



First Stop of Conservation in Taiwan – Kenting

Glorious Cape Enters its 25th Year 墾丁25。肯定精彩

台灣保育的第一站 從墾丁開始

提起墾丁，應該大家都會聯想到：海洋、艷陽、沙灘、浪潮、音樂和人群。

國中的畢業旅行、全家的暑假出遊、新人的浪漫蜜月……許多遊客的歡樂時光，都停留在墾丁如詩如畫的美景裡。這得天獨厚的度假天堂，除了廣為人知的熱帶風情，還有許多值得細細品味的精采故事。

Speaking of Kenting, everyone thinks of its ocean, sunshine, sand beach, waves, music, and people.

Graduation trips, summer vacations, honeymoons—the happy times of many tourists are spent in the dreamlike landscapes of Kenting. This gifted paradise for vacation possesses not only the well-known tropical feel but also many wonderful stories worth recalling.

環保的覺醒 從墾丁開始

25年前，在保育觀念尚未興起的年代，誰是眼光獨到，能阻止經濟起飛、環境開發的巨浪侵襲墾丁、推動墾丁成為台灣第一座國家公園？

當時的台灣正值經濟起飛的年代，一座座工業區的規劃開發，嚐到富裕甜頭的台灣，土地的過度開發雖換來了銀子，但卻犧牲了這片淨土：污水橫流、工廠林立，景致好的地方便開發成為別墅、飯店。1977年的墾丁濫墾問題嚴重，時任行政院長的蔣經國先生，聽取了專業人士的建議，決定將墾丁優先規劃為國家公園。

令人喜悅的是，環境的悲鳴終於有人聆聽，只是，「國家公園」是什麼？跟一般的公園有何不同？這些新觀念，還需要法令的協助才能推行。1982年「墾丁國家公園計畫」依「國家公園法」開始生效，1984年元旦，墾丁國家公園管理處終於順利營運，跨出台灣環境保育紀錄里程的一大步。

從此，台灣人的生活中，多了「國家公園」這個新名詞。

「一開始，大家聽到墾丁要變成國家公園，最先想到的當然就是自己的權益，一下子被約束得太多，自然造成不斷的誤會與衝突。」幾乎是自創立以來就在墾丁國家公園服務的蔡乙榮技士，身兼解說導覽、鳥類生態攝影的專家。熱愛大自然的他，想起創立之初的艱困，談起來有無盡的感慨。「然而，墾丁的自然環境不能是因為國家公園才受到約束，大家都有責任去保育暨有的生態資源，這是從發展之初，我們就一直不斷在強調的事。」蔡技士表示，國家公園是國土利用政

Environmental Protection Starts with Kenting

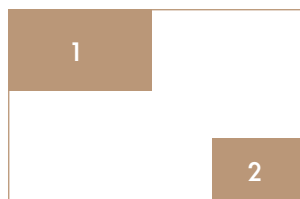
Who was so wise to keep Kenting away from the tidal wave of economic growth and environmental exploitation and build Kenting into the first national park in Taiwan 25 years ago?

At a time of economic take-off, industrial parks were built one after another. The beautiful land of Taiwan was sacrificed in exchange for wealth. Water was polluted. Factories were everywhere. Villas and hotels were built in scenic places. Over deforestation was serious in Kenting in 1977.

Good news was that then-premier Chiang Ching-kuo took professional advice and planned Kenting into a national park. But what is a “national park,” and how is it different from ordinary parks? To support the new concepts, the Kenting National Park Plan took effect in 1982 under the “National Park Law.” The commissioning of Kenting National Park Headquarters (KTNPH) in 1984 was a new milestone in environment conservation.

“National park” has become part of Taiwanese life ever since.

“In the beginning, there were many misunderstandings and conflicts because no one wanted the new restrictions.” explained Technician Cai of KTNPH, who is also a guide and expert in ecological photography of birds. “However, we have been educating people that everyone is responsible for protecting the existing ecological resources regardless of the restrictions.” National parks are homeland utilization policies. KTNPH is developed exactly for the



1. 首座成立的墾丁國家公園已邁入第25年，美麗的景致每年吸引許多遊客前來攬勝 / 戴進元攝
The first national park Kenting National Park entered its 25th year. The beautiful scenery attracts a lot of tourists every year. / by Jin-yuan Dai
2. 1992年6月24日，小灣遊客服務中心正式啟用 / 墾管處提供
Jun. 24, 1992. Official commissioning of Siaowan Tourist Information Center. / Photo provided by KTNPH





策，並非只是單純的保護區設立。目前墾丁國家公園便是朝環境教育、在地發展及永續經營來分區管理，期望讓國土的永續利用價值能達到最高的境界。

早期的台灣很少有景點遊玩的解說服務，但在國家公園中，解說志工已儼然成為不可或缺的重要角色之一。已從事解說工作20餘年的蔡技士，在服務的過程中就有各種難忘的豐富體驗。

