

A full-page photograph of a man standing in a lush, green forest. He is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved button-down shirt with two chest pockets, dark trousers, and a baseball cap. He is looking upwards and to the right. The forest is dense with various types of trees and foliage. A stream flows over rocks in the foreground, with some fallen leaves scattered on the ground.

森林勇士

Forest

Warrior





**This Kuku Yalanji tribe member teaches  
brave adventurers how to survive  
an ancient Australian rainforest**

這位庫庫雅拉尼族人勇於接受任何挑戰，  
在其族群領地——澳洲古代雨林裡，上演適者生存的本領

rior

WORDS LINDY ALEXANDER  
PHOTOGRAPHY MARK LEHN



“

f I got dropped out here in the middle of the rainforest, I could survive for 12 months or longer,” declares Harold Tayley, or Mooks as he is known. Mooks (the word for “elder” in the

Yalanji language) is a middle-aged member of the Kuku Yalanji tribe, the Indigenous people who have lived in this part of northern Queensland for thousands of years. I look at the small group of tourists gathered around Mooks and then at the dense rainforest with its tall trees, strange birdcalls and looping vines. I’m not sure any of us could survive 12 hours.

But where I see impenetrable jungle and plants that are indistinguishable from each other, Mooks sees a pharmacy, supermarket and university. “Everything you need to survive is right here in the rainforest,” he says. “You won’t find the plants in this rainforest anywhere else on the planet. We have bush medicine and bush food, and the knowledge to use them.”

It’s this knowledge that has allowed the Kuku Yalanji people to thrive in these parts for more than 50,000 years. Mooks is sharing his knowledge on a Ngadiku Dreamtime Walk organised by Mossman Gorge Centre, located in Daintree National Park. Mossman Gorge is an area with great spiritual and cultural value to its traditional residents, with its steep mountain ranges, wild rivers, ancient rainforests and crystal-clear waters.


The park sits within the Wet Tropics of Queensland UNESCO World Heritage Site, which extends from Townsville to Cooktown, covering 894,420 hectares. The Wet Tropics covers less than 0.2% of Australia, but 30% of its marsupial species live here; 40% of Australia’s birds call it home; and 60% of the nation’s butterfly species are native to this area.

Prior to the Europeans’ arrival in Australia, the Wet Tropics rainforests were among Australia’s most populated areas, and the only area where Aboriginal Australians lived permanently in the forest. Today there are still at least 20 rainforest Aboriginal tribal groups, 120 clans and eight language groups in the Wet Tropics UNESCO World Heritage area. The rainforest provides them with everything they need – food, medicine, clothing, spirituality, identity, shelter and social order.

Before we walk into the 135-million-year-old rainforest, older than the Amazon by 80 million years, Mooks performs a “welcome to country”







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「在我眼中的原始叢林和難以辨別的植物，在Mooks眼中卻與藥房、超市和大學無異」

「假如我被流放到雨林深處的話，我可以生存到12個月或更長時間。」外號「Mooks」的Harold Tayley宣稱。Mooks在雅拉尼語裡是「長老」的意思，年屆中年的他，是庫庫雅拉尼族的族人之一，而這個原住部落在昆士蘭北部已有數千年歷史。我看著Mooks身旁的一小群旅客，再看看茂密的雨林、高聳的樹木和蜿蜒纏繞的攀藤植物，奇怪的鳥鳴在耳畔響起，我甚至懷疑大家能否捱過12小時。

然而，在我眼中的原始叢林和難以辨別的植物，在Mooks眼中就與藥房、超市和大學無異。「所有賴以維生的東西，盡在這片雨林之中。」他說。「這裡的野生植物，你不會在世上其他地方找到。我們有草藥、叢林美食，還具有運用這些天然資源的知識。」

