



NAZIR SABIR
EXPEDITIONS

A D V E N T U R E R E D E F I N E D

A SYNONYM FOR RELIABILITY



Nazir Sabir Expeditions (NSE) enjoys many years of business experience with people from all around the world but its knowledge of the mountains of Northern Pakistan, where four of the world's highest mountain ranges converge, spans over three decades. Its driving force is Nazir Sabir, who in the companionship of friends and renowned mountaineers from cross the globe, has extensively roamed Karakorum, the Hindu Kush and the Himalayas for the better part of his life. He has climbed four of the five 8000ers in Pakistan including K2, the second highest mountain on earth and was the first from Pakistan to have reached Everest Summit in 2000. He has been on expeditions with Allen Steck, Doug Scott, Reinhold Messner, Isao Shinkai, Peter Habeler, Christine Boskoff, Tsuneo Hasegawa, E. Otani, A. Zawada to name a few.

NSE's outdoors adventure trips specialize in trekking, mountaineering expeditions, sightseeing safaris, culture tours and tailored trips suiting each customer's requirements and budget. NSE has also been handling scientific research expeditions and photographic and filming projects to the Karakoram. Besides this, NSE has pioneered environmental projects in collaboration with other agencies and green movements. It has launched several cleaning expeditions in the Karakoram. Preservation of the natural habitat, its flora and fauna, is close to the heart of Nazir Sabir, a naturalist by nature and inclination.

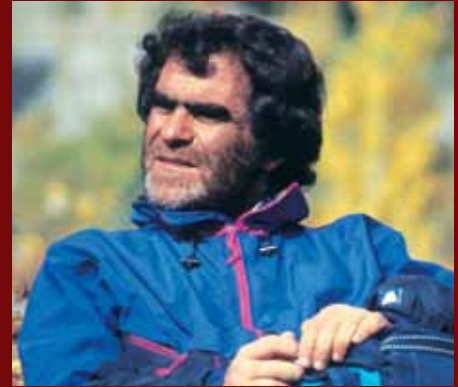
In the words of Nazir Sabir, "The purpose of NSE is to make explorations to the unknown rewarding and safe for everyone. As a mountaineer who has seen the day dawn after lonely nights of terror and close brushes with death on the world's highest peaks, I can say there's nothing like returning safely and getting ready for a new encounter with the unknown. That is when we feel truly rewarded. And in the end our prime purpose is fulfilled when we make friends with our clients and send them back as true ambassadors of our blessed land-Pakistan".

Our prices are competitive but never at the cost of quality. We deliver what we promise and do not promise what we cannot deliver. This makes NSE a synonym for reliability.





THE FOUNDER OF NSE



Mountains fascinated Nazir Sabir from his early days in Hunza, the place where he was born and brought up. Soon this fascination became a passion and over two decades of wandering in Karakoram earned him many successes including K2 via new route (West Ridge/SSW Ridge) in 1981 as a member of the Waseda University K-2 expedition. He became the first Pakistani to have climbed Everest as a member of international team on May 17, 2000.

The following year in 1982 he climbed both G2 and Broad Peak in alpine style, in company of Reinhold Messner and fellow climber Sher Khan. He dashed up Hidden Peak in two days to the summit returning third day to BC as part of a Japanese team.

He earned the prestigious President's Award for Pride of Performance and The Sitara-i-Imtiaz (Star of Excellence) for his outstanding achievements. As a reward of years of services rendered to the people of Hunza, Nazir was elected as their representative to the Northern Area Legislative Council in the October 1994 elections and appointed Advisor on Education and Tourism to the government.

He earned high respect in the community of mountaineering fraternity for his achievements in over two decades of climbing. Nazir became a hero at home and was honored with the President's Award for Pride of Performance, in 1982 for his outstanding achievements in mountaineering.

Apart from running his adventure travel business which he is running under the name of Nazir Sabir Expeditions he has been actively involved in promotion of tourism in Pakistan and has traveled extensively around the world lecturing on the country's cultural, historical and adventure potential. He has also been raising his voice on environmental issues in Karakoram and Himalaya.

PAKISTAN

The best kept secret of South Asia

Pakistan is a beautiful, unspoiled tourist destination stretching from the Arabian Sea to the high mountains of Central Asia, and covers an area of 803944 square kilometers, three times that of the United Kingdom.

Geographically this country falls into three main regions: the mountainous north, where the Karakoram, Himalaya and Hindu Kush ranges meet, the vast but sparsely populated plateau of Balochistan, the fertile Punjab and Sindh plains of the mighty Indus River.

The Himalayan and the Karakoram are the world's youngest mountain ranges still growing at the rate of 7 millimeters annually as the Indian Geological plate continues drifting north with its northern edge, nosing down under the Asian plate, pushing the mountains upwards.

Northern Pakistan has an ocean of high peaks, with five of them over 8000 meters and 108 above 7000 meters above sea level within a radius of 180 kilometers.

The Indus River 3200 kilometers long is the 3rd longest in Asia after the Yangzi and Yellow Rivers, and is the lifeline of Pakistan with its tributaries. It provides water for the largest irrigation system in the world to some 64,000 km long canals, in the Indus Plain, where the great Indus Valley Civilization flourished between 3000 and 1500 BC, roughly at the time of Mesopotamian and Egyptian Empires.

Chogory (K2)

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 8616m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 66 Days
Best Time: May - August



Karakoram in Turkish means “Black Rubble”. In 1856 Capt. Montgomery surveyed a number of peaks in the Baltoro region of the Karakoram from a distance of about 200km. He noted a cluster of high peaks and named them with the prefix “K” for Karakoram K1, K2 and K3.

Again in 1861 the area was further surveyed by Col. Godwin Austin and recognized this rocky pyramid as K2 as the highest and measured it to be 8619m and then 8611m but the present official height of K2 stands as 8616m as per the scientific measures made from Concordia in 1987. Its local name is Chogori, which means Great Mountain or “King of Mountains”.

The route to K2 goes through the famous Shigar Valley and Baltoro Glacier region of Baltistan. There are several high peaks, which are situated in this world’s largest temperate glacier zone. Only the highest or more prominent ones have been named or climbed. An incredible nineteen of these peaks in the Baltoro region tower over 7600m while four of them are 8000ers.

There are a number of routes on K2, of somewhat different character, but they all share some key difficulties. The first ascent route is known as the standard route or Abruzzi Ridge and used for more than any other route, via the Abruzzi Spur (Southeast Ridge). K2 was first attempted by Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi in 1909 but was first climbed by an Italian expedition on July 31, 1954.

The expedition was led by Prof. Ardito Desio and the two climbers who reached the summit were Lino Lacedelli and Achille Compagnoni. The famous Italian climber Walter Bonatti and Pakistani Hunza porter Mahdi, who proved vital to the expedition’s success in that they carried oxygen to 8100m for Lacedelli and Compagnoni. Their dramatic bivouac in the open at that altitude wrote another chapter in the saga of Himalayan climbing. This spur begins at an altitude of 5400m, where Advanced Base Camp is usually placed. The route follows an alternating series of rock ribs, snow slopes, ice fields, and some technical rock climbing on two famous features, “House’s Chimney” and the “Black Pyramid.” Above the Black Pyramid, dangerously exposed and difficult to navigate slopes lead to the easily visible “Shoulder”. The last major obstacle is a narrow couloir known as the “Bottleneck”, which places climbers dangerously close to hanging seracs. It was partly due to the collapse of these seracs that no climber summited the peak in 2002 and 2003 and since 2008 when most of the eleven people lost their lives due to the breaking of huge ice blocks from this cliff and often on their way down.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad, Day 3 Skardu / Chilas, Day 4 Skardu, Day 5 Askole, Day 6 Jhola, Day 7-8 Paiyu, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Gore II, Day 11 Concordia Day 12 K2 BC, Day 13-57 acclimatization / climb, Day 58-62 return to Skardu via same route or over Gondogoro La to Hushe, Day 63 Skardu, Day 64 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 65 Islamabad, Day 66 Fly home.



