



環礁  
秘。靜

Mystic Atoll, Into the Tranquility

- 東沙攝影集 / Photography of Dongsha -

# FOR- WARD

## 東沙環礁

就如同上天遺落在南海北部的一枚指環，努力為這片海洋孕育蓬勃生機，平靜地等待人們看見它閃耀的光芒。

環礁由無數的珊瑚所構成，她依附著海洋而生，向上延伸出廣袤的潮間帶及一處難得的島嶼。多樣的生態環境，蘊藏了豐富的生命。依循著日月星辰、海湧潮浪，週而復始地循環，相互依存且永續綿延。從珊瑚礁建構了生物停留、藏匿、休憩、覓食的棲所，得以擁有多彩豐富的生物相開始，慢慢地進入沈船遺跡所構成的獨特環境。再到東沙近岸，海草床是孵育海洋生物幼苗的搖籃，而潮間帶的蟹類到陸地的植物與昆蟲生態，以及過境此地的東亞候鳥們，都依附在環礁生活，年復一年的循環不息，形成東沙海洋生態獨特的輪廓。

南海上這璀璨的指環，歷經物換星移、潮來潮往，輪廓依然細緻迷人。她總是維持那一派自然脫俗的典雅氣息，靜逸卻充滿生命力。透過攝影專家與國家公園工作同仁的鏡頭，除了為大家揭開東沙的神祕面紗，也希望這些罕為人知的美麗影像，能陪同大家神遊環礁，與她波光下的靈魂在此交會。

海洋國家公園管理處 處長

徐韶良

# 處長序

Lying in the north of South China Sea, Dongsha Atoll glimmers like a ring that fell from heaven. It is a hidden gem teeming with life, quietly waiting till the time to shine in front of everyone.

The atoll is formed by the growth and accumulation of reef corals as the ocean fluctuates in its vastness. Over millions of years, broad tidal flats and the island of Dongsha were developed, emerging from the vast blue waters.

Through endless days and nights, tides rise and fall, in the perpetual cycle of nature, the atoll remains a safe haven with diverse ecosystems, harboring an astounding richness of life.

The structural complexity of coral reefs provides habitats for a flourishing diversity of marine organisms to rest, forage, nest and breed. The shipwrecks in the vicinity provide yet another unique refuge for marine life.

Seagrass beds in the shallow waters of Dongsha are perfect nursery grounds for many juvenile marine organisms.

In the tidal flats, one may see crabs scurrying alongshore; while a lush green flora hosting an amazing insect ecosystem thrives on land, all of which provides abundant resources for the East Asian migratory birds. The circle of life is undoubtedly the fundamentals sustaining our one and only Dongsha marine ecosystem.

The charm of this dazzling ring in the South China Sea prevails through the recurring change of seasons and the rhythm of tides. Dongsha, touched by the grace of nature, serene yet vibrant with life, is a sight to behold. Through the lens of professional photographers and personnel of Dongsha Atoll National Park, the mystical beauty of Dongsha is unveiled. We hope people can travel to Dongsha with these stunning images, and feel the soul of the sparkling sea.

Director of  
Marine National Park Headquarters

*Shaoliang Hsu*




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01

RAINFOREST  
OF THE SEA

# 海洋雨林

神秘的海洋世界，  
等待潛入探索的人們發現造物者的巧思。

得以歌詠頌嘆珊瑚形色各異的姿態，以最大的包容，  
廣納生養在此的萬物。如海洋中的熱帶雨林，繽紛燦爛且充滿生機。

**Dive into the mystical marine world  
To explore and discover the creator's infinite ingenuity  
Applaud the amazing mix of colors, shapes and sizes of the corals  
Which take in under their wings  
A flourishing fauna and flora  
Like rainforest of the sea  
Vividly colored and thriving with life**

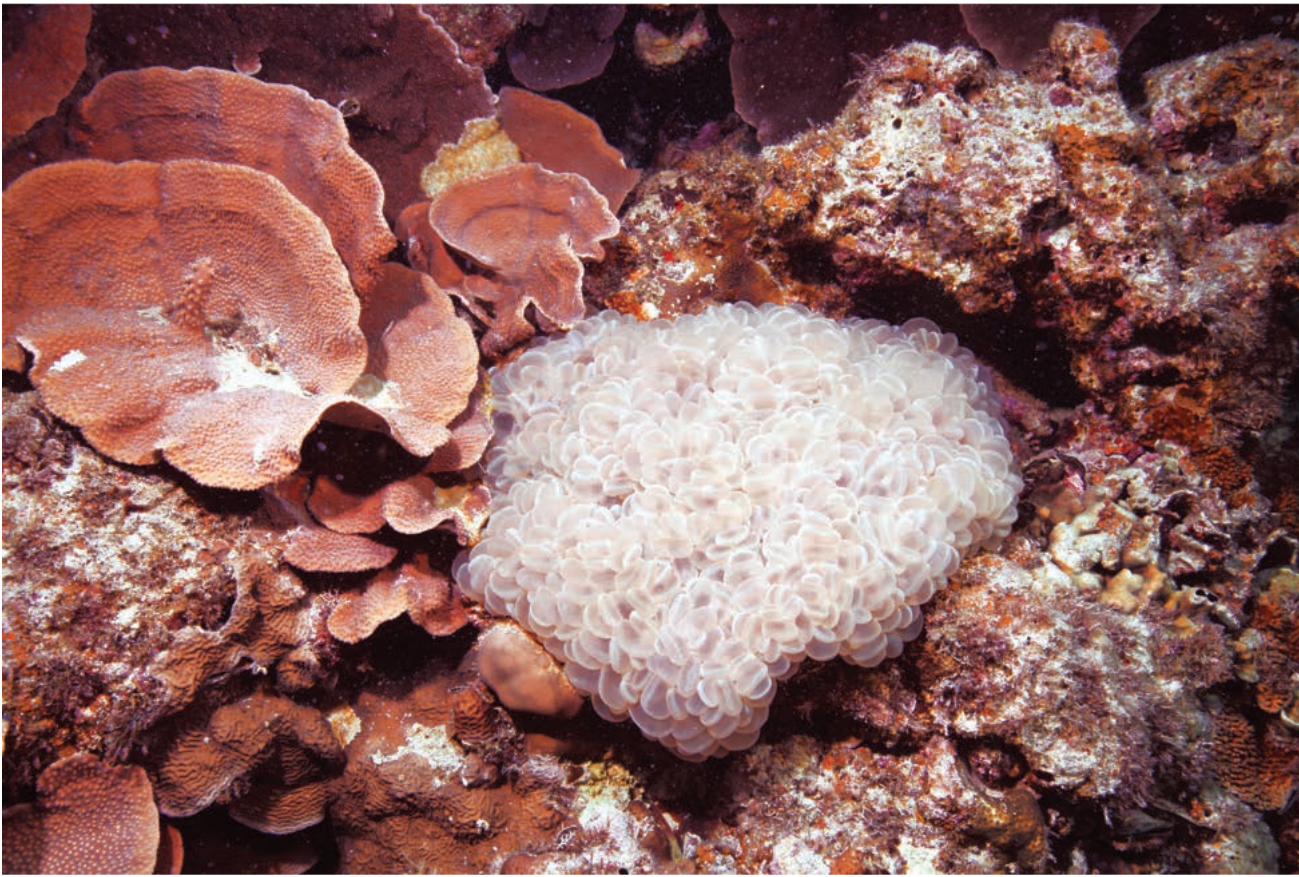


海羊齒 (*Antedon* sp.) 常攀附於海扇頂端，利用羽枝捕食海流中浮游生物。

Feather stars (*Antedon* sp.) are often seen perched on top of sea fans, filtering planktons with their feather-like arms from the sea water flowing past them.



海扇 (*Melithaea ochracea*) 與金花鱸 (*Odontanthias* sp.) 偏好生長在水流強勁的礁斜坡上。  
Sea fans (*Melithaea ochracea*) and swallowtails (*Odontanthias* sp.) are a common species on reef slopes with strong currents.

