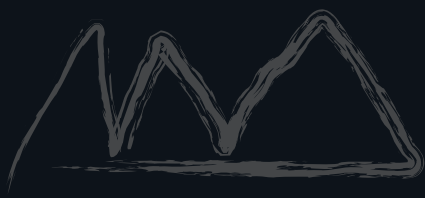


林業叢刊第190號

福山之美

The beauty of Fu-Shan 藝術家的眼睛
— The artists' acute observations

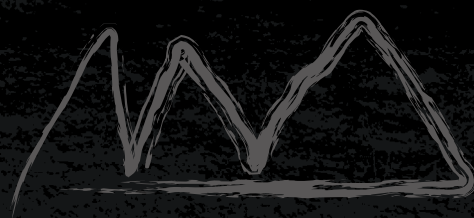


行政院農業委員會林業試驗所 發行
中華亞太水彩藝術協會協辦

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蘭陽多雨，煙嵐雲岫；碧靄氤氳，霧色朦朧。

福山植物園雖長年伴隨雨霧起舞萌生，但也總讓遊客寧是弄傘輕潑，仍不減熱情地一再窺探那份靜謐珍貴的林景。環抱在雪山支脈下，適恰擁握600公尺以上的海拔高度，加上有系統的蒐集及培育臺灣中低海拔木本植物，以提供林業研究、教學實習、環境教育與種原保存。而展示區的配置，依照恩格勒(Engler)氏分類系統的次序，設立裸子植物、離瓣、合瓣、竹等區；一方面根據植物特殊用途，設置民俗植物區；另一方面又依生態特性設有水生、草本植物區。目前園區內所蒐集栽種的植物共有66科441種計約3,200餘株。此外，為因應民眾遊憩的需求，並策力推廣自然教育，且維護生態環境之品質，採取限制入園人數的方式開放一般大眾參觀。同時並加強各類動植物的相關解說、遊憩設施，以服務參觀民眾。

猶記19世紀哲學家梭羅曾如是嘆言：

I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.

大自然孕育蘊藏豐盛的生態美景，徜徉在森林清澄的氛圍中，容易讓人感受生命瞬息間的呼吸吐納，轉而進入一個更為深沉富饒的境界。唐代詩人王維因感受著引人入勝的水色山光，創作出一首首膾炙人口的畫中詩。在「美麗的福山水池」點化出「在山泉水清」之美意，「森林的晨曦」映照滿園林木「郁郁蔥蔥」，隱約瞧見「臺灣獼猴」、「小彎嘴畫眉」和「隱者—斯文豪氏攀木蜥蜴」的身影，自在穿縮「綠色天堂」間，這一幅幅如畫如詩的美作，襯著「大地的旋律」，「福山清晨」、「福山夏陽」…輕囀嘹繞著…遂沉靜地隱入「福山生態池一隅」，透過畫家們的生動繪手，以及對大自然的貼近觀察，一張張情景交融的畫作伴隨著活潑光影的烘托，躍然於圖紙，歌詠自然詩篇並給予生動的色彩，讓人沉醉其中，身歷其境，尤勝萬語，久久無法自己。在動與靜之間映著自然生動畫作的輕吟呢喃，道盡這片至美山林的亙古永恆。

「人類以萬物之靈自居，以成千上萬的發明自豪，還有先人嘔心泣血的詩歌詞賦；不過只要在森林一沾春風的喜悅，就不難領悟何者才是文明進化的指標。」反覆咀嚼著梭羅的名言，彷彿再次檢視森林帶給人們的珍貴寶藏與面對生命的熱忱，同時也不斷地警示著那份對大自然森林的無比珍貴及愛惜之心。

林業試驗所 所長

黃裕星 謹識

Rain City Lan Yang, Smoky and Viridian Mountain; Hazy Mist

Despite the pluvial and foggy conditions throughout the year at Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI, tourists are still enthusiastically taking-in the magnificent and serene forest landscapes. They carry umbrellas with them just in case! The Botanical Garden is surrounded by branches of Snow Mountain Range. Located 600 meters above sea level, med to low altitude woody plants of Taiwan were systematically collected and cultivated for forestry research, teaching practice, environment education, and species conservation purposes. The arrangement of the display zone is based on the order of Engler's classification system. Gymnosperm, polypetalous, sympetalous, and bamboo zones were set up. In one area, ethnobotanical plant zones are setup according to their uses; in another area, aquatic and herbaceous plant zones are setup according to their ecological feature. Currently, the plants collected and grown at the Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI include: 66 families and 441 species, which total 3,200 trees in number. In addition, in order to respond to the general public's needs for leisure and recreation, promote nature education, and maintain the quality of ecological environment, the Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, is open to the general public but the number of visitors allowed are restricted. Meanwhile, plant tour guides and recreational facilities will be strengthened to provide better services to the people.

As Philosopher Henry David Thoreau once said,

“I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived”.

The Nature consists of and cultivates abundant beautiful ecological scenes. People easily perceive the breathes of life that take place in an instant to lead one into the profound and plentiful world. Poet Wang Wei of Tang Dynasty created a well-known poem written on a painting after being inspired by the beautiful scenes of the waters and mountains. At the “Beautiful Fu-Shan Pond”, the beauty of the “Dawn of the Forest” is reflected on the woods in the TFRI. Vaguely, “Formosan macaque monkeys”, “Lesser Scimitar Babbler” and “A Hermit-Swinhoe's Japulura Lizard” can be seen. They go up and down freely about the “Green Paradise”. These paintings are masterpieces in art and poems. Complimenting “The Rhythm of the Earth”, “Fu-Shan Morning” and “Fu-Shan Summer Sun” surround each other and quietly hides away into a “Corner of Fu-Shan's Ecological Pond”. Through the vivid creations of painters and by close observation of the wild nature, a series of paintings compliment the vivid lights and shadows on the drawing paper. The poems and verses are also chanted to embody life to it. People indulge in an experience that leave them at a loss for words. The contrast between movement and stillness depicts the vibrant humming of the natural and brilliantly painted masterpiece. It expresses the uttermost beauty of the woods that lasts an eternity.

“Man regards himself as the lord of creation and is proud of the thousand inventions and the poems and verses created by our forefathers. Nevertheless, it is not difficult to comprehend civilization and evolution when one rejoices in the forest”. Having repeatedly cited Thoreau's famous words, it seems as if it is the speculation for the second time of the precious treasury and the passion for life the forest brings to people. Meanwhile, it unceasingly reminds us of the preciousness of nature and how we ought to appreciate it.



Director General, Taiwan Forestry Research Institute

福山是藝術創作的福地

二十世紀以來現代藝術盛行，欣賞藝術品或解讀藝術家的思想，成了需要有高學習的經歷或長篇大論的文字註解來讓藝術家的作品言之成理，我們不免懷疑視覺藝術是否已淪為文字的附庸了；如今我們必須思考的是「提升人類的生活品質」是藝術的價值和目的時，那麼展現美好的情境並容易被解讀的藝術，應該是非常有意義的事；中華亞太水彩藝術協會就是這樣一個以認同藝術必須關懷社會的繪畫團體，成立至今多次以主題性的創作作為激發社會認同和思考，來為人類創造更好的生活品質為目標，以期發揮藝術的社會教育功能。

2007年中華亞太水彩藝術協會首次與林業試驗所合作「臺灣的森林」水彩特展，順利在五所大學巡迴展出，中華亞太水彩藝術協會成為臺灣第一個關懷森林的藝術團體；2008年我們再度在林業試驗所黃裕星所長的支持下辦理「福山之美」的展覽，並將一系列為臺灣的森林與植物園代言的活動出版專輯，畫作中將呈現和探討「森林與生態」、「森林與休閒」、「森林與保安」、「森林之美」等四大內涵；水彩協會也針對展出作品進行創作研討，除了寫生作品，會員們在情感交流和藝術理念的激盪等都收穫良多，也培養出對臺灣森林的珍惜與熱愛。

一個成功的展出需要有相當的條件來配合方能促成，尤其是一個具有藝術與社會教育功能雙重意義和價值的展覽，以務實的現實面來說，提供經費與寫生環境的林業試驗所、提供展場執行展出的中正紀念堂、創作完美作品的畫家團體，這三者間的熱忱、互信與誠意是讓此次展出順利成功的要件，因此本人代表本會畫家們，以本文向合作單位致上最高的敬意與謝忱。

中華亞太水彩藝術協會 理事長

洪年標 謹識

Fu-Shan is the Blessed Place for Art Creations

Since the 20th century, modern art has become widely prevalent. To appreciate artworks or interpret artists' thoughts, extensive learning experiences or lengthy words are required to "make sense" of artists' works. We inevitably wonder whether "visual art" is no more than just words. Now, what we must think about is that if "promoting the quality of life" is the value and purpose of art; then, the display of beautiful scenarios and art that are easily understood should have meaning to it. Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association is a painting group that upholds the ideal of "recognizing art starts from showing concern to society." Since its establishment, topic based creations have been repeatedly applied to elicit social recognition and thoughts in order to improve the quality of life for Mankind and elicit social and educational based art.

Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association collaborated with Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan in 2007 for the first time and co-organized a special watercolor exhibition—"Forest in Taiwan". Moreover, the tour exhibition in 5 universities proved to be a success. Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association therefore became the first art group in Taiwan that strives to care for forests. In 2008, with the support of Dr. Yue-Hsing Star Huang, Director General of the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, the "Beauty of Fu-Shan" exhibition was held. A collection of works was published to promote the forests and botanical gardens. The painting works presented include discussions on 4 aspects: "forest and ecology", "forest and recreation", "forest and security", "beauty of forest". The watercolor association also conducted discussions on creation based on the works exhibited. In addition to the sketching drawings, the members also gained knowledge from art ideal exchanging and brainstorming. They also cultivated appreciation and passion for forests in Taiwan.

The success of the exhibition is dependent on conditioned factors particularly when it is an exhibition that stresses on the significance and value of "art" and "education". In terms of the practical aspect, the enthusiasm, mutual trust, and sincerity of Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan (offering funds and the environment for sketching), The National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall (offering the exhibition venue for exhibition holdings), and painter groups (creating perfect artworks) are the three determinants of the success of the exhibition. Here, I would like to extend my most heart-felt gratitude to our collaborators.



President, Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association







林業試驗所
Taiwan Forestry Research Institute

農委會林業試驗所之前身創始於日治時期（西元1896年），迄今已逾百年。百年來，隨著時代的變遷及社會的需求，逐步調整組織業務，由一個「苗圃」擴大成目前十個林業技術組、四個行政單位及六個研究中心，並不斷地提昇林業試驗研究水準與品質，也已獲得豐碩之成果。

本所施政方向係以森林之永續經營與多目標利用為主，業務重點包括：森林資源保育、珍稀動、植物復育、固有樹種選育及優良樹種引進、育林技術及生物技術之改良、環境保護林之營造、天然林經營、人工林中後期撫育、集水區綜合經營、林產品加工技術改進、自然解說教育及森林遊憩品質提升、植物園及試驗林示範經營等。

森林覆蓋比例佔臺灣面積一半以上，可說是全島自然環境的主體。再者，從生態環境倫理學演進之觀點而言，森林是孕育人類文明之搖籃。因此，本所未來之目標是在提倡森林文化之前提下，整合群體研究力量，發展具有人文內涵之林業科技。換言之，就是在人類與自然共存共榮之謙和意念下，依循森林的自然循環規律，發揮智慧與努力，重新思考順天應人的森林經營理念，以及建立相關技術與制度，實踐在林業經營工作上，使之對人類生活之進步及社會文明之發展，再做出貢獻。相信在本所同仁群策群力下，必能為臺灣的林業研究建立新貌。

The forerunner of the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute (TFRI) was established more than 100 years ago in 1896 during the Japanese colonization period. In accordance with changes over time and needs of society, the TFRI has expanded from just a nursery to an organization of 10 forestry technical divisions, 4 administrative units, and 6 research centers. It has continuously improved its forestry research standards and quality and has obtained abundant achievements.

By emphasizing the sustainable management and multiple-purpose utilization of forests, the TFRI focuses its work on conserving forest resources, restoring rare animals and plants, selectively breeding endemic tree species, introducing superior tree species, improving silvicultural techniques and biotechnologies, establishing environmental protection forests, managing natural forests, setting up tending systems for plantations, integrating watershed management, improving and elevating forest products manufacturing techniques, providing interpretative services and nature education, enhancing forest recreational quality, and demonstrating management of botanical gardens and experimental forests.

Forests cover more than 1/2 of the total area of Taiwan and, hence, are the main component of the natural environment on this island. From ecological and environmental aspects, forests are the cradle of human civilization. Therefore the goal of the TFRI is to integrate the research strengths of our scientific research teams to develop forestry techniques with emphasis on forestry culture. In other words, based on the natural rules of the forest, we will develop new techniques and systems to manage our forests and live harmoniously with the Nature. We believe that forestry research in Taiwan will have a new face through the endeavors of our TFRI colleagues.



台北植物園一隅
Taipei Botanical Garden

福山研究中心位於台北、宜蘭兩縣交界處，海拔400-1,400公尺之間，年平均氣溫18.5°C，年平均雨量4,125公厘，年平均相對濕度為94.1%。福山試驗林規劃成三區，最北為水源保護區，面積355.7公頃，哈盆溪與粗坑溪均發源於區內，植群以天然闊葉樹林為主，本區域除供各項研究調查外，不進行任何開發，一般遊客亦不得進入。植物園區位於試驗林中段，面積計409.5公頃，除供為試驗研究之場所外，地勢較為平坦之30公頃地區，開發為行政管理區與植物展示區，有系統的收集臺灣植物，栽植展示，發揮學術研究、環境教育、資源保育及森林遊憩等功能。植物園區之南為哈盆自然保留區，面積332.7公頃，為農業委員會依文化資產保存法公告之自然保留區，其目的在於保存本區之自然生態體系，以供基因保存，永久觀察與研究。

福山長期生態研究

福山試驗林每年均有多項長期生態研究計畫於此進行，探討森林生態系之組成及功能，包括生物因子如微生物、真菌、植物及動物等，非生物因子如光照、雨量、氣候、土壤、營養鹽等，並研究擾動（如颱風、空氣污染等）對此生態系產生之長、短期效應，及本區生態系的演替。迄今所發表的研究報告已逾百篇，建立極為豐富的基本資料，深具學術價值及教育功能。

福山亞熱帶雨林森林動態樣區之設置與調查

此一25公頃之亞熱帶森林動態樣區設立於國有林地內，以進行長期森林動態學研究為目的，為福山地區森林更新、養份循環等相關研究的核心地點。其成果除能瞭解本區植物社會與其動態變化外，更能提升臺灣在長期生態與亞熱帶雨林研究之國際學術地位。

This research center is located in a region straddling Taipei and Ilan Counties, at elevations of 400~1,400 m. The area has an average annual temperature of 18.5°C, average rainfall of 4125 mm, and average annual relative humidity of 94.1%. The Fu-Shan Experimental Forest is designated into 3 zones. The northernmost is a 355.7-ha headwater conservation area with a predominately natural broadleaf forest. Both Hah-Pen and Tsukeng Creeks originate in the area. This area is maintained in its original state and is open only to various research and surveillance activities; casual visitors are not permitted to enter. The central zone is a 409.5-ha botanical garden; in addition to providing sites of research and experimentation, a relatively flat area of 30 ha is developed into an administrative complex and a plant display area. A systematic collection of endemic Taiwanese plants is cultivated for display to maximize the garden's academic research, environmental education, resource conservation, and forest recreation functions. South of the botanical garden is the 332.7-ha Hah-Pen Nature Reserve, a proclaimed nature reserve designated by the Council of Agriculture in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act. The purpose is to protect the natural ecosystem of this region to preserve its genetic resources, allowing for perpetual ongoing observation and research.



福山研究中心
Fu-Shan Research Center

The long-term ecological research (LTER) of Fu-Shan

Every year, there are several LTER projects carried out at the Fu-Shan Experimental Forest, investigating the various components of the forest ecosystem and their functions, including biotic factors such as microorganisms, fungi, vegetation, and animals; and non-biotic factors such as light intensity, rainfall, climate, soil, nutrient salts, etc. Also examined are the long- and short-term effects of disturbance events such as typhoons and air pollution on the ecosystem, as well as the evolving successional patterns of the ecosystem. To the present, over 100 research papers have been published, and exceptionally rich basic knowledge and information have accrued which are imbued with very worthwhile academic and educational functions.

Establishment and research of the dynamic forest plot in the Fu-Shan subtropical rainforest

The 25-ha subtropical forest dynamic plot was established in national forest, and is dedicated to long-term forest dynamic research. It is a core location for carrying out research on forest regeneration, nutrient cycling, and other related research in Fu-Shan area. Besides helping to understand the plant community and its dynamics, these research achievements can help Taiwan gain international recognition in areas of long-term ecosystem and subtropical rainforest research.

有鑑於國內水彩畫曾經於八十年代的畫壇有著輝煌之表現，而在當今畫壇間卻日漸式微，而多有感觸，為了提昇國內創作水準與改善創作環境，國內幾位水彩專業創作人士在經過多方徵詢意見後，決定比照水彩先進國家的組織模式，組成一個新的優質繪畫團體，於2005年正式向內政部申請合法立案為「中華亞太水彩藝術協會」。以嚴謹之幹部任期制，會員分級制、會員限額制暨升級審核制度來建立會員之榮譽感並確保創作之水平，並且以舉辦展覽、創作研討、寫生觀摩、專題講座、推廣教育等活動成為創作與學術研究並重的專業團體，有別於其他聯誼性團體，進而結合政府與民間力量共同舉辦主題性水彩展覽、水彩大賽、發表學術研究專籍等，藉此團結水彩畫壇共創良好的創作空間與環境。

「中華亞太水彩藝術協會」集結當代專精於水彩創作的老、中、青畫家組成，依據章程必須以具有全國性大賽水彩類前三名得獎記錄及大學水彩課教師資格者方能成為正式會員，現有「正式會員」、「准會員」、「預備會員」等七十餘人。協會參考英國皇家水彩協會的模式，以年度創作的作品表現及參展競賽成績作為會員升等的審核標準，這樣的分級制乃建立在榮譽與責任的理念，提昇創作水平和鼓勵畫家參與水彩創作的積極目的。

協會自成立以來已辦理多項國內重大活動，2006年四月與國立歷史博物館合辦「風生水起—國際華人水彩經典大展」暨「國際華人水彩創作與教育研討會」，並邀請中國美術家協會水彩藝術委員會黃鐵山主席與委員等十人來台進行學術與創作研討交流；2006年十一月應邀參與慶祝中山樓建樓四十週年在國父紀念館展出「中山樓百景」大展；2007年為慶祝玉山國家公園管理處處慶應邀展出「河海山林」水彩特展；2007年為慶祝國父紀念館建館五十週年應邀參與展出「國父紀念館百景」大展；2008年與農委會林業試驗所合辦「台灣的森林」水彩巡迴五所大學特展，並接續為台灣七所植物園進行寫生與出版水彩專輯等；2008年與歷史博物館合辦「台灣水彩一百年大展」及為紀念台灣水彩百年在中正紀念堂舉辦「臺灣當代全國水彩大展」等；2009年將與連江縣政府、中正紀念堂合辦「馬祖百景大展」；2009年將與新竹市政府、中正紀念堂合辦「新竹百景大展」等。為推廣水彩藝術，協會自2007年開始發行「水彩藝術資訊」雜誌，免費提供讀者參閱。這些重大展出和出版活動對提升國內水彩創作的風氣與水平均已發揮極大作用，未來期使水彩能在國內大受歡迎，而本會必將成為國內最受肯定與尊重的藝術團體。

Introduction of Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association

Unfortunately, watercolor paintings highly appraised in the 80s have declined in popularity in the present art circle. In order to improve the standard of creation and upgrade the local environment for creation, several professional watercolor creators in Taiwan have decided to organize a new organization for painters after receiving advice from different sectors. The way it was done is similar to other advanced countries. Subsequently, Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association was officially registered at the Ministry of the Interior in 2005. Through stringent control on “term of officers”, “membership classification”, “member number limit”, and “upgrade review system”, members’ sense of honor is cultivated and the standard of creation is maintained. In addition, events such as exhibitions, creation conferences, sketching demonstrations, topic seminars and education promotions are held to ensure that the organization becomes one that focuses on both creation and academic research. Different from other reunion organizations, topic based watercolor exhibitions, watercolor contests, and academic research releases are co-organized by the Association, the government, and the private sectors. By integrating the watercolor painting circles, a good creation space and environment can be in turn created.

“Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Association” is comprised of senior, middle-aged, and youth watercolor painters. In accordance with regulations, only those who have received top three places in national contests in the watercolor category and qualified watercolor class teachers in colleges are allowed to become official members. Currently, there are over 70 members who are “official members”, “associate members”, and “preparatory members”. The Association has adopted the example of the British Royal Watercolor Society in considering the annual work creation performance and contest standing as the membership upgrade review criteria. The classification is based on the sense of honor and responsibility principles so that can improve the standard of creation and encourage painters to engage in watercolor creations.

Since the establishment of the Association, several major events have been held. In April 2006, it collaborated with National Museum of History in holding “The wind rises; the water ascends: International Exhibition of Classics of Chinese Watercolorists” and “International Conference on Watercolor Creation and Education”. Meanwhile, Chairman Huang, Tieh- Shan and commissioners (total: 10 people) of the Chinese Artists Association were also invited to engage in academic and creation exchanges in Taiwan. In November 2006, the Association was invited to attend the 40th anniversary of Chung Shan Building held at National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall where “One Hundred Views of Chung Shan Building” was exhibited. In 2007, the Association was invited to hold a special exhibition-“Rivers, Seas, Mountains, and Forests” in celebration of the anniversary of the Yushan National Park Headquarters. In 2007, the Association was also invited to exhibit “One Hundred Views of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall” in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the National Dr. Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall. In 2008, the Association and the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan co-organized “Forest in Taiwan” and conducted watercolor special exhibition tours in 5 universities. Later, the Association conducted sketching and watercolor collection publication for 7 botanical gardens in Taiwan. Also, the Association co-organized “One Hundred Years of Watercolor in Taiwan” with the National Museum of History. In 2009, the Association will co-organize “One Hundred Views of Matzu” with Lienchiang County Government and the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall”, and “One Hundred Views of Hsinchu” with Hsinchu City Government and the National Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Hall. In order to promote watercolor arts, the Association has been publishing “Watercolor Express” since 2007. The magazine is absolutely free of charge. These important exhibitions and publications have played determining roles in promoting the popularity of local watercolor creations and standards. Watercolor is expected to enjoy wide popularity locally in the future. Furthermore, the Association will have become the most recognized and respected art group by then.





品味福山植物園之美

李招治 撰文

The Beauty of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI

想嗎？想與大自然相遇、相知，並採集大自然的心聲嗎？
那麼，您一定要到福山植物園來！

Would you like to meet, get to know, and listen to the sounds
of the Nature? If the answer is yes, you must pay a visit to Fu-
Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI!





來到福山

緣起於數年前，從烏來福山村順著哈盆溪，經過哈盆自然保留區外緣，竟然意外進入福山植物園。一路的驚嘆連連，為了那平時難得一見的雨林景致，為了那清澈的溪流及淙淙的水流聲，為了那我初識的臺灣美麗境界。

於是，福山成為我滌淨心靈的殿堂，來到這兒，綠色很濃，心中的愉悅也很濃。遇見了它，自然之愛不禁油然而生，如私釀醇酒般，想和您分享！

A Fu-Shan Visitation

Several years ago, while traveling in Fu-Shan Village, Wulai, Hah-Pen Creek and Hah-Pen Nature Reserve, I incidentally discovered Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. There were plenty of surprises throughout the journey such as seeing the rare rainforest and the clear creeks, hearing the sounds of the water flow, and encountering the beauty of Taiwan.

Therefore, Fu-Shan became a shrine to purify the soul. Here, the verdant trees and the pleasant amorphous feeling are deeply felt. Naturally, I developed great love for the place. Like fermented wine, I would like to share it with you!



水源保護區

本區位於福山試驗林北側，面積為355.7公頃，地形由北向南傾斜，地勢較高、坡度較陡，植被為天然闊葉林，哈盆溪與粗坑溪皆發源於此區。此區除試驗研究人員定期觀測氣象、水文外，禁止一般遊客進入，避免溪流與森林受到干擾。

Water Source Reserve

The reserve is located on the north side of the Fu-Shan Experimental Forest. Measuring an area of 355.7 hectares, the landform is inclined from north to south with elevations and steep slopes. The natural broad-leaved forest is the main vegetation found. Both Hah-Pen Creek and Tsuken Creek originate from this zone. Other than experiment researchers that regularly observe the weather and hydrology here, it is off limits for tourists.



