

KH Style



Compelling Kaohsiung

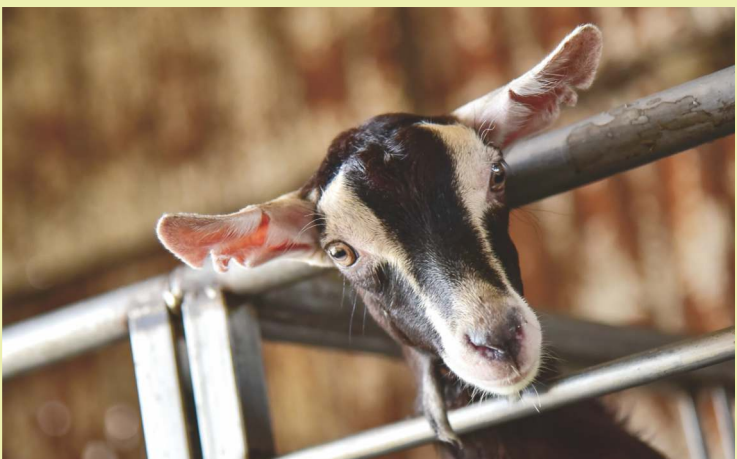


- Huguang Goat Farm
- Farmer Siao Introduces Meinong's Agricultural Industry
- Ciaotou Sugar Refinery
- Introducing National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying)
- BiSouth Studio Presents their Digitalized Chinese Calligraphy Collection

Heguang Goat Farm

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting

©Photos courtesy of CHSG STUDIO



Heguang Goat Farm, a family-run goat farm in Kaohsiung's Lujhu District, was established in 1991. The farm's proprietor majored in animal science, and began with a mere five goats. Today, the herd has grown to more than 400 goats. Total daily milk output is 350 to 400 kilograms, and the farm sells more than 10 different goat products.

Instead of feeding goats with bales of hay, Heguang Goat Farm's proprietor insists that fresh grass is better forage, and provides fuller nutrition. He rents land so he can cultivate grass. Early in the morning, he can be seen mowing the tall grass and collecting it to feed his goats.

The farm keeps four members of the family busy. According to the proprietor, the most hectic period begins at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning, when the family has to cut grass, prepare food for the

goats, clean the barns, assist with breeding, and milk the goats. As they feed their animals, all four family members scrutinize the goats' condition. These procedures keep them occupied until noon. A few hours later, they repeat the routine, starting at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon and working to 7 or 8 o'clock.

The proprietor's wife says they have hired people to help with these tasks, but the daunting amount of work seems to scare employees away. The proprietor's son points out that most farmers can take a break when their fields lie fallow. However, those in the animal husbandry industry typically work 365 days a year. Taking a day off is a privilege which livestock farmers do not allow themselves to desire.

«Goats are curious mammals. They tend to



explore their surroundings either by using their horns or biting objects. Also, goats enjoy playing with other goats," says the proprietor's son. If they visit Heguang Goat Farm during feeding time, outsiders may be surprised to see a variety of feeding methods employed for goats of different ages. To the sound of goats bleating, kids (baby goats) are bottle-fed goat-milk powder and goat colostrum. When the animals reach the weaning stage, they are fed a mix of fresh grass, soybeans and corn. Adult goats—including meat



goats, dairy goats and breeding goats—mainly eat fresh grass with some nutritional supplements. Heguang Goat Farm is divided into various areas according to the ages and uses of the animals. There is also an area for sick goats.

Heguang Goat Farm currently breeds Saanen and Alpine

goats, both species originating in France. The Saanen goat, a large domesticated dairy goat, has white skin, and both sexes have a short white coat. Adult Saanens have curly hairs atop their heads. The species is known for high milk production. The Alpine goat is a medium-to large-size domesticated goat, with brown hair and black markings on its legs, eyes and along the spine. The proprietor says Heguang Goat Farm has been using purebred goat semen for artificial insemination, adding that the farm is the first private farm in Taiwan to achieve artificial insemination of goats.

Although they struggle to handle the workload because their workforce is small, the goat farm has developed connections with consumers by offering goat-farm workshops, during which visitors can experience cutting grass, bottle-feeding kids, and milking goats on weekends. The proprietor's wife hopes these activities will give the public more confidence about consuming goat milk after seeing the production processes and tasting fresh goat milk. She points out that fresh goat milk does not have the goaty smell that puts off some people. Once, she recalls, a school girl visiting the farm saw a goat with brown and white hair, and said she thought it would produce chocolate goat milk. This made the proprietor's wife and her family realize that many potential consumers are far removed from the animal husbandry industry. The owners of Heguang Goat Farm therefore encourage consumers to visit, and understand where goat milk comes from.

