



Tanzania Safari- 3 Days Budget Camping Safari with Tarangire, Lake Manyara & Ngorongoro

Free cancellation up to 29 day(s) prior departure, after which the tour cancellation policy applies.

- **Activities:**
 - Camping and Stargazing
 - Cultural Walking
 - Expedition
 - Jeep & 4WD
 - LGBTQ
 - National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - Nature
 - Photography
 - Safari
 - Wheelchair Accessible
 - Wildlife Safaris
 - Tanzania Safaris
- **Travel Style:** Budget
- **Guiding Type:** Live Guide/Instructor
- **Activities:**
 - English
- **Tour Vibe:** Laid Back
- **Guiding Type:** Live Guide/Instructor
- **Recommended For:**
 - Couple
 - Family/Kids
 - For Art Lovers
 - LGBTQ
 - Senior
 - Solo
 - Women
 - Wheelchair Accessible
 - Youth

- **Country:**
 - Tanzania
 - Africa
- **Routes:**
 - Ngorongoro Conservation Area
- **Pickup:** Kilimanjaro International Airport;

From:12:00 AM

To:12:00 AM

- **Drop-off:** Kilimanjaro International Airport;

From:2:00 PM

To:10:00 AM

- **Age Range:** 0 - 100 (Years Old)

- **Tour Highlights:** A Hyacinthine game with hilly landscape at sunset, where you can see a lot of animals like lion, leopard, hyena, jackal, buffalo, giraffe, wildebeest, zebra & many antelopes can be spotted in this park. Late afternoon drive to Migombani Public Campsite or similar close to Lake Manyara for sunset watch, dinner & overnight.
- **Tour Introduction:** 3 Days Camping Safari Tarangire, Ngorongoro Crater & Lake Manyara continues on this day as we take you to our beautiful Ngorongoro Crater. After breakfast at your campsite depart for Ngorongoro Crater. The driving is across the Great East African Rift Valley & along the high lying farmland of Karatu, reach Ngorongoro gate for check-in before driving up to Crater viewpoint for some nice pictures of the crater floor from the rim. Then descend into the Crater floor for a wonderful game drive (picnic lunch will be served at the crater floor). Ngorongoro Crater is often defined as one of the wonders of the world, mistakenly called a Crater but it is rather the world largest unfolded volcanic

- **Itinerary:**

- **Day 1: Arusha - Tarangire National Park**

Distance: 139 km Non Game viewing time: 2 to 3 hrs. After breakfast, we meet you at your lodge in Arusha for a short safari briefing then driving to Tarangire National Park. On the way, you will pass at the middle of Arusha Town for any last-minute purchase before heading to the bush. This Park is known for its huge Elephant population and giant Baobab trees. Over 3000 elephant has been recorded in this park moving around Tarangire Lake Manyara ecosystem. The park derives its name from the famous River (Tarangire River) that crossing at the middle of the park and saves as a permanent source of water in the entire area. The park has got a beautiful landscape and it is home to some rare animal species like Greater Kudu, Fringed Eared Oryx and the Ash stalling. Lion, leopard, hyena, jackal, buffalo, giraffe, wildebeest Zebra & many antelopes can be spotted in this park. Late afternoon drive to Migombani Public Campsite or similar close to Lake Manyara for sunset watch, dinner & overnight.

- **Day 2: Tarangire - Ngorongoro Crater**

3 Days Camping Safari Tarangire, Ngorongoro Crater & Lake Manyara continues on this day as we take you to our beautiful Ngorongoro Crater. After breakfast at your campsite depart for Ngorongoro Crater. The driving is across the Great East African Rift Valley & along the high lying farmland of Karatu, reach Ngorongoro gate for check-in before driving up to Crater viewpoint for some nice pictures of the crater floor from the rim. Then descend into the Crater floor for a wonderful game drive (picnic lunch will be served at the crater floor). Ngorongoro Crater is often defined as one of the wonders of the world, mistakenly called a Crater but it is rather the world largest unfolded volcanic

caldere and a natural sanctuary for some of Africa's densest animals populations. It is one of the few places where the rare black rhino can be observed in their natural habitat. The crater has about 2000 ft high walls and very few animals are migrating in and out of the crater. You can expect to see lions, Hyenas, Jackals, elephants, zebras, hippos, rhinos, antelopes and many bird species including flamingos. With a bit of luck, the 'Big Five' can be spotted in one day of game drives. End up this day by driving up & out of Ngorongoro conservation on the way during sunset you will stop at Lake Manyara viewpoint for some nice pictures of Lake Manyara & its forest from the edge of the Great East African Rift Valley then drive down to Migombani Public Campsite or similar close to Lake Manyara for dinner & overnight.

