



From Islamabad you fly to Skardu (2300m), the administrative center of the Baltoro area. There is a one-day stop, walks and sightseeing around the interesting capital of Baltistan. Now it goes with all-terrain vehicles through the Shigar valley to Dasu. In good conditions, you can continue through the Braldu gorge to Askole (3050 m). However, if the river floods, it is already at Thongal (2885 m) end and it must be continued from here on foot.



Here begins the total of six-day trekking to the base camp. Continue along the Braldu River and continue over Jola (3050 m) to Paiju (3400 m), the last green oasis before entering the Baltoro Glacier. After a day of rest and organization for the porters, the journey through the gigantic glacier stream begins on a sometimes arduous journey. The unique glacier scenery and the views of the surrounding mountains, such as the Trango towers or the Muztagh Tower, make up for more than just the effort.





In Urdokas (4050m) and Gore II (4250 m) are the other camps. While Urdokas still looks like a veritable oasis in the high mountain desert, Gore II lies amidst coarse boulders and ice towers on the rubble-strewn Baltoro Glacier. Penultimate stage in front of Konkordiaplatz, trekking near Gore II 4250 m.



Then the Konkordiaplatz is reached, junction of Baltoro- and Godwin- Austen Glacier, scene of K2 (8611 m), Gasherbrum IV (7925 m), Chogolisa (7665 m) and „our mountain“ - the Broad Peak (8051 m) ,





After the last trekking day, the base camp will be set up at about 4900 m and the ascent begins. After the end of the adventure and the dismantling of the storage chain, the four-day return journey over the Gondogoro La, 5650 m, to Hushe (3050 m) and continues to Skardu. If it is not possible to return via the Gondogoro Pass, you will march back to Askole on the well-known ascent route with about the same amount of time. and then returned to Skardu.