

The background features several stylized green leaf outlines. One large leaf is positioned behind the text, while others are scattered around the page. The text is written in a bold, black, hand-drawn font.

**EXPLORE BEAUTIFUL
SRI LANKAN NATURE
WITH
LIGHTHOUSE- NATURE WALKS**

General Facts

At Jetwing, we have some of the most experienced and talented naturalists in Sri Lanka, working at our hotels. They lead guests on nature walks in to the forest reserve and on request will accompany clients on game drives in to the national parks. They enjoy sharing their knowledge and experience with hotel guests. They are also happy to give talks to small groups or chat with individual travellers.

Contact

Anoma Alagiyawadu - Resident Naturalist, Lighthouse Hotel & Spa

He has over ten years of research experience with Universities, International, Governmental and Non-governmental organizations and his research projects varied to terrestrial flora fauna to marine life.

Useful Needs

- A reference library is available at the Lighthouse Nature Room.
- Guest can buy useful field guides, books, leaflets and checklists from the hotel shop.
- Binoculars can be hired from the hotel (Rs 500 per trip) Contact Hasantha.
- Picnic breakfast/lunch can order from hotel

** All excursions must be confirmed, by 6.30pm on the day before.

** For more information, visit LIGHTHOUSE- NATURE room.

** The package rates are applicable for resident guests only.

Fact Sheet-1

US\$150

Kanneliya Forest Reserve (Kanneliya, Dediyaigala, Nakiyadeniya, complex)

Kanneliya Dediyaigala Nakiyadeniya (KDN) Forest Reserves are located in the south-western part of Sri Lanka, east of Galle. KDN complex of forests occupies the area between two rivers, the Gin Ganga and the Nilwala Ganga. It consists of a series of ridges and valleys and elevation ranges from 60- 425m above mean sea level. The mean monthly temperature is around 27^o c, with a diurnal range of 4 -5^o c. Maximum temperature has been recorded from mid March to May. The mean annual rainfall in Kanneliya is around 3750 mm. The natural vegetation of KDN complex is the lowland wet evergreen forest, which is a climax forest formation dominated by the *Doona (Shorea)*, *Dipterocarpus*, *Mesua* association. Floristically and physiognomically, it shows affinities to the lowland rain forest of Malaysia. Over 17% of the wet zone flora is confined to this area where the KDN forests are the most prominent. This region has been identified as floristically one of the richest areas in South Asia. The endemic flora and fauna of the south-western wet zone, including the KDN, includes a relict of the biota of the Indian Plate with Gondwanaic ancestry. Therefore, the biota of the south-western Sri Lanka, including the KDN forests is of considerable scientific interest with respect to the biogeography of south and Southeast Asia. There is a high proportion of endemism among the identified woody plants, with 159 species belonging to 94 genera and 41 families being endemic to Sri Lanka. Over 100 Bird species can be seen, out of that 16 species are endemic to Sri Lanka. eg. Green billed Coucal, Blue Magpie, Spot-winged thrush etc. and over 15 endemic freshwater fish species can be found from Kanneliya streams and many other endemic reptiles, amphibians, butterflies also can be seen from this area.

There are 78 villages surrounding the KDN forests. Small scale cottage industries based on kitul palm (fishtail palm), and many people are involved in the collection of medicinal plants and plant products, and rattan for handicrafts and furniture. Collection of bee honey has become a popular activity but it is declining. This is an important part of the rural economy.

Distance

From Lighthouse Hotel to Kanneliya it is 46.5 km, a 1.5 hours drive.
On the way Oil palm, Rubber and Tea plantation can be seen.

Option One- Anagimala Ella Trail

Have early breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.00 am with packed lunch and other snacks (if required). Do bird watching, other wild life watching and having a bath in an unpolluted cascading waterfall called "Anagimala Ella" and walk back (6km). Return to the Hotel at 03.00pm.

Option Two- Narangas Ella Trail

Have early breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.00 am with packed lunch and other snacks (if required). Do bird watching, other wild life watching and go deep in to the forest, have a bath with another beautiful waterfall called "Narangas Ella" and walk back (8 km). Return to the Hotel at 04.00pm.

