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CHO OYU HIMAL
&
KYAJO RI HIMAL

monograph – guide – chronicle

EXPLO
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INTRODUCTION

Cho Oyu Himal means Snowy (Glacial) Mountain Range of Cho Oyu – the mountain which is the sixth of the highest culminations on the Earth. This range composes of the west part of Khumbu Himal which belongs to the central part of the Mount Everest Group. The highest peaks of Himal rise on the Main Range of the Himalayas along which leads the border between Nepal and Tibet (Map 1). The Chinese name of this section of the range is Mohaliggorkangri. It borders upon Rolwaling Himal in the west and Pumori-Taboche Himal in the east.

The whole range is built of granites, gneises, crystalline schists, and limestone rocks. The last ones can be found only in the highest parts of the main range. The present shapes of ridges and valleys are the effects of the long glacier erosion.

The region described in the presented book as Cho Oyu Himal embraces (Map 2-3), apart from the section of the Main Range of the Himalayas between Khumbu La in the west and Nup La in the east, all subsidiary branches of this range. They are – coming to the south the long side range between Nangpo Dzangpo Valley and Ngozumpa Valley (which makes up the Kyajo Ri Himal range) and two shorter south branches with peaks Nangpai Gotaya and Lungsampatse. There are also described the northern branches such as: the main ridge (Siguang Ridge) between Kyertak Valley in the west and Dzakar Chhu (Chaggar Qu, Rongphu) Valley in the east up to saddle of Lamna La (behind which stretches the much lower ridges of Pharuk Himal region) and two shorter side ridges: the eastern one between the Rongphu Gl. and Gyachung Gl. (Gyachung Kang Gl.) and the western one between Palung Gl. (Balung Gl.) and Gyabrag Gl. (Gyarag Gl.).

The most important peaks of this region which rise on the Main Range are: Cho Oyu, Ngozumpa Kang, Gyachung Kang and Nangpai Gosum. Other high peaks are seventhtousands Siguang Ri and Palung Ri on the northern branches of this region. There are also a number of sixthousand peaks, which are not sufficiently recognized up to the present time. Only four other sixthousands rise on the southern ridges. They are: Dzasampatse, Lungsampatse, Langcha and Kyajo Ri.

The glaciers: Gyabrag Gl. (Gyarag Gl.), and Palung Gl. (Balung Gl.) which are on the northern side of the Main Range compose the highest arms of Ra Chhu Valley whereas the Gyachung Gl. (Gyachungkang Gl., Gyachung Kang Gl.), Rongtö Gl. (Jiuda Gl.) and Rongphu Gl. with its upper branch the Rongphu
Map 2. Cho Oyu Himal and Kyajo Ri Himal

- Climbed peaks
- Unclimbed peaks

Raw Text: Map 2. Cho Oyu Himal and Kyajo Ri Himal
Nup Gl. (Xi Rongbu Gl.) in the north-eastern part give the beginning of the river Dzakar Chhu (Chaggar Qu). On the southern side of the Main Range, the Nangpo Dzangpo Valley, which is often known as Bhotekhola Valley, makes the western border of the region. In the upper part of this valley there is the Lunag Glacier with its confluents: Nangpa Gl. and Sumna Gl. Along the eastern border of this region stretches the Ngozumpa Valley, which is often considered to be the upper (main) stage of Dudh Kosi Valley.

The bottom border to which the glaciers flow is at an elevation of about 4700 m. The lowest point of the described region is at 2850 m just by the junction of Nangpo Dzangpo and Imja Drangka which together give the beginning of Dudh Kosi river. The upper border of forest lies at an elevation of between 3800 and 4000 m.

The southern part of the region is the centre of the Sherpas land. The biggest and the most important settlements of this area are located here: Nauche (Namche Bazar), Khumjung, Khunde, Phortse, Thame, Tarna and lots of small other settlements. In the valleys barley and potatoes are cultivated. On the slopes, up to an elevation of about 5500 stretches the zone of poor pasturelands. The pasturage of yaks is one of the oldest ways of economic exploitation of this region.

Cho Oyu Himal is under the influence of the monsoon climate. North of the Main Range of the Himalayas the effect of monsoons diminishes significantly. During the monsoon period, which approximately runs parallel to our summer season, numerous snow falls and heavy clouds are noticed. In winter the temperature even drops to -50°C and strong winds with rare snow falls are observed. Between those two seasons there are two periods (pre- and post-monsoon) with few snow falls and mild temperatures, during which attempts to assault the peaks of the massif have been most often undertaken.

EXPLORATION OF CHO OYU HIMAL

Some of lower saddles in the south branches of the region were in use by the local Sherpas for a long time. It is commonly known that the old caravan route leads through the Khumbu La from Tibet to Nepal.

For a time the region of Cho Oyu was closed to alpinists and explorers because of political reasons. Later on, when this obstacle was overcome, the famous neighbouring Everest attracted the attention of explorers and alpinists.

The list below details information about leaders, nationalities and the achievements of all expeditions which have operated up to the present time in the region presented in this book.

1885 1 British Exp., leader H. Ram: Khumbu La.
1921 1 British Exp. leader C. K. Howard-Bury: Ri-Ring, Khumbu La.
1952 1 British Exp., leader E.E. Shipton: Cho Oyu to 6600, Palung Ri.
1961 1 Swiss Exp., leader J. Boon: Cho Oyu to 5800.


3 German Exp., leader H. D. Sauer: Cho Oyu to 7500.

3 Japanese Exp., leader H. Fujita: Gokyotse

2 Austrian Exp., leader W. Nairz: Cho Oyu to 6900.
4 French-Belg. Exp., lead. G. Cousteix: Ngozumpa Kang I to 7000
5 German Exp., leader H. D. Sauer: Cho Oyu to 8000.

2 Italian Exp., leader T. Klingendrath: Cho Oyu to 6500.

1984 1 American-British Exp. lead T. Pilling: Nangpai Gosum attem.
2 Yugoslav Exp., leader M. Pecovnik: Cho Oyu to 7700.
4 British Exp., leader S. Berry: Cho Oyu to 7800.


7 German Exp., leader?: Cho Oyu.
8 Swiss Exp., leader E. Lorentan: Cho Oyu to 7300.

8 Yugoslav Exp., leader D. Berljak: Ngozumpa Kang II.
11 German Exp., leader H. Eitel: Cho Oyu to 7400.
12 Swiss Exp., leader N. Joes: Cho Oyu to 7600.

3 Italian Exp., leader O. Forno: Cho Oyu.
4 German Exp., leader G. Schmatz: Cho Oyu.
7 International Exp., leader G. Haerter: Cho Oyu.
13 Italian Exp., leader F. Agostini: Gyachung Kang to 7900.
Map 3. Cho Oyu Himal – northern part
1989  
3 Swiss Exp., leader K. Kobler: Cho Oyu to 6200.  
4 Korean Exp., leader Chi Yoon-Soo: Cho Oyu to 6600.  
8 Swiss Exp., leader M. Casella: Cho Oyu.  
10 Belgian Exp., leader A. Hubert: Cho Oyu to 7200.  

1990  
2 German Exp., leader G. Haerter: Cho Oyu.  
11 Italian Exp., leader O. Piazza: Cho Oyu to 7800.  
12 Soviet Exp., leader A. Glushkovsky: Cho Oyu to 7850.  
13 Spanish Exp. leader J. A. Pujante: Cho Oyu.  
15 Italian Exp., leader F. Lenti: Cho Oyu to 7300.  
16 Swiss-German Exp., leader N. Joos: Cho Oyu to 6000.  

1991  
1 Italian Exp., leader K. Walde: Cho Oyu to 7500.  

1992  
1 Belgian Exp., leader B. Mousny: Cho Oyu.  
2 Italian Exp., leader G. Vigani: Cho Oyu.  
4 German Exp., leader E. Plaetner: Cho Oyu.  
7 German-Swiss Exp., leader H. Eitel: Cho Oyu.  
9 Spanish Exp., leader A. Aranzabal: Cho Oyu.  
10 Slovenian Exp., leader F. Urh: Cho Oyu.  
16 Italian Exp., leader G. Santabrogio: Cho Oyu.  
17 French Exp., leader L. Davenas: Cho Oyu to 7400.  

1993  
1 Spanish Exp., leader M. Gonzales: Cho Oyu.  
2 German Exp., leader P. Guggemos: Cho Oyu.
3 Taiwan Exp., leader Liang Ming-Pen: Cho Oyu.
7 German-Austrian Exp., leader A. Georges: Cho Oyu.
9 Spanish Exp., leader G. Ibanez: Cho Oyu to 6600.
10 Spanish Exp., leader J. Betelu: Cho Oyu to 5600.
26 Italian-German Exp., leader M. Giacometti: Cho Oyu do 7900.

1994
8 Italian Exp., leader O. Piazza: Cho Oyu.
10 Mexican-Chilean Exp., leader D. Carrasco: Cho Oyu to 8000.
11 Argentinian-Spanish Exp., leader O. Aedo: Cho Oyu to 7400.
20 French Exp., leader M. David: Cho Oyu to 7300.


These expeditions ascended mainly the highest summits of this region. Only some side summits of the highest mountains and the numerous lower peaks in the northern and southern branches of the region are virgin up to now. They are: Ngozumpa Kang III and IV, Gyachung Kang NW, Nangpai Gosum Middle and lots of six- and fivethousands.

KHUMBU LA (Nangpa La) 5716
(Map 2-4, 7; Fig. 2, 13)

Khumbu La is the wide pass which separates the Khumbu Himal region from Rolwaling Himal. The name Khumbu La (Khombu La, Khungpu La) is derived from the name of the region to the south of the pass. Khumbu means „moraine“. This pass is also called Nangpa La (Nangba La, Lanba La, Lan-ba-shan-kou, Nam-pa-san-gu, Nongpa La) or sometimes Pangu La. It is marked on the maps as: 5500, 5715, 5741, 5790, 5800 or 5806.

The Gyabrag Gl. flows from the pass to the north and Nangpa Gl. to the south. The saddle itself is very wide and flat, there are also numerous praying flags stuck in the stone mounds.

Khumbu La is easily accessible from both sides, a fact long known; the caravan route from Tibet to the Nepalese valleys leads here. In XVI (or XVII) century the whole tribe of the Sherpas moved from east Tibet to the valleys on the south side of the Main Range of the Himalayas. Since then every year numerous caravans cross this pass, anyone even in winter.

Ascents of the pass: The pass has been in use for a long time by the local peoples. 

1. exploration ascent: 1885 H. Ram and comp. (Exp. 85/1), 2.e.a. 28.VI.1921 C. K. Howard-Bury, A. M. Heron, E. O. Wheeler (Exp. 21/1). 3.e.a. 11.VII.1921 E. O. Wheeler (Exp. 21/1). 4.e.a. 30.IV.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1), 5.e.a. V.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1). 6.e.a. 7.XI.1951 T. Bourdillon, W. H. Murray, Ang Puta (Exp. 51/2). Later numerous other ascents.

ROUTE 1. From the north – from the Gyabrag Gl. to the col. (Fig.2).
Caravan route, without difficulties.
From the Gyabrag Gl., following the traces of caravans, the route leads along the gently rising side glacier basin to the saddle of the pass.
In use for a long time by the local people. 1. exploration ascent: 1885 H. Ram and comp. (Exp. 85/1), 2.e.a. 28.VI.1921 C. K. Howard-Bury, A. M. Heron, E. O. Wheeler (Exp. 21/1). 3.e.a. 11.VII.1921 E. O. Wheeler (Exp. 21/1). 4.e.a. 30.IV.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1), 5.e.a. V.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1). 6.e.a. 7.XI.1951 T. Bourdillon, W. H. Murray, Ang Puta (Exp. 51/2). Later numerous other ascents.

