

六義山

步道



Liuyi Mountain
Regional Trail



在蝴蝶的伴隨下
尋訪台灣
原生植物的造林地

In search of
Taiwan's endemic plants



林務局屏東林區管理處 發行

台灣四面環海，面積不大，卻擁有薈萃而多樣的自然與人文資源，近年來政府大力推動休閒旅遊，加速旅遊產業發展。有鑑於此，本處自91年起規劃轄內步道的整建工作，期能提供國人更優質的休閒場域。

六義山步道全長4.35公里，步道採用擬木式的人工階梯，加上涼亭與觀景平台等設施，適合全家休閒健行，是一條老少咸宜、可自由調配遊憩時間與路線且充滿人文歷史色彩的步道。為讓民眾能更了解六義山周邊的自然資源與人文歷史，本處除針對六義山步道重新測量與繪製正確的步道地圖，方便民眾登山健行的參考，並進行六義山資源調查與拍攝，規劃里程、解說樁的設置，且為符合節能減碳政策與在地景觀的協調，儘量減少解說牌的設置，而改以解說樁與解說手冊輔助，讓民眾以自導式登山健行，而能獲得知性與感性的滿足。期許各項設施的完成，能提供完善且多樣化的遊憩服務，讓六義山與大家更親近。

千山萬水，美麗風光，在享受山林美景之餘，配合此手冊的牽引，偶爾歇歇腳，會讓您覺的六義山步道之旅處處皆有情，萬物

林務局屏東林區管理處 處長

簡益章

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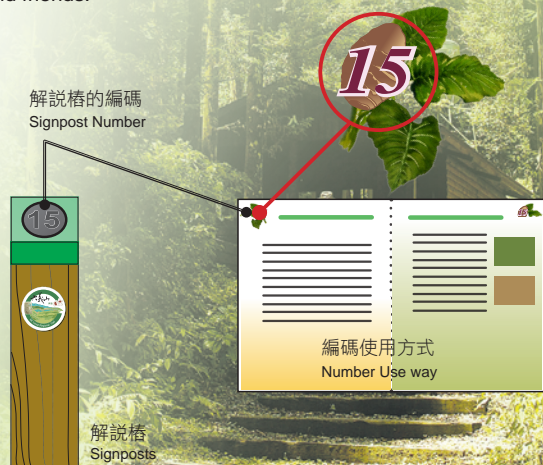
如何使用本手冊

How to Use the Guide Book



1. 擁有這本解說導覽手冊，您可循著步道上設置的解說樁，獲取六義山步道的重要環境資源資訊，請隨身攜帶上山。
2. 您可依據解說樁的編碼及相對位置圖，尋找您想獲得的解說內容。
3. 當您完成步道體驗後，請一併將本手冊攜回，相信能讓您回顧旅程點滴；若您無須再使用，也請您轉贈給可能使用的親朋好友，讓這本手冊更具有意義，也對環保盡一份心力。

1. The guidebook helps you navigate Liuyi Mountain Trail.
2. Follow the numbers on the sign posts along the rail and locate the information you need in the guidebook.
3. Take the guidebook home with you and share it with your family and friends.



交通資訊

How to Get There

路線一：由國道三號官田交流道往東銜接台84線快速道路至玉井，再由台20線省道往甲仙方向行進，便可抵達紫霞及百葉入口。

路線二：由國道三號燕巢系統轉國道10號往旗山方向，下旗山後銜接台21號省道往甲仙方向行走，即可抵達公館及四德入口。



Route 1: Drive east from Guantian Interchange on National Highway No.3 and take Expressway No. 84 to Yujing. Then take Provincial Highway No. 20 toward Jiaxian, on to Zixia and Baiye entrances.

Route 2: At Yanchao System Interchange on National Highway No.3, take National Highway No. 10 toward Qishan, after which, take Provincial Highway No. 21 toward Jiaxian, on to Gongguan and Side entrances.

小叮嚀

A Friendly Reminder



由北側的四德入口進入六義山步道是多數民眾的選擇。由此入口進入，再由最南側的紫霞入口走出，約需3小時。

◆遊客注意事項

1. 本步道共有四個入口，請於登山前計畫行走路線，並考量所需時間與接駁問題。
2. 本步道夏季蚊蟲較多，請預先做好防蚊準備。
3. 夏季午後常有雷陣雨，記得攜帶雨具。
4. 夏秋之際請留意虎頭蜂出沒。
5. 請愛護花木及環境清潔，垃圾請自行帶回，以維持良好的環境品質。

Most hikers choose the northern side entrance to enter Liuyi Regional Trail. It takes about three hours to walk from here to the southernmost Tixia entrance.

◆Visitor information

1. There are four entrances to the trail. Hikers are advised to plan their route before embarking on the trip.
2. Take precautions against mosquitoes and bugs.
3. Afternoon thundershowers are common in summer. Bring umbrellas or raincoats.
4. Watch out for wasps.
5. Protect the environment and do not litter.



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江某

Common schefflera

科名：五加科

學名：*Schefflera octophylla*

掌狀的葉片是江某最明顯的辨識方法，也因此有鴨腳木的別稱。台灣早期木屐多是用這種樹所製成的，由於木屐沒有左右腳之分，俗稱「沒公沒母」，後來便把這種樹稱為「公母」，將台語發音改為中文後，就稱之為江某，相當有趣。江某是台灣海拔1,500公尺以下的森林中常見的植物，幼時生活在樹蔭下，小葉是裂葉狀，長大冠層受傷處小葉形成全緣狀，相當特殊。早期也會被用來製作成冰棒棍、冰淇淋匙、火柴棒、便當盒，與民眾的生活相當密切。每年10-12月枝頭上會開白綠色小花，是台灣十分重要的誘鳥誘蝶植物。



Family name : Araliaceae

Scientific name : *Schefflera octophylla*



The most distinguishable feature of Common Schefflera is its palmate leaves. Grown in forests below 1,500 meters, the plant was used to make wooden slippers, ice cream sticks, match sticks and lunch boxes. Leaflets lobed when young, entire when mature. It blooms from October to December with small, whitish green flowers.

