

麟凤龙龟，谓之四灵

3 of 3

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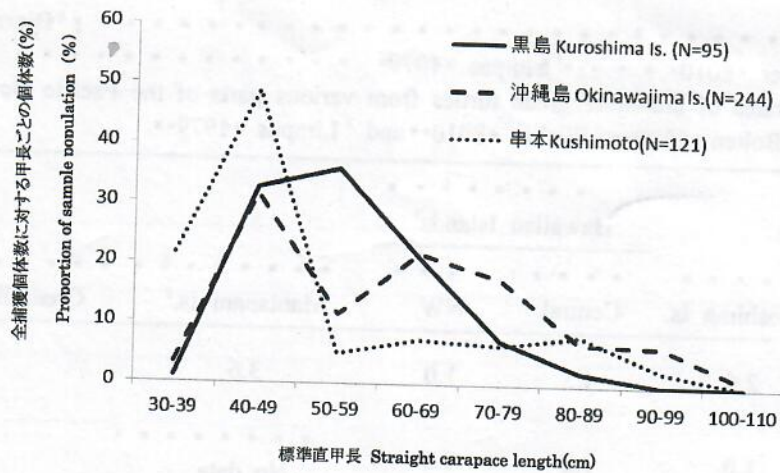
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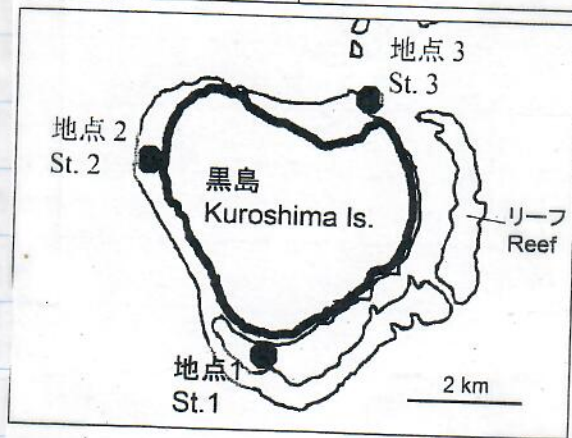
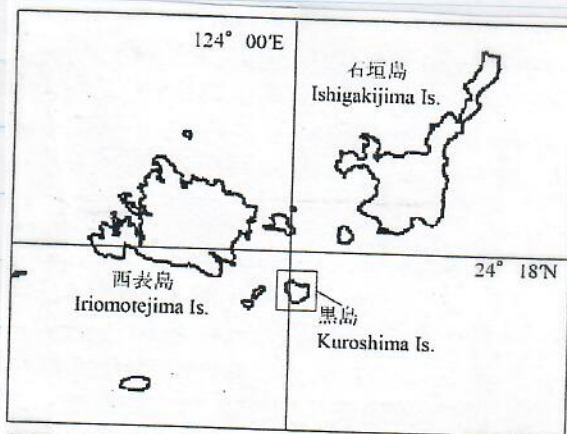
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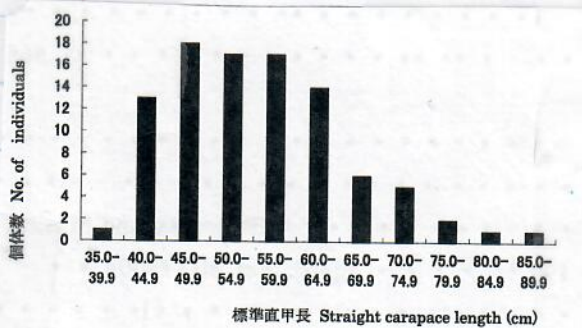
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4.
 Fig. 4. Size distribution of the Green turtles at Kuroshima Is. Okinawajima Is. and Kushimoto, Wakayama Pref.



1.
 Fig. 1. Map showing diagram and location of Kuroshima Island in Yaeyama Group and sampling sites.



3.
 Fig. 3. Size distribution of the Green turtles captured around Kuroshima Island

西表島におけるウミガメ類の漂着状況

Stranding status of sea turtles at Iriomote Island, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

亀田 和成¹・浅利 祐美子²・杉谷 香世³・若月 元樹¹

Kazunari KAMEDA, Yumiko ASARI, Kayo SUGITANI and Motoki WAKATSUKI

ABSTRACT

We summarized information of sea turtles that stranded at Iriomote Island (Lat,N24°17'33": Lon, E123°51'43") during 1995 - 2012. We collected 70 stranded turtles (green turtle, 70%; hawksbill, 6%; loggerhead, 4%; unidentified, 20%) during those 17 years. We recorded the stranding location, examined condition of the turtles (fresh, decomposed, or skeleton), identified species, and measured straight carapace lengths (SCL). Among 70 turtles, we were able to measure 33 green turtles (SCL range, 6.2 - 105.8 cm; mean = 48.0cm), two loggerheads (SCL = both <10 cm), and three hawksbills (SCL = <10, 29.4, and 30.0 cm). The stranded sea turtles were concentrated on the east side of the island. We suspect that this is due to low human population density at the western Iriomote Island, less chance to encounter with stranding turtles. The majority (84.2%) of turtles stranded from December to May when the pound net and gill net fisheries' activity was high. The gill net fishery is open from October to May. The pound net fishery is open throughout the year, but the fishing occurs from December to April when the water temperature is low.

KEY WORDS: sea turtle, Iriomote island, stranding, bycatch

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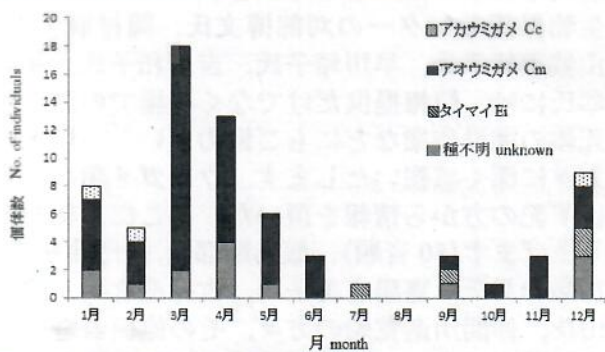


図 2. 月別のウミガメ類の漂着数

Fig. 1. The map of Iriomote Island with the locations of stranding turtles; [Hatched] Loggerhead sea turtle, [Black] Green turtle, [White] Hawksbill turtle, [Grey] unknown. The numbers in the map correspond with those of Table 1. The stranded turtles were concentrated at A (Honera Beach), B (Sakida), C (Nakama river). The dotted line indicates the roads for vehicles.

図 5. 小型定置網
ミガメ

Fig. 5. Green turtle

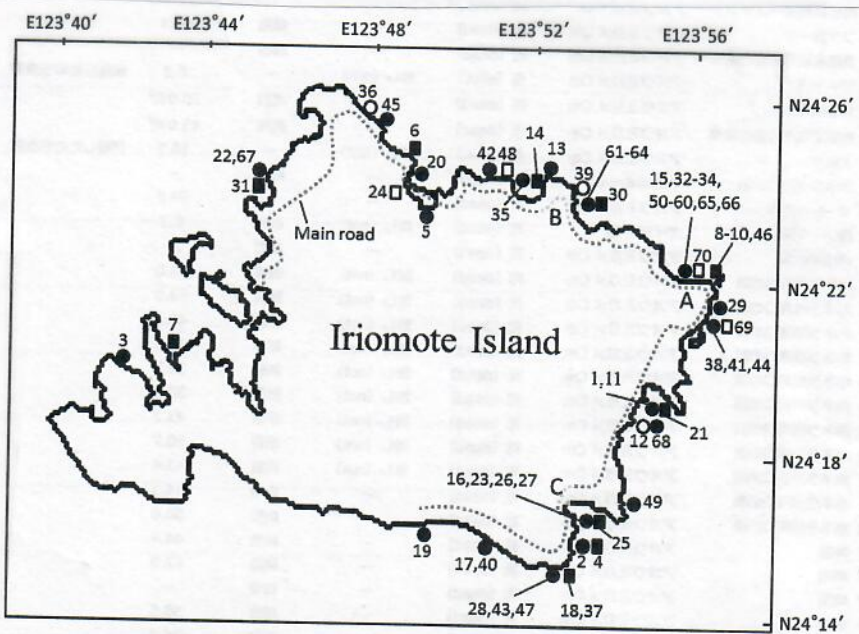


図 1. 西表島におけるウミガメ類の漂着場所の分布；○アカウミガメ，●アオウミガメ，□タイマイ，■種不明。数字は表 1 の番号と対応している。漂着記録の多かった上位 3 地点を A (ホネラ川河口の浜)，B (崎田周辺)，C (仲間川河口) で示す。
 Fig. 1. The map of Iriomote Island with the locations of stranding turtles; ○Loggerhead sea turtle, ●Green turtle, □Hawksbill turtle, ■unknown. The numbers in the map correspond with those of Table 1. The stranded turtles were concentrated at A (Honera Beach), B (Sakida), C (Nakama river). The dotted line indicates the roads for vehicles.

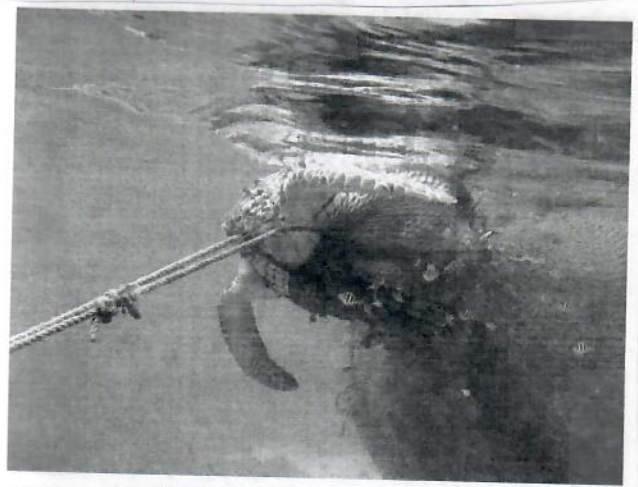


図 5. 小型定置網によって混獲され死亡したアオウミガメ
 Fig. 5. Green turtle dead by pound net

Umigame Newsletter of Japan No. 96

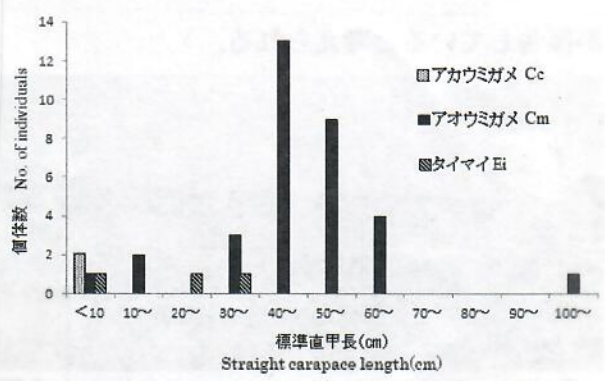


図 3. 西表島におけるウミガメ類の標準直甲長 SCL の分布 (推定値を含む)
 Fig. 3. Size distribution of sea turtle strandings at Iriomote Island: □ Loggerhead sea turtle, ■ Green turtle, ▨ Hawksbill turtle

U.S. Officials Release Sea Turtles In China

Friday, January 24, 2014 - by Lauren McDonnell

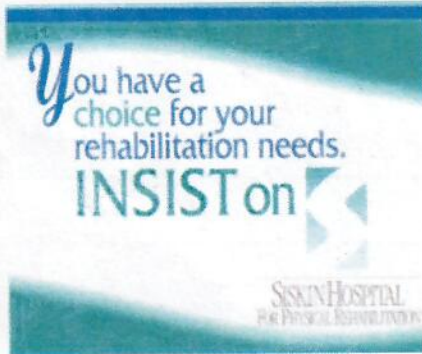


US CG
Jennifer
GALT

Top left: U.S. Consul General Jennifer Galt speaks at the opening ceremony of the Sea Turtle Shelter; Bottom left: U.S. Consul General Galt and student volunteers carry an endangered turtle back to the sea; Right: Government officials and students look on as Sea Turtles 911 Founder Frederick Yeh guides three rehabilitated turtles back to their ocean home.

