

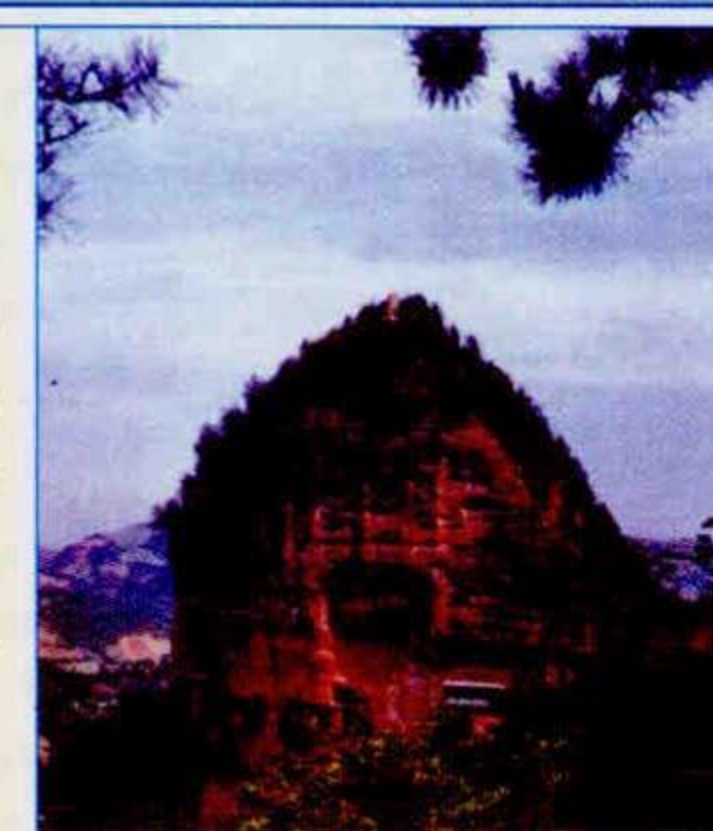
兰州

LANZHOU

T76, K44	Beijing West	K228/K225	Guangzhou
T114/T111	Nanjing West	K348/K345	Chengdu
T118/T115	Shanghai	N903	Golmud
T295	Urumqi	N906	Chongxin
T653, T655	Xining	N907	Jiayuguan
T657	Yumen	2010	Zhengzhou
T660	Tianshui	2030/2027	Hankou
K120	Xi'an	5704/5705	Changzheng
K174/K171	Qingdao	8701, 8703, 8705	Xigucheng

