

走進都會公園，為忙碌的心靈找到休息的空間 / 臺中都會公園提供  
Step into a metropolitan park and enjoy peace of mind there. / Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park

# 綠

## 在城市裡蔓延 造訪臺灣都會公園

### Oases in the Cities Metropolitan Parks in Taiwan

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**林**立的工廠、快速的工作步調、川流不息的人潮……總讓身處在都市生活中的人們情緒處於壓抑的狀態。當有限的土地被過度開發，新穎卻又冰冷的建築逐漸地取代原有的綠地與田園，人與自然環境的距離也越來越遠。

因此每逢假日，各處風景區總處處充滿著人潮；都市裡的大小公園，也聚集了許多民眾，這樣的景象，顯示出公園綠地對都市居民的重要性，亦可感受到人們對休閒遊憩的需求，有多麼地迫切。

### 高雄都會公園：化腐朽為神奇的都會公園

漫步在高雄都會公園中，仿若走進一座森林，沒有壅塞的車陣喧囂，沒有磨肩擦踵的人潮，也沒有太矯情的人工設施，蟲鳴、鳥叫與孩童銀鈴般的嘻笑聲此起彼落。每至春天，景觀池旁的黃金風鈴木是遊客爭相觀賞的園區焦點，在綠地的襯托下，金色的花海隨風搖曳，美麗的景象，將平日生活的繁瑣雜亂皆塵洗而去。

很難想像，這裡曾是一座垃圾掩埋場。

高雄都會公園是臺灣第一座都會公園，開園至今已邁入第16年，目前是全臺面積最大的都會公園。高雄都會公園的前身是西青埔垃圾掩埋場，掩埋了高雄市居民將近二十餘年、九百萬噸的垃圾量，不斷散發惡臭，經常遭到抗爭。1999年6月掩埋場走入歷史，並由高雄市環保局極力推動轉型，設置沼氣發電廠，將原本的沼氣污染轉換成應用能源，那令人觸目驚心的垃圾山，成了高雄市民的供電來源之一，加上營建署的綠美化，垃圾場化身為美麗公園，成為高雄人的後花園。

高雄都會公園第二期園區綠化前(左)後(右)對比照 / 高雄都會公園提供

A juxtaposition of what it looked like before (left) and after (right) the second phase of the greening project in Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park. / Provided by Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park

**C**lustered factories, fast-paced lifestyles and the people bustling about seem to have driven everyone over the edge. As finite space become overexploited and green farmland replaced by modern architecture, the distance between man and Nature has also widened.

Because of this, people now flock to scenic areas as well as metropolitan parks on holidays for a brief getaway. This shows the importance of parks and greeneries to city-dwellers as well as people's desperate craving for leisure and recreation.

### Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park: A Landfill-turned City Wonderland

Taking a stroll down the Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park is like roaming in a primitive forest, where bustling traffic, swarming crowds and dull artificial facilities are nowhere to be seen. What comes into sight are buzzing bugs, chirping birds and laughing kids. Each spring, the Golden Trumpet Trees (*Tabebuia chrysantha*) take center stage, refreshing visitors after their long week of drudgery.

No wonder people find it hard to believe that this place was once a landfill.

Celebrating its 15th anniversary, Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park is the first and also the largest of its kind in Taiwan. Formerly known as the Hsichingpu Landfill, the park used to bury 9 million tons of waste for almost 20 years. The constantly steaming stench often led to protests by the local residents. In June 1999, under the stewardship of the Kaohsiung Environmental Protection Bureau, technology was applied to transform methane into energy. Thus the dreadful mountain of garbage suddenly became tone of the electric power sources to the entire city.







高雄都會公園園區內的環園步道林蔭茂密，是在都市裡做森林 SPA 的好地方，自 1996 年開園以來，植栽以生態原則進行栽種，採用複層林植栽方式，保留樹林的隱密結構以及多層次的生長空間。為了提供多樣生物的棲息環境，園區內規劃有森林、灌木、草原、水塘、溪流、荒地等環境型態，而且不噴灑農藥，並設置枯枝落葉堆置區，以保持落葉層的完整性和有機性的循環，提供了小型動物棲息環境。

2011 年 5 月，曾有保育類物種鳳頭蒼鷹在園區中築巢的紀錄，高雄都會公園管理站表示，鳳頭蒼鷹的築巢紀錄最早於 2004 年就有發現過，能在高雄都會公園內存活下來，顯示著園區內的生態系統相

The park's lush footpath makes it a perfect place for a "forest bath." Since the park opened in 1996, plants have been cultivated in an eco-friendly manner and grown into a multi-layered forest so as to maintain the structure of a forest and provide more growing space for the plants. A variety of habitats including forests, bushes, meadows, ponds, wastelands are designated. An area for the collection of dried twigs and leaves are also in place so as to maintain a complete layer of leaves and the organic cycle.

