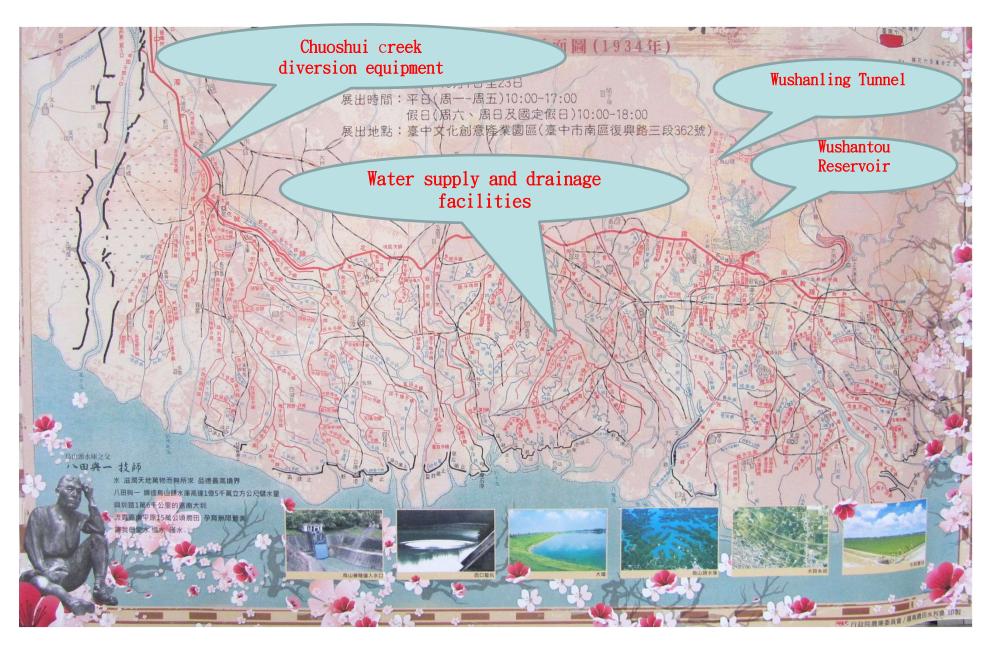
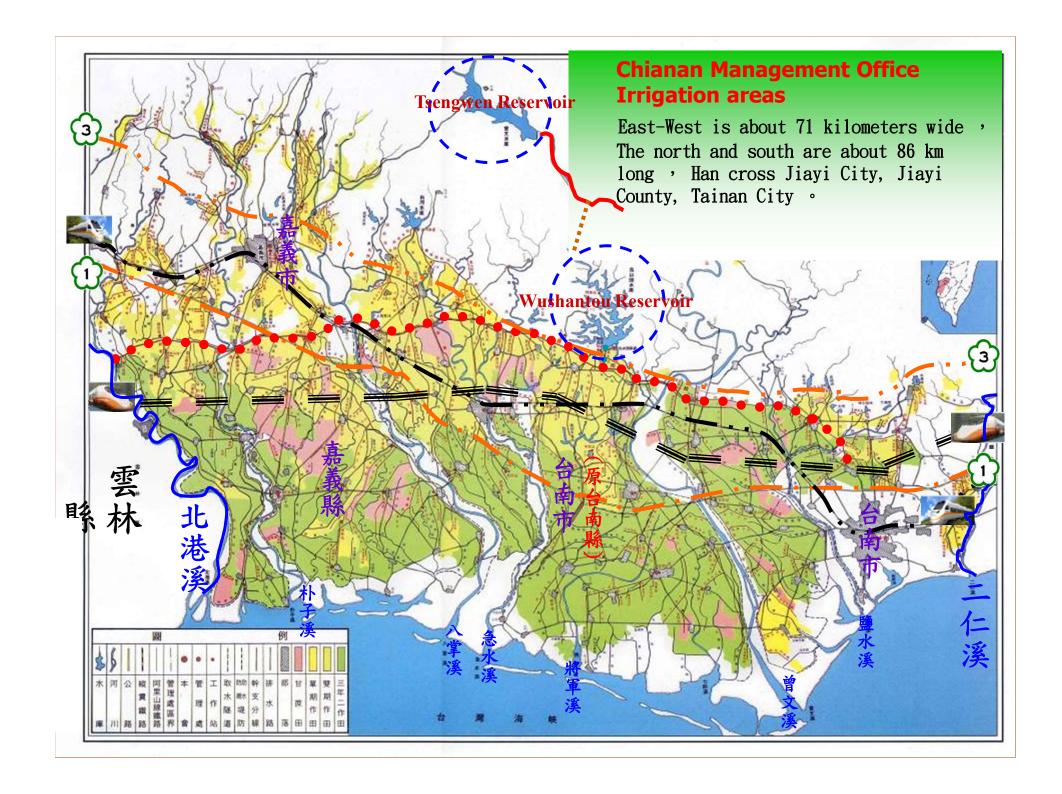


The main project of Chianan Irrigation Channel:

- 1. Wushanling Tunnel · 2. Wushantou Reservoir · 3. Water supply and drainage facilities ·
- 4. Chuoshui creek diversion equipment •







