



NOMADIC SKIES

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF
MATTHIESSEN'S SNOW LEOPARD

AN EXCLUSIVE EXPEDITION

DISCOVER TRAVEL WITH PURPOSE



A UNIQUE LITERARY JOURNEY INTO THE LANDSCAPES, CULTURE & PEOPLE OF REMOTE NEPAL

A 22-day expedition into the hidden valleys of Dolpo,
following ancient trails to the sacred monastery
of the Crystal Mountain.



Peter Matthiessen's, *The Snow Leopard*, first published in 1978 has since become a classic piece of travel literature, winning the National Book Award twice.

The book charts Matthiessen's journey to the sacred Crystal Mountain in the remote High Himalaya of north-west Nepal with field naturalist George Schaller. Matthiessen was seeking the elusive snow leopard, but was also undertaking a deeply personal spiritual journey. Schaller, meanwhile, was aiming to complete field research into the Himalayan bharal (blue sheep).

The publication of *The Snow Leopard* was the first major book to bring the remote Dolpo region to international attention. Not long after Matthiessen and Schaller visited, the area was closed to visitors for decades. Although Dolpo is now open again, it remains remote and little visited, retaining its vibrant Tibetan culture and traditions.



Photos - original archive from the 1973 expedition, courtesy of George Schaller.



TRUE NATURE: THE ODYSSEY OF PETER MATTHIESSEN

Asked to define himself, Peter Matthiessen liked to say, simply, that he was “a fiction writer.” But he was also a journalist and naturalist, an ornithologist and ichthyologist, a fisherman, explorer, and labor rights activist — not to mention a fleeing CIA agent who co-founded the Paris Review as his cover. As a seeker, restlessly searching, Matthiessen was attuned to both science and mysticism, which made him, in the words of one admirer, “a kind of Thoreau-on-the-Road.”

At the start of the 1970s, he traded psychedelics for Zen Buddhism; he eventually attained the rank of Zen roshi. He yearned for the stillness of Shakyamuni, but he was far too complicated to ever be truly still. This was a man who couldn't help but move, and write, and rage against corporate greed and climate change and the wanton destruction of the world's most wild places.



Photos - original archive from the 1973 expedition, courtesy of George Schaller.

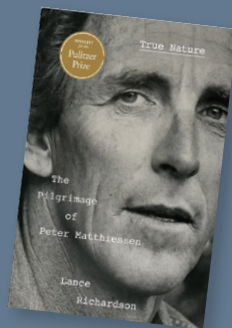
TRUE NATURE: THE PILGRIMAGE OF PETER MATTHIESSEN

This the first biography of Peter Matthiessen — the novelist, naturalist and Zen roshi whose trailblazing work championed Native American rights and helped usher in the modern environmental movement.

Written by award-winning writer Lance Richardson, the book was shortlisted for the 2026 Pulitzer Prize for Biography.

www.lancenrichardson.com/truenature

In 2022, Nomadic Skies supported Lance Richardson to retrace Matthiessen's journey through Dolpo. Lance continues to support Nomadic Skies and our work, and will join an exclusive online discussion for participants undertaking this journey, sharing insights into Matthiessen, his journey and the writing of True Nature.



"Trekking through Dolpo with Nomadic Skies was one of the most extraordinary experiences I have ever had. The dedication by Gavin Anderson and his team to slow, immersive travel meant the local communities were front and centre, always, in a way that is vanishingly rare in modern tourism. Yes, the journey was breathtaking, the Himalayan vistas sublime, but what I will truly never forget is sharing wildflower tea with a woman from the mountain village of Rechi; singing around a campfire with nomads in the shadow of Kanjiroba; visiting the head lama of a Bon monastery to talk deities and sacred snow leopards. This is life-changing stuff."

Lance Richardson, 2026





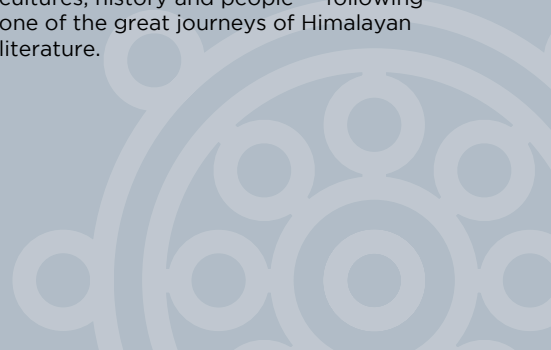
Follow in the footsteps of Peter Matthiessen and George Schaller on a 22-day journey through remote Dolpo, retracing the route taken by their extraordinary 1973 expedition described in *The Snow Leopard*.

