HANGZHOU, A PARADISE IN CHINA!

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SPONSORSHIP & EXHIBITION PROSPECT

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* Tourist information in this handbook is for reference only, LOC will not provide the corresponding travel services.
About Hangzhou
Hangzhou is the capital of Zhejiang Province and the local political, economic and cultural center. As the southern terminus of the Grand Canal, the city is located on the lower reaches of the Qiantang River in southeast China, a superior position in the Yangtze Delta and only 180 kilometers from Shanghai. The subtropical monsoon climate contributes to varied seasonal sceneries, making the city one of China’s most popular tourist destinations all the year round. The West Lake is undoubtedly the most renowned landmark, noted for the scenic beauty that blends naturally with many famous historical and cultural sites. The “Ten West Lake Prospects” selected from the most frequently visited attractions around the lake give visitors a panoramic view of the city’s highlights. Take a stroll along the causeway by the lake; you’ll feel the peaceful ethos of the city and better understand its time-honored fame as “Heaven on Earth”.

About Hangzhou
West Lake

These are the words composed by the famous Song Dynasty poet Su Dongpo (960-1127). In this poem, he compared the West Lake to Xi Zi, one of the four beauties in ancient China. These poetic sentiments depict the charm of the lake which has always been a beautiful and romantic spot since ancient times. West Lake is surrounded by mountains on three sides and divided into the North Inner Lake, the Yuehu Lake, the West Inner Lake, the South Lake, and the West Outer Lake by the Bai Causeway, the Su Causeway, and the Yang Causeway. The Solitary Hill between the North Inner Lake and the West Outer Lake is the largest natural island. In addition, there are three man-made islands in the West Outer Lake: the Lesser Paradise Island, the Mid-lake Pavilion, and the Ruangong Islet; and two famous pagodas by the lake: the Leifeng Pagoda to the south and the Baochu Pagoda to the north. Nowadays, West Lake is one of the top ten scenic areas in China, and was listed as a world cultural heritage site by UNESCO on June 24th, 2011. West Lake is famous for the romantic legends and intoxicating scenery.
Leifeng Pagoda

The Leifeng Pagoda stands on Leifeng Peak of Sunset Hill to the south of West Lake, echoing the Baochu Pagoda in the north. It is the oldest colorful bronze pagoda in China. Standing on the top of the pagoda, tourists can appreciate the nearby Jingci Temple, enjoy the landscapes of West Lake, and even see the city of Hangzhou from a distance. At dusk, the colorful evening glow and green mountains are mirrored in the rippling lake, forming a picturesque scene renowned as “Leifeng Pagoda in Evening Glow”, one of the top ten scenes of West Lake.
Longjing Village

Longjing, literally "Dragon Well", is a name applied to a number of locations and products from the southwestern region of the city of Hangzhou. Most notably, the name refers to the titular Dragon Well itself, located near Longjing village in Xihu District, as well as the area encompassing the well and the Longjing tea famously grown there. The Dragon Well region consists of a number of villages, tea plantations, tea houses, parks, and a temple. The area is popular for tea-making demonstration, drinking and buying tea as well as experiencing the tea farmers' life.
Enduring Memories of Hangzhou

Using the lake and its surroundings as props, lots of lights and hundreds of actors create a dazzling performance. Film director Zhang Yimou, who developed the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing has produced Enduring Memories of Hangzhou. Similar performances are staged in Yangshuo and Lijiang. Staged entirely upon the lake itself (a stage has been built 3 centimeters below the surface), Enduring Memories of Hangzhou is a performance of light, music, dance and theater. Drawing on classical myths and legends of West Lake, the show follows a thousand-year dream. A special auditorium and state of the art sound system make the performance easy to see and hear. If you are looking for a special evening activity this is highly recommended.
About Hangzhou

Delicious and special local foods

Stir-Fried Beancurd Rolls Stuffed with Minced Tenderloin

West Lake Fish in Vinegar Gravy

Hangzhou duck

West Lake lotus root powder
About Beijing
As the capital of China, Beijing has a long history and splendid culture. It is the first national historical and cultural city and has the largest number of World Heritages. It is also one of the four ancient capitals of China and home to the Forbidden City, the Badaling Great Wall, the Summer Palace and many other monuments.
About Beijing

A Suggested Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Beijing

Morning: Flight to Beijing
Afternoon: Visit Forbidden City

Beijing Forbidden City, the full name of the Beijing Palace Museum, China's Ming and Qing dynasties royal palaces of 24 emperors of the world's largest existing scale, one of the best preserved ancient wooden structure building.

