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KATSUTAKA YOKOYAMA

First Ascent of K7 West (6615m) Southwest Ridge
First traverse from South Face of Badal Peak to K7 West
— “Sun Patch Spur” ED+/5.11c R, A2, M5, 90° 2300m—
(August 5 to 10, 2017 – rope fixing on the lower rock wall on August 2)

To Badal Peak via New Route:
We, Katsutaka Yokoyama and Takaaki Nagato reached in three days after 35
pitches rock climbing, rope-scale 1,000m mixed climbing with continuous pitches
including four times rappelling.

Unclimbed ridge to K7 West:
After simultaneous climbing of rope-scale 1,700m and two times rappelling, we
joined Slovenian’s 2012 northwest face route. From here snow ridge of 200m high
led us to the summit of K7 West. We stood atop soon after 9:00am on the August 8,
the fifth day of climbing. Some 20 times rappelling on the northwest face took us to
the glacier. We returned to base camp on before noon of the sixth day of climbing.

In summer of 2014 Takaaki Nagato, Ryo Masumoto and I attempted a traverse from
unclimbed Badal Peak (ca. 6100m) to K7 West (6615m). Badal Peak is located on the
right bank of the Charakusa Glacier in the eastern part of Karakoram Range of
Pakistan. Although we made the first ascent of Badal Peak in four days climbing, we
had to resign to traverse to K7 West. In 2017, Yusuke Sato became one of the members
for the second visit to the Charakusa Glacier. Masumoto and Sato had an eye on the big
wall climbing surrounding the Glacier. Nagato and I again challenged and could gain
positive yields after five days intensive climbing. Maps and pictures follow.
Sun Patch Spur, Ed+ 2300m+
first traverse from Badal Peak to K7 West
5 to 10 August, 2017
Katsutaka Yokoyama, Tatsuki Nagano
K7 West viewed from Beatrice

Nagato climbing 9th pitch (5.10c)
Second day, Nagato climbing 10th pitch (simulclimbing)

Nagato climbing 24th pitch (5.7R simulclimbing)
Third day, second rappelling down
Nagato following just beneath of Badal Peak
Forth day, Yokoyama ascending complicated ridge
Forth day, Nagato following ridge. Badal Peak seen behind
Yokoyama traversing huge serac just beneath the summit plateau
Chacraraju Este (6001m), cara E, nueva ruta (East face, new route)

Del 14 al 15 de julio de 2017 los canadienses Alik Berg y Quentin Lindfield Roberts abrieron en lacara E del Chacraraju Este, con estilo alpino, una via de dificultad (M6, 5.10/6a, 90°) que han nombrado «The devil’s reach around», la cuarta* que alcanza la cima por esa cara y por primera vez con escalada libre. Berg y Roberts habian escalado primero el Quitaraju (6036m o 6040m) y el Alpamayo (5947m), como aclimatacion, luego regresaron a Huaraz y descansaron dos dias.
Después fueron al Chacraraju Este (6001m), conocido también como Nevado de Huaripampa porque está sobre la aldea y la quebrada con este mismo nombre. Alcanzaron la cima Este del Chacraraju por la parte más directa y próxima al centro de la cara oriental. Esta nueva ruta cruza la ruta francesa de 1963 y la ruta eslovena de 1999 en la vira (franja inclinada) previa al último muro rocoso. * El intento de Kozjek y Kresal de 1993 terminó a unos 250 m de la cima. Files attached and captions

1) Chacraraju_este Roberts en la travesía clave, a través del segundo muro rocoso.
   Foto Berg

2) Chacraraju_este Roberts bajo el muro rocoso principal, el primer día de escalada.
   Foto Berg
2) Chacraraju_estimate Berg en el corredor/canal de hielo (goulotte) de salida.

3) Chacraraju_estimate Roberts en el largo clave del muro rocoso principal.
Nevado Hualcan (6125m), cara N, nueva ruta (North face, new route)

Los días 28 y 29 de julio de 2017 el guía vasco-peruano Aritza Monasterio y el canadiense Alik Berg abrieron la posible primera via de la cara norte del Nevado Hualcan, era una de las ultimas paredes virgenes de la Cordillera Blanca de los Andes del Peru.

Monasterio y Berg viajaron, el 25 de julio de 2017, desde Huaraz en el autobus que sube por Carhuaz al pasaje de Ulta (Punta Olímpica) y desciende hacia la Quebrada Putaca. Ellos dejaron el autobus en la curva donde empieza la quebrada Cancaraca grande, subieron por esta y acamparon a unos 4200m en un costado de la morrena lateral norte. El segundo día acamparon en el glaciar, a unos 5000m, cerca de la pared pero lo suficiente lejos para evitar las avalanchas y caídas de rocas.

Dedicaron la tercera jornada a observar la cara norte del Nevado Hualcan y elegir la línea definitiva, orientada ligeramente al nornoroeste. Resultó ser la línea que Monasterio tenía prevista desde hacía tiempo, la más lógica y menos peligrosa para escalar. El cuarto día escalaron hasta vivaquear en la pared a unos 5850m-5900m, al pie del muro rocoso/mixto superior. El quinto día salieron de la pared, alcanzaron la cumbre (Cima Este, 6125m), descendieron hasta cerca de los 6075m y vivaquearon en el plateau cimero. La sexta y última jornada completaron la travesía de la montaña:
descendieron por la vertiente sur, bajaron a la laguna 513, llegaron a la población de Hualcan y regresaron a Huaraz. Nombraron su via, "Nadie sabe nada", que tiene 1000 metros de desnivel y dificultad general ED1 M6 85° VI. Al descender por la cara sur completaron lo que ellos han llamado una "travesía integral con estilo andino integro".

