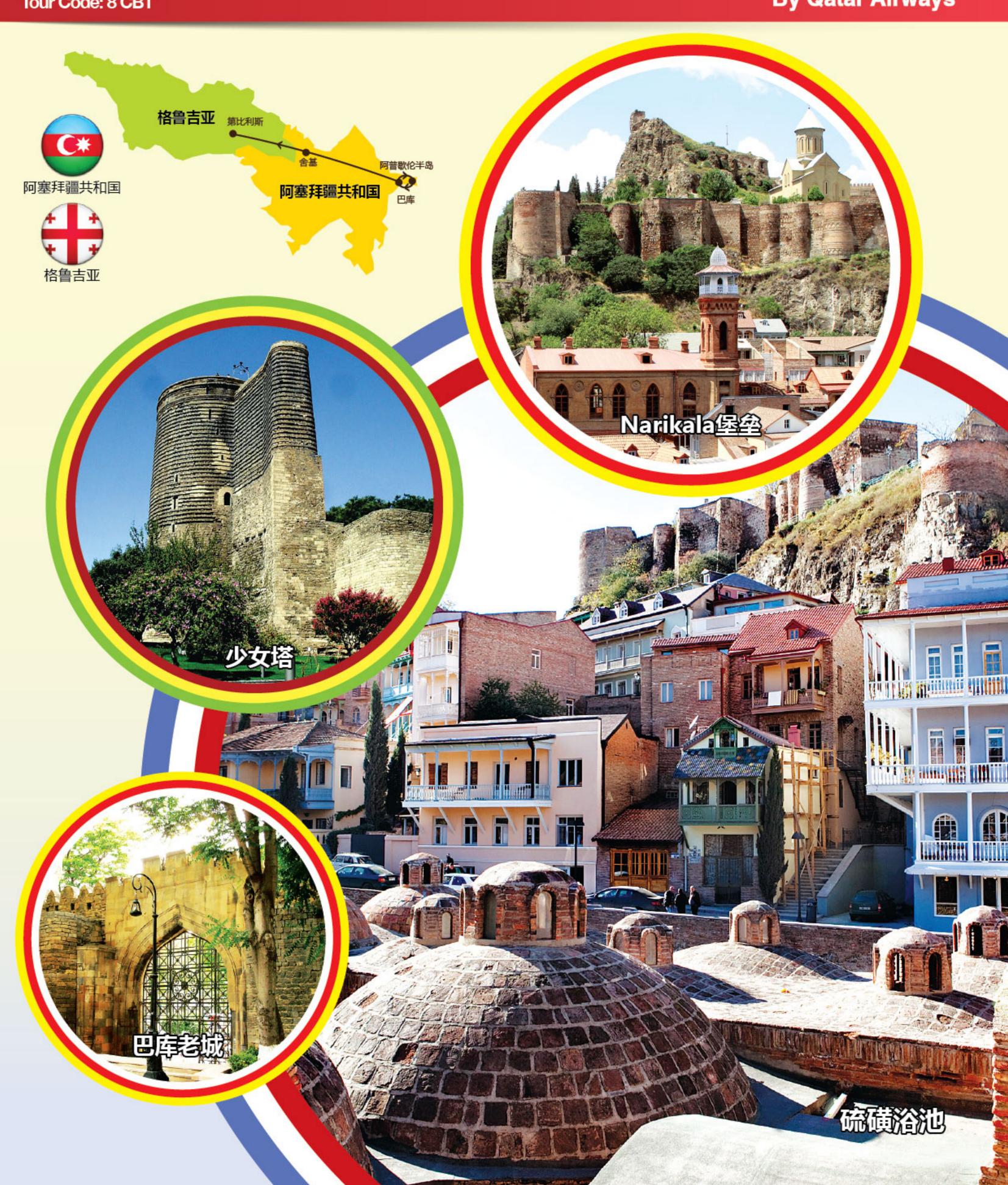


8天5晚中亚国家

巴库,阿普歇伦半岛,舍基,第比利斯 **By Qatar Airways**

Tour Code: 8 CBT







精简行程



第二天 巴库

(午/晚餐)

(机上用餐)

- 高山公园
- 火焰塔
- 国会大厦
- 土耳其清真寺
- 哈齐阿斯拉诺夫纪念碑
- 裡海 (远观景点)
- 巴库老城
- 希尔万沙宫
- 少女塔
- Dzhuma清真寺
- 古董和地毯店

