



Information on All Trail Sections

The Hakka people have a saying: “Unsung hill songs fade from memory, forsaken roads become overgrown with weeds” (山歌唔唱唔記得，老路唔行草生塞). For this cultural corridor to thrive and continue its story, these century-old historical paths were reconnected under the name the “Raknus Selu Trail,” thanks to collective hard work of numerous dedicated individuals. Today, it has become an important greenway system in Taiwan that exemplifies local culture.

The Raknus Selu Trail is a cultural route along Provincial Highway No. 3 (Neishan Highway) which connects old settlements, relics from the pioneering era, and cultural landmarks along the original boundary between Han Chinese and indigenous communities. It is an important corridor that embodies the characteristics of an international long-distance trail while showcasing local cultures.



Stretching from its northern point in Longtan District, Taoyuan City, to its southern point in Dongshi District, Taichung City, the trail links 60 smaller sections, including historical trails, mountain trails, industrial roads, and highways.

The essence of the trail is encapsulated in its name. “Raknus” means “camphor” in the Saisiyat and Atayal indigenous languages, reflecting the historical prominence of the camphor industry in the area. “Selu” means “a small path” in the Hakka language, referring to a path that is integral to daily life. The name is a combination of indigenous and Han languages, representing the coexistence of diverse communities along the trail throughout history.

Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Group

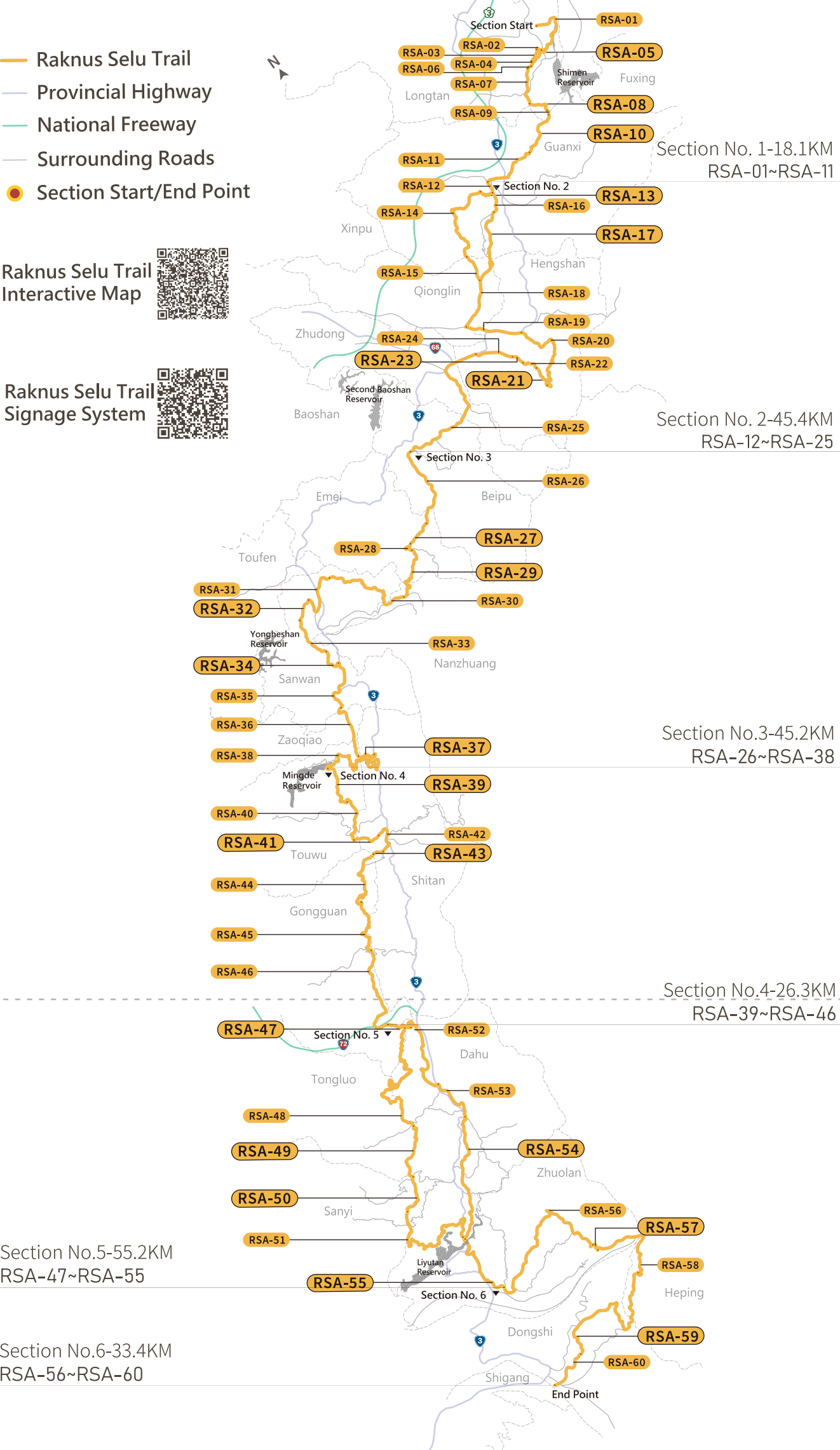


- Raknus Selu Trail
- Provincial Highway
- National Freeway
- Surrounding Roads
- Section Start/End Point

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map

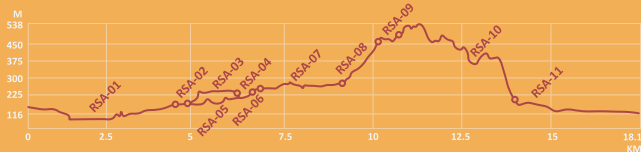


Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Sankeng • 18.1km • Guanxi
Section No. 1

RSA01-RSA11



Section No. 1 follows the Shimen Canal, extending from the once-bustling ferry dock to the serene historical trails, and continues on essential river routes and mountain trails used for regional livelihood. It spans from Sankeng Township in Longtan District, Taoyuan City, to Guanxi Township, Hsinchu County, with an elevation ranging from 116 to 538 meters.

- ▷ **RSA-01** Sankeng Old Street →Linpi Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road+Highway)
Distance : 4.6km Time Needed : 1hr15mins Elevation : 187-116m
- ▷ **RSA-02 Linpi Historical Trail** (Historical Trail)
Distance : 400m Time Needed : 10mins Elevation : 245-187m
The trail connects Meiguo Road and Shimen Canal (Qingshuikeng Street) and leads to the Northern Region Water Resources Branch of the Water Resources Agency (the site of old engineers' dormitories during the construction of the Shimen Reservoir).
- ▷ **RSA-03** Linpi Historical Trail→Huofangqi Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road)
Distance : 800m Time Needed : 15mins Elevation : 244-237m
- ▷ **RSA-04 Huofangqi Historical Trail** (Historical Trail)
Distance : 200m Time Needed : 5mins Elevation : 243-212m
This trail traverses narrow alleys, passes through a kitchen back door, descends sharply down a flight of stairs, and then reconnects to the Qingshuikeng Historical Trail.* The trail is dark and beware of mosquitoes!
- ▷ **RSA-05 Qingshuikeng Historical Trail**
(Rural Access Road)
Distance : 1.2km Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 221-212m
- ▷ **RSA-06 Daniuqi Historical Trail →
Minzu Road** (Historical Trail + Rural Access Road)
Distance : 300m Time Needed : 7mins Elevation : 253-225m
This trail is a rather steep stone-paved historical trail with less than 150 meters remaining today.* Caution: The trail may be slippery!
- ▷ **RSA-07** Minzu Road→ Xiaocukeng Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road+Highway)
Distance : 2.4km Time Needed : 40mins Elevation : 278-253m
- ▷ **RSA-08 Xiaocukeng Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail + Rural Access Road)
Distance : 1.3km Time Needed : 1hr Elevation : 473-277m
“Cukeng” means a flowing water source in Hakka. RSA-08 meanders upstream along a creek, offering a cool and shaded hike.
- ▷ **RSA-09** Xiaocukeng Historical Trail→
Shiliao Mountain Trailhead(Highway)
Distance : 300m Time Needed : 5mins Elevation : 499-468m
- ▷ **RSA-10 Shiliao Mountain →
Daniuqi Trail** (Mountain Trail)
Distance : 3.0km Time Needed : 2hrs30mins Elevation : 538-189m
This natural trail traverses Taoyuan and Hsinchu and features Shiliao Mountain, which has a triangulation station installed by the Internal Affairs Bureau in 1929 (year of Shōwa 4).* Parts of the trail are steep and can be slippery when it rains!
- ▷ **RSA-11** Daniuqi Trail→Guanxi Township
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 3.6Km Time Needed : 55mins Elevation : 190-141m



RSA-01 Yongfu Temple

Yongfu Temple is located in Sankeng Old Street, Sankeng Village, Longtan District, Taoyuan City. Although not particularly large, it is one of the few temples in Longtan District with a long history. Built in 1744 (year of Qianlong 9), the temple's main deities were originally the Lords of the Three Mountains, but they were later changed to the Three Great Emperor-officials in order to foster harmony among different ethnic communities. In the centuries since its establishment, Yongfu Temple was relocated three times, and most recently to its current location in 1924 (year of Taishō 7). The temple was the religious center of the early frontier settlement area near the mountains.

RSA-01 Sankeng Eco-lake



The neighboring area was a bustling ferry dock during the Japanese occupation, but river transport later fell into decline due to siltation. Water from the Shimen Canal gradually improved the surrounding vegetation, and with lush mountains rising above the green slopes by the lake, the area was transformed into a serene and picturesque ecological park. The entire park was constructed using ecological engineering methods.

