



Energy experience to the World Energy Center

Day 1: Arrival in Ulaanbaatar and airport transfer to the hotel.

City tour (overnight stay in hotel) Reception at the airport

- arrival at the hotel "Hotel 9" City tour.

Ulaanbaatar lies on the banks of the Tuul River. It used to be called Urga in honor of a Mongolian grand seigneur.

The name Ulaanbaatar has been used since the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mongolia and means "the red hero".

The streets of the capital are livelier in summer than in winter, but there is always a certain amount of permanent hustle and bustle, even late into the night. The city is divided into several districts that offer a great variety. You can even see yurts in the middle of the city.

The growth of Ulaabaatar is surprising, in the capital you will find all the conveniences of a modern metropolis.

Shopping for souvenirs, etc. ...

Overnight stay in a hotel



City Tour in Ulaanbaatar :

There are several tours to choose from to discover the capital: **The Gandantegchinlen Monastery** in the morning to attend church services. For the Mongolian population, it is the largest monastery complex of all. Built in 1809 under the name **Sharsum** by the 5th Javzandamba, then the highest-ranking lama in the hierarchy of the Mongolian church, it was not renamed to its current name until 1838.

The main temple MegjidJanraiseg (Avalokiteshvara) was built between 1911 and 1912 with the aim of invoking the end of the Manchurian dictatorship and as an offering for the healing of the blind Bogdo Gueguen. Built in a mixed Chinese and Tibetan architectural style, its extraordinary ceiling height provides space for a gigantic statue of Avalokiteshvara, 25.6 meters high and of inestimable value. After it was destroyed at the end of the 1930s and transported in pieces to the former Soviet Union, it was rebuilt in 1996 during the temple's restoration work.

The Natural History Museum: 1924 under the name " Nationales Museum ", it finally became the most important museum in 1956.

State Museum of the country. A few years later, in 1997, it was further expanded and finally renamed the Natural History Museum. In this museum, geography as well as flora, fauna and palaeontology are explained and illustrated. A total of over 800 paleontological objects are on display in the Museum; there are also displays about the Life evolution of the last 500 million years, as well as fossilized forests (10-15 million years ago), plants, fossils of dinosaurs and last but not least stuffed mammals can be seen

Day 2: Departure in the evening from Ulaanbaatar to Sainshand on the Trans-Siberian Railway



Day 3-5: Visit to the "Khamriin Khiid" monastery and the land of Shambhala and the Energy Center (overnight stay in Sainshand in the hotel) -

"Khamriin Khiid" is a monastery in Mongolia and "Shambhala" is often described as a mystical or mythical place mentioned in various spiritual traditions, including Tibetan Buddhism. It is often described as an idyllic spiritual realm or a hidden oasis.

However, there is no scientific evidence for the physical existence of Shambhala, and it is often regarded as a metaphorical or spiritual place. In some Buddhist traditions, Shambhala is interpreted as a place of wisdom and inner peace.

The Khamriin Khiid was founded in the 1820s by Danzanravjaa, a well-known Mongolian educator and writer of the 19th century. As the center of the Buddhist "red sect" and seat of the Gobiin Dogshin Noyon Khutagt, Danzanravjaa fought against the rigid class and gender differences of his time as a fierce social critic.

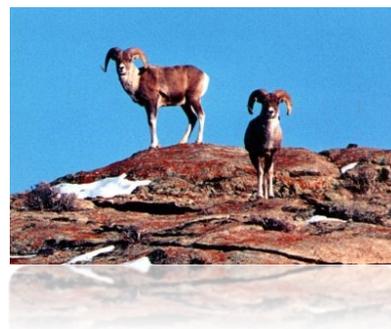


Day 6-7: Onward journey from Sainshand to "Ikh Nart" Nature Reserve - (Overnight stay in the yurt camp)

The Ikh Nart Nature Reserve is a nature reserve in Mongolia. It is located in the Dornogovi Province and covers an area of about 66,000 hectares. The reserve was established to protect the unique flora and fauna of the region. The Ikh Nart Nature Reserve is a Nature reserve in Mongolia. It is located in the Dornogovi Province and covers an area of around 66,000 hectares. The reserve was established to protect the region's unique flora and fauna.

The landscape of the Ikh Nart Nature Reserve consists mainly of desert steppe, rocks and mountains. It is an important habitat for a variety of wild animals, including endangered species such as the Asian wild sheep (argali) and the goitered gazelle. Rare bird species, such as the saker falcon, can also be found in the region.