ROUTE 2. From the south – along the Nangpa Gl. to the pass. (Fig.2, 13).
The caravan route, without difficulties.
From the Nangpa Gl., following the traces of caravans, to the saddle of the pass.
In use for a long time by the local people. 1. exploration ascent: 1885 H. Ram and comp. (Exp. 85/1), 2.e.a. 30.IV.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1), 3.e.a. V.1951 K. Becker-Larsen with Sherpas (Exp. 51/1). Later numerous other ascents.
A firny peak just above the Khumbu La which form the west flank of Cho Oyu Himal and at the same time the whole Khumbu Himal. The conquerors named it in 1964 Nupche Himal (Napche Himal) which means „The western snowy mountain range“. Because of the clumsiness of this name, it is a little corrected here and the name Nupche Kang, which means „West Snowy Peak“ , is now used. The north foresummit of the mountain was called in 1954 „Tiroler Kopfl“. The higher, south Main Peak is 6592 m high (6600, 6530, 6400) and North Peak (Tiroler Kopfl) 6471 (6300). Between both summits there is a flat firny saddle Col 6450. The broad firny flank, about 800 m high, drops from the summit towards Khumbu La, and the sharp ridge falls towards Col 6260. In the middle part of the east face there is a hanging glacier, bordered on both sides by rocky ribs.
Ascents of the peaks:

MAIN PEAK: 1 ascent: 6.IV.1964 Aila, F. Stammberger (Exp. 64/1).
NORTH PEAK: 1 ascent: 12.X.1954 H. Heuberger, S. Jöchler (Exp. 54/1).

ROUTE 3. From Khumbu La to Main Peak. (Fig. 2). Probably in firn, details unknown.
1 ascent: 6.IV.1964 Aila, F. Stammberger (Exp. 64/1).

ROUTE 4. From the Gyabrag Gl. through the right-hand side of the face, straight up to the North Peak. (Fig. 3-4) Probably fairly difficult, may be used for descent.

The route goes through scree, firn and rocks on the right-hand side of the hanging glacier directly upwards to the north summit.
1 ascent: 12.X.1954 H. Heuberger, S. Jöchler (Exp. 54/1), in descent.

Fig. 3. Nupche Kang from the east

Route 5. From the Gyabrag Gl. via the middle of the east face to the North Peak. (Fig. 3-4). Mainly in ice, some sections difficult.

From the Gyabrag Gl. the route goes at first along the rubble slopes, then through the brittle rocks straight to the tongue of the hanging glacier which flows down the middle of the wall. Next it climbs up along the gully to the breakdown of the glacier and then via the chimney (difficult in ice) to an
easy terrain. From there in firn to the ridge and along it just a few minutes to the
north summit.

1. ascent: 12.X.1954 H. Heuberger, S. Jöchler (Exp. 54/1)

There are possibilities for marking out new routes on the flanks of this mountain for example: the south ridge, north face.

COL 6260
(Map 4; Fig. 2-5)

A col between Nupche Kang in the north and Dzasampa Kang in the south. It is also marked as 6270 or 6000 m.

Ascents of the col: 1. ascent: V.1983 M. Dacher, H. Kammerlander, R. Messner (Exp. 83/1). 2. and following a. 1984 the members of the Exp. 84/3.

ROUTE 6. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. straight up to the col. (Fig. 4-5). In firn, details unknown.

Ascent: V.1983 M. Dacher, H. Kammerlander, R. Messner (Exp. 83/1). 2. and following a. 1984 the members of the Exp. 84/3.

ROUTE 7. From the Nangpa Gl. directly upward to the col. (Fig. 2). In firn, details unknown.

Ascent: V.1983 M. Dacher, H. Kammerlander, R. Messner (Exp. 83/1). 2. and following a. 1984 the members of the Exp. 84/3.

DZASAMPA KANG 6734
(Map 2, 4; Fig. 4-5, 48)

An interesting firny peak above the upper flow of the Ngozumpa Gl. The conquerors of the west summit of the mountain tried to name this peak Mount Zlatnik (Peak Zlatnik) in 1964 to commemorate the name of a friend who died in the Alps. Finally they called the mountain Sasamba Himal (Jasamba, Jasamba Himal, Sasamba Ri) which means „The range of snowy mountains above Sasamba“. Sasamba, spelled mainly as Dzasamba, is a stopping place where caravans stop and rest (on the edge of Nangpa Gl.) on their way through the Khumbu La. In this elaboration the name was corrected and is further written as Dzasampa Kang what means „The snowy peak above Dzasamba“.

The mountain is separated from Nupche Kang by Col 6260 and from Nangpai Gosum – Col 6519. Dzasampa Kang culminates in 4, more or less prominent peaks: Main Peak 6734 (6735, 6720, 6715, 6500); West Peak 6680; South Peak 6710 and North Peak 6603 which is separated from the Main Peak by deeply cut Col 6450. Up to the present time firny walls and ridges of this mountain were not sufficiently recognized.

Ascents of the peaks:

WEST PEAK: 1. ascent: 11.IV.1964 G. Huber, F. Stammberger (Exp. 64/1).

Ascents of the other peaks are not known.

ROUTE 8. From the Nangpa Gl. to the West Peak. Details unknown.

1. ascent: 11.IV.1964 G. Huber, F. Stammberger (Exp. 64/1).

On the flanks of the mountain there are many possibilities for marking out new interesting routes.

COL 6519
(Map 4; Fig. 4-5)

The col between Dzasampa Kang in the north and Nangpai Gosum in the south.

1. and following ascents: 1X.X.1986 Japanese (Exp. 86/9).

ROUTE 9. From the Gyabrag Gl. to the col. (Fig. 4-5). In firn.

The route approaches the foot of the 300 m high wall coming down from the col via the glacial basin. Next it proceeds through the wall in steep snow and ice straight up beneath the cornice under the saddle of the col. Here the route traverses 100 m to the left and climbs up to the saddle.

1. and following ascents: 1X.X.1986 Japanese (Exp. 86/9).
NANGPAI GOSUM 7351
(Map. 2, 4; Fig. 1-2, 6-10, 12, 15, 35-36, 48)

An interesting three-summit mountain to the south-west of Cho Oyu. Nangpai Gosum (Nangpa Gosum) is also often called Cho Aui or Qowoyat. It is separated from Dzampa Kang by Col 6519 and from Cho Oyu the shallow cut Col 7280. The following culminations and cuts can be distinguished on the 4 km long ridge of this massif: West Peak (Cho Aui, Choui, Nangpai Gosum I, Jasamba) 7351 (7500, 7354, 7352, 7350, 7283, 7200) – Col 6970 (7020) – Peak 7050 – Middle Peak (Cho Aui, Nangpai Gosum II, Qowayat, Qowoyat) 7350 (7312, 7296) – Col 7211 (7173, 7100) – East Peak (Nangpai Gosum III) 7315 (7275, 7110).

From the west summit the short subsidiary ridge branches out to the south, and goes to the junction of Nangpa Gl. and Sumna Gl. The second, also south, but much longer subsidiary ridge runs from the east summit and goes up to the junction of Imja Drangka and Nangpo Dzangpo valleys. The peaks of this ridge make up the Kyajo Ri Himal range.

Faces and ridges of Nangpai Gosum are weakly recognized up to now. The north wall rises above the highest part of the Gyabrag Gl. It is about 4 km wide and 1000 m high. The east wall, which culminates in East Peak, is the continuation of south-eastern wall of Cho Oyu. It is about 1700 m high. The wide south wall of the massif rises above the Sumna Gl. and is about 1800 m high. The west wall falls from West Peak towards the Nangpai Gl. and is about 1900 m high. On the south ridge of Nangpai Gosum East which composes the lower section of the south ridge of Cho Oyu, there is a not very protruding Shoulder Peak 6500.

Ascents of the peaks:
Attempt: autumn 1984 J. Ball, T. Pilling (Exp. 84/1).
EAST PEAK: 1 ascent(?): 23.X. H. Eitel (Exp. 87/11).

ROUTE 10. From Col 6519 via the north-western ridge to West Peak. (Fig. 6, 7). In firm, steep and difficult.

Along the narrow, firny edge of the ridge (crossing one rock step and skirting on the left another great rock) to the west summit. Camp 6700, bivouac 7200.


ROUTE 11. Along the south ridge to East Peak. (Fig. 10, 12). In firm and rock (up to 65°), details unknown.
Attempt: 17.X.1987 F. Coffee, R. Gustke, M. Udall (Exp. 87/10) to P.6500. 1 ascent(?): 23.X. H. Eitel (Exp. 87/11).
The highest peak on the ridge between the Nangpa Gl and the Sumna Gl. It is separated from Nangpai Gosum by the Col 5720 and in the south, from the next part of the ridge by Col 5620. No ascents of the peak are known.

Fig. 9. Nangpai Gosum and Dzasampatse from the SE

Fig. 10. Nangpai Gosum, Dzasampatse and Lunagtse from the south
COL 5620
(Map: 4; Fig. 11-12)
A col on the ridge between Nangpa Gl. and Sumna Gl. which separates Dzasampatse in the north from Peak 5820 in the south. No ascents of the col are known.

PEAK 5820 AND PEAK 5740
(Map 4; Fig. 9, 11-12)
Not very prominent peaks on the middle part of the ridge between Nangpa Gl. and Sumna Gl. No ascents of the peaks are known.

COL 5620
(Map 4; Fig. 11)
The shallow cut col between Peak 5740 in the north and Nangpai Gotaya in the south. No ascents of the col are known.

NANGPAI GOTAYA 5790
(Map 2, 4; Fig. 11-12, 16)
A peak on the middle section of the ridge between Nangpa Gl. and Sumna Gl. Col 5620 separates it from Peak 5740 in the north and Col 5460 from Lunaglste in the south. From the summit the short side ridge, with the peak of Ladzetse at the end, runs towards south-west. No ascents of the peak are known.

LADZETSE 5540
(Map 4; Fig. 12-13, 16)
Not very imposing peak at the end of the short side ridge which comes down from the summit of Nangpai Gotaya towards Lunag Gl. No ascents of the peak are known.
**COL 5460**
(Map. 4; Fig. 11-12, 16)

A wide saddle on the ridge between the Sumna Gl. and Lunag Gl. which separates massif of Nangpai Gotaya from Lunagtse. Probably easy accessible. No exploration ascents of the col are known.

**LUNAGTSE 5785**
(Map. 4; Fig. 10-13, 16)

A doublesummit peak above the confluence of the Sumna Gl. and Lunag Gl. It is separated from Nangpai Gotaya in the north by Col 5460. North Peak 5785 is higher. South Peak is 5761 m high. On the eastern rib there is a hillock P.6640. No ascents of the peaks are known.

![Fig.12. Nangpai Gosum, Dzasampatse and Nangpai Gotaya from the SW](image)

**COL 5510**
(Map. 4-5; Fig. 16)

A wide firn saddle to the north-east of Peak 5690. No ascents of the col are known.

**PEAK 5690**
(Map. 4-5; Fig. 16)

Not a very prominent peak on the short, subsidiary ridge between the Sumna Gl. and Sumna East Valley. No ascents of the peak are known.

**COL 5490**
(Map. 5; Fig. 14)

A flat col on the upper section of the short, subsidiary ridge between Lunsampa Gl. and Donag Lhabtshan Valley.

1.ascend: 26.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1).

The route from Col 5550 to the pass ➔ Route 13.

![Fig.13. Lunagtse from the south](image)
PEAK 5600 AND PEAK 5560
(Map 5; Fig. 14)

Not a very prominent peak on a short side ridge between the Lungsampa Gl. and Donag Lhabtshan Valley.
1. Ascent of Peak 5600: 26.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1).

