



Switzerland, 8 Days · Tailor-made by car

Route through Switzerland and its Picture-Postcard Landscapes

This is a tour for discerning travellers keen to take advantage of every second of a truly fascinating experience. The 'Switzerland and its Picture-Postcard Landscapes' tour will take you to the country's main tourist destinations and give you an insight into its vast cultural legacy, while also allowing you to marvel at the never-ending beauty of the stunning scenery that takes in everything from majestic snow-capped peaks and eternal glaciers to verdant valleys and lush forests dotted with crystal-clear lakes. Any view could quite easily be plucked from a postcard, such is the beauty of this striking country that's also intrinsically linked with cheese and chocolate. From behind the wheel and at your own pace, you'll get to soak up the diverse cultures and traditions that make up this melting pot known as Switzerland, so influenced by its neighbours France, Germany and Italy. The elegance of Zurich, the glamour of St. Moritz, the Italian character of Lugano, the Olympian spirit of Lausanne, the exuberance of Geneva, and the medieval atmosphere of Bern... these are just some of the virtues of Switzerland's ever-so-cosmopolitan cities. A simply unforgettable road trip that will reveal the outstanding beauty of this unique country.



Departure date: Departures from July 2026 till July 2027

From: London

Travel details

● DAY 1 · CITY OF ORIGIN - ZURICH

Flight departure from the city of origin to Zurich, the largest city in Switzerland. Arrival and rental car pick-up.

Drive to your hotel located in the culinary and cultural capital of this beautiful Alpine country. Running along the shores of Lake Zurich at the confluence with the River Limmat in a majestic natural setting of gently-rolling hills, the city is renowned for its historical wealth, its cosmopolitan atmosphere and its fascinating cultural attractions. And it comes as no surprise that for several years Zurich has been rated as one of the cities with the highest quality of life in the world. The heart of the city features the eponymous lake and the historic quarter, a magical place waiting to be admired and home to Zurich's top landmark: the Grossmünster (in Zwingliplatz). The stand-out features of this Romanesque-style church-monastery built between the 12th and 13th centuries (which played a vital role in the Protestant Reformation) are its twin bell towers dating from the 15th century and designed under Gothic parameters. It also boasts Baroque elements thanks to the spires added at the end of the 18th century and beautiful stained-glass windows installed in the 20th century. Besides its architectural wealth, the old town is packed with tourist-focussed shops and outlets, including the fantastic Bahnhofstrasse, considered one of the most attractive shopping thoroughfares in the whole world. Zurich also has about fifty museums and one hundred art galleries, including Kunsthaus Zürich (Heimplatz, 2), with the most important collection of modern art in the city, and Landesmuseum Zürich (Museumstrasse, 2), the most visited cultural history museum in Switzerland. Another must-visit is the impressive Zürich Zoo (Zürichbergstrasse), home to 340 species and more than 4,000 animals and with plenty of opportunities for interaction, such as at the "Kaeng Krachan" Elephant Park. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Zurich is also the world capital of football as it plays host to the headquarters of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the international governing body of 'the beautiful game' since 1904. As a result, you'll be able to explore a whole world of football under one roof thanks to the FIFA World Football Museum (Seestrasse, 27), a wealth of interactive experiences that will interest even non-fans. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). As the culinary capital of Switzerland, Zurich boasts one of the highest densities of restaurants per inhabitant in Europe, as well as a handful of Michelin stars, so you can savour everything from local recipes such as Züri Gschnätzlets (strips of lamb in a creamy sauce) to the most refined gourmet creations in the world. Make sure also that you visit the world's oldest vegetarian restaurant, the Haus Hiltl (Sihlstrasse, 28), which has been serving up meatless delights since 1898. Also very popular are the typical 'beizen', down-to-earth food halls found on many a street corner. And you've simply got to soak up the lively nightlife of Zurich, which is clustered in the old town along the Limmat River on streets such as Niederdorfstrasse and Oberdorfstrasse, and in the Hauptbahnhof district, mainly around Langstrasse and Escher-Wyss-Platz. Most bars and clubs close their doors at 2.00 am, although some stay open until 4.00 am.

