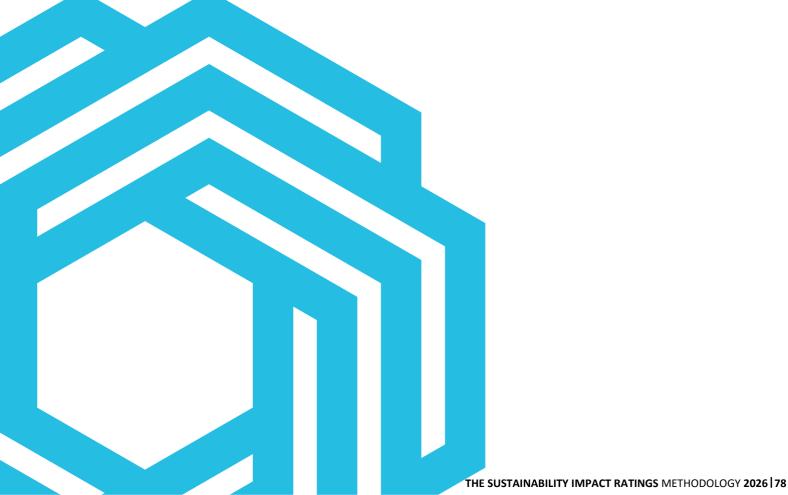


SDG







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4. Water Environment Patrol Team and Rapid River Waste Screening of MCUT Acting as Ecological Guardians and Solving Pollution Using Science and Technology



Blue markers (Rivers): Tamsui River (river waste), Keelung River (river waste),
Xindian River (river waste): Dahan River (river waste).
Purple markers (Activities): Mudflat Action (removal of Kandelia obovata seedlings).
Red marker (Landmark): MCUT.
Orange markers (Inspection/Patrol Points): Wugukeng Creek, Guizikeng Creek, Dake Creek,

Zhonggang Main Drainage, Wenzi River.

Scope of basins under water environment maintenance	Person-times engaged in 2024	Number of activities in 2024
Water patrolling and testing: 20.7km ¹	Water patrolling and testing: 400 person-times	Total number of times of water patrolling: 18
River waste treatment: 283.5km ²	River waste treatment: 120 person-times	Total number of times of water patrolling: 80

Note 1: The total length of river segments covered by water patrols and water-quality monitoring includes: Wenzi River (塭子川); Dake Creek (大窠溪); Wugukeng Creek (五股坑溪) 13 km; Zhonggang Main Drainage (中港大排) 2.5 km; and Guizikeng Creek (貴子坑溪) 5.2 km — totaling 20.7 km.

Note 2: The river-waste watershed length is 283.5 km, according to the MCUT USR annual report.

MCUT is located in Taishan District, New Taipei City, near Xinzhuang, Wugu, and Linkou. The campus is bordered by Dakekeng River and Guizikeng Creek, which meet and then flow into the Tamsui River at the border of Wugu and Luzhou. As a result, this region has diverse forest formations, hydrological, and ecological resources. Since 2020, we established a local water environment patrol team responsible for basin patrolling and water quality testing. Starting in 2021, we began promoting local community engagement to enhance residents' awareness and concern for the environment, foster harmonious coexistence between people and nature, and pass on civic responsibility through generations. In 2022, while continuing water environment patrols, MCUT encouraged students to obtain drone pilot licenses by attending relevant exams. In 2023, we collaborated with the Tamsui River basin patrol team, Taishan District, and The Society of Wilderness, leveraging relevant coursework, to conduct rapid waste screening investigations in the river. Pollution hotspot information was reported to government agencies with hopes of improving waste cleanup and transportation efficiency with limited resources.

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In 2024, our plan is to sustain water environment patrols, encourage students to document pollution and ecological resources through images, and enhance rapid screening investigations of waste in Tamsui River through further collaboration with water resource patrol teams across New Taipei City districts. We aim to help local partners focus on river waste issues and deepen cooperation with public and private sectors. In terms of environmental education, we will integrate courses and ecological exploration activities that empower students to work with local organizations or schools to develop action plans suited to local conditions — improving residents' and students' understanding and scientific awareness of the local environment. This approach aims to deepen the localization of river patrol efforts and create a positive feedback loop between residents and the environment.

Since March 2024, nearly 100 volunteers from the Taishan Water Patrol team, The Society of Wilderness, the Department of Environmental Protection, New Taipei City Government, Water Environment Patrol Team, Shih Chien University, and Nanya Technology have participated in rapid waste screening investigations of the Tamsui River basin, culminating in a press conference in November. During summer vacation 2024, we continued promoting environmental education and partnerships with local middle and elementary schools, organizing activities and science camps for students to foster their sense of connection to the local environment.

















