Day 01:

Meet the driver at the Airport and stay in Negombo or Katunayaka.

Day 02:

Drive to Direct to Jaffna
Jaffna is a city on the northern tip of Sri Lanka. Nallur Kandaswamy is a huge Hindu temple with golden arches and an ornate gopuram tower. By the coast, star-shaped Jaffna Fort was built by the Portuguese in the 17th century and later occupied by the Dutch and British. Jaffna Public Library is a symbol of the city's post-war regeneration. Jaffna Archaeological Museum has Dutch cannons and pre-colonial artifacts.

Night stay in Jaffna

Day 03:

Jaffna Public Library is located in Jaffna, Sri Lanka. It is one of Jaffna's most notable landmarks, and is run by the Jaffna Municipal Council. The library was built in 1933 and burnt in 1981. During the early 1980s, it was one of the biggest libraries in Asia, containing over 97,000 books and manuscripts.
Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil is a significant Hindu temple, located in Nallur, Northern Province, Sri Lanka.

Nagadeepa Purana Vihara is an ancient Buddhist temple situated in Jaffna district of Northern Province, Nainativu, Sri Lanka. It is among the country's sixteen holiest Buddhist shrines.

Jaffna Fort is a fort built by the Portuguese at Jaffna, Sri Lanka in 1618 under Phillippe de Oliveira following the Portuguese invasion of Jaffna. The fort is located near Karaiyur.

Night stay in Jaffna
Day 04:

**Nagapooshani Amman Temple** is an ancient and historic Hindu temple located amidst the Palk Strait on the island of Nainativu, Sri Lanka. It is dedicated to Parvati who is known as Nagapooshani or Bhuvaneswari and her consort, Shiva who is named here as Nayinaar.

The Sangiliyan Statue was dedicated to Cankili II a Tamil martyr and the last king of Jaffna Kingdom. The statue is seen as a landmark of the city of Jaffna. The Sangiliyan statue was built 1974 at Muuirai junction Nallur and declared open by then Jaffna Mayor Alfred Duraiappah.

Night stay in Jaffna

Day 05:

Leave early morning and Drive to Anuradapura

Visit Anuradapura depending on the time. Anuradhapura is one of the ancient capitals of Sri Lanka, famous for its well-preserved ruins of an ancient Sri Lankan civilization.

Night stay in Anuradapura
Day 06:

Do the safari in Wilpattu

Wilpattu National Park is a park located on the island of Sri Lanka. The unique feature of this park is the existence of "Willus" - Natural, sand-rimmed water basins or depressions that fill with rainwater. Located in the Northwest coast lowland dry zone of Sri Lanka.

Drive to Habarana / Sigiriya / Dambulla

Night stay in Habarana / Sigiriya / Dambulla

Day 07:

Visit Polonnaruwa city - Polonnaruwa is the main town of Polonnaruwa District in North Central Province, Sri Lanka. Polonnaruwa remains as the royal ancient city of the Kingdom of Polonnaruwa.

Visit Minneriya National Park - Minneriya area was designated as a national park on 12 August 1997, having been originally declared as a wildlife sanctuary in 1938. The reason for declaring the area as protected is to protect the catchment of Minneriya tank and the wildlife of the surrounding area. The tank is of historical importance, having been built by King Mahasen in third century AD. The park is a dry season feeding ground for the elephant population dwelling in forests of Matale, Polonnaruwa, and Trincomalee districts.

Night stay in Habarana / Sigiriya / Dambulla
Day 08:

Visit Sigiriya rock Forest - Sigiriya or Sinhagiri is an ancient rock fortress. The name refers to a site of historical and archaeological significance that is dominated by a massive column of rock nearly 200 meters high. According to the ancient Sri Lankan chronicle the Culavamsa, this site was selected by King Kasyapa (477 – 495 CE) for his new capital. He built his palace on the top of this rock and decorated its sides with colourful frescoes. On a small plateau about halfway up the side of this rock he built a gateway in the form of an enormous lion.

Drive to Kandy...

On the way to Kandy visit Dambulla cave - Dambulla cave temple or Golden Temple of Dambulla is a World Heritage Site in Sri Lanka. Dambulla is the largest and best-preserved cave temple complex in Sri Lanka.

Nalanda gidge - Nalanda Gedige is an ancient complete stone. The building was constructed in between 8th and 10th centuries with dravidian architecture in and is believed to have been used by Buddhists.
Matale spice garden - Visit a spice garden in Matale to see many different types of spices Sri Lanka is famous for.

Matale Hindu Temple - The prefix “Muthu”, literally means “pearl”. "Mari" means rain and "Amman" means mother. The temple is dedicated to Mariamman, the goddess of rain and fertility.

Night stay in Habarana / Sigiriya / Dambulla

Days 09 & 10 :

Temple of the Tooth - Sri Dalada Maligawa or the Temple of the Sacred Tooth Relic is a Buddhist temple, located in the royal palace complex of the former Kingdom of Kandy, which houses the relic of the tooth of the Buddha.

Kandy lake - Kandy Lake, also known as Kiri Muhuda or the Sea of Milk, is an artificial lake built in 1807 by King Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe next to the Temple of the Tooth. Over the years, it was reduced in size. It is a protected lake, with fishing banned
National Museum of Kandy - It's located next to the Temple of the Tooth in part of the former Royal Palace of Kandy. The primary exhibits are housed in the Palle Vahala building, which was the former home of the King's harem. A secondary exhibition is located in the main palace building.

Visit the Kandy Batik Factory - Visiting a Kandy batik factory is a great opportunity to discover this intricate technique.

