

北大武山

國家步道



Mt. Beidawu National Trail

循著雲豹的步伐
探索傳說中的聖山

Following the path of the clouded leopard
Exploring the Saint mountain of the fables



林務局屏東林區管理處 發行



處長序

Greeting from the Director

台灣山林中散布著先民為狩獵、通婚等活動所走出來的山徑步道。這些步道若缺乏管理將隨時間推移而湮沒於荒煙蔓草間。又隨經濟的起飛，國人旅遊風氣日盛；因此本處自91年起即積極推動「全國步道系統」的規劃與建置工作，希望將這些先民的生活軌跡轉換為國人體驗自然、認識鄉土、增進健康及適合遊憩的優質場所。而「北大武山國家步道」，即屬「全國步道系統」中南部著名的國家步道之一。

為讓國人能夠真正體驗北大武山的美以及悠悠史蹟等資源，本處特著手編印此手冊工作，希望藉由規劃完善的解說系統，讓登山者深入了解步道沿線的自然與人文資源。藉由此手冊的引導，能讓您覺得林間的生命逐漸甦醒過來，或倘佯歷史洪流中。或許您會覺得風在歌唱、樹在跳舞及鳥兒亦合著歌舞歡迎您的到來，是否您也發現原來大自然的規律與生命的奧妙呢？俗語謂：入寶山怎能空手而回呢？希望此手冊能帶給您身心靈的滿足。

北大武山，巍峨聳立，在享受山林美景之餘，偶爾歇歇腳，配合此手冊的牽引，讓您的北大武山國家步道之旅更有知性，更能深入您心。

林務局屏東林區管理處 處長

張偉顛

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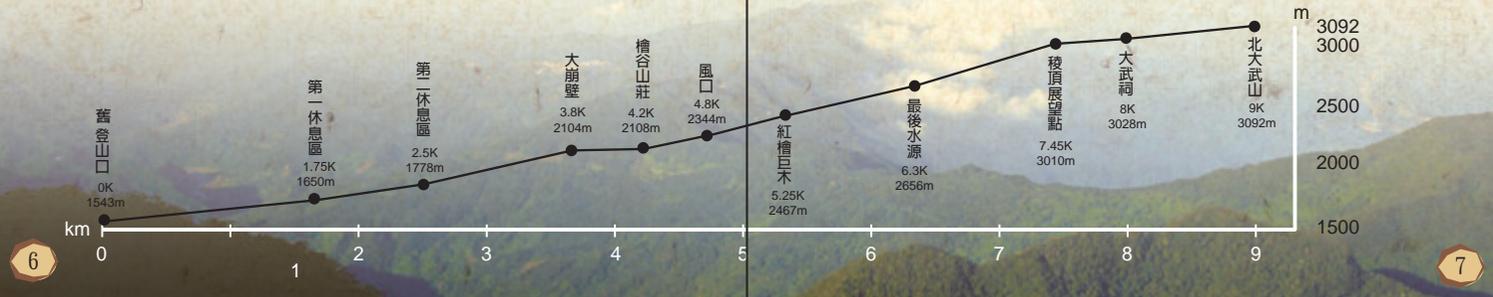
北大武山國家步道路線圖

Mt. Beidawu National Trail Map



北大武山國家步道參考登山時間 | Trail stops and estimated hiking time

舊登山口 Trail entrance	60mins →	第一休息站 First rest stop (1.75k)	30mins →	第二休息站 Second rest stop (2.5k)	60mins →	大崩壁 Grand Cliff (3.8k)	10mins →	檜谷山莊 Kualgu Inn (4.2k)	40mins →	風口 Fengkou (4.8k)	20mins →	紅檜巨木 Giant Taiwan red cedar (5.25k)	40mins →	水源地 Water source (6.3k)	60mins →	展望點 Observation point (7.45k)	30mins →	大武祠 Dawu Temple (8k)	50mins →	北大武山 North Dawu Mountain (9k)
	← 40mins		← 20mins		← 30mins		← 10mins		← 30mins		← 10mins		← 20mins		← 40mins		← 30mins		← 50mins	



北大武山國家步道聯外道路

North Dawu Mountain National Access Road

◎交通資訊

由國道3號下麟洛交流道後接台1線，往內埔市區至昌黎祠，左彎接縣道187甲即可到達沿山公路（185縣道），共有下列三條路線可達北大武山新登山口（大武山之門至新登山口間產業道路路況較差）

路線一

由沿山公路轉入佳平村，經泰武檢查哨、逍遙山莊，循佳泰公路上行約20餘公里，即可到達。

路線二

由沿山公路轉入西方道堂，經泰武檢查哨，與第一路線在逍遙山莊交會，循佳泰公路抵達登山口。

路線三

經來義鄉大後部落方向前進，通過來義大橋，再進入泰武鄉佳興村，經泰武國小即可到達。



◎How to get there

Take Linluo Interchange at National Highway No. 3 and drive up Provincial Highway No. 1 toward Neipu City's Changli Temple, turn left to County Highway 187 (A), which takes you to County Highway 185 (Yanshan Highway). There are three routes to Mt. Beidawu National Trail (about 1.4 kilometers before the entrance is pebbled road).

Route 1

Enter Jiaping Village on Yanshan Highway, passing Taiwu security post and Xiaoyao Inn, then up Jiatai Highway for 20 kilometers.

Route 2

Enter Xifang Monastery on Yanshan Highway, passing Taiwu security post and get to Xiaoyao Inn, then take Jiatai Highway.

Route 3

Drive toward Dahou Village after passing Laiyi Township; take Laiyi Bridge and enter Taiwu Township's Jiaying Village, then drive toward Taiwu Elementary School.



如何使用本手冊

How to use the guide book



1. 擁有這本解說導覽手冊，您可循著步道上設置的解說樁，獲取北大武山國家步道的重要環境資源資訊，請隨身攜帶上山。
 2. 您可依據解說樁的編碼及相對位置圖，尋找您想獲得的解說內容。
 3. 當您完成步道體驗後，請一併將本手冊攜回，相信能讓您回顧旅程點滴；若您無須再使用，也請您提供給可能使用的親朋好友，讓這本手冊更具有意義，也對環保盡一份心力。
1. You may follow the illustration pile which on the footpath establishes, gains the Beidawu country footpath's important environment resources information, please body carrying climb mountains.
 2. You may rest on the illustration pile the code and the relative site plan, seeks for illustration content which you want to obtain.
 3. When after you complete the footpath experience, please one and bring back this handbook, signal lets you review the journey intravenous drip; If you do not need to use again, also asks you to provide to the relatives and friends who possibly uses, Let this handbook have the significance, also to an environmental protection mental effort.

解說樁的編碼
Signpost Number



15

解說樁
Signposts

編碼使用方式
Number Use way

聳立的南嶽

Towering Southern Peaks

我們北大武山在五嶽中是最南端且海拔最低的，但也是中央山脈南端唯一超過3,000公尺的大山喔！想同時眺望太平洋、台灣海峽及巴士海峽嗎？這裡是全台唯一可同時眺望的一等三角點。

Mt. Beidawu is the southernmost and lowest among Taiwan's five mountain ranges. It is also the only mountain above 3,000 meters in the southern Central Mountains. From here, you are able to see the Pacific Ocean, Taiwan Strait and Bashi Channel at the same time.

●眺望屏東平原

Overlooking the Pingtung Plain

●眺望台東平原

Overlooking the Taitung Plain

小常識

Do you know?

台灣五嶽

Taiwan's Five Mountain Ranges

台灣有限的土地上，卻擁有200餘座海拔超過3,000公尺的高山，高山地形資源豐富。而台灣登山界長年來將其中最具有代表性的玉山、雪山、南湖大山、秀姑巒山及北大武山等五座高山，稱為「台灣五嶽」。

Taiwan has over 200 mountains with an elevation above 3,000 meters. The most prominent peaks are Jade, Xue, Nanhu, Xiuguluan and Mt. Beidawu, which are known as the five mountain ranges.



物種豐富的原始山林

Biodiverse Primeval Forest

你們知道嗎？北大武山可是台灣雲豹的故鄉呢！台灣雲豹是排灣族傳說中的聖獸，而北大武山可能是台灣雲豹最後僅存的棲息環境。北大武山擁有豐富的中大型哺乳動物、保育鳥類，連瀕危的猛禽-熊鷹，目前最大的族群也在這裡。北大武山的森林內，不僅擁有世界級的台灣鐵杉純林景觀，各種杜鵑花、蘭花和稀有植物，都是北大武山重要的植物生態資源。

Do you know that Mt. Beidawu is home to Formosan clouded leopard? It is seen as a sacred animal by the Paiwan tribe and I believe Mt. Beidawu is Formosan clouded leopard's last dwelling place. You can find the largest population of endangered Hodgson's Hawk Eagle here. Up on the mountain, there is the world famous Taiwan hemlock pure forest, and a variety of azaleas and orchids.

台灣鐵杉
Taiwan hemlock
Tsuga chinensis

台灣杜鵑
Red-stripe rhododendron
Rhododendron formosanum

熊鷹
Hodgson's hawk-eagle
Spizaetus nipalensis

台灣雲豹
Formosan clouded leopard
Neofelis nebulosa

原住民風情

Aboriginal Culture



我們世世代代都一直將北大武山視為我們的聖山，祖先的靈魂居住在北大武山上，每五年會下山出巡到各部落探視子孫，保佑子孫農耕、狩獵一切平安順利，所以我們會舉辦「五年祭」慶典，迎接祖靈的到來。

The Paiwan people see Mt. Beidawu as a sacred ground where our ancestral spirits dwell. They descend every five years to visit us, ensuring we have good harvest and health.

So every five years, we host the Maleveq ceremony to welcome them.

Do you know?

小常識



台灣的原住民族

Aborigine people in Taiwan

台灣的原住民族，目前共有阿美族、泰雅族、排灣族、布農族、卑南族、魯凱族、鄒族、賽夏族、達悟族、邵族、噶瑪蘭族、太魯閣族、撒奇萊雅族、賽德克族、拉阿魯哇族、卡那卡那富族等十六個族群，各自有著不同的文化與傳統。

There are 16 major indigenous tribes in Taiwan: the Amis, Atayal, Paiwan, Bunun, Pinuyumayan, Rukai, Tsou, Saisiyat, Tao, Thao, Kavalan, Truku, Sakizaya, Sedek, Hla'ialua and Kanakanavu. Each has its unique culture and tradition.

