

KILIMANJARO

Trails



HOW DID THE CLIMBING MOUNT KILIMANJARO TRAILS

Begin?

KILIMANJARO TRAILS Records

Let us understand the
Mount Kilimanjaro Climbing
timeline

- 1932, Pastor Richard Reusch found a dead leopard on the crater rim.
- Gertrude Benham, from London reached the top of Kilimanjaro, alone in 1926.
- The construction of Kibo hut began in 1939.
- Over 58 visitors trekked up in 1942
- In 1909, a German geology professor Hans Meyer was the first recorded on Kilimanjaro.
- In 1889, Johann Rebmann tried to get up the mountain with 30 porters
- 1957, JJ Richard verifying that Kilimanjaro is still active.
- 1999, Kili's guest list has increased to 11,000 visitors per year.
- 1950s, the University of Sheffield & the Tanganyika Geological Survey declared the volcano extinct
- 1961 onwards less than thousand visitors visited the mountain annually

1 Robert Wheeler an American is the oldest man to summit the mountain at the age of 85 years and 201 days on 2 October 2014.

2 Maxwell J. Ojerholm of USA reached Uhuru Peak, unassisted at the age of ten years old on July 4, 2009, taking the tough Machame route.

3 Theodore Margaroli (10 years old) reached the summit unassisted through the Western Breach.

4 Keats Boyd from Los Angeles despite an age-limit of 10 years for a climbing permit, reached the summit on 21 January 2008 at the age of 7.

5 In March 2018 Montannah Kenney from Texas equaled this record.

6 Kilimanjaro Trails Marathon has been recorded by the Swiss-Ecuadorian mountain guide Karl Egloff in 4 hours and 56 minutes and returned to the Mweka Gate in 6 hours, 42 minutes, and 24 seconds.

7 A similar female roundtrip record of Climbing Kilimanjaro is held by Fernanda Maciel from Brazil in a time of 10 hours and 6 minutes.

8 Some other extra-ordinary records have been set by wheelchair users like Bernard Goosen from South Africa who completed the Kilimanjaro Hike in six days in 2007.

