

RIMO 2000 KARAKORAM EXPEDITION

R - 2 - K EXPEDITION

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Summary

An Indo-French Expedition was organised to the East Karakoram in July-August 2000. The expedition climbed two peaks, Rimo IV (7169 m) and Migpa (5935 m). They reached two historic passes, Karakoram Pass and Col Italia. Two new cols were explored, Lharimo and Dzomsa Col. Three Rimo glaciers were explored after several decades. And other points in the area were observed and reached.

However the expedition suffered a tragedy. While returning after the successful trip member KAIVAN MISTRY was swept away in the Shyok river. While three other members who fell in the river with him managed to survive, Kaivan Mistry hit a rock and died instantly. His body was recovered lower down and sent to Mumbai.

Brief Report

The expedition was organised from 25 July 2000 when five Indians and four French members finally gathered in Leh. After proper acclimatisation the team moved to the Nubra valley to start the trek to the mountains.

Starting on 31 July the team with seven Sherpas, 38 horses and other helpers followed the historic Central Asia Trade Route. After initial bad weather and crossing flooded nalas the team went from Changlung - Jhingmoche - Tutiailak - Skyangpoche to cross Saser La. The Shyok was crossed on 6 August and the trail continued via Chhongtash - Murgo - Kalon Chumik - Burtsa - Qazi Langar to reach Depsang La. From Track Junction on the Depsang plains, the Indian members visited the historic Karakoram pass.

The trade route to Karakoram Pass is used for centuries. Nothing is known of the early pioneers who discovered this pass. But later several Central Asian travellers and traders passed from here in search for trade. Many used the trail for pilgrimage to Mecca (via Leh, Srinagar, Amritsar and Mumbai !). Bones of animal littered the route which are still seen. The difficulties of river crossings and difficulties of passes en route are legendary and several books and stories are written about it.

On this historic Central Asia Trade Route caravans passed till 1959. The India-China war of 1962 put the area under restriction. In the past 40 years we were perhaps the only third civilian party to visit the Karakoram Pass. Standing on the pass gave a great feel of history of the by-gone trade caravans.

On 12 August the team reached Gapshan. From here two separate base camps were established - on the South Rimo glacier (on its right bank) and on the Central Rimo glacier (foot of the central moraine).

SOUTH RIMO GLACIER

Starting from the 15 August, the team ferried loads to the Advance Base Camp. While the camp was being stocked, Camp 1 was established by the 17th. On the 20th Camp 2 was occupied. After a day of bad weather, Rimo IV (7169 m) was climbed (third ascent) on the 23rd of August by Dr Jeff and Sherpa Pema Tsering. Lt Cdr S Dam reached an altitude of c. 6800 m before descending to help the ailing liaison officer down to ABC. The route to the summit followed the west face, approached from the cwm between peaks Rimo III and IV.

Two cols, Lharimo Col, on the southern rim of the glacier, and Dzomsa Col, on the northern rim of the south Rimo glacier, were reached on 24th and 25th August respectively, by three French members each.

The South Rimo glacier had been visited by two previous expeditions from these eastern approaches. An Indian Army team, led by Capt. K. S. Sooch visited the area in 1984. After establishing a base camp in centre of the South Rimo glacier, they followed the Central moraine of the glacier and finally made the first ascent of Rimo IV (7169 m). Four climbers reached the summit on two days.

In 1989 four members of the Indo-British team made the second ascent of the peak by the west face. They crossed the high col between Rimo II and III and descended to the Cwm between these peaks and Rimo IV. Summit was reached from a high camp before they retreated back to the North Terong valley by the same high col. Our route of ascent almost followed the route of 1989 expedition.

In 1986 an Indo-New Zealand expedition attempted Rimo I from the eastern approach. Mired in controversies they failed to achieve their goal.

CENTRAL RIMO GLACIER

The area of the Central Rimo glacier had been visited only twice before. In 1913 an expedition of Filippi de Filippi spent some weeks on the both the South, as well as the Central Rimo glaciers, mapping the area, though their party did not reach Col Italia. Their photographs and panoramas are a complete record of these glaciers. In 1930 a party of Italians, led by Prof. G. Dainelli were climbing on the Siachen glacier. The Nubra river, which drains the Siachen glacier, was flooded and blocked their exit beyond Warshi. As an alternative escape route they climbed on the Teram Shehr glacier and crossed a high col at its head and descended the Central Rimo glacier. They named this col as 'Col Italia'. Their party then returned to civilisation by the caravan route from the Depsang la. No other party had visited this glacier in last 70 years.

