

遊艇王國

Yacht Kingdom



早在 1980 年代臺灣就有遊艇王國的美名。根據 2018 年統計，頂級遊艇產值及市佔率，臺灣已躍居亞洲第 1 及全球第 4，其中高雄產值更佔全臺 8 成以上。近年更舉辦「臺灣國際遊艇展」，積極打造國際品牌形象。

As early as the 1980s, Kaohsiung held the title of “Yacht Kingdom.” According to statistics from 2018, the value of luxury boats and percentage of the market shows that Taiwan ranked number one in Asia and fourth in the world. And in Taiwan, Kaohsiung commands more than 80 percent of its market. In recent years, Kaohsiung has held the “Taiwan International Boat Show” to promote its international brand image.

臺灣第一大港

The Largest Port in Taiwan



高雄港是臺灣第 1 大港，也是國際重要貨櫃大港。高雄港從日治時期到二戰後，多次計畫拓建。從最初數座碼頭到今日百餘座碼頭，運輸量自 2014 年起突破千萬 TEU，佔臺灣整體港口貨櫃吞吐量 3/4，是臺灣主要運輸貨櫃港口。

The Port of Kaohsiung is the largest in Taiwan and one of the most important international container terminals. Expanded several times from the Japanese colonial period and after World War II, the initial few docks have continually expanded to more than a hundred. Since 2014, shipping volume has exceeded 10 million TEU (twenty-foot equivalent units), accounting for three-quarters of Taiwan's total container capacity and making it Taiwan's dominant port for container shipping.

臺灣第一座加工出口區



1966 年設立於前鎮區的「高雄加工出口區」，位在由濬港工程填成、伸入港區的中島上，面積達 68.36 公頃，為臺灣第 1 個加工出口區，亦是全球第 1 個加工出口區。

Established in 1966 and located in the northwest part of Cianjhen District, Kaohsiung' s export processing zone was created by dredging to form a peninsula that extends in the middle of the bay with an area of 68.36 hectares. It was the first export processing zone not only in Taiwan but also in the world.

從填海造陸到市區改正

The First Export Processing Zone in Taiwan



高雄從日治時期開始，配合築港計畫辦理多次填海造陸與市區改正計畫，由臨海的小漁村逐步擴張為都市。1936 年公告的「大高雄都市計畫」以現今高雄車站為核心軸線向四方擴散，奠定日後高雄市發展的規模。

Beginning in the Japanese colonial era, Kaohsiung has conducted several land reclamation projects to accommodate port construction and urban renewal. As a result, what was once a small fishing village by the sea has gradually turned into a metropolis. In 1936, the “Greater Kaohsiung City Project” was announced and expanded outwards from today’s main train station, serving as a model for the later development of Kaohsiung City.

拆船王國

Ship-breaking Kingdom



1960-80 年代，臺灣是世界第 1 的拆船王國，極盛時期的從業工人超過 2 萬人，每天有數十艘大船等待拆解。被拆卸的船板與廢材為臺灣鋼鐵業打下基礎，鹽埕區公園路也因拆船五金業者集中而有「五金街」之名。

From the 1960s to the 1980s, Taiwan ranked first in the world in ship-breaking, and at its peak the industry employed more than 20,000 workers with dozens of ships waiting to be dismantled every day. The steel hulls and scrap metal from these ships became the foundation for Taiwan's steel industry, and Gongyuan Road in Yancheng District earned the name "Hardware Street" due to the ship-breaking industries concentrated there.



二二八事件 全臺最早的軍事鎮壓在高雄

Kaohsiung: Site of the First Military Suppression
in the February 28 Incident



1947 年 3 月 6 日，高雄要塞司令部派兵前往高雄市政府、火車站及高雄中學，以武力鎮壓造成多人傷亡，此軍事行動為全臺最早。本館二樓設置鎮壓事件模型場景，讓觀眾能夠認識、理解，進而思索二二八事件在高雄的特殊性及其歷史意義。

On March 6, 1947, The Kaohsiung Fortress Headquarter were given to troops to deploy into the Kaohsiung city hall, train station, and senior high school held by self-defense groups in response to the February 28 Incident a week earlier. Force was used to suppress them and led to many deaths and injuries in Kaohsiung. The ew of the event and to further ponder and reflect on the unique situation and historical impact of the February 28 Incident on Kaohsiung.

他鄉作故鄉： 國軍撤退來臺及眷村安置

Home Away from Home: The Military Retreats to Taiwan
and the Establishment of Veteran's Villages



1949 年，中華民國政府在國共戰爭中失利，文物及部分政府機關先行播遷，沿海軍民後續搭乘中字號艦或民營輪船撤退來臺，安置於高雄各地，高雄豐富的眷村文化就此開枝散葉。

In 1949, the government proceeded with plans to retreat to Taiwan. Cultural artifacts and some government institutions were the first to move, the military and civilians along the coast also retreating to Taiwan via landing and private ships to places around Kaohsiung, which became a place rich in veteran's village culture that spread over the island.



美麗島事件

The Kaohsiung Incident



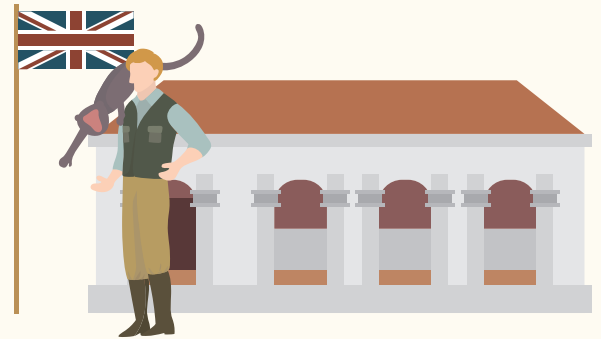
1979 年 8 月《美麗島》雜誌創刊，同年 12 月 10 日世界人權日時於高雄舉辦遊行，吸引上萬群眾訴求民主與自由。因軍警的管制措施引發大規模衝突，並於事後進行大逮捕行動引起國際注目，成為臺灣政治史上重要事件。

Formosa Magazine was published in August 1979 and then speeches and demonstrations on Human Rights Day in Kaohsiung that year attracted more than 10,000 people to call for more democracy and freedom. Martial law restrictions in place at the time, however, resulted in confrontation with the authorities and subsequent mass arrests of people after the event. Coming to the attention of international media, the Kaohsiung Incident (also known as the Formosa Incident) was a seminal event in the modern political history of Taiwan.



