



*Hotel Druk*

THIMPHU | PHUENTSHOLING



## GEOGRAPHY

Bhutan's historic isolation has everything to do with the inaccessibility of its location, lying in the Eastern Himalayas between India and the autonomous region of Tibet, China. From a narrow southern plain, formerly called the Duars, (at an altitude of 300m) Bhutan quickly rises through the Himalayan foothills (1,600m) to the valleys of Central and Western Bhutan (2,600m) and the mountain chains of the High Himalayas (4,000-5,000m) which, running both east-west and north-south, have acted to separate one region and valley from the next. Valleys such as Paro, Thimphu, Punakha, Phobjikha and Haa, furthest west, could be considered microcosms, each with distinct and different characteristics.

The most densely populated and fertile region are the southern borderlands with India and the foothills of the Himalayas. The southern Bhutanese tend to be people of Nepalese origin who immigrated during the 19th century and up until 1950.

Central Bhutan is made up of several regions, all of which speak a language with local variations. Its most southerly district, Khyeng, has a semi-tropical climate

and is famous for its dense jungle. Mangoes, bananas, oranges, orchids, and much wild edible plant grow here.

Western Bhutan consists of the valleys of Haa (2,700m) Paro (2,200m), Thimphu (2,300m), Punakha and Wangduephodrang (1,300m) which together form a single long valley, and the Phobjikha Valley (3,000m).

With the exception of Haa which has a climate suited to livestock raising and which used to trade actively with Tibet, western Bhutan is a land of rice paddies and orchards. These valleys are the domain of the Ngalong, 'the first to rise,' meaning the first to convert to Buddhism. They speak Dzongkha, the 'language of the dzong,' now the national language of Bhutan. The Black Mountains (5,000m) have traditionally marked the boundary between western and central Bhutan. The main road from Paro to Trashigang crosses over them via the Pele La Pass at 3,300 meters high.





## HISTORY

Secular and religious history in Bhutan are so intertwined that the religious school – the Drukpa – which prevailed from the 17<sup>th</sup> century on even gave its name to the country it unified and its inhabitants. Thus in the Dzongkha language, Bhutan is called **Druk Yul** and the Bhutanese people **Drukpas**. The poetic translation of Druk Yul is ‘Land of the Dragons,’ which can be explained by the following anecdote. When Tsanps Gyare Yeshe Dorje (1161-1211) was consecrating a new monastery in central Tibet at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, he heard thunder, which popular belief holds to be the voice of a dragon (druk). He

therefore decided to name the monastery ‘**Druk**’, and the religious school which he founded was likewise called ‘**Drukpa**’. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, when the Drukpas unified Bhutan, they gave it their name.

According to Bhutanese tradition, the history of Bhutan began in the seventh century AD when the Tibetan king, Songtsen Gampo, constructed the first two Buddhist temples: Kyichu in the Paro Valley and Jampa in the Choekhor Valley at Bumthang. In the 8<sup>th</sup> century, a Tantrist from Swat (in present-day Pakistan) arrived in Bhutan. His name was Padmasambhava but



he is generally known in Tibet and Bhutan as Guru Rinpoche, the 'Precious Master'. Here, as in Tibet, he introduced Tantric Buddhism. He is considered by the Nyingmapa religious school to be their founder and the Second Buddha.

After this introduction of Buddhism, the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries constitute an obscure historical period. Tibet itself plunged into great political turmoil following the assassination in 842 AD of the

Tibetan king, Landarma, whom tradition depicts as anti- Buddhist. However, the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century saw a revival of Buddhism in Tibet which was reflected in Bhutan by the activity of tertons, the 'discoverers of hidden religious treasures' in Paro and Bumthang. These treasures were texts or objects hidden by Padmasambhava and other saints, to be discovered by predestined persons at a favourable moment. The Nyingmapa School produced most of the tertons.



Under the charismatic Ngawang Namgyel (1594-1651), Bhutan became a unified state in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Persecuted in Tibet, fled to Bhutan in 1616 and over the next 30 years succeeded in crushing all opposition, unifying the 'southern valleys' into **Druk Yul**, 'Land of the **Drukpas**'.

