

導覽地圖 Map

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 茄苳巨木
Giant Autumn Maple | 8 仙洞
Fairy Cave |
| 2 遊客中心
Visitor Center | 9 觀海樓
Viewing Tower |
| 3 花樹
Green House | 10 銀龍洞
Silver Dragon Cave |
| 4 花壇
Garden | 11 垂榕谷
The Valley of Hanging Banyan |
| 5 石筍寶穴
Stalagmite cave | 12 一線天
One-Line Sky |
| 6 銀葉板根
Heritiera littoralis Dryand | 13 第一峽
First Ravine |
| 7 望海台
Sea-Viewing Platform | 14 樓猿崖
Cliff of Apes |

- 洗手間
Toilet
- 販賣部
Shop
- 無障礙設施
Barrier-Free Facilities



銀葉板根 *Heritiera littoralis* Dryand



觀海樓 Viewing Tower



垂榕谷 Valley of Hanging Banyan



花樹 Green House

第一遊覽區

遊覽時間 >> 一小時二十分
Visiting Area I 80mins

入口→茄苳巨木→遊客中心→
花樹→花壇→石筍寶穴→
銀葉板根→望海台→仙洞→
觀海樓→出口
Entrance→Giant Autumn Maple→
Visitor Center→Green House→
Garden→Stalagmite cave→
Heritiera littoralis Dryand→
Sea-Viewing Platform→
Fairy Cave→Viewing Tower→Exit

第二遊覽區

遊覽時間 >> 一小時十分
Visiting Area II 70mins

觀海樓→銀龍洞→垂榕谷→
一線天→第一峽→樓猿崖→
觀海樓→出口
Viewing Tower→Silver Dragon Cave→
Valley of Hanging Banyan→
One-line Sky→First Ravine→
Cliff of Apes→Viewing Tower→
Exit

- 森林步道 Forest Trail
- 車道 Main Road
- 無障礙步道 Barrier-Free Trail



遊憩景點 Scenic spots

遊客中心

來到墾丁國家森林遊樂區，可先到遊客中心瞭解園區的相關資訊，中心設有休息室與簡報室並且提供旅遊查詢、行李寄放等服務。除了詳細介紹林業經營的內容外，還有相當豐富的資源。1樓並附設餐飲設施，歡迎利用。



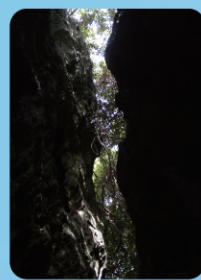
遊客中心
Visitor Center

Visitor Center

Visitors are welcome to tour the center and use the lounge and briefing room. Tour guide and luggage storage services are available. The cafeteria is located on the first floor.

一線天

因為地殼變動的關係造成岩石斷裂成兩半，反而形成一條只能容納一個人穿過的細狹通道。從岩縫中穿過時，抬頭仰望天空只見一線空隙，也因此當地就命名這裡為「一線天」了。



一線天
One-line Sky

One-line Sky

Tectonic movement split the rock in half and the gap in between is only big enough for one person to pass through. When visitors walk through the rocks, they can only see a thin strip of the bright sky.

石筍寶穴

由珊瑚礁岩形成的天然石穴，洞深8公尺，裡面盡是年代久遠的鐘乳石，不論直立地面的石筍，還是懸垂穴壁、洞頂的鐘乳石都非常秀麗奇特、晶瑩可愛。

Stalagmite Cave

The 8-meter-deep cave is formed by coral reefs. The cave has stalactite hanging down the roof and stalagmite popping up from the ground.

仙洞

走入仙洞，遊客的視線總忍不住被洞壁壯麗奇特的鐘乳石所吸引，依照外貌形象的特徵，分別命名為微笑老人、石瀑、寶蓮燈、南極仙翁等別名，可考驗遊客是否有好眼力分辨出來哦！仙洞全長127公尺，另有支洞30公尺，是全臺最長的石灰岩洞。鬼斧神工的天然美景，配合明亮的燈火照明設備，繽紛錯落的景緻，也難怪它成為墾丁最具代表性的地形景觀之一。

Fairy Cave

The 127-meter-long Fairy Cave contains a 30-meter-long branch within it. Visitors will surely be attracted to the magnificent stalactite that resembles the Smiling Elder, Stone Waterfall, the Lotus Lamp and the Long-lived God. This is the longest limestone cave in Taiwan with beautiful rock formations and great lighting effect, making it a incredible landscape in Kenting.