K2, the second highest mountain in the world often known as Savage Mountain towers majestically above Concordia with the sweeping Godwin Austin Glacier offering an ice highway towards its Base Camp

Nanga Parbat

Range: Himalaya
Altitude: 8125m
Zone: Open
Duration: 45 Days
Best Time: May - August

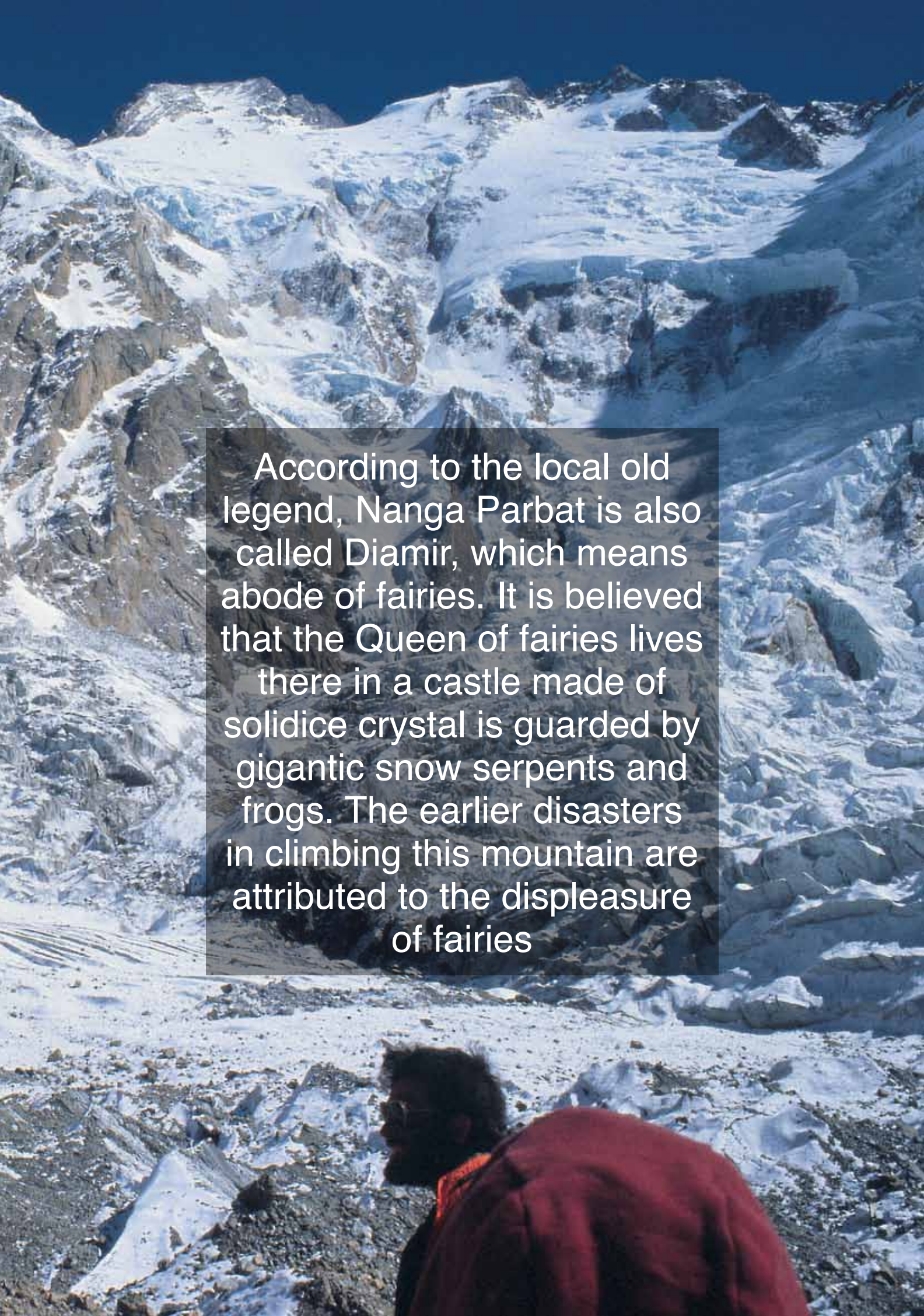
Nanga Parbat, Sanskrit for “Naked Mountain” is so named because some of its slopes are so steep that they are bereft of vegetation and snow. Nanga Parbat is not a single peak but consists of 20km long series of peaks and ridges culminating in an ice crest of (8125m). Its South Face known as Rupal Face is (5000m) high, while the North or Raikot Face plunging over (7000m) from the summit to the Indus forms one of the world’s deepest gorge. This expedition takes us to the West Side, which is known as Diamir Face.

Nanga Parbat is the second highest mountain of Pakistan and ninth highest in the world. It is not part of the Karakoram as it is the western extremity of the mighty Himalaya. The Himalaya is separated from the Karakoram Range by the mighty Indus River as it flows down stream. Since the first disastrous British expedition led by A. F. Mummery in 1895 hundreds of mountaineers have tried to get to its summit through different routes and some lucky ones have succeeded.

In 1934 four German climbers and six porters perished in a storm. In 1937 disaster 18 Sherpas and 12 climbers were buried alive by avalanche that covered their camp. In fact Nanga Parbat has claimed more lives than any other 8000er relative to the number of attempts, hence the frightening nickname of Killer Mountain. It was first climbed in 1953 by a joint Austrian - German Expedition. Hermann Buhl made the final ascent in a tortuous 41 hours solo ordeal without oxygen. Italian mountaineer Reinhold Messner climbed up the Rupal Face with his brother Gunther in 1970, descending by the Diamir face where Gunther lost his life in an avalanche.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Chilas, Day 3 Diamoroi, Day 4 Upper Saher, Day 5 Nanga Parbat BC, Day 6-40 acclimatization/climb, Day 41 Diamoroi, Day 42 Chilas, Day 43 Islamabad, Day 44 Islamabad Day 45 Fly home.





According to the local old legend, Nanga Parbat is also called Diamir, which means abode of fairies. It is believed that the Queen of fairies lives there in a castle made of solid ice crystal is guarded by gigantic snow serpents and frogs. The earlier disasters in climbing this mountain are attributed to the displeasure of fairies

Gasherbrum 1

(Hidden Peak)

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 8068m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 52 Days
Best Time: May - August

The first route of G-I Hidden Peak has remained closed since the mid 80s due to the Siachen conflict. It is now usually being climbed from its most prominent route from the plateau on Gasherbrum Glacier. The more popular route in the recent years has been the Gasherbrum La up to the Japanese Culvert or the routes along the north ridge. The other alternate route is the west ridge, which is technically less demanding but takes longer time due to the long distance between Camp I and the summit.

Apart from some technical difficulties in the lower part, the snow face high up sometimes poses danger of avalanche after new snow falls.

The lowest by a small footage of the Karakoram 8000ers is Gasherbrum - II. It has been described by climbers as an impressive but achievable peak, much like Cho Oyu in this respect but with a walk to its BC that is said to be the best trek in the world. Its climb provides a perfect mountaineering experience. G2 stands in the majestic neighborhood of K2 in a close line-up of world's highest peaks in the titanic amphitheater of Concordia that has no parallel in the world.

The snow-face of the South-West Ridge presents considerable difficulties on ice and snow mixed faces and ridges once you are above the plateau after negotiating the heavily crevassed Gasherbrum Glacier. It is a steep way up at some sections. From above the snowy Banana Ridge you continue climbing on a series of ridges and reach a platform where camp 2 is generally set up. From here you climb a couple of ice pitches and then up the face going steeper before you reach the shoulder, the site of C3 at 7490m. After three pitches from there it is a diagonal way across the face from where a traverse leads to the base of the summit pyramid on the East Ridge. The climb from there is straight on a wide-open expanse with glorious surroundings but a few steep sections before you reach the narrow summit ridge.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad, Day 3 Skardu/Chilas, Day 4 Skardu, Day 5 Askole, Day 6 Jhola, Day 7-8 Paiyu, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Gore II, Day 11 Shagrang, Day 12 GI BC, Day 13-43 acclimatization/climb, Day 44-48 return to Skardu via same route or over Gondogoro La to Hushe, Day 49 Skardu, Day 50 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 51 Islamabad, Day 52 Fly home.



Broad Peak is one of the 8000m peaks which towers above Concordia at the heart of the Karakorum Range dominating the entire scenario as we walk up the Baltoro. It lies on the Pakistan/China frontier between K2 and the Gasherbrums

Broad Peak

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 8047m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 50 Days
Best Time: May - August

Broad Peak is named for the immense bulk and because of its breadth at the top and its local name is 'Falchan Kangri'. It has a strong presence in its environs neighboring K2.

First ascent of Broad Peak was made on June 9, 1957 by Fritz Wintersteller, Marcus Schmuck, Kurt Diemberger, and Hermann Buhl of an Austrian expedition led by Marcus Schmuck.

The route involves climbing through a rock gully to Camp I (6000m) then following a large snow face we reach CII at around 6400m. A final camp is placed at 7400m from where a summit bid is made.

There have been several winter expeditions to Broad Peak since 1987/88 when Andrzej Zawada, a noted Polish climber ventured into Baltoro aiming at K2 in the colder Karakoram. He organized and led the first International Winter Expedition to K2 with climbers from Poland, Canada, and Great Britain. When they failed to achieve their objective his team members Aleksander Lwow and Maciej Berbeka attempted Broad Peak and they only reached the Fore Peak.

The new route up the South West Face was climbed by Denis Urubko and Serguey Samoïlov in Alpine style in July 2005. Valery Babanov and his partner Victor Afanasiev climbed Broad Peak central pillar up the West Face via a variation route in alpine style in 2008.

After a long jeep drive up the Shigar Valley to Askole where we spend a night before we embark on our trek up the Baltoro. At each camp our professional crew ever ready providing comfort with hot fresh food adding color to the otherwise wild countryside and reach the base camp in seven days with one or two days rest en-route. The route to Broad Peak follows up the Baltoro, passing spectacular views of the Trango Group and everything opening including great views of K2, Gasherbrums, Cholgolisa as we stumble into BC under the South West Face of Broad Peak.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad, Day 3 Skardu / Chilas, Day 4 Skardu, Day 5 Askole, Day 6 Jhola, Day 7 - 8 Paiyu, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Gore II, Day 11 Broad Peak BC, Day 12-41 acclimatization / climb, Day 42-46 return to Skardu via same route or over Gondogoro La to Hushe, Day 47 Skardu, Day 48 Islamabad / Chilas, Day 49 Islamabad, Day 50 Fly home.

