

Vietnam has become a very popular destination for an increasing number of travelers. Economically, Vietnam is progressing at an amazing pace partially due to the increase in international tourist travelling to the country.

Why Travel to Vietnam?

The cities and regions of Vietnam vary considerably and offer a wide range of cultural and scenic experiences. Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh are the two largest cities in Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City has retained its French colonial influences and its markets are chaotically busy.

Vietnam has three major regions, the North, Central and South. These regions experience differing weather patterns and different rainy seasons. The mountains in the north of the country tower over unique villages where life continues much as it has done for centuries. In central Vietnam the higher tablelands are much cooler than the lower areas, and have a higher rainfall all year round. In the Southern region the hottest months are from March to May. Average temperatures in Vietnam range from 20 to 35 degrees Celsius so there is no particularly favorable time to visit Vietnam.

Can Tho is the capital of the Mekong Delta, an area renowned for its richness. Known as Vietnam's breadbasket, the Mekong Delta produces enough rice to feed the entire country with a sizeable surplus leftover. Take a sampan ride that meanders through small villages and experience the simple lives of the Mekong people. Can Tho is the capital of the Mekong delta - a thriving metropolis with huge streets, little action and loads of mosquitoes. Although Can Tho has its own market by the riverside, the principal attraction would have to be the nearby floating markets. A mishmash of cultures - Vietnamese, Khmer and Chinese - gives the city an almost cosmopolitan feel.

Being rather industrious, the center of Can Tho is quite busy and noisy with motorized cyclos roaring up and down the streets combined with throngs of people going about their lives. There are a number of pagodas worth visiting. Attractions in town include the 1852 Binh Thuy Temple and its 100-year-old stuffed tiger, the Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Central Market and the Cantonese Congregation Pagoda.

Chau Doc in the Mekong delta is located on the banks of the Hoa Giang River 245km west of Ho Chi Minh City close to the Cambodian border.

Chau Doc is an attractive, busy place with several interesting attractions. The Bassac River flows through the town and is a border crossing for river borne traffic. A trip across the river takes you to several floating fish farms and villages where families live in floating houses with metal fish cages beneath the floor. The fish grow quickly in their natural river environment and provide a handy source of food for the household.

There's a large market selling local products and commodities. Deep in the market, the Taoist Quan Cong Temple is a rewarding visit. Visit temples and mosques which vary in style according to the ethnic community to which they belong. Mountain Sam is a tourism destination in its own right - a holy mountain, full of caves, shrines and temples. The most significant in religious terms is the Ba Chua Xu, dedicated to the "Lady of the Region". Her festival is held in the spring attracting huge numbers of devotees.

Da Nang is Vietnam's fourth largest city, and is located on the South China Sea coast, midway between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

The city itself has neither the atmosphere of Hanoi nor the hustle-bustle of Ho Chi Minh City, but has its share of sights, and is close to the charms of Hoi An and the imperial capital of Hue. China Beach, a former R&R destination for American G.I.'s, is now home to a small community of guest house owners, marble statue shops, and other various trades. Some of the most beautiful and isolated beaches in Vietnam are found here, among some of the friendliest people. There is a zoo, a water park, many tennis courts and pool halls, several large modern discos/night clubs, etc., and of course the beaches and Son Tra peninsula.

Dalat looks like a cross between Vietnam and the French Alps. Many houses and [hotels in Dalat](#) built in a French style.

Dalat spreads across a series of pine-covered hills, with a small lake in the center and surrounded by higher peaks, making for some lovely scenery quite different from the rest of Vietnam. Temperatures are pleasantly warm by day, and quite cool at night, down to perhaps 10C. The vast majority of visitors to Dalat are Vietnamese on short package tours, drawn by the scenery, vivid blue skies, fresh air, flower-filled parks, and local edible treats.

Dalat is a favorite destination for company weekend outings, family get-away, and honeymoons. For overseas visitors, it offers mostly a chance to cool down, observe the Vietnamese at play, view a bit of the French legacy, and enjoy the atmosphere. Dalat is also surrounded by some of the best mountain biking, hiking and canyoning opportunities in Vietnam. Dalat's high altitude (1500-2000 m) and fertile landscape make it one of Vietnam's premier agricultural areas, producing varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers that don't grow in the lowlands.

Hai Phong is northern Vietnam's main port, and an important industrial and commercial center.

105km from Hanoi, Hai Phong is a beautiful city with much of the central colonial quarter still preserved. Many streets are bordered by flame flower trees, giving the city its other name "city of flame flowers". Hai Phong is also a good base for exploring other areas in the northeast such as Cat Ba and Halong bay. In Hai Phong itself, the Du Hang temple, Hang Kenh communal house and the old quarter are worth visiting. Nearby Do Son beach is northern Vietnam's most popular seaside retreat. It even boasts a casino!

One of the main attractions of Ha long is the bay's calm water and the thousands of limestone mountains dotting the seascape.

