge runs from this summit to a col and then continues as the south ridge of Seria Norte.

I return to camp feeling optimistic and reasonably pleased. Mike Richardson is a little subdued feeling that his performance is deteriorating while Jack, is now apathetic having not even got going. I hope that he is just suffering from the two long days spent walking across from Chiquian.

SERIA NORTE

The four of us leave on the 28th for Seria Norte (5.860m), reducing the travelling time to the bivvy ledge by about an hour. The next morning we find a fresh runnel through the snow field, apparently caused by a block of snow sliding down. In the runnel, movement is certainly easier than trying to follow our old footsteps which are extremely indistinct.

The runnel stops short of the of the ridge, again the snow is of the most appalling consistency, chest deep powder requiring a breast stroke technique. Our hope is that once we have reached the apex of the ridge, the snow might be firmer.

Mid-afternoon we gain the ridge which is surprisingly acute dropping off steeply towards Rasac glacier and revealing the steep south-west face of Rasac. Jack and Mike are suffering with the altitude.

The daytime temperature is very high, our suffering, more from the heat than anything else. The snow condition is still poor, very soft and higher on the ridge heavily corniced. We bivvy at 5,600m.

We are of the opinion that the 'sugar' is probably unclimable or at least unclimable with an acceptable degree of safety. Further progress along the ridge seems unlikely. We hope an 'alpine start' the next morning might afford something a little more supportive.

The temperature only drops marginely below freezing a light frost forming on heavy bags. At 3am. the snow is crusty but not supportive; collectively and reluctantly we agree to give up the south ridge of Sierra Norte. A week with shovels might have done it!

None of us are keen to continue, it is one of those route where conditions don't inspire confidence. I believe this to be typical of Andean ridges.

Our arrival at base camp that afternoon is heralded by the one and only spell of poor weather, a light hail storm lasting about two hours. Most days started fine clear and still. As temperature inversions were established during the day, a steady breeze was generated through the afternoon, nothing of any consequence accompanied by a modest build up of cloud around the peaks. These would die away again during the evening.

Behind our camp site the south-west face of Sarapo looms large and inviting. A quick and easy decision is made to attempt this following a faint but obvious rib in the middle of the face.

NEVADO SARAPO

Jack and Mike leave at mid-day to find a suitable route up rock steps to the left of where the glacier falls sharply into a small circular lake. Myself and Spike follow an hour later. We soon catch up but continue climbing as two parties now with ropes out as some of the pitches are difficult (very severe).

The last pitch is done in near darkness and proves the most difficult. A good lead from Spike, I aid a move. Jack and Mike jummar. At last a reasonable bivvy site is found, large and with ample protection from avalanches, two of which wake us in the night.

Leave early on the next day, but after 300ft of scrambling Jack announces he still feels unwell and must go down. Pills and two hours rest do not help. We are on a shoulder with a small cairn and abseil peg. Mike Richardson who is also not feeling confident descends with Jack. Spike and I continue up the glacier arriving at the bottom of the face at 2pm. Had we left early the day before we should easily have made it here in a day.

Our route follows a faint rib, passes a line of seracs at 800ft and a second line at about 2400ft our starting height being about 17,000ft.

Feeling confident we move together in the relative cool of the morning making good progress. We pass the first line of seracs easily to their right on steep ice 75-80 degrees reminiscent of the first pitch of zero gully. We are able to move together on good ice.

Above the rib lays back at 55-60 degrees. we are also exposed to the seracs above and the full force of the sun. The heat and altitude slow us dramatically, reducing us to twenty steps before rests. It soon becomes evident that the summit is beyond reach in a day. At 6pm. we are searching for a bivvy site just below the second serac barrier and now moving very slowly.

The slope has been of uniform steepness with hard ice just below the surface. the prospect of a hanging bivvy not encouraging. Since we are so close we continue up to the second line of seracs in the hope that they will conceal a bivvy.

Steepening to 80 degree, grade four ice, Mike climbs straight into an ideal bivvy, a deep flat cave with enough room for the two of us. 19,200ft. a perfect bivvy with majestic views across the Andes.

