

Lumba Sumba Trek



Lumba Sumba Trek is the new trekking route located on the eastern part of Nepal. The trail derived its name from the Lumba Sumba peak, which is one of the major attractions of the route. It has an altitude of about 5,200 meters and still remains unclimbed till date after the group of five British trekkers ascended the peak. Among the other major attractions that tourists will get to see in this trekking expedition are the spectacular view of notable peaks like Makalu Himal and Kanchenjunga Himalaya. The unique and the beauty of the landscape is what make the entire journey all the more memorable. Along the way, trekkers will also get to pass through the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area – a unique place where they can get to see different species of wildlife and bird, which also includes the endangered red panda and snow leopard. There will be other spectacular things along the way, waiting to greet the travelers and this will include the low river valley, the alpine grasslands, the dense temperate and the subtropical forests. Besides the natural beauty, tourists will also get to explore the cultural heritage of place like the temples, monasteries, chhortens and praying wheels. It is more of an adventure and less touristic site, so the trail is suitable only for people who want to do some real trekking and camping.

Lumba Samba Pass Trek – An Adventurous Journey to Eastern Nepal

The journey takes place from the Kanchenjunga to the Makalu region, via the Lumba Sumba Pass. There will be occasional sightings of the Red Panda and the Snow Leopard along the Lumba Sumba Pass trail. The highest point of the Lumba Sumba pass trek is the Lumba Sumba pass, having an altitude of 5,177 meter above the sea level.

The region of the Lumba Sumba pass trek is rich in flora and fauna. There are also a number of high mountain lakes, the most notable of which is the Olangchung Gola. The route of the Lumba Sumba pass trek will take one through two of Nepal's best protected and preserved areas. These are the Makalu Barun National Park and the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area. Trekkers can also set up a camp for the night in the base camps of Mt. Makalu and Mt. Kanchenjunga, There are also other places of attraction along the route and these are the Arun River and the Tamor River. The two rivers form the major tributaries of the great Sapta Koshi River. There are other things that encompass the entire route. They are – rocky outcrops, alpine grasslands, low river valleys, sub-tropical and dense temperate forests. The route of the Lumba Sumba trek will also lead trekkers to the fine villages that are inhabited by people belonging to a rich culture of wide diversity. The people there belong to different ethnic groups, which include the Rai, Sherpas, Limbu, Magar and Gurung.

Adventurous Key Highlights of the Trip

** Spectacular view of the Mt. Makalu and Kanchenjunga*

** Chance to see endangered species like the Red Panda and the Snow Leopard*

** Meet with people belonging to different ethnic groups*

Duration: 20 days

Price: \$2750

Rating: 5 Star

Group Size: 02-15 Person

Grade: Difficult

Destination: Nepal

Activity: Trekking

Region: Kanchenjunga Region

Equipment Lists:

1. **Sleeping bag (down), rated to -10 degree centigrade (If you don't have them it can rent in Kathmandu for your trek period).**
2. **Sleeping bag liner (optional)**
3. **Hiking boots should be light weight to medium weight leather or Gore-Tex. Your boots should fit well and be completely broken in prior to your trek.**
4. **Sneakers or sandals for camp and town.**
- 5.

Socks, thin liners (polypro or silk), thick outer socks (wool or polypro). Bring 3 changes of socks.

6. **Thermal underwear, polypropylene or other synthetic (No cotton).**
7. **Lightweight hiking pants, Insulating pants (fleece or equivalent), Rain pants.**
8. **Several t-shirts, both long and short sleeved.**
9. **Shirts long sleeved.**
10. **Rain jacket/poncho(Gore-Tex) or equivalent is ideal**
11. **Down jacket.**
12. **Fleece Jackets**
13. **Warm hat.**
14. **Hat for sun protection.**
15. **Gloves or mittens.**
16. **Quality sunglasses with 100% UV and IV protection. (It is also recommended to bring a spare pair)**
17. **If you wear prescription glasses or contacts, bring spares.**
18. **Two (2) good quality 1 liter water bottles.**
19. **Trekking poles. (optional, and can be purchased in Kathmandu)**
20. **Flashlight or headlamp with extra batteries.**
21. **Reading/writing materials.**
22. **Pictures of where you live, your family, and what you do. (to share with people along the way).**
23. **Camera and spare batteries.**
- 24.

