



台江國家公園籌劃歷程紀實

# 十年有成 台江榮現

## Ten Years of Effort Glory of Taijiang

A Brief Historical Retrospect on the  
Establishment of Taijiang National Park

撰文採訪 Text / 賴宛靖 Wan-ching Lai 攝影 Photographer / 黃亮惟 Liang-wei Huang

特別感謝 Special thanks to / 營建署台江國家公園籌備小組呂登元主任 Director Deng-Yuan Lu Tainan mayor Tain-Tsai Hsu、台南市長許添財、台南縣長蘇煥智 Tainan Magistrate Huan-Chih Su、鹽田生態文化村巡守員林明欽、吳銀秀 Ming-Qin Lin and Yin-Xiu Wu from the Yen-Tien Ecology Culture Village 翻譯 Translator / 黃詠蘭 Teresa Huang

養殖漁業撐起了西南沿海的經濟發展，也造就了候鳥棲息的環境。台江國家公園將之視為重要文化特色，在這裡可以欣賞到漁塭、候鳥、夕照的獨特美景 / 黃獻祥攝

Aquaculture industry supports the economic development of the southwest coast and creates the habitat for migratory birds, both of which highly valued by Taijiang National Park. Here people can enjoy the views of fish ponds, migratory birds, and beautiful sunset. / by Levison

2009年，台灣第8座國家公園誕生  
在時代巨輪的推進下

留住了文化與生態的一片淨土

首座由地方催生的台江

默默耕耘了10年

但或許 也可以說

從17世紀到21世紀

我們 終於找回了台江……

2009 saw the advent of the eighth national park in Taiwan.

As the wheel of modernization moves on, the new park offers a sanctuary that preserves the local culture and ecosystem.

As the first national park initiated by a local government,

Taijiang National Park was established after ten years of effort.

Or perhaps we could say,

After a long period from 17th to 21st century finally came the revival of Taijiang.

您可以想像嗎？17世紀的台南還是一片波瀾壯闊的海景。普羅民遮城（即赤嵌樓）前即是煙波裊裊、白浪滔滔的台江內海，與荷蘭人建造的熱蘭遮城（即安平古堡）隔著台江內海遙遙相對，與「鎮北門晚眺」詩中那「煙籠竹樹樓沙洲，夕照橫波海氣浮」的意境相呼應。1661年，鄭成功在從古航道鹿耳門登陸台灣後，開啓了台灣開發史的新頁，亦在台南縣市留下珍貴的歷史人文足跡。

Imagine that Taijiang Inland Sea was once between Provintia (now called Chihkan Tower) and Zeelandia (Anping Fort) and had these two colonial buildings facing each other across the water in the 17th century. Ever since Zheng Chenggong landed at Lermen in Taiwan in 1661, the history of Taiwan's development turned a new page. Valuable historical tracks preserve that development now in Tainan.



收藏在台灣博物館的荷蘭人手繪古地圖，可以看出台江內海的地貌 / 賴死靖翻攝

The ancient map hand-drawn by the Dutch collected in a museum in Taiwan shows the landscape of Taijiang Inland Sea. / by Wan-ching Lai.



## 亙古的歷史 新生的大地

稱之為「台江內海」的西南部沿海的潟湖，自清代中葉以後，潟湖逐漸陸化成沙洲，與陸地連為一氣，想追尋台江內海曾存在的印記，目前僅剩四草湖、鯤鯓湖等遺跡，這大片濕地不僅成為台灣歷史的見證，更是重要的生物棲息區。

雖然從車水馬龍的台南縣市現狀，體會不出當年商船川流不息的繁盛，不過，從古地名仍可以窺探出蛛絲馬跡：永康市古時稱洲仔尾，加上居民引台江海水以曬鹽為業，因此也有「鹽行」之稱；而永康市旁的新市鄉，即現在南科的所在地，古時稱為新港，是台江內海的港口。

