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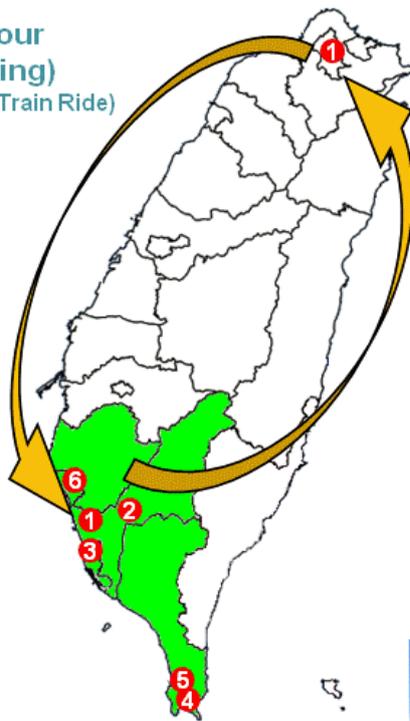
## 3-Day Southern Taiwan Tour (Tainan, Kaohsiung, Kenting) (Taiwan High-Speed Rail – Bullet Train Ride)

Tour Code: <b>3B</b>	Price Adult: NT\$ 14,500 Child: NT\$ 11,600 Single room supplement: NT\$ 2,800	Departure Day: <b>Saturday</b> only Duration: 3 Days & 2 Night Tour Pick-up: AM 08:00~08:30
<b>Tour stops:</b> (B) = Breakfast		Hotel or similar
Day 1:	<b>Taipei – Taiwan High-Speed Rail – Kaohsiung</b> Take bullet train from Taipei to Kaohsiung – Fo Guang Shan Buddha Museum – Pier-2 Art Center – Ferry ride to Cijin Island (Qijin) – Cycle Rickshaw Experience – Liuhe Tourist Night Market	Howard Plaza Hotel, Kaohsiung (5-star)
Day 2:	<b>Kaohsiung – Kenting National Park – Kaohsiung (B)</b> Enbus for Kenting – Maobitou – Chuanfan Rock – Eluanbi Park (Light House) – Longpan Park – Hengchun Town – Kaohsiung	Howard Plaza Hotel, Kaohsiung (5-star)
Day 3:	<b>Kaohsiung – Tainan – Taiwan High-Speed Rail – Taipei (B)</b> Enbus for Tainan – Tainan City tour (Chikanlou – Koxinga Shrine – Anping Fort – Anping Tree House) – Take bullet train back to Taipei	X

## 3B

### 3-Day Southern Taiwan Tour (Tainan, Kaohsiung, Kenting) (Taiwan High-Speed Rail – Bullet Train Ride)

1. Bullettrain
2. Fo Guang Shan Buddha Museum
3. Kaohsiung City  
(Pier-2 Art Center, Cijin Island,  
Cycle Rickshaw Experience,  
Liuhe Tourist Night Market)
4. Kenting  
(Maobitou, Chuanfan Rock,  
Eluanbi Park Light House,  
Longpan Park)
5. Hengchun Town
6. Tainan City  
(Chikanlou, Koxinga Shrine,  
Anping Fort, Anping Tree House)



