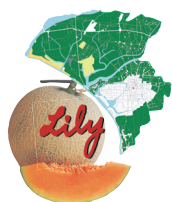


# 流奶儉蜜ê台灣

Taiwan: The Land of Milk and Honey



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2018.10.30 初版

2019.08.08 再版英譯



# 台灣各類名產水果及最集中地區

## Major Production Areas of Taiwanese Fruits





2018年6月，電視新聞中，堆積如山的香蕉被政府低價採購後，先被用刀片破壞外觀，再一車一車載去當做牛豬飼料，或運到蕉園任其腐爛當做肥料。這是因為香蕉產量過剩，造成市場價格崩盤，產地價格跌落到一公斤香蕉只6、7元，連採收工錢都不夠，部分C級香蕉每公斤甚至只剩1元，賣掉10公斤香蕉只能換一顆茶葉蛋！

According to television news report in June this year, tons of bananas, procured by the government were first cut by knives and then sent to be a fertilizer and feedstock for cattle and pigs due to overproduction. The massive oversupply caused a dramatic plunge in the price of bananas. The price fell to 6 ~ 7 NT\$ per kilogram, which was less than the wage for the pickers that Taiwanese banana farmers have to pay. The price of Grade C bananas even crashed to 1 NT\$ per kilogram. Taiwanese banana growers could only trade 10 kilograms of bananas for a tea egg!

果賤傷農，新聞畫面中這些農民站在一旁沈默地看著農委會的工作人員用刀片銷毀香蕉時，肯定也是心如刀割。

Falling prices of fruits hurt the farmers. As seen on the television news, the farmers were looking at the workers from the Council of Agriculture cutting bananas with knives. The farmers must have felt as if a knife was piercing their hearts.

不只香蕉，今年上半年因為風調雨順，陸續採收的鳳梨、荔枝、芒果也都有生產過剩的問題，造成價格低迷，當產地收購價格連付工資都不夠時，農民連下田採收的意願都沒有，於是任憑大片大片的鳳梨田在烈日下黃熟腐爛，蜂蠅紛飛。

Moreover, banana is not the only fruit that is wasted. Because of the warm





and fair weather this year, fruits like pineapple, litchi, and mango also have the problem of oversupply and low prices. Since the selling prices were lower than pickers' wage, the farmers were not willing to harvest but left the pineapples on their fields rotten under the sun with flies around.

我不禁回想起將近30年前，當我第一次到莫斯科旅行時所見到的一幅街頭景象。

I cannot help thinking of the scene I saw on the street in Moscow 30 years ago during my first trip there.

那是1990年，那年春天，蘇聯領導人戈巴契夫宣佈放棄共產黨一黨專政，隔年柏林圍牆拆除，結束了長達半世紀的東西方冷戰。

It was 1990. In the spring of that year, Gorbachev, the leader of the Soviet Union, called on the Communist Party to forgo power monopoly. The Berlin Wall fell in the next year. The Cold War, which lasted for half a century ended.



水果零售市場 fruit retail market



那時在莫斯科街頭常常看到大排長龍的隊伍，因為物資匱乏，對蘇聯人民而言，排隊購買民生必需品早已習以為常。但有一回，當我發現一條長長的人龍竟然只是為了搶購蕃茄而已，對比之，在台灣的市場裡總是擺滿各色各樣的新鮮水果，任人從容自在地選購，如果當時排隊的莫斯科市民能夠來到台灣的市場，一定會驚嘆台灣真是個水果天堂！

There were long lines on the streets of Moscow due to the lack of food and necessity at that time. For the people of the Soviet Union, it was already a part of life to stand in the long line to purchase what they need. One time I found that there was a long line just for tomatoes! By contrast, there is always a variety of fresh fruits in the markets of Taiwan for people to buy easily. If the people of Moscow in the long line for tomatoes came to Taiwan, they would be surprised and say what a heaven of fruits Taiwan is!

但為什麼一個深受到上天祝福的富足之島，曾有「香蕉王國」、「鳳梨王國」美稱的寶島，近幾年卻常常出現果賤傷農，水果遭到棄置腐爛的慘狀，這問題的癥結何在？又該如何解決呢？

Why has this abundant island, blessed by God and called “the kingdom of banana” and “the kingdom of pineapple” become like this? The falling prices of fruits hurt the farmers. Fruits were thrown away and left rotten. What is the core of this problem? How to solve it?

