出國報告(出國類別:其他-學術交流)

帶領學生赴中國大陸廈門大學參加國 際暑期研習活動

服務機關:國立雲林科技大學

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派赴國家:中國大陸 報告日期:103.09.24

出國期間:103.06.22~07.03

摘要

本次行程帶領大學部學生走訪廈門大學,參加為期 2 週之國際暑期研習活動,課程以全球氣候變化和環境脆弱性為主題,內容包括課堂教學、戶外觀摩以及小組競賽。參加學生反應活動過程,接觸不同文化和專業背景人員以增廣見聞,並以不甚熟悉之外語進行專業溝通,對過去學習習慣產生巨大衝擊,除有專業知識的成長,更有思想上的進步,可謂獲益良多。希冀藉由此次研習活動經驗,擴展大學生宏觀國際與提升學習興趣,未來吸引更多學生積極參與類似活動。此外,積極參與類似之國際交流活動,建立與其他參與學校之聯繫管道,對未來可能之學術與科研合作奠定基礎,同時宣揚本校於工程、人文術科發展之成就,對提升本校國際地位有所助益。

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一、目的

為促進本系與大陸地區學校的國際學術交流,不僅有教師間的交流,亦推動學生之間的交流活動,特與廈門大學研商舉辦暑期研習活動並互派兩校學生參加,增加兩校學生國際視野及體驗不同的學習環境,因此薦送本系大學部學生5名前往中國大陸廈門大學翔安校區,參加該校舉辦之第三屆全球氣候變暖與環境的脆弱性本科生暑期學校活動,透過與廈門大學、美國聖地亞哥州立大學及宜蘭大學等學生的參與,增加活動參加者的廣度,增廣國際視野,也讓與會同學有更多不同的文化及學術的交流機會,希冀能激發出不一樣的學習火花。

二、過程

活動舉辦期間適逢本校期末教師送繳成績期間,系上無教師可帶隊前往,加上本次活動係第一次由大學部同學參與,參與學生皆未有出國的經驗,考量活動安全性及學生適應情況,故經系務會議討論後,指派行政助理蔡宛霖小姐於103年6月22日至6月30日帶領學生5人前往中國大陸廈門大學翔安校區參加活動,本人於103年6月29日前往陪同參與活動至7月3日,本次研習主題為全球氣候變暖與環境的脆弱性,活動議程包括課堂教授、戶外教學與小組討論等(詳如附件一)。參加學員除本系及廈門大學師生外,亦有遠從自美國聖地牙哥州立大學的師生一行及宜蘭大學同學。

行程 日期 去程。台灣→中國大陸廈門 22 日 6月 6月 23-27 日 參加國際暑期研習活動 廈門文化體驗 28-29 ⊟ 6月 6月 30 ⊟ 參加國際暑期研習活動 4 日 7月 回程。中國大陸廈門→台灣 5 日 7月

表1 出國行程表

- 6月22日(日)為去程、入住以及辦理報到,我們透過小三通管道,由高雄搭機前往金門,再由金門搭船至廈門,由廈門大學安排專車接送至翔安校區。
- 6月23日(一)為課程活動的第一天,安排廈門師生陪伴及一名外語導遊,導覽參觀翔安校區與本島校區及廈門大學創辦人陳嘉庚先生故居、集美學區等