哈盆溪源頭 鄧國強 36×56 cm

哈盆溪是臺北縣南勢溪的源頭，也是福山植物園的水源保護區，溪水清澈，魚蝦成群，溪谷林木茂盛多采多姿，這裡一直保持著自然原始風貌，也正是畫家作畫的好題材。

Origin of Hah-Pen Creek Teng, Kuo-Chiang

Hah-Pen Creek is an origin of Nan Shih River in Taipei County. It is also the water source reserve of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. The creek water is very clear. Troops of fish and prawns gather in the water. The woods in the valley of the creek are prosperous and colorful. Its primitive status is maintained and, hence, is a good subject for painters.

世外桃源的樹海祕境叫福山

在台北烏來與宜蘭員山交界處，潛藏在一大片濃密的森林中，從空中鳥瞰有兩條像巨蟒般蜿蜒的河流，東為蘭陽溪支流粗坑溪流域，西為南勢溪上游哈盆溪流域，這兩條溪流盤旋所在，即是林試所福山研究中心之試驗林地，包括水源保護區、擁有完整亞熱帶生態系的哈盆自然保留區、以及現在所要介紹的福山植物園區。

Fu-Shan- Sea of Trees like a heaven of peace

On the border of Wulai, Taipei and Yuanshan, Yilan, there is a hidden dense forest. The aerial view shows two python-like wriggly rivers. In the east, there is Tsuken Creek, a tributary of Lan Yang River. In the west, there is Hah-Pen Creek, the up-stream of Nanshih River. Fu-Shan Research Station, TFRI is located in the vicinity of these two creeks. It consists of Water Source Reserve, comprehensive subtropical ecology-based Hah-Pen Nature Reserve, and Fu-Shan Botanical Garden described below.



小鸕鷀

學名：*Tachybaptus ruficollis*

英名：Little Grebe

到過福山的人，一定曾在水生植物池畔聽過、看過小鸕鷀追逐嬉戲的鳴叫與身影，也一定看過小鸕鷀施展潛水功夫覓食與逃命。因而小鸕鷀可說是福山最活潑好動的野生動物，深受遊客喜愛。小鸕鷀經常將巢築在臺灣萍蓬草之上，若有機會造訪福山，您可要好好仔細觀察，水生植物池中究竟有多少個小鸕鷀的巢。

Scientific Name: *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Common Name: Little Grebe

Those that have been to Fu-Shan must have heard of or seen the little grebes chasing one another and making sounds in the aquatic plant pond. They must also have seen their excellent diving skill while hunting for food and escaping from predators. Therefore, the little grebe is regarded as the most lively and active wild animal in Fu-Shan. It is also the all-time-favorite of tourists. The little grebe often nests on the Taiwan Yellow Pond Lily. If you visit Fu-Shan, observe how many little grebes' nests there are on the aquatic pond!



鄧國強 水生植物區 56×76cm

走進福山植物園區，第一個映入眼簾的，就是水生植物區，一潭清澈的湖水，靜臥在群山懷抱林木圍繞，一片翠綠之中，池中長滿了稀有的水生植物，水鳥三三兩兩，自由自在的悠遊在水草之間，這裡的寧靜、清新，頓使你忘卻塵囂，你的確會感覺到這裡是「人間仙境」。

Aquatic Plant Zone Teng, Kuo-Chiang

Upon entering the scenery zone of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFR1, the first thing that comes into view is the aquatic plant zone. A pond of clear water lies quietly embraced by the mountain forest. In a green piece of the pond are fully-grown rare aquatic plants. Water birds scatter around in twos and threes, swimming freely among the water plants. The quietness and freshness make you forget the city noises. You will feel that this is truly a "paradise in the world".

在此處，淙淙澗流，使寂然的幽黯莽林，像一望無際的樹海，時而寂靜、深沉，時而澎湃、喧囂，彷彿世外桃源般純淨無瑕。由於豐沛的雨量，孕育了複雜的植物相，屬中低海拔的常綠闊葉林，不僅是一座植物的戶外博物館，更蘊藏無限生機，在層層密林與伏流穿越的山巒中，造就了野生動物的最佳棲息環境。步道上，您可遇見山羌、臺灣獼猴，林蔭旁您可和竹雞拌嘴，水生池中，您可艷羨鴛鴦悠遊，目睹小鸕鶿潛水嬉戲！

Here, the water flow is like a boundless stretch of "sea of trees" in the silence of the woods. At times, it is quiet and deep; in other times, it is surging and bustling. It is pure and flawless like a heaven of peace. Due to abundant rains, it harbors a variety of complex plant types. The medium-low altitude evergreen broad-leafed forest is not only an outdoor museum; it also bears life in continuous cycles. Amid the dense woods and the chain of mountain ranges, optimum habitats for wild animals are provided for. Walking along the trail, you might spot Formosan Reeve's Muntjac and Formosan Macaque monkeys by chance. Under the shade of the tree, you may spot a bamboo partridge by your side. In the aquatic pond, you may observe the mandarin ducks tumbling merrily about in the water and the little grebes (*Tachybaptus ruficollis*) diving into the water!



裸子植物區步道

裸子植物區步道，總長約2,250公尺，步行時間約1小時，步道出入口一端在自然中心附近，另一端在植物園區停車場附近。裸子植物區步道因非環狀路線，經常遭遊客忽視，其受到的干擾也因而相對減少，使得本步道保有良好的自然生態環境。

Gymnospermae Trail

The Gymnospermae Trail measures about 2,250 meters. It takes almost 1 hour to get there by walk. One end of the trail is located nearby the nature center and the other is located nearby the parking lot of the botanical garden. Due to the non-circular route of the trail, it is often neglected by tourists and it is for this reason, interferences from the outside are negligible. Its natural ecologies are well-intact.



憩 李招治 55.5×75cm

午後，生性羞赧的深山竹雞，隱在密林蕨類的陰影之下，陽光洒落，透過林蔭，在長滿苔蘚植物的裸岩處，形成金黃色的兩點光斑，景致宜人。此時，他們正享受著林蔭、山風與天籟。

Taking a Rest Li, Chao-Chih

In the afternoon, the timid White-throated hill partridge (*Arborophila crudigularis* (Swinhoe)) is under the shadow of the dense ferns. As the ray of the sun passes through the shade and shines on the bare rock covered by moss, two golden light spots are formed. The beautiful scenery is pleasing. Meanwhile, they seem to be enjoying the shade, the wind in the mountains, and the sound of nature.

植物的戶外博物館

福山植物園共有十一大展示區：

原生林展示區

從福山植物園的地標—三木柱，入口左側步道進入，像一條綠色隧道，是原生林展示區和散布如帶狀的裸子植物區。原生林展示區涵蓋了中低海拔的植物，樟科、殼斗科植物形成美麗的闊葉林，森林中樹幹上長滿各式的著生植物，蔚為奇觀。

到了這兒，明明有盈耳的鳥叫蟲鳴及山谷傳來淙淙的水流聲，但還是讓人覺得森林是安靜的，也許天籟的組合形成了悅耳的樂音，加上靜立的群樹也給人視覺上的寧靜感。

Outdoor museum for plants

Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI is comprised of 11 display zones:

Primary Forest Display Zone

From the landmark of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI, the Three Wooden Pillars, enter through the entrance trail on the left side. Like a green tunnel, it is the Primary Forest Display Zone and the belt-like Gymnosperm Zone. The Primary Forest Display Zone is made up of medium-low altitude plants, *Lauraceae*, and *Fagaceae* plants that form a beautiful broad-leafed forest. Various epiphytes grow on tree trunks in the forest. It is considered a marvelous sight.

Here, there is quietness in the forest in spite of chirping birds, the sound of insects, and the sound of water flow from the valley. Perhaps, the heavenly combination is music pleasant to the ear. Seeing the trees that erect in silence, people also sense the “quietness”.



長滿著生植物的樹幹
Epiphytes grown on a trunk



大地的旋律 謝明鋈 60×102cm

單一姿態的美和群體結構的美在福山都處處可見，這些看起來搖曳生姿而且波動起伏的芋科植物，在陽光的照耀與掩映下，美得令人讚嘆！

The Melody of Nature Hsieh, Ming-Chang

The beauty of a single gesture and structure of a group can be seen everywhere in Fu-Shan. These tuber crops (taros) sway like waves. They appear astonishing under the sun!

路上，開花的植物不算多，但熟落的各色種子、落葉，卻將小徑拼繪得頗為華麗，而這些含藏生命與希望的種子，總會讓人慎重捧起，想努力辨識其家族身分，並給予誇大的讚美。因為那些或乾枯或繽紛的色彩正禮讚生命，加上穿過枝桠、花葉的光影，不由得讓畫家想以線條、以造形、以色彩轉換成感動的力量，以渲染、縫合或重疊，讓畫面燃起大地的生命。

步道周圍，可見伸展著如洪荒時代的巨大蕨類植物，有筆筒樹、臺灣桫欏。最叫我動容的是臺灣桫欏，讓我感覺它的智慧，因莖幹不具形成層，無法加粗，故以不定根增加支持的力量，甚至直徑可達半公尺，葉柄那紫得發黑的顏色，更是我的偏愛，加上風來時搖著它的黑裙擺，晃著它的葉梢，不絕於耳的沙沙聲，叫人酩酊。

Along the way, few plants are in full bloom; however, the ripened seeds and the fallen leaves have made the trail quite a sight to see. The seeds of life and hope always remind one of the identity and status of one's family clan praise it highly because the dry or vivid colors are appreciations of life. The light and shadow of the branches, flowers, and leaves prompt painters to transform the lines and forms into heartwarming forces by use of colors. They spread, mend or overlap to give life to the land.

Surrounding the trail are gigantic ferns that resemble ferns found during The Great Flood Era. They include: common tree fern and *Cyathea spinulosa* Wall. I was most impressed with *Cyanthea spinulosa* Wall and admired its wisdom. Since the stem does not possess a cambium layer, it cannot increase in thickness and is supported by its adventitious roots. Its diameter may even measure half a meter. The purplish leaf cushion that appears black is my all-time favorite. It sways in the wind and its leaf sheath shakes. The never-ending rustles are fascinating for me.

臺灣桫欏

學名：*Cyathea spinulosa* Wall. ex Hook.

屬桫欏科（*Cyatheaceae*）樹蕨類，莖直立呈樹幹狀，高可達10公尺，葉叢生莖頂，三回羽狀深裂至三回羽狀複葉，長可達1.5~2公尺，鱗片深褐色，葉軸有刺，老葉枯萎後不脫落，宿存成裙狀。分布全臺灣海拔2,000公尺以下之山區。

Scientific Name: *Cyathea spinulosa* Wall. ex Hook.

The *Cyatheaceae* is a family of tree fern. They have vertical trunks that resemble tree trunks, which reach heights up to 10 meters. The leaf is fasciculate with a shoot apex. The deeply pinnatifid and tripinnatifid may reach 1.5~2 meters. The scales are dark brown in color with thorns on the leaf axis (rachis). Withered leaves are not deciduous but are persistent. It is distributed in mountainous areas under 2,000 meters altitude.





曼妙晨光 洪東標 38×56cm

清晨的清新空氣中瀰漫著芬多精的香氣，松蘿映著陽光展現翠綠的色階，大自然永不匱乏的是色彩和生命。

The Wonderful Morning Light Hung, Tung-Piao

The fresh air in the morning is filled with the scent of pythocidene. The sun reflects on the Taiwan red cedar (false cypress) to display a greenish stairway. The nature is colorful and lively.

裸子植物區 Gymnosperm Zone

散布於沿途的裸子植物，松、杉、柏等珍葉樹及羅漢松與蘇鐵等，雖沒有色彩繽紛的花朵，但樹形高大優美，加上數大即是美的純林景觀，頗能展現針葉樹的特殊風情。裸子植物的胚珠沒有珠被保護而裸露在外。但其毬果卻更能符合美的原則之漸層、反覆、統一的美感。

離入口約二十分鐘腳程處，裸子植物區左側有一六角亭，可佇足休息，喝水小憩！

Along the way, scattered needle-leaved trees such as pine, China fir, and cedar as well as buddhist pine (*Podocarpus macrophyllus*) and *Cycas revolute* are seen inside the Gymnosperm Zone. Although they are without colorful petals, the tree is tall and graceful. Moreover, the forest with gigantic trees is a demonstration of the special amorphous feelings of needle-leaved trees. Without the protection of integuments, the ovules of gymnosperms are exposed. However, the cones represent the aesthetic beauty of layering, duplicating, and uniformity.

After a 20-minute walk from the entrance, a hexagonal pavilion on the left side comes into view. It is a place for people to rest and quench their thirst!



裸子植物（圖為蘇鐵）

在維管束植物之中，有一群會開花、結種子，但胚珠裸露，不為子房所包被的植物。雖然也是以種子來繁衍後代，但開花時卻沒有花朵的造形與豔麗的色彩，胚珠裸露在外而沒有周密的保護構造，我們將這類植物稱之為裸子植物。

Gymnosperms (eg: cycas tree in this photo)

Among vascular plants, a group is flowering, seeding with exposed ovule but not covered in ovary. Although they propagate through seeds, the flowers are without petal forms or colorful appearances. The ovules are exposed and thus without thorough protective structures. We call this type of plant gymnosperms (naked seeds).



茂林之美 鄧國清 38×56 cm

福山多樹，種類繁茂，孕育豐富而又多采多姿，福山林園，清幽而秀麗，生態體系維護的既原始又自然。置身其中，為純純的綠色所擁抱，完全是自然的森林浴。令人心曠神怡，樂亦忘憂。當暮色籠罩時，重重森林充滿一層神秘色彩，和探勝尋幽的心境。

The Beauty of the Dense Forest Teng, Kuo-Ching

There are many trees in Fu-Shan. The species are various and colorful. Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI is quiet and beautiful. The ecological system is well-maintained to keep it primitive and natural. As you stand in this place you are embraced by the pure green. It is a complete natural forest bath. It makes you comfortable, cheerful, and forgetful of your anxieties. When surrounded by the twilight, the forest layers are full of a layer of a mysterious color and the mood of exploration and adventure.

這會兒，忽有友人大聲驚呼，大家順著他的目光向南方鞍部看去，看見黑褐色，翼寬且長、翼尖上提的林鵟，似乎能感應自然韻律的呼喚，慢速優雅的貼著稜線上方滑翔，不聲不響，讓人體會猛禽的肅穆和威武。野生動物保育法已將林鵟列為瀕臨絕種的留鳥，所以林鵟可是福山的鎮山寶鳥，在這兒，能一睹牠的廬山真面目，叫人直呼幸運！

Suddenly, a friend exclaimed. Everyone followed the direction of his eyes and looked toward the saddle part of the mountains in the south. A brown *Ictinaetus malayensis* with long and wide flapping wings came into sight. Everyone seemed to have sensed nature's call. It glided gently and quietly along the upper crest line. One could not but be in awe of the solemn and mighty fowls. In accordance with the Wildlife Conservation Act, *Ictinaetus malayensis* is listed as an endangered species. As a result, the bird is considered the treasure of Fu-Shan. One is fortunate to be able to see it up close.



林鵟

學名：*Ictinaetus malayensis*

英名：Indian Black Eagle

林鵟是棲息在臺灣中低海拔原始闊葉森林中的稀有留鳥，為臺灣留鳥猛禽類中展翼最長的種類。寬長的雙翼，代表的是其無需借助晴日上升氣流的優異飛行能力。在福山，常可見其黑色身影優雅的遨遊山林。

Scientific Name: *Ictinaetus malayensis*

Common Name: Indian Black Eagle

The Indian Black Eagle is a rare resident bird found in low-altitude and medium- altitude natural broad-leaved forests. They have the longest spread wings among resident birds of prey in Taiwan. The wide and long wings represent superb ability to fly without the need of ascending air current on a sunny day. In Fu-Shan, it is often seen flying about gracefully in the woods.



森林裡的晨曦 鄧國強 36×56 cm

景物迎著清晨的陽光，彩度降低了，明暗增強了，影像模糊了，但卻有另外一種迷人的美，這種瞬間的美，稍縱即逝。難得在福山植物園的森林裡，有緣巧遇這種光芒四射的美景，我立刻把握機會，抓住剎那，留下永恆。

Dawn of the Forest Teng, Kuo-Chiang

The scene is greeting the early morning sun, the color is fading, and the contrast between brightness and darkness is intensified. The image is becoming vague, but it has another kind of charming beauty. This beauty disappears in an instance. It is rare to have the luck to witness the beautiful scenes of sunbeams spreading through the forest of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. I immediately take the chance to grab this instance and keep it eternally.

路徑旁的右側山壁，有美麗的岱赭色或黃褐色帶鎊橙色彩的土壤，叫人驚艷，披上翠綠帶黃、胡克綠帶褐的各式蕨類，不禁讚嘆大自然真是色彩的魔術師。忽然，品華在山壁的凹陷處看見了一雙骨碌碌的雙眼，盈昌說是斯文豪氏赤蛙，體色灰褐、棕褐甚至有焦茶色的黑點，背部有大大小小的綠斑，像極了長苔蘚的石頭，將自己在環境中保護得如此完美，不禁叫人嘖嘖稱奇。這條沉默的步徑透露著令人驚艷的生命律動，讓人有著美不勝收的感動。

By the mountain cliff on the right side of the trail, the soil that is sienna or fawn (slightly cadmium orange) is beautifully breathtaking. It is topped with various ferns that are either greenish yellow or Hooker's green-yellow in color. One is simply amazed by nature, as it is the magician of colors. All of a sudden, Pin-Hua spotted two rolling eyes at the fissure of the mountain cliff. Ying-Chang said it was the refined-looking-*Rana swinhoana*. It has a grayish brown body and brownish-dun colored black spots. There are large and small green spots on its back like a stone with moss on it. The camouflage is simply amazing. The silence of the trail harbors life and is a feast for the eyes.



胡克綠Hooker's Green 水彩畫顏料中的一種綠色，適合直接或經過調色用來描寫大自然的綠色。Hooker's green, a type of green in watercolor painting is ideal for describing the greenery of nature through direct painting or blended color use.

斯文豪氏赤蛙

學名：*Rana swinhoana* Boulenger, 1903

英名：Swinhoe's frog

斯文豪氏赤蛙屬於大型蛙，體長可達10公分以上。背部顏色變化多端，身體修長；為適應溪流生活，趾端膨大成吸盤狀。終年生活在溪流附近，白天大多躲在石縫或溪邊草叢，晚上則單獨出現在水邊草叢或石頭上。叫聲如同鳥叫般，「啾—」的一聲，常騙過許多剛入門的賞鳥人，而被戲稱為騙人鳥，也因而有了鳥蛙的名號。廣泛布全臺灣2,000公尺以下的溪澗及瀑布，除了寒冷的冬天，整年都很活躍。

Scientific Name: *Rana swinhoana* Boulenger, 1903

Common Name: Swinhoe's frog

The Swinhoe's frog is a large frog that the body measures up to 10 centimeters. The colors on the back are diversified and the body is slender. In order to adapt to life at rivers, its webbed feet expand into suckers. They dwell by the river throughout the year. They usually stand on rocks or hide themselves in the vegetation around the water during the day. At night, it is spotted alone by the vegetation around the river or stone. They make sounds like birds. Bird watchers often mistake their noise for a bird's; thus the nickname "bird frog." It is distributed in rivers and waterfalls below 2,000 altitude. It remains active throughout the year.





福山水池與濕地 李焜培 31×41cm

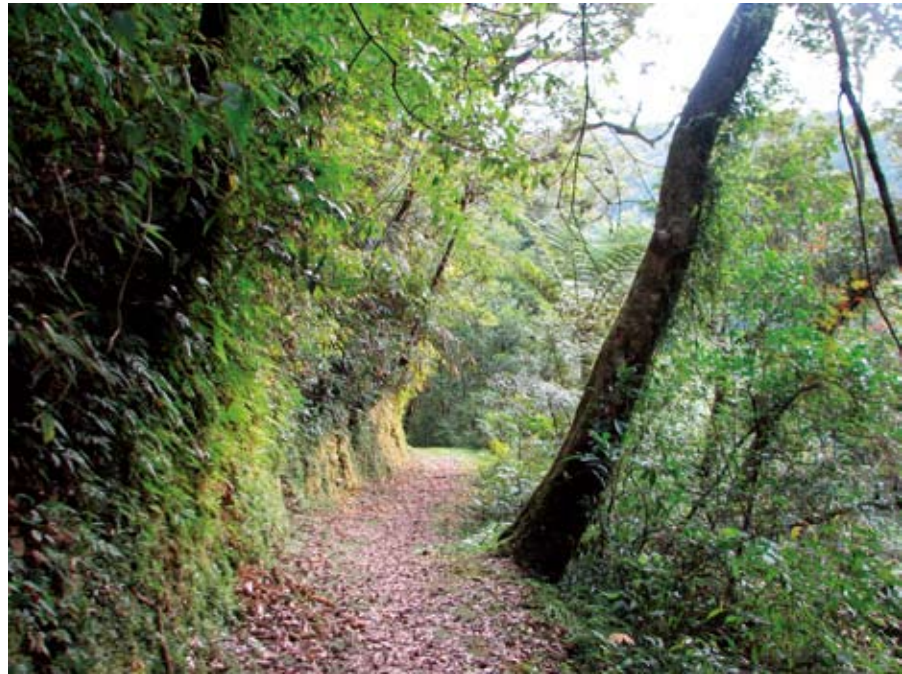
在層層疊疊的綠意裡展現陰鬱的樹林和福山豐厚的水氣，雨即將到來，返家的小鸕鶿正急忙的游過平靜的水面，讓波光畫過倒影，擾亂了群樹的顧鏡自憐，何需大雨喚醒夏夢。

Fu-Shan Pond and Wetland Li, Kun-Pei

In the overlapping greenness, the gloomy woods and the humidity of Fu-Shan are well demonstrated. It is about to rain; Little grebes swim across the calm waters hurriedly. The waves that dash across the water awaken the trees that stand alone. They are awakened from their summer dreams before the rain comes.

路徑上，若較向陽，盡是欣欣向榮的類地毯草，陰濕處，盡是佈滿苔蘚的石片，尤其有涓涓水路經過的岩層更是一片翠綠被瀾。陽光之於植物，影響之巨，在在顯露無遺。沿途在不斷的和大自然對話之際，不僅悟出了生命的尊嚴，也讓人變得更加柔軟包容。人，只不過是萬物之一！是否更該創造出人與環境之間所應追求的「價值」？

Along the trail, areas subject to direct sunlight exposure are covered in carpet grass. In shade areas, rocks full of moss are seen. Rock layers with water passages are even covered in greenness. Evidently, the sunlight has such impacts on plants. As we continue to conduct dialogues with nature along the way, we realized the dignity of life and became more smooth and tolerant. Man is no more than a living creature! Shouldn't we pursue values that are shared by Man and his environment?



