

# 5A – Five Days Round Taiwan Excursion (SIC)

## 五天四夜環島行程

(Minimum 1 PAX. Monday Departure /每週一出發)

**MON**  
Day 1 第一天

**TAIPEI / SUN MOON LAKE**

台北/日月潭

**Meal: X (不含餐)**



To be picked up from hotel lobby, we will drive to Sun Moon Lake which is located in the middle of Taiwan and situated 762 meters above sea level in the lofty mountains of Central Taiwan. Tour will stop at the famous Wenwu Temple or Literature Warrior Temple dedicated to Confucius as Master of Pen and to Kuan Ti as Master of Sword, peacock garden, Holy Monk Shrine and Tse-En Pagoda. After touring round Sun Moon Lake, proceed to hotel for check in, enjoy SPA & Hot Spring bath at hotel, stay overnight at Sun Moon Lake.

Hotel: Fleur De Chine, Sun Moon Lake – Mountain View (5\*) or similar



台北住宿飯店集合出發，驅車前往台灣中部的名勝地“日月潭國家風景區”。日月潭是台灣的水庫湖泊型風景區中最受矚目的湖泊，位於中台灣南投縣，海拔 762 公尺，全潭面積一百多平方公里，湖面周圍 33 公里，北半部形如日輪，南半部形如月鉤，故而得名。我們將乘巴士參觀日月潭周圍的風景點文武廟、德化社、慈恩塔、玄奘寺等。夜宿於日月潭

飯店：日月潭 雲品酒店(山景房)(五星級)

**TUE**  
Day 2 第二天

**SUN MOON LAKE / FOGUANGSHAN MONASTERY / KAOHSIUNG**

日月潭 / 佛光山 / 高雄

**Meal: Breakfast (早餐)**



Breakfast at hotel, then we will drive to Fo Guang Shan Buddhist Monastery, the most famous Buddhist sacred place of southern Taiwan. Here you will learn about Buddhism during the monastery walking tour, and there will be chance to taste Buddhist vegetarian lunch (at your own cost) and communicate with some of the monks, nuns during the visit to the Main Shrine, Great Buddha Land where you will find a huge Buddha statue. Continuously, we will drive to Kaohsiung City, which is the second largest city of Taiwan. The tour will take you to Former British Consulate, Love River and Lio Ho Night Market. Overnight at Kaohsiung

Hotel: Grand Hi-Lai Hotel, Kaohsiung (5\*) or similar



早餐後，驅車經高速公路前往南台灣佛教聖地 — 佛光山，您可以在朝山會館自費品嚐午齋，安排徒步參觀大雄寶殿、大佛城及接引大佛像等。繼續前往南台灣最大城、台灣最大商港，也是台灣第二大都市 — “高雄”。晚上，我們將參觀六合夜市及愛河夜景。

飯店：高雄 漢來大飯店 (五星級)

**WED**  
Day 3 第三天

**KAOHSIUNG / KENTING / TAITUNG**

高雄 / 墾丁 / 台東

**Meal: Breakfast (早餐)**



Morning tour to Kenting National Park, located at Taiwan's southern tip and the 37 miles of coral-rimmed shoreline along three sides of the park provide its main attractions. Stops will be made at Oluanpi light house, Maopitou coastal scenic area and Kenting forest recreation area. Continuously we will drive to Taitung via Southern Link Highway. Overnight at Taitung.

Hotel: Naruwan Hotel, Taitung (5\*) or similar



早餐後，驅車前往墾丁，墾丁國家公園位於台灣南端恆春半島之南側，三面環海，是國內唯一涵蓋陸地與海域的國家公園，也是台灣本島唯一的熱帶區域。我們將參觀貓鼻頭、鵝鑾鼻燈塔等風景區。下午驅車前往台東，途經南迴公路，沿途欣賞南迴公路之美景。夜宿於台東。

飯店：台東娜路彎大酒店 (五星級)

## THU Day 4 第四天



## TAITUNG / EAST COAST NATIONAL SCENIC AREA / HUALIEN

台東 / 東部海岸 / 花蓮

Meal: Breakfast (早餐)

After breakfast, it will be an exciting East Coast National Scenic Tour. The East Coast National Scenic Area, known as "Taiwan's last unspoiled land", stretches 170 kilometers down the east coast of the island. Weathering, erosion, and accumulation have produced a wide range of landforms here. Our tour will stop at Siaoyeliou, Sansientai, Stone Steps, Caves of the Eight Immortals. Late afternoon, we will proceed to Hualien for overnight stay.