滄海桑田，台江是這句成語的最佳見證。

海上到陸上，從漁鹽業進展至工商業，在這塊新生的沃土上，人們的發展不曾停歇，但那為豐美水草、肥美魚兒而來的候鳥、深藏紅樹林間的水道祕境、鹽田裡晶瑩雪白的鹽花，以及黑水溝那深邃神秘的引力……這屬於台江的獨特風貌，不該隨著時代巨輪而逐漸消逝……

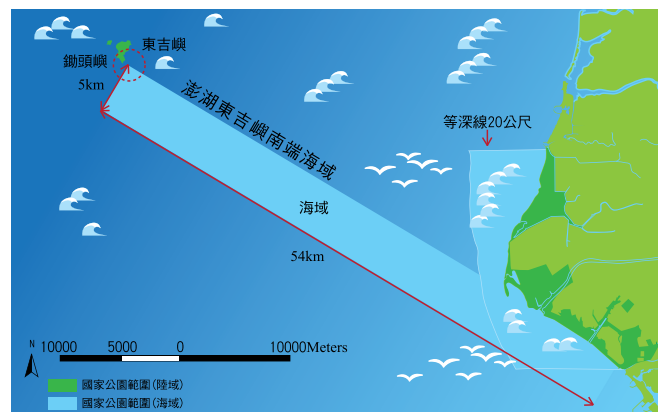
## A Lasting History and a "Newborn" Land

The so-called "Taijiang Inland Sea" was a lagoon on the southwest coast. Since mid Ching Dynasty, the lagoon had gradually transformed into a sandbank and connected to the land. Now, people can only trace the existence of the Taijiang Inland Sea in the historical remains of Sihcao Lake and Kunshen Lake. The wetland is not only evidence of Taiwan's history, but also an important wildlife habitat.

Today, one can hardly picture that Tainan was once a prosperous port; however, names of ancient cities still show the traces of such history; for example, Zhozaiwei (the end of a sandbank) and Yanhang (salt industry) were names for what has become Yongkang City. New Port (a port for Tai-Chiang) is now called Shinshr Township.

The saying "Time brings great changes to the world" best describes the way Taijiang evolved.

Though the development has never stopped on this newborn land, the migrant birds, hidden channels in the deep mangrove, the crystal salt in the salt field, and the mysterious Hei Shueigou should not disappear over time.



### 1-2. 台江國家公園範圍圖

The map of Taijiang National Park (land area)

### 3. 從空中鳥瞰台江國家公園之美景 / 齊柏林攝

To overlook the Taijiang National Park from the air./by Po-Lin Chi

### 4. 台南市長許添財自1999年便開始構思台江國家公園的籌劃 / 賴宛靖攝

Tainan City Mayor Hsu Tsai-tai had started planning for the establishment of Taijiang National Park in 1999 and finally succeeded. / by Wan-ching Lai

### 5. 在將七股黑面琵鷺納入台江國家公園的台南縣長蘇煥智，對於濕地很有想法 / 黃亮惟攝

Tainan County Magistrate Huan-chih Su included the Black-Faced Spoonbill Conservation Area in Cigu among Taijiang National Park and has a global vision for wetland conservations. / by Liang-wei Huang



### 籌備過程 披荊斬棘

推動台江國家公園的成立，先由台南市長許添財積極推動，再與中央政府進行討論，加上台南縣長蘇煥智也大力支持，一口氣將七股鄉黑面琵鷺保護區一併納入，於2009年10月15日，正式成為台灣第8座國家公園。

台江國家公園北至青山漁港南堤，南以鹽水溪南岸為界，以沿海公有土地為主，國土的極西點國聖燈塔也在台江國家公園範圍內。總面積達39,310公頃，陸域面積約為4,905公頃，海域部分面積約為34,405公頃。

### Hardship during Preparation Processes

At first, Tain-tsay Hsu, the then Tainan City mayor, urged the central government to establish Taijiang National Park. With the support of the Tainan County Magistrate Huan-chih Su, the Black-Faced Spoonbill Conservation in Cigu was also incorporated with the national park. And Taijiang was officially pronounced as the eighth national park of Taiwan on Oct. 15th, 2009.