Overnight stay in Zurich.

● DAY 2 · ZÜRICH - VADUZ (LIECHTENSTEIN) - ST. MORITZ (SWITZERLAND)

Enjoy a hearty breakfast of "Birchermüesli", a dish created in 1900 by the Swiss physician Maximilian Oskar Bircher-Brenner. It consists of oat flakes, lemon juice, condensed milk, grated apples and hazelnuts or almonds, which will set you up perfectly for the day ahead.

When you're ready, set off for one of the Principality of Liechtenstein, one of the tiniest countries in Europe (with an area of only 160 km²) and a year-round tourist destination thanks to its spas, its ski resorts and its incredible natural beauty. (Note: Ever since Liechtenstein signed a Customs Treaty with Switzerland in 1923, there have been no border checkpoints between the two countries). Head straight to its capital, Vaduz, where the Prince's Castle, called Schloss Vaduz (Äulestrasse, 30), stands majestically on a hilltop visible from practically anywhere in Vaduz. Of medieval origin and later fortified in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries following the addition of two wings, one of Renaissance style and the other of Neoclassical style, Vaduz Castle isn't the only attraction in the centre of this 'Städtle' ('small town', as the locals affectionately call it). You can also admire the three beautiful life-size bronze sculptures that effortlessly reproduce the movements of horses, and the Cathedral of St. Florin (German: St. Florinskirche in Vaduz or Kathedrale St. Florin), which started out as a church of neo-Gothic style and has ended up being the cathedral (St. Florinsgasse, 17). Built between 1869 and 1874 by the architect Friedrich von Schmidt, this cathedral houses the tombs of Prince Franz Joseph II and his consort Georgina de Wilczek, and is famous for its pointed spire visible from any point of Vaduz. We also recommend a visit to the Parliament, located in Peter-Kaiser Square, and to Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein, in the heart of Vaduz (Städtle, 32), which showcases pieces by Gustave Courbet, Marcel Duchamps and Jean Tinguely, among other well-known artists. The elegant museum building features a concrete facade covered in black basalt stone and was designed by the architects Morger, Degelo and Kerez. A true delight for the eyes. Next to it is the Hilti Art Foundation, which narrates the history of art from the past 150 years. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). As is to be expected, the cuisine of Liechtenstein is highly influenced by that of its neighbouring countries. For example, cheeses, Swiss "Rösti" (very similar to hash browns) and a variety of wursts (German sausages) are staples of the diet. Meanwhile, local wines are well rated, even though they're rarely exported. Today's final stretch on the road will take you back to Switzerland, yet not just any old place, but an internationally-renowned tourist destination synonymous with "style, elegance and class": St. Moritz (Sankt Moritz in German, St. Moritz in French and San Maurizio in Italian). Birthplace of winter tourism back in 1864, and a luxury resort frequented by the jet set, St. Moritz originally became very popular thanks to its spa with medicinal waters discovered some 3,000 years ago. What's more, the town is world-renowned for its excellent cuisine that can be savoured at the 100-plus restaurants in St. Moritz. If you have the chance, make sure you try the famous Engadin walnut tart, a delicious local treat.

Overnight stay in St. Moritz.