Using the title of Shabdrung, Ngawang Namgyel constructed his first **Dzong** at Simtokha in the

valley of the Wang River. Subsequent dzongs not only symbolized the power of the Drukpa school, since each dzong contained a monastery, but also constituted a matchless instrument of government, as each also served as a centre of administration for the provinces. Battling against the long-established religious school in western Bhutan, headed by the Lhapas, old foes of the Drukpas, the Shabdrung firmly established the political and religious power of the Drukpas in western Bhutan. In 1965, five years after Ngawang Namgyel's death, central and eastern Bhutan were drawn into the Drukpa sphere of political influence following a difficult military campaign. Bhutan then took on its definitive shape.

In the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, British mission seeking preferential trade agreements with Tibet and Bhutan succeeded in establishing good relations with the Bhutanese but without the concrete results they had hoped for. Conflicting interest over the Duars (the narrow southern plain) quickly soured relations and expeditions in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were marked by hostility. Skirmishes on the southern border from the 1830s onward escalated in 1864 into a conflict known as the Duar War. In 1865, the Treaty of Sinchula restored friendly: Bhutan ceded the fertile Duars in return for an annuity from the British.



A weakening of the central government in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century led to internal power struggles that culminated in the decisive victory of Ugyen Wangchuck, who favoured closer ties with the British. He was elected the first King of Bhutan on December 17, 1907. He was succeeded by his son, Jigme Wangchuk, who reigned until his death in 1952.

Bhutan's third king, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, is considered the father of modern Bhutan. In 1961, with the help of India, the King launched the first

five-year plan of development with emphasis on road-building. In 1962, Bhutan joined its first international organisation, the Colombo Plan, and in 1971 it was proudly admitted to the United Nations. After the sovereign's death in 1972, his son, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, came to the throne at the age of 17 and reigned until 2006 as the driving force behind the strict preservation of the Kingdom's rich heritage and steady growth to prosperity. His son, Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuk has been handed authority but his coronation will be delayed until 2008.









# Hotel Druk

## THIMPHU

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**Hotel Druk** is dedicated to personalized comfort that evokes the same warmth as your own home. The little touches you'll find around every corner are sure to surprise and delight you throughout your stay.

Enjoy the sense of space afforded by intelligent design with an eye to detail, from leather-bordered taffeta curtains to decadent, all-marble bathrooms - among the largest in Thimphu with separate walk-in showers.

A chic and modern edge is powerfully felt in uncluttered spaces, the satisfying curves and lines softened by textures, colours and shades of marble. Each floor, differently

inspired, explores a subtle palette drawn from water, air, earth, fire and sky.

The Druk, nestled in the heart of Thimphu, is in the centre of the city's vibrant business, leisure and government landmarks. This distinctive four-star deluxe hotel is a relaxed and elegant haven. Respectful, genuine and attentive service is provided by a team fully dedicated to the comfort and happiness of our guests. Hotel Druk's newly refurbished room showcases design from the Rustic Chic interiors, engenders a sense of warmth and repose whilst providing guests with modern and innovative facilities.

# LOBBY









## OUR ROOMS

*Luxury at its best.....*

Hotel Druk Thimphu offers 67 spacious guest rooms and suites that exude contemporary elegance. Newly renovated, most of the rooms have stunning views of the Wangchu (Thimphu River) and the city beyond. Modern in design, the warm grain of the American black walnut furnishings enriches the airy guest rooms. The marble bathrooms are among the largest in Thimphu, with features that include a deep soaking tub and a separate glass-enclosed shower.

**Walls that bring Earth, Life and Warmth to any room...toxic free, & naturally!** no-VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds).

American Clay Earth Plaster - the Original Earth Plaster - made in New Mexico is a practical, environmentally friendly alternative to cement, gypsum, acrylic, and lime plasters. It is compatible with the “breathable” construction recommended for both historic and new buildings.

**American Clay wall plaster products emit no chemicals, inhibit mold growth and help regulate humidity**

## GOLD SUITE ROOMS



## RED DLX ROOMS

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## GREY DLX ROOMS



## GREEN DLX ROOMS









## THE RESTAURANT

### *The Fine Dinning Memories...*

The Hotel Druk restaurant enjoys an unparalleled brand equity and is revered for the fine dining experience it provides. The restaurant serves authentic Chinese, Indian, Thai , continental and Bhutanese cuisines.

