

# 南部三日遊

## The Southern Taiwan three-day trip(tour)

主辦單位：高雄應用科技大學

Organizer: National Kaohsiung University of Applied Sciences

第一天 高雄⇒阿里山森林遊樂區⇒品嚐阿里山高山茶⇒台南⇒台南古蹟(3 個)⇒飯店(台糖長榮)  
Kaoshiung ⇒ Alishan Forest Recreation Area ⇒ Tainan ⇒ Historic site (Red Hill Chamber、An Ping Fort and Eternal Castle) ⇒ hotel (EVERGREEN PLAZA HOTEL)

Despriction  
行程介紹：

### 阿里山森林遊樂區

阿里山森林遊樂區，位於阿里山山鐵道終點。東臨玉山山脈，與玉山國家公園相鄰。西邊則緊鄰嘉南平原。北界南投縣。阿里山本身並無山頭，而是由尖崙山、祝山、對高岳山、大塔山、塔山等十八座大山組成。附近溪谷甚多，分別有北流之和社溪，西北流之清水溪及西南流之曾文溪等。區內斷崖處處，最著名如塔山和對高岳山。

阿里山的氣候四季相差不大，平均氣溫攝氏 10 度左右，在冬季最寒冷時可達零下 3 度，蚊蚋絕跡，實為台灣休養避暑最佳處所。園區種植吉野櫻、重瓣櫻等數千株，日據時代還曾規劃為「新高阿里山國立公園」。

一般遊客所認識的「阿里山森林遊樂區」，大抵為新站和舊站(沼平車站)附近一帶。沼平原本是一伐木的村落，因為旅客連年增加，陸續開設不少的商店及飯店，而成為阿里山森林遊樂區內最早開發的遊客據點。

1981 年興建了大紅柱的宮殿式新站，阿里山公路也於隔年通車後，阿里山森林遊樂區更形熱鬧，而新站附近的旅館和飯館業也如雨後春筍般林立，形成繁華的商圈，舊站反而沒落了。阿里山向以「鐵路、森林、雲海、日出及晚霞」五奇著稱。

### Alishan Forest Recreation Area

When Portuguese sailors first caught sight of Taiwan in 1517 they named it Ilha Formosa -- the "Island Beautiful." Back in those times, Taiwan (Chinese for "Terraced Bay") was very much a backwater with only a few thousand human residents and the natural environment was pristine. Nowadays, Taiwan's population has reached nearly 23 million. Where those early Portuguese explorers found tidy farms and uninhabited wilderness, there are now large cities, freeways and factories. It's basically the same story all over the world -- much has changed in the past 500 years.

One of the remarkable aspects of the world's explosive population growth is just how unevenly

humans are distributed all over the planet. While large cities continue to stack people vertically in high-rise buildings that grow taller every year, there remain quiet backwaters where one can enjoy a peaceful natural environment that has changed little over the centuries. Taiwan offers a perfect example of this phenomenon, with approximately 90% of the population concentrated on only half the land area. The reason for this lopsided population distribution is the island's rugged mountains.

After many years of fast-paced industrial growth, Taiwan began recognizing the importance of preserving the less-inhabited parts of the island as scenic areas, forest reserves, wildlife refuges and national parks. With this in mind, the [Alishan](#) National Scenic Area was declared in March of 2001 by the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MOTC). Even before it was endowed with this special status, this mountainous corner of Taiwan was long popular with both domestic and foreign tourists alike. Now, with official recognition, this magnificent scenic area can be better managed both to provide recreation for visitors as well as to protect its natural environment from haphazard development.

Despite Taiwan's relatively small size, the [Alishan](#) region presents a breathtaking variety of landscapes, vegetation, climatic zones and ethnic culture. Almost all visitors to this scenic area begin the journey from Chiayi, a small but densely-populated city on Taiwan's western plains. Chiayi is a place of crowded streets, bustling markets, neon signs, temples but very little greenery. As one travels eastwards, the urban landscape suddenly gives way to green fields of corn, tobacco, rice paddies, bananas and other subtropical fruit plantations. The flat terrain turns into gentle foothills, then suddenly rises steeply when one reaches the western escarpment of the Central Mountain Range. Agriculture is difficult in this region of steep slopes, and the only crops seen here in abundance are bamboo trees. Much of the terrain is given over to dense forests cut only by nearly vertical gorges with whitewater streams at the bottom.