● DAY 3 · ST. MORITZ - BELLINZONA - LUGANO

Venue of two Winter Olympics and two Alpine World Ski Championships, St.Moritz boasts excellent facilities for the enjoyment of any winter sport, as well as a fantastically modern (and luxurious) mountain lifestyle. The resort is divided into two parts: St.Moritz-Dorf, the town as such, is home to all the historical and cultural legacy, while St.Moritz-Bad, located at the mouth of the River Inn on Lake St.Moritz, is where you'll find the most modern tourist amenities and spas. In St.Moritz-Dorf, attractions include the Segantini Museum (Via Somplaz, 30), which features the famous Alpine Triptych, "La Vita-La Natura-La Morte" (Life-Nature-Death) by the artist Giovanni Segantini; the remains of the 15th-century St.Mauricius Catholic Church; and the leaning tower. St.Moritz offers many opportunities to explore the natural environment and enchant yourself with its beauty. One of the most popular excursions is the funicular ride to the top of Muottas Muragl, an exceptional viewpoint overlooking the snow-capped Piz Palù / Piz Bernina massifs and the lakes of the Upper Engadine and St.Moritz itself. The funicular runs well into the afternoon. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Once you're seen everything you want to see in St.Moritz, head southwest towards the capital of the Ticino canton (Ticino in Italian, and Tessin in German and French), i.e. the beautiful Bellinzona (Bellenz, in German), probably the most Italian of Swiss cities and where traces of Lombard culture are more than apparent. You can't help but marvel at the extraordinary defensive structure of Bellinzona, made up of three castles linked by the ancient city wall, a site that since 2000 has been listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. They're also three of the best-preserved castles in all of Switzerland, which respond to the names of Castelgrande, Castello Montebello and Castello Sasso Corbaro. All of them now house collections on disciplines such as archaeology, architecture and art. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Then head to today's final destination of the day, Lugano, the most populated city in Italian-speaking Switzerland and which also has a distinct Mediterranean character. There are three cultural musts in Lugano: the Cattedrale San Lorenzo, on the Via Borghetto, founded in the High Middle Ages and home to a significant number of Baroque frescoes; the Church of Santa Maria degli Angioli, in Piazza Bernardino Luini, which houses the spectacular "Passion and Crucifixion of Christ" fresco created by Bernardino Luini in 1529; and the MASILugano (aka the Museo d'Arte della Svizzera Italiana), also located in Piazza Bernardino Luini, which showcases works by artists such as Klee, Jawlensky, Renoir and Degas. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Other recommended activities are a visit to Parco Ciani, a park nestled on the shores of Lake Lugano and which is the city's green lung with its 63,000 square metres of luscious vegetation; and the funicular ride up to Monte Brè, Lugano's "very own mountain" (as the nickname goes), from where you'll enjoy a stunning panoramic view of the city, the lake, Monte San Giorgio and the Pennine Alps. (Note: Not included). The typical Ticino cuisine includes staples such as "polenta" (cornmeal accompanied by cheese); "vermicelles marroni" (a sugar-coated dessert made from spaghetti-shaped chestnuts); Zincarlin (a raw-milk, cup-shaped cheese from the Valle di Muggio); and "amaretti" (small crunchy biscuits made from crushed almonds). Overnight stay in Lugano.

● DAY 4 · LUGANO - SION - MONTREUX

Onward journey to one of the oldest and sunniest cities in the whole of Switzerland. Capital of the canton of Valais and nestled in the valley of the River Rhone with the Pennine Alps to the south and the Bernese Alps to the north, the town of Sion (Sitten, in German) and its wine region are among the most renowned in the world, producing delicious whites such as "Fendant". It's easy to find; just look out for the towers of the 13th-century Tourbillon Episcopal Castle and the ruins of the fortified Valère Basilica (whose foundations date back to the time of the Celts), both of which are perched on steep hills that have faithfully guarded the town for over 7,000 years. Other attractions include the seventeenth-century Town Hall, with its immaculately white facade, and the Place du Theatre, where you'll find the fortified Church of the Trinity and the Théâtre de Valère, an episcopal residence until the fourteenth century. Onward journey now to the city of Montreux. Nestled in a bay of Lake Geneva, Montreux is a beautifully elegant city of parkland and stately homes that has been popular for decades with celebrities such as Charlie Chaplin and Freddie Mercury as a holiday hideaway. Very close to the town, along a lakeside path snaking through vineyard-blanketed slopes, is one of the most visited places in the whole of Switzerland, Chillon Castle (Château de Chillon). This thirteenth-century fortress with huge turrets and beautiful halls standing on a rocky island was Lord Byron's inspiration for his famous poem "The Prisoner of Chillon". (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Montreux also has a close relationship with music. Freddie Mercury spent the final years of his life here (his ashes are said to have been scattered into Lake Geneva opposite the statue erected in his memory), while the group Deep Purple group experienced a fire during a Frank Zappa concert that inspired their famous hit "Smoke on the Water". What's more, in the month of July, Montreux turns into the world capital of jazz when it hosts the famous Montreux Jazz Festival which, since its launch in 1967, has attracted all the major stars from styles such as jazz, blues, rock, world music and soul. (Note: Not included). German, French and Italian cuisine have a great influence on food in Montreux, where typical recipes include "Maissuppe" (a meat broth with sweetcorn and pork fat) and "Rösti" (potato fritters fried in butter and lard). Overnight stay in Montreux.

