

Conference Location:



Nanjing Forestry University

Address: No. 159 Longpan Road, Xinzhuang,
210037, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China

URL: <http://eng.njfu.edu.cn/>

How to get to Nanjing

Nanjing Lukou International Airport

Code: NKG

Address: Lukou Town, Jiangning District,
Nanjing, Jiangsu, Province, 210029, China

Phone: +86-25-52480499

Website: www.njairport.com

By Air

Nanjing's Lukou International Airport is about 35 km from the city centre and serves inbound international flights from Japan, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Germany. You can also fly to Lukou International from most major cities in China, including Hong Kong (Shanghai now also has a daily night-time flight from Pudong primarily aimed at connecting international travelers).

By Train

There are many daily departures to and from Shanghai Station and Shanghai Hongqiao Station, which is about four hours away on slow trains and around 75 minutes on the new fast ones (see High-speed rail in China). Both types of train also stop at Wuxi and Suzhou and some continue on to Hangzhou. Fast trains offer better equipment and are comparable with a business class flight, while slow trains are older and without as many amenities, but may suit people travelling on a budget.

The main station is simply Nanjing Station, although locals refer to it as Nanjing North. It is situated on the north shore of Xuanwu Lake and is also very close to Zhongyangmen long-distance bus station. It is modern and more like an airport than a train station - the departure areas are on the 2nd and 3rd floors and you'll go through a ticket and security check to enter this area. Look for your train number on the indicator boards to find the right waiting room and when your train is called (usually 10 minutes before departure) just follow the crowd to find the right platform. Arrivals are in the basement, as is the taxi stand and the entrance to the subway station. The ticket office, pedestrian entrance and the local-bus station is on the first floor.

The new Nanjing South Station is huge, and served by Nanjing metro. It is the main station for long-haul high-speed trains to Beijing, Shanghai, Xuzhou, Zhengzhou, Jinan, Tianjin, Wuhan, Hefei and other destination. For destinations like Zhenjiang, Danyang, Changzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, Kunshan, you may find Nanjing Station is more convenient. There are two 300 km/h high-speed rail lines connect Nanjing and Shanghai. One is Shanghai–Nanjing HSR line departs at Nanjing's main station. The other one is Beijing–Shanghai HSR line depart at Nanjing South Station. If you are going to Shanghai, it's okay to use either line, and trains on Beijing–Shanghai lines are usually faster as it is a long distance line and has less stops. But if you are going to intermediate stations like Zhenjiang, Changzhou, Wuxi, or Suzhou, Shanghai–Nanjing HSR line at Nanjing's main station is preferred, as stations on Beijing–Shanghai line are usually far away from the urban area of these cities (Shanghai and Kunshan are exceptions, both rail lines use the same station). There is also a 250 km/h high-speed rail line connect Nanjing with Hefei and Wuhan. A trip to Hefei takes around one hour, and Wuhan 3.5 to 4 hours. A ride to Beijing usually take 4 hours on a G-series bullet train

By Bus

Nanjing is well connected to Shanghai, Hangzhou and most destinations within Jiangsu, Anhui and northern Zhejiang provinces by bus as well as longer overnight sleeper services to Beijing (12 hours) and Guangzhou (24 hours). Most services depart from Zhongyangmen bus station, a large, clean modern terminal in the north of the city approximately 10 minutes walk to the west of the main train station. The station has English signage and announcements but the ticket clerks generally cannot understand English. Some services into Anhui province depart from Nanjing South (Zhonghuamen) station, which is adjacent to Zhonghuamen metro station. There are also bus stations serving nearby destinations at Hanzhongmen, Nanjing East (to the north of Purple Mountain) and Nanjing North (on the west side of the Yangtze River) although they are less useful to travelers.