地,並舉辦歡迎開幕式,以及合影留念。

- 6月24日(二)則正式開始課堂授課,由美國聖地牙哥州立大學 Alan Sweedler 教授講解全球氣候變化,內容涵蓋極地融冰、海平面上升、全球降雨變化等變遷現象,並利用數據佐證人□與氣候變遷的直接相關,下午則是進行氣候變化相關議題的小組討論。
- 6月25日(三)由廈門大學環境生態學院 Yihui Zhang 教授,講述全球氣候變化和沿海濕地生態系統的脆弱性,介紹全球海岸的生態系統的種類,以及科普濕地和紅樹林的相關知識,如濕地的動植物種類、生存機制以及濕地保存的困難度。
- 6月26日(四)上下午分別由美國聖地牙哥州立大學的 Chun-Ta Lai 與 Sam Shen 兩位教授,進行古氣候的記錄與氣候突變,與氣候數據分析和氣候變化的不確定性之課程,透過數據的剖析深入了解其中變化差異。
- 6月27日(五)則出發前往福建雲霄縣漳江口紅樹林國家級自然保護區,並由 當地研究員帶領參訪詳細地介紹濕地物種、研究課題與護育方式。
- 6月28日(六)至6月29日(日)則是由廈門大學學生陪同進行文化體驗課程, 參觀島內市區和著名的鼓浪嶼及泉州清源山、閩台緣博物館。
- 6月30日(一)由 Chun-Ta Lai 教授以北極生態為例,列舉了許多實際案例用以介紹氣候暖化時生物的反應以及反饋現象,Sam Shen 教授則延續前次課程內容(氣候數據分析和氣候變化的不確定性),介紹目前國際廣泛使用之氣候數據的網站及使用方法。
- 7月2日(三)前往廈門園林植物園參觀,該植物園因圍繞萬石岩水庫又稱「萬石植物園」,為首批中國國家 AAAA 級旅遊區,園內以植物生長地區分為 29 種專類植物區,包括沙生植物區、多肉植物園圃、百花廳、雨林世界等。
- 7月3日(四)溫室氣體污染物的排放數據庫,介紹二氧化碳在空氣中的增加

原因和其循環的方式等內容,也特別說明美國環境保護署對於溫室氣體和溫室效應的看法。

- 7月4日(五)是以氣候變化為主題之分組報告,報告是由各小組學員利用課後之餘準備,再由全部參與師生共同討論。報告結束後,廈門大學主辦方更精心安排送別晚會,且頒發本次研習活動結業證書。
- 7月5日(六)上午由廈門大學安排專車送學生至五通碼頭,以小三通方式由 金門回到台中機場,結束為期2週的暑期國際研習活動。

三、心得

本次行程帶領大學部學生走訪廈門大學,參加美國、中國和台灣三地之國際 暑期研習活動,研習主題與自身研究領域相關,因而受邀參與部分授課,藉此加 強國際交流與學術合作。彙整心得如下:

- 参加學生大多反應此次研習活動過程,接觸不同文化和專業背景人員以增廣 見聞,並以不甚熟悉之外語進行專業溝通,對過去學習習慣產生巨大衝擊, 除有專業知識的成長,更有思想上的進步,可調獲益良多。
- 2. 過去本校已與大陸多間學校簽屬合作協議,除教師間之交流外,也推動學生間交流活動,但多以研究所碩士生與博士生為主,較少大學部學生參與,希冀藉由此次研習活動經驗,擴展大學生宏觀國際與提升學習興趣,未來吸引更多學生積極參與類似活動。
- 3. 為聯繫兩岸學術情誼以強化學術連結,受邀於此次研習活動講授部分課程, 達到宣揚本校於工程、人文術科發展之成就,提升本校國際地位之目的。也 建立與其他參與學校之聯繫管道,對未來合作可能奠定基礎。

四、建議事項

- 1. 本次兩校師生交流活動充分展現彼此友好關係,未來應積極拓展學生、教師 乃至院長層級以上主管人員的互訪行程,以延續情誼之連結。
- 2. 本次是以全球氣候變化和環境脆弱性為主題的暑期研習活動,課程內容包括 課堂教學、戶外觀摩以及小組競賽,後續可規劃不同主題內容,廣邀有興趣 的師生參與,並推廣至其他友好學校,或可由夥伴學校每年輪流辦理,使之

形成一大型常態之國際交流活動,提升本校國際地位。

- 3. 本系未來規劃開設博士學位大陸專班,與廈門大學共同培育優秀學術人才, 商討科學研究及學術論文撰寫等合作項目,加強兩校交流與合作以提昇於學 術界之水準與競爭能力。
- 4. 廈門大學積極與本校進行學術交流,且有意邀請本系教師前往短期授課教學 (目前擬定為五週),供有興趣之教師參酌,宣揚本校於工程術科發展之成就。

