

Earthbound Expeditions

Langtang Gosainkunda Circuit Trek

17 days, from US$1,487 per person

Duration
17 days

Grade
Moderate to strenuous

Max altitude
4,610 m

Start and end
Kathmandu

On the trail
5 to 7 hours a day

Best season
Mar to May, Oct to Nov

Accommodation
Teahouses

Meals
All meals on the trek

Group size
Up to 10

Getting there
By jeep

Langtang Gosainkunda Circuit Trek Overview

Three valleys and one high pass: up Langtang to Kyanjin Gompa, over the Laurebina La past the sacred lakes at Gosainkunda, and out on foot through Helambu to the edge of Kathmandu.

Trek overview

This is a circuit rather than a return trek. You drive north, walk for four days up the Langtang valley to Kyanjin Gompa at 3,870 m, come back down the gorge, then climb out of it into a second valley to reach the sacred lakes at Gosainkunda, 4,380 m. From there you cross the Laurebina La at 4,610 m into Helambu and walk south along the ridges for three days to Sundarijal, at the edge of the Kathmandu valley. The route covers three valleys and one pass, and you finish on foot rather than by bus.

How it differs from the shorter trek

Our Langtang Valley and Gosainkunda Trek goes up to the lakes and returns the same way, down to Dhunche and the road. This trek continues beyond the lakes: over the pass and down the long descent into Helambu on the far side. That adds four days, a genuine high crossing, and a week of very different country, forested and inhabited, where Langtang is glacial and open.

The pass and pass closures

The Laurebina La is not technical. It is a two-hour climb over boulders and old snow from the lake, where you sleep at 4,380 m, followed by 1,200 m of loose descent that takes most of the day. It requires an early start, a settled forecast and legs that have already walked for ten days. The pass does close. If there is fresh snow, ice on the traverse or low cloud, we turn back at the lake and walk out to Dhunche instead, which follows the shorter trek. The guide makes that decision on the morning, and we would rather lose four days of your itinerary than take a risk at 4,500 m.

The 2015 earthquake

You walk through the affected area, so you should know about it before you arrive. On 25 April 2015 the earthquake brought ice and rock down from Langtang Lirung onto Langtang village, and the official count for the valley is 306 dead: local people, Nepalis from elsewhere, guides and foreign trekkers. Local families believe the number is higher. The old village lies under the debris field that the trail crosses, and the village you sleep in was rebuilt further up the valley by the survivors, largely with money earned from trekking. Trekking here puts money back into the community. Please pass the memorial quietly.

Who this trip is for

Trekkers who have walked at altitude before, have a little over two weeks, and prefer to cross a pass rather than return the same way. It is not the hardest trek we offer, and it is not a beginner's trek either: it has thirteen consecutive walking days, a 4,610 m pass with a rest day built in before it, and three long days in Helambu that people often underestimate. There are no flights that can be cancelled, which is an important advantage for many travellers.

Key highlights of the Langtang Gosainkunda Circuit Trek

- Kyanjin Gompa at 3,870 m under Langtang Lirung
- Tserko Ri, 4,984 m, on the acclimatisation day
- The sacred lakes at Gosainkunda, 4,380 m
- Crossing the Laurebina La at 4,610 m
- Walking out through Helambu to Sundarijal

Itinerary

Day	Route	Hours	Distance	Altitude
1	Arrive Kathmandu	-	-	1,400 m
2	Kathmandu valley sites and briefing	-	-	1,400 m
3	Drive to Syabrubesi	7 to 8 hrs	122 km	1,460 m
4	Syabrubesi to Lama Hotel	6 hrs	11 km	2,470 m
5	Lama Hotel to Langtang village	6 hrs	14 km	3,430 m
6	Langtang village to Kyanjin Gompa	3 to 4 hrs	7 km	3,870 m
7	Kyanjin Gompa, Tserko Ri or Kyanjin Ri	4 to 7 hrs	6 to 12 km	4,984 m
8	Kyanjin Gompa to Lama Hotel	6 to 7 hrs	21 km	2,470 m
9	Lama Hotel to Thulo Syabru	5 hrs	11 km	2,250 m
10	Thulo Syabru to Sing Gompa	5 hrs	9 km	3,330 m
11	Sing Gompa to Gosainkunda	5 to 6 hrs	7 km	4,380 m
12	Gosainkunda, lakes and viewpoint	2 to 3 hrs	4 km	4,610 m
13	Laurebina La to Ghopte	7 to 8 hrs	11 km	4,610 m
14	Ghopte to Kutumsang via Tharepati	6 to 7 hrs	14 km	3,690 m
15	Kutumsang to Chisapani	7 hrs	16 km	2,215 m
16	Chisapani to Sundarijal, drive to Kathmandu	4 hrs walk, 1 hr drive	10 km	1,400 m
17	Fly home	-	-	1,400 m

Day 1

Arrive in Kathmandu

We meet you at Tribhuvan airport and drive you to your hotel in Thamel. No activities are planned today. If you have the energy, the old streets around Asan, a ten-minute walk away, are busy in the evening. Over dinner we go through the whole route, check your insurance and inspect your boots, which is an important check.

Altitude: 1,400 m On foot: None, arrival day Night: Hotel, Kathmandu Meals: Dinner

Day 2

Kathmandu Valley sightseeing and trek briefing

A guided day around the valley: the great stupa at Boudhanath, the cremation ghats at Pashupatinath, the hilltop temple at Swayambhunath and the carved courtyards of Patan. It is a gentle way to recover from the flight. Your guide uses the day to assess the group's pace and to finalise the permits before the drive north.

