

Kham Tibet Tour Itineraries

- ☐ Trip 1 Kumbum monastery - Qinghai Lake - Serdzong monasteries - Jyekundo(Yushu)
- ☐ Trip 2 Xining-Kumbum monastery and Serdzong monasteries
- ☐ Trip 3 Xining - Kumbum monastery - Qinghai Lake - Serdzong monasteries – Jyekundo
- ☐ Trip 4 Xining - Kumbum monastery - Qinghai Lake – Jyekundo (Yushu) - Yilhun La lake
- ☐ Trip 5 Kumbum monastery - Qinghai Lake - Jyekundo(Yushu) - Nangchen-Maduo - An
- ☐ Trip 6 Xining - Qinghai Lake – Jyekundo – Litang – Lhagong – Dartsedo - Danba-Cher
- ☐ Trip 7 Xining - Qinghai Lake - Serdzong monasteries - Jyekundo-Dege - Garze-Litang
- ☐ Trip 8 Kumbum monastery - Qinghai Lake – Jyekundo – Dege – Litang – Lhagong – D
- ☐ Trip 9 Xining - Qinghai Lake - Serdzong monasteries – Jyekundo – Sershul (Shiqu)-Ma
- ☐ Trip 10 Xining - Qinghai Lake – Maduo – Jyekundo (Yushu) - Nangchen. We have differ
- ☐ Trip 11 Xining by Aircraft - Jyekundo - Nangchen. We also have different 6 days, 10 day

We still have lot of Trip for the foreigner friends to visit and For more information about Kham regions of Tibet, please email us.

An Example ☐ Kham Trip

This trip has got very good evaluation from many foreigner friends. Here we have some suggestions you may like to see!

Names are in Tibetan with the Chinese in parenthesis:

Day1: Arrive in Xining and if you like to do same shop or do some prepare for your trip to Tibetan area.

Day2: Xining – Rebkong (Tongren)

Day3: Rebkong

Day4: Rebkong-Tsekog (Zeku)

Day5: Tsekog - SerZong Monastery (SaiZong si)

Day6: SerdZong Monastery

Day7: SerdZong Monastery-Chengduo

Day8: Chengduo (visit GaZang Monastery) - Jyekundo (visit outside Monasteries, Grasslands)

Day9: Jyekundo (visit outside Monasteries, Grasslands)

Day10: Jyekundo - NangChen (Nangqian visit outside monasteries, orphanage school)

Day11: Nangchen (visit SuMang Monastery, GaDing Monastery)

Day12: Nangchen - Mado

Day13: Mado - Ngoring Lake - QiabuQia (HaiNanZhou visit outside Monastery)

Day14: QiabuQia - Xining

Here is some more information about this trip:

You will begin going from Xining to the monastery town of Rebkong, Rebkong has 3 large monasteries and is famous all across Tibet for its artists. There are several places in Rebkong where you can purchase Tibetan paintings or see the artists work. There is enough to keep you busy for a couple of days.

From Rebkong you will head south to Tsekog (ZeKu) passing through a forest and some excellent grasslands. These grasslands have thousands of nomad Tibetan during the summer months. This is a great place to see the wide open grasslands filled with Yaks. You can meet some of the nomads and have some tea with them.

From Tsekog you will head west to SerdZong Monastery. SerdZong is one of the most famous Monasteries of northern Tibet (Amdo). It is situated on a 3600m mountain and offers great hiking.

From SerdZong you will make the long drive to Chenduo County (in Yushu area). Along the way you will pass through the remote grassland of Western Amdo and Northern Kham. The average elevation in this area is 4400m meaning snow can fall any day of year. There are normally many nomad families along this route.

In Chenduo Tibetan County you will visit GaZang Monastery. GaZang Monastery is 5 km (kilometers) far from Chenduo county Monastery of GaZang was build in 1267 From Chenduo county to Jyekundo you will also cross over the upper reaches of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers.

Jyekundo is one of the largest towns in Tibet and is home to 3 large monasteries. There are many things to do and see in this town. The Wencheng Princess Temple south of Jyedundo has a sky burial and excellent mountain for hiking. The Gyana Manu Temple has many hundreds (or thousands) of pilgrims each day. There is plenty to keep you busy for several days. Most of the top places to see in Jyekundo are actually found 15 to 25kms outside of the town.

