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TREKS AND TOURS

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MOUNTAIN BIKING

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JEEP SAFARIS

EXPEDITIONS

BICYCLING

ADVENTURE TOURS



Shahrah-e-quaid-e-azam road  
Near Rupal-inn hotel, Gilgit - Pakistan.

✉ info@incrediblepakistan.com

✉ tajammulguide@gmail.com



+92 3111 2277 05 📞

+92 332 666 5588 📱

📘 incrediblepakistan | 📷 tajammulguide

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





# Blossom Tours



Each season brings a beauty of its own, but it is an admitting fact that spring Blossom is by far favorite season of the year. It never fails to cheer any heart to see dormant plants come to life again. Brown replaced by green, and also called Cherry Blossom. As considering to spring in northern areas of Pakistan especially in Hunza, Swat, and Skardu spring came here by the end of March and last for by the mid of April. It's not only the spring season that spread beauty all over the Gilgit Baltistan but it is the cherry blossom season which gives the more mesmerizing look to eyes. Those gorgeous Pink Cherry blossom never fail anyone to smile.

The span for this season is very small. Most probably, it's for the 1.5 months. Starts from the mid of March till the end of April. Cherry blossom viewing began in ancient times when aristocrats wrote poetry and sang songs under the flowering trees. The shape and color of the petals reflect people's ideal notion of peace and simplicity. Whenever the wind touches the soft petals of Cherry Blossom, the surrounding is filled with pink petals and pleasant aroma is the air. Above all, there is a list of trees that blossom in the spring such as Apricot, Apples, and Pears. The richly green carpeted fields encircled with trees present an eye-catching view for the visitors.





## Hunza Valley



## Gilgit Valley



## Skardu Valley



## Swat Valley



First on the list is Hunza Valley which is popularly known for its spring season. The time span of the cherry blossom season in every region is very short. It's normally the start of the spring season and lasts until the beginning of summers. Mostly, the cherry blossom season begins from 15 March to 30 April. After the season of death and destruction, there comes the season of life and rebirth. As the view of Hunza valley is incredible throughout the year it becomes even more vibrant in spring. Notably, Diran Peak, Rakaposhi Peak, Golden peak and Ultar peak are the famous peaks in Hunza Valley.



The Gilgit valley does not need any introduction since it is one of the most famous valleys in Gilgit Baltistan. The valley connects its road to the town of Chitral via Shandur pass.

The valley lies in the center of Gilgit district and the lush green meadows with the cherry blossom season form an eye-catching view of the visitors in the valley.



Third on the list is the Skardu Valley that is located in the extreme north of Pakistan and offers some amazing scenic views. Cherry blossom season in Skardu is so captivating for the eyes and those gorgeous Pink Cherry blossoms never fail to amaze anyone whether it is a honeymoon couple or family. Everyone falls in love with its colors! Every time there is the slightest breeze, a shower of cherry-blossom petals is produced. At the same time, one can also view the blossom of Apricot, Apples, and Pears. The lush green terraced fields surrounded by blooming trees displaying scene enough to overwhelm visitors.

