

Top 10 Coldest Places in Pakistan

With temperatures dropping soon and the magic of winter starting to take hold, a whole new world is awakening in the coldest places in Pakistan. Winter lovers, take notes and prepare for an exciting journey to the heart of the [coldest places in Pakistan!](#)

With its diverse geography and varying altitudes, Pakistan is a land of contrasts. From the scorching deserts of Sindh to the towering peaks of the Himalayas, the country is home to various climates and landscapes. Its wonders include the coldest destinations where temperatures drop, and snow covers the ground, creating an amazing winter wonderland.

From the natural wonders covered in ice and snow to the warmth of its people, hearing about these incredible places will give you a whole new appreciation for the cold. In this blog, we will embark on a journey to explore some of the coldest places in Pakistan.

List of Coldest Places in Pakistan

Here’s a table of some of the coldest places in Pakistan, with average winter temperatures (often representing January, the coldest month). Remember that exact temperatures can vary yearly, but these averages give a close estimate.

#	Location	Province	Average Winter Temperature (°C)	Minimum Recorded (°C)
1	Skardu	Gilgit-Baltistan	-10°C to -15°C	-24°C
2	Hunza	Gilgit-Baltistan	-4°C to -6°C	-20°C
3	Quetta	Balochistan	-2°C to -5°C	-18°C
4	Astore	Gilgit-Baltistan	-7°C to -10°C	-18°C
5	Kalat	Balochistan	-7°C to -10°C	-17°C
6	Ziarat	Balochistan	-4°C to -6°C	-15°C

7	Gilgit	Gilgit-Baltistan	-5°C to -7°C	-15°C
8	Parachinar	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	-5°C to -7°C	-12°C
9	Chitral	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	-2°C to -5°C	-12°C
10	Murree	Punjab	0°C to -2°C	-10°C

[Book your winter tours to these coldest places in Pakistan](#)

These summer temperatures represent the cooler nighttime lows during the hottest season, making these places popular destinations for summer travel in Pakistan. However, the temperatures represent average winter lows but can fluctuate, especially with extreme weather conditions. Get ready to discover the coolest places in Pakistan as we delve into the list of the coldest places in detail.

Skardu: A Mesmerizing Place in Winter

The number one coldest place in Pakistan is Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan. Also known as the “mountaineer’s paradise,” it is a popular tourist destination for both international and local tourists. The region is known for its stunning mountains, serene lakes, trekking, and adventure sites. It is the perfect place for anyone seeking a truly chill experience.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Skardu

With temperatures of around -10°C, Skardu turns into a snowy wonderland, perfect for lovers of serene beauty and adventure. Ice skating, ice skating, frozen lakes – it’s a winter sports paradise! Whether you come here for calm or excitement, Skardu offers an unforgettable winter experience. Moreover, it is also a magnet for travelers worldwide, located near K2 with a constant temperature range of -10 to -20 degrees Celsius.

Astor Valley: A Cool, Hidden Paradise

Another beautiful and chilly place in Gilgit-Baltistan, Astir is known for its snow-capped peaks, rugged landscapes, and cold winds. Not many people know about Astir because she is not famous. The city makes the list because it is also one of the coolest places to visit in summer. During winters, the city is covered in thick snow, which can reach up to 2-3 feet thick, and the temperature drops to -16 degrees.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Astor Valley

The city has been getting a lot of attention lately. It is the gateway to the famous Deosai Plains, one of the highest plains in the world, which is covered in snow for most of the year. What else? Astir is a haven for nature lovers and adventure enthusiasts, who can indulge in snowshoeing, camping, and skiing.

Kalat: A Frozen Gem

The next place on the list of coolest places in Pakistan is Kalat – a historical town in Balochistan. The town is also known as Kalat-e-Siwa and Kalat-e-Brahui. It has a unique high-altitude geography and experiences harsh winter conditions, with temperatures dropping to -14 degrees Celsius.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Kalat

Over the past few decades, the town has gained attention for its stunning views and freezing temperatures. Due to its cold, inhospitable climate, the town remains cool all year round. Kalat's historical charm and frozen beauty await those who dare to explore its frozen bosom.

Swat Valley: The Switzerland of Pakistan

When discussing the coldest places in Pakistan, we can't miss Swat – the Switzerland of Pakistan. This place lives up to its name in winter. Located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, the valley is surrounded by lush hills and mountains, transforming into a winter wonderland with glittering white snow covering the entire landscape. It is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the northern vln winter, the temperature in this valley drops

to 4°C, adding an element of adventure to exploring the historical sites, sparkling lakes, and picturesque villages of Swat.

Hunza Valley: The Majestic Beauty of the North

Referred to as the 'Paradise on Earth', the Hunza Valley is a precious gem in Gilgit-Baltistan's treasure chest. Nestled between the majestic Himalayas and the mighty Karakoram range, this serene and charming destination exudes the pure beauty that Pakistan is proud of. With its culture, kind people, and stunning landscapes, this valley is a testament to nature's ingenuity.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Hunza valley

The valley undergoes a remarkable transformation during winter, when the temperature drops to -11°C. The snow-covered terraces, ancient forts, and the Hunza River are even more beautiful. Hunza attracts many local and international tourists with its historical features and stunning scenery.

Kalash Valley: A Cool Cultural Treasure

The Kalash Valley is another name in the list of the coldest places in Pakistan. Hidden away in Chitral, this is not just another frozen expanse; it is a cultural treasure waiting to be discovered. As the magic of winter unfolds, the valley transforms into a pristine snowy wonderland that beckons for exploration and magic. From a rich cultural tapestry to a mesmerizing winter landscape, the magic of the valley is sure to give you an unforgettable experience.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Kalash valley

The people of Kalash Village live in three remote valleys that transform into a snowy wonderland when the temperature drops to -5 degrees Celsius in winter. A beautiful kingdom of glaciers and living traditions await you in the enchanting Kalash Valley.

Parachinar: Frozen and Beyond

Parachinar is next on the list of coldest places in Pakistan, a small town on the outskirts of Kurram district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Known for its panoramic views, lush landscapes, and pleasant climate, the city's winters are harsh and snowball-like, with temperatures dropping to -10 degrees Celsius and even lower. The entire area is covered in snow, lending a magical aura to the land, while frosty mornings become the norm.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Parachinaar

Surrounded on three edges by the Afghan terrain, Parachinar is an unexplored treasure with stunning surroundings. The surrounding mountains offer adventure lovers a variety of exciting trekking locations, inviting them to immerse themselves in the magic of the marvelous natural world.

Gilgit-Baltistan – Winterland of Pakistan

Gilgit is a beautiful place in Pakistan located in the Himalayas. It has tall mountains and a pleasant, cool climate. Gilgit in winter is snowy and beautiful. There is a river called Gilgit River that flows through the city, making it even more beautiful. You can enjoy the cool weather, visit ancient places, and learn about the wonderful culture. Gilgit is a great place to visit in winter if you love snow or are adventurous. It is perfect for people who like quiet places or want to explore new and exciting things.

Top 10 Coldest Places in Pakistan – Gilgit Baltistan

Murree – Most Visited Place in Winter

A famous mountain resort, Murree ranks second among the coolest places in Pakistan. Murree is known for its natural beauty and pleasant climate. Murree attracts tourists all year round. In winter, the city is covered with snow, presenting a serene and pleasant scene. The best time to visit Murree is from November to February to experience impressive snowfall.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – – Murree

Mall Road, Pindi Point, and Kashmir Point are famous attractions in Murree. Adventure lovers can enjoy activities such as skiing and tubing. With its charming ambience and cool climate, Murree is a great destination for those who want to escape the heat.

Ziarat – Quetta

Quetta is a special city in Pakistan. It is surrounded by mountains and can be very cold in the winter. Sometimes it even snows. Khana Lake and Hazarganj Chiltan National Park are great places to visit, especially when the weather is cold. Quetta has friendly people and a blend of different cultures. In Quetta, the winter temperatures can be quite low, between 0 and 10 degrees Celsius. It is common for the temperatures to drop below freezing, especially during the coldest part of the season. If you go in the winter, you can enjoy the cold weather and see the city differently. It is a unique and interesting place with a lot to explore.

Coldest Places in Pakistan – Ziarat Quetta

However, Ziarat is a charming hill station in Balochistan, known for its juniper forests and pleasant climate. In the winter, the temperatures drop dramatically and Ziarat becomes a refuge from the cold. The famous Quaid-e-Azam House, where Muhammad Ali Jinnah spent his last days, is a major attraction. The surrounding hills and forests are covered with snow, creating a peaceful atmosphere. Ziarat offers a unique winter experience, providing opportunities for hiking, trekking, and enjoying the tranquil surroundings.

Final thoughts

As you embark on your [extremely cold vacation](#), remember to be prepared for extremely cold conditions. Wear warm clothes, bring essentials like gloves and sturdy shoes, and ensure your camera is ready to capture the stunning scenery. Whether you're sipping a hot cup of tea in a charming cottage or gazing at a crystal-clear lake suspended in ice, **Pakistan's coldest places** will leave you with unforgettable memories.

Geographically Importance & History of Hunza Valley

Undoubtedly, it is a unique, fascinating, historical area of Gilgit Baltistan. Its rich history makes it more attractive to sightseers. The Forts, gorges, and peaks attract tourists. During the tour, many other magnificent places reflect the site's history.

If you crave the [history of Hunza Valley](#), each tour plan is a treat. It has the most significant historical background among all the northern areas of Pakistan. The Royals of Hunza (Mirs of Hunza) and a lot more history of Hunza are associated with this gorgeous valley, which is more alluring to travellers. Excellence is at the core of culture and is one of the most incredible spots in Gilgit.

There are three distinct parts of Hunza Valley:

- Upper Hunza Gojal
- Central Hunza
- Lower Hunza

Upper Hunza Gojal

Each part of the valley has its significance. Let's start with upper hunza. The people of Gojjal are natives of Pamir. They speak the Wakhai language mostly. Further, Gojjal consists of Shimshal, Passu, Hussaini, and Markhun.

Here, wildlife flourishes, including a [growing number of Himalayan ibex](#). Attabad Lake, which falls in Shiskat village, attracts thousands of tourists daily. Some of the world's biggest glaciers are also here. Passu Glaciers are 57 km long, and Batura Glacier is also 57 km long. At the same time, Passu's peak stands tall at 7500 m.

Trekking trails are abundant here. During summer, [local villagers](#) take their sheep and herds to higher elevations. There are various camping sites on the Batura and Passu glaciers as well. Apart from Passu glacier trekking, people also navigate Baskochi top, just on top of Attabad Lake.

Central Hunza – Cradle of Rich History of Hunza

So, when talking about central hunza, it is all about Karimabad. From here, you can see Rakaposhi Peak in full view. Walking in Karimabad reminds you of olden times. This small

town has been the centre of attention for centuries. The location is amazing in so many aspects. Here, Ultar Peak brings all the water the hunza people need.

Baltit Fort is an iconic structure of the valley. Each day, tourists explore its various chambers. Meanwhile, the royal family still lives in Karimabad in their lavish palace. From here, Altit Fort is not far away. The bazaars of Altit village are full of handicrafts and old fabrics. Further, delicious local foods will surely please your taste buds.

Just a few meters from Karimabad, the 1100-year-old 'Ganish' village is present. As the name suggests, it would have been a Hindu village. Once you walk into this village, it takes you back in time. So, a trip to hunza is only complete if you visit central hunza.

Lower Hunza Valley – Where Continents shake

This is where you can see a trail along the old Silk Route. The valley starts from Nasserabad, where PC Legacy has just opened a new 5-star hotel. The most amazing views of [Rakaposhi Peak](#) are from here. Interestingly, it is the starting point of the old pony trail that Caravans used in ancient times. The Norwegian government has been helping to restore this old walking trek.

Another important aspect is the collision point of the Indian and European Asian tectonic plates, due to which the Karakoram is still rising very slowly. Although it does not fall in lower hunza, it's almost on the brink.

Reasons for Choosing Hunza Tour This Year

- This heavenly valley enabled Pakistan to rank as the #1 Travel destination in 2020 by [Conde Nast Traveller](#), a famous US-based travel magazine.
- The [northern areas of Pakistan](#) are indeed heaven on Earth. But, when it comes to Hunza Valley, it is the ultimate winner with no other competition. It possesses rivers, glaciers, meadows & unique culture.
- It is Pakistan's crown jewel, and the significant tourist spots there will undoubtedly knock your socks off and win your love. Magnificent lakes and snap-capped mountains border this fairytale paradise.

Hunza Travel Package Cost (Updated 2024)

Trips	No. of Days / Nights
<u>Luxury Hunza Travel Package</u>	7 Days / 6 Nights
<u>Basic Hunza Tour</u>	7 Days / 6 Nights
<u>10 Day Trip to Hunza Naran</u>	10 Days / 9 Nights
<u>Notoriously Famous LUXUS Tour</u>	04 Days / 03 Nights
<u>Stay in Hotel Darbar in Your Hunza Trip</u>	4 Days / 3 Nights
<u>Lavish Hunza Couple Honeymoon Tour</u>	5Days / 4 Nights
<u>A scenic ride To Hunza on Air</u>	5 Days / 4 Nights
<u>Super Amazing Luxus Attabad Tour by Air</u>	4Days / 3Nights
<u>Witness The Colors of Cherry Blossom</u>	7Days / 6Nights
<u>Perfect Week Tour To Hunza</u>	7Days / 6Nights
<u>Trip To Gilgit Hunza for couples and groups</u>	7 Days / 6 Nights
<u>Two Week Trip to Karakoram Hunza Skardu Tour</u>	11 Days /10 Nights
<u>Long Weekend Plan To Hunza Naran Shogran</u>	10Days / 9Nights

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- The central town has a rich history of Hunza, with the Ganish village's old Settlement dating back to 1100 years, while Altit Fort and Baltit Fort are historical landmarks of Karimabad.

- Gojjal, Gulmit town, has old Wakhai Houses with solid links to Central Asian countries. In the Gojjal district, you will experience different languages, food, and culture.
- Nagar is home to various festivals, whether in spring, summer, or winter. It is famous for its delicious food, red potatoes, and friendly people. Furthermore, gemstones and minerals are well-known products of Nagar Valley.

Altit Fort:

Altit and Baltit are two famous forts of Central Valley. This magnificent building sits atop a hill and is easily accessible from Altit Village. From here, you can see the entire Valley beneath your eyeline.

Baltit Fort:

Baltit Fort is a 700-year-old [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#). This majestic fort was the seat of power of the rulers' Mirs of Hunza. Dig through its maze-like streets, parade grounds, and tall towers to immerse yourself in the rich history of Hunza.

Karimabad:

The main town of Hunza Valley, [Karimabad](#), is one of the best places to visit. The streets are narrow but full of activity with rug shops, handicrafts & mouth-watering cuisines.

Borith Lake:

For an unforgettable sightseeing experience, visit [Borith Lake](#), a quiet, captivating lake near Passu village. It is famous not only for its scenery but for boat rides as well.

Attabad Lake:

[Lake Attabad](#) is where all the splendid turquoise beauty is visible. In recent years, the attached lake has been the most visited place in the region. It is a base camp for Jet skiing, boating & water sports.

Khunjerab Pass:

The high mountain pass is the borderline between Pakistan and China. Its elevation is 15700 meters. Here, Himalayan ibex, blue sheep & yak flourish as its national park. If you are lucky, you may also witness an ibex herd.

Shimshal Pass:

The most famous yet influential pass connects Passu village to the [Shimshal Valley](#). A three-hour jeep ride takes you deep into Wakhai villages, which have their unique culture and natural beauty.

Passu Cones:

The [Passu Cones](#), a trio of pyramid-like mountains, is another iconic tourist spot. It is the most fascinating sight on your Gilgit tour; the magnificence of Passu Cons is just like that of the cathedral towers.

Duiker Eagle Nest:

A lookout that offers an expansive view of the Passu cones and the nearby mountains is what this [Duiker Eagle's nest](#) is all about. You can see all the peaks & glaciers from here.

Husseini Suspension Bridge:

It is one of the most [dangerous bridges in the world](#). This bridge connects the mainland and a small Husseni community. Many tourists try to cross it every day just for a fantastic panoramic view amid the gushing wind of the Hunza River.

Why Hunza People Live Longer? Secret Revealed

The [Hunza people](#), who live in the Hunza Valley in northern Pakistan, are among the world's longest-lived peoples. In the early 1970s, National Geographic published an extensive series of articles investigating the claims of these long-lived people.

As a result, Hunza's people have become a fascinating case study in health and longevity. They still do today as people look for ways to enhance their health and extend their lifespans.

Remote Area, High Life Expectancy

This article explains who the Hunza people are and provides some general ideas about their health based on their lifestyle, diet, and drinking water. She also explains how their lives have changed and why the myth of the Hunza people's health "secret" may be a matter of choice.

[Ultimate Travel Guide To Hunza Valley Pakistan](#)

Average Life Expectancy of the Hunza People

Hunza was a popular destination for American and European tourists in the 1980s and 1990s. Today, the six tribes of Hunza live traditional lives that are driven by modern technology.

As their lives have changed, many myths exist about their longevity and ability to avoid disease. No one is specifically sure how old they are. Some believe that the Hunza people, who live in an isolated, fertile valley at 8,000 feet above sea level, have a life expectancy of 120 years.

Why do the Hunza live so long?

The reasons for the Hunza's longevity (los hunza) remain the subject of many [studies](#), including one conducted by one researcher in 1986. "Hunza is the dream of every Western writer," Ahmed wrote. "They love the idea of Hunza." "They are fascinated by longevity and come here to learn about the apricot water? (It's cloudy but said to contain very healthy minerals) or perhaps the local wine? The main factor is the social organization and social behavior of the place."

How do the Hunza people avoid disease?

Studies of the Hunza people focus on their high level of exercise, which is considered the key to health. The environment in which the Hunza people live is mountainous and extremely rugged. The villages are extremely remote and built on the side of cliffs. Some villages are more than 1,000 years old, the roads are rugged, the mountains are steep, and the journey to the farmland is long.

[Travel Guide To Karimabad, Hunza-Things To Do In Karimabad](#)

However, other factors affect their health, and they are not completely immune to disease. A 2021 study of hypertension in 425 people from five villages in Hunza found that about a third had high blood pressure and suffered from some diabetes-related conditions.

However, it is known that the Hunza people:

- They eat more produce and less meat in their diet (although meat is often preserved for the winter)

- Generally do not smoke (only 47 of the study group were smokers)
- They are physically active.
- They have relatively low rates of obesity.

On the other hand, some cultural practices (such as drinking salty tea in the winter) may negatively impact the health of the Hunza people, and they are not immune.

What can we learn from the Hunza people?

Studies of the Hunza people have proposed many theories about their longevity, including access to mineral-rich water and antioxidant properties. This is considered an advantage for other mountain people worldwide regarding health and longevity.

Other health benefits of the Hunza lifestyle include diet, exercise, and socializing.

Follow an anti-inflammatory diet: There is evidence that some Hunza people eat more meat than they used to. 6 But overall, the Hunza diet is largely plant-based, meaning eaten raw. The Hunza people grow apricots, cherries, grapes, and peaches.

MOST ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT HUNZA VALLEY

They also eat many grains—wheat, barley, millet—and daily bread. They don’t eat processed foods, which may help explain their low levels of oxidative stress and health conditions associated with oxidative stress, such as diabetes and high cholesterol.

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What is an anti-inflammatory diet, and what foods should you eat?

Exercise every day: In addition to the Hunza people's lived experience, the health benefits of exercise are well documented. These benefits include:

- Improved muscle strength and bone health, which may help prevent injuries.
- Heart health, including stroke prevention.
- Respiratory health and prevention of chronic lung disease.
- Metabolic benefits, such as managing insulin and cholesterol levels.
- Improved cognitive function and well-being.

Prioritize your mental health.

Researchers have found that the Hunza benefit from social connection in a culture historically with few stressors and prioritizes community and relationships. This remains true despite changes in life (such as climate impacts) and becoming more complex.

The related mental health benefits come from the Hunza people's strong sense of identity and core values that can be applied to their lives. Consider making time for your mental and spiritual health, engaging in hobbies and activities you enjoy, and staying connected to family and friends.

Final thoughts

Researchers have long been interested in the Hunza people, with some studies on their health and longevity dating back 100 years or more. While some claim that the Hunza people have achieved legendary status, there is evidence to suggest the reasons behind their longevity and their lifestyle.

Living in remote mountainous areas, the Hunza valley women and men remain isolated even as technology changes their daily lives. This often means a more physically demanding life that requires lots of exercise and a healthy diet based on plant and water sources. Lower stress levels can also protect your health, a strategy that originated with the Hunza people and can also benefit you.

Qaqlasht Meadows Chitral – Magnificent Beauty

[Qaqlasht Meadows](#) is a wide, stunning plateau in the Chitral district of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in northern Pakistan. It offers a beautiful landscape and an altitude of about 8,000 feet (2,438 meters) above sea level, which offers a stunning panoramic view

of the surrounding Hindu Kush Mountains. In this blog, we will share some interesting facts and things to do in Qaqlasht Meadows.

How To Reach To Qaqlasht Meadows?

To cover the charming **Qaqlasht meadows distance**, follow these steps:

Arrival in Qaqlasht:

Your journey begins with reaching Qaqlasht, the city at the heart of the Qaqlasht region. You can reach Chitral by air, road, or a combination.

By Air:

[Pakistan International Airlines \(PIA\)](#) operates flights between Islamabad International Airport and Chitral. Flight schedules may vary, so it is recommended that you check the flight schedule on the airline's website.

By Road:

Take a bus or car from Islamabad to Chitral via the Lowari Tunnel or [Lowari Pass](#) (depending on the season). The flight time may be around 10 to 12 hours. Alternatively, you can take an 8—to 10-hour road trip from Peshawar to Chitral.

Trek to Qaqlasht Meadows:

With Chitral behind you, trek about 80 kilometers (50 miles) to Qaqlasht Meadows. You can hire a local taxi or rent an ATV to navigate the route. Depending on road conditions, the journey will take 2 to 3 hours.

Remember that road conditions are very bad, especially during the monsoon or winter. Always assess the weather forecast and road conditions before embarking on your trip. Local guides and tour operators can advise on ideal times to visit and prevailing conditions.

Where to stay in Qaqlasht Meadows?

Accommodation options in Qaqlasht Meadows are limited but varied:

Camping:

Many visitors choose to camp directly on the meadows to experience the area's natural magic and tranquility. If you choose this option, please be equipped with basic camping equipment such as tents, sleeping bags, and warm clothes, as temperatures can drop significantly at night.

Rest House:

There is a government rest house in Qaqlasht Meadows where accommodation is available. Inquiring about room availability and reservations in advance is recommended, especially during the tourist season and festivals.

Nearby alternatives:

If camping or finding a place at the rest house is difficult, consider staying in a nearby town or village. Booni is about 22 kilometers (14 miles) from Qaqlasht and has several guest houses and hotels. Alternatively, Chitral, as the area's main city, offers various accommodation options to suit different budgets.

Please note that the facilities at Qaqlasht Meadows are very basic and require extensive preparation. To ensure a comfortable stay, please bring basic supplies, including food, water, and warm clothing.

Explore the wonders of Meadows Qaqlasht.

Qaqlasht attracts nature lovers and adventurers with its many activities. Here are some activities you can do while enjoying the meadows:

Hiking and Trekking:

Qaqlasht Meadows has one of the best hiking trails in Pakistan. Stroll through the surrounding meadows and forests, offering excellent hiking and trekking opportunities. Explore the lookouts to enjoy panoramic views of the Hindu Kush Mountains.: Prepare for your trip to Qaqlsht Meadows with basic supplies such as food, water, warm clothing, camping equipment (if you are camping), a camera, binoculars for bird watching, and any other personal items you may need.

Camping:

Pitch your tent under the vast sky and enjoy the tranquility and magnificence of the area. Camping allows you to make unforgettable memories while enjoying the area's tranquility.

Stargazing:

With minimal light pollution, Qaqlasht Meadows is a great place for stargazing. On a clear night, marvel at the wonders of the celestial bodies and, if you're lucky, catch a glimpse of the Milky Way.

Attend the Qaqlasht Festival:

If your visit coincides with the annual Qaqlasht Festival, join the festivities. The Qaqlasht Festival is an annual cultural event held at Qaqlasht Meadows that showcases traditional

sports, music, dance, and other cultural activities. It allows visitors to immerse themselves in the customs and traditions of the region.

Connect with Locals:

Interact with the locals and gain insights into their culture, traditions, and lifestyle. Such exchanges deepen your understanding of the region and make your trip more enjoyable.

During your stay at Qaqlasht Meadows, respect the environment and conscious tourism while preserving the area's pristine character.

Best Time to Visit Qaqlasht Meadows:

The ideal time to explore the enchanting meadows of Qaqlasht is from late spring to charming early fall, including the pleasant period from May to October. During this long period, nature plays a symphony of harmonious elements, giving adventurers unforgettable experiences.

During these months, nature's hand brings a gentle touch to the landscape, adorning it with colors and scents. The mild weather strikes a harmonious balance between warmth and coolness, ensuring that pleasant conditions accompany the trip. Erratic showers are less noticeable, which gives visitors the gift of less rainfall. The soothing tone of such mild conditions sets the stage for a perfect ride.

The meadow undergoes a transformation, turning into a stunning world of beauty. Lush greenery covers the rolling terrain, embracing the adventurous soul. Wildflowers dot the landscape with vibrant colors, unfolding their petals like a dream. Every step taken into this world is a step into a living work of art.

When the sun shines across the meadow, casting a gentle, warm glow, the atmosphere is magical. The kingdom is filled with an undeniable vitality, inviting explorers to participate in various activities. Hiking trails unfold like whispered secrets, leading adventurers through stunning landscapes and hidden nooks.

