



飛羽

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白氏地鵝 / 蘇貴福 攝



白氏地鷓 小檔案 圖 / 蘇貴福

白氏地鷓，學名 *Zoothera aurea*，英文名 White's Thrush，冬候鳥；棲息於中低海拔較茂密的闊葉林中，多在樹林底層活動。



結實的褐色鷓，身披黑邊鱗斑。飛行時黑色的翼下可見兩道亮白色條紋。通常單獨在濃密遮蔽物或附近的地面覓食，常以蚯蚓、昆蟲等無脊椎動物為食，亦取食植物果實及種子。行走而非跳躍，移動方式生澀滑稽；常意外地溫和易接近。喜歡在中高海拔森林繁殖，但在冬季常出現在低地的公園和森林。



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新年來數鳥！

2 萬隻候鳥在台南七股將軍鹽田！

聯合新聞稿 BY 七股將軍鹽灘地濕地復育聯盟 / 2023 年 1 月 13 日

台南七股、將軍鹽田濕地是重要的冬候鳥棲息地，關心在地生態的民間團體組成了「七股將軍鹽灘地濕地復育聯盟」，向國有財產署認養了 1,605 公頃的鹽田。近日聯盟成員首次齊聚一堂，在認養的鹽田進行新年數鳥活動，共記錄到 85 種、近 2 萬隻的鳥類，其中也包含許多全球關注的受脅候鳥。聯盟成員向全國大眾呼籲一起來欣賞、關心美好的鹽田濕地生態！

為響應全台鳥界盛事——「臺灣新年數鳥嘉年華 (New Year Bird Count Taiwan)」，聯盟夥伴事先規劃樣區和人力，分成頂山鹽田、扇形鹽田、台區鹽田及青鯤鯓鹽田等區，選在上周末 1 月 7 日進行同步數鳥調查。中華民國野鳥學會呂翊維秘書長表示：「臺灣新年數鳥嘉年華是為了監測冬季鳥類的公民科學活動，每年在元旦前後為期共四個周末，全台各地超過千名的鳥友各自組成團隊在認養樣區進行調查，並由特有生物研究保育中心進行整合與資料分析，希望知曉環境的變動與鳥類數量間的關聯，才能進一步提出保育對策。」

呂翊維表示：「聯盟當天的調查成果非常豐碩！總計有 30 名調查員一起參與，記錄到 85 種、19,708 隻鳥類，主要為雁鴨類、鷗類、鸕鶿類及鷺鷥類等候鳥，每年都在冬季前陸續抵達，其中最多的鳥種依序有尖尾鴨 4,172 隻、東方環頸鴣 3,534 隻、黑腹濱鴣 3,132 隻、赤頸鴨 1,670 隻及小白鷺 1,172 隻。這樣龐大的數量代表這是具有指標性的棲地，一旦破壞就可能大幅影響這些鳥類的數量。」



調查員在鹽田進行新年數鳥 / 台南鳥會提供



調查員在鹽田進行新年數鳥 / 台灣濕盟提供



調查員在鹽田進行新年數鳥 / 台灣濕盟提供



調查員在鹽田進行新年數鳥 / 台南鳥會提供



紅腹濱鷸 / 中華鳥會提供



斑尾鷸 / 中華鳥會提供

全球的天然泥灘地持續縮減，近年來不少候鳥的數量仍持續下降，有多種已被國際自然保護聯盟（IUCN）列為「瀕危」、「易危」或「近危」的受脅鳥類，而鹽田是牠們在台灣重要的替代棲地。其中當天共記錄到黑面琵鷺 345 隻（瀕危）、紅胸濱鷸 162 隻（近危）、大濱鷸 65 隻（瀕危）、紅腹濱鷸 70 隻（近危）、斑尾鷸 25 隻（近危）、黑嘴鷗（易危）6 隻及黑尾鷸 3 隻（近危）。台南市野鳥學會潘致遠理事長表示：「國外鳥友到台灣都會特地安排來此賞鳥，主要原因是這裡聚集了多種東亞的受脅候鳥，可以一次收集到手。此外，大濱鷸、紅腹濱鷸及斑尾鷸在台灣其他地區主要是過境鳥，冬季鮮少有紀錄，但這裡是全台唯一有這三種穩定度冬族群的地方，也是這片鹽田難得可貴之處。」



鹽田的雁鴨群 / 中華鳥會提供

「七股將軍鹽灘地濕地復育聯盟」由台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會、中華民國野鳥學會、台南市野鳥學會、台灣濕地保護聯盟、台灣環境規劃協會及中華民國荒野保護協會組成。台灣濕地保護聯盟鄭仲傑秘書長表示：「近年來台南的鹽灘地一度面臨龐大的光電開發壓力，為了保護這樣具指標意義的濕地環境，聯盟夥伴向國有財產署共認養了 1,605 公頃的國有鹽灘地，在認養期限內會定期巡守、維護環境與監測生態，未來也會每月定期調查，並結合在地社區、學校共同推動本區濕地的明智利用與環境教育，希望這片土地的美好，可以和我們的子子孫孫一起分享。」

署名團體：台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會、中華民國野鳥學會、台南市野鳥學會、台灣濕地保護聯盟、台灣環境規劃協會、中華民國荒野保護協會

Nearly 20,000 Migratory Birds Counted in Tainan's Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pans!

Issued **By** the Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Restoration Alliance / January 13, 2023

Tainan City's Chiku and Jiangjun salt pan wetlands are vital stopover and wintering sites for migratory birds. Due to the critical importance of these areas, six non-governmental organizations formed the Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Restoration Alliance and jointly adopted 1,605 ha of salt pans from Taiwan's National Property Administration in April 2022. On January 7th, 2023, members of the alliance gathered in the adopted land to conduct bird surveys as part of the Taiwan New Year Bird Count, a citizen science driven event which aims to monitor the population and trends of Taiwan's wintering avifauna. Nearly 20,000 individuals from a total of 85 species were recorded, including globally threatened species such as the Black-faced Spoonbill.

During these Taiwan NYBC surveys, the large area was broken up into smaller sections with different teams doing different sample sites. These included the Dingshan salt pans, Qinkunshen Fan-shaped Salt Fields, and the Qingkunshen salt pans. Allen Lyu, secretary-general of the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, said of the activity: "The Taiwan New Year Bird Count is a citizen science project used to monitor wintering bird numbers in Taiwan. It lasts for four weeks using New Year's Day as a mid-point and annually over 1,000 bird lovers and nature enthusiasts from all over Taiwan form teams to do the count at various sample sites. The data collected



is integrated and analyzed by the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute. This information is particularly important with regards to migratory waterbirds, many of which are experiencing habitat declines and other threats along their migration paths. Only by understanding the relationship between environmental changes and bird numbers can we propose effective conservation measures."

Lyu continued: "The results from that day were really quite impressive! A total of 30 people participated, recording 19,708 birds from 85 species; mainly migratory waterbirds such as geese, ducks, gulls, sandpipers, plovers, egrets, and herons. Among the largest numbers recorded were 4,172 Northern Pintails, 3,534 Kentish Plovers, 3,132 Dunlins, 1,670 Eurasian Wigeons, and 1,172 Little Egrets. These numbers reflect the fact that this is prime habitat for migratory birds. Should it be destroyed, the implications for these species and their numbers



Red Knots (credit: Taiwan Wild Bird Federation)

here could be dire."

Natural mudflats around the world continue to shrink and in recent years, many species of sandpiper and plover have declined. Salt pan wetlands provide an important alternative habitat for many threatened migratory birds and need more attention. As an example of this, species recognized as globally threatened by the IUCN which were counted that day included: 345 Black-faced Spoonbills (Endangered), 162 Red-necked Stints (Near Threatened), 65 Great Knots (Endangered), 70 Red Knots (Near Threatened), 25 Bar-tailed Godwits (Near Threatened), 6 Saunders's Gulls (Vulnerable) and 3 Black-tailed Godwits (Near Threatened). Pan Chih-yuan, president of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan, said: "International birders specifically arrange visits to Taiwan with this area as one of their destinations because there are so many globally threatened East Asian migratory bird species that can be easily seen here. In addition, while Great Knots, Red Knots and Bar-tailed Godwits are mainly just transiting through in other parts of Taiwan, here they have stable wintering populations. This is one of the most important things about these salt pans."

The Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Restoration Alliance is composed of the the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, the Taiwan Black-faced



Spoonbill Conservation Association, the Wild Bird Society of Tainan, Wetlands Taiwan, the Taiwan Environmental & Planning Association and the Society of Wilderness. Zheng Zhong-jie, secretary-general of Wetlands Taiwan, said: "In recent years, Tainan's salt pans have come under enormous pressure from photovoltaic projects. To protect these iconic wetland environments, the alliance adopted a total of 1,605 hectares of state-owned salt pans from the National Property Administration. We will work hard to regularly patrol the area, maintain the environment and monitor the ecology. In the future, we will conduct monthly surveys and cooperate with local communities and schools to jointly promote the most effective use of wetlands as well as environmental education in this area. We hope this beautiful and important land and can be shared with our children and grandchildren."

Issuing Organizations:

The Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, The Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association, The Wild Bird Society of Tainan, Wetlands Taiwan, The Taiwan Environmental & Planning Association and The Society of Wilderness

亞洲第二：臺灣發布兩項國家鳥類指標

聯合新聞稿 By 行政院農業委員會特有生物研究保育中心、社團法人中華民國野鳥學會
/ 2023年3月13日

「最近幾年，麻雀是不是變少了？還是變多了？其他的小鳥呢？」

行政院農業委員會特有生物研究保育中心（以下簡稱特生中心）運用「臺灣繁殖鳥類大調查 (Taiwan Breeding Bird Survey)」的資料，分析 100 種繁殖鳥於 2011 年至 2019 年間的數量變化趨勢，並建置「臺灣森林鳥類指標」及「臺灣農地鳥類指標」兩項國家級指標。趨勢和指標將會定期更新，做為監測臺灣繁殖鳥類生存狀態及保育成效的重要儀表板。同時也是臺灣反映在 2030 年前實現聯合國生物多樣性公約目標「自然正成長 (Nature-Positive)」。

此舉為亞洲第二個發布複合物種指標的國家，已開放全文刊登於國際學術期刊「生態指標 (Ecological Indicators)」。

聯合國：2030 年前，實現「自然正成長」

2022 年 12 月，聯合國生物多樣性公約第 15 屆締約方大會於加拿大蒙特婁召開，確立在 2030 年前達到「自然正成長」的核心目標，逆轉全球生物多樣性劣化的趨勢，而「生物多樣性指標 (biodiversity indicators)」是反映生物多樣性現況及變化趨勢的重要工具。

然而，許多目標尚未成熟或甚至完全無指標可用，是導致過往「愛知生物多樣性目標 (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)」失敗的重要原因。2020 年前，全球目前已有 254 項複合物種指標，但指標過度集中在歐洲 (211 項)，而亞洲沒有任何複合物種指標。直到 2020 年，印度首次發表國家鳥類指標，成為亞洲第一項國家級指標。