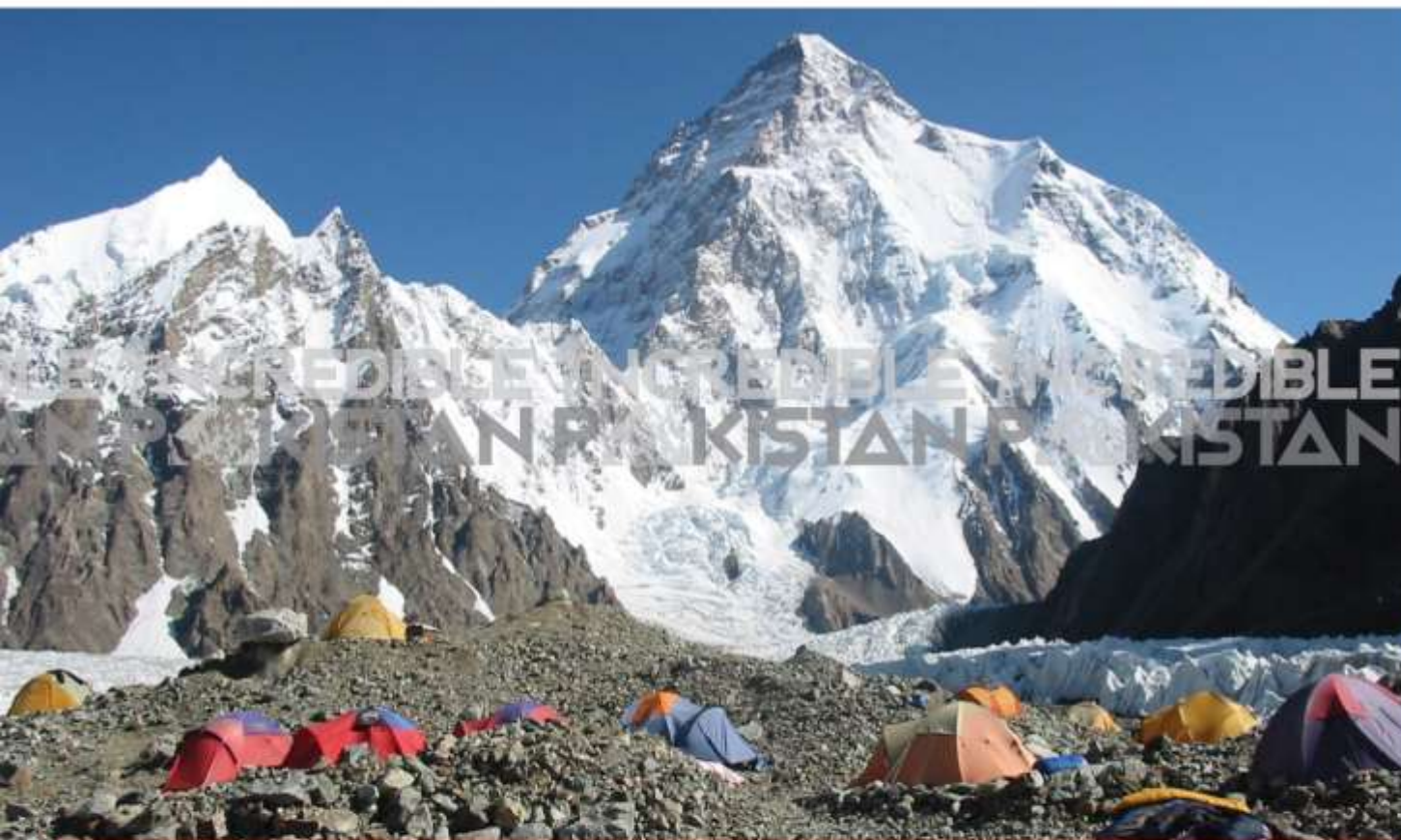


The Switzerland of Pakistan also bears the colors of cherry blossom. The Swat abounds with roaring rivers, waterfalls, meandering streams, glacier-fed lakes. The pine forests and alpine meadows covered with the pink flowers of cherry that make a unique effect on eyes. Kalam Valley, Malam Jabba, Mahudand Lake, Gabral Lake, each location is filled with several colors that are only visible in the spring season. The fruit-laden orchards, lush green fields, and flower-filled mountain slopes make it spectacular for the visitors in the cherry blossom season.





# Adventure Tourism



With a landscape blessed with the mightiest mountain ranges, snaking rivers of incredible speed and grand valleys, Pakistan is the ultimate destination for adventure travel. From glacier trekking and mountaineering to rock climbing and rafting, there are plenty of ways for thrill seekers to get their adrenaline fix. We have gathered the best tours that will appease the most adventurous of the travelers.

## Mountaineering Expeditions

### K2 (The Killer Mountain of the World):

It would be totally illegitimate to talk about adventure tours in Pakistan without mentioning the deadliest and most impossible of all the peaks to conquer. For the extreme adventurers with professional background, an appetite for danger and the will to pursue a highly challenging expedition, the K2 climb, which is the world's most difficult, might be the answer. Towering at 8,611-meters, the world's second highest mountain is notorious for being the least friendly, however the trek to its base camp Concordia is a little more forgiving and doable by most but still not for the faint-hearted.

