



**9 DAYS 8 NIGHTS SRI LANKA  
BUDDHIST CULTURAL TOUR  
With TRAVELWIND HOLIDAYS**

### SRI LANKA TOURISM MAP



**TOUR HIGHLIGHTS...**

**Ruwanwelisaya Stupa**

**Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi**

**Mirisawetiya Stupa**

**Isururumuni Rajamaha Vihara**

**Parakrama Samudraya**

**Pulasti Rishi Statue**

**Nelum Pokuna**

**Dambulla Cave Temple**

**Sigiriya Rock Fortress**

**Pidurangala Rock**

**Mahiyangana Rajamaha Viharaya**

**Sorabora Lake**

**Temple of the Tooth Relic**

**Kandy Cultural Show & Art Gallery**

**Bahirawakanda Temple**

**Ambakke Devalaya**

**Royal Botanical Garden**

**Kelaniya Temple & Gangarama Temple**




**Colombo City Tour & Shopping**



**DETAILED HOLIDAY ITINERARY**

DATE	DESTINATION & PROGRAM	ACCOMMODATION
Day 1	<p><b>COLOMBO AIRPORT – ANURADHAPURA</b></p> <p>Upon arrive, meet &amp; greet by Travelwind Holiday Sri Lanka representative at Bandaranaike International Airport and then proceed to Anuradhapura. Journey takes approx. 4Hrs with stop for refreshments and lunch.</p> <p>Anuradhapura is the most renowned of Sri Lanka's ancient ruined cities. Driving time approximately 4Hrs to reach.</p> <p>Check-in at the Hotel &amp; relax. After refreshment visit to Ruwanwelisaya Stupa.</p> <p>It's better to wear white clothes.</p> <p>Visit to <b>Ruwanwelisaya Stupa</b> Sacred to many Buddhists all over the world, the Ruwanwelisaya is a stupa, is also considered a marvel for its architectural value. It was built by King Dutugemunu who was best known for his great victory over the Chola King, Elara. It is one of the world's tallest monuments, standing at 300 feet (91 m) and with a circumference of 950 ft (290 m).</p> <p>Get lunch from local restaurant by custom.</p> <p>After that visit to Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi Temple</p> <p><b>Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi</b> This sacred tree has been planted in the historical Maha Megha Vana Royal Park in Anuradhapura in the month of 'Unduvap' (December), 236 BC, according to the written facts. The sacred Bodhi sapling has been ceremonially brought here by Arahant Sanghamitta MahaTheree, under instructions of Arahant Mihindu Maha Thero. King Devanampiyatissa who ruled Sri Lanka in this period has planted this Bodhi tree with great pageantry in the Maha Megha Vana Royal Park dedicated to the venerable bhikkhus. The present age of the Anuradhapura Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi is 2,247 years. Accordingly, the oldest tree of the whole world with a written history is the Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi of Anuradhapura.</p> <p>Return to the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.</p> <p>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel</p>	Hotel in Anuradhapura



