



Juventino Albino  
Caldúa  
MOUNTAIN GUIDE



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BOLIVIA

Agency for adventure trips  
and active vacations in  
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Adventure Travel Agency  
for culture, trekking, mountainbiking  
and expeditions in the Andes



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## Juventino Albino Caldua



UIAGM CERTIFIED  
GUIDE



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The team: Peru -Trekking  
and mountain travel are a  
special **tour operator**  
**organizer**

### Our Team



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Prunty

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We would like to introduce our trips in the areas of trekking, expeditions and ascents:  
Experience **South America** in its natural beauty and fascination! Join us on the best  
tours in the world, such as trekking Huayhuash, trekking in the Cordillera Blanca, Inka  
Culture, Machu Picchu, etc...

Adventure trips and organized mountain and  
cultural trips in Peru especially for small groups,  
individuals and trekking travelers.





# Trekking and Mountaineering in Peru



For climbers, Peru is a true paradise. Throughout the country, the Andes stretch along the Cordilleras, and numerous destinations are particularly suitable for hiking and mountaineering.

The Peruvian Andes can be roughly divided into three mountain ranges: the Cordillera Occidental, the Cordillera Central and the Cordillera Oriental. The Cordillera Occidental is also known as Cordillera Negra (Black Cordillera) and Cordillera Blanca.

The most interesting areas for mountaineers are in Cordillera Central and in the Cordillera Blanca, where the highest mountain in the country, Nevado Huascarán, is located at 6768 m. Huaraz is also called the capital of trekking, adventures and expeditions.



## Trekking Inca Trail to Machu Picchu



The Inca Trail to Machu Picchu (also known as Camino Inca or Camino Inka) consists of three overlapping trails: Mollepata, Classic, and One Day. Mollepata is the longest of the three routes with the highest mountain pass and intersects with the Classic route before crossing Warmiwañusqa (dead woman). Located in the Andes mountain range, the trail passes through several types of Andean environments including cloud forest and alpine tundra.



## Trekking Santa Cruz and Climbing Nevado Pisco

**Trekking Santa Cruz:** One of the most popular treks in the Cordillera Blanca, the hike around this subtropical mountain range passes through impressive landscapes of uncommonly beautiful mountains, frequent lakes and glaciers. The camps are some of the most spectacular in the world. This is a short and very popular hike with spectacular views of lakes and mountains.

**Nevado Pisco:** This is a very appealing mountain and a good option for climbers for acclimatization. Previous experience in mountaineering is not required, though you should be in good physical condition. At the Summit (5752 m), you are rewarded with magnificent views of the Cordillera Blanca (White Range), including the 4 peaks of the Huandoy, Alpamayo, Artesonraju and Chopicalqui and others. You'll also be able to see North and South Huascarán, the highest mountain in Peru, at 6,768 meters.



## Trekking Cedros around Alpamayo & Huascarán and Climbing Vallunaraju

**Trekking Santa Cruz:** Trekking the Trans Cordillera Blanca: The Cordillera Blanca (White Range) is the largest and most popular mountain range in Peru, with 31 peaks more than 6,000 meters high, and contains more than half of the 6000 meter peaks in all of Peru. Here you'll find the highest and most beautiful mountain in the tropics - snowcapped Huascarán (6,768 m) - as well as the popular and spectacular Alpamayo (5,947 m) - the stand outs in a region of superlatives!

**About Nevado Vallunaraju:** The high peak of North Vallunaraju, at 5,686 meters, is close enough to Huaraz to do a Summit trek in two days via a moderate climb. Setting out for this peak, you can see other peaks of the northern part of the Cordillera Blanca, including Oxshapalca (5,881 m) and Ranrapalca (6,262 m.) From the summit of Vallunaraju there is a beautiful view of the city of Huaraz and the Callejón de Huaylas (the central area of the valley between the Cordilleras Blanca and Negra).





# Trekking and Mountaineering in Peru



## Trekking Quilcayhuanca - Crossing Cojup & Climb Ishinca



**Trekking Quebrada Quilqueyhuanca:** A great short hike in a beautiful valley, far from other tourist routes. This tour is ideal for acclimatization for the next climb and is also appropriate for families or for those who are looking for an easy trip involving an excursion or camping, but who still want to experience the magnificent mountain landscapes of northern Peru. A special feature of this trek is the glacier-fed lakes.

