論文主題：臺灣產藥用植物之調查研究（XXV）

臺灣東南海岸藥用植物資源之調查研究

中國醫藥大學 中國藥學研究所 藥用植物學組

陳　金　火

摘　　要

臺灣東南海岸，北由花蓮縣 秀林鄉 立霧溪口開始，南至屏東縣 恆春鎮 鵝鑾鼻為止，海岸線全長共約 350 公里，其地理位置特殊，地形上為臨太平洋狹長之礁石岩岸，並有北回歸線經過，氣候多樣，雨量充沛，植物分佈之種類、密度均高，為難得的生物多樣性區域。其藥用植物資源豐富，歷年來並無相關個人或研究單位進行完整的調查及研究，故本區域之藥用植物資源的開發與利用值得進一步探討，因此遂進行本研究。

本研究之目的，在於調查臺灣東南海岸之藥用植物資源，就其分佈、種類、族群、數量、應用等予以調查分析，以提供產、官、學界開發利用之參考；並釐清易誤用混用或引起中毒之藥用植物；屬特有、稀有之藥用植物，建議有關單位予以保育或復育。

本研究由資料蒐集，文獻考察伊始，經實地調查、訪問、採集、記錄、鑑定、討論、分類、整理、統計、分析等。自 92 年 7 月至 94 年 6 月，共進行 27 次田野調查研究，歸納結果如下：

1. 臺灣東南海岸藥用植物資源種類經調查統計，計屬於 10 門、268 科、1,033 屬、1,878 種。
2. 臺灣東南海岸產藥用植物曾收載於歷代諸家本草者，藥材來源植物計有益母草等 669 種，分屬於芫蔚子等 597 種中藥材。
3. 臺灣東南海岸藥用海藻植物經調查計有 99 種，分屬於 4 門、45 科、71 屬。
4. 臺灣東南海岸產有毒藥用植物具較明顯毒性者，計有海檬果等 144 種，分屬於 57 科、110 屬。

5. 臺灣東南海岸易誤用混用之藥用植物，計有烏芙蓉等 30 種，分屬於 22 科、28 屬。
6. 臺灣東南海岸產特有藥用植物，經評估有濱斑鳩菊等 27 種；稀有藥用植物有象牙樹等 118 種。
7. 臺灣東南海岸具有開發潛力之藥用植物，經評估有盤龍參等 98 種。
8. 臺灣東南海岸藥用植物民間驗方訪查，計有張紹堂先生等 26 人提供驗方 202 則，收錄於本論文，以供相關單位或研究人員參考。

Investigation and Study on the Medicinal Plant Resources in Southeast Coast of Taiwan

Chin-Huo Chen

Institute of Chinese Pharmaceutical Sciences
China Medical University

Summary

The Southeast Coast of Taiwan extends from the estuary of Li Wu Stream (at Xiu Lin Village, Hualien County) in the east to the cape at Eluanbi (at Heng-Chun Township, Pingtung County) in the southeast of Taiwan. The total coastline is about 350 kilometers. This coast topography is a long rocky reef facing to the west Pacific Ocean. With its unique location and the Tropic of Cancer passing through, the area enjoys a multiple climate with plentiful rainfall. It therefore grows numerous plants with great variety and density, and indeed is a rare area of rich biodiversity on the island. For years, there have been no individuals or research institutes engaging in complete investigation and research on the medicinal plants in this area. In fact the exploitation of medicinal botanic resources in this area is a topic of worth to study, so the author decided to conduct research and investigation on it.

This research studied the distribution, variety, group, quantity, and application of medicinal plants in Southeast Coast of Taiwan. This research is purposefully to provide a reference on the exploitation of the medicinal plants for the governmental authoritative, the academic, and the pharmaceutical industrial sectors. It also offers a clarification and a guide for some of the medicinal plants in this particular area which were often mixed, falsely used, or caused poisoning. Furthermore, this research also made suggestions to the related authorities to protect and revitalize those rare, endemic medicinal plants.

This research started from data collection and document research, followed by

field investigation, survey, sample collection, record taking, identification, discussion, categorizing, organizing, and statistic analysis. Twenty seven field investigations were conducted from July 2003 to June 2005. The conclusion of this research was summarized as outlined below:

1. Medicinal plants in Southeast Coast of Taiwan can be classified into 10 phyla, 268 families, 1,033 genera, and 1,878 species.
2. The medicinal plants in Southeast Coast of Taiwan that were recorded in Chinese ancient Pen-ts'ao, including 669 medicinal plants, e.g. *Leonurus heterophyllus* (Labiatae) and in which, 597 kinds belong to traditional Chinese medicine.
3. Medicinal seaweed in Southeast Coast of Taiwan can be classified into 4 phyla, 45 families, 71 genera, and 99 species.
4. The poisonous medicinal plants in Southeast Coast of Taiwan, including 144 species, e.g. *Cerbera manghas* (Apocynaceae), can be classified into 57 families, and 110 genera.
5. The medicinal plants in Southeast Coast of Taiwan that were often mixed or falsely used, including 30 species, e.g. *Limonium wrightii* (Plumbaginaceae), can be classified into 22 families and 28 genera.
6. After evaluation, 27 endemic medicinal plants, e.g. *Vernonia maritima* (Compositae) and 118 rare medicinal plants, e.g. *Diospyros ferrea* (Ebenaceae), were proposed.
7. After evaluation, 98 plants with medicinal potential, e.g. *Spiranthes sinensis* (Orchidaceae), were suggested.
8. In this thesis, 202 folk experienced prescriptions offered by 26 people, including Mr. Shao-Tang Chang *et al.* were listed, in order to provide references for other researchers in this regard.