

# The Mountain Genius Challenge

## HIGH SUMMIT COP26

1990-2020: dalla Fondazione del Piramid Laboratory alla nascita dell'Hub della Montagna.

Un lungo racconto fotografico che parte dai primissimi viaggi di Ardito Desio alla scoperta delle grandi catene montuose dell'Asia, passa per la costruzione del Piramid International Laboratory e arriva fino ad oggi con la nascita di Mountain Genius Hub delle Montagne, un progetto nato per raccogliere il know how relativo alla ricerca, alla gestione e alla salvaguardia dei territori montani.

Il desiderio profondo che ha guidato uomini e ricercatori lungo questi anni resta in fondo il medesimo: vivere e prendersi cura attraverso la ricerca, la gestione, i progetti di cooperazione dei territori montani e delle popolazioni che li abitano.



**MOUNTAIN  
GENIUS**

1987



1987



- 1 Birth of Ev-K2-CNR Project
- 2 Mount Everest and K2 re-measurement campaign by means of GPS
- 3 Makalu Expedition, environmental and toxicological research in remote areas
- 4 "Quota 8000" project



1988



*l'esprit d'equipe*



- 1 Technological and scientific research on the Northern side of Karakorum
- 2 Geological research in the K2 area
- 3 Agostino Da Polenza founded and organized together with Benoit Chamoux the project "Esprit d'Equipe"
- 4 Presentation of the Pyramid Laboratory/Observatory project at Fiera di Milano

1988

# 1989



*l'esprit d'équipe*

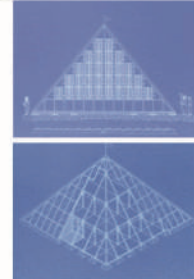


Ev-K<sup>2</sup>-CNR

- 1 Establishment of the Association Ev-K<sup>2</sup>-CNR Committee
- 2 Tents installation at Lobuche (5.050 m), scientific and technological research
- 3 Geodesic-geophysical topographical research in the Karakorum
- 4 Observation of the Himalayan Tharand other ungulates in the Sagarmatha National Park, Khumbu Nepal
- 5 "Esprit d'Equipe" - Benoit Chamoux On top of Manaslu (8.163 m)



# 1990



- 1 Installation and inauguration of the Pyramid Observatory Laboratory
- 2 Project Fattore Umano - survey on modifications of physiological variables in conditions of hypoxia
- 3 Geographical-anthropological characteristics in the South of Tibet
- 4 Geodesic-geophysical topographical research in the Karakorum
- 5 "Esprit d'Equipe" - Benoit Chamoux on top of Cho-Oyu (8.201 m) and on Shisha Pangma (8.046 m)



# 1991

# 1991



- 1 Installation of seismic station at the Pyramid Observatory/Laboratory
- 2 Pakistani Karakorum expedition, scientific and technological research
- 3 Human and ethnographic geography: material and spiritual culture of the Kanchenjunga population
- 4 Evaluation on the changes of the respiratory functions, hyperactivity Bronchial Aspecific
- 5 Geodynamic evolution of the highest Himalayan summits: Everest and K2

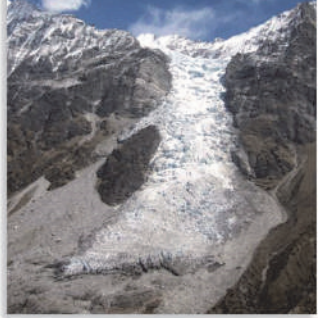
# 1992



- 1 1223344Scientific expedition "Everest 92" - re-measurement of the peak by the means of GPS and laser technologies
- 2 Presentation of Everest 92 Expedition at the city of science La Villette - Paris
- 3 Qualitative survey on the water resources in the high Khumbu Valley
- 4 High altitude influence on cognitive disorders
- 5 Influence of the anthropic activities on the biogeochemical cycles at high altitude
- 6 Pakistani Karakorum expedition, scientific and technological research

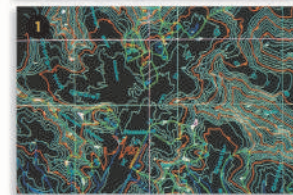
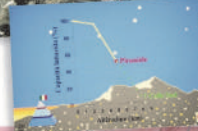
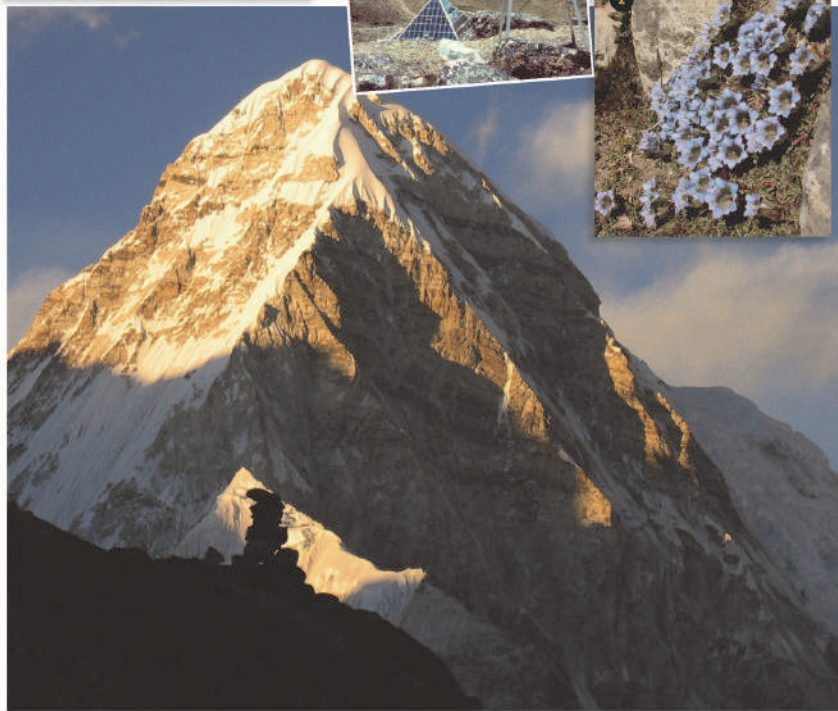


# 1993



# 1993

- 1 Environmental survey on the pollution of high altitude remote areas
- 2 Morpho-physiologic characterization of the vegetable genetic resources
- 3 Identification of the glaciers variations in the Everest region (Nepal and China)
- 4 Telecom project



# 1994



# 1994

- 1 Territorial information system in the Khumbu valley
- 2 Scientific expedition "EAST - Extreme Altitude Survival Test '94" Physiological survey at 6,500 meters above sea level on the Everest
- 3 Management of the wild fauna as possible economic resource in the mountain regions of Pakistan

# 1995



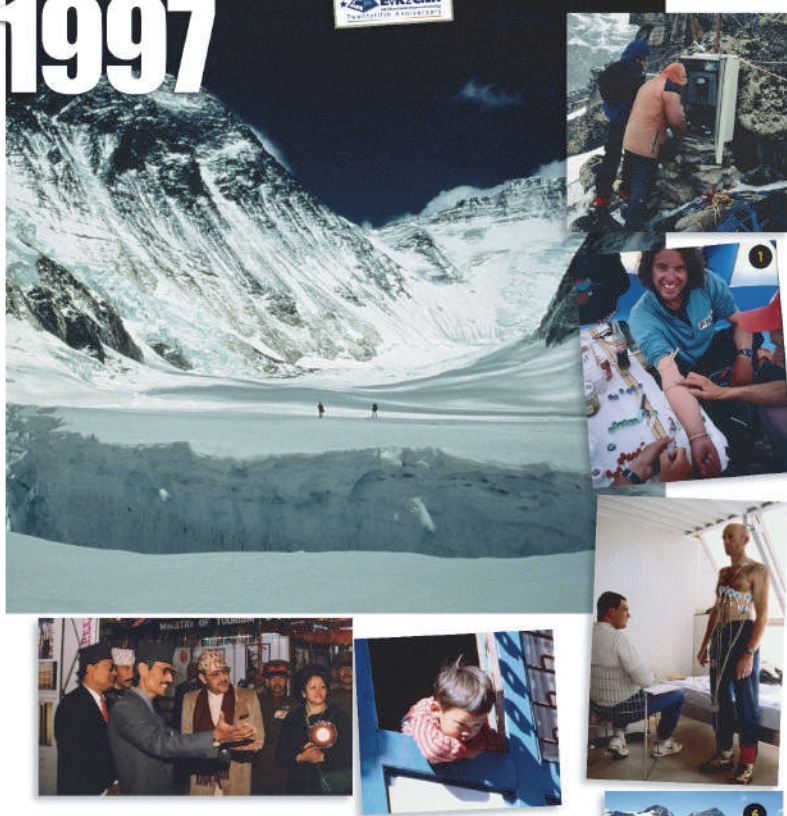
- 1 Pyramid lodge construction
- 2 High altitude physiopathology: telemedicine in high altitude remote zones
- 3 Study on the evolving and environmental phenomenon and on the quality of water resources
- 4 Survey on the physics and chemistry of the atmosphere
- 5 Geological and geophysical surveys
- 6 Flora and fauna in the Himalayan region genetic vegetable resources
- 7 Pyramid Flamm batteries test
- 8 Pyramid Vibram soles test
- 9 EvK2- CNR Committee presentation at Canton exhibition, China
- 10 Presentation of model Pyramid at Chambéry