月桃

Shell flower

科名：薑科

學名：*Alpinia speciosa*

在鄉間許多植物與民眾的生活有著密切的關係，眼前的月桃便是常見的鄉土植物。月桃又名艷山薑，常見於低海拔地區，每年5-7月會開成串的白色花，帶著淡淡的香味，10月時紅色果實也成串的掛著。早期農業社會常用它的葉鞘來編織涼席、籃子、簍子等生活用品；也由於葉子帶有芬芳的香氣，每當端午節時民眾多用來包粽子或當作粽墊，風味絕佳。因屬薑科，其枝葉熬煮可治療感冒，是原住民相當倚賴之民俗植物。



Family name : Zingiberaceae

Scientific name : *Alpinia speciosa*

Shell flower is a folk plant that the aborigines depend on in their everyday life. Found in low-attitude areas, Variegated shell flower blooms from May to July with white, lightly fragrant flowers. A bunch of red fruits can be seen hanging from its branches in October. In the old days, people used its leaf sheath for making baskets and mats. The aborigines cook its branches and leaves as a remedy for colds.

小常識

Do you know?

如何用月桃葉包粽子

How to Wrap Zong Zi With the Leaves of Shell flower

淡淡清香的粽葉必須先經煮熟軟化後，便可易於包裹粽子。

The leaves of Shell flower are used to wrap zong zi, a glutinous rice ball eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival. Cook the leaves until tender, before using.





六義山的

常綠造林樹種

Afforestation Evergreen Species in Liuyi Mountain

為配合林務局森林復育之工作，因此屏東林區管理處於六義山積極辦理造林工作，今日林木扶疏，逐漸成林。造林的樹種大都為台灣原生物種，常見的有楓香、台灣檫、光臘樹、烏心石、樟樹、台灣肖楠、相思樹等，而大葉桃花心木為外來植物。

In line with governmental policy, the Pingtung Forest District Office has been afforesting Liuyi Mountain. Most of the species are endemic to Taiwan, such as Formosa sweet gum, Taiwan zelkova, Graffito's ash, Formosan michelia, Camphor tree, Taiwan incense cedar and Taiwan acacia. Honduras mahogany, however, is a foreign species.



烏心石
Formosan michelia
Michelia compressa

楓香
Formosa sweet gum
Liquidambar formosana



造林的目的與功能

Purpose and Function of Afforestation

台灣在日治時期及光復初期，木材輸出是當時重要的經濟收入來源，造林的目的大多為經濟考量為主；民國81年全面禁伐天然林後，林業政策改為以國土保安為主，因此造林的目標逐漸轉為水源涵養、防止土砂、自然保育及休閒遊憩，並具有復育野生動植物棲地、減輕天然災害的衝擊、及環境美化等功能。經由造林增加森林覆蓋面積，在生態環境的永續發展上扮演著重要角色。

Timber export was an important economic activity for Taiwan during the first half of the 19th century. The government banned logging of natural forests in 1992 and started implementing the policy of national land protection. Afforestation aims to conserve water, protect wildlife habitat and mitigate Damage caused by natural disasters.



過濾水質
Filtering water

抓住土壤
Grasping soil



大葉楠

Large-leaved machilus

科名：樟科

學名：*Machilus kusanoi*

我們拜拜的線香，總是帶著濃濃的香氣，是由什麼做成的呢？其中一種原料就是來自大葉楠。大葉楠和香楠的樹皮，含有豐富的黏質液，帶有淡淡香氣，因此被用來製作線香的原料。大葉楠是六義山上最優勢的次生喬木，樹冠濃密且樹形優美，步道上隨處可見；主要生長在800公尺以下的地區，是台灣亞熱帶森林谷地之指標植物，除了適合用做為建材、雕刻、景觀美化外，也是青帶鳳蝶幼蟲喜愛的食草植物之一。



Family name : Lauraceae

Scientific name : *Machilus kusanoi*

The bark of Large-leaved nanmu and Large-leaved nanmu contains rich, slightly fragrant sap, which has long been used to make incense sticks. *Machilus japonica* is the most dominant secondary tree species in Liuyi Mountain. Grown in areas below 800 meters, Large-leaved machilus an index plant in Taiwan's subtropical forests and preferred by the larvae of *Graphium sarpedon connectens*.

六義山步道的 林相分佈

Vegetation at Liuyi Mountain



六義山的林相主要可分為三大類，包含次生林、人工林及經濟樹種。次生林是自行演替而成的森林，常見的如大葉楠、無患子、九芎、野桐、血桐、白袍子、山黃麻等；由於六義山長期從事造林工作，因此人工林的範圍廣大，植物種類多，如台灣肖楠、烏心石、楓香等，密集分佈在步道二側；經濟樹種則大多為當地居民所栽種，如梅樹、龍眼、檳榔、麻竹、孟宗竹等。

Vegetation of Liuyi Mountain includes secondary forest, plantation and economic crops. Secondary forest is a forest that has re-grown after major disturbances. Common species include Large-leaved Machilus, Chinese Soap Berry, Subcostate crape myrtle, Japanese mallotus, Macaranga, Turn-in-the Wind and India-charcoal Trema. Liuyi Mountain has large plantation with rich tree species in Taiwan. Taiwan incense cedar, Formosan Michelia and Formosa sweet gum are densely distributed along the trail. Economic crops are Flowering michelia, Longan, Betel nut plam, Ma bamboo and Moso bamboo.



白袍子
Turn-in-the Wind
allotus paniculatus

小常識

Do you know?



什麼是次生林

What are Secondary Forests?

由於人類經濟開發的需求，過去許多的森林曾受到砍伐與開墾，使得原始林已逐漸消失。如今天然林已不再砍伐，並積極的復育，除了人工造林之外，森林也開始修養生息，逐漸恢復森林的模樣，而這些自行生態演替而恢復的森林，我們稱之為「次生林」。

In the early days, logging and development have destroyed many primeval forests. Restoration effort over the years has allowed forests to re-grow. Forests that re-establish by the process of succession are called secondary forests.