With ongoing disputes in the South China Sea, there is one marine issue that the U.S. and China proudly agrees on: saving sea turtles from extinction. Officials from the United States Consulate General and the Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China joined Sea Turtles 911 to release three rehabilitated sea turtles back to the South China Sea.

"Our governments must continue to work together to develop policy and programs that protect our most precious resources, businesses must play an active role in responsible development, and groups like Sea Turtles 911 must continue to fight for protection of local resources like sea turtles through education and outreach," said U.



S. Consul General Jennifer Galt.

While the crowd watched, the rehabilitated turtles began their second chance in life as they scrambled safely back to their ocean home. Four months ago, the sea turtles were injured by plastic pollution and rescued by Sea Turtles 911. The turtles immediately became internet stars after an online campaign raised awareness about their rescue and conservation. Two of the rescued turtles were endangered green sea turtles (*Chelonia mydas*) named "Ye" and "Qiu", while one of the turtles was a critically endangered hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) named "Tutu", after an online voting poll that involved tens of thousands of people from the internet community.

Founder of Sea Turtles 911, Frederick Yeh, said, "Sea turtles are migratory animals that serve as natural ambassadors of the ocean; as communities and countries work together to preserve this natural resource for future generations, our shared mission to save sea turtles nurtures a peaceful platform of common grounds to improve community and international relations."

The turtle release event marked the opening of Sea Turtles 911's Sea Turtle Shelter at the Ritz-Carlton Sanya in Hainan, China. The shelter serves as an educational facility to raise public awareness on the plight of sea turtles, while providing a home for disabled turtles

U.S. Officials Release Sea Turtles In China - 01/24/2014 - Cha

unable to survive in the wild, and a temporary place to monitor rehabilitated sea turtles waiting to be released.

Quasi, a disabled sea turtle named after *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, is one of the turtles at the shelter who suffers from scoliosis, a spinal deformity that has left him floating on the surface of the water for the rest of his life. In the wild, Quasi would be an easy target for passing boats and would have difficulty diving to find food on his own; but at the shelter, he is an easy target for people to care for and learn about sea turtle conservation.

As the environmentalist Baba Dioum once said, "In the end, we will conserve only what we love, we will love only what we understand, and we will understand only what we are taught."

WANG

MIDDLE ISLAND - LIGHT TUNNEL LED.
TENAI ROAD
WATCH
CROSSWALK
FUHSING SOUTH ROAD

2:36 PM

APRIL 16, 1999 FRIDAY CROSSWALK UNDERMTE

MTR HOWARD RAZAK
WANG

Angela Wang 王瑞君 Ruey-Tsun
(華西街 華西街 Hwa-Shi Street)

TAPEI - ANIMAGS SALE

1999

Reginald@yahoo.com

2004/2014 = 20 years

U.S. Officials Release Sea Turtles In China

Photo, January 24, 2014 - by Lauren McDonnell

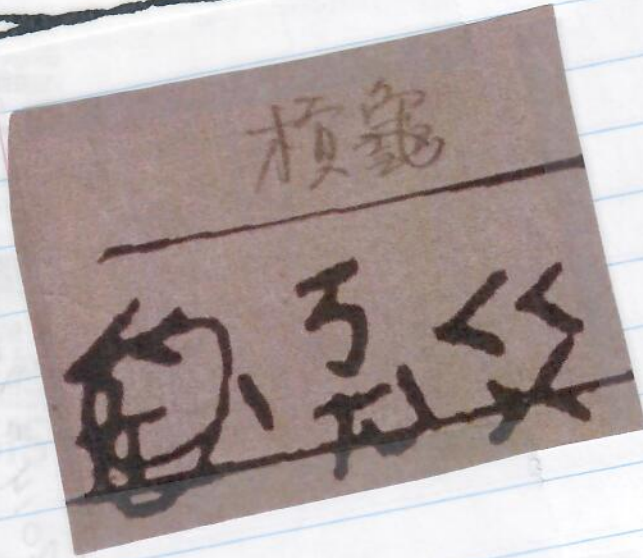


Top
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and:
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With on,
China pr
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Sea Turtle

"Our gover
protect our
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resources lik

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper taped to the page. At the top, there is a scribble and the word "(losing)". Below that, the word "Gang" is written in large letters, followed by a horizontal line and the characters "904". Underneath the line, the phrase "LOST IN Lottery" is written, with "Turn" written above the "y" and "Just" written below the "y".



S. Consul General Jenn

While the crowd watches, the turtles scrambled safely back to the water by plastic pollution and internet stars after an conservation. Two of the *mydas* named "Ye" and "Q" sea turtle (*Eretmochelys im* tens of thousands of people

Founder of Sea Turtles 911, serve as natural ambassadors, preserve this natural resource nurtures a peaceful platform o relations."

The turtle release event marked t Ritz-Carlton Sanya in Hainan, Chi public awareness on the plight of s



Location in China
Coordinates: 21°12'N 110°24'E
Country
People's Republic of China

Tien (添)

LIU CHIU

Sophia (靜儒)

李忠義 (Chung-yi Li)

DATA

何惠雯 (Hui-wen Ho)

Map	#	Name	Hanzi	Hanyu Pinyin	Population (2003 est.)	Area (km ²)	Density (/km ²)	
City proper								
	1	Chikan District	□□□	Chìkǎn Qū	220,000	79	2,785	
	2	Xiashan District	□□□	Xiáshān Qū	360,000	88	4,091	
	Suburban							
	3	Potou District	□□□	Pōtóu Qū	380,000	424	896	
	4	Mazhang District	□□□	Mázhāng Qū	470,000	769	611	
	Satellite cities							
	5	Wuchuan City	□□□	Wúchuān Shì	1,010,000	848	1,191	
	6	Lianjiang City	□□□	Liánjiāng Shì	1,510,000	2,835	533	
	7	Leizhou City	□□□	Léizhōu Shì	1,510,000	3,523	429	
Rural								
8	Suixi County	□□□	Suíxī Xiàn	990,000	2,144	462		
9	Xuwen County	□□□	Xúwén Xiàn	690,000	1954.37	382		

FENGGHU VILLAGE

Suoguangang (鎖港里)

Dr. Tsung-Hsien LI (李宗賢獸醫師)

ong City (馬公市)

Kevin (許鐘鋼)

Natasha (小雨),

Dayi Temple 大義宮 where they reared
FENGGHU

DVM

2/2013

Jian

History

During the Qin government of the southern Peninsular. It was mentioned during the Tang

French colonial

For more de

The region was... French forced the Kwang-Chou-W... southern China, efforts, however the region until 1... the region returned to Charles de Gaulle

Post-World War

Following the establishment in 1955 a rail link was... Since then, Zhanjiang has... of up to 50,000 tons... central government... has shipyards and... refineries, flour and... linking Zhanjiang... southernmost tip... across the Hainan

Until the introduction of... Cantonese pronunciation

Military

Zhanjiang is headquarters... base to two marine

Jian-wei (建偉) and Yao-wen (耀文)

164

Leizhou

History

ZHANJIANG

During the Qin Dynasty (221BC–206BC), the area of today's belonged to Xiang Shire and the central government of the Han Dynasty (206BC–220AD) set Xuwen County administering the whole Leizhou Peninsular. It was one of the earliest departure points on the Marine Silk Road. The population spiked during the Tang (618–907) and Song (960–1279) dynasties.

French colonial period

For more details on this topic, see Guangzhouwan.

The region was still a small fishing port when it was occupied by the French in 1898. The next year, the French forced the Chinese to lease a small enclave of Zhanjiang to them for 99 years as the territory of Kwang-Chou-Wan. The French wanted to develop the port, which they called **Fort-Bayard**, to serve southern China, in parts of which France had exclusive rights to railway and mineral development. Their efforts, however, were hindered by the poverty of the surrounding land. The French retained control of the region until 1943, when the Japanese occupied the area during World War II. At the end of the war the region returned briefly under French rule before being formally returned to China in 1946 by general Charles de Gaulle, then French head of state.

Post-World War II

Following the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949, Zhanjiang developed new importance. In 1955 a rail link was built to Litang in Guangxi province, where it joined the Hunan-Guangxi Railway. Since then, Zhanjiang has developed into a major modern port serving southern China, usable by ships of up to 50,000 tons. In 1984 Zhanjiang was designated one of the "open" cities of China, where the central government invited foreign investment; this spurred the city's further industrial development. It has shipyards and engineering works; automobile, electrical-appliance, and textile plants; and sugar refineries, flour and rice mills, and chemical works. In the early 1990s a new rail line was completed, linking Zhanjiang with Guangzhou, the provincial capital. The line was later extended to Hai'an, at the southernmost tip of Leizhou Peninsula, where trains could be transported by Guangdong-Hainan Ferry across the Hainan Strait to Haikou.

Until the introduction of Pinyin spelling, it was often known in the west as "**Tsamkong**" due to the Cantonese pronunciation of the name.

Military

Zhanjiang is headquarter of the South Sea Fleet of the People's Liberation Army Navy. It is also home base to two marine brigades.

168

10-26-2013

Trade in endangered sea turtles discovered

26/10/2013 | 18:03:07

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TOP STORIES

- Int'l standard forestry management guide published
- Trade in endangered sea turtles discovered
- Mekong Delta Master Plan set for November
- Rare giant muntjacs discovered in Saola reserve
- Rare animal cared for at Cat Tien National Park
- Green growth in Mekong region discussed in Hanoi
- Vietnamese experts join emission assessment training course
- The fight to keep langurs swinging free

A truck carrying 94 frozen sea turtles weighing over 1 tonnes was caught by central Quang Ngai province's police on October 25.

The truck was travelling on National Highway 1, through Pho Cuong commune, Duc Pho district, Quang Ngai province, to Binh Dinh province.

Driver Vo Van Quang said the contrabands were purchased from offshore fishing vessels in Binh Chau commune,

Quang Ngai province.

Police and border guard forces have recently discovered and seized cases transporting hundreds of sea turtles purchased at Sa Ky Port, Binh Chau commune.

According to the Sea Natural Resources and Environment Institute, species of sea turtles found in Vietnamese waters are listed in the endangered or critically endangered categories classified by the International Union for Conservation and Nature.

Vietnam's law prohibits acts of trading and transporting sea turtle species for commercial goal.

Investigation into the contraband is underway.-VNA

GOLF TOURNAMENT SCORES BIG WITH SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN CHINA

24th October 2013
SHARE THIS

PRINT



Members of the sanctioning Ladies European Tour (LET), China LPGA, Ladies Asian Golf Tours, and Yalong Bay Golf Club were on hand as the non-profit organization, Sea Turtles 911, released a fully rehabilitated Hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and a Green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) back into the ocean blue.

Stepping off the green for a worthy cause, world-class athletes such as Cassandra Kirkland and Qiao Chang Yu, currently participating in the Sanya Ladies Open at Yalong Bay Golf Club in Sanya, China, have lent star power to the sea turtle release event. Participants were given a sea turtle conservation presentation on the beach at Mangrove Tree Resort on tropical Hainan Island in an effort to raise awareness about the critically endangered Hawksbill sea turtle and the Green sea turtle, a project sponsored by Ocean Park Hong Kong Conservation Foundation.