### Other Mountains:

As mountaineering expeditions are divided into peak's heights in meters of 8,000+, 7,000+, 6,000+ and so on, there are a bunch of expedition options to explore. Some of the most renowned include Nanga Parbat, Gasherbum I, II, III and IV, Broad Peak, Masherbum, Rakaposhi, Batura I and Tirich Mir.





## Whitewater Rafting

(CANOEING & KAYAKING)

There are many options of fast flowing rivers to satisfy the senses of an adrenaline junkie in Pakistan. These rivers are born in the arms of the world's greatest mountain ranges and flow through at enormous speeds throughout the country before uniting with the Arabian Sea. Some of these rivers include Chitral, Hunza, Indus, Gilgit, Kunar, Swat and Neelum. Like trekking, Pakistan's rafting is one of the best in the world and offers levels ranging from amateur to professional. There are also short training courses for first-timers to get instructed and comfortable.



## Cycling KKH

(HUNZA TO CHINA)

Bicycling on the world's highest paved road is an experience unlike any other where you will be surrounded by mountains as high as 7,000-meters, lush green hills, mesmerizing glaciers lining the roads and valleys as deep as you can see. Along this route you will see the incredible beauty of central Asian people and their cultures in the nearby villages to KKH, both in Pakistan and China with their unmatched hospitality.



## Skiing

If you plan to travel during the spring and winter months then there are many fine spots for skiing that will be available to you. Naltar, Bruzil, Ratu and Astore are some great spots in the north, along with Malam Jabba on the north-western side of the country. Skiing resorts are found at these spots but it's advised to enquire as prior booking/permission depending on the weather may be required. Ski lessons are also provided for beginners.



## Rock Climbing

For the technically aware professional rock climbers, there are many challenging options for rock climbing at some steep and high mountains. One of the most famous spots in the country for rock climbing is the Lady Finger Peak (6,000 m) because of its immense height and short duration. Other spots include the Trango Tower (6,251 m) and the Shipton Spire (5,852 m) which both require sound knowledge, strength and stamina.



08 to 22 days itineraries are available for Adventure Tourism, Interested one can send email to us.

Trekking itineraries are available at what's app number:

+923111227705



# Trekking

(IN DIFFERENT REGIONS)

There are numerous treks that an adventure enthusiast can take in Pakistan depending on their fitness and preference of landscape.







## Baltistan Treks:

The Gondoro La K2 trek is one of the best but toughest as it offers 360 degree panoramic views of the world's highest mountains.

Biafo to Hispar Glacier trek is also unique as it crosses a snow lake on one of the longest glacial spots outside the planet's polar regions.

Other treks include Spantick BC Haramosh La Trek, Thalle La Trek and K6-K7 Base camp Trek.



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## Hunza Treks:

Rakaposhi Peaks is among the most popular and highest in the region and its trek winds around scenic glaciers and valleys like Bargot, Minapin and Jaglot. For those who are beginners and focused purely on natural beauty, the Nagar Rash Phari trek is a must to take as it winds through fruit orchards, potato fields and glaciers, and unfolds at the beautiful sparkling lake of Rash Phari in front of the glorious Rush Peak, which experienced climbers can also explore. Some of the other treks in the region include Batura Glacier, Patundas and Shimsal Valley. Other regions with many more treks are Chitral, Ghizer and Diamir, with up to an average of five trekking routes in each area individually.



