



For reservations, contact the Peregrine Travel Group directly at:

1-855-MY-PEREGRINE or 1-855-697-3734

Hours of operation: Monday to Friday 7:00am to 5:00pm PST. Saturday/Sunday closed.

Kunming/Chengdu/Lhasa/Chongqing/Yangtze River Cruise/ Yichang/Beijing

12Days/11Nights WOW 10

The Minority Cultures of China

Itinerary

Kunming, China

Day 1 Arrive in Kunming

Upon arrival in Kunming, you will be met by an English-speaking guide and transferred to Kunming New Era Hotel for 3 nights stay
Free at leisure for the remaining day

Day 2 Kunming Stone Forest & Dragon Gate [B, L, D]

Visit famous Stone Forests & Dragon Gate

Day 3 Kunming Tour [B, L, D]

Full day tour visit Yunnan Minority Village & Dagan Pavilion & Huating Temple

Chengdu, China

Day 4 Arrive in Chengdu, Baoguang Temple & Sanxingdui Museum [B, D]

In the morning, fly from Kunming to Chengdu and transfer to Crown Plaza Chengdu for 1 night stay

Visit the Baoguang Temple where historic relics and sculptures are preserved & Sanxingdui Museum's cultural relics, unearthed near the Sanxingdui archeological site, it's an important archeological discovery which changed the people's understanding of ancient history and culture

Day 5 Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding* [B]

Hold a Panda, take photos with a Panda, or play with a Panda during their most active time in the morning

Fly to Lhasa and transfer to Lhasa Four Points Hotel for 3 nights

The remainder of the day is for you to rest and get acclimated to the change in altitude

Day 6 Potala Palace, Jokhang Temple & Barkhor Street [B, L, D]

Visit the famous and most picturesque site in Lhasa -Potala Palace.

After a visit to the Jokhang Temple, you will step out to Barkhor Street – Lhasa shoppers' paradise.

Day 7 Lhasa Tour [B, L, D]

Full day Lhasa City tour visit Drepung Monastery & Norbulingka & Sera Monastery

Chongqing, China

Day 8 Yangtze River Cruise [B, D]

Private transfer from Lhasa Four Points Hotel to Lhasa airport

Fly to Chongqing and, if time allows, enjoy Chongqing city tour before embarking on the river cruise

Transfer to the Chongqing pier where you will hop on the Yangtze River Cruise for a 3-night stay. The Yangtze River is the third longest river in the world.

Day 9 Yangtze River Cruise [B, L, D]

Enjoy the Yangtze River Cruise with a shore excursion to Fengdu, Shibaozhai or Wanzhou

Day10 Yangtze River Cruise [B, L, D]

Continue to set sail on the Yangtze River Cruise to the scenic Three Gorges region in the Yangtze River - Qutang Gorge, Wu Gorge.

The ship docks for an excursion to Daning River Small Gorges or Shennong Stream

Day11 Yangtze River Cruise, arrive in Beijing [B, L]

On the final day of the cruise, visit the Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydroelectric river dam.

In the afternoon, disembark from Yichang and transfer to the airport where you'll board a flight to Beijing. Transfer to Doubletree by Hilton Beijing hotel for 1 night stay.

Day 12 Return to Hong Kong [B]

Bid farewell to Beijing with your private guide and transfer to the Beijing airport. Take Cathay Pacific from Beijing to Hong Kong and enjoy a convenient connection back to the U.S.

Package Details:

Package price includes:

Hotels:

- Kunming New Era Hotel or similar hotel with Standard room for 3 nights, with daily breakfast at hotel.
- Crowne Plaze Chengdu or similar hotel with Deluxe Room for 1 nights, with daily breakfast at hotel
- Four Points by Sheraton Lhasa Hotel or similar hotel with Superior Room for 2 nights, with daily breakfast at hotel
- Doubletree by Hilton Beijing or similar hotel with Superior Room for 1 nights, with daily breakfast at hotel

Entrance fees to sightseeing as stated in the itinerary

Panda VIP access fee

Yangtze Cruise: standard room

Airport transfers and ground transportation as stated in the itinerary

Meals as stated in the itinerary:

B = Breakfast in hotel

L = Lunch outside of hotel

D = Dinner outside of hotel

Private English speaking tour guide and driver

China domestic airfare (Economy Class)

- Kunming to Chengdu
- Chengdu to Lhasa
- Lhasa to Chongqing
- Yichang to Beijing

Inbound and outbound international air (Economy Class) through the Cathay Pacific Package. Routing based on specific package purchased.