It is a region of highly-concentrated biological diversity with many ecosystems of salt water-flooded forests, coral reefs, and tropical forests featuring thousands of species of animal and plant life. Visitors to the bay speak highly of its almost mystical qualities and the surrealistic scenery that defines this bay. The limestone formations are both bizarre and awesome. Over thousands of years the base of many of the formation have corroded to a point where many seem to be balancing on thin air. This densely concentrated zone of stone islands, world famous for its spectacular scenery of grottoes and caves, forms the central zone of Halong Bay, which has been named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Some of the islands are quite large and there are small alcoves with sandy beaches where swimming is possible. Ha

Long bay lies in the northeastern part of Vietnam and is 165 Km from Hanoi. The Bay's water is clear during the spring and early summer.

Hanoi is located in the Red River Delta, in the center of North Vietnam.

Throughout the thousand years of its eventful history, marked by destruction, wars and natural calamities, Hanoi still preserves many ancient architectural works including the Old Quarter and over 600 pagodas and temples. Famous sites include the One Pillar Pagoda (built in 1049), the Temple of Literature (built in 1070), Hanoi Citadel, Hanoi Opera House and President Ho Chi Minh's Mausoleum. Hanoi also characteristically contains 18 beautiful lakes such as Hoan Kiem Lake, West Lake, and Truc Bach Lake, which are the lungs of the city, with their surrounding gardens and trees providing a vital source of energy.

Many traditional handicrafts are also practiced in Hanoi including bronze molding, silver carving, lacquer, and embroidery. Hanoi has many famous traditional professional handicraft villages such as Bat Trang pottery village, Ngu Xa bronze casting village and Yen Thai glossy silk. Hanoi Railway Station is Vietnam's main railway station. It is the starting point of five railway lines leading to almost every province in Vietnam

In the core of the Mekong Delta, Ho Chi Minh City, formerly known as Saigon, is second the most important in Vietnam after Hanoi.

It is not only a commercial center but also a scientific, technological, industrial and tourist center. The city is bathed by many rivers, arroyos and canals, the biggest river being the Saigon River. The climate is generally hot and humid. There are two distinctive seasons: the rainy season, from May to November, and the dry season, from December to April. The annual average temperature is 27°C.

The history of the city relates closely with the struggle for the independence and freedom of Vietnam. Despite its quite recent past, Ho Chi Minh City nevertheless possesses various beautiful buildings, displaying a characteristic combination of Vietnamese, Chinese and European cultures.

The ancient town of Hoi An, 30 km south of Danang, lies on the banks of the Thu Bon River.

Occupied by early western traders, Hoi An was one of the major trading centers of Southern Asia in the sixteenth century. Hoi An has a distinct Chinese atmosphere with low, tiled houses and narrow streets; the original structure of some of these streets still remains pretty much intact. All the houses were made of rare wood and decorated with lacquered boards and panels engraved with Chinese characters. The town is famous for its tailors and this is the best place in Vietnam to get your clothes and shoes made. You can visit the relics of the Sa Huynh and Cham cultures and also the beautiful scenery of the romantic Hoi An river, Cua Dai Beach and Cham Island.

The former Imperial City of Hue, now a World Heritage Site, is one of Vietnam's major tourist attractions.

This small city holds the key to Vietnam's Royal past with beautiful palaces, royal tombs, pagodas and temples built under the Nguyen dynasty. The Citadel city, the Forbidden Purple City and the Thien Mu Pagoda are just some of the treasures located there. The province of Thua Thien Hue also has its fair share of natural treasures with miles of sandy beaches, the largest lagoon in Asia, the Ngu Binh

mountains and the Bach Ma National Park. Hue is also known for its folk music, traditional handicrafts and colorful festivals. Located between Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi.

Nha Trang is the capital of Khanh Hoa Province, a coastal province being located in the South-Central region of Vietnam.

Nha Trang possesses an area of 5,197 square kilometers. The population is 475,669 with a density of 220 persons per square kilometer. Unlike most major cities in Vietnam where the primary mode of transportation is the motorbike, many people in Nha Trang still walk or use the bicycle as their means of getting around. This adds to the tranquility of the town. There is very little pollution or noise from motor vehicles. Being endowed with a coastal line of 200 km in length, with nearly 200 large and small islands, Khanh Hoa has a temperate climate with more 300 sunny days in a year and an average temperature of 26 degree Celsius. Khanh Hoa is endowed with rich and diverse natural resources, especially marine resources. On the seabed there are lots of strikingly colorful corals, highly attractive for snorkeling and diving activities.

Phu Quoc is an ideal tourist destination for nature and sea lovers.

Located in the Gulf of Thailand, the island lies just 62 nautical miles from Rach Gia. Its population is approx. 85,000. Phu Quoc is called the island of "99 mountains" because of its many sandstone chains gradually descending from the north to the south. The longest one is Ham Ninh which stretches for 30 km along the eastern edge with its highest peak called Mt. Chua (603m).

Phu Quoc has a monsoon sub-equatorial climate. There are two seasons in the year: the rainy season (October only) and the dry season (November to September). Trips to Phu Quoc can be made all year round, but the best time is dry season when the sky is always sunny, clear and blue.

Source: [Đặt khách sạn](#)