



XXII INQUA INDIA 2027

FIELD GUIDE

INPRE - 9

JOURNEY TO THE PALEOLITHIC: EXPLORING
THE ARAKU VALLEY AND BORRA CAVES,
ANDHRA PRADESH

Naveen Gandhi and Rajani Panchang



बीरबल साहनी पुराविज्ञान संस्थान

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INQUA INDIA 2027

Field Guide Book

INPRE-9

Journey to the Paleolithic: Exploring the Araku Valley and Borra Caves, Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

The Borra Caves, located in the Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, provide an exceptional natural laboratory for studying karst geomorphology, speleothem formation, paleoclimate reconstruction, and geoheritage conservation. The primary research focus is to understand the processes of limestone dissolution and cave formation in the Eastern Ghats, studying stalactites, stalagmites, and flowstones as archives of past environmental and monsoon variability, examining metamorphosed limestone (marble) and its mineralogical characteristics, exploring the role of microorganisms in carbonate precipitation and speleothem growth, and evaluating evidence of prehistoric human occupation represented by Paleolithic artifacts.

During the field excursion, participants will observe a variety of karst features, including cave passages, speleothems, and underground drainage structures. The visit will provide insights into the processes of cave formation, speleothem growth, and their application in paleoclimate studies using stable isotopes and trace elements. Participants will gain practical experience in cave environments, sampling considerations, cave monitoring techniques, and geoheritage conservation. The excursion will also highlight the geological evolution of the Eastern Ghats and demonstrate how caves function as important archives of environmental, climatic, and cultural history, making Borra Caves an ideal field site for Quaternary and paleoclimate research.



Preamble

The reconstruction of Quaternary climate and environmental change remains a major global research challenge because high-resolution terrestrial archives that accurately record past variations in temperature, precipitation, and atmospheric circulation are relatively scarce. Speleothems preserved in limestone caves have emerged as some of the most valuable archives for understanding past climate variability, particularly changes in monsoon systems. However, interpreting speleothem records requires a detailed understanding of cave formation, karst hydrology, carbonate geochemistry, and the environmental factors controlling mineral deposition. Establishing the link between modern cave processes and past climate signals is therefore a critical issue in Quaternary geology.

The Borra Caves field transect offers a unique opportunity to address these challenges in an easily accessible and scientifically significant karst environment. Formed within ancient carbonate rocks of the Eastern Ghats, the caves preserve spectacular speleothems, active drip-water systems, and evidence of ongoing karst processes. Participants can directly observe cave morphology, speleothem growth mechanisms, groundwater-rock interactions, and the geomorphic evolution of a Quaternary karst landscape. The site also provides exposure to archaeological evidence, geo-heritage conservation issues, and the practical aspects of speleothem sampling used in paleoclimate research. Unlike many remote cave systems, Borra Caves allow students and researchers to safely experience the field conditions, observations, and methodologies that underpin modern Quaternary and paleoclimate investigations.

Regional Geology including stratigraphy, structure, palaeontology, Quaternary geology and where this field trip fits

The Borra Caves near Visakhapatnam are an excellent natural laboratory for studying karst geomorphology, Precambrian granulite terrain geology, palaeoclimate reconstruction, and Quaternary landscape evolution within the Eastern Ghats Belt. The ongoing daily drip-water monitoring program, initiated in November 2024, is particularly significant as it provides continuous observations of cave hydrology and active speleothem growth, making Borra Cave one of the few cave systems in India where monsoon-sensitive karst processes are being systematically investigated.

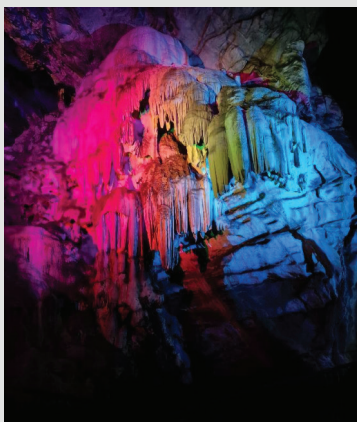


Figure 1: Interior view of a cluster of stalactites within Borra Cave (Under artificial lighting), showcasing the spectacular limestone formations created over thousands of years by the gradual deposition of calcium carbonate.