By Car

There is a modern highway system between Shanghai and Nanjing, which can allow you to travel quite quickly from city to city. Beware of traffic in the morning and evening rush hours. If you're just one person it may be much cheaper to travel by train, but if you're in a larger group sharing a car service can be cheaper. Keep in mind that you need to be a very experienced driver to handle Chinese traffic, so you may be better served using trains and buses between the cities and taxis in the cities, unless you're really on for a challenge.

By Boat from Shanghai

Nanjing is situated on the Yangtze River. Scheduled passenger liner service is available along the Yangtze river between Shanghai downstream and Wuhan in the Hubei province upstream although the river is mostly used for transport of goods.

Source: <http://wikitravel.org/en/Nanjing>

Visa

Chinese visa is a permit issued to a foreigner by the Chinese visa authorities for entry into, exit from or transit through the Chinese territory. The Chinese visa authorities may issue a diplomatic, courtesy, service or ordinary visa to a foreigner according to his identity, purpose of visit to China and passport type.

Before you start planning your travel to China you should visit the Ministry of foreign affairs web page to see if you need to get a visa.

For more details: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/ljzg/3647/>

Nanjing

Population: 8,161,800

Area: 6,598 km² (2,548 sq mi)

Nanjing, Lies on the south bank of the Yangtze River, Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province, is one of the most delightful destinations in China. Known as the capital city of six or ten dynasties in ancient Chinese history, it has a brilliant cultural heritage.

Yuecheng, the first recorded military defense constructed in early 472 B.C., opened the long history of Nanjing. In the following years, the city reached its height of splendor at various times. In 229, Sun Quan, one of the three heroes in Three Kingdoms Period (220 - 280), to strengthen his influence in the middle valley of the Yangtze River, moved the capital of his kingdom here and named it Jianye. From that time on, the city served as the capital for several dynasties in history. In 1356, in a peasant rebellion, Zhu Yuanzhang, later the Emperor Taizu of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), conquered the city and renamed it Yingtian Fu. In 1368, Zhu established the Ming Dynasty - the last feudal dynasty ruled by the native Han people - and gave Yingtian Fu the new name of Nanjing. Ten years later, the emperor made it the capital of the country. The mausoleum of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang is perching on the southern slope of the Mount Zijinshan in the northeastern part of the city. Following officials' advice of "building walls and producing grain to consolidate the rule", the emperor ordered the construction of city walls. Today's majestic walls in the city, the longest of its kind in the world, are the result of that phase of construction. Zhonghua Gate, simply meaning 'Chinese Gate', is a noted attraction for visitors in the present city center.

In spite of its glorious times, the city also witnessed the hardest moment of this nation. In 1839, the Opium War burst out after Lin Zexu, an assiduous official, burnt twenty thousand boxes of opium in Humen. On a battleship in Nanjing's Xiaguan, the corrupt Qing government, under threat by Britain troops, signed the notorious Nanjing Treaty, the first of the 'Unequal Treaties' which ceded Hong Kong away from China for more than hundred years. Following this treaty, invasions and colonial rule of the western countries intensified and China sank into a harder and darker time.

Peasant groups of Taiping rebelled against the Qing government in 1853 and established the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom in this region, Nanjing's name at that time, and formed an army. Unfortunately, the peasant regime was short-lived and in 1864, troops of Qing government won the city back. Nowadays, in Xuyuan Garden, one can still see part of the palace of Heavenly King of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom. It was the Revolution of 1911, the Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. On the first day of 1912, Dr. Sun Yet-sen gave his simple but sublime address on the inauguration held of the new Republic of China. Today, a memorial hall in the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, houses a statue of Dr. Sun sculpted out of white marble. On April 18th, 1927, Chiang Kaishek launched the counter-revolutionary 4.12 Coup and established his power in the city. Also, in 1937, the inhuman Nanjing Massacre happened. In six weeks, more than 300,000 Chinese people were killed including women and children. No atrocity can go unpunished. In 1945 the Chinese people eventually drove the barbarous Japanese army out of China and the war criminals got what they deserved. However the atrocity left a deep scar on the city. Pictures of Japanese soldiers taken by Japanese photographers are exhibited in the Memorial Hall to the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre.



