

# 濕地

## 高雄市 生態廊道

Kaohsiung Wetland Ecological Corridor

The Happy and Vigorous Ecological Capital of our Wetlands



高雄市政府工務局養護工程處

Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government

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圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan

## 導言 Introduction

# 幸福、活力的濕地生態首都

## The Happy and Vigorous Ecological Capital of our Wetlands

建構濕地生態是高雄市重大建設之一，高雄市政府秉持「拉姆薩公約」的精神，珍惜著與環境相互依存的關係，十多年來打造出總面積超過900公頃的濕地，這些濕地類型多元，從高山湖泊、河海沿岸到內陸，有自然與人工濕地，由北到南串連成高雄市濕地生態廊道，宛如城市中綻放耀眼光芒的綠寶石，亦似生態的拼圖，一點一滴讓生活環境恢復自然樣貌。

這份對於永續環境的決心，讓高雄市成為亞洲第一個加入ICLEI（地方環境行動國際委員會）會員的城市，並於2012年國際宜居城市獎（Liveable Communities）榮獲一金、一銀、三銅佳績，更要朝著2050年達到減碳80%的目標前進。在成為宜居永續城市的同時，期待全民一起讓高雄市成為創造幸福、活力的濕地生態首都！

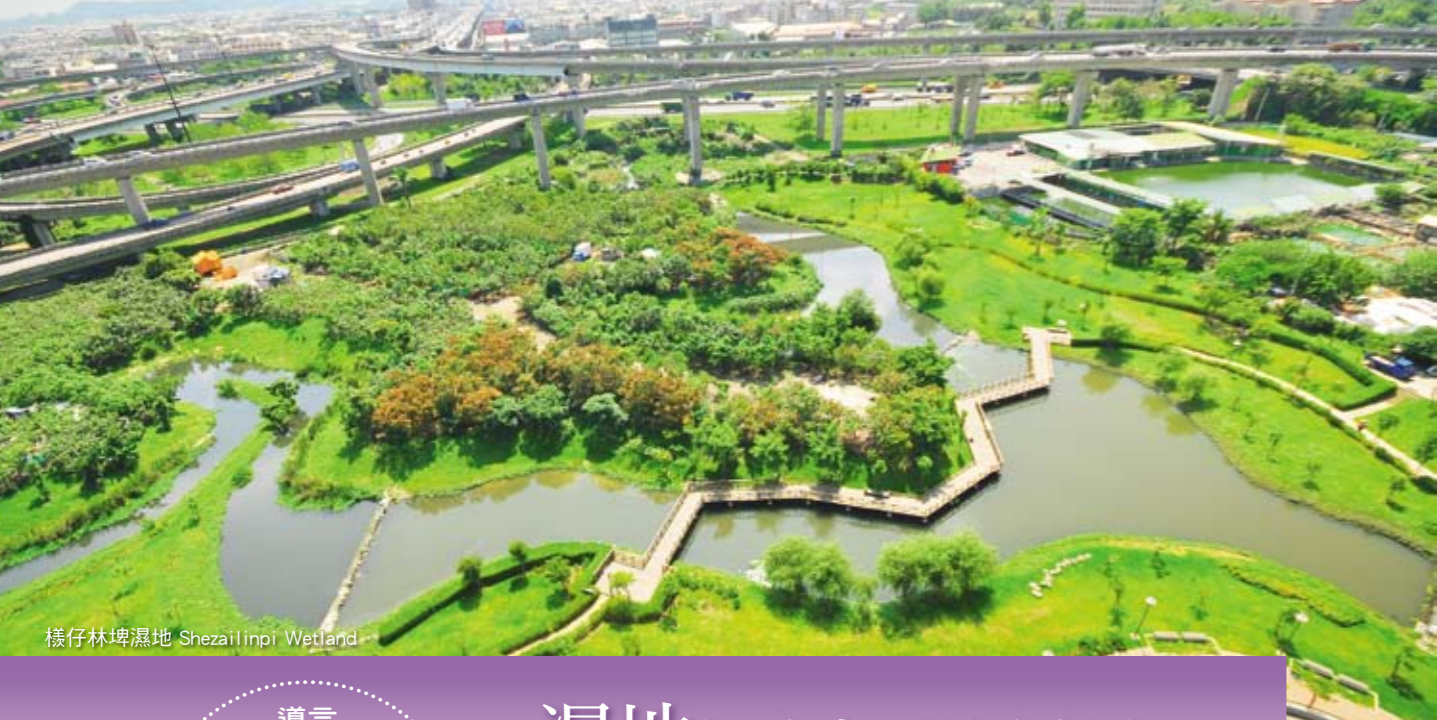
Creating a wetland ecology has been one of Kaohsiung City's major construction goals. In accordance with the spirit of the Ramsar Convention, Kaohsiung city government values its interdependent relationship with the environment and has built wetlands covering a total area of more than 900 hectares over the past decade. These wetlands come in diverse forms, ranging from mountain lakes, coastal wetlands, and natural wetlands to manmade wetlands. From the north to the south of Kaohsiung, they form a wetland ecological corridor. Like a glamorous emerald or an ecological jigsaw puzzle, the corridor is restoring the natural appearance of Kaohsiung's environment bit by bit.

Kaohsiung's determination to create a sustainable environment led it to become the first member city of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) in Asia. Moreover, it has won one gold, one silver, and three bronze medals in the 2012 International Awards for Liveable Communities and is heading toward the goal of 80% carbon reduction by 2050. As a sustainable liveable community, Kaohsiung expects all citizens to be involved in a collective effort to make Kaohsiung a happy and vigorous wetland ecological capital!

高雄市長  
Mayor of Kaohsiung City

陳菊 *Chu Cher*





樣仔林埤濕地 Shezailinpi Wetland



## 濕地生態廊道－宜居幸福大高雄的起點 Wetland Ecological Corridor – the Start of a Liveable and Happy Greater Kaohsiung

濕地是高雄市發展生態城市重要的一環。在快速變遷的都市發展中，濕地保育更顯珍貴，它不僅為人們在都會中保留與自然對話的空間，還營造出多樣化的動植物棲息環境，彌補由於人為開發而斷裂的自然生態系統，因此高雄市的濕地建設，是把所有在城市空間中生存的生物，都友善納入都市發展考量的重要政策。

為了維護本土生物多樣性，內政部營建署在2006年開始辦理「國家重要濕地」評選，依據濕地的生物多樣性(50%)、自然性、代表性及特殊性(30%)、規劃合理性(20%)等項目，經過層層評選後，依照總分，區分出國際級、國家級、地方級之濕地。

Wetlands are an important part of Kaohsiung's development as a sustainable city. In a rapidly developing city, wetland conservation is particularly valuable. Wetlands not only preserve a space in the city where people can commune with nature, but also create diverse habitats for plants and animals, making up for the ecosystem damaged caused by human exploitation. Therefore, Kaohsiung's wetland construction project is an important policy that accounts for all living creatures when creating urban development policies.

To ensure the biodiversity of endemic species, the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of Interior started an evaluation and selection of "wetlands of national importance" program in 2006. Based on the criteria of bio-diversity (50%); naturality, representativeness, and uniqueness (30%), and reasonableness of planning (20%), the Agency classified the wetlands into wetlands of international importance, national importance, and regional importance based on the total scores given to each one.

### 拉姆薩國際濕地公約 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

《拉姆薩國際濕地公約》正式全名為《特別是作為水鳥棲息地之國際重要濕地公約》(The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat)，1971年於伊朗拉姆薩(Ramsar)簽訂，1975年生效。公約要求各簽約國與世界「承認人與環境互相依存」，並指出濕地為經濟、文化、科學及遊憩之珍貴資源，需加以保護與合理利用。截至2013年3月，全球共有167個國家簽署此公約，2,122處拉姆薩國際重要濕地，總面積達205,366,160公頃。

資料來源Resource:  
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, <http://www.ramsar.org/>

The Ramsar Convention is officially known as the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat. Signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, it went into effect in 1975. The Convention requires that all contracting parties and the world "recognize the interdependence of man and his environment"; it also identifies wetlands as a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific and recreational value which needs to be protected and used in a reasonable manner. As of March, 2013, there are a total of 167 countries that have signed the Convention. Approximately 2,122 wetlands of international importance that cover a total area of 205,366,160 hectares are listed in the Convention.

### 導言 Introduction

## 以濕地打造幸福城市魅力

### Creating a Glamorous and Happy City with Wetlands

從洲仔濕地「水雉返鄉計畫」開始，高雄市的濕地營造計畫已進行十餘年，陸續完成達19座類型多元的濕地，有自然形成的、也有人工濕地，有位於高山內陸者，更有海岸型濕地，它們形成了高雄市濕地生態廊道，除了完整串連生態網絡，提升市民的生活品質，更重要的，是以「水」與「綠」交融的思維，帶動地方觀光與產業的發展。

在開發與生態並行的前提下，市府工務團隊以區域發展為首要考量，整合環境規畫，改善濕地周邊景點相關設施、開闢自行車道，並結合鄰近的公共建設與開放空間，由點、線、逐漸串連到全面，提升大高雄的發展動能。因此，造訪高雄市濕地，感受到的不只是豐富的自然生態，更有高品質的區域環境、觀光景點與便利舒適的低碳交通網絡；在清新的環境中，歡迎大家前來高雄，親身體驗幸福大高雄的城市魅力！

Starting with the "Pheasant-tailed Jacana Restoration Program" in Zhouzai Wetland, Kaohsiung has continued to implement wetland construction projects for over ten years and has built 19 wetlands of diverse forms, ranging from natural, manmade, inland, to coastal wetlands. Together they form a wetland ecological corridor encompassing Kaohsiung City, creating a comprehensive ecological network and improving the quality of life for its citizens. More importantly, its philosophy of interweaving "water" and "green space" has led to the development of local tourism and related industries.

