

HAPPY  
NEW YEAR

Hello  
2025

# 爱在湘西

AIZAI XIANGXI

深度游玩·一价全含



爱在湘西  
AIZAI XIANGXI

5天  
4晚



Itinerary  
SMALL GROUP

行程用车



空调旅游车·确保一人一正座

AIR-CONDITIONED TOURIST BUS

张家界微旅行 | 旅行社 | TRAVEL AGENCY

爱在湘西  
AIZAI XIANGXI

5天  
4晚

Itinerary  
SMALL GROUP

# 行程美景



森林公园·袁家界·金鞭溪  
ZHANGJIAJIE FOREST PARK



天门山·玻璃栈道  
TIANMEN MOUNTAIN



凤凰古城·夜景  
PHOENIX ANCIENT CITY



芙蓉镇  
FURONG TOWN

# 【爱在湘西】

张家界/芙蓉镇/凤凰古城/湘西苗寨/张家界天门山/天子山/袁家界/金鞭溪

6 日游

| 天数 | 行程安排                   | 用餐 |   |   | 入住地区 |
|----|------------------------|----|---|---|------|
| D1 | 全国各地>张家界               | ×  | × | × | 张家界  |
| D2 | 张家界国家森林公园>袁家界>天子山      | √  | √ | √ | 武陵源  |
| D3 | 张家界国家森林公园>黄石寨>金鞭溪>凤凰古城 | √  | × | × | 凤凰   |
| D4 | 湘西苗寨>芙蓉镇>张家界           | √  | √ | × | 武陵源  |
| D5 | 七十二奇楼>天门山              | √  | × | × | 张家界  |
| D6 | 张家界>温暖的家               | √  | × | × | 温馨的家 |

备注：行程安排在不减少景点情况下,导游在实际操作中根据实际情况可以灵活调整行程游览顺序

## 第一天 出发地→张家界

用餐/自理 住宿/张家界

当日乘飞机或高铁抵达【张家界机场/高铁站/火车站】，抵达后由旅行社接站工作人员统一安排车辆送至指定酒店入住。

今日无行程安排，任意时间抵达皆可（赠送 24 小时 VIP 接站服务），如您抵达时间较早，可自行前往张家界市中区游览大庸古城和步行街，逛一逛灯火阑珊的南门口美食街，尝一尝琳琅满目的各色小吃，也可在房间养精蓄锐，为后续的行程做准备。

### 【温馨提示】：

- 1、接站人员会在您出发的前一天晚上 18 点左右以短信或电话形式通知出行相关事宜，请保持手机通畅。
- 2、散拼有一定的特殊性，接站当天无统一行程安排，我社专职导游于行程第二天早上开始工作，导游会提前与客人短信或电话联系，落实第二天行程叫早时间及注意事项。
- 3、首日抵达，请勿食用过多辣菜或火锅，以防肠胃不适，影响后续行程，自由活动期间注意自身及财产安全。

## 第二天 张家界国家森林公园→袁家界→天子山

用餐/早/中/晚 住宿/武陵源

早餐后车赴张家界国家森林公园，游览【袁家界景区】探寻《阿凡达》电影中的群山漂浮、星罗棋布的玄幻莫测世界，哈利路亚山“即“南天一柱”（又名乾坤柱），参观云雾飘绕，峰峦叠嶂继往气势磅礴的迷魂台、天下第一桥等空中绝景；远眺张家界北 30° 地理新发现杨家界：看峰墙之绝，峰丛之秀，峰林之奇等。天子山位于武陵源风景名胜区内，海拔 1262.5 米，是湖南省最高峰之一。它以其独特的岩石峰林和陡峭的悬崖而闻名于世。这里有数不尽的奇峰怪石，形态各异，让人仿佛置身于仙境之中。除了自然风光，天子山还有丰富的文化底蕴。这里曾是古代僧侣修行的圣地，留下了许多古老的寺庙和佛教文化遗迹。其中最著名的就是天子阁，它建在悬崖峭壁之上，给人一种令人惊叹的感觉。总之，张家界天子山以其壮丽景色和独特魅力吸引着无数游客前来观赏。如果你喜欢自然风光和登山徒步，天子山绝对是一个值得一去的地方。

晚上可自费参观冯小刚导游的魅力湘西。刘欢任音乐总监的大型民俗风情演出——【魅力湘西晚会】，魅力湘西大剧院是国家文化产业示范基地、中国文化品牌 30 强、中国旅游演艺票房十强，连续三年荣登央视春晚，多次代表中国艺术全世界巡回演出，受到至尊礼遇引起国际轰动，让世界重新认识艺术中国、文化中国、魅力中国，见证了民族的、才是世界的！

