



特別企畫
Special Report

從世界看玉山 與野生動物共存的首善地

Yushan — the Best Place for Harmony with Wildlife



玉山國家公園多年以來保育有成，在園區內已可見到山羌、藍腹鵲、台灣獼猴等不少野生動物出沒，其中出現頻率最高為台灣獼猴，在新中橫阿里山公路上的石山服務站及國家公園界碑一帶活動，使得此一路段在近年被封上「獼猴公路」的稱號。

然而，就因遊客可以輕易見到這些野生獼猴，導致在任意餵食下，讓野生獼猴養成「好吃懶做」的習慣，乾脆放棄在森林裡覓食，由猴王帶領猴群來到公路旁或停車場當起「乞食猴」，向來往遊客攔車、攔路乞討食物，或是從垃圾堆中翻找可覓食的食物。有些帶子乞討的母猴，甚至會因等不到遊客餵食而發出嘶吼聲，直接跳到遊客的車上或身上威嚇遊客拿出食物。上述這些因遊客餵食所造成獼猴乞食的現象，嚴重影響遊客的人身安全與野生動物的原始求生本能。

The conservation work in YSNP is enjoying the fruit of its year's labor now. Wild animals are spotted often in the park, including *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*, *Lophura swinhoii* and *Macaca cyclopis* (Formosan rock-monkey), etc. The part of New Central Cross-Island Highway to Alishan between Shihshan Station and the border sign of the park is nicknamed "Monkey Highway" because it is haunted by the most frequently sighted Formosan rock-monkeys.

However, when tourist would feed the monkeys for fun, the latter become too "lazy" to search for food by themselves in the forest. A gang of monkeys led by their king often beg for food by the highway or at the parking lot, or dig into the trash cans. Some even jump onto the cars and snarl at the tourist to threat for food. This improper feeding habit results in grave harm to tourists' safety as well as the wild animals' natural survival instinct.

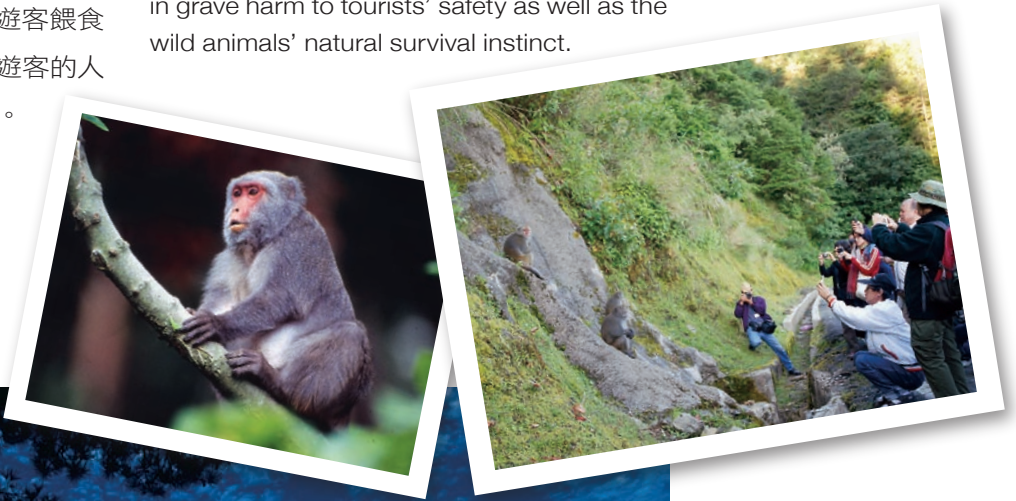
1 | 2 | 3
4

1 遠眺關山 (玉管處提供, 劉榮山攝)
Guan Mountain (by Rong-shan Liou, provided by YSNP)

2 台灣獼猴 (玉管處提供)
Macaca cyclopis
(provided by YSNP)

3 觀察台灣獼猴生態 (玉管處提供)
The volunteer patrols watched closely for the monkeys' action (provided by YSNP)

4 塔塔加遊客中心 (玉管處提供, 何忠誠攝)
Tataka Visitor Center (by Jhong-cheng He, provided by YSNP)





1 | 2
3 | 4

- 1 獼猴解說保育志工及解說人員結訓合照(玉管處提供)

This photo shows volunteer patrols and interpreter in the end of training program (provided by YSNP)

- 2 觀察台灣獼猴生態時的生態解說(玉管處提供)

The ecological interpretation in the volunteer patrols monkey-watching (provided by YSNP)

- 3 解說保育志工自製「愛我不要餵我」的宣導看板(玉管處提供)

The volunteer patrols DIY prohibition signs in districts haunted by monkeys (provided by YSNP)