ROUTE 12. From Col 5490 to Peak 5600. Probably easy, in firn.
1. Ascent: 26.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1).

COL 5550
(Map 5; Fig. 14, 16)

A wide pass on the northern section of the Kyajo Ri – Nangpai Gosum ridge which composes the northern border of Kyajo Ri Himal. The pass is a rather comfortable link between the Sumna Gl. and the Ngozumpa Gl.

Ascents: May be was earlier passed by the local people. 1. Ascent: 25.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 26.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1). 3.a. 3.IV.1954 Ang Dawa, B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson, Norbu, Ang Temba, Nima Tensing (Exp. 54/3). Later other ascents.

ROUTE 13. From Col. 5490 to the pass. Easy, details unknown.
1. Ascent: 26.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory (Exp. 52/1).

ROUTE 14. From the Ngozumpa Gl. via the Donag Lhabtshan Valley to the col. (Fig. 14). Probably fairly difficult, the final section in steep firn.

ROUTE 15. From the Sumna Gl. through Sumna East Valley to the col. (Fig. 16). Easy, the final section in steep firn, details unknown.
1. Ascent: 25.IV.1952 Ch. Evans, A. Gregory and 4 Sherpas (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 3.IV.1954 Ang Dawa, B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson, Norbu, Ang Temba, Nima Tensing (Exp. 54/3).

KYAJO RI HIMAL
(Map 2, 5-6; Fig. 14, 16, 18-29)

The range of mountains on the long subsidiary ridge coming down towards south of the Cho Oyu massif and separating Ngozumpa Valley in the east from Bhote Kosi in the west. The highest peak of the whole range is Kyajo...
Ri 6148. Other prominent peaks are: Langcha 6073, Gyazumpatse 5927, Sumnatse 5977, Chhulungtse 5941. In Kyajo Ri the range branches out forming two arms which embrace, cutting from the south, the Kyajo Dranka Valley. At the southern ends of these arms tower imposing peaks of Khumbui Yul Lha 5761 and Kabsale 5673. Numerous short side valleys with hanging cwms cut from both sides into the flanks of the range. It seems that the small glaciers which existed not long time ago in these cwms diminished significantly lately and some of them melted completely.

**GYAZUMPATSE 5927**  
(Map 2, 5; Fig. 14-16)

A three-summit massif in the north part of Kyajo Ri Himal. Col 5550 separates the massif from Nangpai Gosum and Col 5493 in the south from Sumnatse. The highest summit of the massif is southern Main Peak 5927. North Peak is 5885 m high and East Peak 5653 (5843). East Peak towers on the east ridge of this massif which goes from North Peak towards Donagtse, and which separates Donag Lhabtshan Valley from Gyazumpa Tsho Valley. No ascents of the peaks are known.

**COL 5443**  
(Map 5; Fig. 14-15)

A shallow cut col between Gyazumpatse massif and a long shoulder of Donagtse. No ascents of the col are known.

**DONAGTSE 5553**  
(Map. 5; Fig. 1, 14-15)

Not a very prominent peak at the end of the east ridge of Gyazumpatse, to the north of Gyazumpa Tsho. No ascents of the peak are known.

**SUMNATSE 5977**  
(Map. 2, 5; Fig. 16-19)

A multsummit massif on the north section of Kyajo Ri Himal ridge. It is separated from Gyazumpatse by Col 5493, and from Chhulungtse by Col 4586.
Fig. 16a. Kyajo Ri Himal from the west (north section)

Fig. 16b. Kyajo Ri Himal from the west (south section)
The highest is the Main Peak 5977 which protrudes to the west. The Central Peak is 5650 m high, East Peak 5813 (5873), South Peak I 5660 and South Peak II 5740. From East Peak the side ridge, which separates Ngozumpa Tsho Valley from Gyazumpa Tsho Valley, goes towards east, to Ngozumpa Gl. From the same summit the shoulder falls towards south-east, and divides Ngozumpa Tsho Valley into two branches. No ascents of the peaks are known.

**KENDEZUNGTSE 5800**  
(Map. 5; Fig. 1, 14)

The peak at the end of the east ridge of Sumnatse, between Ngozumpa Tsho and Gyazumpa Tsho. No ascents of the peak are known.

**PEAK 5376**  
(Map. 5; Fig. 18-19)

Not a very imposing hillock on the crest which divides Ngozumpa Tsho Valley into two branches. No ascents of the peak are known.

**COL 5486**  
(Map 5; Fig. 16, 19).

The col between Sumnatse and Chhulungtse massifs. No ascents of the col are known.

**CHHULUNGTSE 5941**  
(Map. 2, 5; Fig. 16, 18-19)

Three-summit massif on the middle part of the Kyajo Ri Himal ridge. Col 5486 separates the massif from Sumnatse in the north, and in the south Renjo Pass from Machermotse. The middle Main Peak 5941 is the highest one. North Peak is 5855 m high, and South Peak 5678. From Main Peak branches out to the east the side ridge which separates Ngozumpa Tsho Valley from Dudh Pokhri Valley. Two other side ridges come down to the south-west. The first starts from North Peak, and the second one branches out of the south ridge of the main summit. No ascents of the peaks are known.
Fig. 19. Kyajo Ri Himal from the east
PEAK 5400
(Map 5; Fig. 16)
Not a very imposing summit on the southern ridge of Chhulungtse North. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 5598
(Map 5; Fig. 18-19)
An unimposing summit on the eastern ridge of Chhulungtse, between Ngozumpa Tsho Valley and Dudh Pokhri Valley.
1. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1).

ROUTE 16. From Gokyotse along the eastern ridge to the summit.
(Fig. 19). Probably easy, in rock.
1. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1).

GOKYOTSE 5483
(Map. 2, 5; Fig. 14, 18-19)
Gokyotse (Gokio Peak, Gokyokang, Gokyo Kang, Gokyo Peak) 5483 (5500, 5360) is not a very imposing summit at the end of the eastern ridge of Chhulungtse, between Dudh Pokhri Tsho and Ngozumpa Tsho. On its southern ridge, coming down towards Dudh Pokhri Tsho, there is a foresummit of height about 5400 (5318), which was sometimes called Kala Patta ("Black Rocks") or "Ralph’s Peak".

The summit is easily accessible, and thanks this it belongs to the popular trekking aims.

Ascents of the peak:
Attempt: 31.III.1954 B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson (Exp. 54/1) to P.5400. 1. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey. 2.a. autumn 1976 21 Austrians (Exp. 76/1). 3.a. 1976 D. Bedenig and comp. (Exp. 76/2). 4.a. 1979 Canadians (Exp. 79/1). Later many other ascents.

ROUTE 17. From Gokyo along the southern ridge to the summit. (Fig. 18-19). Easy, on scree and rocks.
Attempt: 31.III.1954 B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson (Exp. 54/1) to P.5400. 1. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey. 2.a. autumn 1976 21 Austrians (Exp. 76/1). 3.a. X.1976 D. Bedenig and comp. (Exp. 76/2). Later many other ascents.

PEAK 5560
(Map 5; Fig. 18)
Not a very imposing summit on the south-western ridge of Chhulungtse Main, between Chhulung Valley and Renjo Valley. No ascents of the peak are known.

COL 5380
(Map. 5)
The col between Peak 5560 and Dragkya Chhulung on the south-western ridge of Chhulungtse. No ascents of the col are known.

DRAGKYA CHHULUNG 5657
(plan 2, 5; Fig. 18)
A peak at the end of the south-western ridge of Chhulungtse, between Chhulung Valley and Renjo Valley. No ascents of the peak are known.

RENJO PASS 5417
(Map. 2, 5; Fig. 14, 16-20)
Renjo Pass (Henjo Pass, Lhenjo Pass) 5417 (5300, 5580, 5800), called also previously Changu La (Wolf’s Pass, The pass of Wolf), is the deepest cut on the Nangpai Gosum – Kyajo Ri ridge. Just north of the pass rise summits of Chhulungtse, and in the south stretches the massif of Machhermo – Langcha. In the past there were small glaciers on the both sides of the pass, but lately they have melted completely.

The pass is a convenient link between Ngozumpa Gl. and Nangpo Dzangpo Valley and this route was lately incorporated in the trekking routes. On the saddle there are numerous high piles of stones.

Ascents: The pass was probably visited earlier by natives. 1. exploration ascent: 28.III.1954 B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson (Exp. 54/3). 2.e.a. 6.IV.1954 Ang Dawa, J. A. Jackson, Ang Temba, Ang Tilay (Exp. 54/3). 3.e.a. 1964 Japanese (Exp. 64/2). Later many other ascents.

ROUTE 18. From Gokyo through Dudh Pokhri Valley to the pass. (Fig. 18-20). Easily, on scree and grass, trekking route; 3 hours.
At the beginning, the path leads through meadows, then via moraine (cairns) and next between rocks to the wide hanging valley. Now it continues along its right-hand side to the branch valley. The rocky step below the pass can be by-passed through a gully on the left-hand side and then the route goes through the slope to the gully coming down from the saddle. Then it climbs directly upward along the gully to the pass.

The route was probably passed earlier by natives. Exploration ascent: 28.III.1984 B. Edgar, R. Izzard, J. A. Jackson (Exp. 84/3). 1984 Ang Dawa, J. A. Jackson, Ang Temba, Ang Tilay (Exp. 54/3). 1964 Japanese (Exp. 64/2). Later many other ascents.

ROUTE 19. From Nangpo Dzango Valley through Renjo Valley to the pass. (Fig. 16). Easy, on grass and scree, trekking route; 4-5 hours.

From Marulung (4150) the route runs via grassy slopes near LungareDashes and then partially along the stream to the drying up pond Renjo Pokhari (4750, sheds). Next it goes to the next pond Rermo Pokhari (4870, low walls and refuge). It continues up along the valley, at the end it traverses to the left below the walls and in the last section it reaches the southern saddle of the pass going through steep slope and a crushed chimney. The route was probably passed earlier by natives. Exploration ascent: 6.IV.1954 Ang Dawa, J. A. Jackson, Ang Temba, Ang Tilay (Exp. 54/3). 1964 Japanese (Exp. 64/2). Later many other ascents.

Traversing of the pass: 6.IV.1954 Ang Dawa, J. A. Jackson, Ang Temba, Ang Tilay (Exp. 54/3); 1964 Japanese (Exp. 64/2). Later many other traverses.

MACHHERMOTSE 5977
(Map. 5; Fig. 16, 18-23)

Machhermote is a rocky three-summit peak on the ridge which stretches north of Kyajo Ri. It is separated from the Chhulingtse Massif by Renjo Pass and from Lungaretse in the south — Col 5620. The highest peak is East Peak 5977 m. North-West Peak is 5906 m high and South Peak is 5830. From the summit the side ridge branches out to the south-east, and separates Dudh Pokhri Valley from Machhermo Valley. The imposing peak of Langcha rises on this ridge. No ascents of the peaks are known.

LANGCHA 6073
(Map. 2, 5; Fig. 14, 16, 18-24, 27)

An imposing peak, named also Lancha or Machermo, rises on the short subsidiary ridge between Dudh Pokhri and Machhermo Valley. The conquerors
in 1955 were informed about the name of Langcha by the Sherpas. Two long ribs fall down from the summit: north rib with towers P.5220 and P.5200 and a hilltop P.5065 on the side branch which falls towards Longponga Tsho. The south rib with a rocky tower P.5766 and dome P.5328 falls from the summit towards the alpine settlement of Machhermo.

I. ascent: 8 XI. 1955 F. Beckey, G. Bell, R. McGowan (Exp. 55/1).

ROUTE 20. From the Machhermo Gl. via the southern face to the summit. (Fig. 18). Very difficult in ice and rocks (to 60°).