1974 Tsengwen-Wushantou Reservoir Joint operation



People's livelihood water

Annual planned water use : 120 million tons •

Irrigation water

Annual planned water use : 900 million tons •

Industrial water

Annual planned water use : 2.7million tons •



民生用水 People's livelihood water 工業用水 Industrial water 農業用水 Irrigation water

Irrigation and drainage facilities — The length is about 18,000 kilometers

Irrigation channels

The length is about 10,000 kilometers

Drainage channels

The length is about 8,000 kilometers



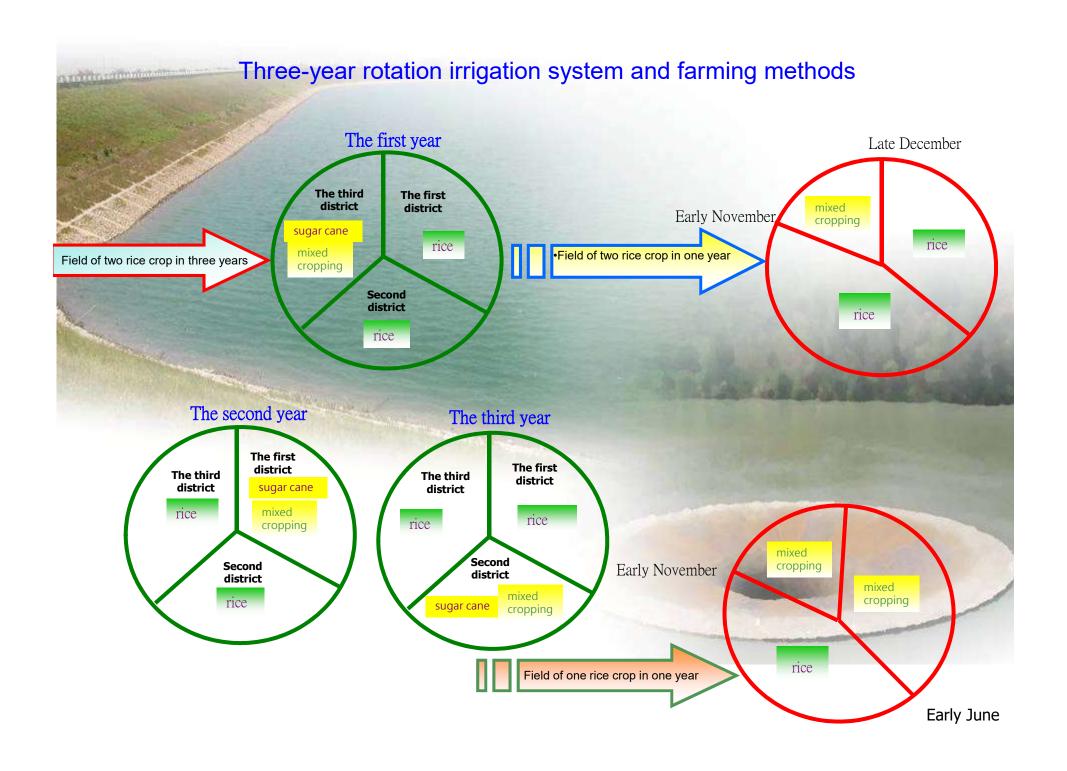






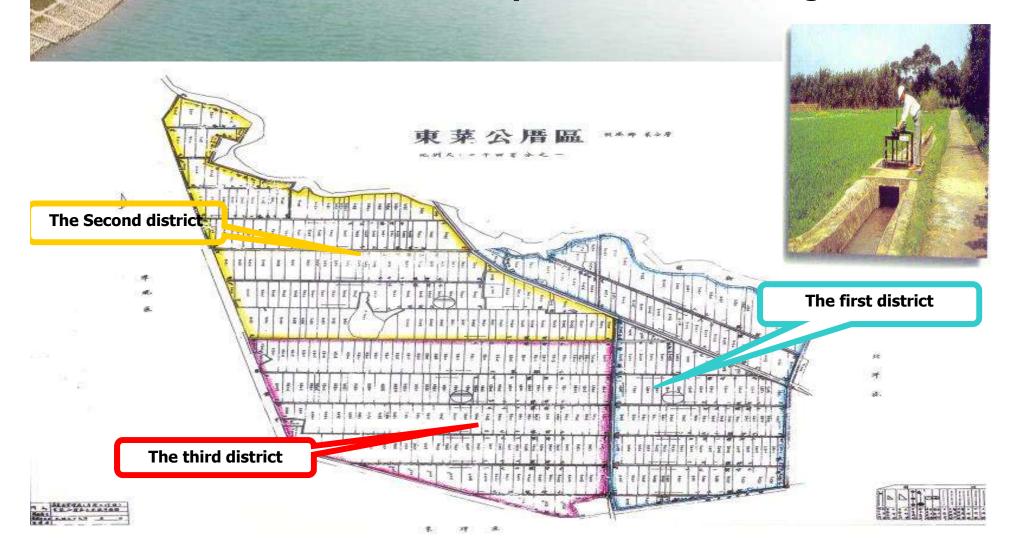








- Wushantou Reservoir(Irrigation areas-667 Water Group) •
- Allocate water and Waterway maintenance management •

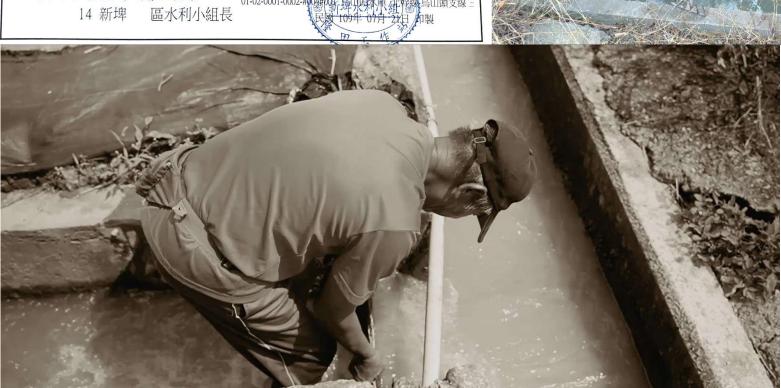


小組力	\B.	輪灌順序	25000	水稻	o ne mare w	52(100)	ensember in	NO Y2500	21220 0		137 5/4.30	5156200110	10011101 (2)	7.10-2.70	7.000		08 104.1	_
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1. 整 田、插	秧沒	推溉計畫		(預定	開始	台日	期	:			109	年 07	月2	2 日)		=
整田面積		整田日	整 田 插 秧 起 訖 日 期															
0.260500		03時5	7分	07月 22日 起 07月 22日 訖														
2. 本田輪灌	計	劃		(預定	開始	台日	期	:			109	年 07	月2	3 日)		_
本田面積		輪灌期距	輪灌順序	渭	星 溉 日	寺 數		灌溉	奇		74 日本	22.4	4±P	偶	16	四生?	2 4	to.
0.260500		7.5 天	0009	01 時 59 分				成時間	次		04時22分起 06時21分訖			次	16 時 22 分起 18 時 21 分訖			

- 日期引灌。 4.委由掌水工施行公灌之地區,倘灌溉日期與本通知日期不符時,按實地情形由掌水工依序施灌。 5.灌溉時間採用 24 小時制。

通水結束時間依水利會公告爲主

01-02-0001-0002-#004#001



Palm water (About 1200 people)