(i) Regional Geological Setting

The caves occur within the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt (also called the Eastern Ghats Granulite Belt), a high-grade metamorphic terrane extending along the eastern coast of India through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The belt represents a deeply eroded Proterozoic orogenic system characterized by granulite-facies metamorphism, intense deformation, and multiple tectono-metamorphic events (Mondal et al., 2023).

The regional rocks surrounding Borra belong predominantly to Khondalite suite, Charnockite suite, Calc-granulites and marble bands. This cave itself developed within a localized Proterozoic carbonate body enclosed by granulite-facies metamorphic rocks. The carbonate rocks at Borra are coarse crystalline marbles and calc-granulites associated with scapolite-diopside assemblages, indicating high-grade metamorphism before karstification began.



(ii) Stratigraphy

A generalized stratigraphic succession around Borra Caves is:

Age	Lithology	Geological Significance
Quaternary	Laterite, colluvium, red-bed sediments, alluvium	Surface weathering and slope deposits
Proterozoic	Marble / calc-granulite bands	Cave-hosting carbonate rocks
Proterozoic	Khondalite suite	Metasedimentary granulites
Meso-Neoproterozoic	Charnockites and granitoids	Deep crustal magmatism
Archean basement remnants	Gneissic complexes	Older continental crust

(iii) Structural Geology

Structurally, the area is highly deformed due to repeated tectonic events affecting the Eastern Ghats Belt. Major structural features include, NE-SW regional foliation trends, Tight to isoclinal folding, Shear zones and ductile deformation, Fracture-controlled drainage, and Fault-guided karst development.

The Borra cave system is therefore an example of tectonically controlled karstification in metamorphosed carbonate rocks.

(iv) Karst and Speleogenesis

Typical cave deposits include stalactites, stalagmites, Columns, flowstones, and dripstones. The ongoing drip-water chemistry is monitoring directly controls the calcite saturation, speleothem growth rate, isotopic composition, and paleoclimate signals.

(v) Palaeontology and Archaeology

Borra Caves are not particularly rich in classical marine fossils because the host carbonates underwent high-grade metamorphism, which largely destroyed original fossil textures.

However, the caves are important for,

(a) Archaeological/Paleoanthropological evidence

Borra Caves preserve important archaeological evidence of prehistoric human occupation in the Eastern Ghats. Excavations by the Archaeological Survey of India recovered Middle



Paleolithic stone tools, including flakes, scrapers, and cores, from cave sediments, suggesting repeated human use during the Late Pleistocene (approximately 30–50 ka BP). These lithic assemblages indicate that the caves served as temporary habitation or activity sites for prehistoric hunter-gatherer populations. Although no hominin skeletal remains have been recovered, the archaeological record contributes significantly to understanding human adaptation and mobility in the Eastern Ghats during the Middle and Late Pleistocene (Murty M. L. K, 2003).

(b) Speleothem palaeoclimate archives

Borra Cave contains actively growing stalagmites that serve as high-resolution terrestrial paleoclimate archives. Stable oxygen ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) and carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) isotope analyses, together with uranium–thorium (U–Th) dating, have been employed to reconstruct variations in the Indian Summer Monsoon during the Holocene. These speleothem records document changes in rainfall intensity, vegetation dynamics, and regional hydroclimatic variability, providing valuable insights into monsoon evolution and links with global climate events. Consequently, Borra Cave has emerged as an important site for reconstructing Quaternary palaeoenvironmental changes in peninsular India (Yadava et al. 2004; Sinha et al. 2007, 2011; Kathayat et al. 2016, 2017, 2021).