Gasherbrum 2

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 8035m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 52 Days
Best Time: May - August

G2 with its impressive rocky pyramid is not too hard a climb offering a perfect mountaineering experience for Himalayan beginners

Gasherbrum in local language means “Shining Wall”. There are six peaks in this group G1 (Hidden Peak) G2, G3, G4, G6. Gasherbrum 2 (also known as K4) is the 13th highest mountain on Earth also bordering China and the north face accessible from China.

G2 stands in the majestic neighborhood of Karakoram giants like and K2 in a close line-up of world’s highest peaks in the amphitheater of Concordia that has no parallel in the world. In 1889-1929 an international expedition headed by the Swiss G.O. Dyhrenfurth studied possible ways to the top of the Gasherbrum 2 and got to 6250m on the south flank. On July 8, 1956 the first ascent via the southwest spur was made by an Austrian expedition headed by F. Moravec. Fritz Moravec along with Josef Larch and Hans Willenpart from a bivouac at 7700m via the east spur to the summit.

The snowy South West Ridge presents considerable difficulties on ice and snow mixed faces as you start climbing above the most complex glacial plateau after negotiating the heavily crevassed Gasherbrum Glacier. It is a steep way up some sections as we continue climbing on a series of ridges and reach a platform where camp 2 is generally set up around 6400m. From here we climb a couple of icy pitches and then up the face going steeper before you reach the site of C3 at 7490m. After three easy pitches from there get to a diagonal way across the face from where a traverse leads to the base of the summit pyramid onto the East Ridge. The climb from there is straight on a wide-open snowy face with glorious surroundings but a few steep sections before you reach the narrow summit ridge.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad, Day 3 Skardu / Chilas, Day 4 Skardu, Day 5 Askole, Day 6 Jhola, Day 7-8 Paiyu, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Gore II, Day 11 Shagring, Day 12 GII BC, Day 13-43 acclimatization / climb, Day 44-48 return to Skardu via same route or over Gondogoro La to Hushe, Day 49 Skardu, Day 50 Islamabad / Chilas, Day 51 Islamabad, Day 52 Fly home.

Diran is placed between Rakaposhi and Haramosh Massif of Karakoram Range, one of the most beautiful mountains in Nagar valley above Minapin Village.

In 1968 three members of Austrian Expedition first climbed Diran. They found Hidden crevasses and high snow Domes on the Northwest Ridge. Since then dozens of expeditions have attempted Diran with some success yet many returning without luck. Due to avalanche dangers Diran is pretty treacherous mountain thought giving a very soft look from afar.

Diran is accessible both from south via Bagrot Valley and from north from Minapin Village through the pasture land along beautiful meadows with extraordinary views of the green land of Nagar valley.

Most common route is up the north face that leads to the shoulder with easy gradients but quite treacherous faces after a new snow fall as the faces are avalanche prone.

The stunning south face has also been attempted by many expeditions and few have been lucky to get up the mountain. From south BC we have views of stunning south faces of Rakaposhi, Diran, lovely twin summits of Bilchar Dobani, Phuparash, Malubiting and Haramosh Peak.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad Day 3 Chilas, Day 4 Minapin, Day 5 Hapakun, Day 6 Tagaphari Day 7 Diran BC, Day 08-35 acclimatization/climb Day 36 Minapin, Day 37 Besham, Day 38-39 Islamabad, Day 40 Fly home.

Diran

Range:	Karakoram
Altitude:	7273m
Zone:	Open
Duration:	40 Days
Best Time:	May - August

This peak has a reputation for its treacherous avalanches and tricky weather. Diran offers great panoramic views of Rakaposhi and the Hunza valley once you get to the shoulder



Paragliding in Hunza



Ideal wind conditions, directions and take off & landing spots has turned Hunza into the most favoured sport destination for paragliders. Once you are in Hunza you can go on flying around the side valleys and across the mountain tops.

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 3500m-7000m
Zone: Open
Duration: 18 Days
Best Time: Round the Year

We fly or drive to Gilgit which remained the key junction for travel to the northern mountain valleys.

Two hours scenic drive takes us to Hunza, often known as Shangri La from where one can have amazing views of Rakaposhi, Ultar, Diran, Golden Peak, Bublumo Ting and several peaks above 7000m.

Hunza's perceived mysterious isolation remains in some way until today. Buddhism first reached China through the Hunza valley around 200 AD and after arrival of Islam in 11th century Turks, Mongols, Afghan's, Taimuris, Dogras and Chinese passed through as soldiers, pilgrims, traders and adventurers. This scenic valley spreads along the west bank of Hunza River 110km north of Gilgit providing rare views of a very spectacular mountain panorama and is a starting point for climbers, trekkers, presenting great options for day hikers, sightseeing and diversified cultural activities. En-route stops at "Rakaposhi View point", from where you will have magnificent views of Rakaposhi Mountain 7788m (29th highest peak in the world).

The Hopar Valley is 10 km away from main Nagar the principal town of Nagar Valley. It offers access to the amazing Barpu, Bualtar and Hopper glaciers.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1: Arrival Islamabad, Day 2: Skardu/Besham, Day 3: Gilgit, Day 4: Hunza, Day 5-11: Day hikes and paragliding in central Hunza sightseeing, Day 12-13 Paragliding around Passu Day 14 Gilgit, Day 15 Islamabad/Besham, Day 16: Islamabad Day 17 Free day Islamabad, Day 18: Fly home.



Spantik

(Golden Peak)

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 7027m
Zone: Open
Duration: 35 Days
Best Time: May - August

Spantik has been a favorite of climbers training themselves for higher objectives

Spantik Peak is very well known as the easiest mountain from south side while its north pillar is one of the most stunning granite faces that has attracted top rock climbers in last 20 years. The northwestern face on the Nagar side with its bright red color gave its name as "Ghenish Chhish", which in Brushaski language means "Mountain of Gold". The peak is located in the Rakaposhi and Haramosh massif near Barpu and Garumbar glaciers in Nagar Valley.

The first attempt to climb the peak was made in 1903 via the Southeast ridge by Dr. and Mrs. Workman. They climbed up to within 330 meters of the summit. The same route was used by five German climbers headed by Kramer when they made the first ascent in 1955. Some teams have used snowshoes to cross the flat and huge plateau higher up. British climbers Mick Fowler and Victor Saunders climbed the Northwest Golden Pillar in an Alpine style Push in 1987 returning via the prominent Southwest Spur.

Most recently Spantik (7027m) has been a favorite of climbers for training themselves for higher objectives. The approach route to the beautiful campsites along the Chogolungma Glacier offers vistas of mountain scenery with innumerable high peaks. The climb along the Southeast Ridge is known as the normal route that is easily achievable. The ridge rises 2700m over its 8-km length affording several safe campsites. It is a straight ascent with a gradient of 30° to 45° with a mixture of some tough and easy patches. The summit view is absolutely breathtaking on clear day presenting grand views of neighboring Rakaposhi, Diran, Malubiting, Ultars, Battura Group, Haramosh, the entire Shimshal Mountains, and K2 far beyond and many more.

Although technically easy but Spantik is for mountaineers who have necessary technical abilities on ice and snow and at least have been on some smaller peaks. High altitude experience and necessary technical skills are required to be on this expedition.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Islamabad Day 3 Skardu/Chilas, Day 4-5 Skardu, Day 6 Arandu, Day 7 Chogo Brangsa, Day 8 Bolocho Day 9 Spantik BC, Day 10-26 acclimatization/climb Day 27-31 Skardu, Day 32 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 33-34 Islamabad, Day 35 Fly home.



Rash Peak



Fixed Departures
July 12, 26, Aug 12, 28

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 5098m
Zone: Open
Duration: 12 Days
Best Time: June - October



Rash Peak remains as one of the highlights of the Hisper trekking region in Nagar Valley from where one is able to have a distant glimpse of K2 on a fine day. Following the fast running streams since Hoper to Rash Lake one follows the ridge behind the lake that offers superb views down into the Hisper Gorge and panorama of Golden Peak, Malubiting Peaks, Miar Peaks and superb views of surrounding mountains from Bublimotoing, Ultar Group, Shispare, Passu to the peaks in Shimshal in Hunza. With some luck with weather one can have views of K2, Broad Peak and G-IV. Nowhere else in the Karakoram can one get such magnificent views on such a short trek.

Rash Phari, meaning “sparkling lake”, is simply a splendid sight to behold. This is the best trekking route for beginners and novices, but equally interesting for experienced trekkers as one can climb Rush Peak (5098 m/16,824 ft) above the lake.

Starting from Hoper, a village known for fruit orchards and the production of potato seeds, we stroll through the terraced fields and experience some walking on glaciers as well. At the junction of Barpu and Bualter glaciers, our destination is rewarded with a superb view of Rush Peak. It is interesting that local legends talk about the gender of these glaciers as being male and female and also about their meeting and giving birth to new glaciers.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1: Islamabad, Day 2: Gilgit / Chilas, Day 3: Gilgit / Chilas-Hunza, Day 4: Barpu Garam, Day 5: Chidin Harar, Day 6: Rash Peak, Day 7: Karimabad, Day 8: Hunza, Day 9: Gilgit, Day 10: Islamabad / Besham, Day 11: Besham / Taxila / Islamabad, Day 12: Fly home.



