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EDISON TRAVEL SERVICE CO., LTD.
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4-Day Tour to Central & Southern Taiwan

台灣中、南部觀光四日遊

(Departure every SUN only / 每星期日出發)

CODE	TOUR NAME / DURATION / ITINERARY	Rack Rate A: Adult C: Child
No.14 4A	<p>4 Days / 3 Nights Tour to Central & Southern Taiwan</p> <p>Day 1: Pick up from hotel / Enbus for Nantou / Puli (a cultural & artistic heaven) /Sun Moon Lake Tour / Wen Wu Temple /Tehua Village / Tse-En Pagoda / Holy Monk Shrine Hotel: Sun Moon Lake Hotel, Sun Moon Lake (Mountain view room) or similar</p> <p>Day 2: Sun Moon Lake / Lukang historical and cultural town /Enbus or entrain for Kaohsiung Hotel: Chateau de Chine Hotel Kaohsiung or similar</p> <p>Day 3: Pick up from hotel / Enbus for Maopitou / Oluanpi Light House / Kenting Park / Kaohsiung Hotel: Chateau de Chine Hotel Kaohsiung or similar</p> <p>Day 4: Kaohsiung City Tour / Cheng Ching Lake / Spring & Autumn Pavilions / Former British Consulate / Enbus or train for Taipei **All inclusive except lunch and dinner.</p> <p>中南部 4 日遊 第一日：飯店集合出發 / 前往南投 / 埔里(文化藝術天堂) / 日月潭 / 文武廟 / 德化社 / 慈恩塔 / 玄奘寺 住宿：日月潭大飯店 - 山景房 或同級</p> <p>第二日：日月潭 / 鹿港鎮 / 搭車或乘火車前往高雄 住宿：高雄 翰品酒店 或同級</p> <p>第三日：飯店集合出發 / 前往貓鼻頭 / 鵝鑾鼻 / 墾丁森林公園 / 高雄 住宿：高雄 翰品酒店 或同級</p> <p>第四日：高雄市區觀光 / 澄清湖 / 春秋閣 / 前英國領事館 / 搭乘專車或 火車回台北 **費用不含午餐及晚餐</p>	<p>A: NT\$14,000 C: NT\$11,200</p> <p>**Single Room Supplement: NT\$ 3,600 **一人一室住單人房需補單人房差:NT\$3,600</p>



Lukang Town



Sun Moon Lake



Kaohsiung
Leo Ho Night Market



Kenting



Hotel List

日月潭大飯店 **No.419, ZhongShan Rd., Yuchi Township, +886-49-2855511**
Sun Moon Lake Hotel Nantou County 555, Taiwan 南投縣魚池鄉水社

村中山路 419 號

<http://www.dellago.com.tw/>



The sun, the moon, and the landscape, are what the Sun Moon Lake Hotel offers you as the start to your beautiful holiday.

To appreciate the beauty Sun Moon Lake, it takes time. In the early morning, the lake is a scene of poetic and floating mist, and by day this deep blue lake is a scenic place to be. At dusk as the sun starts to set, the water waves become something of a thousand beauties, so mesmerizing that one almost forgets whether he is above the waves or in the clouds, losing the track of time as one is immersed in the atmosphere.

The Sun Moon Lake Hotel is located along the south shore of the Sun Moon Lake. Its elegance and simple exterior gives a subtle hint of the hotel's warm hospitality. In quietness, its leisurely mood blends a dash of gorgeousness, as the Zen atmosphere begins to play out in silence.

<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.) http://kaohsiung.chateaudechine.com/zh-tw/</p>	<p>+886-7-521-7388</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



【Puli】

Puli is at the center of Taiwan. With an elevation between 380~700 meters, Puli is a basin surrounded by rising & falling mountains, hills and farmland. The most famous tourist spots include the Puli Brewery Factory, Guangxing(Guangshing) paper Manufactory, and Chung Tai Chan Monastery; its special products (fine food) are wild rice stems, passion fruit, red sugar canes, rice-noodles, and Shaoxing wine.



