

An enchanted island lies off the coast of China.

在距離中國不遠的海上，橫陳著一座令人著迷的島嶼。

Its mountains are among the youngest in the world... and are almost as high as the Alps.

這座島擁有全世界最年輕的山脈之一，幾乎和阿爾卑斯山一樣高。

A wild landscape is riven by deep gorges and clothed in steamy forests.

野性的大地被深峻的峽谷撕裂，也覆蓋著熱氣氤氳的森林。

Known for centuries as Ilha Formosa, the beautiful island, it's still a realm of mystery and great beauty.

幾個世紀以來，她以“Ilha Formosa – 美麗之島”為人所熟知，如今，依然是一個謎樣的美麗國度。

This is no lost wilderness, though, it's Taiwan.

然而這裡並不是荒無人煙的化外之地；她正是：台灣。

Few places are now more crowded.

這裡差不多是世界上最擁擠的地方了。

This land of startling contrasts has long been home to a mix of ancient cultures.

長久以來，這片土地混融了各式古老文化，呈現出令人驚訝的對比。

Despite human impact, a rich variety of animals still thrive in one of the world's most surprising wildlife hotspots.

最出人意外的是，儘管經歷了文明的衝擊，仍然有豐富多樣的野生動物在這裡成長茁壯。

Many unusual creatures are found nowhere else.

這裡有很多生物是在其它地方找不到的。

This is the story of how so much wildlife has survived Taiwan's violent winds of change.

以下，是關於野生動物如何在劇變中的台灣生存的故事。

A typhoon sweeps in from the Pacific.

一個颱風正由太平洋席捲而來。

This destructive storm is the oriental equivalent of a hurricane.

這種毀滅性的風暴相當於西洋的颶風。

Taiwan is hit by three or four typhoons a year and animals are repeatedly forced to seek shelter.

台灣每年被三到四個颱風直接襲擊，動物們也經常被迫尋找掩蔽。

As the storm moves on, life returns to normal.

隨著暴風遠離，大地也回歸正常。

Typhoons often keep their strength for a week or more... this one is now heading on up the coast of China. Others, though, will surely follow to batter Taiwan.

颱風的威力可長達一個禮拜以上... 這個颱風往上正朝著中國海岸而去。儘管如此，颱風未來仍然會繼續侵襲台灣。

The island was created by titanic powers and they are still at work today.

台灣島是由一個至今仍然在運作的巨大力量塑造出來的。

Belching steam and boiling mud offer a mere hint of the massive forces that built the mountains.

噴射蒸氣和沸騰的泥漿暗示著構築山脈的龐大威力。

The island is still being thrust up a few millimetres every year, as deep below, continental plates collide. But the might that creates also destroys.

由於地底深處大陸板塊的碰撞，台灣島每年被推升幾公厘。這個巨大的推擠力量帶來創造，同時也造成毀滅。

Tremors rock the island daily and every five years or so, a major earthquake strikes.

這個力量每天微微的撼動著台灣；每隔幾年，就有強大的地震襲擊。

Violent earth forces, though, have moulded a dramatic landscape and a haven for wildlife.

然而狂暴的大地力量也塑造了戲劇般的景色，以及野生動物的庇護場所。

Gushing water carving down through ever-rising rocks is still shaping Taroko gorge.

向下切割著持續上升的磐石，滔滔不絕的溪水仍不斷雕塑著太魯閣峽谷。

Sheer marble cliffs now tower six hundred metres above the Liwu River.

六百公尺高的大理石峭壁聳立在立霧溪上方。

Yu-Shan, the “Jade Mountain”, is the highest of Taiwan's jagged peaks and reaches almost four thousand metres.

“玉”山，高度幾乎達到四千公尺，是參差綫綿的台灣山脈最高峰。

An ancient seabed was forced up in just four million years to form the island's mountain spine.

在僅僅四百萬年之間，一個古老的海床被推升為台灣島的山脊。

These highlands have weathered many storms in the turbulent times since they rose from the sea.

這些山脈自海中升起之後，在狂亂時間流的風暴中歷經波瀾。

Today, Taiwan lies a hundred and sixty kilometres off China's coast but it hasn't always been an island.

今日的台灣位於中國海岸約一百六十公里之外，但在過去她並不一直是個島嶼。

Several times in the past, a land bridge connected it to the mainland of Asia and that's how so many animals crossed over.

在往昔，台灣有幾次經由陸橋與亞洲大陸連接；經由這道陸橋，許多動物得以跨越來台灣。

A rich variety of unique island forms have evolved since.

