Dzo Jongo Kangri

Markha Valley is one of Nepal's lesser-known destinations, yet a jewel of plenty. This, however, is becoming in popularity little by little. This valley is famous for having two peaks named Kang Yatse, Kang Yatse 1 and 2. To get a feel for just how close Kang Yatse Peak is to the following peak, it is just necessary to locate DzoJongo Peak. It is around the same height as the peak of Stok Kangri, which is roughly 6240 metres tall. Kang Yatse 2's summit ascent is more akin to an enduring steep climb rather than a technical climb. This is better than StokKangri because of this.

The highest point in the Markha Valley is the head of the valley in the vicinity of Kang Yatse hills. There are two summits on the DzoJongo: the tough and difficult ascent to the genuine summit, and the challenging descent back down. This peak can be approached from the Markha Valley to the south or from the Skui Valley to the north. Similar to the Kang Yatse Expedition, this is the same path. but we prefer to use the route on the left side of the road, which is in the Lato town, near the Manali-Leh highway

Kang Yatse, StokKangri, Changtang valley mountains, and distant Karakoram range are all seen from the summit of the hill. Shiul, Chak, and Kongmaru La passes (5100+ metres) mark the start of the trek, although in most treks this isn't more than a detour. If you are at Kongmaru La, you can see the nicer side of Markha Valley.

The extremely steep ascent called DzoJongo Peak is completely unwalkable with just crampons and rope. Newcomers to the sport should err on the side of caution with StokKangri, but those with some experience should proceed with caution. It's a terrific opportunity for anyone seeking to reach 6000 metres and something that shouldn't pose much of a challenge. Those who are training for huge mountaineering excursions can also benefit from using it.

**Day 1:- Arrival Leh**

Most thrilling expedition arrives in Leh. The Leh Temple is located at a height of 3500 metres above sea level, which necessitates drinking a lot of water, avoiding strenuous activity, and giving the body time to adjust. The town of Leh is situated between yellow, arid mountains. Treat each moment as if it is your last.

Trekking equipment can be purchased or rented in Leh. You should avoid moving to high altitudes if you want to stay healthy. relax in your Hotels and keep your energy up.

**Day 2:- Leh (Acclimatization day)**

On the second day in Leh, you will have time to get used to the altitude and prepare for your climb. You have the entire day to spend touring interesting locations around and about. The Kingdom of Ladakh was founded by Dragpa Bumdey, and Leh's Old Town is dominated by the old Leh Palace, which is the kingdom's trademark. This palace is located on a prominent hill ridge, overlooking the town below. So well stocked with fun and unique curios and souvenirs that it stretches well below the Leh market, Leh's bazaar is garlanded with knickknacks.

This morning is a fantastic time to explore the network of old Buddhist monasteries that are located all across Leh. The monasteries of Thikse, Namgyal Tsemo, Sangam, and Hemis can be a great spot to find serenity and strength throughout the approaching climb.

**Day 3:- Leh to Lato (Sightseeing Day)**

Now that we've been on the trail for three days, it's time to move on to a greater elevation. Stunning landscapes and a dark blue sky set the scene for a fantastic journey to Lato.

The settlement of Leh is home to the oldest population in Ladakh. Manali lies directly on the route Leh-Manali. Around 60 million years ago, there was a cataclysmic collision in Lato. This Gia village monastery is one of the village's oldest buildings. Shey Palace, Thiksey Monastery, Druk Padma Karpo (3 Idiot, Rancho) School, and Hemis Monastery are all situated along the path.

**Day 4:- Lato to Shiul Sumdo**

Day 1 of the trek begins. For the duration of the hike, you will ascend to Shiul Sumdo. It will be an uphill climb. Most of the trekking is on or near the river. There will be 3-4 places to cross a cold river on foot.

You will arrive at the campsite by 12:00 PM. The first night you will be spending in the tents is yours to enjoy.

