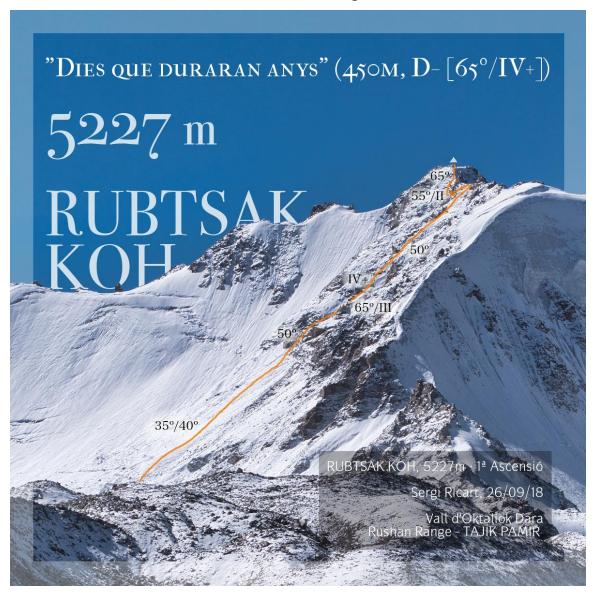
## ASIAN ALPINE E-NEWS

Issue No 90. June 2021



## **Contents**

Spanish mountaineer, Sergi Ricart Ibars's energetic journeys to three continents - Peru, Greenland and Tajikistan

