



通加里羅國家公園中的綠寶石湖，翡翠綠的湖水讓人神往 /Dmitry Pichugin 攝
Just like its name suggests, the green waters of Emerald Lake in Tongariro National Park is truly mesmerizing. /by Dmitry Pichugin

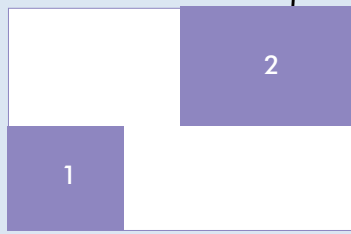
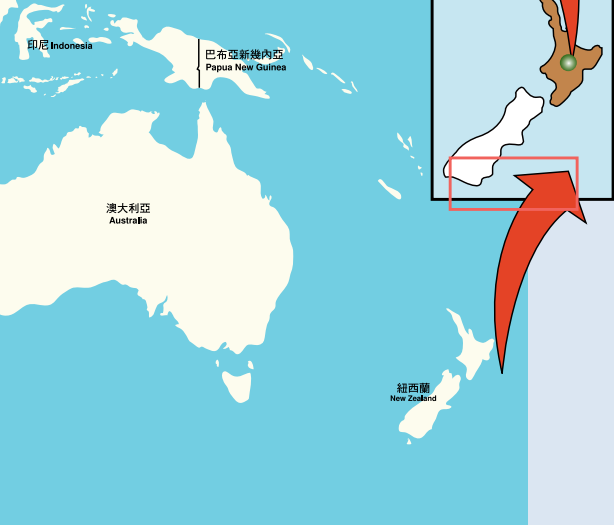
珍貴的禮物

紐西蘭通加里羅國家公園

The Sacred Gift

Tongariro National Park in New Zealand

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1. 威卡多河上游，由於即早已進行污水的管制，泛舟其上，有如飛天獨木舟。
The upstream of Waikato River. Thanks to restrictions on polluted water, canoeing in the river is like doing it in the sky.
2. 最像富士山的鐘狀火山 (2,287 公尺)，傳說是一個被投入火山口獻祭，美麗女奴的名字。
Mount Ngauruhoe (2,287 m), named after a beautiful slave girl who was thrown into the crater as a sacrifice, is a conical volcano that best resembles Mount Fuji.



紐西蘭位於南半球的最角落，與其相鄰的國家——澳洲也有兩千多公里之遙。這裡雖是世界上人類最晚到達的一塊土地之一，但其在地質與生態的形成上卻非常古老，至少約有9,600萬年歷史。在人類到達之初，紐西蘭的陸地哺乳動物僅有兩種蝙蝠，和200種左右的陸鳥及許多奇特的植物，而鳥類因為沒有天敵，也朝向肥胖與失去飛行能力等方向演化，故在紐西蘭有著世界唯一不會飛的貓頭鷹、世界最胖的鸚鵡及鴿子等。

酋長的智慧 睿智的獻禮

西元1840年，以英國為主的歐洲人開始移民紐西蘭，歐洲人以半買半騙的方式強取土地，例如奧克蘭的市中心土地即是1840年英國人以50床毛毯，20件襯衫與褲子，20件背心，10頂帽子，與其他的一些小禮物換來的，再以高價轉賣給後來的移民，當時的佔領，造成當地7種鳥類的絕種，國土森林覆蓋率更進一步的降到23%。

New Zealand is situated at the remotest corner of the southern hemisphere. It's one of the last lands on Earth settled by humans, but its geological and ecological histories date back to 96 million years ago. When humans arrived, there were merely two species of bats, the only native mammals, around 200 species of land birds, and many peculiar plants. Due to a lack of natural enemies, birds evolved toward large sizes and flightlessness, making New Zealand home to the only flightless owl as well as the fattest parrots and pigeons in the world.

A Gift Given by a Wise Chief

In 1840, Europeans, mainly the British, started to immigrate into New Zealand. These settlers forcefully bought the lands, including current downtown Auckland, from local people, with just a few goods as exchange, and then sold the lands to later immigrants at high prices. Europeans' settlement at that time led to the extinction of 7 bird species and a severe decline of the forest coverage rate to 23%.