Trango Tower



Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 6286m
Zone: Open
Duration: 45 Days
Best Time: May - End September

The Great Trango Tower is one of the jagged granite needles sticking out like a diamond in the Trango group above the glimmering Trango Glacier situated in Baltoro region.

At the snout of the Baltoro Glacier the trail for Trango shoots off up the left moraine from the main course which leads to K2 and upper Baltoro giants. En-route we enjoy spectacular views and gigantic mountain panorama of neighbouring Paiyu Peak (6660m), Uli Biaho Tower (6417m), Masherbrum Liligo Peak, Urdukas Peak, Mitre Peak (6025m) and the most impressive West Wall of Gasherbrum IV (7925m) above Concordia. The amphitheatre provides an ideal venue to appreciate some of the most inspiring and unique mountain vistas in the world.

First ascent of Nameless Tower was made by a British team led by Joe Brown in 1975. In recent years Trango Towers have attracted rock climber from all over the world including stars like Catherine Detivel, Huber brothers and many more.

Outline Itinerary: Day 01 Arrive Islamabad, Day 02 Chilas /Skardu, Day 03 Skardu, Day 04 Day for preparations, Day 04 Askole, Day 05 Jhola, Day 06 Paiyu, Day 07 Base Camp, Day 08-28 (acclimatization/climbing), Day 29 Paiyu, Day 30 Jhola, Day 31 Askole, Day 32 Skardu, Day 33 Free day at Skardu, Day 34 Chilas/Islamabad, Day 43 Islamabad, Day 45 Fly home



Fixed Departures
July 12, 28, Aug 8, 22

Shaigri Peak

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 5690m
Zone: Open
Duration: 16 Days
Best Time: June - September



Jeep drive through the narrow Astore gorge is unique and on our way we enjoy great views of the beautiful northern panorama of Nanga Parbat. Two days of mild trekking from the end of the jeep road at Tarshing Village we walk through the scenic Rupal Valley meeting people along the trail with fresh water and superb views of the Rupal Face of Nanga Parbat takes us through the terraced fields crossing two glaciers to the Base Camp of Nanga Parbat where we spend a starlit night under the famous Rupal Face of The Killer Mountain. Next day we walk up stream along the beautiful meadows with great views of Nanga

Parbat and the surrounding peaks to the beautiful camp of Shaigiri. Next two days climb up the east face of Shaigiri (5690m) provides magnificent views of the entire South West and Rupal Face of Nanga Parbat and down the entire Rupal Valley.

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Chilas, Day 3 Tarashing, Day 4 Bazhin, Day 5 Shaigiri Day 6-8 Climb Shaigiri Peak Day 9 Rupal Day 10 Tarashing/Gilgit, Day 11 Hunza, Day 12 Ultar BC Day 13 Hunza/Gilgit Day 14 Besham/Naran, Day 15 Islamabad, Day 16 Fly home.

K2 Circular: Pilgrimage to High Heavens

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 5650m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 22 Days
Best time: June - September



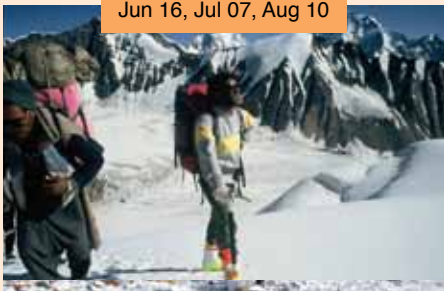
K2 BC Trek is considered to be one of the worlds most outstanding treks due to its surroundings, natural beauty and the changing environs with each turn we come across breathtaking scenery that is simply incomparable anywhere in the world.

The opening of the 5650m high Gondogoro La adds a new dimension to the magnificent K2 Trek, making it possible to return via the beautiful Hushe Valley. Given a little luck with weather, the view from this pass is incomparable to any other mountain pass in the world. From no other place on earth can one see such incredible views of 8000m peaks like K2, Broad Peak, Gasherbrum I to 6, Golden Throne, Chogolisa, and the entire upper Baltoro Massif.

This trek requires a good degree of physical fitness, as the variable weather conditions make the crossing of Gondoro La is quite challenging, yet more rewarding too.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 16, Jul 07, Aug 10



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Skardu/Chilas, Day 3 Skardu, Day 4 Askole, Day 5 Jhola, Day 6-7 Paiyu, Day 8 Khuburtze, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Goro II, Day 11-12 Concordia, Day 13 Vigne Glacier/ Ali Camp, Day 14 Gondogoro-La (5650m) / Khuspang, Day 15 Gondogoro Peak climb Day 16 Dalzampa, Day 17 Shaieshcho, Day 18 Hushe, Day 19 Skardu, Day 20 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 21 Islamabad, Day 22 Fly home.

K2 CLASSIC: The Valley of Mountain Gods

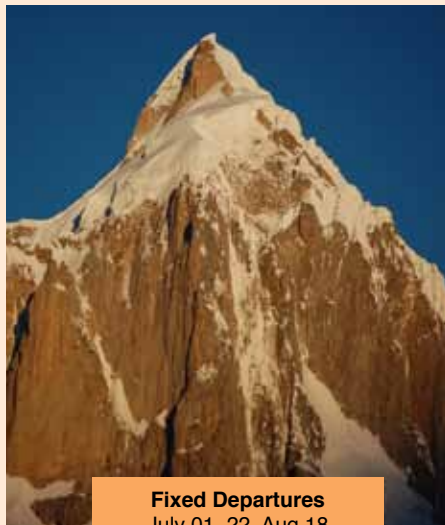
Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 4650m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 22 Days
Best time: May - September



Baltoro Concordia Trek has been a highlight for trekkers, since the early days and has allowed thousands of the adventure lovers to enjoy the magnificence of the Karakoram and is often known as the "worlds ultimate Trek". The route follows Braldu River up to Baltoro Glacier, a 65-km long highway of the ice.

From Skardu we drive to Askole, where our team of porters prepare load for the trek. On the first few stages we cross the snout of the Biafo Glacier, and negotiate the narrow trails above the Braldu River, before ascending the lateral moraine to the Baltoro Glacier. Ascending the glacier we gain unrivalled views of the Karakoram.

With the option of stopping at non-traditional campsites wherever possible, we move along the surrounding rock spires, granite towers. Occasionally on and off the Baltoro Glacier itself, we reach Concordia, from where we have the most spectacular view of some of the World's greatest giants like K2 (8616m), Broad Peak (8048m), Gasherbrum II (8035m), Gasherbrum IV (7925m), Chogolisa (7665m) and Golden Throne (7240m) and everything down the Baltoro Valley.



Fixed Departures
 July 01, 22, Aug 18

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Skardu/Chilas, Day 3 Skardu, Day 4 Askole, Day 5 Jhola, Day 6-7 Paiyu, Day 8 Khuburtze, Day 9 Urdukas, Day 10 Goro II, Day 11-13 Concordia, Day 14 Biango, Day 15 Khuburtze, Day 16 Paiyu, Day 17 Jhola, Day 18 Askole, Day 19 Skardu, Day 20 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 21 Islamabad, Day 22 Fly home.

Biafo Hisper Trek

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 5151m
Zone: Open
Duration: 22 Days
Best Time: June - September

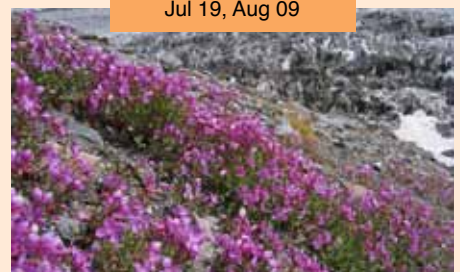


This combination of two large glaciers making the longest glacial system outside the Polar Regions is obviously physically even more demanding than K2 Concordia trek.

One of the strenuous but equally rewarding walk of over one hundred kilometer traverse, of Biafo and Hispar Glacier, passing through 30 square miles and 1.5 km thick snow Lake. The huge glacial systems of the Central Karakoram presented explorers, with formidable challenges, right up until the 1930's when Eric Shipton forged a link over Karakoram watershed, to the Shaksgam Valley in Xinjiang. Our trek will capture something of this pioneering spirit, as we traverse the Biafo and Hispar glaciers, and explore the main divide of the Inner Karakoram. From Askole we follow the first few stages of the K2 trek before diverting up the Biafo Glacier. The route provides breath-taking views of Ogre, Latoks and countless unclimbed peaks, as we walk over cracking glacier.



Fixed Departures
 Jul 19, Aug 09



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Skardu/Chilas, Day 3 Skardu, Day 4 Askole, Day 5 Namla, Day 6 Mango, Day 7-8 Baintha, Day 9 Napina, Day 10 Karpogoro, Day 11 Hisper La BC, Day 12 Hisper La, Day 13 Khanibasa, Day 14 Yutmaru Glacier, Day 15 Dachigan, Day 16 Hispar Village, Day 17-18 Hunza, Day 19 Gilgit, Day 20 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 21 Islamabad, Day 22 Fly home.