Continuing eastwards, the land rises and climate cools, and one begins to encounter tea plantations. Moving further eastwards and upwards and the broad-leafed trees yield to cold-weather pines and cypress trees. Finally, at an elevation of about 3000 meters, the trees disappear altogether, giving way to an alpine environment dominated by small bushes, grass, lichens and an enormous boulders. This is the rooftop of Taiwan, a harsh environment with no permanent human residents. The bustling streets of Chiayi feel so far removed from this empty wilderness that visitors just can't believe they've journeyed less than 100 kilometers!

The dramatic changes in the topography, climate and vegetation are the most apparent manifestations of the gain in altitude, but less obvious to newcomers are the subtle differences in the local culture between the flatland and highland peoples. The [Alishan](#) National Scenic Area is home to at least two indigenous aboriginal tribes whose language, culture and history differs vastly from the majority of Taiwan's residents. And needless to say, like rural people anywhere, the inhabitants of Taiwan's highlands lead a lifestyle that is slower-paced and healthier than that of their urban cousins.

We invite you to take a look at the [Alishan](#) National Scenic Area, a region of stunning beauty, peacefulness and diversity. Try to allocate sufficient time to see it all -- like a fine wine, the experience should be savored, not rushed. As so many visitors have found, the deeper you look, the more there is to see in this remarkable region on the rooftop of Taiwan.

## 台南古蹟

台南市位於西南部的嘉南平原上，早年曾是全台政治、經濟重鎮的所在。西元 1631 年，荷蘭人在此地蓋了座「普羅民遮城」(又名紅毛城，即現今赤嵌樓的前身)，使台南成爲全台最早發展的都市。後來，在明永曆十五年(西元 1661 年)，鄭成功收復台南，改爲「承天府」，確定了府治的地位。

到了清康熙二十二年(西元 1683)年，台灣收歸於清朝的版圖之後，改爲「台灣府」，正式列爲台灣府治。直到了清光緒十三年(西元 1887 年)建設台灣省後，才又改爲「台南府」，因此「台南」這個地名一直沿用至今。

身爲台灣第一個發展文明的都市，歷經了荷蘭、日本等異族的統治，台南有著台灣其他城市所沒有的文化內涵，而其所留存的古蹟之多亦是全台首屈一指，值得您細細的品味一番。

### Tainan Historic site

Tainan is the cultural place of origin, also is fills an antique place, the historical site has quite many types, including a level of historical sites hundred million year Jin Cheng, the Fort Zeelandia, two levels of historical sites has exchanged the pleased gate, four grasses artillery, three levels of historical sites meet the official pavilion, the populace temple, said is dazzling not for.

A Tainan very good place, welcome each person the arrival, leaves behind a step by step trail, also leaves behind the oneself mind the happy recollection.

第二天

台南⇒佛光山⇒經南迴⇒布農部落⇒鹿野高台⇒飯店(富野溫泉會館)

**Tainan ⇒ Fo Guang Shan ⇒ Bunun Village ⇒ Luyeh Hill ⇒ hotel ( HOYA HOT SPRINGS RESORT & SPA )**

Despriction  
行程介紹：

### 佛光山

佛光山本來是一座荒山，在短短的數十年中，能夠創建成爲台灣地區第一座十方叢林，其中論建築的氣派、廟宇的寬廣，佛像的雕塑，庭院的規劃，殿閣的佈置等皆與眾不同，獨樹一格。各項建築均以配合發展弘法佈教、慈悲度眾爲主要功能。

同時亦不斷的吸取現代科技文明的菁華，以發揮現代化，多元化的社教功能。因爲透過現代文明的種種產物，能夠使現代人很容易地了解佛教的道理，自然地接受佛教；另一方面復求古典宮殿藝術之美，因此兼具傳統與創新之特色，也開創了現代寺院新的風格。

佛光山，是一座集中外古今佛教文化、教育、弘法、慈善、朝聖、觀光爲一體的僧信平等的道場勝地，同時又具有學校化、大眾化、國際化、福利化的性格，各項建築的出發點，

處處顯示著開山大師建設「人間淨土」的理想與精神。

## **Fo Guang Shan**

Since the Founding Master, Venerable Hsing Yun established Fo Guang Shan in 1967, it has evolved from a mountain-top bamboo forest to the largest Buddhist monastery in Taiwan and an internationally recognized site of pilgrimage.