Source: <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/cityguides/nanjing.htm>

City Map



How to get to the city center from the airport

There are several options to get from the Nanjing airport to the city center. We are giving you below the best and more costless ways;

By Taxi

Taxi services are available 24 hours on the first floor of the Arrival Terminal. The 30-minute taxi journey to the city centre costs ¥100 or more (there's a ¥20 toll about 3 km away from the airport). It is usually cheaper to take the airport bus to the centre and take a taxi from there to anywhere in the city.

By Bus

There are two express-bus routes from the airport to downtown Nanjing - both terminate at the railway station and connect with the subway and local city buses. The services run at 15-minute intervals with one line serving Zhonghuamen (also has good metro and bus connections) and Hanzhongmen, while the other runs to the east of the city and stops close to Fuzimiao.

A one-way ticket costs ¥20 and can be purchased from the kiosk outside the arrivals hall.

WARNING - If taking the bus to the airport from Zhonghuamen, ignore the touts who hang around outside the bus station and metro station claiming to operate the official bus service - they will usually quote the same price, you'll be loaded into the back of a small, run-down minibus and will usually drop you off several kilometers short of the airport and claim that the fare into the actual airport is several hundred yuan.

To find the actual bus service, enter the bus station building and go to Gate 7 - buy the ticket from the kiosk at the gate, not the main ticket office.

If you're flying into Shanghai, there are bus and train services that travel to and from Nanjing. The bus runs four times a day from Shanghai Pudong International Airport, with a stop at Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport and then on to Nanjing Zhongyangmen (and back). From there, take the metro or a taxi to your destination. It costs ¥136 from Shanghai and the trip takes about five hours (only about four at night). Many people prefer to take a train to Shanghai then bus, taxi or train to Nanjing.

Access to the Gala Dinner

The Gala Dinner will be held on November 18th, 2013 at “The Westin Nanjing Hotel” 201 Zhongyang Road, Nanjing, Jiangsu, 210009, China

The Nanjing Forestry University will provide shuttles from the Conference Venue to the hotel.
The shuttles timetable and the gala dinner time will be announced soon in the conference program.



Information



Weather

The average annual temperature in Nanjing is about 15 C (60 F). Known as one of the three hottest cities in China, Nanjing's scorching summer period is to be avoided. The average ground temperature can reach 35 C (95 F) and the extreme highest point could reach 40 C (104 F) sometimes. The city's location at the lower river valley of the Yangtze River make thing worse as nearby mountains hold the hot air in. The government has launched a tree planting campaign throughout the city hoping to ease the sweltering situation.

The short and comfortable autumn time from October to mid-November is the best travel period for the city.



Time

China Standard (UTC+8)



Banks

Most banks are open from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm. Most domestic bank branches are also open during the weekends.



Post Office

Nanjing Xinjiekou Post Office can be found at the following address; 19, Zhongshan Road (Phone +86 25 7847081624)

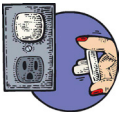
Opening hours 8:00-11:30, 13:30-15:00



Shopping

Shopping in Nanjing is easy and hassle-free. The commercial districts are divided into specialised zones according to what is on sale there. The Xinjiekou - literally new street corner - Business Centre is a good first stop with all that a modern shopper could reasonably wish for, with mall after mall to test the stamina of even the most determined bargain hunters.

Source: <http://www.arrivalguides.com/en/Travelguides/Asia/China/NANJING/shopping>



Electricity

Most of the hotels in China have both 110V and 220V electrical outlets in the bathrooms, though in guest rooms usually only 220V/ 50HZ sockets are available. The Chinese standard socket is



Currency

China's currency is the renminbi (RMB) or the yuan, which means "people's currency". In spoken Chinese, the yuan is referred to as kuai.