○ **Heguang Goat Farm**
No. 302-96, Yonghua Rd., Lujhu District, Kaohsiung City
Tel: 07-696-1317
<https://www.facebook.com/goatRanch30296/>
• Free admission; the only charge is for a bottle of milk if one is interested in feeding a kid.

Other animal farms open to visitors:

○ **Lin's Farm**
No. 198, Heshan Rd., Dashu District, Kaohsiung City
Tel: 07-651-4567
<https://www.goatsfarm.com.tw>

○ **Full & Fresh Ranch**
No. 36, Lane 735, Sec. 2, Guangming Rd., Daliao District, Kaohsiung City
Tel: 07-792-1898
<http://farm.fullfresh.com.tw>

○ **Shueicyuan Farm**
No. 39-1, Huayuan, Neimen District, Kaohsiung City
Tel: 07-660-1829
<https://goo.gl/KafCME>



Farmer Siao Introduces Meinong's Agricultural Industry

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Fang Zih-ci, Wu Ke-wei

©Photos courtesy of Mr. Siao's Tourist White Jade Radish Field, Wild and Field Studio

Meinong District is known as southern Taiwan's fertile bread-basket, which yields regional, agricultural products year-around. It is surrounded by mountains to the north and east, with the Laonong River to the south. Its distinct character is made up of a variety of farms and rice paddies, traditional Hakka architecture and extraordinary natural scenery. The fall brings a regional harvest of rice and the subsequent planting of its White Jade Radish, along with other seasonal agricultural products, like tomatoes, adzuki beans, soybeans and eggplant.

Local farmer, Mr. Siao and his family have been farming in Meinong for generations. They previously planted tobacco; however, since Taiwan Tobacco & Liquor Corporation terminated tobacco purchase from Meinong in March, 2017, due to imported leaves being much cheaper than Meinong's. Hence, farmers have had to find alternative agricultural products to make a living. Today they grow papayas, bananas, adzuki beans, tomatoes, White Jade Radishes and soybeans. His family is fully knowledgeable in farming methodologies needed for harvesting a vast variety of agricultural products. For example, some bananas need a defoliating methodology, while other bananas need to be bagged.

Even veteran farmers are never guaranteed a successful harvest. It is always determined by nature. This year when he sowed his White Jade Radish seeds in mid- September,

it got completely wiped out by a torrential rainfall. However, in the agricultural industry farmers must not waste time lamenting their losses. Mr. Siao quickly set to work sowing another radish crop before mid-November, which still allowed for a successful harvest. However, the crop would not yield the best texture and flavor if it were planted so late in the season.

Mr. Siao's White Jade Radish field is located on a hillside. He describes sowing White Jade Radish seeds as a relatively simple process. The secret to cultivating White Jade Radish lies in the soil texture and a variation in temperature which creates dew drops. This subsequently





yields a delicate thin skin and a mild, sweet flavor. Mr. Siao also pointed out the looser the soil, the better the radishes grow. In Meinong irrigation is also used to water the fields and the Siao family conveniently has a duct adjacent to their field. Tractors and farming machinery facilitate the plowing and planting processes. This enables crops to grow at a similar rate and the harvesting to be significantly more efficient.

ŸFarmers always have to get up really early to go to work. Mr. Siao wakes up around 5 to 6 o'clock. The first thing he checks is water saturation or if there has been water overflow from neighboring fields. He then checks to see if there are any decaying leaves and gets rid of any insects that may affect the crop. Special attention must be heeded to pest control, yet Meinong's farmers comply with strict regulations when using pesticides. They are only allowed to spray within the first 20 days of the radishes' 45 days growth cycle. This ensures that there is no pesticide residue remaining when the crops are harvested.

ŸHe has also begun to open his White Jade Radish fields up for visitors. This began when his daughter who was a kindergarten teacher at the time, brought her class over to learn how to pull radishes in her father's field. It was then that he got the idea of encouraging city dwellers to come and enjoy a simple farming experience and find out how fun it was to pull radishes. Once visitors have tasted Meinong's White Jade Radish, they always come back for more.