Daping Red Bridg **RSA-02**

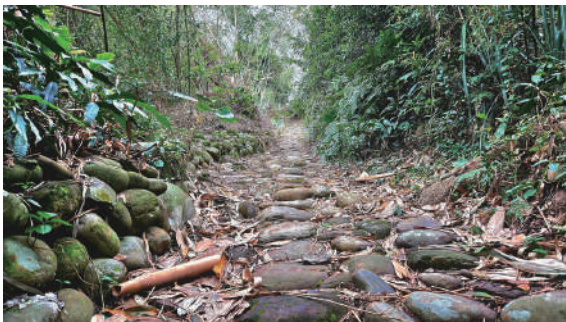


The Raknus Selu Trail starts from Yongfu Temple on Sankeng Old Street, continues on Sankeng Bike Path through the Sankeng Ecological Park, and then follows the Datiekeng River until it reaches the Daping Red Bridge. The bridge was voted one of the top 100 historical architectures in Taiwan, and is named after the red bricks used for its entire construction.



Picturesque farmlands near Daping Red Bridge

RSA-06 Daniuqi Historical Trail



“Daniu” literally means “hit ox”, and “qi” means “slope” in Hakka. The early Qingshuikeng residents traveled to the Sanlin region to farm land, and ox carts were used to transport agricultural products and daily necessities. When the slope is too steep and an ox refuses to move, a farmer whips the ox to continue up the slope, hence the name “Daniuqi”. This trail is 150 meters long and still retains its cobblestone pavement.

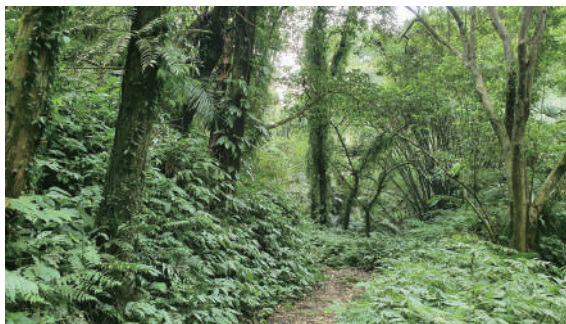
The Daniuqi Historical Trail, along with the nearby the Linpi Historical Trail and the Huofangqi Historical Trail, are collectively referred to as the “Qingshuikeng Historical Trails”.

RSA-08 Yuanyo Fude Temple Baozi Bagong



In the old days, Cukeng was a necessary passage to the mountains in Guanxi, and was also a border between Han Chinese and indigenous territories. Gaoping Village of Longtan Township is home to roughly a dozen temples dedicated to Tudigong (literally “Lord of the Land”, or “Bagong” in Hakka); half of them worship both Tudigong and Tudipo (the wife of Tudigong), among which Yuanyo Fude Temple also features a baozi Tudipo (“baozi” means holding a child), which is rarely seen in Taiwan.

RSA-08 Xiaocukeng Historical Trail



The Cukeng area was formerly known as “Chukeng,” which means a source of flowing water in Hakka. The historical trail runs upstream along the Xiaocukeng River. Early settlers used the open area in the north of Xiaocukeng as a stone quarry. The historical trail was built for ox carts during the Japanese occupation. It was necessary for the early mountain settlers to travel through Sankengzi (now Longtan District) and Dakekan (now Daxi District) to transport goods between Zhukeng, Shiliao, and Maowudu in the Guanxi area of Hsinchu, making the Xiaocukeng Historical Trail a key passageway. However, the area saw a decline in traffic after the completion of the Shimen Reservoir industrial roads, leading to the preservation of diverse natural ecology along the trail.



Signs on the Xiaocukeng Historical Trail (slippery trail warning /trail indicator)

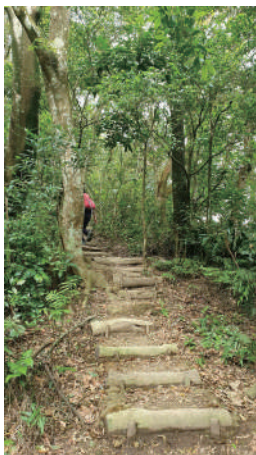
RSA-10 Shiliao Mountain Trail



Shiliao Mountain Trail---The trail runs along the boundary between Longtan District in Taoyuan City and Guanxi Township in Hsinchu County, to the west of the Shimen Reservoir. It was once used for camphor transportation and as a route for residents traveling between the two areas. Shiliao Mountain stands at an elevation of 538 meters and features the historical No. 2 concrete survey marker of the Internal Affairs Bureau, dated back to 1929 (year of Shōwa 4). It is also known as “Fantoudong”; “fan,” meaning “barbarian,” is a pejorative term historically used to refer to indigenous people and is now considered outdated and offensive. Continuing along this trail connects to Baliao’an-bu, leading to Dongbenjiwo Mountain, Shirendong, the Baliao Historical Trail, the Daniuqi Trail, and other areas in Guanxi.



Survey marker, established by the Internal Affairs Bureau in 1929 (year of Shōwa 4)



Eco-craft restoration of the Shiliao Mountain Trail

RSA-10 Daniuqi Trail



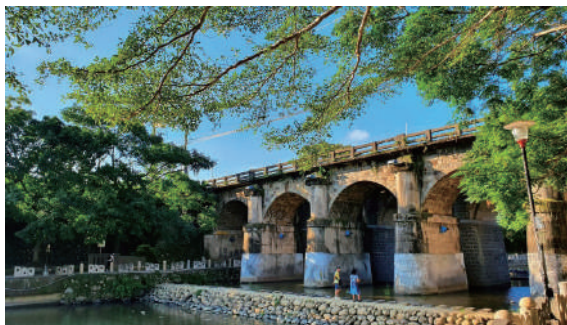
The Daniuqi Trail sits in Dongshan Village, Guanxi Township, Hsinchu County. Prior to the completion of Country Road Zhu No. 28, the trail was a small dirt and gravel path from Siliao to Longtan. Farmers transported agricultural products on the trail using ox carts and had to whip reluctant oxen up the steep slope, hence the name “Daniuqi,” meaning “ox-hitting slope”.

RSA-11 Dong'an Historical Bridge



The Dong'an Bridge, a five-arch stone bridge that combines structural integrity with aesthetics, spans across the Niulan River. It was designed by a commissioned Japanese technician and built in 1933 by locally renowned stonemason Li Chen and his team.

A new bridge was built in 2003 due to increased traffic to widen the bridge without damaging the old bridge, resulting in the current dual-bridge structure.



Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Sankeng Old Street

Public Transportation:

Take the train to Zhongli Station→

1. At the Zhongli Train Station rear exit, take Taoyuan Bus **5050** (Zhongli - Shimen Reservoir) to “**Sankeng**” bus stop. Follow the road signs on foot to arrive at Sankeng Old Street.

2. At the Zhongli Train Station rear exit, take Taoyuan Bus **5055** (Zhongli - Shimen Reservoir (via Shanziding)) to “**Sankeng**” bus stop.

3. From Taoyuan Bus Zhongli Station, take Taiwan Tourist Shuttle **503** (Shimen Reservoir Route) to “**Sankeng Old Street**” bus stop.

Take the train to Taoyuan Station→

4. From Taoyuan Bus Terminal Station, take Taoyuan Bus **5056** (Taoyuan - Shimen Mountain Trailhead) to “**Sankeng**” bus stop.

Take the Bus to Longtan Station →

5. From Taoyuan Bus Longtan New Station, take Taoyuan Bus **5048** (Longtan - Shimen Reservoir (via Shiyifen)) to “**Sankeng**” bus stop.

6. From Taoyuan Bus Longtan New Station, take Taoyuan Bus **5050A** (Longtan - Shimen Reservoir (via Zhongzheng Road)) to “**Sankeng**” bus stop.

By Car:

National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Longtan Interchange → City Road No. 113B → City Road No. 113 → Provincial Highway No. 3B → Yongfu Road.

● End Point-Guanxi Old Street

Public Transportation:

1. At Hsinchu Train Station, take Yi-Jet Tech Bus **5619** (Hsinchu - Guanxi) to “**Guanxi**” bus stop.

2. From Zhudong, take Bus Yi-Jet Tech **5634A** (Zhudong - Guanxi) to “**Guanxi**” bus stop.

3. From Hsinchu Bus Zhongli North Station, Take Orange Bus **5617** (Guanxi - Zhongli) to “**Guanxi**” bus stop.

4. At Hsinchu HSR Station, take the Xinpu Township JCHA Bus, or “幸福巴士”, (Xinpu Township Office - Guanxi Civic Building) to “Dong'an Old Bridge” bus stop.

5. At Taipei Bus Station, take Kuo-Kuang Bus 1820A (Taipei - Zhudong) to “Guanxi” bus stop.

By Car:

National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Guanxi Interchange → Turn left for Guanxi.

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
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Trail Clubs

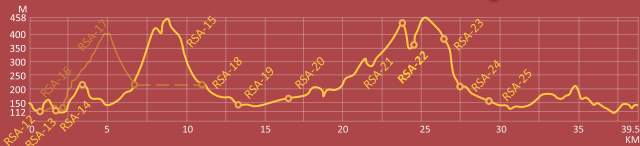
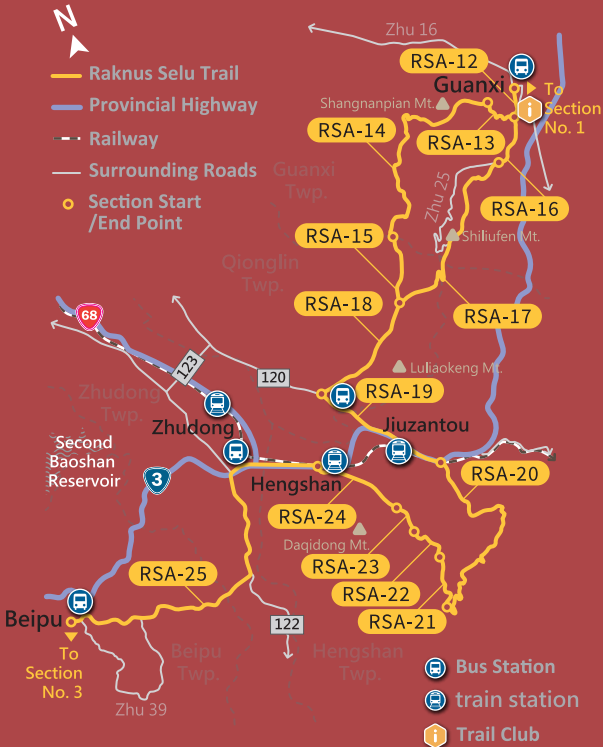
- 1. Longtan Trail Club-Shimen Bao'en Temple(No. 560 Daping Section, Longyuan Road, Longtan District, Taoyuan City)
- 2.Guanxi Historical Trail Club-Hi LOOK(No. 56 Zhongzheng Road, Guanxi Township, Hsinchu County)

Hiking Notes

Guanxi 45.4km Beipu

Section No. 2

RSA12-RSA25



Section No. 2 passes through the cultured town of Guanxi in Hsinchu County and the rural scenery surrounding the ancient Lo Wu House, crossing Feifeng Mountain Range on the old arterial trails of remote mountains, and arrives at Luliaokeng in Qionglin Township, where wild deers used to roam. Then, it crosses the Youluo River to reach Dashanbei in Hengshan Township, Hsinchu County. The elevation along the journey ranges from 112 to 458 meters.