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In 2024, MCUT collaborated with teachers and students from Shih Chien University and the Water Environment Patrol Team of New Taipei City to carry out a larger-scale annual survey of Tamsui River. They found that the total waste in the basin decreased by 84,000 kg. If converted to 14 kg per bag, the waste density along the riverbank dropped from 156 bags per kilometer to 72.5 bags, a reduction of over 50%. The most significant improvement was observed in the main stem of Tamsui River. A review of the waste hotspots identified in 2023 showed that the public sector increased efforts to clean the riverbanks after 24 hotspots were announced. Additionally, The Society of Wilderness and MCUT took part in multiple creek-cleaning activities along the riverbanks of Shezidao and Luzhou, achieving a cleanup rate of 58.3% and reducing 14 hotspots. The goal of river cleanup was effectively advanced through the cooperation of the public and private sectors.



In 2024, new test items, including COD and total phosphorus, were added to the river water quality testing. Although more time was needed for the testing, the causes of pollution in each river could be identified more carefully. For example, green algae were often found in the water of the Zhonggang Main Drainage Trail and Honghui Plaza, which could be mistaken for a sign of eutrophication. However, high concentrations of total phosphorus were not detected. As for COD, the cause of the high COD levels in Dakekeng River still needs further investigation. This spot is located in the upper reaches of the river, and more attention should be paid to other discharge sources. In the future, we plan to identify the pollution sources for each river, determine whether pollution is caused by human activity or natural processes. This will allow the parameters to better indicate pollution sources. Currently, the rivers tested are mainly used for domestic water convergence, flood prevention, and drainage. If the parameters' concentrations are too high, it will be necessary to check for illegal discharges. To better protect important water resources, MCUT adheres to the spirits of diligence, simplicity and social contribution, continually engages in the water quality sampling and analysis for rivers in Taishan District, and releases the results on the Facebook fans club of "Website of Water Environment Patrol Team of Taishan District, New Taipei City", thereby joining hands with people in Taishan District to conserve the river ecology.

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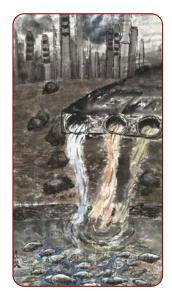
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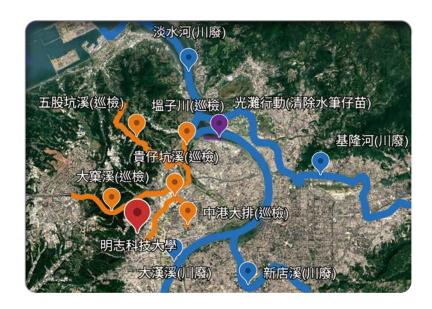
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• Lo, Yi-Hsin, Graduate of the Art Program, Taishan Junior High School, New Taipei City

As the survey expanded to more tributaries in 2024, it was discovered that the left bank of Xindian River (near Yongfu Bridge and Fuhe Bridge) and Dakekeng River also became significant waste hotspots (24 new hotspots identified). The predominant waste type remained disposable plastic food packaging, which made up 60%, clearly indicating that environmental education will be crucial for reducing river waste pollution. To achieve this, MCUT, The Society of Wilderness, and Tamsui Community University collaborated to promote a canoeing program on the Tamsui River, aiming to foster local environmental education through water sports, environmental experiences, and education, helping participants understand the importance of reducing disposable household waste. Additionally, the first "Local Sustainable Environment Forum" was held at MCUT in September 2024. During this event, public sector representatives, NGOs, schools, and other key stakeholders along the Luzhou riverbanks exchanged ideas and collaborated on strategies to reduce waste hotspots in Luzhou.



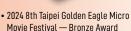


For detailed information, please scan the QR Code

The documentary Listening to the Silent Wails of Rivers and Seas: A Rapid River Waste Screening Investigation was showcased at the 2024 Eighth Taipei Golden Eagle Microfilm Festival, where 94 organizations and 183 entries participated. This initiative helps raise public awareness and encourages engagement with sustainability issues while reinforcing the message of sustainable development. The documentary documents the 2023 Tamsui River Waste Rapid Screening Investigation Project, a collaborative effort by Ming Chi University of Technology, The Society of Wilderness, and Fubon Life Insurance. A dedicated team of faculty and students traveled by bicycle and on foot, exploring northern Taiwan's Dahan River, Xindian River, Keelung River, Tamsui River, and their estuaries. They covered a total of 283.5 kilometers and collected nearly 800,000 liters of waste. Through these data, the documentary emphasizes the serious

ecological threats posed by river pollution. The university hopes that the impact of this sustainability-focused microfilm will inspire the public to reflect on and address river waste issues, while fostering greater environmental awareness and sustainable practices.







Saving the Birds: Volunteers Clear Mangroves from Wetlands

An important wetland along the Luzhou section (designated nationally) of the Tamsui River embankment recently revealed a large mudflat due to river dredging efforts. This exposed habitat has attracted many waterbirds, including dunlins, black-faced spoonbills, and teal ducks. To protect this vital ecosystem, Ming Chi University of Technology (MCUT) partnered with the Wild Bird Society of Taipei, The Society of Wilderness, the Tenth River Management Branch of the Water Resources Agency (MOEA), the Rover Scout Interest Group, the Environmental Protection Bureau of New Taipei City Government, and the High Riverbank Construc-

tion Management Office. In September 2024, these organizations launched the "Open Mudflat Action," during which 60 volunteers worked to preserve and restore the mudflat habitat. The effort included removing invasive mangroves and uprooting hundreds of Kandelia seedlings, as well as collecting nearly 250 kilograms of trash from the site.

