

出國報告（出國類別：國際會議）

2017 赴瑞典 UMea 參加「Interational
Symposium on Society and Resource
Management(ISSRM)」國際研討會心
得報告

服務機關：國立虎尾科技大學文理學院

姓名職稱：侯錦雄院長

派赴國家：瑞典

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摘要

本人參與 ISSRM 已有十多年,但因,近年來,本人因轉任職科技大學而將研究重心由較為學術理論的建構與實證研究轉向較為應用推廣及使用後評估的經營維護的實務管理及社會實踐之研究與產業建制問題。此次,應邀參與都市綠化的專題討論。發表 103 與年中,執行產學合作計劃,雖已完成但其相關研究成果仍在書寫成研究期刊中。附件中乃成果部份計劃的呈現。

本次研討會參與討論的重:(1)說明民眾參與推廣遊戲地景(PLAYSCAPE)的概念(2)整合個人多年來的公園研究模型的延伸(3)以台中案例搜集遊戲地景之相關基礎資料的應用(4)建置數位化資料庫之互動平台(網路使用社群 FB 介紹)(5)討論未來公園綠化與使用的問題。研討會本議題分為兩組計九位發表,各從不同的研究方法,討論公園的綠化林木草地的隱喻或量化的實證研究。收穫豐碩,尤以瑞典丹麥的化歐風格的景觀設計對於植栽的重視在研究上也進入文化方面的論述。加上此次更深入看北歐景觀設計不只是美學上風格的獨特性外,在呼應全球暖化、節能減碳的執行社會實踐。

此次參加大會的田野參訪外,會後由學會組成師生 20 人,利用休假參與當地「歐來歐去」的地方觀光七日行程。除看美景之外對於觀光業的華人市場的興起造成極大的影響,並收集 UNSCO 世界遺產的資料與實地考察,補充個人之教材,收穫非常多。

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壹、出國緣起與目的

本人連續參與 ISSRM 已有十多年,因此能認識多位學者,並邀請參與國內舉辦之研討會。但因,近年來,本人轉任職科技大學而將研究重心,由較為學術理論的建構與實證研究,轉向較為應用推廣及使用後評估的經營維護的實務,管理及社會實踐之研究與產業建制問題。此次,是應伊利諾大學史都華 William Stewart 邀請參與都市綠化的專題發表與討論。本年度因沒申請通過科技部計劃經費,乃申請學校管理費用出國。發表主題則以,執行「103 年度教育部推動技專校院與產業園區產學合作計畫」,目前該產學合作計劃雖已完成並結案,但其相關研究成果仍在書寫成研究期刊中。本次內容則摘取其中部份成果,作為研討會的主題。附件中為成果部份計劃的呈現。

本次研討會參與討論的重點為:(1)說明民眾參與推廣遊戲地景(PLAYSCAPE)的概念(2)整合個人多年來的公園研究模型的延伸(3)以台中案例搜集遊戲地景之相關基礎資料的應用(4)建置數位化資料庫之互動平台(網路使用社群 FB 介紹)(5)討論未來公園綠化與使用的問題。研討會本議題分為兩組計九位發表,各從不同的研究方法,討論公園的綠化林木草地的隱喻或量化的實證研究。收穫豐碩,尤以瑞典丹麥的北歐風格的景觀設計對於植栽的重視在研究上也進入文化方面的論述。加上此次更深入看北歐景觀設計不只是美學上風格的獨特性外,在呼應全球暖化、節能減碳的執行社會實踐。

貳、行程及研討會重點內容

行程

2017 北歐研討會訪問團

天數	日期	星期	行程路線 & 行程重點
1	6/17	六	桃園→曼谷 搭乘班機→TG 635(20:10/23:05)
2	6/18	日	曼谷→斯德哥爾摩+++UMEA 在此轉機飛瑞典斯德哥爾摩，再轉高鐵前往 UMEA。 搭乘班機→TG 960(01:10/07:00)+SK 2026(11:35/12:35) ps:時差關係，今天中午抵達 UMEA，飛行時間共 22:30(含轉機)。
3	6/19	一	UMEA 研討會 International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)
4	6/20	二	UMEA 研討會 International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)
5	6/21	三	UMEA 研討會 International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)
6	6/22	四	UMEA 研討會+++斯德哥爾摩 International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM)
7	6/23	五	斯德哥爾摩-後段為自費師生異地學習行程
8	6/24	六	斯德哥爾摩+++哥本哈根 Copenhagen(看訪世界遺產 wooden 墓園及 Hamsby 生態社區本人多年前曾參訪過,為學生導覽其社區景觀、能源及廢棄物處理系統)

9	6/25	日	<p>哥本哈根 Copenhagen → 延雪平 Jonkoping (330 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往丹麥首府哥本哈根市區觀光遊覽。童話王國丹麥的首都哥本哈根喚起童年回憶；海邊的美人魚雕像是以安徒生童話故事《海的女兒》為藍本，特別是在 2010 年上海世博後，幾乎成為了人們心中丹麥的標誌。阿美琳堡王室宮殿前的皇家衛兵也是安徒生童話的主角，運氣好的話可以看到換崗時的儀仗表演！市區步行街內的安徒生雕像、市政廳廣場、新碼頭等。午餐後起程朝北方威尼斯-斯德哥爾摩方向進發。</p> <p>住宿：延雪平或鄰近城市</p>
10	6/26	一	<p>延雪平 Jonkoping → 斯德哥爾摩 Stockholm (320 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往斯德哥爾摩。斯德哥爾摩是位於美娜倫大湖內的瑞典首府，新舊城區混合一起。舊城遺蹟甚多，新城市區容貌整潔，公園翠綠茂盛、商店林立，稱為北歐最美化的城市。午餐後開始斯德哥爾摩市區遊覽：高貴華麗的市政廳，它的「藍廳」是每年諾貝爾獎頒獎禮舉行慶祝之地。而最引人注目的是氣派非凡、金碧輝煌的金廳，共用了一千九百萬片鍍金馬賽克建造。隨後遊覽舊國會大廈、十七世紀戰船華沙號之遺骸、皇宮、大教堂等。</p> <p>住宿：斯德哥爾摩或鄰近城市</p>
11	6/27	二	<p>斯德哥爾摩 Stockholm → 利勒哈默爾 Lillehammer (610 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往挪威最大湖泊米約薩湖邊的城市利勒哈默爾，人口僅得二萬三千餘人，但卻是一九九四年冬季奧運的主辦場地。沿途欣賞自然風光，於傍晚時份到達當晚住宿城市。</p> <p>住宿：利勒哈默爾或鄰近</p>
12	6/28	三	<p>利勒哈默爾 Lillehammer → 布利克斯達爾冰川 Briksdal Glacier → 松達爾 Songndal (500 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往挪威的布利克斯達爾冰川(Briksdal Glacier)，為歐洲大陸最大的冰川和受保護的國家公園 (Jostedal Glacier National Park)。這個冰川巨人佔地 486 平方米，最深處有 400 米深，最高處是海拔 1950 米。抵步後轉乘電動遊覽車代步，沿途欣賞青蔥翠綠的山谷、隨地而開的野花、清澈的小溪、洶湧的河流和傾瀉而下的瀑布，大約半小時車程便到電動遊覽車終點站。下車稍步行約 10 分鐘，即可近距離觀賞高達 346 米的布利克斯達爾冰川。下午啓程往南走，朝居德旺恩方向進發。</p> <p>住宿：松達爾或鄰近城市</p>