Recent studies employing U–Th dating and stable isotope ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$) analyses demonstrate that Borra stalagmites preserve continuous, high-resolution records of Indian Summer Monsoon variability, Holocene hydroclimatic fluctuations, and vegetation changes. These speleothem archives provide valuable terrestrial proxy records for understanding regional palaeoclimate evolution and its relationship with global climatic events.

(vi) Quaternary Geology

The Quaternary geology around Borra includes lateritic weathering profiles, red-bed sediments, colluvial slope deposits, pediment surfaces, stream alluvium. These deposits reflect through the tropical weathering, monsoon-driven erosion, slope instability, and long-term landscape denudation in the Eastern Ghats. Karstification probably intensified during wetter Quaternary climatic phases when recharge and dissolution rates were higher. Changes in monsoon intensity likely influenced the cave hydrology, drip rates, and speleothem growth phases.

(vii) This directly connects with your drip-water monitoring program.

Where Your Field Study Fits Our daily drip-water sampling program fits into several important scientific domains simultaneously:

(a) Karst Hydrogeology

We are studying infiltration pathways, recharge dynamics, residence time, seasonal hydrology, and cave ventilation effects.

(b) Speleothem Geochemistry

Drip-water monitoring is essential for interpreting the dynamics of $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$, Mg/Ca, Sr/Ca, trace elements, and calcite precipitation processes.

(c) Indian Summer Monsoon Reconstruction and critical zone

Borra is highly valuable because it lies in the core monsoon zone of peninsular India. This work can help establish relationships between, rainfall amount, isotopic fractionation, cave drip response, and monsoon variability. Also, the cave system integrates atmosphere, vegetation, soil, epikarst, groundwater, and rock interaction. Thus, our study contributes to “critical zone” research. Additionally, ongoing monitoring provides the calibration framework needed to interpret older speleothem records from Holocene, Late Pleistocene, and MIS-stage climate intervals.



Figure 2: Bedrock sampling site near Borra Cave, highlighting the exposed carbonate host rock containing visible mica minerals, selected for geological and geochemical investigations.

Flora, Fauna, Climate and weather conditions

The Borra Caves region lies in the Ananthagiri Hills of the Eastern Ghats near Visakhapatnam and Araku Valley. The area is characterized by tropical hill forests, rich biodiversity, humid cave interiors, and a moderate hill climate compared to the coastal plains. The combination of limestone caves, dense forests, and perennial moisture creates a unique ecological environment.

Flora of Borra Caves Region

The surrounding region mainly supports tropical moist deciduous forests, semi-evergreen hill vegetation, shrub and grassland patches, and riparian vegetation along streams. The Eastern Ghats around Borra receive moderate to high rainfall, encouraging dense vegetation growth. Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Bamboo, *Terminalia* species, Mango, Jamun, and Tamarind is commonly available in this region. Additionally, in this region Coffee plantations, Pepper vines, Tribal agriculture, and Fruit orchards are grown seasonally.



Figure 3: Vegetation cover in the Borra Cave region, illustrating the diverse plant communities that contribute organic matter and regulate hydrological processes within the karst environment.

Fauna of Borra Caves Region

The caves provide an important habitat for cave-adapted organisms such as bats, Golden gecko, Iron-precipitating bacteria, Cyanobacteria, Fungi, Algae, and Biofilm-forming microbes. Also, there is a few wildlife animals such as Monkeys, Small mammals' Wild boar, Jungle cats, Peafowl, Butterflies, and Numerous bird species are surviving within and surrounding the cave. The biodiversity is enhanced by the hilly terrain and forest cover.

Literature Review

Over the Borra Caves, very limited studies are available such as Le Bas et al. (2002); Baskar et al. (2008, 2012), Bairagya, H. (2014), Mondal et al. (2023) and Narayana et al. (2025). These studies are highlighted the bio and geological settings, the environmental conditions of Borra Cave and Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM) are highlighted. However, there is a huge gap existing within the Borra Cave zone, such as hydrogeochemistry, Paleoclimatology and Environmental Shifts. Therefore, by collecting drip water sampling and speleothem we are focussing to understand the cave hydrogeochemistry and Paleoclimatology especially Indian Summer Monsoon (ISM).



