Hunza:

**Hunza** is a mountainous valley in the autonomous [Gilgit-Baltistan region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan) of [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). Hunza is situated in the northern part of Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan, bordering with [Ghizer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghizer" \o "Ghizer) to the North west, Shigar to South-east, [Afghanistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghanistan) to North, and the [Xinjiang region](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang) of China to the north-east.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Valley#cite_note-2)

The Hunza Valley is situated at an elevation of 2,438 meters (7,999 feet). Geographically, Hunza consists of three regions: Upper Hunza ([Gojal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gojal" \o "Gojal)), Central Hunza and Lower Hunza

Hunza is one of the most exotic places in Pakistan.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Several high peaks rise above 7,000 m in the surroundings of Hunza Valley. The valley provides views of several mountains, including:

Rakaposhi 7,788 m (25,551 ft), Ultar Sar 7,388 m (24,239 ft), Bojahagur Duanasir II 7,329 m (24,045 ft), Diran peak (7,266), Spantik (7027m), Ghenta Peak 7,090 m (15,631 ft), Hunza Peak 6,270 m (20,571 ft), Darmyani Peak 6,090 m (19,980 ft), and Bublimating (Ladyfinger Peak) 6,000 m (19,685 ft).

Many 7,000 m mountains are present in Hunza like [Distaghil Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distaghil_Sar" \o "Distaghil Sar), [Batura](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura" \o "Batura), [Batura II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_II" \o "Batura II), [Batura III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_III" \o "Batura III), [Muchu Chhish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muchu_Chhish" \o "Muchu Chhish), [Kunyang Chhish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunyang_Chhish" \o "Kunyang Chhish), [shispare](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shispare" \o "Shispare), [Passu Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passu_Sar), [Kanjut Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanjut_Sar" \o "Kanjut Sar), [Yukshin Gardan Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yukshin_Gardan_Sar" \o "Yukshin Gardan Sar), [Pumari Chhish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pumari_Chhish" \o "Pumari Chhish), [Momhil Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Momhil_Sar" \o "Momhil Sar) and many more.

The fairy-tale-like castle of Baltit, above Karimabad, is a Hunza landmark built about 800 years ago. Stilted on massive legs, its wooden bay windows look out over the valley. Originally, it was used the resistance of the Mirs (the title of the former rulers) of Hunza.

Hunza Valley is also host to the ancient watch towers in Ganish, [Baltit Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltit_Fort" \o "Baltit Fort) and [Altit Fort](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Altit_Fort" \o "Altit Fort). Watch towers are located in heart of Ganish Village. Baltit Fort stands on top of Karimabad whereas Altit Fort lies at the bottom of the valley. Dating back to the 8th century AD, a huge Buddha figure surrounded by small Buddhisatvas is carved on a rock. Pre-historic men and animal figures are carved on rocks along the valley. Some lakes like [Attabad Lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attabad_Lake" \o "Attabad Lake), [Borith Lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Borith_Lake" \o "Borith Lake), Shimshal Lakes, Hassanabad Lake are located in Hunza.

[Khunjerab Pass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khunjerab_Pass) is a 4,693-meter-high mountain pass in the Karakoram Mountains. It is in a strategic position on the northern border of Pakistan and on the southwest border of China is also located in Hunza.

Baltit Fort:

**Baltit Fort** ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): قلعہ بلتت‎) is a fort in the [Hunza valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_valley" \o "Hunza valley), near the town of [Karimabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karimabad,_Pakistan" \o "Karimabad, Pakistan), in the [Gilgit-Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan) region of northern [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). Founded in the 8th CE, it has been on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative list since 2004.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltit_Fort#cite_note-1)

In the past, the survival of the feudal regime of [Hunza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_(princely_state)" \o "Hunza (princely state)) was ensured by the impressive fort, which overlooks [Karimabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karimabad_(Hunza)" \o "Karimabad (Hunza)). The foundations of the fort date back to 700 years ago, with rebuilds and alterations over the centuries. In the 16th century the local prince married a princess from [Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baltistan) who brought master [Balti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balti_people) craftsmen to renovate the building as part of her [dowry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dowry).

The [Mirs of Hunza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mir_of_Hunza" \o "Mir of Hunza) abandoned the fort in 1945, and moved to a new palace down the hill. The fort started to decay which caused concern that it might possibly fall into ruin. Following a survey by the [Royal Geographical Society](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Geographical_Society) of London a restoration programme was initiated and supported by the [Aga Khan Trust for Culture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aga_Khan_Trust_for_Culture) [Historic Cities Support Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aga_Khan_Historic_Cities_Support_Programme). The programme was completed in 1996 and the fort is now a museum run by the Baltit Heritage Trust.

