

## An old dog learning new tricks by Dave Cooper



*Approaching Hidden Falls.jpg*

Over the last few years there has been something of a revolution in ice climbing regarding the use of leashes. The leashes attach from the ice tool to the climber's wrist, allowing the climber to periodically relax his/her grip on the tool while still hanging securely from the overhead placement. The ability to relax your grip stops your hands and forearms from "pumping out", extremely important when climbing a long, steep pitch.

A few years ago equipment, technique and training had evolved to the point where climbing even overhanging ice was no problem for elite climbers. In an attempt to make ice climbing competitions more challenging, some of the European competitions banned the use of leashes. Lo and behold, the climbers found that, apart from the problem of occasionally dropping their ice tools on spectators, the abolition of leashes actually gave the climbers more freedom to make some of the gymnastic moves and flexibility to switch hands during complex climbing sequences.

Since then, a new generation of ice tools has emerged, designed specifically for leashless use. The shaft is more aggressively curved and a pommel added to support the hand. Initially adopted mainly by climbers for use on mixed routes (a route requiring climbing both on rock and ice), leashless tools are rapidly becoming the norm for pure ice routes as well.

Head to the Ouray Ice Park these days and you're likely to find a majority of climbers using these new-fangled, leashless ice tools. When I show up at a climbing area these days I feel something like a dinosaur, so after being continually given grief by my climbing partners I decided to give this new technology a try. As the ice season winds down we headed to Hidden Falls in Rocky Mountain National Park, a spot that we have often used as a practice area in the past.

On the last Sunday in March we found the ice at Hidden Falls to be in surprisingly good condition considering the warm temperatures the Front Range had been experiencing. This was the ideal place to test out this new aspect of the sport, though I confess to having several misgivings about the whole idea. The thought of being on a long multi-pitch route with the potential to drop an ice tool causes me to have

**Getting to the Trailhead:** If travelling from the Denver/ Boulder area, take Highway 36 to the town of Lyons. From Lyons, take Highway 7 west. Drive on Highway 7 (Peak to Peak Highway) to its intersection with County Road 84W, 2.2 miles north of Allens Park. A prominent sign indicates that the Wild Basin Entrance Station is to the west. Drive on 84W for one third of a mile, then take the right fork, signed to Wild Basin. Pass the entrance station and continue on the snowy, single lane road past Copeland Lake to the winter closure, a total of 1.4 miles from Highway 7.

**Gear:** A standard ice rack is sufficient. One 60 meter rope is sufficient. If top-roping, you should also have material to extend the anchor, since the trees are set back from the edge of the ice. Otherwise use a 70 meter rope.

**Difficulty:** 100 feet of WI3+ to WI4. In some years, a steep column of ice has occasionally formed off the prow to the right of the main flow. If this is there, it provides technical climbing on vertical ice (WI5).

**USGS Map:** Allens Park, CO.

nightmares (the tethers that some climbers have adopted to solve this problem seem to me to take away some of the flexibility gained by going leashless in the first place). Also, the manufacturers have disclaimers stating that the likelihood of falling while climbing, increases if not using leashes! Still there must be something to this new trend, so I took a few laps on the ice of Hidden Falls with borrowed tools and was pleasantly surprised. It didn't feel all that strange once I became used to the different curvature of the tools and arguably is more akin to rock climbing. It may be a while before I lead anything without leashes, but I do think it's worth pursuing.

## **The Approach**

One way to reach the climb is to walk to the Ranger Station and continue on the Thunder Lake Trail, then cross North St. Vrain Creek and head up to the climb. Using this approach, the Falls can be difficult to spot. I'll describe what I think is a better approach, especially if already tracked.

From the winter parking area, walk southwest along the road towards the Wild Basin Ranger Station, passing the Finch Lake Trailhead at mile 0.8. Continue to the Copeland Falls Trailhead, on the left at mile 1.1, immediately before the road crosses a bridge. Take the Copeland Falls Trail as it parallels the creek close to the south bank, passing Copeland Falls and continuing to mile 1.8. Look for the ice a short distance above the trail, on your left. Head up to the ice.