Field Transect

Figure 2 and Figure 4 show the different kinds of lithologies are existing surrounding the Borra caves.



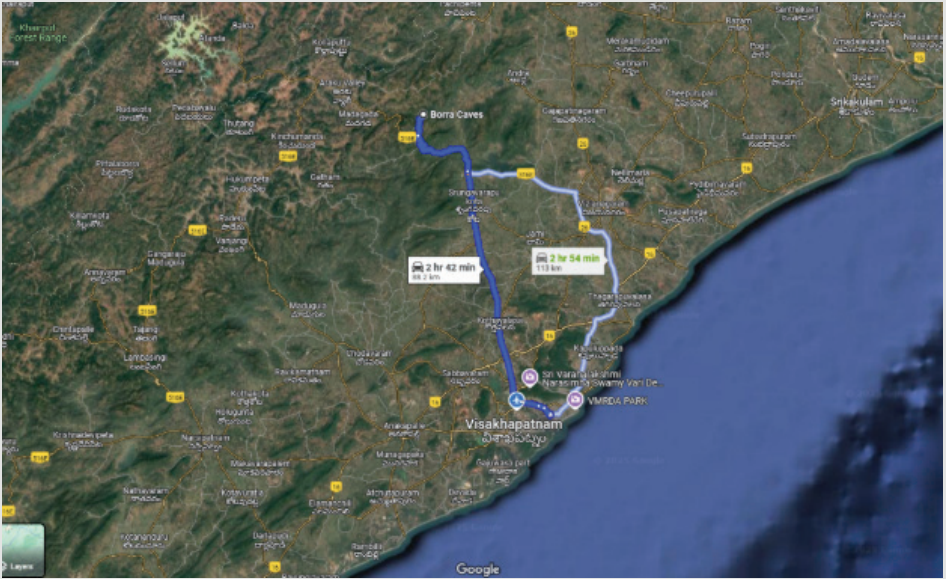
Figure 4: Field map of the Borra Cave region showing the location of the study area within the Eastern Ghats Belt and the principal field observation sites.

Road and excursion stops:

The Borra Caves are located on the East Coast of India, in the Ananthagiri hills of the Araku Valley (with hill ranges' elevation varying from 800 to 1,300 m of the Alluri Sitharama Raju district in Andhra Pradesh. The caves are 90 km from the Visakhapatnam Airport.

Stop	Location	Latitude (°N)	Longitude (°E)	Distance from Previous Stop (km)
1	Visakhapatnam International Airport	17.7216	83.2245	-
2	Srungavarapukota (S. Kota)	18.1167	83.1667	45
3	Tyda	18.1937	83.0237	28
4	Ananthagiri Hills Viewpoint	18.2667	82.9833	10
5	Borra Guhalu Railway Station	18.2765	83.0375	8
6	Borra Caves	18.2809	83.0393	1





Acheulian artefacts from excavations at Attirampakkam (after Pappu et al. 2011).

We can reach Borra Caves by road and train, which covers 3 and 6 hrs respectively.

Location(s) description

The Borra Caves (18.28° N; 83.04° E) are located in the Ananthagiri Hills of the Eastern Ghats near Araku Valley, about 90 km northwest of Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. The caves occur at an elevation of approximately 700-800 m above sea level within the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt (EGMB), a high-grade Precambrian metamorphic terrain. The cave system is developed within metamorphosed carbonate rocks (marbles/calc-granulites) and represents one of India's most important karst cave environments. The Borra Cave complex covers roughly an area of 2 km² and extends to depths approaching 80 m.

The area belongs to the Eastern Ghats Granulite Terrain and Precambrian mobile belt of eastern India. The surrounding lithological assemblage includes Khondalites, Charnockites, Quartzites, Calc-granulites, Marble horizons, and Pyroxenites. The caves specifically developed within deformed crystalline marble horizons enclosed by calc-granulites (Le Bas et al., 2002).