無痕山林守則

Principles and Action Guidelines of
Leave No Trace

在進入北大武山國家步道時，在行為上要儘可能減少對山林環境的破壞，讓北大武山能一直守護著世世代代的子孫。讓我們看看有什麼是應該要注意的。

Minimizing our impact on the environment is the most important thing when visiting Mt. Beidawu. Follow the "Leave No Trace" principles:

1. 事前充分的規劃與準備。
2. 在可承受地點行走宿營。
3. 適當維護環境處理垃圾。
4. 勿取走任何資源與物件。
5. 減低用火對環境的衝擊。
6. 保育自然環境與野生動物。
7. 尊重其他的山林使用者。
1. Plan ahead and prepare.
2. Travel and camp on durable surfaces.
3. Dispose of waste properly.
4. Leave what you find.
5. Minimize use and impact from fires.
6. Respect wildlife.
7. Be considerate of other visitors.



小叮嚀



A Friendly Reminder

- ◎ 北大武山步道沿線行經「大武山自然保護區(成立於1988年)」邊緣及「雙鬼湖野生動物重要棲息環境(成立於2000年)」，請避免對環境衝擊的行為。
- ◎ 北大武山的路途較遠，且海拔高度落差較大，請山友考量自身體能，量力而為。
- ◎ Mt. Beidawu Trail passes through Dawu Nature Reserve (established in 1988) and Shuangguihu Wildlife Habitat (established in 2000). Please protect the environment and respect wildlife.
- ◎ Hikers are advised to pace themselves as elevation of the trail changes drastically. Do not go beyond one's limitations.

登山準備

Hiking Preparation

缺乏充分的行前準備，而可能造成許多的危險與傷害，因此登山前的準備工作，可一點都不能馬虎！

◎ 行前計畫

1. 依據體能狀況，安排適當的登山行程及路線，並確認住宿及取水地點。
2. 辦理必要的入山許可及保險，並尋求合格的高山嚮導協助登山活動。
3. 注意登山時段前後之氣象資料，在安全的情況下進行登山活動。

◎ 登山裝備及食物

1. 考量登山季節與氣候因素，準備必要的登山衣物及安全裝備。
2. 依據登山季節及行程時間，準備適量的食物，尤其是飲用水。

◎ 其他注意事項

1. 登山前務必告知家人或熟識朋友，以確保登山安全。
2. 山區氣候多變化，應隨時注意登山安全，避免勉強行走。

Proper preparation before your hiking trip is essential for your own safety.

◎ Pre-hiking planning

1. Determine your hiking route according to your physical stamina, make lodging plans and know where the water sources are.
2. Get necessary permits and insurance. Seek assistance from an accredited mountain guide.
3. Be informed about local weather and temperatures. Hike in clear conditions.

◎ Hiking equipment and food

1. Prepare your hiking equipment and clothes depending on weather conditions.
2. Bring adequate food and drinking water depending on weather and how long the trip will be.

◎ Others

1. To ensure your own safety, make sure family and friends know your whereabouts.
2. Weather changes quickly in the mountains. Be cautious and know your limitations.



最後的叮嚀

Last Reminder

◎重要的登山裝備

登山鞋、登山帽、排汗衣褲、禦寒衣物、登山杖、登山背包、指北針、炊具、雨衣、頭燈、手電筒、童軍繩、對講機等。

◎入山申請等注意事項

進入北大武山國家步道，依法需辦理入山申請，請攜帶身份證件至屏東縣警察局內埔分局泰武派出所或內政部警政署網站辦理相關手續，並請遵循屏東縣政府消防局訂頒之屏東登山活動管理自治條例規定。

◎住宿資訊

北大武山國家步道主要的住宿據點為檜谷山莊，須上網申請。山莊，床位有42床，假日常有客滿情況；山莊前林蔭下平坦地，有15營位可申請使用。申請網址：<https://kgonline.forest.gov.tw/>。

◎Hiking equipment

Hiking boots, headgear, warm hats, breathable and warm clothes, walking sticks, backpacks, compasses, cooking utensils, raingear, flashlights, ropes and walkie-talkie.

◎Hiking permit

Class A hiking permit is needed to enter Mt. Beidawu Trail. Bring your identification card to Pingtung County Police Bureau and apply for one. Leave names and contact numbers of your group with the police.

◎Lodging

Lodging is available at Kuaigu Inn, which accommodates 100 people. No registration necessary, however, the inn fills up quickly during holidays and weekends. Tents can be set up in front of the inn. Please keep the place clean.

Can use to <https://kgonline-en.forest.gov.tw/>.

北大武山的動物資源

北大武山至今保存了非常完整的原始森林，在較少的人為干擾下，提供了野生動物良好的棲息環境，重要的動物資源有：

◎哺乳類

已有觀察紀錄的有27種，以台灣黑熊、台灣長鬃山羊、台灣水鹿、山羌、黃喉貂、台灣獼猴、山豬最具有代表性，並推測可能是台灣雲豹最後的棲息地。



●台灣長鬃山羊
Formosan serow
Naemorhedus swinhoei

◎鳥類

已有觀察紀錄的有82種，以畫眉科及山雀科鳥類最為常見，大赤啄木鳥、台灣紫嘯鶇、鉛色水鶇、黃嘴角鴉也常穿梭林間、溪澗間，以藍腹鶇、帝雉、熊鷹最為珍稀。

◎昆蟲

以蝶類、鞘翅目、同翅目和雙翅目的昆蟲最活躍，具有代表性的有紫斑蝶、台灣長臂金龜、彩虹叩頭蟲、紅圓翅鍬形蟲等。

◎兩棲類

主要分佈在溪谷環境，常見的有莫氏樹蛙、梭德氏赤蛙、斯文豪氏赤蛙和盤古蟾蜍等。

◎台灣黑熊

Formosan black bear
Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus

●莫氏樹蛙
Moltreche's green tree frog
Rhacophorus moltrechei
Boulenger



Animals of North Dawu Mountain

Mt. Beidawu has well-preserved primeval forests, which provide an ideal habitat for many wildlife species.

◎Mammals

scientists have recorded 27 species, including Formosan serow, Formosan sambar, Formosan yellow-throated Marten, Formosan barking deer, Formosa macaque, and Formosan wild boar.

◎Birds

scientists have recorded 135 species, among which birds of families Timaliidae and Paridae are most common, such as White-backed woodpecker, Taiwan whistling thrush, Plumbeous water redstart and Mountain scops owl. Endangered wild birds include Swinhoe's pheasant, Mikado pheasant and Hodgson's hawk eagle.



●白面鼯鼠
Formosan white-faced flying
Petaurista lena

◎Insects

Butterflies and insects of orders Coleoptera, Homoptera and Diptera are most active. Signature insects include *Euploea sylvestor*, Formosan long-armed scarab, Rainbow sheath click beetle and Stag beetle.

●小紫斑蝶
Euploea tulliolus koxinga



◎Amphibians

Mostly seen in river valley, such as Moltreche's green tree frog, Sauteris frog, Swinhoe's brown frog and Taiwan common toad.

●山羌
Formosan barking deer
Muntiacus reevesi micrurus



●黃嘴角鴉
Mountain scops owl
Otus spilocephalus



●紅圓翅鍬形蟲
Stag beetle
Neolucanus swinhoei



北大武山的植物資源

北大武山是台灣緯度最低的百岳，但高度達3,000公尺以上，因此氣候介於亞熱帶至涼溫帶之間，差異性大，孕育了多樣性高的植物資源。依喬木、灌木及地被分述如下：

- ◎樹冠層的中、大喬木，由中海拔的闊葉樹，逐漸成為針闊葉樹混合林，最後到達高海拔的針葉樹，其中以森氏櫟、昆欄樹、紅檜、鐵杉為指標樹種，尤其以2,500公尺以上的鐵杉純林最具有代表性。
- ◎小喬木與灌木以台灣杜鵑、紅毛杜鵑、玉山杜鵑、西施花、高山鴨腳木、台灣馬醉木、玉山箭竹等最為優勢，尤其每年杜鵑盛開時，將北大武山妝點得非常熱鬧，是不容錯過的景致。
- ◎北大武山的地被植物相當多樣且具有特色，一年四季在步道旁爭奇鬥豔著。其中的蘭花極富觀賞價值，如台灣一葉蘭、阿里山根節蘭；蕨類植物也相當豐富，如石葶、台灣山蘇、裡白、台灣瘤足蕨等。此外，台灣百合、台灣蜘蛛抱蛋、水晶蘭、巨葉花遠志、秋海棠類等，也相當具有代表性。

●水晶蘭
Indian pipe
Cheilothea humilis

●台灣蜘蛛抱蛋
Common aspidistra
Aspidistra daibuenis

●秋海棠
Begonia lasinata
Begonia lasinata

Plants of North Dawu Mountain

Mt. Beidawu has the lowest latitude among Taiwan's hundred mountain ranges. At an elevation above 3,000 meters, the mountain has a climate ranging from subtropical to cool-temperate. This has resulted in a rich and diverse flora.

- ◎Mid-altitude broadleaved forests ascend to coniferous broadleaved mixed forest and coniferous forest at the top. The signature forest is Taiwan hemlock pure forest at 2,500 meters and above. Other important speices include Mori Oak, Taiwan red cedar and Taiwan hemlock.
- ◎Dominant small trees and shrubs include Formosa nrhododendron , Red-hairy azalea, Yushan rhododendron, Taiwan azalea, Taiwan schefflera, Taiwan pieris and Yushania niitakayamensis.
- ◎Mt. Beidawu is home to many unique ground cover plants, such as Taiwan pleione and ferns like tongue fern, Formosa spleenwort, Hicriopteris glauca and Plagiogyria, as well as Aspidistra and Begonia are commonly seen.

●台灣馬醉木
Taiwan pieris
Pieris taiwanensis

●台灣百合
Taiwan lily
Lilium formosanum

●台灣杜鵑
Formosa nrhododendron
Rhododendron formosanum

●台灣瘤足蕨
Plagiogyria
Plagiogyria formosana

北大武山的林相變化

Vegetation

北大武山步道海拔高度介於1,540- 3,092公尺間，年均溫14°C由於地形變化及氣候差異性大，形成了多樣性豐富的森林環境。

- ◎1,540-1,800公尺間是暖溫帶闊葉林，以樟科及殼斗科為優勢樹種，且有豐富的藤本及附生植物。
- ◎1,800-2,500公尺間是暖溫帶針闊葉混合林，長年雲霧繚繞，針葉樹、闊葉樹、灌木及地被植物完整，以昆欄樹及紅檜為優勢樹種。
- ◎2,500公尺以上地區為涼溫帶針葉林，以台灣鐵杉為優勢種，林下則以箭竹為主。

Between 1,540 meters and 3,092 meters, Mt. Beidawu has sharp variations in topography and climate, creating diverse forest ecology.