景物多變的步道
Various views along a trail

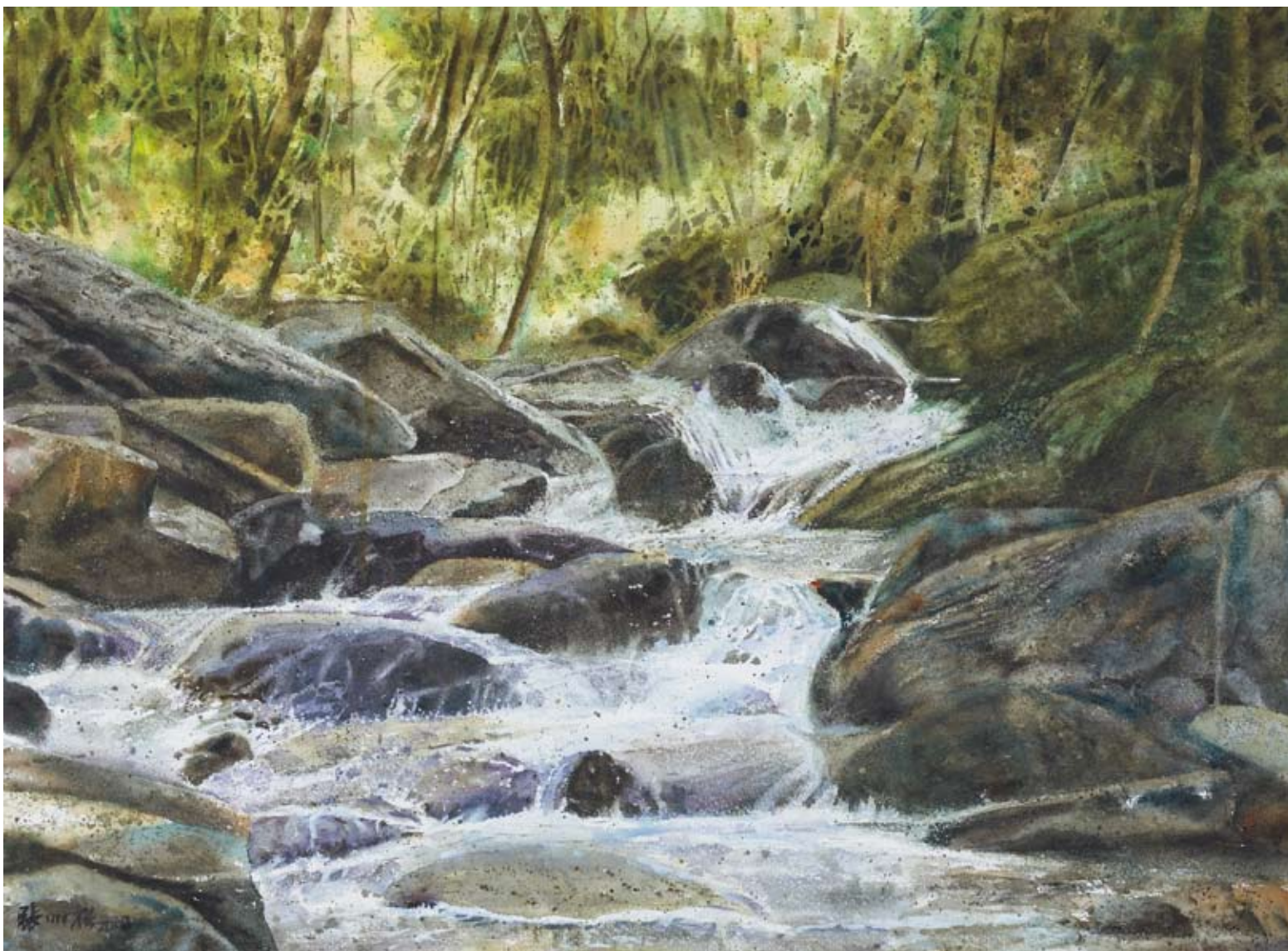


福山自然中心

福山自然中心內有三個展示區：一、視聽室，播放“雨霧森林”影片（約15分鐘）。二、聲音劇場，播放福山森林裡的聲音及影像（約16分鐘）。三、展示室，以圖片及照片等呈現七個主題展示：林試所簡介、福山試驗林模型、多樣化的植物世界、福山森林的故事、哈盆溪展示區、生態研究（排遺、痕跡、落葉等）、長期生態研究。

Fu-Shan Nature Center

Fu-Shan Nature Center consists of 3 exhibition zones: 1. Audiovisual room-“Rainy and Foggy Forest” film showing (approx. 15min); 2. Voice Theatre-plays sounds and images of Fu-Shan Forest (Approx 16 min); 3. Display Room- 7 theme displays are presented through illustrations and pictures: Introduction of TFRF, Fu-Shan Experimental Forest Model, versatile plant world, stories of Fu-Shan Forest, Hah-Pen River Display Area, Ecology research (feces, traces, and fallen leaves), and long-term ecology researches.



福山哈盆溪 張明祺 76×56 cm

福山植物園的溪流，透著陽光照射，在茂密的森林展現出活潑蓬勃的生命，空氣清新，讓人有種舒服的感覺，走入溪中真是人生一大享受。

Fu-Shan Hah-Pen Creek Chang, Ming-Chi

The Creek of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI is vigorous under the sun in the dense forest. The fresh air is comforting. Taking a walk by the creek is truly a great pleasure of life!

水生植物區 Aquatic Plant Zone

來過福山植物園，您可能會忘記任何一區的景致，但絕不會忘記那膾炙人口的景點－水生植物池！無論時序轉換，氣候變化，總是叫人流連忘返，或許是由於水的流動啟動了我們靈魂自由奔放的鎖鑰吧！

You may not remember everything you see at Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI, but you will definitely not forget the Aquatic Plant Pond that most people find appealing! The changing time and climate will leave people lingering for more. Perhaps, the water flow somehow liberates our soul.



水生植物池

福山水生植物池，原為沼澤地，經整治引流哈盆溪水做為固定水源後，而成為如今之盛況。水生植物池生長著許多稀有的水生植物，有原生也有栽植復育的，加上依靠水池生活的野生動物，使得水生池成為自然觀察與拍照留影的最佳地點。

Aquatic Plant Pond

Fu-Shan Aquatic Plant Pond used to be a swamp. After dredge and drainage, Hah-Pen River became the fixed water source it is today. There are many rare aquatic plants in the aquatic plant pond. Some are endemic while others are cultivated and recuperated. Moreover, the wild life dependent on the aquatic pond for existence has also made the aquatic pond the best place to observe nature and take photographs.



福山清晨 陳品華 57×77 cm

福山植物園是一座蘊藏豐富生態資源的寶庫，也是動植物的天堂。有幸親臨此地，尤其是在旭日初透、曉霧升騰之際，欣賞到靜謐的福山清晨，那份出塵、幽靜之美，心好像被洗滌過，一下子如清朗日般澄澈起來。

Fu-Shan Morning Chen, Pin-Hua

Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI is a treasure house full of abundant ecological resources and also a paradise for fauna and flora. If you are lucky enough to visit this place in person, especially at dawn or at the moment when the morning fog begins to lift, you shall appreciate the quietness of Fu-Shan morning. That type of beauty of quietness, far from noise, cleanses your heart and makes it suddenly as bright as the sun.

在這兒，水面映著山林，使周圍的景物產生千萬種光影的變幻，曲折的木橋、橋上的遊人營造了地景剛柔並濟的線條美感，而水生植物在水中的曼妙姿態，也美化了整個區域的視覺，若加上雲天或雨霧的暈染，總是讓人為之恍惚而挑動了心中的浪漫情懷。即便是艷陽藍天，水中倒影的飄移變化，在流連於視聽影像時，也無懼於陽光和汗水。

Here, the water complements the woods and produces thousands of light and shadow changes in the surrounding landscapes. The tortuous wooden bridge and the visitors on top of it create a picture of masculinity and femininity. The lithe and graceful aquatic plants in the water also beautify the Zone. With clouds, rain, and fog added to it, people will lose themselves in romance. Even on sunny days with blue skies, the reflections in the water change from time to time. One will linger in visual and sound enjoyment despite the heat of the sun and the sweat on their bodies.



臺灣萍蓬草

學名：*Nuphar shimadai* Hayata

英名：yellow water lily

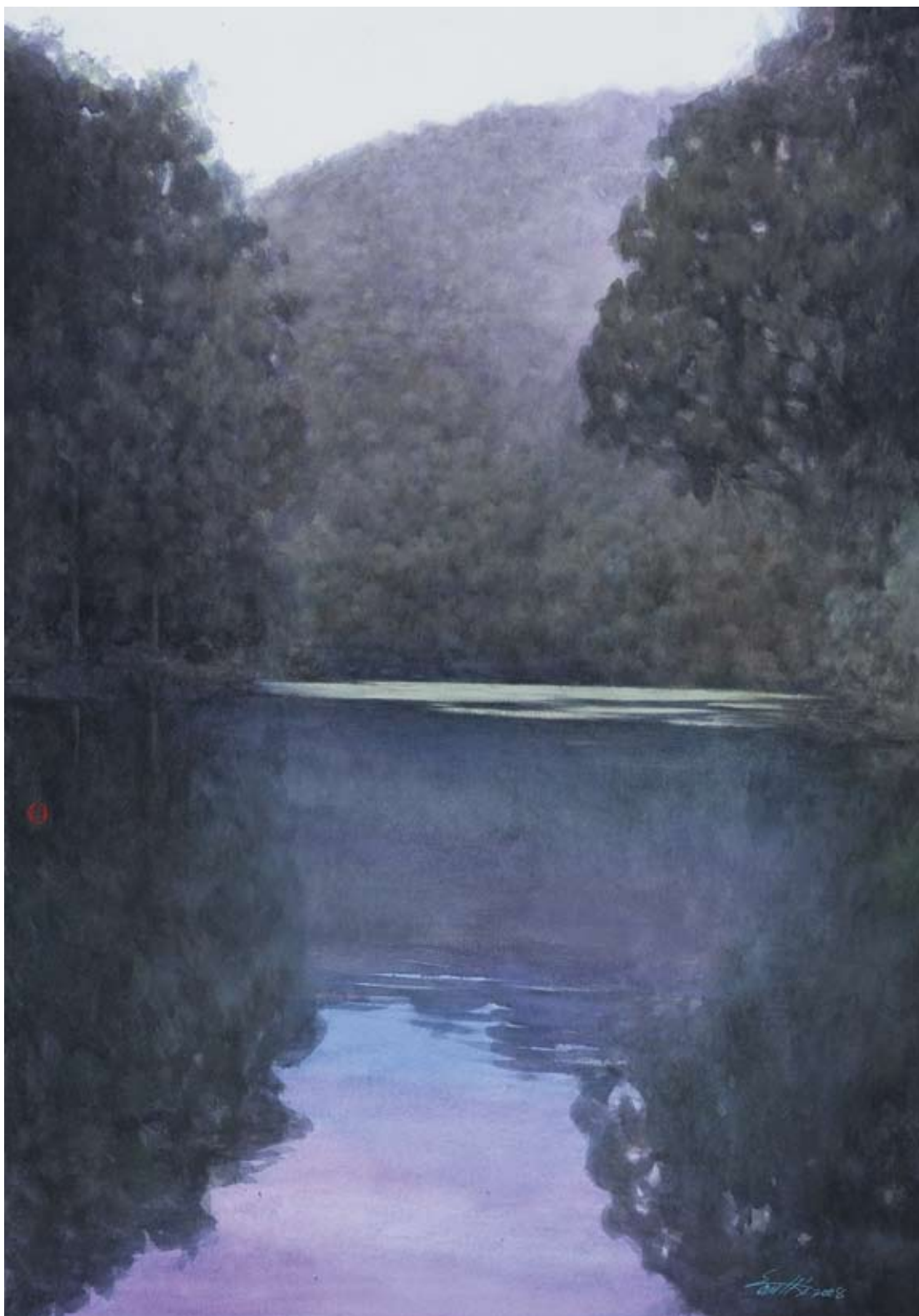
臺灣萍蓬草又名水蓮花，是臺灣特有種的植物。萍蓬草大多分布溫帶地區，臺灣是該屬植物的分布南限。僅分布桃園新竹一帶之埤塘。福山水生植物池栽培復育的成果甚佳，一年四季都可見其開花，也為水生植物池增添不少風采。

Scientific Name: *Nuphar shimadai* Hayata

Common Name: yellow water lily

Yellow water lily is also known as water lily. It is a rare endemic plant species in Taiwan. Yellow water lilies are mainly distributed in temperate zones. Taiwan is the southern border of the plant distribution. It is only found in ponds in Taoyuan and Hsinchu counties. The recuperation results at Fu-Shan Aquatic Plant Pond are remarkable as flowering plants are seen throughout the year. They have also added to the glamour of the aquatic plant pond.





生態池晨曦 童武義 55×76 cm

清晨的生態池，瀰漫著一股新鮮清新的味道，翠綠的山林，倒映在池中，靜靜的形成一幅美景。

Dawn at the Ecological Pond
Tung, Wu-Yi

The early morning at the ecological pond, filled with a fresh clean taste, and green mountains reflected in the pond are the formation of the quiet and beautiful landscape.

沿著岸邊或步上曲折的木橋，晴空萬里時，耀眼的光芒直射水池，波光潾潾，不時可見臺灣馬口魚游躍的漣漪。就著沉水的卵葉水丁香縫隙，映著藍天白雲，放眼一瞧，池面有如康丁斯基（Wassily Kandinsky 1866-1944）的抽象畫。還有浮在水面上，黃花含羞欲滴的臺灣萍蓬草，挺立水面的水毛花、東亞黑三稜，順著風向搖曳生姿。小鸕鷀忽浮忽潛覓食，活潑追逐嬉戲的鳴叫聲此起彼落。此時，正有一藍綠身影低掠池面，哦！原來是翠鳥正銜著馬口魚戰勝而歸，那美艷的身影，叫人不看見也難！

Along the shore or on the tortuous wooden bridge on a day with clear skies, the dazzling ray of sun is directly reflected on the glimmering pond. The ripple created by the swimming zacco fish is frequently seen. The fissures among the plants of the *Ludwigia ovalis* miq. are complemented by blue skies and white clouds. Taking a closer look at it, the pond surface is like an abstract portrait by Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944). Moreover, the bashful Taiwan yellow water lily, the roughseed bulrush out of the water surface, and the *Sparganium fallax* Graebner sway in the wind. The little grebes feed by floating on the water and submerging into the water. They chase joyfully and make sounds one after another. Meanwhile, a blue-green shadow hovers over the pond. It is a river king fisher with its prey (Zacco fish) in its beak. The beautiful silhouette of the river king fisher is not difficult to spot!

臺灣馬口魚

學名：*Zacco barbatus*

臺灣馬口魚俗稱為山鯪仔或一枝花，為臺灣特種，僅分布臺灣西半部。身上有一條藍黑色的縱帶，是重要的辨識特徵。臺灣馬口魚十分貪吃，水生植物池有任何風吹草動，就算是落葉，都會引來一群臺灣馬口魚競相爭食。

Scientific Name: *Zacco barbatus*

The *Zacco barbatus* is commonly known as shan-lien-tsai or yi-chih-hua. It is a endemic species in Taiwan. It is distributed in the western part of Taiwan. It is identified based on the blue-black horizontal stripe on its body. The *Zacco barbatus* loves food. They fight for anything that falls into the aquatic plant pond including fallen leaves.



康丁斯基 (Wassily Kandinsky 1866-1944)

康丁斯基出生於莫斯科，早年學習了鋼琴和大提琴，這對於他後來嘗試將音樂展現在畫布有絕對的影響。他在近三十歲時，受到莫內（Claude Monet）的啟發，毅然決定從當法律教師的工作改當畫家。在他後期的創作中，融合了自己早期直覺式的畫風和後來的幾何圖形風格，這些無疑為他的作品增添了一種新的理念。他是一位能將色彩與音樂等同起來的畫家，讓人們能夠「聆聽」繪畫，「描繪」音樂。

Wassily Kandinsky 1866-1944

Kandinsky was born in Moscow. He learned to play the piano and cello in early childhood. His attempt to display music on canvass was greatly influenced by his childhood experience. When he was almost 30 years old, he was inspired by Claude Monet and decided to change his professional from a lawyer to a painter. In his later creations, he integrated his earlier perceptive drawing style with the later geometric drawing style. These added a new concept to his works. He is a painter that blends colors and music to allow people to “listen” to his paintings and “draw” music.



臨池步道 鄧國清 38×56 cm

短暫三天的福山之旅，使我飽餐了大自然原始林園的秀色和蟲鳴鳥叫的天籟之音，臨池漫步，青山嫵媚，綠水盪漾，青翠的浮萍游泛其間，樹影婆娑，真是令人激賞。大有美不勝收之感。

The Path by the Pond Teng, Kuo-Ching

The short three-day Fu-Shan trip allowed me to fully take in the beautiful sights of the virgin forest and the heavenly sound of the singing insects and birds. When cruising around the pond, it is thoroughly enjoyable to see the charming green mountains, the rippling green waters, the green duckweed floating in the pond, and the dancing shadows of the trees. The beautiful sceneries are simply beyond words.

另外，雄鴛鴦穿上繁殖羽：黃、橙、紅、綠、藍、靛、紫，七彩上身，帶著“美眉”〔母鴛鴦眼睛雙側有彎彎的白紋〕悠哉遊哉！鸞鷲、白腹秧雞、紅冠水雞悠遊在各自擁有的領域，時而獨鳴，時而合音，自然天籟亦不間斷地在耳畔奏響，隨著天光流轉，畫眉在風中對歌，紡織娘發出對夜的殷殷呼喚，然後一隻腹斑蛙吐出威嚴的低鳴扣住了風聲...一齣大自然的多重奏正在進行中，夏秋之際，池畔還會飄盪在野薑花的暗香裊繞裡。

In addition, the male Mandarin duck covered in breeding plumage is in 7 colors: yellow, orange, red, green, blue, indigo, and purple. He accompanies his “mate” swimming on the pond (the female Mandarin duck with curved white stripes on the sides). They seem carefree as they swim about in the water. The egret, the white-breasted waterhen, and the moorhen each occupies a territory. At times, they sing in solo; in other times, they sing in chorus. The sound of nature also continues to play out in broad daylight. The Hwa-Mei (*Garrulax canorus*) also sings in the wind. The katydids (*Orthoptera Tettigoniidae*) also call for the night. Then, an olive frog makes a solemn and low-pitch sound that covers the sound of the wind. Like a symphony of nature, in the summer and autumn, one smells the scent of the ginger lily (*Hedychium coronarium* Koenig) in the pond.

鴛鴦

學名：*Aix galericulata*

英名：Mandarin duck

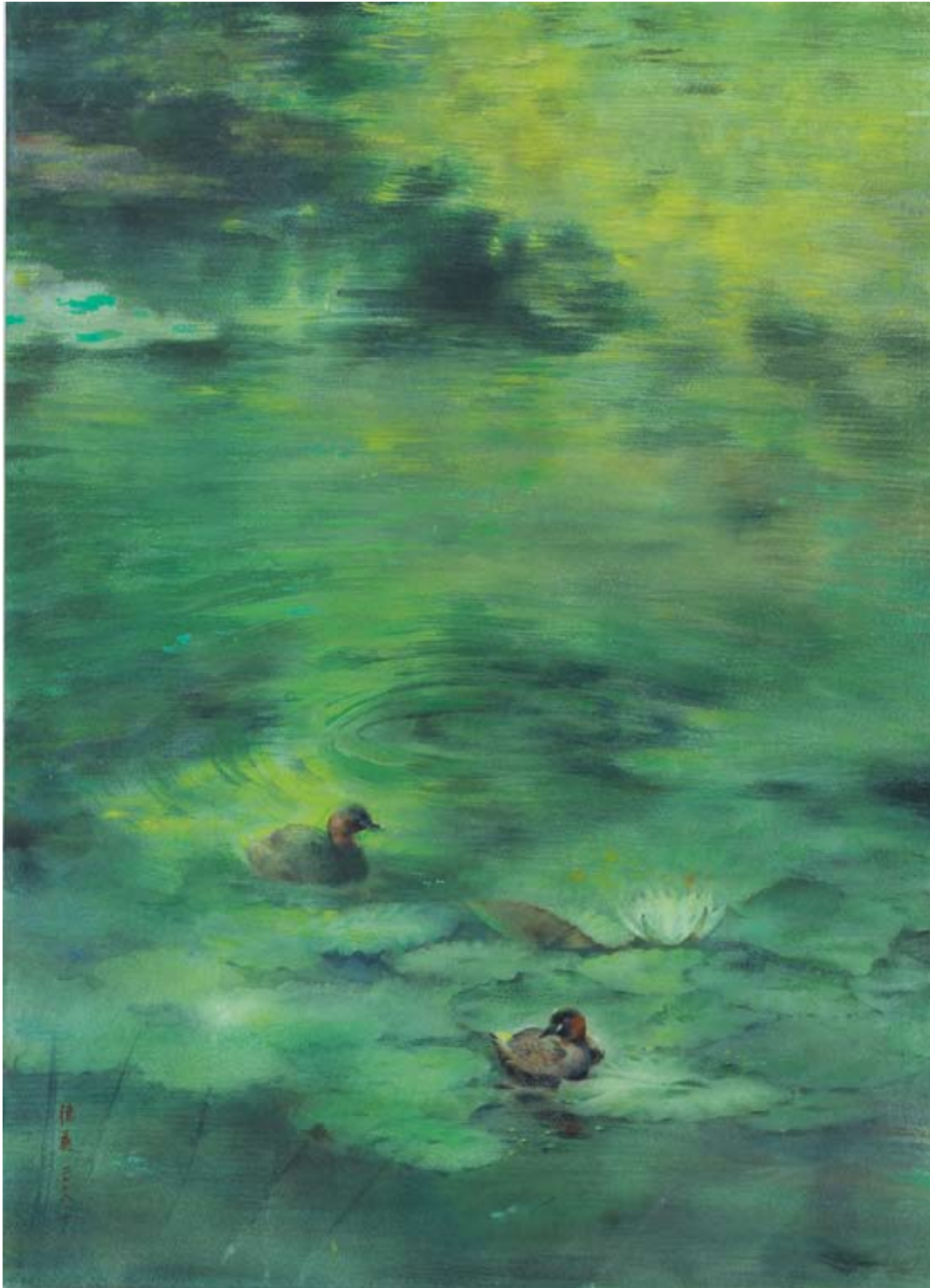
鴛鴦在臺灣是稀有的留鳥與候鳥，屬保育類野生動物。福山的水生植物池每年都固定有鴛鴦前來棲息，有時鴛鴦也會留在福山繁殖後代，因而使福山水生植物池成為全臺知名的鴛鴦棲息地。一般印象中鴛鴦雄鳥體色艷麗、雌鳥體色樸素，但夏季時，鴛鴦雄鳥與雌鳥一樣樸素，喙的顏色最容易分別雄雌，雄鳥喙紅、雌鳥喙灰。

Scientific Name: *Aix galericulata*

Common Name: Mandarin duck

The Mandarin Duck is a rare resident bird and migratory bird in Taiwan. It falls under protected wildlife. Mandarin ducks rest in Fu-Shan Aquatic Plant Pond at the same time every year. At times, they also reproduce and nurture their young there. Therefore, Fu-Shan Plant Aquatic Pond has become the most famous rest place for Mandarin ducks. Male mandarin ducks are generally colorful and female Mandarin ducks are plain-colored. In summer, both the male and the female Mandarin ducks appear plain-colored. The color of the beak best helps one identify the gender of the mandarin duck. Male Mandarin ducks have red beaks while female Mandarin ducks have gray beaks.





水韻 許德麗 55×39cm

如果沒有小鸕鶿的頑皮悠遊，水影如何能從寫實成為抽象？急躁的鸕鶿呀，可是水之倒影的繪畫大師呢！

The Water's Cadence Hsu, Te-Li

How can there be in the water's reflection an abstract from reality without the little grebes swimming naughtily around? The impatient grebe is the painting master of the drawing that is in the reflection!

陰雨的日子，細雨濛濛，詩情畫意；起霧時，池上飛煙瀾漫，置身其中，如入仙境，此時的大氣氛圍特別適於水彩畫，茫茫霧氣遮蔽翠綠山林，成一片優雅的灰調，若以水彩暈染寫意的特性，捕捉變化萬千的霧林水景，怎不盼能泰納（Turner 1775-1851）再世！

On cloudy days, one sees paradise amid the idyllic drizzles and the fog over the pond. The atmosphere is particularly suitable for watercolor painting. The mist that covers the verdant woods forms a graceful grayish tone. The freehand brushwork feature of water ink may be applied to capture the unending changes of the misty woods and waters. How we wish Turner (1775-1851) could be brought back to life!



福山的雲霧
Fog in Fu-Shan

泰納（Turner 1775-1851）

泰納被認為是英國浪漫主義時期的繪畫大師。他喜歡從大自然產生的動人心魄的效果中汲取靈感，包括暴風雨、極端惡劣或美妙的天氣，尤其是光的效果，他從模仿過去大師們的作品開始他的繪畫生涯，卻以開創新的風格而結束一生，而這種風格卻是到了本世紀才得到人們的讚賞。

Turner 1775-1851

Turner is believed to be the master painter during the period of romanticism in the U.K. He was fond of drawing inspirations from the fascinating phenomena of nature such as storms, adverse or fine weather conditions, and the effects of light. His painting career began by imitating works of masters in the past, but developed innovative styles throughout his life. This style was not recognized until this century.





美麗的福山水池 李焜培 46×62 cm

福山水生池畔林木交錯，水生植物以臺灣萍蓬草為主，李先生以慣用的寫意表現手法，筆法輕快、線條活潑又流暢，將原生林木的枝桠交織成一篇交響詩。

Beautiful Fu-Shan Pond Li, Kun-Pei

The trees by Fu-Shan Pond are interlocking and the water plants are made up mainly of *Nuphar shimadai* Hayata. Mr. Li applied freehand brushwork he was accustomed to. The brushwork was light-spirited; the lines were vivid and smooth in transforming the virgin forest into a poem of symphony.

