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Tour Number DIR0719
Tour Name VintageAirRally Safari
Client VintageAirRally
Start Date 24/11/2016
Arrival Arusha
Departure Arusha

Head of File : Takim Abbas

Itinerary at a glance

Day	Location	Supplier	MealPlan	Activity
1	Arusha	Lake Duluti Serena Lodge	DBB	Trsf
2	Lake Manyara National Park	Lake Manyara Serena Lodge	L-DBBL	P
3	Serengeti National Park	Serengeti Serena Lodge	DBBL	AP
4	Serengeti National Park	Serengeti Serena Lodge	DBBL	AP
5	Ngorongoro Crater	Ngorongoro Serena Lodge	DBBL	AP
6	Ngorongoro Crater	Ngorongoro Serena Lodge	DBBL	AP
7	Arusha		L-	Trsf

L-Lunch, D-Dinner, BB-Bed and breakfast, LDBB-Lunch, dinner, bed and breakfast, Trsf-Transfer, E-Early morning game drive, A-Morning game drive, P-Afternoon game drive, HDS-Half Day sightseeing, FDS-Full Day Sightseeing

Quotation Full Itinerary

Day 1 24/11/2016 Arusha

Arrive at Kilimanjaro International Airport.

Transfer from Kilimanjaro Airport to your hotel in Arusha for dinner and overnight accommodation.

Lake Duluti Serena Lodge-Standard DBB

Day 2 25/11/2016 Arusha - Lake Manyara National Park

Depart for Lake Manyara, driving via Makuyuni and Mto wa Mbu village. Apart from its abundant bird life, Lake Manyara National Park is also famous for its tree-climbing lions.

Enjoy a game drive in Lake Manyara.

Lake Manyara Serena Lodge-Standard L-DBBL

Day 3 26/11/2016 Lake Manyara National Park - Serengeti National Park

Depart for the Serengeti National Park, 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, elephant and giraffe, and thousands upon thousands of eland, topi, kongoni, impala and Grant's gazelle. 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.

There is more to Serengeti than large mammals. There are over 500 species of birds, and your guide will also introduce you to the small five'. In addition to a wide variety of mammals, over 300 species of birdlife have been recorded in this park.

Serengeti Serena Lodge-Standard DBBL

Day 4 27/11/2016 Serengeti National Park

Enjoy a full day safari in the Serengeti exploring the local ecosystem.

Serengeti Serena Lodge-Standard DBBL

Day 5 28/11/2016 Serengeti National Park - Ngorongoro Crater

Depart for Ngorongoro Crater. The crater is 2000ft. deep, and considered to be the 8th wonder of the world. Ngorongoro Crater is the largest intact caldera in the world with an abundance of wildlife permanently resident on the crater floor.

Arrive in time to welcome the VintageAirRally Crete2Cape team as they land in Ngorongoro.

Ngorongoro Serena Lodge-Standard DBBL

Day 6 29/11/2016 Ngorongoro Crater

After breakfast, descend into the crater for full day game viewing with picnic lunch. Here you can see a spectacular concentration of wildlife, including the big five. Drive across the dense forest and near the soda lake and enjoy viewing a variety of bird life. Ascend to the lodge from the 2000ft. deep crater.

Ngorongoro Serena Lodge-Standard DBBL

Day 7 30/11/2016 Ngorongoro Crater - Arusha

Watch the VintageAirRally team depart from Ngorongoro as they head towards Zanzibar.

Depart for Arusha with an optional stop over at the Cultural Heritage center. On a clear day you will see Mt. Meru standing tall over the city of Arusha.

Transfer to Kilimanjaro International Airport for your onward flight connection.

L-

Price per Pax						
Prices in US Dollar (USD)						
Validity	Per Person Twin Sharing (based on number of pax per vehicle)					Single Sup.
	2	3	4	5	6	
24/11/2016-24/11/2016	2,390.00	2,079.00	1,924.00	1,831.00	1,769.00	270.00

Quotation includes:

- ❖ Ground transportation in 4x4 vehicle on safari with pop-up roof
- ❖ Game drives & private safari experience
- ❖ Accommodation in lodges specified subject to availability
- ❖ All meals during the safari
- ❖ All park fees, government taxes and service charges
- ❖ 1 litre bottled water per person per day on safari
- ❖ 1 pair of binoculars in the vehicle

Quotation excludes:

- ❖ Any flights or transfers not mentioned
- ❖ Laundry
- ❖ Tips and gratuities
- ❖ Drinks (soft or hard)
- ❖ Visas and Travel insurance

Accommodation Information

Lake Duluti Serena Lodge

Nestling in the heart of a coffee plantation on the shores of Lake Duluti, near to Arusha, the gateway town of Tanzania's spectacular national parks, Lake Duluti Serena Lodge (previously Mountain Village Lodge) - is the perfect place to relax before or after experiencing the adventure of a great Safari.