第三天

巴库 - 阿普歇伦半岛 - 巴库 (23公里 35分钟) (早/午/晚餐)

- 戈布斯坦国家公园
- 泥火山(乘坐四轮驱动, 视火山状况而定)
- Bibi Heybat清真寺
- Ateshgah火祠
- Yanar Dag火焰山

第四天

巴库 - 舍基 (320公里4小时45分钟) (早/午/晚餐)

● 舍基汗宫

第五天

舍基 - 第比利斯 (285公里4小时30分钟) (早/午/晚餐)

- 老城区
- 卡赫季州 -葡萄之乡
- Chumlaki 村庄
- 农民房
- 西格纳吉城鎮
- 高加索山脉(远观景点)***在农民房村享用烧烤午餐,品尝自制的葡萄酒并欣赏由格鲁吉亚民族歌手的复调歌曲。













遗产

家庭

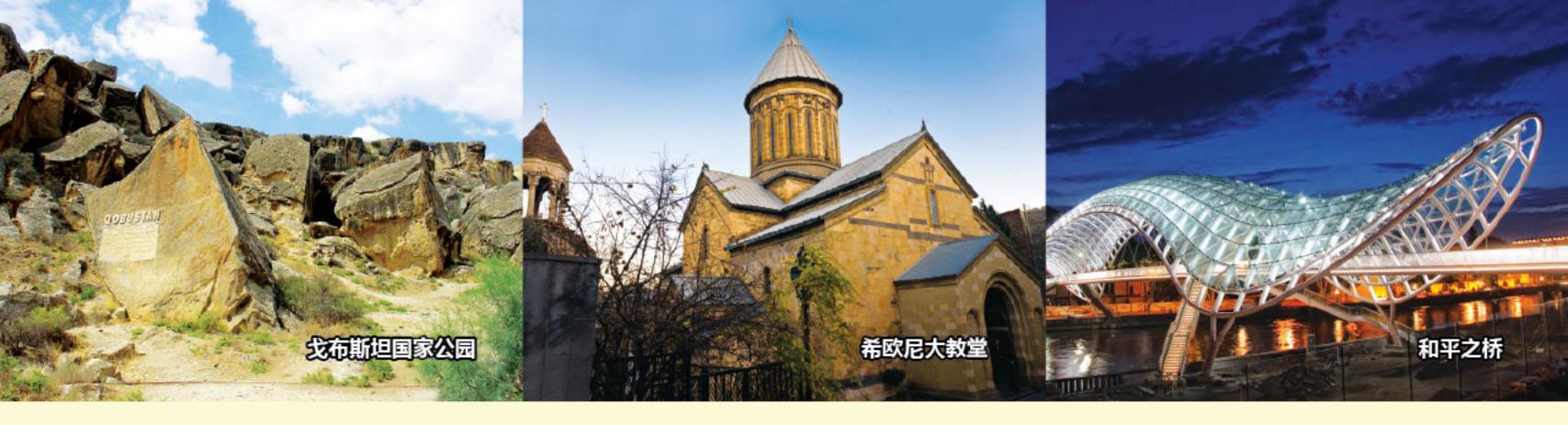
风景

休闲

购物

巴库

- 火焰塔 是阿塞拜疆,巴库最高的摩天大楼,190米的高度。这建筑包括公寓,酒店,写字楼。火焰塔的费用估计约为US\$3.5亿美元。
- **土耳其清真寺(烈士清真寺)** 这座清真寺在土耳其政府的协助下于1990 年开始动土建设。该清真寺目前被用作土耳其大使馆及宗教武官的官邸。
- 哈齐阿斯拉诺夫纪念碑 哈齐阿斯拉诺夫(1910年1月22日 1945年1月24日)是二战期间的阿塞拜疆苏联装甲部队的少将。阿斯拉诺夫,两次被授予苏联冠军英雄。第二次英雄称号被授予12日7月1991年,在盖达尔阿利耶夫的见证,并由戈尔巴乔夫颁发。
- **巴库老城区** 或内城是巴库的历史中心。于 2000年12月,巴库老城,包括希尔万沙宫和少女塔,成为阿塞拜疆第一个被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。
- 希尔万沙宫殿 是一座位于阿塞拜疆的著名古建筑,位于巴库内城。希尔万沙宫殿于2000年被联合国列为世界文化遗产。这个宫殿被描绘在1994 2006年阿塞拜疆10,000manat纸币的正面,并且自2006年以来发布了10个新马纳特纸币。
- Dzhuma清真寺 坐落在历史悠久的老城,清真寺多次重修。清真寺建于 1899年由Haji Shikhlali Dadashov商人融资。毗邻是拜火教寺庙的痕迹。毗 邻的尖塔于1437年建成。
- **戈布斯坦国家公园** 又称戈布斯坦岩石艺术文化景观位于科布斯坦的西边, 距离阿塞拜疆共和国首都巴库大约40英里,于2007年在第31届世界遗产委员 会会议上被评选为世纪文化遗产。它本身属于戈布斯坦国家保留地,为了保护 区域内的古代雕刻、泥火山,在1966年被定为阿塞拜疆国家历史景观。戈布 斯坦国家保留地有着丰富的考古学意义,其中有超过60萬件5千至2萬年前的 岩石绘画,描写的内容包括描述史前人类、动物战争、宗教舞蹈、斗牛、赛艇 、持矛战士、骆驼商队、太阳与星星。
- Ateshgah 巴库一带盛产油气,很多天然气在地面露头,一遇火源即可能形成长明火。Ateshgah本身是波斯语,意为"火地",也就是有圣火,祭祀圣火的地方。不过巴库的火祠实际上是印度教湿婆派的圣地。它修建年代很早,但屡毁屡建。今天看到的城堡式建筑多为18世纪遗存。