憑著這些知識，庫庫雅拉尼族的血脈已傳承超過五萬年。現在，Mooks在莫斯曼峽谷中心舉辦的「納地谷夢幻時代步行之旅」與旅客分享叢林知識，中心位於戴恩樹國家公園。莫斯曼峽谷擁有陡峭山脈、原始河流、古代雨林和清澈水源，對於原住民來說，這裡是一個富有靈性和文化價值的地方。

國家公園所位處的昆士蘭濕熱帶地區，獲聯合國列為世界遺產，地域由湯斯維爾連綿至庫克敦，涵蓋894,420公頃土地。雖然昆士蘭濕熱帶地區只佔整個澳洲大陸不足0.2%，但卻是全國三成有袋類動物和四成鳥類的棲息地，澳洲六成的原生蝴蝶品種，也是源自此地。

在歐洲人登陸之前，昆士蘭濕熱帶地區的雨林，曾經是澳洲人口最密集的地方，也是澳洲原住民唯一長居

LEFT TO RIGHT:  
TOURISTS ON THE  
NGADIKU  
DREAMTIME WALK;  
THE ECO-TOURISM  
VISITOR CENTRE AT  
MOSSMAN GORGE

左至右：「納地谷夢幻時代步行之旅」深受喜愛歷史的旅客歡迎；位於昆士蘭莫斯曼峽谷的綠色旅遊資訊中心







TOP TO BOTTOM:  
MOOKS  
PERFORMING A  
TRADITIONAL  
SMOKING  
CEREMONY WITH  
BARK FROM THE  
MELALEUCA TREE;  
ONE OF THE MANY  
VARIETIES OF FUNGI  
THAT GROW IN THE  
RAINFOREST;  
AN EDIBLE WILD FIG

上至下：MOOKS準備樹皮，為旅客主持傳統煙燻儀式；生長於雨林裡的一種菌類；一種可以食用的野生無花果



ritual – a traditional and sacred smoking ceremony. Among the towering trees and sprawling ferns is a clear patch where our group walks slowly around a smouldering fire. Stones crunch under our feet and the red coals glint as Mooks throws bark from a melaleuca tree onto the fire. The smoke envelops our group before rising, the wisps fading into the blue sky.

Mooks speaks in Yalanji and then translates. “Once you’re in our country this smoking ceremony will protect you,” says Mooks. “You are strangers to the area but when you leave from here, you will go with good spirit.” Mooks tells us this means we will be shielded from “bad spells or curses”.

As we begin the walk, Mooks stops every 30 metres or so to point out something that could harm or heal us. He shows us a pandanus plant, with its tasty custard-like fruit and long dark leaves with tiny spikes along their edges. “When the women were out collecting berries and digging for wild yams with their head down, they would use these spikes on the side of the leaf to stick into their skin to massage their temples and stop them from getting headaches.”

“What about the men – don’t they get headaches too?” someone asks. “Only from their wives,” comes Mooks’ cheeky reply.

The rainforest offers a cornucopia of traditional food, but only if you know where to look. Mooks shows us the bush foods that grow abundantly in this area, but warns against eating anything unfamiliar. “We have six different types of wild fig, but you can only eat two,” Mooks says. “The rest are poisonous, but they all look the same.” The way to tell the difference is to stick a little twig in the fruit. If sap comes out, you know it’s poison.

This is the knowledge that Mooks’ shaman grandfather, who spoke 15 different Aboriginal languages, passed onto him when Mooks was a small boy in the bush. “I didn’t live in a house until I was 16 years old,” he tells us. “I lived in the bush, in a bark shelter with my grandparents.” As a baby, Mooks’ cot was made out of red stringy bark and cushioned with kangaroo skin. “When my grandparents passed on I found it hard to go from living in the bush to a house,” he says. “It was stressful for a long time.”