Geomorphology of Borra Caves

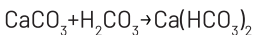
Borra Caves represent a classic tropical karst landscape formed by Limestone dissolution, Underground drainage, Groundwater percolation, Structural control by joints and fractures. The Gosthani River plays a major role in cave evolution and drainage development.

Sedimentology of Borra Caves

The Borra cave system contains Carbonate precipitates, Clay-rich sediments, Iron-rich microbial mats, Colluvial materials, Organic deposits. These sediments accumulated through drip water deposition, surface runoff, underground stream activity, weathering processes.

The most important sedimentary features are speleothems formed through carbonate precipitation.

Limestone Dissolution



Calcite Precipitation



These reactions are controlled by stalactite growth, stalagmite development, and flowstone deposition.

Chronology of Borra Caves

Age of Host Rocks

The host rocks belong to Archean-Proterozoic Eastern Ghats terrain, and their age is ~1.6-3.0 billion years (Le Bas et al., 2002).



Speleothem Chronology

A recent study (Narayana et al., 2025) reconstructed Middle–Late Holocene climate history using U–Th isotopic analysis on stalagmites from the Borra Caves. The speleothem chronology, spanning from ~4.8 ka to ~3.9 ka, revealed four major dry phases and provides insight into past Indian Summer Monsoon variability.

Geochemistry of Borra Caves

Geochemical investigations focused on carbonate mineral chemistry, trace elements, rare earth elements (REE), and isotopic composition ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$, $\delta^{13}\text{C}$).

The Borra Caves constitute an important karst system developed within Precambrian metamorphosed carbonate rocks of the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt. Geomorphologically, the caves represent a structurally controlled tropical karst landscape shaped by groundwater dissolution and river incision. Sedimentologically, the caves preserve carbonate speleothems, microbial mats, and cave deposits formed through chemical precipitation and biologically mediated mineralization. Chronological studies indicate prolonged Quaternary cave development and provide valuable Holocene paleoclimate records through speleothem isotope analysis. Geochemical investigations further confirm the metasedimentary origin of the carbonate rocks and highlight the importance of isotopic and microbial processes in cave evolution.



Geoheritage, UNESCO heritage, archaeological sites in the vicinity, cousins and culture

The Borra Caves region is not only geologically important but also culturally and archaeologically significant. Located within the Eastern Ghats near Araku Valley, the caves represent an important geoheritage landscape combining Precambrian geology, Karst geomorphology, Tribal culture, Archaeological remains, Biodiversity, and Sacred cave traditions. The area is increasingly recognized as a valuable geotourism and Ecoheritage site in India.

At present, Borra Caves are not officially inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. However, reports indicate that the caves have been recommended for UNESCO consideration and Geological and archaeological documentation has been proposed for evaluation.

The site has been discussed as a potential natural heritage and geoheritage candidate because of its unique karst and Precambrian geological features.



Archaeological Significance

The caves are important for paleoanthropological studies, human migration research, stone tool technology and Prehistoric environmental reconstruction. Since cave environments preserve sediments and artifacts, Borra Cave has strong archaeological research potential.

Tribal Culture Around Borra Caves

The Borra-Araku region is inhabited by several tribal communities, including Jatapu, Kondadora, Porja, Nookadora, Valmiki tribes etc. These communities maintain their Traditional lifestyles, Forest-based livelihoods and Indigenous ecological knowledge.

Cultural Traditions: Tribal Dance and Music

Common cultural expressions include Dhimsa dance, Folk drumming, Harvest celebrations, and Seasonal rituals.



Figure 6: Cultural traditions of the communities surrounding Borra Cave and Araku Valley, highlighting the region's rich tribal heritage and traditional way of life.

Handicrafts

The tribal economy includes Bamboo craft, Wooden artifacts, Natural fiber products, Handmade ornaments.

Sacred Cave Traditions

Local legends connect the caves with Lord Shiva, Sacred cow mythology and Gosthani River origin myths. A naturally formed rock interpreted as a Shiva Lingam is worshipped inside the cave.

