

人類與自然的平衡

義大利阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園

Harmony between Humans and Nature

Adamello Brenta Nature Park in Italy



阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園是義大利首座區域公園 / 吳忠宏教授提供
Adamello Brenta Nature Park is the first regional park in Italy. / Provided by Homer C. Wu

2010年8月9日，玉山國家公園與義大利阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園正式締盟，時任玉山國家公園管理處的前處長陳隆陞，在雙方簽署交流備忘錄時，發表感性談話：「這是一個很好的起端，讓臺灣國家公園正式接觸了阿爾卑斯山。」這歷史性的一刻，讓民眾到玉山國家公園可以看見義大利國旗飄揚在臺灣的上空，同樣的，亦可使歐盟27個國家、約5億的民眾看見青天白日滿地紅的國旗在阿爾卑斯山上飄揚……

冰火淬煉 景色絕美

阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園，由東側的布倫塔多洛米蒂群峰及西側的阿達梅洛-普雷薩尼拉山脈兩個不同的地質構造的區塊組成。

據說在遠古時代，東側的布倫塔多洛米蒂群峰曾位於海洋之中，經過科學家探勘結果證實，該處的確

On August 9, 2010, Yushan National Park (YSNP) Headquarters and Adamello Brenta Nature Park officially signed a cooperation memorandum. "This is a remarkable starting point for Taiwan's national parks to be a friend to the Alps," said Lung-sheng Chen, the then-director of YSNP Headquarters, referring to a historical moment from which on the national flag of Italy can be seen in Yushan while that of Taiwan, R.O.C. can do the same in the Alps for about half billion of people in 27 European countries to see.

Splendor with Extreme Geostuctures

Adamello Brenta Nature Park got its name out of the fact that it was formed by two geological blocks of different formations: Brenta Dolomite Group on its east and Adamello-Presanella Massif on its west.

The former, composed of sedimentary rocks and giant trachyte, was reported to have once existed underseas in ancient times, a scientific fact proven

採訪撰文 Interview & Text/ 邱和珍 Jane Chiu

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特別感謝 Special Thanks to/ 玉管處前處長陳隆陞、王俞堡約僱人員、鄭凱方技士 Former Director Mr. Lung-sheng Chen, Contract Employee Ms. Yu-bao Wang, Technical Specialist of Planning Section Ms. Kai-fang Zheng, Yushan National Park Headquarters、台中教育大學永續觀光暨遊憩管理研究所教授兼所長吳忠宏教授 and Professor/Director Dr. Homer C. Wu, the Graduate Institute of Sustainable Tourism and Recreation Management at National Taichung University of Education.



蘊藏數千年歷史的海底沈積物，而且本區是由沈積岩以及巨大岩面組成。相反的，西側的阿達梅洛普雷薩尼拉山脈則是由未噴發的岩漿冷卻，形成堅硬的石英閃長岩和花崗岩地形。屬阿爾卑斯山系，集熱情如火與冷若冰霜於一身的阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園，在2008年加入聯合國教科文組織的「歐洲及世界地質公園網」，正式成為一座地質公園。

阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園佔地620平方公里，共有48座湖泊，700公里以上的步道，是義大利首座區域公園。陳隆陞指出，此園區海拔1,800公尺以下的山坡地以針葉林為主，海拔1,800公尺到2,500公尺的山區則覆蓋著高山草原及岩生植被，共生長著1,200種植物，不僅擁有多樣的地質地形環境，也孕育了豐

by its thousands-year-old seabed sediment. On the contrary, the latter was a complex of hard quartz diorite and granite formed by the cooled magma that was yet erupted. Belonging to the Alps system, the park is a blend of fieriness and coolness, and was declared a Geopark, joining the UNESCO European and Global Geopark Network in 2008.

Adamello Brenta Nature Park is the first regional park in Italy, with an area of 620 km² in which lay 48 lakes and ponds and a total of over 700 km-long trails. The park, Chen pointed out, boasts diverse landforms and vegetation with 1,200 plant species, such as conifers on hills below 1,800 m in altitude, and alpine grassland and lithophytes in mountains between 1,800 to 2,500 m. Large and small wildlife also abound here, including 5 species of

富的野生動物資源，包括5種兩棲類動物、11種爬蟲類動物、51種哺乳類動物、96種巢鳥。在這些野生動物中，又以棕熊、岩羚羊、紅鹿、獐鹿、貂、黑琴雞……等在當地最富盛名，堪稱明星物種。