五、附錄

附件一、廈門大學簡介

厦門大學由陳嘉庚先生於 1921 年創辦,是中國近代教育史上第一所華僑創辦的大學,也是國家"211 工程"和"985 工程"重點建設的高水平大學。學科門類齊全、師資力量雄厚、居國內一流、在國際上有廣泛影響的綜合性大學。建校迄今,已先後為國家培養了 20 萬多名本科生和研究生,在厦大學習、工作過的兩院院士達 60 多人。

校園依山傍海、風光秀麗,已成為公認的環境最優美的中國大學校園之一。 設有研究生院、27個學院(含 76 個系)和 10 個研究院,擁有 31 個博士學位授權 一級學科,50 個碩士學位授權一級學科,187 個專業可招收培養博士研究生,276 個專業可招收培養碩士研究生,83 個專業可招收本科生;擁有 5 個一級學科和 9 個二級學科的國家級重點學科(涵蓋 38 個二級國家重點學科),26 個博士後流動 站,9 個國家人才培養基地。現有在校生近 40000 人(本科生 19570 人,碩士生 17490 人,博士生 2919 人),外國學生及港、澳、台學生 2800 餘人。學校佔地近 9000 畝,其中思明校區位於廈門島南端,佔地 2500 多畝,漳州校區佔地 2568 畝,翔安校區規劃建設用地 3645 畝 (2012 年 9 月,翔安校區完成一期工程建設 並投入使用)。校舍建築總面積 199 萬平方米,圖書館館藏紙質圖書總量 448 萬 冊(電子圖書 39204GB),固定資產總值 42 億元,儀器設備總值超過 15.3 億元。

除學校擁有完善的教學、科研設備和公共服務體系,也與英、美、日、法、 俄等國家和港澳台地區的 270 多所高校建立了校際合作關係。在對台交流方面, 學校具有得天獨厚的地理條件和難以替代的人文優勢,已成為台灣研究的重鎮和 兩岸學術交流的重要高校。



附件二、暑期研習活動議程表



Summer School on Global Climate Change and Environment Valuerability (June 23-July 4, 2014 — Xiamen China)



Lecture Schedule

Date	Time	Program	Chair or Lecturer	Venue
June 22 SUN	15:00-17:00	On-site Registration & Hotel Check-in	Carrie Lee Heng Zhu	Lobby of CEE Bidg. B
	09:10-10:15	Xiang'an Campus tour	Qiang Niu Jingjing Lu Minghua Wang Qiaoguo Tan	Gather at Lobby of CEE Bldg. B
June 23	10:30-11:30	Opening ceremony and group photo	Jinjing Luo	CEE Bidg. A239
MON	12:00	Welcome reception	Organizing committee	Jingfeng Canteen
	13:30	Jimei Study Village, Turtle Park and Main Campus	Qiaoguo Tan Minghua Wang Jingjing Lu	
	09:00-11:15	Global climate change	Alan Sweedler	CEE Bldg. A239
June 24 TUE	14:30-16:45	Group discussion	Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Jinjing Luo Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
	09:00-11:15	Giobal Climate Change and Vulnerability of Coastal Wetland Ecosystem	Yihui Zhang	CEE Bldg. A239
June 25 WED	14:30-16:45	Group discussion	Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Jinjing Luo Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
June 26	09:00-11:15	Paleoclimate records and abrupt climate change	Chun-Ta Lai	CEE Bidg. A239
THU	14:30-16:45	Climate data analysis and climate change uncertainty quantification, part I	Sam Shen	CEE Bidg. A239
June 27 FRI	09:00-17:00	Field trip to Zhangjiangkou Mangrove National Nature Reserve in Yunxiao	Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Jinjing Luo Yihui Zhang Qiaoguo Tan	



Summer School on Global Climate Change and Environment Valuerability (June 23-July 4, 2014 - Xiaman China)