**Quebrada Ishinca:** Climb to Ishinca Peak and trek through the Ishinca Valley. This is popular for climbers who want to bag a 5000 or 6000 meter peak, but because of the scenic beauty, this is a great climb even if you don't reach the peak. In this hike, we have a riveting view of the massif that includes Ishinca, Urus, Tocllaraju, Ranrapalca, the Palcarajus and much more.

## Trekking Huayhuash Climb Diablo Mudo & Vallunaraju



**The Cordillera Huayhuash (Huayhuash Range):** The Huayhuash Range is the second highest tropical mountain chain in the world, after the Cordillera Blanca (White Range), immediately to the north. Even though it is located 120 kilometers from the Pacific Ocean, the crest forms part of the Continental Divide of South America; the waters of the eastern slope flow to the Marañon River, a principal tributary of the Amazon.

**Nevado Vallunaraju:** The high peak of North Vallunaraju, 5,686 meters, is close enough to Huaraz to do a summit trek in two days via a moderate climb. Setting out for this peak, it's possible to see other peaks of the northern part of the Cordillera Blanca.



## Trekking Huayhuash Climb Diablo Mudo & Climbing Tocllaraju

**The Cordillera Huayhuash (Huayhuash Range):** The Huayhuash Range is the second highest tropical mountain chain in the world, after the Cordillera Blanca (White Range), immediately to the north. Even though it is located 120 kilometers from the Pacific Ocean, the crest forms part of the Continental Divide of South America; the waters of the eastern slope flow to the Marañon River, a principal tributary of the Amazon.

**About Quebrada Ishinca:** Mountain views - Three Peruvian Peaks - Urus (5495 m), Ishinca (5530 m) and Tocllaraju (6034 m). Climb Ishinca, with a journey through the Ishinca Valley, is a popular destination for climbers who want to get to a 5000 or 6000 meter peak, but because of the scenic beauty, this is a great climb even if you don't reach the peak. On this hike we have a fascinating view of the massif that includes Ishinca, Urus, Tocllaraju, Ranrapalco, the Palcarajus and much more.



# Expeditions over 6 000 m in Peru



The Cordillera Blanca in the Ancash region is considered one of the best mountaineering areas in the world. The pleasant climate of the region (season is from May to September) and the relatively easy access to the peaks are just some reasons for this. The Cordillera Blanca is the highest mountain range in the American continent, with over 50 mountains over 5,700 m. The name is translated as "white cordillera".

The Cordillera Blanca is a mountain chain located in Peru and part of the Cordillera de los Andes. It extends for 200 km between 8 ° 08' and 9 ° 58'S and 77 ° 00' and 77 ° 52'W, in a north-westerly direction. It is the largest snowy tropical mountain range and has 722 individual glaciers. Peru's highest mountain, the Huascarán of 6,768 meters, is located here.



## Expeditions Alpamayo (5947 m) and Huascarán (6768 m)



**Nevado Alpamayo:** The pyramid shaped Alpamayo is considered one of the most beautiful mountains in the world. The ascent toward the peak is very steep and the majority of it is a technical climb. This mountain should only be attempted by those who are well acclimatized and who have summited other high peaks. From one side Alpamayo is an almost perfect pyramid, covered with enormous ice shelves.

**Nevado Huascarán:** Huascarán is the highest peak in Peru. This mountain has two summits: Huascarán North (6655 m) and the main summit, Huascarán South (6768 m). Many climbers dream of reaching the high summit of 6768 meters. Huascarán offers multiple routes to arrive at the highest point in Peru. Technically, the climb is not difficult, nevertheless, due to its elevation and risk of avalanches, it is a serious endeavor.



## Expedition Yanapaccha (5450 m), Pisco (5752 m) & Chopicalqui (6354 m)



**Nevado Yanapaccha:** Yanapaccha is found in the Llanganuco Valley, with access via the Quebrada Demanda. It is less well known and less frequented by climbers than some other peaks.

**Nevado Pisco:** Pisco Peak forms part of the chain of mountains called Huandoy Massif, located in the central part of the Cordillera Blanca. Pisco is also an excellent preparation climb for those who want to undertake the larger peaks.



