

國家級生態樂園
National Ecological Paradise

洲仔濕地

Zhouzai Wetland

高雄市政府工務局公園處
Parks Office, Public Works Bureau of Kaohsiung City Government

廣告

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緣起

Origin



1865年，英國博物學家史溫侯(Robert Swinhoe)在高雄寫下台灣第一筆水雉發現紀錄。早年蓮池潭與周邊水塘盛產菱角，水雉穿梭菱角田間，然而，隨著都市發展，棲地減少，水雉也逐漸自高雄消失。

2003年高雄市政府經濕地保護聯盟等環保團體提出「水雉返鄉計畫」，引入「濕地廊道」的概念，以生態工法方式將原訂規劃為民俗技藝園區的公園用地開闢為洲仔濕地，並成功吸引水雉返鄉繁殖。

In 1865, English naturalist, Robert Swinhoe, recorded a Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) in Kaohsiung, which was its first record in Taiwan. In early days, Pheasant-tailed Jacanas could be frequently seen in Lotus Pond and ponds nearby walking in between the water chestnuts (*Trapa* spp.). However, since the development of the city and the reduction of the habitats, Pheasant-tailed Jacana had gradually disappeared from Kaohsiung.

In 2003, Kaohsiung City Government started the project "Homecoming for Pheasant-tailed Jacanas". The project, proposed by the organization Wetlands Taiwan and other green groups and used the concept of "Wetland Corridor" and the methods of ecological engineering, has transformed the originally-planned traditional arts park into "Zhouzai Wetland". It successfully attracted Pheasant-tailed Jacanas coming home to reproduce.



濕地分區

Wetland districts

洲仔濕地依循明智利用精神提供環境教育及休閒遊憩的場所，分為三大區域，並分別採不同強度的管制，以維持濕地中珍貴的生態環境。

1. 核心保育區：此區域不開放，作為生物休息、覓食、繁衍、育雛之用，並以生態保護、研究使用及必要的棲地營造工作為限。
2. 環境教育區：此區為有條件開放，作為環境教育活動場域，同時也提供生物覓食與活動之使用。
3. 管理服務區：此區域依洲仔濕地開園時間開放，其解說中心內傳達洲仔重要濕地理念並提供民眾詢問與相關活動辦理。

In order to maintain the precious ecological environment as well as follow the wise use principles to provide a location both for environmental education and recreation, Zhouzai Wetland is parted in 3 areas with different ways of management:

1. Ecological conservation area: This area opens only to researchers, educational purposes and necessary works for habitat construction. It is used as resting, feeding, breeding or nesting grounds for creatures.
2. Environmental education area: Opened conditionally for environmental education activities, and simultaneously used as resting and feeding grounds for creatures.
3. Information center: It offers information about activities and knowledge of the wetland.



濕地水文

Hydrology

濕地水源來自天然降水及蓮池潭，水源由洲仔濕地北側自蓮池潭引入後，經過草澤、林澤、大池、深水池及人工溪流等，最終再沿環潭路東側排水溝排入蓮池潭。

The water source of Zhouzai wetland is Lotus Pond and from rainfalls. The water in Lotus Pond goes into the wetland from the north, then passes through its marshes, swamps, ponds, artificial streams, and finally along the drainage on the eastern side of Huantan Road, comes back to Lotus Pond.



簡介

Introduction



洲仔濕地由於棲地復育有成，在2005年夏季，1對水雉返回高雄，並成功繁衍後代，奠定全台人工濕地復育水雉的成功案例。直至今日，僅有9.1公頃的濕地中，已有10隻上下穩定的水雉族群。

洲仔濕地東側緊鄰著高速公路，距離三鐵共構的高鐵站僅不到2公里，在高度發展的都會核心區中，不僅是難能可貴的人工濕地，更是都會中濕地的典範。



Owing to the efforts to restore the habitat of jacanas, a couple of jacanas came back to Kaohsiung and nested successfully during the summer of 2005. This example created the record of jacanas in Taiwan. So far there have been around 10 jacanas staying in the only 9.1 hectare land.

Zhouzai Wetland, with the express way in the vicinity and two kilometers away from THSR, established the model of rarely seen artificial wetlands built in a highly developed city center.

交通

Transportation



水雉生態教育園區提供

洲仔濕地位於高雄市左營區，為淡水濕地。東北方為半屏山與高鐵左營站，西鄰蓮池潭、環潭路。

Zhouzai Wetland, located in the Zuoying District of Kaohsiung, is also a freshwater wetland, having Banping Mountain and THSR Zuoying Station on the northeastern side and Lotus Pond and Huantan Road on the west.