Participate in Kaohsiung's agricultural tourism activities at:

- ◆ **Mr. Siao's Tourist White Jade Radish Field**
No. 332, Fumei Road, Meinong District, Kaohsiung City
- ◆ **Yuanciwu Greenhouse (tomatoes and honeydew melons)**
No. 285-6, Central Road, Alian District, Kaohsiung City
Phone: 0921339614
- ◆ **Mother Jhang's farm (mulberries)**
No. 116-1, Singtian Road, Dashu District, Kaohsiung City
Phone: (07)656-4563
Website: <http://www.go-88.com/index.asp>
- ◆ **Ankan Farm (dragon fruit and papayas)**
No. 37, Ji-an Road, Meinong District, Kaohsiung City
Phone: (07)683-1697
Website: <http://www.facebook.com/meinonong>
- ◆ **Dasanyuan Farm (jujubes and guava)**
No. 88, Jhongsing North Road, Yanchao District, Kaohsiung City
Phone: (07)616-5553
Website: <http://www.facebook.com/meinonong>
- ◆ **Agricultural day camps**
Agricultural Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government
Phone: (02)2321-7558 ext.21
Website: <http://www.odfkcg.com/index.php/en/>



Ciaotou Sugar Refinery

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Huang Min-hao

Ciaotou Sugar Refinery is inarguably Ciaotou District's most popular tourist destination. It is also very accessible for travelers, since the Kaohsiung Rapid Transit has a stop right in front of the refinery. There are also other sightseeing spots nearby. So, come and experience the region's unique history.

Ciaotou Sugar Refinery was built during Japanese colonial rule period and was the first modern sugar refinery in Taiwan. It was established by the Japanese company Mitsui Corporation, with operations commencing in 1902. At the height of its yearly production it contributed 60,000 metric tons of sugar. Ciaotou became a prosperous industrial area because of it. The once flourishing sugar refinery closed in 1999, yet it will always be an important part Ciaotou's sweet history.

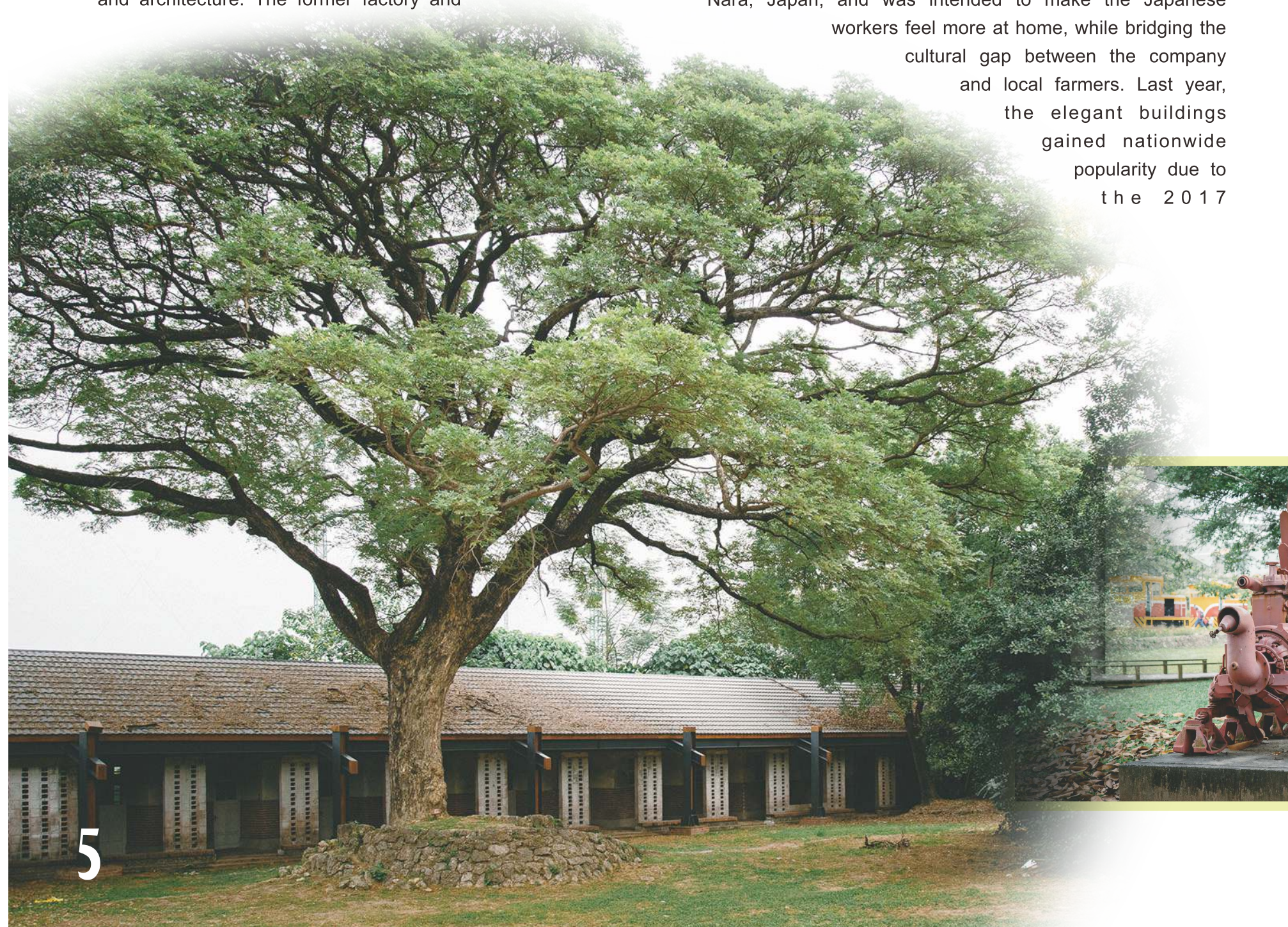
Local agricultural industries continue to flourish in the Ciaotou District, with a variety of products, including dairy farming, honey and flowers. Today, Ciaotou Sugar Refinery is now a visitor park that educates visitors on this once important industry. It exhibits the refinery's history, operations and architecture. The former factory and