### 第三天 张家界国家森林公园→黄石寨→金鞭溪→凤凰古城

用餐/早 住宿/凤凰

早餐后，BUS 赴中国第一个国家森林公园【张家界国家森林公园】，开启一日深度有氧之旅前往【黄石寨】，黄石寨是武陵源风景名胜区 5 条精品游览线之一；相传汉朝留侯张良看破红尘、辞官不做，追随赤松子，隐匿江湖云游张家界，被官兵围困，后得师父黄石公搭救而得名黄石寨，是张家界美景最为集中

的地方，也是张家界最大的凌空观景台，登上观景台，清风拂袖，云雾缠身，如临仙境，其下是万丈深渊的幽谷，峰峦叠翠，林木参天白云围绕，活象一幅气势磅礴的山水画。后前往金鞭溪，漫步【金鞭溪风景区精华段】：杉林幽静，穿行在峰峦幽谷云间，溪水明净，人沿清溪行，胜似画中游，这是一条观赏性与自娱性结合的旅游线路，十里长溪，山回路转，一步一景，十步一重天，小溪潺潺的流经你的脚下，似琵琶，似古筝，时而丁冬悦耳，时而涓涓小吟。后赴神秘湘西深处沈从文笔下的边城——【凤凰古城】这里被誉为远去的家园，梦中的故乡，邂逅边城的灯火阑珊品味独特的梦里苗疆。游览被新西兰著名作家路易艾黎称赞为中国最美丽的小城——【凤凰古城】，体验和感受凤凰古城的九大精华：一座青山抱古城、一泓沱水绕城过、一条红红石板街、一道风雨古城墙、一座雄伟古城楼、一个美丽彩虹桥一排小桥吊脚楼、一批闻名世界的人，一个国家级非遗文化遗产。

#### 温馨提示：

1. 景区分时间段预约进入，此景点游览顺序将以我社预约时间前后调配为准，敬请配合！
2. 张家界景区内野生猕猴众多，请看管好小孩，不要拿食物耍猴，不要带塑料袋，以免抓伤。
3. 为了减少旅客排队时间，此行程特别安排百龙电梯单程和天子山索道单程、黄石寨索道往返（费用已含）；
4. 因山上用餐条件有限，物价较高，中餐请游客自理，请做好心理准备！
5. 凤凰古城 2016 年 4 月 10 日取消围城强制购票，客人可进古城参观，如遇政府临时性政策调整，强制征收凤凰古城九景门票，客人需补费用！
6. 凤凰因交通管制，旅游车辆有时只能在指定位置停车，需步行入住酒店。
7. 凤凰古城为敞开式商业老街，本地老百姓的姜糖银器蜡染店铺、外地文艺青年的特色商铺较多，凤凰导游义务介绍，旅游者购物行为选择，旅行社不接受凤凰区域旅游者在小商铺购物方面的投诉及退换货的要求，建议有购物需求的旅游者提前了解相关信息，尽量选择资质齐全的购物商城或政府授牌的大型商铺，如有购买请保留好小票及售后联系方式，日后如有售后需求以便联系。

**特别提示：凤凰古城/湘西苗寨为敞开式民用商业区，特色商品导游义务介绍，旅游者购物行为为自主选择，本公司不接受湘西苗寨旅游者购物方面的投诉。**

#### 【温馨提示】

1. 因天门山景区是最火爆的旅游景区，景区为了分流人群，分为 A、B、C 三条线路，三条线每天有售票额度限制，需预约门票。
2. 最终以系统预约成功的线路为准。本旅行社不接受对天门山景区关于排队时间过长及预约安排产生的投诉。

### 第四天 湘西苗寨→芙蓉镇→张家界

用餐/早/晚 住宿/张家界

早起欣赏凤凰古城晨景，后乘车前往，**墨戎鼓镇**(“墨戎”为苗语音译，意为“有龙的地方”)是湖南现存规模极大、保存极为完好的一座露天苗族文化博物馆。“墨戎鼓镇”先后被评为“中国苗族花鼓之乡”、“中国民间文化艺术之乡，中国传统村落 中国少数民族特色村寨，国家3A级旅游景区”和“中国美丽休闲乡村”已成为张家界至凤凰古城这条中国黄金旅游线上的弘扬苗族文化的璀璨明珠!后前往千年古镇——**【芙蓉镇】**(山水如画多情的酉水养育了世世代代的土家儿女，也造就了沿岸动人的风光，酉水画廊纳含着芙蓉镇的草木，山水、人儿，一道道美丽彩虹是它编织的最美西兰卡普。这里得酉水舟楫之便，上通川渝下达洞庭，素有“楚蜀通津”之称。因谢晋执导刘晓庆、姜文主演的电影《芙蓉镇》在此取景而出名，于是人们便把此地叫做芙蓉镇，时代变迁，历久弥新，更因其独特的原始人文，静谧山水成为新时代湖南旅游新宠。芙蓉古镇大瀑布，酉水码头繁华依旧!