- ◎Between 1,540 and 1,800 meters is warm-temperate broadleaved forest, with many species of Lauraceae and Fagaceae families.
- ◎Between 1,800 and 2,500 meters is warm-temperate coniferous and broadleaved mixed forest.
- ◎Above 2,500 meters is cool-temperate coniferous forest, where Taiwan hemlock is the dominant species.

北大武山的哺乳類動物

Mammals

北大武山未受破壞的原始林，提供了易受干擾的哺乳類動物良好的棲息地，步道上常見的有台灣獼猴、台灣長鬃山羊、黃鼠狼、黃喉貂、白面鼯鼠、條紋松鼠，如果幸運的遇到他們，請別驚擾它們。其他的大型哺乳類有台灣黑熊、台灣水鹿、山羌等，其中台灣黑熊由於數量正在快速減少，格外的稀有，已被列為瀕臨絕種保育類動物。

The primeval forest of Mt. Beidawu provides easily disturbed mammals a quiet habitat. Often seen along the trail are Formosa macaque, Formosan white-faced flying, Formosan weasel, Formosan yellow-throated Marten, and Formosan striped squirrel. Large mammals include Formosan black bear, which is listed as endangered species.

●台灣獼猴
Formosa macaque
Macaca cyclops



●山羌
Formosan barking deer
Muntiacus reevesi micrurus



●條紋松鼠
Formosan striped squirrel
Tamias maritimus formosanus



附生植物 Epiphytes

當我們走進濃密的森林時，是不是發現有些植物會依附在其他樹木上生長，有如站在巨人的肩膀上看世界般，這類植物稱為附生植物。附生植物大致又可分为著生、攀緣、纏勒、半寄生和寄生等五種類型，前四類植物本身會行光合作用，可產生養分，而逐漸壯大；寄生植物則無法自行生存，必須由寄主身上取得養分，但寄生過多時就可能危及寄主的生存。步道常見的附生植物有伏石蕨、石葶、瓦葶、崖薑蕨等。

Certain plants that grow on tree trunks are called epiphytes. Among the five types, tree perchers, climber, strangler, hemiparasite and parasite, the first four are able to produce nutrients through photosynthesis. A parasite, however, obtains nutrients from its host plant and could eventually kill the host. Common epiphytes include *Lemmaphullum microphullum*, *Pyrrosia lingua*, *Lepisorus thunbergianus* and *Pseudodrynaria coronans*.

●石葶
Pyrrosia lingua

●崖薑蕨
Pseudodrynaria coronans

北大武山的鳥類分布 Distribution of Birds

北大武山的原始林提供了鳥類良好的棲息環境，根據統計已有觀察紀錄的共有24科82種鳥類，其中還包含了14種台灣特有種。依據不同的海拔高度，具有代表性的鳥類分佈如圖所示。

The primeval forest of Mt. Beidawu provides an excellent habitat for birds. Statistics show that the area has 82 species (24 families) of birds, including 14 endemic species. They dwell at different elevations as shown on the map.

高海拔鳥類

●金翼白眉
Formosan laughing thrush
Carulax morrisoniana

中高海拔鳥類

●繡眼畫眉
Grey-cheeked fulvetta
Alcippe morrisonia

●帝雉
Mikado pheasant
Syrmaicetus mikado

中海拔鳥類

●台灣紫嘯鶇
Taiwan whistling thrush
Myiophonus insularis

●山紅頭
Red-headed tree babbler
Stachyris ruficeps

●鉛色水鵲
Plumbeous water redstart
Rhyacornis fuliginosus

中低海拔鳥類

●冠羽畫眉
Formosan yuhina
Yuhina brunneiceps

●五色鳥
Muller's barbet
Megalaima oorti

●白耳畫眉
White-eared sibia
Heterophasia auricularis

●藍腹鵲
Swinhoe's pheasant
Lophura swinhoii

台灣粗榧

Taiwan plum yew

科名：粗榧科

學名：*Cephalotaxus wilsoniana*

可別以為這棵針葉樹是紅豆杉！它是台灣粗榧，又稱為威氏粗榧、台灣三尖杉，是台灣稀有的保育類植物，主要生長在海拔650-2,700公尺間的森林，原生數量已非常稀少。與紅豆杉最大的差別在於它的葉背有明顯的白色氣孔帶，且它的種實是橢圓型的核果，差異性其實是很明顯的！

Family name: Cephalotaxaceae

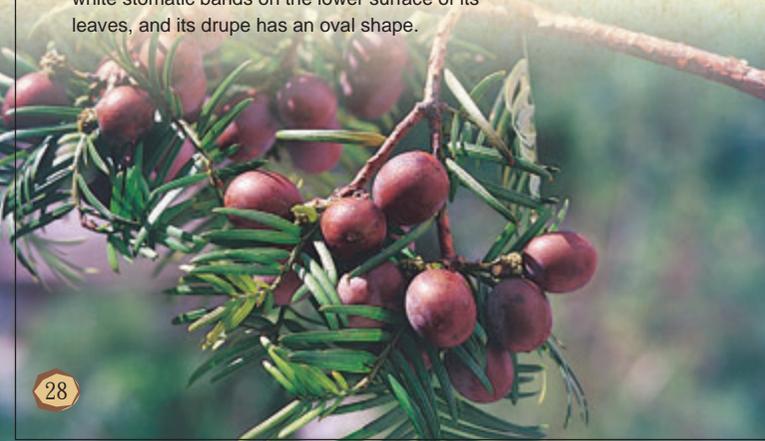
Scientific name: *Cephalotaxus wilsoniana*

Do not mistake this conifer as Taiwan yew. Also known as Taiwan plum yew or Wilson plum yew, Taiwan plum yew is a rare species in Taiwan. Grown between 650 and 2,700 meters, it differs from Taiwan yew in that it has two white stomatic bands on the lower surface of its leaves, and its drupe has an oval shape.



● 紅豆杉果實

Fruits of Taiwan yew



山櫻花

Taiwan cherry

科名：薔薇科

學名：*Prunus campanulata*

什麼樣的植物同時會受到鳥類和人類的青睞呢？山櫻花就是其中的代表。山櫻花是台灣特有的櫻花種類，又名緋寒櫻，原生於海拔500-2,000公尺之闊葉林中，目前已廣泛的栽植在台灣各地。每到冬季，葉片盡落；春暖之際，光禿禿的枝幹上會掛著一叢叢的緋紅色花朵，鐘形下垂，吸引著眾人的目光。另外常見的誘鳥植物還有：玉山假沙梨、墨點櫻桃、火炭母草等。開花後所結的果實，是鳥類鍾愛的食物，總是吸引許多鳥類駐足。



● 山櫻花

Taiwan cherry
Prunus campanulata



● 山櫻花果實

Fruits of Taiwan cherry

Family name: Rosaceae

Scientific name: *Prunus campanulata*

Endemic to Taiwan, Taiwan cherry can be found in broadleaved forests between 500 and 2,000 meters. In winter, its bare branches dangling reddish, bell-shaped flowers attract many tourists. In Mt. Beidawu, plants that attract birds include Taiwan cherry, Taiwan stranvaesi. Dark-spotted cherry and Chinese knotweed. The fruits are birds' favorite food.

● 玉山假沙梨

Taiwan stranvaesi
Photinia niitakayamensis

● 墨點櫻桃

Dark-spotted cherry
Prunus phaeosticta



青楓

Green maple

科名：槭樹科

學名：*Acer serrulatum*

植物是會換裝的，提醒你季節的變化，眼前的青楓便是會換裝的樹！主要生長在海拔500-2,000公尺的森林內，是落葉性喬木。青楓之葉片對生，有小鋸齒，柄細長，葉片5裂，裂片深達葉面的1/3-1/2。每年秋季葉片會隨著低溫而逐漸轉黃、變紅，最後落下，最易勾起濃濃的愁緒，特別討喜。而其果實為翅果，掉落時會在風中旋轉飛舞，相當有特色。

Family name: Aceraceae

Scientific name: *Acer serrulatum*

Grown between 500 and 2,000 meters, Green maple is a deciduous tree. Leaves opposite, deeply 5-lobed, petioles slender and long. Leaves turn yellow and red as temperature drops in fall, conjuring a sense of nostalgia. When green maple's winged fruit, samara, falls, it swirls in the wind.

小常識

Do you know?

為什麼葉子會變色？ Why Leaves Change Color?

植物葉子的顏色取決於葉片中的葉綠素、花青素、胡蘿蔔素、葉黃素等色素，由於葉綠素的含量最多，這是為什麼葉子時常保持綠色的原因。春夏之際葉綠素在白天時會因光合作用而分解，然後在夜間再生成新的葉綠素。但變色葉植物時至秋冬入夜之際，葉柄基部會產生離層，因而切斷葉片與枝幹間水分及養分的傳遞，使得新的葉綠素無法被生成，因此葉片就逐漸呈現出其他色素，如紅、黃、橘的顏色，這也就是葉子變色的原因。

The color of leaves is determined by the presence of chlorophylls, carotenoid, anthocyanin and xanthin. Chlorophyll's green color dominates a leaf's cell, especially during the growing season, hence the green leaf. The leaves of certain plants change color in fall. This is because the absciss layer, a belt of cells at the end of the leaf stem through which the leaf separates off, prevents the transmission of water and nutrients. Unable to form new chlorophylls, the leaves turn into red, yellow and orange.

台灣紅豆杉

Taiwan yew

科名：紅豆杉科

學名：*Taxus sumatrana*

仔細看看這棵與石楠合抱的樹木，它可是大名鼎鼎的紅豆杉！北大武山地區是紅豆杉原始的生長環境之一，可說是紅豆杉的故鄉。由於木材品質良好，因此早期伐木時代常做為家具材料與雕刻使用。由於受到過去大量的砍伐與盜採，使得目前數量稀少，亟需大家的珍惜與保護，所以請千萬別傷害它！

Family name: Taxaceae

Scientific name: *Taxus sumatrana*

Mt. Beidawu is the native habitat of Taiwan yew. It was widely used to make furniture and sculpture. Due to massive logging in the past, the population of Taiwan yew has dwindled significantly.



