

國有鹽灘地非劣化棲地,保育共識不應走回頭路

展望美濃湖水雉復育工作

一群為黑面琵鷺保育默默付出的守護者

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BV 中華鳥會秘書處

5月份在網路媒體有學者投書,其觀察嘉義、 台南鹽田濕地目前環境劣化越來越嚴重,不應放任 不作為,並認為特有生物研究保育中心(簡稱特生 中心)所繪製的鹽田生態敏感區的圖層分析不嚴謹, 致國產署以錯誤的圖資做成行政命令之依據,其主 張國有財產署應撤回行政命令並准予光電廠商申請 開發,讓光電業者投入資源進行復育與管理,創造 綠能與保育的雙贏。

中華民國野鳥學會、台南市野鳥學會、台灣黑 面琵鷺保育學會及高雄市野鳥學會針對此投書有不 同的見解,我們的意見與聲明如下:

國有鹽灘地多為鳥類生態豐富的熱區, 不是已劣化的棲地

嘉義與台南沿海的國有鹽灘地,是目前全國遷徙水鳥數量最龐大且集中的重要棲息地,近年來無論是特生中心與成功大學的研究調查,以及賞鳥人的公民科學資料,都認定這些鹽田是無庸置疑的水鳥熱區,棲息著各式各樣包含雁鴨、鷸鴴、鷺鷥及鷗類等度冬水鳥。其中,嘉義布袋鹽田每年冬季約調查有3萬5千至4萬隻的鳥類,是為全國目前已知數量最多且集中的水鳥棲地;台南將軍與頂山鹽田近年也有數千至1萬多隻,且近年也持續記錄到

特殊少見的瀕危物種如琵嘴鷸及諾氏鷸。無論以區域或全國的尺度來看,這些鹽田濕地的鳥種及數量皆相當突出,其中布袋鹽田的度冬水鳥數量更是全國之冠。我們認為這樣鳥類生態豐富的區域,生態狀況還相當良好,而非已經劣化的棲地,這也是這些地區不適合放置光電的主因。

棲地劣化應積極管理,但鋪設光電不是解藥

假如鹽田環境真的有劣化的狀況,確實應要積極面對來處理。鹽田濕地過去是曬鹽場地,原本就屬於動態的人為環境,台灣鹽業停止曬鹽後,鹽田處於閒置狀態缺乏管理,天然降雨多寡及水閘門的水位調控等就變成是影響在地生態的要素,若經營管理得宜,可以發揮更好的生態服務功能,提供更多的鳥類棲息並提高生物多樣性。但我們無法認同將眾所皆知的生態熱區描繪成已經劣化的棲地,所以實力,不會理化光電開發的影響,讓廠商進行開發後再進行棲地復育的思維。我們必須要強調,在鹽灘地鋪設大面積的光電板對於棲息於此為大島來說,絕對不是「低度擾動」,多數的水鳥需要開闊的濕地環境供覓食和休息。保護在地鳥類生態,應優先考慮保留現有的生態豐富的鹽灘地,而不是讓光電廠商去開發這些環境良好的地方,才另

做生態補償,這是本末倒置的作法,同時也無法保 證花了許多經費所做的棲地復育,一定就能恢復原 有的生態樣貌。

鹽田光電爭議多,迴避生態熱區才是出路

過去於 106 年起,經濟部在嘉義與台南國有鹽 灘地推動光電示範案場,在排除既有法定保護區後, 共劃設 758 公頃的鹽田濕地作為光電設廠的預定 地,卻仍坐落全台數量最豐富的重要水鳥棲地,鳥 類豐富度並不輸鄰近法定保護區,引發光電衝擊生 態的爭議。因此行政院、經濟部、農委會及公民團 體經數次溝通協商後,以特生中心所繪製的鹽田生 態敏感區地圖為依據(包含特生中心、成功大學與 eBird 鳥類紀錄資料庫的資料),將高度生態爭議區 排除於光電示範案場外,改往中度及低度生態爭議 區進行開發,即為現今已完工的嘉義義竹八區光電 廠(80 公頃)、新塭九區光電廠(22 公頃) 與台南鹽 田光電廠(213 公頃)。

實際上,無論是高、中、低度生態爭議的鹽灘地,只要管理妥當,理應都有具備生態功能的價值。迴避高度生態爭議區是綠能政策與生態保育的權衡結果,嘉義八區及九區的廠商也規畫棲地復育區來作棲地補償,但作用在於盡量減緩開發的衝擊,並非毫無影響。在全球天然濕地大量流失的前提下,為了能保障候鳥有永久的棲身之所,我們認為未來應盡可能保留重要的鳥類棲地,不應再設置更多的光電於國有鹽灘地上。但在去(109)年期間,因行政院與公民團體的共識未確實傳達到國有財產署,以至於部分光電廠商仍持續向國產署申請位在高生態爭議區的國有鹽灘地進行開發。經本會與相關團體、學者共同發起聲明,國產署亦召開會議了解問題之嚴重性,決議將所有申請在高生態敏感區的光電設廠案撤回,才免除大規模的環境開發壓力。



台南將軍鹽田/李昱緯攝

降低光電與生態、社會的衝突是共識,不應走回頭路

近年來光電政策歷經種種爭議,為了減少與 環境、社會面的衝突,針對 2025 年綠能發電量的 目標,經濟部一方面增加屋頂型光電、減少地面型 光電的比例外,也與農委會優先推行讓魚塭經濟加 值的漁電共生型的光電,並研擬環境與社會檢核機 制(簡稱環社檢核), 盤點各種可能具爭議的議題, 以供光電廠商提出有效的因應對策來降低開發的衝 突。目前漁電共生光電還在初步執行且成果未定的 階段,環社檢核機制也尚未應用到其他類型的地面 型光電(如農電共生、埤塘光電等)。如今有學者回 頭質疑特生中心評估的鹽田生態爭議區的可信度, 並主張光電業者可以在其認定的劣化鹽田上進行開 發和復育,恐怕不只讓已暫時平息的爭議又起,也 讓國家的綠能政策可能再度被掛上破壞環境的汙 名。我們能預期未來的光電爭議不會就此消失,但 降低光電與生態、社會的衝突應是台灣社會多數人 的共識,不該再走回頭路。

民間組織擬結盟認養國有鹽灘地, 開創鹽田明智利用新出路

雖然目前嘉義、台南的國有鹽灘地鳥類生態豐 富,但在缺乏實際管理的現況下,其中難免有非法 侵占破壞或傾倒廢棄物等亂象,如果繼續放任而置 之不理,確實可能造成部分環境劣化及汙染。為了 促進國有地永續經營,國產署也鼓勵民間環境團體 認養「國有非公用邊際土地」,於今(110)年2月 公告已修正的相關辦法原則,包含海岸地區、濕地、 埤塘、山區等公有地,有認養意願者可提出認養計 畫書向國產署來申請。目前台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會 與高雄市野鳥學會已分別認養台南頂山鹽田與布袋 十區鹽田,透過定期的巡護工作與水位調控來維護 環境的樣貌及監測鳥類的動態。為了能更進一步的 守望珍貴的鹽田濕地。在未來,台南、高雄及台北 等公民團體也正醞釀成立聯盟,預計將共同向國產 署申請擴大認養嘉義、台南地區的國有鹽灘地,期 望藉由民間組織的串連與合作,透過長期監測巡護、 社區合作與教育與有效的棲地經營,來一起維繫鹽 田與生態共存的榮景。



in Taiwan

Scott Pursner

On May 8th, 2021, birders and nature enthusiasts around the world joined in the second ever Global Big Day bird count organized by Global Birding and powered by the eBird online platform. During the event, nearly 52,000 people from 192 countries recorded 7,234 species on 133,887 checklists! This was no small feat and could be celebrated as an international effort for birding and citizen science.



The Taiwan International Birding Squad (From Left to Right: Scott Pursner, Paul Schaffner, Richard Foster)

Taiwan had one team registered for the event. The Taiwan International Birding Squad (TIBS for short) was comprised of bird guide Richard Foster, avid eBirder Paul Schaffner, and the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation's Director of International Affairs, Scott Pursner. All three live in different parts of Taiwan, with Pursner in Taipei, Foster in Tainan, and Schaffer in Kaohsiung. Yet they all gathered together at Chiayi High Speed Rail Station on May 7th with one goal in mind, count over 100 species during their Global Big Day count.

