



愛護動物用心做

認識國家公園的野生動物保育

Love for Animals

Wildlife Conservation Efforts By Taiwan's National Parks

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特別感謝 Special Thanks to / 臺灣師範大學生命科學系王穎教授 Professor Ying Wang of Department of Life Science, National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU)、國立臺灣海洋大學海洋生物研究所程一駿教授 Professor I-jun Cheng of Institute of Marine Biology, National Taiwan Ocean University (NTOU)、屏東科技大學野生動物保育學系孫元勳教授 Professor Yuan-hsun Sun of Institute of Wildlife Conservation, National Pingtung University of Science and Technology (NPUST)、墾管處林瓊瑤約聘解說員 Contract Interpreter Cyong-yao Lin of KTNP Headquarters、玉管處陳貞妤技士 Technical Specialist Zhen-yu Chen of YSNP Headquarters; Professor、雪管處劉惠芳約僱解說員、張燕伶約聘解說員 Contract Interpreter Hui-fang Liu and Yen-ling Chang of SPNP Headquarters、海管處莊正賢課長、簡樂家技士、蔡雅如約聘保育員 Section Chief Cheng-shyan Chuang, Technical Specialist Le-jia Shang and Contract Conservation Researcher Ya-ru Cai of MNP Headquarters



前一陣子有則新聞，某博士生虐殺貓咪惡行、或是飼主惡意棄養犬隻導致狗吃狗慘劇發生，引發網友撻伐，這些飼主皆因違反動物保護法移送法辦。

這些為動物發聲的新聞你我並不陌生。無論是民情還是法規，臺灣堪稱是個重視動物權益的國家。

其實，1980年代，臺灣社會對於保育動物的觀念尚未成熟，有些餐廳販賣熊掌、海豚肉，沿海地區居民食用海龜肉、龜卵的情形也相當普遍，甚至曾因一張當街宰殺老虎、叫賣虎肉的照片引起國際關注，重挫臺灣國際形象。

保育觀念的建立，真的不是一朝一夕，而是走過一條漫漫長路，才擁有些許的成果。

保育觀念成熟之前

漢人移民來臺之前，臺灣的野生動物資源仍相當豐富，當時生活在島上的原住民雖有狩獵行為，但有其狩獵原則，像是尚未長大的動物、懷孕的雌性動物以及與部落傳說有關的動物（如黑熊之於布農族、白鹿之於邵族、雲豹之於魯凱族……等），或是繁衍後代的時節等，皆不隨意獵捕。

人與動物之間，存在著亙古以來便維繫著的平衡。而後隨著漢人移居臺灣，清政府鼓勵拓墾，許多野生動物的棲地陸續被開墾，生存空間逐漸受到壓縮。

It was once reported that a Ph.D. student abused a cat or that a dog owner deserted his faithful friend. Such cruelty was strongly criticized by the public and the wrongdoers were all charged with violating Animal Protection Law

People's advocacy for animals' right is not unfamiliar in Taiwan, a country that values and respects those living creatures.

But well in the 1980s, when the concept of conservation was still green in Taiwan, bear paws and dolphin meat were sold in some restaurants, and meat and eggs of sea turtles were quite common food in coastal areas. A picture of a butcher-vendor killing a tiger and selling its meat right on the street had even left a dark stain on Taiwan's image.

Indeed, a conservation-sensitive society doesn't come overnight but takes a long time to take shape only to a certain level.

The Dark Age of Conservation

Before Han people immigrated to Taiwan, the island was abundant in wildlife resources. Back then the aborigines hunted for a living, but they would not kill those not yet in adulthood, the ones in pregnancy or in breeding seasons, or those associated with legends of their tribes (such as black bears to the Bunun, white deer to the Thao, and clouded leopard to the Rukai).

Such a balance between humans and animals had long been maintained until the Han people moved to Taiwan, with the Qing government encouraging mass cultivation, which had destroyed the habitats for many wild animals and threatened their survival.



