# \*What is an alpine rock climb?

Submit your response in the group chat.

# Basic Lecture 2 Alpine Rock Climbing March 5th, 2024

### Agenda:

Alpine Rock Climbing Fundamentals

Case Study



Liberty Bell, North Cascade NP

# Learning Objectives for Basic Lecture 3

- Understand the difference between gym, sport, crag, and alpine rock climbing.
- 2. Understand the fundamentals of alpine rock climbing.
- 3. Understand the **mechanics** of an alpine rock climb (from sign up to celebration).
- 4. Discuss what constitutes "a successful trip?"

Gym, Sport, Crag/Trad or Alpine?

Create a list of the characteristics between gym, sport, crag, and alpine climbing.

Type of climbing	Characteristics
Gym	
Sport	
Crag/Trad	
Alpine	

Gym, Sport, Crag/Trad or Alpine?

Create a list of the characteristics between gym, sport, crag, and alpine climbing.

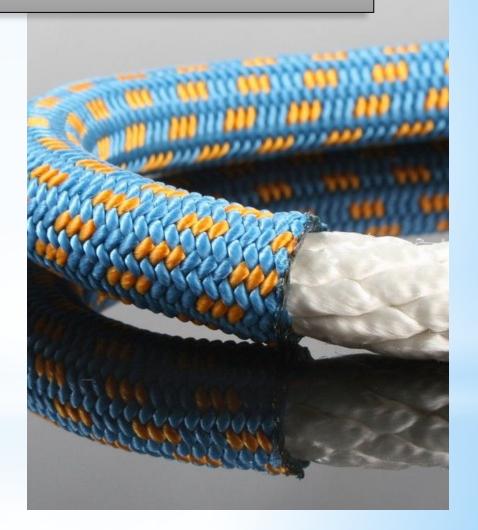
Type of climbing	Characteristics
Gym	-Good for strength building -Top rope or lead climbing -Safest form of climbing -Least risk
Sport	<ul><li>-Good way to practice climbing technique</li><li>-Don't need a lot of gear</li><li>-More risk</li></ul>
Crag/Trad	-Good way to practice techniques for alpine climbs -More risk
Alpine	-Best views! -Most remote -Wide range of skills needed -Most risk involved

# Know your Equipment

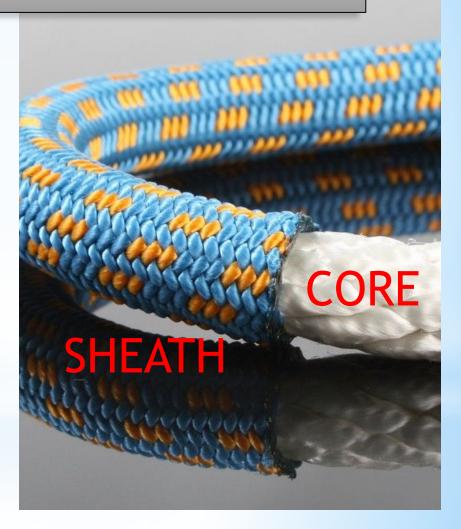


## Know your Equipment

What are the 2 main parts of a rope.



Know your Equipment



# Know your Equipment

List the required equipment necessary for most alpine rock climbs.



# Know your Equipment

There is no steadfast rule.

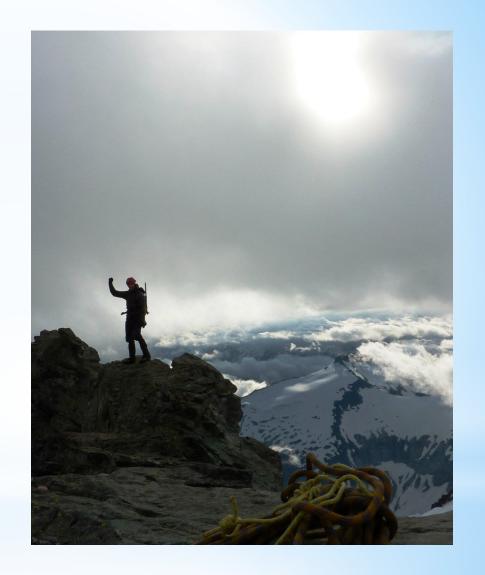
Make the decision based on individual skill, experience, and assessment of conditions.