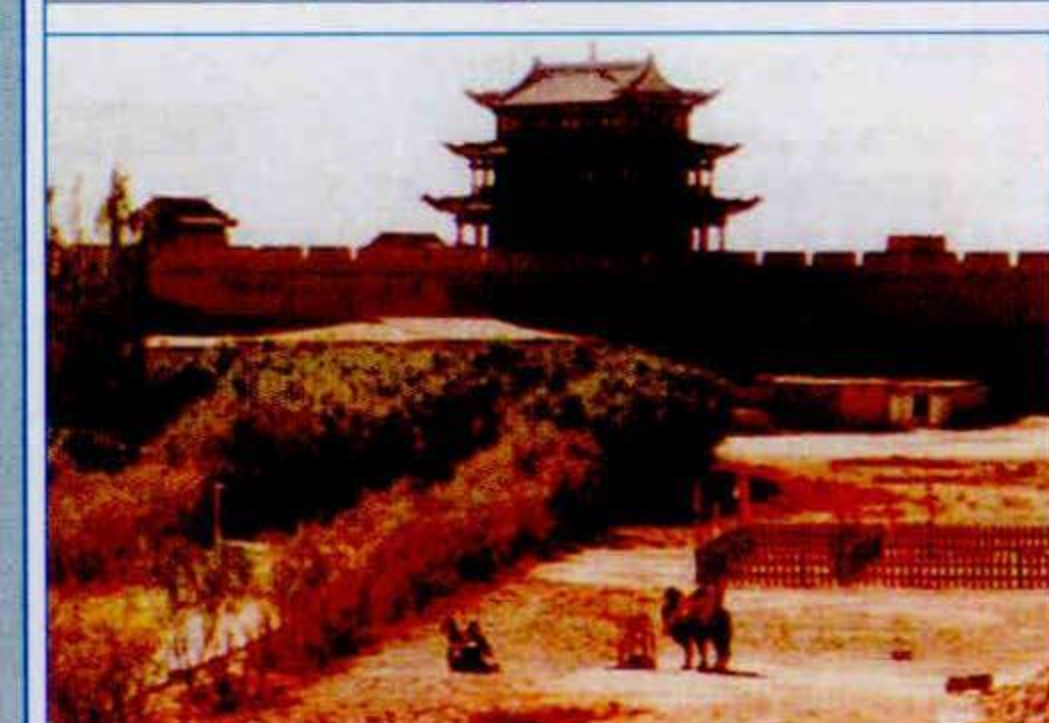
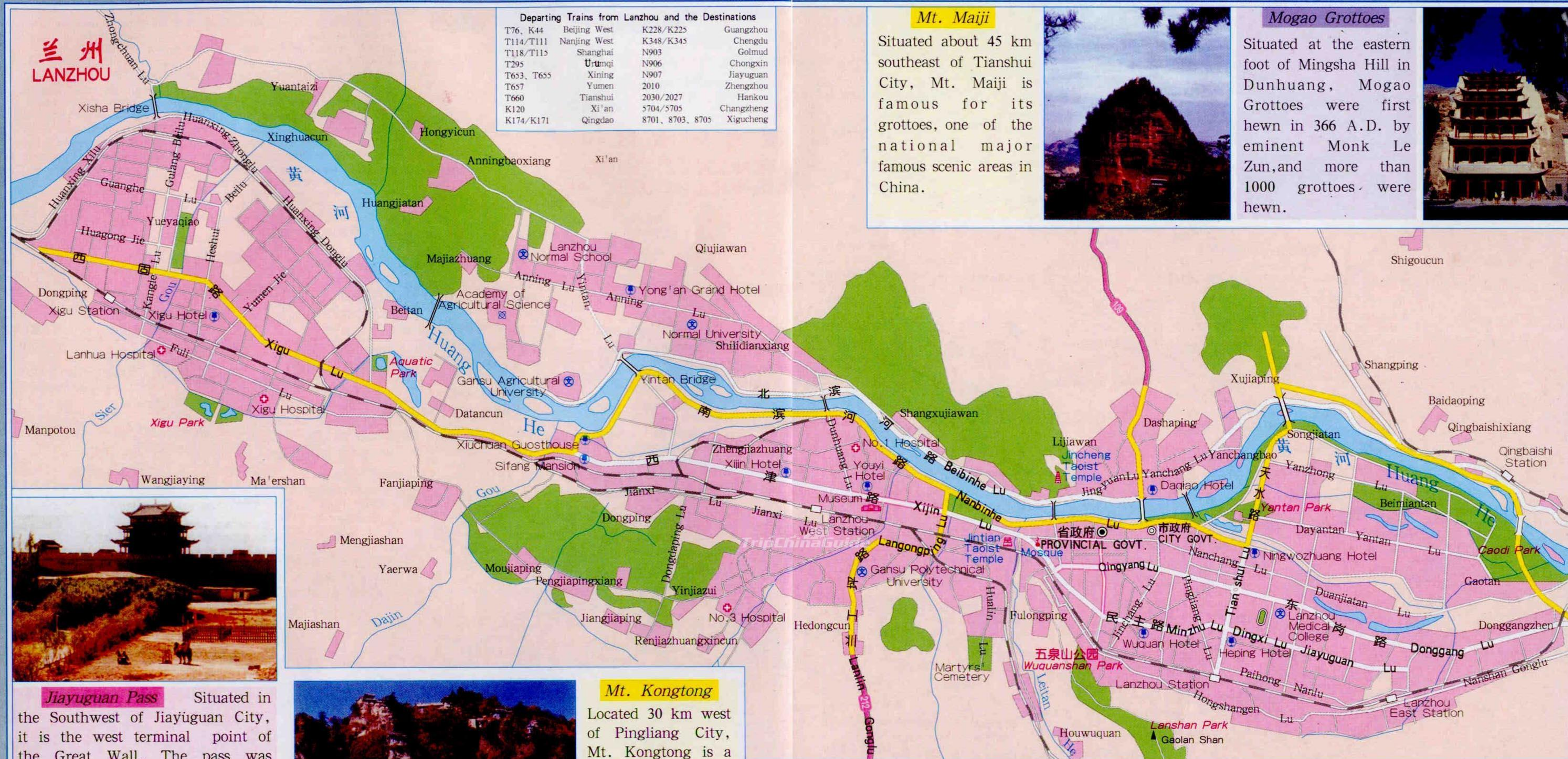
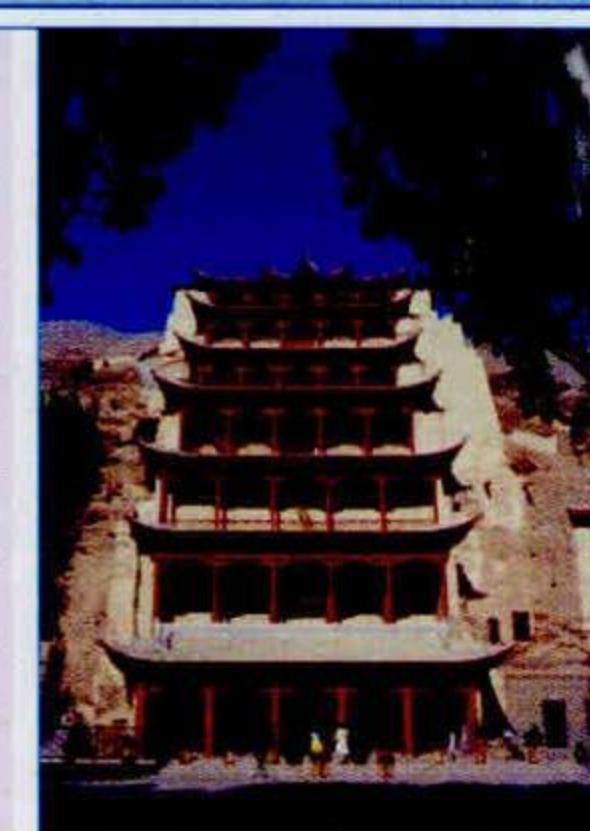
Mt. Maiji