未有動物保護法之前，臺灣民間豢養、販售野生動物等情事，屢見不鮮 / 李茂東提供
Before the advent of Animal Protection Act, raising and selling wildlife were not uncommon in Taiwan. / Provided by Mao-dong Li

到了日治時期，日本政府雖在1918年頒訂鳥獸保護與狩獵制度化的相關法令，但違法獵捕仍屢見不鮮，動物標本如畫眉及檀鳥等，在日本各地展示出售，梅花鹿及雲豹也因日治時期大量砍伐森林政策的影響，棲地受到壓縮。

臺灣光復後，雖曾公布「狩獵法」規範打獵行為，然而當時民情仍不重視此議題，民眾購買鳥獸及蝴蝶標本、飼養野生動物的風氣仍盛，只禁止打獵，不禁止野生動物買賣的做法，自然未能達到保護動物的成效

由此可知，在這樣的文化背景中，臺灣要推動野生動物保育觀念，需要投注更多心血。

立法落實 保育萌芽

臺灣的野生動物保育觀念在1970年代才真正萌芽。

1972年，在專家學者及保育志士的奔走下，「臺灣需要國家公園」的聲浪席捲國內。國家公園法頒布後，多座國家公園管理處接

During the Japanese occupation, the government promulgated laws to protect birds and animals in 1918 and established guidelines to govern hunting. However, poaching was still rampant and many animal specimens were sold and put on display in Japan. Formosan sika deer (*Cervus nippon taiouanus*) and clouded leopard (*Neofelis nebulosa*) also faced the plight of habitat destruction due to massive deforestation.

After the retrocession, Taiwan government promulgated the "Hunting Act" to regulate hunting. But this legislation barely changed people's predominating behaviors of buying exquisite specimens, consuming animal products, and raising wild animals because the law only prohibited hunting but did not ban the buying and selling of animals.

It was not difficult then, to imagine the hardship in promoting wildlife conservation entailed in such context.

Legislation Paves Way for Conservation

Taiwan's efforts in wildlife conservation did not really start until the 1970s.

In 1972, scholars and conservationists had relentlessly advocated for a nationwide cry that "Taiwan needs to set up national parks." Later, after National Park Act was introduced and



在 80 年代，臺灣某綜藝節目帶起飼養紅毛猩猩的風潮，導致許多應該在叢林裡的紅毛猩猩，被關在籠中終老一生 / 李茂東提供
In the 1980s, a TV variety show in Taiwan featuring orangutans had fostered a craze for raising orangutans, many of which had been caged till death while they should have been roaming free in the jungle./ Provided by Mao-dong Li

連成立，不僅明文限定國家公園範圍內全面禁獵，同時也賦予國家公園落實環境教育、推動生態保育觀念的重責。

1984 年，臺灣大學生態學與演化生物研究所林曜松教授邀集多位學者專家共同擬訂「野生動物保育法草案」，經立法院三讀通過後，「野生動物保育法」於 1989 年公布實施，不但成為野生動物保護法制上的重要進展，也為執法取締工作提供了堅強的後盾。

完整調查 救傷確實

保育野生動物並非易事，除了有法條的保障，物種的研究調查、復育、棲地保育等，對國家公園從業人員而言，都是艱鉅但意義重大的任務。

要進行保育，對物種當然先要有詳盡的了解，因此物種的研究調查，不論是救援或復育上，都是保育執行過程中最基礎也最重要的事。以臺灣在進行海龜的保育救援事例來看，便是研究調查需完整建立的最好例子。

以海管處戮力進行的海龜保育為例。海龜為世界瀕臨絕種之保育類動物之一，全世界共有 7 種海龜，多分布於熱帶或亞熱帶地區；在臺灣附近出沒的海龜共有 5 種，分別是綠蠵龜、赤蠵龜、欖蠵龜、玳瑁及革

several national parks were founded, hunting has since been banned inside national parks, and the duties of educating the public about environmental education and ecological conservation have also fallen upon national parks.

In 1984, Professor Yao-song Lin of NTU invited scholars to draw up a draft wildlife conservation act, which was later passed as "Wildlife Conservation Act" in the Legislature and took effect in 1989. This not only marked a major breakthrough in the regulations on wildlife conservation, but created a strong backing to law enforcement.

