



Best of Bhutan - 14 Days

Day	Destination
	Paro
	Thimphu
	Gangtey
	Bumthang (Jakar)
	Tang Valley
	Punakha
	Paro

Day 1: Day 1: Arrive Paro – Thimphu

Fly into Paro. Flying along the Himalayan range from Kathmandu or over Himalayan foothills, the journey offers fascinating views and an exciting descent into the Kingdom. Bhutan's first gift to you as you disembark from the aircraft will be cool, clean fresh mountain air.

After immigration formalities you will be welcomed by your Trail Blazer Tours representatives who will take you to Thimphu, the capital town of Bhutan (55 kms / 1 ½ hrs). The road leads through the Paro valley to the confluence of Paro and Thimphu rivers at **Chuzom** (confluence).

Shortly before reaching Chuzom, you will see on your left **Tamchog Lhakhang**, the temple built by Thangtong Gyalpo, a pioneering engineer who introduced the construction of suspension bridges into Bhutan and Tibet (several of which are still in use today). The present bridge to Tamchog Lhakhang was restored in 2005 in the design of a traditional style with iron chains and crossing this iron bridge

is a wonderful experience. (**approx. 50 min, roundtrip walk**).

On arrival, in Thimphu check-into the hotel. The capital town of Bhutan and the centre of government, religion and commerce, Thimphu is a unique city with unusual mixture of modern development alongside ancient traditions. With the population of about 1,00,000 it is perhaps still the world's only capital city without a traffic light.

Later in afternoon walk around **National Memorial Chorten**, a large white structure crowned with a golden spire. It is located close to the center of Thimphu city and is one of its most iconic monuments. This is the most ideal spot to interact with locals who throng in large numbers to circumambulate the chorten, whirl the large red prayer wheels and pray at a small shrine inside the gate. The paintings and statues inside the monument provide a deep insight into Buddhist philosophy.

Afterwards an exploratory walk around Thimphu main street and market area. Dinner with a local family. This also provides opportunity to experience local culture, traditions & way of life.

Day 2: Day 2: Thimphu

After breakfast, take a short drive to **Choki Art & Craft School**, to **learn the art of Thangkha painting (sacred scroll)**. The art of Thangkha painting is as old as the people themselves and it has been passed down from generation to generation, from a master painter to a novice student. Artists use natural pigmented soils to paint. We will learn to paint the eight lucky signs & Buddhist deities those often painted on the wall of monastery and Bhutanese home.

After the painting session, drive to **Pangri Zampa**, 16th century one of the oldest monasteries in Bhutan located just north of Thimphu. Here is a monastic school where Buddhist student monks learn Lamaism and astrology based on Buddhist philosophy. **An interaction with student monks here at the monastery can be a gratifying experience.**

Visit **Textile Museum**, the living national art of weaving. The place introduces the major weaving techniques, styles of local dress and textiles made by women and men. Continue on to **Folk Heritage Museum**. The Museum is dedicated to connecting people with the rich Bhutanese Folk heritage and rural history through exhibits, demonstrations, educational programs and documentation of Bhutanese rural life.

Drive further up to visit **Trashichhoedzong**, '**fortress of the glorious religion**'. This is the center of government and religion, site of monarch's throne room and seat of Je Khenpo or Chief Abbot. Built in 1641 by the political and religious unifier of Bhutan, Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, it was reconstructed in 1960s in traditional Bhutanese manner, without nails or architectural plans.

Evening drive to **National Memorial Chorten**, a large white structure crowned with a golden spire. It is located close to the center of Thimphu city and is one of its most iconic monuments. This is the most ideal spot to interact with locals who throng in large numbers to circumambulate the chorten, whirl the large red prayer wheels and pray at a small shrine inside the gate. The paintings and statues inside the monument provide a deep insight into Buddhist philosophy.

Before returning to the hotel, take leisurely walk to **local craft Bazar** recently established under patronage of Department of cottage & small industry and in collaboration with the department of

culture, tourism council and the department of agriculture marketing and cooperatives. This market offers genuine Bhutanese arts & crafts thus contributing in promotion, protection and preservation of traditional arts.

Day 3: Day 3: Thimphu – Gangtey

After breakfast, leave for Gangtey (approx. 150 kms / 5 hrs). Drive up to **Dochu-la pass** (3,088m/ 10,130 ft) with a short stop to admire the chorten, mani wall, and prayer flags which decorate the highest point on the road. If skies are clear, the following peaks can be seen from this pass (left to right): Masagang (7,158m), Tsendagang (6,960m), Terigang (7,060m), Jejegangphugang (7,158 m), Kangphugang (7,170 m), Zongphugang (7, 060 m), a table mountain that dominates the isolated region of Lunana – finally Gangkar puensum, the highest peak in Bhutan at 7,497m.