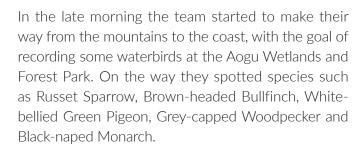
Spending the night of May 7th in Tatajia, 2,400m asl and in the shadow of Jade Mountain (Taiwan's tallest peak at 3,952m asl), the morning's goal was endemics. It did not disappoint either, with sightings of old favorites such as Taiwan Rosefinch, Taiwan Barwing, White-whiskered Laughingthrush, Taiwan Fulvetta, Taiwan Yuhina, and Flamecrest. A Taiwan Shortwing was as usual, heard but not seen. Some other nice species which the team saw included Golden Parrotbill, Ferruginous Flycatcher, Coal Tit and Large-billed Crow.



Coal Tit



White-bellied Green Pigeon



Once at the Aogu Wetland the team were surprised to see a group of 34 Black-faced Spoonbills which had not yet migrated north. Other species recorded include Striated Heron, Pacific Golden Plover, Whiskered Tern and Oriental Praticole.

In the end, the Taiwan team had accomplished its goal, counting 107 species that day including 20 of Taiwan's 30 endemics! This contributed to the major milestone of eBird's one billionth bird observation which also took place during the Global Big Day event. Team TIBS was happy with their effort and plan to join the next Global Big Day event, likely in the fall.



Golden Parrotbill



Group of Black-faced Spoonbills at Aogu Wetland

They hope more teams from Taiwan will also sign up to take part in this major international birdwatching event in the future.

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宜蘭縣野鳥學會

文▶ 陳樹德 圖▶ 楊錦秀



每年在宜蘭渡冬的族群是全台之冠,曾經有紀錄過接近上萬隻左右,但是春天過後還留在宜蘭的數量就很少了。

北部的關渡及中南部有少數族群留下來繁殖,可是宜蘭一直沒有繁殖紀錄,雖然有前輩曾觀察到求偶 行為不過還是沒有紀錄到繁殖行為。

今年夏天終於傳來喜訊,宜蘭鳥會理事楊錦秀老師,在6月24早上9點左右觀察到一對公母互相輪流孵蛋,因為不敢靠近怕干擾到牠們,只透過相機的望遠鏡頭觀察到一顆蛋,但實際幾顆就不得而知了。接著楊老師每天早上都去觀察紀錄,這其中紀錄到不少高蹺鴴繁殖的行為,例如公母如何輪流孵蛋、遇到危險或干擾公鳥如何驅趕等精彩的行為。一直到7月6日早上5點30分左右傳出喜訊,一隻小鳥孵化出來了。下午5點多又傳來喜訊,第二隻小鳥出現。

楊老師說接下來的日子還會一樣每天去觀察每天去守護牠們。

感謝楊老師不辭勞苦的每天觀察紀錄在宜蘭第一筆的高蹺鴴繁殖成功的紀錄,我們也希望能有更多的 精彩紀錄。

而在此我們也呼籲和懇請大家如果遇到鳥類繁殖行為時請儘量不要干擾,如果要做觀察紀錄也請保持 距離,因為鳥類繁殖時需耗費大量的能量,如果常受到干擾,有可能造成繁殖失敗。

關於詳細繁殖紀錄,待楊老師觀察結束後,再與大家分享。

社團法人桃園市野鳥學會

桃鳥桌曆每月代表鳥類照片徵選

文圖財桃園市野鳥學會

這疫情是否令喜愛鳥兒的您 感到悶悶夏日提升至三級的悶??? 沒關係~桃鳥幫您想到了 在家防疫 亦可做件有趣味的事就是"挖硬碟"。 沒錯~將您精心拍攝下來關在硬碟中 的野鳥寫真照 好好的挖出來吧! 挑選幾張您屬意的鳥兒美照 參選我們 2022 年的桌曆照片徵選活動; 讓您的用心與愛心迎接大家下一個美好的年度囉~ 桃鳥桌曆每月代表鳥類照片徵選,歡迎大家來大顯身手。

徵選期間 即日起至 7 月 18 日 24:00

徴選條件

- 1. 自然環境下拍攝之鳥類照片,婉謝育雛、雛幼鳥或以餵飼、聲音回播、燈光照射等方式取得的攝影 作品。
- 2. 限桃園地區拍攝。
- 3. 每人限提供照片兩張,檔案需為原檔(300 dpi 或 3504×2478 或 800 萬畫素) * 封面為指定鳥種為台灣藍鵲
- 4. 可另撰寫 30 字內拍攝心情或照片介紹小語。

注意事項

- 1. 獲選照片將無償提供本會製作桌曆使用(照片使用授權書),每位獲選者贈送五份桌曆。
- 2. 請於每張照片檔名註明拍攝月份、拍攝地點、拍攝人員、聯絡電話,如:11005-許厝港濕地-王小明-0911234567。
- 3. 未依相關條件提供者,不納入評選,本會保有最終解釋權。

收件方式 檔案請寄至 tywb@taoyuanbird.org.tw 信件

主旨為「徵選 2022 桌曆照 + 您的姓名」,以便及時處理,感恩!



— 預購美麗的 2022 桌曆 —

- 1.預購期間:即日起至9月15日
- 2.預購價每本 \$120,結束後恢復原價 \$150 (30 本以上另有優惠,請來信預定)。
- 3. 徵選製作後公告相關寄出及自取時間。

嘉義市野鳥學會

山鷸救傷記

文圖跡陳祝欽

110年3月1日早上11點左右,竹崎國中陳先生通報嘉義市野鳥學會,有一隻受傷的鳥(山鷸)待救(圖1),很快去竹崎帶回撿查(圖2、3),翅羽受傷骨折了,受傷翅羽骨頭露出一小節(圖4),稍後親送仁愛動物醫院處理,等牠傷口癒合並恢復健康後,再進行野放。



▲ 山鷸受傷



▲ 檢查牠哪裡受傷



▲ 腹部沒受傷



▲ 發現受傷處,左翅骨頭露出一小節

高雄市野鳥學會

線上賞鳥趣! (FB 直播活動)

™ 高雄市野鳥學會





現在疫情嚴峻,鳥會例行賞鳥活動都取消了…… 為了讓您在家閒暇之餘, 能藉由有經驗的鳥人來談鳥事、分享精美照片, 進而認識生活周遭的野生鳥類, 同時也讓您不用到戶外拿起望遠鏡, 就能欣賞到美麗的鳥兒, 現在起每週二晚上了點半, 跟著資深鳥友們一起線上賞鳥趣!

(最後還有可以跟老師互動的 QA 時間喔!)

您也因疫情而不能到戶外踏青所苦嗎?





【屏東鳥會公告】

配合Covid-19三級防疫·本會7月份活動暫停 規劃安排·後續活動視疫情發展另行公告·造 成不便·尚祈諒查。

鳥友們也請恪遵防疫規範,如有外出賞鳥也務 請避免群聚,保持安全社交聚離。並祝身體康 泰, 閤家安樂,希望能早日一起賞鳥。

花蓮縣野鳥學會

洄瀾博物學走讀花蓮生物多樣性 線上講座

₩ 花蓮縣野鳥學會

防疫期間,大家都有好好的做到居家防疫吧?

洄瀾博物學走讀花蓮生物多樣性 原訂 7/16 日 特有生物研究保育中心 - 林大利(助理研究員)的室內講座 將改為線上進行,邀請他來和我們聊聊鼎鼎大名的博物學家,羅伯特·斯文豪,歡迎大家報名。

室內講座 揭開臺灣博物學序幕羅伯特・斯文豪|林大利 特有生物研究保育中心助理研究員

活動日期 110 年 7 月 16 日 田

講座平台 Google Meet

報到時間 18:45-19:00

講座時間 19:00-21:00

報名連結 https://www.beclass.com/rid=24462816041ae0732fe1

注意事項

- 1. 請先準備 Google 帳號。
- 2. 將於活動前兩日寄出 Google meet 連結。
- 3. 若是活動當天未收到信件,請儘速聯繫我們電話、Email 或是粉絲專頁。
- 4. 參與活動務必準時抵達。

從五月中以來因為疫情關係我們延期了好多場洄瀾博物學的野外活動了,但再撐一下,疫情就快明朗我們即將公布延期場次的時間。







圖文 財 林 見 海 社團法人高雄市野鳥學會 總幹事

大小志工協助種菱角

好山好水好美濃

美濃依山傍水,景緻宜人,民風純樸,是南部 最重要的客家聚落。客家鄉親在此立庄數百年來, 以農維生,勤奮、勤儉、重視教育,也孕育出全台 灣最多博士的鄉鎮!

