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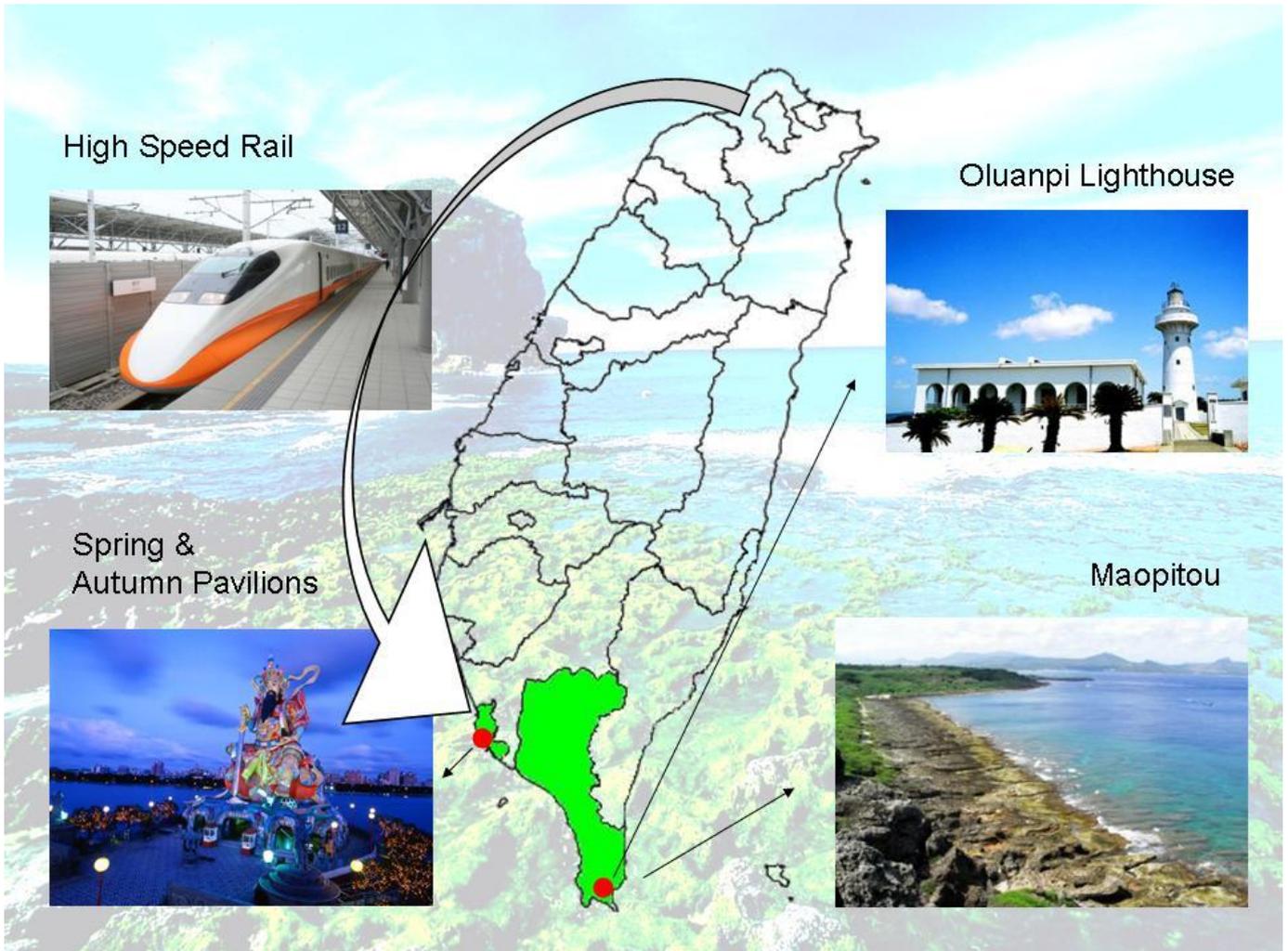
2-Day Tour to Kenting & Kaohsiung (High-Speed-Rail)

墾丁國家公園・高雄市區觀光二日遊

(台灣高速鐵路體驗)

(Daily Departure/每日出發)