# 1996



- 1 K2 Geo-expedition, re-measurement of the peak always with laser and GPS technologies
- 2 Cardiology telemedicine test - trekkers
- 3 Study on the Everest glaciers as contribution to the knowledge of the climate and environmental evolution
- 4 Ferrino fabrics test at the Pyramid
- 5 Collaboration with the Benoit Chamoux Foundation
- 6 Mountain forum - Gaverina (BG)

# 1997



- 1 E.A.S.T. project at Lhotse (Extreme Altitude Survival Test), physiological surveys beyond 7.600 meters above sea level
- 2 Survey on the physics and chemistry of the atmosphere
- 3 First re-measurement of the geodetic net thanks to GPS surveys among India, Nepal and Tibet
- 4 Star food products test at the Pyramid
- 5 Wear and tear test of Replastic fabrics torches made with recycled plastic containers at the Pyramid
- 6 1° Giranflug: Project for promoting and developing the mountain tourism in Lombardy
- 7 1° Mountain Meeting: First demonstration edition
- 8 Pyramid video-conference at Bergamo stadium for the EAST project

"MEETING DELLA MONTAGNA"  
Premio "Grignetta d'Oro"



# 1998



- 1 Pyramid project of the Foundation "Amici della Logos"
- 2 Effect of different breathing patterns on the cardiorespiratory autonomy function
- 3 Recent variations of the Himalayan glaciers and their connection to the climate.
- 4 High altitude concert at the Pyramid Laboratory
- 5 Annapurna expedition
- 6 2° Giranflug: Project for promoting and developing the mountain tourism in Lombardy
- 7 Video-conference with the school from the Pyramid
- 8 Presentation Chamber of Deputies - The Pyramid on the Roof of the World
- 9 Presentation BIT Milano and Pyramid video-conference
- 10 The first Khumbu lakes land register publication

# 1999



- 1 AER project: lichens collections in the National Park of Sagarmatha
- 2 Survey for the monitoring of the Changri Nup glacier
- 3 Cultural and environmental changes in the Sagarmatha Park
- 4 Birth of Pyramid Metro Group (CEM/IRSA/EV) first step towards the SHARE network
- 5 Physiological tests at Capanna Margherita
- 6 2<sup>nd</sup> Mountain Meeting
- 7 Mountain protagonist convention



# 2000



- 1 Studies on stress and on the immune system as the effect of a prolonged decompression hypoxia
- 2 Myths, rituals and traditions of Eastern Nepal
- 3 Environmental protection and conservation of the mountain cultures in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park, Nepal
- 4 Evaluation of natural resources and sustainable development in Nepal: health, tourism and environment
- 5 Study on the weather-climate influence typical of the Himalayan area and pollutants transport on large scale
- 6 Identification, characterization and valorization of the genetic resources in the natural and agricultural vegetables in the Sagarmatha National Park and nearby areas
- 7 Debris-covered glacier - rock glaciers evolution in the high Khumbu valley and their environmental and climate implication
- 8 Stress and immune system: effects of a prolonged exposition to the high altitude decompression hypoxia
- 9 Biodiversity safeguard: the Modi watershed big mammals community (Ghandruk, Annapurna, Nepal)
- 10 First-aid course for the Sherpas in the Pyramid
- 11 A new weather-station gets installed at the Pyramid (PMG)
- 12 Scientific expedition at Pumori (snow sampling) to monitor the pollutants presence of the Everest area
- 13 Expedition to Cho-Oyu "Roma 8000, una vetta per il 2000": Scientific researches programme
- 14 Birth of the Italian Committee for the International Year of Mountains
- 15 Alpine Forum: scientific appointment in the Alpine Convention framework
- 16 Milano Montagna 2000, a year of art, photography, mountain voices and face





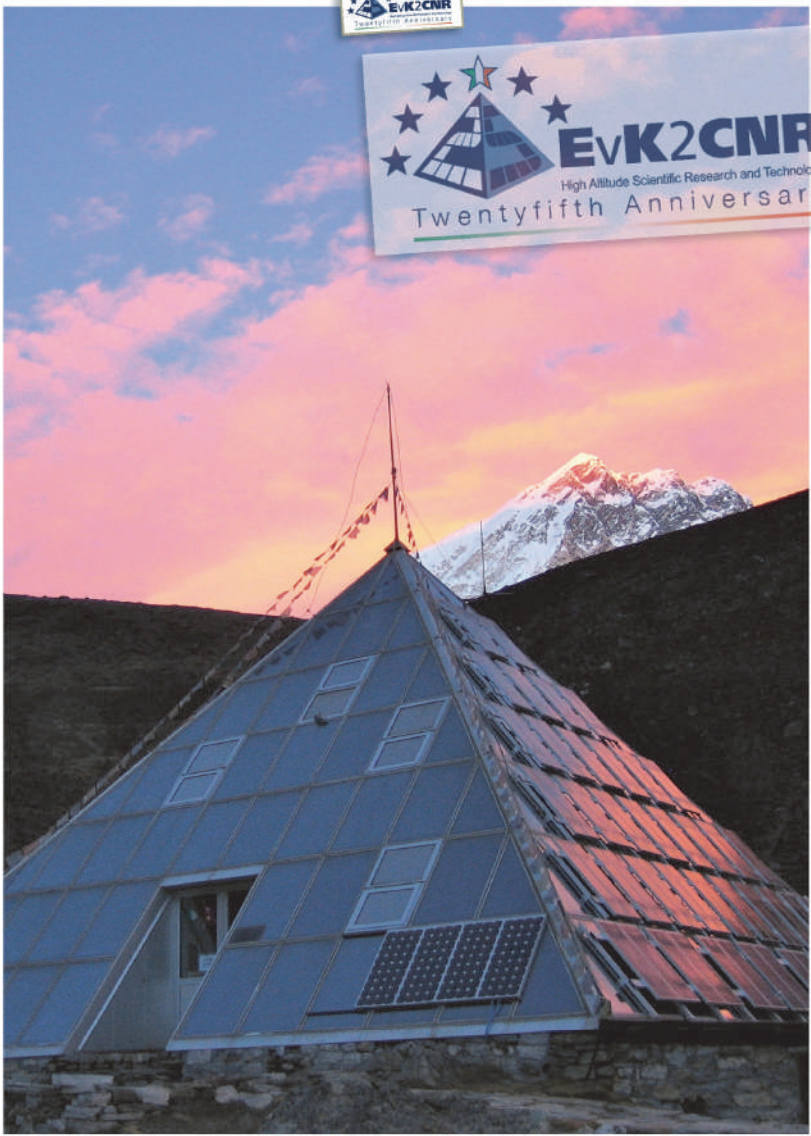
# 2001



- 1 TOWER project, Cerro Aconcagua re-measurement
- 2 Limnology and paleo-limnology of the lake bodies in Himalayas
- 3 Morphology and hydrochemistry of the high altitude lakes in the Sagarmatha National Park
- 4 Inauguration of Lorenzo Mazzoleni dispensary in Askole of the Association "Amici di Lorenzo"
- 5 Italian expedition to the North Pole to celebrate the Duca degli Abruzzi's deed in 1900 (snow sampling - Michele Comi, IRSA researches)
- 6 Changri Nup Glacier Monitoring
- 7 Weather station installation at Pheriche
- 8 Workshop "The role of the Himalayas and the Tibetan plateau within Asian Monsoon System" at CEM in the framework of CEOP



**EvK2CNR**  
High Altitude Scientific Research and Technology  
Twentyfifth Anniversary



# 2002



2 0 0 2  
Anno Internazionale delle  
**MONTAGNE**  
COMITATO ITALIANO

HIGH  
SUMMIT

montagna.org

- 1 RATEAP project – probe installation for the particulate study
- 2 Implementation of weather station network - Pyramid Meteo Network
- 3 Installation of permanent GPS station at the Pyramid Laboratory-Observatory
- 4 Research and cooperation project Echo-Himal: Tshome hospital
- 5 Calculation of the earth geoid in the mountain areas of Himalayas, Karakorum, Andes and Alps
- 6 Collisional and post-collisional tectonic processes in the Himalayan range
- 7 Sherpa rescue course at the Pyramid
- 8 Celebrating Mountain Woman Bhutan
- 9 Restoration of the female monastery of Deboche in collaboration with Benoit Chamoux Foundation
- 10 Installation of weather station at Lukla
- 11 Launch of the training project for the Tibetan alpine guides with Eco-Himal e Tibet Mountaineering Association
- 12 Overland – Mediterraneo
- 13 Bishkek Global Mountain Summit
- 14 International Year of Mountains
- 15 Birth of Montagna.org
- 16 High Summit project
- 17 International Seminar on Mountains in Nepal(organized with NAST in the framework of AIM)