office buildings were transformed into the Sugar Refinery Museum, with a surrounding recreational park.

Visitors can gain knowledge about how sugar cane was transformed into sugar during the Japanese colonial rule period. The Sugar Refinery Museum exhibits its old machinery and relates stories about the refinery back in its heyday. There is also a century-old rain tree and behind it is the Bywood Art Space, which was previously a Japanese guest house. Here, visitors can participate in various workshops, including plant dying, paper making and tree climbing. The old trains, railway and other art installations are also on display in and around the museum.

There are also two well-preserved Japanese colonial-era buildings, including the baroque-style Mitsui Corporation office and the director's wooden dormitory. The Mitsui office was the first concrete and steel building in Taiwan. Visitors can also see the refinery's guardian deity, a black Guanyin statue that has been situated in front of the Mitsui Corporation office since it was established in 1902. It was designed to represent the Guanyin at Yakusi-ji Temple in Nara, Japan, and was intended to make the Japanese

workers feel more at home, while bridging the cultural gap between the company and local farmers. Last year, the elegant buildings gained nationwide popularity due to the 2017





Golden Horse Award winning Taiwanese film called, *The Bold, The Corrupt and The Beautiful*. The movie was set in the two buildings.

Other nearby Attractions

During the weekends, there is also a small train to shuttle passengers between the Citou Rapid Transit Station, the sugar refinery and the Kaohsiung Flower & Farm Recreational Park. This park also belongs to Taiwan Sugar Corporation and is situated adjacent to Ciaotou Sugar Refinery. It offers visitors the opportunity to cook with a traditional earthen kiln and is popular with families on the weekends.

At the Ciaotou Rapid Transit Station, visitors can see prestigious Meinong artist Dr. Chu Pan-hsiung's gigantic public art mural called, "Heavenly Creations". Located on the wall at Exit 2, it is made up of 1311 ceramic pieces and is 9 meters in width and 12 meters in height. Dr. Chu explains the mural depicts the Ciaotou Sugar Refinery, its railway and how it contributed to Taiwan's industrial development. The top and bottom of the mural depict the earth, and the middle depicts clouds, which is symbolic of the civility of the city.

Travelers should also explore the Cingpu Rapid Transit Station and the adjacent Rainbow Bridge. The bridge is particularly charming when it is lit up at night. There is also a Ciaotou Equestrian Center, where locals come to learn how to ride.

Besides taking in the area's historical sites, it is also a place that also features arts and culture. Last October, the



Bais Cultural & Educational Group CO. Ltd. and Ten-Drum Percussion Group came together to create the Bais New World Recreational Center, which is located inside the refinery. Here visitors can experience VR games or watch cultural shows in its performance space. During the weekends, Ten-Drum also puts on thirty minutes performances which can be seen at 10:30 am and 3 pm.

Cultural travelers can also go to Silin Sanhe Yuan, on Linsi Road, where they can see a traditional residential compound. It was recently renovated by local residents, who also added an adjacent garden. In 2016, its distinct architecture won the Yuan Ye Distinct Architecture Award, which was presented to them by Kaohsiung's Creative Architecture Association.