熱愛冒險的外交官：史溫侯

The Adventurous Diplomat: Robert Swinhoe



史溫侯，打狗英國領事館第 1 任領事，為著名生物學家，東方鳥類研究之重量級人物，包括藍腹鵲等超過 1/3 種的臺灣鳥類由其首次記載。柴山臺灣獼猴亦是他發現的臺灣特有種之一，著有《福爾摩莎哺乳動物學》。

Robert Swinhoe was the first representative at the British consulate in Takau. He was also a famous biologist and an important figure in the study of birds in East Asia. In addition to Swinhoe's pheasant, more than a third of Taiwan's bird species was first recorded by him. With his assistance, it was confirmed that the Formosan rock macaque is an endemic species to Taiwan. Robert Swinhoe is also the author of *On the Mammals of Formosa*.



熱帶醫學之父：萬巴德

The Father of Tropical Medicine: Patrick Manson



蘇格蘭萬巴德爵士，1866 年受馬雅各醫師推薦擔任海關醫員進駐打狗旗後。在臺 5 年期間接觸到象皮病、瘧疾等病患，返國後積極鼓吹熱帶醫學並提出諸多關鍵假說，因其學術貢獻而被稱為「熱帶醫學之父」。

The Scotsman Sir Patrick Manson, with a recommendation in 1866 from Dr. James Laidlaw Maxwell, came to serve as the medical officer at the Customs Service of Formosa at Cijin in Takau. During his five years in Taiwan, he encountered such diseases as elephantiasis and malaria. After returning home, he actively encouraged the study of tropical diseases and proposed many hypotheses. For his contributions to academia, he has been called the “Father of Tropical Medicine.”

高雄有多大

How Big is Kaohsiung?

高雄市面積約

2,952 km²



高雄市面積約 2,952 平方公里，全臺排名第四，六都之冠。高雄市西南臨臺灣海峽，東北倚中央山脈，極北以玉山主峰為起點，順時針方向與南投縣、花蓮縣、臺東縣、屏東縣、臺南市、嘉義縣相鄰。

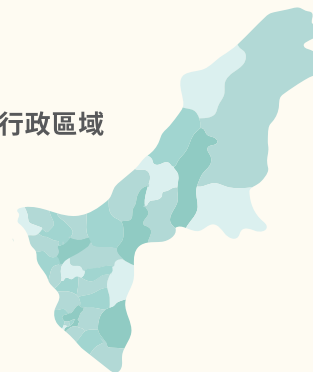
The area of Kaohsiung City covers about 2,952 square kilometers (km²), ranking it fourth in all of Taiwan and first among the six special municipalities.

Kaohsiung City faces the Taiwan Strait in the southwest and leans against the Central Mountain Range in the northeast. Starting from the main peak of Yushan(Jade Mountain) in the extreme north, it is clockwise adjacent to Nantou County, Hualien County, Taitung County, Pingtung County, Tainan City, and Chiayi County.

高雄有多少行政區域

How Many Administrative Districts are in Kaohsiung?

38 個行政區域

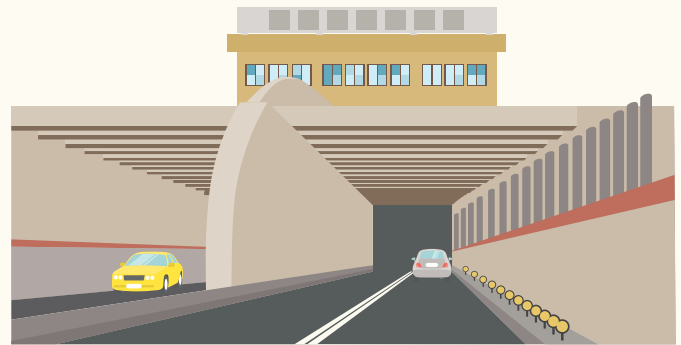


38 個行政區域，數量為全臺之冠。面積最大行政區：桃源區 (約 929 平方公里)。面積最小行政區：鹽埕區 (約 1.42 平方公里)。人口最多行政區：鳳山區 (約 35.6 萬人)。人口最少行政區：茂林區 (約 1,940 人，全臺最少)。人口密度最低行政區：桃源區 (4 人 / km²，全臺最低)。人口密度最高行政區：新興區 (24,826 人 / km²)。 (2022 年 12 月高雄市政府民政局統計資料)

There are 38 administrative districts in Kaohsiung, the most among the six special municipalities in Taiwan. The largest administrative district is Taoyuan District (approx. 929 km²). The smallest administrative district is Yancheng District (approx. 1.42 km²). The administrative district with the highest population is Fongshan District (approx. 360,000). The administrative district with the lowest population is Maolin District (approx. 1,900; the smallest in Taiwan). The administrative district with the lowest population density is Taoyuan District (5 people / km²; the lowest in Taiwan). The administrative district with the highest population density is Sinsing District (25,784 people / km²). (Data: December 2022)

臺灣第一座海底隧道

The First Undersea Tunnel in Taiwan

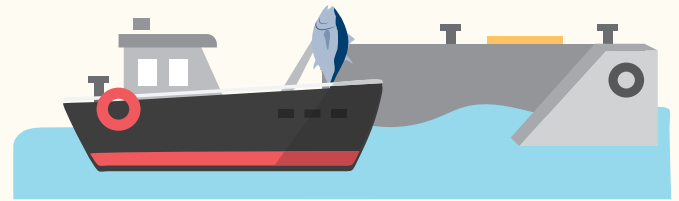


高雄過港隧道全長 1,550 公尺，1981 年開始興建至 1984 年完工通車。是臺灣唯一的水底公路隧道，也是旗津通往高雄市區唯一的路上交通要道。

The Cross-Harbor Tunnel of Kaohsiung is 1,550 meters long. The construction began in 1981, and it was opened to traffic in 1984. It is the only underwater vehicular tunnel and the only main artery connecting Cijin with downtown Kaohsiung.

