



Program 02 - Culture,Hills and Water Falls – 5 NTS / 6 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- Negombo/Pinnawela/Kandy

After scrumptious breakfast with variety, transfer to Kandy. En route visit the [Pinnawela Elephant Orphanage](#).

Pinnawela Elephant Orphanage App. 55 miles from Colombo, off the Colombo - Kandy road is Pinnawela, where an orphanage was started in 1975 to house the abandoned and the wounded elephants. The number of elephants has increased to more than 65 now; including Baby Elephants brought from various parts, as well as the 23 babies born, as a result of the captive breeding program. The best time to visit is the feeding time from 0930-1000 hrs and 1330-1400 hrs and the bathing time from 1000-1030 hrs and 1400-1430 hrs when all the elephants are taken to the river close by.

Proceed to [Kandy](#) & commence a city tour of Kandy including visit to the Upper Lake Drive, Market Square, Arts & Crafts Center and & [Temple of sacred tooth relic](#).

Kandy the hill capital is another "World Heritage Sites". It was the last stronghold of the Sinhalese Kings during the Portuguese, Dutch and British rule and finally ceded to the British in 1815 after an agreement. To the Buddhist of Sri Lanka and the World, Kandy is one of the most sacred sites as it is the home of the "Dalada Maligawa" - Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha. Close by are the remains of the Royal Palace (Maha Wasala), Palle Wasala- where the Queens stayed-now used for the National Museum, Meda Wasala where other close relatives lived, Audience Hall, Natha Devala and Vishnu Devala are situated. The Bathing Pavilion (Ulpenge) is by the Lake and in the Center of the lake is the Island called "Kiri samudraya" (Milk white ocean) used by the kings as the summerhouse. Today it is the center of Buddhism, Arts, Crafts, Dancing, Music and Culture. Visitors can see these Dance & Music at the daily Cultural Performances held at several places in the city.

Temple of the Tooth Relic - To Buddhist of Sri Lanka and the world, Kandy is one of the most sacred sites as it is the home of the "Dalada Maligawa" - Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha
In the evening witness a colorful cultural show

Overnight at Amaya Hills ,Kandy

Day 03 – Kandy/Nuwara Eliya

After scrumptious breakfast with variety, transfer to Nuwara Eliya. En route visit tea factory & tea plantation

Nuwara Eliya - The 'Little England' of Sri Lanka, is set against beautiful backdrops of Mountains, Valleys, Waterfalls and Tea Plantations. It is supposed to be one of the coolest places in the Island, but it is really just like an English spring day, although the temperature does drop at night. All around Nuwara Eliya you will see evidence of the

British influence, houses like country cottages or Queen Ann style mansions. The Victoria Park, in the middle of the town, is a lovely place for a stroll or a picnic and is also good for Birding as you get some rare birds in this Park. Seasons may be absent elsewhere in Sri Lanka, but here you can read them by the flowers, which bloom in the spring (March to May) and the fall (August and September). These are the "seasons" when low-country folk flock to Nuwara Eliya to escape the sea level heat and humidity. Then check in the hotel.

Overnight at Heritance Tea Factory Nuwara Eliya

Day 04 – Nuwara Eliya/Yala

After scrumptious breakfast with variety, leave to Yala. En route witness Ravana Falls.

The Ravana Falls (popularly known as Ravana Ella in Sinhala) is a popular sightseeing attraction in Sri Lanka. It currently ranks as one of the widest falls in the country. This waterfall measures approximately 25 m (82 ft) in high and cascade from an oval-shaped concave rock outcrop. During the local wet season, the waterfall turns into what is said to resemble an areca flower with withering petals. But this is not the case in the dry season, where the flow of water reduces dramatically. The falls form part of the Ravana Ella wildlife Sanctuary and is located 2 km (1 mi) away from the local railway station.

Overnight at Chaaya Wild Yala

Day 05 – Yala/Colombo

After scrumptious Breakfast with Variety, leave to [Colombo](#). En route commence a [Jeep safari](#) in [Yala national park & visit the Dutch Fort in Galle](#).

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. 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.

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, Colombo

Day 06 – Colombo /Airport

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