At **Dochula Pass**, 108 chortens or stupas known as Druk Wangyal Chortens have been built by Ashi Dorji Wangmo Wangchuk, the eldest Queen Mother. These chortens are built in three layers, the first lowest level layer has forty-five chortens, the second has thirty-six and the top layer has twenty-seven, built around the main chorten.

Later visit some part of **Royal Botanical Park** – the first botanical park in Bhutan and forms the backdrop of the Dochula Pass. After the visit continue drive onto Wangdue – passing through dense forests of oak and rhododendron trees.

The valley of Gangtey is one of the most beautiful and unspoiled places in Bhutan. The surprise of finding such a wide, flat valley without any trees after the hard climb through dense forests is augmented by an impression of vast space and is an extremely rare experience in Bhutan where most of the valleys are tightly enclosed. A few kilometers beyond the Gangtey Monastery, on the valley floor lies the village of Phobjikha.

Evening take a stroll in fascinating Phobjikha valley.

Day 4: Day 4: Gangtey

Early morning visit **Monastic School to witness prayer ceremony**. Later after breakfast visit **Gangtey Goemba** (monastery), perched on a ridge overlooking the valley. It is directed by Gangtey Tulku, the ninth reincarnation (a “Tulku” is a reincarnate) of Pema Lingpa—a famous Buddhist saint and teacher.

Later take an to **Gangtey Nature Trail**. This pleasurable walk will give you a nice feel of Phobjikha valley. From the small hilltop overlooking Gangtey Goemba, you head downhill through flower meadows to Semchubara village and from here through beautiful forests and into the open valley. The trail ends at local community school after passing a chorten and Khewa Lhakhang. (Approx. 6kms/ 2 hours walk).

Post lunch explore fascinating **Phobjikha valley**. This place is the winter home of black necked cranes that migrate from the arid plains in the north to pass winter in milder and lower climate. The valley boasts two beautiful meandering rivers, Nakay Chhu (Chhu Naap-black water) and Gay Chhu (Chhu Karp-white water).

Here visit **Black Neck Crane Information Centre**. Situated on the edge of the forest and wetland along the main road of Phobjikha valley, the black-necked crane information Centre has an observation room equipped with high power telescope and spotting scopes for catching the best view of the cranes. The centre also offers display information that outline the natural and cultural history of the area. There is a small gift shop, which sells handicrafts produced by the local people.

Overnight at the hotel in Gangtey (Altitude 3000m).

Day 5: Day 5: Gangtey – Bumthang (Jakar)

Morning after breakfast drive to Bumthang via **Trongsa (approx. 153 kms / 6 hrs)**.

The drive to Trongsa crosses **Pelela pass (3,300 m)**, the traditional boundary between east and west. The pass is marked by a large prayer flag and the ground is covered with high altitude dwarf bamboo. Stop en route at **Chendbji Chorten**, the stupa built in 18th century by a Lama named Shida. It is Nepalese in style with eyes painted at four cardinal points.

Trongsa town, perched on steep slopes above a river gorge, forms the central hub of the nation and is the place from where attempts at unifying the country were launched. The landscape around Trongsa is spectacular.

After lunch in Trongsa, proceed to visit **Trongsa Dzong**, built in 1648 it was the seat of power over central and eastern Bhutan. Both the first and second Kings of Bhutan ruled the country from this ancient seat.

Then continue drive to Bumthang across **Yutong-la pass (3,400m/ 11,155 ft)**. The road winds steeply up to the pass from Trongsa, then runs down through coniferous forest into a wide, open cultivated valley known as the Chumey valley.

Take a short stop at **Chumey**, a wide fertile valley where wheat, barley, potatoes and buckwheat are cultivated. Chumey is particularly known for its famous wool weaving called '**Bumthang Yathra**'. Visit Yathra weaving centre, enjoying tea / coffee with weaving family.

Day 6: Day 6: Bumthang – Drive to Tang Valley

Bumthang is the general name given to combination of four valleys – Chumey, Choekhor, Tang and Ura with altitude varying from 2,600m to 4,000m. It is home to many of prominent Buddhist temples and monasteries.