Visitors should also go to Ciaotou Old Street. This is the village's main road and is where locals meet to shop and eat. Here travelers can meet locals and observe how they live. Some of the local delicacies include, Grandma's Tuna Curry, Huang's Braised Ground Pork Rice and Wulilin Steamed Pork Baozi.

Grandma's Tuna Curry has been in operation for 70 years and specializes in curries and rice noodle dishes. Huang's Braised Ground Pork Rice is made from pork shoulder and belly and was honored with first prize in an online gourmet competition. There is also the Wulilin Steamed Pork Baozi with delicious fillings. If visitors want to sample some of these popular dishes, ask a local to show them where to go.



Introducing National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying)

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by MUJI Do

©Photos courtesy of National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying)

The National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying), which is scheduled to begin operations this October, has become the talk of the town. It combines an opera house, a concert hall, a playhouse and a recital hall, making it the first national theater in southern Taiwan.

As a Kaohsiung native, I share the excitement that surrounds the grand opening of the National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying). The excitement triggers memories of my first visit to Weiwuying 20 years ago, when I was a high school student. Back then, I lived in the northern part of the city. Weiwuying is located in southern Kaohsiung.

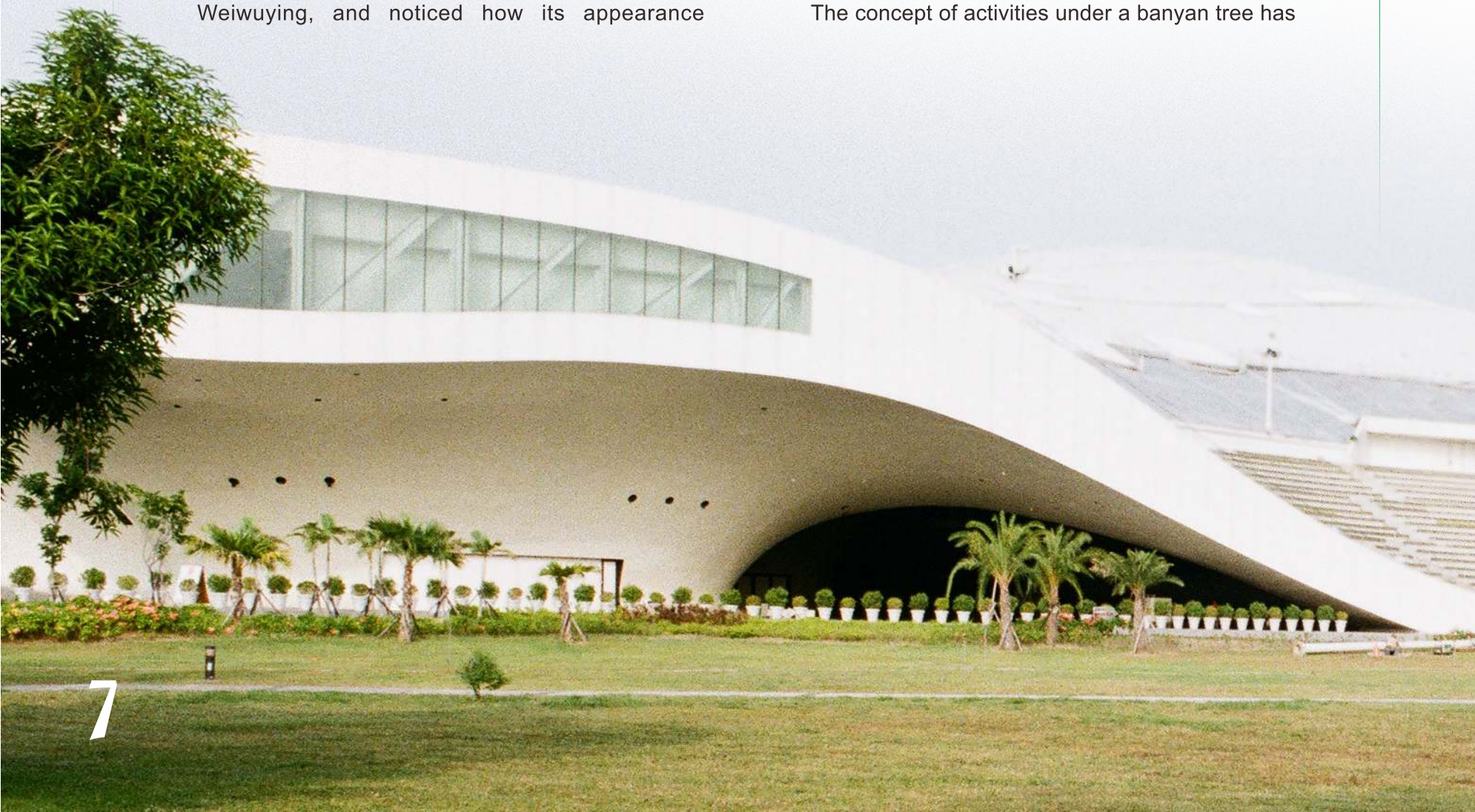
After getting travel information via a dial-up internet access facility, I hopped on bus #248 and headed to Weiwuying to buy a guitar. The journey was as an adventure for me. The unfamiliar scenery along the way grabbed my attention. I pressed my face close to the glass to look out the window. I did not realize I was engraving Weiwuying's scenery in my mind. After that, I made several more visits to Weiwuying, and noticed how its appearance

