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## 01 裝置藝術簡介

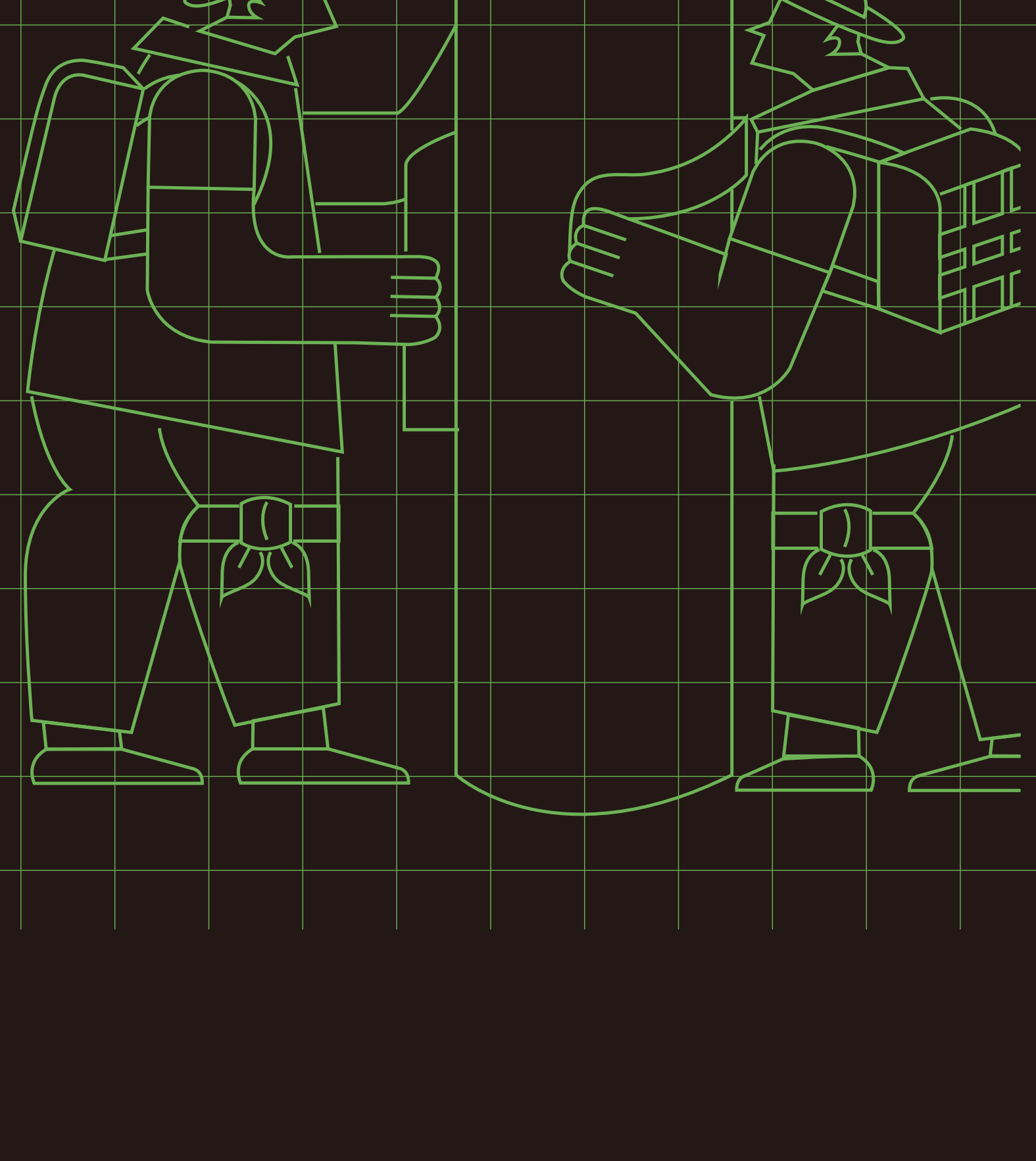
INSTALLATION ART

# # About

INSTALLATION ART

1899年日人發現阿里山森林資源無盡藏，開啟了阿里山山林開發史，循著歷史記憶，以「調查、伐木、造材、集材、運材、貯木」六大主題，邀請藝術家以雕刻工藝於森林中進行一系列的藝術展演。

In 1899, the Japanese discovered the endless storage of forest resources in Alishan, which opened the history of forest development in Alishan. Following historical memory, the six themes of "Investigation, logging, timber production, timber collection, timber transportation, and timber storage" were invited and artists were invited to sculpt. A series of artistic performances of craftsmanship in the forest.