行至水生植物池的末端，一定要提的是，數大成群的水杉，遊客總愛和它拍照留念。夏天時看到水杉努力拓展枝葉，深綠茁壯，心裡會有莫名的感動和興奮；秋到了，水杉被上紅褐色的衣裳，穿上準備冬眠的睡衣，帶著些許的落寞與寂靜；到了冬天，光禿禿的枝幹，正訴說著這一季的寂寥。但請別著急，春的脚步一到，它可賣力的萌發新芽，展現驚人的生命力，讓鮮嫩的淡綠，點燃了一季的春意！好想啊！揮灑線條，瀆染色彩，岱赭、樹綠、胡克綠、鎊橙...管它春夏秋冬，管它艷陽或雨霧，化〔畫〕短暫為永恆，任您擷取那一季的風華！

Toward the end of the Aquatic Plant Pond, the *Metasequoia glyptostrodoides* in aggregates are the favorite of tourists in picture taking. In the summer, the *Metasequoia glyptostrodoides* expands its branches and leaves. One is often moved and excited at the sight of the dark green and stout tree. In the autumn, the *Metasequoia glyptostrodoides* is covered in reddish brown coating ready for dormancy. Desolated and silent, the leafless branches seem to depict the loneliness of the season. Do not worry for when the spring arrives, it sprouts again and displays its amazing power of life. The light green of the freshness will mark the beginning of the spring season. I miss the lines, the color spreads, the sienna, the cadmium orange, the tree green, and the Hooker's green. No matter it is rain or shine, temporary becomes permanent. The beauty of the season is available for the taking!



水杉

學名：*Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Hu et Cheng

英名：Dawn Redwood

長久以來水杉一直是存在於一億至四千萬年前的化石植物，直到1943年冬季在中國湖北省被發現後，活化石水杉就成為珍稀的子遺植物。水杉是杉科的單種屬植物。福山水生植物池旁的水杉，四季變化明顯，是熱門的照像景點。

Scientific Name: *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* Hu et Cheng

Common Name: Dawn Redwood

The Dawn Redwood has always been a fossil plant dated 40million to 100 million years back. After its discovery in the winter of 1943 in Hubei Province, China, it became a rare fossil plant. The Dawn Red Wood is a single species under *Taxodiaceae*. The Dawan Redwood by Fu-Shan Aquatic Plant Pond shows obvious variations in different seasons and is a popular spot for photo-taking.



福山生態池一隅 劉庭豪 38×53cm

水生植物區的生態池主要目的是復育一些稀有的水生植物：如沉水植物的卵葉水丁香，浮水植物的臺灣萍蓬草，挺水植物的水毛花及東亞黑三稜等。池面倒映遠山翠木，為福山植物園巡園步道，引入高潮之一大勝景。

A Corner of Fu-Shan's Ecological Pond Liu, Ting-Hao

The main purpose for the ecological pond in the aquatic plant zone is to restore some rare aquatic plants, such as submerged plants like *Ludwigia ovalis* Mig. L., floating plants like *Nuphar shimadai* Hayata and emerged plants like *Schoenoplectus mucronatus* and *Sparganium fallax* Graebner, etc. The surface of the pond reflects the green woods of the faraway mountain. And it is a nice point of the hiking trails of the Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI that the great scene puts you in high spirits.

看了水杉後，別忘了生長在木棧道旁的落羽松，那枝幹直挺，冬季時黃褐色的羽狀葉片，整個掉落就似飄落的羽毛，正訴說著這一季的詩意！另有水社柳，在二月時發芽同時開花，嫩枝與葉被白色細絨毛，似狗尾草的茺荑花序也密被毛茸，整個枝條似披上一層銀色衣裳，貴氣至極！

Having seen the *Metasequoia glyptostrodoides*, do not miss the bald cypress by the wooden passage. The erect trunk and branches and the feather-like leaves that turn yellowish-brownish and fall off in the winter are poetry-like. Also, there are water willows that sprout and bloom in concordance every February. The new twigs and leaves are covered in white fur-like coating that resembles the catkinament of the green bristle grass covered in fuzz. The entire branch seems to be coated in silver clothing that looks grand and majestic!



落羽松

學名：*Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.

名稱中雖然有松字，但其實卻是杉科的植物。原產於北美洲的沼澤區，故又稱為美國水松。為知名的景觀樹種，多栽植於水域週邊；具特別的呼吸根—膝根，用來適應低氧的沼澤環境。單葉，狹線形，二列狀叢生於小枝上，排成兩列酷似羽狀複葉，秋冬落葉前轉為紅色，落葉時會小枝連同掉落，故稱之為落羽松。

Scientific Name: *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich.

The *Taxodium distichum* (L.) Rich. falls under *Taxodiaceae* although it sounds like a “pine” as its name implies. It was originally found in the swamp area of north America; thus, it is also known as Bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*, Rich). It is a popular tree species for landscaping and is often found by the waters. It has a special respiratory root used to adapt to the swamp environment low in oxygen content. It is a simple leaf, narrow-leaved, and grows on branches in bipinnate arrangement. It is arranged in two rows of feather-like compound leaves. It turns red in autumn and winter before the leaves fall off. The fallen leaves sometimes fall off with the branches; thus, it is also called “bald cypress.”

上：秋冬落葉

Upper: Leaves fell in fall and winter.

下：呼吸根

Lower: Respiratory roots.



水社柳

學名：*Salix kusanoi* (Hayata) Schneider

臺灣特種，目前為瀕臨絕滅（EN, Endangered）等級的稀有植物。零星分布於臺灣海拔1,000公尺之下之濕地。水社柳是20世紀初，由日本植物學者草野氏在日月潭水社部落附近發現。

Scientific Name: *Salix kusanoi* (Hayata) Schneider

The *Salix kusanoi* (Hayata) Schneider is a rare species in Taiwan and is an endangered species. It is sporadically distributed in wetlands under 1,000 meters altitude. The *Salix kusanoi* (Hayata) Schneider was discovered by Japanese botanist Kusano nearby Shui-She Village, Sun Moon Lake in early 20th century.



森林的呼喚 許德麗 57×76cm

在粗坑溪旁的沖積扇前，見林木高聳，附生植物叢生，造型神奇非比尋常，濃密的荒野氣息，伴著強烈的神秘感，隨著山間微風光暈，樹葉婆娑聲中襲來，令我想爬上河坡一探究竟。可是那荒山野性又令人怯步，只敢爬上一點點。

The Call of the Forest Hsu, Te-Li

In front of alluvial fans beside Tsukeng Creek, the tall trees and epiphytes grow everywhere. Their shapes are amazing and unusual. The thick atmosphere of the wilderness, accompanied with the strong sense of the mysterious, following the breeze and halo around the mountain and the sound of the trees make me wish to climb up the slope of the river bank to see what is there. But the wilderness of the deserted mountain makes me hesitant... so I only dare to climb up a little bit....

潮濕的氣候，使這兒的林相豐富又複雜，許多野生動物常出沒於水池邊，有食蟹獾、白鼻心、鼬獾、麝香貓...，若要一睹牠們的廬山真面目，可得在靜謐的時空中，又加一點好運的幫忙！至於偶遇臺灣獼猴的機會可就多得多，曾在池畔密林中，見牠們以富於韻律的俐落在枝椏間飛躍，落點後，場面停格一會兒，動作極有節奏而毫不含糊再次凌越另一樹距間，宛如舞台上專注的舞者，靜默地呈現最投入的演出，燃出生命的光亮。是否，牠也知悉對岸有一群醉心的觀眾哪！

The humid climate is ideal for versatile and complex woods. Numerous wild animals are spotted nearby the pond. They include: the crab-eating mongoose, the Formosan gem-faced civet, the Formosan ferret-badger, and the small Chinese civet. With a bit of luck, one may see them in the quietness. Formosan macaque monkeys are much more easily spotted. They are often seen in the dense woods by the pond. They move nimbly and rhythmically from branch to branch. Upon landing, they pause for a while before leaping onto another tree. Each movement is precise like a focused dancer on stage. They put up their best performance quietly and ignite the sparkle of life. I wonder if they ever notice the audience watching them from across the shore!

臺灣獼猴

學名：*Macaca cyclopis*

英名：Formosan rock-monkey, Formosan Macaque monkey

臺灣獼猴為臺灣唯一原生的靈長目野生動物，為臺灣特有種，依法被列為保育類野生動物保護。在福山植物園停車場與水生植物池，都是較容易觀察到臺灣獼猴的地方。遇到臺灣獼猴時，請勿做出挑釁的動作，以免遭受威嚇攻擊。

Scientific Name: *Macaca cyclopis*

Common Name: Formosan rock-monkey, Formosan Macaque monkey

The Formosan macaque monkey is the only wildlife under proto-primate. It is the rare species in Taiwan and is a protected wildlife by law. One may observe the Formosan endemic macaque monkey at the parking lot and aquatic plant pond of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden. Please do not provoke the monkeys to avoid being threatened or attacked.





臺灣獼猴 郭進興 76×56cm

臺灣獼猴是一種群居性動物，猴群由五隻至幾十隻的猴子所組成，是有階級位序的社會組織。地位最高的是雄猴王，牠的江山是「打拼」而得來的，同伴之間會靠著不同的行為模式和各種肢體語言來溝通。

Formosan Macaque monkeys Kuo, Chin-Hsing

Formosan macaque monkeys are gregarious. The monkey troops are composed of five up to tens of monkeys. It is a social organization of ranking order. The highest status is king, who obtains his territory by “fighting”. Among their companions, they rely on the behavior model and body language to communicate.

夕陽落入，池間雲朵、植物盡染霞色，天空的藍不再耀眼，卻更加透明，池水寧靜地彩上金紅與淺紫，又是一幅美麗的畫！

待霞光斂盡，黑夜開始籠罩大地，池畔的蛙鳴此起彼落，尤其在繁殖季節的夏夜，其澎湃鼓噪就如交響樂團的現場演奏！水面上或有螢火蟲盡興的舞，四方還羅布著紡織娘織出的音網。

At sunset, the clouds and the plants by the pond fade out in color. The sky is no longer blue, but becomes crystal clear. The water in the pond is dyed golden red and light purple. It almost looks like a masterpiece painting!

After sunset, the night takes over and the frogs begin making sounds particularly in summer nights during breeding season. The upsurge is simply like a live performance of the symphony orchestra! Fireflies dance may be seen flying about on the water surrounded by the net of music woven by the katydids (*Orthoptera tettigoniidae*).



食蟹獾

學名：*Herpestes urva*

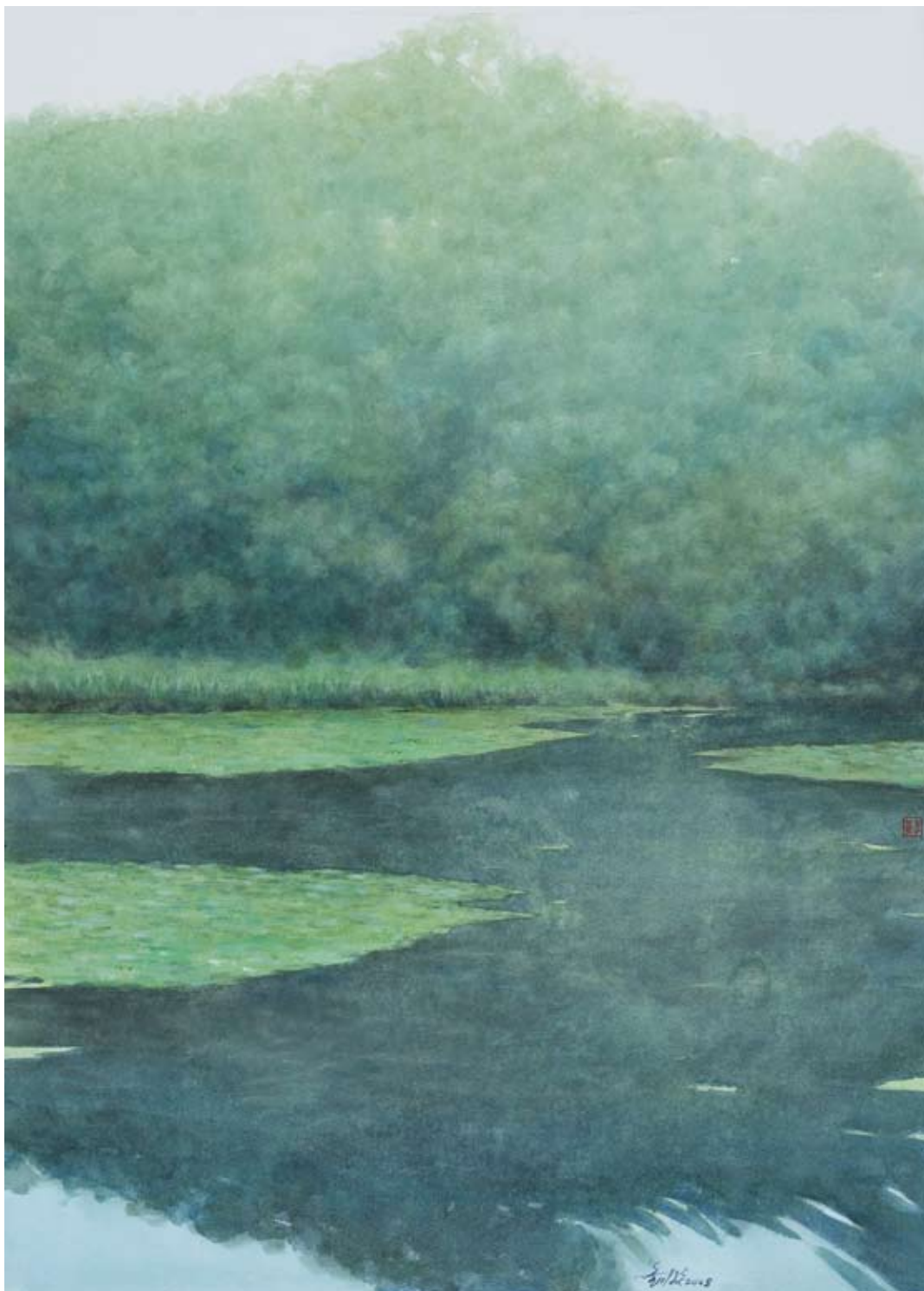
英名：Crab-eating mongoose

靈貓科，又名棕囊貓，為保育類野生動物。全身長滿粗硬的灰棕色長毛，末端略帶白色；從嘴角到頸部有一白色縱帶斑紋；四肢為暗褐色，具五指，指尖有蹼，擅於游泳潛水；以鼠類、蛇、蛙、魚等脊椎動物，以及淡水蝦蟹、蝸牛、大型昆蟲等無脊椎動物為食。分布低、中海拔山區森林中及溪流水域附近。

Scientific Name: *Herpestes urva*

Common Name: Crab-eating mongoose

The crab-eating mongoose is a protected wildlife on which the body is covered by coarse and long gray-brown fur. The tip of the fur is slightly white. There is a white vertical stripe from the mouth extended to the neck. The limbs are dark brown. It has five paws with webbed-like structure at the tip. It is a good swimmer and diver. Its food sources are mainly vertebrates such as rodents, snakes, frogs, and fishes. It also feeds on invertebrates such as aquatic shrimps, crabs, snails, and large insects. It is distributed in low-altitude and medium-altitude mountainous areas such as forests and rivers.



生態池暮色 童武義 55×76 cm

帶紫的天空，慢慢的覆蓋整個福山，幽暗的色彩，賦予生態池另一種神秘的美感。

Twilight at the Ecological Pond
Tung, Wu-Yi

As purple sky gradually envelope the whole Fu-Shan, the dark colors add to the mysterious beauty of the ecological pond.

哪怕是在寒冷的冬天，漆黑的夜空，除了貓頭鷹炯炯有神的目光在林梢，不時咕咕散布著暗夜森林的駭人故事，也還有翡翠樹蛙悠遠的鳴聲「呱—啊」「呱—啊」一隻一隻接著輪唱，趕走不少冬夜淒涼的寒意！

在這兒，每個季節，都有不同的生物登場，展現獨特的生命力，等待我們去發現、去欣賞！

In spite of the freezing cold of the winter, the owls with sharp eyes are often found on tree branches in the dark. They seem to tell horrifying tales in the forest at night. The “croak” sounds of the emerald green tree frog can also be heard. They croak one after another to chase away the bitter coldness of the winter night.

Furthermore, living organisms of the season demonstrate their unique power of life. They are there for us to explore and appreciate!

橙腹樹蛙

學名：*Rhacophorus aurantiventris* Lue, Lai, and Chen, 1994

英文名：Orange-Belly Green Tree Frog

橙腹樹蛙是臺灣師範大學呂光洋教授在1994年根據採集自福山植物園的標本所發表的新種，是為臺灣特有種。橙腹樹蛙僅零散分布在海拔一千公尺以下的原始闊葉森林中，數量非常的稀少。生性隱密，經常單獨出現在數公尺高的喬木上，叫聲小而且不連續，非常不容易觀察。橙紅色沒有斑點的腹部是其辨識重點。



Scientific Name: *Rhacophorus aurantiventris* Lue, Lai, and Chen, 1994

Common Name: Orange-Belly Green Tree Frog

The Orange-Belly Green Tree Frog was a new species released by Dr. Lui Guang-Yang of the National Taiwan Normal University in 1994 based on specimens collected from Fu-Shan Botanical Garden. It is a rare endemic species in Taiwan. It is sporadically distributed in natural broad-leaved forests under 1,000 meters altitude. Since it is sparse and secretive by nature, it is often found in arbors several meters above the ground. It makes small and discontinuous sounds; thus, it is often hard to spot. It is identified by the reddish orange spots on its abdomen.



翡翠樹蛙

學名：*Rhacophorus prasinatus* Mou, Risch, & Leu, 1983

英文名：Emerald Green Tree Frog

翡翠樹蛙是在1983年發表命名的臺灣特有種。最初的發現地點是翡翠水庫預定地，現今已淹沒在水庫裡了。僅分布在臺北、宜蘭、桃園三縣的部份低海拔山區，如新店、烏來娃娃谷、福山植物園、礁溪、石門水庫、東眼山等地。金黃色的眼鼻線及顛褶是其辨識重點。

Scientific Name: *Rhacophorus prasinatus* Mou, Risch, & Leu, 1983

Common Name: Emerald Green Tree Frog

The *Rhacophorus prasinatus* Mou, Risch, & Leu, 1983, a rare endemic species in Taiwan, was named in 1983. It was first discovered in the reserve for Fetsui Reservoir. Today, its habitat is submerged under the water. It is distributed in low-altitude mountainous areas in Taipei County, Yilan County, and Taoyuan County such as Hsindian, Wulai Valley of the Dolls, Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, Jiaosi, Shihmen Reservoir, and Dongyenshan. It is identified by its golden lines on the eye/nostril and folds on the temple.



一身清靜 程振文 76×57cm

哈盆溪上游，坡度平緩，溪水潔淨無比，空氣清新，兩岸林木茂密。停下腳步、放慢呼吸，聆聽那悅耳的水流聲，交織著鳥語蛙鳴；微風輕拂林梢，親邀紅葉，時而飄落青苔溪石上，時而隨溪一路嬉戲漂流而下！靜佇其中，洗滌了聽覺、視覺、嗅覺與心靈久積的塵埃，喚回一身清靜。

The Whole Cleanness. Cheng, Chen-Wen

In the upper stream of Hah-Pen Creek, the slope is mild. The creek water is very clean. The air is fresh, and the forest is very dense. Stop your step. Slow down your respiration. Listen to that cheerful water sound mixed with the singing of birds and frogs. The breeze touches the forest lightly, and the maple leaves are seen sometimes falling down on to the mossy creek stones and flowing down and playing along the creek. As you stand there quietly, your sense of hearing, sight and smell are purified, and the mind accumulated with dust is recalled to whole cleanness.

林下植物區

Understory Vegetation Zone

從水生植物池，往右方行進，有一片高聳、整齊、茂密的柳杉林，林下種植著一群低矮卻綻放著五顏六色花朵的耐陰性地被草本植物或灌木，這些林下植物們，表現了它們仰望陽光求生的各種姿態。

最令我著迷的是秋海棠，開著造型精巧的粉紅色花朵，它的葉片造型如地圖，色彩豐富，圖文彷彿水彩畫成，筆觸分明。仔細觀察後，我想它是這樣被上彩的：先以青綠在葉面打底，顏料浸透到葉背，再用加白的綠鑲鉤出網狀的葉脈，最後沾點珍珠粉隨興噴灑出聚散有致的斑點...。而那些美麗的色彩，有凸透鏡般的功能，可在弱光的森林底層收聚光線，讓葉片順利進行光合作用，獲取能量。難怪，就在林下，秋海棠亦能精神奕奕地鋪疊如毯，每一片葉子都在微光裡吐露寧靜的光輝。

To the right of the Aquatic Plant Pond, erect, orderly, and dense Japanese firs are seen. The understory vegetations include a group of low-laying and colorful shade tolerant vegetations or shrubs. These undestory vegetations demonstrate a variety of phototropic behaviors.

What fascinates me the most is the *Begonia semperflorens* with exquisite pink flowers. The leaf resembles a colorful map. The illustrations and texts seem to be produced from water ink in which the pen strokes are distinctive. After careful observation, I have drawn a conclusion on the way it is colored: first, green is applied on the leaf surface as base. When the paint penetrates the back of the leaf, white is added to outline the network of the leaf venation. Finally, pearl powder is sprayed to create spots... The pretty colors are like convex lenses that converge the subtle beam of light from the forest bottom for photosynthesis (energy). It is no wonder that the understory vegetations such as the *Begonia semperflorens* manages to lay out and overlap vigorously like a carpet. Each leaf is able to emit a kind of serene brilliance in the dim light.



秋海棠

秋海棠這個名字，大家一定都不陌生，秋海棠家族是觀賞性很強的植物，不論花、葉，都有很高的觀賞價值。如我們在野外常見的水鴨腳、巒大秋海棠、圓果秋海棠以及園藝常見的四季秋海棠和蛤蟆秋海棠等。

臺灣秋海棠科 (*Begoniaceae*) 的植物依臺灣維管束植物簡誌記載，僅秋海棠屬 (*Begonia*) 十二種。然而秋海棠科的植物近年來在植物分類學者的關注下，陸陸續續發表了許多新種。臺灣產的秋海棠科植物有一個很大的特色，就是特有種的比例特別高。

Begonia

The name *Begonia* is not new to most people. The plants belonging to the family of *Begoniaceae* are intended for flower-watching. The flowers and leaves are of high interest to observers. Some examples include *Begonia formosana*, *Begonia laciniata* Roxb., *Begonia aptera* Blume, and species frequently seen in gardening such as *Begonia semperflorens*-hybr., and *Polyscias fruticosa*.

There are only 12 species under *Begonia* among plants under *Begoniaceae* according to records for vascular plants. However, more plants under *Begoniaceae* have been discovered in recent years with collaborated efforts of taxonomy researchers. A distinctive feature of *Begonias* in Taiwan is that the ratio of endemic species is rather high.



林下植物區的江某樹身影 洪東標 28×38 cm

在園區裡最令畫家驚訝的是這棵江某樹，牠傾斜的主幹大約在15公尺處來個90度的急轉彎，身影特別引人注目。在佈滿附生植物的樹身幾乎見不到樹幹本身，我分別在2006年和2008年的夏天兩次寫生，我悠閒的坐在石凳上來寫生，記錄牠曼妙的身影，但在2008年秋天的一次周末強烈颱風，牠無法承受強烈的側風而折斷，令我無限傷感。

Silhouette of Schefflera Tree (*Schefflera actophylla*)
Hung, Tung-Piao

Painters are most fascinated with schefflera trees at Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. The trunk is slanted and takes a sharp 90-degree turn at about 15 meters from the bottom. What catches my eye is the tree trunk that cannot be seen since it is almost entirely covered by epiphytes. I did one sketching work in 2006 and another in 2008. I sat on the stone stool in a relaxed manner and drew its lithe and graceful form. In the autumn of 2008, I was saddened by the tree bent in half from strong winds.