Six months ago, the released Hawksbill turtle sustained an injury to her rear left flipper and became an amputee at the floating sea turtle hospital. The Hawksbill, however, has since been adopted by the Yalong Bay Golf Club and will be named after the winner of the golf tournament. The released Green sea turtle was appropriately named "3rd Life," because this release marks her third swing at life. Two days ago, 3rd Life was inadvertently caught in fishing net bycatch by a fisherman, who then contacted Sea Turtles 911 upon observing the organization's phone number on the turtle's metal flipper tag. When ready to be released, sea turtles are given tags that will facilitate, in the future, turtle identification and monitoring. The tagging of sea turtles that are being returned to the ocean is an integral component in their overall quest for survival.

The marine turtles checked out of the floating sea turtle hospital in Hainan Province and returned to their natural habitat where they will once again be able to feast upon the natural green sea grass beds, sponges, and jellyfish. Green sea turtles and Hawksbill turtles help in maintaining healthy sea grass beds and coral reefs, which are disappearing from the planet at exponential rates, by eating predatory sponges and jellyfish that threaten coral reefs and fish stock. In removing prey such as sponges from the surface of the reef, the sea turtles act as natural landscapers, maintaining, and beautifying the coral reefs, while helping to provide improved access from which reef fish may feed. However, despite their environmental significance, sea turtles continue to face myriad threats. This is among the reasons why Sea Turtles 911 Founding Director Frederick Yeh and a host of volunteers work tirelessly to help raise sea turtle awareness. Yeh opened the educational presentation with an inspirational quote to the audience, by stating, "In the end, we will conserve only what we love. We will love only what we understand. We will understand only what we are taught," while highlighting the fact that, when armed with even the most basic knowledge and environmental education, an entire species can be saved.



The defending champion Cassandra Kirkland of France with a sea turtle!



Qiao Chang Yu of China LPGA, LET's Cassandra Kirkland and LAGT's Patcharajutar Kongkrapan before they released the turtle

Adding to the importance of the sea turtle crisis, defending golf champion Cassandra Kirkland of France, stated, "It was really nice coming here, I didn't realize how important turtles are for the environment so I learned a lot, and it's pretty exciting." LET's Danielle Montgomery of England, in reference to the sea turtle awareness seminar, said, "There was a good seminar before we released the turtles and it makes you realize how important turtles are and how we need to protect them." And, Germany's LET rookie, Leigh Whittaker, succinctly captured the core idea behind the conservation efforts, saying, "We should always take care of our environment and what we leave for the next generation. Educating people on environmental issues is very important." Champion Cassandra Kirkland, Qiao Chang Yu from the China LPGA, and LAGT's Patcharajutar Kongkrapan, released the two turtles, who will be needing more luck at sea than the athletes will need on the golf course.

To learn more about Sea Turtles 911 and how you can help these beautiful, endangered animals, visit <http://www.seaturtles911.org/>.



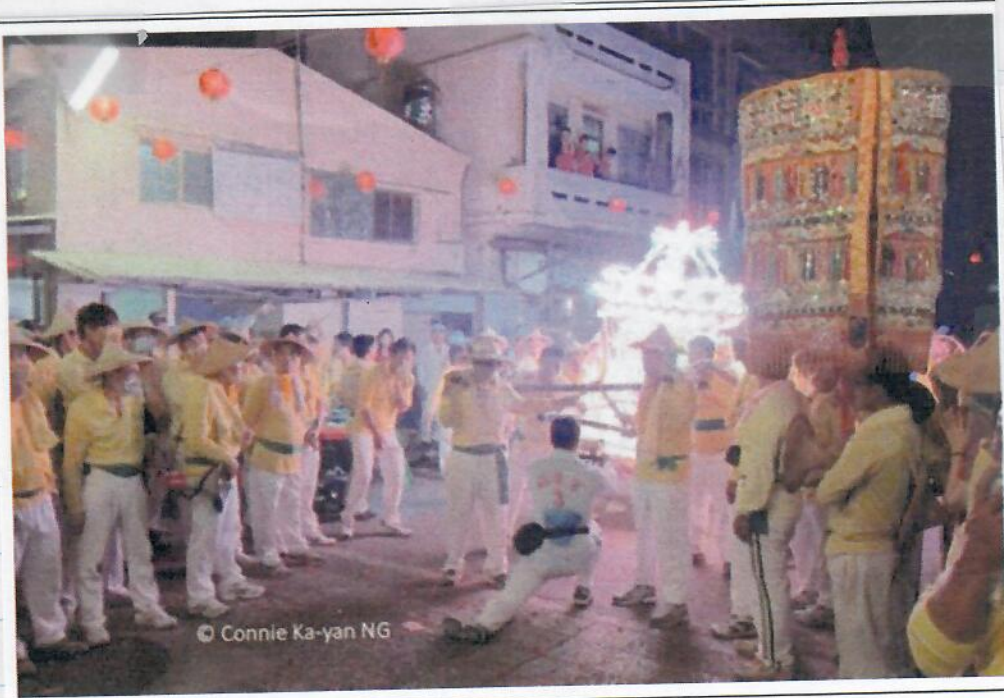
Sea Turtles 911 Founding Director Frederick Yeh directing the release before the turtles swam into the South China Sea





Picture 1. Yaru CAI and Connie Ka-yen NG met on the way to NMMBA

圖1. 蔡雅如及伍家恩往海生館前的合照



Picture 1. Palanquin of Wangye carried by the locals on Liuqiu Island
 圖1. 島上居民抬著王爺的神轎環島遊行

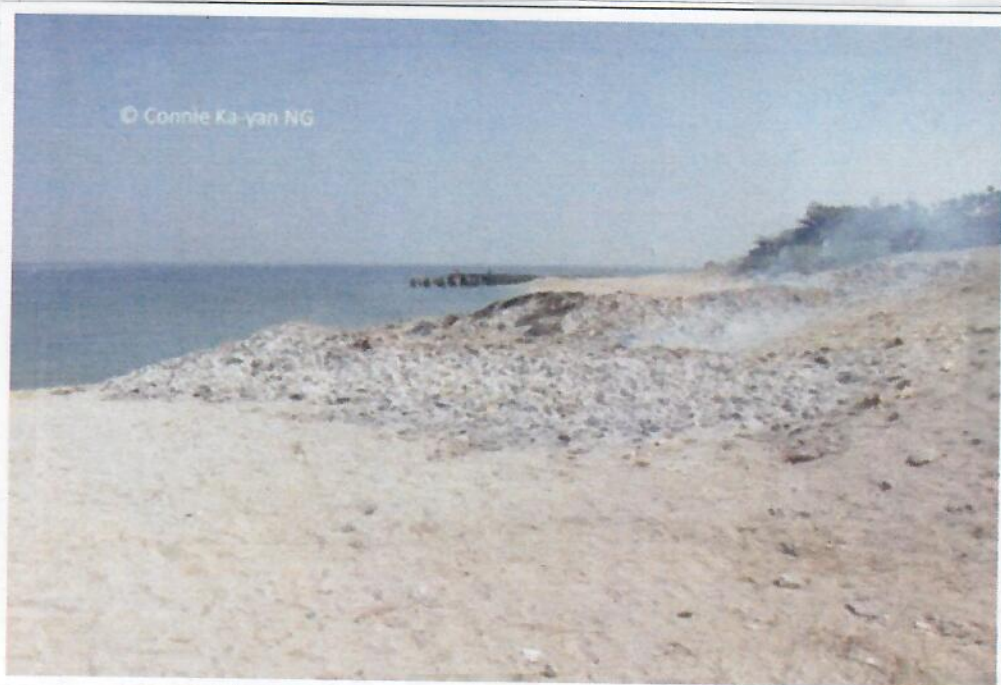


Picture 5. George H. BALAZS carried the Wangye boat with the locals
 圖5. 佐治伯樂滋跟隨島上居民抬王爺船



Picture 8. Burning of the Wangye boat with paper money

圖8. 火燒王爺船及紙幣



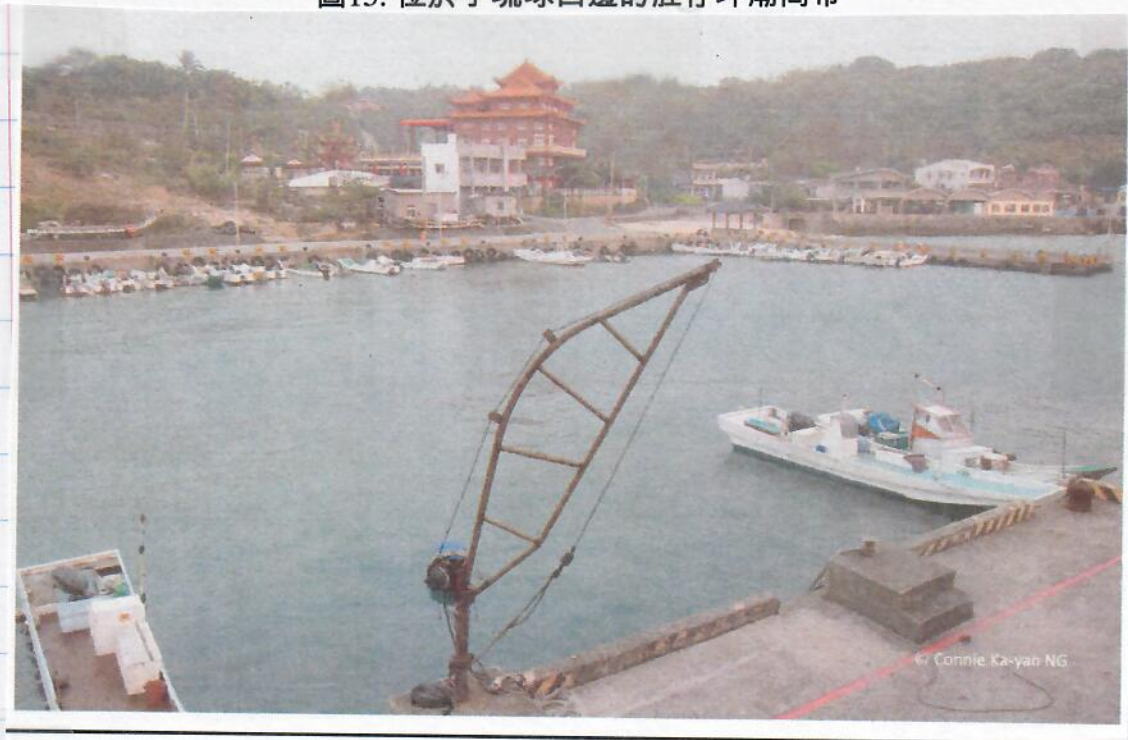
Picture 9. Burning of the Wangye boat with paper money