Under the premise of aligning urban development with the local environment, the construction team of the city government prioritizes regional development, integrates environmental programs, improves tourist attractions around the wetlands, builds bike paths, and incorporates surrounding public facilities and open spaces to create a comprehensive ecologically beneficial environment that is helping to drive Greater Kaohsiung's development. Therefore, when you visit the wetlands in Kaohsiung, you will not only observe a rich natural ecosystem but also enjoy the city's high-quality living environment, tourist attractions, and a convenient and comfortable low-carbon transportation network. All are welcome to visit Kaohsiung and experience the charm of this refreshing and happy city.

高雄市政府工務局局長  
Director of the Public Works Bureau,  
Kaohsiung City

楊明州 Yang, Ming-Jou



濕地公園中，生物才是主角，人則是客體。  
圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
In a wetland park, plants and animals are the hosts, whilst people are the guests.  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan



圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan

高雄市從十多年前的洲仔濕地公園開始，迄今已打造出分布高雄各地的濕地，這些濕地不僅各具特色，更有12處濕地被內政部營建署列為國家重要濕地，包括3處國家級濕地、9處地方級，加上7處其他濕地，由高雄市最北邊的楠梓仙溪濕地串連至最南端的林園濕地成為濕地生態廊道，總面積超過900公頃（截至2013年6月以前），許多濕地甚至連年獲得國內外獎項肯定。

為了營造高雄成為永續生態城市，高雄自2006年積極參與ICLEI組織，2011年簽署地方生物多樣性行動計畫備忘錄(LAB MOU)，並於2012年簽署加入城市生物圈行動(URBIS Initiative)，對於城市生物多樣性保育的推動不遺餘力。目前高雄市在此方面的努力

Since the successful establishment of the Zhouzai Wetland Park over ten years ago, Kaohsiung has built wetlands scattered across the city. They include three wetlands of national importance, nine of regional importance, and seven other types of wetlands. With the Nanzhi River Wetland in the northernmost and Linyuan Manmade Wetland in the southernmost part of Kaohsiung, these wetlands form an ecological corridor covering an area of over 900 hectares (as of June, 2013). These wetlands come with their own distinctive features. Twelve of them are listed by the Construction and Planning Agency of the Ministry of the Interior as significant wetlands of national importance, and many of them have won awards both at home and abroad for several years in a row.

In order to reach the goal of making Kaohsiung a sustainable city, the Kaohsiung City government has been actively taking part in the ICLEI since 2006, signed the Local Action for Biodiversity memorandum of understanding (LAB MOU) in 2011, and joined the Urban Biosphere Initiative (URBIS Initiative) in 2012.

方向，包括建置高雄市生物資料庫及監測系統、生物棲地改善（爭取自然公園設立、營造濕地廊道、重工業區轉型森林公園）、外來入侵種移除計畫研擬、發展NGOs及地方組織合作案例和夥伴關係、種子教師培訓及教育推廣等，並積極參與各種國際相關會議，交流各會員城市之間的寶貴經驗。相信在與國際接軌的積極作為中，宜居幸福的生活，就從高雄市濕地生態廊道開始延伸。

These actions testify to its full efforts in the promotion of biodiversity conservation. Kaohsiung city government's efforts in this regard include building a biological database and a monitoring system, improving natural habitats (striving for the establishment of natural parks and wetland corridors and transformation of heavy industry complexes into forest parks), making plans for eradicating invasive foreign species, setting examples for cooperative partnerships with NGOs and local organizations, promoting seed teacher training and education programs, and actively participating in relevant international conferences to exchange valuable experiences with other member cities. By proactively reaching out to the world, Kaohsiung city government is able to create a happy and liveable city starting with the building of wetland ecological corridors.

### 台灣的濕地保育進程 Taiwan's Wetland Conservation Progress

台灣雖不是拉姆薩公約締約方，但為善盡地球村成員的責任，內政部營建署於2006年10月開始辦理國家重要濕地評選，並於次年選出75處國家重要濕地，總面積共44,379公頃。台灣並於2006年加入SWS(國際濕地科學家學會, International Society of Wetland Scientists) 國家組織，於2008年營建署成為其正式會員。台灣濕地保育主要是依據自然保育相關法規制定，並由立法院於2013年6月18日三讀通過《濕地保育法》，為台灣首部濕地相關法令。

資料來源：內政部營建署  
Source: the Construction and Planning Agency, the Interior Ministry

延伸閱讀：國家重要濕地保育計畫 <http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/index.php>  
Further reference: Taiwan's Wetlands of Importance, <http://wetland-tw.tcd.gov.tw/WetLandWeb/web-en/index.html>

Although not a contracting party of the Ramsar Convention, Taiwan is dedicated to meeting its responsibility as a member of the global village. The Construction and Planning Agency of the Interior Ministry of Taiwan, R.O.C. started evaluating and selecting wetlands of national importance in 2006. The following year, it selected 75 wetlands of national importance, which cover a total area of 44,379 hectares. In 2006, Taiwan joined the International Society of Wetland Scientists (SWS), and the Construction and Planning Agency has officially been a member since 2008. Taiwan's wetland conservation efforts have been carried out according to regulations focused on natural conservation, and the Wetlands Conservation Act was passed after three readings in the Legislative Yuan on June 18, 2013, the first wetland related regulations in Taiwan.

### 世界濕地日 World Wetlands Day

每年2月2日為「世界濕地日」，為紀念1971年2月2日舉辦的「拉姆薩國際濕地會議」及公約簽署。這天世界各地、包括高雄市在內，皆同步推動各項教育活動，以配合拉姆薩公約的「傳播、教育及公眾意識」計畫，促進社會大眾認識濕地生態系及野生動物，並推廣永續利用濕地資源。

To commemorate the holding and the signing of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands on February 2, 1971, every February 2nd is celebrated as the World Wetlands Day. On this very day, cities around the world, including Kaohsiung, simultaneously hold a variety of educational activities to promote the Convention's idea of "encouraging communication, education, and public awareness", helping the public to understand wetland ecologies and wild life and promote the sustainable use of wetland resources.

### 濕地之定義 Definition of Wetland

「國際重要水鳥棲地保育公約」(Convention on Wetland of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat)，簡稱「濕地公約」(Wetland Convention) 或「拉姆薩公約」(Ramsar Convention)，其將濕地定義如下：「無論天然或人為、永久或暫時、靜止或流水、淡水或鹹水、或二者混合者，由沼澤、泥沼、泥煤地或水域所構成的區域，包括水深在低潮時不超過六公尺之沿海區域。」

In the Convention on Wetland of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, also known as "Wetland Convention" or "Ramsar Convention", wetlands are defined as "areas of marsh, fen, peatland or waters, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is still or flowing, fresh, brackish or salty, including areas of marine water whose depth does not exceed six meters during the low tide."

# 高雄市濕地生態廊道分布圖

## Kaohsiung Wetlands Allocation



### 國家級濕地 Wetlands of National Importance

- 1 洲仔濕地  
Jhouzai Wetland
- 2 楠梓仙溪濕地  
Nanzhi River Wetland
- 3 大鬼湖濕地  
Daguei Lake Wetland

### 地方級濕地 Wetlands of Regional Importance

- 4 永安鹽田濕地  
Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland
- 5 茄萣濕地  
Jiading Wetland
- 6 高雄大學濕地  
Wetland of the National Kaohsiung University
- 7 援中港濕地  
Yuanzhong Harbor Wetland
- 8 半屏湖濕地  
Banping Lake Wetland
- 9 鳥松濕地  
Niaosong Wetland
- 10 大樹(舊鐵橋)人工濕地  
Dashu Manmade Wetland (Old Railroad Bridge Wetland)
- 11 鳳山水庫濕地  
Fongshan Reservoir Wetland
- 12 林園人工濕地  
Linyuan Manmade Wetland

### 其它濕地 Other Wetlands

- 13 林園海洋濕地  
Linyuan Marine Wetland
- 14 樣仔林埤濕地  
Shezailinpi Wetland
- 15 美術館濕地  
Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Wetland
- 16 愛河濕地  
Love River Wetland
- 17 中都濕地  
Jhongdou Wetland
- 18 本和里滯洪濕地  
Berhe Village Flood Detention Wetland
- 19 鹽水港溪濕地  
Yanshueigang River Wetland



## 洲仔濕地 水雉的故鄉

Jhouzai Wetland Home to the Pheasant-tailed Jacana

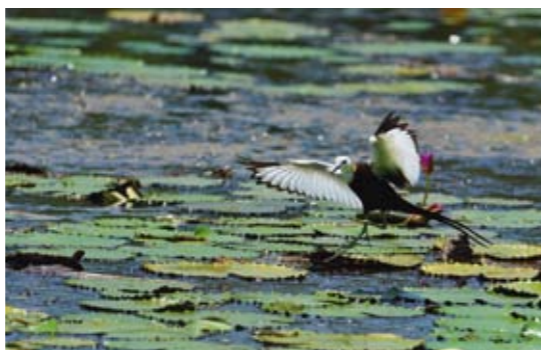


洲仔濕地在都會區中保存生物多樣的棲息環境。  
Jhouzai Wetland preserves biologically diverse habitats amid an urban environment.

以復育水雉成功聞名的洲仔濕地，可說是高雄市濕地公園的典範，於2002年開始規劃施工，除了上百種的鳥類以此為家，水生植物的生態也非常豐富。

洲仔濕地原本就是與蓮池潭相連的低窪濕地，1865年英國博物學家史溫侯，在高雄凹仔底至蓮池潭一帶的埤塘發現水雉，是台灣水雉紀錄的開始，1970至80年代之間，左營是台灣水雉最容易被發現的區域之一，因其可在水面浮葉上輕盈優雅的行走，又被稱為「凌波仙子」，早年蓮池潭與周邊水塘盛產菱角，水雉穿梭菱角田間，是當時常可見到的田園景緻，然而因為都市開發、濕地淤積，喪失棲地後，水雉也失去蹤影。

為追求城市永續發展，高雄市政府與台灣濕地保護聯盟等民間團體攜手，分期闢建洲仔濕地，並展開水雉返鄉計畫；除了復育濕地環境，並將蓮池潭的水抽進濕地北端的淺水草澤，經過沉澱、曝氧，流進中央水塘與深水塘，再沿著園區圍牆導溝流回蓮池潭，形成天然的水質淨化循環。用心進行棲息環境與水質淨化之下，2004年水雉在此重現蹤跡，並於



保育類留鳥水雉於洲仔濕地被成功復育。  
The population of Pheasant-tailed Jacana has been successfully reestablished in Jhouzai Wetland.