The north of the Park reaches the southern tip of Chingshan Fishing Port and the south reaches the south bank of the Yanshuei River. The Guosheng Port Lighthouse, which is the westernmost point of Taiwan, lies in the Park, too. The Park covers an area of 39,310 hectares, including 4,905 hectares of land and 34,405 hectares of sea.



台江國家公園成立貢獻卓越的兩位地方首長——台南市長許添財與台南縣長蘇煥智，對於台江國家公園有著特殊的感情。

許添財在擔任立委時，就是劃設「四草野生動物保護區」的重要推手，並於1994年11月正式成立，這算是台江國家公園的初步雛形。2001年，已成為台南市長的許添財履行競選時所提出的「安南起飛」計畫，將台江內海陸化後、碩果僅存的未開發濕地納入保護範圍，再將具當地產業特色的南寮鹽村，轉型為鹽田生態園區，逐步擊劃後，再放大「四草野生動物保護區」的生態價值，提議籌設為台江國家公園。

這段備極艱辛的過程，屢有民間團體陳情，認為劃設國家公園將影響漁撈養殖等權益，期間還歷經市長選舉，許添財因而流失票源，經過一番激戰才驚險連任。問他為何如執著於國家公園的推動？「要讓這片土地永續經營的最好方法，就是既發展觀光，又能維護生態。要不辭辛苦多次徵詢民意，民衆就會了解政府的好意。」許市長瀟灑一笑。

台江國家公園中四草野生動物保護區、鹽田生態文化村是核心區。動植物有國家公園來保護，而台江內海的人文史蹟，則讓這座國家公園更具多元樣貌。「國家公園的經

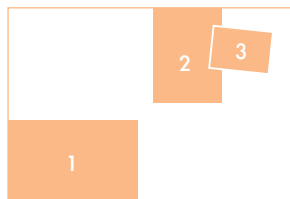
Mayor Hsu and Magistrate Su, both of whom contributed to the establishment of the Park, have strong feelings towards it.

While serving as a lawmaker, Hsu played an important role in designating the Sihcao Wildlife Refuge in Nov. 1994, the beginning of the Park's establishment. In 2001, to realize his mayoral campaign promises, Hsu suggested bringing more undeveloped wetland into a larger reserved area, as well as redeveloping the Nanliao Salt Village into the Yen-Tien Ecology Culture Village. The proposal for building the National Park was then based on the importance of Sihcao Wildlife Refuge.

All of the work was not easy for Hsu; he lost votes during the Tainan mayoral campaign and hardly won his re-election. When talking about why he insisted on doing so, he said that to look after both the tourism industry and the ecosystem was the best way for the sustainable development of the land.

The Sihcao Wildlife Refuge and the Yen-Tien Ecology Culture Village are the core of the Park. The surrounding flora and fauna are protected by the Park; the historical remains of the Inland Sea diversify





1. 台南沿海的鹽業雖已式微，但卻具備重要的文化價值，未來在台江將重現古老的製鹽技術。圖為七股鹽田景緻 / 莊信賢攝  
The salt industry along coastal Tainan has declined, but it still bears significant cultural value. In the future, Tai-chiang National Park will represent the salt manufacturing technique employed by the ancestors. The picture is a scene of the Chigu salt field. / by Sunshine
2. 17世紀曾是鄰鄰波濤的台江地區，是大自然的造陸運動的見證者。 / 趙家麟攝  
Once a sea of dancing waves in the 17th century, Taijiang witnessed the land formation there as time changed almost everything. / by Cha-lin Zhao
3. 這裡不是亞馬遜河、也非水都威尼斯，這裡台江國家公園 / 賴宛靖攝  
This is neither the Amazon River nor Venice, but Taijiang National Park. / by Wan-Ching Lai.