# 2003

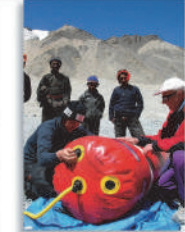


- 1 Birth of the SHARE Project (Stations at High Altitude for Research on the Environment)
- 2 Launch of the project Partnership DSS-HKKH
- 3 Launch of the project Snow Leopard
- 4 Connection from the Pyramid to the Festival of Sanremo
- 5 High altitude Apnea
- 6 Designation of Ev-K2-CNR as partner UNEP-ABC Program





K2  
1954-2004



- 1 K2-2004 Everest and K2 expedition
- 2 Askole aqueduct
- 3 Georadar measurement
- 4 Inauguration of Skardu museum
- 5 Characterization of the underwater climate of the Mount Everest lakes
- 6 Nitrogen content in the seasonal snow covering in Himalayas due to the presence of the Asian Brown Cloud (ABC)
- 7 DANPHE project - Direct Analysis of the Nepalese Parks and the High altitude Ecosystems
- 8 Environmental Management for the Sagarmatha National Park
- 9 Study and evaluation of the environmental impacts as consequence of cultivations, zootechny and the tourism of the National Park of Sagarmatha (Himalayas)



# 2005



## KARAKORUM TRUST



- 1 Forecast of high altitude periodical breathing
- 2 Advanced course of mountain medicine
- 3 Birth of Karakorum Trust project
- 4 Share Asia international convention
- 5 Karakorum Trust intervention for the Pakistani earthquake
- 6 Sampling collection at Pyramid lakes
- 7 Signing of KIU - EvK2 CNR agreement
- 8 Up Project trip one
- 9 International Karakorum Conference (shams)

# 2006



- 1 Building of SHELTER ABC Pyramid
- 2 Project ABC Pyramid, online data access in realtime, thanks to a high technology system
- 3 The Yoga effect on patients affected by chronic obstruction
- 4 Respiratory health of the high altitude dwellers, exposed to indoor pollution
- 5 Dispatch and installation of Rvenzori weather station
- 6 EARTH - Cervino test
- 7 UP Project trip two: Patagonia
- 8 Up Project special trip Genyen
- 9 First campaign Keep Baltoro Clean
- 10 Signing of WWF Nepal and EvK2 CNR agreement
- 11 Course on Sherpa guide techniques
- 12 Italian scientific expedition "Gasherbrum 2006", engaged in the study of the glaciers and the geology of Karakorum
- 13 Bergamo Scienza: Prof. Crutzen at Bergamo inaugurates the web connection with the Pyramid
- 14 The ABC Pyramid station becomes part of the GAW net of the WMO
- 15 Birth of the Cinnabaris series of books on anthropological studies

# 2007

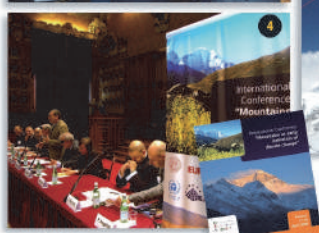


- 1 Chemistry of the high altitude wet sediments in Central Asia as instrument for the study of long distance pollutants transport
- 2 Ev-K2-CNR and Spcc agreement for the Everest clearing
- 3 Nitrogen dynamics in the soil and in the superficial waters of the alpine ecosystems in the Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest) National Park
- 4 Climate change impact on the vegetables distribution in the Sagarmatha National Park, Nepal
- 5 New York - UN HEADQUARTERS Side Event Ev-K2-CNR at the 15th meeting of the Sustainable Development Commission
- 6 Birth of GEMM project
- 7 UNEP accreditation
- 8 GARNET project
- 9 Birth of the Research Unit Ev-K2-CNR
- 10 Gil expedition
- 11 Sandro Fuzzi (Ev-K2-CNR) is nominated in the Saince Team of ABC Program-Unep
- 12 Mountains World Day: the SHARE project is given a price by the Minister Lanzillotta

Unità di Ricerca EvK2CNR



# 2008



- 1 SHARE Everest expedition: installation of the highest AWS (South Col 8.000 meters above sea level)
- 2 Central apnea mechanism of high altitude sleep
- 3 Habits and habitat of the Himalayan musk deer "Moschus chrysogaster"
- 4 International Conference "Mountains as early indicators of climate change" Padua
- 5 ECOSOC Accreditation
- 6 Birth of Montagna tv heading
- 7 Visit to Italy of President of Pakistan Zardari

montagna.tv

SHARE EVEREST 08 THE GLOBAL WARMING SENSOR

Impresa del Comitato EvK2Cnr: installata la stazione meteo più alta del mondo, agli 8000 metri di Colle Sud

Sfide in alta quota Napolitano: Share Everest fa onore al nostro paese

Il Presidente della Repubblica, in diretta dagli schermi di Rai3, si congratula con la spedizione scientifica guidata da Agostino Da Polenza

Una felice soddisfazione. È una vera e propria sfida in alta quota... Il Presidente Napolitano in collegamento video con la Première dell'Everest... Un grande successo targato Italia... Quelle montagne lontane, sul Colle tra l'Everest e l'Umbro, ad un'altitudine di oltre 8000 metri...

La scienza e i dati dal luogo più inospitale del pianeta

Pressione, atmosfera, umidità, direzione del vento e intensità, radiazione solare, sbalzi notturni e temperatura... La stazione viene collegata a server dati di relazione nella cartina geografica della base dell'Everest...

SHARE EVEREST 08 THE GLOBAL WARMING SENSOR. La costruzione della stazione meteo più alta del mondo. Fotocronaca di un'impresa alpinistica scientifica.

Timeline of the expedition from March to May. Includes photos of the team, the station installation, and the President's video message.

# 2008



12 MAGGIO

A campo base dell'Everest gli alpinisti cominciano a smontare i riflettori, provare e rimpolcire le stivali che dovranno reggerli a 8000 metri. Tutto è pronto il 12 maggio comincia la salita finale.



15 MAGGIO 2008

È il giorno del test. Dopo aver lavorato per 7 ore senza una pausa, gli alpinisti riescono a montare la stazione meteorologica più alta della Terra due metri più in alto del precedente record. Un successo senza precedenti. La stazione è perfettamente funzionante. Siamo così vicini al primato sul pianeta in Italia, a raggiungere la 10.000 metri di quota.



25 MAGGIO

Carriera finale alla storia. Ma l'Everest, come sempre, è un caso duro. Dopo una piccola brezza in un tempo già pesante, gli alpinisti sono costretti da un'improvvisa e tempestiva di 40 gradi sottozero. Mentre i servizi di supporto sono a loro fianco, il ghiaccio si rompe e cade. Non resta che spingersi agli 8000 metri di quota. Si comincia il cammino verso il vertice. La salita è dura, ma gli alpinisti, con il loro spirito e la loro esperienza, riescono a raggiungere il vertice.



30 MAGGIO

In occasione della Festa di Primavera, il Presidente della Repubblica Giorgio Napolitano, dal giardino del Quirinale, si collega con il laboratorio Francoise dall'Everest in punto di arrivo, attraverso il servizio di Radio, con il Polarca, gli alpinisti e l'invito del Tg1 Marco Ghisla. La cerimonia è preceduta da una donazione alla Croce Rossa Italiana e al Comitato Nazionale per la Protezione Civile. La cerimonia è preceduta da una donazione alla Croce Rossa Italiana e al Comitato Nazionale per la Protezione Civile.



8 MAGGIO

Una squadra di 19 alpinisti cominciano la salita dell'Everest con la tecnica di alpinismo. Per la Cina è un successo. Per la spedizione EvK2CNR Everest, il via dopo un mese di montaggio.



18 MAGGIO

È un grande successo per l'Italia. Il nostro alpinista Roberto Merino, il fondista di Roberto Clivio, ha raggiunto il vertice dell'Everest. Un successo senza precedenti. La stazione è perfettamente funzionante. Siamo così vicini al primato sul pianeta in Italia, a raggiungere la 10.000 metri di quota.



16 MAGGIO

La stazione Golek Stad smonta il tetto di 8000 metri di quota con una commissione rappresentativa. Il gruppo è composto da alpinisti, scienziati e tecnici. La stazione è perfettamente funzionante. Siamo così vicini al primato sul pianeta in Italia, a raggiungere la 10.000 metri di quota.



26 MAGGIO

La spedizione ha cominciato l'assemblaggio della stazione meteorologica alla quota di 8000 metri. Il gruppo è composto da alpinisti, scienziati e tecnici. La stazione è perfettamente funzionante. Siamo così vicini al primato sul pianeta in Italia, a raggiungere la 10.000 metri di quota.



30 MAGGIO

La spedizione comincerà la grande impresa di assemblare la stazione meteorologica alla quota di 8000 metri. Il gruppo è composto da alpinisti, scienziati e tecnici. La stazione è perfettamente funzionante. Siamo così vicini al primato sul pianeta in Italia, a raggiungere la 10.000 metri di quota.

