

QI-MAG® INSTITUTE PRESENTS:



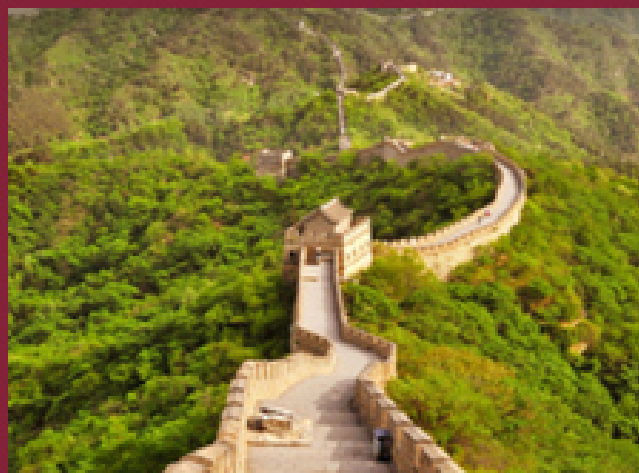
**CHINA – A TAILOR MADE PILGRIM AND TAO
GEOMANTIC TOUR LEAD BY DR. JES T.Y. LIM**

16 Days / 15 Nights, June 10 – 25, 2018

**Beijing Datong – Wutaishan – Pingyao – Taiyuan –
Xi'an – Dunhuang – Shanghai**

LEONI
LUXURY TRAVEL

China Travel Designer | CITS 中国国际旅行社总社有限公司
CHINA INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL SERVICE LIMITED, HEAD OFFICE



June 10 Day 1: Arrival / Beijing

Arrivals in Beijing, independent transfers to your hotel. The rest of the day is free at your own leisure.

Beijing, the capital of China, lies just south of the rim of the Central Asian Steppes and is separated from the Gobi Desert by a green chain of mountains, over which The Great Wall runs. Modern Beijing lies on the site of countless human settlements that date back half a million years. Homo erectus Pekinensis, better known as Peking man was discovered just outside the city in 1929. It is China's second largest city in terms of population and the largest in administrative territory. The name Beijing - or Northern Capital - is a modern term by Chinese standards. It first became a capital in the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234), but it experienced its first phase of grandiose city planning in the Yuan Dynasty under the rule of the Mongol emperor, Kublai Khan, who made the city his winter capital in the late 13th century. Little of it remains in today's Beijing. Most of what the visitor sees today dates from either the Ming or later Qing dynasties. Huge concrete tower blocks have mushroomed and construction sites are everywhere. Bicycles are still the main mode of transportation but taxis, cars, and buses jam the city streets.

June 11 Day 2: Beijing

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Start to the **Yonghe Lamasery**, which is the largest and best-preserved Tibetan Buddhist Lamasery in Beijing.

Next to visit the **Summer Palace** (UNESCO), the largest imperial garden in in the world. Then have a short shopping route

After Dinner, enjoy the authentic **Beijing Opera** at the Liyuan Theatre, the first teahouse-style theater in Beijing.

***Lama Temple:** This impressive compound was once the home of China's royalty, and has many palatial features hidden in its beautiful architecture. In 1694, Emperor Yongzheng converted it into a Tibetan Buddhist monastery to show his respect for the Dalai Lama. Inside one of the pavilions, you will find a Buddha standing over 85 feet tall that was carved from a single trunk of white sandalwood.*

***Summer Palace:** The Summer Palace is one of the largest and best-preserved imperial gardens in the world. In the 18th century, Emperor Qianlong enlarged and embellished it, only to abandon it a few years later. The grounds today are stunning, as is the lovely Kunming Lake, which occupies more than three quarters of the total area. The Long Corridor, a 728-metre (well over 2000-foot) hall is featuring 8000 paintings collected by the Emperor during his travels around the country.*

***Peking Opera:** Peking opera is one of the more bizarre forms of traditional entertainment in China. An opera performance typically consists of beautifully painted sets, exquisite costumes, graceful gestures, martial arts and of course, opera singing. Liyuan Theatre presents traditional opera excerpts in shortened programs, while maintaining the essence of the original works.*



June 12 Day 3: Beijing – Datong (by air)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Today you start on **Hutong tour**. Then you will take a plane to Datong. On arrival, you will be met and transferred to hotel.