當年到莫斯科是為了參加一場台灣商品展，共有18個台灣廠商參展。當時的蘇聯，是全世界最大的共產國家，對台灣而言，那是一個充滿神秘色彩的世界，能與莫斯科進行商業交流，實屬不易。雙方的聯絡事宜皆由民間單位統籌，台灣方面由台中的一位趙先生負責。我們一共去了兩次莫斯科，第一次在杜拜轉機；第二次，則是專程去邀請莫斯科的水上芭蕾舞團來台演





出。

I went to Moscow for the Taiwan products exhibition in 1990. There were products from eighteen Taiwanese firms. At that time, the Soviet Union was the largest communist country in the world. It was a mysterious place to Taiwanese. It was not easy to trade with Moscow. The business relationship between the two countries was non-governmental. Mr. Chao from Taichung was the representative of Taiwan. We visited Moscow twice in total. The first time we took a connecting flight in Dubai. The second time we reached the goal of inviting the synchronized swimming team of Moscow to perform in Taiwan.



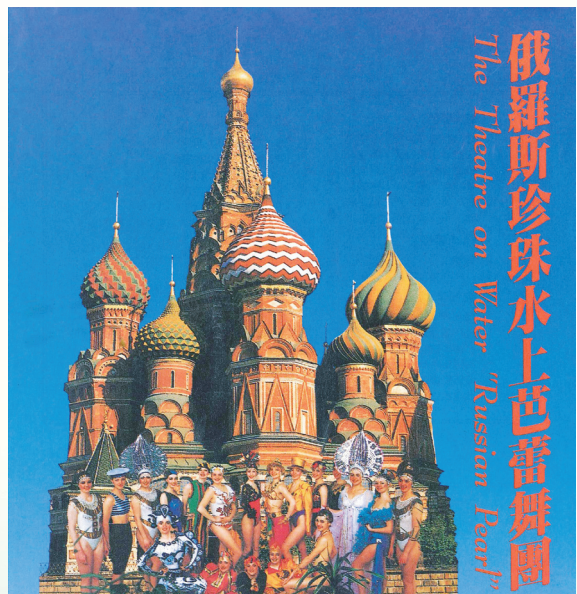


參展兩週，白天在展場，晚上則欣賞當地的藝文表演，有芭蕾舞、歌劇、馬戲團等。其中一場馬戲團表演，有水上芭蕾，這是生平第一次見到有如出水芙蓉的美麗呈現，印象極深。回國之後，便與趙先生商量邀請舞團來台演出的可能性，未果。數月後，有一位蘇聯記者來到台北接受新聞媒體訪問，看到電視報導後，我再次致電給趙先生，沒想到機會真的來了！

The Taiwanese products exhibition lasted for two weeks. During the daytime, we stayed at the exhibition. At night, we went to the local performances, including ballet, opera, and circus. There was a synchronized swimming performance in the circus show. This was the first time I had watched synchronized swimming. I was deeply impressed by the amazing performance of the synchronized swimming team. They were as beautiful as lotus flowers rising out of water. After we came back to Taiwan, I had a discussion with Mr. Chao about the possibility of inviting the team to Taiwan. Surprisingly a few months later, a reporter from the Soviet Union came to Taipei for a media interview. When I saw the news of TV, I called Mr. Chao again. Unexpectedly here came the opportunity!

當時台灣解嚴兩年，蘇聯及東歐共產國家正經歷民主化浪潮，因此政府陸續推出開放共產國家來台政策，當時行政院長李煥透過省議會議長高育仁和文建會主委郭為藩，共同推動這項政策。

The Taiwanese government had ended martial law for two years by that time. There were democratic reforms in the Soviet Union and the communist countries in Eastern Europe. The





Taiwanese government began to open the door for communist countries. This policy was promoted by Premier Lee Huan, the Chairman of Taiwan Provincial Council Kao Yu-Jen, and the Executive of “Council for Cultural Affairs” Kuo Wei-pan.

