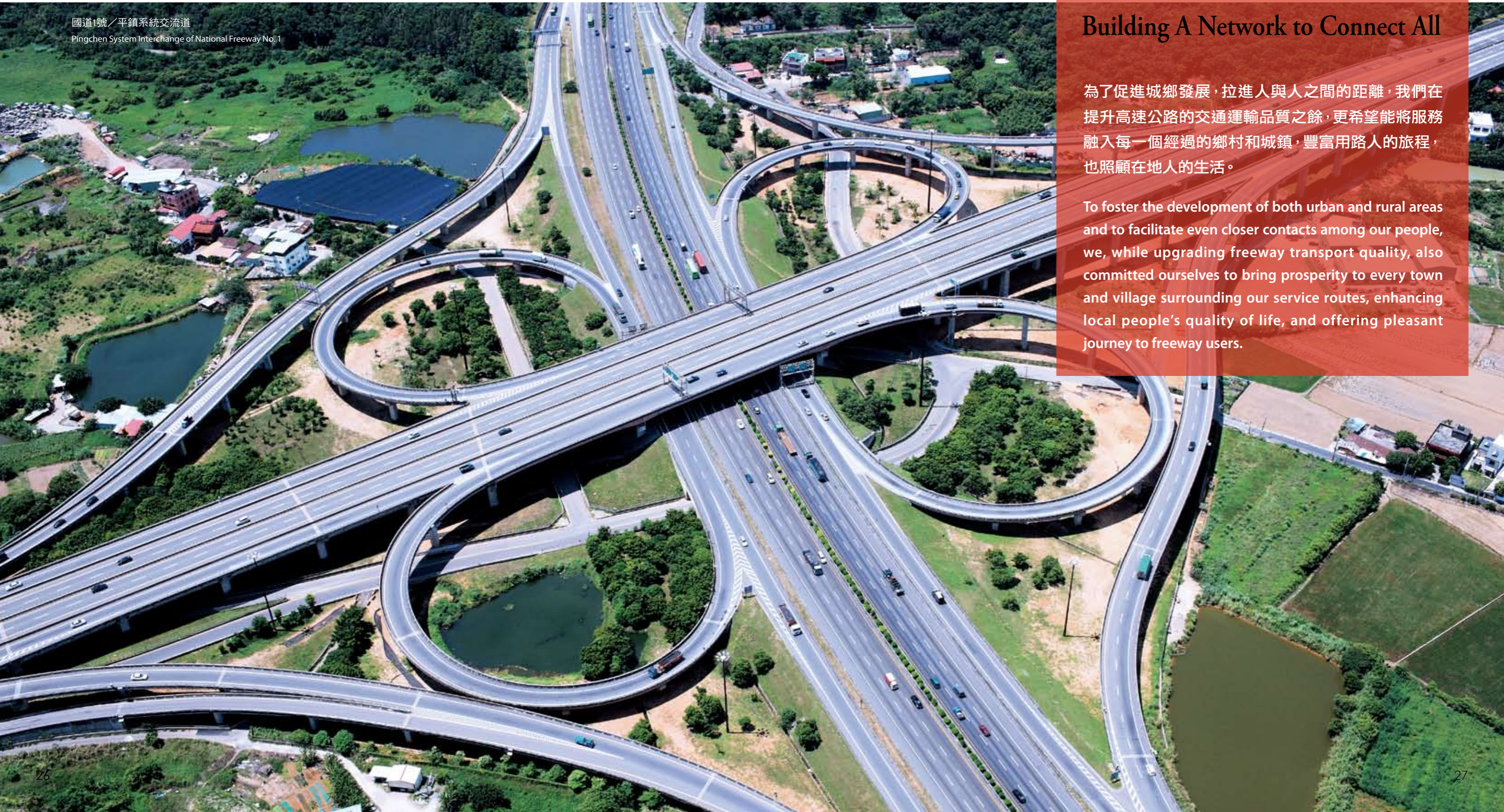


# 城鄉交流

## Closer Urban-Rural Links

國道1號／平鎮系統交流道  
Pingchen System Interchange of National Freeway No. 1



### 四通八達

#### Building A Network to Connect All

為了促進城鄉發展，拉進人與人之間的距離，我們在提升高速公路的交通運輸品質之餘，更希望能將服務融入每一個經過的鄉村和城鎮，豐富用路人的旅程，也照顧在地人的生活。

To foster the development of both urban and rural areas and to facilitate even closer contacts among our people, we, while upgrading freeway transport quality, also committed ourselves to bring prosperity to every town and village surrounding our service routes, enhancing local people's quality of life, and offering pleasant journey to freeway users.

# 交管措施

## Traffic Management Measures



適當的交管措施可疏運尖峰時段的龐大車流。  
Proper traffic control measures can keep smooth traffic during peak hours.

