



# 13 Day Best of Namibia Camping or Accommodated



## HIGHLIGHTS

**Etosha National Park**  
**Spitzkoppe**  
**Swakopmund**  
**Fish River Canyon**

**Guided Walk in Sossusvlei**  
**Sesriem Canyon**  
**Gariep (Orange) River**  
**Cederberg Mountains & Wine Tasting**

## ITINERARY

**13 Days**  
**Namibia, South Africa**

Information is subject to change. Travel times and accommodation can change depending on road or weather conditions, etc. These are used as a guideline only.

### DAY 1 ETOSHA NATIONAL PARK

Before taking aim for Etosha National Park, we will take a short walk through the city centre and have the opportunity to view some of its better-known landmarks. After our city walk, we have a full day of driving ahead of us and will reach the gates of Etosha National Park in the late afternoon. We begin with our first game drive as we enter the park and travel the short distance to our overnight rest camp for the night.

**Accommodation Facilities** NWR: Okaukuejo <http://www.nwr.com.na>  
**Accommodated:** Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom  
**Camping:** Campsite with Shared Ablutions  
**Route** Windhoek to Etosha National Park



**Meals** Lunch, Dinner  
**Included Highlight** Walk Windhoek City Centre with your Guide

### Windhoek

The Nama people originally gave Windhoek the name Ai-Gams, meaning “hot water” due to the hot springs that were once part of the town. The Herero people who lived there called it Otjomuise, “place of steam”. Theories vary on how Ai-Gams/Otjomuise got its modern name of Windhoek, most believe the name Windhoek is derived from the Afrikaans word Wind-Hoek, meaning "corner of wind". It is also thought that the Afrikaners named Windhoek after the Winterhoek Mountains, at Tulbagh in South Africa, where the early Afrikaner settlers had lived. In those days Windhoek was the point of contact between the warring Namas, led by Jan Jonker Afrikaner, and the Herero people.

Present-day Windhoek was founded on 18 October 1890, when German settler Von François fixed the foundation stone of the Alte Feste fort. During the next fourteen years Windhoek developed slowly, with only the most essential government and private buildings being erected. After 1907, the town grew quickly as people migrated from the countryside to the city and a large influx of European settlers began arriving from Germany and South Africa. Many beautiful buildings and monuments were erected, including Heinitzburg, one of three castles in Windhoek, the fairy-tale Christuskirche and The Rider statue.

## DAY 2 ETOSHA NATIONAL PARK

Etosha is the venue for some of the most unique game viewing experiences in Africa. Today we have a full-day to explore the edges of the Etosha Pan in search of the abundant wildlife that occurs in the park. Our truck offers us an elevated platform and we will spend some time at the many waterholes dotted throughout the park.

**Accommodation** Halali <http://www.nwr.com.na>  
**Facilities** **Accommodated:** Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom  
**Camping:** Campsite with Shared Ablutions  
*Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.*  
**Meals** Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner  
**Included Highlight** Full-Day Game Viewing in tour truck

### Etosha National Park

Etosha, meaning “Great White Place”, is dominated by a massive mineral pan, part of the great Kalahari Basin. The Etosha pan, originally a lake fed by the Kunene River, covers about 5 000 square km, a quarter of the Etosha National Park. The lake dried up thousands of years ago and is now a dusty depression of salty clay which occasionally fills with the rare heavy rains. This temporary water supply stimulates the growth of an algae which attracts wading birds and flamigos by their thousands. Large concentrations of wildlife gather year-round at the perennial springs on the edges of the pan. This amazing abundance of wildlife makes Etosha one of Southern Africa's finest and most important game reserves. Covering an area of 22 270 square km, it is home to 114 mammal species, 340 bird species, 110 reptile species, 16 amphibian species and, surprisingly, one species of fish.

## DAY 3 KAMANJAB

We will rise early and enjoy our last game drive through Etosha as we make our way to the gates and exit the park. Sit back and enjoy the scenery of rugged mountains and dry river beds.

