

ASIAN ALPINE E-NEWS

Issue No 66. May 2020



Muztagh Tower 7273m, Karakoram, first climbed by Joe Brown and McNaught Davis in 1954

CONTENTS

Joe Brown (1930~2020)	<i>Harish Kapadia</i>	<i>Page 2 ~4</i>
Mongolian camel caravan road	<i>Sanjaa Zaya</i>	<i>Page 5 ~7</i>
Polish Northern Karakoram Expeditions	<i>Janusz Majer</i>	<i>Page 8 ~50</i>

JOE BROWN

(1930 -2020)

Joe Brown MBE and CBE died peacefully at his home in Llanberis on 15th April 2020. Born on .26th September 1930, he was 90 years in age.

He was arguably the greatest ever all-round climber. His new rock climbs in Britain commencing in the late 1940s were the hardest in the world. His ascent of the Fissure Brown on the West Face of the Aiguille de Blatiere was possibly the hardest single mountain pitch climbed to that date and his first ascent of Kangchenjunga 8,856 m the third highest mountain in the world in 1955 was a great high-altitude achievement along with other Himalayan climbs such as the first ascent of Trango.

He pioneered style of hard rock-climbs and partnered with Don Whillans of U.K to make several new and severe routes in the Alps and UK.

(Geoff Birtles)

I am sad to learn passing away of Joe. I had met him in 1993 and spent wonderful few hours at his home. We invited him to visit Mumbai a few times, but he was always reluctant to travel on long flights. However, we remained in contact. Now another mountaineering legend has passed away. Rest in Peace.

(Harish Kapadia)

THE HARD YEARS

JOE BROWN



Allendale
Llanberis
Gwynedd
N. Wales
LL55 4TF

Tamotsu Nakamura
6-3-21 Matsubara
Setegaya-ky
Tokyo 156-0043
Japan

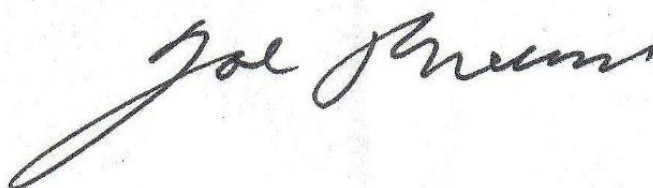
Dear Tom

Many thanks for so kindly sending to me the current Japanese Alpine News, together with the special publication 'East of the Himalayas'. The publications would encourage any climber with an appetite for adventure to seek out this most beautiful area of mountains, new to most of us. It is a pity that I am so ancient and creaky otherwise I would most definitely be keen to pay a visit.

My Best wishes to you and all Japanese mountaineers, many of who I had the pleasure of meeting years ago when I was participating in high mountaineering.

I enclose a copy of the biography relating to the first 36 years of my life that you might find interesting. The next forty years are yet to be written about. My younger daughter is in the process of doing so, but as she is mainly tied up with her young family it may be some time before it is completed

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Joe Brown', written in dark ink.

Joe Brown
07.01.2006

Academician B. Shirendev Mongolia (3-5 August 1992)

A report to the International Seminar “Great Silk Road and Nomads” Since immemorial time Mongols used ordinary ox-carts and camels for transportation of various goods in the country or to some towns in Russia and China. Main transport animals were oxen, horses and camels. Transportation of goods was implemented by horses and oxen between distances of 50 to 300 kilometres, mostly in summer and autumn. In fact, Mongols used horses for their ride than carriages.

A Mongolian horse has power to carry 65 to 80 kilograms of loads to various distances, but in towns, monasteries some noble people or propertied classes had horse-carts. Camels had been very popular transport means in steppe, forests and in Gobi zones of the country. People ride on camels and also train some of them to carts called “khasag tereg” those have origin from Iran and Turkey. Any camel caravan can cover 30 to 35 kilometres per a night in cold seasons, but 30 to 40 a day in warm seasons. It means that a loaded camel goes about 5 kilometres in an hour. This kind of transport of camels has special Mongolian terms – ayan jin teekh: JIN means WEIGHT. So any material or thing must has weight – JIN, AYAN means TRAVEL, TRAVELLING.

Thus abovementioned combining terms express TRAVELLING BY GAMES to a distant place. Mongolian camel caravan transport had brought invaluable contributions to the country’s economy and trade services among 111 banners and 13 spiritual ruling districts, and to relations of neighbouring Russia and China. Caravan leaders were ordinary herdsmen and seasonal workers. Such caravan leading people had accumulated many years of experiences about their work and endurance, power and knowledge. Also, they had been good geographers. They used to know good and bad roads, steppes and mountains, rivers and springs, pasturing places within the country and in neighbouring states which were familiar to them.

Besides their hard work in cold and heat they were most able people who used to bring world news to their people and new goods for the country. So, such camel caravan leaders were people who had to fulfil much important duties for their own society. 2 So many fork roads had joined main centres of the country’s administrations and economy branches. For example: I. Maisky had marked thus: Khovd-Uliastai-Zayin Shavi (Tsetserleg) to Ikh Khuree (Ulaanbaatar is

1550 kms of distance, Uliastai – Zayain Shvi is 500 km of distance, Zayin Shvi – Ikh Khuree is 550 kms, Zayin Shvi – Khatgal 500 kms, Zayain Shvi – Vangin Khuree 450 kms, Uliastai - Mörngin Khuree (Mörön town) = 400 kms and Mörön-Övör Hiagt is 600 kms far from each other.

About the Mongolian camels caravan not one historical book or article had mentioned, but many of them. The camels' caravan road used to join many important towns of various businesses and economic centres of Russia and China to Mongolia before the revolution in 1921. Main camels caravan roads to Chinese towns: Manchurian station to Sanbeisin Khuree (Choibalsan town) of 1000 kms, Ikh Khuree to Beijing road of 1100 kms, Oliastai to Sair Us to Chuulalt khaalga 1900 kms of road, Uliastai to Guchen of 900 kms of road: Khovd to Altain Shar sum 400 kms of a road.

Main camels caravan Roads to Russia: Khovdo-Kosh-Agash (Hoshoo mod) = 400 kms, and this road comes to a town called Biisk, Belotsarsk (Kizyl) to Uliastai 700 kms, and it reaches to Krasnoyarsk, Mond to Tunk to Erkhoo 400 kms, Ikh Khuree to Khiagt and Deed Ud (Ulan Ude). M. B. Pevtsov had written: "A long camel's caravan loaded with boxes of boxes of tea goes continuously along the road of Chuulalt khaalga-Ikh khuree-Khiagt and those boxes of tea first reaches to the eastern part of Tsarist Russia and then to the distant western district. "By M. B. Pevtsov's information, Russian factory owners in Hanikou and Phuchjou had sent 876 thousand pood baikhu or pressed tea from Chuulalt Khaalga to Russia by Khuree in between 1877 and 1878. Also, there is news about English firms those transported 160 to 200 thousand pood of wool from Mongolia via China to Europe. Some noble people or princes governed transport business relying on simple herdsmen and caravan leading people.

Camels' caravan leading people went through all hardships in heat and cold, day and night earning just for their daily bread. Comrade Nasanbaljir noted that Mongolian camels' caravan people reached 35 to 40 thousand by 1910. Their caravan camels had been from 355 to 384 thousand. However, these figures can be checked again in historical 3 notes. I. Maiski observed over 300 thousand camels in Mongolia by 1918. Numberless camels-caravan which used to cover roads in steppe, gobi from the west to the east; and from the north to the south of the country and some towns in Russia and China had taken various names and titles in those days.

Camels are called "Ships of the Earth", Trains without Wheels, "Even caravans" and "Fine Lines". Maiski named the camels' caravan as "The Lines". I think it is a more definite term of its kind.

Mongolian camels caravan to abroad use to continue its journey for 2 or 3 months of period, passing 30 to 35 kms of distance a day. They used to stay a night of rest during such a journey. Caravan people let to water camels once a week and let to rest 1 or 2 nights on grassy land.

Caravan leading people (ayaanchid and jinchid) always made this time a chance to prepare more new provisions for their food and fuel for the next long journey. Some families near the travelling road way used to help for caravan people giving information about the weather, country, pasture and even customs or rates abroad (in Russia and in China).

Mongolian camels' caravan leading herdsman were good diplomats, too. Mongolian camels' caravan road was a continuation of the Great Silk Road, and our future interest on this theme can be developed.

Polish Northern Karakoram Expeditions

Dear Tom,

The following information is a compilation of the materials regarding Polish activities in the mountains of northern Karakoram in recent years. These contain texts, maps by Jerzy Wala, and photos for the Asian Alpine E-News. The texts were translated by Monika Hartmam. I chose them and provided descriptions.

All the best,
Janusz Majer,
Poland May 2020

Part I Texts

Karun Koh and Tupopdan Mountain Groups - History of Exploration.

Elaborated by Janusz Majer

1. During his journey in the years 1892-1893, George Cockerill made three expeditions along the perimeters of the Karun Koh mountain group. He travelled from Passu, through Dut (Dikut) and Karun Pir (4873m), to Morkhun on the Hunza River. The second route led from Passu to Shimshal Village, and beyond the Karun Koh Mountain Group, along the Pamir-e Tang through Shuijerab, and the Shimshal Pass (4726 m), up to Sokh Bulak on the Muztagh (Kelechin) River. The third crossing was a hike along the Hunza River through Gircha, Wad (Wada) Khun and through the Trip Pass (4020 m) and again near the Khunjerab River to the Khunjerab Pass (4704 m) and then to the Ak Jilga Valley.

2. In 1925, the expedition of the Vissers, a Dutch married couple, passed through the Chafchingol Pass (5221, 5100 m) from the north and reached Mandi Kushlak (Mandikshlakh 4129 m), a shepherd's settlement located at the outlet of the Boismum River into the Ghujerab River. Heading south from there, through the Boismum Pass (4875, 4930 m), they reached Shimshal through the Zardgarben Valley. That is, they went from the mouth of the Chafchingol River to the Ghujerab River along the northern and eastern limits of the Karun Koh Mountain Group.

3. In 1927, the British Henry F. Montagnier and C.J. Morris (map author) reached the Shimshal Valley from Passu on the Hunza River, walking through the Morkhun Valley and the Karun Pir Pass (4873 m). Starting from the village of Shimshal, they covered the route travelled by the Vissers in the opposite direction, reaching Mandi Kushlak. From there, they headed northwest along the Ghujerab (Ghuzherav) River, which marks the northeastern limit of the Karun Koh Mountain Group. The river flows into the Khunjerab (Khunzherav) River, which, in turn, flows into the Hunza River, thus completing the borders of the Karun Koh Mountain Group. Along the way, they explored the side valleys facing south and named them. The first, a large one, was called "Dih" from the name of the camping site at its outlet. The second was called "Spe Syngo". In this valley, they reached a grassy plain called "Spe Syngo Wa Dasht". Moving further down the Ghujerab River valley, they reached a camping site called "Weir Wunak" (3237 m). Further on, the river flows through a canyon with steep, rugged banks. Together with the porters, they had to climb over 300 meters up a steep slope, from where they saw the place where the Ghujerab River flows into the Khunjerab River. After a difficult descent and crossing the Khunjerab River, within a few days, they reached the shepherd's settlement of Misgar (3075 m) located on the side tributary of the Kilik River.

4. In 1934, Colonel Reginald C. F. Schomberg set off from the Hunza Valley together with his companions and went through the Gur and Dur Passes (c. 5000 m), descended through the glacier to the Unakin-i Dur Valley and reached the Shosho-in Pass (c. 5400 m) in the ridge separating the Unakin Valley -i Dur from the Ghujerab Valley. Their further route to Spe Syngo Wa Dasht is unclear. It certainly did not lead as it was drawn on the "Map of the SHIMSHAL MUSTAGH AREA" (see page 6) and the later map made by Tsuneo Miyamori (see page 5). The way through the pass, leading between the peaks marked as no. 245 and 247 on the orographic map attached to this study, seems the most realistic. Setting off from Spe Syngo Wa Dasht in the Spe Syngo Valley, they headed towards the Ghujerab River Valley and reached Mandi Kushlak. Still following the Vissers, they went through the Boesam Pass to reach the Pamir-i Tang canyon and the Shimshal Pass (4726 m).

5. In 1983, an international expedition composed of: Karl Hub (German), Saad Tarek and Sidiqi (Pakistanis), as well as Robert Schauer (Austrian, expedition leader), attempted to climb Karun Koh (6977 m). The expedition set off from Morkhun and, after two days, it reached the base camp located at the head of the Morkhun (Boibar, Qarun Koh) Glacier. However, due to Karl Hub's pulmonary oedema, which developed during the acclimatisation period, the expedition was interrupted.

6. In 1984, there were two expeditions to Karun Koh: a Pakistani-British one (Alan Rose, Christian Bonington, Major Ikram Ahmed Khan and Maqusoon Ahmen) and an Austrian one (Oskar Bubbnik, Walter Krampf and Heiz Zimmermann, with Harry Grun as the expedition leader). Starting from Morkhun on May 29, the British expedition reached the base in front of the glacier on May 30. They chose a path along the western ridge, which then goes up the steep southwestern ridge. They set up two camps. On June 23, Bonington and Rose, set off from the second camp and attempted to ascend to the summit. However, difficult ice conditions forced them to retreat.

They decided to check the possibility of climbing the mountain from the east. On June 24, the four climbers crossed the ridge leading to the Karun Pir Pass, below the southwestern ridge of Karun Koh, and descended to the glacier flowing down from the slopes of this peak to the southeast (on the orographic map it is called the SE Karun Koh Glacier). Then, through a steep icefall, they climbed a pass from which they could see the southeastern, eastern and northern ridge. They rated all of them as very difficult and returned to operating on the southwest ridge.

On June 13, an Austrian expedition arrived at the base camp. They set up Camp I (5800 m) on June 24 and Camp II (6000 m) on June 28. This is shown in the photograph (page 22). The Austrians joined Christian Bonington's group, placing handlines on a traverse of three rock alps constituting the key section of the route (see page 23).

A 10-day period of bad weather followed, after which Christian Bonington's expedition left the base camp on July 7. On July 12, the Austrians made the first ascent of the peak rising in the west ridge extending from Karun Koh, whose height was estimated at about 6,200 m. Most probably, it was Pregar Sar (6112 m, 171) or peak no. 170. In the following days, they rigged a traverse and set up camp III (6700 m) on a small pass above the three alps. Due to weather breakdown, they were forced to go down to the base camp. Oskar Bubbnik left the expedition. The remaining three participants set off from camp III on July 31, 1984, and reached the summit of Karun Koh (6977, 7164 m, 145). The actual height of the peak has not been determined yet.

7. In 1987, a British expedition composed of: Andy Cave, Tom Richardson, John Stevenson, Joe Simpson and Richard Haszko (expedition leader) set up a base camp in the Morkhun Valley below Tupopdan Sar (Tlipobdan, 6106 m, 7) on the side of the Tupopdan Glacier. On July 6, after a bivouac at the altitude of 5,500 m, Andy Cave and John Stevenson made their first ascent of Tupopdan Sar, climbing the northeast ridge alpine style (see pages 12 and 22).

This route was repeated by a large Austrian expedition under the leadership of Harry Grun, which rigged a stretch of 450 m. On September 1, the following persons reached the summit: Bernhard Juptner, Beatrix Meyer, Andreas Ranet and Stefan Oberhauser. On September 3, Robert Klapps repeated the ascent.

8. In July 1988, Phil Barlett and Lindsay Griffin made several attempts at an ascent on the north wall of Jur Khona Sar (6055 m, 16 and 17), setting off from the Morkhun Valley. In November that year, Peter Cox, Mike Woolridge and Lindsay Griffin navigated the 2000 m high southwestern flank of Tapadan Sar (5920 m, 176), climbing Alpine style, which took them 5 days in winter conditions. The ascent was not dated. The route led along a lengthy side ridge and, in the final section, through a steep snowy slope.

9. In 2005, Francois Carrel from France and Abdullah Bai, a guide from Shimshal, operated in the area of the Boisum (Boesam) Pass. On August 24, they made their first ascent of the peak number 32. Its height, as they said, was 5,700 m. They called it "Shah Izat Peak" (see pages 52, 63 and 65).

10. In 2016, Aiden Laffey (Ireland) and Peter Thompson (United Kingdom) climbed Pregar Sar (6112 m), setting off from the Morkhun Glacier. They bypassed the icefall from the right, walking on a ridge and

navigating a snowy narrow cirque and a snowy slope. Finally, climbing rocks, they approached the summit. They did not reach the actual summit.

11. In 2017, an expedition composed of James Lawson, Will Smith and Tim Seers operated in the area of the Boisum Pass (4930, 4875 m). It ascended two peaks belonging to the Karun Koh Mountain Group. No data available in AAJ 2018 regarding the date of the ascent, the location of the camps and the routes. According to the GPS geographical coordinates, the peak they climbed and named "Imtiaz Sar", establishing its height at 5930 m, based on the GPS, seems identical to Shah Izat Peak, conquered in 2005 (see 9). The Americans' ascent would be the second one then. At the end of their stay, they set up a camp near the lateral Boisum Glacier, called the "Left Ice Flow." From there, climbing the eastern ridge, they ascended the summit, which they called "Arman Sar" (5970 m according to GPS, 36 and 35). However, it is not clear which route they took, as there are two eastern formations leading to this summit with three peaks. This is shown in the photo on page 49. An attempt was also made at climbing the neighbouring peak marked with number 41 (6175 m).

12. In September 2019, two Polish teams operated in the Karun Koh Mountain Group: Mariusz Saramak and Jacek Widera, as well as Jakub Bogdański and Michał Ilczuk. They could not be combined into one team for safety reasons. Mariusz Saramak and Jacek Widera operated in the Spesyingov Valley and, on September 13, they made the first ascent of the main summit of the peak no. 247 (6210, 6151 m), which they called "Mario Sar". During the descent, as a result of slipping, Mariusz Saramak slid about 300 m downwards on hard snow and sustained a serious leg injury. However, he managed to descend to the tent on his own. In the following days, they managed to go through the Boisum Pass (4930 m) walk to Shimshal within 4 days.

