DARDIZA BAYBY SHITTER

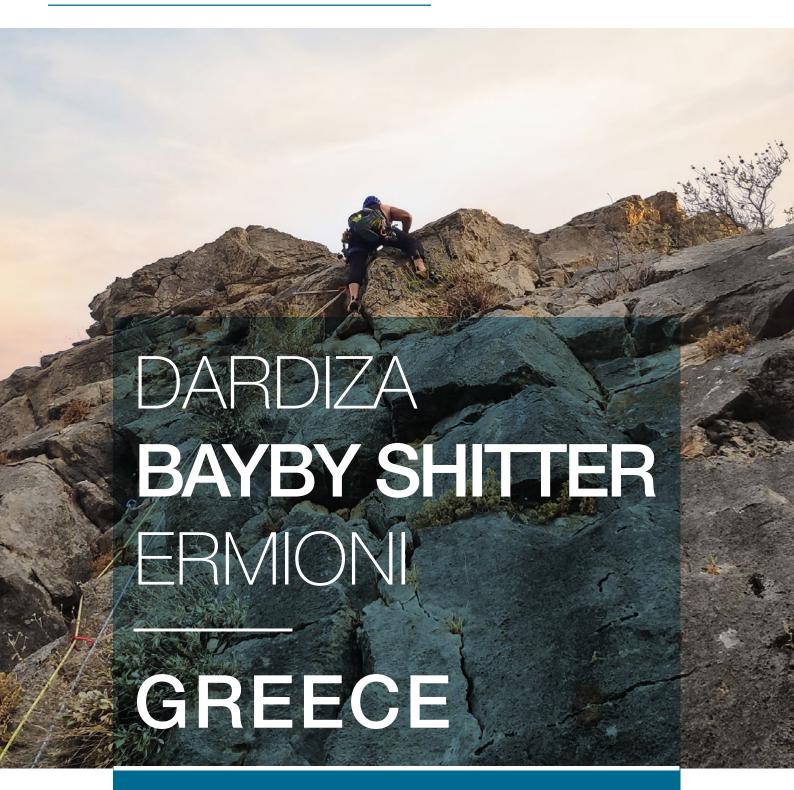
Climbing Guidebook

2022 EDITION



General information, access guide, panoramas and topos





An Olympus Mountaineering

Trad Climbing Guidebook

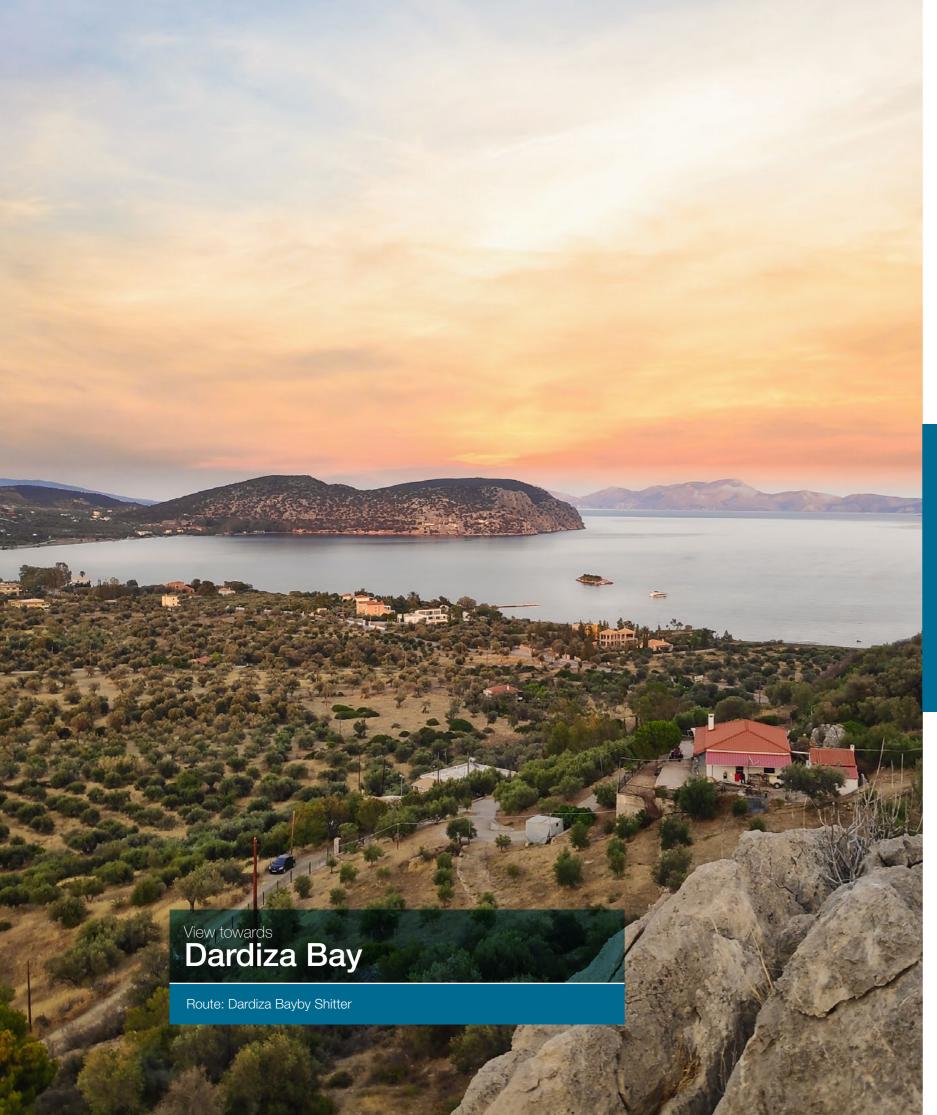


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Read before using this guidebook

Warning

This guidebook is a compilation of unverified information gathered from many different climbers.

The author cannot ensure the accuracy of any of the information in this book, including topos and route descriptions, difficulty ratings, and protection ratings.

These may be incorrect or misleading, as ratings of climbing difficulty and risk are always subjective and depend on the physical characteristics (for example, height), experience, technical ability, confidence, and physical fitness of the climber who supplied the rating. Additionally, climbers who achieve first ascents sometimes underrate the difficulty or risk of the climbing route.

Therefore, be warned that you must exercise your own judgment on where a climbing route goes, its difficulty, and your ability to safely protect yourself from the risks of rock climbing.

Examples of some of these risks are: falling due to technical difficulty or due to natural hazards such as holds breaking, falling rock, climbing equipment dropped by other climbers, adverse weather conditions, failure of your own equipment, and failure or absence of fixed protection.

Here are some ways to use this guidebook more safely.

- 1. Consultation: You should always consult with other climbers about the difficulty and risks of a particular route before attempting it. Most local climbers are glad to provide advice on routes in their area; we suggest that you contact locals to confirm ratings and safety of particular routes and to obtain first-hand information about he route of your choice.