高速公路帶動了經濟發展，自通車以來交通量不斷成長，尤其是人口密集的城市和快速發展的城鄉，常常因既有的道路容量不敷交通需求，而在特定時段造成壅塞。為了改善壅塞的狀況，疏運尖峰時段的龐大車流，我們規劃了多項交通管理措施來維持高速公路的服務品質。

「匝道儀控管制」可以藉由入口匝道所設置的號誌燈，來調節進入高速公路的流量，以時間管制的運作方式讓行車更順暢。

「開放路肩」則是針對特別壅塞的路段，在車流量最大的尖峰時段，開放小型車行駛路肩，增加道路的疏運容量。然而，當時段性開放路肩仍無法紓解車流時，暫時將現有的道路稍作調整增闢「輔助車道」，便成為下一個解決壅塞的方法。或是規劃「替代道路」，讓高速公路的車流能夠改道至鄰近平行的道路系統，也讓用路人擁有多元性的行車選擇。

此外，配合春節等連續假期的龐大車流量，亦規劃了「暫停收費」、「入口高乘載管制」及「入口匝道封閉」等措施，並且給予用路人替代道路和分流建議，目的都是為了疏導假期的交通。

在道路容量短期內無法增加的情況下，適當的交通管理措施，有助於紓緩壅塞，也唯有你我的配合才能讓交通更順暢。

Over the past decades, freeways have contributed to Taiwan's economic growth. Since the first freeway was completed, traffic volume has been increasing, particularly in populous cities and rapidly growing towns. Traffic demands exceed available freeway capacity, and this often leads to congestion particularly during peak hours. To solve such problems and maintain our service quality, several traffic management measures are taken.

For example, "entrance ramp metering control" can regulate vehicles coming onto freeway by time interval control to maintain an acceptable traffic flow. And "opening of road shoulders" to light vehicle in frequently jammed sections during rush hours is designed to increase freeway capacity expediently. However, if this measure still can't alleviate traffic jam, "setting up an auxiliary lane" by adjusting existing lanes will be another solution. Meanwhile, "substitute routes" will be advised for drivers to take a parallel highway or expressway.

In addition, during the Chinese Lunar New Year holiday when traffic volume is extremely heavy, other special measures are taken, such as suspending toll collection, high occupancy vehicle control, entrance ramp closure, etc. Advice of substitute routes and separate driving route depending on destination will also be given. With the capacity limitation that can't be increased in the short term, these measures help ease traffic congestion.



輔助車道 (國道1號/機場系統-中壢服務區路段)  
Setting up an auxiliary lane (Airport System to Zhongli Service Section of National Freeway No. 1)



開放路肩 (國道1號/東湖路段)  
Opening of road shoulders (Doughu section of National Freeway No. 1)

# 拓寬工程

## Widening Construction

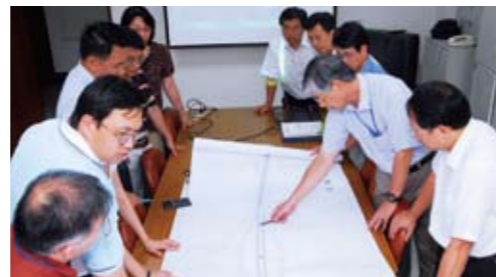
開放路肩與增闢輔助車道都只是一時的短期措施，面對長期性道路容量不足問題，拓寬工程才是根本的解決之道。

拓寬工程在施工的同時亦需維持交通暢通，就好像穿著衣服改衣服，困難度相當高。像以前的雙向4車道增加為6至10車道的北部拓寬工程，以及近年來完成的中南部道路拓寬，多是屬於這類型的平面增建。

不過有些路段與周圍的建築設施相當接近，無法平面向外增建車道時，我們便以興建高架道路方式拓寬，並完善規劃高架道路與平面主線之轉換功能，此舉將可大

幅提昇交通運輸功效和行車服務品質。

不論是將現有的道路以平面或高架方式拓寬，其目的都是希望能以較少的資源，來增加道路的容量，延長道路的壽命，並且同時兼顧紓解車流與環境保護。



Both opening of road shoulders and setting up an auxiliary lane serve as temporary measure. In the long run, the most efficient solution to the insufficiency of freeway capacity is to widen seriously-jammed road sections.

When widening construction is underway, we also need to keep smooth traffic along freeway. This is a big challenge as difficult as tailoring a suit of clothes when wearing it. But we have successfully completed many such projects by, for example, widening 4 lanes to 6 or even 10 lanes in northern region in early year, and widening all sections in central and southern regions lately, all of which belong to



拓寬工程就好像穿著衣服改衣服，難度相當高。

To widen ground sections is like tailoring a suit of clothes when wearing it.

ground widening.

However, some freeway sections are close to other buildings and cannot be widened on ground. Under such circumstances, we construct viaducts. By doing so, we significantly enhance transport efficiency and service quality.

No matter conducted in which way, widening constructions aims to not only increase the capacity and prolong the life of freeway, but also relieve traffic congestion and protect surrounding environment.