●紅豆杉果實
Fruits of Taiwan yew

藍腹鵝

Swinhoe's pheasant

科名：雉科

學名：*Lophura swinhoii*

北大武山國家步道沿線有許多的火炭母草，它的果實是藍腹鵝的最愛，因此藍腹鵝常在這片森林中被發現。藍腹鵝是相當羞怯機警的鳥類，通常只在晨昏、濃霧、天候不佳、光線昏暗的時候，出現在林下或林道上覓食，屬於雜食性鳥類。藍腹鵝是台灣特有瀕臨絕種保育鳥類，主要分佈在海拔300-2,000公尺間的中低海拔森林內。



●火炭母草
Chinese knotweed
Polygonum chinense

Family name: Phasianidae

Scientific name: *Lophura swinhoii*

Along the Mt. Beidawu Trail, visitors could find many Chinese knotweed, whose fruit is Swinhoe's pheasant favorite. A shy and alert bird, Swinhoe's pheasant usually appears in dawn and dusk, and foggy days. It is an endemic and endangered species in Taiwan, living in forests between 300 and 2,000 meters. A polyphagous bird.



腐植質苔土層

Humus and Moss Layer

位於台灣杜鵑林下的土壤，是不是感覺特別不一樣呢？摸起來柔軟富有彈性，上頭還覆上一層綠色的苔蘚，感覺相當舒服，我們稱之為腐植質苔土層。由於長年的落葉與枯枝不斷的累積，因此慢慢的累積了帶有空隙的腐植質，再加上北大武山常年雲霧繚繞，濕度高，因此表面上就佈滿了綠色的苔蘚，有如柔軟的地毯，也提供了許多小型動物的棲息環境。

The soil where Formosa rhododendron is grown is covered with moss. Decayed leaves and branches gradually form a thick substance called humus on which the moss layer is formed.

杜英

Common elaeocarp

科名：杜英科

學名：*Elaeocarpus sylvestris*

半落葉性喬木，常見於台灣中低海拔森林中，樹型有如大傘般展開，相當優美，常被作為庭園樹、行道樹。杜英一年四季常有紅色老葉高掛枝頭，是高價值之觀賞植物。杜英的果實有如橄欖，可食用或用來製作肥皂及潤滑油；木材適合作為栽培香菇的段材，外皮則可作為染料，用途相當廣泛。眼前的這棵杜英，樹型高大，根盤錯結，是台灣平地相當少見的情況。

• 杜英果實
Fruits of Common elaeocarp

Family name: Elaeocarpaceae

Scientific name: *Elaeocarpus sylvestris*

A semi-deciduous tree, Common elaeocarp is found in mid- to low-altitude forests. Common elaeocarp has an umbrella-like, elegant canopy and is planted as a shade tree. Its edible fruit, resembling an olive, can be used to make soap and lubricant oil. Its timber is used to cultivate mushrooms.

• 杜英的花
Flowers of Common elaeocarp

樹根與水土保持

Roots and Water Conservation

植物在生長時需要由樹根吸收土壤的養分，因此藉由樹根不斷的擴張，也能夠吸收更多的養分。此處的台灣杜鵑林，已生長出綿密的樹根，緊緊抓牢著土壤，而這些土壤中的空隙，因為毛細管原理而能夠留住水份，加上豐富的腐植質層與地被植群，因而達到涵養水源的功能，而植物的根系越強壯、發達，更能確保土壤不會被水沖蝕。因此，森林裡的樹木，就是最好的水土保持英雄！

A growing plant absorbs nutrients through its roots. The roots of Formosa rhododendron in this area have expanded into a wide network that clings to the soil; together with the thick layer of humus and ground cover plants, they help retain water in the soil. The stronger the roots, the less likely the soil will be washed away in heavy rain.



四照花

Kousa dogwood



科名：山茱萸科

學名：*Benthamidia japonica*

有著四片白色花瓣的四照花，是台灣珍貴稀有的保育類植物，日本、韓國及中國大陸皆有生長，而北大武山是台灣少數的棲地之一，需要積極的保護。四照花主要分佈在中低海拔的森林，屬落葉性的小喬木或灌木，每年4月中下旬是主要的賞花時節，也是北大武山重要的景觀特色之一。

Family name: Cornaceae

Scientific name: *Benthamidia japonica*

The four-white-petaled Kousa Dogwood is a rare, protected species in Taiwan. It can be found in Japan, South Korea and China. North Dawu Mountain is one of its rare habitats in Taiwan. This deciduous shrub is distributed in low- to mid-altitude forests, and blooms in late April.



台灣杜鵑

Formosa nrhododendron

科名：杜鵑花科

學名：*Rhododendron formosanum*

台灣杜鵑可說是台灣的杜鵑品種中，最高大的一種，葉背有灰褐色毛茸是主要的特徵。也曾經在林務局的票選中，被選為杜鵑花后。主要生長在海拔600-2,500公尺的闊葉林內，中台灣山區則有不少純林的分佈，是台灣的特有種。每年4-5月間開花，花色為白色或淡紫紅色。

Family name: Ericaceae

Scientific name: *Rhododendron formosanum*

Formosa nrhododendron is the largest of all rhododendron species found in Taiwan. The back of its leaf has grayish fine hair. Endemic to Taiwan, *Formosa nrhododendron* grows in broadleaved forests between 600 and 2,500 meters. It blooms in April and May; flowers are white or pale purplish red.



台灣紅榨槭

Taiwan red maple

科名：槭樹科

學名：*Acer morrisonense*

深秋起森林開始變裝，除了青楓之外，就屬台灣紅榨槭最吸引眾人的目光！與青楓相較，葉片較青楓寬圓，葉片為五淺裂，春季吐新芽時嫩葉也呈紅色。它是海拔分布最高的槭樹，落葉前顏色最紅。主要生長在海拔1,800-2,400公尺山區，秋季到達北大武山，由步道口拾級而上，可以欣賞到青楓與台灣紅榨槭接力演出的變裝秀。

Family name: Aceraceae

Scientific name: *Acer morrisonense*

In contrast to Green maple, Taiwan red maple has broader and rounder leaves, shallowly 5-lobed. It is distributed in forests between 1,800 and 2,400 meters. None of the other maple species in Taiwan is found at such high altitudes. Its leaves are also the reddest.



阿里山千金榆

Alishan hornbeam

科名：榆科

學名：*Carpinus kawakamii*

除了楓香、槭樹會在秋冬變裝外，北大武山常見的變色葉植物還包括了眼前的阿里山千金榆。又名雞油舅、阿里山鵝耳櫪，主要分佈在海拔500-2,000公尺的地區，屬於落葉性的喬木，它的葉片和台灣櫟非常相似，本種為重鋸齒緣，台灣櫟為單鋸齒緣；阿里山千金榆樹型優美，在秋冬之際不得不讓路過的山友多看幾眼，是台灣中海拔常見的景觀樹種。

Family name: Betulaceae

Scientific name: *Carpinus kawakamii*

Like Formosan sweet gum and *Acer morrisonense*, Alishan hornbeam changes color in fall. A deciduous tree, the plant is distributed between 500 and 2,000 meters. Its toothed leaves are similar to those of, which are simply serrate, while Alishan hornbeam are doubly serrate. The elegant build of Alishan hornbeam often draws hikers attention.



台灣一葉蘭

Taiwan pleione

科名：蘭科

學名：*Pleione formosana*

蘭花一向給人清新脫俗的感覺，在北大武山深處，生長著一種台灣相當有代表性的高山原生蘭花-台灣一葉蘭，與檜木一樣均長在盛行雲霧帶，以阿里山地區分佈最多，由於通常僅長有一片葉，而得其名。由於盜採，數量因此銳減，已被列為保育類植物。每年3-4月為花期，花朵單一，偶見二朵，呈粉紅色、淡紫或深紫色，偶見純白色，相當討人喜愛。北大武山是原生棲地之一，當您見到它的身影，請千萬別動手摘取！讓大家都可以欣賞。

Family name: Orchidaceae

Scientific name: *Pleione formosana*

In the deep of Mt. Beidawu one finds Taiwan pleione, an orchid species endemic to Taiwan. It is widely distributed in Ali Mountains, however, due to illegal poaching, the number has significantly reduced. Now a protected species, the orchid blooms in March and April; single flower, rarely two, pale pink, purple, dark purple and rarely pure white. Mt. Beidawu is one of its original habitats.





眺望雲海、夕陽與夜景

Observing Clouds, Sunset and Starry Night

高山之晚霞永遠比平地燦爛多彩。位在步道3.8K的斷崖高地，視野極為開闊，是眺望周邊山系、屏東平原的地景與夜景、變化莫測的雲海與夕陽，以及夜晚觀星的絕佳地點。在不同時節與時間，這裡的景觀總是讓人流連忘返，是攀登北大武山的重要觀景據點。

The grand cliff at 3.8 kilometer commands a sweeping view of surrounding mountain range and Pingtung Plain. It is a perfect place to observe the landscape, changing clouds, sunset and starry night. The scenery changes with each season, offering hikers a feast of the eye.

帝雉

Mikado pheasant

科名：雉科

學名：*Syrnaticus mikado*

什麼鳥最能代表台灣呢？帝雉曾經在台灣國鳥票選中區居亞軍，令人為其叫屈！我們現在使用的千元大鈔，卻是以帝雉做為台灣的代表性物種。帝雉又名黑長尾雉，是台灣的特有種鳥類，主要棲息在海拔1,800-3,300公尺的針闊葉混合林下，現在數量相當稀少，已被列為瀕臨絕種的保育鳥類。帝雉的領域性強，大多單獨行動，夜晚則會在離地面1-6公尺的地方休息。雄鳥有藍黑色金屬光澤的羽毛，雍容華貴；雌鳥比較樸素，全身是褐色帶有淺色的縱斑，且體型較小。

Family name: Phasianidae

Scientific name: *Syrnaticus mikado*

Mikado pheasant came in second in 2007 Taiwan National Bird Vote campaign. An endemic and endangered species, it is featured on the NTD1,000 bill. It lives in broadleaved and coniferous mixed forest between 1,800 and 3,300 meters. Male and female have different colors of plumage; the former is metallic black, the latter a simple, brownish color.



小常識

Do you know?

誰最能代表台灣的鳥類？

Which bird best represents Taiwan?

2007年由台灣永續生態協會及台灣國際觀鳥協會共同主辦的「台灣國鳥」選拔中，台灣藍鵲打敗了帝雉、藍腹鵲及黃山雀，成為全球投票者心目中最能代表台灣的鳥類。但這次的票選是由非官方單位辦理，台灣藍鵲是否具有台灣的代表性，可能還有討論的空間！

In 2007, the Taiwan Sustainable Ecology Society and International Taiwan Birding Association organized the Taiwan National Bird Vote campaign, asking the public to choose a bird that they think is representative of Taiwan from among

Formosan blue magpie, Mikado pheasant, Swinhoe's pheasant and Taiwan tit. The winning bird was Formosan blue magpie.



