



國立海洋生物博物館

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MARINE BIOLOGY & AQUARIUM

世界



水域

WATERS OF THE WORLD

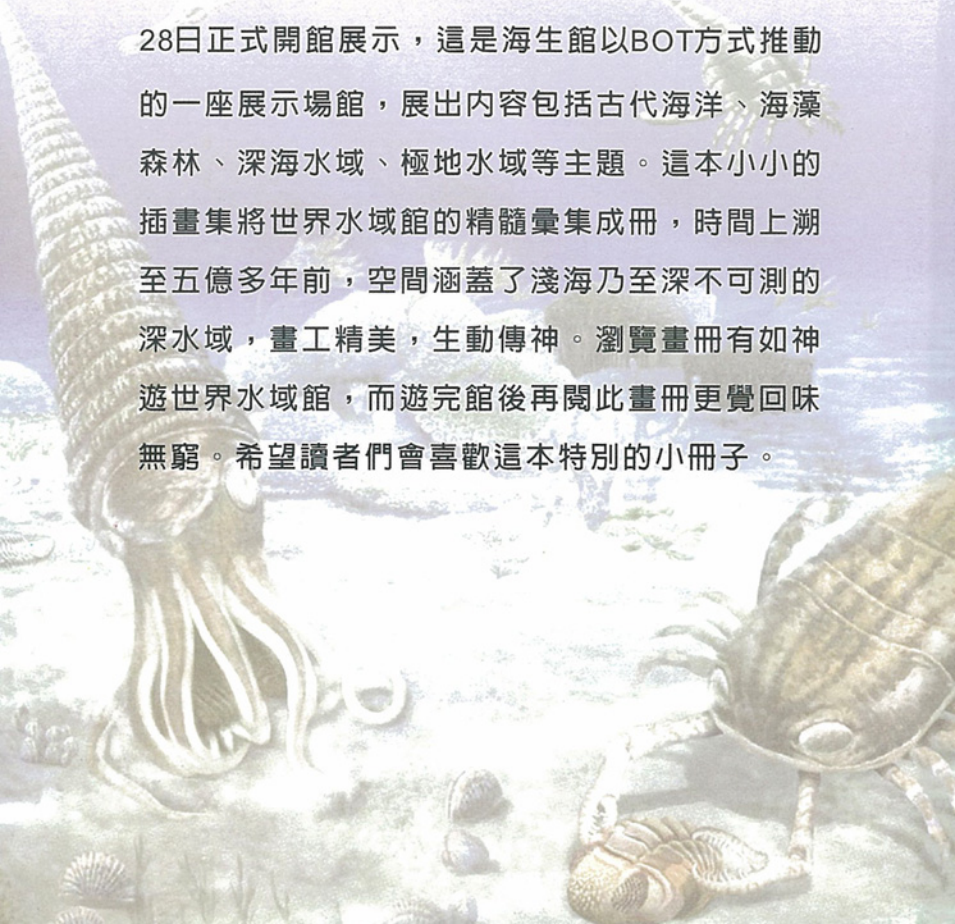
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# 序言

國立海洋生物博物館的世界水域館於95年4月28日正式開館展示，這是海生館以BOT方式推動的一座展示場館，展出內容包括古代海洋、海藻森林、深海水域、極地水域等主題。這本小小的插畫集將世界水域館的精髓彙集成冊，時間上溯至五億多年前，空間涵蓋了淺海乃至深不可測的深水域，畫工精美，生動傳神。瀏覽畫冊有如神遊世界水域館，而遊完館後再閱此畫冊更覺回味無窮。希望讀者們會喜歡這本特別的小冊子。





# Foreword

The National Marine Museum of Biology and Aquarium (NMMBA) officially opened the exhibition "Waters Of The World" to the public in April 28, 2006. Driven by BOT, this exhibition features four themes: Ancient Ocean, Kelp Forest, Deep Sea, and Polar Seas. This collection of illustrations is a comprehensive representation of the essence of "Waters of the World" – both the spatial and temporal wonders, from the shallow reefs to the fathomless deep, retracing to five hundred million years ago. Browsing through these rich and vivid pictures will allow you to relive the "Waters of the World" experience and gain a deeper appreciation and understanding of the exhibition. We hope you will enjoy this special booklet.

國立海洋生物博物館  
館長 王維賢 敬識



古代海洋...1~32



海藻森林...33~49



深海水域...50~53



極地水域...54~63



附錄一 地質年代表...64



# 埃迪卡拉海

## Ediacara Garden

在五億四千五百萬年前溫暖的淺海砂底，出現一群不知是動物或植物的多細胞生物。身體柔軟，形狀多樣有圓盤、葉狀、分節等。彼此間互不侵犯，呈現祥和的景象。

540 million years ago, a group of multicellular creatures, neither animals nor plants, appeared in the sandy shallow sea bed. Soft in body and various in shape, such as disk-, leaf- and segment-shaped, they did not attack each other but apparently lived in harmony.







# 生命大爆發

## The Cambrian Explosion

於五億三千萬年古生代之初，在溫暖的淺海突然出現許多型態多樣、生活各不相同的生物，為現在許多動物種類的始祖，動物間開始相互捕殺，形成複雜的海洋世界。

In the beginning of the Paleozoic, 530 million years ago, many creatures of various new types and different life styles appeared in the warm shallow seas. These ancestors of many animal species alive today began to attack each other, forming complicated ecological food webs.



# 泥盆紀

The Devonian Period

# 志留紀

The Silurian





period

# 奧陶紀

The Ordovician Period







# 魚類王朝

## The Age of Fishes

魚類最早出現在奧陶紀早期，從無頷到顎骨的出現使得魚類可以捕殺獵物，魚鰾及鰭的演化加強了游泳能力及方向操縱，讓魚類更具競爭力，因而成為泥盆紀的優勢種類。

Fishes began appearing in the early Ordovician Period. Evolving from jawless to jawed fishes, they became better adapted to attack their prey. With the evolution of swim bladders and fins, they were able to increase their mobility, be more competitive, and became the dominant vertebrate species in the Devonian Period.



A detailed illustration of a Mesozoic marine scene. In the center, a large Spinosaurus swims with its mouth open, showing sharp teeth. Several plesiosaurs with long necks and small heads are swimming around it. In the foreground, there are two mosasaurs with long, pointed snouts. The background shows a deep blue ocean with sunlight filtering down from the surface.

# 海中霸主

## Marine Tyrants

海生爬蟲類為了適應在海洋中的環境，演化出巨大且流線型的體型，並發展出各式各樣的游泳方式，口巨大牙齒尖銳捕食能力強，為卵胎生，稱霸中生代的海洋。

The marine reptiles evolved such features as giant streamlined body shapes, huge mouths, sharp teeth, etc., especially adapted to marine environments. They also developed various new swimming styles and became successful predators. Being ovoviviparous, they had no need to return to land to lay eggs, and became the marine tyrants of the Mesozoic Era.

