

## National Parks Administration Management

The establishment of nation parks is aimed for protecting the specific national nature landscapes, wild animals and places of historic interest, and functioning as recreational places for people and as research bases. Furthermore it improves the environmental concept for the citizens and the ecological balance to the nature.

The Construction and Planning Agency, in accordance with the spirit of National Park Act, is actively working on the scheming, setting and administering the national parks. From 1982 to 1994, we have consecutively established six national parks, i.e. Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Xueba and Kinmen national parks with their administration offices, which are rich in their own characteristics and covered the most abundant natural or cultural areas. They provide people the best conservational fields for research and environmental education.

**The Status of National Parks**

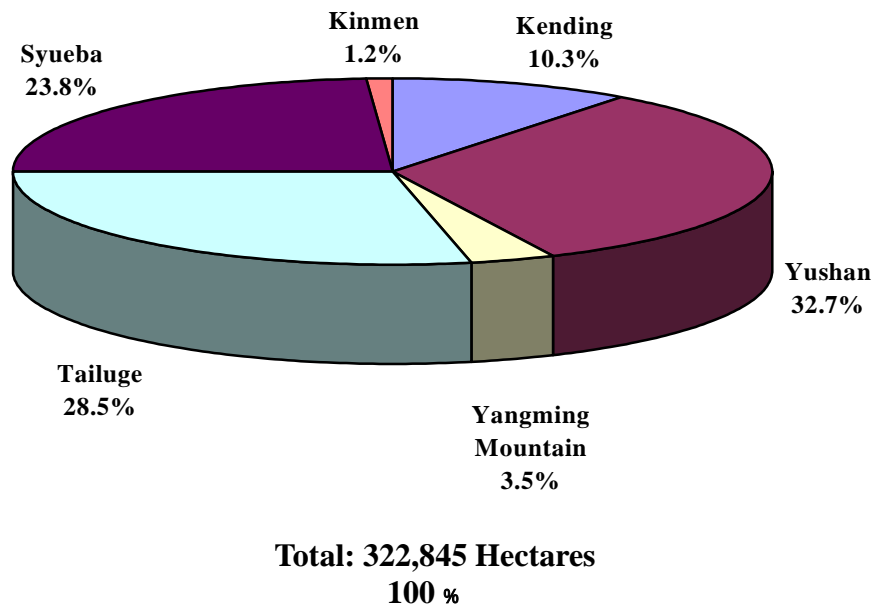
National Park's name	Area (hectares)	Date of the performance proclaimed	Date of the foundation of the administration office
Total	322,845		
Kenting	33,269	Sep. 1, 1982	Jan. 1, 1984
Yushan	105,491	Apr. 6, 1985	Apr. 10, 1985
Yangmingshan	11,455	Sep. 1, 1985	Sep. 16, 1985
Taroko	92,000	Nov. 12, 1986	Nov. 28, 1986
Xueba	76,850	Jul. 1, 1992	Jul. 1, 1992
Kinmen	3,780	Oct. 18, 1995	Oct. 18, 1995

Note: Kenting National Park includes marine area of 15,186 hectares

### I. National Parks area

At present there are six national parks established, totaling 322,845 hectares. Excluding the sea area of 15,186 hectares in Kenting National Park, the land area of national parks is 307,659 hectares, which accounts 8.50% of whole Taiwan and Fujian area of 3,618,804. Yushan National Park possesses 105,491 hectares the biggest, which accounts 2.9% of whole Taiwan and Fujian area, Taroko National Park 92,000 hectares (2.5%) the second, and Kinmen National Park only 3,780 hectares (0.1%) the smallest.

