



KAOHSIUNG

A Hundred Years of Pioneering 高雄 百年領航

Make History of Kaohsiung with Us

As the centennial of the city's name change, which launched its rapid modernization, 2021 marks a brand new start for Kaohsiung. The metropolis is richly endowed with a grand harbor, diverse cultures and ethnic groups, majestic and breathtaking mountains, and rivers that symbolize its resilient citizens.

The heavy industries of Kaohsiung led Taiwan toward prosperity over the past hundred years. Looking into the next hundred years, our 5G AIoT, and semiconductor clusters will drive the country's economy to a new peak. As global supply chains restructure, business-friendly locations like Ciaotou Science Park, Renwu Industrial Park, and Asia's New Bay Area are ready to attract world-class talents and investments.

The city has many a story to tell. These stories echo in Lotus Pond, Siaoyao Villa, Pier-2 Art Center, Fongyi Academy, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) — and in every precious encounter with people on the metro, on buses, and during bicycle journeys. Kaohsiung is a city which orchestrates a warm and hearty human melody.

Kaohsiung may not be the best-known city in the world, but for everyone who lives here, it is a city to fall for. We welcome you to join us and shape the history of Kaohsiung for the next hundred years!



Chen Chi-mai

Chen Chi-mai
Mayor of Kaohsiung City



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K A O H S I U N G

An aerial photograph of the Port of Kaohsiung, showing a large harbor with several ships, a long pier extending into the water, and a city built on a hillside overlooking the port. The image is in a vintage, slightly faded style.

MegaPort of 100 Years Moving Forward

Kaohsiung stepped on to the stage of world history a hundred years ago. Facing the next century, let's move forward hand in hand to create a new vision for the city.

📍 Port of Kaohsiung [#Cihou Lighthouse](#)

100 Years of Kaohsiung: Developing a New Vision

Kaohsiung was known as Takao from the early 17th century, through the Dutch occupation period, the era of Jheng Chenggong, and the Cing Dynasty. In 1863, Takao was opened to foreign trade and became an international port. In 1895, Japan imposed colonial rule on Taiwan. The colonial government began expanding the harbor

in 1908 and built a rail link, laying the foundations for Port of Kaohsiung to become a modern harbor. In 1920, Takao was renamed Kaohsiung; in 1924, it was given city status. In 1939, the city hall was relocated to what is now Yancheng District. Moving the administrative and economic center of the city prompted further modernization.



After the ROC government withdrew to Taiwan in 1949, Kaohsiung was earmarked for industrial development. In 1979, the city population exceeded one million, and it was upgraded to a special municipality. In 2010, Kaohsiung City merged with Kaohsiung County to create a new local government division stretching from Yushan (Mount Jade) in the northeast to the Taiwan Strait in the southwest, including Dongsha Islands and Taiping Island in the South China Sea. This vast

area enriches the city's geographical and cultural landscapes.

At 00:00, January 1, 2021, dazzling fireworks illuminated the harbor city's night sky, and Kaohsiung welcomed the first day after the centennial of its name change. The history of the past century has shaped Kaohsiung, and now the city's people will work together to write a vision for the hundred years to come.





A Diverse Community Exuding Cultural Fragrance

Kaohsiung is home to diverse ethnic groups who nourish Kaohsiung's colorful cultural landscapes.

Taiwan's population includes indigenous groups that inhabited the mountains or the plains. Among them are Pingpu lowland aborigines; the Hla'alua and the Kanakanavu people; and the Taivoan in Shanlin and Jiasian districts. In recent years, the Taivoan have been rejuvenating their culture to radiate its traditional charm.

Kaohsiung is a city of immigrants. The majority of Kaohsiung's residents are descendants of Holo settlers from China's coast. Meinong District is famous for its well-preserved Hakka culture. During Japanese colonial period, Kaohsiung's prosperity attracted migrants from Penghu and Taiwan's southern coast. After World War II, Chinese mainlanders followed the ROC administration, and settled around military bases in Fongshan, Zuoying, and Gangshan districts, where they formed veterans' villages. In the late 20th century, new residents from Southeast Asia and China moved to this city to live with their Taiwanese spouses.





Further Modernization of Port of Kaohsiung

Kaohsiung has grown from a small port for fishermen to a grand international container harbor, with massive cargo ships and cruise ships connecting major cities around the globe.

The Port of Kaohsiung is the largest harbor in Taiwan. It plays a pivotal role in shipping throughout the Asia Pacific and serves as an

important transit point for voyages between the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Blessed with excellent geography, the port has two openings to the sea, 15,865 hectares of water area, and a depth of up to 16m. In terms of container loading and uploading volume, the 9.62 million TEU the port handled in 2020 ranked it 16th-busiest in the world.



Responding to the growing size of container ships, and to enhance the harbor's competitiveness, the Port of Kaohsiung has embarked on a series of expansion projects. The first phase of the Kaohsiung Intercontinental Container Terminal has been completed and commenced operations. The second phase is to build a fully automated large

container base, the 7th Container Center, through land reclamation. When complete (scheduled for 2023), its 18m-deep wharves will be capable of accommodating the world's largest 24,000 TEU container ships and provide annual capacity of approximately 4.5 million TEU.



Creating Asia's New Bay Area

Entering the 21st century, Kaohsiung has launched ambitious waterfront renewal projects, kicking off with removing the barrier between the harbor and the city, highlighting the Harbor/City merger concept. As the project, called Asia's New Bay Area, progresses, the Kaohsiung Light Rail is able to connect surrounding infrastructure, including Kaohsiung Software Technology Park, Kaohsiung Exhibition Center, KPL Creative Tower, Kaohsiung Port Terminal, Kaohsiung Music

Center, and Pier-2 Art Center, to accelerate urban redevelopment and industrial transformation.

These landmarks have been completed, and emerging industries have moved in. Designed by architects of international renown, these buildings stand tall on the waterfront. The entire harbor landscape has taken on a new look, attracting the world's attention.

Industrial transformation is Kaohsiung City's policy priority. Using 5G AIoT as an axis for



development, Kaohsiung City Government rolled out an initiative to set up a "5G AIoT Innovation Hub" in Asia's New Bay Area. The goal is to integrate smart technologies such as 5G, AI, and motion-sensing technology, into industries like transportation, culture and creativity, MICE, entertainment, cruise tourism, and health care, and further introduce smart technologies to public facilities. Asia's New Bay Area expects to become the largest innovation testing and demonstration

arena in Taiwan and contribute to the second phase of Kaohsiung Software Technology Park. The city government has attracted investments to fuel the growth of the hub. It has also initiated a social housing construction plan in Asia's New Bay Area to improve amenities and meet both industrial and housing needs.



Laying Foundations for 5G AIoT Smart City

Embracing historical opportunities presented by industrial restructuring and rapid advances in technology, Kaohsiung is taking a thoroughly proactive approach. Now is the time to invest in Kaohsiung.

To promote 5G AIoT industries, Kaohsiung has established KPMO and the 5G AIoT International Alliance, bringing together telecoms, cloud service providers, systems integrators, and innovation teams, to kick-start a cluster and make 5G AIoT Innovation Hub a place where established businesses can work with start-ups to create a complete industrial chain. By integrating various smart applications, Kaohsiung will emerge as an international export base for building smart cities.