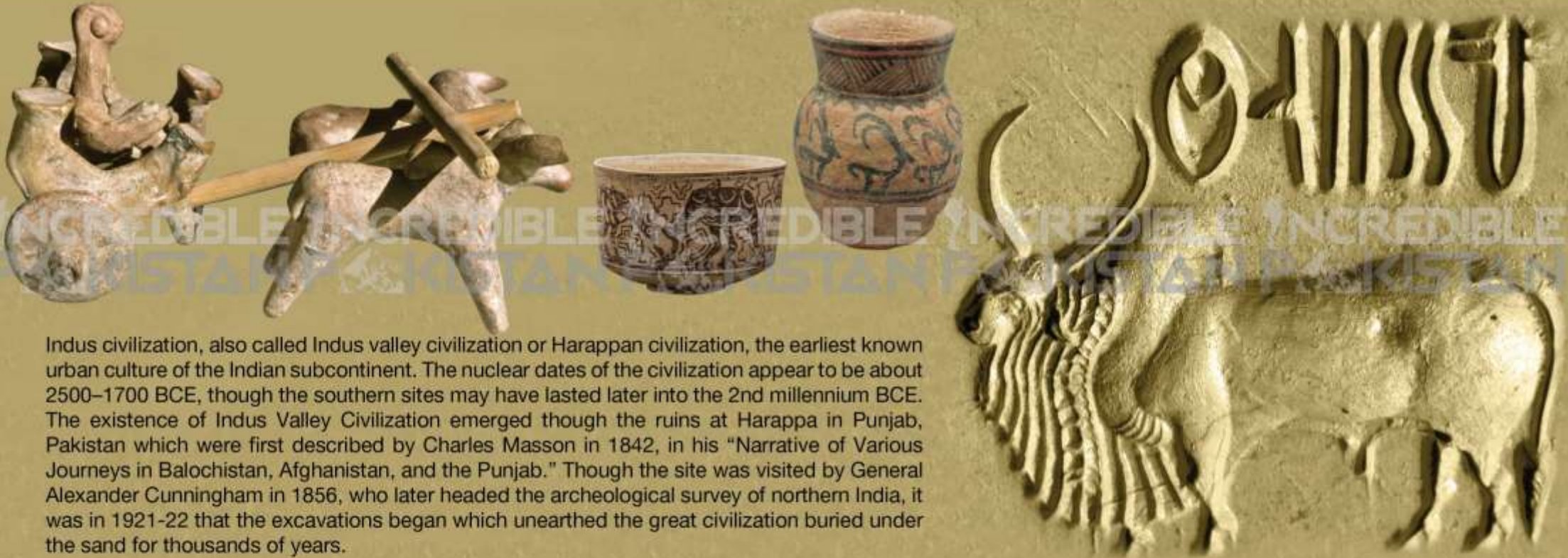
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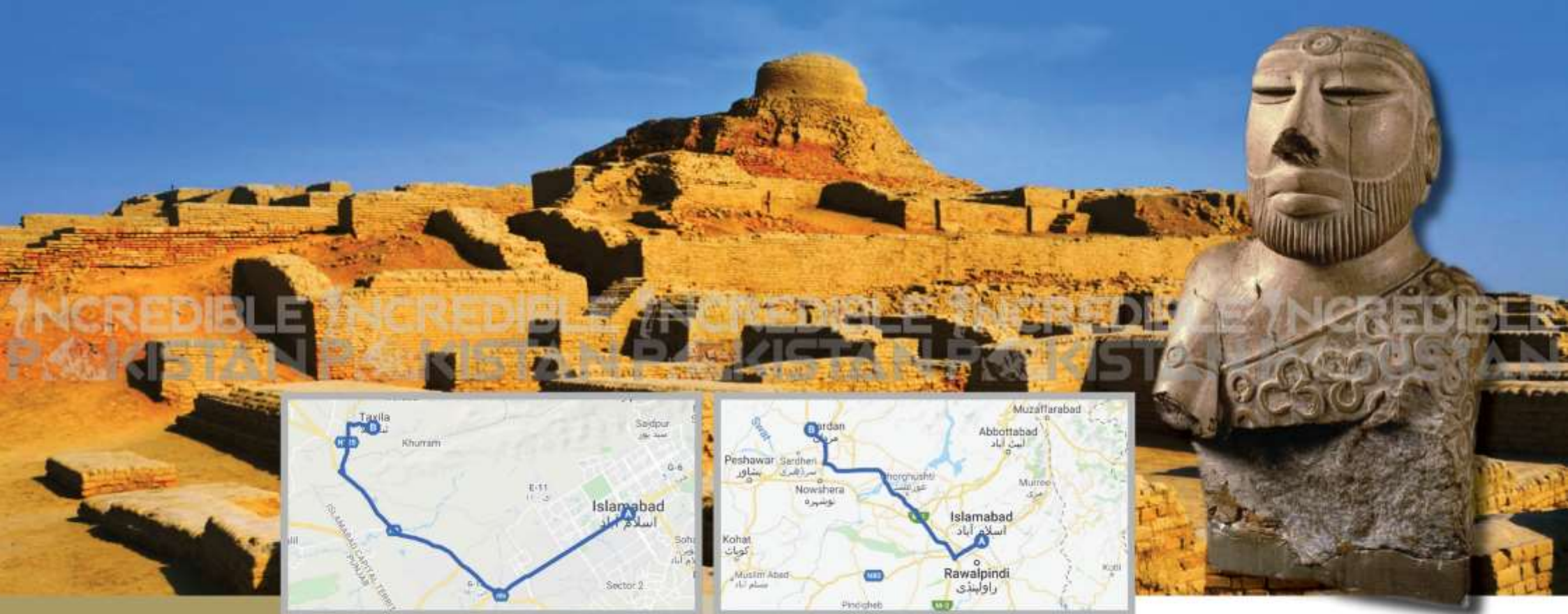
# Indus Civilizations & Buddhism



