



- **Desert Safari Dubai booking**
- **Best Desert Safari Dubai**
- **Evening Desert Safari Dubai**
- **Morning Desert Safari Dubai**
- **<https://safari-desert-dubai.com/contact/>**

Luxury Desert Safari Dubai Private Desert Safari Dubai Family Desert Safari Dubai Couple Desert Safari Dubai Dubai Desert Safari tour Dubai Desert Safari deals Dubai Desert Safari packages Dubai Desert Safari adventure Dubai Desert Safari experience Dubai Desert Safari camp Dubai Desert Safari dinner Dubai Desert Safari bbq Dubai Desert Safari pickup Dubai Desert Safari transport Dubai Desert Safari red dunes Dubai Desert Safari lahab Dubai Desert Safari al badayer Dubai Desert Safari al awir Dubai Desert Safari sunset Dubai Desert Safari photography Dubai Desert Safari entertainment Dubai Desert Safari belly dance Dubai Desert Safari tanoura show Dubai Desert Safari fire show Dubai Desert Safari camel ride Dubai Desert Safari sandboarding Dubai Desert Safari dune bashing Dubai Desert Safari quad bike Dubai Desert Safari dune buggy Dubai Desert Safari atv ride Dubai Desert Safari off road Dubai Desert Safari guided tour Dubai Desert Safari safety Dubai Desert Safari licensed guide Dubai Desert Safari hotel pickup Dubai Desert Safari shared tour Dubai Desert Safari vip tour Dubai Desert Safari group tour Dubai Desert Safari corporate event Dubai Desert Safari team building Dubai Desert Safari kids friendly Dubai Desert Safari affordable Dubai Desert Safari premium Dubai Desert Safari best price Dubai Desert Safari online booking Dubai Desert Safari instant confirmation Dubai Desert Safari winter season Dubai Desert Safari october to march Dubai Desert Safari desert camp Dubai Desert Safari arabian night Dubai Desert Safari cultural show Dubai Desert Safari traditional food Dubai Desert Safari buffet dinner Dubai Desert Safari unlimited drinks Dubai Desert Safari soft drinks Dubai Desert Safari pickup dubai marina Dubai Desert Safari pickup downtown dubai Dubai Desert Safari pickup jumeirah Dubai Desert Safari pickup deira Dubai Desert Safari pickup al barsha Dubai Desert Safari red sand dunes Dubai Desert Safari golden dunes Dubai Desert Safari desert landscape Dubai Desert Safari thrill ride Dubai Desert Safari adventure tour Dubai Desert Safari adrenaline fun Dubai Desert Safari outdoor activity Dubai Desert Safari tourist attraction Dubai Desert Safari uae desert Dubai Desert Safari arabian desert Dubai Desert Safari sightseeing Dubai Desert Safari holiday activity Dubai Desert Safari vacation tour Dubai Desert Safari travel experience Dubai Desert Safari must do Dubai Desert Safari top rated Dubai Desert Safari five star reviews Dubai Desert Safari tripadvisor reviews Dubai Desert Safari google reviews Dubai Desert Safari professional service Dubai Desert Safari friendly staff Dubai Desert Safari experienced drivers Dubai Desert Safari insured vehicles Dubai Desert Safari modern 4x4 Dubai Desert Safari land cruiser Dubai Desert Safari desert drive Dubai Desert Safari dune

ride Dubai Desert Safari photo stop Dubai Desert Safari scenic views Dubai Desert Safari sunrise tour Dubai Desert Safari sunset tour Dubai Desert Safari evening camp Dubai Desert Safari night experience Dubai Desert Safari stargazing Dubai Desert Safari desert chill Dubai Desert Safari relaxation tour Dubai Desert Safari adventure lovers Dubai Desert Safari first timers Dubai Desert Safari repeat visitors Dubai Desert Safari local experts Dubai Desert Safari desert fun Dubai Desert Safari sand adventure Dubai Desert Safari extreme fun Dubai Desert Safari budget friendly Dubai Desert Safari easy booking Dubai Desert Safari quick pickup Dubai Desert Safari safe adventure Dubai Desert Safari unforgettable memories Dubai Desert Safari best experience Dubai Desert Safari travel dubai Dubai Desert Safari visit dubai Dubai Desert Safari desert tourism Dubai Desert Safari tour operator Dubai Desert Safari licensed company Dubai Desert Safari trusted service Dubai Desert Safari popular tour Dubai Desert Safari iconic experience Dubai Desert Safari desert lifestyle Dubai desert safari morning tour Dubai desert safari evening tour Dubai desert safari overnight camp Dubai desert safari private ride Dubai desert safari luxury camp Dubai desert safari red dune drive Dubai desert safari sand boarding Dubai desert safari camel trekking Dubai desert safari cultural evening Dubai desert safari bbq buffet Dubai desert safari live shows Dubai desert safari fire dance Dubai desert safari tanoura dance Dubai desert safari belly dancing Dubai desert safari hotel transfer Dubai desert safari pickup service Dubai desert safari drop off Dubai desert safari family package Dubai desert safari couple package Dubai desert safari group booking Dubai desert safari corporate outing Dubai desert safari team event Dubai desert safari adventure ride Dubai desert safari dune driving Dubai desert safari off road trip Dubai desert safari photo session Dubai desert safari sunset views Dubai desert safari sunrise views Dubai desert safari desert camp Dubai desert safari arabian dinner Dubai desert safari soft drinks Dubai desert safari refreshments Dubai desert safari safety gear Dubai desert safari expert guides Dubai desert safari trained drivers Dubai desert safari comfortable vehicles Dubai desert safari land cruiser Dubai desert safari desert roads Dubai desert safari sand experience Dubai desert safari thrill seekers Dubai desert safari tourist favorite Dubai desert safari holiday fun Dubai desert safari weekend plan Dubai desert safari winter tours Dubai desert safari cool season Dubai desert safari october deals Dubai desert safari march season Dubai desert safari budget option Dubai desert safari premium option Dubai desert safari best value Dubai desert safari easy booking Dubai desert safari instant booking Dubai desert safari online tickets Dubai desert safari travel activity Dubai desert safari desert escape Dubai desert safari arabian adventure Dubai desert safari must try Dubai desert safari premium option Dubai desert safari best value Dubai desert safari easy booking Dubai desert safari instant booking Dubai desert safari online tickets Dubai desert safari travel activity Dubai desert safari desert escape Dubai desert safari arabian adventure Dubai desert safari must try Dubai desert safari october deals

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Dubai Desert Safari al awir

Safari Desert Dubai

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Dubai

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Dubai Desert Safari al awir

Luxury Desert Safari Dubai

Dubai Desert Safari al awir

Dubai's skyline may dazzle with glass and steel, but the city's true poetry lives in the dunes. Nowhere is that more evident than on a Dubai Desert Safari in Al Awir, where the urban rush gives way to an expanse of rippling sand, wind-carved ridges, and a silence that feels almost sacred. **Dubai Desert Safari**

desert landscape Al Awir sits on the eastern edge of the emirate, close enough for an easy escape yet far enough to let the desert breathe. **Dubai Desert Safari packages** It's a landscape that changes by the hour-amber in the late afternoon, rose-gold at sunset, and silver beneath the stars.

The journey begins the moment you leave the city's arterial roads and the skyline fades into the rearview mirror. The asphalt gives way to sand tracks, the tires soften their hum, and an ocean of dunes takes shape ahead. Most safaris start with dune bashing, a spirited ride in a 4x4 driven by a trained desert driver who reads sand the way a sailor reads waves. The vehicle climbs a ridge, hovers almost weightless for a second at the crest, then slides down with a controlled swoop. It's part roller-coaster, part choreography, and it showcases how alive the dunes are-constantly shifting, sculpted by wind and light. Safety is treated seriously: seatbelts are non-negotiable, and reputable operators adjust routes to the day's conditions. Those who prefer a gentler afternoon can opt to skip the bashing and meet the group at camp.

When the wheels pause, the sand invites you to play. Sandboarding turns a dune into your slope, the board carving lazy arcs as you glide toward the base. Quad biking, available in designated zones, gives adrenaline a throttle. Camel rides, short and slow, lend a different perspective-higher, swaying, rhythmic-evoking the caravans that once threaded these very routes. Falconry demonstrations sometimes unfold at twilight, the falcon's silhouette a dark cutout against a fading sky, a reminder of the deep bond between desert cultures and their birds of prey.

As the sun lowers, the desert becomes a theater. Al Awir's dunes catch the light like facets, ridges rimmed in fire, troughs cooling to purple. Photographers scramble for angles; even without a camera, you feel compelled to memorize the horizon. This is golden hour at its purest, when the desert's minimalism becomes opulent.

Evening safaris lead to a Bedouin-inspired camp, a ring of low tents and carpets that glows warmly as lanterns blink on. The welcome is simple and generous: cardamom-laced Arabic coffee poured from a long-spouted dallah, dates that taste of sunlight, the swirl of spices from nearby grills. Henna artists trace filigree across hands, and the scent of oud and shisha drifts through the night air. Dinner is typically a buffet that bridges tradition and familiarity-grilled meats, rice dishes, salads, breads hot from the griddle-accommodating vegetarians and adventurous eaters alike. Performances vary by operator and season; you might see a tanoura dancer spin an endless circle of color, hear

the frame drum's heartbeat under the stars, or watch a fire artist sketch heat into the sky. Some camps serve beverages; others forgo them during religious occasions-either way, the conversation and the night feel ample.

Then the lights dim just enough to remember where you are. Away from the city's glow, the sky rises, deeper and more populated than you expect.

Dubai desert safari weekend plan

- Dubai desert safari desert roads
- Dubai desert safari expert guides
- Dubai Desert Safari photography
- Dubai desert safari team event
- Dubai desert safari luxury camp

On the clear nights Al Awir is known for, you can pick out constellations, a plane tracing a distant line toward the airport, even the faint band of the Milky Way on exceptional evenings. The desert has a way of shrinking time-modern Dubai within reach, ancient Arabia in your ear as the wind moves across the sand.

Not every safari follows the same clock. Sunrise trips trade camp festivities for quietude and color-the dunes cool underfoot, the air almost sweet, perfect for those who prefer mood over spectacle. Morning light sets off the desert's textures, highlighting the micro-ripples that look like the score lines on a seashell. Evening safaris, the most popular, offer the full arc: action, sunset, and cultural immersion.

Dubai Desert Safari fire show

- Dubai Desert Safari popular tour
- Dubai Desert Safari soft drinks
- Dubai Desert Safari cultural show
- Dubai desert safari camel trekking

Private tours linger where you want to linger; shared tours add camaraderie and laughter from strangers-turned-tablemates.

Luxury Desert Safari Dubai

Al Awir's location is part of its charm. Closer than deeper desert reserves, it makes desert time accessible, especially for families or travelers with tight schedules. Its dunes, while not the tallest in the region, are generous and photogenic, and the area supports a wide network of operators, from budget-friendly to boutique. Choosing the right one matters. Look for licensed guides,

modern safety equipment, clear inclusions, and small group sizes. *Dubai Desert Safari fire show* If you care about impact-as we all should-look for operators who stick to established tracks, avoid sensitive habitats, and treat animals ethically. The desert is resilient but not invincible; a single thoughtless tire track can scar a dune's face for weeks, and wildlife depends on a delicate balance that human activity can easily upset.

Timing shapes the experience. October through April brings milder temperatures and crisp evenings. Summer safaris still run, but the heat is formidable; sunset departures and plenty of water are essential. Wear breathable clothing; bring a light jacket for winter nights and a scarf to block windblown sand. Closed-toe shoes make climbing dunes easier. Sunscreen, sunglasses, and a hat earn their place within minutes. If you're prone to motion sickness, a front seat and light pre-ride meal help. Pregnant travelers and those with back or heart conditions should avoid dune bashing and choose gentler options.

What lingers after an Al Awir safari isn't just the checklist-dune bashing, sandboarding, camels, camp-but a recalibration of scale. [Desert Safari Dubai](#) . The city feels different when you return, as if you've seen the frame around the painting. Dubai's modern sheen shines brighter when you've met the land that preceded it, the wind that still writes its script on open sand, the night that arrives with ceremony and leaves without a trace. A Dubai Desert Safari in Al Awir is many things-adventure, hospitality, scenery-but above all it is an encounter with the element that shaped this place: the desert itself, patient, luminous, and always in motion.

Desert Safari Dubai booking

Desert Safari Dubai

Google Photos Album

<https://photos.app.goo.gl/e9YS6KRS4G1yPX1U6>

Website

<https://safari-desertdubai.com/>

Map

<https://maps.app.goo.gl/29XAqvdM3KGipPAB8>

Google MyMap

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=1YqQbpnBwRveczKI4dp5IFCi7O2wY98M&usp=sharing>

Google Earth

<https://earth.google.com/web/@25.09924996,55.15645866,4.43262245a,19266.45381233d,30y,0h>

Google Site:

<https://sites.google.com/view/lahbab-desert-safari-dubai>

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/10DG5YpdDtlcBozsrPqVC8QqQleTUMP24>

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Op4K2O-d_ROrJFbA9UE72AWEH60ubM8hSB8AQIsURI8

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1LuFr-6yrx1BmQG0I0ZS91SzmXWucfQ9tUqksZ6J64qk>

About Sharjah

This article is about the city. For the emirate, see Emirate of Sharjah. For the star, see HIP 79431.

Sharjah is located in Persian Gulf

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Sharjah

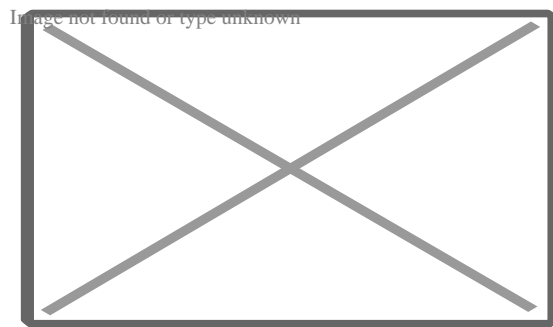
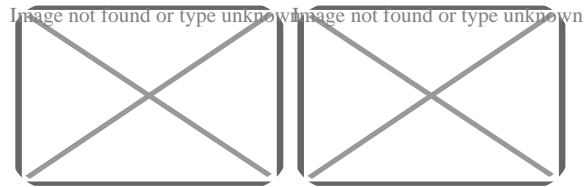
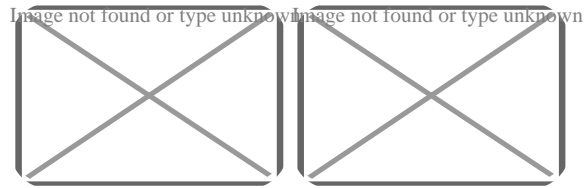
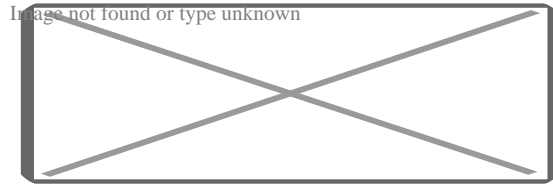
Location within the Persian Gulf

Sharjah

???????????