1) andesinfo Hualcan_aprox_monasterio_berg
Recorrido de Monasterio y Berg desde Carhuaz, línea de color rojo. Los puntos por la quebrada Cancaraca grande indican el ascenso aproximado hasta la cumbre (cima Este 6125 m) del Nevado Hualcan. Base cartografica IGN del Peru. Map Tono Rodriguez y Sevi Bohorquez
2) monasterio_aritza_Hualcan_cara_n_linea
Escalada de Monasterio y Berg, orientada al NNE, en la cara N del Nevado Hualcan (cima Este 6125 m), sobre la cabecera de la quebrada Cancaraca Grande. Los círculos de color azul marcan cada vivac. Foto y linea Aritza Monasterio

3) monasterio_aritza_hielo_berg, Berg en los primeros corredores de hielo en la mitad inferior de la pared. Foto Aritza Monasterio
4) monasterio_aritza_hielo_monasterio
Monasterio en los corredores de hielo en la mitad inferior de la pared. Foto Alik Berg

5) monasterio_aritza_hielo_monasterio, Monasterio en el penultimo largo antes del vivac al pie del muro superior. Foto Alik Berg
6) monasterio_aritza_roca_berg, Berg en el primer largo del muro superior, el segundo día de escalada. Foto Aritza Monasterio
7) monasterio_aritza_hielo_monasterio
Monasterio en la travesía mixta (hielo-roca) del muro superior de la cara norte del Nevado Hualcan, el Segundo día de escalada. Foto Alik Berg

8) monasterio_aritza_mixto_berg, Berg en la travesía mixta, pasaje clave, del muro superior, el segundo día de escalada. Foto Aritz Monasterio
Monasterio asciende por el lomo somital del Nevado Hualcan hacia su cumbre (cima Este, 6125 m), al atardecer del segundo día de escalada. Foto Alik Berg

Nevado Huandoy (6395m), cara ONO, posible variante de la ruta Suiza (possible variation of Switzerland route)

Nathan Heald (USA, reside en Peru) y Yjeguel Camasa (Peru) viajaron el 17 de octubre de 2017 desde Huaraz hasta la quebrada Paron, subieron por la ladera NO a laguna Huandoy (ca. 4750m), depositaron aquí una parte de su material y bajaron a la laguna de Paron (ca. 4150m) para dormir.

Al día siguiente volvieron a subir con el material restante, cargaron en sus mochilas el depositado junto a la laguna Huandoy la tarde anterior y continuaron en dirección NO por la morrena lateral izquierda de la laguna. Llegaron al campo morrena (ca. 5200m) cercano a la base del contrafuerte rocoso del lado izquierdo de la cara NO. Camasa sentía molestias porque le cayó una piedra días atrás mientras ascendía al Tocllaraju, así que decidió esperar a su compañero en este campamento.

Este mismo día, a las 22:15 horas, Heald cruzó el glaciar hacia la derecha (dirección SO) por debajo del contrafuerte y de los seracs de la base de la cara NO. Llegó mas alla del pie de la costilla rocosa que separa las caras NO y ONO. Una vez bajo la cara ONO cruzó la rimaya, escalo la pendiente de hielo (60°-70°) para cruzar por el lado izquierdo de la barrera de seracs situada debajo del collado entre la antecima del Huandoy Norte y la cima del Huandoy Oeste. Superada esta barrera, Heald escalo ligeramente en diagonal hacia la derecha. Los últimos 300m fue por hielo cristalino duro hasta la arista
SO, que alcanzo a unos 6100m. Ascendio por esta arista (ruta Schatz-Reiss, 1959) con unos unos 50° de inclinacion hasta la antecima. Continuo en direccion NE (ruta Hein-Schneider, 1932) hasta la cumbre (6395m), que alcanzo a las 8:30 horas del 19 de octubre con cielo depejado, sin viento y temperatura baja. Heald calculo que su escalada tiene 1200m, dificultad TD y anoto al pie de un corto video de su ascension en Youtube:

«In 1985 a Mexican team of 10 climbers climbed the only route on the NW face of Huandoy, over 3 weeks and with 1,200 meters of fixed rope. On October 19th, 2017 I did a variation to their route in 19 hours round trip from moraine camp.»

En realidad es variacion de la ruta Schatz-Reiss de 1959. En el descenso, por la misma ruta, Heald utilizo veintidos abalakovs y abandono tres estacas para nieve, llevaba una cuerda de 7,5 mm de 60 metros y tres tornillos para hielo. Tardo nueve horas en volver al campo morrena, llego sobre las 17:00 horas.

Files attached and captions
Pucarashta (5450m), cara S, posible nueva ruta o variacion (Possible new route or variation)

El Nevado Pucarashta (5450m) esta situado al NE del Alpamayo y al SO del Pucahirca Oeste. Esther Simon, Ruth Craven y Oriol Baro, miembros de la expedicion del Equipo Femenino de Alpinismo espanol que viajo de Huaraz a Cashapampa y acampo (ca. 4350m) en la Quebrada Santa Cruz, escalaron la cara sur hasta la cima Central del Pucarashta por «terreno mixto exigente» (600m MD+) el 18 de junio de 2017. Este itinerario parece coincidir en algun tramo, en mitad de la pared, con la via que abrieron Phil Moorey, Mick Davie y Steve Di Ponio con un vivac el 16 de junio de 1991. Como el trazado de esta via de 1991 publicado en 1995 en la guia de David M. Sharman es poco preciso, resulta dificil determinar con exactitud los pasajes comunes del recorrido de 2017. Sharman nombro la cima Pucarashta Central, para distinguirla de sus dos cimas adyacentes (Oeste y Este), y le otorgo 5650m. Moorey cayo el 20 de junio de 1991 cuando rapelaba (AAJ 1992) en la cara sur del Pucarashta Este (ca. 5500 m) y murió al otro dia mientras lo evacuaban.

1) baro_pucarashta_linea_andesinfo Recorrido de Simon, Crave y Baro en la cara sur del Pucarashta Central sobre la quebrada Santa Cruz. Foto Simon, Crave, Baro
2) baro_pucarashta_topo_20170618. El itinerario de Ester Simon, Ruth Crave y Oriol Baro en la cara sur del Pucarashta. Topo Simon, Crave, Baro
Japanese Alpine Club Students’ Team
Success in climbing the unnamed 6,020m peak (L8)
Zanskar, J&K Himalaya

On August 31st, 2017, JAC (Japanese Alpine Club) Students’ Team succeeded in climbing the unnamed 6,020m peak (L8) in the J&K Himalaya. This peak is included in IMF Routes for 104 Open Peak List. The members are college students in Japan, Ryota Takanezawa (21), Yuu Nishida (21), Gakushi Eguchi (21) and Satoru Miyachi (23). We left Japan on August 16th and traveled from Leh to Singo La through Karzok, Sarchu and Darcha by car. Then we move to BC in the right branch of Lenak Nala through Thangso Village by trekking.