Famous for its successful reestablishment of the Pheasant-tailed Jacana population, the Jhouzai Wetland is an ideal example for wetland parks in Kaohsiung. The project was initiated in 2002. Since then, more than a hundred bird species have made their home here among the plants of this rich aquatic ecosystem.

Jhouzai Wetland is a low-lying wetland that connects to Lotus Pond. In 1865, British naturalist Robert Swinhoe discovered the Pheasant-tailed Jacana in the area between Aozihdi and Lotus Pond; this was Taiwan's first recorded discovery of the Pheasant-tailed Jacana. Between the 1970s and 80s, Zuoying was a place where Pheasant-tailed Jacana could be easily found. Able to glide elegantly among leaves floating on water's surface, the Pheasant-tailed Jacana is nicknamed "Fairy on the Water." The Lotus Pond and adjacent waters used to abound with water caltrop, and Pheasant-tailed Jacana walking among them was once a common yet beautiful sight. However, as the result of urban development, silted wetlands, and the loss of habitat, Pheasant-tailed Jacana disappeared from this region.

To promote the sustainable development of the city, Kaohsiung city government teamed up with civic groups such as Wetlands Taiwan to carry out a phased construction of Jhouzai Wetland and set out to reestablish the Pheasant-tailed Jacana population. In addition to restoring the wetland environment, the team pumped water from Lotus Pond into the Jhouzai Wetland. After sediment filtration and aeration, the water flew into the central pond and other deep ponds before running along the guide ditches around the wetland park and back into Lotus Pond, forming a natural purification cycle. With the team's devotion to habitat recovery and water purification, Pheasant-tailed

2005年6月築起巢繁衍新生命！至今水雉的數量穩定成長，甚至已有外移其他濕地的現象。

此濕地是都會區的荒野型濕地，以生態復育與教育為主軸，為了保護其中的生物不受人為干擾，對於參觀人數有控管；並設有解說教育中心，結合志工團隊導覽、生態記錄及研究，發揮生態教育的功能。

Jacana reappeared in 2004 and have started reproducing there since June, 2005. The number of Pheasant-tailed Jacana is growing steadily, and some of them have even started to migrate to other wetlands.

Jhouzai Wetland is a wilderness wetland in a metropolitan area, and its establishment carries ecological and educational significance. To protect the life in the wetland park from human disturbance, Kaohsiung city government limits the number of visitors. The wetland park is equipped with an education center with volunteer guided tours and biological records and research are available to fulfill the wetland park's ecological education function.



濕仔濕地設解說中心，肩負生態教育功能。  
The introduction center in Jhouzai Wetland is a great source of ecological education.



### 洲仔濕地小檔案 Profile

得獎紀錄：全球卓越建設獎、福特保育暨環保獎、大高雄建築園冶獎等。

地點：高雄市左營區環潭路、洲仔路間。

面積：9.1公頃

開放時間：全區於每月第一、二、三週週日開放自由參觀並提供導覽解說(09:00-12:00, 14:00-17:00)，其餘時間採限制人數預約參觀；濕地旁的解說教育中心及周邊部分區域，於周二至周六開放自由參觀。

預約導覽：七日前網路預約

<http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

電話：07-582-2371

交通：公車勝利路蓮池潭站6、17、27、2917、301號等。  
台鐵左營站(步行20分鐘)。

捷運紅線生態園區站(接駁公車紅51至人發中心站)。

自行車道：愛河連接蓮池潭自行車道

Awards: FIABCI Prix D'Excellence Award, Ford Motor Company Conservation and Environmental Grants, Architectural Landscape Awards, etc.

Location: Around the intersection of Huantan Road and Jhouzai Road.

Area: 9.1 hectares

Opening hours: Free admission and a guided tour is available on the first, second, and third Sundays of every month (09:00 ~ 12:00; 14:00 ~ 17:00). An appointment with a limited number of visitors is required for other times. Free admission to the education center and some of the areas around the wetland is available from Tuesday to Saturday.

Please kindly reserve guided tours seven days in advance at <http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

Tel.: 07-582-2371

Transportation: Take Bus 6, 17, 27, 2917 and 301, and disembark at Lotus Pond Stop on Shengli Road. Disembark at Zuoying Train Station and walk for 20 minutes to go to the wetland. Take the Kaohsiung MRT Red Line and disembark at Ecological District Station, and then take Shuttle Bus Red 51 to the Civil Service Department Institute Stop.

Bike path: Take the bike path connecting the Love River and Lotus Pond.

網址Website: <http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/>



## 楠梓仙溪濕地 瀕危動物的棲息保護區

Nanzhihsian River Wetland A Protected Habitat for Endangered Species



楠梓仙溪是高屏溪的兩大上游之一，楠梓仙溪濕地範圍涵蓋高雄市那瑪夏區內的楠梓仙河流域，沿岸森林茂密，水質清澈。

此濕地為野生動物保護區，是台灣第一條受到保護的河流。區域內有魚類10種、鳥類80種，包括許多瀕臨絕種或珍貴野生動物，例如：高身鏟頰魚、林鵰、藍腹鵞、黑長尾雉(帝雉)、鉛色水鵝等，每年11月至次年5月是魚類繁殖期，禁止垂釣。

The Nanzhihsian River is one of the two major upper streams of the Gaoping River. Covering the Nanzhihsian River basin in Namasia District, Kaohsiung City, the Nanzhihsian River Wetland is bordered with thick forests and features very clear water.

With the first protected river in Taiwan, Nanzhihsian River Wetland is a protected area for wild animals. There are 10 fish species and 80 bird species in the wetland, many of which are endangered or precious wild animals, such as the Deep-body Shovelnose Minnow, Indian Black Eagle, Swinhoe's Pheasant, Mikado Pheasant, and Plumbeous Water Redstart. Fish breeding season starts every November and lasts until the following May. Fishing is prohibited here.

楠梓仙溪濕地範圍涵蓋那瑪夏區內的楠梓仙河流域。圖片提供：孔淑華  
Nanzhihsian River Wetland covers the Nanzhihsian River basin in Namasia District.  
Provided by Kong Shu-hua

### 楠梓仙溪濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市那瑪夏區  
面積：274.22公頃  
交通：大眾運輸可由高雄火車站搭高雄客運直達甲仙站，再轉搭往那瑪夏區的巴士。

Location: Namasia District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 274.22 hectares  
Transportation: Take Kaohsiung Bus in front of Kaohsiung Main Station, disembark at the Jiasian Stop, and transfer to a bus bound for Namasia District.

網址Website:  
[http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_nanzhihsian.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_nanzhihsian.html)



## 大鬼湖濕地 中央山脈的生態祕境

Daguei Lake Wetland An Eco-Shangri-La in the Central Mountain Range



大鬼湖是魯凱族原住民心目中的聖地，也是百步蛇神分享給人類祖先的水源，因此歷代族人皆不敢隨意侵入此區，亦不能在湖畔狩獵，由於人跡罕至，至今仍保持原始神秘面紗。

大鬼湖是自然形成的內陸濕地，由三個湖泊組成，是山花奴奴溪的源頭，海拔高2,180公尺；這裡是瀕危的赫氏角鷹，以及保育類動物台灣黑熊、台灣野山羊的重要棲地；湖域四周有杜鵑、紅檜，附近甚至還有台灣特有種的「台灣杉」群。

Daguei Lake is sacred to the Rukai aboriginal people who hold firm to that, and it is a source of water bestowed by the God of the Hundred-pace Snake to the ancestors of mankind. For generations, the Rukais dare not approach or hunt near Daguei Lake. Rarely visited, Daguei Lake remains mysterious to this day.

Daguei Lake is a natural inland wetland consisting of three lakes. It is the source of the Shanhuanunu River and is located at an altitude of 2,180 meters. It is a critically important habitat for animals like the endangered Hodgson's Hawk Eagle, the protected Formosan black bear, and the Formosan Serow. Azaleas and red cypresses flourish around the lake, and there are even world-class "living fossils", Taiwan cypresses, whose population density is comparable to a pure forest.



大鬼湖濕地是清幽祕境。圖片提供：許勝發  
Daguei Lake is a serene Eco-Shangri-La.  
Provided by Hsu Sheng-fa

### 大鬼湖濕地小檔案 Profile

面積：主湖約17公頃；東池面積約2公頃；西池約0.9公頃。  
交通：國道3號接上國道10號往旗山方向，於旗山接上台28甲線，再經新威大橋接往台27線，往茂林後走高132接多納。  
注意事項：進入大鬼湖須先向屏東林區管理處申請，核准後向警方辦理甲種入山證。

Area: Main lake: 17 hectares; East Pond: 2 hectares; West Pond: 0.9 hectares  
Transportation: Take National Highway No. 3, merge onto National Highway No. 10, and head toward Cishan. Merge onto Provincial Highway 28-Jia at Cishan, pass Sinwei Bridge, merge onto Provincial Highway No. 27, and take County Road Gao-132 at Maolin to get to Duona.

Note: For entry into Daguei Lake, please apply at the Pingtung Forest District Office. Upon approval, apply for the A-class mountain pass from the police.

