

Trekking routes

- I) Tumlingtar- Khandbari- Num- Seduwa- Tansigaun- Khongma- Dodato- Yanglekhark- Langmale- Makalu basecamp.
- II Basantapur- Guphapokhari- Sabhapokhari- Masima- Num- Makalu basecamp.
- III Tumlingtar- Khandbari- Chichila- Num- Makalu basecamp- Hatiya- Chepuwa- Pathibhara- Num- Khandbari.
- IV Tumlingtar- Chewabesi- Haluwabesi- Budhabare- Bakang- Merapeak.
- V Tumlingtar- Khandbari- Num- Pathibhara- Gola- Tutin- Yanglekhark- Makalu basecamp.
- VI Najing-Cholem-Kolakharka- Kothe-Thangnak- Khare(Mera peak Basecamp)

Use of Park's revenue

30-50% of the Park's revenue goes directly to the buffer zone communities for:

- Biodiversity Conservation
- Community Development
- Conservation Education
- Income generation and skill development

Safety Precautions

Most trails are quite rocky and become slippery after rain or when it freezes. Until April or May, winter snows generally stay on the passes and on high altitude trails approaching shershong. One particular hazardous area is the trail between Mumbuk and Yangle because of unstable and dangerous rock fall. Trekkers in this area should move quickly and watch for falling rocks. Mountain sickness can also be serious risk if elevation gains are rapid without proper acclimatization.

General Code of Conduct

Follow the minimum impact code while trekking so that you and your host (local nature and people) benefit for indefinite years to come. Because what you benefit from a particular tourism destination at present and future largely depends on how you impact the local environment and culture.



a. Conserve forests

- The use of firewood is prohibited.
- Don't light campfire. Cook with kerosene or gas and take sufficient warm clothing.
- Choose lodges that use alternatives to wood for cooking and heating.

b. Stop Pollution

- Carry out what you carry in.
- Buy only what won't pollute, or carry it out.
- Do not use polythene/plastic materials.
- Take only photographs, leave only footprints.

Park regulations

- An entry fee of Rs. 3,000 (Foreigners), Rs. 1,500 (SAARC Nationals), Rs. 100 (Nepali) visitor and Rs. 25 for tourist porter should be paid at designated ticket counter.
- Valid entry permits are available from the National Parks ticket counter at the Nepal Tourism Board, Bhrikuti Mandap, Kathmandu or park entrance gate of MBNP.
- The entry permit is non-refundable, non-transferable and is for a single entry only.
- Entering the park without a permit is illegal. Park personnel may ask for the permit, so visitors are requested to keep the permit with them.
- Get special permit for documentary/filming from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC).
- Documentary/filming fee of US\$ 1,500 (Foreigners), Rs. 50,000 (SAARC Nationals) and Rs. 10,000 (Nepali) should be paid at DNPWC. Additional 25% should be paid while using drone for documentary/filming.
- Drone (UAV) fee is same as documentary/filming fee while using it for other purposes.
- Don't remove or damage plants and animals. All flora and fauna are fully protected and must not be disturbed.
- Rubbish must be placed out, buried or disposed off in designated areas.
- No one should walk within the park between sunset and sunrise.
- Do respect the cultural and religious sites.
- Camping inside the park should be made only at the designated areas.
- Carry out non biodegradable items such as batteries, plastic bags and bottles.
- Never trek alone, hire a local guide if you can't find a companion.

Wish you a very happy and memorable experience !

2019



Makalu Barun National Park

Published by:
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2017

Background

Makalu Barun National Park (MBNP) has a spread of 1500 km², established in 1992 AD as the eighth National Park of Nepal. Similarly, in 1999 AD an area of 830 km² surrounding the park was declared as bufferzone. It covers two districts, namely Shankhuwasabha and Solukhumbu of Nepal. MBNP extend tropical forests along the Arun River to Mt. Makalu (8,463m), the fifth highest peak in the world and the fourth highest in Nepal, this protected area supports diverse ecosystem types and rich biodiversity therein.

The MBNP area falls in the Eastern Himalayan Climatic region where monsoon starts early (June) and stays longer than that in west Nepal (until late September). The climate is generally described as monsoon type, where more than 70% of the precipitation occurs between June and September. Pre-monsoon rain is common during the month of April and May. Great variations in temperature and precipitation can be expected due to wide difference in altitude, slope and aspect within the area.

