

ITINERARY: 07 Nights / 08 Days

Day 01: Arrival Leh.

Arrival Leh, driver com representative will meet, greet, assist and transfer you to Hotel in Leh. Rest of the day free to acclimatize to the high altitude of Ladakh. Dinner & Overnight stay.

Day 02: Excursion to Sham Valley

Morning after breakfast drive to Magnetic Hill, Gurdwara Patthar Sahib, Confluence of Zaskar and Indus river and drive back to Leh. Just before reaching Leh visit Ladakh Hall of fame & Spituk Monastery. Dinner and overnight stay.

MAGNETIC HILL: Defying the Law of gravity. This place is close to the Gurdwara Shri Patthar Sahib. It has been noticed that when a vehicle is parked on neutral gear on this metallic road the vehicle slides up-hill that's the Believe it or not of Ladakh!

GURDWARA SHRI PATTHAR SAHIB: The Shrine known as Gurdwara Patthar sahib is situated about 25 kms. Short of Leh town on the Leh-Srinagar road. Built in the everlasting memory of Shri Guru Nanak Deve Ji the great prophet who sanctified the place by his sacred visit during the year 1517 while on his second missionary tour (2nd Udassi 1515-1518). The boulder having imprint of the Guru's back is lying in the Gurdwara to his day.

CONFLUENCE OF THE ZANSKAR & INDUS : On way to Sham Valley before Nimu village one can have this magnificent view of two rivers in wed-lock! In seasons they have different colors and flow and wildness.

SPITUK GOMPA: 8 Kms from Leh, it stands prominently on the top of hillock commanding a panoramic view of the Indus Valley for miles. Many icons of Buddha and fine Thankas are to be found in this 15th century Gompa. The Gompa also houses a collection of ancient masks, antique arms, and an awe-inspiring image of Mahakaal. The face of the Kali image is kept covered and is revealed only at the annual function at January every year.

LADAKH HALL OF FAME : The Hall of Fame is a glorious museum constructed by the Indian Army. It is worth a visit for every citizen. You can see the memorabilia, eminent defense personalities with biographies, images and weapons used during the Kargil and other key strategic battles fought in Ladakh. And belongings of the enemy soldiers found at war site. All the martyr and the gallantry awards... "Here's something that you will be proud of our defense personnel who sacrificed themselves so that we could live in peace."

Day 03: Leh - Nubra via Khardungla Pass

Early morning proceed to Nubra Valley via the World Highest Motorable road (5602 Mts) Khardungla pass. Arrive Nubra and proceed for a visit to the White Sand Dunes at Hunder. You can enjoy the camel ride (**at your own**). Later if time permits visit Hunder and Deskit monasteries and check in at Deluxe Camp/Hotel. Evening at leisure. Overnight Dinner & Stay.

KHARDUNGLA PASS: The road journey to Nubra valley leads through Khardung La pass (The highest Motorable road in the world) 18,390 ft. around 39 Kms. Away from Leh. There are two checkpoints on

the both sides of the pass. Khardong is the first village of Nubra valley at higher altitude than Deskit and other villages.

DESKIT GOMPA: Deskit Gompa was founded by Lama Sherab Zangpo of Stod in about 1420 AD during the reign of King Dragspa. About 100 monks are residing in the Gompa, which is a branch of Thikse Monastery. The monastic festival called Gustor takes place on 20th and 21st days of the 12th month of Tibetan calendar.

Deskit is the main village of headquarter of Nubra valley, which has a small market consisting of a row of shops and about 500 years old Gompa on the hilltop. Spectacular view of the valley can be seen from the monastery.

HUNDAR VILLAGE: Hundar is a beautiful village to stay with lot of trees and you will really enjoy your stay at Hundar. It has a small monastery and ruined fort above the village. The walk or Camel Safari (Double Hump bacterian camels) from Hundar to Deskit, through sand dunes is wonderful **(at your own)**.