Although we planned to climb the east ridge close to our BC because it looked gentle and wide in a photograph, it was found to have full of loose rocks and steep pinnacles. So we changed the route to the north ridge, a gentle snow ridge. We had to go beyond the east ridge from the BC and climb down the glacier to reach the north ridge. The problem is that the route was not clear due to dusting snow and fog.

We made two camps (5300m and 5400m) to the summit. On August 28th, we climbed up and down many banks of moraine to the camp1 with total 150kg of climbing equipment, food and shelter. Then it took two days to take them to camp2 beyond the east ridge. Climbing down the glacier no one has ever been was full of risk and excitement. It was not until we get there that we know how it was like there. We paid great attention to crevasses and falling rocks every moment. Even though it was snowing and fogging every day, the feeling of getting close to the summit made us excited. While altitude sickness sometimes slowed our pace, we managed to make camp2 on the glacier.

On August 31st, we challenged the summit. It was cloudy but not windy. The summit was covered with light cloud and we sometimes saw sunshine. We left camp2 at 7:30. After crossing two streams on the glacier, we climbed mixed gentle slope of scree and snow to a col of the north ridge. Points of crampons were engaged well and we went up on a good pace. Just before reaching the ridge, we had to climb 5m ice wall and set up fix rope with an anchor of ice screws and snow pickets. On the ridge we found the glacier on the west side of the ridge collapsed and big crevasse open near the summit. But good news was that gentle ridge with fresh snow was extended straightly to the peak.

We moved forward with close attention to cornice on the east side. We four climbed out of breath due to high altitude and finally reached the summit at 12:25. There we knew that L8 has twin peaks and the north peak, which we climb, was the higher. The ridge between the two is very narrow and loose. We could enjoy an outstanding view of mountain ranges over 6000m on the horizon. From the peak to camp2 it took only one and a half hour and we all shared the joy of getting back safely. We had a rest on the next day and went back to BC on September 2nd.

Our overall route itself is not very difficult because the slope was gentle on average. But we are really satisfied with our climb because we carried all equipment, food and shelter from BC by ourselves, found out new route and reached the peak no one has ever been. We appreciate all kind supports to our expedition.
Lenak Nala and Giabul Nala Area
(Zanskar, The Indian Himalaya)
Drawn by Kimikaze Sakamoto
L8 from the south (BC)

the right branch of Lenak Nala
the east ridge of L8

L8 from the north (camp2)
our route to the summit (north ridge)

the glacier in the north side of L8
small ice wall just below the north ridge

the north ridge
gentle snow ridge to the summit

at the top of L8 (6020m)
Who may challenge the highest unclimbed peak in the world?

Overview

Gangkhar Puensum is not only the highest mountain in Bhutan but remains the highest unclimbed summit in the world with an elevation of 7,570 meters and a prominence of over 3,000 meters on the border with Tibet, China.

Note: A report of the 1986 British expedition gives the mountain's height as 24,770 feet and states that Gangkhar Puensum [newest Bhutanese spelling] is completely inside Bhutan. Its altitude was first measured in 1922 and, until recent years, maps of the region were not at all accurate and the mountain had been shown in different locations and with markedly different heights. On this article, however, a height 7570 meters that the Japanese Alpine Club applies in tern based on the Chinese sources.

(Left) Gangkhar Puensum 7570m (Right) Liangkang Kangri 7534m north face
Gangkhar Puensum (above) south face, Bhutan side (below) north face Tibetan side
Gangkahr Puensum 7570m south ridge (central ridge)
According to a comprehensive “Concise Mountain Name Dictionary” (Ichiro Yoshizawa, Sanseido Publishers, Tokyo 1984) South Summit of Gangkhar Puenzum 6760 was climbed on September 15, 1973 by K. I. Kumar from an Indo-Bhutan joint expedition led by D. N. Tankha. But this peak seems only a hump in extension of the central ridge. After Bhutan was opened for mountaineering in 1983 there were a couple of expeditions which were unsuccessful in summit attempts or deadlocked before departure. They are:

(1) The Himalayan Association of Japan in 1985

(2) The British party in 1986


Since 1994 climbing of mountains in Bhutan higher than 6,000 meters has been prohibited out of respect for local spiritual beliefs and since 2003 mountaineering has been forbidden completely. Therefore Gankar Punsum is keeping its unique status as the highest unclimbed peak in the greater range of the world.

**Liangkang Kangri 7534m (Gangkhar Puensum North)**

In 1998 the Japanese Alpine Club (JAC) expedition obtained a permit from the China Mountaineering Association to climb the mountain and organized a powerful team of the expedition, but this plan was not realized. As I cannot disclose an inside story behind the sudden cancellation, I write only that the reason why the permit was withdrawn was because of a political issue with Bhutan government. Instead, in 1999, the Japanese Alpine Club sent a team to Tibet and they successfully scaled a 7,535 meters subsidiary peak, Liangkang Kangri (also known as Gangkhar Puensum North). But I regret that Liangkang Kangri is not an outstanding summit and does not look an independent peak. Unlike most maps, the expedition's report shows this summit as being in Tibet and the Tibet-Bhutan border is shown crossing the summit of Gangkhar Puensum described as "the highest peak in Bhutan," at 7,570 meters, whereas Russian topo map of indicates Gangkhar Puensum North on the border. There is a contradiction.
Map copied from 1:250,000 Chinese map
On the 5th May, 1999, five members led by Kiyohiko Suzuki left the final camp (C3) at 6,920m before dawn and ascended the north ridge. When they were climbing the last snow wall, Gankar Punsun north face suddenly came into their sight to the south. On the 9th, four members atop Liangkang Kangri. The expedition departed from Lhasa and drove to the last village Yojitsongtso where a caravan with 75 horses was organized on April 18. BC was set up at 4,750m, and C1 April 25, C2 April 30, C3 May 8 were placed in succession as shown on the Sketch Map of Gankar Punsum as attached.