DAY 5 · MONTREUX - LAUSANNE - BERN

Start today off skirting Lake Geneva towards the southwest. Lausanne is the second most important city on Lake Geneva and the world capital of the Olympic movement. What's more, it boasts an attractive medieval old town with steep streets and steps covered by a timber roof and crowned by the stunning Notre-Dame de Lausanne Cathedral (Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Lausanne). Described as the most beautiful and impressive work of the early Gothic period in Switzerland and located on the Place de la Cathédrale, construction began in the mid-12th century and lasted just over a hundred years. As a cultural reference in western Switzerland, Lausanne boasts several important museums, including the Collection de l'Art Brut at the Beaulieu Castle (Avenue des Bergières, 11), which since 1971 has exhibited a unique collection of works by social outcasts, prisoners and psychiatric patients, and the Fondation de l'Hermitage (Route du Signal, 2), which not only offers temporary art exhibitions but also spectacular views over Lake Geneva and the Cathedral. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). The area surrounding the Cathedral and the waterfront neighbourhood of Ouchy are full of shops and restaurants, where you can enjoy many regional dishes such as the traditional "Saucisses au Chou", pork sausages with cabbage, or "Papet Vaudois", which is the version of the "Saucisse au chou" accompanied by gratin potatoes and leeks. Other typical dishes of the region are "Malakoff" (fried cheese balls usually served as a starter) and "Carac" (delicious chocolate tarts). Enjoy your meal! Continue your path along the shore of Lake Geneva in a south-west direction until you reach the next stop on the Route. Geneva is known as the "World Capital of Peace", a city that hosts the European headquarters of the UN and the headquarters of the Red Cross with an unbeatable location on the shores of Lake Geneva, the "little sea" of Switzerland. On its right bank you will find a large part of the hotel and restaurant offered in Geneva, while on its left bank you will find the shopping area and the old town (Vieille Ville), whose epicenter is the Place du Bourg-de-Four. The old town is a beautiful framework of lively and well-preserved streets such as the Grand-Rue where Jean-Jacques Rousseau was born and where its most emblematic historic buildings converge such as St. Peter's Cathedral (Cathédrale St-Pierre), started in 1160 and which took more than a century to complete (Place Bourg-Saint-Pierre). It is an authentic gem of Romanesque and Gothic as it has the largest number of capitals of these styles in all of Switzerland. Do not miss the climb of 157 steps to the top of its north tower from where you can enjoy a spectacular panoramic view of the city and the lake. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). The United Nations Palace (Palais des Nations) is located in the middle of the Ariana Park on the banks of Lemán (Avenue de la Paix, 14) and there are guided tours in 12 languages that cover part of its rooms, such as the Board Room, decorated with beautiful frescoes, and the huge Assembly Hall. Very close to the UN headquarters is the International Museum of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (Avenue de la Paix, 17), housing a permanent exhibition called "The humanitarian adventure", highlighting the file of the International Prisoners of War Agency 1914-1923, registered in the UNESCO World Memory Register. The important Swiss watch industry has also left its mark on the city in the form of the "Horloge Fleuri", the flower clock of the English Garden, a world-renowned symbol of this industry in Geneva, and the Musée international de l'horlogerie (Rue Charles-Galland, 2), a museum of watches that includes a collection of jewelled pieces and music clocks. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Geneva is also known as the "City of Parks" due to it having more square meters of green space per inhabitant than any other city in Switzerland. The Parc des Bastions (Rue St. Léger) with its sculptures by the founding fathers Calvinists, or the Parc des Eaux Vives (Rue des Eaux Vives) with its small lake navigable by boat, are just two examples of the natural wealth that decorates much of Geneva. Onward to Bern, where you should arrive early in the evening.