西元1991年的夏天，第一支水上芭蕾舞團，從北方遙遠的俄羅斯，來到台灣。當時由沛思基金會負責承辦，翻譯是一位名叫許莉的中國人。共選定四處演出：台北、台中、台南以及高雄。水上芭蕾舞團第一次來台，話題性十足，每到一個城市，拜會各市市長，召開記者會，發佈新聞稿，都受到貴賓等級的隆重接待。

In the summer of 1991, the synchronized swimming team came a long way from Russia to Taiwan. The event was held by International Pacing Art Foundation. The translator is Ms. Hsu, Li, from China. The team was expected



團長沙沙夫婦(左)作者夫婦(右)  
Head of the team, Mr. & Mrs. Sha-Sha (left), the author and wife (right)



to perform in Taipei, Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung. Since it was the first time the team had come to Taiwan, it became a hot topic here. The team was welcomed as VIP in every major city in Taiwan. The team was granted interviews with the Mayors from the cities they visited. Press conferences and press releases were also arranged for them.



台北記者招待會 Press Conference in Taipei

但是來自蘇聯的舞者們卻吃不慣台灣人最引以自豪的美食，對大魚大肉不感興趣，竟常常要求提供乳酪和蔥。

However, the dancers from the Soviet Union did not get used to the traditional dishes that Taiwanese were proud of. They were not interested in the traditional feast of meat and fish. Cheese and green onion were what they requested.

我想到第一次去莫斯科時，雖然大開眼界，心靈滿足，但缺點卻是吃「不飽」！這也是因為蘇聯的飲食文化與台灣大不相同，當地人的飲食以吃魚子醬、黑麥麵包、酸奶為主，而且飲用水喝起來有一股辣味。吃了幾餐之



後，唯一能接受的只有一碗牛肉湯。

This reminded me of my first trip to Moscow. Though it was an eye opener, I was always in hunger. The food culture there was very different from that in Taiwan. The traditional Russian diet includes Caviar, rye bread, and sour cream. The drinking water even tasted spicy. After a few meals, the only one dish I could take was beef soup.

沒想到易地而處，來到台灣的蘇聯人一樣對飲食文化不習慣，吃「不飽」！

You know what? When the Russians came to Taiwan, they were not accustomed to the food culture and also felt the same hunger!



諾貝爾文學獎索忍尼辛長子 (左)在台學中文時為舞團通譯(右)筆者  
Son of Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel Prize winner in literature-the translator for the team, learning Chinese in Taiwan (left), the author (right)



舞團抵達台南，入住天下飯店，為表歡迎，由莉莉水果店提供台灣特有的多樣水果，放置在飯店房間的梳妝台。女舞者看見這些色澤美麗，香氣濃郁的天然美食，開心極了，甜美的水果即時彌補了飲食不習慣的問題。

After the team arrived in Tainan City, they checked in at La Plaza Hotel. Lily Fruit Store offered varieties of Taiwanese fruits to welcome them. The fruits were put on the dressing table in their rooms. The female dancers were so happy to see the natural gourmet dish of colors and aromas. The delicious sweet fruits immediately took care of the diet problem.

這讓我深刻體會到，飲食文化的差異無法在短時間內克服，甚至可能一輩子也無法習慣，就像有些華人在西方國家住了一輩子，還是只習慣吃中國料理的道理一樣。

I had this conclusion that the food culture differences could not be overcome in a short term or even a lifetime. For example, Some Chinese lived in the western countries for a lifetime but they only ate Chinese food.

相較之下，水果就遠比料理來得容易適應，因此不管是台灣人到俄羅斯，或是俄羅斯人到台灣，極有可能吃不慣當地料理，但卻很能享受當地水果的美味！

By contrast, it is a lot easier to get used to fruits from different food cultures. Therefore, Taiwanese in Russia or Russians in Taiwan may not be used to the local food, but it may be more likely for them to enjoy the local fruits.

當年的台灣水果在那些俄羅斯水上芭蕾舞者心中必然留下了美好的回憶，也讓我深深體認到，台灣的水果竟能讓不同國度、不同文化、不同種族



的人，產生同樣的喜愛，水果是台灣足以自豪且應該極力推廣到全世界的珍貴資產！

Those Taiwanese fruits must have left a good memory to the Russian dancers. I can profoundly state that Taiwanese fruits can satisfy people from different countries, cultures, and races. Taiwanese fruit, which is the pride and treasure of Taiwan, should be promoted to the whole world.