Kaohsiung is likewise actively developing its aerospace and semiconductor industries. The aerospace industry is based in Renwu Industrial Park and Ciaotou Science and Technology Park,

with links to supplier clusters in Lujhu, Gangshan, and Renwu districts. The formation of the southern technology corridor, stretching from Tainan Science Park into Kaohsiung's Lujhu, Ciaotou Science and Technology Park, Nanzih Technology Industrial Park, and Renwu Industrial Park will complete the semiconductor industrial chain.





A City Empowering Youths

Kaohsiung is dedicated to enhancing the livability of the city and developing job and venture opportunities, so the younger generation can realize what they've always wanted to do.

The city government's ongoing efforts to develop Renwu Industrial Park, Ciaotou Science and Technology Park, and the 5G AIoT Innovation Hub in Asia's New Bay Area will create an estimated 10,000 jobs as well as numerous opportunities for entrepreneurs. To meet start-up needs, the city government has established Kaohsiung Youth Start-up Hub to offer loans, training, and business matchmaking. Start-up

hubs like DAKUO, Pier-2 Base, and KO-IN help incubate start-ups and unleash new forces for industrial development.

The city government plans to build 8,000 social housing units to accommodate young employees, and to provide 24-hour on-the-spot pay-per-hour childcare services, care centers for infants under two years old, and public education and care services for children aged two to five, to tackle both housing and parenting issues. These measures will allow young people to make the most of their talents and put down roots in Kaohsiung.



A Habitable Metropolis



The Kaohsiung Light Rail brings urban landscapes closer together, while pedaling a YouBike along the waterfront is happiness itself.

📍 Pier-2 Art Center



When in Kaohsiung, Meet by Love River

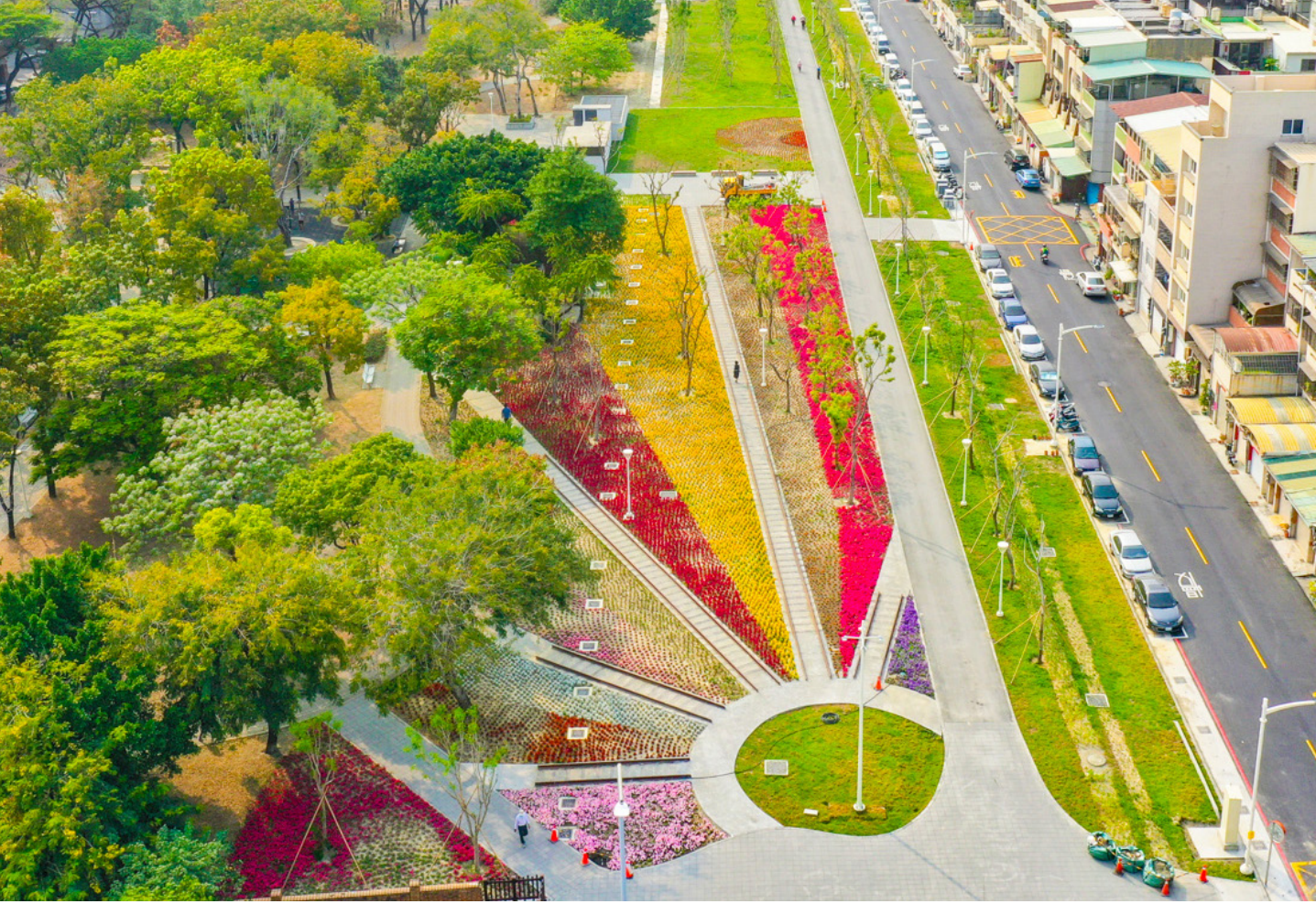
To feel the romance of the harbor city, meet nowhere but Love River.

Love River, Cianjhen River, Fongshan Creek, Houjin Creek and other waterways, flow through metropolitan Kaohsiung. Dredging and landscaping have transformed riverbanks into scenic spots filled with the scent of flowers. Among them, Love River has become a must-visit for tourists.

By day and by night, Love River shows different characters. Daytime is great for strolling

along the riverfront, appreciating the view, visiting Kaohsiung Museum of History and Kaohsiung Film Archive, or having fun on the water by booking a canoeing, SUPing or surfboarding package.

Love River at night is sublimely romantic! The dazzling lights of four illuminated bridges glisten on the water's surface to create a dreamy collage. Visitors can sip coffee by the riverside or cruise on a gondola or the Love Boat to immerse themselves in Kaohsiung's enchanting nightscape.



More Public Transportation & Green Space

To meet citizens' urban transportation needs and reduce the city's environmental impact, Kaohsiung is building complete and diverse low-carbon public transportation and transit networks.

Kaohsiung is connected to the world through the Port of Kaohsiung and Kaohsiung International Airport. Visitors can go around the island by train, and the High-Speed Rail travels from Kaohsiung to Taipei in just one hour and thirty minutes.

Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit system's Red Line and Orange Line form a cross, serving the

most densely populated areas in the metropolis. The Circular Line of the Kaohsiung Light Rail will connect the Red Line and Orange Line and complete the metro system. Passengers traveling to other destinations in the city can transfer to the extensive bus network or use YouBike shared public bicycles for parts of their journeys. Twenty-three stations on the Circular Line have been completed, and the entire line is expected to be completed in 2023. Ground has also been broken on the Gangshan extension line of the Red Line,



and planning for the Yellow Line and the Siaogang Linyuan Line is underway.