Overnight stay in Bern.

DAY 6 · BERN - INTERLAKEN - LUCERNE

The city of Bern captivates visitors with an impressive old town, considered one of the best examples of medieval town planning in Europe and listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO since 1983. Perched on a hill embraced by the River Aare, the historic quarter cherishes a multitude of attractions that you really shouldn't miss, such as Bern Cathedral (Berner Münster, in German), a Gothic-style masterpiece that took more than 400 years to complete and whose 100-metre-plus spire makes it the tallest religious building in Switzerland. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). Another of its most characteristic sights is the famous "Zytglogge" clock tower dating from the late twelfth century, to which the astronomical clock with its moving figures was added in 1530. On the hour you can witness the nostalgic performance of figures that include the golden 'jacquemart' (the mechanised figure that strikes the bell), the rooster and Chronos, the Greek god of time. The one-of-a-kind medieval complex is completed by six kilometres of so-called "Lauben", which are 15th-century shopping arcades built to protect the public from the inclement weather, and a host of stunning 16th-century fountains, such as the Schützenbrunnen. But Bern is more than its wonderful old town. Being the national capital, it houses the Federal Palace of Switzerland (Bundeshaus in

German, Palais Fédéral in French, and Palazzo Federale in Italian), the seat of the Swiss government designed by the architect Hans Wilhelm Auer and inaugurated on 1 April 1902 (Bundesplatz, 3). The Kunstmuseum (Bern Art Museum) is a world-renowned institution that exhibits more than 3,000 paintings and sculptures, as well as 48,000 hand drawings, graphics, photographs, videos and films by artists such as Pablo Picasso, Paul Klee, Ferdinand Hodler and Meret Oppenheim (Hodlerstrasse, 8-12). But, without a shed of doubt, the city's most bizarre tourist attraction is the Bärenpark (Grosser Muristalden, 6), literally the "Bear Park", where you can see Finn, Björk and their daughter Ursina climbing up trees, fishing in the water and frolicking around in an area of about 6,000 square metres that stretches from the bear pit to the banks of the River Aare. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). We recommend heading to one of the restaurants dotted around the old town or near the Federal Palace to try one of the country's most typical dishes - the "Älplermagronen" - a gratin of potatoes, macaroni, cheese, cream and onions garnished with apple sauce. Once you're ready to leave, head to the city of Interlaken, which is fifty-seven kilometres south of the Swiss capital.

Interlaken is famous for being Switzerland's summer and winter sports resort. In fact, it's the starting point of numerous excursions to the impressive peaks in the vicinity, and which captured the attention of luminaries such as Goethe and Mendelssohn. The extension of the railway lines in the late 19th and early 20th centuries thrust this exceptional region onto the tourism scene, making it much more accessible and highlighting the number of its natural attractions. In fact, more than forty-five mountain railways, aerial cable cars, chair lifts and T-bars connect Interlaken with mountains, glaciers and an extensive network of hiking trails. We recommend the Jungfraubahnen railway, which for more than a hundred years has been chugging its way up to Europe's highest train station at 3,454 metres above sea level, passing through the UNESCO-listed region of "Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch". From there you can reach the top of Europe, aka the Jungfrauoch, a world of eternal ice and snow; visit the impressive Aletsch and Oberland glaciers; or simply head to traditional Swiss restaurants where you can savour exquisite dishes such as "Luzerner Chügelpastete", a puff-pastry shell filled with fried meatballs in a creamy sauce; "Hafenchabis", a lamb or pork stew with cabbage; and "Stunggis", a pork and vegetable stew. Another must-do is the cable car to the top of Mount Schilthorn, 2,970 metres above sea level, where you can marvel at stunning panoramic views of the entire region. There's also the famous revolving restaurant called "Piz Gloria", which offers a delicious menu including the mouth-watering "007 Burger". Near Interlaken are the St. Beatus Caves (St. Beatus-Höhlen, in German) that delve up to a kilometre into the depths of the imposing Niederhorn massif. There you can enjoy incredible scenarios of stalagmites and stalactites, underground waterfalls and winding passageways and caverns that will delight young and old alike. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included).