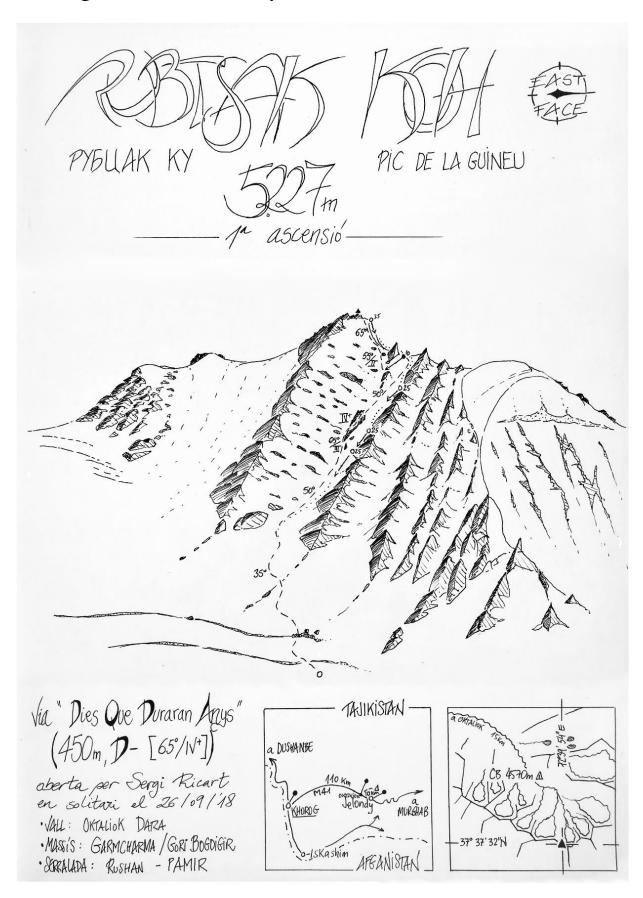
1. Climbing Routes

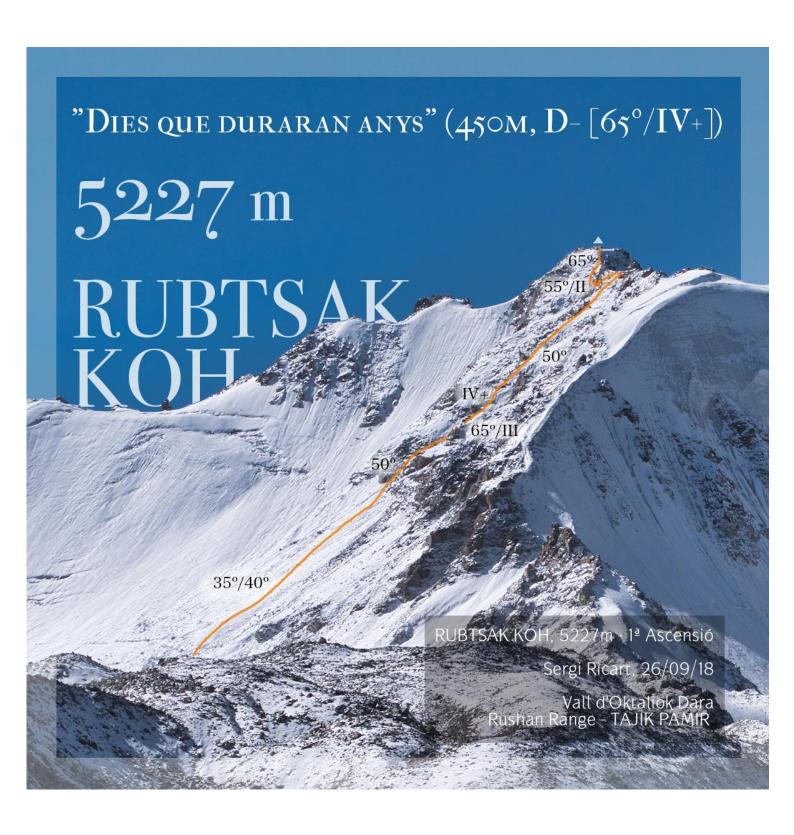
Page 2 ~ 8

2. Expeditions

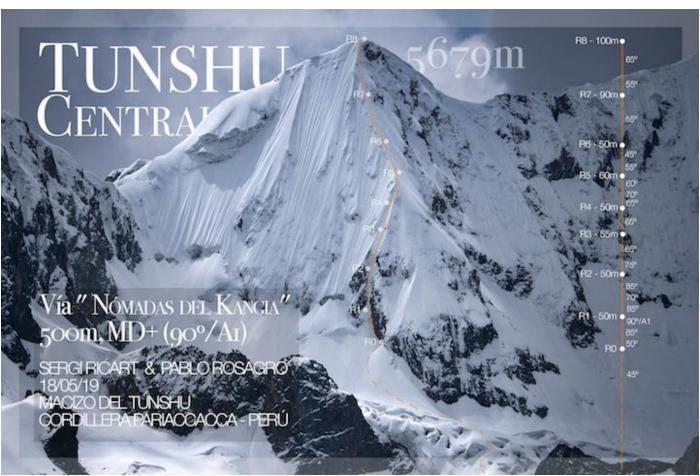
Page 9 ~ 28

# Sergi Recart Ibars-Tajikistan, Peru and Greenland

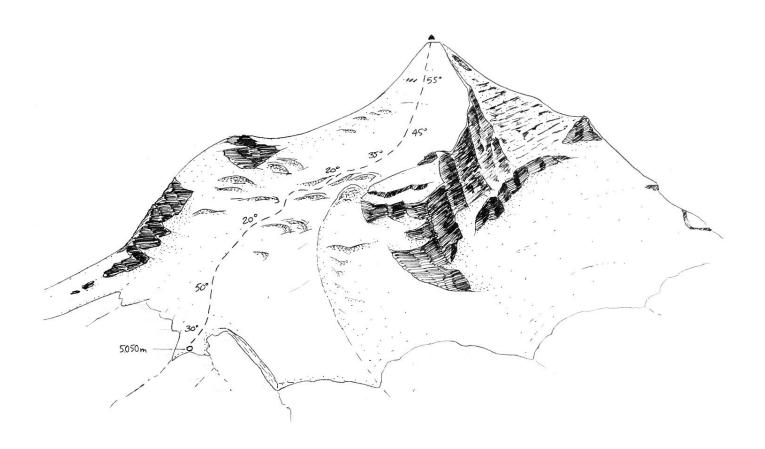








# $\frac{1}{5.357} + \frac{1}{600} = \frac{1}{5.0}$

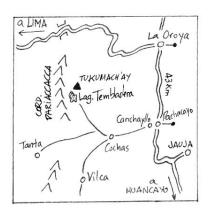


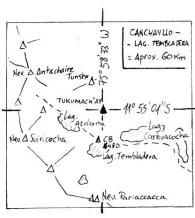
Open Arms"

600m (Desn. 300m), AD (55°)

Servi Ricart & Roble Rosagre

Sergi Ricart & Pablo Rosagro el 09/05/19 MACIZO DEL TUNSHU CORDILLERA CENTRAL PARIACCACCA