從那時候開始，動物即演化為豐富多樣的獨特島嶼形態。

Taiwan muntjac deer and pangolin inhabit the forests today.

山羌和穿山甲棲息在森林之中。

The Formosan serow, an Asian wild goat and the leopard cat also live here, along with a far bigger predator which many animals came to be wary of.

一種亞洲野生山羊 – 台灣長鬚山羊，以及石虎，也居住在這裡；除此之外，還有許多動物必須提防的大型掠食者。

The Taiwan black bear.

台灣黑熊。

A few hundred of these powerful beasts still roam the remote highland forests.

目前仍有幾百隻這種強壯的野獸在偏遠的山嶽森林中漫遊。

Formosan macaques are always alert to danger from predators and from other troops, but a new threat arrived some six thousand years ago.

台灣獼猴總是對掠食者和其它猴群十分警覺，但是，有一種新的威脅在大約六千年前開始了。

The first people here gathered the jaw bones of many victims.

首批抵達的人類收集了許多罹難者的下顎骨。

The mountains became their kingdom and even human intruders came here at their peril

山區成為他們的王國，即使是其他入侵的人類也必須自行承擔後果。

Some tribes practiced head-hunting, and heads were taken until just sixty years ago.

一直到六十年前，有些部族仍有獵頭的習俗。

A tribal sport with dark origins is still performed today.

這種起源隱晦的部落競技活動目前仍持續上演著。

Lukai warriors once speared severed heads, but these days a cabbage makes do.

昔日排灣族勇士戳刺著割下的頭顱，今天已被籐球所取代。

(譯註：此段落原文“Lukai(魯凱族)”為“Paiwan(排灣族)”之誤植；“cabbage(高麗菜)”為“rattan ball(籐球)”之誤植)

These people probably came from Indonesia or Malaya, not China, but their exact ancestry is a mystery.

這些民族可能來自印度尼西亞或是馬來亞，並不是源自中國。誰是他們真正的祖先，至今仍然是一個謎。

They deeply respected the animals they hunted and wore the teeth and tusks of wild boar as trophies.

他們極為尊敬獵物，並配戴野豬牙作為戰利品。

They also sported eagle feathers to honour an admired hunter.

誇耀著老鷹的羽毛，用來禮讚受人尊崇的獵人。

Traditionally, children of the Bunun tribe were taught archery by their fathers.

按照傳統，布農族的小孩由父親來教導射箭。

Before their first hunt, they used animal ears as targets.

在進行第一次狩獵之前，他們利用動物的耳朵作為標靶。

They were also farmers and grew crops of millet in forest clearings to provide flour.

他們同時也是農夫，在森林的空地中種植小米以取得麵粉。

For the mountain tribes, survival in the highlands was a constant struggle and they were sorely tested by the island's violent weather.

對山地民族而言，在山區生存是一個從不間斷的鬥爭，同時也被台灣島上暴烈的氣候考驗著。

They feared the dark forces of the earth and the evil magic that conjured smoke from the ground.

他們懼怕大地的黑暗力量以及從地底召喚出煙霧的邪惡魔法。

They avoided strange barren places where nothing ever grew.

他們避開了寸草不生的陌生荒蕪之地。

They learnt the ways of the woodlands, though, and lived off a lush landscape which they loved and revered.

然而他們也學會了與森林相處，並仰賴他們所愛、所敬畏的蒼翠大地而生活。

The people of the forests became familiar with the creatures around them and told tales about many.

這些森林的子民通曉他們週遭的生物，並流傳著許多傳說。

Flying squirrels were easy to catch as they are so inquisitive.

飛鼠很容易捕捉，因為牠們太過好奇了。

Monkeys are badly behaved and a difficult infant was called a “monkey-child”.

猴子很不守規矩，所以好動的小孩叫做“猴因仔”。

The bark of the muntjac was believed to waken the sun.

人們相信山羌的吠叫聲可以喚醒太陽。

The island's venomous snakes inspired many myths.

分泌毒液的蛇類啟發了許多神話。

The hundred pace viper is the symbol of the Paiwan tribe, who regard this snake as their ancestor.

認為百步蛇是其祖先的排灣族，以百步蛇作為圖騰。

According to legend, if you're bitten by one, you walk just a hundred paces before dying.

根據傳說，被這種毒蛇咬之後，行走一百步就會死亡。

Many creatures long-respected by the indigenous people, are still abundant.

