

詩畫般的苔原世界

# 阿拉斯加 第拿里國家公園

The Picturesque Tundra:  
Denali National Park in Alaska

撰文 Text / 林心雅 Hsin-ya Lin  
攝影 Photographer / 李文堯 & 林心雅 Wen-yao Li & Hsin-ya Lin  
特別感謝 Special thanks to / 時報出版公司 China Times Publishing Co.  
翻譯 Translator / 黃詠蘭 Teresa Huang

如果問我，去過阿拉斯加那麼多地方，最喜歡的是哪座國家公園，我想我會說，是第拿里國家公園。

不僅僅因為，世界著稱的北美最高峰「麥肯尼峰」便位居其中，主要是其境內仍保持原始生態風貌——廣大遼闊的針葉林，一望無際的苔原，氣勢磅礴壯觀的亙古冰河，以及隨處可見的野生動物。在完善而有效率的公園管理體制下，每年吸引來自世界各地近百萬遊客，然而第拿里得天獨厚的自然環境並不因遊客與日俱增而受到破壞，相反地，至今她仍被視為阿拉斯加最具代表性的國家公園。

I have been to many places in Alaska, but if asked about my favorite national park, I think it's the Denali National Park.

It is not just because there stands the world-renowned Mt. McKinley, the highest peak in North America, but the pristine park also boasts vast coniferous forests, tundra that stretches to the horizon, magnificent glaciers, and wild animals. Thanks to effective management, each year almost a million tourists visit the park without causing much damage to it. In fact, the park is still regarded as the most representative national park in Alaska as of today.

天氣晴朗時，巍峨壯闊的麥肯尼峰盡收眼底  
The entire Mt. McKinley can be seen when the sky is clear.



### 北美最高的麥肯尼峰

「第拿里」原意是指「那座高的」，是19世紀前俄國人尚未發現此區時，當地原住民阿薩巴斯坎人世代相傳所賦予麥肯尼峰的名稱。不過這國家公園最初成立目的，並非有座北美最高峰之故，而是為了保護此區所孕育之種類繁多的野生動物。

1906年，自然觀察家兼生態保育者查爾斯·雪頓初次造訪，便震懾於此區生態資源的豐碩與自然景觀之美，遂於翌年偕同其友哈利卡斯坦一起進行實地探勘，並規畫擬定國家公園範圍，積極從事政治遊說活動，致力促成此保護區的成立。

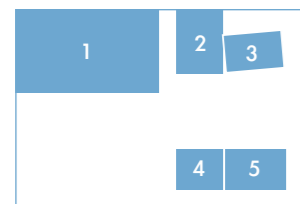
經過逾十年的努力，此區終於在1917年被劃為自然保護區。基於政治因素，起初被命名為麥肯尼國家公園（麥

### Mt. McKinley, Highest Peak of North America

“Denali” originally means the “High One.” Before the Russians’ discovery of this area in the 19 century, generations of the local Athabascans had used it to describe Mt. McKinley. The park was established, however, not because of the mountain, but of the conservation of the numerous wild animals there. In

1906, Charles Sheldon, an observer and conservationist, was so impressed by this resource-rich and beautiful area that in the next year, he and his friend, Harry Karsten, conducted field surveys and lobbied for the establishment of the conservation area.

Thanks to over ten years’ efforts, the place was designated as a conservation area in 1917 and was first



1. 在驚奇湖畔可拍攝遠處麥肯尼峰的倒影。  
An inverted reflection of Mt. McKinley captured by Wonder Lake.
2. 極地松鼠，是棕熊主要食物來源之一。  
Arctic ground squirrels are the main source of food for grizzly bears.
3. 白色的矮山茱萸性喜濕潤地區。  
The white dwarf dogwood (*Cornus canadensis*) like to grow in damp areas.
4. 麋鹿是北美體積最大的鹿，鹿角呈扇狀。  
Moose are the largest species of deer in North America. Their antlers are fan-shaped.
5. 姿態優美的馴鹿，無論公母都會長角。  
The elegant caribou. Both male and female caribou have antlers.