Metropolis

Sharjah



Clockwise from top:

Al Khan Lagoon, Heritage District, Al-Noor Mosque, Cultural Palace, Blue Souk, Al-Qasba Canal

Flag of Sharjah

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Flag

Coat of arms of Sharjah

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Coat of arms

Sharjah is located in United Arab Emirates

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Sharjah

Location of Sharjah in the UAE

Coordinates: 25°21′27″N 55°23′27″E﻿ / ﻿25.35750°N 55.39083°ECountry United Arab EmiratesEmirate SharjahGovernment

- TypeAbsolute monarchy • SheikhSultan bin Muhammad Al-QasimiArea

- Total

235.5 km² (90.9 sq mi)Population

(2024)^[1]

- Total

1,872,000 • Rank3rd • Density7,949/km² (20,590/sq mi)GDP

^[2]

- TotalUS\$ 58.9 billion (2023) • Per capitaUS\$ 32,100 (2023)

Sharjah (/ˈʃɑːrjə/; Arabic: شَرِجَة *aš-Š^{ri}qah*, Gulf Arabic: *aš-Š^{rja}*^[3]) is a major port city and the third-most populous city in the United Arab Emirates, after Dubai and Abu Dhabi.^[4]^[5] It is the capital of the Emirate of Sharjah and forms part of the Dubai-Sharjah-Ajman metropolitan area. The emirate shares legal, political, military and economic functions with the other emirates of the UAE within a federal framework. Each emirate has jurisdiction over some functions such as civil law enforcement and provision and upkeep of local facilities. Sharjah has been ruled by the Al Qasimi dynasty since the 18th century.

The city is a center for culture and industry, and alone contributes 7.4% of the GDP of the United Arab Emirates.^[6] The city covers approximately 235 km² and has a population of over 1,800,000 (2022–2023).^[1] Sharjah has been officially named as a WHO healthy city.^[7] The 2025 edition of QS Best Student Cities ranked Sharjah as the 76th best city in the world to be a university student^[8]. Sharjah is regarded as the cultural capital of the UAE,^[9]^[10] and was the Islamic culture capital of 2014^[11] and Sharjah World Book Capital for 2019 by UNESCO.^[12]

On 1 January 2022, Sharjah made history when its public sector adopted a four-day working week and a three-day weekend, becoming the first government sector in the Gulf region and the entire Middle East to fully adopt a four-day working week.^[13]

Etymology

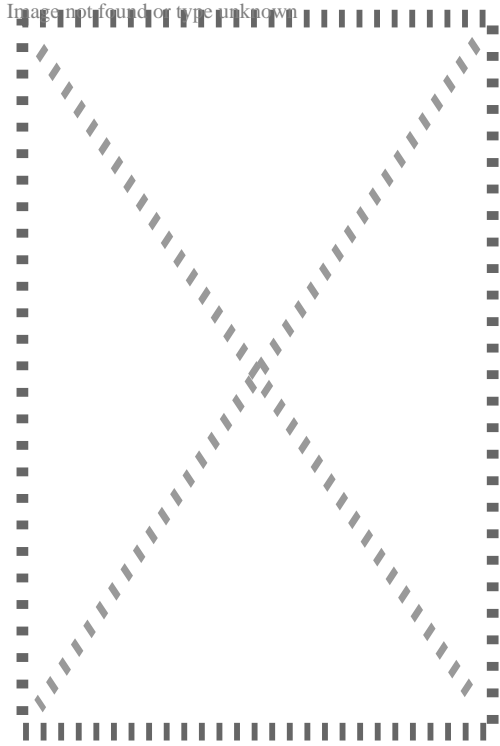
[edit]

The origin of the name of Sharjah is unknown, with most common interpretations linking the origin of the word Sharjah to the word *sharq* (Arabic: شَرْق, lit. 'east') due to the fact that the city is located to the east of Dubai and Abu Dhabi, and that Sharjah was the easternmost settlement at the time.^[14]

However, other interpretations have disputed the origin of the name based on location, and suggested instead that it refers to the word *shurʿq* (Arabic: شروق, lit. 'sunrise'). Further theories have linked the name to a pre-Islamic idol called *Abed Al Shareq* that transformed into *Sharjah*. The origin of the word has also been linked to the Andalusí Arabic usage of the word, which was used to refer to a fort.^[15]

History

[edit]



An old door in Sharjah, displaying the historical architecture of the city.

Sharjah was historically one of the wealthiest towns in this region with a settlement in existence for over 5000 years.^[16] In the early 18th century, the Huwayla tribe of the Qawasim clan established itself in Sharjah c. 1727, declaring Sharjah independent. On 8 January 1820, Sheikh Sultan I signed the General Maritime Treaty with Britain, accepting a protectorate to keep the Ottoman Turks out. Like its neighbors Ajman, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah, and Umm Al Quwain, Sharjah's position on the route to India made it important enough to be recognized as a salute state (be it of the lowest class: 3 guns).

In 1829, English author and traveler James Silk Buckingham described Sharjah as such:

"In the course of the night, we had passed the port of Sharjee, on the Arabian coast, which is not an island, Niebuhr's chart, the only one in which it is inserted; but a small town, on a sandy beach, containing from five to six hundred inhabitants. It is situated in lat. 25° 34' north, and lies eleven leagues south-west of a small island, close to the shore, called Jeziret-el-Hamra; and three leagues south-west of Sharjee is Aboo Hayle."^[17]

With the approach of the 20th century, Sharjah extended inland to the area now known as Wasit Suburb, the area between the city and Al Dhaid being under the control of the tribes of the interior. With a population of 15,000 inhabitants, Sharjah had some four or five shops in Layyah and a bazaar of around 200 shops in main Sharjah.[¹⁸]

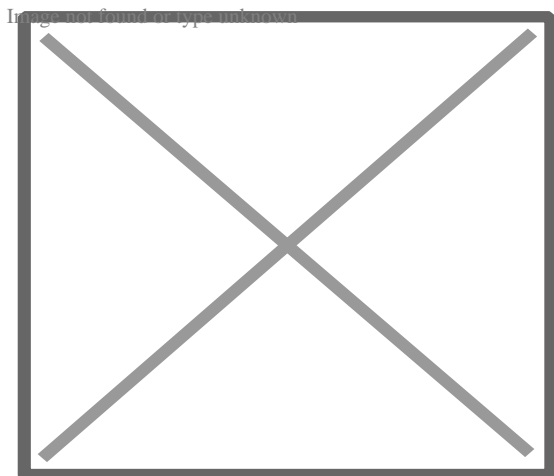
In the midst of World War II, Nazi propaganda infiltrated the town. Loud propagating of pro-Hitler speeches could be heard emanating from the Sheikh of Sharjah's palace during a period in 1940, and messages sharing a similar sentiment graffitied on walls in the town center according to British intelligence reports at the time, for the messages being propagated by the Germans was one of anti-imperialism, it found a sympathetic audience among some of the emirate's populace, particularly Abdullah bin Faris, a secretary of the Sheikh who was responsible for the broadcasts. After the Sheikh was confronted by the British, he wrote a letter reaffirming his support for the British war efforts and disputed the charges laid out against bin Faris. Attached to the letter was a petition signed by 48 prominent individuals testifying to bin Faris' character, which, according to the British, had been misrepresented to the signees. The incident resolved after the Sheikh and bin Faris ceased transmitting propaganda and doubled down on their support to the British.[¹⁹]

On 2 December 1971, Sharjah, together with Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ajman, Umm Al Qawain, and Fujairah joined in the Act of Union to form the United Arab Emirates. The seventh emirate, Ras al-Khaimah, joined the UAE on 10 February 1972 following Iran's annexation of Ras al-Khaimah's Tunbs islands.[*citation needed*]

Like the other former Trucial States, Sharjah's name is known by many stamp collectors because of the large numbers of stamps that were issued by the Sharjah Post Office shortly before the formation of the United Arab Emirates. These stamps that were printed in profusion became worthless to collectors and came to be known as Dunes.[²⁰] Many of the items featured on these stamps were unrelated to the emirate and therefore many catalogues do not list them.[²¹]

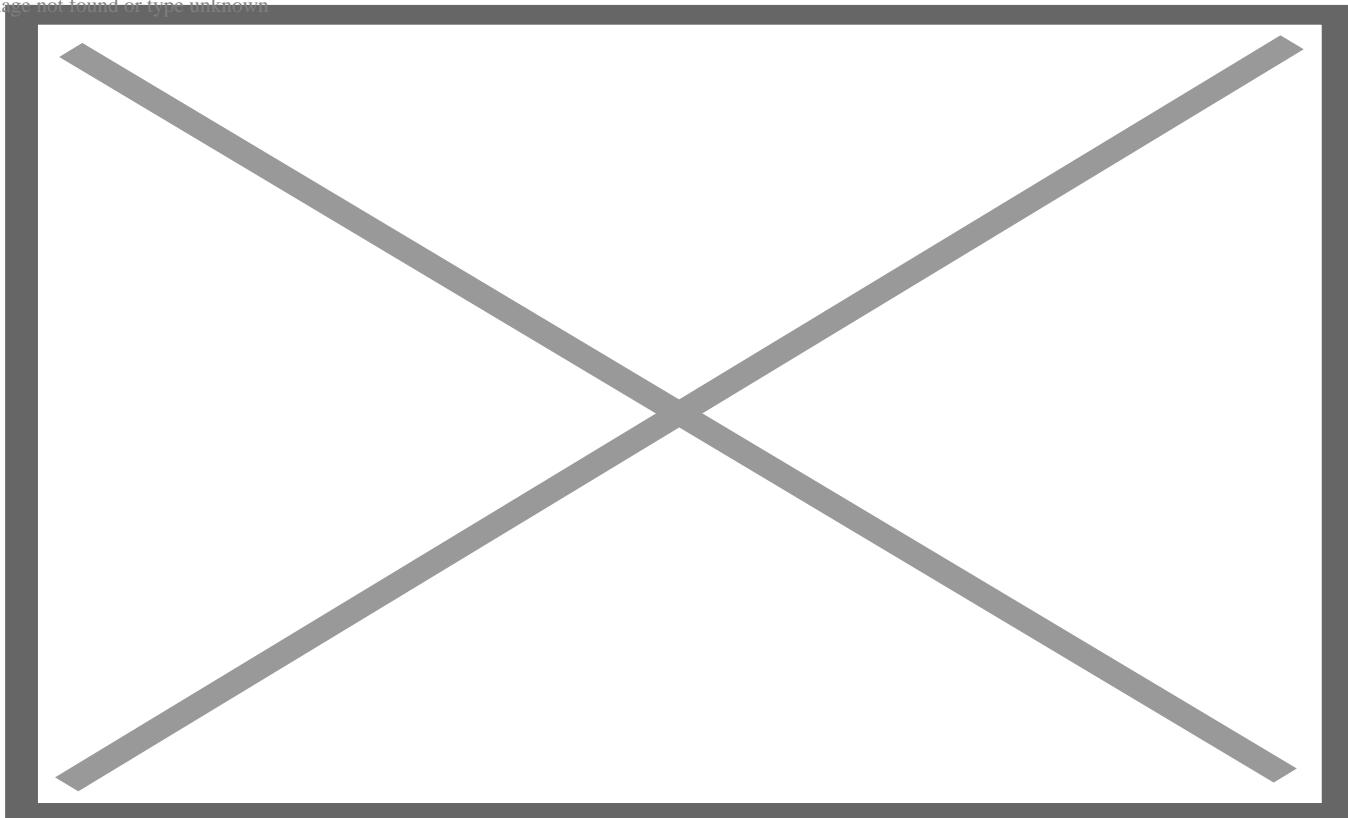
Districts and landmarks

[edit]



Sharjah City in the Northwest of the Emirate

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Sharjah City is statistically subdivided into 32 districts. This consists of Sir Abu Nu'ayr island to the Southwest, and the Iran-controlled island of Abu Musa to the Northeast. The map does not show the two latter island districts.

Map all coordinates in "Sharjah" using OpenStreetMap

- Download coordinates as KML

Download coordinates as:

- KML
- GPX (all coordinates)
- GPX (primary coordinates)
- GPX (secondary coordinates)

District	Name	Arabic	Area	Population	Density	Coordinates	remarks
??????	DMG		km ² [22]	2017[²²]	[²²]		
Al Nahda quarter	...	?? ????????	1,67	106103	63513	25°17'51"N 55°22'31"E ? / ? 25.2975°N 55.3753°E	smallest most de

Al Majaz	...	????? ????????	3,34	116503	34837	25°19'36"N 55°23'07"E ? / ? 25.3266°N 55.3854°E	historic Downtow
Al Gharb	...	?? ??????	1,81	61564	33974	25°21'42"N 55°23'33"E ? / ? 25.3617°N 55.3925°E	municipa headqua
Al Qasimiah	...	?? ??????????	4,88	159723	32721	25°21'14"N 55°23'41"E ? / ? 25.3538°N 55.3948°E	
Al Sharq	...	?? ??????	4,83	100548	20838	25°21'40"N 55°23'50"E ? / ? 25.3612°N 55.3971°E	
Al Seneyat	...	????????????	31,66	340376	10753	25°17'33"N 55°24'47"E ? / ? 25.2925°N 55.413°E	
Al Jazeera suburb	...	????? ????????	9,23	98698	10692	25°19'59"N 55°22'16"E ? / ? 25.3331°N 55.3712°E	
Tugariet Muwaileh	...	?????? ??????	12,23	96926	7926	25°18'47"N 55°26'57"E ? / ? 25.313°N 55.4492°E	
Al Riqah suburb	...	????? ????????	9,09	39414	4337	25°21'39"N 55°25'24"E ? / ? 25.3608°N 55.4233°E	
Halwan suburb	...	????? ????????	5,79	19389	3350	25°20'26"N 55°25'44"E ? / ? 25.3406°N 55.4289°E	

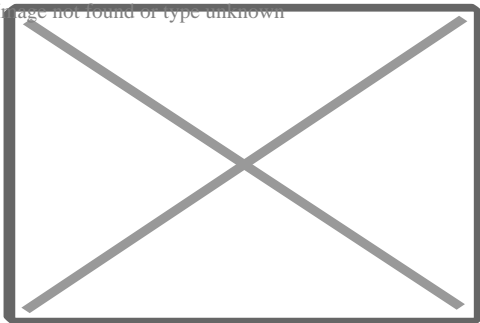
Al Hyrah Suburb	...	????? ????????	5,73	18713	3268	25°23'24"N 55°24'51"E ? / ? 25.3901°N 55.4141°E
Mughaidir suburb	...	????? ????????	8,35	23578	2826	25°19'24"N 55°26'23"E ? / ? 25.3233°N 55.4397°E
Wasit suburb	...	????? ??????	12,07	20758	1720	25°21'56"N 55°26'53"E ? / ? 25.3655°N 55.448°E
Muwaiih suburb	...	????? ????????	25,79	30074	1167	25°16'38"N 55°31'19"E ? / ? 25.2772°N 55.522°E
Al Sajaah	...	????????	55,16	53079	963	25°17'12"N 55°39'03"E ? / ? 25.2868°N 55.6509°E
Al Ruqa Al Hamra	...	???????? ??????????	32,88	19214	584	25°19'07"N 55°30'50"E ? / ? 25.3185°N 55.5139°E
University City	...	???????? ????????????	13,39	4241	317	25°17'24"N 55°29'02"E ? / ? 25.2899°N 55.484°E
Rahmaniyah suburb	...	????? ????????????	39,21	9052	231	25°21'07"N 55°33'05"E ? / ? 25.352°N 55.5515°E
Basaten Al Zubair	...	???????? ????????	12,64	769	61	25°23'15"N 55°36'37"E ? / ? 25.3875°N 55.6102°E