The route leads through strongly crevassed Machhermo Gl towards the bottom of the face. The face itself is about 500 m high and over 1 km wide. In the lower part the route goes through the central couloir which becomes steeper in the upper section up to 60°. In the upper part it zigzags via steep icy fields to the upper icy gully which reaches the ridge. The narrow edge of the ridge with cornices and crags leads to the summit.

I. ascent: 8 XI. 1955 F. Beckey, G. Bell, R. McGowan (Exp. 55/1).

There are possibilities for leading new interesting routes on the flanks and ridges of this mountain.

PEAK 5220, PEAK 5200 AND PEAK 5065
(Map 5; Fig. 18-24)

There are small culminations on the north-east spur of Langcha.

I. ascent of P.5065: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey.

ROUTE 21. From the Ngozumpa Gl. to P.5065. (Fig. 18, 20). Easy through coarse gravels and grassy slopes.

I. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey.

PEAK 5766 AND PEAK 5328
(Map. 6; Fig. 18-24)

Not very imposing culminations on the south-east spur of Langcha.

Ascents of P.5328: I. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey.
2.a. X. 1976 D. Bedenig, T. Hewel (Exp. 76/2).

ROUTE 22. From the meadow of Machhermo via south-east spur to P.5328. (Fig. 23). Easy, through coarse gravels and grassy slopes.

I. ascent: 1955 E. Schneider (Exp. 55/1), during the topographical survey. 2.a. X. 1976 D. Bedenig, T. Hewel (Exp. 76/2).
COL 5620  
(Map 6; Fig. 16, 18-19, 23-24)  
The pass between Machhermotse Massif and Lungaretse. No ascents of the col are known.

LUNGARETSE 5949  
(Map. 6; Fig. 16, 19, 23-25)  
An interesting peak between Col 5620 and Kyajo Ri. The side ridge, which goes from the summit to the west, separates Renjo Valley from Kyobo Valley. No ascents of the peak are known.

KYAJO RI 6148  
(Fig. 14, 16, 18, 23-25, 27)  
An imposing peak just in the middle of the ridge, separating Nangpo Dzangpo Valley from Ngozumpa Valley. The range of summits which composes the ridge of Kyajo Ri Himal takes the name after this peak. On the north ridge, behind P.5900 there is a peak of Lungaretse. Further of there is a Col 5620 which separates the Kyajo Ri massif from the Machhermotse massif. Two long ridges run from the summit to the south, and embrace the Kyaji Drangka from both sides. On the southern end of the western ridge the imposing massif of Kabsale towers. The east ridge goes to the junction of Imja Drangka and Nangpo Dzangpa rivers. On its end protrudes the high peak of Khumbu Yul Lha. No ascents of the peak are known.

KYOBOTSE 5970  
(Map 6; Fig. 16, 19)  
This massif, which culminates in three peaks, rises on the Kyajo Ri – Kabsale ridge, just to the south of Kyajo Ri. The highest peak of the massif is Main Peak 5970. North Peak is 5925 m high and South Peak is 5880. From the Main Peak, the side ridge runs to the south-west. It separates short valleys of Kyobo and Ralam. No ascents of the peaks are known.
Fig. 25. Kyajo Ri from the east
RALAMTSE 5853  
(Map 6)

A double-summit peak on the middle section of the Kyajo Ri – Kabsale ridge. South-East Peak is higher than North-West Peak. From the North-West Peak goes the side ridge to the south-west. It separates two short branch valleys. No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 5560, PEAK 5455 AND PEAK 5590  
(Map 6)

Small culminations on the southern section of the Kyajo Ri – Kabsale ridge. No ascents of the peaks are known.

KABSALE 5673  
(Map 2, 6; Fig. 26)

Kabsale (Kapsale) is a prominent peak at the south end of the ridge which separates the lower part of Nangpo Dzangpo Valley from Kyajo Dragka Valley. Some huge spurs fall to the south and south-west from the summit. On the south-eastern rib towers the high tower – Peak 5309. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 5630 AND PEAK 5593  
(Map 6; Fig. 19, 27)

Not very imposing peaks on the south-east ridge of Kyajo Ri. Peak 5593 is sometimes called Luza Peak. From the Peak 5593 falls the rocky rib towards east to Machhermo. No ascents of the peaks are known.

LUZATSE 5726  
(Map 6; Fig. 19, 27)

An outstanding peak on the middle section of the Kyajo Ri – Khumbui Yul Lha ridge. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 5587  
(Map 8; Fig. 27)

Not very big peak on the middle section of the Kyajo Ri – Khumbui Yul Lha ridge. No ascents of the peak are known.

LHABARMATSE 5629  
(Map 6; Fig. 27)

Pointed peak on the middle section of the Kyajo Ri – Khumbui Yul Lha ridge. No ascents of the peak are known.
DOLETSE 5611
(Map 6; Fig. 28)

A double-summit peak on the middle section of the ridge Kyajo Ri—Khumbui Yul Lha. South Peak is the higher one 5611. North Peak is 5595 m high. No ascents of the peaks are known.

TONGBATSE 5673
(Map 6; Fig. 27-29)

A rocky, two-summit peak on the southern section of the Kyajo Ri—Khumbui Yul Lha ridge. Peak 5300 rises on the short north-eastern ridge of the mountain. No ascents of the peaks are known.
KHUMBU YUL LHA 5761
(Map 2, 6; Fig. 14, 26-29)

A prominent peak on the south edge of the ridge which separates catchment area of Nangpo Dzangpo from Ngozumpa Valley. The name of the mountain Khumbui Yul Lha (Khumbilia, Khumbu Yila, Khumbu Yu Lha, Khumbu Yul Lha) 5761 (5883) originates from the God’s name Khumbila who is one of the local Gods in Khumjung and the whole region of Khumbu.

From the summit two big ribs come down. The first stretches through P.5200 and P.5239 to the junction of Nangpo Dzangpo and Imja Drangka.

The second goes to the south-east towards the confluence of Ngozumpa Valley with Imja Drangka Valley.

Attempt of ascent: IV 1952 T. Bourdillon, E. Riddiford (Exp. 52/1).

Route 23. From Khumjung to the summit. (Fig. 27, 29). Details are not known.

Attempt of ascent: IV 1952 T. Bourdillon, E. Riddiford (Exp. 52/1).

There are many possibilities for marking out new routes on the walls and ribs of this mountain.

CHO OYU (Qowowuyag) 8201
(Map 2-3, 7, 9; Fig. 1-2, 9, 11-12, 30-43, 48)

Cho Oyu is the sixth among the highest summits on the Earth. It was marked on the former topographic map as T45, M1 or Pk.5 or also as Pk.5/71L. The name of the mountain was “discovered” just in 1921 by the members of the British Everest Expedition. That time it was written as Tscho Uyu. Later – as a result of differences in interpretation of the name and spelling mistakes various names were found, from which Cho Oyu seems to be the most proper and was most often in use up to the present time. Other forms are: Cho-i-U, Cho-i-u, Ch-oj, Chono Ju, Cho Oju, Chooyu, Cho oyu, Cho-oyu, Cho Oyu, Cho-Oyuko, Choujo, Cho Uyo, Choyu, Co Oju, Jobo Uyog, Qowowuyag, Qowowuyag, Tsch-i-U, Tschmo Yu, Tsch-oju, Tscho Oyu, Tscho-Oyu, Tschoyu, Tscho Uyo, Tschooyu, Zhuoaoyou Feng.

It is not stated explicitly how to explain this name. It by no means it originates from the north side of the Main Range of the Himalayas. Most often the name is translated as „The Goddess (or God) of turquoises“ or „The turquoise Goddess“, also „The Goddes of turquoise mountain“. Other translations are: „The Guard of religion“, „The Guard of faith“, „The God’s Head“ or „The Powerful (Big) Head“, „The Powerful Ruler“ „The Great Mountain“.

At the present moment, after the measurements which were done in 1983, the mountain is 8201 m high and is the sixth culmination in the World. The latest Nepalese measurements from 1984 show that the height is only 8121, but up to the present time they are not accepted. The following elevations were given to this peak: 8230, 8200, 8190, 8187, 8186, 8155, 8153, 8150.

The massif is made up mainly of crystalline schists with numerous, sometimes thick, intrusions of pegmatite rocks. The summit-dome, more exactly the very summit, is built of limestone rocks.

Cho Oyu rises on the Main Range of the Himalayas to the east of deeply cut pass Khumbu La. From the summit three ridges come down: to the north, east and south. The mountain is separated from the neighbouring peaks only
by shallow saddles. On the north-western ridge there is the small culmination – Peak 7570, which is also called Junge Peak whereas so called „Hillary Peak” 8100, Foresummit or sometimes mentioned „South Peak”(?) about 7800 (or 7410?) which were supposed to be somewhere in the upper part of the north-west flank of the mountain, are impossible to identify.

The huge walls of Cho Oyu close the upper stages of Gyabrag, Ngozumpa and Palung Valleys.

The detailed descriptionp of the particular ridges and faces are placed in front of the descriptions of routes which are led through them.

The most convenient routes to the summit of Cho Oyu lead via the western flank of the mountain.

ASCENTS OF THE PEAK:

THE SOUTH RIDGE (Fig. 12, 30-31, 36-40, 42) of Cho Oyu falls in the form of sharp edge from the summit to Col 7280 and then through Nangpai Gosum to Col 5550. In the upper section of the ridge there is the tower of Peak 7500.

Route 24. Along the south ridge to the summit. (Fig. 12, 30-31, 36-40, 42). Details unknown.

The bottom section of the route, up to the summit of Nangpai Gosum East goes as the Route 11. Next it continues along the edge of the ridge, via Peak 7500 towards the summit of Cho Oyu.

THE SOUTH-WEST FACE (South Face) (Fig. 30-34) rises above the highest stage of the Gyabrag Lho Gl. It is about 2200 m high. In the lower part it is composed of firny slopes, which are crossed by the rocky pillars, which join in the upper part and form the steep rocky wall. It is bordered on the left by imposing, rock-firny rib which culminates at an elevation of about 7100 m on the western ridge.

Route 25. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. through the middle of the south-western wall (Kurtyka-Loretan-Troillet Route). (Fig. 30-31). Difficult in firn and rock (2000 m, IV/60°; the first ascent about 24 hours.).

In the lower part the route proceeds via the easy central gully of the face. Next it crosses over a very steep rock-snowy barrier, above which it twists through the steep ribs and couloirs (snow, 60°) to the very sharp section of the ridge (exposed to exposition). Next the route climbs the low rocky barriere (IV) and then continues up via the firny fields crossed by rocky steps. After overcoming the last bigger obstacle – the steep rocky barrier (IV), the route reaches the firny field, which leads to the south ridge, 100 m below the summit. From there easy to the summit.

Route 26. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. along the left part of south-western face (Yamanoi Route). (Fig. 30-32). Difficult in firn and rock (2000 m).
1.ascent (1.solidary a.): 22-23.IX.1994 Y. Yamanoi (Exp. 94/13).

Route 27. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. along the left rib of south-western face and via the west flank to the summit (Polish Route, SW Pillar, Zakopane Route). (Fig. 30-34). Mainly in firn (up to 50°), with rocky sections (III+).
Up to an elevation of about 7100 m the route runs along a prominent rib which borders on the left the south-western face. Then it goes along the edge of the western ridge, and next through the right-hand side of western flank. It joins Route 30 at an elevation of about 7750 and continues to the summit. The route leads mainly in firn and snow, only at an elevation of about 7000 m it climbs 200 m rocky step (barrier) (III+). Camps: 5650, 5900, 6700, 7200, 7600.