Surveys Facilitates Wildlife Rescue

Wildlife conservation has never been easy, as law enforcement, wildlife surveys, species rehabilitation, and habitat conservation all represent challenging but meaningful tasks to the staff of all national parks.

Research and surveys on species are a major first step for conservation work, as a thorough understanding of the species is critical. Taiwan's effort in conserving and rescuing sea turtles offers a telling example of the need for comprehensive surveys to facilitate wildlife rescue.

Sea turtles, a main target of conservation effort by Marine National Park (MNP), are listed as one of the world's endangered species. Among the total of 7 species of sea turtles, most are distributed at tropical or subtropical regions,

龜等，目前，世界上所有海龜都面臨生存的威脅，是全球保育所關注的重要物種。而臺灣過去大部分的沙灘曾為綠蠓龜上岸產卵的棲地，但隨著環境開發，目前有持續記錄到綠蠓龜上岸產卵的棲地僅剩蘭嶼、望安、小琉球及南沙太平島。

綠蠓龜俗稱黑龜或石龜，成熟的綠蠓龜其體長可超過1公尺，體重可超過100公斤。母綠蠓龜會在每年的3、4月洄游到出生地附近的淺水域中交配，5、6月起水溫超過攝氏25度時上岸產卵，對棲息地的忠誠度很高，在認定棲息地之後，無論離開多遠，絕大部分綠蠓龜會回到原來的棲地進行繁衍。綠蠓龜因體型大、肉多且性情溫和，過去曾遭到大量捕殺，人類甚至會採集龜蛋來販售，加上海上與陸上棲地均過度開發，致使綠蠓龜無處產卵或被迫遷往惡劣的環境中求生存。

位處南海北端的東沙島，擁有廣大以及未受人為干擾的沙灘，東沙環礁海域則更具有面積廣大的海草床與珊瑚礁，可供海龜覓食與棲息，如此優越的環境條

and 5 of them are present near Taiwan: green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*), Pacific turtles (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Hawksbill sea turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Due to human exploitation, these turtles now lay eggs only in areas such as the Orchid Island, Wangan, Liuqiu and Taiping Island.

An adult green turtle can measure over 1 meter and weigh over 100 kg. Each year after the turtles mate in March and April in the shallow waters near their birthplace, the females would come ashore to lay eggs in May or June when water temperature exceeds 25°C. The turtles show high loyalty to their habitats and almost always return to their original habitats to breed. The turtles used to be widely slaughtered and their eggs snatched. Due to overexploitation of the marine and land environments, they are now have nowhere to lay eggs or forced to fight for survival in harsh conditions.

With its undisturbed beaches, vast seaweed beds, and coral reefs that can be the sources of food, Dongsha Island

東沙環礁國家公園的海龜棲地 / 海管處提供
The habitat of sea turtles in Dongsha Atoll National Park. / Provided by MNP Headquarters





除了保育，海龜救傷的專業訓練至為重要。圖為海龜健康評估實作 / 海管處提供

Besides conservation of sea turtles, professional trainings for rescue work and medical care of sea turtles are also important. In the picture, staff was conducting a health evaluation of a sea turtle./ Provided by MNP Headquarters

件，造就東沙島成為海龜產卵的最佳場所。然而，過去數十年來，由於外籍漁船經常以不當漁法捕撈海洋自然資源，並獵捕大量海龜，使得海龜在東沙島上岸的目擊紀錄很少，在這之前，僅在1995年時有一筆海龜（玳瑁）上岸產卵的紀錄，而其餘時候，多為海龜誤觸漁網而被救援的紀錄。

2007年東沙環礁國家公園成立後，海管處即與東沙指揮部密切合作，除強力驅離越界漁船外，也極力保護東沙島的陸域環境。在2011年8月23日的午夜，綠蠟龜在東沙島第八據點沙灘上岸產卵，這可是東沙環礁國家公園自成立以來，第一筆海龜上岸產卵的正式紀錄。