Altitude: 1,400 m On foot: Easy walking, 2–3 hrs Night: Hotel, Kathmandu Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 3

Drive to Syabrubesi

The 122 km drive north takes seven to eight hours on a very winding road. You climb out of the valley at Kakani, descend to the Trishuli, then follow the Pasang Lhamu highway past Dhunche, where the national park checkpost is. The last section is rough and slow. Syabrubesi is at a river junction at 1,460 m.

Altitude: 1,460 m On foot: None, 7–8 hr drive Night: Teahouse, Syabrubesi Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 4

Trek to Lama Hotel

You cross the Bhote Koshi and turn east into the narrow Langtang gorge. The trail follows six hours of forest, oak giving way to rhododendron, with the river loud below and langur monkeys in the trees. It is a humid, steady day without major views, and it gains a thousand metres.

Altitude: 2,470 m On foot: 11 km, 6 hrs Night: Teahouse, Lama Hotel Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 5

Trek from Lama Hotel to Langtang village

The trail climbs out of the forest in the biggest ascent of the first week. You gain nearly a thousand metres through Ghoda Tabela, where your permit is checked, and the valley opens up as the forest gives way to yak pasture. You then cross the avalanche debris field, half an hour of grey rubble and carved stones, and reach the rebuilt village beyond it.

Altitude: 3,430 m On foot: 14 km, 6 hrs Night: Teahouse, Langtang village Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 6

Trek to Kyanjin Gompa

A short day, planned for acclimatisation. You walk for three to four hours past Mundu and Sindum, over a moraine and alongside the longest mani wall in the valley, to Kyanjin Gompa below the south face of Langtang Lirung. You arrive by lunch, leaving the afternoon to visit the yak cheese factory and rest at 3,870 m.

Altitude: 3,870 m On foot: 7 km, 3–4 hrs Night: Teahouse, Kyanjin Gompa Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 7

Acclimatisation day at Kyanjin Gompa

This is an acclimatisation day, but an active one. Tserko Ri at 4,984 m is a seven-hour round trip with a full panorama of Langtang Lirung, Dorje Lakpa and the peaks on the Tibetan border. Kyanjin Ri at 4,773 m takes half as long and offers a similar view. Your guide decides at breakfast, based on how everyone slept.

Altitude: 4,984 m On foot: 6–12 km, 4–7 hrs Night: Teahouse, Kyanjin Gompa Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 8

Trek from Kyanjin Gompa to Lama Hotel

Today you descend in one day the height you climbed over two. It is twenty-one kilometres downhill through the village, the debris field and the gorge, which is hard on the knees. Walking poles are very useful today. You also see the valley from the opposite direction, with the light behind you rather than in your eyes.

Altitude: 2,470 m On foot: 21 km, 6–7 hrs Night: Teahouse, Lama Hotel Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 9

Trek from Lama Hotel to Thulo Syabru

You descend the gorge to the bridge over the Bhote Koshi, then climb steeply on the far side to Thulo Syabru, a Tamang village along a ridge with the Langtang range behind it. From here the circuit changes direction: you climb into a different valley and do not walk the same ground twice.

Altitude: 2,250 m On foot: 11 km, 5 hrs Night: Teahouse, Thulo Syabru Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 10

Trek from Thulo Syabru to Sing Gompa

The day involves 1,100 metres of climbing through rhododendron and oak forest to Dursagang, followed by a long ridge walk into silver fir forest. Sing Gompa, also called Chandanbari, has a small Buddhist monastery and a second cheese factory at about 3,330 m. Red pandas live in this forest, although sightings are very rare.

Altitude: 3,330 m On foot: 9 km, 5 hrs Night: Teahouse, Sing Gompa Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 11

Trek from Sing Gompa to Gosainkunda

The most scenic walking day of the trek and the hardest so far. You climb past Cholangpati to Laurebina Yak at 3,920 m, where the tree line ends and Manaslu, Ganesh Himal and Himalchuli are visible behind you. A rocky traverse then passes two smaller lakes to Gosainkunda itself at 4,380 m, with the lodges on the near shore.

Altitude: 4,380 m On foot: 7 km, 5–6 hrs Night: Teahouse, Gosainkunda Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 12

Acclimatisation day at Gosainkunda

This rest day is what makes the pass crossing safe. You walk along the north shore past the rock in the water that pilgrims regard as Shiva's head, then climb to the viewpoint at about 4,610 m and return to sleep by the lake. Reaching the height of the next day's pass and then descending to sleep is the purpose of the day.

Altitude: 4,610 m On foot: 4 km, 2–3 hrs Night: Teahouse, Gosainkunda Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 13

Cross the Laurebina La and trek to Ghopte

This is the most demanding day of the trek. Two hours over boulders and old snow bring you to the Laurebina La at 4,610 m, marked by prayer flags, with views from Langtang Lirung to the Annapurnas on a clear morning. This is followed by 1,200 m of descent through Phedi to Ghopte, on loose rock and through juniper, which takes considerably longer than it appears.

Altitude: 3,430 m On foot: 11 km, 7–8 hrs Night: Teahouse, Ghopte Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 14

Trek from Ghopte to Kutumsang

A varied and scenic day. You climb back up to Tharepati at 3,690 m, the last high ground of the trek, then follow the ridge south through Magen Goth into moss-covered fir forest that is very different from the Langtang valley. Kutumsang, at 2,470 m, is a Sherpa and Tamang village with terraced fields below it and warm nights.

Altitude: 2,470 m On foot: 14 km, 6–7 hrs Night: Teahouse, Kutumsang Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 15

Trek from Kutumsang to Chisapani

This is the longest day of the final section: sixteen kilometres over a series of ridge saddles at Gul Bhanjyang, Chipling and Pati Bhanjyang, climbing and descending all day through villages and millet terraces. Chisapani has views north to Langtang and Ganesh Himal and south towards Kathmandu. It is your last night on the trail.