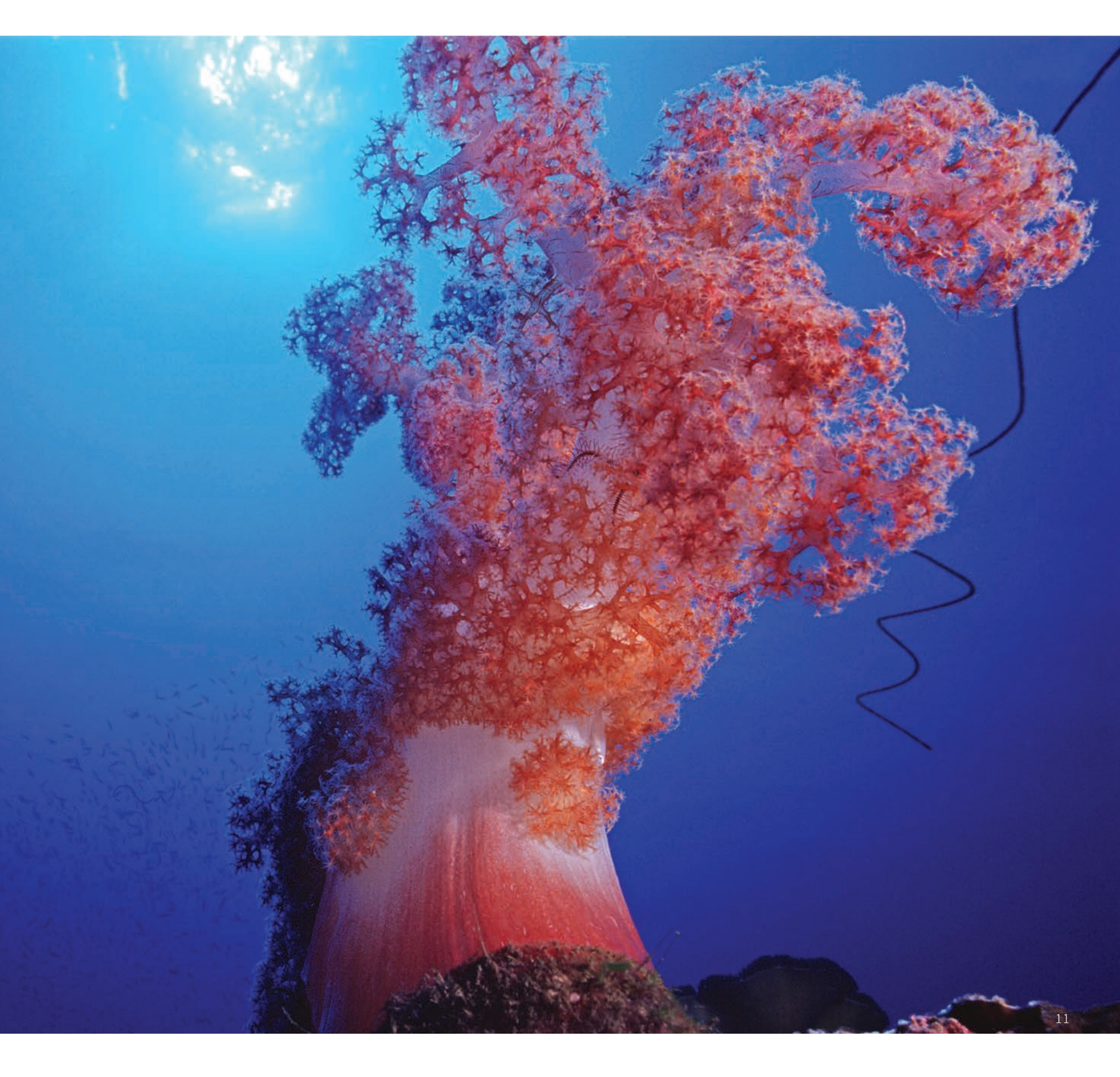


(左圖) 東沙島周邊罕見的卷曲氣泡珊瑚 (*Plerogyra sinuosa*) 。

(Left) Bubble coral (*Plerogyra sinuosa*) is rare in the shallow waters surrounding Dongsha Island.

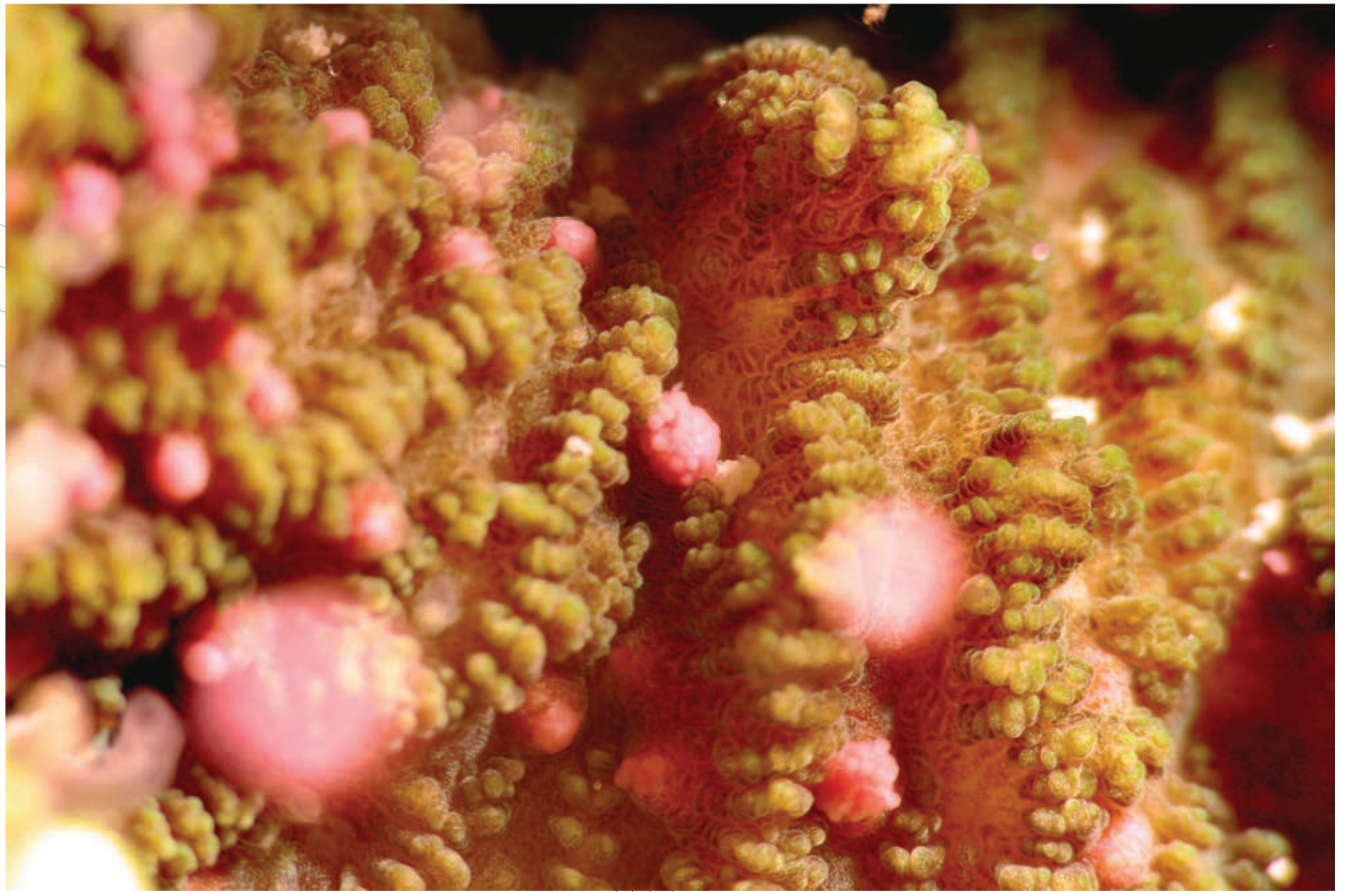
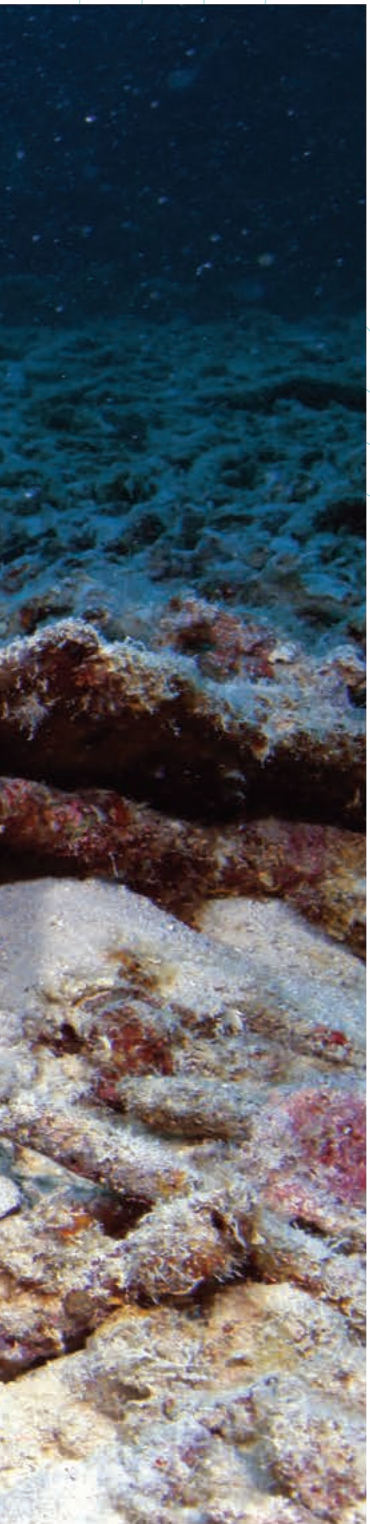
(右圖) 生長在海流強勁區域的棘穗軟珊瑚 (*Dendronephthya* sp.) 。

(Right) Carnation coral (*Dendronephthya* sp.) favors locations exposed to strong currents.





巨大半球型的瓣葉珊瑚 (*Lobophyllia* sp.) 。  
A large, hemispherical colony of lobed brain coral (*Lobophyllia* sp.).



珊瑚產卵釋出粉紅色的精卵團。  
Pink egg-sperm bundles released during coral spawning event.



東沙外環礁珊瑚群聚。  
Coral community on the outer rim of the atoll.





東沙瀉湖內的聯合微孔珊瑚 (*Porites rus*) 常形成高聳的結構。  
In the lagoon, one may find *Porites rus* forming tall columnar structures with laminar bases.





分布於東沙島周邊的片棘孔珊瑚 (*Echinopora lamellosa*) 是珊瑚礁生態的先驅物種。

Commonly occurring in the shallow waters surrounding Dongsha Island, *Echinopora lamellosa* is one of the pioneer coral species in coral reef ecosystem.

An underwater photograph featuring a vibrant red feather coral (Solenastrea) as the central focus. The coral's branches are densely packed with fine, feathery polyps. In the lower-left foreground, a bright yellow sea anemone is partially visible. The background is dark, with some blurred coral structures and a hint of a white curved graphic element in the upper right corner.

