臺灣黃牛之利用與展望

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臺灣黃牛於民國 76 年開始進行種原保存計畫，99 年通過品種登記，102 年技術移轉民間業者。99 年起針對回流民間之種原開始進行追蹤調查，經田間調查所得之臺灣黃牛飼養場共有 19 處、在養 603 頭。除恆春分所外，分散保種場共有 12 處，其中畜產試驗所 2 處、民間 10 處合計在養 311 頭。臺灣黃牛在養總數從 101 年起每年平均成長幅度為 8.3%，民間保種場更以平均 22.3%的幅度成長，可見長期推動種原回流民間建立分散保種場的工作已初顯成果。臺灣黃牛目前族群狀態屬於 FAO 瀕危的維持(endangered-maintained)之列，若以在養總數的平均成長幅度推算，未來十年族群總數將可超過 1,200 頭、達到無風險(not at risk)階段，讓臺灣黃牛從保種族群成為具市場化的商業族群。由於國產牛肉消費市場上，黃牛肉的混淆情形甚為普遍，為確保臺灣黃牛在技轉後之品牌建立與行銷，遂建立分子生物鑑定技術來進行臺灣黃牛個體及品種鑑別，而此一技術亦於 107 年獲經濟部智慧財產局發明專利核准。在黃牛族群數目擴大達一定數量後，就需加強其經濟特性之利用，進行種原新用途之開發。臺灣黃牛在與國外優良肉牛品種雜交後，體重與體型均達到一定之改善效果，飼養期之經濟效益及屠體性狀亦多有提升，惟黃牛肉仍以較多的不飽和脂肪酸與較少的飽和脂肪酸見長。現階段臺灣黃牛已建立其小眾利基市場，黃牛肉亦受料理業者肯定為在地優質食材，未來擬嘗試結合影響餐飲文化真正的推手、不具行銷通路的分散保種場與具行銷通路優勢的技轉業者，推廣行銷臺灣黃牛在地品牌牛肉，為臺灣黃牛永續經營與本土肉牛產業，共創雙贏局面。

關鍵語：臺灣黃牛、分散保種與利用、永續經營

Utilization and Prospect of Taiwan Yellow Cattle

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The pilot national project of “Germplasm Preservation and Utilization in Taiwan Yellow Cattle” was initiated in 1987, breed registration was certified by COA in 2010, and technology transferred to commercial companies in 2013. In 2010, a follow-up investigation was conducted on the yellow cattle that reflow to the private farms. In the field survey, there were 19 yellow cattle raising farms with 603 heads. In addition to Hengchun Branch, there are 12 dispersed conservation farms with 311 heads, including 2 official units that belong to Livestock Research Institute and 10 private farms. The average annual growth rate of Taiwan yellow cattle from the year of 2012 is 8.3%, and the private conservation farms is growing at an average rate of 22.3%. It can be seen that the long-term promotion of the yellow cattle that reflow to the private farms has begun to show the preliminary success. According to the criteria of FAO, the current population status of Taiwan yellow cattle belong to the endangered-maintained state . If estimated by the average growth rate of the total number on farms, the population of yellow cattle in the next decade will exceed 1,200 heads and reach the stage of not at risk. The Taiwan yellow cattle will become a market-oriented business population from the conservation population. Due to the confusing situation of yellow cattle beef in the domestic beef consumption market, the molecular bioassay technology was then established to carry out yellow cattle individuals and breed identification in order to ensure the brand establishment and marketing of yellow cattle beef after the technology transfer. The above technology was approved by the Intellectual Property Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for invention patents in March of 2018. After the number of yellow cattle populations has increased to a certain number, it is necessary to strengthen the utilization of its economic characteristics and develop new uses for the this breed of cattle. After crossbreeding of yellow cattle with exotic superior beef breeds, certain improvements have achieved in body weight and body size. The economic benefits during fattening period and carcass traits have also improved a lot, but the yellow cattle beef still excelled in its abundant unsaturated fatty acids and less saturated fatty acids. At the present stage, Taiwan Yellow Cattle has established its niche market, and yellow cattle beef is also recognized by the restaurant industry as a local quality food ingredients. In the future, we will try to combine the real pushers who influence the catering culture, the dispersed conservation farms that do not have marketing access, and the technology transferred company with the advantages of marketing access to promote and marketing the local brand beef of Taiwan yellow cattle to create a win-win situation for the sustainable operation of Taiwan yellow cattle and the domestic beef cattle industry.

Key Words: Taiwan Yellow Cattle, Dispersed conservation and utilization, sustainable management