



特別企畫
Special Report

Text—許麗娟 (Cora Hsu)

Photographer—林玲 (Ling Lin) · 林茂耀 (Mao-yao Lin) · 許麗娟 (Cora Hsu) · 許書豪 (Shu-hao Hsu)

詹文輝 (Wen-hui Chan) · 薛湧 (Yung Hsueh) · 陳明忠 (Ming-chung Chen)

部落篇
The Villages

原民生態旅遊體驗 The Aborigine Ecotourism Experience

反璞歸真深入同禮部落

Visiting Tong-Li Villages
for a Life that Returns to Nature

環境保育意識抬頭，生態旅遊的觀念正在扎根，位於太魯閣國家公園的同禮部落坐落在壯闊山麓上，彷彿一處與世隔絕的世外桃源，可說是台灣少數僅存可深度體驗原民生活的旅遊地之一。

With the awakening of environmental conservation, the concept of ecotourism starts to grow. The paradisaical Tong-Li Villages at the foot of the mountain in Taroko National Park is one of the few tourism sites providing in-depth aboriginal lifestyle.





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1 同禮部落位在砂卡礑溪谷上游的山頭。(太魯閣提供 許書豪攝)

Tong-Li Villages sit on the hill top by upstream of Shadadang Creek. (by Shu-hao Hsu, provided by TNP)

2 大禮步道後半段為自然岩石的山徑，要小心會有蛇出沒。(薛湧攝)

The second half part of Dekalun Trail is rocky and haunted by snakes. (by Yung Hsueh)

3 原已遷村至平地的大禮部落，現已有居民回到山上生活。(許麗娟攝)

Dali was once moved to the plain but now some villagers return to it again. (by Cora Hsu)

大禮、大同部落位於花蓮太魯閣峽谷上方，海拔915及1,128公尺處，是台灣第12支原住民——太魯閣族的部落所在。在尚未正名前，太魯閣族一直被認為是泰雅族的一支，其原居住於南投縣仁愛鄉靜觀部落，17世紀跨越中央山脈遷移至花蓮縣北部。日治時期，日本文化人類學者將其列為泰雅族的亞族，2004年1月14日才正名為太魯閣族。

1979年，政府將同禮部落居民遷村至平地太魯閣口附近的民樂社區生活，但因山上農作的關係，陸續有居民因喜好山林生活而重返部落，目前居住在大禮部落的有2戶，大同部落尚有10多戶部落居民。近年來，太魯閣國家公園管理處積極推動及提倡國家公園境內的生態旅遊，同禮部落也列名其中，希冀將當地生態、自然人文景觀與部落生活做結合，以達到環境保育及環境教育的雙重目的。不過生態旅遊的推廣，須結合公部門、部落居民及遊客的努力與配合，才能達到共贏成效。

Located over Taroko Gorge at an elevation of 915 m and 1,128 m, both the Villages of Dali and Datong are home to the 12th aborigine tribe—Taroko tribe. Before they are officially recognized, Taroko tribe had been mistaken as part of Atayal tribe. A branch of Taroko tribe originally living in Jingguan Village of Renai Township, Nantou County moved over the Central Mountains to northern Hualien County in 17th Century. During the Japanese Occupation, the Japanese anthropologists labeled them as a subdivision of Atayal tribe. In January 14, 2004, they finally had a name of their own—Taroko.

In 1979, the government moved Tong-Li villagers to Minglo Community near Taroko Terrace. Then some of them who could not leave their farms behind returned to the village for the love of living in the mountains. Now there are 2 families living in Dali Village and more than 10 families in Datong Village. In recent years as Taroko National Park Headquarters starts to promote eco-tourism in the park, Tong-Li Villages join the program, hoping to connect local ecological, natural and humanity attractions with their tribal life and achieve the goal of conservation and environment education. However, the promotion of ecotourism relies on the joint effort of the government, villagers and visitors.