- ▷ **RSA-12** Guanxi→Dunan Historical Trail (Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 700m Time Needed : 12mins Elevation : 140-122m
- ▶ **RSA-13 Dunan Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail + Rural Access Road)
Distance : 1.0km Time Needed : 30mins Elevation : 163-119m
In the old days when there were no bridges, travelers took this historical trail to the ferry dock to board a ferry or crossed the Fengshan River on foot in winter.
- ▷ **RSA-14** Dunan Historical Trail→ Xianbagong (Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 7.3km Time Needed : 2hrs20mins Elevation : 457-119m
- ▷ **RSA-15** Xianbagong→Luliaokeng (Rural Access Road)
Distance : 2.3km Time Needed : 35mins Elevation : 457-216m
- ▷ **RSA-16** Duchuantou→Feifeng Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 1.2km Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 216-144m
- ▶ **RSA-17 Feifeng Historical Trail →Luliaokeng**
(Historical Trail + Rural Access Road + Highway)

Distance : 4.7km Time Needed : 2hrs Elevation : 409-137m
The Hualong community, located in Luliaokeng, is known for its connection to the sika deer. It is home to two legendary boulders—"Shiye and Shiniang"—as well as a tung blossom trail.
- ▷ **RSA-18** Luliaokeng→Qionglin Wulong
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 3.2km Time Needed : 50mins Elevation : 222-136m
- ▷ **RSA-19** Qionglin Wulong →Jiuzantou Lingan Temple
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 3.3km Time Needed : 50mins Elevation : 182-136m
- ▷ **RSA-20** Jiuzantou Lingan Temple →Qilong Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 6.4km Time Needed : 1hr45mins Elevation : 442-181m
- ▶ **RSA-21 Qilong Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail + Rural Access Road)
Distance : 1.3km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 458-342m
Along the trail in the Dashanbei area, there are three glutinous rice bridges, two Bagong (Lord of the Land) temples, and century-old stone steps. * The stone slab trail is slippery, and beware of mosquitoes!
- ▷ **RSA-22** Qilong Historical Trail→Chating Historical Trail
(Highway)
Distance : 1.5km Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 458-372m
- ▶ **RSA-23 Chating Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail + Rural Access Road)
Distance : 750m Time Needed : 35mins Elevation : 372-207m
"Xiaocukeng Bridge" is a stone arch glutinous rice bridge used by early settlers in Dashanbei who carried agricultural products with carrying poles on their shoulders and walked on the century-old stone steps.
- ▷ **RSA-24** Chating Historical Trail →Hengshan Train Station
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 2.2km Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 212-153m
- ▷ **RSA-25** Hengshan Train Station→Zhudong→Beipu
(Highway)
Distance : 9.5km Time Needed : 2hrs40mins Elevation : 212-112m

RSA-13 Dunan Historical Trail



The Dunan Historical Trail is located in Guanxi Township of Hsinchu County, and is merely around one kilometer long. In the past, it was used by Shangnanpian residents to reach Duchuantou (which means “ferry dock”), cross the Fengshan River by ferry, and arrive at the Guanxi town center. After the completion of Nanshan Bridge, the Dunan Historical Trail fell into disuse and decline and was abandoned for around 80 years. As a result, it retained its natural forest, and the historical traces of the land cultivation by early settlers are still clearly visible here.

RSA-14 The Luo Wu House



The Yuzhang Hall Lo Wu House in Guanxi was completed in 1913. It is a Hakka-style house characterized by a courtyard layout and belongs to the Luo clan's Lufu faction. Elders in their eighties and nineties refer to this place in Hakka as “the new house under the big tree by the river.” There is a large tree nearby, and the setting is surrounded by mountains on three sides, resembling a dustpan. Luo Wu House sits in front of mountains and faces a river, which is excellent feng shui. The house showcases unique designs: its overall structure is organized with a main hall and four side rooms; the inner and outer tianjings (traditional Chinese courtyard) are separated by walls, and the outer tianjing includes entrances facing different directions. The central hall façade is constructed using stone and red bricks, with magnificent wood and stone carvings, clay sculptures, and brickwork—a true masterpiece of Hakka residential architecture craftsmanship in the Hsinchu area at the time.

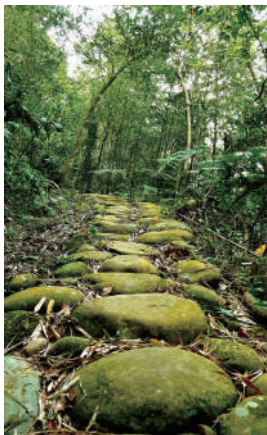


Large camphor tree at the Dunan Historical Trailhead



Rice fields on the fluvial terraces in front of Lo Wu House

Feifeng Historical Trail **RSA-17**



Feifeng Historical Trail---During the long period from the Qing Dynasty to the Japanese occupation, a network of trails, including the Feifeng Historical Trail, served as vital transportation arteries in the remote mountain regions. The early settlers traveled on these paths between Longtan and Sankeng to transport goods, and utilized water routes to ship agricultural products to Daxi, Bangka, Dadaocheng and Tamsui for trade, and even export abroad, forming comprehensive transportation routes. The Feifeng Historical Trail is one of the historical trails in the Feifeng Mountain Range; with a total length of 4.7 kilometers, the trail was divided into the northern section “from Bailing Pavilion to Shiliufen Mountain” and the southern section “from Shiliufen Mountain to Luliaokeng”.

RSA-18 Luliaokeng Yuanshi Bagong



In the late Qing Dynasty and early Japanese occupation period, this area was known as “Luliaokeng Zhuang,” under the jurisdiction of Zhubei Bao No.1. “Zhuang” and “bao” are former administrative divisions. It roughly corresponds to the current Wulong Village and Hualong Village in Qionglin Township. The area’s valleys were once inhabited by numerous wild deers and indigenous people came to hunt and built shelters; hence the name “Luliaokeng”, which roughly translates to “deer shelter valley”.

The kitchen of Huang Residence in Luliaokeng

Miraculous stories of the two snuggling boulders, Shiye and Shiniang (Lord Stone and Lady Stone), are part of the community’s folklore faith. During Typhoon Nari in 2001, these two boulders were washed downstream about a dozen meters by floodwaters and ended up separated in two locations. Subsequently, the villagers relocated Shiye and Shiniang to the square in front of the community center to allow for public worship, and held a grand wedding ceremony for the two rocks.

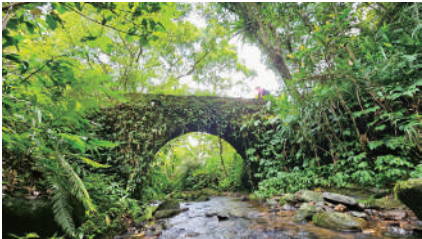


“Yuanshi Bagong” in Luliaokeng (“yuanshi” means “round stone”, and “Bagong” is Hakka for “Lord of the Land”)

Qilong Historical Trail **RSA-21**



The Qilong Historical Trailhead is in front of “Big Hill North Moon” on Country Road Zhu No. 35. It leads into a lush cedar forest of singing insects and birds. Even on a hot summer day, you can enjoy a cool and leisurely walk on the trail. After passing by a Bagong Temple, there is a well-preserved stone-paved historical trail which connects to a single-arch glutinous rice bridge across a river. The century-old bridge is built using a mixture of brown sugar, glutinous rice, and lime as the adhesive. The bridge’s shape, slope, and angle were all designed according to the terrain. Its pillars stand on large stones, and the stones are perfectly stacked and bound together, allowing for greater bridge stability under greater pressure. Despite enduring multiple typhoons and earthquakes, it still stands firm across the river after six decades.



A glutinous rice bridge on the Qilong Historical Trail

RSA-22 Leshan Temple



Leshan Temple is located in the Dashanbei area. The name “Dashanbei,” which literally means “big mountain backside,” derives from its location on the downwind side (leeward) of Daqidong Mountain. This area was frequented by indigenous people in the past and was called “Fanzailin,” which means “barbarian forest”; “fan,” meaning “barbarian,” is a pejorative term historically used to refer to indigenous people and is now considered outdated and offensive. In 1871 (year of Tongzhi 10), Zhong Zeng-lu and Zhong Shi-mei, two Han Chinese settlers from Guangdong Province in China, led people into the mountains to establish guard posts, cultivate land to grow crops, and extract and refine camphor, forming the Dashanbei settlement.

Leshan Temple was built in 1890 (year of Guangxu 16). When Japan took over Taiwan in 1895, the Japanese army faced fierce resistance from anti-Japanese militias in Taoyuan, Hsinchu, and Miaoli. The Japanese army went to Dashanbei to search for Zhong Shi-mei in vain, so they retaliated by setting fire to the local temple. It was not until the 1902 (year of Meiji 35) that the locals rebuilt the temple and renamed it “Leshan Temple.”