Altitude: 2,215 m On foot: 16 km, 7 hrs Night: Teahouse, Chisapani Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 16

Trek to Sundarijal and drive to Kathmandu

The trail enters Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park through oak forest, passes the Tamang hamlet at Mulkharka, then descends a very long staircase beside the pipeline that carries Kathmandu's water to the checkpost at Sundarijal. From there it is an hour's drive back to the hotel, with the full circuit complete and no section retraced.

Altitude: 1,400 m On foot: 10 km, 4 hrs, then 1 hr drive Night: Hotel, Kathmandu Meals: Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner

Day 17

Departure

We take you to the airport three hours before your flight. If you have a free morning, the shops in Thamel sell singing bowls and other souvenirs. If you let us know in advance, we will reserve a day room at the hotel so you can shower and repack before a late departure, as most flights from Kathmandu leave late.

Altitude: 1,400 m On foot: None, departure day Night: No overnight Meals: Breakfast

What's included

- Airport transfers & ground transport
- Licensed English-speaking guide
- Accommodation throughout the trip
- All permits & national park fees
- Meals as per the itinerary

Not included

- International flights
- Travel & rescue insurance
- Personal trekking gear
- Tips & personal expenses
- Nepal entry visa (on arrival)

Permits and other costs

Permit	Fee	Issued by
Langtang National Park entry permit. SAARC nationals pay NPR 1,500 and Nepali citizens NPR 100. Children under ten go free. Valid for one entry.	NPR 3,000, about $22	Kathmandu, or at the Dhunche checkpost on the drive in

Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park permit. Needed because you walk out through this park. SAARC nationals NPR 600. The shorter Gosainkunda trek does not need it, since it finishes on the road at Dhunche.	NPR 1,000, about $7	At the Sundarijal gate on the last morning
TIMS card. Still required in Langtang, unlike Everest and Annapurna, and checked at Dhunche. Individual trekkers have not been able to buy one since April 2023. SAARC nationals NPR 1,000.	NPR 2,000, about $15	Through a registered trekking agency only
Licensed guide. Compulsory for foreign trekkers in Nepal's national parks since April 2023, and checked at Dhunche on the way in.	Inside the trek price	Arranged by us
Restricted area permit. Nothing on this circuit is a restricted area. Langtang, Gosainkunda and Helambu are all inside ordinary national park boundaries, which keeps the paperwork and the price down.	Not required	Not needed on this route

Other cost	Amount	Note
Private jeep, Kathmandu to Syabrubesi	$110	One drive only, because the trek finishes on foot
Langtang National Park entry permit	$22	NPR 3,000. SAARC nationals NPR 1,500
Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park permit	$7	NPR 1,000, paid at the Sundarijal gate
TIMS card	$15	NPR 2,000, and issued only through a registered agency
Teahouse bed	$4 to $12 a night	Most expensive at Gosainkunda, least expensive in Helambu
Food on the trail	$20 to $30 a day	Three meals and tea, more expensive at the lakes
Licensed guide	$30 to $38 a day	Plus their bed and board, for 14 days
Porter, one per two trekkers	$22 to $26 a day	Plus their bed and board
Kathmandu hotel	$35 to $60 a night	Three-star, three nights
Travel insurance to 5,000 m	$100 to $170	Must cover helicopter rescue. Tserko Ri is 4,984 m
Hot shower, charging, wifi	$2 to $6 each, each time	Not included, cash only, and none of it at Gosainkunda
Tips, guide and porter	$150 to $220	Per trekker, at the end of the trek. Larger for a longer trek

Packing list

Luggage weight limit

There are no flights on this trek, so your luggage is not weighed at a check-in desk. Your porter carries a strict maximum of 20 kg shared between two trekkers, which is more than the allowance on any Everest itinerary. We provide the duffel, the sleeping bag and the down jacket, so you do not need to bring these. Anything you do not take on the trek is stored free of charge at our Kathmandu office. The item people most often forget is warm clothing for two nights at 4,380 m, where the lake is frozen for much of the season.

On your head

- Sun hat with a brim, and a warm hat that covers your ears
- Buff or neck gaiter, two of them
- Sunglasses, category 3 or 4. Snow glare at the lakes is strong
- Headtorch and spare batteries. The pass day starts before daylight
- Sunscreen SPF 50 and lip balm with sun protection

On your body

- Three or four merino or synthetic base layers, no cotton
- Two mid layers, one fleece and one light insulated
- Down jacket. We provide one, and you will need it for the nights at the lake
- Waterproof shell, jacket and trousers, that packs small
- Two pairs of trekking trousers, one of them lined
- Underwear for four or five days, and wash clothes in Helambu

Hands and feet

- Liner gloves and insulated outer gloves or mittens
- Boots with ankle support, broken in before the trek
- Microspikes, light and worth carrying in any month
- Four pairs of wool trekking socks
- Camp shoes or trainers for the evenings
- Gaiters, for the traverse below the pass after snow

Bags

- Duffel for the porter, 20 kg maximum. We give you one
- Daypack, 30 to 35 litres, with a rain cover
- Dry bags or thick liners, as bags do not stay waterproof for long on this trail

Sleeping

- Sleeping bag rated to minus 15 degrees. We provide one
- Silk or cotton liner, for warmth and hygiene
- Earplugs. Teahouse walls are plywood, and Ghopte is the most basic lodge