13	6/29	四	<p>松達爾 Sogndal → 松恩峽灣船河 Sognefjord Cruise → 弗洛姆 Flam (150 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往居德旺恩碼頭，乘坐觀光船進入松恩峽灣，感受大自然的鬼斧神工。松恩峽灣是世界最長、最深的峽灣，擁有舉世無雙的奇景。在醉人的景色下瞬間在船上渡過了兩小時，觀光船已抵達弗洛姆。午餐後領隊安排客人搭乘世界上最美麗的鐵路線之一，探索弗洛姆鐵路。這個令人興奮的舒展鐵路吸引了來自世界各地旅客，美麗的峽灣、瀑布、山谷盡入眼簾。遊畢後開車往 Voss 沃斯，參觀 152 米高的斯屈勒斯塔穆 Tvindefossen 瀑布，遊畢返回酒店晚餐。</p> <p>住宿：弗洛姆或鄰近城市</p>
14	6/30	五	<p>弗洛姆 Flam → 奧斯陸 Oslo (300 公里)</p> <p>早上起程前往挪威的首都奧斯陸，參觀為紀念建城九百週年而建的市政大樓。每年 12 月 10 日（諾貝爾逝世紀念日），諾貝爾和平獎便是在這市政大樓頒獎，與其他在瑞典斯德哥爾摩頒發的四個獎項不同，諾貝爾和平獎頒獎典禮是在挪威首都奧斯陸舉行，由挪威諾貝爾委員會主席頒獎、挪威國王監禮；隨後繼續參觀名聞遐邇的霍拿雕刻公園，欣賞雕刻家偉蘭的驚世傑作：其作品多以描繪人生百態。遊畢後送返酒店。</p> <p>住宿：奧斯陸或鄰近城市</p>
15	7/01	六	<p>奧斯陸 Oslo → 哥特堡 Gothenburg → 哥本哈根 Copenhagen (580 公里)</p> <p>早上起程向南前往瑞典較大的港口哥特堡。哥特堡港口終年不凍，是瑞典和西歐通商的主要港口，與丹麥北端相望。哥特堡內著名景點：海神波賽東雕像、哥特堡漁市、大教堂等名勝之地區，每年都吸引數十萬位國內外觀光旅客。傍晚朝哥本哈根方向進發。</p> <p>住宿：哥本哈根或鄰近城市</p>
16	7/02	日	<p>哥本哈根 → 曼谷 搭乘班機 → TG 953(21:30/13:05+1 天) ps: 時差關係，今晚夜宿機上，飛行時間總共 15:40 hrs(含轉機)</p>
17	7/03	一	<p>曼谷 → 桃園 搭乘班機 → TG 636(17:40/22:20) 經過國際換日線，今天早上抵達曼谷，在此轉機返回桃園中正機場。</p>

參與現況與報告參訪內容呈現 pdf 中,日後將用於上課教學及演講用

參、心得與建議

1,此次參與 ISSRM 的心境較不同於往昔了,面臨兩年後的退休,自己就不再在乎學術成就發表什麼的,更專心於聽講、觀察更能體會作為一個學者的使命與價值。因此與一些昔日外國友人聊的也較有趣的課題,由以美國人對川普上台後對自然資源保育成能源政策的課題。他們居然用感到羞愧的字眼形容,讓我深感人們在環境保育運動的深刻認同與行動,是在研究之外的政策與社會實踐的力量。

2,本人報告的專業討論相當受益良多,尤以認識 Maria Lgnatieva 是瑞典 Uppsala 大學的都市與鄉村發展系的景觀組教授。深聊下,發現他們的專業教育很棒,我因在數年前曾去經過他們學校!參觀了著名的第一所最古老大學的圖書館設備新且典藏古典文庫非常豐富,並有美麗花園及校園,又同是景觀建築專業特別感親切。深感追求大學排名的迷失,在這個瑞典是建立在實質的學習環境與豐厚的人文思想,並非期刊發表…等排名的虛幻追求。

3,在整體大會的安排務實,參觀田野的選擇也與當地的人文特色呼應。真正體會其強國科技發展的背後的深後人文素養才得以設計美學及工藝的發揮。如 IKEA 及樣的成就。也就是地方全球化的案例,是個很好的學習對象,尤其回到斯德歌爾摩,更帶學生參訪生態社區及世界襲產認定的靈園設計,相信對學生的收益很大。

4,北歐在加入歐盟後,展現了他們獨特的風格,在整個的行程中發現他們推動環保教育及社會實踐上非常用心。更能看到人們的人文素養,那才是強國強道。

出國報告附件檔案1

Proposed session: Urban greening

Organizers: William Stewart and Paul Gobster

Abstract: Sustaining green infrastructure in urban areas is a pressing issue in many cities across the globe. For many cities, uneven impacts of development have left a few neighborhoods with targeted re-development and isolated pockets of green infrastructure, however other neighborhoods are left in states of disinvestment, depopulated, and crime ridden. In such places, residents struggle to sustain the community cohesion and sense of place they once knew. Many urban areas have withstood several decades of increasing urban vacancy, increased number of abandoned and degraded housing, and municipal policies which often raze structures after extended vacancy to prevent crime and other undesirable activities. There are a variety of municipal policies to incentivize re-purposing of land, and collectively embrace objectives of increase resident control over vacant land, transfer city-owned land and return it to the tax rolls, increase safety through land ownership, build community, enhance green infrastructure and urban agriculture, and reduce storm water run-off.

