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Tanzania and Kenya Day by Day Itinerary Safaris in Style

DATE	ACCOMMODATIONS	ACTIVITIES
Day 1	Travel day	International flight
Day 2	Onsea House Arusha	Pickup at Kilimanjaro Airport by your Deeper Africa guide after clearing customs. Your guide will have a sign with your name on it. Transport to Onsea House for an evening dinner and overnight
Day 3	Plantation Lodge Ngorongoro Conservation Area	<p>Overnight at Onsea House. Swimming pool available.</p> <p>Breakfast at Onsea House. Begin the drive to Ngorongoro Crater after breakfast. While you are in Tanzania, you'll begin the Deeper Africa Natural Learning educational program focusing first on animal identification and learning to distinguish animal species. As well, your Deeper Africa guide will begin to introduce you to conservation issues including: human wildlife conflicts, poaching controls and conflicts, and community involvement in wildlife conservation. Your guide will have a set of guide books and reference books in the Land Cruiser which are available for your use. Check in at Plantation Lodge with lunch before you head into the Crater.</p> <p>The vast Ngorongoro Crater is an expansive environment inside an extinct volcano. The Crater floor is mostly grasslands providing excellent wildlife visibility and a wonderful opportunity for photography. Zebra, wildebeest, and gazelle mingle together, while herds of buffalo graze the long grass areas. Bull elephants and rhino are often seen feeding in green marshes as are plentiful hyena. The lakes and marshes are home to exotic waterfowl. Hippos lounge in the water holes, and it is not uncommon to see lions. While wildlife viewing, you'll have a cool box in your Land Cruiser stocked with water and your favorite sodas.</p> <p>Dinner and overnight at Plantation Lodge.</p>
Day 4	Plantation Lodge Ngorongoro Conservation Area	<p>Breakfast at the Plantation Lodge. Early morning wildlife viewing in the Crater. Morning is a special time in the natural world, with dawn bringing lots of activity. Between 20,000 and 30,000 animals wander the Crater floor. The Crater ecosystem showcases an astonishing microcosm of East African wildlife environments: grasslands, wetlands, acacia forest, and soda lake environments - with beautiful flocks of flamingos at the right time of day. Picnic lunch in the Crater.</p> <p>Leave the Crater in the late afternoon to meet up with your walking guide for an afternoon hike around the rim of the Crater. Walk through traditional Maasai enkangs (homesteads) among some of the game herds and smaller creatures. Learn about medicinal plants, scat, and wildlife track identification. The hike is between two and three hours - at your pace.</p> <p>Dinner and overnight at Plantation Lodge.</p>
Day 5	Oliver's Camp	Breakfast at Plantation Lodge. Drive out after breakfast to Tarangire

	Tarangire National Park	National Park. You'll begin your wildlife viewing as you travel to Oliver's Camp for check in. Lunch at the lodge and spend the afternoon viewing wildlife in the park. Oliver's Camp is located in the remote southeast section of Tarangire National Park. This area of the park is an unspoiled wilderness zone far away from other lodges or camps. Off-road game driving and walking safaris are allowed in this wilderness area.
		<p>Tarangire contains a range of ecosystem: from grassland and woodlands in the north, to scrub and wetlands further south. The Tarangire River cuts through the park and empties into Lake Burunge in the west. As water sources dry up in the park after the end of the rainy season, animals migrate to the only permanent water available - the Tarangire River and the Silale Swamp system. Huge numbers of zebras make up the majority of the herds in Tarangire. Wildebeests, buffalos, and antelope are found as well.</p> <p>Tarangire boasts one of the largest and most conspicuous elephant populations in East Africa. There are large family groups with many calves being born each year. The population continues to recover from the devastating effects of poaching in the eighties. You will see herds of elephants, and gain up-close encounters with the matriarchs, babies, teenagers, and bulls. Your close contact will help expand your understanding of these incredible animals. Spend several hours surrounded by the herds, and you cannot help but feel their wisdom. Tarangire is also known for its abundant baobab trees, most of which are over 600 years old.</p> <p>Dinner and overnight at Oliver's Camp deep within Tarangire National Park.</p>
Day 6	Oliver's Camp Tarangire National Park	<p>Breakfast at Oliver's Camp. Oliver's Camp is located close to the stunning, rarely visited Silale Swamps. Likewise, it lies in close proximity to the eastern region of Tarangire. This area hosts lesser and greater kudu - animals rarely seen in the rest of northern Tanzania. Due to the remote location, days can be spent wildlife viewing without meeting any other tourists. This area of Tarangire is a birder's paradise due to the wide variety of habitats and food sources. Over 550 bird species have been recorded in Tarangire.</p> <p>Set your wildlife viewing schedule with your guide arranging picnic lunch or lunch at Oliver's Camp. Now, your learning opportunities shift to scanning the horizon for wildlife and tracking from a distance.</p> <p>Dinner and overnight at Oliver's Camp.</p>
Day 7	Oliver's Camp Tarangire National Park	<p>Breakfast at Oliver's Camp. Set your wildlife viewing schedule with your guide as you choose.</p> <p>Oliver's Camp offers the unique opportunity to leave the vehicle behind and share the earth with Tarangire's wildlife. Walking safaris are guided by experienced in-residence walking guides. An armed ranger also accompanies the walks. Animals are usually spotted on walking safaris; the goal is not to get as close as possible to the wildlife, but rather to observe their undisturbed behavior. This is the only area in Tarangire where tracking and spotting skills can be learned on foot.</p> <p>Dinner and overnight at Oliver's Camp.</p>
Day 8	Campi ya Kanzi Chyulu Hills Tribal Land	<p>Breakfast at Oliver's Camp. Begin your drive back to Arusha. You'll return for lunch at Arusha Coffee Lodge for your final meal in Tanzania. After lunch your guide will drive you to Namanga on the Kenyan border for your border crossing.</p>