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_daguei.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_daguei.html)



# 永安鹽田濕地 生態與鹽田文化的整體營造

Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland A Comprehensive Merger of Ecology and Salt Pan Culture



永安鹽田濕地與興達港相連。 Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland is connected to Shinda Harbor.

永安鹽田濕地原是日治時期六大鹽場之一的「烏樹林鹽場」一部分，是台南以南最大的鹽灘濕地，兼具鹽業文化歷史、紅樹林生態及珍貴遷移性鳥類資源。

濕地內保留了市定古蹟「原烏樹林製鹽株式會社辦公室」巴洛克建築，見證鹽業歷史發展的興衰。在鹽田廢棄閒置20多年後，此處形成豐富的濕地生態，這裡不僅是每年春秋兩季鸕科水鳥的中繼站，還曾調查記錄鳥類高達110種，包含瀕危的遊隼；珍稀鳥類唐白鷺、魚鷹，甚至出現高達數千隻的東方環頸鴉族群；濕地在1999年被國際鳥盟列為重要野鳥棲地，是台灣最佳賞鳥地之一；永安濕地更擁有高屏地區面積最廣闊的紅樹林，樹種包含海茄苳、欖李及紅海欖，有些海茄苳樹齡可能百年以上。

Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland was part of the Wushulin Salt Pan that was one of the six major salt pans, during Japanese Rule. It is the largest salt marsh wetland south of Tainan and is valuable for its history of salt culture, mangrove ecology, and migratory bird population.



凶狠圓軸蟹是台灣體型最大的陸蟹，多棲息於河海交會口。圖片提供：張學文  
The Blue Land Crab, usually inhabits estuaries, is the largest terrestrial crab in Taiwan.  
Provided by Chang Xue-wen

為了追求城市發展與生態環境的永續經營，市府以「低度開發、減量設計」原則，結合濕地生態與在地鹽田文化。永安鹽田濕地的整體闢建包含具有生態教育功能、市民參與經營管理的「永安濕地生態教育中心」，同時將前往永安濕地的永達路、鹽保路側規劃設置生態藝術走廊、賞鳥設施等，使此濕地兼顧生態教育及觀光遊憩功能，成為高雄濱海地區最特殊的濕地生態與鹽業文化景點。

The baroque-style buildings of the Former Wushulin Salt Company Premises, a city-class historic site have witnessed the rise and fall of the salt industry and are being preserved in the wetland park. Left idle for over 20 years, the salt pan has formed a rich wetland ecosystem. Every spring and fall, snipes migrate to the wetland, and as many as 110 bird species have been recorded here, including the endangered Peregrine Falcon, the rare Chinese Egret and the Fish Eagle, as well as thousands of Kentish Plovers. Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland was recognized as an important wild bird habitat by BirdLife International in 1999. Not only is it an ideal place for bird watching in Taiwan, it has the greatest area of mangroves in Kaohsiung and Pingtung consisting of Gray Mangrove, White-flowered Black Mangrove, and Rhizophora Stylosa; some of the Gray Mangrove could be hundreds of years old.

To develop the city and the ecological environment in a sustainable manner, Kaohsiung city government combines wetland ecology and local salt pan culture based on the principle of low-impact development and reductive design. Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland is equipped with the Yong'an Wetland Ecological Education Center built for educational purposes and operated with the participation of



永安鹽田濕地中保存有「原烏樹林製鹽株式會社」辦公室遺址。  
The Former Wushulin Salt Company Premises preserved in Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland.



永安鹽田濕地在1999年被國際鳥盟列為重要野鳥棲地。是台灣最佳賞鳥地點之一。  
Yong'an Salt Pan Wetland was recognized as an important wild bird habitat by BirdLife International in 1999 and is one of the best places in Taiwan for bird-watching.

volunteers. In addition, Kaohsiung city government has built ecological art corridors and bird-watching facilities along the Yongda and Yanbao access roads to the wetland, giving the wetland both ecological and leisure functions and making it a very unique tourist attraction featuring wetland ecology and salt pan culture.

## 永安鹽田濕地小檔案 Profile

- 地點：高雄市永安區保安路、興達路
- 面積：131公頃
- 交通：可搭乘高雄客運岡山往永安方向，在新港國小鹽田分校下車即可。
- 自行車道：海岸自行車道
- Location: Around the intersection of Bao-an Road and Singda Road, Yong'an District, Kaohsiung City
- Area: 131 hectares
- Transportation: Take Kaohsiung Bus bound from Gangshan to Yong-an, and disembark at the Yantian Campus of Sin Gang Elementary School.
- Bike path: Follow the coastal bike path
- 網址Website: <http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/Yungan/>



## 茄荳濕地 生態與漁業文化的整體營造

5

Jiading Wetland A Comprehensive Establishment of Ecology and Fishery Culture



茄荳濕地吸引包括黑面琵鷺在內的大量水鳥聚集。  
Jiading Wetland attracts a large number of waterfowl like the Black-faced Spoonbill.



茄荳濕地腹地廣大。  
Jiading Wetland covers a vast area of land.



琵嘴鴨  
圖片提供：高雄市茄荳生態文化協會提供  
The Northern Shoveler  
Provided by Chiehting Ecological and Cultural Association

### 茄荳濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市茄荳區濱海路一段  
面積：171公頃  
交通：國道1路竹交流道下，往路竹方向直行，循台17線至興達港，往右接濱海路即達。  
自行車道：茄荳漁村風情自行車道

Location: Binhai Road Section 1, Jiading District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 171 hectares  
Transportation: Take National Highway No. 1. Exit at the Lujhu Interchange, head toward Lujhu, merge onto Provincial Highway No. 17 to go to Singda Harbor, and turn right onto Binhai Road.  
Bike path: Jiading fishing village bike path

網址 Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_jiading.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_jiading.html)



茄荳濕地在日治時期開發成鹽田，舊稱竹滬鹽田，在鹽田停曬廢棄後，逐漸變成野生動植物的棲地，是台灣南端最大的候鳥度冬棲地，曾調查記錄鳥類達141種，包含國際級保育鳥類黑面琵鷺，以及珍稀的小燕鷗、魚鷹、游隼等鳥類。

茄荳濕地分東、西兩區分期開闢，除了改善棲地，市府更設置解說中心、賞鳥區、人行步道等設施，讓人們更易於親近濕地生態。市府亦同步改造鄰近此濕地的茄荳濱海公園，並開闢茄荳漁村風情自行車道，串連茄荳濕地、茄荳濱海公園、白砂崙濕地，並結合情人碼頭、興達港、觀光漁市等景點，打造出茄荳海岸景觀新魅力。

Jiading Wetland was previously the Zhuhu Salt Pan during Japanese Rule. No longer in operation, the salt pan has become a habitat for wild life and is now the largest wintering habitat in southern Taiwan for migratory birds. As many as 141 bird species were once recorded here, including the internationally protected Black-faced Spoonbill and other rare birds such as the Little Tern, the Fish Eagle, and the Peregrine Falcon.

The establishment of Jiading Wetland was carried out by dividing the wetland into east and west sections for phased construction. In addition to improving habitats, the Kaohsiung city government has established facilities like the information center, bird watching areas, and footpaths, providing visitors with more access to wetland ecology. The Kaohsiung city government also modified the nearby Jiading Coastal Park, built bike paths connecting Jiading Wetland, Jiading Coastal Park, and Baishalun Wetland, and has combined other tourist attractions such as the Lover's Wharf of Shinda Harbor and fish markets to make Jiading coastal area a major tourist attraction.

## 高雄大學濕地 水資源回收營造生態濕地

6

Wetland of the National Kaohsiung University An Ecological Wetland Supplied by Recycled Water Resources

鄰近援中港的高雄大學在整地開發前，是片一望無際的魚塢與農田，這裡除了是眾多動植物的自然棲地，也是許多候鳥過境的歇息覓食區。以生態校園為定位的高雄大學，在82.5公頃的校區中，將近一半的土地都是生態景觀綠地。

令人驚豔的是，生態湖、生態水道與闊葉密林所形成的濕地，將生活污水與雨水回收再利用，注入人工湖，濕地旁並設有濕地觀察區，形塑更完整的生態環境。



高雄大學濕地將生活污水與雨水回收再利用。  
The Wetland of the National Kaohsiung University recycles and reuses domestic sewage and rainwater.

Near Yuanzhong Harbor, the National Kaohsiung University used to be a vast land covered with fish ponds and farms before reclamation. It is a natural habitat for numerous plants and animals, as well as a feeding ground for migratory birds. To create an ecological campus, the National Kaohsiung University allots nearly half of the 82.5-hectare campus for use in ecological landscaping.

What makes this wetland so amazing is that it consists of a lake, waterways and broad-leaved forests that are supplied by recycled domestic waste water and rain water. There is also an observatory area next to the wetland, forming a complete ecological environment.

### 高雄大學濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市楠梓區高雄大學路  
面積：5公頃  
電話：07-591-9000  
交通：高雄捷運紅線楠梓加工區站下，轉搭紅56號公車，或高雄捷運紅線青埔站下，轉搭98號高雄客運至高雄大學站下。  
自行車道：後勁溪沿岸自行車道

Location: Kaohsiung University Road, Nanzih District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 5 hectares  
Tel.: 07-5919000  
Transportation: Take the Kaohsiung MRT Red Line, disembark at the Nanzih Export Processing Zone Station, transfer to Bus Red 56, or disembark at the Cingpu (NKFUST) Station, transfer to Kaohsiung Bus 98, and disembark at the Kaohsiung University Stop.

Bike path: The bike path along the bank of the Houjin River  
網址 Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_nuk.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_nuk.html)



## 援中港濕地 紅樹林最豐富的活躍濕地

Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland A Thriving Wetland with a very dense mangrove forest



援中港濕地毗鄰楠梓污水處理廠。Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland is adjacent to the Nanzih Sewage Treatment Plant.