Fig.32. Cho Oyu from the SW

Route 28. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. along the left part of south-western face and via the west flank to the summit. (Fig. 33-34). Details not known. At the height of 7300 m the route joined the Route 30. Attempt: 20.X.1986 E. Lorctan, P. A. Steiner() (Exp. 86/2) to 7300.

THE WEST FLANK (North-Western Flank; the West Ridge) (Fig. 30, 33-34). From the summit to the west (more exactly to NWW) falls the firny flank which drops to the north and south in the form of steep walls. Its right edge is considered to form an upper section of the West Ridge. In the upper part, at an elevation of about 7600 m a low (4-10 m) step crosses the whole width of this flank. At an elevation of about 6750 the whole flank falls in the form of 100 m high barrier of seracs. Below it, rises a firny rib of the western ridge (West Butresses), which goes towards the Peak 6446 (West Buttress), and drops as a rocky wall just above the junction of branches of Gyabrag Glacier.

Through this flank leads the most convenient route to the summit of Cho Oyu – the „First Ascent Route”. Two other routes, which go separately in the bottom part, join partially higher and become only long variants of the first ascent route.

Route 29. From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. through the right-hand side of the western flank (Messner Route). (Fig. 33-34). Mainly in firn and snow.

From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. the route goes directly upward through the north slopes of the West Ridge, to the edge of the ridge just below the serac barrier. Next it continues together with Route 30 to the summit of Cho Oyu. Camps (bivouacs): 6100, 6400, 7100, 7550.


Route 30. From the Gyabrag Gl. along the west rib and the western flank (Normal Route, Tichy Route, First Ascent Route). (Fig. 33-34). Mainly in firn and snow (30-60°) with one rocky step (II-III).

From the Gyabrag Lho Gl. the route goes at the beginning:

Or (A): Via steep screes behind the rib coming down from Peak 6446, and then in firn to the edge of the west rib behind the culmination of Peak 6446.

Or (B): Through the rocky-rubbled right-hand side part of the wall of Peak 6446 to its right rib and next (II-III) towards the firny shoulder of the western rib, passing Peak 6446.

Next it proceeds along the edge of the rib in firn up to the serac barrier at an elevation of about 6000 m. Then it climbs a 100 m high barrier (60°) to the less steep firny slopes of the western flank. Next it continuous:

Or (C): Along the west ridge.

Or (D): Along the right-hand side part of the flank, overcoming in its upper section some rocky steps to the summit.

Or (E): Above the seracs barrier, first to the right as (C), and then straight up via the central part of the flank (1 place III), up to the rocky step
Palung Ri

Fig. 33. Cho Oyu from the west

Fig. 34. Cho Oyu from the NW

Northeast Ridge which crosses the whole width of the flank at an elevation of 7600 m. The route climbs through the step in its lowest place (3-6 m, II), and heads for the summit through the upper firn fields. Camps: 5800, 6200, 6600, 7000.


Downhill rides from the summit along the route on the skis: 1.V.1987 G. de Marchi, F. Spazzedeschi, L. Zani (Exp. 87/3); 12.IX.1988 E. Decamp, B. Gouvy (surf); V. Perillat (monoski), M. Vincent (Exp. 88/12).

Route 31. From the Gyabrag Glacier along the west rib and west flank. (Lambert Attempt). (Fig. 33-34). Mainly in firn.

From the Gyabrag Glacier the route goes along the left-hand side of the western wall of Peak 6446 to the firn only shoulder of the west rib behind the culmination of this summit, where the route meets the Route 30, and goes together to the summit of Cho Oyu. Camps: 6200, 6600, 7000.

Ascents of the upper part: 1954 Austrian (Exp. 54/1) Route 30. Attempt from the bottom: 28.X.1954 K. Kogan, R. Lambert (Exp. 54/2) to 7700 m.

Route 32. Via the western flank to Peak 7570. (Fig. 30, 33-34) Mainly in firn.

Up to an elevation of about 7400 m the route runs together with one of 29-31 routes. Next it goes diagonaly to the left, and up to the summit of Peak 7570.

Ascents of the upper part: 1954 Austrian (Exp. 54/1) Route 30. 1 ascent: 29.X.1954 J. Junge (Exp. 54/2).

North-West Face (Fig. 33-34) towers above the highest part of the Gyabrag Chang Glacier and culminates in Peak 7570 on the north-western ridge. In the bottom part it is made up of steep firn slopes which are barred in the upper part by seracs, in the form of which the western flank and rocky wall of Peak 7570 drops. There were few attempts to ascend the wall and only one
new route was (?) led. Because of the fact that details of these undertakings are unknown, there are all gathered and described as the Route 33.

Route 33. From the Gyabrag Gl. via the north-west face to the summit. (Fig. 30, 33, 34). Details not known.
At an elevation of between 6900-7600 m (?) it was said that the difficult wall was climbed. Camps: 5900, 6500, 7000.
Attempt: 29.IV.1988 N. Duvoisin, J. C. Kimber, M. Vogler (Exp. 88/6) to 7600.

NORTH-WEST RIDGE (Fig. 33-35) falls from the main summit towards the pass Palung La which separates Cho Oyu massif from the peak of Palung Ri. On the upper part of the ridge there is a Peak 7570 (7515) which was previously called also Junge Peak.

Route 34. From Palung La through the north-western ridge and the western flank to the summit. (Fig. 33-35). Details not known.
Attempts: 1988 Exp. 88/15 to 6800; 22.V.1990 Australian (Exp. 90/3) to 6800.

THE NORTH FACE (Fig. 35, 47) rises over the highest part of Palung Gl. It is about 4 km wide and 2000 m high. It is mainly made up of very steep firny slopes.

Fig. 35. Cho Oyu — the right part of the north face
Fig. 37. Cho Oyu from the south
Route 35. From the Palung Gl. via the north face to the summit (Yugoslav Route). (Fig. 35). Very difficult in ice and rocks (up to 90°).

The route goes through the right-hand side part of the face. At the bottom it leads via the rock-icy barriers. Higher it goes through the steep firny fields up to an elevation of about 7500 m. Next: Or: (A) Diagonally up towards the north-western ridge and then via the west flank (from 7900 together with Route 30) to the summit. Or more difficult: (B) Continues straight up via a 300 m the „exit gully“ which reaches an elevation about 8140 m (the most difficult section of the route) and then straight up to the summit.


EAST RIDGE (Fig. 1, 36-43, 47), more exactly NEE ridge, goes from the summit towards Ngozumpa Kang. It is about 2.5 km long and forms the sharp edge with rocky towers. The only recognized way up to the ridge up to the present time leads through the south ridge of Ngozumpa Kang I.

Route 36. From Ngozumpa Kang I via the east ridge to the summit. (Fig. 36-43). Very difficult, mainly in firn and snow (to 70°).

The approaches to the ridge by Route 41. Then it proceeds along the ridge, and partially traverses below the edge of the ridge on the northern side (steep icy gullies to 70°), towards the summit of Cho Oyu. Camp (bivouac): 7900 m.


SOUTH-EAST FACE (Fig. 1, 36-43), is often considered as the south face, rises above the Lungsampa Gl. It is about 3000 m high and is very steep in the whole width. The huge South Pillar (South Buttress, South East Buttress) falls through the middle of the wall and separates it into two parts. The lower buttress of the pillar was named Cathedral. The right-hand side part rises over the highest firny plateau of Lungsampa Gl., through which leads the complex approach to the same wall. This very steep wall is mainly of firn. Its left-hand side part is more steep and its upper part drops in the form of a rocky wall.

Route 37. From the Lungsampa Gl. through the right-hand side of the south-western face (Furtner-Koblmüller Route). (Fig. 37-44). Very difficult in steep ice (up to 70°).
To reach the foot of the steep wall itself it is necessary to overcome (or by-pass) icefalls of the Lungsampa Gl. Up to now 5 lines were passed:

(A) First along the right-hand (eastern) side branch of the glacier straight up to its end and then to the left through the rocky wall of the crest which separates two branches of the icefall, direct to the highest plateau of the glacier.

(B) First along the right-hand (eastern) side branch of the glacier straight up and then to the left through the rocky wall of the crest which separates two branches of the icefall, to its top and next to the highest plateau of the glacier.

(C) Along the icy tongue of the glacier which comes down from the crest, straight up to the highest plateau of the glacier.

(D) Along the left-hand side of the afore mentioned crest straight up to the highest plateau of the glacier.

(E) Along the right-hand side of the main icefall straight up to the highest plateau of the glacier.

From the highest firny plateau of the Lungsampa Gl. the route climbs steeply up through the firny slopes of the wall and then it turns diagonally to the left, and continues up along the long traverse to the summit. 3-4 bivouacs.

Ascents: 27.X.1978 A. Furtner, E. Koblmüller (Exp. 78/1), (B). XII.1982 Ang Dorje, H. Kammerlander, R. Messner (Exp. 82/1), (C). V.1982 Austrians (Exp. 82/2), (D, E); X.1991 Soviets (Exp. 91/13) (A).

Route 38. From the Lungsampa Gl. through the south-east pillar to the summit (South East Buttress, Polish Route). (Fig. 37-42). Very difficult, in ice and rocks (V/60°), danger from avalanches.

The way to the foot of the wall leads through a very crushed glacier. Then it goes through a bergshrund very difficult to pass, above which the very steep icy slope leads to the lowest rocks of the wall. Then it runs via the firny field which stretches slantwise to the left, and up below the rocky walls of the pillar. Next the route goes to the right through the rocky step and higher via the very steep icefall and icy chutes to the edge of the pillar (the most difficult section of the route). Then it climbs the 500 m icy, grooved wall and at an elevation of about 7000 m through the icy crevasse and then along the difficult and exposed terrain to the summit of Cho Oyu. Camps: 5700, 6700, 7200, 7500.

Attempt: 27.X.1984 M. Fraser, F. Knez, D. Tic (Exp. 84/2) to 7700 m. 1. ascent (1 winter a.): 12.11.1985 M. Berbeka, M. Pawlikowski (Exp. 85/4). 2.a. (2.w.a.) 15.11.1985 Z. A. Heinrich, J. Kukuczka (Exp. 85/4).

Traverses of the mountain:
1990 W. Kurtyka, E. Loretan, J. Troillet (Exp. 90/6), ascent by Route 25, descent by Route 31.

Possibilities for marking out new routes:
The central and left part of the north-east face, south ridge, north-west ridge, the left part of the south-east face.

COL 7746
(Map. 7; Fig. 36-38, 41, 43)

The shallow cut col on the Main Range between Cho Oyu and Ngozumpa Kang I. Difficult to reach from both sides.
Up to now it was visited only during passing the ridge from Ngozumpa Kang towards Cho Oyu ➡ Routes 41 + 36. 1. ascent: 16.V.1984 J. Jackson, M. Priestman (Exp. 84/4). 2.a. 22.V.1985 M. Richey, R. Wilcox (Exp. 85/5).
Fig. 40. Cho Oyu from the SE

Fig. 41. Ngozumpa Kang I from the SW
Ngozumpa Kang 7916
(Map. 2-3, 7-8; Fig. 1, 36-37, 41, 43, 46, 48, 53)

High but not very prominent 4-peak massif which makes up the section of the Main Range between Cho Oyu in the west and Gyachung Kang in the east. The name of Ngozumpa Kang (Ngojumba Kang, Ngojumba Ri, Ngojumbu Ri, Ngozumba Kang, Ngozumba Ri, Ngozuba Ri) originates from the name of the Ngozumpa Gl. which flows down from the flanks of the massif to the south. The mountain was also known as Cho Oyu II. On the long ridge of this massif the following culmination and cols can be distinguished from the west to east: Col 7746 - Ngozumpa Kang I, 7916 (7946, 7882, 7842, 7841, 7840, 7839, 7806, 7743) – Col 7557 – Ngozumpa Kang II (Ngozumpa Middle), 7743 (7718, 7646) – Col 7550 – Ngozumpa Kang III, 7681 (7646, 7610) – Col 7350 – Ngozumpa Kang IV, 7450 (7570, 7490) – Col 7384. Sometimes the NW Peak of Gyachung Kang is described as Ngozumpa Kang III or IV and in this cases Ngozumpa IV is regarded as Ngozumpa V.