KILIMANJARO TRAILS

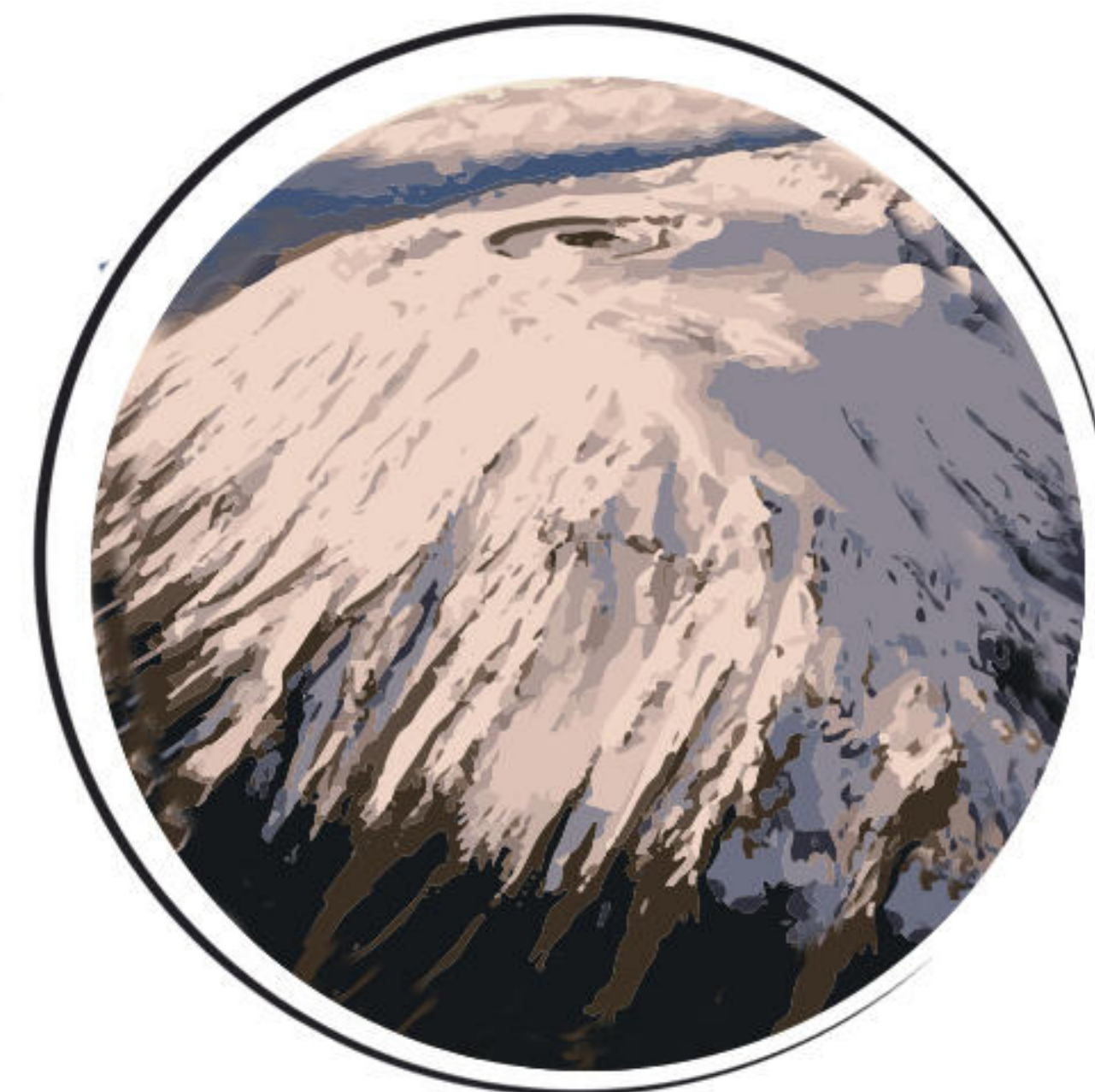
Difficulty



In July and August 2005 a study of people attempting to reach the summit of Kilimanjaro found that over 61.3 percent succeeded in summiting Mount Kilimanjaro while over 77 percent experienced acute mountain sickness (AMS).



Of this a retrospective study of 917 people who attempted to reach the summit via the Lemosho or Machame routes, over 70.4 percent of the climbers experienced



Also, the Kilimanjaro Summit Height is well above the altitude at which the life-threatening high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) or high altitude cerebral edema (HACE), is most common.



Due to fast climbing, health risks are increased substantially.



The falls on steep portions of the mountain and rock slides have killed numerous trekkers. The right guided tour is therefore essential to climb Kilimanjaro.