Our chef, Santanu Kundu, has a vast repertoire of delicacies and has recreated many classic Indian, oriental and continental dishes while developing new recipes based on fresh local ingredients. The challenge, according to our chef, is in creating the 'harmony' in each of the dishes on the menu. We are unwavering in our insistence on the highest quality ingredients and raw products. We are committed to using the freshest, most healthful, minimally processed meats and produce available.

Virtually everything we offer is made from scratch and cooked to order. All our food is prepared in 100% pure, cholesterol free, zero trans-fat vegetable oil.







## HI JINKS, THE NEW ADDRESS IN TOWN

**Hi Jinks**, the newly opened bar in Hotel Druk Thimphu has already become the talk of the town for all the right reasons. To suite the “Rustiness” of the country side of Bhutan the decor in bar area has unfinished walls and extensive use of old wood giving the place a raw, shabby-chic vibe, and a touch of grandeur.

The fusion of the two has resulted in one of the most stylish Bar and Lounge in Thimphu. Settle down in one of the leather couches over a fire place or enjoy the most comfortable bar sofas to unwind. The Hi Jinks has the cocktail list full of tempting concoctions, wide variety of wine selection and other alcoholic and non alcoholic beverages to choose from.



## ANYTIME FITNESS GYM

For easy exercises to challenging workouts, find everything you need to crush your fitness goals such as workout 24/7 Gym, air conditioned and hi-tech equipments. Here's how to get in the

best shape of your life. Whether you love yoga, running, strength training, or outdoor adventure, we've got metabolism-boosting moves to help your reach your fitness goals.









## LHA YUL - THE SPA

LHA YUL the spa is a Haven where the soothing aromas of fragrant herbs and spices complement each other. It is the perfect place to relax, unwind and escape from the outside world. Relax the spirit while your body is revitalized by the healing hands

of therapists trained in a fusion of healing practices, as well as modern rejuvenation and Wellbeing Techniques. Holistic therapies drawn from Ayurveda along with international Indulgence; Luxuriant product treatments exclusively hallmarked by India.



## THE CONFERENCE ROOM

Our private and fully equipped meeting facilities and boardrooms offer high class stylish business environments which cater to all your business needs. Meet your partners or hold your business gatherings

in the comfort of our corporate business rooms. Our hotel team will gladly assist in providing you with the technical equipment you need for the meeting room facility of your choice.







## SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PHUENTSHOLING, GATE WAY TO BHUTAN

Phuentsholing is a border town in southern Bhutan, and is the administrative seat of Chukha District. The town occupies parts of both Phuentsholing Gewog and Sampheling Gewog. Phuentsholing lies opposite the Indian town of Jaigaon, West Bengal and cross-border trade has resulted in a thriving local economy. Approachable only by road, the city is connected to major Indian Railways node, NJP (New Jalpaiguri) being the biggest and major junction. Apart from that, there are also stations

at HSA (Hasimara) and NOQ (New Alipurduar) Jn, the former being the most nearest railway station (only 18km from Phuentsholing).

From the northern towns of West Bengal, one has to take a bus from any of the local bus terminals to Phuentsholing. Buses are run both by travel Indian and Bhutanese government operators. Once at Phuentsholing, the Lateral Road gives travellers access to the rest of Bhutan.





# *Hotel Druk*

## PHUENTSHOLING

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Hotel Druk Phuentsholing  
Welcomes You.....

In the midst of the hustle and bustle Hotel Druk Phuentsholing offers a quaint setting. Combining classical architecture with modern comfort the Druk Hotel offers 32 beautifully appointed rooms including 2 junior suites and 1 presidential suite Hotel Druk plays host

Hotel Druk is perfectly positioned A stay at our hotel guarantees easy access to the main city and the shopping options. The 4 star City Hotel we offer superior rooms and suites, all of which have been designed to the most exacting

standards of contemporary styling. All of our hotel guest rooms have air conditioning making us stand out amongst other hotels in the town of Phuentsholing.

For business meetings & conferences we excel with a dedicated conference hall and state of the art amenities to suit parties and events of all sizes . WIFI facility is available in all rooms and public areas.

Renowned for its cozy atmosphere, warm hospitality, excellent restaurant and considerate service, Hotel Druk Phuentsholing is the best option in the gate way to Bhutan.







## ROOMS

THE DRUK has undergone major renovation for more than two years and opened our doors to our valued guest. Hotel Druk Phuentsholing is the perfect destination for finest living and is conveniently located in the heart of the city. Offering 32 rooms including 2 suites and 1 presidential suite the rooms are all are conditioned.