Popular Local Foods

Bamboo Chicken: A famous regional dish where Chicken is cooked inside bamboo stems and slow roasted over fire.



Figure 7: Bamboo chicken, a traditional tribal delicacy of the Araku Valley region, prepared by roasting marinated chicken inside fresh bamboo culms over an open fire.

Millet-Based Foods: Common tribal staples include Ragi, Jowar and Bajra preparations.

Other Traditional Foods: Tamarind curries, Forest greens, Smoked meat dishes, Local chutneys and Rice preparations.

Coffee Culture: Araku Valley is internationally known for Organic tribal coffee cultivation. Coffee plantations form an important cultural and economic component of the region.

The Borra Caves represent an outstanding combination of geological, archaeological, ecological, and cultural heritage within the Eastern Ghats of India. The caves are important geoheritage sites because of their Precambrian karst geology, spectacular speleothems, geomicrobiological significance, and paleoclimate records. Archaeological discoveries indicate prehistoric human occupation, while the surrounding tribal communities preserve rich cultural traditions, sacred cave legends, handicrafts, dances, and distinctive cuisine.

Although Borra Caves are not yet a UNESCO World Heritage Site, their scientific, cultural, and educational importance gives them strong potential for future international geoheritage recognition.

Local Conveniences

Borra Caves is a major tourist destination in the Eastern Ghats near Araku Valley, and most visitor facilities are concentrated around:

- (i) Borra Caves entrance area
- (ii) Araku Valley town
- (iii) Ananthagiri region
- (iv) Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam city (major emergency support cities)

The caves are about 60 km and 90 km from Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam and are connected by road and rail respectively. Around the Borra Caves, lots of hospitals, ATMs (to withdraw money), and traditional weekly bazaars are available.

Although Borra Caves is situated in a hilly and semi-remote part of the Eastern Ghats, visitors can access essential facilities through nearby Araku Valley and Visakhapatnam. Medical care, police support, ATMs, pharmacies, and local markets are available within reachable distance. A variety of delicious food is available near the borra caves. Affordable hotels, resorts and tents are available near the Borra Caves and Araku Vally. In case of passport theft or travel emergencies, Araku police stations and Visakhapatnam city provide the main support infrastructure for tourists and researchers visiting the Borra Caves region.



Conclusion

Although Borra Caves is situated in a hilly and semi-remote part of the Eastern Ghats, visitors can access essential facilities through nearby Araku Valley and Visakhapatnam. Medical care, police support, ATMs, pharmacies, and local markets are available within reachable distance. A variety of delicious food is available near the Borra caves. Affordable hotels, resorts and tents are available near the Borra Caves and Araku Valley.

The Borra Caves of the Eastern Ghats near Visakhapatnam represent one of the most significant geological, geomorphological, ecological, and cultural heritage sites in India. Developed within Precambrian metamorphosed carbonate rocks of the Eastern Ghats Mobile Belt, the caves provide an exceptional natural laboratory for understanding the interaction between tectonics, lithology, groundwater, climate, and geomorphic processes.

The regional geology of the area reveals a complex Precambrian terrain dominated by khondalites, charnockites, quartzites, calc-granulites, and marble horizons that underwent high-grade granulite facies metamorphism and intense structural deformation. The Borra Cave system developed through long-term karstification controlled by joints, fractures, and groundwater circulation, resulting in spectacular cave chambers, stalactites, stalagmites, flowstones, and underground drainage systems.

Geomorphologically, the caves demonstrate classic tropical karst evolution associated with river incision, chemical weathering, and Quaternary landscape development. Sedimentological and geochemical studies reveal active carbonate precipitation, biologically mediated mineralization, and speleothem growth processes. Stable isotope investigations of cave deposits have further established Borra Caves as an important archive for reconstructing Holocene Indian monsoon variability and paleoclimate history.

