

Sri Holidays



your travel partner for Sri Lanka

SRI LANKA ISLAND TOUR 21 DAYS

B2B - Fully Customizable



Mobile/WhatsApp/Viber/Imo

: 0094 773 866 315

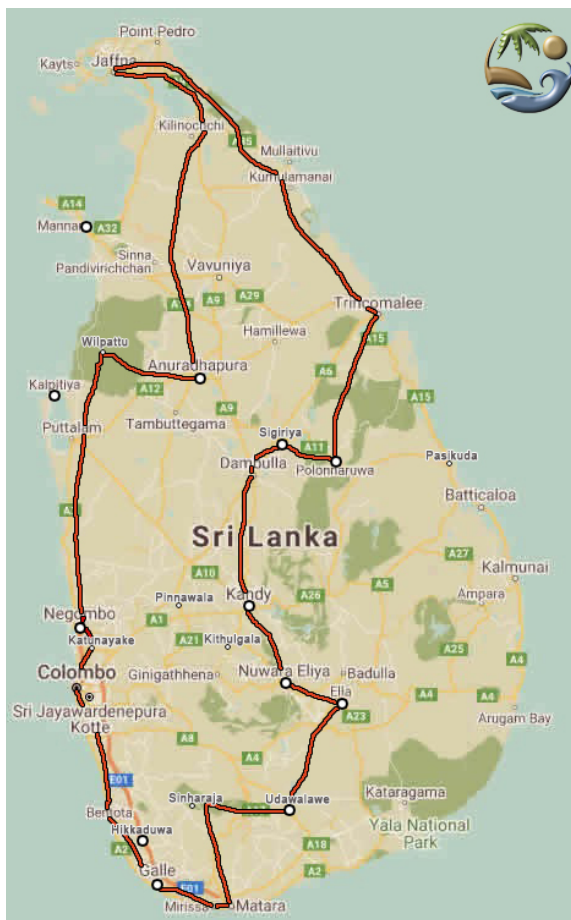
b2b@sri-holidays.com

Overview:

- A 21-day Sri Lanka Island Tour
- 5 UNESCO Heritage Sites - Anuradhapura, Sigiriya, Polonnaruwa, Dambulla and Kandy
- top beaches
- For all Age Groups - For all Group Sizes
- Special Packages for Solo Travelers available
- Private Transportation with an experienced chauffeur guide
- Fully Customizable
- 24/7 Customer Hotline

This outstanding Sri Lanka Island Tour was designed with the help of many customer feedbacks - allowing us to pick the most convenient route, choice accommodation, and, most importantly, the best sights and beaches Sri Lanka has to offer.

SAFE & SECURE! We provide you with a safe, but non-intrusive travel environment, implementing strict protection measures for all our staff, vehicles, and partner hotels. You will be traveling with your partner, friends, and/or family only, no sharing!



We are known for consistent high-quality service, the best tour arrangements, and unmatched safety standards. Sri Holidays is the first choice as a Sri Lanka Travel Partner who discreetly takes care of all your needs and well-being

- Over 20 years of professional experience
- 24/7 Customer Hotline
- Own fleet of new a/c limousines & mini-vans
- Best Rates Guarantee as contract partner for most hotels and service providers in Sri Lanka
- All health & safety

Tour Itinerary:

DAY 01:

Airport - Negombo

Arrival at the Bandaranayake International Airport, meet and transfer to the first hotel in Negombo. Visit the Colonial Dutch Fort. Close to the seafront near the lagoon mouth are the ruins of the old Dutch fort, which has a fine gateway inscribed with the date 1678. Also here is a green, called the Esplanade, where cricket matches are a big attraction. As the fort grounds are now occupied by the town's prison, the only way you'll get a peek inside is by committing a serious crime. You'd need to be very interested in old Dutch architecture to go to such lengths.

It's time to go on a Boat Ride through the Dutch Canal. The boat ride/safari that takes you along the old Dutch canal which runs through Waikkal, gives you snapshots of bird life, essentially comprising waders, stunning kingfishers, rare pied kingfishers, bee-eaters, Brahminy kites, etc. Water monitors, bearing an uncanny resemblance to crocodiles, are also bound to make an appearance, so keep your eye out for a glimpse! You can prolong your boat journey by following the canal onto the sea, where you can continue onwards to Negombo where you can hop into the town, do some shopping and return via boat to Waikkal.