Once you clear customs, your Tanzanian guide will be allowed to drive you just inside the Kenyan border to the Taveta bush strip. There you will meet up with the Campi ya Kanzi bush pilot. Enjoy the ½ hour bush flight from Namanga to Campi ya Kanzi in the Chyulu Hills - Hemingway's "Green Hills of Africa." Campi ya Kanzi will be waiting at the bush strip to pick you up and transfer you to the lodge. Luca Belpietro and Antonella Bonomi, the Italian owners of Campi ya Kanzi, will meet up with you soon after you arrive. We leave you for these three days in their capable hands.

Campi ya Kanzi has a wide range of daily activities, including:
Morning or afternoon wildlife viewing in Land Rovers;
Escorted walking safaris;
Forest walks;
Bird watching;
Chyulu National Park excursions;
Cultural visits to the local Maasai villages;
Bush breakfast and bush dinners.
Relaxation.

Enjoy the most wonderful "Italian cuisine in the bush" and the views of Kilimanjaro from the deck of your Campi ya Kanzi room. Dinner and overnight at Campi ya Kanzi.

Day 9

Campi ya Kanzi
Chyulu Hills Tribal Land

Breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Plan your daily activities with Luca and Antonella.

Campi ya Kanzi is part of a unique partnership with the Maasai tribal council of the Kuku Group Ranch - 280,000 acres of land in the Chyulu Hills. The Maasai have participated in all stages of the development of Campi ya Kanzi including: building the lodge and guest houses, managing, and running the camp. All of the buildings have been built with local materials. The whole camp has been built with the lowest environmental impact. Electricity is provided by solar panels and hot water through a solar boiler. No firewood is used for cooking or heating water; and the kitchen stoves burn a special ecological charcoal, made from coffee husks. Vegetables are grown organically, without the use of pesticides or chemical fertilizers. All water is recycled through lava filters and used to feed a waterhole and wildlife. Over 70 Maasai from the local community earn their livelihood through Campi ya Kanzi.

There is incredible biodiversity in the Chyulu Hills. You are able to experience most of the varied ecosystems of Kenya such as: mountain forest, grasslands, green river woodlands, bush, and savannah. About 63 different mammals and 400 bird species are found on the ranch including: elephant, rhino, leopard, lion, and buffalo.

Campi ya Kanzi's goal is to make wildlife profitable through tourism. Campi ya Kanzi involves the local tribal population in ecotourism practices. A daily conservation fee is paid by each guest to the local Maasai community. Tourist dollars are used by the local community to support:

A primary school on the Group Ranch;
A dispensary for the local community; and
To compensate tribal people who have incurred losses through damage by wildlife through the Simba Project.

The extraordinary efforts of Campi ya Kanzi have been recognized within

the ecotourism community as the winner of the following ecotourism awards:

2006 Winner of Eco-Warrior Award

2006 Winner of Tourism for Tomorrow Award

2005 Winner of the Skai International Ecotourism Award

2004 World Legacy Award.

Day 10 Mara West Camp
 Maasai Mara Game Reserve

Breakfast at Campi ya Kanzi with early morning bush flight directly to the Maasai Mara.