The platform in front of Leshan Temple offers a stunning view overlooking the Youluo River basin valley.

Chating Historical Trail **RSA-23**



A Bagong Temple and a “cha-ting” (tea pavilion) sit at the Chating Historical Trailhead. The Chating Historical Trail was once a necessary route between Dashanbei and Zhudong. Hikers can easily imagine the hardships that farmers used to endure while carrying poles on their shoulders, hiking up and down the steep slopes. The trail is about 800 meters long; aside from retaining only a small section of the original stone steps, the entire route has been repaved with new ones. Near the exit, there is a glutinous rice bridge—the Xiaocukeng Bridge. The bridge’s foundation was damaged by torrential rain a few years ago, and was repaired by locals in 2022.



Dashanbei is located in the mountainous area of Hengshan Township. Life in the old days was tough and making a living was difficult. There was an old saying: “Don’t marry your daughters off to Dashanbei. Going uphill, your knees touch your chin; going downhill, your heels hit your back. Every meal is sweet potatoes with sweet potato leaves. On sunny days, you pick tea in the mountains; on rainy days, you weed in the fields.” (有妹莫嫁大山背，上崎堵嘴，下崎堵背；食蕃薯傍豬菜，好天愛摘茶，落雨還愛割田菜。)



A glutinous rice bridge on the Chating Historical Trail

Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Guanxi Old Street

Public Transportation:

1. At Hsinchu train station, take Yi-Jet Tech Bus 5619 (Hsinchu - Guanxi) to “Guanxi” bus stop.
2. From Zhudong, take JCHA Bus 5634A (Zhudong - Guanxi) to “Guanxi” bus stop.
3. At Hsinchu HSR Station, take the Xipu Township JCHA Bus, or “幸福巴士”, (Xipu Township Office - Guanxi Civic Building) to “Dong’an Old Bridge” bus stop.
4. From Hsinchu Bus Zhongli North Station, take Hsinchu Bus 5617 (Guanxi - Zhongli) to “Guanxi” bus stop.
5. At Taipei Bus Station, take Kuo-Kuang Bus 1820A (Taipei - Zhudong) to “Guanxi” bus stop.

By Car:

National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Guanxi Interchange → Turn left for Guanxi.

End Point-Beipu

Public Transportation:

1. Take the high speed rail to Hsinchu HSR Station or the train to Zhubei Train Station, and then transfer to Taiwan Tourist Shuttle 5700 (Lion’s Head Mountain Route) to “Beipu Old Street” bus stop (Please note: wheelchair access requires reservation).
2. Take the train to Zhudong Train Station, and then transfer to JCHA Bus 5609, 5609A, 5626, or 5627 to “Beipu” bus stop. (Several scheduled buses provide wheelchair access).

By Car:

National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Zhulin Interchange → County Road No. 120 → County Road No. 123 → County Road No. 122 → Dalin Road → Provincial Highway No. 3

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
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Trail Clubs

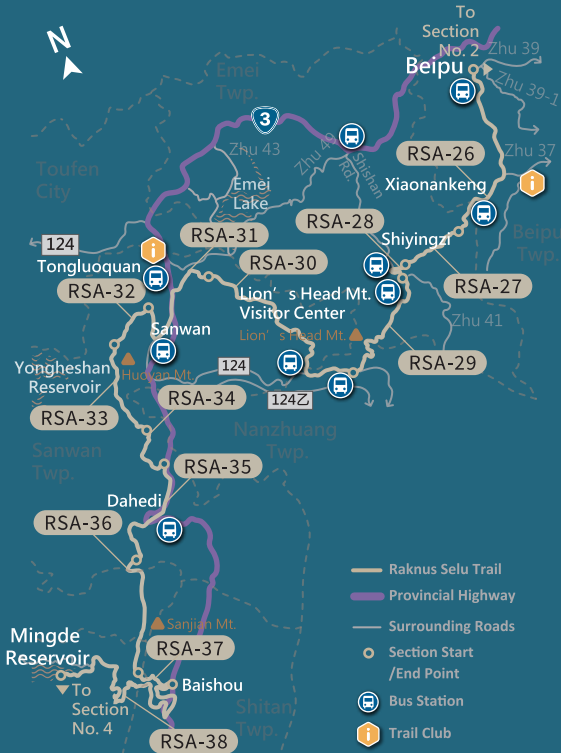
- 1. Guanxi Historical Trail Club-Hi LOOK (No. 56 Zhongzheng Road, Guanxi Township, Hsinchu County)
- 2. Da'ai Trail Club-Nanwai Community Center (No. 1-5, Neighborhood 9, Nankeng Village, Beipu Township, Hsinchu County)

Hiking Notes

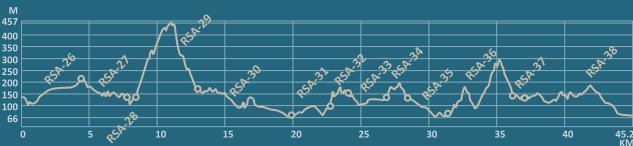
Beipu 45.2km Mingde Reservoir

Section No. 3

RSA26-RSA38



RSA26-38



Section No. 3 was once a key route for the transportation of goods and migration; its bluestone slab paths ascend along the mountain terrain, passing by the former frontier guard posts established to defend against indigenous people. From Beipu, the trail passes through the Lion's Head Mountain Scenic Area and ends in Baishou (Zhihu). The trail's elevation ranges from 63 to 457 meters.

- ▷ **RSA-26** Beipu → Shiyngzi (Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 5.7km Time Needed : 1hr40mins Elevation : 169-118m
- ▶ **RSA-27 Shi'en (Shiyngzi) Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)
Distance : 2.0km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 168-129m
The trail retains its two names and was an important route for the transportation of goods and migration in the old days.
- ▷ **RSA-28** Qinghe Hall → Lion's Head Mountain Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 0.9km Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 136-108m
- ▶ **RSA-29 Lion's Head Mountain Historical Trail**
(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)
Distance : 4.3km Time Needed : 2hrs20mins Elevation : 457-137m
Wangyue Pavilion is the boundary marker that separates Hsinchu County and Taoyuan County. The bluestone slab path exudes an ancient charm. * The stone slab trail is slippery.
- ▷ **RSA-30** Lion's Head Mountain Historical Trail
→ Provincial Highway No. 3 (Highway)
Distance : 7.6km Time Needed : 2hrs Elevation : 164-65m
- ▷ **RSA-31** Sanwan Township → Longending Trail (Highway)
Distance : 2.3km Time Needed : 40mins Elevation : 88-65m
- ▶ **RSA-32 Longending Trail** (Mountain Trail)
Distance : 1.5km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 182-88m
This trail ascends along the ridge. Longending is the ancient name of the area which used to host the frontier post guarding against indigenous people. "Long" means dragon, and the name is connected to the concept of "dragon veins" in feng shui, which refers to channels of energy flowing through mountain ranges.
- ▷ **RSA-33** Longending Trail→Laochonggui Trail
(Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 2.9km Time Needed : 50mins Elevation : 155-134m
- ▶ **RSA-34 Laochonggui Trail**
(Mountain Trail+Rural Access Road)
Distance : 1.7km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 201-135m
Laochonggui is the old area name. "Chong" means "firearms" and "gui" means "depot". This area used to be a defensive line for frontier guards against indigenous people).
- ▷ **RSA-35** Provincial Highway No. 3→Dahe Community→
Erliakeng Mountain Trail (Rural Access Road + Highway)
Distance : 3.3km Time Needed : 1hr Elevation : 137-63m
- ▷ **RSA-36** Erliakeng Mountain Trail→Zhihu Historical Trail
(Mountain Trail)
Distance : 4.9km Time Needed : 2hrs30mins Elevation : 300-63m
- ▶ **RSA-37 Zhihu Historical Trail** (Historical Trail)
Distance : 974m Time Needed : 30mins Elevation : 150-126m
Villagers used this trail to transport joss paper to Touwu Township in the old days, hence it was also known as the "Tiaozi Historical Trail" ("tiaozi" is literally "carry paper"). * Beware of falling rocks!
- ▷ **RSA-38** Zhihu Historical Trail→Shuizhaixia Historical Trail
(Highway)
Distance : 7.1km Time Needed : 2hrs Elevation : 180-66m

RSA-26 Old Dalin Bridge



This four-arch reinforced concrete bridge was built during the Japanese occupation. It used to be a commuter bridge for students from Dalin, Nankeng, and Waiping, and was necessary for the residents of these three villages to reach Beipu. Children also played in the water under the bridge. The New Dalin Bridge was completed in 1991, but the old one remains a recreational spot for the locals.

RSA-27 Shi'en (Shiyingzi) Historical Trail



Shi'en means "rock-covered hill" in Hakka. Since this is an old trail located below the Shiyingzi Mountain Ridge, it was named Shi'eng Historical Trail. The trail is also often called "Shiyingzi" due to transliteration. It was once a major transportation route from Beipu in Hsinchu, passing through Emei, and reaching Nanzhuang. Early settlers used this route for transporting goods and migration. The trail follows the Shizi River upstream. Except for a short section at the eastern end that passes through a local resident's farm, most of the trail runs through a dense biodiverse secondary forest, which regenerated over decades after the reclaimed terraced fields were abandoned by early settlers.

Qinghe Hall **RSA-28**

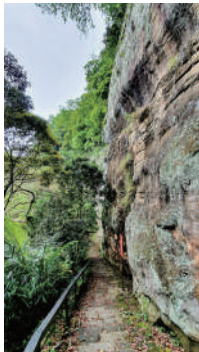


“Qinghe Hall,” located at the western end of the Shi’en Historical Trail in Qixing Village, is a sanheyuan (a three-section residential compound) that is nearly a century old and the ancestral shrine of the Zhang clan. This well-preserved Hakka house was established when early settlers from Beipu came to Emei via the Shi’en Historical Trail.