Next you will be visiting the 2nd biggest Fish Market in Sri Lanka. Negombo Fishing Village also known as the Lellama by the locals is located across the lagoon bridge, near the Old Dutch Gate. The large open air fish market is the second largest in the country. It gives you an unpretentious insight into the local fisher community. The market is loud, vibrant and smells like fish! You will be able to witness the fishermen in hundreds of boats bringing in their days catch. See how the wholesalers and restaurateurs trade and watch the packing and loading of fish for distribution across the country as well as for export – worldwide. The retail area is a bustling hive of activity – with customers negotiating prices with mom and pop fish vendors.

Overnight in Negombo

DAY 02:

Negombo - Wilpattu - Anuradhapura

After breakfast leave for Anuradhapura. On the way visit the Munneswaram Hindu Temple. Munneswaram temple is an important regional Hindu temple complex in Sri Lanka. It has been in existence at least since 1000 CE, associated with the popular Indian epic Ramayana, and its legendary hero-king Rama. The temple is one of the ancient Pancha Ishwarams dedicated to Shiva in the region.

Proceed to Anuradhapura. On the way visit the Wilpattu National Park. Wilpattu

National Park (Willu-pattu; Land of Lakes) is a park located on the island of Sri Lanka. The unique feature of this park is the existence of "Willus" (Natural lakes) - Natural, sand-rimmed water basins or depressions that fill with rainwater. Located in the Northwest coast lowland dry zone of Sri Lanka. The park is located 30 km west Anuradhapura and located 26 km north of Puttalam (approximately 180 km north of Colombo). The park is 1,317 square kilometers (131, 693 hectares) and ranges from 0 to 152 meters above sea level. Nearly sixty lakes (Willu) and tanks are found spread throughout Wilpattu. Wilpattu is the largest and one of the oldest National Parks in Sri Lanka. Wilpattu is among the top national parks world-renowned for its leopard (*Panthera pardus kotiya*) population. A remote camera survey was conducted in Wilpattu from July to October 2015 by the Wilderness & Wildlife Conservation Trust. A sample of forty nine individual leopards were photo-captured in the surveyed area and the core area density was between that of Yala National Park's Block I and Horton Plains National Park.

Overnight In Anuradhapura

DAY 03:

Anuradhapura

After breakfast visit the Anuradhapura Heritage City. Anuradhapura was built in the 3rd century BC and capital of the Sinhalese people for 1000 years from the 4th century BC, despite frequent invasions from southern India. Today it is the largest and most important ancient site in Sri Lanka and there are a wealth of old palaces, temples, 'dagobas' (Buddhist monument) and Buddha statues to explore over a large area. The most visited part is the sacred Bodhi tree which is said to have been planted from a sapling from the tree under which Buddha gained enlightenment. This was brought from India by Sangamitta, the daughter of the great Indian emperor, Ashoka, who had sent his own son, Arahath Mahinda, to spread Buddhism in Sri Lanka. It is one of the most important pilgrimage places in the country.

Visit to Mihintale. Mihintale is a mountain peak near Anuradhapura in Sri Lanka. It is believed by Sri Lankans to be the site of a meeting between the Buddhist monk Mahinda and King Devanampiyatissa which inaugurated the presence of Buddhism in Sri Lanka. It is now a pilgrimage site, and the site of several religious monuments and abandoned structures.

Overnight in Anuradhapura

DAY 04:

Anuradhapura - Jaffna

After breakfast visit Delft Island. Delft which was named by the Dutch after the town in The Netherlands. This island still has evidence of the Dutch and Portuguese presence in the area. Visit the Dutch and Portuguese forts, Hindu

temple, Delft hospital and the baobab tree. If you are lucky enough, you will also get the chance to see wild horses. In the afternoon, visit Casuarina Beach which is one of the best beaches in the Jaffna area.

