



# 回顧 那段一起 奮鬥的歲月 Glory Days in Retrospect

台灣美景引人入勝，需要您的呵護保育。圖為昭和14年(民國28年)的臨海道路，即現今花蓮蘇花公路景致 / 內政部營建署提供  
The gorgeous sceneries in Taiwan could only be protected and conserved by the efforts of us all. Shown in the picture was a view of the Coastal Road in 1939, now Su-hua Highway. / Photo provided by CPAMI

台灣國家公園的保育路，筆路藍縷，步步艱辛，前人胼手胝足、奮力拼搏所滴下的汗水，在台灣這塊土地上，開出了美好的花朵。

遺憾的是，國家公園季刊無法在這短短的篇幅中，將所有在台灣國家公園保育之路上付出心力的專家學者、保育志工、國家公園從業人員等，一一寫上，也無法將台灣國家公園這一路走來的點滴，完整呈現。我們只能在本期的季刊中表達台灣的保育心，是如何萌芽、茁壯？先由王鑫教授為讀者導讀，從早期影響台灣環境保護觀念甚鉅的幾本著作開始談起，這些雋永深刻的書扉，非但開啓了保育概念的國際觀、新視野，燃起了台灣保育的曙光，台灣許多專家學者紛紛投入環保運動，將台灣推向國際；隨著觀念的興起，台灣

For Taiwan's national parks administration, the road to conservation has been a strenuous one with our forefathers' efforts to finally bear beautiful fruits.

We regret that National Park Quarterly may neither, in such limited pages, honor every single person who had contributed to the conservation of national parks, nor mention every detail in the history of the parks' conservation. We can only wish to present in this issue how the concept of conservation sprouted and flourished in Taiwan. Prof. Shin Wang will guide us into some of the most influential books that opened up a new, international view of conservation and lighted up the future of conservation in Taiwan. The books then led to the rise of environmental protection movements

採訪撰文 Interview & Text / 賴宛靖 Wan-ching Lai 翻譯 Translator / 歐冠宇 Kuan-yu Ou



台灣國家公園的規劃，自日治時期就有腹案。(由上到下)昭和14年(民國28年)次高山タロコ國立公園範圍、大屯山國立公園及新高阿里山國立公園範圍圖 / 內政部營建署提供  
The planning of national parks in Taiwan had started during the Japanese rule. Shown in the pictures (from top to bottom) are the area plans of Tsugitaka (Second Highest) Taroko National Park, Daiton National Park and Shintaka (New Highest) Arisan National Park. / Photo provided by CPAMI

日治時期，大太魯閣國立公園候補地 / 內政部營建署提供  
The alternate site of Greater Taroko National Park during the Japanese rule. / Photo provided by CPAMI



當年幾座國家公園成立的剪報資料 / 內政部營建署提供  
The newspaper clippings about the establishment of some national parks in Taiwan. / Photo provided by CPAMI





左圖為民國83年3月緝獲違法獵捕台灣黑熊的案件。右圖為民國86年，黃美秀教授在布農族人林淵源等協助下，進行台灣黑熊野外調查研究，此次研究並成功拍攝野生黑熊的自然動態畫面，為台灣黑熊保育跨出新里程 / 內政部營建署提供  
The photo on the left was taken during a case of illegal hunting of Formosan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus formosanus*) in March 1994. The photo on the right showed a field research of Formosan Black Bear by Prof. Mei-hsiu Hwang, assisted by Yuan-yuan Lin of the Bunun Tribe. Footages of the wild bear's life were successfully taken during the research, which set a milestone in the conservation of the bear. / Photo provided by CPAMI



左圖為研究人員實施台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭種魚催熟，右圖為台灣櫻花鉤吻鮭仔魚 / 內政部營建署提供  
The artificial maturation of Formosan Landlocked Salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou formosanus*) (Left). The fry of Formosan Landlocked Salmon (Right). / Photo provided by CPAMI



在保育觀念未盛行之前，許多候鳥慘遭獵捕。左圖為誤中鳥仔踏陷阱的紅尾伯勞。右圖為民國86年1月31日，於墾丁社頂公園舉行的鳥仔踏銷毀儀式中，銷毀了千餘枝鳥仔踏 / 內政部營建署提供  
Before the concept of conservation became prevalent in Taiwan, migratory birds had often been hunted by people. The photo on the left shows a Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*) caught by a bird trapping stick. The photo on the right shows a ceremony held in Sheding Park in Kenting on Jan. 31, 1997 when thousands of bird trapping sticks were destroyed. / Photo provided by CPAMI



民國86年8月，首度發現赤蠵龜於金門后湖海邊，為金門海域的海龜種類增添了一項新紀錄 / 內政部營建署提供  
In August 1997, loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) was spotted along the coast near Hoho in Kinmen for the first time, adding a new species of turtle in Kinmen coastal area. / Photo provided by CPAMI



民國84年9月16日，陽明山國家公園人車分道系統啟用典禮，為交通動線、遊憩據點間之連絡，寫下良好典範 / 內政部營建署提供  
Yangmingshan National Park held a ceremony on Sep. 16, 1995 to celebrate the establishment of individual lanes for tourists and vehicles. / Photo provided by CPAMI



國際知名保育人士來台與台灣國家公園進行交流。圖為珍古德博士造訪太魯閣國家公園布洛灣的畫面 / 內政部營建署提供  
World-famous conservationists have come to Taiwan to exchange experiences with Taiwan's national parks. The photo shows the visit by Dr. Jane Goodall to Buluwuan at Taroko National Park. / Photo provided by CPAMI

國家公園逐一推動、成立，與動植物保育、國土永續發展的相關法令的起草、研擬，將台灣保育帶入另一新紀元；而在保育觀念發揚光大後，相關的生態研究技術也突飛猛進；活蹦亂跳的動物要如何觀察？教授們多半是以最辛苦的方式，蹲踞在樹林中、潛伏於深海裡，就是為了要為台灣生態留下一些紀錄；拜科技所賜，許多研究技術紛紛改良，要觀察晝伏夜出的生物，可靠紅外線攝影的輔助，甚或是生態觀測的技術也不同以往；此外，即便是無聲的植物，專家們依舊能以微衛星 DNA (microsatellite DNA) 來建立物種資料庫，阻絕有心者的盜伐。

台灣國家公園的保育之路，是一群志士奮力前行所留下的足跡，因著他們的努力，台灣在保育工作上才能迅速地拓展，讓農林體系一併加入，齊心努力。民國91年，在林益厚前署長的支持與葉世文署長（時任太魯閣處長）的登高一呼帶領下，內政部營建署出版了首部《台灣國家公園史（1900—2000）》，透過六月號季刊的篇章，轉載書中幾張珍貴的照片，讓讀者回顧一下，台灣國家公園發展保育的歷程。

by local scholars and the advent of Taiwan's national parks, as well as the legislation in conservation and sustainable development of nature. In a new era of conservation, the focus fell upon the technology used in ecological research, as primitive ways had been replaced by advanced high-tech ones. No more squatting in the woods or diving into deep seas. Now modern gadgets such as infrared photography and microsatellite DNA make the job of observing and protecting animals and plants a lot easier.

Without the hard work by the enthusiastic predecessors, the conservation work in Taiwan could never have progressed so effectively. Initiated by former Director-general Yi-hou Lin and incumbent Director-general of CPA Shih-wen Yeh, then-director of Taroko National Park, in 2002 CPA published *The History of National Parks in Taiwan (1900-2000)*, some precious photos of which will be shown in this issue to bring readers back to some historical moments.