	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Ruwanwelisaya Stupa</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Mirisawetiya Stupa</b></p> </div> </div>	
<p>Day 2</p>	<p><b><u>ANURADHAPURA – MIHINTALE</u></b>          After early breakfast visit to Isururumuniya Rajamaha Viharaya.  <b><u>Isururumuniya Rajamaha Viharaya</u></b>          This is the place where the Pulasthi Rishi was said to live and the place of which the King Ravana was born. The temple was built by King Devanampiyatissa (307 BC to 267 BC) who ruled in the ancient Sri Lankan capital of Anuradhapura. After 500 children of high-caste were ordained, Isurumuniya was built for them to reside.[citation needed] King Kasyapa I (473-491 AD) again renovated this viharaya and named it as "Boupulvan, Kasubgiri Radmaha Vehera". This name is derived from names of his 2 daughters and his name. There is a viharaya connected to a cave and above is a cliff. A small stupa is built on it. It can be seen that the constructional work of this stupa belongs to the present period. Lower down on both sides of a cleft, in a rock that appears to rise out of a pool, have been carved the figures of elephants. On the rock is carved the figure of a horse. The carving of Isurumuniya lovers on the slab has been brought from another place and placed it there. A few yards away from this vihara is the Ranmasu Uyana.</p> <p><b><u>Tissa Wewa</u></b>          Tissa Wewa, an artificial reservoir, was built by Devanampiya Tissa (3rd century BC) in order to increase the water supply to his capital city of Anuradhapura. The embankment of Tissa Wewa is 2 miles (3.2 km) long and 25 feet (7.6 m) high. Among other uses, the reservoir supplied water to Tissa's Royal Gardens.[3] In later centuries, Tissa Wewa and the other lakes were enlarged and integrated into a regional network of irrigation canals</p> <p>Get lunch from local restaurant by custom.          After Lunch visit to Thuparamaya Dageba.</p> <p><b><u>Thuparamaya Dageba</u></b>          Thuparamaya is a dageba in Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka. It is a Buddhist sacred place of veneration. Thera Mahinda, an envoy sent by King Ashoka himself introduced Theravada Buddhism and also chetiya worship to Sri Lanka. At his request King Devanampiyatissa built Thuparamaya in which was enshrined the collarbone of the Buddha. It is considered to be the first dageba built in Sri Lanka following the introduction of Buddhism. This is considered the earliest monument, the construction of which was chronicled Sri Lanka. The name Thuparamaya comes from "stupa" and "aramaya" which is a residential complex for monks. Thuparama dageba is the oldest dageba in Sri Lanka – indeed, probably the oldest visible dageba in the world. It was constructed by Devanampiyatissa in the 3rd century BC and is said to contain the right</p>	<p>Hotel in Anuradhapura</p>



collarbone of the Buddha. Its 'heap-of-paddy-rice' shape was restored in 1862 in a more conventional bell shape and to a height of 19m.

Then visit to **Mihintale**

According to Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa, Thera Mahinda came to Sri Lanka from India on the full moon day of the month of Poson (June) and met King Devanampiyatissa and preached the Buddhist doctrine. The traditional spot where this meeting took place is revered by the Buddhists of Sri Lanka. Therefore, in the month of Poson, Buddhists make their pilgrimage to Anuradhapura and Mihintale.

Mahinda was the son of Emperor Ashoka of India. King Ashoka embraced Buddhism after he was inspired by a monk named "Nigrodha." The King was in great misery after witnessing the devastation caused by expansionist wars. Meeting this peaceful young monk was a turning point in his life, thereafter, he renounced war. He was determined to spread the message of peace. As a result, both his son and daughter were ordained as Buddhist monastics, and became enlightened Arahats. In his quest to spread the message of peace instead of war, Ashoka sent his son Mahinda, to the island of Lanka, which was also known as "Sinhale". This island was ruled by his friend King Devanampiyatissa. Thus, "Mahinda" was the Indian name, which in Sinhale, became "Mihindu."

In Sinhala Mihin-Thale literally means the "plateau of Mihindu". This plateau is on top of a hill from where Arahat Mihindu was supposed to have called King Devanampiyatissa, by the King's name to stop him shooting a deer. Hence, "Mihin Thale" is a specifically Sinhala term.

Check in at the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.

Dinner & Overnight at the Hotel



**Isurumuniya**



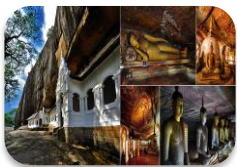


**Tissa Wewa**



**Thuparamaya**





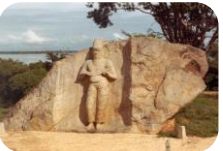

**Mihintale**

<p>Day 3</p>	<p><b><u>ANURADHAPURA – SIGIRIYA - DAMBULLA</u></b></p> <p><b>After early breakfast drive to Sigiriya</b></p> <p><b>(Journey takes 1.15Hrs) – NOT CLIMBING THE ROCK – PHOTO SHOT ONLY</b></p> <p><b><u>World Heritage site of Sigiriya.</u></b> The site of the 'Lion Mountain' was visited from the 6th century AD, by passionate admirers In the heart of Ceylon, the extraordinary site of Sigiriya, a lofty rock of reddish gneiss dominating, from a height of some 150 m, the neighbouring plateau, has been inhabited since the 3rd century BC Sigiriya was created by King Kasyapa who reigned between 477-495 AD</p> <p>After completion drive to <b><u>Dambulla Cave Temple</u></b> Dedicated as a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1991, Dambulla Cave Temple (or the Golden Temple of Dambulla) is the largest and best-preserved cave temple complex in Sri Lanka The Dambulla Cave Temple grounds also features a functioning Buddhist Monastery dating back to the third and second centuries B.C.</p> <p>Lunch en route at local restaurant</p> <p>Afternoon visit to Pidurangala Rock.</p> <p><b><u>Pidurangala Rock</u></b> Pidurangala Rock is adjacent to Sigiriya Rock and is the best viewing spot of Sigiriya Rock as it is only slightly lower. Pidurangala is a popular spot for sunrise as you can enjoy 360-degree views of not only the valleys but also Sigiriya Rock. And also it is best place to take some awesome photos.</p> <p>Check in at the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.</p> <p><b><u>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel.</u></b></p>	<p><b>Hotel stay at Habarana or Dambulla</b></p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Dambulla Cave Temple</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Sigiriya Rock Fortress</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Pidurangala Rock</b></p> </div> </div>	