Health

- Personal first aid: blister plasters, tape, painkillers, rehydration salts
- Diamox, if your doctor agrees, plus anything you take routinely
- Water purification: tablets, a filter or a SteriPen
- Hand sanitiser and wet wipes. No shower at the lakes or at Ghopte
- Knee support or two walking poles for the descents, which are long

Papers and money

- Passport valid for six months, plus two photocopies
- Four passport photographs for permits
- Insurance certificate showing helicopter cover to 5,000 m
- $200 to $300 in rupees, in small notes. Cards are not accepted above Thulo Syabru

Altitude profile

Day	Place	Sleep at	Highest point
1	Kathmandu	1,400 m	-
2	Kathmandu	1,400 m	-
3	Syabrubesi	1,460 m	-
4	Lama Hotel	2,470 m	-
5	Langtang village	3,430 m	-
6	Kyanjin Gompa	3,870 m	-
7	Kyanjin Gompa	3,870 m	4,984 m
8	Lama Hotel	2,470 m	-
9	Thulo Syabru	2,250 m	-
10	Sing Gompa	3,330 m	-
11	Gosainkunda	4,380 m	-
12	Gosainkunda	4,380 m	4,610 m
13	Ghopte	3,430 m	4,610 m
14	Kutumsang	2,470 m	3,690 m
15	Chisapani	2,215 m	-
16	Kathmandu	1,400 m	-

Getting there and back

There is one long drive at the start and no mountain flight, which is the main reason this trek is rarely disrupted.

No mountain flights

Nothing on this itinerary depends on a small aircraft and a short runway. You travel north by road and walk out to within an hour of your hotel. When Lukla is closed for several days in a row and travellers are waiting at the airport, this trek continues as planned. It is the main reason to choose Langtang over the Khumbu if your dates cannot change.

The drive to Syabrubesi

The drive takes seven to eight hours for 122 km. You climb to the Kakani ridge, descend to the Trishuli, then follow the Pasang Lhamu highway up the gorge, with a few kilometres of unsealed landslide ground before Dhunche in any season. We leave at 6:30 to reach the national park checkpost in good time. A private jeep for six costs $110 for the group and is worth it over the public bus.

The Rasuwa flood

On 26 August 2026 a rock and ice collapse dammed the Lhende Khola near the Tibetan border and then released down the Bhote Koshi, destroying Timure and Rasuwagadhi and causing great loss of life downstream. This area is north of Syabrubesi, in a different drainage from the trek. Road access along the corridor is being repaired and changes month by month, so we confirm the situation for your dates in writing before you pay a deposit.

International flights

Book your flight home with a spare day in Kathmandu after your scheduled return. A delay of a week is unlikely, but a road closed for a day by rain is quite possible, and the spare day costs you nothing if you do not need it. Most flights from Kathmandu leave late in the evening, and we will reserve a day room so you do not have to wait in the hotel lobby.

Accommodation

Rebuilt lodges in Langtang, basic and cold lodges at the lakes, and simple, warm lodges in Helambu.

Teahouse accommodation

Every night on the trail is spent in a teahouse: a family-run lodge with one warm dining room, heated by a single stove, and simple twin rooms with foam mattresses and thin walls. Bring a sleeping bag. In the Langtang valley the lodges at Lama Hotel are in the forest with shared bathrooms, Langtang village was rebuilt after the 2015 earthquake, and Kyanjin Gompa has the best lodges on the route.

Accommodation at altitude and in Helambu

At Gosainkunda you spend two nights in a stone lodge by the lake: basic, cold, sometimes a dormitory, and without a shower. Ghopte, after the Laurebina La, is the most basic night of the trek. In Helambu the lodges improve: Kutumsang has a village teahouse with a hot shower for a fee, and Chisapani, on the ridge above Kathmandu, has private rooms with hot water.

Where	Nights	Type	Room	Bathroom
Kathmandu	3	Three-star hotel	Twin or double	Private, hot water

Syabrubesi	1	Teahouse at the river junction	Twin	Private in most lodges
Lama Hotel	2	Teahouse in the gorge	Twin	Shared
Langtang village	1	Teahouse, all rebuilt since 2015	Twin	Shared, hot shower for a fee
Kyanjin Gompa	2	Teahouse, the best on the route	Twin	Shared, hot shower for a fee
Thulo Syabru	1	Teahouse on the ridge	Twin	Private in the better lodges
Sing Gompa	1	Teahouse by the monastery	Twin	Shared
Gosainkunda	2	Stone lodge by the lake, basic and cold	Twin, sometimes a dormitory	Shared, no shower
Ghopte	1	The most basic night on the trek	Twin, basic	Shared, no shower
Kutumsang	1	Village teahouse	Twin	Shared, hot shower for a fee
Chisapani	1	Lodge on the ridge above Kathmandu	Twin	Private, hot water

Heating
One stove in the dining room, lit at dusk. Bedrooms are not heated anywhere on this route.

Hot shower
$2 to $6 in Langtang and Helambu. None at Gosainkunda or Ghopte, where a bowl of warm water is provided instead.

Charging
$2 to $4 a device. Micro-hydro in the Langtang valley, solar at the lakes, mains power from Kutumsang south.

Wifi
Good as far as Kyanjin Gompa, patchy at Sing Gompa, none at Gosainkunda or Ghopte, back again in Helambu.

Phone signal
Ncell and NTC cover the Langtang valley and most of Helambu. Expect nothing between Laurebina Yak and Tharepati.

Water
Boiled water $1 to $3 a litre. Drinking water stations at Thulo Syabru and Langtang village. Carry purification for the pass day.

Sleeping bag
Provided, rated to minus 15 degrees, because of the two nights at the lake. It is lent to you for the trek and returned at the end.

Bedding
A mattress, a pillow and a blanket. The sleeping bag is used on top of these, not instead of them.

