



ALESSIO CONZ

DOLOMITI

new age 130 bolted routes up to 7a

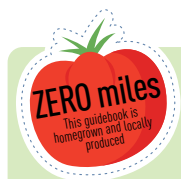
First edition May 2020

ISBN 978 88 55470 179

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www.versantesud.it

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Photos	By the author unless otherwise noted
English translation	Alexandra Ercolani
Maps	Tommaso Bacciocchi. © Mapbox, © Open Street Map
Symbols	Tommaso Bacciocchi
Layout	Manuel Leorato
Printing	EFFE e ERRE Litografia, Trento, Italy



ZERO miles!

This is a "zero-miles" guidebook.
It's locally produced!

It has been compiled by local authors,
who live and promote climbing in the area reviewed.

Climbers benefit from local authors:

- locals know the latest news and updates
- locals don't promote only the most "commercial" spots
- locals invest the revenues from the guidebook in equipping new crags

Local authors **promote and respect their area**:

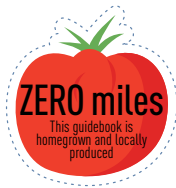
- they review only the spots where climbing is allowed
- they pay attention in the same way to any different spot
- they meaningfully interact with local actors

Note

Climbing is a potentially dangerous sport in which participation is entirely at your own risk. All the information in this guide has been updated based upon information at the time of publication, however it is vital to evaluate every situation yourself before placing yourself in a life threatening situation or to seek the advice of experienced and qualified individuals.



2% of the proceeds
from this guidebook
are re-invested
in material for
re-bolting routes
and crags



ALESSIO CONZ

DOLOMITI NEW AGE

130 bolted routes up to 7a

SUMMARY

Technical introduction	6	30. WESTERN WALL OF PISCIADÙ	126
Scale of difficulties	7	31. CANSLA-PILASTRO DEI SOGNI	130
Introduction	8	32. MESULES WALL	134
Thanks	9	33. FIRST SELLA TOWER	136
Map of the groups described	10	34. PIZ CIAVAZES	144
BRENTA GROUP	12	35. SASS PORDOI	150
01. CORNA ROSSA	16	36. CINQUE DITA	160
02. TORRIONE DI VALLESINELLA	32	37. COL RODELLA	162
03. CASTELLO DI VALLESINELLA	34	FALZAREGO-TOFANE-CINQUE TORRI	164
04. CASTELLETTO INFERIORE	36	38. CASTELLO DEL SETSASS	168
05. CASTELLETTO INFERIORE DI MEZZO	40	39. SASS DE STRIA	172
06. SPALLONE IRENE	44	40. COSTON D'AUVERAU-COL DE LIMEDES	176
07. PUNTE DI CAMPIGLIO	46	41. PICCOLO LAGAZUOI	182
08. CROZ DEL RIFUGIO	52	42. TORRI DI FALZAREGO	188
09. CAMPANILE TERESA	54	43. COL DEI BOS	192
10. BRENTA ALTA	56	44. TOFANE	198
11. CIMA FONTANEFREDDE	58	45. CINQUE TORRI	210
12. CASTEL ALTO DEI MASSODI	60	LASTONI DI FORMIN	216
13. CIMA UOMO	64	46. LASTONI DI FORMIN	218
14. CIMA OMET	68	47. RA GUSELA	240
CATINACCIO GROUP	70	SAN SEBASTIANO-TAMER & MOIAZZA	246
15. PORTE NEIGRE	72	48. TAMER - WESTERN BUTTRESS	248
16. ZOCCOLO DELLA SELVAGGIA	76	49. MOIAZZA - PALA DEL BÒ	252
17. GRAN FERMEDA	78	AGNER	254
18. PALA DELLA GHIACCIA	80	50. PIOMBI DEI LASTEI	256
MARMOLADA	82	51. PIZZETTO EST	260
19. TORRE DELLE POCIACE	84	52. CIMA FRASSENÈ	262
20. MAERINS	86	Summary Table of the routes	266
21. TORRE DEL FORMENTON	92		
22. MONTE LA BANCA	94		
SELLA GROUP	98		
23. PIZED DEL VALUN	100		
24. PIZ DA LECH	104		
25. PALESTRA DEL LAGO	106		
26. COL DE STAGN	108		
27. COLFOSCO - CREP D'AMRÌ	114		
28. EASTERN WALL OF PISCIADÙ	118		
29. TORRE BRUNICO	122		



INTERNATIONAL LAND-AIR RESCUE SIGNS FOR HELICOPTERS AND PLANES

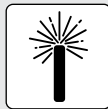
WE NEED HELP

Land-air signs



Yes

Red flare or light



WE DON'T NEED HELP

Land-air signs



No



Red material / red flag

Square shape 100x100cm.
Red central circle (60cm diameter).
White ring 15cm

Technical Introduction

EVALUATION OF DIFFICULTIES

As for the other guide books an in depth and complete classification has been proposed, with a scale on protectability which is expressed in Arabic numbers combined with the letters R or S to recognize the type of protection placed along the route (S=bolt, R=peg, RS=mixed protection) together with Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII), which define the route's length and environmental effort and which uses the American scale used on big walls. All this must be used with the necessary caution because on these rock faces, not all routes are systematically bolted, where there is no need to add protection; after all you are climbing on terrain which leaves space for inventiveness, imagination, and leaves room for the ability of each single person and therefore, it is not completely prepackaged.

This guide collects 130 sport type routes in the Dolomites. A few are correctly named Plaisir routes, and that is with contained difficulties and homogenous bolting placed nearby, but the majority don't fit this description both for their difficulty and for the need to add protections on less difficult sections. A few routes require mountaineering experience.

To differentiate as best as possible the differences among these types of routes I have devised a scheme of reference based on the colour highlighted on the final list.

MODERN ROUTES

Routes with bolted anchor points and regular bolts along the routes. Usually there is no need to add protection apart from a few easy sections. Nonetheless bring a couple of nuts and a couple of cams. The itinerary is always evident (S).

MODERN MIXED ROUTES

Routes with bolted anchor points and bolts along the pitches, with a few pegs or rock tunnels with cords, but where protection needs to be added, especially along the easier sections. Always bring nuts and cams, kevlar threads and slings. The itinerary is not always evident and it requires a minimum amount of mountaineering experience. Usually the more difficult sections are well protected. (SR).

MODERN ALPINE ROUTES

Routes with bolted anchor points and very few bolts along the pitches, with a few pegs or rock tunnels with cords, but where it is necessary to add protection, especially along the easier sections. Always bring nuts and cams, kevlar threads and slings. The route is not always evident and requires mountaineering experience. The overall effort is important due to the distance between the fixed protections (SR).

