

Love Kaohsiung

愛 · 高雄



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Kezihliao Fishing Village

©Written by Chen Ting-fang

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Zeng Sin-yao

Zihguan District's Kezihliao Fishing Port is situated in a densely populated area. Local fishermen leave before 4 a.m. every day to go out fishing and return around noon. When they return, they take their catch to Kezihliao Seafood Auction. The Kezihliao fish market is Taiwan's biggest auction site.

Annually, they sell 4,000 metric tons of fish and other seafood. Common catches include mullet,



whitebait, mackerel, Japanese horse mackerel, hair-tail and squid.

Chihkan, Kezihliao, and Tongan are three old settlements that are situated within the Zihguan District. The Chihkan Settlement is in a tranquil fishing village, which is located ten minutes away from



Kezihliao Fishing Port. Visitors can see the 280-year-old Chihkan Well, which is a historical landmark that is still used today. It provides the region with a clean water supply that is warm in winter and cool in summer.

The area also boasts a variety of traditional architecture. There are abandoned sanhe yuans (traditional Chinese three-sided compound houses) and an old Baroque building that was home to the famous Liou family. Their home can be identified by its Baroque-style stone columns and railings.

Head down the coast to the Chihkan Lighthouse, which is near the Kezihliao South Beach. It's a popular place to watch the sunset and also sample Mr. Yu Ji-sing grilled sausages or oden (fishcake), which Mr. Yu Ji-sing, the local resident, sells from his van that he named the Kezihliao Dajioujia. He enjoys watching the sunset and feels that it is



more beautiful than anywhere else. Kezihliao Fishing Village is highly recommended as a place to relax by the ocean and meet the friendly and hospitable local residents.



Kezihliao Fishing Port

No. 32, Yugang 2nd Rd., Zihguan Dist., Kaohsiung City

Kezihliao Fish Market business hours: 12:00-13:30

Chihkan Liu's Baroque Building

No. 30, Chihkan W. Rd., Zihguan Dist., Kaohsiung City

Kezihliao Dajioujia (Mr. Yu Ji-sing's sausage van)

No. 1, Tonggang Ln., Tonggang Rd., Zihguan Dist., Kaohsiung City

Business hours: weekdays

14:30-20:00; weekends:

08:00-20:00 (Mr. Yu can

be contacted by cell phone

(0956-010-920) to find out

when he will be selling his

sausages).

Ciaojiang Clogs

©Written by Chen Ting-fang

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Yfung

Ciaojiang Clogs is Kaohsiung's only clogs shop. Mr. Yuan Yong-jyun, founder and clog artisan, launched this business around twenty years ago. At first, he sold his wooden clogs from a street stall.

Mr. Yuan recalls that, two decades ago, the clogs industry was at its peak. Even though clogs do not sell as well as in the good old days, he continues to be passionate when drawing on his immense professional knowledge to introduce suitable clogs to customers.

Ciaojiang Clogs offers a wide selection of clogs, including those with soles designed to massage the wearer's feet, decorative heels, and various patterns on the upper vamp. Mr. Yuan is determined to make clogs an essential fashion item, and he says that his Japanese customers are especially delighted by the



range of fabrics they can select for the upper vamp. If customers are unsure which clogs they should buy, Mr. Yuan is always willing to provide advice according to their needs.

Mr. Yuan highly recommends clogs to people who suffer from sweaty feet. He has crafted special clogs for customers with this problem, explaining that they provide good ventilation. He does not





apply clear lacquer to the soles of clogs for customers with sweaty feet. Instead, he carbonizes them. Mr. Yuan confidently asserts that by wearing clogs, one's feet can stay dry and comfortable.

He also tailors clogs for little children and cosplayers. Return customers are proof that his skillful craftsmanship is greatly appreciated.

Clogs can be worn for years if used properly, Mr. Yuan says. He reminds his customers to avoid splitting the wooden soles, and he can replace the upper

vamp if needed. Saying he derives great satisfaction from seeing his customers' happy faces when they receive their tailormade clogs, Mr. Yuan is determined to resist the industry's decline, and continue serving Kaohsiung's clog-wearers.