長久以來原住民所敬畏的許多生物，數量至今仍不可計數。

Crested serpent eagles carry snakes to their chicks.

大冠鷲帶著蛇回巢給雛鳥。

Such meals are often delivered alive.

這些餐點通常是活生生的。

Young eagles soon learn to kill and swallow even large snakes.

年幼的大冠鷲很快就學會宰殺，甚至吞嚥大型蛇類。

Just ten weeks after hatching, they leave the nest and learn to hunt for themselves.

在孵化十個禮拜之後，牠們已經可以離巢學習獨力狩獵。

Taiwan and its wildlife weathered the first wave of human arrival largely intact, but four hundred years ago, a new, more threatening wave swept in.

台灣和島上的野生動物在遭逢首批抵達的人類之後，大部分仍完好無缺；直到四百年前，一個更具威脅的浪潮席捲而來。

Lowland forests gave way to rice as tens of thousands of Chinese families arrived from the mainland.

隨著成千上萬的中國人從大陸而來，稻田取代了低海拔森林。

Traditionally, rice was grown in small paddies and harvested by hand.

傳統上，稻米以小面積栽種，並以手工收割。

The winds of change, though, blew ever stronger. Across the lowlands, rice became big business and wildlife was increasingly driven out.

經過時代的激烈更替，整個低海拔稻田成為大型的經濟活動，並逐漸驅離了野生動物。

A few species, though, have taken advantage.

然而，還是有些物種漁翁得利。

Egrets stalk insects flushed by the harvesters, while swallows hunt on the wing.

鷺鷥趁機偷襲割稻機驚動的蟲子，同時間，燕子也飛著獵食。

Another Chinese import was tea, which grew well on cool mountain slopes once they had been cleared of forest.

另一種由中國輸入的產業 – 茶葉，在林木清除後的涼爽山坡地上蓬勃生長。

Where tea-pickers now live and work, many kinds of wildlife once thrived.

過去曾經是許多野生動物繁榮生長的所在，如今變成採茶者居住和工作的地方。

As more people moved in, some creatures hung on by their toenails.

在更多人類遷入的同時，有一些生物面臨無立錐之地的窘迫。

The beams of this house have long provided a home for small, furry animals.

這座房子的橫梁長久以來提供了這些毛茸茸小動物的住家。

Bats are welcomed by ancient Chinese cultures as they are thought to protect houses from evil.

古老的中國風俗很歡迎蝙蝠，因為牠們可以趨吉避凶。

The mandarin word for bat also means good fortune. Health, happiness and long life are traditionally assured by carved bat symbols.

中國話的“蝠”和“福”字同音，意味著好運道。傳統上雕刻的蝙蝠圖騰代表著健康，快樂以及長壽。

As Chinese influence grew, more wild forest was replaced by stands of giant bamboo, to grow shoots for eating and stems for building.

當中國造成的影響增加，愈來愈多的荒林被豎立的巨竹所取代。收成的竹筍作為食物，而竹莖則成為建材。

The stumps soon fill with rainwater and the spread of bamboo groves has offered one remarkable little creature rewarding new openings.

在蔓延的竹林中，很快就注滿雨水的殘株，為一種不可思議的小生物提供了有利的新契機。

The harvesters unwittingly create frog heaven - Eiffingeri tree frogs find perfect homes here.

農夫在無意間創造了蛙的天堂 – 艾氏樹蛙在這裡找到完美的家。

At night, males call from their private pools to lure mates.

晚上，雄蛙在他的私人池塘裡鳴叫，以引誘配偶。

Once a female drops in, the male quickly hops onto her.

一旦雌蛙來拜訪，雄蛙很快的跳到她背上。

These tree frogs always leave the water to spawn and glue their eggs on the inside of the bamboo, above the waterline.

這些樹蛙總是離開水面產卵，並將蛙卵黏在水面以上的竹筒內緣。

The frogspawn needs air and would suffocate in the stagnant pool below.

蛙卵需要空氣，在不流動的水池裡會窒息而死。

Once she's finished laying, the female leaves.

一旦產卵完畢，雌蛙就離開了。

The eggs, though, are not abandoned. Father stays to care for them.

然而，這些卵並沒有被遺棄。父親會留下來照料牠們。

An unlikely threat approaches.

有一個令人疑心的威脅慢慢靠近。

Slugs love to attack unguarded eggs, but in this stump, father frog is on guard duty.

蛞蝓喜歡攻擊沒有防備的蛙卵。然而在這截竹子裡頭，雄蛙正提防著。

The frog's reaction ensures the slug can't feed in peace and it heads off to find an easier meal.

