



## 5 DAY CONDORIRI MASSIF CLIMB

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**Trip Duration:** 5 days

**Trip Difficulty:** 

**Destination:** Bolivia

**Begins in:** La Paz

**Activities:** 

### INCLUDED

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

### EXCLUDED

- Airfare
  - Accommodations before/after 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.

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## 5 DAY CONDORIRI MASSIF CLIMB

### Itinerary

#### DAY 1 La Paz to Tuni to Base Camp (15,190 ft.)

We will pick up from your hotel in La Paz and drive approximately 2 hours to the village of Tuni. Here we will begin our 3-hour trek to base camp and enjoy stunning views of the mountain range as we make our way along the trail. Base camp is located in the foothills of Condoriri and once there, we will have free time to enjoy the views, eat dinner and relax.

#### DAY 2 Base Camp to Pequeño Alpamayo (17,618 ft.)

Our day begins early around 5am, with a short trek towards the glacier where we will put on crampons and rope up. The route ascends Pico Tarija (17,388 ft.) then descends some 230 feet before reaching the ridge of Pequeño Alpamayo. After summiting Pico Tarija, we will take a quick rest before descending a rocky trail then climb the ridgeline up to the peak of Pequeño Alpamayo. Here we will enjoy the surrounding mountainscapes and take pictures before returning to base camp via the same route. Once at camp we will enjoy dinner and rest for the evening.

#### DAY 3 Base Camp to Pico Ilusion (17,487 ft.)

Another early morning start as we head towards the summit of Pico Ilusion from base camp. The approach is diverse giving us the opportunity to practice different skills, which helps in preparation for the Cabeza del Condor summit the following day. Return to base camp on the same route for dinner and rest.

#### DAY 4 Base Camp to Cabeza del Condor (18,530 ft.)

Today will be strenuous as we head towards the Cabeza del Condor. The ascend begins up a scree slope until we reach the glacier; after entering an ice canyon the climb becomes more technical and finishes with an exposed ridge climb to the top. Once at the summit we will take a short break to enjoy the stunning views of the Bolivian Andes and then follow the same route back to base camp. We will be climbing for roughly 7-14 hours today.

#### DAY 5 Base Camp to Tuni to La Paz

On our last day we will break camp in the morning and hike back to Tuni, where our vehicle will be waiting to 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%.