



## 3 DAY HUAYNA POTOSI CLIMB

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**Trip Duration:** 3 days

**Trip Difficulty:**

**Destination:** Bolivia

**Begins in:** La Paz

**Activities:** 



### INCLUDED

- Ground transportation
- Accommodations
- Meals during expedition
- Expert guides/porters
- Bottled oxygen
- Crampons, gaiters, harness, ropes, helmet and ice axe

### EXCLUDED

- Airfare
  - Accommodations before/after the expedition
  - Beverages
  - Tips
  - Sleeping bag\*
  - Plastic boots\*
- \*available for rent

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Ultimate Expeditions® was born out of our need for movement, our connection with nature, and our passion for adventure.

**We Know Travel.** Our staff has traveled extensively to 40-50 countries each and have more than 10 years of experience organizing and leading adventures in all corners of the globe through the world's most unique, remote, beautiful and exhilarating places. We want to share these destinations with you.

**Why Ultimate Expeditions®?** We provide high quality service without the inflated cost. Our goal is to work with you to create the ideal itinerary based on your needs, abilities and desires. We can help you plan every aspect of your trip, providing everything you need for an enjoyable experience.

### Ultimate Expeditions®

500 N. Michigan Ave., Suite #600  
 Chicago, IL 60611

PH: (312) 809-7007

FAX: (312) 348-7223

[Info@UltimateExpeditions.com](mailto:Info@UltimateExpeditions.com)

[www.UltimateExpeditions.com](http://www.UltimateExpeditions.com)

## 3 DAY HUAYNA POTOSI CLIMB

### Itinerary

#### DAY 1 La Paz to Base Camp

Elevation (ft): 11,913 ft to 15,419 ft

Hiking Time: 3 hours

At 9 am we will pick you up from your hotel in La Paz and drive approximately 2 hours to the platform of Zongo. In the afternoon we will walk to the old glacier at 15,748 feet where our climbing guild will go over the mountaineering equipment and then practice techniques. After the practice, we head back to base camp where stay at a Refugio for the night.

#### DAY 2 Base Camp to High Camp

Elevation (ft): 15,419 ft to 16,896 ft.

Hiking Time: 3-4 hours

The trail is a well-marked rock path that is a relatively easy hike. High Camp is located on a rock buttness at the base of the glacier and once at camp we will eat, rest and prepare for the summit. Overnight at a Refugio.

#### DAY 3 High Camp to Summit to La Paz

Elevation (ft): 16,896 ft. to 19,947 ft.

Hiking Time: 9-13 hours

We have an early morning start around midnight as we head up the glacier. It will be cold and dark, and the ascent will take approximately 6 hours. The climb mostly follows a trail on the glacier with two steep sections; the first is called Pala Chica. The trail continues through a snow and ice wall until the summit is above us, with the last section of the climb on an exposed ridge. Once at the top we'll enjoy panoramic views of the Andes that include Illimani and Illampu. After photos, we head back to high camp, then onto base camp to meet our transportation that will take us back to La Paz.



## BOLIVIA

### Best Time to Visit

Bolivia has two primary seasons, dry and wet. The dry season runs May through October (winter), this is the high season and is the best time to visit. Temperatures are fair (during the day) the skies are sunny and road conditions are better, making overland travel easier. The wet season is November through April (summer), December-March are the wettest months which makes travel difficult and dangerous. Bolivia can be visited throughout the year depending on where you plan to visit but be well prepared for extreme weather and possible travel delays.

#### Temperature

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average High (F)	55	56	56	57	57	55
Average Low (F)	39	39	38	36	32	28

Month	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average High (F)	55	56	57	58	59	58
Average Low (F)	27	29	32	36	38	38

### Entry Requirements

A tourist visa is required and is valid for 10 years. You can apply for a tourist visa through the Bolivian consulates in the United States. In addition to the visa fee of \$160 USD, you must present a visa application form with a 4cm x 4cm color photograph, a passport valid through the date of departure from Bolivia. Visitors must hold return/onward tickets and all documents required for their next destination as well as evidence of a hotel reservation or a letter of invitation in Spanish, International Vaccination Certificate for yellow fever.

### Vaccinations

It's currently recommended that visitors to have immunizations for hepatitis A, typhoid and yellow fever. You should also make sure your polio and tetanus vaccinations and boosters are up to date. In the case of yellow fever, make sure you get an international vaccination certificate: you may have to show this when entering an infected area or arriving in the Bolivian Amazon from Brazil or Peru, and a certificate is always required when travelling overland to Brazil from Bolivia. Check out the [CDC website](#) for more information.

**High Altitude Health Risks:** The altitude of La Paz ranges from 10,600 feet to over 13,000 feet above sea level. Much of Western Bolivia is at the same altitude or higher, including Lake Titicaca, the Salar de Uyuni, and the cities of Oruro and Potosi. The altitude alone poses a serious risk of illness,



hospitalization and even death, even for those in excellent health.

### Travel Advisories

Make two photocopies of valuables such as your passport, tickets, visas and travelers' cheques. Keep one copy with you in a separate place to the original and leave another copy with someone at home.

Be sure to inform your credit card company as well as your bank you will travel internationally into South America. This will eliminate any credit card holds for fraudulent activity.

### Currency

Carrying cash or traveler's check, also a credit card that can be used for cash advances in case of emergency is advisable. The best places to exchange money are normally bureau de change, which are fast, have longer hours and often give slightly better rates than banks. Local currency is boliviano (BOB), and it is advised to carry hard notes of USD. Better hotels, lodges, and camps will accept credit cards, however it is advised to withdraw cash when visiting remote areas and villages.

### Government

Bolivia government is a framework of a presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the president is head of state, head of government and head of a Diversity multi-party system.

### Religion

The people of Bolivia mostly identify themselves as Roman Catholic at 95%, Protestant (Evangelical Methodist) 5%.