【Sun Moon Lake】

The Sun Moon Lake, located in the middle of Taiwan, with an elevation of 748 meters above sea level, is the only natural big lake in Taiwan. The southern part of Lalu Island is shaped like a new moon, and the northern part is shaped like a sun; hence the name Sun Moon Lake.

Scenic resources

The most famous sights around Sun Moon Lake are the Itashao, Lalu Island, the Xuanzang Temple, the Ci-en Pagoda, and the Wenwu Temple and so on. The natural forests bordering these roads are good places for bird watching. There are a lot of birds that live on the mid-elevation, such as the Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Grap-throated Minivet, Formosan Yuhina, Gray Tree Pie, Bamboo Partridge, Chinese Bulbul, Muller's Barbet, and the Black Bulbul.



Colonies of Black-crowned Night herons and Egretta garzettas , and birds such as the common kingfisher and the Green-winged Teal can be seen at the Dazhuhu water reservation, situated around the water gate. Besides these birds, fish, insects and wild vegetables are flourishing in the region as well. These are all natural resources of the Sun Moon Lake region.



The Shao Clan is the earliest clan that lived in the Sun Moon Lake region. The Harvest Festival, Sowing Festival and their special handicraft fair every year, as well as their articles have helped to preserve the particular culture of the Sun Moon Lake region.

【Wen Wu Temple】

Wenwu Temple is located at the shoulder of mountain where is on the north of Sun Moon Lake. It was built in 1938. People worried the water of Sun Moon Lake might cover Longfeng Temple and Ihuatang of Shuishotsun, they built Wenwu Temple. The



Wenwu Temple is 2 (Longfeng Temple and Ihuatang) in 1. It was rebuilt in 1969. Its gate is face to the north. People pray the Civil Saint of Confucius, the Military Saint of Guangong, and the Established God of two temples at the Wenwu Temple. The temple is popular among students.

【Sun Moon Lake Xuanzang Temple】

Monk Xuanzang was the Holy Monk in the Tang dynasty. During the China-Japan War, Japanese took the Monk Xuanzang's remains away from Nanchin to the Tsen Temple of Saidama Ken in Japan. In 1955, the Monk Xuanzang's remains were returned back to the Xuanguang Temple. In 1965, the Monk Xuanzang's remains were moved to the Xuanzang Temple after the temple rebuilding. There is a bell in front of the main gate of the Xuanzang Temple. The bell is called "wake up bell." If you prefer quiet atmosphere, those temples are the best places for you.

【Sun Moon Lake Ci-en Pagoda】

Ci-en Pagoda is located on Sha Ba Lan Mountain near Sun Moon Lake. It was built by Chiang Kai-Shek in memory of his mother in 1971. The construction was very difficult because the materials had to be shipped over the lake and moved up the mountain. The Ci-en Pagoda is 46 meters in height and has become the famous landmark of Sun Moon Lake. Surrounding the tower are beautiful plants and trees and there are stone tables and chairs for visitors to take a rest. The Ci-en Pagoda overlooks Lulu Island and Sun Moon Lake.

Ci-en Pagoda is an octagonal building; the 3 stories at the base are painted in white, while the 9 stories of the main body are painted in golden red. Tourists can appreciate the magnificent scenery of Sun Moon Lake from the Ci-en Pagoda. The tourists track as long as 700 meters lead to the Ci-en Pagoda. Alongside the track are beautiful trees and flowers, which make the track easy and comfortable to walk along.

【Lukang】

This street is made up of the curved, red-tiled lanes of today's Putou, Yaolin, and Dayou streets. Both sides of the streets are lined with newly renovated old-style shop buildings that feature intensely interesting internal room layouts and old-style exteriors. Here you can feel some of the atmosphere of old Lugang.



【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.



【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.

【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.