MCUT's Action-Oriented Office mobilized almost 30 faculty members and students for the project. Lecturer Chih-Lin Chen, who led the team, emphasized, "Participating in environmental action is vital for students — not only does it offer hands-on experience in conservation, but it also deepens their understanding of the Tamsui River ecosystem and the current state of our environment." Chen also mentioned that MCUT will continue monitoring the Luzhou mudflat area and, through its University Social Responsibility (USR) program, will provide ongoing support to promote long-term wetland conservation.



Material Topics	Value Chain				Impact Materiality		- Operation
			ain	SDG Response	Positive	Negative	Materiality
USR Practice		MCUT	Downstream	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWT 10 REQUALITIES 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION	Medium	Medium	Low
Biodiversity	Upstream	MCUT	Downstream	8 DEFERT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWT 15 UPE 14 UPE BELOW WATER	Low	Low	Low
Hazardous Substance Management		MCUT	Downstream	3 GOOD HEALTH 15 ON LAND	Medium	High	Low

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4.3 Water and Water Impact Management

Water Supply System

After overseeing the government's redevelopment of Wenzaizun in 2021, we replaced the original underground water source with water supplied by the tap water company for the water dispensers on campus, drinking water in student restaurants and dormitories, and for irrigation purposes. In the future, we plan to develop more diverse water sources and install a rainwater recycling system to ensure that all irrigation water used for campus greening is recycled water.

• Relevant statistics of water consumption in the past three years

ltem Year	2022	2023	2024
Total water consumption (1,000,000L)	267.73	317.89	403.46
Annual water consumption/ Number of faculty, staff, and students of MCUT (L/person)	57,024	70,455	80,259
Annual water consumption per total floor area (L/m²)	2,073.51	2,460.49	3,122.78

Note: The number of teachers and students used was the sum of the students in the 2023 academic year (4,383) and the faculty and staff (excluding part-time teachers, totaling 644), amounting to 5,027 people. The total floor area of buildings is 129,199 m².

Note: On April 3, 2024, a major earthquake occurred. Because of the aging water pipes on campus, more than 10 pipe ruptures occurred and were subsequently repaired. A tap water pipe replacement project is planned for 2025.

Wastewater and Sewage Treatment

Currently, there are three domestic sewage treatment facilities located in the Comprehensive Building, Stadium, and Innovation Building of MCUT, respectively. The approved treatment capacities of the domestic sewage equipment at these three facilities are 288 tons per day, 240 tons per day, and 224 tons per day, respectively. The effluents generated must pass a water quality test and comply with relevant standards indicated in environmental protection regulations before being discharged into the public rainwater sewers. The sewage produced from the daily campus activities of MCUT teachers and students is simple and primarily consists of degradable organic substances. We will engage a third-party impartial testing agency to conduct sewage tests once every six months regularly, and the test results are all within acceptable limits.

O Statistics of sewage discharge of MCUT in the past five years

Item Year	2022	2023	2024
Total sewage discharge (million liters/year)	39.43	43.46	57.24
Average daily sewage discharge (million liters/day)	0.10	0.12	0.16







-113年-

觀音山環境與生態教育年報





2024 水質檢測 泰山區

環境與安全衛生工程系 鄂紫綺同學 撰稿

一、引言

水是發展生命的重要元素之一,幾乎可以說有水才有生物,我們生活中大大小小的事情都離不開水,我們喝的水、吃的食物、使用的產品及欣賞的景觀價值,混濁且不乾淨的水會使民眾的幸福感降低,亦容易滋生疾病,為此我們應當好好維持水質的乾淨程度。

本校位於泰山區,這附近的水域水質是否良好與潔淨是我們明志科大相當重視的一件事,為此招募對水有興趣的學生,一同完成河川之水質檢驗,以實踐大學社會責任 USR。

今年增總磷、COD之水質檢測項目,使我們能夠更全面檢視河川水質。若水質異常,亦可藉多種數據進行分析,找出是否為工業偷排、天氣狀況等影響,分析後之數據會公佈於網路上,供民眾瞭解河川中水質狀況。

二、泰山區的河川

我們選擇檢測貴子坑溪、中港大排的不同河段及大窠溪的上下游,共 6 個採樣點。為確保監測效果,我們將各河川分上下游段或者排水口進行採樣,以達到監督的效果,並找出可能的污染源。

1. 中央橋(貴子坑溪)