PROTECTION

S1	Normal protection system such as on cliffs. Average distance between bolts: 3,4 metres. Potential length of fall: some metres; fall without danger.	R1	Easy to protect, always solid, safe and numerous protections. Few compulsory passages. Potential length of fall: some metres; fall without danger.
S2	Distant bolts and compulsory passages from one bolt to another. Potential length of fall: a maximum of 10 metres; fall without danger.	R2	Fairly easy to protect, always solid and safe protections, smaller in number. Compulsory passages between protections. Potential length of fall: some metres; fall without danger.
S3	Distant bolts, almost always compulsory passages. A distance of sometimes more than 5 metres between bolts. Long falls but not very dangerous.	R3	Difficult to protect, not always good protections, bolts rather distant from each other. Long compulsory passages. Potential length of fall until 7-8 metres, fall with possible injury.
S4	Very distant bolts (more than 7 metres), compulsory passages. A fall can potentially cause an injury.	R4	Difficult to protect, scarce and/or unreliable and/or distant protections which could allow just a small fall. Long compulsory passages. Potential length of fall until 15 metres with possibility of losing the anchors. Fall with a high possibility of injury.
S5	Bolts more than 10 metres apart, compulsory passages and parts where a fall can surely cause an injury (fall on terraces and ledges or directly to the ground).	R5	Difficult to protect, scarce, unreliable and/or distant protections, which could allow just a small fall. Long compulsory passages. Possibility of long falls that might lead to the ground with consequent serious injuries.
S6	Partially bolted but far from cruxes, long parts (more than 20 metres) from which a fall could be mortal.	R6	Not possible to protect but for short and insignificant passages far from cruxes. A fall could be mortal.

OVERALL FEATURES

I	Short route just taking a few hours, near the road and with a comfortable approach track, nice surrounding and easy downclimb.	V	Very long route, big wall style, requires a bivvi on the wall. Difficult downclimb, difficult surrounding.
II	Multi-pitch route on a wall of more than 200 metres of length, easy approach track, rather long, easy downclimb.	VI	Big wall which requires more days on the walls, High Mountain surrounding, difficult downclimb.
III	Long route of more than 300 metres that will take all day long, difficult surrounding. Long approach track and rather slow downclimb.	VII	All the features of the 6th grade, but exasperated, such as on big walls in the Himalayas, which need a real expedition.
IV	Very long route of more than 500 metres, on severe wall far away from the bottom of the valley. It will take you all day long and the downclimb might be complicated, as you can't climb down the same route.		

Introduction

I started climbing during the early 80's, in those days bolts on mountain rock faces certainly did not exist, in fact there were very few even on crags. In the Sarca Valley there were 3 crags where 6b's were more like 6c/7a and bolts were placed kilometres apart, so every now and then we would go to Finale just to enjoy the satisfaction of sending a few routes on sight. I was not interested in crags, I was in love with the Dolomites and for many years I tried to go there any time I could.

For fifteen years or so I made it my mantra: "climbing is living, everything else is waiting". In Sarca Valley there were only classic routes, but all very difficult. At Pietramurata there were easier routes but it was absolutely forbidden to fall, in fact before the advent of bolts many roped parties fell all the way to the ground. My first sixth grade route was Sommadossi at Colodri, it was just as good as being in the mountains. I felt safe on the great classic routes of the Dolomites and I never thought I would fall, we moved quite swiftly, always good enough to tackle those difficulties. But after a few years of full immersion I started having a few doubts: poor anchor points, obligatory abseils on only one peg, pitches on loose rock not possible to protect, all this moved my attention towards sports routes. In spite of the debate, often intense, between purists and sport climbers these types of ascents continued to increase. It is important to distinguish between sports routes which are excellently bolted and mixed routes where great effort and mountaineering experience is still required. This is what has introduced a classification of the routes in 3 very distinct types (see table). In the

end a tacit balance has been established where new routes can be opened with whatever style you wish to use. Personally, I would be perfectly in agreement to rebolt the classic routes using bolts, at least one per anchor point and a couple along the pitches, I don't think the "master pieces" would then be undermined, on the contrary, but the question is still very delicate.

During the last 10 years the number of climbers has grown exponentially but the majority starts climbing indoors and improving their level in crags or on well bolted routes. These climbers have no interest in alpinism and risk, and considers climbing as an outdoor sport to be tackled in total safety. This is how many Plaisir and modern routes were developed, often by Mountain Guides who furthermore, with the approval of the original route openers, have fixed many old classic routes. I have repeated many bolted routes in the Dolomites but in the past few years I have concentrated my time and energy on Lagorai, where I opened sports routes and crags, and in going back to these areas and these walls I felt a bit of nostalgia and a lot of affection, as if I was going back to old friends whom I hadn't seen for some time. Amazing views, formidable rock walls, beautiful rock, and a lot still to do, great lines to invent. After many years I ask myself if that young kid who approached those rock faces full of enthusiasm and reverential fear would have ever imagined seeing a guide book like this published in his future. I think he would have been very happy.

Alessio Conz

Thanks

It is very difficult in this case to thank everybody because so many people collaborated and without them this guide book would not have been possible.

Initially I asked the collaboration of a few local Mountain Guides who had opened various routes, **Piergiorgio Vidi** and **Franco Nicolini** in Brenta, **Fabio Giongo** in Catinaccio, **Renato Bernard** and **Manuel Agreiter** for the Sella group, **Mario Dibona "Moro"** for the Falzarego-Tofane group and Lastoni di Formin and **Marco Bergamo** for the Agner area.

Successively the collaboration opened up to many others: Mountain Guides like **Marco Bozzetta**, **Bruno Pederiva**, **Robert Cecco**, **Marco Maganzini**, **Antonio Bonet**, **Paolo Borgonovo**, **Paolo Baldessari** but also passionate climbers who have been doing important work for years in the Dolomites, above all **Roly Galvagni** and **Francesco Leardi**, and a long series of climbers who wished to send me photos and give me info: **Alberto Damioli**, **Manuel Leorato**, **Michel Ghezzi**, **Emanuele Stefanelli**, **Alessandro De Zorzi**, **Dimitri Bellomi**, **Silvano Matassoni**, **Mauro Florit**, **Claudio Betetto**, **Mario Brighente**, **Andrea Vincenzo Lucchi**, **Francesco Vinco**, **Simone Giancesini**, **Matteo Rini**, **Giovanni Dan**, **Ivan Maghella** and **Sebastiano Spigolon** with the beautiful panoramic photos (ititnerari-dimontagna. it).