CODE	TOUR NAME / DURATION / ITINERARY	Rack Rate A: Adult C: Child
<p>No.12 2B</p>	<p>Kenting National Park & Kaohsiung City Tour with Taiwan High Speed Train experience</p> <p>Day 1: Pick up from hotel / Taiwan High Speed Rail Station / High Speed Bullet Train for Kaohsiung / Enbus for Maopitou / Oluanpi Light House / Kenting Park / Kaohsiung Hotel: Chateau de Chine Hotel Kaohsiung or similar</p> <p>Day 2: Kaohsiung City Tour / Cheng Ching Lake / Spring & Autumn Pavilions / Former British Consulate) / Kaohsiung High Speed Train Station / High Speed Bullet Train for Taipei</p> <p>** Incl. round trip high speed bullet train tickets between Taipei and Kaohsiung, and one night hotel accommodation on twin sharing basis with breakfast.</p> <p>墾丁 & 高雄 2 日觀光 (體驗!台灣高鐵)</p> <p>第一日: 飯店集合出發 / 搭乘台灣高鐵前往高雄 / 前往貓鼻頭 / 鵝鑾鼻 / 墾丁公園 / 高雄 住宿: 高雄 翰品酒店 或同級</p> <p>第二日: 高雄市區觀光 / 澄清湖 / 春秋閣 / 前英國領事館 / 搭乘高鐵返回台北</p> <p>**包含: 台北 / 高雄高鐵來回票、一晚飯店住宿含早餐 (兩人一室)</p>	<p>A: NT\$10,500 C: NT\$8,400</p> <p>**Single Room Supplement: NT\$ 1,200</p> <p>**一人一室住單人房需補單人房差:NT\$1,200</p>



Hotel List

<p>高雄翰品 Chateau de Chine Hotel Kaohsiung</p>	<p>80341 高雄市鹽埕區大仁路 43 號 No.43, Daren Rd., Yancheng Dist., Kaohsiung City 80341, Taiwan (R.O.C.)</p>	<p>+886-7-521-7388</p>
 	<p>http://kaohsiung.chateaudechine.com/zh-tw/</p> <p>Trendy Chic—Chateau de Chine Kaohsiung The Chateau de Chine Kaohsiung recreates a contemporary ambience, carrying on the brand spirit in Southern Taiwan by providing a refined place of rest for travelers. The exterior of the Hotel is designed by famous Japanese architect Tadashi Yamane, who employs the interlacing of long light tubes in a full glass-panel to create a modern, high-tech ambience. Through the light beams in the nighttime, the brand new Chateau de Chine stands as a shining star on the bank of Love River, a boutique hotel leading the trend in Southern Taiwan.</p>	

Detail Itinerary



【Olanpi Light House】

"E-Luan" also call " Olanpi Light House" is the transliteration of sail in Paiwan Tribe's language. It is because that there is a sail-like reef rock in this place. "Bi" means protruding. Since this place is a cape, it is named "E-Luan-Bi". The scenery here is naturally beautiful and fascinating; therefore, E-Luan-Bi Park is established according to its original landscape. E-Luan-Bi Park covers an area of some 59 hectares and is located in the most south part in Taiwan. It is also the demarcation point between Pacific Ocean and Bashi Channel. E-Luan-Bi Park is a recreation area of both natural and cultural landscape which is listed as one of the eight nature wonders of Taiwan. The whole area of E-Luan-Bi is rising coral reefs. Giant reefs are everywhere. Further, it is eroded by strong wind and sea water for a long time; there are countless kinds of rock landscape. Including Fei-Fei Cave, Ancient Cave, Quiet Valley, Porcupine Rock, Qing-Tian Rock and Kissing Rock, they all are famous reef landscape in this area. Only hearing of the names can make people imagine how different the rocks look like. Walking along the well-planned trail inside the park, every so often you can find screw pines, portia trees, Philippine ebony persimmons and Paatii growing everywhere on the rocks. And, those plants are never lonely. There are always birds and butterflies staying with them. Large tree nymph, birdwing butterflies, gray tree pies and Taiwan bulbuls seem to live here. The ecology of plants and animals in E-Luan-Bi Park is quite expectable.