**Ambitious Assault 1985 by the Himalayan Association of Japan**

This is Japanese proud witness of pioneering challenge on the awful but fascinating Central Ridge of Gangkhar Punsum, a contact line straightly going up to the summit sharing Southwest and South Faces, though they had to stop climbing on the way since one member unfortunately suffered from lung dropsy and rescued by a helicopter.

One of the most distinguished Himalayan climbers in Japan, Yoshi Ogata played an important role as a deputy leader of the expedition with ten members. They started a caravan on August 22 and approached to the Central Ridge from southwest side. They set up BC at 5,050m on the 30th. ABC was set up at 5,450m on September 2. C1 was set up at 6,250m on September 12 and C2 was placed on the 24th successively.

On the 28th, Ogata party made route paving and pushed three pitches of fragile rocks using artificial aids to the head of chateau. On the 19th, they fixed ropes for six pitches on steep snow ridge to snow peak at 6,750m. From there treacherous knife-edged snow ridge like the back of a dragon led to No. 2 rock walls zone. On the 29th, very difficult pushes continued. They negotiated snow ridge like huge mushrooms with sheer drops to the both sides. They further climbed up unsound rock tower and reached the foot of a pinnacle where they deposited gear and supplies for the next day and returned to C2. However, climbing suddenly ceased because of one member’s lung dropsy. The patient was safely carried down to BC on October 2.

Visual materials must be better than literal expression. So I publish as many pictures as pages are possibly allocated. All pictures other than Francois Pommerat in this chapter were those taken Yoshio Ogata.
Central Ridge route line

SW & S face of Gangkhar Punsum (left) and Kulha Kangri (right) – Francois Pommerat
Gangkhar Puensum south face seen from a point before reaching BC – Y. Ogata

Gangkhar Puesum soaring in the opposite side of glacier upstream Mandi Chu – Y. Ogata
Snow Dome and C2 looked down from rock wall zone to C2 & Snow Dome – Y. Ogata

Ridge “Back of dragon” beyond Snow Dome

Rock walls zone like chateau above
Kyrgyz Alpine Club (KAC), Kyrgyz Mountain Guide Association (KMGA) and local authority of Chon-Alai district of the Osh region invite mountaineers, tourists and mountain lovers to join the Mountaineering Festival in the Pamir in 2018 the year of the 90th anniversary of the famous first ascent to Lenin Peak.

KAC offers five different active programmes:

1. **Trekking I** short 8 days programme for acclimatized (at the altitude of 3000-4000m) participants.

2. **Trekking II** is 13 days programme which includes acclimatization in the Tien-Shan mountains, then short domestic flight to Osh to continue programme. Trek from the Base Camp at Lenin Peak (3600m) to Advanced Base Camp (4200m). This programme is suggested for not acclimatized participants or trekkers who have lost their acclimatization. That is why the beginning of the programme includes acclimatization part.

3. **Ascent to Razdelnaya Peak (6100m)** is 14 days climbing programme to Razdelnaya Peak (6148 m). This programme is elaborated for climbers who do not plan to climb to Lenin Peak, but prefer high altitude climbing.

4. **Standard climbing programme** takes 19 days including acclimatization for ascent to Lenin.

5. **Fast climbing** is 12 days climbing programme of ascent to Lenin Peak for climbers with current acclimatization at the altitude 4500 m as minimum.

Festival will take place on July 28-29, 2018 in Achik-Tash canyon, Lenin Peak Base Camp.

**Festival programme on July 29, 2018 includes:** official greetings of state and regional administration, Kyrgyz Alpine Club and Kyrgyz Guide Association representatives, welcome speech of famous climbers and veterans, National games, folklore performance and bards’ concert, handicraft fair, special memorial and gala dinner.

**Altitudes:** 3700m (Base Camp) - 4200m (Advanced Base Camp) – 5300m (Camp 2) – 6100m (Camp 3) – Lenin Peak 7134m

**Events:** National games, performance of artists, climbing, trekking, skiing, hiking, horseback riding, parties, etc.

**Points of arrival in Kyrgyzstan:** international airports in Osh and Bishkek.

**Individual programmes are available by preliminary request.** Individual dates of arrival and departure can be scheduled by preliminary request

**Price 2018:** from USD 730 per person for **Trekking I**
from USD 1300 per person for **Trekking II**
from USD 850 per person for **Climbing to Razdelnaya Peak**
from USD 900 per person for **Standard climbing**
from USD 775 per person for **Fast Climbing**

