



AFRICAN QUEST SAFARIS LTD.

Nairobi: AQS House | Off Mombasa Road | Behind Rhino Cement

P.O. Box 44027 Nairobi 00100 Kenya

Wireless: +254 20 2345 742 | Mobile: +254 704 154 227 | +254 787 403 006

Fax: +254 61 230 0221

Mombasa: Palli House | Nyerere Avenue

P.O. Box 99265 Mombasa 80107 Kenya

Tel: +254 41 222 7052 | 222 7766 | Mobile: +254 723 114911 | 737 224 922

Fax: +254 41 231 6501 | +254 41 2228746

Email: info@africanquest.co.ke | Website: www.africanquestsafaris.com

HIGHLIGHTS OF NORTHERN TANZANIA



Day 1 Arrival-Arusha

Arrival into Arusha International Airport.

Met by our team outside the Immigration arrival halls.

Transfer to the hotel. Assisted in check-in. Safari briefing.

Overnight stay on Bed and Breakfast basis.

Day 2 Arusha-Tarangire National Park (3h)

Breakfast and check out. Depart and drive to *Tarangire National Park*

Arrive at the Lodge for check in and lunch.

Afternoon game drives in the park till sun down.

Dinner and overnight stay.

Day 3 Tarangire - Ngorongoro Conservation Area (3h)

Early morning game drive followed by breakfast.

Leisurely drive to *Ngorongoro Conservation Area*. The road passes through beautiful countryside's inhabited by pastoralists with large herds of cows and goats, with volcanic hills and flat-topped acacias. Arrive at the lodge for check in and lunch.

Afternoon spent admiring the crater and volcanic outcrops beyond it **OR enjoy an optional crater rim nature walk guided by the local rangers.**

Dinner and overnight.

Day 4 Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Breakfast at the lodge and descend into the crater for a 6 hours game drive with packed lunch.

Ngorongoro is a deep, volcanic crater, the largest unflooded and unbroken caldera in the world.

About 20kms across, 600 meters deep and 300 sq. kms in area, the Ngorongoro Crater is a breathtaking natural wonder. Late afternoon ascends and drive back to the lodge.

Dinner and overnight stay.

Day 5 Ngorongoro -Serengeti National Park (4H)

Breakfast and Check out. Depart and Drive to *Serengeti National Park*

Arrival at the Lodge, Check-in and lunch

Afternoon game drive in the Park till sundown

Dinner and overnight stay.

Day 6 Serengeti National Park

Full day spent game viewing in Serengeti National park

Picnic lunch boxes will be provided.

All meals and overnight stay at the lodge

Day 7 Serengeti-Karatu -Manyara area (5h)

Breakfast at the lodge.

Check-out and drive with game viewing en-route past Karatu to the Manyara region.

Arrive at the lodge for check in and late lunch.

Afternoon spent at leisure in this amazing location.

Dinner and overnight stay.

Day 8 Manyara -Arusha (3h) - Depart

Leisurely Breakfast and check out. Depart and drive to Arusha.

Arrive and transfer to the Arusha Airport for your departure flight.

WE WISH YOU A MEMORABLE SAFARI EXPERIENCE!

Location and Park Information

Arusha

Arusha is a city of northern Tanzania surrounded by some of Africa's most famous landscapes and national parks. Beautifully situated below Mount Meru on the eastern edge of the eastern branch of the Great Rift Valley, it has a pleasant climate and is close to Serengeti, Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara, Olduvai Gorge, Tarangire National Park, and Mount Kilimanjaro, as well as having its own Arusha National Park on Mount Meru.



Tarangire National Park

Tarangire National Park has some of the highest population density of elephants anywhere in Tanzania, and its sparse vegetation, strewn with baobab and acacia trees, makes it a beautiful and special location. Located just a few hours' drive from the town of Arusha, Tarangire is a popular stop for safaris travelling through the northern circuit on their way to Ngorongoro and the Serengeti. The park extends into two game-controlled areas and the wildlife are allowed to move freely throughout.

Before the rains, droves of gazelle, wildebeest, zebra, and giraffes migrate to Tarangire National Park's scrub plains where the last grazing land still remains. Tarangire offers unparalleled game viewing, and during the dry season elephants abound. Families of the pachyderms play around the ancient trunks of baobab trees and strip acacia bark from the thorn trees for their afternoon meal. Breath-taking views of the Masaai Steppe and the mountains to the south make a stop at Tarangire a memorable experience.



Karatu

Karatu District is one of the six districts in the Arusha Region of Tanzania. It is bordered by the Ngorongoro District to the north, the Shinyanga Region to the west, the Monduli District to the east, and the Manyara Region to the south and southeast.



Serengeti National Park

Tanzania's first and most famous park, the Serengeti, is renowned for its abundance of leopard and lion. With wide-open plains and huge herds of wildebeest, spectacularly seen during the annual migration, the Serengeti is considered an African Eden and the eighth wonder of the natural world. The park covers 14,763 sq. km of endless rolling plains, which reach up to the Kenyan border and extends almost to Lake Victoria. The park is teeming with stunning wildlife - it is thought that over 3 million large mammals roam the plains. In May or early June you can witness the annual migration of millions of zebra and wildebeest in search of water and forage as the seasons change. Tanzania's oldest and most popular national park, also a world heritage site and recently proclaimed a 7th world wide wonder, the Serengeti is famed for its annual migration, when some six million hooves pound the open plains, as more than 200,000 zebra and 300,000 Thomson's gazelle join the wildebeest's trek for fresh grazing. Yet even when the migration is quiet, the Serengeti offers arguably the most scintillating game-viewing in Africa: great herds of buffalo, smaller groups of elephant and giraffe, and thousands upon thousands of eland, topi, kongoni, impala and Grant's gazelle. The spectacle of predator versus prey dominates Tanzania's greatest park. Golden-maned lion prides feast on the abundance of plain grazers. Solitary leopards haunt the acacia trees lining the Seronera River, while a high density of cheetahs prowls the southeastern plains. Almost uniquely, all three African jackal species occur here, alongside the spotted hyena and a host of more elusive small predators, ranging from the insectivorous aardwolf to the beautiful serval cat.



Ngorongoro Conservation Area

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area spans vast expanses of highland plains, savanna, savanna woodlands and forests. Established in 1959 as a multiple land use area, with wildlife coexisting with semi-nomadic Maasai pastoralists practicing traditional livestock grazing, it includes the spectacular Ngorongoro Crater, the world's largest caldera. The property has global importance for biodiversity conservation due to the presence of globally threatened species, the density of wildlife inhabiting the area, and the annual migration of wildebeest, zebra, gazelles and other animals into the northern plains. Extensive archaeological research has also yielded a long sequence of evidence of human evolution and human-environment dynamics, including early hominid footprints dating back 3.6 million years.