- 2. Instruction: Most climbing areas have local climbing instructors and guides available. We recommend that you engage an instructor or guide to learn safety techniques and to become familiar with the routes and hazards of the areas described in this book. Even if you are already proficient in climbing safely, occasionally hiring a guide is a safe way to raise your climbing standard and learn advanced techniques.
- **3. Fixed Protection:** Some of the routes in this book may use fixed bolts and pitons that have been pre-placed on the rock. Because of vari-

ances in the manner of placement, weathering, metal fatigue, the quality of the metal used, and many other factors, these fixed protection pieces should always be sceptically considered and should be backed up when possible by your own gear.

Never depend on a single piece of fixed protection for your safety, because you can never tell whether it will single-handedly hold weight. In some cases, fixed protection may have been removed or is now missing.

However, climbers should avoid adding new pieces of fixed protection, unless they deem the pre-placed protection faulty and are looking to replace it. Existing protection can be tested by an experienced climber, to determine its strength. The ethics of climbing also strongly discourage adding bolts or drilled pitons to a pre-existing route, intending the route to be climbed as it was meant to by the first ascent party.

Be aware of the following potential inaccuracies while using this guidebook:

1. Incorrect Descriptions of Routes:

If you are climbing a route and you have a doubt as to where it goes, you should not continue unless you are sure that you can go that way safely. Route descriptions and topos in this book could be inaccurate or misleading.

2. Incorrect Difficulty Rating:

A route might be harder than the rating indicates. Do not be lulled into a false sense of security by a low difficulty rating.