在舊約聖經中，曾多次提到「流奶與蜜之地」，原意是上帝應許賜給以色列人的迦南美地。後來「流奶與蜜之地」逐漸地被用來形容土地極為肥美。以台灣特殊的地理位置、豐富的物產和生物多樣性來看，上帝賜給我們的流奶與蜜之地，就是台灣。

In the Old Testament of the Bible, “the land of milk and honey” was mentioned many times. It referred to the abundant land of Canaan which God



promised the Israelites. Later “the land of milk and honey” was used to represent rich and fertile land. Consider the geographical location, abundant products, and biological diversity of Taiwan, it is “the land of milk and honey” God has given us.

台灣處於亞熱帶地區，北迴歸線經過嘉義及台東。台灣全區位於東北季風與西南季風的交替處；西岸台灣海峽有低水溫的親潮，東岸太平洋有暖水溫的黑潮；台灣本島有高達三千公尺以上的中央山脈，也有不同土質的平原、盆地、台地、縱谷等地形。四季分明的氣候，多樣的地理環境，造成台灣物產的豐富多元。

Taiwan is located within the subtropical zone. The Tropic of Cancer passes through Chiayi and Taitung. Taiwan is in the convergence zone of the Northeast Monsoon and the Southwest Monsoon. There is cold water of China Coastal Current (from the Oyashio Current) in the Taiwan Strait along the west coast of Taiwan. And there is warm water of Kuroshio Current along the east coast of Taiwan. On the main island of Taiwan, there is the Central Mountain Range rising above 9,850 feet (3,000 m). Plains, basins, terraces, and rift valleys with various kinds of soil are all over the island. The fair weather of four seasons and the geographical diversity make Taiwan a rich productive country.

隨著十五世紀大航海時代的來臨，台灣之美，吸引了當時海上霸權國家的目光。十七世紀，荷蘭統治台灣時期，荷蘭人發現台灣擁有米、糖、鹿皮及水果...等，物產極為豐富，遂開始發展貿易，以台灣為轉口站。數年之後，台灣成為當時中國、日本、南洋、歐洲等地的貨物集散中心。西元1650年，荷蘭東印度公司在台灣的每年純收益有四十萬荷幣(約四噸黃金)，當時的一位荷蘭總督曾說：「台灣真是本公司的一頭好乳牛。」

In the 15th century, the Age of Exploration took place. The beauty of



台灣高海拔果園 High Altitude Orchards in Taiwan

Taiwan drew attention to the countries seeking maritime hegemony. The island was colonized by the Dutch in the 17th century. They found the rich products of Taiwan, including rice, sugar, deer skin, fruits, etc. The Dutch used Taiwan as an entrepôt for international trade. Years later, Taiwan became the distribution center for cargoes from China, Japan, South Pacific, and Europe. In 1650, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) could generate a net income of 400,000 Dutch Guilders (about 4 tons of gold) through Taiwan. One of the directors of VOC said, “Taiwan is really a cash cow for our company.”

十九世紀，台灣開始有港口，商船往來，貿易更加興盛。茶、糖、樟腦合稱台灣三大外銷產業。西元1865年，英人多德將「福爾摩莎茶」(Formosa tea)帶到英國，維多利亞女王品嚐台灣烏龍茶後，親賜「東方美人」之名，台灣茶進入英國市場並且知名度大開。

In the 19th century, there were ports developed in Taiwan to promote



international trade. Tea, sugar, and camphor were the three major exports. In 1865, a British businessman named Dodd helped promote “Formosa tea” to England. After Queen Victoria tasted the Taiwanese Oolong tea, she named it “Oriental Beauty”. Taiwanese tea made a debut in England and soon earned a good reputation in the market.



台灣茶包製造廠 Taiwanese tea bag factory

日本治台後，總督府立即確立「工業日本、農業台灣」的政策，將台灣視為熱帶經濟作物及糧食生產地，其中糖和米是台灣最重要的兩項經濟農作物。日本政府在台灣東、南、西、北各地成立農業改良場，進行各種農作物品質改良。

During the Japanese colonial period in Taiwan, the Japanese Government of Taiwan implemented the “industrial Japan, agricultural Taiwan” policies. Taiwan was regarded as a producer of tropical cash crops and grains. Sugar and rice were the two primary cash crops. The Japanese government set up agricultural experimental stations in eastern, southern, western, and northern Taiwan to improve the quality of crops.