Here we have more than 20 interesting scenes in Fo Guang Shan Monastery. Each scene carries the profound meaning. For example, Fo Guang Shan has made the Great Compassion Shrine, the Great Wisdom Shrine, the Ksitigarbha Shrine and the Samantabhadra Shrine, for you all, modeled on the awesome four sacred mountains of China. Not only for those of you visiting Fo Guang Shan to let go of the stress and tension of life, but more especially for everyone to be inspired with the spirit of the Bodhisattvas, with compassion, wisdom, vows and deeds, so that we may give everyone joy, faith, hope and convenience.

We hope that you would discover its meaningfulness through your visit to Fo Guang Shan. May you all be blessed with being carefree in body and mind, complete in merit and wisdom.

Amitabha!

## **布農部落**

創立於八十四年，布農文教基金會是第一個由原住民成立的基金會，成立以來，以經營布農部落的型式，實驗原住民生活風貌、文化傳承、休閒產業的可能，重建原住民文化，找回原住民的自信心，提供其他族群體認原住民文化的機會。

七十三年，白光勝牧師和妻子李麗雪抱著麥子落土的精神，回到自己家鄉台東縣延平鄉服務，深深體會到原住民工作千頭萬緒，唯有從部落做起、實踐才是道路。

第一個十年以教育為關懷要務，一邊牧會，一邊以教會為據點，每天義務為族人小孩進行課後輔導，每年還結合都市大學生舉辦教育營。

而八十一年成立的布農幼稚園，更開啓了原住民首創的先例，為的就是將教育向下紮根。另外，由於白牧師本身罹患小兒麻痺，對於身心障礙者的痛苦更有一番體會，因此即便無任何補助，仍毅然決然於八十二年成立了布農身心障礙者及老人工作室，在基金較充裕時，甚至曾養護二十一位身心障礙朋友及老人。

接著又成立文化工作室，期望再擴展族人文化的關懷深度，並創造了族人的經濟能力。

八十三年起，白牧師試圖尋找一個文化傳承與經濟生機兼顧的模式，布農部落正是實踐希望工程的場域。籌建布農部落的同時，創立了「布農文教基金會」。

為根本落實原住民的重建工作，予族人自給自足，讓國人深度參與，布農部落目前規劃有部落劇場、有機蔬菜區、生態公園，並持續舉辦藝術展、河川保育營、青少年狩獵營、海內外巡迴演出、戲劇營、兒童編織營、原住民藝術創作研討會，期望藉由有機農業、文化研究、藝術創作、環境保育、生態復育、工藝傳承、青年養成、幼兒教育、老人福利，走向原住民社會發展自主、開創生機的模式，為原住民部落的未來尋找出路。

## **Bunun Village**

The Bunun tribe is one of 14 indigenous tribes in Taiwan, who when settlers came from China was pushed back into the mountain regions. In southern Taiwan, near to Taitung the Bunun tribe live in small villages and over the centuries have been subsistence farmers with a colourful cultural life.

Many of the Bunun people have warmly embraced the Christian Faith and each morning gather for prayer at 4.30 am before work in their food gardens.

The late 20th and now 21st century have seen many challenges and changes to traditional life. Young people are seeking an education and tertiary training but they face significant challenges in leaving village life for work and study in the big cities. Twenty-three years ago the Rev Pai Kwang Sheng and his wife Rev Lee Lishwee a Bunun Pastor began ministry among his people at Yanping Village. The small homes did not allow room for students to study and Pastor Pai had a vision to build a church which would provide room for study, recreation, worship and accommodation for visitors.

In 1984 a four storey church building was completed with study facilities on the ground floor, a mezzanine floor, worship centre on the third floor and accommodation for city visitors on the fourth.

A Bunun choir traveled to Taipei and other larger cities to perform and raise funds to pay for this new facility which continues to serve the Bunun people.

Many young people however, on leaving the village for further education and work opportunities have faced many difficulties. Many have returned to the security of the village but with no means of financial support.