Meals

Meal	Time	What it is like
Breakfast	7:00 to 7:30	Porridge, Tibetan bread, eggs, chapati, pancakes, tea or coffee
Lunch	12:00 to 13:00	Dal bhat, fried rice, noodles, thukpa, potatoes, yak cheese in the Langtang valley
Dinner	18:30 to 19:30	Dal bhat, pasta, curry and rice, soup to start, dessert in Helambu
Tea	on arrival	Black, milk, lemon, ginger or masala. Included at every stop.

Diet	How we manage it
Vegetarian	Easy throughout. Dal bhat is vegetarian and is the best dish on any menu on this route.
Vegan	Manageable with notice, and easier in Helambu than at the lakes. Tell us when you book.
Gluten free	Rice, dal, potatoes and eggs are safe. Bread, noodles and momo are not, and a teahouse kitchen cannot rule out cross-contamination.
Halal	No certified halal kitchen anywhere on this circuit. Vegetarian is the practical answer.
Meat	Available at lower altitudes, but best avoided above Lama Hotel and at Gosainkunda, where it has been carried a long way without refrigeration.

A typical day

Days start early on the pass day and are unhurried on most others.

Time	What happens
6:00	Tea in your room, and a bowl of warm water to wash in
6:30	Pack, and put the duffel outside your door for the porter
7:00	Breakfast together. On the pass day, breakfast is an hour earlier
8:00	On the trail, at a slow and steady pace
12:00	Lunch at a teahouse on the route, about an hour
13:00	Two to four hours more, depending on the day
15:30	Arrive, tea, choose a bed, wash, and rest if needed
17:00	Oxygen saturation and pulse taken and written down, above Sing Gompa
18:30	Dinner, and the guide talks through tomorrow
20:30	Bed. Everyone goes to sleep early at 4,380 m

Difficulty and preparation

Difficulty 4 of 5

A long trek with one significant pass.

- Thirteen consecutive walking days, five to seven hours on most and eight on two.
- Two big climbs from low ground: 1,100 m on day 10 and 1,050 m on day 11.
- A 4,610 m pass crossed the morning after sleeping at 4,380 m.
- 1,200 m of loose descent from the pass, and 1,600 m more on the Chisapani day.
- No rope, no crampons in season and no exposure. It requires stamina and patience rather than technical skill.

Getting ready

12 weeks before: Build endurance
Three cardio sessions a week, 45 minutes each, at a pace where you can still hold a conversation. Walking, cycling, swimming or rowing are all suitable. If you do only one thing on this list, do this.

10 weeks before: Add hills
Replace one session with a one-hour hill walk with 300 m of ascent. Add a strength session: squats, step-ups, lunges and calf raises. There are two days with 1,000 m of climbing on this trek, and your legs should be prepared for them.

8 weeks before: Train for descents
Start walking downhill deliberately, with poles, on the steepest ground you can find. This circuit descends 1,200 m from the pass and 1,600 m to Chisapani. Descending is harder on the thigh muscles than climbing, and it is the part most people do not train for.

6 weeks before: Consecutive days
A long walk of four to five hours at the weekend, then two to three hours the next morning on tired legs. This is the most useful item on the list, because the trek is thirteen walking days in a row.

4 weeks before: Longest day
Seven hours with 900 m of ascent and the same in descent, carrying the daypack you will use on the trek. If you finish able to eat a proper meal and sleep normally, you are ready for the Kutumsang day.

2 weeks before: Reduce training
Halve the volume and keep the frequency. Training in the last two weeks will not make you fitter and can cause injury. Rest well, and break in your boots on short walks instead.

Crossing the 4,610 m pass after a night at 4,380 m

This is the most demanding part of the itinerary, and the reason the days are ordered as they are.

On this trek, the order of the days matters more than the highest point. You sleep two nights at 4,380 m beside Gosainkunda and cross 4,610 m the following morning, after climbing from 2,250 m in three days. That is a steep profile, and it is manageable only because of the week you spend in the Langtang valley first, including two nights at 3,870 m and a hill day at nearly 5,000 m. Fitness does not determine how well you tolerate altitude. What helps is arriving already acclimatised, walking slowly, and telling your guide on the first day you feel unwell rather than the third.

What to watch for

- Headache that does not ease with water and paracetamol
- Nausea, or loss of appetite when you should be hungry
- Dizziness, or feeling drunk without having had alcohol
- Breathlessness at rest, not only when climbing
- Sleeping badly and waking short of breath at the lake
- A dry cough that gets worse over a day
- Loss of coordination, which means you must descend immediately

How to prevent it

- Walk more slowly than you want to, particularly on the climb to Gosainkunda.
- Drink three to four litres of water a day, even though you will not feel thirsty enough to.
- Eat at the lake even if you do not want to. Appetite is often the first thing to go.
- No alcohol above Thulo Syabru, and no sleeping pills at any altitude.
- Use day 12 fully: walk up to the viewpoint at pass height, then come back down to sleep.
- Diamox is effective and is worth discussing with your doctor before you leave.

What we do

1. Daily health checks

From day 10 at Sing Gompa, your guide carries a pulse oximeter and records oxygen saturation and pulse every evening, and again on any morning when someone feels unwell. The readings are written down, so a decline over three days is clearly visible.

2. Mild symptoms

We add an extra night at Sing Gompa or at the lake, or make a short descent to Laurebina Yak and climb back up the next morning. Most cases resolve at this stage and the group crosses the pass a day late, which the itinerary allows for.

3. Serious symptoms

From Gosainkunda the fastest descent is back towards Sing Gompa and Dhunche, not over the pass. Crossing 4,610 m with altitude sickness is the wrong direction, even though it leads to a road. This decision is not put to a vote.