山徑難行沿路風光壯麗

前往同禮部落時，因無法乘車抵達，須依賴太魯閣國家公園內的步道行進，可選擇由砂卡礑步道接三間屋往大禮——大同步道，至大同部落約有7.4公里；前半段的砂卡礑步道平緩好走，一路還有碧綠的砂卡礑溪與美麗的大理岩褶皺景致相伴，仔細往溪床上觀察，可見鉛色水鷓、紫嘯鷓、河鳥等溪流鳥類流連覓食；步道旁除有樟樹、大葉楠、雀榕、水同木等樹種外，也常見茄苳、江某、九芎以及台灣蘆竹、沿階草等岩生植物，鳳蝶、青斑蝶等翩翩飛舞的景象更是隨處可見。但過三間屋後，地形陡峭濕滑、雜草與綠木叢生，對體力是一大考驗。不過可聽聞山谷下傳來的潺潺水聲與蟲鳴鳥叫，沿路的姑婆芋上偶可見蛙類棲息其中；幸運的話，還可以見到松鼠、台灣獼猴的蹤跡。

The Rough Path with Amazing Landscapes

There only way to reach Tong-Li Villages is to go on foot along the trails inside Taroko National Park. One can choose the 7.4 km-long route from Shakadang trail via Sanjianwu to Dali-Datong Trail. The part of Shakadang trail smooth and visitors can enjoy the clear Shakadang Creek and beautiful layered marble stones on the way, with *Rhyacornis fuliginosus*, *Myiophonus insularis* flying over the creek, *Cinnamum camphora* and *Machilus kusanoi Hayata* trees by the sides, butterflies of Papilioninae family and *Parantica sita nipponica* dancing around. After passing Sanchienwu, the landform becomes steep and wet with weeds and bushes in the way that challenge visitors' strength. But still visitors are lucky enough to hear the singing of running water and birds from the valley, and occasionally to spot some frogs resting on the leaves of *Alocasia macrorrhiza*, squirrels and *Macaca cyclopis*.

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1 舊教堂是大禮部落昔日的信仰中心，現在外觀依舊完好。(許麗娟 攝)
Before the old church was a belief center at Dali Village, and now is remained well.(by Cora Hsu)

2 大禮部落位在海拔915公尺高的太魯閣峽谷上，時而繚繞霧氣，有遺世獨立之感。(許麗娟 攝)
Dali Village locates at the Taroko Gorge of 915m high and is surrounding by fog. (by Cora Hsu)



或可以選擇從太管處台地的得卡倫步道行至大禮部落，再轉砂卡礑林道或大禮——大同步道前往。得卡倫步道規畫完善，前半段是「之」字型陡升的階梯步道，後半段則為自然岩石路面，步道穿梭在林木蓊鬱的低海拔闊葉林中，沿途設有休息平台及觀景台，可鳥瞰太魯閣遊客中心、錦文橋及立霧溪出口，越往上走至第二流籠頭處，砂卡礑溪谷和重巖壁立的三角錐山皆可盡收眼底。在林中時有山豬留下的足跡，巨石上則可見蒼勁的島榕盤據以及落葉喬木的無患子等樹種。春夏時節，也不時可見枯葉蝶、蟬、螽斯、鋤形蟲等昆蟲現身林間。

Or one can choose to take Dekalun Trail to Dali Village and connect with Shakadang Forest Trail or Dali-Datong Trail. Dekulun Trail is well-designed and consists of a zigzag ladder part and a second part of natural stone surface. It also provides resting platforms and lookout spots. Visitors can enjoy the diverse landforms, the Visitor Center, Chinwen Bridge, the estuary of Liwu Stream and vegetations of the Dekulun Trail. In forest, visitors can see the footsteps of *Sus scrofa taivanus*, and *Kallima inachus formosana*, cicadas, Stag beetles through the seasonal changes.