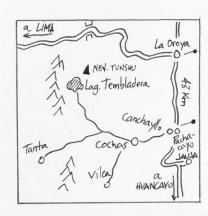


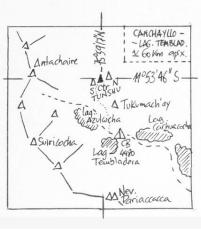


# 5.07 m s & Cara S.O.



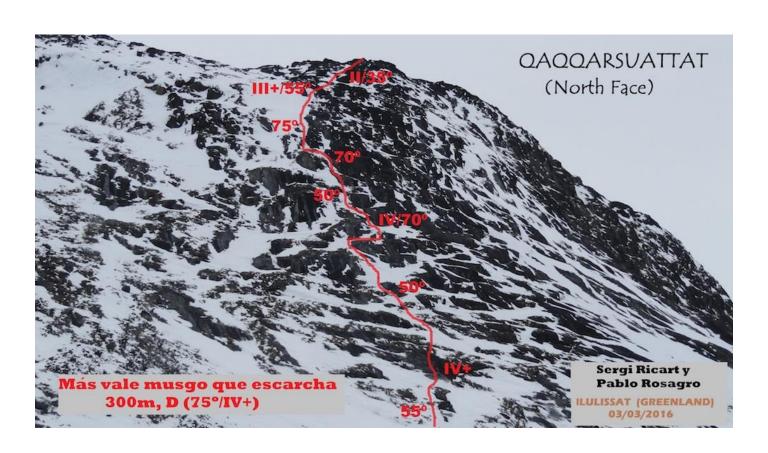
500m, MD+ (90°/A1)
Sergi Ricart & Pablo Rosagro
18/05/19
MACIZO DEL TUNSHU
CORDILLERA PARIACACCA \* PERÚ

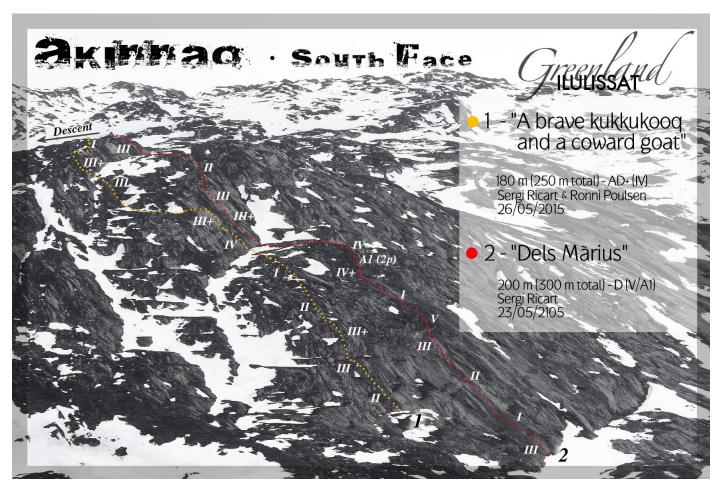












## Sergi Expedition: Greenland, Peru, Tajikistan

## **GREENLAND:**

- Two trips, in the winters of 2015 and 2016, in which I was working in Ilulissat (West Greenland) as a mountain guide and operation designer.
- All the walls where I opened new routes are located within a maximum radius of 5 km from the town, with more or less easy access by foot or snowmobile, in the neighborhoods of the mighty Kangia Icefiord (UNESCO Heritage).
- The new routes, where opened either alone, with friends (Pablo Rosagro, SP; Ronny Poulsen, GL; Maria, DK; Jakob Schytz, DK; Thomas Olufson, DK) or clients (Lea Poulsen, DK; Anne Lynggaard, DK).



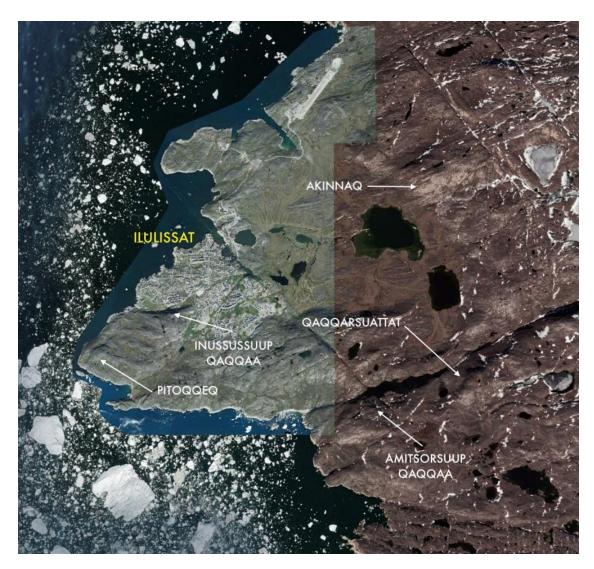
Soloing at Qaqqarsuattat - "Petjades de Jade"



Soloing with Pablo Rosagro at Qaqqasuattat - "Más vale musgo que escarcha"



Summiting Amitsorsuup Qaqqaaq - "Snowden"



Situation map

## PERÚ

Together with my friend and UIMLA guide Pablo Rosagro, we installed our CB in the Tembladera lake (access from Canchayllo), at 4480m, at the beginning of May 2019.