**Appendix 1:** Short description of Zaalay Range, Achik-Tash area, Lenin Peak

**Appendix 2:** Orographic map of Achiktash region (Lenin Peak), Zaalaiskii Range
## Fixed dates of the active programmes:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Bishkek.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>2 Ala-Archa Nature Park 2100m.</td>
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<td>3 Ak-Sai Glacier 3300m.</td>
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<td>4 Ak-Sai Glacier 4500m.</td>
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<td>5 Bishkek.</td>
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<td>July 26</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Osh.</td>
<td>6 Domestic flight to Osh.</td>
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<td>Fri</td>
<td>July 27</td>
<td>2 Achik-Tash Base Camp 3700m.</td>
<td>7 Achik-Tash Base Camp 3700m.</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Osh.</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Osh.</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Osh, transfer to Achik-Tash BC</td>
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<td>July 28</td>
<td>3 Low altitude hiking.</td>
<td>8 Low altitude hiking.</td>
<td>2 Achik-Tash Base Camp 3700m.</td>
<td>2 Achik-Tash Base Camp 3700m.</td>
<td>1 Arrival in Osh, transfer to Achik-Tash BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>July 29</td>
<td>4 Festival events</td>
<td>9 Festival events 3 Festival events</td>
<td>3 Festival events</td>
<td>2 Festival events</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>July 30</td>
<td>5 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
<td>10 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
<td>4 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
<td>4 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
<td>3 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>July 31</td>
<td>6 Base Camp.</td>
<td>11 Base Camp.</td>
<td>5 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>5 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>4 Camp 2 at 5300m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Aug 1</td>
<td>7 Transfer to Osh.</td>
<td>12 Osh. Flight to Bishkek.</td>
<td>6 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>6 Camp 2 at 5300m.</td>
<td>5 Mt Razdelnaya (Camp 3) 6100m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Aug 2</td>
<td>8 Departure.</td>
<td>13 Departure.</td>
<td>7 Camp 2 at 5300m.</td>
<td>7 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>6 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Aug 3</td>
<td>8 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>9 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>8 Camp 2 at 5300m.</td>
<td>7 Camp 1 - ABC at 4200m.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Aug 4</td>
<td>9 Camp 2 (5300m)</td>
<td>10 Mt Razdelnaya (Camp 3) 6100m</td>
<td>8 Camp 2 (5300m)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Aug 5</td>
<td>10 Mt Razdelnaya 6100m</td>
<td>11 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>9 Mt Razdelnaya (Camp 3) 6100m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Aug 6</td>
<td>11 ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>12 Base Camp.</td>
<td>10 ABC 4200m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Aug 7</td>
<td>12 Base Camp.</td>
<td>13 Transfer to Osh.</td>
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<td>11 Descent to BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>Aug 8</td>
<td>13 Transfer to Osh.</td>
<td>14 Departure.</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 BC – OSH, departure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thu</td>
<td>Aug 9</td>
<td>14 Departure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>Aug 10</td>
<td>15 Lenin Peak 7134m.Descendent to 6100m</td>
<td>16 Camp 2 at 5300m or ABC 4200m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>Aug 11</td>
<td>16 Camp 2 at 5300m or ABC 4200m.</td>
<td>17 Base Camp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sun</td>
<td>Aug 12</td>
<td>17 Base Camp.</td>
<td>18 Transfer to Osh.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>Aug 13</td>
<td>18 Transfer to Osh.</td>
<td>19 Departure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>Aug 14</td>
<td>19 Departure.</td>
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</table>
Trekkling I.

**Brief itinerary**

Day 1. Arrival in Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: No
Day 2. Land transfer to Achik-Tash Base Camp (BC), 3700 m (280 km, 6-7 hours).
   Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Lunch and Dinner in BC.
Day 4. **Festival events.** Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 5. Trek up to the Advanced Base Camp (ABC) at 4200 m. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 6. Descent to BC. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 7. Land transfer to Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: breakfast in BC only

**Altitude.** Osh 1005m – BC 3700m – **ABC 4200m** - BC 3700m - Osh 1005m
This trip is recommended for participants with acclimatization at the altitudes of at least 3000-4000m. For climbers without acclimatization programme **Trekkling II** is highly recommended.

**Experience.** Good level of physical training and acclimatization is required.

**Equipment.** Sleeping bag, light down jacket, windproof jacket and pants, warm mittens and gloves, warm hat and socks, UV protecting sun glasses and sunblock, trekking poles, headlamp and spare batteries, thermo insulation flask (thermos) and mug.

**Price includes:** Accommodation in Osh, BC and ABC, airport transfers in Osh and transfer Osh-Base Camp-Osh, meals in BC and ABC, border permit, visa support and registration (if required), guide service and consultation, radio communication within BC and ABC, registration in local Mountain Rescue Service, facilities of BC and ABC (summer shower in BC, outdoor toilets, storage service, electricity supply and solar panels to charge batteries, mess tent or dining yurt in BC and ABC).

**Price does not include:** Luggage delivery by porters or horses, Meals in Osh, Medical insurance

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Trekkling II.

**Brief itinerary**

Day 1. Arrival in Bishkek. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: No
Day 2. Overland transfer to Ala-Archa Nature Park (2100 m), hiking in the gorge, visit mountaineering memorial. Active acclimatisation. Overnight in the park at the altitude 2100m. Meals: No.
Day 3. Climbing to Ratsek camp located close to Ak-Sai Glacier (3300 m, 4-5 hours).
   Overnight in Ak-Sai mountain hut. Meals: Full Board
Day 4. Hiking to the area of Ak-Sai Glacier, easy climbing up to the altitude 4500 m. Meals: Full Board.
   Overnight in Ak-Sai mountain hut (3300m).
Day 5. Descent to Ala-Archa park (2-3 hours) and drive to Bishkek (40 km).
   Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: breakfast
Day 6. Domestic flight to Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: No
Day 7. Overland transfer to Achik-Tash Base Camp, 3700 m (280 km, 6-7 hours).
   Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Lunch and Dinner in BC.
Day 9. **Festival events.** Overnight in Camp tents. Meals: Full Board
Day 10. Trek up to Advanced Base Camp at 4200 m. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 11. Descent to BC. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 12. Overland transfer to Osh. Overnight in the Hotel or family run Guest House.
   Meals: Breakfast in BC only
Altitude. From day 6 to day 13 the programme is similar to Trekking I. The beginning of the programme (Days 1-5) is acclimatisation. Bishkek (700 m) - Ala-Archa (2100 m) – Ak-Sai (3300 m) – Ak-Sai (4000-4500m) - Ala-Archa (2100 m) – Bishkek (700 m).

The other days of the program include: Osh 1005m – Base Camp 3700m – Advanced Base Camp 4200m (ABC) – Base Camp 3700m - Osh 1005m. This trip is recommended for participants without or with low level of acclimatization at the altitude up to 4000 m.

Experience. Good health and physically fit.

Equipment. Sleeping bag, light down jacket, windproof jacket and pants, cover mittens, warm hat and socks, UV protecting sun glasses and sun block, trekking poles, headlamp and spare batteries, thermo insulation flask (thermos) and mug, mat.