The international travellers in our group shake their heads when Mooks asks them if they have heard of the Stolen Generations. He has living memories of a time when Aboriginal children who were thought to have European ancestry were forcibly removed from their families as a result of various Australian government policies. Mooks was nearly taken a couple of times by government

雨林的地點。如今，這片聯合國世界遺產土地，仍然有最少20個雨林原住民族群、120個家族和八種語言。雨林為他們提供食物、藥物、衣服、靈性依靠、身分認同、棲息地和社會秩序，照顧一切生活所需。

進入有一億三千五百萬年歷史的雨林之前——這裡比亞馬遜雨林還要多出八千萬年歷史——Mooks主持了一項傳統而神聖的煙燻儀式，歡迎我們踏足其領地。我們來到高樹和綠蕨之間的空地，圍著煙霧瀰漫的火爐行走，腳下的石子在噼噼作響。Mooks把茶樹樹皮扔進火堆，火紅的木炭閃著火光。煙霧籠罩著我們，然後緩緩升上半空，消失在藍天之中。

Mooks以雅拉尼語說了一番話，再翻譯給我們聽。「踏足本族領地時，煙燻儀式會保護你們。」Mooks說。

「雖然你們是外來者，但將會帶著愉快的心情離開。」Mooks解釋，這意味著我們將會免受「邪惡與詛咒」侵擾。

起程了，Mooks每逢30米便稍停一下，提醒我們周遭有什麼東西是有害的，有什麼是治療良藥。他向我們展示一株斑斑類植物，深色葉片長長的，邊緣長有細小的尖刺，其果實美味極了，吃起來有點像奶黃醬。Mooks補充：「女族人常常要低頭採摘莓果和挖掘野草，所以她們會用葉沿的刺按摩太陽穴舒緩頭痛。」

「男族人呢，他們不會頭痛嗎？」某人問。「老婆大人才會讓他們頭痛呢。」Mooks開玩笑地說。

如果你懂得尋找的話，雨林其實是豐富的糧食寶藏。Mooks介紹了一些大量生長的叢林食物，但也同時警告我們，千萬不要吃任何不熟悉的东西。「這裡有六種野生無花果，但可食用的只有兩種。」Mooks說。「其餘的都有毒，雖然它們看起來一模一樣。」辨認毒性的竅門，就是拿起小樹枝刺在果實上，如果有汁液流出的話，就代表果實有毒。







CLOCKWISE FROM FAR LEFT: THE BUTTRESS OF THE RED CEDAR IS USED TO MAKE ARTEFACTS, SHIELDS AND BOOMERANGS; ANCIENT STONES USED TO CRACK YELLOW WALNUTS AND CYCAD SEEDS FOR FLOUR; FLAMMABLE CANDLE NUTS ARE USED TO PROVIDE LIGHT

順時針最左圖起：紅側柏的板根可用於製作工藝品、盾牌和回力鏢；古代石頭可用來打開黃核桃和蘇鐵種子的硬殼，然後製成麵粉；容易燃燒的燭果可用在照明燃料



## HEALING POWER

### 靈丹妙藥

The medicinal qualities of the plants that grow in Daintree Rainforest are starting to be recognised. A berry from the blushwood tree, which only grows in certain areas of Far North Queensland, has rapid cancer-fighting properties.

A particular compound in the berry has been found to destroy head and neck tumours as well as melanomas. An experimental drug derived from the berry has been used on cats, dogs and horses, and in 75% of cases, tumours disappear and do not return. Researchers are hopeful that the drug could be effective in humans, too.

一些源自戴恩樹雨林的植物，其藥用價值開始獲得認同。其中，藍木樹的漿果據說具有快速抗癌的功效，而藍木樹目前只生長在遠北昆士蘭的某些地區。這種漿果中的特殊化合物，被發現能破壞頭頸部腫瘤及黑色素瘤。由此漿果研製的實驗性藥物，已在貓、狗和馬等動物身上進行測試，當中75%的病例中，腫瘤消失並且沒有復發。研究人員希望這種抗癌藥用於人體亦能見效。

## “If you are lost in the rainforest, find a red cedar, get a rock and hit the buttress”

「如果你在雨林裡迷路，可以找一棵紅側柏，拿起一塊石頭打在其板根上」

officials, but his grandmother rubbed charcoal on him to make his skin appear darker. The second time a sympathetic police officer's wife hid him in a postal bag under her bed when she heard people were looking for him. “I was one of the lucky ones,” Mooks recalls.