The second team, composed of Jakub Bogdański and Michał Ilczuk also set off from Shimshal and, going through the Boisum Pass, reached the Dih Valley, where, on September 21 and 22, 2019, they made two attempts at climbing the eastern wall of the prominent Dih Sar peak (6,200, 6,363 m, 60) from the First Ice glacier Flow. Both teams operated in the area not yet explored by mountaineering.

Most probably, this is not a complete list of all mountaineering ascents there. The activity of the natives, especially those from Shimshal, local mountain guides and employees of various state services, are unknown.

Karun Koh Group – literature 1

1. G. K. Cockerill: „Byways in Hunza and Nagar”, The Geographical Journal, Vol.LX No 2 August 1922, str.97-112.
2. Routes in Chitral, Gilgit & Kohistan, General Staff, India, 1930 Calcuta, Government of India Press, Route No.: 102, 103, 104, str.371-384
3. George Cockerill: „Pioneer Exploration in Hunza and Chitral”, The Himalayan Journal, Volume XI 1938, str.15-41

4. Ph.C. Visser: „Exploration in the Karakoram”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXVIII No. 6 December 1926
5. Captain C.J. Morris: „some Valleys and Glaciers in Hunza”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXXI No.6 June 1928
6. Shomberg R. C.F.: „Unknown Karakoram”, London, 1936, Martin Hopkinson Ltd.
7. Robert Schauer: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1984, str.304
8. Christian Bonington: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1985, str.326-327
9. Harry Grun: „Karun Koh, First Ascent”, AAJ 1985, str.327-329
10. Richard Haszko: „Tupodan”. AAJ, 1988, str.260-262
11. Margaret Kerr: „Tlipobdan”, AAJ, 1988, str.262
12. Lindsay Griffin: „Tapadan Sar”, AAJ 1989, str.264
13. Lindsay Griffin: „Summer and Winter in the North-west Karakoram”, AJ 1990/91, str.69-74
14. Francois Carrel: „Boe Sar (ca. 5700) and Shah Izat Peak (ca. 5700), first ascent”, AAJ 2006, str.350-351
15. Peter Thompson: „Pregar, South Face to just below summit”, AAJ 2017, str.281-282

Karun Koh Group – literature 2

1. G. K. Cockerill: „Byways in Hunza and Nagar”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LX No 2 August 1922, str.97-112.
2. Routes in Chitral, Gilgit & Kohistan, General Staff, India, 1930 Calcuta, Government of India Press, Route No.: 102, 103, 104, str.371-384
3. George Cockerill: „Pioneer Exploration in Hunza and Chitral”, The Himalayan Journal, Volume XI 1938, str.15-41
4. Ph.C. Visser: „Exploration in the Karakoram”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXVIII No. 6 December 1926
5. Captain C.J. Morris: „some Valleys and Glaciers in Hunza”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXXI No.6 June 1928
6. Shomberg R. C.F.: „Unknown Karakoram”, London, 1936, Martin Hopkinson Ltd.
7. Robert Schauer: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1984, str.304
8. Christian Bonington: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1985, str.326-327
9. Harry Grun: „Karun Koh, First Ascent”, AAJ 1985, str.327-329
10. Richard Haszko: „Tupodan”. AAJ, 1988, str.260-262
11. Margaret Kerr: „Tlipobdan”, AAJ, 1988, str.262
12. Lindsay Griffin: „Tapadan Sar”, AAJ 1989, str.264
13. Lindsay Griffin: „Summer and Winter in the North-west Karakoram”, AJ 1990/91, str.69-74
14. Francois Carrel: „Boe Sar (ca. 5700) and Shah Izat Peak (ca. 5700), first ascent”, AAJ 2006, str.350-351
15. Peter Thompson: „Pregar, South Face to just below summit”, AAJ 2017, str.281-282

Karun Koh Group – literature 3

1. G. K. Cockerill: „Byways in Hunza and Nagar”, The Geographical Journal, Vol.LX No 2 August 1922, str.97-112.
2. Routes in Chitral, Gilgit & Kohistan, General Staff, India, 1930 Calcuta, Government of India Press, Route No.: 102, 103, 104, str.371-384
3. George Cockerill: „Pioneer Exploration in Hunza and Chitral”, The Himalayan Journal, Volume XI 1938, str.15-41
4. Ph.C. Visser: „Exploration in the Karakoram”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXVIII No. 6 December 1926
5. Captain C.J. Morris: „some Valleys and Glaciers in Hunza”, The Geographical Journal, Vol. LXXI No.6 June 1928
6. Shomberg R. C.F.: „Unknown Karakoram”, London, 1936, Martin Hopkinson Ltd.
7. Robert Schauer: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1984, str.304
8. Christian Bonington: „Karun Koh Attempt”, AAJ 1985, str.326-327
9. Harry Grun: „Karun Koh, First Ascent”, AAJ 1985, str.327-329
10. Richard Haszko: „Tupodan”. AAJ, 1988, str.260-262
11. Margaret Kerr: „Tlipobdan”, AAJ, 1988, str.262
12. Lindsay Griffin: „Tapadan Sar”, AAJ 1989, str.264
13. Lindsay Griffin: „Summer and Winter in the North-west Karakoram”, AJ 1990/91, str.69-74
14. Francois Carrel: „Boe Sar (ca. 5700) and Shah Izat Peak (ca. 5700), first ascent”, AAJ 2006, str.350-351
15. Peter Thompson: „Pregar, South Face to just below summit”, AAJ 2017, str.281-282

High-Altitude Hikers from Stalowa Wola in Karakorum

Written by: Andrzej Makaran

"Wrotnia" Mountain Club from Stalowa Wola organised trekking expeditions in the North Karakorum in 2013 and 2016, the purpose of which was to explore the surroundings of the upper part of the Gunj-e Dur Glacier in the Shuijerab Mountain Group and in 2017 a trip to the Shim (Shahim) Dur Valley, located in the mountain group of Wesm Mountains in the Central Karakorum. So far, these areas have been explored barely or not at all.

The trekking to Gunj-e Dur organised in 2013 lasted from September 27 to October 10. The participants of the expedition, Anna Kawalec, Magdalena Sudacka, Grzegorz Mołczan and Andrzej Makaran, arrived at the Shuijerab Mountain Group from Kashgar (Kashi) in China through the border crossing to Pakistan located on the Khunjerab Pass (4703 m) and then further, through Sost to the town of Shimshal. Porters and the guide were hired there. After four days of trekking along the Pamir-e Tang river ravine, a base camp was set up in front of the Gunj-e Dur Glacier, at an altitude of 4,550 m. Here the porters were bid farewell. On the next day,

October 2, the base was transferred to the glacier side moraine (5100 m), at the foot of the highest peak in the surroundings of Gunj-e Dur. The peak was given the name Gunj-e Sar (c. 6200, 6376 m according to the American aerial map). On October 4, an ascent was made to the pass of 5655 m, located at the end of the First East Gunj-e Dur Glacier, in the main ridge separating the Gunj-e Dur Valley from the Akalik Valley. It was given the name of Gunj-e Pir East. Furthermore, Magdalena Sudacka and Grzegorz Mołczan ascended the snowy peak (5730 m) located to the east of the pass. On October 6, an ascent was made to the pass (5622 m) in the ridge surrounding West Gunj-e Dur Cwm and separating the Gunj-e Dur valley from the Ghidims valley. The pass was called Gunj-e Pir West. On the next day, the base camp was dismantled and, on October 10, the team returned to the village of Shimshal without porters' assistance. During the entire stay in the mountains, the weather was very good. There was only one cloudy day with minor snowfall.

The next trip to the Gunj-e Dur valley took place between August 27 and September 16, 2016. The team composed of Agnieszka Garus-Saramak, Mariusz Saramak, Grzegorz Mołczan and Andrzej Makaran reached the village of Shimshal from Islamabad via Gilgit. In Shimshal, porters were hired, with whom they went the well-known route along the Pamir-e Tang River to reach the location for the base camp (4550 m), in front of the glacier. It was given the name of the Polish Base Camp. The rest of the expedition was carried out without the help of porters. On September 5, the base camp moved to the side moraine of the North West Gunj-e Dur Glacier, to a height of 5,157 m. Two days later, Mariusz Saramak and Andrzej Makaran ascended to the mountain pass (5642 m) located in the ridge running southwards from the highest peak, in the upper part of the glacier. The pass was given the name of Buspur Pass. It is possible to go through it to the neighboring Mai Dur Valley. On September 9, the team in full composition ascended the pass and, from there on, along a southern wide snowy ridge towards the summit of 6017 m in height. It was called Mai Dur Sar. On September 12, the base camp was dismantled and, after four days, the team returned to the village of Shimshal. During their stay in the mountains, the weather was bad. Rain, snow and haze made it difficult to operate. The only fully sunny day was the one on which the ascent of Mai Dur Sar was made, allowing for taking good panorama photos from the top.

The goal of the third expedition of the "Wrotnia" Mountain Club to Karakorum was the Shim (Shahim) Dur Valley, located in the poorly known mountain group of the Wesm Mountains in the Central Karakorum. On September 11, 2017, a group of four, comprising Agnieszka Garus-Saramak, Mariusz Saramak, Justyna Markiewicz and Andrzej Makaran, travelled by bus from Kashgar, China, through the border crossing of the Khunjerab Pass, to Sost, the official entry to Pakistan. They rented an off-road vehicle to get from there to Shimshal, which took them a few hours. After hiring porters and walking the trekking trail along the Pamir-i Tang River and through the Shimshal Pass (4726 m), the team reached the Goskhun Shepherd's settlement in the Braldu River Valley on September 16. Over the next two days, a base camp (4520 m) was established in front of the Shim (Shahim) Dur glacier front. As it was on the previous expeditions, the porters returned to the village of Shimshal. The base was named Joshi Base Camp. On September 22-24, the camp was moved to the face of an unnamed glacier in a side valley located on the north-eastern side of the Shim Dur Glacier, at the altitude of 5,260 m. On September 27, 2017, setting off from the PC2 camp (marked on Map 2), the four of them ascended a snowy peak, 6119 m in height according to the border map and 6132 m as indicated by two altimeters. The summit was given the name of Okhiree Sar, translated into the local language by a guide

from Shimshal. The route to the summit led from the PC2 camp (5260 m) through snow fields of up to 45 degrees in slope. The panorama seen from it included the highest peaks in the surroundings of the Shim Dur Glacier. They rise in the upper floor of the glacier, in its south-eastern surroundings. The highest of the peaks was named Shim Dur Sar (6495 m). Between 29 and 30 September 2017, a reconnaissance was carried out up the Shim Dur Glacier and the PC3 camp (5050 m) was set up. On October 3, the participants of the expedition descended to Goskhun on the Braldu River. Between October 5-8, assisted by two porters, the expedition returned to Shimshal to set off for Kashgar the next day. During their stay in the mountains, the weather conditions were good. There were only three nights and one day with minor snowfall.

Considering the weather conditions during all the three expeditions, it can be stated that the second half of September and the beginning of October is a better time for mountain activities in this region than August. The village of Shimshal and the entire Shimshal River valley with its side valleys seems to be a safe area. The local people treat the visitors very kindly. All the porters who took part in the expeditions of the "Wrotnia" Mountain Club deserve their sincere thanks and respects. This refers, in particular, to the guides Abbas Joshi and Aziz Qurban, who participated in all the three expeditions. The Gunj-e Dur and Shim Dur valleys offer many exploration opportunities and abound in attractive sports destinations. It is a dream destination for mountain exploration lovers at all levels of proficiency.

Detailed information on the expeditions, topography and exploration, as well as unique maps of these fragments of Karakorum are to be found in the studies by Janusz Majer and Jerzy Wala: "Shuijerab Mountain Group", "Gunj-e Dur Glacier and Shimshal Pass", "Mai Dur Sar (6017 m) and its surroundings "and" Wesm Mountains (Insgaiti Mountains) ".

Prepared for printing by Jerzy Wala

From the Editors:

The names given by the participants of the expeditions are given in italics. Other names come from the studies mentioned by Andrzej Makaran at the end of the text. More detailed bibliographical data on the first study and maps included there can be found in 'Taternik' No. 1/2015, p. 27-37. The others are in Supplement 1 from 2016 and Supplement 2 from 2016. The third one was created after the expedition of the "Wrotnia" Mountain Club in 2017.

All the studies cover a much wider area than the one visited by expeditions from Stalowa Wola. The third tackles the entire mountain group named "Wesm Mountains". The Shimshal region encompasses the Ghujerab Mountains, treated as Northern Karakoram (this area is also sometimes included in the Pamir area) and the following mountain groups: Wesm Mountains, Virjerab Muztagh and Hispar Muztagh, which are part of the Central Karakoram mountain province. The name: "Karakoram" is used officially and on national maps. Orographic maps of these areas can be obtained through the agency of Janusz Majer or directly from Jerzy Wala, reimbursing the cost of making photocopies.

Supplement to the article by Andrzej Makaran, edited by Jerzy Wala

The Ghujerab Mountains are high mountains with a dry climate and predominantly alpine landscape, rising north of the Hispar Muztagh group, which is known to Polish readers, with the Kunyang Chhish peak (7,852 m) conquered by Poles. They occupy an area delimited by the valleys of the Shimshal River, its tributary Pamir-e Tang, the Shimshal Pass (4735 m) and the Braldu River valley from the south. From the north, they are limited by the Khunjerab River, which is a tributary of the Hunza River constituting the western border of these mountains. Further eastward, the limits are the Khunjerab Pass (4704 m) and the Taghdumbash River Valley. The eastern limit of the Ghujerab Mountains are: the Oprang Dawan Pass (4920, 5243 m) and the Oprang Jilga and Kelechin River (Shaksgam River), of which the former is a tributary.

The name of this mountain province comes from the name of the Ghujerab River (Ghuzherav according to the authors of the guide: "Trekking in the Karakoram & Hindukush" Lonely Planet Publications. ED. 2/2002). It divides the Ghujerab Mountains into its southern and northern part. Even in the report by professor Kenneth Mason "Karakoram Nomenclature and Karakoram Conference Report" ("The Geographical Journal" vol. 91, no. 2 February 1938), the area was identified by the name "Ghujerab Mountains" and included in the sub-area of the Lesser Karakoram. On the 1: 250,000 Orographical Sketch Map Karakoram, published by the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research Zurich, Switzerland 1990, the Ghujerab Mountains were treated as: Mountain Province: Ghujerab Mountains / Northern Karakoram and they were divided along the Ghujerab River into the North Ghujerab Mountains and South Ghujerab Mountains. In their extensive publication: "A Study of Karakorum & Hindu Kush Mountains", Tsuneo Miyamori and Sadao Karibe introduced the division of this area into three mountain groups named: the Khunjerab Group, Karun Kho Group and the Shuijerab Group. With small additions, this division was used in the studies by Janusz Majer and Jerzy Wala regarding this area.

The activities of the "Wrotnia" Mountain Club in 2013 and 2016 included the Gunj-e Dur Valley, which is located in the middle of the Shuijerab Mountain Group. The third expedition (in 2017) operated in the area which is accessible also in Pakistan, from Shinshal, moving along the Pamir-e Tang River ravine and further through the Shimshal Pass (4725 m) and the Braldu River Valley. On the Swiss map, the area is named the Wesm Mountains and included in the Central Karakoram, as shown in the drawing attached. The Shim Dur River is the right tributary of the Braldu River flowing from a large glacier of the same name. It separates the Wesm Mountains from the Virjerab Muztagh mountain group. Formerly, this area was treated as part of the area of the Hispar Muztagh. The border between Pakistan and China runs through the Wesm Mountains, which can significantly hinder mountain exploration. Despite the formal restrictions on approaching the border, owing to the friendly attitude of the people from Shimshal, the penetration of the Shim Dur Valley was successful. On the map – citing the map by Michael Spender: Parts of the Great Karakoram and of the Aghil Mountains on a scale of 1: 250,000 which is the fruit of the operation of the Shaksgam Expedition of 1937 – the name Shahim Dur appears. The guide and porters used the name of Shim Dur and this form of the name was introduced in the article.

So far, the Shuijerab Mountain Group and Wesm Mountain Group have been poorly explored by mountaineers. Tourist groups have reached the Shimshal Pass area and even the Braldu Valley, but they rarely ventured deep into the side valleys. Only a few expeditions have operated in the glaciated area of the Shuijerab Mountain Group. As far as the Wesm Mountain Group is concerned, there is no information about any climbing expedition on the Pakistani side.

Poles on Two-headed Massif

The peak is located in the surroundings of the North Ghidims Glacier, in the Khunjerab Mountain group, in the vicinity of the outstanding peaks of Yawash Sar I (6258, 6204 m, 152) and Yawash Sar II (6125, 6176 m, 112), about which we have already written in "Taternik" (No. 2/2014, p. 26-36). When developing the orographic map of the Ghidims Dur Valley, I introduced the name of the Two-headed Massif for a massif surrounded by valleys on all sides and thus conspicuous in the surroundings, culminating in peaks of similar heights. The southern peak on the topographic Chinese-Pakistani border map is defined by a spot height 5929 m. For the northern one, I assumed the height of about 5900 m, calculated from the isohypses.