Package price excludes:

- Gratuities for the Guides and Drivers
- Incidentals in hotel such as dry cleaning, phone, mini bar
- Any meals not mentioned in the itinerary
- Travel Insurance
- China Visa
- Tibet Visa

Note:

- **Hotels used may be changed prior to tour but will be replaced with similar category of hotels**
- **Price and availability subject to change without notice until deposit is received**
- **For Terms and Conditions, please go to www.PeregrineTravelGroup.com**

Cities & Tour Details:

Nicknamed the 'City of Eternal Spring', **Kunming** enjoys a pleasant year-round climate. It is also known as a city which plays host to the many minority cultures which inhabit Yunnan. Around twenty-six ethnic groups can be found living in or around the city. The unique landscape of Kunming featuring attractions such as the Stone Forest and Western Hill attract millions of visitors each year.

Chengdu is the capital of "Heavenly State" (Tian Fu Zhi Guo), habitat of giant pandas and city of cotton-rose hibiscus. Located in the west of Sichuan Basin and in the center of Chengdu Plain, Chengdu covers a total area of 12.3 thousand square kilometers with a population of over 11 million. Benefiting from Dujiangyan Irrigation Project which was constructed in 256 B.C., Sichuan Province is reputed as "Tian Fu Zhi Guo", literally a place richly endowed with natural resources. Chengdu, as the capital, is extremely productive. The Min and Tuo Rivers, two branches of the Yangtze River, connected to forty other rivers, supply an irrigation area of more than 700 square kilometers with 150-180 million kilowatts of water. Consisting of abundant mineral resources, the land is extremely fertile.

Lhasa is rightly one of the most featured and dreamt-about cities in the world. This is not only because of its remoteness, its high altitude at 3,650 meters (11,975 feet) means limited accessibility, but also because of its impressive heritage of over a thousand years of cultural and spiritual history that has helped to create the romantic and mysterious Tibetan religion. Known as the "Roof of the World", Lhasa is the capital of Tibet, and its political, economic, and cultural center. With a rich history spanning 1300 years, magnificent natural scenery and pleasant weather—earning the nick name "Sunshine City"—the city offers visitors a life-long memories of

experience. Differing from the inland cities and other places in Tibet, Lhasa is unique with an allure all of its own. In the Tibetan language, Lhasa means the Holy Land or the Buddha Land. The city has also been appointed as one of the 24 historical and cultural cities of China. The splendor and grandeur of the Potala Palace in Lhasa remains a world-famous symbol of the enigmatic power of politics and religion in this region.

Chongqing is a well-known city with a history of more than 3000 years. It is the famous historical and cultural city in China. Chongqing is the birthplace of the Bayu Culture. At present, Chongqing is a municipality directly under the Central Government with the largest area, the most administrative districts and the largest population. The original area of the whole city is 82,000 square kilometers, governing former Chongqing, Wanxian, Fuling cities as well as 43 districts, cities and counties in the Qianjiang Region. Chongqing has a population of 30,020,000; most of them are of Han nationality. 49 other ethnic minorities, such as Tujia, Miao, Hui, Man, and Yi also live here but retain their own traditional customs. The colorful local customs have already become an important tourist attraction in Chongqing

Lying on the northern bank of the Yangtze River, **Yichang** covers an area of about 8,108 square miles. It is an ancient city and its history can be traced back for 4,000 years. Now, after thousands of years' development, the city stands out with its various unique characteristics. Located in the middle of China, Yichang is the transportation center which connects the eastern and the western parts of China. Yichang has abundant water resources.