What other equipment or clothing should you bring for the climb?

### Alpine Rock Climbing Fundamentals

Alpine rock climbing can range from moderate routes only a few hours from the trailhead to multi day climbs in remote settings.

~Freedom of the Hills



View from summit of Mt. Shuksan, WA

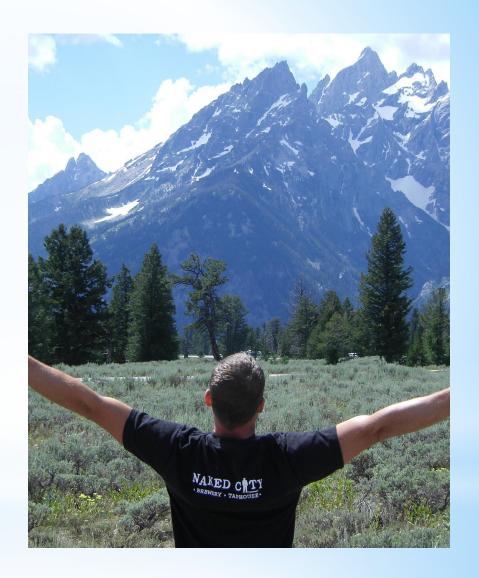


Before
During
After

View of Mt. Stuart from summit of Ingalls Peak, WA

#### **Before the Climb**

- Sign up
- The Plan
- Leader's responsibility
- Your responsibility



The Tetons, WY

\*As you plan for a climb, what should you consider?

# \*As you plan for a climb, what should you consider?



- \*Gear
- \* Food
- \*Conditioning / Pace
- \*Weather / Avy forecast
- \*Route / Grade of climb
- \* Teams
- \*Turn around time
- \*Emergency contact info

### **During the Climb**

- Approach & Route Description
- Hazards
- Rope Teams
- Cleaning gear
- Anchors



Dorado Needle, WA

# Terrain Considerations & Hazards

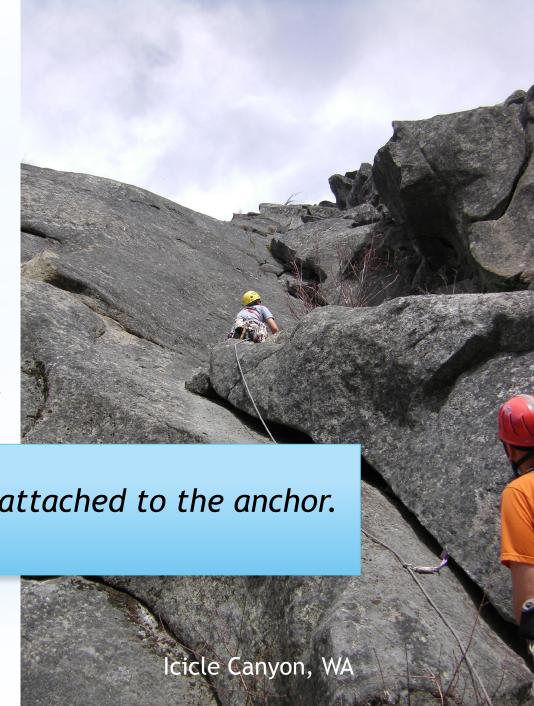
List the hazards that may give you grief during an alpine rock climb?

# Terrain Considerations & Hazards

What's going to give you grief?

- \*Unmaintained trails
- \*Stream crossings
- \*Steep snow gullies
- \*Moats
- \*Wildlife
- \*Rock fall

## \*Party inflicted rock fall



During the climb...

You are either on belay or attached to the anchor.