雄蛙的反應讓蛞蝓無法安心進食；牠掉頭尋找比較不費力的食物。

The father protects his eggs in another vital way: by wiping water over them, he ensures they don't dry out.

為了保護蛙卵，雄蛙另有絕招：把水塗抹在蛙卵上，以保持濕潤。

With such diligent care, nearly all the eggs develop into tadpoles.

在如此勤勉的照顧之下，幾乎所有蛙卵都發育成蝌蚪。

Once they've all wriggled into the water, father's job is done.

在蝌蚪一個個扭動著掉入水中之後，父親就完成份內的職責了。

A week later, though, mother returns.

一個禮拜之後，母親回來了。

Amazingly, she finds her way back to the same stump she spawned in, and now lays unfertilised eggs for her tadpoles to eat.

令人驚奇的是，她有辦法找到原來產卵的竹筒，並生下未受精的卵來餵養蝌蚪。

She is such a good mother that she'll be back again in a week's time....unless a snake catches her first.

雌蛙是個好母親；她會在一個禮拜左右再度返回... 除非蛇先捉住了她。

The greatest danger to frogs is the venomous green bamboo viper, which often lies in wait near breeding pools.

經常等候在繁殖水坑附近的有毒的青竹絲，是蛙類的最大威脅。

While the viper seeks frogs, a rather similar non-poisonous snake pursues its own quirky prey.

在毒蛇搜索著青蛙的同時，一種很相像的無毒蛇也追捕著牠古怪的獵物。

The smooth green snake is a specialist worm hunter.

青蛇是獵捕蚯蚓的專家。

The Formosan ferret badger is also fond of worms and visits farms and gardens to find them.

鼬獾也很喜歡蚯蚓；牠們會到農場或是庭院去搜尋。

This hyperactive little animal sniffs out whatever else it can find. A rotting log is a good place for insects.

這隻過動的小動物聞著任何找得到的東西。腐朽的木幹是找蟲子的好地方。

The snake continues its stealthy hunt.

這隻青蛇繼續鬼鬼祟祟的打獵。

Worms aren't the swiftest prey, but they are slippery and the snake must get a firm grip when it strikes.

蚯蚓並不是行動敏捷的獵物，但卻滑溜溜的；青蛇攻擊時必須緊咬不放。

Once a burrowing worm is caught, a tug of war in miniature begins.

一旦挖地洞的蚯蚓被捉住，一場小型的拉鋸戰就展開了。

As the night creatures return to their lairs, early risers soon venture into human territory.

當夜行動物回到牠們的巢穴，一些早起的，馬上就冒著危險進入了人類的勢力範圍。

Macaques descend from the forest to visit an ornamental pond.

獼猴走出樹林，造訪一座花園池塘。

While people practise the ancient martial art of Taichi, young monkeys perform their own exercises.

當人們比劃著古老的功夫 – 太極拳，年輕的猴子也有自己的運動。

A guard keeps watch as the youngsters frolic in the adventure playground they've stumbled on.

有個守衛保持著警戒，讓小猴子在碰巧發現的遊樂場嬉鬧玩耍。

The macaques are hated as thieves by fruit growers, but most Taiwanese are tolerant and make allowances for these mischievous creatures.

果農把獼猴視為小偷，但大多數台灣人都能容忍這些淘氣的動物。

In the last few hundred years, as the human population rose, the island's forested heart became a lifeline for much of Taiwan's wildlife.

隨著人口的增加，在過去數百年之間，茂林密佈的台灣心臟成為許多野生動物的最後希望。

Deep in the woods, the macaques hunt insects still sluggish after a cool mountain night.

在山林深處一個清涼夜晚之後，獼猴搜尋著行動遲鈍的昆蟲。

The monkeys are rather messy feeders and they create opportunities for muntjac deer.

猴子的吃相很邋遢，剛好替山羌製造了一個好機會。

The deer eat leaves and seeds dropped by the monkeys and wait directly below.

山羌直接在樹下等著吃猴子掉下來的葉片和種子。

The monkeys even pull branches down to a level the muntjac can reach, which is very handy for these small deer.

猴子甚至把樹枝拉到山羌夠得到的地方，這對矮小的山羌而言真是太方便了。

The muntjac seem to be accepted by the macaques as honorary members of the troop.

獼猴似乎接受山羌為猴群的一份子。

These normally shy deer seem very relaxed with the monkeys and even put up with boisterous attempts to play with them.