Water for agriculture



Industrial water





People's livelihood water





The reservoir regulates the release of water







Recreation and leisure



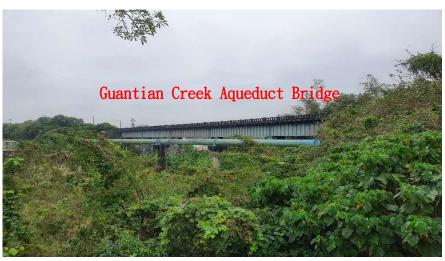


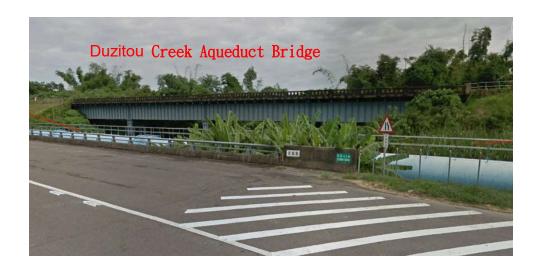
Environmental ecological conservation



History Cultural







Chianan Irrigation Channel

Production

to secure the stability of agricultural production

Ecology

to enrich the natural ecology environment



to increase the space of refreshment and urban greening







Management practices



District 3



District 2

Watergate colors

sluices





District 1





Management practices

















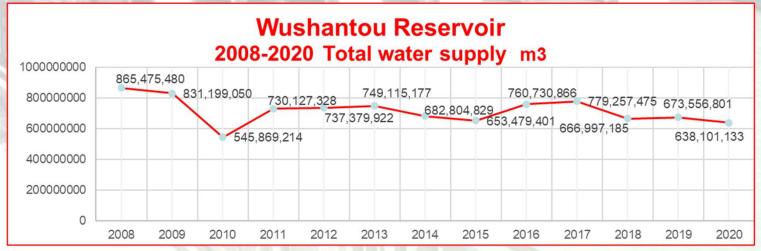


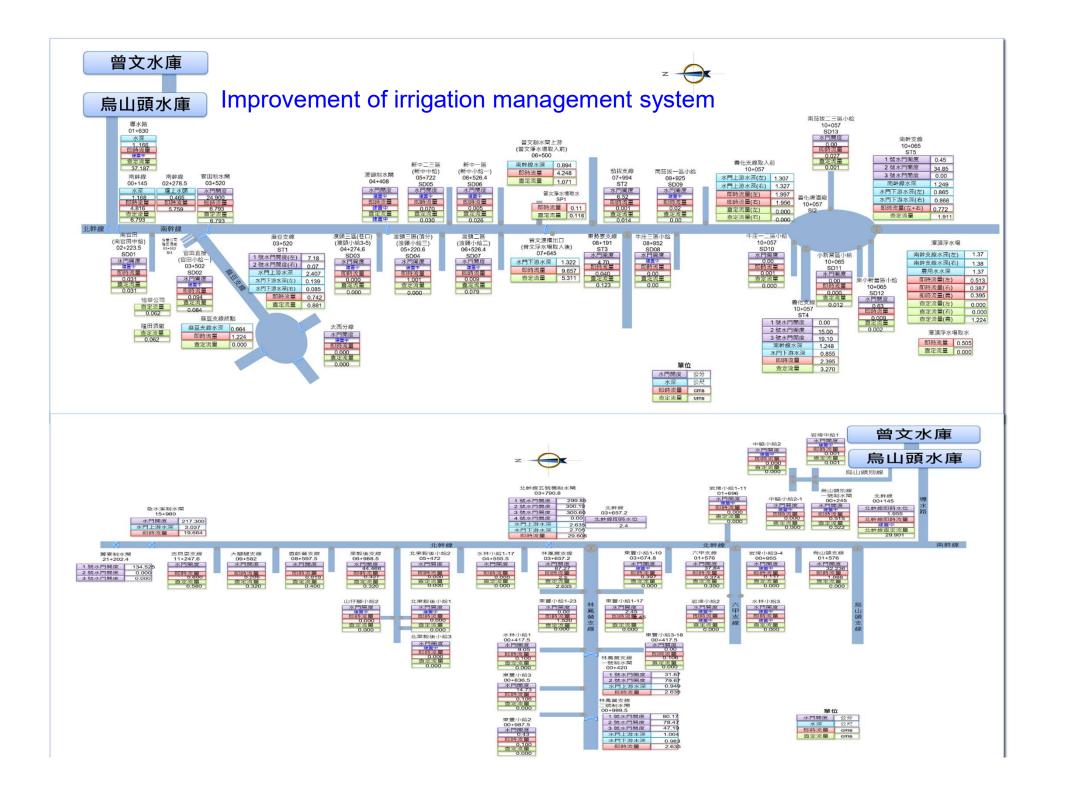




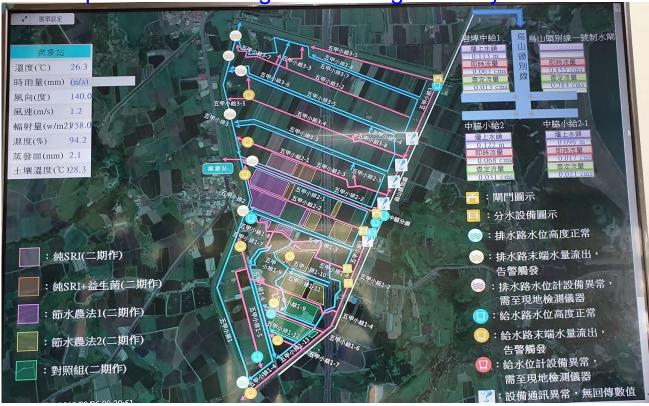


years	Total water supply m3
The state of the s	
2008	865, 475, 480
2009	831, 199, 050
2010	545, 869, 214
2011	730, 127, 328
2012	737, 379, 922
2013	749, 115, 177
2014	682, 804, 829
2015	653, 479, 401
2016	760, 730, 866
2017	779, 257, 475
2018	666, 997, 185
2019	673, 556, 801
2020	638, 101, 133





Improvement of irrigation management system





Web interface

Web platform





Manipulate the interface







Watergate(Electric),(TSMC)



Watergate(Electric)



Waterway end equipment



Conclusions

- Irrigation water supports multiple functions of production, livelihoods, and ecology, moreover, it is essential to food security, underground water supply and environmental protection.
- Nowadays the global climate change makes the effectively usage of water resources a difficult job to achieve, the operation of irrigation needs more precise rotation system to meet the modern needs.
- Chianan Irrigation Channel has operated more than 100 years, it is the first system designed with application of rotational cropping patterns to meet the sustainable water usage.