圖9. 火燒王爺船及紙幣



Picture 15. Duozaiping in the west of Liuqiu

圖15. 位於小琉球西邊的肚仔坪潮間帶



Picture 19. Dafu Port in the east of Liuqiu

圖19. 位於小琉球東邊的大福漁港



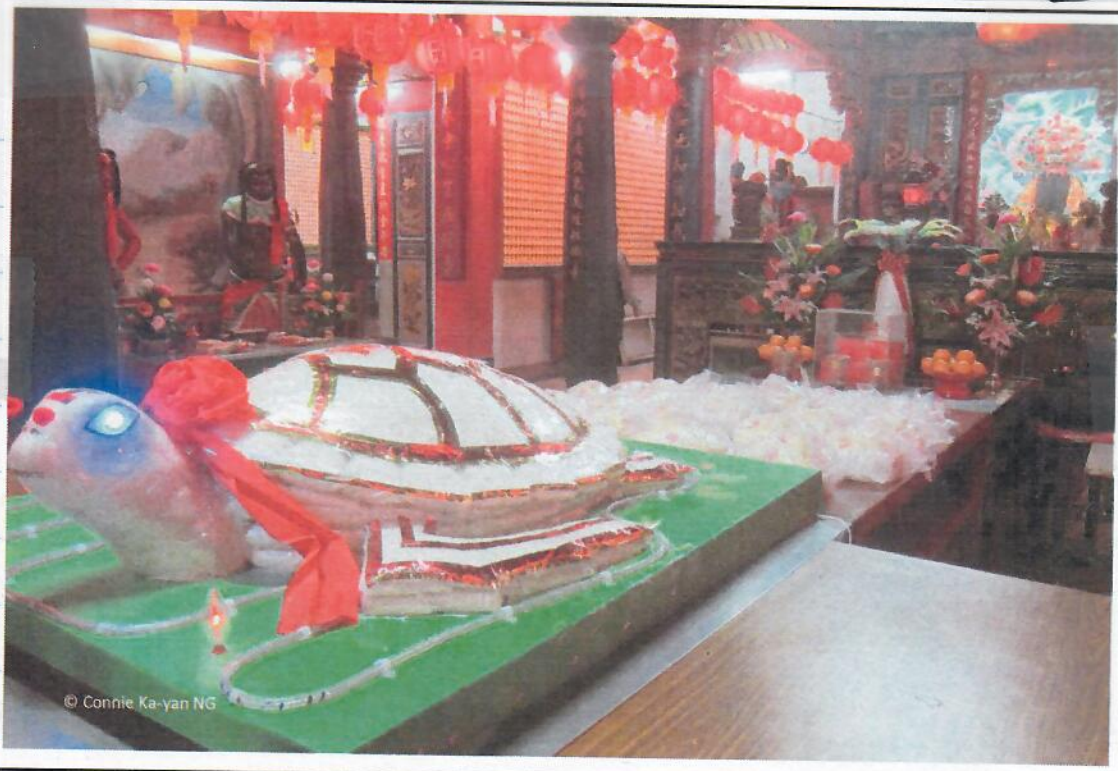
Picture 25. Sea turtles in a variety of forms, from bakery to rice, and even to pure gold, were made to symbolize blessings from gods on Penghu Islands

圖25.在澎湖用不同物料製作的海龜(包括麵粉、米、真金),以象徵神的祝福



Picture 21. Ka-yan, Doreen and Lititia (from left to right) on Penghu Islands

圖21. 家恩、翁沛瑩和翁秀琪(由左至右)在澎湖



Picture 23. Sea turtles in a variety of forms, from bakery to rice, and even to pure gold, were made to symbolize blessings from gods on Penghu Islands

圖23.在澎湖用不同物料製作的海龜(包括麵粉、米、真金),以象徵神的祝福



Picture 31. George and Kevin at a fisheries research institute on Penghu Islands

Dear George,

Happy birthday!

Thank you for sharing great pictures, articles all the time.

Make us (Chialing, grandma & turtle friends) feel very warm.

Chialing wish George could be surrounded by these lovely memories as well.

Hope you'll enjoy the little gift from Chialing!

Happy & healthy all the time!

Birthday GIFT DIGITAL Photo frame

OVER



顏水龍 SHUI LONG YEN 蘭嶼印象 | 油彩 · 畫布 | 私人收藏

Chialing

02-12-2014

TAIPEI

© Yen Family | Produced by the Taipei Fine Arts Museum

Dense excerpt

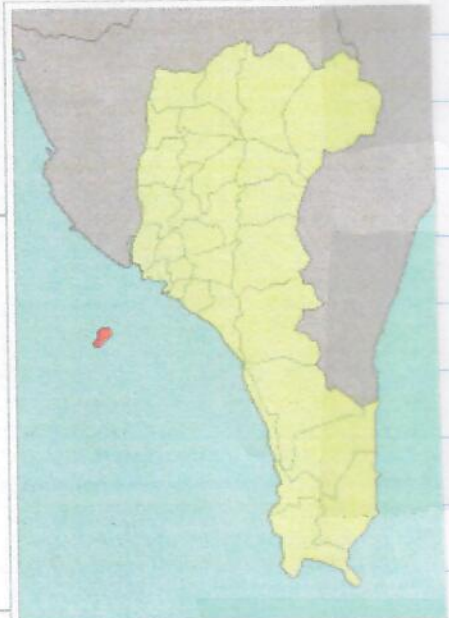
Liuqiu, Pingtung

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Liouciou Township^[1] (Chinese: 琉球鄉; pinyin: *Liúqiú Xiāng*) is a rural township in Pingtung County, Taiwan. It has a population total of 2,956 and an area of 6.8018 square kilometres. The only Township of Pingtung that is not located on the Taiwan mainland, it belongs to Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area. Fishing is the major occupation of the island.

Contents

- 1 Education
- 2 Transportation
- 3 See also
- 4 References
- 5 External links



The location of Liouciou in Pingtung County.

Education

Due to the limited population, the island does not have a high school, middle school graduates must study high school in Taiwan mainland.

Transportation

Ship is the only transportation to the island, it is 8-9 nautical mile away from the Taiwan mainland, about 25-30 minutes.



Vase Rock

See also

- Pingtung County

References

1. ^ 鄉鎮中英對照 (<http://www.pthg.gov.tw/tw/CP.aspx?s=1187&cp=1&n=11060>)

External links

- Liuchu Government website (<http://www.pthg.gov.tw/TownLct/>)
- Liuchu official tourism website (<http://www.liuchu.gov.tw/>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Liuqiu,_Pingtung&oldid=573870989"

Lamay Island

Temples

Lamay Island is famous for its 38 temples—six per square kilometer. The most important temple on the island is Piyun Temple, dedicated to Guanyin, the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy. On Guanyin's birthday, the nineteenth day of the second lunar month, a festival is held in Piyun Temple. Taiwanese opera troupes perform twice a day in front of the major temples for 40 to 50 days. Wikipedia: Vagueness

Wildlife

Lamay Island is well known for its diverse ecosystem. Chung Au Beach, a popular tourist destination, is a shell sand beach abutting waters that are home to approximately 176 species of fish and numerous coral species.



Baisha Port, the only port on Lamay Island

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- [1] http://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Lamay_Island¶ms=22_20_19.12_N_120_22_11.34_E_type:isle_region:TW
- [2] Black Ghost Cave Incident (<http://www.xpatmag.com/magazine/volume1/issue1disaster/vile2.htm>)

External links

- Tapeng Bay National Scenic Area (<http://travel.network.com.tw/tourguide/island/liuqiu/>) (Chinese)



An airstrip on Lamay Island

Lamay Island

Coordinates: 22°20'19.12"N 120°22'11.34"E^[1]

Lamay Island or **Golden Lion Island**^[2] (Chinese: 小琉球; pinyin: *Xiǎo Liúqiú*; Wade-Giles: *Hsiao Liu-ch'iu*; literally "Lesser Liuqiu") is an island belonging to the Republic of China (Taiwan) and administered as **Liuqiu Township** (Chinese: 琉球鄉; Hanyu Pinyin: *Liúqiú Xiāng*; Tongyong Pinyin: Lióucióu Siang) of Pingtung County. It has an area of 6.8 km² and lies 15 km (8 nautical miles) west of Tungshang and it is Taiwan's only large coral island. The eight villages that currently exist on the island are populated by approximately 13,000 residents with 10 shared surnames.



Flower Vase Rock, a popular tourist spot

There are no rivers on the island, and farming is very difficult. Most residents make their living by fishing, and in recent years the island has become noted for cage aquaculture. Efforts for planned development received a boost after the island was included in the Dapeng Bay National Scenic Area in 2004. Some of the best-known local sights include Black Ghost Cave (烏鬼洞), Beautiful Maiden Cave, Houshih Rock Formations, and Venice Beach.

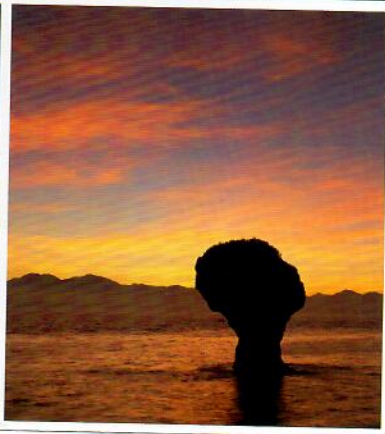
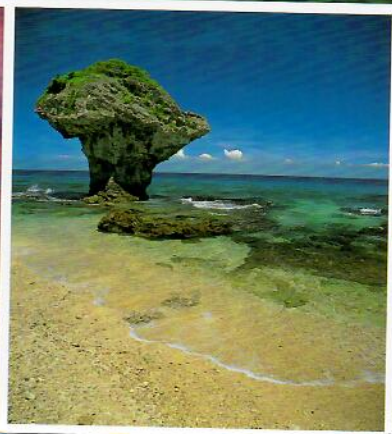
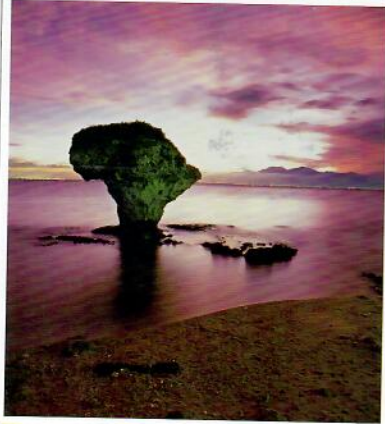
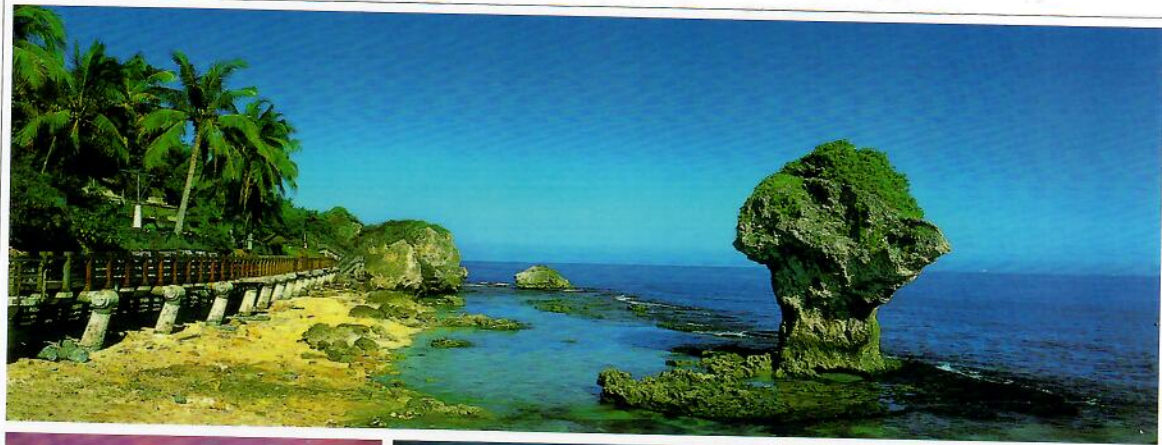
The island is now a popular tourist destination and is well known for its ghost stories and rumors of haunted caves. The most famous haunted cave is Black Ghost Cave. Carved on the entrance of the cave is this story:

It was in 1661 (the 15th year of the Yong Li Ming Dynasty) national hero Koxinga (Cheng Chen-kung, 鄭成功), knighted as Yen Ping King, drove the Dutch and restored Taiwan and the Pescadores (Penghu). During the Dutch escaping, some negroes were separated from their unit and arrived at this island. They lived in this cave. Some years later, a British boat with soldiers landed at the place northeast of the cave. As they were enjoying the scenery, those negroes robbed their food and other things, burned the boat and killed all the British. It was discovered by the British warship that they landed this island and sought the murderers while the negroes hid in the cave. In spite of many threats, they refused to surrender. Finally, the British burned the cave with oil. Then, all the negroes died there in the cave. Later it was named as the Black Spirit Cave, which means the cave in which the foreign negroes had lived before.