費、人員、制度都比較完整，有專業管理的制度和機制，能讓台南市民視為瑰寶的保護區，更不受週邊的土地使用干擾破壞。」許市長樂觀表示。

### 大刀闊斧 劃入七股

2008年，營建署進行台江國家公園可行性評估時，台南縣長蘇煥智也同意將七股大潮溝、海寮紅樹林保護區等劃入台江國家公園範圍。

「台南縣豐富的沙洲、潟湖，成為保育鳥類黑面琵鷺的重要棲息地，除了是生物天堂，這兒也是西拉雅平埔族文化的重鎮，納入台江國家公園範圍，勢必能創造更多價值，讓大家都共享豐富美麗的資源。」

蘇縣長在立委任內，就極力反對濱南工業區開發，戮力保留七股潟湖、劃設黑面琵鷺保護區，吸引國際環保學者珍·古德兩度造訪，將之作為國際間保育的範例。對於生態保育向來義不容辭的蘇縣長，特別將七股潟湖、黑面琵鷺保護區、青山港汕、網仔寮汕、頂頭額汕、海寮紅樹林保護區、大潮溝等地區，納入台江國家公園範圍，初估面積約3,500公頃。

the Park. Hsu also pointed out that an integrated management system can prevent damage to the Park from human development.

### Taking Drastic Actions to Include Cigu

In 2008, when the CPAMI was reviewing the Park's establishment, Su agreed to include Dachaogou and the Hailiao mangroves within the territory of the Park.

Su also said that the sandbanks and lagoons in Cigu have always been the habitats for Black-Faced Spoonbill herons. It is also an important place to the Siraya Pingpu tribe. To include these areas in the Park would create valuable cultural assets that everyone can share.

Bitterly opposed to the Binnan Industrial Park building scheme, making efforts to preserve the Cigu lagoon and bringing attention to Black-Faced Spoonbill conservation, Su has set a good example of protecting the environment. In addition, the Chingshan sandbank、Wangzailiao sandbank、DingTou-e Sandbank and Dachaogou have all been successfully drawn into the range of the Park.

「經濟開發和生態保護孰輕孰重？這個天秤很難達到平衡。」蘇縣長感性的說。「地方民衆反對因保育而限制開發，是為了維持經濟利益，而保育人士則希望留下一片淨土給後代子孫。其實，在台灣地狹人稠的條件，很難把人類排除在生態環境之外，因此，如何建立人和自然和諧共存的倫理關係，才是永續之道。」

蘇縣長認為，人與自然應以「共生」為出發，代表著共同經營、共同承擔風險以及共同分享利益。

### 創新思維

與台灣其他七座國家公園風情迥異的台江，誕生方式與眾不同，管理上當然也要創新改變。台江國家公園籌備處呂登元主任很有想法。心中已經擬定出與當地居民共生共榮的方法，要讓台江國家公園成為國家公園的新典範。

「我們提出『第二代國家公園的起點』的口號。如果把30年視為一個世代，那麼，台灣國家公園發展到現在也將近30年，正好是新世代的起點。一般認為第一代會被第二代淘汰，但國家公園就不能這樣看。」

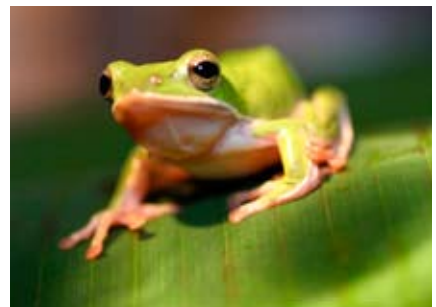
呂主任表示，第一代國家公園長時間努力，累積許多經驗，隨著時代進步，經營方法也不斷創新，當然，這幾十年來台灣環境變化大，不過，台江國家公園是首座由地方發起、中央接手的國家公園，有著不一樣的起點。

It is not easy to strike a balance between economic development and ecological conservation, said Su. The local population and the environmental activists are in a conflict of interests. In fact, it is hard not to take account of humans when it comes to the environment. In order to develop in a sustainable manner, humans should learn to coexist with Nature and take their share in preserving Nature.

### Beauty of the Land and New Ways of Thinking

The scenery of Taijiang National Park is very different from that of the other national parks. Apart from the way it was established, it has an innovative management system. Deng-yuan Lu, director of the Park's preparatory office, has already mapped out a plan to make the Park a model for national parks.