**Accommodation** Toko Lodge <http://www.tokolodge.co/>  
**Facilities** **Accommodated:** Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom  
**Camping:** Campsite with Shared Ablutions  
*Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.*  
**Route** Etosha to Kamanjab  
**Meals** Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner  
**Included Highlight** Morning game drive in tour truck as we exit the park



**DAY 4**  
**BRANDBERG WHITE LADY**

The Brandberg (Burning Mountains) are regarded as the highest in Namibia and home to the famous White Lady, one of more than 45,000 rock paintings in the area. After reaching our destination for the day, this afternoon we will make the 1-hour hike to visit the painting that is said to be around 2,000 years old. *(Please be advised that the hike does traverse rough terrain along the gorge of the normally dry Tsisab River).*

<b>Accommodation</b>	Brandberg White Lady Lodge <a href="https://www.brandbergwllodge.com">https://www.brandbergwllodge.com</a> OR Uis White Lady <a href="http://uiswhiteladyguesthouse.com/">http://uiswhiteladyguesthouse.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Kamanjab to Brandberg
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Included Highlight</b>	Brandberg White Lady hike

**DAY 5**  
**SWAKOPMUND**

The massive granite formations of Spitzkoppe tower 700 metres above the desert plains below and the presence of rock art indicates their significance to the San people who lived here many years ago. We will enjoy a walk and have the opportunity to view some examples of the San's rock art before setting off for the seaside town of Swakopmund. Swakopmund is well known for its many adventure activities, coffee shops and rich German influence. This evening you will have the opportunity to book some of the many exciting activities on offer.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Stay@Swakop <a href="http://www.stay-at-swakop.com/">http://www.stay-at-swakop.com/</a> or Haus Garnison <a href="http://hausgarnison.com/">http://hausgarnison.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Brandberg to Swakopmund
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Included Highlight</b>	Visit and explore Spitzkoppe

### Swakopmund

Founded in 1892 by German settlers, Swakopmund was intended to be the main harbour of German South-West Africa. Increased traffic between Germany and its colony necessitated the establishment of a port of its own, as Walvis Bay, located 33 kilometres south, was in British possession. The choice fell to a site north of the Swakop River where water was readily available. There is a strong German architectural influence in the town, with its Bavarian-style buildings, including the Altes Gefängnis prison, designed by Heinrich Bause in 1909 and the Wörmannhaus, built in 1906 with a prominent tower, now a public library.

The area is called Swakopmund and is formerly known as 'Tsoakhaub'. This word originated from the Namaqua culture. Directly translated, it means "excrement opening" which is an offensive but accurate description of the waters of the Swakop River when it flooded, carrying masses of mud, sand, vegetation and animal corpses to the Atlantic Ocean. The name was changed to "Swachaub" by German settlers and with the proclamation of Swakopmund as an independent district of German South-West Africa in 1896, the present way of writing Swakopmund (meaning Estuary of the Swakop in German) came into use.

Surrounded by the Namib Desert on three sides and the cold Atlantic waters to the west, Swakopmund enjoys a temperate climate. Rainfall is rare but the cold Benguela current supplies moisture to the area in the form of fog that can reach as deep as 140 km inland. The fauna and flora of the area has adapted to this phenomenon and now relies upon the fog as a source of water.

Swakopmund is well known for adventure sports including skydiving, sandboarding and quadbiking. Your guides will be able to assist you in deciding on a suitable activity, alternatively, spend the day exploring the town and enjoying the various coffee shops and souvenir shops.



## Spitzkoppe

The Spitzkoppe (also referred to as Spitzkop, Groot Spitzkop, or the "Matterhorn of Namibia"), is a group of bald granite peaks located between Usakos and Swakopmund in the Namib desert. The granite is more than 700 million years old and the highest outcrop rises about 1 784 m above sea level. The peaks stand out dramatically from the flat surrounding plains. The highest peak is about 700m above the floor of the desert below. A minor peak- the Little Spitzkoppe - lies nearby at an elevation of 1 584 m above sea level. Other prominences stretch out into a range known as the Pontok Mountains. Many examples of Bushman artwork can be seen painted on the rock in the Spitzkoppe area.