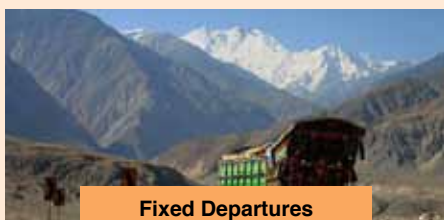
Nanga Parbat Rupal Face Trek

Range: Himalaya
Altitude: Min: 600m - Max: m3656m
Zone: Open
Duration: 10 Days
Best Time: Mid May - End August



Nanga Parbat, Sanskrit for “Naked Mountain” is so named because some of its slopes are so steep that they are bereft of vegetation and snow. According to the local old legend, Nanga Parbat is also called Diamir, which means abode of fairies. It is believed that the Queen of fairies lives there in a castle made of solid crystal-clear ice, which is guarded by gigantic snow serpents and frogs. The earlier disasters in climbing this mountain are attributed to the displeasure of fairies. Nanga Parbat is not a single peak but consists of 20km long series of peaks and ridges culminating in an ice crest of (8125m). Its South Face known as Rupal Face is (5000m) high, while the North or Raikot Face plunging over (7000m) from the summit to the Indus forms one of the world’s deepest gorge. This expedition takes us to the South side, which is known as Rupal Face.

Nanga Parbat is the second highest mountain of Pakistan and ninth highest in the world. It is not part of the Karakoram as it is the western extremity of the mighty Himalaya. It is separated from the Karakoram by the mighty Indus River as it flows down stream. Since the first disastrous British expedition led by A. F. Mummery in 1895, mountaineers have tried to climb its summit through different routes but few lucky ones have succeeded. In 1934 four German climbers and six porters perished in a storm. In 1937 disaster 18 Sherpas and 12 climbers were buried alive by avalanche that covered their camp. In fact Nanga Parbat has claimed more lives than any other 8000ers relative to the number of attempts, hence the frightening nickname of Killer Mountain. It was first climbed in 1953 by a joint Austrian - German Expedition. Hermann Buhl made the final climb in a tortuous 41 hours solo ordeal without oxygen. Italian mountaineer Reinhold Messner climbed the south face (Rupal Face) with his brother Gunther in 1970, descending by the Diamir face, where Gunther lost his life in an avalanche.



Fixed Departures
 July 2, Aug 12, 28, Sep 14

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit / Chilas, Day 3 Tarashing, Day 4-5 Herlig Koffer BC, Day 6 Tarashing, Day 7 Gilgit, Day 8 Islamabad / Besham, Day 9 Islamabad, Day 10 Fly home.

Nanga Parbat Fairy Meadows and Rakaposhi BC Trek

Range: Himalaya
Altitude: Min: 600m - Max: 3967m
Zone: Open
Duration: 14 Days
Best Time: Mid May - End August



On this tour we will travel almost all of the Western Himalayan and driving along some splendid areas of Karakoram. We also have magnificent views of the naked mountain “Nanga Parbat (8125m), Rakaposhi (7788m), Diran (7266m), Golden Peak (7027m), Ultar (7388m), Passu peak (7278m), Dobani (6134m) and Trichmir (7706m) the highest of Hindukush. Travelling along the Karakoram Highway is an experience that will not fail to captivate and enthrall you. This famous highway twists through three great mountain ranges - the Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamirs - and follows one of the ancient Silk routes along the valleys of the Indus, Gilgit and Hunza rivers. The landscape is striking. Terraced villages are dotted around this monumental terrain, supported by traditional farming methods and lifestyles that have seen little change over the centuries.

Each day provides a new and exciting scene. There are many things to see and experience en route, and you have lot of days to take in the expansive history, culture and landscapes of the region.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 15th , Jul 5th , Aug 18, Sep 05, Oct 08



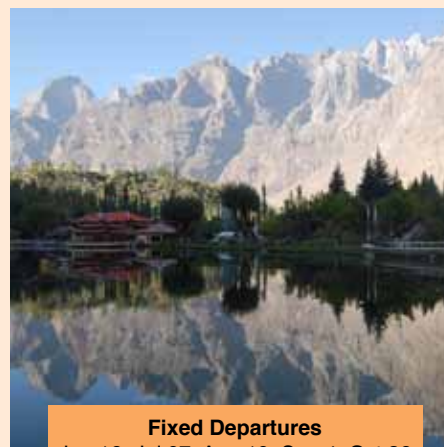
Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit, Day 3-4 Hunza, Day 5 Khunjerab Pass, Day 6 Minapin / Hapakun, Day 7 Tagafari, Day 8 Diran BC, Day 9 Minapin / Gilgit, Day 10 Tato / Fairy Meadows, Day 11 Nanga Parbat BC, Day 12 Tato / Besham, Day 13 Islamabad, 14 Fly home.

Baltistan Tour

Range: Karakoram
Zone: Open
Duration: 10 Days
Best Time: April - October



Baltistan, called Balti-Yul by its inhabitants, is the eastern centre of the longest glaciers, highest peaks and towers of the Karakoram Range where villages are oasis in a vertical wilderness of rock and ice. The mighty Indus River sweeps through the land, augmented by the glacial Shigar and Shyok rivers. Baltistan’s western border with Gilgit is at Shengus village, downstream from the Indus River’s Rondu Gorge, to the east and the south is the line of control with India, and to the north, along the Karakoram’s crest, is the border with China. Baltistan is also known as “Little Tibet” and culturally contrasts sharply with areas to its west. The folklore of the Balti-pa is not that of shamans and fairies, but rather of the Tibetan King Kesar. Nagar and Hunza are much influenced by Baltistan, with certain music, apricots and polo both probably coming from Baltistan.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 16, Jul 07, Aug 10, Sep 4, Oct 26

Outline Itinerary: Day 1: Arrival Islamabad, Day 2: Skardu / Chilas, Day 3: Skardu, Day 4: Shigar, Day 5: Satpara Lake / Deosai Plateau, Day 6: Khaplu, Day 7: Skardu, Day 8: Islamabad / Chilas, Day 9: Islamabad, Day 10: Fly home.

Deosai Eco Excursion

Zone: Open
Duration: 12 Days
Best Time: Mid July - Mid September



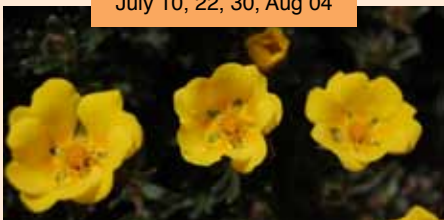
Deosai is the highest and largest Plateau on the planet earth at an average height of 4200m above sea level. The Deosai Plateau covers an area of almost 3,000 square kilometers and the name Deosai literally means "Sleeping Giant". For just over half the year between November and May, Deosai is snow-bound but ideal for cross-country skiing.

The spectacular scenery that Deosai offers from mid-June to mid-September is simply incomparable with superb views. After five hours climbing up a hill on a clear day you can see all of the five 8000m peaks of Pakistan including K2, Hidden Peak, G2, Broad Peak and Rupal Face of Nanga Parbat is just in front.

The landscape is covered with so many types of wild flowers, numerous species of vegetation, lovely chirping birds, crystal clear fresh water streams and a considerable population of brown bear makes Deosai one of the nearest wild life parks for a visitor. Deosai is radiant with bright colors throughout the summer and the presence of unique wildlife complements Deosai's natural beauty making it a visitor's dream land that is just over an hour's drive from Skardu. For visitors from low lands it is best to acclimatize for a few days before driving up to the Deosai Plateau for it is pretty high if you were to camp for few days.



Fixed Departures
 July 10, 22, 30, Aug 04



Outline Itinerary: Day 01 Arrival Islamabad, Day 02 Skardu / Chilas, Day 03 Skardu, Day 04 Khaplu, Day 05 Skardu, Day 06 Shigar, Day 7 - 8 Deosai Camp, Day 9 Sakradu, Day 10 Islamabad / Chilas, Day 11 Islamabad, Day 12 Fly home.

Diran BC Hunza Trek

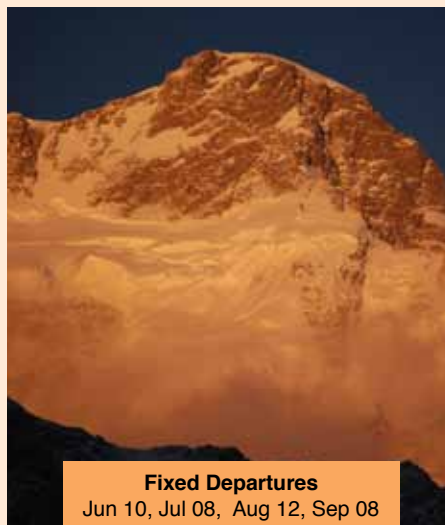
Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 3870m
Zone: Open
Duration: 13 Days
Best Time: June - September



Diran is situated between Rakaposhi and Haramosh Massif of Karakoram Range, one of the most beautiful mountains in Nagar valley above Minapin Village. The trail to the base camp starts at Minapin Village and goes along orchards, and then we gradually climb along summer pastures reaching Taghafari camp besides the Minapin Glacier. Diran offers great panoramic views of Rakaposhi and the Hunza valley.

Most trekkers prefer to cross over the Minapin Glacier yet some prefer to climb up the lower flanks of Rakaposhi to a view point from where we have superb views of mountain panorama from Diran, Rakaposhi, Sange Marmar, Buttura Peaks, Ultar Group and Shispare.