This session creates an interdisciplinary forum to discuss urban greening research and policies. Municipal policies vary widely in terms of goals and means to achieve sustainability and greener healthier neighborhoods. Research related to re-purposing vacant lots, abandoned housing, and urban greening has accelerated tremendously over the past decade. Research related to building green infrastructure is often tied to municipal policies that incentivize or address an issue to enhance sustainability as prioritized by the city. This session builds on papers presented at ISSRM 2016 through a more expansive treatment of conceptual frameworks related to socio-cultural factors, participatory design, and advancing connections to ecological processes.

We are requesting three consecutive sessions for nine papers and extended discussion. In the first session, papers 1 to 4 will be presented, and the second session papers 5 to 8, and third session paper 9 and a panel discussion will be held. The final panel discussion will address connections between research and policy across the 9 papers, and will focus on themes and research questions related to urban greening.


1. Maria Ignatieva and Marcus Hedblom

Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Urban lawns: how “green” and sustainable are they? Results from Swedish interdisciplinary project

2. K. Schwarz, M.L. Cadenasso, B.B. Cutts, J.K. London
Northern Kentucky University
From the ground up: how a scalar understanding of soil lead can inform urban gardening
3. Dustin Hermann, Bill Shuster, and Laura Schifman
US Environmental Protection Agency
First you have brown: Contextualizing urban greening with advances in urban soil understanding
4. Dagmar Haase
Humboldt Universitat Berlin
Diversity of urban Green Infrastructure in European cities and key functional linkages to Ecosystem Services and Human Health
5. Kelsea Dombrowski and Joan Nassauer
University of Michigan
Neighborhood residents' responses to green infrastructure innovations on Detroit vacant properties
6. William Stewart, Paul Gobster, Carena van Riper, and Douglas Williams
University of Illinois
Effects of vacant lot ownership on improving neighborhood social life
7. Su Hsin Lee
National Taiwan Normal University
Participatory design for a children's playground in an urban park
8. Jing Shoung Hou
National Formosa University, Taiwan
Cultural factors in urban greening: A case study in Taiwan
9. Christopher Raymond
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Climate resilience in urban areas across the European Union: Reflections on the EKLIPSE nature-based solutions expert working group process and outcomes

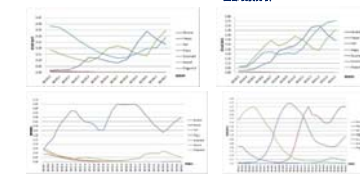
Social-cultural factors in urban greening: A case study in Taiwan

 **Jing-Shoung Hou** Dept. of Leisure and Recreation at National Formosa University, Taiwan
Su-Hsin Lee Dept. of Geography at National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan
Yu-Yun Kao Dept. of Leisure and Recreation Management at Da-Yeh University, Taiwan
Shuang-Pan Ou Dept. of Landscape Architecture at Tung-Hai University, Taiwan

103年度教育部推動技專校院與產業園區產學合作計畫
 國立虎尾科技大學休閒遊樂系 侯錦峰教授
 康鼎遊藝股份有限公司
 都市遊戲地圖互動平台模式之建構-極限飛輪使用者面部表情之分析

近年來,本人因轉任職科技大學而將研究重心由較為學術理論的建構與實證研究轉向較為應用推廣及使用後評估的經營維護的實務管理及社會實踐之研究與產業建制問題。
 103與年中,執行產學合作計畫,已完成但其相關研究成果仍在書寫成研究期刊中。
 附件中之成果是部份計劃的呈現。

本研究以Go-Pro極限運動相機,拍攝極限飛輪使用者之面部表情,並以FaceReader加以分析使用者之面部表情變化。
 面部表情分析可得出受測者之六種情緒變化



由下表可知,受測者在完成極限飛輪實驗的初期後之情緒體驗認知程度(評定從0完全沒有,1分為有一點至5分為非常強烈),其中最主要的情緒體驗為驚喜的平均值(3.56),其次為快樂的平均值(3.48),愉悅的平均值(3.23),期待的平均值(3.20),擔憂的平均值(2.59),害怕的平均值(2.10),緊張焦慮的平均值(2.07),生氣的平均值(1.81),憂鬱的平均值(1.68)及厭惡的平均值(0.74)。整體而言,在極限飛輪實驗初期後受測者多數感受到的最高喜、愉快、期待的正向情緒體驗。

情緒類別	平均值	標準差
1. 驚喜	3.56	0.77
2. 快樂	3.48	0.78
3. 愉悅	3.23	0.78
4. 期待	3.20	0.76
5. 擔憂	2.59	0.76
6. 害怕	2.10	0.74
7. 緊張/焦慮	2.07	0.74
8. 生氣	1.81	0.72
9. 憂鬱	1.68	0.72
10. 厭惡	0.74	0.69



此部份非本次研討會發表內容,僅呈現作為參考

計畫主要的動機是希望能建置並推動台灣在都市遊戲地圖互動平台模式之建構,以改善目前台灣在遊戲場域中基礎資料缺乏之系統性調查之問題,並希望能以此建構為一個起點,引領台灣民眾及公部門重視遊戲在休閒遊憩領域中之重要性,提供民眾與公部門在都市遊戲場域中一個清晰明確、即時互動之平台。

103年度教育部推動技專校院與產業園區產學合作計畫

計畫目標:

- 計畫亦希望能夠發展出一套都市遊戲地圖互動平台模式,提供不同年齡使用者尋找符合其需求且安全之遊戲場域與設施,並利用即時互動之平台提供使用者彼此間分享使用訊息之空間,也能讓使用者即時透過即時上傳設施損壞或是不當使用等狀況給管理單位,以減少遊戲場域潛在之危機。

本次研討會參與討論的重點

- (1)推廣遊戲地景(PLAYSCAPE)的概念
- (2)搜集遊戲地景之相關基礎資料並建置數位化資料庫
- (3)建置遊戲地景之互動平台(網路使用介面之開發)
- (4)影音即時互動維護管理平台之設計與建置
- (5)運用臉部表情辨識系統及相關儀器進行遊戲使用者偏好之研究