Ciaojiang Clogs

No. 13, Yongfu St., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City
 Phone: 0933-308-390
 Business hours: 09:00-21:00 (Saturdays and Sundays by appointment only)



Shihshan Pepper Plantation

©Written by Chen Ting-fang

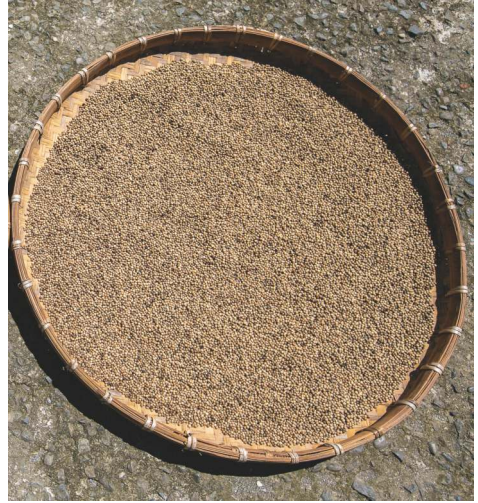
©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

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Shihshan Pepper Plantation, which covers 1.45 hectares of land in Liouguei District's Sinfa Village, is the only pepper plantation in Taiwan. Founder Mr. Chen Jhen-shan has been dubbed "Uncle Pepper."

Uncle Pepper collaborated with Pingtung Institute of Agriculture (now National Pingtung University of Science and Technology) to cultivate Taiwan's native pepper, and their efforts were rewarded with success in 1973. Uncle Pepper has since passed the torch to his son, Mr. Chen Yu-long.

The younger Mr. Chen says pepper





requires a certain amount of shade. He therefore grows peppercorn vines among betel-nut palms, mango trees, olive trees, and cempedak trees.

Pepper vines yield berries after a year of cultivation. When a cluster of berries ripen, they turn red, while emitting aroma and flavor. Ripened berries can stay on the vines for a week or two without affecting the pepper's quality. Pepper vines are easy to manage, and do not require pesticides or herbicides.

Shihshan Pepper Plantation produces both black and white peppercorns. Black peppercorns are ready for use after being fully sun-dried. White peppercorns are those where the wrinkled skin has been removed by soaking in water for a week, then drying under the sun. Mr. Chen Yu-long says black pepper is more piquant than white pepper because the former peppercorns retain their skins.

High-quality pepper is not the only reason to visit Shihshan Pepper Plantation. Delicious pepper-based cuisine, such as roasted black-pepper

chicken, stewed chicken pepper soup, pork sausage with pepper, and fried pork belly with pepper, can be enjoyed by visitors. Mr. Chen Yu-long says the plantation's kitchen uses black pepper in every dish because its palpable aroma perfectly showcases this beloved spice.

From the moment they are greeted with cups of pepper tea (made using dried pepper leaves), visitors will find a trip to Shihshan Pepper Plantation an adventure in rich smells and tasty cuisines.



Shihshan Pepper Plantation

No. 78, Shihshan, Liouguei Dist., Kaohsiung City
Tel: (07) 679-1798

Business hours: 09:30~17:00 (meals must be booked in advance)

Taoyuan District's Scenic Areas

©Written by Chen Ting-fang

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Huang Jing-wen

Taoyuan is Kaohsiung's most northern district. It has a spectacular mountainous landscape and rich indigenous culture. Two thirds of the district is situated from 1,000 to 3,000 meters above sea level.

The Hla'alua tribe were Taoyuan District's earliest residents, and now the Bunan tribe makes up the largest part of the population within the region, migrating elsewhere on the island like Nantou, Hualian, and Taidong. Taoyuan District is comprised of eight villages, including Baoshan, Jianshan, Gaozhong, Taoyuan, Cinhe, Fusing, Lafulan, and

Meishan.

Comprised of approximately 200 households, Jianshan is the district's most populated village. Ms. Jin A-mei is the Chief of Jianshan Village. She points out how the Bunan people's cultural identity is illustrated through the totem poles that mark the village's entrance. One of these customs is still practiced in the fall and winter when males must go out hornet hunting. They then brew the hornets into a medicinal alcoholic beverage. This custom is illustrated through hornets' nest sculptures situated at the top of the totem pole.





Gaojhong Village hosts the annual Miatungusus, which means Ceremony of the Sacred Shells. During this time the tribe worships the deities, prays for peace, bountiful harvests, and a flourishing community. Legend has it that the ancestors of the Hla'alua and black hanitu had established a deep friendship. Before the black hanitu left the village, they were given a large shell, which signified a bountiful harvest. Every year, the Hla'alua commemorates this event.