Hiking becomes a dance with the terrain, an elegant communion with nature's magnificent design. Photography has also found inspiration in this enchanting backdrop, with every angle and frame capturing the essence of a thriving world.

Conclusion

Qaqlasht Meadows offers a unique opportunity to escape the hustle and bustle of modern life and reconnect with nature and local culture. With its stunning beauty and wide range of activities, this hidden mountain paradise will give all adventure seekers a rich and

unforgettable experience. So pack your bags and get ready to enjoy the magic of Qaqlsht Meadows.

Travel Guide To Fairy Meadows Pakistan

Fairy Meadows is a classic stop on any Pakistan trip. It's one of the most stunning places in the country, and it's probably how most people first discover Pakistan.

Fortunately, Fairy Meadows is also one of the most accessible locations in Pakistan and Gilgit-Baltistan. It's visited year-round, and the infrastructure is well-established to cater to all visitors.

Of course, you'll first have to endure an exhausting jeep ride and then a walk to Fairy Meadows. While relatively "comfortable" to visit, Fairy Meadows still requires some work. This is still Pakistan, after all.

In this guide, we'll cover everything you need to know about [visiting Fairy Meadows](#), including but not limited to where to stay, how to get there, what to pack, and what to do once you arrive. Of course, we'll also (briefly) cover the hike to the legendary Nanga Parbat Base Camp. But enough about the introduction – let's get started!

What is Fairy Meadows?

Search "most beautiful places in Pakistan" on Google; the first result will probably be Fairy Meadows. This green plateau sits just below the majestic Nanga Parbat and is unlike anywhere else. Words cannot describe how beautiful this area is.

Although Fairy Meadows was inhabited before becoming a tourist destination, it didn't get its charming name until the legendary Hermann Buhl and his German climbing companions arrived in the 1950s. Upon seeing it, they named the place Märchenwiese, which, as one might expect, means "Fairy Meadows".

Autumn colors at Fairy Meadows

Ice, forest, mountains, and sky all mixed to form perfection. Fairy Meadows is characterized by its lush vegetation and proximity to the Karakoram Highway and Nanga Parbat. Below, in the Indus River valley, sandstorms are scaring truckers bound for China, while above, the cold, lifeless slopes of Nanga Parbat loom at 8,000 meters. Fairy Meadows lies between these two picturesque landscapes – an oasis of pine trees, miniature lakes, and gentle pastures.

The Germans were right to settle in the Fairy Meadows region and use it as a base camp. The region is 3,300 meters above sea level and has a pleasant climate, making it a perfect base to relax while planning an excursion to Nanga Parbat.

Today, the Fairy Meadows region is practically a right of passage for anyone visiting Pakistan, both foreigners and locals. Sometimes, everyone stays in a cabin for a few days to see the killer mountain. Also, the crazy jeep ride to the meadows is worth it!

When to Visit Fairy Meadows?

The best time to visit Fairy Meadows is between April and October. However, the best months are April, May, September, and October. These are transition months, meaning the number of tourists in Pakistan will drop significantly, and prices will drop significantly.

Fairy Meadows Hotels

If you visit at the end of the season, the temperatures will be very cold! June to August is a good time to visit Fairy Meadows, but it will be very crowded. This is when Punjabis and Sindhis go on vacation, and Fairy Meadows, one of Pakistan's most popular tourist attractions, will get crowded. Although the Raikot Bridge and the valley are like an oven, the temperatures are comfortable in the summer.

If you plan to visit during the transition months, be aware that the weather will be colder, and there is a chance of snow. In April, Fairy Meadows was hit by a freak storm, and people were hiking in waist-deep snow next to Beyerl Camp. So be prepared.

When should you go to Nanga Parbat Base Camp?

Fairy Meadows and [Nanga Parbat Base Camp](#) take on gorgeous colors in the fall. If you want to go to Fairy Meadows alone, try to go during Ramadan. Most Pakistanis are quiet during the holidays and don't travel as often, so traveling during Ramadan can pose logistical problems.

Pack the right equipment.

Fairy Meadows is not a base camp; it's a camp. It's a tourist area with cabins, tok shops, and even a "resort." So you don't necessarily need to pack like you're going completely off the grid.

Whether it's high season or transitional season, bring warm clothes and entertainment items like a camera, Kindle, card games, etc. In most cases, a 35-40 liter backpack will be enough. Unless you plan to camp alone, you don't need to buy a backpack.

Unless you plan to camp alone, you don't need a tent, sleeping mat, or kitchen. All the lodges in Fairy Meadows provide food and bedding. You may also want to bring a sleeping bag, as sometimes the blankets provided by the lodges are not up to par.

How to Get to Fairy Meadows?

Your first goal is to reach the northern province of Gilgit-Baltistan. Once there, you can easily reach the Raikot Bridge. There are two ways to reach Gilgit-Baltistan.

The first option is to fly. Gilgit is the busiest airport, with three flights a day from Islamabad. These flights are fairly reliable; there is a 60% chance they will take off. A one-way ticket usually costs around \$100.

From Gilgit, it is a two-hour drive to reach the Raikot Bridge.

Flying is the most convenient option for those who don't want to drive on the [KKH Highway](#). While the highway is extremely beautiful, it can also be equally frustrating. Landslides happen frequently and can cause delays of hours or even days.

Another option is to drive, either by public or private transport.

Driving a Private Car in Pakistan

It is always better to travel with a group of friends. If you choose public transport, the cheapest option, you will take the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Highway via Bisham. You should reach the Raikot Bridge in 16-18 hours if all goes well.

There will most likely be obstacles and delays afterward, such as being late to the Khunjerab border, having to spend the night there, or being stuck behind the landslides, as mentioned earlier. Do not take a bus to Gilgit-Baltistan unless you have plenty of time and patience.

The best option is to travel by private car. Shared taxis cost only 4000 rupees and are faster and more comfortable. You can also travel by Babusar Top, which I think is better than KKH. Ask your hotel in Islamabad or the bus station to Pindi to arrange a shared taxi.

You can also drive yourself, usually on a motorcycle. Driving in Pakistan is a completely different matter and requires serious consideration. Click [here](#) for more information on safe driving in Pakistan.

Step 1: Get to Raikot Bridge

Once you have decided which mode of transport to use, you can walk to Raikot Bridge. It takes two hours to drive from Gilgit to Raikot Bridge. You can take a NATCO bus or arrange a taxi. If you can save 1,000 rupees on a taxi, take it.

If you are coming from the south via Bisham, you will first pass Chilas before reaching Raikot Bridge. If you come via Babusar, you will intersect the Karnataka Expressway after Chilas. In both cases, the drive to Raikot will take about two hours.

Gilgit Main Bazaar Driving to Raikot Bridge

The route to Raikot Bridge passes through dusty settlements. Before reaching Raikot Bridge, ensure the driver knows where you want to get off—he should make it convenient for you.

As the name suggests, Raikot Bridge is a large bridge with a few guesthouses. There is nothing to do here except take a jeep to Fairy Meadows. If you arrive late and need a place to stay, Raikot is a good option.

Insider Tip: Only a few tuk-tuk shops or decent restaurants exist between Chilas and Raikot Bridge. Carry snacks with you during this period in case you are late. This stretch of road, especially around Tatapani, is known for landslides.

Step 2: The World's Scariest Jeep Ride

The jeep route from Raikot Bridge to Ferry Meadows is often hailed as one of the most dangerous roads in the world, but it is not for the weak. With death-defying cliffs, precise curves, and little protection, this road is, for lack of a better word, absolutely insane.

Despite its reputation, this route is still relatively safe. Believe it or not, the track was widened some time ago, and fewer accidents have occurred. The drivers are professionals, too—they live, eat, and sleep in their jeeps seven days a week.

Coming out of the Raikot bridge, you'll see a line of jeeps on the roadside. The current price is 8,000 rupees per jeep. Of course, you can split your pocket money among 4-5 people. If you have less than that, you can wait for others to show up and gather their strength.

Road to Fairy Meadow

A meditation on life and death on the Fairy Meadow road. For travelers who think they don't ride in jeeps, don't try it. A policeman or jeep will almost certainly stop you at some point. The drivers don't like people trying to cheat the system and strictly control the road to Fairy

Meadow. Unless the road is damaged – in which case you have no choice but to walk – you must endure it and pay the road toll.

The hike to the Fairy Meadows trail takes about two hours. The brave ones should sit on the left side to enjoy the most beautiful views on the way.

Fairy Meadows Trail

To be honest, jeep drivers are annoying. They are my least favorite tourist attraction in the UK.

One last thing: you will also be assigned a police escort before leaving the Raikot Bridge. This is a precautionary measure and should not be considered a sign of danger. The Pakistani government only wants to ensure that all foreign tourists are 100% safe. The adjuster may also help you during your stay. Feel free to tip him 500 rupees if he does a good job.

Step 3: Hike to Fairy Meadows

The jeep will drop you off at a parking lot about 10 minutes away from Tatu Village. Before dropping the driver off, inform him or her of your expected return date and time; the more, the better. Also, just in case, bring your details, including your name, phone number, and maybe even a photo. This is the return trip to the Raikot Bridge.

After parking, it's about a 5-minute walk to the teahouse, crossing the river halfway. This is the starting point for the walk to Fairy Meadows. One can also hire horsemen here.

Horses are usually used as pack animals on the way to Fairy Meadows. The owners charge people 150 rupees per kg for carrying the equipment. If you want to ride a horse, the fare is 1,500 rupees one way and 2,500 rupees for a round trip.

Hike to Fairy Meadows from Raikot Bridge

Overall, the walk to Fairy Meadows is not bad. The trail is 5 km long and has a gradient of 700 meters. It takes 2 to 3 hours to complete. As it is a long way to go, you can hire a horse or donkey to climb up.

The first half of the trail runs along the mostly exposed canyon wall. There are no steep parts. However, if you hike in the middle of the day in the summer, the trail can be very hot.

Once you reach the Midway Hotel, you are already halfway to your destination.

The rest of the trail passes through a beautiful, shady pine forest. After about 30 minutes, you will increase in length more quickly. At the end, on your right, there is a steep section called the “local road”. If you don’t want to deal with this, you can skip it and take a gentler curving route ahead called the “horse road.”

At this point, you are almost at Fairy Meadows. Continue along the ridge until you reach the river. Not far away, a steep local road takes you past the Greenland Guest House. Otherwise, continue until you reach Raikot Serai. **Welcome to Fairy Meadows!** The sunrise over Nanga Parbat from Fairy Meadows is indescribable in words. You will see the galaxy over your head at night, and the view on the morning of the day after you arrive is breathtakingly beautiful.

Where to stay in Fairy Meadows? Average Hotel Rates?

After your trip to Fairy Meadows, you can find your hostel by walking around. Unless you have booked in advance, you can book a room. You’ll notice immediately that Fairy Meadows has various accommodation options, half of which appear to be permanent structures. The accommodation area stretches from the Shambhala Resort by the pond to the Fairy Meadows cottages in the south.

The average room cost at Fairy Meadows is between 2,000 and 3,000 rupees. Raikot Serai is the most expensive place at 7,000 rupees a night.

Room rates at Fairy Meadows Hotels start at 4,000 rupees per night, and meals are 1000 rupees. The hotel is also easy to find today, as it is next to the new communications tower. Electricity and hot water are available upon request.

Nanga Parbat Base Camp Hike

Besides the beautiful mountain views, this is the number one reason to visit Fairy Meadows. Nanga Parbat Base Camp is one of the best day trips in Pakistan and should be on every traveler’s list.

The journey can take 5 to 8 hours, depending on the group’s strength and the trail’s condition. It is about 9 kilometers long and reaches a height of 700 meters. The trail is an out-and-back, which means you will return the same way.

The first half of the hike is very easy, as you are mainly walking through meadows. After two hours, you will reach the Bir Camp, where you can enjoy tea and lunch on the way back. After another hour, you will reach the midpoint, also known as the “view point.”

The other half is more difficult and involves mainly hiking on the glacier. The trail may disappear if the weather is bad, which is a good reason to bring a local guide. Don’t just

trust maps, as some people get lost while doing this. This viewpoint promises just what its name promises: a breathtaking view. The last stretch involves a steep climb to the top of the mountain, the [Nanga Parbat Base Camp](#).

Once you reach the base camp, you are almost in front of the 8,126-meter peak. Nanga Parbat looks at you almost indifferently, like a giant that cannot notice such a small creature. Look at the terrifying face of the Raikot with its countless crevices and canopies and admire the gigantic beauty of this mountain.

Play Cricket or Volleyball

A large open space in the center of Fairy Meadow serves as a gathering place. Pakistani tourists and locals gather to socialize, play volleyball, and, most importantly, cricket.

If you haven't noticed during your trip to Pakistan, people are passionate about cricket. If Pakistanis have free time, they may look for a casual game.

Pakistanis also love to share their national pastime with foreigners. They will eventually ask if you want to join if you approach the field and stay there long enough (15 seconds).

Cricket is fun. Overzealous players may yell about the rules, but that's part of the game.

World's most gorgeous cricket ground, Fairy Meadows [#Pakistan pic.twitter.com/knquPzRmcP](#)

— Moments & memories (@momentmemori) [February 6, 2021](#)

Find the Reflecting Pond

Find the Reflection Lake. It perhaps offers the best view of the Fairy Meadows of Nanga Parbat. The Nameless Pond (locally known as Reflection Lake) is behind the Cricket Field, next to the Shambhala Resort. From a distance, the canal is easy to miss, but once you see it, the pond's location becomes very clear.

Almost everyone will love this spot, but photographers will especially love it. Nanga Parbat is perfectly reflected in the water, and this reflection makes for a beautiful picture.

The Reflection Lake works best at dawn. Do yourself a favor: cross the Cricket Field before sunrise and head for the pond. Whatever you do, don't look back! Only look back once you've reached the pond and walked around it. You'll see the most beautiful view of your life: Nanga Parbat, in all its morning glory, lit by the rising sun.

Dive Into Your Soul

At worst, Fairy Meadows is a great place to do nothing. It is the best place to connect with your inner soul. You can read a book, take a peaceful nap, enjoy the homemade recipes, or do whatever feels most pleasurable to you.

Walk to the Old Reception Point

This is a short but pleasant hike to a viewpoint looking north in the opposite direction of Nanga Parbat. It's known locally as the "Reception Point" because it was the only place in Fairy Meadows where a cell phone signal was available (until a cell tower was installed).

Not as many Pakistanis walk and talk on the phone these days, but it's still a great sight. The valley and 7,800-meter-high Rakaboshi, about 100 kilometers from Hunza, offer stunning views.

You can also explore another city in the valley below. It's accessible on foot, although residents may not be accepting of strangers. People who live in the area like to maintain their privacy and generally don't like tourists invading their personal space.

Prepare for a bonfire

Almost all the lodges in Fairy Meadows have some fire pit, and a bonfire is built every evening. This is a great opportunity to meet other travelers. They'll most likely be from Lahore or Karachi, which means they'll most likely want to dance. The Punjabi dance party with live singing at Fairy Meadows is a must-try.

It's also a great opportunity to sit back and reflect on life. Think about how far you've come: you're in one of the most beautiful places in the most beautiful country in the world; think about how lucky you are.

A friend who visited fairy meadows in winters , sent me this.

Very soothing and tranquil. pic.twitter.com/zhZYK5ynTt

— Hsn (@hsntalal_tiwana) [February 17, 2021](#)

Things To Remember While Visiting Fairy Meadows

Fairy Meadows [trip](#) is a popular place for good reason, both because of its beauty and accessibility. However, it can seem a bit crowded at times. Popularity has its negative side, too. Overpopulation creates demand, and demand often puts pressure on local communities and ecosystems.

Astore locals aren't always thrilled about tourists trampling their land, but they see the value in having people visit as long as they're respectful.

During the colder seasons, drinking tea by the fire is one of the best ways to enjoy Fairy Meadows. To ensure you have a great time during your visit to Fairy Meadows, be aware of the following:

The locals are among the most conservative in Gilgit-Baltistan, though they're not as conservative as the Chilas. This conservatism is evident in the fact that Fairy Meadows has almost no women. Most of them are hidden away. Don't confront a local woman, as the situation can quickly become awkward if you see a local woman.

Women walk along the edge of Fairy Meadows, especially in the mornings and afternoons. Avoid taking photos if people are wandering around. The depictions of women in Astore are generally considered inappropriate.

Avoid walking through the local town. There is a delicate balance between living and traveling here, and it works while respecting boundaries.

Local men can be a bit aggressive with foreign women. Ladies, if a local man enters your space, tell him politely to leave; they will listen. Otherwise, they will go a kilometer if you give them a centimeter. This is key to [women's safe travel in Pakistan](#).

Fairy Meadows is a very clean place by Pakistani standards. Help keep it that way by cleaning up after yourself.

Top 10 Forests In Pakistan – Location, Area Covered, Types

Pakistan, a land of contrasts, is blessed with diverse landscapes, from towering mountains to vast deserts. Amidst this breathtaking scenery, Pakistan's forests are a testament to the country's natural beauty. These verdant havens, scattered throughout the country, play a vital role in the nation's ecology, providing habitat for countless species, regulating climate, and conserving water resources.

Moreover, Pakistan's forests exhibit remarkable diversity, from the dense pine forests of the Himalayas to the arid forests of Balochistan. Their towering trees, lush undergrowth, and serene ambiance offer a peaceful escape from the hustle and bustle of urban life. These forests are not merely passive landscapes; they are dynamic ecosystems that support a wide array of plant and animal life.

Beyond their aesthetic appeal, Pakistan's forests provide numerous ecological benefits. They act as carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide and helping to mitigate climate change. Forests also play a crucial role in soil conservation, preventing erosion and preserving fertile land. Additionally, they act as natural water filters, purifying water sources and ensuring a steady supply for communities and agriculture.

They are also home to diverse wildlife, including endangered species such as the snow leopard, markhor, and brown bear. These animals rely on forests for food, shelter, and breeding grounds. Protecting Pakistan's forests is essential for conserving the country's biodiversity and ensuring the survival of these magnificent creatures.

However, Pakistan's forests face significant challenges, including deforestation, illegal logging, and climate change. These threats pose a serious threat to the country's ecological balance and the well-being of its people. Pakistan has implemented various conservation measures to address these challenges, including establishing national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and community-based forest management programs.

By promoting sustainable forest management and raising awareness about the importance of forests, Pakistan can ensure that these valuable ecosystems continue to thrive for generations to come. Protecting Pakistan's forests is a matter of environmental conservation and a crucial step towards building a sustainable and resilient future for the country.

How much area covered by Forest in Pakistan?

Pakistan has approximately **4.2 million hectares** of forest and planted trees, which equates to about **4.8%** of its total land area. This figure is relatively low compared to many other countries.

It's important to note that the exact number of individual forests is difficult to determine, as many forests are interconnected or overlap. However, there are several major forest regions and national parks throughout Pakistan, each with its own unique characteristics and biodiversity.

List of Different Types of Forests in Pakistan

Pakistan has a rich and diverse landscape, from snowy mountains to deserts and dense green forests. Here, we examine the [different types of forests in Pakistan](#) and their unique characteristics. These include coastal and swamp forests, tropical dry deciduous forests, tropical thorn forests, subtropical forests, pine forests, Himalayan moist temperate forests, Himalayan dry temperate forests, and montane forests.

Coastal and swamp forests

These large forests are usually found near the Arabian Sea coast in Pakistan. Exotic species such as *Avicennia marina* (grey or white mangroves) and red mangroves can be found in these mangroves.

According to the latest estimates by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Pakistan has about 207,000 hectares of swamp land.

Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests

Tropical dry forests are characterized by [deciduous trees](#) that lose their leaves annually and grow to medium heights. These forests appear dense during the monsoon season and are indistinguishable from other types of forests when observed from the air.

Tropical dry deciduous forests usually share floral composition with other forests in Pakistan. Common trees and plants in these forests include *Mallotus*, *Lannea*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Sterculia*, plum trees, and *Acacia*. Typical shrub plants in the region include *Adhatoda*, *Gymnosporia*, and *Indigofera*.

Tropical Thorn Forests

Tropical thorn forests, also known as thorn forests, are characterized by dense, shrubby vegetation. It is a type of dry forest. They are usually found in places with warm temperatures and low rainfall.

These forests have three basic characteristics: they are found in areas where rainfall is less than 70 cm; they include thorny shrubs with long roots that help them stay moist by accessing groundwater sources; and they include trees and plants with thick and small leaves that reduce evaporation.

In Pakistan, tropical thorn forests are classified by their vegetation peaks and are found around the Indus Valley plains and in Sialkot, Gujarat and Jhelum districts.

Subtropical Evergreen Broadleaf Forests

Subtropical evergreen broadleaf forests are dry forests with thorny, small-leaved and evergreen plant species such as succulents. Olive trees, humble acacia trees and *dodonaea* trees are common here.

These forests are commonly found around Pakistan's Himalayan foothills and lower slopes, especially around the Salt Range, Kala Chita and Murree Hills.

Subtropical Pine Forests

Subtropical pine forests are usually found in areas with warm temperate climates and moderate to high rainfall. Pine trees and other coniferous and deciduous trees characterize these forests.

Subtropical pine forests are found at low altitudes in the Pakistani Himalayas and are an important source of wood and resin.

Humid Temperate Himalayan Forests

Pakistan has moist temperate Himalayan forests between 1,200 and 3,000 meters above sea level. These forests are characterized by abundant rainfall, moderate to high humidity, and various tree species, including oak, rhododendron, and cedar. They are home to a wide variety of wildlife.

Forests also play an important role in the local economy, providing valuable resources such as timber, non-timber forest products, and ecotourism opportunities.

Dry Temperate Forests of the Himalayas

The dry temperate forests of the Himalayas are found in Pakistan at altitudes between 2,000 and 4,000 meters. The weather is generally dry and cool, with low rainfall and high evaporation rates.

The tree species in these forests have adapted to these conditions and have small leaves and thick bark to reduce water loss. These forests are home to a variety of wildlife and also contribute to the local economy through timber production and ecotourism.

Alpine Forests of Pakistan

Alpine forests are found at high altitudes, usually above the tree line. It is found at altitudes of more than 4,500 meters in the Himalayas of Pakistan.

These forests are characterized by stunted trees and shrubs and a wide variety of alpine flowers and grasses. Due to their harsh, cold environment, wildlife is rare in these forests. However, they play an important role in maintaining ecological balance and provide opportunities for ecotourism.

Top 10 Forests of Pakistan

Pakistan, with its diverse landscapes, is home to various enchanting forests. These forests offer breathtaking scenery, opportunities for adventure, and a chance to connect with nature. Let's explore some of the most popular forests in Pakistan:

Changa Manga Forest

Location: Sheikhupura district, Punjab

Area: Approximately 100 square kilometers

Trees: Acacia, eucalyptus, pine, and poplar

Changa Manga Forest is the **largest man-made forest in Pakistan**. The forest offers a variety of recreational activities, including boating, fishing, and camping. Visitors can also explore the nearby historical sites, such as the Haveli of Nawab Bahadur Khan.

Changa Manga Forest is a unique and valuable natural resource in Punjab. It is about 80 km southwest of Lahore and can be reached in about an hour by car. The forest, which covers an area of about 48,000 acres, was previously considered the largest man-made forest in the world.

It is also known for its unique system of canals and waterways, which were originally built to facilitate the transportation of timber. Today, these canals allow visitors to enjoy the serene beauty of the forests by boat.

They also play a vital role in conserving biodiversity, providing habitats for many endangered species. Changa Manga also regulates local water levels and mitigates the effects of floods and droughts. It also houses a rest house, a zoo, and a wildlife breeding center.

Ziarat Juniper Forest

Location: Ziarat district, Balochistan

Area: Approximately 10 square kilometers

Trees: Juniper

Ziarat Juniper Forest is a unique forest known for its juniper trees, a rare species in Pakistan. The forest is home to the Quaid-i-Azam Residency, the former residence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. Visitors can enjoy hiking, sightseeing, and exploring the historical sites. The dense Ziarat Juniper Forest surrounds the picturesque town of Ziarat, also known as Sanobar. This is the largest juniper forest in Pakistan. It is considered to be the second largest of its kind in the world. The forest covers an area of 110,000 hectares and is considered a major tourist attraction.

It contains various types of plants, including the famous juniper tree, from which the forest gets its name. The forest is also an important environmental resource for the local community, providing important ecosystem services such as water regulation and soil conservation.

The forest juniper plays an important role in preventing soil erosion and regulating groundwater levels, helping to maintain the fertility of the surrounding area.

Dir Forest

Location: Dir district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 30 square kilometers

Trees: Pine, oak, and deodar

Dir Forest is a beautiful forest in the Dir Valley. It offers stunning scenery, including the Dir River and the surrounding mountains. Visitors can enjoy hiking, trekking, and camping in this peaceful environment.

These are just a few of the many beautiful forests in Pakistan. Each forest offers a unique experience, from the tranquility of pine forests to the breathtaking views of mountains. Whether you're seeking adventure or a peaceful retreat, Pakistan's forests have something to offer everyone.

Soon Valley Forest

Location: Salt Range, Punjab

Area: Approximately 120 square kilometers

Trees: Acacia, eucalyptus, pine, and poplar

Soon Valley Forest is known for its diverse flora and fauna. The forest is home to a variety of bird species, making it a popular destination for birdwatching. Visitors can also enjoy picnics, camping, and exploring the nearby historical sites.