The surrounding Eastern Ghats forests support rich biodiversity including tropical moist deciduous vegetation, bats, geckos, birds, and cave microorganisms. The cool and humid cave microclimate, particularly during January-February, makes the site ideal for geological field excursions, ecological observations, and speleological studies.

The region also possesses major geoheritage and archaeological importance. Evidence of prehistoric human occupation, tribal cultural traditions, sacred cave beliefs, handicrafts, and local cuisine collectively enhance the cultural landscape surrounding Borra Caves. Although not yet recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the caves possess strong scientific, educational, ecological, and cultural value that supports their potential for future international geoheritage recognition.

Overall, Borra Caves stand as an outstanding example of the integration of geology, geomorphology, ecology, archaeology, climate studies, and cultural heritage within the Eastern Ghats of India, making the region highly valuable for scientific research, geotourism, education, and environmental conservation.

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Annexure

Field Excursion Guidelines: Do's and Don'ts

To ensure the safety of all participants and to promote responsible scientific field practices, all participants are requested to adhere to the following guidelines throughout the field excursions.

Keep a valid passport (for international participants) or a government-issued photo ID (for Indian participants) with you at all times during the field excursion.

Do's	Don'ts
1. Follow the instructions of the excursion leaders, coordinators, and local authorities at all times. 2. Remain with the group and inform the excursion leader before leaving the designated route. 3. Wear appropriate field attire, including sturdy closed-toe footwear, full-length trousers, a hat or cap, and weather-appropriate clothing. 4. Carry sufficient drinking water, personal medications, sunscreen, insect repellent, and other essential field supplies. 5. Keep a valid photo identification and your excursion registration details with you during travel. 6. Respect local customs, religious sites, cultural heritage, and private property. 7. Follow the Leave No Trace principles by carrying back all waste and helping to keep field sites clean. 8. Use designated trails and approved observation areas to minimise environmental disturbance. 9. Observe geological, ecological, archaeological, and cultural features carefully without causing any damage.	1. Do not collect rocks, fossils, archaeological artefacts, biological specimens, or any other materials without prior authorization. 2. Do not damage, deface, or remove material from geological outcrops, caves, monuments, heritage structures, or other natural features. 3. Do not wander alone or separate from the excursion group without informing the field leaders. 4. Do not climb unstable slopes, cliffs, rock formations, or enter hazardous areas unless specifically instructed or supervised. 5. Do not swim or enter rivers, lakes, lagoons, or coastal waters unless expressly authorized by the excursion leaders. 6. Do not consume alcohol, recreational drugs, or engage in unsafe or irresponsible behaviour during the excursion. 7. Do not operate drones or other restricted equipment without obtaining the necessary permissions. 8. Do not photograph restricted installations, sensitive locations, or local residents without prior permission.

10. Record field observations systematically and collect samples only with prior permission from the excursion leaders and the relevant authorities.

11. Exercise caution near cliffs, riverbanks, caves, unstable slopes, road cuts, and other potentially hazardous terrain.

12. Respect wildlife by maintaining a safe distance from animals, birds, reptiles, insects, and their habitats.

13. Immediately report any illness, injury, emergency, or hazardous situation to the excursion organizers.

14. Be prepared for changing weather conditions and comply with all safety advisories issued by the excursion leaders.

9. Do not create excessive noise or disturb local communities, religious activities, wildlife, or natural habitats.

10. Do not leave valuables unattended or rely solely on mobile phone connectivity in remote areas.

11. Do not undertake any activity that may compromise your safety, the safety of fellow participants, or the conservation of the area's geological, ecological, archaeological, or cultural heritage.

Disclaimer

Participation in the field excursions is entirely at the participant's own risk. While the Organising Committee and excursion leaders will make every reasonable effort to ensure participant safety and provide appropriate guidance, they shall not be held responsible for any personal injury, illness, loss of personal belongings, property damage, delays, or unforeseen incidents arising during travel or field activities. Participants are expected to act responsibly, follow all instructions issued by the excursion leaders, and comply with applicable local laws and regulations throughout the excursion.





Scan for
Field Guide Book



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