Beijing is one of the world's truly imposing cities, with a 3,000-year history and 11 million people. Covering 16,808 square kilometers in area, it is the political, cultural and economic center of the People's Republic of China. Situated in northeast China, Beijing adjoins the Inner Mongolian Highland to the northwest and the Great Northern Plain to the south. Five rivers run through the city, connecting it to the eastern Bohai Sea. Administratively, the Beijing municipality equals the status of a province, reporting directly to the central government. Rich in history, Beijing has been China's primary capital for more than seven centuries. China's imperial past and political present meet at Tiananmen Square, where the Forbidden City palace of the emperors gives way to the Great Hall of the People congress building and the mausoleum of Chairman Mao Zedong. The old city walls have been replaced by ring roads, and many of the old residential districts of alleys and courtyard houses have been turned into high-rise hotels, office buildings, and department stores. Beijing, a dynamic city where the old and new intermingle, remains a magnet for visitors from inside and outside China.

Stone Forest (Kunming)

Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province,



enjoys great fame among tourists not only because the region features a consistently warm climate, but also thanks to its wonderful vistas and landscapes. Among the most dramatic of these attractions is the Stone Forest (Shilin), known since the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) as the 'First Wonder of the World. 'The Stone Forest is in Lunan Yi Nationality Autonomous County, which is about 120 kilometers (75 miles) from

Kunming and requires only a three-hour drive. It covers an area of 400 square kilometers (96,000 acres) and includes both large and small stone forests, as well as many other scenic spots. An old local saying says that 'If you have visited Kunming without seeing the Stone Forest, you have wasted your time.' Truly, the Stone Forest is one of the most important attractions of Yunnan.

Dragon Gate (Kunming)



Lying 15 km west of Kunming City, the Dragon Gate in the Western Hills is close to the west shore of the Dianchi Lake. It consists of the Sanqing Temple Complex and the Dragon Gate Grotto Complex. The marvelous Dragon Gate Grotto Complex was accomplished through 72 years of hard work (1781-1853). The Dragon Gate consists of 3 parts: a stone archway, a platform, a stone room and a number of sculptures, all carved out of the same rock.

Huating Temple (Kunming)



The Huating Temple is famous for its colorful statues that combine styles of Buddhism and Taoism. The solemnity of Buddhism and the freedom of Taoism blend into one.

Yunnan Minority village (Kunming)



Each nationality has its particularities in terms of language, religion, and in the ways of conducting themselves in relation to others, in attire, eating habits, the way of travelling, festivities, marriage, birth and burial customs, just as people say that "Yunnan has ten thousand kinds of customs and conventions". In order to exhibit the customs and conventions of the 26 nationalities in Yunnan, it is planned to build 26 natural villages, giving prominence to the architectures of various nationalities. Now eight villages have been completed and they were officially opened on February 18, 1992. The group sculpture at the entrance is called "white elephants greeting guests". When night falls, real elephants in the villages would salute to guests.



Dagan pavilion (Kunming)

As one of the most attractive scenic areas in China and one of the first groups of elaborate parks in Kunming, it was constructed in 1696, getting its name from the Daguanlou Building in it. During the Qianlong Years of the Qing Dynasty, Sun Ranweng, an ordinary scholar, wrote the long couplet of 180 characters, well known domestically and internationally, named as the "longest couplet in the world". Mao Zedong commented it "unique since the ancient times, with special style". Daguanlou is one of the four well known buildings in China, with the other three named as Yellow Crane Towner, Yueyang Mansion and Prince Teng's Pavilion respectively.

Baoguang ('Divine Light') Temple (Chengdu)



Located in Xindu County, is 18 kilometers away from Chengdu City. The temple acquired its name from the emperor Xizong of Tang Dynasty (618-907) when he saw the divine light coming from the bottom part of the temple one night. Legend also tells how monks at the temple found 13 Shelizi (Buddhist relics), crystal and bright. Today, its storied history, splendid architecture, majestic sculptures, peaceful environment and plenty of guest services, have made Baoguang Temple a popular destination for travelers from China and abroad.



Sanxingdui Museum in Chengdu is a modern museum located northeast of the state-protected Sanxingdui Archeological Site. Covering a total area of 12 square kilometers, the museum showcases precious cultural relics unearthed there, including a variety of unique bronzes, such as 2.62-meter standing statue, a 1.38-meter-wide bronze mask and a 3.95-meter-high bronze tree, all of which stand out as unparalleled treasures. In addition, gold pieces such as a gleaming scepter and ornate jades are undeniably rare jewels never seen elsewhere.

The Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding



is a non-profit organization engaged in wildlife research, captive breeding, conservation education, and educational tourism. The Chengdu Panda Base was founded in 1987, with six giant pandas rescued from the wild. Today (2008) our captive population has increased to 83 individuals from that founding population of only six. Genetic diversity in the population is sustained by the exchange of preserved genetic material with other facilities. We are very proud that we have not taken any giant pandas from the wild for 20 years. This demonstrates our unique and uncompromising commitment to the conservation of the wild population and the healthy growth of the captive population.



The Potala Palace (Lhasa)

Perched upon Marpo Ri hill, 130 meters above the Lhasa valley, the Potala Palace rises another 170 meters and is the greatest monumental structure in all of Tibet. Early legends concerning the rocky hill tell of a sacred cave, considered to be the dwelling place of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avilokiteshvara), which was used as a meditation retreat by Emperor Songtsen Gampo in the seventh century AD. In 637 Songtsen Gampo built a

palace on the hill. This structure stood until the seventeenth century, when it was incorporated into the foundations of the greater buildings still standing today. Construction of the present palace began in 1645 during the reign of the fifth Dalai Lama and by 1648 the Potrang Karpo, or White Palace, was completed. The Potrang Marpo, or Red Palace, was added between 1690 and 1694; its construction required the labors of more than 7000 workers and 1500 artists and craftsmen. In 1922 the 13th Dalai Lama renovated many chapels and assembly halls in the White Palace and added two stories to the Red Palace. The Potala Palace was only slightly damaged during the Tibetan uprising against the invading Chinese in 1959. Unlike most other Tibetan religious structures, it was not sacked by the Red Guards during the 1960s and 1970s, apparently through the personal intervention of Chou En Lai. As a result, all the chapels and their artifacts are very well preserved.

From as early as the eleventh century the palace was called Potala. This name probably derives from Mt. Potala, the mythological mountain abode of the Bodhisattva Chenresi (Avlokiteshvara / Kuan Yin) in southern India. The Emperor Songtsen Gampo had been regarded as an incarnation of Chenresi. Given that he founded the Potala, it seems likely that the hilltop palace of Lhasa took on the name of the Indian sacred mountain. The Potala Palace is an immense structure, its interior space being in excess of 130,000 square meters. Fulfilling numerous functions, the Potala was first and foremost the residence of the Dalai Lama and his large staff. In addition, it was the seat of Tibetan government, where all ceremonies of state were held; it housed a school for religious training of monks and administrators; and it was one of Tibet's major pilgrimage destinations because of the tombs of past Dalai Lamas. Within the White Palace are two small chapels, the Phakpa Lhakhang and the Chogyal Drubphuk; dating from the seventh century, these chapels are the oldest surviving structures on the hill and also the most sacred. The Potala's most venerated statue, the Arya Lokeshvara, is housed inside the Phakpa Lhakhang, and it draws thousands of Tibetan pilgrims each day.

The Jokang Temple (Lhasa)



Included on UNESCO's World Heritage list in 2000 as part of the Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple is located in central Lhasa in Tibet. With an area of 25,100 square meters (about six acres), it is the ultimate pilgrimage destination for Tibetan Pilgrims. The Jokang Temple is a four-storey timber complex with a golden top. It adopted the architectural styles of the Tang Dynasty, as well as those of Tibet and Nepal. Standing in the square of the Jokang

Temple, one can view the entire complex. In the square there are two stone steles, one recording an alliance between the king of Tibet and the emperor of the Tang, the other portraying the teaching of the Tibetan people of how to prevent and treat smallpox, a once incurable disease in Tibet.

In the eastern section of the yard there are rows of votive lights. These flicking lights provide a path leading all the way to the main hall. The main hall, over 1,300 years old, is the oldest shrine of the complex. Above the major entrance, there is a Dharma Wheel (chakra) flanked by two deer. This represents the unity of all things and symbolizes Sakyamuni himself. On both sides of the passageway, paintings showing the building of the temple and renderings of the temple from the seventh century are adorned on the wall. The statue of Sakyamuni at age 12 sits in the middle of the hall. It has been gilded many times and decorated elaborately with jewels typical of Tibet. Statues of King Songtsem Gampo, Princess Wen Cheng and Princess Bhrikuti are on the second floor. On the top floor, there are four gilded bronze tile tops crafted in the emblematical Tang style.