Many have doubted the accuracy of this story and have instead related the "Negroes" to members of the local Siraya Tribe, who were massacred in the Lamay Island Massacre

Beautiful Maiden Cave (美人洞) is another cave with a tragic legend attached to its history. The cave is named after the young daughter of a Ming loyalist who was exiled from China by the Manchurians. According to legend, the loyalist lived with his daughter in the cave, surviving on plants and small fish. When the father eventually died, his daughter was so stricken with grief that she bit her own tongue off and died.





小琉球-花瓶岩

BLACK
TORTOISE
NORTH



北
玄武
(黒、冬)

東



蒼龍
(青、春)

中央
(黄)

西



白虎
(白、秋)

南



朱雀
(赤、夏)

JAPANESE

桓武天皇千二百年大祭

平安神宮は明治二十八年に平安遷都一千百年を記念して創建され、平安京創始の第五十代桓武天皇と、明治維新の礎を築かれた第百二十一代孝明天皇をお祀りする神宮として、市民はもとより広く国民に崇敬されています。京都是《日本文化のふるさと》であり、平安神宮は正にその祖神さまであります。

平成十七年は御祭神桓武天皇が崩御されて千二百年の年になります。当神宮では四月十三日の桓武天皇千二百年大祭の斎行を記念して大祭に掲げる伝来の四神旗の吉相に因み、皆様方の悠久の繁栄を祈って謹製いたしました。

平安神宮



香港城市大學
City University
of Hong Kong

Season's Greetings



Discover & Innovate @ CityU®

190

In China, the tortoise is one of the "Four Fabulous Animals",^[2] the most prominent beasts of China. It is of the water element.^[10] The other animals are the tiger, phoenix, and dragon. These animals govern the four points of the compass, with the Black Tortoise the ruler of the north, symbolizing endurance, strength, and longevity.^[11] It is the only one of the four that is a real animal, although it is depicted with the supernatural features of dragon ears, flaming tentacles at its shoulders and hips, and a long hairy tail. The hairy tail is based on seaweed and the growth of plant parasites that are found on older tortoises' shells, which flow behind the tortoise as it swims. The tortoise is a symbol of longevity, with a potential lifespan of ten thousand years.^[2] Due to its longevity, a symbol of a turtle was often used during burials. A burial mound might be shaped like a turtle, and even called a "grave turtle". A carved turtle, known as *bixi* (Chinese: 赑屃) was used as a plinth for memorial tablets of high ranking officials during the Sui Dynasty (581-618 CE) and the Ming period (1368-1644 CE). Enormous turtles supported the memorial tablets of emperors.^[11]

In Feng shui the rear of the home is represented by the Black Tortoise, which signifies support for home, family life, and personal relationships. A tortoise at the back door of a house or in the backyard by a pond is said to attract good fortune and many blessings. Three tortoises stacked on top of each other represents a mother and her babies.^[10] In Daoist art, the tortoise is an emblem of the triad of earth-humankind-heaven.^[12]

Tortoise shells were used for divination in the ancient Shang Dynasty China, and carry the earliest specimens of Chinese writing.

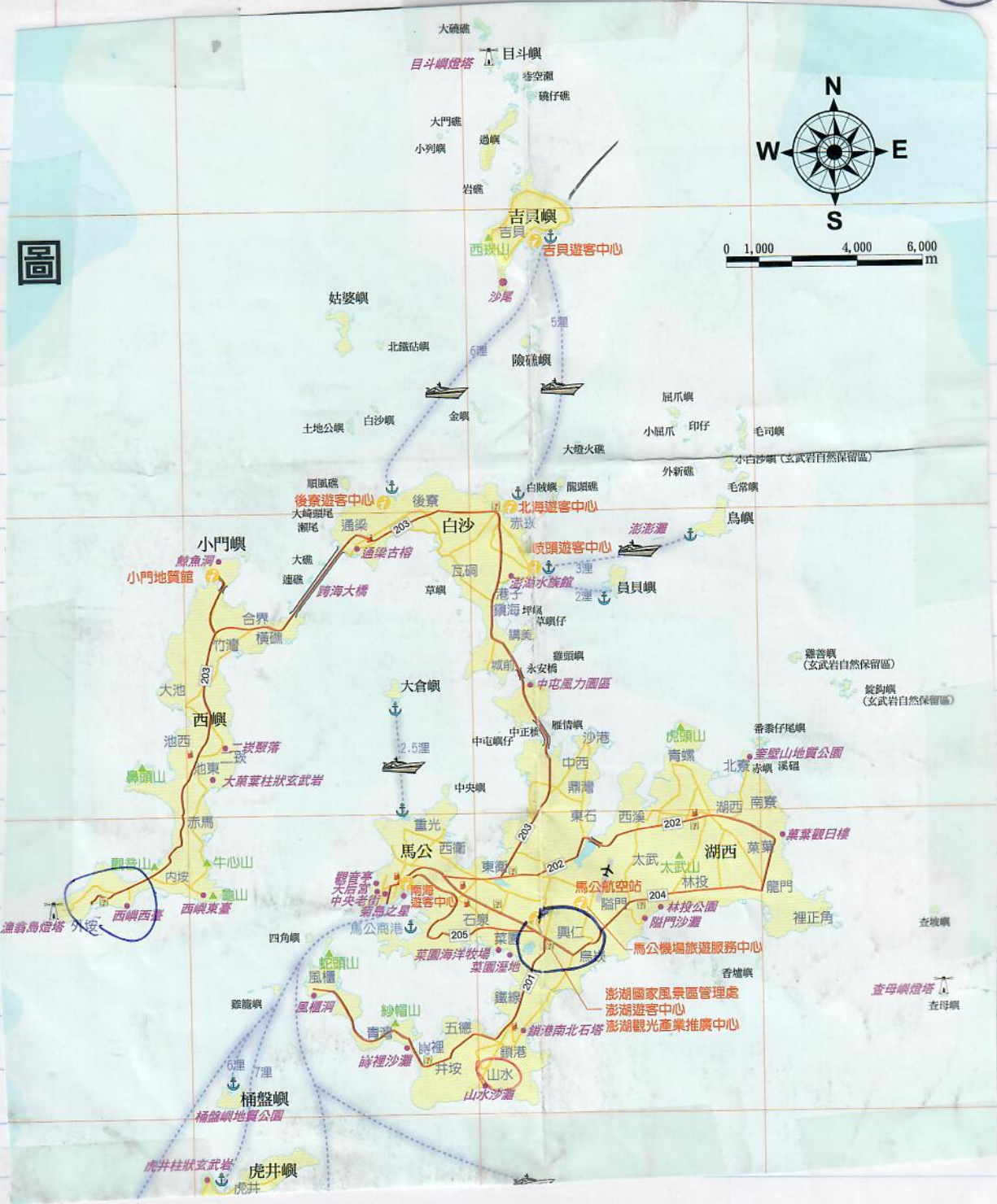
In Taiwanese villages, paste cakes of flour shaped like turtles are made for festivals that are held in honor of the lineage patron deity. People buy these



A bixi holding Kangxi

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_depictions_of_turtles_and_tortoises

12/10/200



akes at their lineage temple and take them home to assure prosperity, harmony, and security for the following year.^[11]

Emperor's stele near
Marco Polo Bridge in
Beijing, China

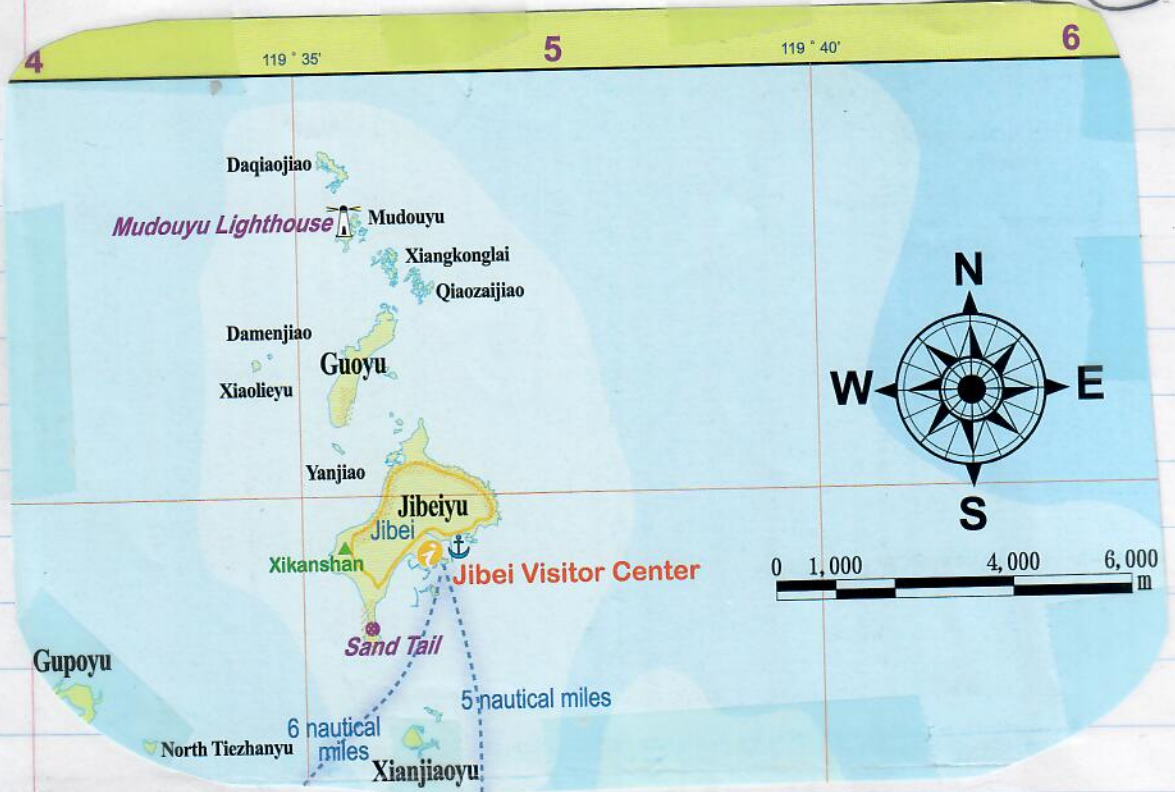
In Japan, the turtle has developed a more independent tradition than the other three prominent beasts of China. In particular the *minogame* (蓑龜), which is so old it has a train of seaweed growing on its back, is a symbol of longevity and felicity. A *minogame* has an important role in the well-known legend of *Urashima Tarō*. The tortoise is an attribute of Kōmpira, the deity of seafarers. It is a favored motif by netsuke-carvers and other artisans, and features in traditional Japanese wedding ceremonies.^[2] There is also a well-known tortoise-shell artistic pattern, based on the nearly hexagonal shape of a tortoise's shell. These patterns are usually composed of symmetrical hexagons, sometimes with smaller hexagons within them.^[13]

Temple floor Fenghu

Many legends of Vietnam connect closely to turtle. In Yao dynasty of China, a Vietnamese King's envoy offered a sacred turtle (Vietnamese: *Thần Quy*) which was carved *Khoa Đầu* script on its carapace writing all things happening from the time Sky and Earth had just been born. Yao King ordered a person copied it and called it Turtle Calendar.

