

園區示意圖



二號壩水堰 Weir No. 2



生態池(青蛙)
Ecology pond (for frog-watching)



格壩壩式攔土壩
Arch dam revetment



變形双草
Mitrasemon kanehirai



青桐木屋教室
Wooden classroom
of Taiwan incense cedar



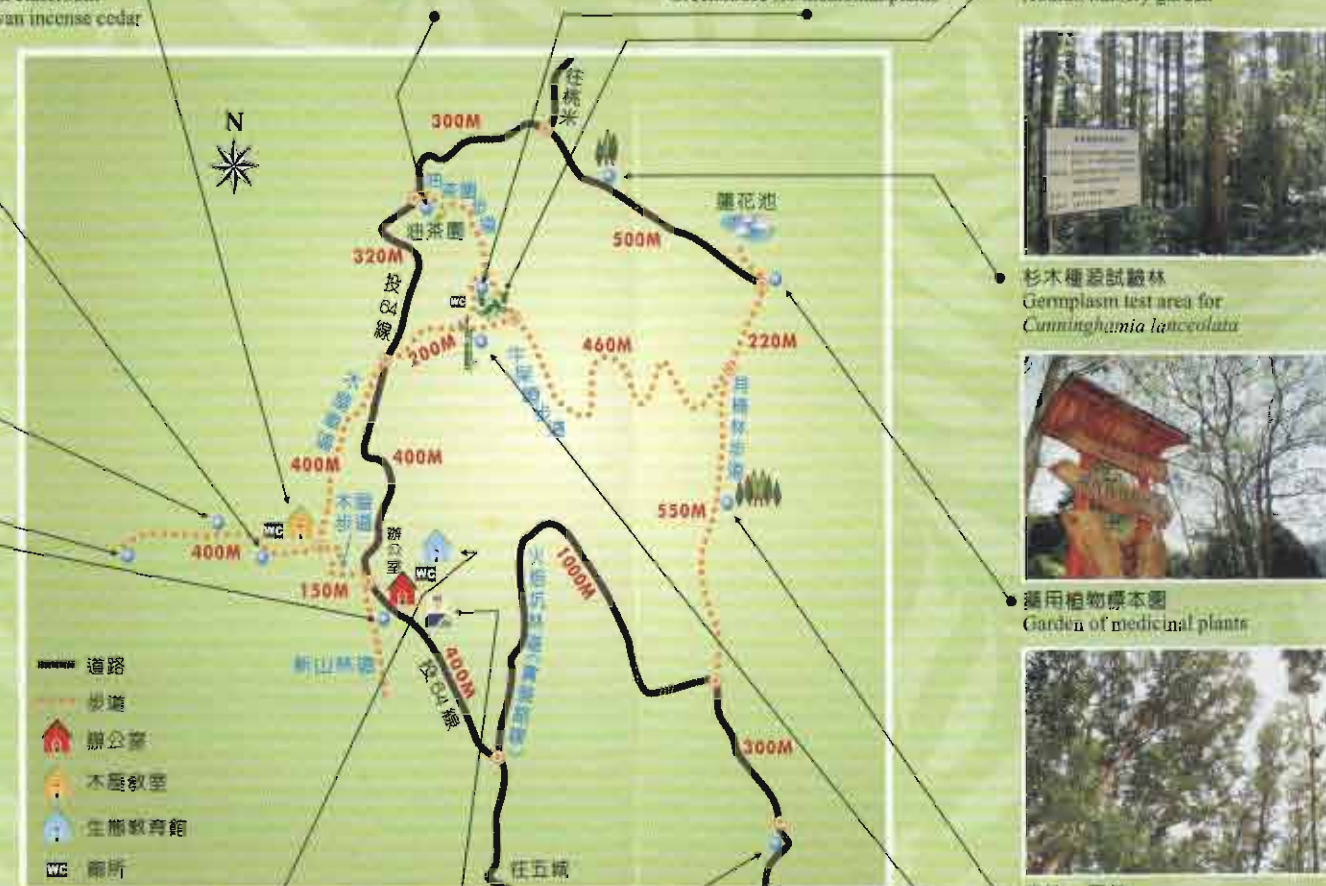
蓮華池寄生 *Taxillus tsaii*



藥用植物溫室展示區
Greenhouse for medicinal plants



后寮苗圃
Houliu nursery garden



生態教育館
Ecology education center



蓮華池氣象站
Lianhuachih meteorological station



螢海賞螢區
Firefly-watching area



巨竹
Denrocalamus giganteus

森林生態系與自然資源保育

蓮華池天然林林相完整，擁有豐富的植物資源，原生植物約600種，其中有數十種珍稀植物，具有相當之學術研究及保育價值。區域內除了人工試驗林及天然闊葉林外，另有草生地、淺灘水澤散佈其間，蛟龍溪、火培坑溪、五城溪蜿蜒穿越，構成一個多樣性的生態棲地，各種鳥類、蛙類、昆蟲，隨處可見，隨時可以感受到自然的聲音與生命力。每年四至六月，轄區內流螢舞動，為初夏的夜晚增添浪漫的氣氛，值得一賞。保育是一項長遠的工作，蓮華池擁有豐富的自然資源，富含芬多精及優美林相，足以洗滌煩憂，並為台灣的森林保存重要生態訊息，所以需要大家共同愛惜與維護。

Conservation of Forest Ecosystems and Natural Resources

Based on the intact flora of its natural forests, the Lianhuachih Research Center possesses abundant phyto-resources including 600 species of indigenous plants and tens of rare plants with fairly high academic and conservation values. Aside from the experimental plantation and broadleaf forest, grasslands and shallow swamps are scattered in the region, with Jiaolong Creek, Huopeikeng Creek, and Wucheng Creek winding through, comprising a habitat of great biodiversity. With various birds, frogs, and insects seen anywhere, the sounds and vitality of nature are there for all to experience. Fireflies dance and flicker from April to June every year adding an air of romance to the early summer. Environmental conservation