02

RAVISHING  
TREASURES

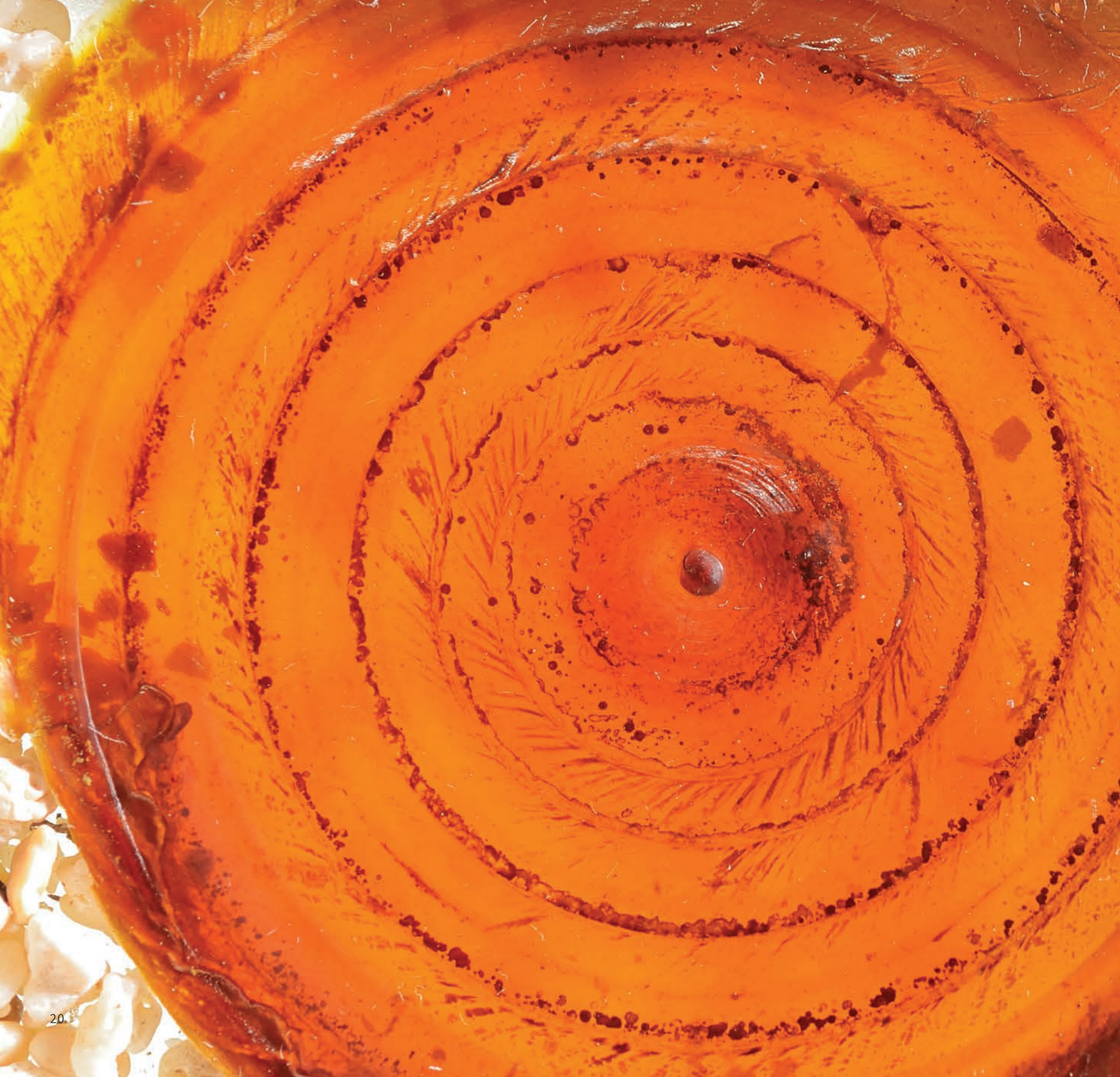
# 璀璨寶庫

每一種生物的存在，  
都是海洋獨一無二的寶藏。

它們用華麗的色彩彰顯自我的存在，  
或是低調共融於棲地環境中，  
亦或是由共生藻妝點出千變萬化的色彩，  
一同打造充滿想像力的海洋奇幻世界。

The existence of every individual organism  
Is a true blessing to the ocean  
Some showcase themselves with the most vibrant colors  
While others camouflage to blend into the background  
Together with the glows and hues painted by symbiotic algae  
A dreamlike, psychedelic underwater world is born







(左圖) 具漂亮生長紋路的螺類口蓋。  
(Left) A beautiful coiling pattern on the operculum of a gastropod.  
(右圖) 被海水沖上岸邊的頭足類 (Cephalopoda) 卵塊。  
(Right) Cephalopoda egg clusters found washed ashore.

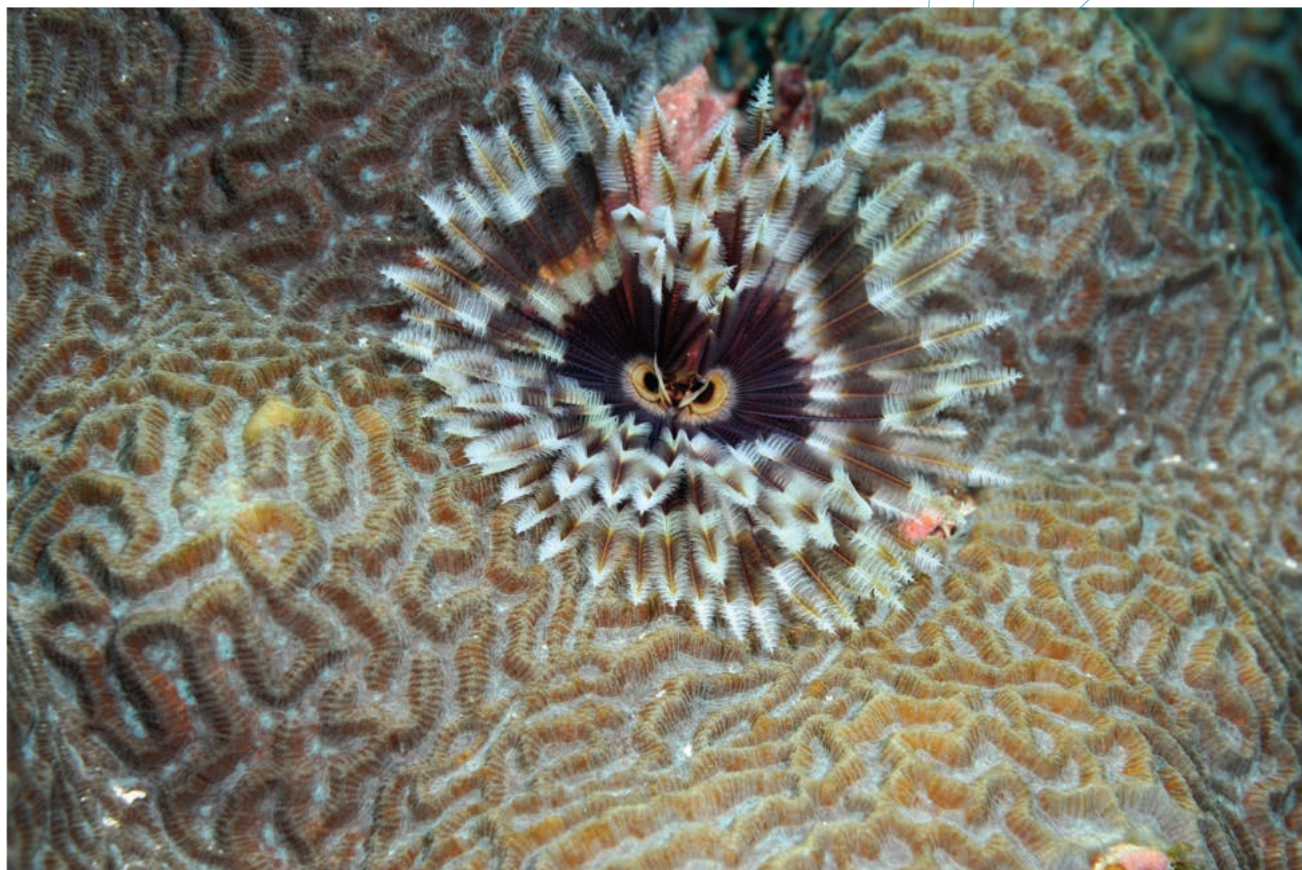


印度鍊珠海星 (*Fromia indica*) 與藍底黃點的珊瑚搭配出奇幻的視覺效果。  
Marble Starfish (*Fromia indica*) on a blue coral with yellow polka dots, creating a psychedelic visual effect.



潔白無瑕的玉兔螺 (*Calpurnus verrucosus*) 如身著白紗裙的美麗佳人。  
The pure white little egg cowry (*Calpurnus verrucosus*) is like a beauty dressed in white gown.





(左圖) 生活在珊瑚上，張開羽狀覓食觸手的纓總蟲 (family Sabellidae)。

(Left) Living in corals, a feather duster worm (family Sabellidae) expanding its feathery branchiae.

(右圖) 纓總蟲 (family Sabellidae) 放射狀羽冠基部看似貓頭鷹的雙眼。

(Right) The patterns on the radioles of this feather duster worm (family Sabellidae) resembles the eyes of an owl.