Pastor Pai took up the challenge of providing for these young people and pursued a new vision of establishing in the community educational and cultural opportunities for his people. The Bunun Cultural and Educational Foundation (BCEF) is the beginning of realizing that dream.

## **鹿野高台**

鹿野高台位於台東縣鹿野鄉的福鹿山休閒農莊內，由於休閒農莊周圍盡是疊疊起伏棋盤狀的農田，因此有著極為遼闊的視野。而於休閒農莊對面，則是高聳巍峨的海岸山脈，可將整個花蓮縱谷及秀麗的川流景觀盡收眼底，是一處絕佳的渡假勝地。

每年便會有許多觀光客慕名而至於鹿野高台上體驗翱翔於空中的樂趣，或是露營野炊親近於大自然。至今，鹿野高台已成為福鹿山休閒農莊內最為顯目景點的地標。

## **Luyeh Hill**

Luyeh Hill located in Taidong County Luye Town's zebra village, because around the village folds the fluctuation chess discoid farmland, therefore has the extremely vast field of vision. In leisure village opposite, is stands tall and erect the palatial seacoast sierra, may and beautiful flows the entire Hualian longitudinal valley the landscape to get a panoramic view, is a good vacation resort. Will have every year then many tourists but will experience in admiration of somebody's fame as for the deer wild catwalk in hovers in the air the pleasure, perhaps the camping camp cooking will be intimate with in the nature. Until now, the deer wild catwalk has become in the zebra

	mountain leisure village the most showy scenic spot terrestrial reference.
第 三 天	<p>台東⇒墾丁國家公園⇒貓鼻頭⇒鵝鑾鼻⇒西子灣、打狗英國領事館⇒伴手禮中心⇒17:00 抵達客人指定的飯店或機場</p> <p><b>Taitung⇒ Kending National Park ⇒ Maobitou ⇒ Eluanbi Lighthouse ⇒ Shi-Hzuwan ( This western subsidiary bay )、 British consulate ⇒ <u>Souvenir Shop</u> ⇒ (17:00pm) <u>Arriving at the airport or hotel</u></b></p>
Despriction 行程介紹：	<p><b>墾丁國家公園</b></p> <p>墾丁國家公園成立於 1984 年 1 月，是我國第一座成立的國家公園，三面臨海，為我國少數同時涵蓋陸域與海域的國家公園之一，海域面積 15206.09 公頃、陸域面積 18083.50 公頃，合計共 33,289.59 公頃。由於百萬年來地殼運動不斷的作用，陸地與海洋彼此交蝕影響，造就了本區高位珊瑚礁、海蝕地形、崩崖地形等奇特的地理景觀。特殊的海陸位置加上熱帶氣候的催化，此孕育出豐富多變的生態樣貌，海岸林帶的植物群落尤其特殊罕見，每年還有大批候鳥自北方飛來過冬，數量之多蔚為奇觀；海底的珊瑚景觀更是繽紛絢麗，為墾丁國家公園妝點出卓絕風貌。</p> <p><b>Kenting National Park</b></p> <p>Kenting National Park is located at the southern tip of Taiwan. With warm climate, pleasant scenery, and easy access, it is one of the most popular resorts, attracting millions of both domestic and foreign tourists every year.</p> <p>The diversified terrain and tropical climate of Kenting have helped breed a rich and fertile vegetation ranging from upland to coast with a full variety of living species.</p> <p>Combined with its existing facilities and professional interpretation services and activities, this national park offers a profound, insightful, and inspirational ecological journey. Now, let's have a faunal and botanic tour within Kenting.</p> <p>The purpose of national parks is to preserve a country's unique landscape, wildlife, and cultural heritage for the benefit of present and future generations, and to serve as resources for science, education, recreation, and enlightenment. All over the world, national parks and reserves are set up where most people agree contain unique or representative resources that deserve to be set aside and preserved by the government.</p> <p>In 1872, the United States gave birth to the world's first national park - Yellowstone National Park, in order to protect Wyoming's remarkable geological curiosities; and today, there are nearly one thousand national parks located in more than a hundred countries on this planet.</p> <p><b>西子灣</b></p> <p>西子灣位於高雄市西側，北臨萬壽山，南瀕旗津半島，是一處以天然礁石及夕陽美景聞名的港灣，西子灣的美景是高雄八景之一，尤其黃昏時分，海天一色，美不勝收。當夜幕低垂時，黃澄的夕陽總是將大海點綴的繽紛絢爛，閃爍著點點漁火，如此美景總讓西子灣在</p>