今年的貴子坑溪仍可見大型黑色垃圾袋於溪中,並未改善,從味道及

參、明志科技大學年度成果





外觀及數據顯示,另外水中長年附著黑色物體附著於河底,目前尚未明白為何種物質。貴子坑溪列為本次採樣點中需特別注意者,本校固定採樣監測之時段皆未有發現垃圾傾到之行為,惟偶爾會有難聞氣味,希望居民能共同協助維護貴子坑溪。

2. 宏匯廣場後邊的中港大排

宏匯廣場附近的中港大排為新北市新莊中正路以北主要的排水幹道,經水利署等政府單位及民眾幫忙,長期監測結果顯示,截至目前該河川無明顯污染情況。

3. 中港大排的中港二橋(下頁右圖)

中港二橋的水較為混濁,味道也不易聞,可能含有較多有機汙染源所致,可從第四章檢測結果分析中發現,氨氮及 BOD5、COD 之數據皆較高,與宏匯廣場不同的原因是因尚未經水處理,才使各參數較高,未來計畫將確認附近排放源,以確認污染源頭出處。

4. 中港大排的中港一橋(下頁左圖)

中港一橋的水較比中港二橋的水更為為混濁,味道也不易聞,其關係可能含有較多有機污染物所造成,可從第四章檢測結果分析中發現,





氨氮及 BOD5、COD 之數據時常超標,可能係能消耗氨氮及有機污染物之藻類較少所造成,與先前不同,2024 年採樣過程中,偶爾會出現白色液體,尚未分析出為何種物質,待後續確認為何物。

5. 大窠溪的大窠橋(下圖)

大窠溪中時常能見到魚在水中,與以往相比,水質有愈來愈好的趨勢, 希望能持續保持,除了 6 月總磷酸有增加趨勢,可能係因氣溫回暖, 魚群及藻類的活躍,亦可能使總磷酸濃度增加。



參、明志科技大學年度成果

6. 大窠溪的自強橋(下圖)

大窠溪上游採集點,因較少車流且附近為山,物種較於其他河川豐富,於今年新增檢測項目中 COD 是較常高於其他河川,可能係因有機物較多造成,另外尚未確認是否有其他排放,待明年確認其所有排放源,以確保是否為正常之情形。



三、水質檢測標準

一般在評估河川水質的好壞可依水利署公佈之綜合性指標「河川污染指數, River Pollution Index」簡稱「RPI」為依據。 RPI 指數是以水中溶氧量(DO)、生化需氧量(BOD_5)、懸浮固體(SS)、與氨氮 (NH3-N)等四項水質參數之濃度值,經計算所得之指數積分值,來判定河川水質污染程度,分為四種等級:未(稍)受污染、輕度、中度、嚴重。

表一、河川污染指數 (RPI) 之計算及比對基準

水質/項目	未(稍)受污染	輕度污染	中度污染	嚴重污染
溶氧量 (DO) mg/L	DO ≧ 6.5	6.5 > DO ≧ 4.6	4.5 ≥ DO ≥ 2.0	DO < 2.0
生化需氧量 (BOD ₅) mg/L	BOD ₅ ≤ 3.0	3.0 < BOD ₅ ≤ 4.9	5.0 ≤ BOD ₅ ≤ 15.0	BOD ₅ > 15.0
懸浮固體 (SS) mg/L	SS ≦ 20.0	20.0 < SS ≦ 49.9	50.0 ≦ SS ≦ 100	SS > 100
夏氮 (NH ₃ -N) mg/L	NH ₃ ⁻ N ≤ 0.50	0.50 < NH ₃ N ≤ 0.99	1.00 ≤ NH ₃ -N ≤ 3.00	NH ₃ -N > 3.00
點數	1	- 3	6	10
污染指數積分值 (S)	S <u>≤</u> 2.0	2.0 < S ≤ 3.0	3.1 ≤ S ≤ 6.0	S > 6.0

透過上表判斷各項數值點數加總平均,計算出污染指數積分值,算式如下:

RPI 值 =(DO 點數 +BOD5 點數 +SS 點數 +NH3-N 點數)/4

當積分值 (S)>6.0 則表嚴重污染; $3.1 \le S \le 6.0$ 則表中度污染; $2.0 \le S \le 3.0$ 則表輕度污染; $S \le 2.0$ 則表未(稍)受污染。

2024年增加除 RPI 所需的基本參數外,另增加分析總磷、化學需氧量,本校檢測新增之參數之用途如下說明,



1. 總磷 (PO43-)

定義:包含正磷酸鹽、聚(焦)磷酸鹽及有機磷,常以鹽類型態存於水中。

檢測目的:磷酸鹽類是植物生長的重要養分,當過量的磷進入水體,將造成藻類大量繁殖及死亡,其腐敗分解需耗氧,容易造成優養化。

2. 化學需氧量 (Chemical oxygen demand, COD)