Special snack items in zip lock bags.

25. **Ear plugs (for travel)**
26. **Particle masks (for dust)**
27. **Toilet kit with towel, washcloth, bandanna, scrub brush, short clothes line, safety pins, mesh laundry bag, biodegradable soap, toilet paper, pre-moistened towel, toothbrush, toothpaste, etc.**
28. **Women: bring extra sanitary supplies and zip lock bags to pack out used materials.**
29. **Personal medical/first aid kit with aspirin, ibuprofen or acetaminophen, nasal/throat decongestant, topical antiseptic, band-aids/bandages, sunscreen and lip balm, laxative, anti-diarrhea medicines, antacid, water purification tablets (or filter), moleskin, bug repellent, and any personal prescriptions or medical items.**

Other Informations:**Nepal Entry Visa**

Foreigners who intend to visit Nepal must hold valid Passport(6 months) or any travel documents equivalent to passport issued by the government for visiting a foreign country.

You can obtain the Nepal visa up on arrival at Tribhuvan international airport, Kathmandu. Also you can apply the Nepal visa online now. The application for the tourist visa has to be filled and submitted through this link of Nepal Immigration.

<http://www.online.nepalimmigration.gov.np/tourist-visa>. Please bring the printed copy and show them at the immigration in Kathmandu with the visa fees and 2 copies of passport sized photos. US\$ 25 or equivalent foreign currency for 15 days multiple entry visa, US\$ 40 or equivalent foreign currency for 30 days multiple entry visa. We suggest you to take cash in hand. If you haven't applied online visa then visa form will be provided during your flight to Nepal.

Note: Free Visa for Chinese citizens including HKSAR Passport holders.

Trekking Season

The two most pleasant seasons for trekking in Nepal are spring and autumn. The spring season is considered to be March to May. During the spring months flowers are in bloom in the forests so it can be quite beautiful though it can also be bit cloudy, especially in the afternoon. Autumn season is considered September through November. In autumn season you will get the best mountain views, with clear skies usually all day long. The fall season is slightly cooler with average temperatures. December is also generally the driest month of the year. Trekking in Nepal is possible at any time of the year. It is worth remembering that we will get 75 percent of annual rainfall from the mid June through the August. This period is considered as the monsoon season. Winter in Nepal is considered December through February. These months are the coldest in temperatures depending on where you are. At higher altitudes in the Himalayas temperatures will drop below freezing and it can be extremely cold at night.

A typical day of trekking

The trekking day begins early at around 6.30AM in the morning with a cup of wake up tea. Before breakfast, pack your duffel bag

which is carried by porters by keeping some essential things in your daypack. After breakfast, we are usually starting the good morning walk. After 3-4 hrs walking, we stop for lunch. Allowing about 1 - 2 hours for lunch break then we continue the walk to the destination where we stay overnight. We reach the teahouse/ camp by afternoon, as the afternoon walk is generally shorter than the morning. Check in the room and having afternoon tea, side trips or other activities are generally organized. You can spend the afternoon as you wish then meet for the dinner around 7PM and sleep.

Geography of Nepal

Nepal covers the land area of 147,181 sqkm, stretching 800km from east to west and 90 to 230km from north to south. Nepal is land-locked between China (including the Chinese autonomous region of Tibet) and India. Nepal has three geographic regions; the mountainous Himalayan belt (including 8 of the 14 highest mountain peaks in the world), the hill region and the plains region. Nepal contains the greatest altitude variation on earth, from the lowland Terai, at almost sea-level to Mount Everest at 8848 metres. Nepal is divided into five development regions and seventy-five districts. Where as high Himalayas occupy 16% of the total land area of Nepal with elevation ranging from 4,000m to above 8,848m. This region accommodates the eight of the highest peaks in the world; Mt. Everest (8848m), Kanchanjunga (8586m), Lhotse (8516m), Cho Oyu (8201m), Dhaulagiri (8167m), Mt. Makalu (8463m), Manaslu (8163m) and Annapurna I (8091m).