I am suffering from altitude, heat stroke and host of other ailments; basically feeling awful. Despite this, I can appreciate our position, superbly perched on an ice face with the most exhilarating views. Nobody would question why people climb mountains were they in the same position.

Spike cooks on the ever reliable primus and generally does everything. (The optimus was good low down but troublesome above 16,000ft, poor quality fuel).

Wake still feeling rough, Mike leads out at 9.30am straight onto steep ice of perfect consistency. My head clears as soon as I start moving up. The steep ice only lasts for one pitch, above the angle is 45 degrees and we able to move together.

We are at a third serac barrier in an hour which has no natural line of weakness and bars our way onto the summit snow dome.

Overhanging ice, awkward flutings and icicles adding to the delight, consume much energy and half an hour of destructive axe wielding before, shafts sunk elbow deep, access is afforded to the final 400ft. of sugar to the top fortunately not too steep.

We reach the top (6127m) at noon on a sunny still day. Finally we have reached a top and despite our problems and frustrations everything seems O.K. again. The scenery is magnificent only Yerupaja and Siula Grande higher, the latter feeling very close.

Trapezio, Carnicero, Puscanturpa and Jurau are all in view; a thousand other peaks also. Yerupaja dominating and glistening white, beckons another trip. It certainly is a beautiful compact range. We exchange photos, handshakes and savour the atmosphere for about an hour before starting down. It is a shame the other two are not with us.

We have five snow stakes a selection of snarqs and screws not enough to abseil all the way down. We had seen a number of ice screws in the lower half of the face and hoped to find and use these.

We wasted much time trying to retrieve snow stakes and crossed axes unsuccessfully, involving much re-climbing. Back to mountaineering school for us. We run out of light and have to bivvy in a cave still a thousand feet short of the glacier. (In the dark it was not possible for us to locate old ice screws on which we are reliant).

In total 17 abseils and a thousand feet of back-climbing bring us to the bottom of the face. By tea time we are back at base.

The other two have already left!!

They have left a note to say that they watched us safely off the face and would arrange for an arriero to pick us up the next day.

SARAPO TO LIMA

I remain very annoyed, accimatised and fit we might have been able to fit in another climb. Perhaps I should be content with what we have done and consider the feelings of the other two who obviously have had a less happy time.

The next few days are spent following a trail of letters back to Lima. We make the mistake of burying the bottles the beer came in as burros did not arrive to take our all gear to Huavallapa. These we have to pay for, they cost more than the beer!

Mike worried about his youthful features daubs himself with my moisturising cream every four hours. Looks like I will will have to remain older and more haggard.

We use a different arriero on the way back. Domingo. He is as helpful and efficient as Eli although not a bonafide arriero. Both were given letters of recommendation. Five days after finishing the climb we are back in Lima at the Hostal Machu Picchu, (to be recommended for cheapness, warm showers and security).

PLAYING TOURISTS

Four days are spent doing the tourist bit including a two day trip to Cuzco, full of tourists, tourist shops and restaurants.

A visit to Inca ruins at Pisac is well worth doing. The stone work is amazing, huge blocks that fit so precisely it is not possible to place a knife-blade between them.

TRAVELLING HOME

Odd bouts of dysentery keep some of us further amused until we are able to leave. There is an airport tax only payable in dollars cash when you leave Peru. This has increased from 10 to 20 dollars in the time we have been there. Changing intis into dollars is virtually impossible. We manage to raise the necessary cash from incoming tourists.

The expedition ends with a boat trip around Amsterdam on route home.

P.s. Chew chalk with the leaves.

FINANCES

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
| 1) Expedition preparation : notepaper, research, phone, travel to MEF interview and A.C. library, maps, guide books etc. | £200 | |
| 2) Return flight London to Lima | £2,480 | £620/person |
| 3) Insurance | £360 | £90/person |
| 4) Film and processing | £230 | |
| 5) Medical equipment | £40 | |
| 6) Dehydrated food | £200 | |
| 7) Internal transport | £166 | |
| 8) Hotel accomodation | £205 | |
| 9) Arrieros | £35 | |
| 10) Meals | £117 | |
| 11) Basecamp food | £86 | |
| 12) Equipment: snow stakes, deadmen etc. | £200 | |
| 13) Miscellaneous : snacks, drinks stamps, postcards, tips, the odd beer | £225 | |
| TOTAL | £4544 | |

(£1011.00 each)

FINANCES CONTINUED

Special mention should be made of the Mount Everest Foundation and the British Mountaineering Council who made grants of £300 and £200 respectively. The balance was provided by individual members.