無電無公路聚落

大禮部落原始命名為「赫赫斯」，其意是「蛇聲」或「多蛇之地」。早期大禮曾設有小學，不過在1979年遷村後該學校便已廢除，現在小學的舊址已成為雞舍；另外也可看到廢棄的教堂、舊派出所等早期建築。廢棄教堂外觀仍保持完好，而舊派出所四周玉米田林立，空曠的室內擺有一些農用機具。大同部落則坐落於砂卡礑溪中游左岸上方的平台，原始名為「砂卡礑」，有「臼齒」之意，日治時期曾於當地設有駐在所。

The Village Without Electricity and Highway

The original name of Dali is “Hohos”, meaning the hiss of snakes or a place with many snakes. At first there was elementary school in Dali but was later wasted after the village removal in 1979. Now the site becomes a henhouse. Visitors can also find some other early buildings such as a church and police substation. Nowadays the façade of the old church remained well while the police substation is surrounded by corn fields. Datong Village is located on a platform on the left of Shakadang Creek. Its old name was “Shakadang”, meaning “a molar tooth”. During the Japanese Occupation there was an administrative office.



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1 小米是同禮部落主要的農作物，可讓遊客參與播種、採收等農事體驗。(許麗娟 攝)

Visitors are welcome to participate in planting and harvesting millet. (by Cora Hsu)

2 大禮部落遷村後，昔日設置的小學已廢除成為現今模樣。(許麗娟 攝)

The discarded school of Dali Village. (by Cora Hsu)

3 大禮至大同部落之間的砂卡礑林道。(太管處提供 林茂耀攝)

Shakadang Trail through Dali to Datong Village. (by Mao-yao Lin, provided by TNP)

現今同禮部落還保存著以竹子、木頭和筆筒樹為建材的古早房舍，以及古樸堅固的竹屋。山中以種植玉米、高麗菜、小米等農作物為主，除了居民自行食用外，玉米、小米還主要用來飼養雞隻。這裡不僅是台灣少數無電、無公路的聚落，也是提供原住民傳統生活深度體驗的最後據點之一。

為此，內政部營建署在2005年起，以國家公園為生態旅遊示範區，輔導國家公園區內的社區結合當地力量經營生態旅遊，在公部門、學者與同禮部落認同生態旅遊的居民共同努力下，成立「同禮部落自然生態自治協進會」，以與自然協調、對環境友善為宗旨，將生態旅遊的觀念向部落居民及遊客宣導，同時也制定「部落居民生活公約」與「生態旅遊遊客守則」。

Nowadays Tong-Li Villages still keep some simple but strong ancient houses built with bamboo wood and *Sphaeropteris lepifera*. Corn, cabbage and millets are their main staples, but they also feed the chickens with corns and millets. It is one of the few villages that have neither electricity nor highway, and one of the last places for people to experience the traditional aboriginal way of living.

In 2005, CPAMI chose national parks as demonstration areas by assisting villages in the parks to develop ecotourism. Through the joint effort of the government, academics and the few villagers from Tong-Li who supported ecotourism, the Tong-Li Ecotourism Autonomic Association (TLEAA) is founded. With the purpose to keep harmony with the Nature and befriend with the environment, it promotes the ideal of ecotourism to villagers and visitors, and establishes a "Villagers' Living Code" and an "Ecotourism Visitors' Code".



制定公約達到生態保育

「部落居民生活公約」包含整體環境規劃，如屋舍新建或整修時須使用自然建材；生態保育方面，如不濫伐、農作物不使用農藥化肥及除草劑等；同時禁用擴音器及卡拉OK、晚間7:30後發電機不發電，以維護社區安寧。至於供餐方式，則盡量以山上的農作蔬果為主，並對遊客進行承載管制。

The Code for Ecology Conservation

The “Villagers’ Living Code” consists of an overall environment plan such as using natural materials for new or renewed construction, and rules against using chemical fertilizers and herbicide and no deforestation is allowed. It also dictates that no broadcasting or karaoke is allowed, the generators are shut off after 7:30 pm to ensure a quiet community. The meals are mainly prepared with local products, and the carrying capacity of visitors will be monitored.