After breakfast, visit **Jambey Lhakhang**. This monastery was built in the 7th century by Tibetan King, Songtsen Gampo. It is one of the 108 monasteries built by him to subdue evil spirits in the Himalayan region. Its present architectural appearance dates from the early 20th century.

Then visit to **Kurje Lhakhang**, consisting of three temples. The one on the right was built in 1652 on the rock face where Guru meditated in the 8th century. Second temple is built on the site of a cave containing a rock with the imprint of Guru's body and is therefore considered the most holy. The third temple was built in 1990s by Ashi Kesang, the Queen Mother. These three temples are surrounded

by a 108 chorten wall.

Then drive about 2 ½ hrs to Tang Valley. Arrive the valley and begin the horse ride to the nearby local villages. These rides will provide necessary familiarization and get acquainted with the horse etc. Guests can visit local village homes, interact with family etc.

Day 7: Day 7: Tang Valley – Kunzangdrak Village (horse trekking)

Begin ride after breakfast. The ride takes around 5-6 hours, passing through villages and then through the fields and forests. Lunch will be along the way. Camp near the Kunzangdrak village.

There is a temple and hermitage on the cliff (Kunzangdra Monastery). It was founded by Pemalingpa in 1488 and is one of his residences with nice shrine.

Day 8: Day 8: Kunzangdrak – Padsellilng Monastery (horse trekking)

Start your day with some fun exercises atop the horse that are beneficial to both you and your pony as you improve your riding balance and confidence. Begin your long ride through the forests and hillsides as you make your way towards the next camping site. Upon reaching the camping site, you will get the opportunity to explore a Buddhist Monastery, village and Temple atop the Mountainside, perfect for taking pictures. (Ride Duration Approximate 6 hours).

Day 9: Day 9: Padsellilng – Dorjibi Village – Jakar (horse trekking)

Enjoy a relaxing ride through the forests, hillsides and terrain as you make your way down the hill. You will be riding mostly on village roads and trails, making it easy to maneuver your pony. Advanced riders can participate in some trot as guided by the trail leader whereas beginners can practice their riding exercises. (Frogs/Up Downs) (Riding Duration Approximate 4- 5 hours). After visiting Dorjibi village, take a short drive to the hotel in Jakar.

Later in the evening attend a cooking demonstration is organized at a hotel. This is a special class where a team of chef instruct/demonstrate how local Bhutanese delicacies are prepared – guests can also try their culinary skill. Bhutanese food is heavily seasoned with red chilies and can be quite hot. Tasty and fiery ‘Emma Datshi’ made with chilies and Local Bhutanese cheese is the national dish of Bhutan. Guests can have fun participating in the preparation of fiery Bhutanese dishes along with many other local delicacies.

Day 10: Day 10: Bumthang – Punaka

After breakfast visit to **Jakar Dzong**. Founded by great grandfather of the first Shabdrung, the Dzong was initially built as a monastery in 1549. It was upgraded after the Shabdrung had firmly established his power in 1646. The Dzong is now used as administrative centre for Bumthang valley and houses the regional monk body.

Then drive to **Punakha (approx. 215 kms / 7 hrs)**. Punakha served as the capital of Bhutan and

seat of government until 1955 and still it is the winter seat of Je Khenpo (the chief abbot). Blessed with temperate climate and owing to its natural drainage from Pho Chhu (male) and Mo Chhu (female) rivers, the fertile Punakha valley produces abundant crops and fruits. Located at an elevation of 1300m above sea level, Punakha enjoys mild winters and is popular year-round destination. En route visit **Ta Dzong**, recently opened fort in Trongsa. The Ta Dzong, a cylindrical stone structure rising five stories, was built in 1652 by Chogyal Minjur Tempa. After more than 350 years, it has been resurrected into a classy museum that represents a tasteful blend of tradition and modernity.

Day 11: Day 11: Punakha

After breakfast, a beautiful hike takes one to the regal **Khamsum Yuelley Namgel Chorten**, which was built to remove negative forces and promote peace, stability and harmony in the changing world. The Chorten dominates the upper Punakha Valley with commanding views across the Mo Chhu and up towards the mountainous peaks of Gasa and beyond

Then visit **Punakha Dzong** or (Palace of Great Happiness), built at the junction of the Phochu and Mochu rivers in 1637 by Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyal. This majesticdzong served as both the religious and the administrative center of Bhutan in the past. It measures some 600 by 240 feet and has a six-story, gold-domed tower. Inside are courtyards and religious statuary that hint at the depth of history and spiritual tradition embodied here. Your guide will illuminate your understanding of this intricate culture that is exotic to us, though long established here.