The first attempt to ascend the Two-headed Massif was made by the expedition composed of Anita Parys, Marian Krakowski, Jerzy Urbański, Frank Gasser (Italian) and Karim Hayat, a mountain guide from Pakistan, known to Polish mountaineers from the previous expeditions. Also, Pakistanis from Shimshal participated: Rahib Ullah, Ilyas Khan and Bulbul. The last of them ascended Dosti Sar (6063 m) with Anita Parys and Karim Hayat in 2013, which was also described in "Taternik" (2/2014, p. 30-32). The expedition operated in the Ghidims Dur Valley, in the area of the North Ghidims Glacier, at the turn of September 2014. Unfortunately, it encountered a spell of very bad weather. On August 31, 2014, camp C1 was set up (at about 5900 m) on the lateral moraine of the North Ghidims Glacier. Under these conditions, attempts to ascend Yawash Sar II (6,176 m, 112) as planned were quickly abandoned. On September 1, an attempt was made to reach one of the Two-headed Massif summits from Camp C1, undertaken by a team composed of Anita Parys, Karim Hayat and Frank Gasser. However, bad snow conditions and a subsequent weather breakdown prevented them from achieving their goal. They travelled half of the prominent couloir leading to the top ridge. The second attempt at ascending the peak was undertaken, this time successfully, by the expedition of the Polish Alpine Club on the 100th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland. The members of the expedition were: Monika Szławieniec-Reczuch, Jan Pecka, Wiktor Jutrasz, Tomasz Hełka, Sławomir Wiktor, Dawid Plewczyński and Bogusław Magrel, as well as the experienced Pakistani guides Karim Hayat and Rahmet Ullah Baig (from Shimshal). The expedition operated in the Ghidims Dur Valley from May 24 to June 1, 2018. After establishing the base camp at a place called Yakya Camp (Dada Hakal Camp, 4400 m), on May 26, the ABC camp was set up, at an altitude of 4900 m, to the side of the North Ghidims Glacier. On May 28, the first ascent was made of the summit marked on the orographic map with the number 115 (5531 m). The participants of the expedition named it "Polish Massif" and determined its height to be 5360 m.

On May 29, Bogusław Magrel and Monika Szławieniec-Reczuch recognised the route of the first attempt at ascending the summit in 2014, up to the height of 5380 m. On May 31, a group of eight: Karim Hayat, Rahmet Ullah Baig, Monika Szławieniec-Reczuch, Bogusław Magrel, Tomasz Hełka, Dawid Plewczyński, Sławomir Wiktor and Wiktor Jutrasz ascended North Peak (c. 5900 m) by the couloir and the ridge. Looking from the top, they established that South Peak was taller. They claim that both peaks are not 5900 m, but about 5700 m high. It is impossible, however, for the Pakistani-Chinese topographic border map in the scale of 1:50,000 to have such a large error in the spot heights and isohypses.

The next day, due to weather breakdown, they dismantled the ABC camp and went down to the base. On June 2. They went back to Shimshal. Along the way, in the area of the Boisum Glacier and Boisum Pass (4930,

10

4875 m), they made the first ascent of the summit of Lal Sirang Kateth (5680 m, 49) as an 8-person team, this time without Karim Hayat. They climbed mixed snow-ice and rock terrain.

Jerzy Wala

Poles in the Ghujerab Mountains in 2019

Ghujerab Mountains are considered Northern Karakorum (Northern Karakoram). However, sometimes they are also included in the Pamir. This vast mountain area, 110 km / 58 km long, has a typical Alpine landscape. The valleys reach 2,500 to 5,000 meters above the sea level, and the peaks rise to 6,977 (7,164) m in the Karun (Qarun) Koh massif. The Ghunjerab Mountains (Ghuzherav) Mountains are divided into four mountain groups named: Khunjerab (Khunzherav) Mountain Group, Karun (Qarun) Koh Mountain Group, Tupopdan Mountain Group and Shuijerab (Shuizherav) Mountain Group. The names in brackets come from a well-known guide: "Trekking in the Karakoram & Hindukush" Lonely Planet Publications Pty Ltd, 2nd edition - January 2002.

The Polish activity presented in this article concerns the Karun Koh Mountain Group, which had not yet been visited by Polish mountaineers or high-mountain tourists. They only drove through the Karakoram Highway, which delimited this mountain group from Islamabad to Kashi (Kashgar) in China. The article describing the journey Anna Okopińska made with her son Filip Rożynek to the region of the Shimshal Pass along the Pamir-e Tang River delimiting the Shuijerab Mountain Group from the south, from the side of Virjerab Muztagh. The description is presented in chronological order: Anna Okopińska with Filip Rożynek from 20.07. to 09.08., Marcin Saramak with Jacek Widera from 27.08. to 26 September and Jakub Bogdański with Michał Ilczuk from 10 September to 30/09/2019.

The experience of the previous Polish groups operating in the Ghujerab Mountains was confirmed once again this year – the last team encountered the best conditions, although it also had problems with melting snow and ice at noon. All groups made a significant contribution to the further exploration of these mountains and their subsequent documentation. The culminating accomplishment was one more first ascent of the unconquered six-thousander peak. Negative experiences included Mariusz Saramak's accident during the descent from the summit – which ended well, as the injured man was able to move in the terrain unassisted – and the choice of too serious and time-consuming peak to ascend for a team new to the mountains, combined with the limited period of activity. The commonly available Google Earth images constitute, as it turns out, insufficient material for the evaluation of the terrain and selection of destination in the high mountains.

The study by Janusz Majer and Jerzy Wala: "Tupopdan Mountain Group and Karun Koh Mountain Group", together with an orographic map of the area in the scale of 1: 100,000 issued in 2018, resulted in immediate interest in this previously unknown region of Karakoram.

"Wrotnia" Mountain Club in Karun Koh

Between 27 August and 26 September 2019, an exploration trip to the Spesyngov Dur Valley in Karun Koh took place. Mariusz Saramak (Stalowa Wola Mountain Club "Wrotnia") and Jacek Widera from Kędzierzyn - Koźle were the members of the team. On 27 August, they flew from Warsaw via London to Qatar and to Islamabad. From there, through Gilgit and Aliabad, they reached the town of Shimshal. After hiring porters, with Abbas Joshi as a guide, they travelled the trekking trail through the Boisum Pass (4930 m) and along the Ghujerab River (Ghuzherav) River to the Spesyngov Dur Valley between September 3 and September 7. On September 7, the base camp was set up at the height of 4400 m, in the south-west branch of the valley with the West Spesyngov Glacier. This place was called "Polish Base Camp PBC". Having reached this point, the porters and guide returned to Shimshal.

The aim of the expedition was to climb the Spesyngov Pass (5400m) and the neighbouring peaks. On September 9, a reconnaissance was carried out and a deposit was made in the place of the future camp C1, also, the peak selected, marked on J. Wala's map with number 247 (6151 m). It is located on the north side of the Spesyngov Pass (c. 5400 m). Between 10 – 11 of September, the tent was moved to the location of camp C1 (5100m) and a reconnaissance was carried out on the Spesyngov Pass. After a day of rest, on September 13, the team ascended the snowy peak at the convergence of the ridges number 247 (6151 m) and, from there, to the peak slightly higher than this – 6210 m (according to an altimeter watch). It is located in the north-west ridge, about 20 minutes' walk through the snow from the 247 convergence peak. Following a consultation with the guide, the peak was named "Mario Sar". The road from the pass to the peak led mainly through snow-rock terrain at a slope of up to 45 degrees, avoiding hard ice terrain. During the descent from the summit, on the stretch between a rock-scrée edge and the pass, Mariusz Saramak had an uncontrolled 300 meters' descent due to slipping on the ice field (his new light alloy crampons had blunted), resulting in an ankle injury. Nevertheless, he reached the C1 camp unassisted. On 15 and 16 September the team made their descent towards the stone hut Spesyngov-e Dasth (3920m), where two porters were waiting for them. It took them the next 4 days to return to Shimshal. Despite the leg injury, the return journey went as planned. It was only after the return to Warsaw, on September 26, that the x-ray examination revealed a fracture of the lateral cuneiform bone of the foot and the leg was plastered.

During the stay in the mountains, the weather was quite good. During first part of the trip, there was often rain in the morning, which turned into snow in the higher sections of the mountains. The precipitation ended around 9:00 am - 10:00 am. So it was on the day of the summit attack, when the morning snowfall delayed the setting off. A really beautiful sunny and almost windless weather started from September 16. This confirms Andrzej Makaran's view that September – especially the second half of it – is the best time for mountaineering activities in this region.

During the return, a small flock of blue sheep and traces of snow leopard were observed. In the Ghuzherav River valley, there are obelisks with skulls and horns of hunted rams in several places.

The professionalism and full commitment of the guide Abbas Joshi and all the porters (especially Dilber Khan) in the project implementation, as well as their help and cordiality should be emphasized.

The Speysongov Dur Valley offers plenty of exploration and sporting goals at any level of proficiency, including the beautiful, great northern wall of Karun Koh (5977, 7164 m, 145).

Stay in the Dih Dur valley and attempts to climb Dih Sar (6,200, 6,363 m, 60)

Jakub Bogdański (30) and Michał Ilczuk (29) from Warsaw conducted an expedition to the Dih Dur Valley between 10 and 30 September 2019, having contacted the guide Abbas Joshi through the group from the "Wrotnia" Mountain Club in Stalowa Wola.

On September 9, they flew from Berlin through Istanbul with a one-hour transfer time, by Turkish Airlines. They arrived at Islamabad at 4 am the next day. On September 10, they succeed in buying tickets at the airport for the first flight to Gilgit at 6:00 (cost: about 150 USD for 2 persons + 50 USD for 1 piece of additional luggage of 20 kg - \$ 200.00 in total). At 7:00 in the morning, they landed in Giglit. Unfortunately, this day turned out to be a religious holiday, so all roads were closed until 5 pm. The internet and mobile phones were not operating, either. Consequently, they spent the day at the airport, getting some sleep after the journey. At 17:00 they managed to hire a taxi (cost - \$ 30) to Aliabad in the Hunza River Valley, where Abbas Joshi runs his hotel. They reached the place after about 2 hours' drive. Abbas Joshi was very surprised that they were able to find the hotel. It is recommended to upload an "offline" map of the region before leaving - it proved useful when searching for the hotel.

On September 11, they travelled from Aliabad to Shimshal by a rented jeep, reaching the destination in the evening – after 5 to 6 hours' journey plus a lunch break. Karim Sajjad, a local mountaineer who climbed K2 (8611 m) and other seven and six-thousanders, welcomes them in his hotel.

On September 12, they set off, accompanied by: Abbas Joshi, Karim Sajjad, Dilbar and Karim with 2 donkeys carrying loads. They hiked to Shupodin, a shepherd's farm located at 4400 m, which they reached at 6 p.m., after dusk.

On September 13, Jakub Bogdański suffered from altitude sickness. They stayed in the tent, going out only to get water.

On September 14, they went up to the Boism Pass (4930, 4875 m). The relatively hard ascent lasted for several hours. From there, they continued walking all day through moraines and rubble dumps to Mandikshlakh (4129 m).

On September 15, it snowed slightly in the mountains – this was the only day when precipitation occurred. They went to Dih on the left side of the Ghujerab River, crossing scree,

precipices above the water and side streams. They reached Dih (approx. 3,600 m) at about 6.30 pm. There is a stone hut there, but they slept in a tent.

On September 16, they entered the Dih Dur Valley. Abbas planned to reach the glacier below Dih Sar, but they did not manage to do so. Having walked all day, they only reached Dih Dasht (4,200 m) in the evening. They had to go across the stream and taluses. Unable to see their Pakistani companions, who walked much faster, the Poles needlessly ascended a few extra taluses, which delayed the march. In the evening, they saw a flashlight, with which the Pakistanis called them to the camp. It got cold for the first time. Having fixed a stone shepherd's hut, they use it to sleep in.

On September 17, they moved on. Unfortunately, one of the donkeys slid over the stones and tumbled about 20-30 m downwards, cutting its lip and injuring its head against sharp stones. The Pakistanis ran to it and removed its load. From then on, they walked without donkeys. Karim and Sajjad took part of the load and moved forward quickly. It took about 6 hours for Poles to reach the PBC base camp. Unfortunately, Karim and Sajjad left the equipment about one kilometre before the planned location of the camp. Jakub and Michał had to carry it to the height of 4700 m by themselves.

On September 18, the morning was spent on relaxation and the first shower in cold water. In the afternoon, they went onto the glacier to explore the area. The weather was very good, the sun was shining all day and there was no wind. They took photos and, despite the altitude, they managed to launch a drone. They came up to the height of 4950 m and returned to the PBC base.

On September 19, the tent was moved to the Second Ice Flow glacier, to the height of 5100 m. Along the way, they had to climb through a 15-meter ice threshold. It was quite hard, especially considering that the backpacks weighed 15 kg. They reached the glacier terrace where they slept in a tent. Before going to sleep, they realized that they had made a mistake. Until then they considered "Arman Sar" to be Dih Sar. Consequently, they had to move to the First Ice Flow.

On September 20, in the morning, they traversed, partly over the rocks, to this glacier, to a place at the altitude of 5300 m, suitable for putting up a tent (ABC) at the base of the eastern wall of Dih Sar (c. 6200, 6363 m, 60).

On September 21, at 3:00 am., they left the tent and, after an hour, they reached the height of 5450 m, under the gully chosen as the way to the summit. After several dozen meters of climbing on loose stones, they decided to start ascending the rock. This route was even worse. Jakub climbed first and, when he gripped at large pieces of the rock, half of a rock slab fell off and went down. It was definitely too dangerous to proceed, so they decided to withdraw from the height of 5700 m. They rappelled down an unsafe gully. They came back with the intention of making another attack the next day, by a different route.

Unfortunately, on September 22, the alarm clock failed to ring at 1:30 a.m. and they only went out at 3:00 am. The weather was sunny and windless. They chose a path through an ice-snow

terrain, across the centre of the wall, which is, at that point, about 700 to 800 meters high. Initially it is gentle, becoming steeper higher up. For the first about 300 meters, they simul-climbed. Later, they climbed with belay stances. Kuba led until 4:30 p.m. They climbed 8 pitches (the rope was 75 m long). They were progressing swiftly, but it would get dark within two hours. Therefore, they decided to withdraw at the height of 5950 m. There were still 4 to 5 pitches to go before the ridge, but they did not know where the peak was. The perspective of spending a night at the altitude of over 6000 meters without camping equipment seemed quite hazardous. They withdrew rappelling and returned to the tent after 8 hours, leaving 4 ice screws in the wall. It was after midnight then and, very tired, they slept until 12:00 the next day.

On September 23, in the afternoon, they took the tent down and descended to the campsite at 4700 m.

On September 24, Sajjad and Be woke them up at 7 a.m. They all went to Dih, carrying backpacks of 20 kg each. The Pakistanis walked much faster. Poles wanted to take a shortcut along the riverbed, which was wide at first, but when it turned into a ravine, it turned out that they had to turn back. Steep traverses on the slopes could not be circumvented. They reached Dih late in the evening.

On September 25, they set off from Dih to Mandikshlakh. In the middle of the route, they discovered that the stream had dried, while it was the hottest day of the trip. The nearest river was still a few hours' walk away. In the evening, they reached Mandikshlakh, where they found some shepherds near stone shelters built around 40 years before. The shepherds started conversation in English and invited them to tea with fresh milk.

September 26 was the last and hardest day of the return journey. Setting off from Mandikshlakh (4129 m), they approached Boisum Pas (4930, 4875 m) and descended to Shimshal (3109 m), walking continuously from 7:00 a.m. till 7.00 p.m. The GPS indicated over 36 km covered that day.

September 27. They spent the day in Shimshal. Abbas Joshi showed them around the village and invited them to his family home for dinner. After dinner, they went to the vantage point located in the middle of the village, offering a beautiful view of the entire valley.

September 28. They went from Shimshal to Aliabad, where they spent the night at Joshie's hotel.

September 29. In the morning, they travelled to the airport in Gilgit. Unfortunately, it turned out that there were no more tickets for the next two flights and the last one, at 11:00 a.m., had been canceled. They were to fly home from Islamabad at 5:00 a.m. the next day. The remaining option was a taxi for \$ 200.00 – the same price as for 2 airline tickets. The journey to Islamabad, over 650 km along the winding Karakoram Highway, took 13 hours. Having disembarked at the airport, they decided this was the most dangerous part of their journey. They went to sleep at the entrance into the building. On September 30, at 3:00 a.m., they were admitted to the Check In area and at 5:00 a.m. they departed to Istanbul and then to Berlin.

Prepared by Jerzy Wala based on the report: Mariusz Saramak and Michał Ilczuk. Translate by Monika Hartman

Poles in Gunj-e Dur once again

From July 8 to 25, 2018, three Poles were active in the Ghujerab Mountains, in the Gunj-e Dur Valley: Krystian and Jan Kostecki from the Szczecin Mountaineering Club and Sebastian Wolski, a member of the Lublin Mountaineering Club.

They arrived in Shimshal on July 4, as customers of Karim Hayat's guiding company. Having organised a group of porters, they set off for the Gunj-e Dur valley on July 6. Unfortunately, as a result of the porters' resistance, the base camp was set up low, at an altitude of 4600 m, between the outlets of streams flowing from the First and Second Gunj-e Dur Glaciers. This forced the Polish team to set up their own ABC camp on the Gunj-e Dur Glacier at an altitude of 5,165 m. It was established on July 9, opposite the summit marked as number 177 (5913 m) on the orographic map of the Shuijerab Mountain Group developed by Jerzy Wala.

The main goal of the trip was the peak no. 211 (6047 m, according to the G.S. USSR map 1: 100,000). This is an outstanding massif in the main ridge of the Shuijerab Mountain Group.

On July 12, the C1 camp was established at an altitude of 5440 m according to GPS, near the Gunj-e Pir West pass (5622 m). The members of the „Wrotnia” Mountain Club from Stalowa Wola were the first to ascend to this pass on October 6, 2013. From July 7 to 11, 2017, Alan John Kerr (UK) and Lily Leung (USA) traversed this pass from the Gunj-e Dur to the Ghidims Dur Valley, under the guidance of Karim Hayat, with 17 porters, their boss and a chef. The only major difficulty for the participants was to descend from the Second Ghidims Glacier to the bottom of the valley. It required lowering the participants on the rope.