Lu said that if we see 30 years as one generation, it will be a new generation for Taiwan's national parks and we can learn the experiences from national parks' "previous generation." Initiated by a local government and taken over by the central government, the starting point of Taijiang National Park is unique. The slogan "Being the Starting Point of the Second Generation of National Parks" signifies that people will not only learn from the past, but also be innovative in managing the Park for the future.





「從台南縣市首長到地方百姓，這裡充滿了大家的期待，他們將充滿文化價值、生態豐饒的土地提升為國家公園，就是希望故鄉可以有更好、更有願景的未來，我們也懷著誠惶誠恐的心情來接手。」

呂主任說到，民衆最期待的應該是「國家公園」這塊招牌掛上後，對土地的發展有什麼幫助？國家公園裡當然不能大興土木，但區域外的私有地卻能發展觀光產業。

「台南市安南區及南縣七股等地，原就是低度開發的地區，但卻是生態保育的重鎮。如果忽視當地自然優勢，持續進行開發，會讓土地失去獨特的價值。若能利用國家公園的經營，對周邊居民產生最有效的經濟價值、對景觀風貌帶來正面幫助，利用生態景觀、人文特色發展深度旅遊，創造綠色經濟，是當地居民最期待的事。」

近10年來，文化景觀也是世界遺產公約很重視的部分。未來，擁有珍貴人文資產的台江國家公園或許也能列入國際遺產公約的文化景觀，這可當作長期目標。

「台江國家公園的重要價值，是在塑造國土的整體美學。大家不再像過去一樣，把土地填平就是建設，該是重視國土美學的時刻了。」呂主任感性的說。以墾丁國家公園為例，居民為了建設長期對抗，但八八風災後，因為國家公園地區開發密度低，水土保持良好，即使受到暴雨侵襲，但相對受損非常輕微，直到此刻，民衆才在認識到了「國土美學」的價值。

Lu also mentioned that everyone in Tainan has a vision and great expectation for this park. People are looking forward to seeing their hometown improve and that is why the Park should be managed thoughtfully.

He pointed out that people want to know how it is going to affect local economic development. While constructions inside the Park are not allowed, tourism can surely bloom on the privately-owned land right outside the Park.

For example, Annan and Cigu are areas of low development, but they both are important ecological conservation areas; if they are overdeveloped, they will soon lose their value. To retain the Park's original look, to promote in-depth tours and to create "green economy" will be ways to bring the most benefits to the local communities.

In the past decade, cultural landscape has been an indispensable part of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. It could be set as a long term goal for Taijiang National Park to be listed in the Convention for its precious cultural assets.

The value of the Park lies in contributing to and shaping the beauty of national land. Take Kenting National Park as an example, it did not suffer serious damage in the aftermath of Typhoon Morakot because of its low-development and well-constructed system of water and soil conservation. This is when the beauty of the land can be appreciated.

7 8

1	2	3
4	5	6

1-6. 範圍從曾文溪口到鹽水溪口的台江國家公園，濕地生物種類豐富，是觀賞研究最佳去處。圖由左至右分別為雄性小紅蜻蜓、短指和尚蟹、諸羅樹蛙（以上圖片為陳德鴻攝）高翹鴉、蒼鷺及黑面琵鷺（以上圖片為營建署提供）

Covering from the Zengwun River estuary to the Yanshuei River estuary, Taijiang National Park encompasses abundant wetland animals, making it a perfect place for research and observation. From left to right: Red Dragonfly, Soldier Crabs, Black-winged Stilts (the above photos taken by De-hong Chen), Gray Herons, and Black-faced Spoonbills (the above photos provided by the CPAMI).

7. 呂主任對於台江有不同於以往的管理思維，打造新一代的國家公園 / 呂登元提供

Director Lu introduced a brand-new management idea for Taijiang National Park. / Photo provided by Deng-yuan Lu.