台灣歷經不同的統治者，但這些統治者卻同樣地喜愛這裡的天然物產，尤以日本政府的政策，影響台灣農業甚大，尤其是農業改良技術。戰後，這些農業知識廣泛地被應用，使得台灣鳳梨的品質及產量大幅提高。西元1956~1966年間，生鮮鳳梨外銷，高居全世界市場第二位。爾後，台灣發展工商業，將農業帶往不同的境界，此時台灣製造的「鳳梨罐頭」，更一度執世界工廠之牛耳，因此台灣又被稱為「鳳梨王國」。

Taiwan has been colonized by many rulers. Those colonizers had one thing in common. They all loved Taiwanese natural products. Among those rulers, the Japanese government's policy of "agricultural Taiwan" contributed the most in advancing the agricultural techniques in Taiwan. After World War II, these agricultural techniques were applied in improving the quality and production of the pineapple in Taiwan. During 1956-1966, Taiwan became the second largest fresh pineapple exporter in the world. Later due to the development of industry



甘蔗園 sugar cane field



製糖晶廠 crystal sugar factory



and commerce, Taiwan upgraded its agriculture to a new level. Canned pineapples made in Taiwan were ranked number one in the world. Taiwan was known as the "Pineapple Kingdom".



收購鳳梨  
Pineapple Procurement



海運外銷  
Ocean Export Shipment

時至今日，雖然台灣在國際外交上，屢屢受到中國政府的壓制，但是仍有許多的外國人認識台灣，是因為台灣出產的水果，如同當初第一批來台的莫斯科芭蕾舞者一樣。台灣的物產豐富，其中水果種類之多，更是驚人。

Though China has been trying to isolate Taiwan on the international stage, Taiwan is recognized by foreigners due to its fruits, as is the case with the Moscow dancers in Taiwan. Taiwan is abundant in its products, and the variety of its fruits is just amazing.



俄羅斯黑珍珠水上芭蕾舞團蒞臨莉莉水果店享受台灣果子

The dancers of "Russian Pearl", enjoying Taiwanese fruits at Lily fruit store.



以區域來看：高海拔的地區可栽植溫帶水果，梨山的梨子、蘋果，以及水蜜桃，品質皆不輸日本；海拔一千多公尺的摩天嶺，其出產的甜柿，比日本的更好吃。平地也有相當多的水果種類，中部地區的台中苗栗彰化一帶，以栽種喬木類的果樹為大宗；雲嘉南則有爬藤的瓜果類最為量產；花蓮又大又甜的西瓜；台東釋迦最有名。

The following is the introduction of Taiwanese fruits by districts. The altitude districts above sea level are rich of temperate fruits. For example, pearl, apple,



and peach grow in the mountain have as high quality as those from Japan. In Skyscraper Ridge over 1000 meters above sea level, there are persimmons which taste greater than those from Japan. There is also a wide variety of fruits on the plains. Fruit trees are cultivated mostly in the cities located in Central Taiwan, such as Taichung, Miaoli, and Changhua. Vine fruits are grown primarily in cities like Yunlin, Chiayi, and Tainan, located in Southern Taiwan. Watermelons in Hualien are large and sweet. Taitung is famous for its sugar apples.



水果批發市場 fruits wholesale market



以季節來分：

The following is the introduction of Taiwanese fruits by seasons

春季有桃、李、梅子、枇杷、人心果、楊梅、桑葚。

Spring Fruits: peach, plum, loquat, sapodilla, Chinese bayberry, and mulberry.

桃子 Peach



枇杷 Loquat



李子 Plum



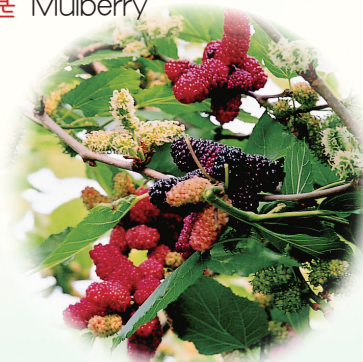
人心果 Sapodilla



梅子 Mei



桑葚 Mulberry





夏季有葡萄、芒果、荔枝、龍眼、水蜜桃、無花果、波羅蜜、麵包果。  
Summer Fruits: grape, mango, litchi, longan, juicy peach, fig, jackfruit, and breadfruit.