【Mao Pi tou】

Maobitou is located in the west cape of southern Taiwan, right on the demarcation point of Taiwan Strait and Bashi Channel. Since there is a rock falling from the sea cliff which looks like a crouching cat facing toward the sea, it is named Maobitou. The whole area of Maobitou is a typical erosional landform of coral coast which just faces windward and has abundant sea erosion. It is an excellent landform classroom with various scarps, reef columns, sea trenches, sea erosion caves and pot holes. From the trail aside Maobitou Tourist Center to the observation deck, standing on the deck on the cliff, you will see the boundless scenery of blue sky and sea. Although sky and sea are in the same color, the left side is Bashi Channel and the right side is Taiwan Strait, standing on the demarcation point of sea is such a wonderful experience. From here, you can overlook many famous and beautiful scenes on Hengshun Peninsula. From the left front land, they are SanTai Hill, Nan Wan, DaSanMu Hill, XiaoGien Hill, MenMaLao Hill, DaGien Hill, KenTing National Forest Recreation Area, Big Bay, DaYuan Hill, Xiao Wan, Chuanfan Rock, HsianGioWan Eco-Protection Area, ShaDao and E-Luan-Bi. Standing on the observation deck at Maobitou, you can have all of those beautiful scenes in your eyes. Therefore, Maobitou is an exceptionally gifted sightseeing spot. Since Kuroshio flows through the sea area near Maobitou, the sea water temperature is able to retain between 21 to 30°C which is exactly suitable for marine creatures to breed. Undersea, there are various stony coral, soft coral, tropical fishes, sea eels, shellfishes, crabs and shrimps. Winter is the breeding season of seaweeds. Besides, the sea water is warm. Therefore, you can see ulva, red alga, sargassum and other seaweeds in the clear water near the coast. With other marine creatures and coral reefs, it is a very special coast landscape.



【Kenting Park】

The centerpiece of the Hengchun Peninsula is Kenting National Park, Taiwan's only tropical national park. Established in 1982, Kenting National Park covers a total area of 33,268 hectares of land and maritime environments.

This is Taiwan's most densely populated national park, and it includes large stretches of agricultural land's providing visitors with a view of typical Taiwanese rural life. In addition, the national park includes mountains, forests, pasture, lakes, sand dunes, beaches, and coral reefs imply everything you could desire when you want to get up front and personal with Mother Nature.





【Cheng Ching Lake】

Chengqing Lake is located in Kaohsiung City's Niasong District. It is the largest lake in the Kaohsiung area, developed originally as a reservoir to meet the need for water for industrial use. Later on the lake was improved through environmental landscaping, until today it offers the beauty of a forested park. It was opened to the public as a tourist destination in 1960.

The surface of the lake has a water area of more than 300 hectares, and the highway that has been built around it stretches for a total of seven kilometers.

The tranquil beauty of the area has led it to be given the sobriquet, "West Lake of Taiwan." The best known of the lake's attractions is probably its Bridge of Nine Turns, which was built in 1960; it is 230 meters long and 2.5 meters wide, and does indeed have nine turns.

Under the hill is an aquarium that was originally built in 1961 as an anti-nuclear underground bunker. Its winding, 200-meter length was later remodeled into a tourist aquarium with exhibits of all sorts of oceanic organisms divided into eight display areas: special animals, treasures of the sea, shellfish, coral, strange rocks, and sperm whales. It is a place that is perfect for both entertainment and education.



【Spring and Autumn Pavilion】

Two massive pavilions dedicated to Kuan Kung, the God of War, the Spring and Autumn Pavilions were completed in 1951. In front of the pavilions is a statue of Guanyin(Kuanyin), the Goddess of Mercy, riding a dragon. According to legend, Guanyin(Kuanyin) appeared above the clouds riding on a dragon, signifying that believers must erect an image depicting this event between pavilions of summer and autumn: The present-day structures are a result of this vision.



【Former British Consulate】

The consulate was built in 1865 with more than a hundred years of history. It is now the most antique western building preserved in Taiwan, which is listed as the second-class historic spot. It was the western building designed by a British engineer and built by Chinese craftsmen, and it is the most meaningful ancient building of Chinese modern history with graceful and elegant proportion. Semicircle arches are rhythmically arranged in order with considerably rhyming. At the corner, the circle arch is smaller and the wall pillar is bigger, which has reinforced function in dynamics. It is the Baroque typed building of the Renaissance era. It emphasizes on the stylish regular pattern and its hollow pattern railings were built with excellent bricks.



Harmonious sense of beauty is shown at every turn. Among the existing western style buildings in Taiwan, it provides an excellent example of technique and style and that possesses the value of historical architecture study and conservation value. The building brick and mortar used all continue using the traditional method of Fukien and Taiwan. Some parts are even filled with clay and soil, while wooden truss is built with complete western style. It is the building that has double function, administrative and residential function, and its style also lies in between them. It is the portrayal illustration of modern Chinese and Western cultural communication, and also the first formal consulate built by foreigners in Taiwan. The occurrence of consulate opened up the development of western architecture for Taiwan in the future.