Today we are the fortunate ones as Mooks guides us through the rainforest that he knows intimately. He shows us the stones, some up to 40,000 years old, used to crack yellow walnut and cycad seeds for flour; the clay eaten to strengthen bones; and a flower that glows in the dark, acting like a tiny candle when night falls. It has been guiding Indigenous people through the forest for millennia.

He stops at an enormous tree, its ancient limbs spreading high above us, and its roots stretching across the path. “This is a red cedar; we have some

in the rainforest that are 400 years old,” says Mooks. “Rainforest people chop the buttress out to make artefacts, shields, boomerangs, and the women made bowls to carry berries and fruits.” But the tree also has a life-saving use. “If you are lost in the rainforest, find a red cedar, get a rock and hit the buttress,” Mooks instructs us. With that he picks up a big stone and hits it firmly into the trunk of the tree. A loud, hollow sound like a gunshot echoes through the valley. “You can hear that up to 10 kilometres away,” Mooks says. “If you hear that sound, you know someone needs help.”

This ancient rainforest contains medicinal and life-saving remedies. Just down the path from the red cedar is a tall lemon-scented eucalyptus. Mooks picks up a rock and knocks a small piece of bark off the trunk. A small trickle of white

他之所以對雨林瞭如指掌，全靠祖父的悉心教導。其祖父是一位巫師，懂得15種原住民語言，當Mooks年紀尚小時，他已將叢林知識一一傳授。

「我到了16歲時，才第一次入住真正的房屋。」Mooks告訴我們。「我在叢林裡長大，與祖父母同住於樹皮屋。」嬰孩時期的他，就睡在由紅桉樹皮製作的嬰兒床上，以袋鼠皮為床墊。「祖父母去世後，我離開雨林搬進普通房屋。說實話，我花了好一段時間才能適應全新的生活方式。」

Mooks問不同國家的旅客，有沒有聽過「被偷走的一代」，他們都搖搖頭。曾幾何時，有些原住民兒童被視為擁有歐洲血統，因此澳洲政府迫使他們離開家人，這些事件他還歷歷在目。Mooks差點就被政府人員強行帶走，但他祖母靈機一觸，用炭塗黑他的皮膚，那才逃過一劫。另外一次，一位心地善良的警察妻子聽到有人找他，於是把他藏在床下的郵袋裡。「我算是比較幸運的一個。」Mooks憶述。



sap seeps down the tree. "In the early days when people had a fever they would mix the sap with a little water," Mooks says. "This is one of the most important trees in the rainforest. The sap acts like an antibiotic."

Mooks uses his encyclopaedic knowledge to bridge the modern and the ancient world. Alongside a general practitioner, Mooks often visits members of the 130-strong Indigenous community who live in Mossman Gorge to offer traditional healing. Mooks, however, lives in nearby Mossman town because there isn't enough housing to go around in the community. The challenges that Aboriginal people have faced in this region since colonisation are well-known – high unemployment