<p>Day 4</p>	<p><b><u>DAMBULLA/HABARANA – POLONNARUWA</u></b></p> <p>After breakfast leave from hotel &amp; drive to Polonnaruwa Ancient city. (Journey time takes approx. 1Hrs)</p> <p>Polonnaruwa, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, one of the Ancient Kingdoms of Sri Lanka. Polonnaruwa is situated in the north-central region of Sri Lanka and is an important ancient architectural site. The ancient city of Polonnaruwa remains one of the best-planned archeological sites on the island, with its numerous palaces, monuments, ponds, temples, museums and statues.</p> <p>Visit to <b><u>Gal Viharaya</u></b></p> <p>The Gal Vihara also known as Gal Viharaya and originally as the Uttararama, is a rock temple of the Buddha situated in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa in North Central Province, Sri Lanka. It was fashioned in the 12th century by Parakramabahu I. The central feature of the temple is four rock relief statues of the Buddha, which have been carved into the face of a large granitic (granite gneiss) rock. The images consist of a large seated figure, another smaller seated figure inside an artificial cavern, a standing figure and a reclining figure. These are considered to be some of the best examples of ancient Sinhalese sculpting and carving arts, and have made the Gal Vihara the most visited monument at Polonnaruwa.</p> <p>Then visit to <b><u>Parakrama Samudra</u></b></p> <p>Parakrama Samudra (or King Parakrama's sea or the Sea of King Parakrama) is a shallow reservoir, consisting of five separate reservoirs (thopa, dumbutulu, erabadu,boo, katu tanks) connected by narrow channels in Polonnaruwa, Sri Lanka.</p> <p>The northernmost reservoir is the oldest and referred to as Topa wewa built around 386 AD. The middle section Eramudu wewa and the southernmost portion, at the highest elevation, is Dumbutula wewa, both sections were added and the reservoir expanded during the reign of King Parākramabāhu I. Best known for King prakramabahu immortal phrase, "Let not a single drop of rain that falls on this island flow into the ocean without first serving humanity."</p> <p>Lunch en route at local restaurant by customers.</p> <p>Then visit to <b><u>Pulasthi Rishi Statue</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Pulasthi Rishi Statue</u></b></p> <p>In Polonnaruwa to the north of the Pothgul Vehera is a granite boulder, adorned with a large statue. This is one of the finest statues in the Island and measures 11 feet 6 inches in height. The historians and the archaeologists have not confirmed its identity to date. Some refer to it as the statue of King Parakramabahu because its closeness to one of his major irrigation works; others refer to it as Rishi Pulasthi's statue. The presence of a Brahmanical sacred thread that runs from the left shoulder across the body and the Ola leaf book that he carries confirms that it is of Rishi Pulasthi (Father of King Ravana).</p> <p>Then visit to <b><u>Nelum Pokuna</u></b></p>	<p>Hotel in Habarana/ Dambulla</p>
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	<p>Nelum Pokuna (Lotus Pond) is an ancient pond with a unique design made by ancient Sri Lankan architects. It is located in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa in North Central Province, Sri Lanka. The pond got its name because of its design which looks like a bloomed lotus flower. This pond is somewhat small compared to the other ponds found in the ancient city of Polonnaruwa and it is built with stones. The structural design of the Nelum Pokuna Theatre also has been inspired by this Lotus Pond.</p> <p>Evening return back to the hotel.</p> <p><b><u>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel.</u></b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Gal Viharaya</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Parakrama Samudraya</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Pulasti Rishi Statue</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Nelum Pokuna</b></p> </div> </div>	
<p>Day 5</p>	<p><b><u>POLONNARUWA – MAHIYANGANAYA</u></b></p> <p>After breakfast proceed to Mahiyanganaya. Journey time will takes approx. 2Hrs.</p> <p>Visit to <b><u>Mahiyangana Raja Maha Vihara</u></b>          Mahiyangana Raja Maha Vihara is an ancient Buddhist temple in Mahiyangana, Sri Lanka. It is believed to be the site of Gautama Buddha's first visit to the country, and is one of the Solosmasthanas, the 16 sacred religious locations in Sri Lanka. Currently this temple has been declared as one of archaeological site in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Then visit to <b><u>Sorabora Lake</u></b>          Located in the historical town of Mahiyanganaya, the picturesque tank of 'Sorabora Wewa' is regarded as one of the earliest civilizations in Sri Lanka. 'Sorabora Wewa' is one of the earliest hydrological constructions in our country. In ancient times, this tank was called the 'Sea of Bintenna' because it was believed to be built during the era of great king Dutugemunu by the villager Bulatha. Like his name suggests, Bulatha offered betel leaves to the royal palace where he had to prepare seven chews of betel for the king at different times of the day. There are many fables woven around Bulatha and the 'Sorabora Wewa'. One is that Bulatha used to visit Mahiyanganaya while on duty. One day, he witnessed a river flowing through lowland between two mountains in the north part of Mahiyanganaya. He thought to him how wonderful is he can create a beautiful tank by building a dam across the river. With the idea of irrigating water to cultivate paddy fields, Bulatha's idea was successful.</p> <p>After he finished building this dam he invited the king to see his work. "My Lord, I created a small tank with my own effort so please be kind to declare it open" said Bulatha. The king couldn't believe how this tank of immense benefit to the</p>	<p>Hotel at Mahiyanganaya</p>