在部落居民自我約束的同時，相對也要對造訪的遊客訂定守則，才能達到居民與訪客成功的互動。在「生態旅遊遊客守則」中，遊客出發前往同禮部落前，須充分做好行前鍛鍊；抵達部落後，也要適度放下物質文明，才能更深入當地人文與自然；同時不任意喧嘩、不隨便採摘農作物，並自備餐具做好垃圾分類等。

太管處推動的「同禮部落生態旅遊規劃」，包含協力造屋計畫和季節性工作體驗之旅，3月底~4月底種植玉米、小米、豆類、蕎麥等；4月底~5月底採收箭竹筍，在民樂社區也會舉辦有箭筍嘉年華活動；5月下旬~6月上旬在大禮部落有馬告（山胡椒）採收；7、8月為玉米、小玉、蕎麥的採收季。非農忙時節來訪，則以傳統生活體驗為主。工作體驗的目的是希冀訪客暫時把自己當作是部落居民的一分子，在住宿家庭的帶領下，除了可沿路認識當地的動植物生態，也能親自參與農事整理、播種和採收，甚至砍材、植樹、修路等工作，真正深入體驗原民的傳統生活。

另外在生態保育計畫中，為實踐「在地參與自然資源管理」之理想，以及減少居民對山羌、山豬、白鼻心等野生保育動物的狩獵，而訂定「野生動物保育獎勵辦法」。若遊客在認證解說員隨隊上山時，目擊、耳聞野生動物或發現其蹤跡、食痕、排遺等，即發放當地每戶200~3,000元不等的獎金。

Visitors also need to follow the code to achieve successful interaction with villagers. In the "Ecotourism Visitors' Code," visitors are required to be fully prepared. Once in the village, visitors should be ready to give up certain luxury and convenience to enjoy local natural and cultural environment. They must restrain themselves from making noise and picking farm products, and they should bring their own dining utensils as well as do the garbage classification.

The Tong-Li Villages Ecotourism Plan by Taroko National Park Headquarters contains co-building house projects and seasonal farm experience tour. From late March to late April, it is the season for planting corn, millet, bean and *Allium bakeri*. From late April to late May it is harvest season for Usawa Cane (*Arundinaria Usawai Hayata*) and Minglo Community will host the Usawa Cane Festival. From late May to early June, it is time for Dali Village to harvest *Litsea cubeba*. July and August are the harvest seasons for corn, millets and *Allium bakeri*. Visitors during the off farming season can experience the aborigines traditional life style. The goal of the experience tour is to have visitors involved with their host families as a member of the village. Through working with the host families, visitors can learn about the wildlife and participate in farming, planting, harvesting, even wood chopping and tree planting.

In the conservation plan to fulfill the goal of encouraging villagers' involvement in natural resources management and lessen their hunting endangered animals like *Muntiacus reevesii micrurus*, *Sus scrofa taiwanus*, *Paguma larvata taiwana*, etc., the Wildlife Conservation Reward Act encourages visitors accompanied by tour guides to report on encountering wildlife or finding their trace, and a reward of 200 to 3000 NT dollars will be given to each family accordingly.



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1 為了倡導居民保育野生動物，遊客在認證解說員的帶領下只要發現蹤跡，即提供獎金獎勵。圖為白鼻心。（太管處提供 陳明忠攝）
For encouraging conservation, rewards will be provided upon visitors finding wildlife trace under tour guide's guiding. Here is *Paguma larvata taiwana*. (by Ming-chung Chen, provided by TNPP)

2 同禮部落的傳統織紋—菱形紋。（林玲 攝）
Traditional argyle weve of Dong-Li villages. (by Ling Lin)

3 同禮部落生態旅遊體驗的主辦之家YaYa（右）及其孫子雅弗，是大同部落的居民。（薛湧 攝）
YaYa (right) and her grandson YaFer run a host family in Datong village. (by Yung Hsueh)

4 得卡倫步道旁設有休息觀景台，還有生態植物的解說牌。（薛湧 攝）
The lookout platform by Dekulun Trail is equipped with an explanatory board. (by Yung Hsueh)