Currency in Nepal

Nepali Rupee notes come in Rupees 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 denominations. Coins come in Rs. 1, 2 and 5 denominations. Foreign currencies must be exchanged only through banks or authorized money exchangers. Banks are usually open from 09.30 am to 3.00 pm Sundays through Thursdays and from 10.00 am to 1.00 pm on Fridays. Saturdays are closed.

Credit Cards

All major cards are accepted for tourist services. There is usually a 4% mark-up on top of the price.

Climate change

Nepal is one of the most vulnerable countries in South Asia to climate change, yet it has limited capacity to address impacts of climate change or to take advantage of the opportunities. It has a highly variable climate and fragile ecosystems. The Himalayan glaciers are retreating faster than any other major body of ice. With climate change, climate variability, a driver of poverty in a country where 60% of the population is reliant on agriculture, will only increase. The monsoon rains are already more intense, but of shorter duration, and are arriving later, which has a devastating impact on the rice fields. The Greater Himalaya region is the water tower of Asia. Nepal sits at a strategic point, in the headwaters of the Ganges basin. 500 million people live in this basin, which is one of the most flood prone in the world. Currently Nepals Himalayan Rivers supply 70% of the dry season water in the Ganges and 30% of the peak flood waters. Nepals potential for hydropower is 100 times its existing energy use. Current development of rivers are sub-optimal, focusing solely on hydro rather than also storing water in the summer to use for irrigation during the rest of the year and reduce flooding.

Clothing in Nepal

From April to the end of September, it is warm in Kathmandu. In Nepal clothing for travelling purpose should be comfortable and light weight. You can also wear longer shorts provided that it is weather-friendly. In the months of October to the end of March, days are usually warm and evenings are cool. Put on your summer clothes during the day time but in the evening and night it is advisable to carry a light jacket. Winter season starts from December to February. One must be equipped with sufficient winter wears like

down jackets, sweaters, trousers etc to stay protected from the cold. In accordance to Nepali weather you can have your clothes well-packed in your luggage or you can also purchase clothes of your choice and needs from the clothing stores in Kathmandu.

Health issues/Altitude sickness

Those in good health should have no difficulty traveling to Nepal. But people with health conditions including asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, epilepsy and cardiac problems should seek a doctor's approval before planning a trip to Nepal.

Trekking and Climbing in Nepal involves high altitude and can be strenuous. Simple headache, fever, loss of appetite or stomach disorders can happen before the acclimatization. Altitude sickness, if not treated when symptoms first appear, can lead to death. Often known as AMS or Acute Mountain Sickness, it can ruin a Treks and Climblings and should be treated very seriously. The Himalayan Mountains begin where other mountain ranges end. As altitude increases, specially above 3,000 metres, the air becomes thinner, creating certain difficulties for the human body. Youth, strength and fitness make no difference here. The only prevention is to give ones body time to adjust to high altitude. Those who go too high too fast are liable to be victims of Acute Mountain Sickness. To minimize its threat, we recommend following these advice:

- 01.** Drink adequate fluids. At 4,300 metres for example, the body requires 3 to 4 litres of liquid a day. At low altitudes try to drink at least 1 litre a day.
- 02.** Accept the fact that you cannot go very high if your time is short.
- 03.** Learn to recognize the symptoms of AMS: headache, nausea, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, fluid retention and/or swelling of the body. The cure is to climb no higher until the symptoms have disappeared.
- 04.** Do not expect everyone in your group to acclimatize at the same rate. If you experience such discomforts, tell the accompanying travel High Solu facilitators immediately.
- 05.** For the sake of safety, if the trek leader deems it necessary to ask a participant who is suffering from AMS to descend, he will have the authority to do so even though it may go against the will of that participant.