互動式公園資訊之建立

- 公園介紹
- 提供各公園簡介,包含位置地圖、公園配置圖、面積、類型、管理單位、停車場及遊具適宜年齡等基本資料供民眾參考。

- (3)公園搜尋
- 提供無障礙場地、商店、停車場、座椅、大眾運輸站等條件選項,公民眾篩選滿足其需求之公園。
- (4)心情分享
- 民眾可將至公園遊玩之心得、照片上傳。
- (5)活動訊息
- 公告各公園舉辦之活動。



網址: <http://www.suproland.com.tw/>

互動式公園資訊之建立

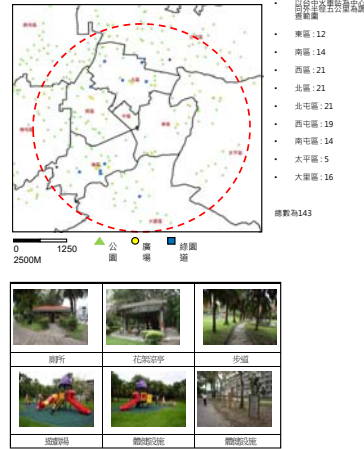
都市遊戲地景互動平台-公園調查

(6)意見回報

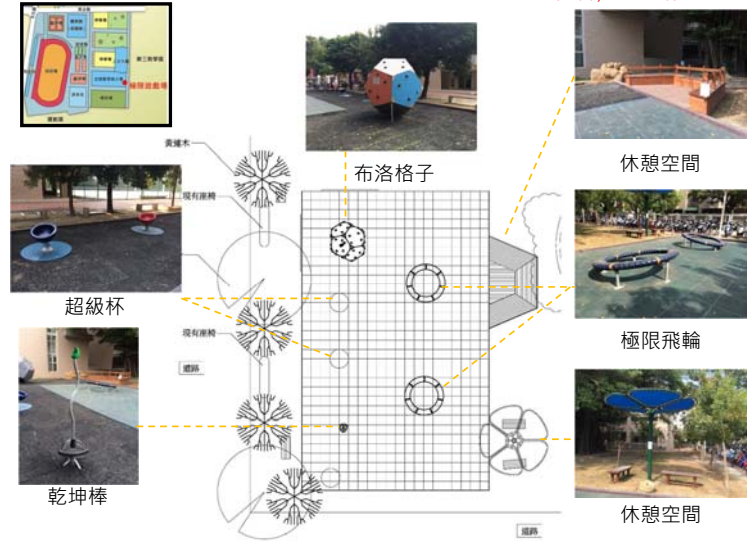
民眾可將至公園發現之問題，例如硬體設施之損壞或可疑人物等問題回報，採不公開方式，並於解決後回覆。



公園名稱	博愛公園401001
位置	台中市林區七村保福路大馬路
面積	4.83 公頃
類型	休閒遊藝
管理單位	台中市綠藝發展局
管理負責人	無
遊玩時間	有
禁止遊玩	否
預約遊玩	是
預約遊玩時間	無
預約遊玩地點	無
大眾運輸站	有
公車	統聯客運(仁美)大墩站/60、18 台中客運(大墩)公館站/7
遊玩時間	6-12 歲
遊玩年齡	1.0
遊玩年齡	無
遊玩年齡	無
遊玩年齡	有
遊玩年齡	有
遊玩年齡	台中市勞工服務中心



此部份非本次研討會發表內容,僅呈現作為參考

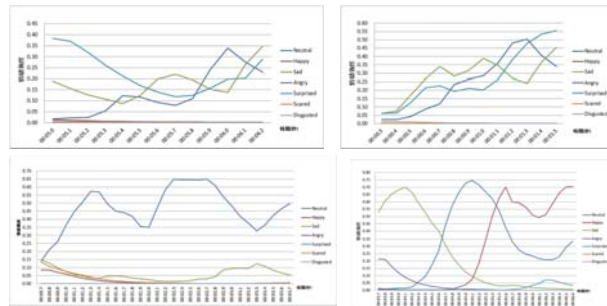


此部份非本次研討會發表內容,僅呈現作為參考

本研究以Go-Pro極限運動相機，拍攝極限飛輪使用者之面部表情，並以FaceReader加以分析使用者之面部表情變化。

面部表情分析

面部表情分析可得出受測者之六種情緒變化



Introduction

This is an area where more research is needed; the evidence of these social benefits is often anecdotal.

urban greening

- Park is the public space established by government to satisfy citizens' leisure requirements in daily life.
- Community park plays an important role in modern citizens' life. Advocates of community gardens say they increase residents' sense of community ownership.
- Since most researches of park greening and lifestyle are cross-section studies, there is lack of longitudinal research.



Research Question

- Have people's leisure activities and their use of the parks changed along with the revolution of society, modern life style, and economic development?

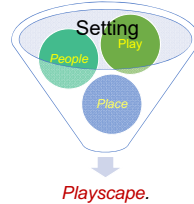
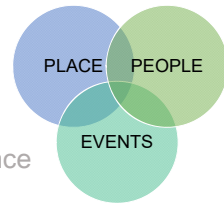
侯錦雄·(1999)·休閒生活態度與鄰里公園使用行為之不同層級城市比較—以台北、台中、彰化市居民為例·戶外遊憩研究·12(2)·55-69。

侯錦雄、郭彰仁、曾柏勳·(2011/3)·生活型態與休閒智能：公園使用滿意度關係之研究—以台中市五十歲以上居民為例·造園景觀學報·17(1)·21-39。

Lin, C.-H., Morais, D. B., Kerstetter, D. L., & Hou, J.-S., (2007.11). Examining the role of cognitive and affective image in predicting choice across natural, developed and theme-park destination. *Journal of Travel Research*, 46(2), 183-194.

103年度教育部推動技專校院與產業園區產學合作計畫

都市遊戲地圖互動平台模式之建構



PARK as a medium for play

- Play is very important for a person and for a life; however, this need is easily to be ignored.
- All age of people need play to satisfy their physiological psychology needs.
- Moreover, the landscape architecture and play industry were only focused on their own fields; this project tries to use the "PLAYSCAPE" concept to reinterpret the playing space.