Once you're ready, continue onward the shores of the Lake of the Four Cantons and the city of Lucerne, which masterfully harmonises its impressive historical and cultural legacy with truly avant-garde design.

In fact, its two most recognisable attractions are the Chapel Bridge (Kapellbrücke), one of the oldest wooden roofed bridges in Europe and dating from 1332, and the KKL Luzern Culture and Convention Centre (Europaplatz, 1), the futuristic meeting point designed by the famous French architect Jean Nouvel, which fuses culture, events and cuisine. By the way, in the middle of the Kapellbrücke is the octagonal Water Tower or Wasserturm, built at the beginning of the 14th century. It's another of the city's main landmarks and is said to be the most photographed monument in Switzerland. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). The old town of Lucerne, closed off to traffic, is brimming with picturesque squares, such as the Wine Market (Weinmarkt), but also historic houses adorned with frescoes and stunning churches, such as the seventeenth-century Jesuit "Hofkirche", which is believed to be the first example of religious baroque in Switzerland. Don't miss the Monument to the Dying Lion (Löwendenkmal) in a small park near the Löwenplatz and which commemorates the death of seven hundred Swiss Guard mercenaries during the revolutionary assault of 1792 at the Tuileries Palace in Paris. The sculpture is carved into a rock wall and is the work of the Danish sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen, who created it between 1819 and 1821. All these attractions and many more make Lucerne the most tourist-friendly city in Switzerland.

Overnight stay in Lucerne.

● DAY 7 · LUCERNE - BASEL - ZURICH

Take advantage of the morning to continue exploring Lucerne. At a decent time, set off on the A2 heading northwest and in a hundred kilometres or so you'll reach your next destination. The city of Basel, located in the northwest of Switzerland on the banks of the River Rhine between Germany and France, is considered the cultural capital of Switzerland. You can visit one of its forty museums that cover a wide spectrum of disciplines and will suit all tastes and interests. The list includes the Kunstmuseum Basel (Museum of Art), one of the oldest public collections of art in the whole world; the Tinguely Museum, dedicated to the work of the iron sculptor Jean Tinguely; the Museum der Kulturen (Museum of Cultures), with one of the largest collections of ancient civilisations in Europe; the "Fondation Beyeler", with its modern building stretching 127 metres; the Pharmacy Museum; the Caricature & Cartoon Museum; and the Dollhouse Museum, which each year draw in countless visitors. (Note: Check the websites for prices and schedules. Not included). The city's major landmarks are clustered around the large market square, known as Marktplatz, with its picturesque City Hall (Rathaus), built between 1504 and 1514 and decorated with red sandstone. Also nearby is the Cathedral, dating from the late Romanesque and Gothic period, which houses the tomb of the famous Dutch humanist and philosopher Erasmus of Rotterdam. Basel has also masterfully complemented its important historical heritage with modern architecture reflected in many buildings that bear the hallmark of internationally-renowned architects. Herzog & de Meuron, Mario Botta, Diener & Diener or Richard Meyer are just some of them. You won't have a problem finding some of the many shops selling exquisite Swiss chocolate, a delicacy that started to gain a reputation abroad in the second half of the nineteenth century. We seriously recommend the regional speciality known as 'mässmogge', which are sugar candies stuffed with a creamy hazelnut praline. Make sure you visit the "Läckerli Huus" patisserie (Greifengasse, 2) to taste the traditional spice and honey biscuits known as 'Basler Leckerli'. The city's signature dishes include Basel flour soup, which is served together with cheese and traditionally eaten at carnival time, and 'Suuri Lääberli', a sour liver stew. You can take advantage of balmy summer evenings to stroll through the many parks or even along the Rhine, the unofficial emblem of Basel. Return to Zurich, starting point of this fascinating Route. Overnight stay in Zurich.