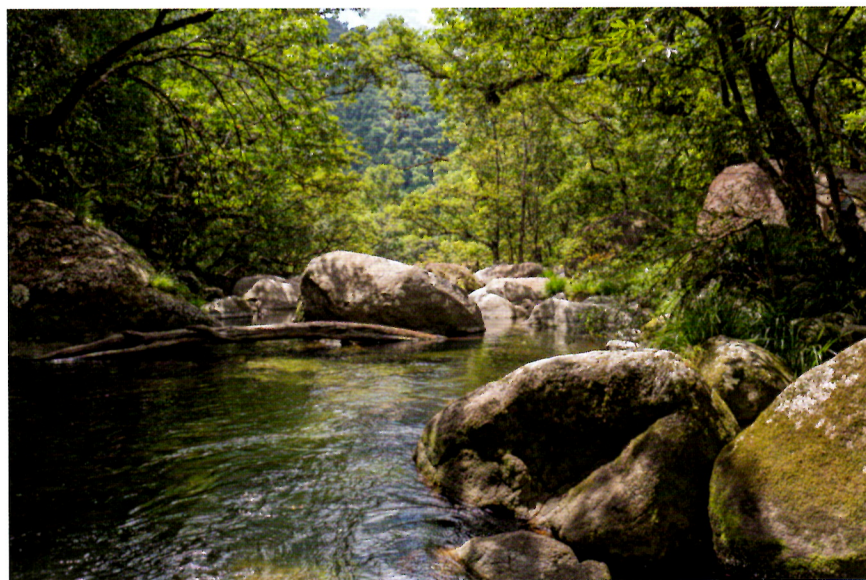
rates, substance abuse, as well as significant health issues.

Mooks' passion for teaching people about the rainforest is unmistakable. It's something he has used to impact young Aboriginal people in the area. "Lots of children in the community are on their computers playing video games and on their mobile phones," he says. "But I take them out to the country and show them how to find food, to cook, to make *didgeridoos* (wind instruments). Some of these young kids are breaking into shops and causing trouble. I tell them, 'If you can work, make money and buy something that you need, then you don't need to steal.'"



LEFT AND BOTTOM:  
MOOKS PUTTING ON  
CLAY BODY PAINT  
USED FOR  
PERFORMANCES;  
THE CRYSTAL CLEAR  
WATERS OF  
MOSSMAN GORGE

左圖及下圖：MOOKS  
示範塗上傳統泥彩；  
莫斯曼峽谷的清幽溪流



今時今日，我們幸得Mooks擔任嚮導，探索其熟悉的熱帶雨林。他向我們展示擁有長達四萬年歷史的石頭，古人用這些石頭打開黃核桃和鐵樹種子的硬殼，然後製成麵粉；此外還有強健骨骼的食用黏土，以及在黑暗中像燭光般發亮的花卉。數千年來，叢林中的原住民就是依靠它們照明前路。

他在一棵巨樹前停下來，古老的樹幹在我們頭上挺拔高壯，樹根在步徑上廣闊蔓延。「這棵是紅側柏，雨林裡有些紅側柏已有400年歷史了。」Mooks說。「在雨林裡生活的人會砍下板根，製作工藝品、盾牌、回力鏢等，女族人也曾用它來製造碗盤，盛載野莓水果。」除此之外，這種樹也具救命用途。「如果你在雨林裡迷路，可以找一棵紅側柏，拿起一塊石頭打在它的板根上。」Mooks為我們即場示範，他拿著一塊大石，使勁擊在樹上。那種響亮而空洞的聲音，聽起來就像槍聲，在山谷裡迴盪。Mooks說：「那聲響可傳至10公里以外，假如你聽到這種聲音的話，即是有人正在求救。」

這片遠古雨林是救命醫藥的寶庫。在紅側柏不遠處，長著一棵散發檸檬香氣的尤加利樹。Mooks用石頭削掉一小塊樹皮，樹幹流出一些白色汁液。「從前人們生病發燒時，會將樹液混和一點水，當作藥物般使用。」Mooks說。「這種樹在雨林裡非常重要，是原住民的抗生素。」

Mooks憑著豐富的知識，為現代和古代世界架起橋樑。他經常與一位全科醫生前往莫斯曼峽谷，探訪那裡的180原住民社群，為他們進行傳統療法。由於社群居住空間有限，因此Mooks選擇居於附近的莫斯曼鎮。從殖民地時代起，區內的原住民便要面對生活上的種種挑戰，如高失業率、毒品和嚴重疾病等問題。