I thank them with all my heart for their availability and for supporting my constant requests for info and various clarifications. Even if we didn't know each other before some of these people acted from the start as friends and this pleased me even more. I tried as much as possible to give visibility to the main characters of this story with insertions, even if obviously this was not possible for everyone.

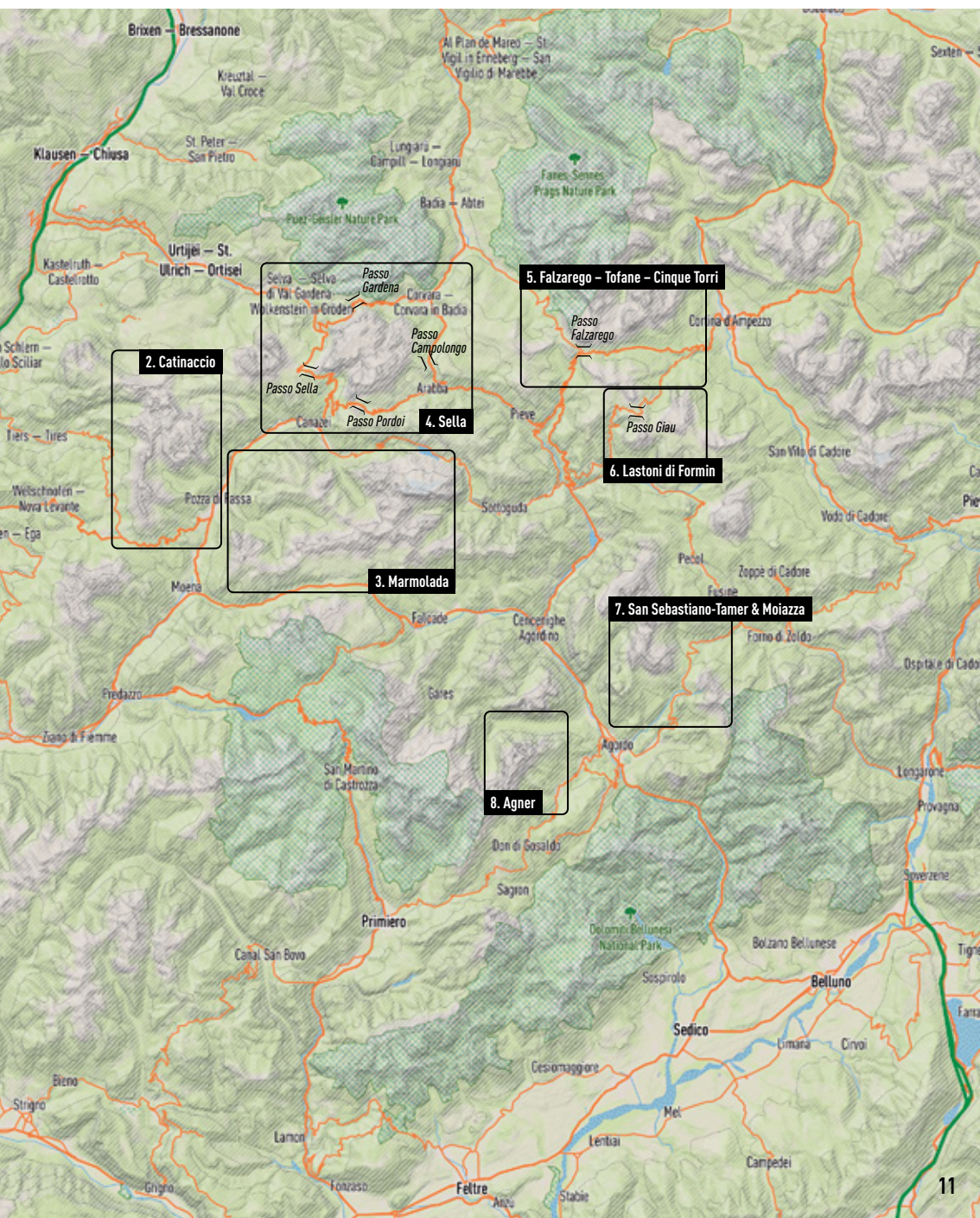
Enjoy your climbing and have a good life.