援中港濕地公園位於後勁溪與典寶溪之間，緊鄰楠梓污水處理廠，原本是漁民向軍方承租的魚塢地，軍方回收土地後，提供高雄市50公頃土地作為公共設施，高雄市政府將其中約30公頃規劃為濕地公園，成為一個鹹水及半鹹水混合的濕地。

濕地公園分為東、西兩區，前者約20公頃，後者約10公頃。西區靠海，設有工作站、苗圃等濕地公園維護管理設施，錯綜複雜的水道溝渠形成沼澤濕地，魚類族群豐富，潮間帶也可見各式各樣的招潮蟹及彈塗魚蹤跡。東區腹地較大，擁有多處深水埤塘，常見大、中、小白鷺、栗小鷺、黃小鷺、小環頸鴉、高蹺鴉等鳥類聚集，珍貴鳥類水雉(已有近20隻定居)、瀕危鳥類黑面琵鷺，甚至瀕臨絕種的東方白鶴也曾經出現。

因鹹、淡水交會特性，援中港濕地也孕育出欖李、水筆仔、海茄苳及紅海欖等紅樹林樹種，數量繁多，為其它都會濕地望塵莫及，紅樹林及與其伴生的苦檻藍、苦林盤、黃槿等植物，也提供生物最佳庇護。



彈塗魚和招潮蟹在援中港濕地十分活躍。  
圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
Mudskippers and Fiddler Crabs thrive in Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland.  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan

Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland is located between the Houjin River and Dianbao River and is adjacent to the Nanzih Sewage Treatment Plant. It used to be used for fish ponds rented by fishermen from the military. The military later reclaimed the land and provided 50 hectares of it to Kaohsiung City for public construction. Kaohsiung city government therefore turned 30 hectares of it into a hybrid wetland with both saltwater and brackish water.

The wetland is divided into eastern and western sections with the former covering 20 hectares and the

同時，楠梓污水處理廠的二級流放水會排入濕地中，為濕地增加淡水來源；而這些水經由濕地的淨化後再排入典寶溪，也淨化河川海洋水質。

latter 10 hectares. The western section is adjacent to the sea and is equipped with management facilities like working stations and nursery gardens. The intertwining waterways in this section form a swamp wetland abounding with fish species. A variety of fiddler crabs and mudskippers can be seen in the intertidal zones. The eastern section covers a larger area and has multiple deep farm ponds where the Great Egret, Intermediate Egret, Little Egret, Cinnamon Bittern, Yellow Bittern, Little Ringed Plover, and Black-winged Stilt gather. The rare Pheasant-tailed Jacana (nearly 20 of them become residents in the wetland), the endangered Black-faced Spoonbill, and even the nearly extinct Oriental White Stork have been spotted here.

Given its combination of saltwater and freshwater, Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland nurtures a variety of mangrove species, such as the White-flowered Black Mangrove, Kandelia obovata Sheue, Gray Mangrove, and Rhizophora stylosa, whose large populations are far higher than those of other urban wetlands. Mangroves and their accompanying species like Myoporum Bontioides, Clerodendrum Inerme, and Hibiscus Tiliaceus provide an ideal shelter to animals and plants.

In addition, grade-two effluent from the Nanzih Sewage Treatment Plant is discharged into the wetlands as additional fresh water source. The effluent



援中港濕地擁有27種蟹類，賈瑟琳招潮蟹是民國99年新發現的台灣新種。圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
There are 27 crab species in the Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland; among them the Jocelyn's Fiddler Crab is a new species found in 2010.  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan



多種紅樹林樹種於此地復育。  
Several mangrove species are located here.

is purified by the wetlands before running into the Dianbao River, which helps to improve river and seawater quality.

### 援中港濕地小檔案 Profile

得獎紀錄：國家卓越建設獎、建築園冶獎

地點：高雄市楠梓區典昌路、典寶溪口

面積：29.41公頃

開放時間：目前僅西區開放，週日可自行入園參觀，平日參觀及導覽皆需預約。

導覽洽詢電話：07-5822371

預約導覽網頁：<http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

交通：搭乘高雄市公車紅53，援中港站下即達。

自行車道：援中港濕地自行車道、後勁溪自行車道、典寶溪自行車道。

Awards: FIABCI-Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award & Architectural Landscape Awards

Area: 29.41 hectares

Location: Around the Dianchang Road of Nanzih District and Dianbao River estuary

Opening hours: Currently only the west section is accessible to the public; free admission on Sundays; a reservation is required for visits on weekdays and for guided tours.

Guided tour information hotline: 07-5822371

Guided tour reservation webpage: <http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

Transportation: Take Kaohsiung City Bus Red 53 and disembark at Zhonggang Stop.

Bike path: Yuanjhong Harbor Wetland Bike Path, Houjin River Bike Path, and Dianbao River Bike Path

網址 Website: <http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/yuanjhong/>



## 半屏湖濕地 同時擁有乾、濕不同生態

8

**Banping Lake Wetland** A Wetland with both Wet- and Dry-ecosystems

半屏湖濕地位於高雄市半屏山東南麓，高鐵左營站北側。半屏山的石灰岩歷經數萬年才成形，人類只花了數十年的時間便挖掘殆盡。為了讓環境永續，高雄市政府在山上的水泥廠停止營運後，將其沉砂池闢建為濕地公園，成為都會區中難得的生態教室。

半屏湖濕地是一處擁有乾、濕不同生態環境的濕地，乾季時湖面乾涸呈現乾燥生態環境，可觀察半屏山石灰岩地質及耐旱植物、昆蟲的旺盛生命力。當雨季來臨，豐沛雨水充滿半屏湖，水鳥聚集，展現另一番濕地景觀。



半屏湖濕地隨季節有乾、濕兩種生態。圖片提供：社團法人台灣濕地保護聯盟  
Banping Lake Wetland boasts both wet- and dry-ecologies based on seasonal changes.  
Provided by Wetlands Taiwan

Banping Lake Wetland is located at the southeast foothills of the Banping Mountain and the north side of the High Speed Rail Zuoying Station. Having formed over tens of thousands of years, the limestone resources of the Banping Mountain were exhausted by mankind in just a couple of decades. To sustain the environment, after the cement plants on Banping Mountain ceased operation, Kaohsiung city government turned the grit chamber of the cement plants into a wetland park, making it an invaluable

ecological classroom in the city.

Banping Lake Wetland boasts both wet- and dry-ecosystems. The lake dries out during the dry season, allowing visitors to observe the limestone geology of the Banping Mountain and the vitality of drought-resistant plants and insects. During the monsoon season, the ample rainfall fills up the lake where water birds start to gather, revealing a wetland landscape.

### 半屏湖濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市左營區半屏山後巷

面積：12公頃

導覽洽詢電話：07-5822371

預約導覽網頁：<http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

交通：搭乘高雄捷運紅線，左營高鐵站下，直接往高鐵西側出口，步行前往約5~10分。

Location: Banpingshan Back Lane, Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City

Area: 12 hectares

Guided tour information hotline: 07-5822371

Guided tour reservation webpage:

<http://pwb.kcg.gov.tw/chouchaiwetlandpark/services.htm>

Transportation: Take the Kaohsiung MRT Red Line and disembark at Zuoying (THSR) Station, exit the station from Exit 2 (west), and walk for about 5-10 minutes

網址Website: <http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/pwb/banpingshanpark/index.htm>



## 鳥松濕地 連結澄清湖的袖珍濕地

9

**Niaosong Wetland** A Mini Wetland connected to Chengcing Lake



鳥松濕地面積雖小，生態卻繁茂。  
圖片提供：社團法人高雄市野鳥學會  
Despite its relatively small size, Niaosong Wetland is rich in ecological resources.  
Provided by Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society

鳥松濕地公園位於高雄市鳥松區，澄清湖大門口東側，是台灣第一座人工濕地公園，共有三大池兩小池，原為澄清湖淨水廠的沉砂池，失去功用後，經過政府與民間努力催生，規劃出濕地公園。

雖然面積僅約四公頃，但沼澤、池塘、水生植物、草叢、灌木，以及常綠喬木等一應俱全，是一個典型的小型池塘濕地，步道兩旁水蠟燭、葶薺等生長茂密，還有毛柿、水黃皮、血桐等原生植物，生物十分多樣化。具有完整的濕地生態系統，也肩負滯洪功能，更是繁華都會中難得一見的自然風貌。



鳥松濕地常吸引眾多民眾活動。  
Niaosong Wetland attracts many visitors.

Niaosong Wetland is located in Niaosong District of Kaohsiung City and on the east side of the entrance of the Chengcing Lake Scenic Area. It is a typical mini wetland consisting of three big pools and two small ponds. The wetland used to be a grit chamber of the Chengcing Lake Water Purification Plant. After it was taken out of service, the government and civic groups collectively modified it into a wetland park.

Despite the fact that it covers only four hectares, the wetland is a complete ecosystem with swamps, ponds, aquatic plants, shrubs, bushes, and evergreen trees. Niaosong Wetland is a typical mini pond wetland; the trails in the wetland park are bordered with thriving plants such as Narrowleaf Cattail and Chinese water chestnut, as well as indigenous plants like the Taiwan Ebony, Poongaoil, and Macaranga. Niaosong Wetland has a diverse range of species, possesses a complete wetland ecosystem, is used for flood detention, and is a rare natural landscape in this prosperous city.

### 鳥松濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市鳥松區大埤路

面積：4公頃

交通：高雄市搭公車60、70、217、30、79路，自行開車從高雄交流道下，大順路轉右，左轉澄清路，即可抵達。

自行車道：澄清湖自行車道、鳥松澄清湖至東照山自行車道(建置中)。

Location: Dabi Road, Niaosong District, Kaohsiung City

Area: 4 hectares

Transportation: Take Kaohsiung City Bus 60, 70, 217, 30 or 79. Or take National Highway No. 1, exit at the Kaohsiung Interchange, turn right onto Dashun Road, and turn left onto Chengcing Road.