葡萄 Grape



水蜜桃 Peach



芒果 Mango



無花果 Common fig



荔枝 Litchi



波羅蜜 Jackfruit



龍眼 Longan



麵包果 *Artocarpus altilis*





夏季火龍果、栗、酪梨、咖啡、蘋婆、百香果、釋迦。

Summer Fruits (continued): Pitaya, chestnut, avocado, coffee, Ping-pong, passion fruit, and sugar apple.

火龍果 Pitaya



咖啡 Coffee



蘋婆 Ping-pong



栗子 chestnut



百香果 Passion fruit



酪梨 Avocado



釋迦 Sugar apple





秋季有柚子、椪柑、甜柿、蘋果、梨子、柿、石榴、愛玉、橄欖。

Fall Fruits: Wentan pomelo, Ponkan, persimmon, apple, sand pear, 'Syh Jou' Persimmon, pomegranate, jelly fig(Aiyu), and olive.

柚子 Wentan Pomelos



梨子 Sand pear



椪柑 Ponkan



石榴 Pomegranate



甜柿 Presimmon



愛玉 Jelly fig(Aiyu)



蘋果 Apple



橄欖 Olive





冬天有桶柑、金柑類、茂谷柑、葡萄柚、鳳梨釋迦、印度棗、蛋黃果、草莓。

Winter Fruits: tankan, kumquats, murcott, grape fruit, atemoya, Indian jujube, egg-fruit, and strawberry.

桶柑 Tankan



鳳梨釋迦 Atemoya



金柑 Kumquats



印度棗 Indian Jujube



茂谷柑 Murcott



蛋黃果 Egg-fruit



葡萄柚 Grape fruits



草莓 Strawberry





全年皆有出產的有：楊桃、芭樂、蓮霧、鳳梨、木瓜、香蕉、檸檬、椰子、洋香瓜、美濃瓜、甘蔗、蕃茄、西瓜。

Year Round Fruits: carambola, guava, wax jumbo, pineapple, papaya, banana, lemon, coconut, cantaloupe, melon, sugarcane, tomato, and watermelon.

楊桃 Carambola



鳳梨 Pineapple



木瓜 Papaya



芭樂 Guava



香蕉 Banana



蓮霧 Wax jumbo



檸檬 Lemon





椰子 Coconut



甘蔗 Sugarcane



洋香瓜 Cantaloupe



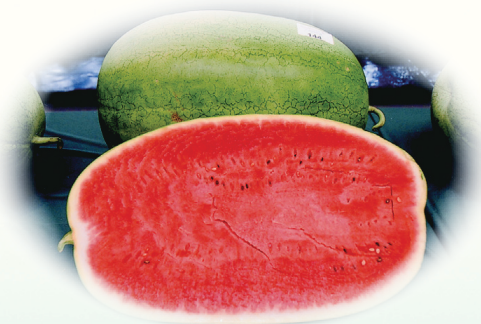
蕃茄 Tomato



美濃瓜 Melon



西瓜 Watermelon





以上共計有五十餘種水果，其品系有兩百多種。品系之多，主因台灣有著優秀的農業改良技術。

As mentioned above, there are more than 50 different fruits. More than 200 cultivars of these fruits are grown due to the excellent techniques of agriculture improvement in Taiwan.

政府單位有七大農業改良場，乃是從日治時期便開始設立，百餘年累積下來的農業資料和專業知識，是台灣重要的智慧資產。此外，各地也有農業試驗所，種苗公司或一般農民可進行水果改良，使得年年皆有新品種上市。例如洋香瓜，經過繁殖選育，使原本僅有春秋兩季的收成，擴展成為全年都可吃得到不同的品系。還有蓮霧，其產期原本集中在5~7月與多雨的颱風季節，品質與市價皆不理想；經過產期調節技術，改變蓮霧的生理時鐘，終於育成出黑色品系，從黑珍珠、黑鑽石、黑美人到黑金剛、黑翡翠。台灣優異的生物科技研究，突破氣候季節及地形環境的限制，培養成為全年度皆可採收的水果。