Day 2: The Great Wall and Ming Tombs

Morning: Visit the Great Wall
Afternoon: Visit Ming tombs

The Great Wall, the National Scenic Area civilized demonstration sites, with magnificent scenery, excellent facilities and deep cultural and historical connotations and famous in the world, is a world famous tourist destination.
About Beijing

Day 3: Summer Palace and Lama Temple

Morning: Visit Summer Palace
Afternoon: Visit Lama Temple

Summer Palace, located in the western suburbs of Beijing, the Summer Palace and adjacent. The most complete Regency a royal palace, known as the "Royal Garden Museum," is the state's key tourist attractions.

Day 4

Morning: Visit Qianmen Street and the Temple of Heaven
Afternoon: Return
Food, culture and craft in Beijing

Food

Culture

Craft
About Xi’an
About Xi'an

Xi'an, formerly romanized as Sian, is the capital of Shaanxi province, located in the northwest of China, in the center of the Guanzhong Plain. As one of the oldest cities in China, the city was known as Chang'an before the Ming dynasty. Xi'an is the oldest of the Four Great Ancient Capitals of China, having held the position under several of the most important dynasties in Chinese history, including Zhou, Qin, Han, Sui, and Tang. Xi'an is the starting point of the Silk Road and home to the Terracotta Army of Emperor Qin Shi Huang.

A Suggested Itinerary

Day 1: Arrive in Xi'an

Morning: Flight to Xi'an
Afternoon: Visit the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda

Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, or Big Wild Goose Pagoda, is a Buddhist pagoda located in southern Xi'an. It was built in 652 during the Tang dynasty and originally had five stories. The structure was rebuilt in 704 during the reign of Empress Wu Zetian, and its exterior brick facade was renovated during the Ming dynasty. One of the pagoda’s many functions was to hold sutras and figurines of the Buddha that were brought to China from India by the Buddhist translator and traveler Xuanzang.
About Xi'an

Day 2: Terracotta Army and Huaqing Pool

Morning: Visit the Terracotta Army
Afternoon: Visit the Huaqing Pool

The Terracotta Army (literally: "Soldier-and-horse funerary statues") is a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. It is a form of funerary art buried with the emperor in 210–209 BCE and whose purpose was to protect the emperor in his afterlife. The figures, dating from approximately the late third century BCE, were discovered in 1974 by local farmers in Lintong District. The figures vary in height according to their roles, with the tallest being the generals. The figures include warriors, chariots and horses. Estimates from 2007 were that the three pits containing the Terracotta Army held more than 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses and 150 cavalry horses, the majority of which remained buried in the pits nearby Qin Shi Huang's mausoleum. Other terracotta non-military figures were found in other pits, including officials, acrobats, strongmen and musicians.

Huaqing Pool or the Huaqing Hot Springs are a complex of hot springs located in an area characterized by mild weather and scenic views at the northern foot of Mount Li, one of the three major peaks of the Qin Mountains. The Huaqing Hot Springs are located approximately 25 km east of Xi'an. It was built in 723 by Emperor Xuanzong of the Tang dynasty as part of the Huaqing Palace, using the locally-occurring geothermal heating, and is famous as the supposed scene of Xuanzong's romance with his consort Yang Guifei. Huaqing Pool is now an important tourist spot, classified as a AAAAA scenic area by the China National Tourism Administration.

Day 3

Morning: Visit the Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor
Afternoon: Return

The Mausoleum of the Yellow Emperor is the burial site of the legendary Yellow Emperor (Huangdi) of China. It is located in Huangling County, Yan'an City, Shaanxi Province, China. According to legend, the Yellow Emperor attained immortality and rose to Heaven, leaving behind only his clothing and cap to be entombed. The mausoleum is located on Qiao Mountain, north of Yan'an proper. In 1961, the Chinese State Council proclaimed it as the first National State-Protected Great Cultural Site, with the identifier "Ancient Tomb #1" and the moniker "The First Tomb Under Heaven". The mausoleum was anciently called "Qiao Tomb", and was an important location where generations of emperors and famous people made offerings to the Yellow Emperor.
What to eat in Xi'an

Pita Bread Soaked in Lamb Soup (Yangrou Paomo)
Sheep Blood Soaked in Vermicelli Soup (Fen Tang Yang Xie)
Pork Sandwiched Between Pita Bread (Rou Jia Mo)