● DAY 8 · ZURICH - CITY OF ORIGIN

Arrival at the airport with enough time to drop off your rental car and flight back to the city of origin.

Arrival. End of the trip and our services.

Your trip includes

Your trip includes

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|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ✓ Return flight. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Zurich. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Zurich. |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in St. Moritz. | ✓ Selected meal plan in St. Moritz. | |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Lugano. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Lugano. | |
| ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Montreux. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Montreux. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Bern. |
| ✓ Selected meal plan in Bern. | ✓ Stay in selected hotel in Luzern. | ✓ Selected meal plan in Luzern. |
| ✓ Rent-a-car. | ✓ Insolvency protection. | |

Your trip doesn't include

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ✗ Accommodation taxes in Switzerland direct payment in facility. | ✗ Possible toll charges. |
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Destinations Visited

Zurich



Vaduz



St. Moritz



Bellinzona



Lugano



Sion



Montreux



Lausanne



Bern



Interlaken



Luzern



Basel



Important remarks

- We recommend buying the so-called "Zürich Card", which can be found on sale at the central railway station, the airport or the Schweizer Heimatwerk store located on Uraniastrasse. This will give you free or discounted access to more than forty museums, public transport (including the cable car), guided tours, cruises along the River Limmat and many tourist attractions. It can also be bought online.

- Driving in Switzerland: 1. It's compulsory to drive with headlights on at all times, even on the brightest summer's day. Seatbelts are mandatory for all passengers. 2. Speed limits. 2.1 Built-up areas up to 50 km/h. 2.2 Roads up to 80 km/h. 2.3 Dual carriageways and motorways up to 120 km/h. 2.4. There are many radars in Switzerland, especially in speed-controlled sections, and radar detectors are forbidden. Fines for speeding are very high, so make sure you stay within the limits at all times. If you are fined, the police can demand on-the-spot payment. 3. In Switzerland, blue road signs indicate secondary roads, while green ones indicate motorways. 3.1. Make sure that your rental car has a Swiss motorway vignette on the windscreen. This means you can use all Swiss motorways for free over a one-year period (in Switzerland there are no toll roads as such). 4. Studded tyres are allowed from October to April, but they're not allowed on most roads throughout the rest of the year.

The speed limit with these tyres is 80 km/h. 5. A red warning triangle and a reflective yellow vest must always be carried in your car in the event of a breakdown or accident. 6. Alcohol. The legal limit is 0.25 g/l. There are severe penalties for drivers that exceed the allowed limit. 7. Parking. All the major cities in Switzerland have metered parking. 7.1. If you want to park on the street, take careful note of the road markings. Yellow line: parking prohibited. Blue line: free parking, but limited to one hour (except at night). You can get a blue parking disc free of charge at tourist offices in any city and it will be valid for the whole of Switzerland. White line: metered parking for a limited time (varies depending on the location). You have to pay at the special parking meters.

- Triple rooms in Europe are generally rooms with twin beds or a double, in which a folding bed is installed to accommodate the third person. Due to the inconvenience this causes, we advise against using this option as far as possible.

- Check-in time at the hotel on the day of arrival depends on each establishment, but in no case will it be before 3:00 p.m., unless otherwise indicated.

- The proposed excursions and tours for each day are purely suggestions, as you can tailor the trip to suit your times, tastes and needs.

- A credit card is considered a guarantee, so sometimes you will need one for check-in at hotels.

- Hotels usually have cots available. Otherwise, babies will have to share a bed with an adult.

- To pick up your rental car, you'll need a credit (not debit) card in the name of the person who made the booking, who must also be the named driver of the vehicle.

- Consult the necessary documentation to enter the destinations visited and for transit in the countries where air stopovers are made.