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## 野生動物的天堂國度

# 斯里蘭卡邦達拉與雅拉國家公園

Wildlife Paradise:

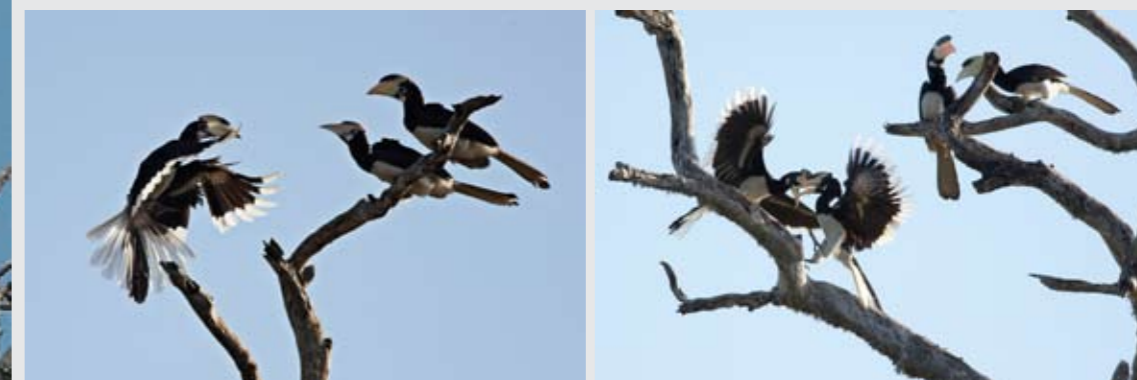
## Sri Lanka's Bundala National Park and Yala National Park

還沒造訪斯里蘭卡之前，對它的印象大概只有著名的紅茶，但這個面積比台灣大不到一倍的國家（66,000平方公里），境內卻有15座國家公園，另外還有50多個動物保護區，簡直就是喜愛生態旅遊者的天堂，許多都是被世界各國攝影協會及國際賞鳥協會列為必到之處。

面對這麼多的自然保護區，就像頑童遇見了遼闊大海，雖然想一股腦的跳下去，但在有限的時間內，當然還是得作個取舍。斯里蘭卡南部兩座相鄰的國家公園：邦達拉和雅拉，便成了此行的選擇。