The statue of Sakyamuni is a rare treasure. When Sakyamuni was alive, he disagreed with the idea of 'personal worship' and did not allow likenesses of himself to be created. Only three statues, designed by he himself, were permitted to be sculpted during his lifetime. The first is a likeness of him at age eight; the second shows him at age twelve when he was still a prince of India; and the third is of him as an adult. The statue kept in the Jokang Temple is the statue of Sakyamuni at age eight. It was presented to the king of the Tang Dynasty and brought to Tibet by Princess Wen Cheng.



Barkhor Street (Lhasa)

Located in the old area of Lhasa City, Tibet, Barkhor Street is a very ancient round street surrounding the Jokhang Temple and the Tibetan people are always proud of it. As a symbol of Lhasa, this street is also a must-see place for the tourists.

It's said that in 647, the first Tibetan King Songtsen Gampo (c. 629-650) built the Jokhang Temple. Due to its magnificence, it quickly attracted thousands of Buddhist pilgrims. As a result, a trodden path appeared. That is the origin of Barkhor Street. Today even still many pilgrims hold the prayer wheels to walk clockwise there from dawn to dark. Also you can see some pilgrims walking or progressing body-lengths by body-lengths along the street. Even some of them are teenagers or have experienced thousands of miles' walk to reach this sacred place. The way they express their piety could make you understand the holiness of religion.

To sum up, Barkhor Street is a place full of religious atmosphere and a world of exotic articles. If you have been attracted by it, you should go there. Believe your eyes, and you will find a lot of surprise there.

Drepung Monastery (Lhasa)

Situated at the foot of the Mountain Gambo Utse, 5 kilometers (3.1 miles) from the western suburb of Lhasa,



the Drepung Monastery is known as the most important monastery of Gelugpa in Tibetan Buddhism. It is considered one of the 'Three Great Monasteries' (the other two are the Ganden Monastery and the Sera Monastery. Covering an area of 250,000 square meters (299,007 square yards), it held 7,700 monks in total and possessed 141 fazendas and 540 pastures in its heyday, and is the largest-scale monastery among the ones of the same kind. Seen from afar, its grand, white construction gives the monastery the appearance of a heap of rice. As such, it was given the name 'Drepung Monastery' which, in the Tibetan language, means Monastery of Collecting-Rice. The monastery was established in 1416 by Tsong Khapa's disciple Jamyang Qoigy, who was versed in both Esoteric and Exoteric Buddhism and became the first Kampo there. With the support of plutocrats, it developed as the richest monastery of Gelugpa and became the mother temple of Dalai Lamas. In 1546, the third Dalai was welcomed as the first Living Buddha into the monastery. At the invitation of Mongolia's king, he went to Qinghai Province to preach. He was dignified with the title 'the third Dalai Lama' the first and second Dalai were entitled, too. It is the very place that the second, third, and the fourth Dalai Lama held the Sitting-in-Bed Ceremony, as well as the residence of the fifth Dalai before his nomination by the government of the Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911). The Drepung Monastery houses many cultural relics, which adorn the monastery and make it more superb. Statues of Manjushri Bodhisattva, and Sitapatra found on the first storey of the Coqen Hall, rare sutras on the second storey and Jamyang Qoigy's conch shell given by Tsong Khapa on the third one, all add to the wonderment of the monastery. Exquisite statues of Tsong Khapa, Kwan-yin Bodhisattva, Manjushri Bodhisattva, Amitayus, and Jamyang Qoigy in other sutra halls, as well as flowery murals on walls also fully present the wisdom of the Tibetan people.

The Sera Monastery (Lhasa)



The Sera Monastery at the foot of Tatipu Hill is located in the northern suburb of Lhasa City. It is one of three famous monasteries in Lhasa along with the Drepung Monastery and the Ganden Monastery. The Sera Monastery is dedicated to the Gelugpa or Yellow Hat Sect, a branch of Tibetan Buddhism, founded by Tsong Khapa. Jamchen Chojey, one of Tsong Khapa's disciples built the monastery in 1419 during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). The monastery was named Sera which means wild rose in the Tibetan language, because the hill behind it was covered with wild roses in

bloom when the monastery was built.