***Hutongs:** The word “hutong” refers to the narrow network of lanes created by closely built quadrangular homes. Once the primary architectural feature of China’s capital city, hutongs now make up only a small fraction of Beijing, having been replaced by high-rise buildings in recent years. Recapture the feeling of Beijing’s past from the wooden seat of a traditional rickshaw, and visit a local family’s courtyard home along the way.*



June 13 Day 4: Datong

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

In the morning, take a visit to **Yungang Grottoes** (UNESCO), the oldest one of the Three Major Buddhist Grottoes in China. Absorbing Indian Gandhara Buddhist art, Yungang Grottoes melds traditional Chinese art and social features of that time, which make it a masterpiece of early Chinese cave art and Buddhist culture.

Continue to the **Huayan Temple**, China’s largest and best preserved monastery of the Liao Dynasty in existence. It is composed by two sections. The upper temple houses five large Buddhas, and the lower temple contains a collection of Buddhist writings.

Afterwards, visit the oldest and largest **Nine Dragon Screen in China**. Located in Datong, it is one of the three famous nine dragon screens in existence. The other two are in Beijing’s Forbidden City and Beihai Park.

***Yungang Grottoes:** One of the three major cave clusters in China, punctuate the north cliff of Wuzhou Mountain, Datong. The area was excavated along the mountain, extending 1 km (0.62 miles) from east to west, revealing 53 caves and over 51,000 stone statues.*

***Huayan Temple:** There is no historical record about the year in which the monastery was originally built. Some people says it was built in Tang Dynasty, some says in Northern Wei Dynasty. Currently the most accepted construction age of it is the Liao Dynasty. Built during the Liao Dynasty (907 – 1125), it was the imperial ancestral temple, enjoying prominent position at that time. Then it was destroyed in a war. In 1140 during Jin Dynasty, the temple was reconstructed. The temple was partly destroyed in the war at the end of the Liao Dynasty, and was rebuilt in the 3rd year (1140) of the Tianquan reign of the Jin Dynasty. Afterwards, it survived wars and disorders, rises and declines of times. It was rebuilt in the reigns of Xuande and Jingtai of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). In the middle period of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), the temple was divided into two parts, the Upper Huayan Monastery and the Lower Huayan Monastery, each having its own temple gate and structure. The upper one referred to as the Grand Hall housing five large Ming Dynasty Buddhas, and the lower section referred to as the Sutra Temple containing a library of some 18,000 volumes of Buddhist writings. After several repairs in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), the temple formed today's scale.*

***Datong Nine-Dragon Screen Wall:** It is presently the oldest and largest glazed screen in China today. It is three times larger than that in Beihai Park, Beijing City. The screen, It is made up of 426 specially-fired glazed bricks, with a height of 8 meters (about 26 feet), 2.02 meters (6.6 feet) thick and 45.5 meters (149 feet) long. The Screen can be divided into three parts, the pedestal, body and roof.*



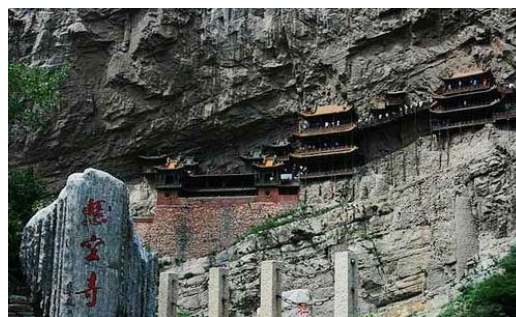
June 14 Day 5 : Datong - Mount Wutai (by bus)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

In the morning, admire the marvelous and incredible **Hanging Temple**. Built more than 1,500 years ago, this temple is characterized by its special location on the sheer cliff and its combination of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism.

Later, take a car ride to **Mount Wutai** (UNESCO), one of the Four Sacred Buddhist Mountains in China.