Hotel: Silks Place Taroko (5\*) or similar

早餐後，驅車前往東部海岸國家風景區。東部海岸國家風景區位於花蓮、台東縣的濱海部份，綿亙於海岸山脈東側以及太平洋之間，北起花蓮溪口，南迄小野柳風景特定區，擁有長達 170 餘公里的海岸線，是台灣面積最大的國家風景區。東海岸地形結構以石梯坪、三仙台及小野柳三處景觀最具色。之後我們將繼續驅車前往花蓮，夜宿於花蓮。

飯店：太魯閣 晶英酒店 (五星級)



## FRI Day 5 第五天

## HUALIEN / TAROKO GORGE / TAIPEI

花蓮 / 太魯閣 / 台北

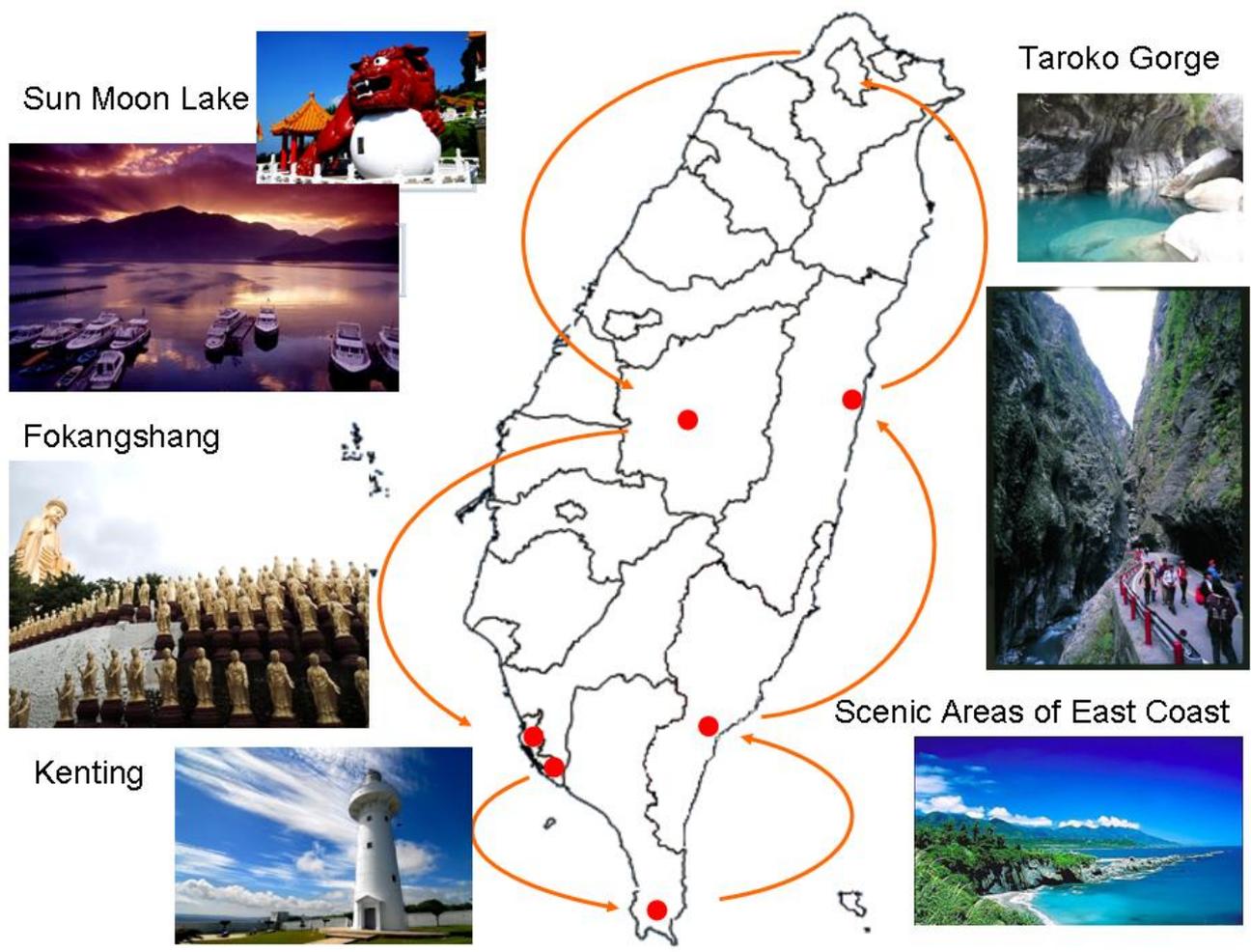
Meal: Breakfast (早餐)