水利與河川文化資產的保存挑戰一法制面與操作面的觀察

Conservation Challenges of Cultural Heritage regarding
Hydraulic Engineering and River –
an Observation through Legislation and Operation

王淳熙 Wang, Chun-Hsi 國立台北大學民俗藝術與文化資產研究所 Graduate Institute of Folk Arts and Cultural Heritage, National Taipei University Taiwan

1. 簡介 Introduction

- 水利相關的設施,可能因為其歷史、科學等價值而被認定為文化資產。然而,水利與河川相關的文化資產,在本質上與建築物的文化資產有所不同,特別是如何確保其在當代的持續使用,和面對自然力量的破壞,而能夠形成動態保存的過程。
- Water-related facilities may be recognized as cultural heritage because of their historical, scientific, and other values. However, these structures, facilities, and systems are essentially different from buildings and monuments. Especially regarding to the dynamic conservation process, these canals, dams, bridges, aqueducts, and etc., are facing different concepts during the impact of natural disasters.



【島山梯軍入騰適出**ロ附近**】 鳥山嶺取入隧道は曾女溪取入口に依りて取入れたる水量を官田溪上洗に送水するものにして、隧道構造は高十八尺幅十八尺馬蹄形、仰拱及拱座を混凝土造、拱及側壁を煉瓦卷とし、延長一千七百十間勾能 一千二百分ノー最大流量一千八百立方秒尺を有す。





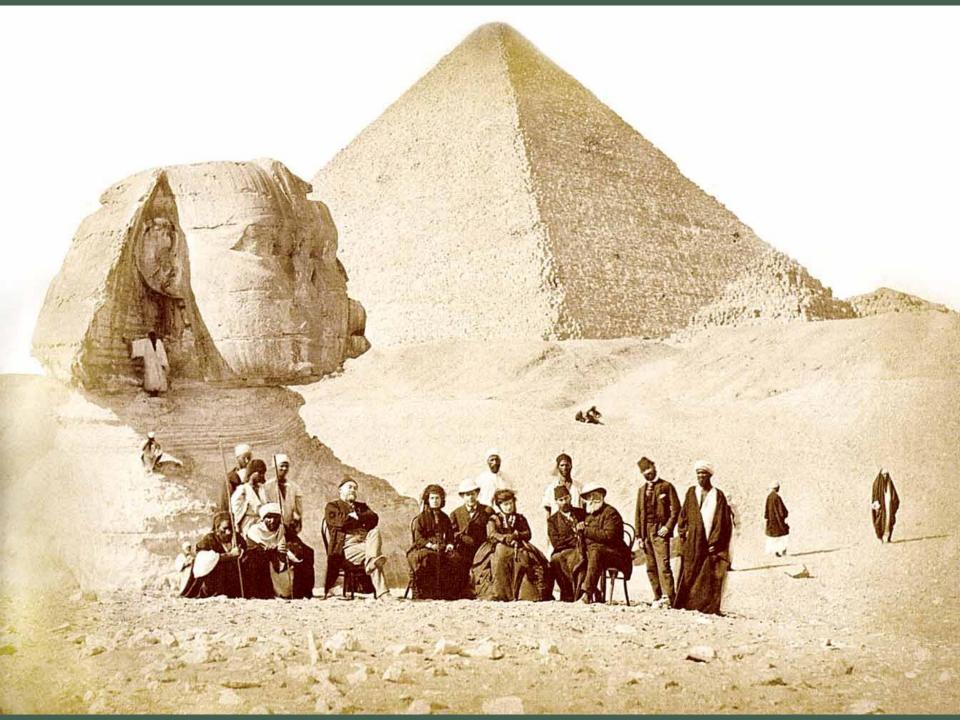


1. 簡介 Introduction

- 在文化資產保存的體系中,事實上也存在著不同的保存 方式與策略。最終的目的在於如何透過保存維護的措施, 將文化資產的價值有效的傳遞給未來世代。水利和文化 資產的體系,面對的價值觀有所不同,本次將透過法制 面與操作面的觀察,提出兩者體系的差異,以期在保存 維護與使用上取得平衡。
- In the system of cultural heritage preservation, there are in fact different preservation methods and strategies. The ultimate goal is to effectively transmit the value of cultural heritage to future generations through preservation and conservation measures. The systems of water resources and cultural heritage face different values. In this paper, I will present the differences between the two systems through legal and operational observations, with the aim of striking a balance between preservation and use.

2. 國際文化資產保存脈絡 Context of Cultural Heritage Conservation in the International Level

- 文化資產的保存,起始於對於重要的「物」的保護與收藏。例如骨董與古物等等。「重要性」來自於其紀念的意義、歷史的影響、工藝的技術、藝術的創造力等等。 而來自於對古代歷史的追尋,考古殘跡的發掘,也使得這些古老的遺址被原樣的保留下來。
- The preservation of cultural heritage began with the protection and collection of important "objects", antiques for example The "importance" comes from their commemorative significance, historical influence, technical skills, and artistic creativity. At the same time, the search for ancient history and the excavation of archaeological sites have led to the preservation of these ancient sites in their original forms.







2. 國際文化資產保存脈絡 Context of Cultural Heritage Conservation in the International Level

- 古建築的保存維護,也在此一脈絡下逐漸地受到重視。 從古希臘、古羅馬的建築遺構,著名建築師所興建的建築物等,是一種對過去歷史的追尋。同時,因為在建築物發生的重要歷史事件、重要歷史人物的使用等,能成為見證歷史的空間,被認為具有歷史價值,因此被保存。
- In this context, the preservation and maintenance of ancient architecture is gradually gaining attention. From the architectural structures of ancient Greece and Rome, to the buildings built by famous architects, it is a way to trace the history of the past. At the same time, the building is preserved because the important historical events that took place in the building, the use of important people in the history, etc., can become a space to witness history and are considered to have historical value.





3. 國際保存文件的形成

The Formation of International Documents on Conservation

- 現代的修復理論的 1931 年「雅典憲章」,全名「雅典歷史文化紀念物修復憲章(Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments)」為第一屆國際歷史文化紀念物建築師與技師會議 1931 年於雅典通過採行之憲章,也是 20 世紀第一個重要的國際修復憲章。其中的七個修復原則,包含了技術性的與政策性的。
- The 1931 Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, a modern theory of restoration, was adopted by the First International Conference of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments in Athens in 1931. It was also the first major international charter for restoration in the 20th century. It contains seven principles of restoration, both technical and policy-oriented.

3. 國際保存文件的形成

The Formation of International Documents on Conservation

- 1964年第二屆國際歷史文化紀念物與歷史場所建築師與技師會議,於威尼斯開會時,通過了一般稱為的「威尼斯憲章」 (International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964), 距離第一屆會議於1931年發表《雅典憲章》,已有三十多年之久。這時候,歷史保存與古蹟維護的理論與實踐已比戰前更為成熟。
- The second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments and Historic Places, held in Venice in 1964, adopted what is commonly referred to as the "Venice Charter" (International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice. 1964), The International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, Venice, 1964). It has been more than thirty years since the first Congress published the Athens Charter in 1931. By this time, the theory and practice of historic preservation and monument maintenance had become more sophisticated than before the World War II.