Following the devastating 2009 Typhoon Morakot, the South-Cross Highway was completely destroyed. It took the Highway Commission over ten years to completely repair it. The road was of particular importance as it runs by Meishan, the entrance to Yushan National Park. Finally, in January of this year, after more than a decade, the Meishan Kou-Tianchih section of the road was repaired and reopened to the public.

Meishan has spectacular views and hiking trails. Visitors come to hike the Jhongjihguan Trail, up to the famous Tianchih Highland Lake. Tianchih is a heart-shaped lake, which is located at

the top of the mountain, 2,280 meters above sea level. The walking trail is located at the South-Cross Highway's highest point. It is a great place to see Taiwan's various flora and fauna, such as the *Trochodendron aralioides*, cypress trees, and various other trees. The Jhongjihguan and Tianchih trails provide visitors with gorgeous views of Taiwan's central mountain range.

However, it is important to note that this section of road is closed on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Currently it is only open from 8:00 AM to 01:00 PM. No traffic is allowed into the Meishan Kou entrance after 01:00 PM, and all visitors must be out by 03:00 PM.

Taoyuan District is full of scenic beauty and distinct native culture. It is highly recommended to check out some of the local festivals and explore the areas' natural surroundings. However, remember driving in the mountains should be approached with caution, so be sure to follow the government's stipulations in terms of road safety and visitor's hours. A trip out to Taoyuan's cultural villages and scenic areas will indeed be a unique experience.

Baoshan Village Lures Visitors with Tea Tasting Experiences

©Written by Chen Ting-fang

©English translation by Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Huang Jing-wen

Baoshan Village, in a mountainous part of Kaohsiung City's Taoyuan District, is located 1,300 to 1,500 meters above sea level. The village's average temperature is between 18°C to 24°C. During the summer, when the lowlands are sizzling, Baoshan remains cool and comfortable, making it an attractive travel destination.

Baoshan is well known for its cherry blossom season, during which blossoms add bursts of magenta and pink to the mountainside. Baoshan's abundance of beautiful scenery has also made it a popular spot for camping. In recent years, new hiking paths and tea-tasting sessions have given tourists additional reasons to visit.

Fog is common year-round, and this type of environment ensures that the soil is just moist enough for indigenous tea trees to grow.

Mr. Ke Shu-shan, managing director of Baoshan Community Development



Association, states that indigenous tea trees, some of which grow up to 10 meters high and are over a century old, are very rare and priceless.

Baoshan is characterized by tea plantations. Over the past decade, the area's indigenous tea has become a promising agricultural product due to its high quality.

Farmers have transplanted indigenous tea trees to plantations, then pruned the trees to facilitate management and harvesting. Baoshan's indigenous tea trees are cultivated in accordance with

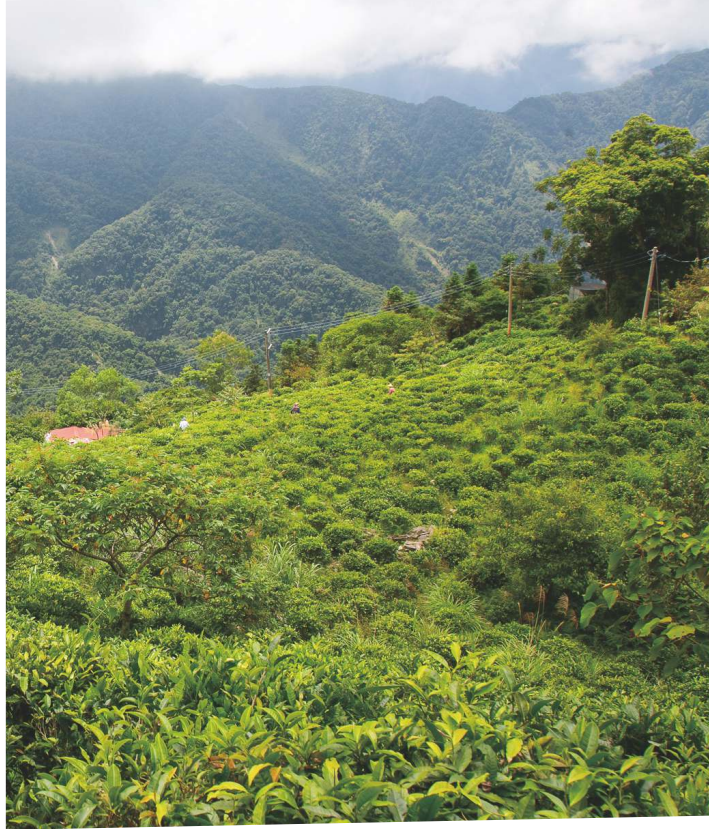
organic agriculture principles. The tea leaves produce an exceptionally rich and smooth beverage which exudes flavorful aromas.