After breakfast, a whole day visit to Taroko National Park. Taroko Gorge is an exceptionally beautiful, narrow ravine created by the Liwu river which has cut deep into the mountains of solid marble. A road carved into sheer walls of rock rewinding its way past forested peaks and cliffs towering thousands of feet above it, while hundreds of feet below a river roars past gigantic marble boulders. Stops will be made at Eternal Spring Shrine, Swallow Grotto, Tunnel of Nine Turns, Marble Bridge, Tianshiang and marble factory. We will drive back to Taipei via Su-Hwa Highway and Hsuei-Shan Long Tunnel (12.9 Kms) to arrive at around 7 PM.

早餐後，驅車前往太魯閣國家公園。太魯閣國家公園以雄偉壯麗、幾近垂直的大理岩峽谷景觀聞名。沿著立霧溪的峽谷風景線而行，觸目所及皆是壁立千仞的峭壁、斷崖、峽谷、連綿曲折的山洞隧道，大理岩層和溪流等風光。行程中，我們將停留於長春祠、燕子口、九曲洞、天祥等風景區。九曲洞為太魯閣峽谷景致最美的一段，過了錐麓斷崖後，由於河谷的曲折切割，使得峭壁深峽也彎曲多變，公路開鑿在山壁之間，曲折迂迴的在山洞中前進，彷彿有繞不完的彎路，因此取名為「九曲洞」。午餐以後，參觀大理石工廠。下午驅車返回台北，沿途欣賞清水斷崖壯觀之美景。大約晚上七時左右抵達台北





**Hotel List**

<p>日月潭雲品酒店 <b>Fleur de chine Hotel</b></p>	<p>23, Zhongzheng Rd, Sun Moon Lake, Yuchi Township, Nantou Country, Taiwan 南投縣魚池鄉日月潭中正路 23 號 <a href="http://en.fleurdechinehotel.com/?Psn=5820">http://en.fleurdechinehotel.com/?Psn=5820</a></p>	<p>+886-49-285-678 8</p>
	<p>Fleur de Chine Hotel is situated at the north peninsula of the Sun Moon Lake, with a distinctive style in its building structure, creating an aesthetic atmosphere with the integration of nature and simplicity with the surroundings. Extending the indoor space to outdoors, ushering the natural beauty of the Sun Moon Lake indoor, and molding a space setting embraced by nature, every corner of the hotel is infused with the beautiful landscape of Sun Moon Lake, thus allowing our esteem guests to be joyfully lying in the bosom of nature all year round, and enjoying the rich mercurial sceneries of nature.</p>	
	<p>The design of the resort is to instill human ecology and cultural connotations into landscape arts, using consummate design methodologies to let the cultural and natural resources of Taiwan permeate into every indoor space, and at the same time map out meticulous cozy services, providing our esteem guests with another whole new choice in luxury holidays.</p>	
<p>高雄漢來 <b>Grand Hi Lai Hotel</b></p>	<p>高雄市前金區 801 成功一路 266 號 No.266, Cheng-kung 1st Rd., Kaohsiung City 801, Taiwan <a href="http://www.grand-hilai.com.tw/english/index.htm">http://www.grand-hilai.com.tw/english/index.htm</a></p>	<p>+886-7-216-1766</p>



Grand Hi-Lai Hotel was completed in 1995. This top class facility is managed in accordance with the highest international standards. Its artistic neo-classic-styled structure immediately established it as one of southern Taiwan's landmarks.