# 2009



- 1 Nano SHARE test in the Khumbu Valley
- 2 SHARE Everest 2009: re-establishment of South Col station
- 3 Keep Baltoro Clean expedition
- 4 Mountains international Conference: energy, water and food for Life. The SHARE project: understanding the impacts of climate change, Milano
- 5 The film Karl wins the prize "Ginziana d'oro" for the best mountaineering film at Trento Film festival
- 6 Admission at Unfcc - Conference of the Parties as Observer Organization
- 7 Partnership presentation of EvK2 CNR and Bticino at the Triennale in Milan
- 8 EARTH installation at Askole, Pakistan
- 9 Birth of SEED project
- 10 Islamabad, Italy and Pakistan 100 years of collaboration exhibition
- 11 Inauguration of the Askole House Museum
- 12 Measurement of tectonic movements of Nanga Parbat-Haramosh massif and in the Indo Valley
- 13 Start of Karakorum Trust phase 2
- 14 The United Nations general resolution (n.64/222) on the Sustainable Development of Mountains mentions the EvK2CNR activity
- 15 The SHARE stations are included in the WCRP - GEVEX programme



- 1 Himalayan Seed Bank creation
- 2 Integration of traditional and scientific knowledge for the development of the medical plants sector in the Khumbu region in Nepal
- 3 UV photobiology of bacteria and zooplankton of the Everest region lakes
- 4 Study of the influence of the weather on the glacial and water environment in high altitude areas of the world
- 5 SHARE: BAPHIM - Background and Polluted atmosphere in Himalaya
- 6 Biodiversity: the community of big mammals and the structure of the birds community in the Sagarmatha National Park (Solu Khumbu, Nepal)
- 7 Mass, energy and water balance of the Mera-Naualek glacier- connection with the climate and the impact of carbon soot deposition on the glaciers melting
- 8 Study of the primary colonization and the neo-genesis mechanism of de-glaciated environments in high and low altitude areas
- 9 Connection of geological processes at different level of the earth crust in the Nepalese Himalayas
- 10 Intervention at Hunza landslide
- 11 Participation at Cop 16
- 12 Keep K2 Clean expedition
- 13 Everest Pyramid has entered in the GAW net (the highest in the net)
- 14 Mount Cimone station has entered in the GAW net
- 15 The NCO-P station detects a level of pollution never detected before



- 1 SHARE Everest 2011 expedition: installation of the highest web cam in the world
- 2 Continuous meteorological observations and study of the mountain climates of the Khumbu Valley
- 3 SHARE: BAPHIM - Background and Polluted atmosphere in the Himalayas
- 4 Launch of the Share GeoNetwork
- 5 Dynamics of the landscape in the Sagarmatha (Mount Everest) National Park, Nepal: impacts on some environmental services and adaptation capacity
- 6 Participation at Cop 17
- 7 8 tons of garbage collected on Baltoro
- 8 Instrumentation for the mercury measuring in the Pyramid
- 9 Course Mountaineering instructors Pakistan
- 10 Course safe mining
- 11 Donation of Chacaltaya station
- 12 Birth of NExtData project
- 13 Birth of Chile project
- 14 Niso SHARE at Stelvio
- 15 Breathing Himalaya project
- 16 Advanced course of mountain medicine
- 17 Publication of ACP Special Issue with SHARE researches





**2012**

- 1 Birth of the Pakistani Alpine rescue: Concordia REEED Team
- 2 Participation at the Summit Rio+20
- 3 Colle Lys ice-coring
- 4 Workshop SEED, Islamabad
- 5 Enlargement of the shelter station ABC Pyramid
- 6 Glacial researches on Baltoro
- 7 Birth of I-Amica project
- 8 Shigar Bridge, Pakistan positioning of the new hydrologic station
- 9 Inauguration of the station at Campo Imperatore

CONCORDIA RESCUE TEAM

I-AMICA

SEED

Special Issue Nepal

2012

Mission  
September/October 2012

# 2012

Special Issue Nepal

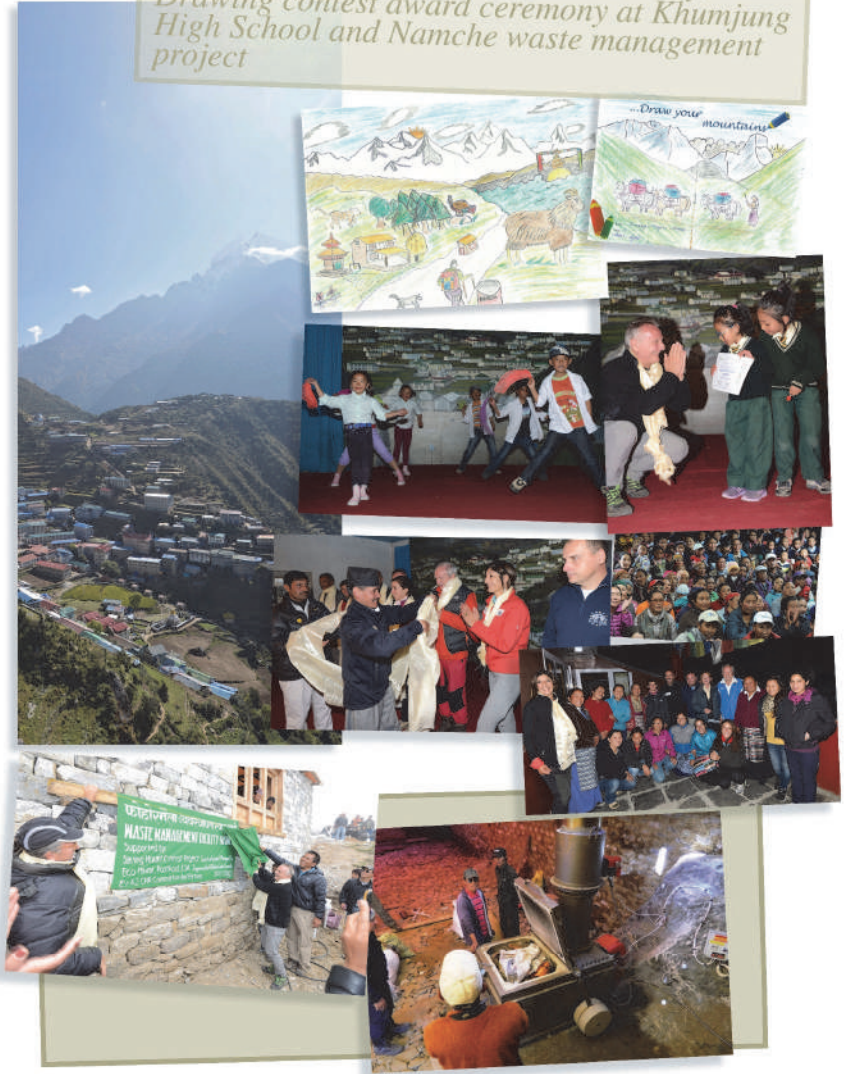


*Ev-K2-Cnr Committee  
and Nast 25° Anniversary Event  
Kathmandu*



*Mission September/October 2012*

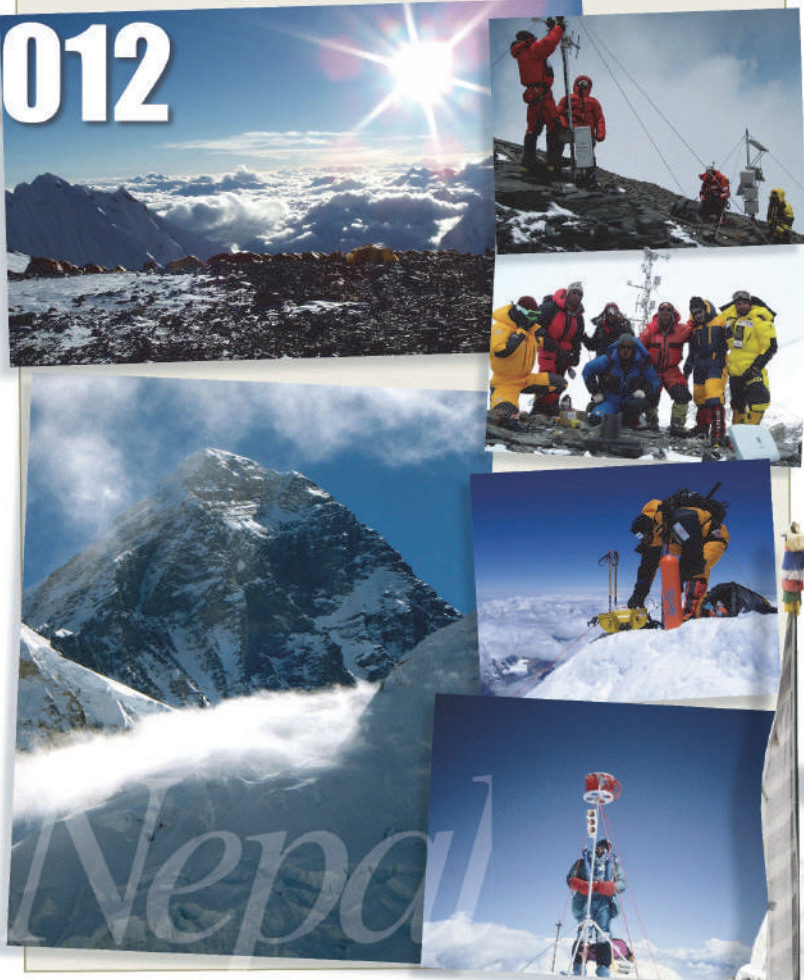
*Cooperation activities in Khumbu Valley:  
Drawing contest award ceremony at Khumjung  
High School and Namche waste management  
project*