Tea lovers bound for Baoshan Village should contact Baoshan Community Development Association in advance if they wish to book a tea-tasting experience at a tea plantation. There, they can enjoy a cup of indigenous tea, prepared by a plantation owner.

While in Baoshan, travelers can explore Erjitan Calla Lily Trail, Erjitan Wulong Tea Trail, Erjitan Bunun Gathering Trail (also known as Cherry Blossom Trail), Erjitan Historic Site Trail, Baoshan Wild Tea Trail, and Malishan Coffee Trail.

Calla Lily Trail and Wulong Tea Trail are both relatively flat and thus suitable for families. Bunun Gathering Trail boasts towering trees and blankets of green grass. From the Historic Site Trail, visitors can appreciate exceptional scenery. Baoshan Wild Tea Trail will bring you to wild tea trees, while hiking Malishan



Coffee Trail involves 30 to 40 minutes of walking. Each trail showcases an aspect of the region's unique scenic appeal, while giving travelers fresh air and a sense of relaxation.

The best time for viewing blossoms has passed, yet Cherry Blossom Park (elevation: 1,500 meters) still offers superb views of cloud-encased mountains. Thanks to a combination of Baoshan's majestic highlands and the village's friendly residents, outsiders who come here often hope to pay a return visit.

For details of tea tasting experiences, contact:
Mr. Ke Shu-shan (managing director, Baoshan Community Development Association) 0912-133-049

蚵仔寮小漁村

◎文/陳婷芳

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/曾信耀

梓 官区にある蚵仔寮漁港は、台湾で最も海岸線から近い場所にあり、かつ最も人口の多い漁村集落である。蚵仔寮の漁船は、沿海と近海で漁業を行う。朝方3時から4時に海に出て、正午前、蚵仔寮魚市場での時間に間に合うように帰ってくる。蚵仔寮魚市場は高雄市最大の獲れたての鮮魚を扱う市場だ。漁港の年売買高は4,000トンに達する。毎年冬にボラが増えるが、それ以外にもシラス、サバ、アジ、タチウオ、イカなど、蚵仔寮漁港で獲れる魚の種類は多い。

蚵仔寮から車で約10分の場所にある赤崁集落は、蚵仔寮・同安と並ぶ、梓官区



に古くからある三大集落の一つである。静かな漁村には来る人も少ない。狭い路地には赤坂劉家古厝という古民家がある。歳月の流れが感じられる、古い洋風の建物だ。赤レンガの塀に半分覆われ、石柱や欄干、廊下などそこかしこに、バロックの風格が見られる。

赤坂古井は、赤坂集落の歴史を知る上で欠かせない場所の一つである。地域の長老によると、この井戸は280年もの歴史があるという。水は井戸から自然に湧き出てくるもので、深く、底が見えるほど透き通っている。冬は温かく夏は冷たい。井戸には今もなお流水があり、一年中涸れることがない。

穏やかに吹く海風を感じながら、赤坂海浜に向かって歩いてみよう。赤坂海堤歩道の途中には、赤坂燈塔(灯台)がある。黄昏の時刻、蚵仔寮南沙灘(蚵仔寮南ビーチ)から夕陽を眺めるのもいい。南沙灘は蚵仔寮海域で唯一の砂浜だ。砂浜を歩いたあと、堤防からただ夕陽を眺め



る。幸せなひと時だ。

地元で商売をする余吉興は、父親からソーセージ屋台を受けついで。蚵仔寮の夕陽を浴びながら、得意げに言う。「蚵仔寮には蚵仔寮の夕陽がある。他のところとは違う夕陽が！」蚵仔寮の小漁村では、ゆったり過ごすのがちょうどいい。美しい景色を眺め、そこにいる人々の趣を感じてみよう。



