



Special North India Birding Tour

15 Nights / 16 Days

Kalmatia Sangam - Pangot - Jim Corbett - Mathura - Deeg Palace - Bharatpur - Sariska - Sultanpur - Pataudi

Day 1- Arrive Delhi Over night at hotel.

Day 2- Depart to railway station for over-night train to Kathgodam.

Day 3 - Arrive Kathgodam Drive to Kalmatia Sangam Overnight at Hotel / Resort.

Day 4- Kalmatia Sangam.

Day 5- Drive from Kalmatia to Pangot.

Pangot is small village 15 kilometers from Nainital, the drive takes only 25 minutes to get there. The entire drive is through the forested area of Cheena Peak Range via Snow View Point and Kilbury, the main habitats for excellent birding.

One can see a variety of Himalayan species along the way such as lammergeier, Himalayan griffon, blue-winged minla, spotted & slaty-backed forktail, rufous-bellied woodpecker, rufous-bellied niltava, khalij pheasant, variety of thrushes etc. Almost 150 bird species have been recorded at Pangot and surrounding areas. The numerous perennial & seasonal creeks are home to an amazing variety of flora and fauna including the leopard, yellow-throated Himalayan martins, Himalayan palm civet, ghoral, barking deer, sambhar etc.

Day 6- Drive From Pangot to Jim Corbett.

Day 7- Corbett

Corbett National Park (For Seekers of Tranquility And Adventure In The Himalayas) At one of the greatest National Parks of Asia. 1300 sq. km. of forests, hills and grasslands, fed by frisky river. Its proximity to Delhi and prolific wildlife makes Corbett one of the must visit destinations for residents and guests tempted to go beyond the borders of the capital of India. A biodiversity that is rich, rare and precious. The perfect habitat for the tiger, elephant, hog deer and adding to the atmospherics much to angler's delight is the Ramganga that flows with fattened mahaseer hidden within its water. For bird watchers, there are over 580 species to look out for. And last not finally there is the chance to view prehistoric reptiles. All of which make Corbett on of the most complete wildlife experiences, close enough to



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succumb to with grand thrill.

The elevation of the Park ranges between 400 mts. and 1210 mts. The multipurpose hydel dam at kalagarh lies at the southwestern fringe of Corbett. the lake inside, with its scenic charm, has added to the beauty of the park. Many species of water birds, both migrant and non-migrant, frequent its water. Crocodiles and long snouted fish-eating gharial have found new homes here and their numbers have increased. They can often be seen sunbasking on the sand banks. For anglers too, the lake is a paradise. Fish, such as the mashseer, abound in the lake and river. The Park offers difference kinds of vegetation al along its varied topography which comprises hilly and riparian areas, temporary marshy depressions, plateaus and ravines.

Day 8- Corbett

Day 9 – Drive From Corbett to Mathura by overnight train

Day 10- Arrive Mathura & drive to Bharatpur via Deeg Palace

Day 11- Bharatpur

In 1733 AD, Raja Badan Singh 's adopted son, Suraj Mal had shown signs of promise, when he captured the fort of Bharatpur from Khemkaran, the rival chief, whom he killed and thus laid the foundation of Bharatpur City.

Maharaja Suraj Mal displayed immense courage and carved a niche for himself in the midst of political disorder. Gathering around him fiercely martial Jat peasants, he went from one success to another. He accompanied Emperor Muhammed Shah against Ali Muhammed Ruhela and in 1748 AD, at the battle of Bagru he led the Jaipur vanguard against the Marathas. He also defeated the commander-in-chief of the Mughal emperor. Despite being a very religious man he was secular.

The history of Bharatpur dates back to the epic age, when the Matsya Kingdom flourished here in the 5th century BC The matsya were allies of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata war. According to tradition the name of Bharatpur is traced to Bharat, the brother of lord Rama of Ayodhya whose other brother Laxman was given the high place of family deity of the ruling family of Bharatpur. His name also appears in the state seals and coat-of-arms.

Bharatpur, which is also called the Eastern gateway of Rajasthan, was found by Maharaja Suraj mal in 1733 AD. Raja Badan Singh's adopted son, Suraj Mal had shown signs of promise, when he captured the fort of Bharatpur from Khemkaran, the rival chief, whom he killed and thus laid the foundation of Bharatpur City. Maharaja Suraj Mal displayed immense courage and carved a niche for himself in the midst of political disorder. Gathering around him fiercely martial Jat peasants, he went from one success to another. He accompanied Emperor Mohammed Shah against Ali

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He built numerous forts and palaces across the kingdom including the Pleasure Palace complex at Deeg. Bharatpur, is today known the world-over for its Keoladeo Ghana National Park.

Day 12- Drive from Bharatpur to Sariska

Sariska, in Rajasthan, the erstwhile royal preserve of the rulers of Alwar, became a sanctuary in the year 1958. The sanctuary came under the Project Tiger in 1979 and became a national park in 1982. It is located at Kankwari fort, near Alwar, on the Delhi - Jaipur Highway. The terrain is predominantly hilly, as it lies in the Aravalli range. It has total area of 788 sq. kilometres, with a core area of approximately 474 sq. kilometres. The beautiful Siliserh Lake runs along the edge of the reserve, with a quaint hunting lodge overlooking it.

At last count in 1985, there 35 tigers were reported. Other carnivores of the area are the panther, jungle cat, jackal and hyena. Three caracals were also reported during the last census in 1985. Other animals include the sambar, chital, wild boar, hare, nilgai and umpteen porcupines.

The bird-life comprises of the pea fowl, gray partridge, quail, sand grouse, tree pie, white breasted kingfisher, golden - backed woodpecker, crested serpent eagle and great Indian horned owl.

Magnificent ruins peppered around the neighborhood of Sariska add to the region's fascination. The Neelkanth (Shiva) temples (6th-13th century AD) are just 32 kms from the Park and the ancient Kankwari Fort inside the Reserve, is where Emperor Aurangzeb once held his brother Dara Shikoh captive. A beautiful palace complex built in 1902 has been converted into a hotel.

Day 13- Drive from Sariska to Sultanpur

Sultanpur, 46 kms to the south-west of Delhi, is a green haven with a lake and wild birds. Sultanpur was declared a water-bird reserve in 1972 and its grounds are lush with lawns and trees and shrubs and masses of bougainvillea. It is recommended to spend some time in the small museum and library in the reserve, as one gets a fair idea of the birds and creatures you are likely to see during your visit to the reserve. A good pair of binoculars is a must to clearly observe the wildlife from a safe distance, without disturbing them.

Sultanpur is essentially a bird watching place with few trees obscuring the visitor's

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view of the lake. The birds can be easily spotted wading, swimming or flying. All this is possible, because the visitors are not allowed to paddle around in boats in this water bird sanctuary, thus allowing the birds to continue with their activities without human interference. One can very easily spot grey pelicans, cormorants, grey and pond herons, egrets, painted storks who tend to congregate and preen. The black-necked storks, white ibis, spoonbills, etc can also be spotted.

Day 14- Sultanpur also visit to Pataudi

Day 15- Catch flight from delhi for home ward journeys

Note: The above mentioned is the tour plan, We can customize trip, as per the destination, Number of days. Guest can extend their trip by including the destination of your own choice.

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