

Beach in Vietnam

They are Vietnam's secret treasures, hidden miles away from populated areas: Deep in the heart of the country, shores at inland lakes are covered with lotus blossoms full abloom. Deserted beaches like Bai Sau or Mui Ne appeal with red or white sands and invite to swimming and kayaking. Beach in Vietnam is very calm and clean. Once coming and enjoying, you will totally feel and like it.

Lang Co Beach, near Da Nang

Lăng Cô Beach lies between Da Nang and Hue. Lang Co itself is a developing touristic area, where the natural beauty of the lagoon, the long beaches and the fishing village is still mostly untouched. On the way from Da Nang to Hue, just after passing the Hai Van Pass, while descending from the pass the very nice village of Lăng Cô with its nice white sandy beaches appears. Lang Co is an attractive, peninsula stretch of palm-shaded sand with turquoise lagoon on one side and very long beach's facing the Pacific Ocean on the other. It's a great place where lots of visitors make a lunch stop or spend the night. Here you can take a rest from the Hải Vân pass in a beachside seafood restaurant in the village or watch fishermen inventorying the catch of the day. The Sao Bien Restaurant lies on the lagoon side is quite good in seafood specialties (grill baby squids here are well-known). From March to September swimming is good by warm weather. The village of Lăng Cô is definitely worth a short – or even a long – stop before the trip takes you further to Huế.

My Khe Beach, Da Nang

Mỹ Khê (China Beach), as it is called by the locals, lies just about 3 km southeast of Da Nang. It became famous with the debarkation of US Marines in March 1965 when the United States massively entered the Vietnam War. With its green water and white sand China Beach was best known as a recreational area from the hell of combat with thousands of American GIs spending their holidays swimming and surfing at these beautiful 30 kilometers of golden sand. My Khe is just 3 km away from Da Nang's city center (Taxi: around 70,000 Dong; motorbike: 10,000 Dong).

Phu Quoc Island

The tear-shaped Phu Quoc (Vietnamese Phú Quốc) is part of the Kiên Giang province. The distance from Phú Quốc to mainland Viet Nam is 45 km to Hà Tiên and 120 km to Rạch Giá. The island is 50 km long (from north to south) and 25 km wide (from east to west at its widest part). Surrounded by more than 40 km of white beaches decorated with coconut palms, Phu Quoc situated in the Gulf of Thailand near the Cambodian border, is Vietnam's largest island. Its western coastline is sparsely populated while the interior is largely covered with jungle and mainly deserted. You can start exploring the island in Dương Đông, the biggest town on the island (west of Phu Quoc), where most of resorts and [hotels in Phu Quoc](#) are located. Going south, you can drive along Bãi Trường (Long Beach), which is a 20 km long, spectacular beach. You will see two pearl farms on the right, the second is worth a visit. At the end of the road turn left (you can't miss it) and follow the signs, you will reach the fisherman village An Thới and the An Thới pier, the island's southern tip. From here the An Thới Islands, a very nice snorkeling and diving area consisting of 15 small islands and islets surrounded by coral reefs in crystal clear water, can be visited by boat.

Hoi An

In ancient days Hoi An was a major international port from the 15th to the 19th centuries. At that time, Chinese, Japanese, Indian and Dutch settlers rubbed shoulders with the Vietnamese to produce a rich local culture, whose foreign influences are discernible to this day. Hoi An lies 30 km South of Da Nang and is well-developed to offer tourists accommodation in any price range. The city can be easily reached from Da Nang or Da Nang airport (by taxi around 250 Thousand Viet Nam Dong, by motorbike less than 150 Thousand Dong). Hoi An is very near to the ocean (around 7 km away from the South China Sea) and lies at the mouth of the Thu Bon River. The city is cozy with about 88.000 inhabitants. As early as the first century Hoi An had the largest harbor in South-East Asia. From the 16th to the 18th century it became the most important trading center in Vietnam, especially for Chinese goods. As most trade moved to Da Nang, Hoi An is now a quiet, sleepy harbor now. Today, Hoi An is still a small city, but it attracts a fair number of tourists, also being a well-established place on the backpacker trail (Tay Ba Lo). Many visit Hoi An for its numerous art and craft shops and tailors, who manufacture made-to-measure clothes for a fraction of the Western price. Several Internet cafés, bars and restaurants have opened along the riverfront. The town is also famed for its unique paper lanterns.

Ha Long Bay

Ha Long Bay (literally: Bay of Descending Dragons; Vietnamese: Vịnh Hạ Long) is the most well-known touristic destination in Viet Nam, and this is for good reason. It is a UNESCO World Heritage site located in Quảng Ninh province. If you've focused your trip on the extraordinary cities and monuments of urban Vietnam, a visit to Ha Long Bay leaves no doubt that Vietnam also has some of the most beautiful natural sceneries worldwide. The bay features thousands of limestone karsts and isles in various sizes and shapes. The Ha Long bay, dotted with some 2000 limestone islets rising from emerald waters, is the best-known natural wonder of Viet Nam. The islands were formed from limestone sediments deposited at the bottom of an ancient ocean. As the seas rose and fell over millennia, the soft limestone was easily shaped into the towering monoliths (geologists call them karst formations) as we see today. The forces of erosion also riddled the islands with caves, more than 20 of which are open to tourists. Because of their precipitous nature, most of the islands are uninhabited and unaffected by a human presence. The outstanding scenic beauty is complemented by its great biological interest. The islands feature endless numbers of beaches, grottoes, and caves. The bay is a sea islands in tropical wet with 2 seasons: hot and moist summer, dry and cold winter. Average temperature is from 15°C- 25°C. Annual rainfall is around 2000mm.

Nha Trang

Nha Trang, the country's premier traditional seaside resort situated in Nha Trang Bay, surrounded on all three sides by mountains and widely considered as amongst the world's most beautiful bays, is well known for its pristine beaches as well as its variety of activities. With hot water springs, colorful fish and coral reefs underwater, the city is considered as one of the best spots for scuba diving and snorkeling. Nha Trang is located in Khanh Hoa Province, about 450km north of Saigon and about 1.200km South of Hanoi. Nha Trang has an international airport (Cam Ranh Airport), which is about 40km from downtown. The best time for you to visit is from January to August when the weather is ideal to bath and relax. The main strip of Nha Trang

beaches runs along the North-South of the sea for about 4km. The site covers 405km² including 19 small and large islands. Already being very popular with Vietnamese tourists, Nha Trang is fast becoming a popular destination for international tourists, attracting large numbers of backpackers, flash-packers as well as more affluent travelers. Visitor interested in history and culture of Champa, a kingdom that once controlled what is now central and southern Vietnam, can visit the famous Po Nagar Towers (Thap Ba), worship places built under the Cham between the 7th and 12th century. Another interesting sight is the central market starting in the early morning hours where nearly everything can be bought. The close-by Phan Boi Chau Street with its colonial buildings is the ideal place for a quiet breakfast after the market's hustle and bustle.

Source: [Đặt khách sạn](#)