台灣藍鵲
Formosan blue magpie
Urocissa caerulea

樹瘤 Burl

當植物的莖幹受傷時，立即會流出汁液將傷口封住，避免蟲類、細菌侵入而危害植株，然後傷口周圍的形成層細胞開始快速的增殖，將傷口癒合，這是一種癒傷激素產生刺激作用之故。植物受侵害越利害，反擊作用越強，癒傷激素分泌越多，形成層增生越旺盛，久而久之，形成奇特的樹瘤。

When the trunk or branch of a tree is wounded, sap is produced to cover and protect the wound. Cells around the wound start to multiply as a result of overproducing wound hormone. The more severe the wound, the higher the secretion of hormone, hence the large outgrowth, which is called a burl.

緊急無線電設備使用說明 Emergency Radio Equipment

1. 本套設備放置於管理員室內，作為緊急事故輔助通報聯絡用途。
2. 本套通報系統可連結消防局，並由山屋管理人員維護使用。
3. 本套通訊系統因地理環境因素有可能長時間天候不佳造成無法使用，請注意及見諒。
4. 本套緊急通報系統屬於輔助支援性設備若無法使用時，請採用其他通訊工具通報狀況。
5. 內埔警察分局聯絡電話：08-7796801

1. The radio equipment is stored indoors for emergency use only.
2. The radio is connected to the police station. Do not use under non-emergency circumstances.
3. The radio, which is powered by solar panels, may fail to function due to insufficient power supply.
4. The radio serves as an auxiliary emergency contact. Try other means of communication if the radio fails to function.
5. Neipu Police Station: 08-7796801

檜谷山莊使用注意事項

Attention to Guests at Kuaigu Inn

- 1.山莊為公共使用空間，請依相關規定上網申請及繳費。
申請山屋網址：<https://kgonline.forest.gov.tw/>。
- 2.請將各類不用的物品、食物與垃圾等，自行攜帶下山，勿棄置山莊或焚燒，以免污染環境。
- 3.炊事時請使用爐具，並至戶外炊事台操作，嚴禁生營火，謹防星火燎原。
- 4.注意環境衛生，節約用水並維護水源清潔。
- 5.山莊內請勿大聲喧嘩，尤其是夜間睡眠時段，以維護休憩品質。
- 6.於山莊公廁內如廁後，請將清潔用品直接丟入垃圾桶內，以便集中處理。
- 7.山莊興建不易，請愛惜使用公共設施。
- 8.公務床位請勿任意佔用。

1. Need to pay for staying at Kuaigu Inn. Guests are advised not to overstay. Can use to <https://kgonline-en.forest.gov.tw/>.
2. Please take your food and garbage with you. Do not leave unwanted items in the Inn.
3. Please cook outdoors and with cooking utensils. Campfires are prohibited.
4. Do not pollute the environment and use water sparingly.
5. Keep your voice down to avoid disturbing other guests.
6. After using public washroom, throw sanitary articles in the waste chute.
7. Please use all public facilities with care.
8. The staff room is reserved for Forestry Bureau personnel.

排灣族五年祭

Paiwan Tribe's Five-year Ceremony

排灣族人相信，祖先的靈魂居住在北大武山上，因此視北大武山為聖山。相傳，每隔五年排灣族祖先會和創世神塔卡勞斯及其他神，由北大武山起程巡視族人居住的村落是否平安，請神降臨人間，接受族人的獻祭。由於每次巡視的時間要5年，因此排灣族人便每五年舉辦祭典，做為與祖靈相見的儀式，是排灣族最重要的祭典。完整的五年祭典長達7-15天，從準備工作到祭典完畢，大致上分為前祭、刺球及送神等三個階段，其中又以刺球的習俗最為特別。習俗上，刺球儀式是嚴禁女子或妻子懷有身孕的男子參加，而能參加刺球儀式的男子被視為一種榮譽，刺到球的男子也將受到族人的喝采。刺球儀式主要在祈求好運，希望能農作豐收、家畜興旺，家人與族人都能平安健康。

The Paiwan tribe believes that their ancestral spirits, dwelling in Mt. Beidawu, descend every five years with god of genesis Dagaraws to pay a visit to their descendents. A ceremony, which is held every five years for the Paiwan to invite the deities to accept offerings in the human world, is the tribe's most important ritual. The five-year ceremony lasts 7 to 15 days and is divided into three stages, among which, the "spearing of the bliss balls," or djemuljat, is considered the highlight of the festival. Women and men whose wives are pregnant are not allowed to take part. Men who succeed in spearing the balls with their bamboo poles win applause from tribespeople. This particular ritual is to wish for good harvest and blessing for the tribe.

檜谷山莊史話

History of Kuaigu Inn

曾經隱身在紅檜環抱下的檜谷山莊，提供了攀登北大武山的人們，一個休憩過夜的據點，養足了精神就可邁向更高的挑戰。今日北大武山國家步道路線，早期是當地原住民獵人的獵徑，昭和15年（1940）日本人開始勘查台灣五嶽的登山路線，便沿著此路徑上山抵達此處，當時稱此處為「檜山」。昭和19年（1944）日人為建造步道及山上的神社，便在檜山興建施工所，以監督管理工程，便是檜谷山莊的前身；神社完工後，為提供日人登山住宿之用，便就地取用附近的檜木改建成驛館。戰後日本退出台灣，泰武村民將驛館拆除以其木材興建學校，直到民國56年（1967）才由林務局原地重建避難山莊，正式取名「檜谷山莊」。民國90年（2001），屏東林區管理處重新翻修，將檜谷山莊整建為設備完善的大型山屋，除提供遮風避雨之處外，還提供乾淨的水源及衛生設備，約可提供床位42床及營位15個，服務往來北大武山的山友。

Kuaigu Inn, which was once surrounded by Taiwan red cedar, provides a resting stop for hikers. Today's national trail used to be the hunting route of aborigines in the old days. The Japanese started surveying the hiking route in 1940 and called the place Kuai (Taiwan red cedar) mountain. They built a station in 1944 to supervise construction of shrines. The station was converted into a cottage for Japanese hikers. After the Japanese left Taiwan, villagers tore down the cottage and built a school. In 1967, the Forestry Bureau rebuilt the school into a shelter and named it Kuaigu Inn. In 2001, Pingtung Forest District Office renovated the shelter and turned it into a large cabin, providing clean water and sanitary facilities for hikers. It accommodates about 100 people.

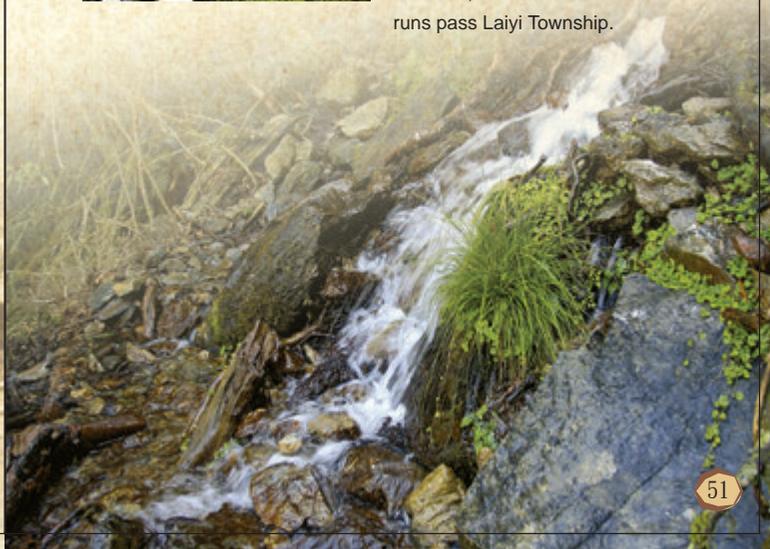
瓦魯斯溪發源地

The Origin of Walusi River

瓦魯斯溪是東港溪上游位於屏東縣泰武鄉境內，主要是以日湯真山、北大武山及南大武山所圍繞的谷地為集水區，往西南流向下游，經來義鄉後則稱為內社溪。高聳的北大武山便是瓦魯斯溪的源頭，在廣大的森林涵養下，讓瓦魯斯溪的流水源源不絕地滋養屏東平原的子民。



Located in Pingtung County's Taiwu Township, Walusi River is the upstream of Donggang River. The main watershed is surrounded by North and South Dawu mountains. The river, originating from Mt. Beidawu, is called Neidu when it runs past Laiyi Township.



西施花

Taiwan azalea

科名：杜鵑花科

學名：*Rhododendron ellipticum*

西施花恰如其名，有著淡淡的香味，由於主要生長在雲霧發達的地帶，宛如名門千金般的出現在眼前，而得其名。屬於杜鵑花科的西施花，有西施杜鵑、青紫木的別稱，主要生長在海拔300-2,500公尺地區，是台灣適應力最強之杜鵑。每年3-6月開淡紅色花，是台灣常見的觀花植物。北大武山的西施花雖然沒有如台灣杜鵑般的龐大數量，但卻也是每年花季的主角之一，在步道上笑臉迎人。

Family name: Ericaceae

Scientific name: *Rhododendron ellipticum*

Grown mainly in foggy and misty places, Taiwan azalea is slightly aromatic. Found between 300 and 2,500 meters, it is the most adaptive among Taiwan's azalea species. It blooms from March to June with pale red flowers.

崩塌地

Landslide

崩塌係指岩層或經風化、崩積、人為作用後所形成之岩塊或土壤，因受重力作用而沿著邊坡向下滑動或崩落的塊體運動現象。造成崩塌地的主要原因為自然力作用及人為因素。集中豪雨、河川侵蝕及地震頻繁是造成台灣高山地區崩塌最主要的因素。崩塌依塊體運動的方式、構造及移動速度不同而有不同的分類，如山崩、地滑、土石流、落石等，這些現象在本質上並無差異，是自然地形作用與地形輪迴的一部分。

Landslide is a mass movement of rock and debris down a slope in response to gravity. It can be triggered by heavy rain, river erosion of slopes or earthquakes and other natural and human causes. Depending on the mechanism and velocity of movement, landslides can be classified into earthflow, glide, mudflow and rockslide.

小常識

Do you know?



土石流的發生

How do mudslides occur

土石流發生主要是因為溪床上鬆散的堆積土體或陡坡面上的破碎岩體，受豪雨所形成的地表逕流或地下水位上升的影響下，失去原有安定狀態，並在適當的溪床坡度配合下，順著溪流或邊坡斜面瞬間流出的一種高濃度集體流動現象。921大地震及莫拉克風災後，台灣山地地區經常發生土石流災情的主要原因，即是陡坡面上的破碎岩體不安定所導致。

A mudflow or mudslide is a rapid movement of a large amount of mud formed from loose earth and rock debris, which have lost the stability due to heavy rain and rising level of groundwater. In the wake of September 21, 1999 earthquake, mudflows frequently occurred in Taiwan's mountainous area as a result of unstable rock debris on mountain slopes.