舊台南農業改良場 The old Tainan District Agricultural Research and Extension Station



There are seven Agricultural Research and Extension Stations owned by the government. They were built during the Japanese colonial period in Taiwan. The agriculture database and professional knowledge accumulated over more than 100 years are important intellectual assets of Taiwan. In addition, the agricultural experiment stations, seed companies, and farmers practicing fruit improvement contributed to new cultivars launched each year. For example, the breeding for cantaloupe varieties made it available year-round. Another example is wax jumbo. The period of wax jumbo production was limited to May-July, a season with heavy rain and typhoons. As a result, the quality and market prices were not as expected. However, after the development of a technique for adjusting the production period, the circadian clock of wax jumbo was changed. The new cultivars of black-series wax jumbo include Black-Pearl, Black-Diamond, Black-Beauty, Black-KingKong, and Black-Jadeite. The outstanding biotechnology in Taiwan broke the climate, season, and geographic limitations in cultivating fruits all year-round.

近年來，為提昇水果品質，行政院農委會推行「吉園圃」標章及「生產履歷」制度，建立產物的品牌及食用安全；並在各地舉辦農特產競賽，投入觀光果園及休閒農場的企業化經營，吸引遊客前往，創造人與大自然共享的快樂農村生活，並且有愈來愈多人能了解每種物產的背後都有獨特的風華與故事。

For increasing the quality of fruits, the COA (Council of Agriculture) promoted GAP (Good Agriculture Practice) and TAP (Traceability Agricultural Product). It also established certification procedures for product brands and safety. Besides, the COA held local agricultural product contests and promoted agri-tourism, including enterprise management for tourist orchards and leisure farms. These efforts brought tourists to rural villages to enjoy living in harmony with nature and understand those unique legacies and stories of the products.





Taiwan Safe Vegetables & Fruits :  
GOOD AGRICULTURE PRACTICE



Traceability Agricultural Product



2011 Cherry Tomato Cultivars Contest  
(右一作者)(The author was the first person on the left.)

然而台灣人有創新發展的聰明，但似乎缺少管理物產資源的智慧。每年產出極多的農產品，不論是菜蔬、水果、等農作物，在市場供過於求的時候，往往就出現將農產品銷毀的慘況。但台灣同時又是颱風頻繁之地，每年颱風季節，造成的農產品損失，更是許多農民心中的擔憂。尤其近二十年，全球氣候趨向極端異常，暴雨，超級颱風，氣候過熱過冷，使得原本應該收成的物產，出現歉收的情形，甚至全年沒有收成。

Taiwan is excellent at innovation and development in agriculture. However, the ability of product and resource management is yet to be improved. Taiwan has bountiful output of vegetables, fruits, and other crops each year. Nevertheless the problem of oversupply led to the waste of destroying agricultural products. On



the other hand, the farmers have to worry about the damage caused by hurricanes in typhoon season each year since Taiwan is frequently hit by typhoons. Over the last two decades, the global climate has become extremely abnormal. There were rainstorms, super typhoons, and extreme temperatures (extreme hot and cold weather) that caused crop failures and even no harvest at all.

西元2001年9月，納莉颱風侵襲台灣，造成台灣極大的損傷，農業損失難以估計。台灣的颱風季恰是文旦採收的季節，文旦是中秋節許多人送禮的選擇。但是當時的颱風，造成部份文旦品質不佳，易爛，此乃莉莉水果店批售文旦數十年來，前所未見的景況。西元2009年8月，莫拉克颱風襲台，帶來驚人的農業損失，市場果菜價格近一年才逐漸回穩；西元2016年，台灣冬天出現將近零度的低溫，造成芒果產量銳減；今年，2018年8月，西南氣流引進的連日超級豪大雨，不僅農畜牧業損失，中南部各地淹水災情嚴重。

In September of 2001, Typhoon Nari hit Taiwan and caused widespread damage. The agricultural losses due to the typhoon were beyond estimation. The



harvest time for Wentan pomelo is during the typhoon season. Wentan pomelo is the most popular choice of gifts for Chinese moon festival. However, the quality of Wentan pomelo was not as expected that year. Some of them went rotten faster. It was the first time Lily fruit store had encountered such situation after selling Wentan pomelo for more than a decade. In August of 2009, Typhoon Morakot slammed into Taiwan and brought devastating damage. The stabilization of prices for fruit and vegetable did not return until almost one year later. In the winter of 2016, the temperature fell to nearly zero and caused a dramatic decrease in Mango production. In August 2018, days of torrential rains due to the southwesterly flow, resulted in damage to agriculture and stock farming. The areas of central and southern Taiwan were ravaged by floods.



