

CORDILLERA HUAYHUASH

Puscanturpa, Barne Sua. From June 27 to 29, Spanish (Basque) climbers Mikel Bonilla and Aitor Abendaño climbed the north face of Puscanturpa via a variation to the 2000 French route, Macanacota (AAJ 2001, p. 284). They began up a diagonal crack with a succession of unstable blocks. (A carabiner is visible 10m from the base.) The next pitches ascend grooved rock and cracks to a big ledge. Pitches 5–10 increase in difficulty, through dihedrals, overhangs, and chimneys, before a 10m traverse joins the route to Macanacota, which it takes to the summit. The team left bolts and pitons on their variation. They descended Macanacota by rappel. Barne Sua (750m, 7a+).

SERGIO RAMÍREZ CARRASCAL, *Peru*

CORDILLERA CENTRAL

Nevado Vicuña, Last Inca. In late January, Peruvians Beto Pinto, Steven Fuentes, Roger Lliuya, and Darío Yucra, students of CEAM (the official mountain guiding school of Peru), made camp at Lake Paccha (4,600m), below the southwest face of Nevado Vicuña (5,550m). They began at 3 a.m. on the 27th and at 6 a.m. reached 120m of unstable mixed ground below a hanging glacier. Above, a 100m, 60°–90° ice couloir took two hours and was the most difficult part of the wall. A 50°, 120m wall with loose snow then led to the north ridge. Following the north ridge they reached the main summit at midday. The next day they descended to the village of San Mateo and named the route Last Inca (400m, MD+ 6a 65–90°).



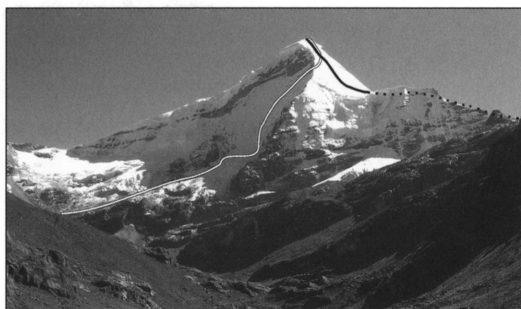
Last Inca, on Nevado Vicuña. *Beto Pinto*

SERGIO RAMÍREZ CARRASCAL, *Peru*

CORDILLERA YAUYOS

Nevado Ticlla, southwest and southeast face. Ticlla (5,897m) is highest *nevado* of the Cordillera de Yauyos (east of Lima), located in the Reserva Paisajística Nor Yauyos Cocha and accessed from the town of Miraflores (3,600m), whose residents call the peak “Cotoni.” French climbers Jean Francois Fillot, Sylvain Mellet, and Nicolas Whirsching trekked to a pass at 4,750m and continued to Lake Huascacocha (4,200m). They went north toward Ticlla and made base camp at 4,600m, close to a little unnamed lake. To reach the bottom of the southwest face, they

climbed the very left side of rock bands and, at 4,900m, traversed just under the seracs to the right. They reached the glacier, passed the bergschrund on the right, and climbed directly toward the rock bands close to the summit. At 5,550m they climbed over a cornice onto the southeast face, 100m below the summit. Most of the route was 45°–50° and was done unroped. The southeast face is continuous 50°–55° snow from 5,400m to 5,850m and then becomes easier. The climbers, who made the climb on May 8, perceived the overall difficulty as 900m D.



Nevado Ticlla, with the route of ascent (left) and descent.
Sylvain Mellet

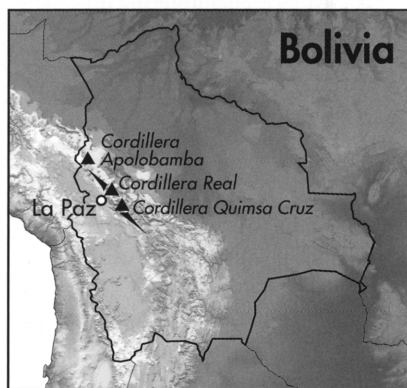
Nicolas and Sylvain then skied the southeast face (500m, 50°–55° continuous), while Jean Francois downclimbed it to 5,750m, but became ill and could not continue. His teammates and the Miraflores people worked together to rescue him.

Also, all three climbed and descended on skis the north face of Ranrapalca, in the Cordillera Blanca.

SERGIO RAMÍREZ CARRASCAL, *Peru*

Bolivia

Cordillera Apolobamba, first ascents. From the village of Pelechuco, we (Daria Mamica-Galka, Jakub Galka, Wojciech Chaladaj, and Marcin Kruczyk) hired five mules and trekked to the Huancasayani Valley. To the best of our knowledge the valley had been the target of two previous expeditions—German in 1998 and New Zealand/American in 2008. Thanks to materials and information obtained from James Dempster, a member of the latter expedition, and a copy of Paul Hudson's map, presented by Royal Geographical Society, we identified summits and made rough plans. A three-day trek took us over three passes above 4,500m. About two km before Puina we turned west into the Huancasayani Valley and continued for several more hours, reaching a perfect base camp (4,600m) on the edge of a side valley falling from Coquenzi, 2–3 hours from Lusuni Pass.



After two days of acclimatization, we attacked our first target—the probably unclimbed, unnamed four-summit ridge, which we called Trata Tata, falling to the north from Pacasqua Mukuku (ca 5,050m). On July 19 three of us (Jakub, Wojciech, Marcin) climbed the second highest summit in the Trata Tata massif, following the northwest ridge from the lowest pass, which is easily accessible from both sides (rock difficulty II, with several pitches up to V; very loose rock). We returned to camp via the east face, with two rappels and a three-hour walk. Two days