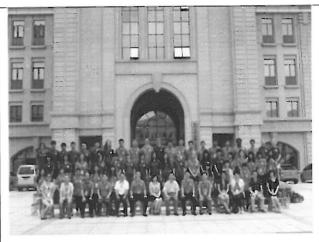


Date	Time	Program	Chair or Lecturer	Venue
	09:00-11:15	Biological response and feedback in a warming climate: vulnerability of the Arctic ecosystem	Chun-Ta Lai	CEE Bldg. A239
June 30	14:30-15:30	Climate data analysis and climate change uncertainty quantification, part II	Sam Shen	CEE Bidg. A239
MON	15:45-16:45	Group discussion	Chun-Ta Lai Sam Shen Jinjing Luo Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
	09:00-11:15	Introduction of atmospheric chemistry	Yee-Lin Wu	CEE Bldg. A239
July 1 TUE	14:30-16:45	Group discussion	Chun-Ta Lai Sam Shen Jinjing Luo Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
July 2 WED	09:00-16:15	Field trip to Wanshi Botanical Park in Xiamen	Jinjing Luo Shengchagn Yang	
	09:00-11:15	Greenhouse Gases Emission Inventory and Complex issues	Jao-Jia Horng	CEE Bidg. A239
July 3 THU	14:30-16:45	Group discussion	Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Jinjing Luo Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
	09:00-11:30	Student presentation	Jinjing Luo Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
July 4 FRI	14:30-17:30	Student presentation Conclusion meeting	Jinjing Luo Sam Shen Chun-Ta Lai Qiaoguo Tan	CEE Bldg. A239
	18:30	Closing ceremony and Farewell dinner	Organizing committee	ТВС

附件三、活動照片記錄



6月22日(日),攝於金門水頭碼頭



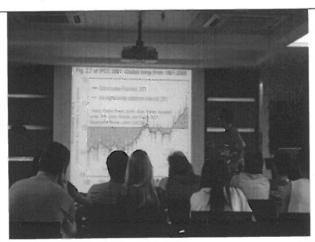
6月23日(一),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



6月24日(二),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



6月25日(三),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



6月26日(四),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



6月27日(五),攝於福建雲霄縣漳江口紅樹 林保護區



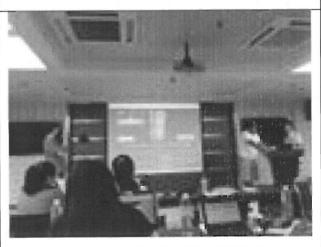
6月28日,攝於廈門鼓浪嶼



6月29日,攝於泉州清源山

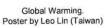


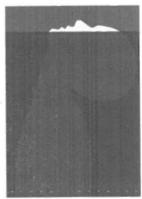
6月30日(一),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



7月1日(二),攝於廈門大學翔安校區

- Greenhouse Gases
 Emission Inventory
 and Complex issues
- · Prof. Jao-Jia Horng
- Dept of Safety, Health and Environ Engr Yulin Univ of Sci & Tech





7月1日(二),洪肇嘉教授上課簡報(1)

Topics

- · Human Footprint, Anthropocene
- UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol and GHG Emission Inventory
- Choosing measures? How to do mitigation and/or adaptation?Earth engineering (Geo-Engineering)? New Issues?

7月1日(二),洪肇嘉教授上課簡報(2)



7月2日(三),攝於廈門萬石植物園



7月3日(四),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



7月4日(五),攝於廈門大學翔安校區



7月5日(六),攝於廈門五通碼頭

附件四、研習小組報告摘要

1. Analysis of Ddmoraphic Changes on China's CO₂ Emissions

組員: Yu Huang, Christian Junginger, Yaxi Tao

This paper uses the "STIRPAT" model introduced by Dietz and Rosa, 1994 in order to forecast CO₂ emissions for the People's Republic of China. Explanatory regression parameters are population, urbanization rate, proportion of people in the working age and household size as demographic parameters, as well as per capita annual expenditure to map development effects. Positive correlations are found for all the parameters except household size. A projection for 2030 and 2050 shows an increase of about 50% until 2050 (basis year 2008), around 25% due to the discontinuity of the one-child policy. Several policies are pointed out as potential to decrease future emissions.