臺灣最大遠洋漁業基地

The Largest Base of Distant Fishery in Taiwan

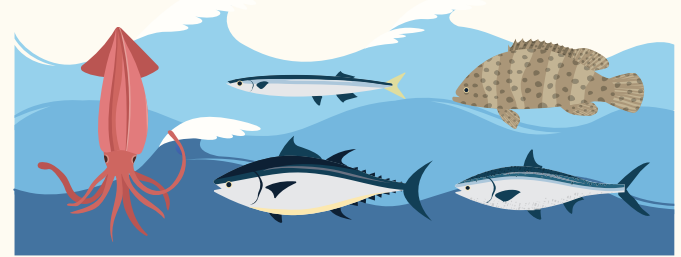


全臺最大的遠洋漁業基地就在高雄前鎮漁港，1968 年完工啟用，可停泊漁船噸級最大，擁有最多冷凍庫、最多遠洋新鮮漁獲，進出漁獲量佔臺灣漁業總量 60% 以上，鮪魚、魷魚、秋刀魚產量名列世界前茅。

The largest base for distant fishery in Taiwan is Cianjhen Fishing Harbor, which is located in Kaohsiung. After construction was completed in 1968, the largest fishing boats in terms of tonnage could dock there. It has the largest number of freezers and the largest catch of fresh ocean seafood. The catch accounts for more than 60% of the fishing industry in Taiwan. This base also ranks among the top in the world for hauls of tuna, squid, and saury.

高雄五寶：秋刀魚、石斑魚、 鮪魚、魷魚、虱目魚

The Five Treasures of Kaohsiung: Saury, Grouper, Tuna, Squid, and Milkfish



高雄市目前擁有 16 個漁港、4,000 公頃養殖場、2,700 餘艘漁船 / 筏，由此可知高雄市漁業對臺灣極具重要的地位。鮪魚及魷魚產量，皆為世界公海總產量第二名，而石斑魚、秋刀魚及虱目魚的年產量是臺灣總產量前二大。(2018 年統計資料)

The city of Kaohsiung is home to 16 fishing harbors, 4,000 hectares of fish farms, and more than 2,700 fishing boats, showing just how important its fishing industry is to Taiwan. The quantity of tuna and squid caught by boats based in Kaohsiung ranks second in the world, while its annual catch of saury, grouper, and milkfish is second in Taiwan.(Data: 2018)

戲獅甲：傳統陣頭與現代工業區的代名詞

Hsi-Shihjia: A Traditional Parade and Byword for Modern Industrial Zones



戲獅甲原為港邊聚落，相傳因當地戲獅陣頭甲於他庄而得名。1935 年日本政府南進政策的影響下，規劃為全臺最早的工業區，成為高雄工業形象的關鍵。近年戲獅甲競賽在市府推廣下成為國際三大戲獅競賽之一。

Hsi-Shihjia, originally a tribal settlement by the Kaohsiung harbor, is said to have been named after the lion dance performed there. With the southward expansion project of the Japanese in 1935, it was also planned as Taiwan's first industrial zone, becoming a pivotal site for Kaohsiung turning into an industrial city. In recent years, the "Hsi-Shihjia competition" held by the city government has become one of the three largest lion dance competitions in the world.

石化王國

Petrochemical Kingdom



臺灣最早的石化工業區落腳於高雄，可回溯至日治時期「日本海軍第六燃料廠」，二戰後由中國石油公司接收，1970 年代設置仁大及林園兩大石化工業區，完成上中下游石化產業鏈的整合，成為名副其實的「石化王國」。

Taiwan's earliest petrochemical industrial zone is located in Kaohsiung and traces back to the "Japanese Navy Sixth Refinery" from the Japanese colonial era. After World War II, it was taken over by Chinese Petroleum Corporation. In the 1970s petrochemical industrial zones in Renda and Linyuan were established, creating a complete chain of petroleum products to earn the area fame as Taiwan's "Petrochemical Kingdom."

吾愛吾鄉：美濃反水庫運動

I Love My Township: The Meinong Anti-Dam Movement



1992 年政府預計興建美濃水庫以供應高雄地區用水，因預定地位於斷層帶及興建後對當地生態和客家文化衝擊的諸多疑慮下，引發美濃居民的反對並組織反水庫運動，後續影響著美濃居民對家鄉環境的長期關注。

In 1992, the government was planning to build a reservoir at Meinong to provide water for Kaohsiung. The proposed site, however, was on a fault line, and construction would have impacted the local ecology and Hakka culture in the area. For these reasons, backlash from Meinong locals emerged as they formed a group to resist construction of the dam. This movement would influence long-term awareness of people in Meinong for their natural environment.

後勁反五輕運動

The Houjin Movement against the Fifth Naptha Cracker



1987 年中國石油公司五輕計畫發布，後勁居民因擔心環境汙染問題而成立自救會進行長期抗爭，並於 1990 年舉辦臺灣首次地方公民投票行動，但最後仍在中油 25 年後遷廠的承諾中動工，至 2015 年正式關廠。

In 1987, the China Petroleum Corporation (CPC) announced plans for the Fifth Naptha Cracker at its refinery near Houjin in Kaohsiung. Concerned about the environmental pollution problems CPC was causing, a self-help group of local residents began a long-term protest. In 1990, Houjin residents were the first to hold a public referendum in Taiwan. Though the naptha cracker was built anyway, CPC promised to remove it 25 years later.