The attempt undertaken by the three Poles to reach, by the southern ridge, the summit no. 211 (6047 m) on July 13, failed due to high temperature and the softening of the snow cover. Ascending the ridge by the chute gully was a very good choice, though.

On July 14, the first ascent was made to the summit located on the western side of the Gunj-e Pir West pass. On the map, it is marked with the number 180. They climbed up the slope through the snow, then walked the north-eastern ridge to the summit. Based on the GPS reading, its height was 5880 m. They named it Petr Koh (Son's Mountain).

On July 19, the team repeated their attempt at reaching the peak no. 211 (6047 m), again unsuccessfully. Snow conditions were even worse this time. Having returned, they dismantled the C1 and carried the equipment down to the ABC camp.

On July 21, an attempt was made at reaching the summit 177 (5,913 m according to G.S. USSR map 1: 100,000) directly from the ABC camp (5,165 m). After the initial exploration, at 7.00 am of the next day, they were already on the southern ridge, climbing in mixed terrain. Unfortunately, when lit by the sun, the area became difficult to cross again and the descent

was threatened by avalanches. The mountaineers decided to retreat quickly by the way of a gully.

On July 24, they conducted reconnaissance in the direction of the East Cwm cauldron, which is very interesting. Having returned to the ABC camp, they decided to descend to Shimshal, where they arrived on July 27.

There are many interesting peaks onto which the first ascents can be made in the surroundings of the Gunj-e Dur valley, especially the main peak of Gunj-e Sar (> 6200, 6376 m). However, as Andrzej Makaran has already stated, the middle of summer is not a favourable time for operation in these mountains.

Jerzy Wala based on the report by Sebastian Wolski

The route of the first ascent to the summit in the vicinity of the great saddle called Gunj-e Pir West.

The ascent was made by Krystian and Jan Kostecki, together with Sebastian Wolski - July 14, 2018.

The route of the attempt at ascending the peak no. 177 (5,913 m), undertaken by Krystian and Jan Kostecki, together with Sebastian Wolski - July 22, 2018.

A view from the west, of the southern ridge of the prominent peak no. 211 (6047 m) which Krystian Kostecki, Jan Kostecki and Sebastian Wolski tried again to reach on 13 July 2018.

Their route marked on the right.

The surroundings of the Gunj-e Dur Glacier. The activity of the team Krystian Kostecki, Jan Kostecki and Sebastian Wolski – 8-25 July 2018 marked.

Developed by J. Wala. Developed by J. Wala. Developed by J. Wala. Developed by J. Wala.

Petr Koh (5880 m, 180) 211 (6047 m) 177 (5913 m) 216 (6063 m) 218 236 237 260 258 259

C1 (5440 m) ABC (5165 m) East Cwm Central Cwm West Cwm Gunj-e Dur Glacier NW Gunj-e Dur Gl.

Gunj-e Dur Glacier Little Gunj-e Dur Gl. First East Gunj-e Dur Gl.

Gunj-e Dur Glacier West Cwm Gunj-e Pir West (5622 m) 5600 southern ridge of 177 (5913 m)

Petr Koh (5880 m, 180) Gunj-e Dur Glacier West Cwm c. 5150 m 211 (6047 m) 216 (6063 m)

217 release of an ice avalanche Gunj-e Pir West (5622 m) – „a” Gunj-e Sar (6200, 6337 m, 262)

263 Trident Gunj-e Sar (6093 m, 260)

Krzysztof Wielicki and Yawash Sar II

The peaks of Yawash Sar I (6258, 6204 m, 152), Yawash Sar II (6125, 6176 m, 112) and, directly adjacent to it from the southeast side, Yawash Sar III (6060 m, 92), are among the most prominent summits in the Khunjerab Mountain Group, a group in the Ghujerab Mountains (Northern Karakoram). The names of the first two peaks, just like the glaciers on their north side, were formed from the name of the Yawash Jilga River. The river collects water from these glaciers and discharges it to the Tashgurghan (Taxkorgan He), which, in turn, discharges it to

the Yarkant He and the Taklimakan Shamo desert. The name of Yawash Jilga was taken from the map "Maps Attached to the Protocol on the First China - Pakistan Joint Boundary Inspection, 1:50 000 No 6.", published in the years 1986-1987.

The first two peaks have aroused interest since 2012, when the expedition headed by Krzysztof Wielicki and Janusz Majer, with Katarzyna Karwecka-Wielicka and Frank Gasser, published photos of these peaks seen from the north. Jerzy Wala developed an orographic map and a topographic description of the Koksil Valley and its surroundings, where they had operated. He introduced names for these peaks and glaciers. These peaks are characterised by large, steep walls on all sides. Even the participants of the expeditions in 2014 and in the spring of 2018 were preparing to climb the summit of Yawash Sar II. In 2012, Frank Gasser was in the Ghujerab Mountains again, this time in the Ghidims Valley. He ascended Yawash Sar Middle (5786 m, 117) going by the southern wall and the ridge, accompanied by Birgit Walk. In 2014, he was back again in the Ghidims Valley, this time with the Poles.

The trekking group headed by Krzysztof Wielicki was composed of the following persons: Katarzyna Karwecka-Wielicka, Marcin Wielicki, Magdalena Tarsa, Isabela Rutkowska, Maciej Dachowski, Łukasz Powązka, Iwona Korzeniowska, Mariusz Krypczyk, Frank Gasser and Jalal, a Pakistani (HAP - High Altitude Porter) from Shimshal.

They set off from Poland on August 5 and 6, 2018, by plane to Islamabad and Gilgit. On August 7 and 8, they travelled by car to Shimshal via Pasu. Between the 9th and the 11th of August, they walked to the Ghidims Valley through the Boisum Pass (Boesam Pass 4930, 4875 m) and Mandikshlakh. On the side moraine of the North Ghidims Glacier, at a height of about 4900 m, a base camp was established at the place where the spring expedition was based. Acclimatisation lasted from the 12th to the 18th of August, combined with hikes around the base camp. During this time, Frank Gasser carried out alone two attempts at approaching Yawash Sar I (6125, 6176 m, 152), in a rather complex glacial and snowy terrain, reaching the ridge at an altitude of 5800 m. On August 18, the trekking group and Frank Gasser went down, while Krzysztof Wielicki, Katarzyna Wielicka and Jalal approached the western wall of Yawash Sar II (6,176 m, 112), where they camped. They chose the route leading, partly under the rocks, straight up a very steep glaciated and snowy slope of 40-45 degrees. On August 20, they started climbing the wall of Jalal with Krzysztof Wielicki, but without Katarzyna, who had fallen ill. Rigging the difficult parts of the wall, they reached the height of 5800 m. However, due to the lack of ropes for rigging, they decided to retreat. They went down to the tent at the foot of the wall. On August 21, everyone returned to the base camp. They reached Shimshal on August 24. On August 25, the Wielickis were in Karimabad, on August 26 they reached Gilgit, and on the 30th they flew back from Islamabad to Poland.

Jerzy Wala

Part II Maps

Descriptions of photos, maps, drawings.

..K 1, Jakub Bogdański down east Dih Sar walls. In the background surroundings of Fourth Ice Flow, and at the back the peaks belonging to Hispar Muztagh. Photo: Michał Ilczuk.

..K 9, The West Spesyingov Glacier face and East Karun Col pass behind it. On the right Karun Koh (6977, 7164) with its north-east wall.

Map 1, Map of the Ghunjerab Mountains mountain province divided into mountain groups adopted in this study.

Map 2, A mountain group that is part of the Ghujetrab Mountains province. In 2019, Polish teams were active here for the first time. The map shows the Polish activity of 2 - "WROTNIA" Mountain Club, 3 - the Warsaw team.

Map 4, Activities of the team Mariusz Saramak and Jacek Widura in July 2019. Ascent route and Polish Base Camps (PBC) and C1. The arrow marks the place of slipping Mariusz Saramak during the descent.

Map 5, The ascent route of the team Mariusz Saramak and Jacek Widura to the summit named Mario Sar (6210 m, 247). View from the south-west. PBC - base place, C 1 - the camp from which ascent was made. the arrow presents the route of slipping Mariusz Saramak during the descent.

Map 6, The activity of the Warsaw team Jakub Bogdański and Michał Ilczuk in September 2019. An attempt to ascent the outstanding summit named Dih Sar (6,200, 6,363 m) C1 - the camp from which the attempts were carried out, CP - a transit camp

Map 7, Eastern flank of Dih Sar peak (6,200, 6,363 m, 60) with ascent attempts to the team Jakub Bogdański and Michał Ilczuk. September 1-21, 2019 up to 5700 m, September 2-22, 2019 up to 5950

Map description

Polish activities in the North Ghidims Glacier area.

C1 - expedition camp from 2014, ABC - Advanced Base Camp - from 2018, GBC - German Base Camp 2012, AuBC Austrian Base Camp 2014, PBC - Polish Base Camp 2014, 2018

1 - base camps

2 - Polish expedition camps

3 - routes of the Polish Alpine Club expedition from 2018

4 - Paths from previous activities of mountaineers in this area

5 - climbing routes from previous years

6 - attempt to enter Yawash Sar II by K. Wielicki with Jalal in 2018

Rg - Rock Glacier

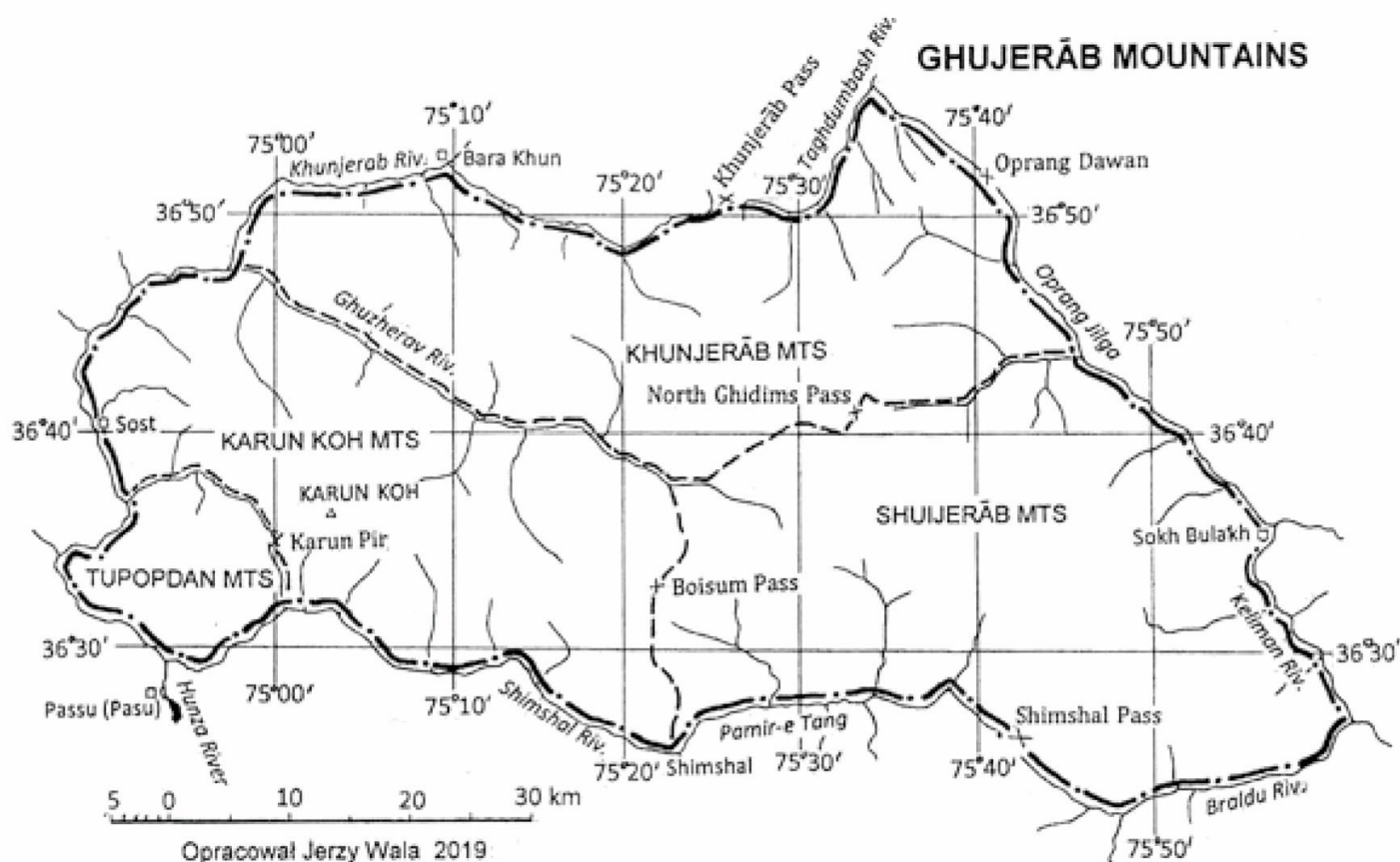
Description of Wala's maps

1. map, The map presents the region of the Wrotnia Club expeditions of Stalowa Wola in 2013, 2016, 2017

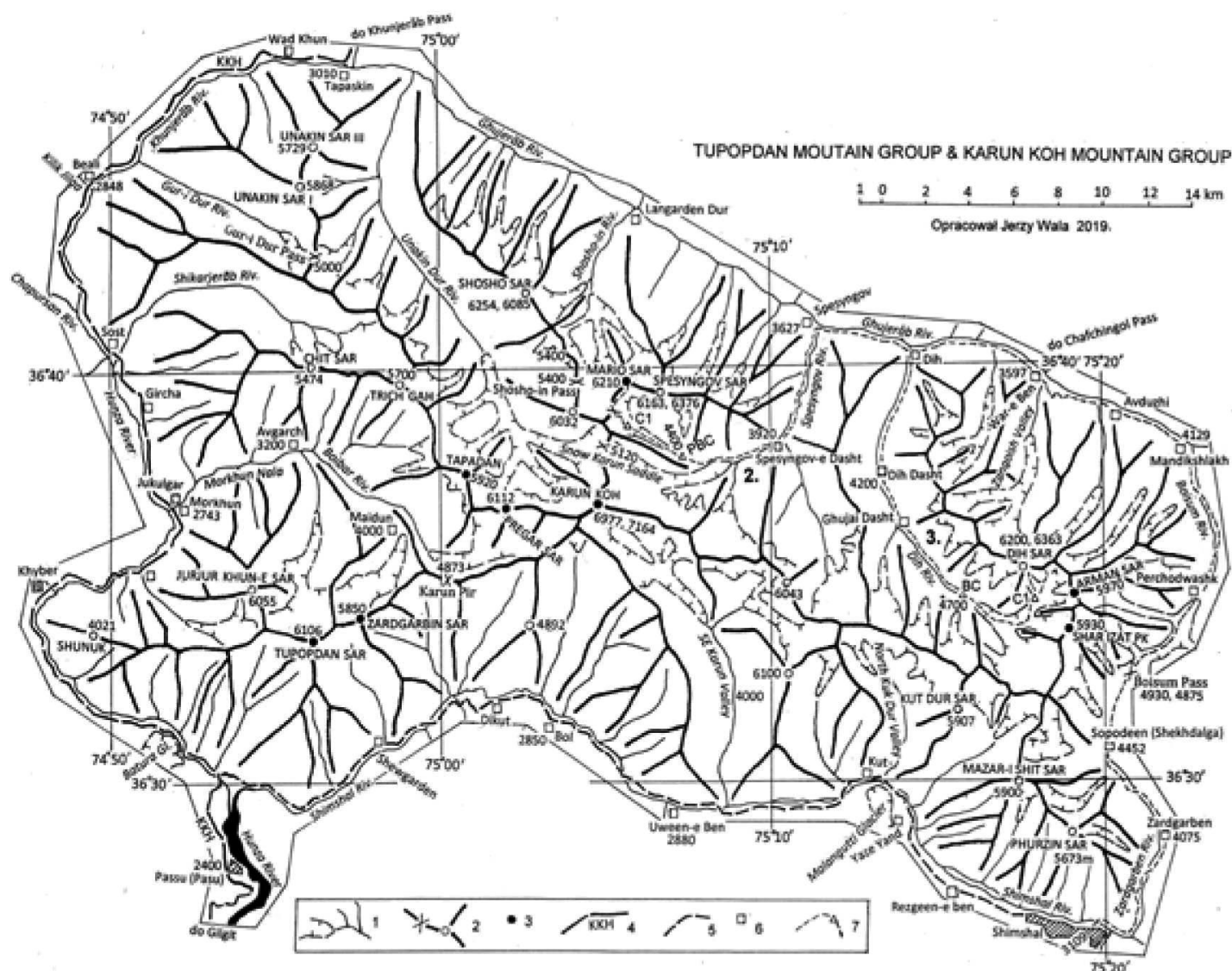
2. map 2, Activities of the Wrotnia Club from Stalowa Wola in the years 2013, 2016 in the Gunj-e Dur Valley

3. map 3, Activities of the Wrotnia Club expeditions in the Gunj-e Dur Valley in 2013 (W 1), 2016 (W 2), BC 2013, BC 2013, ABC 2016.