2. Global Climate Change and its Effects on Humans

組員: Hongjia Dong, Che-kai Lin, Charlayne Juth Lopez

Climate change is threatening to cause the largest refugee crisis in human history. More than 200 million people will be forced to leave their homes to seek refuge in other location (Biermann and Boas 2010). Expeditious extreme environmental events like floods, tsunamis, landslides, earthquakes, wildfires, and food scarcity are well known producers of displacements for human population (Black et al. 2011). Environmental scarcity issues will cause violent conflicts worldwide; such conflict will only increase mortality rates and cause rapid tension between nations. The effect of global warming depends on the ability of humans to adapt to changes. In this paper, we will estimate the causes and effects that are associated with migration of humans due partly from global warming. There are many ways in which climate change can affect humans; human health will be compromised due to increase in diseases, food and water shortages, living conditions and population migration. This paper demonstrates that climate change will have an enormous impact on the health and survival of our next generations.

3. An Introduction to the Environmental Kuznets Curve and its Application and Limitations: Focus on China and United States

組員: Wei-chieh Cheng, Barbara Sperberg, Shuhan Wen

This paper reviews the environmental Kuznets curve (EKC), focusing on the special case CO₂ emissions as the environmental degradation. This curve is applied specifically to a developing country, China (mainland) and discusses a brief overview of the mathematical equation to fit the inverted Ushape. This equation displays the current relationship between China's industrial development and environmental quality. The curve is also applied to the United States to compare the fit to a more economically developed country. As shown, it is difficult to fit the curve specifically with CO₂ emissions as the United States is the second leader of the CO₂ emission rate. Further discussion of the limitations of this curve are also talk about. This includes a multitude of factors which are not necessarily covered when using the EKC model.

4. Effects of Climate Warming on Polar Bears

組員: Melanie Thorn, Guan-Yi Zhou, Yuxiu zhu

Global warming has been recognized as a trend in climate change caused in part by human actions, including increased CO₂ emissions especially since the beginning of the industrial revolution in the 17th century. Currently, we have experienced an average global temperature increase of right below 1° C and the effects of this rise have been observed in many ecosystems. A largely studied area is the arctic circle because the temperature increase has been more pronounced in that region. The arctic circle is the natural habitat for the majority of the world's polar bear population so they are greatly impacted by this change. This paper will explore how global warming is affecting polar bear's reproduction, habitat, feeding habits, interactions with humans, and population. We analyze relationships between hunting season lengths and litter sizes, unseasonable weather and maternity dens, fasting seasons and changing diet habits, and reduced habitat area against negative human interactions. Also projections for the future of the arctic circle are examined with respect to how those projections are expected to impact the polar bears in the future.

5. Climate Change on Human Health and Issues in China

組員: John Luu, Tracy Wu, Winnie Lee

In the last several decades, climate change has caused the emergence of new health problems with China being a good example. With global average temperature rising, heat waves have become more severe and lasting longer. Vector-borne diseases are starting to spread to more areas due to more temperature variance allowing for the disease to be transmitted. Water-borne diseases due to extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall are often followed with outbreaks of certain diseases or the rising temperatures of water that encourages the growth of algae. Air pollution has been affecting human health through the release of GHGs that affect the human body as well as affect the environment around them.

6. Transportation, Tourism and Global Climate Change

組員: Zhanwen Cheng, Pei-Ling Liao, Gregori J. Clarke

The purpose of this paper is to promote a better understanding of how transportation and tourism are affected by global climate change, and how mitigation and adaptation can be used to combat global climate change. It was shown that road and air transportation is the largest emissions contributor of all travel modes and their chemistry produces hazardous results. We found that climate change affects how tourists travel, some stay in their home country while others seek more temperate destinations. Finally, changing people's attitudes towards transportation and using technology to mitigate further climate change appear to be successful techniques.

7. Extreme Weather and Agriculture in China

組員: Yi-Lin Chen, Ling Wu and John Mackenzie

Global climate change and a growing population have necessitated the acceleration of further research and adaptation policy goals to improve China's living standard. This paper analyzes several recent articles concerning climate change's effect on China's significant weather and agriculture. Warming trends have presented a number of problems ranging from prolonged drought and unpredictable, intense rainfall to agricultural pest emergence and crop disease

outbreaks. These recent studies parallel most mid-century inflection point projections regarding the human effect on and response to climate change. China's diverse, fragile geography and fluctuating land uses provide a unique and important case for decades to come.