**The area percentage of different national parks in Taiwan and Fujian Area at the end of 2002**



## II. Resources of wild animals and plants

After setting up, every national park proceeded to investigate and register all ecological resources in its own area. As of the end of 2002, Kenting National Park is the one that has the most abundant wild animal resources, accounting 4,161 kinds. Taroko National Park is the second, 1,189 kinds. The rest ones in order are Yushan, 1,006 kinds, Yangmingshan, 879 kinds, Kinmen, 864 kinds, and Xueba, 583 kinds. According to the analysis for the species of the wild animals, Kenting national park is the only one, which has the sea area, out of the six national parks in our country. The most abundant source is fish of 1,202 kinds that occupied 28.9% of total wilder animals. Beside Kenting National park, the insect species are the majority in other national parks. Its ratios to wild animals are 77.5% in Yushan, the most, 76.7% in Taroko, the second, 73.9% in Yangmingshan, the third.

As of the end of 2002, Kenting National Park is the one that has the most abundant wild plant resources out of the six national parks, accounting 1,931 kinds. Yangmingshan National Park is the second, 1,742 kinds. The rest ones in order are Yushan 1,563 kinds, Taroko 1,355 kinds, Xueba 1,162 kinds and Kinmen 542 kinds. According to the analysis for the species of the wild plants, most of them are dicotyledons. In Kinmen National Park, they account 64.8% of all plants the most, 60.9% in Xueba the second and 59.7% in Taroko the third.

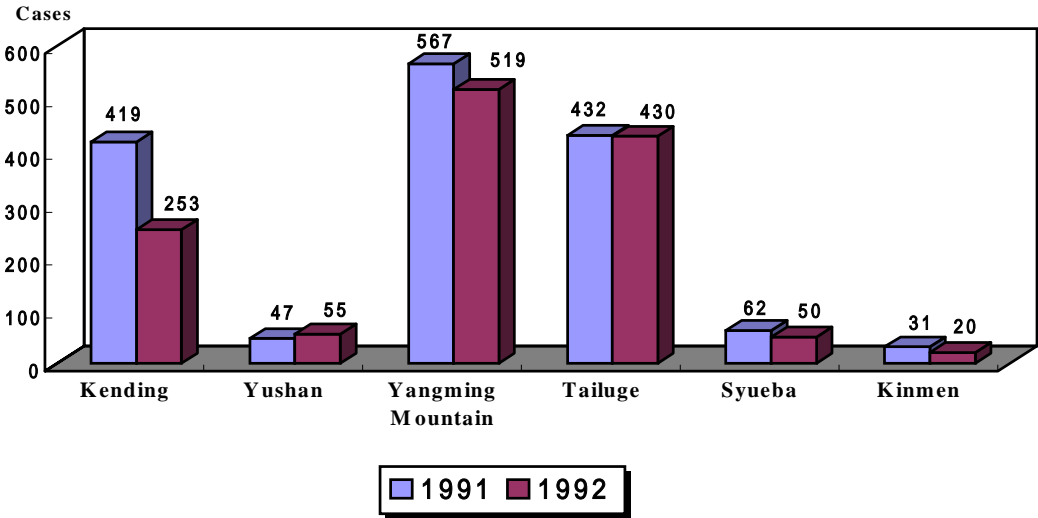
### III. Violation penalty cases against National Park Act

The national Parks are to protect the natural resources. All deeds damaging the natural landscapes and natural resources are against the National Park Act. Therefore it is necessary to have National Park Policeman stationed in all national parks to preserve resources in the park and maintain order as well as to handle violation cases that are against the Law.

There were totally 1,327 cases of violating the National Park Act and fined in 2002. 496 cases of them were illegal peddling that accounted 37.4% of the total violations the most. 188 cases of illegal construction accounted 14.2% the second. 124 cases of entering restricted area without permit accounted 9.3% the third. Compare to 1,558 cases in 2001, it's 14.8% less that people were improving in obeying law, while 47.4% of which were polluting the environment the most, 25.3% of entering restricted ecological area the second and 20.6% of vehicles intrusions into restricted area the third. As observed park by park, the decrease of violations lessened in order: 39.6 % in Kenting, 35.5% in Kinmen, 19.4 % in Xueba, 8.5% in Yangmingshan and 0.5% in Taroko. On the contrary, only Yushan increased 17%.