Price includes: Accommodation in Bishkek, Ala-Archa National Park, Ak-Sai Glaseier, Osh town, Base Camp (BC) and Advanced Base Camp (ABC), airport transfers in Bishkek and Osh, domestic air fare Bishkek-Osh-Bishkek, transfer Osh-Base Camp-Osh, meals in BC and ABC, border permit, visa support and registration (if required), radio communication within BC and ABC, registration in local Mountain Rescue Service, guide service and consultation, facilities at BC and ABC (summer shower in BC, outdoor toilet, storage service, electricity supply and solar panels to charge batteries, mess tent or dining yurt in BC and ABC).

Price does not include: Luggage delivery by porters or horses in mountain camps, meals in Bishkek and Osh, medical insurance

Climbing to Razdelnaya Peak 6148m

Brief itinerary
Day 1. Arrival in Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: No
Day 2. Land transfer to Achik-Tash Base Camp, 3700 m (280 km, 6-7 hours drive).
Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Lunch and Dinner in the BC.
Day 3. Festival events. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 4. Trek to the ABC at 4200m. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 5. Acclimatization trekking in the camp area. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 6. Acclimatization trekking in the camp area. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 7. Climbing up to the Camp 2 at 5300m. Own tents and meals.
Day 8. Descent to ABC at 4200m. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: lunch and dinner in ABC
Day 9. Climbing up to the Camp 2 at 5300m. No meals and accommodation. Own tents and meals.
Day 10. Ascent to Mt Razdelnaya 6100 m and back to Camp 2. No meals and accommodation. Own tents and meals.
Day 11. Descent to ABC at 4200m. Overnight in camp tents. Meals: lunch and in dinner in ABC
Day 12. Descent to the BC. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
Day 13. Land transfer to Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: Breakfast in BC only

Altitude. Osh 1005 m – BC 3700 m – ABC 4200 m – Camp 2 5300m – Razdelnaya Peak 6100 m.

Experience. Climbing/trekking experience at the altitude of 5000m. Good skills in the crampons and ice axe usage when you movie on firn and ice slopes. Experience of moving along open and closed glacier with rope. Skills of moving along vertical and horizontal fixed ropes.

Equipment. Sleeping bag and sleeping mat, light down jacket, Polartec jacket and pants, windproof jacket and pants, woolen mittens and gloves, cover mittens, woolen hat and socks, UV protecting sun glasses and sun cream, high altitude boots and gaiters, crampons, ice axe, ski or telescopic poles, high altitude tent, rope, harness, prusik, 2-3 ice screws, ascender (jumar), descender, headlamp and reserve batteries, gas burner, thermo insulation flask (thermos) and mug. High altitude tent team, avalanche radio buoy.

Price includes: Accommodation in Osh, BC and ABC, transfers in Osh airport and Osh-BC-Osh, meals in the BC (3 days) and in the ABC (5 days), border permit, visa support and registration (if needed), radio communication within BC, ABC and high camps, registration in local Mountain Rescue Service, facilities of BC
and ABC (summer shower in BC, outdoor toilet, storage service, electricity supply and solar panels to charge batteries, mess tent or dining yurt in BC and ABC).

**Price does not include:** Mountain guide service for ascent, luggage delivery by porters or horses in mountain camps, meals in Bishkek, Osh, and in high altitude camps (5300m-6400m-6100m), gas canisters to cook in high altitude camps (5300m-6400m-6100m), medical insurance

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**Lenin Peak standard climbing (19 days)**

**Brief itinerary**

Day 1. Arrival in Osh. Overnight in a hotel or guest house. Meals: No
Day 2. Overland transfer to Achik-Tash Base Camp, 3700 m (280 km, 6-7 hours drive).
   Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Lunch and Dinner in BC
Day 3. Festival events. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Full Board
   Tents and meals are provided in the Base Camp (3 days) and Advanced Base Camp (5 days).
   No meals and accommodation in higher altitude camps. Own tent and meals should be provided for higher camps (5300-6100m-6400mm).
Day 17. Descent to BC. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Dinner in BC.
Day 18. Overland transfer to Osh. Overnight in a hotel or family run guest house. Meals: Breakfast in BC.

**Route description: Classic route via Razdelnaya Peak**

From Achik-Tash base camp (3700 m) walk through the glade of Lukovaya Polyana ("Wild Onion Meadow"). As the plateau ends follow the small steep path that ascends towards Puteshestvennikov Pass (4100 m). Descend again via the moraine to the right where the climb up the Lenin Glacier begins (about 5 km from Base Camp). Walk for 5 km along the Glacier moraine to an altitude of about 4200 m where Advanced Base Camp sites are located on the moraine near the head of the Glacier (approximate average time from Base Camp to Advanced Base Camp is 6-8 hours).

From Camp 1 (ABC 4200 m), cross the flat glacier again and go right up the face to the "Skovorodka" (frying pan!). This area is crevassed and it is highly advisable for people to use crampons, ropes and move together in roped climbing teams of at least 2, but preferably 3-4 people. Fixed ropes are placed sometimes across difficult or dangerous crevassed sections, but the safety of these can not always be depended on (especially as ice screws are prone to melting out in the midday heat). At the top of the steep section begins the traverse to Camp 2, which is located on a rocky section to the far right of the glacier at about 5300 m (approximate average time from ABC to Camp 2 is 6-8 hours). This section can be exhausting in good weather due to the heat. By this reason early start is highly recommended.

From Camp 2 (5300 m) ascend above the camp to gain the ridge (steep ascend). Follow the ridge up to an altitude of 6100m where Camp 3 can be set up in the small col under Mt Razdelnaya at an altitude of about 6100 m (approximate average time from Camp 2 to Camp 3 is 4-6 hours). This part of the ascent is a snow slog with few crevasses. Rope and harness are not usually necessary. It is possible to camp along the ridge in the event of bad weather or emergency.