Alessio Conz

Map of the groups described





1. Catinaccio

2. Marmolada

3. Sella

4. Falzarego - Tofane - Cinque Torri

5. Lastoni di Formin

6. San Sebastiano-Tamer & Moiazza

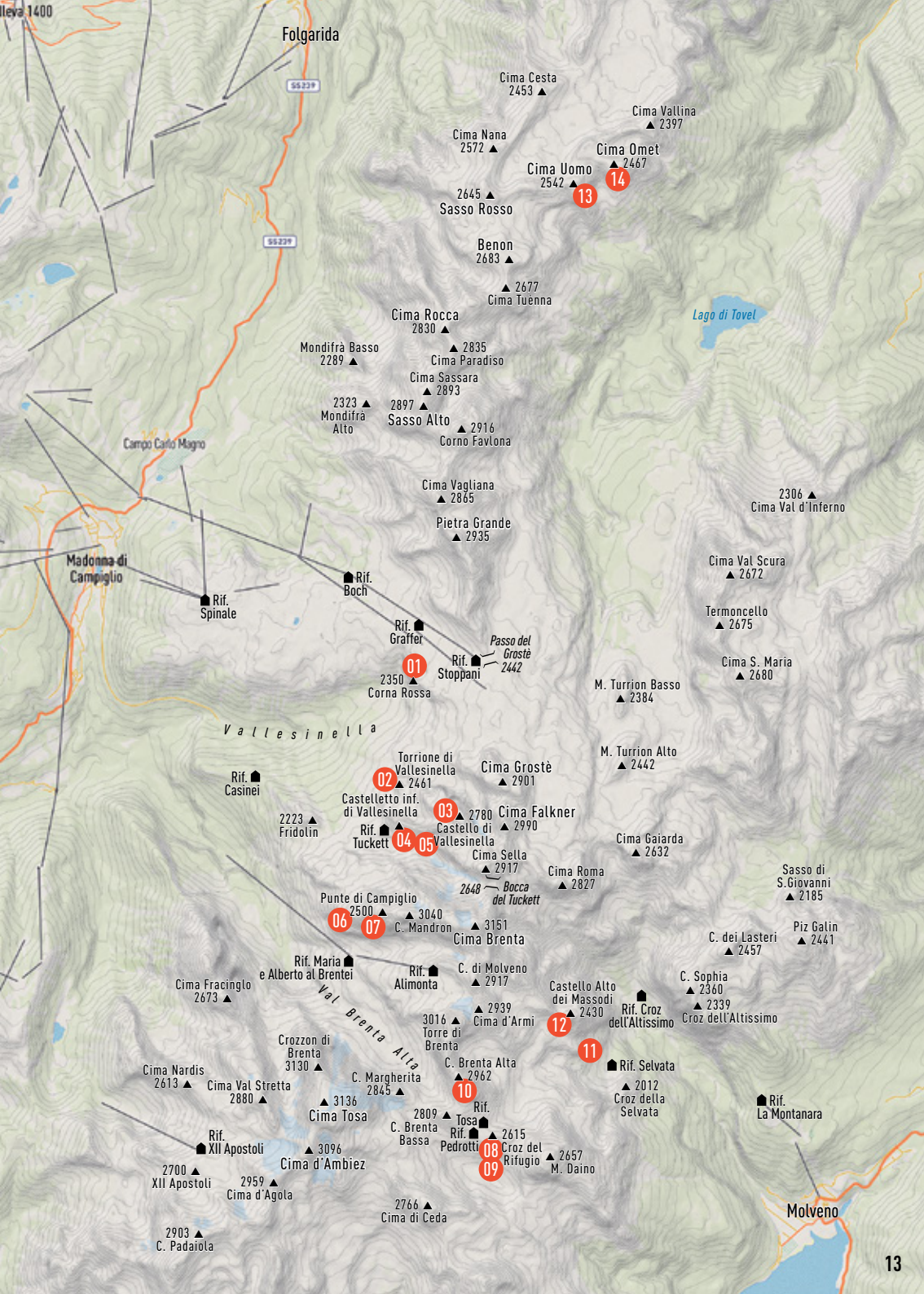
7. Agner

BRENTA GROUP

01. Corna Rossa
02. Torrione di Vallesinella
03. Castello di Vallesinella
04. Castelletto inferiore di Vallesinella
05. Castelletto inferiore di Mezzo
06. Spallone Irene
07. Punte di Campiglio
08. Croz del Rifugio
09. Campanile Teresa
10. Brenta Alta
11. Cima Fontanefredde
12. Castel Alto dei Massodi
13. Cima Uomo
14. Cima Omet

📷 Campanil Basso (© Nicolini)





Folgarida

Cima Cesta
2453 ▲

Cima Vallina
▲ 2397

Cima Nana
2572 ▲

Cima Omet
▲ 2467

Cima Uomo
2542 ▲

2645 ▲
Sasso Rosso

Benon
2683 ▲

▲ 2677
Cima Tuenna

Cima Rocca
2830 ▲

Lago di Tovel

Mondifrà Basso
2289 ▲

▲ 2835
Cima Paradiso

Cima Sassara
2893 ▲

2323 ▲
Mondifrà Alto

2897 ▲
Sasso Alto

▲ 2916
Corno Favtona

Campo Carlo Magno

Cima Vagliana
2865 ▲

2306 ▲
Cima Val d'Inferno

Madonna di Campiglio

Rif. Spinale

Rif. Boch

Rif. Graffer

Passo del
Grostè
2442

Rif. Stoppani

Cima Val Scura
▲ 2672

Termoncello
▲ 2675

Cima S. Maria
▲ 2680

2350 ▲
Corna Rossa

M. Turron Basso
▲ 2384

Vallesinella

Rif. Casinei

Cima Grostè
▲ 2901

M. Turron Alto
▲ 2442

2223 ▲
Fridolin

Torriane di
Vallesinella
▲ 2461

Cima Falkner
▲ 2780

Castelletto inf.
di Vallesinella

Castello di
Vallesinella
▲ 2990

Cima Gaiarda
▲ 2632

Rif. Tuckett

Cima Sella
▲ 2917

Cima Roma
▲ 2827

Sasso di
S. Giovanni
▲ 2185

Punte di Campiglio
2500 ▲

▲ 3040
C. Mandron

▲ 3151
Cima Brenta

Bocca
del Tuckett
2648

Piz Galin
▲ 2441

Rif. Maria
e Alberto al Brentei

Rif. Alimonta

C. di Molveno
▲ 2917

Castello Alto
dei Massodi
▲ 2430

Rif. Croz
dell'Altissimo

C. Sophia
▲ 2360

Cima Fracingo
2673 ▲

Crozzon di
Brenta
3130 ▲

3016 ▲
Torre di
Brenta

2939 ▲
Cima d'Armi

▲ 2430
C. Brenta Alta

▲ 2912
Rif. Selvata

▲ 2339
Croz dell'Altissimo

Cima Nardis
2613 ▲

Cima Val Stretta
2880 ▲

C. Margherita
2845 ▲

2809 ▲
C. Brenta
Bassa

▲ 2615
Rif. Tosa

▲ 2657
M. Daino

Rif. XII Apostoli

3096 ▲
Cima d'Ambiez

2700 ▲
XII Apostoli

2959 ▲
Cima d'Agola

▲ 2657
Rif. Pedrotti

▲ 2012
Croz della
Selvata

Rif. La Montanara

2903 ▲
C. Padaiola

2766 ▲
Cima di Ceda

Molveno

ACCESS AND BACK UP POINTS

WEST SIDE - MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO

VALLESINELLA (1513 m)

Starting point to reach, on foot, the rock face of Corna Rossa (path 382) or rifugio Tuckett (path 318+317) or rifugio Brentei (path 318). You have to pay for the car park, and it is reached by Madonna di Campiglio by car. During summer the road is shut from 9.30 am to 6pm but there is a shuttle train which goes up and down.

GROSTÈ LIFTS

The lifts set off from Campo Carlo Magno and allow you to reach rifugio Graffer, starting point for the routes on Corna Rossa or to easily reach rifugio Tuckett (path 331 + 316). It is possible to reach Passo del Grostè using the lifts and then descending towards rifugio Tuckett (path 316).

RIFUGIO GIORGIO GRAFFER (2261 m)

Rifugio Graffer at Grostè is an alpine hut situated on the western side of the Brenta Dolomites, lying on the Madonna di Campiglio side, at an altitude of 2.261 m in the Grostè area. The mountain hut is owned by the SAT and is named after the local alpinist Giorgio Graffer. There is the opportunity to use the lifts or else use a jeep. It is always open.

www.graffer.com email: rifugio@graffer.com Tel: +39 0465 441358 / +39 348.4105877

RIFUGIO F.F. TUCKETT AND Q. SELLA (2273 m)

The mountain hut consists of two buildings and rises at the feet of Castelletto Inferiore di Vallesinella. The hut is owned by the SAT. Open from 20 June to 20 September.

www.rifugio-tuckett.it - email: rifugio@tuckett.it Tel. +39 0465 441226

RIFUGIO BRETEI (2182 m)

The mountain hut is owned by the SAT and rises nearby the rock faces of Cime di Campiglio right in front of the majestic north face of Crozzon di Brenta. Opened from 15 June to 6 October.

www.rifugiobretei.it - email:info@rifugiobretei.it - Tel. +39 0465 441244

EAST SIDE - ANDALO AND MOLVENO

RIFUGIO LA MONTANARA (1575 m)

Starting point to reach the rock faces Castello dei Massodi, the rifugio Croz dell'Altissimo, the rifugio Selvata (path 340) and rifugio Pedrotti (path 340+319). It can be reached by car from Andalo (the road is shut from 6 am to 6 pm, otherwise on foot in roughly 30 minutes) or else by lifts from Molveno.