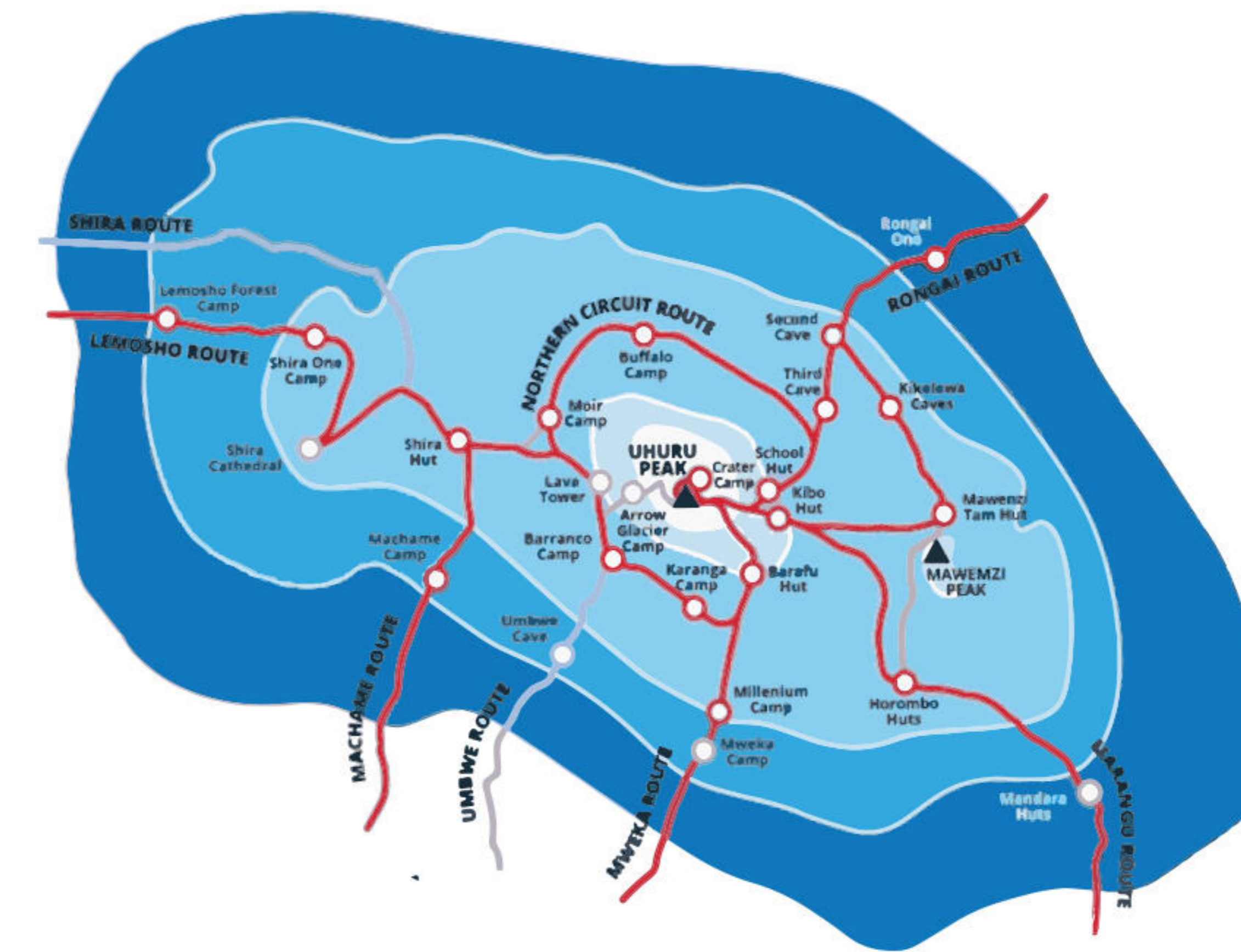


Apart from this the improper disposal of human waste on the mountain has created a health hazard, necessitating the boiling of all water.

MOUNT KILIMANJARO

Deaths

It's not a secret that Mount Kilimanjaro experiences numerous deaths and according to the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre in Moshi, over 25 people died from January 1996 to October 2003 while climbing the mountain.



Over seventeen females and eight males, age 29 to 74 have died on Kilimanjaro due to the lack of proper acclimatization profile and choosing the wrong Kilimanjaro tour operators.

From advanced high altitude illness, over fourteen people have died among these one death was caused due to HACE, five with HAPE, and six with both HACE and HAPE.



There are various mythologies related to Climbing Mount Kilimanjaro. According to a legend, there are ivory-filled graves of elephants and a cow on the mountain. The cow named Rayli produces miraculous fat from her tail glands. Rayli will blast a powerful snort and blow any man down onto the plain if he tries to steal such a gland.

MOUNT KILIMANJARO

Mythologies Related

KILIMANJARO TRAILS

Comparison Chart

ROUTE	OUTLINE	DIFFICULTY	ACCLIMATISATION	COST	DURATION
Lemosho Route	Remote route approaching Kilimanjaro from the west. Some tough climbing days, including steep climb on Barranco Wall, but excellent acclimatisation profile due to longer approach. Joins Machame route near summit.	Medium	Excellent	Mid-cost	7-8 days
Machame Route	This very popular route approaches from the south-west, and can be very crowded in peak season. However, great acclimatisation profile following climbers' adage of "climb high, sleep low". Joins Lemosho/Shira route near summit.	Low	Excellent	Low-cost	6-7 days
Marangu Route	Called as 'cola-cola' route is, after Machame, the most popular and most affordable route. Approaches Kilimanjaro from the southeast. The oldest trail on the mountain, and the only one to offer basic dorm-style accommodation for the entire climb. Poor acclimatisation due to 5/6 ascent being standard, hence lower success rate.	Medium	Poor	Lowest-cost	5-6 days

Northern Circuit

The longest route on the mountain. Excellent acclimatisation profile. Total escape from the crowds. However, remoteness means rescue is more complicated.

Medium

Best

High-cost

9 days

Rongai Route

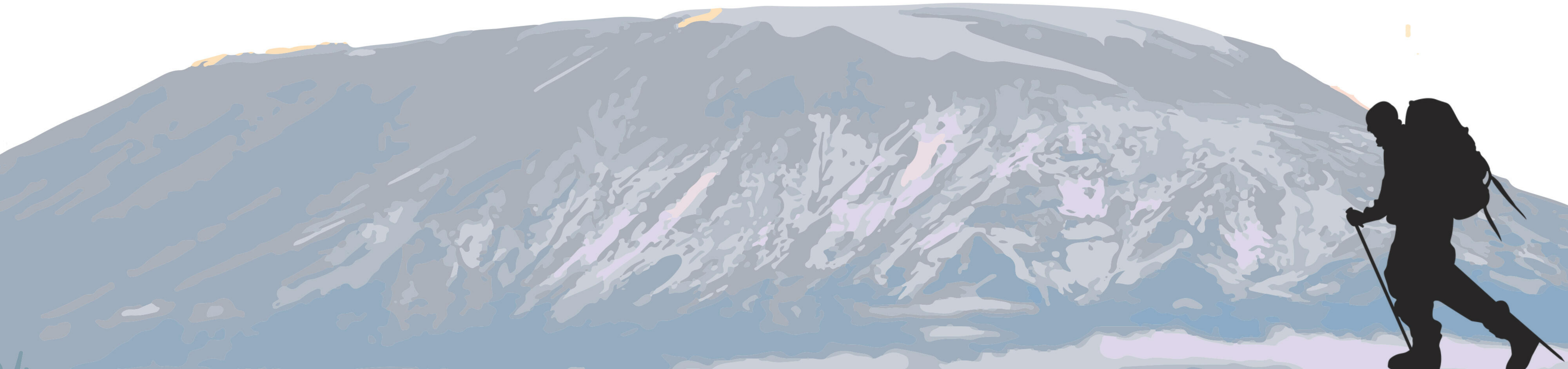
Remote route approaching Kilimanjaro from the north. A comparatively easy climb with a reasonable acclimatisation profile. However, longest and toughest summit night due to position of high camp. Less scenically spectacular than western approach routes, but unique approach to mountain