這種通常很害羞的鹿，和猴子待在一塊時似乎很放鬆，甚至可以忍受猴子的嬉戲胡鬧。

A bear is hunting for a meal, but this one is not after meat.

這隻熊正在獵食，但牠並不是在尋找肉類。

It's searching for acorns in a mountain oak grove and a rich crop is a big draw for bears.

牠尋找的是山上橡樹林的果實；豐富的橡實對黑熊具有很大的吸引力。

They plunder branches knocked down in storms, but can also climb trees to feed.

牠們不但搜括被風雨擊落的枝葉，也能夠爬到樹上進食。

The highland forests where few hunters venture have long been the bear's sanctuary.

這片只有少數獵人涉險的高山森林，一直都是黑熊的避難所。

Bears were driven from the lowlands as human numbers rose. Their future now depends on the survival of Taiwan's mountain wilderness.

人類數量的增加，將黑熊驅離了低海拔地區。台灣山林野地的生存，將決定牠們的未來。

As dusk descends on the mountains, a pangolin emerges from its burrow.

當薄暮湧入山區，一隻穿山甲從地洞鑽了出來。

This strange, toothless mammal follows a sensitive nose to find its favourite food, ants and termites.

這隻奇特、無牙的哺乳動物利用敏銳的鼻子尋找牠最喜愛的食物：螞蟥和白蟻。

Despite their rather clumsy gait, pangolins can even climb trees in search of prey.

儘管步伐相當笨拙，穿山甲在尋找獵物時甚至能夠爬樹。

A flexible tail provides extra grip for clambering up into the canopy.

靈巧彎曲的尾巴，在爬進樹梢的時候提供了額外的抓力。

It's found a nest of tree ants.

牠在樹上找到一個蟻巢。

Once it's sure the nest is occupied, the pangolin claws its way into the heart of the colony to reach the juicy white grubs it's really after.

穿山甲一旦確認巢穴不是空的，便伸出爪子直攻蟻群，以取得牠真正想要的白色多汁蟻蛹。

Many ants end up on the forest floor, but enough defenders are left to mount a fearsome counterattack.

許多螞蟥掉到地面，但剩下的防禦者仍然足以發動可怕的反擊。

Scales protect the pangolin's body, but with thousands of ants biting its nose and squirting acid in its eyes, it's forced into an undignified retreat.

穿山甲的鱗片可以保護身體，但是被上千隻螞蟥叮咬鼻子並在眼睛上噴灑酸液之後，牠被迫沒有尊嚴的撤退。

High in the trees, other strange creatures are emerging.

在高高的樹上，另一種奇妙的生物誕生了。

Cicadas burst from the husks of former lives. After several years underground, a brief adult life now begins.

在地底生活了數年之後，蟬從上半輩子的外殼中爆裂而出，開始了短暫的成年生涯。

With over twenty kinds of bat flitting from shady roosts, an insect's life is a dangerous one.

從陰暗的棲息地輕快的飛出；有二十個種類以上的蝙蝠，讓昆蟲的一生充滿了危險。

A cicada's first flight can be its last.

蟬的第一次飛行，很可能是牠的最後一次。

The Formosan leaf-nosed bat is one of the world's biggest insect-eating bats. It makes short work of even the largest cicadas.

台灣葉鼻蝠是世界上最大型的食蟲蝙蝠之一。牠迅速解決掉了最大型的蟬。

As bats seek further victims, another night creature homes in on a meal.

在蝙蝠尋找其它犧牲者的同時，另一種夜行動物循著食物而來。

A gem-faced civet tucks into a midnight feast.

一隻白鼻心正要大啖午夜的盛宴。

This stealthy animal is really a carnivore, but is tempted into the trees by irresistible ripe fruit.

這種鬼鬼祟祟的動物其實是肉食者，不過還是被香醇的果實引誘到樹上來了。

These tranquil mountains are the birthplace of many streams, and an epic struggle to reach these sparkling waters is just beginning at the coast.

這些祥和的山脈是許多溪流的發源地；為了來到這些閃閃發光的河流，一場史詩般的奮鬥正在海邊上演。

Millions of young goby fish head upstream, but they must first run the gauntlet of the lowlands.

幾百萬隻幼小的蝦虎魚正溯溪而上，但牠們會在低地先遭受層層的攻擊。

As a new moon rises, hundreds of fishermen from the Ami tribe gather at a river mouth.