4. 保存與修復中歷史感的追求

The Pursuit of Historical Sense in Preservation and Restoration

- 這些建築物與構造物足以被認為應該保存的價值,也就是歷史、 文化、藝術、科學等價值—透過這些面向來構成「歷史感」。即 使「威尼斯憲章」允許修復時使用新的材料與工法,並且要求能 區別新與舊,修復工作最核心的意義在於確保建築物與構造物的 歷史感。因為若改變太大、失去原有的物件,也就無法延續歷史 感。
- The values that these buildings and structures are considered to preserve usually historical, cultural, artistic, scientific constitute the "sense of history" through these aspects. Even though the Venice Charter allows for the use of new materials and techniques in restoration, and requires that the new be distinguished from the old, the core of restoration is to ensure the sense of history for the buildings and structures. If too much is changed and the original objects are lost, the sense of history cannot be sustained.

4. 保存與修復中歷史感的追求

The Pursuit of Historical Sense in Preservation and Restoration

來源	說明
歷史價值 Historical Value	歷史事件的發生具有影響力。年代久遠的物件也經常被認為具有歷史價值 The occurrence of historical events has an impact. Objects of great age are also often considered to have historical value
文化史價值 Cultural History Value	對文化發展而言有重要的意義 Significant for cultural development
藝術價值 Artistic Value	具有藝術史上的重要影響力。物件本身在特定的美學體系下的美感具有很高的評價 It has a significant impact on the history of art. The aesthetics of the object itself in a specific aesthetic system is highly valued
科學價值 Scientific Value	從建築技術、科學技術而言有重要的創造意義 Significant creative significance in terms of architectural technology and scientific technology













Taj Mahal (1983)



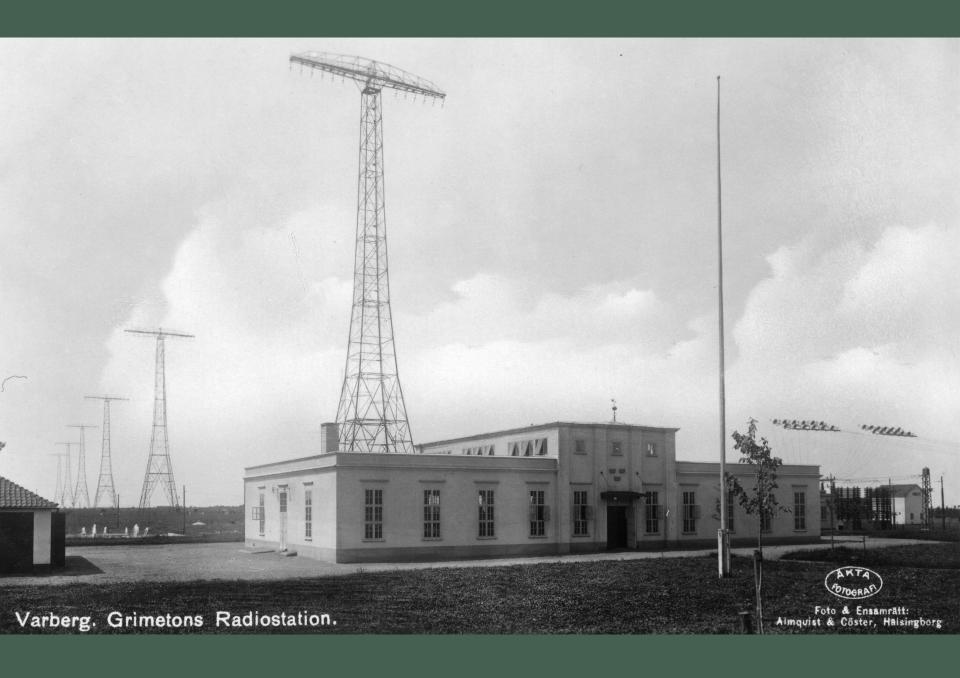
Church and Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie with "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci (1980)

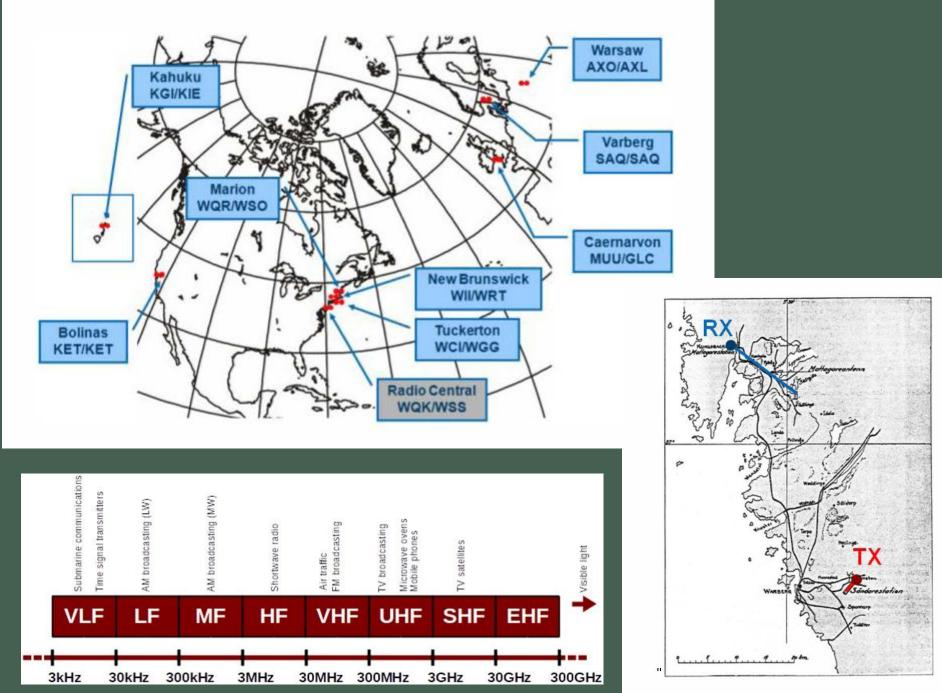




26 他們吃的時候,耶穌拿起餅來,祝福,就擘開,遞給門徒,說:「你們拿著吃,這是我的身體」: 27 又拿起杯來,祝謝了,遞給他們,說:「你們都喝這個: 28 因為這是我立約的血,為 多人流出來,使罪得赦。 29 但我告訴你們,從今以後,我不再喝這葡萄汁,直到我在我父的國裏 同你們喝新的那日子。」30 他們唱了詩,就出來往橄欖山去。







gure 3. The location of the receiving and transmitting stations on the wo



5. 文化遺產真實性意義的擴大

5. Extension of the meaning of the authenticity of cultural heritage

- 隨著1994年奈良真實性宣言(Nara Documentation on Authenticity)的 發表,用來詮釋文化遺產價值的資訊來源被擴大。過去比較關注於物件本身的真實性,也擴展到更多的面向,
- · 外形和設計;
- · 材料和實質;
- · 用途和功能;
- ・傳統,技術和管理體系;
- · 位置和環境;
- · 語言和其它形式的非物質遺產;
- · 精神和感覺;
- . 其它內外因素。