團結部落發展生態旅遊

在同禮部落自然生態自治協進會中，有幾戶當地居民加入主辦之家，大同部落居民YaYa（陳愛玉）即是接待家庭之一。1951年出生於大同部落的YaYa，現已是13個孫子的阿嬤，雖然曾在29歲時不得已遷村至山下的民樂社區，但YaYa告訴我們，平地謀生不易，她也不愛山下酷熱的天氣，始終認為山上的部落才是她的家，所以就算交通不便，仍喜歡往返部落從事耕種生活。

YaYa一直有個夢想，就是結合大同與大禮兩部落的力量，在自己的土地上共同經營生態旅遊，這不僅是很好的謀生方式，透過生態的永續發展，也能讓更多人體驗及了解部落生活。不過，現今已有許多部落族人不想回到山上生活，甚至想把土地賣掉，這讓YaYa非常頭痛。

在同禮部落自然生態自治協進會成立後，YaYa和幾位有心發展部落生態旅遊的當地居民，一起接受太魯閣國家公園管理處舉辦的生態旅遊解說及訓練課程，內容包含部落的人文歷史、生態導覽及救生訓練等技能，如今帶領遊客走入同禮部落，已成為YaYa主要的收入來源。

Bonding the Village to Develop Ecotourism

YaYa (Ai-yu Chen) is one of the villagers who have joined in the host families plan proposed by TLEAA. Born in Datong Village in 1951, YaYa is grandmother to 13 grandchildren. She was forced to leave the mountain and move to Minglo Community at the age of 29, but YaYa says that it is not easy to make a living there and she does not like the hot weather in the plain. She always regards the village on the range as her real home. She enjoys commuting to the village for farming regardless to the inconvenient transportation.

YaYa has a dream, which is to unite Datong and Dali for joint operation of ecotourism. It is not only a great way to make a living, but also good for promoting people to understand the village life through the sustainable eco conservation. However, many villagers have no intention to return to the mountains and even think of selling their land, which makes YaYa very upset.

When the association was founded, YaYa and some other villagers joined in the ecotour guide training program offered by Taroko National Park Headquarters, including the humanity history of the villages, ecotour guide and rescue skill. Now guiding visitors to Tong-Li has become the major income for YaYa.



協力造屋深獲居民感動

這項永續發展的生態旅遊，最初試辦始於2006年1月底，在《女農討山誌》作者李寶蓮的號召下，10位遊客開始了同禮部落生態旅遊中「呼喚祖靈」系列的「協力造屋」及「小米系列——小米麻糬」工作體驗活動。為期10天的工作體驗中，遊客以實際行動幫忙在山上沒有自己住處的YaYa，在其自有土地上建造竹屋。

協助造屋至今已相隔1年半的時間，但YaYa提起此事仍是充滿回味與感激：「那幾天山上又濕又冷，但是大家還是套上雨鞋，踩在濕漉的爛泥巴上，非常認真的幫我打造房子，每天也會排值日生跟我去採野菜、做飯。我們白天工作，入夜後聽我說部落的故事、唱歌……。」雖然最終竹屋只完成了地基和外觀，但在YaYa及兒子接手後，現在就像隱藏在深山中遺世獨立的世外桃源。也因為YaYa家是建在遠離林道的自有土地上，所以現在是同禮部落中唯一一戶掛有門牌的民宅。

Co-building House Plan

This sustainable ecotour first started in late January 2006 under the call from Pao-lien Li, the author of "A Woman Farmer's Journal". 10 visitors participated in the activities of "Calling to the Ancestors' Souls" tour, building a house and making millet cakes together with the villagers. In the 10-day experience tour, visitors helped YaYa build a bamboo house on her own land.

It has been one and half year since their help with house building, and YaYa is still very grateful to those visitors. She said those days were very wet and cold, but everyone still worked very hard and occasionally would follow YaYa to harvest veggies and cooking. They worked at day and listened to YaYa singing and telling stories at night. Though the bamboo house is only half completed, YaYa and her son moved in and made home like a Shangri la away from the secular world. Since YaYa's house is built on her own land far away from the forest trail, it is the only house in the Tong-Li Villages that has a doorplate.