From Ngozumpa Kang I two side ridges drop. The northern ridge runs towards Palung Shar La and separates the Palung Gl. from the Gyachung Gl. The second, southern ridge goes to the junction of the Ngozumpa Gl. with the Lungsampa Gl. and separates them from each other.

On the short north-eastern ridge of Ngozumpa Kang II there is an unimposing Peak 6572.

All peaks of this massif are difficult to access. The northern side of the ridge is up to the present time almost not recognized.

Ascents of the peaks:
NGOZUMPA KANG I: 1. ascent: 2.XI.1982 Dorje, Ang Tsering, Kim Young-Han (Exp. 82/3). 2.a. 16.V.1984 J. Jackson, M. Priestman (Exp. 84/5). 3.a. 22.V.1985 M. Richey, R. Wilcox (Exp. 85/3). 4.a. (and following a?) X.1991 Soviets (Exp. 91/13).
NGOZUMPA KANG III i IV: No ascents of the peaks are known.

Route 39. From the Ngozumpa Gl. via the south wall to Ngozumpa Kang II (Japanese Route). (Fig. 36, 43). Difficult in steep ice, details are not known.

The route goes from the right-hand side diagonally to the left up through the southern wall of Ngozumpa Kang II to the summit. Camps: 5730, 6200, 6500, 6800.
1. ascent: 24.V.1964 Pemba Tensing, N. Uemura (Exp. 65/1).
Route 40. From Col 6030 along the south rib to Ngozumpa Kang II (Yugoslav Route). (Fig. 36-37, 43). Steep in ice and snow (50-55°, with sections up to 65°).

From the col the route passes the firny dome P.6515, and then, after crossing the glacier beneath the south face of the mountain, it reaches the edge of the sharp rib. Next it continues along its ridge up to the summit of Ngozumpa Kang II. Camps: 6500, 6950, 7200.

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Route 41. From the Lungsampa Gl. along the south ridge to Ngozumpa Kang I (Korean Route). (Fig. 36-38, 41, 43-44). Difficult, in steep ice (60°).

At the bottom part the route goes together with one of the variants (A-E) of Route 37.

From the upper firny plateau of the Lungsampa Gl. the route climbs up the steep firny pillar to the edge of the south ridge. Then it goes along the
ridge, crossing the Peak 7060, and then along the more steep section to the summit of Ngozumpa Kang I. Camps: 5700, 6450, 7000.

1. ascent: 2.XI.1982 Dorje, Ang Tsering, Kim Young-Han (Exp. 82/3).
2.a. 16.V.1984 J. Jackson, M. Priestman (Exp. 84/5).
3.a. 22.V.1985 M. Richey, R. Wilcox (Exp. 85/3).
4. (and following a.?) X.1991 Soviets (Exp. 91/13).

Possibilities for marking out new routes:
Ascents the summits of Ngozumpa Kang III and IV, ascents all peaks from the north side, traverses of summits along the ridge.

PEAK 7060
(Map 8; Fig. 36-38, 41, 43)

Not a very imposing peak on the upper part of the south ridge of Ngozumpa Kang I, between the Ngozumpa Gl. and the Lungsampa Gl. A little bit to the south there is a firny dome P.6515, on the further part of the ridge.

Through the Peak 7060 to the summit of Ngozumpa Kang I leads the Route 41 and on the occasion of ascending this route the Peak is climbed. The Route 40 goes through the dome P.6515 to the summit of Ngozumpa II. Ascents the dome were done while climbing this route.

Ascents of the peaks:
PEAK 7060: 1. and following ascents: X.1982 Koreans (Exp. 82/3). Other ascents in years: 1983, 1984 and later → route 38.
PEAK 6515: 1. and following ascents: X-XI.1987 Yugoslavian (Exp. 87/8). Other ascents and 1. winter a. II.1988 Koreans (Exp. 88/2) → route 37.

COL 6030
(Map. 7-8; Fig. 36, 43)

A flat saddle on the middle section of the southern Ngozumpa Kang I ridge, between Ngozumpa Gl. and Lungsampa Gl. Ascents the col were done on the way to the summit of Ngozumpa Kang II.

1. and following ascents: X-XI.1987 Yugoslavian (Exp. 87/8). Other ascents and 1. and following winter a. II.1988 Koreans (Exp. 88/2).

Route 42. From the Ngozumpa Gl. to the Col 6030 (Fig. 36, 43). In firn, 1 rocky step (IV).

1. and following ascents: X-XI.1987 Yugoslavian (Exp. 87/8). Other ascents and 1. and following winter a. II.1988 Koreans (Exp. 88/2).

LUNGSAMPA 6073
(Map. 2, 7-8; Fig. 36, 43-44)

Not a very prominent firny dome on the ridge between the Ngozumpa Gl. and the Lungsampa Gl. It is sometimes called Lungsamba. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 5853
(Map. 8; Fig. 43)

Rocky tower above the Ngozumpa Gl., to the east of Lungsampa. It is also marked as 5877 on maps. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 5659
(Map. 8; Fig. 43)

Rocky pulpit above the Ngozumpa Gl., to the south-east of Lungsampa. No ascents of the peak are known.
LUNGSAMPATSE 6066
(Map 2, 8; Fig. 1, 44)

The rocky peak at the end of the Ngozumpa Kang I ridge which rises over the confluence of the Ngozumpa Gl. and the Lungsampa Gl. On the northern ridge of the mountain there is a presummit Peak 6050. On the rocky south ridge the row of pointed towers and needles protrude. No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 5420
(Map. 8)

Not a very prominent hillock on the east rib of Lungsampatse. No ascents of the peak are known.

COL 7384
(Map. 8; Fig. 46)

The col on the Main Range, between Ngozumpa Kang IV in the west and Gyachung Kang in the east. No ascents of the col are known.

GYACHUNG KANG 7952
(Map. 2-3, 8-9, 11; Fig. 1, 12, 36, 43, 45-46, 53-55, 57)

Gyachung Kang is a prominent, high peak on the Main Range of the Himalayas, above the highest stages of the Ngozumpa Gl. The name of Gyachung Kang (Ghatsching-kang, Gjachung Kang, Gjatschung Kang, Gyachang Kang, Gyaching Kang, Gyachungkang, Gya Chungkang, Gyatschungkang, Gyatxung Kang) was "discovered" by the British in 1921 and it means "a hundred of small glaciers". Earlier the mountain was marked as T57 or described as Pk.3/71 L. The elevations of 7987, 7975, 7922, 7907, 7897 were also noticed for this mountain.

From the summit four ridges fall. The west ridge (north-west) drops from NW-Peak (Gyachung Kang Nordwest, Nordwestgipfel) 7610 (7601) towards the Col 7384 which separates the massif of Gyachung Kang from Ngozumpa Kang. The subsidiary north-east ridge goes towards Gyachung – Rongtö La and then to the junction of the Gyachung Gl. and Dzakar Chu valleys. The south-east ridge comes down towards the col Rongphu-Rongtö La and runs to the junction of the Rongtö Gl. and Rongphu Gl. The south-east ridge runs through SE Peak (Gyachung Kang SE) 7650 (7850), P.6934 and Peak 6875 to the Nup La col. West and south-east ridges are parts of the Main Range of the Himalayas.

The huge, more than 1500 m high south wall of the mountain towers above the Ngozumpa Gl. Its middle part is composed of a vertical, rocky crag which is bordered on both sides by prominent pillars. The right-hand side one, as well as the further one fall from the SE-Peak. At the foot of these pillars there are prominent towers Peak 6280 and Peak 6406 which separate the upper basins of firmy plateau of the Ngozumpa Gl.

The north and nort-east flanks of the mountain are not recognized up to the present time.

Ascents of Gyachung Kang:

Route 43. From the Ngozumpa Gl. through the south-west pillar (South West Pillar, French Route). (Fig. 43, 47). Very difficult in ice and rocks.
The route goes at the bottom via the 800 m high icy wall which reaches the edge of the pillar. The especially difficult section is the rocky step at an elevation of between 7300-7500 m, where the route climbs the series of chimneys. In the end, before reaching the upper, snowy fields, the route climbs the difficult, overhanging dihedre. Camps: 5800, 6200, 7200.

**Route 44. From the Ngozumpa Gl. via the west flank and south-west pillar (Japanese Attempt).** (Fig. 46). Probably difficult, details not known.

At the bottom the route runs through the west flank of the pillar, then it reaches its edge at an elevation of 7100 m. Next it goes together with the Route 43 up to the summit. Camps: 6000, 6300, 6800, 7300.

Ascent of the upper section: 1986 French (Exp. 86/4) → Route 40. Attempt via the lower section: 7.V.1988 S. Baba(1), M. Kikuchi, Ang Phurba (Exp. 88/11) to 7900.

**Route 45. From the Ngozumpa Gl. via the left-hand side of the south-west face (Japanese Route).** (Fig. 43, 46). Difficult in steep ice and rocks.

At the bottom, up to an elevation of 7400 m, the route leads through the steep, wide firny gully which makes up the left-hand side part of the face. Then it goes: diagonally to the left, up via the steep, firny flank to the west ridge, and then along the very narrow, rocky edge of the ridge to the main summit; or (A): through the gully straight up to the col on the ridge (K. Yasuhizas Col) between the Main Peak and NW-Peak. Camps: 5730, 6000, 6400, 6600, 7000, 7500.


**Route 46. From the Ngozumpa Gl. via the south-west face and the west ridge to the summit (Korean Route).** Probably difficult, details unknown.

Steep, difficult rocks before the summit were by-passed by the long traverse from the north side. 4 camps, the highest 7500.


There is much room for marking out new routes: all ridges of the mountain, NW and SE flanks, south pillar, the direttissima of the south face.

**PEAK 6280**
(Map. 8; Fig. 36, 43, 46, 53)

The rocky pulpit at the foot of the south-west wall of Gyachung Kang. No ascents of the peak are known.

**PEAK 6406**
(Map. 8; Fig. 36, 46, 53)

Not a very prominent peak at the foot of the south pillar of Gyachung Kang. No ascents of the peak are known.

**COL 6550**
(Map. 8; Fig. 45)

The col between Gyachung Kang in the north-west and Peak 6875 in the south-east. No ascents of the col are known.

**PEAK 6875**
(Map. 8; Fig. 45, 53, 55)

An interesting peak at the end of the south-east ridge of Gyachung Kang, just above the Nup La. It is also marked as 6868 or 6845. On the east ridge of the peak there is a presummit Peak 6800 (6750). No ascents of the peak are known.

**PALUNG LA 6517**
(Map. 9; Fig. 33, 48)

The col on the subsidiary ridge, going towards north-west of Cho Oyu, which separates the Cho Oyu massif from the peak of Palung Ri, rising on the further part of this ridge. It is marked also as 6452 on the maps.

Ascent: 1988 members of Exp. 88/15. 2.a. 22.V.1990 Australian (Exp. 90/3).

**Route 47. From the west through the Gya­barg Chang Gl. to the col.** (Fig. 33, 48). Along the glacier, in firn, details not known.

Ascent: 1988 members of Exp. 88/15. 2.a. 22.V.1990 Australian (Exp. 90/3).