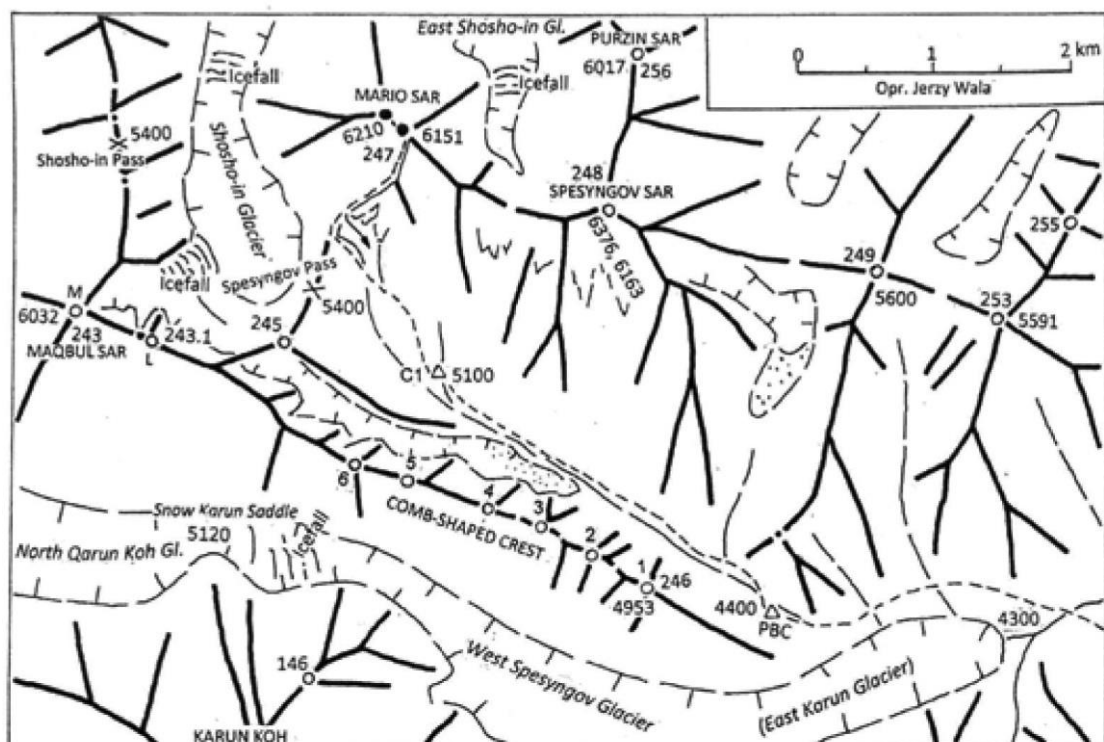
4. map 4, Activities of the Wrotnia Club expeditions in the Shim Dur Valley in 2017. Joshi BP, PC1, PC2, PC 3 - expedition camps.



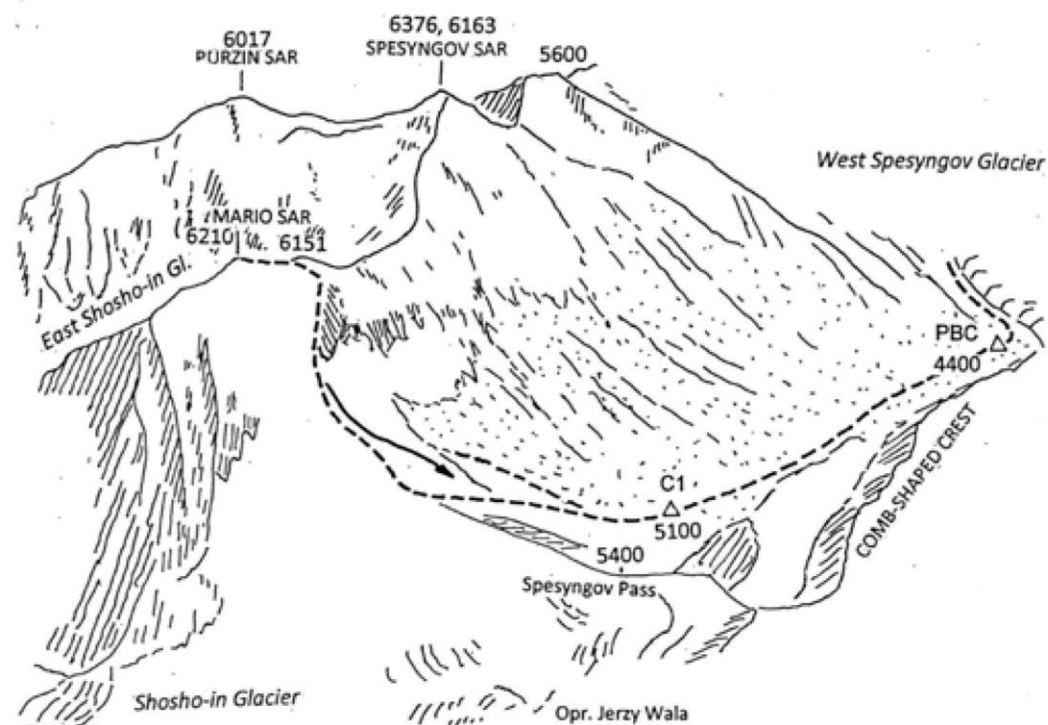
Mapa prowincji górskiej Ghujerab Mountains z podziałem na grupy przyjętym w tym opracowaniu, nawiązującym do publikacji T. Miyamori i S. Karibe: *A Study of Karakoram@ Hindu Kush Mountains*. Według przewodnika J. Mocka i K. O'Neill: *Trekking in the Karakoram@ Hindukush* (Lonely Planet Publications. Ed. 2/2002), prawidłowy zapis nazwy powinien brzmieć „Ghuzherav”



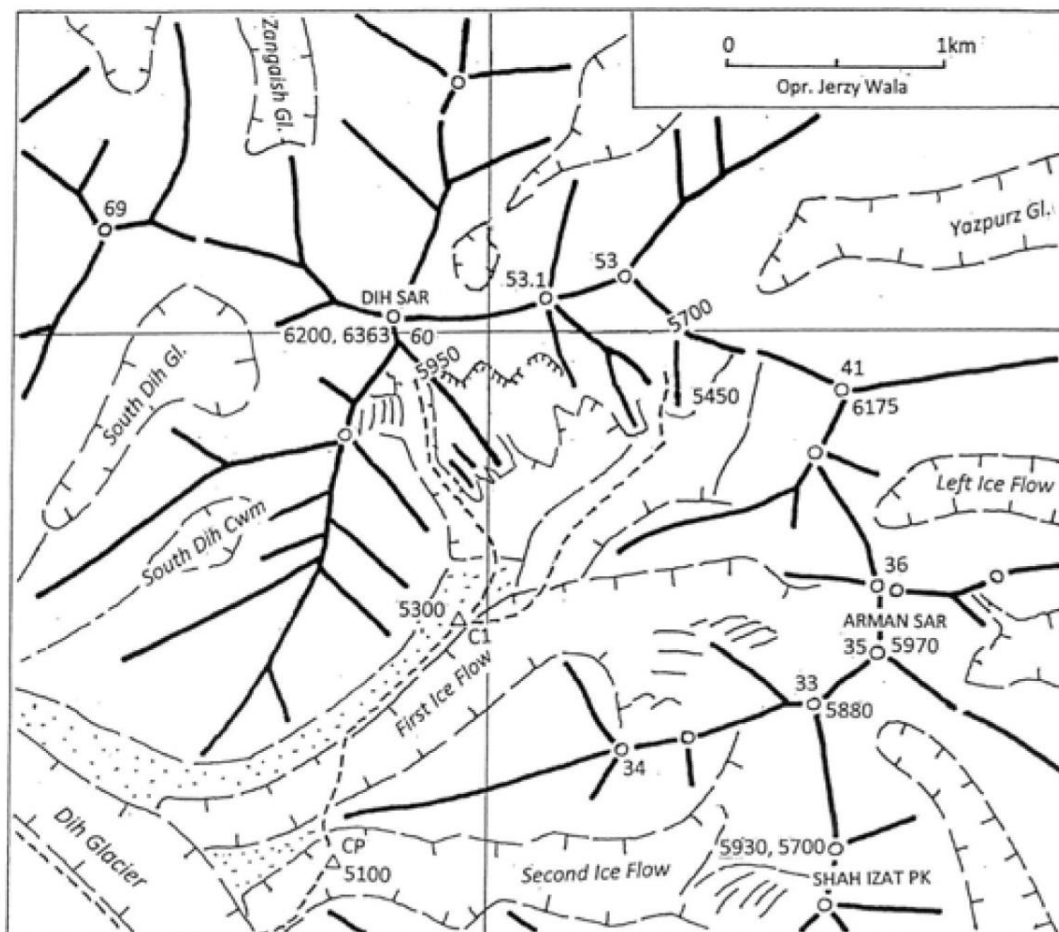
Grupa górską stanowiąca część prowincji Ghujerab (Ghuzherav) Mountains. W 2019 r. po raz pierwszy działały tu polskie zespoły. Eskploracja przez inne wyprawy minimalna. Na mapę naniesiona jest polska działalność: 2 – Klubu Górskiego „Wrotnia”, 3 – warszawskiego zespołu w 2019 r. Objasnienia do mapy: 1 – obszar zlodowacony, potoki; 2 – linie grzbietowe, szczyty, przełęcze; 3 – szczyty z pierwszymi wejściami; 4 – szosa Karakoram Highway; 5 – droga dla samochodów terenowych; 6 – zagrody pasterskie, schrony, miejsca biwakowe; 7 – trasy wędrówek zespołów Saramak i Widera (2) oraz Bogdański i Ilczuk (3)



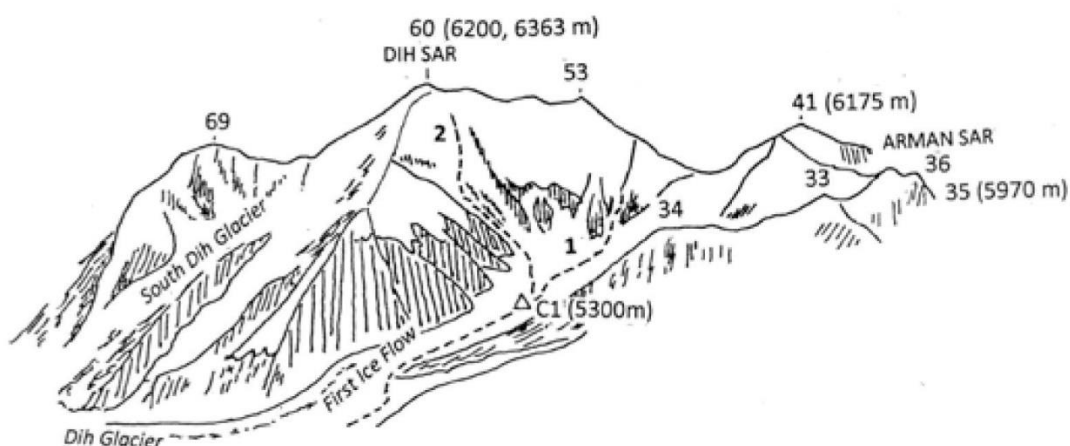
Działalność zespołu Mariusz Saramak i Jacek Widura w lipcu 2019 r. Droga wejścia i obozy Polish Camp Base (PBC) i C1. Strzałka oznacza miejsce ześlizgnięcia się Mariusza Saramaka podczas zejścia ze szczytu. Grań najeżona skalnymi turniami określona jest nazwą Comb-Shaped Crest, a szczyt 243: Maqbuk Sar (6032 m)



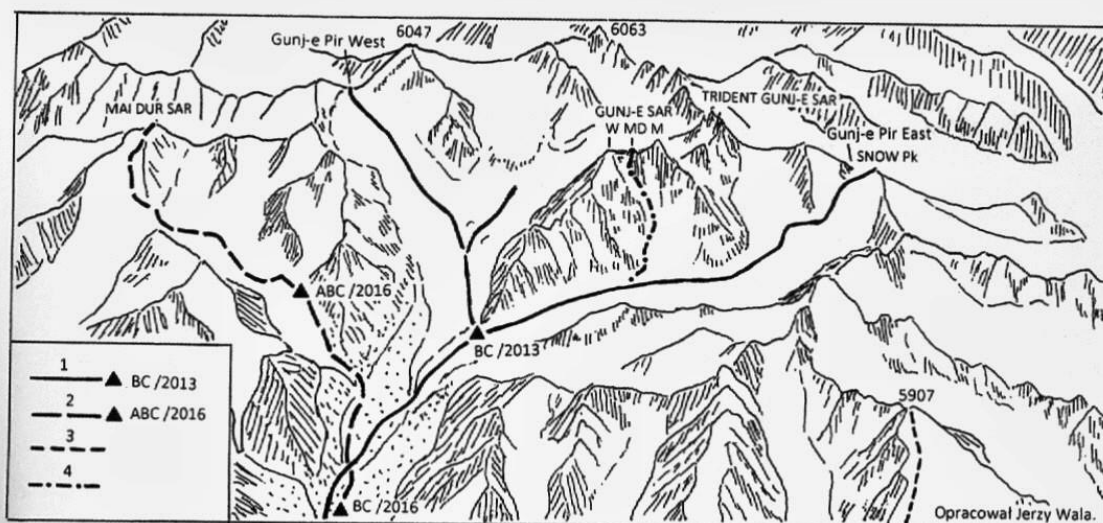
Droga wejścia zespołu Mariusz Saramak i Jacek Widura na szczyt nazwany przez nich Mario Sar (6210 m, 247). Widok od południowego zachodu. PBC – miejsce bazy; C1 – obóz, z którego dokonano wejścia; strzałka przedstawia trasę ześlizgnięcia się Mariusza Saramaka w czasie zejścia



Działalność warszawskiego zespołu Jakub Bogdański i Michał Milczuk we wrześniu 2019 roku związana z próbami wejścia na wybitny szczyt określony nazwą Dih Sar (6200, 6363 m, 60). C1 – obóz, z którego przeprowadzone były obie próby; CP – obóz przejściowy. Na mapce nie zaznaczono wejścia wschodnią granią amerykańskiej wyprawy w 2017 roku na szczyt oznaczony liczbą 36 i określony nazwą Arman Sar (5970 m)

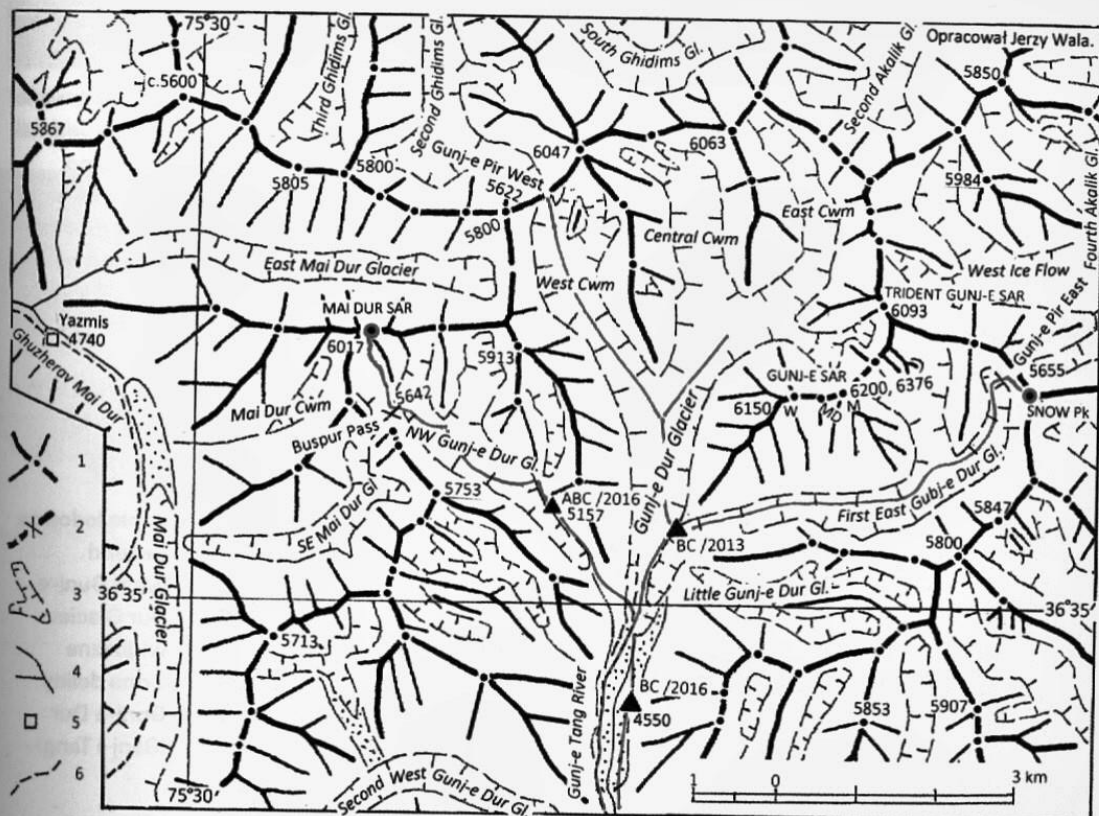


Wschodnia flanka szczytu Dih Sar (6200, 6363 m, 60) z próbami wejścia zespołu Jakub Bogdański i Michał Ilczuk: 1-21 września 2019 r. do wysokości 5700 m; 2-22 września 2019 r. do wysokości 5950 m. C1 – obóz na First Ice Flow na wysokości 5300 m. Numery szczytów z mapy orograficznej Jerzego Wali: „Karun Koh Mountain Group and Tupopdan Mountain Group” 1:100 000 1st Edition 2018