On foot, you'll explore the breathtaking mountain landscape of Shey Phoksundo National Park — Nepal's largest and least visited national park — travelling from the Hindu villages of Lower Dolpo into the Tibetan cultural lands of Upper Dolpo, where the ancient Bon religion still shapes community life.

Along the way, you'll meet local leaders, villagers, lamas and traditional healers, gaining an insight into the culture and everyday life of both Lower and Upper Dolpo that few foreign visitors experience.

Your return journey takes a different route around Crystal Mountain, crossing the spectacular Mendok Ding La at 5130m before descending into the Suli Gad valley, as Matthiessen ultimately did.

The route has been carefully designed to give you time to acclimatise to altitude while allowing meaningful interaction with the communities you encounter. This is not simply a trek through Dolpo, but a journey into its landscapes, cultures, history and people — following one of the great journeys of Himalayan literature.

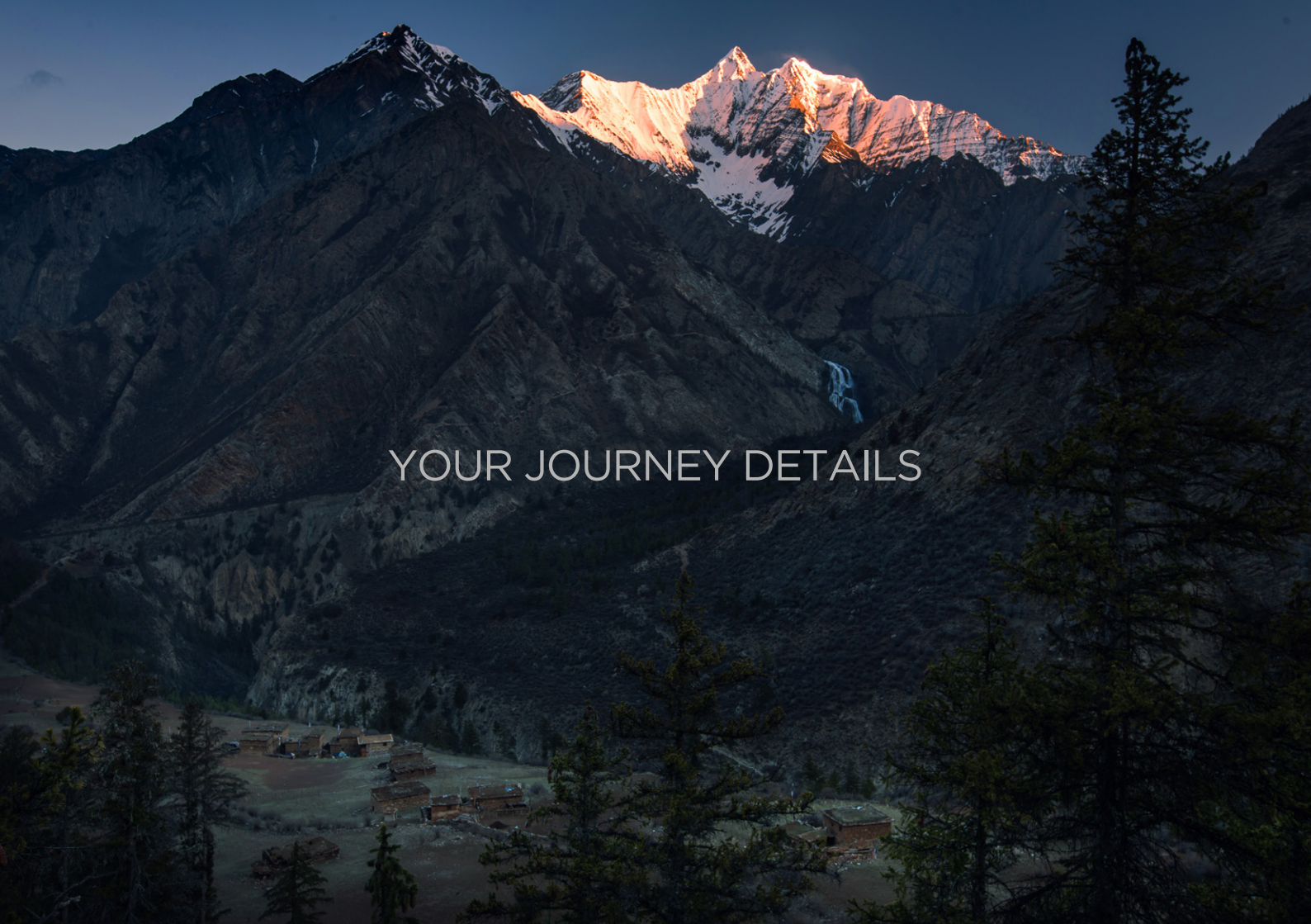




A TREKKING JOURNEY UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

YOUR JOURNEY WILL TAKE YOU:

- From the lower valleys of Dolpo, close to Dunai
- Through the little-visited Shamanic Hindu mountain villages of Perlagaon and Rahagaon, where Matthiessen stayed
- Up the beautiful Suli Gad, ablaze with autumn colour just as Matthiessen found it in 1973
- Past the confluence of the Phoksundo and Kagmara rivers, here Matthiessen believed he caught a fleeting glimpse of a yeti
- To the beautiful meadows and mountain vistas of the almost unvisited Tibetan-style village of Rike, called 'Murwa' in The Snow Leopard
- To stunning Lake Phoksundo and Ringmo, where Tibetan culture and traditional ways of life remain strong
- Along the iconic lakeside 'Demon's Path', where Matthiessen struggled with vertigo
- Into true wilderness before crossing the mighty Kang La / Nagdalo La at 5350m
- To spectacular Shey Gompa, at the foot of the sacred Crystal Mountain, and the extraordinary Tsakang Gompa



YOUR JOURNEY DETAILS

DAY 1 : ARRIVAL IN KATHMANDU