Landscape Architect' role



2014/10/25

景觀研究的價值與需求

10

Literature Review



- Leisure culture in the park
 - The appearance and contents of a park reflect the public's needs and values; leisure culture is changing with park usage. (Cranz, 1982; Hou, 2002, 2003)
 - Leisure participants can gain different benefit through leisure experience. (Verduin & McEwen).
 - Leisure culture and social change
 - Leisure policy and development established current leisure industry. Leisure consumption style was also altered and developed into leisure culture.
 - From the early days of the playground and parks movement, its leaders recognized the enormous individual, social, and economic values of these settings to their local neighborhoods.

Literature Review

- Lifestyle definition
 - Lifestyle is the pattern of individual and social behavior characteristic of an individual or a group. (Veal, 2000)
- The market research on lifestyle
 - Referred to as psychographics, e.g. VALS (Values, Attitudes, and Life Styles) (Mitchell, 1981)
- Spatial lifestyle research
 - Referred to as "geo-demographics", which is believed that residents of various areas types will have distinct leisure and consumption patterns. (Webber, 1991; Veal, 2000)
- public parks provide Americans with a place where they can be physically active, interact with other people, and achieve "the feelings of relaxation and peacefulness that contact with nature, recreation, and exposure to natural open spaces bring" (Dolesh et al. 2008,).

Lifestyle

- Lifestyle is the pattern of individual and social behavior characteristic of an individual or a group (Veal, 2000).
 - How do people live and spend their time and money (Lazer, 1963; Kaynak and Kara, 2001).
 - Lifestyles help to make sense of what people do, why they do it, and what doing it means to them and others. (Hawkins et al., 1995; Kahle and Chiagouris, 1997)
 - Market research on lifestyle (psychographics) e.g. VALS (Values, Attitudes, and Life Styles) (Mitchell, 1981) A.I.O. (Attitude, Interest, Opinion)
 - Spatial lifestyle research (geo-demographics) Various areas types will have distinct leisure and consumption patterns. (Webber, 1991; Veal, 2000)
- This study explores the relationships among citizens' leisure lifestyle, the usage of park, and demand of park by comparing 1997 and 2007 with 2016.

Lifestyle



- Kelly and Godbey's (1992) suggestion on leisure activity for seniors to maintain their living satisfaction.
- Taiwanese population of seniors has reached 10% and will rise to 20.07% during the next 20 years.
- Aging Society has become global phenomenon:
 - We have to consider effects of aging population to the society -- medical expense, economic issue, generation gap, and elder wellbeing etc. (Lamdin & Fugate, 1997)

Leisure Resourcefulness

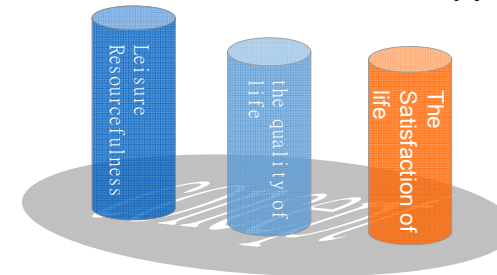
- If leisure is resourceful, the elderly, having large blocks of free time, will recognize or at least be aware of their needs at a point in time and know how to and be able to translate their needs into spheres of action or meaningful recreation activities. (Ricciardo, 2006)



Leisure Resourcefulness

- Presumably a person who has a higher degree of leisure resourcefulness will also experience a higher quality of life and greater life satisfaction.

-Rapoport & Rapoport (1975)



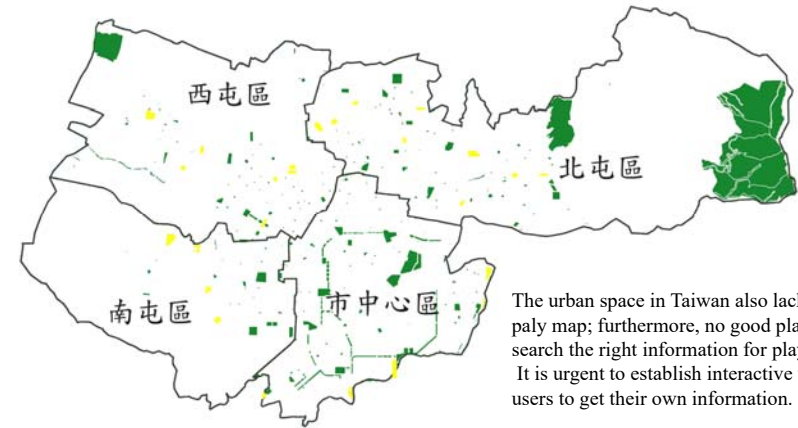
Research Method

This study conducted to investigate the different types of urban greening by behavior observation and interview to find out the social-cultural factor and park use behavior in Taichung, Taiwan.

- Observation
- Questionnaire
 - Leisure lifestyle
 - dimensions
 - Satisfaction of park usage
 - Socio-demographics
- Sampling
 - The visitors in parks of Taipei, Taichung and Chanhwa in Taiwan



Research Method 公園綠地系統的空間佈局



The urban space in Taiwan also lacks the basic data of paly map; furthermore, no good platform for people to search the right information for playing is another issue. It is urgent to establish interactive web information for all users to get their own information.