**Nevado Chopicalqui:** Chopicalqui is the third peak of the Huascarán Massif, also located in the Cordillera Blanca, between the two peaks of Huascarán and Contrahierbas. With an elevation of 6,345 meters, it is the fifth highest mountain in the department (administrative region) of Ancash, and the fourth highest in the Cordillera Blanca. It is a demanding mountain with some technical climbing which requires previous climbing experience.





# Expeditions over 6 000 m in Peru

Expedition Urus (5495m), Ishinca (5530m),  
Tocllaraju (6034m) and Huascarán (6768 m)



**About Quebrada Ishinca:** Mountain views - Three Peruvian Peaks - Urus (5495m), Ishinca (5530m) and Tocllaraju (6034m). The climb of Ishinca, with a journey through the Ishinca Valley, is a popular destination for climbers who want to get to a 5000 or 6000 meter peak, but because of the scenic beauty, this is a great climb even if you don't reach the peak.

**Huascarán South Summit (6.768 m)** The conditions on all mountains change every year, particularly since the glacier between High Camps I and II is receding. Accordingly, some years it is a challenge to get from to High Camp 2 due to the crevasses and the large avalanches that can fall in the chute. Nevertheless, an ascent of Huascarán is without a doubt one of the highlights of mountaineering in the Andes.

Expeditions Alpamayo (5947 m), Artesonraju (6025 m)  
and Huascarán (6768 m)



**About Nevado Alpamayo:** The other face, the trapezoidal southwest wall, is even more beautiful. All of the Cordillera Blanca mountain range is protected by Huascarán National Park, a paradise of snowcapped peaks. The park also includes the peaks of Huandoy and Huascarán (the highest mountain in Peru), as well as 663 glaciers, 269 lakes, some 42 rivers, as well as 33 archaeological sites.

**About Nevado Artesonraju:** From its high plateau alongside the Paron Gorge, it is 1,025 meters to the peak. It can usually be climbed in 8-12 hours round-trip. According to the International French Adjectival System (IFAS), it's categorized as TD+: very difficult +, on the route of the South Ridge, and D: Difficult, via the "normal" route.

**About Nevado Huascarán:** Huascarán is the highest peak in Peru. This mountain has two summits: Huascarán North (6655 m) and the main summit, Huascarán South (6768 m). Many climbers dream of reaching this high summit of 6,768 meters. Technically, the climb is not difficult, nevertheless, due to its elevation and risk of avalanches, it is a serious climb.



# Adventure tours with Mountainbikes in Peru



Enjoy your holidays with our bike trips in the Cordillera Blanca and Huayhuash:

- Climbing over the most magnificent passes of the mountains of Peru up to an altitude of 4890 m.
- Combined with the Chavin de Huantar culture.
- Camping in beautiful places.
- Biking in the surroundings of the highest mountains Peru as Huascarán North (6655 m) and South (6768 m), the Conchucos Valley and Huayhuash.
- Cycling tours for all levels with a local guide who knows all the routes with their demands.

All cycling tours begin in Huaraz. Acclimatization tours are undertaken to gradually adjust to the altitude. During the tours we have good staff such as a local guide, cook and helpers for the kitchen, tents and transportation.

We have 2 vehicles, one for the actual transportation and tour and a second as an emergency vehicle for the bikers.



## Mountainbike Trans-Cordillera Blanca Huascaran-Circuit



One of the most spectacular trips on 2 wheels Mountain Biking the Cordillera Blanca (White Range).

Cordillera Blanca in the heart of Peru is an ideal place to go on a trek, hike, mountain bike, rock climb and mountaineer. Many famous peaks and lakes can be seen from this tour, including Huascarán, Alpamayo, Tocllaraju, Nevado Pisco, and Artesonraju.

The Cordillera Blanca: is a snowy mountain range located in the department of Ancash, in the north of Peru, which, along with the Cordillera Negra (Black Range) to the west, form the Callejón de Huaylas (valley between the two ranges) through which flows the Santa River.