◦ **Day 3: Lake Manyara National Park - Arusha**

Distance to Lake Manyara: 7 Minutes The distance back to Arusha: 120 km – 2 to 3 hrs. After breakfast at your campsite drive to Lake Manyara National park for game drives. Lake Manyara is a beautiful & evergreen park due to underground water streams that flow from the Great Rift Valley to the Lake. Park's varied habitats with plenty of water and fodder attract a wide variety of wildlife including herds of the African elephant, buffalo, zebra, impala, hippos, giraffe and many antelopes. The famous Lake Manyara tree-climbing lions and other predators can be seen in this park. Massive but shallow soda lake is home to some colourful flamingos and other aquatic birds feeding on algae and other water creatures. Late afternoon (Depending on your flight time) drive back to Arusha via Mto wa mbu town for overnight or drop off at the airport. (If you wish you can visit some Masai market on your way back to Arusha).

WHAT'S INCLUDED

Location	Nights	Type	Property Name	Rating	Occupancy
Arusha	2	Guesthouse	Raha Leo	2 Star	Private
Manyara	2	Camping	Migombani Campsites or Similar	Unrated	Private

• **Pickup & Drop-Off**

- Airport Transfer
- Hotel

• **Guide**

Professional and well experienced English Speaking Safari Guide

• **Meals**

- Halal

- Jain
- Kosher
- Meat
- Vegan
- Vegetarian

Except for the 2 nights at your guesthouse

- **Transport**

- Jeep & 4WD

-Toyota Landcruiser 4×4 Safari vehicle with pop up roof, 6 window seats & power adapters

WHAT'S EXCLUDED

- Flights
- Insurance
- Transport
- **Other Excluded:**

-Visas, Flights and airport taxes

-Items of a personal nature

-Gratuities

-Health requirements (Yellow Fever vaccination is compulsory if travelling to Tanzania)

-Alcoholic and soft drinks

-Personal spending monies for souvenirs etc.

-Travel & Health insurance

-Extra Nights & Extra Activities (Can be arranged upon request with extra charges)

Covid Safety

-Face masks are required for travellers in public areas

-Face masks are required for guides in public areas

- Face masks provided for travellers
- Hand sanitiser available to travellers and staff
- Social distancing enforced throughout the experience
- Regularly sanitized high-traffic areas
- Gear/equipment sanitized between uses
- Transportation vehicles are regularly sanitized
- Guides required to regularly wash hands
- Regular temperature checks for staff
- Temperature checks for travellers upon arrival
- Paid stay-at-home policy for staff with symptoms
- Contactless payments for gratuities and add-ons

Tour Cancellation Policy

Free cancellation up to 29 day(s) prior departure, Or traveler will pay 20 % of the tour amount

Any cancellation of a reservation must be in writing, either by e-mail or fax, and shall only be effective upon its receipt and acknowledgement. The following cancellation fees will be made for cancellations: More than 29 days prior to trip commencement 20% of the tour price 15 to 10 days prior to trip commencement 30% of tour price No show to 5 days prior to trip commencement (or no show) 50% of the total tour price No refunds are given for the following: Lost travel time or substitution of facilities Itineraries amended after departure Presence of circumstances beyond the company's control which requires alternative arrangements be made to ensure the safety or further participation and enjoyment of your tour, Lack of your appearance for any accommodation, service, activity, or tour segment without prior notice (see above) Premature contract termination

Good To Know

Enjoy the authentic attraction with locals Masai tribe
Experience an amazing wildlife that you have ever thought possible
Spot the big cats & if lucky the big 5 which include lion, leopard, buffalo, rhino & African elephant
For a truly authentic experience, we will provide you with a professional guide who will also be able to provide you with the best possible wildlife photography opportunities. You will also be able to see the best of the Masai culture and traditions. You will also be able to see the best of the Masai culture and traditions. You will also be able to see the best of the Masai culture and traditions.
Northern Tanzania
Tarangire, Ngorongoro Crater, Lake Manyara
Yearly around
Normal drive

FAQs

The wildebeest migration is often punted as the “greatest show on earth”. Also known as one of the Seven New Wonders of the World. It doesn’t have a simple start or end, just a dynamic cycle of wild movement throughout the year. It’s never the same each year either. Not very predictable but easy enough to witness if you plan around some key points. People usually refer to this as the Serengeti migration, but you can also see it on the Masai Mara in Kenya.

