

STNWC06



**SUPER TRAVELS**

# 14 天中国南北疆辉煌之旅

# 14D WONDER OF NORTH AND SOUTH XINJIANG

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## 行程要点

### ❖ 全程无购物

#### ➤ 北疆

- 五彩滩
- 喀纳斯风景区
- 图瓦人村庄
- 禾木村
- 魔鬼城
- 赛里木湖
- 那拉提草原

#### ➤ 南疆

- 库车王府、库车大寺
- 天山神秘大峡谷
- 克孜尔千佛洞
- 塔克拉玛干沙漠
- 莎车王陵
- 白沙湖
- 卡拉库里湖
- 香妃墓
- 艾提尕尔清真寺



## 住宿

- 全程四星-五星酒店



## 必须自费项目

赛里木湖海西+喀什百年老茶馆=RMB600元/人



### 第一天：新加坡→(上海/北京)→乌鲁木齐 (晚餐)

今天集合于樟宜机场，搭乘飞机飞往丝绸之路上“优美的牧场”乌鲁木齐。

### 第二天：乌鲁木齐→布尔津 (早/午/晚餐)

早餐后乘车前往 **S21 沙漠公路**，穿越我国第二大沙漠古尔班通古特沙漠和准噶尔盆地腹地，是北疆首条沙漠高速公路。游览暮色下的**五彩滩**，岩石色彩各异，五彩缤纷，状如彩色城堡、怪兽、峰丛等奇特造型的风蚀地形，是典型的雅丹地貌。**河堤夜市**

入住：友谊峰四星楼或苏通大酒店或同级

### 第三天：布尔津→喀纳斯 (早/午/晚餐)

驱车前往中国唯一一块具欧洲生态系统的**喀纳斯风景区(含区间车)**，这里蓝天、白云、冰峰、雪岭、森林、草甸、河流与喀纳斯湖交相辉映，湖光山色融为一体。喀纳斯湖在一片宽敞平坦的河谷内分出许多细小的河岔，将原有的森林和草原切割成一个个小岛，形成**神仙湾**。游状如弯月的**月亮湾**，由一连串曲折的河湾组成，远看形如蛟龙在嬉水的**卧龙湾**。

入住：白桦林大酒店或四季休闲或农十师接待或仙峰大酒店

### 第四天：喀纳斯→禾木 (早/午/晚餐)

乘区间车登喀纳斯湖西边山顶的**观鱼台**，观看喀纳斯湖的整体美景。之后前往喀纳斯**图瓦人村庄(外观)**，他们是中国北方古老游牧民族的一支，原来生活在萨彦岭以北的叶尼塞河流域。前往**禾木村(含区间车)**在新疆美丽的喀纳斯湖旁，有一个小巧的山村—禾木村，它素有“中国第一村”的美称。**禾木村观景台**处在禾木村北侧的山坡上登上观景台，这里是一处面积很大的高山草甸，平整而辽阔。这里也可以看到禾木村全景。

入住：御园山庄或锦禾山庄或美丽峰山庄或神苑山庄

### 第五天：禾木→克拉玛依→乌鲁木齐

(早/午/晚餐)

游览**魔鬼城(含小火车)**，又称乌鲁木齐风城以怪异得名，是哈萨克与蒙古人眼中的鬼城。形成外形怪异的形式，六和塔、天坛、金字塔、吴哥窟…应有尽有，一旦狂风骤起，黄沙弥漫，发出凄厉的叫声，有如鬼哭神嚎，途经克拉玛依**百里油田**，一望无际的石油生产基地，无数大型抽油机具

入住：昆漠大酒店或同级

### 第六天：乌鲁木齐→伊宁 (早/午/晚餐)

早餐后，乘车前往西北边陲明珠—伊宁市，这里素有花园城市、瓜果之乡和塞外江南之美称，途中可观赏到**枸杞种植基地**，蒙古人的**精河教包**，教包—蒙古语中“堆”的意思，最初是标示道路、方位或境界的标志。随后抵达新疆海拔最高面积最大的高山冷水湖**赛里木湖海西(含区间车)**，古称“净海”，背靠雪山，湖边是广阔的草原，湖水清澈蔚蓝，因风景绝美一直是新疆最著名的几大景点之一。途径**伊犁第一景果子沟**，有“伊犁第一美景”美誉的果子沟是伊犁地区的天然门户，它是一条穿越北天山的险峻峡谷和进出伊犁河谷的咽喉要道。

入住：瑞阳皇冠或全季大酒店或同级

### 第七天：伊宁→那拉提→伊宁 (早/午/晚餐)

早餐后，乘车前往游览**那拉提草原(含空中草茂、草原舒展交相辉映)**，并有着浓厚的哈萨克民俗风情，西北的巩乃斯河谷在天然云杉林之中渐行渐高的秀丽天山风光尽收眼底。