Three Indian members and four Sherpas proceeded on the Central Rimo glacier. After initial difficulties they opened the route which led to 'Lake Filippi' which was at the centre of bifurcation of the Central and South Rimo glaciers. The party followed the right bank of the Central Rimo glacier to set up four camps in all till the foot of 'Col Italia'. En route 'Lake Dainelli' and the snout of the North Rimo glacier (International boundary) were observed. After a day of bad weather, 'Col Italia' was reached on the 23rd of August by three Indian members and two Sherpas. It is a 7 X 7 kms plateau and they could overlook the legendary 'Raider's Cols 1 and 2' towards the Shaksgam pass.

They returned to Camp 1 on the 25th August. On the 26th Huzefa, Nima and Karma Sherpas climbed Migpa, (5935 m) (first ascent) and obtained a view of both the glaciers.

TRAGEDY

As the teams were returning on the 27th of August, as planned, a tragedy struck the team. The Central Rimo team was crossing a branch of the Shyok river. Suddenly, Dan Sinh fell and three other members tumbled with him. All four were swept by the Shyok river, even though water was only knee-deep. The cold was intense and huge chunks of ice were floating rapidly in the river. Three members, Huzefa, Harish and Kumaoni Dan Singh managed to reach different banks. Dan Sinh was reached first and was rescued by the Sherpas who had managed to locate him. Injured, wet and shivering in the cold breeze, Harish and Huzefa spent almost three hours sheltering under a small rock before the rescue arrived. KAIVAN MISTRY, who was unable to throw off his heavy rucksack, possibly hit his head against a rock as he fell. He was carried 2 – 3 kms down stream where he was found dead by the South Rimo team who were crossing the Shyok at the same time.

Kaivan's body was carried to Gapshan and after two days it was flown to Leh, on the 29th August, by an Indian Air Force helicopter and send to Mumbai on the 30th after conducting the post-mortem at Leh.

Kaivan Mistry (32 years) was an experienced mountaineer on his 9th trip to the Himalaya and the Karakorams. He was a Lighting-engineer-designer for the theatre and movie world in Mumbai. He was well-known in the mountaineering and the art circles. Very enthusiastic outdoor lover he loved the trans-himalayan barrenness. His typical Parsi humour regaled friends on many Himalayan nights. He was unmarried and leaves behind old parents. Kaivan will be sorely missed. May his soul Rest in Peace.

The expedition returned by the same route to Sasoma on the 2nd of September and to Leh on the 4th of September 2000.

MEMBERS

Indian:

1. Harish Kapadia (overall Leader) ('Col Italia' team)
2. Huzefa Electricwala ('Col Italia' team)
3. Kaivan Mistry ('Col Italia' team)
4. Lt Commander Satyabrata Dam (Indian Navy) (South Rimo team)
5. Raj Joshi (South Rimo team)

French: (all in South Rimo team)

1. Jean F. Tripard (Deputy Leader)
2. Dr J.F. Manificat
3. Olivier Follmi
4. Bernard Odier

Liaison Officer: Capt Rahul Jain (519 ASC Battalion) (South Rimo team)

Period: 22 July to 9 September 2000

(Harish Kapadia)
Leader
R-2-K Expedition
Mumbai, 10th September 2000

SUMMARY OF THE EXPEDITION

Peaks Climbed

No.	Name and height	Date climbed	Summiteers	Remarks
1.	Rimo IV (7169 m – 23,520 ft)	23 August 2000	Dr J.F. Manificat and Pema Tsering Sherpa	Third Ascent (via west face)
2.	Migpa (5935 m – 19,472 ft) 'horseshoe'	26 August 2000	Huzefa Electricwala, Sherpas Karma and Nima Dorje	First Ascent (via southeast ridge)