Mooks在雨林教育方面充滿熱誠，也希望藉此潛移默化當地的年輕原住民。「社群裡的孩子整天都在玩電腦遊戲和滑手機。」他說。「我會帶他們到叢林，教他們尋找食物、煮食和製作didgeridoo（傳統吹奏樂器）。有些孩子闖進商店生事，我會這樣勸誡：『假如你們好好工作賺錢的話，就可以買自己喜歡的東西，那就不用偷了。』」

「每次我到莫斯曼買東西，在超級市場工作的孩子都會告訴我：『Mooks，你改變了我們的命運。』」他垂下頭來，邊說邊微笑。「我樂於教育年輕人野外生存技巧和接納自身文化。這些孩子必須走上正軌。」





“Every time I go shopping in Mossman, kids who are working at the supermarket say to me, ‘Mooks, you’ve changed our lives,’” he says, smiling and looking down at the ground. “Teaching young ones to survive off the land and embrace their culture is what I am passionate about. These kids have to go the right way.”

Integral to supporting young Aboriginal people is the Mossman Gorge Training Centre, which offers courses for Indigenous Australians to work in hospitality, tourism and business. Around 90% of the staff at the centre are Indigenous, and training manager Deb Simpson says the local Kuku Yalanji people feel proud to share their stories and knowledge with visitors to the area. “It’s important for the culture and the tourism

industry,” she says. “Indigenous tourism is about educating people, but it’s also about keeping the culture alive for the younger generation.” As an elder, Mooks is integral to that, shares Simpson. “When Mooks takes trainee guides on the track he is supporting them with their culture and ensuring it’s preserved.”

Mooks has given these tours for nearly 25 years, and has shared his knowledge with everyone from prime ministers to movie stars to ordinary people. But there’s still one person he wants to meet. “I’d like to meet up with [British adventurer] Bear Grylls,” he chuckles. “Just me and him out here with nothing. I’d like to see who’s going to come back.” The group doesn’t hesitate – our money is on Mooks. ★

莫斯曼峽谷培訓中心致力支援澳洲的年輕原住民，為他們提供款客業、旅遊業和商業方面的培訓課程。中心內大約九成員工都是原住民。培訓經理Deb Simpson提到，庫庫雅拉尼族人對於能夠與旅客分享知識和見聞，均深感自豪。「這對於本地文化和旅遊業都非常重要。」她說。「原住民旅遊業的價值在於教育人群，同時也為下一代保育地方文化。」Simpson補充，Mooks作為一位長老，在過程中扮演著核心角色。「當Mooks帶領實習嚮導在野外進行訓練時，正為他們鞏固文化身分基礎，並確保文化得以妥善保育。」

Mooks帶領這些旅程已接近25年，向普羅大眾以至國家領導人和影星分享豐富的知識。但是，他依然期待與一位人物會面。「我希望會一會（英國冒險家）貝爾·吉羅斯。」他笑說。「只有我和他兩個人，赤手深入叢林，看誰能夠活著走出來。」團友們都毫不猶豫，打賭Mooks會勝出。

## RAINFOREST REMEDIES 雨林百子櫃



### GREEN ANTS

These are commonly used for box jellyfish stings

綠螞蟥  
適用於治療  
箱型水母蜇傷



### WITCHETTY GRUBS

Their innards are used to treat sores and relieve pain

巫螞蟥  
其生內臟可用於治療  
瘡瘍及舒緩痛楚



### GREEN PLUM LEAVES

They are known to alleviate toothaches

青梅葉  
可用於緩解牙痛



### TULIP TREE

The juice from the unripe fruit of this tree is used to treat skin diseases

鬱金香樹  
其未成熟果實的汁液  
可用於治療皮膚病



### ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL

The oil from the tree’s nuts is used as a laxative

瓊崖海棠樹  
來自樹上堅果的油  
分，可用作輕瀉劑

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