	<p>villages around was built by one man asking for help. It was then that the king discovered that Bulatha was indeed a giant.</p> <p>This tank is magnificently shaped between two natural stone sluice gates and these gates reveal evidence for how marvellous the engineering skills of our forefathers were.</p> <p>Check in at the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.</p> <p><b><u>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel.</u></b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Mahiyangana Rajamaha Viharaya</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Sorabora Lake</b></p> </div> </div>	
<p>Day 6</p>	<p><b><u>MAHIYANGANAYA – KANDY</u></b></p> <p>After breakfast proceed to Kandy. You can drive to Kandy via 8th Bend of 18 Bend road. This will be a wonderful trip. (journey takes 2.30Hrs)</p> <p>En route visit to Spice Garden</p> <p><b><u>Tour of Kandy</u></b> visiting Temple of the tooth relic, Kandy became a centre for both Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism, the religion's two major sects. The most important of its many Buddhist temples is the Temple of the Tooth, which enshrines a sacred relic of a tooth of the Buddha.</p> <p>Lunch at local restaurant by customers.</p> <p>Visit Kandy City town and do some shopping with souvenirs and Gems. (You can walk around the city and experience the local markets and explore the Kandy city.)</p> <p>1700Hrs: witness the Kandyan cultural tour. You will see the real arts, dancing and drumming performance by Kandyan dancers and troops.</p> <p>Check in at the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.</p> <p>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel</p>	<p>Hotel in Kandy</p>