3. Incorrect Protection Rating:

If you are climbing a route and you are unable to arrange adequate protection through the use of fixed pitons or bolts and by placing your own protection devices, do not assume that there is adequate protection available higher above just because the route protection rating is not determined as an X or an R. Every route is potentially an X (a fall may be deadly), due to the inherent hazards of climbing—including, for example,

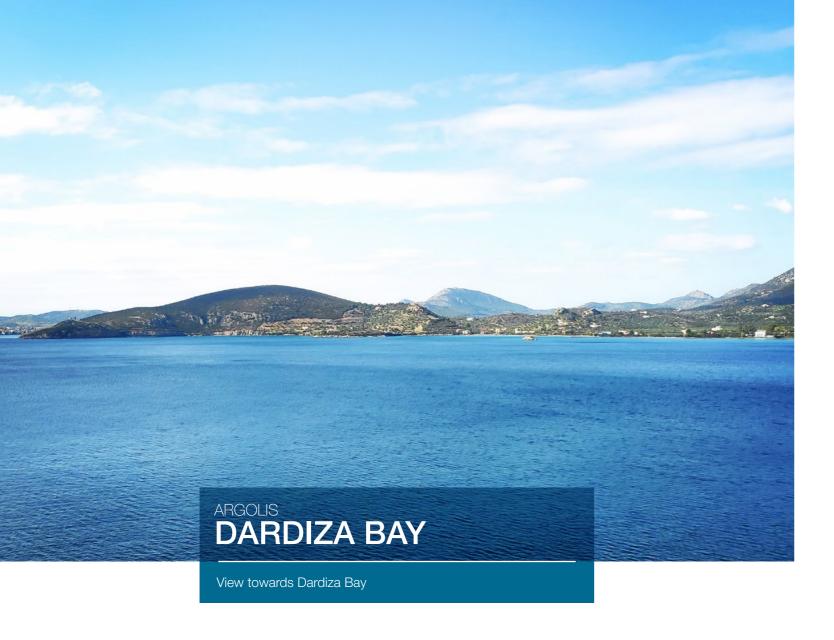
failure or absence of fixed protection, your own equipment's failure, faulty protection placement, or improper use of climbing equipment.

4. Failure to Warn of a Particular Hazard:

Although an effort has been made to warn of known hazards on particular routes, this guide does not cover every hazard on every route. Climb carefully and be watchful.

There are no warranties, whether expressed or implied, that this guidebook is accurate or that the information contained in it is reliable.

There are no warranties of fitness for a particular purpose or that this guide is merchantable. Your use of this book indicates your assumption of the risk that it may contain errors and is an acknowledgment of your own sole responsibility for your climbing safety.



Dardiza Bay

Dardiza bay (3.5 kms from Ermioni) is a pebble shingle beach where many local and visiting Greeks go. Situated alongside the main road, it has a small mobile cantina during high season offering cold drinks and hot snacks. Offers shade and seating.

The beach offers stunning views towards the islands of Hydra and Dokos and is close to some of the most important tourist spots in Ermioni, like Kranidi, Kilada, or Porto Heli, which remain unspoilt and beautiful.

Apart from being a clean, pebble beach, Dardiza offers an easy access to the centre of the town, where you will find some nice restaurants and mini markets. The place is excellent for families as well as honeymooners. Ermioni offers a wide range of activities in the surrounding areas.

Enjoying the tranquil and peaceful atmosphere in Dardiza Bay and the town of Ermioni, many tourists have fallen in love with this location and return year after year.



About Ermioni

Ermioni (Ancient Hermione) was originally founded by mythical hero Ermionas and the ancient Dryopian tribe, and dedicated to the 'messenger' god, Hermes.

During the **Mycenaean period**, the city was honoured to Hermione, daughter of Helen and Menelaus, King of Sparta. When Helen and Paris sailed together for Troy, Hermione was cared for by Helen's sister Clytemnestra, wife of Agamemnon, King of Argos and Mycenae.

Hermione later married Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus), son of the Greek hero Achilles. In the Iliad, Homer described Ancient Hermione's involvement in the Trojan War, 1194-1184 BC, commanded by the Argive King Diomedes, also the number of warships that sailed from Hellas to bring back the beautiful Helen of Troy, Queen of Sparta.