8. 台灣首座以濕地為題的台江國家公園，區域內遍布的水生植物，可以保護陸地不受海潮侵蝕，也形成一條條別具風情的河道 / 吳志學攝

Taijiang National Park is the first of its kind featuring wetlands in Taiwan. The water plants spreading over the area protect the land from tidal erosions and form many beautiful waterways. / by Zhi-xue Wu





台南潟湖的美景與生生不息的生物脈動，已受到台江國家公園的保護，成為國人最珍貴的資產 / 戴進元攝  
The lagoons in Tainan and the endless circle of life there are now protected by Taijiang National Park. They are the most valuable assets shared by all Taiwanese. / by Jin-yuan Dai

### 家園守護圈 探歷史礦脈

為了保存文化資產，當地社區的參與就相形重要。「我們有個『家園守護圈』的概念，把整個台江國家公園從北到南，劃分10個家園守護圈，定位成『跨域的共同治理』。」

所謂跨域的『域』有雙重意義，一個是指空間領域，家園守護圈不是只有侷限在國家公園範圍裡，還會與居民共同治理，不管是自然生態的完整性，或是要詮釋台江內海的歷史，都是需要延續，最起碼是村里的完整單元，大家一起來共管。

「第二個跨域指專業領域。經營國家公園必須多元的專業知識，包括自然生態、文化、歷史 各方面，各方面的人才希望是地方政府、NGO，大家一起加入。」

家園守護圈的另一層意義，用社區的角度更細膩地經營管理，未來，國家公園經營以10個守護圈為主，屆時，國家公園是扮演統合角色，共同維持這個密切關係。

同為南部人的呂主任，對台江國家公園有份真摯的情感。「國家公園的設置不是畫出一條線，就把人類與生態的關係切割。生態是延續的，故事也是。台江是台灣文

### Guarding the Homeland Tracing Its Origin

It is important for local communities to be involved in order to preserve cultural assets. The idea of “Guarding the Homeland” is to divide the Park into 10 “areas” throughout Taijiang National Park to implement “Cross Areas Management,” which means that the area to be guarded is not limited to the Park per se. It is every resident's responsibility to look after and manage the basic unit of the town so that the ecosystem and the history of Taijiang can be fully persevered and sustained.

Moreover, professional knowledge in different areas is required to manage a national park. Talented and skilled people should be recruited from other fields of expertise to form an ideal management.

The essence of “Guarding the Homeland” is to treat the Park as a community, and then the park can be the medium to connect the ten areas in the future.

Born and raised in southern Taiwan, Director Lu is deeply attached to the Taijiang National Park. “Building a national park is not erecting a barrier between humans and the ecosystem,” Lu said. “The ecosystem will last as will the human history. Taijiang is the origin of Taiwan's

化發展的起源，台江國家公園要像採歷史礦脈般，一點一點把故事挖出來，再透過藝術文化將其表達出來，而當地耆老、志工都是最好的說故事人選。」

### 洶湧黑水溝 資源永不歇

「還有，與當地居民切身相關的，便是漁業權。」

呂主任談起設立國家公園時被認為最棘手、最難兩全的部分。「目前，漁業權的審核還是在地方政府，目前我們積極與地方討論，也進行細緻的調查，根據漁業類型、數量、種類來研究出雙贏的方法。」

深具豐富社區營造經驗的呂主任，有著很有特別的思維：「漁業、鹽業都是台江地區的文化之一，當年開台先人以這些產業創造經濟榮景，因此漁業型態會妥善保存，這也跟當地長久以來的生態平衡息息相關。」

值得一提的是，台江國家公園涵蓋了俗稱「黑水溝」的台灣海峽。「海域目前我們有劃兩塊，一個就是沿著國家公園範圍南北等深線20公尺劃一塊。那另外就是所謂黑水溝，從台南市的鹿耳門以5公里的寬度，54公里的長度畫到澎湖的東吉嶼，標示出黑水溝的範圍。」

這兩塊海域不似墾丁海域蘊藏珍貴的珊瑚礁資源，一般海上行為還是照舊，但為了讓台江內海的歷史完整詮釋，便將海域納入了台江國家公園範圍內，也構成更完備的保護。

culture, and little by little, Taijiang National Park tells the story of Taiwan.”