2017年鳥友劉孝伸、黃淑玫老師以個人名義租 地進行水雉棲地營造工作。2019年兩位考量以個人 名義經營非長久之計,遂徵詢高雄鳥會認養之意願。 高雄鳥會理監事會隨後同意認養案,並於當年5月 4日在美濃舉辦會員大會,向會員介紹本棲地。然 而洽談之後地主欲提高二倍以上之租金,加上基地 的底泥與水質狀況差,水生植物生長不良,地主隨 時可能收回的情況下,高鳥理監事會最後忍痛撤回 認養案。

面臨這樣的轉變,為持續棲地營造工作,2020年孝伸老師轉而向民間友人集資,由鍾益新老師擔任召集人掛名承租土地,感謝69位集資人與志工群繼續推動民間水雉棲地營造工作。

高雄鳥會雖然放棄認養民間棲地,卻仍積極尋找水雉復育的各種可能機會。就在此時,高雄市政府觀光局提出前瞻計畫「108年度美濃湖水環境改善計畫」,被台灣河溪網評鑑為「建議不予通過」!高雄鳥會把握機會提出「以水雉為指標物種推動高雄水環境改善暨民眾參與計畫」,並願意協助後續認養維護工作,最後獲得各方支持;「美濃湖水雉復育園區」終於催生!

美濃湖具有得天獨厚的地理優勢與 地方產業特色!

美濃湖是高雄第二大湖,這裡更是全國最大的 野蓮生產地。

野蓮又稱為「龍骨瓣莕菜」,是浮葉植物中少數被大量種植作為食用的水生植物,成熟的野蓮田也是水雉最佳的覓食環境,提供給水雉更大的覓食與活動空間。台灣的水生植物命運坎坷,面臨棲地消失、採集、溝渠水泥化等等問題而瀕臨滅絕,而

浮葉型的水生植物又是水雉作為繁殖巢位的重要基礎,因此其多樣性與面積,也影響了水雉的族群命運!

透過棲地的營造提供安全的繁殖環境,配合廣大的野蓮田作為覓食場域,美濃湖水雉復育園區將扮演水雉繁殖基地的功能,為水雉族群孕育更多的健康個體向外擴散。美濃湖過去就是豐富的水生植物產地,未來除了水雉復育工作之外,本棲地也將嘗試找回消失的水生植物,回復美濃湖埤塘的樣貌!

水雉需要更多樣的棲地與繁殖基地

目前全台灣最大的水雉族群就在台南的官田! 原因無他,這裡是全台灣最大的菱角專業區,而且 是水雉最依賴的繁殖棲地!然而水雉主要族群集中 在台南有幾個可能的風險:一是當農藥毒害發生時 會重創現有族群,過去幾年曾發生上百隻水雉死於 農藥毒害的案例!二是基因交流侷限,可能影響族 群基因的多樣性;三是菱農年紀普遍老化,若無法 增加年輕人力接續,菱角田面積勢必減少。四是社 會發展帶來的農地減少與消失是不可逆的過程,包 含光電搶地的議題也在官田發酵,影響菱角田的面 積!因此,水雉需要更多的棲地和保育行動。



基於以上幾點,我們認為增加其他縣市水雉繁殖的棲地是確保水雉族群在台灣永續生存的關鍵!

國內除了官田之外,其他縣市的水雉小族群幾乎被侷限在零星的菱角田、人工濕地或滯洪池的大萍當中,這些環境的特色是零星而獨立,缺乏較大面積的棲地可供利用且食物量不足。因此在繁殖季結束後,立刻面臨棲地消失、冬季食物減少的困頓期,水雉生存的風險也大大提高!因此若能營造更多穩定的繁殖棲地,且能夠提供全年的棲息與覓食需求,將有助於水雉族群的擴充,強化族群的韌性!



感謝公部門的支持

高雄市政府觀光局是鳥松濕地公園的主管單位,鳥松濕地在高雄鳥會長期的認養與維管下,建立良好的合作模式和口碑!「美濃湖水雉復育園區」也基於彼此的互信於 2021 年 2 月移交給鳥會認養管理。

過去台灣社會普遍把生態保育的工作歸責於林務局、農業局等保育主管單位。然而台灣保育工作推動 40 多年來,民眾與各公私部門的生態保育觀念有顯著的提升,我們對於高雄市政府觀光局能夠將前瞻計畫中的硬體建設經費轉為水雉棲地營造工程的努力給予肯定!過去許多前瞻計畫因為硬體過多、且破壞自然棲地環境而被社會輿論砰擊的案例層出不窮,最著名的石虎公園就是一例!本計畫能夠將大部分經費投入在棲地營造工程,且兼顧後續維護管理所需的工作站場域,是前瞻計畫支持生態保育的一件良好案例!

然而光有硬體建設還不夠,其實棲地經營最缺 的還是維護管理以及經常門的經費與人力!

我們向高雄市政府觀光局承諾後續美濃湖水雉 棲地的認養工作,雖然讓政府部門與審查委員對未 來的經營管理鬆了一口氣,可是棲地管理與籌募經 費的重擔就變成鳥會必須解決的議題了。



大小志工協助種菱角



在地力量紮根、 期許民間力量共同圓夢

「美濃湖水雉復育園區暨工作站」的經營管理 是以美濃在地夥伴為主體,從棲地營造、環境教育、 結合產業、發展觀光等面向在地深耕,期許水雉棲 地成為美濃的新亮點與驕傲。經營管理團隊的主要 成員有劉孝伸、黃淑玫、鍾益新三位老師以及工作 站主任陳柏豪,高雄鳥會提供各項行政支援並結合 民間集資棲地的認養人與志工群共同營造水雉棲 地,有錢出錢、有力出力,期許將保育的力量與空 間的應用發揮最大的效益、延續下去。

相較於公部門保護區的經營管理有年度預算支持,民間認養維護的棲地則需要自籌財源!募款的能力與社會的支持將影響水雉復育的成效與持續性!台灣的民間力量無窮,請大家捐款支持美濃湖水雉保育工作:替凌波仙子多撐把傘 https://neti.cc/1ZEQ5m5





鳥會作為一個生態保育團體,嘗試在不同的面向 推動保育工作:物種、棲地、政策。

以水雉為例,透過棲地的保護與營造,水雉復育的成果是可以量化的!在土地部分與公部門政策面的合作,可以快速取得大面積的濕地、滯洪池進行認養與棲地營造,大的棲地面積可以創造出更好的繁殖成功率與更多的水雉個體;或者也可以透過租地、購地行為來達成,然而成本較高、變數多。美濃湖水雉復育的經驗充分展現了民間力量的可貴與潛力,未來我們希望藉由營造美濃湖水雉棲地的經驗,為水雉族群創造更多的棲地,讓美麗的凌波仙子在台灣各地的淡水埤塘中重現,展現自在優雅的風采。

後記:美濃湖水雉棲地已在 2021 年 6 月 1 日下第一顆蛋!





