



CLASSIC
EDELWEISS TOURS

TYROL BY SCOOTER

” Scouting in the Alps on a Vespa, can that be fun? Of course! ”

RIDING DAY 1 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (225 km / 140 miles)

We roll down the Seefelder Saddle and are in the Inn Valley. Sparkling underground chambers of wonder and a fascinating garden await us in the Swarovski Crystal Worlds. Of course there is the possibility to buy the coveted glittering pieces of jewellery.

The lakes in Bavaria are the most popular holiday destinations next to the mountains and the capital Munich. Framed by a magnificent mountain panorama they shimmer crystal clear. The fjord-like Achensee, framed by the Karwendelgebirge, is our first stop. The Tegernsee is only 50 km south of Munich. Here, the stressful city dwellers stroll, swim and hike on weekends with a view of the surrounding hills and the Wallberg.

The Walchensee is sometimes called the "Caribbean of Bavaria" because of its turquoise water. King Ludwig II already fell for the charm of this region and had a hut built on his favourite mountain, the Herzogstand.

The climatic health resort Mittenwald is the cradle of violin making in Bavaria. The violin making museum takes us into the world of this endangered craftsmanship. After a coffee in the comfortable pedestrian zone we drive back to Seefeld.

Highlights:

#1: Hall in Tirol



Hall was first mentioned in a document in 1256. From the 13th century on the salt mine in the Halltal north of Hall was the main industry of the town and its surroundings. The importance of the salt is also displayed in the coat of arms showing two lions holding a cask of salt. The salt was exported to Switzerland and some regions in Germany. In 1303 Hall was made a town, and in 1477, it received the right of coinage. In 1486 the first high-grade silver Taler, the precursor of the dollar, was coined here.

#2: Swarovski Crystal Worlds



In 1995, the multimedia artist André Heller created a world of wonders for the centenary of Swarovski. As a thematic focal point, Heller created the Swarovski Crystal Worlds in the form of a giant. And he imagined the story of the giant who had moved out to experience the world with all its treasures and wonders. With this knowledge, the giant retired in Wattens in Tyrol and has been "watching" over

his chambers of wonders ever since.

The original principle of these Chambers of Wonder is based on the historical Chamber of Wonder in Ambras Castle, which in the 16th century as a universal collection tried to capture the entire knowledge of its time. In the Chambers of Wonder, as in an exhibition of crystalline art, internationally and nationally renowned artists, designers and architects interpret crystal in their own way. The art installations made of the sparkling material are special spatial or experiential concepts.

Welcome to a magical world that opens up when you enter the Swarovski Crystal Worlds through the giant's head...

#3: Sylvenstein Dam



In the 1950s the government decided to protect the Isar valley from possible floodings and started to build the 150 ft high Sylvenstein Dam out of which Lake Sylvenstein emerged as a result. Nowadays, the Lake is a popular weekend destination for people from the surrounding area. A little village named Fall used to be located where the lake is today. In order to implement the erection of the dam and

the lake, the village had to be torn down and rebuilt again at another location near the lake shore.

#4: Mittenwald



Around a dozen master violin makers are active in Mittenwald and their pieces are highly desired in the music world. Mittenwald is also famous for their historical outdoor frescoes. The magnificent "picture books" on houses are typical of the Werdenfels region and Upper Bavaria.

RIDING DAY 2 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (120 km / 75 miles)

Innsbruck, the pearl of Tyrol, is our destination this morning. The Golden Roof, the City Tower, the Annasäule and the Hofburg are just a few of the sights the city on the Inn has to offer. We take the Hungerburgbahn up to the Nordkette and enjoy our lunch with local specialities and an incomparable view of the city and the mountains. In the afternoon we return to Seefeld via Kühtai and the Mieminger Sonnenplateau.

Highlights:

#1: Innsbruck



In 1180, the town in the center of the Alps derived this name from its position by a bridge over the River Inn ("Inn" = name of the river flowing by, "bruck" = old German word for bridge). Remnants show that Romans had been here about 15 BC. At this time, Innsbruck was one of the major transport centers from Germany in the north to Italy in the south. In medieval Tyrol, its capital Innsbruck, played an important role in Europe's history. The "Golden Roof" and

the houses of the very attractive historic center are witnesses of this era. Over the last several decades, Innsbruck gained fame by hosting the Winter Olympic Games in 1964 and 1976.

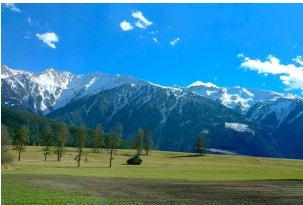
#2: Kühtai (2017 m)



This is one of the many good motorcycle roads around the area of Innsbruck. It takes you up to 6,561 ft. above sea level and offers spectacular views of the Stubai Alps. The skiing area is well-known, but the name indicates that the area was and still is used to take the cattle to the alpine pastures during summer time. Watch out for their presence, and their "presents," on the road. Another interesting place to see here is the Kühtai power station.