高山鴨腳木

Taiwan Schefflera

科名：五加科

學名：*Schefflera taiwaniana*

高山鴨腳木又名臺灣鴨腳木，特產於海拔2,000-25,00公尺山區的原生常綠小喬木。看看眼前這棵樹的葉片，是不是覺得很特別呢？如鴨腳般的掌狀葉，就像它的名片一樣，讓人容易辨認。翠綠光滑的葉片，可做為插花的素材；新鮮的葉片具有止痛、消腫、止癢的功效，同時也是高山地區的蜜源植物之一。型態上與江某相似，不同的是高山鴨腳木小葉4-5枚，稀至8枚，卵狀長橢圓形至長橢圓狀披針形，先端尾狀，下表面灰白色；江某小葉6-9枚，橢圓形或卵狀橢圓形。

Family name: Araliaceae

Scientific name: *Schefflera taiwaniana*

Endemic to Taiwan, Taiwan schefflera can be found in mountains between 2,000 and 2,500 meters. A small evergreen tree, it has leaves resembling the shape of a goose's foot. Its shiny leaves, when fresh, help alleviate pain, swollenness and itchiness. It is also a nectar plant. It differs from Taiwan schefflera in that it has 4 to 5 leaflets, ovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, apex caudate. The back of the leaf appears grayish white. Common schefflera octophylla has 6 to 9 leaflets, elliptic or ovate-elliptic.



江某
Common schefflera
Schefflera octophylla

豐富的蕨類植物

Ferns

潮濕的環境，讓林下的地被植物茂密的生長，其中豐富的蕨類更一路伴隨著我們前進。台灣蕨類的種類多、密度高，在世界上享有盛名，步道沿線常見的蕨類有觀音座蓮、紅柄鳳尾蕨、小膜蓋蕨、華中瘤足蕨、葆蕨、頂芽狗脊蕨、生根卷柏、裡白、石葦、瓦葦及伏石蕨等。而本處的優勢種類為台灣瘤足蕨。

Ground cover plants, such as ferns, thrive in humid conditions. Taiwan is well-known for its rich variety of fern species, which is widely distributed on the island. Commonly seen along the trail include *Angiopteris lygodiiifolia*, *Pteris scabristipes*, *Araiostegia perdurans*, *Plagiogyria euphlebia*, *Woodwardia unigemmata*, *Selaginella doederleinii*, *Diplazium glaucum*, *Lepisorus thumbergianus* and *Lemmaphyllum microphyllum*. The dominant species in the area is *Plagiogyria formosana*.

● 台灣瘤足蕨
Plagiogyria glauca



● 小膜蓋蕨
Araiostegia perdurans



● 裡白
Woodwardia unigemmata

● 觀音座蓮
Angiopteris lygodiiifolia

紅檜巨木

Giant Taiwan red cedar

科名：柏科

學名：*Chamaecyparis formosensis*

說到紅檜，大家應該都不陌生！紅檜是台灣特有的植物，台灣五大針葉樹之一，木材品質極佳，適合做為高級家具材料使用，是早期台灣重要的經濟樹種，但今日已不再砍伐。主要分佈在海拔1,050-2,800公尺的地區，台灣許多的巨木及神木都是紅檜，眼前這棵紅檜巨木高約25公尺，胸圍有11.7公尺，推估樹齡約有1000年以上；矗立於此，見證了北大武山的古往今來。

Family name: Cupressaceae

Scientific name: *Chamaecyparis formosensis*

Endemic to Taiwan and found between 1,050 and 2,800 meters above sea level, red cedar is one of the five major conifers on the island. The timber was used to make high-end furniture, however, logging is no longer allowed. This red cedar is about 25 meters tall, 11.7 meters around and over 1,000 years old.

紅檜及台灣鐵杉混合林

Taiwan red cedar and Taiwan hemlock Mixed Forest

不知道您有沒有聽過「盛行雲霧帶」？受到地理位置、地形與氣候的影響，台灣海拔1,500-2,500公尺的山區，容易聚集水氣，而產生雲海、大霧及雲瀑等景致，因而得名。盛行雲霧帶中，氣候溫暖、濕氣重，植物多樣性高，其中紅檜及台灣鐵杉便是盛行雲霧帶中的指標樹種，而鐵杉林恰是盛行雲霧帶之上限。此處的海拔高度介於1,800-3,092公尺間，也形成了典型的紅檜與台灣鐵杉的混合林景觀。

Because of their geographic location, topography and climate, the mountains between 1,500 and 2,500 meters tend to gather a large amount of moisture, creating misty clouds and fog. Referred to as "prevalent cloud zone" by local ecologists, this misty zone is warm, humid and has a rich variety of plants. Tree species indicative of prevalent cloud zone are Taiwan red cedar and Taiwan hemlock.

射鹿溪發源地

The Origin of Shelu River

射鹿溪發源自北大武山西麓，由泰武鄉流經瑪家鄉，於好茶村與隘寮南溪匯流成隘寮溪，再向西流經屏東平原入海。由於射鹿溪海拔落差大，因此溪流沿線產生了許多瀑布，是屏東地區著名的觀瀑景點。此處已接近北大武山步道的最後水源地，也就是射鹿溪的發源地，而檜谷山莊後方的溪流與水源，便是由此匯集而下所形成的。

Shelu River originates from the west of Mt. Beidawu. It merges with South Ailiao River at Haocha Village to become Ailiao River and flows westward to the sea. Shelu River's sharp variations of altitudes help form the many waterfalls along the river course.

倒木的功能

The Function of Fallen Trees

在森林之中我們時常會見到倒木的情況，但看似沒有生命的樹，卻蘊含著重要的生態功能喔！例如，倒木接觸地面後腐朽，可提供許多昆蟲棲息的環境；利用倒木而生長出來的蕈類，會感染植物的根而形成菌根，可促進植物的生長。腐木慢慢分解，會釋出豐富的營養，提供森林植物生長所需。許多脊椎與軟體動物也會仰賴腐木所提供的食物，並以其為家，因此倒木是維繫生態系平衡發展的重要角色。

Fallen trees in a forest are important in maintaining ecological balance. As trees rot, they provide a small habitat for insects. Fungi grown on rotten wood form a symbiotic association, called mycorrhizae, with the roots of other plants. It helps plants absorb nutrients. Many vertebrates and mollusks live off rotten wood as well.



小常識

Do you know?

森林是水的故鄉

Forest--the Home of Water

位在亞熱帶及熱帶的台灣雖有豐沛的降雨，但大部分的水卻很快地流進大海，因此水資源格外的珍貴。那是誰將水給保存下來呢？答案就是森林。森林有多層次之結構，高大的樹冠層、中小喬木、附生植物、地被植群與腐植質層均可以抵擋雨水直接拍擊地面，並蓄積部份雨水，慢慢讓其入滲土中。森林裡的樹根則能繫縛住土壤，留住降雨，而不至於使得水快速的流失。其後藉由滲透過濾作用流入溪流中，形成豐富乾淨之水源，因此說森林是水的故鄉，一點都不為過呢！

Even though Taiwan has abundant rainfall, most of it flows out to the sea shortly after it hits the ground. Forests, therefore, are essential to retain water resource. The different layers of forest, such as canopy, understory, fern and litter, help prevent the rain from hitting the ground directly and allow it to seep gradually into the soil. The tree roots also help the soil retain water.

台灣鐵杉

Taiwan hemlock

科名：松科

學名：*Tsuga chinensis*

台灣鐵杉的樹高可達30公尺以上，成林矗立，有如巨人般，守護著北大武山的過去與未來，主要分佈於海拔2,000-3,000公尺的山區，冠層常枝極怒張，形成優美的傘形樹冠，壯碩的樹形，柔美的針葉，與其他針葉樹頗不一樣。北大武山的台灣鐵杉純林是台灣最大的鐵杉原始純林。北大武山是台灣鐵杉分布的最南界，在植物地理學上有極特殊的意義。

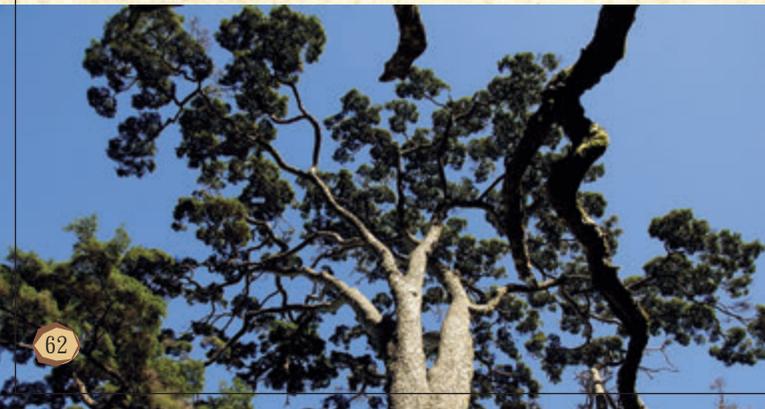
Family name: Pinaceae

Scientific name: *Tsuga chinensis*

Taiwan hemlock, mainly distributed in mountains between 2,000 and 3,000 meters, can grow up to 30 meters high. Its umbrella-like canopy and elegant needle leaves stand apart from other conifers. Mt. Beidawu has the largest area of Taiwan hemlock pure forest in Taiwan, and marks the southernmost distribution of the plant.

●鐵杉毬果

Cones of Taiwan hemlock



紅毛杜鵑

Red-hairy azalea

科名：杜鵑花科

學名：*Rhododendron rubropilosum*

北大武山的杜鵑花季，是每年的一大盛事，常吸引登山客上山賞花。眼前的杜鵑種類為紅毛杜鵑，是台灣特有種，主要生長在海拔2,000-3,400公尺的山區，最大的特徵就是長滿了紅褐色的短毛。花色有許多的變化，淡紅、粉紅、紫紅都有，並帶有粉紅色的斑點；每年3-6月是花期，但越往高山地區開花的時間越晚。

Family name: Ericaceae

Scientific name: *Rhododendron rubropilosum*

Mt. Beidawu's azalea blossoms attract numerous hikers every year. Endemic to Taiwan, Red-hairy azalea grows in mountains between 2,000 and 3,400 meters. The whole plant is covered with reddish brown hair. Its flowers, with pink dots all over, come in a variety of colors, such as pale red, pink and reddish purple. It blooms from March to June.



