

Mongolia, the last space of adventure,
country where nomadic horse is the king.

Chinggis Khan himself said,
"It is easier to conquer the world,
than govern his country by foot,,



The myth of open spaces, or steppes
where hordes of wild horses are running free is
available to you.

Mongolia, 3 times larger than France, is
among the nations with the lowest population
density of the world with less than one and half
inhabitant per
square kilometer, with as many horses as
people, or just over 3 million.





Equestrian Hiking in Arkhangay in central Mongolia.

Period from June to September

The Arkhangay also called Khangay of the North, is one of the aimag regions or center of Mongolia, among the most populous countries, where steppes , as well as many rivers can be found as well as a large population of farmers and nomads. The Arkhangay is a plateau that rises above 2000 meters, gives this area a bit more of moisture than the rest of the country, landscapes that extend to infinity, and a few small volcanic massive rock formations surrounding green steppes where many nomad camps are installed, some 90,000 nomadic breeders live there This area is known for the quality of horses and Airag, fermented mare's milk.

The massive Khangays is the region of Mongolia at the forefront of livestock production; it is also the most famous for its horses. The abundance of forests allows manufacturers to find yurts there, especially the quantity and quality of wood that made the reputation of the Khangay yurts.

A journey for riders of the level "3 gallop," used to the practice of hiking in varied terrain, galloping through the steppe, crossing mountain passes, river crossings, etc. ... this trip will take you to the heart of Arkhangaii, backcountry, to immerse yourself in the world of nomads, where man and horse are inseparable.

Distances per day will be about 30 to 35 kilometers, to reach other nomadic families and share a bowl of airag and commit the cult of the horse.



Course of the journey

Day 1: Reception at the airport and transfer to the hotel.

Short tour of the city.

Going up to Tsai san, a small Russo-Mongol memorial, located on a small hill that offers a breathtaking view of the city.

Ulaanbaatar is built on the banks of the Tuul River, previously called Urga, in honor of the son of a Mongol nobleman.

The name was given to Ulaanbaatar the capital during the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mongolia, the name means "red hero".

The streets of the capital are much less eventful in winter than in summer, but there prevails a constant agitation, including late at night.

The city is divided into districts, which present great differences; we can also see yurts in the city center.

The growth of Ulaanbaatar is amazing and you will find the capital, all the conveniences of modern life.

Day 2: Day in Ulaanbaatar.

Visit of the large market in Ulaanbaatar, a necessary detour by one of the most typical places of this area, the Naarantuul market - purchases. Meals in town, overnight stay at the hotel.

Day 3: departure to holiday in the heart of Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar>Arkhangay,

We will stop near Rashaan at the doors of the "small Gobi" at the foot of the sandy dunes.

This area is particularly beautiful and many camps are installed here.

Despite the distance from the capital, many people come here just to spend the day.



Between rocky formations and sandy dunes, is where the name of "Little Gobi" comes from; this region is also home to many nomads because there are many green oases among the dunes.

Installation in Mon-Altai yurt camp.

Day 4: Departure to Tsetserleg, whose name means garden.

Tsetserleg is located between the famous rivers Chuulut and Tamir, one of the places with the most fish in the country. This city is the greenest of the country and the name of Tsetserleg means garden, Tsetseg, meaning flower. Tsetserleg was built on the site of one of the most important monasteries of the country, many vestiges of the past are found all around the city. Tsetserleg has a rich history from its pastures, but also of the different hot springs in the region.

After a stop at the village, we will continue our way to reach the camp Ganzorig, burly, former wrestling champion, who is now renowned horse breeder of the valley. Ganzorig with his family will make you discover the legendary kindness and sense of hospitality of the nomads. You can participate and help our hosts in daily tasks, go find the horse herd to milk mares and yaks.

Overnight in tent near the camp Ganzorig and his family.



Day: 5 Departure to the circuit of horseback riding in this beautiful Valley inhales the rhythm of the steppe...

Overnight stay in tents near the camp of nomads.

Mongolian horses are both peaceful and wild, they are docile and gentle, but one must follow the advice of the guide to have good relations with his mount.



The horse, the pride of the Mongols, is at the center of an entire civilization, the great Khan, made famous the entire Mongol cavalry armies across the continent.

The horses are typically mounted at the age of 2 years, a ritual still very much present around the stages of dressage of the horses...

Throughout the year, there are organized horse races, the most famous of them is the Nadaam race in the month of July and those of Tsagaan Saar, Chinese new year in February.