羅漢門迎佛祖

Greeting Bodhisattva at Luohanmen



「羅漢門迎佛祖」是高雄內門區的重要信仰活動。每年觀音佛祖聖誕（農曆 2 月 19 日）前舉辦平安遶境活動，參與的文武陣頭是最大特色。2014 年由文化部公告為國家級重要民俗。

“Greeting Bodhisattva at Luohanmen” is an important folk ritual held in the Neimen District of Kaohsiung. Every year before the birthday of the bodhisattva Guanyin (the 19th day of the 2nd lunar month), a parade for peace and blessing is held and represents its most unique feature. The Ministry of Culture designated it a Significant Folklore.



曹公圳

Caogong Canal



曹公圳為清代臺灣三大水圳之一，建於 1837 年曹謹就任鳳山知縣後，因鳳山一帶常發生乾旱，遂引現今高屏溪水開鑿圳道，旱地變良田，為高雄平原之灌溉用水奠下豐厚的基石。

Caogong Canal was one of the three most important irrigation projects in Taiwan during the Qing dynasty. Built in 1837, it was named after Cao Jin, the official in charge of Fongshan, an area suffering from soil depletion. The channel brought water from what is now Gaoping River, turning the dry soil into fertile farmland. The water helped lay a foundation for subsequent bountiful harvests by farmers in the plains around Kaohsiung.



最早打狗影像紀錄者：湯姆生

The Pioneer of Photographing Takau: John Thomson

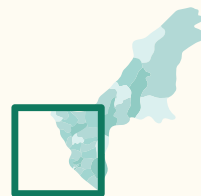


約翰湯姆生不僅是攝影師，同時也是探險家及作家，1871 年抵達臺灣並由打狗港上岸，足跡遍佈海港及六龜荖濃一帶，為 19 世紀的打狗地景及原住民身影留下豐富的影像紀錄。

John Thomson was not only a photographer, he was also an explorer and a writer. He arrived in Taiwan in 1871 and came ashore at Takau, traveling along the coast and in the Liouguei and Laonong area. He left behind a rich photographic record of the cultural scenery and indigenous peoples of Takau from the 19th century.

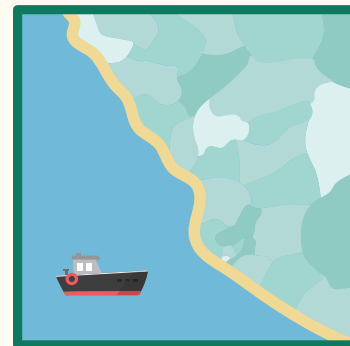
高雄海岸線有多長

How Long is the Coastline of Kaohsiung?



海岸線總長約

63 km



海岸線總長約 63 公里，北起二仁溪口左岸，南迄高屏溪口右岸。儘管海岸線不長，但擁有 16 個漁港、臺灣唯一專屬軍港 - 左營港及臺灣最大港 - 高雄港。

It is 63 kilometers long, running from the left bank of Erren River in the north to the right bank of Gaoping River in the south. The coast may not be very long, but there are 16 fishing ports that includes the only specialized naval base (Port of Zuoying) and the largest port (Port of Kaohsiung) in Taiwan.

高雄有多少人

How Large is the Population of Kaohsiung?

高雄人口約 **272.8** 萬人



約 272 萬 8 千人 (2022 年 12 月統計資料)，在臺灣城市中人口數排名第三，僅次新北市與臺中市，族群多元豐富，包含客家、閩南、原住民及新住民等。

It is about 2,728,000 people in Kaohsiung(Data: December 2022), which ranks third in population behind New Taipei City and Taichung City in Taiwan. It is also home to diverse groups, including Hakka, Hoklo, indigenous peoples, and new immigrants.

以壽山之名：全臺第一座 國家自然公園

Shoushan's Namesake: The First National Natural Park
in Taiwan

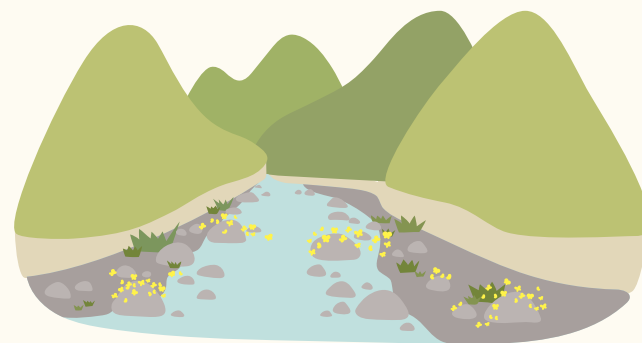


壽山又稱打狗山、柴山，日治時期 1912 年即規劃為打狗公園，並於 1928 年啟用。二戰前後因為軍事需求長期被列為軍事管制區，直至 1992 年「柴山自然公園促進會」等團體推動環境運動，並訴求成立自然公園，2011 年正式成為壽山國家自然公園。

Shoushan also went by the name Takau Mountain and Chaishan. In 1912, it was rezoned as Takao Park and opened to the public in 1928. During World War II, the military reclaimed it as a restricted area. Not until 1992 did environmental groups, including the Chaishan Nature Park Promotion Society, appeal for establishing a nature park. In 2011, it was formally upgraded as Shoushan National Natural Park.

銀紋淡黃蝶世界第一多

The Most Lemon Emigrant Butterflies in the World



黃蝶翠谷位於美濃區，所產蝴蝶多達 110 種，其中銀紋淡黃蝶與無紋淡黃蝶的密度曾為世界第 1。當在蝴蝶盛產期，萬蝶群飛之景象，十分壯觀。

More than 110 species of butterflies found in Meinong District of Kaohsiung, the population of lemon emigrant butterflies and common emigrant butterflies has set a record as the highest in the world. When these butterflies appear in great numbers, they fill the sky and create a truly remarkable scene.



