

作為 國家公園的綠色種子

The Green Seeds of National Parks

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在台灣環境保護的運動過程中，國家公園已被定調為保育的代表，而保育也正是國家公園的核心價值所在，將國家公園的價值傳播出去，志工的協助占了很重要的角色。美麗的景色及生命的奧妙，透過解說員有技巧的傳達，讓遊客能體會美的真諦及觸動內心的感動。這種技巧及知識不一定是與生俱來，而是需要透過了解與學習的。

志工訓練的目標通常區分為認知、技能及情感三大面向。認知的志工訓練主要在於了解志願服務的意義、管理處成立的任務、內部組織及志工的工作項目，如此可以協助志工即早認識國家公園；在技能開發方面包括資源介紹，國家公園資源涵蓋天文、大氣、地理地形、生態及人文、景觀等多樣化的解說資源，無法在短時間內完全吸收，必須有計畫的進行訓練，此外解說技巧及溝通方法的訓練，主要在於將國家公園資源在解說的短暫時間內有效的傳達；最後情感層面的訓練，在於塑造志工文化的養成，總之教育訓練在於啓發志工自我成長，最重要的是啓發成長的動力。

因此，教師的選擇非常重要，通常有賴長期投入國家公園的資深專家學者，以及管理處的員工將其經驗傳承，在志工生涯的最初，埋下一顆熱愛國家公園的種子。惟有有效地轉化環境價值才能影響行為，也才可以很清楚地將國家公園的核心價值傳達出去。

熱情、行動力強、能自我鞭策，是國家公園志工所擁有跟他處單位服務志工的相同特質。我訪問的很多國家公園志工們，是因為他們喜歡國家公園，無論多遠、工作多忙，都願意不遠千里前來國家公園幫忙，在專業的教育訓練，尤其上山下海的實習課程，一點也不畏懼，許多志工反應可以由學習中獲得更多的知識，促進自己成長，而且接受愈多的訓練，對於環境保護的使命

In the campaigns of environmental protection in Taiwan, national parks have been assigned the role to speak for conservation. Conservation is the core value of the national parks, and relies on skillful volunteers to introduce the idea to the public and bring visitors to another level of understanding and awareness of the environment. Nevertheless, presentation skills and knowledge about the environment may not be inborn but needs to be acquired through training.

Volunteer training is usually divided into three aspects — cognitive, psychomotor, and affective. After receiving cognitive training, one should be able to understanding the goal of the volunteer service, the mission of the headquarters, and the job content of the staff and the volunteers. Psychomotor training comprises introduction to the astronomical, atmospheric, geological, ecological, humanistic, and scenic resources provided by the national parks, which require structured skills and communication trainings for an interpreter to absorb in a short time. Finally, affective training will shape the volunteer culture. The ultimate goal is to motivate volunteers to grow and develop.

Consequently, it is extremely important to choose the right teachers. The responsibility often falls on experts and scholars in the area, as well as the staff of the national park headquarters. Volunteers, like a planted seed, learn to love the national parks through their guidance and later become the missionaries themselves to promote the core value of the national parks.

Volunteers in Taiwan's national park headquarters and other counterparts are full of passion, mobility and inner motivation. Many of the volunteers I interviewed told me that they were willing to travel a long distance to help although they all had demanding jobs. Also, difficult training courses did not scare them off. They were happy to learn new things and push themselves to grow, which

更甚於當初擔任志工的時候，國家公園志工目前約有一千八百人，其中超過半數以上仍在服勤中，可見他們對於國家公園的喜愛程度。

國家公園志工參與的動機主要是喜歡國家公園，我訪問的志工多數還是上班族，他們因為喜歡與生活環境差異大及增廣視野而到國家公園服務，工作中與其他志工一起工作，可以增加國家公園環境資源知識的累積，向其他志工學習更專業的知識及技巧，交換訊息及心得；當然與遊客的互動，更是人際關係最直接的訓練。

志工不認為他的工作只是服勤而已，在專業訓練課程中，不只是培養志工值勤的技能，它應同時也是「環境教育」的過程，除了提供國家公園資源、經營管理的課程外，環境倫理、環境行動的實踐也相當重要。事實上他們在國家公園中所受的訓練、值勤中為環境所做的事，回到他的生活中，都可能成為自身環境行動的實踐者，甚至也可能成為環境理念的傳播者。將環保觀念帶入家庭與社區，能發揮綿長的影響力，也幾乎是國家公園志工自認為該有的「社會責任」。

教育訓練的另一項功能是累積志工情感，志工非員工，無法每天見面，尤其地處偏遠的國家公園，要見一次面並非易事，教育訓練是一項名正言順的情感交流平台。曾訪問一位志工，他很感性的說，志工像山裡的雲和霧一樣，何時見面都不知道。因此，珍惜每一次的服勤及教育訓練，教育訓練是能力建置的手段之一，還兼負凝聚志工向心力以及維持志工的熱情的功能。

國家公園志工，是環境保護的重要掌旗者之一，他們在無垠的宇宙知識中，留取精華，亦在永恆的深山中，散播熱情的綠色種子，就像風吹過蒲公英般，無聲息地，為環境教育種出遍野的動人生命力。🌿

in turn strengthened their sense of responsibility for the environment. So far, Taiwan's national parks have recruited around 1,800 volunteers, more than half of whom are still active, which shows their strong devotion and commitment to the national parks.

People become volunteers mostly because they love the national parks. While most of the volunteers I interviewed have full-time jobs, the national parks provide them a chance to live a different life and expand their horizon. Working with other volunteers can increase one's knowledge since expertise, information, and experiences can be shared. Also, interacting with tourists could also certainly and directly sharpen one's interpersonal skills.

Volunteers do not view themselves only as service providers. Besides teaching about skills, volunteer training should also be a process of “environmental education.” After taking courses on the resources and the management of national parks as well as the environmental ethics, volunteers will become active environment protectors and even influential propagators on numerous families and communities when they return to their daily lives as they view this as their “social responsibility.”

Another important aspect of volunteer training is to foster a sense of belonging. Volunteers are not employees who see each other every day. It is not easy for them to meet, especially those who serve in remote locations. A volunteer once lamented that people would come and go. Besides equipping volunteers with needed skills, training activities should also provide a platform to bring volunteers together and help them keep going with long-lasting passion.

National park volunteers are important environment protectors. They learn the essence of the infinite knowledge of the cosmos and plant passionate green seeds in eternal mountains. They are just like the wind which blows away dandelion seeds, spreading out vitality across the field of environment education. 🌿

簡介 Profile

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