The quality is impeccable, whether it be internal furnishings, international cuisine, or the attentive service of the staff. We are proud of the services we offer, and sincerely welcome you to come and explore the Hi-Lai experience.

Grand Hi-Lai Hotel is situated in the metropolitan area of Kaohsiung city. At 186 meters, it towers over Kaohsiung International Harbor and offers a breathtaking view to its tenants from day till night. We hope that it will be a long-lasting picture that our customers take with them after their stay.



**台東娜路彎  
Naruwan Hotel,  
Taitung**

66 Lien Hang Road Taitung 950  
台東市連航路 66 號

+886-89-239666

<http://www.naruwan-hotel.com.tw/>



Naruwan is a greeting word which means "How are you?" and "Welcome!" in Taiwan aboriginal language, just like "Aloha" in Hawaii. Name the hotel 'Formosan Naruwan Hotel Taitung', we greeting all guests with the highest passion.

Taitung as the Native town of the sun makes sunshine as our greatest assets. At the initiative concept of designation, we took a ladder-shaped design and use great measure of glass to take in the brilliant sunshine and scenery; hence the similar pyramid building becomes a new landmark in Taitung.

Containing modern fashion and aboriginal culture, Formosan Naruwan Hotel Taitung is a genuine artwork. The four pillars in front of the facade are 9 meter height and the material is sandstone from Shanshi Province of mainland China. On the pillars, it tells the history of Taiwan aboriginal tribes, Lu-Kai, Dao, Puyuma and Amis.



**太魯閣晶英酒店  
Silks Place  
Taroko**

Tianxiang, Xiulin Township, Hualien County, Taiwan  
花蓮縣秀林鄉天祥路 18 號

+886-3-8691155

<http://taroko.silksplace.com.tw/en/aboutus.html>



Silks Place Taroko is part of the Formosa International Hotel Corporation, under the Silks Hotel brand. Away from the city center, this mountainside hotel, located in Hualien County, is the only 5-star hotel within the Taroko National Park. Silks Place Taroko is designed with Modern Chinese style, combining Taroko's cultural and environmental characteristics, creating "elegant and sophisticated resort life style" with exclusive services. artwork. The four pillars in front of the facade are 9 meter height and the material is sandstone from Shanshi Province of mainland China. On the pillars, it tells the history of Taiwan aboriginal tribes, Lu-Kai, Dao, Puyuma and Amis.



## Detail Itinerary

### 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 Lulu 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, Lulu 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 garzetta, and birds such as the common kingfisher and the Green-winged Teal can be seen at the Dazhuhu water





**Wen Wu Temple**



**Sun Moon Lake  
Xuanzang  
Temple**



**Sun Moon Lake  
Ci-en Pagoda**



**Fo Gunag Shan  
Monastery**



**Former British  
Consulate**



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.

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.

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.

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 Lalu 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.

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 my 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. The main square is surrounded by 480 standing Buddha's, while water and mountains form the magnificent scenery. The main structures consist of four temples, namely the Daxiongbao, the Dabei , the Dazhi and the Dashu shrines. The Daxiongbao shrine covers a large area and is the most imposing of all four shrines. The main god of worship here is Sakyamuni, while statues of Amitaabha is placed on the left and right sides. More than 10,000 Guanyin statues surround the temple. Buddha statues and lanterns of light rest in the 14,800 holes in the walls of the four shrines. The site counts more than a thousand Buddha statues, large and small.

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.