## # LOCATION

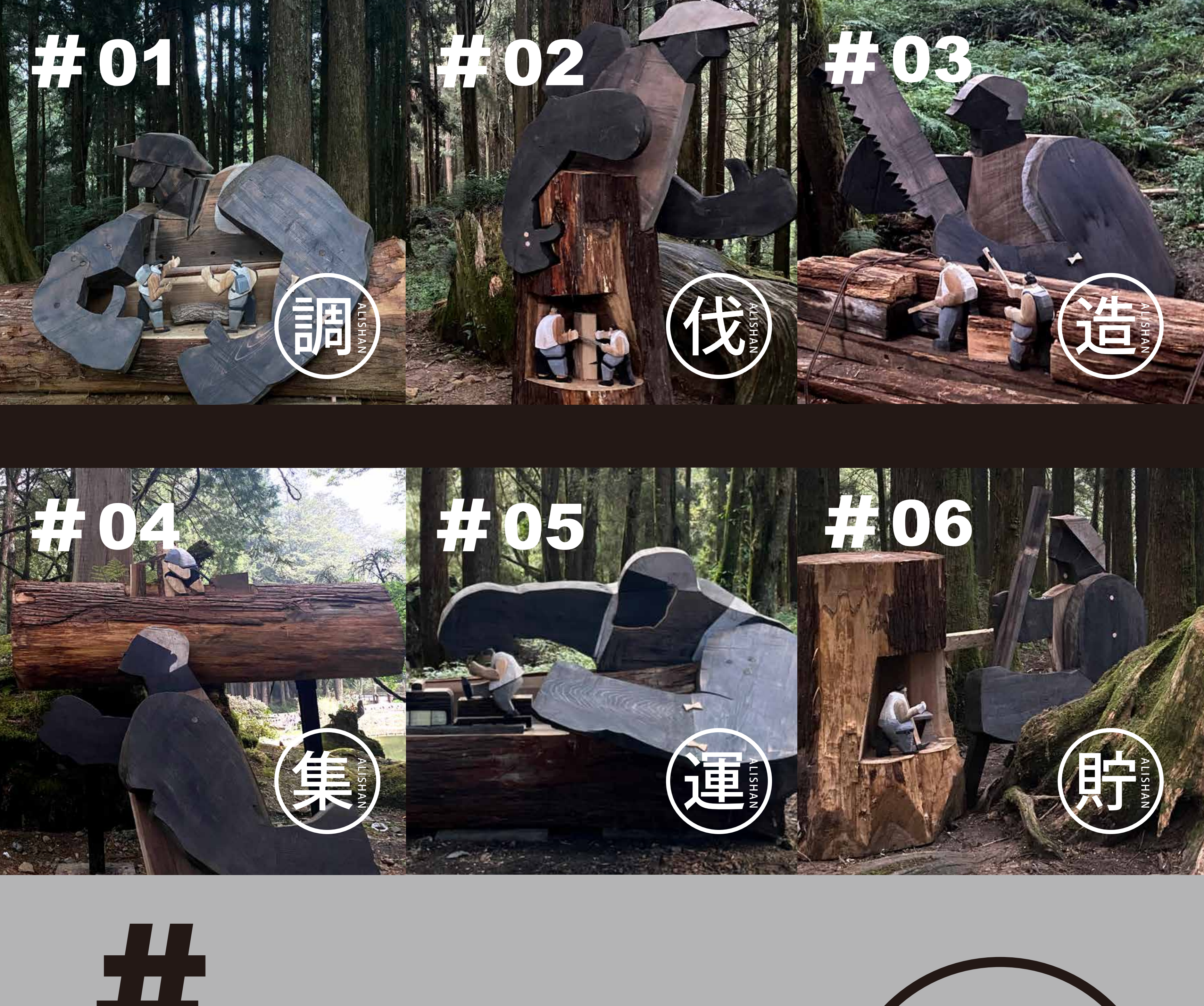
1 阿里山閣 Alishan Gou Hotel.

