

The detailed **Excursion** schedule and attractions

Saturday, 31 August 2019

Time	Event	Location
Morning	Bus transport from Crowne Plaza Hotel to Panda Base	Gate of Hotel
	Visit Panda Base	Indication by the tour guide
Noon	Lunch	
Afternoon	Bus transport to Jinsha Site Museum	
	Visit Jinsha Site Museum	
Night	Bus transport to Kuan Alley and Zhai Alley	Hot Pot (Kuan Alley and Zhai Alley)
	Dinner (Hot pot, Sichuan Opera begins at about 18:30)	
End of Excursion , and Bus transport back to Crowne Plaza Hotel		

* The tour bus is provided by the organizer, and Please consult the tour guide for practical schedule.

旅游线路时间表与风景介绍

2019/08/31, 星期六

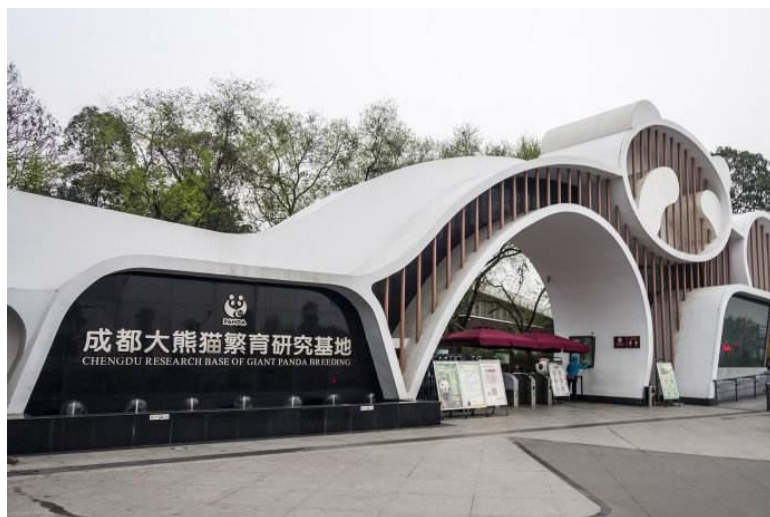
时间	安排	地点
早上	乘坐游览车从 皇冠假日酒店 至 大熊猫基地	酒店大门集合
	参观 大熊猫基地	根据 导游 指示前行
中午	午餐	
下午	乘车至 金沙遗址博物馆	
	参观 金沙遗址博物馆	
傍晚	乘车至 宽窄巷子	火锅 (宽窄巷子店)
	晚餐 (火锅, 18:30 左右有川剧表演)	
结束游览, 乘车返回 皇冠假日酒店		

* 游览车由承办方提供, 具体时间安排请咨询出行导游。

Introduction of Excursion

旅游线路风景介绍

1. 成都大熊猫繁育研究基地 (Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding)



成都大熊猫繁育研究基地 (以下简称基地) 位于中国四川省成都市成华区外北熊猫大道 1375 号, 距市中心 10 公里, 距成都双流国际机场 30 余公里, 是世界著名的大熊猫迁地保护基地、科研繁育基地、公众教育基地和教育旅游基地。基地占地面积 1500 亩。作为“大熊猫迁地保护生态示范工程”, 以保护和繁育大熊猫、小熊猫等中

国特有濒危野生动物而闻名于世。这里山峦含黛, 碧水如镜, 林涛阵阵, 百鸟谐鸣, 被誉为“国宝的自然天堂, 我们的世外桃源”。



Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding (hereinafter referred to as the base) is located at 1375 North Panda Avenue outside Chenghua District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province, China. It is 10 kilometers away from the city center and more than 30 kilometers away from Chengdu Shuangliu International Airport. It is a world-famous giant panda relocation protection base, research and breeding base, public education base and education tourism base. The base covers an area of 1500 mu. As a demonstration project of giant panda ex situ conservation, it is famous for protecting and breeding endangered wildlife with Chinese characteristics, such as giant pandas and small pandas. The mountains here contain Dai, the clear water is like a mirror, Lin Tao bursts, birds sing harmoniously, known as "the natural paradise of national treasures, our paradise of paradise".



基地现建有齐全的各种齐全的各种大熊猫繁育所必须的设施，有兽舍、饲料室、医疗站、大熊猫纪念馆和实验楼，还种有大熊猫食用的上万丛竹子和灌木。纪念馆内共展出各类珍贵的图照资料 800 多幅，展示主要采自四川的各类标本实物 2140 多种，12450

多件（只）。其中兽类标本 100 多种、鸟类标本 300 多种、两栖和爬行类标本 240 多种、鱼类标本 230 多种、蝴蝶及其它昆虫 1100 多种，化石及模型标本 100 多种和古今中外文献专著 80 多件。此外，还馆藏标本上万件（只），馆藏各类文献资料数千册（篇）。形成了以人类对大熊猫的认识研究、保护拯救和饲养繁育为主题，展示、宣传和保护大自然生物多样性的综合性博物馆。

The base now has a full range of facilities for all kinds of giant panda breeding, including animal houses, feed rooms, medical stations, giant panda memorial halls and experimental buildings, as well as tens thousands of bamboo and shrubs for giant pandas. A total of more than 800 kinds of precious photo materials were displayed in the memorial hall. More than 12,450 pieces and 2,140 kinds of specimens were collected from Sichuan. Including over 100 kinds of animal specimens, 300 species of bird specimens, 240 species of amphibians and reptiles, 230 species of fish specimens, 1,100 species of butterflies and other insects, 100 kinds of fossils and model specimens, and 80 pieces of ancient and modern Chinese and foreign literatures. In addition, there are tens thousands of specimens, and thousands volumes of various documents in the collection. It has formed a comprehensive museum that displays, promotes and protects the biodiversity of nature with the theme of human understanding of the giant panda, conservation and conservation, and breeding.