People and Religions of Nepal

Nepalese people are mainly divided into two distinct groups, the Indo-Aryans and the Mangoloids. Since 2008AD, Nepal has been declared a secular country. The Hindu Temples and Buddhist Shrines are scattered all over the Kingdom. Nepal is the birthplace of Lord Buddha, Herald of Peace, The Light of Asia. Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians live together in harmony. And other nature worshippers, too, exist here. Ethnic diversity and custom of Nepal make Nepal the most fascinating tourist destination in the world. Official statistics indicates that Nepali population of around 35 millions includes more than 90 ethnic groups speaking 100 different languages and dialects.

History of Nepal

Nepal has witnessed many rulers and dynasties play contributing roles in moulding Nepal to present day's Modern Nepal. Kirantis ruled Nepal from 9th century B.C. to 1st century A.D. Later Lichchhavis took over Kiranti from 3rd to 13th century and then were followed by Thakuri belonging to Malla dynasty. Then Shah Dynasty held the reign. Prithvi Narayan Shah is solely responsible for today's modern day Nepal for he is the one who united different kingdoms into one single nation in 1769. In 1846, the Kot massacre led by Junga Bahadur Rana backseated the power of monarchy and made Rana regime more powerful. In 1950 Tribhuvan with the support from India restored monarchy. A coalition government comprising the Nepali congress party and the Ranas was thereafter

installed with the promise of free elections in 1952. In 1960, Mahendra, son of Tribhuvan tactically established Panchayat system, meaning 'five councils system', by engineering a coup, declaring a new constitution, imprisoning all the leaders of the then government and enforcing a ban on all political activities. People's movement of 1990 opened up a new chapter for a decade of democracy in Nepal which led to multiparty democracy with constitutional monarchy. Democracy came with heavy price leading to incompetent political leaders, political conflicts, Maoist insurgency, corruptions and downfall in national economy. Royal family massacre in 2001 left whole world in complete shock. Gynendra was crowned Nepal's king after his brother, Birendra's assassination. With the advent of 2006 all major political parties committed to reform their past mistakes and Maoist rebels came together with the support from Nepali people and jointly went on several days strikes to restore democracy. Finally, Gynendra handed over the political power to Nepali people and democracy was once again restored in Nepal. Then Maoists has been the biggest political party of Nepal 2008 election. Nepal recently (September 2015) declared the new constitution for the country.

Shopping in Nepal

In the major cities of Nepal, like Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Pokhara, you will find well resourced shopping malls. From clothes, shoes, accessories, sports wear, electronic goods, cosmetics, food and decoration items to kitchen wares you can purchase any goods. In Nepal shopping of both local and imported goods are possible. Most shops and clothing stores have fixed price tagged along their goods. But in case of small shops, you can bargain the prices for purchasing goods. While shopping in Nepal it is advisable to carry Nepali currency in cash as most of the shops only accept cash. In Kathmandu, Thamel, Newroad and Durbar Marg are the most popular Shopping centers.

Foods in Nepal

Kathmandu is a paradise for food lovers. Besides Nepali food Nepal restaurants here serve varieties of hygienic delicacies from Indian, Chinese, Tibetan, Japanese, Italian, Australian, Russian, Korean, Mexican, Thai etc to continental at remarkably reasonable price. If you desire to lead a Nepali lifestyle during your stay in Nepal, then there are also some restaurants serving pure Nepali cuisine (Dal Bhat) which comprises of steamed rice, lentil soup and varieties of vegetable/ non vegetable curries. Thamel, the tourist hub of Kathmandu, is well known for many excellent restaurants, cafés and pubs. Pokhara also have numerous restaurants that serve every kind of delicacies complementing your taste. The foods in the mountains (trekking routes) also fresh, hygienic and delicious.