	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Temple of the Tooth Relic</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cultural Show</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Art Gallery</b></p> </div>	
<p>Day 7</p>	<p><b><u>KANDY</u></b> After breakfast visit to <b><u>Bahirawakanda Temple.</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Bahirawakanda Temple.</u></b> Sri Maha Bodhi Viharaya is a Theravada Buddhist temple in Kandy, Sri Lanka. It is located in Bahirawakanda, approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) from the city centre. The temple is known for its giant Buddha statue. The statue of Buddha is depicted in the position of the Dhyana Mudra, the posture of meditation associated with his first Enlightenment, and can be seen from almost everywhere in Kandy. It stands at 26.83 m (88.0 ft) high and is one of the tallest Buddha statues in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Then visit to <b><u>Ambakke Devalaya</u></b> The Ambakke Devalaya was built by King Wickramabahu III (1360-1374 AD) in the late 14th century during the Gampola Kingdom, during the expansion of the ancient Lakdiva kingdoms. This shrine is most famous for its wood carvings. Scholars acknowledge that "Ambakke has the greatest wood carvings in Sri Lanka". Many people believe that Goddess Senakanda Biso Bandara, who was the mahesi of King Wickramabahu, is attached to this devalaya. Various legends associated with the Ambakke Temple are mentioned in history.</p> <p>Lunch at local restaurant by customers.</p> <p>After lunch visit to <b><u>Royal Botanical Garden Peradeniya.</u></b> Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya are about 5.5 km to the west of the city of Kandy in the Central Province of Sri Lanka. It attracts 2 million visitors annually. It is near the Mahaweli River (the longest in Sri Lanka). It is renowned for its collection of orchids. The garden includes more than 4000 species of plants, including orchids, spices, medicinal plants and palm trees. Attached to it is the National Herbarium of Sri Lanka. The total area of the botanical garden is 147 acres (0.59 km<sup>2</sup>), at 460 meters above sea level, and with a 200-day annual rainfall. It is managed by the Division of National Botanic Gardens of the Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>Check in at the hotel and relax and enjoy the facilities of the hotel.</p> <p>Dinner &amp; Overnight at the Hotel.</p>	<p>Hotel in Kandy</p>



	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Bahirawakanda Temple</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Ambakke Devalaya</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Royal Botanical Garden</b></p> </div> </div>	
<p>Day 8</p>	<p><b><u>KANDY – COLOMBO</u></b></p> <p>After breakfast proceed to Colombo. The Journey time will takes approx. 4Hrs.</p> <p>Visit to <b><u>Kelaniya Temple</u></b>. Sri Lankan Buddhists believe that the Buddha visited Kelaniya in order to quell a quarrel between the Nāga leaders of two warring factions: Chulodara (literally "the small- bellied one") and Mahodara (literally "the big-bellied one"). They were quarrelling over a jewel-encrusted throne. After the Buddha showed them the futility of their quarrel they converted to Buddhism and together offered the throne to the Buddha. It is believed that the Dagaba (Sthupa or Buddhist temple) seen today was built with the throne as a relic inside. Buddhist people believe that all sins did since birth can erased when once be blessed by kelaniya temple.</p> <p>Colombo City tour with shopping in Pettah area and visit to Ganagaramaya Temple.</p> <p>You can buy Famous Ceylon Tea, quality clothing products &amp; Jewelleries ect. To make memorable tour in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Lunch at the local restaurant</p> <p>Evening check-in at the hotel Leisure and enjoy the facilities at the hotel</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Kelaniya Temple</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Gangaramaya Temple</b></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><b>Colombo City Tour &amp; Shopping</b></p> </div> </div>	<p>Hotel in Colombo</p>



Day 9	<b>COLOMBO – AIRPORT DEPARTURE</b>	
	Early Breakfast at the hotel and Transfer to the airport to board your flight. Or Pack Breakfast to the airport.	

**PRICE INCLUDES:**

- ✓ 08 nights' Accommodation in a Triple room on HB Basis
- ✓ Entrance fees: Sigiriya Rock, Dambulla Cave Temple, Temple of Tooth Relic/ Culture Show, Jaya Sri Maha Bodhi, Royal Botanical Garden...
- ✓ Transportation in private air-conditioned car
- ✓ Service of English Speaking Chauffeur throughout the tour.
- ✓ Departure transfers
- ✓ Unlimited bottled water during the tour
- ✓ All Taxes

**PRICE EXCLUDES:**

- ✓ Visa for Sri Lanka, please visit [www.eta.gov.lk](http://www.eta.gov.lk) for more details / submit your individual visa application.
- ✓ Lunch or any beverages
- ✓ Camera & Video permits at Cultural sights
- ✓ All expenses of personal nature
- ✓ Tips and Porterage.

**IMPORTANT NOTES:**

- All drive times are approximate and are subject to change
- All reservations subject to availability at time of booking
- The standard check in & out time is 12 noon
- Current exchange rate :
- **During Full moon day alcohol will not serve at the hotels, restaurant, Public places..**

**IMPORTANT CONTACT DETAILS**

**+94 777 705828**