### Surging Heishuigou with Abundant Resources

Lu said that the most troublesome part of building the Park is the Property Rights of the Fishery, which concerns the local residents the most.

“Since the local government has to examine the rights of the fishery, we are discussing with the local government and trying to strike a win-win situation for both the government and the residents.”

“The fishery and salt industry are both parts of Taijiang's culture, and these industries brought economic prosperity to the locals in the past. Therefore, the traditional fishery will remain, as it has long been closely linked to the ecological balance of the area,” Lu added.

The range of Taijiang National Park covers the “Heishuigou” (black ditch)—the Taiwan Strait. “One of the sea areas is the 20-meter isobaths along the Park. And the other is the Heishuigou, which is 5 km in width and 54 km in length from Luermen to the Tongji Island, Penghu.

These two sea areas are not like the sea area of Kenting, which has precious coral reefs, but they have been brought into the range of the Park in order to better interpret the history of Taijiang.



◀ 台江國家公園是鳥類的天堂，白鷺在水邊優雅展翅 / Kevin 攝  
Taijiang National Park is the paradise for birds. The picture shows an Egret gracefully spreading its wings by the water. / by Kevin

▼ 在台江國家公園隨處可見可愛的招潮蟹 / 賴宛靖攝  
The lovely fiddler crabs can be spotted everywhere in Tai-chiang National Park. / By Wan-ching Lai.



附表 台江國家公園生物資源 Appendix II – Biological Resources in Taijiang National Park

● 海域生物資源表 Marine Biological Resources Table

類 型 TYPE	種 數 # OF SPECIES	說 明 DESCRIPTION
螃蟹類 Crabs	49種	台灣招潮蟹為台灣特有種，主要分布在七股鄉龍山村的潮溝、頂頭額沙洲、新浮崙沙洲及附近潮溝。 Taiwan fiddler crabs are a species unique to Taiwan, which are mainly distributed in the tidal ditch of Longshan Village, Cigu township, the Ding Tou Er sandbank, Shin Fu Lun sandbank, and the nearby tidal ditches.
鯨豚類 Whales/Dolphins	21種	全世界現存約79種，台灣沿海至少已發現有34種，其中之21種在本地區出現過。 There are about 79 species existing around the world. At least 34 species have been found in Taiwan's coastal areas, and 21 of them appear in the region.
魚類 Fishes	240種	保有高歧異度的魚類群聚及漁業資源 This area maintains a high degree of diversity of fishes and fishery resources.
貝類 Shellfishes	205種	其中海水性的牡蠣、文蛤等養殖，都是本區相當重要的經濟性食用貝類。 The seawater farming of oysters, hard clams, etc. are very important to the economy of edible shellfishes in this area.

● 陸域動物 Terrestrial Animals

類 型 TYPE	種 數 # OF SPECIES	說 明 DESCRIPTION
鳥類 Birds	200種	其中保育類鳥類計有黑面琵鷺等21種，主要棲息地則有曾文溪口、七股溪口、七股鹽田、將軍溪口、北門鹽田、急水溪口、八掌溪口等。在此度冬的鸕鶿科、鷹鵝科、鷗科、鶯科、朱鶯科等常見候鳥逾140種 There are 21 protected species of birds including Black-faced Spoonbills, and their main habitats cover Zeng-wen estuary, Qigu estuary, Qigu salt field, Jiang-jun estuary, Beimen salt field, Ji-shui estuary, and Ba-zhang estuary. The number of species of common migratory birds, which inhabit here in winter, is more than 140, including snipes/charadriidae, eagles/vultures, Laridae, Ardeidae, and ibises.
哺乳類 Mammals	11種	包括小型非森林哺乳類如東亞家蝠、錢鼠、鬼鼠等 Small non-forest mammals are included, such as Japanese house bats, Asian house shrews, Bandicoot rats.
兩棲爬蟲類 Amphibians /Reptiles	10種	其中兩棲類5種，有黑眶蟾蜍、虎皮蛙、澤蛙、小雨蛙、貢德氏蛙等。爬蟲類亦有5種，包含褐虎(壁虎)、麗紋石龍子、蓬萊草蜥、錦蛇及眼鏡蛇。 There are five species of amphibians including Spectacled toads, Chinese bullfrogs, Paddy frogs, Pigmy frogs, Gunther's frogs. There are also 5 species of reptiles including geckos (house lizards), Five-striped blue-tailed skinks, Stejneger's grass lizards, Taiwan beauty snakes, and Taiwan spectacle cobras.
陸棲無脊椎動物 Terrestrial Invertebrates	26種	目前已知約有螢火蟲、蝴蝶等 Invertebrates currently known include fireflies, butterflies, etc.