## 第五天 七十二奇楼→天门山

用餐/早 住宿/张家界

早餐后前往景幻的七十二奇楼，历时7年，斥资10亿，深度还原武陵山片区“九弓十八寨七十二奇楼”的神秘传说，被誉为“土家族布达拉宫”“现实版千与千寻”“张家界网红打卡第一点”!然后游览世界高海拔天然穿山溶洞**【天门洞】**悬于海拔1300余米的峭壁之上，高131.5米，宽57米，深60米，终年吐云纳雾，震世撼俗。**【天门山玻璃栈道】**，是张家界天门山景区继悬于峭壁之上的鬼谷栈道、凭空伸出的玻璃眺望台，绝壁凌空，气势恢弘，令人头晕目眩，有东方“天空之路”的美誉。(如遇恶劣天气影响，天门山景区考虑安全因素，部分景点会关闭，以景区实时公布为准，敬请报名时知须。)**【天门山索道】**通天大道之外的上下山通道。它是世界最长高山观光客运索道，全长7454米，高差1277米，其中中间站到上站之间的局部除坡度高达37度，世界罕见。结束愉快的旅行。

## 第六天 张家界→温暖的家

用餐/早 住宿/温馨的家

早餐后自由活动，后根据航班时间前往机场乘坐**【航班待定】**返回温馨的家

**报名时请如实告知是否为失信人，客人因失信人原因造成的所有损失(机票、车位、导服)由客人自行承担!!!**

**备注：由于客人报名时间及报名方式不同，导致报名价格不同；若客人在旅途中私自比较价格，引起不必要的投诉，我司不予处理并需当场补齐出团前优惠的差额！感谢您的理解与配合！**

### ☆☆接待标准☆☆

1、门票：行程中所列景点在保证不减少景点的前提下游览顺序以导游安排为准。行程中景点首道大门票，无优免无退费。  
2、酒店：全程指定豪华型酒店酒店标准双人间，如遇单男或单女，尽量安排拼住、三人间或双标间加床，安排不了请自补房差。张家界、凤凰为国家三线以下旅游城市，酒店各项标准偏低，主要以卫生舒适为主，提前做好心理准备！

**(参考酒店如遇房间紧张，则改入住同级酒店)**

- 3、餐费：全程含5早3正餐，不含酒水，其他时间可体验特色美食)  
4、交通：湖南地接指定委派GPS安全监控系统旅游车配置空调旅游车(确保一人一正座)，若成团人数少于10人，则改用相应的商务旅游车，敬请谅解。  
5、导服：优秀地陪导游服务，全程热诚对待每一位远方而来的客人。  
6、购物：全程无超市、翡翠、珠宝店  
7、说明：**本产品为打包产品无任何退费！谢谢理解！**

### ☆☆儿童接待标准☆☆

- 1、儿童价格执行标准：身高1.2米以下  
2、儿童价格包含：当地接待车位费、全程半餐费、导游服务费  
3、儿童价格不含：住宿、早餐、门票；若产生费用现付当地导游  
(特别提示：身高1米2以下儿童景区门票免费，超过1米2的儿童请提前报备并预定相应门票，如未预定在当地临时需要也许不能保证可以正常购买)  
4、儿童不含成人报价中的赠送门票项目

## ☆☆接待标准☆☆

### 25-74 岁属于正常年龄

1. 14 岁以下需按儿童报名。14-25 周岁，按成人报名附加 200/人。
2. 70 岁以上游客必须有全程监护人陪同旅游，并带近三个月三甲医院出具的健康证明。
3. 记者、律师、残疾人、孕妇、同行不接待，65 岁以上须有成年人陪同。
4. 中途均不允许客人以任何借口离团，若中途客人离团视同游客违约，用餐、房、车、机票等一切费用不退，旅行社亦不承担游客离团时发生意外的所有责任。

## ☆☆费用不含☆☆

- 1、酒店时请出示身份证并主动交纳房卡押金（退房时退押金）；
- 2、旅游意外保险及航空保险，建议客人报名时提前购买；
- 3、非行程内约定包含的景区内交通费用；私人所产生的个人费用等；