Visit the Jaffna Fort. Jaffna Fort is a fort built by the Portuguese at Jaffna, Sri Lanka in 1618 under Phillippe de Oliveira following the Portuguese invasion of Jaffna. The fort is located near Karaiyur. Due to numerous miracles attributed to the statue of Virgin Mary in the church inside the fort, Jaffna Fort was named as Fortress of Our Lady of Miracles of Jafanapatão (Fortaleza de Nossa Senhora dos Milagres de Jafanapatão). It was captured by the Dutch under Rijcklof van Goens in 1658 who expanded it. In 1795, it was taken over by the British, and remained under the control of a British garrison till 1948. As the only large military fort in the country, due to the presence of only government and military buildings within its ramparts, it was garrisoned by a detachment of the Ceylon Army. With the onset of the Sri Lankan Civil War it came under siege on several occasions and was the scene of pitched battles. From 1986 to 1995 it was under the control of the LTTE during this time the LTTE destroyed several of key features to stop the Army getting control due to the site being used to stage attacks but it was recaptured by the Sri Lanka Army in 1995 after a 50-day siege during Operation Riviresa. It was also vandalized by locals to rebuild houses damaged from the war. Today it remains garrisoned by a detachment of the Sri Lanka Army with limited access to visitors and is being renovated with Dutch funding. Buildings inside the fort include the Governor's residence (King's House), Queen's House, Kruys Church, the Garrison Parade Ground, Police quarters and several buildings from the Portuguese era.

Overnight in Jaffna

DAY 05:

Jaffna - Trincomalee

After breakfast leave for Trincomalee. On the way visit Toddy Tappers. Sri Lankan Toddy is an alcoholic drink made with sap from the palm trees, the process involves tapping the palm flowers and collecting the sap into earthen pots that hang in the palm trees. The sap tappers move from one tree to another using tight ropes, with no protection or harness is a daring sight to see.

Overnight in Trincomalee

DAY 06:

Trincomalee

After breakfast visit the Pigeon Island Marine Park. Pigeon Island National Park is one of the two marine national parks of Sri Lanka. The national park is situated 1 km off the coast of Nilaveli, a coastal town in Eastern Province, encompassing a total area of 471.429 hectares. The island's name derives from the rock pigeon

which has colonized it. The national park contains some of the best remaining coral reefs of Sri Lanka. Pigeon Island was designated as a sanctuary in 1963. In 2003 it was redesignated as a national park. This national park is the 17th in Sri Lanka. The island was used as a shooting range during the colonial era. Pigeon Island is one of the several protected areas affected by the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004.

Visit to the Trinco Fort. Fort Frederick, also known as Trincomalee Fort or Fort of Triquillimale, is a fort built by Portuguese colonials at Trincomalee, Eastern Province, Sri Lanka, completed in 1624 CE, built on Swami Rock-Vanamamalai from the debris of the world famous ancient Hindu Koneswaram temple (Temple of a Thousand Pillars). The temple was destroyed by the Portuguese colonial Constantino de Sá de Noronha under Phillip III, occupier of the Jaffna kingdom and Malabar country on the island. On the Konamalai cape was also built a new village of Portuguese and Tamil people, 50 Portuguese soldiers and inside the fort, a church named after "Nossa Senhora de Guadalupe ". The Fort of Triquillimale was dismantled and rebuilt by the Dutch in 1665, renamed Fort Frederick.

In the afternoon you will visit Koneswaram Temple. The famous Koneswaram temple is located inside this fort. This Hindu temple was earlier known as the temple of thousand Pillars. According to historical information, the Portuguese had demolished the old Koneswaram temple and they built this fort with the parts of that.

Overnight in Trincomalee

DAY 07:

Trincomalee

Breakfast at the hotel. Optional whale watching, snorkeling, suba diving

Overnight in Trincomalee.

DAY 08:

Trincomalee

Breakfast at the hotel. Optional whale watching, snorkeling, suba diving

Overnight in Trincomalee.