臺灣規模最大泥火山

The Largest Mud Volcano in Taiwan

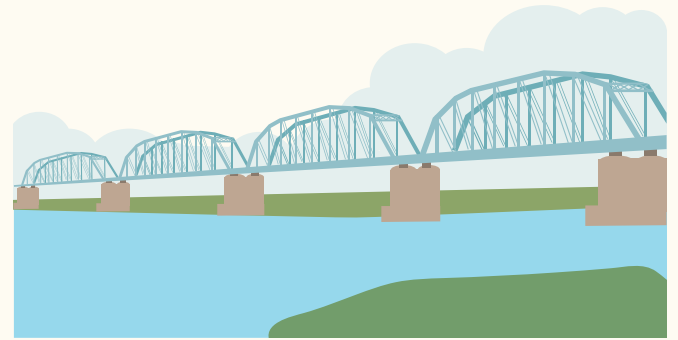


高雄的燕巢區是臺灣泥火山群中密度最高的地方，區內的烏山頂泥火山自然保留區，面積僅 5 公頃，是全臺面積最小的自然保留區，卻是臺灣規模最大、保存最完整的泥火山區，其中最大的泥火山高達 3.5 公尺。

Yanchao District has the highest concentration of mud volcanoes in Taiwan. In this district lies the Wushanding Mud Volcano Nature Preserve covering five hectares, making it the smallest of Taiwan's nature preserves. It is also Taiwan's largest and most complete mud volcano district, the tallest one there being 3.5 meters in height.

臺灣流域面積最大的河川

The Largest River Basin in Taiwan



高屏溪流域面積為 3,257 平方公里，發源於中央山脈之玉山。主流長度 170.9 公里，支流包括隘寮溪、荖濃溪、旗山溪 (楠梓仙溪) 等。

The drainage basin of Gaoping River covers 3,257 km², and its source lies with Yushan in the Central Mountain Range. The main river is 170.9 km long and its tributaries include Ailiao River, Laonong River, and Cishan River (Nanzixian River).

臺灣最知名的惡地

The Most Famous Badlands in Taiwan

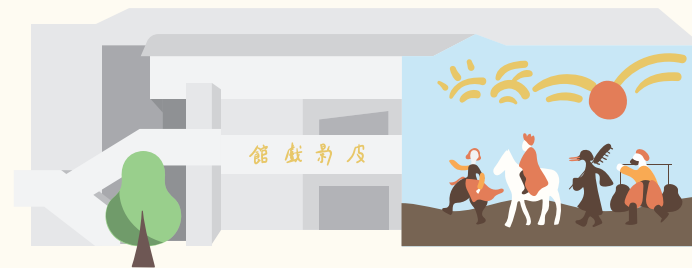


田寮境內惡地地形發達，是最早名聞全臺的「月世界」勝地，因有省道穿越，又設有國道 3 號的交流道，交通可說是全臺的月世界中最便利，且最能輕易觀察到惡地地形的獨特與壯闊。

The badlands in the Tianliao area were the first famous “moonscape” scenery in Taiwan. A provincial highway cuts through the area and a national highway exit is located nearby, making the moonscape there the most accessible of all in Taiwan. It is also the most convenient place to witness the unique spectacle of this kind of badlands.

高雄獨有傳統表演藝術

The Unique Traditional Performing Art in Kaohsiung



19 世紀初皮影戲自福建傳進，主要集中在南臺灣一帶。相傳於清代非常盛行，但隨著電視媒體的出現，皮影戲逐漸式微。如今全臺僅存 3 團，皆位於高雄境內。高雄也擁有全臺唯一以皮影戲為主題的館舍，致力推廣傳承皮影戲文化。

The art of “shadow puppet play” was imported to Taiwan from Fujian in the early 19th century and was concentrated mostly in southern Taiwan. Though reportedly very popular in the Qing dynasty, later the advent of new forms of entertainment, such as television, led shadow puppetry to gradually fade into obscurity. Currently there are only four surviving performing groups, and all of them are located in Kaohsiung. The city is also home to Taiwan’s only museum devoted to shadow puppetry, which is striving to promote this traditional art form and its culture.

臺灣第一座現代化機械製糖廠

The First Modern Mechanized Sugar Factory in Taiwan



1901 年臺灣製糖株式會社在橋頭興建第 1 座新式製糖工廠，並拓展至全臺灣，改造了當時糖業與農村的面貌。二戰後更名為高雄糖廠，1999 年停產，2002 年指定為古蹟。

In 1901, the first modern sugar factory (Taiwan Seitō Kabushiki Kaisha) was built in Ciaotou. The technology spread throughout Taiwan and helped modernize the sugar industry at the time. After World War II, the firm's name was changed to Kaohsiung Sugar Refinery. After production ceased in 1999, the factory was designated a Municipal Monument in 2002.

香蕉王國

Banana Kingdom



旗山又稱「蕉城」，從日治時期起便以香蕉王國的美名享譽全臺。1960年代全盛時期，栽培面積達 4,000 餘公頃，日本市佔率達 8 成以上，是當時全臺最大的外銷產地。香蕉碼頭即是因應大量出口需求所設置，是高雄港唯一的開放式倉庫。

Cishan, also known as “Banana City,” was famous throughout Taiwan starting in the Japanese colonial era as its “Banana Kingdom.” The peak period was in the 1960s, when more than 4,000 hectares were under cultivation and Japanese cities accounted for more than 80% of its orders, making Cishan the biggest exporter of bananas in Taiwan at the time. “Banana Pier” was established to accommodate the high volume of exports and the only open storehouse at the Port of Kaohsiung.