Bush flight departs Campi ya Kanzi @ 8:30 am

Arrives Mara approximately @ 11:00 am

Deeper Africa staff will be waiting with the Land Cruiser to pick you up at the bush strip in the Maasai Mara. As you fly westward you'll notice the landscape change to drier savannah grasslands and begin to note the many herds of cattle tended by local Maasai herdsmen.

You'll begin wildlife viewing as soon as you enter the Mara, traveling the distance to Governors Camp. Governors Camp is located in one of the best wildlife viewing corridors in the Mara. They are on the old British colonial governor's former private reserve, now part of the larger Maasai Mara and Serengeti ecosystems. You'll arrive at Governors Camp in the early afternoon for lunch with afternoon wildlife viewing. While you're in the Mara you'll have daily wildlife viewing from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm with the flexibility to schedule each day as you choose with your guide.

Wide arrays of habitats are represented in the Mara - each with a unique complement of flora and fauna. Acacia woodlands attract giraffes, while hippos occupy the deeper river pools. But it is the East Africa savannah grasslands and the herds and predators of the savannah that make the Mara famous. Wildebeest are well suited to harvest the short grasses that cover the semiarid plains of the Serengeti. The soils of this region have an underlying hardpan covered by a fertile layer of volcanic soil. Grass growing in this soil is highly nutritious, taking up nutrients trapped by the hard pan. The eastern and western Mara, as well as the Mara River areas, are all accessible to you by Land Cruiser. The variety of ecosystems makes the Mara a superb place to hone your tracking and spotting skills allowing you continued opportunities to increase your wildlife knowledge.

The Maasai Mara is the northern section of the Serengeti. In the Maasai language, the word 'Serengeti' means endless plain. This vast savannah grass land extends southward into Tanzania for over five thousand square miles of land, forming one of the world's largest wildlife refuges. This is land as it was in the beginning: no fences, no settlements, just a perennial migration of wildlife. In a journey that dates back through time, these herds of animals (currently estimated at 1.25 million) follow the seasonal rains, traveling north into the Mara from Tanzania and instinctually moving with the seasonal rainfalls. They sometimes migrate as much as 300 miles a year. Wildlife is allowed to roam freely across the Kenyan and Tanzanian borders, uniting the two parks into a single ecological unit which supports the largest concentration of large mammals on the planet.

Dinner and overnight at Mara West Camp.

Day 11	Mara West Camp Maasai Mara Game Reserve	<p>Breakfast at Mara West Camp. Tailor your wildlife viewing schedule today with your Deeper Africa guide. He is your mentor and advisor and he will have lots of suggestions about the best areas for wildlife viewing. Choices for wildlife viewing include:</p> <p>Morning and afternoon wildlife viewing with lunch at Governors Camp; All day wildlife viewing with picnic lunch; or Wildlife viewing out before sunrise with return for brunch and afternoon wildlife viewing.</p> <p>At last count there were 22 lion prides in the Mara. Females within a lion pride are related to each other. Daughters, mothers, grandmothers, aunts, and nieces live together for up to 15 years - the typical lifespan of a lioness. Males are forced to leave the pride at between two to three years of age. When not attached to a pride, lions are nomadic, occasionally banding together with other male cousins or brothers. The majority of prides in the Mara have two or three adult males, but the males in power can form larger alliances. Nomadic males are a constant territorial threat to the pride males.</p> <p>Ask your guide about the better pride viewing opportunities for your safari season. He will consider taking you near Musiara Marsh, near the Governors Camp area of the Mara, which is prime territory for the Marsh lion pride. Other pride territories are near Rhino Ridge, near Paradise Plain, and near Kichwa Tembo. Each of these pride territories vary in size. The controlling factors tend to be habitat and the availability of food. Some Mara prides can do quite well with small amounts of territory, while other prides require substantially larger amounts of ground. While pride members defend their territories they can never keep an exclusive lock on all of their territory. Overlaps at the edges of the territories find young nomadic males creating confrontations whenever possible. During migration season, the lions prosper with sufficient food to feed all of the pride members. But once the herds migrate south into Tanzania, the resident wildlife becomes the prime target and territory and hunting skills become the means of survival.</p>
Day 12	Mara West Camp Maasai Mara Game Reserve	<p>Dinner and overnight at Mara West Camp.</p> <p>Breakfast at Mara West Camp. The annual migration is what makes the Mara famous. The herds gather in the hundreds of thousands on the plains of the Mara during July, August, September, October, and into November. The herds are drawn into the northern Serengeti region by areas of greater rainfall where the grasses grow taller and stay greener longer. The migration includes vast herds of wildebeest, but also zebra and Thomson's gazelle. Those herds remain in the Mara for up to four months chomping, trampling the grass, grunting, and stampeding across the Mara River in search of fresh grass for grazing. It is the superabundance of prey that accounts for the Mara's big predator populations. The onset of the "short rains" sometime in November or early December sends them south into the Serengeti for fresh grass.</p> <p>The Mara savannahs with their open country and grasslands support a healthy cheetah population. Cheetahs face increasing pressure from humans and land encroachment - with between 9,000 to 12,000 left in the world. You'll be scouting for cheetah in one of the two remaining cheetah strongholds in the world: the Mara/Serengeti ecosystem. (The other significant cheetah population is in Namibia and Botswana.)</p>
		<p>The Mara cheetah population is threatened by a lack of genetic variation,</p>