每當新月升起，數百名阿美族漁夫在河口聚集。

The fish are known to the Ami as "vulau" or "small moon" as they only swim in from the sea on the darkest of nights.

阿美族口中的“vulau”是“新月”的意思，因為只有在最黑暗的夜晚，蝦虎魚才會從海裡游過來。

The tiny vulau are prized by gourmet diners who prefer them raw.

生食細小的“vulau”是饕客的最愛。

At daybreak, the fishermen are still at work but they'll soon head home.

當黎明來臨，漁夫們繼續工作著，但他們很快就要回家。

Terns now dive in to catch their share.

現在輪到燕鷗俯衝獵取屬於牠們的一份。

Despite the plunder by terns and fishermen, most of the gobies make it through to continue their journey.

儘管經過燕鷗和漁夫的掠奪，大部分蝦虎魚還是得以繼續牠們的旅程。

Upstream, egrets pose another danger to the young fish as the shoals steadily work their way inland against the current.

當魚群堅決的向內陸逆流前進，在上游的鷺鷥對魚苗造成另一種威脅。

Further hazards await any migrants that enter man-made channels at the river's edge.

這些遷徙者若游進河岸的人造水道裡，還得面對其它危險。

Small weirs divert them to one side, where they are washed into traps.

一個小攔水壩將蝦虎魚引導到一側，並把牠們沖進陷阱之中。

Rapids confront the survivors, but the gobies and shrimp, which also migrate up these streams, are not deterred.

倖存者勇敢的面對著激流；這些蝦虎魚，以及同時也溯溪遷徙的蝦，並不因此洩氣罷休。

The shrimp simply crawl up the boulders, while the fish swim through films of cascading water.

蝦群緩緩爬上大石頭，蝦虎魚則是游過傾洩而下的水層。

As they move further inland, they overcome each obstacle in turn.

牠們在往內陸前進的途中，輪流克服一層層的障礙。

These tiny gobies swim, crawl and climb up to a hundred kilometres to reach their journey's end.

這些小小的蝦虎魚游著，爬著，向上攀登到百公里之外的旅途終點。

They will eventually spawn in mountain streams where few fishermen can follow.

牠們終將在只有少數漁夫可以抵達的山區溪流裡產卵。

These highlands also remain a cool refuge, despite rising temperatures since the ice ages.

儘管冰河紀之後溫度升高，這些山嶽地區保存了一個清爽的藏身之處。

A turbulent sea of cloud now builds daily as tropical heat drives steam from the forests.

被熱帶高溫驅動的森林水氣，使得洶湧的雲海每天發育成形。

In the last ten thousand years, many cold-loving creatures have retreated to the cool highlands. This mountain stream is home to one.

在過去一萬年之間，許多喜好寒冷氣候的生物，撤退到涼爽的山區。這條野溪就是其中一種動物的生息地。

It's a salmon found only in Taiwan.

牠就是只生長在台灣的山櫻花鉤吻鮭。

Females fight for the best spawning sites.

雌鮭魚為了最好的產卵地點而打鬥。

The winners dig their nests in the stream bed.

優勝者在溪床上挖掘巢穴。

This fish is known as the land-locked salmon as it's now trapped in the mountains.

這種魚被稱為“陸封型”鮭魚，因為牠們已經被侷限在山區。

In cooler times, its ancestors would have swum to and from the sea as a relative in Japan still does, but Taiwan's lowlands are now far too warm for this cold water fish.

在寒冷的年代裡，牠的祖先和今天的日本近親一樣來回大海，但現在台灣的低海拔對這種冷水魚來說已經太暖和了。

The males compete for nesting females and become ever more aggressive towards rivals.

雄鮭魚爭奪著築巢的雌魚，對競爭者的挑釁也愈來愈厲害。

Both fish stay close to the nest as spawning draws near.

當產卵時間接近，兩隻魚都待在巢穴附近。

A male watches his partner closely. If the female lowers her body to lay, he glides alongside to shed his sperm.

雄鮭魚密切觀察著伴侶。如果雌鮭魚放低身體產卵，他就滑向前去散播精子。

This salmon is just one of many cold-loving creatures driven here during the ice ages which still find a home in Taiwan's mountains.

在冰河時期被驅趕至此的嗜冷動物，在台灣山地找到了家。而這些鮭魚只是其中的一種。

The mountain pit viper lives above two thousand metres along with the alpine skink, one of its favourite prey.

在海拔兩千公尺以上，住著菊池氏龜殼花；還有台灣蜓蜥，是龜殼花最喜愛的獵物。

Living beneath boulders are further refugees.