亞洲第二：鳥類趨勢與國家鳥類指標

臺灣繁殖鳥類大調查是我國針對有繁殖族群的鳥類所進行的公民科學計畫，由特生中心、臺灣大學及中華民國野鳥學會共同主辦，每年號召全臺數百名鳥友定期定點進行鳥類調查。我們運用 2011 年至 2019 年間，之臺灣繁殖鳥類大調查，分析臺灣 107 種繁殖鳥的數量變化趨勢，並建置兩項國家級複合物種指標，包括：(1) 臺灣森林鳥類指標（含 52 種鳥）及 (2) 臺灣農地鳥類指標（含 20 種鳥）。

森林及農地鳥類指標皆緩慢穩定成長，表示森林及農業環境尚稱穩定。唯農地環境可能干擾較頻繁，指標略有波動。

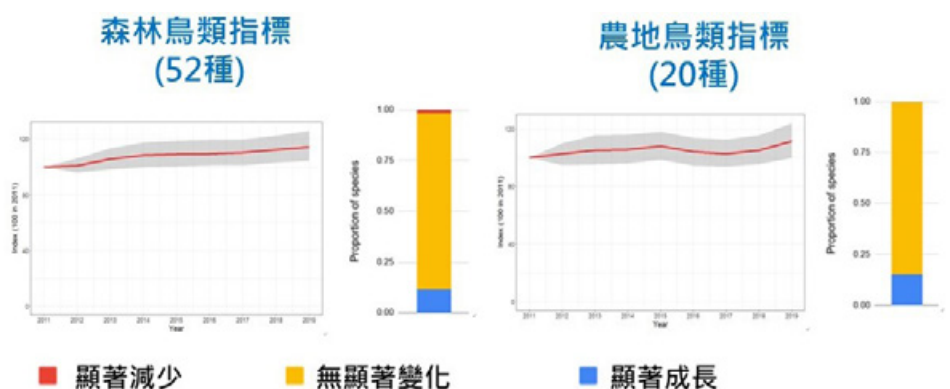


圖 1、森林鳥類指標及農地鳥類指標。特生中心提供 / 林大利繪製

近年，臺灣僅有兩種鳥類顯著減少，但有些在及格邊緣

從個別鳥種來看，共有 11 種鳥類的數量顯著增加，只有 2 種鳥類的數量顯著減少，分別為臺灣竹雞和繡眼畫眉，其餘 87 種族無顯著的變化。兩者都是臺灣特有鳥類，需要進一步探討數量減少的原因。

雖然如此，有些鳥種的趨勢勉強在及格邊緣，包括粉紅鸚嘴、鉛色水鶇、白頭翁、麻雀、棕背伯勞和大卷尾。暗示偏好草生地和溪流的鳥類，普遍和肉食性鳥類的數量正在減少。如果再減少一些，就會列入顯著減少的鳥種名單。因此，如果不考慮統計上的顯著，這些鳥類的生存也迫切需要關注。

大多數繁殖鳥還算穩定，除了兩種特有種

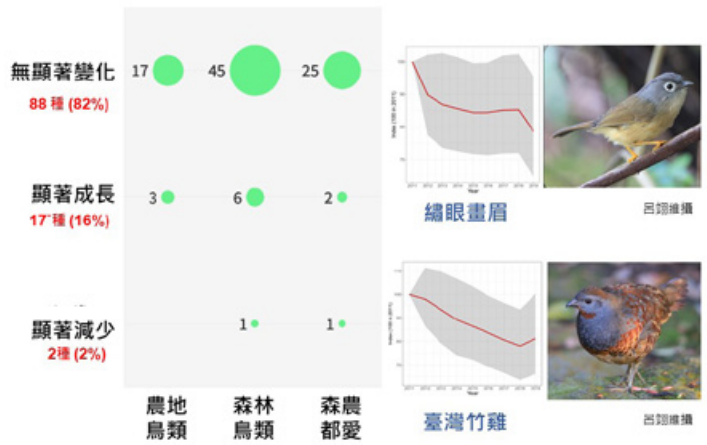


圖 2、臺灣 100 種繁殖鳥類的數量變化趨勢。特生中心提供 / 林大利繪製

撇開統計顯著性不談，還有些小鳥正在減少

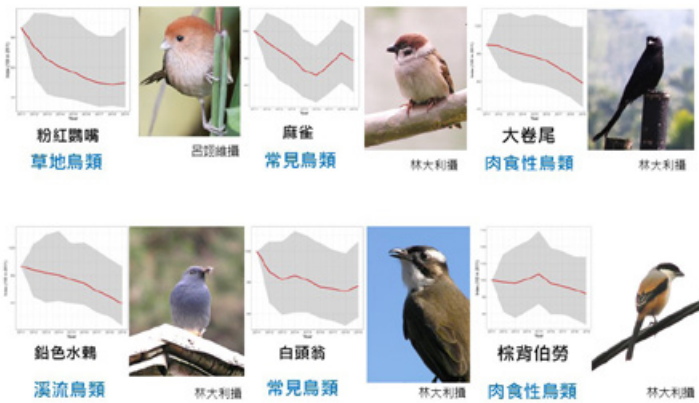


圖 3、數量有減少趨勢，且接近顯著門檻的鳥種。特生中心提供 / 林大利繪製

100種繁殖鳥的族群趨勢(2011-2019)



圖 4、100 種繁殖鳥於 2011 年至 2019 年間之數量變化趨勢特生中心提供 / 林大利繪製

作為國家保育指標系統並定期更新

本次發布的兩項鳥類指標，將作為國家保育指標，用來反映臺灣環境現況。未來也會定期更新並呈現「臺灣國家鳥類報告」中，報導臺灣繁殖鳥類的存活狀況。完成族群趨勢分析和指標建置技術後，目前正嘗試於國家公園內建置指標，也試著運用兩棲類的紀錄建立臺灣的兩棲類指標。期望多元形式的生物多樣性指標，可以更完善的反應臺灣的環境品質，並且及早發現、及早改善。

新聞來源：<https://www.bird.org.tw/news/2870>

Taiwan Becomes Second Country in Asia to Have National Bird Indicators for Biodiversity

Issued  the TESRI & TWBF / 2023.03.13

The Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute (TESRI) under the Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan analyzed data from the Taiwan Breeding Bird Survey to understand population trends for 100 species of breeding birds during the period of 2011 to 2019. In doing so, two national indicators for birds were established, one for Taiwan's forest birds and one for Taiwan's farmland birds. Using this study as a baseline, trends and indicators will be updated regularly and are anticipated to serve as an important dashboard for monitoring the survival status and effectiveness of conservation efforts for Taiwan's breeding birds. At the same time, this work also reflects Taiwan's adherence to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity's goal of Nature-Positive by 2030. In publishing this work, Taiwan becomes just the second country in Asia to craft composite species indicators for biodiversity.

Towards Becoming Nature-Positive by 2030

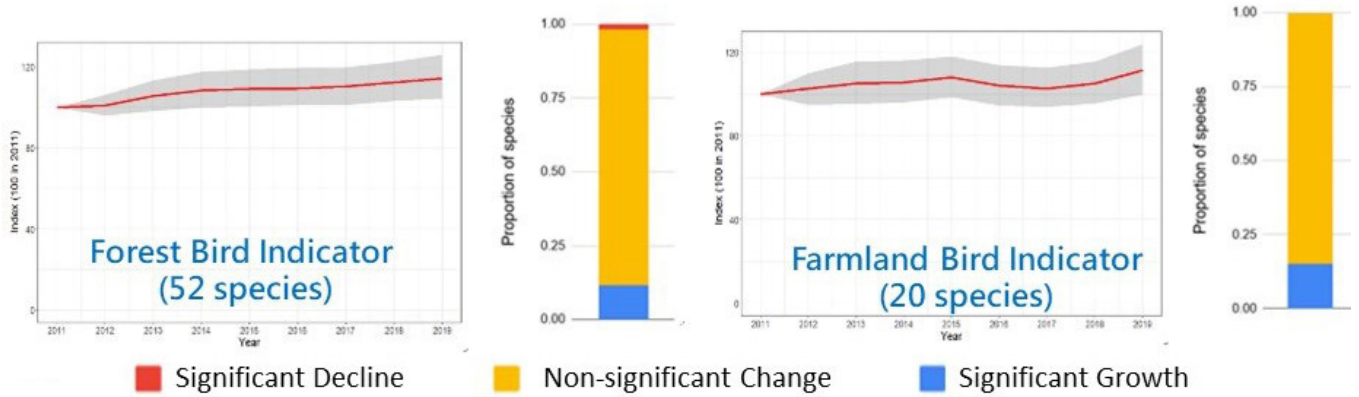
In 2022, the 15th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity was held in Kunming, China and Montreal, Canada. One of the core tenets to come out of these meetings was the global goal of the earth becoming Nature-Positive by 2030 to reverse the trend of global biodiversity degradation. Furthermore, biodiversity indicators were mentioned as an important tool for gauging the changing status and trends of global biodiversity. However, in many areas, target indicators and paths to those targets remain unclear, with some still having no indicators at all. This was one of the major reasons for the global community's difficulty in achieving the goals of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which were established in 2011. Prior to 2020, there were just 254 composite species indicators globally. These were mainly concentrated in Europe (211) with Asia having none. This changed in 2020 when India

published its own national bird indicators, making it the first Asian country to do so.

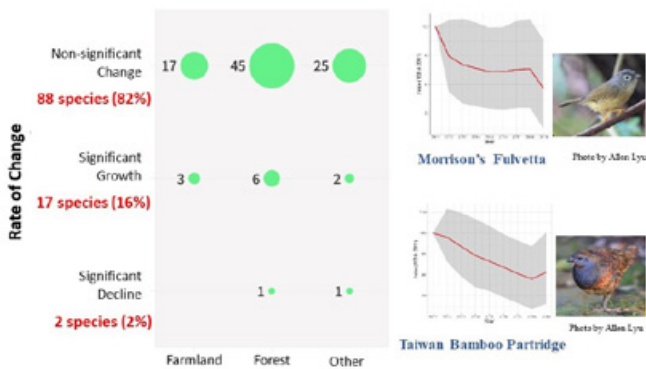
Second in Asia: Taiwan's National Bird Indicators

The Taiwan Breeding Bird Survey (BBS Taiwan) is a citizen science project which looks to understand the status and trends of birds with breeding populations in Taiwan. It is a collaborative partnership between the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute, National Taiwan University, and the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation. Beginning in 2009, each year from March to June, hundreds of volunteers across the country help conduct surveys for breeding birds. In a report recently published in the international journal *Ecological Indicators*, data collected between 2011 to 2019 was analyzed to look for population trends covering 100 species of breeding bird in Taiwan. Through this work, two national composite species indicators were established: (1) Taiwan forest bird indicators (52 species), (2) Taiwan farmland bird indicators (20 species). Both sets of indicators point to gradual increases in population numbers with further analysis showing that forest and farmland environments have remained stable over time. However, more frequent disturbances to farmland environments were noted.