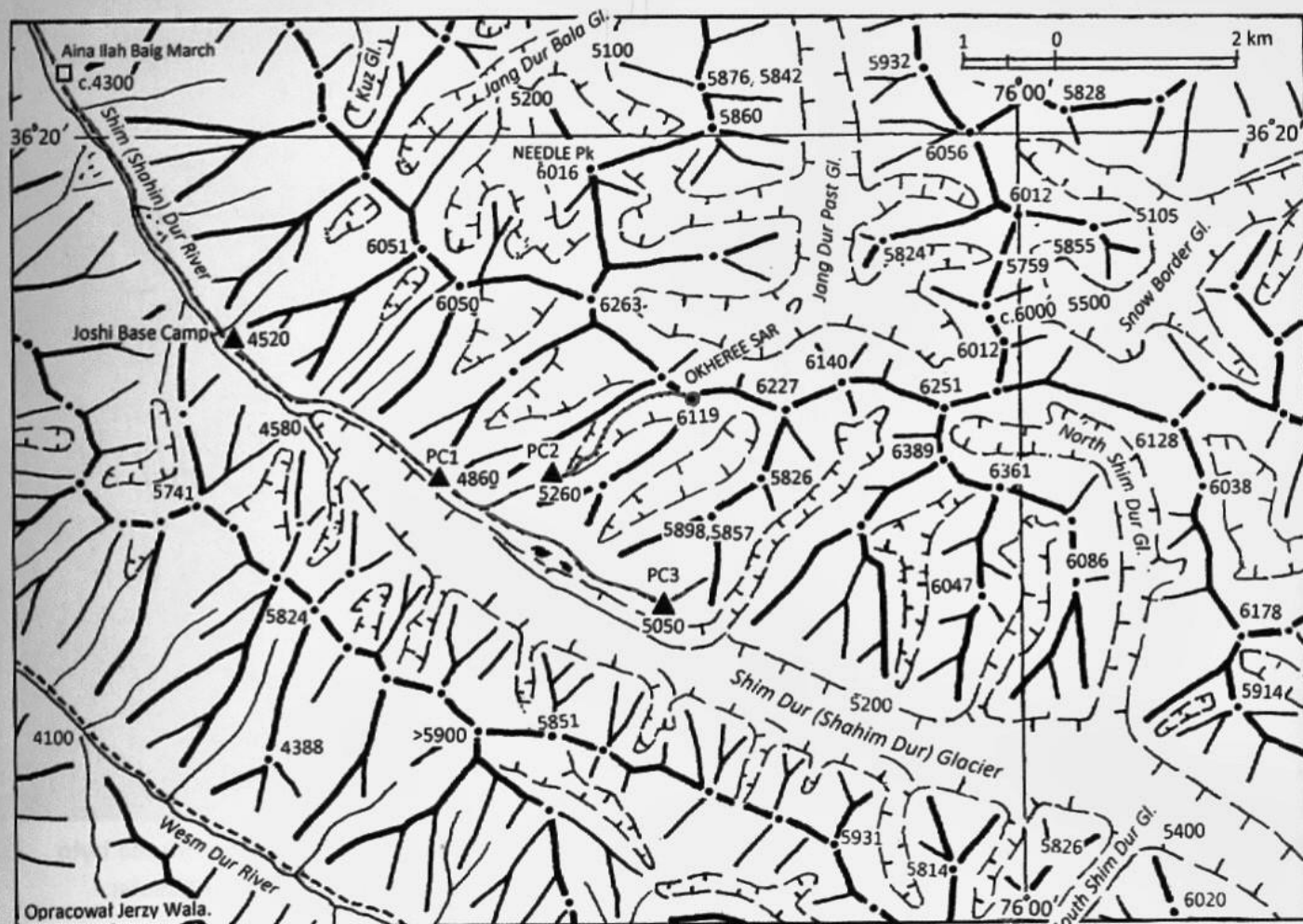
■ Szlaki wejściowe wypraw Klubu Górskiego „Wrotnia” w latach 2013 i 2016 w dolinie Gunj-e Dur (Gunj-i Tang, Ganj-i Tang) w grupie górskiej Shuijerab (Shuizherav) Mountain Group należącej do Północnego Karakorum (Northern Karakoram). 1 – szlaki i obóz wyprawy z 2013 roku; 2 – szlak i obozy wyprawy z 2016 roku; 3 – droga wejścia Christiana Trommsdorffa z wyprawy francuskiej w maju 2007 roku; 4 – droga wejścia pakistańskiego przewodnika Karima Hayata z angikiem Rossem Davidsonem na Gunj-e Sar Middle (6020 m wg altimetru) w dniu 5.09.2017 r.

Rys. wykonał Jerzy Wala na podstawie obrazu Google Earth i fotografii z wypraw.

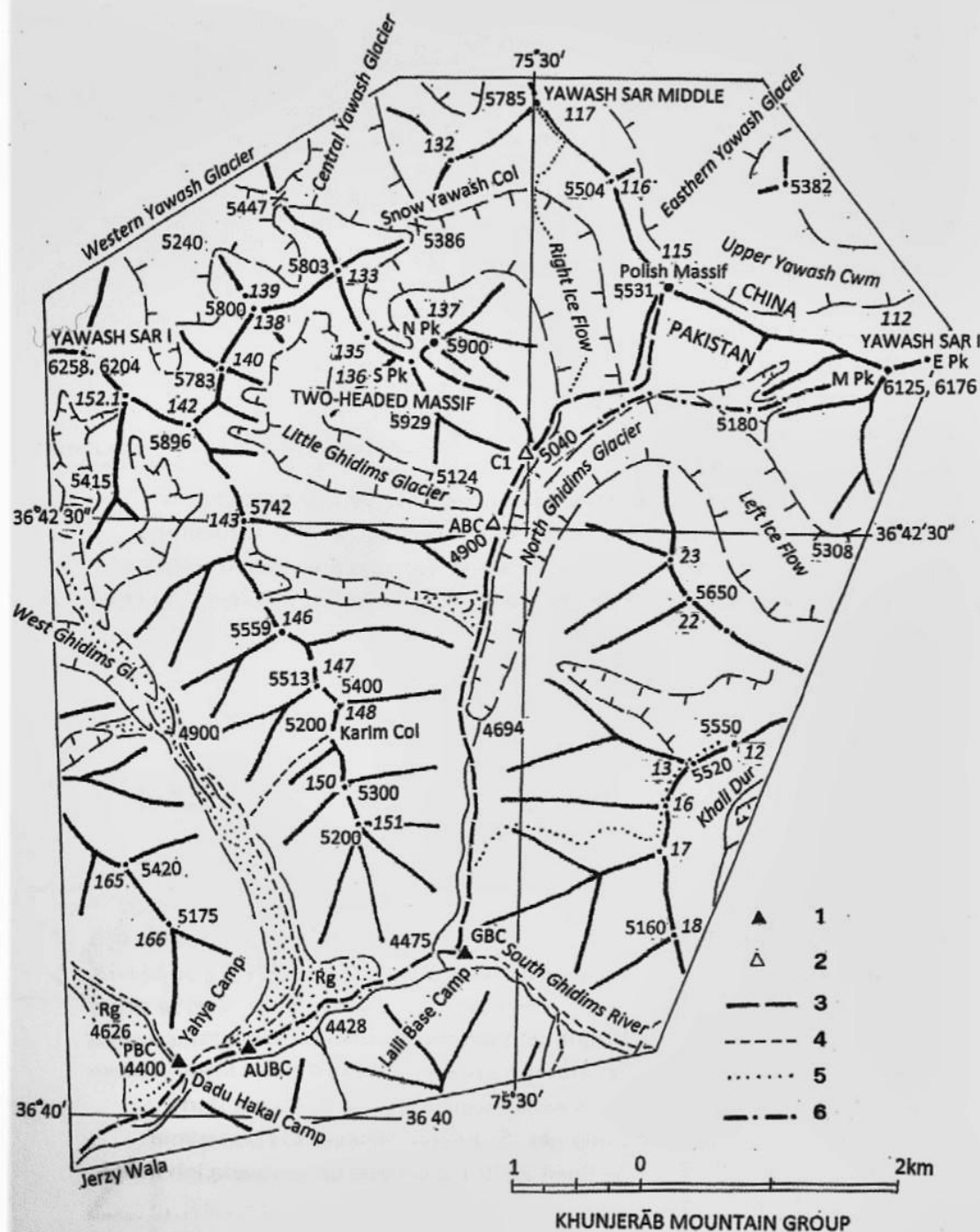


■ Działalność wypraw Klubu Górskiego „Wrotnia” w dolinie Gunj-e Dur w latach 2013 (W1) i 2016 (W2). BC 2013; BC 2016; ABC 2016 – obozy wypraw w latach 2013 i 2016
1 – szczyty; 2 – przełęcz i przełęcz przechodnie (pass); 3 – lodowce (glacier); 4 – rzeki (river) i potoki; 5 – osady pasterskie; 6 – ścieżki.

WYPRAWA W 2017 ROKU W WESM MOUNTAINS



■ **Działalność wyprawy Klubu Górskiego „Wrotnia” w dolinie Shim (Shahim) Dur w 2017 roku. Joshi BC, PC1, PC2, PC3 – obozy wyprawy. Mapka przedstawia dolny odcinek lodowca Shim Dur Glacier. Cała długość lodowca wynosi 16 kilometrów. Jego długość wzrosła o około 400 m w stosunku do przedstawionej na mapie G.Š. USSR 1: 100 000 arkusz J-43-140 wyd. w 1982 roku. Aina Iah Baig March – kamienna koleba pasterska. Do tego miejsca prawdopodobnie docierali pasterze i miejscowi myśliwi**



■ **Działalność polska w rejonie lodowca North Ghidims Glacier.**
C1 – obóz wyprawy z 2014 roku,
ABC – Advanced Base Camp – obóz wypadowy wyprawy z 2018 roku, **GBC** – German Base Camp 2012, **AUBC** – Austrian Base Camp 2014, **PBC** – Polish Base Camp 2014, 2018.
1 – obozy bazowe, **2** – obozy polskich wypraw, **3** – drogi wyprawy Polskiego Klubu Alpejskiego z 2018 roku, **4** – ścieżki z poprzednich działań alpinistów w tym terenie, **5** – drogi wspinaczek z poprzednich lat, **6** – próba wejścia na Yawash Sar II przez K. Wielickiego z tow. w 2018 roku.
Rg – Rock Glacier – lodowiec gruzowy

Part III Photos

Description of photos.

1. Ph. 5 View from the summit of Snow Peak (5730) eastwards to the surroundings of one of the largest glaciers in the Shuijerab Mountain Group. He received the name Fourth Akalik Glacier on the orographic map of Jerzy Wala. Photo Magdalena Sudacka

2. Ph. 6. Western and northern slopes of prominent peaks. From left Trident Gunj-e Sar West (6093) and Gunj-e Sar (6150). Photo: Andrzej Makaran

3. Ph.8, View to the west from Snowy Peak (5730). Photo: Magdalena Sudacka

4. Ph. 10, Snowy pyramid of the summit of Mai Dur Sar (6017) late afternoon. View from the ABC camp (5152). Photo Mariusz Saramak

5.Ph. 11, The trip from the ABC camp through the Bospur Pass (5642) to the summit of Mai Dur Sar (6017) completed on 9/09/2016. Photo: Mariusz Saramak

6. Ph. 12, At the top of Mai Dur Sar. They stand from the left: Grzegorz Mołczan, Agnieszka Garus-Saramak, Mariusz Saramak. Photo: Andrzej Makaran.

7. Ph 13, A view towards the east of the outstanding Gunj-e Sar massif (6200, 6376) and Trident Gunj-e Sar (6093). Photo Grzegorz Mołczan.

8. Ph 15, Peaks surrounded by the valley of Mai Dur. In the background peaks of the Hispar Mustagh mountain group. Photo:Mariusz Saramak

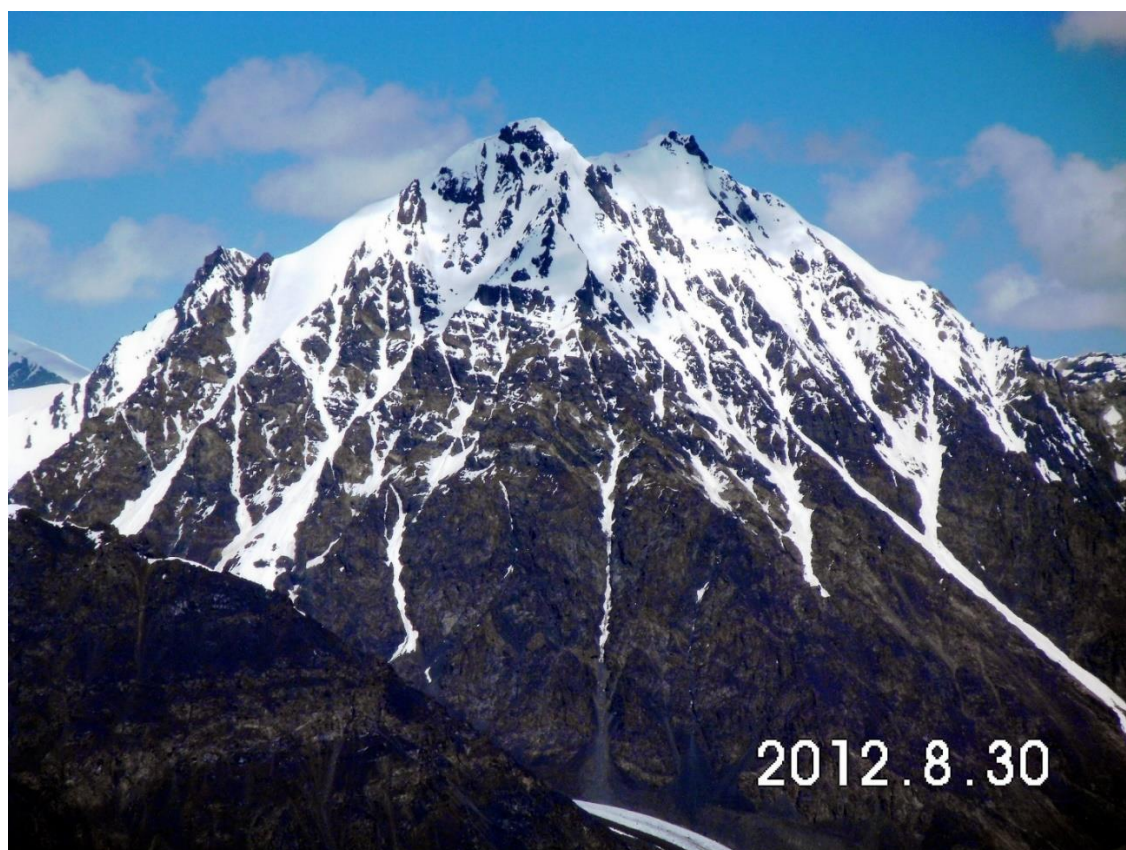
9. Ph 16, Camp PC 2 (5260) overlooking the southern surroundings of Shim Dur Glacier. Photo: Andrzej Makaran

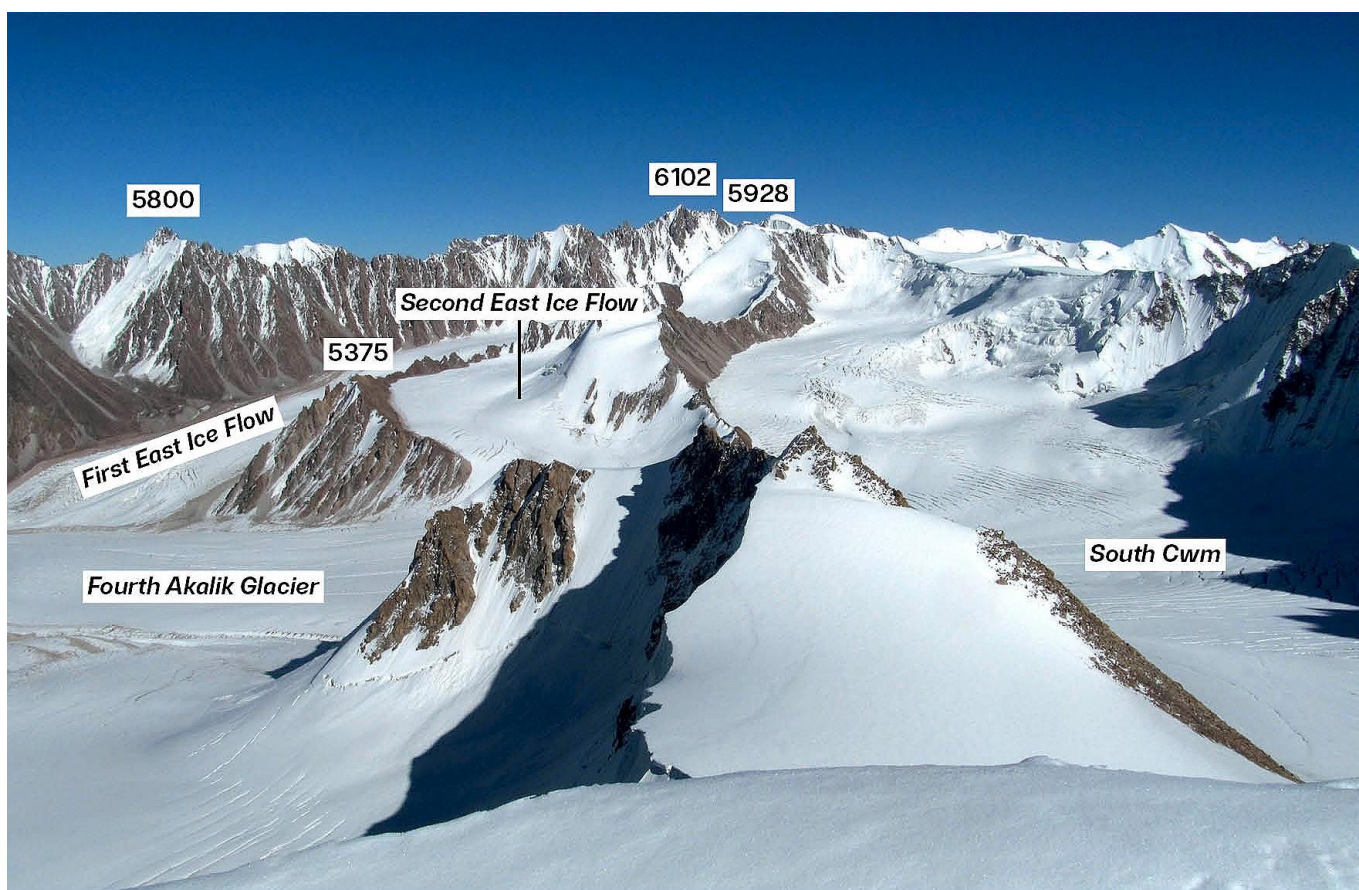
10. Ph 17, View from the top of Okhire Sar south-east to the upper floor of Shim Dur Glacier. The highest peak received from participants of the expedition the name Shim Dur Sar. Photo: Justyna Markiewicz.