Mukshpuri Forest

Location: Galliyat region, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 30 square kilometers

Trees: Pine, oak, and deodar

Mukshpuri Forest is famous for its stunning views of the Himalayas. The forest offers a variety of hiking trails, leading to the summit of Mukshpuri Peak. Visitors can also enjoy camping, picnicking, and exploring the nearby villages.

Rama Meadows Forest

Location: Astore district, Gilgit-Baltistan

Area: Approximately 20 square kilometers

Trees: Pine, fir, and birch

Rama Meadows Forest is a beautiful alpine forest located in the Karakoram Mountains. The forest offers stunning scenery, including alpine meadows, glaciers, and snow-capped peaks. Visitors can enjoy camping, trekking, and fishing in this pristine environment.

Kalam Forest

Location: Swat Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 50 square kilometers

Trees: Pine, fir, and deodar

Kalam Forest is a beautiful forest in the Swat Valley. It offers stunning scenery, including the Kalam River, Malam Jabba ski resort, and Mahudand Lake. Visitors can enjoy hiking, trekking, fishing, and camping in this picturesque area.

Chitral Forest

Location: Chitral Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 1,200 square kilometers

Trees: Deodar, pine, spruce, fir, and willow

Chitral Forest is renowned for its dense stands of deodar and pine trees. The forest covers a vast area and offers a variety of hiking and trekking trails. Visitors can enjoy camping, fishing, and birdwatching in this serene environment.

Mahodand Lake Forest

Location: Swat Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 15 square kilometers

Trees: Pine, fir, and birch

Mahodand Lake Forest surrounds the beautiful Mahodand Lake. The forest offers stunning scenery, including snow-capped peaks and alpine meadows. Visitors can enjoy camping, fishing, and boating on the lake.

9. Ushu Forest

Location: Swat Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Area: Approximately 20 square kilometers

Trees: Pine and fir

Ushu Forest is a beautiful forest in the Swat Valley. It offers stunning scenery, including the Ushu River and the surrounding mountains. Visitors can enjoy hiking, trekking, and camping in this peaceful environment.

Importance of Pakistan Forests

Forests in Pakistan are very important for both environmental and economic reasons. Forests provide several ecosystem services, such as regulating the water cycle, controlling soil erosion, regulating climate, and maintaining biodiversity.

They also contribute to the livelihoods of local communities by providing resources such as timber, non-timber forest products, and pastures. Here are some of the major factors why Pakistan needs more forests:

Biodiversity

Pakistani forests are home to various plant and animal species, some of which are unique to the country. These forests play a vital role in conserving biodiversity and maintaining the balance of the ecosystem.

Carbon Mitigation

They also act as carbon sinks, mitigating climate change's effects. Trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in their biomass, helping to reduce greenhouse gas levels.

Water Regulation

Forests regulate the water cycle by protecting watersheds and preventing soil erosion. This ensures a continuous supply of water for human and animal consumption and agriculture.

Climate Regulation

They also regulate climate by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen. In addition, they provide shade and cool the air, reducing the urban heat island effect.

Ecotourism

Pakistan's forests can attract tourists from all over the world. It provides them with a unique opportunity to experience the beauty and diversity of Pakistan's wild nature. Ecotourism in Pakistan can contribute significantly to the local economy and raise awareness and support for conservation efforts.

Conclusion

The country's diverse geography and climate have given rise to a wide range of forest ecosystems. Each forest has its own unique characteristics and importance. From mangroves along the Arabian Sea to forests in the Himalayas, these forests provide valuable ecosystem services, support local livelihoods and offer tourism opportunities. We must continue to monitor and protect these forests for the benefit of present and future generations.

Haramosh Valley – Kutwal Lake – Treking Tours

Located in the heart of Gilgit-Baltistan's mesmerizing beauty, the Haramosh Valley remains a hidden treasure waiting to be discovered. Unlike the well-traveled tourist destinations, this valley boasts rare, awe-inspiring views dotted with gems like Kutwal Lake and the legendary Laila Peak.

The journey through the Haramosh Valley is worthwhile as it showcases picturesque meadows, free-grazing livestock, and majestic snow-capped mountains, including the famous Haramosh Peak and the stunning Laila Peak. Picturesque villages, the charming Haramosh Pass, the sprawling glaciers, and the turquoise waters of the Kutwal Lake add to the valley's appeal.

Overview

Haramush Valley, Gilgit-Baltistan, is a dream destination for tourists, especially for hikers, trekkers and nature lovers. The awe-inspiring and majestic scenery of Haramush Valley, dotted with Kutwal Lake and Leila Peak, is only explored by a few tourists who visit [Gilgit-](#)

Baltistan. Entering the Haramush Valley, one can see stunning meadows, rich pastures for livestock, towering snow-capped mountains like Haramush Peak and the legendary Leila Peak, and beautiful villages, glaciers and the emerald Kutwal Lake around the Haramush Pass.

Haramush Valley is the best natural attraction in beautiful northern Pakistan. It is located about 60 miles east of Gilgit. Haramosh Pass is located in the **Rakaposhi**-Haramosh range, a sub-range of the Karakoram range, at an altitude of 4800 meters.

How To Reach Haramosh Valley?

The Haramosh Valley is a natural wonder in northern Pakistan that entices visitors with its unparalleled charm. Unlike its more famous counterparts, this hidden gem is relatively unspoiled and promises a great experience. The Haramosh Valley is located 60 miles east of Gilgit within the Rakaposh-Haramosh massif, a sub-range of the majestic **Karakoram range**. The Haramosh Pass, at an altitude of 4,800 meters, is the gateway to this magnificent paradise.

To reach the Haramosh Valley in the Gilgit-Baltistan region, you must embark on a thrilling trek from Jaglot to Skardu. Pass through the town of Sassi and head towards Dassi (aka Dassu), which is 2,400 meters above sea level. The road from Sassi to Haramosh is very difficult and can be subject to strong winds and landslides, making the journey rugged and dangerous.

The adventure begins about 53 km from Gilgit, along the Gilgit-Skardu highway, on the banks of the mighty Indus River. From here, you will take a jeep track through dense pine forests, picturesque streams, and the stunning Baskar Glacier.

The route to the Haramosh Valley requires two days of strenuous climbing, but the stunning natural beauty surrounding you will make every step worth it. You will arrive at the village of Kutwal, the gateway to the Haramosh Valley, where the wonders of this fascinating destination await you.

The camping site of Haramosh

This valley has an interesting history of exploration and mountaineering. In 1947, a Swiss expedition was the first to venture into this fascinating area, followed by a German expedition that studied the northern route in 1955.

In 1957, a dramatic attempt was made by members of the Oxford University team, including Tony, John Emery, Bernard Gilot, and Ray Colbert. Unfortunately, the trip ended in tragedy, with Gilot and Colbert losing their lives. Strether and Emery managed to survive, but Emery suffered severe frostbite, which caused him to lose all of his toes and fingers.

The extraordinary story of this journey is recorded in Ralph Parker's book, ["The Last Blue Mountains"](#). Since then, only three ascents have been recorded by the Himalayan Index. Notably, in 1958, three Austrian climbers, Heinrich Reuss, Stefan Bauer, and Franz Mandl, successfully conquered Haramosh via the northeastern saddle Haramosh La and the East Ridge, following a route similar to the one they attempted in 1957. The valley is home to at least 8,000 people living amidst its stunning landscape and cultural heritage.

What is the elevation of Haramosh?

Haramosh Peak is 7409 meters above sea level. This majestic mountain range is on the northern bank of the Indus River and has not one but two prominent peaks—the famous Haramosh Peak and the legendary Laila Peak.

In 1958, a determined Austrian team, including Hennie Reuss, Stefan Bauer, and Dr Franz Mandl, achieved the extraordinary feat of reaching the summit of Haramosh Peak, marking a major milestone in mountaineering history.

Wadi Haramosh Tourist Places

Wadi Harmoush is the best trekking and camping spot for adventure lovers. Camping around Kutwal Lake and trekking on the challenging trails leading to Harmoush Peak and Laila Peak are the most enjoyable experiences. Here are some of the [tourist places in Wadi Haramosh](#):

Lake Kutwal in Wadi Haramosh

Located in the picturesque Gilgit-Baltistan region, Kutwal Lake is a major tourist attraction that rises to 3,260 meters (12,500 feet), making it one of the highest lakes in the world. The surrounding peaks, including the famous Harmoush, Laila, and Diran, enhance the lake's enchanting beauty.

In the past, Kutwal Lake was covered with greenery and surrounded by mountains, offering beautiful scenery. The uniqueness of this lake lies in its diversity, which includes snow-capped peaks, green forests, and serene surroundings.

The water is clear, pure, and cool, and the shimmering surface reflects the majestic mountains and trees. Overlooking the lake is the majestic Haramosh Hill, which rises to an impressive height of about 7,400 meters (1,700 feet).

The grandeur of this peak gives a feeling that resonates with those who admire its splendor. The lakeside is also a great place for camping, allowing tourists to enjoy camping in a beautiful environment. Adventure lovers can enjoy a swim despite the cold water and relish the thrill it brings.

The clear waters of Kutwal Lake beautifully reflect the beauty of the healthy Haramosh Valley, creating a truly stunning view that will amaze visitors. It is one of the most [beautiful lakes in Pakistan](#).

Mountains Range at Haramosh

The Wadi Haramosh Mountains in Gilgit have a striking pattern characterized by a bright yellow colour and horizontal structure. Sassi is famous for its mountain minerals, especially blue gemstones, peridot, and hydroxylated feldspar.

Above all, the main feature of the region is the desert landscape, which is occasionally highlighted by green pastures offering fascinating views. The cultivated lands of the valley residents are located between the vast black mountains, and their steadfastness is evident in the difficult living conditions. On the way to Kutwal Lake, a refreshing waterfall enhances the scenery's beauty.

Peaks and Glaciers

The valley is home to the majestic Haramosh Peak. This towering giant provides a stunning backdrop to the valley, enchanting all who see it. Haramosh's snow-capped peaks sparkle in the sunlight, creating a surreal sight.

Adjoining the valley is the Haramosh Glacier, a vast expanse of ice that adds to the spectacle. The turquoise hue of the ice contrasts with the rugged landscape, making for a breathtaking sight.

Best Time to Visit Harmosh

The ideal time to visit Wadi Haramosh is during the summer months, from June to September. There are few accommodation options, but you can go camping and stay in local homestays.

The valley offers a variety of activities, including hiking to Haramosh Peak and Laila Peak, camping around Kutwal Lake, and exploring the vibrant flora and fauna. The hiking trek to Haramosh can be challenging, but there are options suitable for beginners. It is essential to travel with an experienced guide, carry the necessary hiking gear, stay hydrated, and be familiar with weather conditions. Also, let someone know your itinerary and stay on the marked routes.

Tourist Places in Faisalabad To Visit – Lyallpur Places

Faisalabad, formerly known as Lyallpur, is the third most populous city in Pakistan and the second largest city in East Punjab. Historically, it was one of the earliest planned cities in British India and has long since developed into a cosmopolitan city. Faisalabad was reorganized as a municipal district; this was a mandate declared under the Local Government Ordinance (LGO) 2001.

The total area of Faisalabad District is 5,856 square kilometers (2,261 square miles), while the Faisalabad Development Authority (FDA) controls an area of 1,280 square kilometers (490 square miles). Due to its central location in the region and its connectivity by road, rail, and air transport, Faisalabad has developed into a major industrial and distribution center. It has been called the “[Manchester of Pakistan](#)”.

As of 2013, Faisalabad’s GDP (PPP) was estimated at \$43 billion and is expected to increase to \$87 billion by 2025, a growth rate of 5.7%. Faisalabad contributes over 20% to the GDP of Punjab, with an average annual GDP (nominal) of \$20.5 billion. Agriculture and industry remain its hallmarks.

History of Faisalabad

[Faisalabad District](#) actually began to be called Lyallpur District in 1904, before which it was a district of Jhang District. During British rule in colonial India, Lyallpur was named in honor of the then Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Sir James Broadwood Lyall, for his contribution in colonizing the lower Chenab Valley.

Lyall’s surname is related to the name “Pur”, which means “city” in Sanskrit. In 1979, the Pakistani government changed the city’s name from Lyallpur to Faisalabad (“Faisal City”) in honor of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who made many financial contributions to Pakistan.

Geography of Faisalabad Pakistan

Faisalabad is located on a flat, rolling plain in northeastern Punjab, at an altitude of 186 meters (610 feet). The city itself covers an area of about 1,230 square kilometres (470 sq mi), while the urban area covers more than 16,000 square kilometres (6,200 sq mi). The Chenab River flows for about 30 kilometres (19 mi), while the Ravi River meanders southeast for 40 kilometres (25 mi).

The Lower Chenab Canal supplies water to 80% of the cultivated land, making it a major source of irrigation water. Faisalabad is bounded by the Chiniot and Sheikhpura Hills to the north, the Sheikhpura and Sahawal Hills to the east, the Sahawal and Tobatek Singh Hills to the south, and the Jang Hills to the west.

The Faisalabad area is part of an plain located between the foothills of the Himalayas and the centre of the Indian subcontinent. Sediments are often more than a thousand feet thick. These intersecting streams are believed to have been formed during the Late Pleistocene and are characterised by river terraces.

These waterways were later identified as the ancient and modern floodplains of the Ravi River in the Kamalia and Chenab plains. The ancient floodplains consist of Holocene deposits of the Ravi and Chenab rivers.

Top Places in Faisalabad To Visit

Faisalabad, formerly known as Lyallpur, is a bustling city in Punjab, Pakistan, renowned for its textile industry and rich cultural heritage. While often overshadowed by larger cities, Faisalabad offers a unique blend of modern amenities and historical charm. Here's a guide to some of the top places to visit in this vibrant city:

Clock Tower:

A prominent landmark, the Clock Tower stands tall in the city's heart. Built during British colonial rule, it's a symbol of Faisalabad's history. The tower's intricate architecture and clock mechanism are a testament to the craftsmanship of the era. Visitors can climb the tower for panoramic views of the city.

Jinnah Gardens:

A serene oasis, [Jinnah Gardens](#) offers lush greenery, walking paths, and a peaceful atmosphere. It's a popular spot for locals and visitors alike to relax, enjoy picnics, or simply take a leisurely stroll. The gardens feature a variety of plant species, including colorful flowers, towering trees, and fragrant shrubs.

Lyallpur Museum:

Explore the city's past at the Faisalabad Museum, which houses artifacts, exhibits, and historical documents. The museum showcases the diverse cultural heritage of the region, from ancient civilizations to the British colonial period. Visitors can learn about the city's textile industry, its role in the independence movement, and the lives of its people through interactive displays and informative exhibits.

Iqbal Park:

Named after the renowned poet Allama Iqbal, this park features a beautiful fountain, landscaped gardens, and a peaceful ambiance. Iqbal Park is a popular destination for families, couples, and individuals seeking a relaxing escape from the hustle and bustle of the city. The park's serene atmosphere, combined with its well-maintained grounds and ample seating areas, make it an ideal place to unwind and enjoy the natural beauty of Faisalabad.

University of Agriculture Faisalabad (UAF):

One of the country's premier agricultural universities, UAF offers a campus filled with lush greenery, research facilities, and academic buildings. The university's sprawling campus is a sight to behold, with its well-manicured lawns, modern infrastructure, and vibrant student life. Visitors can explore the university's botanical gardens, agricultural research stations, and livestock farms to gain insights into the field of agriculture.

Government College University Faisalabad (GCUF):

A renowned educational institution, GCUF provides a diverse range of undergraduate and postgraduate programs. GCUF's historic campus, with its colonial-era buildings and beautiful architecture, is a testament to the city's educational heritage. Visitors can admire the university's grand facade, explore its libraries and research centers, and witness the vibrant academic atmosphere that prevails within its walls.

Allama Iqbal Road:

A busy commercial street, Allama Iqbal Road is lined with shops, boutiques, and shopping malls, offering a variety of products. Allama Iqbal Road is a shopper's paradise, with something to suit every taste and budget. Visitors can find everything from traditional handicrafts and textiles to modern clothing and electronics. The street's bustling atmosphere, combined with its diverse range of shops and restaurants, make it a must-visit destination for those seeking a retail therapy experience.

Faisalabad Cloth Market:

Known for its textile industry, Faisalabad offers a vast selection of fabrics, clothing, and accessories at competitive prices. The Faisalabad Cloth Market is a wholesale and retail hub for textiles, attracting buyers from all over the country and beyond. Visitors can explore the labyrinthine maze of shops and stalls, haggle for the best prices, and discover a wide variety of fabrics, including cotton, silk, linen, and synthetic materials. The market's vibrant atmosphere and the opportunity to witness the textile industry in action make it a fascinating place to visit.

Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan Auditorium

It is one of the largest cultural centers in Faisalabad, hosting book fairs, educational events, independence ceremonies, literary festivals and other events. This hall can accommodate 5,500 people at a time, and a sense of community development can be felt when people gather here to share a common cause of happiness.

Sindbad Wonderland:

A popular amusement park, Sindbad Wonderland features thrilling rides, games, and attractions for families and children. Sindbad Wonderland is a haven for fun-seekers of all ages. The park offers a wide range of rides, including roller coasters, water slides, carousels, and bumper cars. Visitors can also enjoy live shows, games, and other entertainment options. The park's festive atmosphere and its commitment to safety and cleanliness make it a popular destination for families and friends.

Lyallpur Golf & Country Club:

For golf enthusiasts, the Faisalabad Golf Club offers a well-maintained course and a relaxing atmosphere. The Faisalabad Golf Club is a premier golfing destination, with its championship-caliber course and stunning scenery. The club's lush green fairways, challenging hazards, and panoramic views of the surrounding landscape make it a golfer's dream. Visitors can enjoy a round of golf, practice their skills at the driving range, or simply relax at the clubhouse's restaurant and bar.

Sikh Gurudwara At chak 93:

Faisalabad has a significant Sikh community, and the Sikh Gurudwara is a place of worship and cultural heritage. The Sikh Gurudwara is a beautiful and welcoming place of worship, offering a glimpse into the Sikh community's rich cultural heritage. Visitors can admire the gurudwara's architecture, attend religious services, and learn about Sikh traditions and beliefs. The gurudwara's langar, a community kitchen that serves free meals to all visitors, is a testament to the Sikh philosophy of selfless service.

How is the weather in Faisalabad?

The average annual rainfall is about 615 mm (24.2 in). It peaks in July and August during the monsoon season, although westerly disturbances in winter can also bring heavy rains accompanied by hail. The monsoon season, which starts in July and ends in September, brings heavy rains to the city, causing flash floods. Thunderstorms can also occur if the monsoon airstream interacts with westerly disturbances.

July is the wettest month of the year, with floods reported on several occasions. The monsoon season ends in September, and the dry season then begins. October and November are the driest months with very little rainfall.

In winter, the weather is usually cloudy and often foggy. The highest wind gust ever recorded in Faisalabad occurred during a severe thunderstorm on 2 June 2000, when maximum wind speeds reached 151 km/h (94 mph).

Transportation in the city

Faisalabad has an extensive rail, road and air network. Public transport in Faisalabad includes rickshaws, buses and trains. Faisalabad International Airport is located on the outskirts of the city and has flights to the Middle East.

Culture of Lyallpur

Faisalabad is the third most populous city in Pakistan after Karachi and Lahore and is a commercial centre popular for its colonial heritage. In 1982, the Punjab government established the Faisalabad Arts Council, a division of the Punjab Arts Council under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Information, Culture and Youth Affairs. The Faisalabad Arts Council was designed by architect Nair Ali Dada and completed in 2006. The hall is named after the late Pakistani singer and musician Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan.

Local Cuisine

Don't miss the opportunity to savor the delicious flavors of Faisalabad's local cuisine. Try traditional dishes like *nihari*, *haleem*, *paya*, and *biryani*, which are renowned for their rich taste and spices. Faisalabad's culinary scene is a delight for food lovers, with a wide range of restaurants and eateries offering a variety of local and international cuisines.

Visitors can indulge in the city's famous *nihari*, a slow-cooked meat dish served with naan bread, or savor the hearty and flavorful *haleem*, a porridge-like dish made with lentils, meat, and spices. Other local delicacies include *paya*, a soup made with trotters,

and *biryani*, a fragrant rice dish with meat or vegetables. Faisalabad's diverse culinary scene reflects the city's rich cultural heritage and its cosmopolitan atmosphere.

Final words

Whether you're interested in history, culture, education, or simply exploring a new city, Faisalabad offers a diverse range of attractions to cater to your interests. With its friendly locals, vibrant atmosphere, and unique experiences, Faisalabad is a city worth visiting.

Larkana Sindh – 5000 Old City – The City Of Bhutto

Larkana, also known by its Sindhi name Larkano and Urdu name Larkana, is located in Pakistan's Sindh province. It is the fifteenth largest city in Pakistan in terms of population. Larkana is famous for being the historical home of Mohenjo-daro, an Indus Valley civilization site. The city borders the majestic Indus River, which meanders towards the east and south.

We have listed the [complete guide to Larkana](#), including its history, famous landmarks, cultural heritage, and modern developments that make it a must-visit destination.

Overview:

Larkana, a city steeped in history and culture, uniquely blends ancient heritage and modern attractions. To reach Larkana, you can take a domestic flight to Mohenjo Daro Airport, the closest airport to the city. Alternatively, you can opt for a train or bus journey from major cities in Pakistan. The most suitable time to explore Larkana is during the winter months, from November to February when the weather is pleasant and ideal for sightseeing.

Moreover, Larkana provides a variety of lodging choices, such as hotels, guest houses, and resorts. You can make your selection based on your budget and personal preferences. Typically, Larkana is a secure city for visitors. Nevertheless, tourists should take necessary precautions and adhere to local guidelines to ensure a safe and enjoyable trip. Engaging a local guide can greatly enhance your experience in Larkana by offering in-depth insights into the city's history, culture, and attractions.

While photography is generally permitted at most archaeological sites in Larkana, it's recommended to review each site's specific rules and regulations before taking photos.

History of Larkana

Larkana is within the boundaries of the Larkana District. Formerly known as Chandkar, it is located on the southern bank of the Jhar Canal, about 40 miles (64 km) south of Shikarpur and 36 miles (58 km) northeast of Maihar.

The 2017 Pakistan Census showed that Larkana had a population of 490,508, making it the fourth most populous city in Sindh after Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur. The census also ranked Larkana as the fifteenth largest city in Pakistan.

Geographically, Larkana is located at 24 56' 00' North Latitude and 67 11' 00' East Longitude. It is located northwest of Sindh and has its administrative division. The city is also located in the Upper Sindh region.

Administrative System Of Larkana

The administrative system of Larkana is headed by the Deputy Commissioner, the district's main authority. Ms. Rabiya Syal is the Deputy Commissioner, overseeing various administrative functions and ensuring smooth governance. The Larkana district is divided into [several tehsils](#) for effective administration. These tehsil include:

- Dokri
- Bakrani
- Larkana
- Ratodero

Each province has its administrative set-up to cater to the needs and requirements of the local population.

Top Places of Larkana To Visit

One of [Larkana's architectural gems](#) is the Shahi Mosque, a magnificent building that is a testament to the city's rich cultural heritage. Built during the Mughal Empire, the mosque features an intricate design, stunning domes, and beautiful wall lines. Visitors can soak up this sacred place's tranquillity and admire the past's architectural prowess.

There are many beautiful places in Larkana. Larkana has some of the best places to visit. We collected data on the top places to visit in Larkana. There are many of the best places in Larkana, some of which are famous. People from all over Pakistan love these beautiful places in Larkana. In this video, we will show you the beautiful places in Larkana. Following are the top places in Larkana to visit:

1. Mohenjo Daro
2. Bhutto Family Mausoleum
3. Shahnawaz Bhutto Public Library
4. Shahnawaz Children Park
5. Larkana Cricket Stadium

Mohenjo-Daro: A Glimpse into the Indus Valley Civilization

Mohenjo-daro is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is considered one of the most significant archaeological discoveries in the world. Dating back to around 2500 BC, this well-preserved city offers a glimpse into the ancient Indus Valley Civilization's advanced urban planning, engineering, and social structure. When visiting Mohenjo-Daro, explore the ruins of the Great Bath, the Granary, and the residential area to witness the remarkable achievements of this ancient civilization.

Located near Larkana, Mohenjo-Daro is a must-visit archaeological wonder that provides insight into the thriving urban center of an ancient civilization. The city features well-planned streets, drainage systems, and impressive architecture, including the Grand Baths, showcasing the intricate craftsmanship of its ancient inhabitants.

Bhutto Family Mausoleum: Garhi Khuda Bakhsh

Pay homage to the Bhutto family, a prominent political dynasty in Pakistan, at their mausoleum in **Garhi Khuda Bakhsh**. This striking white marble structure is a popular pilgrimage site where visitors can honor the legacy of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto, and other family members.

Garhi Khuda Bakhsh is the final resting place of the Bhutto family, a prominent political dynasty in Pakistan. It honors former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his daughter Benazir Bhutto – the first female Prime Minister of the Muslim-majority country. The shrine holds great historical significance and serves as a reminder of their contributions to the nation.

Larkana, a city steeped in history and culture, uniquely blends ancient heritage and modern attractions. Nestled in the heart of Sindh, this vibrant city is a must-visit destination for anyone seeking a deeper understanding of Pakistan's rich past.

Shahnawaz Bhutto Public Library: A Literary Haven

Immerse yourself in Larkana's rich literary heritage at the **Shahnawaz Bhutto Public Library**. Named after the late Shahnawaz Bhutto, this library houses a vast collection of books and manuscripts, providing a valuable resource for scholars and literature enthusiasts.