***Hanging Monastery:** It stands at the foot of Mt. Hengshan, 5 kilometers (3 miles) south of Hunyuan County, and 65 kilometers (40 miles) from downtown Datong City. Since it hangs on the west cliff of Jinxia Gorge more than 50 meters above the ground, it is called Hanging Monastery. It is an architectural wonder. A unique mechanical theory was applied to building the framework. Crossbeams were half-inserted into the rock as the foundation, while the rock in back became its support. Seen from below, Hanging Monastery appears to be a tumble-down castle in the air. Inside, Hanging Monastery provides the same scene as other temples.*



***Mount Wutai:** The most holy land of Chinese Buddhism, Mt. Wutai lies in Wutai County in Xinzhou Region, Shanxi Province. It is rated on both the list of the first group of national scenic spots designated by the State Council, and the list of the Top 10 scenic spots in Shanxi Province. It covers an area of 2,837 square kilometers (1,095.4 square miles), and its five main peaks, positioned east, south, west, north, and in the middle, embrace one another with broad and plain terraces rather than forests on their tops. That is why it bears the name "Wutai Shan"*



(Mountain of Five Terraces). With the average altitude over 1,000 meters (over 3,281 feet), its apex, the summit of the northern peak which is famed as being the "Roof of Northern China", reaches 3061.1 meters (10,043 feet). Besides the religious aspect, the beauty of rising and falling ridges of mountains, exotic rocks, crisscrossed gullies, crystalline waters and towering green forests also gives the mountain its reputation as a colorful and notable scenic resort.

June 15 Day 6 : Mount Wutai - Pingyao (by bus)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

After breakfast, continue to **explore Mount Wutai**. It is home to 47 China's most important monasteries, among which **Xiantong Temple and Tayuan Temple** are the most famous. Besides, Mount Wutai also features the beautiful natural scenery of the five peaks.

Later, take a car ride to Pingyao. Upon arrival, meet and transfer to the hotel.

Scenery: The beautiful scenery here is a masterpiece of exquisite acts of nature, predominantly visible over the five main peaks: Wanghai Peak in the east, Guayue Peak in the west, Jinxiu Peak in the south, Yedou Peak in the north, and the central Cuiyan Peak.

Buddhist Temples: It is said that this mountain is the dwelling place of Manjusri Bodhisattva. 360 temples were built here dating back to the Tang Dynasty (618-907) but now only 47 of them exist. Over the years, incalculable numbers of pilgrims and visitors have come here. Among these magnificent temples, five are the most famous: Xiantong Temple, Tayuan Temple, Manjusri Temple (Summit Bodhisattva), Shuxiang Temple, and Luohou Temple.



June 16 Day 7 : Pingyao - Taiyuan (by bus) – Xi'an (by bullet train)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

After breakfast, pay a visit to the **Ancient City of Pingyao** (UNESCO), a well-preserved ancient Chinese city of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. You will admire the Ancient City Wall built with bricks and stones. Then approach to Rishengchang Bank - the first bank of China, and get impressed by the Old Government Buildings. The courtyard houses, narrow streets and small shops in the city provide a complete picture of China's cultural and social lifestyle during that period of time.

Then take a car ride to Taiyuan. Midway if time permits, pay a visit to **Qiao Family Compound**, the former residence of a rich businessman Qiao Zhiyong in the Qing Dynasty. Consisting of six large yards and 20 small yards in total, the magnificent compound features its traditional Chinese furnishings and lifelike wood carvings.

Later, transfer to the train station in Taiyuan to transferred to Xi'an.

Pingyao Old City : It is renowned for being the best-preserved medieval city in the country, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city's architecture perfectly exemplifies the style of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, with over 4000 residences from those times still intact. The city's entire history dates back about 2,700 years and reached its zenith during the Qing dynasty, when Pingyao was a financial center of China.



The Ming-Qing Street : Sometimes called China's Wall Street, this historic street was at the heart of one of the world's first Central Business Districts. Dotted with memorial archways and decorated gateways, the old houses and courtyards flanking the streets and lanes give visitors a glimpse of the glories of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

Ancient City Wall : The ancient city wall was originally built using rammed earth, and was rebuilt with bricks in 1370 during the reign of Emperor Hong Wu of the Ming Dynasty. The wall measures about twelve meters high, with a perimeter of six kilometers lined with 72 watchtowers and 3,000 embrasures. These embrasures are said to represent the number of disciples of Confucius, showing the importance of his legacy in China. The wall is considered among the best-preserved ancient city walls on this scale, which makes them centerpiece of the UNESCO Heritage Site.