Special Issue Nepal

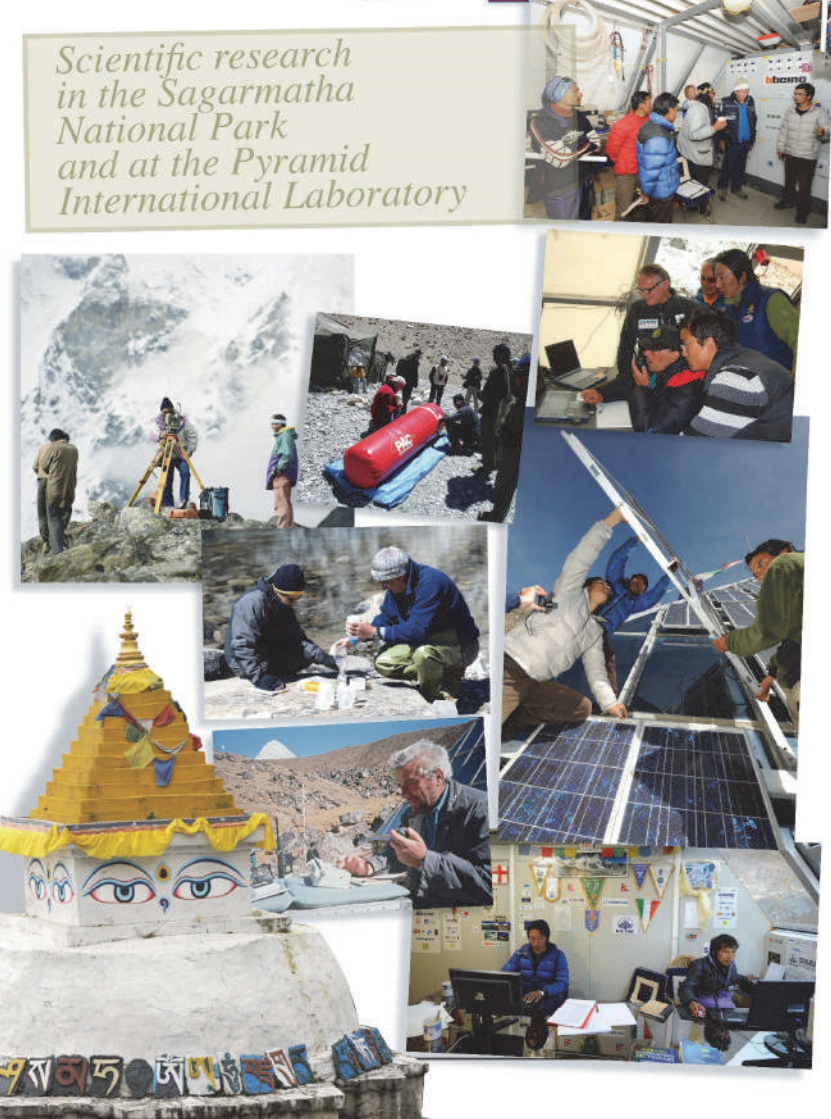
Scientific feats on the Roof of the World

2012



Special Issue Nepal

Scientific research in the Sagarmatha National Park and at the Pyramid International Laboratory



Special Issue Nepal

2012

Special Issue Nepal



2012

Palazzo Giustiniani



**Ricerca scientifica e cooperazione sulle montagne del mondo: un percorso tra i 25 anni di storia del Comitato Ev-K2-CNR**

Dalle istituzioni dell'Area Internazionale delle Montagne, create dal Comitato delle Nazioni Unite nel 1982, sono passati quarant'anni. Un tempo che ha permesso di realizzare un'indagine conoscitiva di portata globale e di sviluppare un'ampia gamma di attività scientifiche e di cooperazione tra i più importanti al mondo, montanari e non, e di sviluppare una serie di iniziative concrete e di grande impatto.

Con la scadenza del ventiseiesimo Anno di lavoro del 1982, il 13 ottobre 2008, il Comitato Ev-K2-CNR ha celebrato la scadenza di un ventiseiesimo anniversario dalle origini montane, che è stata anche una grande occasione per riflettere sul futuro delle montagne e sulle sfide che esse pongono, e per discutere di nuove iniziative e progetti futuri.

La montagna copre circa il 20% della superficie terrestre e ospita in circa il 10% della popolazione mondiale, di cui la maggior parte vive nelle zone montane e submontane. La montagna è un ambiente di grande importanza economica e sociale, e una fonte di ricchezza e di benessere per le comunità che vi abitano. Ma è anche un ambiente fragile e vulnerabile, che è sempre più esposto ai rischi di degrado e di perdita di biodiversità.

Per questo, il Comitato Ev-K2-CNR ha lavorato per promuovere la cooperazione scientifica e tecnologica tra le comunità montane del mondo, e per sostenere la ricerca e l'innovazione in questi settori.

Questo convegno, organizzato dal Gruppo Parlamentare della Montagna e del Sud-Est, è un'occasione importante per riflettere sul futuro delle montagne e sulle sfide che esse pongono, e per discutere di nuove iniziative e progetti futuri.

Una grande occasione di cooperazione scientifica e tecnologica, e di promozione della ricerca e dell'innovazione in questi settori.

Ricerca, cooperazione, innovazione tecnologica, trasferimento di capacità e competenze sono gli elementi che caratterizzano l'attività del Comitato Ev-K2-CNR. Un'attività che è sempre più importante e che ha un impatto sempre maggiore sulle comunità montane e sulle sfide che esse pongono.

Le sue attività (ricerca, cooperazione, innovazione tecnologica, trasferimento di capacità e competenze) sono gli elementi che caratterizzano l'attività del Comitato Ev-K2-CNR. Un'attività che è sempre più importante e che ha un impatto sempre maggiore sulle comunità montane e sulle sfide che esse pongono.



PALAZZO GIUSTINIANI 18 OTTOBRE 2012



**Prof. Dr. Najma Najam**  
Vice Chancellor Karakoram International University

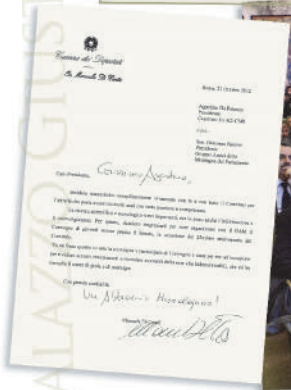
*"Quando abbiamo cominciato a lavorare al progetto SEED ci siamo resi conto che era un progetto complesso, ma non avevo completamente realizzato quanto importante fosse. Ora, vedendo tutti i progetti che Agostino sta portando avanti ho capito che fa parte della sua personalità accettare grandi sfide e portarle a termine."*



2012



*".....Il progetto SEED lavora a favore delle comunità montane e la Karakoram International University è l'unica università pakistana situata in zone montane. Quest'università ospita accademici, ricercatori e sviluppa collaborazioni in ambito scientifico con università e scienziati italiani che lavorano con i rappresentanti locali delle comunità e i nostri ricercatori per garantire uno sviluppo concreto e duraturo a queste terre"*



2012



**Surendra Shrestha** – Direttore e Focal Point SDGs, Segretario per la Conferenza delle Nazioni Unite sullo Sviluppo Sostenibile (Rio+20)

*“A livello internazionale, quando parliamo di montagne, l’Italia viene sempre guardata con un occhio di riguardo con particolare riferimento al contributo di EvK2Cnr all’interno della discussione globale. .... Guardando al futuro, ritengo che EvK2Cnr possa contribuire allo sviluppo sostenibile del nostro pianeta attraverso l’incremento di una scienza sostenibile, che coinvolga sempre di più le comunità indigene montane e secondariamente trovando una soluzione affinché le due forze che governano il mondo e che fino ad ora sono andate in due direzioni diverse, madre natura e i mercati seguano un’unica direzione. Come possiamo connettere le necessità dei contadini della valle del Khumbu e l’andamento della borsa di Chicago? Questi sono gli argomenti su cui abbiamo discusso e le sfide che abbiamo affrontato, da qui la nascita di alcuni progetti pilota che permettono a EvK2Cnr di giocare un ruolo chiave mettendo in relazione le comunità montane e i mercati internazionali.”*

**Ricerca scientifica e cooperazione sulle montagne del mondo: un percorso tra i 25 anni di storia del Comitato Ev-K2-CNR**

Roma  
18 Ottobre 2012  
Ore 10.30  
Senato della Repubblica  
Palazzo Giustiniani - Sala Zuccari  
Via della Dogana Vecchia, 29



**Maria Cristina Messa**  
Vice Presidente del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche

*“EvK2Cnr è una struttura, un sistema di fare ricerca in cui il CNR ha sempre creduto molto e in cui ha investito e continuerà a investire per gli anni a venire. EvK2Cnr nel suo metodologia ha degli ingredienti particolari passione, amore per la ricerca scientifica, alta professionalità e interdisciplinarietà che permettono di costruire progetti importanti di ricerca che hanno un forte impatto non solo sul mondo della conoscenza, ma anche su tanti aspetti pratici e concreti”.*



## Pakistan activity 2013

### Baltoro-Deosai: summer scientific missions 2013

In 2013 there were three summer scientific missions in Karakorum.