A park management approach encourages local people to engage actively in managing the biodiversity and natural resources and in promoting their own rich cultural heritage. Traditional resource management systems, such as community controlled grazing and forest guardianship, are being strengthened and low technologies are introduced where appropriate. To ensure active peoples' participation, 30-50 percent of the park's entry fee ploughs back to the Buffer Zone communities to implement their priority activities.

Major Flora and Fauna

MBNP recognized for its tremendous diversity of plants and animals, supports 25 species of rhododendron, 47 types of orchids, and 56 rare or endangered plants. Snow Leopard (*Panthera uncia*), Himalayan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), Red Panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), Musk Deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), Wild Yak (*Bos grunniens*), Himalayan Tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*) and Common Leopard (*Panthera pardus*) are among the important wildlife found here. The park harbors 431 species of birds.



Fact Sheet

Makalu Barun National Park and its Buffer zone	
National Park declared year	1992 AD
National Park area	1500 km ²
Location	North-eastern Nepal (Sankhuwasabha & Solukhumbu district of Province No.1)
Bio-climatic zone	Tropical to Nival
Elevation	435m (Barun valley) - 8463m (Mt. Makalu)
Major peak	Mt. Makalu (8463 m), Mera peak (6654m), Mt. Chamlang (7319m) and Mt. Baruntse (7129m)
Major Rivers	Arun, Barun, Saldima, Kasuwa, Isuwa, Apsuwa, Sankhuwa, Hangu and Inkhu
Main mammals	Musk deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Red Panda, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Tahr, Barking Deer etc.
Main birds	Himalayan Monal (Danphe), Spiny Babbler etc.
Major tree species	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Pinus</i> spps, <i>Quercus</i> spps, <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron</i> spps, <i>Acer</i> spps, <i>Taxus</i> , <i>Juniperus</i> etc.
Buffer zone declared	1999 AD
Buffer zone area	830 km ²
Rural Municipalities	4 (Mahakulung, Silichong, Makalu & Bhaktkhola)
Buffer zone user committee	12
Population	38977
Major ethnic groups	Rai, Sherpa and Singsawa (Bhote)
Economy	Agriculture, animal husbandry, trade and labour

Major Attractions

- Mt. Makalu (8,463m), Mera peak (6654m) .
- World's deepest Arun valley (435msl)
- Snow Leopard, Musk Deer, Red Panda and Himalayan Monal
- Moths and Butterflies
- Sherpa culture and Monasteries



Accommodation

There are several hotels and lodges, local tea shops and camp sites in the park and its buffer zone that offer modern amenities.

How to get the park

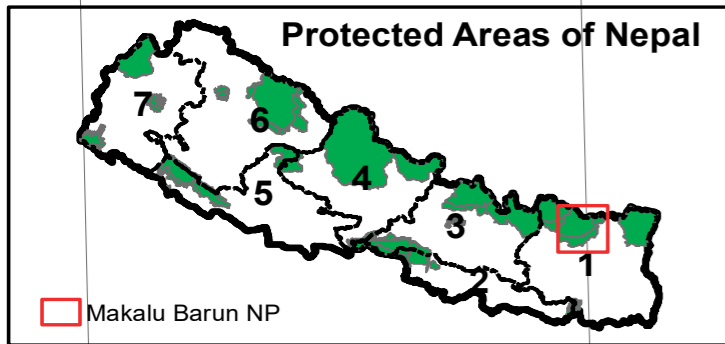
There are daily flights to Tumlingtar from Kathmandu. Similarly, there are two flights per week from Biratnagar. Tumlingtar can also be reached by a four-wheeler from Biratnagar/Dharan. It is a 6-7 hour drive from Dharan. You can also reach Inkhu valley MBNP from Lukla and Phaplu of Sagarmatha National Park. There are regular flights from Kathmandu to Lukla/Phaplu.

