



特別企畫
Special Report

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放眼世界 立足台灣生物多樣性 Biodiversity in Taiwan

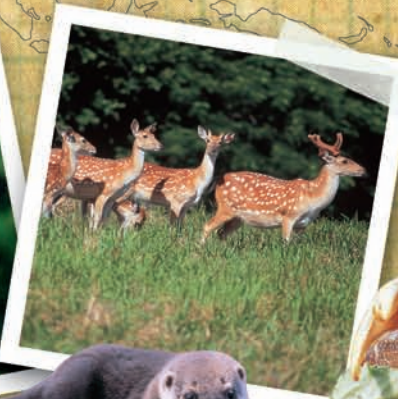


打開世界地圖，台灣雖然只是太平洋西濱、北回歸線穿越的一座彈丸小島，卻能擁有15萬種包含熱帶、亞熱帶、溫帶地區的生物物種，單位面積的物種密度在全球排名榜上名列前茅。因此，為能繼續維護台灣特殊自然環境和生物多樣性，而相繼成立墾丁、玉山、陽明山、太魯閣、雪霸、金門、東沙環礁7座國家公園，透過有效的經營管理與保育措施，於近年來積極提出各項生物多樣性保育行動計畫，以及推廣原住民部落生態旅遊，以留住台灣最珍貴而豐美的自然生態資源。





Taiwan, a tiny island on the West Pacific Ocean where the Tropic of Cancer passes through on the map, is home to 150,000 tropical, subtropical and temperate species that has the highest density per unit area in the world. To sustain the unique natural environment and biodiversity via effective management and conservation measures, 7 national parks have been established, which are Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Shei-Pa, Kinmen and Dongsha Atoll. A series of biodiversity conservation programs and aborigines community ecotourism were initiated recently to save the most precious and rich natural resources in Taiwan.





1970年代，台灣的自然保育思潮開始興起；1980年以後，政府各相關單位開始參與生態保育，並劃設國家公園，保育工作成果斐然。但由於過去台灣的生態保育，主要是拯救個別受到威脅的物種，像是保育梅花鹿、台灣黑熊、櫻花鉤吻鮭、台灣水韭等少數瀕危的動植物。且因當時「生物多樣性」的概念尚未引進台灣，也因此在台灣早期的保育政策中，鮮少著墨維持生物多樣性及生態系統管理的重要性。

然而，站在生物多樣性的角度來探討台灣自然資源，台灣全島估計約有15萬種生物，加上地理位置與生態環境含括亞熱帶與熱帶地區，具有多樣性的棲地與生態系，說是全球生物資源的重鎮之一，一點也不為過。

掌握保育世界觀 與自然共存

近十多年來，生物多樣性的保育風潮席捲全球，尤其在氣候變遷壓力下，生物多樣性的維護和自然資源的永續發展，相形重要，是各國生態保育政策的發展主軸。國際上的生物多樣性保育計畫，是以所有的物種為其保育對象，並擴大至基因多樣性與生態系多樣性的保育；其保育與研究並不侷限於生物、生態的層面，同時還包括社會、經濟、法律和政策等議題。

The trend of nature conservation began first in Taiwan in 1970s. Then in 1980s the governmental authorities joined in and started to establish national parks. Though much was accomplished in the conservation of individual species such as *Cervus nippon taiouanus*, *Ursus thibetanus*, *Oncorhynchus masou formosanus* and *Isoetes taiwanensis*, etc., the concept of biodiversity was never an emphasis of the past policy.

However, if observed from the angle of biodiversity, it suffices to say that Taiwan is a major forte of bio-resources in the world with diverse biotopes and biosystems that comprise 150,000 species of life forms, subtropical and tropical geographical regions.

The Global View of Nature Conservation

The global trend of biodiversity conservation has prevailed for more than one decade, especially when the sustainability of biodiversity and natural resources suffers from the climate change and become the main stem of every country's eco-conservation policy. The objectives of most international biodiversity conservation projects are all species as well as genetic diversity and biosystem diversity. Their conservational mission and research include not only the level of life forms and ecology but also issues of the society, economy, law and policy.



面對此一全球關注的保育議題，台灣的國家公園目前在經營發展上，從以往拯救個別物種生存，擴及到維護國家公園的生物多樣性。例如：墾丁國家公園進行「棲地保育及復育」、「海洋資源保育及環境監控」等計畫；玉山國家公園關注野生動物的真正福祉，宣導禁止餵食獼猴；陽明山國家公園建置生態廊道，彌補棲地零碎化的不良影響；太魯閣國家公園關懷生態保育與地方福祉，而在原住民部落裡推廣生態旅遊、護溪保育巡查，加強社區居民支持與認同。

雪霸國家公園則針對觀霧山椒魚，建立一套有效的保育方法和生態教育模式，為山椒魚尋找一處可以延續生命的地方；金門國家公園調查金門地區的湖沼、埤塘等零星存在的多樣性生態棲地，並建立生態據點進行保育工作；今年初新成立的東沙環礁國家公園，初期首要任務則強調復育與監測，並率先進行陸域與海域的資源普查及生態調查。

台灣這7座國家公園目前的重點工作，皆針對園區內環境與生物多樣性的變化狀況，進行掌握與了解，並妥善處理或因應可能威脅環境及生物多樣性的因素，透過監測評估經營管理的成效，致使國家公園能達到保育、育樂、研究的三大主要目標。

When facing this conservational issue of global concern, the focus of national parks management and development in Taiwan also extends to biodiversity sustainability. For instance, multiple projects have been promoted in each park, including “habitat conservation and restoration” and “marine resources conservation and environmental monitoring” in KTNP, wildlife welfare care and banning the tourists to feed the monkeys in YSNP, the establishment of ecological corridors to mend the habitat fragmentation in YMSNP, ecological and social welfare care through ecotourism promotion and stream patrol in TNP.

In SPNP, a set of effective conservation measure and ecological education mode is established to find a survival place for *Hynobius fuca* Lai and Lue. In KMNP, a survey on lakes and scattered biotopes is carried on to establish bases of ecological conservation. For Dongsha Marine National Park established this year, its initial task is restoration and monitor, starting with a survey on resources and ecology both on land and in the sea.

All the key tasks of 7 national parks in Taiwan now focus on mastering the changes of environment and biodiversity so that proper measures may be taken in response to probable threats. The effect of park operational management will be monitored and evaluated to achieve the 3 major goals of conservation, recreation and research.

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1 白耳畫眉 (廖東坤攝)
Heterophasia auricularis
(by Dong-kun Liao)

2 黑喉鷓鴣是金門國家公園常見的冬候鳥 (廖東坤攝)
The migratory bird “*Saxicola torquata*” in Kinmen National Park
(by Dong-kun Liao)

3 台灣中海拔山區有一些特殊的紅葉植物值得觀賞，阿里山千金榆就是其中最出色的種類 (廖東坤攝)
Many red-leaved plants grown in mid-elevation regions, as *Carpinus kawakamii* shown in the photo (by Dong-kun Liao)