銀龍洞

貫穿觀日峰北麓，洞長30公尺，洞壁盡為鐘乳石，蟠懸如龍，潔白晶瑩，鱗甲片片。

Silver Dragon Cave

Cutting through the northern part of Guanru Mountain, the cave is 30 meters long with dragon-like stalactite hanging from the ceiling. The white, shining patterns on the surface resemble layers of scales.



銀龍洞 Silver Dragon Cave

墾丁國家公園

墾丁國家公園成立於1984年，是臺灣的第一座國家公園，與新成立的東沙國家公園一樣，都屬於同時涵蓋陸域與海域的國家公園，總面積約33,268.65公頃。墾丁地區受到地殼運動不斷作用的影響，產生了園區內高位珊瑚礁、海蝕地形、崩崖地形等特殊的海岸地理地質景觀；而屬於熱帶氣候的墾丁，加上位於海陸交界處，因此孕育出豐富多變的生態環境，其中海岸的植物群落、每年來自北方的候鳥、海底的珊瑚景觀等，是墾丁最具有代表性的景觀。

Kenting National Park

Kenting National Park, established in 1984, is Taiwan's first national park, that covers the scenery of land and sea with a total area of about 33,268.65 hectares. By the effects of crustal movement, Kenting area has elevated coral reefs, wave-cut landscape and collapsed cliff coast. The tropical climate with the special landscape create rich biodiversity such as the coastal plant communities, the migratory birds and the coral reefs, which are the most representatives of Kenting.

旅客須知

Visitor information

- 1 本森林遊樂區為山區危險多，各位遊客應有危險意識，注意自身安全。在設有危險標誌區，禁止進入。
 - 2 請遵照指示牌、標誌牌、警告牌之規定遊憩以策安全。
 - 3 區內常有毒蛇出沒，請注意。
 - 4 危險的峭壁、陡坡請勿攀登。
 - 5 森林易發生火災，請勿亂丟菸蒂。
 - 6 當個受歡迎的遊客，不要任意破壞區內各項景觀、設施，更請勿在樹木、岩石、標誌牌或公共設施刻噴文字、圖形，讓大自然更美。
- 1 Please be aware of your surroundings and watch out for your safety while in the mountains. Do not enter areas with Danger signs.
 - 2 Please follow direction signs and pay attention to warnings for your own safety.
 - 3 Watch out for poisonous snakes.
 - 4 Do not climb cliffs and steep slopes.
 - 5 Please properly dispose of your cigarette butts to prevent forest fire.
 - 6 Do not vandalize plants and facilities. Any marking on rocks, trees and signs are prohibited.

解說服務

Expositor Service

協助您了解本遊樂區之自然、地理、人文景觀，讓您有更深入的體驗。

The recreation area provides tour guide to help visitors better understand the history and geology of the area.

- 1 凡機關、團體、學校等20人以上，於一星期前函文本處申請派員解說服務；或於10日前登入林務局網站申請。
網站<http://recreate.forest.gov.tw/>
 - 2 定時在遊客中心放映園區多媒體簡介及各類自然生態保育影片。
- 1 Any group of over 20 people is welcome to send its request for expositor service to the area administration one week before or register online 10 days before the trip at <http://recreate.forest.gov.tw/>
 - 2 A multimedia presentation of the park and various ecological documentaries are shown regularly at the Visitor Center.