● 陸域植物 Terrestrial Plants

分布地點 LOCATIONS	說 明 DESCRIPTION
河口、沙地及鹽地 Estuaries, Sands and Salt fields	植物205種，海茄苳、水筆仔、欖李、紅海欖等4種紅樹林，白花馬鞍藤、禾葉芋蘭、苦檻藍、海南草海桐、土沉香等沙地及鹽地植物。 There are 205 kinds of plants, including Mangroves of black mangrove, Kandeliaobovata, Lumnitzeria, and Stylosa. Also included are plants of sands and salt fields such as Ipomoea stolonifera, Eulophia graminea Lindley, Myoporum bontioides A.Gray, Scaevola hainanensis, and Blinding Tree.
海岸保安防風林 Coastal Security Windbreaks	自曾文溪口南至二仁溪口，由木麻黃及黃槿混生而成，林相整齊 The tidy landscape of forest along the Chen-wen estuary down south to Er-zen estuary is formed by the mixture of beefwood and Linden hibiscus.
魚塭周邊 Fish Pond Peripheral	近水邊者，以濱雀稗最多，另有其它種類植物包括龍爪茅、土牛膝及鯽魚膽等類；而堤岸較高處以土牛膝及銀合歡數量稍多，形成灌叢的種類有磨盤草、銀合歡 Seashore paspalum is the most flourished near the ponds among other plants such as Crowfoot Grass, Achyranthes obtusifolia Lamarck, and Indian camphorweed. At the higher portion of the embankment, Achyranthes aspera and leucaena are little more than others. India abutilon and Leucaena are the most common species forming the bush.



四草竹筏港溪有鮮為人知的紅樹林水道，未來可能將四草搭到七股的古老航線復原，讓遊客體驗先民行船的感受 / 趙家麟攝  
The picture shows the mangrove waterway along the Zhufagang River in Sihcao. In the future the river course from Sihcao to Cigu may be restored so tourists can get a feeling of the ancestors rowing a boat there. / by Chia-li Zhao

如同堅固宏偉的熱蘭遮城，日復一日、默默鎮守著海天一隅，台江國家公園也在台灣西南沿海，設置了保育的據點。也許，台江國家公園沒有玉山、雪霸等高山型國家公園那般雄偉，但這潮汐拍打的岸邊，孕育著多種珍貴台灣原生動植物。像是台江國家公園內水系擁有豐富紅樹林林相及多樣性生物，堪稱生態的威尼斯，是最靠近文明的原始祕境……

走過颱風的考驗，人們終於體會到環境問題的重要性。與此同時，歷經十年規劃的台江國家公園成立，首座由地方催生的國家公園，蘊藏著珍貴意涵，也代表著台灣對於生態保育及國土永續的觀念，往前更邁進了一步……



This national park has also set some conservation bases along the coast to protect the wildlife. Taijiang National Park may not have the grandeur of Yushan National Park or Sheipa National Park, but there are plenty of native animals and plants on its shore. For example, the variety of organisms in the mangroves symbolizes the origin of the culture.

After Typhoon Morakot, people finally realized the importance of environmental protection. With the help of the local government and ten years of preparation, the establishment of the Taijiang National Park has a profound meaning. It also signifies that Taiwan has made another stride forward in wildlife conservation and land protection.