From Jyekundo you will head south to Nangchen passing over the upper reaches of the Mekong River. There are large grasslands and lots of traditional Tibetan culture to be found in NangChen. There are also some great Monasteries to see. And spend one day to visit two great Monasteries, SuMang Monastery and GaDing Monasery, you will love it!

From Nangchen you will make the long drive the high elevation town of Mado. On the route you will through Shewu (Xiewu) to visit the large Sakya Sect Monastery that is located there. Mado sits at 4350 and is one of the coldest places in all of Tibet.

Mado is fairly uninteresting, but is a good stopover for going out to Ngoring Lake. This alpine lake is bright blue in color and is the main source of the Yellow River (not the Geographical source, but the main source in terms of water volume). It is a beautiful lake.

Next you will go out from Mado to QiabuQia (HaiNanZhou visit outside Monastery).

Finally you will go from QiabuQia back to Xining.

The price does not include your meals, accommodation. You will also be responsible to cover the driver and guides meals and accommodation for the trip. The driver and guide will stay in basic guesthouses along the way. The driver and guide will eat basic meals to keep the daily price as low as possible. Average guesthouses along this route are between Y40 and Y60RMB per night/person. Average meals will be between Y45 and Y55RMB per person per day.

You will decide when you want to depart each day. If you need to do the driving in the morning, that is fine, if you want to do it at mid-day, that is fine also. The only thing that can be dangerous is going a lot of driving along Tibetan roads at night. That is not recommended as it can be dangerous.

Tibet is the most remote region on earth after the north and south poles. There are no large cities. The largest place you will be going to is Jyekundo which is on the largest cities in Tibet with a population of around 45,000. Most of where you will be going is covered in sparsely populated grasslands. Most of the towns are just truck stop towns with populations between

1500 and 3000 people. Very small towns.

The price quoted are for the vehicle, driver, fuel, guide, taxes and insurance will be due in full at my office before you depart for the trip. Any additional costs such as entrance ticket will be paid by us along the way. You will pay for all of your own hotels (which are basic guesthouses) and meals along the way. You will be staying in the same hotel as the guide and driver so you can pay the total yourself each day. We prefer to do it this way so that the customer can be assured that he is paying the actual price of the hotel and meal instead of an inflated price that is often charged by travel agencies. The guide will make sure that you get the best rate possible for hotels and guesthouses.

There is the largest sky burial site in Yushu are. We highly recommend avoiding going to one. Some of the few occasions where Tibetans become hostile towards foreigners was when foreigners insisted on taking pictures of a sky burial. Sky burials are very personal times and Tibetans do NOT like when foreigners interfere with them. We don't mind if you visit the site AFTER a burial has taken place, but both the guide and driver will know not to take you while a sky burial is going on. This is very disrespectful to Tibetan people the same as it would be if you showed up at my mother's funeral taking pictures.

Two nights in Rebkong is plenty. Rebkong, like all Tibetan towns, is very small. You can see all of the main sites in 2 days. You will love SerZong...especially if you like remote mountainside Monasteries. Most of the top places to see in Jyekundo are actually found 15 to 25kms outside of the town. You can go to the main Monasteries located in and near to Nangchen. This area is very beautiful and we are sure you will enjoy it.

Travel to the regions of Tibet outside the TAR do not require you to have any permits in most cases. There are a few counties in Golok and Ngawa Prefectures that require foreigners to get a permit from the police, but that's about it. You can travel independently through these prefectures (found in Qinghai, western Sichuan, southwest Gansu and northwest Yunnan provinces) using public transportation. These regions are actually a better place to see authentic Tibetan culture without as much Chinese influence. Many regions in these areas are home to nomad Tibetans who spend their lives on the grasslands herding yaks and sheep. These areas of Tibet are just as much Tibet as the TAR...and maybe even more so. Many past and present Tibetan leaders, including the current 14th Dalai Lama, were born in these areas. Tibetan culture is much more intact here than most regions of the TAR, though few foreigners travel to these areas. Many people are not aware that these places are also Tibet.