The proportion of violations against National Park Act varied. In Kenting National Park, “setting up peddler stalls” accounted 47.0% the most. In Yushan, “entering ecological reservation” accounted 49.1% the most. In Yangmingshan, “illegal constructions” accounted 22.9% the most. In Taroko, “setting up peddler stalls” accounted 69.3% the most. In Xueba, “entering ecological reservation” accounted 44.0% the most. And in Kinmen, “illegal constructions” accounted 40.0% the most.

**Violation penalty cases against National Park Act in National Parks**



#### IV. Current important public facilities

At the end of 2002, the important public facilities in six national parks were: 666,075 meters of walking trails, 133 parking lots, 110 public restrooms, 29 visitor centers, 19 managing stations, 93 view platforms, 13 dining and beverage centers, and 3,896 signal stands for warning, stop, direction, explanation and associated pictures. On each facility, there is 382,500 meters of walking trail in Yushan National Park the longest, accounting 57.4% of all walking trails in all national parks. There were 1,230 various “signaling facilities” in Yangmingshan National Park the most, accounting 31.6% of all signaling facilities in all national parks.

#### V. Research and development

There were 53 research and development cases on six national parks in 2002 with funding of NT\$34,340,000 dollars. Research subjects concentrated on “natural protection zone”, totaling 48 cases with NT\$29,215,000 dollars that accounted 90% and 85% respectively.

#### Research and development status on national parks

Unit: case & thousand dollars

Name of National Park	Total		Planing & management		Tourism & recreation		Touring & education		Natural Protection Zone	
	Cases	Fund	Case	Fund	Case	Fund	Case	Fund	Case	Fund
2001	33	24,772	4	3,374	1	780	2	746	25	19,403
2002	53	34,340	1	890	1	800	3	3,435	48	29,215
Kenting	8	9,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9,009
Yushan	3	2,148	-	-	1	800	-	-	2	1,348
Yangming shan	7	5,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5,140
Taroko	17	5,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5,165
Xueba	13	9,270	-	-	-	-	2	3,000	11	6,270
Kinmen	5	3,608	1	890	-	-	1	435	3	2,283

#### IV. Recreation places, visitors and vehicles

National parks are resources cherished by all people. In order to elevate the recreation livelihood quality for all people and to promote tourism for knowledge and sensibility, all national parks provide visitors with high quality recreation places as well as visitor centers for guided tours that can help visitors enjoy the feeling of staying that may increase the number of visitors year by year.

Total amount of visitors to six national parks at 41 recreation places in 2002 is listed below.

**Statistic for Recreation Places in National Parks**

Park Name	Number of Places	Titles of Recreation Places
Total	41	
Kenting	13	Oluanpi Park, Maobitou Park, Kenting Forest Park, Jialeshui Scenic Area, Sheding Natural Park, Nanren Mountain Ecological Protection Zone, Longkeng Ecological Protection Zone, Xiaowan Marine Recreation Area, Nanwan Marine Recreation Area, Sisal Hemp Industry Historic Exhibition, Longluantan Natural Center, Shadao Shell Sand Exhibition, Marine Life Museum
Yushan	7	Xuefeng, Xinzhongheng 125K, Dongpu, Meishan, Yakou, Nan'an, Visitor Center
Yangmingshan	9	Xiaoyoukeng, Datun, Lengshuikeng, Qingtiangang, Longfenggu Sulfur Valley, Visitor Center, Yangming Book House, Yangming Park, Scouts Camping Ground
Taroko	4	Visitor Center, Buluowan, Canyon Choice Area, Taiwan Highway 9 Scenic Views
Xueba	3	Wuling, Guanwu, Visitor Center
Kinmen	5	Zhongshan Forest, Zhaishan Stronghold, Twin Carps Wetland Natural Center, Guningtou Battle Memorial, 823 Gun Battle Memorial

