

生態教育園區

特有生物研究保育中心

Endemic Species Research Institute - Ecology Education Park

理念與使命

「一件事情若是傾向於保存生物群落的整體性、穩定性及美感時，便是對的。反之則是錯的。」

—生態保育之父-李奧波德
(Aldo Leopold 1887-1948)

有鑒於工商業蓬勃發展、資源過度開發利用，為保護臺灣豐富的野生物資源，政府遂於民國81年7月成立特有生物研究保育中心，進行本土生物資源調查及珍稀物種復育工作，同時推動環境教育，期望引導國人重視臺灣珍貴的生態資源。生態教育園區就在這樣的理念及使命下醞釀而生，除提供了一個與自然近距離的互動環境外，參觀者也可經由認識與體驗，提升自然保育的觀念與認同感，讓這美好的生態得以傳承並永續發展。

Ideal and Mission

"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Aldo Leopold (the father of ecological preservation)
1887-1948

In view of Taiwan's booming industrial/commercial development, and the over-exploitation of its resources, the government moved to protect the island's wildlife riches by setting up the Endemic Species Research Institute in 1992 to survey native species and restore rare and endangered species, and also to carry out environmental education with the aim of teaching the local people to treasure Taiwan's precious ecological resources. The Ecological Education Park was born pursuant to this ideal and this mission. Besides providing an environment for interacting with nature up close, it also offers visitors the chance to strengthen their environmental preservation concepts and commitment through learning and experience so that this wonderful ecology can continue to develop forever.

基地環境與生態

位在特有生物研究保育中心後方，於民國82年，以生態系角度出發，由原林務局巒大林區管理處3.5公頃的貯木場改建而成，仿自然重建的棲地環境，吸引許多野生物前來棲息、繁殖，是一個適合大眾親近、探索與體驗自然的良好場所。

園區避免施用殺草劑及化學農藥，減少對各種野生物的干擾，歷時多年經營有成，當時種下的小樹苗日漸成長茁壯，如今，開闊的草地已形成鬱鬱蔥蔥的森林景觀，蘊藏豐富生機與活力。目前園區內約有700種植物及多種鳥類、昆蟲等動物在此生長，值得細細觀察體會。

Park Environment and Ecology

This park was reconstructed by the old Luanda Forest District in 1993 on the site of a 3.5-hectare timber yard located behind the Endemic Species Research Institute. The "artificially natural" habitat attracts lots of wildlife to live and reproduce, and allows visitors to explore and experience nature up close.

The park avoids the use of herbicides and pesticides in order to reduce the disturbance of wildlife. Seedlings planted in the early days have grown large and strong, and what was once an expansive grassland has become a luxuriant stand of green forest that shelters a rich profusion of natural life. The park is currently home to about 700 species of plant as well as all kinds of birds, insects, and other wildlife.

遊園注意事項

1. 本園區開放時間自上午8時30分至下午4時30分。
2. 為維護園區生物，遊客不得任意丟棄廢棄物或破壞、改變園區內原有狀態，園區內之任何資源未經核准不得攜出。
3. 除嬰兒車及殘障車外，其他車輛（含腳踏車、機車）禁止進入。
4. 園區內以觀賞活動為主，禁止採摘花木、戲水、釣魚、放生、餵食、獵捕野生動物、生火、露營、酗酒、妨害風化行為、製造噪音、販賣、散發廣告傳單、各種球類等活動。
5. 寵物或危險物品禁止攜入園區。
6. 學校、機關團體舉辦活動，應自行派人負責維持秩序、清潔等工作。如有損壞園區內之設備或動植物時，應負責修復或賠償。

Park Tour Instructions

1. Opening hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
2. Protect life in the park. No littering, vandalism, or alteration of park conditions allowed. No resources may be taken from the park without permission.
3. With the exception of baby strollers and handicapped vehicles, no vehicles (including bicycles and motor scooters) are allowed.
4. The park is primarily for observation. Plucking flowers, playing in the water, fishing, releasing wildlife, feeding wildlife, catching wildlife, making fires, camping, drunkenness, indecent behavior, excessive noise, vending, distributing advertising leaflets, and all kinds of ball games are prohibited.
5. No pets or dangerous materials allowed.
6. Schools and government agencies organizing group activities should assign monitors to maintain order and cleanliness. Such schools and agencies will be responsible for repair of or compensation for any damage caused to the park's facilities, wildlife, or plants.