Indus civilization, also called Indus valley civilization or Harappan civilization, the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 2500–1700 BCE, though the southern sites may have lasted later into the 2nd millennium BCE. The existence of Indus Valley Civilization emerged through the ruins at Harappa in Punjab, Pakistan which were first described by Charles Masson in 1842, in his "Narrative of Various Journeys in Balochistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab." Though the site was visited by General Alexander Cunningham in 1856, who later headed the archeological survey of northern India, it was in 1921-22 that the excavations began which unearthed the great civilization buried under the sand for thousands of years.

The irony of it all was that it was General Alexander Cunningham who allowed East Indian Railways which was constructing railway line between the cities of Lahore and Karachi, to use the ancient bricks recovered from these sites as track ballast for the 150 kilometers of nearby stretch and thus destroyed much of the city of Harappa (3300 BC – 1300 BC). Mohenjodaro (2600 BC – 1900 BC) in Sindh, Pakistan was excavated by 1931. Mehrgarh (7000 BC - . 2500 BC) in Balochistan, Pakistan was discovered in 1974 and the excavations continued from 1974-86 and again from 1997-2000. Rehman Dheri (4000 BC) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was excavated from 1976-1980. Based on recent evidence and analyses, archeologists and historians have proclaimed that Indus Valley Civilization is over 9000 years old, making it one of the oldest civilizations of the world.





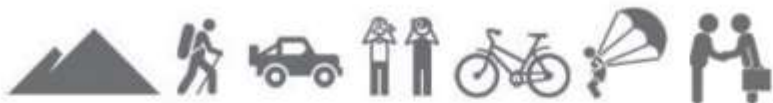
The South Asian subcontinent is principally divided into two major geographical regions; the Indus Valley and its westerly inclined tributaries, and the Ganges Valley with its easterly inclined tributaries. In his book, "The Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan," Aitzaz Ahsan identifies the geographical divide between these two regions as the Gurdaspur-Kathiawar salient, a watershed which is southwesterly inclined down to the Arabian Sea. This watershed also depicted the dividing line between the peoples of Indus Valley Civilization and those of Gangetic plains and also corresponds almost exactly with the current day Pakistan-India border.

Rather than an unnatural creation as propounded by many, Pakistan much more than the Gangetic plains, is an appropriate and modern embodiment of thousands of years old Indus Valley Civilization.