誌謝

本棲地能夠順利完成要感謝所有在催生、審查與 棲地營造過程中給予支持的各單位與先進 交通部觀光局、高雄市政府觀光局、 高雄市政府水利局、中圳里里長、 中圳社區發展協會、美濃愛鄉協進會、 美濃八色鳥協會、旗美社區大學、台灣河溪網、 王立人建築師、楊磊教授、吳仁邦、何柏仕、 宋宜哲、邱滿星、劉孝伸、黃淑玫、鍾益新、 陳柏豪及美濃湖水雉復育園區志工群。

名詞解釋

美濃湖水雉復育園區:包含美濃湖大灣棲地與工

作站

美濃湖水雉復育工作站:環湖路南側二層樓之貨

櫃屋工作站

民間集資棲地:劉孝伸、黃淑玫、鍾益新老師等

發起之民間集資人租用之棲地

一群為黑面琵鷺保育

默默付出的守護者

文财郭東輝

四月份公布的國際黑面琵鷺普查的結果,全球 黑面琵鷺的族群數量突破五千隻,達到 5,222 隻, 台灣的數量也達到 3,132 隻,其中在台南度冬的族 群有 2,114 隻,這些數據後面有一大群工作團隊持 續的默默付出。

台南市野鳥學會的創立是以黑面琵鷺的保育為出發點,創立初期以促成四草野生動物保護區及曾文溪口黑面琵鷺保護區的劃設為目標,在地多位的熱心鳥友、生態保育社團與台南市政府許添財市長、台南縣政府蘇煥智縣長的共同努力下,獲得中央主管機關農委會、林務局的重視,陸續成立,讓度冬黑面琵鷺族群有了安全的棲息地,由於台灣西南沿海地理演變與養殖魚業提供足夠的食源,黑面琵鷺也夠爭氣,由台南這兩個保護區擴展其族群,往南到高雄茄萣、永安,往北到頂山鹽田,越過八掌溪到嘉義布袋、鰲鼓,近年又越過北港溪到雲林口湖,甚至到濁水溪口南岸都陸續建立度冬棲息地。

2002 年底的曾文溪口黑面琵鷺肉毒桿菌毒素中毒事件讓團隊認知,如何維持一個安全乾淨的環境在生態保育工作的重要性,林務局、台南市政府由隔年起在每年九月份黑面琵鷺度冬族群尚未來臨之前,舉辦黑面琵鷺保護區大量鳥類救傷及環境整備演習,讓中央主管、地方政府各級單位、民間社團、救傷醫院(慈愛動物醫院、集集特有生物研究保育中心野生動物急救站)了解其工作任務、組織架構,建立保育鳥類救傷 SOP,以因應隨時在野外伺機增生的肉毒桿菌再次肆虐,讓衝擊能減輕到最低。度冬期由民間社團及公部門分別對責任區域巡視,如台南市生態保育學會負責北門、學甲,台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會負責頂山,特生七股中心負責北魚塭、東魚塭,台南市政府負責四草野保區北汕尾保護區A2,台南鳥會負責安南區,台江國家公園管理處負



中毒黑面琵鷺個體



搜救受傷個體



淮偌餺浂瑿院



醫院搶救

責台江國家公園範圍及鷸鴴科保護區 A1。一有疫情,台南市政府農業局統籌聯絡,視疫情程度進行動員、成立緊急應變中心、以進行搶救及環境清潔。 2009 年台江國家公園成立,管理處立即加入團隊 保育志工在國家公園區域及週緣地區的巡護為重要的生力軍,第一時間即在現場出現,也提供場地來做救傷演習兵棋推演。演習以往都在兩個保護區舉行,隨著黑面琵鷺族群擴散,為讓演練團隊了解各棲地的差異,也移師到頂山鹽田舉行。高雄茄萣、嘉義布袋、鰲鼓,近年陸續傳出黑面琵鷺受傷或中毒的情形,台南鳥會樂於把多年的野鳥救傷、黑面琵鷺救的經驗與當地的社團分享,由當地縣市政府建立黑面琵鷺救傷 SOP,嘉義縣政府二年前已建置黑面琵鷺救傷 SOP,適時的在隨後發生疫情,能迅速流暢動員搶救;期待高雄市政府能儘早完成。

對於肉毒桿菌毒素中毒的黑面琵鷺個體,中央防疫機關有準備足夠的 C 型血清,平常冰存於地方的台南市家畜疾病防疫處,有受傷或虛弱個體由野外搶救回來的黑面琵鷺個體送抵第一線救傷獸



搶救後安置



急救站恢復個體

醫院,可立即注射,台南市家畜疾病防疫處負責黑 面琵鷺檢體採樣及屍體解剖處理。通常中毒程度不 深,經獸醫師緊急處置後,短時間即可恢復,有些 個體則需要持續照護,補充食物才得以康復;野放 前,為評估其飛行能力,這些個體會轉送至集集特 生野生動物急救站,急救站有完善的大型獸籠,恢 復個體可以在此展翅活動、飛行,經急救站獸醫師 認可後,再安排回到發現地或適合的棲地進行野放, 2015 年曾有一隻個體因檢體呈現禽流感陽性,當時 的防疫考量,雖然體力已恢復,仍以安樂死處理, 甚為可惜,近年野生動物負壓病房已建置,或許未 來有相同案例,可有較理想的處置。

恢復健康的黑面琵鷺個體在野放前會在右腳掛 上代表台灣的 Txx 號碼環及金屬環,左腳則掛上, 紅綠藍白黃五色中2或3色搭配的顏色環,今年受 傷案例較多,T環(T01~T00)已用完,另選用Nxx 環掛在左腳,顏色環掛在右腳來區分不同年份。 有 些學者為了解黑面琵鷺南遷北返的路線、棲地的選 擇,使用無線或太陽能發報器放在黑面琵鷺個體的 背上來收集資料,如台江國家公園管理處在成立後, 委託台師大王穎教授進行黑面琵鷺的衛星發報器繋 放,有獲得相當的資訊,也提供衛星發報器給南韓、 蘇聯的學者使用。發報器的技術日新月異,新型的 發報器,重量體積不僅越小越輕,能夠蒐集的資料 更多,是將來研究鳥類飛行遷移的重要工具。

關於黑面琵鷺度冬族群在台灣的習性、棲地的 選擇,2002年後王穎教授及其學生有多篇論文,早 期林務局委託台南鳥會進行度冬族群的調查,台江 國家公園成立後,歷任處長對於黑面琵鷺的保育甚 為重視,2012年開始提出台江國家公園及週緣地 區黑面琵鷺數量調查計畫,委託台南鳥會執行,對 於台江國家公園及周圍地區度冬黑面琵鷺族群的增 長及使用棲地有更完整的了解。台江調查團隊的資 料在每年一月份國際黑面琵鷺普查中扮演主要的腳 色,當然由中華民國野鳥學會彙整的全台灣黑面琵 鷺族群數量,也統合台灣本島、離島各地的鳥會、 生態社團的在地調查資料,來呈現更真確的族群數 量,真的感謝投入調查的每位熱心、關心黑面琵鷺 的朋友,期待下一年有更多的全民科學家的加入!

在台南度冬黑面琵鷺的族群由早期 1989 年 150 隻到 2021 年 2,114 隻,其數量與台南沿海的傳統虱 目魚養殖、文蛤混養魚塭及停工的鹽田有絕對的關 係,隨著族群擴大,棲地面積卻有減無增,氣候變 遷超低降雨,使得原先可以利用的棲地愈形縮小, 度冬族群要花更多時間與體力覓食,由今年搶救的 黑面琵鷺體重偏輕可見端倪,尤其年輕個體更明顯。 近年台江國家公園管理處對於鼓勵養殖魚塭成為友 善棲地、兩個保護區的棲地改善有多個計畫持續推 動,希望在不影響養殖業主的作業,又能提供黑面 琵鷺族群度冬期足夠的食源,活化保護區的棲地承 載量。這些改善計畫需要提前佈署,儘速完成,才 能吸引逐年擴大的黑面琵鷺族群及南來北往的度冬 或渦境的成千上萬的水鳥蒞臨。



台南各級長官參與野放





T99 準備野放



N09 野放

鳥類錄音的管理、編輯與上傳 2/2

₩ 洪貫捷、曾奕晴

恭喜你!經過了重重關卡,終於來到了野外錄音的最後步驟,上傳你的錄音。在這裡我們將介紹如何上傳到 eBird Macaulay Library(eBird ML)與xeno-canto(XC)這兩個當前世界上最大的鳥類聲音資料庫●。有些人可能有疑問,這兩個鳥音資料庫應該要選哪一個上傳呢,這篇文章我們將簡介兩個資料庫的特性,並列點介紹其上傳音檔的方法,要選擇哪個資料庫,和錄音整理一樣,見仁見智,單看你對哪個資料庫一見鍾情囉。