One of the most spectacular trips on 2 wheels



## Mountainbike Extreme-Cordillera Huayhuash Yerupaja-Circuit

One of the most spectacular tours on 2 wheels

Mountain Biking in the Cordillera Huayhuash: This is an extreme mountain biking trip over the single-track of the Cordillera Huayhuash Cordillera and one of the most beautiful rides in the world. The rocky formations are impressive and rise elegantly to the sky. Here you'll find the second highest mountain in Peru: Yerupajá Grande (6,634 m.)

Before heading out to our ultimate destination, we'll have 5 days of acclimatization rides in the Cordillera Blanca and Cordillera Negra. The Cordillera Blanca in the heart of Peru is ideal for hiking, mountain biking, trekking, climbing and mountaineering.





# Adventure, Trekking and Mountaineering in Ecuador

## Ecuador

All the highlights of Ecuador, including walks on the Galapagos Islands



A Galápagos luxury travel experience like no other. Journey back in time for a voyage that will forever change the way you view life on this planet. You'll hike, swim, snorkel and meander among birds and animals that have no fear of you and return your curiosity as you enter their world. Come home renewed!

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Hike around lovely Laguna Cuicocha and the craft shops of Otavalo.
- The Cotopaxi national park and stunning views from Chimborazo's refuge.
- Walks on the Galapagos islands and snorkel amongst tropical fish.
- Visit the greatest wildlife show on earth!.

Climbing Volcanoes Illiniza North (5126 m) and Cayambe (5790 m)



**The Illinizas:** are a pair of volcanic mountains that are located to the south of Quito, Ecuador. They are located in the Illinizas Ecological Reserve (Reserva Ecológica Los Illinizas). Volcano Cayambe: Is an agricultural service town (population 30,473 at the last census on November 25, 2001) in highland Ecuador. It lies at the foot of the Cayambe volcano. While the town is mainly peopled by mestizos, the surrounding rural population is primarily composed of indigenous people who are mainly involved in subsistence agriculture, dairy farming and procurement of lumber.



Climbing Volcanoes Illiniza North (5126 m) and Chimborazo (6268 m)

**The Illinizas:** are a pair of volcanic mountains that are located to the south of Quito, Ecuador. They are located in the Illinizas Ecological Reserve (Reserva Ecológica Los Illinizas).

**Volcano Chimborazo:** Is a currently inactive stratovolcano in the Cordillera Occidental range of the Andes. Its last known eruption is believed to have occurred around 550 AD. With a peak elevation of 6,268 metres (20,564 ft), Chimborazo is the highest mountain in Ecuador.





# Trekking and Mountaineering in Bolivia



## Lago Titicaca, Isla del Sol (3800 m) and Climbing Huayna Potosi (6088 m)



Isla del Sol (Island of the Sun) is an island in the southern part of Lake Titicaca. It is part of the modern State of Bolivia and is part of the La Paz Department. Geographically, the terrain is harsh; it is a rocky, hilly island with many eucalyptus trees. There are no motor vehicles or paved roads on the island.

**Nevado Huayna Potosí:** Huayna Potosí is a mountain in Bolivia, located near El Alto and about 25 km north of La Paz in the Cordillera Real. It is very famous for its easy not technical climb.



## Lago Titicaca and Salar de Uyuni (3700 m) and Climbing Huayna Potosi (6088 m)

Titicaca (in the hispanicized spelling) or Titiqaqa (Quechua) is a large, deep lake in the Andes on the border of Peru and Bolivia. Salar de Uyuni (or Salar de Tunupa) is the world's largest salt flat at 10,582 square kilometers (4,086 mi). It is located in the Daniel Campos Province in Potosí in southwest Bolivia, near the crest of the Andes and is at an elevation of 3,656 meters (11,995 ft) above mean sea level.

**Nevado Huayna Potosí:** Huayna Potosí is a mountain in Bolivia, located near El Alto and about 25 km north of La Paz in the Cordillera Real. It is very famous for its easy not technical climb.



## Expeditions over 6000m

### Trek & expedition into the Cordillera Apolobamba (6044 m)



It is located in the eastern borderland of Peru and Bolivia. On the Bolivian side it is situated in the La Paz Department and on the Peruvian side it lies in the Puno Region. It stretches across a distance of 50 km from east to west and 30 km from north to south. Curva, the main locality of the Kallawaya-people, is located 3,800 m above sea level. Highlights:

- Unique trek in the Apolobamba Cordillera
- Stunning views of the glaciers
- Ascents by crossing summits of the Cordillera
- Tentative ascent of the Chaupi Orco, unique 6000 m.o.s.l. peak of over in this area.