和玉山國家公園同屬於山岳型的阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園，在1988年即通過義大利自然保護法令，並於2001年正式成為歐洲首座獲得國際ISO14001認證的公園。藉由通過環境管理系統品質認證，阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園開始著手與地方企業及行政組織合作，進一步促成了「公園品質計畫」的發展。這項計畫的目的是在提倡當地旅遊產業、環境保護，以及永續發展的理念，減少企業或是個人對環境帶來的衝擊。同時透過環境品質認證的概念，促使環境保護文化與環境教育深植於民眾的心中。

雙熊結盟 花開並蒂

目前臺灣國家公園和美國、日本、中國大陸和南非等國的國家公園均已展開密切交流，歐洲則未有接觸的機會，於是在國立臺中教育大學吳忠宏教授的協助之下，結下了玉山國家公園和阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園締盟之緣。

amphibians, 11 species of reptiles, 51 species of mammals and 96 species of weaver birds, among which brown bears, chamois, Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), roe deer, martens, Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) are the most celebrated.

An alpine park similar to YSNP, Adamello Brenta Nature Park has been protected by Italy's natural protection laws since 1988, and in 2001 became the first park in Europe with the certification of ISO14001. Qualified with this environmental management standard, the park embarked on a quality park project by working with local enterprises and administrative authorities in an attempt to promote tourism, environmental protection and sustainable development. The ultimate end of the project is to minimize the impact of businesses and individuals on the local environment, and, on a more positive note, to instill the concepts of environmental protection into the public.

Park to Park Arm in Arm

Taiwan's national parks have actively initiated exchanges with their counterparts in the U.S., Japan, Mainland China and South Africa, with Europe as the sole exception until recently when YSNP signed the cooperation agreement with Adamello Brenta Nature Park, thanks to the assistance of Professor Homer C. Wu of National Taichung University of Education.

阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園管理單位積極推動永續觀光，期望自然環境、遊客、企業、與當地居民的需求能並重 / 吳忠宏教授提供
Adamello Brenta Nature Park has been striving to promote sustainable tourism, in the hope of striking a balance among all stakeholders such as the environment, tourists, businesses and local residents. / Provided by Homer C. Wu



阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園擁有豐富的動植物景觀 / 阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園提供
Adamello Brenta Nature Park boasts a variety of geological scenery, as well as an abundance of wildlife resources. / Provided by Adamello Brenta Nature Park

陳隆陞指出，有別與日本國立公園結盟是透過民間方式來進行，這次玉山國家公園是以國家對國家的對等方式，簽署兩國國家公園的交流，從此開啟了臺灣國家公園和歐洲國家公園的橋樑，深具歷史意義。

談到會找阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園來結盟，陳隆陞笑著說，當初希望在阿爾卑斯山系找一個國家公園來進行「mountain to mountain」和「park to park」的交流，阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園不但是聯合國認證的地質公園也是世界遺產，又以復育保護棕熊聞名，「在這些獨特且相似度極高的背景支持下，來自阿爾卑斯山的棕熊便和玉山的臺灣黑熊，成為了好朋友。」

Different from a coalition formed with Japan's national parks on a non-government basis, Chen pointed out, the exchange between YSNP and Adamello Brenta Nature Park works through a nation-to-nation framework, bearing remarkable historical significance.

But why Adamello Brenta Nature Park? Chen answered that YSNP was looking for a national park in the Alps to make possible an intended "mountain-to-mountain" and "park-to-park" exchange. Adamello Brenta Nature Park came in as a perfect choice since it's both a Geopark recognized by UNESCO and a World Heritage known for the conservation of brown bears (Ursus). "Such unique qualities and great similarities with YSNP have made the brown bear in the Alps and the Formosan Black Bear in Yushan become friends."

阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園主席 Dr. Antonello Zulberti (左) 及處長 Dr. Claudio Ferrari (中) 拜會葉世文署長 (右) / 林智良攝
Director Dr. Claudio Ferrari (left) and Director Dr. Antonello Zulberti (middle) of Adamello Brenta Nature Park met with Director-general of CPAMI Shih-wen Yeh (right).



不同於臺灣黑熊的原棲地範圍就在玉山國家公園，阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園的棕熊是由園外引進，進行研究復育後再行野放。為了復育所剩無幾的棕熊族群，該公園在特倫托自治省以及義大利野生動物中心的合作下，於1996年推動「棕熊生命計畫」。

在1999年到2002年期間，特倫蒂諾地區一共野放了10隻（7隻母熊，3隻公熊）來自斯洛維尼亞的棕熊，這些野放的棕熊都對新棲地適應良好，顯示出這項復育計畫已達到預期目標。直至2002年到2009年，棕熊共有18次的繁殖紀錄，總計有38隻幼熊誕生。整體來說，阿爾卑斯中部的棕熊族群尚未完全復育，但在不久的將來，一定也會像臺灣黑熊一樣，族群數量慢慢趨於穩定。

Unlike the Formosan Black Bears whose original habitat is located right inside YSNP, the brown bears in the Alps are introduced into Adamello Brenta Nature Park, where they are studied and restored before being released back to the wild. In 1996, The park, along with Trentino Province and Italian National Wildlife Institute, initiated the Life Ursus Project to restore the endangered brown bears.