Divided into two different stations, the upper one is located on 6,233 ft. above sea level. The second one lies approx. 270 ft. below the main plant. Electricity is transferred via power lines down to the valley and fed in the Austrian electricity network as well as into the Central European network.

#3: Mieming Plateau



Wetterstein, Hohe Munde, Rietzer Grieskogel - with green meadows and singing cow bells – a magnificent landscape to breathe deeply. We cycle at 1000 m above sea level through larch forests and dreamy hamlets. Crystal clear air and a majestic panorama surround us. It is the perfect place for a holiday and for leaving your everyday life behind.

RIDING DAY 3 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (220 km / 137 miles)

Via Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Olympic Games took place in 1936 and the Alpine World Ski Championships in 1978, the Ettaler Sattel leads up to the monastery of the same name. The Benedictine Abbey was one of the most important monasteries in the region. In the age of Google one should not forget that the monasteries used to be so powerful because they had money but above all education. The monks could read and write, were good mathematicians and scientists, in contrast to the general population, who were mostly illiterate. We have time for a cup of coffee and a tour into the baroque complex.

The King Ludwig castles are our main attraction today. With their construction he almost ruined the Bavarian State financially. But 100 years later millions of tourists from all over the world come and bring the money back. We visit Linderhof, the smaller but more exclusive castle.

It goes along the Plansee, a turquoise mountain lake in which the surrounding mountains are reflected. We only take a photo of Neuschwanstein Castle and flee the tourist masses to the north. Here is another gem - the Wieskirche. Via Oberammergau we drive back to Seefeld.

Highlights:

#1: Garmisch-Partenkirchen



Anyone lucky enough to live here is to be envied - and anyone who comes here on holiday even more so. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, called Ga-Pa by the locals, will touch you with its originality, its liveliness, and its Bavarian charm. First, there are the natural surroundings, the mountains, and the breathtaking panorama. Then there are the people, who you will take into your heart - caring, open,

real. Garmisch hosted the Olympic Winter Games in 1936 and the Ski World Championship in 1978.

The Zugspitze, 2.962 m (9.717 ft.) high, is the highest peak in Germany.

#2: Ettal Monastery



The baroque Ettal Monastery was founded in 1330 by Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian and is today a popular tourist destination. The Benedictine monastery includes agricultural operations, several inns as well as a high school with an attached boarding school, an art publishing house, a distillery for the production of the monastery liqueur and a brewery. The famous Ettal Madonna - a picture of the Virgin Mary brought from Pisa - became the destination of pilgrimages, especially since the Baroque reconstruction of the monastery. The monastery church is consecrated to St. Mary: St. Mary's Assumption. The majestic dome of the Ettal Basilica, the heart of the monastery, rises in front of the cliffs of the Alps, which jut out of the mountain forest. Even the first Gothic building of the church was erected in such a way that the enormous dome, as a symbol of the sanctuary of "our dear Lady Foundress" visible from afar, left an unmistakable mark on the then still so lonely mountain valley. The monastery, which was built in the 18th century and extensively renovated in the 20th century, was built around the church. Thus it is already architecturally visible that the service is the center of monastic life. (www.kloster-ettal.de)

#3: Castle Linderhof



The only castle built by King Ludwig II that was finished during his lifetime. Also his favorite place and situated in a beautifully landscaped garden. It is located in one of the valleys where the Bavarian kings used to hunt. Built between 1869 and 1879, it resembles a French palace. The King's soft spot for the German composer Richard Wagner was expressed in the building called the Grotto, which interprets a scene from the opera Tannhäuser.

#4: Neuschwanstein Castle



King Ludwig II of Bavaria (1845-1886) is one of the tragic figures in Bavarian history. After his father died in 1864, Ludwig became king at a very young age. His interest in art and the love of his country inspired the idea of a new and spectacular castle replacing the ruins in front of the mountain called Schwanstein. In 1868 the plans were completed, in 1869 construction began, and the castle was

finished in 1886. Its architecture perfectly matched the surreal dream world that King Ludwig had escaped to. He only lived here for 120 days before he was moved to Lake Starnberg after his deposition by the Bavarian parliament. There he died under mysterious circumstances.

#5: Wieskirche (Church of Wies)



Known as 'Wies' for short, the Wieskirche is one of Bavaria's best-known baroque churches and a Unesco-listed heritage site. About a million visitors a year flock to see this decorated marvel, the monumental work of the legendary artist brothers, Dominikus and Johann Baptist Zimmermann. In 1730, a farmer in Steingaden, about 30 km northeast of Füssen, witnessed the miracle of his Christ

statue shedding tears. Pilgrims poured into the town in such numbers over the next decade that the local abbot commissioned a new church to house the weepy work. Inside the almost circular structure, eight snow-white pillars are topped by gold capital stones and swirling decorations. The unsupported dome must have seemed like God's work in the mid-18th century, its surface adorned with a pastel ceiling fresco celebrating Christ's resurrection. (www.lonelyplanet.com)

RIDING DAY 4 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (266 km / 165 miles)

Today's route takes us down into the Inn Valley and along the Inn towards Switzerland. But we don't go that far, but branch off into the Pitztal, a 40 km long side valley at the foot of the Wildspitze, North Tyrol's highest mountain. The narrow high alpine road takes us to the Kaunertal glacier at the very back. An impressive high alpine landscape surrounds us. On the way back we cross into the Lechtal valley in Imst. We climb over the Hahntennjoch, a narrow road partly carved into the rock leads over the pass summit. Over the Namlos valley we reach Ehrwald at the foot of the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain.