- On May 9th we ascend the **Tukumach'ay** peak (aka Tatatunsu, or Runshu). The height of the IGN maps gives you 5357m. That day we forgot to make a waypoint on the summit with GPS, but both our altimeters gave 5333m and 5334m.

We believe that ours is the fourth ascension, after the three main edges O, S, and ESE have been already climbed

(see: http://montanasperuanas.org/N55 Runshu1.html).

The new direct route of the SO face, named "Open Arms" is 600m long, 300m high from the base of the glacier, with a global difficulty of AD-, with maximum slopes of 55°. The name honors the rescue boat of the "Proactiva Open Arms" organization, dedicated to saving the lives of migrants who try to reach Europe across the Mediterranean and who very often die at sea.

Descent declimbing the same route.

Total schedule: 12-13h







- The second ascent was on May 18th to Nevado **Tunshu Central**. The height data collected in the literature are inconsistent (5565m) with our measurements (5679m according to GPS, with precision of 4m, and 5645 according to the altimeter). The Google Earth and Fatmap applications give us heights close to 5600m. The height of 5565 corresponds more to that obtained by G.Fonck and B.Pinto in 2014, which measured 5520 for the southern summit, clearly lower. Our route crosses an aesthetic goulotte of the SO face, to the right of the "Chinita" route, opened by B.Pinto and R.Morales in (although I think they wrongly describe it as an SE face when it was actually SSO) .

Ours is probably the fourth ascent to the mountain, after the two ascents of the Germans in 67 and that of Pinto and Morales in 2011

(http://andesinfo.blogspot.com/2012/05/andes-peru-cordilleras-centrales-tunshu.html)

It was 4 and a half pitches to reach the SE ridge, and another 4 and a half to the summit.

The route "Nómadas del Kangia" is 500m long, with a height difference of about 400m. The global difficulty is MD+, with sections of up to 90° and a short section of A1.

The descent was made by declimbing the ridge in assemblage, and in rappels along the SO face.

Total timing: 24h











## **TADJIKISTAN**

After a first trip in May 2018, where I crossed the Tajik Pamir alone by bicycle, traveling about 1000 km between Khorog (TJ) and Osh (KG) following the Pamir Highway, I returned again in September of the same year with the intention of exploring some valleys and mountains seen on the first trip.

My habitual climbing partners did not have availability to leave at the end of summer, so I decided to leave alone to explore different places of that region, especially the valleys that were around Khorog.

I arrived at the Pamir on the 7th of September, and after doing the last purchases, left to the mountains, concretely to the valley of Rivak Dara (SHUGNAN PAMIR), that starts at the village of Rivak, at some 25 km from Khorog. With the help of two porters, I established a BC at 3870 m, by the Rivak Kul lake, where I stayed alone for the next 10 days.

After ascending at the Peak 4820 -photo1- (37°38'21"N / 72°04'08"E) for its SE ridge (1000 md+, F+), I experienced some days of bad weather. Passed this episode, did an attempt to the Peak 5428 -photo 2- (37°33'12"N / 72°06'39"E), until 5225m, where I found a crevasse (route until there: 700md+, AD [55°]). Delicate descent. Starting point at 5h of the BC.