The accounts as presented do not include costs incurred for the internal flight to Cuzco and associated expenses. (£100)

Nearly £250 was spent on replacement gear including poles, crampons, axes, stove, helmet.

NOTE ON CURRENCY

Peru operates two currencies the principle currency being intis. (1 inti = 1000 soles)

Peru is also subject to massive inflation and the exchange rate changed appreciably while we were there.

1988 July-August

200 intis = 1 dollar
1.75 dollars = £1

Exchange rates for sterling and travellers cheques were much poorer than for dollars cash. Take photocopies of your passport to change travellers cheques on the black market.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON COSTS

\$640 intis for 5 burkos and the airplane for two days.

Bus from Lima to Cataambo 500 intis

Flight Lima/Cuzco return 6700 intis

Hostels roughly 1 to 2 dollars

Bus Huaraz/Lima 500 intis

HEALTH

Vaccinations - Yellow Fever
Typhoid
Hepatitis (painful)
Polio
Tetanus
Malaria pills for the jungle

The following drugs were taken along with general medical equipment:-

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|
| Amoxil | - | a general antibiotic |
| Temgesic | - | strong painkiller |
| Imodium | - | dysentery (take lots) |
| Bruffen | - | anti-inflammatory |
| Motilium | - | nausea |

All drugs should be accompanied by a letter from your doctor.

My thanks to Dr. J. Quinn.

PREMISSION

Premission to climb should be obtained from :

Sr. Cesar Morales Arnao
Jefe De La Seccion Andinismo
Asesor Tecnico de la Comision Nacional de Andinismo

MAPS

We purchased a Peruvian national map from Stanfords in London, 1:100,000 the Yanahuasca area.

We also knew that a 1:50,000 existed produced in Innsbruck following visits by Schneider in the 30's. Stanfords had not heard of it. An Austrian in Peru gave us a copy, after we had left the Huayhuash.

ITINERARY

| | | |
|---------|--------|-----------------------|
| 14TH | JULY | Leave Heathrow |
| 15TH | JULY | Arrive Lima |
| 16TH | JULY | Lima to Cajatambo |
| 17/18TH | JULY | Cajatambo to Basecamp |
| 19/21TH | JULY | Acclimatisation |
| 22/23TH | JULY | Seria Norte |
| 24-27TH | JULY | Acclimatisation |
| 28-30TH | JULY | Seria Norte |
| 31-4TH | AUGUST | Nevado Sarapo |
| 5-9TH | AUGUST | Basecamp to Lima |
| 10/11TH | AUGUST | Cuzco |
| 12TH | AUGUST | Lima |
| 13TH | AUGUST | Flight home |

EXPEDITIONS TO PERU

- British passport holders do not need a visa to enter Peru. (For other nationalities please phone our consulate for information 01 235 6867). Upon arrival to the airport, you will be given a tourist permit that allows you to stay in the country for three months. If you wish to stay longer you have to present your tourist permit before it expires to the Ministry of the Interior in Lima, and request a new permit for three more months. This is no problem but you have to do so in Lima; if you happen to be in another place when the initial 3 months are up, you will have to travel to Lima, get your new permit and go back.
- If you are taking special equipment, the Peruvian Consul in London must legalize a list which covers all of it in detail. Before it reaches the Consulate, it must have been legalized twice before. Firstly by a Notary Public, and secondly by the Foreign Office.
- Additional baggage has to do with the Airline you are using, not the Embassy.
- If you are taking medicines with you, you should also prepare a list accompanied by the doctors prescription, and legalized by a Notary Public and Foreign Office, same as for the equipment.
- If you are taking film equipment for commercial purposes, you will need special permit and a bank's guarantee for the full amount of its price to enter the equipment into Peru. If, on the other hand, is only for personal purposes, you should include it in your general equipment list.
- We should have a complete list of all the members of the expedition, together with their passport numbers, dates of arrival and departure and it would help to have a geographic plan of your journey. All this has to be communicated to our Ministry 15 days prior to your departure.
- We would be glad to provide you with individual or collective letters of introduction for the members of the group.