This trip takes us closer to the nature and the people of Hunza and Nagar Valleys and is designed to provide a closer look in familiar surroundings of places of special interest in Hunza Valley. These hikes relax your soul, mind and body as you are able to grasp a wide and open view of the mountain ambience and feel the intensifying vibes from the blessed natural beauty while you witness the early morning sun rays on Rakaposhi and when the sun dances away behind the western horizon above the mountains peaks. For senior people these with children it is a memorable trip.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 10, Jul 08, Aug 12, Sep 08

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit / Chilas, Day 3 Minapin, Day 4 Hapakun, Day 5 Tagaphari, Day 6-7 Diran BC, Day 8 Minapin, Day 9-10 Hunza, Day 11 Gilgit, Day 12 Islamabad / Besham, Day 13 Fly home.

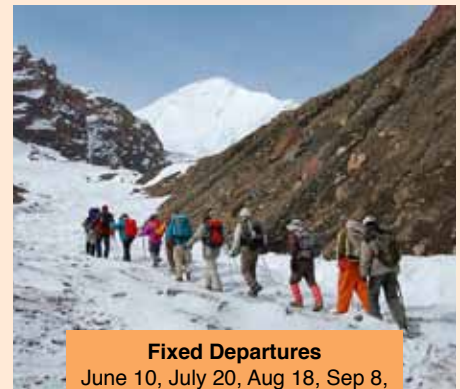
Hushe Gondogoro Peak

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: Min: 600m - Max: 5580m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 16 Days
Best Time: June - September



The village of Hushe is very unique and is the last village where jeep road ends. It is 140km east of Skardu and the starting point for expeditions and trekking to the southern face of Masherbrum, K7, K6 and so many unclimbed peaks above 6000m and some amazing rock towers in Nangma Gorge passing through summer pastures glaciers.

Following the Charakusa River and passing through Shepherd's summer camp and the junction of the Gondogoro and Charakusa Rivers, we cross a wooden bridge to reach Shaieshcho, which is a large shepherd's settlement. The next day we will trek to Dalzampa, which means "field of flowers". It is a beautiful campsite at about 4150m, which lies between two lakes with the famous Masherbrum and the white glacier cascading down from Masherbrum Pass reflecting in the still water. Trek along the Godogoro Glacier under the north face of the beautiful Liala Peak to the Base Camp of Gondogoro Peak. Early morning climb the easy slopes of Gondogoro Peak and descend to the camp. Next day continue the trek along the camps and same route back to the camp before Hushe. Meet the jeeps and drive along the banks of Shyok and Indus River to Sakardu. Weather permitting fly back to Islamabad or drive back down the KKH or Babusar Road to catch your home bound flight.



Fixed Departures
 June 10, July 20, Aug 18, Sep 8,

Trip Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Skardu/Chilas, Day 3 Skardu, Day 4 Sightseeing of Shigar and back to Skardu, Day 5 Hushe, Day 6 Shaieshcho, Day 7 Dalzanpa, Day 8- 9 Climb Gondogoro Peak and back to Khuspang, Day 11 Walk back to Hushe, Day 12 Skardu, Day 13 Islamabad/Chilas, Day 14 Islamabad, Day 15 Sightseeing around Islamabad. Day 16 Fly home.

Hunza Shangrila Excursion

Altitude: 2890m
Zone: Open
Duration: 12 Days
Best Time: March - November



Hunza often called Shangri La of Karakoram is perhaps the only place to have been blessed with rich natural beauty from where you can see over 15 mountains above 7000m sitting inside your car and you can literally touch a glacier that is 56km long only 5 minutes away from your car. Besides Hunza is known for its rich fruit orchards where world's best apricots, cherries, peaches, apples, grapes pears and almonds are in abundance and in recent years some of the fruit is exported to Europe and China.

This itinerary will take you closer to the nature and the people of Hunza and designed to provide a closer look in familiar surroundings of places of special interest in Hunza Valley. These hikes relax your soul, mind and body as you are able to grasp a wide and open view of the mountain ambience and feel the intensifying vibes from the blessed natural beauty while you witness the early morning sun rays on Rakaposhi and when the sun dances away behind the western horizon above the mountains peaks. For senior people these with children it is a memorable trip.



Fixed Departures

May 22, Jun 22, Jul 20, Aug 18, Sep, 10, Oct 24



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit / Besham, Day 3 Karimabad, Day 4 day hike Day 5 Duiker, Day 6 Gulkin / Borit Lake, Day 7 Hobar / Bualter Glacier, Day 8 Ghulmet / Rakaposhi BC, Day 9 Gilgit, Day 10 Islamabad / Besham, Day 11 Islamabad, Day 12 Fly home.

Heli Safari to Concordia (4750m)

Range: Karakoram
Altitude: 4750m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 10 Days
Best Time: Mid June - Mid October



Heli treks combine the thrill of trekking in the glacial surroundings around Baltoro Glacier with the pleasure of flying over the colorful valleys of Skardu, Shigar and Askole which offers magnificent mountain scenery with glimpses of Paiyu, Trango Towers, Masherbrum, Mitre Peak, Chogolisa, Golden Throne, Broad Peak, K2, Gasherbrums and the entire Baltoro Massif. It is very popular with people who are short on time and yet want to have a lifetime experience of the thrill of this wonderful flight into the heart of Karakoram and want a short holiday in the mountains with its physical and visual pleasures.



Fixed Departures

July 18, Aug 22, Sep 24, Oct 5, 18



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Skardu / Chilas, Day 3 Skardu, Day 4 Heli Safari to Concordia, Day 5-6 Spare days, Day 7-8 Hunza, Day 9 Besham, Day 10 Islamabad / Fly home.

White Water Rafting in Pakistan

Range: Karakoram / Himalaya
Altitude: 2950m
Zone: Open
Duration: 15 Days
Best Time: November - April

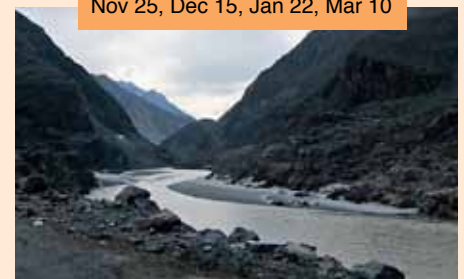


Pakistan offers a number of wonderful opportunities for white water rafting. The high-rise mountain peaks on its northern borders of Pakistan and these snow capped mountains and glaciers are what give birth to gurgling rivers that tumble down from the Karakoram, the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush to plains of Pakistan before meeting at the Arabian Sea.



Fixed Departures

Nov 25, Dec 15, Jan 22, Mar 10



Outline Itinerary: Day 01 Arrive Islamabad, Day 02 Skardu / Chilas, Day 03 Chilas / Skardu, Day 04 Drive to Khaplu, Day 05 Raft Khaplu to Gol., Day 06 Raft Gol to Thorgo Bridge, Day 07 Raft Thorgo to Kharpocho Fort, Day 08 Raft Kharpocho to Kuardo and drive to Gilgit, Day 09 Drive to Phander, Day 10 Raft Phander to Gupis, Day 11 Raft Gupis to Sher Qila, Day 12 Raft Sher Qila to Gilgit, Day 13 Islamabad / Besham, Day 14 Islamabad, Day 15 Full day trip to Khewra Salt mines.

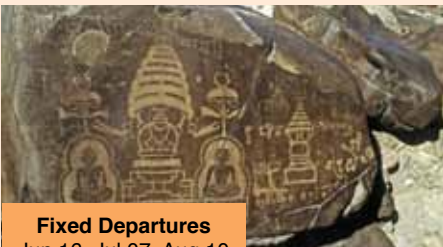
Gandhara Pilgrimage

Zone: Open
Duration: 15 Days
Best Time: Round the Year



Gandhara region had been the intellectual centre of Buddhism and learning for centuries and the cradle of the world famous Gandhara sculpture, culture, art. The archaeological remains found in Taxila, Peshawar, Charsadda, Takht Bahi, Swat and rock carvings along the ancient Silk Road (KKH) have well recorded the history of Gandhara. Lying in Haro river valley, near Islamabad. Taxila, the main centre of Gandhara, is over 3,000 years old. Taxila attracted the attention of the great conqueror, Alexander in 327 B.C., when it was a province of the powerful Achaemenian Empire. It later came under the Maurian dynasty and reached a remarkable matured level of development under the great Ashoka. Then appeared the Indo-Greek descendants of Alexander's warriors and finally came the most creative period of Gandhara. The Kushan dynasty was established in about 50 A.D.

During the next 2000 years, Taxila, Peshawar and Swat became a renowned centre of learning philosophy, art and trade. Pilgrims and travelers were attracted to Gandhara from as far as China and Greece. In 5th century AD, the White Huns snuffed out the last of the successive civilization that held unbroken sway in this region for several centuries.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 16, Jul 07, Aug 10

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Taxila / Peshawar, Day 3 Khyber Pass, Day 4 Swat / Takht-e-bahi, Day 6 Swat Day 6 Besham, Day 7 Gilgit, Day 8 Kargah Budha / karimabad, Day 9 Duikar / Baltit / Altit Forts, Day 10 Nagar, Day 11 Khunjerab Pass / Gulmit, Day 12 Borit Lake / Gilgit, Day 13 Islamabad / Besham, Day 14 Islamabad, Day 15 Fly home.