RIFUGIO CROZ DELL'ALTISSIMO (1480 m)

The mountain hut rises at the feet of Croz dell'Altissimo rock face, and is owned by the SAT. Open from the 1st June to 30th September. It can be reached from rifugio La Montanara or else directly by taxi which alternatively to the bubble car to Pradel transports hikers directly from Molveno to rif.

Croz dell'Altissimo. In Ischia, in Molveno a taxi will be available for hikers from 5.30 am. The cost of the taxi to rif Croz dell'Altissimo is of 13€ (20€ round trip) book at the following number +39 335 5949531 - 338 2411998. www.rifugiocrozaltissimo.it

email: info@rifugiocrozaltissimo.it - Tel. +39 347 1184459

RIFUGIO SELVATA (1630 m)

This mountain hut is private. It can be used for a break while heading up from rifugio Pedrotti or as a base for the ascent to Cima Fontanefredde.

www.rifugioselvata.it Tel. +39 0461 1862900

RIFUGIO TOSA- PEDROTTI (2491 m)

The mountain hut consists of two buildings and rises on a rocky step at the feet of Brenta Bassa and in front of Brenta Alta, a few metres from Bocca di Brenta. It is an excellent starting point for all ascents towards the group's central peaks. The mountain hut is owned by SAT. Since 2011 it is managed by Franco Nicolini, Mountain Guide, and his family.

www.rifugiotosapedrotti.it - email: info@rifugiotosapedrotti.it

Tel. +39 0461 948115 / +39 349 3646251

MALGA TUENA (1740 m)

Agriturismo with sleeping accommodation. It can be reached from Lake Tovel on foot along path 309 or else from the Albergo Capriolo follow the dirt road which leads to the Malga car park, then along an easy path in roughly 30 minutes.

www.malgatuena.it Tel. +39 3402735427 / +39 347 1701201

📷 Castelletto di Vallesinella, Rif. Tuckett (© P. Vidi)



CORNA ROSSA [2350m]

Corna Rossa is a beautiful rocky bastion which rises up with various and distinct pillars dropping towards west. We are not quite yet in the heart of Brenta, Corna Rossa is a bit like a "crag", due to its easy access and its relatively low altitude, even if the surrounding environment is beautiful. Near the classic routes there are various sport routes and a few sectors with single pitch routes which have been set up. On top of the pillars we find the wide plateaus of Grostè from where the ski slopes run down and where rifugio Graffer is situated, opened all year round and can be reached both by ski lifts and by jeep, from which in a short time you can reach the various starts.

ACCESS

For all the routes which run up Corna Rossa there are two approach routes: from Madonna di Campiglio reach Vallesinella and walk up or else from Campo Carlo Magno take the Grostè lifts to Rifugio Graffer and then walk down the meadows.

ACCESS 1: MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO - VALLESINELLA

From Madonna di Campiglio reach Vallesinella along the road. To the left of the car park follow path 381/382 towards Malga Vallesinella di Sopra and Rifugio Graffer. As soon as you are out of the sparse wood of larch trees, level with a big turn to left, leave the path and walk up the trail to the base of the rock face. The first route which can be found is "Quinto e Lina". From the start of Quinto e Lina to the left you will reach "Un altro giro di giostra", while for the other routes you will need to head up to the right, tiring.

ACCESS 2: CAMPO CARLO MAGNO

Head up towards Rifugio Graffer using the lifts or by Jeep (book it at rifugio). For the routes on the lower part (1,2) go down a bit and follow the path to the left towards Vallesinella which reaches the base of the rock face, then head up towards the start of the routes. For the other routes it is best to walk up following the path which leads to Rifugio Tuckett until it is possible to descend towards the right along a track which leads towards the rock face passing by a crag with single pitches.

THE SOUTH WEST FACE OF CORNA ROSSA WITH ITS ROUTES:



1. Un altro giro di giostra
2. Quinto e Lina
3. Zordano
4. Via dell'Arma

5. Pisolo-Gongolo-Architetto
6. Via Stefano Vidi
7. Un indovino mi disse-Soloist

CAMPANILE TERESA

Campanile Teresa is a beautiful tower which is detached from the rock face of Croz del Rifugio. It can easily be reached from Rif. Pedrotti going across the base of the rock face.

24. LA GIOVENTÙ DEI VECCHI EROICI (S0)

Franco Nicolini, Federico Nicolini (2013)

Total length: 120 m 6P)

Difficulty: 6a+/S2/I

Gear: 10 quickdraws

Descent: Abseil down the route or else from Cima Teresa descend with 20 metres abseil towards east towards the saddle between the tower and cima Croz then with another 40m abseil onto scree towards Monte Daino and then follow the path.

Access: It can be easily reached from Rifugio Pedrotti crossing along the base of the rock face.