Option three- Trek to Top of KDN ("Kabbale" mount)

Having early breakfast and depart from hotel in 07.00 am with packed lunch and snacks. Do bird watching, other wild life watching and trek to highest point in KDN complex called "Kabbale mount" (425m). On the way back you can have bath with "Anagimala Ella" (6hrs trekking). Return to Hotel at 06.00pm. Can be strenuous and participants must be in good shape.

Guests should bring

Day sack, bathing costumes (if necessary), insect repellent, rain caps or umbrella, Leech socks (if necessary), binocular

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Picnic Lunch and Tips & portorage
Entrance tickets and Video Permits

** Rate is calculated for maximum four (04) persons. Please add \$ 20 per extra person.

Fact Sheet- 2

US\$80

Kottawa Forest Reserve (Arboretum)

Kottawa forest reserve is situated in northeast of Galle along the main road to Udugama township. This isolated patch of low country rain forest is only about 37 acres in extent. Nevertheless, it has all the features of a typical rainforest. The vegetation is that of wet evergreen type with tall trees struggling upwards to reach the sunlight with small canopies touching each other preventing the penetration of sunlight to the bed of the forest. The tree bases are buttress in nature, a well represented under storey of plant comprising of the dominate tree species is present and hence it is considered a climax community, a healthy sign for the continuity of the forest. The vegetation is dominated with Dipterocarpus species and tree ferns, where orchids and moss grow on their tall tree trunks.

There are about 170 tree species identified in the area of which about 100 species are endemic to the country. About 80 common tree species have been identified and numbered with their botanic names. In Kottawa Arboretum can be able to observe about 70 species of birds, including 12 endemics, such as Yellow-fronted Barbet, Brown-capped Babbler, Spot-winged Thrush, Sri Lankan Spurfowl and Grey Hornbill. It is also a good place to see some beautiful Sri Lankan butterflies (Birdwing, Tree Nymph, Clipper, Blue Oakleaf and more). The Purple-faced Leaf Monkey, Toque Monkey and Giant Squirrel dominate the canopy area of the forest. Among the reptiles, some beautiful Sri Lankan non-venomous snakes and some endemic agamid lizards could be found in the area. The unpolluted streams that traverse through the forest area harbours a variety of fresh water fishes of which most of them are endemic to the country.

Distance

From Lighthouse Hotel to Kottawa is 18.5 km, a 30 minutes drive.
On the way Rubber and Tea plantations can be seen.

Option One- A walk through a living Arboretum

Have early breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.30 am.

Do bird watching and other wild life watching (1.5 km loop track). Return to the Hotel at 11.30am.

Option Two- Nature walk (option one) and visit to Low country Tea Estate and Factory

On the way back, visit to Thalangaha watha Tea estate and factory to learn about tea plucking, processing and packaging. Return to the Hotel at 12.30pm.

Guest/s should bring

Day sack, insect repellent, rain caps or umbrella (if necessary), Leech socks (if necessary), binocular

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Entrance tickets
Video Permits
Tips & portorage

** Rate is calculated for maximum two (02) persons. Please add \$20 per extra person.

Fact Sheet- 3

US\$80

Hiyare Rainforest Park (Environment & Biodiversity Study Centre & Botanical Garden)

Hiyare is a reservoir bordered by 600 acres of secondary lowland rainforest. The reservoir was established in 1911 and encompasses 55 acres. It is managed by the Galle Municipality. The Forest Department also has jurisdiction as the reservoir adjoins the Kottawa Kombala Forest Reserve. Hiyare is a part of the Southern Sinharaja - Hiniduma- Kanneliya plant community. The dominant trees of the rainforest are the Hora, a member of the *Dipterocarpaceae* family, Malaboda and Kekiriwara. Weval, a *Calamus* vine which is depleted in Sri Lankan rainforests due to un-sustainable harvesting. Venivel which is widespread in the forest is a locally well known medicinal creeper. The trunks of tall trees are often clothed with Gini Vatarang, a *Cyathea*.

The reservoir in the foreground forms a detailed cross section of the forest. It is an excellent spot for birding where over 80 species of birds, out of which are 10 endemics can be seen in Hiyare. Eg. Sri Lanka Spurfowl, Brown-capped Babbler, Spot-winged Thrush, Black-capped Bulbul, Grey Hornbill and Sri Lanka Hanging Parrot. Some Mammals also can be seen in this reserve. Eg. Indian Grizzled Squirrel (Giant Squirrel). Palm Squirrel, Toque Monkey and Purple-faced Leaf Monkey. Other mammals recorded in the reserve include the Golden Palm Civet and Sambar. Butterflies included Blue Mormon, Common Sailor, Crimson Rose, Bluebottle and Blue Oakleaf. Large number of amphibians and reptiles of which many are endemics also recorded from this area.