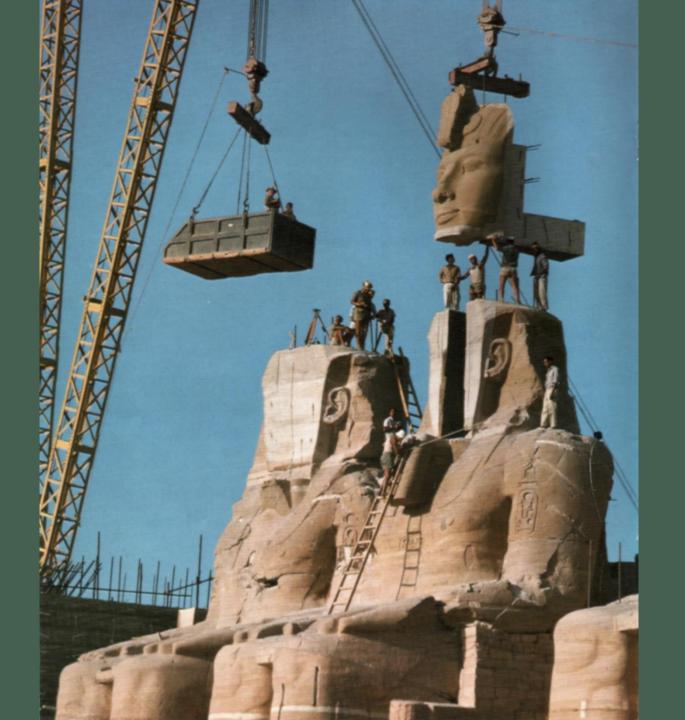
- With the publication of the Nara Documentation on Authenticity in 1994, the sources of information used to interpret the value of cultural heritage were expanded. What was once more concerned with the authenticity of the objects themselves has been expanded to include more aspects of
- Form and design.
- Materials and substance.
- use and function.
- tradition, technology, and management systems.
- location and context
- language and other forms of intangible heritage.
- Spirit and feeling.
- Other internal and external factors

外型和設計









用途和功能





傳統,技術和管理體系



精神與感覺



5. 文化遺產真實性意義的擴大

- 5. Extension of the meaning of the authenticity of cultural heritage
- 因此文化遺產被認為具有價值的地方,除了是美麗的建築物之外,也開始有更多因為歷史情感記憶、功能的特殊性而被認為是文化遺產。
- 從建築物原有樣貌的保存,到水利構造物原有機能的延續, 再到因為水利灌溉而構成的場域(如水庫、灌溉系統、農田), 也成為現在與未來文化遺產的對象。
- Therefore, cultural heritage is considered valuable not only for its beautiful buildings, but also for its historical and emotional memory, and for its specificity of function.
- From the preservation of the original appearance of the buildings, to the continuation of the original function of the hydraulic structures, to the site formed by water irrigation (e.g. reservoirs, irrigation systems, farmland), they are also the objects of cultural heritage now and in the future.









6. 水利相關的文化遺產

- 6. Cultural Heritage related to hydraulic and irrigation system
- 建築物-宿舍、辦公廳舍
- 水利構造物--水門、水圳、堤防、水井、淨水廠等
- 水利場域--水庫、灌溉系統、受灌溉的農田等
- Buildings dormitories, office buildings
- Hydraulic structures gates, canals, embankments, wells, water purification plants, etc.
- Water resources Sites reservoirs, irrigation systems, irrigated farmland, etc.