Medium

Good

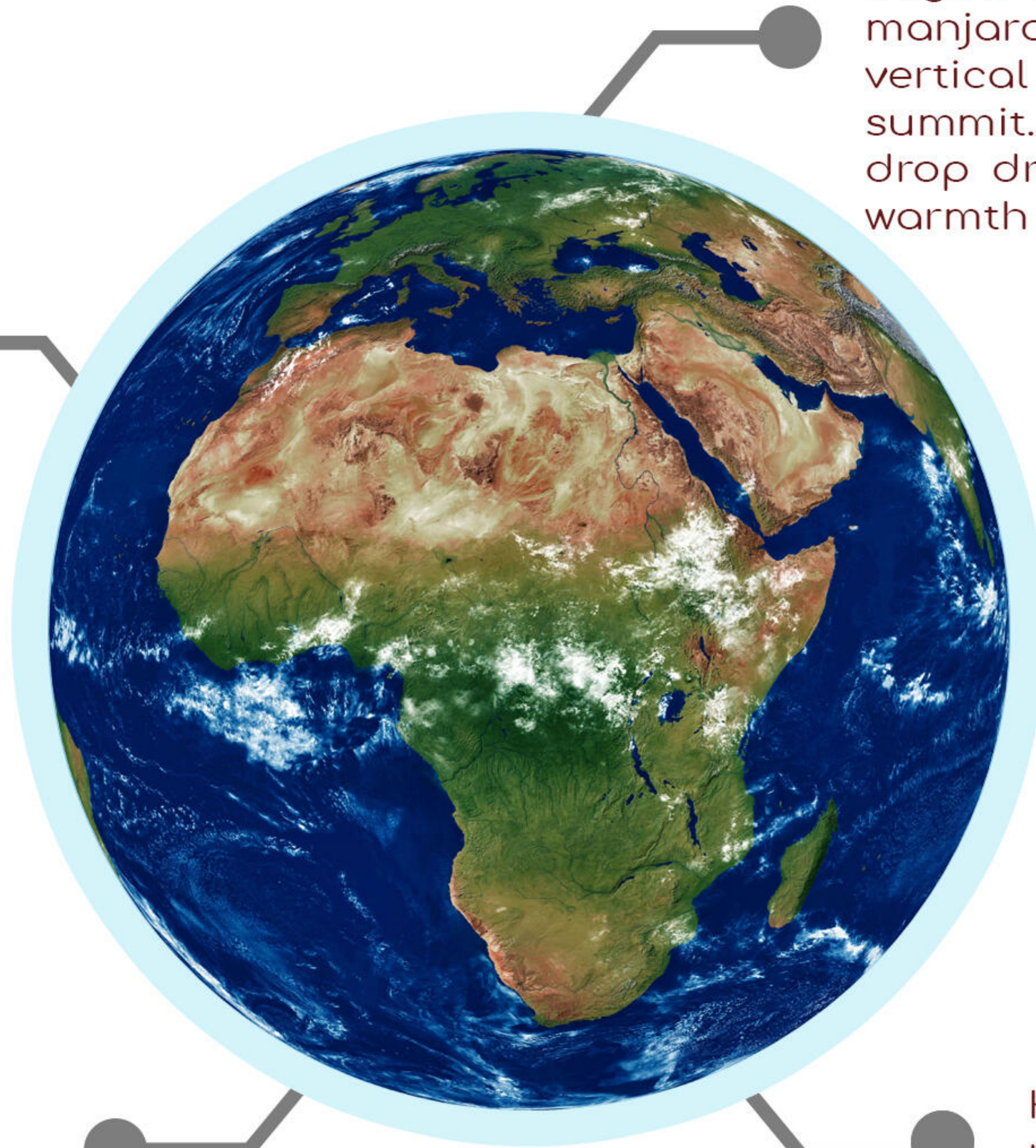
Mid-cost

6-7 days



EFFECT ON KILIMANJARO CLIMATE CHANGE

On the mountain it is essential to green your footprint and if you are going to consume make it more life experiences than material things.



