

feet). It is a fairly difficult climb because of the unstable volcanic rock. On May 1, 1989, Emilio Salgado, Jorge Peñafiel, Eduardo Agama and Danilo Mayorga climbed this new route. After the wall, they encountered only ice. On February 26, Pablo Catalán and Alfredo Mensi climbed Volcán Tungurahua (5005 meters, 16,420 feet) for the first time by its southwest flank and south ridge.

FREDDY LANDÁZURI, *Editor, Campo Abierto, Quito*

## Peru

*Notable Ascents in the Cordillera Blanca, 1989.* I feel that the international press has exaggerated the danger to climbers in the Cordillera Blanca. Despite many fewer climbers, many have visited the region safely during the past year. Among other climbs made in the region, I note the following. *Taulliraju*: From July 5 to 10, New Zealanders Peter Sykes and Lionel Clay made the second ascent of the English Fowler-Watts route on the southwest face with a variation at the beginning, where they went further left on the spur. *Huantsán Oeste, Southwest Face and South Ridge*; *Santa Cruz*; *Huandoy Sur and Norte*: Frenchmen Daniel Bianchi, Emmanuel Beguin, Jean Philippe-Floras and Eric Brochot climbed a new route on the southwest face of Huantsán Oeste from July 20 to 25. They reached the summit on July 23 and went on to attempt the main summit, but they gave up 50 meters from the top because of the exposure, 60° to 70° ice and unstable séracs. In the final part, they joined the Italian route of 1973; the Italians also failed to climb from the western foresummit to the main summit. At the end of July they moved to the Llanganuco valley, where they climbed Huandoy Sur by the southwest ridge and on to Huandoy Norte the next day. Joined by Sylvie Tubiana and Marie-Claire Mandon, between June 28 and July 6, they climbed Santa Cruz by the northeast face and north ridge, the original 1948 route. Catalans Toni Casa, Jordi Sunyer and Joan Amils carried out a remarkable program in June and July. See below. *Ocshapalca*: On July 26, Catalans Olivier Cantet, Víctor Domenech and Albert Castellet repeated the route on Ocshapalca done shortly before by Casa, Sunyer, Amils and Obregón. *Aguja Nevada, Ocshapalca, Vallunaraju Sur, Maparaju and Cayesh*. On June 21, Gianni Calcagno, M. Giovale and Roberto Piombo climbed the Aguja Nevada by its northwest face. On the 28th, Calcagno and Piomba made still another new route on the south face of Ocshapalca. The same pair climbed a new rock route on the southeast face of Vallunaraju Sur on June 30. These two then ascended Maparaju by the west face on July 6 and Cayesh by the 1986 English route in a single day from Base Camp, on July 7.

WALTER SILVERIO,

*Asociación de Guías de Montaña del Perú*

*Quitaraaju, Alpamayo, Tsurup, Pisco, Ocshapalca, Cayesh.* For acclimatization Joan Amils and I climbed the north face of Quitaraaju on June 16 and the southwest face of Alpamayo. On June 28, we repeated the 1982 Spanish route on the southwest face of Tsurup, a fine, difficult ice route. Jordi Sunyer then joined

PLATE 37

*Photo by H. Adams Carter*

HUANTSÁN, Cordillera Blanca,  
from the Southwest.