Analysis of the BBS Taiwan data provided many new insights for researchers. For 11 species, numbers increased significantly from 2011-2019. Meanwhile, for 87 species no significant change took place. Two breeding bird species did experience significant declines during the period, the Taiwan Bamboo Partridge and Morrison's Fulvetta. Both are endemic birds in Taiwan and the reasons behind their population declines need to be explored further. However, trends for six species barely passed the threshold for being safe. These included the Light-vented Bulbul, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, Long-tailed



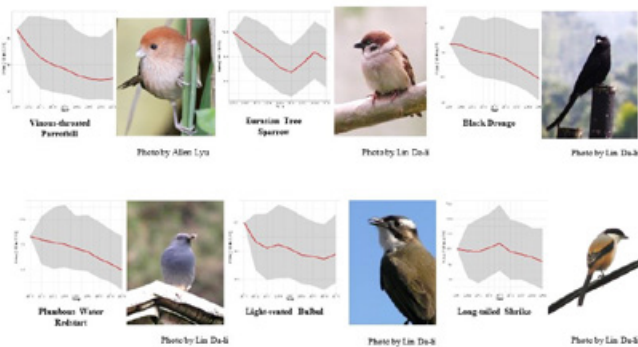
Newly created Forest Bird Indicator and Farmland Bird Indicator. TESRI (Created by Lin Da-li)



Shrike, Black Drongo, Vinous-throated Parrotbill, and Plumbous Water Redstart. These species are all quite different, with two being considered common, two carnivorous, and two having distinct habitat preferences, one for grasslands and one for streams. Should current trends continue they would be added to the list of species experiencing significant declines. Therefore, regardless of the current analysis results, these species also require urgent attention.

Population trends of 100 breeding bird species in Taiwan TESRI (Created by Lin Da-li)

Creating A National Conservation Indicator System that is Regularly Updated



The two bird indicators will serve as national conservation indicators and be used to reflect current environmental conditions in Taiwan. Going forward, they will be regularly updated and presented in future State of Taiwan's Birds reports as part of the section dedicated to reviewing the status of Taiwan's breeding birds. Now that this trend analysis has been completed and indicator system established, researchers will next move to build indicators for the country's national parks. An attempt is also underway to use amphibian records to establish national amphibian indicators for Taiwan.

Bird species with decreasing population trends whose numbers are nearing a significance threshold. TESRI (Created by Lin Da-li)

Trends of 100 Individual Species from 2011-2019



It is anticipated that via having multiple types of biodiversity indicators, Taiwan's environmental situation and quality can be better understood. This will hopefully lead to earlier detection of ecological issues and subsequent improvements to address them.

For more information, please contact :

Mr. Lin Da-li, Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute, 049-2761331, ext. 252, +886-911200033

Population trends of 100 breeding bird species during the period of 2011 to 2019. TESRI (Created by Lin Da-li)

極危琵嘴鷗 88 號再度現蹤台灣！

聯合新聞稿 **BV** 七股將軍鹽灘地濕地復育聯盟 / 2023 年 3 月 21 日

時隔 2 年，臺灣本島再度出現珍稀候鳥琵嘴鷗的行蹤！臺灣大學野生動物研究室執行海洋保育署《112 年度海鳥族群調查計畫》沿岸調查時，在臺南七股與將軍附近的鹽灘地發現了睽違已久的足旗編號 88 號的琵嘴鷗，這隻 88 號曾於 2019 年與 2020 年冬季在臺南將軍濕地被鳥友觀察到，由於數量實在稀少，行蹤難以掌握，台灣本島也已至少 2 年未有目擊琵嘴鷗的紀錄。88 號琵嘴鷗再次返回台南鹽灘地，驗證了遷徙候鳥對棲地的忠誠性，也在在反映了保護棲地的使命與重要性。



足旗編號 88 號的琵嘴鷗（台大野生動物研究室 / 張瀚柏提供）

88 號琵嘴鷗在 2019 年 6 月於俄羅斯東邊的楚科奇自治區海邊被研究人員繫放，足旗顏色為淺綠色，印有黑字編號 88 號，位置在左腳。同年冬天牠就來到臺灣的臺南度冬。琵嘴鷗每年會在太平洋的西岸進行南北遷徙，夏季在東亞北方繁殖，冬季往南飛到東南亞或南亞沿海度冬，韓國、日本、中國、台灣等地的沿海濕地，在過境期均有琵嘴鷗的出現紀錄，台灣則偶爾有度冬的紀錄。

然而由於沿海棲地持續被開發、人為干擾、氣候變遷等因素影響，琵嘴鷗全球族群數量逐年下降。1970 年仍有約 2000 至 2800 對琵嘴鷗，2000 年下降至 1000 對，2005 年僅剩下少於 400 對。根據 2014 年的一項科學研究調查估計，全球目前僅剩 400 到 500 隻成熟個體，比 2005 年又少了將近一半，因此被 IUCN 列為極度瀕危（Critically Endangered）物種，受到全球生態界的關注。因為極度稀有，每當琵嘴鷗出現時，臺灣各地的鳥友常會不遠千里去尋找牠的身影。

鹽灘地是位於海岸線或河口附近，受到潮汐影響，原本用於人工曬鹽的濕地。它們通常有著高鹽度、缺乏淡水、經常或偶爾透過海水灌溉的特性。鹽灘地有許多適應高鹽度和低氧氣等惡劣條件的植物和動物，形成特殊的生態系統，這些地區的土壤含有豐富的鹽分與營養素，能夠支持多種不同的生物，是許多候鳥和底棲生物重要的棲息環境。臺灣位於東亞澳候鳥遷徙線上，是許多遷徙水鳥不可或缺的休息站，在東亞各國沿海濕地大量減少的情況下，臺灣西南沿海的鹽灘地扮演了生態保育上非常重要的角色。

為了保護寶貴的鹽灘地生態，台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會、中華民國野鳥學會、台南市野鳥學會、台灣環境規劃協會、台灣濕地保護聯盟與中華民國荒野保護協會等 6 個團體組成「七股將軍鹽灘地濕地復育聯盟」，共同向國有財產署認養 1,605 公頃的七股及將軍的鹽灘地。在認養期間將定期巡守、維護環境與監測生態，以維護這些珍貴的自然資源，支持生態系統多樣性，並提供可持續的生物多樣性保護。

台南市野鳥學會總幹事林岱榕表示，2017 年至 2020 年期間，台南的鹽灘地每年皆有琵嘴鷗的目擊紀錄，時隔多年同一隻 88 號琵嘴鷗再度造訪，顯示候鳥對棲地忠誠度很高，只要環境沒有破壞，牠們就會持續到訪，但如果失去這些重要棲地，將使這些瀕危候鳥的處境更加艱難。透過今年一月起開始的例行調查，聯盟認養範圍的共可記錄達近 2 萬隻鳥類，不只是稀少的瀕危鳥類，常見的鳥類也需要社會各界一同來關心，也提醒想前往觀賞琵嘴鷗的鳥友，鹽灘地的道路多為狹小的碎石泥土地，請注意行車的安全，也勿為了賞鳥或拍鳥而阻礙了道路通行，關心生態也尊重他人。

新聞來源：<https://www.bird.org.tw/news/287>

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Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper No. 88 Returns to Taiwan

Issued **By** Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Restoration Alliance / March 21, 2023

After two years, a critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper, No. 88, reappeared in Tainan, Taiwan. The sighting took place last week during a coastal survey as part of the Ocean Conservation Administration's "2023 Seabird Population Survey Plan" carried out by the Forestry Wildlife Lab of National Taiwan University. No. 88 was spotted in the salt pan wetlands near Chiku and Jiangjun in northern Tainan City. It was also recorded in the winter of 2019 and 2020 at Jiangjun wetland, in an area very close to this year's sighting. There have been no records for the last two years, however due to the small numbers and difficulty in conducting tracking, it is uncertain if during that time there were any others here during that time. With this new record of No. 88, the loyalty of migratory birds to their preferred habitat is once more proven as is the importance of protecting this habitat of major international importance.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper No. 88 was released by in summer 2019 by researchers in the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug in Russian far East. Its leg flag is light green, with the number 88 printed in black and located on the left leg. In the winter of 2019, it wintered in Taiwan. Spoon-billed Sandpipers migrate along the Asian side of the Pacific coast every year, breeding in Northeast Asia and winter in South and Southeast Asia. In Taiwan there are records of its appearance in the transit period as well as occasional records of wintering.

Due to the continuous development of coastal habitats, human disturbance, climate change and other factors, the global population of Spoon-billed Sandpipers has been declining year by year. There were about 2,000-2,800 pairs of in 1970. This number dropped to 1,000 pairs in 2000, and then less than 400 pairs in 2005. According to studies done in 2014, it was then estimated that there were just 400 to 500 mature individuals left in the world, almost less than half the 2005 number. For this reason, it listed as

Critical Endangered by the IUCN and attracted the attention of the global conservation community. Due to its extreme rarity, bird lovers from all over Taiwan will flock to the sighting area to try and see a "Spoonie" whenever one appears.

Taiwan's salt pan wetlands are located near coastlines or estuaries, tidal, and were originally used for the drying of salt. They are usually characterized by high salinity, lack of fresh water, and are often or occasionally irrigated by seawater. Many plants and animals in the salt pans have adapted to harsh conditions such as high salinity and low oxygen, forming special ecosystems. The soil in these areas are rich in salt and nutrients, and capable of supporting a wide variety of organisms, especially benthic organisms. This makes it an important habitat for many migratory bird species. Taiwan is located along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway and is an extremely important rest stop and wintering site for many migratory waterbirds. As coastal wetlands in East Asian countries have been greatly reduced, the salt pans along Taiwan's southwestern coast play an important role in ecological conservation.

To protect the critical migratory bird habitat in Tainan, six organizations including the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, the Wild Bird Society of Tainan, the Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association, Wetlands Taiwan, the Taiwan Environmental & Planning Association and The Society of Wilderness formed the Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Restoration Alliance. The group jointly adopted a total of 1,605 ha of state-owned salt pans from the National Property Administration in Tainan City's Chiku and Jiangjun. The alliance aims to regularly patrol and maintain the environment as well as monitor the local ecology. It is hoped that through these efforts, precious natural resources can be maintained, ecosystem diversity can be supported, and sustainable biodiversity protection can be achieved.