Bike path: Take the Chengcing Lake Bike Path or the bike path connecting Chengcing Lake and Dongjihaoshan (under construction).

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_niaosung.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_niaosung.html)



## 大樹(舊鐵橋)人工濕地 以鐵道回憶橫互的詩意景觀

10

Dashu Manmade Wetland (Old Railroad Bridge Wetland) A Nostalgic Railroad Crossing Poetic Scenery



大樹人工濕地淨化高屏溪水質。  
Dashu Manmade Wetland improves the quality of the Gaoping River.

高屏舊鐵橋原名為下淡水溪鐵橋，興建於1911年初，是當時亞洲最長的鐵橋，功成身退後，現為國定古蹟。流經鐵橋的高屏溪是澄清湖自來水廠的水源，然舊鐵橋下，原本充斥高莖作物與髒亂垃圾，且受工業廢水污染，2002年起經整治成為具淨水、生物多樣性、環境教育等多功能之人工濕地。

大樹人工濕地最大的特色，是以工業與家庭廢水作為園區生態池的唯一水源，透過十數個埤塘，達到水源的淨化，營造動植物棲息環境與豐富自然生態。



芒草在濕地中生長茂盛，隨風搖曳。  
Silver Grass thrives in the wetland and sways with the wind.

The Gaoping Old Railroad Bridge used to be called the Lower Tamsui River Railroad Bridge. Built in early 1911, it was the longest railroad bridge in Asia at that time. No longer in service, it is now a national-class historic site. Running under the railroad bridge, the Gaoping River supplies water to the Chengcing Lake Water Treatment Plant. The river used to be filled with crops and trash. It was also polluted with industrial waste water. After being dredged in 2002, the Gaoping River is now the home of a manmade wetland with clean water, diverse biological resources, and an educational facility.

The most prominent feature of the Dashu Manmade Wetland is that its water source is supplied by treated industrial and domestic waste water. The water is purified through dozens of farm ponds to create habitats for wild life and a rich natural ecology.

### 大樹(舊鐵橋)人工濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市大樹區竹寮里竹寮路

面積：177公頃

交通：台1線於高屏大橋前，再轉入台21線往佛光山方向前行約3公里到九曲堂時即可看到舊鐵橋風貌，可續往前200公尺，於吉林餐廳前紅綠燈右轉即可到公園停車場。

自行車道：高屏溪沿岸自行車道

Location: Zhuliao Road, Zhuliao Village, Dashu District, Kaohsiung City

Area: 177 hectares

Transportation: Take Provincial Highway No. 1 and Gaoping Bridge, merge onto Provincial Highway No. 21 and proceed about three kilometers in the direction of Fo Guang Shan Monastery where you will see the Old Railroad Bridge when arriving at Jioucyutang. For the parking lot, proceed another 200 meters and turn right at the traffic light in front of Jiling Seafood Restaurant.

Bike path: There is a bike path along the bank of the Gaoping River

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_rail.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_rail.html)



## 鳳山水庫濕地 鷓鴣數量龐大的大型濕地

11

Fongshan Reservoir Wetland A Large Wetland with a Vast Number of Cormorants



水域面積遼闊的鳳山水庫。  
Fongshan Reservoir Wetland covers a vast area of water.

鳳山水庫的前身是「鳳山池」，早在清朝的《鳳山縣采訪冊》就有記載；1982年建為水庫，不僅提供大高雄地區的用水，也形成廣袤的生態棲息環境。

鳳山水庫濕地面積達118公頃，由於屬於水源保護區，人為干擾小，是冬候鳥鷓鴣的重要棲息地，常同時高達三千隻；也是重要野鳥棲地，包含珍稀鳥類赤腹鷹、灰面鵟、魚鷹、台灣畫眉；同時與緊鄰高雄市熱帶植物園，串連成廣大的濕地綠帶。



大量鷓鴣聚集在鳳山水庫。  
A large number of cormorants gather in the Fongshan Reservoir Wetland.

The Fongshan Reservoir was previously known as Fongshan Pond. It was mentioned as early as the Qing Dynasty in An Information Book of Fongshan County. Established in 1982, the Fongshan Reservoir supplies water to the Greater Kaohsiung region and forms a vast habitat for wild life.

The Fongshan Reservoir Wetland covers an area of 118 hectares and is located in a water source protected area. With little human disturbance, the wetland is an important habitat for Cormorants; as many as 3,000 cormorants are often seen here. It is also an important habitat for wild birds like the rare Chinese Goshawk, Gray-faced Buzzard Hawk, Fish Eagle, and Melodious Laughing Thrush. In addition, the wetland and the nearby Kaohsiung Tropical Botanical Park form a vast wetland green belt.

### 鳳山水庫濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市小港區坪頂里天池路1號

面積：118公頃

鳳山給水廠電話：07-891-2615

開放時間：05:00~08:00, 14:30~16:30

交通：可走高坪十五路，由東側門進入；或走高坪二十三路，到底後右轉上山，由西側門進入。

自行車道：大坪頂林園自行車道

Location: No. 1, Tanchih Road, Pingding Village, Siaogang District, Kaohsiung City

Area: 118 hectares

Contact number of Fongshan Water Treatment Plant: 07-8912615

Opening hours: 05:00~08:00 & 14:30~16:30

Transportation: Take Gaoping 15th Road and enter the wetland by the East Gate, or take Gaoping 23rd Road all the way down, turn right and go uphill, and enter by the West Gate.

Bike path: Take the bike path connecting Dapingding and Linyuan

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_Fongshan.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_Fongshan.html)



## 林園人工濕地 台灣最早復育紅樹林的濕地之一

12

Linyuan Manmade Wetland One of the First Wetlands dedicated to Mangrove Restoration in Taiwan



林園人工濕地緊臨高屏溪出海口。  
The Linyuan Manmade Wetland is located next to the estuary of the Gaoping River.

林園人工濕地位於高屏溪口、緊鄰林園石化工業區，是位於高雄最南端的濕地，也是台灣最早復育紅樹林的地方之一。自民國83年起復育至今，已有海茄冬、欖李、紅海欖、水筆仔等四種紅樹林樹種，是台灣水筆仔生長最南界，同時已發現鸞鷲、紅冠水雞、蒼燕鷗等水鳥，以及稀有的環頸雉、魚蟹，是林園最具生物多樣性的代表地區之一。

Located in the Gaoping River estuary and adjacent to the Linyuan Petrochemical Industrial Park, Linyuan Manmade Wetland is the southernmost wetland in Kaohsiung and one of the first wetlands dedicated to mangrove restoration in Taiwan. Starting in 1994, the Gray Mangrove, White-flowered Black Mangrove, *Rhizophora stylosa*, and *Kandelia obovata* Sheue have been successfully restored. This wetland is also the southernmost region for Taiwan's *Kandelia obovata* Sheue. Also, water birds like the Egret, Common Moorhen, Black-naped Tern and rare species like the Ring-necked Pheasant as well as fish and crabs have been spotted here, making the wetland the most biologically diverse area in Linyuan District.

### 林園人工濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市林園區  
面積：50公頃  
交通：自行開車走台17線接工業三路(台21)往西到底  
自行車道：大坪頂林園自行車道

Location: Linyuan District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 50 hectares  
Transportation: Take Provincial Highway No. 17, merge onto Gongye 3rd Road (Provincial Highway No. 21), and go west all the way down.  
Bike path: The bike path connecting Dapingding and Linyuan  
網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_Linyuan.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_Linyuan.html)



## 林園海洋濕地 與海洋連通的珍貴紅樹林

13

Linyuan Marine Wetland A Wetland with Valuable Mangroves Growing Near the Sea

林園海洋濕地位於港嘴溪出海口，是林園地區唯一的潟湖，且為日本時代(約150年前)就自然形成的紅樹林濕地，近數十年，紅樹林則因魚塭養殖業肥分供應而茁壯繁衍。如今園區內還保存有樹齡至少五、六十年以上的海茄冬，極為珍貴。全區仍保有原始面貌，生態隨著海潮起落不停的循環演進。市府以「輕量」、「減量」的原則，規劃有紅樹林保育區、環境教育區、生活休憩區、海岸活動區等，並配合管線拆遷及土地徵收等同步進行，完工後可增加約2萬平方公尺的綠地面積，營造林園綠色家園，並達到海岸線與海灘環境保護的功能。

Located in the Gangzuei River estuary, the Linyuan Marine Wetland is the only lagoon in Linyuan District. There have been mangroves naturally growing here since Japanese rule (about 150 years ago). Over the past few decades, thanks to the nutrients from fishponds, the mangroves have flourished. Now there are gray mangroves that are at least 50 to 60 years old, which are extremely rare and precious. The Linyuan Marine Wetland remains pristine, and its ecology circulates and evolves with the rise and fall of tidal waves. Based on the principle of reductive design, the Kaohsiung city government has established the mangrove conservation area, environmental education area, leisure area, and coastal activity area in the wetland. The government is also carrying out pipeline removal and land expropriation work in an attempt to gain an additional 20,000 square meters of green land for the creation of Linyuan green hometown. By doing so, the government is able to protect the environment along the coastline.



林園海洋濕地是百餘年前就形成的濕地。  
The Linyuan Marine Wetland was formed hundreds of years ago.



林園海洋濕地中有多株樹齡數十年的海茄冬。  
The Linyuan Marine Wetland is home to several Gray Mangrove that are decades old.

### 林園海洋濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市林園區後厝路及半廓路交叉口  
面積：6.2公頃  
交通：自行開車走台17線，於林園轉入頂厝路，續接港埔三路、後厝路。  
自行車道：大坪頂林園自行車道

Location: Around the intersection of Houcuo Road and Bankuo Road, Linyuan District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 6.2 hectares  
Transportation: Take Provincial Highway No. 17, and merge onto Dingcuo Road, Gangpu 3rd Road and Houcuo Road.  
Bike path: The bike path connecting Dapingding and Linyuan



## 樣仔林埤濕地 找回曹公圳水文遺珠

Shezailinpi Wetland Discovering the Long Lost Paradise of Caogong Canal

14



樣仔林埤由髒亂閒置空間變成綠意盎然的濕地。  
The Shezailinpi Wetland has been transformed from a dingy piece of abandoned land into a wetland full of greenery.