Attend to the cultural Show in Kandy The Kandy Lake Club Dance started in 1982 with the view of having a cultural dance performance bringing together all Srilankan dance types to one platform.

Night stay in Kandy
Day 11:

Kitulgala Water rafting
The Kitulgala's main attraction is White water rafting where you can ride the tides of Kelani River. Other than that it's popular for sports like confidence jump, Stream Sliding, Waterfall abseiling, Jungle trekking.

Tea Plantation - Sri Lanka is the world's fourth-largest producer of tea. The industry was introduced to the country in 1867 by James Taylor a British planter who arrived in 1852. Tea planting under smallholder conditions has become popular in the 1970s.

Night stay in Nuwaraeliya

Day 12:

Lake Gregory - sometimes also called Gregory Lake or Gregory Reservoir, is a reservoir in heart of the tea country hill city, Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka. Lake Gregory was constructed during the period of British Governor Sir William Gregory in 1873. The lake and the surrounding area make up the Gregory Lake Area.

Seetha Amman Temple It was located approximately 1 kilometre from Hakgala Botanical Garden and 5 kilometres from Nuwara Eliya. The temple is located in the village of Seetha Eliya.
Lovers leap falls – small, scenic waterfall also offers sweeping views of tea plantations & the city.

Victoria park in Nuwaraeliya - The park was formally named in 1897 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Night stay in Nuwaraeliya

Day 13:

Drive to Horton Plains at 05.00am

Horton Plains National Park is a protected area in the central highlands of Sri Lanka and is covered by montane grassland and cloud forest. This plateau at an altitude of 2,100–2,300 metres (6,900–7,500 ft) is rich in biodiversity and many species found here are endemic to the region. This region was designated a national park in 1988.

The sheer precipice of World's End and Baker's Falls are among the tourist attractions of the park.

Optional Morning Ohiya to Ella by Train - The train ride is supposed to be one of the most scenic and beautiful journeys in the world.
Day 14:

Optional Ella rock - Popular hike offering dramatic views from the mountain's peak, a notable place to watch the sunrise.

Nine arch bridge - The Nine Arch Bridge also called the Bridge in the Sky. It is one of the best examples of colonial-era railway construction in the country. The construction of the bridge is generally attributed to a local Ceylonese builder, P. K. Appuhami, in consultation with British engineers.

Ravana Ella falls - This is approximately 25 m (82 ft) in height and cascades from an oval-shaped concave rock outcrop. The falls have been named after the legendary king Ravana, which is connected to the famous Indian epic, the Ramayana.

Optional Little adam’s peak - Little Adam’s Peak is the perfect trek, especially for an unforgettable sunset.

Night stay in Ella
Day 15:

Drive to Tissamaharama. On the route visit

Ravana Ella Cave - The famous Ravana Ella Cave lies 1,370 m (4,490 ft) above sea level on the foundation of a cliff.

Buduruwagala temple - Buduruwagala is an ancient buddhist temple in Sri Lanka. The complex consists of seven statues and belongs to the Mahayana school of thought. The statues date back to the 10th century.

Night stay in Tissamaharama

Day 16:

Drive to do the safari in Yala National Park

Yala half day safari - Yala National Park is a huge area of forest, grassland and lagoons bordering the Indian Ocean, in southeast Sri Lanka. It’s home to wildlife such as leopards, elephants and crocodiles, as well as hundreds of bird species

Optional Drive to Tissamaharama - It used to be the capital of the Sinhalese Kingdom of Ruhuna as early as the 3rd century B.C. There are five main lakes in the vicinity of Tissamaharama: Tissa Wewa; Yoda Wewa; Weerawila Wewa; Pan negamuwa Wewa; and Debarawewa Wewa. The town mainly serves as a starting point for visits to Yala National Park and Kataragama.
Night stay in Mirissa

Day 17:

Optional - Mirissa - Mirissa’s beach and nightlife make it a popular tourist destination. It is also a fishing port and one of the island's main whale and dolphin watching locations.

Visit Unawatuna - Nestled in nearby jungle, the Japanese Peace Pagoda has a stupa with ocean views. The Sea Turtle Farm and Hatchery south of town protects endangered species.

Visit Galle - Galle is a city on the southwest coast of Sri Lanka. It’s known for Galle Fort, the fortified old city founded by Portuguese colonists in the 16th century. Stone sea walls, expanded by the Dutch, encircle car-free streets with architecture reflecting Portuguese, Dutch and British rule. Notable buildings include the 18th-century Dutch Reformed Church. Galle Lighthouse stands on the fort’s southeast tip.

Night stay in Unawatuna
Days 18 & 19:

Visit Hikkaduwa - Hikkaduwa is known for strong surf and beaches. The shallow waters opposite Hikkaduwa Beach shelter the Hikkaduwa National Park, which is a coral sanctuary and home to marine turtles and exotic fish.

Night stay in Bentota

Day 20:

Bentota to Negombo

Drive to Negombo - Negombo is the fifth-most-populous city in Sri Lanka. Near the waterfront, the remains of the 17th-century Dutch Fort now house a prison. Negombo Lagoon, lined with fishermen’s huts, feeds into the Dutch-era Hamilton Canal. The canal leads south to Colombo.

Night stay in Negombo

Days 21 & 22:

Relax at the Negombo beach
Shopping / Colombo city tour is Optional – Places to Visited: Galle Face, Pettah Bazaar, Town Hall, BMICH, Colombo Museum Independence square, Jami Ul Alfar Jumma Mosque, Hindu Temple, Buddhist Temple, Wolfendhal Dutch Church, Hulfts dorp Law Courts

Departure from Srilanka