A volunteer organization called, Wildlife Conservation Society in Galle is doing field surveys and research about flora and fauna in Hiyare and they have Research and Information Centre at this site.

Distance

From the Lighthouse Hotel to Hiyare it is 18.8 km, a 30 minute drive.
On the way Rubber and Tea plantations can be seen.

Option One- A walk along the Reservoir

Depart from hotel at 07.30 am.

Do bird watching and other wild life watching. Have breakfast with a scenic view of the Reservoir and return to the Hotel at 11.30am.

Option Two- Nature walk (option one) and visit to Low country Tea Estate and Factory

On the way back, visit Thalangaha watha Tea estate and factory to learn about tea plucking, processing and packaging. Return to the Hotel at 12.30pm.

Guest/s should bring

Day sack, insect repellent, rain caps or umbrella (if necessary), Leech socks (if necessary), binocular

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Picnic breakfast
Entrance tickets
Tips & portorage

** Morning walk is recommended

** Rate is calculated for maximum two (02) persons. Please add \$20 per extra person.

Fact Sheet-4

US\$80

Trip to Picturesque Mangrove Lagoon

The place called "ECO VILLAGE" (Eco Lodge) is located to the north of Lighthouse Hotel & Spa and borders to Dodandoowa mangrove lagoon with a graceful setting. Mangroves are evergreen forests that occur in the inter-tidal zone along sheltered coastlines, mainly in the tropical region. The mangrove vegetation possesses physiological and structural adaptations to grow in saline and muddy conditions. Being highly productive ecosystems, mangroves serve multiple uses, including ecological and socio-economic benefits. Mangroves in Sri Lanka occur in a patchy distribution in the island's coastline, in areas adjacent to lagoons, estuaries and river mouths. According to an analysis of satellite images carried out in 1992 (Leggs and Jewell, 1995) the total area of mangrove habitats in the island was estimated to be 8,687 hectares, which is about 0.13% of the total land area.

The trip to Dodandoowa mangrove lagoon would be a memorable and a rewarding experience for the nature lover to meander through a variety of a lush vegetation of mangroves and resident and migratory water birds, butterflies and gracefully swimming water monitors in the placid waters of the lagoon. In addition to this the Eco village has a beautiful conservatory with exotic plants and aquarium, which also exhibits different breeding habits of fish. The catamaran boat trip covers a visit to an ancient temple with imposing sculpture and a close up view of the internationally famous island hermitage, which is an ideal setting for inhabitant Buddhist monks to pursue their meditation.

Distance

From the Lighthouse Hotel to Dodandoowa lagoon (Eco Village) is 13 km, a 20 minutes drive.

Option One- Day outing & catamaran boat excursion (\$10 extra per guest)

Have early breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.30 am. or depart from hotel at 4.00 pm
Nature walks in mangroves, and do bird watching and other wild life watching. Return to the Hotel at 12.00am.

Option Two- Day outing & catamaran boat excursion with lunch or dinner (\$17 extra per guest)

Having early breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.30 am. or depart from hotel at 4.00 pm
Nature walks in mangroves, and do bird watching and other wild life watching.

Lunch: An authentically prepared tasty Sri Lankan culinary presentation served in buffet style in traditional earthenware pots.

Dinner: Prepared in earthen pots in an open hearth using cinnamon firewood in the presence of guests. The surrounding will be illuminated with fishermen's lamps.

Guests should bring

Day sack, insect repellent (if necessary), rain caps or umbrella, binocular

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Tips & portorage

** Rate is calculated for maximum six (06) persons.

Fact Sheet-5

US\$50

Galle Fort Through Dutch Eye

Galle has been the emporium of foreign trade from the dawn of commerce. Its natural harbour has served as an important part from historical times to the present day. The old Dutch fort surrounding the older part of the town is on a promontory of which three sides look on to the sea. The ramparts of the fort are over 2.5 km long and are pleasant and interesting for a walk.