To connect its 38 districts, scenic spots and vast territory, Kaohsiung has established 207 bus routes (including 37 taxi-bus routes). These shorten distances between urban and rural areas, and people can track bus arrivals through the Kaohsiung iBus app. The city is working on installing public bicycle rental stations and expects to reach at the goal of 1,000 stations in the city by the end of August 2021. In addition, Kaohsiung has about 1,035km of bicycle paths throughout the city. Scenic routes can be found in the mountains, by the sea, along rivers, and near harbors.

After the Kaohsiung Railway Underground Project was completed, the Green Corridor transformed from old railways winds through the urban areas, going from the south of Xinzuoing Station in Zuoying District all the way to the west of Dajhih Overbridge in Fongshan District. It covers a total length of 15.37km and a total land area of 71.3 hectares. The once divided landscape has metamorphosed into a refreshing and recreational park. With this green oasis emerging from the concrete jungle, citizens can stroll along the Green Corridor and take a rejuvenating breath in the hustle and bustle of the city.



For Sports-Loving Citizens

Exercise whenever and however you want. Kaohsiung has an abundance of sports facilities.

In Kaohsiung's downtown, greenery is everywhere, giving opportunities for sports and recreation. Parks like Aozihdi Forest Park, Weiwuying Metropolitan Park and Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park cover a significant proportion of the city. Residents can jog, play ball, dance, skateboard, or rollerblade. The options are unlimited!

Fongshan Sports Park is the first civic sports center in Kaohsiung equipped with a full range of fitness facilities, aerobics classrooms, badminton courts, and a swimming pool. Sports-loving citizens can enjoy this quality and comfortable work-out space. Additional civic sports centers are under construction to encourage sports for all.



There's great news for the many baseball fans in Kaohsiung: Chengcing Lake Baseball Stadium will host 28 Chinese Professional Baseball League games in 2021. Kaohsiung City Government is lending its support to baseball by pushing ahead with the Kaohsiung Mass Rapid Transit Yellow Line, which will provide easier access to the stadium.

Shoushan National Nature Park has become the city's backyard. The wood-paved hiking trail to the summit is a popular short trek, during which visitors may run into Formosan macaques or experience a heart-warming "serving of tea" by volunteers who carry up water so they can share tea with fellow hikers.

A Relaxing Excursion to Asia's New Bay Area

Among popular scenic spots, the refurbished Asia's New Bay Area has particular appeal. The Kaohsiung Light Rail and YouBike provide easy access for a relaxing and fun tour.

Start your journey at Kaohsiung Music Center's Whale Promenade, and then enjoy the panorama from the former railway bridge that spans the mouth of Love River. Moving westward, emerge at

Pier-2 Art Center, where once-decrepit warehouses now house cultural and creative industries. Shops, bookstores, restaurants, and movie theaters have moved in; art exhibitions are held from time to time. In addition, the neighborhood showcases gigantic sculptures and art installations. Wandering visitors will find surprises around every corner.



Dagang Bridge, near Pier-2, is Taiwan's first horizontal swing bridge and a new tourist hotspot in Kaohsiung. From the lookout on the bridge, visitors can enjoy beautiful views of the harbor. One end of Pier-2 connects to the KW2 mall, where artistic and creative designs astonish shoppers.

For foreign visitors, Lotus Pond in Zuoying is

a must-see. They should enter Dragon Tiger Towers by the dragon mouth, then exit from the tiger mouth, to earn good fortune. Combined with the water and the hills, the towers make for dazzling photos. Surrounding Lotus Pond are pavilions and statues, giving the place a mysterious oriental charm.



K A O H S I U N G



Gifts of the Blue Ocean

The ocean is the mother of people in Kaohsiung. Industries such as yacht building, inshore fishing, and distant-water fisheries all rely on her.

📍 Kaohsiung Exhibition Center [# Kaohsiung's Yacht Industry](#)



Customized Yachts Display Shipbuilding Strengths

Taiwan's yacht industry leads the world in creating custom-build yachts. According to boat-owners' magazine *ShowBoats International*, Taiwan ranks no. 4 in the world in terms of gross length of orders received in 2021 for megayachts 80 feet and longer.

Kaohsiung is Taiwan's center of yacht manufacturing; the city's yacht builders account for 80% of the country's total output value. Kaohsiung has formed a comprehensive industrial cluster with a complete industrial chain from R&D and design, to lofting and shipbuilding, carpentry and

decoration, mechanical and electrical equipment, component manufacturing, etc. Skilled craftsmen and top-quality components make it possible for Kaohsiung-based yacht manufacturers to realize every yacht owner's vision for their vessel.

The 4th Taiwan International Boat Show will take place in March 2022 and draw buyers from across the world to Kaohsiung. It will showcase Taiwan's yacht brands and promote the domestic leisure industry by presenting Taiwan's strengths in yacht building and peripheral sectors.

Scenic Fishing Villages

The waves that splash day and night have shaped Kaohsiung's 65-km-long coastline and the city's 16 fishing ports. Scores of fish farms are visible from Provincial Highway 17. Tourists are invited to stop at one of these fishing communities to visit a bustling fish market or relish serene harbor scenery.





Aquaculture in Kaohsiung is concentrated near the coast, major products being grouper, milkfish, tilapia, and sea bass. Especially renowned are grouper in Yongan and milkfish in Mituo. Kaohsiung's aquaculture industry has been praised for the superb quality of its products, and in recent years its processed products, such as frozen fish fillets and grouper burgers, have been lauded by consumers.

The villages at Yongsin Fishing Port in Yongan, Mituo Fishing Port in Mituo, and

Jhongyun Fishing Port in Linyuan reflect simple and distinctive rhythms of life. The docks bustle when boats return to unload their catch; at other times, they may be deserted, save for a few fishermen mending nets. Foodies can enjoy sea-to-table service at Kezihliao Retail Seafood Market, where ultra-fresh seafood is cooked and served. The Tourist Fish Market at Singda Fishing Port offers a splendid array of options to spoil seafood lovers' taste buds.





A Sustainable Distant-Water Fishing Industry

Kaohsiung is a harbor city, filled with people whose maritime spirit leads them to sail across oceans and defy risks to earn a living.

Taiwan's distant-water fishing industry is a global leader. The yields of tuna, squid, and saury rank top three in the world. Its extensive experience in the field also enabled Taiwan to engage in regional fisheries management organization in the name of “fishing entity” to implement the concept of sustainable fisheries. The industry includes shipbuilding, ultra-low temperature storage, aquatic product processing, and international aquatic product trading, all of which work to bring the catch to consumers' tables worldwide.

Cianjhen Fishing Port is the headquarters of



the distant-water fishing industry and where the largest fishing vessels are based. Kaohsiung City Government is collaborating with the central government to make the port a world-class center of fisheries production, consumption, and tourism.



Exploring Maritime Culture, Pursuing Sustainability

People who depend on the sea for their livelihood often ask deities to bless their voyages. At the same time, they try to build sustainable ocean economy through marine ecology conservation.