On the Deosai plateau, at 4000 meters above sea level, the EvK2CNR technicians Giampietro Verza and Marcello Alberghetti, with WAPDA and Pakistan Meteorological Department's technicians, worked together to install the *Pakistan Climate Observatory*. A true engineering gem of reduced dimensions, the climatic environmental monitoring station is able to detect, in addition to climatic data, the quality of air. This is the first station in the Uney-ABC network to be installed at high altitudes in Pakistan. Renato Colucci, an EvK2CNR technician, was involved in the second mission to detect the presence of permafrost - the permanently frozen ground portion of the polar areas or

high altitudes - on the Deosai plateau and in the Baltoro area. Permafrost is a key element in the stability of the land hydrogeology to understand climate change and biodiversity. The third mission was performed on the Baltoro glacier and has reached an altitude of 6400 meters on the Gasherbrum plateau. It was a glaciological and hydrological monitoring with studies on the glaciers ablation and the high altitude snow accumulation, coordinated by Christoph Mayer, Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities, in collaboration with the SHARE (Stations at High Altitude for Research on Environment) project for the climate and environmental monitoring, and the SEED (Social Economic and Environmental Development) project, aimed at the integrated development of the region of the Central Karakorum National Park.



### Pakistani journalists on the field

During the summer scientific campaign, EvK2CNR organized a journalistic expedition on the Deosai plateau and a journalistic workshop in Skardu which saw some of the most important Pakistani environmental journalists' participation.



## Central Karakorum National Park

# 2013

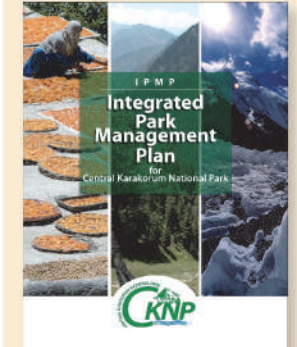


Ten thousand square kilometers, some of the highest and evocative mountains of the Planet including K2, Gasherbrum, Broad Peak, and also the Trango Towers of the Masherbrum's awesome vertical elegance, and then again history, culture, unique flora and fauna as the shy and magnetic snow leopard: this is the Central Karakorum National Park. 2013 was a key year for the CKNP. In fact it has been presented, for the first time signed by the Government of the Gilgit Baltistan, the management plan of the "higher" Park of the Earth, showing its definitive boundaries.



### The Management Plan

In the Integrated Park Management Plan for Central Karakorum National Park, a big book of over 300 pages, boundaries, areas, directions and rules for the management of the park are defined. It was necessary to create the forest's, glaciological and biodiversity mappings, a new cartography, to identify conservation areas and to map items and areas at risk. The management plan is the result of years of work carried out together with the Karakorum International University and local institutions and with the contribution of the SEED project. A work that integrated earlier versions, this management plan is a first version to be followed by a second one by the end of 2013 that will implement the observations received by local communities.



# 2013

## Sharing the Management Plan with local communities

Throughout 2013, meetings with the local communities of the villages bordering the Park followed one another. The first version of the Management Plan was presented and the local populations are in fact the real key players in the making of the plan itself. This means, among other things, sharing the

resource management rules to be taken to preserve the land, measures to prevent deforestation and uncontrolled hunting. Without the real and effective involvement the plan would merely be a project on paper. The new version presented later this year will be the result of these meetings.



## EvK2CNR and the Pakistani Government, agreement on the study of climate change

Under a thunderous hallorum, in the month of March an important agreement on the study of climate change was signed between EvK2CNR and the Pakistani Government. Approved by the General Director of the Ministry Ali Khan for the Pakistani Government and the Global Change Impact Studies Center and by Agostino Da Polenza for the EvK2CNR Committee, the agreement covers support and observational activities on the climate change studies and provides for the sharing of important data: a pact aimed at improving international cooperation and efficiency in research.



## PAKISTAN ACTIVITY 2013

## The Concordia Rescue Team and the 1122

The Concordia Rescue Team was born in 2012 to cope with the lack of a first-aid service within the Central Karakorum National Park Service, a service addressed to hikers, mountaineers, researchers and to Pakistani carriers who work in the park during the summer season. This year the Pakistani 1122 Emergency Service Rescue and the Concordia Rescue Team, the mountain rescue team stationed in the K2 park, have come to an agreement. Following a joint training course, coordinated by Maurizio Gallo, the EvK2CNR technical advisor, two organizations have provided their coordinated services throughout the just ended summer season.

During the season they have provided aid to 400 carriers, 12 hikers and 4 mountaineers. Unfortunately a body has been recovered from a crevasse. Moreover, the Rescue Team has equipped with fixed ropes all exposed parts of the paths from Concordia to the base camps.



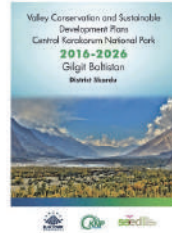
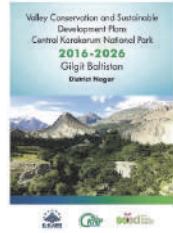
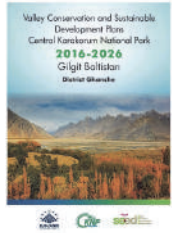
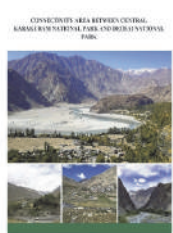
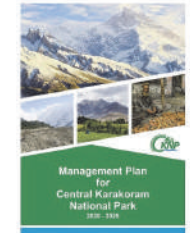
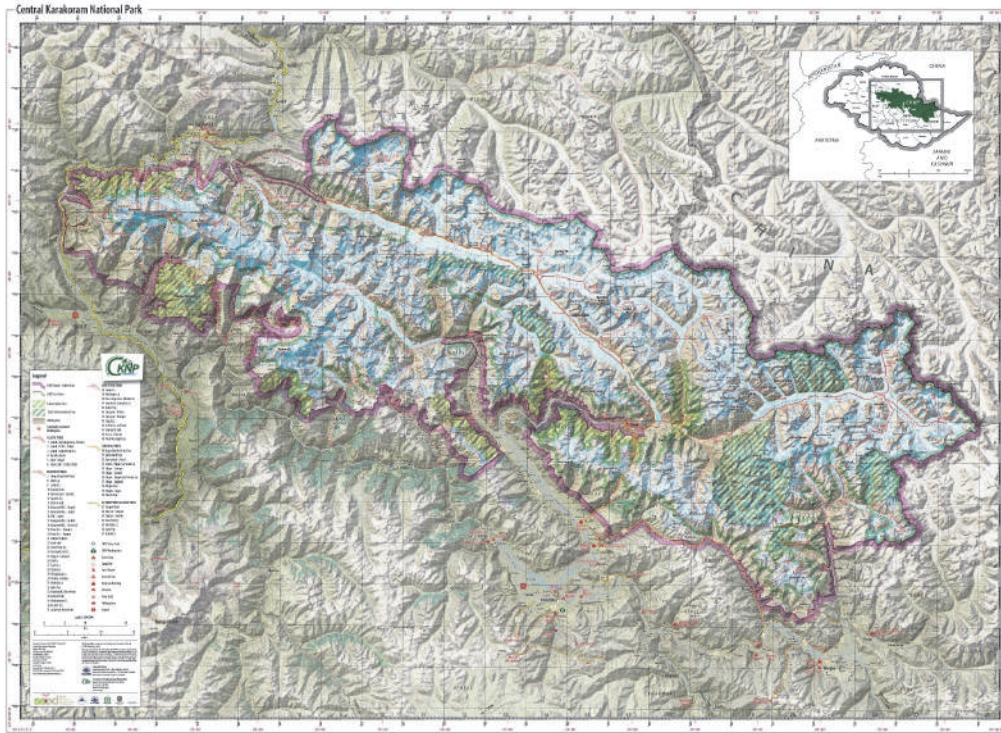
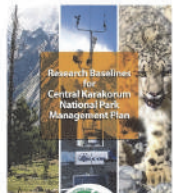
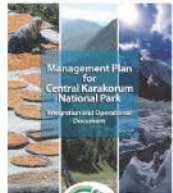
## Reforestation in the SEED project

71,801 trees planted for an extension of 217 hectares in the valleys of Pakistan: these are just some of the numbers showing the recent commitment of EvK2CNR on projects concerning reforestation. Since 2010, within the SEED Project, the EvK2CNR Committee, in collaboration with the TESAF Department of the University of Pavia, is carrying out a specific research on the forests of the Central Karakorum National Park in Pakistan: activities integrated into the management plan of the Park developed inside the SEED project, adopted and approved by the Gilgit Baltistan Government. During 2013 the commitment has not stopped, the seeds of local conifers (pines and firs) collected during 2012, were planted in two areas identified by local communities.