Over a thousand years later, the Augustan Roman geographer Strabo wrote about Ancient Hermione as 'the town lying on the South-Eastern end of the Argolid, whereby its history goes far back in time', and stated clearly that 'it is not one of the lesser towns'.

The Ermionida area of Argolida has been inhabited since the Paleolithic period, 40,000 years ago. Archaeological excavations at the Mesolithic Franchthi Cave, near Ermioni, discovered the oldest complete human skeleton in Europe. dating back to 23,000 BC.

Useful links:

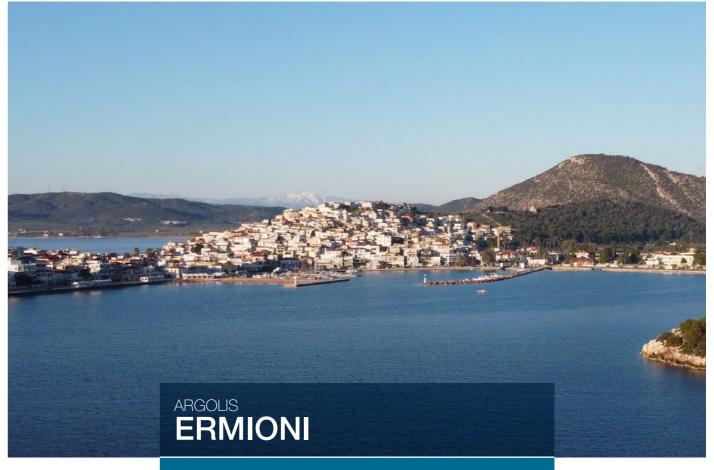
General Info: Olympus Mountaineering Ermionida Climbing Guide

About Ermioni

Climbing Crags

Katafyki Gorge Pillars of the Wind

Rock of Ages Mount Didimo



View towards Ermioni



Access

Only 5 minutes drive from the town of Ermioni and 3.5 km to reach Dardiza Bay where we can park the car. Starting from Ermioni we head east towards Thermisia and at 2 km we turn left following the road.

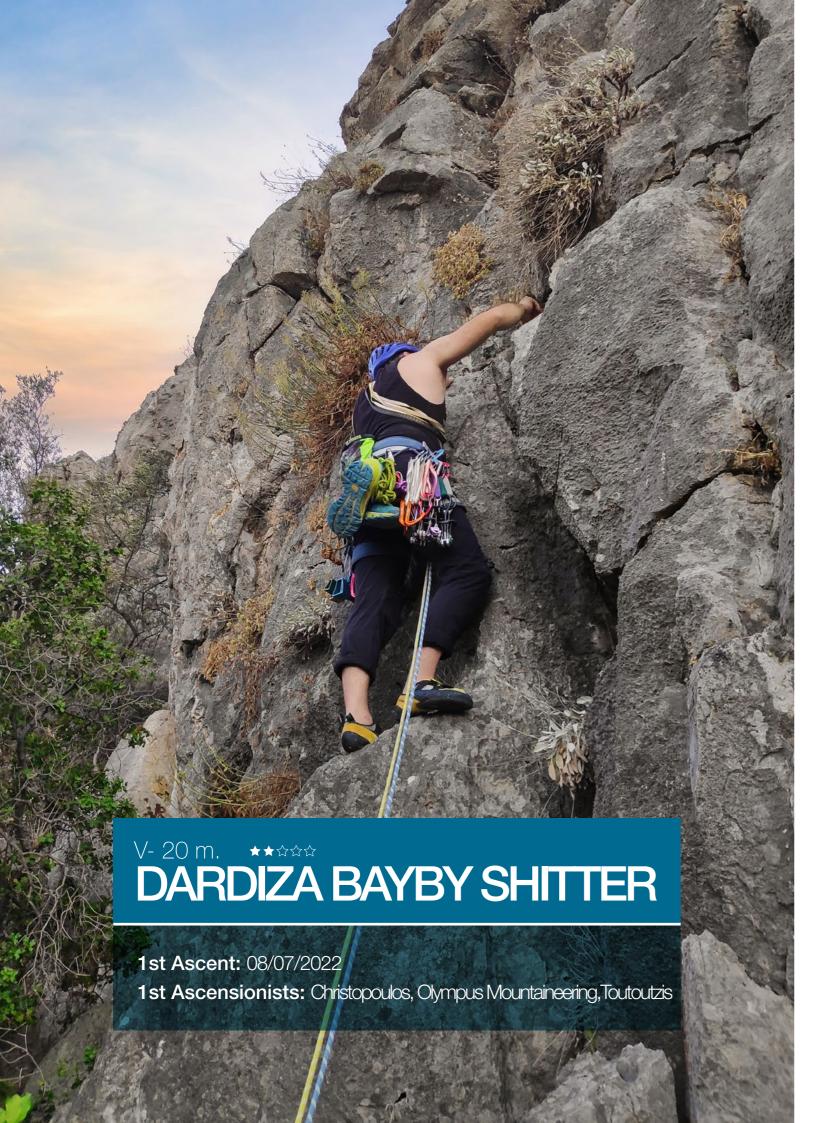
From there we drive for about 200 meters till we see the last home and a dirt road starts. From the parking spot, we have a short hike towards the west for about **5 minutes**.