無患子

Chinese soap berry

科名：無患子科

學名：*Sapindus mukorossi*

無患子是落葉大喬木，葉色淺綠，入秋轉為黃、紅掉落，有蕭颯之美，是著名的觀賞植物。果實成熟時，很像果肉飽滿的龍眼乾，包覆著一顆圓滑透亮的黑珠子。果肉富含皂素，去污力強，在30-40年代，肥皂尚未普及時，是民間主要的洗滌材料。佛教有諺：「無患子念珠功德千倍。」說明了種子的作用及「菩提子」名稱的由來。相傳古道家用無患子的木材做成驅殺鬼魅的木棒，所以又有「鬼見愁」的稱謂。

Family name : Sapindaceae

Scientific name : *Sapindus mukorossi*

A large, deciduous tree, Chinese soap berry has light green leaves that turn into yellow and orange in fall. Mature fruits resemble dry longan, each with one black, smooth seed. The fruit, which contains saponin, was used as soap during the 1940s and 1950s. Taoists in ancient time were said to use the wood as a plank to ward off evil spirits.



無患子果實
Fruits of Chinese soap berry

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烏心石

Formosan michelia

科名：木蘭科

學名：*Michelia formosana*

木蘭科的植物是地球上存在較為古老的被子植物，在演化過程中，木蘭科植物的花仍保有較原始的特徵。細看烏心石的花，色白而帶著清香，雌蕊及雄蕊多離生而呈螺旋狀，中央部分的雌蕊像支高舉的火把；花瓣與花萼分別不甚清楚，合稱為「花被片」。烏心石生長在中低海拔的闊葉林中，因材心色深且質地堅硬而得名，經濟價值甚高，為台灣闊葉五木之一，常做為家具及砧板使用。樹型優美，是優良的造林、庭園樹種，也是青斑鳳蝶及綠斑鳳蝶幼蟲的食草植物。

Family name : Magnoliaceae

Scientific name : *Michelia formosana*

The family Magnoliaceae is one of the most primitive angiosperm taxa. The flowers of Formosan michelia are white and fragrant, with their stamens and pistils arranged spirally on a conical receptacle. The flowers have undistinguishable sepals and petals, which are referred to as tepals. Grown in low- to mid-altitude broadleaved forests, Formosan michelia is an ideal plantation and garden tree as well as a food source for the larvae of *Graphium doson postianus* and *Graphium agamemon*.

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台灣肖楠

Taiwan incense cedar

科名：柏科

學名：*Calocedrus formosana*

台灣針葉五木之一，是台灣原生的珍貴樹木，木材品質極佳，不輸檜木，多做為高級建築、家具、神桌、雕刻之用，樹皮也可做為線香的材料，主要分佈在海拔300-1,900公尺的山區，由於棲地受到破壞，因此數量逐漸減少。近年來政府積極推廣造林，常選用台灣肖楠作為造林樹種，也由於圓錐樹型優美，相當適合作為景觀美化之用。

Family name : Cupressaceae

Scientific name : *Calocedrus formosana*

One of the five major endemic conifers in Taiwan, Taiwan incense cedar is mainly distributed in forests between 300 and 1,900 meters. It had been widely used in buildings, furniture and sculpture; its bark was used to make incense sticks. The population of Taiwan incense cedar has dwindled due to degradation of its habitat. It is a popular afforestation and ornamental tree species.



小常識

Do you know?

台灣針葉五木

Five Conifers of Taiwan

1. 紅 檜 Taiwan red cypress *Chamaecyparis formosensis*
2. 台灣扁柏 Taiwan yellow cypress *Chamaecyparis obtusa*
3. 台灣杉 Taiwania *Taiwania cryptomerioides*
4. 香 杉 Konishi Fir Ranta Fir *Cunninghamia konishii*
5. 台灣肖楠 Taiwan Incense Cedar *Calocedrus formosana*

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六義山常見蝶類-蛺蝶科

Common Butterflies in Liuyi Mountain --
Family Nymphalidae

植物多樣性越高的森林，越能提供更多的動物棲息，蝴蝶也不例外。每年春暖花開之際，就是六義山賞蝶季的開始，一直延續到冬季，步道沿途都可見到不同的蝴蝶一路伴隨。六義山常見的山黃麻、朴樹、盤龍木、麻竹、桂竹、青楓等植物，是蛺蝶科蝴蝶幼蟲喜愛的食草，常見的蛺蝶科蝴蝶有淡小紋青斑蝶、小紫斑蝶、台灣三線蝶、豹紋蝶、雌褐蔭蝶、永澤黃斑蔭蝶等。



小紫斑蝶
Euploea tulliolus koxinga

The diverse flora in Liuyi Mountain provides an ideal habitat for butterflies. At Liuyi Mountain, butterflies can be spotted almost all year round. Plants such as India-charcoal Trema, Chinese hackberry, Strengthvine, Ma bamboo, Phyllostachys makinoi and Green Maple are preferred by larvae of Nymphalidae family of butterflies. Commonly seen members of this family are *Tirumala limniace*, *Euploea tulliolus koxinga*, *Neptis nata*, *Timelaea albescens formosana*, *Letha chandica ratnacri* and *Neope muirheadi*.

豹紋蝶

Argynnis paphia



淡小紋青斑蝶

Tirumala limniace limniace



蝴蝶生態史

The Life Cycle of Butterfly

蝴蝶屬於完全變態的昆蟲，也就是必須經過「卵期」、「幼蟲」、「蛹期」及「成蟲」等四個時期的演化，才是我們見到的蝴蝶美麗的模樣。

Butterflies go through a life cycle known as complete metamorphosis, which consists of four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult.



六義山茂密的森林，在許多植物的變化下，呈現出各種不同的面貌與氣氛，造林地中隱身了許多富戲劇性的觀賞植物，讓不同時節造訪六義山的人們，有著不同的視覺與心靈感受。這些植物除了開著不同的色彩的花朵外，到了秋冬又為森林換上了新裝，常見的觀花、觀果、變色葉植物有無患子、九芎、油桐、青楓、台灣檫、楓香、月橘等。

The dense forests of Liuyi Mountain are home to many flowering plants and plants with color-changing foliage, adding a riot of colors and different ambiance to the area. Commonly see are Chinese soap berry, Subcostate crape myrtle, Wood oil tree, Taiwan zelkova, Formosa sweet gum and Commom jasmin orange.