抵達方式：

地址：高雄市左營區環潭路58號（詳地圖）。
大眾運輸：由捷運生態園區站（紅線）搭乘38路或紅35路公車至蓮潭會館站下車，再步行經過翠華路自行車道後抵達洲仔濕地。

Getting here:

Address: No. 58, Huantan Rd., Zuoying Dist., Kaohsiung City 81354 (See map).
Public Transportation: Take the bus 38 or red 35 from Ecological District MRT Station (Red line) to Garden Villa Stop, then walk through the elevated Cuihua Road bikeway to arrive the wetland.

開放時間

Opening time

分區	星期	一	二	三	四	五	六	日
Zoning	Week	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
管理服務區 Service Area								
環境教育區 Environmental educational Area								
核心保育區 Core conservation Area								
		<p>上午08:00至下午17:00(中午不休息) 不需預約，登記入園後可自由參觀 08:00 AM to 05:00 PM (No midday break) No reservation required; free admission after registration.</p> <p>解說導覽服務需提前兩周預約 Reservations for guided tours are required two weeks in advance.</p> <p>Phone: 07-5822371 Email: wetlandks2002@gmail.com</p>						
		<p>未開放區域，僅提供學術研究之用(需事先申請) Areas not open to the public, it is limited to ecological restoration and research only. (Prior application required.)</p>						

濕地生態 Ecology

依據2007年至2016年調查資料，洲仔濕地內共有94種鳥類、77種蝴蝶及34種蜻蜓的正式紀錄，以及超過500種的植物，可說是上百種生物的家，也是高雄市生態觀察的寶庫(見表1)。洲仔濕地除了具備豐富的生物多樣性外，更有生態踏石的功能，串聯了周邊山區及市區公園綠地，是高雄市濕地生態廊道重要的指標棲地，也在市區生物多樣性保護地位上扮演舉足輕重之角色。

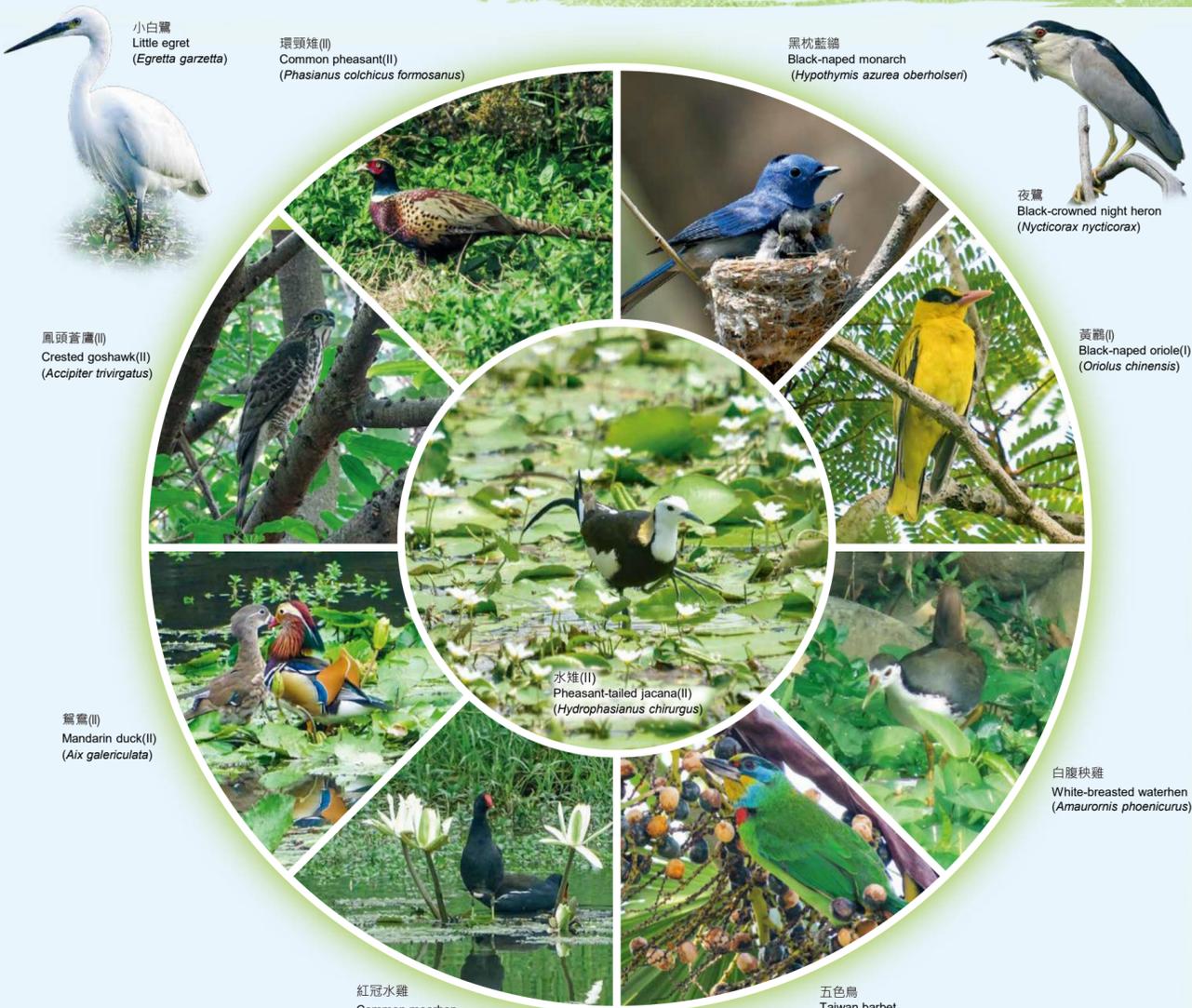
According to the investigation between 2007 and 2016, there are 94 species of birds, 77 species of butterflies, 34 species of dragonflies, and more than 500 species of plants recorded in Zhouzai Wetland. It is not only home for hundreds of creatures, but also the asset of ecological observation in Kaohsiung city (see table 1).