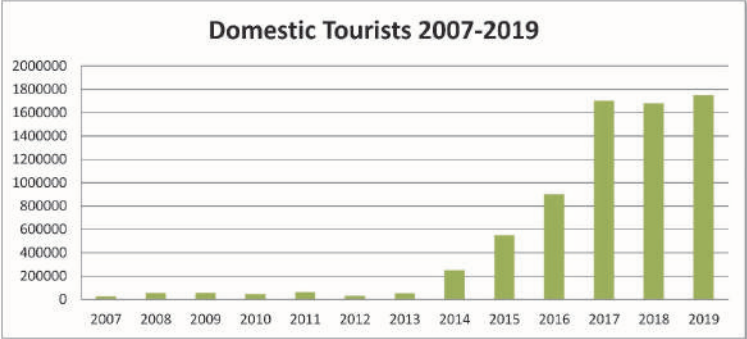
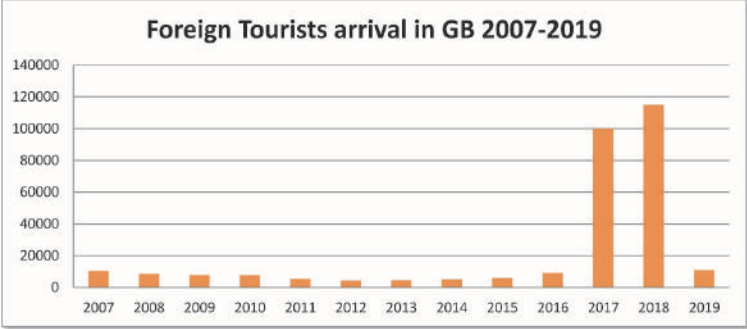
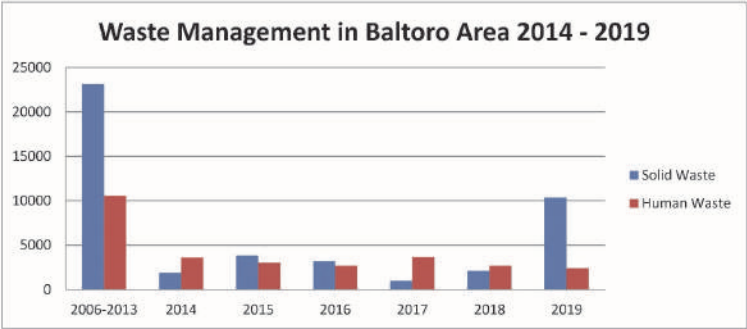
# CENTRAL KARAKORUM NATIONAL PARK - DEOSAI NATIONAL PARK 2014 - 2020



# WASTE DISPOSAL CENTRAL KARAKORAM NATIONAL PARK (2014-2020)



# 2014 - 2020



# 2014-2020



## WASTE DISPOSAL CENTRAL KARAKORAM NATIONAL PARK (JULY-SEPTEMBER 2020)

BY:  
DIRECTORATE OF CENTRAL KARAKORAM NATIONAL PARK  
GILGIT-BALTISTAN SKARDU

Cont..

S NO	SITES	WASTE TRANSPORTED (JULY-AUGUST 2020)	WASTE TRANSPORTED (SEPTEMBER 2020)	Total (KGS)
<b>B</b>	<b>Hushey</b>			
10	Khushpang	-	500	500
11	High camp	-	375	375
12	Mashabrum BC	-	400	400
13	Gandogoro la	-	300	300
14	K7	-	300	300
	<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>3125</b>	<b>2250</b>	<b>5675 KGS</b>

### WASTE DISPOSAL IN CKNP JULY-SEPTEMBER 2020

S NO	SITES	WASTE TRANSPORTED (JULY-AUGUST 2020)	WASTE TRANSPORTED (SEPTEMBER 2020)	Total KGS
<b>A</b>	<b>Baltoro Site</b>			
1	K2 BC	400	100	500
2	Broad Peak	225	75	300
3	Concordia	450	175	625
5	Gasherbrum I & II	375	-	375
6	Goro -II	225	-	225
7	Goro-I	75	100	175
8	Urdukas camp	1375	175	1550
9	Khuburtsay camp	-	50	50

### Baltoro Site



# 2014-2020

## Incinerator Askoli



## Hushey Site



## The Central Karakorum National Park Glacier Inventory

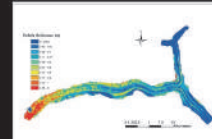
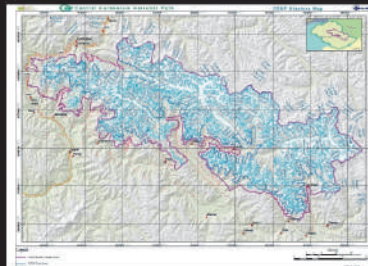
Editors  
Claudio Smeraglia and Guglielmina Adele Diolaiti

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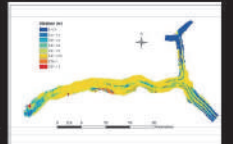


The Karakorum range is one of the most glaciated mountain regions in the world, and glaciers therein are an important water resource for Pakistan. The glacier cover is about 18,000 square kilometres, a much greater concentration than anywhere else in Asia. There are over 5,000 individual glaciers, 30 among the largest outside the polar regions. The stored volume of glacier ice probably exceeds 1,800 cubic kilometres (Hewitt, 2009).

Likely, more than 50% of the water in the Indus River originating from the Karakorum comes from snow and glacier melt. Therefore, the Karakorum glaciers are a strategic resource for Pakistan, providing fresh water for civil use, hydropower production and mainly farming.



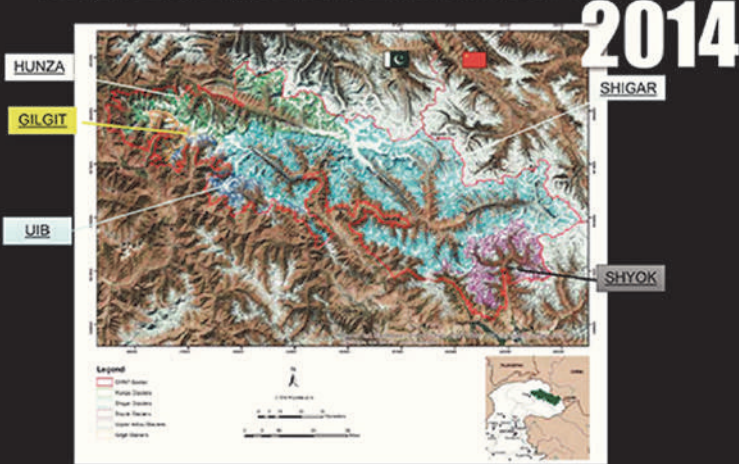
Baltoro Glacier  
Debris thickness distribution derived from ASTER surface temperature map



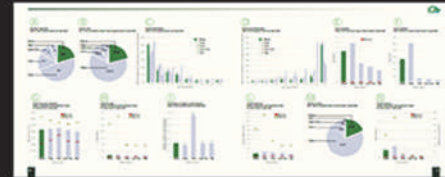
Astorian map (1-16 July 2004, values in m) (Mihalcea et al., 2006)

The Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) is an extensive, ~13000 km<sup>2</sup>, protected area in the Northern Pakistan and roughly 30% of it is covered by ice (25% of the glacier surface of the entire Karakorum range in Pakistan).

CKNP glaciers have been analyzed firstly at whole Park level and secondly at catchment scale.



Comparing glacier areas in 2001 and 2010, sorted according to 2001 size classes, the Hunza glacierized area is characterized by the maximum shrinkage albeit not particularly intense (i.e. -0.76 km<sup>2</sup>), and the Upper Indus by the maximum increase (i.e. +0.52 km<sup>2</sup>). Generally, the glaciers found to be affected by higher variations belong to the 10-20 km<sup>2</sup> size class.



The difference between the area values of 2001 and 2010 is not significant (+0.4 to -0.8 km<sup>2</sup>), confirming the anomalous behaviour of glaciers in this region (Karaboun Anorov by H. Harezi).

It means that during the past decades Karaboun glaciers did not follow the global trend of glacial decline.



An interesting question is why. The answer must reside in the distinctive climate, extreme high elevations, an exceptional glacier cover and an increasing debris cover.

2001-2010, slight increase in late summer average snow covered area (MCOIS snow data).

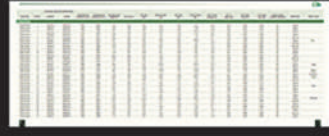
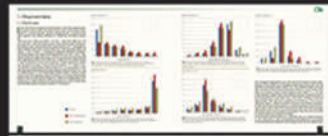
Increase of snowfall events, and a decrease of mean summer air temperatures since 1950.

More persistent snow cover during the melt season.

Enhanced glacier preservation in the ablation areas.

Stronger accumulation at higher altitudes.

Positive net balances.



MAIN RESULTS

The inventory reports the main features of the 609 ice bodies in 2001 and 2010 and the glacier distribution per size class, termous elevation, length, and thickness in the 5 basins.



The biggest ice body is Bahoro Glacier with an area of 604.2 km<sup>2</sup>, while the mean glacier size results 6.3 km<sup>2</sup>.