Lin Dai-rong, Director-General of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan, said that from 2017 to 2020, there were sightings of Spoon-billed Sandpipers in Tainan's salt pans every year. However, this was the first time that the same Spoon-billed Sandpiper, No. 88, visited again after many years. This shows that migratory birds have specific preference when it comes to habitat and will remain site loyal as long as the environment remains healthy. However, the loss of such important habitats will make things even harder for these extremely threatened migratory birds. He also mentioned that in January alliance members surveyed the newly adopted land as part of the 2023 Taiwan New Year Bird Count, a citizen science driven project to understand the wintering avifauna of Taiwan. In total, nearly 20,000 birds were counted, including those both common and globally threatened. Lastly, he wanted to remind people that for those hoping to see No. 88, the roads in the salt pan wetlands area are mostly narrow with many with gravel-covered and potentially muddy. Visitors should observe road safety and not block roads while observing or photographing birds. We must take care of both the ecology and each other.

For more information, please contact :

Allen Lyu, Secretary-General of the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation, 0919-585-657

Lin Dai-rong, Director-General of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan, 06-2138310

CSO Director Zdeněk Vermouzek and his wife Jindra Batkova join in the 2023 NYBC in Luzhou, New Taipei City.



Czech Society for Ornithology Director Visits Taiwan

By TWBF Staff

The Taiwan Wild Bird Federation and the Czech Society of Ornithology have been growing closer over the years. This includes the TWBF inviting Dr. Petr Voříšek to give an online talk in 2021 regarding the 2nd European Breeding Bird Atlas and the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme. A wonderfully insightful talk, it was followed up by another online session, this time between the TWBF, CSO, and the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute in March of 2022. During that online meeting, presentations were made by Taiwanese and Czech researchers and conservationists in order to introduce each country's respective conservation situation and major citizen science projects on birds. During the discussion portion at the end of the meeting, all sides agreed that interactions and cooperation between Taiwan and Czechia should be enhanced. It was with that in mind that the TWBF was delighted to learn the CSO Director Zdeněk Vermouzek and his family would be visiting Taiwan in December 2022.

The TWBF's Director of International Affairs, Scott Pursner, helped Director Vermouzek as he created the itinerary for the visit since it would be the family's first visit to Taiwan. The first stop was Taipei and as luck would have it, the 2023 Taiwan New Year Bird Count was in full swing. This allowed for the CSO director to take part in one of Taiwan's major citizen science projects for birds firsthand. The Taiwan NYBC looks to monitor the status and



TWBF Secretary-General Allen Lyu explains the NYBC survey route to CSO Director Vermouzek.

trends of Taiwan wintering avifauna. This survey was particularly special as it takes place by bicycle in New Taipei City's Luzhou and Sanchong. The weather was great and over 40 species were recorded!

After that, the director joined Pursner for a trip to the TWBF's office to meet staff, discuss local conservation and TWBF efforts, and learn about ecotourism in Taiwan. The ecology and nature in Czechia are very different from Taiwan so there was much to discuss and learn. Thankfully, professional guide Wu Jian-long was available to join in the talks and present current information regarding the status of birdwatching tours in Taiwan .



Professional Bird Guide Wu Jian-long discusses birdwatching trips with Director Vermouzek.

Finally, Director Vermouzek and his family had dinner with TWBF president Dr. Fang Woei-hong at a local restaurant. Dr. Fang was able to share stories about the TWBF and conservation history in Taiwan. As a token of appreciation, Director Vermouzek presented Dr. Fang with a Czech traditional-style calendar which features some of the beautiful birds which can be seen in Czechia. During the meal, both agreed to continue and expand the dialogue and cooperation between CSO and TWBF and expressed hope that in the future more Czech birders could visit Taiwan and more Taiwanese birders could visit Czechia.

The next day, Director Vermouzek and his family headed south to Tainan. While there, they were able to meet TWBF partner the Wild Bird Society of Tainan and join in their NYBC count. They also had the opportunity to visit the salt pan wetlands recently adopted by the TWBF and other members of the Chiku and Jiangjun Salt Pan Wetlands Alliance. Overall, the trip was a great success and Vermouzek expressed an interest to come back since he was not able to see all of Taiwan during this trip. We hope he and his family can definitely come back again!



CSO Director Vermouzek Presents TWBF President Dr. Fang with a calendar.



• 轉角遇見風中過客 •

野柳

尋訪
春過境鳥

宜蘭鳥會2023年3月份例行活動

- 一、活動時間：3月26日7:00~15:30
活動地點：野柳(來回步行約3公里)
- 二、集合時間：上午6:50
集合地點：全家便利商店 宜蘭凱旋店(宜蘭縣宜蘭市公園路1號)
(或上午8:30於野柳入口處集合)
- 三、帶隊解說：陳介鵬、林文斌(聯絡人:陳樹德0939882032)
- 四、人數限制：會員優先、20人為止(若未額滿3月10日開放非會員報名)
- 五、報名網址：<https://forms.gle/sgFTHV2czY1tDTkr9>
報名截止：3月20日晚上9點

▲ 重要提醒 ▲

- 1、若天候不佳，於3月25日晚上6點前公告是否取消。
- 2、交通採共乘制，乘客每車3人，每人補貼司機300元。
- 3、報名後若無法前來，請來電告知。
- 4、門票、交通、保險、午餐及飲水請自理。
- 5、表單送出，代表報名完成，不會另行通知。



桃園市野鳥學會
文圖 BY 桃園鳥會

快樂做義工

我們需要熱血義工的幫忙，

歡迎加入桃鳥快樂義工的行列！

一直以來我們的活動都有許多義工朋友幫忙，為了回饋熱心幫忙我們的朋友，也希望更多朋友跟我們一起為野生動物努力，即日起推出“桃鳥快樂義工存摺”集點制，集點的方式說明如下：

1. 義工朋友為桃鳥服務每小時記一點，每點等值新台幣 50 元。
2. 教育推廣組服務項目為：
 - 1) 例行活動帶隊
 - 2) 賞鳥季或大型活動支援
 - 3) 義賣擺攤活動
 - 4) 講座現場服務
3. 診所義務服務項目為：
 - 1) 毛巾洗滌
 - 2) 環境清潔
4. 會館義務服務項目：
 - 1) 庭院整理
 - 2) 依需求不定期支援
5. 義工點數可折抵：
 - 1) 本會年費
 - 2) 本會收費型活動
 - 3) 兌換本會藍鵲小舖商品或書籍
6. 義工服務點數隨時可以使用，每年 12/31 結算，保留至次年 6/30，7/1 歸零。

桃鳥快樂義工報名表單：<https://reurl.cc/gQgqmX>



5/26 (五) 5/27 (六)

活動地點：大雪山國家森林遊樂區及聯外道路、
東勢林業文化園區

大雪山賞鳥大賽

2023

DASYUESHAN BIRD RACE

8/28 (一)

大雪山林道鳥類棲地淨山活動

地點：大雪山林道沿線道路及登山步道

2023/9~10月

大雪山鳥類特展

地點：東勢林業文化園區禮堂

9/23 (六)

「森聲不息賞鳥趣」-

東勢林業文化園區中、小學賞鳥比賽

地點：東勢林業文化園區



指導單位：行政院農業委員會林務局

主辦單位：行政院農業委員會林務局東勢林區管理處

報名電話：04-22600518

承辦單位：社團法人台灣野鳥協會

協辦單位：社團法人中華民國野鳥學會、臺中市大雪山賞鳥協會

社團法人台灣野鳥協會



1/17 領角鴞救傷

嘉義市鳥會

文圖 By 嘉義市鳥會 陳祝欽、楊育寬

本會 1/17 接到一位黃小姐通報，發現民雄鄉東榮國小旁邊有一隻領角鴞幼鳥在樹下，飛不起來送來本會收留，已請本會楊育寬總幹事協助確認是否有受傷，進行後續救傷處理，待其好轉後帶回原地野放。





台南市野鳥學會
文圖 BY 台南鳥會 謝其良

野鳥救援全紀錄



2/28
①

清晨再訪鹽水溪，06:30 鹽水溪畔，前面魚塢有幾隻黑琵與水鴨覓食，紀錄了 20 分後繼續前行到黑琵主棲息點發現只有反嘴鴿與零散水鴨，再巡視周邊魚塢發現平時已架設的防鳥網竟掛了數隻已往生的夜鷺與小白鷺，再巡到魚塢中央發現又掛了一隻，望遠對焦一看是反嘴鴿似還會動，往前靠近從塢堤上看過去果然還有氣無力的掙扎著，心想如何救牠？確定自己是沒辦法了，要找鳥會，這私人產業會有問題，想到 1999 尚有可能，就撥電通報向值班人說明緣由，之後農業局回電說明因涉私人產業、今天是假日難查……，我只強調現在尚有機會救……，最後委辦台南鳥會到場救援，從 07:28~09:50 花了二個半小時總算救援成功，過程、時間尚能接受，最後也感謝救援過程所有人員 -1999、農業局、辛苦的鳥會美眉（只有一人）。

事後我在想，這被困的如果是黑琵…，救援行動應該會更有效率吧！

2/28
②

與農業局承辦人、鳥會人員電話一番折衝後，09:00 台南鳥會終於準備出動救援，人員約 09:30 抵現場，只有





全副武裝小女生（曉筠）一人，她說只能盡力了，我也只能和魚塢旁城隍爺祈求平安順利救援，在小女生熟練與細心、耐心的手法下，反嘴

鵝只有剛看到人時地抖動，在救援過程中完全沒有再掙扎，靜靜地讓小女生扶持、移動著，花了近半小時的時間、只憑耐心沒有剪網的情況，終於救援成功，感謝曉筠姑娘的愛心與耐心。