It is possible that the main peak was summited as early as 1904, when a soldier of the Royal Schutztruppe supposedly soloed the peak and made a fire on the summit. What he may have burned remains a mystery, as there is absolutely no natural fuel of any kind on the upper parts of the peak. The legend suggests that he never returned and that his body was never recovered. Certainly, no proof of his conquest is available today.

## DAY 6 SWAKOPMUND

Today is a free day to enjoy adventure, explore Swakopmund or simply enjoy a great bake at a local coffee shop. Swakopmund offers all the conveniences of a little city and there is something to keep everyone busy. This welcome brush with civilization is the perfect launching pad as we venture to the Namib Desert tomorrow morning.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Stay@Swakop <a href="http://www.stay-at-swakop.com/">http://www.stay-at-swakop.com/</a> or Haus Garnison <a href="http://hausgarnison.com/">http://hausgarnison.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Optional Activity</b>	Dolphin Cruise, Sky Diving, Sandboarding, Quad Biking and more

## DAY 7 SWAKOPMUND – NAMIB NAUKLUFT

Leaving behind the charms of Swakopmund we continue our journey to Southern Namibia and the Namib Desert. We make a short stop in Walvis Bay this morning before turning east towards the heart of the desert. Our afternoon will be spent with a local guide who will introduce us to the wonders of the desert environment. An early night is advisable as tomorrow will see us up as the dawn breaks.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Namib Naukluft Habitat <a href="http://www.namib-naukluft-lodge.com/">http://www.namib-naukluft-lodge.com/</a> OR Desert Camp <a href="http://desertcamp.com/">http://desertcamp.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Swakopmund to Solitaire
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Included Highlight</b>	Guided Desert Excursion with Local Expert, Walvis Bay lagoon, Tropic of Capricorn

## Namib-Naukluft National Park

Namib-Naukluft National Park is an ecological preserve in the Namib Desert. It is the largest game park in Africa, covering about 50 000 square km and a surprising collection of creatures survives in the hyper-arid region, including snakes, geckos, unusual insects, hyenas, gemsbok and jackals. Most of the life here is sustained by sea mists from the Atlantic and sporadic rainfall. The winds that bring in the fog are also responsible for creating the park's towering sand dunes, whose burnt orange color is a sign of their age. The color develops over time as iron in the sand is oxidized, like rusty metal; the older the dune, the brighter the color. These dunes are the tallest in the world; the most famous of which is Dune 45, which reaches more than 170 m. The dunes were numbered to make the area easier to navigate and coincidentally Dune 45 is 45 km from Sesriem Canyon.

'Namib' means open space in the local Nama language and the Namib Desert gave its name to form Namibia – "land of open spaces". The park was established in 1907 by the German Colonial Administration. The park's present



boundaries were established in 1978 by the merging of the Namib Desert Park, the Naukluft Mountain Zebra Park, parts of [Diamond Area 1](#) and some other bits of surrounding government land.

The Park includes Sossusvlei, a clay pan in the central Namib Desert, fed by the Tsauchab River and known for the high, red sand dunes which surround it, forming a vast sand ocean. The Sesriem Canyon, another of the highlights of the Namib desert and the entrance point to the western section of the Namib Naukluft Park, was formed by the Tsauchab River, which carved the canyon out of sedimentary rock over the past two million years. During the rare rainfalls in the Naukluft Mountains, the river becomes rapid-running and strong and has over the years created the canyon, now 1 km long and up to 300 m wide. The water held in parts of the canyon provides water for a variety of wildlife that has adapted to life in this arid landscape.

The name *Sesriem* is Afrikaans and means "six belts", since the early travellers and settlers had to attach six belts together in order to reach buckets down into the canyon to scoop up water.