蠟香
Formosa sweet gum
Liquidambar formosana

油桐
Wood oil tree
Aleurites fordii

科名：榆科
學名：*Zelkova serrata*

為台灣闊葉五木之首的台灣檫，是原生在低海拔山區的落葉大喬木，它的舊樹皮會呈現不規則狀的剝落，而在樹幹上留下朵朵白雲，我們稱為「雲形剝痕」，在剝痕的周邊密佈著許多紅褐色的小皮孔，成為它的註冊商標。樹形高大，枝幹強韌，秋冬之際，葉片轉黃或紅點綴於群山中，初春新發的葉芽則以亮麗的澄紅展露生機，是著名的綠美化樹種；科舉時代，文人雅士喜愛在庭園種植檫木，以求得「中舉」的好運道。台灣檫的木材紅褐色，紋理漂亮，質地堅硬，是做家具的好材料，經過刨光後有油膩感，像塗過雞油一般，故又稱為「雞油」。

Family name: Ulmaceae
Scientific name: *Zelkova serrata*

A deciduous large tree, Taiwan Zelkova grows in low-altitude mountains. It has irregularly peeling bark, revealing orange patches. The leaves of this majestic tree turn yellow and red in fall while in spring, the budding leaves appear brightly orange. Taiwan Zelkova is a popular garden tree and its finely textured wood is used to make high-end furniture. After polishing, the wood appears greasy, hence its nickname jiyou, or "chicken oil."

小常識

Do you know?

台灣闊葉五木

Five Broadleaf Trees of Taiwan

1. 台灣檫 Taiwan zelkova *Zelkova serrata*
2. 台灣烏心石 Formosan michelia *Michelia formosana*
3. 黃連木 Chinese pistachios *Pistacia chinensis*
4. 牛樟 Small-flowered camphor tree *Cinnamomum kanehirae*
5. 毛柿 Taiwan ebony *Diospyros discolor*

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九芎

Subcostate crape myrtle

科名：千屈菜科

學名：*Lagerstroemia subcostata*

什麼是愛爬樹的猴子，敬而遠之的樹呢？看著這棵樹幹光滑油亮的樹，就可以瞭解為什麼猴子不爬了！素有「猴不爬」俗名的九芎，是常見的鄉土植物。由於木材相當耐燒，適合製成木炭；早期農業社會，也多利用九芎來製作農具。此外，由於莖根萌芽力強，對環境適應力極強，相當適合栽植在溪岸旁及坡地上，是台灣最佳的水土保持植物。每年6-8月會開叢叢白色小花，秋冬落葉之前葉子變成粉紅色，十分漂亮，可見得九芎是一種多用途、又具有觀賞價值的樹種。

Family name: Lythraceae

Scientific name: *Lagerstroemia subcostata*

Subcostate crape myrtle has smooth, shiny trunk; even monkeys find it difficult to climb, hence its nickname "monkey slip tree." Its timber was widely used as firewood and agricultural equipment. It is an ideal species to plant along rivers and on slopes to help soil retain water. Subcostate crape myrtle blooms from June to August with small white flowers. Leaves turn beautifully pink in fall before dropping.



九芎花
Flowers of
Subcostate crape myrtle

麻竹

Ma Bamboo

科名：禾本科

學名：*Dendrocalamus latiflorus*

竹子與民眾的生活有著密不可分的關係，有竹子的地方，幾乎也代表了鄰近地區有人居住。竹子是鄉村地區重要的經濟作物，不同竹子在不同的季節長出竹筍，口味各不相同，是中式佳餚的重要素材。此處所見的麻竹，合桿叢生，麻竹筍產季為每年7-9月間，除了可食用的竹筍外，它的葉子可用來包粽子、釀酒，竹桿可用來造紙、建築、製作器皿等，與日常生活息息相關。

Family name: Gramineae

Scientific name: *Dendrocalamus latiflorus*

Where there is bamboo, there are people. Bamboo has long been an important economic crop. Different types of bamboo produce shoots in different seasons; bamboo shoots are a delicacy in Taiwanese cuisine. What can be seen here is Bamboo shoots, a clumping bamboo that produces edible shoots from July to September. Its leaves are used to make wine while its culms provide materials for paper and containers.

麻竹筍
Ma bamboo shoot

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咬人狗

Poisonous wood nettle

科名：蕁麻科

學名：*Dendrocnide meyeniana*

登山客在山林之中，最怕不小心觸碰到的植物，就屬咬人貓及咬人狗了！咬人貓是低矮之草本，咬人狗則是小喬木。無論是咬人貓或咬人狗，在葉片上都有帶「焮毛」，每當外力接觸時會分泌出帶有毒性的「蟻酸」，人的皮膚碰到時便會產生疼痛、灼熱的感覺，並持續好一段時間。如果真的不小心碰到了，大自然也準備了天然的解藥，可運用姑婆芋的汁液來中和毒性，就可以減緩症狀。你看，大自然中是不是暗藏了許多有趣的秘密與規則呢！

Family name: Urticaceae

Scientific name: *Dendrocnide meyeniana*

Stinging nettle, a small herb, and Poisonous wood nettle, a small tree, are both shunned by hikers. Their leaves are covered with stinging hairs, which produce toxic formic acid, and when it comes in contact with skin, a burning sensation occurs. Not to worry. The juice of Chinese taro helps neutralize the toxin and alleviate the symptom.



姑婆芋
Chinese taro
Alocasia cucullata



六義山常見蝶類 - 鳳蝶科

Common Butterflies in Liuyi Mountain -- Family Papilioninae

鳳蝶科的蝴蝶是蝶類中體型最大、最艷麗的一類，很容易就成為大家目光的焦點。六義山的森林中，蘊含了許多鳳蝶科幼蟲所需要的食草，如烏心石、樟樹、月橘、馬兜鈴等等，使得鳳蝶幼蟲能夠得以成長發育。六義山常見的鳳蝶有：大鳳蝶、紅紋鳳蝶、青帶鳳蝶、綠斑鳳蝶等。

Butterflies of the family Papilioninae are the largest and showiest, easily attracting people's attention. In Liuyi Mountain, there are many plants preferred by these butterflies' larvae, such as Formosan michelia, Camphor tree, Common jasmine orange and Calico flower. Commonly seen members of the family Papilioninae are *Papilio memnon heronus*, *Pachliopta aristolochiae*, *Graphium sarpedon connectens* and *Graphium agamemnon*.