蚵仔寮漁港

住所：高雄市梓官區漁港二路32號
(高雄市梓官區漁港二路32号)
蚵仔寮魚市場12:00~13:30

赤坂劉家古厝

住所：高雄市梓官區赤坂西路30號
(高雄市梓官區赤坂西路30号)

蚵仔寮大酒家

住所：高雄市梓官區通港路通港巷1號(中油旁)
(高雄市梓官區通港路通港巷1号)(ガソリンスタンド「中油」そば)

電話：0956-010-920

時間：14:30~20:00、休日08:00~20:00、休憩時間不定



獅山胡椒園

◎文/黃大為・陳婷芳

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/黃敬文



六 亀区新発里にある獅山胡椒園は、台湾で唯一の胡椒農場である。この農場は「胡椒おじさん」の愛称を持つ陳振山によって創立され、1973年、屏東東農専（現在の屏東科技大学）と共同で台湾原産の胡椒を生み出した。農場は現在約1.45ヘクタールの栽培面積を持ち、二代目の陳裕隆に引き継がれている。

陳裕隆さんによると、胡椒を植える際は太陽を避けることが大切なので、この農



場では檳榔（ビンロウ）やマンゴー、橄欖（カンラン）、ジャックフルーツの木の下に

植えるそうだ。胡椒の木は、他の木の陰でよく育つのだ。

胡椒は一年で実が育つ。実が赤色でしっかりしていれば熟している証拠だ。きちんと熟してから収穫しないと、いい香りと風味のある胡椒にはならないと陳さんは言う。そして、赤く房状に熟した胡椒の実は、一週間から二週間ほど収穫が遅れても品質に影響がない。このことから、胡椒は収穫を急がない上に農薬や除草剤の必要もない、育てやすい作物だと陳さんは笑って話す。

獅山胡椒園では黒胡椒と白胡椒を生産している。黒胡椒は、実を十分に乾かして作られる。一方白胡椒は、収穫後の実を約一週間水に浸したあと、皮を剥がしてきれいに洗い、乾かして作られる。陳さんによると、黒胡椒は白胡椒に比べ香りが強く、皮の風味も残っているそうだ。獅山胡椒園では粉末の胡椒も販売している。

獅山胡椒園では、高品質の胡椒の栽培・販売だけでなく、胡椒を使ったおいしい料理も提供している。人気があるのは胡椒のローストチキン、胡椒のチキンスープ、胡椒ソーセージ、胡椒豚ミノ炒め

などだ。料理にはすべて、白胡椒より香ばしい黒胡椒を使っている。例えば、胡椒のローストチキンは、肉の外側と腹の中に粉末の黒胡椒を塗って焼いたもので、運ばれてきた瞬間からただよう胡椒の香ばしさがたまらない。

獅山胡椒園では、そのほかにも胡椒茶を楽しむこともできる。胡椒茶とは、乾かした胡椒の葉を煮て作ったお茶だ。他では味わえない特別なお茶に訪れた人はみな驚くはずだ。



獅山胡椒園

住所：高雄市六龜區新發里獅山78號（高雄市六龜區新發里獅山78号）

電話：(07)679-1798

時間：09:30～17:00、食事は事前予約が必要



天池—海拔2,280メートルの風景

◎文/陳婷芳

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/黃敬文

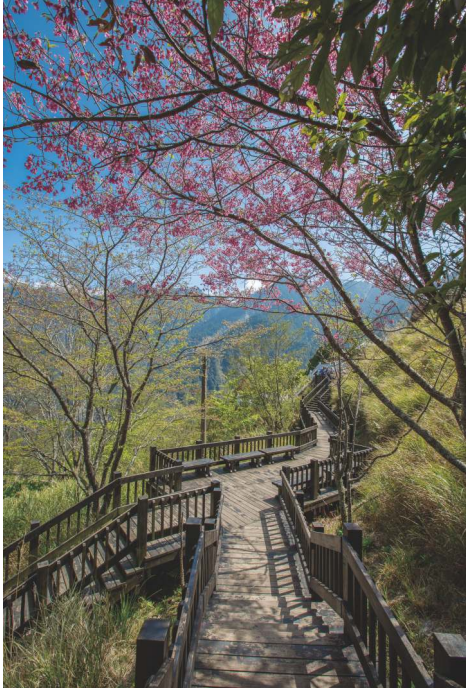


桃源区に入ると、高く連なる山々が
見えてくる。道中、いくつかの吊り
橋を通り過ぎる。目に入る風景はまるで
桃源郷のように美しい。旅人を引きつけ
てやまない、原住民の集落を訪ねた。