Xeno-Canto 資料庫簡介

Xeno-Canto(XC)是為了分享世界上的鳥音 而創建的網站(圖 1),由荷蘭的 Bob Planqué 與 Willem-Pier Vellinga 於 2005年5月30日共同發起, 強調將世界上的鳥類錄音公開共享,並以收集完整 物種曲目、涵蓋地理分布變化、以及涵蓋各生長階 段的鳥音為目標。短短 15 年內,該資料庫已經收集 了 60 多萬筆、分別來自 10,269 種鳥類物種的錄音 (根據 IOC 分類系統),全球參與的貢獻者,也已 經達到了 7,000 多人,實為當今鳥類錄音者最佳的



▲ 圖 1. Xeno-Canto 網站首頁。

交流平台。以下為幾個分享錄音在 XC 上的優點:

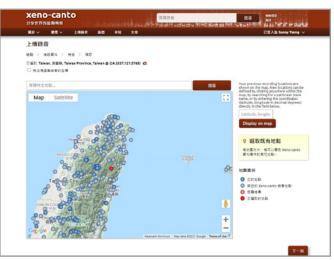
- 有專屬的個人頁面,可看到自己的錄音統計數 據與空間分布
- 所有上傳的錄音皆受到 CC 授權保護
- ●每位錄音者都可更正、討論他人上傳的錄音資訊,如鳥種鑑別
- 可上傳未知鳥種的聲音,也有收聲景錄音
- 有提供 API, 批次下載方便

四步驟於 Xeno-Canto (XC) 上傳音檔

1) 進入上傳頁面

- 在瀏覽器上搜尋 XC 首頁 (https://www.xenocanto.org/)
- 點選網站右上角,註冊成為會員,只需要姓名、電子郵件即可註冊
- 登入後,回到 XC 首頁,點選左上方工具列的 「上傳錄音」

2) 選擇錄音地點(圖 2)



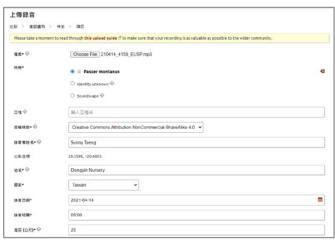
▲ 圖2. 選擇錄音地點之介面。

註:本文介紹的兩個資料庫並不是全世界最大的「聲音」資料庫,目前全世界最大的聲音博物館應該是英國的大英博物館(British Library),大英博物館的聲音檔案館(British Library Sound Archive)於 1983 年正式成立,總共收集了超過 600 萬筆聲音收藏,包含了戲劇和文學錄音、口述歷史、各種音樂、廣播節目…等等,野生動物與環境錄音(wildlife and environmental sound)只是其中的一個部分,但其中僅有數萬筆錄音是對外開放的,其他的聲音都需要申請才能使用。另外美國的國會圖書館(Library of Congress)與印第安那大學圖書館(Indiana University)也有許多各式各樣的聲音收藏。

- 在搜尋列輸入地點關鍵字,這裡中英文皆可接受,或
- 直接 zoom in 地圖點選前人創立的點位(藍色),點選的點位會呈現紅色,或
- 如果沒有錄音地點資訊,可勾選最上方的「我沒有這筆錄音的座標」

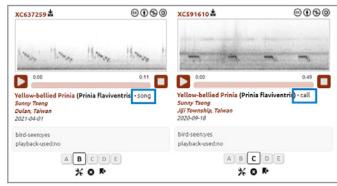
3) 填寫錄音筆記(圖3)

- 點選「Choose file」匯入音檔,注意,XC至 目前為止只接受.mp3 的檔案格式
- 打星號的為必填資訊,如物種名稱、錄音日期時間、…,其中授權條款、地點、海拔等資訊會由系統自動輸入
- ◆ 物種名稱的欄位,若為未知鳥種可填寫「identity unknown」,系統會自動開啟一個討論串
- XC 可以上傳聲景錄音,填寫「Soundscape」 即可
- 物種名稱必須輸入學名或英文俗名,並選擇系統跳出的名稱才有用。另外XC使用的是IOC分類,會與台灣鳥類名錄慣用的Clement/eBird分類略有出入
- XC 也可以將背景物種列出,以逗號分隔的方式列出所包含的物種即可



▲ 圖 3. 上傳錄音介面,此以一筆在馬祖錄製的麻雀音檔 為例。

- 除了主要物種外,若有其他較小聲的背景物種,也建議填在背景物種的欄位
- 聲音類型可參考過去 XC 的上傳者如何分類,如灰頭鷦鶯的「咪咪咪」與「氣死你得陪」習慣被分為 call 與 song,這時候就可以照著分類(圖 4)



▲ 圖 4. 聲音類型的分類可參考過去的錄音者分類,此以 灰頭鷦鶯的 song (左)與 call (右)為例。

 錄音品質分類為 A:大聲且清楚; B:清楚, 但離對象有一段距離,或受到其他來源的聲音 干擾; C:還算聽得到,或受到中等程度的聲 音干擾; D:很小聲,或受到頗強的聲音干擾; E:幾乎聽不到

4) 確認資訊並送出

- 填寫完錄音筆記,會進入另一個分頁,可填寫 頻率分布、歌聲長度等資訊,將有利於科學研 究分析,這部分為選填,可跳過不填
- 最後是確認頁,若需要修改可按「編輯」,確認無誤後,就可以「完成」給他按下去啦!

Xeno-Canto 資料統整功能

作者(曾奕晴)是 XC 的忠實使用著,從 2017 年開始學習看鳥以來,來共收集了 200 多個鳥類物 種的錄音,算是陪伴了作者走過了所有的學習紀錄, 而 XC 也會幫每個錄音者製作錄音地圖(圖 5),並 隨時更新個人的統計數字(圖 6),讓人在收集鳥 音之餘還可看見自己的進步與成長,可謂現實世界 的錄音寶可夢遊戲。



▲ 圖 5. Xeno-Canto 製作的個人錄音地圖,方便檢視錄音 地點與錄音筆數。



▲ 圖 6. Xeno-Canto 個人錄音統計資訊。

一般設定:這邊請到軟體的 Edit → Preference 來 設定。

顯示語言:Edit \rightarrow Preference \rightarrow General:可以在 Language 顯示簡體中文或者英文 (English)。由於 本軟體簡體中文翻譯並不完全,故這邊以英文作為 教學。

設定快捷鍵:Edit → Preference → Key Bindings: 設定常用之快捷鍵,建議設定以下部分:

eBird Macaulay Library 資料庫簡介

eBird Macaulay Library (eBird ML) 是美國康乃爾鳥類實驗室 (The Cornell Lab of Ornithology)下的鳥音資料庫 (圖7),Authur Allen與Peter Paul Kellogg在1929年5月18日,記錄下了北美第一筆鳥類的野外錄音,這筆錄音同時也是Macaulay Library的第一筆錄音,從此,eBird ML 便成為了世界鳥音收集的權威,目前共收



▲ 圖 7. Macaulay Library 網站首頁。

集了 10,056 種鳥類的錄音(依據 Clement / eBird 分類系統)。以下為幾個分享錄音在 eBird ML 上的優點:

- 可與 eBird 清單結合,跟著觀察到的鳥種一起 上傳附帶影音
- 上傳步驟簡單,且地點、時間可與清單資訊共用
- 可接受 .wav 檔與 .mp3 檔,保持音檔的品質

四步驟於 eBird Macaulay Library (eBird ML) 上傳音檔

1) 選擇 eBird 賞鳥紀錄 (圖 8)