You'll be met at Kathmandu Airport and taken to your hotel in the historic city of Patan, close to the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Patan Durbar Square — a cluster of iconic stupas and palaces and the site of one of the three historic kingdoms of the Kathmandu Valley.

After settling in, you'll have time to relax or begin exploring the extraordinary streets, courtyards and temples of this ancient city.

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DAY 2 : EXPLORATION OF PATAN & KATHMANDU

In the morning, while your trekking permits are being processed, you'll explore historic Patan Durbar Square, its palaces, monasteries and museums, and the surrounding narrow streets that still maintain a traditional aura.

You'll find numerous shops selling religious sculptures, thangka — traditional religious paintings — and handicrafts, predominantly produced for the local pilgrim market.

In the afternoon, you'll travel to Thamel, the busier and more tourist-oriented centre of Kathmandu. It's a good place for exploring bookshops and handicraft shops, or making any final purchases from the mountain equipment outlets.

Later in the afternoon, you'll ascend to Swayambhunath, the 'Monkey Temple', to visit one of Kathmandu's two iconic Buddhist stupas. As the sun drops across the city, the tourists begin to disappear, the monkeys take over the temple and the floodlit stupa comes alive with religious songs and ceremonies.

In the evening, you'll descend to Patan for a welcome dinner with the group.

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DAY 3 : BOUDHANATH & FLY TO NEPALGUNJ

After packing, you'll travel to Boudhanath, the largest Buddhist stupa in Kathmandu.

Here you can watch pilgrims undertaking the clockwise kora around the stupa, turning the prayer wheels as they go. Ceremonies are often held at the Jamchen Lhakhang monastery, which visitors are welcome to observe.

You can have lunch at one of the restaurants overlooking the stupa before travelling to Kathmandu airport for the flight west to Nepalgunj, on Nepal's Terai — the flat plains bordering India. Here, you'll stay in a high-quality hotel among rice fields, originally established largely for traders and pilgrims travelling from India.