### 第八天：伊宁→库尔勒→库车 (早/午/晚餐)

早餐后乘内陆飞机飞往库尔勒  
**库车王府**、也被叫做库车世袭回部亲王府，这里是维吾尔族的王府。  
**库车大寺**，信奉伊斯兰教的人民群众做礼拜的宗教场所。

注明：10月中后出发换去【胡杨林公园】



**第九天：库车** （早/午/晚餐）  
【**天山神秘大峡谷**】由红褐色的巨石在山体群组成，共一个主谷和七条支谷，全长 5000 多米，谷端至谷口处自然落差 200 米以上，谷底最宽 53 米，最窄处 0.4 米，仅容一人低头弯躯侧身通过  
【**克孜尔千佛洞**】这里山抱水绕，树木葱郁，风景优美，为荒漠中之绿洲、旷野深处的福地。克孜尔千佛洞是我国最古老的佛教洞窟之一，始凿于公元三世纪前后，历经千年，直到 14 世纪时废弃。

**第十天：库车 和田** （早/午/晚餐）  
游第二条沙漠公路，途观**胡杨林**，然后抵达【**塔克拉玛干沙漠**】，你也可以在沙漠观景台俯瞰沙漠状景。  
【**和田团城**】和田网红打卡新地标，建筑风格是南疆典型的传统样式

**第十一天：和田 喀什** （早/午/晚餐）  
【**莎车王陵**】莎车王陵位于莎车县城内新城和老城之间，是叶尔羌汗国王族的墓地，所以也被称为叶尔羌汗国王陵

**第十二天：喀什-卡拉库里湖-喀什** (早/午餐)  
【**白沙湖**】独立于浩瀚沙漠中的原生态沙漠湖，没有进水与出水口，沙漠里一般蒸发量都比较大，但这里的水位多年来却没有变化，更不因季节变迁而增多或减少。景致构成十分独特  
【**卡拉库里湖**】号称世界屋脊的帕米尔高原。走进了万山之祖的帕米尔高原，你只有叹服和震惊，昔日楼兰古城的斯文赫定，和畅游中国的马可波罗，当年走的都是这条路。  
**远眺慕士塔格峰**

**第十三天：喀什** （早/午/晚餐）  
【**喀什古城开城仪式**】  
【**香妃墓**】始建于公元 1640 年前后，距考证，香妃即乾隆皇帝的容妃，传说她身上有沙枣花样异香，人称她为依帕尔汗。香妃墓是新疆古代维吾尔族建筑艺术的典范。  
【**艾提尔清真寺**】是一个有着浓郁民族风格和宗教色彩的伊斯兰教古建筑群

**第十四天：喀什→(上海/北京)→新加坡**  
早餐后，送往机场搭乘飞机返回新加坡



#### REMARKS :

- 1.Purchase of travel insurance is strongly recommended.
- 2.All itineraries are subject to changes (due to Flight Schedules, Land and Sea Transport, COVID-19 restrictions and other causes of an unpredictable nature) and final confirmation from our overseas land operators. We, as a Travel Agent cannot be held responsible for any changes being made to the itineraries due to any but not limiting to the above-mentioned factors.
- 3.Tour is conducted in Mandarin unless otherwise stated.
- 4.Please refer to Chinese itinerary version for more details.

#### 备注:

1. 在公司无法预测和控制的情况下，行程可能更改
2. 航班时间，行程顺序，餐食和酒店均以最终确认为准。
3. 全程中文讲解
4. 本公司强烈建议阁下购买个人旅游保险

**HAVE A NICE TRIP!!!**





## TOUR HIGHLIGHTS!

### ❖ No Shopping Tour

- Colorful Beach
  - Kanas Nature Reserve
  - Tuwa Kanas Village
  - Hemu Village
  - Ghost City
  - Sayram Lake
  - Nalati Prairie
- 
- Kuqa Royal palace、 Kuqa Dasi
  - Tianshan Mysterious Grand Canyon
  - Kizil Caves
  - Taklamakan Desert
  - Ye'erqianghan Mausoleum
  - White sand Lake
  - Karakul lake
  - Afaq Khoja Mausoleum
  - Id Kah Mosque



## ACCOMMODATION

4-5\* Hotel

### ➡ Compulsory Tour

**Sayram Lake + Kashgar century-old teahouse = RMB600/PAX**

**Day 1: Singapore→Beijing (Shanghai)→Urumqi (D)**  
Arrive & assemble @ Changi International Airport for your maiden flight to "Beautiful Pasture" of China - Urumqi.