### **Rope Teams**

- ♦ Three-person team
- ♦ Two-person team



Black Peak, WA

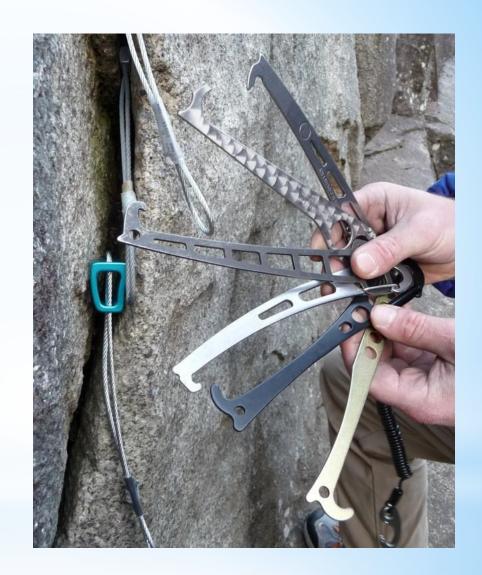
### "Following"

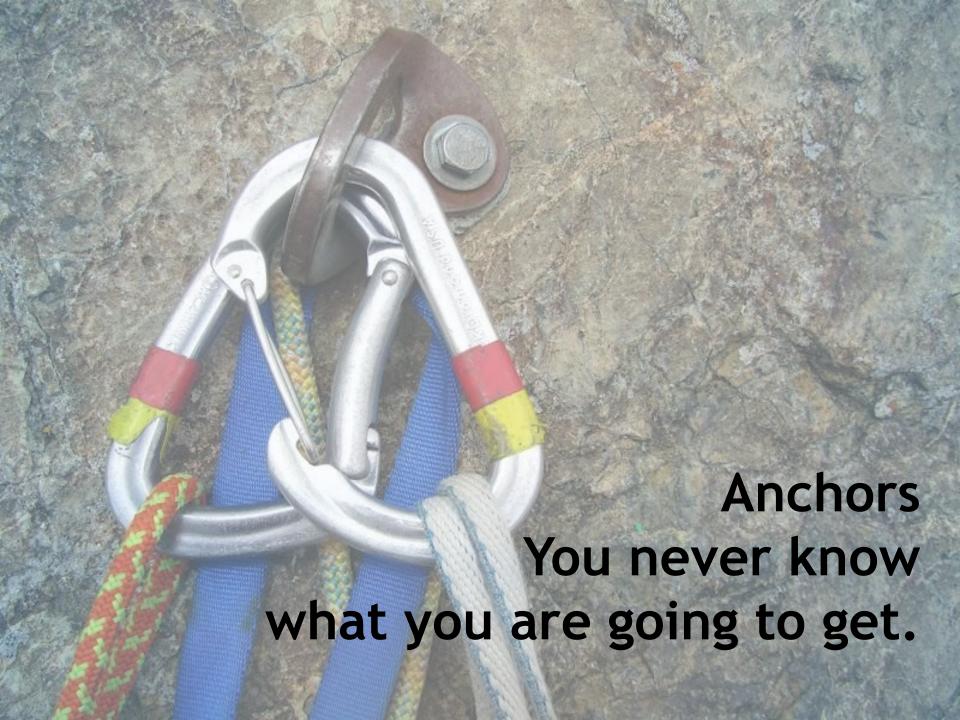
### Make sure to:

Have a nut tool

Keep gear attached to rope

Rack efficiently





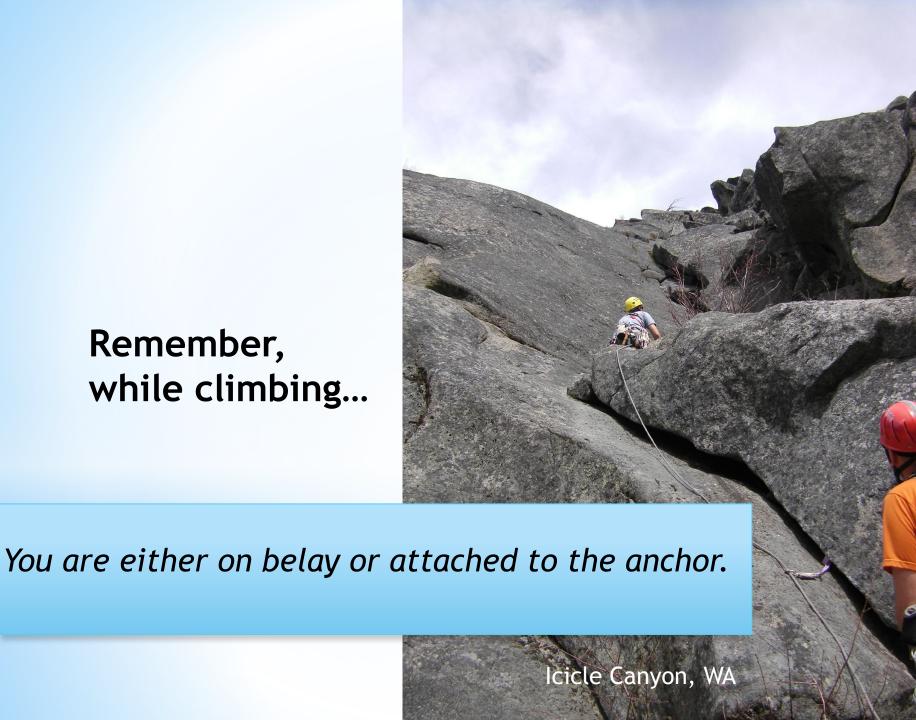
### **Possible Anchors**



- 1) Live trees
- 2) Solid bolts
- 3) Gear
- 4) Boulders or rock horns

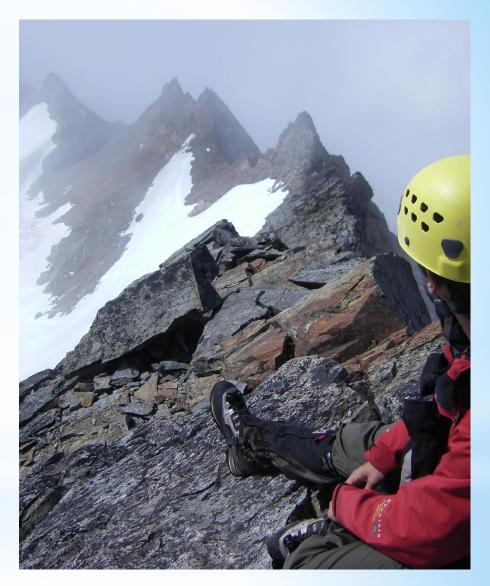
Attached to the rock of Ingalls via bolts on the second pitch.

Remember, while climbing...



Although the leader in some ways incurs additional risk while "on the sharp end of the rope," the belayer and leader both play a critical role in making each pitch safe and successful.

~Freedom of the Hills



Summit of Sahale Peak, WA

# After the Climb (Post Summit)

- Getting down
- Back to the TH
- Celebrating & Sharing



Rappelling from the summit of Mt. Something Awesome, WA.

## \*Questions?

Next up...Case Study!

### What happens on an alpine rock climb?



Case Study: The Tooth, WA

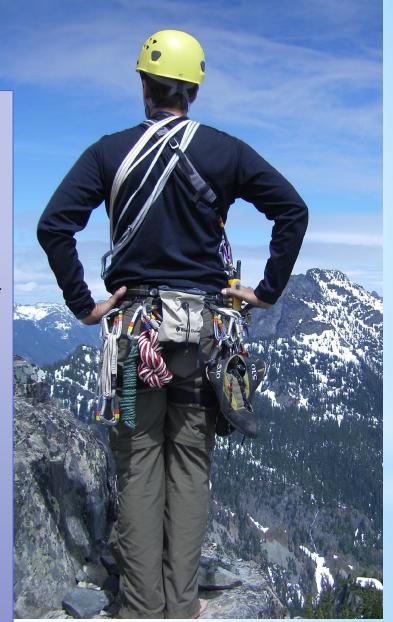
### **Getting there**

#### The Tooth - Snoqualmie Pass

Take 190 to the West Summit Exit for Snoqualmie Pass. Turn right towards the Snoqualmie Pass ski resort (lots of signs), then park at the end lot (if you have a parking pass) or the lot before that.

Hike up the main trail, until a sign designating the start of the Source Lake Overlook trail. Take this trail, which avoids losing elevation, to the valley to the south below the east face of The Tooth. There is a good climbers path with cairns to guide you.