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DAY 4 : NEPALGUNJ TO JUPHAL & THE THULI BHERI RIVER

2–3 hours trekking | Juphal 2500m,
descending to the Thuli Bheri at 2150m

You'll make a very early start to catch a dawn flight on a small 20-seat plane. The flight is spectacular, taking you from the flatlands of the Terai over the hills and into the valleys of the high Himalaya, with snow-capped peaks appearing below.

You'll land on the small hillside airstrip at Juphal. You have now entered lower Dolpo.

After a rest, you'll descend into the Thuli Bheri valley, weaving through hillside villages inhabited by what Peter Matthiessen called the 'Thakuri folk'. The hill villages here maintain ancient traditional beliefs. On the roofs of many houses and at local shrines, carved wooden effigies are placed as blessings and protectors.

As Matthiessen observed in 1973:

'Neither Buddhism or Hinduism has displaced the old religions of the Thakuri folk in their primitive temple a master brutal human effigies in would protect the low stone huts.'

You'll camp beside the Thuli Bheri River.

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DAY 5 : TREK TO PERLAGAON

4–5 hours | 500m ascent to 2650m

Cross the Thuli Bheri by suspension bridge at the confluence with the Suli Gad, you will Look down from the hillside, and see the same confluence that caught Matthiessen's attention:

'the river curves in a broad band of burnished gravel bars towards its confluence with the Sili Gad, which rushes down from Phoksundo Lake and the snows of the Kanjirobas, holding its turquoise blue for a short reach along the north bank of the Beri before subsiding into the grey glacial flood.'

You'll pass through the National Park Gate — which did not exist in 1973 — before ascending a short distance along the Suli Gad.

Then you'll leave the main trekking route and follow a village path towards Matthiessen's 1973 route.

This route follows the valley floor, but in 1973 the principal trade route passed through the high paths and villages you'll visit today. These villages are rarely visited by trekkers.



You'll arrive at Perlagaon, with its main settlement perched on the hillside. In 1973 it was a winter village, as Matthiessen noted:

'An empty village on the path above the Suli Gad is used in winter by yak herders of inner Dolpo, whose animals find forage on these lower slopes.'

Your camp will be beside the village, giving you the opportunity to meet local people, including village shamans and community leaders.

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DAY 6 : HIGH TREK TO RAHAGAON & CHHEPKA

**6-8 hours | Rahagaon 2950m, descending
to Chhepka at 2680m**

After breakfast, you'll climb out of Perlagaon along paths taken by Matthiessen. After around three hours, you'll reach Rahagaon, where Matthiessen and Schaller spent the night of 20 October 1973.

From these high paths, you'll experience the same expansive views that Matthiessen found so striking:

'Rahagaon on the mountainside has a majestic prospect down the valley of the Suli Gad to the snow peaks of the western reach of Dhaulagiri.'

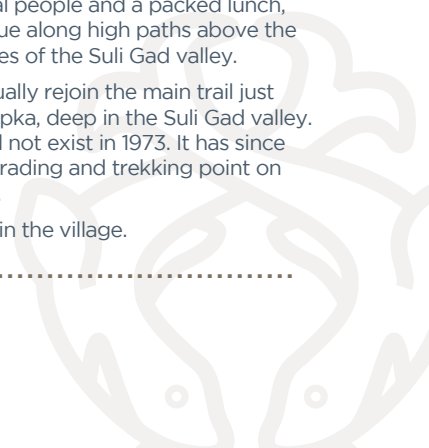
Matthiessen wrote that 'one enters the dark ages in Rahagaon'. Today, the village remains traditional and many of its buildings will be similar to those seen by Matthiessen. The older residents may even remember the expedition.

You'll be warmly received, but your arrival is likely to generate plenty of curiosity. After tea with local people and a packed lunch, you'll continue along high paths above the eastern slopes of the Suli Gad valley.

You'll eventually rejoin the main trail just before Chhepka, deep in the Suli Gad valley. Chhepka did not exist in 1973. It has since grown as a trading and trekking point on the Suli Gad.

You'll camp in the village.

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DAY 7 : UP THE SULI GAD TO RECHI

5–6 hours | 330m ascent to 3010m

Today you'll explore and walk through the beautiful Suli Gad River Gorge, crossing and recrossing the turquoise, crashing waters of the river.