4. Helicopter evacuation

A helicopter evacuation from Kyanjin or from the lakes takes about forty minutes to Kathmandu, and the aircraft can usually be in the air within the hour in daylight. It costs $2,500 to $4,000, the helicopter will not take off without a guarantee of payment, and this is what your insurance covers.

5. Medical facilities

Unlike the Khumbu, there is no aid post at altitude on this route. The nearest hospital is at Dhunche. This is a reason to act early on symptoms, not a reason to avoid the trek.

Seasons and pass closures

We do not run this trek in three months of the year, and in two further months we will tell you in advance that the pass may not be open.

Month	Day at Kyanjin Gompa	Night at Kyanjin Gompa	Night at Gosainkunda	Conditions	Note
January	6°C	-8°C	-15°C	We do not run it	We do not run the circuit. The pass is usually snowbound and the lake is completely frozen.
February	8°C	-6°C	-13°C	Hard	Very clear air and very cold nights. The pass may or may not be open, and we will tell you about this before you book.
March	12°C	-3°C	-10°C	Good	The pass clears through the month. Late March is more reliable than early March.
April	15°C	0°C	-7°C	Best	The best month of spring, with rhododendron in the gorge, settled mornings and warm nights in Helambu.
May	17°C	3°C	-4°C	Good	Warm and hazier as the month goes on, with cloud building over the pass by early afternoon.
June	18°C	6°C	-1°C	Hard	The monsoon arrives. Leeches in the gorge, no views from the pass, and landslides begin on the road.
July	18°C	7°C	1°C	We do not run it	We do not run this trek. Landslides on the Dhunche road are routine and the ridges are in cloud.
August	18°C	7°C	1°C	We do not run it	Similar to July, and during Janai Purnima every bed at the lake is taken for a week.
September	16°C	4°C	-3°C	Good	Clearing through the month while the road is repaired. Good conditions from about the 25th.
October	13°C	0°C	-7°C	Best	The most reliable month for the pass and the clearest air. Book the lake lodges ahead.
November	10°C	-4°C	-11°C	Best	Cold, quiet and scenic. The pass is usually open well into the month.
December	7°C	-7°C	-14°C	Hard	Early December can work. After the solstice we recommend the valley trek instead.

Averages from Nepal DHM station data for Langtang and Helambu. The lake column is 500 m higher and more exposed than the valley, and any given week can sit either side of these figures.

Guides and porters

Your guide

A government-licensed guide who has crossed the Laurebina La many times and can judge when conditions are not safe for crossing. Most of our Langtang guides are Tamang and from this district, so the lodges know them and keep beds for them, and the history of the valley is their own. They speak fluent English and hold current first aid and altitude training.

Porters and luggage

There is one porter for every two trekkers, carrying a strict maximum of 20 kg. Porters are insured, are paid the rate agreed with the union, and are equipped by us with boots, a jacket and a sleeping bag. The pass day is as long for them as it is for you, and they carry the duffels.

Group size

The maximum group size is ten, and we have run this trek for a single trekker. Above ten, a second guide joins so the group can split on the pass day, when the gap between the fastest and slowest walkers is greatest. A second guide also means one person can turn back with a guide without the rest of the group stopping.

If a trekker cannot continue

The assistant guide walks the person who is struggling back down, at their pace, and stays with them until they are with us in Kathmandu. Nobody is left on the trail alone and nobody has to make that decision by themselves. This is why we add a second guide on this route at a smaller group size.

Responsible travel

Supporting local communities

Langtang rebuilt itself largely on trekking income, and Helambu receives far fewer trekkers than it could support. We use family-run lodges rather than the largest lodge in each village, we buy food locally instead of carrying it from Kathmandu, and we eat the cheese made at Kyanjin and at Sing Gompa. These choices add up across a group of ten over two weeks.

Drinking water

We do not supply bottled water. There are drinking water stations at Thulo Syabru and Langtang village, boiled water is available everywhere else, and we ask you to bring purification tablets or a filter. All plastic brought up this valley has to be carried back down or burned, and most of it is burned.

The earthquake memorial

You walk through the debris field where the old village stood. People who live here lost family members in it, and some of your crew may have too. Please walk through quietly, do not fly a drone over it, and do not photograph anyone praying at the mani walls. If your guide is quiet for twenty minutes, this is the reason.

Respecting the sacred lake

Gosainkunda is a pilgrimage site and a Ramsar wetland. Nobody washes in it, nothing is thrown into it, and you walk clockwise around it as everyone else does. Camping on the shore is not allowed, and the lodges make it unnecessary.

Booking and payment

Price and inclusions

The published price is $1,487 for a group of five to ten. It covers three hotel nights in Kathmandu, thirteen nights in teahouses, all meals from day 3 to day 16, the guide and porters, the jeep north, the drive in from Sundarijal, and all three permits. It does not cover your international flight, insurance, tips or hot showers.

Deposit and balance

A deposit of twenty per cent secures your place, and the balance is paid on arrival in Kathmandu in cash or by card. We do not ask for the full amount months in advance. If you book more than eight weeks ahead, the price is fixed on the day you book, regardless of any change in permit fees.

If the pass is closed

You continue trekking, but not over the pass. The group turns back at the lake and walks out to Dhunche, following our shorter Gosainkunda trek, and we refund the difference in lodge and transport costs. The decision is made on the morning, at the lake, on the guide's judgement rather than a weather app.

Cancellation

You can move your dates free of charge once, up to four weeks before departure. If you cancel more than four weeks ahead, you lose the deposit. Within four weeks the charge is fifty per cent, and within a week we have already paid the crew and the lodges. If Nepal closes or the road is impassable on your dates, you can move your dates free of charge or receive a full refund.