——旁一群姑婆芋正沐浴在短暫斑光裡，看吧！多麼像謝明鋈老師的大作《跳躍的音符 40.8×101.5cm 2001》。水彩是捕捉大自然與瞬間光影最好的媒材，所以斑光灑下林間的景致，可說是絕佳的題材。而斑光亦是林下植物的最愛，斑光是陽光穿過森林冠層枝葉而抵達林下的光照，一天之中，斑光在林中同一角落出現的時間可能只有幾秒鐘至幾分鐘，卻是森林下層植物行光合作用最主要的光源，對小苗的生長有極重要的影響。同樣的，光對於一個畫面的重要性，亦有舉足輕重的影響，所以當林下植物因光閃亮，而我按下快門取材時，實在很難分辨心上的滿足是源於自己取材成功，還是看見植物們的容光煥發！看！斑光灑入林下了，我彷彿聽見了久經期待的樹苗寧靜的歡唱。

The *Alocosia macrorrhiza* (L.) Schott. & Endl. in aggregates are showering in the light sprinkles. It is so much like the masterpiece, “Leaping Music Notes 40.8×101.5cm 2001” by Teacher Hsieh Ming-Chang. Watercolor is the best medium for capturing nature and the instant lights and shadows. Thus, the light sprinkles in the woods are the best topic for creation. Light sprinkles are also the favorite of understory vegetations. Light sprinkles are sunlight that penetrates the forest canopy layer to reach the underground story. Light sprinkles may appear for only a matter of seconds or minutes, but is the major source of light for photosynthesis to take place in understory vegetations. Similarly, light has great effects on a frame. When understory vegetations glitter due to light and as I click on the camera, I cannot tell whether the sense of satisfaction comes from my own success in the topic selection or whether it comes from seeing the glowing plants! Look! The light sprinkles have reached the understory vegetations! I thought I heard the joyous tree spouts sing, which I had waited for so long.



跳躍的音符 謝明鋈 40.8×101.5cm 2001

Leaping Music Notes

Hsieh, Ming-Chang 40.8×101.5cm 2001



小恐龍的天地 – 斯文豪氏攀木蜥蜴 洪東標
38 × 56 cm

在畫家充滿想像力的世界裡，這隻小攀木蜥蜴美的宛如一隻大恐龍，在福山我與他邂逅，我用心的觀察他，他的一舉一動都充滿生命的美學，當目光交會時彷彿在告訴我：這是我的天地，請尊重我。

The Little Dinosaur's World- *Japalura swinhonis*
(Swinhoe's japalur) Hung, Tung-Piao

In the imaginative world of painters, the small Swinhoe's japalur is beautiful like a giant dinosaur. I spotted it in Fu-Shan. Based on my observations, its gestures are demonstrations of the aesthetic beauty of life. When we gazed at each other, it seemed to be telling me to show some respect for its little world.

蕨類植物區

Fern Zone

蕨類在地球上具有非常悠久的歷史，在三億五千萬年前的石炭紀地層，蕨類的化石還可高達數十公尺呢！福山植物園終年籠罩在雲霧之間，使蕨類植物的生長有了絕佳的環境。無論金狗毛蕨、瘤足蕨類，還是附生在樹幹上的著生型蕨類，山蘇花、書帶蕨等，由於造型特殊，排列疏密有致，有秩序之美，若以特寫取景，去蕪存菁，非常符合藝術創作的簡化原則，頗能強調點線面之趣味與結構美感。至於大型筆筒樹、鬼桫欏形成的蕨類森林，若瀰漫在煙雨濛濛中，就像夢中的造景，讓人感受原始世界的蠻荒之美，亦能揮灑有著水墨韻緻的水彩趣味！而若在陽光燦爛的氛圍中，更能以水彩帶領我們徜徉在近景高調子，遠景低調子的大氣中，甚至悠遊於深淺棕綠色、寒暖色調互動，極盡精緻的光影之中。

Ferns have been in existence for an extended period of time in history. The fern fossils in the Carboniferous dated 350,000,000 years back often measure tens of meters tall! Fu-Shan Botanical Garden is covered in clouds and fogs throughout the year. It is the perfect environment for fern growths including the *Cibotium taiwanense* Kuo., the *Plagiogyria*, the epiphyte ferns that grow on tree trunks, the *Asplenium antiquum* Makino, and the *Haplopteris*. Since they are unique in style, array, and order, they are excellent as portrait materials and are consistent with the simplified rules of art creation. The large *Alsophila spinulosa* and the fern forest made up of *Cyathea podophylla* (Hook.) Copel in the rain and fog are like scenes in dreams. The beauty of the primitive world is well demonstrated. The fun of water ink creations can also be enjoyed. On a sunny day, we may indulge in the high-profile close range view and the low-profile background view with the use of watercolor. We may even have some fun switching colors from dark green to light green; from cold colors to warm colors; and from shadow to light.



山蘇花

山蘇花是常見的著生型蕨類，也是著名的野菜。然而山蘇花是山蘇花、臺灣山蘇花、南洋山蘇花三種蕨類植物的泛稱。山蘇花的氣生根，常可見其他蕨類著生於此，如垂葉書帶蕨、大黑柄鐵角蕨與帶狀瓶爾小草等。

Asplenium nidus cv. "Avis"

The *Asplenium nidus* cv. "Avis" is a common epiphyte fern. It is also a famous wild vegetable. However, the *Asplenium nidus* cv. "Avis" is a general name for *Asplenium nidus* cv. "Fimbriatum", *Asplenium antiquum* and, *Asplenium australasicum*. Other ferns often adhere to the aerial root of the *Asplenium nidus* cv. "Avis" such as *Vittaria zosterifolia* Willd., *Asplenium neolaserpitifolium* Tard.-Blot & Ching, and *Ophioderma pendula* (L.) Presl.



綠色天堂 謝明錫 60×102 cm

生態多樣性是福山植物園的最大特色，但在一個小空間裡即可見到明顯的多樣性卻是難得的。這幅「綠色天堂」畫出福山各種不同植物群聚叢生的景象，而且，它們的色彩、造形、佈局還意外的達到「多樣與統一」、「有主有賓、充滿韻律節奏」的美感要求。

Green Paradise Hsieh, Ming-Chang

The ecological diversity is the most prominent feature of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. How rare it is that such obvious diversity can be seen in such a small space. This piece of “Green Paradise” shows the phenomenon of various different plants flourishing together. In addition, their color, form, and layout incidentally meet the demand for the sense of beauty in “Diversity and Unity” and “There is master and there is guest, they are full of rhythm”

離瓣花區

Polypetalous Flower Zone

順著步道往北走，即是離瓣花區，離瓣花指的是花瓣與花瓣之間是分開的，凋零時也是一片一片落地。在園區裡這類植物很常見，如茶花、玉蘭或樟科、殼斗科等，所以範圍也大。印象最深刻的是，曾在這條步道上遇見猴群。

Walking north along the path, you arrive at the Polypetalous Flower Zone. Polypetalous flowers are so called because their petals are separate and also when they wilt fall to the ground piece by piece. This kind of plant, which includes the *Camellia*, *Magnolia*, or *Lauraceae*, *Fagaceae*, etc., is frequently seen in this zone. Subsequently, its range is also extensive. The most impressive thing I have ever seen on this path is the troops of monkeys.



茶花是離瓣花之一種

Camellia is one of the polypetalous flower plants.

殼斗科植物

殼斗科(*Fagaceae*)

殼斗科植物是亞熱帶及溫帶森林的主要構成樹種。在臺灣的原始闊葉森林中，亦最優勢的樹種之一。而殼斗科植物亦是福山試驗林的主要樹種之一。本科植物許多種類種子含澱粉，是嚙齒動物重要的食物來源。

Plants belonging to the family *Fagaceae* are the main tree species in the subtropical and temperate forests. In the nature broad-leaved forest, it is also one of the most advantageous tree species. Many seeds of the species belonging to this family contain starch, the main source of food for gnawing animals.

樟科植物

樟科(*Lauraceae*)

樟科植物為組成臺灣原始闊葉森林的重要份子，從平地至中低海拔的山區，都不難發現它的蹤跡。而樟科植物亦是福山試驗林的主要樹種之一。本科植物許多種類之種實、嫩芽與葉，是嚙齒動物重要的食物來源。

Plants belonging to the family *Lauraceae* are the main constituents in the natural broad-leaved forest in Taiwan. It is found abundantly in the plains, low-altitude and medium altitude mountainous areas. The plants belonging to the family *Lauraceae* are also important tree species at Fu-Shan Experimental Forest. The seeds, sprouts, and leaves of many species under this family are important food sources for gnawing animals.



郁郁葱葱 溫瑞和 39×55 cm

福山是個寧靜的山林，樹木郁郁蔥蔥，引人入勝，帶給觀賞者無限的遐思。作者以乾濕併用的技法表現樹林景象。借助點景人物表現動與靜，以及樹木高低大小的關係，並以光影、色彩呈現樹叢疏密、層次、空間感。整幅畫帶給觀者以透明陽光、清新的感覺。

Green and Luxuriant Wen, Jui-Ho

Fu-Shan is a quiet mountain forest, where all the trees, green and luxuriant, attract people and capture their unlimited imagination. The artist, through the skillful combination of dry and wet, expresses the phenomena of the woods. With the help of scenes and figures, he demonstrates movement and stillness and the relationship of high and low or big and small trees. And with light, shadow and color, it presents the condensation or expansion, the layers and the sense of the spaces of the shrubs. The whole painting gives the viewer a feeling of transparent sunshine and clarity.

記得是和盈昌、中華亞太水彩藝術協會的夥伴，早上9點多陽光清麗，步道左側溪流旁的叢林裡傳來一種野生動物短捷響亮的咯、咯叫聲，向左一望，看見一張張和我們對視的臉，在林蔭間或奔跑或搖樹或孤單或成雙，甚有懷中掛著小猴的猴媽媽。前面那隻咯、咯叫的是所謂的斥候嗎？那叫聲除了向路上的遊客示威也在向家族成員傳送警訊嗎？然後一隻體型較碩大尾巴翹得高高的，似猴王般先行穿越步道，往右邊叢林奔躍，接著猴家族們漸續、魚貫的穿越，數隻是懷中掛著猴寶寶的猴媽媽，身手依舊敏捷，但又似乎多了一份母親的警覺和謹慎，共有二十餘隻。見了這光景，大伙兒不只臉上都掛著驚喜，還目瞪口呆的靜候一旁，大嘆值得，真是不虛此行。回思那種動物叫聲，發現猴群的過程，最迷人之處，其實不在最後看見了什麼，而是在探索的過程中，情緒隨自然情節起伏轉折的那種物我交流，一種勾引出內心最純摯的喜悅的交流，洞見了自然探索的魅力。而獼猴慧黠、靈活靈現的表情，敏捷的身手，懷中掛著小猴的母愛光輝，加上從雲後灑出的金色陽光染亮猴兒們的毛色，在在是畫家們取材的焦點。

I remember it was Ying-Chang and partners at Chinese Asia-Pacific Watercolor Art Association. It was nine o'clock in the morning in the brilliant sunshine when the short loud cry of a wild animal in the bushes was heard. I turned my head to the left side of the creek and saw many faces watching us. The monkeys ran around and shook the trees. Some of them were solitary. Some were paired. A few were mothers with their offspring clinging to their chest. Was the one who cried in front their scout? Was it a cry of demonstration for the tourists, or perhaps an alarm to convey to the family members? A larger monkey, its tail flagged high, then crossed the path first, like a king, and jumped into the bushes on the right. The other members followed one after another. A few of them were mothers with babies clinging onto them. They acted fast but with the alertness and carefulness of mothers. There were more than twenty altogether. And having seen this, everybody appeared surprised and felt the trip worth it. Recalling the animal cries and the process of discovering the monkey troops, what we saw was not the most amazing part. Ultimately, it was the mood during the exploration, with its many ups and downs, and following the animal and human interactions that had us hooked on the discovery of the charms and pure joys of exploring nature. The Formosan macaque monkeys are clever. Their vivid expressions, agile actions, and the motherly love demonstrated to the clinging little monkeys add up the scene. The monkeys' furs appear dyed by the golden sunshine. All of these are the focus of a good subject matter of the painter.



臺灣獼猴
Formosan macaque monkey



臺灣獼猴
Formosan macaque monkey



母愛——臺灣獼猴 程振文 76×57 cm

清晨五點多，潔淨微涼的晨曦將水生池邊的森林，照得晶瑩剔透，十幾隻臺灣獼猴，成群地從山坡玩到涼亭，再跳上大樹，一路嬉戲追逐！親睹此景，內心興奮激動不已！尤其看到小猴緊抓著母親的懷抱，散發出溫馨相依的模樣更是可愛動人！

Mother's Love of Formosan Macaque monkey
Cheng, Chen-Wen

Just after five o'clock in the morning, a clean and slightly cool morning beam spreads through the forest beside the aquatic pond and shines on and reflects it crystal clear. Ten-odd Formosan macaque monkeys play in troops all the way from the mountain slope up to the cooling hut. Then they jump to the big tree! Spotting the scenes with my own eyes really makes me excited! Especially when I see the little monkey hugging its mummy's chest, the sight of it revealing the model of relying on each other warmly is even more adorable!

再往前行，有哈盆溪蜿蜒其間，森林鬱鬱蒼蒼，矮擠的叢樹，樹上密生的著生植物，姿態妖嬈四處攀搭的藤，奔躍的猴群，喧鬧的鳥鳴及蟲唱—亞熱帶雨林的多样與豐饒，令人眼耳撩亂。以心傾聽，還可感應到密林深處傳來一波波渾厚的音律，象徵健康大地的強韌脈動。

Further up, the Hah-Pen Creek flows sinuously through the verdant forest. The crowded bush, epiphytic plants covering the trees densely, the crawling vines everywhere, the jumping monkey troops, and the chirping birds and insects compose the scenes. The abundance and diversity of the tropical rainforest is so amazing. If you listen carefully, you can also induce the melody from deep within the forest. It symbolizes the strong pulse of the healthy earth.

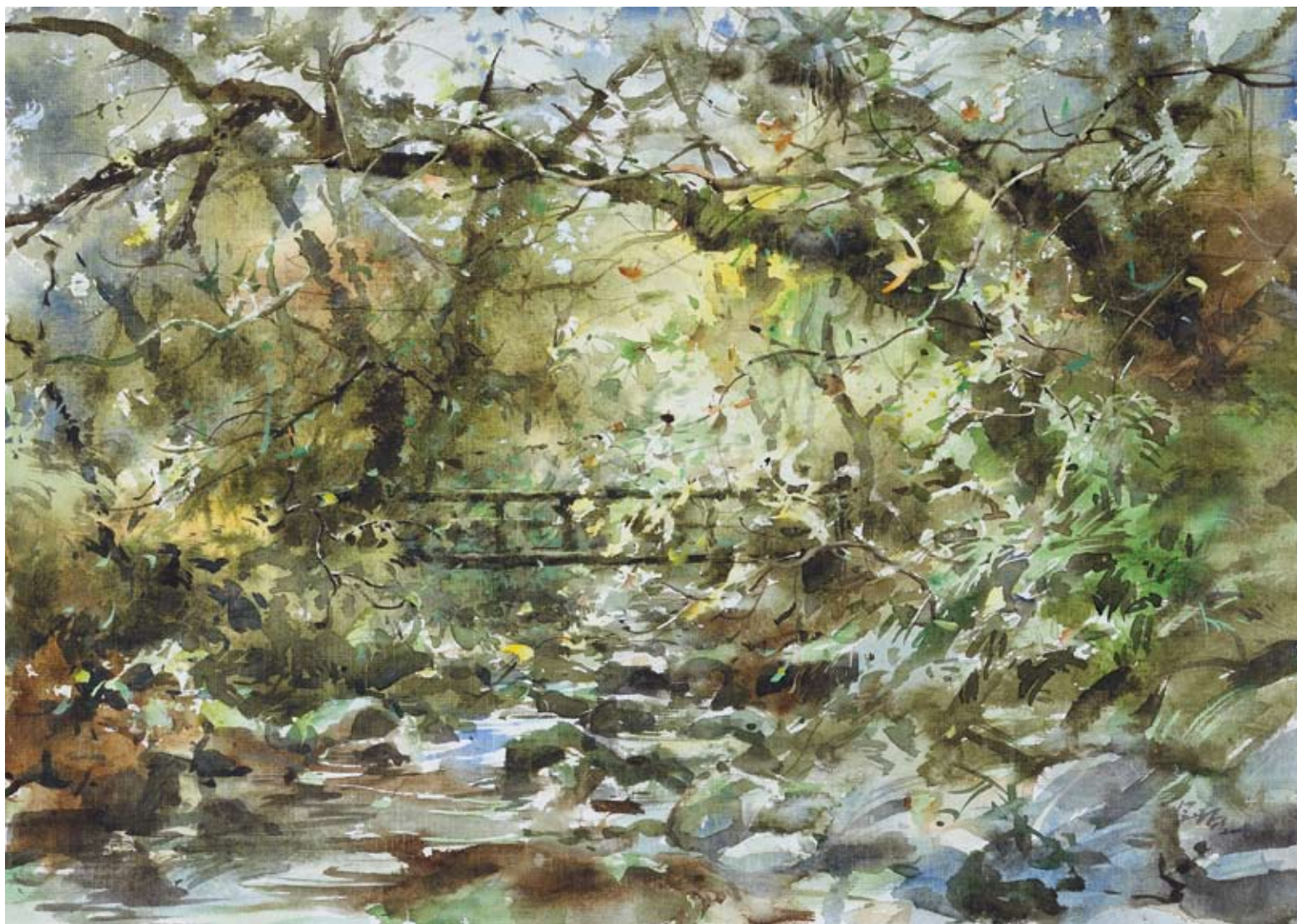


哈盆溪

福山研究中心試驗林西側為哈盆河流域，哈盆溪為南勢溪上游支流之一，發源於水源保護區西阿玉山南麓，向南流經植物園區後，轉折向西流出哈盆自然保留區。哈盆河流域保有完整的低海拔原始闊葉林生態系，素有臺灣亞馬遜河之稱。

Hah-Pen Creek

The Hah-Pen Creek waters are located east to the Fu-Shan Research Center, TRFI. Hah-Pen Creek is one of the tributaries of the upstream of Nan-Shih River. Originated from Water Source Reserve by the southern foot of West Mt. Ayu., it flows south through Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, and redirects west to the Hah-Pen Nature Reserve. Hah-Pen Creek waters consist of a complete low-altitude natural broad-leaved ecosystem. It is also called "Taiwan Amazon."



秋聲 吳冠德 39×55 cm

秋日福山哈盆溪支流

溪水潺潺

溫暖 陽光灑在金黃色的枝葉上

小木橋藏身在林間

共譜悅耳秋聲

Autumn Sound Wu, Kuan-Te

Hah-Pen Creek Branch of Fu-Shan Autumn

The creek whispering

Warm sunshine spreads on the golden branches of the trees

The small wooden bridge is hidden in the forest

To compose together the cheerful autumn sound

順著溪谷看去，眼睛一亮，哦！原來是會長洪東標和振文正聚精會神，暢快的揮灑水色淋漓，畫前景色正有一脈清流，流過層層磊石，歌詠著森林的主調，蓊鬱的森林是孕育昆蟲的天堂，呢喃鳴叫不絕於耳，四周山雀啾啾、蝶舞翩然。流中有一巨岩穩若泰山霸佔一方，岩上青苔翠綠，爬藤植物繚繞，左右又有涓涓水流，襯以低地雨林層層疊疊的林木，而樹與樹之間，藤蔓如巨蟒般四處爬竄，將森林編織得更緊密。林內無風，林冠枝葉卻不停因風翻動，陽光被數以百萬千萬計的綠葉濾成樹幹上、枝桠間及涓流、卵石上的光斑，瀲灩波光，罩在綠色羅帳下，真叫人不想走向林外，但盼時間靜止，化為永恆。

出了溪林，艷陽下，看見了香楠挺拔的樹身及濃密的綠葉顯得神采奕奕。它在開花時節，花「香」無孔不入的全方位籠罩，花朵頗小、顏色淡黃粉綠摻著淺白，綻放時形如遠方的星光，單朵花味道並不濃郁，但一棵樹總能密密地怒放千百朵，那百花齊放時的怪味道，天羅地網般的稠濃花氣，自是通知傳粉動物花開的訊息，果實亦獲得松鼠、飛鼠及鳥類的青睞。

Looking forward beyond the creek, your eyes brighten. Oh! It is the president Hung Tung-Piao and Mr. Chen Wen-Cheng. They are concentrating happily on their painting. Their painting presents a clear creek, flowing through layers of stones and singing the main tones of the forest. The verdant forest is a paradise that praises the insects. Birds and insects have never stopping their singing. Mountain sparrows sing and butterflies dance all around. In the stream, a big rock stands firmly. It is covered by green moss, vines, and understory trees. Vines climb all over the trees like anacondas and forms an interwoven network in the forest. The air within the forest is still, but the branches and leaves above the forest are agitated by ceaseless wind. The sunbeam is filtered by tens of thousands of leaves and becomes the spots of light scattering on the stems, branches, creek, and pebbles. The rippling light is covered by the verdant net. You will not willingly go out of the forest but only expect time to cease for all eternity.

著生植物

福山因雨量豐沛、空氣濕度高，所以擁有許多著生植物。所謂著生植物，是指生活型態主要為附著在其他植物體上而脫離地面生活的植物種類。例如常見的山蘇花、崖薑蕨、風不動與部份蘭科植物。

Epiphytes

Due to the abundant rainfall and high air humidity in Fu-Shan, numerous epiphytes are found. An epiphyte is an organism that grows upon or attach to another living plant. The term refers to higher plants that do not root in soil. "Some examples of epiphytes include: *Asplenium antiquum* Makino, *Pseudodrynaria coronans* Ching, *Dischidia formosana*, and some plants belonging to the *Orchidaceae* family.

Going out of the creek forest, you see, under the bright sun, the straight trunk of *Machilus zuihoensis* Hayata and its dense green leaves that make the tree appear vivid. In the blossoming season, the fragrance of the flowers envelops the area from all sides. The small flowers are light yellow, green mixed with white when it blooms, and resemble starlight from afar. A single flower alone has no strong fragrance, but a big tree covered with thousands of these flowers has it. When in full bloom, they release a strange odor and the thick smell fills the air. This message informs the pollinating insects and birds of their blossoming. Its fruits are also the favorites of squirrel, flying squirrels, and birds.





生命的河流 溫瑞和 39×55 cm

樹木是自然環境中的常客，許多樹的姿態、氣韻常常是吸引人們駐足觀賞的關鍵，森林中若出現河流則更能顯現大地的生命及活力。福山是靜的象徵，然搭配上這層石堆疊、流水滾動的河流時，卻帶給了大地無限的生命力。

The River of Life Wen, Jui-Ho

Trees are found abundantly in the natural environment. The gesture and style of the many trees are frequently key attractions for the people. The river appearing in the forest shows better the life and vitality of the earth. Fu-Shan is a symbol of stillness, but accompanied with a pile of stones and the flowing of the river, it brings the earth the unlimited strength of life.

走累了，沿著路徑旁的小亭子歇腳，趁機觀察了沿途標有採種母樹告示牌的大樹，無論長葉木薑子、霧社槿楠、烏心石等，株株大幹昂揚，姿態迥異，但似乎一棵樹就是一個生態系，樹幹上著生蕨類、蘭草、木本植物，甚還攀著或粗或細的藤，不同高度有不同昆蟲、樹蛙或鳥兒居住。個個生物都有牠的生存謀略，就算洞悉牠們的慧心也不覺會心一笑。閉上眼睛試著假寐，以千頃綠緞為被，藍色蒼穹為帳，夢中盡是莽莽綠野。

午間來到離瓣三區，有臺灣皂莢六棵，樹形碩大，大幹分叉處有諸多數公分長的尖刺，非常特異，加上葉片茂密，枝極垂墜，林下蔭深處光斑成趣，遠處草地陽光耀人，形成逆光的景致，非常迷人入畫。畫面中，將謳歌自然的詩篇賦予色彩，掬一把濃綠、墨綠、藍綠，映照陽光普照的暖黃、亮白，林蔭的暗赭，光斑的黃赭或淺淺鎊橙，多美啊！一幅美麗的水彩畫！

Tired of walking, you may rest at the pavilion next to the path. Take the opportunity to observe the big trees and the sign boards indicated beside them. Whether it is *Litsea acuminata*, *Machilus mushaensis* Lu or Formosan michelia, each tree is big and straight. Their postures are all different. But it seems each tree is itself an ecological system. Ferns, Chinese hemp agrimony, woody stems, or even thick or thin vines crawl on the tree trunks. Different insects, tree frogs, or birds live at different heights. Each living organism has its own survival strategy. You will smile on discovery of their wisdom. Close your eyes and try to doze. Blanketed with green silk of a thousand acres, netted with blue sky, the entire greenery appears in your dreams.