## ☆☆参考酒店☆☆

豪华型:蓝湾博格、大成山水、锦江都城 碧桂园凤凰楼等同级

武陵源:清心园、专家村、新天地华天等同等级

凤凰:念握、云端、璞荷逸宿等同等级

(在特殊情况下如有以上酒店订满的情况下选订同级酒店)

## ☆☆费用标准☆☆

**此行程为特惠打包价，所有优惠人群均无退费；老年人、学生参团请带好学生证，老年证，身份证或户口本等相关证件；配合出示证件，无退费。**

## ☆☆特别注意事项☆☆

- 1、重要证件要备齐：出行请携带有效证件（身份证、护照），未满 18 周岁未成年人可携带户口本/身份证。
- 2、老年儿童多关注：18 岁以下的青少年，70 岁以上的老人年，请从安全和身体方面多多考虑，最好是家属同游，天伦之乐不独缺。
- 3、自动放弃不退还：行程中安排的景点、活动、美食等体验，如因个人原因放弃，所产生的费用概不还。
- 4、地域差异多体谅：各地经济发展水平不一，旅途中入乡随俗更能体会当地人的真实生活，如有未尽如人意之细节，请多多体谅和包容，湘西片区少数民族众多，游览过程中请配合导游尊重各地风俗习惯。
- 5、不可抗力快响应：旅途中如遇到不可抗力，如景区、餐厅、交通等比较拥堵，请耐心等待，相互礼让。导游会努力与各方衔接，请听从导游安排，以免耽误行程，如有等候，敬请谅解。
- 6、山区出游多准备：一双轻便的运动鞋，一套舒适的运动衫，一把晴雨两用伞，一件厚度适中的外套，一瓶高倍数的防晒，一些家乡口味的小零食等，它们将为您的张家界旅途带来诸多的便捷。
- 7、酒店商务客人入住居多，退房时间较晚，上午抵达客人正常为两点后进房，如早到行李可寄存总台后自由活动，入住前请出示身份证并主动交纳房卡押金。特殊情况遇到房满或大型会议，我社有权另安排同级别酒店，现在湖南地区实行节能减排政策，很多酒店没有一次性用品，请客人自备洗漱用品！
- 8、景区内特级禁烟区的地方（请勿在景区内抽烟），以防发生森林火灾；旅行期间请注意环境保护，让我们共同爱护这片青山绿水，谢谢！

the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a strategy for mental health care in the UK. The strategy is based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes.

The strategy also states that people with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes.

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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased in the UK (Mental Health Act 1983, 1990).

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the lives of people with mental health problems. The Department of Health (1999) has set out a vision of a new mental health system, which will be based on the following principles:

- People with mental health problems should be treated as individuals, with their own needs and wishes.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care and treatment.
- People with mental health problems should be given the opportunity to live in their own homes and communities.

These principles are reflected in the new Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act 2003) and the new Mental Health Review Tribunal (Mental Health Act 2003).

The new Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act 2003) is a landmark piece of legislation, which will bring about a fundamental change in the way in which people with mental health problems are treated in the UK.

The new Mental Health Act (Mental Health Act 2003) will be implemented in 2005.

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the 1990s, the number of people who have been employed in the public sector has increased in all countries, but the increase has been particularly large in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the United States, the public sector has increased from 13.2% of the total population in 1980 to 20.1% in 1999. In the United Kingdom, the public sector has increased from 14.8% of the total population in 1980 to 22.3% in 1999.

There are several reasons for the increase in the public sector. One reason is the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. In the United States, the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 11.5% of the total population in 1980 to 15.5% in 1999. In the United Kingdom, the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 11.5% of the total population in 1980 to 15.5% in 1999.

Another reason for the increase in the public sector is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector. In the United States, the number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5% of the total population in 1980 to 2.5% in 1999. In the United Kingdom, the number of people employed in the public sector has increased from 1.5% of the total population in 1980 to 2.5% in 1999.

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There are a number of reasons for the increase in public sector employment. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, such as health care, education, and social security. Another reason is the increasing need for public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and public housing.

The increase in public sector employment has led to a number of challenges for governments. One of the main challenges is the increasing cost of public services, which has led to higher taxes and public debt.

Another challenge is the increasing need for public sector reform, which has led to a number of different approaches, such as privatization and public-private partnerships.

There are a number of different ways to approach public sector reform. One approach is to privatize public services, which can lead to more efficiency and lower costs.

Another approach is to introduce public-private partnerships, which can allow for more private sector investment in public services.

There are a number of different ways to approach public sector reform, and the best approach will depend on the specific circumstances of each country.