**PALUNG RI 7022**
(Map. 3, 9; Fig. 33, 47-48)

The peak (Balung Peak, Pa-lung Feng, Ba-rung Feng) on the subsidiary ridge, coming from Cho Oyu towards the north-west and separating the Gya­barg Gl. and
Fig. 46. Gyachung Kang from the south

Gyachung Kang
P. 7930

Ngozumpa Kang IV

NGOZUMPA GLACIER
Palung Gl. It is also marked as: 7013, 7012, 7000, 6900 or 6888. To the north-west and west the ridge branches into two parts with lower peaks, separated by Zhushu Gl.

1. ascent: V.1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 16.VI.1955 E. Schneider, E. Senn (Exp. 55/1) to 6860 on ski. 3.w. 1987 B. Vos (Exp. 87/5).

Route 48. From Col 6390 to the summit. (Fig. 33, 48). In firn, fairly difficult. In the lower part the route climbs the gently rising firny slope, in the upper part it goes 150 m along the narrow firny edge.

1. ascent: V.1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 16.VI.1955 E. Schneider, E. Senn (Exp. 55/1) to 6860 on ski. 3.w. 1987 B. Vos (Exp. 87/5).

There are possibilities for marking out other new routes from the north and east.

COL 6390
(Map. 9; Fig. 47)

The col on the subsidiary north-western ridge of Cho Oyu, between Palung Ri and Dzapowa Ri.

1. ascent: spring 1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 16.VI.1955 E. Schneider, E. Senn (Exp. 55/1) on ski. 3.a. 1987 B. Vos (Exp. 87/5).

Route 49. From the south, from the Gyabrag Gl. to the col. (Fig. 33, 48). Along the glacier, in firn, fairly difficult.

1. ascent: spring 1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1). 2.a. 16.VI.1955 E. Schneider, E. Senn (Exp. 55/1) on ski. 3.a. 1987 B. Vos (Exp. 87/5).

DZAPOWA RI 6456
(Map. 9; Fig. 47-48)

This massif, which culminates in 4 not very prominent peaks, makes up the end of north-western ridge of Cho Oyu. Its name originates from the stopping place of Dzapowa, on the edge of the Gyabrag Gl. at the west foot of the massif. From the main summit – Dzapowa I 6456 (6500, 6400), falls to the north-west the rib with peaks of Dzapowa III 6350 and Dzapowa IV 6000. The second rib – with Col 6163 and Dzapowa II 6386 (6372) – drops towards south-west. Between those ribs the short side Dzapowa Gl. cuts from the west.

DZAPOWA I: 1. ascent: V.1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1).
Ascent of the other peaks are not known.
Route 50. From the south – from the Gyabrag Gl. to Dzapowa I. In firm, probably fairly difficult, details not known. A ascent: V.1952 E. Hillary, G. Lowe (Exp. 52/1).

PEAK 6596 AND PEAK 6497
(Map. 9; Fig. 47)

The peaks on the north-western ridge of Palung Ri, between the Palung Gl. in the north-east and the Zhushu Gl. in the south-west. Its are marked also as 6689 and 6350 on the maps. No ascents of the peak are known.

PALUNG LA SHAR 6650
(Map. 9; Fig. 50)

The col on the ridge between Ngozumpa Ri I in the south and Siguang Ri in the north. The convenient passage between upper stages of the Palung Gl. and the Gyachung Gl. may lead here (?). No ascents of the col are known.

SIGUANG RIDGE
(Map. 9; Fig. 49-53, 56)

Siguang Ridge (Siguang Shan) – this name is given to the south (the highest) section of the ridge which separates the Gyabrag Gl. basin in the west from...
the Gyachung Gl. in the east. This ridge culminates in the peak Siguang Ri (7309), from which the following lower peaks rise to the north: Peak 6688, Peak 6668 and Peak 6620. Shorter ridges separating subsidiary branches of Gyachung Gl. in the east and confluents of Gyabrag Gl. (Palung Gl. and Siguang Gl.) in the west, descend from both sides of Siguang Ridge. The whole region has been scarcely exploited alpinistically.

**Siguang Ri 7309**

(Map. 3, 9; Fig. 46, 49-53, 56)

Siguang Ri (Se-kwang Feng) is the high peak on the northern ridge of Ngozumpa Kang I, between the Palung Gl. in the west and the Gyachung Gl. in the east. It is also called Palung and the elevations of 7350, 7346 or 7308 are given to it. On the north ridge of this mountain there is a presummit Peak 7027 (Junction Peak, Siguang Ri Chang, also P.7180, P.7023).

Two subsidiary ridges run from the summit to the east and north-east, between which the Gyachung Central Gl. cuts. On those ridges tower side summits of Siguang massif: Siguang Ri NE and Siguang Ri Shar. The other side ridge falls from the northern summit P.7027. It runs to the north-west and separates Palung Gl. in the south from Siguang Gl. in the north. On this ridge rises the summit of Siguang Ri Nup.

Ascents of the peaks:

**Main Peak:**


**Peak 7010:**

1. and the following a.: 1IV.1989 Japanese (Exp. 89/12).

Route 51. From the Palung Gl. along the west ridge to the summit. (Fig. 49). Mainly in firn, steep sections, difficult.

On the way to the western ridge 2 steep pitches lead to the edge. Then 9 pitches climb to the summit of P.6600. Next the sharp ridge goes to the junction peak P.7010 (with the south-west ridge). The most difficult section of this route form the 200 m long edge of the ridge at an elevation of 7000 m and the rocks just beneath the summit.

SIGUANG RI SHAR 6998
(Map 3, 9; Fig. 50, 52-53, 57)

A peak on the side eastern ridge of Siguang Ri, between the upper branches of the Gyachung Gl. (Gyachung Upper Gl. on south and Gyachung Central Gl. on north). It is also given with the elvations of 7002. At the eastern end of the ridge there is a rocky culmination P.6437. No ascents of the peak are known.

SIGUANG RI NE 6812
(Map 3, 9; Fig. 50, 52, 56)

The peak on the subsidiary north-east ridge of Siguang Ri, between the upper branches of the Gyachung Gl. (Gyachung Central Gl. on south and Gyachung North Gl. on north). It is separated from Siguang Ri by the saddle Col 6756. On the ridge coming from the summit to the north-east and then turning to the east, there are following culminations and cuts: Peak 6685, Col 6390, Peak 6600 and Peak 6700 (6547). No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 6685
(Map 9; rys. 50, 52)

The peak in the middle section of the side ridge, separating Gyachung North Gl. from Gyachung Central Gl. From this peak the prominent side rib with Peak 6492 comes to north-east (towards Gyachung North Gl.). No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 6700
(Map 9; Fig. 51-52, 56)

An imposing peak at the east end of the north-eastern ridge of Siguang Ri. From the summit two imposing ribs descend: east (with Col 6110 and Peak 6135) and south-east – with Col 6170 and Peak 6270 (6264). No ascents of the peaks are known.

SIGUANG LA NUP 5950
(Map 9; Fig. 47, 49)

The col on the north-western ridge of the Siguang massif, above the Siguang Ri Gl. No ascents of the col are known.

SIGUANG RI NUP 6840
(Map 3, 9; Fig. 47)

A peak on the north-west ridge of Siguang massif. This ridge separates Siguang Gl. in the north-east from Palung Gl. in the south. The peak has a quite significant south-western foresummit – Peak 6671 – which falls in the form of a wide wall towards Palung Gl. The following culminations and saddles can be distinguished on the long shoulder descending down from the summit to north-west towards Gyabrag Gl.: Col 6350, Peak 6450 and Peak 6063 (6061). The shoulder at the end of the ridge (to the north-east of P.6063) is called Ngomoling. From the south (from Palung Gl.) the short side glacier with a quite big lake in front of it, cuts below the ridge of the massif. No ascents of the peaks are known.
**SIGUANG LA CHANG 6531**
(Map 9)

The col on the north ridge of Siguang Ri which separates the summit from Peak 6685 rising in the north of massif. No ascents of the col are known.

**PEAK 6718 (P.6685)**
(Map 3, 9; Fig. 50, 52, 56)

The peak on the north ridge of Siguang Ri, marked also as 6685 or 6668. On the ridge coming from the main summit to Siguang La Chang there is Col 6592 and the presummit P.6688 (6620). From Peak 6688 falls towards NWW short side ridge with unimposing culmination – Peak 6370. Much longer, side ridge goes from the main summit to the north-west to Kyertak over the Gyabrag Gl. It separates the Siguang Gl. in the south-west from the Gyidagai Po in the north. Three unimposing culmination can be found here: P.6530, P.6220, Nari Kang (Na-ri Kang, Narikang) 5760 and P.5610. No ascents of the peaks are known.

**COL 6348**
(Map 9; Fig. 52, 56)

The pass on the ridge above the Gyachung North Gl. No ascents of the col are known.

**PEAK 6620**
(Map 9, Fig. 52, 56)

The peak on the ridge above the Gyachung North Gl. From its north-western foresummit falls towards the north-west the imposing side rib which separates Gyidagai North Gl. from Gyidagai South Gl. No ascents of the peak are known.
Fig. 52. Cho Oyu Himal from the east
The col on the ridge above the Gyachung North Gl, separating Junmin Ri massif in the north from Peak 6620 in the south. No ascents of the col are known.

JUNMIN PEAKS (Tsungmin Peaks)

A group of peaks on the ridge enclosing Junmin Glacier from the south, east and north. The main (the highest) peak Junmin Ri South rises on the ridge between Junmin Gl. and Gyachung North Gl. The other peaks are: Peak 6570, Peak 6605, Junmin Ri East 6442, Peak 6500 and Junmin North Peaks 6490. The all were not explored up to the present time.

Junmin Ri South (Junmin Peak, Junmin Peak Main, Junmin Peak South, Junmin Ri, Junmin Ri Lho, Tsungmin, Tsung-min Feng, Tsungmin Lho, Tsungmin Main, Tsunmin) 6622 (6615) is the peak on the ridge between the Gyachung North Gl. and Junmin Gl. and is the highest peak in the vicinity of Junmin Gl. On its side, north-west ridge there are the following culminations of Gyidagai Peaks: Peak 6373 and Peak 6343. On the east ridge of this mountain there is an unimposing presummit Peak 6570, from which the prominent rib with the Peak 6456 at its end falls to the south. No ascents of the peaks are known.

GYIDAGAI PEAKS 6373

A group of not very imposing peaks on the subsidiary ridge coming towards the north-west from Junmin Ri West. This ridge separates Gyidagai Po valley in the south west from the Junmin valley in the north. On its highest section the following peaks rise P.6373 and P.6300 (6343). Ascents these peaks are not known.

YQAUNG RI SOUTH 6685

Gyaqung South (Gyaqung Lho) 6685 (6682) is the peak on the ridge which borders the Gyachung North Gl. from the north. On its nort-west ridge rises quite imposing (junction) presummit Peak 6605 (6575). To the south-east towards the Gyachung North Gl. the prominent rib with the Peak 6600 falls from the main summit. The second, the longer one rib goes from the summit to the east to the bottom part of the Gyachung Gl. At its end rises the Peak 6366, from which falls the next side rib having a Peak 6201. No ascents of the peaks are known.

JUNMIN RI EAST (Tsungmin Shar) 6419

Junmin Ri East (Junmin Peak East, Tsunmin Shar) 6442 (6419) is a peak on the ridge which closes the Junmin Glacier valley from the east. A side rib branches out from it to the east and separates the upper stages of Gyaqung Gl. No ascents of the peak are known.