## RESTAURANT

Well known for its high quality food the restaurant which is multi cuisine serves Bhutanese Indian, Chinese, Continental fare. Designed to perfection the restaurant also has a mini bar and serves a wide variety of international and local beverages. Hotel Druk Phuentsholing has a sprawling lawn and our guest can enjoy open air barbecue in winters.

### OUR SERVICES:

- Conference and meeting facilities
- Taxi Services
- Travel Desk
- In house Laundry
- Business Center (open 24 hrs)
- Currency Exchange

## TRAVELLING TO BHUTAN

Till Bhutan embarked on a planned economic development in the early 1960's, Bhutan by and large remained cut off from the rest of the world. The country was accessible only by foot. The two main entry points to the country was from the North and from the South. From the north, the entry was from Tibet and was possible crossing the high passes while from the South it was through the plains of Assam and West Bengal. However, with the planned economic development, accessibility became easy with motorable roads connecting Bhutan with the other parts of the country.

Today the main points of entry are through Phuentsholing in the south that links Bhutan with the Indian plains of West Bengal, through Gelyephu and Samdrup Jongkhar that links with the Indian state of Assam and through Paro, where the entry is through Druk Air, the National airline of Bhutan.

### TRAVEL BY AIR

**Getting There:** Bhutan has one airport, Paro (PBH; 08-271423) and two airline, Bhutan Airlines (Tashi Air) and Druk Air

- Tashi Air Operates Paro –Kolkata-Bangkok to and fro route.

- Druk Air operates to New Delhi, Kathmandu, Bangkok, Dhaka, Kolkata and Guwahati.

In India:

New Delhi Tel: 91-11-335-7703

Email: [druk\\_delhi@hotmail.com](mailto:druk_delhi@hotmail.com)

Kolkata Tel: 91-33-240-2419

Email: [drukcal@vsnl.et](mailto:drukcal@vsnl.et)

In Bhutan:

Email: [drukair@druknet.bt](mailto:drukair@druknet.bt)

**Visit [www.drukair.com.bt](http://www.drukair.com.bt) for more information**

## TRAVEL BY LAND

Phuentsholing, Gelyephu and Samdrup Jongkhar in eastern Bhutan are the only land border areas open for international tourists. The town of Phuentsholing is located approximately 170 km east of the Indian national airport Bagdogra. After crossing Phuentsholing, your journey then begins its mountainous climb through endless turns and hair-pin bends till you enter Thimphu, the capital city. The travel time for the 176 km stretch can be more than 6 hours.

Gelyephu in South-Central Bhutan is another entry point to Bhutan. It is approximately 250 kms from Thimphu and the journey will take you through the sub-tropical areas of Bhutan before entering the alpine zone and then finally into Thimphu. One will have to traverse across three Districts and the travel time will be about ten hours.

Samdrup Jongkhar is the only entry point in eastern Bhutan. The town

borders the Indian district of Darranga, Assam and is approximately 150 kms away from Guwahati, the capital city of Assam. The journey from Guwahati is about three hours. Tourists entering Bhutan through Samdrup Jongkhar will take you to Trashigang, the largest District in the country, and from there over the lateral route to Mongar, Bumthang, Trongsa, Wangde Phodrang and then finally into capital, Thimphu. The distance is about 700 kms and will take you a minimum of three days to reach Thimphu.

You can enter into Bhutan from any of the three entry points: Samdrup Jongkhar (southeast Bhutan), Gelyephu (south Bhutan), and Phuentsholing (southwest Bhutan)

## BRINGING IN YOUR OWN VEHICLE

Indian visitors can bring in their own vehicles. For the entry of the foreign cars, the Road Safety and Transport

Authority (RSTA): **[www.rsta.gov.bt](http://www.rsta.gov.bt)** will have to endorse the documents. But we strongly recommend that you use our cars and the services of the local drivers as the narrow and winding roads in Bhutan may pose a challenge for you.