The historian Sir Emerson Tennant claimed that Galle was the ancient biblical city of Tarshish. This city is said to have done trade with King Solomon, the Persians, the Egyptians and is where King Solomon supposedly obtained gems, spices and peacocks. In 1505 a Portuguese fleet led by Lorenzo de Almeida heading for the Maldives drifted accidentally in to Galle. It is said that on hearing a cock crowing (cock means Galo in Portuguese) they gave the town its name. Another explanation for the name is from the Sinhala name for rock 'Gala', plenty of which are found in the harbour area. When the Portuguese arrived the town was already a thriving trader's port and an entrenched settlement in the low-land territory of the Kandyan Kings. It was however not until 1587 when the Portuguese were able to control Galle. A Portuguese wrote to his king 'If you're Majesty lose Ceilao (Ceylon), we may say that you lose the whole of the Indies and its commerce.

Unfortunately for the Portuguese this did happen as the Dutch overthrew them and took control in 1640. The Dutch had a major impact on Galle and the town still preserves its old-time appearance and the streets perhaps differ little from what they were at the time of the Dutch occupation. There is Leyn-Baan Street (Lijnbaan meaning rope walk), Lighthouse Street (its old name was Zeeburg street), Great and Small Modarabaay Streets (Modderbaai meaning mud-bay). The town had 'goodly houses, stately church, pleasant gardens and most delicious springs' according to Dutchman Baldaeus. Houses were built with wide doorways in the Dutch style. Brick-lined sewers were constructed which were flushed out twice a day by the rising and falling of the tide. The present government offices were once the Dutch 'factory' and hospital, which still stand on Hospital Street, and Cinnamon was stored for shipment where the archway now stands with the coast of arms and the date 1687 inscribed on it. The Dutch Commanders residence is still in use as offices.

The fort built by the Dutch in 1663 was handed over to the British in 1796 'in a state of complete repair' as certified by the officer taking charge. The British did not alter Galle as they concentrated their efforts on Colombo. Therefore the fort remains an important monument to the Dutch era.

Distance

From the Lighthouse Hotel to Galle Fort is 2 km, approximately 10 minutes drive.

Option One- Walk through Dutch Fort

Departs from hotel at 04.00 pm

Walk in Old Dutch Fort and its monuments include Stately church, Maritime museum, Dutch periodic museum, Private museum and Gem/Jewellery collection, Old Galle Harbour.

Return to the Hotel at 6.30pm (after sunset).

Option Two- Walk through Dutch Fort (option one) with Sparkling Wine+ canapés (\$40 extra).

Guest/s should bring

Day sack, rain caps or umbrella, binocular, camera (if necessary)

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Entrance tickets
Tips & portage

** Evening walk is recommended

** Rate is calculated for maximum four (04) persons. Please add \$ 10 per extra person.

Fact Sheet-6

FREE

Seashore Trail in Lighthouse Hotel

Sri Lanka is blessed with more than 1700km of beautiful coast line. Here are classic scenes of swaying palms and tranquil beaches but for the adventurous there is far more to see. For just off shore there lies an abundance of reefs which are home to a dazzling array of colourful fishes. Sri Lankans have of course been aware of these maritime riches since ancient times. Indeed, fish-like symbols appears in Buddhist carvings dating back 1000 years and more. Foreign visitors too have long been fascinated by the great diversity of Sri Lankan seashore and coral reefs, of which there must be well over 1000 species.

Of all the region of the sea, the sea shore is the most popular, not only because of its accessibility, but also because of its great diversity of habitat and wildlife. On this ribbon-like strip only a few hundred meters wide, are found thousands of animals and plants.

Lighthouse hotel situated in area, which Sri Lankan coral reef and sea life diversity is very high. You will get god exposure to prospect of sea life viz; marine alga/grasses, hundreds of seashells, some coral reef fishes with rock pools, and many more sea shore creatures in beach area with Lighthouse hotel.