DAY 09:

Trincomalee - Polonnaruwa - Sigiriya

After breakfast leave for Sigiriya. On the way visit the Ancient City of Polonnaruwa. The second most ancient of Sri Lanka's kingdoms, Polonnaruwa was first declared the capital city by King Vijayabahu I, who defeated Chola

invaders in 1070 to reunite the country once more under a local leader. In Polonnaruwa you can see traces of a great kingdom that once existed and was historically valuable in Sri Lanka. Today the ancient city of Polonnaruwa remains one of the best planned archaeological relic cities in the country, standing testimony to the discipline and greatness of the Kingdom's first rulers. Its beauty was also used as a backdrop to filmed scenes for the Duran Duran music video Save a Prayer in 1982. The ancient city of Polonnaruwa has been declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO.

In the afternoon visit the Minneriya National Park Minneriya National Park was designated as a national park on 12 August 1997, having been originally declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1938. The reason for declaring the area as protected is to protect the catchment of Minneriya tank and the wildlife of the surrounding area. The park is a dry season feeding ground for the elephant population dwelling in forests of Matale, Polonnaruwa, and Trincomalee districts. Along with Kaudulla and Girithale, Minneriya forms one of the 70 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of Sri Lanka. Large numbers of Sri Lankan elephants are attracted to grass fields on the edges of the reservoir during the dry season. The Minneriya tank contributes to sustaining a large herd. Elephants gathered here number around 150-200. Some reports account the number of elephants to as high as 700. They migrate here from Wasgamuwa National Park and benefit from food and shelter of the park's forest. Tourists visit Minneriya largely because of elephants, especially in the dry season.

Overnight in Sigiriya

DAY 10:

Sigiriya

After breakfast, visit the Sigiriya Rock Fortress (UNESCO HERITAGE Site). Sigiriya is an archeological site in North Central Sri Lanka. It contains the ruins of an ancient palace complex, built during the reign of King Kasyapa (477AD - 495 AD). It is one of the 7 world heritage sites in Sri Lanka and is one of its most popular tourist destinations. The Sigiriya site consists of a 180m tall granite rock, whose sides are so steep that at some points the top overhangs the base. At the top of the site there is a palace complex. The ruins of various chambers, stairways and pools can be seen at the top. There is a stone stairway leading from the base to the top of the mountain. About halfway to the top, there is a pair of giant lion paws which is in fact the ruin of a huge head of a lion whose open mouth served as the entrance to the royal palace. Surrounding the palace complex are the ruins of a garden complex consisting of two moats, various pools

Next you will get the chance to experience a traditional local village Hiriwaduna. Hiriwaduna is just 02 Km (05 minutes - drive from Sigiriya, Trek through the archetypal Sri Lankan Typical village. The trek begins with an awesome walk along

a bund of a Wewa or manmade reservoir. The reservoir itself, the surrounding scrub jungle, marshland and village are a hive of early morning or an evening activity. The amazing birdlife, butterflies and possible sightings of crocodile only add to the charm of seeing the villagers as they go about their early morning tasks of fishing, or washing clothes at the periphery of the lake. Initially one wades through a shallow stream and thereafter crosses a wider tributary in a catamaran of an obliging farmer to inspect Chena cultivation (slash and burn agriculture). Enjoy the farmer's humble hospitality. With the guidance of the farmer, pick some fresh vegetables from the plot and join in the preparation of a simple meal prepared in the traditional method using earthenware pots and firewood as fuel. This is great opportunity to sample authentic local cuisine. The journey continues through dense shrub forests, home to many forest birds and other wildlife including monkeys, bear, python and even elephant. In Hiriwaduna you can do bicycle trip, oxcart trip or boat trip.

Overnight in Sigiriya

DAY 11:

Sigiriya - Dambulla - Kandy

After breakfast leave for Kandy. On the way visit the Dambulla Cave Temple (UNESCO HERITAGE Site) and Matale Spice Garden. Dambulla Cave Temple located at an elevation of 1118 feet from the sea level raises a massive rock from the surrounding plains of Dambulla of 600 feet high and over 2000 feet in length. It is home to the world's most acclaimed Cave complex of magnificent Buddha Images and Rock Paintings of vivid colors and shapes constructed and painted from around 2nd Century BC (Anuradhapura era) and continued up to the Kandyan era of the 18th Century. The five main temple caves cover over 1000 square meters, these were formed out of a deep cavern, part natural and part excavated. One cave consists of a reclining Buddha over 15 meters in length and another holds 50 statues in a variety of positions and is decorated in glowing colors. The ceiling of this ancient monastery is covered with the colorful frescoes. Long strips of narrative paintings depict episodes of a story such as the life of Buddha or the coming of Buddhism to Sri Lanka.