The reserve plays an important role in the protection and conservation of biodiversity in Mongolia. It also offers opportunities for sustainable tourism and environmental education.



Day 8: Continue to Tsagaan Suvarga (overnight stay in a yurt camp)
The name

"Tsagaan Suvarga" literally means "white cliffs" in the Mongolian language. This striking geological formation is located 65 km southwest of Ulziit Sum in the province of Dundgovi. Tsagaan Suvarga stretches over a length of 400 meters and impresses with a height of 200 meters.

The cliffs are made up of various deposits, including limestone and sandstone, which have been shaped by erosion over time. These natural formations offer a breathtaking landscape and attract tourists and nature lovers. The region is

known for its unique geological diversity, formed by various sedimentary deposits.

In ancient times, there was a large sea in the Khevtsee and Bosoo valleys of Tsagaan Suvarga, which dried up over time. This created a landscape with many slopes and cliffs. Interestingly, there is a cave with two doors called Khevtsee and Bosoo in this area, which is home to many bats. Hiking tours allow visitors to see the unique formations up close and discover the history of this fascinating place.



Day 9: Continue to Bayanzag "Flaming Cliff" (overnight stay in the yurt camp)

Bayanzag, also known as the "Flaming Cliff" or "Red Cliff", is a remarkable place in Mongolia. The striking red coloration of the rocks in

Bayanzag is the result of sedimentary rock deposits, particularly red sandstone and mudstone. This unique geological phenomenon not only has aesthetic appeal, but is also of outstanding palaeontological importance.

In the 1920s, the renowned American palaeontologist Roy Chapman Andrews discovered important dinosaur fossils here. The finds, including the famous "flaming cliffs" of Bayanzag, contributed significantly to gaining insights into the prehistoric fauna of the Gobi Desert.

The "Flaming Cliffs" are characterized by steep banks, hills and hardened clay soil that have remained largely unchanged since the Cretaceous period. They glow particularly impressively at sunset in bright red and orange tones, which led to Roy Chapman Andrews giving this place this evocative name in the 1920s.

Bayanzag is not only of interest to nature and geology lovers, but also to paleontologists and history buffs. As a place of great cultural and scientific importance, it offers a fascinating insight into the history and geology of the Mongolian landscape.

There is a small new museum at the entrance.



Day 10-11: Drive to "Khongoryn Els" sand dune (overnight stay in the yurt camp)

"Khongoryn Els" is also known as "The Singing Dune" because the sand can tend to sing or whistle in certain conditions such as wind.

The Gobi Gurvan Saikhan National Park is located in the south of Mongolia and is known for its unique landscape, which is characterized by sand dunes, mountains, gorges and rocky plains. "Khongoryn Els" is one of the outstanding attractions of this national park.

The "Khongoryn Els" sand dune stretches for around 180 kilometers and reaches a height of up to 400 meters in some places. It is an impressive natural phenomenon and a popular destination for tourists who want to experience the beauty of the Mongolian desert.



Day 12: Drive to "Yoliin Am" or Vulture Gorge (overnight stay in the yurt camp)

Yoliin Am is also located in the Gobi Gurvan Saikhan National Park, the southern foothills of the Altai Mountains, and is an impressive gorge with impressive rock formations, steep cliffs and breathtaking scenery. The name "Yoliin Am" translates as "Vulture's Mouth", which could lead to possible misunderstandings.

A small river crosses the gorge and in winter forms impressive masses of ice that only melt slowly in summer. This scenery makes Yoliin Am a fascinating destination all year round. A hike through the Vulture Gorge allows visitors to explore the unique nature and geological formations.

There is a small museum at the entrance to the gorge, which offers an overview of the rich flora and fauna of the region.



Day 13-14: Continue to Baga gazriin Chuluu (overnight stay in the yurt camp)

Baga Gazriin Chuluu is an impressive rock formation and natural complex in Mongolia. The name "Baga Gazriin Chuluu" literally means "small rock" or "small stones". This formation is located in the Dundgovi Province, about 15 kilometers southwest of Adaatsag.

The area is characterized by a diverse landscape consisting of rocks, granite formations, rock arches and caves. Baga Gazriin Chuluu is popular with hikers, nature lovers and adventurers who want to explore the unique geological features of the region.

In addition to the fascinating rock formations, Baga Gazriin Chuluu is also home to historical sites, including petroglyphs (rock paintings) from various eras that bear witness to the region's past.

Day 15: Drive back to Ulaanbaatar (overnight stay in hotel) 280 km F/M After a relaxing breakfast we drive back to Ulaanbaatar.

Day 16: Airport transfer and return flight home