is a long-term endeavour. With its abundant natural resources, Lianhuachih preserves vital ecological information about forests in Taiwan while the beauty of the forest landscape and richness in phytoncides is good for cleansing people's souls. All deserves our tender care and protection.

生態解說服務

本中心於2004年成立生態保育志工團，結合社區對生態保育有興趣的人士，成為生態保育的種子教師，將蓮華池的美，透過生動的解說，讓蒞臨的民眾能更加認識我們生存的環境，進而珍惜各項自然資源。

本中心生態保育志工團導覽解說服務，目前接受各級政府機關學校之預約申請，詳情可與本中心聯繫。

Interpretation services

With enthusiasts in the community participating, the center organized a group of volunteers to serve as interpreters of forest ecology and conservation in 2004 and trained them to be seed instructors. Through their vivid and lively explanations, visitors are able to better understand the environment we live in and thus cherish our natural resources. Tour guide services by volunteers at the center are provided for group visitors from government agencies, institutions, and schools upon request. Visitors may contact us for more information.



豎琴蛙 *Rana psaltes*



行政院農業委員會
林業試驗所
Taiwan Forestry Research Institute
Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan, R. O. C.

蓮華池

研究中心簡介

Introduction of
Lianhuachih Research Center

蓮華池環境概況

蓮華池研究中心是行政院農業委員會林業試驗所六個研究中心之一，位於南投縣魚池鄉五城村境內，為水里溪明潭、明湖抽水庫上游集水區，鄰近埔里、日月潭，總面積461公頃，海拔576-925公尺，年均溫21℃，年雨量2,200公釐，屬亞熱帶型氣候。

蓮華池人工試驗林面積182公頃，主要從事造林樹種之生長調查等相關試驗研究；天然闊葉林269公頃，為中部低海拔罕有之天然林，植群以樟科、殼斗科為主；其他試驗用地約10公頃。

另位於梨山附近之畢祿溪集水區試驗站，海拔2,100-3,370公尺，屬溫帶型氣候，為天然針葉林與針闊葉混合林之森林植群，主要從事中部高山試驗集水區水文、生態之研究調查。