蔡技士分享一個溫馨的故事：他曾先後收到多封寄給他的信，來信中稱呼他「羅賓漢」，卻沒有寄件人姓名、聯絡地址或電話，只有文情並茂的旅遊心情，洋溢在充滿各國景致的明信片上。由於無法得知這位寄件人究竟為何人，但在那段時間裡，蔡技士養成期待接到來信的習慣，不知何時該寄件人又會從哪個漂流到的國家捎信給「羅賓漢」。

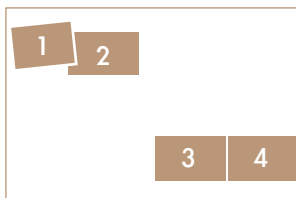
其實，這位稱呼他「羅賓漢」的寄件人是位曾經造訪過墾丁的遊客。只因聽過蔡技士的解說，深受感動，才會突發奇想，不管去了多麼遙遠的地方，都將自己的旅遊心得寄到墾丁與他分享。「在解說工作上，我都已經是『老鳥』了，但即便有這麼多年的解說經驗，每回上場還是有壓力。不過，因為有遊客正面的回饋，才能讓我了解自己將解說的真義傳遞出去。」蔡技士客氣的說。

sake of environmental education, local development and sustainable management, in the hope of maximize the sustainable utilization of homeland.

Volunteer interpreters in national parks play an indispensable role. Interpreting for over 20 years, Cai has had many unforgettable experiences.

He says that he used to receive many postcards addressing him as "Robin Hood." Without any info about the sender, the postcards shared personal travel notes in different countries. He did not know who the sender was but started to expect more postcards from other countries addressed to "Robin Hood."

It turned out to be a tourist who once visited Kenting and was touched by Cai's interpretations and thus decided to send travel notes from different places to Cai in Kenting. "Experienced as I am, I still feel stressed every time I do interpreting. But positive feedbacks from tourists let me know that my interpretations were well heard."



1. 1984年1月1日，墾丁國家公園記者會，台灣第一座國家公園成立 / 墾管處提供

Jan. 1, 1984. The press conference held by Kenting National Park to announce the establishment of Taiwan's first national park. / Photo provided by KTNPH

2. 1992年1月1日，南灣遊憩區正式啟用 / 墾管處提供

Jan. 1, 1992. Official commissioning of Nanwan Recreation Area. / Photo provided by KTNPH

3. 1994年1月23日，台灣梅花鹿第一次野放 / 墾管處提供

Jan. 23, 1994. The First free-ranging of Formosan sika deer. / Photo provided by KTNPH

4. 1997年10月2日，黑猩猩保育之母珍古德博士造訪墾丁 / 墾管處提供

Oct. 2, 1997. Dr. Jane Goodall, mother of chimpanzee conservation visited Kenting. / Photo provided by KTNPH

解說不只是工作 是使命

與蔡技士同樣對生態充滿熱情，還有這位進入墾丁國家公園工作已經23年的林瓊瑤小姐。她是土生土長的恆春人，本著對家鄉的熱愛，成立之初，當地居民的心情、所遇到的疑難她都能體會，也都以著同鄉的角色感同身受，用在地的語彙與社區居民進行溝通，「不要把工作視為硬梆梆的任務，我們要用一種『一起讓家鄉更好』的心情，去跟居民溝通。因此墾管處進行社區居民解說訓練，居民不僅能學習在地化的經營發展，還有機會投入更專業的保育調查工作，是一種新嘗試。」

除了與在地溝通外，林瓊瑤更是一個出色的解說員。她親切的語調能讓遊客專心聆聽，她也撰文，過人文采常常出現在解說手冊及攝影集中。但她總是謙虛的表示，從事解說的工作受惠最大的其實是自己，除了訓練隨機應變的能力，讓自己不斷從思考中成長，更可學習到耐心聆聽的藝術。

很多人覺得的解說工作很輕鬆，看看花、賞賞鳥、跟人聊聊天，好像天天都在遊山玩水。林瓊瑤舉了一例，這是前營建署林益厚署長對解說工作的看法：「解說員很像飛行員，當處在平地待勤時，給人的感覺或許是不羈、光鮮的一面，然而一旦飛上天空，只能獨自一人去完成從起飛到完美降落的艱鉅工作，這段過程所需的獨當一面的專業知能，往往是在平地仰頭觀賞的民衆所無法感受到的。」

雖是熱帶 「梅花」也能滿天下

2009年1月，邁入第25個年頭的墾丁國家公園，規劃各樣的保育成果展、梅花鹿野放活動、四大生態人文主題導覽以及生態保育專題講座，來為墾丁國家公園慶生，期待民衆透過活動，了解珍貴的自然環境資源，是需要大家呵護珍惜。

Interpreting is not Just a Job but a Mission

As enthusiastic about ecology as Cai, Ms. Chiung-yao Lin, who has worked for KTNP for 23 years, truly loves Hengchun, her hometown. She could understand why people were against the idea of conservation and she empathized and communicated with the locals. "I don't look at my job as a rigid task. I was communicating with the residents out of the desire to 'make our hometown better,'" She said. With the trainings available at KTNP, people not only learned about only localized development but also had the opportunity to participate in professional conservation investigation."

