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國家公園管理的四大挑戰 —保育、教育、研究與旅遊

The Four Challenges to National Park Management — Conservation, Education, Research, and Tourism

設置國家公園最重要的目的是保護（保育）自然、文化、史蹟等世代資產。第一要務是要能保得住現況，其次便是要能持續維護，也就是要維持這些世代的資產。因為自然系統會演化，其質與量會改變，文化習俗也會隨人類的文明活動而變動，故需要維護。第三則是要修護，包括復育自然系統與修護史蹟。國家公園的許多地景系統（包括自然環境與生命系統），或因為在設置之前已遭到人類破壞或摧毀，或由於全球暖化、污染、外來種入侵、廢耕等環境變遷而改變，故必須進行復育工作。國家公園內之人文史蹟，在無預警下，可能會受到地震、颱風、火等天然力量的擾動而遭受破壞或實質消失，這些也需要隨時修護。以上所有的工作與任務必須由政府機關、民意代表、民間企業與全民大眾共同努力才能達成。

The most important purpose of establishing a national park is to protect and preserve the natural environment, as well as any remaining cultural and heritage site left by past generations. Because the quality and content of ecological systems are always evolving, and cultural practices and customs inevitably change in the course of human civilization, there is a continual need to protect and preserve assets within the park for future generations. These are the first two priorities of a national park. The third priority is rehabilitation, including that of both the environment and the cultural heritage sites. Many of the environmental systems in the national park, including both the land and the eco-systems, may have been damaged or destroyed by human behavior before the park's establishment, or they may have been affected by more gradual environmental changes such as global warming, pollution, exotic-species invasion, or abandoned agricultural practices. These areas of the park need to be rehabilitated. Furthermore, the historical heritage sites in the national park may suffer destruction or damage by natural causes such as earthquakes, typhoon, or fire, and they will need to be rehabilitated from time to time. The mission to designate, protect, and preserve our natural and cultural assets can only be accomplished by the joint effort of the government, legislators, the private sector, and the general public.

教育可以說是設置國家公園的重要目的之一。國家公園的任務不但要做到保育，同時也要教育進入園區的遊客。除了要讓進入國家公園的民眾獲得自然史與人文社會的資訊之外，其實最重要的是在建立入園者的生態與環境倫理，引導他們從人是眾生物種之一的觀點出發，而非從人類之短利看待萬物眾生。

國家公園是公眾的園地，提供遊園場所也是重要的目的。國家公園之經營不同於一般遊樂區的經營，一般遊樂區經營多半注重硬體設施，為遊客提供更好的服務，故交通、食、宿、駐景點的設施成為主要工作。然而，國家公園的主要工作不是「建設」公園，而是對「遊客」的管理，以讓民眾在遊園中獲得保育的概念，接受到自然的教育，對自然產生「負責任」的態度與建立「自然倫理」的素養，最後對「當地的經濟」作出貢獻。

擺在眼前的挑戰是「如何行動？」，也就是要有「策略計畫」。任何一個國家公園管理處皆需要研擬一套「策略計畫」。此計畫之執行應包含「適應性管理」的特質，亦即在執行期間可獲得實施成果的回饋，作為後續執行改善之依據。適應性管理的精髓在於任何企畫案的執行本身便是一種試驗；因此，執行過程必須包含偵測回饋的機制，而如此蒐集的資訊則可以顯示策略行動是否達到預期的目標，用以研擬未來的改善方案。

從保護、保育、教育、研究，乃至提供民眾最佳的遊園品質，國家公園管理是要依據科學資訊，讓這些因環境變遷、時代變動、價值變更而變動的因素，得以由策略管理而定期更新。

Beyond preserving the natural environment, public education is one of the major goals for which a national park is established. One of the most important functions of a park, besides providing structured educational information about nature, human history, culture, and society, is to foster the development of an eco-friendly environmental ethic within each visitor, so that each person will understand that humans are just one of the many species in the world, and we should not regard life merely from our short-sighted perspective.

Since a national park belongs to the public, recreation is also one of its important purposes. The operation of a national park is different from that of a common local park. The purpose of a common park focuses more on offering facilities for the public's convenience and comfort, such as transportation services, food, accommodation, and access to sightseeing spots. The mission of a national park, on the other hand, is managing visitors without overly developing the park for them. Therefore, visitors to a national park should be made to acquire the concept of environmental conservation, receive education directly from nature, develop their sense of responsibility for our natural world, and build up a strong ecological ethic and discipline. Finally, they should also be expected to make some contributions to the local economy.

The challenge we are facing now is how to develop a strategy or a plan of action. Every national park administration needs to set up a plan. The plan should include the elements of "adapted management", which allows feedback from the operation to become a reference for future improvements. The gist of "adapted management" is that the implementation of any plan itself must be an experiment, necessitating, among other things, the collecting of feedback data during the operating process. The information thus gathered will show if the operational strategy has achieved the desired goals, and can be used to develop better plans in the future.

Whatever the objective of a national park, be it environmental protection and conservation, public education, scientific research, or simply providing best-quality experience for the visitors, its management should always be based on accurate scientific information, so that the ever-changing factors of the environment, as well as the evolving human values, can be regularly monitored and evaluated by the management.