高架拓寬路段

(國道1號/臺北交流道)

Widening projects of Viaducts. (Taipei Interchange of National Freeway No. 1)

平面拓寬路段

(國道1號/員林戰備道)

Widening projects of ground lanes. (Yuanlin Emergency Landing Strip)



# 增改建交流道工程

## Newly Constructed Interchanges

為了促進地方發展，我們也透過增建或改建交流道，加強國道與周邊道路的連結運轉，讓用路人更方便使用高速公路。

增改建交流道的目的各有不同，例如：城鄉積極開發的觀光景點，需要快捷的聯外道路來吸引人潮；新興工業區或科技園區的發展，需要經由高速公路來緩和當地的交通負荷；地方產業供需，透過交流道的增建或改建，可將原有的各類運輸系統重新整合，改善路網結構，促進整體生活圈均衡發展。

由於增設或改建交流道均會對主線車流或地方道路有所影響，因此須經過審慎評估，研議適宜的方案及限制設置交流道的距離，以減輕對主線車流之衝擊，並可避免因興建過於密集反而導致道路壅塞的狀況，亦可防止土地過度開發和資源的浪費。

To foster the development of local areas within freeway network, we linking freeways with nearby highways by reconstructing interchanges or building new ones. This has brought more conveniences to freeway users.

Interchange construction and reconstruction have different purposes; for example, newly developed scenic spots need connecting highways to attract more tourists; newly developed industrial zones or sci-tech parks need freeway to alleviate local traffic burden; local industries need an rapid, integrated transportation system to promote balanced development.

Such interchange projects may slow down vehicle speed on main lanes. Hence careful pre-assessments are required and there should be a minimum distance between two interchanges, so as to minimize adverse impact on traffic flow and avoid traffic jam. After all, interchange-intensive situation may result in overdevelopment of lands and unnecessary waste of resources.

改建中的五股交流道。

Wugu Interchange in reconstruction.



國道1號／鼎金系統交流道

Dingjin System Interchange of National Freeway No. 1



# 服務區

## Service Areas

因為長途旅行需要適當的休憩，所以在高速公路沿線設置了服務區。經過30餘年的發展，服務區已不僅僅是停車休息的地方，也是觀光遊憩的好去處。

國道全線共有14個服務區，皆委由民間廠商來經營管理，以服務為主軸，「人文關懷」、「鄉土融合」及「社會回饋」為理念，結合當地風土文化、生態環保教育、觀光休憩功能及交通資訊服務等多元功能，塑造「一區一特色」的服務，讓大家在行車之餘，可以充分舒展筋骨、養精蓄銳，並獲得身心靈的滿足。

在這樣的理念下，經營廠商發揮創意，透過在地美食、地方名產和景點介紹，促進地方發展與觀光，並提供許多貼心的服務。近年來為響應節能減碳，更設置太陽能板與風力發電，雨水回收再利用，為環境保護貢獻一份心力。

東山服務區 (攝影·楊俊生)  
Dongshan Service Area (by Yand Jun-sheng)



Considering the need of drivers and passengers to take a rest after hours of travel, we have set up service areas along freeways. After 30-odd years' development, each service area is very unique in its own way, serving as not only a place for rest but also a place of recreation.

There are a total of 14 service areas in the national freeway network. We have entrusted their operation to private contractors to offer customer-oriented service, extend genuine humanities concern, and give feedback to the society. These service areas bring together local features, environmental protection measures, educational functions, recreational facilities, and traffic information. We provide "one service area, one specialty" services to let freeway users relax themselves.

Our service areas also help foster local tourism and development by providing local food and snacks, selling local special products, and distributing introductory materials of nearby scenic spots. In recent years, in line with the energy-saving and CO<sub>2</sub>-reducing trend, such measures as solar energy boards, wind power, and rainwater recycle are being taken.



關西服務區  
Guanxi Service Area



中壢服務區  
Zhongli Service Area



南投服務區  
Nantou Service Area



清水服務區 (攝影·林合展)  
Qingshui Service Area (by Lin He-jan)

## 服務區提供的服務

餐飲、加油服務、代售回数票、路況資訊、旅遊資訊、廣播服務、失物招領、兌換零錢、影印傳真、電子收費、無線上網、育嬰室、自動提款機、停車場、洗手間、優質休憩景觀

## Service items offered by service areas

Food & drinks, Gasoline, Sales of toll tickets, Freeway information, Tourism information, Broadcast service, Lost & found, Changes, Photocopy & fax, ETC service, Wireless internet, Nursery rooms, ATM, Parking, Toilets, and Recreational landscapes.

西湖服務區  
Xihu Service Area



服務區已不僅僅是停車休息的地方，也是觀光遊憩的好去處。  
Our service areas are more than parking or resting places. They are also places of recreation.

## 服務區圖 Locations of Service Areas