大鳳蝶
Papilio memnon heronus



青帶鳳蝶
Graphium sarpedon



青斑鳳蝶
Graphium doston postitimus

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六義山原名鹿鳴山，為感念六義士抗日的英勇事蹟，因此改名並立碑紀念。日治時期，噍吧年事件時，有六位帶頭烈士犧牲於此山中，名為「六命山」；民國57年（1968）時，省主席黃杰巡視南橫公路闢建工程，將「命」字換成「義」字，以慰烈士英靈，此名也因此沿用至今。

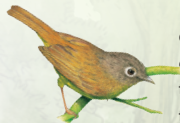
Liuyi Mountain was originally named Luming Mountain. It was changed in 1968 to Liuyi, meaning six martyrs, to honor six resisters against Japanese colonists in Tapani Incident of 1915.



台灣典型次生林常見的鳥類本地都有，代表性的是上空飛翔的大冠鷲、小雨燕；在樹冠層活動的有五色鳥、紅嘴黑鶇、樹鵲，在中層活動的多為繡眼畫眉、黑枕藍鶇，活躍於森林底層的多為小彎嘴畫眉、山紅頭等，於森林邊緣常見大卷尾、白頭翁、綠繡眼等之出沒。



大冠鷲
Crested serpent
Spilornis cheela



繡眼畫眉
Grey-cheeked Fulvetta
Alcippe morrisonia

Birds commonly seen in Taiwan's secondary forests can all be spotted in Liuyi mountain. Crested serpent eagle and House swift hover in the sky. In the canopy, there are Muller's barbet, Black bulbul and Himalayan tree pie. Grey-cheeked fulvetta and Black-naped blue Monarch are found in the understory. At the forest floor are Streak-breasted scimitar babbler and Red-headed bab, while Black drongo, Chinese bulbul and Japanese white-eye show up in the forest margin.



五色鳥
Muller's barbet
Megalaima oorti



紅嘴黑鶇
Black bulbul
Hypsipetes madagascariensis



山紅頭
Red-headed tit
Aegithalos concinnus



大卷尾
Black drongo
Dicrurus macrocerus



鳥類的飛行方式與速度

鳥類的飛行方式可分為滑翔、翱翔、鼓翼飛行與懸停等。其飛翔速度因種類、臨場需要而定，如平常的翱翔、移棲飛行、追逐獵物、或逃避追逐都會影響鳥類的飛行速度，通常一般小鳥飛行速度約每小時32-60公里，鴿子約48-68公里，海岸邊的鷗飛行約66-85公里，中型雁鴨速度可達65-90公里，在空中飛翔不停之雨燕速度極快，每小時可達110-240公里，然在南美的雨燕有人測到時速有320公里，而追擊速度極快之游隼，則有時速290公里之演出。

鳥類如何減重以增加飛翔能力？

其秘訣是借助骨骼中空、胸腔充氣、以喙代齒、產卵哺育，以及繁殖後性腺萎縮來達成。

How Birds Fly and How Fast?

Birds glide, soar, flap their wings and hover. The flying speed depends on the type of bird and the activity in which it is engaged. Chasing after prey requires much more speed, for example, than the leisurely pace of migrating. Normally, the speed of a pigeon is about 48 to 68 kilometers per hour; a seagull is about 66 to 85 kilometers per hour; and a swift could reach 110 to 240 kilometers per hour.

Why Birds are Able to Fly Fast?

There are four characteristics that help reduce a bird's body weight to facilitate flying, hollow bones, having beak instead of teeth and atrophied sex glands after reproduction.

眺望甲仙

A View of Jiaxian



六義山位於甲仙鄉西側，與台南縣南化鄉相鄰，由此觀景平台向東北方望去，可清楚見到甲仙主要聚落的全貌。甲仙的發展與命名，可追溯到清乾隆元年（1736），早期是生產樟腦的重鎮。今日的甲仙以盛產芋頭、竹筍、梅子等農產品而聞名全台，自民國88年（1999）起，每年夏季舉辦的「甲仙芋筍節」，是甲仙一年一度最盛大的活動。

Situated to the west of Jiaxian Township and next to Tainan County's Nanhua Township, Liuyi Mountain commands a clear view of Jiaxian. The town's development started as early as 1736. An important town for producing camphor in the early days, Jiaxian is known nowadays for its taro, bamboo shoot and plum. Since 1999, Jiaxian Taro and Bamboo Shoot Festival is held every summer.



六義山常見蝶類- 粉蝶科及小灰蝶科

Common Butterflies in Liuyi Mountain --
Families Pieridae and Lycaenidae

粉蝶及小灰蝶科是體型相對較小的蝶類，其中小灰蝶科的蝶類有時必須仔細的找尋，才能在森林中找到它們的蹤跡。六義山的森林內擁有為數不少粉蝶科及小灰蝶科的食草植物，如魚木、決明、月桃、山黃麻、九芎、無患子、相思樹、酢醬草等，吸引了粉蝶科的端紅蝶、台灣粉蝶、黑點粉蝶、銀紋淡黃蝶等，以及小灰蝶科的沖繩小灰蝶、白波紋小灰蝶、墾丁小灰蝶等蝶類的棲息。

Butterflies of the families Papilioninae and Lycaenidae are small in size and more difficult to spot. In Liuyi, there are many plants favored by these beautiful creatures. Plants like Spider tree, Senna tora, Shell flower, India-charcoal trema, Subcostate crape myrtle, Chinese soap berry, Taiwan acacia and Creeping oxalis attract *Hebomola glaucippe* and *Appias lycida formosana* of the family Papilioninae as well as *Zizeeria maha* and *Jamides alecto dromicus* of the family Lycaenidae.

小常識

Do you know?