In 2002 there were 15,118,000 person/times visiting six national parks, 0.11% increase compared with 15,102,000 person/times of previous year. Among them, there were 557,000 person/times (3.7%) visiting Xueba National Park, 85.6% increase (the most) compared with previous year. There were 1,437,000 person/times (9.5%) visiting Kinmen National Park, 45.5% increase (the second) compared with previous year, and there were 1,355,000 person/times (8.8%) visiting Yushan National Park, 20.3% increase (the third) compared with previous year. On the contrary, there were 4,565,000 person/times (30.2%) visiting Kenting National Park, 8.5% decrease (the most) compared with previous year. There were 2,906,000 person/times (19.2%) visiting Taroko National Park, 7.6% decrease (the

second) compared with previous year. There were 4,317,000 person/times (28.6%) visiting Yangmingshan National Park, 5.5% decrease (the third) compared with previous year. As observed by seasons in 2002, there were 4,692,000 person/times in the first season (January ~ March) that had most visitors and 3,881,000 person/times in third season (July ~ September) that had second most visitors. People concentrated to visit Yushan and Yangmingshan National Parks in the first season, to visit Kinmen National Park in the second season, and to visit Kenting, Taroko, and Xueba National Park in the third season.

In 2002 there was only 0.1% increase of visitors to six national parks with 1,760,449 vehicles/times, 1.0% increase of 17,736 vehicles compared with that of previous year. For understanding the types of vehicles that visited 6 national parks in 2002, the analysis shows: For Kenting, there were 85.3% of small vehicles and 7.5% of motorcycles. For Yushan, there were 39.1% of small vehicles and 28.4% of motorcycles. For Yangmingshan, there were 60.7% of small vehicles and 37.5% of motorcycles. For Taroko, there were 72.3% of small vehicles and 11.0% of motorcycles. For Xueba, there were 94.6% of small vehicles and 2.5% of large vehicles; and for Kinmen, 40.2% of large vehicles and 35.4% of small vehicles. Except Kinmen where large vehicles prevailed, in other national parks small vehicles are the most populous means of transportation.

## **VII. Issuance of Construction Build Permits**

Abiding by Article three of Construction Act, Kenting National Park was authorized to be a construction authority institute since 2002. Therefore, since then six park administration offices will issue their build permits themselves for all constructions inside national parks.

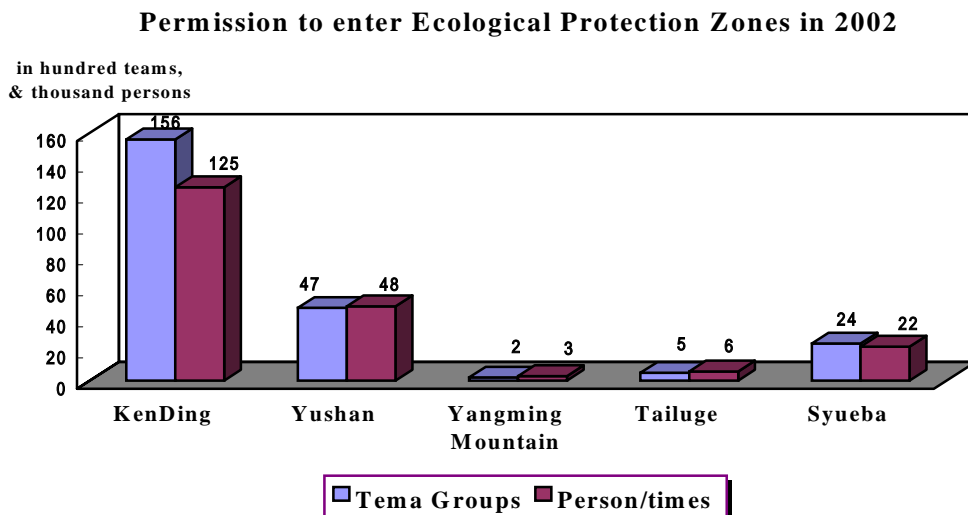
In 2002, there were 49 construction build permits, total floorage of 22,834 square meters, were issued from the six administration offices. Compared the floorage with each other, there were 10,704 square meters of 12 cases in Kenting National Park the most, 5,988 square meters of 16 cases in Yangmingshan National Park the second, and 3,777 square meters of 16 cases in Kinmen National Park the third.