In May 2011, Crested Goshawk (*Accipiter trivirgatus*), a protected species was found nesting in the park. The park headquarters noted that the hawk had been found building



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1. 高雄都會公園蔭鬱的林蔭步道 / 高雄都會公園提供  
The well-shaded verdant footpath in Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park. / Provided by Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park
2. 金雞日晷是園區中的特色地標之一 / 高雄都會公園提供  
The Golden Cock Sundial is one of the major landmarks of the park. / Provided by Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park
3. 化腐朽為神奇的沼氣發電場 / 高雄都會公園提供  
The methane power plant that turns wastes into valuables. / Provided by Kaohsiung Metropolitan Park



當健全，除了意味著食物來源穩定，也代表高雄都會公園的生態環境維護的相當成功。

### 臺中都會公園：碉堡下的星空回憶

臺中都會公園位於臺中縣市交界的大肚山台地，佔地88公頃的廣大腹地相當於臺北市大安森林公園的3倍，於2000年開園啟用。在清朝郁永河的《裨海遊記》一書中記載著300年前的大肚山台地：「荊莽繆結，不可置足，林木如蝟毛，連枝累葉，陰翳晝冥，仰觀太虛，如井底窺天，時見一規而已。雖前山近在目前，而密樹障之，都不得見」的原始森林樣貌。由於日治時期經營蔗糖事業，農民為了經濟與利益的需求，便大量砍伐相思樹以種植甘蔗，如今園區內蔥鬱的綠地環境，實在讓人難以想像開發前這裡只是一望無際的蔗田。

臺中都會公園最外層的原始自然區域包括相思樹林與灌叢。灌叢與森林交接的林緣帶，是許多野生動物覓食、活動的場所。相思樹是丘陵地的優勢樹種，也是主要的喬木層，中部的相思樹次生林與其林下的灌叢已構成一個穩定的森林生態系，提供野生動物棲息的場所，也涵養了多樣的物種。湖光美景是園區的另

nests in the park as early as in 2004, and since the species is at the top of the food chain, its survival in the park is a sign of the park's well preserved ecosystem as well as a stable supply of food.

### Taichung Metropolitan Park: Old-time Forts Under Starry Sky

Situated in the Dadu Tableland, the 88-hectare Taichung Metropolitan Park is 3 times the size of the Da-an Forest Park in Taipei. *Bihai Travel Notes*, a book written by Yong-he Yu, an official in Qing Dynasty, describes the area 300 years ago as a total primitive forest so thick that it covered the mountains in front of it from view. During the Japanese occupation, a large number of Taiwan Acacia (*Acacia confusa*) were cut down to give way to the more economically viable sugar cane. Seeing the lush greeneries in the park today, it is rather difficult to imagine that the very same place was once a vast sugar cane field.

The outermost part of the park includes the Taiwan Acacia forests and bushes, where lots of wild animals come to feed and move around. Taiwan Acacia is the major species on the hills, and the Taiwan Acacia secondary forests as well as the bushes underneath have constituted a stable forest ecosystem, providing habitats

臺中都會公園內景色怡人的自行車道 / 臺中都會公園提供

The beautiful and comfortable bike lanes in Taichung Metropolitan Park./ Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park





臺中都會公園平面圖  
The map of Taichung Metropolitan Park

一特色，假日時，景觀湖畔及生態湖區總是充滿了賞湖的民眾，大家愜意地欣賞著落日餘輝，品嚐著歐式風情的下午時光。

體能活動區旁，古舊的碉堡在現代環境的簇擁下雖顯得有些格格不入，但它卻代表著一個重要的時代遺跡。由於大肚山臺地地勢高起，自古以來皆是兵家必爭之地，第二次世界大戰後期，日軍曾在大肚山設置無數座碉堡，國軍進臺後，亦仍繼續駐守大肚山，並續增碉堡與火炮戰地以守護臺中的水滴及清泉崗機場。時至今日，這些碉堡雖已不具軍事用途，臺中市政府有鑑於其歷史意義，核定了其中的12座碉堡為歷史建築，並列入文化資產予以保護。有空時，不妨

for wildlife and cultivating diverse species. The breathtaking pond view is another attraction of the park. On holidays, tourists like to flock to the pond to relish the sunset there.

Next to the Physical Fitness Activity area stands an old-time fort. Though somewhat out of place, it was considered an important historic relic. The relatively high altitude of Dadu Tableland translates into its strategic importance. Since WWII, the Japanese set up numerous forts, which were continued to be used later by the Chinese nationalist government to guard the Shuinan and the Ching Chuang Kang Airport. Though the forts no longer bear military purposes today, their historic importance prompted the city government to designate 12 of them as historic buildings



來一趟碉堡巡禮，在斑駁的遺跡裡感受先人為守護家園拼戰的堅韌精神（臺中都會公園內計有2座國軍設置的圓柱狀碉堡以及4座機槍堡）。

臺中都會公園最高點海拔310公尺，視野遼闊，可俯瞰東西兩側，亦是良好的觀星地點。園區內設有星象廣場並提供解說設施與服務，讓遊客能更深入認識天文景觀，昂然佇立在遊客服務中心前的種子日晷，是園區中最有特色的地標之一。日晷是古代立竿見影量測時間的一種簡易工具，種子日晷旁附有解說圖示的說明，並標示出十二個月份與二十四節氣，可根據竿影尖端位置，得知觀測時的相對時刻，以及當天是屬於那一月份或節氣，父母可帶著孩子一同觀測，體驗這份躍然於自然課本的古人智慧。