The Mt Kilimanjaro Trails begins from the base of Kilimanjaro and is around five vertical kilometers up the summit. The temperatures drop dramatically from the warmth of tropical Tanzania.

In over 20 years the entire glacier will melt. It is already too late to save the glaciers on the equator, but we can still take action on climate change to save more of the world's ice.

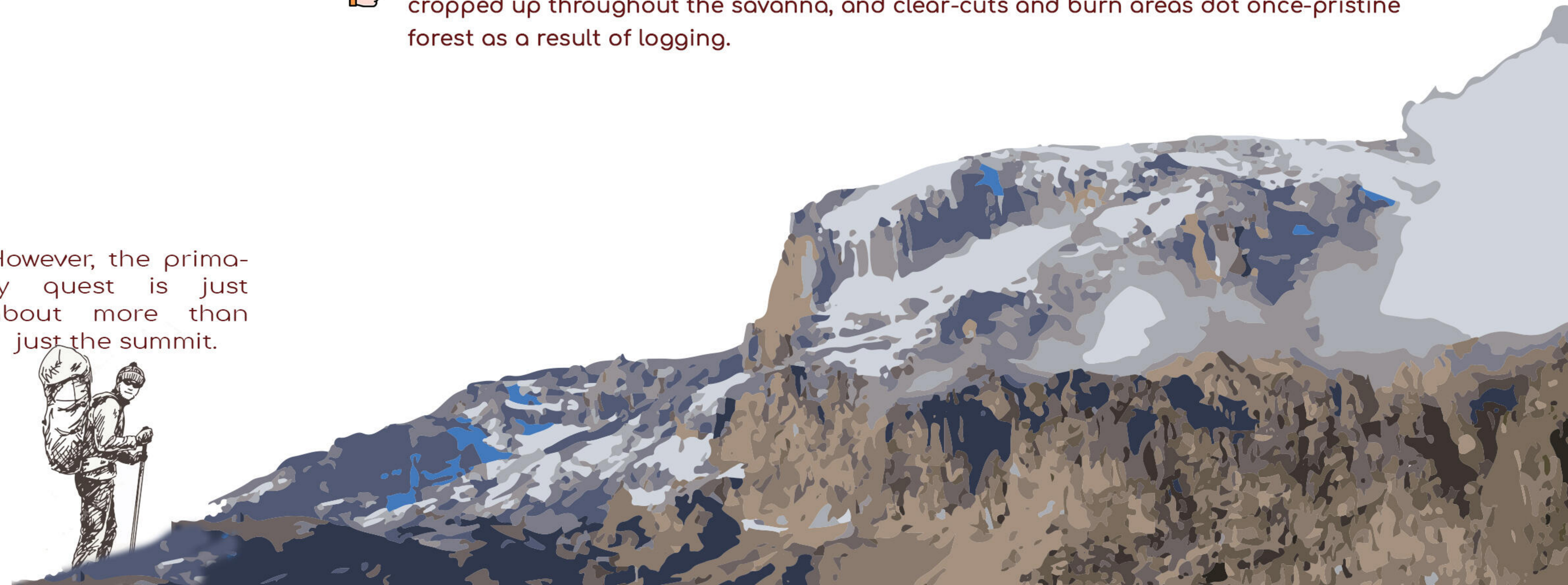
However, the primary quest is just about more than just the summit.



BIODIVERSITY KILIMANJARO Changing

The Kilimanjaro Trails is experiencing changing and we at Jerry Tanzania Tours are here to untangle the invisible connections between human land use, regional climate conditions, and local biodiversity.

- ➔ According to researchers, the Tropical Mountains such as Kilimanjaro are great environments for studying how humans and climate influence biodiversity. According to them, these mountains host these huge climatic gradients in a very small area.
- ➔ As the land use varies widely across the Mount Kilimanjaro region, the local human population has more than doubled in the past 30 years.
- ➔ Industrial-scale coffee plantations have been cut out of the rainforest, cornfields have cropped up throughout the savanna, and clear-cuts and burn areas dot once-pristine forest as a result of logging.