## DAY 8 SESRIEM AND SOSSUSVLEI

Rising at first light we travel to Sesriem, the gateway to the Sossusvlei dune fields. We enter the park early and make a stop to climb the famous Dune 45. Having stretched our legs we continue deeper into the Dune fields and take a 4x4 transfer to the marvels of Sossusvlei. We take time to visit both Sossusvlei and Deadvlei, before bidding the dune field farewell. Our final stop before continuing to our camp is the interesting Sesriem Canyon, a remnant of much wetter times in this dry region.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Namib Naukluft Habitat <a href="http://www.namib-naukluft-lodge.com/">http://www.namib-naukluft-lodge.com/</a> OR Desert Camp <a href="http://desertcamp.com/">http://desertcamp.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Included Highlight</b>	Hike up Dune 45, visit to Sossusvlei / Deadvlei and the Sesriem Canyon

### The Namib Desert

The Namib Desert is one of the oldest and largest in the world, occupying an area of around 90 000 km<sup>2</sup>, stretching 1 000 km along the Atlantic Ocean coast of Namibia. Having endured arid or semi-arid conditions for at least 55 million years, it is considered to be the second oldest desert in the world, after the Atacama Desert in Chile. It has less than 10 mm of rain annually and is almost completely barren, characterised by dramatic red dunes with sharp ridges, some of which tower 3 000 m in the air, the highest in the world. A section of the central Namib Desert incorporates The Namib-Naukluft Park, one of the largest national parks in Africa as well as the Naukluft Mountains. Despite the harsh conditions, a variety of plant and animal life can be found in the desert. There are some unusual species of plants and animals that are found only in this desert.

### Sossusvlei

Sossusvlei is one of the world's most remote and beautiful places, synonymous with sweeping sand dunes and astonishing sunsets. The salt and clay pan is enclosed by towering, vivid red dunes, which some say are the highest in the world, presenting a breath-taking picture, as their crimson colour clashes with the cobalt sky. Although the area is accessible, the roads are in quite a bad condition, so if you don't have a 4x4, it's wise to opt to be part of tours to Sossusvlei. The area is located within the Namib-Nauklift National Park of Namibia, in the heart of the exquisitely isolated desert. Sossus is Nama for 'no return', while vlei is the Afrikaans word for marsh, so effectively the area is known as 'no return marsh,' in reference to the fact that it is the Tsauchab River's natural endorheic drainage basin.

The region spans between the Koichab and Kuiseb rivers and is every photographer's dream destination. The dunes have a brilliant red palette and are best viewed at sunrise and sunset, when the sun's crepuscular rays cast them in an incandescent flaming hue, while the wind demonstrates its artistry, painting complex ripples in the sand. Imagine a solitary herd of Gemsbok stepping carefully on the crest of the sandbank, leaving soft footprints in the silt. The highest of all the dunes is 'Big Daddy' which dominates the landscape, measuring a remarkable 380 metres in height.



Although the region is predominantly associated with draught, periodically the rains will fall and the vlei fills with water, attracting many animals and people to its banks. This sight is extremely rare and not one to be missed, as the area teems with life, adorning the undulating dunes.

Visit the majestic **Sesriem Canyon** which starts as a deep cleft in the ground, eventually expanding into a flattened plain. Witness the Naravlei, from the top of 'Big Mama' – an obliging dune which is well worth the climb and explore the haunting desolation of Dead Vlei, which is named for its numerous dead camelthorn trees, some of which are over 800 years old.

You will be amazed by the diversity of life which has adapted to the desert's harsh conditions, succeeding in surviving in one of the earth's most hostile environments. Be part of one of the reputable Sossusvlei tours which will open your eyes to the geographical and cultural history of the area.

## DAY 9 KEETMANSHOOP

We will have a leisurely morning before we pack up and turn east and head for Keetmanshoop. Today we spend most of the day driving onto our next destination.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Seeheim Hotel <a href="http://www.seeheimhotel.com/">http://www.seeheimhotel.com/</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Solitaire to Keetmanshoop
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

## DAY 10 GIANTS PLAYGROUND/QUIVER TREE FOREST AND FISH RIVER CANYON

Contrary to belief, the quiver tree is not really a tree, but a plant that can grow to between 200 – 300 years old. Our exploration continues this morning with a visit to the Quiver Tree Forest and Giants Playgrounds, named for the way in which the massive dolerite boulders have been placed on each other- creating rock formations and a series of mazes. We board the truck and travel south on the gravel byways of Southern Namibia on route to Ais-Ais. Famed for its hot springs the resort and its hot pools are the perfect tonic to ease away the dust of the Namib. The Fish River Canyon is one of the largest in the world and this afternoon we take a walk along the rim of the canyon and end our day with a memorable sunset on the canyon edge.