Chitral Kalash Valleys

Zone: Open
Duration: 12 Days
Best Time: May - November



Tucked into Pakistan's northwest corner, Chitral is known by its narrow forested valleys, ancient cultures and hospitable inhabitants impart a unique and charming character. Above its cultivated valleys tower snowcapped peaks, and from vantage points throughout Chitral, Tirich Mir, the highest peak in the area is visible.

Kalash are a unique tribe left in the Hindukush. About 300 Kalash still practice their pre-Islamic religion. Birir, Bomboret and Rumber are the common Khowar names for three valleys inhabited by the Kalash. Bomboret is the main town in the valley about two hours drive from Chitral town.

Kalash are subsistence farmers who herd goats in pastures. Villages are just above fields, at the base of rocky hills. The flat-roofed houses are tightly clustered. Carved wooden figures of Kalash men, standing or mounted on horse, are called gandao, and honor ancestors.

Festivals

Kalash celebrate their festivals with reunions, feasts, ceremonies, singing and dancing. Their main festivals are: Chilimjust or Joshi, Utchal, Phool and Chaumos.



Fixed Departures
 Jun 15, Jul 05, Aug 14, Sep 12, Sep 28

Outline Itinerary: Day 1: Arrival Islamabad, Day 2: Swat, Day 3: Lowari Pass / Chitral, Day 4: Bomboret, Day 5: Rambur and Barir Valleys, Day 6: Chitral, Day 7: Garam Chashma, Day 8: Peshawar, Day 9: Khyber Pass, Day 10: Islamabad via Taxila, Day 11: Islamabad / Rawalpindi, Day 12: Fly home.

Pak - China Silk Route Tour

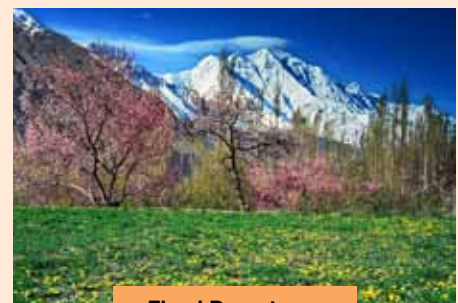
Zone: Open
Duration: 14 Days
Best Time: May - November



Traveling along the KKH is an experience that will not fail to captivate and enthral you. The landscape is striking. In places, sheer, snow-capped mountains ascend from deep valleys while, elsewhere; lush alpine meadows are captured in colorful wildflowers and dazzling apple blossoms. Terraced villages are dotted around this monumental terrain, supported by traditional farming methods and lifestyles that have seen little change over the centuries.

Each day provides a new and exciting scene- the reason why this experience has gained so much popular support from international travelers. Talk to anyone who has driven the 1284km-long highway twists through three great mountain ranges- the Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamirs- and follows one of the ancient silk routes along the valleys of the Indus, Gilgit and Hunza Rivers.

This is essentially a vehicle-based trip, but optional day walks have been included in the Swat and Hunza Valleys. If you love awe-inspiring mountain scenery, fantastic cultural diversity and history, and the idea of little effort to experience it, this is the trip for you.



Fixed Departures
 July 7, Aug 22

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit / Chilas, Day 3-4 Gilgit / Hunza, Day 5 Sost, Day 6 Tashkorgan, Day 7-8 Kashgar, Day 9 Tashkorgan, Day 10 Sost / Gulmit, Day 11 Gilgit, Day 12 Islamabad / Besham, Day 13 Islamabad, Day 14 Fly home.

Hunza Gilgit Tour

Zone: Open
Duration: 11 Days
Best Time: Round the Year



Hunza Valley often called the “Shangri La” of Hilton’s Novel Lost Horizons sits right on the border with China and Afghanistan playing as the gateway to the travelers and Chinese Pilgrims for thousands of years and later Explorers, Scientists, Writers and the Agents of the British and Russian Empires for centuries.

Touched by various invading cultures, Gilgit was an important staging point on the Silk Route and remained a part of the Buddhist Kingdom from 3rd to 11th century. Today Gilgit, capital town of Northern Pakistan is thriving on the Karakoram Highway to China and along with Baltistan, Diamer and Ghizer forms one of the administrative divisions of Gilgit Baltistan.

Gilgit is the key junction for travel to Gilgit Baltistan and many tourists spend some time in Gilgit whether preparing or resting after a trek, shopping or transiting for onward transportation. One can have a beautiful view of Rakaposhi Peak (7788m) and Dobani Peak (6143m) from here.

Hunza is considered a misty despite a prolonged history of contact with outside world. Hunza’s perceived isolation remains in some way until today. Buddhism first reached China through the Hunza valley around 200 AD and after arrival of Islam in 11th century Turks, Mongols, Afghan’s, Taimuris, Dogras and Chinese passed through as soldiers, pilgrims, traders and adventurers. This scenic valley spreads along the west bank of Hunza River 110km north of Gilgit providing rare views of a very spectacular mountain panorama and is a starting point for climbers, trekkers, presenting great options for day hikers, sightseeing and diversified cultural activities. En-route stops at “Rakaposhi View point”, from where you will have magnificent views of Rakaposhi Mountain 7788m (29th highest peak in the world).



Fixed Departures

Apr 4, May 18, July 20, Aug 25, Sep 18, Oct 20

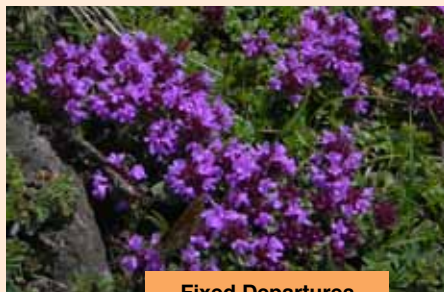
Outline Itinerary: Day 1: Arrival Islamabad, Day 2: Skardu / Besham, Day 3: Gilgit, Day 4: Hunza, Day 5-7: Hunza sightseeing, Day 8: Gilgit, Day 9: Islamabad / Besham, Day 10: Islamabad, Day 11: Fly home.

Shandur Polo Festival

Range: Hindukush
Altitude: 3700m
Zone: Open
Duration: 12 days
Best Time: July



Situated at the elevation of 3700m above sea level between Gilgit and Chitral, Shandur Pass invites visitors to experience a traditional Polo match between the teams of Gilgit and Chitral from 7-9 July every year. Two other exciting matches are also played between the teams of Laspar and Ghizer and Chitral ‘A’ VS Gilgit ‘A’ teams during the festival. The festival also includes folk Music, folk Dances, traditional sports and temporary tent village is setup at the pass to cater the needs.



Fixed Departures
Jul 03



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Besham, Day 3 Gilgit, Day 4 Phander, Day 5-6 Shandur Pass, Day 7 Shandur / Chitral, Day 8 Bumboret, Day 9 Islamabad, Day 10 Islamabad / Rawalpindi, Day 11 Taxila Day 12 Fly home.

Afghanistan Wakhan Trip

Range: Hindukush
Altitude: 4200m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 18 days
Best Time: June - September



The trip begins by driving through the Salang Pass and famous war front areas of Afghanistan into the northeastern province of Badakhshan, where you’ll take yaks and horses and begin the trek into the heart of the Wakhan corridor. The corridor was given to Afghanistan as a buffer between the expansionist empires of Czarist Russians and British India as means to keep a neutral space between themselves, and is considered one of the remotest and least visited valleys in the world. It has been the goal of many a western explorer and traveler, yet few have ever made it to this dramatic and awe-inspiring valley.

Travel the ancient caravan route from Kabul to Kunduz via the Salang Pass. Then continues toward the northeast to Faizabad, and from there to Ishkashim and finally Sarhad. From there, we leave behind our 4x4 vehicles, and trek with Yaks and horses into the heart of the Wakhan corridor, taking a circle route around the Big Pamir knot, before ending up again in Sarhad. From there we backtrack to Ishkashim, Faizabad, Kunduz, and Kabul.

This tour can be combined with trekking in the Fann Mountains (Tajikistan) or with a jeep tour to north Tajikistan/Uzbekistan or along the Pamir Highway to Kyrgyzstan. Please see our other factsheets for details of these routes.



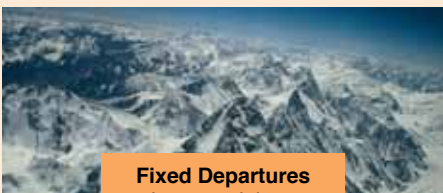
Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival in Kabul, Day 2 Kunduz, Day 3 Faizabad, Day 4 Ishkashim, Day 5 Sarhad, Days 6-13 trekking, Day 14 Ishkashim, Day 15 Faizabad, Day 16 Kunduz, Day 17 Kabul, Day 18 fly home.

Muztagh Ata Expedition

Range: Kunlun
Altitude: 7546m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 30 Days
Best Time: Start July - Mid August



A challenging mountaineering proposition, Muztagh Ata (7546m) rises from the Kunlun Shan Mountain Range of Western China. Situated at an altitude of 4350m, base camp is tucked away between the moraine and the steeper flanks of the mountain. From here we begin our acclimatization by load carrying to higher camps and equipping the route ready for the summit attempt. Although a straight forward climb, Muztagh Ata is at extreme high altitude. Team members on this expedition will need to be self sufficient in the outdoors with previous experience in alpine and high altitude environments. Basic mountaineering skills and the ability to work as part of a team are essential. At the completion of the expedition we will spend a day in the historical city of Kashgar, adding a cultural dimension to our expedition.