REDUCING ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT ON

KILIMANJARO TRAILS

KILIMANJARO Flora And Fauna

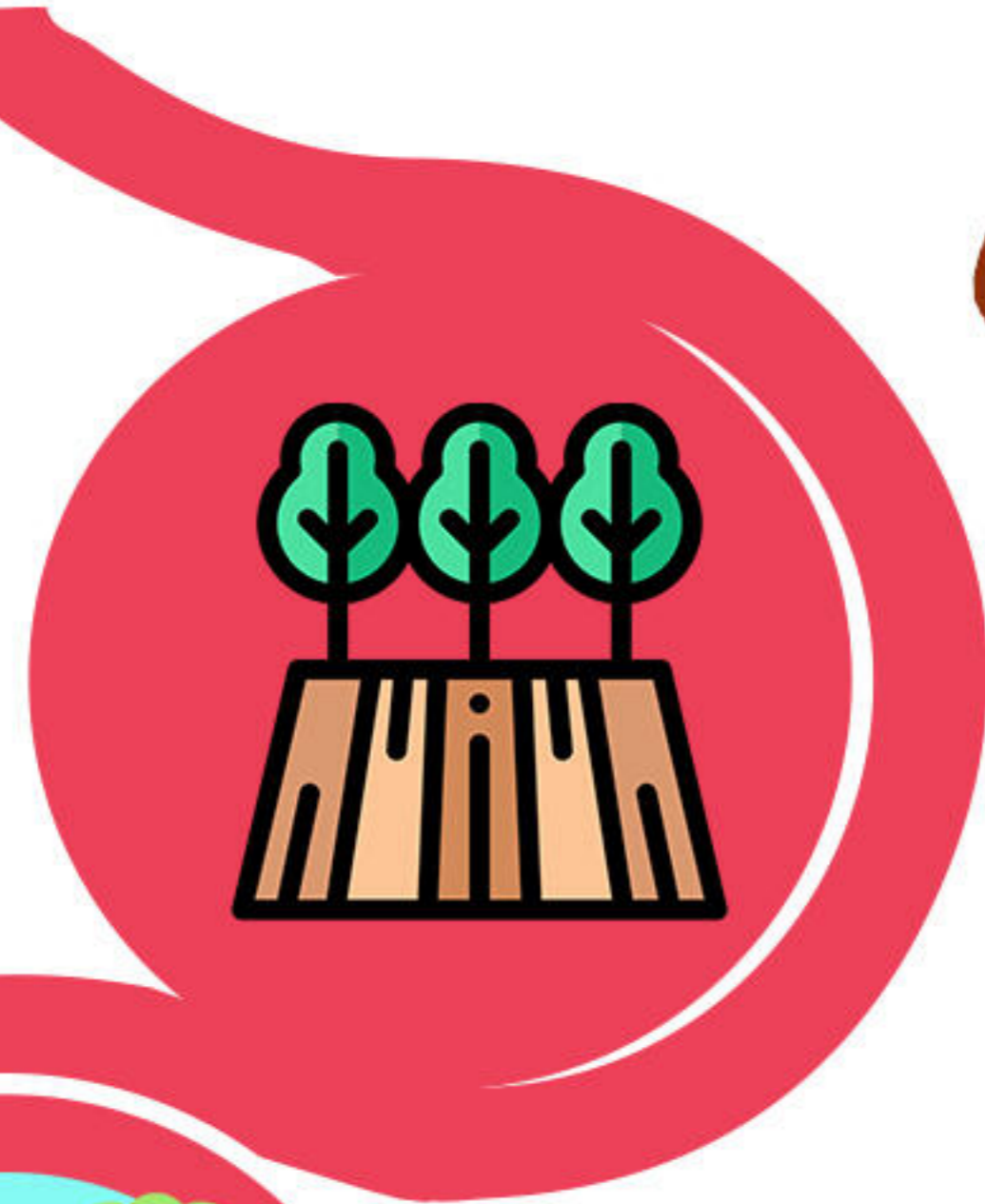
Rainforest Zone

The altitude of Mount Kilimanjaro is approximately 6,000 - 9,200 ft. (1800m - 2800m). This zone is a popular circle of Mount Kilimanjaro.



Cultivated Zone

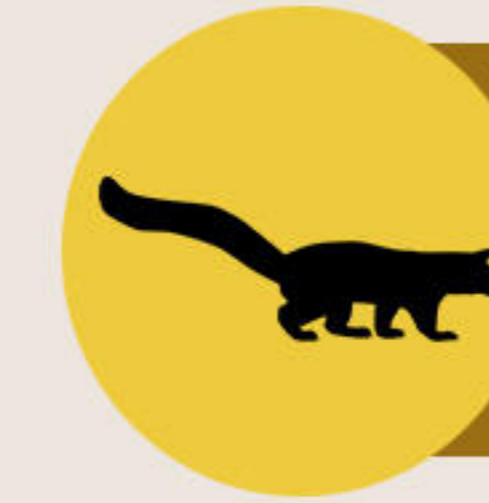
The cultivate Zone is recognized as the bushland zone which is the lowest zone on the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro in Northern Tanzania. Many assume this zone to be the latest interesting zone, as it is settled under cultivation.