1 81年園區基地原貌
1992 The original form



84年園區營造初期
1995 Initial period of development



3 101年園區景觀
2012 Current form of the park



園區環境演變 Evolution of the Park Environment



南下→國道3→名間交流道→臺3線→臺16線→集集
From the north: Freeway 3→Mingjian Interchange→Provincial Highway 3→Provincial Highway 16→Jiji

北上→國道3→竹山交流道→臺3丙→臺16線→集集
From the south: Freeway 3→Zhushan Interchange→Provincial Highway 3C→Provincial Highway 16→Jiji



特用植物區

特用植物是大自然恩賜給人类的禮物，透過特用植物的運用，可深刻體會到先民文化與智慧的累積。由入口區可優先到達本區，區內種有破布子、樟樹、土肉桂等可運用於生活中的植物。

Special Purpose Plant Area
Special-purpose plants are Nature's gifts to mankind, and using them allows us to understand the culture and accumulated wisdom of the early pioneers. From the entrance you can come first to this area, where you will find the sebastian plum cordia, camphor, indigenous cinnamon tree, and other plants useful in daily life.



破布子



樟樹



土肉桂

珍貴稀有植物區

生態資源豐富的臺灣，已有超過900種植物面臨生存威脅。配合環境與物種特性，區內種植了臺東蘇鐵、烏來杜鵑、蘭嶼羅漢松等珍稀植物，歡迎大家來認識這些珍貴嬌客的身影。

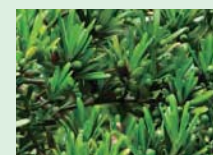
Precious and Rare Plant Area
Taiwan is rich in ecological resources, but more than 900 of its plant species are facing the threat of extinction. Precious and rare species have been planted here, including the Taiwan cycas, Kanehira azalea, and Lanyu podocarp, and you are welcome to come and get to know these valuable plants.



臺東蘇鐵



烏來杜鵑



蘭嶼羅漢松

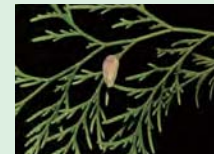
人工造林樹種區

臺灣早期森林利用以伐木及製樟為主，然隨著生態保育意識的抬頭，現今的造林方向也轉變為環境保育。本區栽植有白雞油、臺灣肖楠等臺灣特有或原生成林的樹種，營造森林景觀。

Artificially-Planted Woodland Area
The early use of Taiwan's forests focused mainly on logging and camphor production; but with the rise of ecological consciousness, the objective of afforestation has switched to environmental conservation. In this area you will find forest landscapes made up of artificially planted Formosan ash, Taiwan incense cedar, and other native and endemic species.



白雞油



臺灣肖楠

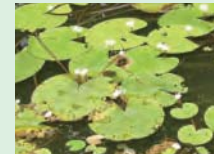


櫟

草澤及水塘生態區

淤積與陸化是草澤及水塘常見的自然演替過程，易促使棲地環境劣化。園區水域經人工營造維護，不致淤積。除了適合印度荖菜、水茄冬等水生植物生長，更吸引莫氏樹蛙及綠頭鴨等嬌客到此求偶、築巢，形成關係緊密、熱鬧多元的生態環境。

Marsh and Pond Ecosystem Area
Sedimentation and land building are parts of the natural substitution process of marshes and ponds, but they can cause environmental deterioration. Here, management practices keep siltation from happening. In addition to providing a place for such aquatic plants as the water snowflake and small-leaved barringtonia to grow, this area attracts Mollrecht's tree frogs, mallards, and other wildlife to come, find mates, and build nests, forming a closely interconnected and vibrant habitat.