Shah Baharo Tomb: Historic Sites and Mosques

Explore Larkana's historical significance by visiting **Garhi Khuda Bakhsh**, the ancestral home of the Bhutto family. Discover the village's cultural heritage and learn about the family's legacy. Additionally, admire the architectural beauty of **Eid Gah Mosque** and **Jamia Masjid Qasmia**, two significant religious landmarks in the city.

Also noteworthy is **Shah Baharo's Tomb**, a shrine dedicated to a Sufi saint. This architectural marvel, a blend of Islamic and Mughal styles, features intricate carvings and decorations. The tranquil atmosphere surrounding the tomb provides a haven for peaceful meditation and spiritual contemplation.

Larkana Cricket Stadium: A Sporting Hub

Cricket enthusiasts can catch a match at the **Larkana Cricket Stadium**, which has hosted several international cricket matches. Experience the passion and excitement of the sport as you cheer on your favorite team.

Parks and Gardens: Nature's Serenity

Larkana offers several beautiful parks and gardens where you can relax and enjoy the region's natural beauty. **Jinnah Park** and **Zulfiqar Bagh** are popular for picnics, strolls, and family outings.

A Cultural Tapestry

Larkana is a melting pot of cultures influenced by various ethnic groups. Experience the local traditions, music, and cuisine to understand the region's vibrant heritage better.

Whether you're a history buff, a nature lover, or simply seeking a unique travel experience, Larkana offers something for everyone. Discover the hidden gems of this fascinating city and create lasting memories that will stay with you for a lifetime.

Explore Local Culture and Traditions

Here are some of the local culture and traditions:

Sindhi Ajrak and Topi: Dress up in traditional Larkana attire and immerse yourself in the local culture. Sindhi Ajrak (an intricately printed shawl) and Sindhi Topi (an intricately embroidered cap) are symbols of Sindhi identity. These vibrant garments reflect a rich cultural heritage and are often worn on special occasions and festivals.

Urs Festival: Join the annual Urs Festival, a celebration of Sufi saints. This vibrant event features devotional music, Sufi dances, and colorful processions. Also, witness the spiritual fervor of devotees as they pay homage to the revered saints.

Sindhi Handicrafts: Explore Larkana's bustling markets and discover a wealth of Sindhi handicrafts. These handmade treasures, from intricately embroidered textiles to handcrafted pottery and lacquerware, make for one-of-a-kind souvenirs. Support local artisans and get a taste of Larkana's rich cultural heritage.

Education Situation in Larkana

Larkana has a diverse educational landscape with old and new schools, colleges, and universities that cater to students of all ages and genders. The city is home to many private and public educational institutions. Here are some of the notable institutions:

Government Pilot School, Larkana: Established in 1926 by British colonialists, this school has a long history of providing quality education.

Girls Secondary School: A renowned educational institution that caters exclusively to girls.

Larkana Public School: An old school is known for its academic excellence.

Dani High School: A school that combines religious education with mainstream academic subjects.

Government College: This college provides university education to students. Apart from schools and colleges, Larkana also has technical institutes, such as polytechnics and teacher training colleges, that provide specialized vocational training to students.

Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology

(SZABIST): SZABIST opened its first campus in Larkana in 2004 and offers degrees in various disciplines, including Business Administration, Arts and Management.

Chandkar Medical College (CMC): Established in 1973, **Chandkar Medical College (CMC)** is a renowned medical college recognized by the Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC). It has now been promoted to Mohtarma Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University of Medical Sciences.

Quaid-e-Awam University College of Engineering, Science and Technology

(QUEST): Established in 2009, it offers bachelor's degrees in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electronic Engineering and Electrical Engineering. These educational institutions have significantly contributed to the academic and intellectual development of the people of Larkana.

Transportation in Larkana

Larkana is well connected to other parts of Sindh and Pakistan. The city has a well-established railway station, Larkana Railway Station, which provides easy access to various destinations. Pakistan Railways plays a vital role in transporting agricultural products from Larkana to the provincial capital of [Karachi](#).

The Moenjodaro Airport is located near Larkana, approximately 28 km south of the city for air travel. It serves domestic flights and contributes to the region's accessibility. In addition, Larkana is well connected by roads with regular bus services to major cities such as [Karachi](#), [Islamabad](#), and [Quetta](#), ensuring easy travel for residents and tourists.

Sports in Larkana

Larkana has a vibrant sports culture and has hosted many sporting events. The city is home to the Indus Games, an event featuring various sports and traditional games.

Larkana hosted the 12th Sindh Provincial Games in 2009, with events including football, gymnastics, hockey, judo, karate, squash, table tennis, tennis, volleyball, weightlifting, and martial arts. Traditional games such as Kodi kodi (kabaddi in Sindh) and archery were also included, adding a touch of cultural significance to the event.

Cricket holds a special place in Larkana's sports scene, and the city is home to the Larkana Bulls Cricket Team. The Larkana Tennis Association also provides dedicated tennis courts and training facilities for aspiring tennis players.

Weather in Larkana

According to the Köppen climate classification (BWh), Larkana has a hot desert climate. Summers are very hot, while winters are relatively mild. The highest temperature recorded in Larkana was 52.7 °C (126.9 °F) in May 1998, while the lowest temperature recorded was -4 °C (24.8 °F) in January 1929.

The average annual rainfall in the region is 127.4 mm (5.02 in), which usually falls during the monsoon season from July to September. In 2022, Larkana broke all records with an annual rainfall of 988.7 mm (38.93 in). Some parts of the city received more than 1,000 mm of rainfall. On the other hand, the lowest annual rainfall recorded was 7.1 mm (0.28 in) in 1938.

Conclusion

Larkana has a rich history, architectural wonders, vibrant culture, and modern developments that blend the past and present in an alluring blend. From exploring the ancient ruins of Mohenjo Daro to soaking up the tranquillity of the Shahi Mosque, the city offers a variety of experiences for history buffs, architecture lovers, and cultural explorers. Discover the hidden treasures of Larkana, a city that will leave an indelible mark on your journey to Pakistan's cultural landscape.

My Unforgettable Journey to Gilgit and Skardu

Nestled amidst the towering peaks of the Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountain ranges, Gilgit-Baltistan is a region renowned for its breathtaking landscapes and vibrant cultures. I recently embarked on a memorable [trip to Gilgit and Skardu](#), two of the most captivating

destinations in this northern paradise. My journey was filled with awe-inspiring encounters, warm hospitality, and a profound appreciation for the wonders of nature.

Gilgit: The Gateway to Adventure

My exploration began in Gilgit, a bustling city that is the gateway to countless adventures in the surrounding mountains. The city itself exudes a unique charm, with its vibrant bazaars, historic landmarks, and the majestic Gilgit River flowing through its heart.

Exploring Gilgit City:

I spent a day immersing myself in the local culture, strolling through the lively Gilgit Bazaar, where colorful handicrafts and aromatic spices filled the air. I also visited the Kargah Buddha, an ancient rock carving that dates back to the 7th century, offering a glimpse into the region's rich history.

A Day Trip to Naltar Valley:

A scenic drive led me to the enchanting Naltar Valley, a haven of natural beauty. Lush green meadows stretched out before me, framed by snow-capped peaks that seemed to touch the sky. The valley's three picturesque lakes, reflecting the surrounding scenery, created a truly mesmerizing sight.

Fairy Meadows: A Glimpse of Paradise:

While I didn't have time to revisit Fairy Meadows on this particular trip, memories of my previous visit still filled my mind. The meadows, nestled at the base of Nanga Parbat, offer an unparalleled view of the mountain's majestic peak. Camping amidst such breathtaking scenery is something I'll always cherish.

Skardu: Land of Majestic Mountains and Serene Lakes

From Gilgit, I ventured to Skardu, a city enveloped by some of the world's most awe-inspiring mountains, including K2, the second-highest peak on Earth. The journey itself was an adventure, winding through dramatic valleys and alongside the mighty Indus River.

Shangrila Resort: An Oasis of Tranquility:

My stay at the Shangrila Resort was a true delight. The resort, perched on the banks of Lower Kachura Lake, offered a serene escape from the hustle and bustle of everyday life. I spent hours simply gazing at the lake's turquoise waters, surrounded by lush greenery and the majestic mountains in the distance.

Exploring Skardu City:

Skardu City, with its traditional architecture and bustling streets, provided a glimpse into the local way of life. A visit to the Skardu Fort, perched atop a hill, rewarded me with panoramic views of the city and the surrounding landscapes.

Upper Kachura Lake & the Enchanting Blind Lake:

A boat ride on Upper Kachura Lake was a highlight of my trip. The lake's crystal-clear waters, reflecting the vibrant hues of the sky, created a scene of unparalleled beauty. I also took a short hike to the enchanting Blind Lake, a hidden mountain gem.

Katpana Desert & Shigar Valley's Cold Desert:

The Katpana Desert, a unique high-altitude cold desert, surprised me with its vast expanse of sand dunes. The contrast between the arid desert and the surrounding snow-capped peaks was truly remarkable. In [Shigar Valley](#), I also explored another cold desert, where the golden sands stretched towards the horizon, creating an ethereal landscape.

Deosai Plains: The Land of Giants:

Although I didn't have time to visit Deosai Plains on this trip, I've heard tales of its breathtaking beauty. The plateau, often referred to as the "Land of Giants," is home to diverse wildlife and offers stunning views of the surrounding mountains.

Tips for an Unforgettable Trip to Gilgit and Skardu

Plan Your Trip Wisely:

The best time to visit Gilgit and Skardu is during the summer months (May to September) when the weather is pleasant and the roads are accessible. However, even during peak season, it's advisable to book your flights and accommodation in advance, especially if you're traveling during holidays or festivals.

Embrace the Local Culture:

Gilgit-Baltistan is a culturally rich region with diverse communities. Embrace the opportunity to interact with the locals, learn about their traditions, and sample the delicious local cuisine. Remember to dress modestly and respect local customs.

Pack for All Types of Weather:

The weather in the mountains can be unpredictable, so it's crucial to pack layers of clothing that you can easily add or remove. Be sure to include warm clothes, rain gear, and sturdy hiking boots.

Be Prepared for Altitude Sickness:

Gilgit and Skardu are located at high altitudes, so it's important to take precautions to prevent altitude sickness. Stay hydrated, avoid strenuous activity in the first few days, and consider taking medication if necessary.

Capture the Memories:

The landscapes of Gilgit-Baltistan are truly awe-inspiring. Don't forget to bring your camera or smartphone to capture the breathtaking scenery and create lasting memories of your journey.

Travel with an Open Mind:

Embrace the unexpected and be open to new experiences. The true magic of travel lies in the unplanned moments and the serendipitous encounters that make each journey unique.

Conclusion

My trip to Gilgit and Skardu was an unforgettable adventure filled with natural wonders, cultural encounters, and moments of pure serenity. The region's majestic mountains, pristine lakes, and warm hospitality left an indelible mark on my heart. I wholeheartedly recommend visiting Gilgit and Skardu to anyone seeking an escape from the ordinary and a chance to connect with the beauty of nature. I hope this blog post inspires you to embark on your own adventure to Gilgit and Skardu. Safe travels and happy exploring!

The Rihla- Discover Eco-Luxury in Hunza

Tucked away in the beautiful Hunza Valley, [The Rihla](#) is more than just a place to stay—it's a special kind of getaway. If you love adventure, want to relax, and are curious about different cultures, this resort is perfect for you. Here, you can enjoy being comfortable in a fancy way while also knowing you're helping to keep the environment healthy.

Nestled amidst the breathtaking landscapes of the Hunza Valley, THE RIHLA HUNZA offers an unparalleled escape for discerning travellers seeking a harmonious blend of adventure,

relaxation, and cultural immersion. This eco-boutique resort is a haven where luxury meets sustainability, inviting guests to experience the magic of Hunza in comfort and style.

Nature and Luxury Together

The Rihla Hunza is more than just a resort; it celebrates the Hunza Valley's natural beauty and rich cultural heritage. Inspired by the ancient Silk Road travellers who once traversed these lands, the resort is designed to seamlessly integrate with its surroundings, creating a truly immersive experience.

From the moment you arrive, you'll be captivated by the resort's commitment to eco-friendliness. Sustainable practices are woven into every aspect of the property, ensuring minimal environmental impact while providing unparalleled comfort and luxury.

The RIHLA is special because it celebrates the natural beauty of Hunza and the interesting history of the people who live there. The design is inspired by the old Silk Road travellers who used to pass through this area a long time ago. This means that the resort fits right into the landscape, so you feel like you're truly a part of the place.

From the moment you arrive, you'll notice that we care about the environment. They've made sure that even though they offer you lots of comfort, we're doing it in a way that's kind to nature.

Relax in Style

At The Rihla, you have many choices for where to stay, depending on your preferences. Each room, suite, or villa is designed with your comfort in mind, and you'll be amazed by the views of the mountains around you.

- **Superior Rooms:** These big rooms have amazing views of the area's famous peaks. You can choose a room with one big bed or two smaller beds.
- **Luxury Suites (Tower):** These are super fancy suites with two connected rooms – one for sleeping and one for relaxing. The views are simply breathtaking.
- **Luxury Suites (Signature):** Like the Tower Suites, these have two rooms and wonderful views.
- **Luxury Villas:** If you want complete privacy, choose one of six villas. Each villa has its own deck outside, so you can enjoy the fresh air and the views in your own space.

Book these luxurious, comfy rooms through their [website](#) or through us. We bet you will enjoy every bit of it.

Delicious Food

The food at The Rihla is a journey for your taste buds! They use local ingredients and turn them into delicious meals. Expert chefs know how to combine traditional recipes with new cooking methods, so every meal is a special experience.

Hunza Travel Package Cost (Updated 2024)	
Trips	No. of Days / Nights
Luxury Hunza Travel Package	7 Days / 6 Nights
Basic Hunza Tour	7 Days / 6 Nights
10 Day Trip to Hunza Naran	10 Days / 9 Nights
Notoriously Famous LUXUS Tour	04 Days / 03 Nights
Stay in Hotel Darbar in Your Hunza Trip	4 Days / 3 Nights
Lavish Hunza Couple Honeymoon Tour	5Days / 4 Nights
A scenic ride To Hunza on Air	5 Days / 4 Nights
Super Amazing Luxus Attabad Tour by Air	4Days / 3Nights
Witness The Colors of Cherry Blossom	7Days / 6Nights
Perfect Week Tour To Hunza	7Days / 6Nights
Trip To Gilgit Hunza for couples and groups	7 Days / 6 Nights

<u>Two Week Trip to Karakoram Hunza Skardu Tour</u>	11 Days /10 Nights
<u>Long Weekend Plan To Hunza Naran Shogran</u>	10Days / 9Nights
<u>Pakistantourtravel.com</u>	

Experience Hunza's Culture

There's more to do at The Rihla than relax in luxury. You can explore the Hunza Valley and learn about its culture and traditions. Go for hikes and walks, and visit nearby villages. The friendly staff can even help you plan special trips to see some of the area's hidden treasures.

Caring for the Environment

Also, they take care of the environment very seriously at The Rihla. If you want to protect the delicate nature of the Hunza Valley and help the local community. All you have to do things like:

- **Saving energy:** Use special systems to save energy and reduce pollution.
- **Local and organic food:** Their food is made with ingredients from nearby farms, many of which are grown without chemicals.
- **Supporting local people:** Buy things from local artists and businesses.
- **Protecting nature:** We're careful to protect the wild animals and plants in the area.

Come Visit Us

The Rihla invites you to come on an adventure you won't forget. Enjoy the beauty of Hunza, relax in amazing accommodations, and experience friendly hospitality. Come see how luxury and nature can blend together perfectly at The Rihla.

The Rihla Hunza invites you to embark on an unforgettable journey of discovery. Immerse yourself in the breathtaking beauty of the Hunza Valley, indulge in luxurious accommodations, and savour the warmth of hospitality. Experience the essence of eco-luxury at a place where nature, culture, and comfort come together in perfect harmony.

Odyssey Cafe & Grill: The Future of Hunza Dining

Nestled amidst the breathtaking landscapes of Aliabad Hunza, the [Odyssey Cafe & Grill](#) stands as a culinary oasis, offering a harmonious blend of Eastern and Western flavors. Its menu is a testament to the restaurant's commitment to providing a diverse and satisfying dining experience for every palate. From the moment you step into the cafe, you are welcomed into a world of tantalizing aromas and warm hospitality.

The restaurant has the best Italian, Chinese, fast food, and traditional Hunza food. It is located in the main location where all the Hunza tourist places are accessible. It is a 5-minute drive from the main Aliabad bazaar. You can visit the whole valley and come to Odyssey to have the best meal and take your stress away it is one of the finest restaurants in Hunza Valley. Now come and visit and enjoy delicious food without us on your next hunza trip.

Interior of Odyssey

As far as the ambiance of the restaurant is concerned, the restaurant has a minimalist interior combining grey and white with a beautiful view of Hunza Valley. The restaurant has multiple dining options, from indoor to outdoor. When the cherry blossom season came, the whole cafe was covered with white and pink flowers. You can also enjoy the outdoor setting where you can have a live barbecue.

Wide Range of Appetizers

Odyssey Cafe & Grill is a culinary alchemist, expertly fusing traditional Chinese recipes with Western culinary techniques. The result is a menu that is both familiar and exciting, offering a delightful journey for the taste buds. The restaurant offers a variety of appetizers, soups, salads, and pasta dishes.

Appetizers include garlic bread and roasted potatoes, both priced at 599 PKR, and heartier options like Stripo Chicken (999 PKR) and Parry Hot Wings (1199 PKR). Classic Regular Fries are available for 699 PKR, while Loaded Fries with chicken, beef, or pork range from 1349 PKR to 1999 PKR.

Soup options include Cream of Mushroom (749 PKR/2499 PKR), Hot & Sour Soup (549 PKR/1999 PKR), Sea Food Chowder (price unavailable), Local Dawdo Soup (540 PKR/1000 PKR), Pork & Veg Soup (999 PKR/2999 PKR), Chicken Corn Soup (549 PKR/1999 PKR), Beef

Corn Soup (749 PKR/2399 PKR), Yak Corn Soup (849 PKR/2599 PKR), and Vegetable Clear Soup (399 PKR/1399 PKR).

Salads cost 499 PKR to 1049 PKR and include Russian salad with chicken, Italian salad with chicken or yak, chicken & cocktail, and fresh garden salad.

Pasta options include Pasta Pasta, Alfredo Pasta, and Penne Arabiata with chicken or yak, all priced at 1999 PKR or 2499 PKR. The menu caters to diverse tastes and offers a range of price points.

Chinese Delights

The restaurant's Chinese offerings are a testament to authentic flavors and meticulous preparation. The Chowmein, a classic Chinese stir-fry, is a symphony of textures and tastes, with the option of chicken, beef, or fish to cater to diverse preferences. The Manchurian and Szechwan dishes offer a spicy kick for those seeking a bolder flavor profile. Each bite is a celebration of aromatic spices and perfectly cooked ingredients.

The Odyssey Cafe & Grill offers a diverse menu featuring both Chinese and Western cuisine. For Chinese food lovers, the menu includes Chowmein, Manchurian, Szechwan, and Chili Dry dishes. Each dish is available with chicken, beef, or fish and is priced between 1299 PKR and 2299 PKR.

Steakhouse Sensations

For meat lovers, Odyssey Cafe & Grill presents a tantalizing selection of steaks. The Tarragon Beef Steak, with its delicate herb infusion, is a standout, while the Pepper Steak Beef offers a bold and flavorful experience.

The Hot & Fire Steak is for those who crave a fiery kick, while the Grilled Chicken provides a lighter yet equally satisfying option. Each steak is cooked to perfection, ensuring a tender and juicy bite.

The Odyssey Cafe & Grill offers a diverse menu catering to Western food preferences. Western options include a variety of steaks, such as Tarragon Beef Steak, Pepper Steak Beef, Hot & Fire Steak, and grilled or stuffed chicken, priced between 2499 PKR and 3499 PKR. Seafood and snack choices encompass Grilled Fish, Fish and chips is for 3199 PKR.

Seafood and Snack Haven

Odyssey's menu also caters to seafood enthusiasts with delectable options like Grilled Fish and the classic Fish & Chips. The Fish Burger is a popular choice for a quick yet satisfying meal. A variety of burgers, sandwiches, and snacks complement the menu, providing a delightful array of options for casual dining. The Roasted Mexican Sandwich, with its fusion of flavors, is a particular highlight, while the Jalapeno Beef Burger offers a spicy twist on a classic.

Seafood and snack options include Grilled Fish, Fish and chips, and a variety of burgers, such as Fish Burgers, Grilled Chicken Burgers, Roasted Mexican Sandwiches, Jalapeno Beef Burgers, Beef Steak Sandwiches, and Zinger Burgers. Prices for these items range from 849 PKR to 3199 PKR.

A Beverage Bonanza

To complement the diverse culinary offerings, Odyssey boasts an impressive beverage menu. Coffee lovers can indulge in classic espresso-based drinks like cappuccino and latte, while those seeking a refreshing pick-me-up can explore the enticing cocktail list.

Mint Margaritas and Pina coladas are among the popular choices, offering a tropical escape. For non-alcoholic options, the cafe offers a selection of teas, soft drinks, and fresh juices to quench thirst and refresh the palate.

The Odyssey Cafe & Grill offers a diverse selection of hot and cold beverages. Hot beverage options include espresso-based drinks like single and double espresso, Americano, cappuccino, and cafe latte, each priced at 449 PKR to 549 PKR.

For a sweeter treat, caramel mocha and white chocolate options are available at 649 PKR. Hot chocolate is priced at 549 PKR, while tea enthusiasts can choose from walnut tea at 499 PKR or mix and green tea for 199 PKR each.

Special Deals and Packages

Odyssey Cafe & Grill understands the importance of value and offers several special deals and packages to enhance the dining experience. The Italian Platter is a feast for the senses, featuring a delightful combination of flavors and textures.

For groups, the restaurant offers carefully curated deals that provide excellent value without compromising on quality. These packages include a variety of dishes, ensuring that everyone's preferences are catered to.

The Odyssey Cafe & Grill offers several special deals for customers. The Italian Platter is a generous sharing option featuring apricot salad, grilled chicken, Alfredo pasta, mini pizza, fries, roasted potatoes, and a soft drink for 3699 PKR.

For groups, Deal 1 includes two sandwiches, a regular pizza, and a liter of soft drink for 2899 PKR, accommodating two people. Deal 2 caters to larger groups with a pizza, regular fries, three grilled burgers, and a 1.5-liter soft drink for 4499 PKR.

A Fabulous Addition to Hunza Food Game

Beyond the exceptional food, Odyssey Cafe & Grill offers a warm and inviting ambiance. The cafe's interior design creates a relaxed and comfortable atmosphere, making it the perfect spot to unwind and enjoy good company. Whether you're dining alone, catching up with friends, or celebrating a special occasion, the cafe's welcoming atmosphere adds to the overall dining experience.

Final Thoughts

Odyssey Cafe & Grill is more than just a restaurant; it's a destination for food lovers seeking a memorable culinary experience.

From classic Chinese dishes to flavorful steaks and fresh seafood, the menu caters to a wide range of tastes. Appetizers, soups, salads, and pasta options provide a solid foundation for any meal. Special deals and packages offer excellent value for both individuals and groups.

Soq Valley – Beautiful Place In Skardu – Hidden in Magnificent Mountains

Located in the tranquil and picturesque region of Skardu, Pakistan, Soq Valley is nestled among the majestic Himalayas. It invites adventure enthusiasts and nature admirers alike to experience its enchanting beauty. Moreover, this stunning valley serves as a testament to the breathtaking natural landscapes that Pakistan has to offer.

Overview

Wadi Soq is a charming but lesser-known valley near Skardu in Pakistan. It can be reached by jeep and is about 20 minutes from the town of Skardu. The valley is known for its beautiful green meadows, clear streams, and stunning mountain views.

Wadi Soq is a great place to relax and escape city life's hustle and bustle. It is also a great place for outdoor enthusiasts, with plenty of [hiking](#), camping, and fishing options.

- Summer is the best time to visit Wadi Soq as the weather is clear and sunny.

- The valley is very beautiful in spring and autumn when the wildflowers bloom.
- Several [hotels and resorts](#) are available in Wadi e Soq, but it is best to book in advance, especially in the summer.
- Since Wadi Soq is a Muslim-majority area, it is necessary to respect local customs and traditions. For example, it is recommended to dress modestly and avoid public displays of affection.

Why you should visit Soq Valley?

Soq Valley is a symphony of colours and textures. Lush green meadows, punctuated by vibrant wildflowers, stretch as far as the eye can see. Crystal-clear streams meander through the valley, their gentle murmur creating a soothing soundtrack to nature's spectacle. Towering snow-capped mountains stand as majestic guardians, their peaks kissed by the golden hues of sunrise and sunset.

The valley is a photographer's dream. Every turn reveals a new masterpiece waiting to be captured. Whether it's the emerald green pastures, the cascading waterfalls, or the panoramic vistas of the surrounding peaks, Soq Valley offers an endless array of photographic opportunities.

Things to Do in Soq Valley

Soq Valley is a playground of possibilities for those seeking an adrenaline rush. Hiking and trekking enthusiasts will find themselves in their element. The valley offers a variety of trails catering to different fitness levels and experiences. From leisurely strolls to challenging treks, there's something for everyone. Apart from the wonderful views, Wadi Soq offers many recreational activities to its visitors.

- Walking Tours
- Camping
- Trout Fishing

Embrace Local Culture

Soq Valley is not just about natural beauty; it's also about a cultural experience. The valley is home to warm and welcoming locals who are proud of their heritage. Interact with them, learn about their traditions, and savour their delicious local cuisine.

Trekking Tours

Hiking is one of the most popular activities. Wadi Soq can be reached on foot from the town of Kachura. If you love adventure and hiking, then you must visit Wadi Soq and enjoy its rugged terrain.