GYAQUNG RI NORTH 6530

Gyaqung Ri North (Gyaqung Ri Chang) 6530 (6630) is an imposing peak on the subsidiary ridge bordering from the north the Gyaqung Gl. – on the west side of the lower part of the Gyachung Valley. On the south-western ridge of the summit rise the junction foresummit Peak 6500 (6419) which south-west wall towers above the Junmin Glacier. From this junction the main ridge runs to the north-west (towards Lamna La) between Ra Chu valley in the west and Dzakar Chu in the east. To the south-east (towards the Gyachung Chu valley) goes the side ridge with Peak 6388 and Peak 5946. No ascents of the peaks are known.

COL 6264

The col between Gyaqung Ri North in the south and the massif of the Peak 6380 in the north. No ascents of the col are known.
Map 10. Junmin Peaks
**PEAK 6380**  
(Map 10, Fig. 56)

The peak on the subsidiary ridge, above the lower part of the Gyachung Valley. To the east, towards the Gyachung Valley the side ridge which branches out in the form of numerous ribs comes from the summit. No ascents of the peak are known.

**JUNMIN NORTH PEAKS 6490 AND 6430**  
(Map 3, 10)

The peaks on the north edge of Junmin Gl. – in the central part of the ridge, coming towards Lamna La. The first has got quite an imposing eastern presummit P.6464, and the second one has got the side, northern summit P.6346. No ascents of the peaks are known.

**PEAKS ON THE RIDGES SOUTH OF LAMNA LA**  
(Map 3, 10)

This region is completely unknown, there is lack of information and materials concerning the morphology, topography and exploration of this area. No ascents of the peaks are known.

**PEAK 6501**  
(Map 8, 9; Fig. 50)

Peak 6501 (6572) is the summit at the end of the short, subsidiary north-eastern ridge of Ngozumpa Kang II. This ridge divided the upper branches of Gyachung Kang Gl.: Gyachung Upper Gl. from Gyachung South Gl. No ascents of the peak are known.

**GYACHUNG-RONGTÖ LA 6249**  
(Map 3, 9, 11; Fig. 52-53, 56)

The col between the upper stages of the Gyachung Gl. and Rongtö Gl., which separates the Gyachung Kang massif from the long, subsidiary, north-east
ridge. This ridge separates the Gyachung Gl. and Dzakar Chu valleys. No ascents of the col are known.

JIUDA
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 52-54, 56)

Jiuda (Jiuda Ridge, Jiuda Shan, Jiuda Hill) is the name given to the south section of the side ridge between the Rongtö Gl. in the south-east and the Gyachung Gl. in the north-west.

JIUDA RI 6711
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 52-54, 56)

Jiuda Ri (Jiuda Peak, Jiuda Main Peak) 6711 (6707) is a junction peak on the subsidiary ridge which separates the Gyachung Gl. from Rongtö Gl. On the south-west ridge of the peak is a foresummit Peak 6600 (Jiuda Ri SW). To the south-east the short side ridge (between Jiuda SE Gl. and Rongtö Upper Gl.) with the culmination Peak 6571 at the end branches out. The second, longer ridge runs to the east, towards the lower part of the Rongtö Gl. No ascents of the peak are known.

JIUDA RI SHAR 6434
(Map 11; Fig. 53, 56)

Jiuda Ri Shar (Jiuda Peak East) 6434 (6390) is the junction peak on the side ridge on between the Rongtö Upper Gl. and the Jiuda SE Gl. The Col 6327 separated the Jiuda Ri Main from Jiuda Ri Shar. The unimposing Peaks 6364 and 6417 are on the side ribs coming down from the summit to the east and south. No ascents of the peaks are known.

JIUDA RI NUP 6592
(Map 11)

Jiuda Ri Nup (Jiuda East Peak) 6592 (6589) is the peak on the subsidiary ridge on the east side of the upper part of the Gyachung Gl. On its west rib there is a side summit P.6450 (6495). No ascents of the peaks are known.

Fig.54. Gyachung Kang from the NE

JIUDA RI CHANG 6525
(Map 11; Fig. 53, 56)

Jiuda Ri Chang (Jiuda North Peak) 6525 (6523) is the twin-summit peak on the north part of Jiuda Ridge which separates the Gyachung Valley from Dzakar Chu Valley. On its west rib there are unimposing culminations P.6330 and P.6230. No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 6468
(Map 11; Fig. 53, 55-56)

Peak 6468 (6428) is a junction peak at the end of Jiuda Ridge. On the north-west ridge of this peak there is a foresummit P.6312. Side, strongly ramified ridge, separating Jiuda East Gl. in the south from Namocoli Gl. in the north, comes down to the east. There are following peaks on this ridge: Peak 6225, Peak 6304 and Peak 6204. Any attempts to ascend the peak are known.
Fig. 55. Peaks above the Dzakar Chhu valley
PEAK 6225
(Map II; Fig. 53-56)

Not a very imposing peak on the side ridge coming to the east of Peak 6225. The rocky ridge descends to north-east of the summit (with P.6123 and P.5945). This ridge borders the Namocoli Gl. on the east. No ascents of the peak are known.

PEAK 6304
(Map II; Fig. 53-56)

Peak 6304 (6256) is the peak on the subsidiary ridge between the Namocoli Gl. on the north and Jiuda East Gl. on the south. At the east end of this ridge and on the side spurs of the mountain, coming down to the north-east and south east, there are lower side peaks: Peak 6204, Peak 6081 and Peak 6118 (6121, 6120).
Ascents of the peaks:
PEAK 6118: 1. ascent: 1975 Chinese (Exp. 75/1).
No ascents of the other peaks are known.

Route 52. To the Peak 6118. Probably easy, details unknown.
1. ascent: 1975 Chinese (Exp. 75/1).

PEAK 6425
(Map 11)

Separates Gyachung Gl. in the west from Dzakar Chhu in the east. On the side, west rib of the mountain there is the Peak 6190. No ascents of the peak are known.

NAMOCOLI RI 6452
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 56)

Namocoli Ri (Namosori Peak) 6452 (6650) is a broad massif in the central part of the ridge between Dzakar Chhu Valley in the east and Gyachung Chhu Valley in the west. On the south-west ridge of the peak is a foresummit – Namocoli SW Peak 6425 (6536). No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 6171
(Map 11; Fig. 56)

Peak 6171 (6168) is the summit on the north part of the ridge between Dzakar Chhu Valley in the east and the Gyachung Chhu Valley in the west. No ascents of the peak are known.

BARKSIBANM RIDGE
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 56)

Barksibanm Ridge (Barxibanm Hill, Pasipamo Ridge, Pasipamo-Shan) is a ridge which composes the north ending of the subsidiary ridge between Dzakar Chhu Valley in the east and Gyachung Chhu Valley in the west. Not a very imposing culminations are there here: Paryqudailungsum (Pagejudenungsung) 6036 (6039), Nalang (Narang) and P.5764. No ascents of the peaks are known.

RONGPHU-RONGTÖ LA 6396
(Map 9, 11; Fig. 52-53)

The col at the foot of the east ridge of Gyachung Kang, between the upper stages of Rongphu Nup Gl. (Rongphu Upper Gl., Yuanxi Rongphu Gl.) and Rongtö Glacier. No ascents of the peak col known.

PEAK 6776 (Mary)
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 52-53, 56)

Peak 6776 (6770, 6739) is the peak on the subsidiary ridge between the Rongphu Nup Upper Gl. and Rongtö Gl. On its north-west ridge there is a presummit Peak 6704. It is not sure whether the British called this peak „Mary” in 1921. No ascents of the peak are known.

COL 6563
(Map 11; Fig. 53)

The col on a subsidiary ridge between Rongphu Nup Upper Gl. and Rongtö Gl., just to the west of Ri-Ring peak. No ascents of the col are known.

RI-RING (Hongxing Peak) 6975
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 53, 55-56)

The highest peak on the subsidiary ridge between Rongphu and Rongtö Glaciers. The name Ri-Ring (Ki-Ring) was given to the mountain in 1921 by the British, G. H. Bullock called the peak „Georg”. The elevation measured in 1921 by use of aneroid amounted to 7041 (with corrections: 7148). It is also marked as 6930, 6928 or 6927. The south presummit, South Peak 6943, was noticed in 1921 as Peak B. From the summit three side ridges branch out. Short side valleys with hanging glaciers cut between them.
1. ascent: 5.VII.1921 G. H. Bullock, G. H. L. Mallory (Exp. 21/1).

Route 53. From Ri-Ring NE Col along the north-east ridge to the summit. In firn and snow, fairly difficult.

The ridge is made up of three parts. The long snowy shoulder with cornices in some places composes the lower section of the ridge. Higher the
ridge becomes more steep and narrow and this part ends with a flat area. At
the end, the short rocky section leads to the presummit covered with snow.
From there the route goes on in ice and snow to the main summit, which is a
little bit higher.
1 ascent: 5.VII.1921 G. H. Bullock, G. H. L. Mallory (Exp. 21/1).

PEAK 6823
(Map 11; Fig. 52, 56)

Peak 6823 (6784) is a long shoulder which forms the south-western ridge of
Ri-Ring. It separates the side glaciers: Rongphu Nup Upper Gl. in the west
from Tongqiang South Gl. in the east. In the south-east Col 6671 separates
the peak from Ri-Ring massif. At the south end of the summit ridge the
culmination P.6788 (6749) can be distinguished. No ascents of the peaks are
known.

TONGQIANG RI 6956
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 52-53, 56-58)

Tongqiang Ri (Tongqiang Peak, Dong-sang Feng) 6956 (6916,6901) is the peak on the
subsidary south-east ridge of Ri-Ring, just before the estuary of Rongphu
Nup Gl. to Rongphu Main Gl. There are three culminations: Peak 6625 (6571),
Peak 6568 and Peak 6674 (6651) on its ribs coming down from the summit.
The hanging glacier Tongqiang East Gl. cuts between the south-east and
north-east ribs. No ascents of the peaks are known.

RI-RING NORTH-EAST COL 6350
(Map 11, Fig. 56)

An easy accessible col between Ri-Ring and the massif of Shuguan Peaks in
the north-east. From the east (from Rongphu Gl.) the side glacier Ri-Ring
Gl. comes up.
1 ascent: 5.VII.1921 G. H. Bullock, G. H. L. Mallory and 2 porters (Exp.21/1).

Route 54. From the east through the Ri-Ring Gl. to the col. Via the schisted
slopes and the glacier, easy.
1 ascent: 5.VII.1921 G. H. Bullock, G. H. L. Mallory and 2 porters (Exp. 21/1).
Fig. 58. Tongqiang Ri from the SE

Fig. 59. Shuguang Ri from the east
SHUNGUANG PEAK 6622
(Map 3, 11; Fig. 53, 55-57, 59)

Shuguang Ri (Shuguang Peak, Psu-kwang Feng) is the peak on the side, south-east ridge of Ri-Ring, between the Rongtö Gl. and Rongphu Main Gl., marked also as 6577, 6573 or 6563. The whole massif of the mountain branches out in the form of numerous side ridges and ribs. Apart from the main summit, there is the Shuguang Lho 6534 (6487) on the south ridge behind the Col 6184. The following culminations can be distinguished on ribs coming down from the summit: Peak 6301 (6248), Peak 6173 (6105), Peak 6262, Peak 6117 (6068, 6067) and Peak 6187. No ascents of the peaks are known.

PEAK 6296
(Map 11; Fig. 53, 55)

The peak at the end of the subsidiary, north-east ridge of Ri-Ring, where the Rongtö and Rongphu glaciers fork. It is marked also as 6248. It is separated from the massif of Shuguang Peak in the south by the Col 6184 (6162). On the south-east ridge there is a presummit Peak 6275. At the end of the north ridge of the massif the culminations: Peak 6015 and Peak 5949 can be distinguished. No ascents of the peaks are known.

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