Passes and Cols Reached

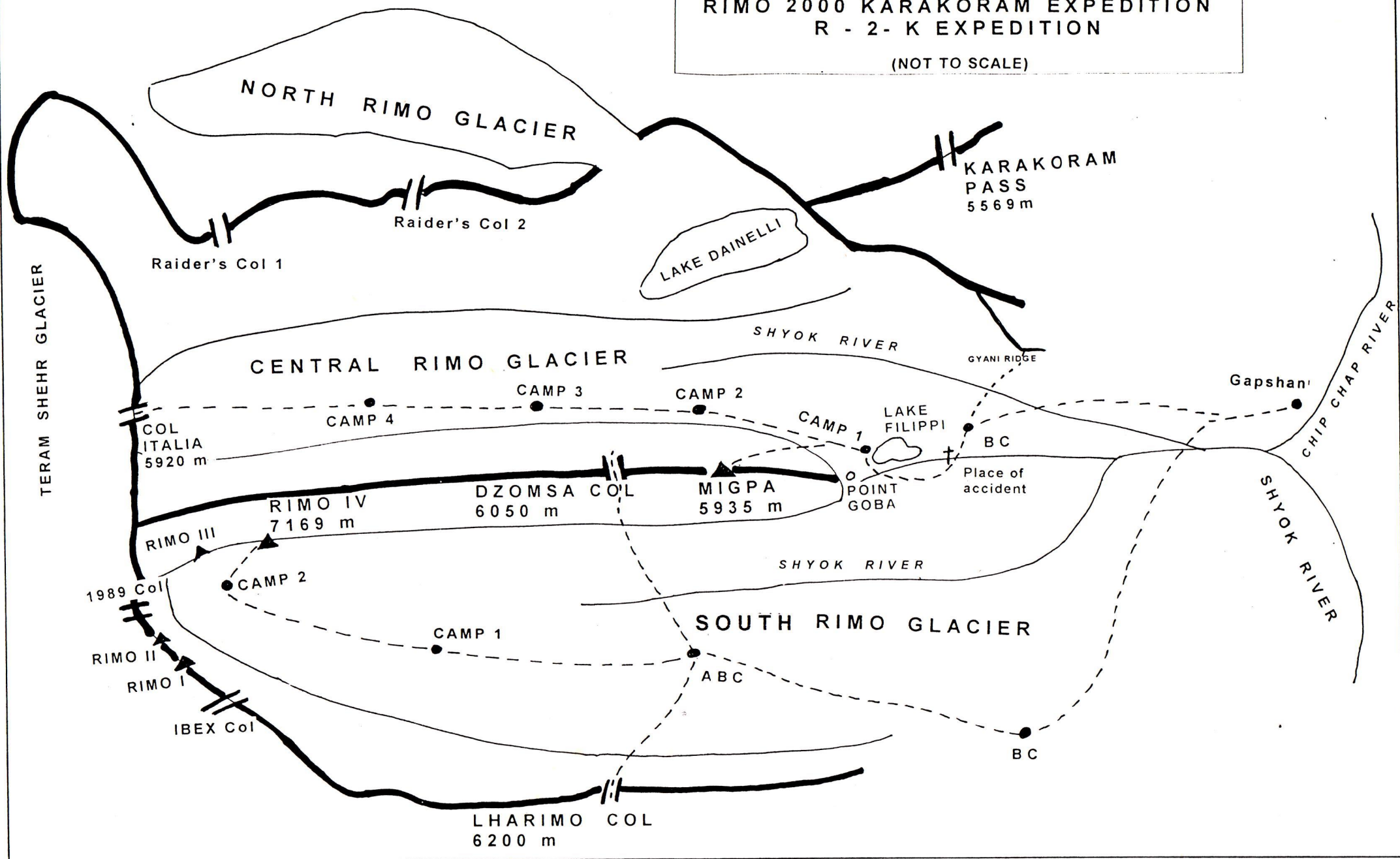
No.	Name and height	Date reached	Persons	Remarks
1.	Karakoram Pass (5569 m – 18,270 ft)	11 August 2000	Harish Kapadia, Kaivan Mistry, Huzefa Electricwala, Lt. Cdr. S. Dam, Raj Joshi and Capt. R. Jain (LO)	As per available records, perhaps ours was only the third civilian party to reach the pass in recent years.
2.	Col Italia (5920 m – 19,422 ft)	23 August 2000	Harish Kapadia, Kaivan Mistry, Huzefa Electricwala, Sherpas Pemba Tsering and Karma.	The pass was last crossed in 1930. We were the second party to reach this.
3.	Dzomsa Col (6050 m – 19,850 ft) 'meeting (of glaciers) col'	25 August 2000	Jeff Tripart, Bernard Odier and Dr J.F. Manificat.	Col on the northern rim of the South Rimo glacier, overlooking the Central Rimo glacier.
4.	Lharimo Col (6200 m – 20,340 ft) 'holy col'	24 August 2000	Jeff Tripart, Bernard Odier and Dr J.F. Manificat.	Col on the southern rim of the South Rimo glacier, near Lharimo peak.

