



Special Travel Service

The Western Desert Oases

Dakhla Oasis

The Dakhla Oasis is considered to be one of the most attractive oases in Egypt where you can spend 'A Very Nice Day'. Dakhla is organized around the main town of Mut. Dakhla has been inhabited for millenniums, and of old sights, the Muzawaka tombs and Deir al-Hagar temple are the main attractions

Siwa Oasis

Siwa's main attraction is the oasis itself: Sustained by more than 300 freshwater springs. The Temple of the Oracle of Amun was built by Alexander the Great in 332 BC after liberating Egypt from Persian rule. The Gebel al-Matwa, literally the Mountain of the Dead, is riddled with tombs from the 26th Dynasty and the Ptolemaic era cut into the side of the rock. You can visit also Fortress of Shali Ruins, Cleopatra's Pool and the small museum contains an interesting display of traditional clothing, jewellery and crafts typical of the oasis.



Bahariya Oasis

Bahariya Oasis is located 205 miles (330 KM) southwest of Cairo. In this oasis you will visit the Temple of Bes at Bawiti. Bahariya preserves freshwater springs. We visit the romantic ruins of Qasr Muharib, the little museum in Bawiti with some fascinating local finds., the Amasis chapels which are being preserved in an unusually sympathetic style

Farafra Oasis



The only real town in Farafra Oasis, Qasr al-Farafra remains a barely developed speck on the Western Desert circuit: date palms together with citrus, olive, apricot and carob trees. The most isolated oasis in the Western Desert, Farafra is the closest oasis to the White Desert, a desert dreamscape populated with unusual chalky rock formations. A safari in the White Desert is a must-do on your Western Desert exploration trail.

Kharga Oasis

The Metropolitan Museum of Art which focused largely on the Temple of Amun-Re, known as the Temple of Hibis, constructed mainly under Darius I (after 500 B.C.); Ain et-Turba, part of the ancient city of Hibis, whose structures have been dated by coin finds to the third and fourth centuries A.D.; and the Bagawat Necropolis, the cemetery of Hibis, in use perhaps as early as the second century through the sixth or seventh century A.D.