In the afternoon, we arrived at the third zone of the polypetalous. There are 6 *Gleditsia rolfei* Vidal strains. The trees are huge. At the divergent parts of the big trunk, there are a number of sharp spikes of several centimeters long that look extremely peculiar. Together with dense leaves, hanging branches, the spots of light that appear in the dark shade under the forest, bright sunshine in the far pasture, it forms the scene of opposing lights that is truly charming. In the scene are granted the poems that praise the Nature with colors of thick green, dark green, blue green, reflected warm yellow, bright white of sunshine, and dark red of forest shade, yellowish red or light orange of the spot light. How beautiful it is! How beautiful the watercolor painting is!



臺灣皂莢
Gleditsia rolfei



臺灣皂莢
Gleditsia rolfei



福山夏陽 陳品華 57×77 cm

和煦的晨光灑落在福山這座森林王國的每一個角落，接著鳥鳴蝶飛的景象拉開了一天的序幕。帶著愉悅的心越過水生池畔的步道，悄悄的來到民俗植物區，想一睹山羌覓食的蹤影，然而卻被陽光所幻化的綠林奇境所吸引，不禁要讚嘆它是光影魔術師，但願你也能來感受一下這精彩的戲碼。

Fu-Shan Summer Sun Chen, Pin-Hua

The mild morning sun spreads to every corner of the forest kingdom of Fu-Shan. Following the singing birds and the fluttering butterflies, the curtain of the day opens. With cheerful heart you cross the path beside the pond and quietly arrive at the ethnobotanical plant zone. You wish to watch the view of Formosan Reeve's Muntjac foraging for food but you are attracted by the amazing forest environment created by the magical sunshine. You will not stop praising the illusion. I wish that you can come and enjoy this marvelous drama.

杜鵑花區 Azalea Zone

過了橋，上了石階，展示區最北端被夾在離瓣花區之間的有一小方是杜鵑花區，杜鵑花是平易近人的花卉，也是自然界最出色的化妝師，橙紅、玫瑰紅、粉紅、嫩白任君選；它更是本領高強的環保高手，因為根長得淺，不但能在貧瘠的土地生存，也由於葉片長滿絨毛能調節水分，又能吸住灰塵，故在空氣污濁的大都市，可以發揮清淨空氣的功能！

春天時，杜鵑花總是繽紛綻放，點燃了滿區的姹紫嫣紅，只是，那總是為期不長的驚艷，得來得正是時候才行。例外的是，金毛杜鵑可是熱情洋溢，花開四季喲！

Past the bridge, up the stone stairway, at the utmost north, the small space in the middle of the Polypetalous Zone is the Azalea Zone. The azalea is a warm flower and the most marvelous beautician of nature. It comes in orange red, rose-red, pink red or tender white, pick any one to your liking. It is also a capable environmental protector. As it is shallow-rooted, it is able to survive in impoverished lands, and as its leaves are full of velvet it adjusts to the humidity and attracts dust. Therefore, it performs well in its function of cleaning the air in air-polluted big cities.

The flower is always in bloom during the spring. It makes the whole area colorful. But it is always a short-lasting surprise. You have to be there on the spot on time. The exception is the passionate golden rhododendron. It is in bloom in all the four seasons.



金毛杜鵑

學名：*Rhododendron oldhamii* Maxim.

金毛杜鵑為杜鵑花科的常綠性灌木，全株密被黃褐色黏質腺毛，為其最重要的辨識特徵。廣泛分布於全臺低中高海拔的向陽地帶，為臺灣垂直海拔分布幅度最大、數量最大的杜鵑花物種。花冠磚紅色，花期長，一年四季皆可見其綻放，春夏為盛花期。

Scientific Name: *Rhododendron oldhamii* Maxim.

The *Rhododendron oldhamii* Maxim. is an evergreen shrub under the *Ericaceae* family. A distinctive feature is that it is entirely covered in yellowish brown hairs with mucous glands. It is widely distributed in phototropic regions such as low-altitude, medium altitude, and high altitude areas in Taiwan. It has the largest range of vertical altitude distributions in Taiwan and is an *Ericaceae* plant species largest in number. The corona is brick red and the flowering period is long. Blossoms are observed throughout the year. The spring and summer are the middle periods of blossoming.



欲滴 李招治 38×56 cm

森氏杜鵑花大形美，白色帶粉紅叢生枝梢，嬌嫩動人，花開時節，常教人無法自禁地沉醉於花姿弄舞間!

Flowers Li, Chao-Chih

Rhododendron morii Hay has large flowers and takes a beautiful form. The whitish pink flowers on branches are in tender blossoms. During bloom time, one cannot but indulge in the flowering branches that shake to give notice.

合瓣花區

Sympetalous Flowers Zone

合瓣花指的是花瓣與花瓣間相連，最典型的就牽牛花。
離開離瓣花區後，往右走，進入一段林蔭濃密的之字型陡坡即是合瓣花區。

在這，地勢較高，放眼望去，綠樹森森，風過波湧，浩浩如汪洋，陽光使冠層葉片閃閃發亮，這些閃亮的綠葉正殷切地捕捉每一寸陽光，製造能量。每一片綠葉皆是運轉著光合作用的魔幻工廠，微眯著眼，感覺周圍的大樹小樹都努力地在生長。這片亞熱帶雨林，由下向上望，是豐茂；由上往下望是莊嚴。此刻陽光燦爛，但林下卻只有斑駁光影，然而這短暫斑光，卻足以讓林下耐陰植物溫飽，較之佔據森林上層對陽光貪取無厭的喬木，林下植物自有一帖耐人尋味的生存之道。

The petals of the sympetalous flower are connected to each other. The most typical example is the morning glory. After leaving the Polypetalous Zone, turn right, enter a section of thick, shaded, sharp slope in Z type, and you arrive at the Sympetalous Zone.

Here, the land is higher. Overlooking the thick green forest, it is as large as the ocean and sways against strong winds. The sunshine brightens the top leaves. Every inch of sunshine and energy is captured and absorbed by these green leaves, of which every piece is a magic factory that conducts photosynthesis. With the eyes semi-closed, you feel how both the big and small trees are trying their best to grow. The tropical forest viewed from below appears abundant, and appears stately when viewed from above. It is sunny above the forest, but down below are only spots of light and shadows. However, these short spots of light are what make the shade-tolerant plants warm and full. In comparison with the tall trees that occupy the top layer of the forest and are greedy with the sunshine, the understory plants have their own survival strategy.



福山亞熱帶雨林大型永久樣區

在世界保育的風潮下，熱帶、亞熱帶雨林已成為自然資源保育與林業發展的重要課題。

美國史密斯松熱帶森林科學研究中心（The Center for Tropical Forest Science, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute；CTFS）1980年在巴拿馬（Panama）建立第一個大型永久樣區（50 ha.）後，陸續於世界各熱帶地區設立不同之大型永久樣區，建立起森林動態學研究永久樣區網（The Forest Dynamics Plot Network），豐碩的研究成果及未來發展潛能為學界所注目。相較之下，分布範圍較侷限的亞熱帶雨林，其森林動態的長期研究甚為缺乏；為了解及比較不同之森林動態模式，林業試驗所與林務局及CTFS，於民國90年4月19日，共同簽署合作，在臺灣北部福山地區的天然林內設立世界上第一處亞熱帶雨林大型永久樣區。

本文引用編修自長期森林動態學—福山亞熱帶雨林大型永久樣區之設置與調查一文，作者為張勳婉、蘇聲欣、林則桐。

Large Permanent Plot of Fu-Shan Subtropical Rainforest

Under the influence of conservation around the globe, tropical and subtropical rainforests have become important issues for natural resource conservation and forestry developments. Following the first large permanent plot (50ha.) setup in Panama by The Center for Tropical Forest Science, the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute □ CTFS in 1980, several large permanent plots were subsequently setup in other tropical zones around the world. The Forest Dynamics Plot Network, the rewarding research results, and the future development potentials have brought attention in the academic circle. On the contrary, there are fewer long-term researches on forest dynamics of subtropical rainforest as they are more limited in distribution range. In order to understand and compare the different forest dynamics, TFRS and Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan as well as CTFS signed an agreement on April 19th, 2001 and setup the largest permanent plot of subtropical rainforest in Fu-Shan area in northern Taiwan.

In this context, “Long-Term Forest Dynamics-The Setup and Survey of Permanent Plot of Fu-Shan Subtropical Rainforest” by Chang Li-Wan, Su Sheng-Hsin, and Lin Tse-Tung is cited.



清晨 劉庭豪 38×53 cm

福山植物園內的樹種，在起霧的清晨時有種朦朧的美感，畫面呈現的是合瓣花區一角。區內栽植展示的樹種大約有：木犀科如白雞油、山桂花、小實女真等；紫金牛科如樹杞等及其他樹種。

The Morning Liu, Ting-Hao

The tree species of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI bring a vague sense of beauty in the morning when fog is forming. The faces of the paintings present a corner of the sympetalous flower zone. The tree species planted and displayed in the zone include the *oleaceae* such as *Fraxinus griffithii*, *Maesa perlaria* var. *formosana*, *Ligustrum sinensis*, etc., *Myrsinaceae* section such as *Ardisia sieboldii* and other tree species.

橋下是哈盆溪小支流，忽聞溪床間有狗吠聲，接著是急促的腳步奔馳聲，回頭一瞧，可不是狗叫，而是敏感，毛色油亮帶棕的小山羌，非常可愛，還回眸瞧著不速之客—我呢！

森林中沒有一刻是沉寂的，忽然，林間群鳥似乎起了爭執，發難者可能是過於吵鬧的紅嘴黑鵯，於是赤腹鵯首先抗議、然後五色鳥、山紅頭，甚至林下竹雞亦“雞狗乖、雞狗乖...”地加入戰局。牠們叫得聲勢磅礴...我不覺哼起了貝多芬的「合唱」共襄盛舉。

Under the bridge is a small tributary of Hah-Pen Creek. Suddenly there are sounds of a dog barking from the creek bed, followed by the rapid sounds of running feet. Turning my head around, it is not a dog barking but a little adorable and sensitive Formosan Reeve's muntjac with its shiny brown fur. It turns its head to stare at the unexpected visitor – me!

There is not a silent moment in the forest. Suddenly, some struggle seems to have arisen amongst the flocks of birds. It may have been caused by the noisy black bulbul. The first to protest is the red-bellied thrush, followed by the muller's barbet, the red-headed babbler, and even the understory's Chinese bamboo partridge as they join in the battle. Their “Jigougwai, jigougwai...” are so loud that I also hum Beethoven's “The Choir” to join them.



山羌

學名：*Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*

英名：Formosan barking deer, Formosan Reeve's Muntjac

山羌是屬偶蹄目鹿科的野生動物，為臺灣特有亞種，依法被列為保育類野生動物保護。在福山的野生動物中，山羌是屬明星級的，天性怕羞的山羌在福山顯得不是那麼怕人，許多人到福山一遊都是為了一睹芳踪。這也顯示福山在保育工作方面的傑出表現。請您記得，太過吵雜可是見不到山羌的。

Scientific name: *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus*

Common name: Formosan barking deer, Formosan Reeve's Muntjac

Formosan barking deer is a wild animal of the *Artiodactyla* order, *Cervidae* family. It is a unique endemic subspecies of Taiwan. By law it is listed as a wild animal under protection. Among wild animals of Fu-Shan, Formosan barking deer belongs to the celebrity animals group. Naturally shy Formosan barking deer in Fu-Shan do not appear that fearful of humans. Many people spent the trip at Fu-Shan just hoping to see it. This also shows that the care-taking work has been done excellently. Please remember, being too noisy will not enable you to see the Formosan barking deer.



山羌 郭進興 76 × 56 cm

山羌在臺灣分布很廣，從二百公尺的山麓至三千公尺的高山都可以發現他們的蹤跡，喜歡棲息在原始森林中。山羌生性敏感，行動非常隱密，通常於清晨、傍晚及夜晚出來活動覓食，是臺灣野生動物被捕獵量最高的動物之一。

Formosan Reeve's Muntjac Kuo, Chin-Hsing

The Formosan Reeve's Muntjac is widely distributed in Taiwan. You can find their tracks in the mountains from the height of 200m up to 3000m. They like to rest in virgin forests and are very sensitive in nature. Their movements are very secret; the animals usually come out to forage for food in the early morning, evening and at night. They are one of the most hunted wild animals in Taiwan.

繞個彎，看見了合瓣花區的呂宋莢。莢有紅豔欲滴的果實，非常亮眼。屬於合瓣花的馬醉木，其風鈴似的白色花朵成串成叢，非常入畫，高明度的花朵配上低明度的綠葉，明暗對比成趣。可不比在先前之字型斜坡處的野牡丹，紫色花朵和綠葉，固有色的明度相當，儘管花和蕊黃紫互補對比，艷麗動人，還是無法拉大花和葉的明度差使畫面誘人，所以只能讓馬醉木成為畫面的最佳女主角啦！

Around the corner, I see reddish fruits of Luzon Viburnum in Sympetalous Flowers Zone. Its red juicy fruits are eye-catching. The apricots-pits, with bundles of wind bell-like white flowers, of the Sympetamolous family are a very good subject for paintings. Its high-clarity flowers match the low-clarity green leaves to create a very interesting contrast between light and darkness. It is not like the *Melastomataceae*, which is grown at the Z-type sharp slope mentioned earlier and whose natural colors are rather bright. Although the yellow and violet colors of the flower and pistil complement each other in contrast and appear so beautiful, they fail to enhance the contrast between flowers and leaves to make the picture attractive. Therefore, we shall only allow the apricots-pits be the best actress in the painting.



臺灣馬醉木

學名：*Pieris taiwanensis* Hay

英名：Taiwan pieris

臺灣馬醉木為杜鵑花科的常綠性灌木，分布於全臺中高海拔山區，在北部則降遷至低海拔山區。枝葉、種子含有劇毒，可用來殺蟲，但小孩或家畜吃了會出現昏迷、呼吸困難、運動失調等類似酒醉症狀的中毒現象。春秋兩季開花，總狀花序簇生於枝梢，白色小巧的壺形花，倒垂著綻放，十分可愛，常讓人駐足許久。

Scientific name: *Pieris taiwanensis* Hay

Common name: Taiwan pieris

Taiwan pieris is an evergreen bush of *Ericaceae* family. It distributes all over the mountains of medium and high sea level in Taiwan. But at the north part, it drops down to the low sea level mountain zone. Its branches, leaves and seeds are strongly toxic and used to kill insects. But if the children or poultries eat it, they will experience intoxicating phenomenon similar to drunkenness, such as dizziness, breathing difficulties, or ataxia. It blossoms in the spring and autumn. Raceme fascicled at tree top, its white cute pot-shape flowers hang upside-down, which is very adorable. It always makes people stand underneath for a long time.



福山粗坑溪 張明祺 76×56 cm

作品描繪福山植物園森林中溪流的景致，靜靜的只有流水聲，雖在偏僻林中，但情有獨鍾，造就這一幅優美的溪流角落。

Fu-Shan Tsuken Creek Chang, Ming-Chi

The article describes the landscape of the creek in the forest. Only the water flow can be heard. Although it is located in the remote woods, the author has already had a lover in his heart when he created the corner of this beautiful creek.

竹區

Bamboo Zone

離開合瓣花區後，經過一個涼亭，右轉即進入竹區。竹類是東方的特產，也是亞洲地區季節風帶最具代表性的植物。叫人印象深刻的有竹桿黑色的黑竹；竹桿四方，節環生小刺的四方竹；狀似葫蘆的葫蘆竹；金黃色具綠色條紋的金絲竹，還有小巧迷你高約50公分的崗姬竹；和它大相逕庭的是葉大可包粽子，徑粗如腿的麻竹，更有竹籜飽滿，姿態優雅，竹葉娟秀的桂竹。

竹區步徑右邊的林下有一大片的咬人貓，因為它的葉片含有蟻酸，易引起皮膚過敏刺痛，行徑此地可得小心，莫招惹它！

After leaving the sympetalous flowers zone, passing the pavilion, turning right, we arrive at the bamboo zone. Bamboo is a specialty of the East and is also the most represented plant in the monsoon zone of Asia. Most impressive is the black bamboo, the pole of which is black. The pole of the square bamboo is square with small spikes at the knots. The swollen bamboo is shaped like a gourd, and the stripe common bamboo is golden-yellowish with green stripes. There is also the Makino bamboo, which is small and cute, reaching the height of 50 centimeters. Completely different from Makino bamboo, the wideleaf bamboo has leaves big enough to wrap rice dumplings, a kind of Chinese food made of glutinous rice, and has a stem as big as the human leg. There is also the kwei Makino bamboo. Its sheath is thick, its posture elegant, and its leaves graceful.

On the right hand side of the bamboo zone path, there is a big patch of stinging nettle. Its leaves contain formic acid, which easily causes skin allergy and pain to the skin. Watch out when you pass by this place. Do not be tempted to touch it!



咬人貓

學名：*Urtica thunbergiana* Sieb.& Zucc.

英名：Stinging nettle

蕁麻科，全株密被含有類似蟻酸物質的焮毛，只要不小心碰觸到，皮膚就會出現小紅點，並有痛癢的不適感，可以搽抹阿摩尼亞減低不適。廣泛分布全臺灣低中高海拔山區透光性佳又濕涼的環境，少單株生長，多為密生的族群。

Scientific name: *Urtica thunbergiana* Sieb.& Zucc.

Common name: Stinging nettle

It is of *Urticaceae* family, the whole plant is covered with stinging pikes like formic acid. If touched in negligence, a small red spot with painful discomfort and itchiness appears on the skin. Rubbing with ammonia decreases the uncomfortable feeling. It is widely spread in the good penetrating light and wet and cool environment of low, medium and high sea level all over Taiwan. It is hardly seen grown alone. They are densely gathered most of time in groups.



福山一隅 鄧國清 38 × 56 cm

唐詩裡有兩句詞：「隔絕紅塵三十里，白雲紅葉兩悠悠。」這趟來福山旅遊，深深地體察到那種閒逸的詩境。福山林木蓊鬱，風光明媚，綠色的草原，青青的原始林，在陽光的輝映之下，充分顯露了大自然的質樸之美。

One Corner of Fu-Shan Teng, Kuo-Ching

The two clauses from a poem written in the Tang Dynasty: “Thirty miles away from city noises, both the clouds and red leaves appear so leisurely.” In the trip to Fu-Shan I came to deeply realize the poetic field and environment of that kind of leisure. The forest in Fu-Shan is dense and green and a beautiful sight. The green pasture and virgin forest fully present the beauty of the purity of the nature under the sunshine.

步徑左側順著哈盆溪沿岸，有逢秋盛開的山芙蓉，在秋天時，可是綴滿一季的明麗，粉妝濃可滴翠的綠野。由於花型大，顏色粉紅至粉白，近花蕊處暗紅襯著突出鵝黃的花蕊，真是美到叫人動容，一見到它，就似生命裡也漾開一朵漣漪。入畫之後，高明度花色，搭上低明度的葉片，若有光影來加大畫面的反差效果，營造焦點，非常吸引人。牆上一掛，似可引進滿室秋意，頗具詩境！

On the left hand side of the path, along the bank of Hah-Pen Creek is the Taiwan hibiscus. It is in bloom in the autumn, when it decorates the green wild with a season of brightness and beauty. The flower shape is big and the colors pink to white, near the pistil. It is dark red and in contrast with the light yellow pistil, and is really beautiful and indescribable. On seeing it, it is as if a ripple has been created in your life. After becoming part of the painting, the brightly-colored flower with its dull leaves, intensifies the contrast effect of light and shadow. If created as the focus in the painting, it becomes very attractive. Hanging on the wall, it brings the autumn sense to the whole house and is very poetic.



山芙蓉

學名：*Hibiscus taiwanensis* S.Y. Hu

英名：Mountain hibiscus

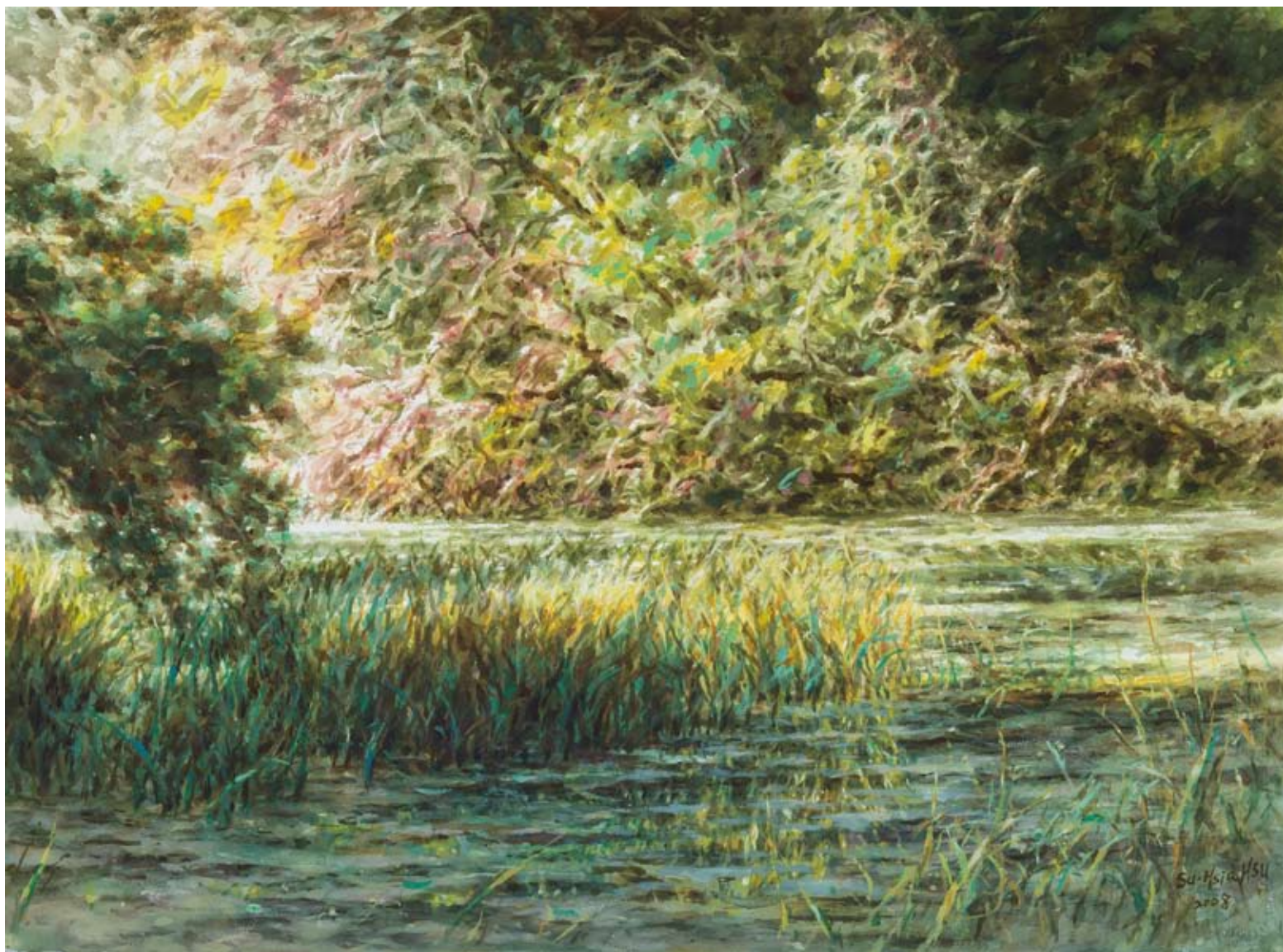
山芙蓉為錦葵科植物，廣泛分布於臺灣的平野至低海拔山區。山芙蓉的花，在初綻放時為白色，盛開時漸轉為粉紅色，到凋謝時則轉為桃紅色，因花色一日三變，故又有千面美人、三醉芙蓉之稱，極具庭園觀賞價值。

Scientific name: *Hibiscus taiwanensis* S.Y. Hu

Common name: Mountain hibiscus

Mountain hibiscus is a *Malvaceae* plant. It is spread on the plains up to low sea level mountain area in Taiwan. Its flowers are white when it is just blossoming, turning pink when it is fully blossomed, and turns again to peach pink when it is fading. As it changes flower colors three times a day, it is also called beauty of thousand faces or three-time-drunk hibiscus. It is valuable in the appreciation of the garden.





光之舞步 徐素霞 77×57 cm

福山的靜謐有著一種難言的美，在這片看似靜寂的大地中，潛藏了許多生命的變化，而時光在這裡彷彿扮演著具有魔法的仙神，每飄移一步就讓大地變了姿態。

Dancing Steps of the Light Hsu, Su-Hsia

There is a kind of indescribable beauty in the quietness of Fu-Shan. Within this land, which appears quiet, are many hidden changes of life, and time here acts like a magic fairy. The posture of the land is changed with every step that time moves.