Al Budaiya suburb	...	????? ????????	41,04	2427	59	25°16'45"N 55°31'24"E ? / ? 25.2793°N 55.5234°E
Khalid Sea Port	...	????? ??????	2,23	120	54	25°21'50"N 55°22'39"E ? / ? 25.364°N 55.3775°E
Al Siyuh suburb	...	????? ????????	33,36	1793	54	25°12'56"N 55°37'33"E ? / ? 25.21568°N 55.62583°E
Al Zubair	...	????????	15,7	674	43	25°23'39"N 55°38'24"E ? / ? 25.3942°N 55.6401°E
Kaya Masaar	...	????? ????????	9,05	269	30	25°16'03"N 55°38'28"E ? / ? 25.2676°N 55.6412°E
Al Jlail	...	????????	11,82	135	11	25°21'19"N 55°38'15"E ? / ? 25.3554°N 55.6376°E
Al Shnouf	...	????????	24,21	151	6	25°23'21"N 55°43'35"E ? / ? 25.3891°N 55.7265°E
Suburb of Jweza	...	????? ????????	13,85	61	4	25°16'22"N 55°36'28"E ? / ? 25.2729°N 55.6079°E
Mehathab	...	?????	15,68	38	2	25°24'17"N 55°38'33"E ? / ? 25.4047°N 55.6424°E

Al Tayy suburb	...	????? ?????	9,45	10	1	25°12'50"N 55°37'51"E ?/? 25.21376°N 55.6308°E
Al Sidairah	...	?????????	11,07	0	0	25°20'18"N 55°40'47"E ?/? 25.3382°N 55.6796°E
Sir Abu Nu'ayr	Ab? ??r Nu?air	????? ??? ??? ?????	13,23	30	2	25°13'34"N 54°14'17"E ?/? remote island 25.226°N 54.238°E
Abu Musa	...	????? ??? ?????	12,88	43	3	25°52'59"N 55°01'05"E Iran-occupied island ?/? 25.883°N 55.018°E

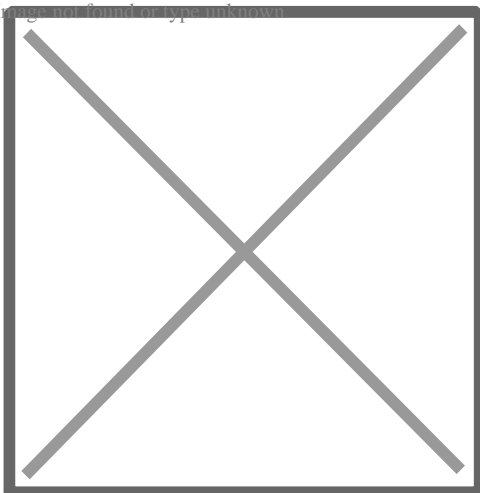
Sharjah City	Mad?nat aš-Š?riqa	????? ?????????	493,80	1324473	2684	
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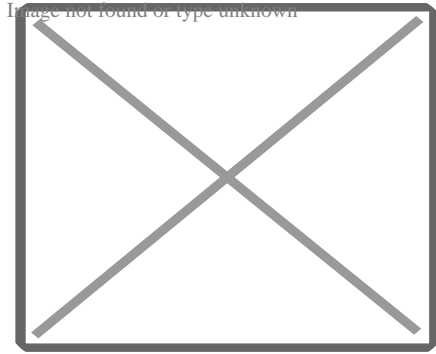


Panoramic view of Downtown Sharjah

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Eye of the Emirates, a 60-metre (200 ft) tall Ferris wheel at Al Qasba.^[23] Moved to Al Montazah Parks in 2018.^[24]



Map of Sharjah's districts

Sharjah is the third largest city in the United Arab Emirates after Dubai and Abu Dhabi.^[25] The palace of the ruler of the Emirate of Sharjah, Sheikh Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi, is located about 20 kilometres (12 mi) southeast of the city.

The city of Sharjah overlooks the Persian Gulf and has a population of over 1,600,000 (2022). It includes the main administrative centres of the Government of Sharjah along with commercial, cultural and traditional projects. The city hosts several museums of archaeology, natural history, science, arts, heritage, Islamic art and culture.^[26] Distinctive landmarks include two major covered *souks*, reflecting Islamic design, and a number of recreational areas and public parks such as Al Montazah Fun Park and Al Buheirah Corniche. The city is also acclaimed for its numerous elegant mosques.^[27]

Downtown Sharjah

[edit]

Main article: Downtown Sharjah

Downtown Sharjah or Sharjah City,^[28] Al Majaz is a large-scale, mixed-use complex in Sharjah. It serves as the cultural and commercial heart of the emirate. It is characterized by a blend of traditional architecture, modern amenities, and numerous cultural landmarks.

Rolla Sharjah

[edit]

Main article: Rolla Sharjah

It is one of the older parts of the city. It is a key of commercial and residential hub within the emirate. Situated east of Khalid lake Rolla Sharjah stands out as a prominent community within the city as a historical and significant landmark within the city of Sharjah. The neighborhood derives its name from a historic banyan tree that once flourished in the area. Rolla is an integral part of the Al Ghuwair development.^[29]

Muwaileh Commercial

[edit]

Main article: Muwaileh Commercial

Muwaileh Commercial is a Suburb, Community city and residential area in Sharjah, with direct access to Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Road (E311) and Maliah Road. Its a prominent and rapidly developing area in Sharjah. It borders Industrial Area 15 and 17 to the south, and is close to the University City of Sharjah.^[30] It also features a diverse range of residential options, consisting of apartment buildings.

Rolla Square

[edit]

It is named after the large rolla (banyan tree) that once stood in the square,^[31] which inspired the sculpture at the center of the park, Rolla Square is a common location for people to stroll, unwind and enjoy the tranquil environment during the weekends.^[32] Rolla Square Market in Rolla Square is a vital part of the Sharjah shopping experience. Its mix of traditional market vibes where visitors can get their products at affordable prices and a wide range of products makes it a favorite for shoppers looking for deals and unique finds.^[33]

Bank Street

[edit]

Bank street is located near the main area of Rolla, many bank branches and offices are located on the street. The street has an urban park which is unique as local residents were invited to nominate significant urban features — like benches, trees, playgrounds, and signage — from various cities worldwide that hold personal meaning to them, representing anything from remarkable stories to fleeting memories. These objects were selected from the residents' home countries or places they came across during their travels. They were either replicated in exact 1:1 scale or purchased and transported to the designated site.^[34]^[35]

Al Hisn Sharjah

[edit]

Main article: Sharjah Fort

Al Hisn, also known as Sharjah Fort was a fortified complex built in 1823 as the headquarters of the then-independent Emirate of Sharjah and the residence of the Al Qasimi family. Its situated in the center of the city, and was closed for renovations from 1996 to 2015, and it reopened its doors as an open-air museum under the administration of the Sharjah Museums Authority.^[36] The materials that were used for the building of the fort — ceilings are made out of *chandal* (mangrove poles), *kumbar* (rope), *du'un* (bound palm branches) and *haseer* (palm matts). The walls, with a thickness of 70–80 cm, are plastered with corals, harvested from the Gulf seabed and held in place using *jus* – a mortar formed by crushing and burning corals, limestone and shells.^[37]

"Smile, You're in Sharjah" roundabout

[edit]

Located between the Blue Souq and Fish Market, near the Union Bank Tower, the floral call to cheer up engraved on the roundabout has given its name to the roundabout itself. "Smile, You're in Sharjah" is a welcome sign, spelled out in flowers in the middle of a roundabout notorious for its rush-hour traffic jams.^[38]

Gold Souq

[edit]

Sharjah Central Souq, or Gold Souq (Arabic: سوق الذهب, lit. 'market'), stands as Sharjah premier shopping destination and comprises a gold souq, clothing souq, and antiques and jewellery shops. It stands out due to its design by British architects Michael Lyle & Partners under the guidance of Sharjah's ruler, H.H Sheikh Dr. Sultan Bin Mohammed Al Qasimi, the building was completed in 1978. Its architecture evokes a grand-scale traditional bazaar. It is situated along the Khalid Lagoon and offers a stunning view of sunset, reflecting its beauty across the water.^[39] The Central Souq which is also called the Blue Souq includes around 600 shops and each shop has the unique masterpiece design.^[40]

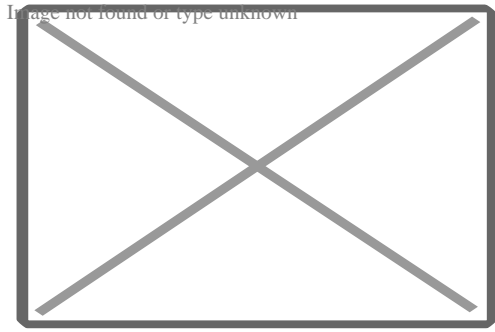
Mahatta Fort

[edit]

Mahatta Fort, now known as the Al Mahatta Museum, is a museum on the site of the first airport built in the region in 1932 by Imperial Airways. The adjacent fort was constructed by then-Ruler of Sharjah Sultan bin Saqr Al Qasimi as a rest stop for travelling crew and for protection against any potential attacks.^[41]^[42] The fort and airport were used extensively by the Royal Air Force during World War II, and after the war the fort became the headquarters of the Trucial Oman Scouts.^[43] The airport remained in use up to 1977, when Sharjah International Airport opened. The runway strip was converted into a highway and the buildings were renovated into Al Mahatta Museum, which opened in 2000.^[43]

The Heart of Sharjah

[edit]



Sharjah Heritage District

The Heart of Sharjah is an ongoing^[needs update] renovation and preservation project of the former old city center of Sharjah.^[44] The project aims to develop the former old city center into an open-air museum with various smaller museums, galleries and commercial centers. The project is home to a 5-star hotel and the traditional Souk Al Arsa, a covered souk with an array of items for sale, including antiques.^[45]

Al Qasba Canal

[edit]

Main article: Al Qasba Sharjah

Al-Qasba Canal is a 1-kilometer-long canal that runs through the center of Sharjah. Located along its waterfront are several apartments, shops, and tourist attractions of the Al Qasba community.^[46] The theatre in Qasba celebrates different types of cultural events every year. It became more crowded during the festival season.^[47]

Sharjah Heritage Museum

[edit]

The Sharjah Heritage Museum is situated near the Bait Al Naboodah, directly across from Souq Al Arsah. It is built around a shaded courtyard as a reconstruction of traditional family life. There are many rooms which have display of traditional furniture along with household items including children's costumes, toys, and jewellery.

Sharjah National Park

[edit]

Main article: Sharjah National Park

Sharjah National Park spanning nearly 630,000 sq ft (59,000 m²) is the city's largest green space, offering a wide range of attractions ideal for families which is popular among both locals and tourists, it features amenities such as barbecue areas with picnic tables and grilling stations, a playground with swings and slides under sheltering canopies, and a duck pond. Moreover, visitors can explore cycling tracks and a miniature clay model of Sharjah's landmarks. There is a small mosque for prayers nearby^[48]

Sharjah Aquarium

[edit]

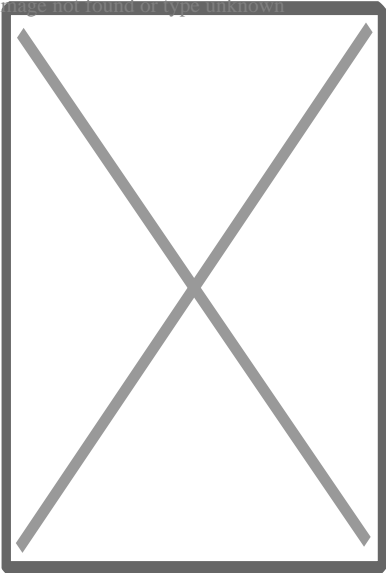
Since its opening in 2008 Sharjah's Aquarium which is located in Al Layyeh, has become an attraction to adults and children. Managed by the Sharjah Museums Authority, renowned for its educational initiatives, the aquarium features 20 tanks across two floors, housing diverse sea creatures in a sprawling 6,500 square meter space. The Sharjah Underwater Walk is a unique experience at the Sharjah Aquarium which allow visitors to explore marine life closely. Visitors can walk along the aquarium floor while submerged in water, surrounded by a variety of fish and other sea creatures.^[49] Ready to explore? Here is everything one should know about this captivating attraction.^[50]

Al Noor Island

[edit]

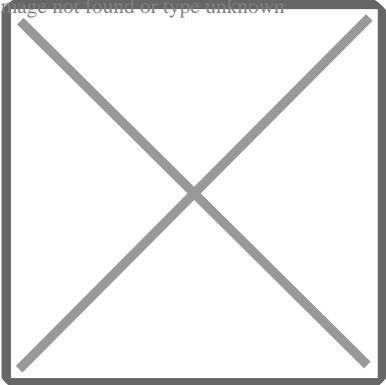
Main article: Al Noor Island

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Aerial view of Al Noor Island

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Inside Al Noor island with Sharjah skyline in the back

Al Noor Island is located in the Khalid Lagoon covering an area of 45,470 m² (489,400 sq ft). It has been developed by Shurooq to be a state of art culture and a leisure destination that engages people with nature and inspires Sharjah's fast growing tourism sector.^[51] The island is accessible via a short boat ride from the mainland and also can reach through the pedestrian bridge that connects it to the mainland. It is designed to offer a serene escape from city life, boasting stunning lighting displays, art sculptures, and a tranquil Literature Pavilion such as the 'OVO' and 'Torus' displays. The island's is intended to convey a peaceful ambience consistent with being a family-friendly destination.^[52]

Maryam Island

[edit]

Maryam Island is a beachfront destination that oversees the Arabian sea. It is one of the largest projects in the emirate with an investment of 2.4 billion Dirhams (US\$650M).^[53] Waterside development is planned to spread across 460,000 m² (5,000,000 sq ft), with a built-up area of 310,000 m² (3,300,000 sq ft).^[54]^[55] The Maryam Island development will feature 38 residential buildings with over 35,000 units. This community will offer residents many facilities which includes a 900-metre waterfront promenade, fitness clubs, swimming pools for kids and adults, an indoor garden, 4,000 square metre Maryam Park, jogging tracks, basketball courts, and a playground for children.^[56]