In the entire Kilimanjaro Trails Length, you will come across numerous Kilimanjaro Flora and Fauna. In the dense rainforest at 1800m - 2800m, you will find the next 'level' of vegetation. This Rainforest zone receives 1000 to 2000mm of rain yearly.



There is a multitude of birds ranging from tropical Boubous, Hartlaub Turacos, Green Wood Hoopoes, Silvery cheeked Hornbills, and more on the lower-ly-



Some civets, dik-dik, leopards, mongooses, the bushpig, elephants, and Abbott's duikers are also common on the mountain.

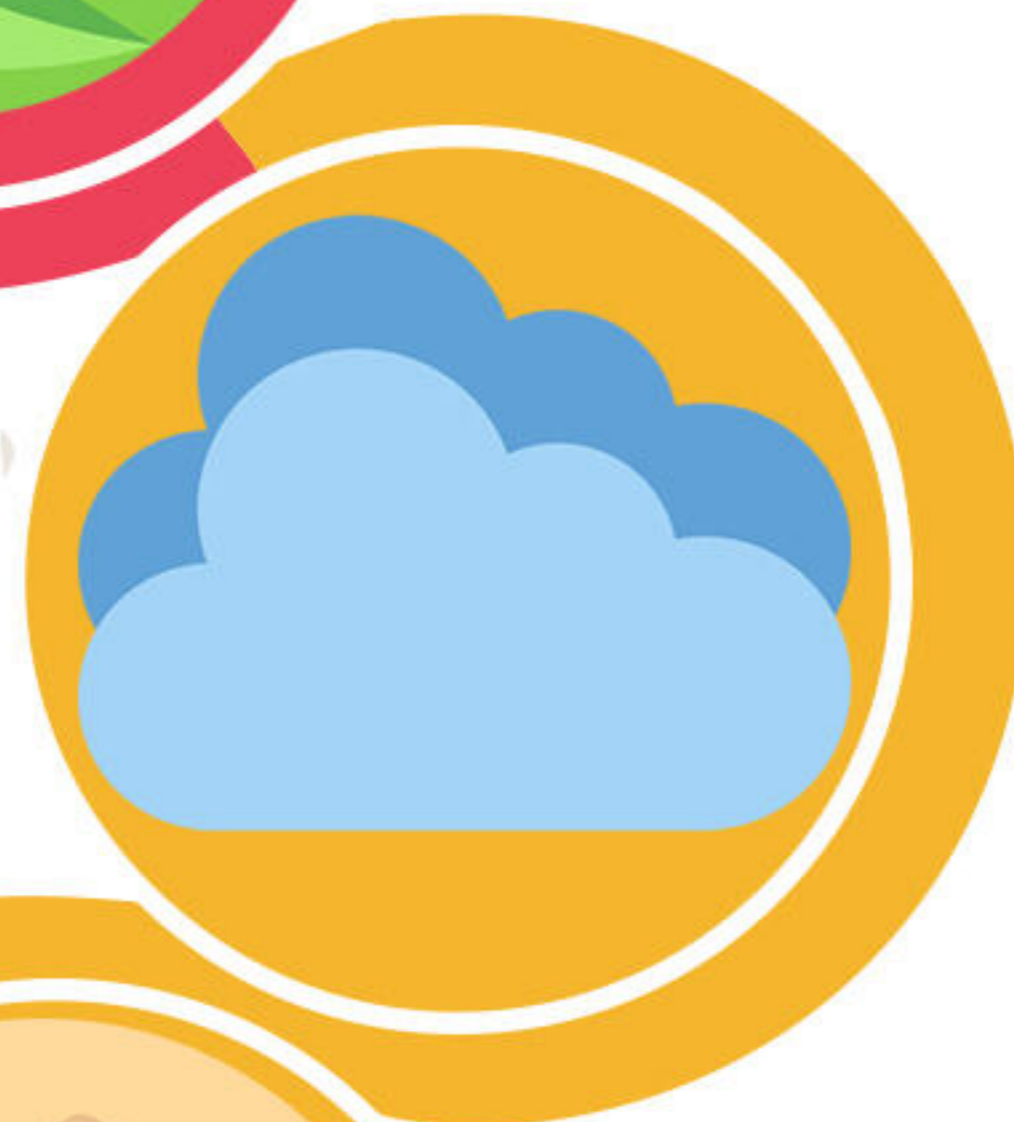


You might see primates such as blue monkeys, colobus monkeys, and olive baboons looking up into the trees.

Alpine Desert Zone

The alpine desert zone is at an altitude of approximately 13,200 ft. - 16,500 ft. (4000m - 5000m).