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- ✧ **Fo Guang Shan Buddha Museum:** At the north-east of Dashu Township in Kaohsiung county on the left bank of the Gaoping (Kaoping) river, a famous tourist destination is located. Here you will find the Buddhist center of South Taiwan, established by Master Hsing Yun and his disciples. The architecture of the temples is very characteristic, and at the southeastern side of Fo Gunag Mountain (Gunag Shan) Monastery the most prominent landmark of the region is found: a huge golden statue of Buddha Amitaabha which measures some 120 meters.
- ✧ **Pier-2 Art Center:** It was once an abandoned and forgotten warehouse buried in history due to the move from an industrial based segment to the service sector. However, with a group of persistent artist who injected waves of creativity and inspiration into the area, the Pier-2 area was released and re-born making the region a place where tourist and locals can come together to enjoy fine art. With the collision of an old area and new fine art, Pier-2 becomes an area of new vitality and liveliness.
- ✧ **Qijin Island:** Qijin is a long slender island known as Qihou in earlier times. The Lilliputian island has numerous visitor attractions and is today accessible by both ferry and car. Tianhou Temple on Miaoqian Road is a grade two historic site dating back 300 years. There are also rickshaws with drivers decked out in Tang dynasty attire. Qijin Old Street is lined with restaurants selling fresh and budget-friendly seafood alfresco style.
- ✧ **Liuhe Tourist Night Market:** You will not be considered to visit Kaohsiung if you miss out Liuhe Night Market. As early as in 1950, more and more stalls came to stationed in Dagangpu of Xinxing District in Kaohsiung, finally forming the well-known "Dagangpu Night Market". No matter what you like to have, a variety of delicious food, specialties, cold drinks, ices and seafood here are offered for your choice. Just remind you, don't miss the opportunity to taste the papaya milk and steamed salty shrimps in Kaohsiung.
- ✧ **Eluanbi Park (Light house):** Kending's rugged coastline provides some of the area's most outstanding attractions. The most prominent of these must be Eluanbi, also known as "Taiwan's Tail". This is the island's southernmost point. Eluanbi Park was created in 1982 to provide an appropriate venue for people coming to visit Taiwan's southernmost point and one of the peninsula's most notable landmarks, the Eluanbi Lighthouse, also called "The Light of East Asia". It stands 21.4 meters high and is reputedly the brightest lighthouse in Asia. The park covers an area of 59 hectares. Within the park there are a number of recreational facilities and a wide range of interesting geological, botanical, and ornithological features. The area covered by the park is also one of the sites of Kending's prehistoric cultures.
- ✧ **Maobitou:** 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.

- ✧ **Longpan Park:** Longpan is the great grassland beside the Jia-Oh highway and near the beach of Pacific Ocean. This area is based on the tableland of coral reef limestone. Eroded by the rain, the terrain of limestone shows a variety of crumbled ridges, subterranean limestone caves, and red soil.
- ✧ **Hengchun Town:** The city of Hengchun is the entry way to Kenting National Park, the southernmost National Park in the country. With pristine beaches and a vibrant tourist industry, the Hengchun area often attracts more travelers than local residents. The city itself was once completely surrounded by a city wall; now about half of the wall remains intact, as well as the four city gates. On weekends, the streets of nearby Kenting are filled with cars and tour buses. The 2008 Taiwanese film *Cape No. 7*, the top-grossing film in Taiwan's film history, features Hengchun.
- ✧ **Chikanlou:** Tainan Chikanlou is built by the Dutch in 1652. It was originally called Provintia. In Dutch it means eternity. The Chinese called the building "Chikanlou", "Fanzailou" or "Honmaolou". Although Chikanlou has gone through Ming Dynasty, Qing Dynasty and the Japanese Colonization Period, it basically still maintains its original look. During the Japanese colonization period, Chikanlou was changed to be army hospital. There were some restoration and repair. After Taiwan was returned to R.O.C., the wooden structure was changed into steel concrete structure. The main entrance was changed. Thus they created the look of Chikanlou today.
- ✧ **Koxinga Shrine:** The Guoxingye's Shrine (Yanping Junwang Temple), located by Kaishan Road surrounded by trees, is the only Fujianese style shrine in Taiwan. This is the shrine built in memory of the work and achievement of Cheng Cheng Kung, the pioneer of Taiwan. Cheng Cheng Kung was originally called Cheng Sun, a native in County Fujian. In addition, daily items of Tainan city of the old like the street signs, bedding equipment, land deeds, money bills are on exhibition so that the public can understand the daily life of the past generations. It is a cultural spot very worth visiting.
- ✧ **Anping Fort:** In 1624, Dutch built the first fort in Anping, Taiwan, called "Fort Zeelandia", now known as Anping Fort, where has been the administrative center of the Dutch regime, and the hub for trading. The building was originally constructed in square inner fortress and rectangle outer walls. In 1661, the fort was renamed as Anping to commemorate his home town when Guoxingye (Cheng Cheng-Kung) has driven the Dutch out of Taiwan. Therefore, Fort Zeelandia was also known as "King's Fort" or "Taiwan Fort", nicknamed Anping Fort.  
**Anping Tree House:** It was the original warehouse for British trading company Tait & Co. The aerial roots and branches of trees wrapped around the building, combine with soil, red brick and partial concrete wall creates an unusual sight.