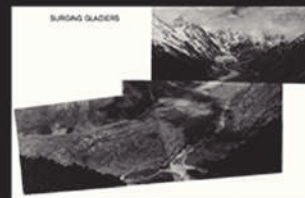
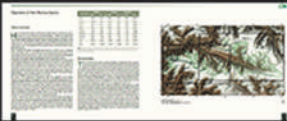


Only 11 glaciers fall within the largest size class (> 50 km<sup>2</sup>), but they cover more than half of the glaciated surface of the CKNP.



The widest basin (for number of ice bodies, glacier extent and ice volume) is the Shigar basin, where the largest glaciers are present (among which Bahoro Glacier), and the smallest one is the Gilgit basin.

The highest number of debris-covered glaciers is found in the Shyok basin (82 glaciers).



Kulsh Glacier: rapid 12 km advance in 3 months, March-May 1993 (by A. Deser, 1993)

CKNP GLACIER INVENTORY - GLACIAL LAKES

In closer cooperation with the Pakistan Meteorological Department, glacial lakes have been listed and potentially GLOF phenomena analyzed in CKNP area and in each catchment.

The main objective is to establish an inventory and digital database of glacial lakes in the CKNP region. The inventory is based on remote sensing data of 2013, extracted from the data base of glacial lakes and potentially GLOF events developed by PMD.



IGHI Inventory of glacial lakes: 36 glacial lakes classified as potentially dangerous in Upper Indus basin of Pakistan. About 8 such lakes lie in Gilgit followed by 6 in Indus and 5 in Shyok basin. In the CKNP only 2 TEGLEs are found, both of them lie in the Gilgit catchment and are identified as supraglacial lake type.



**Central Karakorum National Park**

The Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) is a natural heritage site of international importance, located in the Karakorum mountains of the Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan. It is a unique landscape, characterized by its rugged terrain, high altitudes, and diverse ecosystems. The park is home to a wide variety of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic to the region. It is also a significant cultural heritage site, with numerous ancient ruins and historical sites scattered throughout the area. The park is a vital part of the region's natural and cultural heritage, and its protection is essential for the preservation of its unique ecosystems and the well-being of the local communities that depend on them.

**Vegetation distribution**

The vegetation in the Central Karakorum National Park is highly diverse and varies significantly across different altitudes and geographical features. The park is home to a wide variety of plant species, many of which are endemic to the region. The vegetation is primarily composed of high-altitude shrubs and grasses, with some areas featuring more diverse plant communities. The distribution of vegetation is influenced by factors such as altitude, soil type, and climate, resulting in a complex and varied landscape. The park's unique vegetation is a key component of its natural heritage and plays a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Ecological zones**

The Central Karakorum National Park is divided into several distinct ecological zones, each with its own unique characteristics and biodiversity. These zones are defined by factors such as altitude, climate, and geographical features. The park's ecological zones are highly diverse and support a wide variety of plant and animal species. The zones are interconnected and influence each other, creating a complex and dynamic ecosystem. The park's unique ecological zones are a key component of its natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Rock cells**

Rock cells are a unique geological feature found in the Central Karakorum National Park. They are formed by the erosion of soft rock layers, creating a series of interconnected, cell-like structures. These rock cells are a key component of the park's natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The rock cells are highly diverse and support a wide variety of plant and animal species. The park's unique rock cells are a key component of its natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Artemisia shrub-land**

Artemisia shrub-land is a unique vegetation type found in the Central Karakorum National Park. It is characterized by the presence of Artemisia shrubs, which are highly adapted to the high-altitude environment. The Artemisia shrub-land is a key component of the park's natural heritage and plays a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The Artemisia shrub-land is highly diverse and supports a wide variety of plant and animal species. The park's unique Artemisia shrub-land is a key component of its natural heritage and plays a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Trees**

Trees are a key component of the Central Karakorum National Park's natural heritage. The park is home to a wide variety of tree species, many of which are endemic to the region. The trees are highly adapted to the high-altitude environment and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The park's unique trees are a key component of its natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Spartan vegetation**

Spartan vegetation is a unique vegetation type found in the Central Karakorum National Park. It is characterized by the presence of hardy, low-growing plants that are highly adapted to the high-altitude environment. The spartan vegetation is a key component of the park's natural heritage and plays a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The spartan vegetation is highly diverse and supports a wide variety of plant and animal species. The park's unique spartan vegetation is a key component of its natural heritage and plays a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Sea-bushes**

Sea-bushes are a unique vegetation type found in the Central Karakorum National Park. They are highly adapted to the high-altitude environment and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The sea-bushes are highly diverse and support a wide variety of plant and animal species. The park's unique sea-bushes are a key component of its natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.

**Livestock**

Livestock is a key component of the Central Karakorum National Park's natural heritage. The park is home to a wide variety of livestock species, many of which are endemic to the region. The livestock are highly adapted to the high-altitude environment and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance. The park's unique livestock are a key component of its natural heritage and play a crucial role in maintaining the region's ecological balance.



**Alpine shrub land**

These are the most common types of vegetation in the alpine zone. They are adapted to the harsh conditions of high altitude, including low temperatures, strong winds, and a short growing season. The vegetation consists of low-growing shrubs and herbs that can survive in rocky and stony terrain.



**Musk deer**

The musk deer is a species of deer found in the alpine zone. It is known for its musk, a substance used in traditional medicine and perfumery. The musk deer is adapted to high-altitude environments and is often found in rocky and stony terrain.

**Alpine pastures**

Alpine pastures are high-altitude meadows that are used for grazing. They are characterized by a diverse and rich vegetation, including many rare and endemic species. The pastures are often found in mountain valleys and are a key feature of the alpine landscape.

**Conifers forests**

Coniferous forests are common in the alpine zone. They are composed of evergreen trees that are adapted to the harsh conditions of high altitude. The forests are often found in mountain valleys and are a key feature of the alpine landscape.

**Armaliveness forests**

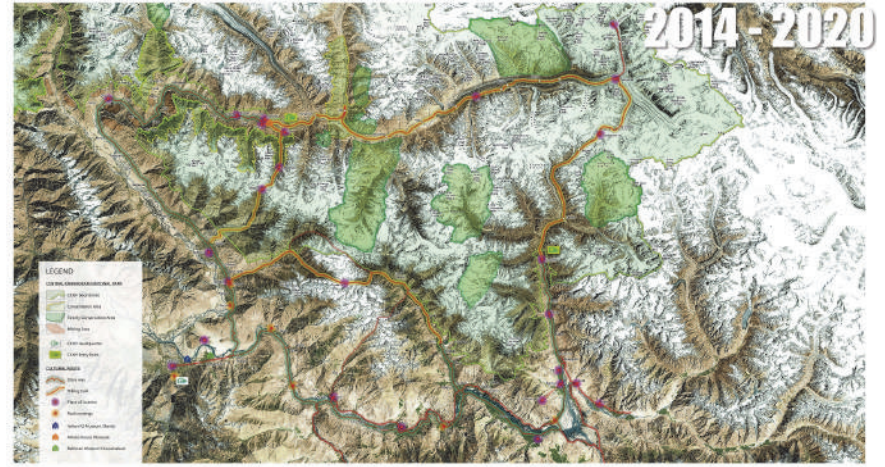
Armaliveness forests are a type of forest found in the alpine zone. They are composed of deciduous trees that are adapted to the harsh conditions of high altitude. The forests are often found in mountain valleys and are a key feature of the alpine landscape.

**Goats**

Goats are a common species of livestock found in the alpine zone. They are adapted to high-altitude environments and are often used for grazing in mountain valleys. Goats are a key feature of the alpine landscape.

**Mountain sheep**

Mountain sheep are a species of livestock found in the alpine zone. They are adapted to high-altitude environments and are often used for grazing in mountain valleys. Mountain sheep are a key feature of the alpine landscape.



**Large carnivores**

Large carnivores are a group of mammals that includes species such as the brown bear, lynx, and wolf. They are important for maintaining the balance of ecosystems and are often considered keystone species.

**Brown Bear**

The brown bear is a large mammal that is found in mountainous regions across Europe, Asia, and North America. It is a powerful and intelligent animal that is adapted to a wide range of habitats.

**Wolf**

Wolves are a species of canine that are known for their pack behavior and hunting skills. They are found in various parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Golden Eagle**

Golden eagles are large birds of prey that are known for their powerful talons and keen eyesight. They are found in mountainous regions across the world.

**Osprey**

Ospreys are large birds of prey that are known for their ability to catch and eat fish. They are found in wetland areas across the world.

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Ospreys are large birds of prey that are known for their ability to catch and eat fish. They are found in wetland areas across the world.

**Cultural Routes through OET**

Cultural routes are paths that connect different cultural heritage sites and are important for promoting tourism and preserving cultural identity.

**COP and natural heritage**

COP (Convention on Biological Diversity) is an international agreement that aims to conserve biological diversity and promote sustainable development.

**Upper Brindis Valley**

The Upper Brindis Valley is a region in the Alps that is known for its natural beauty and cultural heritage. It is home to many rare and endangered species.

**Common Raven**

Common ravens are large birds of prey that are known for their intelligence and adaptability. They are found in various parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Common Sparrowhawk**

Common sparrowhawks are small birds of prey that are known for their speed and agility. They are found in various parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Wildflower Forest Project**

The Wildflower Forest Project is a conservation initiative that aims to protect and restore wildflower populations in forested areas.

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