Wildlife Centers

[edit]

The Arabian Wildlife Center opened in 1999 and was home to more than 100 species of animals. Situated at a convenient location, this center was quite close to the Sharjah International Airport. The Sharjah Wildlife Centre has introduced a pair of rare long-eared hedgehogs which is one of the fascinating species at the centre. These hedgehogs are known for their distinctive long ears, which help them detect predators and navigate their environment.^[57] Despite the hot and dry conditions in most of Arabia, there were a number of mammal species who adapted to these conditions.^[58] The Breeding Centre for Endangered Wildlife, a sister facility,^[59] was a member of the EAZA, like Al Ain Zoo in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi,^[60] but is now closed to the public.^[61] The fauna, including the Arabian leopard, which are found in the mountains in the eastern part of the country,^[59] were transferred to Al Hefaiyah Conservation Centre in the eastern area of Kalba.^[62] In 2001, The center assisted Yemeni zoos in Sana'a and Ta'izz with the management of their animals.^[59]

Al Majaz Waterfront

[edit]

Al Majaz Waterfront is a leisure area, a waterfront landmark of Sharjah Featuring an audio-video dancing fountain, miniature golf and a number of restaurants. At a distance of 1 km from Blue Souk, 18 km from Sharjah International Airport and 14 km from Dubai International

Airport.^[63]

In 2023 a redevelopment project was done involving a complete overhaul of the park, including the installation of a new irrigation system, construction of new walking paths, children's play areas, and a parking plot valued around 5.5 million AED which took 6 months to complete.^[64] This is the main attractions for family and friends in Sharjah where many activities like waterside destination which includes mini golf, a splash park, a mini-train and many more attractions are available for kids.^[65]

Rain Room

[edit]

Main article: Rain Room

Rain Room, an experiential artwork created by Hannes Koch and Florian Ortkrass of Random International in 2012, was permanently installed for the first time in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates, in 2018. This artwork allows people to visit the installation and walk through a rain downpour without getting wet, as their movement in dark spaces is detected by motion sensors. The Sharjah Art Foundation constructed a purpose-built visitor center located in the city's residential area of Al Majarra to house the permanent installation of *Rain Room*.^[66]^[67] The Sharjah Rain Room recycles about 1,200 liters of rainwater during each visit.^[68]

The Flying Saucer

[edit]

Main article: The Flying Saucer, Sharjah

Reconstructed in 2015 and launched as a redeveloped arts and community center in 2020, The Flying Saucer, Sharjah is a brutalist building dating back to the 1970s. It was re-opened after a two-year renovation project by the Sharjah Art Foundation (SAF).^[69] The Flying Saucer building looks like a circular with a dome-like structure on top and its roof is wide, disc-shaped with a smooth and clean finish which is supported by several V shaped columns.^[70]

The Sharjah Light Festival is held every year since 2010 in various landmarks around Sharjah. It is a display of lights using projectors and lasers on buildings. Usually, the shows have a small storyline or a theme.^[71]^[72]

Places of worship

[edit]

Sharjah's largest mosque, the "Sharjah Mosque"^[73]^[74] was inaugurated in May 2019. Located in the area of Tay, at the junction of the Emirates Road and the road to Mleiha. It can accommodate up to 25,000 worshipers, with an interior capacity of over 5,000 people.^[75] Two coins, one gold and one silver, each inscribed with a verse from the Quran, were issued by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates, and designed by the Sharjah Islamic Bank,

to commemorate the occasion.^[76] Earlier, the King Faisal Mosque, named after King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, had been the largest in the Emirate^[77] and country,^[citation needed] with an area of 10,000–12,000 m² (110,000–130,000 sq ft).^[78]^[79]

In 1997, a Syriac Orthodox church, St. Mary's Jacobite Syrian Soonoro Patriarchal Cathedral, was consecrated to accommodate a growing population of Syriac Christians, many of whom are migrant workers from Kerala and southern India.^[80]

- Mosque

Image not found or type unknown

Mosque

Al-Noor Mosque

-

Image not found or type unknown

Al-Noor Mosque

Saint Gregory the Illuminator Armenian Apostolic Church

-

Image not found or type unknown

Saint Gregory the

Illuminator Armenian

Apostolic Church

- St. Philip the Apostle Russian Orthodox Church

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St. Philip the

Apostle

Russian

Orthodox

Church

Al Rahmaniya Parks

[edit]

In March 2021, the Sharjah Investment and Development authorities opened two parks in Al Rahmaniya, Kshisha and Shaghrafa, built in a total area of 147,700 m² (1,590,000 sq ft). It

included a female-only park, along with entertainment, social, sports and educational facilities.^[81] It also includes an artificial pond where visitors can feed the duck. Barbecues are prohibited on the site of the park, so visitors can bring their own food into the park.^[82]

House of Wisdom

[edit]

In December 2020, Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi inaugurated a library inspired by the original House of Wisdom in Baghdad. The building was designed by Foster and Partners, extending over 12,000 m² (130,000 sq ft).^[83] On the grounds of the library is a large art piece entitled "The Scroll", a contemporary interpretation of the ancient Arabic scrolls, made by Gerry Judah. It was made to celebrate the Emirate of Sharjah being named the UNESCO World Book Capital for 2019.^[84]

UNESCO world heritage status

[edit]

The Faya Palaeolandscape in Sharjah, UAE, has advanced in its nomination for UNESCO World Heritage status under the “Cultural Landscape” category. Located in Sharjah's Central Region, Faya offers one of the oldest and most continuous records of early human presence in Arabia, dating back over 210,000 years. Recent archaeological studies have shifted the perception of Faya from a mere transit point to a site of repeated human settlement, owing to its favorable conditions such as access to water, flint resources, and natural shelters. Led by Sheikha Bodour bint Sultan Al Qasimi, the nomination emphasizes Faya's significance as a "living archive" that enhances our understanding of human evolution and resilience. A comprehensive conservation plan for 2024–2030 has been developed to ensure the site's preservation, aligning with UNESCO's standards and reinforcing the UAE's commitment to protecting its ancient cultural landscapes.^[85]

Climate

[edit]

Sharjah has a hot desert climate (Köppen climate classification *BWh*), with warm winters and extremely hot summers. The average daytime temperature during the summer ranges between 38 °C (100 °F) to 42 °C (108 °F), and on some days the temperature exceeds 45 °C (113 °F) mainly during the hottest months of July and August. During winter, the average daytime temperature rarely exceeds 30 °C (86 °F). Rainfall is generally light and erratic, and occurs generally from November to July. February and March account for nearly two-third of the year's rainfall.^[86]

Climate data for Sharjah (Sharjah International Airport) 1991-2020

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Record high °C (°F)	32.5 (90.5)	38.7 (101.7)	42.5 (108.5)	44.6 (112.3)	46.9 (116.4)	48.5 (119.3)	49.0 (120.2)	48.5 (119.3)	47.7 (117.9)	43.0 (109.4)	37.7 (99.9)	33.0 (91.4)

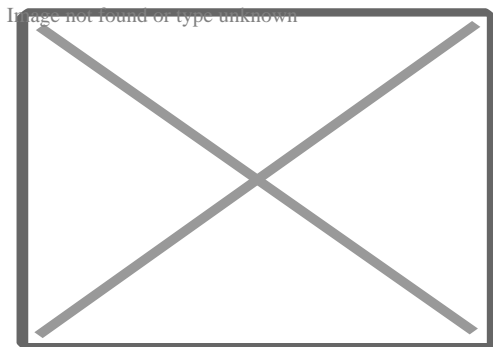
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	24.8 (76.6)	26.5 (79.7)	29.6 (85.3)	34.9 (94.8)	39.7 (103.5)	41.9 (107.4)	42.9 (109.2)	42.9 (109.2)	40.7 (105.3)	36.9 (98.4)	31.4 (88.5)	26.5 (79.7)
Daily mean °C (°F)	18.5 (65.3)	19.9 (67.8)	22.7 (72.9)	27.1 (80.8)	31.4 (88.5)	33.7 (92.7)	35.5 (95.9)	35.3 (95.5)	32.6 (90.7)	29.0 (84.2)	24.4 (75.9)	20.0 (68.0)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	12.8 (55.0)	13.8 (56.8)	16.3 (61.3)	19.7 (67.5)	23.7 (74.7)	26.5 (79.7)	29.2 (84.6)	28.9 (84.0)	25.9 (78.6)	22.2 (72.0)	18.1 (64.6)	14.0 (57.2)
Record low °C (°F)	3.4 (38.1)	2.5 (36.5)	5.8 (42.4)	10.9 (51.6)	13.0 (55.4)	17.8 (64.0)	21.7 (71.1)	22.2 (72.0)	18.4 (65.1)	12.3 (54.1)	8.1 (46.6)	4.0 (39.2)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	22.4 (0.88)	12.2 (0.48)	23.2 (0.91)	4.8 (0.19)	0.1 (0.00)	0.5 (0.02)	2.9 (0.11)	0.022 (0.00)	0.3 (0.01)	2.1 (0.08)	6.9 (0.27)	18.0 (0.71)
Average precipitation days (? 1.0 mm)	2.9	2.6	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.0
Average relative humidity (%)	69	67	63	53	47	52	53	53	59	62	64	64
Mean monthly sunshine hours	235.1	230.7	265.4	296.3	333.1	307.3	319.0	302.6	279.8	286.5	251.8	225.0

Source 1: NOAA (humidity 1981–2010)^[87]^[88]

Source 2: National Center of Meteorology Climate Yearly Report 2003-2019^[89]

Transport

[edit]



Sharjah Airport

Development of transportation services in Sharjah is a critical long-term task. Planned by the SPTC since 2008, the Sharjah Metro^[90]^[91] will be the third metro system in the UAE after the Dubai Metro and the Abu Dhabi Metro. The Sharjah Tram has been planned since 2015^[92] and will be the second tram system in the country after the Dubai Tram.

Air

[edit]

The Sharjah International Airport is the third-largest Middle East airfreight hub in cargo tonnage, according to official 2015 statistics from Airports Council International.^[*citation needed*] Sharjah International Airport is the home base of Air Arabia, a low-cost carrier.

The first international flight in Sharjah landed on 5 October 1932 in the Mahatta Fort airstrip as part of a refueling stop on Imperial Airways's India–Britain route. The former airport hosted a cinema, hotel, and a restaurant, and would eventually become a Royal Air Force military base until the UAE's independence in 1971. Mahatta Fort was the main international airport for the city until 1976, when traffic moved to Sharjah International Airport.^[93]

Road

[edit]

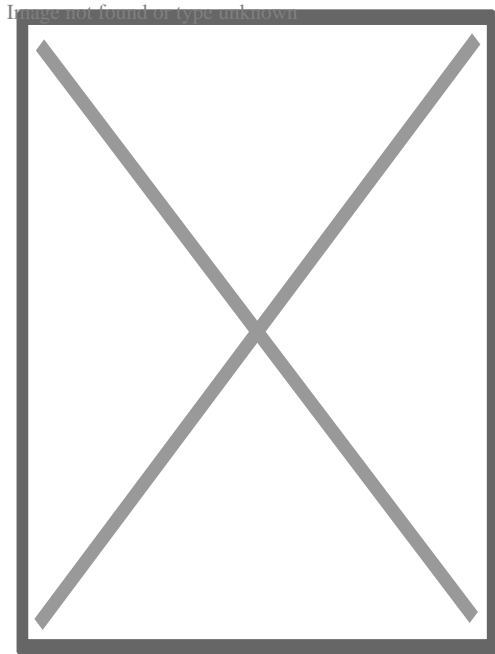
There are two major series of highways in Sharjah, which are "E" and "S". E represents roads connecting other emirates, and S for roads within the emirate.

The major roads in Sharjah include:

- E 88: Al Dhaid Road, connecting to the Emirate of Fujairah.
- E 102: Sharjah–Kalbah Road, connecting to Fujairah and Kalba.
- E 311: Sheikh Mohammad Bin Zayed Road, connecting to Dubai, Ajman and Ras al-Khaimah.
- E 11: Al Ittihad Road, connecting to Dubai.
- E 611: Emirates Road, connecting to Dubai, Ajman and Ras Al-Khaimah
- S 112: Maliha Road/King Faisal Street.^[*citation needed*]

Taxi

[edit]



Emirates Cab

The Sharjah Public Transportation Corporation organizes and supervises the operations of taxis in Sharjah Emirate. Sharjah taxi service is provided through franchise companies. They are the major taxi operators in the emirates. If one goes from one emirate to another, taxi drivers will charge 20 dirhams as rent. They cover all parts of the Emirate and cities, including shopping centers, residential areas and airport.

- Sharjah Taxi: Sharjah City and Eastern Regions.
- Emirates Cab: Sharjah City.
- City Taxi: Sharjah City and Eastern Regions.
- Union Taxi: Sharjah City.
- Advantage Taxi: Sharjah City and Central Regions.^[94]

The Sharjah Transport Corporation also provides shared transportation with the purpose of serving certain routes in Sharjah on a fixed rate for each route without using the meter. Sharjah Sharing Taxi routes are carefully selected to support people with low income covering areas with frequent needs for quick transfer within the same location, to ease the traffic situation in Sharjah.^[94]

Intercity transport

[edit]

The SRTA operates passenger bus services nationwide, between Sharjah City (Sharjah Al Jubail Bus station), Ras Al Khaimah, Khor Fakkan, Kalba, Fujairah, Masafi, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Hamriyah Free Zone, Dhaid, Al Madam, Dibba Al Hisn, Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Dubai.^[citation needed]

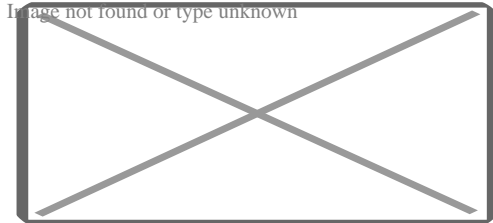
Utility services

[edit]

Utility services in the emirate are provided by the Sharjah Electricity and Water Authority, which provides electricity, water and LPG connections to over 1.8 million consumers^[95]. They have over 4,000 employees^[citation needed] serving areas as far as Dhaid, Kalba and Khorfakkan. Telephone services in the emirate, both fixed lines and mobile services, are provided by the government-owned Etisalat and du communication.^{[96][97]}

Culture

[edit]



Modern Art exhibition by Barjeel Art Foundation at the Sharjah Art Museum

UAE culture mainly revolves around the religion of Islam and traditional Arab culture. The influence of Islamic and Arabic culture on its architecture, music, attire, cuisine and lifestyle are very prominent. Five times a day, Muslims are called to prayer from the minarets of mosques, which are spread across the country. Since 2006, the weekend has been Friday and Saturday, as a compromise between Friday's holiness to Muslims and the Western weekend of Saturday and Sunday.^[98]

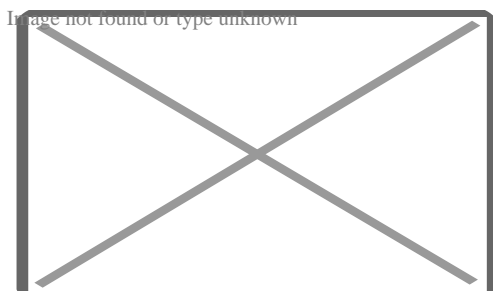
The sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in the emirate without an alcohol license and alcohol is not served in hotels, restaurants or other outlets in Sharjah. This has helped Sharjah increase the number of Islamic tourists who visit the country.^[99] Sharjah was designated the 2019 World Book Capital by UNESCO.^[100]

A cultural heritage project, Heart of Sharjah, has been undertaken to preserve and restore the old town of Sharjah and return it to its 1950s glory. A five-phase project intended for completion in 2025, the project is being undertaken by the Sharjah Investment and Development Authority, Shurooq, together with the Sharjah Institute for Heritage, the Sharjah Museums Department, and the Sharjah Art Foundation.^[101]

Sharjah International Book Fair is a cultural event held every year in Sharjah.