除了天上的星空，夜晚時也別忘了欣賞腳下的都市「星景」。當天色漸暗，萬家燈火通明，地面與天空的星星相映，讓人更加珍惜這份身處於都市空間裡難得的享受。

and cultural assets under protection. Visitors may take a trip to the park and get a feel of a military atmosphere with the 2 forts and the 4 pillboxes there.

Standing at 310 meter as the highest point, the park provides a panoramic view towards the eastern and the western side of the entire city. Interpretation service is also available at the Star Observing Plaza. The sundial is the landmark of the park, and the device uses shadow of the sundial bar projected onto the ground with time scale to tell the time of a day. Next to the structure interpretations are provided and the 12 months of the year as well as the 24 solar terms are marked. With such information and the location of the shadow, the month and the solar terms of a particular day can be accurately identified.

Besides the starry sky, the night view of the city is also a must-see. As the day fades and the city lights come out, a beautiful scene is thus created for the full enjoyment of all those living in the urban area.

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1. 種子日晷是臺中都會公園園區中最有特色的地標之一 / 臺中都會公園提供  
The sundial is the one of the landmarks of Taichung Metropolitan Park. / Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park
2. 觀星廣場是認識天文的好地方，民眾常在此地觀賞天上美麗的星景 / 臺中都會公園提供  
The Star Observing Plaza is the place for viewing the beautiful stars in the sky. / Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park
- 3-4. 臺中都會公園的湖畔景色宜人，總充滿著休憩賞景的遊客 / 臺中都會公園提供  
The beautiful lake view at Taichung Metropolitan Park always attracts numerous tourists. / Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park
5. 臺中都會公園腹地廣大，由東側可俯瞰整個臺中盆地 / 臺中都會公園提供  
Taichung Metropolitan Park covers a wide land area. Visitors can overlook the entire Taichung Basin from the east of the park. / Provided by Taichung Metropolitan Park







臺南都會公園平面圖  
The map of Taichung Metropolitan Park

### 臺南都會公園：獨特的博物藝術園區

臺南都會公園位於臺南市仁德區，週邊有百年歷史的臺糖仁德糖廠，臺南市定古蹟的保安車站以及清康熙57年創建的保安宮。由於緊鄰三爺公溪，且地勢低窪蓄水容易，因此園區內佔地5公頃的景觀滯洪池不僅是視覺焦點，更提供暴雨時期滯洪保水的功能。

### Tainan Metropolitan Park: A Unique Museum within the Art Park

Located in Rende District, Tainan Metropolitan Park is close to attractions such as the century-old Rende Sugar refinery, the historic site of Bao An Station, and Bao An Temple. As the park sits on a low-lying area and in close vicinity to the San Yeh Kung River, the 5-hectare flood detention pond not only makes a place to see, but also controls flood and conserve water when storms hit.

臺南都會公園以「博物館園區」做為園區發展核心 / 臺南都會公園提供  
Tainan Metropolitan Park is developed under the idea of a "museum within the park." / Provided by Tainan Metropolitan Park





奇美博物館完成後，將為臺南都會公園帶來更世界級的藝術享受與生命力。/ 許博翔攝  
After the completion of the Chi Mei Museum, visitors will be able to enjoy world-class art collection. /by Bo-xiang Xu



臺南都會公園景觀景觀滯洪池所種植的蓮花。/ 許博翔攝  
The lotuses in the flood detention pond at Tainan Metropolitan Park. /by Bo-xiang Xu

臺南都會公園共分為6大區域，包含西側入口廣場、西北側入口廣場、管理中心、體健舒活區、地景花園及兒童島、水岸綠地區，除提供附近居民進行休閒、社交、自然教育等活動使用之外，亦可調節都會區的生態機能，增進環境景觀資源及改進地區環境品質。

臺南都會公園以「博物館園區」做為園區發展核心，在景觀、建築、環境、人文與藝術的設計上融合了創新與傳統，並結合臺南意象、地域文化與生態教育，打造一處兼具在地特色與人文景觀的世界級博物館園區，創造臺南休閒文化的新視野。

而由奇美集團捐贈價值超過10億元的博物館，預計於2012年完成建置。奇美實業董事長廖錦祥曾在受訪時表示，完工後的博物館古典宏偉，亦將於入口廣場安置法國凡爾賽宮前的阿波羅噴泉雕像，不僅預期成為全亞洲最漂亮的博物館，也象徵著未來臺灣的民眾不用到法國，便能享受到有如凡爾賽宮水準的藝術殿堂。

The park can be divided into 6 major areas, which include 2 entrance plazas, a control center, a physical activity area, a landscape park and the meadow, offering local residents a place to engage in recreational, social and educational activities. The park also serves to improve the ecological function and the living quality of the urban environment.