6 木蘭園 Mulan Garden



01 每木調查 COMPLETE ENUMERATION → 02 伐木作業 FELLING OPERATION → 03 造材作業 LIMBING

04 集材作業 SKIDDING → 05 鐵路運材 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION → 06 貯木作業 TIMBER POND



# # Installation Art



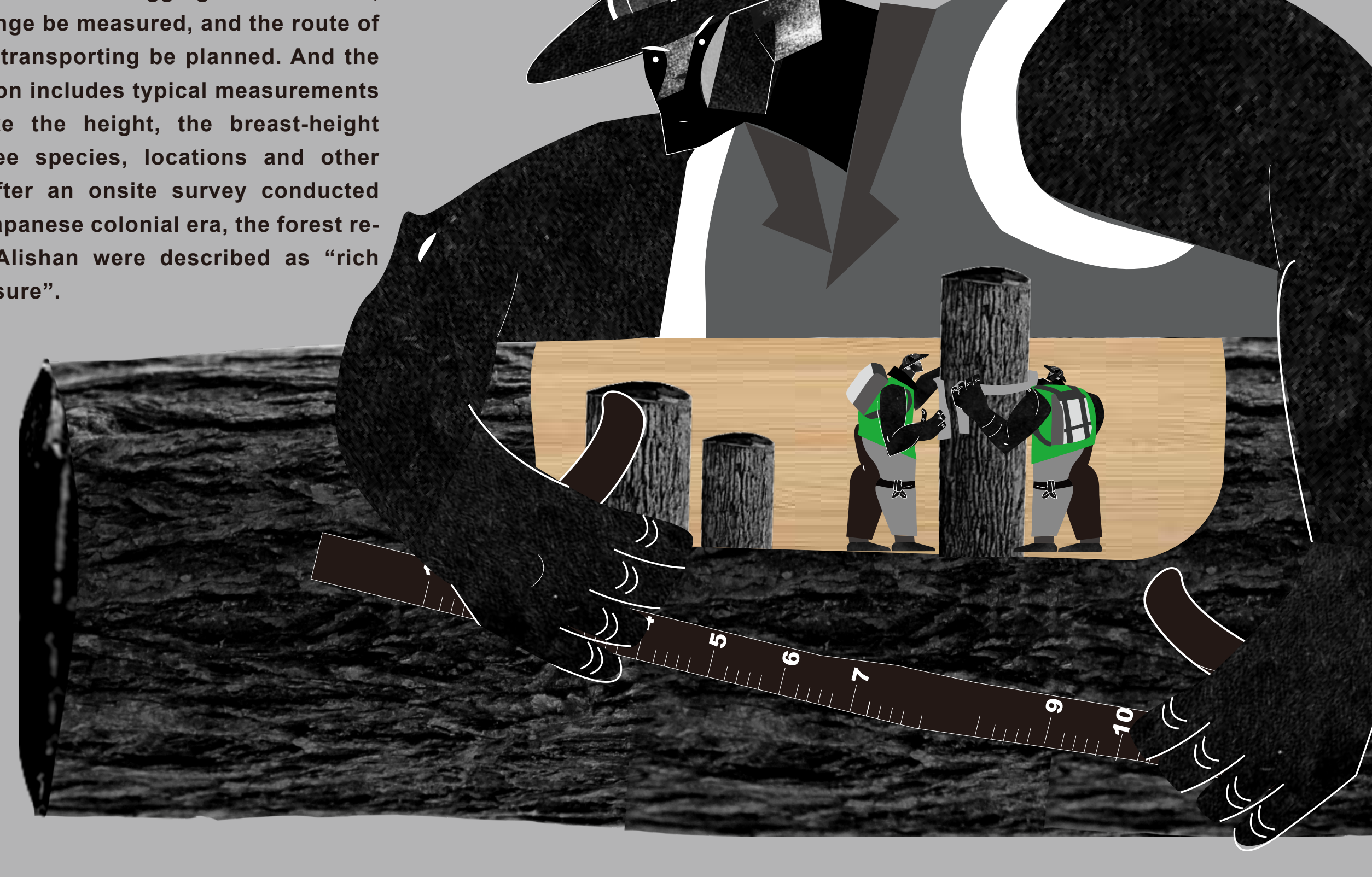
## #1 COMPLETE ENUMERATION

SERIES OF WORKS

### 每木調查

每木調查需先決定伐採區域，測量林班地範圍、預定伐木路線、搬運路線，並調查樹木位置、樹種、胸高直徑、高度等資料，日治時期經實地調查，證實阿里山森林資源「無盡藏」。

Complete enumeration is a way of conducting the forest inventory. By complete enumeration, it is essential that the logging area be fixed, the forest range be measured, and the route of logging and transporting be planned. And the data collection includes typical measurements on trees like the height, the breast-height diameter, tree species, locations and other variables. After an onsite survey conducted during the Japanese colonial era, the forest resources of Alishan were described as "rich beyond measure".