定義:被化學氧化之有機物含量。

檢測目的:一般工業廢水或含生物不易分解物質之廢水,常以化學需 氧量表示其污染程度。值越高,表示水樣中有機污染程度越高。

參、明志科技大學年度成果

四、檢測結果分析

本次檢測項目除「河川污染指數, River Pollution Index」亦增加 總磷、化學需氧量進行檢測,本次配合溫度變化及氨氮、硝酸鹽氮及 亞硝酸鹽氮、總磷、化學需氧量等數值分析,可發現能透過氮循環推 測可能之原因,但無法完全排除是否有其他干擾因素,目前僅確定中 港大排水面顏色為綠色係為藻類,且水質無任何明顯污染源。

1. 溫度



2. pH 值



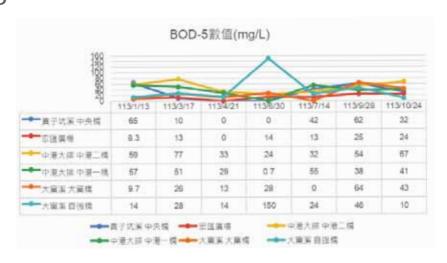
3. 溶氧量 DO



4. 懸浮固體

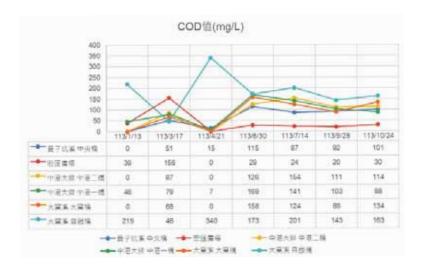


5. BOD



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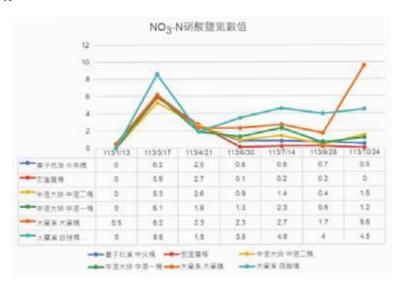
6. COD



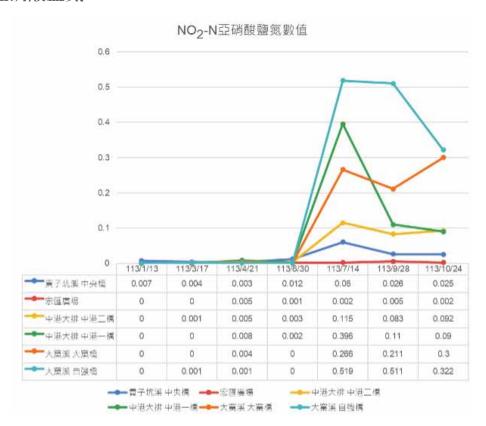
7. 氨氮



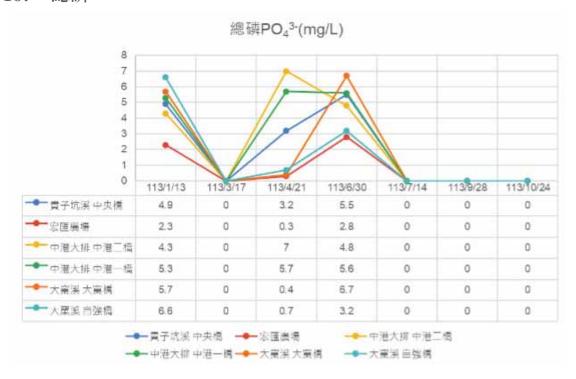
8. 硝酸鹽氮



9. 亞硝酸鹽氮



10. 總磷



參、明志科技大學年度成果

五、結論與未來規劃

今年新增 COD 及總磷項目,雖然檢測作業時間增加,但能夠更仔細確認各項河流污染之原因,例如宏匯廣場中港大排,水中常有綠藻,可能會誤以為是優養化的前兆,但並未發現高濃度總磷,而在 COD 上,則更確認需找尋大窠溪高 COD 濃度之原因,此點屬於河川上游,需多加注意是否有其他排放源。

未來規劃確認各河川排放污染源,以確認河川污染源頭,或僅是河川自然生態產生,讓參數能夠更確實判斷污染源,目前檢測之河川主要用途為匯流民生用水、預防洩洪及淹水等,若各參數濃度過高,便可能須確認是否有偷排之可能性,為能進一步保護重要的水資源,本校秉持勤勞樸實、回饋社會等精神,持續對泰山區之河川進行水質採樣與分析,並適時將結果公佈於網站上,與泰山區的民眾一同保育河川水質與生態。



塭仔底溼地生態公園

環境體驗

新莊社區大學 謝堂樹 撰稿

一、園區簡介

塩仔底溼地生態公園位處副都心,重劃時規劃命名為公兒二, 清代及日據時期這裡屬於舊塭,與新北產業園區的新塭比鄰,附近有 昌平國小、昌平派出所,樂活館等。公園面積 1.6 公頃,設置了親子 遊戲區、涼亭、滯洪池約 0.4 公頃,無障礙步道,提供給身障者使用, 是一處環境友善空間。公園內有新北市水利局中港大排分隊暨新莊溼 地服務隊長期協助維護工作,進行邊坡土石流改善,護樹,設置昆蟲 屋等及實施導覽解說活動,因此生態豐富,經調查植物有 300 種以上, 鳥類 36 種,蝶類 20 幾種,可以說是新莊的綠寶石。其中滯洪池與中 港大排連通,可以當作大排洪患時的滯洪空間。塭子底溼地生態公園 可謂兼具防洪、基地保水、地下儲水、生態、環保與教育的好場所。