The discovery of Indus Valley Civilization in the run up to 1947 independence of Pakistan and India provided Indian nationalist Hindus an opportunity, to embed their Vedic Hindu cultural identity in a civilization, which was one of the oldest civilizations on earth and also predated emergence of Islam. However, the later identification of emergence of Vedic

Hindu cultural traditions between 1500 – 600 BC, discounted such linkages. Also, the fact that Indus Valley Civilization's cultural moorings were discovered mainly in the Indus River Valley, and partly in Ghaggar-Hakra basin and in the Doab, these cultural moorings did not find an extension into the central and lower Ganges Valley in the eastern and central Indian plains. The presence of fortified cities, town planning and drainage system, depiction of specialized epic art form and the architecture of burnt bricks, sea trade, use of seals, weights, measures and script and the custom of burying the dead in cemeteries, presented clear differentiation because of the absence of such depiction in Vedic Hindu literature and culture.





# Summer Jeep Safaris



Best way to explore Pakistan is by road. All the adventure, culture and diversity can be seen at its best when you pass right throughout the fabric of every culture in Pakistan. The jeep safaris designed here are just for that. Jeep Safari is the easiest, fastest and most comfortable way to explore Northern Area that can cover the most notable and exciting places in one tour and also presents an opportunity to interact with the people. Though the roads are rough, exploring the remote regions of Northern Area on jeep is one of the most popular adventure activities because of the panoramic surroundings and pretty landscapes that can enchant nature lovers with their picture-perfect beauty.

The most preferred and yet the toughest jeep safari destinations in Northern Area are Shigar Askole, Deosai and Ghizer. Shandur pass to Chitral valley are the places which one would certainly not like to miss the experience. The barren landscape, culturally diverse people, desolate mountains and deep ravines only add to the bewitching beauty of the environs of Northern Area. We offer Jeep Safari tours to suit every member of the group. Our Jeep tours In mountains of Himalaya, Karakorum and Hindukush range from mild to rugged, all of them scenic and fun. Pakistan hosts a wide range of ecosystems / habitat types and associated biological diversity due to its unique geographical and climatic conditions. There are snow covered peaks, permanent snowfields, lush green as well as barren mountains, forests, irrigated plains, riverine tracts, sand dunes and deserts and coastal areas.





Incredible Pakistan offers a variety of Jeep safaris tours in the high platform and an opportunity for the NATURE LOVERS in Pakistan to explore the nature and natural wealth of the country and observe and enjoy the outstanding scenery, natural landscape, majestic and awe-inspiring places, natural flora and fauna in their natural states through our offered tours. For those with the sense of adventure but not desirous of long walks, Jeep Safaris provide memorable vacation as well as maximum areas in the valleys of North. This form of tourism is highly developed in Pakistan and is very popular with adventure lovers from all parts of the world. These trips have been designed to accomplish a unique traverse of the western Himalaya and the Hindukush range along some of the most beautiful Karakorum vistas. It affords splendid views of the majestic 'killer mountain', Nanga Parbat 8125m, and other great giants of world fame like Rakaposhi 7788m, Diran 7273m, Golden Peak 7027m, Shispare 7611m, Hachindar, Batura Massif, Luggar peaks, Bublimoting and the treacherous Ultar 7388m. Besides you visit the green valleys of Naran & Kaghan, descending through Babusar Pass 4173m to Chilas, in Skardu to Deosai plains, Gilgit 1400m, Hunza, Punial and Chitral, experiencing some of the oldest surviving cultures. Besides mountains we also have Jeep Safaris in the deserts of Thar and Cholistan.



We also offer Desert Jeep-Safaris (in the sands of Cholistan, Thal, Thar and Baluchistan) which traverse and explore mysterious ruins and forts along the dry bed of the ancient river Hakra and which study the lives of numerous desert tribes that have wandered through here since time immemorial. Photo Safaris, Cultural Jeep-Trips and Special Interest Tours are some of the other exciting programmes being offered for these areas.

08 to 10 days itineraries are available for Summer Jeep Safaris, Interested one can send email to us.