Other Points Reached/ Observed/Studied

No.	Name and height	Date	Persons	Remarks
1.	Point Goba (5450 m – 17,880 ft) 'village headman'	26 August 2000	Harish Kapadia and Kaivan Mistry.	A high vantage point above 'Lake Filippi' which offers a complete coverage of both the Rimo glaciers. Possibly from the same point Filippi had taken a panorama in 1913. It is one of the important and prominent point between two glaciers. A small cairn (and an old bucket) was found here.
2.	Gyani Ridge (5200 m – 17,060 ft) 'Knowledge Ridge'	14 August 2000	Harish Kapadia and Huzefa Electricwala	A prominent ridge situated to the east of the Central Rimo Base Camp. It offered a vast panorama of both the Rimo glaciers and surrounding peaks. This point was reached by Filippi in 1913 and a similar panorama was taken by him. Because of the knowledge of the area it offered it has been named as such.
3.	Raiders' Cols 1 and 2 (6000 m – 19,690 ft) (Situated on the northern rim of the Central Rimo glacier)	23 August 2000	By Central Rimo Team from 'Col Italia'.	As per legend Central Asian Raiders looted Balti villages on the Siachen glacier and below towards the Gyari nala. Possibly they came across these cols which connect with the North Rimo glacier and the Shaksgam Pass.
4.	'Lake Filippi' (5045 m – 16,550 ft)	18 August 2000	By Central Rimo Team, en route to 'Col Italia'	Situated at the upper junction where the South and Central Rimo glaciers moraine meet.
5.	'Lake Dainelli' (5100 m – 16,730 ft)	21 August 2000	By Central Rimo Team, en route to 'Col Italia'	A long lake stretching from the eastern rim of the Central Rimo glacier towards the international border.
6.	North Rimo glacier	21 August 2000	By Central Rimo Team, en route to 'Col Italia'	The glacier descends from the Shaksgam Pass to join the Central Rimo glacier. The snout is the international boundary and an alternate trade route passed from here to the Shaksgam valley.

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R - 2 - K EXPEDITION

(NOT TO SCALE)



THE KARAKORAM PASS 5569 METRES

The Karakoram Pass or KKP as known to the army, is perhaps the most historic pass anywhere. Thought situated on the eastern most point of the range, the entire range of mountains from borders of Afghanistan till Aksai Chin is known as the Karakoram Range. It is named after 'black gravel' found near here.

KKP is the pass on the famous Central Asia Trade Route, which links Kashmir-Leh with Central Asia. It has been used for generations. At first it was the route used by the Muslims of the Central Asia to visit Mecca, the holiest shrine of the Muslim faith. What a journey they performed, which perhaps gave the saying that 'Faith can move the mountains', certainly go across them. Central Asian Muslims would start from Yarkand, cross Shahidulla, and come across KKP into Ladakh. Going along the Burtza stream they will cross the dreaded Saser La pass, going down the Tulum Puti La rocky staircase to the fertile Nubra Valley. Then across Khardung La to reach Leh. Finally the long route to Srinagar and Amritsar.

From here they boarded the Frontier Mail which took them to Bombay from where they boarded a ship to Mecca. All the route was reversed, sometimes before the onset of winter which closed the pass of Saser La in particular. Many were trapped in snow, in storms and perished.

No records are available about who pioneered the route across KKP. But the pilgrims were followed by traders who led large caravans across the KKP. Many mules and persons died and their bones line the route and gave a nick name to the trail as "Skeleton Trail". Even today many bones line the route.