<b>Accommodation</b>	NWR: Ai-Ais <a href="http://www.nwr.com.na/index.php/resorts/ai-aishotsprings-spa">http://www.nwr.com.na/index.php/resorts/ai-aishotsprings-spa</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Keetmanshoop to Ai-Ais
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Included Highlight</b>	Quiver Tree Forest and Visit Giants Playground / Visit to the Fish River Canyon / Ais-Ais Hot Springs

### Fish River Canyon

The Fish River Canyon is the second largest canyon in the world and the largest in Africa, as well as the second most visited tourist attraction in Namibia. It features a gigantic ravine, in total about 160 km long, up to 27 km wide and in places almost 550 m deep. The Fish River is the longest interior river in Namibia, but its flow is now a puny trickle compared with the immense volume of water that poured down its length in ages past. It cuts deep into the plateau which is today dry, stony and sparsely covered with hardy drought-resistant plants such as succulents. The river flows intermittently, usually flooding in late summer; and when it ceases to flow it becomes a chain of narrow pools on the sandy rock-strewn floor of the chasm.

The Fish River Canyon area has a typical semi-desert climate. During the hot summer months (October - March) temperatures can rise to 48°C during the day and cool to 30°C at night. Relief from the heat comes in short spells with occasional thunderstorms. The average annual rainfall in the canyon area is 100mm. During the short winters, temperatures can go below zero at night, but quickly pick up during the day to a moderate 20 to 28°C.



## DAY 11 ORANGE RIVER

As dawn breaks we head out making our way to the Orange River and our final stop in Namibia. Our last night in Namibia is spent on the banks of the Orange River and the best way to experience the Orange River is by canoe. This afternoon you will have the opportunity to partake in an optional canoe trip on the river.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Felix Unite Cabanas <a href="http://www.felixunite.com/accommodation_namibia/group_camping">http://www.felixunite.com/accommodation_namibia/group_camping</a> OR <a href="http://www.bundi.co.za/orangeriveercanoeing.htm">http://www.bundi.co.za/orangeriveercanoeing.htm</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Ai-Ais to Orange River
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Optional Activity</b>	Half-Day Canoe Trip

### The Gariep (Orange) River

The Orange River was originally called the Nu Gariep (“great river”) by the indigenous Nama people. It was named the Orange River by Colonel Robert Gordon, commander of the Dutch East India Company garrison at Cape Town, on a trip to the interior. Gordon named the river in honour of William of Orange, although a popular belief is that it was named for its colour. Nowadays known by its original name Gariep River, it is the longest river in South Africa, covering 1 800 km. It rises in the Drakensberg mountains in Lesotho, where it is known as Senqu, flowing westwards through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean at Alexander Bay. On its long journey, the Orange offers a variety of vistas: in places it is seamed by rugged mountain chains and in other parts, by endless dune fields. The river forms part of the international border between South Africa and Namibia and between South Africa and Lesotho as well as several provincial borders within South Africa. Although the river does not pass through any major cities, it plays an important role in the South African economy by providing water for irrigation and hydroelectric power. The Orange River is also responsible for the diamond deposits along the Namibian coast. Over millions of years it transported diamonds from the volcanic pipes in Kimberley in South Africa to the sea. From there, the currents took them northward and the surf deposited them into the dune fields of the Namib.