Major temples in Kaohsiung’s Cieding District celebrate the King Boat Festival from time to time. In January 2021, for the first time in 18 years, Cieding’s Baishalun Wanfu Temple held this impressive rite. The grand sending off of the Wang Ye deity symbolized people’s wishes to expel evil, forestall disaster, and enjoy blessings.

Linyuan Fongyun Temple’s “Mazu Patrolling the Sea” rite has been listed as one of Kaohsiung

City Folk Customs and Related Relics since 2013. It is held every four years, and features grand vessels that carry Mazu devotees and the temple’s Mazu statue on a maritime patrol. In 2021, her palanquin was displayed for the first time at the outdoor square of Kaohsiung Music Center.

Baishalun Fishing Port now offers marine ecology tours; visitors sit on fishing rafts and learn about the Erren River estuary’s ecosystem. Linyuan District’s Marine Wetlands Park is known for its dense population of upside-down jellyfish.



Cijin: A Dazzling Pearl on the Coast

Cijin is a vibrant tourist island of natural landscapes, cultural history, artistic flavor, and amazing food.

From the historic fort and lighthouse atop Mount Cihou, there are spectacular views of the mountains, the sea, Love River, and the harbor. Wandering through Cijin by bicycle or pedicab is a great way to leisurely explore the beauty of nature and culture that Cijin has to offer.

The Maxwell Memorial Bike Path is perhaps the most fascinating of Cijin's attractions. With gigantic coral reefs on one side and the endless ocean on the other, travelers keep coming back to this enchanting scenery. The soft and refined sand on the seashore is perfect for beach strolls, and dabbling in the water while waiting to catch a glittering sunset.



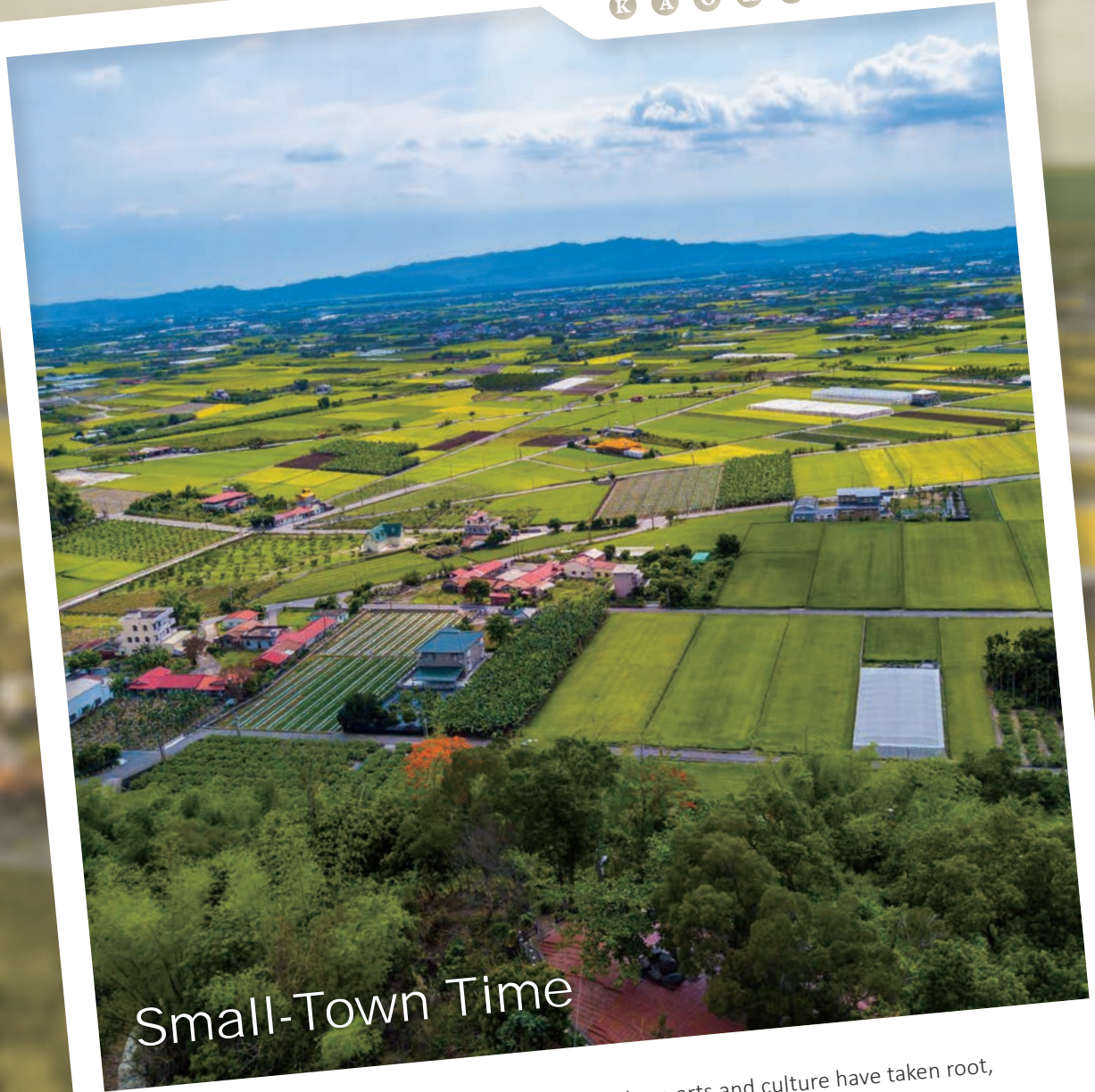


Between Star Tunnel, Seaside Park, and Wind Power Park sit the enormous *Sea Pearl* art work and the Rainbow Arch. Both are check-in attractions not to be missed. Several large pieces of public art have recently been installed to extend the Cijin Art Belt, allowing visitors to experience human creativity alongside the natural charm of the ocean.

Food is another unmissable part of any visit to Cijin. The restaurants and market in the Jhongjhou neighborhood will satisfy your craving for gourmet seafood.



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Small-Town Time

History reverberates in Kaohsiung's small towns, where arts and culture have taken root, waiting to inspire travelers.

📍 Meinong District

Roaming Through Cultural Towns

The small towns between the plains and the hills retain the splendor of the past century. These hubs of tradition are excellent places to escape from stressful urban life and refresh the soul.

Cishan, a town famous for its bananas, prospered during the 1895-1945 period of Japanese rule; many of the buildings erected in the early part of the 20th century are still standing. The row of Baroque-style red brick buildings with richly decorated façades on Zhongshan Road and the sandstone-stacked arcade conjure Europe in its classical period. Stores and stalls along the road offer local specialties like banana snacks and ice. The clean lines and elegant shapes of Cishan's former train station and Cishan Elementary School epitomize colonial-era architecture. Nearby Tianhou Temple was built in 1824; it houses superb



craftsmanship and historical artifacts, including one of Taiwan's few soft-bodied statues of the Goddess Mazu.





Layers of verdant mountains surround the small town of Meinong. Three-sided courtyard houses with red tiles and white walls are scattered among the fields, making this area a rustic idyll.