Several historic points leads to the pass. Amongst them are Chhongtash Plains, Murgu- the Gateway to Hell, Burtza and Depasang La to Depsang Plains – an unbelievable almost 18 by 18 square Km plain at about 5300 m. Then comes the Daulat Beg Oldi where a rich man from Central Asia was buried with his treasures. Aheda is the Polu, a temporary shelter built by the Yarkandis. When first discovered a body of a frozen man in seating postures was found in the Polu. Near to the Polu is the memorial stone left by the Visser Expedition in 1935. Ahead there are several small shelters like Chhajos Jhilga and Polu Tsering in a nala.

KKP has been crossed since 1794 and many famous names went across it. One British, Andrew Dalegish was murdered on the pass while camping. His body was taken to Leh and he was buried near the Stolickza Memorial. No monument or any grave exists at or near the pass today. A small structure made out of bones announce that you are at KKP. On the Chinese side a rubble of stones is the only mark that some caravans may have stayed here.

After the 1962 Indo-China war visitors to KKP were banned. It was only in 1997 that two civilian parties visited the pass and we were the third such party to reach the pass in 2000. KKP, windswept, isolated and featureless stands as the monument to the historic events and caravans that crossed it.

THE CENTRAL RIMO GLACIER

This is a vast glacier, almost 60 km in length from snout to its head. It is joined by the North Rimo Glacier about half way through and at the snout by the South Rimo Glacier. The glacier is wide too, almost 8 km wide where it is joined by the North Rimo Glacier. In upper section the glacier is flat, but full of crevasses. Both sides are covered by medial moraines which gives an easy access. At the head lies 'Col Italia' which is 7 by 7 km plateau, with two Raider's Cols on its northern rim.

Near the snout the glacier is full with high ice-penitents and it is impossible to cross it. In fact the true left bank is completely blocked by the ice-penitents and one cannot enter the glacier from there. To visit the moraine between Central and South Rimo Glaciers must be crossed to camp at 'Lake Filippi', which is named after the famous explorer. Then one can proceed fairly simply along the true right bank all along. At the point where the glacier is turning west the moraine ends and one will have to move on to ice and proceed on the flat glacier. There are river beds and several crevasses, making progress difficult. Two high peaks, Kalon (6329 m) and Gyalpo (6678 m) guard the northern rim, which is the International Boundary. The route passes within about 2 km away from the snout of the North Rimo Glacier, on the International Boundary. The North Rimo Glacier easily leads to the Shaksgam Pass. This route was also a traditional route which lead directly to Zug Shaksgam and the main Shaksgam valleys, without going to Central Asia at all. This route was followed by several caravans and last report is made by Kenneth Mason in his famous book *The Shaksgam Valley and the Aghil Ranges*. On North Rimo Glacier the direct route from Kadpa Nagpo La (from near the Karakoram Pass) joins.

Following were the only known visitors to this glacier apart from the caravan route on its northern bank in the old days:

1. Expedition of Filippi de Filippi in 1913-14 mapped the area and their book and the map is a wonderful record.
2. Prof. Giotto Dainelli passed across the Col Italia from the Siachen Glacier in 1930.
3. The Indian team from Bombay (Harish Kapadia, Kaivan Mistry and Huzefa Electricwala) traversed the glacier to reach Col Italia in 2000.

EARLY EXPLORATION OF RIMO AREA

Rimo Muztagh has had relatively few visitors and has been explored mainly by expeditions to the Siachen and adjacent areas. Initially it had been sketched by Johnson in 1864 and Shaw in 1869. One of the largest and most comprehensive scientific expeditions before the first world war was that of the Italian, Filippo de Filippi, during 1914. It included geodesy, geophysics, geology, meteorology and climatology. For the survey, a detachment of the Survey of India under Major H. Wood was expanded by O. Marinelli, C. Alessandri and A.J. Spranger who came out from Europe.

Wood and the topographers made a complete survey of the Depsang plateau based on triangulation and fixed a number of new peaks to the west for subsequent exploration of the Rimo glacier. A. Alessio fixed additional points by triangulations, and the whole of the Rimo and its feeders were accurately mapped to connect with Peterkin's Siachen survey of 1912.

An Italian expedition led by the Duke of Spoleto in 1929 explored a considerable area of the Karakoram. Amongst other explorations, they attempted to cross Indira col but were beaten back by bad weather. The glacier descending into the Urdok valley from the Turkestan la was named Staghar (Many Coloured). Another glacier descending the northern slopes of Teram Kangri was named (by the Balti porters) the Singhi (Difficult).