藏身於礁岩中的星帶蝮鯙 (*Echidna nebulosa*) 張嘴露牙，展現兇猛的氣勢。  
Sheltering inside crevices, a snowflake moray eel (*Echidna nebulosa*) looking ferocious with its wide-open mouth and very sharp teeth.



遇到危險藏身洞穴中探頭觀望的鰺科 (family Blenniidae) 小魚。  
Juvenile combtooth blenny (family Blenniidae) will hide in a hole when danger is sensed.



帶有白色寬帶的白條海葵魚 (*Amphiprion frenatus*)，又稱紅小丑。  
Tomato clownfish (*Amphiprion frenatus*), also known as bridled anemonefish, with its characteristic vertical white stripe.



粉紅海葵魚 (*Amphiprion perideraion*) 的體表黏液可保護自己與海葵共生。

The mucus coat of pink anemonefish protects (*Amphiprion perideraion*) them from the stinging tentacles of the sea anemone in this symbiotic relationship.



與海葵共生的短腕岩蝦 (*Periclimenes brevicarpalis*) 。  
The glass anemone shrimp (*Periclimenes brevicarpalis*) with its host anemone.



白天躲藏於礁岩縫中，夜間覓食的乳斑掃帚蝦 (*Saron marmoratus*)。  
The marbled shrimp (*Saron marmoratus*) hides in crevices during the day, and emerges to forage at night.



菱碑磔 (*Hippopus hippopus*) 的外套膜呈現特殊的紋路。  
The mantle of the bear paw clam (*Hippopus hippopus*) exhibits a very unique pattern.



長砵磔 (*Tridacna maxima*, 上圖) 及諾亞砵磔 (*Tridacna noae*, 下圖) 外套膜上的斑點是主要的辨識特徵。  
The spotted pattern on the mantles of the maxima clam (*Tridacna maxima*, top) and Noah's giant clam (*Tridacna noae*, bottom) is one of the main distinguishing characteristics.

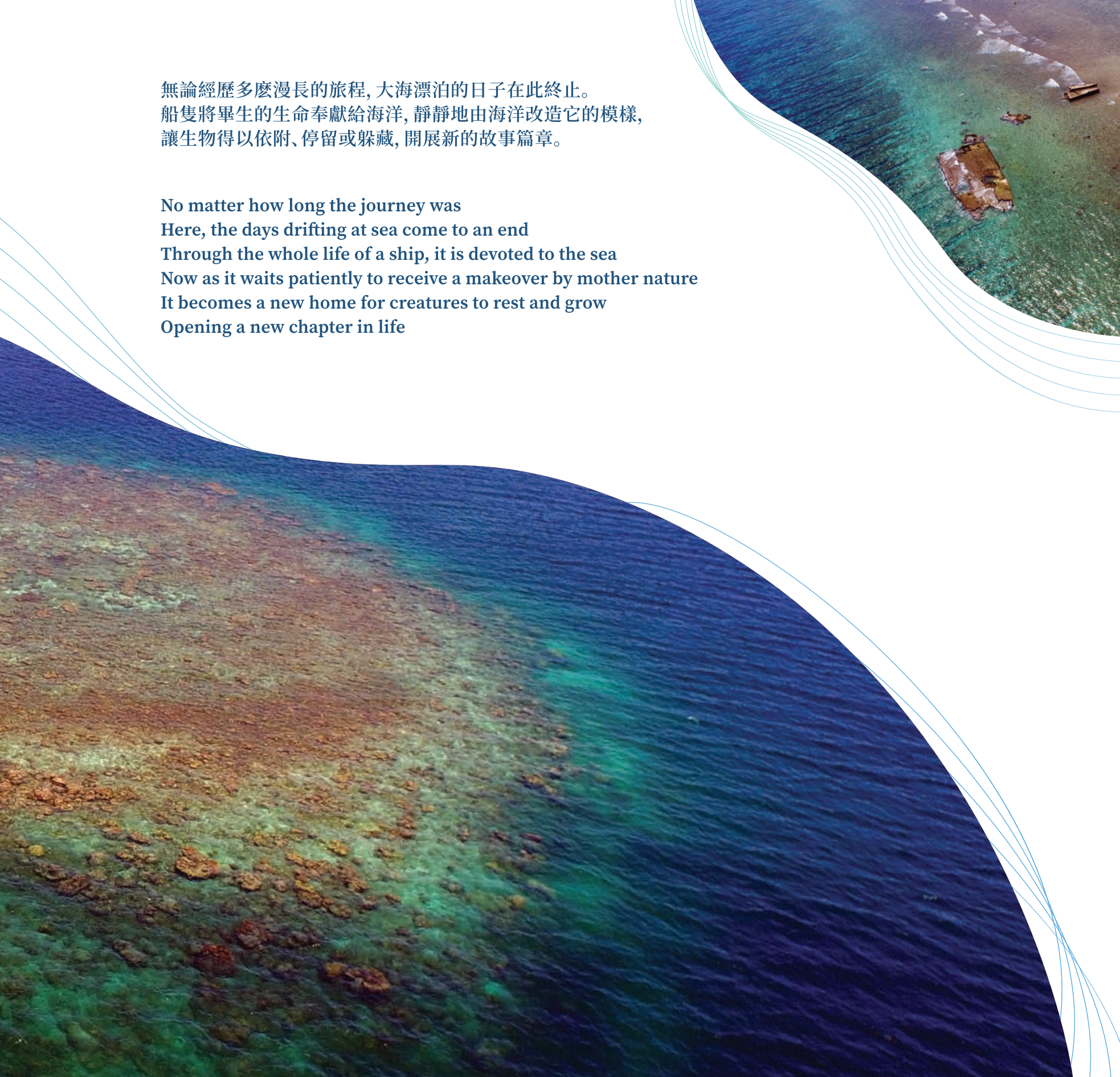
A RETREAT  
IN SHIPWRECKS 03

# 沈船棲所



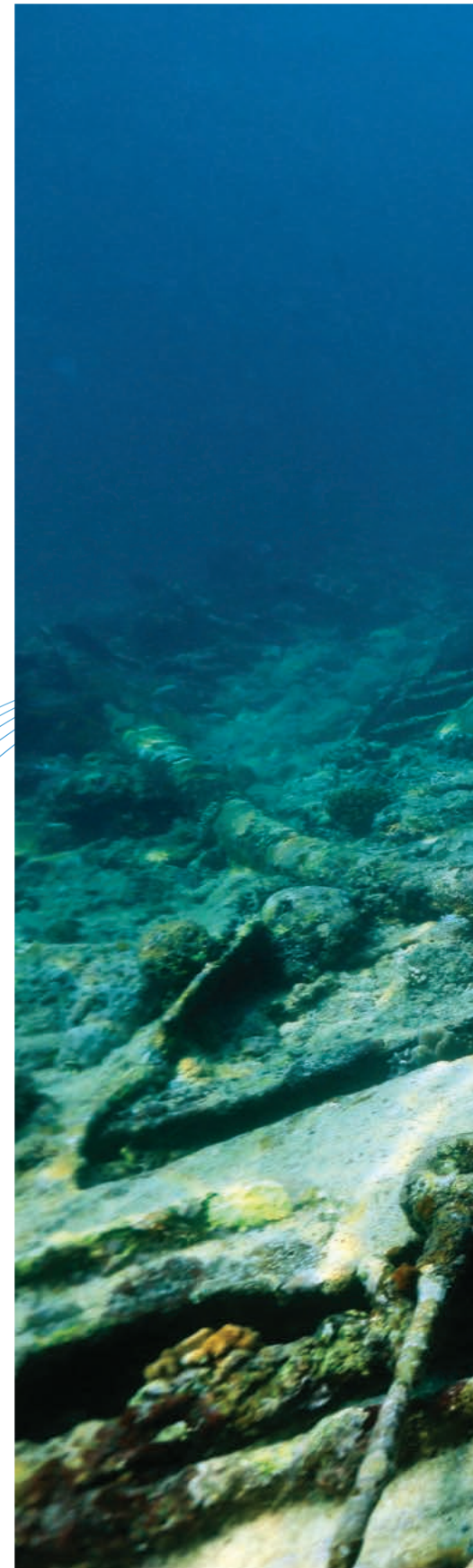
無論經歷多麼漫長的旅程, 大海漂泊的日子在此終止。  
船隻將畢生的生命奉獻給海洋, 靜靜地由海洋改造它的模樣,  
讓生物得以依附、停留或躲藏, 開展新的故事篇章。

No matter how long the journey was  
Here, the days drifting at sea come to an end  
Through the whole life of a ship, it is devoted to the sea  
Now as it waits patiently to receive a makeover by mother nature  
It becomes a new home for creatures to rest and grow  
Opening a new chapter in life