## **The Climb**

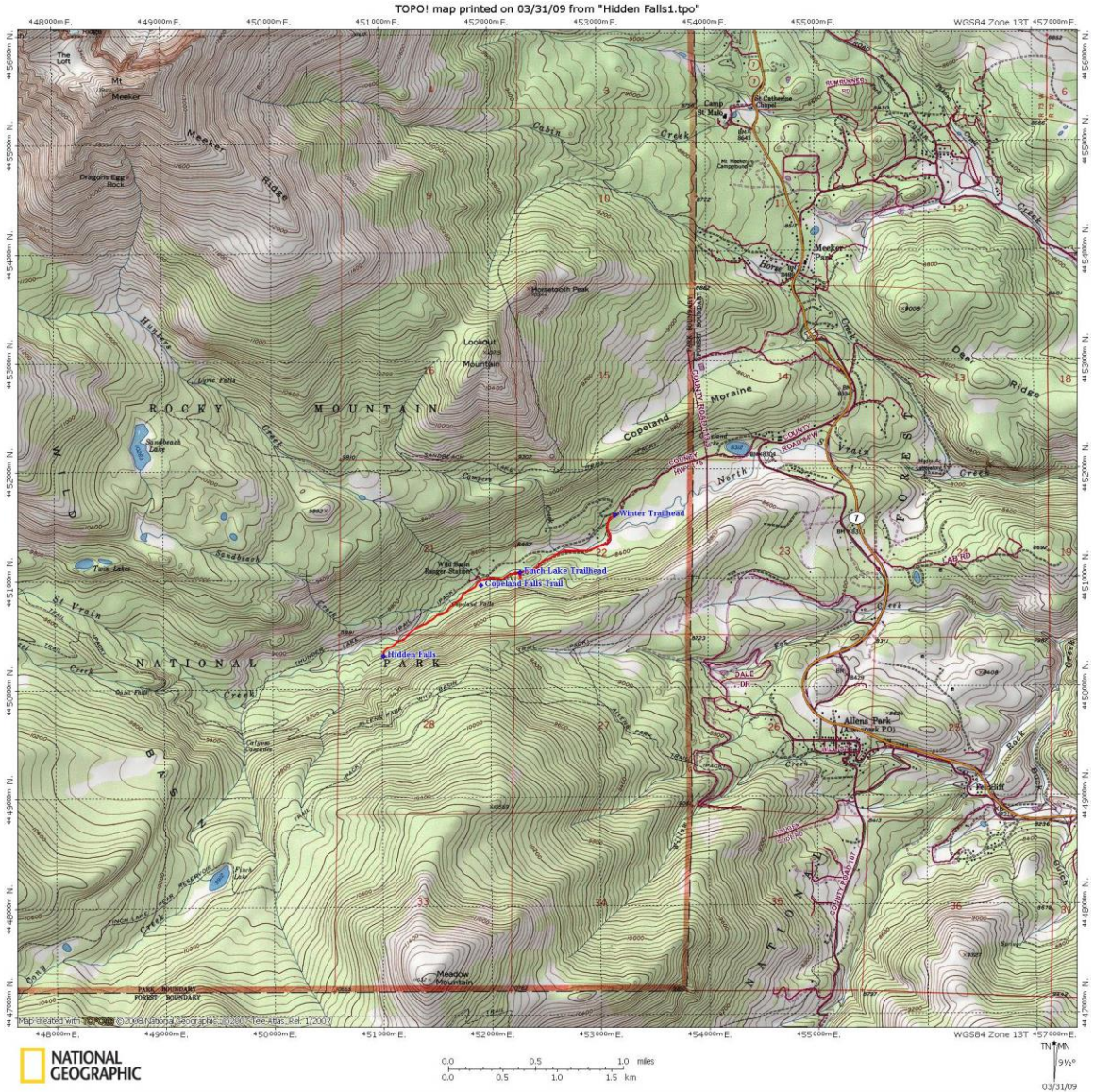
Hidden Falls offers 100 feet of ice that may accommodate two parties if it is well formed. If more than one party is climbing, it's best to alternate rather than risk knocking ice down on another climber.

20 feet below the top of the climb is a cave (left side) with fixed anchors. To this point the climbing is usually WI3+. If formed, the last 20 feet offer a steeper finish to tree anchors.

Either rappel from the fixed anchors in the cave or from trees at the top. If rappelling from the top, make sure your ropes reach the ground. It's probably better to walk off to the climbers' left, back around to the base of the climb.

*Climber on Hidden Falls-small.JPG*





Remember, climbing is an inherently dangerous activity and you should always climb within your ability after carefully judging the safety of the route. We write about it, you take all the risks.