Travel Insurance

Travel insurance is not included in the trip price. It is essential that you take out comprehensive travel insurance prior to your trek. Your travel insurance must provide cover against personal accident, medical expenses, emergency evacuation (including helicopter rescue) and personal liability. We also recommend that it cover trip cancellation and loss of luggage and personal effects.

Hotels in Nepal

Nepal offers a wide range of accommodation, from 5 star luxury hotels to budget-priced guest houses. Top hotel in Nepal gives you the high quality services. Whatever your requirements are, Nepal hotels can meet them all.

Best Nepal Trekking P(LTD), is always recommend the best Hotels in Nepal for your holidays.

Itinerary:

Day 01: Arrival in Kathmandu(1340m)

Arrival in Kathmandu and transfer to the Hotel which is close to the multitude of shopping centre and restaurants.

Day 02: Kathmandu to Bhadrapur flight/ Taplejung by Jeep (1780m) 7-8hrs driving

Early morning drive to Kathmandu airport then take the domestic flight to Bhadrapur. We drive same day to Taplejung by Jeep through beautiful tea gardens of Jhapa and Illam.

Day 03: Trek Taplejung to Mitlung(910m) 5-6 hrs walking.

The first day trek starts from Fungling, Taplejung district. The trail passes through beautiful cardamom fields and Alnus trees until Hangdewa village. On the way, there are small tea shops at Asangpati Tole, Gaigode Tole and Panisar Tole that can be used for alternative accommodation as they provide home stay facilities. From Panisar, the trek is downhill until the suspension bridge that acts as a border between Hangdewa Village and Furumbu village. A walk of 10 minutes takes us to Pawa Village for lunch. After lunch, the trek continues along the banks of Tamor River to Mitlung – a walk of around two hours. Mitlung is our destination for the day as it has good camping sites with facilities like kitchen and dining hall.

Day 04: Trek Mitlung to Chiruwa(1250m) 5-6 hrs walking.

The trek passes along the banks of Tamor River on the second day. It is a pleasing walk until Furumbu village. From Furumbu, the trail is uphill for half hour then descends through Ulnus and Schima wallachiana mixed forest to Siwa Bazar (950m) at Linkhim VDC. We can reach Siwa Bazaar in three hours from Mitlung. Siwa Bazar is a good place for lunch. It is a small market with facilities like medicine store, groceries and a police station. After lunch, the trek runs along the Tamor River until Tawa Village. Tawa Village (1150m) has a small tea shop. The trek runs uphill from here until we reach the KCAP Entrance Gate (1300m) at Thiwa Village. From here, the trek gradually descends until Chiruwa – our destination for the day. Chiruwa is a small market with couple of lodges and good camping sites.

Day 05: Trek Chiruwa to Lelep (1690m) 6-7 hrs walking

Today the trek runs along the mighty Tamor River. At the start of the trek, there are two big stones with religious significance. The trek passes through Ulnus trees passes until we reach a big landslide that takes around half an hour to cross. After a walk of two and half hours from Chiruwa through beautiful cardamom gardens, we reach Tapethok (1340m) for lunch. It is a small market with some tea shops. There is also a KCAP checkpoint at Tapethok. After lunch, it is a pleasing walk for about an hour until Pembu (1485m). From Pembu, it is an uphill climb for about two and half hours to Lelep our destination for the day.

Day 06: Trek Lelep to Ela danda (2150m) 5-6 hrs walking.

After breakfast, the trek runs along the bank of Tamor River through dense forest that offers good habitat for different wildlife species. We cross a suspension bridge after a walk of about an hour from Lelep then it is an uphill climb through pine forest for

about half an hour until we reach a monastery. From there, the trek gradually descends after about half an hour and we reach Gowatar (1800m) for lunch. Gowatar is a small settlement with a few houses. Near the village, there is a big stone and it is believed that only the religious people can move them. After a walk of around half hour from Gowatar, we reach a place that offers spectacular views of two waterfalls about 100 meters tall. A walk of about half an hour walk after here takes us to Phedi. After crossing Tamor River, it is an uphill climb for about 45 minutes until we reach chautara. Another 20 minutes walk will take us to our camping site at Ela Danda. The place offers panoramic view of snowcapped peaks including the Small Kasturi Peak and Tamor River.