石筍寶穴 Stalagmite cave

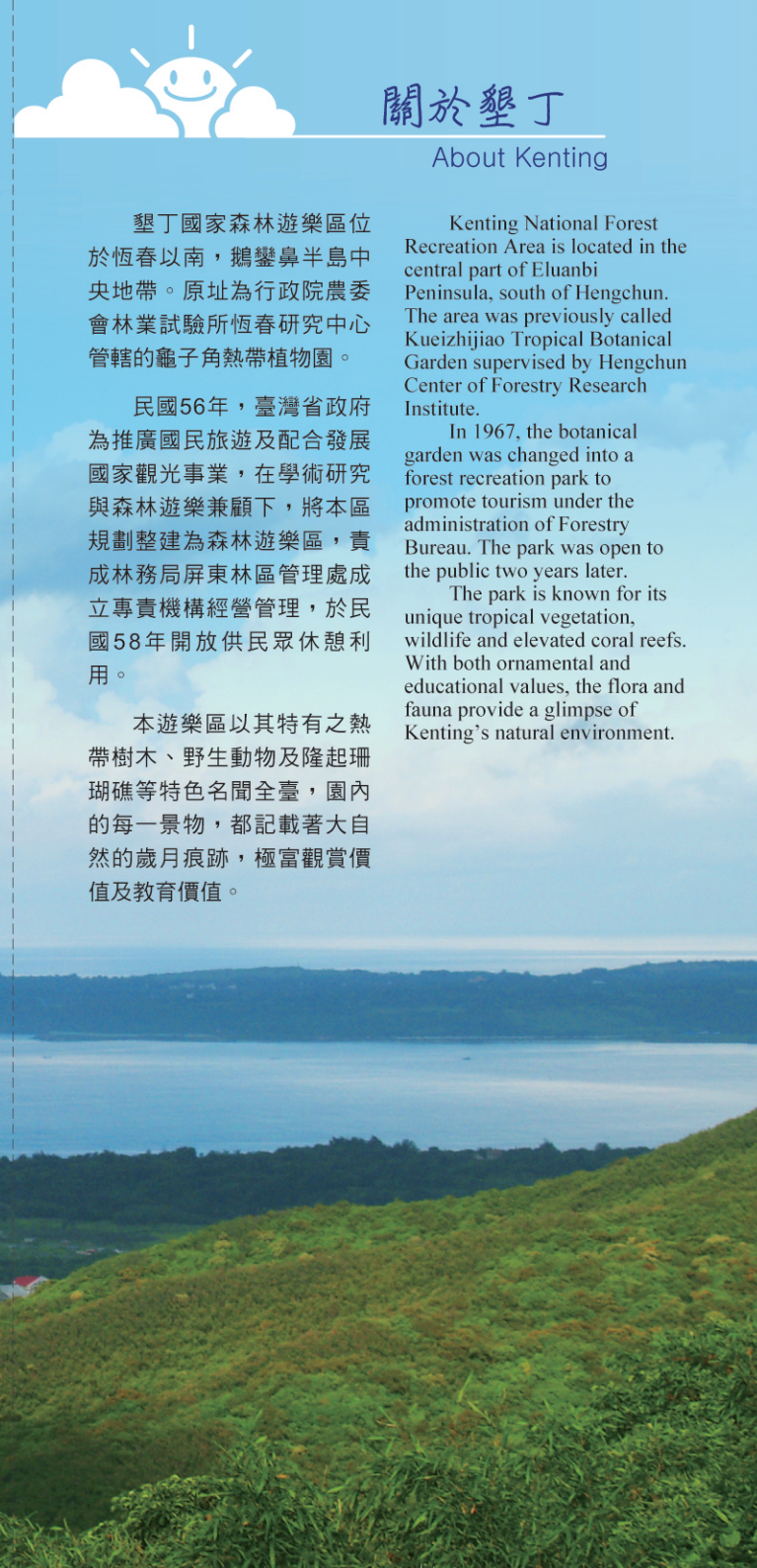


墾丁

國家森林遊樂區

Kenting
National Forest Recreation Area

愜意俯拾熱帶風情



關於墾丁

About Kenting

墾丁國家森林遊樂區位於恆春以南，鵝鑾鼻半島中央地帶。原址為行政院農委會林業試驗所恆春研究中心管轄的龜子角熱帶植物園。

民國56年，臺灣省政府為推廣國民旅遊及配合發展國家觀光事業，在學術研究與森林遊樂兼顧下，將本區規劃整建為森林遊樂區，責成林務局屏東林區管理處成立專責機構經營管理，於民國58年開放供民眾休憩利用。

本遊樂區以其特有之熱帶樹木、野生動物及隆起珊瑚礁等特色名聞全臺，園內的每一景物，都記載著大自然的歲月痕跡，極富觀賞價值及教育價值。

Kenting National Forest Recreation Area is located in the central part of Eluanbi Peninsula, south of Hengchun. The area was previously called Kueizhijiao Tropical Botanical Garden supervised by Hengchun Center of Forestry Research Institute.