Meinong was first settled by Hakka people, and local Hakka culture is very well preserved. Handcrafted goods, such as oil-paper umbrellas, ceramic arts, and the indigo-dye techniques used to make simple yet elegant Hakka blue shirts and floral cloth, as well as delicious Hakka cuisine, give visitors a taste of Hakka culture.

Picturesque Meinong Lake looks as if it came out of a Chinese brush painting. The trail around the lake reveals a shimmering body of water resting against layers of mountains, and visitors will find themselves reveling in the poetic sentiment of the

small town. Yongan Old Street, the first market street to develop in Meinong, includes historic sites such as Meinong Old Bridge, Lin Chun-yu Mansion, and East Gate Tower.





Din Tao Culture Flourishes in the Badlands

Despite its barren soil, Neimen District has given rise to fascinating folk customs, particularly the Song Jiang Battle Ritual and the pilgrimage which honors Guan Yin.

The worship of Guan Yin — the name by which the Buddhist bodhisattva of compassion, known elsewhere as Avalokiteśvara, is called in Chinese-speaking communities — is the dominant faith in the area. The annual four- or five-day Greeting Guan Yin Procession in Luohanmen (Luohanmen being the old name of Neimen) is held just before Guan Yin's birthday on the 19th day of the second month on the lunar calendar. Dozens of *din tao* (temple performance troupes) escort the deity. Along the route, businesses and residents put out tables where they burn incense and offer food and water to those joining the procession.

The Song Jiang Battle Ritual is known throughout Taiwan. Originating 300 years ago,

when banditry was rampant, villagers assembled in groups to practice various martial arts, so they could protect their villages. Nowadays, they serve as Guan Yin's bodyguards, escorting her and ridding the route of evil spirits.

The Greeting Guan Yin Procession in Luohanmen has a history of over 200 years, and in 2014 it was recognized by the Ministry of Culture as a folklore tradition of national importance, making it one of Kaohsiung's invaluable cultural assets.





Exploring Exotic Terrain

Kaohsiung's hilly terrain is kaleidoscopic. Mother Nature's extraordinary craftsmanship has given the city landscapes full of wonder!

Kaohsiung is home to Taiwan's most expansive and characteristic badlands. The desert-like terrain which covers 80% of Tianliao District so closely resembles the surface of the moon that it is named "Moon World." Walkways, stairs and lookouts provide tourists with excellent unhindered views over Moon World Landscape Park.

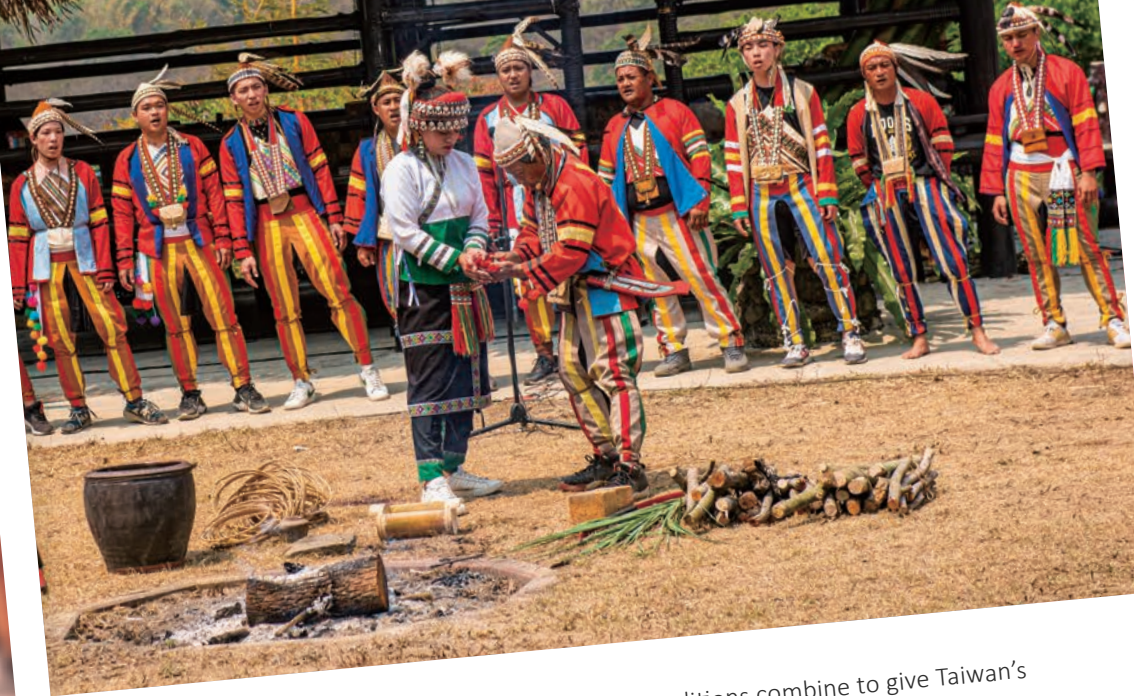
Wushanding Mud Volcano Nature Reserve in Yanchao District has mud-spewing cones which rumble and bubble. The mud that flows out solidifies and cracks layer by layer, constantly

changing the ground texture, revealing natural beauty, and becoming a living landscape.

Eighteen Arhats Mountain in Liouguei District is an interconnected ridge of 40-plus cone-shaped peaks, so named for its resemblance to 18 Buddhist arhats standing by the road. The vivid contours are even more pronounced when seen from the other side of the Laongong River. Eighteen Arhats Mountain is now a nature reserve preserving not just biodiversity but also five tunnels dug to facilitate logging during the Japanese colonial period. Guides can introduce intriguing geological textures, various plants and bat habitats, and other ecological treasures.



Richness of Indigenous Cultures



Tribal totems, seasonal rituals, and ancient musical traditions combine to give Taiwan's indigenous cultures their enthralling appeal.

📍 Taoyuan District # [Miatungusu](#) (Ceremony of the Sacred Shells)

Cultural Characteristics of Aboriginal Villages

Austronesian aborigines were Taiwan's earliest settlers, and their cultures are one of the country's most precious treasures.

Namasia, Taoyuan, and Maolin are the three administrative districts in Kaohsiung designated as indigenous areas. Namasia District is home mainly to Bunun, Kanakanavu, and some of the Hla'alua people. Taoyuan District's population is primarily Bunun and Hla'alua, while Maolin District is inhabited mainly by Rukai people. Each aboriginal group still retains its distinct language, clothes and ornaments, totems,

and rituals. There are ongoing efforts to preserve and revitalize these cultures.

Rukai traditional culture in Kaohsiung is especially well preserved in Maolin's Duona Village. Traditional slate houses, totemic images and stone sculptures fill every corner of the village. The Wanshan Petroglyphs Archaeological Site represents the cultural features of Wanshan Village, and visitors to the village will find works of art that resemble the Wanshan Petroglyphs.





Mincyuan Elementary School in Namasia District is an iconic example of green architecture. The design of its library was inspired by the Kananavu Men's House in which tribal elders pass on experience and wisdom to young hunters, to symbolize reading as another way to transmit wisdom.

Many aboriginal artists draw on their life stories to create intriguing handicrafts, working with leather, stone or wood, or by embroidering, beading, quilting or weaving.