Place of Interest

Nanjing Museum

Nanjing Museum is located inside the Zhongshan Gate of Nanjing City. The complex of buildings represents an amalgamation of east and west, with the great hall copying the style of a Liao-dynasty palace.

With an area of 70,000 square meters, Nanjing Museum is one of the largest museums in China. The Museum currently holds some 400,000 objects in its collections, among which are some of the most famous objects in China. The Museum applies modern scientific methods of conservation, and is active in displaying its holdings, having mounted some 236 exhibitions.

Address: 4 Chao Tian Gong, Nanjing, Jiangsu

Phone: +86-25-4446869 ext. 508

URL: <http://www.njmuseum.com/>

Opening Hours: 09:00 - 16:30

Bus routes: 5, 9, 29, 36, 51, 55, 59, or 1, 2, 5 (Tourist buses)



Taiping Kingdom History Museum

Taiping Kingdom History Museum is the only museum in China devoted solely to the exhibition and coverage of Taiping Kingdom historical period. Occupying 18,000 square meters in its entirety, the architectural and structural domain of the museum extends 6,000 square meters. It was erected in 1956 under the name Taiping Kingdom Memorial Hall and in 1961 established as the Taiping Kingdom History Museum. The subsequent 40 years of continual development has earned the museum the status as the China's center of Taiping historical artifacts and records. The museum has over 2,800 Taiping Kingdom artifacts and over 6,000 historical writings. Items exhibited to visitors include nationally renowned murals and rare mandarin gowns. Beautiful historical gardens from the Taiping period have been preserved for visitors and scholars.

Address: 128 Zhonghua Lu, Nanjing

Admission Fee: 30 yuan

Confucius Temple

Nanjing Confucius Temple is for consecrating and worshipping Confucius, the great thinker and educator of ancient China. Nanjing Confucius temple was built in Song Dynasty and expanded in East Jin Dynasty. The Confucius Temple once was rebuilt in Qing Dynasty but was seriously fired and destroyed by the Japanese aggressor troops in 1937. In order to protect the old city, the Chinese Government appropriated funds to rebuild and fix the Confucius Temple. Nowadays it has re-expressed its splendid civilization to the world and has been regarded the special scenery of Nanjing. In 1991, the Confucius Temple was elected the “Forty Best Scenery Spots”.



How to Get There: There are several ways to approach the Fuzi Miao neighborhood. From the north (Xinjiekou, Gulou), the main entrance is at the intersection of Taiping Nan Lu and Jian Kang Lu. Bus number one terminates here. From the west, enter from Zhonghua Lu (buses 2, 16, 26, 33) and then walk east along Zhanyuan Lu. Alternately, take a taxi to "Fuzi Miao" this should cost approximately RMB 10-15 and take about 10 minutes.

Opening Hours: 8:00 - 21:00

Admission Price: 12 yuan

URL: <http://www.njfzm.com/fzmen/index.htm>

Source: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/travel/56688.htm>



Presidential Palace

The Presidential Palace is located at 292 Changjiang Road, in the Xuanwu District of Nanjing. It is now a museum, the China Modern History Museum.

The Presidential Palace is currently serving as the Nanjing museum of Chinese contemporary history. The gate of the Presidential Palace is western style with meters-long guard stations in two sides, while the second gate is typical Chinese style. Through the gate there is a long corridor, along which are hall, foreign guests reception room, lobby of president and some offices.

Address: No. 292 Changjiang Road, Xuanwu District, Nanjing



Gate of China

China Gate was a ceremonial gateway in Nanjing, China. It is a renowned ancient city gate in China and the city gate with the most complex structure in the world. As the gate looks like an urn, it was also initially called Urn Gate. It is the largest of 13 gates measuring 21.45 meters in height, 118 meters in length from east to west and 129 meters from north to south. The Zhonghua Gate records the dynastic cycle of this city. It shows both the prosperity and decadence of Chinese history.