The years 1929 and 1930 saw Dr. Ph.C. Visser and his wife make their third journey of exploration to the Karakoram. Maj M.L.A. Gompertz, who in 1926 had surveyed the Mamostong glacier in the vicinity of Saser la, suspected the existence of a large unknown glacier system which flowed into the Nubra. Longstaff was more specific when he wrote, 'When it is desired to survey this unknown corner, will the party please proceed five miles up the Siachen glacier and take the first turning to the right.' The Vissers followed this up and discovered the two Terong glaciers and the Shelkar Chorten glacier, which were totally unknown till then. The able surveyor Khan Sahib Afraz Gul, loaned to them by the Survey of India, mapped the area and thus completed the survey of the lower part of this great glacier. They left a memorial stone near Polu camp at D B O which still exists.

COL ITALIA

Also in 1930 Prof Giotto Dainelli who had been the geographer on the 1913-14 expedition of Filippo de Filippi, entered the Siachen in June, before the Nubra rose sufficiently to stop him. He spent two months on the glacier, establishing his base at the junction of Teram Shehr glacier. He then returned over a 6000 m pass, which he named 'Col Italia', into the Rimo glacier system which had been surveyed on the de Filippi expedition of 1914. This last exploration completed the survey of the Siachen in its major aspects.

Details of climbs from 1984 are given in the enclosed table.

History of Rimo Muztagh (1984-2000)

Southern and eastern approaches before and across Saser la.

There were no climbers visiting this area before 1984 though there were many travellers.

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|------|--|--|
| 1984 | Rimo IV (7169 m), first ascent by Indian Army Sappers team led by Capt K. S. Sooch. They climbed six other peaks around Central and South Rimo glaciers. | <i>HCNL</i> 38, p. 17 |
| 1984 | Mamostong Kangri (7516 m), first ascent by the Indo-Japanese team led by approached via Mamostong glacier, across Mamostong col (5885 m) to Thangman glacier and climbed the east ridge. | <i>HJ</i> 41, p. 93
<i>HCNL</i> 38, p. 17. |
| 1986 | Rimo I (7383 m) was attempted from the eastern approaches by an Indo-Australian-New Zealand team led by Col Prem Chand and Terry Ryan. | <i>HCNL</i> 40, p. 21
See book
<i>RIMO</i> (Peter Hillary) |
| 1988 | Mamostong Kangri I (7516 m) was climbed by Ladakh Scouts team led by Major A. M. Sethi. They approached the east ridge from the Thangman glacier direct. | <i>HJ</i> 46, p. 70
<i>HCNL</i> 42, 35 |
| 1988 | Rimo I first ascent by the Indo-Japanese team led by Hukum Singh and Yoshio Ogata. They approached from the Terong valley and Ibex Col. | <i>HJ</i> , 45, p. 104
<i>HCNL</i> , 42, p. 35 |
| 1989 | Mamostong Kangri (7516 m), third ascent by the Indian Army Sappers team led by Major M.P. Yadav (via the route of first ascent). | <i>HJ</i> 46, p. 195
<i>HCNL</i> 43, p. 32 |
| 1989 | An Indian team led by Harish Kapadia climbed five peaks in the Aq Tash glacier and the Chong Kumdan glacier. | <i>HJ</i> 46, p. 76
<i>HCNL</i> 43, p. 34 |
| 1989 | Rimo II first ascent, and Rimo IV second ascent. Peaks were climbed by an Indo-British team led by Sonam Palzor and Doug Scott. They approached from the Terong glacier. For Rimo IV the team of 4 crossed "1989 Col" to reach the summit. | <i>HJ</i> , 46, p. 90
<i>HJ</i> , 47, p. 108
<i>HCNL</i> , 43, p. 33 |
| 1990 | Mamostong Kangri (7516 m) climbed by the Border Security Force team led by S.C. Negi. They also climbed peak 6448 m. | <i>HCNL</i> 45, p. 6 |
| 1991 | An Indo-German team led by Col I.S. Bhatia climbed unnamed peaks 6010 m and 6335 m near Saser la. | <i>HCNL</i> 45, p. 24 |