Location

Seashore in Lighthouse Hotel

Option One

Start walk from the Veranda and return to hotel via Spa (one hour walk)

Guest/s should bring

Rubber/plastic slippers or sandals to walk on rocks and sandstone, binocular, camera (if necessary)

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist

** Evening or morning walk is recommended

Fact Sheet-7

US\$60

A boat safari down the Mahamodara river a tributary of the famed Ginganga

This boat safari covering a distance of about 12km, up to the Wakwella bridge along the Mahamodara river, a major tributary of mighty Ginganga originating from the Rakwana hills taking a southward direction via Sinharaja and finally offloads in to the sea just outside the city of Galle. The said tributary opens in to the sea almost at the door step of the hotel. This safari would no doubt be a memorable and a rewarding experience for the nature lover to meander through a variety of a lush vegetation of mangroves and groves of lotus species with different shades of colours and to be among water birds, butterflies and water monitors in the placid waters of the river.

Sri Lanka hosts about 19 species of mangroves. One could easily observe about 07 species of these during the excursion. These highly adapted and salt tolerant woody plants found in saline situations such as mud flats of lagoons, estuaries and deltas are highly productive areas. Among the water plants large expanses of *Nymphaea pubescens* with pink flowers. The floating leaves are large dark green and glossy on the upper side and the under side is purple and covered with fine hairs to effect water proof. *Nelumbium nusifera* with red flowers with circular and large dull green leaves provide an excellent habitat for the lily trotters such as White-breasted Waterhen and Pheasant-tailed Jacana. *Nymphoides parviflorum* is another water lily that thrives among the other two species. This lily could be identified by its tiny white flowers. Many parts of these water lilies have a value in Ayurvedic medicine and the corms are also used for culinary purposes and all these flowers add colour to the water body.

The wild trees bordering the river banks are the *Alstonia sp.*, Divi kaduru (*Rejoua dichotoma*) is a medium size tree with its white flowers and its soft wood is used for carving mask is a traditional handicraft of the Southern area, *Annona glabra* an introduced plant to the country by Dutch, Pandanus sp: and Bamboo shoots are the commonest among the other tree species.

Early mornings are best for the bird watching and we can see variety of water bird such as Purple and Grey Herons, Large and Little Egrets, Indian Shag, White breasted Kingfisher, Common Kingfisher and Indian Pide Kingfisher. Among the other forest bird the Spotted Dove, Pompadour Green Pigeon, Drongo, Bee-eater, Parakeets, Coucal, Barbets and among the birds of prey the Brahmini kite, White-bellied Sea Eagle and the Tank Eagle will enhance the enjoyment of the bird watchers.

Enjoy the serenity, tranquility, vegetation and the fauna of this wide, unspoilt river.

Distance

From the Lighthouse Hotel to Mahamodara is 200m, approximately 5 minutes.

Option One-

Departs from hotel at 07.00 am

Boat safari + Nature walk up to Wakwella bridge (one of the longest bridge in Sri Lanka) and return to the hotel at 10.30 am for late breakfast.

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist

Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Tips & portage

** Morning and Evening safari is recommended

** Rate is calculated for two(02) persons. Please add \$10 per extra person.

Fact Sheet - 8

US\$350

Udawalawa National Park

Udawalawa National Park is world famous for its Elephants. They can be seen in all their playfulness- whole herds of them, adults and babies, bathing and playing in the water or feeding, can also be seen "Tuskers". This 30,821 hectares dry zone game park was declared as a protected National Park in 1972 and has an annual rainfall of 1524mm and an average temperature between 29 C⁰ – 40 C⁰. Two of the most striking features of the "Udawalawa" National Park, which fall within the "Sabaragamuwa" and "Uva Province" are "Udawalawa" Reservoir and "Walawe" river. The scenic beauty of the mountain ranges that keep on winding endlessly on the Balangoda, Kalthota and Haputale escarpments surrounds the park.

Spotted Deer, Sambur, Barking Deer and Grey Langur along with Wild Boar, Water Buffalo, Jackal and Leopard are some of the prominent wild animals found in this park. Also this is a good place for Bird watchers. The endemic species of Red-faced Malkoha, Sri Lanka Spurfowl, Sri Lanka Junglefowl and Black-capped Bulbul has habitat in the 192 square km park land. Serpent Eagles, White-bellied Sea Eagles, Black Eagles, Racket-tailed Drongos, Malabar Pied Hornbills, Woolly-necked Storks, Openbills, Ibis, Shama (The Forest Nightingale), Stork-billed Kingfishers, and Peacocks are found in their numbers. Among the migrant birds are the Forest Wagtails, Indian Pitta, Whiskered Terns, Osprey, Sandpipers and Terns. To botanists this is indeed a land of plenty. Among the Flora are species of forest trees like Satin, Halmilla, Ebony, Milla and Palu. Two species of forest trees that are not met with in other parks are Daminiya and Mandorans.