桃源区は高雄市最北の行政区である。
区の三分の一が海拔1,000メートルから
3,000メートルの高山地域だ。桃源区に最
も早く住み始めたのは、原住民のラアロ
ア族である。その後、ブヌン族が南投や
花蓮、台東から移動してきた。現在、区内
で最も多い住民はブヌン族となっている。

桃源区は、宝山、建山、高中、桃源、勤
和、復興、拉芙蘭、梅山の八つの里から
なっている。

まず最初に訪れたのは建山集落だ。
200戸以上の家があり、桃源区の中で
人口が比較的多い集落となっている。里
長・金阿美が、集落の入り口を案内してく
れた。入り口の両側に立つ石柱には、ブ
ヌン族を象徴するデザインが施されてい
る。特に印象的なのは、スズメバチの巣
を象ったものだ。建山集落には、毎年秋
と冬に男性がスズメバチを捕まえて薬酒



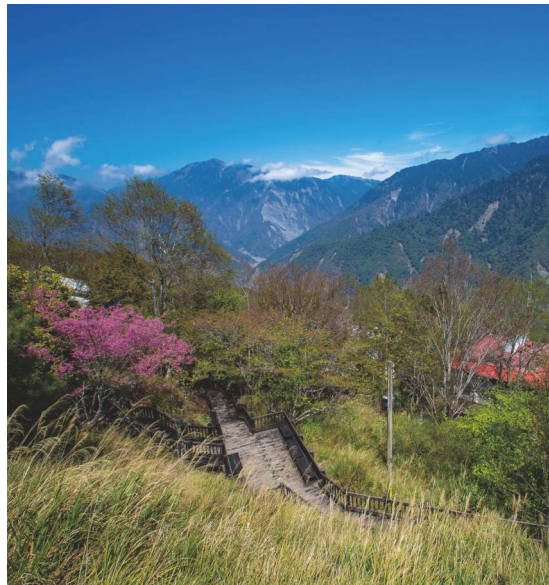
山頂に位置する池だ。形がハート型であることから「心池」とも呼ばれ、周りにはヤマグルマなどの広葉樹林と中之関歩道がある。道中の山々の風景は、心を癒し、忘れられない思い出になるはずだ。そして、梅山口の小さな市場では、石焼き肉などの名物料理も楽しめる。



を造るという独特な習慣がある。スズメバチの巣のオブジェはそれを表しているのだ。

高中集落には、貝神祭というラアロア族の特徴的な祭典がある。言い伝えによると、その昔ラアロア族は背の低く肌の色の黒い部族と固い友情を結んでいた。彼らが集落を離れるとき、大きな貝を記念に残していった。それは豊作を願うものであった。その後、ラアロア族の人々は毎年貝神祭を行うようになったのだという。

今年1月、10年間の修復期間を経て、桃源区の梅山口から天池までの区間の南横公路が交通部公路総局により開通された。梅山は、玉山国家公園の南部園区の入り口である。この開通により、多くの観光客が梅山集落に来るようになった。この辺りの人気スポットといえば、天池と中之関歩道である。



南横公路(梅山口-天池)を通行する車両への注意事項
規制区間の進入可能時間は8:00～13:00。15:00以前に
規制区間から離れること。火曜日と木曜日は通行禁止。

天池は海拔2,280メートル、南横公路の

桃源区宝山集落 茶園での茶席体験

◎文/陳婷芳

◎翻訳/新垣李加子

◎撮影/黃敬文

桃源区の寶山(宝山)は海拔1,300メートルから1,500メートルの場所に位置している。年平均気温は18度から24度だ。焼けつくような暑さの夏でも涼しく、気持ちよく過ごせることから、台湾でも屈指の避暑地となっている。また、宝山と聞いて多くの人がイメージするのは、桜だ。さらに、宝山はキャンプ場としても人気がある。それだけではなく、最近では茶畑での茶席体験や遊歩道なども評判になっている。