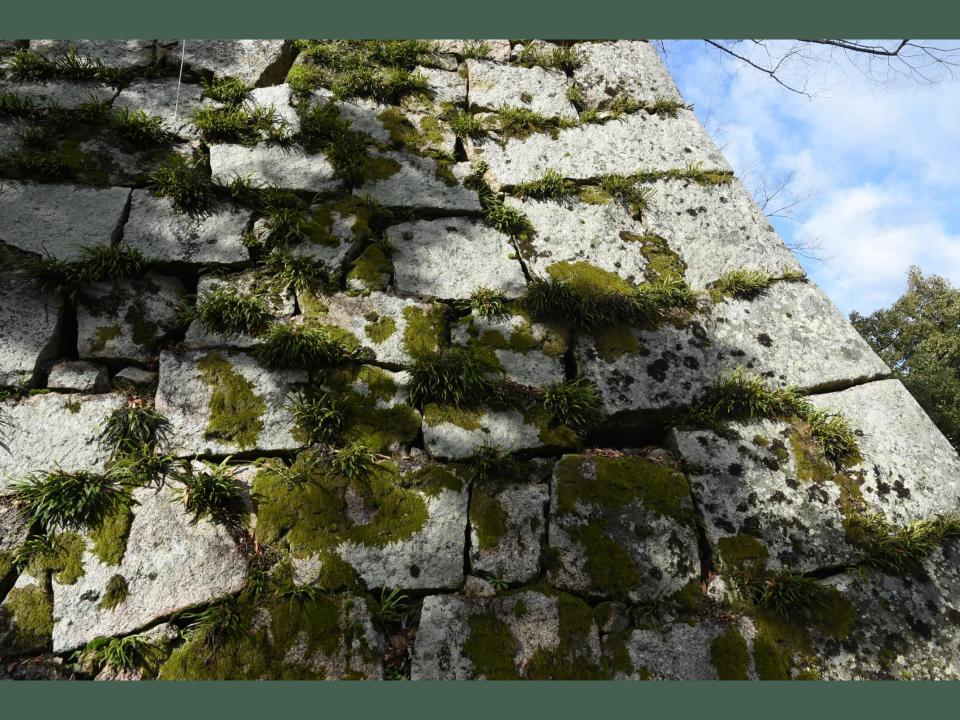


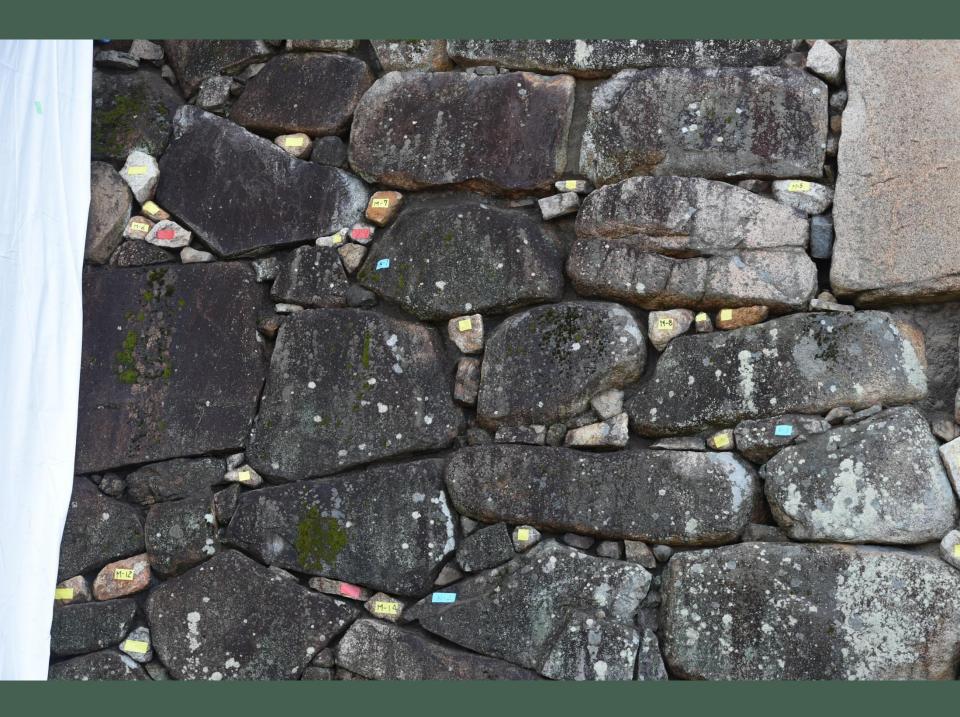




7. 水利文化遺產的保存維護

- 7. Preservation and Conservation of water cultural heritage
- 維繫文化遺產的歷史感,是保存維護的核心。但對於不同的保存對象,需要採取不同的態度。
- 建築物—透過原樣保存、維護、修復及再利用等方式。外觀、 重要的構件保存或修復,最直接能與歷史連結。但再利用也 可以讓當代的使用與歷史感產生對話與創意。
- Maintaining the sense of history of cultural heritage is the core of preservation and maintenance. However, different approaches are needed for different objects of preservation.
- Buildings through the attitude of preservation, conservation, restoration and adaptive reuse. Preservation or restoration of the exterior and important elements is the most direct way to connect with history. But adaptive reuse also allows for dialogue and creativity between contemporary use and a sense of history.





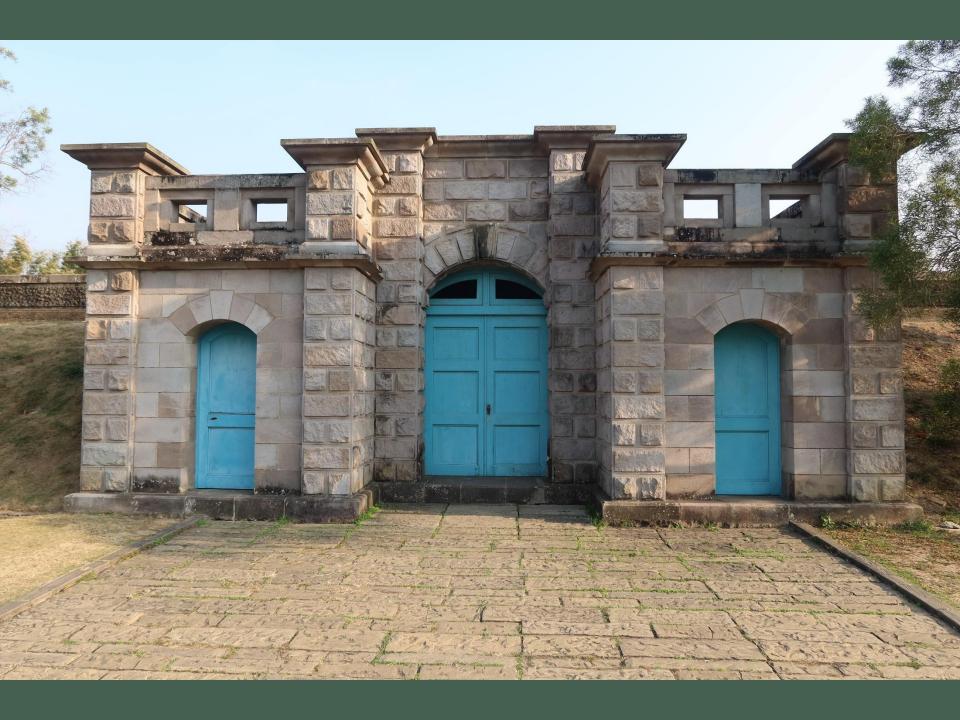










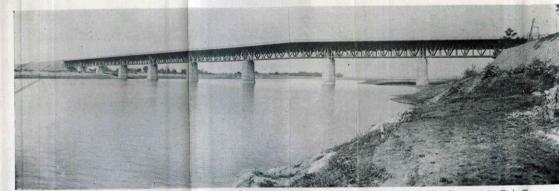


7. 水利文化遺產的保存維護

- 7. Preservation and Conservation of water cultural heritage
- 場域與文化景觀的歷史感維繫,由於場域和文化景觀隨著時間不斷轉變,其保存維護必須能考量動態性。從機能、使用等方向來產生歷史感的連結,而非僅有物件的保存。
- As of the connection of sense of history on the site and the cultural landscape, since the site and the cultural landscape keep changing over time, the preservation and conservation should be in a dynamic manner. It is important to create a sense of historical connection from the direction of function and use, rather than just the preservation of objects.