With the idea of "the museum in the park", the park fully integrates tradition and innovation in its landscape, architecture, culture and art design. With some fine touches on the image, geography and ecology of Tainan, the museum area combines both local features and sceneries, bringing in fresh perspectives in Tainan's culture of leisure and recreation.

The NT\$ 1-billion-worth museum donated by Chi Mei Corporation, is expected to be completed in 2012. Mr. Jing-xian Liao, president of Chi Mei Corporation, noted that a Fountain Statue of Apollo in front of the French Palace of Versailles will be placed at the entrance plaza to add to the grandeur and charm of the museum, allowing people in Taiwan to enjoy an artistic feast without the need to travel great distance to France.



木製步道旁可欣賞美麗的湖光水色 / 臺南都會公園提供  
Visitors may enjoy beautiful scenery along the wooden footpath. /Provided by Tainan Metropolitan Park

衛武營都會公園是個融合軍事風格的藝術文化生態園區 / 高雄市政府工務局養護工程處提供  
Weiwuying Metropolitan Park is where military relics meet culture and art. / Provided by Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government



### 衛武營都會公園：融合軍事風格的藝術文化生態園區

衛武營在19世紀以前，原是一塊沼澤地，日治時期才整理為日本陸軍步兵連隊的基地；二次大戰結束後，國民政府亦仍延續其軍事用途，成立軍事訓練中心及後勤補給單位。長期以來的軍事管制，雖讓邊界築起高聳的圍牆，卻也讓區內環境少受破壞而林木蓊鬱，自成一方成為都市中獨有的生態區塊。

1979年國防部軍事會議中決議衛武營區不再繼續維持軍事用途，故其後續用途也成為社會關注的焦點。當其他地方的爭相蓋大樓的時候，這裡的居民卻

### Weiwuying Metropolitan Park: A Military-Style Art and Ecological Park

Weiwuying was originally a swamp back in 19th century. It was during the Japanese rule that it was transformed into a military base. After WWII, the nationalist government sustained its purpose and set up a military training center and logistics units there. As a result of the longstanding military control, towering walls were erected, which has then helped preserve a unique eco-park in the city.

In 1979, a decision was handed down by the Ministry of National Defense to cease the use of Weiwuying as a military base, so the subsequent use of it also sparked much discussion. Instead of building hi-rises there, local



決定，要在城市的中央，努力開闢一處這個城市的森林綠地。

1992年高雄縣、市(改制前)綠色環保團體籌劃成立「衛武營都會公園」，並經高雄地區社會各界辦理公聽會且積極向中央爭取，在各方努力下，終於2008年正式動工，公園面積約46公頃，除保有都會公園之自然生態保育理念外，並結合公園基地東北角之藝術文化中心之建築意象，並融和文化藝術的元素，形塑都會公園家族的另一特色。

衛武營都會公園中的軍營基地完整保留原有營舍的空間脈絡及植栽，以強化軍營的歷史記憶，包含3棟營舍、棚架、水塔、營舍前方之操場、營舍編碼、及原有的格狀步道與體健設施等，被保留的空間架構混

residents decided to turn the area into a green land within the city.