- Yanar Dag 火焰山 Yanar 达格由其他的名字,如 "pilpila", "bozdagh", "ahtarma"和已知 "gaynarja"。与泥火山,火焰燃烧相当稳定,因为它涉及到从地下一个稳定渗漏的气体。据称, 20世纪50年代时期, Yanar Dag火焰是由一个牧羊人不小心点燃。



第六天

第比利斯

(早/午/晚餐)

- 第比利斯老城
- 梅特西教堂
- Vakhtang Gorgasali国王雕像
- 硫磺浴池
- Narikala堡垒
- Sharden街
- 希欧尼大教堂 (含入门票)
- 圣三一大教堂
- 魯斯塔維利大道
- 列谢利泽街
- 和平之桥
- 跳蚤市场
- 露天民族志博物馆

第七天

第比利斯 - 吉隆坡 (13小时++)

(早餐/机上用餐)

抵达家园



- 巴库老城 联合国教科文组织世界遗产
- 卡赫季州著名美丽的葡萄之乡
- 拥有"爱城"之称的西格纳吉城镇
- 第比利斯晚宴-享用葡萄酒与欣赏民俗表演
- 著名的硫磺浴池- Abanotubani
- 舍基汗宫
- 西格纳吉城鎮
- Narikala堡垒
- 和平之桥



4 🛨 级酒店 (5晚)

- ×2晚 巴库
- 舍基 ×1晚
- 第比利斯 ×2晚







- 5早餐/5午餐/5晚餐
- 当地菜肴为主

舍基

● 舍基汗宫 - 是舍基汗宫的夏宫。它始建于1797年由穆罕默德·哈桑·汗。夏 宫以其外观和内饰的豪华装修,这组装不用钉子或胶水。1998年被提名为 联合国教科文组织世界遗产。

第比利斯

- 梅特西教堂 坐落于老城对岸, 最早建于5世纪, 虽然经过几次重建, 依然 保持原来的风格。"梅特西"意指皇宫的周边旁边有一座格鲁吉亚之父的雕 像,从河对岸望过去十分有气势。
- Abanotubani 是第比利斯古区,其特色是以硫酸浴池闻名。位于Mtkvari 河在Narikala堡垒山脚下的东岸,这里是城市重要的历史地方。根据传说伊 比利亚之王, Vakhtang Gorgasali的猎鹰下跌的 地方正是硫酸浴池。随后并 以资本开创硫酸浴池。
- Narikala堡垒 这座堡垒位于第比利斯老城南部的一个小山头上,向来是 保卫第比利斯的最后一道防线。堡垒始建于公元4世纪,现存的军事建筑是 17世纪以后重修的。1827年驻防俄军火药库大爆炸,导致堡垒严重损毁。 现在堡垒里的圣尼古拉教堂为苏联解体后重建,原建筑就是1827年毁掉的 。堡垒建筑已经严重损毁;这里可以俯瞰第比利斯全城,欣赏老城区风景的 好去处。
- 和平桥 位于库拉河,绵延150米的桥,由第比利斯市政府下令建立的一个 现代化设计功能的桥,连接第比利斯老区与新区。正式开幕于5月6日2010 年。大桥优势的地理位置绵延着库拉河,可以欣赏到附近的建筑如梅特西教 堂, Narikala堡垒和城市创始人Vakhtang Gorgasali的雕像,而另一边可 看到Baratashvili桥和总统府。