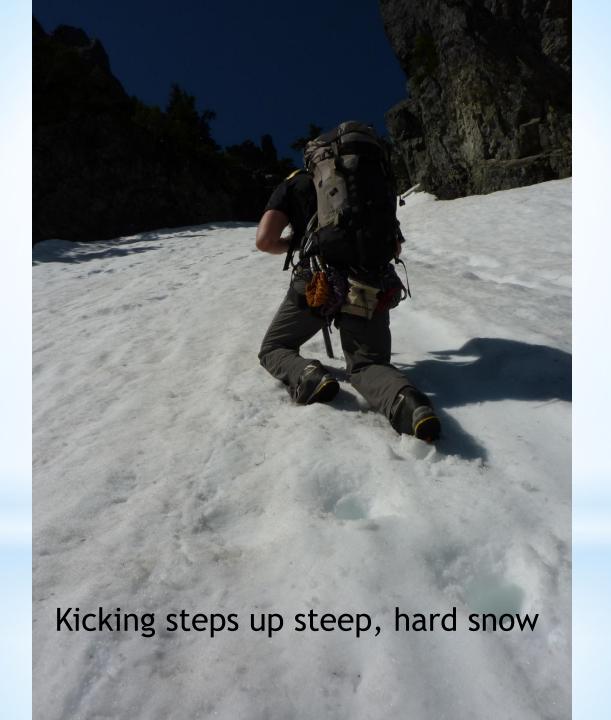
The final approach involves scrambling up to the notch one south of Pineapple Pass then contouring around clockwise to get to the start of the climb. A direct scramble up to Pineapple Pass is not recommended, as this is the rappel route. The final portion of the contour around involves some class 3 to 4 scrambling, but it is short and unexposed. Some parties have elected to do a running belay here, but it is not necessary.