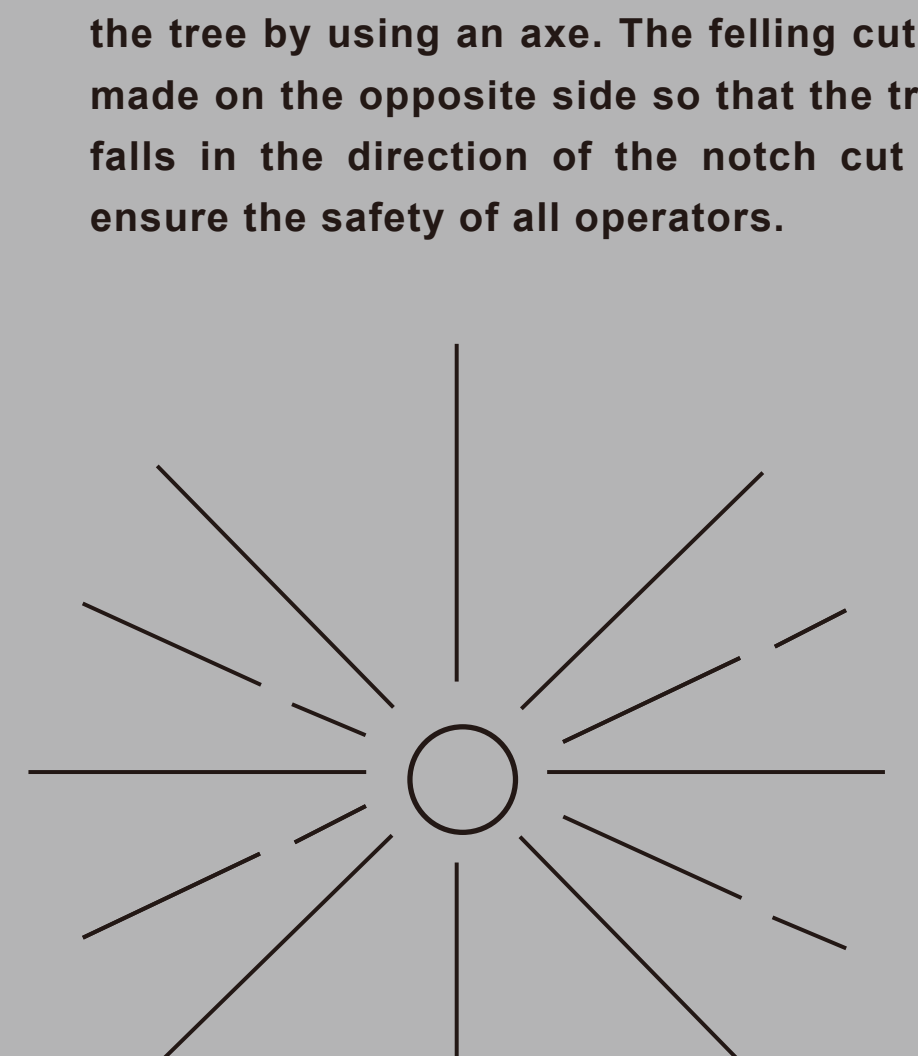
## #2 FELLING OPERATION

SERIES OF WORKS

### 伐木作業

伐木作業開始後，伐木工人先用斧頭砍出「鴨嘴狀的缺口」，再鋸其對面背口，使樹木往缺口方向倒下，保障作業人員的安全。

The felling operation begins when loggers make a "V-shaped notch" on the side of the tree by using an axe. The felling cut is made on the opposite side so that the tree falls in the direction of the notch cut to ensure the safety of all operators.



## #3 LIMBING

SERIES OF WORKS

### 造材作業

造材作業為立木伐倒後之整理，先去除樹木枝梢，再將木材裁切成適合搬運長度，如阿里山火車可載運長達8公尺之圓木。

Limbing is the removal of the branches from the downed trees. After branches are removed, the downed trees are cut into appropriate lengths for transportation. In the case of the Alishan Forest Railway, the trains carried logs no more than 8 meters long.



## #4 SKIDDING

SERIES OF WORKS

### 集材作業

集材作業是將分散於林場各處的木材集運至森林鐵道所在處，可分為人力集材與動力集材，阿里山林場自美國購入蒸汽集材機，集材距離約300到1500公尺範圍。

Skidding is the process of transporting the cut trees from the cutting sites to the forest railway station. It can be done manually or mechanically. The Alishan Forestry Farm purchased steam-powered skidders from America with a skidding range from approximately 300 to 1500 meters.