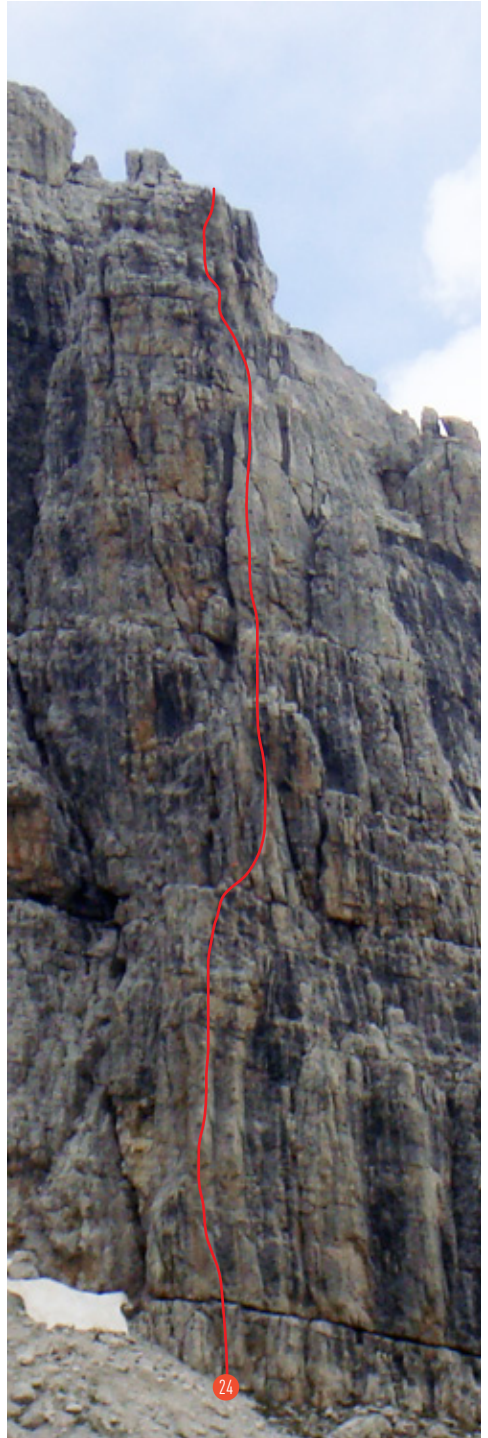
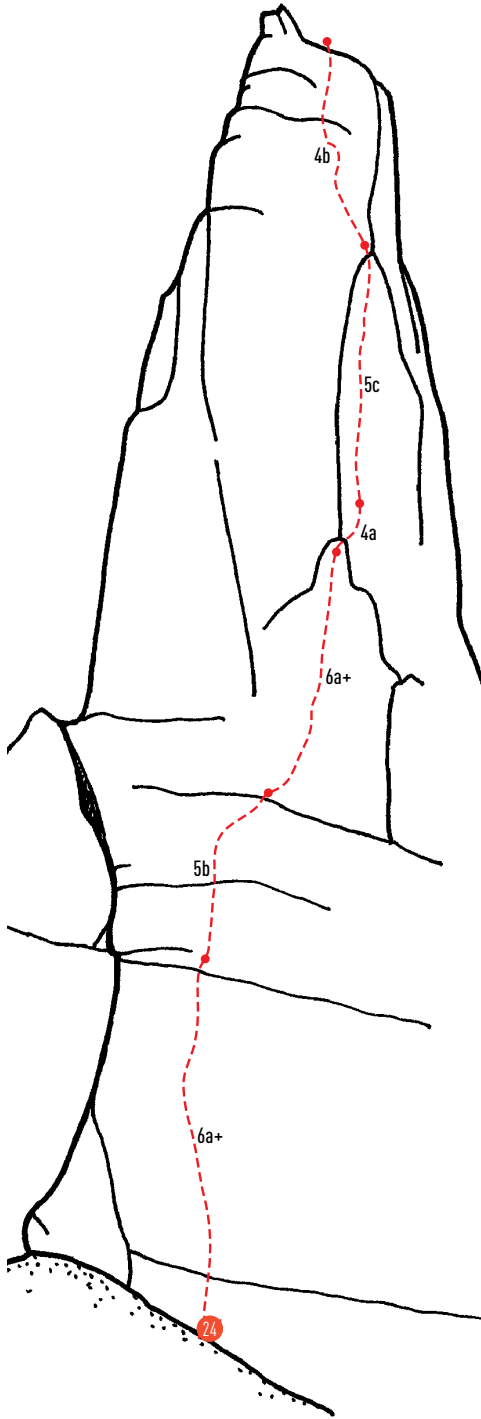


FRANCO "FRANZ" NICOLINI

Mountain Guide, lives in Molveno with his wife and children; together for the past few years they have been managing the Rifugio Pedrotti in Brenta. In the area he has opened and rebolted many interesting climbing routes and crags. He has climbed more than 1800 ascents and been on a few extra European expeditions. His career is dedicated to competitive sports and linking up ascents in the mountains: during the summer of 2008 he makes an old dream of Patrick Berhault's come true by climbing all the 4000m peaks of the Alps in 60 days. With Mirco Mezzanotte he achieved the ascent/descent of Cho Oyu, 2200metres in 13 hours. Successively he links up the 13 highest mountains of South America which are higher than 6500 metres in 48 days. "Boundless environments, wild and sometimes unimaginable. The performance was only a part, increasingly imperceptible, of the adventure. New values were important, the feelings, instinct, balance, the ability to share every day life with your partner without the lengthy wait of the Himalayas. There were many worries and problems, but just as many incentives, endless joy for the difficulties overcome and the success achieved. Already aware once on the

summit that I was already dreaming the next adventure, this is typical of a man who is in a state of eternal unrest."







BRUNO PEDERIVA

Mountain Guide, Ski Instructor, National Instructor of Mountain Guides. One of the leading characters of extreme and solo climbing, precursor together with Manolo and Mariacher of sports climbing in Italy.

His name is inextricably linked to the history of climbing of the past 40 years.

In 2018 Bruno and Robert Cecco, Mountain Guide rebolted the route Aldo Gross on the right hand Maerins pillar.

PIZES DEL VALUN [2800m]

PALA DELLE GUIDE

1. GINO BELUMÀT (E)

Manuel Agreiter (2016)

Total length: 160 m. (6P)

Difficulty: 6a+/S2/I

Gear: 12 quickdraws.

Beautiful route on fantastic rock, definitely sustained along the first three pitches.

Access: from Rifugio Kostner reachable using the lifts from Corvara and cross over by following path 638 and shortly after leave it and follow path 672 to the right. At the entrance of the valley head over to the left to the base of the rock face characterized by two large black streaks. 0,30h.

Descent: from the top follow the equipped path to return.

2. VIA DELLE GUIDE (E)

M. Cominetti & C.

Total length: 130 m. (4P)