住在大石頭底下的，是另外一個流亡者。

Salamanders from the north survive in this southerly outpost, and share these cool retreats with a small mammal.

來自北方的山椒魚在這個南方的前哨站活了下來，和另一種小型哺乳動物共享這個涼爽的隱避處所。

The black-bellied vole shuttles in and out of its underground burrow, ever alert to dangers outside.

黑腹絨鼠在地洞裡進出穿梭，總是對外面的危險十分警覺。

A number of Taiwanese creatures live isolated from relatives thousands of kilometres away in northern China and the Himalayas.

許多台灣的生物，與居住在數千里之外的中國北方及喜馬拉雅山脈的親戚隔絕。

Many animals that used land bridges to cross over from Asia during the ice ages were stranded here by rising sea levels.

冰河時期從亞洲經由陸橋而來的許多動物，因為海平面上升而受困於此。

Some evolved into unique forms, and the island is now packed with its own special fauna, as well as more recent immigrants.

有些動物演化成獨特的形態；現在的台灣島塞滿了特殊的動物相以及新移民。

Fourteen bird species are found nowhere else, and with over five hundred kinds in total, Taiwan has one of the highest densities of bird varieties anywhere in the world.

在超過五百種的鳥類當中，有十四種在別的地方找不到。台灣是世界上鳥種密度最高的地方之一。

Taiwan may also have the world's highest concentration of butterflies with around four hundred types, some fifty of them unique.

台灣可能也是世界上蝴蝶密度最高的地區之一；在四百多種蝴蝶當中，大約有五十種是獨一無二的。

Over seventy kinds of mammal also live here.

這裡有超過七十種的哺乳動物。

The key to Taiwan's rich wildlife lies in its steep and varied landscape.

台灣擁有豐富野生動物的關鍵，在於她陡峭多變的地形。

The icy peaks, steamy slopes, and patches of lowland rainforest, all create homes for animals with very different needs.

冰封的山峰，泛著霧氣的坡地，和一片片低地熱帶雨林，為動物創造了不同需求的生息地。

At sea level, sun-loving lizards abound and a giant tropical stick insect lurks in spiky bushes.

海平面到處都有愛好陽光的蜥蜴；有隻巨大的熱帶竹節蟲潛伏在尖銳的灌木叢中。

Taiwan was moulded by powerful forces, and conditions are still testing for its inhabitants.

強大的力量塑造了台灣，並不斷的考驗著在上面生活的居民

The wild east coast is home to a remarkable fish which lives out of water, clinging to rocks with its fins.

在野性的東海岸生長著一種不尋常的魚類，用鰭黏附在岩石上，離水而居。

These tropical blennies compete to sit on top of rocks above the waterline, and roll on their sides to keep their gills wet.

這些熱帶鰍魚在水面的岩石上爭相卡位，並左右翻動來保持鰓部濕潤。

Between waves they hop down to graze on algae, but always stay alert... they are ready to leap back up to dodge the biggest rollers.

牠們在波浪之間往下跳以取食藻類，但總是保持警覺... 準備跳上來閃避最大的浪濤。

This boiling sea can get a lot wilder. Dramatic cloud movements warn of a typhoon's approach.

奔騰的海洋可以變得非常狂暴。戲劇般移動的雲霧預告了颱風的逼近。

Wild swirling winds have been called "Tai-fung" for centuries here, and they still batter the island repeatedly.

幾個世紀以來，這種狂亂翻攪的“颱風”，不斷的打擊著台灣島。

Monkeys continue to feed as the rain sweeps in, but soon they'll be forced to take cover.

在風雨刮起時，猴子照常進食，但不久之後牠們被迫避雨。

As well as typhoons, another ancient scourge still threatens.

和颱風一樣，另一個古老的天譴仍舊威脅著。

This temple was flattened during a recent earthquake which killed over two thousand people.

最近一次造成二千多人喪生的地震，把這座廟宇鏟平了。

Highland roads often collapse when typhoon-sodden land is shaken.

飽受颱風浸潤的山區道路常因震動而崩塌。

The instability of the mountains, though, has helped to keep the developers at bay up here.

然而不穩定的山脈，卻也把開發者阻絕在外。

Earthquakes and typhoons are a recurring feature of life in Taiwan.

地震和颱風，是台灣生存循環的宿命。

The Taiwanese, though, are resilient and soon bounce back.