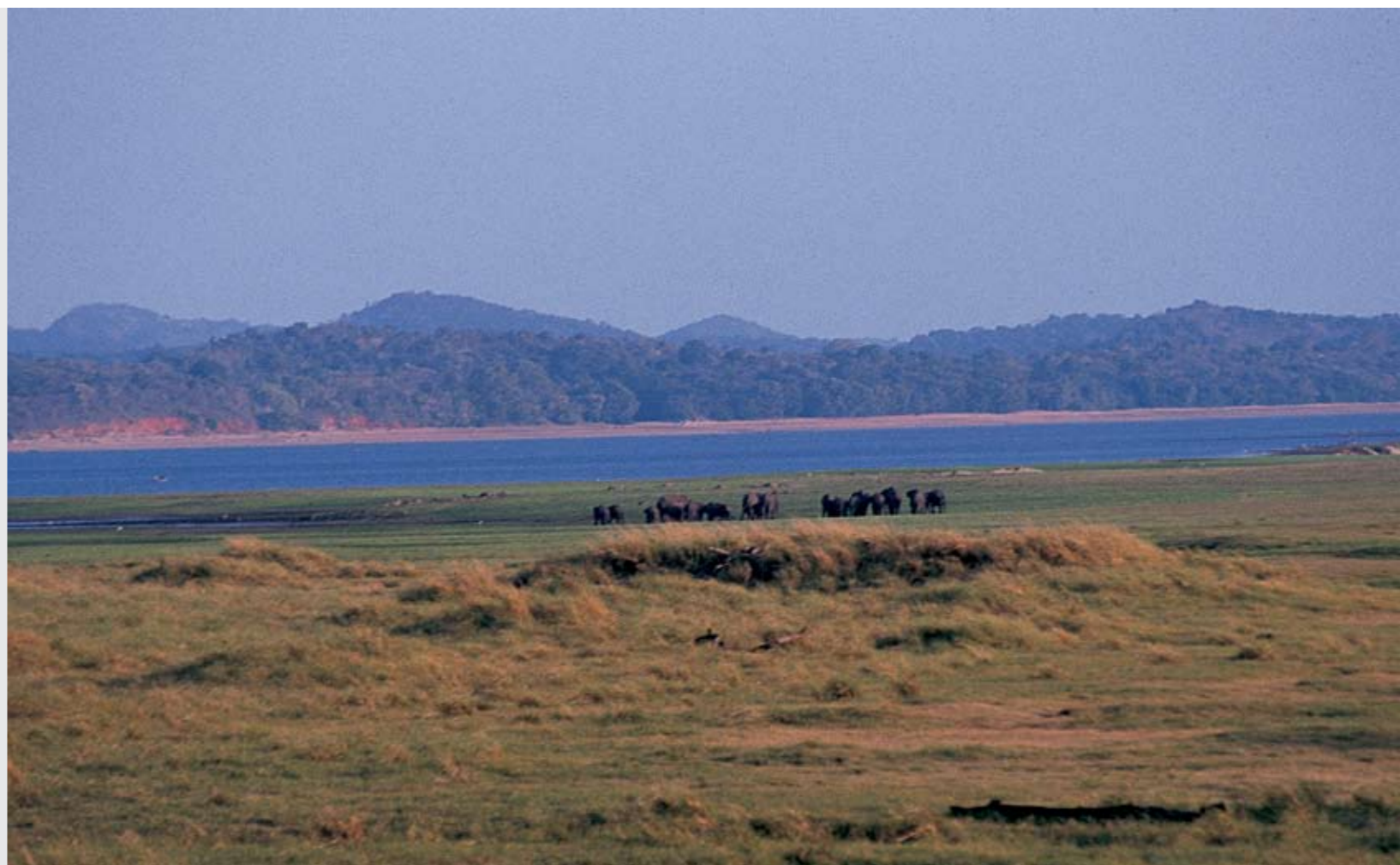
Prior to my visit to Sri Lanka, my only impression on the country was its renowned black tea. Covering a land area of 66,000 square km, Sri Lanka is home to 15 national parks and some 50 animal conservatories: a paradise for eco-tourists and the Mecca for photographers and bird watchers around the world.

I was eager to throw myself into these conservatories, but limited time meant I had to make a hard choice, so I ended up choosing Bundala National Park and Yala National Park as the places to visit.



倨傲枝頭的冠斑犀鳥，帶有趣味性的長相及動作很難不吸引人的注意。帶有白眼圈的為母鳥，沒有的為公鳥 / 楊楨淇攝  
Malabar pied hornbills on the top of the branch attract attentions with their funny looks and movements. The ones with white ring around their eyes are female; those without the white rings are male. / by Zhen-qi Yang





### 生態多樣性 浮木原來是鱷魚

斯里蘭卡在古代，是與印度次大陸相連的，後來才因海水上升，形成今日僅隔保克海峽與印度相望的情形，這種島嶼形成的方式幾乎與台灣如出一轍。正如同台灣生物與大陸血緣上的相近性甚至一貫性，斯里蘭卡也有很多物種在生物血緣的相似度上，與印度相去不遠，也許有些是原物種保留至今的，也許有些是在這裡再進一步適應環境而逐漸演化成新的亞種。

邦達拉國家公園主要是野鳥保護區，這裡每年8月到隔年1月，就是一座起降頻繁的大型飛行場，當候鳥體內的生理時鐘開始啟動之後，許多來自西伯利亞，甚至遠從歐洲斯堪地那維亞半島的候鳥，會千里迢迢的飛越中亞與印度，長途跋涉來此地棲息過冬，因此這個地方是賞鳥人士的最愛。根據紀錄，光在這區域裡至少就有149種以上的鳥種出沒；而雅拉國家公園的面積廣達近13萬公頃，比台灣的太魯閣國家公園還要大上三分之一，其間包括平原、岩地、叢林、鹽湖等各種不同的地形與生態。懂得看門道的生態旅遊者自然了解，單一生命的維繫無法只靠自體營養的供給，錯綜複雜的食物鏈串連，使得一個地區絕對不會只有一個物種單獨存在。這裡都

### Crocodiles Mistaken as Driftwood

Ancient Sri Lanka was connected to the Indian subcontinent. Then the rise in sea level separated it from India by Palk Strait. Sri Lanka's formation was similar to that of Taiwan, and as many species in Taiwan are of similar or the same blood with their Chinese counterparts, same is true for those in Sri Lanka and India. Some species may have survived since then, while others may have adapted and evolved into different subspecies.