gradually changed.

Weiwuying was originally a military training base. In 1979, the military function of Weiwuying ended, and it was eventually transformed into a metropolitan park. In 2010, the government began construction of the National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying). Eight years on, it has become an architectural landmark and a theater complex.

The National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) was designed by Ms. Francine Houben, a Dutch architect. When Ms. Houben was contemplating this project, she keenly observed the interesting and unique ways in which local residents engage in a variety of activities, such as drinking tea while chatting with friends, or operating a stall under one of the banyan trees which surrounding Weiwuying. These ordinary lifestyles struck Ms. Houben as extraordinary. The splendid existence of a Kaohsiung resident enjoying life in the shade of a banyan tree gave Ms. Houben her core theme for the center.

The concept of activities under a banyan tree has



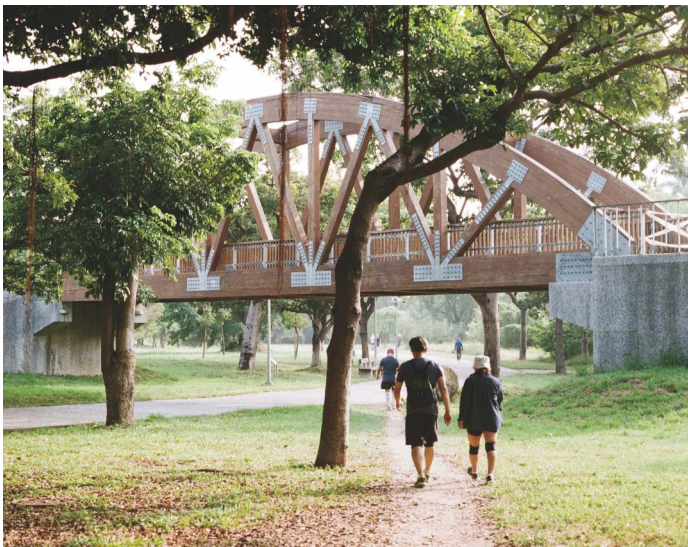
been transformed into the outdoor columns seen at Banyan Plaza, where smooth corridors give people the feeling they are walking among tree trunks. Banyan Plaza creates a sense of openness; its organic structure successfully eliminates the confinement felt in many theater complexes.

Strolling through Weiwuying Metropolitan Park on a winter afternoon, I approached the construction site to appreciate the architecture. I could not get into the site, yet even from a distance the impressive curving roof, covered with 2,260 steel sheets, made me think of a glittering ocean wave. This gigantic landmark is surrounded by grass, at the end of which there is an array of sturdy banyan trees. Not long before, adjacent to those banyan tress, I had watched a marvelous performance on a big, ship-like stage during the Weiwuying Arts Festival. It was an unforgettable night. Lingerin

near the theater complex, I anticipated soon attending many more performances here.

Exploring the 47 hectares of Weiwuying Metropolitan Park, accessible via the Weiwuying Station on the Orange Line of the Kaohsiung Metro, I was pleased to spot a wooden bridge, like that depicted in a Claude Monet painting. Throughout the park, there is evidence of Weiwuying's military past, in the form of a fortification on a slope and a stone wall bearing a military slogan.

From October 2018, audiences will be able to enjoy splendid performances at the National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying). Alternatively, they may wish to discover the pleasures of sitting beneath a tree while sipping tea, and letting time pass as contagious laughter spreads.