From Camp 3 (6100 m) ascend along the western ridge of Lenin Peak. The first part of this ridge can be mixed snow and rock. A rocky plateau is reached at 6400 m (where it is possible to establish a Camp 4 if needed). Above this plateau there is a short steepest snow slope of 20 degrees where fixed rope and ice axe may be necessary to use, pass this section with care, particularly during the descent. Further above there is a rocky section before reaching the pre summit plateau which at first drops then rises to the true summit plateau at 7134 m. Approximate average return time from Camp 3 to summit is 10-15 hours. The route to the summit can be subject to extreme strong winds which can also be incredibly cold.

The programme includes enough time for acclimatization. However, extra days of meals and accommodation in the mountain camps for acclimatization can be included by request.

**Altitudes:** Osh 1005 m – Base Camp 3700 m – Camp 1 (Advanced Base Camp) at 4200 m – Camp 2 at 5300 m – Camp 3 at 6100 m – Camp 4 at 6400 m - Lenin Peak 7134 m

**Experience & mountaineering skills:** Good health and physically fit, climbing experience at the altitude 6000 m is required. Good skills in the crampons and ice axe usage when you movie on firn and ice slopes.
Experience of moving along open and closed glacier, crevasses with rope. Skills of moving along vertical, incline and horizontal fixed ropes using jumar (ascender). Descent on fixed ropes using belay device. Experience of freight carry at the altitude.

**Equipment.** Sleeping bag and sleeping mat, light down jacket, Polartec jacket and pants, windproof jacket and pants, woolen mittens and gloves, cover mittens, woolen hat and socks, UV protecting sun glasses and sun cream, high altitude boots and gaiters, crampons, ice axe, ski or telescopic poles, high altitude tent, rope, harness, prusik, 2-3 ice screws, ascender (jumar), descender, headlamp and reserve batteries, gas burner, thermo insulation flask (thermos) and mug. High altitude tent, avalanche radio buoy.

**Price includes:** Accommodation in Osh, Base Camp and Advanced Base Camp, airport transfers in Osh, land transfer Osh-Base Camp-Osh, meals in the Base Camp (3 days) and Advanced Base Camp (5 days), border permit, visa support and registration (if required), radio communication within BC, ABC and high camps, registration in local Mountain Rescue Service, facilities of BC and ABC (summer shower in Base Camp, outdoor toilet, storage service, electricity supply and solar panels to charge batteries, mess tent or dining yurt in BC and ABC).

**Price does not include:** Mountain guide service for ascent, luggage delivery by porters or horses, meals in Bishkek, Osh, en-route and in high altitude camps (5300m-6400m-6100m), gas to cook in high altitude camps (5300m-6400m-6100m), medical insurance

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**Lenin Peak fast climbing (12 days)**

**Brief itinerary**
Day 1. Arrival in Osh. Transfer to Achik-Tash BC 3700 m (280 km, 6-7 hours drive). Meals: dinner
Day 2. **Festival events** Preparation for ascent. Overnight in tent camp. Meals: Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner in BC
Days 3-10. Acclimatization. Ascent. Tents and meals are provided in the Base Camp (3 days) and Advanced Base Camp (3 days). No meals and accommodation in higher altitude camps. Own tent and meals should be provided for higher camps (5300-6100m-6400m).
Day 11. Descent to BC. Overnight in tent camp.

**Route description:** Classic route via Razdelnaya Peak like for **Standard Climbing** programme.

The programme is elaborated for acclimatized trained climbers who has limit of holiday. However, extra days of meals and accommodation in the mountain camps for acclimatization can be included by request.

**Altitude.** Osh 1005 m – Base Camp 3700 m – Camp 1 (Advanced Base Camp) at 4200 m – Camp 2 at 5300 m – Camp 3 at 6100 m – Camp 4 at 6400 m - **Lenin Peak 7134 m**

**Experience & mountaineering skills:** Good health and physically fit, acclimatization at the altitude 4500 m as minimum, climbing experience at the altitude 6000 m is required. Good skills in the crampons and ice axe usage when you move on firn and ice slopes. Experience of moving along open and closed glacier, crevasses with rope. Skills of moving along vertical, incline and horizontal fixed ropes using jumar (ascender). Descent on fixed ropes using belay device. Experience of freight carry at the altitude.

**Equipment.** Sleeping bag and sleeping mat, light down jacket, Polartec jacket and pants, windproof jacket and pants, woolen mittens and gloves, cover mittens, woolen hat and socks, UV protecting sun glasses and sun cream, high altitude boots and gaiters, crampons, ice axe, ski or telescopic poles, high altitude tent, rope, harness, prusik, 2-3 ice screws, ascender (jumar), descender, headlamp and reserve batteries, gas burner, thermo insulation flask (thermos) and mug. High altitude tent, avalanche radio buoy.

**Price includes:** Accommodation in Base Camp (3 days) and Advanced Base Camp (3 days), airport transfers in Osh, transfer Osh-Base Camp-Osh, meals in the Base Camp (3 days) and Advanced Base Camp (3 days), border permit, visa support and registration (if required), radio communication within BC, ABC and high camps,
registration in local Mountain Rescue Service, facilities of BC and ABC (summer shower in Base Camp, outdoor
toilet, storage service, electricity supply and solar panels to charge batteries, mess tent or dining yurt in BC
and ABC).

**Price does not include:** Mountain guide service for ascent, luggage delivery by porters or horses, meals in
Bishkek, Osh, en-route and in high altitude camps (5300m-6400m-6100m), gas to cook in high altitude camps
(5300m-6400m-6100m), medical insurance.

**Mountain and trekking guides.** All Festival participants will be accompanied by English speaking guide to
ABC (4200m). Easy Climbing and Climbing programs over ABC are estimated for experienced climbers who can
climb without guides. If participants are not experienced enough it is highly recommended to hire professional
mountain guide. In Kyrgyzstan there are guides trained by UIAGM-IFMGA standards. Kyrgyzstan is candidate
country to UIAGM-IFMGA and has own Mountain Guide School with certified mountain guides and
guides-aspirants. Also there are experienced guides certified according to Kyrgyz national standard which is
very similar to UIAGM-IFMGA standards.

