

墾丁國家公園淨海生態旅遊模式發展

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隨著經濟成長，國人旅遊次數快速增加、海洋廢棄物的問題也日益嚴重，本研究旨在調查墾丁國家公園海底廢棄物及評估推動水肺潛水生態旅遊之可行性。於 2016 年 4 月至 11 月在墾丁國家公園進行調查，內容分為兩大部分，第一部分為四個潛水熱點之海底廢棄物調查，第二部分為 12 位水域活動業者與 193 位水肺潛水遊客之態度調查。研究結果顯示，海底廢棄物平均密度最高為萬里桐 0.041 件/平方公尺，最低為核三廠出水口 0.004 件/平方公尺。41.7%的業者以及 51.6%潛水遊客認同認為舉辦淨海活動可以減少海洋廢棄物。倘若以生態旅遊模式結合淨海活動，除了能清理海洋廢棄物，同時能促進旅遊業及水域活動發展，也增強遊客對於海洋知識的了解。

關鍵字:海洋廢棄物、生態旅遊、墾丁國家公園

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Development of Ocean Cleanup Ecotourism Models in Kenting National Park

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Along with economic growth, the number of tourists increased rapidly, and the problems of marine debris is become serious. This study investigated the seafloor marine debris in Kenting National Park and assessed the feasibility of scuba diving ecotourism. The abundance of seafloor marine debris were investigated in Kenting National Park during April to November 2016. There are two parts of this study (1) survey seafloor marine debris in four diving hot spots, and (2) using questionnaire to analyze the perceptions of twelve scuba diving shopkeeper and 193 scuba diving tourists. The result showed that the mean density was maximum at Wanlitong (0.041 items/km^2) and minimum at Outfall point (0.004 items/km^2). Around 41.7% of the shopkeepers and 51.6% of diving tourists agreed that the ocean cleanup activities can reduce the marine debris. If the combination of ecotourism with the ocean cleanup activities, it could not only clean up marine debris, but also promote tourism and waters recreational activities, and enhance the understanding of travelers for marine knowledge.

Key word : Marine debris 、 Ecotourism 、 Kenting National Park

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