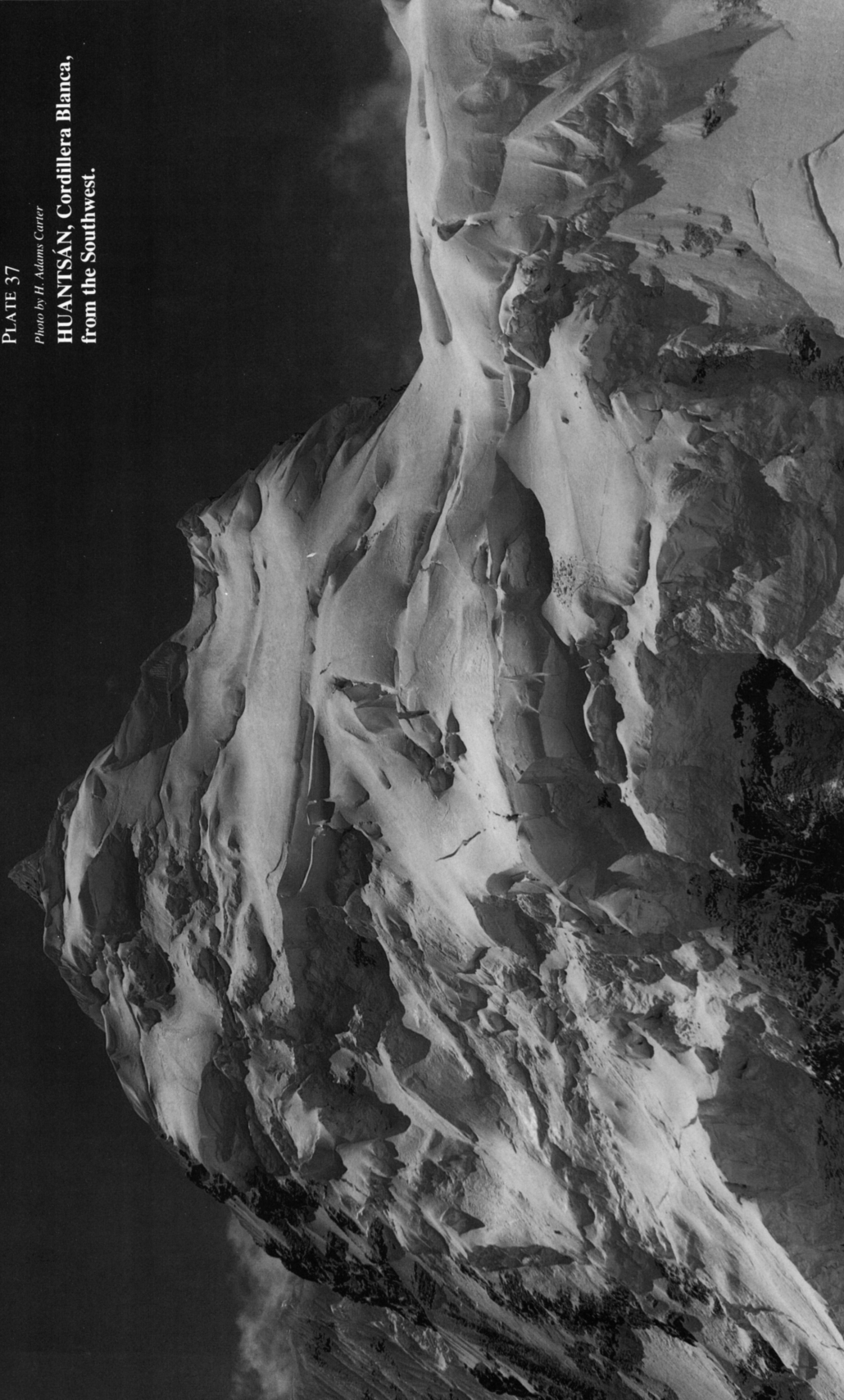


PLATE 38

*Photo by H. Adams Carter*

The Southwest Face of HUANTSÁN.



us and we did Pisco for his acclimatization. We three, joined by Amandi Obregón, did a route, possibly a new one, on the south face of Ocshapalca on July 11. It ascended one of the flutes to the right of Grassi's and emerged on the rock ridge to the right of the summit. It averaged 60° to 70° with 85° to 90° in the last two pitches. Our last climb was the northwest face of Cayesh, where Amils, Sunyer and I on July 19 to 20 climbed the 1986 British route with a bivouac on the face.

TONI CASAS, *Barcelona, Spain*

*Tocllaraju, Southwest Face.* The expedition of our newly founded Club de Montañeros Américo Tordoya placed a Base Camp in the Quebrada Ishinca. While we climbed Urus and Tocllaraju by the normal routes, Mario Masuelos and Gonzalo Menacho headed for the unclimbed southwest face of Tocllaraju (6032 meters, 20,795 feet). On July 21, they left their high camp at 5350 meters and climbed 50° slopes that gradually steepened to 60°. They emerged on the ridge and got to the summit at 7:25 P.M. almost in total darkness. They rappelled down the same route.

WALTER LAZO, *Club de Montañeros Américo Tordoya, Lima, Perú*

*Huandoy, Correction.* In *AAJ*, 1988, page 158, the climb given as Huascarán Norte was actually of Huandoy Norte. The same error appears in the caption of Plate 34.

*Colque Cruz V and Other Peaks, Cordillera Vilcanota.* Our expedition was composed of Jon Morgan, James Hall, Charles Halstead, Tim Dickinson and me as leader. In Malma we hired eight horses for the 16-kilometer trek to our 4825-meter-high Base Camp. On July 15, we established a bivouac site at 5050 meters on the glacier below Chuchillo and Kiru. The following day, we all made the second ascent of Kiru (5700 meters, 18,701 feet) by the north ridge. On July 17, we attempted Chuchillo but turned back at 5500 meters because of avalanche danger and altitude problems. On July 21, we all plodded up to 5520 meters on the northeast face of Colque Cruz IV and dug a snow hole. The next day, we climbed up and over a spur coming down from Colque Cruz IV, but only Dickinson and Hall carried on. They climbed up steep ground to reach the col between Colque Cruz V and VI, having bivouacked on the face. After a third bivouac on the 5800-meter col, they attempted the southeast ridge of Colque Cruz V. Poor conditions, cornices and snow mushrooms forced them back. On July 25, Morgan and I set off from Base Camp to climb Colque Cruz VI by its northeast face, a new direct line. Initially it was up relatively easy rock, ice and snow. The final 100 meters were 70° to 90° ice flutings to the summit (5980 meters, 19,620 feet). We reached the top two hours after sunset and had seven unenviable hours abseiling to a 5300-meter bivouac on the glacier. On July 28, we five set off for a second attempt on unclimbed Colque Cruz V. We bivouacked