Address: South of City, Nanjing, Jiangsu, China

Linggu Temple

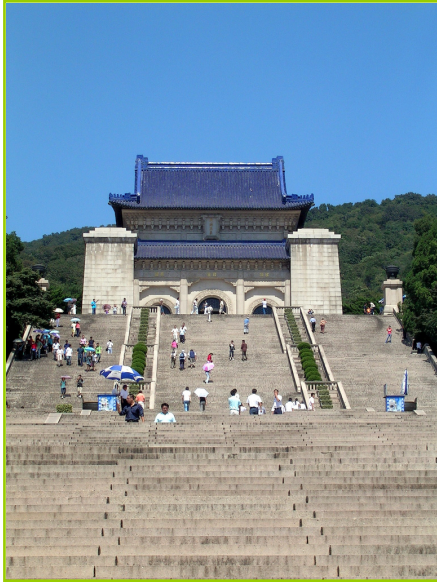
Linggu Temple, originally called Jiangshan Temple, is a Buddhist temple in Nanjing, Jiangsu province, China. It was built in 514 during the Southern Dynasty as a burial site of the famous monk, Baozhi. The buildings in Linggu Temple include Beamless Hall (Wuliang Hall), Linggu Pagoda, Depository of Buddhist Sutra and Memorial Hall of Xuanzang. Wuliang Hall, or Beamless Hall, was constructed in 1831, and is 22-meters-high and 53.8-meter-wide. The hall enjoys high reputation for its special architectural techniques. Linggu Pagoda was built in 1929 as a sign of remembrance for those soldiers.

How to get there: Visitors may take tourism bus no. 2 to Linggu Temple or may also take subway line 2 and get off at Linggu Temple /Zhonglingjie Station.

Admission Fee: CNY 35

Address: Situated on the eastern side of Purple Mountain





Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum

Dr Sun Yat-Sen Mausoleum is situated on Zhongshan Mountain in the eastern suburb of Nanjing, capital city of Jiangsu province. It was built in January 1926 and was finished in 1929. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution and led by Dr. Sun the Chinese people brought down the corrupt rule of the Qing Dynasty and ended 2000 years of the feudal monarchy system, which led the Chinese peoples in to a new age. The whole Mausoleum Scenic Area represents an alarm bell as seen from the air, symbolizing the noble spirit and heroic efforts of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's devotion to the Chinese people, fight of oppression and winning the independence of China.

How to get there: Taking the subway line 2 and get off at the station of Ming Xialing Tomb (Muxu) Station, then you can walk to the site of Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum or you take an electric car from the station of Ming Xialing Tomb (Muxu) Station to Dr. Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum (RMB 5 per person).

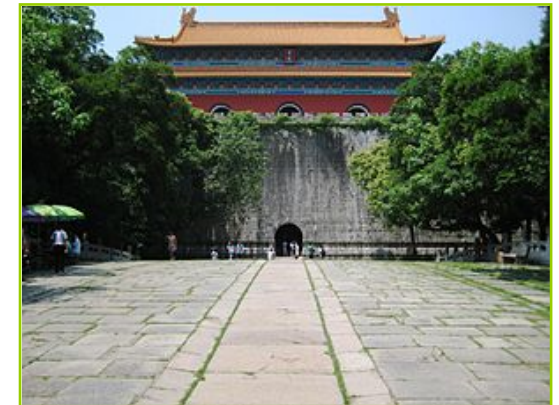
Opening Hours: 8:30-17:00 (Monday closed)

Xiaoling Mausoleum of Ming Dynasty

Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum is the tomb of the Hongwu Emperor, the founder of the Ming Dynasty. It lies at the southern foot of Purple Mountain, the east of the historical center of Nanjing. The construction of the mausoleum began during the Hongwu Emperor's life in 1381 and ended in 1405, during the reign of his son the Yongle Emperor, with a huge expenditure of resources involving 100,000 laborers. The original wall of the mausoleum was more than 22.5 kilometers long. The mausoleum was built under heavy guard of 5,000 military troops. Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum has a grand scale with stately buildings.