Lion’s Head Mountain Historical Trail **RSA-29**



The Lion’s Head Mountain Historical Trail, also known as the Shishan Historical Trail (“shishan” is literally “lion mountain”), was an old road connecting the “lion’s head” in Nanzhuang of Miaoli and the “lion’s tail” in Emei of Hsinchu. Its unique background and numerous Buddhist temples along the way add a distinct cultural charm to the historical trail. The Lion’s Head Mountain Historical Trail features unique large mountain walls, rare natural landscapes, and diverse flora and fauna.



RSA-29 Lion's Head Mountain Quanhua Temple



In 1901, Nanzhuang local gentry Huang Kai-lang, Chen Xiu-lan, and Lin Li-yun pooled together resources to build Quanhua Temple on Lion's Head Mountain. Huang Kai-lang was unanimously elected the hall master. Subsequently, further construction was gradually added. There are five main temples: Quanhua Temple, Futian Temple, Kaishan Temple, Sheli Cave Temple, and Raoyiyuan Temple, as well as the five major "shanmen": Ziyang Gate, Qingxu Gate, Daode Gate, Jingtuo Gate, and Nantian Gate. Inside Quanhua Temple, Yuching Hall worships three "Enzhugong" deities Guansheng Dijun, Fuyou Dijun, and Siming Zhenjun, Dacheng Hall is dedicated to Confucius, and Leiyin Hall worships the Buddha. Spiritually possessed "fuluansheng" conduct fuji planchette-writing rituals on the evening of the 2nd and the 6th of each month in the lunar calendar. The name "Quanhua" means "encouraging people toward goodness," a reference to the nature of the messages conveyed in the spirit-writings since the old days.



Ziyang Gate on the Lion's Head Mountain Historical Trail



Futian Temple on the Lion's Head Mountain Historical Trail

Long'ending Trail **RSA-32**



Photo credit: Sanwan Trail Club

The Long'ending Trail is located on the northern side of Neiwan Village and is approximately 1.5 kilometers long. It runs along the ridgeline of Huoyan Mountain (elevation 185 m) on the left bank of the Jhonggang River. The name of the trail is closely related to the Hakka feng shui culture. "Long" means dragon and refers to the mountain range that sits behind the settlement, and "en" means "the peak of a small hill" in Hakka. Thus, the "Long'ending Trail" literally means the trail along the Sanwan Settlement's "dragon's back."

Laochonggui Trail **RSA-34**

The Laochonggui Trail is located in Beipu Village, Sanwan Township. It was initially a defensive line set up by Han settlers to prevent indigenous attacks, and can be considered a military stronghold. "Laochonggui" is the former area name; "chong gui" refers to "a guard post," reflecting the history of armed forestland development by early Han settlers.



Photo credit: Sanwan Trail Club

Erliakeng Kaizhuang Bagong **RSA-36**

At the 2.0K mark on the Erliakeng Mountain Trail, continue to descend approximately 30 meters and you will find the Erliakeng Kaizhuang Fude Temple. The current temple was built in 1987 and houses five statues of Fude Zhengshen (also known as “Bagong”, “Lord of the Land”), indicating that this area has a long history of land reclamation. Despite subsequent urbanization, industrial transformation, and the population outflow, this Bagong temple remains and continues to safeguard the area.



A distance marker on the Erliakeng Mountain Trail

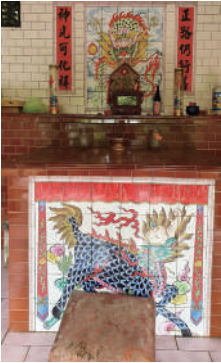


Zhihu Historical Trail
and the Glutinous Rice Bridge

RSA-37



The Zhihu Historical Trail was an important route for north-south travel during the Japanese occupation and is a predecessor to Provincial Highway No. 3. The trail features Shengxing Bridge, located around the 108K mark of the highway in Baishou Village. The 13.3-meter-long bridge was built during the Japanese occupation using glutinous rice paste.



Baishou Village, formerly known as Zihu Village, was known for its paper-making industry during the Japanese occupation. The paper-making process requires the excavation of lakes to soak bamboo in lime water. Then, the decomposed bamboo fibers are made into paper pulp, and dried to make rough paper, which supplied the joss paper in the town of Zhunan.

The exquisitely crafted tiles with drawings of mythical dragons, phoenixes, and qilins at Baishou Bagong Temple.



Historical Background of Shi'en (Shiyingzi) Historical Trail

Fengluque

Fengluque is a unique landscape along the Shi'en Historical Trail, resembling a gap in the ridge from afar. One can feel a cool breeze as they pass through. During the golden tea era, local people who traveled long distances with goods to sell in Beipu often rest here. The Shi'en Historical Trail was originally a frontier guard defensive line.



Over time, it evolved and saw its own overgrowth with vines, camphor refining, terraced fields, fruit trees, tea farms, smoke from cooking, farmers, and students along the trail. Eventually, it returned to the original forest landscape. Only the unchanging Fengluque bears witness to all the untold stories of its history.

At Hsinchu HSR Station, take Taiwan Tourist Shuttle 5700 (Lion's Head Mountain Route) to "Lion's Head Mt. Visitor Center" bus stop.

At Miaoli Train Station, take Miaoli Bus 5801 (Hsinchu - Miaoli) to "Mingde" bus stop to reach the west bank of Mingde Reservoir. (Photo credit: Daai Trail Club)

Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Beipu

Public Transportation:

1. Take the high speed rail to Hsinchu HSR Station or the train to Zhubei Train Station, and then transfer to Taiwan Tourist Shuttle 5700 (Lion's Head Mountain Route) to "Beipu Old Street" bus stop (Please note: wheelchair access requires reservation).
2. Take the train to Zhudong Train Station, and then transfer to Hsinchu Bus 5609, 5609A, 5626, or 5627 to "Beipu" bus stop. (Several scheduled buses provide wheelchair access).

By Car:

National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Zhulin Interchange → County Road No. 120 → County Road No. 123 → County Road No. 122 → Dalin Road → Provincial Highway No. 3



● End Point-Mingde Reservoir

Public Transportation:

At Miaoli Train Station, take Miaoli Bus 5801 (Hsinchu - Miaoli) to “Mingde” bus stop to reach the west bank of Mingde Reservoir, about 5 kilometers from Lubinghua Farm (魯冰花農莊).

By Car:

National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Touwu Interchange → Provincial Highway No. 13 → Country Road Miao No. 126 → Lubinghua Farm (魯冰花農莊).

Other option:

At Hsinchu HSR Station, take Taiwan Tourist Shuttle 5700 (Lion’s Head Mountain Route) to “Lion’s Head Mt. Visitor Center” bus stop.

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Group



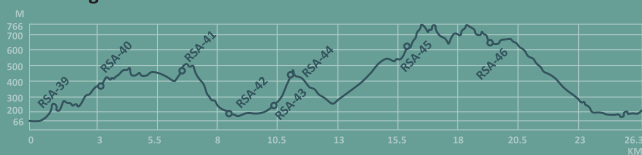
Trail Clubs

1. Da'ai Trail Club-Nanwai Community Center (No. 1-5, Neighborhood 9, Nankeng Village, Beipu Township, Hsinchu County)
2. Sanwan Trail Club-Yixiangwei Farm (No. 19-1, Neighborhood 3, Tongjing Village, Sanwan Township, Miaoli County)
3. Shitan Trail Club-Blue House (No. 48, Xindian Village, Shitan Township, Miaoli County)

Mingde Reservoir 26.3km Chuhuan-gkeng

Section No. 4

RSA39-RSA46



Section No. 4 connected Touwu, Gongguan, and Shitan in the past, and was also the path taken on Dr. Mackay's religious and medical missions. The steep terrain when entering Shitan from the Bajiaodong Mountain Range presents a relatively higher challenge within the overall route, with elevations ranging from 66 to 766 meters.

▶ **RSA-39 Shuizhaixia Historical Trail**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 3.1km Time Needed : 1hr 40mins Elevation : 368-66m

“Shuizhaixia” means “waterfall” in Hakka. This route was used by early settlers to travel between Touwu and Shitan and was also taken by Dr. Mackay for his religious and medical missions.

* Caution: The trail may be slippery, steep, and beware of falling rocks!

▶ **RSA-40** Qūlu Academy→ Fanziliao Mountain Trail → Mingfeng Historical Trail (Mountain Trail + Highway)

Distance : 3.3km Time Needed : 2hrs 15mins Elevation : 476-355m

▶ **RSA-41 Mingfeng Historical Trail**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 2.2km Time Needed : 1hr30mins Elevation : 519-192m

This trail features gentle streams and lush forests, and was a crucial route for early Hakka settlers traveling between Touwu, Gongguan, and Shitan.

* Caution: The trail may be slippery!

▶ **RSA-42** Mingfeng Historical Trail → Yimin Temple → Xie'ai Historical Trail (Highway)

Distance : 1.9km Time Needed : 35mins Elevation : 246-192m

▶ **RSA-43 Xie'ai Historical Trail** (Historical Trail)

Distance : 728m Time Needed : 40mins Elevation : 465-249m

This passage was originally built to cross the Bajiaodong Mountain Range and reclaim land in the Shitan area. “Go uphill and bump your nose, go downhill and bump the back of your head.” (上崎觸鼻孔・下崎觸髻髻) was an old saying that describes the steepness of the trail.* Caution: The stone slab trail may be slippery!

* Caution: The trail may be slippery!