Camping

Most people who visit Skardu prefer camping. Places offer camping, huts, and food stalls. Only the sounds of nature can be heard here. Camping under the starry sky is an unforgettable experience in Soq Valley. Pitch your tent amidst the tranquil surroundings, and let the sounds of nature lull you to sleep. Wake up to the breathtaking sunrise, casting a magical glow over the valley.

Simply set up camp, enjoy food from the nearby stalls, and make an amazing bonfire under the stars. Remember to bring your [camping gear to Skardu](#).

Trout Fishing

Trout is famous all over Skardu and is one of the main reasons people love to fish here. We remind you to bring all your fishing equipment to enjoy this activity.

Best Time to Visit Soq Valley

The ideal time to visit Soq Valley is from June to September. The weather is pleasant during these months, and the valley is adorned with its best colors. However, even in the off-season, the valley has its charm, with snow-capped mountains providing a stunning backdrop.

How to Reach Soq Valley

Soq Valley is easily accessible from Skardu town, which is well-connected to major cities in Pakistan. Once in Skardu, you can hire a 4×4 jeep to reach the valley. The journey is an adventure as you wind through breathtaking landscapes.

From Shangrila Lake, it's almost 30 minutes, or you can trek to the valley in 90 minutes.

Planning Your Soq Valley Adventure

When planning your trip to Soq Valley, it's essential to pack appropriately. Comfortable hiking shoes, warm clothing for evenings, and essential camping gear are must-haves. Don't forget to carry enough water and snacks, especially if you plan on spending extended hours exploring the valley.

It is advisable to hire a local guide who can provide insights into the valley's flora, fauna, and cultural heritage. They can also assist with navigation and ensure your safety.

Final Thoughts

Soq Valley is a hidden gem waiting to be discovered. Its pristine beauty, coupled with the thrill of adventure, makes it a destination that leaves an enduring impression. Whether you're seeking solitude, adventure, or cultural immersion, Soq Valley promises an unforgettable experience.

Remember to pack your bags, [book a Skardu tour](#), get ready to explore, and head off to Soq Valley. You're going to love it!

Sharan Forest: Unexplored Valley With Magnificent Views

Nestled in the enchanting Kaggan Valley in northern Pakistan, Sharan Forest beckons with its unique charm. Its unspoiled beauty, dense pine trees, and tranquil ambiance promise an unforgettable camping experience amidst nature's embrace, making it a must-visit for nature enthusiasts and adventurers.

In this blog, we will explore the wonders of Sharan Forest, including its attractions, activities, accommodation options, and more.

Where is Sharan Forest?

Sharan Forest is located at an altitude of 2425 meters, about 16 km from Paras and 30 km from Balakot. You must take a thrilling 4×4 jeep ride through rugged mountain roads surrounded by dense pine trees and lush green grass to reach it. It is one of the best tourist destinations in northern Pakistan.

Despite increasing tourist popularity, it remains relatively unspoiled and maintains a quiet, clean, and sophisticated atmosphere. The 13,370-foot-high Musa Ka Musala Peak is located near the forest. However, due to the presence of leopards and black bears in the forest, it is recommended that you hire a local guide to trek to Musa Ka Musala Peak.

How to Reach Sharan Forest?

Sharan Forest Valley, an untouched and well-maintained area of Manshi Hills in [Khyber Pakhtunkhwa](#), is easily accessible. It's a mere 16 km from Paras village and 30 km from Balakot, making it a convenient destination for nature lovers.

There are several public transport options to reach the Sharan Valley. One can take a bus to Manshera, where one can change to another mode of transport or go directly to Balakot via Paras Road, which is 16 km from Sharan Forest. However, most people avoid taking this route and use private transport such as cars or bicycles.

Another option is to use private transportation, which is more convenient for tourists. Once you reach Palas, this is where the jeep route to the jungle begins.

Sharan Forest is a beautiful place to go if you're looking for peace and relaxation. Although only accessible by car, many have yet to discover its hidden treasures, making it a new place in Pakistan.

If you plan to visit this natural attraction, remember there are no hotels or restaurants nearby, so bring enough food and water before leaving town.

Be sure to pack some warm clothes, as winters here can be quite cold – an umbrella is helpful too! To ensure a safe journey, always bring a first aid kit. It's also wise to bring a good backpack for those traveling long distances – otherwise, carrying everything can be difficult!

Tourist Attractions Near Sharan Forest

Kaghan Valley Meadows

Apart from the breathtaking beauty of the forest itself, many tourist attractions in and around the area are worth exploring during your visit. The [Upper Kaghan Valley](#) offers stunning views of the surrounding landscape and valleys, providing a visual feast for nature lovers.

Located nearby, Valley Manor is known for its stunning natural beauty and panoramic views. It offers a peaceful and picturesque getaway from the hustle and bustle of city life.

For adventure lovers, a hike to Manshi Peak is highly recommended. It offers hikers mesmerizing views of [snow-capped mountains](#) and luxurious meadows, creating a truly magical experience.

Sharan Forest

Camping and connecting with nature are refreshing changes from the usual daily routine for those who wish to spend their free time in a peaceful environment.

There are many such places in northern Pakistan. Sharan Forest is one of the serene places to relax while appreciating the natural beauty.

Sharan Forest Valley is a picturesque place with pleasant climatic conditions. Summer temperatures never exceed 15°C and never fall below 25°F.

The forest consists of vast expanses of lush vegetation, but it also includes patches of rocky terrain, rocky outcrops, meandering streams, and picturesque little ponds.

Manshi Top

Manshi Top is a small meadow at the top of Sharan Forest, averaging over 3000 meters above sea level. It is a 2-3 hour hike from Sharan Camping Pods.

The hike is moderately difficult and passes through some pine loops above the woods to reach these tall meadows, with an unobstructed view of the Kaghan Valley and the Kunhar River winding through the densely forested hills.

In winter, it is almost impossible to reach here on foot due to heavy rainfall, which raises the snow level in front of the Sharan Forest to over 6 feet.

However, bordering the forest to the south is another unique place where visitors can enjoy a stunning view of this majestic paradise from the mountain's steep slopes.

Sharan Waterfalls

Sharan Forest is a perfect getaway for those looking for adventure. This place has many waterfalls and hiking trails that give visitors a memorable experience. There are many attractions, including Sharan Waterfall, which is 16 km from Paras in Kaghan district and takes about an hour and a half by car or two hours on foot if you take the jeep route. Manshi Peak and Sharan Waterfall are also major tourist destinations.

Activities in Sharan Forest

Mountains and Meadows in Sharan Forest

It offers visitors a host of exciting activities to suit all interests. Hiking and wilderness walks are popular choices for nature lovers, allowing them to immerse themselves in pristine nature and enjoy the fresh mountain air. The trails are relatively easy and suitable even for beginners.

The trails are lined with golden red mangroves, adding to the stunning beauty of the surroundings. Along the way, you will come across streams, making for a perfect place to take a short stop to relax and rejuvenate.

Fishing is another popular activity, as the lakes, streams, and rivers are rich in trout and other freshwater fish.

Horseback riding is a fun way to explore the area leisurely. It allows you to enjoy scenic views while using a unique mode of transportation.

Hosting a barbecue in the tranquility of nature and camping under the stars is an experience that tourists should not miss.

Accommodation Options

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has taken commendable steps to facilitate tourists by developing cabins and camping huts to provide comfortable accommodation in the dense forest. TDC-KP has launched pods that offer a unique and immersive experience.

Each capsule accommodates two people and offers a comfortable bed and solar-powered facilities. This eco-friendly approach allows tourists to enjoy modern amenities while minimizing environmental impact.

There are dedicated kitchens and dining areas for tourists to enjoy meals and cook their own. The cabins and camping capsules create a peaceful and relaxing atmosphere, immersing guests in the forest's natural beauty.

Things to know before visiting Sharan Forest

Sharan Forest is one of the most beautiful, serene, and scenic tourist destinations in the Kaghan Valley. It can only be reached by a 4×4 vehicle from Baras – jeep prices start at 4,000 rupees per trip and vary according to the season.

While it has fewer accommodations or restaurants than Naran, some capsule-style accommodations are available for overnight stays. You'll need to bring your food. However, be warned — the solar panels that power these pods only provide 12-volt DC (so no phone chargers!).

Standard amenities include mattresses, sheets, and pillows; however, you may need extra clothes as there is no clothing service.

When is the best time to visit Sharan Forest?

Sharan Forest is a picturesque place with a pleasant environment. It is a quiet place, and the winter season from December to February is its peak. The **best time to visit Sharan** is the summer season.

The pleasant weather throughout the year makes it an ideal destination for outdoor activities and camping adventures. The average temperature in the area ranges from a

minimum of 15°C to a maximum of 25°C, providing comfortable conditions for tourists to enjoy their time to the fullest.

Why Should You Visit Sharan Forest?

The Sharan Forest is an amazing beauty in the mountainous region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in the valley where Mansi Peak and Manor Valley are. The reserve is surrounded by lush greenery and has various tourist attractions, including the [Upper Kaghan Valley](#), which is great for hikers.

You can visit the Sharan Falls – a peaceful spot where you can watch water flow into this picturesque valley – or explore the endless hiking opportunities along the excellent hiking trails of this wonderful part of Pakistan!

Deep, green, dense forests

The Sharan Forest Valley is a pristine, unspoiled area surrounded by Pakistan's highest peaks. Surrounded by tall green trees, sparkling streams, and lush greenery, one must climb over mountains to find this place, and there is only one road in and out. When one visits this forest, one would think he has traveled back in time and takes a deep breath while exploring its serene beauty.

Beautiful Hiking Trails

Explore the hiking trails in Sharan, KPK, Pakistan, and find the one that suits you best. Download GPS tracks and reviews of these tracks or routes and take them with you on an easy-to-use map! Make sure to hike at least once on these great hiking trails!

Peaceful and Calming Atmosphere

Listen to the peaceful sounds of Sharan Forest, a wonderful place with a calm and peaceful atmosphere that makes you feel like paradise.

Historic English Cottage

There are many such places in northern Pakistan, but one of the most beautiful is Sharan Forest. This English cottage was built hundreds of years ago and provides respite to those who need it most. As you walk through the gates, an incredible surprise awaits you.

Great Picnic Spot

It is impossible to describe how magical the Sharan Forest is. It is an ideal picnic spot for nature lovers, as its stunning views are unmatched.

Things to Do in Sharan Forest

Sharan is a pristine, virtually unspoiled forest reserve in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The forest is densely forested with lush vegetation and is sparsely visited. It is largely non-commercial, so it is clean and natural – the area has not seen a large influx of tourists yet.

The forest borders Manshi Peak, a lush green plateau that you can also explore! You'll find an abundance of flora, fauna, and mushrooms; there are also fruits hanging from the trees; freshwater springs run through the landscape; and the climate is pleasant all year round—the temperature ranges from 15°C to 25°C, so it's never too hot or too cold here!

Activities include trekking, fishing, hiking, and horse riding. If you're looking for a picturesque getaway, this might be it!

Horseback Riding

Walking through the Sharan Forest is one of the most popular activities when people need peace. There are many activities to choose from here, such as horse riding, so it's worth exploring these forests occasionally.

Stargazing at night

The Sharan Forest is one of the most peaceful and tranquil places to escape the hustle and bustle, and it has an unforgettable charm. In winter, the sky is dark and filled with stars, and there's nowhere else to observe them up close like here. If you want to admire its beautiful lights, head to the Sharan Forest tonight.

Hiking in the Sharan Forest

Hiking is an easy and rewarding activity – even for beginners. The lanes are lined with red pine trees with golden leaves, adding a stunning beauty to this peaceful place. If you are a hiker who loves to explore new places, this route will take you to the top of the mountain.

The Sharan Forest is home to tigers and black bears; a local guide is essential. Remember to bring your best backpack with compartments to hold everything you need for a long trip.

Sharan Forest Facilities

Sharan Forest offers several facilities for travelers who want to camp or stay in a hut. The government is working hard to make the area more accessible to tourists. In addition, recent innovations by [KPCTA](#) mean that visitors can enjoy the views of the Sharan Forest without leaving their modern comforts.

The pods offered by [KPCTA](#) have a bedroom and allow up to two people to sleep per night. They have a comfortable bed, a seating area, and a solar panel socket. They're cheaper than other options and more comfortable — perfect if you're looking for an adventure that breaks the routine.

Camping Capsules

Sharan Forest Valley is a peaceful and beautiful forest in Manshi Peak, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The area became popular with tourists after the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government developed cabins and camping pods.

However, it's less commercialized than other tourist attractions, so you'll find the most tranquility here. The peak of Musa ka Musala – at 13,370 feet above sea level, located near Sharan Forest – can also be found.

Kitchen and Cooking

Two buildings in Sharan Forest, one brown wood and the other old stone are home to forest creatures. One serves as a storage unit, and the other as a sleeping area for the rangers. There is also a large shed called the kitchen, which has cooking utensils; if visitors have small children who want to forage for something other than grains, they can use them.

Beautiful Rest Area

The Sharan Forest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is considered the most unique and pristine place in Pakistan, and it has stunning scenery. The peaceful rest areas of the Sharan Forest – beautiful rest areas – make visitors feel warm inside.

Tips and Advice

Ask permission from residents before taking photos, especially in villages, to respect their privacy and cultural sensitivity.

Purchase local products and food to support local communities. It will benefit local people economically and promote sustainable tourism in Pakistan.

Maintain cleanliness by using designated trash containers and ensuring the destination is trash-free. This helps preserve the natural beauty and ensures a pleasant experience for future visitors.

During walks and excursions, it is advisable to carry snacks and bottled water to stay hydrated and energized.

Interact respectfully with locals to learn about their culture and traditions, cultivate positive relationships, and build meaningful connections.

Since the campsite's limited electricity supply is generated through solar panels, carrying a battery bank to charge electronic devices is best.

Don't miss out on the magnificent starry sky during your stay. There is no light pollution, and you can enjoy a wonderful starry sky experience.

Frequently Answer Questions

How far is it from Kaghan to Sharan Forest?

This secluded place is hidden among the rolling hills of the Kaghan Valley, near the Pakistan-Kashmir border, at an altitude of 2,425 meters. It can be reached by driving a 4×4 jeep through 16 kilometers of rugged terrain from Baras (village), but it takes 30 kilometers if you drive along the route.

How much does it cost to stay at the capsule camping site?

In Sharan Forest, camping prices are:

- **Total cost:** Rs 7,000 per person, including food and camping capsule charges.
- **Shared camping capsule:** Rs 2,000 per night in low season and Rs 3,000 per night in high season.
- **Shared camping capsule for four:** Rs 3,000 per night in low season and Rs 4,000 per night in high season.
- **Quadruple occupancy:** Rs 1,000 per night.

How do you book the Sharan Forest camping capsule?

The accommodation facilities here are worth praising. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has made great efforts to create this warm and cozy place in the heart of the jungle. Sharan Forest is undoubtedly one of the best places in Naran Khan Valley.

Moreover, camping sites are available for rent. Both are located in the middle of the woods. You can call 0319-9191819 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. A 10% fee is required at the time of booking.

How far is Sharan Forest from Islamabad?

Islamabad is 232 km from Sharan Forest. The route can also be found if you use other modes of transportation, such as buses.

Can families visit the Sharan Forest?

Sharan is a dense and unexplored forest reserve in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region of Pakistan. Families are encouraged to visit, but please bring the recommended gear.

Conclusion

It offers a serene and immersive experience for nature lovers and adventurers. Its pristine beauty, peaceful atmosphere, and wide range of activities make it an ideal destination for camping, trekking, and exploring the Kaghan Valley.

Visitors can contribute to conserving this natural paradise by adopting sustainable practices and respecting the local community. Plan your trip to create unforgettable memories amidst the wonders of nature.

The serene and unexplored landscape of the Sharan Forest makes it one of the most beautiful spots in the vast Kaghan Valley. This charming place is adjacent to the Manshi Peak, another tourist attraction known for its lush greenery.

If you're searching for the perfect getaway, look no further than Sharan Forest, especially if you want to go camping! This picturesque spot has many accommodation options, including camping pods fully equipped with electricity and hot water!

Complete Guide of Airbnb in Pakistan – How To Register, Book & Earn

Are you planning a trip to another place with your friends but are wondering how to book good accommodation? If this is your problem, here is the solution. Try using Airbnb to book the accommodation you need without any problems. This article discusses how to book a room through [Airbnb in Pakistan](#).

Airbnb is one of the most [popular rental services](#) in the world. For those who don't know, Airbnb allows you to rent or list properties anywhere, including in Pakistan. Yes, you heard it right. Let's say you are going on vacation to Europe and can enter the city and country you are going to. Airbnb will show you all the rooms and properties available for rent and payment.

Airbnb in Pakistan Overview

Airbnb is still little known in the Pakistani market as it has yet to try to market itself here or leverage its brand value, which is why the rental prices in Pakistan are in US dollars. Now let's get straight to the point of everyone's attention: how to book a room through Airbnb in Pakistan.

For those unfamiliar with Airbnb, it is a US-based online rental marketplace specializing in hospitality services, such as booking hotel rooms, hostels, and cottages. The Airbnb app and website are very simple. Users should search for accommodation in the city and book the right one.

There are two ways to book a room through Airbnb: through their official website and the smartphone app. We will discuss both methods in detail here, so keep reading.

How to Book a Room in Pakistan | Through Airbnb Official Website

To understand the booking procedure, read the instructions below and visit the official Airbnb [website](#).

Step-by-step guide for booking room through Airbnb in Pakistan

- After opening the website, you must create an Airbnb account by clicking "Sign Up."
- You can use a Facebook, Apple, or Google account to create an account.
- After creating an account, choose the location where you want to stay.
- Select your arrival and departure dates.
- Now, decide on the number of guests that will stay.
- After selecting all the options, click on "Search".
- In the next step, select the accommodation you prefer.

Note: The hotel information contains nightly prices, photos, and addresses.

- After selecting the accommodation, you will see the "Book" button in the next window. Click on it.
- Now, choose your payment method and enter your billing address. You can book any place using a credit or debit card.
- After adding all the payment information, click Confirm and Pay to complete the process.

- Airbnb checkout screen

Note: The host must approve your reservation before being completed.

Booking through the Airbnb Mobile App

To use this method, you must download the Airbnb mobile app, which is available for [Android](#) and [iOS](#). After downloading the app, you must follow the instructions provided.

- Run the app on your smartphone.
- Create an Airbnb account using your Facebook, Apple, or Google ID.
- After creating an account, find a place where you want to stay.
- Next, select the house or hotel that best suits you. You can also use different filters to find the best place to stay.
- Click on “Book” to proceed to the next step.
- After selecting the date and location, click on “Book” again.
- Enter your mobile number.
- Enter payment details, such as your preferred payment method and billing address. You can pay with a credit card, debit card, or through Google or Apple Pay.

Note: In Pakistan, users can only pay with Visa or MasterCard debit or credit cards.

Finally, click “Confirm and Pay” to book a room through Airbnb.

As mentioned above, the host can approve or deny the booking request. You can also contact him directly. There is an option on the checkout screen.

Earn with Airbnb in Pakistan- How To Start Airbnb Business

Similarly, if you own a property, you can advertise it for people to rent out and pay a fee. This way, you can earn a steady monthly income without investing much work or money. If you are interested and are considering how to make money with Airbnb, keep reading.

If you want to host guests, list your property, and make money with Airbnb in Pakistan, here’s how to do it:

Step 1: Registering on the site is the first step to making money with **Airbnb Pakistan**. Click [here](#); you will receive a registration message and a financial forecast of

how much you can earn per month, depending on the number of available rooms and the number of guests you can host.

Step 2: Enter all the details required for registration, including your name, phone number, and password. Once everything is entered, check your email for verification to start filling out your Airbnb profile.

Step 3: Start deploying your space. The system will ask you questions about the type of space you have listed (room, apartment, bungalow, etc.) and the property type. It will also ask you questions about how many rooms you will assign to the guest, what services he will get, etc.

Step 4: After asking the above questions, you will be asked to enter other listing details, such as the number of rooms, beds, and sleeping arrangements available for each guest. You will also be asked for the number of bathrooms and other facilities.

Step 5: You need to mention the city, country, and the complete address of the property location.

Step 6: After entering the property details, you will be asked to upload a calendar with guest availability, prices, and any specific guest requirements, such as no pets or damage to the property.

Step 7: Wait for Airbnb to review your listing. Once they have reviewed it, they will let you know if the listing is approved. If so, you can start hosting guests right away.

Step 8: Done. You can now market your property or wait for searches to show guests your website. Once you start accepting bookings, you can accept cash or card payments, depending on your agreement with Airbnb.

Remember: The number of guests you host each month will make up your total Airbnb income, which will be deposited into your account at the end of the month if you deposit it.

Tips for Running a Successful Airbnb Business in Pakistan

Hello there, fellow Would-be Airbnb host! Want to go for the great hospitality business in Pakistan? Great! Let's break down the steps of running a successful Airbnb business in this beautiful country in a friendly, conversational style: Let's break down the steps to running a successful one.

Showcase the local culture.

Pakistan has a glorious past, colorful cultural heritage, and beautiful natural resources. In the listing, describe the specifics of your area. Whether it's a historical haveli type, a warm

log cabin in the hills, or an incredible apartment boasting a view of the city skyline, show what sets your location apart, and that is Pakistani.

Target the right Audience:

Think of the kinds of tourists who would prefer to visit Pakistan. Do you want to reach thrill-hungry visitors, people interested in history, or cultural tourists? Ensure that your marketing is oriented to their needs and strengthens the focus on the offered listings and amenities.

Get Your Paperwork in Order:

In general, the reader should recall that it is necessary to study the local legislation and, if necessary, obtain the required permits and licenses. This way, you guarantee that you are running a legal business and there will be no unexpected issues in the future.

Create a welcoming atmosphere.

As every lady and gentleman knows, Hygiene is cordon, Bleu! Ensure your house is clean, in a good state, and ready for the deferral team's visit. Comforters, cute pillowcases, and soft bathroom amenities are as important as the clothes one puts on. Include simple amenities like local sweets, bottled water, and a welcome folder with all the necessary information about the place you're in.

Upload high-quality pictures.

Use high-quality images at all times since they are your greatest ally in producing quality work. Be sure to seize the authentic atmosphere of your space, using clear and excessively light photos focusing on the main view of the space. Ideally, one should hire a professional photographer to have clear photographs.

List all your amenities.

Please describe what your space looks like and what is in it. How is the environment? How vibrant is the surrounding area? Include facilities and landmarks near them, such as restaurants and means of transport to the place. Apply terms that may be expected of a traveler's search.

Competitive Price

Next, search for similar listings in the area to determine the right price to charge. Factors such as the time of year, the level of demand, and spikes in special occasions may affect prices. If and when you get negative feedback on your strategies, it's easy to tweak them after some time.

Respond to all queries Like a Pro:

Respond to inquiries and messages from potential guests quickly. They should be friendly, informative, and always willing to help. Attempt to answer any questions they may have about the local area and recommend activities to do.

Add personalized items for guests.

Go the extra mile by keeping up with the latest trends to meet your guests' preferences. Moreover, this could involve putting together a basket of local goodies, leaving a heartfelt welcome note, or organizing transportation from the airport.

Take Reviews seriously

One must urge the guests to provide feedback after checking out. Positive reviews always help build a reputation and ensure that more people want to book a place in the future. Sometimes, guests may give negative feedback that can be used to enhance the hosting services the host offers.

Become a Superhost:

Make good efforts to receive a super host badge from Airbnb. It is the company's literal 'seal' of approval and a symbol given to hosts who offer high-quality stays to their guests. It can tremendously improve your visibility and booking of your rooms or property.

Advertise your property:

Remember to share your listing on social media, travel blogs, forums, and any other platform you think would be the most effective. Partnering with local businesses or tour agencies and creating appealing package deals highlighting your property and services can be helpful.

Stay Updated with new rules:

Consciously try to follow the current trends in hospitality and Airbnb rules and regulations. It is advisable to attend workshops or online courses on becoming a better host and standing out from competitors.

Be Patient and Persistent:

Airbnb also takes time to establish itself to meet customers' needs and demands. There may be some quiet weeks or clients who did not like your work and left a comment on the painting, but that is all part of it. The trick is to assess from your experiences, constitution your strategies, and keep on seeking success.

Final Thoughts:

Remember that Airbnb charges a commission for each guest that books, but this commission differs from the amount you can earn. So, if you own a property in Pakistan, now is the best time to list it on Airbnb and start making money immediately.

One can successfully build an Airbnb business by following the mentioned tips and accepting Pakistani hospitality in its cultural essence. This will bring more advanced revenue and contribute to the development of Pakistan's tourism industry. Always remember that a great host is a person who loves his culture and wants his guests to feel the same.

Historical Places in Pakistan

Pakistan is a culturally rich country known for its natural beauty, traditions, cuisine, and historical monuments. From lush green plains to vast mountains to majestic deserts, Pakistan has it all. It is a paradise for people who love to explore ancient and historical places. Different empires have ruled the country, and many celebrities have also passed through it during their missions.

Undoubtedly, it is full of historical sites and has a deep history. From the ancient Indus Valley Civilization, the city of Mohenjo-Daro to Mughal marvels like the Lahore Fort; each attraction gives you a glimpse into a bygone era. Religious sites like the Katas Raj Temple and Takht Bahi Monastery showcase the country's diverse religious heritage, while forts like Rohtas Fort are a testament to strategic ingenuity. This list provides a starting point to explore the depth and diversity of Pakistan's historical treasures.

In this post, we cover the best historical places in Pakistan that you should take advantage of, especially if you have some knowledge of history.