What we need from you

A passport scan, four photographs, your insurance certificate showing helicopter cover to 5,000 m, and full details of anything a doctor has said about your heart, lungs or blood pressure. This last item is important. There is no aid post on this route and the nearest hospital is at Dhunche.

Questions before booking

When you write to us, you receive a reply from someone who has walked this circuit, not a standard response. If we think the shorter Gosainkunda trek or the Langtang valley trek would suit you better, we will tell you, even though they cost less. We want you to book the trek that is right for you.

Optional extras

Both hills at Kyanjin

$110, +1 day

An extra night at Kyanjin Gompa so you can climb Kyanjin Ri and Tserko Ri on separate days instead of choosing between them. It is excellent value and it improves acclimatisation for the pass.

Tamang Heritage Trail before the trek

from $290, +3 days

A lower cultural loop west of Syabrubesi through Tamang villages, with a hot spring at Tatopani and a view into Tibet. Added at the start, it also provides acclimatisation, which makes the rest of the circuit easier.

Melamchi Gaon and Tarke Ghyang

$180, +2 days

Descend east from Tharepati into the Buddhist heart of Helambu instead of following the Kutumsang ridge, then finish at Melamchi Pul. This option has older monasteries, easier days, and finishes by road instead of on foot.

Private jeep instead of the bus

$110, 1 drive

For the one road day at the start. Eight hours on the Pasang Lhamu highway is much more comfortable with six people in a jeep than with forty in a bus, and you leave when you choose.

Chitwan or Bardia, three days

from $390, +3 days

Travel to the lowland jungle to see rhino, and possibly tiger at Bardia. It is a good contrast to two weeks of mountain ridges, and easy to add after a trek that ends at the edge of Kathmandu.

Single room

$120, whole trip

For the Kathmandu nights and wherever a lodge has a spare room. Most lodges at Gosainkunda and Ghopte do not, and in late October none do.

Frequently asked questions

Answers to the 28 questions travellers ask us most often. If your question is not here, contact us and we will answer it.

How is this different from your shorter Langtang Gosainkunda trek?

The shorter trek walks up to the lakes and returns on the same trail to Dhunche for the bus. This trek does not retrace its route. From Gosainkunda you cross the Laurebina La at 4,610 m into a third valley, Helambu, then walk south along the ridges for three more days and finish at Sundarijal, an hour from the hotel. It adds four days and one pass, with no repeated ground at the end.

How fit do I need to be?

You need to be fit enough for thirteen consecutive walking days, most of them five to seven hours and two of them eight hours. Train in particular for the pass day and the Kutumsang day. If you can walk six hours in hills at home, then walk five hours again the next morning comfortably, you are ready for this trek.

Is it a good first Himalayan trek?

It is better suited as a second trek. The Langtang valley on its own is an excellent first trek, and this circuit adds a 4,610 m pass and a week of ridge walking to it. If you have never slept above 3,500 m, we recommend doing the valley trek first and returning for the circuit later.

Can I bring children?

Twelve is the minimum age for this trek, compared with ten on the valley trek, and we would like to speak with you first. The pass day is long and cold, and there is no easy way off the route once you start down the far side. A strong fourteen-year-old who walks regularly with you at home will be fine.

How difficult is the Laurebina La?

It is a long day rather than a hard climb. You climb for two hours from the lake over boulders and old snow to 4,610 m, in thin air and usually with a cold wind at the top. This is followed by 1,200 m of descent on loose rock, which takes four to five hours. No rope is needed, crampons are not needed in a normal season, and there is no exposure. We start at six and aim to be over the pass by nine.

What happens if the pass is closed by snow?

We do not attempt it. If there is fresh snow, ice on the traverse below the pass or poor visibility, the guide turns the group around at the lake and leads you back down to Dhunche for the bus, following the route of the shorter Gosainkunda trek. This happens most often in January and February, in early December, and after a late spring storm. You miss the Helambu section, not the whole trip, and we refund the unused lodge and transport costs.

Do I need crampons or an ice axe?

Not in October, November, March, April or May in a normal year. Microspikes are worth their two hundred grams in any month, and in early December or late February we carry them for the group as standard. If conditions require an ice axe, we should not be crossing the pass.

How high is the pass?

The usual published figure is 4,610 m and that is the figure we use. GPS units often read 4,630 to 4,650 m on the day, and some operators quote the higher figure, which is why sources differ. The viewpoint above Gosainkunda that you climb on the rest day is at about the same height, by design.

Why is there a full rest day at Gosainkunda?

Without it, the altitude profile would be too steep. You sleep at 4,380 m and cross 4,610 m the following morning, after three days of steep climbing from 2,250 m. The extra day at the lake lets you walk up to the viewpoint at pass height and come back down to sleep, which follows the standard principle of climbing high and sleeping low.

Which part of the trek carries the highest altitude risk?

Day 11, Sing Gompa to Gosainkunda, which gains about 1,050 m in one day to sleep at 4,380 m. That is more than we would normally accept, and it is why the Langtang section comes first: by then you have slept six nights above 2,400 m and two at 3,870 m, which gives you proper acclimatisation.

What insurance cover do I need?

You need cover for helicopter rescue to 5,000 m, because Tserko Ri is 4,984 m. This is a condition of booking and we ask to see the certificate. A flight out from Kyanjin or from the lakes is short, about forty minutes, but still costs $2,500 to $4,000, and the helicopter will not take off without a guarantee of payment.

What happened at Langtang village, and is it safe now?