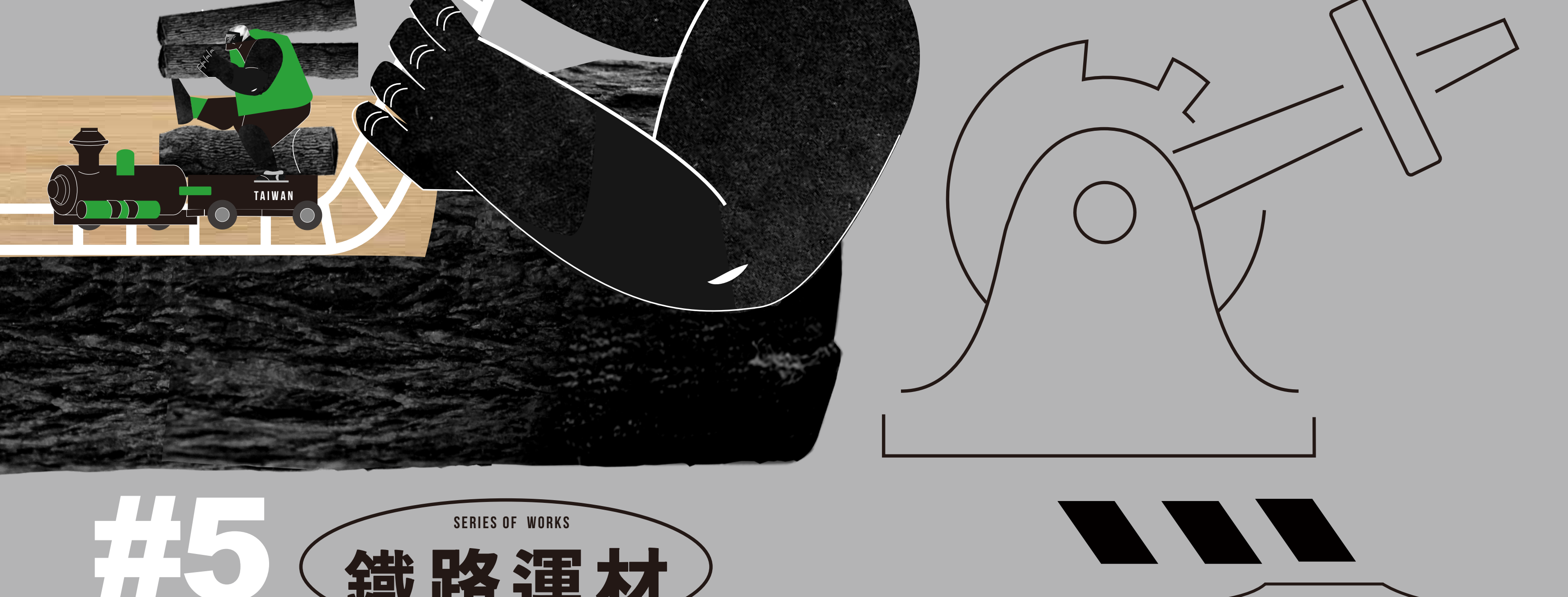
## #5 RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

SERIES OF WORKS

### 鐵路運材

1912年阿里山林業鐵路全線竣工，初期以運材功能為主，之後擴大開辦客貨運輸，主線長達約72公里，從嘉義市海拔30公尺的北門車站爬升到海拔2274公尺的沼平，沿線穿越熱帶林、暖帶林、溫帶林。

The Alishan Forest Railway was completed in 1912. In the beginning, the railway was used to transport timber. Later, the railway expanded its operation to passengers and freight transport. The railway's main line is approximately 72 kilometers long, climbing from the Beimen Station in Chiayi City at an elevation of 30 meters to Zhaoping at 2,274 meters above sea level, passing through tropical, subtropical, and temperate forests along the way.



## #6 TIMBER POND

SERIES OF WORKS

### 貯木作業

為應付大量的伐木，日治時期(1914年)興建嘉義製材工場，內有製材室、動力室、乾燥室、鋸屑室、修理室等空間。也建置「貯木池」(杉池)，木材存放水中是避免在濕氣與日照交互作用下開裂，同時防止蟲害蛀蝕、腐朽，維持木材價值。

To cope with the large amount of logging, the Chiayi lumber factory was built during the Japanese colonial era (1914). The factory consisted of a sawmill, a power room, a drying room, a sawdust room, repair rooms and other spaces. A timber pond was also constructed to store timber. Wet storage helps prevent cracking and slows deterioration caused by insects, and decay.