The lodge will give guests a true experience of a coffee plantation and is designed as an African village. It is renowned for its collection of spectacular bougainvillea. Accommodation is housed in banana stem thatched huts, grouped in semi-circles around tropical shade trees. All guest rooms have private balconies that boast magnificent views of the mighty snow-capped Kilimanjaro on one side and Lake Duluti and the rugged peaks of Mount Meru on the other.

The area is an ornithologist's paradise. The nature trail around the magical Lake Duluti provides a sanctuary for over 130 different bird species. Guests can take a relaxing walk along Lake Duluti spotting all the stunning African birds or wander through the coffee plantations around the lodge.

The restaurant and bar are located in the Old Colonial Farmhouse which has all modern amenities. Activities include lake shore walks to see the Colobus monkeys, forest antelope and the abundant bush life.



Lake Manyara Serena Lodge

Standing high on the bluff of a dramatic ochre and terracotta streaked cliff above the flamingo-frosted expanse of Lake Manyara's gleaming alkaline waters, the Lodge commands panoramic views across the volcano-studded floor of the Great Rift Valley.

The abundant birdlife of Lake Manyara was the inspiration for this 5-star lodge. The unique location of the lodge, also overlooking the soda lake, allows observation of many large and small colourful birds moving in circles and spirals. The circular, closely-thatched rooms echo the traditional Maasai 'Boma' style of construction. Each room has a private veranda and breathtaking views of the shimmering reaches of the flamingo-frosted Lake.

Lake Manyara Serena Lodge has a total of 67 rooms. 51 standard twin/double rooms, 15 triple rooms and 1 executive suite.



Serengeti Serena Lodge

Set high on the saddle of tree-clad ridge commanding panoramic views over the endlessly rolling reaches and volcanic reefs of the Serengeti, the Serengeti Serena Safari Lodge is the ultimate fusion of traditional African architecture and world-class style. Drawing its inspiration from the circular 'Rondavel' dwellings and

winding paths of a traditional Maasai village, the Lodge features thickly-thatched, stone-built rooms, sparsely set amongst groves of indigenous trees that are cooled by sparkling streams and papyrus-fringed ponds.

The Lodge has a total of 66 rooms all centrally heated of which 53 are standard double rooms with twin beds, 12 standard triple bedded rooms and 1 Suite room.

Each room is accommodated in a stone-built, traditionally-thatched 'Rondavel', featuring natural stone bathrooms, wildwood balconies, rope-lashed staircases, leopard-print drapes and intricately carved furniture.



Ngorongoro Serena Lodge

Perched on the jagged rim of the crater, wreathed in morning mist, camouflaged in river-stone and cloaked in indigenous creepers, the Ngorongoro Serena Safari Lodge is a triumph of ecological and architectural fusion. Sensitively constructed so as to take nothing from its environment whilst affording endless vistas over the heat-shimmering reaches of the crater below, the clustered boulder-built buildings of the Lodge hug the crater rim, linked by rope-lashed timber walkways that skirt the buttressed roots of ancient, liana-hung trees.

The Lodge has a total of seventy five rooms. Each room draws on a cave-grey, indigo-blue and jasper-red colour-scheme, is fully air-conditioned and enjoys uninterrupted views over the Crater's unmatched splendour. Each room has a rock-enclosed balcony.



Transport Information

Transport on Safari

Safari Vehicles:

Your safari experience will involve many exciting days viewing wildlife. As such, we pay utmost importance to the quality and comfort of your safari vehicle. Our safari vehicles are all converted into custom-built safari cars, with pop-up roof to enable visitors to view wildlife better. All vehicles are fitted with thickly-cushioned individual seats. All 4x4 Safari Land Cruisers carry between 5 and 7 persons, and everyone is guaranteed a window seat. All safari vehicles have two-way radio communication equipment fitted to keep in contact with our offices. An electric fridge, an inverter system for charging your cameras and iPads, a pair of binoculars and reference books on mammals, birds, flora and fauna are all standard equipment in each safari vehicle.

Our Driver-Guides:

When you book with Takims you are assured driver-guides who are extensively trained, qualified and experienced. Their knowledge spans over virtually everything you will encounter on safari - the wildlife, flora and fauna, the birdlife, the people and the local culture. Each driver-guide undergoes a rigorous and mandatory training program, and their experience over the years means they are a wealth of information at all times.

Fly-In Safaris

If you are on a fly-in safari you may be required to share your vehicle with other guests at the lodge for transfers and game drives. Vehicles which are based at the camp often have bench-type seating and may have canvas or open sides.