台中市公園綠地系統的四大分區

Playscape : An interaction web site was been set up 互動式公園資訊之建立

- 公園介紹
- 提供各公園簡介，包含位置地圖、公園配置圖、面積、類型、管理單位、停車場及遊具適宜年齡等基本資料供民眾參考。

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互動式公園資訊之建立

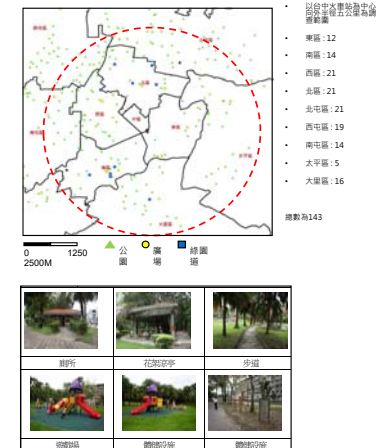
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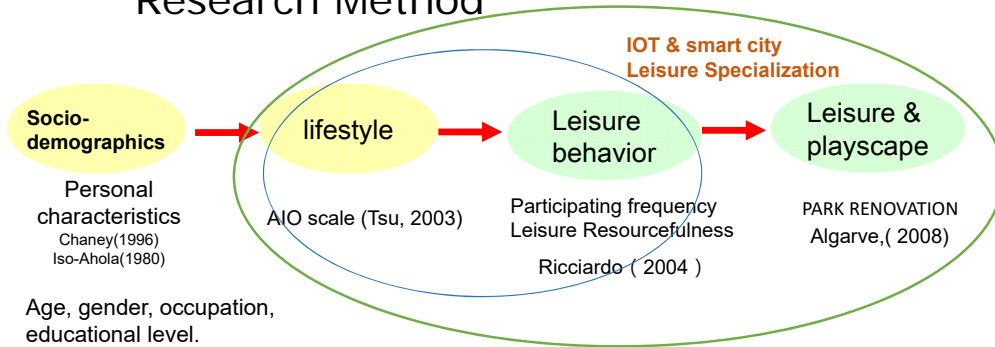
民眾可將至公園發現之問題，例如硬體設施之損壞或可疑人物等問題回報，採不公開方式，並於解決後回覆。



公園名稱	博愛公園 401001
位置	台中市博愛路1-10號博愛大宮
面積	4.88 公頃
類型	郊遊型
管理單位	台中市公園管理處
是否有遊人	無
是否有	有
禁止寵物	否
無障礙設施	是
商店/餐飲	無
大眾運輸站	有
公車	博愛名廈(仁和大)站60、18 台中榮民(大智)站67
遊樂設施	
適合年齡	6-12 歲
管理/維護	1/0
游亭	無
標誌	無
設施/器材	無
備註/其他	有 台中市勞工服務中心



Research Method



Purpose :
This study explores the relationships among users' socio-demographics, leisure lifestyle, and leisure behavior

Research Method



The results showed that the social-cultural factors in urban parks include:

Social-cultural factors

- 1, religious culture,
- 2, common people's life,
- 3, local knowledge,
- 4, information systems,
- 5, show the local value and belonging of the residents to the park.

Parkscape Change & Park Usage Changing

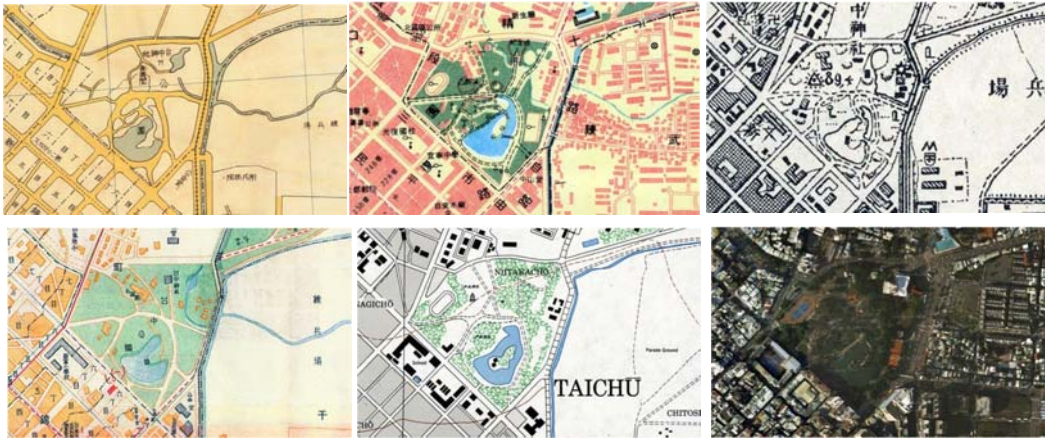
- The urban park is a public place for leisure in the daily life of urban residents.
- People gradually pay attention to leisure and recreation with the economic growth and lifestyle changes.

Parkscape Change & Park Usage Changing

- Taiwan government promoted the projects of city beauty movement to increase the areas of parks.
- Although most residents enjoy traditional, passive leisure activities (walking, aerobics, playing with kids...) in parks, public are interested in new and excited faction activity recently
- Green areas offer residents' various usage of parks, they gain different benefits through leisure experience.
- Mindfulness Leisure and recreation specialization changed visitor' experience in park.



Park landscape transformation & Park Usage Changing



1, religious culture :a meaning of "third" place

- The religious activities of the temple in the park show an important feature of local value, and promote the promotion of cultural public welfare and community awareness.

Oldenburg (2001) coined the term, "third place," to denote "public places that host the regular, voluntary, informal, and happily anticipated gatherings of individuals beyond the realms of home and work" .

such places as parks become meaningful because of the opportunities they create for people to engage in social interaction.



1, religious culture :a meaning of "third" place

Landscape Architect, gardeners and designers ,they were shaping the quality of people lives for generations to come.

- the cleanliness of the park, the nicely maintained facilities, the friendliness of the people, the natural setting, and more.

These responses suggest that parks are important spaces for children, but they also provide adults with opportunities for social interaction and relaxation.



- The park has gradually become an important space for local residents to engage in outdoor activities.
- Such as Tai-chi Chang, community dancing, croquet, sacrifice practice.
- It is a leisure activity that is gathered by neighboring residents and contains social behavior.

2,common people's life: A Place to Play for satisfaction of park usage

satisfaction of park usage

- Time:
 - Since health situation and take care of family (e.g. grandkids), most retired seniors preferred 1-2 hours leisure time.
- Accompany
 - Most of participants showed accompany with family, friends, and neighbors. **Social network and group is important for seniors.**
 - Leadership type have higher self-confidence, they are more likely participate activity by oneself.
- Activities
 - Elders always **worry about their age and health** and have fewer participating in hiking than park activities.
 - **Safety problem** is always the most important issue.

Characteristics of four lifestyle types (Hou , 2007)

- **Epicurean lifestyle type** careful about their **living attitude and money use.**
- **Practical lifestyle type** have **strong self-confident** and believe that they can do anything like young people. They **don't like social contact** but show their active attitude.
- **Serious lifestyle type** respect their leisure life and **participate leisure activities seriously.** They enjoy obtaining **new information** and get together with friends and care less about money usage.
- **Leadership lifestyle type** have **higher self-conscious** and show their personal style

2,common people's life: A Place to Play for satisfaction of park usage

- Strong evidence shows that when people have access to parks, they exercise more. Regular physical activity has been shown to increase health and reduce the risk of a wide range of diseases,
- Generally, satisfaction level of park usage increased in all of the three cities for past decade.
- There were only “quantity” and “distribution” showed no differences , while the other items related quality showed differences



3,local knowledge : for individuals of all ages

Atmosphere for some meant the design of the park

- Tucker et al. (2007), found that the physical environment influences adults' decisions to visit a park.
- Our results suggest the same. In this study, however, respondents alluded to the overall atmosphere of the park, which included the physical environment as well as other intangible components (e.g., historic painting) that make up an experience.