Matthiessen was particularly taken by the Suli Gad, which remains remarkably similar to the river he encountered in 1973:

'Where morning sun lights the red leaves and dark still conifers, the river sparkles in the forest shadow; turquoise and white it thunders past spray-shined boulders, forming pools in the long rocky chutes of broken Rapids. I wonder if anywhere on earth there is a river more beautiful than the upper Suli Gad in early autumn'

In the upper section of the Suli Gad, you'll pass the site of the 1973 expedition's forest camp before staying a short distance away at Rechi.

Matthiessen did not register the existence of Rechi because the path passed on the opposite bank. He believed the person he saw across the river the following morning was a recent 'settler' cutting the forest.

Rechi is an old village and the last predominantly Hindu settlement before you enter the land of the Bon religion. Here you'll meet local households before camping for the night.

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DAY 8 : RIKE / MADUWA - 'MURWA' IN THE SNOW LEOPARD

3–4 hours | 290m ascent to 3300m

Today you'll ascend the upper gorge of the Suli Gad and pass the spot where Matthiessen experienced his fleeting and mysterious sighting:

'Near a fork where a tributary stream flows down from the B'on village of Pungmo the deep forest across the torrent has been parted by avalanche, and on the brushy slope a dark shape jumps behind a boulder. The slope is in bright morning sun, but I glimpse the creature only for an instant, it is too big for a red panda, too covert for a must deer, and much quicker than a bear'

Matthiessen's sighting became the trigger for his fascination with the Himalayan Yeti and North American Bigfoot.

You'll continue north into the broader Maduwa Khola valley, with glaciated peaks rising to the west and north. Here you'll pass the Taprizia School, where you can stop to learn about education in the Phoksundo area.

The route then leaves the main trekking trail once again and climbs towards the spectacular and little-visited Bon village of Rike. You have now truly entered the land of Bon, and prayer flags will greet your arrival.



You're following the footsteps of the 1973 expedition as it ascended towards Phoksundo. Matthiessen also passed this way, staying at what he called 'Murwa' on his return from Shey Gumpa.

Meduwa (Murwa) is now an empty and deserted village, while neighbouring Rike remains a beautiful and friendly settlement rarely visited by foreign groups.

Matthiessen described it:

'On a long slope, in buckwheat fields, is the settlement called Murwa... their stone houses and fields are well ordered and well kept. The sunny hillside is protected all around by snow peaks and down the high wall to the West rose the great waterfall from Phoksundo lake'

The beautiful traditional Tibetan-style village commands wonderful views of Kanjirowa Himal and the waterfall.

You'll camp in the still 'well-ordered' fields and be hosted by a local family, who will invite you into their home for tea around a central Tibetan-style hearth with a metal wood-burning stove.

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DAY 9 : TO RINGMO & LAKE PHOKSUNDO

3-4 hours | 550m ascent over a 3850m pass to Ringmo at 3700m

If you're up early, you'll see the sun rise over the snow caps of Kanjirowa Himal. As you breakfast, the morning sun slowly creeps down the mountainside towards your camp.

Matthiessen took a direct and steep route to Lake Phoksundo. You'll take a slight diversion, passing the deserted village of Meduwa (Murwa) and traversing towards the spectacular grazing area of Yak Karka.

Here, glaciated peaks soar above the rocky meadows. The area is often frequented by Blue Sheep (Bharal), so you may spot them on the slopes, along with signs of snow leopard such as tracks and scat.

Your route traverses an almost sheer rock face along a trail that looks narrow but is regularly used by yak and mule trains.

The panoramic views are superb. By early afternoon, you'll reach the pass and begin descending towards Lake Phoksundo and the lakeside village of Ringmo.

You'll enter Ringmo on the exact trail Matthiessen took, passing the same chortens that he saw.

Today the Phoksundo River is crossed by a suspension bridge before you enter a village that retains much of its Tibetan and traditional character.





Matthiessen sometimes referred to Ringmo and its people rather disparagingly, particularly because local people were reluctant to stop work and assist his expedition with portage.

But there may have been good reasons. In autumn, many families are preparing to descend to their winter villages in the lower valleys. October is a busy time of preparation, as well as spiritual observance, and you may encounter household pujas — religious ceremonies — taking place at this time of year.