In 1967, the botanical garden was changed into a forest recreation park to promote tourism under the administration of Forestry Bureau. The park was open to the public two years later.

The park is known for its unique tropical vegetation, wildlife and elevated coral reefs. With both ornamental and educational values, the flora and fauna provide a glimpse of Kenting's natural environment.



氣候 Climate

本區屬熱帶海洋性氣候，夏季炎熱多雨，冬季溫暖乾燥，一月平均溫度仍在20°C以上，可謂四季如春，年平均雨量2200公釐集中於夏季，每年十月至翌年三月吹強勁之東北季風俗稱「落山風」，為本區氣候一大特色。

The area has a tropical marine climate of hot rainy summers and warm dry winters. The average January temperature is above 20°C, while the annual average rainfall is 2,200mm with most of the rain falling in summer. The strong northeast monsoon, known as "Luoshanfeng", is prevalent every year from October to the following March—a climatic characteristic of this area.

地質 Geology

本遊樂區由珊瑚礁岩所構成。約形成於8至12萬年前，在地層上稱為恆春石灰岩。遍布全區的珊瑚礁構成本區地形主要特色，並足以證明本區過去曾為海底，珊瑚礁岩經多年風雨侵蝕及各種營力作用下形成如：峽谷、洞穴、鐘乳石及石筍等地形景觀。

The park is composed of coral reefs, which were formed about 80,000 to 120,000 years ago. Known in geological terms as Hengchun Limestone, the rocks prove that the area used to be at the bottom of the sea. After years of erosion and process, the coral reefs have gradually developed into varied landscapes, such as canyons, caves, stalactites and stalagmites.

石灰岩地形：
高位珊瑚礁
Limestone terrain:
Coral Reef



植物景觀 Flora

恆春半島多變的氣候，複雜的地形，孕育出特殊而豐富的植物景觀，復以本區過去為林業試驗用地，曾引進世界各地珍稀樹木在此試驗栽植，使本遊樂區為全國唯一的熱帶植物園，全區現有熱帶植物千餘種，其中外來引進320餘種，仙人掌類200餘種，園內樹木依其特性用途劃分為十餘區，除可供學術研究外，兼具觀賞價值。



厚葉榕
Ficus microcarpa L. f. var. *crassifolia*

The diversified climate and topography in Hengchun Peninsula have contributed to its rich and distinct flora. The Forestry Research Institute has introduced to this area many rare plants from around the world, making the park the only tropical botanical garden in Taiwan. There are more than 1,000 tropical plants, among which 320 are foreign species with 200 varieties of cactus. For easy observation and research purpose, the park is divided into more than 10 sections according to the characteristics and usage of plants.



棋盤腳
Barringtonia racemosa (L.)

火筒樹開花
Leea indica



動物生態 Fauna

本園以茂密的樹木及四季的花果，提供各類野生動物良好的棲息、繁殖場所。動物中尤以鳥類、蝴蝶、爬蟲類及其他昆蟲資源最為豐富。秋冬之際，更以大批過境鳥(如紅尾伯勞、灰面鷲)及候鳥(如虎鵝、赤腹鵝)，在此過境及停留，更添加本區動物景觀之特色。原始林內偶可見臺灣獼猴成群結隊嬉戲林間。



灰面鷲
Butastur indicus

The dense forest with abundant fruits and flowers all the year round provides an ideal habitat for a variety of wild animals, such as birds, butterflies, reptiles, etc. It is spectacular that during autumn and winter, large numbers of migratory birds pass through or spend the winter here, for example, Brown Shrike (*Lanius cristatus*), Grey-faced Buzzard (*Butastur indicus*), Scaly Thrush (*Zoothera dauma*), and Brown-headed Thrush (*Turdus chrysolaus*). Occasionally, a group of Formosan rock monkeys (*Macaca cyclopis*) can be spotted playing in the woods.



臺灣獼猴
Macaca cyclopis

臺灣姬小灰蝶
Freyeria putli formosanus (Matsumura)



紅尾伯勞
Lanius cristatus



林務局屏東林區管理處

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