BiSouth Studio Presents their Digitalized Chinese Calligraphy Collection

©English translation: Hou Ya-ting

©Photos by Siao Meng-cyu

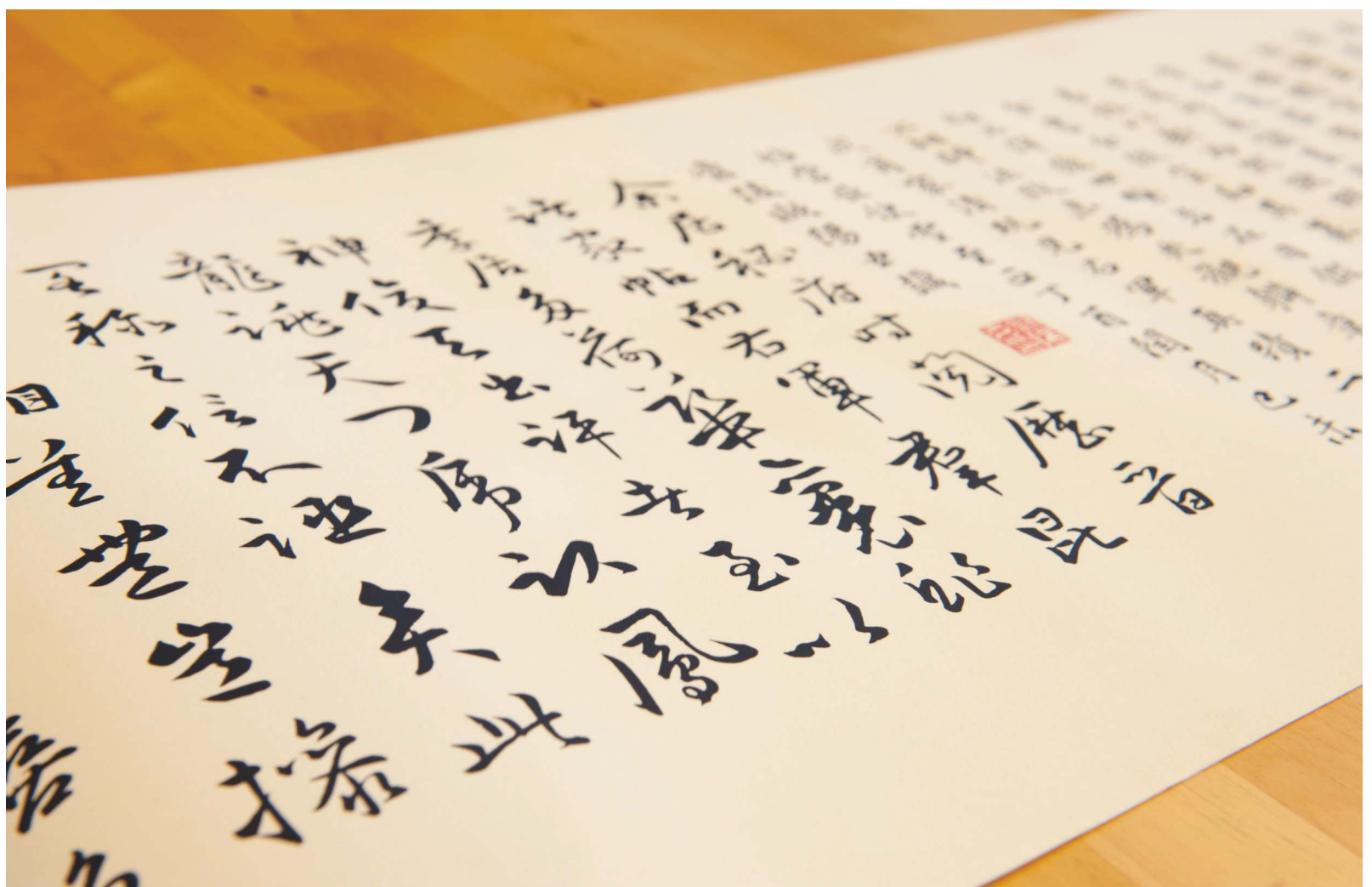
Lin Jyun-fang and Cious Jhe-fong are both from Kaohsiung. In 1994, they co-founded BiSouth Studio. The company specializes in transforming Chinese calligraphy into digital format. It is best known for its BiSouth Chinese Calligraphy Collection.