草本植物區

Herbaceous Plants Zone

觀賞竹區之後，有一座狹長的木橋，這兒的哈盆溪較為寬闊，枯水期是伏流，雨季時可見上方奔放的水流與下方清晰可見的淺彎形成強烈的對比，石縫間穿梭的水流，如人生寫照，不畏險阻勇往直前，堅硬的岩石和柔軟的流水，頗能考驗畫家的表現功力，但是近與遠、動與靜、冷與暖的畫面對比效果，實在叫人不畫也難！

過了橋，即是草本植物展示區，這兒滿地盡是「類地毯草」，一大片綠茸茸、整整齊齊似大地的地毯。雖然它是一種耐踐踏的植物，卻經不起山豬的獠牙翻犁，所以總是隨處可見坑坑洞洞的傷痕，因為草皮下泥中的蚯蚓、昆蟲幼蟲、嫩草、嫩根可是山豬的佳餚！！

After the appreciation of the Bamboo Zone, we come to a long and narrow wooden bridge, where the Hah-Pen Creek is wider. You can see the fast currents upstream and clear water at the narrow bend down the stream forming a strong contrast. The water flows between the stone gaps. Like life, it goes forward without fear. The hard rocks and the gentle currents are a great test of the painters' performing ability. But, the contrasting effects of near and far, movement and stillness, cold and warmth on the face of the painting always inspire painters to create.

Passing the bridge, we arrive at the Herbaceous Plants Zone. It is like a great piece of green and fluffy carpet spread all over the neat land. Although it is a kind of plant resilient to being trod on, it still cannot resist the diggings of the wild pigs. Subsequently, there are holes all about, as the earthworm, insect larvae, and tender grass and roots are all part of the pig's favorite banquet!



伏流

河床地表水，因河床土質鬆軟或河床地表的不透水層遭破壞，使水無法涵養保存而沒入地表下的涵水區，造成該區段河床水位下降，地表河道漸成乾涸河床，河水潛入地下，即為「伏流」。在植物園區的哈盆溪流域可見此特殊景觀。

Sinking creek

As the soil of the river bed become loose and soft or as the water resistant layer of the river bed's surface becomes damaged, the river water is no longer able to be contained. It penetrates the river bed to the underground water catchment area, causing the water level to drop in that section of the river bed. The surface river course gradually becomes a dry river bed. The river water dives underground and becomes a sinking creek. In the Hah-Pen Creek area in the Botanical Garden this unique scene is seen.



野豬挖過後之草地
Grassland plowed by wild boars.

臺灣野豬(山豬)

學名：*Sus scrofa taiwanus*

英名：Formosan wild boar

臺灣野豬為群居性，喜好掘土及挖洞。視力弱，嗅覺佳。雜食性。喜好森林區、芒草區、山谷河邊及平坦的地區。福山植物園展示區的草地，經常可見翻土後的痕跡，就是臺灣野豬掘土挖洞尋覓食物的傑作。

Scientific name: *Sus scrofa taiwanus*

Common name: Formosan wild boar

The Formosan wild boar is gregarious and likes to dig in soil and caves. It has weak eyesight but a good sense of smell. Omnivorous, they may be found in the forest zone, wild grass zone, valley, riverside, and plain zone. On the lawn of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, the tracks after plowing the land are frequently seen. They are the masterpieces of Formosan wild boar made after foraging for food by digging.



臺灣野豬 楊笙銘 56×75 cm

清晨，小豬仔在母親身上不斷的玩耍，而一旁的弟兄則努力的吸取營養或沉思，一幅天倫之樂和諧畫面。這是在福山植物園每年夏季繁殖期常見的景象，母豬常帶小豬在長滿蕨類、姑婆芋或灌木叢的森林底層活動。剛出生的小豬有褐色花紋，在雜草叢中是最好的保護色。平時會到草本植物區，翻鬆草皮而以泥中蚯蚓、昆蟲、嫩草、嫩根為主食，為臺灣特有亞種。

Formosa Wild Boars Yang, Sheng-Ming

In the morning, a little boar plays by its mother as its brother beside it does its best to absorb the nutrition from its mother or to meditate. The picture presents the happiness of a harmonious family. This is the scene most frequently seen in the Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI every summer during the mating season. The sow carries her piglets to move around under the forest where ferns, tuber plants (taros), or shrubs are abundant. The newborn piglets have brown patterns that are the best camouflage for them in the bushes. They usually go to herbal areas to dig the soil up for earthworms, insects and tender grass and roots, which they take as their main food. The Formosa Wild Boar is an endemic subspecies in Taiwan.

在這兒，放眼所及，芊芊草原，十月時，頗多狗尾草初開的花序，迎風輕舞，舞姿曼妙，隨風推浪。遠處的樹林，植物種類繁多，多為綠色，卻有不同，有的綠得幽、有的綠得閑，有的綠得野。縱情躺下來，綠野無蹤，看見了嗎？有的是來自天空無窮無盡的藍，不知來自何方，去向何處，只覺結結實實將您包圍的，盡是四面八方湧來的藍色，這一切與城市的一切真正大不同，城市中，只能在高樓林立的空隙裡，仰著頭費時去搜尋被屋頂割得支離破碎的天空—灰濛濛的天空。但在這兒，綠的就是綠，藍的就是藍，沒有任何污染，沒有任何折扣，明淨的藍天綠野浸透全身，紅塵種種在此都沉澱為胸間無聲無息的珍藏，只剩一片廣大平靜的心。

Here, the wild pasture appears before your eyes without end. In October, the dog's-tail grass, dancing beautifully and lightly in the wind, bloom early. Deep in the forest, many of the abundant varieties of plants are green. But the grade is different. Some shades of green are sad, some leisurely, and some wild. Lie down and relax. Do you see how the green wild loses its tracks? What you see is only the endless blue sky. You do not know where it begins and where it ends. You only feel what surrounds you firmly is the absolute blue flooding over you from all sides. Entirely different are these sights from the cities. In the city, you only raise your head to find grey fragments of the broken sky cut by the tall buildings' rooftops. But here, the grass is green, the sky is blue. There is no pollution and it is completely pure. Your whole body is immersed in the blue sky and the green wilderness. All dust and noises of the cities settle down and become the quiet treasure in your chest. What remains is only a piece of a broad and calm heart.



草本植物區

一大片的草地，在福山植物園是難得的景觀，草地上有許多蜘蛛結網，清晨時，蛛網上凝結著許多露水，看起來就像一顆顆的珍珠。這草地上的珍珠，必需在陽光未照射到草本植物區前才看的到，因為陽光照射不久後，這些草地上的珍珠，就會一顆顆的蒸發不見了。在草本植物區還可以看見翻土過的痕跡，這是臺灣野豬在翻尋食物時所留下的痕跡。

Herbaceous Plant Zone

A big piece of lawn is a rare scene to find in Fu-Shan Botanical Garden. There are many spider webs on the lawn. At dawn, dews are condensed on the spider webs and look like pearls. These pearls on the lawn can only be seen before the sunbeams project onto the herbaceous plant zone as they will be vaporized one by one as soon as they are exposed under the sunshine. The tracks of soil digging can still be seen at the herbaceous plant zone. These are the tracks left by Formosan wild boars after foraging for food.



曙光現生機 林毓修 76×56 cm

當曙光乍現，晨霧漸褪，草叢裡的濕氣亦一層層地被陽光蒸散開來。此時，豐富的生態才正開始活絡起來。晨光中，草地上半濕的嫩綠，枝頭上初冒的新葉，以及凝結了露珠的蛛絲.....。一切都顯得晶亮與通透，在福山的每個清晨，總是生機處處啊！

Enlightenment Lin, Yu-Hsiu

The moment the dawn appears, the morning fog is fading away; the humidity in the shrubs is evaporated by the sunshine layer by layer. By then, the abundant ecology is awakening. In the dawn, the green grass is half wet, new leaves on the trees unfurl, and the dew clings to the spider webs. Everything appears bright and fresh; every morning in Fu-Shan is full of life.

“忽、忽、忽留~ 忽留~” 馬上立身抬頭搜尋，見到翼寬的大冠鷲在空中盤旋，影子滑過如浪的草地，牠的雙翼和尾羽有白色橫帶，非常醒目，乘著上升氣流，順利翱翔，飛得極高且隨風滑行，叫人興奮莫名！

本區的盡頭，有數棵高高的棕櫚樹，枝桿挺拔，年輕或新長的棕櫚葉鮮綠向上昂首，垂墜的是年老但色不衰的枯葉。何以說色不衰呢？您看，那灰褐、黃褐帶點黛赭、焦茶、黑紫，色相如此多變，怎可說色衰！再說，在畫面上帶暖的色是何等珍貴。至於葉的線條，參差多變，前後交錯有致，實在美到不行。只是，它的複雜，在考驗著畫家如何取舍、簡化，編織畫面的節奏、韻律及變化中之統一、統一中又不失變化的美感原則。不禁想起荷馬（Homer 1856-1925）的《棕櫚樹》（1917 39.4×52.7 cm）生動自然的率意表現，筆觸如此瀟灑豪邁，寒暖色似卡榫般的變化銜接，真不愧是一代大師。

“Hwak, hwak....” I stand up immediately and look up at the sky. I see the wide-winged crested serpent eagle gliding through the sky. Its shadow glides over the wave-like pasture. There is a white cross band at its wings and tails that is very attractive to the eye. Riding on the elevated air currents, it glides smoothly along the wind and flies very high. It excites me very much!

At the end of this zone, there are a few tall palm trees. Their trunks are straight. The new palm leaves are fresh and green and face upward, while the old ones, whose colors have not yet faded, hang low. Why do I say the colors have not faded? Look, there is grey-brown, yellow-brown with some burnt sienna, dark brown, and ebony violet. The color phase has so many changes, how can one say the colors have faded away? Furthermore, on the face of the painting, how precious the warm colors are! As to the stripes of the leaves, crossing each other and differing from one another, they are really beautiful. Their complication tests the painters from all sides: when to adopt and abandon and how to simplify and weave the rhythm, and the principles of sense of beauty, altering without losing, during the composition process of the painting. I cannot help but recall Homer 1856-1925 “The Palm Tree” (1917, 39.4 x52.7cm), where he expressed frankly the vivid nature and the cool and bold brushwork. The changes from cold to warm colors are like the connections of tenons, fitting. What a great master is this man!

大冠鷲

學名：*Spilornis cheela*

英名：Serpent Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle

大冠鷲為臺灣最常見猛禽，也是臺灣猛禽最常鳴叫的種類，為臺灣特有亞種。每當陽光充足天氣溫和時，經常可見大冠鷲三五成群，一邊盤旋一邊鳴叫的景象。由於飛行能力較林鵟為差，常需借助上升氣流。



Scientific name: *Spilornis cheela*

Common name: Serpent Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle

Crested Serpent Eagle is the most commonly seen bird of prey in

Taiwan and is also the kind of bird of prey that crow most frequently in Taiwan. It is a unique endemic sub-species of Taiwan. Every time when the sunshine is adequate and weather is warm, the phenomenon frequently seen is that of the Crested Serpent Eagles, 3 or 5 gathered together, gliding in circles and meanwhile crowing along. However, its flying ability is worse than the black eagle. It often needs to rely on uplifting air current.

荷馬
Homer 1856-1925
棕櫚樹
1917 39.4×52.7 cm

Homer
1856-1925
Palm tree
1917 39.4×52.7 cm





小彎嘴畫眉 楊笙銘 56×38 cm

小彎嘴畫眉平時在福山植物園森林底層茂密的灌叢或蔓藤叢裡出現。生性機警、靈敏聰明不怕人。為臺灣美麗的鳥種之一，平時以昆蟲、其幼蟲、果實、漿果為主食。為臺灣的特有亞種。

Lesser Scimitar Babbler (*Poma torhinus ruficollis*) Yang, Sheng-Ming

The Lesser Scimitar Babbler usually appears in the condensed shrubs and rattan bushes at the forest bottom of Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI. It is agile, clever, and unafraid of people. As one of the beautiful bird species in Taiwan, its diet includes insects, insect larvae, berries and other fruits. It is an endemic subspecies in Taiwan.

民俗植物區

Ethnobotanical Plants Zone

從草本植物區的小山坡上來，是地形起伏較大的民俗植物區，展示本土森林特產之植物種類，對於台灣經濟發展曾棉盡一己之力。其中有藥用效果的月桃，在初夏時開花，硬挺、深綠的大葉子，襯上整串的白色花苞或點綴開放有黃底紅紋的舌狀花朵，釋出一股淡淡的花味和特殊的葉味，深深吸引著我，也常是我畫中的嘉賓。

本區入口左側有一棵非常大的冇樟，背後林邊有一木造涼亭，頗能營造畫面焦點，也是入畫一景。在步徑右側中央有一棵頗具年紀，枝極昂揚，分叉又合美感原則的鳥梨，必能吸引畫家的眼光及印象，甚或激起邀請它入畫的強烈意念，加上點景人物二三在樹下，必顯柯洛（Corot 1796-1875）大師畫作的風華！

Coming up from the little slope of the Herbaceous Plants Zone, you will arrive at the Ethnobotanical Plants Zone where the changes of the land shape are greater. Here, it displays the varieties of plants specially grown in the forest of Taiwan that are helpful to the economic development. The shell ginger (*Alpinia speciosa*) peach is grown for medicinal purposes. It blooms in early summer. Its big leaves are hard and dark green, with whole bundles of white flower buds, or partly with tongue-shaped flowers with red stripes on a yellow base. The flower emits a mild fragrance and a special smell from the leaves. They attract me deeply and are also the honorable guest of my paintings.

At the left hand side of the entrance of this zone, there is a very large small-flowered camphor tree and a wooden pavilion beside the forest at the back. It is easy to compose as the focus of the painting and is also a picturesque scene. In the middle of the right hand side of the path, there is an aged Lindley's Pear (*Pyrus lindleyi* Rehder), the branches of which are straight. The divergence of the branches meets the sense of beauty. It will definitely attract the painter's eye and impression or cause their strong will to invite it to their paintings. Add two or three figures under the tree, it will reveal the magnificence of Master Corot!

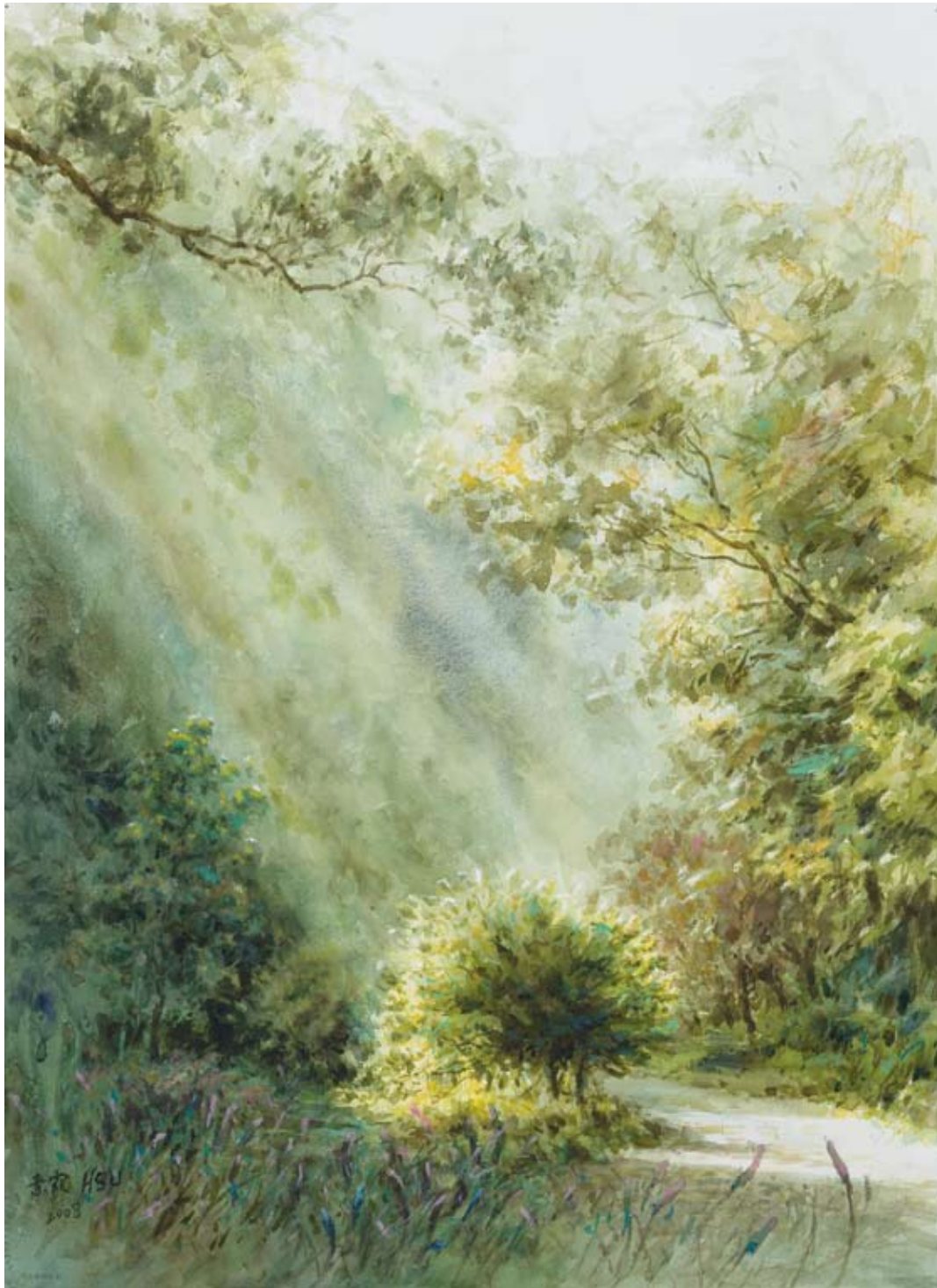


樟殼林

樟科與殼斗科植物共為組成臺灣原始闊葉森林的重要份子，在臺灣海拔500(南部700)~1800公尺的地區，即是樟科與殼斗科植物共同構成的樟殼林。福山試驗林區海拔400~1,400公尺，分布區內的原始闊葉林即屬於樟殼林。

Machilus-Castanopsis Zone

Plants belonging to the *Lauraceae* and *Fagaceae* family are important constituents of the natural broad-leaved forest in Taiwan. At attitudes ranging 500 (700 in the south) ~ 1800 meters, there are *Machilus-Castanopsis* zones constituted by plants belonging to the *Lauraceae* and *Fagaceae* family. Fu-Shan Experimental Forest is situated at 400~1,400 meters altitude, and the natural broad-leaved forest in the area is a type of *Machilus-Castanopsis* zone.



晨光 徐素霞 57×77 cm

早晨的陽光在山林間輕移著，有如穿著薄紗的仙子，就在那麼一瞬間，它來到了這塊地方，溫熱的光，照拂著這些有情生命。

The Morning Light Hsu, Su-Hsia

The morning light moves its step through the forest lightly as if a fairy wearing a thin gown of silk. At the moment that it arrives in this place the warm light beam spreads on these passionate lives.

有 一回，清晨來這兒寫生，草上盡是晶瑩露珠，晨霧籠罩大地，遠處的林際線條迤邐，隨著霧氣飄移，有著迷人的灰調，襯托前頭的幾棵大樹，呈現飽吸水氣的藍綠，頗能展現水彩淋漓的極致！日出時刻，淺淺黃橙與藍紫的色相與明度，隨著旭日鮮活起來，毫不吝嗇的展現丰姿。日出的光芒照在大家的臉上，天地淨朗，給人一種充滿希望的感覺，彷彿陽光的能量可以直接灌入體內，早起的疲累隨之一掃而空！

再往前行，過了橋，又是水生植物池，可回園區的入口。

Once I came here in the early morning to draw. The bedewed grass and the morning fog still covers the land. The beautiful forest contour in the distance floats along the charming grey fog, reflecting a few trees ahead. Its blue and green shows the saturation of moisture, showing off the function of watercolor at its best. When the sun rose, the color phase and the brightness of light yellow and blue-purple become active and show its posture without inhibition. The beam of the sun shines on everybody's face. The sky is clear and bright. It brings you a full sense of hope, as if the energy of the sunshine were directly fed into your body. The tiredness of early awakening has disappeared completely!

Go further up, crossing the bridge, it is Aquatic Plant Zone, from there you can turn to the entrance.



福山日出前
Before sunrise in Fu-Shan



晨覓・福山・0548AM
林毓修 76×56 cm

早晨的福山：是野生動物的。在這原本就屬於牠們的家園中，覓食、嬉戲、踱步……，是那麼地自在與理所當然。人類這大自然的訪客，僅能在遠遠的角落，細細地品嚐這兒帶著冰甜的空氣與眼前那和諧動人的一切。
2008.07.15 0548AM 福山

Morning-Search of Fu-Shan 0548AM
Lin, Yu-Hsiu

Morning in Fu-Shan belongs to the wild animals. They forage for food and play and wander in this land, which originally belongs to them. It appears so natural and free, as it is meant to be. Human visitors to the natural site can enjoy only from afar the taste of the icy cold sweet air and the harmonious scenes.
2008.07.15 0548AM Fu-Shan

後記

Afterword

福山植物園得事先登錄方能入園，為的是維護這片美麗的亞熱帶雨林生態系，讓植物能繼續釋放它獨特的個性與尊榮，並讓它成為野生動物自在生活的樂園。它既是國際植物學家所矚目的植物研究生態教室，亦是植物的戶外博物館，有如藝術之於巴黎羅浮宮，所以當您懷抱如何的心境去羅浮宮，就得懷抱著一樣的態度來這兒。

這兒，一年中有二百多個有雨的日子，既已登錄入園則千萬別因為有雨就不來了，您一定得來這兒看雨、聽雨、賞雨！

To enter Fu-Shan Botanical Garden, TFRI, you have to register in advance, to maintain the ecological system of this beautiful subtropical rainforest and allow the unique plants to flourish naturally. It is a paradise for the free and wild animals, and an ecological classroom for plant research, which attracts the attention of many international botanists. It is also an outdoor plant museum. Its relationship with the plants is like the relationship of Art with the Louvre Museum of Paris. So visit this place with the same mood as you would visit the Louvre Museum.

This place has over two hundred days of rain each year. As you are registered, do not stop your coming because of the rain. You must come to watch, listen to, and appreciate the rain here!



雨霧森林

雨水豐富是福山地區的特色，颱風、夏季的雷陣雨和冬季的東北季風都為福山帶來豐沛的雨量。每年超過兩百天的下雨日，造成福山潮濕的氣候，也讓福山發展成物種豐富，著生植物特多的亞熱帶雨林。

Rainy and Foggy Forest

A feature of Fu-Shan is its pluvial area. Typhoons, summer thunderstorms and north-east monsoon in winter all bring Fu-Shan abundant rain. More than 200 rainy days annually make Fu-Shan dampish and also make it a tropical rainforest with abundant species, especially epiphytes.



池畔枯榮 吳冠德 39×55 cm

颱風過後

枯木跌落池中

身旁另一棵昂首挺立

池畔生機處處

形成一種淒美又和諧的情境

Fading and Prosperity by the Pond Wu, Kuan-Te

After the typhoon

The faded wood has fallen into the pond

Another tree by its side still stands straight

And there is vivid life everywhere beside the pond

It forms an environment mixed with sad beauty and harmony.

看雨，可以登上較高處的亭台，由上而下的視野能空闊無垠，芊芊草原頗適合充當雨的舞台，向前望去，可見雨在遠處樹林間作畫，水霧如簾，一層濃似一層，漸遠漸迷濛，重重山林渺渺茫茫，雨使景致多了幾分靈性優雅！

聽雨、賞雨，再好不過的是在水生池畔，滴滴答答也好，淅瀝淅瀝也罷，大珠小珠落玉盤，在池面掀起朵朵小水花及陣陣漣漪，耳畔則多了如貝多芬的交響曲，水上植物因著順光、逆光，左右有著不同色澤，但在雨中卻富涵著內斂的輕柔。當雨點在樹頂談笑，雨絲被千千萬萬的綠葉濾成樹幹上的徑流及枝槓間的滴水，由喬木緩緩流向灌叢，自高枝階階滑向地被，一吋一吋地濕潤了整座森林！您說，當森林萬物在歡唱！您是否也享受了這片精采！

Boarding a higher pavilion is needed in order to watch the rain as the wide expanse is only viewed from the top. The green pasture is very suitable as a stage for the rain. When looking forward, the rain can be seen painting the distant forest. The misty fog, like a curtain, gets thicker layer-by-layer and vaguer in the distance. Layers and layers of mountains are getting vague. The rain adds spirit and elegance to the scenes.