Situated about 45 km southeast of Tianshui City, Mt. Maiji is famous for its grottoes, one of the national major famous scenic areas in China.



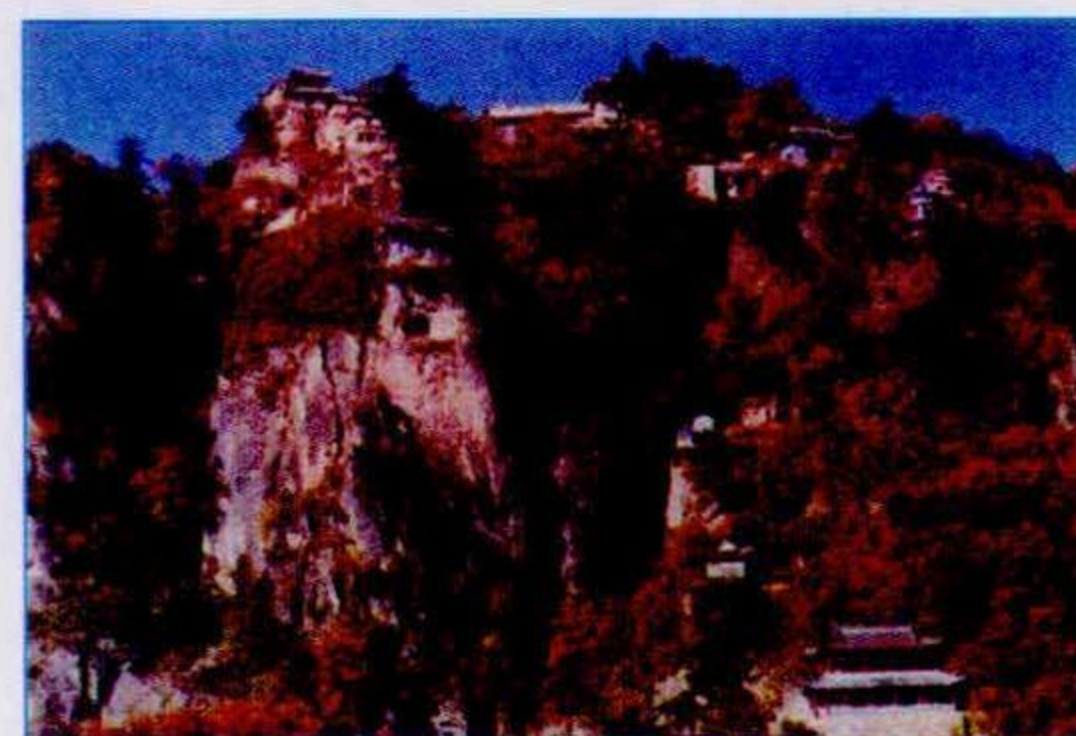
Mogao Grottoes

Situated at the eastern foot of Mingsha Hill in Dunhuang, Mogao Grottoes were first hewn in 366 A.D. by eminent Monk Le Zun, and more than 1000 grottoes were hewn.



Jiayuguan Pass

Situated in the Southwest of Jiayuguan City, it is the west terminal point of the Great Wall. The pass was built in the Ming Dynasty and was a hotly contested strategic point in ancient times. The magnificent pass has two gates, two gate towers and four turrets on its four corners, covering 33500 m².



Mingsha Hill-Yueya Spring

Situated about 6 km south of Dunhuang City, Mingsha Hill, also known as Shensha Hill, occupies an area of about 800 km², with a relative height of 250 m and Yueya (Crescent) Spring, lying at its northern foot, is a crescent-like pool, 200 metres long and more than 50 metres wide.

Mt. Kongtong

Located 30 km west of Pingliang City, Mt. Kongtong is a branch range of Liupan Mountains. Since the Qin and Han Dynasties, temples and Taoist temples began to be built in succession, and the mountain became a famous sacred mountain to Taoists. Pagoda of the Ming Dynasty, Taihe palace of the Qing Dynasty are the main extant buildings.