肯尼是取自當時俄亥俄州一名相當具有權勢的參議員—後獲選為美國總統的姓)。直至1980年通過了阿拉斯加土地法案，才被命名為第拿里國家公園，版幅依法擴增了三倍之多，使其面積幾近243萬公頃，猶勝今之麻薩諸塞州。

即使此國家公園的成立並非因麥肯尼峰而起，但無庸置疑地，其地形景觀確以她為核心主體。但因阿拉斯加氣候多變，要看到麥肯尼峰的全貌並不容易。據統計，此地晴天機率僅三分之一，換句話說，至少要待上三天，才較有機會目睹麥肯尼峰真面目。我們通常會在公園裡紮營一週以上。偶而踩著暮色回營，會驚喜發現遮雲不知何時褪去，一座潔白雪峰悄無聲息出現，陪伴我們炊食休息。看著她在月光下迷濛的美，讓人忘了一身疲累。或是在清晨，揉著惺忪睡眼，外帳一掀，整座麥肯尼峰便又躍然眼前，稜脊分明沐浴在晨曦輝映中，伴著橫亙的阿拉斯加山脈，與眼前一望無際的坦闊苔原。那是一種極奢侈、極美的享受，尤其在經過數日陰霾的漫長等待後。

named McKinley National Park, after a then powerful senator. In 1980, the Alaska Lands Bill was passed and the park was renamed “Denali”, with its size grew by threefold to almost 2.43 million acres, bigger than the State of Massachusetts today.

Though Mt. McKinley was not the reason behind the establishment of Denali National Park, it is undoubtedly the heart portion of it. But Alaska’s ever-changing weather means it’s not easy to see the entire mountain. Statistics say the probability of a sunny day is just 33%, meaning a stay of at least three days would give you a better chance to see the mountain. We usually stayed for more than a week. Sometimes when we returned to our camp at dusk, we would, to our pleasant surprise, see the mountain after the clouds had subsided. Sometimes at dusk, when we just got up, we would see the whole mountain right in front of us, along with the Alaska Range by its side and the vast expansion of tundra. That was an ultimate feast for the soul, especially after days of long wait.



### 副極地生態景觀

除了終年覆雪的麥肯尼峰和橫亙千里的阿拉斯加山脈外，此公園地形景觀還有壯闊的冰河、蜿蜒起伏的冰蹟丘、平坦寬廣的瓣狀河谷、及緩坡上到處散佈的冰蝕湖。因地處副極地，境內多有終年不化的永凍土，只有能適應酷寒副極地氣候的植物得以生存。儘管如此，不可思議的是，仍有逾430種開花植物在短暫的夏季中競相綻放，繽紛散佈於山坡河谷間。

在雪線下，其植被景觀大抵可分成兩種：苔林與苔原。前者主要是指在海拔較低處，沿河谷坡地生長的北美極區長青樹如赤松、針樅等所形成的森林；後者則指由短小灌木、或生於薄土層的野草莓果蘚苔等低矮植物形成的地貌。苔林和苔原的分界亦稱林線，約在820公尺上下。置身林線之上放眼望去，即是一片空曠開闊的苔原延伸至遠處天際，或沒入山巔雪線中。

### Sub-arctic Ecology and Landscape

In addition to the snowy Mt. McKinley and the Alaska Range, there are also majestic glaciers, winding moraines, vast braided rivers, and glacial erosion lakes scattered on gentle slopes. As the park lies in the sub-arctic region, where permafrost abounds, only plants that can adapt to severe coldness can survive. Despite that, more than 430 species of flowering plants still miraculously bloom on the hills and along the rivers during the transient summer.

Below the snow line lie taiga and tundra. Taiga is formed with evergreens such as pines and spruce in low-altitude areas, while tundra consists of bushes or small plants such as wild flowers, berries and moss. The demarcation between the taiga and tundra is also known as the forest line, at around 820 meters in altitude. Looking up around the forest line, one can see the tundra stretching into the skyline or submerged in the snow line on the mountain top.



1. 雪白的道爾山羊，喜歡在陡峭的山坡上。  
The white Dall Sheep prefer to stay on steep hillside.
2. 苔原秋紅，遠處是覆雪的阿拉斯加山脈。  
The red tundra in autumn. In the distance is the snowy Alaska Range.
3. 近看仲秋苔原，每片葉子看起來都像豔紅的花瓣。  
A closer look at the tundra in mid-autumn: every leaf looks like a red petal.