Zhouzai Wetland is abundant in biodiversity. It is not only a stepping stone connecting nearby mountains and parks but also a target habitat among the Ecological Corridor in Kaohsiung. It really plays a very influential role as protecting the biodiversity in the city.

表 1. 洲仔濕地重要物種 Table 1. The important species at Zhouzai Wetland

保育類鳥類 Endangered and vulnerable birds	黃鸝(I)、水雉(II)、紅傘(II)、彩鷺(II)、鴛鴦(II)、環頸雉(II)、鳳頭蒼鷹(II)等。 Black-naped oriole(I)(<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>), Pheasant-tailed jacana(II)(<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>), Common kestrel(II)(<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Greater painted-snipe(II)(<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>) Mandarin duck(II)(<i>Aix galericulata</i>), Common pheasant(II)(<i>Phasianus colchicus formosanus</i>), Crested goshawk(II)(<i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>)
其他鳥類 Other birds	灰樹鵲、小啄木、五色鳥、黑枕藍鶇、夜鷺、小白鷺、白腹秧雞、紅冠水雞等。 Grey treepie (<i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>), Grey capped pygmy woodpecker (<i>Dendrocopos canicapillus</i>), Taiwan barbet (<i>Psilopogon nuchalis</i>), Black-naped monarch (<i>Hypothymis azurea oberholseri</i>), Black-crowned night heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>), Little egret (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>), White-breasted waterhen (<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>), Common moorhen (<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>)
蝴蝶及蜻蜓 Butterflies and dragonflies	金裳鳳蝶(III)、淡紋青斑蝶、紅珠鳳蝶、紫斑蝶類、砵蚧蝶、眼蛺蝶、樺斑蝶、密紋波灰蝶、彩裳蜻蜓等。 Golden birdwing(III) (<i>Troides aeacus</i>), Blue tiger(<i>Tirumala limniace</i>), Common rose (<i>Pachliopta aristolochiae</i>), Crow (<i>Euploea</i> spp.), Common leopard(<i>Phalanta phalantha</i>) Peacock pansy (<i>Junonia almana</i>), Plain tiger (<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>), Tailless lineblue (<i>Prosotas dubiosa</i>) Variegated flutterer (<i>Rhyothemis variegata</i>)
植物 Plants	水柳、水茄荖、水黃皮、台灣欒樹、印度苦菜。 Water willow (<i>Salix warburgii</i>), Common putat (<i>Barringtonia racemosa</i>), Pongam (<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>), Flamegold (<i>Koelreuteria henryi</i>), Water snowflake (<i>Nymphoides indica</i>)
蝴蝶食草與蜜源植物 Host and nectar plants	盾柱木、金龜樹、臭娘子、長穗木、穗花木藍、馬兜鈴、馬利筋(尖尾鳳)、大安水蓑衣等。 Yellow flametree (<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>), Manila tamarind (<i>Pithecolobium dulce</i>), Headache-tree premna (<i>Premna serratifolia</i>), Jamaica vervain (<i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i>), Creeping indigo (<i>Indigofera spicata</i>), Pipevine (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp.), Blood-flower milkweed (<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>), Daan hygrophila (<i>Hygrophila pogonocalyx</i>)