Highlights:

#1: Kaunertal Glacier Road



The Kaunertaler Glacier Road serves as an access road to the glacier ski region at 2,750 m (9,922 ft). The 26 km (16 mi) road, passing by the Gepatsch reservoir, offers a splendid ride over 29 switchbacks up to the glacier, covering a difference in altitude of 1,500 m (4,921 ft). During the warmer season, the ride up to the Kaunertaler Glacier might give you the impression of being catapulted

back and forth between summer and winter – we are sure you will have an incredible riding experience.

#2: Nature park Kaunergrat



The 8.5 miles and narrow mountain road leads up to the Piller Höhe (5100 ft) from three different sides. It represents the connection between the Upper Inn Valley and the Piz Valley.

At the highest point we will be able to safely enjoy the mind-boggling view from the "Gacher Blick" (sheer view) over the Upper Inn Valley at the very end of the newly built

bridge.

Even 100,000 years back in time, the Piller Saddle used to be the extension of the Upper Inn Valley and was, despite its steep incline, widely used as a welcome shortcut with people travelling from the Swiss Engadin to the Austrian Piz Valley and the city of Imst.

#3: Hahntennjoch (1894m)



The Hahntennjoch, well known among motorcyclists, is still an important connecting road between the Upper Inn Valley and the neighboring Tyrolean Lech Valley. The winding and narrow road stretches over 29 kilometers with a gradient of almost 20% and can only be used from May to

October. It reaches its highest point at 1894 meters. Beware, there are often police checks here!

#4: Garmisch-Partenkirchen



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real. Garmisch hosted the Olympic Winter Games in 1936 and the Ski World Championship in 1978.

The Zugspitze, 2.962 m (9.717 ft.) high, is the highest peak in Germany.

RIDING DAY 5 : SEEFELD IN TIROL - SEEFELD IN TIROL

Standard Route (240 km / 149 miles)

I hope you're well rested. Italy is calling - and it will be very curvy. We drive on the old Brenner road, an important north-south connection since Roman times, to Sterzing. The old Roman city was an important trading post in the Middle Ages. We are in Southern Tyrol. After World War I the Austrians had to cede this area to Italy. But even 100 years later the Austrian roots in architecture, cuisine and the character of the people can still be seen. Strengthened by a cup of coffee, we climb the Jaufen Pass. We descend towards the Passeier valley and the Sandwirt was the birthplace of Andreas Hofer, the famous freedom fighter. Here we will eat Italian pasta or a risotto before we climb the Timmelsjoch, our last pass for today.

Highlights:

#1: Vipiteno (Sterzing)



Sterzing (Vipiteno) is a historical town from the Middle Ages, with romantic little old streets, some souvenir shops, and several cafes. It is ideal for a little stop if you would like to get some souvenirs.

#2: Passo di Monte Giovo (Jaufen Pass) (2094 m)



The 31 km long Jaufenpass (Passo di Monte Giovo in Italian) is very smooth to ride and always offers magnificent views of the South Tyrolean mountains. The pass summit at 2,094 meters is crowned by a tiny wooden hut called "Edelweissshütte". The small car park in front of it is often crowded with motorcycles from all over Europe.

#3: Sandwirt



The "Sandwirt" is located at the end of the Passeier valley, close to where the roads across the Jaufenpass and the Timmelsjoch meet. The farm has been here since the Middle Ages and from 1680 on was owned by the Hofer family. Today it is part of a museum and a very popular stopover for people from all over.


Andreas Hofer, the famous Tyrolean freedom fighter, was born in this house and the "Stube", or guest room, is still in it's original state of the 17th century. Hofer's last will is on display here, and the sign outside above the door is also original, hand-made in 1698. Both shouldn't be missed, just like the famous home-made "Marillenknödel", or apricot dumplings, an outstanding treat.

#4: Passo del Rombo (Timmelsjoch) (2509 m)



Long before the road was completed in 1969, people used the Timmelsjoch to cross the mountain range known as the Ötztaler Alps. At 2,509 m (8,231 ft), it is the second-highest pass in the eastern Alps (after Stelvio) and covers a vertical distance of more than 1,800 m (6,000 ft). Especially the Italian (southern) side is quite spectacular to ride, the views are breathtaking. In 1991, Ötzi the Ice Man was found on a slope about 20 km (14 mi) from the top of the pass.

In April 2016, Europe's highest motorcycle museum opened its doors to the public, displaying a collection of 190 vintage bikes. Unfortunately, it burned to the ground in January 2021 and all bikes were lost. What a pity! The owners, however, went out of their lines and built up a new museum, which has been opened up again for visitors in the autumn of 2021.



We wish you a wonderful tour.

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