Day 04: Excursion to Turtuk

After Breakfast drive to Turtuk, after sightseeing drive back to Nubra , Overnight at Hotel/Tent . Turtuk is a village in the Leh district of Jammu and Kashmir, India. It is located in the Nubra tehsil, 205 km from the Leh town, on the banks of the Shyok River. Turtuk gram panchayat is the northernmost village of India. Turtuk was under Pakistan's control until 1971, after which India gained control of this strategic area. It is predominantly a Muslim village, and residents speak languages including Balti, Ladakhi and Urdu. Turtuk is the last outpost in India after which the Pakistan-controlled Gilgit-Baltistan begins. Turtuk is one of the gateways to the Siachen Glacier

Day 05: Nubra – Pangong

Morning after Breakfast proceed for Pangong. After reach check-in at camp. Evening relax, Dinner & Overnight at tent.

THE PANGONG LAKE : This route takes the visitor past the picturesque villages and turns off the Indus valley by the side valley of Chemrey and Sakti. The Ladakh range is crossed by the Chang-la (18,000 feet / 5,475 M) which despite its great elevation is one of the easier passes, remaining open for much of the year even in winter, apart from periods of actual snowfall.

The main attraction of this circuit is the Pangong Lake, situated at 14,000 feet (4,267 M). A long narrow basin of inland drainage, hardly six to seven kilometers at its widest point to which foreigners are permitted, is only some seven km along the southern shore from the head of the lake, but it affords spectacular views of the mountains of the Changchenmo range to the north, their reflection shimmering in the ever-changing blues and greens of the lakes brackish water. Above Spangmik are the glacier and snow-capped peaks of the Pangong range.

Day 06: Pangong - Tsomoriri

After breakfast drive for Tsomo-riri Lake (alt: 15,000 ft.) driving through Mahe Bridge. Tsomoriri Lake (28 km long & about 8 km wide) is the breeding ground of many migratory birds including the rare bar-headed geese. Dinner & overnight in fixed camp or Guest House.

Korzok, is situated at 15000 ft. (4572 M) with its dozen or so houses and its Gompa appearing like a mirage among the barren hills, is the only permanent settlement in Rupshu valley; otherwise the region is inhabited only by nomadic Chang-pa herds people. The Rupshu Cang-pa lives in tents all the year round, moving in accordance with an old-established annual routine between the pastures that exist wherever an occasional stream carrying snowmelt from the heights makes possible the reportedly highly nutritious. The few barley fields at Korzok must be among the highest cultivation in the world, but there is no guarantee that the crop will ripen every year.

TSOMORIRI LAKE: The area traversed by the Manali Leh road, and containing the drainage basins of Tsomoriri and other lakes is known as Rupshu. Here, the Zanskar range is transformed into bare rolling many-hued hills divided by open high altitude valleys scoured by dust-devils. It is a landscape quite unlike any other in Ladakh- or elsewhere in India.

Day 07: Tsomoriri – Leh

After breakfast drive Leh via visit Tsokar Lake, a salt lake system in the Rupsho plateau which is home of the Changa nomads and support many rare wild life species. After sightseeing of the area take the Manali-Leh road to return to Leh. Arrive hotel in Leh for dinner and overnight.

TSOKAR : Tsokar Lake is approximately 45 kms northwest of the Tsomoriri Lake at a height of 4485 m. It is also called "White Lake" because of salt deposited around it. Since these are all drainage basins with no outlet their water is brackish. The water of Tsokar is so salty that salt is procured from its banks and sold all over Ladakh and Kashmir by the Rupsu Chang. Tsokar is partly fed by a channel from a smaller fresh water lake. All the lakes are breeding grounds for a variety of birds among them the bar-headed goose, the great crested grebe, the brahmin duck and the brown headed gull.

Day 08: Airport Departure.

Leave on time for Leh airport to board your flight to back home.