In 2002, there were 38 construction use permits, total floorage of 10,826 square meters, were issued from the six administration offices. There were 8,128 square meters of 20 cases in Kinmen National Park the most, 1,935 square meters of 10 cases in Yangmingshan National Park the second, and 739 square meters of 7 cases in Yushan National Park the third.

### VIII. Permission to enter ecological protection zones

In order to maintain the ecology and environment in national park ecological protection zones, all national parks, except Kinmen where there is no ecological protection zone, have set up the application system for permission to enter ecological protection zones in accordance with National Park Act. There are 19 ecological protection zone statistics file of entry records in five national parks. There are Nanren Mountain and Longkeng Ecological Protection Zones in Kenting National Park. There are Yushan Peak, Yuanfeng, Nan-Heng Sanshan, Batongguan and Nan'erduan Ecological Protection Zones in Yushan National Park. There are Lujiaokeng and Huanzuishan Ecological Protection Zones in Yangmingshan National Park. There are Nanhu Central Peaks, Qilai Taroko Mountains and Qingshuishan Ecological Protection Zones in Taroko National Park. And there are Xueshan, Zhijiayang, Dabajianshan, Wuling Four Splendors, Shenglingxian, Daxiaojianshan and Xueshan Xiling Ecological Protection Zones in Xueba National Parks.

There were 23,414 team groups and 205,770 person/times permitted to enter ecological protection zones of five national parks in 2002. There were 15,609 teams in Kenting National Park that was the most in permitted team number that accounted 67%. As for persons permitted, there were 125,667 person/times in Kenting National Park that was the most with 61%, 48,145 person/times in Yushan National Park that was the second and 22,946 person/times in Xueba National Park that was the third.



## **IX. Briefings and Guided Tours**

The purpose of a guided tour is to let every visitor to national parks may understand the goal for establishing national parks and to enjoy watch the specific natural landscape, wild creatures and historic relics. Visitors may get acquainted with the nature, cherish and respect the nature with the sense of reservation of ecological environment.

Analyzing different types of people who took briefings and guided tours of six national parks in 2002, there were 2,725,971 person/times among 69,310 teams that can be divided into five categories: schools, social groups, governmental institutes, general visitors and international visitors. There were 69,310 teams and 2,350,345 person/times of general visitors, accounting 86.7% and 86.2% respectively. There were 4,193 teams and 145,470 person/times of social groups, accounting 5.2% and 5.3% respectively.

Analyzing total number of all visitors in different parks, there were 976,591 person/times in Kinmen National Park the most, accounting 35.8%. There were 955,933 person/times in Yangmingshan National Park the second, accounting 35.1%. There were 262,050 person/times in Xueba National Park the third, accounting 9.6%.

Analyzing number of international visitors in different parks, there were 6,961 person/times in Yangmingshan National Park the most, accounting 42.8%. There were 5,597 person/times in Taroko National Park the second, accounting 34.4%. There were 1,940 person/times in Kenting National Park the third, accounting 11.9%.

Concerning the visiting activities, in 2002, there are 126,914 teams with 4,387,728 person/times who took four activities of visitor center sightseeing, film viewing, indoor guided tour and outdoor guided tours. Among them, there were 3,116,529 person/times in 78,205 teams who took sightseeing visitor center the most, accounting 61.6% and 71.0% respectively. There were 1,000,086 person/times in 40,121 teams who took film viewing the second, accounting 31.6% and 22.8% respectively. There were 180,860 person/times in 6,058 teams who took indoor guided tour the third, accounting 4.8% and 4.1% respectively. There were 90,253 person/times in 2,530 teams who took outdoor guided tour the fourth, accounting 2.0% and 2.1% respectively.