



好書共賞

Book Introduction

台灣國家公園 National Parks of Taiwan

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【Publisher】 內政部營建署 (CPAMI)

台灣有如地球小縮影，擁有熱帶到亞寒帶的各種生態性，而多樣的棲息環境正是孕育多樣生命的基礎。《台灣國家公園》一書，是第一本介紹台灣國家公園之國際叢書，希望透過鏡頭將台灣國家公園之保育成果及自然、生態、人文之美與世人分享，將台灣與世界接軌。

Taiwan is a small island that boasts of a diversified natural environment, and undoubtedly the multitude of habitats provides the impetus for biodiversity. "National Parks of Taiwan" is our first publication to introduce our national parks to the international community. We hope to present our conservation efforts through these striking images, as a link between Taiwan and the global community in our common goal of preserving the world's natural heritage.



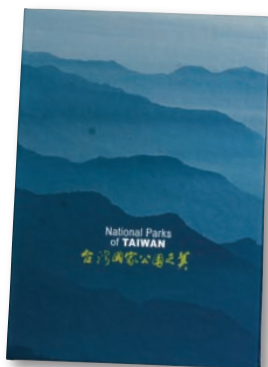
台灣國家公園之美 National Parks of Taiwan DVD

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【Publisher】 內政部營建署 (CPAMI)

台灣是大自然精心的傑作，擁有豐富多變的地貌及多樣生態系。從1982年起陸續劃設墾丁、玉山、陽明山、太魯閣、雪霸及金門等國家公園，透過國家公園的經營管理，珍貴的自然與人文資產，成為資源保育與環境教育的最佳場域，期許藉由這25分鐘的影片，將國家公園的豐沃美麗與世人分享。

Taiwan, with its rich and varied terrain and complex ecosystem is a natural masterpiece. Several national parks have been established since 1982 and the natural and cultural resources of Taiwan have been preserved through them. These national parks also provide an educational environment for people to learn in. We hope to present the beauty of national parks through the film of 25 minutes.

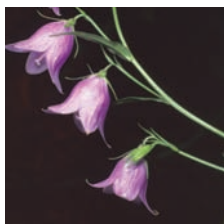


台灣生物之美，邀您共賞

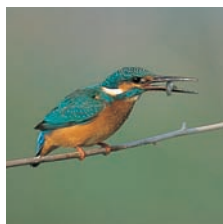
Taiwan Biology Beauty, Invites You to Appreciate Together



大旋鰓蟲



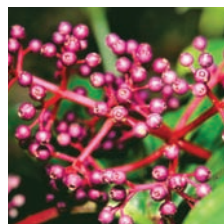
玉山沙蔘



翠鳥



烏毛蕨



野牡丹藤



食蚜蠅

知識補給站 Knowledge

Q 什麼是環礁？ What is an atoll?

達爾文的珊瑚礁理論推測環礁初期發育，可能發生在海底火山噴發後生成的火山島一帶，因珊瑚礁環繞島嶼周圍生長形成裙礁，爾後島嶼逐漸下沉，而珊瑚礁持續增長形成堡礁，當島嶼完全沉沒就演變成環礁。

According to the theories first suggested by Charles Darwin, an atoll represents a part of the sequence of gradual subsidence of an oceanic volcano. Coral reefs surrounding a volcanic island in a tropical sea will grow naturally upwards. Continued subsidence of the old volcano causes the reef to remain near or below the waterline, and the volcano becomes an atoll.

Q 東沙環礁如何形成？ How did Dongsha Atoll form?

東沙環礁是在淺海區冷泉碳酸岩上發育形成，因第三、四紀冰河期海平面下降，孕育出淺海珊瑚礁生長，後經南海海床張裂下沉、海平面上升，碳酸岩沒入水中，而珊瑚礁卻仍不斷增長，最後構成環礁地形。

Dongsha Atoll grew on a seep carbonate base in the shallow sea. During the time of the Riss and Wurm Ice ages, in the Tertiary and Quaternary geographic ages, the sea level fell, and the seep carbonate base provided favorable conditions for coral reef growth in a shallow sea. Later, the floor of the South China Sea subsided, the sea level rose gradually from the melting of the glaciers, and the seep carbonate base disappeared. However, the coral reefs remained, growing ever upwards, eventually forming the present structure of Dongsha Atoll.

Q 見證史紀的東沙環礁 How do we interpret Dongsha Atoll geographically?

東沙環礁包含礁台、潟湖、沙洲、淺灘、水道與島嶼，整體結構非常完整，被視為一典型的環礁生態。據地質探測資料顯示，東沙環礁可能存在中生代花崗岩等岩質，至少已有千萬年的歷史。

Dongsha Atoll is a mature atoll structure, with reef platform, inner lagoon, shoals, sand banks, and an island. Geographic surveys identify granite from the Mesozoic Era in the structure, indicating the formation process of Dongsha Atoll took tens of millions of years to occur.