Qiao Family Compound : Qiao Family Compound is located in Qi County, Jinzhong City, Shanxi Province, and is 42 km (25 mi) away from Pingyao Ancient City. It is also known as Zai Zhong Tang, whose owner Qiao Zhiyong was a famous financier of Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911). With Chinese classical architectural designs and exquisite decorations, it is representative of Chinese northern folk residences. This family compound shows not only the fortune and prosperity of the Qiao family, but also the folk customs and culture of Shanxi Province in the period. Qiao Family Compound was first built by Qiao Zhiyong's father during the reign of Emperor Qianlong (1711 - 1799) in the Qing Dynasty, and then reconstructed by the financier. During Sino-Japanese War, the whole family fled to escape from the war and left their home. After decades, local government had the houses repaired. Now the attraction consists of five parts: Zai Zhong Tang, De Xing Tang, Ning Shou Tang, Bao Yuan Tang and a garden. In addition, the compound has been developed into a museum to collect the treasures left by the Qiao family and Shanxi folk cultural relics.



June 17 Day 8 : Xi'an – Dunhuang (by air)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

If the flight times allow we will visit the Museum of Terracotta Warriors and Horses (UNESCO), Big Wild Goose pagoda and a pottery workshop en route.

Surcharge per person will apply: USD 100 / EUR 88 / CHF 100

Terra Cotta Warriors : One of the world's greatest archaeological finds, the Terracotta Warriors were discovered quite by chance in 1974 by a group of peasants digging a well outside of Xi'an. These sculptures of soldiers, chariots and horses were funerary statues made to accompany China's first emperor to the afterlife over 2100 years ago. Legend has it that it took 100,000 men 38 years to create the soldiers, which all vary in rank, posture, height, uniform and facial features. It is believed that there are still thousands of warriors and hundreds of horses and chariots buried in the three pits discovered so far. However, further excavations have been halted while researchers try to find a way to preserve the colorful paint that covers the statues from disintegrating once exposed to air.





Big Wild Goose Pagoda: The pagoda was originally built to be five-storey in 652 AD (Tang Dynasty) in a bid to consecrate the Buddha figures, sariras and Sanskrit sutras that Master Xuanzang carried from India in the 7th century. In the following time after its completion, the pagoda was maintained and repaired for many times and had been a famous tourist site in Tang Dynasty. The Big Wild Goose Pagoda we see today is a seven-storey pavilion-styled building – two more storeys were added during the reign of Empress Wu Zetian of Tang Dynasty. Seen as an architectural masterpiece of Buddhism of China, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda is also called Pagoda of Daci'en Temple because of its location inside the temple. There are wooden stairs inside the pagoda and one arched window at each of the four sides on every storey, where visitors can have a panorama of the surrounding. Many inscriptions in the pagoda can still be recognized till today.



On arrival in Dunhuang you will be met and transferred to hotel.

June 18 Day 9: Dunhuang

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

In the morning, take a car ride (about 80 km) west across the desert to **Yumen Pass**, which was the west terminal of the Great Wall built in Han Dynasty 2,100 years ago. Today you will visit **Western Thousand-Buddhas Caves**.

Then you will tour the **Crescent Moon Lake** in the **Singing Sand Dunes**. From a distance make sure to keep your ears peeled for the whistling tunes among the sand dunes. If you are feeling adventurous, take up on an optional camel ride if it sounds enticing.

Western Thousand-Buddha Caves: In Dunhuang, Gansu Province of China, we find the Duhuang Mogao Grotto, which consists of the Mogao Caves, the Yulin Cave, and the Western Thousand-Buddha Cave. The Western Thousand-Buddha Cave, which is situated to the west of Mogao Caves, is set into a cliff on the bank of the Dang River, 35 kilometers (about 22 miles) from Dunhuang City. Because the frescos in this cave are similar in structure and artistic style to those found in Mogao Caves, the Western Thousand-Buddha Cave is considered Duahuang Buddhist art. Although the exact ages of the caves are not known, there is speculation that this cave may have emerged earlier than the Magao Caves did. There are 16 caverns, over 800 square meters (about 8,611 square feet) of murals and 34 painted clay statues. Some of the caverns were made in the Tang Dynasty (618 - 907) and others in the Wei Dynasty (386 - 534). Unfortunately, some of the caverns have collapsed, but ten of them are open to tourists. In cavern No. 4, we find several very large statues. They are painted with strong bodies and slender eyebrows. In cavern No. 5, decorated during the Wei Dynasty, we find an inscription written by a Buddhist disciple called Tanzang for the figures of his dead grandparents and parents. So far, more than 70 characters can be seen clearly. Moving on to cavern No.7, we see one of the most famous aspects of the cave, a painting of Apsaras, a Buddhist god (known for dancing and singing), which is painted so vividly that it seems to come to life. In cavern No. 9, a unique structure shaped like nomad's yurt, serves as a valuable reference for researching the ethnic customs of Gansu Province. The god Nryana, an outstanding warrior in Buddhist legend, appears painted under some stone statues. In the caves, many colorful frescos tell informative Buddhist stories, putting these caves among the finest sources of Buddhist art in China.