Beginning of the route: 37.403620, 23.255125









DARDIZA BAYBY SHITTER

V- | 20 m. ★★☆☆ Dardiza - Ermioni

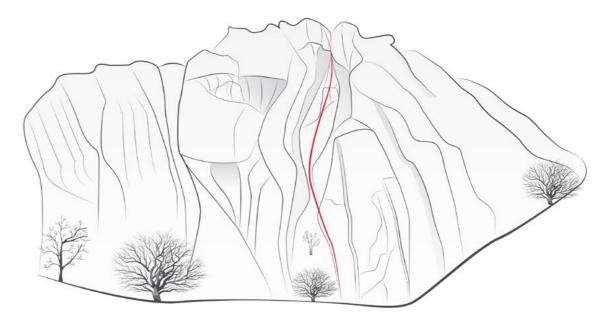
1st Ascent: 08/07/2022

1st Ascensionists: Christopoulos, Olympus Mountaineering Toutoutzis

General route information

"Dardiza Bayby Shitter" (V-, 20 m.) first ascent was claimed on 08/07/2022 by V. Christopoulos, Olympus Mountaineering and C. Toutoutzis. The route is situated in the north face of the rock formation which is located north-west from Dardiza Bay, just few kilometers far from Ermioni.

The route can be described as an "introduction" to traditional climbing with a single pitch length and of maximum grade V- UIAA.





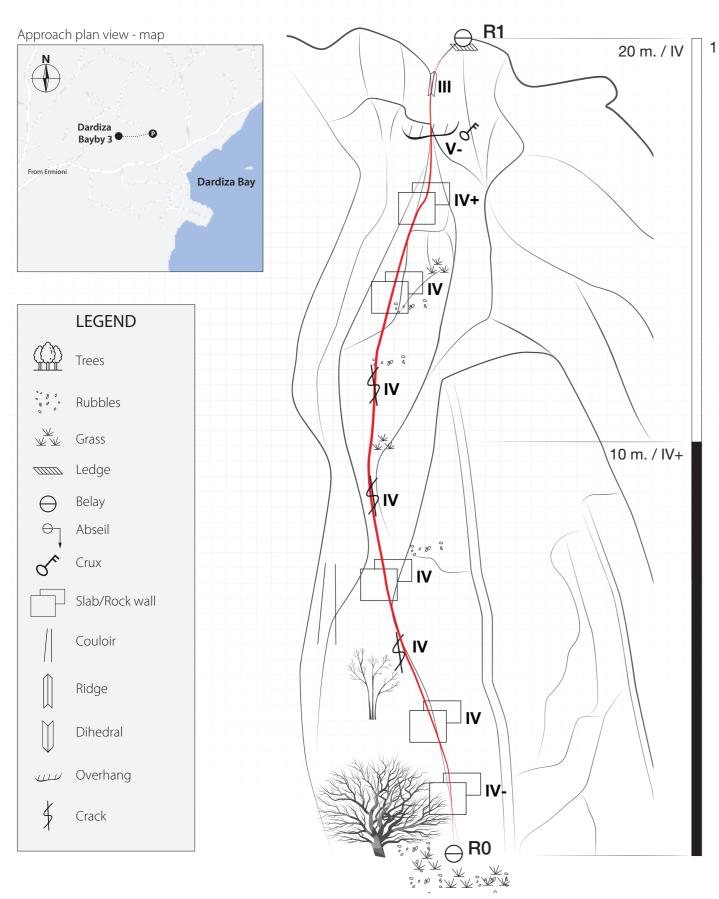
DARDIZA BAYBY SHITTER

V- | 20 m.