During past history Sri Lanka, known as Taprobane, was world renowned for its Quality Spices. In the 16th century Ceylon, as it was then known, was discovered by Portuguese who soon began trading in cinnamon and other spices. The Dutch and British followed, bringing with them their own history and influences, forming a strong Western presence which created a history of food expressed with spices which can be tasted in the dishes today. Spices are an essential element of the cuisine of Sri Lanka and the Ayurvedic tradition and a visit to a garden specializes in the cultivation of these substances and an excellent way for purposes of new uses of certain ingredients that perhaps they knew well. Find cinnamon, cloves,

nutmeg, vanilla, cardamom and black pepper, to name a few. Europeans can buy the products in their natural state or in the form of oils and potions that are used by Ayurvedic medicine, during the Dutch, very famous spices of Sri Lanka. Proceed to Kandy

On arrival visit the Kandy Temple of the Tooth (UNESCO HERITAGE Site). Sri Dalada Maligawa in Kandy is the most prominent and sacred Buddhist shrine in Sri Lanka, even in the world. The relic of the tooth is kept in a two-story inner shrine fronted by two large elephant tusks. The relic rests on a solid gold lotus flower, encased in jeweled caskets that sit on a throne. The temple is joined to the Pattiripuwa (Octagon) tower, built in 1803, that was originally a prison but now houses a collection of palm-leaf manuscripts. The king's palace is also in the temple compound.

Overnight in Kandy

DAY 12:

Kandy - Pinnawala - Kandy

After breakfast visit the Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage. It was established in 1975 as a place for shelter and cares for the wounded elephants and abandoned baby elephants found in the jungle. This covers an area over 24 acre land. It was under the Department of Wildlife but now under the National Zoological Garden. The main daily activities taken place in the Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage are feeding milk to baby elephants and the bathing sessions

Visit the Peradeniya Botanical Garden. Botanical Garden in Peradeniya is Sri Lanka's largest garden; an elegant and spacious 147-acres (60-hectares) plenty of time is needed to stroll Peradeniya imposing Avenue of Royal Palms. There are some 4,000 different species of plants at Peradeniya Gardens. The 10,000 or so trees, which are the stars, are mature, lofty giants, many of them tropical timber trees. Highlights of the collection include the Giant Bamboo of Burma, capable of growing to 40 meters height (130 feet) with a 25-centimeter (10-inch) stem diameter. And it can grow by a rapid 30 centimeters a day (12 inches). Absolutely sensational is the century old giant Javan fig tree, its tentacle-like roots spread across the enormous area of about 1,800 square meters (19,375 square feet) , a massive central trunk beneath the tree's vast canopy 'umbrella'. The Cannonball tree is also intriguing, with its cannonball-like fruit hanging off the trunk and large open, waxy pink-white flowers. So is the Double Coconut Palm, one of 200 types of palms displayed at Peradeniya – originating from the Seychelles, this tree produces the largest seed known. Its fruits take five years to mature. The gardens showcase all of Sri Lanka's flora and representative species from around the tropical world. Luminaries as varied as Queen Elizabeth II, Marshal Tito and Yuri Gagarin have planted trees to mark their visits to the garden.

In the evening, witness the Traditional Cultural Show. With elaborate costumes, gyrating dance moves and show-stopping, fire-breathing stunts, a Kandyan dance performance is one of the defining experiences of a stay in Kandy. Calling it a traditional Kandyan dance performance is something of a misnomer as the shows are very much aimed at audience entertainment and contain dance routines and costumes from across the country, including the famous 'devil' dances of the west coast (which are very hard to see in their home region).