## DAY 12 ORANGE RIVER - CEDARBERG

A final border crossing sees us enter South Africa this morning as we travel through the desert landscapes of Namaqualand on our way to the Cedarberg region. If you are fortunate enough to be travelling in the spring months (July to September) you may encounter the wildflowers that have made this region famous. No matter the time of year though, the strange desert vistas offer a unique backdrop to this day’s travel. Tonight, we enjoy a traditional meal and celebrate the many memories we have made.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Marcuskraal <a href="http://www.marcuskraal.co.za/index1.html">http://www.marcuskraal.co.za/index1.html</a>
<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Accommodated:</b> Two per Room with En-Suite Bathroom <b>Camping:</b> Campsite with Shared Ablutions <i>Please visit the website of the accommodation provider for a full list of the facilities offered.</i>
<b>Route</b>	Orange river to Citrusdal
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
<b>Border Post</b>	Namibia: Noordoewer, Tel: +264 (0) 63 297 122, Open 24 hours South Africa: Vioolsdrift, Tel: +27 (27) 761 8760, Open 24 hours

## DAY 13 CEDARBERG – CAPE TOWN

The Cedarberg region not only boasts spectacular mountains and orange farms, but it is also the home of the Rooibos bush. Indigenous to the mountain slopes of the Cedarberg, this herbal beverage has earned an international reputation as a healthy and refreshing alternative to regular tea. The Cedarberg region is known for its mountain fynbos and spectacular views of the rugged Cedarberg Mountains. Nearing Cape Town, you will notice Table Mountain appear in the distance and we will stop to look at Table Mountain from across Table Bay. Your tour



ends upon arrival in Cape Town city centre.

<b>Accommodation</b>	Own Arrangements / Post tour accommodation can be booked through us.
<b>Route</b>	Citrusdal to Cape Town
<b>Meals</b>	Breakfast

### **Cederberg Mountains**

The Cederberg mountains and nature reserve are located near Clanwilliam and named after the endangered Clanwilliam Cedars (*Widdringtonia cedarbergensis*), which are endemic to the area, growing at an altitude of 1 000 m to 1 500 m. Some species are believed to live up to 1000 years, but human activity has led to the destruction of most of the original forests. The mountains extend about 50 km north-south by 20 km east-west, the highest peak in the range is Sneeuberg (2 028 m). The area is defined by dramatic sandstone rock formations, often reddish in colour. Cederberg Wilderness Area was recently proclaimed one of eight World Heritage Sites within the Cape Floristic Region, South Africa. The area is also known for the San rock art and the discovery of important fossils, particularly in recent years. The fossils are of primitive fish and date back 450 million years to the Ordovician Period.

## **Tour Information**

### **Tour departure point**

Please ensure you arrive at the departure point at least 30 minutes before the scheduled departure time.

**7.00am** Heja Game Lodge,

Windhoek, Namibia

Tel: +264 61 257151 or 257152

[www.hejalodge.com](http://www.hejalodge.com)

### **Tour ending point**

40onBurg, 40 Burg Street,

Cape Town, South Africa.

Tel: +27 (0)21 426 4338, [www.40onburg.co.za](http://www.40onburg.co.za)

### **Maximum Number of Passengers**

20

### **After hours emergency contact**

Our reservations staff are available to receive emergency calls. We would like to request that you respect this emergency number and use it only in the event of emergencies. Please only contact this number if, for example, you have missed your incoming flight, you cannot find your airport transfer, or you are running late for your tour departure.

*If calling from outside South Africa: 0027 82 578 2199*

*If calling within South Africa: 082 578 2199*

### **Arrival / Departure**

Please be sure to arrive 1 day before your tour is due to depart. This will avoid any unforeseen problems. We also highly recommend that you book your flights to depart the day after the tour officially ends to allow for delays and changes.

### **Pre and Post Tour Accommodation**

If you require accommodation before or after your tour, we can arrange this for you. We can also arrange airport transfers – contact your travel agent to make these bookings.

### **What's included**

All meals which are prepared and served at the tour truck / accommodation / qualified crew / filtered water / transport in the tour truck / included highlights as per the itinerary / entrance fees to National Parks.