The Taivoan people in the districts of Shanlin and Jiasian have established the Taivoan Dance



Theatre to tell their stories through dance and traditional songs.



Seasonal Rituals and Festivals

Seasonal rituals and festivals are key events in indigenous villages. Because people gather to plan the rites and carry out their respective responsibilities, festivals play an essential role in the transmission of cultural heritage.

The Hla'alua's annual *Miatungusu* (Ceremony of the Sacred Shells) between February and March to worship the *takiaru* (Sacred Shells) for safety and peace within the tribe's territory, good harvests, successful hunting, and general prosperity.

The Kananavu's *Pasika'arai* (River Festival) takes place in March to honor the creeks and rivers that sustain the people. Plus, *Mikongu* (Millet Festival) is held in October to celebrate the millet harvest and express gratitude to *Tapucarake* (the little dwarfs who are the gods of land) for food and *Tamo* (the gods of heaven) for good fortune.

The Bunun celebrate *Malahodaigian* (Deer Ear Shooting) between April and May each year

to pay tribute to brave hunters and teach hunting skills to the next generation. The Rukai in Maolin's Duona Village have a harvest festival called *Tapakadrawane* (Black Rice Festival) during which they thank their deities for their blessings and pray for fair weather in the coming year.

The Taivoan Night Festival takes place on 15th night of the ninth month on the lunar calendar. The *khui-hiàng* ("lifting the taboos") ritual draws villagers to the public shrine, where they welcome the ancestral *kuba* to enjoy a gathering with their descendants. During the *khui-hiàng* period, villagers are allowed to sing, dance, and get married. The 15th night of the third month on the lunar calendar marks *kìm-hiàng*, when villagers must begin to concentrate on farming and quit frivolity.



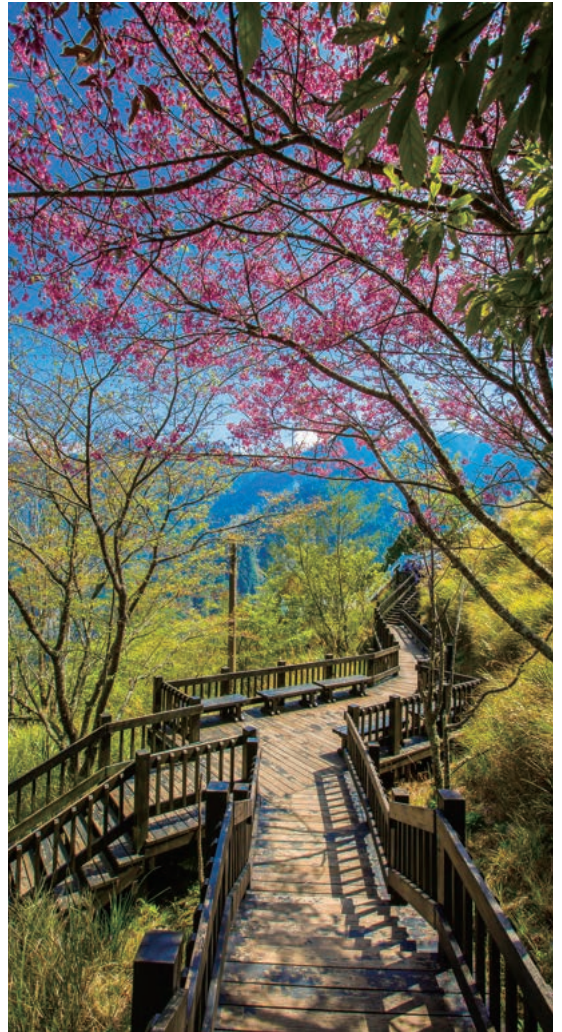
Fireflies and Butterflies in Breathtaking Mountain Valleys

April is firefly-watching season in Namasia, when more than 20 species of fireflies light up in unison among the trees and shrubs. There are several routes for visitors to watch fireflies around Takanua Village.

From November to March, Maolin welcomes millions of Purple Crow Butterflies fleeing the cold in northern Taiwan. In Maolin's Purple

Butterfly Valley, visitors can witness mesmerizing concentrations of butterflies, sometimes in groups on trees or on the ground sipping water. Along with Mexico's Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve, the valley is one of the world's two most amazing butterfly overwintering locations.

Baoshan Village in Taoyuan District has designed six routes in the mountains, each with a



different theme. Visitors can see tea plantations, calla lilies, or coffee bushes, and bathe themselves in clean and refreshing air. Baoshan Cherry Blossom Park is a top spot for blossom viewing in Kaohsiung in early spring, when flowering trees paint the mountains a lovely pink.

The Zongzhiguan Trail, originally built during the Japanese colonial period, is parallel to the

Southern Cross-Island Highway, more than 2,000m above sea level. Along the trail there are giant sky-reaching trees, forest ferns, mountain birds, and shy animals.

Arts and Culture in Everyday Life



Every moment in Kaohsiung is a moment to discover its culture and its history, and to immerse yourself in art.

📍 Kaohsiung Music Center #Gushan De Yue Dian Ji Sheng Tang

Aesthetic Architecture: A Tour of Cultural Venues

Magnificent cultural landmarks are a symbol of the city. Kaohsiung Music Center incorporates maritime motifs, giving this world-class venue an unconventional appearance, while the National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) is a laurel signifying the city's progress.

The newly opened Kaohsiung Music Center is anchored to both sides of Love River. Drawing inspiration from the shape of waves, coral reefs, dolphins, and whales, it features The Wave Tower,

a 10,000-seat amphitheater and a 6,000-seat indoor concert hall. The Whale Promenade comprises six independent performance spaces, each accommodating between 200 and 1,000 spectators. Kaohsiung Music Center is well on its way to becoming the musical nexus of southern Taiwan, as well as a shining landmark in Asia's New Bay Area. When night falls, blue and pink lights illuminate the bay, giving it a lavishly colorful touch.







National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) is the world's largest performing arts center under one roof. It incorporates four state-of-art performance spaces: Opera House, Concert Hall, Playhouse, and Recital Hall, with a total of 6,000 seats. The first world-class performance venue in southern Taiwan, it was selected by Time as one of the top 100 World's Greatest Places in 2019. The Concert Hall's white undulating exterior is both avant-garde and high-tech. Banyan Plaza is a public space that resembles a sprawling banyan tree, while people can socialize under real banyan trees in the surrounding park.

Other cultural venues worth visiting include the eye-catching Dadong Art Center and its suspended semi-translucent canopies, the colonial-era Kaohsiung Museum of History; and Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts with its sculpture-filled park.





Restore Historic Sites, Safeguard City Memories

Historic sites, heritage buildings, and old streets embody the city's history and collective memories; they are travelers' attachments to their hometown. Kaohsiung's heritage buildings and historic sites have recently undergone comprehensive restoration and rejuvenation to safeguard traces of the past.

Old Zuoying City is a relatively well-preserved old town built in the Qing Dynasty. The Old Fongshan City Restoration Project encompasses five parts, focusing on the East Gate, the South Gate, the West Gate, the North Gate,

and the downtown area, to recreate Taiwan's first stone-walled city, and by doing so, piece together the developmental context of modern Taiwanese history. In November 2020, water again flowed in the moat under the East Gate. Step by step, the cultural landscape of Old Zuoying City is revealing itself.