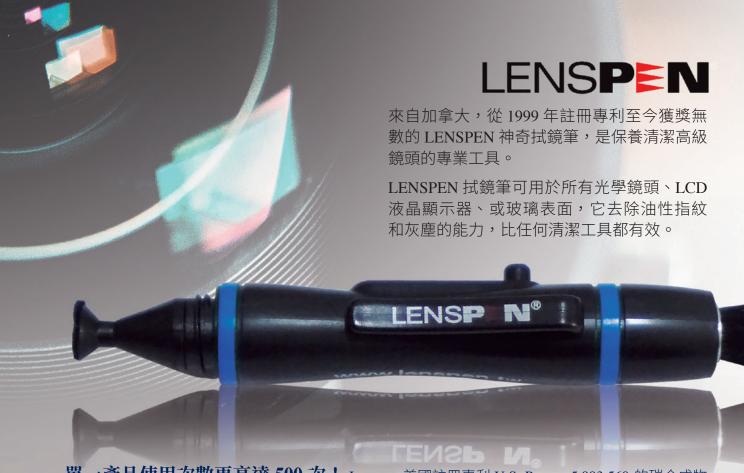
- 在瀏覽器上搜尋 eBird 首頁 (https://www.ebird.org/)
- 點選網站右上角,註冊成為會員,只需要姓名、電子郵件即可註冊。康乃爾鳥類實驗室的 eBird 與 Macaulay Library 是共用帳號的,註冊一個即可通用
- 登入後新建或尋找一個錄音時建立的賞鳥紀錄,並按下右上角「增加影音」進入上傳頁面



▲ 圖 8. eBird 紀錄清單介面,點選右上角綠色「增加影音」按鈕。審閱按鈕為 eBird Reviewer 特殊權限,與錄音上傳無關。

2) eBird ML 上傳介面(圖 9)

- 把所有整理好的多媒體資料 (照片、錄音與 尚未全面開放的錄影) 都拖曳到該物種的名 字上
- eBird ML 的多媒體資料的時間與地點是以eBird 紀錄清單為準,在這個紀錄清單中所有多媒體資料將共享同一個時間與地點



單一產品使用次數更高達 500 次! Lenspen 美國註冊專利 U.S. Patent 5,993,560 的碳合成物 清潔技術,是為專業及一般數位產品用家解決昂貴光學產品鏡頭及螢幕清潔的需要。

其特色如下:

- 碳合成物清潔技術,為國際認可最有效的光學鏡片清潔技術,可處理落在鏡面帶油性指印及髒汙問題,比其 他鏡頭清潔產品更有效,更簡便易用,深受用專業用戶歡迎。
- 獨家非液態清潔技術,沒有一般清潔劑溢出及乾涸的問題,不會因液態浸漏而造成的機件故障,安全可靠。
- 曾跟多家專業及國際大廠合作,可於多層鍍膜的鏡頭及螢幕上應用,清潔效果得到專業用家認可。
- 環保及不帶任何毒性。
- 有效減少靜電,預防塵垢積聚,方便攜帶,簡單易用。
- 碳合成物自行補充設計,經濟耐用。
- 最貼心的獨特雙頭清潔筆設計,一端為天然羊毛軟刷可刷除鏡片上的塵埃而不會刮傷鏡片,一端為碳合成清潔配方彈性頭,可有效帶走油污。
- 為攝影人士最愛的唯一專利清潔用品



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出現「錄音處理中」並點選該錄音就可以開始編輯錄音筆記了



▲ 圖 9. eBird 紀錄清單上傳介面。

3) 填寫錄音筆記(圖 10)

- eBird ML 並沒有所謂的必填資訊,但還是建 議大家盡量填寫
- 對於未知鳥種的部分 eBird ML 並沒有如 XC 一樣的討論功能,但可以選擇 xxx sp. 或者 A/B sp. 的分類群來上傳,若有未知鳥種建議 上傳至 XC 會比較好
- eBird ML 尚未開放聲景錄音(Soundscape) 選項,建議上傳至 XC
- eBird ML 整體介面與 XC 雷同,但多了和照 片共用的年齡性別數量矩陣
- 錄音品質分 1 到 5 顆星,原則與上述 XC 的 錄音品質分類相同
- 回播部分若未使用則勾選「未使用」,若忘



▲ 圖 10. eBird ML 錄音筆記填寫介面。

記就留白即可

- 可備註該錄音出現的其他背景鳥種,但必須 是該 eBird 賞鳥紀錄中有的鳥種,並且可以 eBird 英文簡碼快速輸入(山紅頭 Rufous-Capped Babbler, RCB)
- 可勾選記錄行為等資訊
- 使用之器材(録音器材、麥克風與配件)可 複製到同賞鳥紀錄中的所有錄音

4) 確認並送出

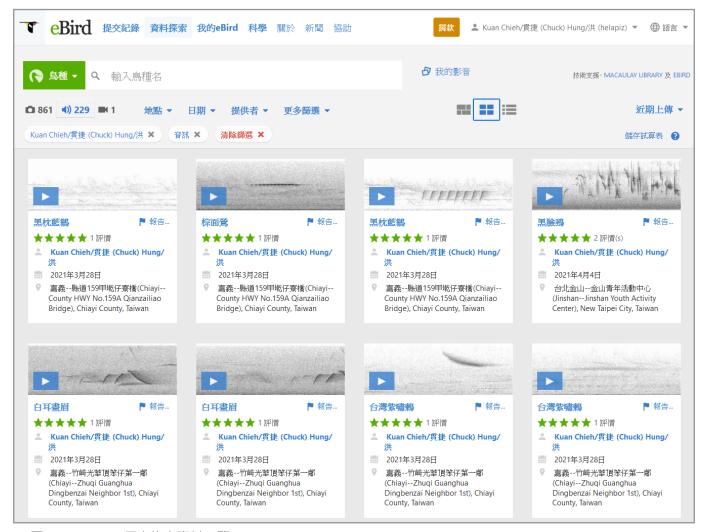
- 填寫完錄音筆記後就按右上角藍色「完成」 即可上傳,即可回到一般 eBird 賞鳥紀錄頁 面
- eBird ML 並無 XC 之頻率分布與歌聲長度等 撰項

eBird ML 資料統整功能

eBird 與 Macaulay Library 資料庫已經統整的相當好了,但 ML 資料庫並沒有提供像 XC 一樣對於錄音特化的資訊統整,但登入 eBird 頁面也會有上傳過的照片與錄音鳥種數可以參考(圖 11),再點



▲ 圖 11. eBird 個人資料一覽。



▲ 圖 12. eBird ML 個人錄音資料一覽。

擊錄音鳥種數的部分就可以看到如同 XC 資料庫一般的個人錄音資料統整(圖 12)。

對所有人開放的鳥類聲音博物館

全世界各博物館的收藏其實不只是我們去博物館展覽區可以看到的那些,就和故宮博物院一樣,有很多的收藏是只有研究人員可以接觸到的。博物館的典藏(collection)是一門專門的學問,通常需要受過訓練的專業人員一筆一筆處理建檔,傳統上,我們必須將整理好的錄音筆記提交給博物館建檔,但 Xeno-Canto 與 eBird Macaulay Library 特別的地方就是將建檔工作交由一般使用者來處理,讓大家都可以成為博物館的典藏人員,相仿於台灣以及世界近年所推行的公民科學(Citizen Science)計畫,降低了使用者參與的門檻,因而可以蒐集到涵蓋更多時空分布的資料,讓每一個人都可以參與科學與

保育基本資料的累積。

XC 在首頁上即清楚寫道,這些蒐集來的 鳥類錄音即是為了享受 (enjoyment) 、教育 (education) 、保育 (conservation) 、以及科 學研究 (science) ,更詳列出了這些錄音實際被應 用於研究發表的文章,例如拆分中杜鵑複合群的研 究即大量的利用 eBird ML 與 XC 鳥音資料庫的資料 (Xia et al., 2016) ,這代表賞鳥之餘錄下的聲音也 可以對研究保育盡一份心力,另外透過設計良好的 線上資料庫也可以幫你記錄、管理甚至備份所蒐集 的鳥音資料。歡迎大家一起加入鳥類錄音的行列, 每個人小小的貢獻,都會是所有保育行動、鳥音研 究的必須。 好文分享



Let's Get Hei-Pi:

A Review of Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Efforts in Taiwan

By Scott Pursner

Part Two of a Two Part Series The Black-faced Spoonbill (Platalea minor), whose global population has risen from a known 288 in 1990 to over 5,000 this year, is one of Asia's great conservation successes. This endangered migratory waterbird endemic to East Asia has not just become iconic in countries along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, but has won over the hearts of enthusiasts and the public around the world. Its conservation success relied on the power of partnership and cooperation at both the local and international level. Taiwan, which sees over half the global wintering population and where it is affectionately known as "Hei-Pi" (since the "hei" and "pi" of its Chinese name sound like "happy"), made outsized contributions to that success. Here we look at that story.