The monastery is magnificent and covers an area of 114,946 square meters (28 acres). Its main buildings are the Coqen Hall, Zhacang (college) and Kamcun (dormitory). Scriptures written in gold powder, fine statues, scent cloth and unparalleled murals can be found in these halls. Colorful debates on Buddhist doctrines are held here and these employ a style distinctive from those at Lhasa's other famous monasteries

Norbu Lingka (Lhasa)



There are many gardens in Lhasa which in Tibetan are called "lingka". In the past monks and lay officials used these gardens to avoid the heat of summer, and most were owned by monk officials, lay officials, noble families and the monasteries. The Norbu Lingka, the summer and autumn retreat for the Dalai Lama, is one such garden, hence the name "Dalai Summer Palace." Norbu Lingka means "treasure garden" in Tibetan. Located about one kilometer west of the Potala Palace, it used to be covered by marshland. In the mid-18th century, the 7th Dalai Lama, who was suffering from leg problems, often went for a dip in the fountain.

The Qing Dynasty High Commissioner in Tibet ordered tents to be erected in the fountain area so that the 7th Dalai Lama could rest and recite sutras. This was the origin of the Norbu Lingka. In 1755, the 7th Dalai Lama had the Galsang Phodrang Palace built in the area. During the period of the 8th Dalai Lama, the Cogyi Phodrang Palace (Lake Center Palace) and areas for Buddhist teaching and recitation were also constructed. The Gyianse Phodrang Palace, Galsang Degyi Palace and Qimei Qoigyi Palace were built in the western part of the garden during the time of the 13th Dalai Lama, and the Daain Myingquelin (Eternally Unchanging Palace) was added at the time of the 14th Dalai Lama.

As a result of all these efforts, the Norbu Lingka is today a large garden containing palaces in various traditions, villas, pavilions, waterside pavilions, lawns dotted with flowers, fruit trees and gushing fountains. It is now a park and museum open to the general public, and celebrations are held there during festivals and holidays.

Ciqikou Old Town (Chongqing)



Ciqikou is on a hill above the Jialing River in the western part of Chongqing city. It is a small section of city with about two city streets and back alleys that are set aside as a pedestrian shopping and dining area. The government wants to promote tourist business in the area. People go to shop and eat snacks and gourmet food. It is now a part of the city of Chongqing, but it was once was a prominent market and trade town next to Chongqing. In the Ming Dynasty, it was a river port and market town. Goods were transported over land and water. Some buildings have been renovated and preserved. Along the streets are shops for porcelain and other items.

and many restaurants and snack shops. So while you are shopping, you can eat and drink beverages at the same time. Some of the tea houses have performances of traditional Chinese music. It is a place to see more of how Chongqing used to be, eat and shop.

Eling Park



The Eling Park, at 350 meters high, offers a grand view of the Yangtze River to its south, the Jialing River to its north, the city proper to its east and the Futuguan to its west. It is located in Changjiang Lu, Yuzhong district. Eling was originally named Edingling (Goose Nape Hill), for its narrow and steep shape resembling a nape of a goose.

Eling Park was built in 1909 as a private garden, and was originally the home of Lee Yaoting, a rich businessman. It was known as "courteous park" at that time. The park has towers, pavilions and bamboo groves of unique styles. with special plant species and a newly built tower (Liangjiang Pavilion) provides views of the entire city. In 1958, large-scale of restoration was carried out on the site of Lee Garden and the park was renamed "Eling Park."

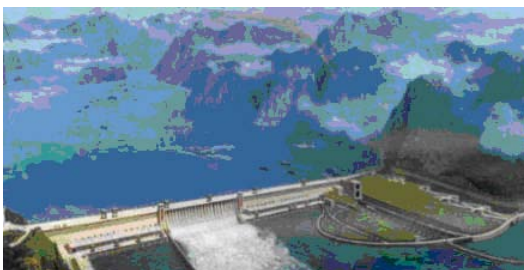
Yangtze River Cruise



Coursing over a distance of 6,380 kilometers, the mighty Yangtze is the longest river in China and the third longest in the world after the Amazon in South America and the Nile in Africa. It begins at Qinghai plateau at southwest, and flows through nine provinces, some major industrialized cities and into Yellow Sea after Shanghai in the east. It is also a cradle of ancient Chinese civilization. However, Yangtze River also floods every year

causing lose of lives & millions of dollars. Therefore, the government decided to build dams to control the water; and Gezhoubu & Three Gorges dams are born. Highlights of the cruise include the famed Three Gorges "Qutang, Wu and Xiling" showcasing dramatic scenery, deep valleys, verdant landscapes and stunning vistas; shore excursions of the Small Gorges with visits to either Shennong Stream Gorges or the Daning River; and the Three Gorges Dam Site, the world's largest construction project and an engineering marvel.