### Love River



Almost all big cities have a beautiful river passed by, this is specially true in Kaohsiung. Love River lies across Kaohsiung for times of sunrises and sunsets. Love River, known as Dagou River in Ching Dynasty, was renamed by Japanese as Takao River. The river was also called Kaohsiung Canal. After restoration of Taiwan, the riverbanks were beautified with greenery works and developed to be park areas, decorated with pillars chained with iron rope. The area becomes a romantic place for lovers to date with each other, therefore, the river was reputed as Love River.

### Leo Ho 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 be stationed in Dagangpu of Xinxing District in Kaohsiung, finally forming the well-known "Dagangpu Night Market". The night market is developed into large-scale, known as Liuhe Night Market. The Night Market is not far away if you walk from Kaohsiung Railway Station along the Zhongshan Road straightforward, which takes only ten minutes more, and then turn right to Liuhe Road. In daytime, the market is a straight road, and turns into prosperous market area in nighttime. There are 138 stalls in Liuhe Night Market, most of them serve snacks and provide entertainment and games for recreation, the garments/apparels and groceries are rarely seen in the market. In particular, the dozens of steak houses boom around the market offering beef steak at reasonable price or family-size package meal. 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.



### 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.

### Oluanpi Lighthouse



"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.



### Maopitou

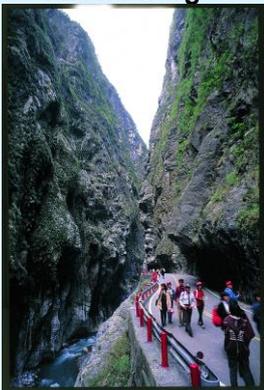
Maobitou is located in the west cape of southern Taiwan, right on the demarcation point of Taiwan Strait and Bashi Channel. Since there is a rock falling from the sea cliff which looks like a crouching cat facing toward the sea, it is named Maobitou. The whole area of Maobitou is a typical erosional landform of coral coast which just faces windward and



### East Coast National Scenic Area



### Taroko Gorge



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.

The East Coast National Scenic Area, known as "Taiwan's last unspoiled land," stretches 170 kilometers down the east coast of the island from the mouth of the Hualien River in the north to Xiaoyeliu (Little Yeliu) in the south. To the east it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; to the west rises the Coastal Mountain Range. The land here consists of volcanic rock, classic rock from deep beneath the sea, and shale that has been pushed upward- and is still being pushed upward- by tectonic action. Weathering, erosion, and accumulation have produced a wide range of landforms here, including coastal terraces, sand and pebble beaches, shoreline reefs, inshore islands, and capes along with sea-eroded platforms, trenches, and caves. This varied topography provides habitat for a rich diversity of flora and fauna.

The East Coast is the primary homeland of the Amis aboriginal tribe. Amis villages' dot the coastline and the harvest festivals that they hold in July and August every year offer visitors an opportunity to gain insights into the culture of this unique people. Before the Amis settled here there were prehistoric peoples who came and went, leaving a rich store of artifacts and ancient sites that can still be seen today. Among the more modern cultural features of the coastline are enchanting temples, churches, and quaint fishing villages. This rich store of natural and cultural assets prompted the Tourism Bureau to establish the East Coast National Scenic Area in 1988, and to engage in the active development of the leisure resources here.

Taroko became a national park in 1986, including Hualien County, Nantou County and Taichung City. Taroko is famous for its spectacular mountains and marble canyons. Cliffs and canyons stretch along Liwu River. Four million years ago, the island of Taiwan was formed by the collision of plates. After millions of years of wind erosion, the marble rocks were exposed and cut by Liwu River, creating impressive grand canyons. From Qingshui to Nanhu Peak, the drop height is 3,742 meters. Such special geography has also bred special flora and fauna in this area.

The waterfalls characterized Taroko National Park and the most famous ones are Baiyang Waterfall, Yindai Waterfall, Changchun Waterfall, and Lushui Waterfall. Swallow Grotto (Yanzikou) and Tunnel of Nine Turns (Jiuqudong) are the most impressive natural scenes in Taroko and the canyons here are the narrowest. Tourists can appreciate the natural beauty along the tour track. Swallows nest on the cliff, chirping and flying back forth. The Taroko monumental is designed in Chinese style and Changchun Temple is to remember