INFORMATION ON VISAS FOR PERU

TOURIST VISAS

British nationals do not require visa for Peru when travelling as tourists. When travelling on business a visa is required.

Nationals of the following countries are also exempt from tourist visas and can remain in Peru for 90 days: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, Republic of Ireland, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, U.S.A. and Federal Republic of Germany.

Nationals of the following countries do not require visa and can remain in Peru for 60 days: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Those wishing to remain in Peru for a period longer than the 90 and 60 days mentioned above have to apply to the Dirección General de Migraciones before the time limit has elapsed.

Nationals of countries not mentioned above require tourist visa and must obtain it from the Peruvian Consulates. For that purpose they must obtain and fill visa application forms (in duplicate) and return together with valid passport, two passport size photographs (b/w or colour), round trip or onward carrier ticket or proof of same.

The fee for the visa is £5.00. Nationals of Chile require a visa but it is free of charge and length of stay is 30 days.

The tourist visa can be obtained by post. In this case please enclose a stamped and self addressed envelope. It is convenient that the s.a.e is by Registered Mail. Visas must be obtained before arriving in Peru. Visas are granted the same day of application.

BUSINESS VISAS

Nationals of all countries require business visa. Applications are provided by the Peruvian Consulates and must be filled (in duplicate) together with: letter from the employing company or in case of the self employed by their local Chamber of Commerce, stating the purpose of the business, length of stay and guarantee that any taxes due to the Peruvian government will be paid; two passport size photographs (b/w or colour), valid passport; round or onward carrier ticket or proof of same; and £18.00 in company cheque or postal order. Upon arriving in Peru the business visa holders must register at the Dirección General de Contribuciones for taxation purposes. Also proof of sufficient means to support itself during the proposed length of stay must be shown. Business visa holders can remain in Peru for 90 days. If wishing to extend the visit an application must be lodged with the Dirección General de Migraciones.

If visitor is not going to receive money from Peruvian sources, it is not necessary to request a Business Visa. Visas are granted the same day of application.

INNOCULATIONS

None required. If visiting tropical areas within Peru it is advisable to have yellow fever, smallpox and malaria vaccinations.

COMPULSORY VISAS (BOTH TOURIST AND BUSINESS VISAS)

Citizens of Eastern Europe, People's Republic of China, Taiwan and holders of Travel Documents issued by International Organizations or countries different from the one of origin require previous authorization from the Peruvian Foreign Office.

FURTHER TOURIST INFORMATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE PERUVIAN TOURIST BOARD AT 10 GROSVENOR GARDENS, LONDON. SW1W 0RD. PHONE: 01-824-8693



INSTITUTO PERUANO
DEL DEPORTE

Lima, junio 10 de 1988

Señor

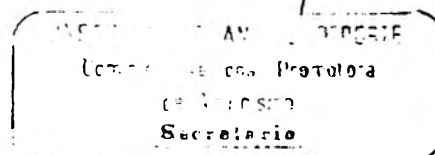
Neil Pamment
Leader of British Huayhuash Expedition 88
New Brighton