List of Historical Places in Pakistan

- Hiran Minar
- Noor Mahal
- Mohenjo Daro
- Minar of Pakistan
- Taxila
- Katas Raj Temple
- Harappa

- Lahore Fort
- Takht e Bahi
- Rohtas Fort

1. Hiran Minar

Located in Sheikhpura, Hiran Minar is an early Mughal-era complex built in the 17th century. It is also known as the “Deer Minar.” Emperor Jahangir built the complex in memory of his pet antelope, Mansraj.

Hiran Minar is located in Sheikhpura, a city northwest of Lahore. Sheikhpura Fort, which dates back to the early 17th century, is another famous historical site nearby. Both sites can be reached from Lahore via the M2 highway.

The complex’s structure is also interesting. It consists of four 30-foot-high minarets. The complex also has a huge swimming pool and a pavilion, which add to its beauty and elegance. Karachi has amazing swimming pools for summer swimming.

2. Noor Mahal

Located in Bahawalpur, Noor Mahal is a symbol of beauty and elegance. It was built in 1872 by the Nawab of Bahawalpur during British rule. Maps of the city and gold coins were buried in the store’s foundations.

The interior of the store, in addition to its exterior, reveals elegance and taste. Most of the fine furniture was imported from Britain and Italy. The building was completed in 1875 for 1.2 million rupees.

The store covers an area of 44,600 square feet (4,140 square meters) and has 32 rooms, 14 of which are in the basement, six balconies, and five domes. In 1906, Nawab Muhammad Bahaul Khan V added a mosque inside the palace at a cost of 20,000 rupees. The Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan, declared the building a “protected monument” in September 2001, and it is now open to the public.

The place also houses many of the Nawab’s personal belongings, including his old swords, old banknotes, old laws issued at the time, an old piano that the Nawab used to play, old furniture used by the Nawab, etc. There is also a long wall with peculiar portraits of members of Parliament.

3. Mohenjo Daro

Mohenjo Daro is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, also known as the “Heap of Dead Men.” It was built around 2500 BC and is said to be one of the largest and oldest

settlements in the Indus River Valley. The city was abandoned in the 19th century BC for unknown reasons. It was rediscovered in 1920, and since then, some major excavations have been carried out in the area.

UNESCO designated Mohenjo-Daro a World Heritage Site in 1980. It is located west of the Indus River in the Larkana district of Sindh, Pakistan, and is one of the best places to visit.

4. Minar e Pakistan

The Minar ePakistan is equivalent to Pakistan's nationalism and patriotism. It is a national monument located in the center of Lahore. The tower was built between 1960 and 1968 on the site where the All India Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution on March 23, 1940.

The tower is a perfect fusion of Islamic and modern design and architecture. It was designed by the famous Russian architect Nasreddin Murad Khan. The memorial was started in 1960 and completed on October 21, 1968, at an estimated cost of 7,058,000 rupees.

The tower base is about 62 meters high, and the total height of the lighthouse is about 70 meters from the ground. The base of the Minar e Pakistan has become a large petal, 9 meters high, and the tower is about 9.75 meters in diameter.

The petals are inscribed with the text of the Lahore Resolution in Urdu, Bengali, and English, as well as the text of the Delhi Resolution adopted on April 9, 1946. They are also 13 meters high and about 9.75 meters wide.

5. Taxila City

Taxila is an ancient city located near Rawalpindi. Taxila means "city of stone carvings" in Sanskrit. It is located 32 kilometres (20 miles) northwest of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, near the famous Grand Trunk Road. Islamabad has some amazing attractions and haunted places. There are many activities you can do in Rawalpindi.

Some of the sites in the area date back to the Achaemenid Empire in the 6th century BC, followed by the Maurya Empire, Indo-Greek Empire, Indo-Scythian Empire, and Kushan Empire. This shows the area's historical importance and diversity.

The ruins of Taxila were rediscovered in the mid-19th century by the famous archaeologist Sir Alexander Cunningham. In 1980, [UNESCO](#) declared Taxila a World Heritage Site, and in 2006, The Guardian named it the best tourist destination in Pakistan.

6. Katas Raj Temples

If you want to explore ancient Hindu temples and institutions, this is the place for you. The Katas Raj Temples are also popular among the masses. Katas is a complex of multiple temples interconnected by corridors.

It is located near Kalar Kahar at an altitude of 2000 feet. By road, it is about 100 km from the Tila Jogyan complex, another important Hindu pilgrimage destination.

The complex revolves around a pond called Katas, considered sacred by Hindus. The temples are located near the town of Chua Sidanshah and the M2 highway. According to popular legend, Lord Shiva's tears created the pond in the complex in memory of his late wife, Sati.

Another tradition claims that the Hindu god Krishna laid the foundation of the temple and hand-made shillings in it. The pond covers an area of 2 canals and 15 marlas, with a maximum depth of 20 feet.

7. Harappa

Harappa is another archaeological site in Punjab, located about 24 km (15 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site got its name from a village on the banks of the Ravi Bank. It is one of the best places to visit in Pakistan. The present-day village of Harappa is less than 1 km (0.62 mi) away from the ancient ruins.

The ruins contain objects dating back to the Bronze Age. The city is estimated to have had a population of 23,500 people and covered an area of about 150 hectares (370 acres). The earliest roots of the Harappan civilization can be traced back to the Mehrgarh culture around 6000 BC. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were established along the Indus Valley in 2600 BC.

The Harappan civilization was very modern. It had a writing system, urban centers, and a diverse social and economic system. The Harappans were also traders and traded with ancient Mesopotamia. Cotton textiles and agricultural products were the main trade items. You can also visit the Harappan Museum to explore ancient artifacts.

8. Lahore Fort

The Lahore Fort, also known as Shahi Qila or Royal Fort, is in the Walled City of Lahore. It is one of the tourist attractions in Lahore. The fort covers an area of 20 hectares and has 21 monuments dating back to the reign of Akbar.

Subsequent emperors also transformed the fort. Shah Jahan added precious marble and floral patterns to the fort, and Aurangzeb added the Great Alamgiri Gate. During the Sikh

rule in Lahore, the fort was the residence of Emperor Ranjit Singh, the founder of the Sikh Empire.

In 1981, the fort was inscribed on the [UNESCO World Heritage List](#) for its “outstanding collection” of Mughal artifacts. It is also famous for the Sheesh Mahal within the Shah Burj complex.

9. Takht-e-Bahi

Takht-e-Bahi, also known as the Water Spring Throne, is a Hindu-Parthian archaeological site in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. There are many things to do in the city, but you must visit this place as it is one of Gandhara’s most impressive Buddhist monuments.

This Buddhist monastery was built in the first century AD, and Buddhists used this place till the seventh century. Takht-e-Bahi was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1980. The Takht-e-Bahi complex consists of four main areas. The first is the Stupa Courtyard, a group of stupas in a central courtyard.

The second area consists of the monastic rooms, which consist of individual cells, meeting rooms, and dining halls arranged around a courtyard. Then, there is the temple complex, which consists of stupas resembling a courtyard. Finally, there is a Tantric temple complex consisting of small, dark cells with low openings that may have been used for some forms of Tantric meditation.

10. Rohtas Fort

Rohtas Fort, also known as Qila Rohtas, is located near Jhelum. It was built during the reign of Sher Shah Suri in the 16th century and is said to be one of the largest forts in the Indian subcontinent. Fortunately, the fort has never been attacked, and it still stands in all its splendour.

Rohtas Fort was listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1997 because it is an example of Islamic military architecture in Central and South Asia. The fort covers an area of 70 hectares and is surrounded by a 4-km-long wall fortified by 68 fort towers and 12 gates. This large fort could house up to thirty thousand troops.

You should not miss visiting this fort to explore ancient towers and architecture. To escape from the usual city life, visit this [famous forts in Pakistan](#).

Ultimate Traveler’s Guide For Babusar Pass (Babusar Top)

Babusar Top offers a magnificent view of scattered plateaus, green meadows, rushing streams and snow-capped peaks of Kashmir. The area is a fascinating tourist attraction, making every trip a unique and memorable experience. The winding road leading to Babusar Pass is steep and steep, with stunning views on both sides.

Babusar Pass is a popular summer destination for outdoor enthusiasts due to its rich biodiversity. The nearby pine and oak forests are home to various birds, including snowcocks, owls, hawks and pigeons.

The area is home to a large population of wild sheep and goats. However, due to the harsh climate and high altitude, agriculture is a major challenge.

Between Kaghan Valley and Chilas, Babusar Pass is 4,173 meters (13,691 feet) above sea level and is the highest point accessible by car in the entire Kaghan Valley. The trail is usually open from late June to early November and offers a chance to experience its magic.

Be prepared to be amazed by the stunning landscape of snow-capped peaks, vast glaciers and lush valleys. Activities here are limited to admiring the views, taking photos and enjoying the fresh mountain air. For the adventurous, nearby attractions such as Nanga Parbat, the ninth-highest peak in the world, Lulusar Lake and Dudipastar Lake offer more to explore.

Background of Babusar Pass

The name 'Babusar Peak' holds great historical significance. In the early 16th century, it was originally known as 'Babur Peak' due to the frequent visits of the Mughal Emperor Babur to the area.

Babusar Top was an important part of the traditional summer road connecting the Kaghan Valley to the Gilgit-Baltistan region before the construction of the Karakoram Highway. The road was used from 1947 until 1978 when the Karakoram Highway was officially opened for regular traffic. The British built the road in 1890 to establish a connection between Gilgit-Baltistan and British India.

In the pre-partition era, travellers from India and Kashmir travelled to Gilgit-Baltistan via the Babusar Pass. Another caravan route was the Burzil Pass (4,100 meters above sea level), which connected Srinagar and Gilgit via Astor. The mountain range separates much of the Kagan Valley from the Neelum Valley in Azad Kashmir.

These historical details highlight the Babusar Peak's importance and the route that facilitated travel in the region for centuries.

Geographical significance of Babusar Top

The Babusar Pass is partially covered with snow. The Mansehra region is characterized by the vast Himalayan range that enters it from Kashmir. The Kagan Valley has the highest mountains in the region, including the famous Babusar Peak. Within this range, you will find Mallika Parbat Peak, the highest peak in the valley, at nearly 17,000 feet above sea level, located on the right bank of the Kunhar River.

During the summer, the Gujjars and other nomadic communities migrate to the mountain pastures to graze their livestock, including sheep and goats. To the north, you'll come across mountains that connect to the Kaghan Range.

At the peak of Musa Ka Musalla, which rises about 13,500 feet, the range bifurcates on the east side. It runs along the northern border of the Bhogarmang and Kunch valleys and rises a peninsula that separates them.

Like the Kaghan Valley, these mountains are also covered with dense natural forests, especially on the upper slopes. However, widespread deforestation has resulted in dense forests in remote, less-developed areas.

How To Reach Babusar Top?

The Babusar Pass is picturesque and one of the most accessible ways to reach Gilgit-Baltistan. However, due to the unpredictable weather conditions in the region, the route is open and accessible for limited hours.

From Islamabad, you can pass through Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Balakot. Alternatively, a shorter option takes you through the picturesque Murree Hills to Muzaffarabad and then to Balakot via Ghari Habibullah.

Naran is a popular stop along the way and offers a convenient overnight location. It is approximately a 6-hour drive from Islamabad and a 5-hour drive from Gilgit.

Pro Tip: Before you go, it is recommended that you check the visit times set by Babusar's top management to ensure a smooth and enjoyable experience.

Tour to Babusar Pass

The journey from Naran to the Babusar Top is breathtaking. Along the way, visitors are treated to an array of stunning views, including snow-capped peaks, vast valleys, bustling streams, dense forests, picturesque meadows, and verdant terraces. These picturesque wonders beckon visitors to stop and savour the moment of ascent. The serene gem known

as Lake Lulusar is an ideal place for a short stop. You can book your [Naran Kaghan Babusar Top Tour](#) today as it opens now. For quality assurance, you can check our authentic tourist reviews [here](#).

Babusar is a must-visit destination due to the large number of tourists it attracts worldwide and the local area. It is a place of constant excitement for enthusiastic travellers. Whether you are on your way to Gilgit-Baltistan or embarking on a day trip from Naran, the top of Babusar offers a wonderful respite, inviting you to stay, taste the food and explore its natural wonders.

Road condition of Babusar Pass

Located in Mansehra district, the pass is the highest point in the Kaghan Valley and connects the valley to Chilas via the Karakoram Highway and Thak Nala. It is also known for being one of the busiest curvy roads in the world.

The road to Babusar Pass has recently been renovated to improve its condition. However, limited services are available along the way, so it is recommended that you bring your food and essentials.

Babusar Pass is approximately 80 km from Naran. During your journey to the past, you can enjoy the amazing views of the Kaghan Valley. Along the way, you can explore attractions such as the Lalazar Plateau, Dudipatsar Lake, and Lulusar Lake, the largest natural lake in Hazara. Batakundi is another picnic place located just 16 km from Naran.

The road leading to Babusar Pass is in good condition and accessible to different types of vehicles. Due to its proximity to many tourist attractions, it is popular as a tourist destination. It is important to note that some parts of the road leading to the pass may have temporary obstructions due to adverse weather conditions, but the road maintenance staff usually clears these during the summer when the snow melts.

Weather in Babusar Top

The Babusar Pass is completely covered with snow in winter. The ideal time to visit Babusar Top is the summer months, which is from May to September. In May, the maximum temperature is usually 11 °C (52 °F) and the minimum is 3°C (37 °F). The trail to Babusar Pass remains open from mid-July to late September, providing a wide range of space for your exploration.

However, it is worth noting that travel is restricted during the monsoon season and winter. If you plan to visit the Kaghan district, you can reach it by road from Islamabad or Peshawar.

Best Time to Visit Babusar Pass

The most suitable period to explore Babusar Peak is May to September, coinciding with the year's warmest months. During the colder months, the pass is temporarily closed due to heavy snowfall and extreme weather conditions at the top of Babusar Peak, making it inaccessible.

The distance from Naran to the top of Babusar Peak via the Naran-Babusar Road is about 75 kilometres (about 47 miles). So, if you travel to Naran, remember to visit Babusar Pass.

Questions and Answers (FAQ)

What is Babusar Pass?

Babusar Pass is a high mountain in the Khan Valley of Pakistan. It is an important road connecting the Kagan Valley to Gilgit-Baltistan and is known for its stunning natural beauty.

What is the distance from Islamabad to Babusar Top?

The maximum distance from Islamabad to Babusar via Hazara Expressway/M-15 and N-15 is 6 hours and 53 minutes (349.5 km).

When is the best time to visit Babusar Pass?

The best time to visit Babusar Pass is during the summer months, from May to September. The weather is relatively mild and suitable for tourists.

Is Babusar Pass open all year round?

Babusar Pass is not open all year round. It is generally open to traffic from mid-July to the end of September. Due to adverse weather conditions, access to the pass is restricted during the monsoon and winter.

What are the attractions near Babusar Pass?

Many attractions near Kaghan Valley include Lalazar Plateau, Dudepatsar Lake and Lolosar Lake, the largest natural lake in Hazara. These natural wonders are great places to visit when visiting Babusar Pass.

Does Babusar Pass offer any facilities or services?

Babusar Pass has incomplete facilities or services. Travellers are advised to bring their food and necessities. Also, it is a remote and picturesque place, so preparation is key to a comfortable visit.

Tharparkar Pakistan: World's Only Fertile Desert

The [Tharparkar Desert](#), the 18th largest desert in the world, is an arid region in the northwest of the Indian subcontinent. It extends across India and Pakistan and covers an area of more than 200,000 square kilometres.

It is located in the western states of Gujarat and Rajasthan in India and extends across the Kachchh River to the Punjab and Sindh regions of Pakistan, Mirpurkhas, and Badin. This means it is expanding to two countries—India and Pakistan! It is so large that people often cross borders and enter neighbouring countries without realizing it.

Tharparkar district is the largest of the 29 districts in the Sindh Province of Pakistan, covering an area of 19,637 square kilometres. It also has the most densely populated desert in the world, with 80 people per square kilometre and the largest Hindu population in Pakistan.

History and Settlement

The Thar Desert is unique as it is considered the only fertile desert in the world! Although it is a desert, it is capable of producing a large number of crops or plants. Deserts often receive little or no rainfall. However, the Thar Desert receives at least 100 mm of rainfall yearly, much more than most deserts. Historically, a tributary of the Indus River is said to have flowed through the area.

Due to abundant water resources, the largest settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization, [Mohenjo-daro](#) and Harappa, were located here. However, between 2000 and 1500 BC, the area became desertified, causing the settlement to be abandoned.

Today, the inhabitants of the ecoregion are forced to live a nomadic lifestyle, with most permanent human settlements located near two seasonal streams in the [Karoanjhar Hills](#).

Water sources in Thar

The southwest monsoon season usually begins in July and lasts until September. Its range is limited to 100-500mm, and most fall irregularly and unpredictably. Insufficient rainfall in the region has resulted in significant shortages of water needed to meet human, agricultural and livestock needs. Therefore, residents benefit from the fertility of the land only when it rains.

One example is Durio villager Kaku, who expressed gratitude for his village's unusually heavy rainfall in 2019. To work for the next three months until harvesting in the last week of November, he invested Rs 20,000 (75 USD) in his land.

Pond water is a major source of drinking water for humans and animals, and unfortunately, it is contaminated. Nearly 2,000 children under the age of five have died from water-borne diseases in Tharparkar district since 2011. Wells is another less efficient water source in the area. The water table reaches 200 feet deep and gets deeper without rainfall.

The climate of the Tharparkar

The region is short of water, coupled with an extreme tropical desert climate. The hottest summer months are April, May and June, with temperatures reaching over 50°C. The coldest winter months are December, January, and February; winter temperatures are often near freezing.

The area's topography shows that dunes cover about one-tenth of the area. The rest are rock formations and a pressurized salt lake bottom.

The flora and fauna in Thar

Despite adverse conditions, the Thar Desert continues to prove its land is fertile and habitable. The area is home to 141 species of birds, including the great Indian bustard, and more than 40 mammals, most of which have evolved and adapted to survive in harsh conditions. These include large antelopes such as the blue bull, black bull, and Indian gazelle and smaller species such as field mice.

Their range also includes predators such as gray mongooses, aggressive rattlesnakes and bobcats, and livestock such as camels, sheep, and goats, which residents keep for

agriculture. The area's harsh climate and geological conditions cause sparse vegetation. Due to the dry climate and lack of humidity, it is home to xerophilic plants such as acacia, pasture, tamarisk, and linden, all of which are adapted to dry conditions.

Source of population income in Thar

Livestock grazing is intensive as cattle and cattle rearing are the main source of income for the people of the Thar Desert. Conversely, grazing livestock results in poorer soil fertility and negatively impacts native plants. It also leads to soil erosion, degradation, and the destruction of the Thar Desert ecosystem.

Agricultural production, especially Kharif crops, is another source of income. Summer crops include pulses such as bajra, guar, jowar, sesame, and groundnut.

Impact of Climate Change on the Thar Desert

Unfortunately, climate change is worsening the harsh living conditions in the Thar Desert. Pakistan, as a whole, is suffering from the consequences of global warming due to pollution caused by first-world countries.

However, this has led to new extreme temperatures, severe drought and reduced rainfall in the Thar Desert. The scarce water and food resources in the Thar region are expected to decrease to alarming levels due to the increasing demand for water caused by global warming.

In 2019, youth activist Akash Himirani said: "Due to climate change, the monsoon has been delayed and the first rains are arriving in the desert about a month late, which could severely impact harvests."

Climate change will be a major driver of biodiversity in the Thar region, with changes in life cycles and the loss, migration and invasion of new habitats.

Thar Desert Sanctuary

However, the Thar Desert has extensive protected areas in India and Pakistan, with proper management and protection to protect the region's biodiversity.

The Desert National Park in the Indian state of Rajasthan represents the Thar Desert ecosystem and its diverse fauna. [Pakistan's Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary](#) has the largest population of endangered crocodiles.

Meanwhile, Larsohanla National Park and Biosphere Reserve is a UNESCO-declared biosphere reserve. Tharparkar Sanctuary is also an important bird sanctuary located in the Churu region of India. Rann of Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary in Pakistan is another important bird sanctuary and Ramsar site.

Conclusion

Overall, the Thar Desert is a land of fertile soil and rich species of flora and fauna. It has the potential to become a region that can provide homes and livelihoods to many people and generate income for the countries of India and Pakistan. Given its poor living conditions, the area's potential could be better.

However, everything is possible with proper climate control, environmental protection measures, and more efforts to expand its range. The governments of India and Pakistan can transform facilities such as water and gas to transform the barren lands of the Thar Desert into prosperous and livable ecological zones.

Best 20 Places In KPK To Visit

In recent years, Pakistan has become increasingly attractive and popular as a tourist destination. Pakistan was recently named the world's best tourist destination in 2020 by the international travel magazine "Condé Nast" and is sought after by many foreigners and tourists.

Forbes magazine also named Pakistan one of the top 10 lesser-known travel destinations in 2020. That's a big number for a country that was considered scary just a few years ago. Now that we have discussed some tourist places in Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan, it is time to explore the wonderful and historical province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

In addition to sharing a border with Afghanistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa incorporates Afghan culture heavily in its language, clothing, cuisine, and cultural activities. It is also home to stunning natural beauty, including clear blue lakes, pristine valleys, natural forests, and historical sites, some of which originate from the Gandhara culture.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was once the administrative center of the ancient Gandhara dynasty, and some relics of the Gandhara dynasty remain. The government is converting five Haripur, Kohat, Swabi, Nowshera and Abbottabad dams into picnic spots for domestic and international tourists. KP also has good dam reservoirs.

List of Top 20 Places in KPK (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

KPK seems to have everything, so you'll never run out of ways to satisfy your inner sense of adventure. So, let's look at the most beautiful places in KPK. Let's take a look at the [top 20 places in KPK](#).

Swat Valley

The Swat region of Pakistan is amazing. The waves of the flowing Swat River swept over him. Many resorts surround the Swat River and offer stunning views during sunrise and sunset. You can travel to Swat at any time of the year, but most tourists go there during the summer to enjoy the cool river beds and tranquil waterfalls.

International visitors will appreciate eastern Switzerland's free-flowing rivers, natural waterfalls, gushing river beds, and tall pine trees against the snow-capped Alps. From the Buddhist stupas, White House, and Takht Bashi that represent the rich history to the mesmerizing blue waters of Mahodan Lake, the snow-capped ski resort of Malamjabba, and the beautiful green meadows and pine forests of Kalam, everything seems just right—just straight out of a short story.

Chitral Valley

At the foot of the Hindu Kush Mountains, west of the Kunhar River, you'll find this true slice of paradise. Chitral is famous for its beautiful meadows, fruit trees, snow-capped mountains and stunning views. During your visit in the summer, the valley is filled with cherry, almond, and pomegranate trees, which will help you make the most of your stay in Chitral.

The stunning Kalash Valley is an attraction in Chitral. Men in the Kalash Valley wear feathered hats, while women wear traditional embroidered clothing. Chitral is also worth a visit if you want to visit the beautiful Broghill, Golain and Ayun Valley.

You can also Garam Chashma, a real gem in the valley. History buffs should not miss the Shahi Chitral Fort, also known as Chitral Fort. It was built before the Partition when Chitral was a princely kingdom. It is the headquarters of the Royal Guards and is known locally as Al-Muhtar.

The best time to visit the valley is from April to October. In winter, the valley is covered with a thick layer of snow. Chitral can be reached by air (flights from Islamabad to Chitral). Also, it is possible by road (from Islamabad to Chitral). Remember that if you drive to the valley, you can reach it in about 10 hours on the N-45 highway.

Naran Kaghan Valley

Tourists often visit Naran Valley, Shogran, and Kaghan, which are about 240 kilometres away from Islamabad. Siri Paye is the most picturesque tourist destination, a charming place with beautiful green meadows against a mountainous backdrop.

In Siri Paye, the clouds hang low, allowing you to pass through them like a ghost. Malika Parbat's image is also clearly visible in the waters of Saif-ul-Muluk Lake, located in Mansehra district, 9 km from Naran. Another popular tourist attraction in Naran is Babusar Top, a mountain pass connecting Taknala to Chilas, 70 km from Naran.

NathiaGali

This has undoubtedly generated a lot of discussion. In short, this site is a maze of stunning beauty. Due to its impressive altitude, it offers a range of hiking options as well as beautiful, much cooler weather. It takes one hour from Abbottabad to Nadia Gali, the midpoint of Murree; if you are travelling from Islamabad, it takes two hours.

It is recommended to travel in May, June, July, and August, as these months have the most tolerable temperatures for visitors to KPK. But when you hear it's foggy here, step back because it's only a few feet away.

Malam Jabba

The picturesque Malam Jabba Valley transforms into a ski resort during the winter. It is located in the Hindu Kush Mountains in the Swat Valley at an altitude of over 9,000 feet. Skiers of all skill levels will enjoy some of the largest terrain in the area here. In winter, when the snow is deep and hard, skiers can enjoy snow tubing, sledding and tobogganing on the snow-covered peaks.

Some 800 meters of well-maintained pistes of varying difficulty are suitable for beginners and experts alike. The ski season in Malam Jabba lasts from January to March, and it is a popular resort for tourists in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. The drive to the resort from Islamabad takes approximately 6 hours.

Kumrat Valley

Kumrat Valley is one of the most beautiful spots in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is undiscovered and isolated from the outside world. It is surrounded by towering pine trees, thundering waterfalls, and cool streams.