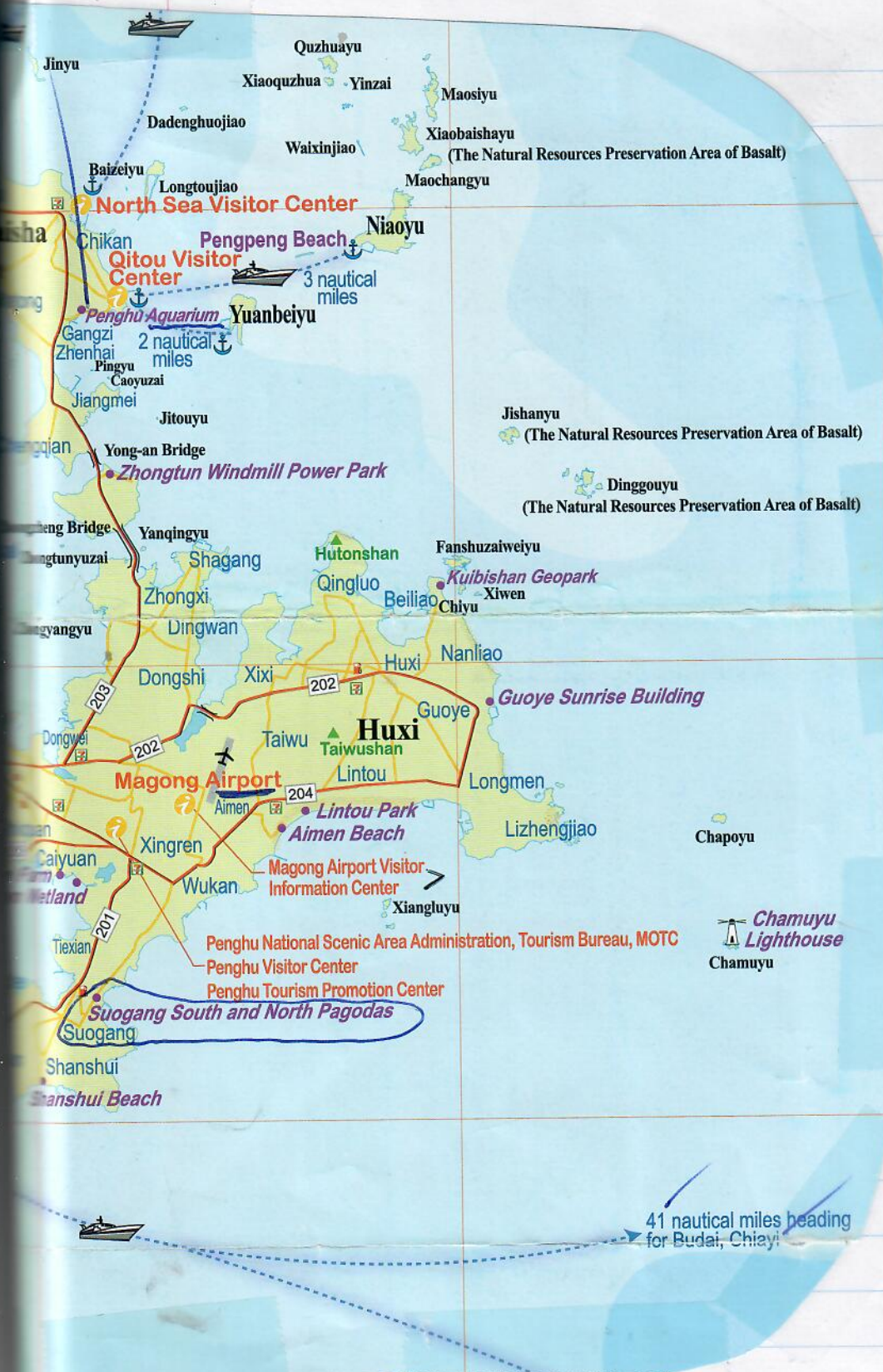
Another legend told that *Kim Quy Deity* (literally: Golden Turtle Deity) came into sight and crawled after An Dương Vương's pray. And follow the Deity's foot prints, An Dương Vương built Co Loa citadel in spiral model and got result. Furthermore, An Dương Vương was given present a Kim Quy Deity's claw to make the trigger (Vietnamese: *lẫy*), one part of the crossbow (Vietnamese: *nỏ*) named *Linh Quang Kim Trảo Thần Nỏ* which is the military secret of winning Zhao Tuo. Unfortunately, a wicked scheme of stealing the sacred crossbow through a political marriage made Vietnam lose its sovereignty for 1000 years hence.

An 15th century- legend told that Lê Lợi returned his sacred sword named *Thuận Thiên* (literally: Heaven's Will) to Golden Turtle in *Lục Thủy lake* after he had won Ming's army. That is why *Lục Thủy lake* was renamed to Sword Lake (Vietnamese: *Hồ Gươm*) or Returning Sword lake (Vietnamese: *Hồ Hoàn Kiếm*). This action symbolizes to taking leave of weapons for peace.



TRADITIONAL STONE FISH TRAPS





Jinyu

Quzhuayu

Xiaoquzhua Yinzai

Maosiyu

Dadenghuojiao

Xiaobaishayu (The Natural Resources Preservation Area of Basalt)

Waixinjiao

Maochangyu

North Sea Visitor Center

Yusha

Chikan

Pengpeng Beach

Niaoyu

Qitou Visitor Center

3 nautical miles

Penghu Aquarium

Yuanbeiyu

2 nautical miles

Gangzi Zhenhai Pingyu Caoyuzai

Jitouyu

Jishanyu

(The Natural Resources Preservation Area of Basalt)

Dinggouyu

(The Natural Resources Preservation Area of Basalt)

Yong-an Bridge Zhongtun Windmill Power Park

Yanqingyu

Fanshuzaiweiyu

Shagang

Hutonshan

Kuibishan Geopark

Zhongxi

Qingluo

Beiliao

Chiyu

Dingwan

Huxi

Nanliao

Dongshi

Xixi

Huxi

Guoye

Guoye Sunrise Building

Taiwu

Taiwushan

Huxi

Magong Airport

Lintou

Longmen

Lintou Park

Aimen Beach

Magong Airport Visitor Information Center

Xiangluyu

Chapoyu

Chamuyu Lighthouse Chamuyu

Penghu National Scenic Area Administration, Tourism Bureau, MOTC

Penghu Visitor Center

Penghu Tourism Promotion Center

Suogang South and North Pagodas

Suogang

Shanshui

Shanshui Beach

41 nautical miles heading for Budai, Chiayi



From Dr. LI

NMMBA - Year of the Horse
2014

HOME





OCT. 2013
RHYS BALAZS

一氣三千八百



Dear George.



Hope you like this "春聯"
Spring festival couplets
Handwriting!

Best wishes, from Tsung-Hsien.



Dr. LI



one year old
green turtle

金馬開春光
萬物生

1 hectogram (hg) = 100 g
1 kilogram (kg) = 1,000 g

11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

CM 17899	53617	4	2003 10 31	DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 17919	53637	24B	2005 12 30	DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 5984	26818	4	2001 07 27	DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 263	5455	CCL-044A	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 257	5449	CCL-041	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 261	5453	CCL-042D	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 256	5448	CCL-040	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 275	5934	CCL-50B	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 262	5454	CCL-043	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 268	5927	CCL-45B	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 258	5450	CCL-042A	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 264	5456	CCL-044B	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 271	5930	CCL-47A	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
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CM 274	5933	CCL-50A	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 276	5935	CCL-51	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 277	5936	CCL-52	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
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CM 265	5457	CCL-044C	1995 08	GILLNET FISHERY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109560	108408	EL-G010/TW4111/TW4110	2009 12 10	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109566	108414	EL-G019/TW4171/TW4169	2010 05 05	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109568	108416	EL-G024/TW4146/TW4148	2010 11 25	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109571	108419	EL-G033/TW4154/TW4155	2010 03 09	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109561	108409	EL-G014/TW4119/TW4153	2010 01 11	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109562	108410	EL-G015/TW4121/TW4120	2010 01 11	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109564	108412	EL-G017/TW4172/TW4173	2010 04 24	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109569	108417	EL-G029/TW4139/TW4138	2011 01 31	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109573	108421	EL-G035/TW2184/TW3746/TW2185	2012 02 05	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109563	108411	EL-G016/TW4157/TW4175	2010 04 24	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA M
CM 109565	108413	EL-G018/TW4174/TW4170	2010 05 05	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 109570	108418	EL-G032/TW3716/TW3715	2011 12 31	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 109572	108420	EL-G034/TW3743/TW3744/TW3747	2012 02 05	I-LAN COUNTY, DON-AU, POND NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA F
CM 970	7417	PH-001	1997 03 09	NAI-AN VILLAGE	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 5981	26815		04 07	MAN SHA	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 33295	7085	KUO002	1997 02 21	NEW TAMSHU CITY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 11301	38869	1129/1147	2002 06 27	PACIFIC	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 11318	38886	773/657	2002 08 23	PACIFIC	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 11303	38871	1184/1185	2002 07 08	PACIFIC	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 11311	38879	670/672	2002 07 23	PACIFIC	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 11310	38878	5 - PAC I.L	2002 03 15	PACIFIC, DONG AO SET NET	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U
CM 17890	53608	PHA026/TW930/TW933	1997 11 23	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA U

HAND CAPTURE	CAPTIVE		I-JIUNN CHENG	5/30/2006			1
HAND CAPTURE	CAPTIVE	VERY LIKELY SAME ANIMAL AS 24A/TURTLEID17918; SPECIES CODE WAS: UT; CHANGED BASED ON GENETICS	I-JIUNN CHENG	4/21/2006		CHANGED SPECIES UT TO CM	1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	I-JIUNN CHENG				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
GILLNET FISHERY	BY-CATCH	JUVENILE	GEORGE BALAZS				1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice, H950 little noise throughout	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	H950 nice, LCM noisy throughout and messy at end	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice, beg H950 little weak	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	LCM nice, H950 short and messy in beg nice, also matches Cmp49.4	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
BY-CATCH	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG	8/7/2012	NMFS\Erin.LaCasella	nice	1
STRANDING	STRANDING		GEORGE BALAZS				1
LONGLINE FISHERY	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG				3
LONGLINE FISHERY	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG				3
LONGLINE FISHERY	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG				3
LONGLINE FISHERY	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG				3
LONGLINE FISHERY	BY-CATCH		I-JIUNN CHENG				1
HAND CAPTURE	CAPTIVE	CAPTURE_TYPE WAS: UNKNOWN OR JPN C	I-JIUNN CHENG	4/19/2006			3