國立臺灣海洋大學海洋生物研究所程一駿教授致力於海龜研究已超過18年，他認為，動物保育不僅是生物學家的範疇，應該跨領域合作。比方說，海龜的復育工作均由生物學家來執行，而救傷任務卻需要獸醫來協助，在大多獸醫對海龜醫療不甚熟悉的情況下，導致海龜救援在保育的工作中，一直未受到應有的重視。如果可以跨領域訓練一支海龜救傷團隊，相信救援任務會進行得更加順暢。



海巡人員正協助海龜脫網 / 海管處提供

A Coast Guard officer was helping a sea turtle get rid of the fishing net./ Provided by MNP Headquarters

makes a perfect breeding place for sea turtles. Yet over the past few decades, illegal fishing practices and hunting of sea turtles by foreign vessels have deterred the turtles from coming ashore to the Dongsha Island. The only appearance of Hawksbill sea turtles coming ashore to lay eggs was recorded in 1995, while most other cases concerned the rescue of the tubules that accidentally got caught in fishing nets.

Since the founding of Dongsha Atoll National Park in 2007, MNP Headquarters has been working closely with Dongsha Command in expelling vessels that cross the border and protecting land environment of Dongsha. Finally in the midnight of August 23, 2011, green turtles came ashore to lay eggs on Dongsha Island, and this represented a remarkable and the first record of sea turtles laying eggs on the island since the establishment of the park.

Professor I-jiunn Cheng of NTOU, who has been conducting research on sea turtles for over 18 years, reckoned that animal conservation requires the collaboration among biologists and experts in other related fields. While rehabilitation of sea turtles counts on biologists, sea turtle rescues must rely on veterinarians. However, currently most vets are unfamiliar with medical practices related to sea turtles. This shows that sea turtle rescues have not been given due attention, and that an interdisciplinary rescue team for sea turtles is much needed.



因此，海管處目前正規劃成立「野生動物保育中心」，除委託程教授進行東沙環礁內的海龜種類、族群現況、產卵棲地的分布與所面臨的環境生存危機等現象的研究調查，並積極辦理國際海龜救傷研討會，希望能提升國內對野生海龜救傷及照護的能力，並評估劃設海龜棲地保護區的可行性。

復育工作 良好借鏡

對許多人來說，「保育」與「復育」似乎是同樣的事，但其實復育是在保育項目下的執行工作之一，而復育的學問，也比想像中要大得多。

物種復育並非個人力量可完成，需仰賴政府決策、配合法令，還須有專業人才、經費等資源才有辦法實行，而且須長期進行才能有效益產生。此外，哪些物種須要復育，都須審慎評估。

然而物種復育是推動野生動物保育的重要工具與訴求，以臺灣梅花鹿的復育為例。棲息於中低海拔的平原與丘陵地的臺灣梅花鹿，在臺灣開發之前，曾為原住民及先期移民主要經濟活動來源，鹿皮也因具經濟價值、大量外銷，而使梅花鹿成為人類貪念下的犧牲者，族群數量日益減少。

已故的東海大學客座教授甘愷善博士深感臺灣梅花鹿有復育的急迫性，在鳥類學家謝孝同

Therefore, MNP Headquarters is currently planning to establish the "Wild Animal Conservation Center" and has commissioned Cheng to conduct relevant research on the species, population and habitats of the sea turtles in the waters of Dongsha Atoll as well as the threats they face. It has also organized international workshops on sea turtle rescue with a hope to improve the capacity to help and take care of the injured sea turtles.

A Model of Successful Rehabilitation

Many people seem to equate "conservation" with "rehabilitation." In fact, rehabilitation is just one of the many tasks within the broader field of conservation, and it is much more complicated than one could imagine.

Animal rehabilitation does not count on only a few individuals but national policies, regulations and resources such as experts and funding as well. It takes long-term implementation to see intended results, and requires deliberate evaluation to decide the species for rehabilitation.