二、園區體驗活動說明

體驗活動可以區分白天或晚上進行:首先叮嚀同學注意安全, 活動時間請依活動規則及說明進行,園區有高低落差、階梯及溼滑地





區需留心注意,以免發生危險。若在晚間進行時,須配合使用手電筒,協助看清道路與周圍環境,但為確保大家的安全,請別照射他人的眼睛,以免造成視覺的傷害。接下來說明今日實施的流程,最後請大家在活動進行中,能敞開心扉多觀察多思考,並善用五感及心感體驗,記錄沿途中所看到的、聽到的、聞到的、感覺到的及用心感受到的。為觀察昆蟲,各組先發兩個昆蟲盒,演示如何捕捉及安全說明,叮嚀活動途中尋找昆蟲放入盒內,帶回一起紀錄與討論。

三、體驗活動項目實施方式

園區內可進行多項活動體驗,許多活動已在園區內實施過,我們也積極再開發創新各種可能實施的活動,限於篇幅無法一一羅列,本篇以初次到本公園體驗的中學生及大學生做3~4小時的活動設計,並採環繞公園一圈方式進行體驗,活動項目如下逐一說明:

1. 植物親子相認:

子葉 vs 母樹,分四組或五組,拿著葉子尋找樹木認親並照相存證,同時介紹如何以葉序來分辨各種植物,如茄苳的葉序為三出複葉,楓香為單葉對生,樹紫藤為一回羽狀複葉等。

2. 特色行道樹體驗:

如光蠟樹、台灣櫸木、台灣欒樹與苦楝樹等,各有不同的特色與環境



對應,茲簡介如下:

- (1) 光蠟樹為木犀科常綠半落葉喬木,木材具有油蠟色澤,材質堅軔優良,類似雞油,但顏色較白,所以被為「白雞油」。葉對生,為一回奇數羽狀複葉,秋天葉片會轉黃。花黃白色,圓錐花序明顯。果為長線形的翅果掛在樹上隨風飄曳,令人賞心悅目,成熟飄落時形成旋轉翻動,另有一番景象,這也是它的傳播方式。樹姿優美,適合作為庭園樹、行道樹,木材良好適合作為家具材料。光蠟樹的樹液受到獨角仙與金龜子喜愛的食物。
- (2) 對照台灣櫸木材質顏色偏黃紅褐,與被稱為白雞油的光蠟樹, 有所區隔,我採用照片讓學員做辨認,增加印象。
- (3) 台灣樂樹落葉大喬木,屬於無患子科植物。它具有二回羽狀複葉,小葉卵形先端尖,有鋸齒緣。春夏時從萌芽到展葉,秋季時開黃色花,頂生圓椎花序。果實為蒴果,由粉紅色的三瓣片合成,成熟時轉為褐色,共具四種顏色,觀賞期整年,所以有四色樹之稱;因葉形又像苦楝故又稱「苦楝舅」;開花時黃色的圓錐花簇密生樹頂,搖晃時就像金雨灑落,因此又被稱為「台灣金雨樹」。台灣樂樹常會有紅色的紅姬緣椿象滿布於樹枝上,而空中往往可見成群燕子盤旋捕食椿象,形成完整的食物鏈;也可能會有荔枝椿象危害,過度時需要做一點防治。台灣樂樹為台灣特有樹種且又被英國皇家協會選為世界十大名木之一,樹姿優美,花色多變化,是造園景、行道的優良樹種。
- (4) 苦楝是楝科植物,落葉喬木,一到秋冬變黃落葉,像枯死的樣子,相應民間傳說的故事:話說明朝開國皇帝朱元璋,在逃避元兵追殺四處流竄時,在一棵苦楝樹下睡覺,因正值寒冬枝果飄零,苦楝子打到他時直罵:「你這個壞心眼的東西,你會爛心死過年的呀!」沒想到咒罵的話語全應驗了,因此每當新舊歲交替之際,苦楝樹就全株呈現枯死的樣子,這種凋零枯萎的場景,令人有不安的感受。苦楝是本土種植物,不畏潮風鹹土,

生長快速,喜高溫,可防風、抗旱,常作為行道樹、造園植物,或海邊造林的樹種。材質優良可作家俱,種子可以當「風鈴子」,的藥品,治療蟲積、疝痛。根莖樹皮果實皆具毒性,誤食則嘔吐、腹痛、暈眩或抽搐,甚至麻痺而死,但量用得好可供藥用。木材味苦,故稱為苦楝,適合作家具、箱櫃等,春天開花,花具香味,可供觀賞。

3. 滯洪池邊坡與開闊草坪比較:

比較兩邊的地物、植物、其他生物與設施,檢視其對防污、降溫、碳 匯等方面的作用,判斷哪一邊較具有生態環境的特色?