The Mongols ride horses being very young it is not uncommon to see young riders from 4 years of age to participate in a race. The Nadaams can be organized throughout the year to celebrate a particular event.

The mare also has a very important role in Mongolian culture and is very rarely used for riding. The mare also has a very important role in the culture of Mongolia and it is rarely used for breeding.

The famous fermented mare's milk, or Airak, gives rise to various rituals and medicinal virtues are attributed to that. Trafficking mare's milk only takes place from spring and summer. The rest of the year, the Mongols make another alcohol based on milk from cows or yak called "Mongolian vodka" or "white vodka" obtained from the distillation of fermented milk.



The ancestor of the horse is the Mongolian Takhi, more commonly called Horse Prezvalski, identical to the cave paintings found in the caves of Niaux of Lascau and many others. Paradoxically, Taikhi Mongolian steppes had disappeared and was recently reintroduced with horses from the central-mass.

Day 6: Day of horse riding.

The quiet rhythm of horses, meetings with nomad people during you will learn to live by a peaceful daily rhythm of Mongol horse breeders ... inhale the rhythm of the steppe ...

Overnight stay in tents near the camp of nomads.

Day 7: Continuing our trip riding, to reach the Khayrkhan Uul massif that rises to 3380 meters above sea level, one of the highest peaks of the ridge that separates the Khangay, North Khangay and South Khangay.

Ganzorig will be our guide throughout the entire road, to show us his "country" where he knows all the twists and turns of the river and the nature of every little nook.

Overnight stay in tents near the camp of nomads

Faithful to its ancestor, the Mongol horse looks like a double pony, about 1.50 m high, he is both respected and used as a working animal,

the Mongols assign no name for horses but Mongolian vocabulary is incredibly rich in terms referring to the horses, their color, character, size, etc....

Despite its size, the Mongol is capable of spending long hours in the desert, and it is built for hiking there even in difficult conditions. No horses are shod in summer, only horseshoes are used for ice in winter.



Horses used for fighting, are quieter and more stocky, they are usually loaded with 80-100 Kg

Although the fighting is widely used in Mongolia, usually the Mongols do not use bags and hang the load directly to the saddle. In order to facilitate and improve the comfort of the horse, we will use saddlebags made of canvas, which have to added advantage of protecting the baggage rubbing against the brachiates and bushes.



Despite a rich history of equestrian equipment Mongolian material is simple and unsophisticated; this is why we use Chinese stools, Russian hybrid between the saddle with metal frame and English saddle.

It is also common to use the Kazak saddle which is more akin compared to the Russian saddle.



Mongolian saddle, still impracticable for a European Mongols are only ones to use this material, which despite its beauty and the history associated with it, appears to be adapted exclusively to the descendants of the great Khans.

Day 8: Departure to Jargalant, a small village on the banks of the Chuuluut, known for its waters rich in fish. It may be just the right time to search some trout - Lenok. Depending on your needs, we can spend all day fishing near Jargalant.

Overnight stay in a yurt camp.

Day 9: Back to Kharush, camp of Ganzorig. A 25 km long road before returning to the warm welcome of our hosts.



Overnight stay at the camp.

Day 10: Departure to a new route towards the famous Orkhon waterfalls.

The Orkhon Valley is certainly the most beautiful valley in the region; many nomads live there with their herds.

Camp will be located not far from the waterfalls.

Day 11: A road back to Tsesterleg, capital of Arkhangay where we will find our driver. We will spend the night in a small village but very welcoming

Day 12: Departure to Kharhorim, the ancient capital of Mongolia.

Karakorum experienced the splendor of imperialism for some 140 years but it was the capital of the empire for only 32 years. In 1235, goodie, son of Genghis Khan, built a line of defense of more than 2 km around the city; it is also at this time that the city becomes a political and economic center.

However, retaining their nomadic customs, members of the royal court, do not live in the palace, which only serves for receptions, but they live around the capital, in yurts.

But from this rich imperial city, there are only few remains left, since the bricks were used to build the temple of ErdeneZuu, on the exact site of the ancient city, the present Karakorum, is located a few kilometers away. The remains of this huge city are visible around the site in the hills



Currently, Karakorum is the administrative center of the region and is a major agricultural center, with an irrigation canal that comes from the Orkhon.

Visit of the old capital transformed into a monastery.
Installation in a yurt camp Kharhorim.

Day 13: Kharhorin- Ulaanbaatar

A day to get back in the vehicle, 6 hours of travel from which half will be on the track, the other on a paved road.
Installation at the hotel and the final dinner.

Day 14: International flight and arrival