Day 07: Trek Ela Danda to Selep Kharka (2525m) 5-6 hrs walking.

Today the walk is pleasant as it passes through Ulnus and Rhododendron forest for about an hour until we reach a suspension bridge. After crossing the suspension bridge, the trek passes through dense bamboo groves. This place is popular among trekkers as the habitat of red panda. If you are lucky, we might catch a sight of red panda from the trail itself. We reach Maguwa (2435m) for lunch. After lunch, the trail passes through maple and Ulnus forest. There is a big landslide on the way before we reach Selep Kharka(3210m).

Day 08: Trek Selep Kharka to Olangchung Gola(3210m) 5-6 hrs walking.

Today we trek along the banks of Tamor River leading to a place called Jongim, a flat land surrounded by snow capped hills, after a walk of about 2hrs it takes us to a suspension bridge. Then we climb uphill from the suspension bridge, reach Ramite (2685m) for lunch. We continue the walk as getting higher then we catch the first glimpse of Olangchung Gola from the waterfall. After a climb of about 40 minutes, we finally reach the camping site at corner. Olangchung Gola is a beautiful Sherpa village with around 45 houses, a 465 years old monastery with golden manuscript and KCAP office. There is also a sub-health post, a primary school and a border police station at Olangchung Gola.

Day 09: Trek Olangchung Gola to Upper Langmale Kharka (3890m) 6-7 hrs walking.

The trek from today onwards will pass through complete wilderness. The trek passes through pine and rhododendron forests. After a walk of two and half hours, we reach a place called Jadak (3630m) for lunch. Then we walk of other valley towards Lumba Samba three hours on rhododendron and mixed forests take us to our camping site at Upper Langmale.

Day 10: Trek Upper Langmale Kharka to Pass Camp (4750m). 6-7 hrs walking.

The trek can be interesting today as snow leopards have been sighted numerous times from this trek. The trek runs along the small river side lies dense rhododendron forest. After a walk of about three hours, we reach Tangchetar (4200m) for lunch. Another three hours walk after lunch we get to our camping site at Pass Camp.

Day 11: Trek Pass camp to Yak Kharka (4590m) 6-7 hrs walking.

This would be the most difficult yet most memorable day of this trek. Today the trek will pass through the Lumba Sumba Pass (5200m). It is better to start early as it will be difficult to cross the pass after noon. After a walk of about four and half hour from Pass Camp, we reach the Lumba Sumba Pass which offers panoramic Himalayan views of eastern Nepal including Kanchenjunga,

Jannu himal and Makalu ranges. Then we descend down to Yak kharka for camping.

Day 12: Trek Yak Kharka to Thudam(3500m) 6 hrs walking.

The trek is downhill from Yakkharka as we arrive to civilization after tiring walk for three days. A walk of about 6 hours takes us to Thudam for village. Thudam is a small isolated village with around 30 houses of Sherpa people.

Day 13: Trek Thudam to Kharka (2875m) 6-7 hrs walking.

Today the trek runs along the bank of Chujung Khola. The trail offers panoramic view of peaks in the Makalu range. On the way you see lot of small bushes and bamboo groves – the best habitat for red panda. The walking through many up and downs we reach to Kharka for the camp tonight.

Day 14: Trek Kharka to Chyamthang (2230m) 6-7 hrs walking

The trail passes through dense rhododendron forest. As there are no villages on the way and also there are numerous side trails. After a walk of about three hours from Kharka, we reach a place called Chaurikharka for lunch. From Chaurikharka, we can clearly see Chyamtang, Arun River. After lunch, the trail goes all downhill for about three hours until we reach Arun River. After crossing the suspension bridge over the Arun, the trek is uphill for about an hour until Chyamthang – our destination for the day. Chyamthang is a small yet beautiful village with stone houses.