Economy

[edit]



Sharjah Central Souq at night

Sharjah is the headquarters of Air Arabia, the first low-cost airline in the Middle East, which operates to the Middle East, Asia and Europe. Its headquarters are located in the Sharjah Freight Center, on the property of the Sharjah International Airport.^{[102][103]}

The Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, popularly known as "SAIF Zone", is one of the prominent free-trade zones in the UAE. More than 6000 companies operate from SAIF Zone. The cost of setting up business in Sharjah is less than in any other emirates of the UAE, and the focus of industrialization (Sharjah Industrial area) has in recent years turned Sharjah into a commercial center.^[citation needed] Thanks to its 100% foreign ownership and exemption from income and corporate taxes, SAIF Zone has attracted investors from more than 90 countries.^[104] This led to a business friendly atmosphere leading to a 6.5 percent surge, reaching approximately AED 145.2 billion in 2023, compared to 136.4 billion in 2022, which marked a 4.9 percent growth from 2021.^[105]

Demographics

[edit]

According to the 2022 census, the total population of the emirate was 1.8 million, with 1.6 million of them residing in the city of Sharjah. Of the 1.8 million total population of the emirate, 208,000 were Emirati citizens, and the remainder were expatriates.^[1]

Like the rest of the UAE, Arabic is the official and national language of the emirate and is used in all official capacities. However, all traffic signs, information posts, and government press releases are also written in English.^[106] South Asian languages such as Tamil, Hindi, Odia, Urdu, Malayalam, Telugu, Bengali etc are spoken widely by the residents of emirate. Russian is also used by the Russian and Central Asian community. Islam is the predominant religion in the emirate.

Education

[edit]

There are several public and private schools in addition to universities in Sharjah, including the University of Sharjah, University of Al Dhaid (which has a strategic relationship with the UK's University of Liverpool, and together they have established the University of Al Dhaid College of Veterinary Medicine, American University of Sharjah, Skyline College Sharjah, Al Qasimia University, Westford School of Management, Exeed School of Business and Finance, Sharjah Men's College and Sharjah Women's College. Few of these universities are located in an area called the University City. Private schools in the city include the International School of Creative Science, Wesgreen International School, Westminster School, Victoria English School, Sharjah Indian School, Sharjah English School, Delta English School, Emirates National School, American Community School Sharjah, Indian School Sharjah, the International School of Choueifat, Sharjah, Sharjah High School, DPS Delhi Private School, Gulf Asian English School, Our Own English High School and the American School of Creative Science.

Human Rights

[edit]

LGBTQ rights

[edit]

In addition to the UAE federal laws which criminalize homosexuality, the penal code in Sharjah actively discriminates against LGBTQ individuals. For example, Article 176 of the Sharjah Penal Code (1970) punishes "unnatural crimes (Sodomy)"—defined as "sexual intercourse with another person in contravention of the laws of nature" or "allowing a male to have intercourse with them in contravention of the laws of nature"—with imprisonment up to 10 years. Article 181 establishes that "sexual intercourse" is deemed to have occurred once the sexual organ has entered in the slightest degree, regardless of whether that entry is accompanied by secretion of semen.^[107] See also LGBT people and Islam

Healthcare

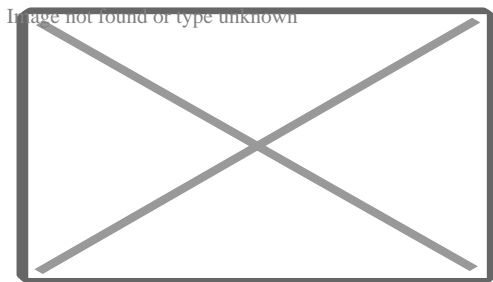
[edit]

See also: Al Zahra Hospital

Healthcare in Sharjah can be divided into two different sectors, Public and Private. Public hospitals in the emirates are administered by the government of Sharjah through the Ministry of Health. The emirate also has 9 public medical centers to provide primary health care services.

Sports

[edit]



One Day International at Sharjah in 1998 (Australia v India)

The Sharjah Cricket Stadium has hosted almost 238 One Day International cricket matches, which is more than any other ground, and 4 test matches.^[needs update] Sharjah FC plays in the UAE Pro League. Sharjah also has a chess club.^[108]

The Sharjah Cricket Stadium was one of the three stadiums to hold 2020 IPL matches.

Sharjah hosts the final round of the Union Internationale Motonautique Formula 1 Powerboat World Championship every year in December.^[109] They also have a circuit powerboat team,

Sharjah Team. Rusty Wyatt and Filip Roms drive for them in F1.^[110] André Faye Solvang won the 2024 UIM F4 World Championship for the team.^[111]

Notable people

[edit]

- Ebtisam AbdulAziz
- Abdulaziz Abdulrahman Almusallam
- Hussain Ayed
- Emira D'Spain
- Ahmed Khalil
- Shaykha al-Nakhi
- Lubna Khalid Al Qasimi
- Sultan Al-Jasmi
- Sultan bin Muhammad Al-Qasimi
- Asmaa al-Zarouni
- Abdullah bin Salem bin Theban

Twin towns – sister cities

[edit]

See also: List of twin towns and sister cities in UAE

Sharjah is twinned with Granada, Spain^[112]Image not found or type unknown

Gallery

[edit]

The Buhaira Corniche has numerous upscale hotels. The Sharjah Commerce Tourism Development

-

Image not found or type unknown

The Buhaira Corniche has numerous upscale hotels. The Sharjah Commerce Tourism Development Authority is also located along the corniche.

Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization, located in Al-Nabba

-

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Sharjah Museum of
Islamic Civilization,
located in Al-Nabba

- The interior of Sahara Center, one of the biggest malls in Sharjah

Image not found or type unknown

The interior of
Sahara Center, one
of the biggest malls
in Sharjah

- Night view of the boats docked to the east shoreline of Al-Khan Lagoon

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Night view of the boats
docked to the east
shoreline of Al-Khan
Lagoon

- Eye of the Emirates and the Al Qasba Canal by night

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Eye of the Emirates and the Al
Qasba Canal by night

- Night view of the New Sharjah Chamber of Commerce

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Night view of the New
Sharjah Chamber of
Commerce

- Panoramic view of the Expo Centre Sharjah by night

Image not found or type unknown

Panoramic view of the Expo Centre Sharjah by night
Off-road vehicles in deserts of Sharjah

-

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Off-road vehicles in
deserts of Sharjah

See also

[edit]

- ~~flag United Arab Emirates portal~~
- Al Heera Beach Sharjah
- Archaeology of the United Arab Emirates
- Sharjah Police Force
- Sharjah Art Foundation
- Hamriyah Port
- Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization
- Sharjah Cup

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External links

[edit]

Sharjah at Wikipedia's sister projects

- Image not found or type unknown Media from Commons
- Image not found or type unknown Travel information from Wikivoyage

-  **Data from Wikidata**

- (in Arabic) Official website
- Official Sharjah Tourism Website

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Emirate of Sharjah

Government

- Sharjah Municipality
- SIDA
- Sharjah RTA
- SDPW
- SMA
- Sharjah Police Department
- SEWA

Municipalities

- Sharjah
- Al Hamriyah
- Al Bataeh
- Al Madam
- Dhaid
- Mleiha
- Dibba Al-Hisn
- Kalba
- Khor Fakkan

Suburb and district

- Al Heera
- Al Khan
- Al Sajaa
- Nad Al Miqsar
- Nazwa
- Shis
- Tahil
- Thameed
- Wadi Helo
- Zubarah

Towns or townships

Metropolis • Sharjah

Major municipal towns • Sharjah City, Khor Fakkan, Dhaid, Mleiha, Kalba

largest cities • Downtown Sharjah, Muwaileh Commercial, Rolla, Al Butina, Sharjah Industrial area, Al Sajaa, University City

Regions

- Sharjah Region
- Central Region
- Eastern Region

Exclaves

- Nahwa

History

- 1965 Sharjawi coup d'état
- 1972 Sharjawi coup d'état attempt
- 1987 Sharjawi coup attempt

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Category

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United Arab Emirates of the United Arab Emirates

Abu Dhabi

- Abu Dhabi
- Al Ain
- Madinat Zayed

Dubai

- Dubai

Sharjah

- Dhaid
- Kalba
- Khor Fakkan
- Sharjah

Ajman

- Ajman

Umm Al Quwain

- Umm Al Quwain

Ras Al Khaimah

- Ras Al Khaimah

Fujairah

- Dibba Al-Fujairah
- Fujairah

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Arab Capital of Culture

- Cairo 1996 (Egypt)
- Tunis 1997 (Tunisia)
- Sharjah 1998 (United Arab Emirates)
- Beirut 1999 (Lebanon)
- Riyadh 2000 (Saudi Arabia)
- Kuwait City 2001 (Kuwait)
- Amman 2002 (Jordan)
- Rabat 2003 (Morocco)
- Sana'a 2004 (Yemen)
- Khartoum 2005 (Sudan)
- Muscat 2006 (Oman)
- Algiers 2007 (Algeria)
- Damascus 2008 (Syria)
- Jerusalem 2009 (Palestine)
- Doha 2010 (Qatar)
- Sirte 2011 (Libya)
- Manama 2012 (Bahrain)
- Baghdad 2013 (Iraq)
- Tripoli 2014 (Libya)
- Constantine 2015 (Algeria)
- Sfax 2016 (Tunisia)
- Luxor 2017 (Egypt)
- Oujda 2018 (Morocco)
- Port Sudan 2019 (Sudan)
- Bethlehem 2020 (Palestine)
- Irbid 2021 (Jordan)
- Kuwait City 2022 (Kuwait)
- Tripoli 2023 (Lebanon)

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World Book Capitals

- 2001: **Spain**Madrid or type unknown
- 2002: **Egypt**Alexandria or type unknown
- 2003: **India**New Delhi or type unknown
- 2004: **Belgium**Antwerp or type unknown
- 2005: **Canada**Montreal or type unknown
- 2006: **Italy**Turin or type unknown
- 2007: **Cuba**Havana or type unknown
- 2008: **Netherlands**Amsterdam or type unknown
- 2009: **Lebanon**Beirut or type unknown
- 2010: **Slovenia**Ljubljana or type unknown
- 2011: **Argentina**Buenos Aires or type unknown
- 2012: **Armenia**Yerevan or type unknown
- 2013: **Thailand**Bangkok or type unknown
- 2014: **Nigeria**Port Harcourt or type unknown
- 2015: **South Korea**Seoul or type unknown
- 2016: **Poland**Warsaw or type unknown
- 2017: **Guinea**Conakry or type unknown
- 2018: **Greece**Athens or type unknown
- 2019: **United Arab Emirates**Abu Dhabi or type unknown
- 2020: **Malaysia**Kuala Lumpur or type unknown
- 2021: **Georgia**Tbilisi (country) or type unknown
- 2022: **Mexico**Guadalajara or type unknown
- 2023: **Ghana**Accra or type unknown
- 2024: **France**Strasbourg or type unknown
- 2025: **Brazil**Rio de Janeiro or type unknown
- 2026: **Morocco**Rabat or type unknown



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- Israel

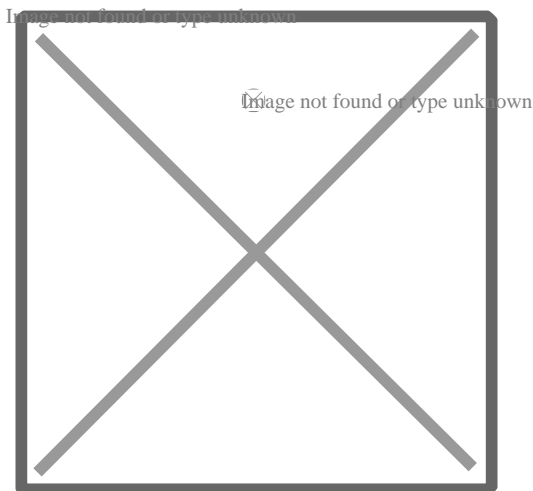
Other

- IdRef

About Polaris

This article is about the Earth's current north star. For such stars in general, see pole star. For other uses, see Polaris (disambiguation) and North Star (disambiguation). "Stella Polaris" redirects here. For the military operation, see Operation Stella Polaris.

Polaris



Location of Polaris (circled)

Observation data

Epoch J2000	Equinox J2000
-------------	---------------

Constellation	Ursa Minor
Pronunciation	/pəˈpɪlɪrɪs, -lær-/ ; UK: /pəˈpɪlɪrɪs/ ^[1]

? UMi A

Right ascension	02 ^h 31 ^m 49.09 ^s ^[2]
Declination	+89° 15′ 50.8 [?] ^[2]
Apparent magnitude (V)	1.98 ^[3] (1.86 – 2.13) ^[4]

? UMi B

Right ascension	02 ^h 30 ^m 41.63 ^s ^[5]
Declination	+89° 15′ 38.1 [?] ^[5]
Apparent magnitude (V)	8.7 ^[3]

Characteristics

? UMi A

Spectral type	F7Ib + F6V ^[6]
U?B color index	0.38 ^[3]
B?V color index	0.60 ^[3]

Variable type Classical Cepheid[
4]

? UMi B

Spectral type F3V[³]

U?B color index 0.01[⁷]

B?V color index 0.42[⁷]

Variable type suspected[⁴]

Astrometry

Radial velocity (R_V) ?17[⁸] km/s

Proper motion (?) RA: 44.48 ± 0.11 [²]
mas/yr

Dec.: ? 11.85 ± 0.13
[²] mas/yr

Parallax (?) 7.54 ± 0.11 mas[²]

Distance 446.5 ± 1.1 ly
(136.90 ± 0.34 pc)[
9]

Absolute magnitude (M_V) ?3.6 (? UMi Aa)[³]
3.6 (? UMi Ab)[³]
3.1 (? UMi B)[³]

Position (relative to ? UMi Aa)

Component ? UMi Ab

Epoch of observation 2005.5880

Angular distance 0.172?