臺灣產量第一的高雄水果

Kaohsiung Fruit: Number One in Taiwan

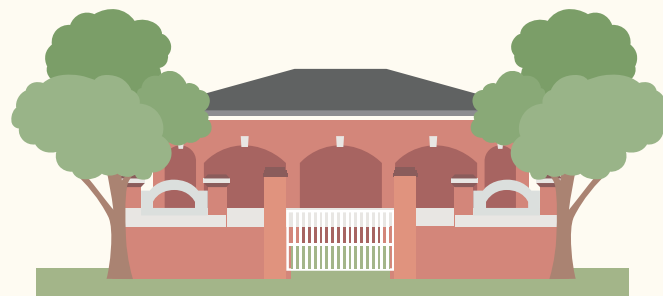


產量全臺第 1、也是種植面積第 1 的高雄 3 大水果，分別為芭樂、蜜棗、玉荷包。燕巢區因泥火山的特殊地質，芭樂與蜜棗碩大香脆，大樹區的玉荷包，肉質肥厚鮮美，產值皆上億。

The three most important fruits in Kaohsiung also represent the most in Taiwan in terms of production and area under cultivation. The three are guavas, honey dates, and Yuherbau lychees. The unique “mud volcano” terrain of Yanchao District results in large and succulent guavas and honey dates, while the Yuherbau lychees from Dashu District are renowned for their quality and fleshiness. The total value of these fruits is in the hundreds of millions of NT dollars.

臺灣唯一現存日治時期 鳳梨罐頭產業建築

The Only Surviving Japanese-era Pineapple Cannery
in Taiwan

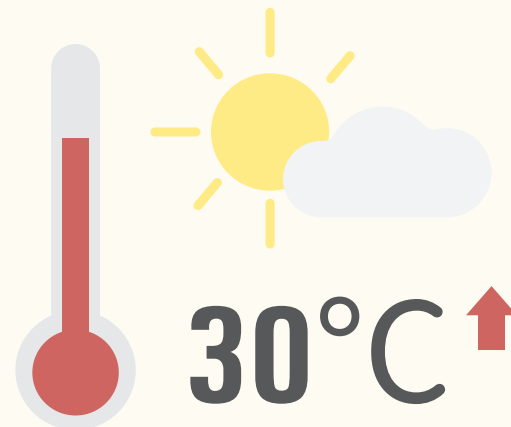


高雄大樹九曲堂車站一帶，先後曾有 11 家鳳梨罐頭工場，單位面積密度曾為世界第 1。目前僅存的日治時期鳳梨罐頭工廠「臺灣鳳梨工場」，前身為泰芳商會第三、四工場，1918 年由有「鳳梨王」之稱的葉金塗所創。

The area around the Jioucyutang Station in Dashu District once had a total of 11 pineapple canneries, and was the highest concentration of such facilities in the world. Currently, "Taiwan Pineapple Factory" is the only pineapple cannery surviving from the Japanese colonial era. Its predecessors were the third and fourth factories of the Taifang Company, which were built by the "Pineapple King" Ye Jintu in 1918.

高雄很熱

Kaohsiung is Hot!



根據中央氣象局統計 (1981-2010 年)，高雄的氣溫平均一年內有近 166 天超過 30°C，全臺僅次於臺南的 180 天。

According to statistics compiled by Central Weather Bureau from 1981 to 2010, Kaohsiung during that period had an annual average of 166 days above 30°C, making it only second in Taiwan to 180 days of Tainan.

城市里程碑：高雄市升格直轄市

An Urban Milestone: Kaohsiung's Upgrade to a Special Municipality



自日治時期築港工程的開展，加上高雄港 12 年擴建計畫、10 大建設等諸多基礎建設完工，經建發展快速，使高雄成為南臺灣第 1 大城，1976 年達到百萬人口，經相關籌備後，於 1979 年 7 月 1 日正式實施升格，成為全臺第 2 個直轄市。

Starting from the development of Kaohsiung into a port city during the Japanese colonial period and then the completion of the 12-year expansion project for the harbor and ten major infrastructure projects, Kaohsiung has grown rapidly to become the largest city in southern Taiwan. When its population exceeded one million in 1976, and following various preparations, Kaohsiung was formally upgraded to the status of a special municipality on July 1, 1979, becoming the second such city in Taiwan.

臺灣唯一的岩雕遺址

The Only Petroglyph Archaeological Site In Taiwan



位於偏遠山區的萬山岩雕群，是臺灣首次發現的大型岩雕藝術，因位在魯凱族萬山社傳統獵場，故以當地部落名稱命名。2008 年經文化部公告為國定遺址，其創作年代及意涵至今尚未完全解謎。

The Wanshan Petroglyphs located in a remote mountainous area, were the first such large-scale archaeological site discovered in Taiwan. Because it is located in the traditional hunting grounds of the Wanshan tribe of the Rukai indigenous people, it takes the name from that area. The Ministry of Culture designated it a National Archaeological Site in 2008, but its dating and significance have yet to be completely understood.

新石器時代的高雄

Neolithic Kaohsiung

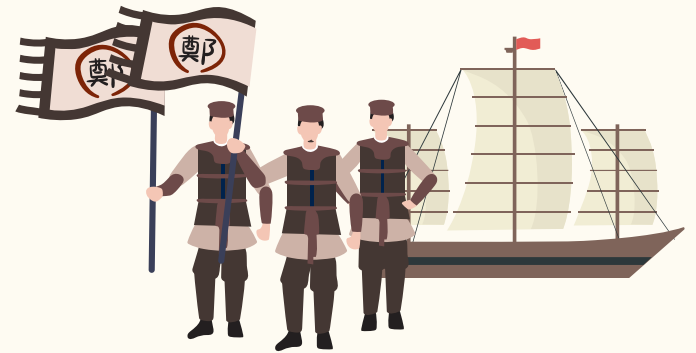


新石器時代以來，高雄即有人類定居的足跡，如市定遺址內惟小溪貝塚及國定遺址鳳鼻頭（中坑門）等，涵蓋大坌坑、大湖、牛稠子、鳳鼻頭等文化層。

People have been living in the Kaohsiung area since Neolithic times. Evidence of Neolithic life can be found, for example, at the municipal archaeological site of Xiaoxi Shell Mound at Neiwei and the national archaeological site of Fongbitou (Zhongkengmen). It covers the Dabengkeng, Dahu, Niuchouzi, and Fongbitou cultural layer.