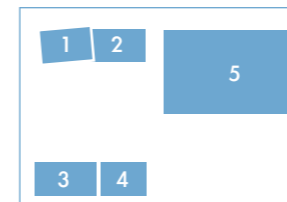
Bundala National Park is mainly a wild bird conservatory, with migratory birds frequenting between August and next January, many of which are from Siberia or even Scandinavia. These birds fly all the way through central Asia and India to wintering grounds here, making it a popular place among bird watchers. Over 149 species of birds have been spotted in the area. Yala National Park covers a 130 thousand-hectare area, or more than 1/3 of Taiwan's Taroko National Park, and contains a diverse geology of plains, rocky areas, forests and salt lakes. Experienced eco-tourists agree that a living thing cannot rely solely upon self-generated nutrition and that complicated food chains allow for

有多元化的面貌，完整的生態系，使得在園區有著許多豐富物種可以同時作觀察。

所有到此的遊客都必須換乘吉普車，並由經驗老到的解說員帶領才能進入。剛開始沒多久，解說員就指著橋下要我們觀察，我只看到水面上有根浮木漂在上面。解說員看我一副茫然的臉神，直接跟我說有隻鱷魚在那邊。正巧那根浮木動了一下，好一個龜息大法！要是動物也跟我一樣不知死活的把鱷魚誤認成浮木，靠近河邊肯定就成了鱷魚的豐盛大餐。鱷魚用擬態和自然環境融為一體，捕食那些輕忽危機且不畏懼的獵物，物競天擇的定律，在這裡不斷的重複上演著。

a wealth of different species. The park boasts diverse landscapes, complete ecosystem and a wide variety of species.

All visitors to the park must take a jeep and be guided by an experienced interpreter. As we started off, our interpreter asked us to look below the bridge, where I saw nothing but a log of wood. The interpreter said the log was actually a crocodile, and at that very moment I saw it moved! What a brilliant disguise! If a heedless animal mistakes the crocodile for a log just like I did, it will surely get preyed upon. A talent of camouflage, a crocodile integrates with its surrounding and prey on reckless animals. Day in, day out, natural selection repeats itself.



1. 你可以再靠近一點！這麼近距離觀察鱷魚，讓人既興奮又緊張 / 馬繼康攝  
Taking a close-up look at crocodiles is an exciting experience. / by Chi-kang Ma.
2. 成群的水牛剛泡完澡，踱步結束一天的生活 / 馬繼康攝  
Herds of water buffaloes just finished their bath and walked to the end of daylight. / by Chi-kang Ma
3. 疣豬家族成群在灌叢間穿梭遊走 / 馬繼康攝  
Warthog families love bush walks. / by Chi-kang Ma
4. 水塘裡聚集的鳥兒，是賞鳥人士喜愛的天堂 / 馬繼康攝  
Birds of a feather gather together in a pond, the heaven for bird watchers. / by Chi-kang Ma
5. 散落大小不一的水塘，提供了生物多樣性的根源 / 馬繼康攝  
The scattered ponds of different sizes provide roots for biodiversity. / by Chi-kang Ma

### 原始親近的野生體驗

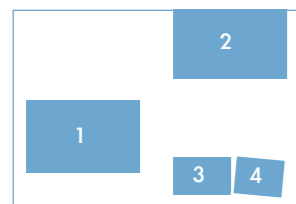
一路上都有許多斯里蘭卡最常見的長尾灰猴在樹上或地上出現。猴子是人類的近親，亦是高度社會化的動物，不脫猴群喜歡群居的特性，長尾灰猴也都是以家族型態出現，有的在幫同伴理毛，有的則是打成一團，追逐嬉戲。牠們倒不怎麼怕人，偶爾也歪著頭打量這些跟牠模樣相差不多的奇怪生物，形成一副到底是人看猴，還是猴看人的有趣畫面。

由於是野鳥保護區，這裡的鳥類不管在種類或數量上都是相當可觀，而且多半不用望遠鏡就可以觀賞。在沼澤或淺水的地方，總可以看到一群群的白頭鸛和琵鷺，以及許多不知名的鸕鶿科鳥類覓食。白頭鸛和琵鷺為「混水摸魚」這句話作了最好的詮釋，只見牠們在混濁的水中半張開喙，邊走邊不停地來回擺動，攪動一池春水，水中的魚蝦受到驚嚇便四處亂竄，一旦碰到了鳥嘴，便馬上被緊咬住不放，這時便是牠們抬頭享受美食的勝利時刻。

### Getting Closer to the Wild

We saw many long-tailed gray langurs, which are common in Sri Lanka. As close relatives to humans, monkeys are highly sociable and gregarious. So the long-tailed gray langurs we saw also appeared in groups. Some were arranging pals' hairs while others were playing. Not afraid of humans, they sometimes stared at us, who bear some resemblance to them, thus forming a funny scene.