Photo 1. Peak 4820

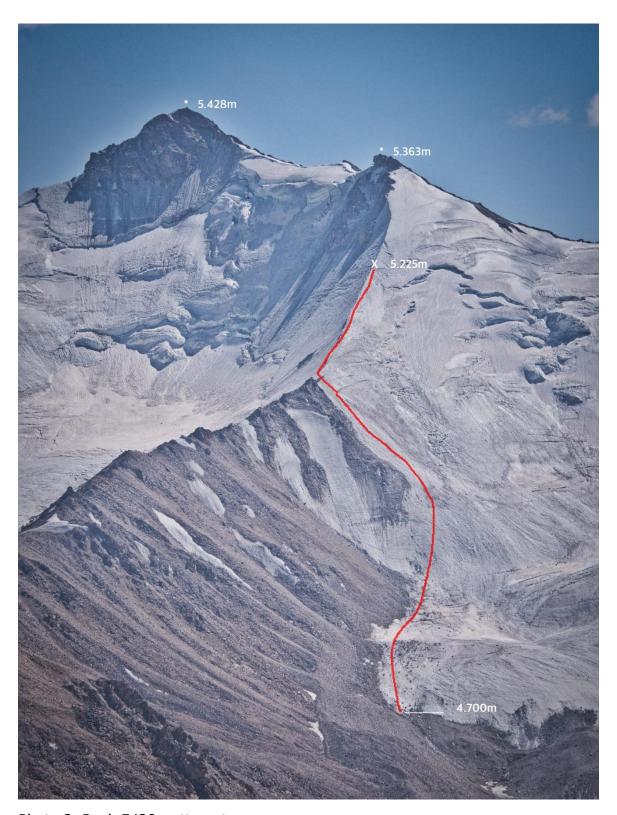


Photo 2. Peak 5428 - attempt-

After the activity in the valley of Rivak Dara, and three days resting at Khorog, I hitchhiked to the village of Jelondy, at 3500m (about 130km from Khorog), where I slept and hired two assistants for the following day.

DAY 1: Move until the small village of Oktaliok, loading the backpacks to a donkey, and trekking up all the valley of Oktaliok Dara to install a BC at 4575 m (15km, 1200 md+),(37°39'02N/72°39'25"E). The assistants left. Night temperatures around -10°C/-12°C

DAY 2: Explorations of the head of the valley and evaluations of possible objectives.

DAY 3: I left at 6,30 from BC in the SE direction. After 1 h, I stepped on the glacier that came from the circus. At 8,30 I reached the base of the mountain at 4900m (2h; 3 km, 325 md+), I equipped myself, crossed two crevasses, and started the ascent along the E face.

Initial stretch at 35°/40° until the foot of a couloir that crosses up the wall.

I progressed over some 25 cm of soft snow and loose rock, at 50°.

Around 5050m, I climbed a stepper section (65°/\*III), that left rightwards to eschew some exposed slabs.

I selfbelayed a section of 15m (IV+).

I continued up on sections of snow and mixed (50°/55°), trending to the right until reaching the N ridge.

I flanked a very decomposed pinnacle, doing a pendulum rappel of 10m, and ascending a section of 55°/II till reaching the ridge again.

50 last meters of ridge, with ice at 65°.

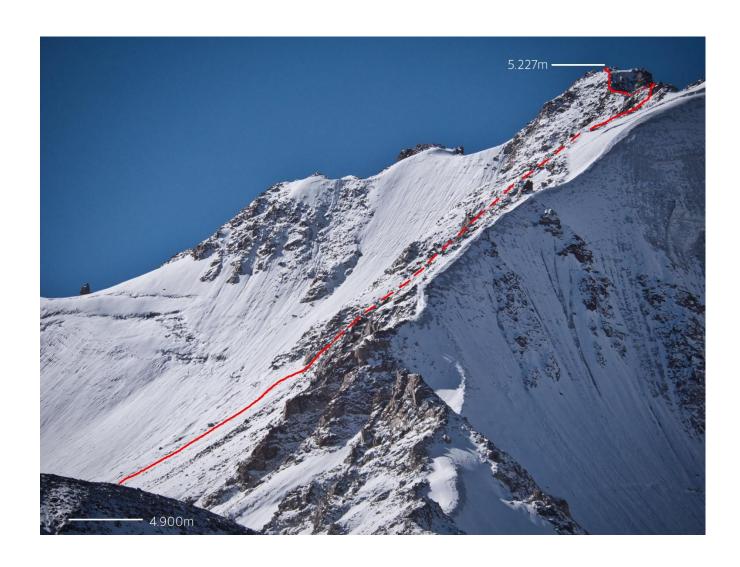
Top around 12.00h, at 5227 m.

Descent by the same itinerary, with 4 rappels of 25m and some delicate declimbing.