旅游资讯

中亚



货币	阿塞拜疆马纳特 (AZN) 格鲁吉亚拉里 (GEL)	信用卡 致电信用卡中心,以延长你的信用卡额度 *许多信用卡在欧洲通行.
货币兑换率	1美元 = 4.5令吉	接号代码 巴库 :+994 12 舍基 :+994 177 第比利斯:+374 1 叶里温 :+995 32
电压 人	220V-230V / 50Hz	插头 两个圆脚头 类型:C *请自带多功能插座
时差	标准时相差慢马来西亚时间4小时	行李托运 每人只限携带一件不超过7公斤的手提行李上 机,以及托运行李不超过20公斤
气候	□ 春季 □ 夏季 3月 - 5月 6月 - 8月 4°C-22°C 20°C-31°C	□ 秋季 □ 冬季 9月 - 11月 12月- 2月 14°C- 26°C 2°C - 10°C
飞机型号	A320	A340 - 600 B777 - 300ER
出发日期:	航班行程:	
团费:	机场税及燃油附加费:	
小费:	旅行社代收费:	
签证:	旅行保险:	
		总数:

Travel Agent:



Operated By
ICE HOLIDAYS SDN BHD
(230643-X) KPK/LN:2441

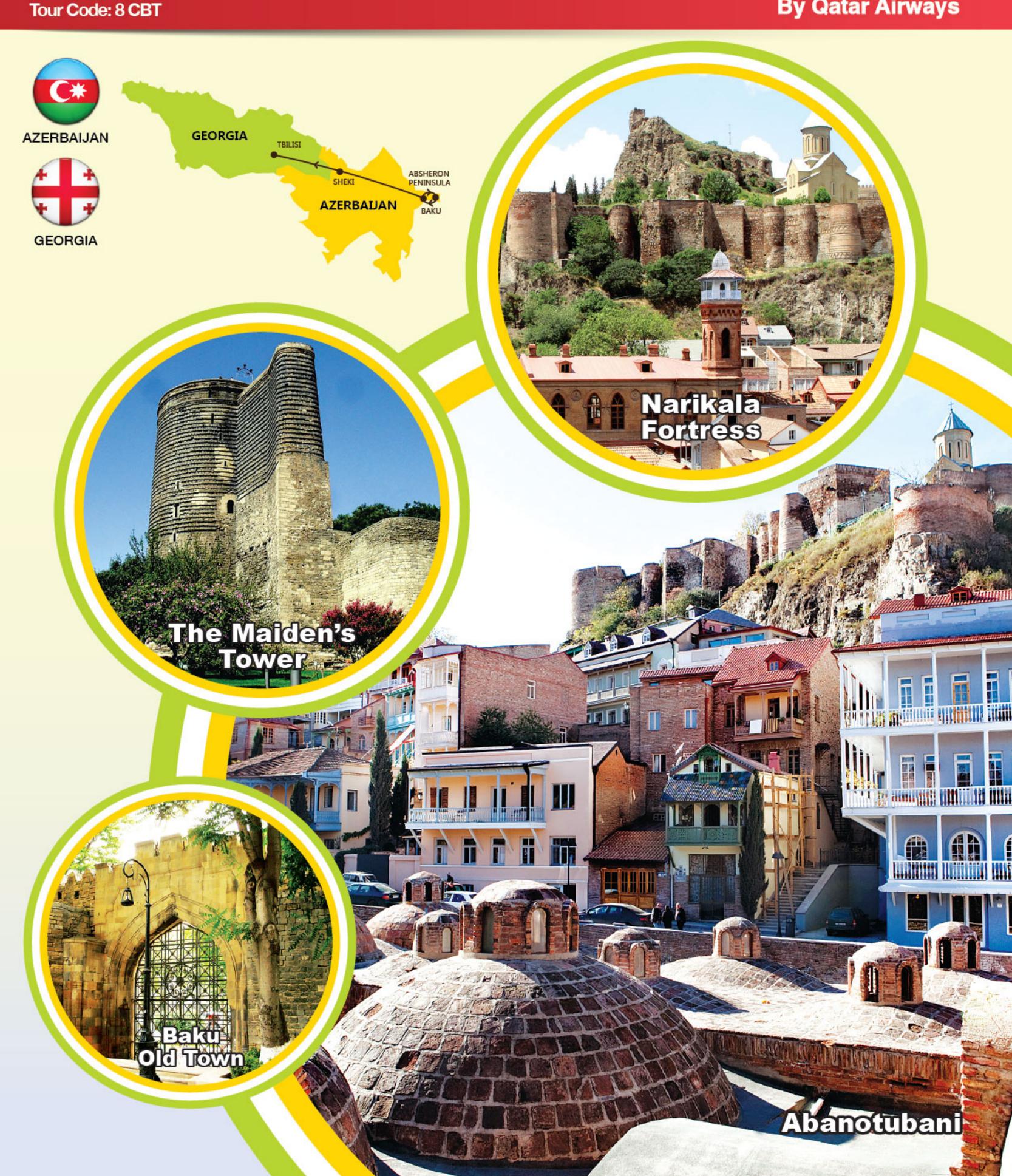


8D5N

CENTRAL ASIA

BAKU, ABSHERON PENINSULA, SHEKI, TBILISI

By Qatar Airways











CULTURE









HERITAGE

FAMILY

SCENIC

LEISURE

SHOPPING

D1

KUALA LUMPUR – BAKU (13H++)

(MOB)

D2

BAKU

(L/D)

- Mountain Park
- Flame Tower
- Parliament House
- Turkish Mosque
- Hazi Aslanov Monument
- Caspian Sea (Panoramic View)
- Old Town (Icheri Sheher)
- Palace of Shirvans
- Maiden Tower
- Dzhuma Mosque
- Antiques and Carpets Shops

D3

BAKU – ABSHERON PENINSULA – BAKU (23KM 35M each way) (B/L/D)

- Gobustan National Park
- Mud Volcanoes (Ride on the 4WD, subject to the Volcanoes conditions)
- Bibi-Heybat Mosque
- Ateshgah" Fire Worshipper's Temple
- Yanar Dag (Burning Mountain)

D4

BAKU-SHEKI

(320KM 4H 45M)

(B/L/D)

Sheki Palace

D5

SHEKI – TBILISI (285KM 4H30M)

(B/L/D)

- Icheri Sheher Street
- Kakheti
- Chumlaki Village
- Peasant House
- Sighnaghi
- Greater Caucasus Mountains (view)
 ***Lunch at Peasant House with barbecue on nature, home made wine tasting and accompanied by Georgian polyphonic songs perform by singer in the national custome.