Animal rehabilitation is in fact an important agent to push for wildlife conservation. An apt example is the rehabilitation of Formosan sika deer. Before Taiwan's modern development, deer hunting was a major economic activity for local aborigines and early immigrants, mainly eyeing on the deer hides as a major exported product. Therefore, the species fell victim to human's greed and its population had gradually dwindled.

Deeply concerned about the urgent need for rehabilitation of the species, the late Dr. S. Lee Campbell of Tunghai University garnered support from Dr. S.R. Severinghaus of the Asia Foundation, then-Director-general of CPAMI Lung-sheng Chang,

博士、時任內政部營建署署長張隆盛先生、時任行政院政務委員的張豐緒先生及中華民國自然生態保育協會的支持下，於1984年成立了臺灣梅花鹿復育研究小組，也因此成為復育臺灣梅花鹿的濫觴。

1984年至1988年，墾丁國家公園先著重於臺灣梅花鹿各項基本資料的調查與蒐集，以及棲息環境復育的勘定；1988年至1994年，將臺灣梅花鹿群放養於植被良好的復育區，除了讓牠們先能適應野外的環境，也同時觀察臺灣梅花鹿在放養地帶的行為，與可能為環境帶來的影響，以日後的野放作準備。在這期間，也同時建立了臺灣梅花鹿的保健診療及疾病防治體系。

1994年，墾管處開始進行臺灣梅花鹿的野放追蹤，至2009年止，共進行了14次野放（共計放出233頭梅花鹿），據追蹤成果，鹿群已在野地繁殖出下一代。

由1984年至今，臺灣梅花鹿的復育研究技術已相當成熟，完整的復育整合機制，也成為了臺灣野生動物復育的參考與借鏡模式。

棲地保育 維護生態多樣性

當物種保育的成績漸有起色，相關單位仍未因此自滿，在生物多樣性保育興起的思潮下，個別物種

Minister without portfolio Feng-shu Zhang, and Society of Wildlife and Nature (SWAN), and set up a research team for Formosan sika deer rehabilitation, which marked the beginning of the conservation of the deer.

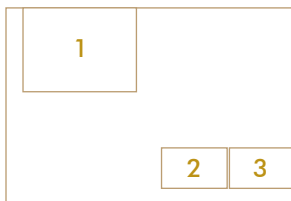
From 1984 to 1988, Kenting National Park had focused on basic data collection and survey of the environment; from 1988 to 1994, trial releases were underway to help the deer adapt themselves to the wild. This was to prepare the deer for subsequent releases and to enable the researchers to study the behavior of the deer and their impact on the environment and to improve the health care for the species and build a disease control and prevention system.

From 1994 onwards, KTNP Headquarters started to tracking monitor the released deer, and as of 2009, a total of 233 deer were released into the wild over 14 attempts, and it is gratifying to see that the released deer have successfully bred their next generation.

From 1984 to the present day, the research and technique in deer rehabilitation has matured, and a comprehensive system was in place that could serve as the model for the rehabilitation of other wildlife in Taiwan.

Habitat Conservation For Biodiversity

As things have been looking up in species conservation and the awareness for maintaining biodiversity on the rise, the rehabilitation of certain species is no longer the sole objective of wildlife conservation. The general public has now realized that



1. 研究人員正為臺灣梅花鹿進行保健診療工作 / 墾管處提供
Some researchers were doing a health checkup for Formosan Sika Deer./ Provided by KTNP Headquarters
2-3. 臺灣櫻花鉤吻鮭在臺灣具有國寶魚之稱。左為臺灣櫻花鉤吻鮭仔魚，右為臺灣櫻花鉤吻鮭發眼卵 / 俞錚焯攝
Formosan Landlocked Salmon (*Oncorhynchus formosanus*) is touted as a "national treasure" in Taiwan. The pictures show the parr salmon (left) and the eggs of the salmon (right)./ by Cheng-hao Yu