Part 2 2000-Present, Conservation Challenges, Successes, and New Threats

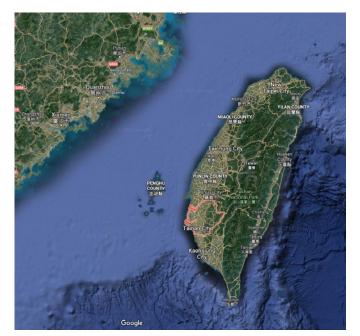
By 2000, efforts to conserve the Black-faced Spoonbill were well underway throughout the species' range. The situation in Taiwan and internationally was vastly different than in 1990, when Peter Kennerly had sounded the alarm that there were just 288 of these unique waterbirds left in the world. One thing hadn't changed though, namely that Taiwan was still home to over 50% of the global wintering population. Though that population was slowly growing,

at this point most of it was still located in southwestern Tainan, at the Zengwen Estuary.

Local groups were busy. The Wild Bird Society of Tainan was doing surveys twice a month from October to May to record numbers. Also, alongside the Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association and other groups, it would take part in the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census organized domestically by the Taiwan

Wild Bird Federation. These organizations also did outreach and education work with locals. The goal as in the past was to try and protect habitat and win over hearts.

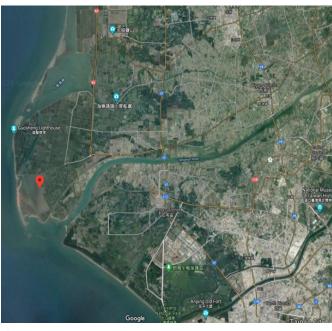
Also, as opposed to the fledgling international efforts of the early 1990s, Black-faced Spoonbill conservation had now become a major regional issue and an Action Plan for helping to conserve the species was developed in 1995. After that, regular meetings were



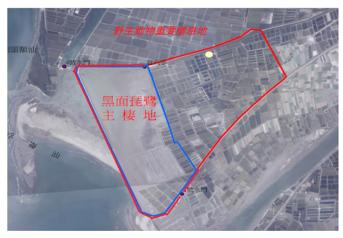
▲ Taiwan with Tainan City highlighted (Google)



▲ Tainan and major areas for Black-faced Spoonbills (Google)



▲ Location of the Black-faced Spoonbill Reserve in Chiku Area



▲ Close-up of the Black-faced Spoonbill Reserve and Major Wildlife Habitat (Philip Kuo)

taking place at the international level. In the fall of 2002, the bird was included in Appendix I of the Convention on Migratory Species under the United Nations. That same year, Taiwan's Forestry Bureau in conjunction with the Tainan County government created a second protected area for Black-faced Spoonbills in Tainan. The important wildlife habitat was located on 634 ha of land north of the Zengwen Estuary. Some 300 ha were

designated as the Black-faced Spoonbill Reserve and another 334 ha of fish ponds were labelled a major wildlife habitat.

Disaster struck, however, in the Fall/Winter of 2002 with a botulism outbreak that killed 73 birds. At first, locals were concerned it was avian flu, but it was later discovered that there were fish and shrimp in the stomachs of the birds and so the deaths were attributed to botulism. It was such big news that international experts came to learn what had happened, including Dr. Sooil Kim of South Korea, the country's key Blackfaced Spoonbill researcher at the time.

This outbreak highlighted the need for more population dispersal amongst the wintering Taiwan population so that such a mass die-off would not happen again. Another effect of the



▲ Photo A (Photos A-B, Botulism Outbreak of 2002 (Philip Kuo))



▲ Photo B

outbreak was the creation of a standard operating procedure for handling wildlife crises of this nature in Taiwan. Funded by the government, drills to ensure preparedness and rapid response as part of this SOP were, and continue to be, coordinated by local groups such as the WBS Tainan and local and central government agencies. Individuals such as Taiwanese wildlife researcher and professor Prof. Ying Wang and former WBS Tainan and TWBF president Mr. Philip Kuo serve as committee members and participate in the proceedings. Topics addressed include rescue, treatment, and cleaning of outbreak areas. Mr. Kuo said of the SOP, "We hold the drills every September or October. Different areas take turns. So, it can be at Sicao [south of the Zengwen Estuary], or Chiku [north of the Zengwen Estuary], or Dingshan [north of Chiku]. We even helped the WBS Chiayi do the drills since now there are many Spoonbills in Chiayi County's Budai Wetland."

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Indeed, as a result of international efforts, the population was continuing to grow. In January 2003, the year that the reins of the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census were passed from environmental consultant Tom Dahmer to the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, there were 580 Black-faced Spoonbills recorded in Taiwan. The survey, which counts the global population in all areas along the range had begun in 1994, when only around 400 in total were counted. But larger populations meant more habitat was needed. So Taiwan's wintering birds began spread out.

According to Prof. Wang, "From the early times there were 200 birds [in Chiku], occasionally 10-15 went to Sicao and the families got larger and larger. Then a few









▲ Photo E

families got so large, after years you see Sicao establish a second population. From there they would go north to Dingshan and then Aogu [in Chiayi].

Now, Prof. Wang says, "Maybe there are 10 wintering habitats [for spoonbills] in Taiwan and so no one area is so important. Before we said Chiku, for their first 10 years, that was the wintering place. But then they went further north and south and diluted the power of one particular area."

Black-faced Spoonbills can now be found wintering throughout Taiwan and its outlying islands with most in the area stretching from central Taiwan's Yunlin County to Kaohsiung City.

Taiwan was already at this point contributing to international efforts to band Black-faced Spoonbills as well. This was not easy though since there is a specific process for applying to band the birds and so most banded birds are rescues. Dr. Wang recalled that it was extremely hard to apply to the government to do banding. He did the first banding in 1997-1998. At that time Taiwan was given a specific international identification of a 'T' followed by two numbers on a blue band. It was only in 2021 that Taiwan used all the allotted band numbers available. Now, due to letter availability, Taiwan uses the letter "N". Already this year, NO9 has been released.

Another major local milestone was the founding of Taijiang National Park in 2009. The 4095 ha park encompasses areas in both Chiku and Sicao that are important to numerous migratory species, including the Black-faced Spoonbill. Once it was created, the park began to work on managing the artificial wetlands, fish ponds, salt pans, and farms which were under its purview. One major aspect of this was constant coordination and discussion with local fishers, farmers, and birders to promote sustainable use of the land. The park also hired groups like the WBS Tainan and the BFSA to aid



▲ Banded Black-faced Spoonbill (Philip Kuo)

them with surveys and public outreach and education.

Meanwhile, to help with recording sightings, in 2010 the BFSA created a website for sharing information. As Dr. Tzu-yao Tai, executive director of the BFSA puts it, "We wanted a place where people could see the records and put their own records, like eBird or iNaturalist (Two currently popular platforms for recording observations of birds and biodiversity, respectively). In 2010 it was a new idea." Also, anyone could list their observation. Dr. Tai continued, "The website was so important because local people could take part in it. This data can help to contribute to the other major citizen science projects such as the Taiwan New Year Bird Count [Taiwan's version of the Christmas Bird Countl."

That year also marked 15 years since the first Action Plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill had taken place. In a meeting funded by the Convention on Migratory Species and organized by BirdLife International, a second action plan was created building off the success of the first. Representing Taiwan at that time would be Dr. Woei-Horng Fang, TWBF's current president since 2018. For Taiwan, the main responsibility would be to continue ensuring the safety of the Spoonbill's largest wintering area and working closer with other groups to share its experience and conduct

studies to better understand the birds and their needs.

In 2012 Taijiang National Park commissioned Prof. Wang for its Taijiang National Park Black-faced Spoonbill Population Distribution and Habitat Investigation Program. During the program, which was a collaboration between Wang, the national park and Dr. Kisup Li of South Korea, Black-faced Spoonbills were tagged with satellite transmitters and traditional radio transmitters to better understand their usage of wetlands in their range and global migration paths. There were seven Black-faced Spoonbills in the program, three tagged satellite transmitters, and four with radio transmitters. Meanwhile, one was tagged with a satellite transmitter and released on one of South Korea's offshore islands. Bands were also placed on numerous birds as well. This information was later shared so that countries along its range,

such as Korea, Japan, China, and Vietnam, could better understand the migration routes. Taijiang would also ask Dr. Wang to help develop management suggestions for the future.

