



**AFRICAN QUEST SAFARIS LTD.**

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## AQS REFINED LUXURY SAFARI-TANZANIA



### Day 1 Arusha

Arrival of your flight at Kilimanjaro International Airport.

You will be met by our team outside the arrival halls.

Transfer to your town hotel. You will be assisted to check in.

Overnight stay on bed and breakfast basis.

### Day 2 Arusha

Full day spent in Arusha, Tanzania's second city, with possibilities to explore the natural and cultural attractions of the region.

Accommodation on bed and breakfast basis.

### **Day 3 Arusha - Burunge Wildlife Management Area (drive time: approx. 3h30)**

Breakfast at the hotel, safari briefing and introduction to your driver-guide. Depart to **Tarangire National Park** where herds of up to 300 elephants scratch the dry river bed for underground streams, while migratory wildebeest, zebra, buffalo, impala, gazelle, hartebeest and eland crowd the shrinking lagoons.

Arrive at the lodge, check in and lunch. Enjoy a short rest. Afternoon game drive in the park.

Dinner and overnight stay.

### **Day 4 Burunge Wildlife Management Area**

Full day game drive in in **Tarangire** with packed lunches.

All meals and overnight stay at the lodge.

### **Day 5 Burunge Wildlife Management Area - Ngorongoro Conservation Area (drive time: approx. 3h30)**

Breakfast at the lodge and depart for the **Ngorongoro Conservation Area**.

Arrive at the lodge, check in and have a hot lunch. Afternoon at leisure to admire the immensity of the crater and the volcanic outcrops beyond it.

Dinner and overnight stay at the lodge on the crater rim.

### **Day 6 Ngorongoro Conservation Area**

07h30: Breakfast at the lodge and descend into the crater for a full day game drive with packed lunch.

Ngorongoro is a deep, volcanic crater, the largest un flooded 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. Ascend to the lodge late in the afternoon. Dinner and overnight stay.

### **Day 7 Ngorongoro Conservation Area - Serengeti National Park (drive time: approx. 4h30)**

Early breakfast and depart from the lodge and drive to Serengeti National Park.

Arrive at the camp for check in and lunch.

Afternoon game drive inside the park.

Dinner and overnight stay.

### **Day 8 & 9 Serengeti National Park**

Full day in Serengeti National park with at least two game drives.

Admire the endless rolling plains, large herds of antelopes and birds in this unspoilt wilderness.

All meals and accommodation at the camp.

### **Day 10 Arusha**

Breakfast at the lodge.

Transfer to *Lobo Airstrip* for a schedule flight to Kilimanjaro International Airport.

Arrive and connect to your onward flight.

## Transport Information

### Ground Transportation, Safari Vehicle

**Your safari vehicle will be a Land cruiser 4x4 with pop-up roof.**

Our vehicles come with a HF radio, mineral water refill, phone charging points, wildlife library, first-aid kit, cooler box, two spare wheels and a pair of binoculars. They are driven by experienced safari driver-guides.



## 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.

*Arusha is Tanzania's second city and gateway to the northern circuit of stellar national parks and the starting point of many a memorable safari.*



### 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 Masai Steppe and the mountains to the south make a stop at Tarangire a memorable experience.



### Burunge Wildlife Management Area

The Burunge Wildlife Management Area in Babati District is located in Tanzania's wildlife-rich northern tourist circuit. The WMA is very close to both Tarangire and Manyara National Parks. It is roughly 18 kms from the main gate of Tarangire National Park, 20kms from Majimoto and Tarangire airstrips and less than 10 kms from the southern boundary of the Lake Manyara National Park, The WMA is bisected by the Arusha-Babati-Singida-Dodonia highway. It occupies the land and the migratory corridors between Tarangire, Lake Manyara, and the adjacent Manyara ranch, making it an area of high conservational significance. The area is widely known for its large buffalo population that moves in and out of Tarangire. The presence of Lake Burunge in the WMA attracts the migration of water birds such as greater and lesser flamingoes and a range of ducks and shore birds.



### 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.



## 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 gazelles 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.