### Route description

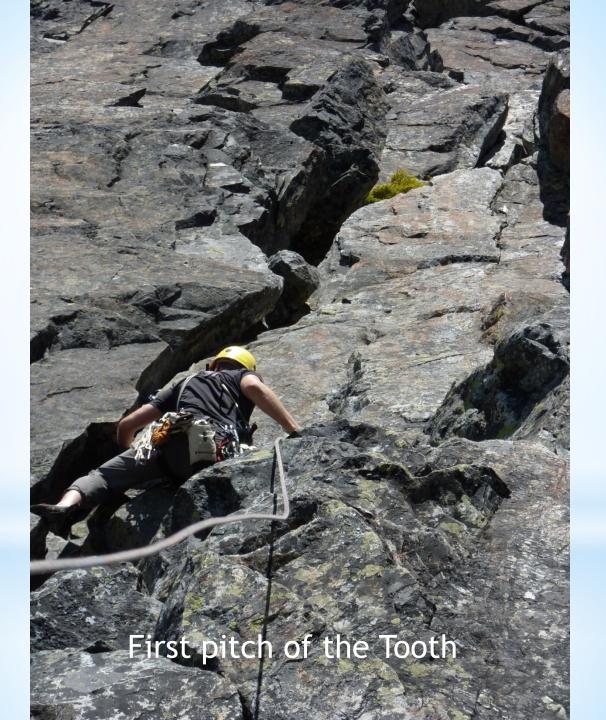
#### The Tooth - Snoqualmie Pass

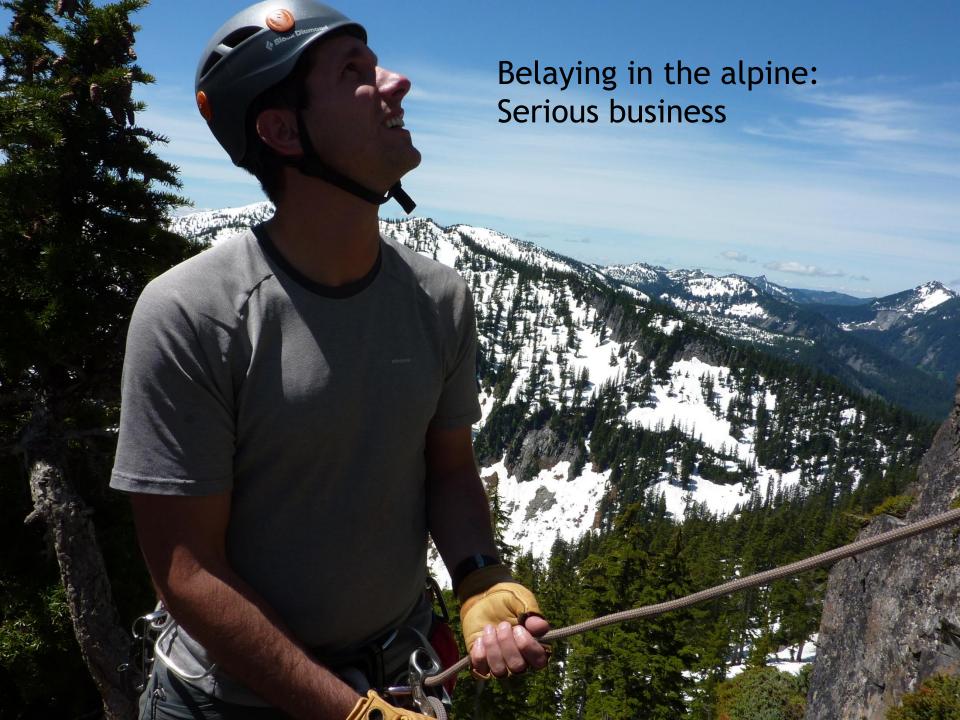
From Pineapple Pass, start the route about 20 feet up at the first vertical crack with good pro for a directional. Climb cracks and slabs with lots of big holds making your way directly up the center of the face. Use slings to reduce rope drag. If you keep going until about 170 feet up, there is a really nice ledge with a large tree to belay from. From here, the summit can be reached with a long 190 foot pitch on moderate terrain. The finish is via ledges on the west side of the south face.

Note: There are numerous places to belay on this face. Long pitches as described above, are not necessary.

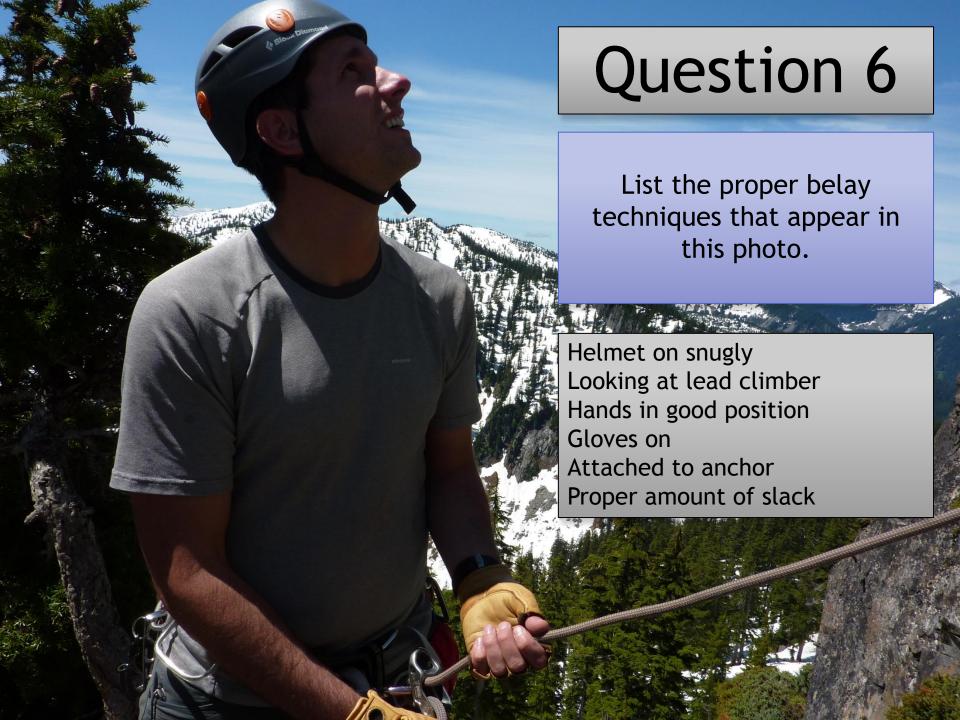
The rappel down can be done with one or two ropes. 4 raps with one rope, 2 with twin ropes. The rappel is on the east side of the south face. From the bottom, rappel off the east side of Pineapple Pass, down to the talus fields with one 60 meter rap, or 2 30 meters.













### \*Celebrate at the Summit

...but remember, you are only half done!





# \*What constitutes a successful trip?

Add your thoughts to the group chat!