For further information please visit **[www.mohca.gov.bt](http://www.mohca.gov.bt)** or email the Department of Immigration at **[bhutanimmigration@druknet.bt](mailto:bhutanimmigration@druknet.bt)**

## ENTRY PERMIT

You will be endorsed by the immigration officers upon your arrival before you are issued with a permit. Make sure you go personally. You may have to carry your passport or voter's registration card (Only this two documents are accepted for Indian nationals Adult and original health card for child). If you plan to travel by road, the endorsement is done at the entry points in Phuentsholing, Samdrup Jongkhar, and Gelyephu. If



by flight, you will enter from the Paro Airport. Same documents are required as above.

#### VISA FORMALITIES

Other than **Indian, Bangladeshi and Maldivian nationals**, all visitors to Bhutan require a visa; all visas are issued from Thimphu; visas are only issued to tourists booked with a local licensed tour operator, directly or through a foreign travel agent. Applications for tourist visas are submitted by the tour operator. Visa clearance from Thimphu must be obtained before coming to Bhutan. Visa clearance takes at least 10 days to process. Air tickets to Bhutan cannot be purchased without visa clearance. At your point of entry the visa will be stamped in your passport on payment of US\$20, two passport photos will also be required. Visas are issued for a 15 day period; extensions can be obtained in Thimphu at a cost of Nu.510.

#### IMMIGRATION

Tourist visas are required and must be obtained prior to arriving in the country. Indian nationals do not require a visa to visit Bhutan; however they must carry an Indian passport or Indian Election Card. These two are the only documents recognized by the Royal Government of Bhutan.

#### GUIDES & INTERPRETERS

Bhutan has a good team of interpreters and guides that are well versed in history and possess good communication skills. They are all certified who undergo training conducted by the Tourism Council of Bhutan. There are also guides who speak fluent Japanese, Thai and other European languages.

#### LANGUAGE

Bhutanese speak a variety of languages but Dzongkha is the national language and one of the most widely spoken language. English is also a medium of

communication and most Bhutanese speak English. Communicating in English especially with the people in the urban areas and the towns will enhance your knowledge on Bhutan.

#### DRESS

Clothing requirement vary greatly depending on the season. Light, loose clothing is appropriate for summer days with evenings requiring a sweater or jacket. From autumn till the end of winter, warm clothes are required. Long underwear under trousers combined with layers recommended. Bring comfortable sports shoes for light touring and hiking boots for treks. Sunscreen, lip balm, and sunglasses are strongly recommended for higher elevations.

#### TRAVELLING KITS

Bhutan experiences a great variation in its climate. Summers are warm with average daily temperature ranging

from 20 to 25 Celsius, while winters are cold. In winters temperatures are usually below 15 Celsius. So bring with you a couple of warm clothes and comfortable shoes to go with the weather, the terrain and the program. You might want to consider 'what to wear' for hikes, trekking and sightseeing, as well as for dinners, appointments and functions that we have for you. Others that you could consider bringing with you would be a pair of sunglasses, sun screen lotion and a hat; antiseptic cream, anti-histamine cream, anti-diarrhoea pills, altitude & car sickness medicine; insect repellent, flash light (w/spare batteries) umbrella, camera, films and accessories (including spare camera batteries)etc.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

The country has a good network of telecommunication facilities. Almost every town has an internet cafe and IDD calling booths from where you can log on to and send messages

home and to your loved ones. Also most hotels in Thimphu and Paro have internet access. Mobile (cell) phone is also widely used with international roaming facilities.

#### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

While safety is not much of a concern, however it is good to come prepared for any mishap. One need to avoid walking alone or roaming the streets after 9 pm as you may never know of any mishap that may occur. The capital city has begun to see burglaries, street fights and an increasing number of drug abusers. It is advisable that you keep a safe distance and be in your rooms. Or else you may visit the town in groups or with your guides.

Also please ensure that your belongings especially your passports, route permits, cameras, wallets and purses are properly secured. There have been incidents where visitors found their important documents missing.

#### CURRENCY

The national currency, the Ngultrum (Nu), is on par with the Indian rupee. In fact Indian rupees are freely usable in the Kingdom. The Ngultrum is issued in notes of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. Prices in most destinations are quoted in ngultrum though US dollars are widely accepted and changed.