The best place to listen to and appreciate the rain is by the pond. The different sounds of the raindrops falling are just like different-sized beads falling on a jade tray, creating bursts of water and ripples on the pond's surface, and sounding like Beethoven's symphony. The aquatic plants have different colors on all the sides where they either shun or face the light, but in the rain they contain a reserved tenderness. When the raindrops fall on the treetops, their sounds are like laughter. The rain is filtered by thousands of green leaves, and raindrops flow slowly down the trunk and branches of the trees toward the shrubs and slide from high branches to the ground, wetting the entire forest inch by inch! See, how you enjoyed yourself also when the forest creatures were cheerfully singing!



水生植物

水生植物並非都是同一個分類群的植物，而是不同分類群中，生育環境與水都有密切關係的一群植物。狹義的水生植物可分為沉水植物、浮葉植物、挺水植物與漂浮植物四大類，而廣義的水生植物則再加上濕生性植物。

Aquatic Plants

All aquatic plants do not belong exactly to the same taxon. They are of plant groups of different taxon but they all have habitats situated near water in common. Narrowly defined aquatic plants can be classified into 4 categories: submerged plants, floating-leaved plants, emerged plants and floating plants. They should add up to hydrophyte if broadly defined.



翠湖（福山） 黃進龍 36×54 cm

山林環繞，清澈湖面映照出翡翠般的鮮綠，幽靜無比，一對小鵝悠游其間，劃破寧靜，演繹動靜之美。

Green Pond (Fu-Shan) Huang, Chin-Lung

Surrounded by the forest, the clear pond reflects the fresh jade green. The silence is incomparable. A pair of Grebe swims on the pond, breaking the quietness and demonstrating the beauty of movement and stillness.

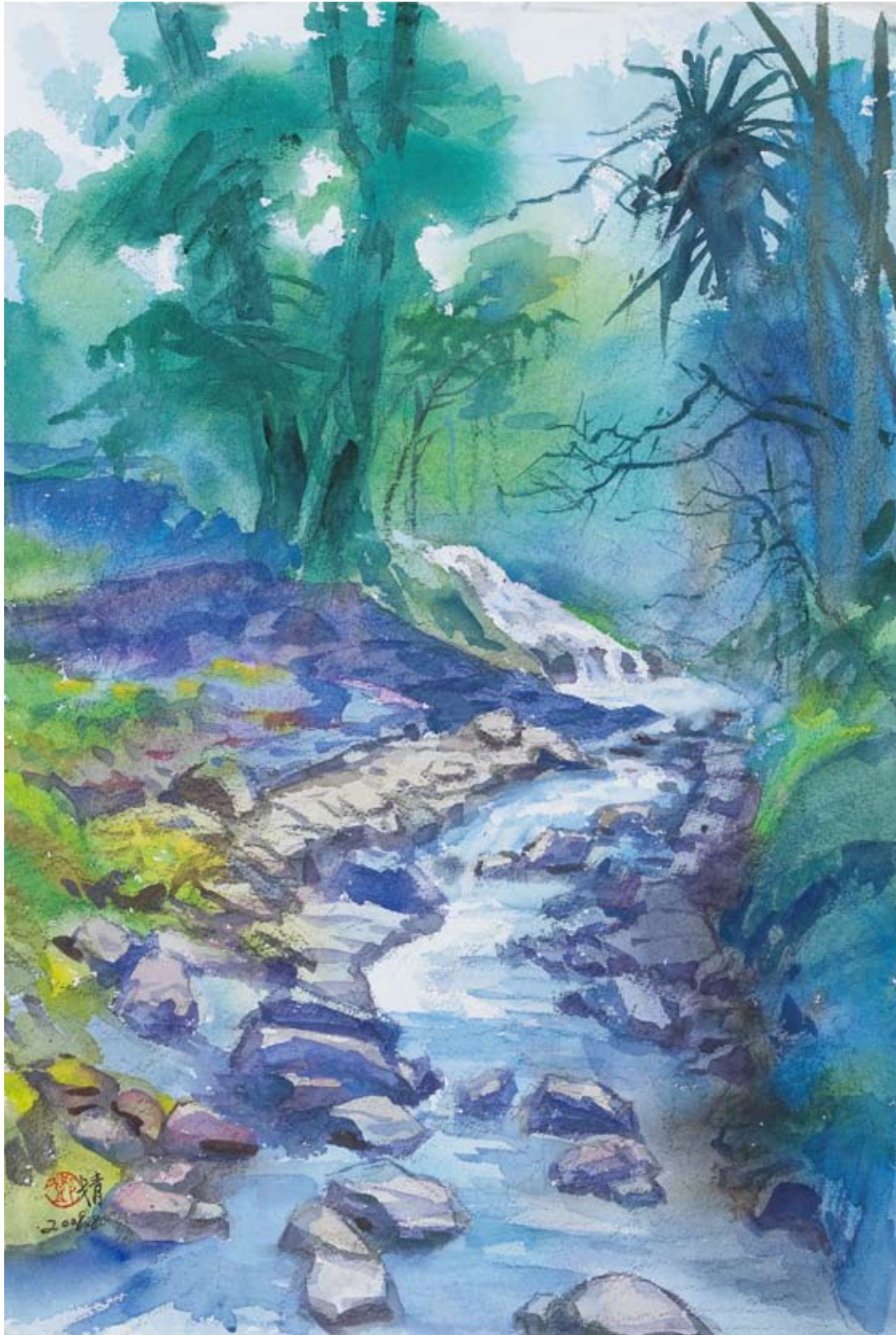


晨光（福山植物園）曾己議 57×76cm

池畔多霧的景致在藍綠色統一的色調下呈現和諧氣氛，池邊盛開萍蓬草的黃花小巧迷人。

Dawn (Fu-Shan Botanical Garden) TSENG, CHI-I

The foggy scene by the pond appears in a harmonious atmosphere under the combination of blue and green tones. At the side of the pond, *Nuphar shimadhi* Hayata is in full bloom with cute and charming yellow flowers.



在山泉水清 鄧國清 38×56 cm

福山茂林深處，有一碎石幽谷，堤岸芳草萋萋，綠樹橫陳，一層薄霧迷漫在疏林和山野之中，一股清溪蜿蜒奔流在谿谷之中，秀水清澤嫵媚，涼意沁人。在這濁世，大有「在山泉水清」之感。

**The Spring Water is Clean in the Mountain
Teng, Kuo-Ching**

Deep in the prosperous Fu-Shan forest, there is a pebble gorge, fresh green grass on the bank, and various kinds of trees. A thin hazy layer of fog pervades the woodland and mountains, and a clear creek runs sinuously through the valley. The creek water is clear and charming. You can feel the coolness of the water. In this polluted world, you have the feeling: “in the mountain, spring water is clear.”

鄧國清 Teng, Kuo-Ching; 1931

現職：復興崗學院藝術系教授退休、現任專業畫家

學歷：復興崗學院藝術系

1978 國立臺灣藝專美術科兼任講師

1986 擔任第十二屆全國美展評審

1992 政治作戰學校藝術系專任副教授

1995 政治作戰學校藝術系專任教授

1996 政治作戰學校藝術系主任

獲獎：水彩金爵獎、文藝金象獎、中興文藝獎章、
美術特別貢獻獎

畫歷：

國父紀念館中山國家畫廊邀請展「自然之美」水彩展

省美館邀請舉行「水彩抒情三十年畫展」

臺北縣文化局邀請「彩韻鄉情」水彩展

湖南長沙師範大學美院邀請「臺灣著名水彩畫家—鄧國清
畫展」

參加國際文化交流展：中、日、韓、菲、美、澳十餘次

舉行個展十六次(包含創價學會巡迴展)

臺灣創價學會水彩巡迴個展(三次)

2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館一樓

2008 臺灣水彩一百年大展

紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、

臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、



李焜培 Lee, Quan-Pui; 1933

現職：臺灣師範大學美術系所教授退休、專業畫家

學歷：國立臺灣師範大學美術系畢業

獲獎：曾獲中興文藝獎、中國版畫協會、中國畫協會金爵獎。

畫歷：歷任全省美展、台陽展、版畫協會評審，臺灣美術館、
台北美術館、高雄美術館、國父紀念館典藏委員

1981~2007 任臺灣師範大學美術系所專任教授

1980 春之藝廊—李焜培水彩個展

1983 國立歷史博物館—李焜培水彩個展

1997 國立臺灣美術館 浩氣丹心大地情

—李焜培思路與畫境個展

2002 師大藝廊—藝術與生活、飛機、人系列2003 卡世珍藏大
地容顏—自人與人文之美

2003 國父紀念館—水彩魔法半世紀李焜培70創作回顧展

2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館

2006 應邀參展中國北京「1905—2006中國百年水彩畫展」

2008 臺灣水彩一百年大展

紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、



鄧國強 Teng, Kuo-Chiang; 1934

現職：專業畫家、中華亞太水彩藝術協會常務監事、水彩藝術資訊雜誌總編輯

學歷：政治作戰學校美術系畢、臺灣大學中文系畢

畫歷：1985~2002共個展7次

2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象——櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）

2007 國父紀念館德明藝廊個展、
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）

2006 風生水起—國際華人水彩藝術大展於歷史博物館

2004 玉山風華國—玉山國家公園百景展於歷史博物館

2002 臺灣師範大學圖書館藝文空間個展、

獲獎：中國畫協會金爵獎



謝明鋁 Hsieh, Ming-Chang; 1955

現職：專職水彩畫家、國立臺灣藝術大學美術系兼任副教授、聯合報副刊專欄作家、臺灣水彩畫會常務理事、臺灣國際水彩畫協會常務理事、中華亞太水彩畫協會常務理事

學歷：輔仁大學中國文學系畢業

獲獎：

1978 雄獅美術新人獎第一名、大專青年書畫聯展第二名

1982 國家文藝獎（青年西畫特別獎）

1983 全省美展第二名、青溪文藝銀環獎

1984 全省美展第四名、北市美館當代水彩彩墨展第三名

1986 中國文藝協會文藝獎章、全國美展金龍獎

1987 教育部文藝創作獎第二名

1988 中華民國畫學會金爵獎

1997 著作《水彩畫法的奧秘》榮獲金鼎獎

畫歷：

歷任全國美展、全省美展、各縣市地方美展、教育部文藝創作獎、公教美展、學生美展、青年寫生比賽之評審委員、個展至今十三次

2000、2002 兩度應邀參加佳士得國際藝術品拍賣會

2003 應邀參展長流美術館「臺灣美術戰後五十年作品展」

2003 入編文建會《臺灣當代美術大系媒材篇—水彩與素描》

2004 應邀參展台北市立美術館「反思—70年代臺灣美術發展展」，獲選為70年代臺灣鄉土美術代表人物之一

2004 入編文建會《臺灣現代美術大系—鄉土寫實藝術》

2005 「十大名家畫帝寶」召集人，作品為名廈「帝寶」典藏

2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館一樓

2006 應邀參展中國北京「1905—2006中國百年水彩畫展」

2006 第十三次個展《隱藏的韻律系列》北縣文化局

2008 《結構新美學》謝明鋁第十四次個展台南格爾畫廊

2007 為西德名鞋「勃肯鞋」繪製宣傳巨幅作品「勃肯風雲」

2007 擔任台北市立美術館美術作品典藏委員



洪東標 Hung, Tung-Piao; 1955

現職：玄奘大學視覺傳達設計系兼任講師、新莊社區大學、國立新莊高中、國立臺灣師大附中美術班教師、中華亞太水彩藝術協會理事長、臺灣國際水彩協會常務理事

學歷：臺灣師大美術系畢業·臺灣師大美術研究所碩士

獲獎：

1979 師大美術系畢業美展水彩第二名·油畫第三名·

1979 全國青年為寫生比賽第二名。

1980 三十四屆全省美展水彩獲台南市獎（第四名）。

1982 憲兵文藝金荷獎、新文藝金像獎（第三名）。

1983 全國美展水彩佳作獎。

1984 第三十八屆全省美展 省政府獎（第一名）。

1985 第三十九屆全美展優選獎。

1987 教育部文藝創作佳作獎。

畫歷：

歷任全國美展、高雄市美展、台北縣美展、新莊美展、寫生比賽之評審委員。

1980~2008 個展七次（臺北市龍門畫廊、臺北市皇冠藝術中心、中壢市藝術館、臺北縣文化局、輔仁大學藝術中心、新莊市文化藝術中心、臺北市官邸藝文沙龍、國父紀念館逸仙畫廊）、應邀參加亞洲等國際聯展24次

2005 「十大名家畫帝寶」作品為名廈「帝寶」典藏

2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館一樓

2006 應邀參展中國北京「1905—2006中國百年水彩畫展」

2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展、河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）

2008 臺灣水彩一百年大展

紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、

臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、

臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展



黃進龍 Huang, Chin-Lung; 1963

現職：國立臺灣師範大學美術系所教授、中華亞太水彩藝術協會理事

學歷：臺灣師範大學美術研究所碩士

獲獎：

第42、43屆全省美展第一名、第12屆全國美展第一名、第5屆高美展油畫第一名、水彩第三名、第38屆中國文藝協會文藝獎章「水彩創作獎」、中國畫協會「金爵獎」

畫歷：

個展於2000「彩妝·墨韻」個展（高雄福華沙龍）、

2002 「墨流·彩動」創作個展（世華藝術中心）、2005「抒情」（萬能科大創意藝術中心）、2006個展（土地銀行藝文空間）「東方抒情」個展（台中大古文化藝術中心）2008臺灣高見個展

全省美展免審查畫家、全省美展評審委員、公共電視美術系水彩畫光碟系列、水彩藝術資訊雜誌專欄主筆

2005 「十大名家畫帝寶」作品為名廈「帝寶」典藏

2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館一樓

2008 臺灣水彩一百年大展

紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、

臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、



陳品華 Chen, Pin-Hua; 1957

現職：美術教師退休、現任專業畫家

學歷：臺灣師大美術系畢業

獲獎：

- 師大畢業美展水彩第一名
- 第五屆南瀛獎水彩第一名
- 第47屆全省美展水彩類第一名
- 教育部文藝創作獎水彩類第一名
- 21北市美展水彩類特優
- 全省公教美展水彩類第一名

畫歷：

- 2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館、福華沙龍黃金秋色五人水彩聯展
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、臺灣水彩一百年大展於歷史博物館



曾己議 Tseng, Chi-I; 1972

現職：新莊高中美術班教師、銘傳大學商業設計系講師、中華亞太水彩藝術協會秘書長

學歷：國立臺灣師範大學美術研究所碩士

獲獎：

- 省公教美展水彩第一名、
- 北縣美展由畫水彩類第一名、全國美展水彩第三名、
- 全省美展油畫類第三名、南瀛美展水彩優選

畫歷：

- 2000~2005 個展（師大畫廊、台北縣藝文中心）
- 2005 半島藝術季駐站藝術家
- 2006 「2006國際華人經典水彩大展」於歷史博物館、福華
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展、河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、臺灣水彩一百年大展於歷史博物館



溫瑞和 Wen, Jui-Ho; 1951

現職：高雄市雙彩美術協會會長、高雄地院、
地檢署油畫教師、瑞和畫室主持人、
中華亞太水彩藝術協會正式會員

學歷：復興崗美術學院

獲獎：

- 2008 台北縣美展優選
- 第二屆國軍文藝金像獎海軍水彩第一名
- 第17屆全國美展水彩類第三名
- 第60屆全省美展優選
- 曾獲教育部文藝創作獎水彩佳作

畫歷：

- 1994 畫作「友誼船」代表國軍致贈東加王國國王杜包二世
- 1995~2007 個展16次
- 1995 中澳水彩交流展
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景
邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象——櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）



許德麗 Hsu, Te-Li; 1961

現職：台北縣立新埔國中教師、
中華亞太水彩藝術協會正式會員、
水彩藝術資訊雜誌專欄主筆。

學歷：國立臺灣師範大學美術系畢業、
美術研究所四十學分班結業

獲獎：

- 2005 第五十九屆全省美展水彩第二名
- 2006 第十七屆全國美展水彩入選
- 2007 基隆美展水彩佳作
- 2008 屏東美展·大墩美展入選

畫歷：

- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象——櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



童武義 Tung, Wu-Yi; 1967

現職：中華亞太水彩藝術協會正式會員

學歷：玄奘大學視傳系肄業

獲獎榮譽：

2004 年第58屆全省美展水彩類第三名

2004—2006 新竹美展水彩類 竹塹獎

2006年 桃源美展水彩類 第三名

2007年 溫世仁全國寫生比賽 銅獎

2008年 臺北縣美展水彩類(全國組)第一名

2008年 溫世仁全國寫生比賽 銀獎

畫歷：

2008 「2008臺灣當代水彩大展」聯展、「民主百景」聯展
新竹文化局個展

2006 中山樓百景聯展

2002~2007 新莊現代藝術創作協會年度會員聯展

2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、臺灣民主
百景百位名家藝術聯展、

2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



程振文 Chen, Cheng-Wen; 1964

現職：專業畫家、水彩藝術資訊雜誌專欄主筆、中華亞太水彩藝術協會正式會員、新竹市政府藝術顧問、新竹市文化局藝術季審查委員

學歷：國立新竹教育大學美勞教育系畢業

獲獎紀錄：台陽美展、竹塹美展等獲獎多次

經歷：1985~2007 個展共七次

新聞局“臺灣生態之美歐洲巡迴展”

國立交通大學“名家畫荷邀請展”

台北市生態藝術邀請展

2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、臺灣森
林之美水彩巡迴特展、

臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、

塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）

2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



吳冠德 Wu, Guan-De; 1979

現職：中華亞太水彩藝術協會正式會員、第一任監事

學歷：國立高雄師範大學美術系畢業、
國立臺灣師大美術研究所碩士

獲獎：

- 2007 獲臺灣師大優秀研究生獎
- 2004 第32屆全國青年寫生比賽社會組第一名
- 1999 第25屆全國青年寫生比賽高中組第一名
- 1998 全省文藝季寫生比賽第一名

畫歷：

- 2008 生息 個展於新莊藝文中心
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景
邀請展、河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



徐素霞 Hsu, Su-Hsia; 1954

現職：國立新竹教育大學藝術與設計學系 教授、
中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

學歷：法國史特拉斯堡人文科學大學藝術博士

獲獎：

- 2003 獲選為「聯合報讀書人2003年度最佳童書」獎、文建會好
書大家讀—最佳少年兒童讀物。
- 2002 獲第一屆政府優良出版品獎。
- 1994 水墨作品獲國際無國界醫療飛行組織 (A.S.F.) 選製為年度
賀卡。
- 1993 獲聯合國兒童基金會(U.N.I.C.E.F.) 選製為年度賀卡。
- 1989 義大利波隆那國際插畫家展入選

畫歷：

- 2006 「大地戀曲—徐素霞繪畫展」，桃園縣廳新藝術生活館。
- 2005 個展於新竹縣文化局美術館。
- 1999 個展於新竹市李澤藩紀念美術館。
- 1997 個展於 Halles de la Banque CIAL，法國史特拉斯堡Strasbourg
市。
- 1986 個展於新竹師院美術館。
- 1985 個展於法國南錫Centre Malraux, Vandoeuvre—les— Nancy
文化中心。



張明祺 Chang, Ming-Chyi; 1947

現職：恆安製藥有限公司總經理、
中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

學歷：大專畢業

畫歷：

- 1980 臺灣恆安製藥有限公司總經理
- 1992 貴州汎德製藥有限公司董事長
- 1997 貴州傑宏塑料包裝公司總經理
- 2004 屏東半島藝術季駐地藝術家獲獎榮譽：
第57屆全省美展水彩類第一名
第4屆玉山美展水彩類第一名
- 2003 南瀛藝術獎水彩類第一名(桂花獎)
- 2004 年度南瀛藝術獎水彩類第一名(桂花獎)
第五十屆中部美展水彩類第二名

畫歷：

- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、「臺灣意象—櫻花
鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特
展、臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展(玉山國家公園)
- 2007 臺中市文化局大墩藝廊(一)個展、屏東縣文化局第一藝廊
個展、河海山林專題展(玉山國家公園)
- 2006 花蓮第一信用合作社藝文空間個展
- 2004 美國德拉瓦州立大學個展、基泰建設藝文空間個展
- 2002 臺灣師範大學圖書館藝文空間個展、



郭進興 Kuo, Chin-Hsing; 1940

現職：專業畫家

獲獎：

- 2001 南投美展水彩類第一名
- 2003 高美獎水彩類優選大墩美展水彩類第三名
- 2005 全國美展水彩類佳作、全省美展水彩類第一名
- 2006 全省美展水彩類第一名、大墩美展水彩類第三名、
屏東美展水彩類第一名

畫歷：

- 2004~2008 個展四次(台南縣文化局、花蓮第一信用合作社、
國父紀念館德明藝廊)
- 2004 新秀獎評審委員
- 2005 屏東半島藝術季畫家
- 2007 南瀛獎、桂花獎及新秀獎評審委員
- 2008 臺灣水彩一百年大展
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展



李招治 Li, Zhao-Zhi; 1956

現職：水彩藝術資訊雜誌專欄主筆、
中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

學歷：國立臺灣師範大學美術系研究所四十學分班結業

獲獎榮譽：

- 2008 竹塹美展水彩佳作、雞籠美展水彩佳作
- 1984 師大美術系畢業展國畫第二名、師大美術系畢業展書法第二名、師大美術系畢業展篆刻第二名
- 1975 國父紀念館第三屆全國青年書畫比賽佳作

畫歷：

- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）
主筆：塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美（玉山國家公園）



林毓修 Lin, Yu-Hsiu; 1967

現職：國中美術教師、中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

學歷：臺灣師範大學美術系

畫歷：

- 2008 「2008臺灣當代水彩大展」聯展、「民主百景」聯展
- 2007 人體素描個展—三峽老木林藝廊
- 2006 中山樓百景聯展
- 2002~2007新莊現代藝術創作協會年度會員聯展
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



楊笙銘 Yang, Shng-Ming; 1971

現職：樺璟畫坊老師、中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

經歷：2001~2008 樺璟畫坊老師

1996~2004 鈞象電子資深美術

畫歷：

- 2008 臺灣當代水彩大展—中正紀念堂、臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景專題展—中正紀念堂、臺灣森林之美巡迴特展
- 2007 臺灣的森林特展—行政院農委會林業陳列館、河海山林水彩藝術展—玉山國家公園玉山藝廊
- 2006 個展—臺北市立木柵動物園
- 2005 福華沙龍(大地之美)生態藝術展
- 2004 個展—臺北市立木柵動物園、陽明山國家公園特展室
- 2003 個展—臺北市立木柵動物園、臺北關渡自然公園
- 2002 個展—陽明山國家公園
- 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
「臺灣意象—櫻花鉤吻鮭暨雪霸百景」主題展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展、
塔塔加至玉山主峰步道之美水彩展（玉山國家公園）
- 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、
國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展
河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）



劉庭豪 Liu, Ting-Hao; 1985

現職：中華亞太水彩藝術協會準會員

獲獎：

- 2003 日本亞細亞水墨展佳作
 - 2005 台北縣美展水彩類佳作
 - 2006 「行天宮人文獎」全國美術創作西畫成人組優選
 - 2007 第十二屆大墩美展水彩類優選
- 畫歷
- 2001 參展台北縣政府公共空間美展
 - 2005 參展國泰藝術節「新世紀潛力畫展」
 - 2007 國父紀念館百美圖邀請展、國父紀念館中山樓40週年百景邀請展、河海山林專題展（玉山國家公園）
 - 2008 紀念臺灣水彩百年當代2008水彩大展、
臺灣森林之美水彩巡迴特展、
臺灣民主百景百位名家藝術聯展

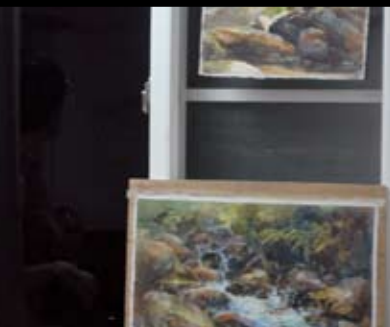








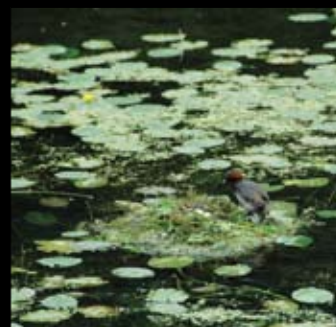






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