▶ **RSA-44** Xie'ai Historical Trail → Chongku Mountain Trailhead (Rural Access Road)

Distance : 5.0km Time Needed : 2hrs Elevation : 620-256m

▶ **RSA-45** Chongku Mountain Trailhead→Xieyun Temple (Mountain Trail)

Distance : 3.5km Time Needed : 2hrs 30mins Elevation : 766-611m

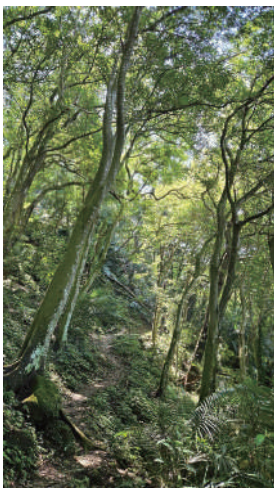
▶ **RSA-46** Xieyun Temple→ Chuhuangkeng Chenghuang Temple (Highway)

Distance : 6.6km Time Needed : 2hrs Elevation : 689-186m



RSA-39 Shuizhaixia Historical Trail

“Shuizhaixia” translates to “site of waterfall” in Hakka. With a history of over 150 years, this trail was the route used to enter Shitan from Touwu in the old days. The rugged cliffs and continuous waterfall along the way gave the trail its name. The construction of Mingde Reservoir submerged parts of the trail but also spared the area from development, preserving its original natural and cultural features. The remaining Shuizhaixia Historical Trail is divided into two sections by Puguang Temple; the northern section descends to Fuzhou Farm and Yongchun Temple next to Mingde Reservoir, while the southern section loops around mid-mountain, follows the creek valley upstream, and crosses over Maohedong Mountain to reach the Pūlu Academy.



Fanziliao Mountain **RSA-40**



Mountain's ridgeline was once a frontier guard defensive line. To its west was the Han settlements in Touwu and Gongguan, while the Shitan Valley to its east was the traditional indigenous land of the Saixia Tribe. This trail is a mild and easy hike, leading up to Fanziliao Mountain via wooden plank steps. The summit features a small plaza with a view of Miaoli City, and the Touwu and Houlong town centers. The trail passes by Niaodong Tea Pavilion and old trees. The Hakka word “niao” refers to people seated together, resting and chatting.



Niaodong Tea Pavilion



The Fanziliao Mountain Trail overlooks Miaoli City, and the Touwu and Houlong town centers.

RSA-41 Yundong Temple

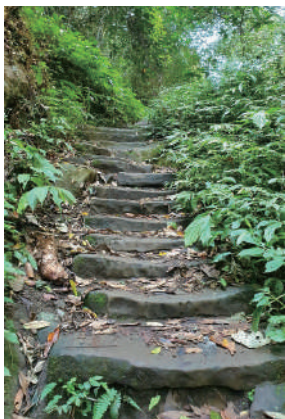


Yundong Temple was built in 1905 (year of Guangxu 31) and is located in Mingfeng Village, Touwu Township, Miaoli County. It is a local center of worship. The first floor is dedicated to the three “Enzhugong” deities and Kaitaishengwang (literally “the Sage King Who Opened Up Taiwan”, also known as Koxinga), and Lingxiao Hall on the second floor honors the Jade Emperor. On clear days, the front of the temple offers a view of Miaoli city center. The temple belongs to the standard Luantang system; Luantang is a religious organization that primarily practices fuji planchette-writing spiritual rituals, and is a significant part of the Taiwanese folk religion.

RSA-41 Mingfeng Historical Trail



The Mingfeng Historical Trail is about 2.2 kilometers long; some sections are paved with stone steps and wooden planks, while most of the trail retains its original rustic look. The trail features gentle streams and lush forests, making it a particularly refreshing hike in summer. Originally a hunting path for the Saixia people, it later became a crucial route for Hakka settlers traveling between Touwu, Gongguan, and Shitan. Today, it is a popular trail for nature enthusiasts and tung blossom visitors.



The sunken middle section of the steps is the result of many years of foot traffic from porters carrying mountain crops over the ridge to Miaoli City in the old days.

Raknus Selu Friendship Trail **RSA-42**

The “Friendship Trail” is a global initiative proposed by the Jeju Olle Foundation. Similar to the concept of “sister cities,” trail organizations from different countries form partnerships to promote transnational cultural understanding, trail culture, tourism, and local economic development. The Hakka Affairs Council and the Taiwan Thousand Miles Trail Association collaborated to establish the Raknus Selu National Greenway’s Mingfeng Historical Trail and the Jeju Olle Trail Route 15 as friendship trails. In 2019, a pair of signs for both trails were installed beside the Xinfeng Suspension Bridge and the Blue House Ecological Education Classroom in Shitan; the same pair can also be found at the Jeju Olle Route 15. Both sides are committed to continue exchange visits and partnership campaigns on media platforms.



Xie'ai Historical Trail **RSA-43**



The Xie'ai Historical Trail was an important road connecting Shitan and Miaoli. During the era of the Qing Emperor Guangxu, Hakka settlers gradually completed the land development in Shitan; however, external communication and the transportation of goods were extremely difficult. The locals worked together to build the Xie'ai Historical Trail, creating a channel for the export of goods from Shitan. This straight shortcut to Miaoli is approximately 728 meters long and features a rugged terrain, with the “72 Steps of Xie'ai” being the most challenging.



In the early days, the main products for export included camphor oil, sugar, and timber, which were transported by porters through a relay system. In terms of steepness, this is the steepest historical trail in Taiwan. Early settlers carved the trail from rock crevices. It was believed to have been the path used by Huang Nan-qiu in his quest to reclaim land of Shitan. The slope inclination exceeds 50 degrees.



The site of the old guard post

Chongku Mountain **RSA-45**



Chongku Mountain, also known as Chonggui Mountain (“chonggui” means “firearm depot”), is located in Beihe Village, Gongguan Township. It has an elevation of 612 meters and features the No. 145 Class 1 triangulation point. It is named after a supply depot built on the eastern foothills during the early settlement of Shitan. The summit is covered by trees, which obstructs the view; it is located along the Raknus Selu Trail on the way to Xieyun Temple.



Part of the trail on the way from Chongku Mountain to Xieyun Temple lies within a forest compartment under the jurisdiction of the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency's Hsinchu Branch. Protection forests and a boundary marker from the provincial government era can be clearly seen along the rural access road near Xiangyuanwo.

* The names of Chongku Mountain and the RSA-34 Laochonggui Trail have the same meaning; the difference is due to transliteration variations.

Xieyun Temple **RSA-45**



Xieyun Temple is located in the Bajiaodong Mountain Range, on the border of Shitan and Gongguan, at an elevation of over 600 meters. In the era of the Qing Emperor Guangxu, legends say that the clear spring water holds therapeutic powers. Believers built a grass hut known as the “Guanyin Pavilion,” the predecessor to Xieyun Temple, where people came to worship and fetch water.

Bajiaodong Mountain is one of the “Three-Layer Emerald Mountains”, which is a famous scenic view among the Great Eight Sights of Miaoli. Its high elevation offers a stunning view. The intertwining thick mist during autumn and winter evoke the sentiment of the verses by Tang poet Jia Dao: “somewhere unknown, in the mountains among the depths of the clouds” (雲深不知處，只在此山中).



RSA-46 Chuhuangkeng +Chenghuang Temple



Chuhuangkeng is located in Kaikuang Village of Gongguan Township. Originally, locals discovered a sulfur-colored liquid gushing from underground, which they mistook for sulfur, giving the area its name “Chuhuangkeng” (literally “outflow sulfur pit”). It is the birthplace of Taiwan’s petroleum industry, the site of Asia’s first oil well, and the second oldest oil well in the world. The area still produces natural gas and hosts many valuable historical and cultural assets, including oil-mining equipment and a dormitory complex. It was registered as a cultural landscape in 2008.



Typically, a Chenghuang Temple (also known as City God Temple) is located in the county seat, but Chuhuangkeng in Gongguan Township is an exception. In 1878, early settler Qiu A-yu enshrined Chenghuangye (City God) in a tiled house near the current Taiwan Oil Field Exhibition Hall in Wuying. As the Japanese wanted to drill the Chuhuangkeng oil wells, Qiu A-yu relocated the Chenghuangye to his home, “Zhongshidi,” in the Dangpadong area. Frequent disasters occurred subsequently, and the locals moved the Chenghuangye to the east of the oil fields, where it became the local center of worship. After the third relocation, the Chenghuang Temple was built at its current site.

Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Mingde Reservoir

Public Transportation:

At Miaoli Train Station, take Miaoli Bus 5801 (Hsinchu - Miaoli) to “Mingde” bus stop to reach the west bank of Mingde Reservoir, about 5 kilometers from Lubinghua Farm (魯冰花農莊).

By Car:

National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Touwu Interchange → Provincial Highway No. 13 → Country Road Miao No. 126 → Lubinghua Farm (魯冰花農莊).

Other option:

At Hsinchu HSR Station, take Taiwan Tourist Shuttle 5700 (Lion’s Head Mountain Route) to “Lion’s Head Mt. Visitor Center” bus stop.

● End Point-Chuhuangkeng

Public Transportation:

1. Take Yi-Jet Tech Bus No. 5656 (Miaoli - Dahu) to “Chuhuangkeng” bus stop, and walk across the suspension bridge or Guoguang Bridge to arrive at the destination.

2. Take Yi-Jet Tech Bus No. 5657 (Miaoli - Shitan) to “Chuhuangkeng” bus stop, and walk across the suspension bridge or Guoguang Bridge to arrive at the destination.

By Car:

1. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Miaoli Gongguan Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 6 toward Gongguan & Dahu and arrive in about 25 minutes.

2. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Miaoli Gongguan Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 6 toward Miaoli → Take Expressway No. 72 → Take Chuhuangkeng exit and arrive in about 15 minutes.

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Group



Trail Clubs

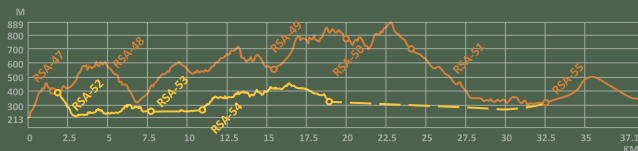
Shitan Trail Club-Blue House藍色小屋(No. 48, Xindian Village,
Shitan Township, Miaoli County)

Hiking Notes

Chuhuang- gkeng 55.2km Xinkai

Section No. 5

RSA47-RSA55



Section No. 5 is best characterized by the past industries of its surrounding areas. From the oil-drilling settlements at Chuhuangkeng to the old camphor refining furnaces, and all the way to a baojia road built by the Japanese in Lidiliao, Nanhu Village, this hike takes you on a journey through the region's historical transformations. The trail's elevation ranges from 213 to 889 meters.