Overnight in Kandy

DAY 13:

Kandy - Kitulgala - Nuwara Eliya

Breakfast at the hotel. Experience White Water Rafting in the picturesque Kelani River, covering 5 major rapids and 4 minor rapids. This activity is for anyone above the age of 10 years with safety gear, modern rafts, and a comprehensive safety briefing will be given by our white water rafting instructors beforehand. The distance covered is around 5 KMs. The river and its surrounding will make you feel enchanted, with a memorable Experience during your White Water Rafting Tour in Kithulgala.

Proceed to Nuwara Eliya. On the way visit a Tea plantation and tea factory. No visit to the hill country is complete without a visit to a tea estate, where you can view the vibrant green fields of tea which for so many people epitomize the image of Sri Lanka. Surrounded by the breathtaking, idyllic landscape, you will also get a chance to taste and purchase some of the world's finest tea. Nuwara Eliya is situated at around 2000m above sea level and surrounded by lush tea plantations. Nuwara Eliya is the main hill resort of Sri Lanka and the heart of the tea industry. This city with an elevation of 6200 meters is the highest in Sri Lanka. Once a pleasure retreat of the European planters the town is still very much an English town with many English style bungalows and buildings. Some of the finest teas in the world are produced here, and a visit to a tea factory and a tea plantation is a must. The process is unchanged from Victorian times, and you can follow it through from picking, drying and crushing to fermenting, packing, and especially tasting and buying.

On arrival go on a Nuwara Eliya (Little England) Sightseeing tour.

Overnight in Nuwara Eliya

DAY 14:

Nuwara Eliya - Horton Plains - Ella

After breakfast make an excursion to Horton Plains by 4 x 4 (jeep). This misty grassland plateau is a National Park and UNESCO World Heritage Site. It sits at an elevation of more than 2,000 m (6,500 ft) about 20 km from Nuwara Eliya. There is

a strange and mysterious silence about the place, and it has some excellent walks. From this plateau rise Sri Lanka's second- and third-highest mountains: Thotupola Kanda (2,357 m) and Kirigalpotta (2,389 m). The grassland is interspersed with patches of forest and some unusual vegetation that grows only at high altitudes. The trees are encrusted with lichens, and giant ferns and rhododendrons also flourish. The dense forests are home to deer, jackal, the shaggy bear-monkey, sambhur (a large deer) and the occasional leopard. The plains are also popular with birdwatchers. World's End is located in Horton Plains National Park and it is a sheer cliff, with a drop of about 4,000 feet (1,200 m). It is one of the most visited parts of Horton Plains National Park. It is one of the key tourist attraction places in Sri Lanka. After that you can visit World's End.

Leave for Ella by train. Ella is a small town in the Badulla District of Uva Province, Sri Lanka governed by an Urban Council. It is approximately 200 kilometers (120 mi) east of Colombo and is situated at an elevation of 1,041 meters (3,415 ft) above sea level. The area has a rich biodiversity, dense with numerous varieties of flora and fauna. Ella is surrounded by hills covered with cloud forests and tea plantations. The town has a cooler climate than surrounding lowlands, due to its elevation. The Ella Gap allows views across the southern plains of Sri Lanka

Overnight in Ella

DAY 15:

Ella

After breakfast visit the Little Adams Peak, Nine Arch Bridge. Considering the word 'Little', it is named after the sacred Adams Peak (Sri Pada –where the foot print of Lord Buddha is preserved) regarding the similarity between the two mountains. Therefore the mountain was called Little Adams Peak. It is 1141 m in height. Little Adam's Peak attracts many travelers who come to Sri Lanka. Gradually with an easy hike up to the mountain of Little Adams Peak you can consummate a worthwhile panoramic view. You have to walk through lush green tea plantations, waterfalls and paddy fields while enjoying the scenery. It will be priceless if you could visit the place in the morning when the clouds roll in. Further places like Little Adams Peak deliberates 'How far Sri Lanka is worth and rich with beautiful natural destinations of Sri Lanka tourism'. It will feel like a neck exercise for the visitors as you have to rotate your body to seek the views outstanding for 360 degrees.