首當其衝是第一線的農民，他們的工作與氣候和土地有著深深的連結，最是「靠天吃飯」的一群人。然而，台灣農民卻是弱勢中的弱勢。回顧台灣五十年的歷史，早年以農養商；經濟起飛以後，工業快速發展，農業沒落，農民收入微薄。每年秋收前的颱風，造成農作物損害，市場哄抬價格，這些



利潤，農民大多沒有得到。但樸實的台灣農民很可愛，他們不抱怨上天派來的颱風，轉而對於政府有著滿腔的不滿。的確，颱風固然會帶來損失，但是「人禍」才是造成農民傷害的主因。

Farmers bore the brunt of natural disasters since their works are closely tied to climate and land. Taiwanese farms are at the mercy of the element. They are among the most underprivileged groups in Taiwan. Here is a 50 year retrospect of agricultural development in Taiwan. In the 1960s, Taiwan used its agriculture to support the development of industry and business. The impact of high economic growth with industrial development caused the declining of agriculture. This explains the meager income of farmers in Taiwan. Furthermore, they didn't profit from the rising market prices of agriculture products after the damage caused by the harvest time typhoons. Nevertheless, Taiwanese farmers are so good natured that they never blamed God for typhoons. However, the farmers are not satisfied with farming policies of the Taiwanese government. Indeed, natural calamities caused agricultural losses. Nevertheless, it was man-made disasters that hurt the farmers most.

依據舊約聖經創世記第一章記載，上帝在第三天創造了青草和結種子的菜蔬，還有結果子的樹木。上帝又在第五天創造了天空的鳥和海裡的魚；最







後在第六天創造了田野的走獸和地上的昆蟲，以及人類。上帝創造的人，乃是有神的形象，並且被分派管理上帝創造的一切。台灣有極為豐富的物產，居住在這裡的人必須好好地管理這片土地，畢竟「錢沾醬油是不能吃的」。

According to the book of Genesis (chapter 1) in the Bible, God created grass and vegetables yielding seeds as well as fruit trees on the third day. On the fifth day of creation, God created the birds in the sky and the fish in the sea. On the sixth day, God created the animals in the field, all the creatures that move along the ground, and human beings. God created human beings in his own image. God gave human beings the authority to rule over everything God created. Taiwan has God-given abundant products. People living here have the responsibility to properly manage the land. After all, “money with soy sauce” is still not edible. (Money is not everything.)

一個國家的執政掌權者最重要的議題應是民生問題，政府不僅要有杜絕人禍的魄力，也要有將台灣農產品推廣到全世界的智慧。台灣的水果一直廣受國際間喜愛，是最天然的美食，應有更多的方法持續提昇國際能見度。或許可拍攝介紹台灣水果的影片，至Discovery頻道或其他國際頻道播放，並



且規劃台灣水果深度旅遊，讓外國人來台灣體驗吃水果的樂趣，使他們驚豔這個蕞爾小島蘊藏豐富的水果。

The most important task of the Taiwanese government is to care for the people's livelihoods. The government not only has to stop the “man-made disasters” but also needs to promote the agricultural products in the global market. Taiwanese fruits have long been popular internationally. These fruits are the most natural delicacies. There must be more ways to improve international visibility increasingly and continuously. One way to increase our visibility maybe through making films about Taiwanese fruits to be broadcast on international channels like Discovery. Another effective way is to design fruit tour packages for foreigners to taste Taiwanese fruits and be amazed by the abundant fruits of this island.

期盼不久的將來，全世界的人一看到水果，就想起台灣的富足豐盛；每年呼朋引伴來到台灣，享受水果的鮮甜豐美。因為寶島台灣真是不折不扣的水果王國，而物美價廉的水果也正是台灣最強的軟實力啊！

The hope is that in the near future, people all over the world will think of abundant Taiwan whenever they see any fruit. As a result, they will invite more people to come with them to enjoy delicious fruits in Taiwan. It is without a doubt that the “beautiful island” -Taiwan is well deserved the reputation of “the fruit kingdom”. The cheap and cheerful fruit is indeed the major soft power for Taiwan!



# 莉莉綜合水果

Lily fruits cocktail







SINCE 1947  
The Land of Milk and  
Honey-Taiwan  
Jainan Lily Fruit Store



李莉莉