making them susceptible to disease and decreasing reproduction. Still there have been a number of cub births in the Mara cheetah population over the past five years. Cheetahs live in small groups or singly, not in prides. The famous BBC documentary “Big Cats Diary” has filmed quite a number of Mara cheetah mothers with their cubs in the past few seasons. Look carefully around the termite mounds as they are popular hiding places for the Mara cheetahs.

Dinner and overnight at Mara West Camp.

Day 13	Mara West Camp Maasai Mara Game Reserve	<p>Have a special breakfast at Mara West on your last morning in the Mara. Morning wildlife viewing with a late lunch at Little Governors. While in the Serengeti, you can also study some of the great challenges facing the stability of the Serengeti migratory herds. In most other areas of Africa, major wildebeest herds have died out because of ever-expanding human populations which demand land for agriculture, domestic livestock, and water resources. Humans’ need for land at the edges of the Mara and their need for water resources threaten to reduce the migration range and access to water resources. It is land available for grazing and access to water that determine the size of the Serengeti wildebeest population. The herd’s population varies yearly depending on rainfall and how much grassland is available. When there is not enough food or water, the weakest members of the population starve. In the absence of severe drought, most of the culling will occur late in the dry season, just before the “short rains” begin.</p> <p>Use the afternoon for showering, packing and getting ready for your evening international flight. Bush flight to Nairobi.</p> <p>Safari Link Flight Departs Little Governors Mara bush strip @ 4:00 pm Arrives Nairobi @ 5:15 pm</p> <p>You will say good bye to your Deeper Africa guide at the Mara bush strip as he will need to return the Land Cruiser to Nairobi. Deeper Africa staff will be waiting for you at Wilson Regional Airport when your flight arrives from the Mara. You’ll have dinner at a local Nairobi restaurant called Talisman to savor some local flavor. Evening transport to your international flight at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport.</p>
Day 14	Travel day	International flight

INCLUDED IN YOUR SAFARI

- Full board accommodations in all lodges and tented camps
- All meals
- Unlimited game drives in private 4x4 safari Land Cruisers
- All park and entrance fees
- Experienced and professional safari naturalist guides
- Natural Learning program
- Enrollment with Flying Doctors Evacuation Service or Knight Support Evacuation Service
- One year renewable membership to East African Wildlife Society, East Africa's premier wildlife conservation organization, with quarterly magazines delivered to your home
- All in-country transportation
- Laundry available at some lodges and camps
- Beverages in your 4x4 safari vehicle
- Bottled water available at all times
- Extensive pre-departure briefing and materials including health information, reading list and map

EXCLUDED FROM YOUR SAFARI

- Alcohol and some beverages in some camps and lodges
- Gratuities

We plan your wildlife adventures in areas where wildlife habitats are known to exist for the season and time you are traveling. Still, animals in the areas you are viewing are not in a zoo. They run freely, and we cannot always anticipate their movements.

Also, Deeper Africa uses best efforts to provide the lodging set out in this itinerary, but occasionally there are circumstances that occur in East Africa that require lodging substitutions. We reserve the right to make comparable lodging substitutions whenever necessary.

2010 CUSTOM DEPARTURE DATES

Schedule as you wish January through April and June through December.

2010 CUSTOM DEPARTURE PRICING

- 4 or more persons \$8,599 USD each
- 2 persons \$10,199 USD each
- Single supplement \$1,275 USD

Arrivals into Kilimanjaro International Airport and departures out of Nairobi International Airport. Prices do not include international air travel.