The Nine Arches Bridge also called The Bridge in the sky is one of the most iconic bridges in Sri Lanka and is one of the best examples of British railway constructions when Ceylon was still a colony of the British Empire. It is located in Demodara, between Ella and Demodara railway stations. As of the past decade the surrounding area has seen a steady increase of tourism due to the bridge's architectural ingenuity and the profuse greenery in the nearby hillsides. Loosely

founded, albeit popular rumors suggest that when construction work commenced on the bridge, the Great War began between the empires of Europe and the steel consignment assigned for this site was reallocated to Britain's War related projects at the battlefield. As a result when the work came to a standstill the locals came forward and built the bridge with solid stone bricks and cement without steel.

Next you will get the chance to experience tea plucking. Ceylon tea is known all over the world for its taste and flavor. You are in Ella and why not see how your tea is made. Everywhere you go in the Sri Lankan highlands there are tea plantations: endless shining rows of leafy bushes in the brightest and deepest shades of green you can imagine. You can walk through the tea estates in Ella as it is enriched with tea plantations. You will see the pluckers are busy with their jobs and you can have a nice chat with them and also learn how to do the plucking. Yes, it is not easy without practice. There are plenty of nearby tea factories too. Closest is the Uva Halpewatte factory. If you want to visit more tea factories visit Dambatenne and Newburgh which are not too far from Ella.

Visit the Ravana WaterFall. The Ravana Falls popularly known as Ravana Ella is a popular sightseeing attraction in Sri Lanka. It currently ranks as one of the widest falls in the country. This waterfall measures approximately 25 m (82 ft) in height and cascades from an oval-shaped concave rock outcrop. During the local wet season, the waterfall turns into what is said to resemble an areca flower with withering petals. But this is not the case in the dry season, where the flow of water reduces dramatically.

Overnight in Ella

DAY 16:

Ella - Udawalawe

After breakfast, visit the Udawalawe National Park. The Udawalawe National Park was created to provide a sanctuary for wild animals displaced by the construction of the Udawalawe Reservoir on the Walawe River, as well as to protect the catchment of the reservoir. The reserve covers 30,821 hectares (119.00 sq mi) of land area and was established on 30 June 1972. Before the designation of the national park, the area was used for shifting cultivation (chena farming). The farmers were gradually removed once the national park was declared. The park is 165 kilometers (103 mi) from Colombo. Udawalawe is an important habitat for water birds and Sri Lankan elephants. It is a popular tourist destination and the third most visited park in the country

Overnight in Udawalawe

DAY 17:

Udawalawe - Sinharaja

After breakfast visit Elephants Transit Home. The Udawalawe Elephant Transfer Home is a facility within Udawalawe National Park in Sri Lanka that was established in 1995 by the Sri Lanka Department of Wildlife Conservation. Its primary objective is to rehabilitate orphaned elephant calves for ultimate release back into the wild

Leave for Sinharaja. Sinharaja Forest Reserve is a national park and a biodiversity hotspot in Sri Lanka. It is of international significance and has been designated a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The hilly virgin rainforest, part of the Sri Lanka lowland rain forests ecoregion, was saved from the worst of commercial logging by its inaccessibility, and was designated a World Biosphere Reserve in 1978 and a World Heritage Site in 1988. The reserve's name translates as Lion Kingdom. The reserve is only 21 km (13 mi) from east to west, and a maximum of 7 km (4.3 mi) from north to south, but it is a treasure trove of endemic species, including trees, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Because of the dense vegetation, wildlife is not as easily seen as at dry-zone national parks such as Yala. There are about 3 elephants, and 15 or so[vague] leopards. The most common larger mammal is the endemic purple-faced langur. Birds tend to move in mixed feeding flocks, invariably led by the fearless greater racket-tailed drongo and the noisy orange-billed babbler. Of Sri Lanka's 26 endemic birds, the 20 rainforest species all occur here, including the elusive red-faced malkoha, green-billed coucal and Sri Lanka blue magpie. Reptiles include the endemic green pit viper and hump-nosed vipers, and there are a large variety of amphibians, especially tree frogs. Invertebrates include the endemic common birdwing, butterfly and leeches.

Overnight in Sinharaja

DAY 18:

Sinharaja - Matara - Mirissa

After breakfast leave for Mirissa. On the way visit the Dondra Head Lighthouse and Colonial Dutch Fort in Matara. Dondra Head Lighthouse is a lighthouse located on Dondra Head, Dondra, the southernmost point in Sri Lanka and is Sri Lanka's tallest lighthouse, and also one of the tallest in South East Asia. Dondra Head lighthouse is operated and maintained by the Sri Lanka Ports Authority.