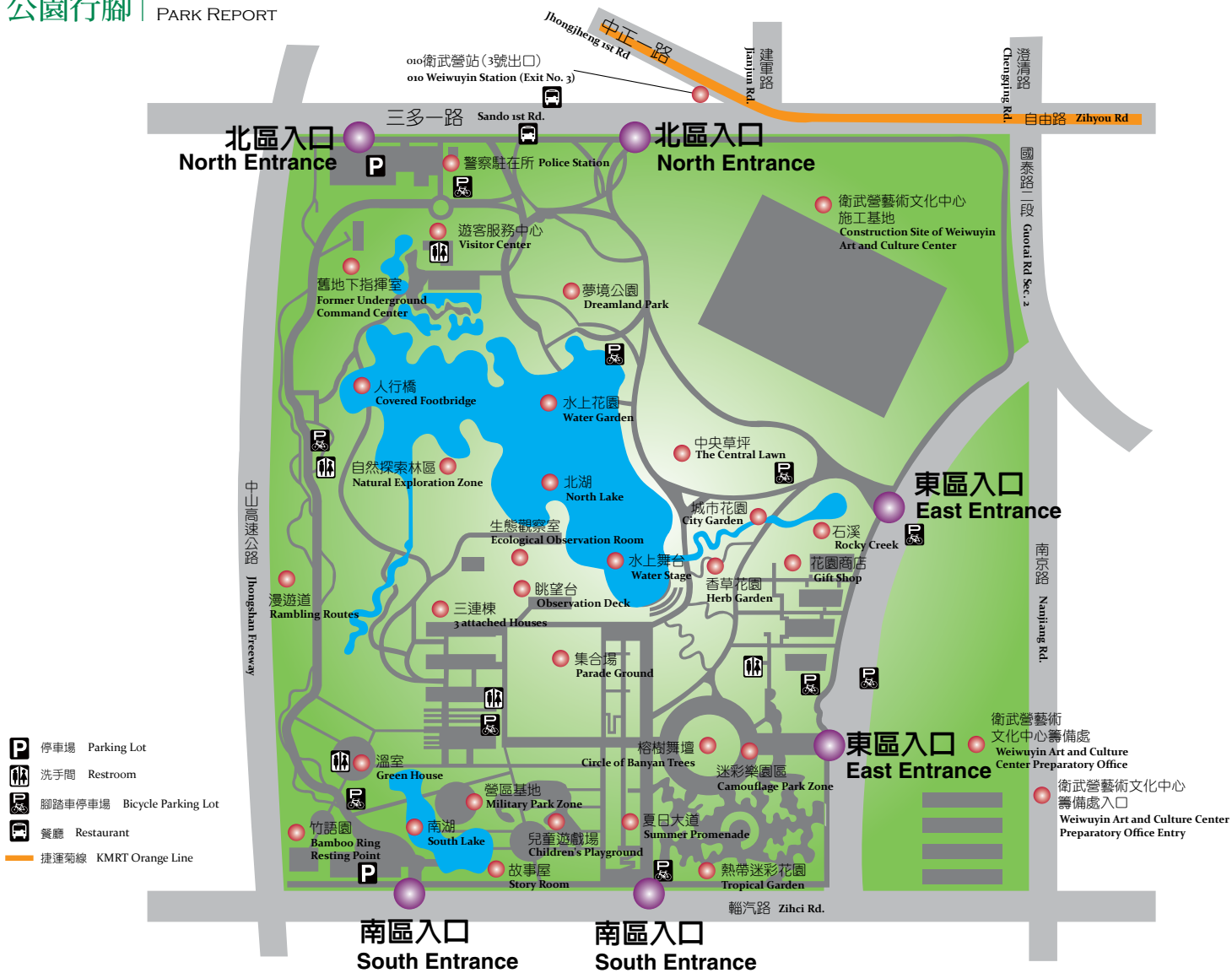
In 1992, environmental groups in Kaohsiung City and County planned for establishment of Weiwuying Metropolitan Park. Following years of painstaking efforts, the construction of the park was finally commenced in 2008. In addition to the concept of ecological conservation, the 46-hectare park also integrates elements of art and culture, presenting a different aspect of metropolitan parks to all its visitors.

Much of the military camp as well as the plants were retained to showcase life in the old-time military camp. Three camp houses, shelves, water towers, playgrounds and exercise facilities were preserved, while elements of

軍營基地完整保留原有營舍的空間脈絡。圖為舊有的營舍編碼 / 高雄市政府工務局養護工程處提供

The old-time military camps were kept intact. The picture shows the code numbers of the camps. / Provided by Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government





衛武營都會公園都會平面圖  
The map of Weiwuyin Metropolitan Park

衛武營都會公園是當地居民共同努力所開闢出來的森林綠地 / 高雄市政府工務局養護工程處提供  
Weiwuyin Metropolitan Park is created with the joint efforts of local residents. / Provided by Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government



入現代公園的元素，讓營區基地變成全國獨一無二、有趣的軍事意象都會公園。

衛武營都會公園內之迷彩樂園區，運用迷彩圖騰中色塊相互交織的特色，轉換成具有透水特性之迷彩透水磚，並作為該區之鋪面材質，彰顯衛武營都會公園融合自然、軍事歷史及人文活動的設計理念。此區迷彩蜿蜒的曲線，將老榕樹樹群完整保留，提供人們涼蔭也提供人們聽到蟲鳴鳥叫的機會，讓自然與人文活動緊緊結合。到此的遊客除可親身體會尊重自然的重要與美好，亦能在榕樹林間感受森林的氣息，欣賞在風的合奏下，老榕樹所帶來的動人舞姿。其他公園內的夢境公園區、自然探索林區、漫遊區與城市花園等區域規劃亦別具特色，處處可見地方人士盡心的設計與深藏的情感，而這樣的熱情，也將持續燃燒。

都會公園僅提供生物好的棲地，對於環境的美化與都市空間中野生動物的保育亦具有相當之成效，對民眾，除了提供完善的硬體設備與休閒遊憩的場所之外，對於環保教育宣導及學習體驗自然教室的解說活動 是一大幫助。要想享受知性、感性與保育兼具的生態旅遊，都會公園無疑就是都市中最佳的去處，而這樣的瑰寶，有賴你我一起共同守護。🇹🇼

※ 感謝部落客許博翔先生分享臺南都會公園優美的圖片，更多精采圖文請上 ( 遊戲人間 兩個人一隻狗和單眼相機 <http://diabloex.pixnet.net/blog>)

modernity were added to make the area a unique and interesting park with a military atmosphere.