至於境內野生動物，目前計有37種哺乳動物，鳥類則多達159種。一般遊客慕名來此最想看到的，不外是棕熊、麋鹿、馴鹿、道爾山羊、還有狼這幾種最具代表的野生動物。如果一天之內能看到這5種動物，就稱為“Big Five”，意思相當於「滿堂彩」。

一般人看到溫馴的鹿或可愛的松鼠，總忍不住想要餵食，園方對此，是嚴禁訪客餵食任何野生動物的。此外巡山員常會藉機教育人們對動物要抱持尊重的態度，因為這是牠們的家，人類其實是「闖入者」。為能與其和平共處，共享大自然資源，闖入動物之家的我們一定要和動物保持最起碼的法定距離，給予足夠的自由活動空間。對於生態環境較脆弱敏感地區，公園則沿途豎立警告牌示，禁止任何遊客擅自進入。

最重要也最有效的，應該是園方對私家車的管制。在長達147公里的公園唯一道路上，一般車輛僅能開至22公里處，在此設有一全天檢查哨，若非持有許可不得前進半步。若想更深入公園，則須折返至入口的遊客中心購票，改搭公園交通車。此外園方並限制營區和荒野區的過夜人數，盡量減低人類活動對生態環境所可能造成的影響。在巡山員的盡責執法與遊客合作守法下，此公園始能保持近百年前的原始自然風貌。

Currently 37 species of mammals and 159 species of birds inhabit in the park. Tourists are attracted to see iconic animals such as grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos*), moose (*Alces alces*), caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), Dall Sheep (*Ovis dalli*) and wolves (*Canis lupus*). Getting to see all five within a day is known as getting the “Big Five”, where only the lucky few have that privilege.

People like to feed tame deer or adorable squirrels (*Spermophilus parryii*), but the park strictly prohibits that. Rangers also educate visitors to respect animals, for humans are like the “intruders” to the animals' home. To live with animals in peace, humans must keep a certain distance from them and leave enough space to them. The park also puts up warning signs in ecologically fragile areas to forbid tourists' entry.

The most important and effective approach is the park's control on private vehicles. The park's only road is 147 km in length, but vehicles are only allowed to drive to the 22-km point, where security guards stop those without special permits. Visitors wishing to go further into the park must purchase a pass at the visitor's center and take the park bus. The park also limits the number of overnight guests to minimize the impact of human activities. The rangers' efforts and the cooperation of the tourists have helped retain the parks' pristine beauty as same as nearly a century ago.

### 美麗的大自然探索

這裡最美的季節，是八月下旬入秋之際，整片苔原漸漸變黃，轉橘，終呈一片濃得化不開的豔紅。此時也是香甜多汁的小藍莓顆顆盈滿成熟、鋪滿整片山坡之際。記得自己首次看到這樣隨處俯拾可食的小藍莓，那份意外的驚喜真是無可言論，作夢也沒想到，能有這樣滿山遍野的小藍莓任人免費隨意採擷。於是，無論爬山走路或紮營休息，沒事就隨手往腳邊一撿，摘一把藍莓就整個往嘴裡送，吃得甜在嘴裡，樂在心裡，說不出的開心快活。

而最令人心悸難忘的經驗，是傳說中那變幻萬千、神奇美妙的極光曾真切出現於眼前，在那寒冷徹骨、滿天繁星、沒有月光的深夜。雖才入秋，副極地的夜已是冰冷得厲害，凍得人直打哆嗦，把所有禦寒衣物加在身上裹得像粽子，也抵不住那由腳底往上竄的陣陣沁骨寒意。但只要那晚具備了極光出現的三要件：黝黑、無雲、與寒冷，我們都會站在已結了一層薄冰的雪地帳外，發抖著，堅守著，固執地等候極光的出現。

通常是午夜過後。驀地，從地平線上方射放一道淡綠光芒，由淺而濃、自遠而近地、如布簾揭開序幕似的、緩緩移走過來。少頃，便放棄原有的矜持，漸漸加快步伐，如彩帶舞動般蔓延開來，鋪陳了整個天際將光芒毫無保留地盡情散放後，慢慢地消褪匿跡，終隱逝於暗夜繁星中。接著，自另一端地平線又出現一道新的淡綠光芒，踩著別出心裁的舞步，生動穿梭於滿星夜空中。於是，一道道或寬或窄、或淺或深的淡綠光芒，此起彼落，繽紛彩舞著，恣意婀娜旋迴於整個北半天空際，看得令人瞠目咋舌，簡

### Exploring the Beauty of Nature

The park is most beautiful in late August, when the color of tundra gradually turns to yellow and eventually scarlet. This coincides with the ripening of the sugary and juicy blueberries. I could still recall the very excitement when I first saw the blueberries all over the tundra. Everyone could pick them for free. Whatever we were doing, we always liked to pick some sweet and palatable blueberries. Those were the times!