Arrival at BC at 15,30h

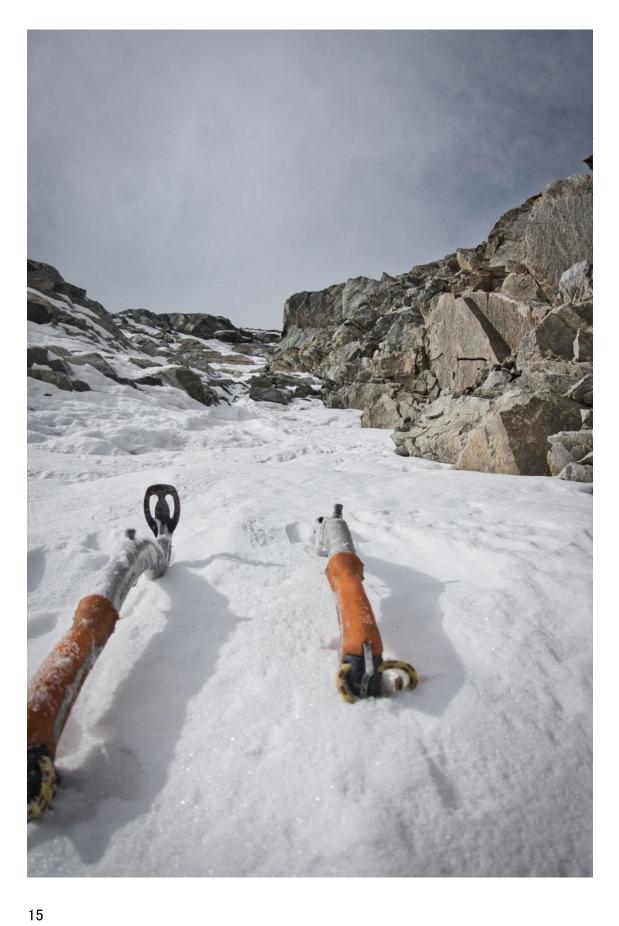
Could not find proofs of any previous ascension.

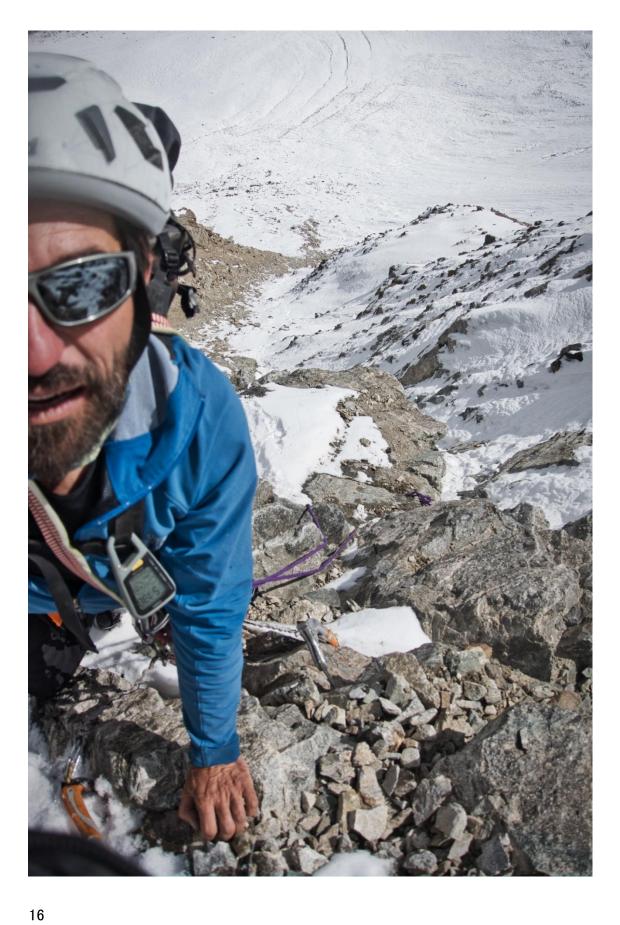
Route named: "Dies que duraran anys" (Days that will last for years) (450m, D-  $[65^{\circ}/IV+]$ )





















DAY 4: Rest

DAY 5: Descent until Oktaliok and voyage until Khorog

(Later on, I did a 4 days trekking through the Fann Mountains).

Mountain range of the Pamir (limits of Rushan Pamir)

Massif: Garmcharma / Gori Bogdigir

Valley: Oktaliok Dara

Mountain: named in shugni (pamiri language) as **Rubtsak Koh** (Fox Peak), after corroborating with the local shepherds that did not have any name.

Coordinates: 37°37'32"N/ 72°39'54"E

I received a Catalan FEEC Award "High level alpinist activities" for the new summit and route.