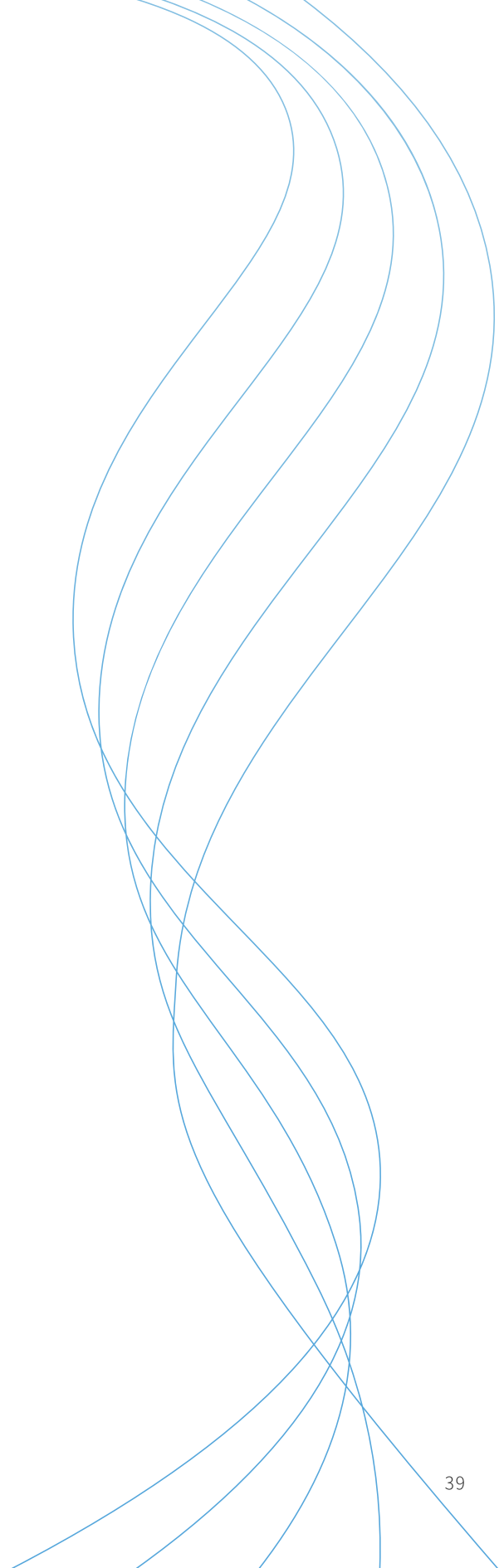


沉船體肋板的立體結構營造出魚群生活的場所。  
The three-dimensional structure from the bracket floors of the ship became the perfect habitat for schools of fish.



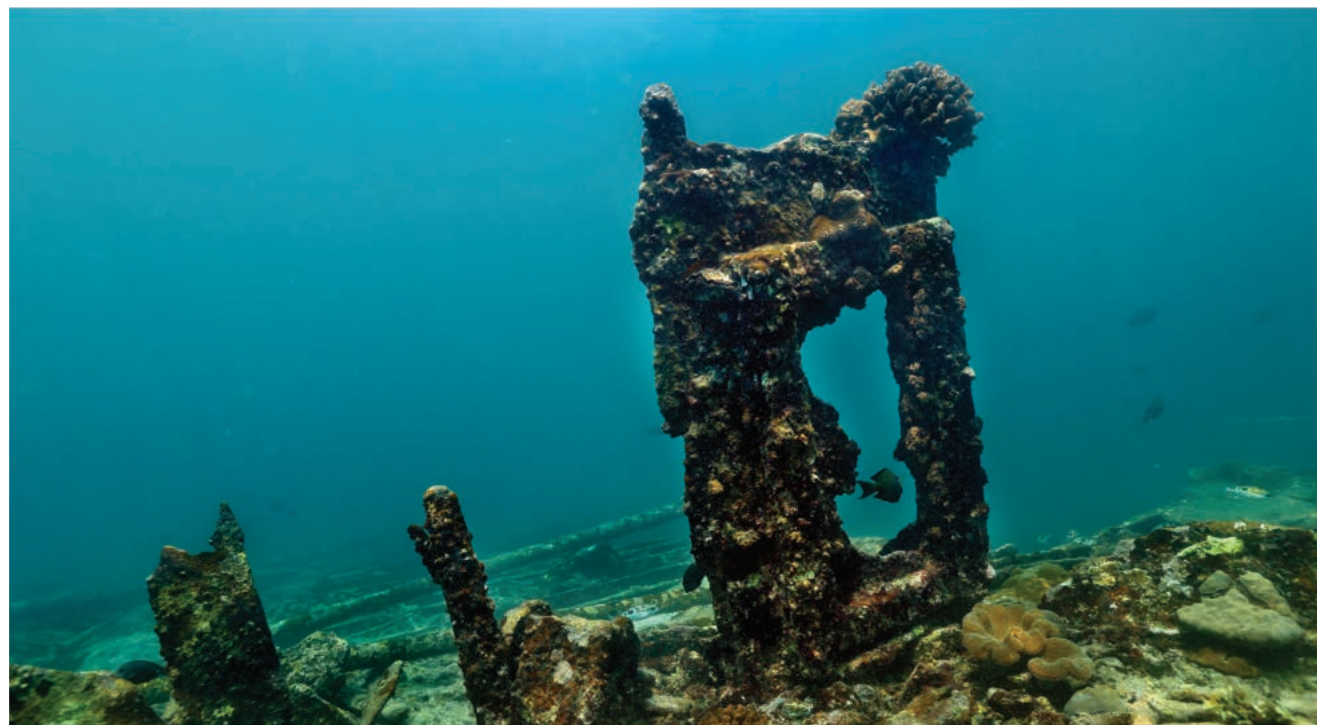






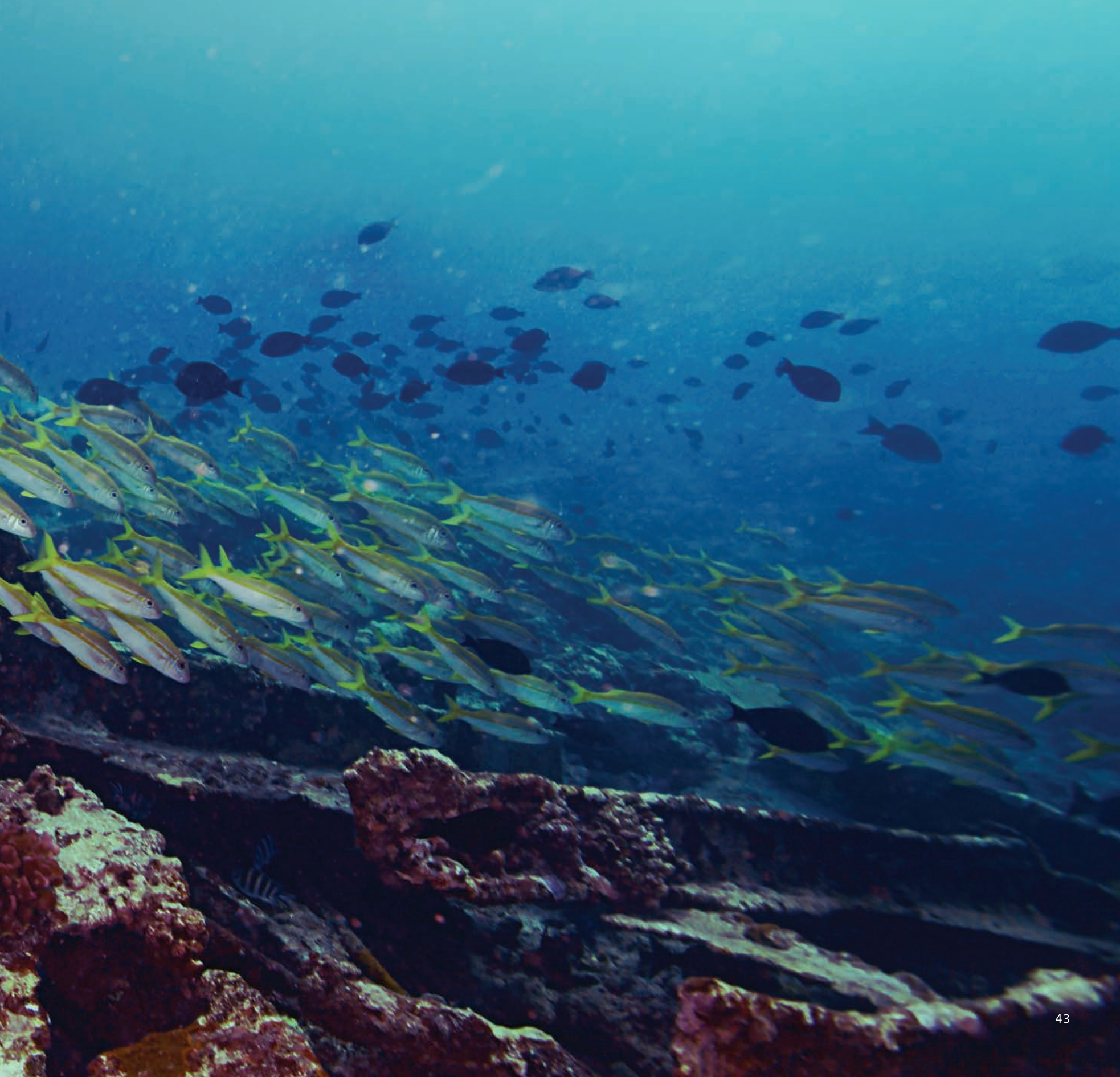


珊瑚附著於鏽蝕散落的船艙結構上。  
Corals attached to the steel structures which are now rusted and scattered across the seafloor.