Trekking itineraries are available at what's app number:

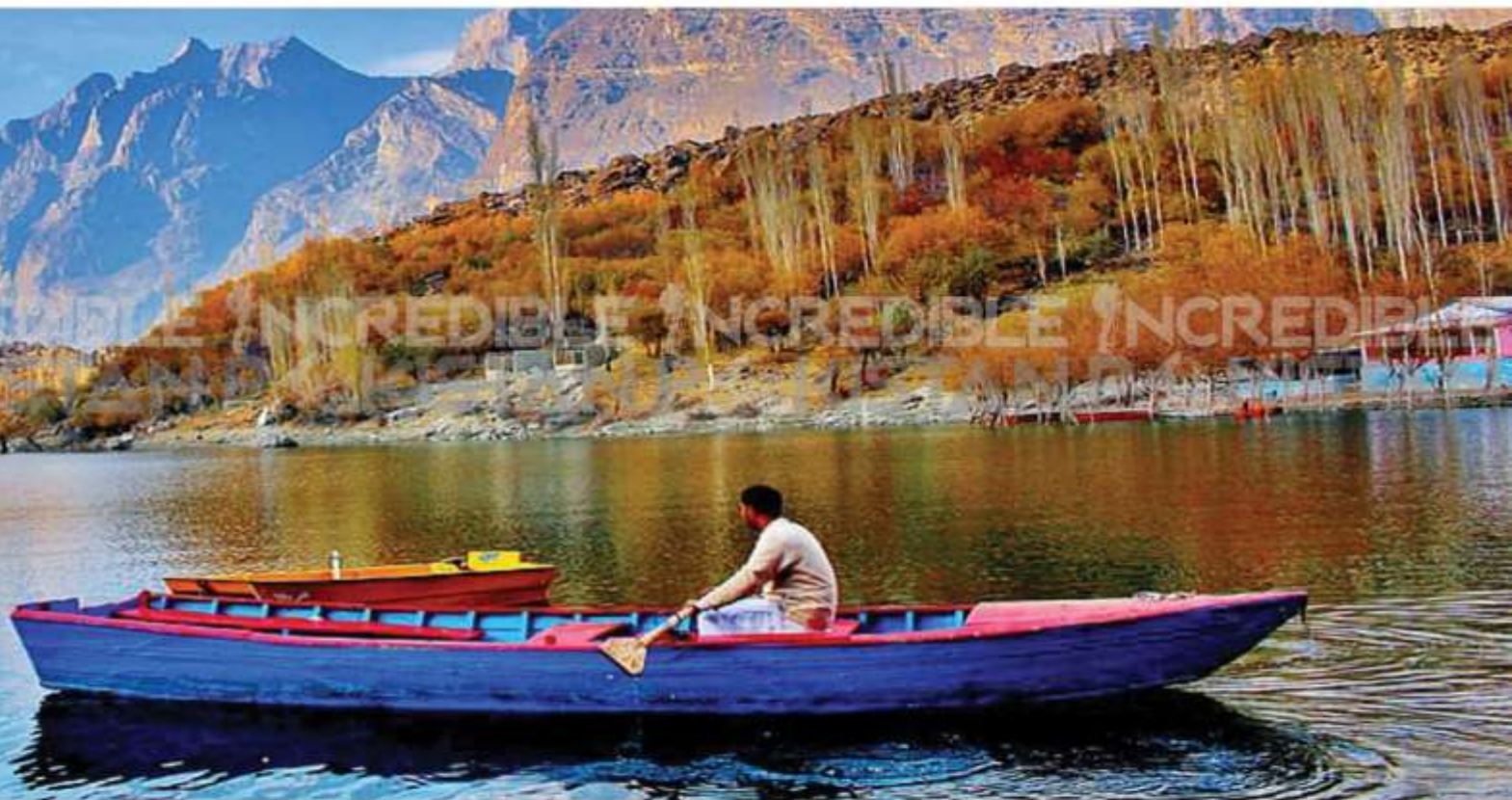
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# Autumn Colour Tours

The most exiting season in the North Pakistan is the autumn, at the end of the summer season in September the orchards start changing color like a bride Groom with colorful dress of her wading day, this fantastic changes brings a glorious Trans fusion into human body, which gives happiness and pleasure.