- 1991 Chong Kumdan I (7071 m), first ascent by the Indo-British team led by Harish Kapadia and Dave Wilkinson. They climbed 9 other peaks and explored Central and North Kumdan glaciers. *HJ 48, p. 97*
HCNL 45, p. 23
- 1992 Mamostong Kangri (7516 m) was climbed by an Indian ladies team led by Ms Bachendri Pal
- 1993 Aq Tash (7016 m), first ascent, climbed by two routes, by the Indo-Japanese expedition led by Hukam Singh and Minoru Nagoshi. *HJ 50, p. 224*
HCNL 47, p. 25
- 1993 Mamostong Kangri II (7023 m), first ascent, by an Indo-Austrian team led by N. Ravikumar and Gunther Steinmair. *HJ 50, p. 221*
HCNL 47, p. 25
- 1997 A party of four ladies, led by Ms Vineeta Muni, reached Karakoram Pass on 20 August. On the same day Paul Harris and his team also reached the Karakoram Pass. *HJ 54, p. 92*
HJ 55, p. 15
HCNL 51, p.15
- 2000 Rimo IV (7169 m), third ascent was made by an Indo-French expedition. The team also reached Karakoram Pass, Col Italia and two other cols. *HJ 57*
HCNL 54

HJ = Himalayan Journal (Volume no)

HCNL= The Himalayan Club Newsletter (No)

RIMO 2000 KARAKORAM EXPEDITION (R-2-K EXPEDITION)

TOTALS OF ROUTE DETAILS AND DISTANCES

Parts	Mou ntain Days	Rest Days	Net Wor king Days	Plus M	Minu s M	Plus- Minus M	Total Hrs	Total Kms	By Road Km	Hrs by Road	Net Km walk ed	Net hrs walk ed	Avera ge Km per day	Avera ge hrs per day	Ave plus/mi us m per day
1. Jhingmoche to Karakoram Pass	11	1	10	3439	1930	5369	71	144	45	17	99	54	9.9	5.4	536.9
2. KKP-Gapsha- Central Rimo Base Camp to Col Italia and Gapshan	16	1	15	1930	2699	4629	96	171	31	13	163	91	10.87	6.07	308.6
3. Return: Gapshan to Sasoma	6	0	6	2060	3390	5450	43	161	43	4	118	39	19.67	6.50	908.33
Totals	33	2	31	7429	8019	15448	210	476	119	34	380	184	12.26	5.94	498.32
							m	Hrs	Kms						

RIMO 2000 KARAKORAM EXPEDITION (R-2-K EXPEDITION)
ROUTE DETAILS AND DISTANCES

Dates 22 August to 9 September 2000

22-Jul-00 Dep. Bombay
 23rd-24th Delhi
 25th Fly to Leh
 26-29th Leh-Tegar
 30th Drive to 8 km
 Changlung 3350 from
 m Sasom
 a
 31st Drive to 20 km
 Jhingmoche

TREK BEGINS

Part 1: Jhingmoche to Karakoram Pass

	Trek Begins	Height	Plus M	Minus M	M +/-	Hours	Km	Total Km	Total Hours in a
1st August	Jhingmoche Nala	4070 m	160	0	160	1	4	4 km	1
2nd	Rains		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3rd	Skyangpoche upper	4720 m	700	0	700	9	15	15 km	9
4th	Lake (Above army Camp 2)	5080 m	360	0	360	5	8	8 km	5
5th	Saser La **	5395 m	315	0	315	6	6	0	0
	Saser Brangza	4625 m	0	770	770	4	5	11 km	10
6th	Garari	4500 m	0	125	125	1	4	0	0
	Chhongtash La **	4700 m	200	0	200	2	2	0	0
	Chhongtash Gorge	4550 m	0	150	150	3	4	0	0
	Lake	4650 m	100	0	100	2	3	0	0
	Chhongtash Camp	4650 m	0	0	0	1	2	15 km	9 hrs (3 hours at Garari)
7th	Murgo	4550 m	0	100	100	1	4	0	0
	Kalon Chumik	4550 m	0	0	0	1	2	6 km	2 hrs
8th	Burtsa	4600 m	400	550	950	11	26	26 km	11
9th	Quazi Langar	4950 m	350	0	350	7	14	14 km	7
10th	Depsang La **	5415 m	465	53	518	2	3	0	0
	Track Junction	5362 m	0	0	0	2	11	14 km	4 hrs
11th	Daulat Beg Oldi	5180 m	0	182	182	5	13	0	0
	Karakoram Pass	5569 m	389	0	389	8	18	31 km	13 hrs
	**								