原住於土地上的毛利人為了保護家園，與英國人展開了一場大戰，然終抵不過先進武器的攻擊而慘烈戰敗。西元1887年，英國移民的腳步已來至北島中心，通加里羅與其他3座火山的腳下，當時的胡胡圖奇酋長深知難敵英國人的船堅砲利，與土地商人的威脅利誘，但他真的不願意這些充滿祖先傳說與回憶的聖山，遭英國商人以廉價買去剷掉森林，闢為農場，故在被土地商人併購之前，酋長做出了一個驚人的決定——主動把土地獻給英國政府，而且免費，但唯一的附加條件是必須保護土地的原貌，不得開發。於是，通加里羅，魯阿佩胡及納拉侯依3座火山，就這樣被保護了下來，只是其他地方就沒能這麼幸運了。

二次大戰後，在多數國家大舉建設與開發之時，紐西蘭卻背道而馳，快速覺醒，開始以國家的力量來保護僅存的自然，陸續成立更多的國家公園和保護區。到目前為止，已有14個國家公園，17個海洋公園，20個森林公園和1,200座保護區。

To protect their homeland, the indigenous Maori fought back, but was defeated by the British using advanced weapons. By 1887, the settlers' power had expanded to the central North Island, where three volcanoes, including Tongariro, were located. Horonuku, the paramount chief, did not want the sacred mountains, which were full of ancestral legends and memories, to be sacrificed and cleared to make room for farming, so he made an astonishing decision, that these mountains be gifted to the British government, on the condition of remaining its natural and primitive environment. As a result, the 3 volcanic mountains: Tongariro, Ruapehu, and Ngauruhoe, were the only lands that were fortunately preserved.

After World War II, while most countries devoted their attention to massive infrastructure development, New Zealand, on the contrary, was determined to protect the nature at the national level by establishing more national parks and protected areas. Today, New Zealand has 14 national parks, 17 marine parks, 20 forest parks, and 1,200 protected areas.

遊客中心胡胡圖奇酋長的雕像。

The statue of the paramount chief Horonuku in the visitor center.





紐西蘭環保部連原生雜草都保護。
Even native weeds are under the protection of DOC.

通加里羅國家公園的火山活動仍然頻繁。魯阿佩胡火山高2,797公尺為北島最高峰，也是紐西蘭噴發最活躍的一座火山 / Mike 攝
The volcanic activities in Tongariro National Park have still been quite frequent. Mount Ruapehu (2,797 m), the highest mountain on the North Island, is also the most active volcano in New Zealand. / by Mike



就在酋長贈送這珍貴禮物的一百年後，1987在總理 David Lange 的批准下，成立了專責機構環保部 (Department of Conservation, DOC)，DOC 的努力讓這份厚禮並沒有被糟蹋，廣達 795 平方公里的通加里羅國家公園，內部除了 3 座活火山仍然活躍外，絕少人工建築物，開發也很少，僅有的兩座滑雪場規模即小，住宿更是貧乏。一般的車輛也只能開到半山腰的滑雪場，其他想上到山頂或欣賞火山口湖，就只能靠最原始的交通工具——走路。

少人造訪 所以珍貴

其實，通加里羅國家公園的自然資源並不算豐富，僅有 550 種山區植物，動物亦相當更是少見。比較特別的是，可於一些急流中發現世界僅存 4 種生活於急流中的山藍鴨，而許多原生於此的奇異鳥，已被送往沒有外來種天敵的外島及保護區。

Exactly one century after the precious gift had been presented by the chief, the Department of Conservation (DOC) was founded in 1987 under the approval of New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange. DOC's endeavor has made this gift even more valuable. Tongariro National Park covers approximately 795 km² with nearly no artificial development: only two small ski areas located about half-way up the mountains accessible by car, and very limited accommodations. Moreover, visitors can only reach the summits to appreciate the crater lakes on foot.

Preciousness with Minimal Human Presence

In fact, Tongariro National Park is not abundant in natural resources, with merely 550 species of mountain flora and even a smaller diversity of fauna, yet it is the habitat of the world's only four existing species of Blue Duck (*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*) living in rapids. Many native kiwi birds, however, have been relocated to protected areas where they have no predators.

圖為激流好手——山藍鴨的雛鳥
The fledglings of the rapids master : Blue Duck (*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*).





整個山谷望去，幾乎未有人工建築物。
Nearly no man-made buildings in sight on the mountains.