（首次通報救援任務特紀錄之）

團體會員訊息

屏東縣野鳥學會

文圖 BY 屏東鳥會 吳正文

2023 年 5 月份活動預報

五月的天，亦春亦夏；五月的景，可詩可畫。

五月的風，不要嘆息，且讓我們背起希望的行囊，一起追尋野鳥的蹤跡。

一、生態保育專題講座

時間 05/05（星期五）19:00-21:00

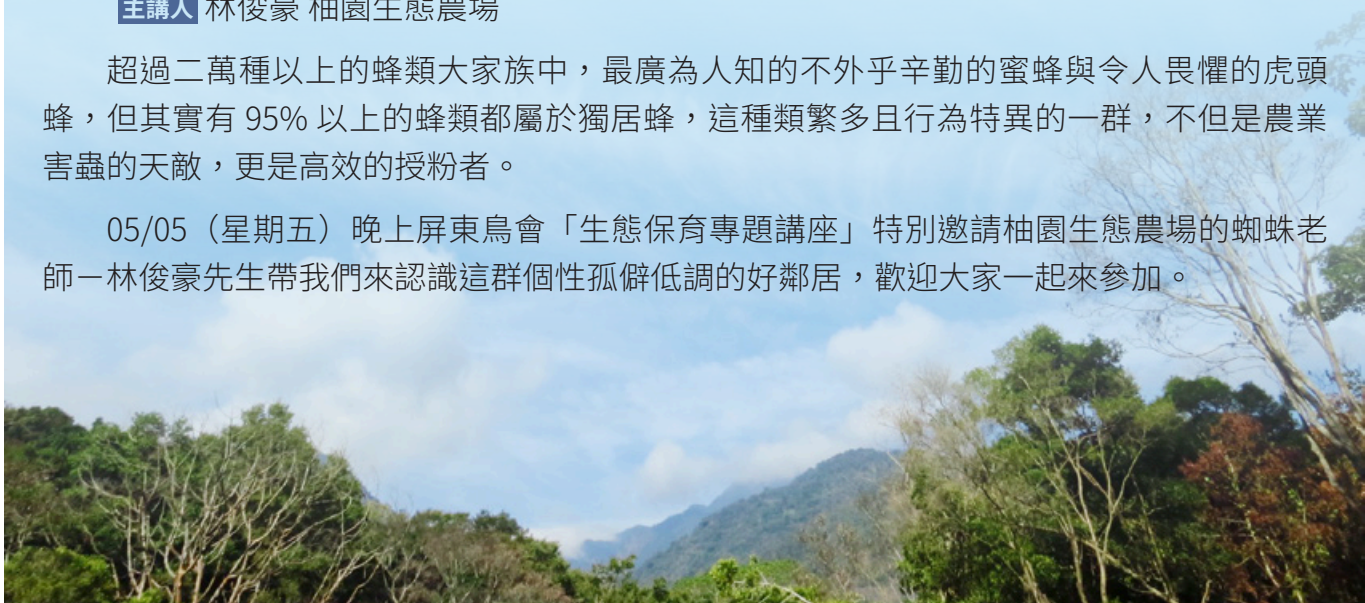
地點 綠書坊（屏東市台糖街 39 號綠農的家 2F）

講題 一生懸命——獨居蜂

主講人 林俊豪 柚園生態農場

超過二萬種以上的蜂類大家族中，最廣為人知的不外乎辛勤的蜜蜂與令人畏懼的虎頭蜂，但其實有 95% 以上的蜂類都屬於獨居蜂，這種類繁多且行為特異的一群，不但是農業害蟲的天敵，更是高效的授粉者。

05/05（星期五）晚上屏東鳥會「生態保育專題講座」特別邀請柚園生態農場的蜘蛛老師—林俊豪先生帶我們來認識這群個性孤僻低調的好鄰居，歡迎大家一起來參加。



二、賞鳥小旅行

05/07
星期日

禮納里春遊賞鳥 涼山隧道上方的禮納里是 88 風災的重建村，地處中央山脈西麓的隘寮臺地上，並可俯視整個屏東平原，景緻優美，也是春、秋季候鳥沿中央山脈西麓遷徙主觀察點之一。五月上旬，春過境漸近尾聲，留鳥的新生代也即將登場亮相，我們安排在 05/07（星期日）到禮納里春遊踏青賞鳥，08:00 在禮納里遊客中心前停車場（22.699952, 120.644060）集合出發，活動約至 11:00 左右結束（本活動免費、免報名，自由參加，請自行保險），歡迎大家一起來參加。



05/13
星期六

六堆客家文化園區踏青賞鳥 六堆客家文化園區位於內埔鄉建興村高速公路旁，面積約 30 公頃。園區內花木扶疏，種類繁多，也設計多處生態水池，吸引許多野鳥駐留棲息，再加上交通方便，設施完善，是個入門賞鳥、踏青休閒的好所在。05/13 是世界候鳥日（World Migratory Bird Day）也是今年的全球賞鳥日（Global Big Day），我們將再度造訪六堆園區賞鳥，08:10 於園區行政中心前（22.659379, 120.557539）集合出發，活動約至 11:00 左右結束（本活動免費、免報名，自由參加，請自行保險），歡迎大家一起來參加。



05/23
星期二

南橫梅山口踏青賞鳥 南橫梅山口位於南橫公路（台 20）109K 處，海拔約 1000m，原是南橫公路上重要的休息驛站，也是鳥人們尋訪中海拔山鳥的重要據點，梅山青年活動中心更是許多人青春的回憶。88 風災後南橫公路柔腸寸斷，一度落沒，現已恢復通車。



春末夏初，留鳥新生代即將粉墨登場，我們定於 05/22 來安排一趟中海拔登高踏青賞鳥，歡迎大家一起來參加。本活動須先報名，活動內容及報名資訊請詳閱報名網頁：<https://forms.gle/3YRu834HLWcsLJvr9>

三、臺灣繁殖鳥類大調查 (BBS Taiwan)

低海拔第二次的 BBS 繁殖鳥調查又來了，已認養調查區的鳥友請確把握調查時間完成調查，有興趣起參與的鳥友歡迎與我們聯絡，如有問題也歡迎提問。

四、「鳥類聊天室」新活動搶先報

我們預定自 9 月份起，於每月的最後一個星期五晚上在綠書坊新闢一個「鳥類聊天室」的新單元，大家一起分享鳥類辨識、生態或其他鳥類小資訊的單元，希望以輕鬆聊天的方式來讓鳥友們能更進一步認識我們身邊的「鳥朋友」。當然這個新單元也需要大家一起來參加，更需要徵求自願的分享者，如有興趣請留言或與我們聯絡

◎ 本會活動動態將持續在本會 FaceBook 網頁公告，歡迎加入「屏東縣野鳥學會」會員。

◎◎ 本活動預報如有任何變動，均將於本會「屏東縣野鳥學會」FaceBook 社群公告，請注意活動動態公告。屏東縣野鳥學會聯絡電話：08-7351581。

◎◎◎ 本活動訊息歡迎大家轉貼分享，並請大家告訴大家。

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總代理 艾克認貿易有限公司



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X-lite 8x42 | 10x42



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心影合像

文圖 **By** 范國晃

回想在剛學習攝影時，無論是攝影老師或專業的攝影入門書籍都是從攝影的基本原理開始教起，以建立起正確的觀念。

在基礎學習的過程中會不斷的以不同的光圈、快門及感光度之組合來拍攝不同的題材，並檢視影像所呈現的不同之樣態與風格。

當懂得活用攝影的基本參數之設定後，會開始自我提升對焦技巧、手持穩定度、光線變化之應對、連拍使用時機、曝光補償使用方式、運鏡及構圖的技巧……等。

然而當攝影技術純熟後，攝影人士想追求的是什麼？

更高的畫素、更銳利的影像、更多的細節甚至是更近的特寫？在現今數位影像科技不斷快速進步的情況下，這些需求能得到短暫的滿足，造成對器材無止境的追求，卻減少深耕於影像構成的深層了解。

當拿起相機拍照前我已經習慣先熟悉主要參數及功能的切換操作介面，當投入一個題材的拍攝時就能享受直覺式攝影的樂趣，盡情地享受拍照的過程。

攝影的樂趣往往是享受於探索主題內涵的過程，以及透過鏡頭或望遠鏡觀察到的豐富樣貌及細節。這過程可以是漫步山林在空氣清新伴著悅耳鳥音的環境中探索各種鳥類的身影，但若途中遇到不斷播放鳥音的誘拍者，那種自然感則瞬間被破壞，而播放鳥音的人又低頭迴避似乎怕被認出，



這樣的情況絕非愛好自然的我們所樂見，我們所期望的是在山林野地拍照的過程中享受沒有干擾與破壞的自然環境。

曾經在一次的郵輪航程中看到海上飛翔的白腹鯉鳥，我在甲板上手持類單眼相機一邊拍攝一邊觀察，過程中看到牠會潛入海裡獵魚，飽足一頓後身上還留著血漬，累了也會停在海面上休息，時而有同伴伴飛，時而單獨行動。整個拍攝及觀察的過程沒有干擾也令我感到美好，這段過程也成為旅途中一段難忘的回憶。

當我們拿著相機背起望遠鏡，進入野鳥棲息地為的就是看到及拍攝到最真實且自然的影像，因此沒有干擾沒有人工擺拍，以最真誠的心態進行觀察拍攝，操作著熟悉的攝影器材，讓心自然影像也就真實了。



Our Trip to Taiwan

By Czech Society for Ornithology Director Zdeněk Vermouzek

Birds know no borders, and like humans, inhabit the four corners of the earth. No matter where they live, they fill more-or-less the same ecological niches and face similar pressures caused by humans. For ornithologists, bird lovers and conservationists alike, cooperation as well as sharing of information and knowledge of best practices are the best ways to succeed in conservation efforts.

The Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) and Taiwan Wild Bird Federation (TWBF) began to get closer in 2020, during the Covid pandemic. Our groups met several times via webinars and peer-to-peer meetings, discussing topics ranging from long-term bird population monitoring and atlas mapping to public engagement in bird and nature conservation. Through these, despite our geographical distance, we identified shared principles on topics like citizen science and land adoption. It was thus a question of when we could meet in person to develop this relationship further. Once Taiwan opened its borders again in October of 2022, I wanted to visit as soon as possible. The Christmas holiday seemed to be the best option as my wife is an elementary school teacher and official holidays are the only possible periods for longer trips.

Taiwan — A Country Without Birds ?

So it happened that me, my wife, our son and his girlfriend emerged after twelve hours of flying at the Taoyuan International Airport early on the morning of December 21st. My first impression from our ride into Taipei was that there were no birds in Taiwan! The only one we saw was the violet Taiwan Whistling Thrush on the Taoyuan Airport MRT logo. In Europe you see at least a few species of corvids flying here and there. But I couldn't see any during our trip into the city. This first difference between Czechia and Taiwan I quickly noticed after arrival.

To my pleasure and surprise, the next few hours painted a different picture, as I was greeted at a



Taking part in Tainan NYBC

local park by various birds like the fearless Malayan Night Heron as well as several invasive species. For me, though not native, these uninvited guests were still special since they can't be found in Czechia.

The rate of additions to my life list rose significantly on my second morning, when my friend and main contact for international cooperation at the TWBF, Scott Pursner, invited us to participate in a Taiwan New Year Bird Count event. It was taking place in New Taipei City's Luzhou District and conducted by bicycle. The event leader, TWBF Secretary-General Allen Lyu, did an astonishing job. Not only did he manage to lead the group of about 12 people of varied experience, he also provided comments on the respective species and did the recording as well.

This activity was an excellent example of combining the social and scientific dimensions of citizen science. CSO public events and citizen science programs are clearly separated and don't mix. In Czechia, most birdwatching walks for the public are guided by volunteers, yet are not part of any scientific research. Meanwhile, citizen science programmes, mainly bird counts, follow strict methodology and volunteers need to concentrate solely on the research. Activities like the Taiwan New Year Bird Count help participants to develop their field skills and pave the way for them to be future count leaders.