Crescent Lake: Just as oil and water don't mix, so do springs and deserts. But Crescent Spring is an exception. About 6 kilometers (3.73 miles) south of Dunhuang city, and surrounded by the Echoing-Sand Mountain, Crescent Spring can be called a natural wonder in the Gobi Desert. Some say it reminds them of the eye of a beautiful woman, lucid, beautiful and amorous. Some say it looks like the mysterious, gentle and seductive lips of a pretty woman, or a slice of lush, sweet and crystal cantaloupe. Actually, it resembles a crescent fallen down into this desert. Having been lying among these sand dunes for thousands of years, although given many surprise attacks by sandstorms, Crescent Spring still gurgles clear, and still remains worthy as the first spring in the desert.



Echoing- Sand Mountain : Have you ever heard of a mountain that echoes to the sound of sand as you slide down its slopes? Can you image a perennially limpid lake in an area of desert sand? Here in Dunhuang, Gansu Province, you will have the chance to enjoy the wonderful spectacle of the Echoing-Sand Mountain. The mountain is five kilometers (about three miles) away from the city of Dunhuang. Seen from afar, the mountain is just like a golden dragon winding its way over the horizon. As you approach you become aware that the sand has many colors ranging from red to yellow, green, black and white. On days when a strong wind blows, the fast shifting sand roars; but when the wind is little more than a light breeze, the sand produces gentle, dulcet sounds akin to music. It is the same when you are sliding down the mountainside.



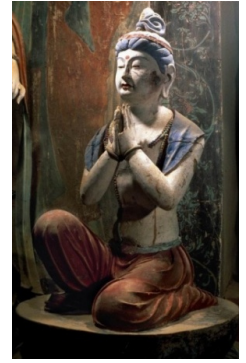
June 19 Day 10 : Dunhuang – Shanghai (by air)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch

Today is primarily devoted to tour the **Mogao Grottes** (UNESCO). It is the world's most important site of ancient Buddhist Culture. The treasure house contains hundreds of sandstone caves holding more than 2,000 statues and 45,000 brilliantly bright paintings of Buddha and Chinese mythological figures.

Then fly to Shanghai. On arrival, you will be met and transferred to the hotel.

Mogao Grottes: *The traveler finds the Mogao Caves, a shrine of Buddhist art treasures, 25 km (15.5 miles) from downtown Dunhuang on the eastern slope of Mingsha Shan (Mount Echoing Sand). A network of plank reinforced roads plying north to south 1600 meters (5, 249 feet) long lead to the cave openings, which are stacked five stories high some reaching up to 50 meters (164 feet). By the way, Mogao means high up in the desert. According to Tang Dynasty records, a monk had witnessed onsite a vision of thousand Buddhas under showers of golden rays. Thus inspired, he started the caves construction work that spanned ten dynasties. Mogao Caves are commonly known as the Caves of a Thousand Buddhas.*



June 20 Day 11: Shanghai

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Your full day tour begins with the **Yuyuan Garden** (UNESCO). Owing to its ingenious design in Ming and Qing dynasties, it becomes a real museum of Chinese ancient architecture.

Walk around the **Old Downtown** with its maze of walkways, reflecting ponds, pavilions and stone bridges.

Then head to **Jade Buddha Temple**. The temple is famous for two precious jade Buddhist statues brought from Burma, which are not only rare cultural relics but also exquisite artworks.

Then have a short shopping route

Then head to **Nanjing Road**, a must-see metropolitan destination attracting thousands of fashion-seeking shoppers from all over the world.

Wander through the bustling **Bund**, featuring outstanding European colonial architectures, new skyscrapers and historical buildings in Shanghai.