4. 邊坡土石流與導水溝、護坡、護樹、昆蟲屋等介紹:

- (1) 邊坡土石一直流失,造成步道泥濘,如何解決? (2) 除草時連樹幹一起剝皮,造成樹木死亡,如何解決? (3) 缺乏生態,如何營造?
- (4) 觀察昆蟲屋製作的方式,可以看到什麼生物居住在裡頭?並探討為什麼要設置昆蟲屋?

5. 聞氣味:

聞一聞公園內咖啡樹、柑橘類、魚腥草等植物的味道,並把聞到的味道和感受記錄下來。

6. 聲音地圖:





聽一分鐘後將所聽到的聲音紀錄下來並說說心中的感受。

7. 觀察鳥類:

晚上可以看到什麼鳥類居住在這裡呢?紀錄與討論。

8. 昆蟲觀察:

將沿路活動時看到的昆蟲以昆蟲盒捕捉,做水棲生物調查時一併紀錄 與討論。討論完後居於對生命的關懷與珍惜,原地釋放,並感謝牠們 願意讓我們做觀察。

9. 水棲昆蟲調查:

水中有什麼生物呢?牠豐富嗎?以調查到的水棲生物來檢驗一下這裏的水質是否良好?

10. 最後請同學針對今晚的活動進行提問,並請各組做心得回饋與分享。

四、結語

透過園區的巡禮與體驗,探索公園到底是誰的家?人類或其他生物?如何營造-個有生態的家(公園),珍惜保護這些生物,提供生物有個棲身之處,應是規劃經營維護的重點。若能依上述提出的方向做,公園才能提供人類友善的環境、淨化的空氣與水質及寧靜的場域,成為良好的休憩空間,並可作為在地環境教育的場所。



明志科技大學

大學社會責任實踐計畫 113年度執行成果年報







一起環保旅行吧!! 水循環科技行動展示教具箱

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

計畫主持人|許定洋 工業設計系 副教授

一、問題意識與計畫目標

研究希望探討如何利用設計與教育工具,縮小都市與偏鄉小學生在水資源概念理解上的差距。根據相關資料,水資源短缺、氣候變遷以及人類活動對水循環的影響日益嚴重,使得水資源教育成為關鍵議題。不同地區的教育資源不均,可能導致學生對水資源的理解有差異,尤其在都市和偏鄉的學童之間。研究人員試圖了解這些差異如何影響學生的學習成果,並且探索透過教具的設計,是否可以提高偏鄉學生對水資源概念的掌握度,縮小教育差距。

研究目標是設計一款便攜且易於攜帶的水循環教具,以簡單、易理解的方式幫助小學生掌握水資源循環的基本概念。教具設計在尺寸和重量上經過考量,可以方便地收納於行李箱內,便於攜帶至不同教學場域,尤其是偏鄉學校。此教具將用於實驗教學中,透過前後測的問卷調查來評估學生在教具使用後的學習效果,並利用統計分析比較都市與偏鄉學生在水資源知識上的提升情況。希望能驗證該教具在不同背景學生中的學習成效,並分析其對於縮小城鄉教育差距的潛在影響。

二、計畫執行重點

計畫的執行重點在於針對「水循環科技行動展示教具箱」的開發、實驗流程設計及數據分析的系統化執行,以確保研究結果的精確性與有效性。首先,教具箱的設計強調便攜性,所有教具能夠完整收納於標準行李箱中,以便研究人員隨時攜帶,適用於各類教學環境,尤其是偏鄉學校。教具設計重視簡易操作與視覺呈現,讓小學生能直觀理解水循環中的蒸發、凝結與降水等概念。

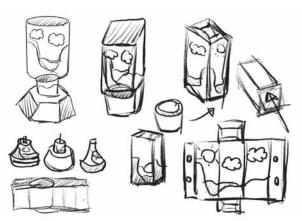
在實驗流程設計上,研究人員將運用前後測問卷來評估教具箱對學生學習效果的影響。在課堂教學中,學生將親自操作教具箱進行水循環模擬與觀察,並透過前測問卷記錄學生的初始知識水平,教具箱使用後再進行後測,對比學生的知識提升情況。