How to get there: Visitors may take tourism bus no. 3, bus no. 20 or no. 315 to Xiaoling Mausoleum of Ming Dynasty or you may also take subway line 2 and get off at Xiaoling Mausoleum of Ming Dynasty / Muxuyuan Station.

Admission Fee: CNY 70





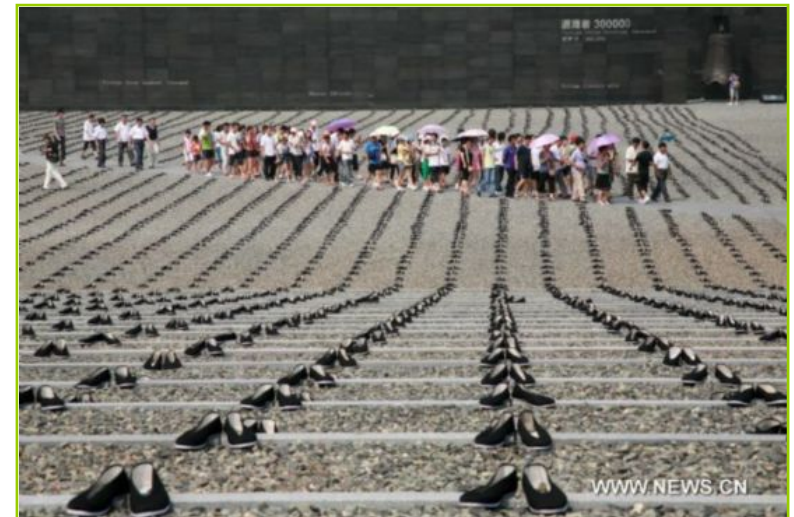
Nanjing City Wall

The City Wall of Nanjing was designed by Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang (r. 1368–1398) after he founded the Ming Dynasty(1368–1644) and established Nanjing as the capital 600 years ago. To consolidate his sovereignty and keep out invaders, he adopted the suggestions of advisor Zhu Sheng to build a higher city wall, to collect grains and to postpone the coronation. Then, he started to build the city wall. It took 21 years to complete, and used 200,000 laborers to move 7 million cubic metres of earth. The City Wall of Nanjing was among the largest city walls ever constructed in China and today it remains in good condition and has been well preserved.

The Memorial Hall to the Victims in the Nanjing Massacre

The hall was dedicated to the victims of the appalling Nanjing Massacre committed by the Japanese army during World War Two. The suppressed historical sorrow displayed and the somber atmosphere reflected always evokes passionate feelings of "no more wars" among its visitors.

The Nanjing Memorial Hall was built in 1985 by the Nanjing Municipal Government in memory of the 300,000 victims who lost their lives during the Nanjing Massacre. In 1995, it was enlarged and renovated. The memorial exhibits historical records and objects, and uses architecture, sculptures, and videos to illustrate what happened during the Nanjing Massacre. It occupies a total area of approximately 28000 square meters, including about 3000 square meters of building floor space.



Source: <http://www.tour-beijing.com/blog/jiangsu-travel/nanjing-travel/top-10-nanjing-attractions-top-10-things-to-do-in-nanjin/>

Qinhuai River

Qinhuai River, a branch of the great **Yangtze River**, is 110 kilometers (about 68 miles) in length and covers a drainage area of 2,631 square kilometers (about 1,016 square miles). It was originally called Huai River, and it is said that the river was channeled to the city of Nanjing during the reign of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, so it was named Qinhuai River from then on. Qinhuai River is the largest river in the Nanjing City area and is the 'life blood' of the city. It is so fascinating that it captures the imaginations of people both at home and abroad.

There are many famous sites of interest along the banks of the Qinhuai River, including **Confucius Temple, Zhanyuan Garden, Zhonghua Gate**, and the sights along the Taoye Ferry ride to Zhenhuai Bridge.