Even if this would not be the case for me and my wife, Allen, Scott, and the other participants helped us familiarize ourselves with common species

as well as some rarer inhabitants of the lowland floodplains. I also experienced first-hand Taiwan's importance not only for migratory birds but also as a birdwatching hotspot when during the count we came across a Mongolian Short-toed Lark, a rare record for the country. For me as a European, it was also really interesting to see such a variety of bird habitats inside an urban area. The mixture of familiar palearctic birds like Wood Sandpipers, Common Redshanks, Grey Wagtails and various Egrets mixed with exotic (to me) birds like Taiwan Barbet and Swinhoe's White-eye was amazing. I only regret that I missed seeing the Vinous-throated Parrotbill which was spotted by other members of our group.

To the South

I couldn't imagine visiting Taiwan in winter without going to see the magnificent Black-faced Spoonbills at their wintering sites. Scott and bird guide Wu Jian-Long equipped us with a list of several places worth visiting. Then after a nice friendly dinner with TWBF president Dr. Fang Woei-Horng, where we discussed nature specificities of Taiwan and were introduced to Taiwanese food culture, my family hired a car and headed to Tainan. On the way, a stopover at the Aogu Wetland and Forest Park fulfilled its purpose. We saw two Black-faced Spoonbills pass us by in close, low flight while the sun was setting.

The next day, another Taiwan New Year Bird Count event, this time without bicycles, awaited us along with Pan Chih-yuan, president of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan. The count was taking place in



A Scene in Tainan



Talking with Members of the WBS Tainan



Scaly-breasted Munia



Manhole Cover in Tainan

the outskirts of Tainan City. Local birdwatchers, young and old, welcomed us with the same cordiality as in Taipei. Birds really connect

people across continents and we felt comfortable, like being with a group of old friends. We quickly learned the differences between different prinia vocalisations as well as how the most common swallow there was the Pacific Swallow. Meanwhile we also found out Striated Swallows are significantly larger than Pacific Swallows. While in Tainan, Black-faced Spoonbills stopped seeming so rare and we saw many new bird species as well. Yet everything attracted our attention and we were so surprised to see Scaly-breasted Munias foraging on grass seed just 30 cm from a camera. I know of nothing like that happening in Europe.

That night we had a wonderful dinner with Pan Chih-yuan, his wife and colleagues. We spent another day in Tainan as well, being captured by its beauty and biodiversity. This included seeing two Crested Goshawks in the garden of the Tainan Confucius Temple. Their stern looks evoked the feeling of being supervised by two strict temple guardians.

Into the Wild

Wilderness and mountains marked the rest of our stay in Taiwan. We next headed to Dasyueshan where every step brought new species. Thanks to Scott and Wu Jian-long's recommendations, we went for a delightful hike over hilltops Yuanzuishan and Shaolaishan. Never before, and probably never again, will I see more than ten new endemic species in one day: from Barbets, Sibias and Yuhinas to fearless White-whiskered Laughingthrushes, inconspicuous Morrison's Fulvettas and the real king of the mountains, the majestic Mikado Pheasant. We left feeling like Dasyueshan is worth visiting for weeks, not just three days.

As an unexperienced visitor to Taiwan, after Dasyueshan, we planned to head to the east coast via the Central Cross-Island Highway. Wu Jian-Long recommended dividing this journey between two days. Thus, we had enough time to enjoy the mid-elevations near Sun Moon Lake with tea gardens and birds like Gray-capped Pygmy Woodpecker and Brown-headed Thrush. We then headed back to the mountains and stayed overnight at Qingjing Farm. A morning walk through this village brought us to understand that that many of the forest birds we thought were quite shy were actually quite used to humans and didn't avoid village gardens. Endemics like the White-eared Sibia and Steere's Liocichla lost their tinge of elusiveness. The same can be said for the emblematic Taiwanese endemic White-whiskered Laughingthrush. A flock of them surrounded us on the hilltop of Hehuanshan East



Taiwan Yuhina

Peak, acting comfortably and begging for food (which they didn't get from us, but did from other tourists). To see these endemics in such close proximity was a really memorable experience.

The East Coast

We spent our last few days exploring Taroko National Park, the east coast, and some inland wetlands near Hualien. Every day brought new bird species and knowledge about the island, its



Swinhoe's Pheasant



White-whiskered Laughingthrush



Taiwan Rosefinch



Steere's Liocichla



Hiking and Birding in Dasyueshan

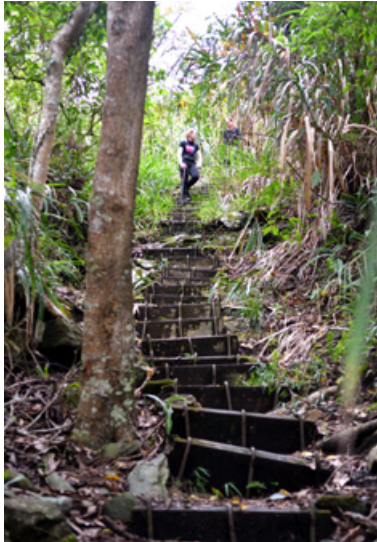


The View at Dasyueshan



Making New Friends at Hehuanshan

geography, geology, and history. Apart from endemic Styan's Bulbuls and endemic ssp Savanna Nightjars, we were lucky enough to see a male Ring-necked Pheasant – a bird introduced to Europe several centuries ago and now regarded as half-domestic.



Exploring Taroko Gorge

It brought curious excitement to us to see this endemic ssp in its natural habitat. This feeling was intensified by the fact that it is critically endangered in Taiwan, even if we were not sure if the seen bird was a pure *formosanus*.

It was here we also found the last goal species on our list – the Muscovy Duck. It seemed as if the universe was telling us: “You’ve seen enough, it’s time to go home.”



The Liyu Creek at Taroko Gorge

Taiwan Birds and Birdwatching Through Foreign Eyes

During our twelve day stay, we saw and listed 117 bird species, including 21 endemics and 22 endemic subspecies. This alone is reason enough to fall in love with Taiwan and think about soon returning. The second one is the incredible variety and richness

of nature, especially in the mountains. Not only the birds, but also the monkeys, insects, giant spiders, frogs, plants, trees (many of which are endemic) are all worth exploring in more detail. Moreover, the third, but not last, reason is the incredible hospitality and friendliness of virtually everyone we met, regardless if it was for minutes or days.

Our journey would not be possible without the incredible help from Scott with all the logistics, from recommendations of places to visit to booking accommodations. Despite the mentioned hospitality, some systems in the country made the visit challenging for an independent traveller. It was easy to book and pay for accommodation in Taipei online, but we regularly experienced email asks (in Chinese) for payment by bank transfer in the countryside – something hard to accomplish for a foreigner without Taiwan bank account.

Having birdwatching tourism in mind, a detailed “where to watch” guide would be really helpful. Such books or internet pages can show visitors with limited time not only which areas are generally interesting, but also where to park and which path to follow to get most out



of his or her visit. In our case, this was more than sufficiently replaced by direct recommendations by Scott, Wu Jian-long and Pan Chih-yuan, but I really feel sorry for somebody without this kind of support.

Europe is place of rapidly decreasing populations for many common bird species. It’s really inspiring to read reports from Taiwan, where the vast majority of the species holds stable populations. It’s even more meaningful though to visit the country and see all these treasures with your own eyes. I wish the birds and people of Taiwan a peaceful future full of joy. Personally, I hope I can come back soon.



欖仁落葉堆裡的虎鶉

文圖 **BV** 蘇貴福

欖仁樹下堆滿了落葉，那是一處不起眼的偏僻角落，一般人路過不屑一顧的地方。

這地方位在高約兩公尺的步道下方，步道旁有粗的水泥欄柱隔著，由步道可以走下幾階的階梯下到地面，經過這個落葉處的外圍，還好有臺灣海桐植栽隔著，讓這裡相對安全些，也更加不起眼。

賞鳥久了，知道這種地方是鶉科鳥類的最愛，落葉堆久了，下面自然就會有蟲子，鶉科來了，躲在落葉堆裡覓食有很好的保護色，很難被發現，除非牠們翻動葉子找蟲子，有動作加上細微的聲響，才能察覺。

第一次憑著對鶉科的直覺，慢慢靠近水泥欄柱，坐在地面上搜尋這片欖仁落葉，透過望遠鏡頓覺這片欖仁落葉真美；欖仁的葉子頗大，在天氣變冷時落葉，或許冷度不同會讓葉子的顏色產生變化，使得落葉的色彩繽紛，雖然沒有掛在樹上時的艷麗，也有著暖色系褪色之美。

欖仁葉掉落後會有不同程度的捲縮，變化多端，不會有完全相同的兩片葉子。加上色彩變化多端，讓這片欖仁落葉堆保留著片片生命殘存之美。

觀察一遍，未見鳥蹤，靜坐賞景，倒也有趣。稍候片刻，忽見一株樹幹後地面上有落葉微動，趕緊用望遠鏡確認，竟然是一隻露出頭的虎鶉，難怪不容易被發現，保護色實在太好了！

其實，虎鶉體色大部分為白色與金色，摻雜著黑色斑紋，因像虎斑而得名。金色耀眼奪目，難以隱藏，只有藏身於色彩繽紛中，讓人眼花，才是最佳的保護環境。

只要坐下不動，這隻虎鶉似乎就安了心，繼續在欖仁落葉堆裡覓食，慢慢移動位置，有時會靠得比較近些，適合攝影。也適合靜靜觀賞，偶爾一片落葉飄下，可以觸動思絮，也會引起虎鶉注意，或許在意危機吧！

慢慢的這片落葉處成了鶉科習慣覓食的場域，來此尋覓，往往可以發現牠們。常來的有虎鶉及赤腹鶉，可以確認在此渡冬了。此處雖然在步道旁，會有行人路過，還好不起眼加上對保護色的自恃，相對安全，真應了「最危險的地方就是最安全的地方」！

欖仁的落葉堆極富禪寂之美（註），那是落葉存在的價值，每一片落葉都是生命的象徵，最後還會化作滋養有情生物的食糧。乍看之下，雜亂無章，卻自然天成，可以逐片欣賞。置身其中的虎鶉，一席金身，光耀奪目，活力十足，與欖仁落葉形成強烈對比，卻在落葉堆裡隱身，大自然總是可以相互照應、相輔相成！

這樣的場景當然可以入畫，只是難度頗高，落葉交疊，極為複雜，必須要很有耐心，才能克盡其功，因此很容易望之卻步。想想近來很有虎鶉緣，幾乎每次來這裡都能遇上，既然有緣，就來挑戰看看吧！於是花了不少時間，從構圖、底色搭配、主題顏色，及細部處理，費盡心思，終於完成這幅水彩畫，權作紀念吧！

.....
附註：

1. 虎鶉現在正式名稱是白氏地鶉，身長 24～30 公分，雌雄同型，普遍的冬候鳥。羽毛大部分是金色，金色是高貴的象徵，也是金屬色，即使色調接近，也難以表現金屬光澤。
2. 禪寂之美：對應「侘寂」（日語：侘び寂び，Wabi-sabi），是一種以接受短暫和不完美為核心的傳統日本美學。（參考維基）