蝴蝶的食草

Larval Food Plants

每種蝴蝶的幼蟲對食物的選擇都有專一性，對於特定的若干植物稱為「食草植物」。有些蝴蝶只食用某種特定的食草，當此種食草因環境變遷而消失時，此種蝴蝶也會消失。

The larvae of each species of butterflies have their own favorite plants to feed on, which are called larval food plants. When these plants disappear from a certain area, so do the particular kinds of butterflies.



眺望南方景觀

South of Liuyi Mountain

由瞭望台向南望去，可眺望烏山、紫霞山等山頭，並俯瞰甲仙鄉寶隆村、寶隆大橋、旗山溪。寶隆村舊名「匏仔寮」，是由南側進入甲仙鄉重要的入口，是甲仙鄉最早發展的一區。後因名字不雅而將「匏」改為近似的「寶」，又因是當時最興隆的地方，再取「隆」字，而有了今日的地名。

To the south of the observation deck is Wu and Zixia mountains, below are Jiaxian Township's Baolong Village, Baolong Bridge and Qishan River. Baolong Village has long been an important southern entrance point to Jiaxian. Bao means treasure while long denotes prosperity.



廣東油桐

Wood oil tree

科名：大戟科

學名：*Aleurites montana*

步道上零星分布的廣東油桐，每年4-5月間綻放潔白的花朵，花團錦簇猶似「五月雪」，花朵繽紛飄落，將步道鋪陳成綺麗的花徑。台灣所有種類的油桐中，廣東油桐（有木油桐、千年桐、皺桐等俗稱）的數量最多。辛亥革命那年，日人從烽火連天的長江流域將油桐引進台灣並鼓勵農民種植，以提煉果實中的桐油做為油漆的重要原料，油桐的樹材還可做家具、火柴棒、牙籤、造紙和木屐等。70年代馳名國際的美濃紙傘使用的防水材料就是桐油。

Family name : Euphorbiaceae

Scientific name: *Aleurites montana*

Scattered along the trail, *Aleurites montana* blooms in April and May with white flowers. It has the largest distribution among all tung tree species in Taiwan. The Japanese introduced Wood oil tree to Taiwan in 1911 and encouraged farmers to plant the tree as a source of oil, which was widely used in paint. The timber provides materials for furniture, match sticks and paper. Meinong paper umbrellas, which became world famous in the 1980s, used tung oil in the water-resistant coating.

眺望南化水庫

A View of Nanhua Reservoir

南化水庫位於台南縣南化鄉境內，以六義山與甲仙鄉相隔，水源主要來自曾文溪的支流「後堀溪」，並由高屏溪上游的旗山溪越域引水，是南台灣重要的水庫。南化水庫於民國82年（1993）11月完工後開始蓄水、供水，民國88年（1999）4月，旗山溪的甲仙攔河堰相繼完工，讓南化水庫的蓄水量常保豐盈，蓄水量可達1億5,000萬立方公尺。由此觀壩亭可眺望南化水庫景致，及南化水庫大壩所在位置。

Located in Tainan County's Nanhua Township, Nanhua Reservoir collects its water from Zengwen River's branch Houjue River and Qishan River, the upper part of Gaoping River. An important reservoir in southern Taiwan, Nanhua was completed and started storing water in November 1993. The completion of Jiaxian Weir in April 1999 ensures that Nanhua Reservoir is filled to capacity, which at full pool could reach 150 million cubic meters.

科名：豆科

學名：*Acacia confusa*

相思樹是台灣中低海拔地區常見樹種，由於木材堅硬密實，早期常用來燒製木炭。每年4-5月間，台灣各地的森林常可見到成遍的鮮黃色樹海，不用懷疑，那就是相思樹的黃花正在盛開，黃花的模樣又像是小粉撲般可愛；每當大雨過後，被大量打落的花鋪滿地面，有如一張黃色的地毯，相當豔麗。我們常說的相思豆，可不是相思樹的產物喔！而是外來種「小實孔雀豆」或「恆春紅豆」的紅色果實，可別混淆了！相思樹性喜陽光，根系發達，耐風抗旱，在貧瘠的土地也能生長良好，與「九芎」同是荒山復舊的好樹種。

Family name : Leguminosae
Scientific name: *Acacia confusa*

Acacia confusa is a commonly seen species in Taiwan's low- to mid-altitude forests. It blooms in April and May with brightly yellow flowers. Its timber, which is hard and sturdy, was used as firewood in the early days. Taiwan acacia prefers sunlight and is highly resistant to wind and drought, making it an ideal species for restoring barren land.

相思樹花
Flowers of Taiwan acacia

小實孔雀豆
Ladycoot beadtree
Adenanthera microsperma

科名：樟科

學名：*Cinnamomum camphora*

日治時期，甲仙是台灣生產樟腦的重鎮，而提煉樟腦的重要原料便是樟樹；而原本甲仙附近的樟樹森林便因為煉樟腦，大多已遭砍伐，現在見到的樟樹，是後來人工造林所栽植的。樟樹是環境適應力很強的樹種，萌芽力強，抗污染的能力很好，因此相當適合做為都市的行道樹；樹型優美也是很好的庭園樹種；樟樹淡淡的清香，成為許多木雕工藝愛用的木材。樟樹主要原生在海拔1,800公尺以下的山區，是相當常見的植物。

Family name: Lauraceae
Scientific name: *Cinnamomum camphora*

During the Japanese rule (1895-1945), Jiaxian was a famous camphor town. The original Camphor tree forest, the source of camphor, was largely destroyed due to logging. The ones seen today have been planted over the years. It is an ideal street tree thanks to its adaptability and resistance to pollution. The slightly fragrant wood is much favored by sculptors. Camphor tree grows in mountains below 1,800 meters.

樟樹果實
Fruits of camphor tree

六義山常見的 蜜源植物

Common Nectar Plants in Liuyi Mountain

蝴蝶在羽化後的成蟲期，主要是以花蜜、樹汁、果汁、水為食，尤其蜜源食物越豐富，越能吸引更多的蝶類棲息。六義山步道在夏季蜜源植物盛開時節，正是蝴蝶最佳的觀賞期，只要有蜜源植物的地方，一定找得到蝴蝶的蹤跡。此處常見的蜜源植物有右骨消、紫花藿香薊、大花咸豐草、月橘、月桃、長穗木、馬纓丹、仙丹花、龍船花等，不同的蝴蝶找尋著不同口味的花蜜，讓我們仔細觀察吧！

After an adult butterfly emerges from its pupal case, it feeds mainly on nectar, tree sap, juice and water. The more nectar plants a forest has, the more butterflies it attracts. Some of the commonly seen nectar plants in Liuyi are Formosan elderberry, Mexican ageratum, Big bidens, Common jasmin orange, Shell flower, Jamaica false-valerian, Common lantana, Red Ixora and Scarlet glorybower.