The Camouflage Park Zone was inspired by military symbols and camouflage totems. By interweaving camouflage totems, the park underlines a design concept that merges nature, the military history, and cultural activities. Winding curved lines in the area are made in camouflage. Tree groves are kept completely to offer shades while providing an opportunity for people to listen to insect singings and bird chirpings. In this way, nature and culture are closely merged, and visitors can learn to respect the Nature and appreciate its beauty. Other areas such as the Dreamland Park Zone, Natural Exploration Zone, Rambling Routes and Urban Garden Zone are all distinctively featured and show passion and enthusiasm behind their creation.

In addition to offering decent habitats, metropolitan parks are also effective in beautifying the urban space and protecting the wild animals in the area. To the general public, these parks also serve educational as well as recreational purposes. For activities that are intellectually, emotionally and educationally inspiring, metropolitan parks are surely a perfect choice for urban people. And remember that we all share the common responsibility of protecting these lovely gems in the cities. 🇹🇼

Special thanks to Mr. Bo-xiang Xu for sharing some beautiful photos of Tainan Metropolitan Park. For more of his articles and pictures, go to his blog “A Playful Life: Two Persons, One Dog and a Camera” at: <http://diabloex.pixnet.net/blog>.

熱帶迷彩花園融合自然、軍事歷史及人文活動的設計理念。/ 高雄市政府工務局養護工程處提供  
The Camouflage Park Zone is a design that merges nature, the military history, and cultural activities. / Provided by Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government



延伸報導

# 新成員誕生

## 壽山國家自然公園

### Advent of a Long-awaited Gem Shoushan National Nature Park

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壽山不光是活的地理教室，也可說是活的自然課本  
Shou-shan isn't just a geography classroom; it's a living science textbook as well.



如果說，上篇文章中的每座都會公園，是寸土寸金的城市努力想保留的綠洲，那麼，壽山國家自然公園就宛如長期蒙塵的璞玉，終於有幸找到屬於自己的光輝。

高雄壽山名氣響亮，臺灣人對此地並不陌生，不過，印象多半停留在：軍事要塞、水泥工廠及滿山遍野的猴子，又或者是壽山動物園這類人工建築。但熟稔動植物生態、地理地質環境的專家學者並不認為壽山乏善可陳，反而將其視為珍寶，長期為壽山奔走、請命，多次將她從財團手中搶回，改變了被大肆開發的命運。

### 軍事管制 意外保留原始風貌

屹立於臺灣海峽旁的壽山，是高雄的天然屏障，自明鄭時期已是軍事重地。清領時期更將此地視為防禦重鎮，日治時期，日人擴建高雄港，加強壽山的軍事功能。國民政府來台後，壽山區域長期被列為軍事管制區，但也因此保有自然原始風貌，直到民國78年國防部解除部分軍事管制區，壽山才揭開神秘面紗。

在臺灣經濟起飛的年代，壽山豐沛的石灰岩造就了城市發展，但卻讓山頭滿目瘡痍，也讓人們對壽山的印象，變成灰色的煙塵和廢土。

為了挽救惡化的環境，高雄市政府於民國86年公告終止採礦，加強綠化復育，才讓壽山得以喘息。

If metropolitan parks are the oases that cities strive to retain, we may say that Shoushan Nature Park is like a gem that had long been covered in dust and finally gets to glitter and shine now.

Shoushan is well famed and it's no stranger to many people in Taiwan. However, most people still tend to associate the place with military fortress, cement factories, the macaques roaming there, or man-made premises such as Shoushan Zoo. Fortunately, the experts and scholars familiar with the flora and fauna and the geological features there regard the place as a precious treasure. Their relentless efforts have saved Shoushan from exploitation.

### Pristine Beauty Preserved by the Military

Facing the Taiwan Strait, Shoushan is a natural barrier to Kaohsiung. It had been a strategic military base since Ming Dynasty. In Qing Dynasty, it was regarded as a major point of defense. Later, by expanding Kaohsiung Harbor, the Japanese solidified Shoushan's military status. The Nationalist Government further pronounced Shoushan a military control zone, thus preserving its primitive looks. In 1989, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) finally partially lifted the ban on and the veil of Shoushan.

During Taiwan's economic take-off, Shoushan's copious limestone quarries foster the development of many cities. Yet, the mountain itself was left bruised and ravaged, and it was no longer associated with vibrant green but ashen gray.

Amongst calls for recuperation, Kaohsiung City Government closed the quarries in 1997 and embarked on restoration projects, thus saving Shoushan from further exploitation.





只是，光是停止水泥礦的開採、阻止建商開發還不夠，壽山所蘊藏的豐富動植物生態，是需要更有效的方式加以保護。

壽山地區除了有著原生熱帶植物林相，包括有臺灣地區面積最大及密度最高的山豬枷密灌叢臺灣、多樣性鳥類及昆蟲等，並蘊育豐富的地質地形景觀與動物資源。由於地質主要是隆起珊瑚礁石灰岩，呈現巖壑起伏、岩洞深邃，地形高處展望極佳可遠眺旗後燈塔、臺灣海峽及高雄港埠。早年即為馬卡道族打狗社原住民族生活空間，保存有貝塚遺址，整體而言，壽山地區兼具生態保育及文化保存的價值，不容小覷。

Yet this was not enough, as the rich flora and fauna of Shoushan require more effective ways of protection.