- 4 為台灣獼猴所搭建的獼猴天橋(玉管處提供, 辜怡鈞攝)

The Monkey Skybridge for monkey walked across the road (by Yi-fan Gu, provided by YSNP)

成立獼猴解說保育志工

台灣獼猴屬於靈長目動物,其智商不低,雖會出現模仿人類的行為,但因仍具有動物野性,若是人類過於靠近,野生獼猴的攻擊行為恐將對人類造成傷害。因此,玉管處近年積極改善人與野生動物的正常關係,為了建立國人正確面對野生動物的觀念,也為了野生動物們的權益,今年強力向遊客宣導禁止餵食獼猴,並於塔塔加地區辦理禁止餵食台灣獼猴保育及解說人員培訓計畫,在7月招募喜歡野生動物、真正關心台灣獼猴生存權利的民眾,加以培訓成立國內第一支獼猴解說保育志工。

玉管處針對獼猴解說保育志工的培訓,邀來生態保育界專攻獼猴研究的國立屏東科技大學野生動物收容中心主任裴家騏,以及野生動物保育研究所助理教授蘇秀慧、專任獸醫師陳貞志、國立東華大學自然資源管理研究所副教授吳海音、農委會特有生物研究保育中心助理研究員張仕緯,以及開南大學觀光與餐飲旅館學系助理教授劉良力,給予志工最紮實的訓練,讓志工深入認識獼猴的習性,以便策劃出相關解決方案。

在培訓結束後,這批志工必須密切觀察獼猴的活動,同時也向遊客宣導禁止餵食獼猴的重要性。志工們自製禁止餵食的看板放置在獼猴出沒區,且拿起DV拍攝並配合軟性勸說,讓遊客主動將吃完後的零食包裝袋等垃圾帶下山,且遵守園區不餵食野生動物的規定,期望遊客注意自己的安全,也關注到野生動物的真正福祉。

Recruiting Volunteer Patrols for Monkey

The Formosan rock-monkeys are clever and capable of aping human, yet they are still wild in nature. Being too close to them may risk one's safety when they attack suddenly. Hence YSNP wishes to promote a natural relationship between man and wildlife by educating the public with correct concepts about what to do when encountering wild animals. Starting from this year, the park tries to prohibit tourists from feeding the monkeys and provides a training program for conservation workers in Tataka region. The first team of "monkey" volunteer patrols was established in July, consisting of people who love wildlife and care about the monkeys' right to live.

The training program invited "monkey" experts in different fields, including Director of Wild Animals Refuge Center Jai-chyic Pei and Assistant Professor Hsiou-hui Su at Institute of Wildlife Conservation of National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, professional veterinarian Jhen-jhi Chen, Associate Professor Hai-yin Wu at Institute of Natural Resources of National Dong Hwa University, Assistant Researcher Si-wei Jhang of Endemic Species Research Institute of COA and Assistant Professor Liang-li Liu at Department of Tourism & Hospitality, Kainan University. The volunteer patrols all received practical trainings in order to acquaint themselves with the monkeys' habit and characteristics.

When the training program was over, these volunteer patrols had to watch closely for the monkeys' action and propagate to the tourists the importance of not feeding the monkeys. They set up prohibition signs in districts haunted by monkeys, filmed with a DV in addition to advising tourists to take their leftovers back with them. Tourists were expected to obey the regulations against feeding and concern with the safety and health of both themselves and the monkeys.





如何與獼猴互動？

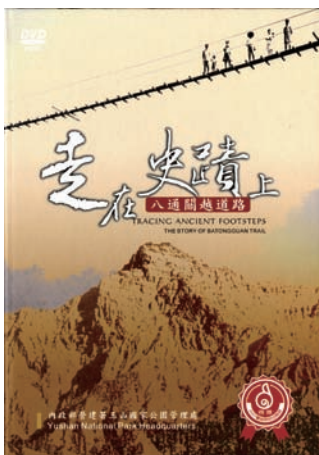
路旁的野生動物總是令遊客忍不住停下腳步，想更靠近的觀察牠們，但請記得在親近自然的同時，也要維護人與野生動物適當的距離。

1. 開車行駛於新中橫的遊客請遵守時速限制，才不會誤傷野生動物與正要過馬路的猴子們。下車時，也請將車輛停放在路邊或停車場，以免影響其他車輛、發生危險。
2. 下車時請記得將車門窗緊閉，以免獼猴入侵車內尋找食物。另外，請勿將食物帶下車，避免引誘猴群造成搶食。
3. 觀察獼猴或拍照時，要保持適當距離，並盡量不穿著鮮明顏色的衣服，以及突然的動作與大聲喧嘩，才不會在無心之間刺激到獼猴，造成不必要的傷害。
4. 家長請務必讓小朋友緊跟身旁，並教導小朋友不可任意惡作劇或揮擊樹枝、雨傘向獼猴挑釁。

How to Interact with Monkeys?