Yuyuan Garden: *A place of peace and comfort in the heart of bustling Shanghai, dates back to the fabled Ming Dynasty. Now a popular tourist destination, Yuyuan began as a private garden created by Pan Yunduan, who spent almost 20 years - and all of his savings - to build a garden in order to please his parents in their old age. That is why he called this garden "Yuyuan" as "yu" in Chinese means "peace and health".*



Jade Buddha Temple: *It is an active temple that attracts large numbers of visitors, both local and from overseas. It is one of Shanghai's few Buddhist temples, and was built between 1911 and 1918. It houses 70 resident monks, and the centerpiece is a sitting Buddha carved out of white jade and encrusted with jewels, measuring over two meters tall and rumored to weigh over 1000 kilograms (2200 pounds).*



Famous Bund and Nanjing Road: *The Bund is the famous waterfront regarded for hundreds of years as the symbol of Shanghai. On the Bund side of the river, magnificent colonial architecture represents the splendor of old Shanghai. Across the water, enormous skyscrapers rise up to create a futuristic skyline that has to be seen to be believed.*



June 21 Day 12 : Shanghai – Suzhou (by bus)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Wander through **Zhouzhuang**, one of the most famous waterside townships in China.

Then, you will visit the **Master of Nets Garden**, the smallest and most proportional of all the beautiful gardens in Suzhou.

***Zhouzhuang Water Town:** This ancient water town has a history of over 900 years, with many restored Ming and Qing Dynasty homes and lakes surrounding them on all four sides. The most splendid beauty of Zhouzhuang is to be found along waterside lanes and in the number of stone bridges, which lend the town a fairy tale atmosphere.*



***Garden of the Master of the Nets:** Sometimes the smallest spaces can contain the most wonderful architectural delights, and the Garden of the Master of the Nets is a prime example of this. It is the smallest of the Suzhou residential gardens, yet is the most impressive because of its use of space, which creates the illusion of an area much greater than its actual size. Even more impressive than its architectural feats is the feeling of tranquility and harmony that it instills upon all those who visit it.*



June 22 Day 13: Suzhou – Hangzhou (by bus)

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Delight in a scenic tour of the highlight of Hangzhou - **West Lake**, which has become an inspiration to painters and poets with its attractive views and breathtaking scenery.

Afterwards visit the **Six Harmonies Pagoda**, a masterpiece of ancient Chinese architecture, where you can get a panoramic view of the Qiantang River on the very top.

Take an excursion along **Qinghefang Historical Street** and have a contact with the marketplaces and the civil customs in this ancient street. There are more than 100 stores of tea, Chinese medicine, silk, foods, curios, paintings and collections.

***Hangzhou West Lake :** West Lake was originally a shallow inlet of the Qiantang River, but was dredged and dammed during the Tang Dynasty (8th Century AD) to create the body of water we see today. The lake and its surrounding areas have influenced garden design in China, Japan and Korea over the course of hundreds of years, and are a spectacular sight to behold. Enjoy a scenic cruise along this beautiful lake, and float by numerous temples, pagodas, pavilions, gardens, islands, and ornamental trees.*



Six Harmonies Pagoda : It is a representative ancient pavilion-style tower in China, located on Yuelun Mountain to the south of the West Lake and facing Qiantang River. It is one of the three renowned pagodas in Hangzhou, together with another two around the West Lake, Baochu Pagoda and Leifeng Pagoda. Because of the height advantage and special location, Liuhe Pagoda is one of the best places to view the splendid Qiantang River Tide. In addition, there is an Ancient China Pagodas Garden near the tower, displaying miniatures of famous pagodas around the country.



June 23 Day 14: Hangzhou

Meals: Breakfast, lunch and dinner

Head to the **Lingyin Temple** –the biggest Buddhist Temple in the southern China. Then visit on **Peak Flying from Afar**.

Lingyin Temple : It was founded in 328 AD by the Indian monk known as Hui Li, this temple's English name is translated as the Temple of Inspired Seclusion. It is one of the largest Buddhist temples in China, and once served as a home to over three thousand monks. Between the 10th and 14th centuries, monks carved over three hundred Buddha statues into the peak of the mountain in front of the temple. Here, you may also view the magnificent carved Buddhas leading the way to the Lingyin Temple. Wind your way through the rocky crags and caves to explore the hundreds of stone statues dating back to the 10th through 14th centuries.