The Qinhuai River is divided into inner and outer parts. The most frequented place along the inner river is the Confucius Temple. It is a grand temple with an unassuming style, which was built to commemorate the famous Chinese sage, Confucius.



How to get to there: Take bus 4, 7, 15, 31, 40, 44, 62, 304 to Fu Zi Miao (Confucius Temple) Station.

Cruise Info

Taking the painted boats to cruise on the Qinhuai River, visitors can not only admire the sights along the river but can also experience the traditional culture of Nanjing. Visitors can take boats at different wharfs to admire the scenery along the river. There is Panchi Wharf, located in front of Dacheng Hall of Confucius Temple, Wuding Gate Wharf, Wharf of Kuixing Ge, and Stone City Wharf. Painted boats are always waiting at any of the given wharfs. The services on the boat are always impeccable. Tea and local snacks are prepared and visitors can enjoy Chinese traditional music performed by boat girls and boys with Gu Qin - Chinese seven-stringed zither - and Lu Sheng (a reed-pipe wind instrument) during their trip.

Boarding place: the Panchi Wharf in front of Dacheng Hall of the Confucius Temple

Price: Ordinary ship @ CNY55 per person at daytime and CNY80 per person at night

Duration: 50 minutes' journey

Day route: Panchi Wharf - Bai Lu Zhou Cultural Theme Park - Dong Shui Guan -

Qi Cai Shui Jie - Zhong Hua Men (Zhonghua Gate) - Li Xiangjun's Former Residence

Night route (18:00-23:30): Panchi Wharf - Bai Lu Zhou Cultural Them Park - Dong Shui Guan

- Qi Cai Shui Jie - Zhong Hua Men - Panchi Pier

Dining in Nanjing

Most visitors find local delicacies in Nanjing irresistible. Gongyuan Street on the northern bank of the famous Qin Huai River (usually called Fuzimiao Street by locals) is the most bustling tour site in the city. It is one of China's Four Famed Streets. **You can sample various snacks, from the reputed Salted Soup Duck to dumplings in dozens of restaurants, stalls and shops on the street.**



The most famous snacks include **spicy Gan Si, eggs boiled in tea, fried pancakes, duck blood soups, beef soup** and others.

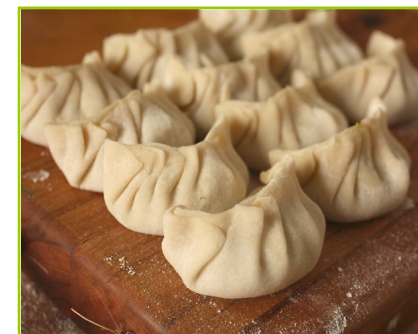
Famous restaurants include **Wanqing Tower, Kuiguangge, Lao Zhengxing and Liu Feng Ju.**

Also, there are two other food streets in Nanjing - Shiziqiao Food Street in Hunan Lu and Hanfu Food Square near the president hall.



Night Market in Nanjing:

The night markets in Nanjing usually open after six o'clock at night and reached its peak time between 20:00 and 22:00. The night markets in Nanjing are ideal places for finding all sorts of cheap crafts, clothes and delicious snacks. The comparatively large night markets in Nanjing are Sanpailou Night Market, Zhongyangmen Night Market and Maigaoqiao Night Market.



Hunan Lu Dinning & Shopping Street

Located in the northwestern part of the city in Gulou District (Drum Tower District), this one kilometers long street is one of the most prosperous shopping streets in the city with the famous Shiziqiao Food Street in the middle. This pedestrianised street is filled with dozens of restaurants providing both Chinese and western-style food. The street is divided into three parts. The first part has restaurants providing typical local cuisine, among which Shiwangfu Restaurant is the best. The second part is called Chinese Food Street where various cuisines from different parts of the country are found and the last, but not least, is the area which has food from Japan, Korea, India, Thailand and the west. This street is a warm, lively place for local people who spend evenings there with friends. An annual flavored food festival is held to attract tourists.