Position angle 231.4°

Position (relative to ? UMi Aa)

Component ? UMi B

Epoch of observation 2005.5880

Angular distance 18.217?

Position angle 230.540°

Orbit^[9]

Primary	? UMi Aa
Companion	? UMi Ab
Period (P)	29.416 ± 0.028 yr
Semi-major axis (a)	0.129 55 ± 0.002 05 " (?2.90 ± 0.03 AU[10])
Eccentricity (e)	0.6354 ± 0.0066
Inclination (i)	127.57 ± 1.22°
Longitude of the node (?)	201.28 ± 1.18°
Periastron epoch (T)	2 016.831 ± 0.044
Argument of periastron (?)	304.54 ± 0.84°
(primary)	
Semi-amplitude (K₁)	3.762 ± 0.025 km/s
(primary)	

Details

? UMi Aa

Mass	5.13 ± 0.28 ^[9] M _?
Radius	46.27 ± 0.42 ^[9] R _?
Luminosity (bolometric)	1,260 ^[11] L _?
Surface gravity (log g)	2.2 ^[12] cgs
Temperature	6015 ^[7] K
Metallicity	112% solar ^[13]
Rotation	119 days ^[6]
Rotational velocity (v sin i)	14 ^[6] km/s
Age	45 - 67? ^[14] ^[15] Myr

? UMi Ab

Mass	1.316 ^[9] M _?
-------------	-------------------------------------

Radius	1.04 ^[3] R_{\odot}
Luminosity (bolometric)	3 ^[3] L_{\odot}
Age	>500? ^[15] Myr

? UMi B

Mass	1.39 ^[3] M_{\odot}
Radius	1.38 ^[7] R_{\odot}
Luminosity (bolometric)	3.9 ^[7] L_{\odot}
Surface gravity (log g)	4.3 ^[7] cgs
Temperature	6900 ^[7] K
Rotational velocity ($v \sin i$)	110 ^[7] km/s

)

Age	1.5? ^[14] ^[15] Gyr
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Other designations

Polaris, North Star, Cynosura, Alpha UMi, ? UMi, ADS 1477, CCDM J02319+8915

? UMi A: 1 Ursae Minoris, BD+88°8, FK5 907, GC 2243, HD 8890, HIP 11767, HR 424, SAO 308

? UMi B: NSV 631, BD+88°7, GC 2226, SAO 305

Database references

SIMBAD	? UMi A
	? UMi B

Polaris is a star in the northern circumpolar constellation of Ursa Minor. It is designated **? Ursae Minoris** (Latinized to *Alpha Ursae Minoris*) and is commonly called the **North Star**. With an apparent magnitude that fluctuates around 1.98,^[3] it is the brightest star in the constellation and is readily visible to the naked eye at night.^[16] The position of the star lies less than 1° away from the north celestial pole, making it the current northern pole star. The stable position of the star in the Northern Sky makes it useful for navigation.^[17]

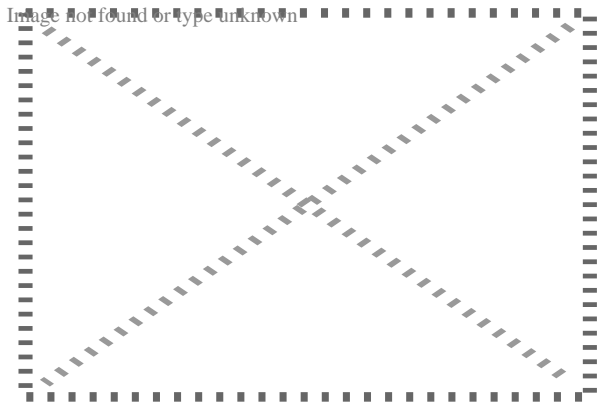
Although appearing to the naked eye as a single point of light, Polaris is a triple star system, composed of the primary, a yellow supergiant designated Polaris Aa, in orbit with a smaller companion, Polaris Ab; the pair is almost certainly^[14] in a wider orbit with Polaris B. The outer companion B was discovered in August 1779 by William Herschel, with the inner Aa/Ab pair only confirmed in the early 20th century.

As the closest Cepheid variable, Polaris Aa's distance is a foundational part of the cosmic distance ladder. The revised *Hipparcos* stellar parallax gives a distance to Polaris A of about

432 light-years (ly) (133 parsecs (pc)), while the successor mission *Gaia* gives a distance of 446.5 ly (136.9 pc) for Polaris B^{[9][a]}.

Stellar system

[edit]



Polaris components as seen by the Hubble Space Telescope

Polaris Aa is an evolved yellow supergiant of spectral type F7Ib with 5.4 solar masses (M_{\odot}). It is the first classical Cepheid to have a mass determined from its orbit. The two smaller companions are Polaris B, a $1.39 M_{\odot}$ F3 main-sequence star orbiting at a distance of 2,400 astronomical units (AU),^[18] and Polaris Ab (or P), a very close F6 main-sequence star with a mass of $1.26 M_{\odot}$.^[3] In January 2006, NASA released images, from the Hubble telescope, that showed the three members of the Polaris ternary system.^{[19][20]}

Polaris B can be resolved with a modest telescope. William Herschel discovered the star in August 1779 using a reflecting telescope of his own, one of the best telescopes of the time.^[21]

The variable radial velocity of Polaris A was reported by W. W. Campbell in 1899, which suggested this star is a binary system.^[22] Since Polaris A is a known cepheid variable, J. H. Moore in 1927 demonstrated that the changes in velocity along the line of sight were due to a combination of the four-day pulsation period combined with a much longer orbital period and a large eccentricity of around 0.6.^[23] Moore published preliminary orbital elements of the system in 1929, giving an orbital period of about 29.7 years with an eccentricity of 0.63. This period was confirmed by proper motion studies performed by B. P. Gerasimovi? in 1939.^[24]

As part of her doctoral thesis, in 1955 E. Roemer used radial velocity data to derive an orbital period of 30.46 y for the Polaris A system, with an eccentricity of 0.64.^[25] K. W. Kamper in 1996 produced refined elements with a period of 29.59 ± 0.02 years and an eccentricity of 0.608 ± 0.005 .^[26] In 2019, a study by R. I. Anderson gave a period of 29.32 ± 0.11 years with an eccentricity of 0.620 ± 0.008 .^[10]

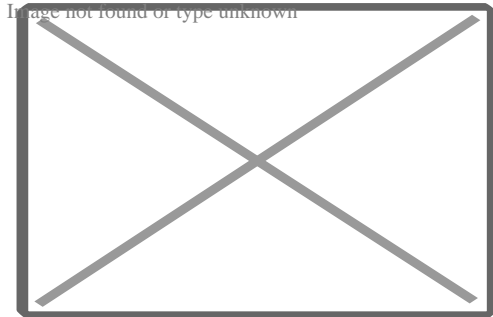
There were once thought to be two more widely separated components—Polaris C and Polaris D—but these have been shown not to be physically associated with the Polaris system.^{[18][27]}

Observation

[edit]

Variability

[edit]



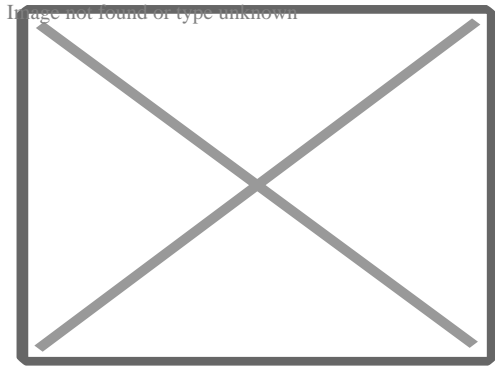
A light curve for Polaris, plotted from *TESS* data^[28]

Polaris Aa, the supergiant primary component, is a low-amplitude population I classical Cepheid variable, although it was once thought to be a type II Cepheid due to its high galactic latitude. Cepheids constitute an important standard candle for determining distance, so Polaris, as the closest such star,^[10] is heavily studied. The variability of Polaris had been suspected since 1852; this variation was confirmed by Ejnar Hertzsprung in 1911.^[29]

The range of brightness of Polaris is given as 1.86–2.13,^[4] but the amplitude has changed since discovery. Prior to 1963, the amplitude was over 0.1 magnitude and was very gradually decreasing. After 1966, it very rapidly decreased until it was less than 0.05 magnitude; since then, it has erratically varied near that range. It has been reported that the amplitude is now increasing again, a reversal not seen in any other Cepheid.^[6]

The period, roughly 4 days, has also changed over time. It has steadily increased by around 4.5 seconds per year except for a hiatus in 1963–1965. This was originally thought to be due to secular redward evolution across the Cepheid instability strip, but it may be due to interference between the primary and the first-overtone pulsation modes.^{[20][30][31]} Authors disagree on whether Polaris is a fundamental or first-overtone pulsator and on whether it is crossing the instability strip for the first time or not.^{[11][31][32]}

The temperature of Polaris varies by only a small amount during its pulsations, but the amplitude of this variation is variable and unpredictable. The erratic changes of temperature and the amplitude of temperature changes during each cycle, from less than 50 K to at least 170 K, may be related to the orbit with Polaris Ab.^[12]



A 4-day time lapse of Polaris illustrating its Cepheid type variability.

Research reported in *Science* suggests that Polaris is 2.5 times brighter today than when Ptolemy observed it, changing from third to second magnitude.^[33] Astronomer Edward Guinan considers this to be a remarkable change and is on record as saying that "if they are real, these changes are 100 times larger than [those] predicted by current theories of stellar evolution".

Torres 2023 published a broad historical compilation of radial velocity and photometric data. He concludes that the change in the Cepheid period has reversed and is now decreasing since roughly 2010. Torres notes that TESS data is of limited utility: as a survey telescope, TESS is optimized for dimmer stars than Polaris, so Polaris significantly over-saturates TESS's cameras. Determining an accurate total brightness for Polaris from TESS is extremely difficult, although it remains suitable for timing the period.^[34]

Furthermore, apparent irregularities in Polaris Aa's behavior may coincide with the periastron passage of Ab, although imprecision in the data prevents a definitive conclusion.^[34] At the *Gaia* distance, the Aa-Ab closest approach is 6.2 AU; the radius of the primary supergiant is $46 R_{\odot}$, meaning that the periastron separation is about 29 times its radius. This implies tidal forcing upon Aa's upper atmosphere by Ab. Such binary tidal forcing is known from heartbeat stars, where eccentric periastron approaches cause rich multimode pulsation akin to an electrocardiogram.

Szabados 1992 suggests that, among Cepheids, "phase slips" similar to what happened to Polaris in the mid 1960s are associated with binary systems.^[35]

In 2024, researchers led by Nancy Evans at the Harvard & Smithsonian published a study with fresh data on the inner binary using the interferometric CHARA Array. They improved the solution of the orbit: combining CHARA data with previous Hubble data, and in tandem with the *Gaia* distance of 446 ± 1 light-years, they confirmed the Cepheid radius estimate of $46 R_{\odot}$ and re-determined its mass at $5.13 \pm 0.28 M_{\odot}$. The corresponding Polaris Ab mass is $1.316 \pm 0.028 M_{\odot}$. Polaris remains overluminous compared to the best Cepheid evolution models, something also seen in V1334 Cygni. Polaris's rapid period change and pulsation amplitude variations are still peculiar compared to other Cepheids, but may be related to the first-overtone pulsations.^[9]

Evans et al also tentatively succeeded in imaging features on the surface of Polaris Aa: large bright and dark patches appear in close-up images, changing over time. Follow up imaging campaigns are required to confirm this detection.^[9] Polaris's age is difficult to model; current best estimates find the Cepheid to be much younger than the two main sequence

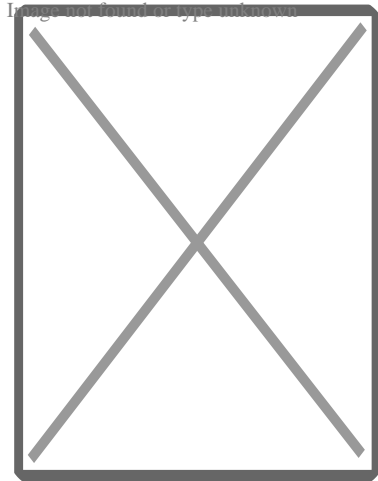
components, seemingly enough to exclude a common origin, which would be quite unlikely for a triple star system.^{[14][15]}

Torres 2023 and Evans et al 2024 both suggest that recent literature cautiously agree that Polaris is a first overtone pulsator.^{[34][9]}

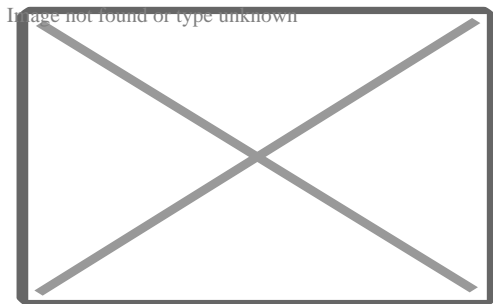
Role as pole star

[edit]

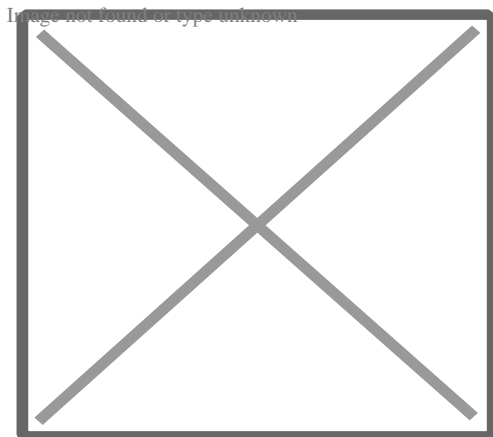
Main article: Pole star



Polaris azimuths vis clock face analogy.^[36]



A typical Northern Hemisphere star trail with Polaris in the center.



Polaris lying halfway between the asterisms Cassiopeia and the Big Dipper.

Because Polaris lies nearly in a direct line with the Earth's rotational axis above the North Pole, it stands almost motionless in the sky, and all the stars of the northern sky appear to rotate around it. It thus provides a nearly fixed point from which to draw measurements for celestial navigation and for astrometry. The elevation of the star above the horizon gives the approximate latitude of the observer.^[16]

In 2018 Polaris was 0.66° (39.6 arcminutes) away from the pole of rotation (1.4 times the Moon disc) and so revolves around the pole in a small circle 1.3° in diameter. It will be closest to the pole (about 0.45 degree, or 27 arcminutes) soon after the year 2100.^[37] Because it is so close to the celestial north pole, its right ascension is changing rapidly due to the precession of Earth's axis, going from 2.5h in AD 2000 to 6h in AD 2100. Twice in each sidereal day Polaris's azimuth is true north; the rest of the time it is displaced eastward or westward, and the bearing must be corrected using tables or a rule of thumb. The best approximation^[36] is made using the leading edge of the "Big Dipper" asterism in the constellation Ursa Major. The leading edge (defined by the stars Dubhe and Merak) is referenced to a clock face, and the true azimuth of Polaris worked out for different latitudes.