位於三民區的樣仔林埤是曹公圳的一部分，亦是愛河的源頭之一；曹公圳是舊時高雄農業經濟的重要命脈，然而隨著社會變遷，農民轉業、灌溉用水需求降低，以及都市開發等因素，不但原本的水道被截斷，埤塘被填平，樣仔林埤一帶的河道更被違法佔用、養殖，甚至堆放垃圾，造成環境衛生問題。

為了帶給市民優質生活環境，高雄市政府徵收土地，將此區域闢建為親水濕地公園，還原樣仔林埤的清新樣貌。濕地公園的規畫兼具滯洪、水質改善、生態、休憩、教育與景觀等功能，也保留曹公圳水文紋理，在都會區中營造出難得的自然與歷史人文風景。

Located in the Sanmin District of Kaohsiung City, Shezailinpi Wetland is part of the Caogong Canal and one of the sources of the Love River. The Caogong Canal was Kaohsiung's agricultural backbone in the past, but due to social changes, lower demand for irrigation water as a result of less prosperous farming, and urban development, the channels of the canal were cut off and the farm ponds were filled. What's worse, the river channels around Shezailinpi were illegally appropriated for aquaculture or used as a landfill, causing severe environmental damage.

To create a high-quality living environment for its residents, Kaohsiung city government turned this area into a waterfront wetland park through land expropriation and restored the refreshed look of Shezailinpi. The wetland park plan integrated the functions of water retention, water quality



濕地的規劃顧及生活在都會中的小生物。  
Wetland planning gives consideration to tiny creatures living in the urban environment.

同時為了讓消失數十年的水岸綠地生態有喘息的空間，濕地公園設計避免過多人工設施，水域利用沉澱池、漫流池及生態池等不同機制，達到淨化水質的效果，替動植物創造出多樣的棲息環境。而往昔雜草叢生的廢水塘，魔術般的成為綠意盎然的濕地公園，也吸引民眾攜伴散步、運動，或進行戶外教學，期設計與成果讓樣仔林埤濕地公園獲得多項大獎的肯定。

improvement, ecosystem conservation, leisure, education and scenery, and also kept the Caogong Canal's water channels in their entirety, carving out a rare natural and cultural landscape in the metropolis.

To allow the waterfront ecosystem that had been neglected for decades to recover, the design for the wetland park features a minimum of manmade facilities and high water quality created through various mechanisms such as a sedimentation pond, a



園區內與周邊設有自行車道供民眾從事休閒運動。  
There are bike paths within and around the park for leisurely rides.



樣仔林埤濕地重現往昔曹公圳水文。  
The Shezailinpi Wetland recreates the hydrological system of the Caogong Canal.

runoff pond, and an ecological pond, creating a very diverse habitat for animals and plants. The once unused pond overrun by weeds was magically turned into a wetland park with lush greenery, thus attracting people for walks, exercise, or field trips. It is expected that its design and restoration results will earn the Shezailinpi Wetland Park more awards.

### 樣仔林埤濕地小檔案 Profile

得獎紀錄：全球卓越建設獎、國家卓越建設獎、建築園冶獎  
地點：高雄市三民區鼎強路  
面積：3.75公頃  
交通：搭乘33號公車於鼎金里站下，約步行15分鐘可抵達。  
自行車道：愛河連接蓮池潭自行車道

Awards: FIABCI Prix D'Excellence Award, FIABCI-Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award, and Architectural Landscape Awards  
Location: Dingciang Road, Sanmin Road, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 3.75 hectares  
Transportation: Take Bus 33, disembark at the Dingjin Village Stop, and walk for 15 minutes.  
Bike path: The bike path connecting the Love River and Lotus Pond  
網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/SheZiLin/index\\_6.aspx](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/SheZiLin/index_6.aspx)



## 美術館濕地 被藝術環繞的濕地

Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Wetland A wetland surrounded by art

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美術館濕地公園環抱著高雄市美術館，在這裡不但能飽享藝術饗宴，戶外更是滿眼綠意和開闊視野。美術館濕地又名內惟埤濕地，內惟埤自清朝起就是高雄早年重要灌溉埤塘之一，與蓮池潭、愛河相連，盛產菱角、蓮藕等作物。

到了1990年代，內惟埤一帶成為工業區，周邊環境紊亂，在地方藝文人士奔走下，市府將這裡闢建為文化園區，且保留部分濕地生態，利用岩石、水草代替水泥護岸，營造出自然荒野的環境，提供多樣的生物棲息空間，成為健康生態城市的指標。



美術館濕地將美術館園區與壽山連成一片。  
The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Wetland connects the Museum and Shoushan Mountain.

The wetland encircles the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts. Here, not only can one enjoy incredible art, but an outdoor space that is expansive and filled with lush greenery as well. The wetland is also known as Neiweipi Wetland. Started during the Qing Dynasty, Neiweipi was a major irrigation pond early on in Kaohsiung's history. Connecting the Lotus Pond and Lover River, it used to be productive in crops such as the water caltrop and lotus root.

During the 1990s, Neiweipi was transformed into an industrial zone. With efforts of local literati, the messy surrounding areas were developed into a cultural park. In addition, some parts of the wetland were restored; rocks and water grass, instead of concrete levees, were utilized to create a natural environment and habitat for different types of creatures. It is a role model for an ecologically healthy city.

### 美術館濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市鼓山區明誠路  
面積：3公頃  
電話：07-555-0331  
交通：捷運紅線凹子底站下車，下車後1號出口，轉搭紅32號接駁車美術館站下。  
自行車道：愛河連接蓮池潭自行車道  
Location: Mingcheng Road, Gushan District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 3 hectares  
Tel.: 07-5550331  
Transportation: Take the Kaohsiung MRT Red Line, disembark at Aozihdi Station, and leave the station from Exit 1. Take Shuttle Bus Red 32 and disembark at the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Stop.  
Bike path: The bike path connecting the Love River and Lotus Pond  
網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_museumFineArts.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_museumFineArts.html)



## 愛河濕地 營造愛河沿岸綠生機

Love River Wetland Creating greenery along the banks of the Love River

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愛河濕地採堤線調整設計。  
The construction of the Love River Wetland involved an innovative levee realignment method.

愛河濕地位於愛河南岸、九如路與十全路之間，東鄰中都濕地、中都窯廠，西邊鄰近壽山。過去因防洪考量而在愛河兩側築起的水泥堤防，扼殺自然生態的多樣性，因此愛河濕地闢建時，市府以堤線調整的創新設計，將河水引進區內，以生態工程重塑水岸多樣的生態環境，讓消失的動植物再度回到河畔，重現綠意與生機。

The Love River Wetland is bordered by the southern bank of the Love River, Jiouru Road, and Shihcyuan Road, with the Jhongdou Wetland and Jhongdu Tangrong Brick-Kiln in the east and Shoushan Mountain in the west. The concrete levees built along both banks of the Love River for flood control devastated the biodiversity here. In light of this, during the planning of the Love River Wetland, the city government adopted an innovative levee realignment method to channel river water into the prospective wetland. This ecological engineering project rejuvenated a biologically diverse waterfront and restored the population of animals and plants.

### 愛河濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市鼓山區同盟路，九如路與十全路之間。  
面積：約7,415平方公尺  
交通：搭乘高雄市公車218、245，九如橋站下車，往愛河方向步行5分鐘可達。  
自行車道：愛河連接蓮池潭自行車道  
Location: Around the intersection of Tongmeng Road, Jiouru Road, and Shihcyuan Road  
Area: 7,415 sq. meters  
Transportation: Take Kaohsiung City Bus 218 or 245, and disembark at the Jiouru Bridge Stop. Walk in the direction of the Love River for five minutes.  
Bike path: The bike path connecting the Love River and Lotus Pond  
網址Website: <http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/Lovewetlandpark/>



# 中都濕地 保存產業歷史、還原盎然生態

Jhongdou Wetland Preserving the remains of an industry and restoring a vivacious ecosystem



中都濕地的吊橋不僅串連各區，也可在橋上觀察紅樹林。  
The suspension bridge in Zhongdou Wetland not only connects the surrounding areas but also serves as a vantage point for observing mangroves.

中都濕地在日治時期曾為中都工業區的一部份，二戰後成為合板木業工廠群聚的區域。1980年代合板產業外移，老舊木業廠房與儲木水道閒置，周邊環境日益雜亂。為了城市永續發展，市府投入三十億元將土地重劃，規劃為濕地公園，不僅解決延宕近四十年的都會環境問題，更投入大量人力與經費進行周邊土地重劃、開闢30米園道以及中都願景橋，讓中都地區展現全新榮景。

市府在寸土寸金的都會區中，大刀闊斧闢建出約12.6公頃的濕地公園，公園還原早年愛河沿岸紅樹林茂密的樣貌，以重建高雄市紅樹林生態系統為原則，將儲木水道擴展為與愛河有二處相接的環狀水道，流貫整個園區，藉由愛河與海水連接之環境條件，復育已然消失的紅樹林生態及海岸林帶；結合附近超過百年歷史的「中都唐榮磚窯廠」，使此公園成為同時保存自然物種與產業歷史，並見證高雄港與高雄市發展的獨特濕地。

Today's Zhongdou Wetland used to be part of the Zhongdou Industrial Zone during Japanese Rule. After World War II, it became the location of a group of plywood factories. During the 1980s, the migration of the plywood industry left abandoned old factory buildings and wood storage water channels, rendering the surrounding areas increasingly messy. In order to promote the sustainable development of the city, the city government budgeted three billion dollars in land readjustment and developed this area into a wetland park. More manpower and funds from the government have not only solved the urban environmental problem that had been neglected for nearly four decades but also facilitated the readjustment of surrounding lands and the creation of the 30-meter parkway and Zhongdou Vision Bridge, revealing the prosperity of Zhongdou region.