Location and park information

Lake Manyara National Park

Lake Manyara National Park derived its name from a plant called *Euphorbia tirucalli*, known as Emanyara in Maasai Language. The Maasai used this plant to cover their bomas (hedge). The Park was gazetted as a National Park in 1960 and was declared as a Biosphere in 1981.

The entrance gate lies 1½ hours (126km/80 miles) west of Arusha along a surfaced road, close to the ethnically diverse market town of Mto wa Mbu.

The park is perhaps most renowned for its famous tree-climbing lions. You can see a variety of habitats and diverse animals and birds. Manyara provides the perfect introduction to Tanzania's birdlife. More than 400 species have been recorded, and even a first-time visitor to Africa might reasonably expect to observe 100 of these in one day. Highlights include thousands of pink-hued flamingos on their perpetual migration, as well as other large waterbirds such as pelicans, cormorants and storks.



Serengeti National Park

The name Serengeti comes from the Maasai word Siringet referring to an endless plain. It was first inhabited by ancient hunter gatherers and pastoralists. The central Serengeti was declared a Game Reserve in 1929. In 1951, the Reserve became Tanganyika's first National Park which included the Ngorongoro Crater. Further alterations took place in 1959 in the Park, part of the Serengeti plains and the highlands were removed and added to the Ngorongoro Conservation area, while extensions to the north and south were included to provide more protection to the wildebeest migration. Covering 14,763 square kilometres, the Park is roughly the size of Northern Ireland making it Tanzania's largest national park.

The Western Corridor: In a typical year, the migration arrives between June and July having left the dry plains in the south. It is the giant Nile crocodiles in the river that has made this area famous. Growing up to 6 metres in length, they are inextricably linked with the great migration.

The Northern woodlands: Wildebeest move through the northern woodlands in most years from June - October to feed on the longer grasses that persist in this area. Although an interesting place to visit all year round, it is best from June through October.

The plains (shortgrass): were formed 3-4 million years ago when ash blown from volcanoes in the Ngorongoro highlands covered the rolling landscape. The southern grass plains are some of the most productive and nutritious natural grasslands in the world. When the short rains start in November, the wildebeest move south from the northern woodlands. Wildlife's most amazing spectacles occur during February / March, for 3-4 weeks, 90% of the female wildebeest give birth, flooding the plains with thousands of newborn calves each day. The wildebeest may remain on the plains for several months. When the rains stop, the plains dry out rapidly forcing the herds to migrate west and north. Their departure in May / June marks another great spectacle. The southern plains are best visited from December to May when the migrants are there.

The Seronera Valley is a transition zone between the southern plains and the northern woodlands. The most prominent is the Seronera River from which the area takes its name. With year - round water, this is the most reliable area to view wildlife. It is possible to see many of the Serengeti's resident wildlife including giraffe, buffalo, topi, hartebeest, waterbuck, impala, reedbuck, bushbuck, dikdik, hippopotamus, crocodile, warthog and diverse birdlife. Large prides of lion reside here, as well as clans of spotted hyena.

The Serengeti would not be the same without the beautiful rock outcrops known as kopjes. Also known as inselbergs, the intriguing rounded shapes of these ancient granite rocks are the result of cracking and erosion from exposure to sun, wind and rain. They provide shelter and capture water for a wealth of wildlife and plants. The main groups of kopjes are: Barafu, Gol, Maasai, Loliondo, Simba and Moru.



Ngorongoro Crater

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area is situated 180 km west of Arusha in the Crater Highlands area of Tanzania. The conservation area is 8,300 sq km and is administered by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, an arm of the Tanzanian government, and its boundaries follow the boundary of the Ngorongoro Division of Ngorongoro District.

The conservation area boasts a blend of landscapes, wildlife, people and archaeology. The volcanoes, grasslands, waterfalls and mountain forests are home to an abundance of animals and to the Maasai. Ngorongoro Crater is one of the world's greatest natural spectacles; its magical setting and abundant wildlife never fail to enthral visitors. It borders the Serengeti National Park to the north and west.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area, established in 1959, is a pioneering experiment in multiple land use. Here pastoralism, conservation and tourism co-exist in a carefully managed harmony. The centrepiece of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is the breathtaking Ngorongoro Crater which is the world's largest intact volcanic caldera. The Crater floor is a natural sanctuary for thousands of animals and many species of insects and birds. Lush highlands surround the Crater, falling away to the tawny plains and alkaline lakes of the Great Rift Valley.

The four main archaeological sites are: Oldupai Gorge (2 million to 17 000 years ago), Laetoli (3.6 to 2.8 million years ago), Ngorongoro Crater (various proto-historic sites) and Nasera Rock (30 000 BC and more recent).

The main route through Karatu town to Loduare Gate is a tarmac road. The roads and tracks throughout the NCA are not sealed, however most are all-weather roads except for a very few secondary tracks.