The number and species of birds that turn up here are impressive, and you don't need a binocular to observe them. In shallow water or swamps one can see flocks of painted storks, spoonbills and other unknown waders foraging. Painted storks and spoonbills walk back and forth between murky waters, startling fish and shrimps, which scurry around. Unlucky ones would get caught and become the feast of the victorious birds.



1. 綠喉蜂虎。在這裡亦可看到各式各樣的蜂虎，熟悉的身形讓人有彷彿置身金門的親切感 / 楊楨淇攝  
Little Green Bee-eater. (*Merops orientalis*) Familiarity of each of the various bee-eaters reminds one of those in Kinmen. / by Zhen-qi Yang

2. 漫步中的胡狼，讓這野生國度多添了份悠閒之感 / 楊楨淇攝  
Lingering jackals add a feel of leisure to this wild kingdom. / by Zhen-qi Yang

3. 大象雖然可愛，但有其危險性，當牠們要橫越道路，還是得保持一定的距離 / 馬繼康攝  
Cute as they may be, elephants present certain dangers. Be sure to keep a distance from them when they are crossing roads. / by Chi-kang Ma

4. 鳳頭鷹。種類眾多且色彩亮眼的各種鳥類，常讓人眼睛一亮 / 楊楨淇攝  
Oriental Honey-buzzard. Bright-colored birds of various species add sparkles to visitor's eyes. / by Zhen-qi Yang



待吉普車一轉個彎，只見眼前的大沼澤裡，開滿了蓮花與水生植物，中間穿插若干枯木，一隻大象就像是停格般的在沼澤中間動也不動，和三三兩兩的野水牛與水鳥，構成了洪荒時期的遺世孑然之感。我想，這裡千萬年來應該就是這樣景觀吧！像是回到渾沌的開天闢地年代。

正當我們繼續沿著車道，左顧右盼尋找野生動物蹤跡時，一隻公象和母象，突然的帶著小象就從我們前方廿公尺的灌叢中跑了出來。司機也嚇了一跳緊急煞車。像是怕我們傷害小象，最後經過的公象臨去前還朝我們舉鼻嘶吼一聲，試圖阻擋我們再往前進。龐然大物的叫聲果然令人震懾，在那一剎那間，還以為牠要朝我們衝過來，那可真是雞蛋碰石頭，幸好牠看出我們是純觀賞，慈眉善目不帶殺氣，才沒有讓此景成真。

在穿過道路後，牠們並沒有走遠，反倒是一家三口躲在灌叢中。我可以感覺到兩隻成象充滿警戒的看著我們，眼神既有哀求的柔軟，也有警告的強硬。小象則不知天高地厚的繼續用著鼻子嬉戲。我們當然不會傷害牠，相信任何人看到這樣護幼的舉動都不忍心去侵犯，更不會犯著去試探眼前這龐然大物的最後底線的危險。

Our jeep took a turn and we saw a swamp full of lotus blossoms and water plants. In the middle of it stood an elephant and a few wild buffalos and water birds, which together constituted a scene of solitariness, something that was probably similar to the initial state of the universe, so I thought.

As we continued to look for the sight of other wild animals, a bull, a cow and a calf dashed out from the bush 20 meters in front of us. The driver, though startled, slammed on the brake. As if he was afraid that we would hurt the calf, the bull raised its trunk and roared, trying to stop us from getting any further. The roar was indeed frightening and for an instant we thought he would rush towards us, like a rock hitting an egg. Thank God he finally saw that we came in peace and left us unharmed.

But the trio didn't go far, instead they hid themselves in the bushes. I could feel that the watchful parents tried to beg and warn us at the same time, while the calf was still swinging his trunk and having fun. We certainly wouldn't hurt him, and people who see parents protecting their young this way won't either. Neither will they want to provoke such giant animal.