Day 15: Trek Chyamthang to Hatiya(1560m) 6-7 hrs walking.

The trail passes through rhododendron forest from Chyamthang takes us to Gimber Village for lunch. Gimber Village offers spectacular view of snowcapped peaks in the Makalu range. From Gimber, the walk is easy and after a trek of about three hours we reach Hatiya for the night's stay. Hatiya – a small village of Bhote people – is the entry point to the Makalu Barun National Park.

Day 16: Trek Hatiya to Gola (1410m) 5-6 hrs walking.

The trek runs along the banks of Arun River today. After a walk of about two and half hours from Hatiya, we reach the confluence of Arun and Barun rivers. After having lunch near the river confluence, the trek progress toward Gola – our destination for the day. A walk of around two and half hours after lunch takes us to our camping site at Gola. Gola is a very small village.

Day 17: Trek Gola to Ghadi (1800m) 6-7 hrs walking.

The trek passes through paddy fields that we are at lowlands now. The walk is pleasing as the trail makes a short descent, but again makes a short climb. After a walk of about two and half hours from Gola, we reach Pathibhara for lunch. The trail after lunch passes through agricultural land and we can find plenty of water sources and small settlements along the way. We reach Gadhi for

our destination of the day.

Day 18: Trek Gadhi to Num and drive to Tumlingtar (400m) 3 hrs walking and 4 hrs driving.

This is the last day of our trek. From Gadhi, the trek is about an hour downhill till the Arun River. After crossing the river, an uphill climb of about 2 hour takes us to the Num village. As Num is linked with road, we take a jeep to Tumlingtar. A drive of around 4 hours on dirt road takes us to Tumlingtar where is an airstrip.

Day 19: Fly back to Kathmandu(1340m) 35 minutes flight.

After breakfast we fly back to Kathmandu then transfer to the hotel. Free afternoon in Kathmandu.

Day 20: Final departure.

Drive to the International Airport and departure back home.

Cost Include:

- Airport transfers to/from by private vehicles.
- Deluxe Accommodation 2 nights on 3 star hotel (Twin Sharing Basis) in Kathmandu with breakfast and including all govt. taxes.
- Kanchanjanga conservation area permit.
- Transportation Kathmandu/Bhadrapur/Tumlingtar/Kathmandu by regularly scheduled or chartered flight, domestic airport tax and surcharges.
- Special varieties of meals on trek prepared by our experienced cook after departing Kathmandu to before arriving back in Kathmandu, all kind of hot drinks, boiled water etc.
- Service of guide, cook, kitchen helpers, Sherpa assistance and required number of porters while on trekking and as well their wages, foods and insurance.
- All necessary trekking equipments(Sleeping tents*north-face* Hard and soft Mattress, dining tent, sherpa tents, toilet tents, Chair and tables, cooking/eating utensils.
- Transportation charges for the trekking crew and necessary equipments.
- Trekkers Information Management system card arrangement.
- Transfer by Jeep from Bhadrapur to Taplejung.
- Agency service charges and all govt. applicable fees.

Cost exclude:

- All meals (lunch/Dinner) during staying in Kathmandu.
- Air travels to and from Nepal.
- visa fee(US\$40.00) per person.
- All personal expenses, travel insurance, rescue charge in emergency.
- Extra cost to due to flight cancellation or road condition.
- Purchases of bottled water while on the trek, gifts and alcohols.
- All personal clothing and equipments including sleeping bag.
- Tipping to the trek staffs and donations.

Other Features:

- Max. Altitude: 5200m

- Trek starting point: Taplejung
- Trek ending point: Tumlingtar
- Transportation: Private vehicles, Jeep & Airplane
- Meals: Full board meals on Trek
- Accommodation: 3 star hotel & tents