In a metropolis where every strip of land is considered rare and precious, the city government carved out an incredible 12 hectares for the wetland park. The park restored a dense mangrove forest along the banks of the Love River early on. To revitalize Kaohsiung's mangrove ecosystem, the wood storage water channels were extended and connected to two



園區內復育有水筆仔、欖李等紅樹林樹種。  
Mangrove species like Kandelia obovata Sheue and White-flowered Black Mangrove have been reestablished in the wetland park.

被水道環繞的中央生態島則復育多種台灣原生樹種，園區中亦設有遊客服務中心、草坪活動區、戶外生態教室等景觀與教育設施，並計劃於未來引進獨木舟等具水岸濕地特色之遊憩活動，拉近人與自然的距離。

sections of the Love River, forming a circular water channel that goes through the park. This environmental restoration project, where the Love River meets with the sea, has successfully restored the mangrove ecosystem and coastal forest that had died out. What's more, coupled with the century-old Zhongdou Tangrong Brick-Kiln in the neighborhood, the park is a fascinating mix of species conservation and industrial history. It also testifies to the uniqueness of this wetland developed by the boisterous Port of Kaohsiung and downtown area.

The ecological islet in the middle of the park and surrounded by water channels has accelerated the



園區保留有舊儲木渠道中挖出的原木。  
Logs recovered from old storage ditches are preserved in the wetland park.



以蝦子為造型的教育解說中心為一座輕量又通風的綠建築。  
The education center, in the shape of a shrimp, is a light-weighted and well-ventilated green building.

recovery of many of Taiwan's indigenous plants. The park also features a tourist information center, a meadow area, an outdoor eco-classroom, and other landscapes and educational facilities. In the future, leisure activities combining waterfront and wetland characteristics such as canoeing will be introduced to bridge the gap between man and nature.

## 中都濕地小檔案 Profile

得獎紀錄：全球卓越建設獎、國際宜居城市獎、中華建築金石獎、國家卓越建設獎  
地點：高雄市三民區同盟三路、九如路與十全路之間。  
面積：12.6公頃  
交通：搭乘高雄市公車218、245，九如橋站下車，往愛河方向步行5分鐘可達。  
自行車道：愛河連接蓮池潭自行車道

Awards: FIABCI Prix D'Excellence Award, International Awards for Liveable Communities, Chinese Golden Stone Award for Architecture, & FIABCI-Taiwan Real Estate Excellence Award  
Location: Around the intersection of Tongmeng 3rd Road, Jiouru Road, and Shihcyuan Road.

Area: 12.6 hectares  
Transportation: Take Kaohsiung City Bus 218 or 245, and disembark at the Jiouru Bridge Stop. Walk in the direction of the Love River for five minutes.

Bike path: The bike path connecting the Love River and Lotus Pond

網址 Website: <http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/zhongdu/>



## 本和里滯洪濕地 讓社區安心的多功能濕地

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**Benhe Village Flood Detention Wetland** A multifunctional wetland that makes for a liveable community

本和里滯洪濕地是全國首座都市型防滯洪池，與相鄰公園作整體的規畫搭配，兼具滯洪、生態與休閒遊憩功能。其生態親水池岸設計，以水岸緩坡取代水泥圍籬，讓社區居民能親近濕地；並由洲仔濕地移植香水蓮花、四季觀音蓮及印度荇菜等水生植物，營造風情萬種水岸景觀；景緻如畫的濕地公園，更是市民參與的成果，不僅台灣濕地保護聯盟協助公園綠化，社區居民也化身志工，協助維護生態濕地。



本和里滯洪濕地是全國首座都市型防滯洪池。  
The Benhe Village Flood Control Wetland has the first urban flood detention pool in Taiwan.

The Benhe Village Flood Control Wetland boasts Taiwan's first urban flood prevention and detention pond. Planned with the comprehensive consideration of adjoining parks, it has the functions of flood detention, ecosystem conservation, and leisure. The eco-friendly waterfront embankment features a gradual slope rather than a concrete structure, thus making it more accessible for community residents. Aquatic plants including *Nuphar shimadae* Hayata, *Nymphaea*

*colorado*, and *Nymphoides indica* (L.) O. Kuntze were transplanted from Jhouzai Wetland and constitute an exuberant and charming waterfront landscape. The picturesque wetland park shall be attributed to the joint efforts of its residents; not only has Wetlands Taiwan assisted in making the park greener, but community residents have also voluntarily worked on the maintenance of the wetland ecosystem.

### 本和里滯洪濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市三民區明誠一路、鼎吉街、鼎勇街間。  
面積：2.43公頃  
交通：高雄市公車紅33A、紅33B，莊敬公園站下，步行約3分鐘。  
Location: Around the intersection of Mingcheng 1st Road, Dingji Street, and Dingyong Street  
Area: 2.43 hectares  
Transportation: Take Kaohsiung City Bus Red 33A or Red 33B, and disembark at the Jhuang Jing Park Stop then walk about 3 minutes.

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_benhe.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_benhe.html)



## 鹽水港溪濕地 生態盎然的工業區河川

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**Yanshueigang River Wetland** An ecologically vibrant river by an industrial zone

鹽水港溪位於高雄小港區，貫穿臨海工業區，河水曾在家庭污水與工業廢水的污染下成為一條大黑水溝。2004年起，高雄市政府運用自然的生態工程整治鹽水溪，再造河川自淨能力，並利用水源分流、分層淨化，設置卵石灘區、自然石磊區、草澤，增加河水的曝氣，復育其生態系統，啟動周邊社區的生態思維，讓河川即使位於工業區也呈現盎然生機！



鹽水港溪濕地貫穿臨海工業區。  
The Yanshueigang River Wetland goes through the Linhai Industrial Park.

Located in the Kaohsiung Linhai Industrial Park in the Siaogang District of Kaohsiung City, the Yanshueigang River used to be a stinky ditch polluted by household and factory waste water. Starting in 2004, Kaohsiung city government employed natural ecological engineering to revive the river and endow it with the capacity for self-purification. Water source

diversion, hierarchical purifying processes, the establishment of a pebble beach, stone heaps, grass and aquatic plants increased aeration, helped restore the ecosystem, and raised the community's awareness of ecosystem conservation. All of these make it a feat for a river by an industrial zone to be energetic with animals and plants.

### 鹽水港溪濕地小檔案 Profile

地點：高雄市小港區沿海二路  
面積：4公頃  
交通：自行開車走台17線，接沿海二路。

Location: Yanhai 2nd Road, Siaogang District, Kaohsiung City  
Area: 4 hectares  
Transportation: Take Provincial Highway No. 17 and merge onto Yanhai 2nd Road.

網址Website: [http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland\\_yanshuei.html](http://pwbgis.kcg.gov.tw/wetland/wetland_yanshuei.html)



結語  
Epilogue

# 與濕地攜手共榮的永續新生活

Sustainable Life in Well-Maintained Wetlands

除了濕地公園，高雄市在規劃各個公園的開闢過程中，為防洪、減碳、生態永續，亦將濕地水域環境考量納入整體設計，例如：衛武營公園、中央公園、凹仔底森林公園、熱帶植物園等，讓民眾得以身處都市即能接近大自然，更可幫助減緩地球暖化，讓環境生生不息；因此，對於致力成為綠色低碳城市的高雄來說，濕地的保育及建設不但會持續進行，更是永續發展的方向。

濕地的維護與教育是永續性的，因此市府工務局養護工程處不斷舉辦各種濕地生態體驗活動，例如在每年2月2日世界濕地日舉辦濕地生態嘉年華，並結合政府各環境相關部門及民間NGO團體，共同推廣濕地生態教育，讓更多民眾瞭解濕地、愛護濕地。此外養工處亦定期招募、培訓高雄市濕地志工，進行棲地保育相關工作及園區解說服務，歡迎市民朋友將愛護城市、生態的心意轉化為力量，加入濕地志工的行列，用實際行動為下一代留下乾淨無污染的環境。

With flood control, emission reduction, and ecological sustainability in mind, the Kaohsiung city government took the environments around wetland parks, such as Weiwuying Park, Central Park, and Aozihdi Forest Park, into consideration for the comprehensive design. This enables residents to access nature even though they are in a metropolis. Moreover, restoring ecosystems helps to curb global warming and make a sustainable environment. Given this concept, for Kaohsiung, which has spared no effort to become a low-carbon, green city, wetland conservation will not only carry on, but will make it a model for other cities throughout the world that are pursuing sustainable development strategies.

Given that maintenance and education should be carried out sustainably, the Maintenance Office of the Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung city government continues to organize a variety of wetland ecology activities, such as the wetland ecology carnival held every February 2nd on World Wetlands Day. It also combines the efforts of governmental environment-related authorities and NGOs to promote wetland ecology education, allowing a wider public to better understand wetlands and thus cherish them more. The Maintenance Office also recruits and trains Kaohsiung wetland volunteers on a regular basis in order to conduct habitat conservation work and provide guided tours of the wetland parks. To leave an unpolluted environment for future generations, citizens of all ages are welcome to join the lineup of volunteers to turn their ideas of caring for the city and its ecosystems into action.

高雄市政府工務局養護工程處處長  
Maintenance Office, Public Works Bureau of  
Kaohsiung City Government

趙建喬 Chiao-chiao Chiao

# 濕地生態廊道

Kaohsiung Wetland Ecological Corridor:  
The Happy and Vigorous Ecological Capital of our Wetlands

發行單位：高雄市政府工務局養護工程處  
高雄市苓雅區四維三路2號5樓 TEL (07)337-3334

發行人：趙建喬  
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