On spotting wild animals by the roadside, tourists always wish to stop and have a closer look at them. However, please remember to keep a safe distance from them when you try to be close to the Nature.

1. Do not speed on the New Central Cross-Island Highway to avoid injuring wild animals nearby, and park your cars at the roadside or a parking lot to avoid blocking other cars passing by.
2. Shut your car windows lest the monkeys should steal into the car for food. Do not take the food out of your car lest the monkeys should rush forward to snatch.
3. Keep a safe distance when observing or taking pictures of the monkeys. Do not wear bright-colored clothes or making sudden movement and noises to alarm the monkeys.
4. Parents must stay close to their children and advise them against teasing or daring the monkeys with twigs or umbrellas.



1 2 | 4 5
3 |

1 「走在史蹟上——八通關越道路」DVD封面
(玉管處提供)

The DVD cover of
"Tracing Ancient Footsteps—The Story of
Batongguan Trail"
(provided by YSNP)

2 日治時期登山隊於八通關上合影(國立中央圖書館台灣分館館藏)

In Japanese Occupation Era, the mountaineers took a group picture in Batongguan (Collection of National Taiwan Library)

3 八通關草原(玉管處提供, 莊明景攝)

The grassland at Batongguan (by Ming-jing Jhuang, provided by YSNP)

4 日治越嶺古道上的吊橋(玉管處提供, 蔡文科攝)

The Suspension Bridge on Batongguan Historic Trail (by Wun-ke Cai, provided by YSNP)

5 多美麗駐在所的石階(玉管處提供, 林一宏攝)

The stairs road of Duomeili Police Station (by Yi-hong Lin, provided by YSNP)

影音重現八通關越道路

玉山國家公園蘊藏著豐富多樣的自然人文資源, 其中於1921年開通的日治八通關越嶺道路, 正是一條深具歷史意涵與人文生態的古道。

為讓民眾一窺這條神秘的日治八通關越道路, 玉管處歷經6年的史料蒐集及實地踏勘拍攝而成「走在史蹟上——八通關越道路」, 本片並遠渡日本訪談日警後裔, 大量應用千辛萬苦取得之日治時期舊照, 以重現當時越道實況, 且以動畫方式模擬當時沿線最大的日警駐在所情況。

Reproducing Batongguan Traversing Trail

Yushan National Park is rich in natural and cultural resources, among which the Batongguan Traversing Trail is a historic trail during 1921.

In order to appreciate this mysterious trail for people, YSNP completed a documentary film "Tracing Ancient Footsteps—The Story of Batongguan Trail" that made after 6 years of information collection and onsite survey. When surveys were made and information about the posterity of Japan police and old photos along the trail are collected, and animated modeling is used to mimic activities along the trail and will take the viewers back in time.





本片拍下古道多變的地形景觀與豐富的生態資源，以及古道在不同時期所扮演警備、理番、護管山林、登山步道的角色。也由於整部影片取景精緻，展現壯麗動人的詩歌之美且極具環境教育意涵，在今年還榮獲「2007年優良政府出版品獎」。

The diverse landscapes and eco-resources along the trail, and the trail act for various functions in different period reappeared through audio and video. The film won the “2007 Excellent Governmental Publication Award” for the delicate beauty exhibited through its photography and poetic narration, and the meaning of environmental education very much.



台灣水鹿

Cervus unicolor swinhoei



科別 鹿科
學名 *Cervus unicolor swinhoei*
英文俗名 Formosan Sambar

Family Name Cervidae
Popular Name Formosan Sambar

台灣水鹿是台灣原產最大型的草食性動物，屬於台灣特有亞種，較常出沒於海拔1,500公尺以上的原始森林，利用近似樹幹的褐色毛皮做為保護色，以隱匿自己的身影。數量不多的台灣水鹿，其嗅覺敏銳，動作矯健，加上警覺性很高，所以絕少被人目擊。在玉山國家公園範圍內的秀姑巒、大水窟，以及花蓮卓溪鄉從喀西帕南山到大分一帶的崇山峻嶺中，偶爾可見其在溪流、水塘喝水的蹤影。

This endemic subspecies of Taiwan is the largest native herbivorous animal in Taiwan. It hides itself in the virgin forests at 1,500m or more in elevation, using its bark-like brown fur as a camouflage. Few in number, *Cervus unicolor swinhoei* are seldom sighted because of their keen olfactory sense, agility and high alertness. Occasionally they can be spotted near Siouguluan, Dashueiku, and in the mountain area from Kasipanan Mountain to Dafen of Jhuosi Township.