Ultar:

While not one of the highest peaks of the Karakoram, Ultar Sar is notable for its dramatic rise above local terrain. Its south flank rises over 5,300 metres (17,388 feet) above the Hunza River near Karimabad, in only about 9 km (5.6 mi) of horizontal distance. Combined with its strategic position at the end of the Batura Muztagh, with the Hunza River bending around it, this makes Ultar a visually striking peak.

Attabad Lake:

**Attabad Lake** ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): عطا آباد جھیل‎) is a [lake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake) located in the [Gojal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gojal" \o "Gojal) region of [Hunza Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Valley" \o "Hunza Valley) in [Gilgit−Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan), [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). It was created in January 2010 as the result of a major landslide in [Attabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attabad" \o "Attabad).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attabad_Lake#cite_note-3) The lake has become one of the biggest [tourist attractions in Gilgit−Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tourism_in_Gilgit-Baltistan), offering activities like boating, jet-skiing, fishing and other recreational activities.

Shispare:

**Shispare** ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): شیسپیئر‎) is one of the high peaks of the [Batura Muztagh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_Muztagh" \o "), which is the westernmost subrange of the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) [range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_range).

Alternate forms of the name of this peak are Shispare Sar and Shisparé Sari.

Shispare is notable for its tremendous rise above local terrain. For example, the nearby town of Karimabad, in the Hunza Valley, has an elevation of 2,060 m (6,759 ft), making for 5,550 m (18,210 ft) of relief, in only 13 km (8 mi) horizontal distance. Being near the end of the Batura Muztagh, it commands large drops in three directions (north, east, and south). In addition, Shispare has a strikingly large and steep Northeast Face.

Lady finger:

**The Bublimotin**, **Bubli Motin**, **Bublimating** or **Ladyfinger Peak** ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): لیڈی فنگر‎), is a distinctive rock spire in the [Batura Muztagh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_Muztagh" \o "), the westernmost subrange of the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) [range](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_range) in [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan). It lies on the southwest ridge of the [Ultar Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultar_Sar" \o "Ultar Sar) massif, the most southeasterly of the major groups of the Batura Muztagh. The whole massif rises precipitously above the [Hunza Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Valley" \o "Hunza Valley) to the southeast.

Bublimotin is a sharp, relatively snowless, rock spire among the nearby peaks, although it has little [prominence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Topographic_prominence) above the saddle with nearby [Hunza Peak](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Peak" \o "Hunza Peak). It provides a 6,000 metres (20,000 ft) [rock climb](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rock_climbing) (with a very serious alpine approach), and has been the scene of some notable [paragliding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paragliding).

Passu sar:

**Passu Sar** ([Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language): پسو سر‎; or **Passu Sar**, **Passu I**) is a mountain peak in the [Batura Muztagh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_Muztagh" \o "Batura Muztagh), a sub-range of the [Karakoram](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karakoram) mountain range, in the [Gilgit District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit_District) of [Gilgit-Baltistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilgit-Baltistan), [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan), west of the [Hunza Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hunza_Valley" \o "Hunza Valley). It is the high point of the Passu massif, which also includes **Passu Diar** (or "Passu East", "Pasu II"). The peak lies on the main ridge of the Batura Muztagh, about 7 km (4 mi) east of [Batura Sar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batura_Sar" \o ").

Hoppar valley:

**Hoper Valley** is a region of Nagar District and is at nearly 10 KM away from Nagar Khas, the capital city of Nagar Valley. [Nagar Valley](https://www.natureadventureclub.pk/blog/nagar-valley/) is located at the elevation of about 8000 feet. Hopar Valley is also one of the most beautiful and scenic valleys of this region. Hoppar Valley is the site of the Rush Lake, Bwaltar Peak, Kapldongs, Shaltar Peak, Hispar Muztagh, Spantik, Barpu, Bualtar and Hopar (Hopper) glaciers. Hoper Valley is basically a lush green land surrounded by snow-capped mountains. You can also visit the Hopar Glacier as well. The whole glacier covered with mud and dust. This glacier located in a deep valley from the sightseeing point. 1 to 2 hour trek is required if you want to touch the glacier down the valley. This glacier looks like blackish white snow.