One of the main challenges of public sector reform is the need to balance the need for efficiency with the need to maintain public services for all citizens.

Another challenge is the need to ensure that public services are of high quality and that the public sector is transparent and accountable.

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the following: (1) the number of individuals per population, (2) the number of populations per region, (3) the number of regions per country, and (4) the number of countries per continent.

For each of the four hierarchical levels, we calculated the number of individuals, populations, regions, and countries that were sampled in each continent. For example, the number of individuals sampled in Africa was 1000, 100, 10, and 5, respectively. We then calculated the mean number of individuals, populations, regions, and countries per continent. For example, the mean number of individuals per continent was 1000/5 = 200. We then calculated the variance of the number of individuals, populations, regions, and countries per continent. For example, the variance of the number of individuals per continent was  $\frac{1}{5} \sum_{i=1}^5 (1000 - 200)^2 = 120000$ .

We then calculated the mean and variance of the number of individuals, populations, regions, and countries per continent for each of the four hierarchical levels. For example, the mean number of individuals per continent was 200, and the variance of the number of individuals per continent was 120000. We then calculated the mean and variance of the number of individuals, populations, regions, and countries per continent for each of the four hierarchical levels. For example, the mean number of individuals per continent was 200, and the variance of the number of individuals per continent was 120000.

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of the 1990s, the number of people in the labour force has increased by 1.5 million, while the number of jobs has increased by 1.2 million. The result is that the unemployment rate has risen from 10.5% in 1990 to 11.5% in 1999. The unemployment rate has risen in all countries, but the increase has been most dramatic in the Netherlands. The unemployment rate in the Netherlands has risen from 10.5% in 1990 to 11.5% in 1999. The unemployment rate in the Netherlands has risen from 10.5% in 1990 to 11.5% in 1999.

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Finally, the increase in public sector employment is also due to the fact that the public sector has become a more important part of the economy. In many countries, the public sector now provides a significant portion of the total output. This has led to an increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector.















the 1990s, the number of people who are employed in the service sector has increased in all countries. The increase is most pronounced in the United States and the United Kingdom.

There are two reasons why the service sector is growing. First, the service sector is becoming more important in the economy because of the increasing demand for services. Second, the service sector is becoming more important in the economy because of the increasing demand for services. The service sector is becoming more important in the economy because of the increasing demand for services. The service sector is becoming more important in the economy because of the increasing demand for services.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion (UNESCO, 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the reasons is that the population of the world is increasing rapidly. Another reason is that the quality of education is declining in many countries. A third reason is that the cost of education is increasing, making it difficult for many people to afford it.

There are many ways to reduce illiteracy. One way is to improve the quality of education. Another way is to make education more affordable. A third way is to use technology to reach people who are hard to reach.

There are many challenges to reducing illiteracy. One challenge is that there are many people who are illiterate who do not have access to education. Another challenge is that there are many people who are illiterate who do not have the resources to learn.

There are many ways to overcome these challenges. One way is to provide education to people who do not have access to it. Another way is to provide resources to people who do not have them.

There are many benefits to reducing illiteracy. One benefit is that it helps people to find jobs. Another benefit is that it helps people to improve their lives.

There are many ways to measure illiteracy. One way is to count the number of people who cannot read and write. Another way is to measure the percentage of people who are illiterate.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing countries. The population of the world is expected to reach 8 billion by the year 2025 (United Nations 2000). This increase in population will put a tremendous pressure on the world's resources, particularly in the developing countries.

Another reason for the increase in poverty is the rapid technological change in the developed countries. The rapid technological change has led to the displacement of many workers in the developed countries. This displacement has led to a large number of people who are living in poverty in the developed countries.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (19.5% of the population).

There are a number of reasons why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased. One of the main reasons is that people are living longer. The life expectancy at birth in the UK is now 77 years for men and 81 years for women. This is an increase of 12 years since 1950. The main reason for this increase is that people are living longer in old age. The number of people aged 65 and over who are still alive at the age of 75 has increased from 1.5 million in 1950 to 3.5 million in 1990.

Another reason why the number of people aged 65 and over has increased is that people are having children later in life. The average age of women when they have their first child has increased from 20 years in 1950 to 26 years in 1990. This means that there are more people aged 65 and over who have children who are still alive at the age of 65.

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There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century in the White Paper on *Ageing Better: The Government's Strategy for Older People* (Department of Health 1999). This strategy is based on the following principles:

- Older people should be able to live independently and actively in their own homes.
- Older people should be able to live in their own communities.
- Older people should be able to live in their own homes and communities for as long as possible.

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