You can find it on Dir-Chitral Road, which takes about four hours to reach Thal Town from Timergara. When you get there, you should stop and admire the beautiful sculptures and rich artwork inside this 19th-century wooden mosque. From Thar, it takes 30 to 60 minutes to reach your destination. From Kumrat Valley, tourists can trek to the meadows and waterfalls of [Jahaz Banda](#), Lake Katura and Kala Chashma.

Abbottabad

Tourists use Abbottabad as a transport hub to northern destinations like Nadia Gali and Narang. Abbottabad is an excellent tourist destination with many attractions and stopovers, such as Harnoi, about 11 km from the city centre.

It has calm streams flowing through it and is surrounded by majestic green mountains. Situated 31 km from Abbottabad and at an altitude of 2,700 meters above sea level, Thandiani is a must-visit place for those who are spending a day or two in Abbottabad. It gets its name because it is surrounded by beautiful green pine forests, and it is very cold there.

If you love history, you'll love visiting St. Luke's Church. The building was built in the 1860s during the colonial period. Upper-class British women used the Lady's Garden to relax in the evenings long before Partition. Due to the park's historical importance, many visitors to KPK come to explore it.

Ayubiya National Park

This area of KPK is home to migratory birds and endangered animal species. Its area is approximately 3,128 hectares. Black bears and leopards roamed in the open. Koklass pheasant and Kalij pheasant are two types of pheasant that can be found here. Extinction poses a threat to both. Your inner child and adventurous spirit kick in because seeing an animal like this here is astounding.

If you like hiking, follow the pipeline to Donga Gali after passing through Ayubia National Park. However, care must be taken as the 45-minute trek can be exhausting, even though the Jhelum River is picturesque with its pine-clad hills.

Galiyat

There is a narrow strip of land between Abbottabad and [Murree](#). Galiyat is a steep area with green grass, cool weather, and tall pine trees. Galiyat Gali, Nathia Gali, Changla Gali, and Dunga Gali are part of the KPK Galiyat district. In Pakistan, a number of fast-food restaurants and three-star resorts are being built as part of new tourism developments. In 2019, the number of visitors to the community increased by 139%.

Thandiani is a hill station in the foothills of the Himalayas, located in the southern part of Abbottabad district, 31 kilometres away from Abbottabad city. Thandiani means “extremely cold place” in Urdu.

The Pir Panjal range of [Kashmir](#) lies east of this hill town. The mountains of Kohistan and Kagan lie to the north and northeast, while the Chitral and Swat mountains lie to the northwest. This picturesque and green hill station receives many tourists throughout the year. The area’s dense forests are home to various species, including pine martens, flying squirrels, pheasants, and leopards.

Muskhpuri Top

Muskhpuri Top, an area in Abbottabad district, is only 40 kilometres from Abbottabad city and 30 kilometres from Murree. Muskhpuri is a dream place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, located among one of the most beautiful summer resorts and hills of Pakistan. It attracts tourists with its breathtaking beauty all year round.

There are many things you can do in [Mushkpuri](#), but the most popular and interesting activities are trekking and tracking. Muskhpuri Top is famous for its breathtaking and awe-inspiring landscapes, and you can reach it via a 2.5 km long trail starting from Dunga Gali.

The road from Donga Gali to Muskhpuri Top passes through densely wooded mountains, where the lush vegetation and the scent of wildflowers provide an unforgettable and unique experience, especially in summer. The area is surrounded by dense forest with many conifer species, offering wonderful views and a great experience.

Peshawar

The provincial capital, Peshawar, is one of Pakistan’s oldest cities, inhabited since 539 BC. The people of Peshawar are friendly by nature, and the city streets are often crowded with people lazing around and shopping at roadside stalls. To learn more, check out our article on the [most beautiful cities in Pakistan](#).

Given the city’s history, many historic buildings, artifacts, and archaeological sites evoke the fascinating history of the Mughal era. The most important tourist destinations in the city are Qissa Khawani Bazaar, Bala Hisar Fort, Mohabbat Khan Mosque, Sethi Houses, and Peshawar Museum.

The Clock Tower, also known as Ghanta Ghar, was built in 1990 to celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. The tower, also known as Cunningham's Clock Tower, is named after Sir George Cunningham, a former British governor and political figure in the county.

Peshawar Museum displays Buddhist sculptures from the Gandhara era. This 1907 red brick building has a lobby with two side aisles on the first floor and two side aisles on the second floor. The main hall houses a stunning life-size Buddha statue and is a popular tourist destination.

Muhabbat Khan Mosque

Mohabbat Khan Mosque is a mosque from the Mughal era. It can still be bought at the Andar Shahr Bazaar in this historic city. It was built during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan around 1670 AD. Some historians claim that the towering minaret of the Mohabbat Khan Mosque was sometimes used in place of the gallows to hang criminals. During the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, tribal leaders would gather in mosques to mobilize people against the Soviets. A large prayer area is accessible from the entrance of the mosque.

Takht e Bahi

An ancient Buddhist monastery complex called Takht e Bahi is a popular tourist destination due to its historical importance. It was built around the beginning of the first century AD, and in 1980, [UNESCO](#) listed it as a World Heritage Site. This temple houses some of the most important artifacts of the Gandhara civilization.

Visitors will enjoy the building's peaceful location, its fascinating history, and its beautiful surroundings. This place got its name from the two wells at the top of the mountain. Since Takht and Bahi signify mountain peaks, the idea of spring emerging from the peaks suggests this.

Chitral Fort

On the western side of the Chitral River stands an amazing structure called Chitral Fort. The area's previous rulers lived there. The fort was built on the Lahore Fort model and reflects Mughal design.

The fort is divided into three parts and is built of mud bricks and large amounts of cedar wood. There are barracks for the army and the Secretariat and a block leading to a park overlooking the river. Previous rulers liked to have an open court within the Secretariat and built an area with a unique seating arrangement under the towering Jinnar tree.

A hired tour guide can teach you some amazing tidbits about Chitral Fort. According to reports, a 400-man British Army unit was trapped inside the fort. In 1892, they assisted one prince in his struggle for the throne against Prince Aman Mulk, the son of another prince.

Gol Khatri

Peshawar established a park inside a Mughal-era caravanserai, where merchants and soldiers rested. Two doors, one facing east and one facing west, separate the walled complex. The Gol Khatri Temple is under a well-maintained banyan tree in the Hindu Mission of Peshawar, in the heart of the Caravanserai.

The government built a museum in one of the buildings, which houses antiques and interesting objects. Additionally, there are small shops where artisans sell handmade Peshawari handicrafts and shawls.

The excavation of Ghor Khatri in 2007 took Peshawar's history back several centuries, making it one of the oldest settlements in Southeast Asia. Archaeologists excavating the site found 13 layers from different civilizations, ranging from the colonial period to the Indo-Greek period around 200 BC.

Sethi's House

Exiting from the west gate of Ghor Khatri, you reach Kalan Bazaar. This is one of the oldest neighbourhoods in Peshawar. Sethi Mohalla has 6-7 houses and a large haveli built by Karim Bakhsh Sethi located just next door. The main haveli features a central courtyard with a traditional fountain that has stood the test of time and vibrant windows in the living area that let in light from all directions. The building's architectural design attracts visitors; many find its past fascinating.

Khyber Pass

The Khyber Pass, which connects Afghanistan and Pakistan, is considered the northernmost and one of the most important mountain passes. Through this corridor, Peshawar is connected to Kabul. Historically, this corridor served as a gateway for incursions into the Indian subcontinent from the northwest.

The dry, cracked hills that cross the pass are also known as Khyber. They form the last slopes of the Spin Ghar (Safeed Kuh) mountain range. The bottom of Khyber Pass forms the source of two small rivers, one on each side of the mountain.

The Khyber Pass, a few miles from Jamrud, Pakistan, in the Shadi Baqir Gorge, is a small mountain pass between shale and limestone cliffs with an altitude of 600-1,000 ft (180-300

m). Then, drive northwest for 33 miles. It opens onto the barren plains of Dhaka, stretches beyond the former Afghan fortress of Sheikh Haftar, and ends at the Kabul River.

Taxila Gandhara

The ancient Gandhara region in northwestern Pakistan resembles the Peshawar and extends to the lower valleys of the Kabul and Suhanara rivers. Gandhara was an important trade route and cultural exchange center in ancient India, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

Its major sites are Takshashila, Varmayana and Purushapura, collectively known as the “City of Man” or Peshawar (modern [Taxila](#)) in contemporary parlance. This place has a lot of historical information.

Bala Hisar Fort

It has been the royal residence of many local princes in the past and now serves as a sacred fort in Peshawar. Until the beginning of the 18th century, the royal residence of the Afghan kings was Bala Hisar Castle. The Pakistan Army Border Guard Force now occupies the fort. The provincial government allowed guests to stay at the hotel to increase tourism. Families are welcome on Saturdays, and everyone is welcome on Sundays. You must also bring your passport for security checks if you are a foreign tourist. It is recommended that you carry the CNIC with you.

Pakistan is now a popular tourist destination, and Forbes and other magazines have taken notice. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) is special because it blends Afghan culture and has amazing places. It is steeped in history, with crystal-clear lakes and ancient ruins. KPK, the center of the Gandhara dynasty, is now converting the dam into a picnic spot. There is a lot to explore in KPK. Check out its ten most beautiful places.

Frequently Asked Questions

Where is the most beautiful place in KPK?

Deciding which place is “most beautiful” is subjective, but many consider the Swat Valley to be one of the most stunning destinations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), with its lush greenery, majestic mountains and peaceful scenery.

Which is the most beautiful valley in KPK?

The Swat Valley is often considered one of the most beautiful valleys in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with its stunning scenery, diverse flora and fauna, and the Swat River flowing through its picturesque landscape And famous.

What is the most visited place in Pakistan?

The most visited places in Pakistan are diverse, but Lahore is often considered a top tourist destination for its rich cultural heritage, historical sites like Badshahi Mosque and Lahore Fort, and vibrant atmosphere.

Which city is called the heart of KPK?

Peshawar is popularly known as the “Heart of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa” due to its importance as the provincial capital and its historical, cultural and economic importance in the region.

in conclusion

These are the top ten amazing places you must visit in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK). From the beautiful Swat Valley to the breathtaking views of Shogran to the unique ambience of the Kalash Valley, KPK has a lot to offer.

You can immerse yourself in the history of Taxila, admire the beauty of NathiaGali, explore the Mahodand Lake and experience the warmth of the people of Malam Jabba. Every place has its own charm. So, if you are planning a trip, don't miss these amazing places in KPK where nature and culture come together to create something truly beautiful.

Naltar Valley – Places To Visit In Naltar Valley

Nalter Valley is located 34 km from the main Gilgit Valley. At an altitude of 15,348 feet, Naltar is a valley perched above a barren gorge, offering beautiful scenery to its visitors. This beautiful place is far away from the hustle and bustle of Gilgit-Baltistan towns.

It is an all-weather destination, a popular tourist attraction in both summer and winter and offers tranquillity and relaxation away from the hustle and bustle of the mainland. It has excellent skiing facilities for visitors to Naltar in the winter and is also the best place to visit for those travelling to Naltar in the summer. It has lush green landscapes and stunning lakes; everyone describes it as a true paradise.

The secluded beauty of the Naltar Valley

The [Naltar Valley](#) consists of two villages: Naltar Barra (upper village) and Naltar Bain (lower village). What distinguishes the Naltar Valley from other valleys is its vast forest cover and the location of three majestic lakes, collectively known as the Bashkiri Lakes.

Naltar Bala and Naltar Paain

Naltar Valley comprises two main villages: Naltar Bala (upper village) and Naltar Paain (lower village). Naltar Bala is the heart of the valley, attracting most tourists with its picture-

perfect setting. Lush meadows carpeted with wildflowers unfurl beneath a backdrop of snow-capped peaks.

Wooden cabins with traditional sloping roofs blend seamlessly with the landscape, offering a glimpse into the local way of life. Naltar Paain, located 6 kilometres away, offers a more rustic experience. Here, time seems to slow down, and visitors can truly immerse themselves in the valley's serenity.

Climate/weather conditions:

The average climate in Naltar Valley is cool. Temperatures can reach up to 22°C in summer and drop to -15°C in winter.

How to get there?

After leaving the Karakoram Highway, the journey to Naltar begins from Gilgit. If you plan to visit, it is worth mentioning here that the uphill road starting after coming out of the highway is not recommended to use a car, the vehicle suitable for off-road travel is a 4×4 jeep. However, it is worth a visit as the beauty behind it is so beautiful.

What to do in Naltar?

During the summer, the lakes become major tourist attractions. The roads leading to them are dirt and can be reached by four-wheel drive or hiking. These lakes are located 13 kilometres from Naltar Bala (Upper town) and are accompanied by glacial streams along the way. The wide glacier intersects the river in two places, requiring skilled local drivers to cross. In winter, the lake is inaccessible due to heavy snowfall.

Attractions in Naltar Valley

- Naltar Ski Resort
- Satrangi Lake
- Pari Lake
- Ferozaa Lake
- Blue Lake

Naltar Ski Resort

The Naltar Ski Resort is an ideal place to enjoy winter sports such as skiing and paragliding. The resort is located in the heart of the stunning Nalta Valley, surrounded by majestic mountains. With great facilities and friendly staff, the resort is a great choice for a winter getaway.

Satrangi Lake

Are you looking for a quiet and beautiful place to spend a day or two? Look no further than Satrangi Lake! This hidden gem is located amidst nature and its turquoise waters are simply stunning. Surrounded by greenery and mountains, Satrangi Lake is an ideal place to relax and enjoy the natural beauty.

Pari Lake

Pari Lake (Fairy Lake), the color of the lake is dark turquoise, very special and attractive. From the side of the road, it looks small and completely covered in rocks. It's surrounded, but as you walk a little further along the coast you'll find a rather large lake behind a bunch of rocks, and if you look at it via satellite on Google Maps, it looks quite large.

Feroza Lake

If you are a nature lover, you will love visiting Firoza Lake. This peaceful place is located in the mountains and is very beautiful. The lake is surrounded by greenery and the scenery is stunning. Trust us, the hike is worth it.

Blue Lake

Blue Lake is a beautiful alpine lake located in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. This peaceful setting is a popular destination for tourists and locals alike. The lake is surrounded by towering mountains, making it an ideal place to escape the hustle and bustle of city life. You can enjoy many activities at Blue Lake, including hiking, fishing, and swimming.

The Naltar Valley, dotted with many magnetic lakes

The first lake on the way up is **Satrangi Lake, Rainbow Lake or Fish Lake**. As the name suggests, the lake's water perfectly reflects a variety of colors, especially blue, green and yellow. The beautiful colors reflected in this lake are due to the underwater algae in the lake. The water is calm, offering visitors a peaceful view.

After that, the second lake on the trail is Lake Pari, which is about 1 km north of the previous lake and is also larger than the previous lake. The lake has deep blue water and is said to contain water from underground, as there are no streams or rivers upstream.

The third lake in the valley is not accessible by car and must be reached on foot for 45 to 55 minutes. However, the magnificent Lake Firoza or Lake Bodroko is worth the effort. Walk towards the lake, and after 10 minutes, you will pass through a plain called Medan. It is

surrounded by green grass, with streams flowing on both sides and a river in the middle. From here, you can enjoy the amazing snow crown peak scenery.

A calm river flows through the Naltar Valley

Excellent ski slopes are available for those who prefer to visit the valley in winter. The ski resort operated by the Pakistan Air Force is 40 kilometres away from Gilgit and is the main facility of the Pakistan Ski Federation. To transport tourists to the summit, the government installed a 1.5-kilometre ski lift.

If you enjoy hiking, you can hike from Naltar Pass to Ishkoman, a 4,600-meter distance that offers magical views of the entire Hindu Kush range. Naltar Valley has the best ski center in the country

Famous Events/Festivals in Naltar Valley

Naltar Ski Resort organizes the Winter Sports Festival every year in collaboration with the Pakistan Air Force and the [Pakistan Winter Sports Federation](#). The ski area is located at an altitude of 10,500 feet. Festival dates may vary, but they occur in late January or early February. The festival attracts a large number of participants from all over the world. In addition to skiing, activities include snowboarding and ice hockey.

The hospitality and culture of the people:

The people of Nartal are very friendly and hospitable towards tourists and other tourists. The valley is very family-friendly and the people are educated, with a current literacy rate of 94%.

Responsible Tourism: Preserving Naltar's Paradise

Naltar Valley's pristine beauty is a gift to be cherished and protected. As a responsible tourist, here are some things to keep in mind:

Respect the Local Culture:

Dress modestly, especially when visiting villages. Seek permission before taking photographs of people.

Leave No Trace:

Pack out all your trash and avoid littering. Minimize your impact on the environment by using biodegradable products.

Support Local Communities:

Stay in locally-owned guesthouses and homestays. Purchase souvenirs from local artisans.

By following these simple guidelines, you can ensure that Naltar Valley remains a haven of peace and beauty for generations to come.

Final Words

Naltar Valley beckons those seeking an escape from the ordinary. Whether you're a seasoned adventurer or a nature enthusiast seeking tranquillity, this hidden gem has something to offer everyone. From breathtaking landscapes and crystal-clear lakes to captivating culture and delicious cuisine, Naltar Valley promises an unforgettable experience. So, pack your bags, embrace the spirit of adventure, and embark on a journey to discover the paradise nestled amidst the majestic peaks of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Pakistan's Tourism Industry: Soaring to New Heights in 2024

As you all know, Pakistan is the land of opportunities and diversity. The [tourism industry in Pakistan](#) is absolutely booming. Get ready for an unforgettable adventure in 2024 as this beautiful country rolls out the red carpet to travellers from around the world. With new tourism records set in 2023, Pakistan welcomed nearly 100,000 foreigners last year alone.

Additionally, tourists are coming from the US, UK, China, Germany, and Canada to experience Pakistan's rich cultural heritage, breathtaking landscapes, and warm hospitality. From the ancient ruins of Taxila to the vibrant bazaars of Lahore and the mesmerizing Karakoram mountains, Pakistan has something for every type of traveller.

So, if you want to visit this amazing land and want to experience each word said by international media, we recommend you book our Pakistan tour packages today with our signature service. Immerse yourself in the diverse beauty of this captivating country. The tourism industry boom is on in Pakistan – and you don't want to miss it!

Pakistan is fast becoming a hotspot for international tourism. The numbers speak for themselves – Pakistan welcomed around 97,500 foreign visitors in 2023, the highest figure seen in the last seven years! This massive influx came predominantly from neighbouring Afghanistan (50,674 visitors) along with steady streams of tourists from the United States (5,465), the United Kingdom (6,033), Iran (1,714), and more.

- Clearly, word is getting out about Pakistan's incredible tourism offerings. From the ancient ruins and bazaars of Lahore to the breathtaking Karakoram Mountains, Pakistan has something for every type of traveller. Its warm hospitality and vibrant culture beckon to all who seek an unforgettable and authentic experience.

- With landmark 2023 tourism industry statistics showing such keen international interest, the future looks bright for the tourism industry in Pakistan. The country is primed for a major tourism boom in 2024 and beyond.
- For adventure-seekers and culture-lovers alike, now is the time to start planning your own Pakistani getaway. Be a part of the coming wave of tourism and discover the beauty of this captivating country for yourself!

The Allure of Pakistan: Rich Culture, Breathtaking Landscapes, Legendary Hospitality

Pakistan is ready to wow visitors in 2024 with its treasure trove of cultural riches, stunning natural beauty, and famously warm hospitality. As the travel doors open wider, get ready for an enchanting journey.

- Lose yourself in the winding alleys and aromatic spice markets of ancient Lahore. Called the “cultural capital of Pakistan,” this mesmerizing city will dazzle you with its Mughal architecture, vibrant bazaars, and mouthwatering cuisine.
- Marvel at the majestic peaks of the Karakoram mountains in northern Pakistan. Home to K2, the world’s second-highest peak, this impressive mountain range offers some of the most spectacular trekking and mountaineering adventures on the planet.
- Explore the fascinating Gandhara ruins and Buddhist artifacts in Taxila, one of the most important archeological sites in Asia. This area was once a major center of Buddhism, and the historic monasteries and stupas here provide a window into the past.
- Experience the warm hospitality and colourful traditions of rural Pakistan by staying in a village homestay. Accept an invitation for chai, savour authentic home-cooked meals, and gain insight into daily life.

With tourist arrivals up over 600% in 2023 compared to recent years, it’s clear Pakistan’s star is on the rise in 2024, too.

2024 Set to Be a Breakout Year for Tourism in Pakistan

The record-breaking 2023 tourism industry statistics showed Pakistan is attracting more international tourists. With over 97,500 foreigners visiting in 2023, it was the highest number in the last 7 years.

The top 10 countries with massive tourists visiting Pakistan in 2023 were:

1. Afghanistan: 50674

2. United States of America: 5465
3. United Kingdom: 6033
4. Iran: 1714
5. Malaysia: 2600
6. China: 2404
7. Australia: 2963
8. Germany: 1761
9. Canada: 1679
10. South Africa: 780
11. Thailand: 1679

These numbers are officially gathered by the [higher authorities in Pakistan](#). Building on 2023's momentum, the Pakistani tourism industry is poised for massive growth in 2024. Improved security, upgraded infrastructure, and pro-tourism policies have set the stage.

Pakistan offers diverse natural beauty, ancient archeological sites, colourful festivals, and hospitable locals. From trekking in northern mountains to exploring bustling bazaars, 2024 will satisfy every traveller's bucket list.

With competitive pricing compared to other destinations, Pakistan provides an affordable yet unforgettable vacation. The favourable exchange rate stretches your budget further.

In 2024, experience Pakistan's rich history, stunning landscapes, and welcoming spirit. It's set to be an epic year for tourism. Get ready for the adventure of a lifetime!

How is tourism Pakistan's next big thing?

Pakistan is a country with huge tourism potential. Against this backdrop, some say tourism is the next big thing in the country. With beautiful landscapes in the north, undeveloped beaches in the south and heritage sites across the country, Pakistan has the potential to attract millions of tourists every year. If harnessed correctly, tourism can transform countries socially, culturally, politically and economically.

The World Economic Forum's International Travel and Tourism Development Index ranks Pakistan at 83rd out of 117 countries. Likewise, a report by WorldData.info ranks Pakistan as the seventh best country to visit in South Asia. In 2022, the number of international

tourists will reach 1.91 million, while the number of domestic tourists will increase to 50 million in the same period.

How does the tourism industry benefit Pakistan?

There is no denying that tourism is very beneficial to Pakistan. These benefits extend not only to the economic sphere but also to the social, cultural and political realm. Some of these benefits are discussed below.

Tourism industry can promote economic development

It is expected that tourism will account for 7% of Pakistan's GDP by 2025. Mr. Aftab-ur-Rehman, Director General of the Ministry of Tourism Cooperation of Pakistan, predicts that if fully developed, the tourism industry can generate an annual revenue of 1 trillion rupees. This shows that tourism can help the country's economic growth.

Promote the development of remote and backward areas

Surrounding areas such as Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), parts of Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Balochistan and parts of Sindh have scope for booming tourism. With the arrival of large numbers of tourists, these areas will automatically transform. The case of Swat, another tourist region of Pakistan, is a noteworthy example of this. Until the 1980s, this area was still a backward and underdeveloped area. However, it has grown tremendously with the development of tourism. Communities and parts of north Kashmir also follow the same pattern of development. Therefore, from the case studies in these areas, we can conclude that there is growth in tourism.

Can create huge employment opportunities

3.5 million people currently work in the tourism industry. If the industry is properly utilized, it can provide an additional 10 million jobs. It can encourage small businesses and cottage industries related to tourism. In addition, the talents of local artisans can be recognized and turned into economic benefits. Pakistan can easily solve its unemployment problem simply by leveraging tourism. According to Statista.com, Pakistan's unemployment rate will reach 8.50% (15.51 million people) in 2023. Therefore, the 10 million jobs that can be created through tourism investment can provide employment opportunities for the unemployed in the country.

It can be a source of intercultural harmony and better relations with other countries.

Tourism can unify diversity by bringing people of different religions, cultures and climates together. Tourists develop an attitude of acceptance when interacting with people who are different from themselves. They no longer see those who are different from them as

“others.” Therefore, the process of “othering” decreases significantly with increased tourist activity. It has two benefits for Pakistan: first, it can bring much-needed inter-provincial and inter-cultural harmony to the country through domestic tourism; second, cross-border tourism can improve Pakistan’s relations with other countries, especially with Pakistan. India. And Afghanistan.

Can improve Pakistan’s international image

Pakistan can use tourism as a tool to showcase its soft power on the global stage. You can follow the lead of India and Switzerland in this regard. Both countries welcome millions of tourists who work to improve their country’s image. As a result, these countries gain diplomatic leverage over their competitors in the international arena. They also benefit financially from tourism. Pakistan can learn from their example, focus on developing tourism and actively shape the country’s image.

Conclusion

The bottom line is that Pakistan has huge potential in tourism and should take full advantage of this industry. To this end, the country must focus on developing this important sector. It should invest heavily in this and formulate policies that can boost tourist flows in the country. In short, Pakistan must explore the social, political and economic prospects of tourism and harness all its benefits.

Undoubtedly, 2024 is going to be the year of the tourism industry for Pakistan! With tourist numbers already on the rise in 2023, next year is looking even brighter. So start planning your Pakistani adventure now. Whether you want to explore ancient ruins, shop in bustling bazaars, or trek through breathtaking mountain ranges, this beautiful and welcoming country has it all. Engage yourself in the rich cultural heritage and natural wonders Pakistan has to offer. It is high time to pack your bag and experience the magic of this captivating land through our Pakistan tour packages with our signature service.