Lin is also an excellent interpreter. Her friendly intonation makes tourists listen. She also writes and her works often appears in guidebooks and photo albums. A modest person, she sees interpreting as a beneficial job that helps her learn how to respond, think, and listen to others.

To many people, interpreting seems an easy task. Lin disagrees and quotes Director-General Yi-hou Lin of Construction and Planning Agency: "An interpreter is like a pilot, who looks decent to others while on the ground, but once onboard the plane he has to take charge of professional yet difficult tasks, including takeoff and landing, which is beyond the perception of those looking up at them from the ground."

Plum Blossoms All over the Tropical Area

In Jan. 2009, KTNP celebrated its 25th anniversary through all sorts of presentations, seminars and activities to promote public awareness of the value of natural resources.





墾丁地區物種多元豐富，墾管處期望國人的保育觀念能更精益求精，為自然環境多盡份心力 / 墾管處提供，蔡百峻、王慶華、許晉榮攝

There are many species in Kenting area. KTNPH expects our nationals to advance in conservation and work harder to protect the natural environment. / Photo provided by KTNPH, taken by Bai-juyn Cai, Ching-hwa Wang, Jin-rong Syu

其中最引人關注的是梅花鹿野放活動。因高山開發、棲地破壞，一度瀕臨絕跡的台灣梅花鹿，是台灣特有的獨特鹿種，已故的甘愷善教授就曾提出復育台灣梅花鹿的重要性。

1984年墾管處成立後，旋即成立梅花鹿復育小組，開始投入復育梅花鹿和野放的工作，野放初期，梅花鹿的芳蹤乍現，2007年巡查員尤文旭，首次發現於龍鑾潭戲水的梅花鹿，並拍下珍貴的紀錄影片，令人振奮雀躍；如今，社頂地區儼然已成為台灣梅花鹿的天堂，成群的鹿兒悠閒覓食，每個健康的身影，都可代表著這幾年來的復育艱辛。

梅花鹿活躍的身影只是一例，墾丁還有許許多多上天珍賜的寶貴資產，需要大家繼續攜手努力。走過25年的歲月，墾丁國家公園以青年般的體力依舊朝下個旅程邁進，雖不知下一步又將遇到怎樣的挑戰，但這充滿著人文生態風華的海角天涯，永遠是台灣人的夢不落之境。

但墾管處真心期待，下一個25年、再下一個25年，台灣的保育工作，都能有你我的參與。🇹🇼

Among the events, the most noticeable is the free-ranging of Formosan sika deer (*Cervus nippon taiouanus*). To preserve this extinctive and exclusive breed of deer in Taiwan, the late Prof. Su-shan Gan emphasized the importance of the restoration of the deer.

KTNPH has been restoring and free-ranging the deer since 1984, with only a few appearing during the early years. In 2007, one Formosan sika deer was spotted and caught on tape at Long-luan Lake. Now flocks of the deer can be seen everywhere in Sheding. It is the best reward for the efforts devoted to conservation.

The revitalization of Formosan sika deer is only one example. There are still many other precious natural assets that need to be protected by all of us. 25 years have passed but Kenting National Park remains strong and strides steadily for the next destination. Whatever the challenges may be, this glorious cape will carry the lasting dream for all Taiwanese.

KTNPH hopes to see your efforts in conservation in the next 25 years and the next, and the next. 🇹🇼



蔡乙榮簡介 Profile of Professor Yi-rong Cai

1985年夏季進入墾丁國家公園管理處解說教育課服務，自2001年秋季調職保育研究課迄今。

著作：自1985年以來，前後於國內、海峽兩岸及亞洲等鳥類相關研討會及期刊發表鳥類相關論文8篇；墾丁國家公園管理處、屏東縣野鳥學會及凌霄鷹嘯等網站每日鷹訊10年以上。

He had served in the Interpretation and Education Section of KTNPH since summer 1985 till fall 2001, when he was transferred to Conservation Research Section.

He had presented or published 8 articles on birds since 1985 in domestic, cross-strait, and Asian seminars and periodicals. He has also been a daily news writer on KTNPH, WBSP and Kt.Eagle websites over 10 years.

林瓊瑤簡介 Profile of Professor Cyong-yao Lin

1986年夏迄今，服務於墾丁國家公園解說課。

著作：《山與海的邀約》，墾丁國家公園管理處、琅嶠史話（屏東縣瓊麻園城鄉文教發展協會出版）及半島今昔（墾丁國家公園管理處）。

She has served in the Interpretation and Education Section of KTNPH since summer 1986.

Her publications include Invitation from the Mountain and the Sea (KTNPH), *Langchiao History* (PingTung Sisal culture and education development association), *The Peninsula: Then and Now* (KTNPH).