In addition to the native tropical forests, Shoushan also boasts Taiwan's largest and densest dye fig scrubs, as well as diverse bird and insect species, along with abundant geological and ecological resources. As Shoushan features coral limestone cliff, it shows the ups and downs of the cliff and the depth of caves. At higher ground one can overlook Chihou Lighthouse, the Taiwan Strait and Kaohsiung Harbor. Shoushan was also home to the relics of Makatao Tribe and the Shell Mound. As a result, the ecological and cultural values of the area are enormous.



根據學者長期調查，已知的植物約有800種、鳥類117種、哺乳類9種、爬蟲類21種，還有無數的昆蟲及其他動物，是一座自然寶庫，具備發展國家自然公園的優越條件，更是絕佳的自然教育與自然科學研究基地。

### 壽山 有著國家級美景

經過專家長期研究調查，以及環保團體戮力為壽山發聲、請命，中央政府終於正視壽山生態保育的重要性。民國98年10月3日，行政院長吳敦義到高雄災害應變中心視察，高雄市長陳菊就建議成立國家級壽山自然公園，3天後，吳敦義院長便手諭指示內政部營建署，以朝向成立「壽山國家(自然)公園管理處」規劃辦理，並即著手進行。

壽山國家自然公園的成立就此露出曙光，但是，在還沒正式掛牌成立前，高雄市民及在地環保團體，仍不能百分之百安心。

畢竟，回顧壽山地區保護史，從軍事管制區解嚴後，劃設為保護區的路走來並不輕鬆：民國76年解除戒嚴後，因應高雄市政府的要求與時勢環境的影響，國防部於民國78及民國85年，兩度檢討縮減壽山軍事管制區；民國86年位於壽山的臺泥、位於半屏山之建臺、東南及正泰等4家水泥業者廢績結束採礦權後，隨即有大量遊客湧入，且濫墾濫建、侵占公有土地。

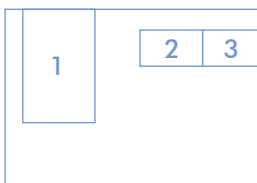
Research has revealed the presence of 800 types of known plants, 117 bird species, 9 species of mammals, 21 kinds of reptiles, and numerous other life forms here. Shoushan is definitely an ideal natural treasure house that makes a perfect nature park as well as a natural research base for educational and academic purposes.

### World-class Beauty of Shoushan

Thanks to the long-term research by experts and the numerous petitions by environmental groups, the government finally realized the importance of ecological conservation of Shoushan. In October 2009, in response to the plea by Kaohsiung mayor Chu Chen, Premier Wu Den-yih instructed the CPAMI to plan for the establishment of Shoushan National Nature Park Headquarters.

While this did offer a beam of hope, no one could really rest assured until the park is officially established.

After all, the road to the designation of Shoushan as a protected zone had not been smooth. Requested by the Kaohsiung City Government in 1987, when the martial law was ended, the MND reviewed the possibility of scaling down Shoushan military control zone in 1989 and in 1996. In 1997, soon after the mining rights of four cement companies were terminated, there was a huge influx of tourists, followed by unlawful cultivation, construction and occupation of the public land there.



1. 壽山國家自然公園範圍圖  
Map of Shou-shan National Natural Park
2. 壽山有臺灣地區面積最大、密度最高的山豬柵密灌叢 / 鄭耀翔攝  
Taiwan's largest and densest dye fig scrubs in Shou-shan National Natural Park/by CPAMI
3. 壽山又稱猴山，滿山的台灣獼猴是受到保育的台灣特有種 / 營建署提供  
Shou-shan is also called "Monkey Mountain," in which Formosan macaques (Macaca cyclopis) abound. /by CPAMI



壽山附近有許多人文歷史景點。圖右為國定古蹟——旗后燈塔(營建署提供)及舊城東門綿延的城牆(康村財攝)  
Many cultural and historical attractions are in the proximity of Shou-shan, such as Chi-hou Lighthouse (Photo provided by CPAMI) and the relic wall of the East Gate of the old city (Photo taken by Cun-cai Kang).