**Formalities and Logistics.** KAC provides all necessary formalities and services which is necessary to realize
the programs. Participants have to bring their own high altitude tents for climbing and dehydrated food for
camps higher than ABC. KAC can provide high altitude food, rent of equipment and gas cylinders by
preliminary request. Single accommodation is possible by advance booking. Services which are not included in
the programmes discription, but may be required by participants, can be arranged by KAC by preliminary
request (local air tickets, local accommodation, additional transfers, transfers from Bishkek or Almaty to Osh,
etc.)

**Visas and permits.** The following formalities for the Festival programs are required: visas and permits to
boundary zone (Lenin Peak area). The new legislation on visa regulations was issued by the Kyrgyz Parliament
in 2012. According the law citizens of 44 developed countries may visit Kyrgyzstan during 60 days without visa
http://itmc.travel/en/visa-regulations

**How to get to Osh and Bishkek.** There are several international air companies which operates in Bishkek,
such as Turkish Airlines, Aeroflot, Air Astana, Uzbekistan Airlines, S7 Airlines, Ural Airlines, Flydubai, China
Southern and Tajikistan Airlines. There are direct flights from Russia to Osh provided by S7. Also there are
several flights a day every day from Bishkek provided by local airlines. As option tourists may arrive to Bishkek
via Almaty (Kazakhstan). More international airlines operate in Almaty. It is possible to arrange land transfer
from Almaty to Bishkek (the distance is 250 km). It takes 4 hours of driving plus about one hour for border
formalities.

**International and domestic flights.** Participants have to book their international flights by themselves.
KAC provides domestic flight only for Trekking II program. Domestic flights for other programmes can be
arranged by request at extra cost.

**Food.** Meals in the cities. En-route and during climbing of Easy Climbing and Climbing programs over ABC
have to be arranged by participants. KAC can help to buy high altitude food and gas cylinders by preliminary
request. Any special meal requirements (for vegetarian, allergy, etc.) should be sent to KAC office preliminary,
before arrival in Kyrgyzstan.

**Climate & Weather.** The weather is very changeable in Kyrgyz mountain area. Tourists should be prepared
for fair share of sunshine, clouds, fog, wind, rain and snow. Daytime temperatures vary from +25ºC to -25ºC
at night in the high camps.

**Insurance and rescue service.** It is extremely important for Festival participants to have travel medical
insurance for their trip to Kyrgyz mountains. Please ensure that insurance company is aware of participant
itinerary and insurance is valid for planned activities, including mountain search & rescue, helicopter
evacuation from the mountain area and medical expenses. Recommended amount for insurance policy is
over 30000 EUR. It is not possible to arrange such insurance in Kyrgyzstan. Kyrgyz Alpine Club will require a
copy of the insurance before participants arrival to Kyrgyzstan. Rescue search and evacuation is provided by
Participation statement. All participants of climbing and trekking programmes have to understand all possible risks and impacts of such kind of activities (injury or death). Participants have to be responsible for their own activities.

For more information and booking please contact us at:

KYRGYZ ALPINE CLUB
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E-mail: alpclub-kg@mail.ru  www.kac.centralasia.kg

Appendix 1. Achiktash canyon of Zaalaiski Range – Lenin Peak area

The area is located within the Chon-Alaisky region of Osh oblast. It’s one of the most famous climbing region in the world. The most easy accessed peak over 7000m is located here - Lenin Peak, 7,134m.

The region is situated in the area of northern slopes of the Zaalaiski Range on the border with Tadjikistan, only 30 km far from Kashkasu village. Slopes and mountain tops are covered with snow and ice due to extreme glaciations. Elevation is up to 3,000m. Routes are snow or snow-ice and not difficult technically. This circumstance gives great opportunity for high-altitude climbing to people even without special technical skills.

The climate is much milder than of the Tien-Shan. The average temperature of July-August is +10°C in the Achiktash base camp. Temperature can reach -30°C on the route. Precipitation is greatest in the period of April - beginning of June. The least number of precipitation is in the period of August-September. Mountain road goes from Osh town over Taldyk pass (3,615m) right to the base camp. Total distance is 220 km. Ascent to Lenin Peak can be done not only from Achiktash, but also from Kamansuu neighboring Gorge through Razdelnaya summit.

There are a lot of expeditions, climbing base camps of mountaineers from all over the world at Achiktash, but Kamansuu Gorge is rear visited place in spite of the fact that difficulty level of ascent from Kamansuu is the same, route more safe and there is possibility to reach the gorge by transport.

Lenin Peak was discovered in 1871 by the expedition of Fedchenko and was called Kaufman Peak (he was governor-general of Turkestan region of the Russian Empire at that time). The first ascent was done by the climbers of the joint Russian-German-Austrian expedition: Karl Wien, Eugene Allwein and Erwin Schneider in 1928 and Lenin name was given to the summit.

Tajik government changed summit name to Abu-ibn-Sina in 2006, but Kyrgyz government (the summit is located at the border of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan) decided to keep previous name. International community calls summit Lenin Peak.

There are 18 known routes to the summit of Lenin Peak: 9 from the north and 9 from south from Tajikistan. The most popular itinerary starts from the north (Achiktash canyon) via Razdelnay peak (6,148m). There are also several peaks below 7,000m in the area, but these summits are not as popular because of the altitude.
Appendix 2. Orographic map of Achiktash region (Lenin Peak), Zaalaiskii Range
Peaks
1. Lenin Peak, 7134 m
2. Razdelnaya Peak, 6148m Achik-Tash
3. Krylenko Peak, 6788m
4. 19 Siezd KPSS Peak, 5920m
5. Dzerzhinskogo Peak
6. Moskva-Peking Peak
7. Edinstva Peak, 6673m
8. Oktiabrskii Peak, 6780m

Glaciers
A. Lenina Gl.
B. Tash-Kunghay Gl.
C. Kaman Gl.
D. Korzhenevskogo Gl.
E. Dzerzhinskogo Gl.
F. Saukdara Malaia Gl.
G. Saukdara Bolshaia Gl.
H. Oktiabrskii Gl.

Rivers
Achik-Tash

Camps
Base Camp Achik-Tash 3700m
Advanced Base Camp 4

Appendix 3. Photo gallery