



Program 01 – See the Big five – 6NTS / 7 DYS

Day 01 – Airport/Negombo

"Ayubowan" On arrival at the recently refurbished Modern and State of the art International Airport, you will be blessed to get your first taste of warm Sri Lankan hospitality; Representative from ACR, will welcome you at the Airport & transfer to Negombo.

Overnight at Club Hotel Dolphin, Negombo.

Day 02- Colombo/Udawalawa

After breakfast leave for Udawalawe to visit the Elephant Transit Home. This is an admirable initiative which is sponsored by the Born Free Trust. Baby elephants who are injured or orphaned in the wild are brought to the Transit Home where they are cared for and rehabilitated in a natural setting. Once the elephants are old enough and strong enough they are radio collared and released in to the National Park in small groups. The first group to be released in to the park successfully reproduced in the wild in 2008!

Overnight at Kalus Hideaway, Udawalawa

Day 03 – Udawalawa / Yala

Lanka Leopard & Sloth Bear...!

YALA NATIONAL PARK - Also known as Ruhuna is an important national park on the south east coast of Sri Lanka. The reserve covers 979 km², although only the original 141 km² are open to the public. Much of the reserve is parkland, but it also contains jungle, beaches, freshwater lakes and rivers and scrubland. The latter zone is punctuated with enormous rocky outcrops. The range of habitats gives rise to a good range of wildlife. Yala has the world's highest concentration of Leopards, although seeing this largely nocturnal carnivore still requires some luck. There are good numbers of Asian Elephants, crocodile, Wild Boar, Water Buffalo and Grey langurs amongst other large animals. The open parkland attracts birds of prey such as White-bellied Sea Eagle and the wetlands have waders, Painted Storks, and the rare Black necked Stork. Landbirds of course are in abundance, and include Sirkeer Malkoha, Indian Peafowl and Sri Lanka Jungle fowl.

Overnight at Chaaya Wild, Yala

Day 04 –Yala / Galle

Galle is thriving. Galle owes its historic importance to its natural harbor and strategic location. It has long been a hub of trade and commerce with ships from all parts of the world docking at the ancient port to barter their goods for treasures from this island: precious gems, pearls, spices, and scented woods. Galle is even referred to as the Biblical 'Tar shish' where King Solomon's ships called at port to take aboard treasures. The accidental arrival of the Portuguese Lorenzo De Almeida in 1505, when his fleet of ships steered off course following a storm at sea, changed the history of this island nation. The Portuguese were followed by the Dutch in 1640 and then the British in 1796. With each occupation, Galle's landscape changed and the cultural influences remained. Colombo became Sri Lanka's main port in the 1870s and Galle's influence waned, perhaps protecting its charm.

The majority of Galle's population is Sinhalese but there are significant communities of Moors, Malays, Tamils and increasingly a scattering of Europeans, largely but not exclusively British, who have been attracted by the area's rich cultural heritage, beautiful beaches and laidback lifestyles.

Overnight at Chaaya tranz, Hikkaduwa

Day 05 –Galle/Mirissa

After Breakfast proceed to Mirissa for whale watching Whale watching in Sri Lanka was first "During the season, a Blue Whale is easier to see to the south of Dondra, Sri Lanka's south coast between Galle and Mirissa may be one of the most reliable sites in the world for seeing Blue Whales and Sperm Whales, two of the most sought after marine mammals, as well as large pods of Long-snouted Spinner Dolphins. In fact, it may even turn out to be the best location in the world for seeing both Blue and Sperm Whales together. The calm seas between December and April offer an outstanding opportunity for observing Blue and Sperm Whales close to shore, with sightings peaking in November and April due to the seasonal migration of the whales.

The Blue Whales are seen in three locations off the coast of Lanka–Mirissa, Kalpitiya and Trincomalee. Mirissa being the prime spot out of the three, sandwiched between the towns of Weligama and Matara, is a 35 km or one hour drive south of Galle.

Overnight at Chaaya tranz, Hikkaduwa

Day 06 –Mirissa/Colombo

After proceeding Colombo, commence a city tour.

Colombo is the business and commercial center and the new capital is Sri Jayawardhanapura Kotte which is only a few miles away. Colombo was only a small seaport, which came into prominence in the 16th Century with the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505 and the development of it as a major Harbour during the British period and became the capital in 1815 after Kandy was ceded to the British. The remains of the buildings during the period and the Portuguese, Dutch and British rule are found in every area of the city. None of the Portuguese & Dutch fortifications are found today but some of their buildings and churches could be seen in the Fort & Pettah areas. Visit Fort, the former

British administrative center and military garrison, Sea Street - the Goldsmith's quarters in the heart of Pettah, the Bazaar area where there is also a Hindu Temple with elaborate stone carvings, the Kaymans Gate with the Belfry at the original gate to enter the Fort, the Dutch Church of Wolfendhaal dating back to 1749, Kelaniya Buddhist Temple and Davatagaha Mosque are some of the sites to be visited. Also visit the BMICH (Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall).

Check in the hotel.

Overnight at Galadari Hotel

Day 07 – Colombo /Airport

After scrumptious breakfast proceed to the Airport for the Departure Flight.