2. 金沙遗址 (Jinsha Site Museum)



2001 年 2 月在成都市区发现的金沙遗址，分布范围约 5 平方公里，是公元前 12 世纪至公元前 7 世纪（距今约 3200 年—2600 年）长江上游古代文明中心——古蜀王国的都邑。金沙遗址是中国进入 21 世纪后第一个重大考古发现，也是四川继三星堆之后又一个重大考古发现，并被评选为“2001 年全国十大考古发现”。

The Jinsha Site was found in February 2001 in urban Chengdu. It covers five square-kilometers, and dates back to 12th to 7th century B.C. (approximately 2900 – 3200 years ago). It was the capital of the ancient Shu Kingdom, which is considered to be the ancient civilization center

along Yangtze River. It is the first significant archaeological discovery in China at the beginning of the 21st century, and also a significant archaeological event following the discovery of the Sanxingdui site in Sichuan Province. Therefore, it has become one of the Ten Major Archaeological Discoveries of China in 2001.



金沙遗址已发现的重要遗迹有大型建筑基址、祭祀区、一般居住址、大型墓地等，出土金器、铜器、玉器、石器、象牙器、漆器等珍贵文物，还有数以万计的陶片、数以吨计的象牙以及数以千计的野猪獠牙和鹿角，堪称世界范围内出土金器、玉器最丰富，象牙最密集的遗址。目前可以确认，金沙遗址主体文化遗存的年代约当商代晚期至西周时期，极有可能是三星堆文明衰落后在成都平原兴起的又一个政治、经济、文化中心，是古蜀国在商代晚期至西周时期的都邑所在，也是中国先秦时期最重要的遗址之一。

So far, archaeologists have unearthed important features of large-scale palace foundation, sacrificial area, residential area, and burial site. On the site, a great variety of artifacts in large numbers were unearthed, including more than 5,000 articles of gold, bronze, jade, stone, ivory, and lacquered wood, as well as millions of pottery potsherds, tons of ivory and thousands of boar tusks and deer horns. Therefore, it is considered that the Jinsha site has unearthed the richest gold and jade wares and the most centralized elephant tusks in the world. At present, it can be confirmed that after the decline of Sanxingdui civilization, Jinsha site should be another arisen center of politics, economy and culture in Chengdu Plain mainly from late Shang Dynasty to Western Zhou Dynasty, and also one of the most important archaeological sites of Pre-Qin period in China.



金沙遗址的发现，极大地拓展了古蜀文化的内涵与外延，对蜀文化起源、发展、衰亡的研究有着重大意义，特别是为破解三星堆文明突然消亡之谜找到了有力证据。金沙遗址复活了一段失落的历史，再现了古代蜀国的辉煌，并与成都平原的史前城址群、三星堆遗址、战国船棺墓葬共同构建了古蜀文明发展演进的四个阶段，共同证明了成都平原是长江上游文明起源的中心，是华夏文明重要的有机组成部分，为中华古代文明起源“多元一体”学说的确立提供了重要佐证。

The discovery of Jinsha site is of great significance for the study of Shu culture, including its origin, development, and decline, and provides convincing evidence for an explanation of the abrupt disappearance of Sanxingdui culture. Jinsha site revived the lost glory of ancient Shu kingdom, and revealed a part of ancient civilization. To be with the ruins of prehistorical cities, the Sanxingdui

site and the canoe-shape coffin graves of the Warring States period, Jinsha and all the sites in the Chengdu Plain represented the four different stages of ancient Shu culture. The discoveries not only have proved that the Chengdu Plain was the center of ancient civilization in the upper reaches of the Yangtze, and an important component of Chinese civilization, but also provided crucial evidence to the theory is that the origins of ancient Chinese civilization is unity of pluralism.

3. 宽窄巷子 (Kuan Alley and Zhai Alley)



宽窄巷子位于四川省成都市青羊区长顺街附近，由宽巷子、窄巷子、井巷子平行排列组成，全为青砖黛瓦的仿古四合院落，这里也是成都遗留下来的较成规模的清朝古街道，与大慈寺、文殊院一起并称为成都三大历史文化名城保护街区。宽窄巷子是国家 AA 级旅游景区，先后获 2009 年“中国特色商业步行街”、四川省历史文化名街、2011 年成都新十景、四川十大最美街道等称号。

Kuan Alley and Zhai Alley is located near Changshun Street, Qingyang District, Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. They are composed of wide lane, narrow lanes and well lanes arranged in parallel.

They are all quadrangles of Blue bricks and tiles. They are also large-scale ancient streets of Qing Dynasty left over from Chengdu. They are also known as the protection blocks of the three famous historical and cultural cities of Chengdu together with Daci Temple and Wenshu Yuan. Width alley is national AA-level tourist attractions. They have been named as "Commercial Pedestrian Street with Chinese Characteristics" in 2009, famous historical and cultural streets in Sichuan Province, new ten scenic spots in Chengdu in 2011 and ten most beautiful streets in Sichuan Province.