In this zone, the mountain receives little rainfall, and the temperature of this region can reach over 100° F during the day

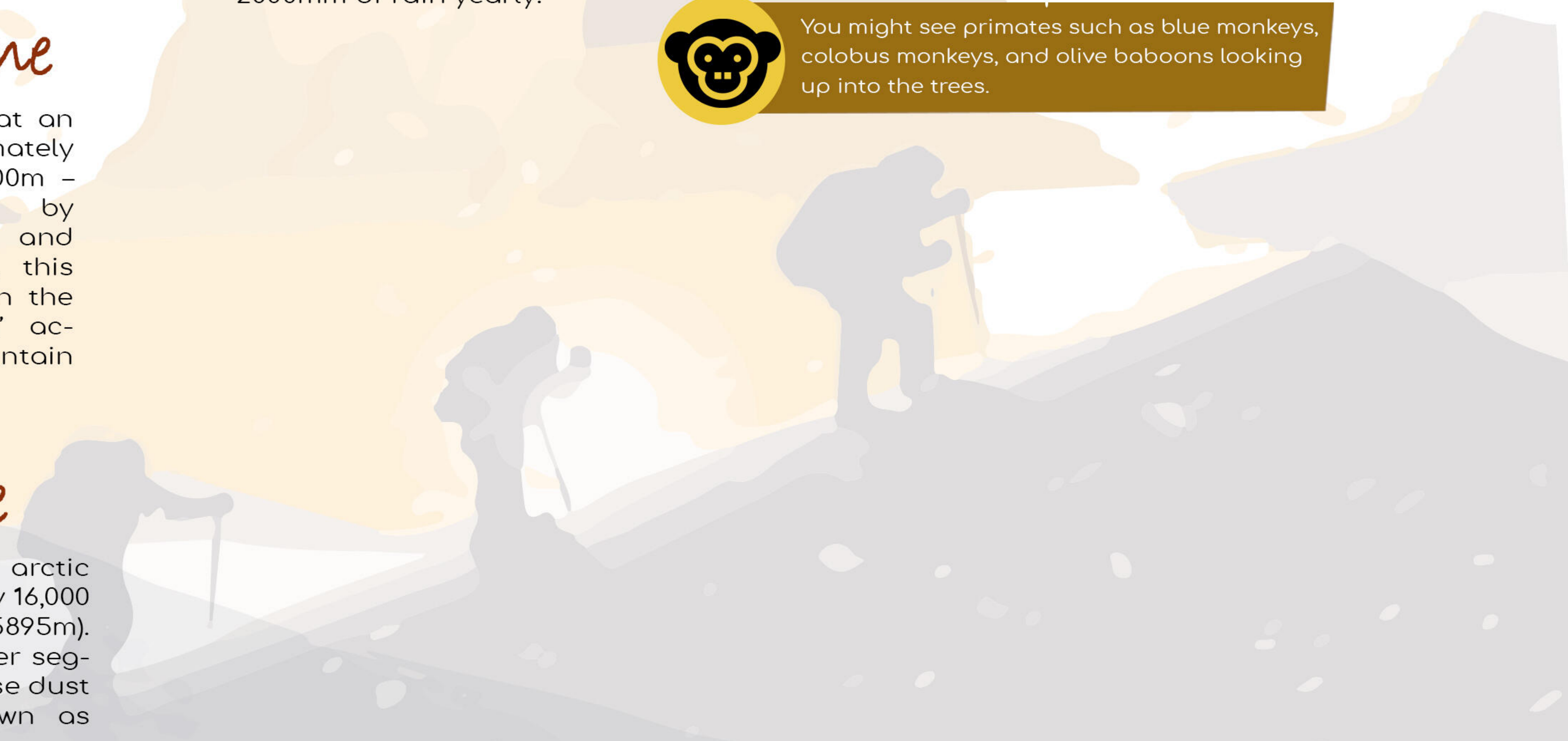


Heather Zone

The heather zone is at an altitude of approximately 9,200 ft. 13,200 ft. (2800m - 4000m). Characterized by heath-like vegetation and abundant wildflowers, this semi-alpine zone, is in the high altitude 'region' according to the mountain medicine.

Arctic Zone

The altitude of the arctic zone is approximately 16,000 ft. - 19,340 ft. (5000m - 5895m). This zone has its lower segment made up of loose dust and gravel well-known as scree.





EXPERIENCE VARIOUS KILIMANJARO TRAILS WITH
JERRY TANZANIA TOURS

 P. O. Box 8294, Moshi, Tanzania

 +255 742 799 217

 info@jerrytanzaniatours.com

 <https://jerrytanzaniatours.com/>