TOTALS 3439 1930 5369 71 144 144 71 hrs
 km

Part 2: Karakoram Pass to Gapshan

	Height	Plus	Minus	M +/-	Hours	Km	Total Km	Total Hours in a
	M	M	M					
Track Junction	5362 m	0	207	207	13	31	31 km	13 hrs
12th Gapshan La **	5200 m	0	162	162	2	3	0	0
Gapshan via TR JN direct	4800 m	0	400	400	6	20	23 km	8 hrs
TOTALS		0	769	769	21	54	54 km	21 hrs

3. Central Rimo Base Camp to Col Italia and Gapshan

13th	Central Rimo Base Camp	4850 m	50	0	50	4	7	7 km	4
14th	Gyani Ridge **	5350 m	500	500	1000	4	8	0	0
	Central Rimo Base Camp (Bad weather)	4850 m	0	0	0	0	0	8 km	4
15th	Central Rimo Base Camp (R and R)	4850 m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16th	Central Rimo Base Camp (R and R)	4850 m	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17th	Gapshan	4800 m		50	50	4	7	7 km	4
18th	Central Rimo Base Camp Lake Filippi	4850 m	50	0	50	4	7	0	0
	Camp 1	5045 m	195	0	195	4	5	0	0
	Camp 2	5050 m	5	0	5	1	1	13 km	9 hrs
19th	Camp 3	5200 m	150	0	150	6	8	8 km	6
20th	Camp 4	5420 m	220	0	220	8	8	8 km	8 hrs (2 hours to find route)
21st	Camp 4	5570 m	150	0	150	7	8	8 km	7
22nd	Camp 4 (Bad Weather)	5570 m	0	0	0			0	0
23rd	Col Italia **	5880 m	210	210	420	3	8	0	0
	Camp 4	5570 m		0	0	3	8	16 km	6
24th	Camp 2	5200 m	0	370	370	13	16	16 km	13
25th	Camp 1	5050 m	0	150	150	4	8	8 km	4
26th	Point Goba **	5450 m	400	400	800	4	6	0	0
	Camp 1	5050 m	0	0	0	0	0	6 km	4
27th	Gapshan	4800 m	0	250	250	6	12	12 km	6
28th	Gapshan	4800 m	0	0	0	0		0	0
TOTALS			1930	1930	3860	75	117	117 km	75 hrs

4. Return: Gapshan to Sasoma

		Height	Plus	Minus	M +/-	Hours	Km	Total	Total
			M	M				Km	Hours in a
29th	D B O	5180 m	380	0	380	2	23	0	0
	Track Junction	5362 m	182	0	182	1	13	0	0
	Depsang La **	5415 m	53	0	53	1	7	43 km	4 hrs
	Qazi Langar	4950 m	0	465	465	1	3	0	0
	Burtsa	4600 m	0	350	350	4	14	17 km	5 hrs
30th	Kalon Chumik	4550 m	0	50	50	5	25	0	0
	Murgo	4550 m	550	400	950	1	2	0	0
	Chhongtash	4550 m	0	0	0	1	5	32 km	7 hrs
31st	Garari	4500 m	0	50	50	5	12	0	0
	Saser Brangza	4625 m	125	0	125	2	3	15 km	7 hrs
1st September	Saser La **	5395 m	770	0	770	3	5	0	0
	Camp 2 (Army)	5080 m	0	315	315	5	14	0	0
	Skyangpoche upper	4720 m	0	360	360	2	6	25 km	10 hrs
2nd	Jhingmoche Nala (Tuti-yailak, Army Camp 1 area)	3920 m	0	600	600	7	19	0	0
	Saser La **	3900 m	0	20	20	1	4	0	0
	Sasoma	3120 m	0	780	780	2	6	29 km	10 hrs
TOTALS			2060	3390	5450	43	161	161	43 hrs
								km	

END OF TREK

3rd	Tegar
4th	Partapur-Leh
5th-6th	Leh
7th	Fly to Delhi
8th	2952 UP Rajdhani to Mumbai
9th	Arr.Mumbai at 8.35 a.m.