鄭氏政權的高雄據點

Koxinga's Regime in Kaohsiung

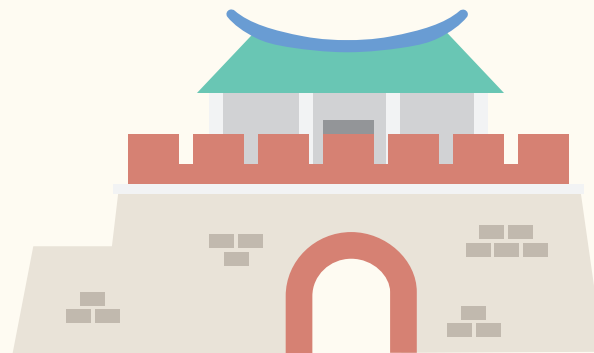


相傳鄭氏時期於高雄各地有屯墾的蹤跡，如左營、後勁、援剿（燕巢）、右衝（楠梓右昌）、前鎮等，漢人也因此逐漸成為打狗平原的主角。

Traces of settlement from the time of the Ming loyalist Koxinga have been reported in Kaohsiung, including Zuoying, Houjin, Yuanchao (Yanchao), Youchong (Youchang in Nanzih), and Cianjhen. Thereafter, Han Chinese would gradually become the dominant people on the plains of Takau.

臺灣現存第一石城

The First Surviving Stone Defensive Wall in Taiwan

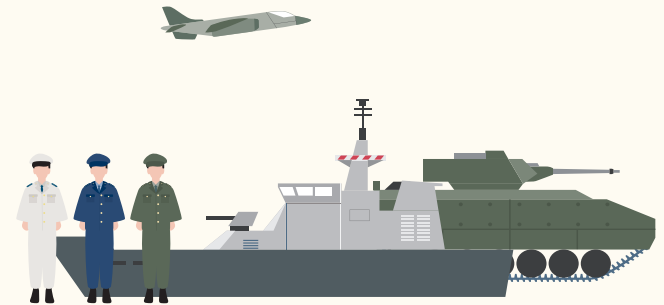


左營舊城，1826 年完工。為目前全臺保存完整城池中年代最早、規模最大之古城。現存東門、南門、北門、城牆、護城濠以及北門外之鎮福社、拱辰井經文化部指定為國定古蹟。

Old Fongshan City, completed in 1826, was later known as the first stone fortress in Taiwan from the Qing dynasty. It is also the earliest and largest surviving complete fortress in Taiwan. Surviving portions of this defensive structure include East Gate, South Gate, North Gate, the wall, moat, Zhen Fu Temple and Gongchen Well have been designated by the Ministry of Culture as National Monuments.

臺灣唯一擁有陸、海、空 三軍基地及軍校的地區

The Only Place in Taiwan with Army, Naval, and Air
Force Facilities and Academies



高雄市是臺灣唯一同時擁有三軍官校、眷村文化的縣市，分別為鳳山陸軍、左營海軍及岡山空軍，全市保存近 90 公頃的眷村文化景觀，保存面積為全臺第 1。

Kaohsiung City is the only place in Taiwan with academies for all three branches of the armed forces (army, navy, and air force) along with Veteran's Villages culture. They are the Republic of China Military Academy in Fongshan, the Republic of China Naval Academy in Zuoying, and the Republic of China Air Force Academy in Gangshan. Throughout the city are nearly 90 hectares of scenery related to Veteran's Villages culture, the most in all of Taiwan.

臺灣第一座水泥廠

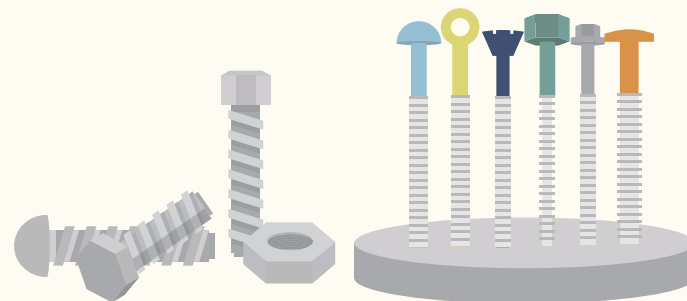


位於壽山山腳下的淺野水泥株式會社高雄工場，是全臺成立最早的現代化水泥廠，為高雄成為工業城市打下重要基礎。1917 年完工啟用，二戰後由臺灣水泥公司接收，曾是全臺產量最大的水泥廠，於 1994 年停廠。

The first cement factory in Kaohsiung, located at the foot of Shoushan and founded in the Japanese colonial era, was also the earliest modernized cement factory in Taiwan and became an important base for the development of Kaohsiung as an industrial city. After World War II, it was taken over by Taiwan Cement Corporation and once was the largest cement factory in Taiwan. Production ceased in 1994.

螺絲王國

Fastener Kingdom



2018 年臺灣成為全球第三大螺絲出口國，規模最大的產業聚落就在岡山地區，從最原始的碳鋼螺絲，到尖端的人工牙根，種類多元且齊全，並提供完整產業供應鏈，打響「螺絲窟」的好口碑，成為臺灣外銷產業中最具代表性的隱形冠軍。

In 2018, Taiwan was the third-biggest exporter of fasteners in the world, the largest facilities for their production in the Gangshan District of Kaohsiung. From the most basic carbon steel screws to the most advanced dental implants, a full line of fasteners are made there for a complete supply chain in industry. Making a name for itself as the “Cave of Fasteners,” it is one of the most little-known champions of Taiwan’s export industries.