Post lunch visit **Sangchhen Dorji Lhuendrup Lhakhang Nunnery**. Perched on a ridge amid pine trees and overlooking valleys of Punakha and Wangdue gleams Sangchhen Dorji Lhuendrup temple. It houses a 14-foot main bronze statue of Avalokiteshvara and of Guru Padsambhava, Gautam Buddha, Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal, Tsela Namsum, the 21 Taras and Tsepamay (Buddha of longevity). The temple complex also houses a permanent higher learning and meditation centre for nuns where, apart from religious training, it provides life skill training such as tailoring, embroidery, statue making and thangha painting.

Then take a short excursion to **Chimi Lhakhang**.

The Chimi Lhakhang, situated on a hillock in the centre of the valley, also known as the temple of fertility. It is widely believed that couples who do not have children and wanting one, if they pray at this temple, they are usually blessed with a child very soon. The trail leads across rice fields to the tiny settlement of Pana, meaning 'field'. A walk through the village near the temple will give you rare glimpses into the daily life and lifestyle of the villagers.

Day 12: Day 12: Punakha – Paro

After breakfast, drive to Paro along scenic highway. En route visit **Simtokha Dzong**, the oldest fortress of the country built in 1627 which now houses the School for Buddhist studies.

Later visit **Ta Dzong**, originally built as Watchtower, which now houses National Museum. The extensive collection includes antique thangha paintings, textiles, weapons & armour, household objects and a rich assortment of natural and historic artifacts.

Ta Dzong visit immediately followed by a short walk down the trail to visit **Rinpung Dzong (Paro Dzong)**, meaning (“fortress of the heap of jewels”), which has a long and fascinating history. Along the wooden galleries lining the inner courtyard are fine wall paintings illustrating Buddhist lore such as four friends, the old man of long life, the wheel of life, scenes from the life of Milarepa, Mount. Sumeru and other cosmic Mandala.

Later witness / participate in Archery demonstration. Archery is the national sport of Bhutan and every village has its own archery range. Using bamboo bows (although modern compound bows are now common in cities) team of archers shoot at targets only 30 centimeters in diameter from a distance of 120 meters. Each team has a noisy crowd of supporters who, as well as encouraging their own side, try to put off the opposition. Archery competition are among the most picturesque and colorful events in the country and are the integral part of all festivities.

Day 13: Day 13: Paro

After breakfast, embark on a fascinating excursion to **Taktshang Monastery or Tiger’s Nest (approx. 5 hours round trip walk)**: It is one of the most famous of Bhutan’s monasteries, perched on the side of a cliff 900m above the Paro valley floor. It is said that Guru Rinpoche arrived here on the back of a tigress and meditated at this monastery and hence it is called ‘Tiger’s Nest’. This site has been recognised as a most sacred place and visited by Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyal in 1646 and now visited by all Bhutanese at least once in their lifetime.

Afternoon drive to **Drukgyel Dzong**, a ruined fortress where Bhutanese warriors fought Tibetan invaders centuries ago. The snowy dome of sacred Chomolhari, “mountain of goddess” can be seen in all her glory from the approach road to the Dzong.

Evening visit the 7th century **Kyichu Lhakhang**, one of the 108 temples built in the Himalayas by Tibetan King, Songtsen Gampo. The building of this temple marks the introduction of Buddhism in Bhutan.

*Evening enjoy a **traditional mask dance cultural performance**.*

All Bhutanese art, dance, drama and music has its roots in the Buddhist religion. The music of Bhutan is an integral part of its culture and plays a leading role in transmitting social values. Traditional Bhutanese music includes a spectrum of subgenres, ranging from folk to religious song and music. Dances are performed wearing ornate costumes and masks; each aspect dance has a symbolic meaning.

Day 14: Day 14: Paro – Departure

At an appropriate time your Trail Blazer Tours representative will assist and transfer you to the airport for the onward flight.

About Tour

This 13 nights Bhutan holidays and cultural tours take you on a journey to where stunning

landscapes meet spiritual fulfilment. Varied flora and fauna, ancient Buddhist monasteries and horse trekking through Villages.

Highlights

Culture

- Museums
- Hike to Tigers Nest
- Black Neck Crane Information Centre at Phobjikha
- Archery Demonstration
- Horse Trekking through villages
- Mask Dance
- Visit to the monasteries