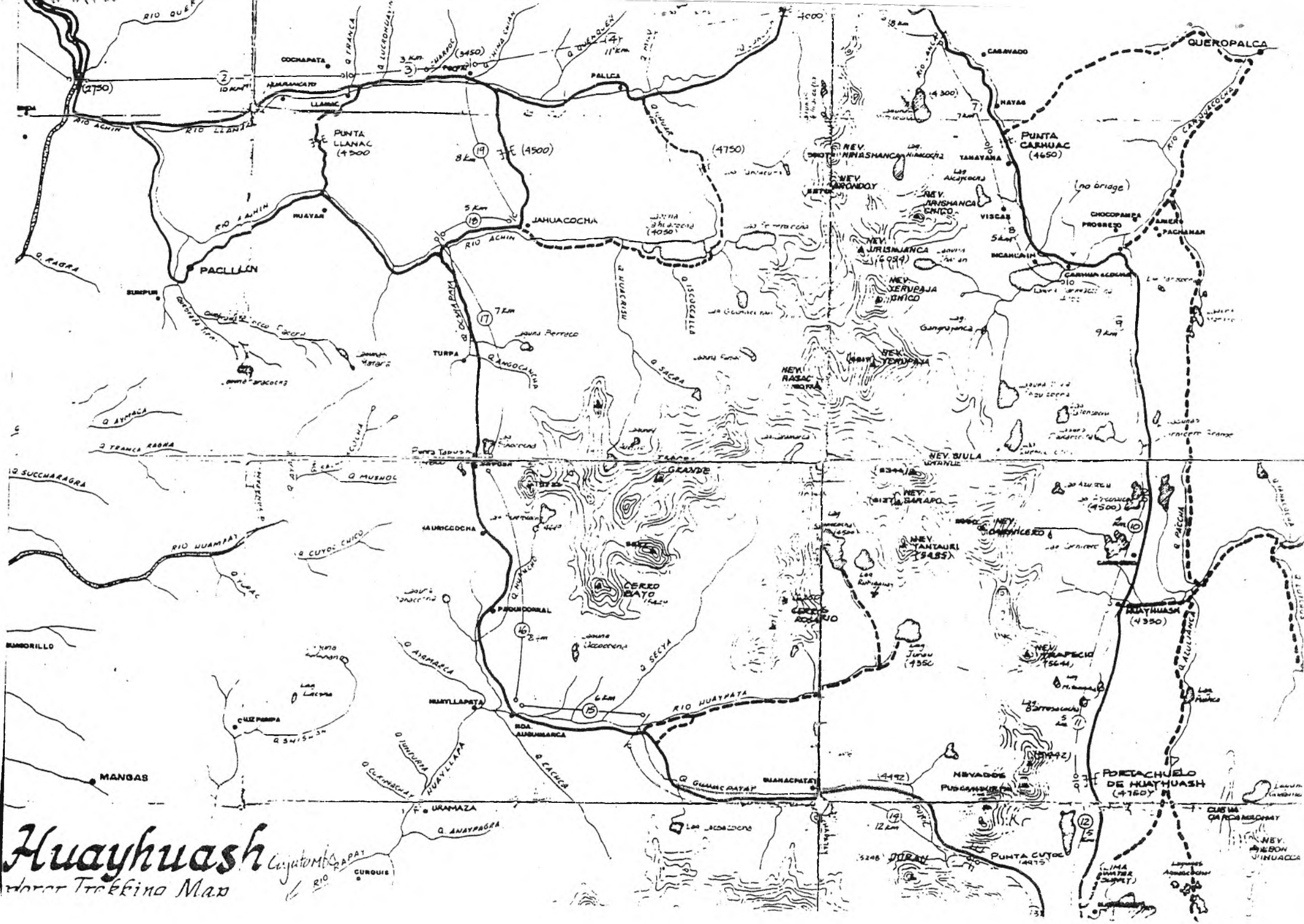
Me es grato anunciarle, que el Consejo Nacional del Deporte, tiene el agrado de conceder su autorización, para que su Expedición formada por los señores Mike Richardson, Andrew Jackson y Mike Halla además de usted como jefe, haga un recorrido por la Cordillera Huayhuash en los próximos meses de Julio y Agosto del presente año.

De acuerdo al consejo de las autoridades del lugar, le recomendamos se aproxime a la quebrada Seria, desde la ciudad de Chiquián al oeste, donde encontrará los arrieros necesarios. Resulta muy honroso para los peruanos, que su Expedición cuente con los auspicios del British Mountaineering Council y de la Mount Everest Foundation. Tendrán las facilidades de despacho aduanero para el equipaje acompañado que porten y esperamos que todos sus programas sean conocidos por la Embajada Británica en Lima, que recomienda que todos los montañistas lleguen cubiertos por el Seguro contra las emergencias que pudieran presentarse en la escalada.

Atentamente

César Morales Ardao
Jefe de la Sección Andinismo
Asesor Técnico de la Comisión Nacional de Andinismo





Huayhuash

Water Trekking Map

Cajatambo
PAPAT
CURQUIE
RIO