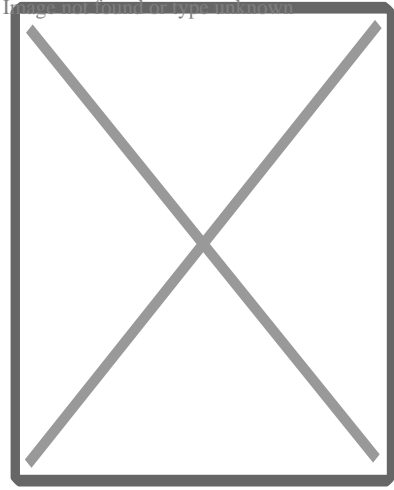
The apparent motion of Polaris towards and, in the future, away from the celestial pole, is due to the precession of the equinoxes.^[38] The celestial pole will move away from ? UMi after the 21st century, passing close by Gamma Cephei by about the 41st century, moving towards Deneb by about the 91st century.^[citation needed]

The celestial pole was close to Thuban around 2750 BCE,^[38] and during classical antiquity it was slightly closer to Kochab (? UMi) than to Polaris, although still about 10° from either star.^[39] It was about the same angular distance from ? UMi as to ? UMi by the end of late antiquity. The Greek navigator Pytheas in ca. 320 BC described the celestial pole as devoid of stars. However, as one of the brighter stars close to the celestial pole, Polaris was used for navigation at least from late antiquity, and described as ??? ????? (*aei phan?s*) "always visible" by Stobaeus (5th century), also termed ?????? (*Lychnos*) akin to a burner or lamp and would reasonably be described as *stella polaris* from about the High Middle Ages and onwards, both in Greek and Latin. On his first trans-Atlantic voyage in 1492, Christopher Columbus had to correct for the "circle described by the pole star about the pole".^[40] In Shakespeare's play *Julius Caesar*, written around 1599, Caesar describes himself as being "as constant as the northern star", although in Caesar's time there was no constant northern star. Despite its relative brightness, it is not, as is popularly believed, the brightest star in the sky.^[41]

Polaris was referenced in the classic Nathaniel Bowditch maritime navigation book *American Practical Navigator* (1802), where it is listed as one of the navigational stars.^[42]

Names

[edit]



This artist's concept shows: supergiant Polaris Aa, dwarf Polaris Ab, and the distant dwarf companion Polaris B.

The modern name *Polaris*^[43] is shortened from the Neo-Latin *stella polaris* ("polar star"), coined in the Renaissance when the star had approached the celestial pole to within a few degrees.^{[44][45]}

Gemma Frisius, writing in 1547, referred to it as *stella illa quae polaris dicitur* ("that star which is called 'polar'"), placing it 3° 8' from the celestial pole.^{[44][45]}

In 2016, the International Astronomical Union organized a Working Group on Star Names (WGSN)^[46] to catalog and standardize proper names for stars. The WGSN's first bulletin of July 2016 included a table of the first two batches of names approved by the WGSN; which included *Polaris* for the star ? Ursae Minoris Aa.^[47]

In antiquity, Polaris was not yet the closest naked-eye star to the celestial pole, and the entire constellation of Ursa Minor was used for navigation rather than any single star. Polaris moved close enough to the pole to be the closest naked-eye star, even though still at a distance of several degrees, in the early medieval period, and numerous names referring to this characteristic as polar star have been in use since the medieval period. In Old English, it was known as *scip-steorra* ("ship-star").^[citation needed]

In the "Old English rune poem", the T-rune is apparently associated with "a circumpolar constellation", or the planet Mars.^[48]

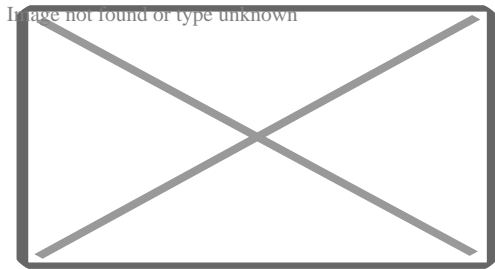
In the Hindu Puranas, it became personified under the name *Dhruva* ("immovable, fixed").^[49]

In the later medieval period, it became associated with the Marian title of *Stella Maris* "Star of the Sea" (so in Bartholomaeus Anglicus, c. 1270s),^[50] due to an earlier transcription error.^[51]

An older English name, attested since the 14th century, is lodestar "guiding star", cognate with the Old Norse *leiðarstjarna*, Middle High German *leitsterne*.^[52]

The ancient name of the constellation Ursa Minor, *Cynosura* (from the Greek ?????????? "the dog's tail"),^[53] became associated with the pole star in particular by the early modern period. An explicit identification of Mary as *stella maris* with the polar star (*Stella Polaris*), as well as

the use of *Cynosura* as a name of the star, is evident in the title *Cynosura seu Mariana Stella Polaris* (i.e. "Cynosure, or the Marian Polar Star"), a collection of Marian poetry published by Nicolaus Lucensis (Niccolo Barsotti de Lucca) in 1655. ^[citation needed]



Ursa Minor as depicted in the 964 Persian work Book of Fixed Stars, *Polaris* named *al-Judayy* "?????" in the lower right.

Its name in traditional pre-Islamic Arab astronomy was *al-Judayy* ????? ("the kid", in the sense of a juvenile goat ["le Chevreau"] in Description des Etoiles fixes),^[54] and that name was used in medieval Islamic astronomy as well.^[55]^[56] In those times, it was not yet as close to the north celestial pole as it is now, and used to rotate around the pole.^[citation needed]

It was invoked as a symbol of steadfastness in poetry, as "steadfast star" by Spenser. Shakespeare's sonnet 116 is an example of the symbolism of the north star as a guiding principle: "[Love] is the star to every wandering bark / Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken."^[57]

In *Julius Caesar*, Shakespeare has Caesar explain his refusal to grant a pardon: "I am as constant as the northern star/Of whose true-fixed and resting quality/There is no fellow in the firmament./The skies are painted with unnumbered sparks,/They are all fire and every one doth shine,/But there's but one in all doth hold his place;/So in the world" (III, i, 65–71). Of course, *Polaris* will not "constantly" remain as the north star due to precession, but this is only noticeable over centuries.^[citation needed]

In Inuit astronomy, *Polaris* is known as *Nuutuittuq* (syllabics: ??????).^[58]

In traditional Lakota star knowledge, *Polaris* is named "Wi?há?pi Owá?žila". This translates to "The Star that Sits Still". This name comes from a Lakota story in which he married T?ap?ú? Šá Wí?, "Red Cheeked Woman". However, she fell from the heavens, and in his grief Wi?há?pi Owá?žila stared down from "wa?kátu" (the above land) forever.^[59]

The Plains Cree call the star in Nehiyawewin: *acâhkos êkâ kâ-âhcît* "the star that does not move" (syllabics: ????? ?? ? ?????).^[60]

In Mi'kmaw'simk the star is named *Tatapn*.^[61]

In the ancient Finnish worldview, the North Star has also been called *taivaannapa* and *naulatähti* ("the nailstar") because it seems to be attached to the firmament or even to act as a fastener for the sky when other stars orbit it. Since the starry sky seemed to rotate around it, the firmament is thought of as a wheel, with the star as the pivot on its axis. The names derived from it were *sky pin* and *world pin*.^[citation needed]

Distance

[edit]

Since Leavitt's discovery of the Cepheid variable period-luminosity relationship, and corresponding utility as a standard candle, the distance to Polaris has been highly sought-after by astronomers. It is the closest Cepheid to Earth, and thus key to calibrating the Cepheid standard candle; Cepheids form the base of the cosmic distance ladder by which to probe the cosmological nature of the universe.^[62]

Distance measurement techniques depend on whether or not components A and B are a physical pair, that is, gravitationally bound. If they are, then their estimated distance can be presumed to be equal.^[b] Gravitational binding of this pair is well supported by observations, and the presumption of common distance is widely adopted in historical and recent estimates.^{[64][65][66][26][67][62][14][9]}

For most of the 20th century, available observation technologies remained inadequate to precisely measure absolute parallax.^{[68][62]} Instead, the main technique was to use theoretical models of stellar evolution for both main sequence and giant stars, combined with spectroscopic and photometric data to estimate distances. Such modeling relies on theoretical assumptions and guesses, and contains much systematic error and statistical uncertainties in population data. Even by 2013, these techniques were still struggling to achieve even 10% precision in either main sequence^[69] or Cepheid^[14] modeling.

Further progress was thus limited until the advent of Hipparcos, the first instrument able to engage in all-sky absolute parallax astrometry.^[68] Its first data release was in 1997.

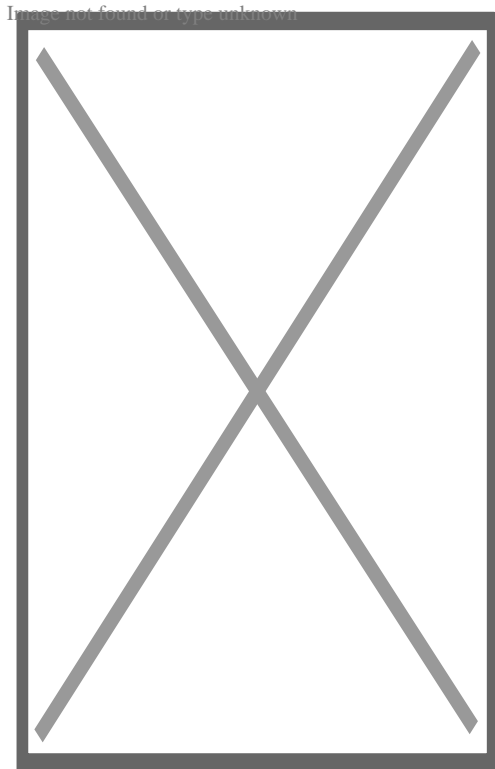
Selected distance estimates to Polaris

Published	Component	Distance ly	Source	Notes	pc
1966	B	(359) _{c1} (110) _{c1}	Fernie ^[64]	Photometry and modeling of B ^[c]	
1977	B	(399) _{d1} (122) _{d1}	Turner ^[65]	Photometry and modeling of B ^[d]	
1978	A	356* 109*	Gauthier and Fernie ^[66]	Modeling extinction and Cepheid evolution of A	
1996	B	359* 110*	Kamper ^[26]	Photometry and modeling of B, reproducing prior estimates	
1997	A	431 ± 29 132 ± 9	Hipparcos ^[70]	All-sky/absolute ^[68] parallax observations, of the primary variable ^[e]	
2004-2013	A, B	307 ± 13 94 ± 4	Turner/Turner et al	Cepheid evolution modeling ^[30] , cluster kinematics and ZAMS fitting ^{[30][67]} , photometry and modeling of B ^[67] , spectral line ratios of A calibrated on yellow supergiants ^[62]	
		329 ± 10 101 ± 3			
		323 ± 7 99 ± 2			

2007 ^[f]	A	432 ± 6	133 ± 2	Hipparcos ^[2] _[69]	All-sky/absolute parallax observations, revised analysis, of the primary variable ^[f]
2008	B	357 [*]	109.5 [*]	Usenko & Klochkova ^[7]	Photometry and modeling of B
2014	A	>385	>118	Neilson ^[71]	Cepheid evolution modeling, independent of any distance prior
2018	B	521 ± 20	160 ± 6	Hubble, Bond et al. ^[14]	Relative ^[68] parallax of the wide component referencing photometrically-calibrated background stars
2018	B	445.3 ± 1.7	136.6 ± 0.5	Gaia DR2 ^[72]	All-sky/absolute ^[68] parallax observations, of the wide component ^[9]
2020	B	446.5 ± 1.1	136.9 ± 0.3	Gaia DR3 ^[5] ^[9]	All-sky/absolute parallax observations, of the wide component ^[h]

[^] * This estimate didn't state its uncertainty

After the arrival of the Hipparcos data, the distance to Polaris and consequent analysis of its Cepheid variation was controversial. The Hipparcos distance for Polaris was broadly but not universally adopted.^[20] Immediately, the Hipparcos data for the nearest few hundred Cepheids appeared to clarify Cepheid models and to clear up then-tension in higher rungs of the distance ladder.^[70] However alternatives remained; particularly by Turner et al, who published several papers between 2004 and 2013.^[62]



Stellar parallax is the basis for the parsec, which is the distance from the Sun to an astronomical object which has a parallax angle of one arcsecond. (1 AU and 1 pc

are not to scale, 1 pc = about 206265 AU)

In 2018, Bond et al^[14] used the Hubble Space Telescope to provide an alternate direct measurement of Polaris's parallax; they summarize the back-and-forth:

However, Turner et al. (2013, hereafter TKUG13)^[62] argue that the parallax of Polaris is considerably larger, 10.10 ± 0.20 mas ($d = 99 \pm 2$ pc). The evidence cited by TKUG13 for this "short" distance includes (1) a photometric parallax for Polaris B based on measured photometry, spectral classification, and main-sequence fitting; (2) a claim that there is a sparse cluster of A-, F-, and G-type stars within 3° of Polaris, with proper motions and radial velocities similar to that of the Cepheid, for which the Hipparcos parallaxes combined with main-sequence fitting give a distance of 99 pc; and (3) a determination of the absolute visual magnitude of Polaris based on line ratios in high-resolution spectra, calibrated against supergiants with well-established luminosities. [...]

[...]

In a critique of the TKUG13 paper, van Leeuwen (2013, hereafter L13)^[69] defended the Hipparcos parallax by presenting details of the solution, concluding that "the Hipparcos data cannot in any way support" the large parallax advocated by TKUG13. Using Hipparcos data, L13 also questioned the reality of the sparse cluster proposed by TKUG13, presenting evidence against it both from the color versus absolute-magnitude diagram for stars within 3° of Polaris, and their non-clustered distribution of proper motions. Lastly, L13 examined the absolute magnitudes of nearly 400 stars of spectral type F3 V in the Hipparcos catalog with parallax errors of less than 10%, and showed that the absolute magnitude of Polaris B would fall well within the observed MV distribution for F3 V stars, based on either the Hipparcos parallax of A or the larger parallax proposed by TKUG13. Thus, he concluded that the photometric parallax of B does not give a useful discriminant.

— ^[14]

Bond et al go on to find a trigonometric parallax (independent of Hipparcos) that implies a distance further-still than the "long" Hipparcos distance, well outside the plausible range of the "short" distance estimates.