### **What's excluded**

Items of a personal nature (snacks, alcohol, bottled water, soft drinks, tips) / entrance fees (associated with





optional activities) / souvenirs

### **Countries Visited**

Namibia, South Africa

### **OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES:**

We provide you with a great tour however there are always additional optional activities that you can do en route, at the various places you will find a selection of Optional Activities that can be booked on the tour you have chosen. - Your guide will also help you choose what is best for you. If you want to do an extra night drive or go white water rafting or bungee jumping -we will make sure you book this with the safest and most professional operator. Some optional activities operate concurrently so the group may have to decide as a team which optional activities they'd prefer to do. On the Pre-departure information your consultant sends you will be a lengthy list of what the locals offer in the various places we visit and spend time. These are as the name says totally optional and you do not always have to do an activity to enjoy being in an area, simply walking around the local markets or interacting with the locals is an experience with in itself.

### **General**

All information is subject to change without prior notice, changes would always be in consideration of your safety first and a better-quality experience. This would be where we are able to make improvements, sometimes last-minute decisions due to the nature of the tour/event. Travel times and campsites can change depending on road or weather conditions, or any unforeseen circumstances. These are used as a guideline only. On our longer tours it is possible that your crew, truck and fellow travellers will change due to our unique tour linking system. Please ensure that you have received the latest version of this dossier- your consultant will send you a link to do this, we ask clients to download the latest tour dossier 1 week before your tours departure so you are up to date with any changes.

### **Meals**

**Breakfast:** As breakfast is served very early in the morning (if there is driving or activities to be done) it is a simple but filling breakfast: Tea and coffee, breads and spreads, cereals, yoghurts, fruits and on occasion, when there is time for a later breakfast, guides will serve a hot breakfast of scrambled eggs, porridge, bacon or beans.

**Lunch:** Lunch is generally served at a picnic spot next to the road en route to a destination. As the guides only have approximately 45 minutes to get everyone off the truck, prepare lunch and then get everyone back on the truck again, lunches consist of sandwiches and salads (rice salad, pasta salad, tuna salad and green salad) which are quick and easy to prepare but which are quite filling. They do have meal plans which they should stick to, to ensure that there is variety on a day to day basis.

**Dinner:** This is when the guides get time to prepare a delicious meal and they focus on a substantial protein, vegetable and carbohydrate dinner. We serve traditional cuisine consisting of braais (BBQ), potjie (stew), bobotie (mince), spaghetti and fish and chicken dishes.

Most evenings are spent talking about Africa. Your tour dossier will have details of where you will be each night and the prices of meals if we are spending an evening at leisure in a city or town. After or during dinner, guides will do briefings, please use this opportunity to discuss things with them.

### **Special Requirements**

Please confirm to us in writing if you are a vegetarian or if you suffer from any allergies (i.e nuts, milk, fish) (i.e. vegetarian), allergies (i.e. nuts, milk, fish). Where possible our guides do try and accommodate clients with intolerances (i.e. gluten, lactose), however we cannot guarantee the availability of speciality foods en-route and we therefore recommend you to bring these items with you or purchase them prior to departing on your tour.

### **Luggage**

We advise clients to be as light as possible when travelling through Africa. It is not a destination where you want to lug suitcases and heavy bags around. Lodges rarely have suitcase ramps meaning wheels are sometimes more of a hindrance and also impact on the case fitting in the lockers. On booking the pre-departure info will have a packing guide to help you prepare, however please note hard suitcases are not suitable. Soft bags are needed to fit in the



luggage lockers.

**Pre-Departure Information Booklet:**

Once booking has been confirmed we will send you a full and detailed pre-departure Booklet to help you prepare, below is some basic tour information.

**Should you have further questions, please feel free to contact us on the below details.**

<b>General Enquiries &amp; Reservations</b>	- <a href="mailto:info@detourafrica.co.za">info@detourafrica.co.za</a>
<b>Toll Free US/Canada</b>	- <b>1-800-287-0823</b>
<b>Toll Free UK</b>	- <b>0-808-134-9963</b>
<b>Toll Free Australia</b>	- <b>1-800-897-833</b>
<b>Other Countries</b>	- <b>+ 27 21 424 1115</b>

**SAFARI NJEMA**