Top Travel Writers of Pakistan- Famous Travelogues About Pakistan

Have you ever wondered what Pakistan is really like beyond the headlines? As an avid traveler always on the lookout for my next adventure, I’m fascinated by Pakistan’s natural beauty and cultural richness. Some of the best guides to discover the real Pakistan are the country’s [talented travel writers](#) who transport readers to majestic mountains, bustling bazaars, and ancient archeological sites.

Through their travelogs, you'll encounter hospitality, humor, and heritage around every corner. Whether trekking through the Himalayas, wandering winding alleyways in old Lahore, or gazing at the sunset over the Arabian Sea, these writers showcase Pakistan's vibrant soul. Their passion for exploration and gift for storytelling inspire wanderlust in all who read their works. So pack your bags, grab a book by one of Pakistan's preeminent travel writers, and get ready for the journey of a lifetime.

Salman Rashid: The Prolific Explorer of Pakistan's Heritage

As one of Pakistan's most renowned travel writers, Salman Rashid has dedicated his life to uncovering the hidden gems of his country's history and culture. For over 30 years, he has journeyed across Pakistan, from the peaks of the Karakoram to the deserts of Cholistan, documenting ancient ruins, meeting indigenous tribes, and recording local folklore.

Through his books and articles, Rashid brings to light Pakistan's architectural legacy, revealing secrets hidden in plain sight. He has tracked down long-forgotten Buddhist monasteries, unearthed mysterious petroglyphs in the desert, and decoded the stories behind crumbling Mughal caravanserais. His writings highlight the astounding diversity of Pakistan's natural and human landscape, celebrating the lives of those who inhabit it.

An intrepid explorer with an insatiable curiosity, Rashid travels deep into remote mountain valleys and deserts to find traces of the past. He has befriended native peoples, lived with nomads, and ridden Bactrian camels, all in the name of understanding Pakistan's origins. His books invite readers on thrilling adventures through the countryside, teaching history through anecdotes and personal encounters along the way.

Through over a dozen books and hundreds of newspaper articles, Rashid has shared his enduring love for Pakistan with generations of readers. He continues to travel across the country, driven by a desire to protect its heritage and promote its wonders to the world. For those seeking to discover the real Pakistan, there is no better guide than the writings of Salman Rashid.

List of Salaman Rashid's Books On Northern Pakistan

- Ziarat – Salman Rashid
- Gwadar: Song of the Sea Wind – Salman Rashid
- Riders on the Wind
- Prisoner On A Bus Travels Through Pakistan
- Gujranwala The Glory That Was

- Sea Monsters And The Sun God
- Shahrah Khubani Kay Musafir
- Jhelum City Of The Vitasta
- Mithi Whispers in the Sand
- The Apricot Road To Yarkand
- The Salt Range & The Potohar Plateau
- Deosai: Land Of The Giant
- Gazetteer of the Lahore District 2022
- From Landi Kotal to Wagah: Cultural Heritage Along the Grand Trunk Road

Mustansar Hussain Tarar: The Globetrotter For Hodophille

Mustansar Hussain Tarar is Pakistan's most well-known humorous travel writer. Born on 01 Mar 1939 in Lahore. For over 50 years, Tarar has been regaling readers with tales of his adventures around the globe.

[Tarar's travelogues](#) reflect his fun-loving and carefree nature. At the age of 20, he wrote his first book about his journey from London to Moscow which was published in the weekly magazine of that time Qandeel. He finds humour and joy in even the smallest of details. Whether riding camels in the deserts of Arabia or mingling with locals in Europe, Tarar observes everything with a sense of wonder and amusement.

List of Mustansar Husain Tarar's Books On Northern Pakistan

- Haramosh Naqaabil-e-Faraamosh
- Ratti Galli: Wadi Kaghan Aur Azad Kashmir
- Safar Sindh Kay 'Aur Sindh Behta Raha
- Deyo Saai
- Khas-O-Khaashaak Zamanay
- Sunehri Ullu Ka Shehr
- K2 Kahani
- Pyar Ka Pehla Shehr
- Rakaposhi Nagar

- Berfeeli Bulandiyan
- Niklay Teri Talash Mein
- Hunza Dastaan
- Safar Shumal Kay
- Snow Lake

His work “Ashes” discusses the separation of East and West Pakistan. If you enjoy exploring cultural history, then “Bahau” is the perfect novel for you. It depicts the complex relationships that exist in human civilization. In this work, Mustansir Husayn Tarar formulates a strategy for survival in the Indus Valley. The novel “Murat” is also one of Trarel’s famous novels. This is a collection of six short stories where each character is unique. Each hero charts a unique path without any social subordination or dominance. If you want to explore world cultures, here is a list of 10 travel books you must read.

Piyar Ka Phela Shaher

The novel showcases the character of Mustansir Hussain Talal’s passion for travel. The story of the novel revolves around the love story between a Pakistani “Sonam” and a French woman “Paskal”. Sunan traveled from Pakistan to France for an adventure trip.

Paskal came to his attention because of her frail health. Therefore, she is unable to act like the rest of society. Sonam starts spending more time with Pascal and they quickly fall in love with each other. The novel contains many lessons. First of all, love knows no class, colour, culture or customs. Everyone has the right to love others regardless of their differences. Secondly, no one in this world is born perfect. There comes a time when a person becomes disabled due to certain circumstances. This novel opens readers’ horizons.

Shimshal e Bemisaal

Many of you may have visited Hunza Valley. However, you may not know the history of the village of Shimshal, located in a beautiful valley. Before you go, you should pick up this novel and read it carefully. It acts as your personal tour guide and contains all the details you need to know about Hunza and its landscapes. You will also learn about the history and culture of Shimshal village. So it’s time to get your copy.

Gypsy

If you are planning a trip to Europe and want to learn about its lifestyle and culture, you should read Gypsies. You will enjoy city life in different European countries. This book will take you to explore the world with the protagonist.

Deosai

Another major travelogue written by Mustansir Husayn Tarar is Deosai. He described the land surrounded by the peaks of the Skardu Mountains and the Astor Valley. Talal paints a beautiful picture of a land filled with wonders. These lands are home to Himalayan bears, snow leopards, golden eagles and red foxes.

Nanga Parbat

Mustansir Hussein Tarar wrote a wonderful travelogue about the great “Nanga Parbat”. It is also known as Killer Mountain. Tarra described the beauty of his surroundings, especially the fairy meadows. The images depict this great mountain as reaching the sky between galaxies. Here’s what you must do before planning your trip to Fairy Meadows and Karakoram Mountains.

Undalas Mei Ajnabi

This travel story describes Mustansir Hussein Tarar’s love for the lost civilization of Undalus. This area is now Spain. If you are a lover of the history of different civilizations and ancient narratives, this book is for you.

Nikalay Tery Talash Mei

In this book, Mustansir Hussein Tarar shares with us his experiences traveling around the world. The book describes the people, culture and lifestyle of different places. These places include Turbat, Istanbul, Frankfurt, Berlin, the Netherlands, London and Amsterdam. This book will guide you in planning international travel around the world.

K2 Kahani

If you are a hiking enthusiast, you dream of climbing the highest mountain in the world. Sure, it’s not a piece of cake, but K2 will be one of your dream mountains. Read K2 Kahani who takes you along with Mustansir Hussein Tarar and his companions. It documents the expedition, the difficulties it faced and the beauty of the world seen from above.

Moscow ki safed Raatein

You might feel like exploring Moscow’s nightlife and activities. But that’s not all. The best part of Mustansir Hussein Tarar’s book is the art, history and culture of the region. So, you can learn a lot about Russia by reading this novel.

Ratti Galli

The title is the name of a lake, but the story of the journey takes you through the beauty of northern Pakistan. You will hear the sound of Kunhar River and enjoy the breeze of Saif ul Malook Lake. Visit Lulusar Lake and trek through the Kaghan Valley with Mustansir Husayn Tarar.

Whether writing about exotic foreign lands or his native Pakistan, Tarar aims to educate and inspire readers through humor and storytelling. For over 50 years, his travelogs have allowed readers to discover the world's wonders and experience its endless delights, all from the comfort of their armchairs. Truly, Tarar is a globetrotter who makes us laugh and lifts our spirits through the power of travel writing.

Raza Ali Abidi: The Eloquent Chronicler of Indo-Pak

Raza Ali Abidi, a famous Pakistani journalist and writer, was born on December 30, 1935 in Lilkesh, India. In 1950, he moved with his family to Karachi and from there to London. He worked with the BBC (Urdu) from 1972 to 2008. He is best known for producing several radio documentaries, which have also been published in book form. Jarnili Sarak offers travel guides around Grand Trunk Road and Indus River in Sher Darya. Apart from this, many of his other books have also been published and gained popularity. He also wrote and collected many interesting children's books.

Raza Ali Abidi is a distinguished writer and journalist known for his insightful and eloquent travel writing. Over his 30-year career with BBC Urdu Service, he traveled extensively across Pakistan and India, documenting his observations in books like Sher Darya, Jurnali Sarak, Jahan-e-Rumi, and many others.

Abidi's writing is a window into the rhythm of life in cities like Lahore, Peshawar, Rajasthan, Kohistan, Sindh River and many other places in Pakistan. He shares vivid descriptions of Indo-Pakistan and their narrow alleyways, bustling bazaars and crumbling monuments, transporting readers to another time and place. His work highlights details often overlooked, revealing hidden gems around every corner.

Abidi's passion for uncovering stories shines through in his writing. He seeks out local legends and little-known tales of the past, weaving them together with his own experiences. The result is a rich tapestry illuminating each city's unique character and spirit.

While Abidi's books focus on specific cities, his writing style and message are universal. He reminds us to slow down and observe the details in our surroundings. To connect with the

past by understanding how it shaped the present. To embrace the blend of cultures that give cities their distinctive flavor.

Abidi's eloquent and evocative writing has earned him acclaim as one of [Pakistan's finest travel writers](#). For those unable to visit Lahore, Delhi or Karachi in person, his books offer the next best thing. They transport readers on a journey through time and space, revealing the enduring beauty and wonder to be found in each city.

Essential Reading – Northern Pakistan Travel Stories by Leading Authors

If you're looking to delve into tales of adventure in the mountains of northern Pakistan, there are several authors whose works you should check out.

Isobel Shaw

Isobel Shaw is a famous writer who wrote a couple of books on her adventure to Pakistan. The Pakistan Handbook is one of her most famous books. This guide to Pakistan suggests popular and relatively unknown routes through the Pakistani countryside. Travellers will appreciate detailed itineraries for short and long treks in the Hindu Kush, Karakoram and Himalayas. Visitors' questions will be answered with the latest information on accommodation from Sindh to Balochistan and dining options from Punjab to North West Frontier Province. She wrote multiple books on her Pakistan Adventure, some of the names are:

- Pakistan Trekking Guide: Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindu Kush
- Pakistan: At the Crossroads of Asia
- Local Colour Illustrated Guide to Pakistan
- Collins Illustrated Guide to Pakistan
- Timeless Crochet: Calendar-Inspired Creations
- Introduction to Pakistan
- Odyssey Illustrated Guide to Pakistan
- Pakistan Handbook

Greg Mortenson and David Oliver Relin

They co-authored the bestselling book *Three Cups of Tea*, which chronicles Mortenson's efforts building schools in remote Pakistani villages, especially in the Karakoram. The book also describes Mortenson's harrowing K2 climb, surviving a kidnapping, and befriending locals.

Eric Shipton

A pioneering British mountaineer, Shipton led expeditions throughout the Himalayas, Karakoram and Hindu Kush. He made many first ascents and discoveries. His books like *Blank on the Map*, *Upon that Mountain*, and *Mountains of Tartary* cover these regions.

Jon Krakauer

The American journalist and author is known for books on mountaineering and survival. He was on the tragic 1996 Everest expedition wrote *Into Thin Air*. He also covered the disastrous 1992 K2 climb as a journalist in *Eiger Dreams*.

Michael Palin

The British comedian, actor and writer is famous for Monty Python and travel documentaries. In *Himalaya*, based on his TV series, Palin visits northern Pakistan.

These authors have explored the natural wonders, cultural diversity, history, and challenges of the mighty K2 region and beyond. Their works offer glimpses into the lives of mountaineers and villagers alike. Through their writings, you can experience the thrill of ascending perilous peaks as well as the simple joys of forging cross-cultural friendships over cups of tea. Dive into these tales of adventure in northern Pakistan!

Conclusion

As you can see, Pakistan is home to many talented travel writers who have explored the length and breadth of the country and shared their adventures with readers around the world.

So there you have it, a list of some notable book writers who have explored and written about the majestic mountains and cultures of northern Pakistan. With their works, you can embark on adventures and learn about the history of these regions without even leaving your home.

Whether you're looking to be inspired by stories of survival against all odds on K2 or want to immerse yourself in the daily life of remote mountain villages, these authors have you covered. They have tread where few have gone before so we can experience the thrill and beauty of these places through the pages of their books. What are you waiting for? Pick up one of these books and transport yourself to the peaks of the Himalayas, the ice walls of K2 or the colorful markets of Hunza.

Through their books and stories, these writers have brought Pakistan's natural beauty and cultural richness to life, inspiring both locals and foreigners alike to embark on their own journeys of discovery. So next time you're planning a trip, consider following in the

footsteps of these intrepid travellers. Who knows – you might just find yourself on an unforgettable adventure in this fascinating land. The possibilities for exploration in Pakistan are as endless as the open road.

Coastal Tourism Potential In Pakistan

Coastal tourism has been regarded as the economic driving force of many developing countries in the world. However, in Pakistan, this important role of coastal tourism has hardly been realized. Now, with the launch of the [China-Pakistan Economic Corridor \(CPEC\)](#), coastal tourism has become the focus of the country's socio-economic development. Although coastal tourism is a complex activity involving many sectors, levels, and interests; therefore, its sustainability requires a comprehensive planning framework.

Considering the great value of coastal tourism in the corridor, this study attempts to determine the potential opportunities and challenges for its development in the country. After a semi-structured interview program, the data for this study was collected from 37 coastal tourism stakeholders.

This part of Pakistan is untapped and rich in natural resources, and the pristine beauty along this coast must be rewarded. It also has some strategically important locations, such as Gwadar and Ormara. Due to its commercial and tourist potential and strategic location, [Pakistan's coast](#) can become a major center of economic activity.

Strategic Importance Of Pakistan's Coastline

The coast of Pakistan is of strategic importance due to the Sea Line of Communication (SLOC) from the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf to Gwadar, Karachi, and other places. This also makes Gwadar an important strategic port for Pakistan and China's "**One Belt One Road**" initiative. In addition, Karachi is the only maritime terminal on the east coast of Pakistan that is geographically adjacent to India. For these reasons, Pakistan attaches great importance to the development of strategic infrastructure on the coastline of Pakistan.

Total Length of Coastal Line Pakistan

The [total length of the coastline of Pakistan](#) is approximately 990 to 1046 km whereas in miles it's 650 mi. Moreover, the coastline of Pakistan starts from Sindh and ends in Balochistan province. However, the major area of the coastline is covered in Balochistan which is around 770 km. Additionally, it has swarmed with a natural gold mine and its potential.

Negligence At Coastline Of Pakistan

Like many other countries, Pakistan can also benefit from its coastal areas. Our country has 700 miles of sandy beaches and beautiful lakes, all of which can be used for successful tourism. The question is what Pakistan can do to make the country popular coastal tourism industry. In the early 1970s, Pakistan's tourism industry flourished. Sailing boats decorate the port every day for domestic and foreign tourists to enjoy. The huts and restaurants on the beach are people's favorite places to hang out. Locations such as Hawke's Bay, sandpits, and Kamari boating basins and beaches are crowded with families and young people.

At present, the level of pollution that has caused serious damage in Karachi has also severely affected these tourist attractions, turning them into dilapidated and polluted areas. So the first problem that causes such damage is the absolute lack of willingness of the competent authorities. Since no one has given the industry the attention it deserves, the development of the industry has rapidly declined. One reason for the lack of focus is the incomplete autonomy enjoyed by the provinces. In addition, the overlap between many agencies and public sector authorities has increased the red tape to the point where no one bothers to untie it. Therefore, further confusion and lack of determination become the main obstacles to successful planning and implementation.

Another problem that causes underdevelopment in coastal areas is the lack of sufficient funds. As we all know, our economy has been severely beheaded, so weak and volatile that no investors are willing to invest, foreign direct investment cannot be used here, and government reserves cannot bear the burden of developing capital-intensive industries. When the economy is weak, the biggest cuts are in the development sector, especially in the tourism sector. Therefore, since the country has already undertaken the economic burden, even if the policy is successfully formulated, it cannot be implemented.

Coastal Tourism in Pakistan

The current state of coastal tourism is also the result of the general mentality of the general population towards the beach and coastal tourism. Ordinary people believe that tourism activities that have become the norm on world-famous beaches are responsible for destroying the subtle structure of their social and moral values. This mentality poses a huge problem for tourists, whether they are local or foreign tourists because they cannot enjoy these activities freely without being judged. If we want to increase our coastal tourism activities, we must instill values that make tourists feel comfortable.

Coastal Tourism In Our Neighbouring Countries

Other countries in South Asia are issuing policies to promote the development of the maritime sector. For example, India spent US\$11.8 billion in the national budget for the maritime sector. Bangladesh has received 240 million U.S. dollars from the World Bank for projects to develop coastal areas and fisheries capacity. In addition, Bangladesh has generated up to \$1.567 billion in revenue from coastal tourism alone, and subsequent inspections of its coastline were not as perfect as we have.

This also applies to our neighboring countries. Last year alone, before the pandemic, India was the biggest beneficiary of coastal tourism in Southeast Asia, earning US\$21 billion from the US\$31.5 billion in revenue generated in South Asia. Another very famous example of coastal tourism is the Maldives. One-third of the country's economy depends on income from the coastal regions. Therefore, the above facts highlight the industry's importance to the global economy.

Pakistan Coastline goes through the Arabian Sea like:

- **Jiwani**
- **Gwadar**
- **Pasni**
- **Omara**
- **Sonmiani Bay**
- **Karachi**
- **Indus Delta**

JIWANI

The Jiwani Coastal Wetland is a wetland located near **Jiwani City, Balochistan, Pakistan**. The site is one of 19 Ramsar wetlands in Pakistan and opened in 2001. The site and location are located on the edge of the Jawatir Bay in the Dashte River Delta near the town of Jiwani, Gwadar District, Balochistan. The wetland covers an area of 11,367 acres, extending westward to the Iranian border and adjacent to Iran's Yovatir Bay. The bay waters are divided into Gawwater Bay and Jovatir Bay. The east side of the coast is called Dran and consists of sandy beaches and rocky cliffs. Close to the Iranian border, the terrain is flat and the marshland is low. The region has a dry climate and little rainfall. The Dashte River is the main source of mangroves and fresh water in the region, as well as the main source of

monsoon runoff from nearby hills. Fauna and Flora, Jiwani Coast provides two main ecological habitats; mangroves and beaches.

The place near the delta swamps is covered with one of the three mangrove forests in Pakistan; Aviconia Wharf. Jiwani is also an important nesting site for endangered olive sea turtles and green sea turtles. The four sea turtle nesting beaches gather on the east side of the coast and are one of the most important sea turtle habitats in Pakistan. Every year, thousands of migratory birds are seen in this area. According to statistics, the diversity of birds in the coastal wetlands of Pakistan's Jiwani has 112 species of birds recorded, including 79 species of migratory birds and 33 species of resident birds. Among 79 migratory species, 54 species migrate in winter, 11 species migrate in summer, 10 species are perennial migrants, and 3 are homeless.

KARACHI

Karachi was built on the coastal plain with scattered rock outcrops, hills, and coastal mudflats. Coastal mangroves grow in the saltwater around Karachi Port, approaching the vast delta of the Indus River to the southeast. To the west of Karachi is Cape Monzi, locally known as Cape Morey, this area is characterized by sea cliffs, rocky sandstone promontories, and undeveloped beaches.

There are two small mountains in Karachi: Kasa Mountain and Muri Mountain. They are located in the northwest and serve as a buffer zone between the northern towns of Nazmabad and Orange City. The arid Karachi Mountains are part of the larger Kirthar Mountains, with a maximum elevation of 528 meters (1,732 feet).

GWADAR

In recent years, Gwadar Port has been listed as one of the most strategic ports in China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative. Gwadar is located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Its core values are the Maritime Silk Road and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. Both are part of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative and therefore have important strategic significance. This also makes many people speculate that Gwadar is a military base for cooperation with China. However, Gwadar's main purpose is still a commercial port. The purpose of the naval base in Gwadar is to ensure the safety of high seas ports and potential commercial centers in the area.

[Complete Travel Guide To Balochistan Province](#)

PNS Akram is a forward operating base located in Gwadar, the headquarters of the Pakistan Naval West Command (COM WEST), and directly under the Pakistan Naval Coast

Command (COMCAST). It includes the naval detachments of Gwadar, Pasini, Jiwani, and Turbat. It also includes the 3rd Marine Battalion responsible for the security of Gwadar Port. It serves as an administrative base, and the operational center of Pakistan's West Coast Naval Fleet is still Ormara.

Pasini

Pasini is another port city, located between Ormara and Gwadar. It has a fishing port widely used by local fishermen and a commercial port has been planned. The strategic importance of Pasini as an airport can be traced back to the use of Allied forces during World War II. Subsequently, in 1988 a new runway was built at the abandoned airport and a coastal naval air station was opened in the name of PNS Makran. It is Pakistan's second naval air station after PNS Mehran in Karachi. In 2003, the base was connected to the Markland Coastal Highway, and now the airport is jointly used by the Pakistan Navy, Pakistan Air Force, and Civil Aviation Administration.

Ormara

Ormara is located about 385 kilometers west and 285 kilometers east of Karachi and Gwadar, respectively. It is a small town in different geographical locations similar to Gwadar, forming a hammer connecting the sandpit with the mainland, providing an ideal location for the deep seaport. Due to the location of the cliff and the hammerhead sharks that provide natural camouflage for the Pakistan Navy Jinnah Naval Base, it has become more strategically advantageous, which was built and opened there in 2000.

Beautiful Beaches Of Balochistan

To the west of the Mewar River, a 750-kilometer stretch forms the west coast of Pakistan, also known as the Markland Coast. The picturesque Markland Coast remained undeveloped for some time. However, recently, this coastal zone has been opened not only for commercial purposes but also for tourists. This part of Pakistan is untapped and rich in natural resources, and the pristine beauty along this coast must be rewarded. It also has some strategically important locations, such as Gwadar and Ormara. Due to its commercial and tourist potential and strategic location, Pakistan's west coast can become a major center of economic activity.

The distance between Hub and Sonmiani Bay is 24 kilometers, 14.9 miles, or 13 nautical miles

Sonmiani Bay

Sonmiani Bay is located in the Arabian Sea in Ras Bela District, Balochistan Province, Pakistan. The travel time from Hub to Sonmiani Bay is 28 minutes. The approximate driving

distance between Hub and Sonmiani Bay is 24 kilometers, 14.9 miles, or 13 nautical miles. Travel time refers to the time required for the vehicle to travel that distance.

Sonmiani is the only place on the coast of Pakistan where three types of mangroves are naturally found, namely *Avicennia marina*, *Ceriops tagal*, and *Rhizophora mucronata*. Mangroves are used for firewood, livestock feed, and camel viewing areas. Although the area needs to graze and collect firewood, with the help of the WWF Pakistan branch and local NGOs, various technologies have been developed through community participation to restore the mangrove ecosystem.

<https://pakistantraveltour.com/2020/02/11/place-to-visit-in-quetta-pakistan/>

However, the local communities with fisheries as their main occupation planted mangroves in large degraded areas, thus playing a role in protecting and preserving mangroves for the young generation in Pakistan in the future. The coastline of Pakistan is 1,050 kilometers long, with a general width of 40-50 kilometers. Pass Sindh (350 km) and Balochistan (700 km).

Indus Delta River

The Indus Delta is formed where the Indus River merges into the Arabian Sea. It is mainly located in the Sindh province of southern Pakistan, and a small part is located in the Kuch region in the westernmost part of India. The delta covers an area of approximately 41,440 square kilometers, and its intersection with the sea is approximately 210 kilometers wide. The delta activity area covers an area of 6000 square kilometers. The climate is dry, and the rainfall in the area in a normal year is between 25 and 50 cm. The delta has the world's largest arid mangrove forest, as well as many birds, fish, and Indian pufferfish.

Since the 1940s, due to extensive irrigation projects capturing large amounts of water from the Indus before it reaches the delta, the amount of water available to the delta has decreased. The results are disastrous for the environment and local residents. Therefore, the 2010 floods in Pakistan were considered "good news" for the ecosystems and people of the river delta and brought much-needed freshwater.

In 2003, the population of the active part of the delta was estimated to be approximately 900,000 people. Most of the population lives in agriculture and fisheries. Mangroves provide firewood. Due to the lack of water in the Indus River and the invasion of the Arabian Sea, many ancient settlements in the delta were abandoned.

Final Thoughts

The Coastal Tourism Potential of Pakistan is huge. Moreover, the coastal line has strategic and economic importance for Pakistan. However, the Balochistan coast is the largest coastal area in Pakistan with huge potential. It is also very important geographically, providing Pakistan with a strategic advantage. Due to some changes in climatic conditions and structural evolution, the coast has experienced soil erosion in Pasni, Kund Hub, Gadani, and Jiwani.

The governments of Sindh and Balochistan need to design some steps, such as a working group monitoring committee to monitor and control soil erosion in the coastal zone to prevent damage. In addition, due to development projects in Gwadar and Pazni, the area may become a maritime hub. In addition, it is necessary today to strengthen our shipbreaking industry to support our already fragile economy. Due to its original and exquisite beauty, the area also has great tourism potential. The government should involve the local community and support public-private partnerships to develop the area.