The Three Gorges Project



The Three Gorges Dam on the Yangtze River has been a dream for generations and will be one of the largest construction projects ever undertaken by mankind. This great dam, the largest of its kind in the world, will provide China with tremendous power generation and flood control services. It was in 1992 that the Chinese Government finally gave the go ahead for the scheme, some seventy years after Dr. Sun Yet-Sen, pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution, first proposed the idea.

The Three Gorges Dam Project shows rapid change with each passing day. To develop tourism, the China Three Gorges Dam Project Corporation built the Tanziling to enable visitors to see the panorama of Three Gorges from the highest point of the building site. The exhibition house and environmental garden are located in the dam area, which includes the natural scenic spot Maogongshan and the old architecture Huangling Temple. Combined, these highlight the beauty of science and culture while showing the value of the Three Gorges Dam Project in China's water Conservancy effort.

HOTELS

New Era Hotel Kunming

No. 99 West Dongfeng Road, Wuhua District, Kunming



The hotel building has 28-story and about 12,000 square meters, the hotel was built in 1998, and partial renovation in 2004, have more than 10 years history. Management team of New Era Hotel Kunming have many years of hotel management experience, a lot of guests choose our hotel as a stay in the city. Our staff are hospitable and willing to communicate with you.

The hotel has 277 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| indoor hot spring swimming pool | KTV |
| private function room | billiards room |
| sauna | beauty salon |
| fitness center aerobics | chess room |
| business center | front desk safe |

Hotel Description

Guest Room: New Era Hotel Kunming offers 277 immaculate and elegant accommodation units that are endowed with all the essential amenities. All tastefully decorated guest rooms and suites, each equipped with individually controlled air-conditioning, color TV with satellite, reception, IDD and DDD telephone , refrigerator, minibar, bathroom amenities and safety box.

Location: New Era Hotel Kunming is located at No. 99 West Dongfeng Road, Wuhua District, Kunming. It take 15 minutes from Wujiaba Airport (7km) and 10 minutes from Nanyao Railway Station (6km).

Restaurants: The hotel have two restaurants, one serving western food the other serving Chinese food. The hotel also have a lounge/bar for your enjoyment.

Crowne Plaza Chengdu

Chengdu in sichuan province ZongFu street 31 Chengdu, 610016, PRC



★★★★

With the superb, convenient location in the heart of the Central Business District, Crowne Plaza Hotel, Chengdu is adjacent to the “Chun Xi Lu” shopping and dining area, surrounded by office buildings like Times Square, City Tower, Central Plaza and Chuan Xin Mansion. Tianfu Square is just a 10 minute stroll away and the hotel is just 20 minutes from the North Railway Station and 40 minutes from Shuang Liu International Airport. The New International Exhibition Center together with the southern hi-tech parks can also be easily reached.

Photo Gallery

The hotel has 402 rooms



Hotel Amenities

Indoor swimming pool sauna Safe Shoe service
 Iron/ironing board Small kitchen Secretarial services
 Provide indoor fitness facilities ATM
 Air conditioning public area Childcare services concierge
 Dry cleaning/laundry Foreign exchange

Hotel Description

Guest Room: The hotel offers 402 guest rooms and suites including the brand new Premier and Club rooms and suites. A comfortable stay awaits with attentive, courteous service plus the full facilities of exceptionally designed rooms. Additionally, the hotel provides non-smoking floors and rooms, as well as specially designed rooms for disabled guests. High speed internet is available in each room together with a wide range of audio visual equipment.

Location: Located in the center of Chengdu city. The hotel is minutes away from the major shopping centers and cultural sites and is an ideal choice for all travelers. Also, it is very near to Shuangliu International Airport and Chengdu North Railway Station.