龍船花
Scarlet glorybower
Clerodendrum kuempferi



右骨消
Formosan elderberry
Sambucus formosana

長穗木
Jamaica false-valerian
Stachytarpheta jamaicensis

南橫公路

Southern Cross-island Highway

台灣擁有四條橫貫東西的公路，提供了東西部的聯絡交通；眼前蜿蜒在彰化水庫左側的道路，便是南橫公路，西起高雄縣甲仙鄉，東至台東縣海端鄉，全長約156公里。南橫公路於民國57年（1968）開始興建，民國61年（1972）完工通車，當時皆以傳統人力開闢，相當艱鉅，期間共有116人因公殉職，因此於天池設置長青祠以供悼念。南橫公路穿越崇山峻嶺，地質地形景觀豐富，沿途路經寶來、桃源、梅山、天池、埡口、向陽、摩天、利稻、霧鹿等景點，其中埡口為南橫公路的海拔最高點；以埡口至向陽路段的景緻最為精華，中、高海拔林相優美，四季各有不同風情，宛如世外桃源。

Taiwan has four highways linking the western and eastern parts of the island. Zigzagging along Nanhua Reservoir is the 156-kilometer-long Southern Cross-island Highway, which starts from Kaohsiung County's Jiaxian Township and ends at Taitung County's Hairui Township. The construction of the highway began in 1968 and was open to traffic in 1972. Yakou is the highest point along this cross-island highway.

六義山的季節景觀特色

Season Landscape Characteristics

資源 Resources	月份 month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
油桐 Wood oil tree					🌸	🌸							
九芎 Subcostate crape myrtle							🌳	🌳	🌳				
相思樹 Taiwan acacia				🌳	🌳								
台灣檫 Taiwan zelkova												🌳	🌳
月桃 Shell flower					🌳	🌳	🌳						
江棗 Common schefflera											🌳	🌳	🌳
無患子 Chinese soap berry											🌳	🌳	🌳
梅 Flowering apricot		🌸											🌸
咖啡 Coffee									☕	☕	☕	☕	☕
賞蝶 Butterfly watching					🦋	🦋	🦋	🦋	🦋	🦋			
甲仙芋筍節 Jiaxian Taro and Bamboo Shoot Festival									🍷				

行程建議 Suggested tours

◎登山健行路線 Hiking route for frequent hikers

路線A：

甲仙市區→福德宮停車場→四德登山口→觀湖平台→
Jiaxian Downtown Fude Temple Parking Side Entrance Lakeview Observation Deck

賞梅平台→怡情平台→六義士紀念碑(三角點)→埤口→
Plum Observation Deck Monument for Six Martyrs Yakou
Observation Deck (triangulation point)

攬勝亭→觀壩亭→紫霞登山口→甲仙市區→甲仙風味餐→
Lansheng Guanba Zixia Entrance Jiaxian Downtown Jiaxian Local Fare
Gazebo Pavilion

賦歸
Departure

◎健身休閒路線 Hiking route for untrained hikers

路線B：

甲仙國小平埔族展示館→福德宮停車場→四德登山口→
Pingpu Tribe Museum, Jiaxian Fude Temple Parking Side Entrance
Elementary School

觀湖平台→賞梅平台→怡情平台→六義士紀念碑(三角點)→
Lakeview Plum Observation Deck Monument for Six Martyrs
Observation Deck (triangulation point)

埤口→內寮坪停車場→公館登山口→甲仙風味餐→
Yakou Neiliaoping Parking Gongguan Entrance Jiaxian Local Fare

錫安山→彩虹大瀑布→賦歸
Xi-an Rainbow Waterfall Departure
Mountain

路線C：

甲仙市區→內寮坪停車場→公館登山口→攬勝亭→觀壩亭→
Jiaxian Neiliaoping Parking Gongguan Entrance Lansheng Guanba
Downtown Gazebo Pavilion

百葉登山口→甲仙化石館→甲仙風味餐→南化水庫→
Baiye Entrance Jiaxian Fossil Museum Jiaxian Local Fare Nanhua Reservoir