Dardiza - Ermioni

1st Ascent: 08/07/2022

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DARDIZA BAYBY SHITTER

V- | 20 m.

★★☆☆☆

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Approach

The route is located in the rock formation north west of **Dardiza Bay**, municipality of Ermionida, Argolis - Greece. Its orientation is north. Approaching **R0** requires **5 minutes** of hiking on an easy trail.

Parking spot: 37.403527, 23.256539

Beginning of the route: 37.403620, 23.255125

Route description

R0 - R1 | V- 20 m.

Dardiza Bayby Shitter is a single pitch (20 m.) and starts right from the base of the north side of the rock (37.403620, 23.255125). **Dardiza Bayby Shitter** starts on the left side from the route **Dardiza Bayby 3**.

The first part of this pitch is an easy slab **UIAA IV-.** As soon as you start to climb, you have to move towards the left and find a good position where you can place the first protection (nut or friend). The slab continues up to an obvious crack. As soon as we reach the crack **UIAA IV** we place a second protection and then we continue to climb on another slab with a maximum degree of **UIAA IV**.

On the point, we might find some loose rocks, therefore we have to pay attention, mainly in order to protect the belayer. We continue to climb on a slab and just before we reach the **crux**, there is a passage of a maximum degree of **UIAA IV+**. Having passed this slab, we reach the crux which is a small overhang. The overhang might intimidate newcomers in trad climbing, but there are good holds and can be climbed easily. In addition, this part of the climb can be well protected with gear. Once we climb over the overhand, we follow the ridge **UIAA III** for about 3-4 meters and we look for one of the large boulders in order to establish the anchor point.

Make a belay with a large sling or kevlar cordelette and an additional nut or friend on one of the obvious boulders. The belay position is very good and comfortable and with a unique view towards the islands of **Hydra** and **Dokos**.

From R1, we can also clearly see the following areas of climbing interest:

- Katafyki Gorge
- Pillars of the Wind
- Mount Didimo
- "Monsters of the Wind" Mount Ortholithi
- "The long run" Mount Ortholithi
- Castle Thermisia
- Dardiza Crag
- Dardiza Bayby 1 route
- Dardiza Bayby 2 route



How to return from the top of Dardiza Bayby Shitter route

Return

Our return route starts from the top of the route. We initially go south and we follow the ridge towards the east. We have to downclimb some boulders. The descent is obvious and easy to identify.

The descent takes about 5 minutes.



Descent from the route

Necessary equipment

To repeat any route one needs the following items:

- Wire nuts 1-10
- Friends/Cam up to #2
- Slings/Lanyards
- Kevlar cordelette
- 2 x 60 m. 1/2 ropes or 1 x 60 m. rope

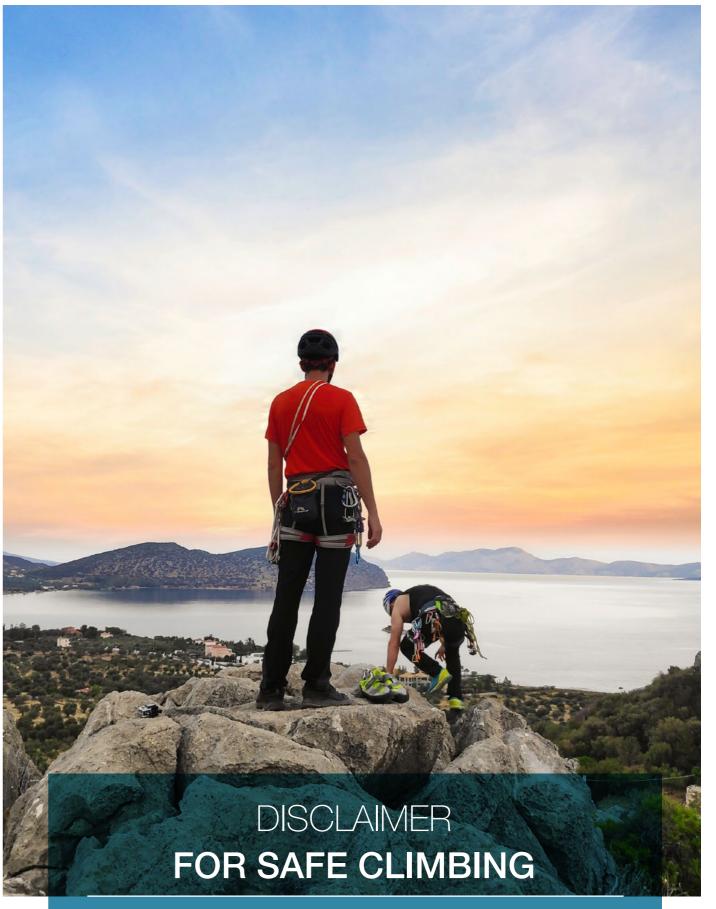
Routes were done with temporary protection. Belays were done with temporary protection.