BAKU

- The Flame Tower is the tallest skyscraper in Baku, Azerbaijan with a height of 190 m. The buildings consist of apartments, a hotel and office blocks. The estimated cost of Flame Towers is around US\$350 million.
- The Turkish Mosque (Mosque of the Martyrs) was built in the beginning of the 1990s with assistance of the Turkish government. The mosque currently is used as an official residence of religious attaché of the Turkish embassy. The mosque has been under construction since 2009.
- Hazi Aslanov Monument (January 22, 1910 January 24, 1945) was an Azerbaijani Major-General of the Soviet armoured troops during World War II. Aslanov was awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union title twice. The second Hero title was awarded on July 12, 1991 by Mikhail Gorbachev, at the constant recommendations by Heydar Aliyev.
- Icheri Sheher (Old City) or Inner City is the historical core of Baku. In December 2000, the Old City of Baku, including the Palace of the Shirvanshahs and Maiden Tower, became the first location in Azerbaijan to be classified as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
- Palace of the Shirvanshahs is the biggest monument of the Shirvan-Absheron branch of the Azerbaijan architecture, situated in the Inner City of Baku. The complex contains the main building of the palace, Divanhane, the burial-vaults, the shah's mosque with a minaret, Seyid Yahya Bakuvi's mausoleum, a portal in the east Murad's gate, a reservoir and the remnants of the bath-house. The palace is depicted on the obverse of the Azerbaijani 10,000manat banknote of 1994-2006, and of the 10 new manat banknote issued since 2006.
- The Dzhuma Mosque (Juma Mosque) is located in the historic Icheri Sheher, the mosque has been rebuilt several times. The present Friday Mosque was built in 1899 under the financing of Baku merchant Haji Shikhlali Dadashov. There are traces of a Zoroastrian temple at the site. A minaret, constructed in 1437, adjoins Friday Mosque.
- Gobustan National Park Gobustan Rock Art Cultural Landscape is a hill and mountain site occupying the southeast end of the Greater Caucasus mountain ridge in Azerbaijan. The territory of Gobustan is cut up with numerous, sometimes rather deep ravines. In 1966 Gobustan was declared a national historical landmark of Azerbaijan in an attempt to preserve the ancient carvings, relics, mud volcanoes and gas-stones in the region. In 2007 Gobustan was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site considered to be of "outstanding universal value" for the quality and density of its rock art engravings, for the substantial evidence the collection of rock art images presents for hunting, fauna, flora and lifestyles in pre-historic times and for the cultural continuity between prehistoric and medieval times that the site reflects.
- Bibi-Heybat Mosque The existing structure, built in the 1990s, is a recreation of the mosque with the same name built in the 13th century by Shirvanshah Farrukhzad II Ibn Ahsitan II, which was completely destroyed by the Bolsheviks in 1936. The Bibi-Heybat Mosque includes the tomb of Ukeyma Khanum (a descendant of Muhammad), and today is the spiritual center for the Muslims of the region and one of the major monuments of Islamic architecture in Azerbaijan.
- Ateshgah Often called the "Fire Temple of Baku" is a castle-like religious temple in Surakhani, a suburb in Baku, Azerbaijan. Based on Persian and Indian inscriptions, temple was used as a Hindu, Sikh and Zoroastrian place of fire worship. "Atash" is the Persian word for fire. The pentagonal complex, which has a courtyard surrounded by cells for monks and a tetra pillar-altar in the middle, was built during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was abandoned after 1883 when oil and gas plants were established in the vicinity, ending the flow of natural gas to the temple and extinguishing the holy fire.



D6 TBILISI (B/L/D)

- Old Town
- Metekhi Church
- Statue of King Vakhtang Gorgasali
- Abanotubani
- Narikala Fortress
- Sharden Street
- Sioni Cathedral (Entrance included)
- Holy Trinity Cathedral
- Shota Rustaveli Avenue
- Leselidze Street
- Bridge of Peace
- Flea Market
- Open Air Museum of Ethnography

TBILISI – KUALA LUMPUR
(13H++) (B/MOB)

D8 ARRIVAL HOME



- ✓ Baku Old Town UNESCO World Heritage Site
- ✓ Famous and Beautiful Vineyards of Kakheti Region
- ✓ Known as "Love City" in the Sighnaghi
- ✓ Wine and Gala Dinner in Tbilisi with Folklore Show
- ✓ Local specialties of Sulfur Baths Abanotubani



4 th HOTELS OR SIMILAR (5 NIGHTS)

- ✓ BAKU X 2 NIGHTS
- ✓ SHEKI X 1 NIGHT
- ✓ TBILISI X 2 NIGHTS



✓ 5 BREAKFASTS / 5 LUNCH / 5 DINNERS

LOCAL CUISINE

Yanar Dag (Burning Mountain) is known by other names such as "pilpila", "bozdagh", "ahtarma" and "gaynarja." Unlike mud volcanoes, the Yanar Dag flame burns fairly steadily, as it involves a steady seep of gas from the subsurface. It is claimed that the Yanar Dag flame was only noted when accidentally lit by a shepherd in the 1950s. There is no seepage of mud or liquid, which distinguishes it from the nearby mud volcanoes of Lökbatan or Gobustan.

SHEKI

Sheki Palace (The Palace of Shaki Khans) was a summer residence of Shaki Khans. It was built in 1797 by Muhammed Hasan Khan. The Palace of Shaki Khans was nominated for List of World Heritage Sites, UNESCO in 1998 by Gulnara Mehmandarova — president of Azerbaijan Committee of ICOMOS — International Council on Monuments and Sites.