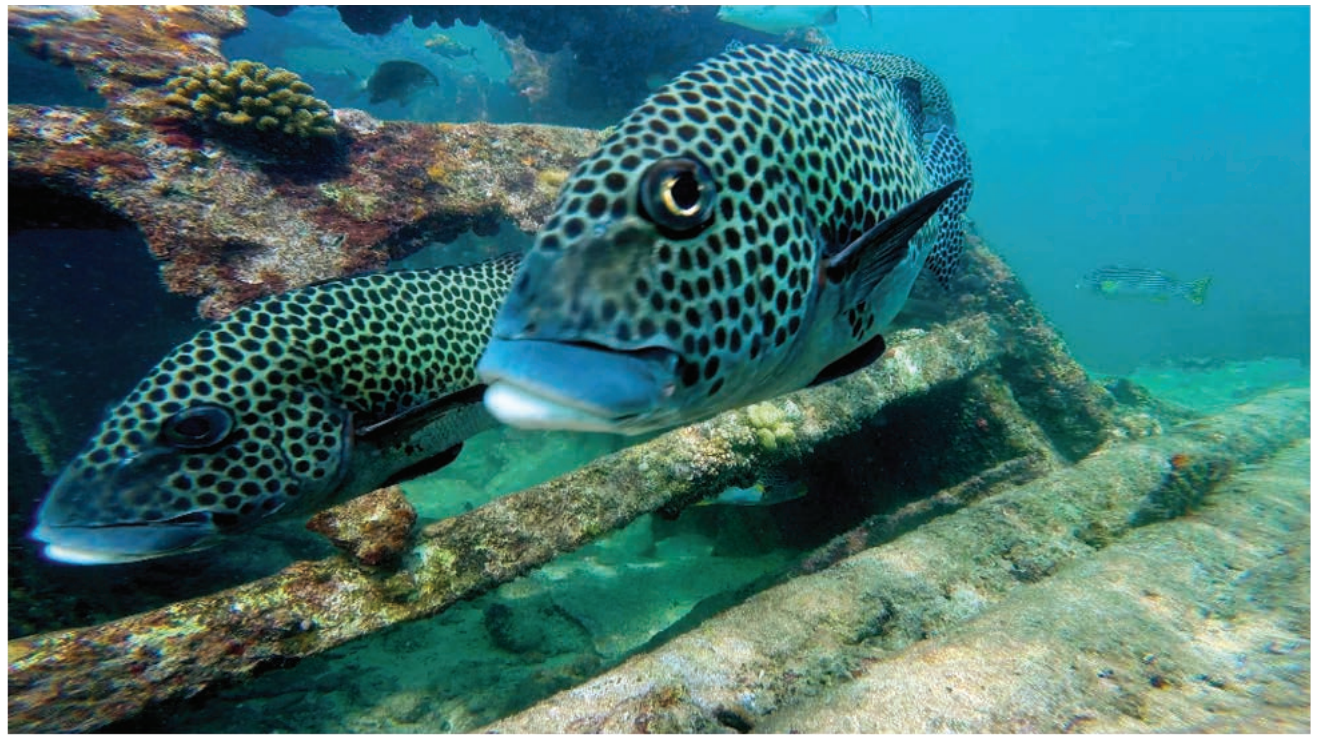


海底的沈船遺蹟化為生物棲所，吸引大量的魚群聚集。  
The shipwreck became a perfect shelter attracting large schools of fish.





群聚在沈船區的珊瑚礁魚類。右上圖為尾斑棘鱗魚 (*Sargocentron caudimaculatum*)；右下圖為厚唇石鱸 (*Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*)。  
Coral reef fishes aggregating at shipwrecks. Silverspot squirrelfish (*Sargocentron caudimaculatum*, top right) and harlequin sweetlips (*Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides*, bottom right).





04

SEAGRASS  
SWAYING

# 悠游海草

沈浸在陽光的灑落, 倒伏在潮水的退去,  
生物在此自在悠游, 揚起海草碎屑與珊瑚白砂,  
在混沌中用力地深呼吸, 享受光合作用的滋養,  
感受海草的溫柔眷顧。

Bathed in the glint of sun  
Sprawled in the retreating tide  
Here, critters freely swim  
Stirring up seagrass debris and white coral sand  
Take a deep breath in this restlessness  
Relish the nourishment from photosynthesis  
While being gently nurtured by the swaying seagrass





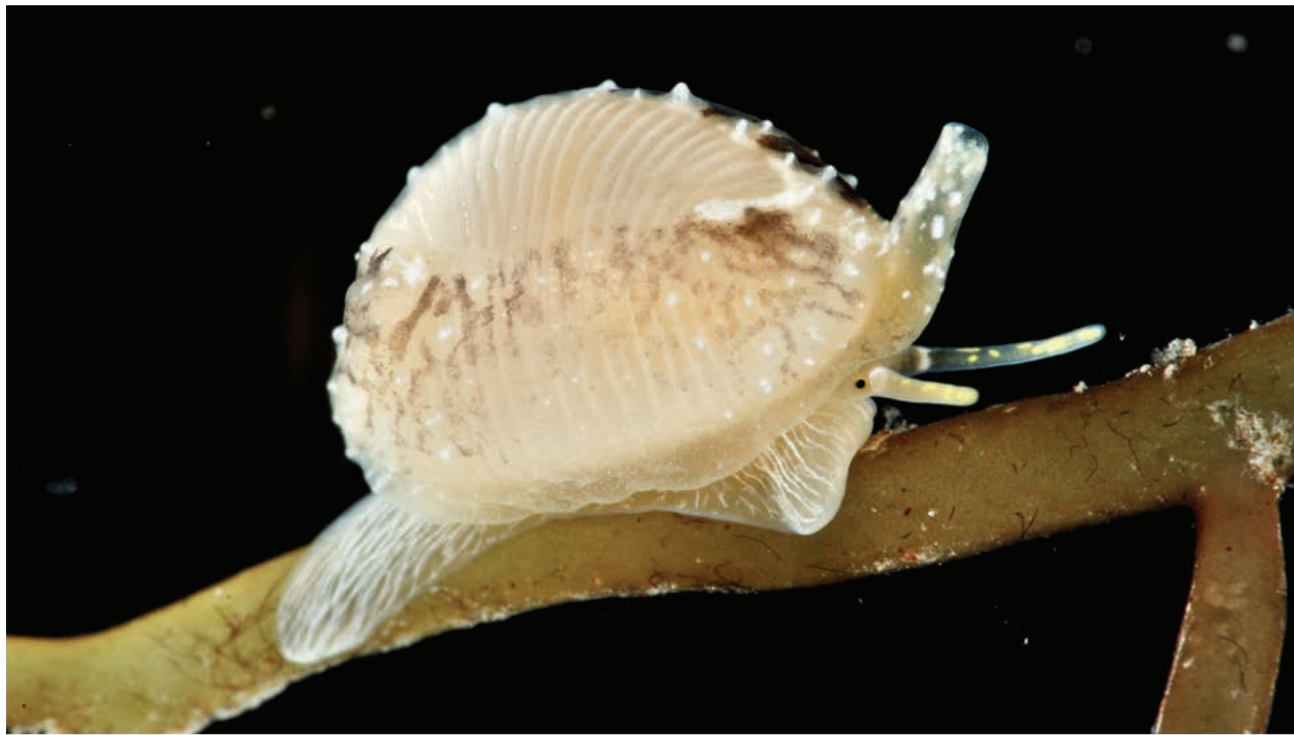
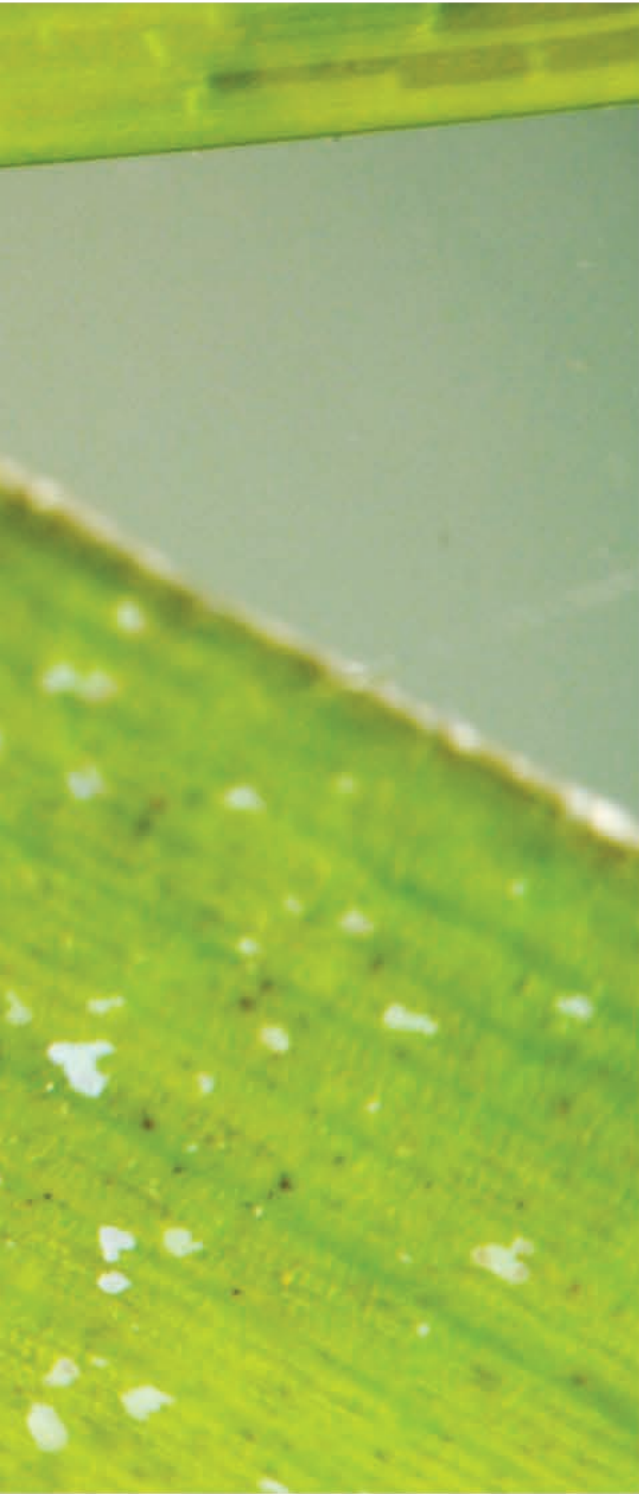
海草屬於開花植物，圖為泰來草 (*Thalassia hemprichii*) 的雄花。  
Seagrasses are flowering plants. Shown here is a male flower of the sickle seagrass (*Thalassia hemprichii*).