玉山杜鵑

Yushan rhododendron

科名：杜鵑花科

學名：*Rhododendron pseudochrysanthum*

台灣的杜鵑家族中，就屬玉山杜鵑的海拔分佈最高，可達3,900公尺，在台灣許多高山上都能見到它的身影，有台灣高山花魁的美名，又名森氏杜鵑、紅星杜鵑，是台灣特有種。每年4-6月為花期，花色由粉白到淡紅，由於生長環境與紅毛杜鵑相仿，因此也是每年高山花季的主角。與紅毛杜鵑不同者為花較大，葉也較大，且革質；而紅毛杜鵑葉子則是紙質。

Family name: Ericaceae

Scientific name: *Rhododendron pseudochrysanthum*

Among Taiwan's azalea species, Yushan rhododendron grows at the highest altitudes, around 3,900 meters. Endemic to Taiwan, it blooms from April to June; flowers pinkish white or pale red. It differs from Red-hairy azalea in that its leaves are larger and coriaceous. The leaves of Red-hairy azalea are chartaceous or papery.



小常識



Do you know?

台灣的杜鵑家族

Taiwan's Azalea Family

北大武山國家步道上分佈著為數不少的杜鵑花，其中包含台灣杜鵑、西施花、紅毛杜鵑及玉山杜鵑等4種。台灣原生的杜鵑花種類約有16種，分佈的範圍可從低海拔平地到高海拔的高山地區，環境適應力相當強，也由於開花時花朵大又多，一時間花團錦簇，因而成為台灣重要的觀花植物；而開花時節則因海拔高度越高而越晚，可由春季延伸到夏季。

There are many types of azalea along Mt. Beidawu National Trail, including Formosa rhododendron, Taiwan azalea, Red-hairy azalea and Yushan rhododendron. Taiwan is native home to 16 species of azalea, which can be found from sea level to high-altitude mountains. The higher the altitude, the later the blooming dates.



台灣杜鵑
Red-stripe rhododendron
Rhododendron formosanum



西施花
Taiwan azalea
Rhododendron ellipticum

台灣馬醉木

Taiwan pieris



●台灣馬醉木果實
Fruits of Taiwan pieris

科名：杜鵑花科

學名：*Pieris taiwanensis*

見到這有趣的名字，可知道它的由來？顧名思義，因為馬醉木的莖葉及果實都有毒性，馬吃了會有麻醉或昏迷的情況，因此有了這樣的名稱。馬醉木主要生長在海拔2,000-3,300公尺的森林，是台灣的特有種，也是高山地區常見的常綠灌木；每年春秋二季開白色壺狀花，總狀花序下垂在枝間，相當小巧可愛。

Family name: Ericaceae

Scientific name: *Pieris taiwanensis*

Known in Mandarin as "horse drunk plant," Taiwan pieris has poisonous stems, leaves and fruits that could cause a horse to faint, hence the descriptive name. This endemic species grows in forests between 2,000 and 3,300 meters. An evergreen shrub, Taiwan pieris blooms in spring and fall with white, bell-like flowers in pendent panicles.

高砂義勇軍紀念碑

Aboriginal Volunteer Army Memorial

第二次世界大戰時，日軍徵召許多台灣同胞前往南洋作戰，其中由原住民所組成的高砂義勇軍最為驍勇善戰，忍耐瘴癘與飢渴的能力也最強，在戰場上奮勇作戰、死傷慘重。昭和19年（1944），日本政府為了紀念這些義勇軍成員，特別在此處立碑以紀念他們英勇的事蹟。今日碑身已倒，但基座上的碑文仍紀錄著這段血淚歷史。

In the heat of the second World War, the Japanese recruited indigenous peoples in Taiwan, known as the Aboriginal Volunteer Army, to fight in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean. These aboriginal soldiers were famous for their perseverance and many died on the battlefield. The Japanese government built a monument in 1944 honoring their courageous deeds. Today, only the monument base remains.



玉山箭竹

Yushania nitakayamensis

科名：禾本科

學名：*Arundinaria nitakayamensis*

在台灣鐵杉林下，還有另一種生命力強韌的優勢植物生長著，那就是玉山箭竹。玉山箭竹林，是台灣常見的高山景觀，其與冷杉的組合具有全球獨特性，但本區因海拔高度不夠，未見冷杉，反而玉山箭竹臣服於鐵杉林下。玉山箭竹四季會呈現不同的色彩變化，夏季淡綠柔和，秋冬黃褐蕭瑟。主要生長在海拔1,000公尺以上的山地森林中，是台灣的特有種；不同的氣候與土壤條件，生長高度會有所差異，最高甚至可達4公尺，最矮者常在稜線上，往往貼近地面。

Family name: Poaceae

Scientific name: *Arundinaria nitakayamensis*

Another dominant species in the Taiwan hemlock forest is *Yushania nitakayamensis*, which appears light green in summer and yellowish brown in winter. It grows mainly in forests above 1,000 meters. Endemic to Taiwan, this evergreen bamboo can grow up to 4 meters high.

大武祠

Dawu Temple

大武祠是日治時期所興建的神社遺址，目前僅遺留下鳥居、參道及水泥神龕等結構，依稀可見當時神社的規模；穿越了鳥居，就代表了進入當時神社的範圍。大武祠於昭和6年（1931）12月24日鎮座，每年的10月28日是例祭日。相傳，當時日人預計將神社興建於北大武山頂，受到當地視北大武山為聖山的排灣族人強烈反對，但日人執意興建，卻屢次遭受雷擊，最後才將神社遷往現址。目前鳥居已傾倒毀壞。

Dawu Temple is the relic of a Japanese Shinto shrine built during the Japanese occupation. The shrine gate (torii), approach road to the shrine (sando) and the cement shrine are the few remaining structures. It was built on December 24, 1931 and annual worship was held on October 28. The Japanese wanted to build the shrine atop Mt. Beidawu. The Paiwan tribe, who regard the mountain as a sacred ground, strongly objected to the plan. The Japanese insisted, but the shrine was repeatedly struck by thunder. Only then did they relocate the shrine.

高山開花地被

Flowering Ground Cover Plants

北大武山森林下孕育著許多豐富的生態資源，值得我們彎下腰細細的欣賞。這些高山森林中的地被，展現出旺盛的生命力，在四季交疊綻放花朵，爭奇鬥豔，讓北大武山處處有驚喜！此處常見的開花地被有秋海棠、阿里山根節蘭、巨葉花遠志、紫花鳳仙花、台灣百合、深山野牡丹、小金石榴、台灣吊蘭、蜘蛛抱蛋、台灣一葉蘭等。

Mt. Beidawu has rich biodiversity that awaits hikers to discover. The many flowering ground cover plants in the area include Formosa begonia, Taiwan pleione, Arisan calanthe, Common aspidistra, Common melastoma, Melastomataceae and Taiwan pleione.



• 深山野牡丹
Common melastoma
Barthea barthei

• 巨葉花遠志
Polygalaceae
Polygala arcuata

• 阿里山根節蘭
Arisan calanthe
Pleione formosana

台灣刺柏

Taiwan juniper



• 刺柏果實
Fruits of Taiwan juniper

科名：柏科

學名：*Juniperus formosana*

穿越中海拔的森林，逐漸變成了針葉樹的天下，北大武山除了紅檜及鐵杉為主要的針葉樹外，最高處就屬台灣刺柏最為常見。主要生長在海拔2,400-3,400公尺的山區，本區遍佈於稜線上。刺柏葉片先端尖如刺，恰如其名，常讓登山客敬而遠之。過去原住民常用它的木材作為擔負重物之用；由於帶有芳香味，過去也用來作為雕刻材料或提煉精油之用。

Family name: Cupressaceae

Scientific name: *Juniperus formosana*

Aside from Taiwan red cedar and Taiwan hemlock, Taiwan juniper is another commonly seen conifer in Mt. Beidawu. It can be found in mountains between 2,400 and 3,400 meters. Taiwan juniper has pointed, sharp leaves. It was once used as sculpture wood and a source of essential oil.



眺望屏東平原及台灣海峽

Overlooking the Pingtung Plain and Taiwan Strait

● 屏東地區
Pingtung

位於中央山脈台灣脊樑的南部地帶，而且海拔高於3000公尺以上，故是遠眺屏東、台東等南台灣之最佳眺望地理位置。

The area sits to the south of Central Mountain ridge, at an altitude above 3,000 meters, hence a perfect place to observe Pingtung and Taitung from afar.

眺望台東平原及太平洋

Overlooking the Taitung Plain and Pacific Ocean

● 台東地區
Taitung

● 台東地區
Taitung

● 太平洋
Pacific



Do you know?

三角點的功能

The Function of Triangulation Points

三角點主要是運用在土地及地形測量之用的基本控制點，並可依精準度及分佈區域分為一、二、三、四等。因此在台灣的許多高山上，都有著這樣的三角點，在不同時代所設置的三角點，型式上也有很多的差異性，但都不影響它的功能。北大武山是台灣重要的百岳地標之一，因此被列為一等三角點，重要性不言而喻。

A triangulation point is a fixed station used in geodetic surveying. There are four classes of triangulation point depending on accuracy and area. Many triangulation points are planted over the years in Taiwan's mountains. An important landmark in Taiwan, Mt. Beidawu has the first-class triangulation point.