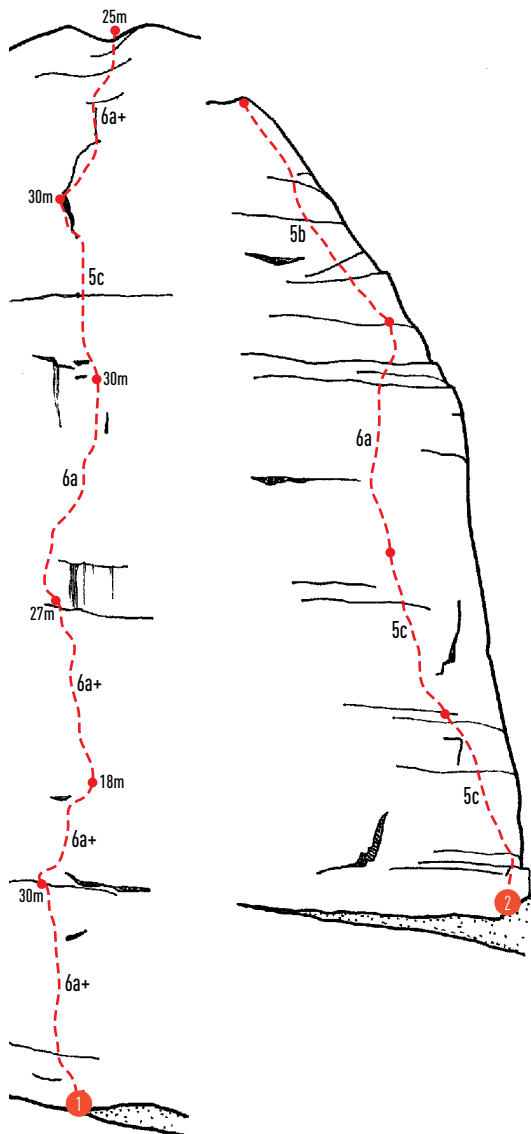
Difficulty: 6a/S2/I

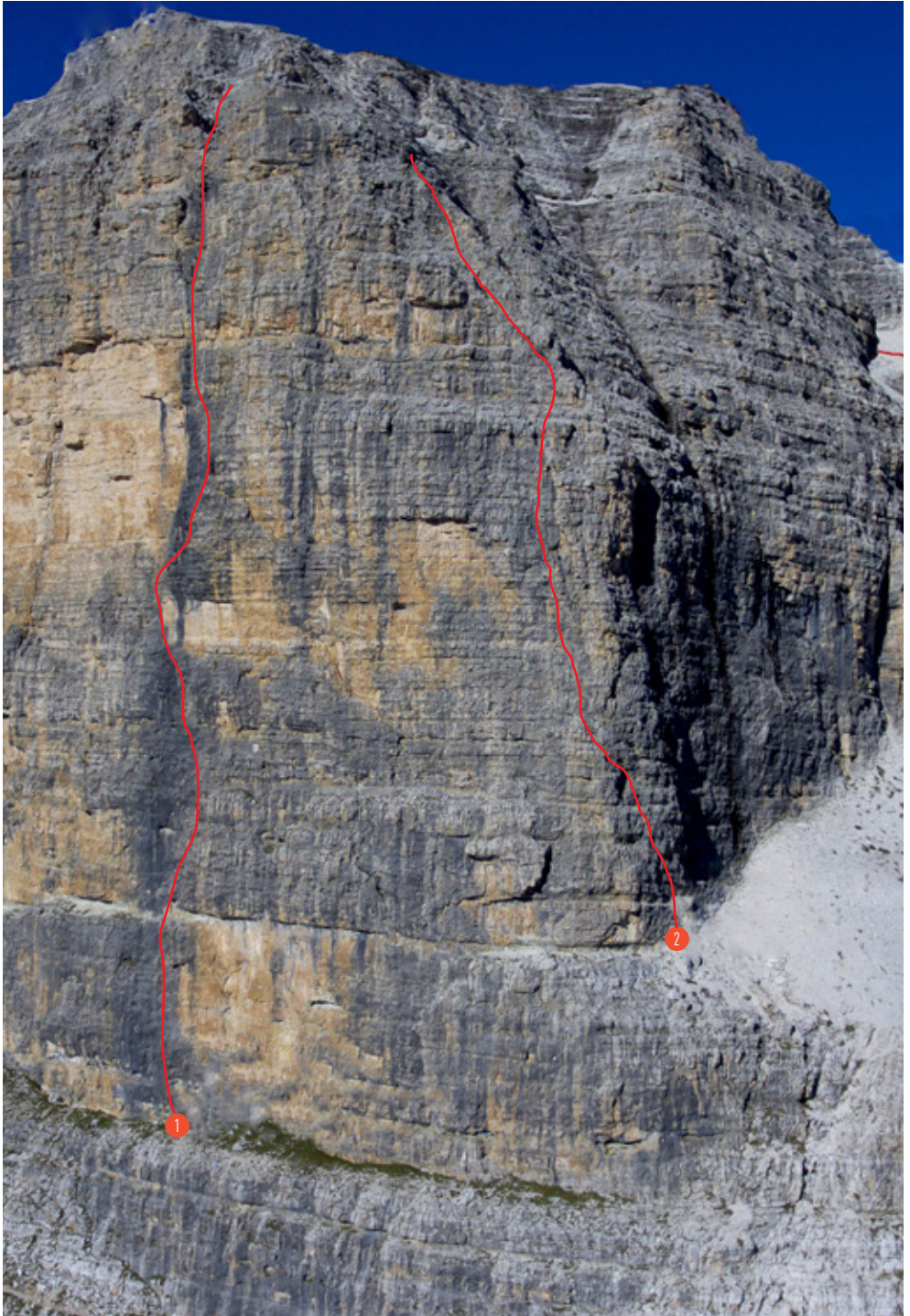
Gear: 12 quickdraws.

Beautiful four pitch route. Reboltd by M.Agreiter with a variant.

Access: from Rifugio Kostner can be reached by lifts from Corvara, cross over and follow path 638 and shortly after leave it to follow path 672 to the right. At the entrance of the valley head over to the left to the base of the rock face characterized by two large black streaks. 0,30h.

Descent: from the top follow the equipped path to return.











THE BERNARD'S

Renato and Etienne Bernard are two Mountain Guides and Ski Instructors from Campitello, father and son, generational continuity consisting of professionalism and a great passion for the mountains.

Renato Bernard, has a degree in physical education, is a Ski instructor at the Campitello ski school, is a Mountain Guide with Fassa Guides-Casa delle Guide – Campitello di Fassa and Instructor for Mountain Guide courses.

At the start of the year 2000 he was part of the team of teachers at the Tione high school and was responsible for the mountain sector; successively he worked as a freeriding instructor during the formation courses to become ski instructor, “a very interesting and gratifying experience.”

His mountaineering and professional cv consists of many routes, thanks to spending 40 years in the mountains 250 days a year, with thousands of ascents and repetitions in the Dolomites and in the Alps, in Europe and beyond.

He has taken part in many trips and extra European expeditions: Denali [Alaska], Ama Dablam, Cho Oyu and Manaslu [Nepal], Shivling [India], Cotopaxi and Chimborazo [Equador], Patagonia, Peru, Canada, USA.

Renato Bernard is born in Campitello in 1961, the state road was not covered in asphalt yet and passo Fedaia could only be reached on foot from Pian Trevisan; in Campitello the Col Rodella chairlift kept running undaunted and in town during winter there was an old skilift, his favourite pastime. He knew Luigi Micheluzzi, Gian Battista Vinatzer, don Tita Soraruf and he climbed with Bepi Defrancesc, but during the 80s Val di Fassa started to realise how tourism could turn into an alternative source of income.