然而，台灣人很快就回復了生命力。

In just fifty years, the population has tripled to twenty-three million driven by a high-tech revolution.

在高科技革命的驅動之下，台灣人口在僅僅五十年之間成長了三倍，達到二千三百萬人。

Insatiable demand for food, Chinese medicine and living space took a heavy toll on many animals.

對於食物，中藥，以及居住空間永不滿足的需求，讓許多動物付出沉重代價。

Around twenty years ago, all Taiwan's wildlife was threatened as never before, even in the remote forests.

大約在二十年前，即便是遙遠的森林裡，台灣所有的野生動物受到前所未有的威脅。

Since then, though, things have been looking up.

然而從那時以來，情況已經好轉。

A fifth of the island has been protected, and with over half of Taiwan still forested, wildlife now has a chance to recover.

台灣有五分之一受到保護，有超過二分之一的土地仍舊覆蓋著森林，野生動物現在有機會恢復原狀。

The first national park, Kenting, was founded in 1984, to protect migrant birds.

成立於 1984 年的第一個國家公園，墾丁國家公園，保護著遷徙的候鳥。

Tens of thousands of raptors pass over twice a year and many drop down to roost.

成千上萬的猛禽每年過境兩次，其中有許多會降落在此地棲息。

Grey-faced buzzards are now much safer from poachers.

灰面鵟現在比較不會受到盜獵者的威脅了。

Elsewhere in southern Taiwan, hundreds of thousands of butterflies gather for the winter in a few magical valleys.

在南台灣的某個地方，千萬隻蝴蝶群聚在幾個神秘的溪谷裡過冬。

They flutter here from across the island.

牠們翩翩的飛越台灣來到這裡。

This haven is protected by people for whom butterflies are special.

有一群人認為蝴蝶是很特殊的，並保護著這個避風港。

They have long been of symbolic importance to the Lukai tribe.

蝴蝶一直是魯凱族的重要象徵。

Life has changed for all Taiwan's indigenous people, but many traditional links with nature survive.

台灣原住民的生活已經改變，但仍有許多與大自然相關的傳統留存下來。

And now, in modern Taiwan, past destruction and neglect are slowly being reversed.

今日現代的台灣，正逐漸扭轉著昔日的疏忽和破壞。

Captive-bred salmon have been released to the wild and the population has risen tenfold in five years.

從孵育池野放的鮭魚，族群數量在五年內增加為十倍。

Many secrets are being revealed as the remote mountains are explored by scientists more than ever before.

科學家前往偏遠山區進行前所未有的探勘，揭示了許多奧秘。

They've recently discovered many new species, including a weasel, a mole and four kinds of bat.

他們新近發現了許多新物種，其中包括一種黃鼠狼，一種嚙齒動物，以及四種蝙蝠。

To see if wildlife is recovering, they deploy autocameras in the forests.

為了發現野生動物的蹤跡，科學家在森林裡佈置了自動相機。

Siberian weasel, yellow-throated marten and crab-eating mongoose are among the many creatures they've snapped.

黃鼠狼，黃喉貂，食蟹獾，都是被攝取的許多動物之一。

One animal they have yet to photograph was last recorded over ten years ago... the Formosan clouded leopard.

然而有一種從來沒被拍攝過的動物，在十幾年前最後一次被紀載... 台灣雲豹。

This big cat became extremely rare as Taiwan's forests came under pressure.

當台灣森林承受壓力，這種大型貓科動物變得極為稀有。

Its fate remains shrouded in mystery.

牠的命運依舊神秘難解。

With the forests now better protected, the future is brighter for many of Taiwan's animals.

隨著森林受到更適當的保護，台灣許多野生動物的前途是光明的。

Sika deer, once extinct in the wild have been re-introduced.

一度絕跡的梅花鹿，已經被重新引入野外。

Macaques are now increasing across the island.

全台灣的獼猴數量正在增加之中。

Perhaps, if it has survived, even the clouded leopard might return to stalk its former haunts and may yet show its face once more.

如果雲豹僥倖活著，也許會悄悄地回到牠舊日的棲息地，甚至再一次露面。

Despite repeated battering by typhoons and earthquakes and by the recent storm of human progress, Taiwan's mountainous heart still pulses with life.

不管颱風，地震，以及近代人類文明風暴如何不斷地重創，台灣的高山像心臟一樣，依然隨著野性生命跳動著。

Against all odds, animals continue to thrive on this beautiful, enchanted island.

儘管一切看似不可能，動物們繼續在這個美麗迷人的島嶼上繁榮成長。