### Culture Tiahuanaco, Lake Titicaca - Isla del Sol, Cerro Austria (5300 m), Pequeño Alpamayo (5370 m), Huayna Potosi (6081 m), Acotango (6052 m), Parinacota (6342 m) and Sajama (6542 m)



The Cordillera Real is a mountain range in the South American Altiplano of Bolivia. This range of fold mountains, largely composed of granite, is located southeast of Lake Titicaca, and east of the Bolivian capital of La Paz, measuring 125 km in length and 20 km in width. Sajama National Park is a national park: located in the Oruro Department, Bolivia. It borders Lauca National Park in Chile. The park is home to indigenous people, known as the Aymara, whose influential ancient culture can be seen in various aspects throughout the park.



# Discover and travel in Patagonia in Argentina - Chile

## Argentina - Chile

### Trekking Continental ice - Fitz Roy (1200 m) and Cerro Torre (1100 m)



An ice sheet is a mass of glacier ice that covers surrounding terrain and is greater than 50,000 km<sup>2</sup> (19,000 sq mi), thus also known as continental glacier. Monte Fitz Roy (also known as Cerro Chaltén, Cerro Fitz Roy: or simply Mount Fitz Roy) is a mountain located near the El Chaltén village, in the Southern Patagonian Ice Field, on the border between Argentina and Chile. First climbed in 1952 by French alpinists Lionel Terray and Guido Magnone, it remains among the most technically challenging mountains for mountaineers on Earth.



### Trekking Patagonia - Adventures Iguazu Falls (82 m)

Patagonia is a geographical region located in the southernmost part of America, comprising of southern Argentina and Chile, Iguazu Falls also known as: Iguazu Falls, Iguazú Falls, Iguassu Falls, or Iguazu Falls (Spanish: Cataratas del Iguazú Guarani: Chororo Yguasu Portuguese: Cataratas do Iguaçu) are waterfalls of the Iguazu River on the border of the Argentine province of Misiones and the Brazilian state of Paraná. The falls divide the river into the upper and lower Iguazu. The Iguazu River rises near the city of Curitiba.





## Expedition to Aconcagua (6.962 m) Highest Summit in South America



### Expedition to Aconcagua (6.962 m) route 360



**About Aconcagua:** Mt Aconcagua is the center and main motive of the Aconcagua Provincial Park, one of the most spectacular protected areas of the Republic of Argentina. Aconcagua route 360 is named after of a successful attempt by Briton Jason Lewis to be the first person to circumnavigate the globe using only human power – no motors or sails. It began with Lewis and Stevie Smith in 1994 and ended at 12:24 pm on 6 October 2007, when Lewis re-crossed the prime meridian at Greenwich, London.



### Expedition to Aconcagua (6.962 m) normal route

**About Aconcagua:** Stand on the highest spot of the Southern Hemisphere and observe the magnificence of The Andes, the normal route is technically easy. The hard part is the altitude. This is why we are very careful with the acclimatization. The approach to Plaza de Mulas is a long distance of about 40 km. We have also made acclimatization treks to Plaza Francia, the Base Camp of the Southern Wall. It takes us three days to get to Plaza de Mulas. To reach a better acclimatization and to enjoy a unique view of the Aconcagua we will make a trek to Mt Bonete (4900 mts)



## Expedition to Ojos de Salado ( 6.893 m) the highest volcano in the world



### Excursion San Pedro de Atacama (2440 m) & Ojos del Salado (6.893 m)



San Pedro de Atacama is a Chilean town and commune in El Loa Province, Antofagasta Region. It is located east of Antofagasta, some 106 km (60 mi) southeast of Calama and the Chuquibambilla copper mine, overlooking the Licancabur volcano. Nevado Ojos del Salado is a massive stratovolcano in the Andes on the Argentina–Chile border and the highest active volcano in the world at 6,893 m (22,615 ft). It is also the second highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere and the highest in Chile. It is located about 600 km (370 mi) north of Aconcagua, the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere at 6,962 m (22,841 ft).



## Our International Partners



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