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1 遠眺舊教堂。(許麗娟 攝)
A view of the mountain range to old church. (by Cora Hsu)

2 經協力造屋計畫建造的YaYa家，是以竹子搭建而成，也是同禮部落現今唯一有門牌的住家。(薛湧 攝)
YaYa's house was achievement of Co-building House Plan and consisted of bamboo. It is the only house with doorplate in Tong-Li Villages. (by Yung Hsueh)



天然環境打造健康生活

在YaYa山林環繞的簡樸房舍四周，種植有玉米、刺楸、大蒜、地瓜等農作，YaYa強調，在生態旅遊的定義裡，這些農作物絕不施灑農藥和除草劑，而是以傳統耕作方式栽種而成。遊客來訪時，主辦之家就以這些季節性的農作物，搭配天然野菜供應料理，配上以柴火燒煮而成的白飯和竹筒飯等，帶點焦香的滋味，就是這山林裡特享的美味。

YaYa還告訴我們，在她自有的林地裡，沿著山泉小溪處有個珍貴的石灰岩洞，洞穴內有經歷數十萬年累積而成的鐘乳石，不少遊客來此，還指定要到那欣賞這美麗的天然奇景。

地處偏遠山區的同禮部落因交通不便、無電力設施，而仍保有其得天獨厚的生態旅遊條件。沒有冷氣，但天然涼風吹拂而來，感覺卻是更加舒活；沒有電視，蟲鳴鳥叫聲比什麼都聽來悅耳；沒有抽水馬桶，上完茅坑再撒一抔土，既天然又環保；沒有自來水，冰涼的泉水喝來甘甜無比；沒有光害，夜晚抬頭一看就是滿天星斗……。因此，同禮部落的生態旅遊體驗，所要接待的並非是一般的觀光客，而是有「綠色生活」共識的訪客，如此才能真正感受遠離塵囂、反璞歸真的樸實生活。

A Healthy Life in the Natural Environment

YaYa's simple house is surrounded by crops planted by herself, including corn, garlic, sweet potato and *Aralia decaisneana* Hance. YaYa said that by the definition of ecotourism, products cannot use chemical fertilizer or herbicide and have to be cultivated in the traditional way. When visitors come, the host families will treat them with delicacies of seasonal crops and wild vegetables in addition to steamed rice or rice in bamboo cane cooked with firewood.

YaYa told us, on her own land in the woods, there is a precious limestone cave by the creek. Many visitors would come specifically for the beautiful stalactite formation in that cave.

The inconvenient access and lack of electricity provide Tong-Li with a privilege for ecotourism. Air conditioners are replaced by the cooling breeze, and televisions by the pleasant sounds of the Nature. Without a flushing toilet, one covers the site with soil after using the bathroom, which is very natural and environment-friendly. The spring water tastes better than pipe water, and stars are brighter without the city light pollution...What visitors in a Tong-Li ecotour are not general tourists but people with understanding about "green life", who can truly appreciate the simple life away from urban civilization.

野菜化身美味盤中 Wild Veggies Become the Delicacies

前往同禮部落進行生態旅遊，除了感受深山裡的原民生活，品嚐當地種植的蔬菜更是一大幸福，甚至山路兩旁就常有美味的野菜置身其中。在主辦之家YaYa的帶領下，一路採摘的桂竹筍、雞絲菇就是晚餐裡的主角，野生刺楸煮出來的茶，清香甘甜；懸鈎子的酸甜，則是止渴的最佳果實。

When traveling to Tong-Li Villages, in addition to experiencing the aboriginal life style in the mountains, tasting local vegetables is a great blessing. Delicious fresh wild vegetables can be found along the trail. Led by their host YaYa, visitors can collect the bamboo shoots and mushrooms for dinner, wild *Aralia decaisneana* Hance for a cup of refreshing tea, and sweet *Rubus formosensis* Ktze for fruit.



路薺 (薛湧 攝)
Allium bakeri (by Yung Hsueh)



秋葵 (薛湧 攝)
Okra (by Yung Hsueh)



懸鈎子 (許麗娟 攝)
Rubus formosensis Ktze (by Cora Hsu)