The Peak Flying from Afar : It is 168m above sea level. Because of the erosion caused by groundwater for extremely long time, many marvelous caves were formed in the mountain. According to ancient documentations, there used to be 72 caves, but due to the natural changes in geological structures, most of them have disappeared. The notable existing one is the Shexu Cave (the Gleam of the Sky). If looking at the roof of the cave at proper time of the day, you will see a beam of bright sunlight shining into. In addition, there are 300 exquisite Buddha statues in the grottos located at the cliff below the summit, which faces the Lingyin Temple. Most of them were carved during the Song and Yuan Dynasties (960-1368). The statue of the smiling Maitreya Buddha in China is the best-preserved one of its kind and embodies the mastery of carving in the Song Dynasty (960-1279). Apart from the magnificent caves and grottos, the Peak Flying from Afar has a variety of odd stone figures, such as dragon, elephant and tiger shapes, which were naturally built. Thus the palace is like an extraordinary zoo of stone carved animals. Ancient trees are seen all around the peak too. The Well known Chinese poet Su Dongpo once said „One loves the scenery oft he Peak Flying from Afar oft he Lingyin Temple best, though beautiful landscape is everywhere.“ A lot of treasures are waiting for you to explore and discover, and you will have a happy trip here. The Peak Flying from Afar has become one oft he most frequently visited attractions in Hangzhou. It is welcomed by tourist and Buddhist followers at home and abroad.



June 24 Day 15 : Hangzhou - Shanghai (by bullet train)

Meals: Breakfast

Today you will take a bullet train to Shanghai. Then enjoy your free time in Shanghai.

June 25 Day 16 : Shanghai

Before 12:00 Check out. The service ends.

Independent transfers to airport and return flights.

Minimum number of participants: 20 people

Maximum number of participants: 45 people

Approximate prices :

-- Per person (share twin) USD 4170 / EUR 3630 / CHF 4320

-- Per person (single) USD 5170 / EUR 4500 / CHF 5350

Tour Includes:

- Centrally located 4 or 5-Star mostly Chinese Hotels with breakfast
- Private English speaking tour guide (11 ½ hours per day approx. 08 :00 AM – 19 :30 PM)
- Private air-conditioned bus
- Land transfers between domestic airports or railway stations and hotels
- Entrance tickets as listed
- Chinese Lunch and Dinner as listed
- 2 bottles of drinking water per day
- Bullet train ticket (1st class seat) as listed
- Domestic flights (eco class) with taxes as listed
- Service charge & government taxes

Tour Excludes:

- International flights with taxes & Hotel Rooms for Neutracon Courses (can be booked through **LEONI LUXURY TRAVEL**)
- Personal expenses such as laundry, drinks, phone bills, optional activities
- Tips for guides and drivers
- China Visa Service &
- Travel insurance (both can be organized through **LEONI LUXURY TRAVEL** or a Travel Agency Partner in Germany for Swiss passports or foreign passports with Swiss domicile & German passports or foreign passports with German domicile)

Please be aware that if you book your international flights by yourself you must arrive in Beijing no later than Sunday, 10th of June 2018.

Booking deadline: 15th of February 2018

**Payment terms: Full payment by 28th of February 2018
(Any bank charges are borne by the client)**



Giorgio Leoni

Travel Agency Owner

Luxury Travel, G. Leoni + Co.
Obere Strasse 43 A
CH-7270 Davos Platz
Switzerland

+41 81 413 00 33
+41 81 420 62 78
info@ll-travel.ch
www.ll-travel.ch

Luxury Travel, G. Leoni + Co.	Contact information	Bank account details
Obere Strasse 43 A CH-7270 Davos Platz Switzerland www.ll-travel.ch	Giorgio Leoni Tel +41 81 413 00 33 Fax +41 81 420 62 78 info@ll-travel.ch	Bank: UBS AG BIC: UBSWCHZH80A CHF-IBAN: CH08 0020 9209 1035 3201 K / USD-IBAN: CH74 0020 9209 1035 3261 A EUR-IBAN: CH03 0020 9209 1035 3260 U / GBP-IBAN: CH08 0020 9209 1035 3262 V

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Es wird ausdrücklich darauf hingewiesen, dass die Reiseteilnehmer sich vor Abschluss der Buchung beim zuständigen Auswärtigen Amt über die Einreisebedingungen ihres Reiseziels zu informieren haben. Des Weiteren sind die Reiseteilnehmer persönlich verpflichtet, im Falle einer Visumpflicht für die Einreise selbst dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass ein solches Visum beantragt und erteilt wird. Ferner haben die Reiseteilnehmer darauf zu achten, dass der Reisepass bzw. das öffentlich ausgestellte Passdokument bei Antritt der Reise mindestens noch eine Gültigkeit von sechs Monaten aufweist.

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