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特色是老闆與店長都像是侯鳥一樣往來於台灣與澎湖，生態其實就是環境與人之間的互動，它其實是非常有趣又美麗的學科，原本於澎湖七美開設有實體獨立書店，以生態、攝影、編輯等為主要的選書範疇，並致力於出版在地生物圖鑑或是生態小書。雖然目前因人力不足無法維持開啟實體店面的狀態，但仍在網路上繼續發表與生態相關的文章、影片與錄音。歡迎大家觀看、聆聽並追蹤。希望不管藉由聲音、文字或影像，讓大家開始接觸並愛上這塊土地與共同存在其上的生物。

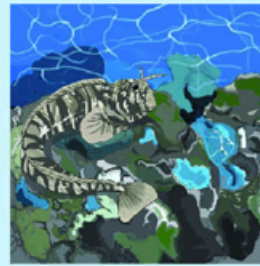
工作室營業項目

- 書籍販售** | 新書、二手書都有，也販售自行出版書籍
- 生態講座** | 海域生態、環境友善、生物多樣性
- 文創商品** | 喜歡鳥類與海洋的我們也自行設計開發了一系列相關文創商品，如貼紙、別針與吸水毛巾等。希望大家藉由這些可愛的圖樣認識更多台灣自然界的動物朋友們。
- 數位典藏** | 將有保存價值之實體或非實體資料，透過數位化方式（攝影、掃描、影音拍攝、全文輸入等），並加上後設資料（Metadata）的描述，以數位檔案的形式儲存。

教學課程

- 潛水教學** | 「怎麼帶你們出門就要怎麼帶你們回家」信奉基本教義派且有教學多年經驗的老闆所帶領的潛水課程不會是最輕鬆愉快，但扎實的室內課程與動作訓練絕對能讓你安全出門安全回家
- 底片攝影** | 課程從底片簡介、黑白攝影開始，一直到黑白沖片、底片掃描。若有興趣，還可以繼續探索黑白暗房實作。從拍攝到沖洗照片，全部不假手他人，完全的自我探索、完整的攝影創作

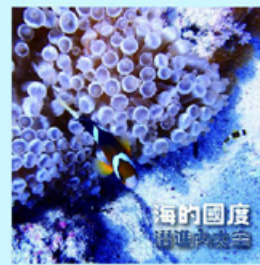
出版書籍



海的國度-潮間帶的挑戰
300元

海的國度不只一本書，而是一系列書籍。以潮間帶作為系列書的開頭，是因為它是人類唯一不需利用工具就可以走進的海洋區域，也是海洋與陸地的交界。

在這時而露出水面時而沒入海中的區域，住著許多奇特的生物，與目前常見的圖鑑書不同，書中不放入琳瑯滿目的生物名稱，反而著重在介紹生物如何因應環境而演化出的特殊技能；例如書中提到不同種的鸚哥魚幼體聚集在一起時會換上同樣顏色的外表，就像是上學時大家要換上同樣的制服，個體才不會太過顯眼而被掠食者發現，用有趣的文字搭配手繪圖片，將生物各種特色介紹給讀者



海的國度-潛進內太空
VR影像書 350元

海的國度潛進內太空是「海的國度」系列書籍的第二本，我們從潮間帶潛水層中，這次不用繪圖而用作者累積了多年的水中攝影照片及各種高畫質影像、VR影片用QR code的方式讓大家一起進入地球的內太空-「海洋」中。

從傍晚的潮間帶開始，有許多夜行性的生物開始蠢蠢欲動，再到夜行性的頭足類、魚類，一直潛到天光，迎接日出。藉由各種生物帶出不同的海洋生態系，如沙底、珊瑚礁、海草床...等等；不僅僅只是生物的介紹，還包含了他們所在的環境之美。



「小島不小」空拍影像書
399元

以澎湖為主題的空拍書籍，鵝鳥這次用鳥的視角帶大家從天空中看見澎湖，看見島嶼。



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鷓鴣島藝文空間 潛水教學課程

教練簡介

朱雲璋<暱稱：海博士>
中山大學海洋生物研究所畢業

潛水資歷15年；擁有國際潛水教練協會 (NAUI)、國際潛水協會 (CMAS)、國際水肺潛水協會 (SDI) 教練資格。

除一般潛水教學外，也曾任國軍海龍部隊、消防署特種搜救潛水教官、消防署登記潛水教官。此外也擔任過年代電視<Much孩子王>節目特約海洋生態專家、水中攝影。

OPENWATER

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3人以上成團

教學費用16000 · 證照費2000

室內學科課程/ 14 小時

- 1、潛水組織介紹
- 2、潛水裝備介紹
- 3、水中科學、
- 4、水中醫學
- 5、潛水環境
- 6、減壓理論
- 7、潛水安全

限制水域

- 1、游泳訓練
- 2、輕裝訓練
- 3、浮潛技能
- 4、重裝適應
- 5、重裝技能

開放水域

- 1、游泳訓練
- 2、輕裝訓練
- 3、浮潛技能
- 4、重裝適應
- 5、重裝技能

費用包括：

- 1、訓練期間重裝
- 2、潛水店到潛點間交通
- 3、游泳池費用
- 4、訓練期間所需之氣瓶
- 5、訓練之教材

費用不包括：

- 1、輕裝（面鏡、蛙鞋、呼吸管、防寒衣）
- 2、訓練期間之食宿

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選修：搜索打撈、水中導航與定位、水下攝錄影（三選二）

室內課：8 小時

水課：五支氣瓶

費用包括：

- 1、船潛費用
- 2、潛水店到潛點間交通
- 3、游泳池費用
- 4、訓練期間所需之氣瓶
- 5、訓練之教材
- 6、夜潛所需裝備

費用不包括：

- 1、輕裝及重裝
- 2、訓練期間之食宿



報名方式：accentor@ms5.hinet.net

鳥類週報第三週 雉科



文圖 **By** 朱雲璋 鷄鳥藝文空間 · 繪圖 **By** 鄧小侖 鷄鳥藝文空間

雞形目雉科 上週聊到了長得很像雞的棕三趾鷓，這次就來聊聊真的是雞的雉科鳥類。

雉科大概是全台灣最廣為人知的鳥類了吧？別跟我說你和他不熟！

各位手上千元大鈔上的黑長尾雉（帝雉）就是雉科的一員。孔雀東南飛裡面的孔雀、嘉義火雞肉飯的火雞、夜市賣的烤鵝鶉蛋的鵝鶉，通通都是雉科的，更別提各位一天到晚在吃的甕窯雞、土雞、白斬雞了。大致上雞形目的成員與人類生活關係相當密切，不管是食用或是觀賞用。

P.S. 一般吃的家火雞是野生火雞墨西哥亞種的馴化種。

幸好是碰到母的，我才能拍照，碰到公的我大概就落荒而逃了吧！其實寫這一篇對我來說是很大



藍孔雀，金門湖下

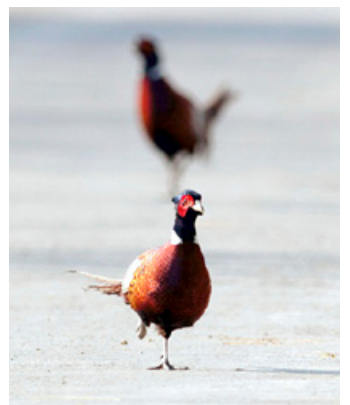
的挑戰，為什麼呢？認識我的人都知道我非常地怕雞…，寫這篇時一直會跳出雞這個字，對我來說就是個陰影。更不用說查資料時，資料點開就都是雞的照片，真是夠了！

很多朋友都很好奇，我連煮熟的白斬雞都不敢抓，那我吃不吃雞肉？一般來說，不要讓我想到他是雞身上的一部分，我就可以吃下去。但是一旦讓我開始想像他在雞身上的樣子，那就很抱歉了。所以拍大雞的時候真的是讓我痛苦異常，大雞就是環頸雉的膩稱。大雞有著雉科該有的特徵，就是有眼睛周圍有紅色的肉垂。

不要說看到，我現在在寫這個，就已經讓我全身不舒服了。拍照時為了要確認準焦，都還要放大



野生火雞，渥太華 / 加拿大



環頸雉，金門湖下

仔細看，然後就看到那個紅色的肉垂，看了都要放棄拍照了。這麼怕雞的人怎麼會想要寫環頸雉呢？

其實我和環頸雉有兩個小故事呢！第一次看環頸雉是在台東成功做生態調查時，那時發現有一隻公的環頸雉在田邊的雜草堆漫步，他發現我們後就地蹲下。不要看他色彩鮮豔的樣子，他一蹲下就很難找到他了。



環頸雉隱藏示意圖，台南七股

於是我就繞路潛行，想要接近一點拍他蹲下的樣子。無奈，明明應該已經很接近了，但是就是怎麼找都找不到。退回原來的位置卻又看到他還蹲在原地。來來回回好幾次後終於放棄了，離開時回頭看一下，居然看到他高調的離去。這和黃鸝鳥好像，別以為一身金黃色很好找，在樹林裡還是一樣遍尋不著的。第二個深刻的印象就是在台南沙崙農場了。有次專程去找紅胸鴿，結果拍了一堆環頸雉。



環頸雉西瓜田裡吃蚯蚓，台南沙崙

拍著拍著就和種西瓜的農民聊天，西瓜農拿出西瓜請我吃，他說這是環頸雉吃過的，反正也不能賣了。一問才知道，原來環頸雉很會挑西瓜！只要是他啄過的西瓜都是甜的。

我就問他說這樣被環頸雉啄了就損失了，會不會心疼甚至是想要報復啊？瓜農笑的很大聲，他說這片土地本來就是他的家，吃我的瓜是來收房租而已，沒關係啦！聽了真的另我真心感佩啊！



環頸雉認證瓜，台南沙崙



雖然沒有變成一個生態認證的西瓜商人，但是真的讓我感受到萬物是可以共存共榮的。

現在金門因為外來種的藍孔雀氾濫成災，想要再看到如前幾張照片的大雞在馬路上閒晃，或是像這張這麼怡然自得的站在這麼裸露處，已經是愈來愈不可能了。

畢竟體型真的比藍孔雀小上不只一號啊！真心希望金門縣政府可以趕緊拿出移除藍孔雀的行動，要不然以前隨處可見的環頸雉終將會消失。



環頸雉西瓜田裡吃蚯蚓，台南沙崙

鳥類週報第四週 一門忠烈的鰹鳥



文圖 BY 朱雲璋 鷓鳥藝文空間 · 繪圖 BY 鄧小佩 鷓鳥藝文空間

台灣可以看到的鰹鳥有白腹鰹鳥 (*Sula leucogaster*)、紅腳鰹鳥 (*Sula sula*)、藍臉鰹鳥 (*Sula dactylatra*) 三種。



