



## AAC Publications

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### **Corrections on AAJ 2005 'Mt. Edgar and Xiao Pangwa' Report**

China, Sichuan, Daxue Shan

**A report in AAJ 2005 about a British expedition's climbs in the Daxue Shan area mistakenly described the team attempting "Xiao Pangwa" and neighboring "Da Pangwa," which in fact were Melcyr Shan and Peak 5,630m.** (Neither of the names used by the British team exists on maps.) From a relatively low altitude in the upper Nanmenguan Valley, the team mistook the much larger summits of Jiazi (the 6,540m main summit and the south top) for 5,910m Melcyr Shan (known locally as Queba) and the (unnamed on maps) 5,630m peak to the south. The 750m snow couloir that they reported climbing faces southeast and rises to the east-southeast ridge of Jiazi, which it meets at around 5,500m. The British team descended from around this point.

In 2017, two Italian climbers summited Jiazi by the east-southeast ridge, approaching via the glaciated south face. They reached the east-southeast ridge just above the exit of the 750m couloir that was climbed to the ridge in 2004 (AAJ 2018).

— **Information from Zhu Leibo, China**

## Images



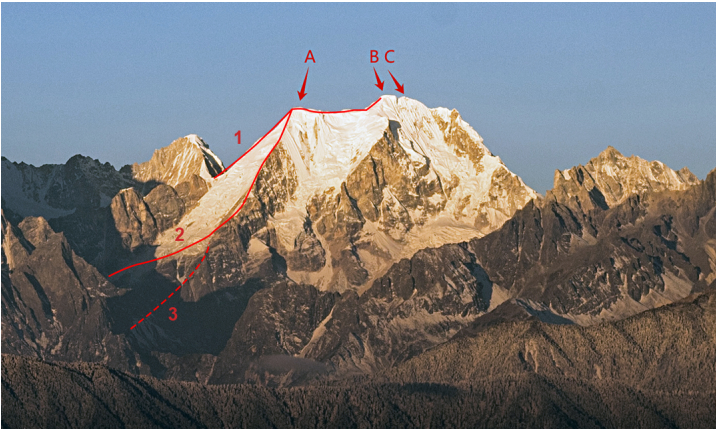
A foreshortened view of the south face of Jiazi showing The White Line (1,600m, 85°, Faletti-Franchini, 2017), which joins the east-southeast ridge just above the exit of the 750m couloir.



East side of Jiazi from from the Nanmenguon Valley. (A) South top (ca 6,400m) and (B) Main or north summit (6,540m). The first ascent of Jiazi, by Americans in 1982, reached the south top via the south ridge (left skyline, partially hidden by cloud), then traversed the long intervening crest to the north summit. The east-southeast ridge (The White Line, 2017), drops toward the valley from the south summit and is defined in the lower section by a large rocky north flank.



The 750m couloir on the southeast face of Jiazi, climbed in 2004 to the east-southeast ridge of Jiazi.



View of Jiazi taken from the east at an altitude of 3,500m. The pyramid on the left is Mt. Grosvenor. This photo shows the north summit as having two tops. The highest is (B), reached by Americans in 1982 via the long south ridge (1). A point 40m from (A) on the summit ridge was reached during the same expedition by two other members who climbed the west face and, due to difficult cornicing and a dropped rucksack, descended directly down the east ridge. (2) The White Line (1,600m, 85°, Faletti-Franchini, 2017). (3) The 750m couloir in the lower section of the east-southeast ridge, climbed in 2004 approximately to the point where it meets (2).

## Article Details

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