#### BANKING

Financial institutions in Bhutan have been greatly enhanced and today we have a number of banks that caters to the needs of the people. Some of the banks that you can avail services and facilities while in Bhutan are the Bank of Bhutan Limited, the Bhutan National Bank, the Druk PNB and the Tashi Bank. Many of these banks provide you with SMS and internet banking facilities. There are also ATM facilities that you can avail and ATMS are located in a number of places where you can withdraw your

money especially in Thimphu and in the border town of Phuentsholing. Traveler's cheque can be easily withdrawn and exchanged into local currency. However, as you travel into the interior, ATM and internet facilities are almost non-existent and we suggest that you do your banking facilities while in Thimphu.

#### TRAVEL/MEDICAL INSURANCE

The Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan has initiated a travel and medical plan solely for our visitors. Hence it is important that you get detailed information about the insurance scheme from your travel agents here in Bhutan.

You may also visit the web site at **[www.ricb.com.bt](http://www.ricb.com.bt)**

#### CUSTOMS

The following articles are exempt from duty:

(a) Personal effects and articles for day to day use by the visitor (b) 1 litre of alcohol (spirits or wine) (c) 200 cigarettes, on payment of import duty of 200% (d) Instruments, apparatus or appliances for professional use (e) Photographic equipment, video cameras and other electronic goods for personal use

You have to complete the passenger declaration form on your arrival before checking out. The articles mentioned under (d) & (e) must be declared on the declaration form. If any such items are disposed of in Bhutan by sale or gift, they are liable for customs duty. On departure, visitors are required to surrender their forms to the Customs authorities.

Import/export restrictions of the following goods is strictly prohibited: (a) Arms, ammunitions and explosives (b) All narcotics and drugs except medically prescribed drugs (c) Wildlife products, especially those of endangered species (d) Antiques

Imports of plants, soils etc. are subject to quarantine regulations. These items must be cleared on arrival. Visitors are advised to be cautious in purchasing old and used items, especially of religious or cultural significance, as such items may not be exported without a clearance certificate.

#### DRUG REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF BHUTAN

##### **Tobacco/Smoking**

We have a duty to protect Bhutan from Drugs and Tobacco Products. To do this we need your help and cooperation. If we stop you and ask you about your baggage please co-operate.

***\*\*Please do not carry tobacco goods that are over the limits. For more information please see following link.***

##### **Tobacco Control Act**



## CLIMATE

Bhutan is an all-season destination with a climate that varies widely from region to region. The dry autumn and winter (from September to mid-March) offer warm days with temperatures ranging from approximately

16°-18°C (60-64°F) when the sun is shining. Evenings and early mornings are cool with overnight temperatures falling to around freezing. The spring season (mid-March to June) offers warmer temperatures of around 22°- 29°C (81°-84°F) during the day which fall to approximately 18°C (64°F)

at night. During the summer, (June to September) days are clear and warm with temperatures of around 23°C (73°F). Afternoon showers dispel some of the heat and temperatures fall to around 15°C (59°F) at night.

PLACES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min	Max Min
PARO	9.4 (-)5.8	13.4 1.5	14.5 0.6	17.6 4.6	23.5 10.6	25.4 14.1	26.8 14.9	25.3 14.7	23.4 11.7	18.7 7.4	13.9 1.4	11.2 (-) 1.7
THIMPHU	12.3 (-)2.6	14.4 0.6	16.4 3.9	20.0 7.1	22.5 13.1	14.4 15.2	18.9 13.4	25.0 15.8	23.1 15.0	21.9 10.4	17.9 5.0	14.5 (-)1.1
PUNAKHA WANGDUE- PHODRANG	17.0 4.3	19.0 7.8	22.8 10.4	26.2 12.9	29.1 17.7	29.2 20.1	18.4 16.2	29.1 20.0	27.5 19.1	26.1 14.7	22.6 9.6	19.1 6.3
TRONGSA	13.0 (-)0.2	13.9 0.4	16.7 4.4	20.1 6.6	21.0 11.6	22.2 13.6	25.3 15.3	23.8 15.0	22.6 14.2	21.8 11.7	19.8 6.4	18.2 2.5
BUMTHANG	10.8 (-)5.1	10.0 (-)1.4	16.2 3.5	18.7 3.9	21.3 9.5	22.5 13.5	14.1 10.9	23.0 13.7	21.6 12.1	19.5 5.9	16.1 (-)0.5	12.3 (-)2.3



## *Hotel Druk*

### **THIMPHU    PHUENTSOLING**

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2 322966

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Phuentsholing, Chukha : Bhutan

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**[www.drukhotels.com](http://www.drukhotels.com)**