CM	17887	53605	PHA030/TW936/TW937	2000	12	13	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17883	53601	PHA048/TW941/TW944	2003	01	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17881	53599	PHA050/TW945/TW948	2003	03	27	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17879	53597	PHA054/TW1305/TW1308	2003	05	12	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17877	53595	PHA056/TW947/TW950	2003	06	19	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17875	53593	PHA059/TW1309/TW1312	2003	08	29	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32235	76477	PH10/PH0003/PH0004	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17882	53600	PHA049/TW943/TW946	2003	03	05	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17878	53596	PHA055/TW1303/TW1306	2003	05	28	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32238	76480	PH3/TW1328/TW1329	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17885	53603	PHA041/TW989/TW992	2002	11	19	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17880	53598	PHA053/TW1301/TW1304	2002	11	28	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17889	53607	PHA027/TW934/TW937	2000	04	25	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32237	76479	PH2/TW1334/TW1335	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32239	76481	PH4/TW1336/TW1337	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32241	76483	PH6/TW1342/TW1343	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17876	53594	PHA057/TW991/TW994	2003	07	19	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32240	76482	PH5/TW1338/TW1339	2005	04	22	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17886	53604	PHA031/TW932/TW935	2002	06	18	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17884	53602	PHA043/TW987/TW990	2003	01	06	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17888	53606	PHA029/TW936/TW937	2000	12	13	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32247	76489	WA1/3867/3870/CHIP#145326372A	2007	07	10	PENG HU WAN AN	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32248	76490	WA2/012/1437/3827; CHIP#4602005767	2007	07	17	PENG HU WAN AN	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32249	76491	WA3/2353/2354/CHIP#145209152A	2007	07	13	PENG HU WAN AN	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5870	26739		2002	03	08	PENG HU AQUARIUM	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5986	26820	PHA024/1365/1364				PENG-HU AQUARIUM	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5985	26819	PHA025/1363/1362				PENG-HU AQUARIUM	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	109592	108440	PH-11-03/PH2078/2079	2011	02	21	PENGHU COUNTY RESCUE CENTER, MAKUNG	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	109591	108439	PH-11-01/PH2072/2073	2011	02	21	PENGHU COUNTY RESCUE CENTER, MAKUNG	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	109593	108441	PH-11-05/PH2074/2075	2011	02	21	PENGHU COUNTY RESCUE CENTER, MAKUNG	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	33135	78106	TW2008032/tw4359/tw4358/tw4357	2008	11	23	SPRATLY ISLANDS, ITU ABA ISLAND	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	33131	78102	TW2008036/tw4370/tw4369	2008	11	23	SPRATLY ISLANDS, ITU ABA ISLAND	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	33130	78101	TW2008038/tw4372/tw4374	2008	11	23	SPRATLY ISLANDS, ITU ABA ISLAND	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	33129	78100	TW2008039/tw4329	2008	11	23	SPRATLY ISLANDS, ITU ABA ISLAND	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	33128	78099	TW2008033/tw4035/tw4061	2008	11	23	SPRATLY ISLANDS, ITU ABA ISLAND	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32226	76468	LU2/3912/3911/CHIP# 133446311A	2007	07	10	TAI TUNG LAN YU	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32230	76472	LU6/3786/3776/CHIP# 133517227A	2007	07	30	TAI TUNG LAN YU	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	32231	76473	LU7/3978/3778	2007	08	21	TAI TUNG LAN YU	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	109557	108405	EL-G007	2009	07	01	TAIPEI COUNTY, ZHA-FUNG	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	11295	38863	5	2003	10	03	TAIPIN TAO, MAN-SHA ARCHIPELAGO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	109559	108407	EL-G009	2009	09	11	TAITUNG COUNTY, JEN-JUN	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	F
CM	971	7418	TW-002	1997	05	02	TANSHUI, TAIPEI	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	1266	8693	#9	1997			YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	1258	8685	#1	1997			YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	1268	8695	#11	1997			YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	1272	8699	#15	1997			YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U

CM	1275	8702		#18				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1276	8703		#19				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1260	8687		#3				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1262	8689		#5				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1274	8701		#17				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1263	8690		#6				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	1273	8700		#16				1997	YAI-TE TEMPLE	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U	
CM	33124	78095			TW2008030/tw4355/tw4354/tw4353			2008 11 22	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33121	78092			TW2008031/tw4363/tw4360/tw4362			2008 11 22	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33099	78070			TW2008007/tw4052			2008 02 28	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33106	78077			TW2008009/tw4059/tw4068			2008 04 15	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33105	78076			TW2008011/R/tw4065			2008 04 28	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33109	78080			TW2008016/tw4047/tw4046			2008 05 31	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33115	78086			TW2008020/tw4041/tw4040			2008 06 18	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33112	78083			TW2008022/tw4039/tw4038			2008 06 26	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33125	78096			TW2008026/tw4335/tw4336/tw4337			2008 11 04	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33126	78097			TW2008042/tw4378/tw4377			2008 12 23	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33102	78073			TW2008004/tw4085/tw4084			2008 02 20	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33101	78072			TW2008005/tw4081/tw4075			2008 02 20	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33119	78090			TW2008025/tw4341/tw4338			2008 10 11	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32216	76458			DA18/TW4092/TW4091			2007 12 14	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33100	78071			TW2008006/R/tw4056			2008 02 28	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32208	76450			DA10/TW2262/TW2255			2007 05 27	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32211	76453			DA13/TW2260/TW2261			2007 06 08	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32212	76454			DA14/TW2599/TW2576			2007 06 23	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32214	76456			DA16/TW4099/TW4100			2007 10 19	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33107	78078			TW2008012			2008 04 28	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	33120	78091			TW2008027/tw4330/tw4331			2008 11 04	YILAN DONG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	23631	62223			MA1			2006 04 22	YILAN MAO AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32233	76475			MA1			2007 04 26	YILAN NAN FANG AO	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	32245	76487			TC1/TW2266/TW2267			2007 05 12	YILAN TOU CHENG	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U		
CM	5972	26806			1046/1047			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5973	26807			1102/1149			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5970	26804			1106/108			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17864	53582			1107/1118			2003 06 27		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5967	26801			1116/1117			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17865	53583			1143/1187			2003 07 04		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5971	26805			164/1198			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17867	53585			593/745			2003 07 08		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	5968	26802			679/688			2001		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	23642	62234			WA1/TW2350/CHIP#145151594A			2006 07 10		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17866	53584			1040/1039			2003 07 04		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17870	53588			197/2100			2005 07 17		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17868	53586			2050/2049			2005 08 12		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17871	53589			2081/2082			2005 07 10		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM	17873	53591			546/549			2005 08 03		Wang'an Dao	PENGHU COUNTY	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U

CM 450	5780	TW8-8-96	1996 08 08	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	F
CM 23643	62235	WA2/TW2051/TW2052; NEW CHIP#460814065E	2006 07 13	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23644	62236	WA3/TW140/TW139/CHIP#017017814A	2006 07 13	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23645	62237	WA4/TW2053/CHIP#145326130A	2006 07 19	Wang'an Dao PENGHU COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5978	26812	1225/1279	2000 08 16	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5964	26798	1232/1229	2001 06 30	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5963	26797	1239/1212	2001 06 29	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17895	53613	1292/778	2003 08 20	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5974	26808	1295/897	2000 07 22	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17891	53609	1295/897	2003 06 25	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17859	53577	416/414	2004 07 28	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17860	53578	418/419	2004 07 12	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17863	53581	424/422	2004 07 04	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17892	53610	709/646	2003 07 02	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17862	53580	717/792	2004 07 05	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5976	26810	808/1297	2000 07 30	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17893	53611	817/818	2003 07 14	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5975	26809	843/831	2000 07 25	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17894	53612	845/1266	2003 07 14	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 17861	53579	879/1242	2004 07 07	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 5977	26811	888/1287	2000 08 13	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23633	62225	LU1/TW2488/CHIP#015526337	2006 07 16	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23634	62226	LU2/TW2477/CHIP#012854859	2006 06 26	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23635	62227	LU3/TW2478/CHIP#016549111	2006 07 01	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23637	62229	LU5/TW2491/CHIP#016285371	2006 07 06	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23639	62231	LU7/TW1266/CHIP#133513517A	2006 07 26	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23640	62232	LU8/TW710/TW2495/CHIP#011564288	2006 07 26	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23641	62233	LU9/TW1238/CHIP#013788825	2006 08 25	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U
CM 23632	62224	X1/TW2350/CHIP#133448471A	2005 08 06	Lan Yu TAITUNG COUNTY TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	U

澎湖馬公城隍廟歷史簡介

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中文 = 城隍廟

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清代在台設官分治，其行政單位在縣級以上者，必建有城隍廟，列入祀典，凡守土官入境，必先祭城隍而後履任，每月初一、十五兩日，必齋戒進香。澎湖官設城隍廟有二，皆在馬公市，一在西文里西文澳二十五號；一在重慶里光明路二十號。文澳（原稱暗澳）清代曾為澎湖巡檢司所在地，雍正六年首任通判到任，改設為海防糧捕廳後，廳治仍設於文澳，沿用巡檢舊署為通判衙門。故文澳城隍廟的創建，一般推測早則於康熙二十三年（西元一六九一年）設巡檢司後，至遲應在雍正六年之通判到任前後，以備守土官履任時告祭之用。但從九品巡檢能否建築城隍廟似有疑問，而六品通判官階在縣知事之上，自可依制建城隍廟，且閱現存於澎湖馬公城隍廟，立於乾隆四十五年（西元一七八〇年）六月之殘碑內有「雍正八年」字樣，據先人林泮先生云：該碑記載雍正八年為文澳城隍廟建廟之年。自可推斷文澳城隍廟建於雍正八年，是為第一座城隍廟。乾隆三十八年胡建偉「澎湖紀略」卷二地理紀「廟祀」云：「今澎湖城隍廟在廳署之東，規模狹隘，不足以展敬，實限於地也。」所指的城隍廟即是。媽宮是碼頭所在地，為對外交通樞紐，亦是要衝之處，且各武職衙門均設於此，故為了方便祭典，乾隆四十三年十月通判謝維棋捐俸率海澄縣監生郭志達改建一座城隍廟於媽宮，四十四年二月落成。

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Save elephants through

Ivory is the cocaine of Southeast Asia — millions of people demand it and the world thinks it can stop them by banning supply. The world is wrong.

On Thursday last week, the central London conference of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), a world wildlife organization, saw panjandrums from 46 countries meet with British royalty in the painted halls of Lancaster House. Previous Lancaster House conferences liberated Africans from bondage, but this one put them back. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge pledged to “end the ivory trade” and “secure the future of these iconic species,” notably the rhinoceros and the elephant. Never were words so futile.

The futility would not matter if it were not so counterproductive. CITES is to wildlife what the US Drug Enforcement Administration is to narcotics. CITES secretary-general John Scanlon talks like a hardline cop about the need for ever more “undercover operations and harsher penalties,” but however many non-governmental organizations and bureaucrats it takes to fill a luxury hotel, one cannot defy the law of economics: Demand cannot be stifled by banning supply. All that does is raise the price. One rhinoceros horn can be worth as much as US\$300,000, a figure that is a death sentence on every rhino.

Few people care deeply enough about distant wildlife to challenge those who offer to make them feel good. If

*Like the war on drugs, the war on ivory
Given this, the right tactic to save
legalize the ivory trade and bre*

BY SIMON
THE GUARDIAN



h legalized ivory trade

*ory serves only to intensify demand.
elephants and rhinoceroses is to
ed the animals for their tusks*

JENKINS
N, LONDON



paradise were hunted close to extinction until they went out of millinery fashion. Ivory demand did decline in Japan in the 1980s and China in the 1990s, leading to lower prices and less poaching, but the market soon recovered with economic liberation. Illegal suppliers now hold 90 percent of the Chinese market and rule their empires like Afghan drug lords.

The survival of wild animals depends entirely on those among whom they live. Elephants eat up to 453kg of vegetation a day and in India, kill up to 200 people a year. They may be glorious creatures, but they are destroying their ever-shrinking habitats. Unless local people want to save them, they will be poached to the point where just a few remain in fortified reserves.

The movement for African "community conservation" gained ground in the 1990s, with such ventures as Campfire in Zimbabwe and regulated hunting in Tanzania and Namibia. However, it has gained little purchase with Western conservationists. The director of wildlife for the Tanzanian Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Alexander Songorwa, had to plead with the US in the *New York Times* recently "on behalf of my country and all our wildlife" to not ban trophy hunting. The US\$75 million revenue gained from the practice supports 26 game reserves.