Your camp will overlook spectacular and spiritual Lake Phoksundo, whose colour changes from deep vibrant turquoise to deep blue as the sun drops.

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DAY 10 : EXPLORING RINGMO & THE SURROUNDING AREA

Acclimatisation day

You'll spend a second night at Ringmo, giving you a full day to explore the village and surrounding area while acclimatising to altitude.

The spectacular Thaksung Choeling Bon Monastery stands on a rocky promontory jutting into the lake, with stunning views towards Kanjirowa Himal and across Phoksundo.

From the monastery, you can continue upwards to a viewpoint overlooking the lake and the intimidating 'Demon's Path' on the opposite shore, which you'll traverse tomorrow.

Back in the village, you may have the opportunity to meet and walk with a local Amchi, a traditional Tibetan healer, and meet local households.

If pujas are being held in Ringmo, you may be given the rare opportunity to observe ceremonies involving meditative chants accompanied by drums and horns, readings of spiritual prayers and, if you're lucky, masked dances.

The opportunity to be present at such events is a genuine privilege.

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DAY 11 — THE 'DEMON'S PATH' & PHOKSUNDO KHOLA CAMP

6–7 hours | Ascending to around 4100m
and dropping to 3800m

You'll leave Ringmo by the spectacular lakeside path known as the 'Demon's Path' — a narrow trail carved into the precipitous western rock face of Lake Phoksundo.

Matthiessen feared this route, which appears to have been more precarious in 1973 than it is today. Even so, the first sight of the path remains daunting, although it is considerably easier than it appears from a distance.

Matthiessen wrote almost 50 years ago:

'I dread the narrow ledge around the west walls of Phoksundo that we must follow for two miles or more tomorrow. The ledge is visible from Ring-mo, and even GS was taken aback by the first sight of it'

You'll follow this stunning route past a glaciated valley and up to a high mountain viewpoint above the lake.

The trail is the main route connecting Lower and Upper Dolpo and is used by mule and yak caravans, so it is certainly less precarious today than Matthiessen found it.

He described his experience:

'Parts of the ledge have fallen away, and the gaps are bridged by flimsy scaffoldings of saplings. Certain sections are so narrow and precarious that more than once my legs refuse to move, and my heart beats so that I feel sick... The second mile of the ledge path is pleasant, and I am able to enjoy the mythic view. Below lies the turquoise lake that has never known paddle or sail.'

You'll drop back to the northern shore of the lake before following the Northern Phoksundo Khola.

The landscape now changes dramatically as you enter a stark, tundra-like desert.

You'll follow the upper Phoksundo River valley, known locally as 'the crazy river' because during the monsoon it takes multiple routes.

Your camp will be pitched in this wide valley, beneath glaciers rising from the western side.





DAY 12 — TO THE NAGDALO LA / KANG LA BASE CAMP

7–8 hours | Ascending to 4400m

The 1973 expedition encountered significant difficulties ascending the Nagdalo La, also known as the Kang La.

They lost their reluctant Ringmo porters, encountered deep snow following unseasonably early snowfall and lost the path. The expedition took from 26 to 31 October to reach Shey Gompa.

You can expect a considerably easier ascent today, but this remains a tough day of walking through a narrow, rocky gorge, climbing more than 700m at increasingly high altitude.

You'll pass the rock overhang used by Matthiessen and Schaller on their ascent before arriving at your high camp at the foot of the pass.

The overnight stop gives you valuable time to acclimatise before the following day's crossing.

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DAY 13 — OVER THE NAGDALO LA / KANG LA TO SHEY GOMPA

8–9 hours | 5350m pass, 950m ascent and 1000m descent to 4350m

This will be the toughest walking day of your journey as you cross the difficult and often snow-covered 5350m pass — the highest point of the expedition.

As you reach the summit, you'll look towards Shey Gompa and the Crystal Mountain before descending towards the

remote monastery that was the goal of both your journey and the 1973 expedition.

Matthiessen and Schaller found the monastery deserted. Today, you can expect to meet resident lamas and local people in the area.