On 25 April 2015 the earthquake sheared a hanging block of ice and rock off Langtang Lirung. The debris and the air blast it pushed ahead of it buried almost the whole village. The official toll for the valley is 306 dead, including 175 of the roughly 370 locals present, 82 Nepalis from elsewhere and 49 foreign trekkers. Local people believe the real number is higher. The valley is safe to walk today and the ground is no more hazardous than any other Himalayan valley.

What will I see at the site of the old village?

The trail crosses about half an hour of grey boulder field where the old village stood, with memorial stones and mani walls carved with names at the far side. The present village was rebuilt a little further up the valley by the families who survived, largely with their own labour and with income from trekking. Please pass the memorial quietly and do not photograph anyone there.

Have the lodges been rebuilt?

Yes, and most are better than before. Kyanjin Gompa now has the best lodges on the circuit, with hot showers and micro-hydro power. The cheese factory, built with Swiss help in 1955, was rebuilt with Swiss help again. Where you spend your money in this valley matters more than in most places.

Why is the lake sacred?

Hindus believe that Shiva struck the mountain with his trident to create water after swallowing the poison churned from the ocean, and that he lies beneath the rock you can see in the lake. It is one of a chain of lakes said to number 108 and is a Ramsar wetland site. Both Hindus and Buddhists come here, which is unusual and characteristic of Nepal.

What is Janai Purnima like?

At the August full moon, tens of thousands of pilgrims climb to the lake over a few days, many of them overnight and some barefoot, to bathe and to change the sacred thread. It is a remarkable event, but finding a bed that week is very difficult. We do not run the circuit at that time, because of the crowds and because the pass is in monsoon cloud.

Is the Helambu section worth the four extra days?

We believe it is, and it is the quietest walking of the trip. The route follows ridge after ridge of fir and moss, through Sherpa and Tamang villages that see far fewer trekkers than Langtang, and finishes on foot within an hour of your hotel. It is also the section people most often underestimate: three long days with a lot of ascent.

What are the lodges like on each half?

Langtang has the best lodges, most of them rebuilt since 2015, with hot showers and micro-hydro power. The lodges at Gosainkunda are basic and cold, and the water freezes. Helambu lodges are simple but warm and inexpensive, with fewer beds in each village, so we send the guide ahead. Ghopte is the most basic night on the trek and one of the most memorable.

Which day is harder than expected?

Day 15, Kutumsang to Chisapani. It covers sixteen kilometres and three ridge saddles, with about 1,300 m of ascent and 1,600 m of descent, at the end of two weeks of walking. It is rarely described because it reaches only 2,200 m and there is no named mountain. Even so, most people remember it as the longest day.

Is there wifi and a phone signal?

Coverage is good as far as Kyanjin Gompa, which is one of the better connected valleys in Nepal, then there is no useful signal between Laurebina Yak and Tharepati. Helambu has coverage again, and Chisapani receives a signal from the Kathmandu valley. We recommend buying an Ncell or NTC SIM card in Kathmandu on day 2.

What is the drive to Syabrubesi like?

The 122 km drive takes seven to eight hours, on a road with more hairpin bends than straight sections and a few kilometres of unsealed landslide ground before Dhunche in every season. It is the least comfortable part of the trip. A private jeep instead of the tourist bus costs $110 and is good value. There is only one drive on this trek rather than two, because you walk out at the other end.

Is the road affected by the Rasuwa flood?

The flood of 26 August 2026 came down the Bhote Koshi from the border, north of where you trek, and it did severe damage at Timure and Rasuwagadhi and along the Trishuli below. The trekking route up the Langtang Khola and over to Gosainkunda is a different drainage. Road access changes week by week while repairs go on, and we tell you the position for your dates before you pay anything.

Which permits do I need?

You need three permits: the Langtang National Park entry permit at NPR 3,000, a TIMS card at NPR 2,000, and the Shivapuri Nagarjun National Park permit at NPR 1,000, because you walk out through that park to Sundarijal. All three are included and we arrange them. No restricted area permit is needed on this route.

Why does this cost more than the valley trek?

The difference comes from five extra days of guide, porters, lodges and food, a third permit and a second major climb. That accounts for most of the $400 difference. Staff rates do not change: our Langtang guide and porter rates are the same on every trek in this region, and transport costs less on this trek because there is only one drive.

How much cash should I carry?

Carry $200 to $300 in rupees, in small notes. There is a cash machine at Dhunche, but you should not rely on it. No lodge above Thulo Syabru accepts cards. Prices at Gosainkunda are the highest on the route because everything is carried up from Sing Gompa, and Helambu is the least expensive trekking area we offer.

When should I go?

October and early November are best, followed by late March and April. October has the most reliable pass conditions and the clearest air. April has slightly more haze, but brings rhododendron in the lower gorge and warmer nights in Helambu. May is possible, but cloud builds by mid-afternoon. December suits travellers who want to see the lakes frozen and accept that they may have to turn back.

How late can I book?

Ten days ahead is comfortable, and bookings five days ahead have been possible. There are no flights to arrange. The limits are the TIMS card, which must be issued through us and takes one working day, and lodge space at Gosainkunda and Ghopte in late October, where there are few beds and we prefer to book in advance.

Can the route be walked in reverse?

Yes, and some travellers prefer it: you start walking at Sundarijal, climb the Helambu ridges, cross the pass westwards and finish in the Langtang valley, with a drive back to Kathmandu. It gives more gradual acclimatisation and leaves the best scenery for the end. However, the pass comes on day 8 rather than day 13, leaving less margin if the weather changes.

Photos, videos and reviews of this trip:
earthbound.rajansimkhada.com/langtang-valley-trek-along-with-gosaikunda-and-helambu