However, hunting

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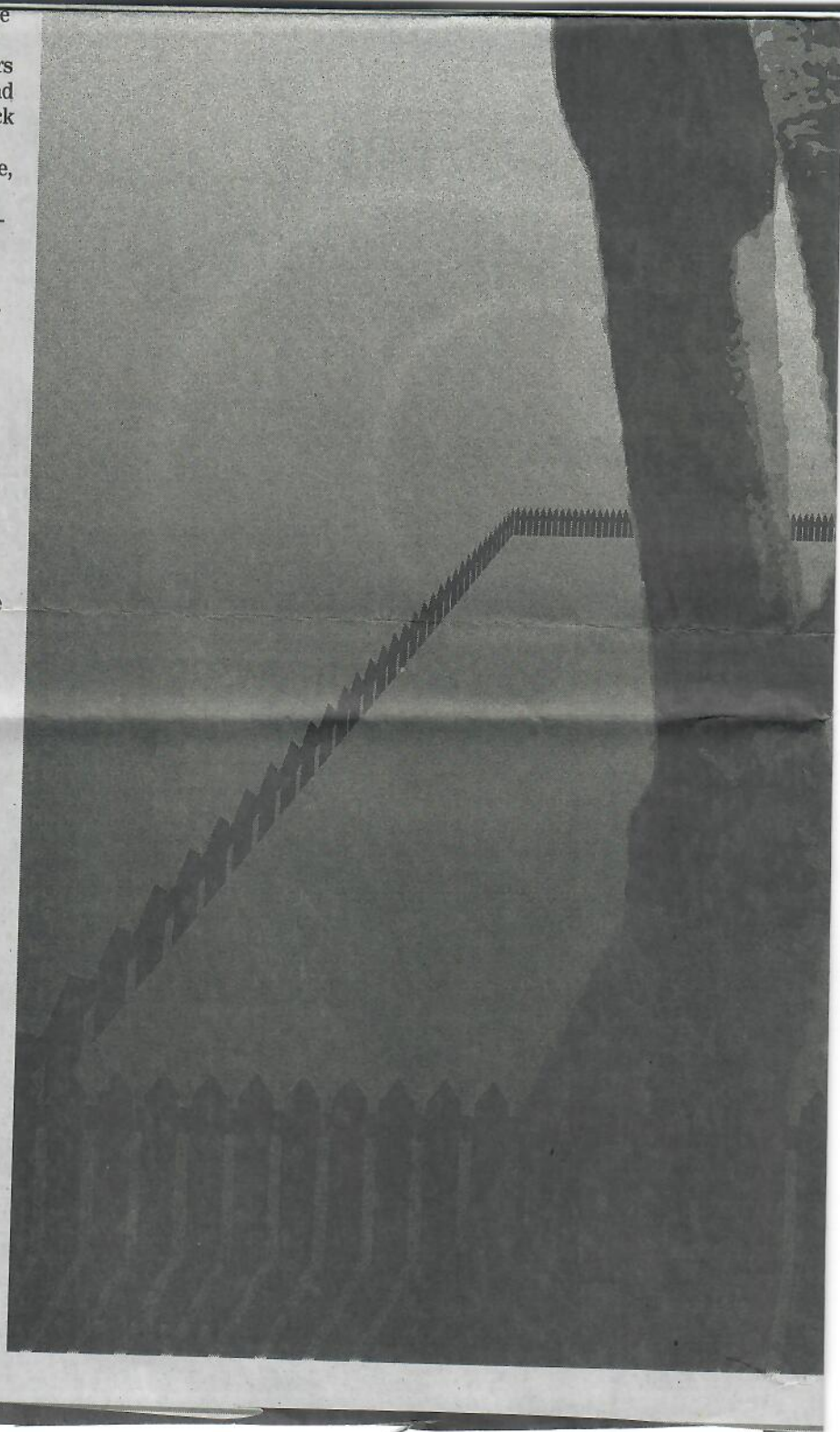
ghoulish public relations exercises that precede CITES' conferences of members destroying quantities of ivory in fires and crushers. This time, US President Barack Obama ordered the US to crush 5.4 tonnes and China duly crushed the same, while France crushed 2.7 tonnes. This appalling waste merely increases poachers' profits and insults Africa, to which the value of the ivory properly belongs. It is like medieval princes burning food to taunt starving subjects.

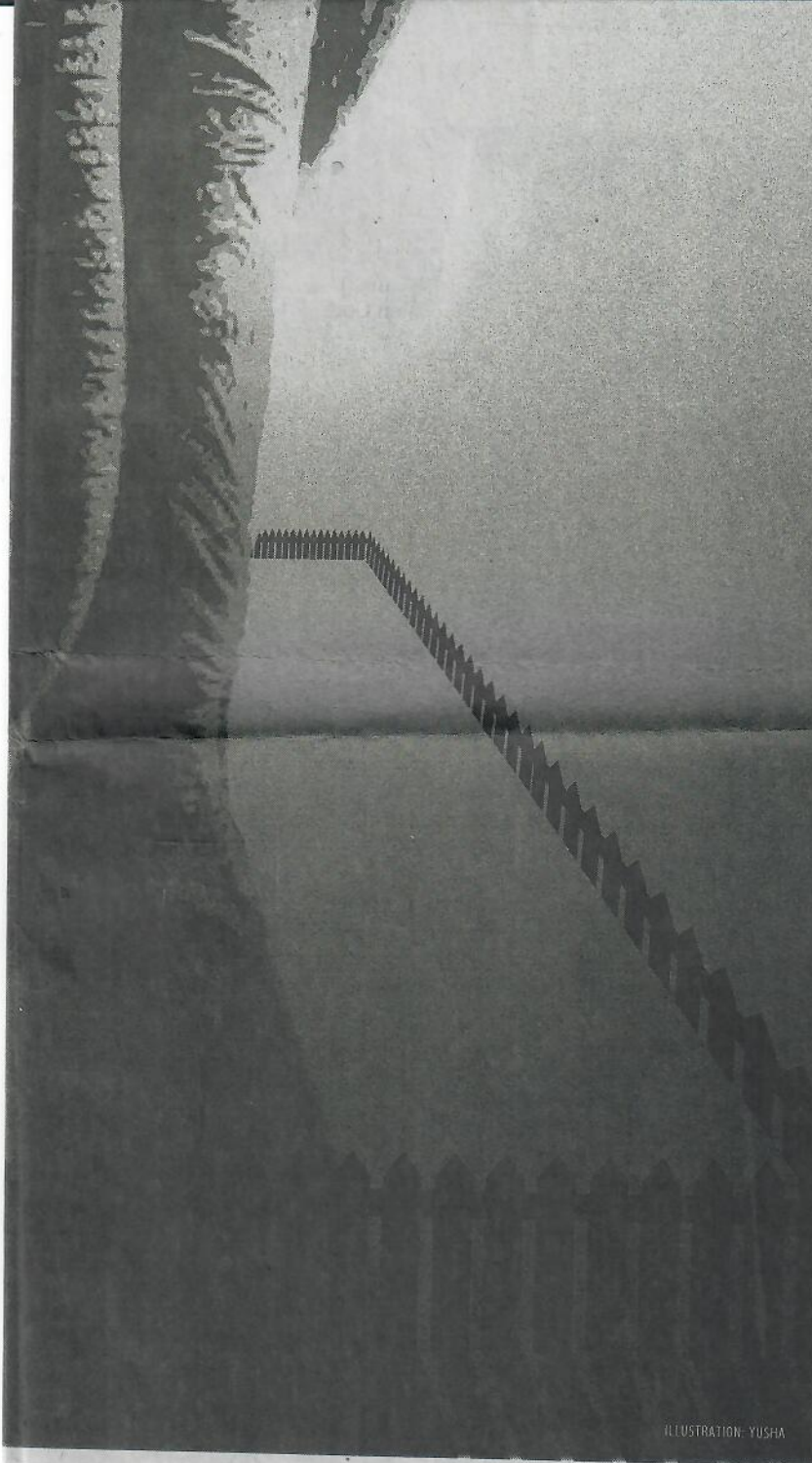
When CITES first began flexing its muscles in the 1980s, an argument took place between ivory-producing southern Africa and Western wildlife charities. The African countries — notably South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania — argued that conservation was best achieved if locals had a vested interest in it, whether from tourism, controlled hunting or ivory sales. As long as people craved ivory, the alternative was massive poaching.

In his book, *At the Hand of Man*, US writer Raymond Bonner describes how US charity fundraisers overwhelmed African nations. Big money required "charismatic megaspecies" to be saved from imminent extinction, so the elephant was declared endangered when it was not. Furthermore, the world was flooded with pictures of mangled animals and in 1989, the trade in ivory and horn was banned.

Every prediction made by the African countries was right: Prices soared and in 10 years, elephant numbers halved and have continued to plunge by another two-thirds. An estimated 22,000 African elephants are killed annually in industrial massacres and the Asian elephant faces extinction. Rhino deaths have gone from a handful a year to more than 1,000, with their horns the same price per kilogram as gold.

It is hard to think of a more desperate failure of world government. Yet those responsible gather at Lancaster House to call for more of the same. Reducing consumption of any product requires reducing demand. Birds of





**will not deliver the
sort of money for
conservation that
could come from
sales. 7**

Meanwhile, Namibia auctions up to five aging rhinos a year for culling, which recently fetched US\$350,000 each. This is far more than photography tourism could ever generate and goes straight into wildlife protection and breeding. While more than 1,000 rhinos a year are reportedly poached in South Africa, Namibia's rhinoceros population is rising.

Still, the auctions are vilified in the US. Richard Conniff, author of *The Species Seekers*, wonders that Americans who struggle to preserve the prairie dog "should be telling Namibians how to run their wildlife."

However, hunting will not deliver the sort of money for conservation that could come from sales. CITES has an example of this in the killing of wild crocodiles, a practice that has virtually ceased since demand for skins is being met by captive breeding. South African conservationist Michael 't Sas-Rolfes has already made a powerful case for "ranching horns" from rhinos to underpin their protection.

Vague promises to get tough with ivory and horn dealers will have no more impact than getting tough with drug manufacturers. Animals will not be protected in the wild unless some value can be imputed to them and if this is not done, they will go the way of the European bear and the American bison. That value must accrue to those who alone can save them: Africa's hard-pressed farmers, now increasingly inclined to turn to poaching. They and China's consumers have a shared interest in wildlife conservation, so why criminalize them both?

ILLUSTRATION: YUSHA

TOURIST MAP

Taichung City



Longjing IC.

Wangtian IC.

THSR Taichung Station

River

Dadu Bridge

Changhua SIC.

Kuaiquan IC.

Changhua Confucius Temple

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文化園區
工業東二路





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Nantou County

Bagua Mountain Bike Tour

Bagua Mountain Scenic Area B. Bagua Mountain
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emple G. Tri-Mountain National Scenic Area H. Night
/iew (High Speed Rail)

Cultural Tour of Lugang Village

A. Lugang Tianhou Temple B. Lugang Old Street
C. Lugang Longshan Temple D. Folk Arts Museum
E. Old Street

Changhua Innovative Tours

Petrified Wood Fossil Museum B. Tenway Garden
C. Tianwei Highway Garden D. Taiwan Liquor
Township E. Lukang Snack F. Lukang Old Street

Changhua Baguashan Religious Tour

A. Changhua Tour (Confucius Temple, Fan-shaped
Roundhouse) B. Baguashan Great Buddha Scenic
Area C. Tianwei Highway Garden Tour D. Changhua
Snacks

website : <http://100.taiwan.net.tw>

SHIE KOU
"MOUTH OF
SNAKE"

SI-Bin Industrial District