喜平靜水域的卵葉鹽草 (*Halophila ovalis*) 是海草床的先驅物種。  
Spoon seagrass (*Halophila ovalis*), usually found in calm waters, is one of the pioneer species on seagrass beds.



海草葉片上可見的小型螺類。左圖為閃電蜚螺 (*Smaragdia paulucciana*)；右上圖為翡翠蜚螺 (*Smaragdia rangiana*)；右下圖為白米蝻螺 (*Trivirostra oryza*)。  
Tiny sea snails are often seen on seagrass leaves, including Paulucci's nerite (*Smaragdia paulucciana*, left), rang's neritina (*Smaragdia rangiana*, top right), and rice grain cowry (*Trivirostra oryza*, bottom right).





(左圖) 貌似有兩個可愛小耳朵的黃色裸海牛 (*Gymnodoris citrina*)。

(Left) *Gymnodoris citrina*, with a pair of ear-like structures called rhinophores.

(右圖) 長尾柱唇海兔 (*Stylocheilus longicauda*) 體表圓形藍斑是其重要特徵。

(Right) Long-tailed sea hare (*Stylocheilus longicauda*) is distinguished by the blue ocelli on its yellow body.







(左圖) 經常在海草床出沒的黑邊鰭真鯊 (*Carcharhinus limbatus*)。  
(Left) Blacktip shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*) is often seen cruising through the seagrass beds.

(右圖) 偶爾現身於海草床的邁氏條尾魷 (*Taeniura meyeni*)。  
(Right) The round ribbontail ray (*Taeniura meyeni*) is occasionally spotted on the seagrass beds.







尖齒檸檬鯊 (*Negaprion acutidens*) 與水鰻 (*Hemiramphus marginatus*) 的交會。  
The encounter between sharptooth lemon sharks (*Negaprion acutidens*) and yellowtip halfbeaks (*Hemiramphus marginatus*).





SPRING TIDE 05  
APPROACHING

# 大潮來臨

潮汐的漲退，水陸的交會，  
海島上的螃蟹，  
在海濱沙灘恣意橫行，或埋藏灌叢日伏夜出。  
終究離不開大海的召喚，  
等待大潮來臨時，  
走入潮水釋放幼體，  
讓生命進入下一個循環。

Tides rise and fall, where land meets sea  
Crabs of the island  
May scurry about the sandy beaches  
Or hide in the bushes by day, waiting to come out when night falls  
Nevertheless, none of them can escape the calls of the ocean  
Upon the arrival of spring tide  
They return to the sea for larval release  
Marking the onset of a new cycle of life









棲息於潮間帶的螃蟹。左圖為西氏酋婦蟹 (*Eriphia sebana*)；右上圖為白紋方蟹 (*Grapsus albolineatus*)；右下圖為心掌沙蟹 (*Ocypode cordimanus*)。

Crabs inhabiting intertidal zones. Red eyed rock crab (*Eriphia sebana*, left), mottled lightfoot crab (*Grapsus albolineatus*, top right), and smooth-handed ghost crab (*Ocypode cordimanus*, bottom right).





(左圖) 在珊瑚碎屑上的兩隻四角丑招潮 (*Gelasimus tetragonon*)。

(Left) Two tetragonal fiddler crabs (*Gelasimus tetragonon*) on the beach composed of coral fragments.

(右圖) 粗腿擬瘦招潮 (*Paraleptuca crassipes*) 在岸邊堆積的海草碎屑裏覓食。

(Right) Thick-legged fiddler crab (*Paraleptuca crassipes*) foraging through seagrass debris in the wrack zone.



抱卵的愛氏短槳蟹 (*Thalamita edwardsi*) 。  
A female Edward's swimming crab (*Thalamita edwardsi*) carrying eggs.



準備釋幼的兇猛圓軸蟹 (*Cardisoma carnifex*) 。  
The brown land crab (*Cardisoma carnifex*) is ready for larval release.



兇狠圓軸蟹 (*Cardisoma carnifex*) 是東沙島上數量最多的陸蟹。  
Brown land crab (*Cardisoma carnifex*) is the most abundant land crab on Dongsha Island.



在沙灘上神出鬼沒的角眼沙蟹 (*Ocypode ceratophthalmus*) 。  
The horn-eyed ghost crab (*Ocypode ceratophthalmus*) is quick and elusive.



夜間於草海桐 (*Scaevola taccada*) 上覓食，模樣可愛的皺紋陸寄居蟹 (*Coenobita rugosus*)。

A cute ruggie hermit crab (*Coenobita rugosus*) found feeding on beach cabbage (*Scaevola taccada*) at night.



(上圖) 享用林投果的藍紫陸寄居蟹 (*Coenobita violascens*) 。  
(Top) A viola land hermit crab (*Coenobita violascens*) feasting on hala fruit.  
(下圖) 躲藏在海馬齒的皺紋陸寄居蟹 (*Coenobita rugosus*) 。  
(Bottom) Ruggie hermit crab (*Coenobita rugosus*) hiding in shoreline purslane.

AN ISLAND 06  
FOR WANDERERS

# 漂流島嶼

漂流是一種心境，  
漂浮是一種本能。  
缺水是島嶼的常態，  
保水是日常所需的基本樣態。  
生存演化，各憑本事；  
若能綻放，訪客自來。

**In a wandering state of mind  
Follows the instinct to drift to the flow  
Water scarcity is the norm on the island  
Preserving water became a commitment to daily life  
To survive and evolve, one's capability is relied upon  
As life endures and thrive, wandering visitors come by**

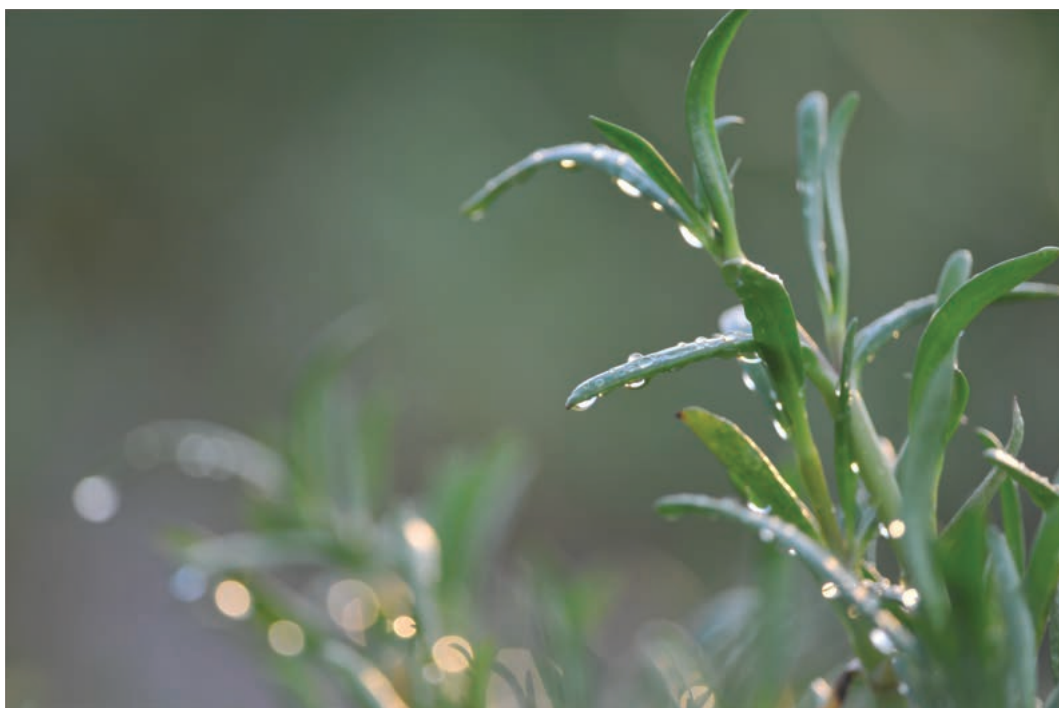








(左圖) 海濱蔓開的馬鞍藤 (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) 花海。  
(Left) Beach morning glory (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) bursts into bloom on the beach.  
(右圖) 島上研究人員正在進行物候調查。  
(Right) Researchers on the island conducting a survey.



生長於海岸邊形態像馬齒莧的海馬齒 (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*)，上為其花。  
Growing in coastal areas, shoreline purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*) resembles green purslane;  
the flower of shoreline purslane (top).



橙花破布子 (*Cordia subcordata*) 是東沙島原生植物，果實可於海中長時間漂流。  
Beach cordia (*Cordia subcordata*) is a native plant on Dongsha Island; the fruit can drift for a long time on the sea.



夏日蔚藍天際下盛開的毛苦蔘 (*Sophora tomentosa*) 花序。  
Inflorescence of yellow necklacepod (*Sophora tomentosa*) blossoming under the bright blue summer sky.



臺灣未分佈的海人樹 (*Suriana maritima*)，在東沙島海岸均可見，上為其花。  
Bay cedar (*Suriana maritima*), which is not found in other parts of Taiwan, is widely distributed along the shores of Dongsha Island; the flower of bay cedar (top).



仰望藍天白雲下的草海桐 (*Scaevola taccada*) 。  
Beach cabbage (*Scaevola taccada*) stretching towards the sky.





