

**Majestic of Kerala**

<b>Day 01</b>	<b>Arrival at Cochin</b>
	The commercial capital and most cosmopolitan city of Kerala, Cochin in Ernakulam is also known as “Queen of Arabian Sea” is one of the finest natural Harbour in the World. This was one of the major centers for commerce and trade with British, Chinese, Portuguese, and Dutch etc. Sightseeing Places of Cochin – visit Dutch Palace, Jewish Synagogue, Jewish Street, St. Francis Church and Chinese Fishing Nets.
<b>Day 02</b>	<b>Munnar</b>
	Munnar is situated at the confluence of three mountain streams - Mudrapuzha, Nallathanni and Kundale. 1600 Meter above sea level. This hill station was once the summer resort of the erstwhile British government in South India. Sprawling Tea Plantation picture-book towns, winding lanes and holiday facility makes this a popular town. Local sightseeing of Munnar - visit Mattupetty Dam, Kundale Lake and Echo point. Afternoon proceed to Rajamalai where you can visit the rarest species known as "Nilgiri Tars". Sightseeing Places of Munnar: Rajamalai Mattupetty dam, Echo Point, Kundala Dam, Blossom Park, Tea Museum
<b>Days 03</b>	<b>Thekkady</b>
	Thekkady is one of the world's most fascinating wild life reserves, the Periyar wild life sanctuary spread across 777 Sq. KM. of which 360 Sq. KM is thick ever green forest. The Periyar wild life sanctuary was declared as a Tiger Reserve in 1978 noted for its geomorphology, diversity of wild life and scenic beauty. Sightseeing Places of Thekkady : Periyar wild life sanctuary
<b>Days 04</b>	<b>Alleppey</b>
	With the Arabian Sea in the west and a vast network of Lakes, Lagoons and freshwater rivers criss-crossing it, Alappuzha is a district immense natural beauty. Referred to as the Venice of east by travelers from across the world. This backwater country is home to diverse animal and bird life. By virtue of its proximity to the sea, the town has always enjoy a unique place in the maritime history of Kerala. Today, Alappuzha is an important backwater destination attracting several thousand foreign tourists every year. Alappuzha is also famous for its boat races, beaches, marine products and coir industry. A singularity of this land is the region called “KUTTANAD” – a land of lush paddy fields referred to as the rice bowl of Kerala and one of the few places in the world where farming is done below sea level. Sightseeing Places of Alleppey : Vembanad Lake, Alleppey Beach
<b>Days 05</b>	<b>Kanyakumari</b>
	Captivating Kanyakumari the southern most end of Tamilnadu and the lands end of India is one of the most popular tourist spot of the Country. The beautiful town on the very tip of the Indian Peninsula is set on the confluence of the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. The town is at its best during Chaitra Poornima



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	(full moon day in April), when the Sun and Moon are face to face at the same horizon. Other full moon days are also special when you can see the sunset and the moon rise almost simultaneously. Sightseeing Places of Kanyakumari : Vivekananda Rock, Kanyakumari devi Temple
<b>Days 06</b>	<b>Kovalam</b>
	Kovalam is an internationally renowned beach with three adjacent crescent beaches. It has been a favorite haunt of tourists, especially Europeans, since the 1930s. A massive rocky promontory on the beach has created a beautiful bay of calm waters ideal for sea bathing. The leisure options at this beach are plenty and diverse- sunbathing, swimming, herbal body toning massages, special cultural programmes, Catamaran cruising etc. The tropical sun acts so fast that one can see the faint blush of coppery tan on the skin in a matter of minutes. Life on the beach begins late in the day and carries on well into the night. Sightseeing Places of Trivandrum : Padmanabha Swami Temple, Kuthira maligai palace, Zoo, Art Gallery
<b>Days 07</b>	<b>Madurai</b>
	Madurai is situated on the banks of river Vaigai, is one of India's most ancient cities with a history dating back to the 06th Century. It was the capital of the Pandyan empire in the 14th Century. Madurai was the seat of Tamil learning and the last of the Tamil Sangams (Academies) flourished here nearly 2000 years ago. Sightseeing Places of Trivandrum : Meenakshi Temple, Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal
<b>Days 08</b>	<b>Poovar</b>
	<p>Poovar is a small coastal village in the Trivandrum district of Kerala state, South India. This village is almost at the southern tip of Trivandrum and this village has a beautiful beach which attracts tourists. Poovar lies very close to Vizhinjam, a natural harbor. Poovar has an estuary which connects with the sea during high tides. The 56 km Neyyar River passes through Neyyattinkara taluk into the Arabian Sea near Poovar. Its natural beauty enables it to be a quiet tourist spot. Poovar was a trading center of timber, sandalwood, ivory and spices. It is believed that the ships of Solomon landed here. Poovar has been one of the ancient Muslim settlements along the western coast of India.</p> <p>Sightseeing Places Poovar: Poovar Beach.</p> <p>Sightseeing Places of Trivandrum : Padmanabha Swami Temple, Kuthira maligai palace, Zoo, Art Gallery</p>
<b>Day 09</b>	<b>Kumarakom</b>
	A vibrant backwater hamlet, Kumarakom is a tiny hamlet perched on the western banks of the Vembanad Lake - a stretch of backwater spread over 900 sq. kms. The hamlet clings to tradition and the local population prefers to live adhering to their old ways. Yet every modern amenity is available with a dash of tradition and culture



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	interwoven in to the fabric of everyday life and its truly fascinating to observe as you glide past them in your canoe, motor boat or houseboat a perfect example of give and take with mother nature.. naturally. Sightseeing Places of Kumarakom : Vembanad Lake, bird sanctuary
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## PACKAGE INCLUSIONS

- All Transfers, Sightseeing mentioned in above itinerary.
- Daily Breakfast and Dinner.
- Hotel Accommodation.