You are now below the sacred Crystal Mountain:

'High to the west, a white pyramid sails on the sky – the Crystal mountain. In summer, this monument of rock is a shrine for pilgrims from all over Dolpo and beyond, who come here to make a prescribed circle around the Crystal Mountain and attend a holy festival at Shey'

Shey will be your base for three nights, giving you time to explore the monastery and surrounding area.



It is clear how strongly the place affected Matthiessen and Schaller:

'There is so much that enchants me in this spare, silent place that I move softly so as not to break a spell... For the first time since September, GS [George Schaller] is entirely happy. Like myself, he is stunned by Shey, which has more than repaid the long, hard journey'

Shey Gompa retains much of its aura. Although it is more visited than in 1973, this remains one of the least visited areas of the high Himalaya.

You'll camp to the west of the monastery, with views towards Crystal Mountain and Shey itself.

DAYS 14 & 15 — SHEY GOMPA, THE SURROUNDING AREA & TSAKANG GOMPA

You'll spend two days exploring the Shey Gompa area, meeting lamas and discovering the surrounding landscape.

One of the highlights will be the hour-long trek to spectacular Tsakang Gompa.

The monastery clings improbably to the side of a precipitous rock face. Despite the recent addition of a satellite dish for communication, it retains a remarkably timeless atmosphere.

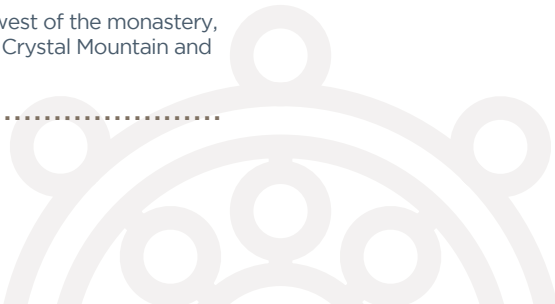
Matthiessen visited in November 1973 and highlighted the nature of this 'true Gompa':

'This hermitage is a true gompa, which is not really a monastery but "a dwelling in the solitude", located wherever possible against a cliff that overlooks a lake or stream, and often inhabited by a solitary monk'

You'll see the monastery much as Matthiessen found it and, if possible, spend time with the lama who lives there.

Matthiessen described Tsakang:

'Tsakang is bedecked with prayer flags, white and blue, and has an astonishing ornate balconied window painted in red and fire-orange, blue and turquoise; carved Buddha stones adorn its sunny walls.'





THE RETURN JOURNEY

Your return route will not follow Matthiessen's 1973 route. He took an elongated route to avoid the higher mountain passes.

Instead, you'll travel north-west around Crystal Mountain and cross the spectacular Mendok Ding La Pass before reconnecting with Matthiessen's downward route at the top of the Suli Gad valley.

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DAY 16 : MENDOK DING LA TO PHOKSUNDO KHOLA

8-9 hours | Mendok Ding La 5130m

You'll trek along remote paths past Tsakang Gompa before making the tough ascent to Mendok Ding La.

The effort is rewarded with spectacular views of the glaciated Kanjoroba Mountains.

From the pass, you'll descend into the lower valleys and camp at the head of the Phoksundo Khola.

This is a genuine wilderness area, with perhaps the occasional seasonal herder's camp but no permanent settlements or villages.

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DAY 17 : RETURN TO RINGMO

5-6 hours

You'll follow the Phoksundo Khola back towards Ringmo and cross the spectacular 'Demon's Path' once again, this time experiencing it from a completely different perspective.

After resting in the Kanjirowa glacial valley, you'll make your way back to your friends in Ringmo, where you'll make your final camp in the lands of Bon.

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DAY 18 : TO SHYANGTA

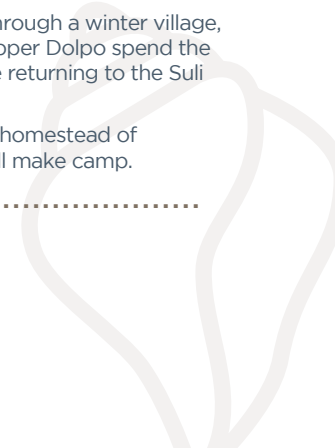
7-8 hours

Leaving Ringmo, you'll take a different route from your ascent, climbing above the village to a spectacular viewpoint overlooking the Phoksundo waterfall.