86°40'0"E 86°50'0"E 87°0'0"E 87°10'0"E 87°20'0"E 87°30'0"E

Makalu Barun National Park (MBNP) and its Buffer Zone

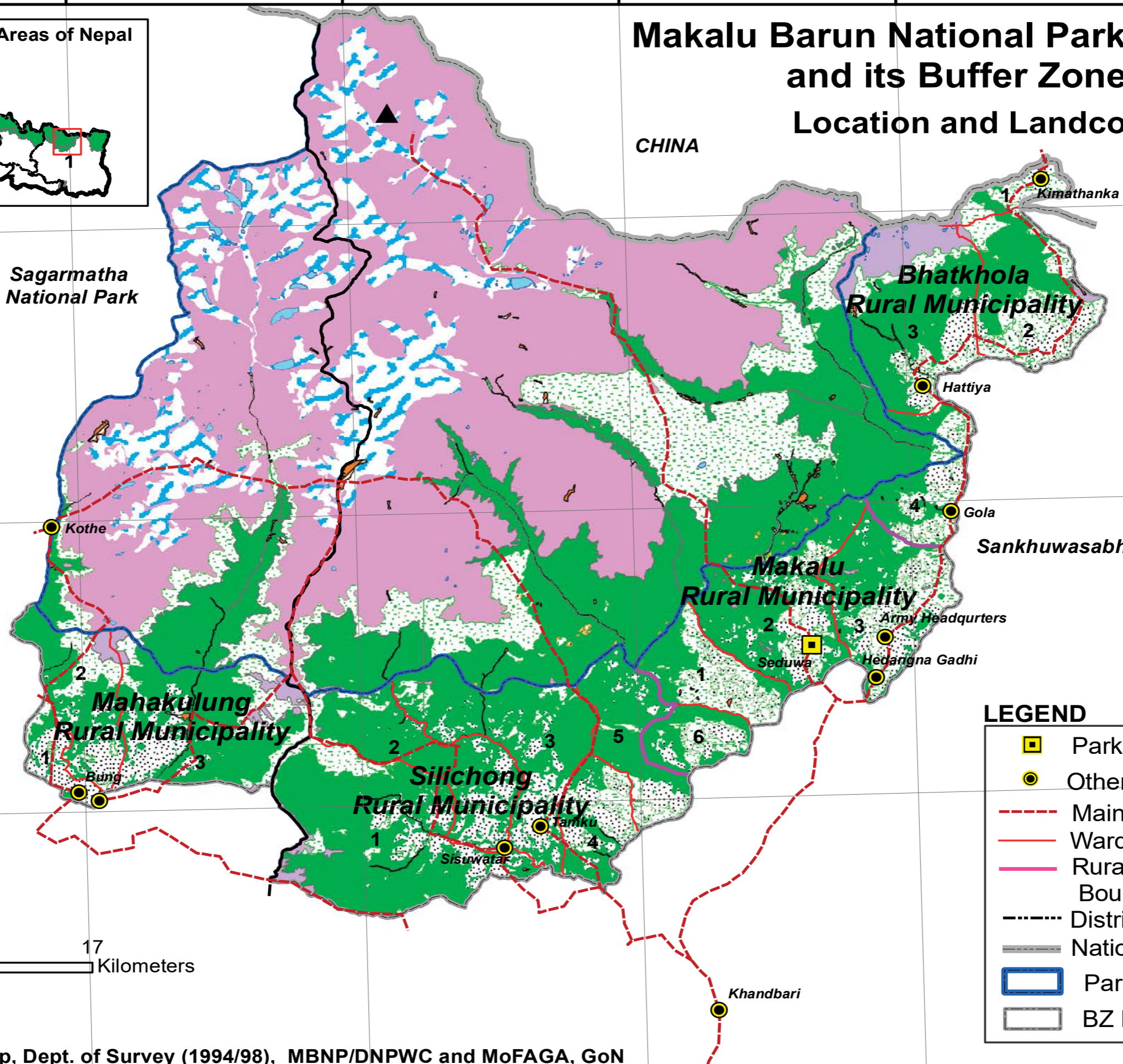
Location and Landcover

CHINA



Sagarmatha National Park

Solukhumbu

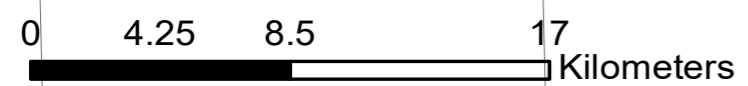


Landcover Class

- Barren Land
- Bush
- Cliff
- Cultivation
- Forest
- Glacier
- Grass
- Pond or Lake
- Sand

LEGEND

- Park HQ
- Other posts
- Main Trails
- Ward Boundary
- Rural Municipality Boundary
- District Boundary
- National Boundary
- Park Boundary
- BZ Boundary



Scale

Source : Topographic Map, Dept. of Survey (1994/98), MBNP/DNPWC and MoFAGA, GoN

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27°50'0"N
27°40'0"N
27°30'0"N
Designed by: BN Dhakal