During 1999 to 2002, 10 bears (seven females and three males) had been released to the wild in Trentino region. These bears, originally from Slovenia, proved capable of adapting to their new habitat, indicating an initial success of the restoration plan. From 2002 to 2009, the brown bears had reproduced 18 times and gave birth to a total of 38 cubs. In general, the brown bears in the central Alps have not yet fully restored, but are expected to increase in number to a stable state, just as the Formosan Black Bears did.



阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園從1996開始推動「棕熊生命計畫」，施行完整的復育計畫與補償條例 / 吳忠宏教授提供

Adamello Brenta Nature Park initiated the Life Ursus Project in 1996 with a thorough restoration plan and compensation ordinance. / Provided by Homer C. Wu

由於棕熊的活動範圍廣大，野放後常常會和人的活動區域相重疊，甚至會影響到人民的農作物，故阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園訂有很清楚的補償條例，「關於這些，都可作為臺灣國家公園擬定政策的參考。」陳隆陞說。

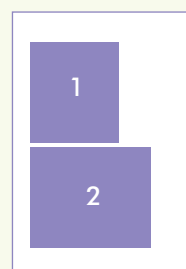
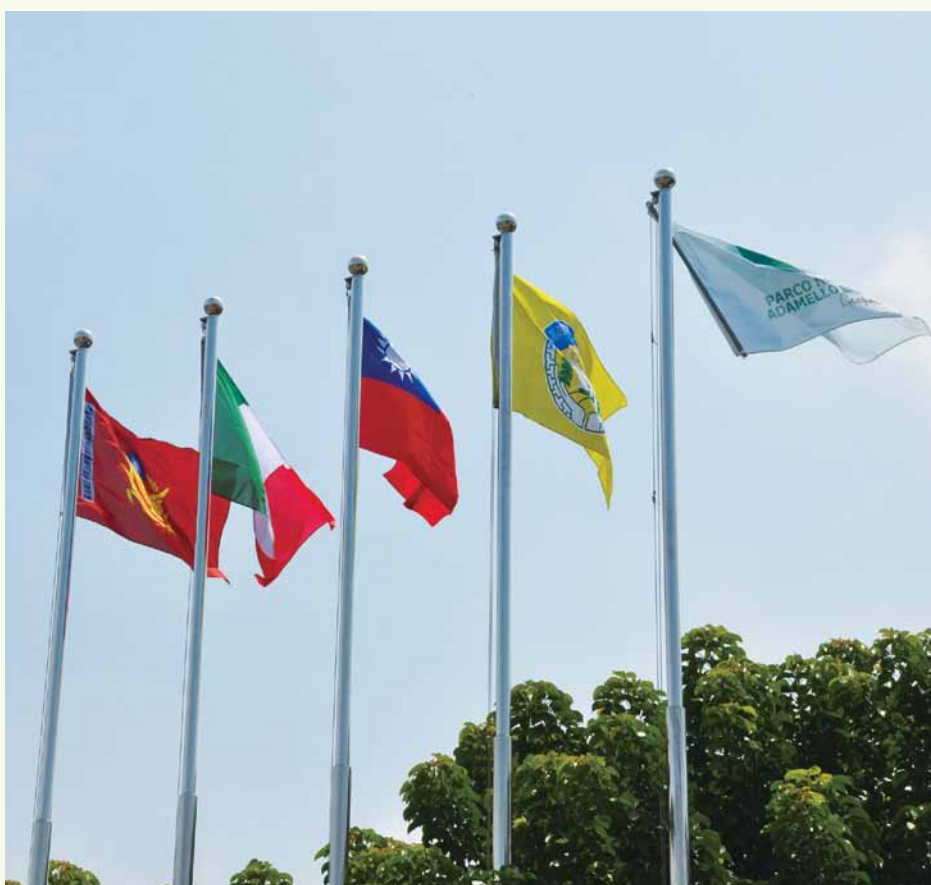
人與自然 共存共榮

為能保存園區內地質景觀與永續經營，阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園在2000年到2005年間，積極向立法機構推動永續觀光的理念及相關提議，並簽署歐洲永續旅遊憑證（歐洲永續旅遊憑證是為由歐洲自然與國家公園聯盟，將歐盟內保護區的觀光政策如經營管理方針、保護區之永續經營以及旅遊型態的發展等排出應有的先後順序），期望能將旅遊產業可

With a broad range of activity, the brown bears released to the wild would often affect humans or even ruin the crops. In view of this, Adamello Brenta Nature Park has set up regulations for compensation to local citizens. “This can be instructive to Taiwan’s national parks in making related policies,” said Chen.