You'll then descend through a winter village, where people from Upper Dolpo spend the winter months, before returning to the Suli Gad gorge and valley.

You'll continue to the homestead of Shyangta, where you'll make camp.

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DAY 19 : TO JUPHAL

7–8 hours

Your final trekking day takes you down the lower riverside paths of the Suli Gad, passing through winter villages and Nepali communities before reaching the Thuli Bheri.

You'll then make the final ascent to Juphal and camp at a local teahouse.

That evening, you'll celebrate with your local staff and travel companions, some of whom will remain in Dolpo after your departure.

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DAY 20 : FLIGHTS TO NEPALGUNJ & KATHMANDU

Rising early, you will catch the small plane back to Nepalgunj before continuing by air to Kathmandu, arriving in the early afternoon.

After the remoteness of Dolpo, your Patan hotel — with hot showers and soft beds — will feel particularly welcome.

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DAY 21 : FINAL DAY IN KATHMANDU & OPTIONAL BHAKTAPUR

You'll have a final day to enjoy Kathmandu.

For those who wish, you can visit nearby Bhaktapur, the third city of the Kathmandu Valley, with its stunning ancient temples and fascinating artisanal activity.

Your final expedition dinner will be held in Kathmandu, giving you the opportunity to celebrate the journey with your fellow travellers and the team.

You'll spend your final night in Patan.

This extra day also provides valuable flexibility should any flights returning from Dolpo be delayed.

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DAY 22 : DEPARTURE

Your journey comes to an end as you transfer to Kathmandu Airport for your onward flight.

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LOGISTICS & ORGANISATION

GROUP SIZE & ORGANISATION

- You'll travel as part of a small group of 10–12 participants.
 - You should be an active and fit walker with experience of multi-day treks.
 - Your expedition will be led by Jigme Lama, who comes from north-west Nepal, lives in the US and is a highly experienced trek leader and expert in Tibetan Buddhism.
 - Your local trek leader will be Dawa Gyalpo, who lives in Pungmo in the Dolpo-pa area. His knowledge of the landscape, people and culture comes from a lifetime in the region.
 - Both Jigme and Gyalpo are fluent English speakers.
 - During the trek, you'll be fully supported by camp staff and a cook, with baggage and equipment transported by mule.
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THE EXPEDITION INCLUDES

- Airport transfers in Nepal
 - Evening meals in Kathmandu, excluding lunches
 - Four nights' bed and breakfast accommodation in Kathmandu
 - One night's bed and breakfast in Nepalgunj
 - Internal flights from Kathmandu to Dolpo and return
 - 16 nights of fully supported and equipped camping
 - Full catering — breakfast, lunch and dinner — provided by a camp cook while in Dolpo
 - Porterage of baggage and equipment by mule during the trek
 - All trekking fees and permits
 - You'll need to bring your own four-season sleeping bag.
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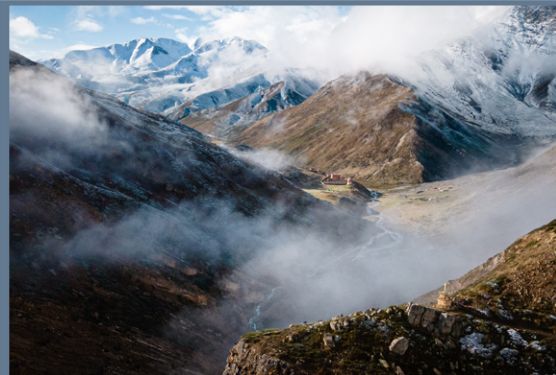
THE EXPEDITION DOES NOT INCLUDE

- International flights to Kathmandu — advice can be provided
 - Tourist visa entry charge — currently US\$50
 - Lunch during the four days in Kathmandu
 - Alcoholic and carbonated drinks
 - Tips and gratuities for guides and porters — tipping is customary in Nepal
 - Personal travel insurance, including cover for trekking to 5500m and emergency helicopter rescue
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YOUR PROTECTION

Nomadic Skies is a member of the UK Travel Trust Association (TTA – membership number Q6609).

All payments for your expedition are 100% consumer protected until successful completion of the expedition.



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