

勘誤表

◎此為第九期之勘誤表,內容更正部份如下,請參照!

◎使用說明:劃底線者為修改之文字。

篇名 興盛期漢口租界的都市與建築(1896-1938)						
頁數	章節	第九期修正前內容				
1	注釋職稱	華大學建築與景觀學系助理教授				
頁數	章節	修正後內容				
1	注釋職稱	南華大學建築與景觀學系助理教授	內容 修訂			
篇名		地方性保育團體人士對七股濕地之凝視一 運用ZMET技術				
頁數	章節	第九期修正前內容				
68	中文摘要	2002 年國際吹起生態旅遊風潮,民間團體基於對內活絡行動 力與對外維護國際形象的動機,舉辦一連串的活動,例如志工	內容 修訂			



		監測、工作假期、護沙洲、學術交流…等,為了喚起民眾對生態的認知與維持行動力。 嘗試使用隱喻抽取技術(ZMET)是呼應地方性團體人士長期對生態保育議題關注,並運用視覺研究來獲取更多寶貴經驗。以分享討論方式進行,共同拼湊屬於七股的記憶,建立各方對話機制。讓受訪者透過參與,落實公民社會重要的一環,並能找尋地方治理與保育共識的可能。 目前地方民間力量主要功能為:物種監測、棲地保護、解	
		證推廣。同時,訪談發現出生態保育遇到了困境,並歸類出基 礎調查、建立溝通平台與當地人力培訓三大未來努力方向。受 訪者認為人的行為與環境需求是需要平等看待,看到七股現況 更堅信自己的信念,個人成就感會影響到周遭朋友的關注;透 過各方管道將保育訊息傳遞出去,讓更多人參與環境永續。	
篇	洺	地方性保育團體人士對七股濕地之凝視- 運用ZMET技術	
頁數	章節	修正後內容	說明
130	中文	西南海岸的廣大沙洲、紅樹林與濕地等自然與人文地景, 在以經濟發展為首是瞻的政策下,產生許多利益衝突,不同的 土地利用開發,形成相互矛盾的環境政策,其中以石化工業開 發與交通建設,最易引發在地居民與環保團體的抗爭。在台灣 的環保運動中,七股濕地-濱南工業區抗爭即為一個最具代表 性的個案。2002年聯合國定為『國際生態旅遊年』提供另一個 發展方向的新思維,台灣公告「台南縣曾文溪口黑面琵鷺野生 動物重要棲息環境」,至此確定七股溼地之生態保育方向。 本文嘗試使用隱喻抽取技術(ZMET)針對地方性團體人士 長期對生態保育議題關注,進行視覺研究,從中獲取受訪者更	內容修訂



深層的經驗訊息。從受訪者所提供影像與描述,可分析其所映照的文化與社會內涵。 生態保育無法立竿見影,須要長期的溝通與尊重。本文以互動討論方式進行,從中瞭解到保育團體在地經營的用心、志同道合的信念堅持、號召志工朋友們熱情參與,積極保護七股濕地及黑面琵鷺。受訪者透過參與,落實公民社會的精神,但因屬個案,僅能表達技術運用情況,給予其他研究者一些經驗分享。 第九期修正前內容 2002 International Eco-tourism trend of blowing、civil society groups active mobility based on internal and external motivation for the maintenance of international image, organized a series of activities such as volunteer monitoring, working holiday, nursing shoals, academic exchanges so, in order to arouse the people of ecological awareness and maintain mobility 英文 「Try ZMET (ZMET) is echoed those of local groups concerned about the long-term issues of conservation and the use of visual research to gain more valuable	
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experience. Discuss ways to share and jointly put together is the memory of seven shares, the establishment of the parties to dialogue. Let the respondents through their participation, to implement an important part of civil society, and to find consensus on local governance and conservation potential. At present the major functions of local civil power: monitoring of species, habitat protection, interpretation	69



		promotion. Meanwhile, the interviews found that the difficulties encountered ecological conservation, and classified the baseline survey, the establishment of communication platforms and three major local manpower training effort in the future. Respondents considered that person's behavior and environmental needs is the need for equal treatment, see the status of Chiku more convinced that their own beliefs, personal accomplishment will affect the interest of friends around; conservation message through all channels to pass out, so that more participation in environmental sustainability.	
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131	英文	The majority of the southwest coast of sandbars, mangroves and wetlands and other natural and cultural landscape, is headed in the forward-looking economic development policy, have many conflicts of interest, different land use development, the formation of conflicting environmental policy, of which petrochemicals industrial development and transportation construction, most likely caused by local residents and environmental groups protest. Environmental movement in Taiwan, in the Chiku Wetlands - struggle is the industrial area south coast of one of the most representative cases. 2002 United Nations as the International Year of Ecotourism I provide another direction of development	內容修訂



<u>of new</u>	thinking,	<u>Taiwan's</u>	annoi	<u>incement</u>	<u>"estuary</u>	in
Tainan	County Bl	ack faced	Spoon	bill impor	tant wild	life
<u>habitat"</u>	, thus det	ermining	Chiku	wetland	conservat	<u>ion</u>
direction	<u>1.</u>					

This article tries to use ZMET for local community organizations concerned about the long-term ecological conservation issues, the vision research, for the respondents from the experience of a deeper message. Respondents were provided from the images and descriptions; they can be analyzed mapping the cultural and social connotations.

Conservation can not be immediate, need long-term communication and respect. This interactive discussion format, learn from conservation groups to operate in the heart, like-minded beliefs persist, call friends, enthusiastic volunteers to participate, actively protecting the Chiku wetlands and black-faced spoonbills. Respondents through the participation of civil society in the implementation of the spirit, but is the case, the situation can only use the expression of technology, to other researchers to share some experiences.

頁數	章節	第九期修正前內容	說明
88 ~ 89	結論	過去在媒體行銷方面廣泛討論,也是學界與業界的溝通平台。本研究嘗試在民間團體人士對於七股濕地保育的 看法,以分享討論方式進行,共同拼湊屬於七股的記憶, 建立各方對話機制。從中瞭解到保育團體在地經營的用心、 志同道合的信念堅持、號召志工朋友們熱情參與,保護七	內容修訂



		股濕地及黑面琵鷺。而訪談技術的突破不僅改善以往一問一答訪談模式,也讓受訪者透過參與,落實公民社會重要的一環,並能找尋地方治理與保育共識的可能。 目前地方民間力量主要功能為:物種監測、棲地保護、解說推廣。同時,訪談發現出生態保育遇到了困境,人口嚴重外移下,導致技術監測方面亟需要外界志工協助,亦造成七股內不熟識生態保育目標人士反感。並歸類出基礎調查、建立溝通平台與當地人力培訓三大未來努力方向,人力培訓:資深者經驗分享,年輕者研發技術,可朝工作坊或工作假期活動,活絡生態保育目標。受訪者認為人的行為與環境需求是需要平等看待,看到七股現況更堅信自己的信念,個人成就感會影響到周遭朋友的關注;透過各方管道將保育訊息傳遞出去,讓更多人參與環境永續。	
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