**Day 5:- ShiulSumdo to Chaksung via Shiul Pass**

It will be a remarkable day. There was a climb today that brought the expedition to the first major pass along the way called Shiul Pass. Travel time to the pass will be 2-3 hours. A moderate climb marks the trail. This is the highest point of the walk, because it presents majestic mountains from the Ladakh and Karakoram ranges, among others.

You will arrive in Chaksung camp in the middle of the day.

**Day 6:- Chaksung to DzoJongo base camp via Chak Pass**

Another exciting day awaits. Chak Pass, the highest pass of the journey, awaits you today. Actually, this particular section is just 4 kilometres long, and it makes up the shortest day of the walk. To begin with, however, the climb is quite challenging and steep.

It's nice to watch the many hues of the mountains shifting. The peaks of DzoJongo, Kang Yatse, and their summits are now visible. A hot lunch is waiting for you at the base camp. DzoJongo's base camp is about 30 metres (100 feet) higher than Kang yatse II's. Snow usually covers the campsite. The base camp offers beautiful views of Markha Valley.

**Day 7:- Rest day + Training day (Summit night)**

Finally, summit day is almost upon us. Maintain a positive mental attitude and be well-hydrated. You may look forward to the TTH team providing you with all of your technical equipment and teaching you how to utilise it. Learn to use technical equipment, and practise utilising it.

Once your Trek Leader has talked to you about the attempt planning, he or she will be giving you a briefing. Enjoy your stay in the base camp, where rest is waiting for you. For the most part, the summit push would begin between 9 and 10 p.m. Get prepped for the major peak climb by putting on your technical equipment.

**Day 8:- Summit and back to Base camp**

As the summit pushes go on and on, it's weary. It is 6 kilometres from here to there. The first thing we do is an easy stroll for 20-30 minutes. Following this is a rest stop. It will take you 40 minutes to go to the Advanced Base Camp from here. The climb is getting tougher. After an hour, the rise maintains at a manageable level.

Even though it is not technically difficult, the ascent is steep and full of snow. As a result, it necessitates the use of crampons and gaiters. Should the path need to be broken, your team will do it. Crevasses could appear alongside the road. Maintain your upward trajectory gradually. To reach the summit, the ascent is quite challenging and steep. On the DzoJongo mountain range, there are two summits. Although the path to the summit is tough, it's definitely worth going.

It is predicted that you will reach the peak between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. StokKangri, Kang Yatse 1,2 peaks, Changthang valley mountains, Karakoram range, K2, etc. are visible from the summit of StokKangri. We go back to the base camp once we've had time to relax.

**Day 9:- Base Camp to Chokdo via Kongmaru La & drive to Leh**

That lengthy section is now completed. It is difficult to find your way back home because the path is long. the journey Kongmaru La Pass is the last pass to Chokdo (5130m). The journey will take approximately three to four hours to get to the pass. The view of the Kang Yatse peaks, DzoJongo, Markha Valley, Indus Valley, and the Ladakh Range is clearly seen in the pass.

Once the pass is over, it is all downhill, with great length. Look at the basalt and copper minerals that have cascaded down the mountains and accumulated. Compared to what we had seen previously, the valley is completely different. The trail gets progressively steeper as you head down towards the foothills. Traveling from Chokdo it will take you 60 kilometres reach Leh.

**Day 10:- Buffer day**

Every expedition itinerary is built with buffer days to allow for some flexibility. This day is utilised if weather conditions turn unfavourable, resulting in a summit attempt being called off. Thus, the goal of the trip is to obtain a summit, and 1 day is built into the programme. If peak cannot be reached due to any reason, the team will return to base camp and try again.

No one will use the buffer day because it will be a collective choice. As a general rule, the buffer day should not be included in the total cost of the expedition. In the event the team chooses to use the buffer day, each player on the team must be paid Rs.3,000 each day. Make sure to include the buffer charges in your discussion with your team. buffer day can be utilised to explore Leh using these itineraries if all goes well and buffer day is not used in the Expedition.

Khardung La Motorcycle Tour

An all-day, multiple zip line excursion to Pangong Lake