Distance

From Lighthouse Hotel to Udawalawa National Park is 130km, a 3 – 3 1/2 hours drive via Matara, Nonagama and Embilipitiya. Vavrukannala and Dondra temples, vegetable fields, rice fields and some banana fields also can be seen on the way to Udawalawe and the beautiful southern edge of hill country.

Option One- Elephant Safari

Have breakfast and depart from hotel at 09.00 am.

Have lunch at Thimbolketiya and start the Elephant safari at 03.00pm in a traditional 4x4 drive jeep.

Back to Lighthouse Hotel between 09.30 – 10.00 pm.

Option Two- Elephant Safari (option one) and visit to "Ethathuru Sevena" (Elephant Orphanage)

Before the elephant safari, visit "Ethathuru Sevena" (Elephant Orphanage) at 03.00 O'clock, to see baby elephants feeding. Elephant safari at 03.30pm and return to Lighthouse Hotel between 10.00 – 10.30 pm.

Guest/s should bring

Biscuits (snacks), bottles of water, Insect repellent, rain caps, hats (if necessary), binocular, camera

What is included

Expert Lighthouse Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site
Safari Jeeps
Entrance Tickets

What is not included

Tips & portorage

** Rate is calculated for maximum two (02) persons. Please add \$ 75per extra person.

Fact Sheet-9

US\$450

Yala National Park

Yala West (Ruhunu) National Park is well recognised as one of the best parks in the world to observe and photograph leopards. This park was declared as a protected National Park in 1938. The Park covers an area of over 100,000 hectares and is divided into five blocks. Block one is the most visited area since it contains the highest density of leopards. However other areas of Yala such as Yala East had been closed to visitors for some years and it will take time to research leopard numbers in these areas. Yala West consists of scrub jungle, brackish lagoons and stunning rock monoliths scattered throughout the park its eastern edge is bounded by the south east coast. It is also thought that Sri Lankan leopards are a distinct sub-species from their Indian neighbours and the largest leopards in Asia. There is also a substantial elephant population along with spotted deer, Sambur, wild buffalo, sloth bear, jackal, mongoose, pangolins and crocodiles. The bird life comprises over 120 species and ranges from lesser flamingos to paradise flycatchers, crested hawk eagles, and black bitterns.

Among the Flora are species of forest trees like Milla (*Vitex altissima*), Palu (*Manilkara hexandra*), Weera (*Drypetes sapiaria*), Wood apple (*Limonia accidissima*), and Mustard tree (*Salvadora persica*). The mean temperature ranges from a lowest of 26C⁰-38C⁰ in January to the highest of 27C⁰-85C⁰ in May. The drier season falls between May and August and the park closes for a short time during September and October every year.

Distance

From Lighthouse Hotel to Yala is 190km, a 4 – 4 1/2 hours drive

On the way we can see Temples, Flying fox (Bat's) colonies, Cotton wool trees, Rice fields, Banana fields, Vegetable fields and Salt factories.

Option One - Leopard Safari

Have breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.00 am.

Lunch at "Yala Safari Game Lodge" have a rest and start the Leopard safari at 3.00pm in a traditional 4x4 drive jeeps till dark. Return to Lighthouse Hotel between 10.00 – 10.30 pm.

Option Two – Leopard Safari (option one) and overnight stay at Yala Safari Game Lodge

Have breakfast and depart from hotel at 07.00 am.

Lunch at "Yala Safari Game Lodge" have a rest and start the Leopard safari at 3.00pm in a traditional 4x4 drive jeep till dark. Overnight stay at Yala Safari Game Lodge and back to Lighthouse Hotel for lunch the next day (\$150 supplement charge per double room on half board basis).

Guest/s should bring

Biscuits (snacks), Insect repellent, bottle of water, rain caps (if necessary), hats, binocular, camera

What is included

Expert Lighthouse / Yala Hotel Naturalist
Transport to and back from the site

What is not included

Tips & portorage

Lunch

Entrance Tickets

Safari Jeep

** Rate is calculated for maximum two (02) persons. Please add \$ 85 per extra person(max 02 extra