(上圖) 正在孕育下一代生命的六條瓢蟲 (*Cheilomenes sexmaculata*) 。  
(Top) Six-spotted zigzag ladybirds (*Cheilomenes sexmaculata*) breeding.  
(下圖) 帶有強烈金屬光澤的甘藷龜金花蟲 (*Cassida circumdata*) 。  
(Bottom) Tortoise beetle (*Cassida circumdata*) with a shiny metallic sheen.





於夾竹桃葉片上羽化的幻紫斑蝶 (*Euploea core amymone*) 。  
Common Indian crow (*Euploea core amymone*) eclosion on the leaves of oleander.



於白水木花前取食，展現懸停特技的大透翅天蛾 (*Cephonodes hylas*)。  
Coffee bee hawkmoth (*Cephonodes hylas*) hovering over flowers of tree heliotrope to feed.



擅長跳躍的紅后負蝗 (*Atractomorpha sinensis*) ◦  
Pinkwinged grasshopper (*Atractomorpha sinensis*) has remarkable leaping ability.



07

SET SAIL  
AND FAREWELL

# 啟程再敘

是需求, 也是渴望,  
讓飢腸轆轆的腸胃獲得飽足,  
讓疲憊不堪的羽翼得以舒緩,  
東沙便是候鳥飛行藍海望見的那片綠洲,  
如夢似幻,  
得以在此佇足休憩,  
期待下次再敘。

It is a need, also a desire  
To feed the empty stomach  
To rest the weary wings  
Dongsha is the oasis in the vast blue sea  
Surreal to the migrating birds  
Here they set foot to rest  
Fly away, till the time to meet again





(左圖) 白腹秧雞 (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) 是東沙島上唯一的留鳥，圖為亞成鳥。

(Left) White-breasted waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) is the only resident bird on Dongsha Island; shown here is a subadult white-breasted waterhen.

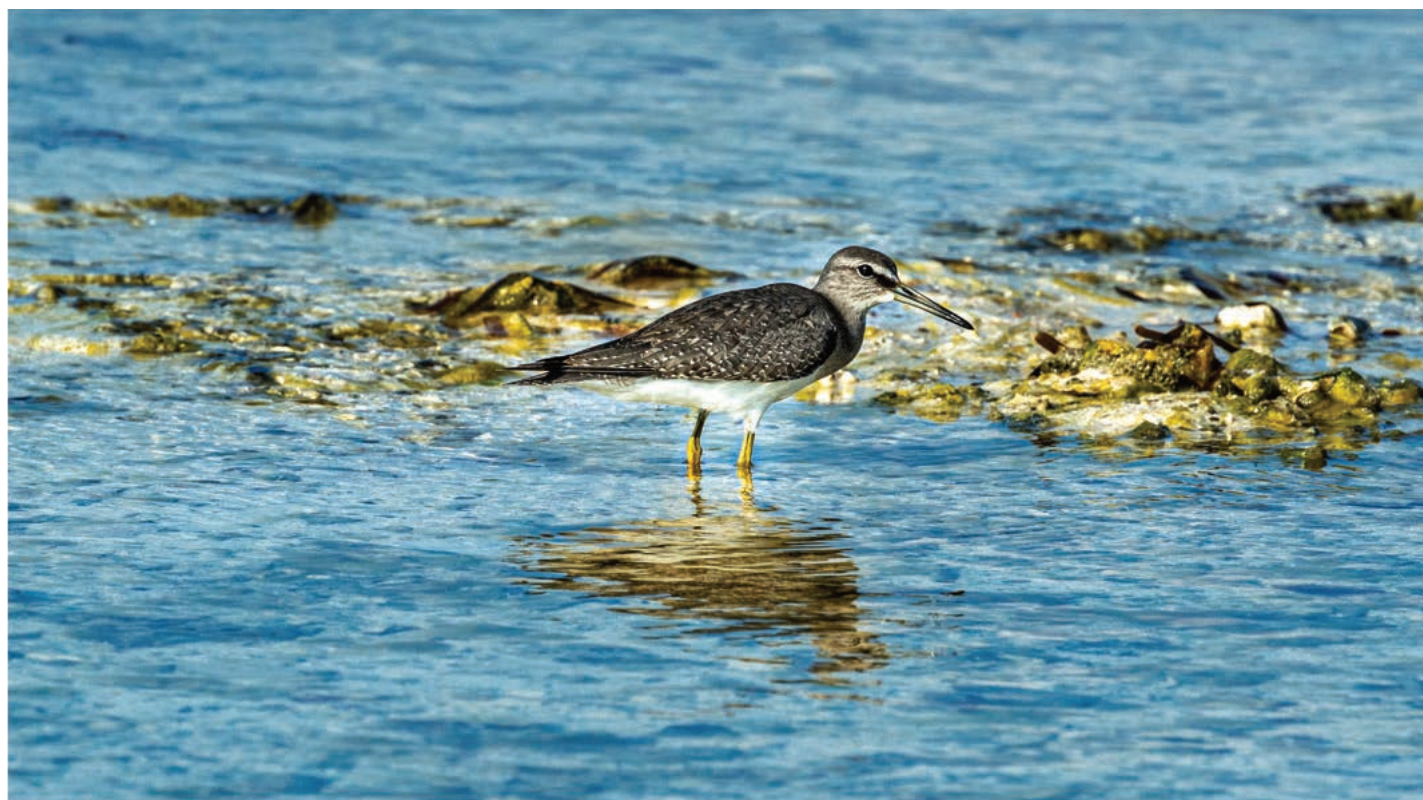
(右圖) 東沙島為候鳥遷徙的中繼站，圖為中杓鷗 (*Numenius phaeopus*)。

(Right) Dongsha Island is an important rest stop for the migratory birds. Shown here is a Eurasian whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*).









(左圖) 成群飛至東沙島度冬的鷺科 (family Ardeidae) 鳥類。

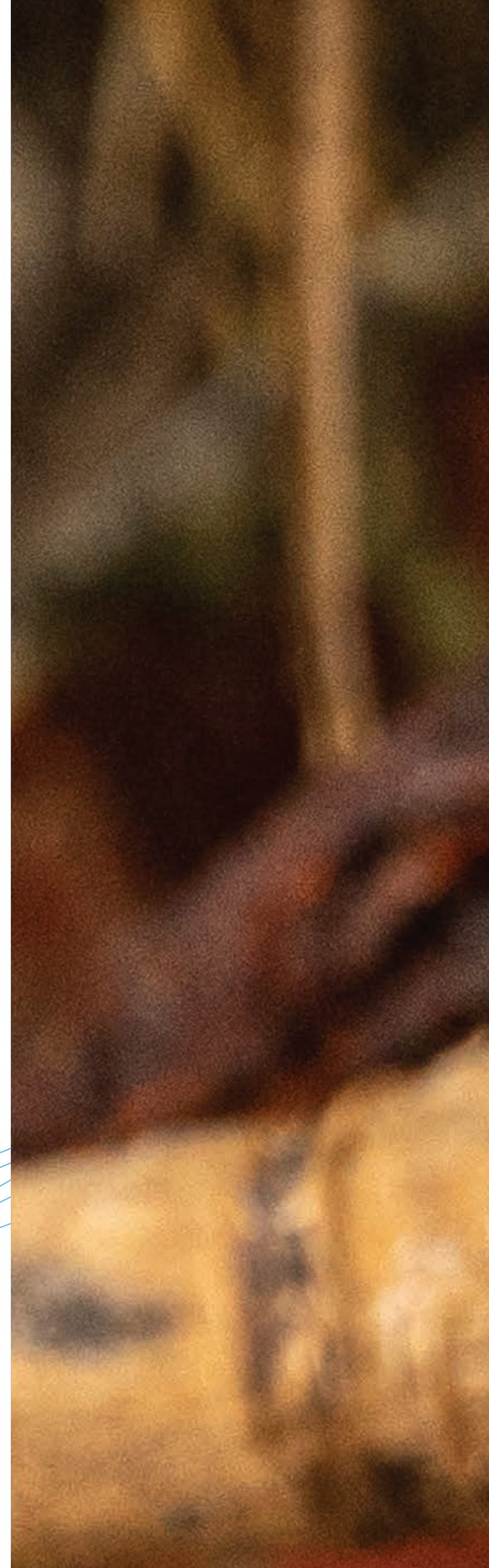
(Left) A siege of herons (family Ardeidae) wintering on Dongsha Island.

(右圖) 於遷徙季節前來島上覓食的黃足鷸 (*Tringa brevipes*)。

(Right) A grey-tailed tattler (*Tringa brevipes*) came to the island to feed during migratory season.



(左圖) 臺灣常見的紅尾伯勞 (*Lanius cristatus*)，在東沙島卻偶見。  
(Left) Brown shrike (*Lanius cristatus*) is common in other parts of Taiwan, but it's a rare sighting on Dongsha Island.  
(右圖) 過境東沙島停棲的翠鳥 (*Alcedo atthis*)。  
(Right) A common kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) roosting on Dongsha Island during its migration.









在潮間帶覓食的翻石鹬 (*Arenaria interpres*, 左圖) 與高蹺鶺 (*Himantopus himantopus*, 右圖)。  
The ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*, left) and black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*, right) foraging in the tidal flats.



海風吹拂, 浪潮漲退,  
季節更迭, 花開花謝,  
萬物變遷, 終是循環,  
此趟啟程, 來年再見。

Caressed by the sea breeze, tides rise and fall  
Season after season, flowers bloom and fade  
Things constantly change, within the circle of life  
'tis the moment to move on, wave goodbye till next time



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