Black-faced Spoonbill numbers have slowly increased annually and now the situation is viewed with cautious optimism. This has allowed for an expansion of conservation efforts. For instance, Taijiang National Park in 2016 began working with local fishermen do Spoonbill-related ecotourism and food labeling.

In 2016, the "Happy Milkfish" brand was developed to highlight fish grown using traditional methods which are good for spoonbills. According to Kuo, "The government has supporting measures. If the aquaculturist is willing to participate, they can help them to get a logo saying their food comes from a friendly habitat. This could bring in



▲ Photo from sustainable aquaculture event held in October 2020

both money and the chance for ecotourism. People come to see the birds and then buy fish and other products. This has promise."

In the fall of 2020, the TWBF helped to organize two different events with WBS Tainan highlighting Spoonbill-friendly agriculture and products. The events were a success and more are planned.

Threats to the population remain throughout the range, including hunting, land exploitation, and the effects of climate change. For Taiwan, and particularly its southwest, one of the major challenges is the nation's shift to green energy. A focus on developing solar and wind power has been a hallmark of the current government's move to transition to a 20 percent renewable energy mix by 2025.

As flat land is a rarity, many photovoltaic projects have been proposed for or are already being built on wetlands. The Ramsar Convention, which is the United Nations major doctrine on protecting and effectively managing wetlands, states that wetlands supporting vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered species, or threatened ecological communities, should meet the criteria for Ramsar certification. This would allow them to be recognized as wetlands of international importance and

possibly afford them better protections. But this is not possible for Taiwan.

As ornithologist and former president of the International Ornithological Union Dr. Lucia Liu Severinghaus puts it, "Taiwan is not part of Ramsar. We have 12 major wetlands here. Though they are not 12 of the largest or even 12 medium-sized wetlands by Asian standards, we need to protect them regardless of how big they are or how they rank internationally since we should do what is right for Taiwan. It doesn't matter if we are a part of it [Ramsar] or not." So local conservation groups are working hard to ensure the voices of nature are heard.

Solar panels have already been developed in Sections 8 and 9 in Taiwan's largest wintering ground for migratory waterbirds, the Budai Wetlands in Chiayi. There were also plans for developing a photovoltaic project at the Jiangjun Wetlands just north of Chiku. Yet these 200 acres of former saltpans see over eight globally threated species winter or stopover there annually, including the Black-faced Spoonbill and critically endangered Spoonbilled Sandpiper. Protests from organizations such as the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, the WBS Tainan, the BFSA, and scholars, put a halt to these plans.

Conservation groups are all

watching these developments closely. According to Dr. Fang, "Currently there are not many threats to the Black-faced Spoonbill in Taiwan. We would like to see them expand their habitat area, but the national strategy for the solar panels doesn't leave a lot of space. Once wetlands become dry lands, Spoonbills will not use the areas. The land usage is the main point."

He is echoed by Mr. Kuo, who said, "The habitat has become more complicated because of the solar panels. The number of photovoltaic panels will become more and more, just like at Budai now. We started to do surveys in October, there were more than 700 [Spoonbills] in November at Budai. From November to December it became 500. Then in January it was 300. Then by then end of the month 200. They obviously just headed south."

So all eyes are turning to the Environmental Impact Assessment process, which gauges the ecological feasibility of development projects. Groups such as WBS Tainan and the BFSA are hoping to take part in more of the conversations surrounding the development of green energy in Taiwan.

According to Dr. Tai of the BFSA, "there are science evaluation committees which can determine if you can or can't build in certain places because there

are spoonbills there. And we can try to convince committee members with the science." He continued, "Is this specifically about the Black-faced Spoonbill? Not exactly. It is more about the development of green energy. Done in the wrong area, it's a problem and one we are seeing more and more of over the last few years. You see in different parts of Taiwan. For instance, in Taoyuan it was putting solar panels in areas where there were traditionally small ponds. Here it's fish ponds, salt pans, farms and reservoirs. All have overlap with bird habitat." There are many local environmental consultant groups and international investment companies who are interested in this information.

Another issue is management of the fish ponds. As most of these wetlands are not natural, according to Prof. Wang, you need to control the water levels and seasonal changes. If the government could launch a project for managing fish ponds, including private ones, an efficient management regime could be set up. As he puts it, "This would be a benefit for Spoonbill foraging and could predict where they would go. If we can manage the depth and harvest time [of fish] then they can be made to go where we want them to. We could start from the north if we know some fish ponds will start their harvesting. If they bring the water level down then the birds will come. They are relatively predictable. But more study is needed."

Kuo agrees with the need for more effective management. He felt that as the population has grown, fewer use the area which once saw nearly the whole population. A better method is now needed. "There used to just be a few hundred, now it is already over 3,000. These birds need to eat, otherwise they could

starve. You can't just give them a place to sleep, they need a dining room too," he said.

Taiwanese conservationists and local groups continue the work to save Black-faced Spoonbills and their habitats which they started so long ago. For the BFSA, besides doing knowledgesharing with international friends as well as surveys, they are focusing on the next generation. The organization has converted an old elementary school into an office and continues to promote popular science. They also have adopted 500 ha of saltpans next to the school to do some habitat management. According to Dr. Tai, this is the method they wish to develop going forward. As he puts it, "This allows local people to come and look and experience the wetland."

Another important activity is interacting with the next generation online and offline.



▲ Foraging Black-faced Spoonbills (Philip Kuo)

Facebook has become one of the main venues for interacting with younger people. Meanwhile, the BFSA will have events for all kinds of groups but especially local elementary school children so that they can learn to appreciate nature and science. To do this, it will hold camps and do school visits as well. As Dr. Tai says, "We need to do this in order to have a future."

Kuo and the WBS Tainan have participated in numerous international conferences. In 2019 he participated in an MOU signing with groups from Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong towards better knowledgesharing on the migrating Blackfaced Spoonbills. He also has worked to help Chinese scientists across the strait. He mentioned that in the past he helped make a film on Taiwan's botulism SOP for Chinese conservationists and was also going to help another group from Dalian with making another film, but it was not possible due to COVID-related issues.

As he put it, "I'm very willing because it's experience-sharing. That's how it works. We'll help you understand the way our SOP works. This is important since we all need to help each other. He added that areas such as the Chongming Dongtan at the mouth of the Yangtze and Xingrentouzi and Yuanbaotouzi islands of the

Shicheng Island group in Liaoning in China, as well as the artificial islands of Incheon Songdo International City in South Korea, share many similarities to Taijiang National Park in Taiwan.

As it stands, this year has been the biggest year for Blackfaced Spoonbills, with the global population crossing the 5,000 threshold for the first time ever. It is also a record for Taiwan, with over 3,000 birds counted.

So, what has Taiwan done? In the words of Dr. Severinghaus who served as TWBF president during the major Black-faced Spoonbill campaign in the 1990s, "Taiwan's sharing and support of others were really important. Taiwan and TWBF, supported by government and other groups, helped to organize through BirdLife a fantastic international collaboration effort. You know there were so many international ecological collaborations represented at the 2000 BirdLife International meeting. I was asked to present what was happening for Black-faced Spoonbill conservation. I was told that [this effort] was the standard for successful cooperation and successful conservation efforts. Even now the count helps to monitor things. I am sure that even if now there is a crisis, people will come together."

Kuo said, "Generally due to traditional aquaculture practices, the southwest coast was a good option for the birds and so they made the choice to winter here and liked it. Taiwanese gradually learned to appreciate them. Now we face this photovoltaics issues which endangers its habitat. We made some smart moves early, and we hope that the reserves can help them to improve their numbers. Who knows, hopefully one day there can be 5,000 or even 10,000 here in Taiwan!"

And Dr. Fang was a bit more candid. "We really didn't do anything besides try our best to keep their habitat safe. Taiwanese will continue to do that. But it really depends not just on the wintering grounds, but the breeding grounds especially along the western coast of the Korean peninsula. That's why conservation is such an international issue, everyone must work together for it to be a success."

本文章已刊登在中華鳥會官網,請參考:https://www.bird.org.tw/publish/1202