“In terms of the valley's mountaineering history I would define myself as part of the transitory gene-



ration between past and future. I climbed with stiff climbing boots and aiders and belayed with a rope over my shoulder; the first harness appeared in val di Fassa after my trip to England in 1979, I brought over Williams by Troll and a few prototypes of hand made wires [I had climbed in Stanage Edge in the Peak District in the most trad area you could imagine, cams still did not exist]. I managed to experience what mountains were in those years, authentic and genuine, full of altruism, the Mountain Guides were part of a group and they were close-knit [the Ciamorces group was born].

I managed to place the first bolts in the Sarca valley in the Nuovi Orizzonti crag and open the legendary Mescalito on Rupe Secca in Arco. But I also managed to free myself from the burden of the past accepting the future to experience the present with zeal and determination. Now at almost 60 years old I climb and ski with skill and occasionally I still manage to free pitches that I never even managed to climb as a youngster”.



11. ODIO LA GUERRA (S)

M. Dibona, A. Bacchin

Total length: 200 m (6P)

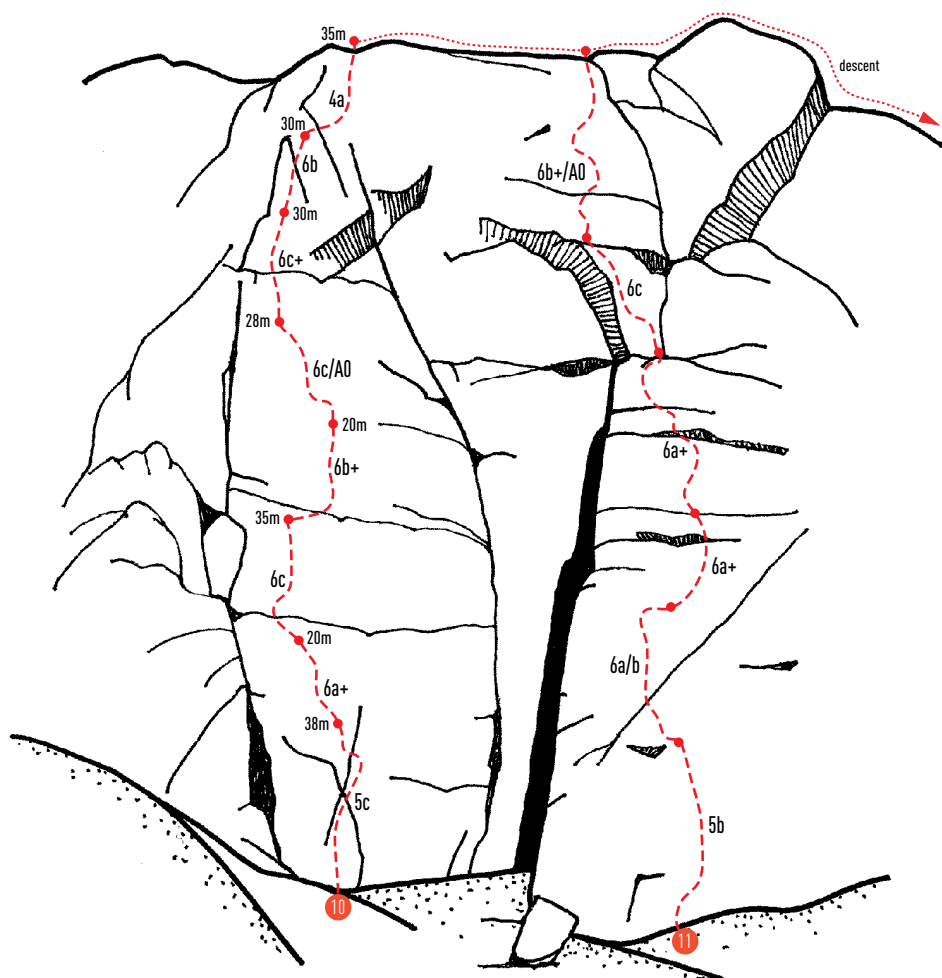
Difficulty: 6c (6b obl)/S2/I

Gear: 12 quickdraws, 60m rope

Great route with excellent rock, the difficulties are sustained on 6b, mainly on slab or wall with plenty of move on overhangs.

Access: from Passo Falzarego climb up the path and directly towards the rock face along a trail on scree. 0,30h. At the start there is the name of the route and the first peg is visible with a cord and the first bolts.

Descent: from the last anchor point reach the scree above for a few metres, then to the right until you join the route across the Martini ledge, which among the war posts leads to the exit of the Lagazuoi tunnel. Along the path you descend then to the cable car's car park.



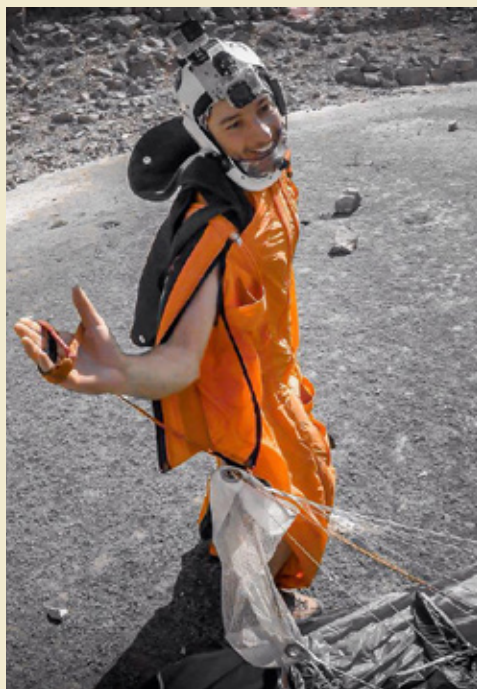




THE FLYING MAN

Francesco Leardi dedicated the route "L'uomo volante" to Dario Zanon, globe trotter, climber, flying man. The text is written by his mother.

Dario Zanon approached climbing in the gym "Forza 5" at Cuertarolo but the excitement of discovering and experimenting didn't stop him, he started travelling in 2004 with both passion and freedom. He visited a climbing gym in Barcelona and became federal climbing instructor turning his passion into a job, then he discovered base jumping and fell in love with skydiving, in the States he gained his license as a tandem parachutist being active for a few years. He then moved on to wingsuits becoming film maker. His course ended all of a sudden with a jump from Aiguille du Midi in Chamonix, in 2016. His motto "never fear" is an ode to life. Blue skies, Dario.







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