為避免壽山的生態體系漸趨瓦解，柴山自然公園促進會、高雄市野鳥學會與中華民國自然生態保育協會等民間團體，以由下而上方式，於民國86年積極推動高雄市壽山自然公園並完成法定程序，明定鼓山區海拔10公尺以上及西部海岸以東地區，劃定為高雄市壽山自然公園的範圍，並比照國家公園經營管理的精神，進行區域土地利用管制及資源保育。

雖說比照國家公園經營管理的精神進行，畢竟尚未明文立法，賦予壽山國家級保護區的身分，面對居民到壽山踏青健行，卻愛在山上設立奉茶站、搭建休息工寮，甚至把家中廢棄桌椅搬上山，沒有執法取締的權力，壽山的亂象依舊，加上隨意餵養獼猴等問題，都凸顯出壽山需要給予更明確的地位，才能讓這方土地得以獲得全面保護。

### 壽山 終於升格了

在行政院의 指示下，營建署旋即著手調查並擬訂「壽山國家自然公園可行性評估及範圍劃設說明書(草案)」及「壽山國家自然公園計畫書(草案)」，壽山國家自然公園劃設範圍係經檢視壽山、旗後山、半屏山及龜山等區域為公有地優先納入。為廣納雅言更多次召開公聽會，鄉親及民意代表等踴躍出席，大部分市民皆贊成設立國家自然公園。

To save Shoushan's ecosystem from collapsing, civic groups such as the Takao Hill Park Association, Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society and the Society of Wildlife And Nature pushed for the establishment of Shoushan Nature Park and completed the legal process in 1997. Thus, areas over 10m in altitude in Gushan District and east of the west coast were designated into Shoushan Nature Park, where the land use control and resource conservation reflect the managerial spirit upheld by Taiwan's national parks.

Despite the progress, Shoushan was not yet legally a national conservation area at that point, and there was a lack of enforcement to prohibit people from setting up tea stations, building shacks or discarding used furniture, or even randomly feeding the macaques there. These problems highlighted the urgency to grant Shoushan a specific status so that a comprehensive protection could be in place.

### Upgraded at Last

Under the guidance of Executive Yuan, the CPAMI looked into the feasibility of establishing Shoushan National Nature Park and contemplated the scope of it. In the end, Shoushan, Chihou Mountain, Banping Mountain and Guei Mountain were included into the park. Rounds of public hearings were also held for the views and opinions of the wider public. It turned out that most citizens are in favor of the establishment of the park.

除此之外，也安排地方保育團體及民意代表，進行多次深度訪談及現地勘察，設立壽山國家自然公園的構想，於焉成形，大家都希望有了「新身分」的壽山國家自然公園，能兼顧生態資源保育，有助於大高雄地區生態、生產及生活等面向的永續發展。

民國99年11月12日「國家公園法部分條文修正草案」於立法院審議通過，12月8日公佈施行，完備成立國家自然公園法令依據；「壽山國家自然公園計畫書圖」奉行政院民國100年4月14日核定，並於民國100年11月1日起公告生效；另內政部民國100年9月20日函核定壽山國家自然公園籌備處設置要點。籌備處於民國100年11月1日部分人員先行進駐及辦公廳舍啟用，目前刻正辦理壽山國家自然公園開園典禮事宜。

在國家邁向一百歲這具時代意義的一年，壽山國家自然公園終於誕生了，臺灣的生態保育歷程又跨前了一步。在營建署的規畫下，壽山國家自然公園有了臨時辦公廳舍及相關設施，行政中心的建構也如火如荼進行中，未來會規劃會議室及視聽室，以配合未來解說教育使用。

從今以後，壽山不再是那個雜亂無章的城市邊陲，而是離城市最近的生態、地質教室。未來，每個親臨壽山的遊人，除了飽覽賞心悅目的景色、感受生態活躍的脈動，也能將壽山國家自然公園一路走來的歷程，牢牢記住，並且以壽山為例，使臺灣其他需要好好疼惜的美麗境地，都能以最有效的方法，讓美景永留存。🌿

Field investigations and in-depth interviews with local conservation groups and public representatives were also arranged regarding the expectation for the park. It is everyone's hope that Shoushan National Nature Park will be able to contribute to resource conservation, as well as ecological and social development of the greater Kaohsiung area in a sustainable manner.

Following the passage and the promulgation of the draft amendments to the National Park Act in November and December 2010 respectively, the plan for the nature park was reviewed and finalized in April 2011 and came into effect on November 1st, 2011

The preparatory office of Shoushan National Nature Park was planned in September 2011, and was inaugurated in November 2011, and now is preparing for the opening ceremony.

The formation of Shoushan National Nature Park pleasantly coincides with the nation's one-hundredth birthday, and this marks a major headway in Taiwan's ecological conservation. The park now has a transitional office and necessary facilities. In the future, there will be meeting rooms and audio-visual rooms to accommodate needs for education and interpretation.

From now on, Shoushan will no longer be a smoggy mine that lies in the border area, but a natural classroom with abundant ecological and geological resources. In the future, tourists to Shoushan will be able to feast on its breathtaking scenery, feel the vitality of its ecological resources and appreciate the hard-won victory of the park's establishment. It is hoped that Shoushan would be a model to other beautiful places in Taiwan that deserve to be cherished in the very same way. 🌿

為推動壽山國家自然公園成立，營建署邀集專家學者多次實地探勘、舉辦公聽會，廣納多方意見 / 營建署提供

To push for the establishment of Shoushan National Nature Park, the CPAMI had actively invited experts and scholars for numerous field investigations and public hearings in order to collect different views. / Provided by CPAM