And the most exciting and unforgettable experience was seeing for myself the incredible auroras (northern lights) on a chilly, starry night with no moonlight. Though it was still early autumn, the nights there were so freezing that chilliness prevailed despite all the clothes I had put on. But so long as the night was dark, clear and cold—the prerequisites for the auroras to appear, we would wait outside our tent, shivering and persisting, just for the northern lights.

Usually they appeared after midnight, when a ray of green light suddenly shot out from the horizon and grew darker as it stretched out. Then it picked up speed and continued to expand and light up the entire sky, after which it gently faded in the dark starry night. Then another beam of green light emitted from the other side of the horizon and made its way into the starry night. Thus, one after another, these green lights, both light-green and dark-green danced their ways into the sky of the Northern Hemisphere. It was so dazzling that we could hardly believe there was such an unimaginable

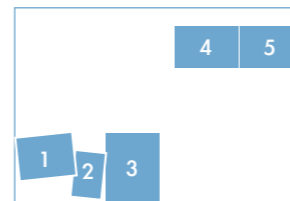


直無法想像世上真有如此不可思議、奧妙而綺麗的奇異美景。

第拿里迄今仍保持著她純樸的美麗。90幾年前查理·斯雪頓發現此地時所看到的，人們今日仍可欣賞到同樣的景觀。在這裡，人們留下的足跡是模糊的，單一的道路，少數的營地，連公園入口的建築都造得合度適中，盡量與周圍自然環境融合。處處可見，這公園一直在被細心經營著。也難怪，每當自己再度身置這美麗的苔原世界，常會聽到身旁人們由衷讚嘆：「這是我一生中見過最美麗的地方了！」而我總忍不住回頭報以會心的微笑。是的，這也是我們曾走過的，最原始美麗的地方……

spectacle on earth.

Denali retains its unspoiled beauty as of today. People can still appreciate exactly the same scenery as Sheldon did some 90 years ago. Here in the park, only few traces are left by visitors. The park's only road, a few camp sites and the park entrance are all integrated with nature. It shows just how much the park has been carefully protected and well managed. It is no wonder that whenever I am in this picturesque tundra I always hear people exclaiming, "This is the most beautiful place I've ever seen in my life!" And I always smile back at them, agreeably, because this is also the most pristine and beautiful place that we've ever been to.



1. 棕熊走在公園道路上，連交通車都得讓路。  
A grizzly bear walking on the park path. Even the park bus has to make way for it.
2. 七月盛夏之際嬌豔紫紅的火野草花。  
The magenta tall fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) in midsummer.
3. 變幻的極光，出現在無雲而黝黑的夜晚。  
The changing northern lights appear at dark and clear nights.
4. 九月中旬，公園入口的遊客中心已覆蓋一層雪。  
In mid September, the park entrance is already covered by a layer of snow.
5. 在驚奇湖快樂划舟的人們。  
People are happily rowing a boat in Wonder Lake.

### 作者簡介 Profile of the Authors

#### 林心雅

賓州州立大學環境社會學碩士。1997年成立工作室，用文字與影像替大自然說話。著有跟我去阿拉斯加、凝固的波浪、優勝美地四季之歌、象鼻海豹等書。

#### 李文堯

賓州州立大學地理碩士，目前從事地理資訊系統研發工作。熱愛自然生態攝影，作品散見於國內外雜誌書籍。著作同上。

#### Hsin-ya Lin

MS in Environmental Sociology at The Pennsylvania State University. Lin set up her own studio in 1997. She uses words and images to speak for Nature. Her works include *Only in Alaska*, *Colorado Plateau*, *Yosemite Four Seasons* and *Elephant Seal*.

#### Wen-yao Li

MA in Geography at The Pennsylvania State University. Li is currently involving in R&D in GIS. He loves nature and wildlife photography. Many of his works are published in local and international journals and books. He is the co-author of *Only in Alaska*, *Colorado Plateau*, *Yosemite Four Seasons* and *Elephant Seal*.

