

台灣封溪護漁之環境策略與執行成效檢討

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摘要

Abstract

The objective of river reserve is to recuperate river ecology in an attempt to achieve sustainable management of natural resources. However, improper fish releasing, fishing contest, dredging works and construction of public facilities beside rivers still commonly occur after 20 years' 'River Reserve' actions. This project examined cases of river reserve at Miaoli, northwestern Taiwan, for their policies and implemental effect towards the river reserves. We found that the values and environmental attitudes of the local representatives were critical for residents to support or oppose certain reserve development. On the other hand, the public sectors generally played a passive role and did not operate based on the integral viewpoint of resource conservation. Additionally, the affairs executed by the public sectors often overlap, which impact on the efficiency of environmental management. Since most of the river reserve projects locate at aboriginal communities, many reserve actions failed because of the mistrust between the indigenous residents and the immigrant Fujian and Hakka communities. This study proposed to review relevant reservation regulations of other countries as the basis to rebuild appropriate environmental strategies of river restoration as well as the river environmental management model.

As the existing efforts of river reserve mainly confine to protect fish resources, holistic restoration strategies and environmental monitoring system for controlling land use and restoring natural ecology of disturbed land and ecology are deficient. This study suggested that environmental education with a more active and powerful role in environmental restoration played by the grassroots is considered important and should be encouraged.

關鍵字：Key words：river reserve, environmental attitude, environmental strategy, environmental restoration, environmental education.