Harmonious Human-Nature Coexistence

To preserve its geological features and develop tourism sustainably, from 2000 to 2005 the park had strived to proposed to the legislature a project of such ideals, and joined the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism (ECST), a network of European nature parks and national parks that prioritizes the tourism policies, including the management and development for protected areas in EU countries. The aims are to minimize the impact of tourism on local



1. 兩個園區的締盟，可使歐盟的27個國家看見青天白日滿地紅的國旗在阿爾卑斯山上飄揚 / 傅秀琪攝

The cooperation between Yushan National Park and Adamello Brenta Nature Park allows the national flag of Taiwan, R.O.C. to be seen in the Alps by people from 27 European countries. /by Xiu-qi Fu

2. 雙方正式締盟後，舉辦升旗儀式，期望兩國皆能經營出國際級的國家公園 / 玉管處提供

Following the official signing of the cooperation agreement, the two parks held a flag-raising ceremony, marking the beginning of exchanges between both parties in turning into world-class national parks. / Provided by YSNP Headquarters



能帶來的環境、社會與經濟衝擊降到最低，同時並重自然環境、遊客、企業、與當地居民的需求。

而在簽訂憑證前，阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園主要交流的對象僅侷限於遊客，與觀光業者之間的交流極為稀少，簽訂憑證後，透過與觀光業者的交流，提高了遊客及當地居民對公園的認識，甚至促使相關的立法通過。當受到高密度環境的壓力威脅時，也能因有相關的責任管理單位介入管理，守護住區內珍貴的資源。

「在阿達梅洛布倫塔自然公園內的商家，如旅館、民宿、餐廳等業者，必須取得該公園的認證才能對外營業，但是臺灣國家公園目前還是只能藉由勸導的方式請進入園區的旅遊業者或遊客遵守規定。未來希望可由國家公園署來對園區的業者進行認證，讓他們也能一起擔負保護生態環境的責任。」陳隆陞補充說道。

藉著此次的締盟，可見義大利在規劃國家公園、自然公園時完善的因應之道，無論是相關單位的互相督促與推行、園區的立法管制以及保護區的經營管理，都值得加以學習。臺灣國家公園的自然景致絕不輸給外國，只要能去蕪存菁學習他國之長，假以時日，便能經營出國際級的國家公園。🌍

environment, society and economy, and to strike a balance among all stakeholders such as the environment, tourists, businesses and local residents.

After joining the Charter, the park has broadened its exchanges from those with individual tourists to those with tourism industry, an essential step toward making the park better known to tourists and local population and facilitating the law-making of related regulations. This type of responsible management helps protect the precious resources in the park in the face of the threat of high density of environmental pressures.

“In the park, all businesses including hotels, lodges, restaurants, etc. can only operate under the certification by the park. In Taiwan, however, national parks could just ‘urge’ or ‘advise’ tourists and businesses to discipline themselves. Adamello Brenta Nature Park may well serve as a good model for us to regulate the responsibilities of ecological and environmental protection,” added Chen.

The cooperation with Adamello Brenta Nature Park is indeed a great learning opportunity for Taiwan to emulate Italy on the management, regulation, promotion and protection of national parks and nature parks. With gorgeous natural scenery second to none, Taiwan's national parks could definitely become world-class ones someday by learning from the strengths of their foreign counterparts. 🌍

簡介 Profile

陳隆陞 Lung-sheng Chen

自1986年起服務於玉山國家公園管理處，曾任技士、課長、秘書、處長，於2011年5月退休，服務年數達25年。曾赴世界各地暨美國數十座國家公園研習考察經營管理。任職期間編有《玉山觀石》及擔任《迷霧中的王者 - 帝雉》、《螢火蟲》、《臺灣珍禽 - 藍腹鵲》等國內外得獎生態影片策劃製作。

Lung-sheng Chen had served in YSNP Headquarters since 1986 as technical specialist, chief, secretary, deputy director, and director for a total of 25 years before retiring in May 2011. He had visited dozens of national parks around the world and in the U.S. to observe and study their operation and management. He edited *An Appreciation of the Geology of Yushan* and produced many award-winning ecological documentaries, including *King of the Mist - Mikado Pheasant*, *Fireflies*, *Rare Bird of Taiwan - Swinhoe's Blue Pheasant*, etc.