Hamasen in Gushan District was the starting point of modern Kaohsiung; its unique streets witnessed Kaohsiung's growth. The "Hamasen Restoration Project" includes four main themes: embrace the mountain, reconstruct the harbor,



rebuild the railway, and reveal the town. By restoring the old streets and original architecture, improving existing hiking trails, and stitching together Hamasen Railway Cultural Park and the No. 2 Dock, the project will remind citizens of their city's origins.

Siaoyao Villa, which dates from 1939, used to be the residence of Ōtani Kōzui, the 22nd Abbot of the Nishi Honganji sub-sect of Jōdo Shinshū Buddhism. It is a two-floor building with multi-layer roofs and an asymmetrical yet perfectly coordinated façade. Siaoyao Villa was

listed as a historic building in 2010 and was restored and opened to the public by Kaohsiung City Government's Bureau of Cultural Affairs on November 1, 2020.

The former Kinma Military Hostel, which serving as a stopover for soldiers heading toward frontline islands half a century ago, has been revitalized and transformed into ALIEN Art Centre, a contemporary art museum.

Arts Festivals and Culture Nourish the Mind

Each New Year's Eve sees exciting pop music performances much anticipated by the younger crowd. The end of 2020 marked 100 years since Kaohsiung's name was changed from Takao. To celebrate the centennial, a series of events, "Kaohsiung 100," were held on the waterfront, around Kaohsiung Music Center, Penglai Warehouse Cluster, and Pier-2 Art Center, featuring three dimensions spanning sky, land and ocean. A spectacular laser show lit up the night sky, while live performances on stages at the music center and warehouse cluster, and on a floating platform, enlivened the countdown party. Due to the pandemic, the celebration was live-streamed,

yet it still wowed the country and demonstrated Kaohsiung's cultural vitality.

Kaohsiung Lantern Festival is, without doubt, the grandest celebration on the calendar. The festival extends from both sides of Love River to Cishan, Gangshan, Linyuan, and Fo Guang Shan, attracting many lantern watchers. Kaohsiung is looking forward to hosting the 2022 Taiwan Lantern Festival; this will be the first time since 2001 when Kaohsiung hosted the national event.

The annual Dragon Boat Race on Love River and the similar event at Jhongyun Fishing Port in Linyuan District are sporting and cultural high points.



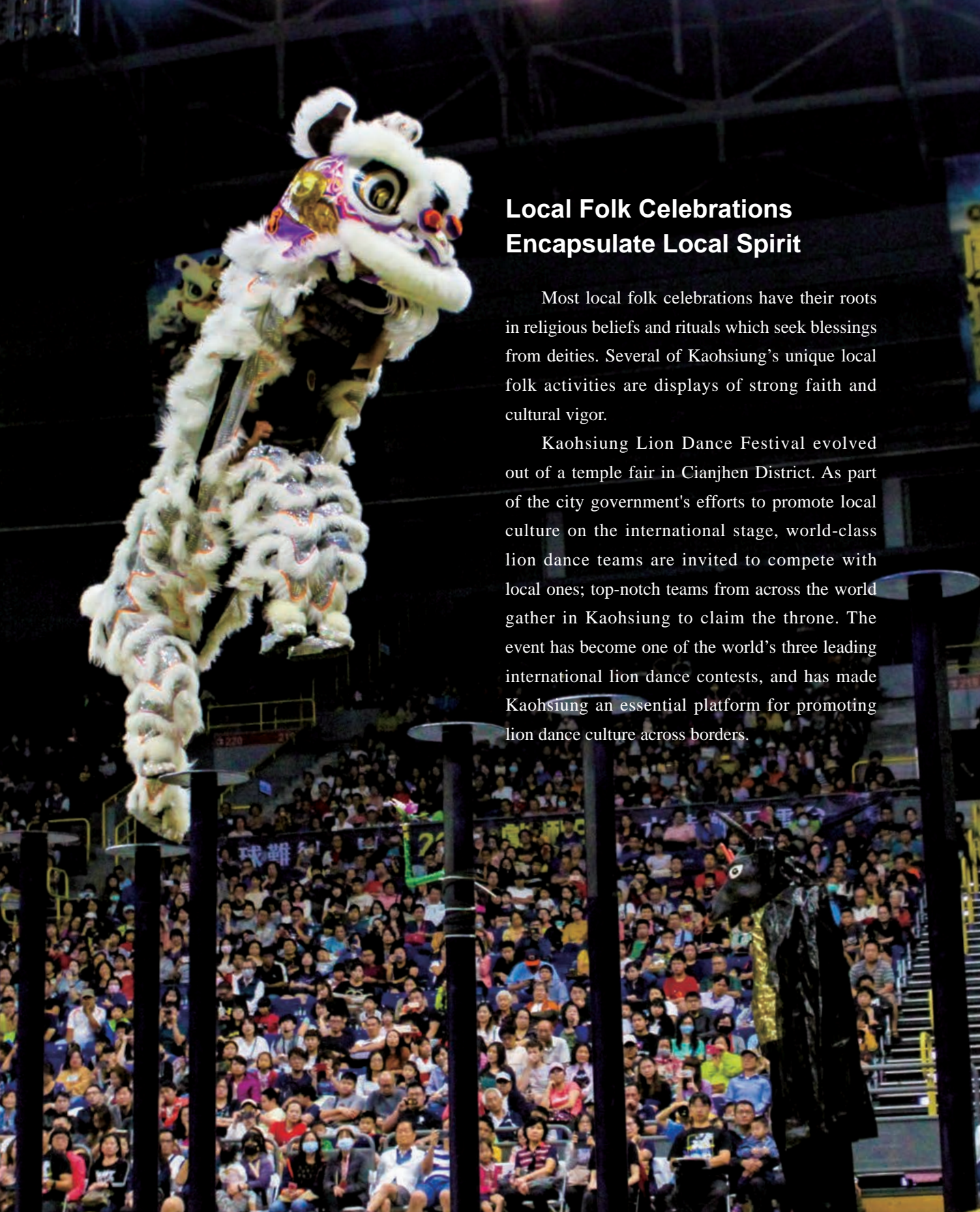


In terms of arts, Kaohsiung Spring Arts Festival invites acclaimed local and foreign artists and performance troupes to the city. The Jhuangtou Fringe Festival in the fall brings exquisite theatrical performances to farming towns and fishing ports, sharing the beauty of art with all citizens.

Kaohsiung Film Festival is one of Taiwan's three major film festivals. Its short films competition has garnered particular international attention. Other events include Kaohsiung International Container Arts Festival, Kaohsiung

International Steel & Iron Sculpture Festival, and Kaohsiung Design Festival. The Taiwan Design Expo will make a much-anticipated return to Kaohsiung in 2022. It is expected to infuse a new dynamism and illuminate diversified directions of industrial upgrading and transformation, raising Kaohsiung's profile and enhancing citizens' lifestyles.

Culture and art enrich the minds of Kaohsiung's citizens and display the city's soft power!