Useful coordinates

Parking spot: 37.403527, 23.256539
Beginning of the route: 37.403620, 23.255125
Highest peak: 37.403602, 23.255080
Point of descent: 37.403528, 23.255462

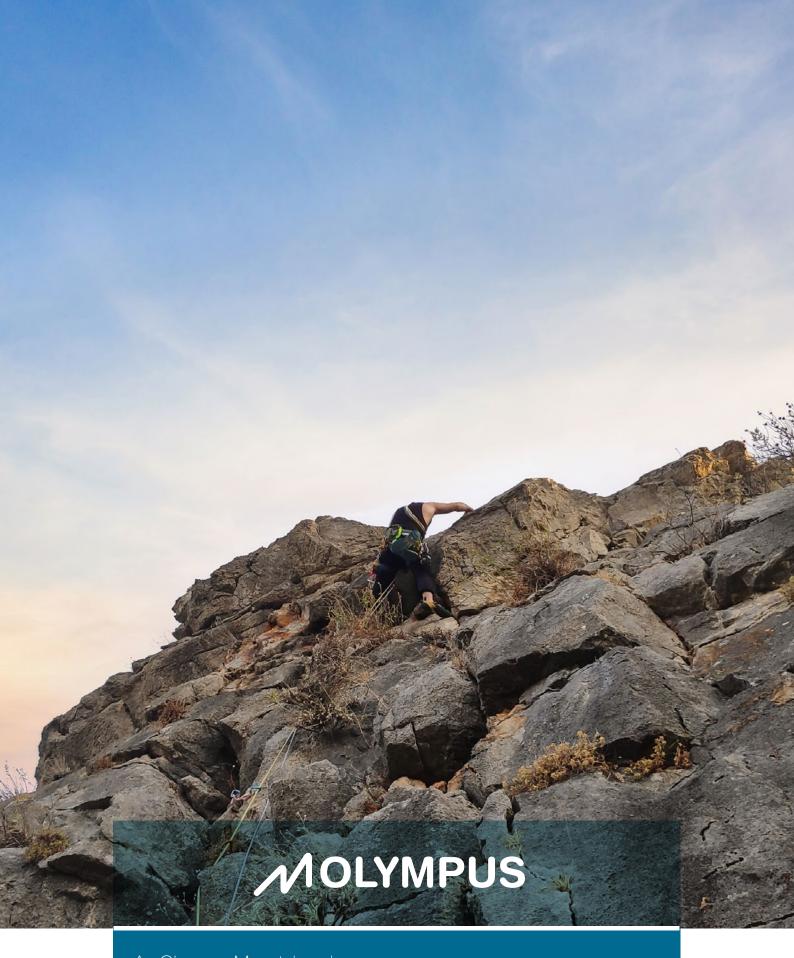
Retreat

In case of emergency, a retreat is possible via the descent route.



Rock climbing and mountaineering in general is a dangerous pastime that can lead to serious injury or worse. You should not undertake these without proper training or equipment.

By using this document you acknowledge that the information therein may be out of date or inaccurate and you agree that Olympus Mountaineering cannot be held liable for any damage that may be caused by use of this document.



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