▶ **RSA47 Chuyun Historical Trail**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 1.8km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 465-213m

This mountain trail, from Chuhuangkeng to Fayun Monastery, offers views of Chuhuangkeng, the Houlong River, and the distant Niudoukou Canyon. * **Caution: The trail may be slippery, and there is a risk of falling rocks!**

▶ **RSA48 Chuguan Historical Trail - Yundong Section**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 13.3km Time Needed : 4hrs30mins Elevation : 721-327m

▶ **RSA49 Chuguan Historical Trail-Shifendong Section**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 4.1km Time Needed : 2hrs40mins Elevation : 854-561m

“Dong” means “the top” in Hakka. In the past, there were ten camphor refining distillers here, which is why the area is called “Shifendong,” meaning “the peak of the ten (distillers).” * **Caution: The trail may be slippery!**

▶ **RSA50 Chuguan Historical Trail-Shengguan Section**

(Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 2.7km Time Needed : 1hr40mins Elevation : 889-698m

Guandao Mountain (8,89 m) is the highest point. Key features of RSA50 include the autumn sea of clouds and the Ginger Garden Leisure Agriculture Area. * **Caution: The trail may be slippery!**

▶ **RSA51 Chuguan Historical Trail→Xinkai (Zhuolan)**

(Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 8.5km Time Needed : 2hrs45mins Elevation : 685-324m

▶ **RSA52 Fanyun Monastery → Huarengong → Dahu**

(Rural Access Road)

Distance : 6.4km Time Needed : 1hr30mins Elevation : 398-237m

▶ **RSA53 Dahu → Nanhu Elementary School →Laoguanlu(Rural Access Road+Highway)**

Distance : 6.2km Time Needed : 1hr Elevation : 273-262m

▶ **RSA54 Laoguanlu** (Historical Trail+Rural Access Road)

Distance : 8.4km Time Needed : 3hrs Elevation : 445-273m

Once the main road connecting Dahu and Zhuolan, this trail begins at Lidiliao in Nanhu Village and follows the mountain ridgeline to Fengtian in Zhuolan Township. * **Caution: The trail may be slippery!**

▶ **RSA55 Xinka→Lixiping→Zhuolan**

(Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 6.2km Time Needed : 1hr45mins 467-295m

RSA-47 A view of Niudoukou from the Chuyun Historical Trail



Niudoukou Canyon is located along the Houlong River, close to the Chuhuangkeng area. It lies at the foothills of Longchuan Mountain, and is connected to the same mountain ridge as Guandao Mountain to the south and Bajiaoding to the north. The canyon's transverse erosion has shaped it to resemble two fighting bulls when viewed from afar, giving rise to its name "Niudoukou", which means "bull fight opening". A steel cable suspension bridge spans the narrowest part of the Houlong River, where the riverbed is about 120 meters wide. Built during the Japanese occupation in 1927 (Shōwa 2), this bridge was the primary route to the Chuhuangkeng oil fields.

The Dahu Land Reclamation Memorial Stele, located next to the main hall of Fayun Monastery, was erected during the Japanese occupation in 1917 (Taishō 6). Fayun Monastery was founded by two brothers, Wu Ding-xin and Wu Ding-lian, who were early settlers of Dahu. It is said that the local gentry erected a stele in 1862 (the first year of the Qing Emperor Tongzhi's reign) to commemorate the Wu brothers for offering their land as the site of the monastery and to ensure future generations continue honoring their contribution.



Fanyun Monastery **RSA-47**



Dahu Fayun Monastery, also known as Fayun Temple, is located in Fuxing Village, Dahu Township, Miaoli County. The temple's origin traces back to the Wu clan of Dahu, who built it to venerate the ancestral spirits of those lost in conflicts with the Atayal tribe during land reclamation efforts in the Qing Dynasty. In 1913, the traveling scholar monk Master Miaoguo invited Master Jueli to Taiwan. Master Jueli was a 48th-generation Dharma disciple of the Chinese Chan Caodong School and the abbot of Yongquan Temple in Fujian Province at the time. That same year, construction of the temple on Guanyin Mountain in Dahu began with the approval of the Taiwan Governor-General's Office. The initiative to build the temple was led by Wu Ding-lian, Liu Ji-guang, and others.

In 1917 (year of Taishō 6), the local gentry built Daxiong Hall with white walls and green tiles in the architectural style of the Tang Dynasty, along with a Japanese-style wooden corridor, and planted pine trees around the building. The view from the square in front of the hall extends to Wenshui Valley, Shuiweiping area, Wenshui Old Street, and the Shei-Pa National Park Visitor Center. Yaopo Mountain, mentioned in Li Chiao's "Wintry Night Trilogy," stands in the distance.



RSA-49 Dahu Shifendong Old Tea Pavilion



Shifendong is located at the border of Dahu Township and Tongluo Township in Miaoli County, where various trails used by early settlers for transporting goods intersect, including the Chuguan Historical Trail and the Tiaoyan Historical Trail. The existing tea pavilion was proposed by Liu Lai-wang, a Shifendong local, to the residents of Shifendong, Jiufenzhuang, and Nanhukeng in 1923 (year of Taishō 12). It was constructed by local craftsman Liao A-rong. Most tea pavilions were built in the late 19th century. These facilities were provided by local residents and charitable individuals to offer porters and merchants refuge from the rain and a rest stop with free tea.

RSA-49 Ginger Garden



Road No. 130, located at the border between Dahu Township and Sanyi Township in Miaoli County, nestled at the eastern foothills of the Guandao Mountain Range. At an altitude of approximately 500 to 800 meters, ginger cultivation began in this area during the Qing Dynasty. Due to the favorable terrain, soil quality, and climate, along with the superior techniques of early settlers in cultivating ginger, the quality and yield of ginger here received high acclaim from both the government and the public.

RSA-50

Chuguan Historical Trail → Shengguan Section



The Chuguan Historical Trail served as a frontier guard defensive line and was an important road connecting Dahu, Sanyi, Tongluo, and Gongguan, extending from Chuhuangkeng to Guandao Mountain. Spanning approximately 20 kilometers, the trail is divided into four sections: the “Chuguan Historical Trail,” the “Chuguan Historical Trail - Yundong Section,” the “Chuguan Historical Trail - Shifendong Section,” and the “Chuguan Historical Trail - Shengguan Section”.



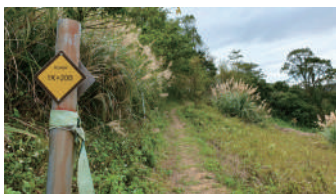
A view of the mountains on the way to Xinkai via the Chuguan Historical Trail (RSA-51)

RSA-54 Laoguanlu Historical Trail



The Laoguanlu Historical Trail was the main connection between Dahu and Zhuolan in the past. “Laoguanlu,” also known as “Laoguandao,” means the “old official route”. The trail starts from Liyidiliao in Nanhu and continues along the mountain ridgeline to Xinkai Township. Before Provincial Highway No. 3 was in operation, local residents frequently used this trail. The trail dates back to the Qing Dynasty, when it served as a frontier guard defensive line and a boundary between Han settlers and indigenous people. During the Japanese occupation, it was developed into a “baojia road”, a type of road built by the Japanese to connect administrative areas and facilitate access and response.

Numerous farmlands and orchards line the trail, including tea-oil trees, pear orchards, and citrus farms.



There is also an abandoned livestock farm along the way, next to which stands an old “bamboo wattle-and-daub” house constructed from natural materials such as soil, straw, and rice husks. The house is over 50 years old. Several historic monuments can be found along the trail, including a boundary marker between Yihe Village and Lilin Village. Based on its inscription, the marker was used by the police to delineate their jurisdictions. Additionally, there are two other monuments that commemorate historical incidents on the frontier guard defensive line, including a century-old memorial for a police officer killed in the line of duty.

other monuments that commemorate historical incidents on the frontier guard defensive line, including a century-old memorial for a police officer killed in the line of duty.



View of Tsaishoutu from the Laoguanlu Historical Trail



The boundary marker on the boundary of Yihe Village and Lilin Village

Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Chuhuangkeng

Public Transportation:

1. Take Yi-Jet Tech Bus No. 5656 (Miaoli - Dahu) to “Chuhuangkeng” bus stop, and walk across the suspension bridge or Guoguang Bridge to arrive at the destination.
2. Take Yi-Jet Tech Bus No. 5657 (Miaoli - Shitan) to “Chuhuangkeng” bus stop, and walk across the suspension bridge or Guoguang Bridge to arrive at the destination.

By Car:

1. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Miaoli Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 6 toward Gongguan & Dahu and arrive in about 25 minutes.
2. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Miaoli Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 6 toward Miaoli → Take Expressway No. 72 → Take Chuhuangkeng exit and arrive in about 15 minutes.

● End Point-Zhuolan Village

Public Transportation:

1. In Dongshi, take Fengyuan Bus 258 (Dongshi - Zhuolan) to “Zhuolan” bus stop.
2. At Fengyuan Train Station, take Fengyuan Bus 208 (Fengyuan - Zhuolan) to “Zhuolan” bus stop.

By Car:

1. Take National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Yuanli Interchange → Take County Road No. 140 towards Sanyi → Take Provincial Highway No. 3 towards Dahu → Reach Zhuolan and arrive in about 25 minutes.
2. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Sanyi Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 13 towards Houli → Take County Road No. 140 towards Zhuolan → Take Provincial Highway No. 3 towards Dahu → Reach Zhuolan and arrive in about 25 minutes.