(註)保育類動物等級：I代表瀕臨絕種野生動物、II代表珍貴稀有野生動物、III代表其他應予保育之野生動物



紅冠水雞 Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) 五色鳥 Taiwan barbet (*Psilopogon nuchalis*)



金裳鳳蝶(III) Golden birdwing(III) (*Troides aeacus*) 淡紋青斑蝶 Blue tiger(*Tirumala limniace*) 紅珠鳳蝶 Common rose (*Pachliopta aristolochiae*) 金斑蝶 Plain tiger (*Danaus chrysippus*) 彩裳蜻蜓 Variegated flutterer (*Rhyothemis variegata*)



長穗木 Jamaica vervain (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) 馬利筋 Blood-flower milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*) 盾柱木 Yellow flametree (*Peltophorum pterocarpum*) 金龜樹 Manila tamarind (*Pithecolobium dulce*) 穗花木藍 Creeping indigo (*Indigofera spicata*) 馬兜鈴 Pipevine (*Aristolochia* spp.)

水雉 Jacana



↑夏羽水雉 (upper) Jacana in breeding plumage

←冬羽水雉 (lower) Jacana in non-breeding plumage (水雉生態教育園區提供)

全世界的水雉科鳥類共有8種，其中台灣有記錄到的為長尾水雉 (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*)，也是唯一在繁殖季會有特殊羽色的水雉。他們在繁殖季 (4-9月) 換上黑白相間的羽色、金黃色的後頸及長長的尾巴，非繁殖季則披回褐色為主的羽毛。此外，水雉具有特別長的腳趾，體態輕盈，能行走在浮葉植物的葉片上，又常見於菱角田中，又有「菱角鳥」、「葉行者」及「凌波仙子」等美名。

1989年因水雉族群瀕危，由農委會公告為珍貴稀有(II)保育類動物。2005年夏季洲仔濕地闢建工程完成後，1對水雉於此成功繁殖4隻幼雛，不僅顯示「水雉返鄉計畫」的成功，也是都會濕地生態的奇蹟。至今，約有10隻穩定的水雉族群持續在此築巢、繁殖及育雛等。然而，由於洲仔濕地水域面積有限，加上周邊缺乏農田支持環境，水雉族群數量侷限於環境承載限制，繁衍後的下一代往往向周邊區域濕地擴散，包括援中港濕地、鳥松濕地及大樹舊鐵橋濕地等，都可見到凌波仙子的芳蹤。



印度苦菜 Water snowflake (*Nymphoides indica*)

The bird family Jacanidae consists of 8 species, among which in Taiwan only Pheasant-tailed Jacanas (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*) are recorded. They are the only Jacanidae that can grow out conspicuous plumage. Their plumage can alternate between black and white in breeding seasons and turn back brown in normal seasons.

Besides the unmistakable plumage, jacanas are lightsome enough to walk on aquatic plants with their especially long claws. Jacanas can often be seen on aquatic plants. Therefore, there are also named "Water Chestnut bird", "Leaf Walker" and "Ling-po fairy".

In 1989, considering the endangered, The Council of Agriculture of Executive Yuan regarded Pheasant-tailed Jacanas as 'Rare and valuable species' as well as the second category of protected species in Taiwan.

After the construction of Zhouzai Wetland in the summer of 2005, it was an exciting news that a couple of jacanas came back and bred four nestlings. The news not only presented the success of the project "Homecoming for Jacana", but also was an ecological miracle in urban ecology.

Until today, there are about 10 jacanas steadily brooding, breeding and nesting in Zhouzai wetland. However, due to the limited area and lack of water fields nearby, the growing number of jacanas is confined by the carrying capacity. Consequently, new generations spread out of Zhouzai Wetland to other wetlands nearby. That is why traces of jacanas can also be found in Yuanzhonggang Wetland, Niasong Wetland, and Dashu Old Bridge Wetland.



↑水雉雛鳥 (upper) Juvenile Jacana

冬羽水雉→ (lower) Jacana in non-breeding plumage (水雉生態教育園區提供)

獎項 Honor

- 2004年榮獲「台灣優良公園綠地」傑出獎。
- 2006年榮獲第七屆公共工程品質金質獎「品質優良獎」特優獎。
- 2007年獲內政部營建署評選為國家級重要濕地。
- 2012年獲環保署認證為環境教育場域

- 2004, Taiwan Excellent Park and Green Space Award.
- 2006, Outstanding Award, Public Construction Quality Golden Quality Award.
- 2007, evaluated as wetland of national importance by Construction and Planning Agency Ministry of the Interior.
- 2012, certified as the environmental education site.