Fixed Departures
 June 12, July 22

Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Islamabad, Day 2 Gilgit / Chilas, Day 3 Hunza, Day 4 Ultar BC, Day 5 Pasu, Day 6 Sost, Day 7 Tashkorgan, Day 8 Muztagh Ata BC, Day 09-22 ascend / descend, Day 23 Tashkorgan, Day 24 Sost, Day 25 Hunza, Day 26 Gilgit, Day 27 Chilas, Day 28 Islamabad, Day 29 Fly home.

Nepal Everest Base Camp

Range: Himalaya
Altitude: 5300m
Zone: Permitted
Duration: 15 days
Best Time: September - May



The Everest Base Camp trek has everything with the incredible mountain views from Chukung, Kala Pattar and Gokyo Ri. Popularly known as "The Ultimate Trek," it includes all that the Khumbu has to offer including the fascinating villages and Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and the culture and hospitality of the Sherpa people, who will surely win your hearts. After starting with a flight to Lukla (2805m) we trek up to Kala Pattar View Point (5550m) trek up the Khumbu Glacier to Everest Base camp set under the awesome Khumbu Icefall. Then we veer off the main trail to cross the Cho La pass (5422m) into the Gokyo Valley. To top off this unique trek we climb Gokyo Ri (5488) for a panoramic view of the greatest mountain scenery in the world - including five 8000m giants and myriad other peaks of the Khumbu Himal.



Fixed Departures
 Mar 22, Sep 28, Oct 12, 24



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival at Kathmandu, Day 2 Kathmandu sightseeing, Day 3 Flight to Lukla, Day 4 Namche Bazar, Day 5 Khumjung, Day 6 Tengboche, Day 7 Dingboche - Visit Chhukung, Day 8 Lobuche, Day 9 Everest Base Camp, Day 10 Kala Pathar, Day 11 Dingboche, Day 12 Pangboche, Day 13 Namche Bazar, Day 14 Lukla, Day 15 Fly: Lukla-Kathmandu.

Trekking in Tajikistan

Range: Fann Mountains
Altitude: Min: 600m - Max: 3700m
Zone: Open
Duration: 11 days
Best Time: July



Tajikistan is a mountainous country with 90 % of its land comprising of mountains and glaciers that are also the source of its rivers. The republic is bounded by China in the east, Afghanistan to the south, and Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan to the west and north. The central Asian republic also includes the Gorno-Badakh Shan Autonomous Region that has great potential for adventure tourism.

Down the history Tajikistan remained part of the ancient Persian Empire in the times of Darius I and later it was conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.) In the 7th and 8th centuries, Arabs conquered the region and brought Islam. The Tajiks were successively ruled by Uzbeks and then Afghans until claimed by Russia in the 1860s. In 1924, Tajikistan was consolidated into a newly formed Tajik Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, which was administratively part of the Uzbek SSR until the Tajik ASSR gained full-fledged republic status in 1929.

Tajikistan declared its sovereignty in Aug. 1990. After independence, Tajikistan experienced sporadic conflict as the Communist-dominated government struggled to combat insurgency by Islamic and democratic opposition forces. Despite continued international efforts to end the civil war, periodic fighting continued. About 60,000 people lost their lives in Tajikistan's civil war. The conflict ended officially on June 27, 1997, with the signing in Moscow of peace accords between the government of President Imomali Rakhmonov and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO), a coalition of largely Islamic groups. Since then, however, peace has been tenuous, marred regularly by killing sprees by various opposition groups.



Outline Itinerary: Day 1 Arrival Dushanbe, Day 2 Pendjikent, Day 3 Bibi-Djanat, Day 4 Alaudin, Day 5 Mutnui lakes, Day 6 Chimtarga, Day 7-13 Bolshoe Allo lake, Day 14 Zindon river, Day 16 Pendjikent, Day 16 Fly home.



NAZIR SABIR EXPEDITIONS FULL SERVICES PACKAGE

TREKKING SERVICES PACKAGE INCLUDE

- Visa support letter
- Airport transfers
- Hotel accommodation in Islamabad and Skardu with three meals
- Return domestic airfare (economy class) Islamabad/ Skardu or Islamabad/ Gilgit and back
- In the event PIA's domestic flight from Islamabad to north or north to Islamabad is cancelled, all hotel accommodation with three meals, and road transfer along Karakorum Highway (KKH) in air conditioned (AC) vehicle will be provided
- Road transfers in 4WD jeeps at the start of the trek and at the end of the trek
- All meals during the trek
- Sleeping tents (sharing unless asked for single supplement), trekking mattress, kitchen tent, mess tent with tables, chairs, toilet tent including tent pitching/folding
- Kitchen equipment, crockery, fuel, related camping gear and camping ground/pass crossing fees
- Experienced trekking guide (English speaking), assistants, cook, kitchen staff, porter sirdar (leader) and low altitude porters
- Wages for above trekking staff and low altitude porters according to the Ministry of Tourism rules and guidelines
- Food rations for all the crew and porters according to the Ministry of Tourism rules and guidelines
- Insurance payment for field staff and porters in case of death (note that insurance in Pakistan does not include use of helicopter in case of emergency for local crew)
- Cooking fuel for the trekking group members
- Food (including provision of meat) and fuel for crew and porters according to Ministry of Tourism guidelines
- 15 kg of personal baggage per person to be carried by porters during trek.
- Trekking permit (where necessary) process with the concerned Pakistan Government office and trekking fee
- Trekking trip briefing and debriefing of the trip leader with concerned Pakistan Government office
- Coordination for evacuation in case of emergency (Cost of helicopter or other means not included)

SERVICES NOT INCLUDED

- Extras at hotel in Islamabad and Skardu and en route to Skardu such as drinks, laundry and personal phone calls
- Insurance liability of members, natural hazards, medical and first aid, and helicopter or other rescue coverage
- Expenses related to separate evacuation, change of plan or early departure of trekking members who separate from the group for any reason from the

trek itinerary in Attachment A. Examples of such expenses include separate vehicle pick up, hotel or food requirements related to this evacuation, change in plan or early departure

- Sleeping bags, personal clothing and equipment (refer to the equipment and first aid section in Attachment D and suggested personal clothing and equipment in Attachment E)
- Excess baggage on domestic and international flights and during the trek. If you have additional personal baggage on the trek in excess of 15kg, then you will need to pay US\$10 per kilogram as per the Ministry of Tourism guidelines
- International airport taxes
- Tips (which is customary and not mandatory in Pakistan for local staff, porters and drivers)
- Any other services not mentioned above
- Kindly note further information on services and procedures in Pakistan in Attachment D

EXPEDITIONS SERVICES PACKAGE INCLUDED

- Liaison with Ministry of Tourism in Islamabad for climbing permit process, providing measurements of the appointed Liaison officer for his prescribed kit.
- Process of import/export permit from ministry of tourism.
- Clearance of cargo before arrival of the team and its storage.
- Assistance upon arrival/departure.
- Official Briefing/Debriefing.
- Hotel accommodation in Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Chilas and Skardu.
- All meals during trek and at B.C. as per itinerary.
- Portage of 75 kg per person of expedition equipment and high altitude food etc. to the B.C. and 50 kg per person on return from BC.
- Road transfers between airport/hotel and within city as per itinerary.
- Sleeping tents, mattresses, mess, kitchen and toilet tent with tables/field stools and camping ground fees.

- Kitchen equipment, crockery, cutlery, fuel and related community gear.
- Wages and basic kit of guide, sirdar, cook and assistant(s).
- Insurance of our field staff and low altitude porters (except helicopter rescue).
- Porterage at airports, hotels, toll taxes and parking fee etc.
- Mail handling/forwarding to BC/overseas except postage charges.
- Reconfirmation of air tickets.
- Hiring of HAPs, mail runner(s) and any other crew as per requirement. (Wages and kit to be arranged by the team).

NOT INCLUDED

- International & domestic airfare, airport tax, excess baggage charges.
- Surface transfers in case of flight cancellations to the kick off point.
- Liaison Officer kit and equipment, allowances, travel, hotels, meals and insurance and his personal expenses of any kind.
- High altitude porters/any crew above BC.
- Tents, sleeping bags, personal and climbing equipment of any kind beyond base camp including high altitude food and oxygen, Medications Ground evacuations and helicopter rescue charges of any kind.
- Room services, laundry, beverages, phone/communication bills and items of personal nature.
- Any kind of Insurance liability of member (s) and other under force majeure conditions.
- Climbing Permit fee, Environment fee or any other fee required to be paid to the Government of Pakistan.
- Clearing agent charges.
- Any other service not mentioned in this condition sheet.

REFUND POLICY

- If the cancellation is made up to fifteen days prior to date of departure for the trip from Islamabad, full payment will be refunded
- There will be a deduction of 25% from the package price if the cancellation is made in less than 15 days of the date of departure for the trip from Islamabad
- In the case of cancellation in less than seven days from the date of departure for the trip from Islamabad, 40% will be deducted from the package price
- Any client deciding to abandon the trip after arrival from Islamabad or leave during the trip for whatever reason(s) whether the clients own or external reasons (e.g. of the nature of 'force majeure' or natural hazards) will not be eligible for any refund. This also applies in case the entire group deviates from the scheduled plan and completes the trip or abandons the trip and decides to return earlier than the agreed time schedule

Plan your holiday outings in the safe hands of

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