Local Folk Celebrations Encapsulate Local Spirit

Most local folk celebrations have their roots in religious beliefs and rituals which seek blessings from deities. Several of Kaohsiung's unique local folk activities are displays of strong faith and cultural vigor.

Kaohsiung Lion Dance Festival evolved out of a temple fair in Cianjhen District. As part of the city government's efforts to promote local culture on the international stage, world-class lion dance teams are invited to compete with local ones; top-notch teams from across the world gather in Kaohsiung to claim the throne. The event has become one of the world's three leading international lion dance contests, and has made Kaohsiung an essential platform for promoting lion dance culture across borders.



Neimen District is known for the Song Jiang Battle Ritual. With the city government's support, this has become a national event celebrating the culture of Song Jiang Battle Array troupes. It now includes a creative competition for students.

Kaohsiung Zuoying Wannian Folklore Festival features the Fire Lion, an effigy that rotates among the temples surrounding Lotus Pond. Members of the public seek the lion's blessings until the last day of the festival, when the Fire Lion Burning Ritual

represents wishes fulfilled, disasters averted, and evils dispelled.

Traditional performing arts such as Taiwanese opera, glove puppetry and shadow puppetry shows are often staged outside temples to entertain deities. Pull up a stool and sit down for open-air retellings of classic stories about loyalty, piety, righteousness, and love, accompanied by songs, drums and gongs.

K A O H S I U N G

The Tastes of Kaohsiung

Digging into the tastes of Kaohsiung, stay overnight at a hundred-year-old house, and enjoy a trip like no other!

#Mullet Roe



Staying in Characterful Homestays and B&Bs

Visitors who opt to stay in a B&B or a campsite can immerse themselves in Kaohsiung's history, culture, and scenery — and they should expect the unexpected.

By subsidizing architectural refurbishments, Kaohsiung City Government has encouraged owners of historic buildings to open B&Bs through which hometown and old-family stories can be told. There is a homestay next to Lotus Pond that preserves traditional 19th-century Fujian-style architecture. Decorated with matching antique

furniture, it takes visitors on a journey to the past. In Meinong and Cishan, there are homestays in old three-sided compounds (*sanheyuan*) where visitors drift off to sleep to the soothing sound of frogs and cicadas, then awaken to the sight of the sun rising above verdant mountains.

Cijin District has Taiwan's largest campsite, from which tourists can appreciate the ever-changing ocean and gaze at boats in the harbor. When night falls, the sea takes on a different personality.

Sweet Seasonal Fruits

When it comes to Kaohsiung's local delicacies, we should start with seasonal fruits. Cultivated with meticulous care, these fruits are sweet, full-bodied and tempting.

Kaohsiung is the no.1 jujube-growing area in Taiwan, with production peaking around the Lunar New Year. Badlands-type terrain is perfect for growing sweet, flavorful, crunchy, and juicy jujubes.





Kaohsiung's pineapples begin to hit the market in March and supplies continue through to the end of summer. Besides serving them fresh, they can also be made into dishes or processed foods, adding layers of flavor to their well-balanced sour and sweet taste. Dashu District's lychee pineapple cake and Neimen's longan pineapple cake are both patisseries stuffed with two fruits, doubling the fruity aroma, while Dashu's pineapple popsicles are filled with fresh pineapple pulp. Recently, the city government has been expanding pineapple exports to countries like Singapore, Japan, Australia, and Canada to benefit

the hardworking farmers.

Harvest season for Jade Purse lychee is from May to June. Jade Purse lychees are juicy with thick sweet flesh and tiny seeds. They are grown primarily in Kaohsiung. The season is relatively short and production is limited. Grab them before they are all gone!

Other famous fruits include bananas from Cishan District, guavas from Yanchao District, and wax apples and Jinhuang mangos from Liouguei District. Try them during your visit to Kaohsiung. They are also available for purchase via The Best of Kaohsiung E-Commerce Platform.



Finding Local Featured Delicacies

Tasting local specialties is an indispensable part of any visit to Kaohsiung.

Yancheng District has an exceptional concentration of traditional local delicacies. Numerous stalls and eateries still cook traditional favorites, including *migao* (savory sticky-rice pudding), *zongzi* (steamed sticky-rice dumplings) and shaved ice. Hakka cuisine in Meinong is known for its rich, deep flavors heightened by skillful use of salt and enticing aromas; the district's signature dishes include flat rice noodles (*bantiao*), Hakka

Stir-Fry, and stir-fried intestine with ginger. Gangshan District is famous for its goat dishes, especially lamb hotpot stewed in medicinal herbs. Tianliao District is widely praised for its tender and toothsome free-range chicken. Visitors will find many restaurants serving chicken dishes in that town. Yongan's grouper fillet hot pot is fresh with a hint of sweetness. Jiasian District's signature taro cake and taro ice cream feature the silky texture and rich aroma of local taro.



Rare delicacies require time and patience. Mullet bottarga (karasumi) from Zihguan District is a delicious luxury treat. The laborious preparation process starts with cleansing and salting the sacs, tying them with cotton threads, pressing them with a brick, and repeating the sun-drying and shade-drying to mature them until they have a refined, sticky texture. A single bite will fill your mouth with a greasy aroma. The Rukai in Maolin District have generations of experience brewing the millet wine they call *teldreka*. After a year of natural fermentation, the sweet, velvety millet wine is best served chilled. Tea farmers in

the Baoshan area transplanted and dwarfed the precious native mountain tea plants. After years of organic cultivation, they produce leaves that retain the unique flavor and rich honey scent of wild tea.

Kaohsiung residents' diverse backgrounds have brought a variety of culinary traditions to local dining tables. Noodles came with the veterans and their dependents in military villages; many of the seafood restaurants were started by migrants from the Penghu Islands; immigrants who have settled in Kaohsiung for work or marriage have brought the tastes of their hometowns to several neighborhoods. Expect to see Cambodian cuisine in Jiasian!

International Exchanges

高雄市與斯洛伐克布拉提斯拉瓦省
Medical Mask Donation Ceremony from Kaohsiung to Bratislava Self-Governing Region
口罩捐贈儀式



KAOHSIUNG CITY

指導單位 | 高雄市

Despite the pandemic, Kaohsiung continues developing exchanges with cities around the world.

Building Friendships with the World

Kaohsiung has 34 sister cities and friendly cities across five continents. During the pandemic era, it continues to deepen its relationships with them and ramp up cooperation through video conferencing and other channels.

Notwithstanding the pandemic, Kaohsiung overcame various difficulties to host the 59th International Congress and Convention Association (ICCA) Congress in November 2020. Also in November 2020, the European Economic and Trade Office led envoys and business representatives from ten member states of the European Union to visit; in the same month,

thirty envoys in Taiwan visited Kaohsiung to discuss potential future cooperation.

Kaohsiung has not shied away from its international responsibilities, donating medical masks to Bratislava (Slovakia), Constanța (Romania), and India. In June 2021, when Taiwan experienced its worst coronavirus outbreak since the pandemic began, both Japan and the USA made timely donations of vaccines to Taiwan. Genuine international friendships strengthen cities and allow us to move forward side by side.



KAOHSIUNG

A Hundred Years of Pioneering

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