Qishan Noodles
Cold Noodles

What to expect in Xi’an: Chinese shadow play

Shadow play, which is also known as shadow puppetry, is an ancient form of storytelling and entertainment which uses flat articulated figures (shadow puppets) to create cut-out figures which are held between a source of light and a translucent screen or scrim. The cut-out shapes of the puppets sometimes include translucent color or other types of detailing. Various effects can be achieved by moving both the puppets and the light source. A talented puppeteer can make the figures appear to walk, dance, fight, nod and laugh.
About Shanghai
Shanghai is the most populous city in the People's Republic of China as well as the most populous city proper in the world, with a population of more than 24 million as of 2014. It is a global financial center, and a transport hub with the world's busiest container port. Located in the Yangtze River Delta in East China, Shanghai sits on the south edge of the mouth of the Yangtze in the middle portion of the Chinese coast. The municipality borders the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang to the north, south and west, and is bounded to the east by the East China Sea.

Shanghai is a popular tourist destination renowned for its historical landmarks such as The Bund, City God Temple and Yu Garden as well as the extensive Lujiazui skyline, many skyscrapers, and major museums including the Shanghai Museum and the China Art Museum. It has been described as the "showpiece" of the booming economy of mainland China.
The Attractions in Shanghai

The Bund

The Bund, which extends from Jinling Road in the south to the Waibaidu Bridge in the north, is a 1.5-kilometer-long boulevard on the western bank of the Huangpu River. Walking along Zhongshan Road, not only can visitors enjoy the scenery of Huangpu River but have a glimpse of the development of Lujiazui district on the other side. The architecture along the Bund is unanimously honored as a "World Architectural Fair", including all kinds of tall buildings like the Gothic style, Baroque style, Roman style, Classical style, Renaissance style and the combination of Chinese and Western style. It is a romantic place for lovers.
About Shanghai

The Attractions in Shanghai

Yuyuan Garden

Yuyuan Garden was first established in Ming Dynasty by Pan Yunduan who used to be the governor of Sichuan and later expanded greatly. Yuyuan Garden was considered the best garden in southeast China. It enjoys a history of over 400 years since its first establishment by Pan Yunduan who had intended to bring happiness and pleasure to his parents and relatives.
The 468-meters-high tower, which is the highest in Asia and the third highest in the world, was put into construction on July 30th, 1991 and completed on October 1st, 1994. It faces the bund across the Huangpu River. With eleven steel spheres in various sizes hanging from the blue sky to the green grassland, the body of the tower creates an admirable image, which is described in an ancient Chinese verse as: large and small pearls dropping on a plate of jade.
Xintiandi is located downtown and nestled between the towering skyscrapers. It is one of the busiest urban tourist attractions and imbued with the city's historical and cultural legacies. Shanghai Xintiandi's Shikumen building was created by converting residential blocks into a multifunctional dining, retail and entertainment center flowing with restaurants, boutiques, cafes and bars of an international standard.
The French Concession is an area of Shanghai once designated for the French colonialists and consists of today's Luwan and Xuhui Districts. It is said that the charm of Shanghai lies in the old street and neighborhoods that make up the former French Concession. It is a great area to explore, from the old European buildings in shady avenues to the cafes and restaurants and upmarket shopping area in Huaihu Road. You will find fashionable boutiques selling everything from designer handbags to pricey silks.
The Chenghuang temple is a Taoist temple, also called Yi temple, which is composed of many halls such as the Grand Hall, Bedroom Palace, Star Gods Hall, Yama Palace, Xuzhen God hall, etc. The Chenghuang temple had an area of more than 10,000 square meters including two gardens: west garden (Yuyuan garden) and east garden, and this temple has a great influence on the residents of Shanghai.
About Shanghai

What to eat in Shanghai

Steamed Crab: Da Zha Xie

Beggar’s Chicken

Pepper Duck

Yangchun Noodles

Nanxiang Steamed Buns
About Guilin
Guilin is a prefecture-level city in the northeast of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China, situated on the west bank of the Li River, and bordering Hunan to the north. Its name means, "Forest of Sweet Osmanthus", owing to the large number of fragrant Sweet Osmanthus trees located in the city. The city has long been renowned for its scenery of karst topography and is one of China's most popular tourist destinations.
The Elephant Trunk Hill is the landmark and tourist attraction in Guilin, Guangxi, China. Elephant Trunk Hill is the symbol of the city of Guilin. It got its name because it looks like an elephant drinking water. The round opening that would be under the elephant’s trunk is known as Water-Moon Cave because at night the reflection of the moon can be seen through the arch and it looks as if it is under the water and floating on the surface of the water at the same time. Elephant Trunk Hill and Water-Moon Cave are located at the confluence of the Taohua River and the Lijiang River.
About Guilin

Day 2

Morning: Visit the Li River
Afternoon: Visit the Yangshuo Pedestrian Street

The Li River is in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. It flows 83 kilometres (52 mi) from Guilin to Yangshuo, where the karst mountains and river sights highlight the famous Li River cruise. Tourist cruises in different boats (varying from small bamboo-like rafts to larger, air-conditioned ships) are offered on the Li River throughout the year and are one of the major attractions of Guilin.