季節景觀特色

Seasonal Views

資源 Resources	月份 month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
雲海 Misty clouds		[Clouds]											
雪景 Snow		[Snowflake]											[Snowflake]
青楓 Green maple		[Maple]										[Maple]	[Maple]
山櫻花 Taiwan cherry			[Cherry]	[Cherry]									
西施花 Taiwan azalea				[Azalea]	[Azalea]	[Azalea]	[Azalea]						
四照花 Kousa Dogwood				[Dogwood]	[Dogwood]								
台灣百合 Taiwan lily						[Lily]	[Lily]	[Lily]	[Lily]	[Lily]			
台灣杜鵑 Formosa rhododendron					[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]					
玉山杜鵑 Yushan rhododendron					[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]	[Rhododendron]					
紅毛杜鵑 Red-hairy azalea				[Azalea]	[Azalea]	[Azalea]	[Azalea]	[Azalea]					
台灣一葉蘭 Taiwan pleione				[Pleione]	[Pleione]								
台灣紅榨槭 Taiwan red maple		[Maple]	[Maple]	[Maple]								[Maple]	[Maple]
台灣馬醉木 Taiwan pieris					[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]	[Pieris]
深山野牡丹 Common melastoma						[Melastoma]	[Melastoma]	[Melastoma]	[Melastoma]	[Melastoma]	[Melastoma]		
阿里山千金榆 Alishan hornbeam												[Hornbeam]	[Hornbeam]
成年禮 Coming-of-age Ceremony				[Ceremony]	[Ceremony]								
排灣族五年祭 Paiwan Tribe's Five-year Ceremony													[Ceremony]

行程建議

Suggested tours

◎北大武山二日遊

第一天：登山口→紅豆杉與杜英合抱景觀→檜谷山莊

第二天：檜谷山莊→風口→紅檜巨木→檜谷山莊→登山口

◎北大武山三日遊

第一天：登山口→紅豆杉與杜英合抱景觀→檜谷山莊

第二天：檜谷山莊→紅檜巨木→高砂義勇軍紀念碑及大武祠→北大武山三角點→大崩壁夕照→檜谷山莊

第三天：檜谷山莊→登山口

◎Two-day tour of Mt. Beidawu National Trail

First day

Entrance→IntertwinesTaiwan yew and Common ealeocarp→Kuaigu Inn

Second day

Kuaigu Inn→Fengkou→Giant Taiwan red cedar→Kuaigu Inn→Entrance

◎Three-day tour of Mt. Beidawu National Trail

First day

Entrance→IntertwinesTaiwan yew and Common ealeocarp→Kuaigu Inn

Second day

Kuaigu Inn→Giant Taiwan red cedar→Aboriginal Volunteer Army Memorial and Dawu Temple→Mt. Beidawu triangulation point→Grand cliff sunset→Kuaigu Inn

Third day

Kuaigu Inn→Entrance

聯絡電話

Emergency Contact Numbers



諮詢服務：

1. 行政院農業委員會林務局 02-23515441
2. 林務局屏東林區管理處 08-7236941
3. 林務局屏東林區管理處潮州工作站 08-7898630

緊急救難：

1. 屏東縣警察局 內埔分局08-7796801
2. 屏東縣消防局 泰武分隊08-7834357

鄰近醫療院所：

1. 泰武鄉衛生所 08-7832059
2. 來義鄉衛生所 08-7850103
3. 萬巒鄉衛生所 08-7811792
4. 潮州鎮衛生所 08-7882131
5. 署立屏東醫院 08-7363011

Information:

1. Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan: 02-23515441
2. Pingtung Forest District Office, Forestry Bureau: 08-7236941
3. Chouzhou Work Station, Forestry Bureau's Pingtung Forest District Office: 08-7898630

Emergency contacts:

- Neipu division, Pingtung Police Bureau: 08-7796801
Taiwu squade, Pingtung Fire Bureau: 08-7834357

Clinics:

1. Taiwu Township Clinic: 08-7832059
2. Laiyi Township Clinic: 08-7850103
3. Wanluan Township Clinic: 08-7811792
4. Chaozhou Township Clinic: 08-7882131
5. Pingtung Hospital: 08-7363011

動植物名錄

Flora and Fauna in North Dawu Mountain

兩生類 Amphibious

樹蛙科 Rhacophoridae

莫氏樹蛙 *Rhacophorus moltrechti boulenger* Moltreche's green tree frog

昆蟲類 Insects

鍬形蟲科 Lucanidae

紅圓翅鍬形蟲 *Neolucanus swinhoii bates* Stag beetle

蛺蝶科 Nymphalidae

小紫斑蝶 *Euploea tulliolus koxinga*

鳥類 Birds

雉科 Phasianidae

帝雉 *Syrmaticus mikado* Mikado pheasant
藍腹鵓 *Lophera swinhoii* Swinhoe's pheasant

五色鳥科 Capitonidae

五色鳥 *Megalaima oorti* Muller's barbet

鴉科 Strigidae

黃嘴角鴉 *Otus spilocephalus* Mountain scops owl

山雀科 Paridae

青背山雀 *TitParus monticolus* Green-backed

畫眉科 Timalidae

山紅頭 *Stachyris ruficeps* Red-headed tree babbler

畫眉亞科 Timaliidae

金翼白眉 *Carulax morrisoniana* Formosan laughing thrush
繡眼畫眉 *Alcippe morrisonia* Grey-cheeked fulvetta
白耳畫眉 *Heterophasia auricularis* White-eared sibia



小紫斑蝶
Euploea tulliolus koxinga

畫眉亞科 Timaliidae

- 數鳥 *Liocichla steerii* Steere's babbler
- 冠羽畫眉 *Yuhina brunneiceps* Formosan bushbird

鴉科 Corvidae

- 台灣藍鵲 *Urocissa caerulea* Formosan blue magpie
- 檀鳥 *Garrulus glandarius gouldi* Jay

鶉亞科 Turdidae

- 台灣紫嘯鶉 *Myiophonus insularis* Formosan whistling thrush
- 鉛色水鶉 *Rhyacornis fuliginosus* Plumbeous water redstart

鷹科 Accipitridae

- 熊鷹 *Spizaetus nipalensis* Spizaetus nipalensis

哺乳類 Mammals

松鼠科 Sciuridae

- 白面鼯鼠 *Petaurista alborufus lena* Formosan white-faced flying squirrel
- 條紋松鼠 *Tamias swinhoei formosanus* Formosan striped squirrel

鹿科 Sciuridae

- 山羌 *Muntiacus reevesi micrurus* Formosan barking deer

牛科 Sciuridae

- 長鬃山羊 *Naemorhedus swinhoei* Formosan serow

獼猴科 Cercopithecidae

- 台灣獼猴 *Macaca cyclops* Formosan macaque

貓科 Felidae

- 台灣雲豹 *Neofelis nebulosa* Formosan clouded leopard

熊科 Cercopithecidae

- 台灣黑熊 *Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus* Formosan black bear



• 藍鳥
Steere's babbler
Liocichla steerii

植物類 Plants

水龍骨科 Polypodiaceae

- 石葦 *Pyrrosia lingua*
- 崖薑蕨 *Pseudodrynaria coronans*

鹿蹄草科 Pyrolaceae

- 水晶蘭 *Cheilothea humilis* Indian pipe

瘤足蕨科 Plagiogyriaceae

- 台灣瘤足蕨 *Plagiogyria formosana nakai* Plagiogyria

骨碎補科 Davalliaceae

- 小膜蓋蕨 *Araiostegia perdurans*

裡白科 Gleicheniaceae

- 裡白 *Woodwardia unigenmata*

觀音座蓮科 Marattiaceae

- 觀音座蓮 *Angiopteris lygodiiifolia*

松科 Pinaceae

- 台灣鐵杉 *Tsuga chinensis* Taiwan hemlock

柏科 Cupressaceae

- 台灣刺柏 *Juniperus formosana* Taiwan juniper
- 紅檜 *Chamaecyparis formosensis* Taiwan red cedar

粗榧科 Cephalotaxaceae

- 台灣粗榧 *Cephalotaxus wilsoniana* Taiwan plum yew

紅豆杉科 Taxaceae

- 台灣紅豆杉 *Taxus sumatrana* Taiwan yew

五加科 Araliaceae

- 高山鴨腳木 *Schefflera taiwaniana* Taiwan Schefflera (台灣鴨腳木)



• 紅毛杜鵑
Red-hairy azalea
Rhododendron rubropilosum



• 玉山杜鵑
Yushan rhododendron
Rhododendron pseudochrysanthum

杜鵑花科 Ericaceae

- 台灣杜鵑 *Rhododendron formosanum* Formosa rhododendron
西施花 *Rhododendron ellipticum* Taiwan azalea
紅毛杜鵑 *Rhododendron rubropilosum* Red-hairy azalea
玉山杜鵑 *Rhododendron pseudochrysanthum* Yushan rhododendron

百合科 Liliaceae

- 台灣蜘蛛抱蛋 *Aspidistra daibuensis* Common Aspidistra
台灣百合 *Lilium formosanum* Taiwan lily

野牡丹科 Melastomataceae

- 深山野牡丹 *Barthea barthei* Common melastoma

蘭科 Orchidaceae

- 台灣一葉蘭 *Pleione formosana* Taiwan pleione
阿里山根節蘭 *Pleione formosana* Arisan Calanthe

蓼科 Polygonaceae

- 火炭母草 *Polygonum chinense* Chinese knotweed

槭樹科 Aceraceae

- 青楓 *Acer serrulatus* Green maple
台灣紅榨槭 *Acer morrisonense* Taiwan red maple

秋海棠科 Begoniaceae

- 巒大秋海棠 *Begonia laciniata* Begonia laciniata

禾本科 Poaceae

- 玉山箭竹 *Arundinaria nitakayamensis* Yushania nitakayamensis

薔薇科 Rosaceae

- 山櫻花 *Prunus campanulata* Taiwan cherry
墨點櫻桃 *Prunus phaeosticta* Dark-spotted cherry
玉山假沙梨 *Photinia nitakayamensis* Taiwan stranvaesi



●深山野牡丹
Common melastoma
Barthea barthei

杜英科 Elaeocarpaceae

- 杜英 *Elaeocarpus sylvestris* Common elaeocarp

山茱萸科 Cornaceae

- 四照花 *Lophura swinhoii* Kousa dogwood

樺木科 Betulaceae

- 阿里山千金榆 *Carpinus kawakami* Alishan hornbeam

參考里程座標

Kilometers and coordinates

樁號 Signpost Number	里程數 Mileage	GPS	
04	260m	N22 37.550	E120 42.515
05	300m	N22 37.514	E120 42.547
06	700m	N22 37.387	E120 42.702
08	2050m	N22 37.079	E120 43.090
09	2380m	N22 37.164	E120 43.253
10	2450m	N22 37.179	E120 43.283
11	2600m	N22 37.178	E120 43.362
12	2770m	N22 37.149	E120 43.452
13	2880m	N22 37.118	E120 43.488
14	2960m	N22 37.090	E120 43.508
15	3010m	N22 37.083	E120 43.531
16	3030m	N22 37.085	E120 43.543
17	3100m	N22 37.088	E120 43.577
18	3600m	N22 37.012	E120 43.750
19	3600m	N22 37.012	E120 43.750
20	3790m	N22 36.996	E120 43.819
22	3840m	N22 36.985	E120 43.843
23	3940m	N22 36.984	E120 43.900
27, 28, 29	4800m	N22 36.851	E120 44.173
30	4980m	N22 36.862	E120 44.246
31	5320m	N22 36.936	E120 44.345
33	5690m	N22 36.990	E120 44.431
34	6250m	N22 37.048	E120 44.620
35	6700m	N22 37.160	E120 44.669
36	6685m	N22 37.165	E120 44.661
37	7700m	N22 37.220	E120 44.855
38	7420m	N22 37.122	E120 44.786
39	7740m	N22 37.264	E120 44.879
41	7970m	N22 37.348	E120 44.921
43	8000m	N22 37.370	E120 44.928
45, 46	9000m	N22 37.728	E120 45.192

Memo



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Memo



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