Restaurant: Crowne Plaza Chengdu offers an outstanding selection of restaurants and lounge venues to suit your every need, plus Lobby Lounge, Sky Lounge and four restaurants serving Chinese, Japanese and International cuisine. For large scale events the 630 square meter ballroom can accommodate up to 600 guests. The ballroom is complemented by 11 other meeting rooms ranging from the 120-seater auditorium to the smaller 12-seater Boardroom.

Four Points by Sheraton Lhasa Hotel

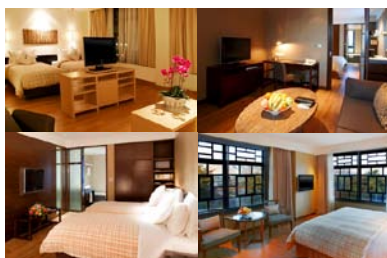
No. 10, Bo Linka Road , Lhasa, Tibet (Xizang), 850000 China



Situated in eastern Lhasa city, Four Points by Sheraton Lhasa is on the Lhasa River and faces Jiangsu Avenue. Its great location is a 10-minute walk from the Jokhang Temple and Barkhorn Street and only an eight-minute drive from the Potala Palace. It is the only international brand hotel in Lhasa city, and the friendly professional staff will make sure your stay is comfortable and unforgettable. Relax in the beautiful courtyard, designed in Southeast Asian style, or enjoy a great meal in the restaurant.

Hotel has 102 rooms

Photo Gallery



Hotel Amenities

Internet Access Business Center Luggage Storage
Air-Conditioning Non-Smoking Facilities
Laundry Service Disability Accessible Facilities
Bellmen/Porters Babysitting Service

Hotel Description

Rooms: Designed with each guests' comfort in mind, the 102 guest rooms, including three suites feature a warm and contemporary design. The style is uncomplicated and comfortable, a feeling of home coupled with luxurious touches. Each room contains one 32-inch Flat Screen LCD TV with cable and satellite stations, free High Speed Internet Access, the dreamy Four Points by Sheraton Four Comfort (SM) Bed, and more.

Location: The hotel is located in the center of Lhasa city, 15 minutes away from the railway station and 60 minutes away from Gongga Airport.

Restaurant: Enjoy a premium surf and turf dinner buffet at Oxygen, featuring unlimited Australian steak, fresh hairy crab, oysters and sushi. This will be complemented with unlimited beer, soft drink and ice cream. The Southeast Asian style lobby lounge is an ideal spot for hanging out. Enjoy a wonderful time with a wide selection of coffees, fresh prepared pastries, cakes and other gourmet specialties.

Doubletree by Hilton Beijing

168 Guang An Men Wai Avenue, Beijing, China 100055



The hotel is conveniently situated next to the Central Official District of Beijing (COD) and Beijing's prestigious Financial Street business district.

The hotel has 547 rooms

Photo Gallery

Hotel Amenities

Automated Teller (ATM) Baggage Storage
Beverage Area, Complimentary Concierge Desk
Foreign Currency Exchange Furrier Gift Shop
Laundry/Valet Service Lounge
Luggage Hold Multi-Lingual Staff Room Service
Safety Deposit Box



Hotel Description

Guest Room: Designed in a contemporary style, this 30 square meter room is equipped with working and seating areas, 32 inch flat TV, HSI, iron/ironing board, standing shower, in room safe and coffee, tea maker.

Location: The Doubletree by Hilton Beijing hotel is located at the South West 2nd Ring Road, just 38 km/24 mi from Beijing Capital International Airport (PEK). Our stylish new hotel is conveniently situated next to the Central Official District of Beijing (COD) and Beijing's prestigious Financial Street business district. Our guests enjoy fast and easy access to all of Beijing's major attractions. The Doubletree by Hilton hotel is within 7 km/4 mi of the historic Dong Cheng District and Tiananmen Square, the red-walled Forbidden City and Imperial Palace, Beijing Zoo, Panjia Yuan Antique Market and the Temple of Heaven.

Restaurant: Chinese cuisine offering delicious food in a fantastic environment! The restaurant is located on the 3rd floor and features 12 private dining rooms.