印度荖菜



水茄冬



莫氏樹蛙

蜜源植物區

以昆蟲為傳媒的植物，開花時能產生甜美的花蜜，吸引昆蟲幫忙授粉，延續植物族群的生命。在此常可看到蝴蝶、蜜蜂及蛾類等昆蟲，忙碌地穿梭在石骨消、高士佛澤蘭等蜜源植物間。

Nectar Plant Area
When plants that use insects for fertilization flower, the blossoms produce sweet nectar that attracts insects to come and help with the pollination needed to continue the life of the plant community. Here you can often see butterflies, honeybees, and moths shuttling among the China elders, kusukusu eupatoriums, and other nectar plants.



石骨消



高士佛澤蘭



毛玉葉金花

水生植物池區

水生植物就是能生長於水中或飽含水量土壤的植物，是生態網絡的重要啟動者。本區所栽植的「大安水蓴衣」及「臺灣萍蓬草」均為臺灣國寶級的稀有水生植物。您可在這一窺它們枝繁葉茂的榮景。

Aquatic Plant Pool Area
Aquatic plants are those that can grow in the water or in soil that is saturated with water, and they are important drivers of the ecological network. The Da-Ann hygrophilia and yellow water lily planted here are rare, national-treasure-class aquatic plants.



大安水蓴衣



臺灣萍蓬草



龍骨瓣荖菜

常綠闊葉林區

中、低海拔的常綠闊葉林，是臺灣森林生態的主體，氣候溫暖潮濕，物種豐富，以桑科、樟科與殼斗科植物為優勢種類。本區植物種類繁多，有大葉楠、青剛櫟、茄冬等植物，組成濃密的樹林，常可發現紅嘴黑鵝、五色鳥等鳥類。

Evergreen Broadleaf Forest Area
Low- and mid-elevation evergreen broadleaf forests make up the bulk of Taiwan's forest ecosystem, with a plethora of species thriving in the island's warm and humid climate. The dominant plant families are the Moraceae (mulberry), Lauraceae (laurel), and Fagaceae (beech). This area hosts a multitude of tree species, including the large-leaved nanmu, ring-cupped oak, and autumn maple, forming a dense forest where you can often spot black bulbuls, Taiwan barbets, and other birds.



大葉楠



青剛櫟



茄冬

溪流生態區

本區以人工方式循環利用水塘區的水，營造出長約150公尺的溪流環境，是許多溪蝦及淡水魚的棲地。春夏之際，還可欣賞到螢光閃閃的螢火蟲在此飛舞。

Stream Ecosystem Area
Artificial circulation of water in the pond area is used to create a 150-meter stream environment that provides a habitat for stream shrimp and freshwater fish. As spring turns to summer here you can also observe the twinkling lights of fireflies flitting about.



天仙果



水柳



黃綠螢

變色植物區

臺灣雖位處亞熱帶，但仍可觀賞到許多原生的變色葉植物，如青楓、楓香、臺灣欒樹、欖仁、無患子等。入秋時，楓香步道的楓葉由綠轉黃，隨風飄落，為步道增添了幾分詩意。

Coloration Plant Area
Despite its location in the subtropics, Taiwan is home to numerous coloration plant species such as the green maple, Formosan sweet gum, flamegold, Indian almond, and soapberry. The Formosan sweet gums along the Sweet Gum Trail here had already grown into tall trees before the Endemic Species Research Institute was established.



青楓



九芎



無患子

Introduction to Park Areas 園區分區介紹



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■地址/南投縣集集鎮民生東路一號 ■電話/(049)2761331 ■網址/http://www.tesri.gov.tw ■編撰印刷/彩麗設計企業有限公司 ■出版日期/中華民國103年12月 廣告
■Publisher/Fang Kuo-Yun ■Producers/Lee Hsu-Huang, Yang Jia-Dong ■Review panel/Ho Jen-Zon ■Editors/Huang Jing-Yi, Chen Shu-ling
■Photography/Ho Jen-Zon, Chen Shu-ling, Wong Shau-Lian ■Published by/Endemic Species Research Institute, C.O.A. ■Address/1, Minsheng E. Rd., Jiji Township, Nantou County, Taiwan, 552, R.O.C.
■Telephone/(049) 276-1331 ■Website/http://www.tesri.gov.tw ■Compiled and Printed by/Rainbow Advertising Co., Ltd. ■Date of Publication/Dec.2014