夕陽西下時，吸引著一批又一批慕名而來的遊客，更常見一對對愛戀的情人在此互訴情衷，攜手看著落日美景。

西子灣風景區中有一常與美景相伴的中山大學，後倚壽山，前眺西子灣，校園內草木翠綠、花團錦簇，校舍更是美輪美奐，堪稱全台最美的大學。而西子灣海水浴場的入口處即位於中山大學左方的旅客服務中心，每到夏日總是充滿著成群結隊的遊客到此們戲水消暑，讓西子灣充滿歡笑與活力。

### **West Lake Beach**

Kaohsiung City is located west of West Lake Beach, north of Longevity Hill, south across the peninsula Cijin Kaohsiung and the sea, is punishable by Huang Cheng beach, blue beach, stunning sunsets and natural beauty of the famous bay reef; aware of this mountain and ocean liner States rush into Kaohsiung Harbor with boats, can be described as the most unique scenic port city.

Sizihwan long breakwater is a sign, and wandering around the river bank, refreshing sea breeze, overlooks the ocean, Dī Wài is the first port of Kaohsiung waterway ships, the size of vessels near the Banks of the sea, the ship into the territory set off by whining ship The view angle of flute played in front of distinctly.

North breakwater is the beach itself and Zhongshan University campus. West Lake Bay Total 3 Beach, Beach in the breakwater in the first and second beach in the north breakwater, beach itself in place here. The beach sand flat is a good place for summer play in the water, but the beach is also set inside the open-air swimming pool, palm trees lining the beach, very tropical summer flavor.

Chi from the coastal road visitors Sizihwan car, or next to a deep Gushan Shaochuantou walk into the cave. Dusk is the best time travel Sizihwan, tidal shore cover, come to enjoy the sunset and watch the ship's silhouette Hongxia in the dike on the dual clusters, form a beautiful picture.

### **英國領事館**

山丘下的打狗英國領事館，是對外開放的公務機構，因此選擇設置在接近碼頭，海關，洋行，商船等人潮商務熱絡地區，以利官員及民眾洽公，是當時英國在打狗地區掌理領事業務工作的重要據點，當時英國並擁有領事裁判權，因此其領事館配備有巡捕及牢房的設置，牢房主要囚禁在打狗地區違反「打狗領事港口規章」的華人與洋人。

山丘上的英國領事官邸，則是需具舒適，隱私及安全居住功能的建物，因此選擇設置在山丘上，該建物位居打狗港港口上方高地，可俯視整個打狗港區，視野極佳，且地處幽靜，當時必須經過山下的領事館，步上石階後，才能進入，因此不易受干擾，為英國駐打狗領事官員的住處，以及接待使節賓客的場所。

### **British Consulate**

British Consulate is located in Gushan District, Kaohsiung City West Bay next to the hill, where a very large field of vision, visitors can view from West Bay and the Taiwan Strait.

Was built in 1865, and has been 144 years of history, then select here the construction of the British Library has its historical, political, and control in southern Taiwan, the lifeblood of intent, in particular, there was no radar, only by the Guardian in the official inventory of ships so as to facilitate to the Library the full tax.

You can also try the British Consulate in the afternoon, he followed the traditional English-style afternoon tea will be fine handmade cakes, chef selected dishes, seasonal fruit-rich, layered approach to three-frame main building has added tea products, coffee, fruit juice drinks series with optional one

注意：

**團員人數收費表 Price**

2~4 人：NTD 24000 USD787 ( per person )

5~9 人：NTD 14000 USD459 ( per person )

10~19 人：NTD 9000 USD295 ( per person )

20~30 人：NTD 7300 USD239 ( per person )

30 人以上：NTD 6800 USD223 ( per person )

**費用內容包含：**保險、中餐\*3、晚餐\*2、住宿費用、門票、車資、司機、導遊、小費，不包含個人支出。

**The fee will include the insurance, lunch\*3,dinner\*2, hotel entrance , ticket, tour bus ,English guide and tips.**