的拯救與復育不再只是野生動物保育唯一的願景，人們也開始注意到，棲地保育比個別物種的保育來得更有效且重要。

各國家公園劃設生態保護區、保留野生動物生長的棲息環境。國家公園成立近三十年來，野生動物族群數量也逐漸增加，以太魯閣國家公園為例，太魯閣峽谷不難發現長鬚山羊、山羌現蹤；攀登奇萊、南湖更有機會與臺灣水鹿等野生動物邂逅。

臺灣櫻花鉤鮭是臺灣的特有亞種魚類，在鮭魚類的分布上是世界最南限且海拔最高者，由於數量稀少且珍貴，在臺灣具「國寶魚」之稱。

1985年，在臺灣溪流生態協會理事長、時任中研院動物研究所所長的張崑雄博士召集下，與多位教授共同推動鮭魚棲息環境與族群生態、教育中心規劃、水棲昆蟲相、鮭魚魚病等相關研究計畫，而這些研究成果，也為日後臺灣櫻花鉤鮭的棲地復育奠下極重要的基礎。

1992年雪霸國家公園成立後，便開始積極執行櫻花鉤鮭的棲地復育重責，雪管處為了改善其棲息地環境，於1999至2001年間，完成了高山溪4座防砂壩的改善工程，讓水域棲地類型多樣化使臺灣櫻花鉤鮭能順利地生存繁衍。

而森林是水的故鄉，森林的植被深深影響著水質的健康，更影響著生物族群。有鑑於武陵地區因農墾過度開發造成水質惡化與溪流環境的破壞，雪管處與林務局、臺中縣政府積極協商，希望武陵農場能加速轉型，共同進行復舊造林的計畫。

除此之外，為避免颱風侵襲時造成河道改變、鮭魚被沖離原來的棲息地，雪管處亦設置了臺灣櫻花鉤鮭的人工避難河道、人工深潭以及七家灣溪的護岸工

habitat conservation may be more important and effective.

Taiwan's national parks have designated ecological conservation/ protection areas to preserve habitats for wildlife. In nearly 30 years, populations of wild animals have been increasing. In Taroko National Park, for example, Formosan Serow (*Naemorhedus swinhoei*), Formosan Reeve's muntjac (*Muntiacus reevesi*) and Formosan Sambar (*Cervus unicolor swinhoei*) are often spotted.

Formosan Landlocked Salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou formosanus*) is a subspecies of fish endemic to Taiwan. Because of its rarity, it is touted as the "national treasure fish" of Taiwan.

In 1985, President of the Society of Streams Dr. Kun-hsiung Chang, then-director of Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, and some professors made joint efforts in promoting research on the habitat, ecology, population and diseases of the salmon, as well as planning for an educational center. The research results laid an important groundwork for the subsequent habitat restoration of the salmon.

Since its inception in 1992, Shei-Pa National Park (SPNP) has been actively involved in the habitat restoration for the salmon. To improve the fish's habitat, SPNP completed the improvement projects of 4 sand dams along Gaoshan Creek from 1999 to 2001, diversifying the types of habitats to facilitate the survival and reproduction of the salmon.

As forests store water, forest vegetation is closely linked with the quality of water and the survival of many species. In view that Wuling area suffered from deterioration of water quality and degradation of river environments due to over-exploitation, SPNP has been discussing with Forestry Bureau and Taichung Country Government over the possibility of turning Wuling Farm into a base for forestation.

In order to prevent river course from diversion that could displace salmon from their habitat when a typhoon hits,



臺灣黑熊是臺灣唯一原產的熊類，在早期的文獻紀錄裡，顯示臺灣黑熊曾廣泛分布於臺灣低至高海拔的森林地帶，就連1,000公尺的海岸山脈也有零星的發現紀錄。然而在環境過度開發與人類獵殺販賣等因素的影響下，使得臺灣黑熊的數量急速減少，也因此成為「野生動物保育法」所列入瀕絕野生動物之一。

1996年，玉山國家公園成立「臺灣黑熊保育小組」，邀請臺灣師範大學生物系王穎教授及屏東科技大學野生動物保育研究所黃美秀教授等專家學者，就玉山範圍臺灣黑熊的生態情況，進行野外實地調查與長期監測計畫。

當時還是研究生的黃美秀，回想起第一次專程進入田野調查臺灣黑熊是在1997年，隔年夏天開始研究，

Formosan Black Bear (*Ursus thibetanus formosanus*) is Taiwan's only endemic bear species. Early documentations had shown that they were once widely distributed at the low- to high-altitude forests or even on coastal mountains. However, with industrial development and rampant poaching, the number of the bears was slashed, leading to their inclusion as an endangered species in Wildlife Conservation Act.