Yangshuo is a small exquisite town with only 7 square kilometers. The Pedestrian Street provides people with string decorations on clothes, Chinese minority headgear, silk scarves, embroidery lady handbags, etc. Many local products stores are along this street. There are local specialties on sale such as Dried Persimmon, Chinese Chestnuts, Osmanthus Tea, Gingko, Bamboo and wood carving, Paintings of Landscape, paper fan and paper umbrella. Gems can be found from crystal goods to jade articles and pearls.
Silver Cave is a national AAAA level scenic spot in Lipu County, Guilin City, Guangxi Province of China, 85 km from Guilin and 18 km away from Yangshuo. Silver Cave is the typical karst landscape, running through 12 hills. The cave is a floor-type cave, with three layers and more than ten scenery spots and different types of stalactites, which are crystal clear and sparkling like silver, thus providing the area with its common name. The three most famous scenic areas include snow-mountain with waterfall, music stone screen, and Jade Pool Wonderland. In the early 1999, it was listed as one of "Guilin tourism scenic spot of civilization demonstration". There is a Chinese proverb: "anyone who has been to Silver Cave would never short of money".

Day 3
Moring: Visiting the Silver Cave
Afternoon: Return
Osmanthus is common among Chinese dessert. The osmanthus flowers are produced in spring, summer or autumn. It has a very nice elegant aroma and is often used in Chinese cuisine. Osmanthus helps relieve cough, reduce phlegm, and improve our digestive system.

The Gui Opera, a major local opera in Guangxi and based on Kunqiang, Gaoqiang, and Yiyang Tunes, originated in mid-Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Deeply rooted in local customs and culture, the opera has a distinctive local flavor. However, presently the Gui Opera is in danger of fading away. Audience numbers and performers are on the decrease. Many performers have turn to other careers. The Gui Opera needs protection as soon as possible.

Liu Sanjie (The Third Sister of the Liu Family) is a legend of the Zhuang people. Zhuang is one of the 56 ethnic groups in China and, with a population of 15 million, and is second only to the Han people. The story of Liu Sanjie became known throughout the country thanks to an eponymic movie, produced in color in 1961. An instant hit, the movie also helped spread the legend to the entire Southeast Asia.
About
Wuzhen
Wuzhen ("Wu Town") is a historic scenic town, part of Tongxiang, located in northern Zhejiang Province, China. 17 kilometres (11 mi) north of the city of Tongxiang, Wuzhen displays its history through its ancient stone bridges, stone pathways and delicate wood carvings. It is the permanent host place of the World Internet Conference since 2014.

Wuzhen is divided into six districts. These are: the traditional workshops district, the traditional local-styled dwelling houses district, the traditional culture district, the traditional food and beverage district, the traditional shops and stores district, and the water township customs and life district. Following an east-west-east circuit created by these six districts, visitors can witness reenactment of traditional practices and cultures.

The canals of Wuzhen have led to it being nicknamed the "Venice of the East"
The former residence of Mao Dun