玉井芒果產業文館→賦歸
Yujing Museum of Mango Departure
Industry

六義山常見動植物資源名錄

Flora and Fauna in Liuyi Mountain

兩生類 Amphibious

樹蛙科 Rhacophoridae

莫氏樹蛙 *Rhacophorus moltrechti* Moltrecht's treefrog

昆蟲類 Insects

鳳蝶科 Papilionidae

大鳳蝶 *Papilio memnon heronus*

紅紋鳳蝶 *Pachliopta aristolochiae*

青帶鳳蝶 *Graphium sarpedon*

綠斑鳳蝶 *Graphium agamemnon*

蛺蝶科 Nymphalidae

淡小紋青斑蝶 *Tirumala limniace limniace*

小紫斑蝶 *Euploea tulliolus koxinga*

台灣三線蝶 *Neptis nata*

豹紋蝶 *Timelaea albescens formosana*

雌褐蔭蝶 *Lethe chandica ratnacri*

永澤黃斑蔭蝶 *Neope muirheadi*

粉蝶科 Pieridae

端紅蝶 *Hebomoia glaucippe*

台灣粉蝶 *Appias lyncida formosana*

黑點粉蝶 *Leptidea sinapis*

銀紋淡黃蝶 *Timelaea albescens formosana*

小灰蝶科 Lycaenidae

沖繩小灰蝶 *Zizeeria maha*

白波紋小灰蝶 *Jamides alecto dromicus*

墾丁小灰蝶 *Rapala varuna formosana*



莫氏樹蛙
Moltrecht's treefrog
Rhacophorus moltrechti



端紅蝶
Hebomoia glaucippe



大鳳蝶
Papilio memnon heronus

鳥類 Birds

鷹鷹科 Accipitridae

大冠鷹 *Spilornis cheela* Crested serpent eagle

五色鳥科 Capitonidae

五色鳥 *Megalaima oorti* Muller's barbet

卷尾科 Family Dicruridae

大卷尾 *Dicrurus macrocercus* Black drongo

小卷尾 *Dicrurus aeneus* Bronzed drongo

畫眉科 Timalidae

小彎嘴畫眉 *Pomatorhinus ruficollis* Streak-breasted scimitar babbler

山紅頭 *Stachyris ruficeps* Red-headed babbler

畫眉亞科 Family Timaliidae

繡眼畫眉 *Alcippe morrisonia* Grey-cheeked fulvetta

鴉科 Family Corvidae

樹鴉 *Dendrocitta formosae* Himalayan tree pie

繡眼科 Family Zosteropidae

綠繡眼 *Zosterops japonica* Japanese white-eye

鴨科 Timalidae

紅嘴黑鴨 *Hypsipetes madagascariensis* Black bulbul

白頭翁 *Pycnonotus sinensis* Chinese bulbul

雨燕科 Apodidae

小雨燕 *Apus affinis* House swift

鶇亞科 Muscicapinae

黑枕藍鶇 *Hypothymis azurea* Black-naped blue monarch

黑枕藍鶇
Black-naped blue monarch
Hypothymis azurea



植物 Plants

柏科 Cupressaceae

台灣肖楠 *Calocedrus formosana* Taiwan incense cedar

五加科 Araliaceae

江某 *Schefflera octophylla* Common schefflera

馬兜鈴科 Aristolochiaceae

異葉馬兜鈴 *Aristolochia heterophylla*

大戟科 Euphorbiaceae

野桐 *Macaranga tanarius* Macaranga

血桐 *Macaranga tanarius* Macaranga

白苞子 *Mallotus paniculatus* Turn-in-the wind

廣東油桐 *Aleurites montana* Wood oil tree

金縷梅科 Hamamelidaceae

楓香 *Liquidambar* Formosa sweet gum

千屈菜科 Lythraceae

九芎 *Lagerstroemia subcostata* Subcostate crape myrtle

木犀科 Oleaceae

光蠟樹 *Fraxinus formosana* Graffito's ash

槭樹科 Aceraceae

青楓 *Acer serrulatus* Green maple

棕櫚科 Arecaceae

檳榔 *Areca catechu* Betel Nut palm

豆科 Fabaceae

相思樹 *Acacia confuse* Taiwan acacia

樟科 Lauraceae

大葉楠 *Machilus kusanoi* Large-leaved machilus

樟樹 *Cinnamomum camphora* Camphor tree



鳥心石
Formosan michelia
Michelia compressa



月桃
Shell flower
Aplina speciosa

木蘭科 Magnoliaceae

鳥心石 *Michelia compressa* Formosan michelia

棟科 Meliaceae

大葉桃花心木 *Swietenia macrophylla* Honduras mahogany

桑科 Moraceae

盤龍木 *Malaisia scandens* Strengthvine

薔薇科 Rosaceae

梅樹 *Prunus mume* Flowering apricot

芸香科 Moraceae

月橘 *Murraya paniculata* Common jasmin orange

無患子科 Sapindaceae

無患子 *Sapindus mukorossi* Chinese soap berry

龍眼 *Pometia pinnat* Longan

榆科 Ulmaceae

山黃麻 *Trema orientalis* India-charcoal trema

台灣榲 *Zelkova formosana* Taiwan zelkova

朴樹 *Celtis sinensis* Chinese hackberry

菊科 Asteraceae

紫花薔香菊 *Ageratum houstonianum* Mexican ageratum

大花咸豐草 *Bidens pilosa* Big bidens

山柑科 Capparidaceae

魚木 *Crateva adansonii* Spider tree

忍冬科 Caprifoliaceae

有骨消 *Sambucus chinensis* Tauwan elder

茜草科 Rubiaceae

仙丹花 *Ixora chinensis* Red Ixora

月橘
Common jasmin orange
Murraya paniculata

蕁麻科 Urticaceae

咬人狗 *Dendrocnide meyeniana* Poisonous wood nettle

酢醬草科 Oxalidaceae

黃花酢醬草 *Oxalis corniculata* Creeping oxalis

馬鞭草科 Oxalidaceae

長穗木 *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Jamaica false-valerian

馬纓丹 *Lantana camara* Common lantana

龍船花 *Clerodendrum kaempferi* Scarlet glorybower

薑科 Zingiberaceae

月桃 *Aplinia speciosa* Shell flower

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- 2.Qishan Hospital: 07-6613811

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六義山步道導覽手冊

行政院農業委員會林務局屏東林區管理處編著 初版

臺北市：農委會林務局，民97.12

52面；10x14.5公分

ISBN 978-986-01-7111-2（平裝）

1.生態旅遊 2.自然資源 2.高雄縣甲仙鄉

733.9/133.9/121.69

97024862

書名：六義山步道導覽手冊

出版單位：行政院農業委員會林務局

發行人：顏仁德

編著製作：行政院農業委員會林務局屏東林區管理處

地址：屏東市民興路39號

電話：08-7236941

總策劃：簡益章

執行策劃：鍾慶煌、林啟章、洪寶林、劉大維、曾珈珥

編輯印製：彩麗設計企業有限公司

文字編輯：鄭耀忠、嚴淑銘

美術編輯：李于昇、許力文

攝影提供：呂勝由、許力文、郭志勇、郭鳳琴、鄭耀忠、薛聰賢

文字校稿：楊秋霖

諮詢顧問：呂勝由、郭鳳琴、楊秋霖

出版日期：97年12月

版(刷)次：初版一刷

定價：NT.50

G P N：1009703891

I S B N：978-986-01-7111-2

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著作財產權人：行政院農業委員會林務局屏東林區管理處

展售處

五南文化廣場 台中市中國區綠川東街32號3樓 04-2221-0237

國家書店松江門市 台北市松江路209號1樓 02-2518-0207

國家網路書店 <http://www.govbooks.com.tw>