How to get there: Hunan Road can be reached via the subway at Xuanwu Men station (Xuanwu Gate).

Hanfu Street

Hanfu Street, opposite Nanjing Presidential Hall, is the most recent of Nanjing's gourmet streets. They cover all kinds of food from throughout the country including spicy Sichuan cuisine, ethnic Guizhou food, folk dishes of Northeast China and Shanghai cuisine.

Restaurants in Nanjing

Kuiguangge Teahouse

This is a century-old Muslim teahouse located in the front part of the famous Fuzimiao dining street. It was said to be the place for imperial examinees to celebrate their success and now is a landmark building in the street. It provides the 'Eight Excellence' snacks and smiling waitresses will come to introduce both the delicious delicacies and interesting stories and legends behind the food. As a teahouse, Kuiguangge is also the best place to taste tea. Tea plays an important role in Chinese social and emotional life. Tea is always offered to a guest immediately upon entering a Chinese home. Therefore, teahouses became popular socializing places for people at various times. The highlight is to choose among a collection of green, red, scented tea varieties and learn more about the marvelous traditional Chinese tea sets. This teahouse is renowned as the best in the city.

Lao Zhengxing Restaurant

Located on the bank of Qinhuai River near Fuzimiao, this is also a time-honored restaurant providing unique dishes and cuisine from Zhejiang Province.

Address: No.119, Gongyuan Jie

Willow Vegetarian Restaurant (Lv Liu Ju)

The only vegetarian restaurant in Nanjing provides Muslim food.

Address: No.248, Taiping Nanlu

Maxiangxing Restaurant

This restaurant represents Muslim cuisine in the southern part of the country. Its salted soup duck and beef noodles are delicious.

Address: No.5, Zhongshan Beilu

Sichuan Restaurant

Simply from its name you can guess it is a restaurant providing Sichuan-style dishes and food. As the spicy Sichuan Cuisine is pervades the whole country, local people would never miss out.

Address: No.171, Taiping Lu

Liu Feng Ju

Its predecessors were three snack stalls outside Gong Yuan (the imperial examination place) which was popular with local people for its Tofu pudding and fried pies. Now the Dou Fu Nao and Fried Spring Onion Pancake earn it a great reputation.

Yonghuyuan Restaurant

This restaurant is worth visiting more for the view than for its food. The restaurant is decorated in a simple architectural style of the Ming and Qing dynasties. You can sample local snacks at rows of stalls on the first floor or spend a good time in a delicately decorated private room on the second floor.

Western Restaurants

Real western style food can be found only in hotels. Localized western food can be found in the western food area in Hunan Lu food street.

Snacks are a popular food style originating from ordinary people. Therefore, the REAL snacks can only be found among street stalls and shops. Wherever you go and whatever food you have, remember to choose freshly cooked dishes for after cooling the flavors change too much. If you want to buy Salted Soup Duck for friends or families, do buy the vacuum-packed products and pay attention to the production date.

Source: <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/cityguides/jiangsu/nanjing/when-to-go.htm>

Sources:

- <http://www.njiairport.com>
- <http://wikitravel.org/en/Nanjing>
- <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/ljzg/3647/>
- <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/cityguides/nanjing.htm>
- <http://www.railway-technology.com/projects/nanjingmetro/>
- <http://www.arrivalguides.com/en/Travelguides/Asia/China/NANJING/shopping>
- <http://www.njmuseum.com/>
- <http://www.njfzm.com/fzmen/index.htm>
- <http://www.china.org.cn/english/travel/56688.htm>
- <http://www.tour-beijing.com/blog/jiangsu-travel/nanjing-travel/top-10-nanjing-attractions-top-10-things-to-do-in-nanjin/>
- <http://www.travelchinaguide.com/cityguides/jiangsu/nanjing/when-to-go.htm>