轄區圖



Environmental Profile of the Lienhuachih Area

Located in Wucheng Village of Yuchi Township in Nantou County, Lienhuachih Research Center is one of 6 research centers of the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute, Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan. Adjacent to Puli and Sun Moon Lake and in the upstream watersheds of the Mingtan and Minghu Reservoirs of the Shuelli River, the center covers a total area of 461 ha at elevations ranging 576 ~ 925 m, with a typical subtropical climate of an annual mean temperature at 21°C and annual rainfall of 2200 mm. The Lienhuachih Research Center manages 182 ha of plantation for experiments and studies on growth analyses of tree species for afforestation. In addition, there are 269 ha of broadleaf forests dominated by camphor and beech trees, a low-elevation natural forest which is rare in central Taiwan, and 10 ha of land for other purposes. The center also operates an experimental station in the Pulu Creek watershed in neighboring Lishan at elevations of 2100~3370 m, a temperate climate and vegetative cover of natural coniferous and mixed coniferous- broadleaf forests. Hydrological and ecological studies on mountainous watersheds in central Taiwan have been conducted here.



畢祿溪集水區試驗站 Pulu Creek watershed experimental station

沿革

本中心肇始於1918年，當時為台灣總督府殖產局林業試驗場之藥用植物栽培試驗地，1933年改為蓮花池試驗地，1939年改為蓮花池支所，1949年光復後隸屬台灣省農林廳，改稱林業試驗所蓮華池分所，1999年精省後，改隸行政院農業委員會，並於2002年改設為林業試驗所蓮華池研究中心迄今。

History

The center was established in 1918 as the Medicinal Plant Cultivation and Experiment Site of Forestry Experiment Field under the Trade and Commerce Bureau in the Office of the Taiwanese Governor under Japanese administration. It was renamed the Lienhuachih Experiment Site in 1933 and the Lienhuachih Branch Office in 1939. After Taiwan's retrocession in 1949, it was reorganized as the Lienhuachih Branch of the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute under the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Taiwan Provincial Government. After the Taiwan Provincial government was disbanded in 1999, it became the Lienhuachih Research Center of the Taiwan Forestry Research Institute under the Council of Agriculture.

育苗

育苗是森林建造的首要工作，本中心后崙苗圃培育供試驗研究及造林之苗木，以烏心石、台灣肖楠、桃實百日青等原生樹種為主，並設置藥用植物溫室展示區，及土肉桂、紅豆杉、巨竹等種源試區及保存區，使后崙苗圃兼具育苗與自然教育功能。

Seedling Cultivation

Seedling cultivation is the first and foremost task in afforestation. The center administers the Houlu Nursery Garden to cultivate seedlings and nursery stocks of various indigenous trees such as *Michelia compressa*, *Calocedrus formosana* and *Podocarpus nakaii* for experiments and afforestation. In addition, there is a greenhouse for medicinal plants and germplasm test areas and germplasm reserves for *Cinnamomum osmophloeum*, *Taxus mairei*, and *Dendrocalamus giganteus*, allowing the Houlu Nursery Garden to implement both seedling cultivation and nature education.

集水區經營試驗

自1965年起，除已設立之氣象站外，並陸續建立五個試驗集水區、量水堰及各項森林水文試驗設備，收集各種氣象及水文資料，探討森林地區氣候變化及森林集水區水文特性。另於1996年建立集水區水土保持戶外教室，設置有關集水區水文、土壤沖蝕及林道水土保持等解說牌，成為社會大眾參觀宣導之場所。

Watershed Management Experiments

Apart from the meteorological station that was built earlier, gages were installed on 5 small watersheds in 1965 to collect meteorological and hydrological data for studies on forest climate changes and hydrological characteristics of forest watersheds. An outdoor classroom for soil and water conservation education was opened in 1996 for public education. Exhibits on watershed hydrology studies and soil erosion control soil conservation measures for forest roads are displayed.