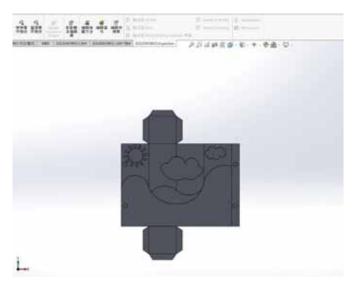
三、計畫成果亮點

計畫成果亮點集中於水資源教具的創新設計、教育有效性驗證,以及其縮小城鄉教育差距的潛力。針對小學生設計的「水循環科技行動展示教具箱」將水資源的核心概念以簡明生動的方式呈現,使學生透過視覺化和操作過程,直觀地理解水的蒸發、凝結、降水等循環過程。教具箱設計便於攜帶,所有器材均可整齊收納於行李箱中,便於研究人員移動到偏遠地區使用,不僅符合低年齡層的認知需求,還增強了學習過程的趣味性和互動性,使學童能更有效地掌握水資源的抽象概念。

1. 行動展示教具箱









2. 花蓮富源國小實驗過程









4. 信勢國小實驗過程







3. 中和崇德文教實驗過程





淡水河流域環境紀錄 暨環境教育計畫



計畫主持人 陳志霖 教務處 課務組組長

一、問題意識與計畫目標

明志科技大學位於新北市泰山區鄰近新莊、五股及林口,有大窠溪及貴仔坑溪環繞匯流後從五股、蘆洲交界注入 淡水河,林相及水文生態資源多樣;自109年起成立在地水環境巡守隊,擔負流域巡守及水質檢測,從110年起開 始推動在地社群鏈結,共同提升在地居民對環境的感知及關注,促進人們與環境間的和諧共生並代代相傳的現代 公民的責任。111年延續既有的水環境巡守任務並推動學生考取空拍機證照,112年則前進至淡水河流域,結合課 程及泰山區巡守隊與荒野保護協會共同推動淡水河垃圾快篩調查並將熱點提供給公部門,以期在公部門有限資源 下提升垃圾清運效能。

113年計畫將延續既有的水環境巡守任務、持續推動學生記錄流域環境中的汙染、生態資源等影像紀錄;進一步結合新北市各區水資源巡守隊,推動2024淡水河溯源川廢快篩調查,協助在地夥伴關注河川廢棄物議題,深化公私部門協力。針對環境教育的推動,113年將持續結合校內課程及環境探索活動進行學生培力後,再藉由學生與在地團體或各級學校進行合作,規劃適合在地場域的環境教育及STEM教育的行動方案,提升淡水河流域周邊民眾及學生對在地環境的知能及科普種籽,深化水環境巡守在地化、鍵結居民與在地環境間的正循環。

二、計畫執行重點

本計畫整合通識選修「環境與生活」及「經典教育與社會實踐」課程、與泰山水巡守隊、荒野保護協會、新北市政府環境保護局、新北市水環境巡守隊、實踐大學及南亞科技等近100位志工,於113年3-9月進行淡水河溯源川廢快篩調查,並於11月進行調查結果發布記者會。113年暑假期間,持續推動環境教育與在地中小學合作,合作規劃並辦理學生環境教育活動及科普教育營隊,提升大泰山地區中小學學生對在地環境的感知能力及科普種籽。



與在荒野保護協會、新莊社區大學、淡水社區大學及在地社團合作辦理本校學生培力活動,包含在地環境探索、空拍機專業操作證考照訓練、淡水河獨木舟體驗。持續進行河段水質檢測紀錄,培訓本校學生作為泰山區水環境 巡守隊種子成員,建置貴仔坑溪、大窠溪及淡水河流域的影像資料。與在地中小學合作辦理環境教育及STEM教育活動,提升大泰山地區學生對在地環境的感知能力及主動學習的態度。針對2023淡水河川廢調查熱點,進行成因分析並推動公部門與地方民眾及NGO團體對話,辦理在地環境論壇以公私協力方式謀求廢棄物熱點降載的契機。

三、計畫成果亮點

113年由明志科技大學與實踐大學師生、新北市水環境巡守隊共同執行淡水河年檢擴大調查,發現流域內垃圾總量減少84,000公升,以每袋14公升垃圾換算,河岸段垃圾密度從平均每公里156袋降至72.5袋,減幅超過50%,其中又以淡水河主幹整治成效最為顯著,同步檢視112年公布垃圾熱點改善情況,在112年熱點(24個)公佈後,公部門強化河岸垃圾清理,荒野保護協會與明志科技大學於社子島與蘆洲河岸辦理多場次淨溪活動,發現清理比率高達 58.3%(減少14個熱點)值得肯定,潔流目標透過公私協力有效推進。

隨今年調查深入更多支流,新增發現新店溪左岸(近永福橋與福和橋)與大窠溪亦為民眾棄置垃圾熱點(新增24個熱點),主要類型仍為一次性飲食塑膠垃圾佔六成,足見環境教育將成為改善川廢汙染關鍵。為此,我們與荒野保護協會及淡水社區大學合作推動淡水河獨木舟活動,結合水域運動、環境體驗及環境教育發展出在地環境教育行動,讓參與民眾能瞭解一次性生活垃圾減量的重要性。此外,首屆在地永續環境論壇已於113年9月19日於明志科技大學召開,集合公部門、NGO團隊、學校等蘆堤灘地的重要利害關係人,針對蘆堤垃圾熱點降載進行意見交流及對話。