The next major step in high precision parallax measurements comes from *Gaia*, a space astrometry mission launched in 2013 and intended to measure stellar parallax to within 25 microarcseconds (μ as).^[74] Although it was originally planned to limit *Gaia*'s observations to stars fainter than magnitude 5.7, tests carried out during the commissioning phase indicated that *Gaia* could autonomously identify stars as bright as magnitude 3. When *Gaia* entered regular scientific operations in July 2014, it was configured to routinely process stars in the magnitude range 3 – 20.^[75] Beyond that limit, special procedures are used to download raw scanning data for the remaining 230 stars brighter than magnitude 3; methods to reduce and analyse these data are being developed; and it is expected that there will be "complete sky coverage at the bright end" with standard errors of "a few dozen μ as".^[76]

Gaia DR2 does not include a parallax for Polaris A, but a distance inferred from Polaris B is 136.6 ± 0.5 pc (445.5 ± 1.7 ly),^[72] somewhat further than most previous estimates and (in principle) considerably more accurate. There are known to be considerable systematic uncertainties in DR2.^[77]

Gaia DR3 significantly improved both the statistical and systematic uncertainties, although the latter remain numerous and on the order of 10–60 μ as^[63]; the new estimate is 136.9 ± 0.3 pc (446.5 ± 1.1 ly) using the baseline parallax zeropoint correction.^{[5][9][h]}

Gaia DR4 (expected December 2026) will further improve the statistical and systematic uncertainties in general, and the data pipelines for variable and multiple stars in particular.^[78] Multistar orbital solutions will become available, greatly aiding the study of Cepheids and Polaris, and in particular, may enable solving the outer AB orbit.^[9]

In popular culture

[edit]

Polaris is depicted in the flag and coat of arms of the Canadian Inuit territory of Nunavut,^[79] the flag of the U.S. states of Alaska and Minnesota,^[80] and the flag of the U.S. city of Duluth, Minnesota.^{[81][82]}

Vexillology

[edit]

Flag of Nunavut

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Nunavut Flag of Alaska

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Alaska

Flag of Minnesota

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Minnesota Flag of Duluth, Minnesota

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Duluth, Minnesota Flag of Maine

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Maine Flag of Maine (1901–1909)

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of Maine (1901–1909) Flag of the Pan-American Exposition (1901)[83]

- Image not found or type unknown

Flag of the Pan- American Exposition (1901)[⁸³]

Sledge flag used by Francis Leopold McClintock in the Arctic (1852–1854)[84]

- Image not found or type unknown

Sledge flag used by
Francis Leopold
McClintock in the
Arctic (1852–1854)[
84]

Heraldry

[edit]

Coat of arms of Nunavut

- Image not found or type unknown

Coat of arms of
Nunavut
Seal of Minnesota

- Image not found or type unknown

Seal of Minnesota
Seal of Maine

- Image not found or type unknown

Seal of Maine

Coat of arms of Utsjoki[citation needed]

-

Image not found or type unknown

Coat of arms of
Utsjoki[citation needed]

Ships

[edit]

- The Chinese spy ship *Beijixing* is named after Polaris.
- USS *Polaris* is named after Polaris

Gallery

[edit]

Polaris is the brightest star in the constellation of Ursa Minor (upper right).

-

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Polaris is the
brightest star in the
constellation of Ursa
Minor (upper right).
Big Dipper and Ursa Minor in relation to Polaris

-

Image not found or type unknown

Big Dipper and Ursa
Minor in relation to
Polaris

A view of Polaris in a small telescope. Polaris B is separated by 18 arc seconds from the primary

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Image not found or type unknown

A view of Polaris in a small telescope.

Polaris B is separated by 18 arc seconds from the primary star, Polaris A.

Polaris, its surrounding integrated flux nebula, and NGC188[dubious – discuss]

-

Image not found or type unknown

Polaris, its surrounding integrated flux nebula, and NGC188[dubious – discuss]

See also

[edit]

-  Stars portal
-  Astronomy portal

- Extraterrestrial sky (for the pole stars of other celestial bodies)
- List of nearest supergiants
- Polar alignment
- Sigma Octantis
- Polaris Flare
- Regiment of the North Pole

Notes

[edit]

1. ^ If A and B are a physical pair, then they share the same parallax; see #Distance

2. ^ Their minimum spatial separation is the angular separation: 0.09 mrad (18.2 arcseconds), i.e. 0.009% of their distance from Earth; it could be higher (2x-5x) depending on the orbital eccentricity and orientation of the apsides to Earth's sightline. In any case, distance estimate uncertainties have far exceeded 0.2%, with only Gaia approaching the latter precision, when neglecting systematic uncertainties.^[63] Future Gaia data may enable solving this outer orbit, constraining the apsides and thus precisely determining the distance between the components.
3. ^ **a b c** The paper only estimates an absolute magnitude of roughly 3.3 with an apparent magnitude of 8.51. That implies a distance modulus of 5.21, implying a distance around 110 pc. A notional magnitude error of ± 0.3 would correspond to roughly ± 16 pc error.
4. ^ **a b c** The paper only estimates an absolute magnitude of roughly 3.16. Taken with the quoted apparent magnitude 8.6, that implies a distance modulus of 5.44, implying a distance around 122 pc. A notional magnitude error of ± 0.1 would correspond to roughly ± 6 pc error. Extinction was concluded to be negligible.
5. ^ Parallax 7.56 ± 0.48 mas
6. ^ **a b** Parallax 7.54 ± 0.11 mas; observations from 1989 to 1993, first analysis published 1997, revised analysis published 2007.
7. ^ Statistical distance calculated using a weak distance prior
8. ^ **a b** The raw parallax is 7.2869 ± 0.0178 mas; applying a basic systematic^[63] correction^[73] gives 7.3045 ± 0.0178 mas


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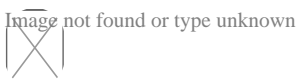
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 - Southern**
 - ? Hydri
 - ? Chamaeleontis
 - I Carinae
 - ? Carinae
 - ? Carinae
 - Aspidiske
 - Alsephina
 - Canopus
 - Sirius

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	Mercury	Southern	• ? Pictoris
		Northern	• ? ¹ Doradus
	Venus	Southern	• Fafnir
		Northern	• Markeb
	Mars	Southern	• Sadr • Deneb
Other planets	Jupiter	Northern	• Aldhibah
		Southern	• ? Doradus
		Northern	• Polaris
	Saturn	Southern	• ? Octantis
		Northern	• Sabik
	Uranus	Southern	• 15 Orionis
		Northern	• Sadr • Fawaris
	Neptune	Southern	• Regor

		Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • o Draconis
Other bodies	Moon	Southern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? Doradus
		Past and future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ? Draconis • 36 Draconis

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- Polarissima Borealis
- Polarissima Australis

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Constellation of Ursa Minor

- List of stars in Ursa Minor
- Ursa Minor in Chinese astronomy

- Stars**
- ? (Polaris)
 - ? (Kochab)
 - ? (Pherkad)
 - ? (Yildun)
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- Bayer**
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 - 8 (Baekdu)
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- Flamsteed**
- 10
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- Variable**
- R
 - S
 - T
 - U
 - V
 - W
 - Z
 - RR
 - RU
 - RW
 - SS
 - UY
 - VX
- HR**
- 5184
 - 5596
- HD**
- 150706
- Calvera

Exoplanets

- ? Ursae Minoris b
- 8 Ursae Minoris b (Halla)
- 11 Ursae Minoris b
- TOI-4138 b

Nebulae

- Polaris Flare

Galaxies




- 3172
 - 5034
 - 5144
 - 5314
 - 5671
 - 5939
 - 6217
 - 6251
 - 6331
- NGC**
- 3C 303.1
 - 3C 309.1
 - Ursa Minor Dwarf
- Other**

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Television channels and stations

[edit]

- Ananda TV, a Bangladeshi television channel
- Andorra Televisió
- Anguilla Television
- Ayna TV, Afghanistan
- ATV (Armenia)
- ATV (Aruba), NBC affiliate
- ATV (Australian TV station), Melbourne
- ATV (Austria)
- ATV (Canada), the former name of CTV Atlantic
- Aluetelevisio, Finland
- Asia Television, Hong Kong online media company and former Hong Kong TV station
 - ATV Asia, former Cantonese-language channel
 - ATV Home, former Cantonese-language channel
 - ATV World, former English-language channel
- ATV (Hungary)
- Aomori Television, Japan
- ATV Jordan

- ATV (Pakistan)
- ATV (Peruvian TV channel)
 - ATV Sur
 - ATV+
- ATV (Russia)
- ATV (Suriname)
- ATV (Turkish TV channel)
- Associated Television, United Kingdom (1955–1981)
 - ATV Music, a subsidiary, now part of Sony/ATV Music Publishing
- Antenna TV
- Alternativna TV
- Azad Azerbaijan TV

Transportation

[edit]

- All-terrain vehicle, for off-road use
- Advanced Technology Vessel, Indian nuclear submarine project
- Agena target vehicle, a booster system used in the Gemini space program
- Automated Transfer Vehicle, ESA uncrewed resupply spacecraft, originally Ariane Transfer Vehicle
- ATV, IATA code for Ati Airport, Chad

Other uses

[edit]

- ATV Corporation, an audiovisual electronics company founded by Ikutaro Kakehashi
- A Tree Viewer, software for displaying phylogenetic trees
- Alternative TV, a British punk/post-punk band
- Advanced Technology Ventures, an American venture capital company
- Apple TV (device), a set-top box microconsole made by Apple

See also

[edit]

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-
- All pages with titles beginning with *ATV*
- All pages with titles containing *ATV*
- TV (disambiguation)
- AT (disambiguation)

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If an internal link led you here, you may wish to change the link to point directly to the intended article.

About Desert Safari Dubai - Dune Buggy and Quad Bike Rental Dubai - Dubai - United Arab Emirates



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Things To Do in



Bay Central

4.1 (284)



Quad Biking Dubai | Buggy Dubai | Desert Safari Dubai | Camel Ride Dubai

4.5 (351)



History of Cinema Museum - HOC

4.1 (30)



Two Continents Holiday Homes

5 (554)

Photo

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Souk festive market

5 (2)



Dubai Marina Walk

4.7 (27735)



Safari Desert Dubai | Dune Buggy ATV Quad Bike, Hot Air Balloon Tours

4.3 (178)



Wakeboard Dubai

5 (3)

Reviews for Desert Safari Dubai - Dune Buggy and Quad Bike Rental Dubai - Dubai - United Arab Emirates



Mark Linehan

(1)

Did a safari Tour with this company last week and was left feeling disappointed definitely would not recommend to anyone. We were a group of 8 with 2 vehicles booked for private pickup and drop off, to start the vehicles were old and not what you would expect for a private transfer. We then arrived at the dessert location/compound and considering it states you get all safety gear (Helmet/goggles) there was none provided and we were directed into a shop where we were not given much choice only to purchase 8 scarfs at an additional cost of AED1000, to be honest I didn't mind this too much as the scarfs look better for photos etc than helmet and goggles but it just annoys me that a company will advertise something that they don't provide. The next negative is as we were waiting for our buggies to arrive I felt we were being pestered by another man within this compound to have photos taken with an eagle, I'm sure once should be enough to say you don't want a photo taken (of course this was at an extra cost). We had 4 No. 2 seater buggies booked but they eventually rounded up 3 No. 2 seater Buggies and 1 No. 4 seater, I was very annoyed with this and expressed my annoyance to them as they could not provide what they had sold to us, eventually we agreed to a AED200 refund (which was very little considering I had paid AED8496 for this trip). They were making every excuse under the sun to explain why we needed 1 No. 4 seater...!!!! Eventually we got going with the 1 Hr. Buggy tour and to be honest we did enjoy this, yes we were not allowed drive these as hard as we would have liked and do a bit of messing with them but all in all we finished this part of the tour with big smiles on our faces, we did the sand boarding in the middle the 1 hour buggy tour which we didn't expect but it was enjoyable. We then got back to the compound where we had booked a 20-30minute Camel ride for 8 people at a total of AED1200 (included in the AED8496!!) where there was 1 old camel that we all got a chance to get up on individually for photos, walk the camel about 50ft and back, all 8 of us had this done in about 20-30mins, I don't know how they

would have made this a 20-30min camel ride if there were only 1 or 2 people there. I was expecting this would have been all 8 of us doing a trip on a number of Camels in the desert (not in a fenced compound)at the same time, NOT 1 by 1..... and I think it was very hard on 1 Old Camel to have to lift on and off 8 people one after the other, after the 3rd or 4th person the Camel was starting to refuse and the solution to this was he started to kick the Camel. We did enjoy our trip to the dessert but felt we got ripped off, paid big money for a very poor service and facilities.



MOHAMMAD RAHEEM MUSHTAQ

(5)

Our desert safari was an absolutely amazing adventure from start to finish. The organization, the activities, and the overall atmosphere were perfect. A very special mention goes to Wajid, who was far more than just a driver. He took care of us the entire day with incredible kindness and professionalism. He made sure we were comfortable, safe, and enjoying every moment. His friendliness and attention truly made the experience even more memorable. I highly recommend this company — if you want an exceptional safari in Dubai, this is the place to go. And if you're lucky enough to have Wajid with you, your day will be even better!



Shweta S

(5)

We had the best experience! Over the last 30 years in Dubai, I've been on many safaris but this was the best one so far! Their team is super informative, funny and friendly. Their whole program is top notch, the food is delicious and rhe hospitality is out of this world. I would highly recommend getting Berke as your guide if you book this. Beautiful experience!

<https://www.google.com/maps/reviews/data=!4m8!14m7!1m6!2m5!1sChZDSUhNMG9nS0VJQ0FnSUNyctWtAYQ6KvGOA%7C?hl=en-US>

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Dubai Desert Safari al awir [View GBP](#)

About Desert Safari Dubai - Dune Buggy and Quad Bike Rental Dubai - Dubai - United Arab Emirates

Driving Directions in Dubai

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Red Dunes Desert Safari Dubai

25.065077632146, 55.111574715334

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Dubai Desert Safari with Dune Buggy

25.109254903887, 55.183295647475

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Al Awir Desert Safari Dubai

25.117776839809, 55.106655207776

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Desert Safari Dubai with BBQ Dinner

25.120437740432, 55.17949729725

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Dubai Desert Safari Pickup Hotel

25.090833171979, 55.210964947573

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Couple Desert Safari Dubai

25.129347986824, 55.136084736631

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Desert Safari Dubai Near Jumeirah

25.059657642435, 55.11958338883

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Dubai Desert Safari with Dune Buggy

25.114182352146, 55.131310913818

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Desert Safari Dubai Near Deira

25.083819607199, 55.130482538094

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Dubai Desert Safari with Dune Buggy

25.076454323235, 55.1561949

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Frequently Asked Questions

Are quad bikes available in Desert Safari Dubai

Yes quad bike rides are available as optional add ons during Desert Safari Dubai.

Is dune bashing included in Desert Safari Dubai

Yes dune bashing is a core activity included in most Desert Safari Dubai packages.

What activities are included in Desert Safari Dubai

Desert Safari Dubai includes dune bashing, camel rides, sandboarding, BBQ dinner, and live entertainment.

Dubai Desert Safari al awir

Safari Desert Dubai

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