In October it offers a picture seek view among the high mountain peaks of 7000 to 7800m, and above from the snow line to the water channel lies the colorful rocks which has a sharp ridges Nallahs Maize millet vegetables sunflower, water falls, lakes, Duck shooting possibility, enjoy the landscape with the Natural beauty the God Given Gift to human creatures. The areas are abounding in colorful flowers along with gushing streams, roaring water falls, particularly in Hunza. One can find pink, white, red, yellow, blue flowers, dancing, everywhere in the northern areas during autumn season. Autumn in Northern Areas of Pakistan is something to behold. This is the time of year when the trees of poplar, apricot, mulberry, peach, apple and plum burst forth into a riot of color with hues of orange, rust and red. The clear and bracing weather offers the best view of the surrounding mountains.





## Hunza Valley



Autumn is said to be the best weather to visit picturesque Hunza Valley. Families from the urban areas of Pakistan especially organize their trip to visit Hunza during this time period.

What fascinates them is the beauty of landscape in the eye-catching impression of autumn. From Hunza you can visit a number of fascinating spots such as Naltar Valley, Nagar Valley, Khunjerab Pass, Attahabad Lake and more.



## Skardu Valley



In the extreme northern corner of the country, Skardu is the central valley of Gilgit-Baltistan that is famous for its beauty and serenity. The best place to witness the beauty of Skardu during Autumn season is Shangrila Resort.

It is a famous tourist spot in Skardu, which is about 25 minutes away by drive from the main valley. The major highlight of the place is its structure and the artificial lake created to treat visitors with the scenic views.

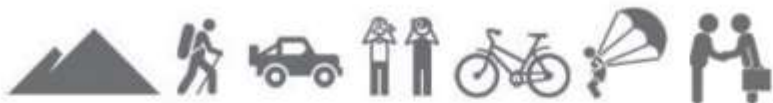


## Ghizer Valley



Historically the region has been ruled by indigenous rajas (Katoor, Brushay, Shins) are all brothers but some Paloyo (Gupis Mehtar) and had also governed for some period in Mehraja's period. The most and long Rulers thoms of Yasin and Punial and later it was divided between the Mehtar of Chitral and the Maharaja of Kashmir. After 1895 all of Ghizer was annexed to Gilgit Agency which was directly ruled by the British Government and not by the Kashmir. Tehsil Gupis is the central part of Ghizer District. There are so many villages lush green and very pleasant places, like Shandur, Phunder lake, Khalti lake, the most biggest Lake in Khalti is very famous for





# Kalash Valley Festival



The Kalash Valleys are home to the famous Kalash people, a unique people said to be descendants of the armies of Alexander the Great. Kalash festival is an ancient cultural event which takes place every year around the same time in the Kalash valley, Pakistan. Kalash valleys are surrounded by the Hindu Kush mountains. People who lives in these valleys are called Kalasha people, who have a unique culture, traditions, language and follows an ancient form of Hinduism.

Kalash Valleys are a source of attraction for International tourists. There are three main valleys, Bumburet, Birir and Rumbur. The largest and most populous valley is Bumburet (Mumuret), reached by a road from Ayun in the Kunar Valley. Rumbur and Acholgah are side valleys north of Bumburet. The third valley, Biru (Birir), is a side valley of the Kunar Valley south of Bumburet. Kalash people are the smallest religious as well as the ethnic minority of Pakistan. Kalash valley tour is one of the top cultural retreats of Pakistan. Kalash valley tour provides an amazing cultural experience in the Hindukush mountain ranges among the ethnic minority community of Kalash. UNESCO listed Kalash culture as "Intangible Cultural Heritage" in November 2018. The decision was announced during the 13th session of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee meeting organised in Mauritius.





# Kalash Festivals

The inhabitants of the Kalash valley celebrate a number of festivals all year round. The three predominant festivals are as follows:

## Joshi

It is celebrated in May and marks the arrival of spring. People wear new clothes and women accessorize heavily, girls are sent to the hill side for dancing and singing. Women decorate their houses and collect milk from the cattle, One year old babies and their mothers are also purified in this festival.

## Ulchau

This festival takes place in mid-August at the altar of Mahandeo where newly made cheese is brought from the pastures. Dancing and singing again forms an integral part of the festival.

## Caumus

It is the most important festival held in mid-December.



08 to 10 days itineraries are available for Kalash Valley Festivals, Interested one can send email to us.

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