通加里羅國家公園的火山活動仍然頻繁，在1953的聖誕節前夕，曾發生由噴發物堆成的堰塞湖潰堤，因此造成了紐西蘭歷史上最嚴重的火車車禍。1996時北島最高峰的魯阿佩胡火山爆發，幸好滑雪季已過，人員已撤離，故沒有造成任何傷亡。

自然資源的稀少加上火山活動，讓造訪此地的國際遊客並不多，當地遊客也僅多見於滑雪季。由於遊客量少，人為的破壞自然也少，故從飛機上俯瞰，加里羅國家公園和百多年前的樣子，幾乎一樣。因此聯合國教科文組織於1993頒發世界第一個自然與文化雙料世界遺產給她，冥冥中，我們似乎可以遙見當年那位智慧酋長的滿意笑容。

保育事權統一 生態方舟再現

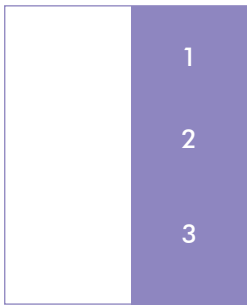
一樣以火山地貌見長的陽明山國家公園，與紐西蘭通加里羅國家公園的管理制度上則有些不同之處。紐西蘭的國家公園皆由DOC管轄（紐西蘭近四分之一的土地歸DOC管轄），如此可達到事權統一的執行力。在收費方面，雖不向一般遊客收費，卻

The volcanoes in Tongariro National Park have always been active. In 1953, the collapse of one barrier lake caused the worst train accident in New Zealand's history. In 1996, Ruapehu, the highest mountain on the North Island, erupted, fortunately after the ski season, thus no casualty was reported.

Thanks to scarce natural resources and frequent volcanic activities, Tongariro National Park has never been a popular destination for tourists; therefore, its pristine beauty has been well preserved for hundreds of years. In 1993, Tongariro National Park was nominated both natural and cultural World Heritage by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Horonuku's far-sighted decision had truly paid off.

Conservation Authorities Unified

Yangmingshan National Park (YMSNP) is also famous for its volcanic topography; however, the management practices of these two national parks differ. About 25% of New Zealand's lands, including all national parks, are under the jurisdiction of DOC, the single, unified conservation authority. The general public can enter



1. 位於國家公園區之 Whakapapa 滑雪場規模不大。The small-scaled Whakapapa ski area in the national park.
- 2-3. 圖為通電圍籬以防外來種的諾亞方舟計畫。Noah's Ark Program used electric fences to prevent the invasion of foreign species.

會向帶旅行團體進入活動的遊覽車公司及旅行社收取年費，付費後的商業車輛上必須掛上 Concession 準證才能進入園內活動。且通加里羅國家公園內部雖少見工作人員，但在法令上的執行卻極為嚴格，若不小心誤入禁制地區，罰鍰的辦理也相當迅速。

通加里羅國家公園相當低限度開發，其園內幾乎未有人工鋪面，僅以木板在少數坡坎固定，下雨天時遊客會全腳爛泥，也沒有休憩涼亭，廁所設立於步道上，一些步道若遇天候不佳即立刻關閉，真正做到保育為先，遊憩為次的概念。由於紐西蘭曾不當引進澳洲袋貂，歐洲鼬鼠，鼠，野貓等外來種動，為保護原生鳥類，1894年開始，紐西蘭國家公園將400隻瀕危鳥類送往已清除外來種天敵的外島。2005年更發起民眾捐款活動來興建一米的圍牆（作法類似台灣捐光明燈善舉，捐款之民眾可在牆上

national parks for free, while travel agencies and tourist coach companies are charged an annual fee for bringing in grouped visitors. Moreover, commercial vehicles must have concession permits to enter certain areas, and would otherwise be fined promptly. Despite few park staffs, regulations are strictly and swiftly enforced in the Park.

Furthermore, Tongariro National Park is rather under developed. No roads are artificially paved except that some slopes are consolidated with wooden boards. Not only are there no pavilions and restrooms along the trails, some of them are even closed in bad weather. In other words, conservation always comes first before recreation. In the past, many foreign species, such as Australian opossums, European weasels, rats, and wild cats, were once introduced into New Zealand, posing a threat to the survival of native birds. Since 1894, 400 endangered bird species have been sent away for better





由於遊客量少，通加里羅國家公園的景致就像數百年前一樣美麗。
With only a small number of visitors each year, the pristine beauty of Tongariro National Park has been well preserved for hundreds of years.