臺灣第一座天主教堂

The First Catholic Church in Taiwan

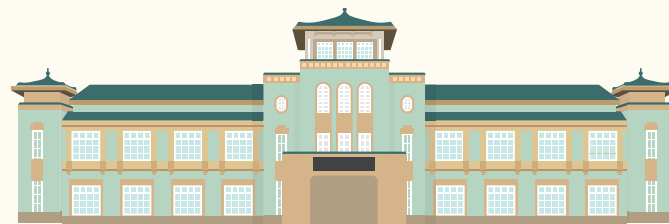


玫瑰聖母聖殿主教座堂簡稱玫瑰堂。坐落於愛河橋畔，於 1859 年創立，為天主教會在臺灣重新開教以來建立的第 1 座教堂，也是現代臺灣天主教會的發源地。

Holy Rosary Cathedral, also known in Chinese as “Rose Cathedral,” is situated near the Love River. Established in 1859, it was the first cathedral to be built by the Roman Catholic Church after its reintroduction to Taiwan and the starting point for the spread of Catholicism in modern-day Taiwan.

市政府變博物館：高雄市立歷史博物館

From City Hall to Museum: The Kaohsiung Museum of History

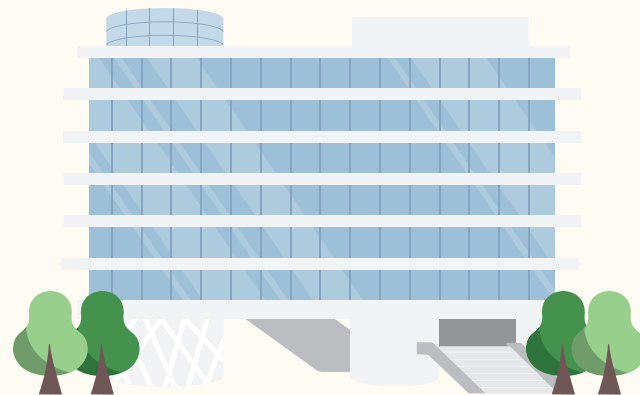


本館前身為日治時期高雄市役所及二戰後之高雄市政府。1992 年高雄市政府遷移至四維行政中心後，為彰顯本市歷史變遷與成長，規劃為歷史博物館以推動展覽、典藏及研究等工作，是全臺第 1 個由地方政府成立的歷史博物館，並於 1998 年 10 月 25 日正式開館。

This museum's predecessor was Kaohsiung's government office during the Japanese colonial period and then city hall after World War II. After the city government moved to its new administrative center in Sihwei in 1992, the building was converted into a history museum to tell the story of Kaohsiung through exhibits, collections and research. It is the first locally established museum of history in Taiwan and was officially opened on October 25, 1998.

擁有六個第一的市立圖書館

A City Library of Six “Firsts”

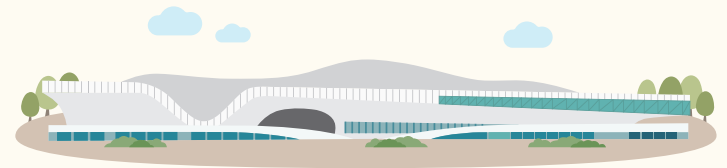


高雄市立圖書館總館以「館中有樹、樹中有館」為設計理念，於 2014 年完工啟用，創下 6 項第 1：全球第 1 座懸吊式綠建築；全球最大懸吊景觀中庭；全球景觀穿透性最高的圖書館；全球首座挑高 7.5 公尺無柱遮蔽式廣場；全國首座全方位系統建築；全國最具功能彈性建築物。

Kaohsiung Main Public Library, designed around the idea of “trees in a library, a library in a forest,” was completed in 2014. It is home to six “firsts.” It is the first suspension green architecture in the world, has the largest suspended courtyard in the world, is the first covered courtyard reaching a height of 7.5 meters without columns, is the first comprehensive system building in Taiwan, and is the most flexibly functional building in Taiwan.

全球最大單一屋頂劇院： 衛武營國家藝術文化中心

The World's Largest Theater Under One Roof: The National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying)

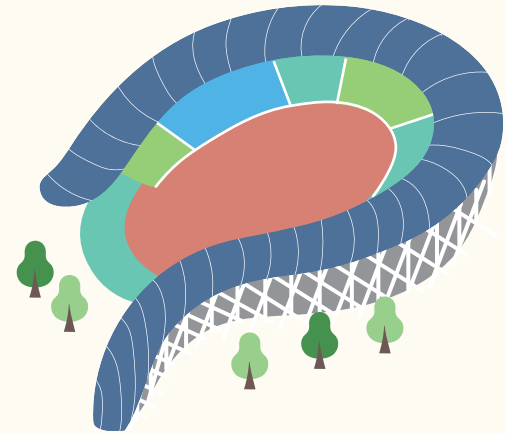


座落於高雄鳳山，日治及二戰後曾為軍事用地，後轉型為都會公園，2003 年重新規劃為藝文園區。場館佔地 3.3 公頃，為全球最大單一屋頂劇院，量體規模超越國家兩廳院。館內擁有亞洲最大管風琴及臺灣唯一的葡萄園式音樂廳。

Located in the Fongshan District of Kaohsiung, this arts center lies in an area once reserved for the military in the Japanese colonial era. It was later converted into a public park and in 2003 rezoned as an arts and culture park. The National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts (Weiwuying) covers 3.3 hectares and features the largest theater under one roof. Its total area is more than the National Theater and Concert Hall in Taipei combined. It also has the largest pipe organ in all of Asia and is Taiwan's only "vineyard-style" concert hall.

全球第一座開口型運動場館

The First Notched Sports Stadium in the World



高雄國家體育場 (世界運動會主場館) 為 2009 年高雄舉辦世界運動會而籌建，由日籍建築大師伊東豐雄設計。不同於傳統體育場館的圓弧型設計，不僅是全球第 1 座開口型運動場，亦是全球第 1 座具有百萬瓦太陽能發電容量的運動場。

Built for the 2009 World Games held in Kaohsiung, the National Stadium was designed by the important Japanese architect Toyo Ito. Differing from traditional stadiums circular or oval in shape, it is the first stadium in the world to break from this tradition and have a notch on one side. It is also the first sports stadium in the world with solar energy panels that can generate one million watts.