白腹鰹鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。前面是成鳥，後面是亞成鳥



白腹鰹鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。可以看到亞成鳥腹部還有斑點



紅腳鰹鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。應該是深色型成鳥或是接近成鳥了，可以看到身體後方鮮紅色的腳



藍臉鰹鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。和紅腳鰹鳥淺色型有點類似，但是腳不是紅色

為什麼說他一門忠烈呢？

看看他的分類位階：鳥綱、鰹鳥目、鰹鳥科、鰹鳥屬。多完整且堅強的資歷啊！！



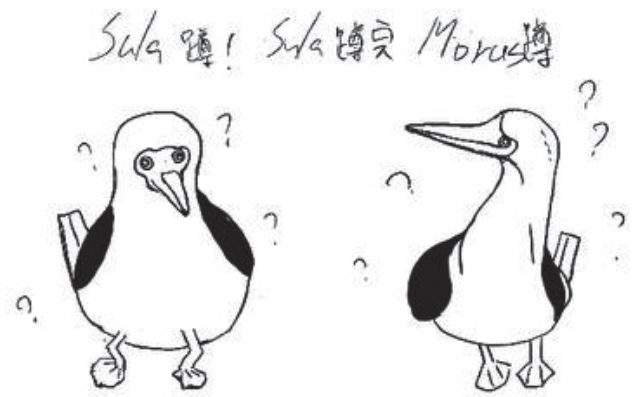
北方鰹鳥 Vágar、法羅群島。最常被稱為北方塘鵝的北方鰹鳥

也就是他的分類從上到下都是與鰹鳥屬 (*Sula*) 相關。

鰹鳥屬的屬名當然是 *Sula*，這個屬名是來自古挪威語及冰島語的北方鰹鳥。

不過北方鰹鳥 (*Morus bassanus*) 不是鰹鳥屬喔！北方鰹鳥是 *Morus* 屬。

一開始北方鰹鳥也是屬於 *Sula* 這一屬，直到 1816 年才被改到 *Morus* 的。科名呢？當然就是把字尾改成 *idae*，就是 *Sulidae*。



鳥類和魚類的目，在字尾常用 (i)formes，就是形式的意思，所以鰹鳥目就是 Suliformes。

好了！大家最期待的學名又出現了，那 *Sula sula* 是誰呢？

當年法國動物學者建立 *Sula* 這一屬的模式標本是白腹鰹鳥，但是很抱歉，*Sula sula* 是紅腳鰹鳥。

同樣的，這件事也不要問我……，不過這個學名從林奈氏命名後到更改屬名等過程，文獻一定都查得到，但是看的好累了。

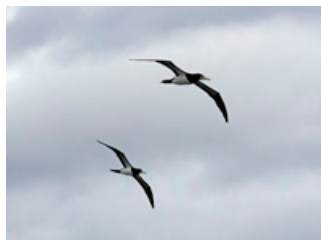
就讓我們回到一門忠烈這件事。

剛剛上一句提到一件很重要的事，就是更改屬名。改動學名、分類地位，在分類學上是常常發生的事。我最常舉的例子就是菊珊瑚科，改名改到連當初命名的模式標本都要被移出了。後來覺得這樣搬出去對菊珊瑚科來說情何以堪？最後還是把它留在菊珊瑚科裡面。分子生物檢定的技術不斷地進步，所以分類一直在改，由純外型分類變成分子分類。

以前沒有鰹鳥目喔！鰹鳥目是從鵝形目中分離出來的。原本鵝形目裡面的鰹鳥科、鷓鴣科、軍艦鳥科、蛇鵝科這四個獨立成鰹鳥目。所以才造就了一門忠烈這件事。

不過也是了解了這樣的變革，才可以理解北方鰹鳥為什麼許多時候中文名為北方塘鵝了。在台灣

要看到鯉鳥有點辛苦，如果不想搭船出海看，就要等颱風。颱風如果從台灣東邊削過去，就是從東部外海往石垣島那邊過去的話，許多大型海鳥就會到北海岸、東北角等岸邊避颱風。有一年為了想看白腹鯉鳥和藍臉鯉鳥，就訂了麗星郵輪有陽台的船艙去了趟石垣島，但那次天候不良，只有看到白腹鯉鳥就是了，但是也讓我開心了好久。



白腹鯉鳥，石垣島、日本。這是白腹鯉鳥的初見面

結果四個月後，白腹鯉鳥為了躲颱風，基隆的潮境公園竟然來了三十多隻。我是很少在追鳥跑的懶惰鳥人，那次我還專程去潮境一趟，心想，我都可以搭船出海找你了，現在你自己送上門，豈有不去看的道理？

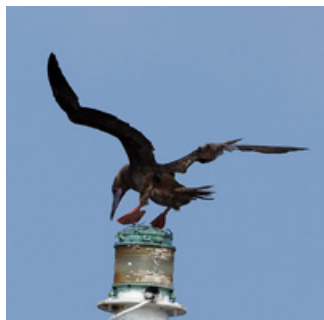


白腹鯉鳥，基隆潮境

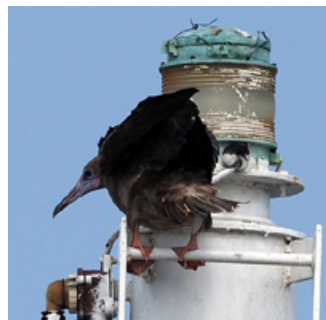
另外兩種鯉鳥則是在搭貨船從東沙回台灣時看到的。鯉鳥喜歡在船的兩側隨著船隻移動，可以捕捉被船隻驚起的飛魚。



藍臉鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。前面的剛從海裡鑽出來，後面的剛要降落



紅腳鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。紅紅的腳好可愛



紅腳鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。感覺有蹼的腳不太好抓的樣子

有時飛累了，還會在船頭或是桅桿上休息。鯉鳥的出現，是化解我暈船最好的藥方。



藍臉鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。在大浪中穿梭

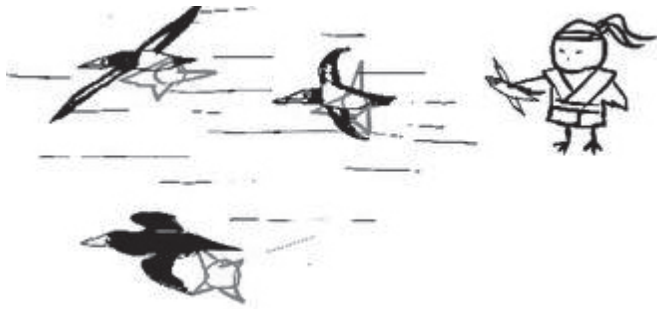
鯉鳥一出現就會跟著船飛幾個小時，從東沙回台灣時，有幾次浪大到都要站不穩了，但是我都沒暈船，依舊守在艦橋上拍鳥。天黑後沒鳥可拍就開始暈船了。

因為開航時間的關係，也不是每一次東沙來回都可以開心的看鳥看到飽就是了。可不要因為鯉鳥看起來笨笨的就看不起鯉鳥的飛行喔！他的飛行能力可是非常好的。尤其是超細長的翅膀，有著良好的展弦比。對於長途飛行、滑翔有莫大的助益。而



白腹鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。一直覺得鯉鳥的外型很像忍者的手裡劍

這個超細長的雙翅加上長嘴和尾巴，像極了忍者的手裡劍。



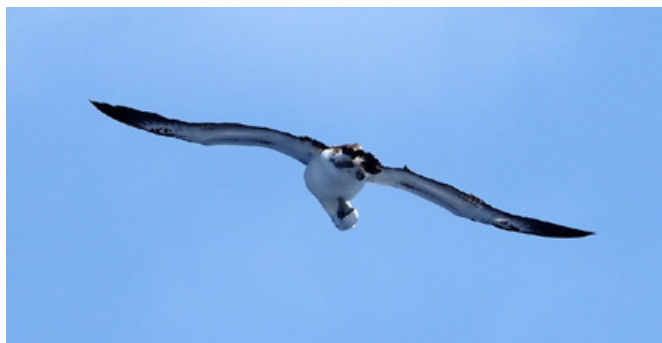
我想對飛魚來說，面對鯉鳥的捕食或許就真的像面對忍者一樣危急！

個人非常喜歡鯉鳥，他就是一臉很憨厚的樣子，這個憨厚臉、憨厚的個性可是國際認證的。他的英文名 Booby 據信是從西班牙文 *bobo* 轉換過來的，也就是笨蛋的意思。其實前面提到的北方鯉鳥的屬名 *Morus*，這是源自希臘字，也是笨蛋的意思。到底是要多欺負鳥啊？從英文名到屬名全都是笨蛋……。

不過也因如此的笨，人為捕捉對鯉鳥的影響相當大，直到近幾十年來全球開始重視生態保育，鯉鳥的數量才開始在回升。

至於鯉鳥的大便有多值錢？引發了某國兩次的興衰以及戰爭、奴隸等問題。

這又是另一個課題了。有興趣者可以先參考泛科學介紹的這篇：另一場太平洋戰爭 – 祕魯鯉鳥（便便不思議）。



藍臉鯉鳥，台灣東沙往高雄海上。邊飛邊抓癢，就是很可愛啊！

不過說到白腹鯉鳥就一定要講一個台灣僵化體系下鬧出的國際事件。

就是在 1985 年時有一隻白腹鯉鳥可能是虛弱或

者就是笨，在海上飛行的時候就降落在往來高雄香港間的貨輪上。可能是因為笨笨的好抓吧？這隻鯉鳥就被船員抓起來了。結果進港時居然被高雄關認定為未報關的走私品，而且還被以走私品沒入。高雄關怎麼會養鳥？當然是找高雄動物園接手，於是這件事就上新聞了。

結果好死不死，也算這隻傻鳥有傻福，腳上繫放的腳環被拍到了。



腳環資料一查是日本政府繫放的，根據國際繫放鳥類通則，捕捉到有腳環的鳥，經身體檢查沒問題就要立刻放飛。結果高雄關說這是緝私物品，不得私自放飛。要嘛銷燬、要嘛拍賣、或是贈予。後來說那送給高雄動物園好了，由高雄動物園放飛，本以為這樣就可了結了。結果高雄動物園說不行，我收了之後這隻鳥就變成市產了，有財產標號的怎麼可以放走？這下連日本都急了，日本鳥會總幹事、山階鳥類研究所都和台灣聯繫，要求趕緊釋放。最後演變成高雄關拍賣這隻笨鳥，由高雄鳥會象徵性買下來，然後就是高雄鳥會的事了。詳細的全部經過 可以看：<https://www.kwbs.org.tw/magazine/data/300/P33-35.pdf> 感想？感想就是幸好大型海鳥壽命很長，白腹鯉鳥又笨笨的比較不會緊迫吧？可以讓台灣官僚體系這樣的折騰。

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