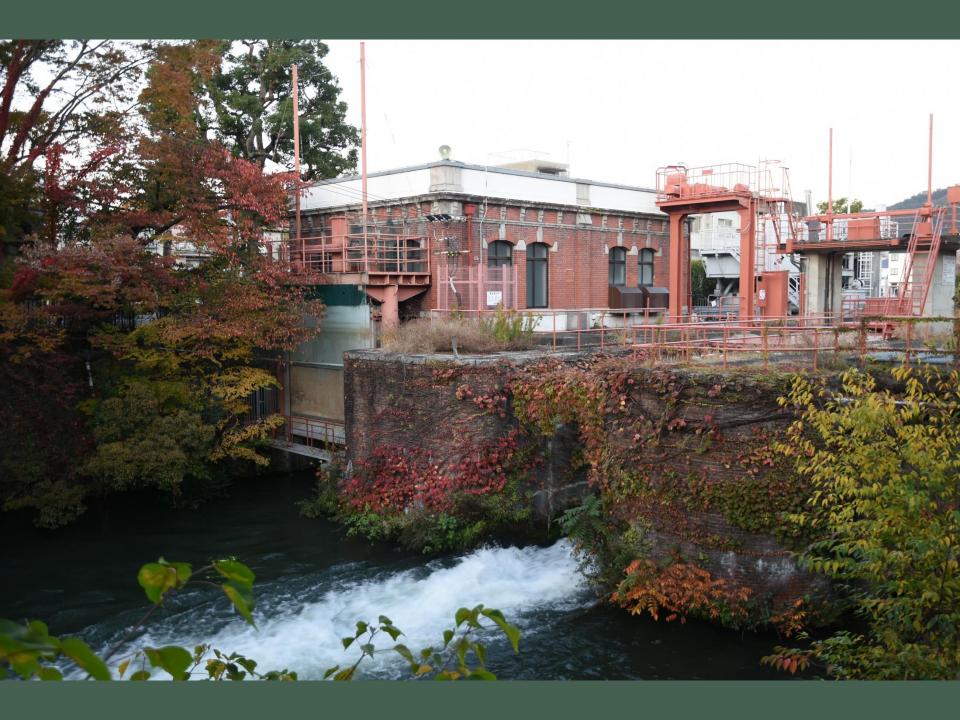
【**曾文漢水橋**】 育文渓水橋は育文郎官田庄三境后と新化部舎仕庄東勢穿の堺仁於て給水部前幹線を漁路するため育文渓上に至設せるものにして、橋陰静澄はブワーレン・トラス/弾とし、橋 長一千百十九呎、幕府心と福十三呎大时、幕府高子七駅、初田駅百二十呎、九道、梅塘湯澄は立上りを爆放成場上澄、茶蔵火機が成場上澄料電影中港とし、立上り高三十尺八寸万重三十二 尺三寸、井砂浜四十五尺万至六十一尺、十基、水路橋第近は郷駅附頭とし、高八尺、福十尺、分型五百分の一般大洗量七百二十五立方秒尺を有す。而して本水橋上端は本島桜貴道路とし 路面福二十一尺、再側高端高三尺五寸、道路敷及高端は倒れる線が飛場上澄とす。

8. 回應歷史感

- 8. respond to the sense of history
- 水利文化遺產的保存維護,是許多人的期望。
- 但在不得已時,仍然希望用最大的誠意來回應歷史感。
- 是否有替代方案?即使預算有所增加。
- 在設計上能否呼應歷史?例如在造型上、概念上、工法上等 等。
- The preservation and maintenance of water and cultural heritage is the expectation of many people.
- However, when it is a last resort, we still hope to respond to the sense of history with the utmost sincerity.
- Are there alternatives? Even if the budget is increased.
- Can the design echo the history? For example, in terms of shape, concept, workmanship, etc.







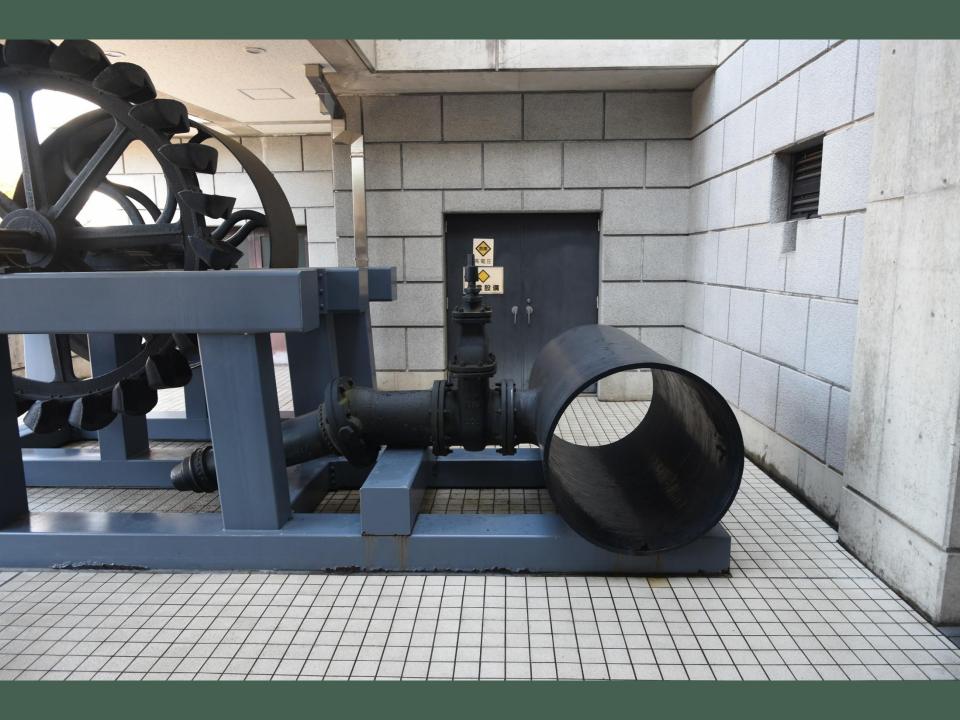




8. 回應歷史感

- 8. respond to the sense of history
- 水利文化遺產的保存維護,是許多人的期望。
- 但在不得已時,仍然希望用最大的誠意來回應歷史感。
- 是否可能有部分的原始構件與裝飾物的保留與再利用?
- 透過紀念碑與紀念牌的方式?
- The preservation and maintenance of water and cultural heritage is the expectation of many people.
- However, when it is a last resort, we still hope to respond to the sense of history with the utmost sincerity.
- Is it possible to retain and reuse some of the original components and decorations?
- By way of monuments and plaques?





8. 回應歷史感

- 8. respond to the sense of history
- 即使最後未能保留過去的構造物,也希望當代的水利構造物 能成為未來的典範。
- 新的設計更需要有好的創意!
- Even if the structures of the past are not preserved in the end, it is hoped that the contemporary hydraulic structures will serve as a model for the future.
- The new design needs more good creativity!