11. Ph 18, At the Okhire Sar Summit (6119) stand from the left Andrzej Makaran, Agnieszka Garus-Saranak and Mariusz Saramak on 27.09.2016. Photo: Justyna Markiewicz.



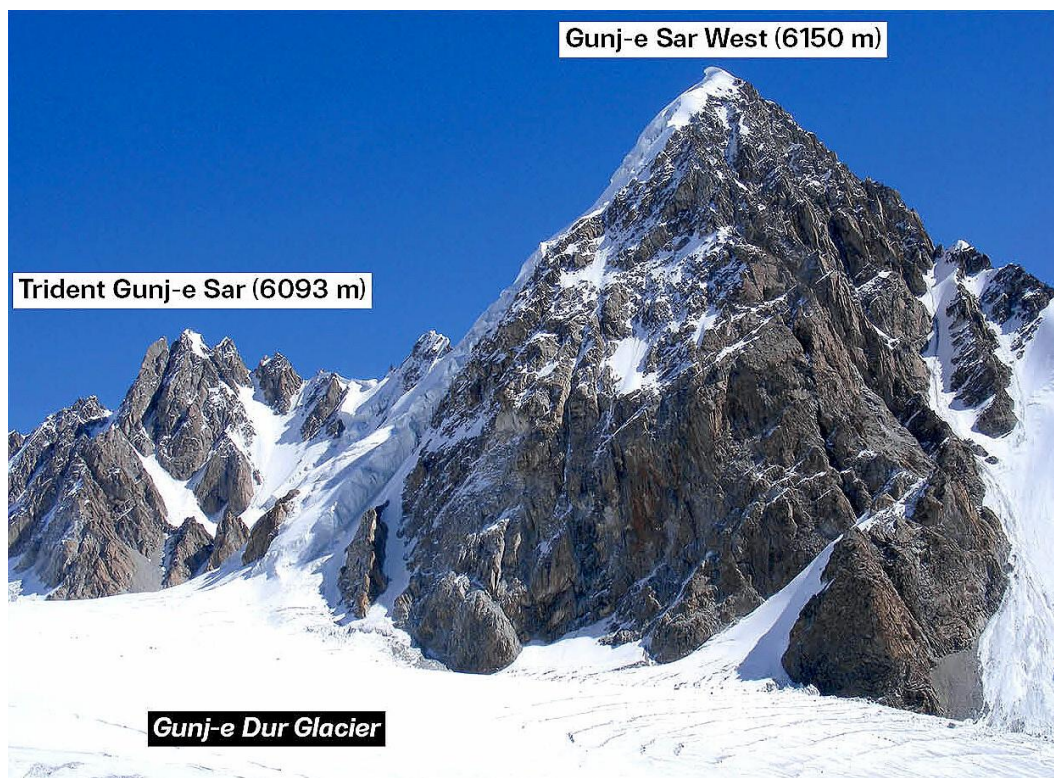
2018 Yawash II

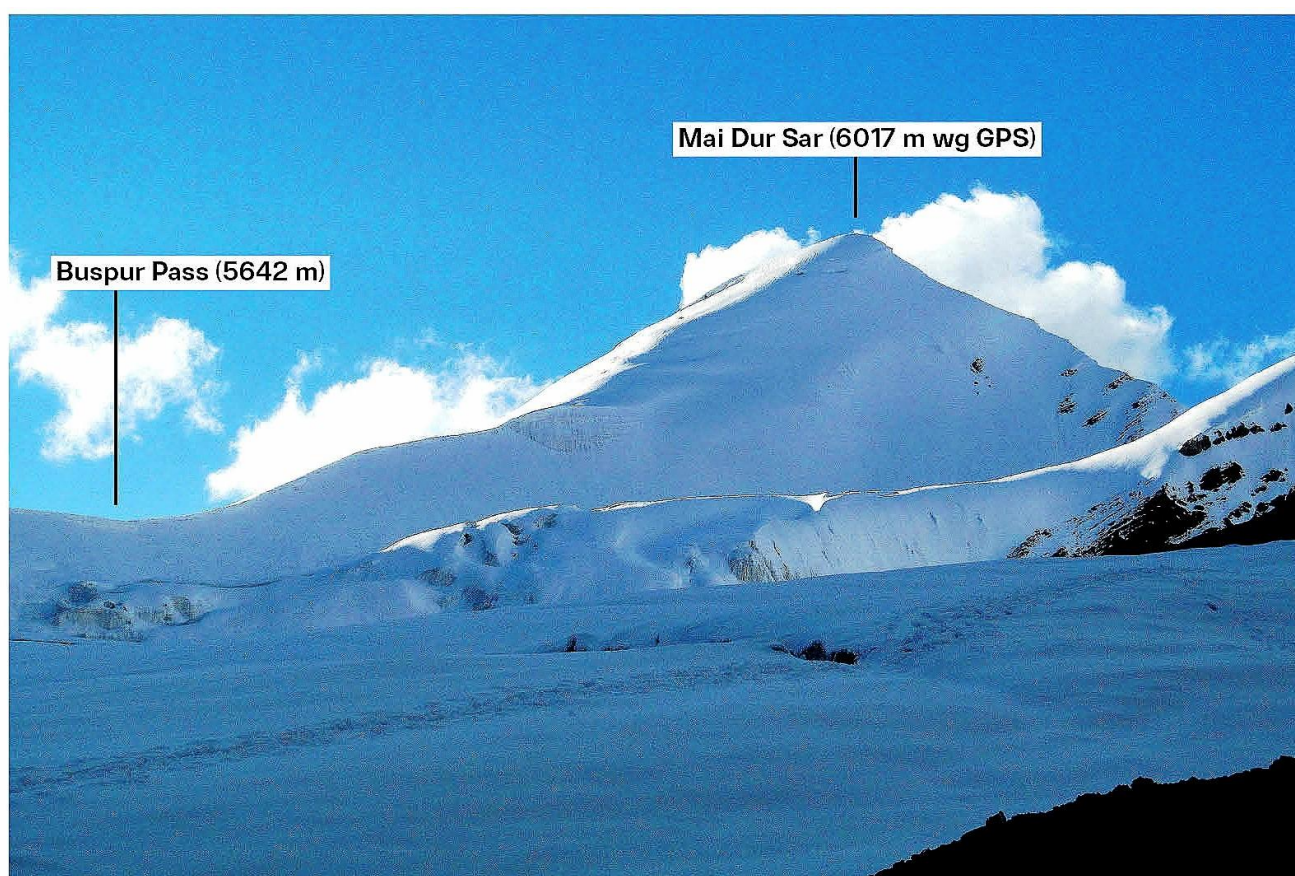
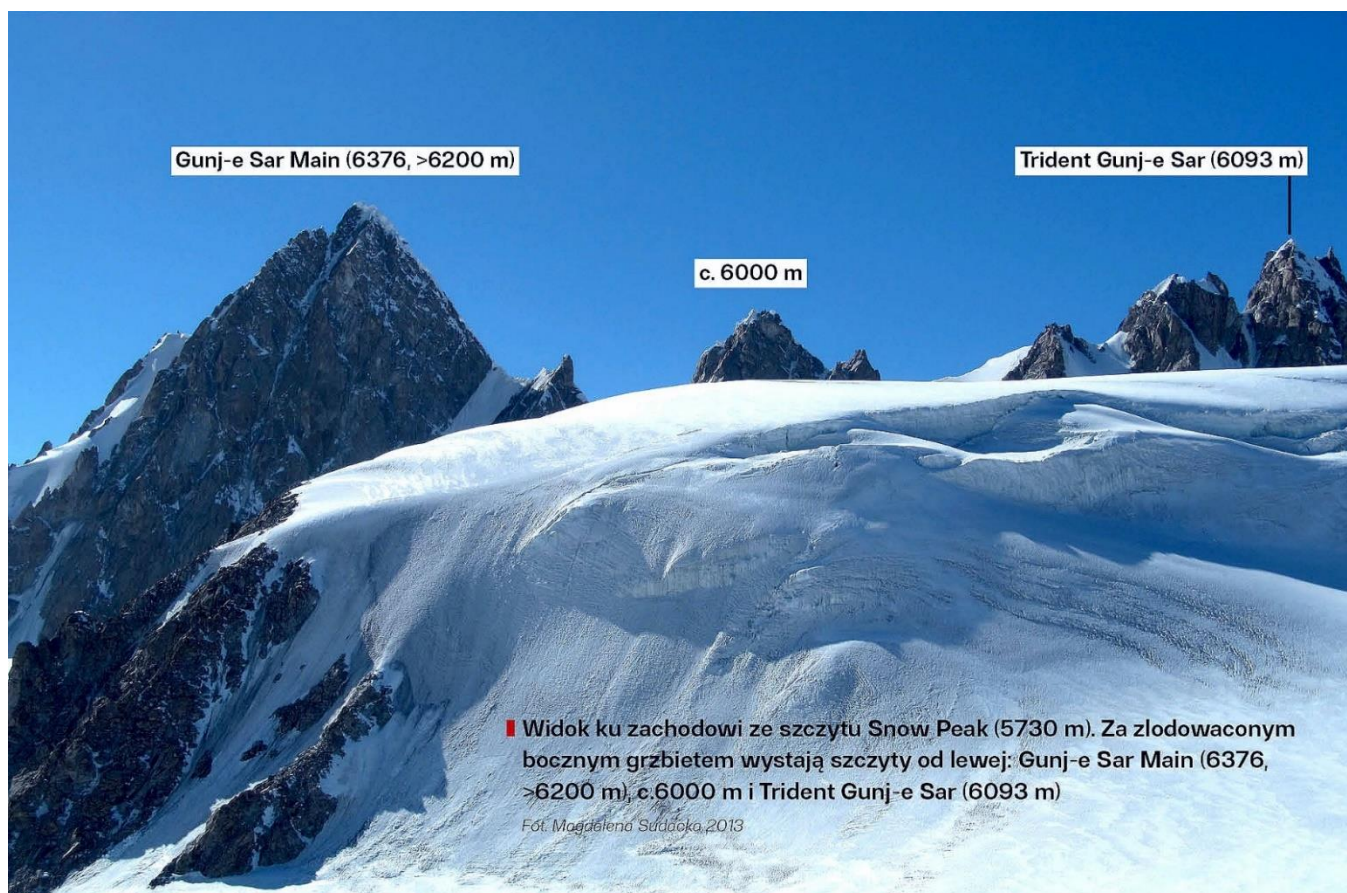




Fot. Magdalena Sudacka, 2013

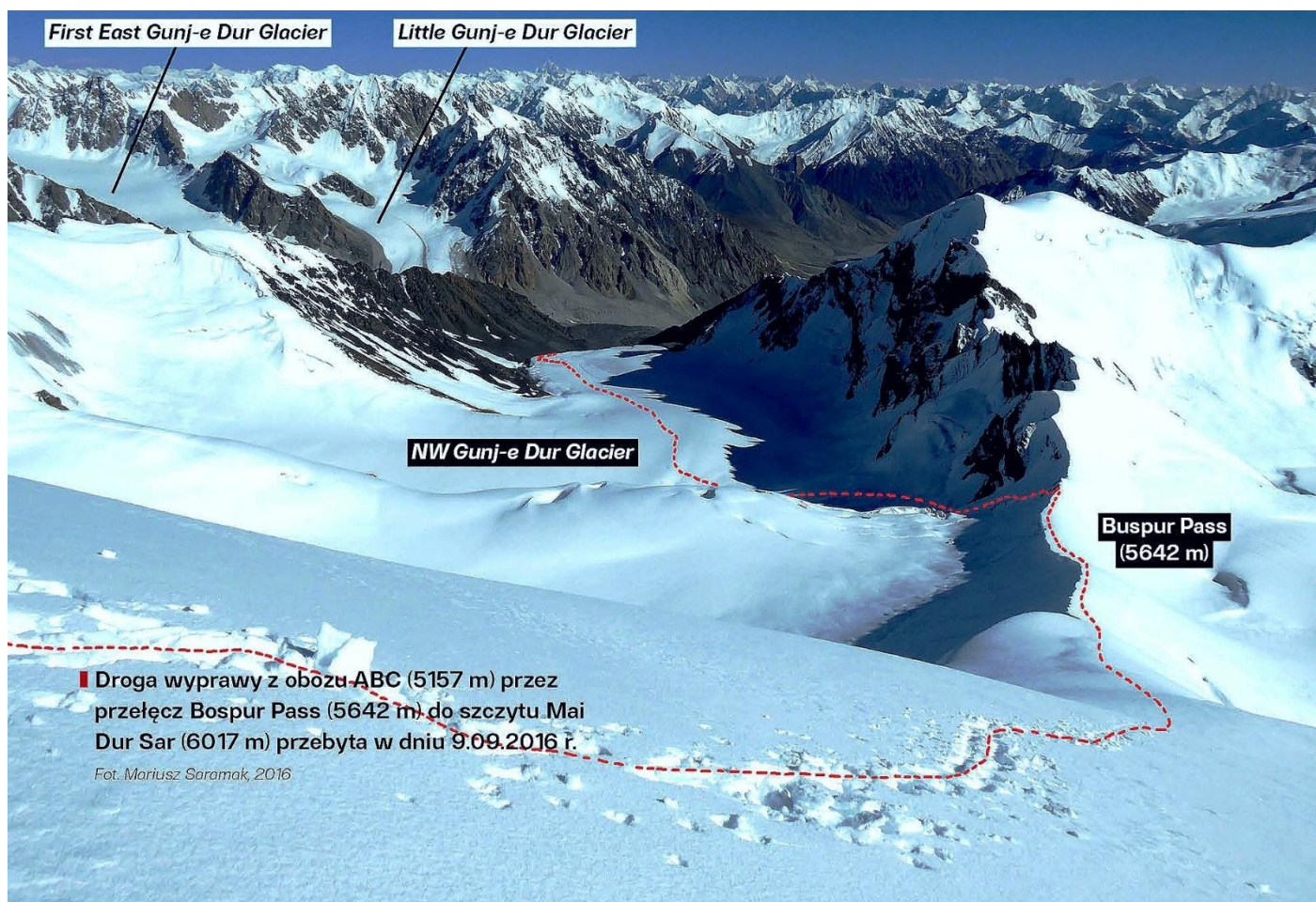
■ Widok ze szczytu Snow Peak (5730 m) ku wschodowi na otoczenie jednego z największych lodowców w grupie górskiej Shuijerab Moutain Group. Otrzymał on na mapie orograficznej Jerzego Wali nazwę Fourth Akalik Glacier od doliny na mapie G.Ś. USSR 1: 100 000 wydanej w 1983-84 r. Nie ma informacji, aby ktoś wchodził na ten lodowiec

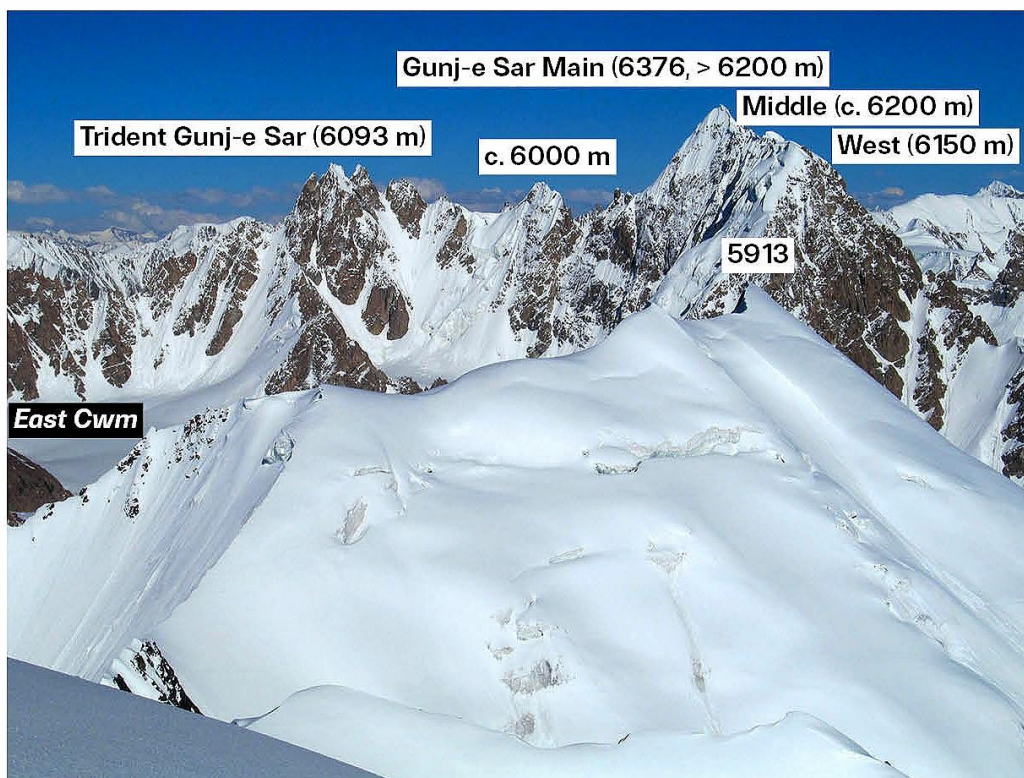




■ Zaśnieżona piramida szczytu Mai Dur Sar (6017 m) późnym popołudniem. Widok z obozu ABC (5152 m)

Fot. Mariusz Saramak, 2016





■ Widok ku wschodowi na wybitny masyw Gunj-e Sar (> 6200, 6376 m) w grupie górskiej Shuijerab Mountain Group oraz trójwierzchołkowy szczyt nazwany Trident Gunj-e Sar (6093 m)