**Day 2: Urumqi → Burqin (B/L/D)**  
**S21 Express way**

**Colorful Beach:** Colorful & unique landscape with a spectacular mix of purple-red soil, yellow-greenish mudstone, sandstone and gravel composition in a great variety of shapes & sizes made this a wonderful visit not to be missed  
**Burqin Night Market**

**Day 3: Burqin → Kanas (B/L/D)**  
**Kanas Nature Reserve (Includes Shuttle Bus Ride):** Boast a beautiful natural ecosystem formed by lakes, rivers, glaciers, forests & grasslands with its name "Kanas" literally means rich, beauty, mysterious and enigmatic in Mongolian terms - It is the most alluring and wonderful scenic spot in Northern Xinjiang. Fantastic panoramic views includes the "Moon Bay".



**Day 4: Kanas → He Mu (B/L/D)**  
**Fish-Watching Pavilion (Includes Shuttle Bus Ride)**  
Best place to observe & experience an amazing panoramic view of this beautiful nature reserve @ an altitude of 2,030 Meters.

**Tuwa Kanas Village (Outside View):** At an altitude of 1,390 Meters & Home to about 2000 Tuwas, located between 2 mountains within a narrow valley  
**Wo Kimura (Hemu Village) (Includes Shuttle Bus Ride):** Photographer's Paradise - Widely renowned to be China's first village for its traditional & original "Hemu-Style" Huts in a peaceful and serene Paradise-Like environment.

**Day 5: Hemu → Karamay → Urho (B/L/D)**  
**Karamay:** One of the largest oil fields & refining center in China since 1955.  
**Ghost City (Includes Shuttle Bus Ride):** Known as the dazzling & unique Urho City of Wind.

**Day 6: Urho → YiNing (B/L/D)**  
Scenic Views of the surrounding Cotton Fields Wolfberry Cultivation Fields, Commemorative Mongolian Jinghe Obo.  
**Sayram Lake (Compulsory Tour):** Largest (458KM<sup>2</sup>) & Highest (2,070 M) Alpine Lake in Xinjiang.  
**Guozigoui (Talki) Bridge Viewing:** Cable-Stayed Bridge with a Main Span of 360 meters with its official opening in 2011.

**Day 7: Yining → Nalati → Yining (B/L/D)**  
**Nalati Prairie (Scenic Drive):** Known as "The Sky Grassland" - Sub-Alpine Meadow & one of the World's four major grasslands with a strong Kazakh Customs & Cultures.

**Day 8: Yining → Korla → Kuqa (B/L/D)**  
**Kuqa Royal palace:** The current palace is a reconstruction on the old site based on Dawuti Maihesuti's memory. It shows the unique characteristics of the palace as well as the history and unique dining culture of King Uyghur.  
**Kuqa Dasi:** Second largest mosque in China.  
**(Remarks: After mid October depart will be changed to Huyangling National forest Park)**

**Day 9: Kuqa (B/L/D)**  
**Tianshan Mysterious Grand Canyon:** "Sanctuary of the Largest Population of Swans in China" located on the South of the Tianshan Mountains at a total length of about 5000 Meters dating back 140 Million Years ago

where the most significant setting is the Ruins of the Thousand Buddha Caves, dating back to the Tang Dynasty, with its contemporary art filled with comparable values to the Dunhuang Murals.

**Kizil Caves :** Said to be the earliest major Buddhist Cave Complex in China founded between the 3<sup>rd</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

**Day 10: Kuqa → Hotan (B/L/D)**  
**Desert Huyangling(on the way)**  
**Taklamakan Desert:** Takla Makan Desert is China's largest desert, situated in the middle of the largest Basin, Tarim in Xinjiang Province.  
**HoTan Tuan Cheng**

**Day 11: Hotan → Kashgar (B/L/D)**  
**Ye'erqianghan Mausoleum:** The mausoleum was originally built in 1533 containing the remains of 11 emperors and other royal family members. Its unique layout and exquisite decoration attract plenty of visitors each year.

**Day 12: Kashgar → Karakul Lake → Kashgar (B/L/D)**  
**White sand Lake :** White Sand Lake along Karakorum Highway, Xinjiang, China. Connecting Kashgar and the Pakistan Border and crossing Pamir plateau, this road has some of the most spectacular views of China  
**Karakul lake:** Karakul means 'Black sea', which is located at the foot of Muztagh, the father of ice mountain.

**Day 13: Kashgar (B/L/D)**  
**Afaq Khoja Mausoleum (Tomb of Xiang Fei):** In China the tomb is better known as the Tomb of Xiang Fei, the only Uigur concubine among the 41 wives of Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Legend has it that Iparhan, a descendant of Abakh Khoja, exuded an enchanting fragrance without using any perfume, hence the name Xiang Fei (Fragrant concubine in Chinese).  
**Id Kah Mosque:** As the biggest mosque in China, it is a group of old Islamic constructions with strong ethnic style and religious features.

**Day 14: Kashgar→(Shanghai/Beijing) →Singapore (B)**  
After breakfast you will transfer to airport take flight back to Singapore