The Matara fortification was built by the Portuguese around 1550, but the actual fort was built by the Dutch when they took Matara, after the capture of Galle. The remains of the fort (a rampart and a gateway) are in good preservation. Inside the fort there are several old Dutch houses and a church with gravestones on the floor dated from 1686. After the Matara rebellion in 1761-1762, a beautiful fort called redoubt "Van Eck" was built in 1763-1765, on the right bank of the river. This fort is the unique star shaped fort in Ceylon, over the gate of the fort is the Dutch coat of

arms. It's still in good preservation.

Overnight in Mirissa

DAY 19:

Mirissa - Galle - Mirissa

After breakfast visit the Dutch Fort in Galle (UNESCO HERITAGE Site). Galle is a bustling provincial capital and administrative center for the South. Once a port, Galle was Sri Lanka's first international commerce and trade center, and the streets are still awash with a cosmopolitan range of goods available to buy in exotic markets and quirky art galleries. The Dutch presence is still visible in Galle, and should you want to retrace the footsteps of the Dutch rule, let our guide give you the tour of the Old Dutch fort (a UNESCO World Heritage site), the Dutch Government House, the former New Oriental Hotel (built in 1684), the old bell tower, and the Dutch tide-based sewage system.

Overnight in Mirissa

DAY 20:

Mirissa - Bentota -Colombo

After breakfast leave for Colombo. On the way visit the Turtle Hatchery and Madu Ganga River Safari / Bentota. It is said that these sea turtles need a specified location or beach to lay down their eggs. Therefore they come to places like Sri Lanka ignoring many more beaches around the world. Eventually they lay down the eggs on the sandy beaches and return back to sea. All the tourists are demonstrated to ensure the life of turtles and conserve them. The Sea turtle hatchery is a day care for new born turtles.

It is said that these sea turtles need a specified location or beach to lay down their eggs. Therefore they come to places like Sri Lanka ignoring many more beaches around the world. Eventually they lay down the eggs on the sandy beaches and return back to sea. All the tourists are demonstrated to ensure the life of turtles and conserve them. The Sea turtle hatchery is a day care for new born turtles.

Proceed to Colombo and Colombo Sightseeing and Shopping. Colombo is the commercial capital and largest city of Sri Lanka. It is the financial centre of the island and a popular tourist destination. In Colombo you will see a fascinating mix of old and new, with a central cluster of high-rise office blocks and hotels overshadowing red-tiled colonial-era buildings and sprawling street markets which overflow with high piled fruit and vegetables, colorful silks and cottons, and deliciously fragrant spices. In Colombo you can see the colorful street markets, colonial- era buildings, museums and galleries, churches, mosques and temples.

Overnight in Colombo

DAY 21:

Colombo - Airport

After breakfast leave for airport

Tour Includes:

- Accommodation at selected Hotels in double room (sharing)
- Meal Plan: Breakfast and dinner (half-board)
- Experienced, English-speaking driver/guide with required guiding permit.
- French, German, Russian, Italian, Japanese speaking guides can be booked for a small surcharge.
- Private transportation by a/c luxury limousine or Japanese Mini Van with driver/guide
- Full vehicle/passenger insurance by Sri Lanka Insurance Corporation Ltd.
- Driver Accommodation & Meals
- 24/7 Customer Hotline

Optional

- Wi-Fi
- Free Baby Seat
- Free Wheelchair
- Free Baby Cot (below 3 years)

Tour Does Not Include:

Client(s) Medical / Travel
Insurance Meals not mentioned
above Applicable Entrance Fees
International/Domestic Flights
Personal Expenses
Tips/Porterage
Excursions not mentioned in the Tour Itinerary

CONTACT US FOR **A QUOTE**
& ALL AVAILABLE OPTIONS

Sri
Holidays



your travel partner for Sri Lanka

Mobile/WhatsApp/Viber/Imo

: 0094 773 866 315

b2b@sri-holidays.com