TBILISI

- Sighnaghi Sighnaghi's economy is dominated by the production of wine, traditiona carpets and Georgian traditional food Mcvadi. The town and its environs are also known for their landscapes and historical monuments. Sighnaghi has recently undergone a fundamental reconstruction program and has become an important center of Georgia's tourist industry.
- Abanotubani is the ancient district of Tbilisi, known for its sulfuric baths. Located at the eastern bank of the Mtkvari River at the foot of Narikala fort is an important historic part of the city the place, where according to a legend the King of Iberia, Vakhtang Gorgasali's falcon fell, leading to a discovery of the hot springs and, subsequently, to founding of a new capital.
- Narikala Fortress is an ancient fortress overlooking Tbilisi. The fortress consists of two walled sections on a steep hill between the Sulphur baths and the botanical gardens of Tbilisi. On the lower court there is the recently restored St Nicholas church. Newly built in 1996–1997, it replaces the original 13th-century church that was destroyed in a fire. The new church is of "prescribed cross" type, having doors on three sides. The internal part of the church is decorated with the frescos showing scenes both from the Bible and history of Georgia.

The fortress was established in the 4th century as Shuris-tsikhe. It was considerably expanded by the Umayyads in the 7th century and later, by king David the Builder. The Mongols renamed it "Narin Qala". Most of extant fortifications date from the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1827, parts of the fortress were damaged by an earthquake and demolished.

- Sioni Cathedral is situated in historic Sionis Kucha (Sioni Street) in downtown Tbilisi, with its eastern façade fronting the right embankment of the Mtkvari River. It was initially built in the 6th and 7th centuries. Since then, it has been destroyed by foreign invaders and reconstructed several times. The current church is based on a 13th-century version with some changes from the 17th to 19th centuries. The Sioni Cathedral was the main Georgian Orthodox Cathedral and the seat of Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia until the Holy Trinity Cathedral was consecrated in 2004.
- Bridge of Peace which stretches 150 metres (490 ft) over the Kura River was ordered by the City Hall of Tbilisi to create a contemporary design feature connecting Old Tbilisi with the new district. The official opening took place on May 6, 2010. The bridge stretches over Kura River providing a unique view of Metekhi Church, Narikala Fortress and statue of city's founder Vakhtang Gorgasali on one side, and Baratashvili Bridge and Presidential Office on the other.
- Open Air Museum of Ethnography is essentially a historic village populated by buildings moved there from all main territorial subdivisions of Georgia. The museum occupies 52 hectares of land and is arranged in eleven zones, displaying around 70 buildings and more than 8,000 items. The exhibition features the traditional darbazi-type and fiat-roofed stone houses from eastern Georgia, openwork wooden houses with gable roofs of straw or boards from western Georgia, watchtowers from the mountainous provinces of Khevsureti, Pshavi, and Svaneti, Megrelian and Imeretian wattle maize storages, Kakhetian wineries (marani), and Kartlian water mills as well as a collection of traditional household articles such as distaffs, knitting-frames, chums, clothes, carpets, pottery and furniture. There are also an early Christian "Sioni" basilica from Tianeti and a 6th-7th century familial burial vault with sarcophagus.

General Information

· CENTRAL ASIA ·



Currency	Azerbaijani New Manat (AZN) Georgian Lari (GEL)	Credit Card Call credit card centre to extend your credit card limit * Credit Card are used widely in Central Asia
Exchange Rate	1 USD: RM 4.50	Dial Code Baku: +994 12 Sheki: +994 177 Tbilisi: +374 1
Voltage	220-230 V / 50 Hz	Power socket 2 round pin plugs Type : C *Please bring a universal electric plug adapter
Time Different	4 hours behind Malaysia	Each individual are entitled to check in 1 luggage of not more than 20kgs and a hand carry bag not more than 7kgs.
Weather	Spring Summer Mar - May Jun - Aug 4°C- 22°C 20°C- 31°C	Sep - Nov Dec - Feb
Aircraft Type	A320	A340- 600 B777-300ER
Departure Date:	Flight:	
Tour Fare:	Airport Tax & Fuel Surcharge:	
Tipping:	Agent Collection Fee:	
Visa:	Travel Insurance:	
	TOTAL:	

Travel Agent:



Operated By
ICE HOLIDAYS SDN BHD
(230643-X) KPK/LN:2441