宝山の山林には木がびっしりと茂り、一年中濃い霧がかかっている。この霧によって空気と土壌の湿度が高く保たれ、茶葉を栽培するのに適した環境となっ

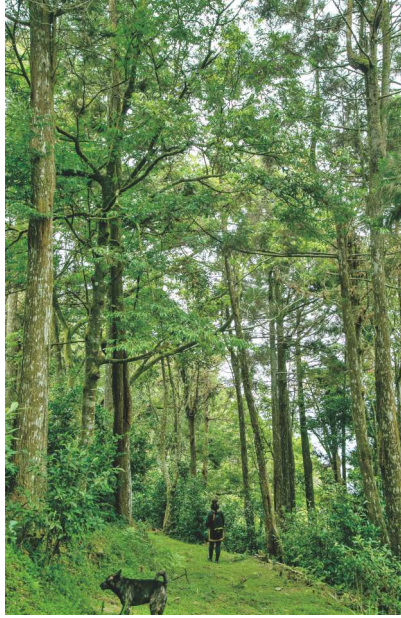


ているのだ。宝山社区發展協會理事長の柯樹山さんは、「宝山に自生する茶樹はとて珍しく貴重です。桃源区には、百年ほどの樹齢の木もあります。」と話す。柯さんいわく、台湾原生の茶樹は、10メートルほどに成長することがあり、中には樹



齡が百年を超えるものもあるという。

この十年ほどで、原生山茶は地元農業の目玉になった。原生山茶とは、茶園で栽培された茶のことで、濃厚な香りが特徴である。もともと野山にあった茶樹は、茶農家によって茶園に移植され、摘みやすく、有機栽培がしやすいように大部分は縮小化されている。現在、宝山には茶園が至る所にある。



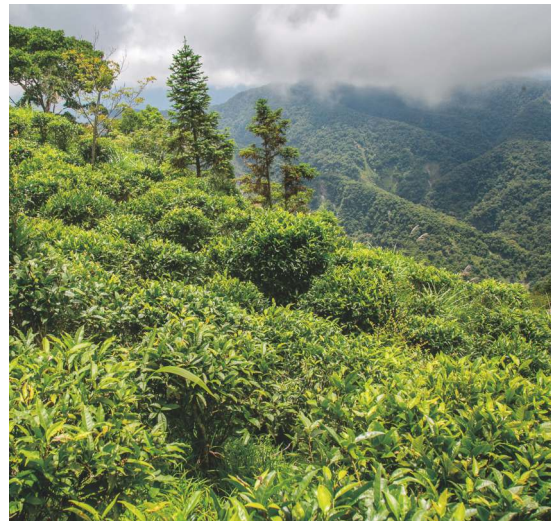
宝山集落では茶園の茶席体験もできる。問い合わせ先は集落内の宝山社区発展協会だ。ぜひ、茶園の主人が淹れるお茶を味わってもらいたい。

宝山集落にはまた、多くの歩道が設置されている。例えば、二集団海芋歩道や二集団烏龍茶歩道は、平坦な道で、家族連れにちょうどいい。二集団布農聚場歩道(桜花歩道とも呼ばれる)からは、高くそびえる木々やきれいな緑のカーペットが見られる。二集団旧遺址歩道は風景が美しい。野生茶歩道からは自生する茶樹や、季節によっては花を見ることができ

る。馬里山珈琲歩道は、30分から40分ほどの道のりだ。このように、宝山集落の遊歩道からはそれぞれ違う風景を見ることができる。新鮮な空気ですりフレッシュできるだろう。

桜花公園は海拔1,500メートルの場所に位置している。桜の季節でなくても、濃い霧がたちこめ、連なる山々の壮大な景色が眺められる。だが、宝山で出会える

るのはそれだけではない。ここでは親切的な住民たちとも出会える。彼らとの交流を通じて、まるで故郷に帰ったかのような暖かさが感じられるはずだ。



茶席体験の問い合わせ

寶山社區發展協會(宝山社区發展協會)
0912133049(柯理事長)



Sound of Sea: The Pearl

(a major public art installation on Cijin Island)

Location: Cijin 3rd Rd., Cijin District, Kaohsiung City

Photos by Carter

海の真珠 (大型芸術作品)

場所: 高雄市旗津區(区)旗津三路(旗津貝殼博物館近く)

撮影/Carter



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