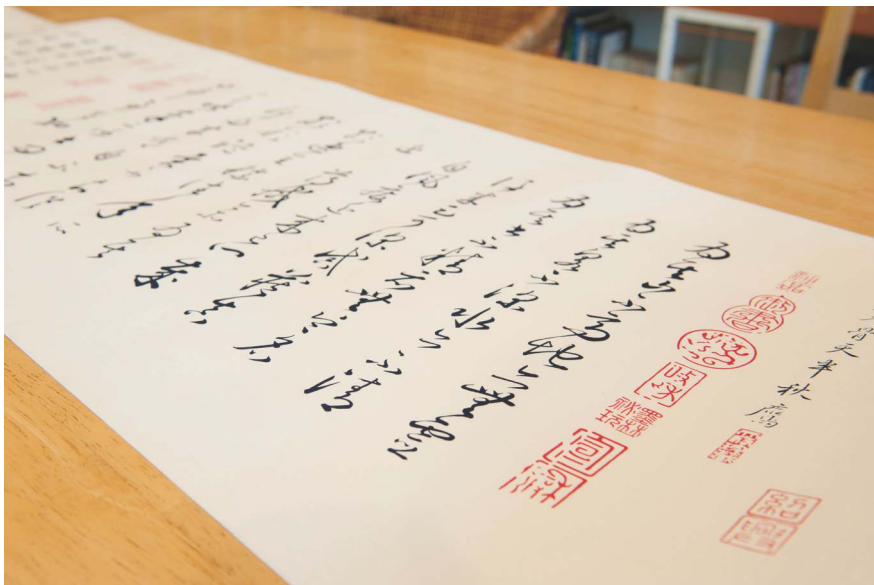
Based in Kaohsiung, they began their business when they advertised for new and improved Chinese calligraphy fonts to integrate into designs. They began collecting ancient Chinese calligraphy and digitalizing them. Many of their colleagues and friends began asking for the files. They began to realize that there was a huge demand for digitalized Chinese calligraphy. In 1998, they released the digitalized forty-thousand piece BiSouth Chinese Calligraphy Collection. In 1999, they promoted their collection at the Macworld Expo Taipei, and it was well received. The success of their first edition, not only boosted their confidence, but also inspired them to begin developing their hundred thirty-

five thousand words, second edition, which took another six years to produce.

Mr. Lin believes his Industrial Engineering and Systems Management degree, earned from Feng Chia University provided him with the skills he needed to operate BiSouth Studio. His computer programming background contributed significantly to his ability to organize numerous calligraphy pieces into a database. Mr. Lin explains that BiSouth uses a vector graphic format, which enables them to maintain an excellent image quality, when their images are put on billboards. He is glad that BiSouth calligraphy continues to be utilized in advertising. Combinations of various Chinese calligraphy layouts are created by each client's interpretation and aesthetic.

They hope they will always bring out the true value and beauty of this traditional art form. Back in the Tang Dynasty, Master Huairen spent twenty-five years





collecting the semi-cursive script of the greatest Chinese calligrapher in history, Wang Xizhi. Mr. Lin, however, is glad he is collecting calligraphy in more modern times. He firmly believes the only way to preserve these cultural assets is to make sure they continue to be part of a modern culture. He feels that a digital designer should fuse traditional and cultural elements with a more modern interpretation.

Besides digitalizing Chinese calligraphy, BiSouth also produces digital Chinese calligraphy stamps, ancient Chinese woodblock prints, decorative patterns and old photographs. However, BiSouth Studio has more recently suffered losses and a decline in sales due to rampant piracy and free downloading. Yet, Mr. Lin's fondness for Chinese calligraphy is unwavering. He is determined to continue developing more patented Chinese calligraphy products.

Ten years ago, Mr. Lin moved back to his hometown of Kaohsiung. He had enrolled a program which cultivated local artists that was subsidized by the Bureau of Cultural Affairs. His engagement with the city helped BiSouth Studio develop. He enjoys living here because of its mountains, ocean and Love River. He is also glad that he lives in close proximity to his parents; he visits them when he is not immersed in his work.

BiSouth Studio

No. 49, Sinmin Road, Sanmin Distric, Kaohsiung City
www.facebook.com/bisouth/
www.bisouth.com.tw





Shoushan Zoo

■ Illustration by Planet.y

<https://goo.gl/MyceWw>



KH Style

Published by Information Bureau, Kaohsiung City Government

Publisher: CHANG Chia-hsing(Rick)

Planned by UNITAS Literary Monthly, Linking Publishing Company

English editors: Johanne Murray, Steven Crook

Address: 2F, No. 2, Sihwei 3rd Rd., Lingya Dist., Kaohsiung City, Taiwan

Tel: (+886-7) 331-7629

GPN: 2010600392



LINE



Facebook



高雄款



KH Style

海洋首都高雄