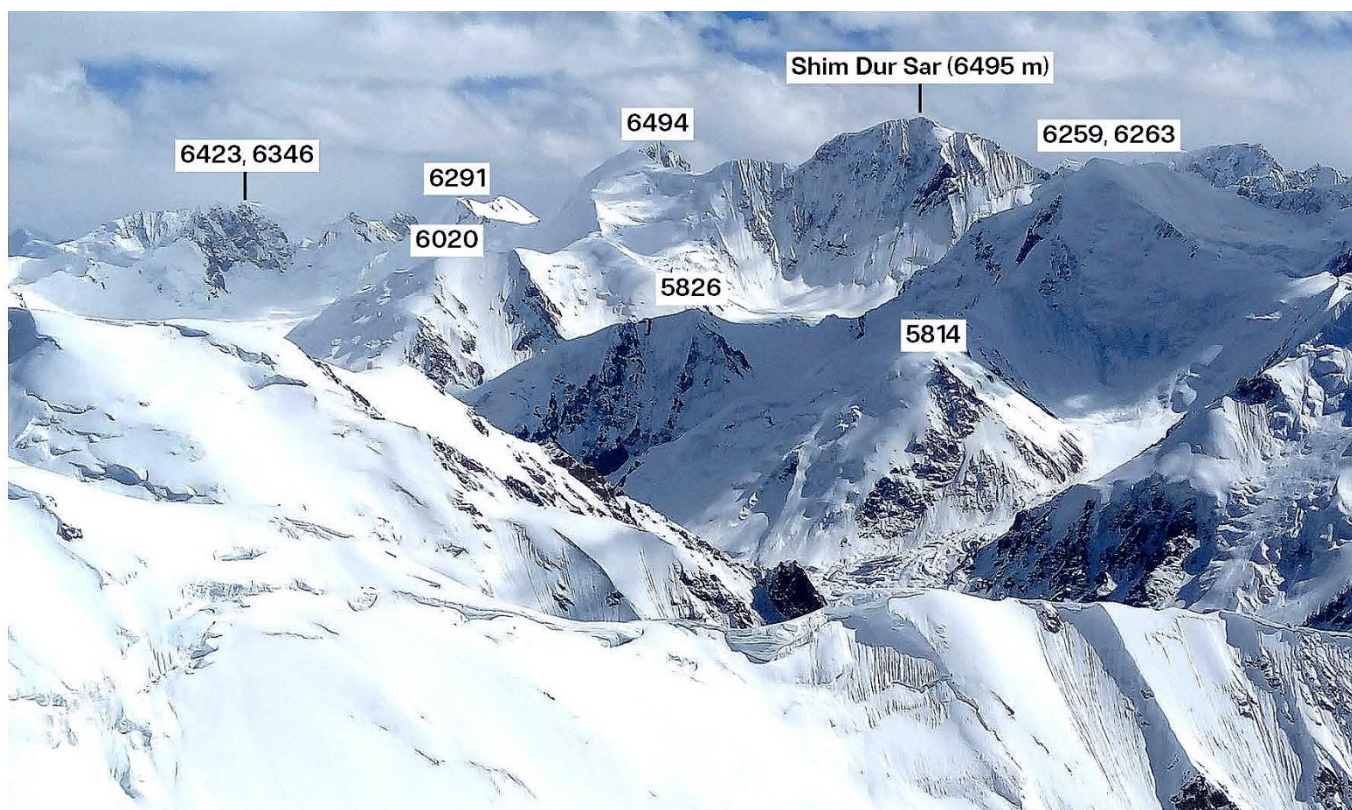
■ Szczyty w otoczeniu doliny Mai Dur. Lodowce podchodzą wysoko ku graniom ze szczytami o wysokości od 5700 do 5800 m. Na dalszym planie szczyty grupy górskiej Hispar Muztagh

Fot. Mariusz Saramak, 2016



■ Obóz PC2 (5260 m) z widokiem na południowe otoczenie lodowca Shim Dur Glacier

Fot. Andrzej Makaran, 2017



Fot. Justyna Markiewicz, 2017

■ Widok ze szczytu Okhree Sar ku południowemu wschodowi na otoczenie górnego piętra lodowca Shim Dur Glacier. Najwyższy szczyt otrzymał od uczestników wyprawy nazwę Shim Dur Sar (6495 m)



Fot. Justyna Markiewicz, 2017

■ Na szczycie Okhiree Sar (6119 m) stoją od lewej Andrzej Makaran, Agnieszka Garus-Saramak i Mariusz Saramak w dniu 27.09.2016 r.



Północno-wschodnia ściana Karun Koh (6977,7164 m) widoczna z Spesyingov-e Desht



Kanjut Sar (7760 m)

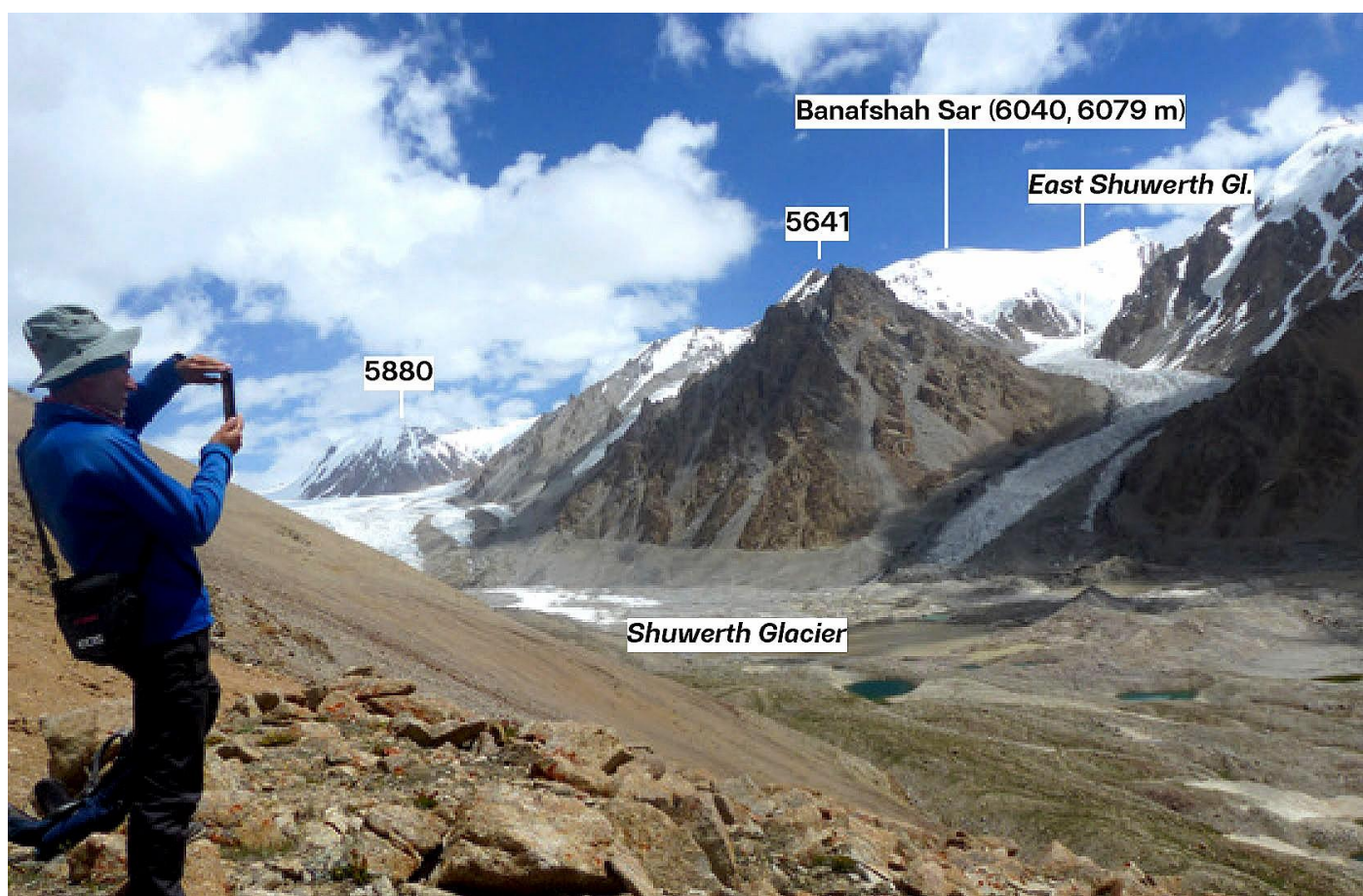
Yukshin Gardan Sar (7641, 7530 m)

21 (5649 m)

Yazghil Domes (7324 m)

Kut Dur Sar (5907 m)

Distaghil Sar (7885 m)



Karim Hayat na grzbiecie odchodzącym ku południu z Mungalig Sar. Widok na lodowce Shuwerth i za nim na East Shuwerth oraz szczyt Banafshah Sar (6040, 6079 m). 22 września 2018 r. jako pierwsi weszli na niego Peter Thompson i Philip De-Beger

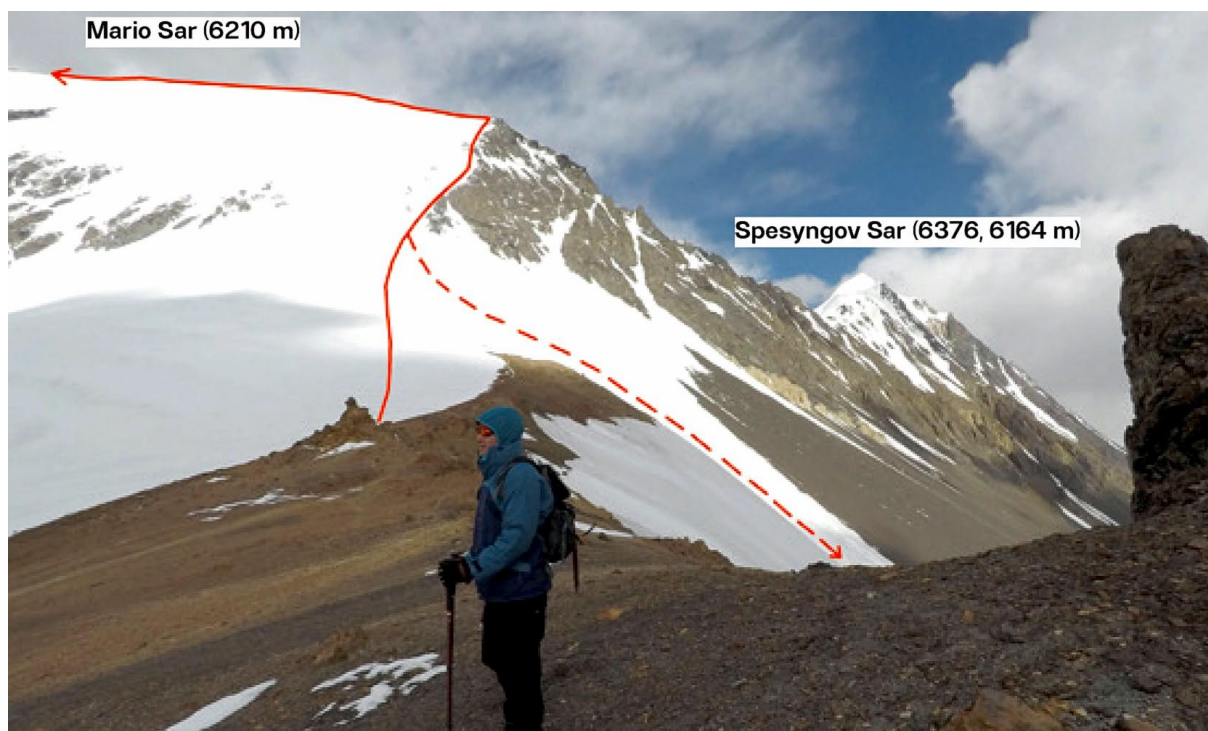


Czoło lodowca West Spesyingov i za nim przełęcz East Karun Col. Po prawej Karun Koh (6977, 7164 m) z jego północno-wschodnią ścianą. Z lewej szczyt 5792 m



Karun Koh (6977, 7164 m)

Przy kamiennym szalasye Spesyngov-Desht stoi Mariusz Saramak z tragarzami z Shimshal



Mario Sar (6210 m)

Spesyngov Sar (6376, 6164 m)

Na grzbiecie nad przełęczą Spesyngov (5400 m) stoi Jacek Widera. Na zdjęciu wrysowane są droga wejścia na Mario Sar oraz trasa ześlizgnięcia się Mariusza Saramaka podczas zejścia ze szczytu 13 września 2019 r.



Main Peak (6210 m)

Wierzchołek główny Mario Sar (6210 m) widoczny ze zwornika 247 (6151 m)



Karun Koh (6977, 7164 m)

Pregar Sar (6112 m)

Maqbul Sar

Main Pk (6032 m)

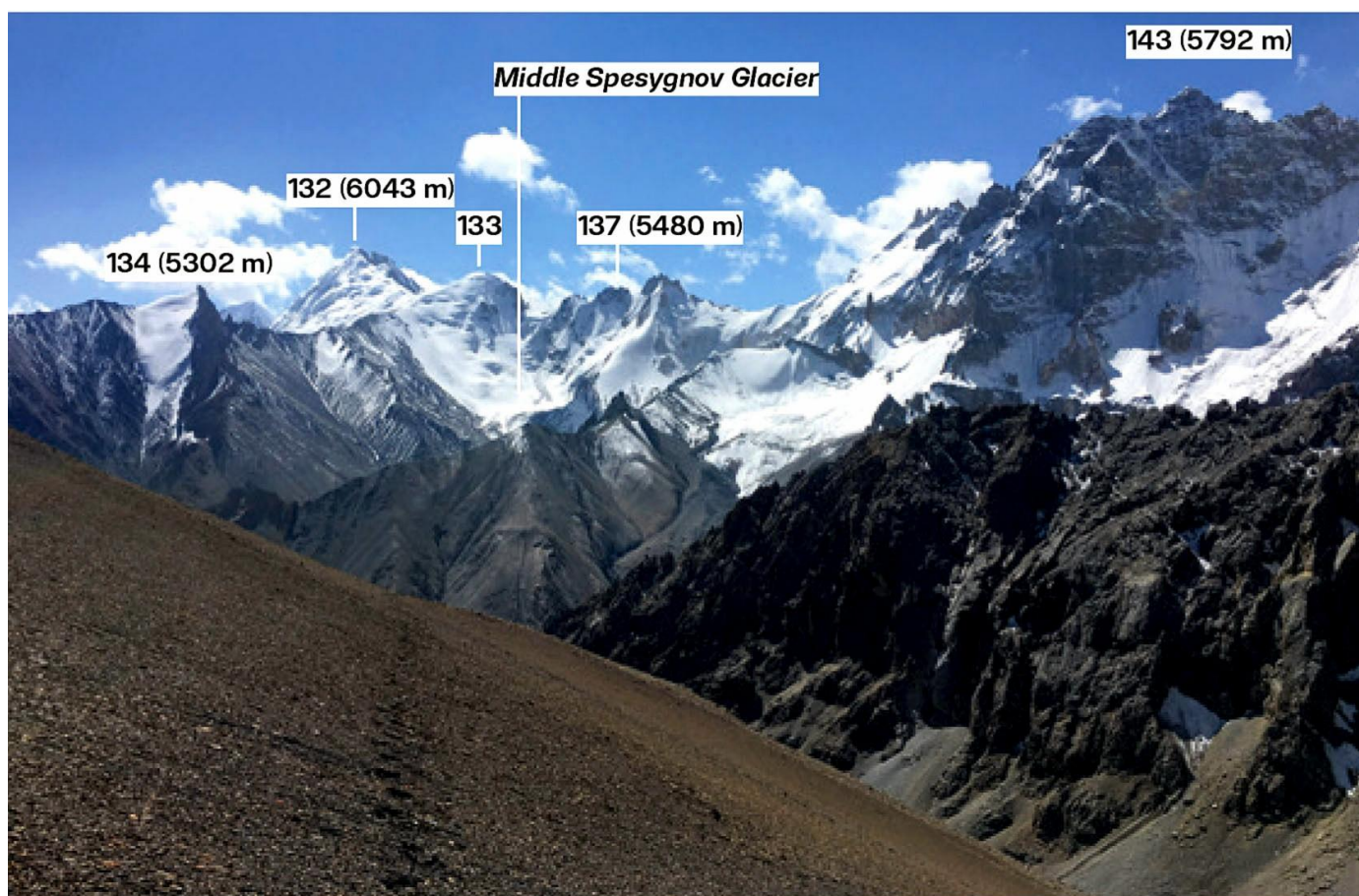
Lower Pk

Spesyingov Pass (5400 m)

Widok ku południu z drogi na Mario Sar. Za przełęczą Spesyingov (5400 m) widoczny skalny mur Comb-Shaped Crest z wieloma turniami, a za nim potężny masyw Karun Koh (6200, 7164 m). Z lewej szczyt, który otrzymał nazwę Maqbul Sar (6032 m)



Otoczenie górnego piętra doliny South Spesyngov Dur widoczne z rejonu polany Spesyngov-e Desht



Widok ku południowemu wschodowi na szczyty w grani głównej Karun Koh Mountain Group z drogi wejścia na Mario Sar



Jakub Bogdański we wschodniej ścianie Dih Sar ponad kotłem First Ice Flow. Kocioł otaczają od wschodu i południa szczyty Arman Sar 36 i 35 (5970 m), 33 (5880 m) oraz 34



Obóz C1 (5300 m) na lodowcu First Ice Flow. W tle wschodnia ściana szczytu Dih Sar (6200, 6363 m) z zaznaczonymi próbami wejść Jakuba Bogdańskiego i Michała Ilczuka (21 i 22 września)



Droga drugiej próby podjętej 22 września do wysokości 5950 m



Od lewej Michał Ilczuk i Jakub Bogdański na lodowcu Dih. Z prawej wylot kotła Fourth Dih Cwm