留名)，在 Manugatautari 山區建成 50 公里通電圍籬，成功清除區內外來種，由於此活動的建立過程如同諾亞方舟的故事，故稱為「方舟四百計畫」。

他山之石，可以攻錯，台灣的國家公園，似乎較重於遊憩的開發和遊客服務，保護生態和復育物種的成效，相形之下仍有很大努力空間。筆者在陽明山國家公園擔任十年解說志工，也深深期望這樣美景，終能有實現的一天。🇹🇼

protection. In 2005, a donation program called “Noah's Ark 400” was initiated to build around Manugatautari mountains a one-meter-high, 50-km-long electric fence, which has successfully cleared out foreign species in that region.

While the national parks in Taiwan, by contrast, seem to focus mainly on recreation and visitor services at the expense of ecosystem protection and species restoration, Tongariro National Park may serve as a role model for their counterparts in Taiwan. As a volunteer interpreter in YMSNP for 10 years, I truly dream to see like-wise ideal conditions be realized in Yangmingshan one day. 🇹🇼

簡介 Profile

陳富中 Richard Chen

2010 年獲頒國家公園授予志工的最高榮譽獎 - 陽明山之友獎，並曾榮獲 2007 年全國優良領隊獎。為陽明山國家公園資深解說志工及中華民國自然生態保育協會講師，曾赴加拿大受專業的洛磯山生態旅遊訓練，常受邀至台大、師大、環保局及各地中小學分享紐澳的生態保育經驗。

Following the National Excellent Tour Manager Award he won in 2007, Chen was granted the “Friend of Yangmingshan” Award in 2010, the highest honor that the national park recognizes its volunteers with. With professional training on ecotourism in Rocky Mountains in Canada, Chen has been a long-time interpreter at Yangmingshan National Park and an instructor at Society of Wildlife And Nature (SWAN), and been frequently invited by numerous schools and the Dept. of Environmental Protection to share his experiences of ecological conservation in Australia and New Zealand.



看世界的高度

Views at Different Levels of Height

文 & 圖 Text & Photo/ 林茂耀 Mao-yao Lin 翻譯 Translator/ 歐冠宇 Kuan-yu Ou
 東華大學觀光暨遊憩管理研究所碩士，太魯閣國家公園約聘解說員，長期參與環境解說與環境教育工作，已於太管處服務20餘年。著有《走進太魯閣—峽谷步道篇、合歡山步道篇》兩本書。
 Lin received his master's degree from the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Leisure studies, National Dong Hwa University. As a contracted interpreter in Taroko National Park, where he has served for more than twenty years, Lin has long been dedicated to the work of environmental interpretation and environmental education. He has written Walking into Taroko: Gorge Trail and Walking into Taroko: Hehuan Mountain Trail.



In the valley of Shakadang River at Taroko National Park, a Central Formosan toad (*Bufo bankorensis*) was frightened by my obtrusive presence. It leaped into a stack of stones, and hid itself by emerging its black-grayish body into the background without moving a peg. It knew well that staying still was the best way to keep its life in the face of a big fellow like me.

After quite a while as I finally found it and started to approach it, I kept taking pictures of it as I stood, squatted, and at the end, lay prone on the riverbed. Looking at it through my viewfinder that way, I saw a very different toad: It looked fierce and scary with a pair of bright eyes and a perfect body color as a wonderful camouflage.

At that moment I realized a few things. First, the tough look and the protective color are what the toad's enemies see about it. Second, we always tend to see this world from the perspective of humans, but the world would be surprisingly different if we learn to view it from different levels of height.

在太魯閣的砂卡礑溪谷，一隻盤古蟾蜍被我的魯莽闖入驚嚇到了，牠倏忽地跳藏在亂石堆中，灰黑的體色和周圍的顏色幾乎一樣，我花了好一番功夫才找到牠。只見牠緊縮著身子，一動也不動，牠應深知我這個龐大的動物站在一旁，一動不如一靜才是保命之道。

我小心翼翼地靠近，輕舉相機，站著、蹲著各拍下一張照片，最後我五體投地，全身趴在溪床上，從相機的觀景窗中與牠四眼相望，我看到很不一樣的盤古蟾蜍。牠雙眼炯然明亮，從正面看來，面貌兇狠嚇人，而牠的體色又可以把自己隱藏得很好。

當下我有些深刻的領悟，其一是，原來兇狠的外貌和掩人耳目的保護色，就是敵人和獵物眼中的蟾蜍；其二是，我們總是太習慣用人的高度看世界，如果試著用不同的高度，將看見令人意想不到的世界。