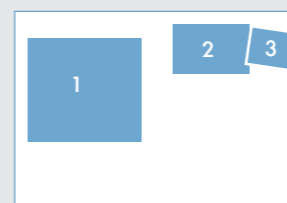


吉普車，這又是另外一筆費用，加一加也算是一筆不小的開支。雖然開支可觀，但每個到斯里蘭卡的外國人並不會因此錯過這樣的行程。台灣國家公園也擁有豐富獨特的面貌，每年也吸引為數眾多的外國觀光客造訪，如果能酌量收費，再將這筆費用作為推廣國內甚至國家公園境內保育解說活動及調查研究的經費，相信可以解決部份經費不足的問題。

我慶幸自己來到斯里蘭卡的國家公園。人們總是習慣從實質面的考量，來看待眼前的大自然，於是貪婪獵取，開發圖利，只為滿足私慾，其實在看來荒蕪的大自然裡，隱藏許多生機，靜下心來什麼也不作，所獲得的反而會更多。因為大自然是人类的淨土，也是人类的心靈原鄉，只是我們遺忘很久了。聆聽蟲鳴鳥叫，笑看日月星辰，你也能感受到真實感動，就在這片大自然裡。

out such opportunity. National parks in Taiwan also have diverse sceneries and attract numerous foreign tourists each year. If we can charge foreign visitors reasonable fees and use the money to promote conservation activities or to conduct research across the island, some problems concerning insufficient funds may well be solved.

I'm grateful to have visited Sri Lanka's national parks. People always see Nature from a profit-making perspective, so they explore and exploit it to satisfy their greed. In fact, the seemingly wild nature contains much vitality, which, with some composure, you will find out, because Nature is man's long-forgotten paradise and our emotional resort. Take some time to listen to the sounds of nature and look up in the sky. The things that deeply move you are just around.



1. 站立於牛背上的牛背鷺(黃頭鷺)，在畫面上看來別有番名副其實的趣味 / 楊植淇攝  
A cattle egret is standing on the back of a water buffalos. / by Zhen-qi Yang

2. 蹲下來觀察，蜥蜴也變成洪荒時期的恐龍 / 楊植淇攝  
As you squat down to observe, you may find a lizard transforming into a dinosaur in savage times. / by Zhen-qi Yang

3. 雅拉國家公園入口處的大象頭骨意象牌 / 馬繼康攝  
At the gateway to Yala National Park, a bleached elephant skull hangs against a large rock by the road with the words, "Welcome to Yala," painted underneath. / by Chi-kang Ma

### 荒地法則 自然見習

走訪下來，發現在這國家公園裡面，所有人為設施與干擾，都盡量減到最少，所呈現的與其說是國家公園，不如說它是一塊荒地，讓所有在此生活的動植物都能按照自然法則消長。這樣的管理方式移植到地小人稠的台灣是否適地適用，值得商榷，但這樣的精神與方向是值得追求的。

外國人進入斯里蘭卡的國家公園，需要門票費，另外還要負擔解說員的服務費及車輛進入費。當然你得找輛

### Learning the Natural Way

The park minimizes manmade facilities and disruption, making it more like a wilderness than a national park. Here everything can grow and die naturally. Whether this approach will work in Taiwan still remains in doubt, but it is certainly preferable to one that treats parks.

When entering national parks in Sri Lanka, foreigners have to pay for the admission, interpreter service, parking fees and then rent a jeep, which together add up to a large sum. Despite this, foreigners won't want to miss

### 馬繼康教授簡介 Profile of Prof. Chi-kang Ma

擁有豐富多樣化的身份，是世新大學講師、領隊、作家、也是背包客。曾任太魯閣國家公園解說志工，至今已旅行歐、亞、非等25個國家，慣於用照片及文字，將在旅行中所找尋的感動及生活體驗紀錄下來。部落格：紅色旋轉木馬 <http://red-pony.blogspot.com>

Ma has multiple identities including an instructor at Shih Hsin University, a tour guide, a writer, and a backpacker. Once an interpreter at Taroko National Park, he has traveled in 25 countries in Europe, Asia and Africa, and frequently recorded what he felt and experienced during each travel through his photos and words, shown on his blog, the Red Carousel: <http://red-pony.blogspot.com>.