3,local knowledge : for individuals of all ages

Good interaction & relationship among everyone of all ages

- The sedentary lifestyle and unhealthy diet of people have produced an epidemic of obesity.
- Green space in urban areas provides substantial environmental benefits. Trees reduce air pollution and water pollution, they help keep cities cooler.
- City parks also produce important social and community development benefits. They make inner-city neighborhoods more livable; they offer recreational opportunities for at-risk youth.



Reintroduction of fireflies to Taipei's Daan Park helps make city host of 2017 Firefly Festival



- After an extended collaboration between the Taipei City government and NGOs to reintroduce firefly populations to the city, the city debuted a new type of LED street lamp which is designed to reduce light pollution in Taipei's Daan Forest Park and encourage the growth of firefly populations there.
- Taipei was named the host of the 2017 International Firefly Festival on the back of these successful efforts to reintroduce the insect species.

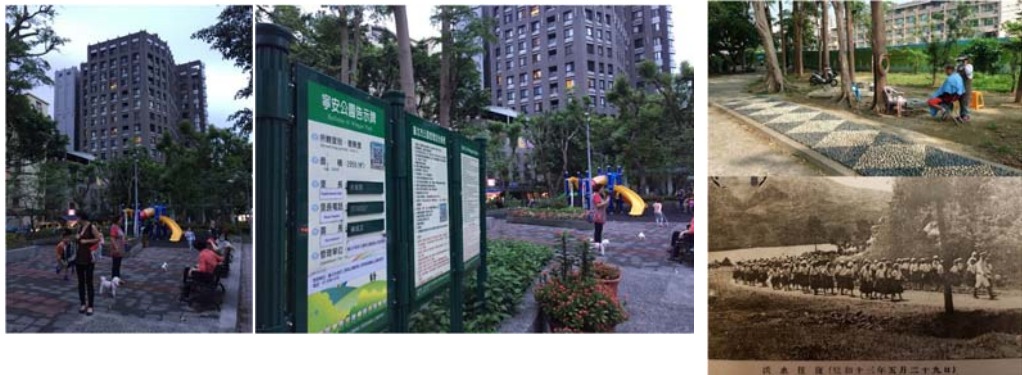


- Located in Wenshan District of Muka Park, in recent years by Wenshan community college, Wilderness Protection Association and the local residents to change the habitat and the environment, but also let the little fluorescent re-shines Lake, to create a new home for fireflies living.

4, smart information systems : to alleviate that boredom

all mentioned the safety of the playground equipment and facilities.

the need for a safe, clean play space transcends geographic location ,histories or culture.



5,show the local value and belonging of the residents

Community gardens increase residents' sense of community ownership and stewardship, provide a focus for neighborhood activities



5, show the local value and belonging of the residents

Taipei city :A Revival Begins

- Places: The highest frequently leisure place is park and open space, followed by community centers, temples and churches.
- 1. Parks: all kinds of types have high participating frequency in park.
- 2. Community centers, temples and churches: **Practical and leadership types less** attended than other types.
- 3. Private clubs: Serious leisure elders visited more than other types.
- 4. **Practical and serious leisure** types more actively than others.

- For retired elders, there is significant relationship between lifestyle types and their leisure behaviors, e.g. place, time, accompany, and activities.



How can we improve performance of park service?

Establishing cooperated program

- Public are satisfied with "quantity" of parks, but they expect "quality" of parks.
- There is lack of management mechanism in park service system, we should rethink management policy, from the aspect of design, construction, and maintenance.

Web & Face Book as a tool of connecting



How can we improve performance of park service?

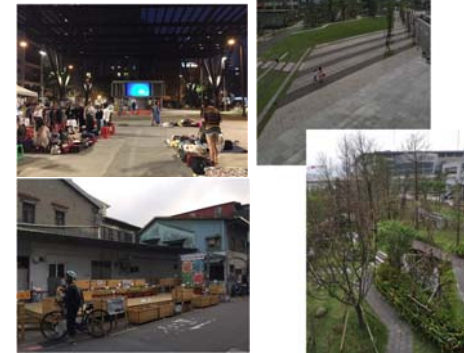
Establishing cooperated program with local community to provide education and interpretation program.

Community empowerment



How can we improve performance of park service?

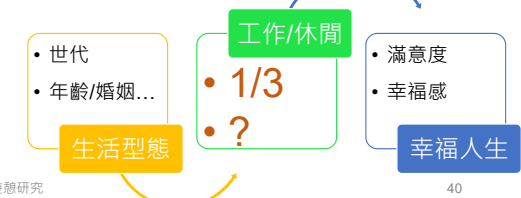
Leisure literate



2014/09/10

Long life learning in park program?

- Working together, we can help many more people experience the joys of jogging down a tree-lined path, of a family picnic on a sunny lawn, of sharing a community garden's proud harvest.
- We can create the green oases that offer refuge from the alienating city streets-places where we can rediscover our natural roots and reconnect with our souls.

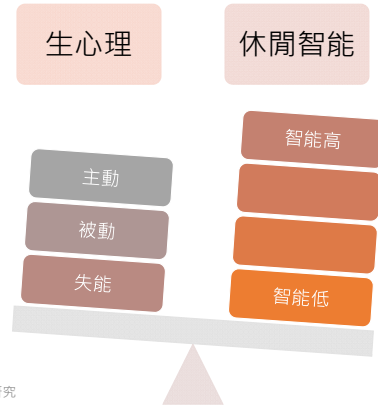
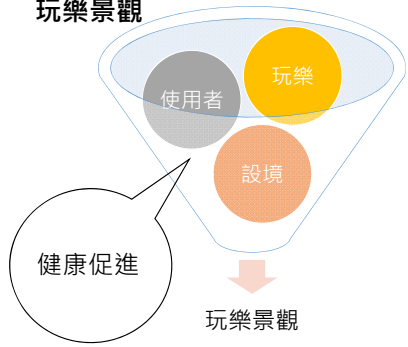


休閒遊憩研究

40

How can we improve performance of park service?