Originally built in the mid 19th century and covering a total area of 650 m² (7,000 sq ft), the former residence of Mao Dun, was the Mao family home for many generations. In 1984, the building was renovated and extended to cover a total area of 1,731.5 square metres (18,638 sq ft), opening to the public one year later. In 1988, it was listed as one of the Key State Preserved Relic Units and in 1994 was renamed the Mao Dun Museum of the City of Tongxiang. The house has three exhibition areas: 'Wuzhen, the Hometown of Mao Dun', 'the Way of Mao Dun', and 'the Former Residence of Mao Dun (renovated)'. The present Mao Dun Museum lies to the east of the residence, which was formerly the Lizhi Shuyuan (Aspiration Academy) where Mao Dun spent his early school years.
The Ancient Bed Museum is China's first museum devoted to the collection and display of antique beds, and is located at No.210 Dongzha Street in Wuzhen. Inside you will find exquisite examples of the regional style, the oldest dating back to the Ming Dynasty.
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<th>A. Wuzhen East Scenic Zone:</th>
<th>B. Wuzhen West Scenic Zone:</th>
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<td>⇒ Fengyuan Twin Bridge</td>
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<td>Area</td>
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<td>⇒ Huiyuan Pawnshop</td>
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About Suzhou
Suzhou, formerly romanized as Soochow, is a major city located in southeastern Jiangsu Province of East China, about 100 km (62 mi) northwest of Shanghai. It is a major economic centre and focal point of trade and commerce, and the second largest city in the province after its capital Nanjing. The city is situated on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and the shores of Lake Tai and belongs to the Yangtze River Delta region. The city's canals, stone bridges, pagodas, and meticulously designed gardens have contributed to its status as one of the top tourist attractions in China. The classical gardens in Suzhou were added to the list of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1997 and 2000. Suzhou is often dubbed the "Venice of the East" or "Venice of China".
Suzhou is famous for its Classical Gardens, collectively a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Humble Administrator’s Garden and Lingering Garden are among the four most famous classical gardens in China. The Canglang Pavilion, Lion Grove Garden, Humble Administrator’s Garden and Lingering Garden, respectively representing the garden styles of the Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, are called the four most famous gardens in Suzhou. Other gardens inscribed on the World Heritage List include the Couple’s Retreat Garden, the Garden of Cultivation, and the Retreat and Reflection Garden.
Hanshan Temple (Cold Mountain Temple) is a Buddhist temple and monastery in Suzhou. It is near Fengqiao (Maple Bridge), about 5 km (3 mi) west of the old city of Suzhou. The Hanshan Temple is famed in East Asia because of the well-known poem "A Night Mooring near Maple Bridge" written by Zhang Ji, a poet of the Tang Dynasty (618-907). This poem describes the bell of Hanshan Temple ringing at midnight, and beautifully captures that moment of consciousness.
Xiyuan Temple (Monastery Garden), built in the Yuan Dynasty, is the largest Buddhist temple in Suzhou. It consists of two major parts - the Temple of Jiezhuanglu and the West Garden. It is close to the Lingering Garden, which was originally called the East Garden.
The Attractions in Suzhou

Xuanmiao Temple

Xuanmiao Temple (originally built in 276) is a prominent Taoist temple with a long history, located at the center of old Suzhou City. The street along east-west direction in front of the temple is called Guanqian Street, a famed business pedestrian street in Suzhou.
Yunyan Pagoda (built in 961) is a Chinese pagoda built on Tiger Hill in Suzhou. It has several other names, including the "Leaning Tower of China" (as referred to by historian O.G. Ingles) and the Yunyan Temple Tower. The tower rises to a height of 47 m (154 ft). It is a seven-story octagonal building built with blue bricks.
Beisi Pagoda or North Temple Pagoda is a Chinese pagoda at Bao’en Temple in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China. It rises nine stories in a height of 76 m (243 ft). It is the tallest Chinese pagoda south of the Yangtze river.
Twin Pagodas are the two pagodas lie in the Dinghui Temple Lane in the southeastern corner of the city proper of Suzhou. They are artistic and natural as they are close at hand. One of them is called Clarity-Dispensing Pagoda and the other Beneficence Pagoda and they are in the same form of building. There are many legends about the one-thousand-year-old pagodas. It is charming that the exquisite and straight Twin Pagoda look like two inserted writing brushes. There was originally a single-storey house with three rooms just like a writing brush holder with the shadows of the two pagodas reclining on its roof at sunset. To the east of the pagoda is a square five-storeyed bell building built in the Ming Dynasty which is exactly like a thick ink stick. So there is a saying that “the Twin Pagodas are as writing brushes while the bell building as ink stick”.

About Suzhou

The Attractions in Suzhou

Pagoda
A Suggested Itinerary

**Day 1:** Arrive in Suzhou. Check in to your hotel. Stroll around the city to experience the local life. Have a cup of tea and some local snacks in a tea house.

**Day 2:** Explore the best representatives of Chinese gardens — Humble Administrator's Garden and Lingering Garden. Take a motorboat cruise on the Grand Canal. Ride a rickshaw to visit the old streets and hutongs in the old city area.

**Day 3:** Visit Zhouzhuang Water Town. Experience the traditional culture, appreciate the well-preserved ancient architecture, and enjoy the beautiful scenery along the waterways.
THANK YOU