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Group



Trail Clubs

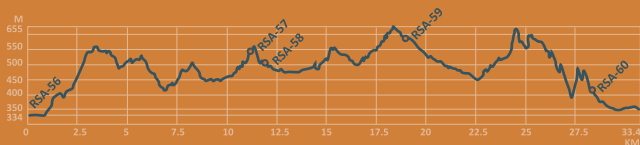
- 1. Laoguanlu Trail Club-Shimen Guesthouse Leisure Farm 石門客棧休閒農場 (No. 20, Neighborhood 16, Lilin Village, Dahu Township, Miaoli County)
- 2. Ginger Garden Trail Club-Ginger Garden (薑麻園) Tourist Service Center (No. 11, Ginger Garden, Neighborhood 9, Lilin Village, Dahu Township, Miaoli County)

Hiking Notes

Zhuolan ● ○ Dongshi

Section No. 6

RSA56-RSA60



The Zhuolan area is renowned for fruit production, including grapes, starfruits, persimmons, citrus fruits, and pears. Traveling along this route towards Dongshi allows visitors to experience the changing landscape of orchards throughout the seasons and witness the harvesting of fruits. The trail's altitude ranges from 334 to 655 meters.

- ▷ **RSA56** Zhuolan→Tiaosha Historical Trail
(Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 11.1km Time Needed : 3hr30mins Elevation : 565-334m

- ▷ **RSA57 Tiaosha Historical Trail**(Historical Trail)

Distance : 707m Time Needed : 20mins Elevation : 563-501m

Residents of Xiangshan in Pinglin Village, Zhuolan Township, would take this route to the Da'an River and collect sand and rocks as construction materials for their houses, hence the name "Tiaosha," which literally means "carry sand".

- ▷ **RSA58** Tiaosha Historical Trail→Baibufan Bridge
→ Xiachuanlong (Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 6.8km Time Needed : 1hr45mins Elevation : 620-474m

- ▷ **RSA59 Xiachuanlong→Chuanwu Aiyongxian
→Xiaozhongke Observation Deck**
(Historical Tra+Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 11.9km Time Needed : 5hrs Elevation : 655-428m

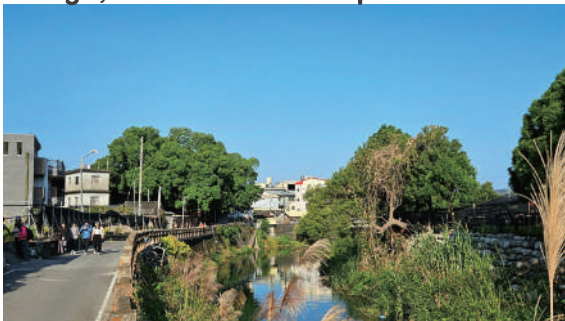
Most of the area has been developed into farmland and orchards, while the north is adjacent to Dongshi Forest Garden. The trail offers views of Touke Mountain, the Da'an River, and Huoyan Mountain.

- ▷ **RSA60** Xiaozhongke Observation Deck→
Dongshi Liyu Bagong (Rural Access Road+Highway)

Distance : 2.9km Time Needed : 45mins Elevation : 485-351m

Shangjiao Bagong of Laozhuang Village, Zhuolan Township

RSA-56



Shangjiao Bagong is located on Henan Road, at the eastern edge of the early Laozhuang settlement, along the winding south bank of the Laozhuang River. The earliest settlement was located on the south bank of the Laozhuang River. Together with Dashu Bagong at the center of the old settlement and Xiajiao Bagong to the west, these three Bagongs are worshiped for the protection of water resources and the safeguarding of the community.

Tiaosha Historical Trail

RSA-57



The Tiaosha Historical Trail was the road connecting residents of Xiangshan in Pinglin Village and Baibufan in Neiwan Village. Locals would take this route to the Da'an River and collect sand and rocks as construction materials for their houses, hence the name "Tiaosha," which literally means "carry sand." In the past, the Pinglin community was larger, and the Pinglin Elementary School even had a Baibufan campus in the area. Students used to take the Tiaosha Historical Trail to the main campus for annual celebrations.

Trail Club volunteers cleared the weeds on the Tiaosha Historical Trail and marked it with blue and yellow ribbons. Although the old Country Road Miao No. 58 toward Baibufan is flat and an easy hike, caution is advised for potential rockfalls after torrential rain or typhoons.



The art installation at the Tiaosha Trailhead created by a local artist in collaboration with the community.

RSA-58 Baibufan Fude Temple



During the Qing Dynasty, Baibufan was the indigenous territory of the Atayal people and settlers were scattered in various areas. Settlements began to emerge only after the construction of levees during the Japanese occupation. Due to inconvenient transportation, the residents relied entirely on walking for external access, and farming could only be done manually. In the 1950s, the local residents enshrined a stone Bagong statue near the creek upstream of Qingyuan Bridge for spiritual solace and to serve as a shared faith for the community. Due to frequent flooding from the creek submerging Bagong, the residents chose a new site to rebuild the temple around the 60s.



The best starfruit in Taiwan comes from Zhuolan, and within that, the finest starfruit can be found in Baibufan!

RSA-59 Chuanwu Aiyong Trail



The Chuanwu Aiyong Trail begins at Chuanlong in Heping District and follows the ridgeline westward to the Hakka Cultural Park in Dongshi District. It separates the Dongshi Forest Garden to the north from Dajuedi in Zhongke Village to the south and extends east toward Shuangqi, Baibufan, and the upper reaches of the Da'an River. Along the way, the trail offers views of Weiwenkeng Mountain and Chuanlong Mountain to the east, Anying Mountain and Touke Mountain to the southwest, and from the Da'an River Valley all the way to Huoyan Mountain to the northwest.

Although the trail has been improved thanks to volunteers, certain sections still require passing through orchards. It is advisable to avoid head injuries and to refrain from picking the fruit. Additionally, access to offline maps for assistance is recommended.



The view of the mountain ridge from the Da'an River Valley to Huoyan Mountain.

Pears Homeland Leisure **RSA-59** Agriculture Area



The Raknus Selu Trail passes through the main high-graft pear and citrus fruit production areas in Taichung City’s Heping District and Dongshi District. This region features the government-assisted “Pears Homeland Leisure Agriculture Area,” located in Zhongke Village of Dongshi District, and is the largest high-graft pear production area in Taiwan.

Tudigongguai **RSA-59**

“Tudigong will help patrol the fields as long as the Tudigongguai is on the field!” Staking the “Tudigongguai”, literally “Tudigong’s cane,” on the edge of the field is one of the Taiwanese customs for worshipping Tudigong—the Lord of the Land. This cane is typically made of bamboo or reed, and the top is split in half to create a slit for holding joss paper and three incense sticks (though not all traditions include incense). After making the Tudigongguai, it is staked next to the ridge of the field to worship Tudigong and to assist Tudigong in patrolling the fields, driving away pests, and blessing the farmers with abundant harvests each year.



RSA-60 Dongshi Hakka Cultural Park



The Dongshi Hakka Cultural Park was renovated from the old Dongshi train station. With the exception of the platform pillars, facilities such as the rain shelters at the station and waiting room entrances were removed during the renovation due to structural aging. However, the waiting room has been converted into an exhibition space, and the long benches on which passengers used to sit have been preserved.



The Dongfeng Bicycle Green Way stretches behind the Dongshi Hakka Cultural Museum. The scenic area has become a new landmark for tourism.

The museum features Hakka artifacts and hosts various exhibitions. The park also holds themed exhibits related to Hakka culture and lifestyle, while highlighting its related industries, language, and cultural characteristics. If you're in neighborhood, stop by for a visit!



Dongshi Liyu Bagong Temple RSA-60



The Liyu Bagong Temple, also known as Yong'an Temple, is located in Dong'an Village, Dongshi District, Taichung City, and was established during the era of the Qing Emperor Daoguang. Its levee, about 30 meters long, follows the natural terrain, resembling a gracefully-swimming "liyu", meaning "koi fish". The tightly and neatly stacked pebbles resemble fish scales, leading locals to refer to it as the "shiliyu", meaning "stone koi fish". This location is recognized as a "feng shui cave", and the "shiliyu" is believed to be compensating for the loss of a sacred being that caused flooding of the Dajia River.

As a result, the residents view the levee as sacred and specifically hired craftsmen to build a temple at its starting point. Worshippers have carved a statue of Bagong and placed it at the position of the koi fish's head.



Directions & Transportation

● Starting Point-Zhuolan Village

Public Transportation:

1. In Dongshi, take Fengyuan Bus 258 (Dongshi - Zhuolan) to “Zhuolan” bus stop.
2. At Fengyuan Train Station, take Fengyuan Bus 208 (Dongshi - Zhuolan) to “Zhuolan” bus stop.

By Car:

1. Take National Freeway No. 3 → Exit at Miaoli Yuanli Interchange → Take county road No. 140 toward Sanyi → Take Provincial Highway No. 3 toward Zhuolan and arrive in about 25 minutes.
2. Take National Freeway No. 1 → Exit at Miaoli Sanyi Interchange → Take Provincial Highway No. 13 toward Houli → Take county road No. 140 toward Zhuolan → Take Provincial Highway No. 3 toward Dahu toward Zhuolan and arrive in about 25 minutes.

● End Point-Dongshi

Public Transportation:

1. From Fengyuan Train Station, take Fengyuan Bus 297 or 208 to Dongshi Station.
2. At Taichung High Speed Rail Station → Take Fengyuan Bus 153 to Dongshi (Guguan Route).

By Car:

Take National Freeway No. 1 → Take National Freeway No. 4 toward Fengyuan and exit at Fengyuan Interchange → Take Guofeng Road Section 3 → Take Provincial Highway No. 3 toward Dongshi and arrive in about 38 minutes.

Other Information

Raknus Selu Trail
Interactive Map



Raknus Selu Trail
Signage System



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Page



Raknus Selu Trail
Facebook Group



Trail Clubs

1. Zhuolan Trail Club-Garden 147-1 Café (No. 147-1, Neighborhood, Laozhuang Village, Zhuolan Township, Miaoli County)
2. Dongshi Trail Club-Dong'an Community Center (No. 115 Wenhua Street, Dongshi District, Taichung City)

Hiking Notes