December: The migration leaves the Mara. It moves quickly down the Loliondo boundary. Rains have started. Fresh grass covers the plains.

January: Settled in the short grasslands on the southern plains. The Game moves into the Ngorongoro Crater. Zebra are foaling.

February: Over 2 million wildebeest, zebra, gazelles, eland and predators are in the Serengeti plains. Wildebeest are dropping foals.

March: The heavy rains are approaching and the short grass plains are starting to take the strain.

April: The migration starts moving slowly through woodlands towards the western corridor as the long or heavy rains set in.

May: The migration follows the Mbalageti river towards the Grumeti. Long grass plains and woodlands provide food.

June: Rains are ending as the dry season approaches. The Grumeti crocodiles enjoy their annual feast.

July: The migration moves north east through the Grumeti towards the Ikorongo . Some move towards the Lobo area.

August: Most of the migration is in the Ikorongo area where the Mara is crossed.

September: The migration moves into the Mara in search of water and fresh grazing.

October: The Serengeti is near the end of the dry season, water is available in the Masai Mara.

November: The migration starts moving south as the new season of rain started.

The migration itself involves around 1.5 million wildebeest, gazelle and zebra, always on the move. Generally in a great clockwise sweep around the larger Serengeti ecosystem. Resident game (predators and other mammals) are generally fixed to territorial areas.

Predators don't follow the great herds much beyond their home ranges.

If you're interested in seeing specific resident game species (eg, elephant, wild dog, leopard, etc) then destinations other than the Mara or Serengeti could be better.

When the migration is "on" during high season, you'll find that the best space gets sold out quickly, so book early to get the best availability and reasonable prices.

How the migration really works!

The theory is simple. Seasonal rains and the availability of grazing determines the "clockwise" movement of the migration. The larger eco-system includes Tanzania's Serengeti and Kenya's Masai Mara. A few physical barriers like the Simiti and Lobo hills, the Grumeti and Mara rivers hinder and alter this "circular" path. Well in reality it's not quite that simple!

Here're some notes gleaned from Richard Knocker. One of the original Nomad Guides in East Africa.

Between the short and long rains – November to April

The wildebeest want to be in the short grass plains of the southern Serengeti. That's near Ndutu, Gol and Southern Loliondo, but the water and grazing cannot support them all year round. This is where they choose to give birth to their young with rich grass to support them. That's usually February and March. Within a short space of time, perhaps 4 to 6 weeks, several hundred thousand calves are born. This is where and when we see much of the dramatic predator action.

The wildebeest migration moves off in search of sustenance in response to periods of dry weather. They leave this sweet area as late as possible and come back as soon as they can. But the rains are unpredictable. So every year is different and, in fact, every week can be different.

The migration is also not a continually forward motion. They go forward, back and to the sides, they mill around, they split up, they join forces, they walk in a line, they spread out, they hang around. You can never predict with certainty where they will be.

So, soon after the short rains start we expect the migration to be in the sweet grass plains area around Naabi, Ndutu and Gol. That's from December through to April. Depending on local rainfall, they might be anywhere from Moru Kopjes through to the slopes of Ngorongoro.

After the long rains into the dry season – May to October

From May, the rains stop and the herds gradually start moving. Usually, as the plains of the south and east dry out, there is a movement to the north and west. That's because there are more grass and more dependable water.

Not all the wildebeest and zebra will follow the same route though. This means that while part of the migration will head to the western corridor and the Grumeti River before heading north, significant numbers may also go up through Loliondo, or via Seronera and Lobo.

In a dry year, the first wildebeest could be near the Mara River in early July as this is the only decent permanent water in the ecosystem. In a wet year, as late as mid-August. If conditions are very good, with plenty of grass and water the herds will be spread out all the way from Seronera to the Mara River.

The wildebeest migration as a whole need not all pass into Kenya. Many stay behind in Tanzania then cross and re-cross the border areas. This carries on through till October into November when they start thinking of heading back. Again this will be dependent on the rains.