休閒遊憩素養 玩樂景觀



How can we improve performance of park service?

Inclusive design for playscape

- (1) to promote the concept of PLAYSCAPE ;
- (2) to collect the basic information of PLAYSCAPE and set up the database ;
- (3) to establish the PLAYSCAPE interactive platform(the development of web user interface);
- (4) to establish the platform for interactive visual management system ;

時代現象:

知識

休閒遊憩素養

態度

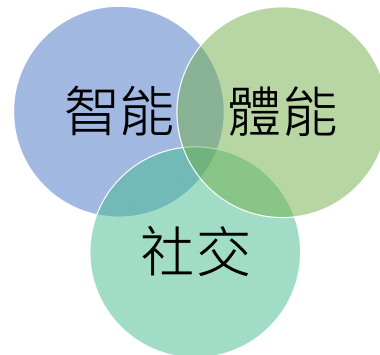
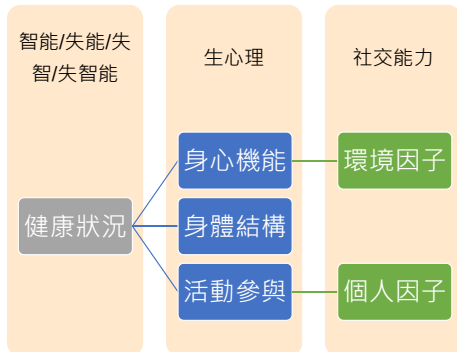
休閒遊憩正義

實踐

休閒遊憩文化

How can we improve performance of park service?

休閒遊憩素養 使用者評估(生心理健康狀況) 智能/體能/社交能力(社群)



How can we improve performance of park service? 公園綠地系統的空間佈局

台中市西屯區公園綠地的空間佈局

How can we improve performance of park service?

• 已開闢公園之發展

1. 逢甲公園與福星公園
近學區-大學城意象，
2. 三信公園
運動設施多-極限公園
3. 潮洋公園
屬台中市郊區綠環位置，生態串連



How can we improve performance of park service?

• 未開闢公園綠地

1. 公96
週遭有許多集合住宅，定位以滿足運動休閒為主，
2. 公99
鄰近區域以農田及平房為主，故以農業主題塑造地方特色為主要規劃考量。
3. 公71
附近為一般平房住宅，公園配置以提供休息、散步及兒童遊戲為主；
4. 公副3
位於美術特區周圍-藝術主題公園



How can we improve performance of park service?

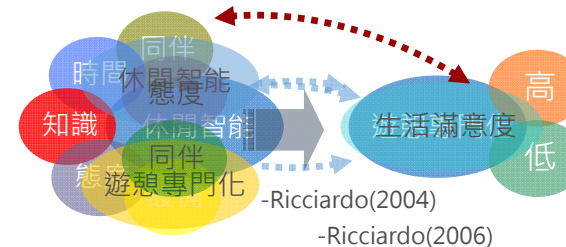
休閒遊憩素養 智/能分類(個體)



✓PLAYSCAPE

The promotion of the concept of PLAYSCAPE, the establishment of platform, and the related research, the important of paly in the leisure and recreation can be revealed.

Additionally, the development of the whole system can be widely used by both people and government.



What We need?



Thank you !
Questions and Comments?

參加2017ISSRM 瑞典Umea 剪影

1

侯錦雄

2017ISSRM

8/15/2017

Umea 大學校園是美麗景觀合乎生態設計原則 Umea 大學校園是藝術與科學並重的學習環境

2



校園簡潔



校園配置圖



建築風格多樣及綠建築設計



ISSRM 報到處



校園中生態式排水溝



及淨化池

2017ISSRM

8/15/2017

ISSRM keynote 1: Neil Adger

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A social ecology of demographic change and natural resource dilemmas,



韌性科學對於地方與全球化的移動與遷徙進行研究; 探討自然災害與地方認同的關聯性。



自願式移民與非自願性遷徙的模式與空間移動影響...



都市生態學模式



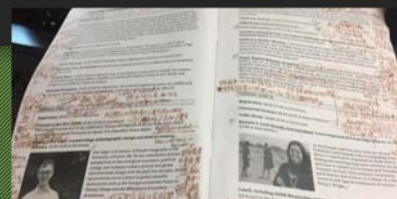
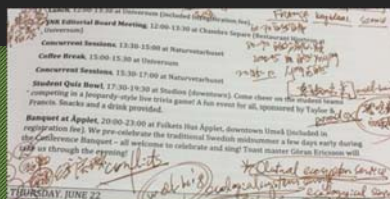
研討會填備



漫步校園

ISSRM研討會報告與學習

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ISSRM研討會海報場地

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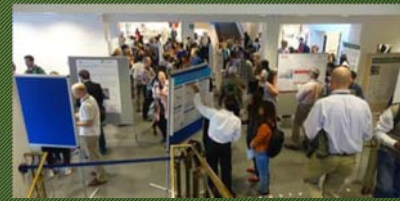
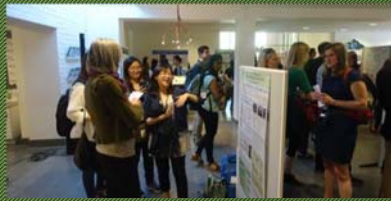
民俗博物館



入口提供簡食及飲料



會場討論



參加田野參訪伐木工業遺址的小島

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伐木工業遺址



渡船



當年伐木盛況模型解說



依現場實況建築與基地縮小比例尺的兒童遊戲場



動物養殖解說原生的物種



遊客中心由以前的工廠整建



專業導覽解說



參訪城區與河濱公園的景觀設計

7



Umea圖書館



Umea 大學設計學院



地景藝術



修建中的市政廳前廣場



河岸親水設施



有趣的休息亭

參訪城區與河濱公園的景觀設計

8



戶外的教學成果展



學生作品



大一的身體與基本設計的教學成果



藝術學院的藝術展覽



展場



建築設計師為丹麥建築師



投宿學校附屬醫院設置的飯店(附設藝術治療)

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木工教學



由獅子會社團讚助的
設備及人員薪資



織品教學

惜別餐會晚宴



惜別餐會



惜別餐會



搭火車回斯德歌爾摩