In 1996, Yushan National Park (YSNP) established the "Formosan Black Bear Conservation Team." Professor Ying Wang of NTNU and Professor Mei-hsiu Huang of NPUST were commissioned to engage in field research and long-term monitoring of the Formosan Black Bear in Yushan.

Huang, who was then still a grad student, recalled that her first field study dated back to 1997. And at the end of

直到2000年底，為了更深入研究台灣黑熊的動向，便選擇海拔1,350公尺、人跡罕至的玉山國家公園瓦拉米地區待了一年半載。

有志人士的積極投入，讓與臺灣黑熊有關的保護行動，從未停歇，像是建置臺灣黑熊研究保育網，讓更多人能透過無遠弗屆的網路了解最新訊息，加上玉管處與其他保育單位不斷透過座談會、宣導短片、訪談與相關推廣教育的全面推動下，臺灣黑熊的保育觀念終能逐漸落實於人們的心中。

2010年底，在玉山國家公園的大分地區所設置的紅外線自動相機，拍攝到一隻體重可能超過160公斤的臺灣黑熊，同年間，於玉管處長期監測的大分地區，經估算以50公尺為單位之系列樣線中臺灣黑熊痕跡的出現比例68%，亦達歷史新高紀錄，對玉管處來說，這無疑是多年投注努力下最欣慰的成果展現。

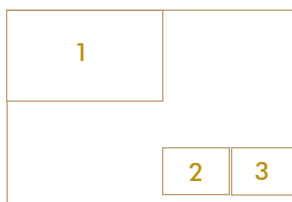
儘管一路走來，動物保育的路程如此難行，但當那些曾經失去的身影，再現於眾人眼前，就是國家公園還給臺灣環境一個最好的交待。只是，野生動物的保育非單靠專家學者，不論是在環境或生態的維護上，全民皆應共盡心力，才能讓珍貴的生命真正重返你我身邊。🐻

2000, in order to probe into the bear's habits, she chose to stay at the 1,350-meter-high, loosely populated Walami area in Yushan National Park for a year and half.

Efforts related to the conservation of the Formosan Black Bear have been relentless. For instance, the establishment of the website "Conservation and Research of Formosan Black Bears" enables rapid dissemination of latest information. Furthermore, numerous seminars, interviews and campaigns held by YSNP also contribute to raising people's awareness of black bear conservation

In late 2010, infrared cameras in Dafen area in YSNP captured the image of a black bear that might weigh over 160 kg. Besides, in 2010 the presence of bears in the area has reached 68%. Such were undoubtedly the most encouraging results to YSNP Headquarters, which has devoted years of efforts in the conservation of black bears.

Looking back on the efforts of wildlife conservation, it was certainly an uphill battle. But as the once extinct species show up again, we know that the national parks have done their job right. However, conservation of wild animals and the environment is the responsibility of everyone. Let's all make an effort to revive those precious endangered species. 🐻



1-2. 臺灣黑熊是臺灣唯一原產的熊類，在玉管處的保育下，臺灣黑熊脫離了真正的黑暗年代 / 黃美秀提供

Thanks to the conservation efforts by Yushan National Park Headquarters, the Formosan black bear, the only bear species native to Taiwan, has finally put the dark period of its survival behind. / Provided by Mei-hsiu Huang

3. 玉管處至新鄉國小對學生宣導臺灣黑熊保育的重要價值 / 玉管處提供

Staff of Yushan National Park Headquarters was educating school kids of Hsin-hsiang Elementary School about the importance of the conservation of Formosan black bear. / Provided by YSNP Headquarters

