



FEATHER

飛羽

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瀕危草鴉受遊蕩犬侵擾
攻擊致雛鳥死亡事件

登入歷史：臺灣啟動首次全國性鳥類地圖計畫
山海岸浪天鳥 —— 臺東小野柳拍鳥紀實

黑冠麻鷺 / 吳志典 攝

黑冠麻鷺

Malayan Night-Heron

黑冠麻鷺 小檔案 圖 / 吳志典

黑冠麻鷺，學名 *Gorsachius melanolophus*，英文名 Malayan Night-Heron，看起來奇怪的鳥，像蹲着發呆的蟾蜍。成鳥為深肉桂褐色，黑色頂，及從喉嚨向下延伸至胸部的黑色條紋。亞成鳥非常不同，全身都是灰褐色（頂的顏色最深）。繁殖鳥在嘴和眼睛間有一片特別亮的藍色裸皮；這片裸皮在非繁殖個體中變淡，在亞成鳥中偏黃色。麻鷺顏色與其很類似，但相對褐色較暗，黑色斑點對比較不那麼明顯。通常在森林地區夜間活動且隱秘，但常在白天活躍不怕人。



捐款名單

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中華鳥會在此感謝各位的信賴與支持，
讓我們能持續堅定地進行台灣野鳥保育工作。
年度捐款名單可至本會官網的捐款徵信頁面查詢。

TWBF 捐款徵信

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瀕危草鴞受遊蕩犬侵擾攻擊 致雛鳥死亡事件 共同聲明

日前臺南市野生動物保育學會在二仁溪畔進行草鴞棲地生態調查時，記錄到草鴞育雛巢位受遊蕩犬侵擾攻擊，導致 4 隻來不及長大的雛鳥死亡。於影像記錄可見，結群的 7 隻遊蕩犬都未戴項圈，但體格十分健壯，顯示這群遊蕩犬極可能有人定期餵養。這些犬隻攻擊草鴞並非為了覓食，而是在營養良好且體力充足的狀態下，表現出狩獵天性。草鴞為一級保育類野生動物，在 台灣數量不超過 500 隻，對於遊蕩犬群攻擊野生動物的事件發生在草鴞身上，保育團體對此極為痛心且深感遺憾，不只憂心此瀕危物種的存續，更掛慮該地生態環境的健全。

回顧去年由農業部所推行的【原生種野生動物受遊蕩犬侵擾改善試辦專案計畫】（以下簡稱「試辦計畫」），保育團體當時便不斷呼籲中央應進行短中長期的規劃，以真正解決日益嚴重的遊蕩犬氾濫問題，否則試辦計畫無法達成預期效果，數千萬經費終將付諸流水。自去年 9 月開始執行試辦計畫以來，至今已過了 6 個月，所有關心試辦計畫的民眾與團體卻無從得知試辦計畫具體的執行方式及執行成效如何，保育團體多次向執行試辦計畫的縣市政府詢問計畫未果，無法對試辦計畫給予建議或有效監督，實屬遺憾。

此次草鴞受遊蕩犬騷擾、攻擊已證據確鑿，然野外環境多元且幅員廣大，野生動物被犬隻攻擊很難記錄到確切的影像證據，因此保育團體認為遊蕩犬侵擾草鴞事件絕非個案，實際上必定有更多未被記錄到的案例在野外發生。對於台南市府僅回應二仁溪南岸為高雄市府管轄範圍，並將問題導向棲地破壞而刻意忽略遊蕩犬在野外環境造成的危害，未積極提出具體改善方針，僅表示收容所空間已飽和，如此消極推託的態度恐讓事態益趨惡化。

對於試辦計畫以及此次的草鴉事件，共同聲明團體對農業部提出以下訴求：

政府資訊公開：試辦計畫的執行方式及執行成效應公開透明以供檢視，並與生態專家、具利害關係之野生動物保育團體及地方縣市政府定期檢討修正策略。

全盤檢討和規劃：對於試辦計畫及不斷發生的遊蕩犬攻擊野生動物事件進行通盤檢討，研擬短中長期規劃，並邀集相關專家學者共同討論參與。

整合資源和擬定對策：草鴉棲地橫跨臺南市、高雄市與屏東縣，應針對草鴉棲地的遊蕩犬問題提出整體改善規劃，勿讓地方政府單打獨鬥。

重點政策推動：農業部應要求林保署依各級生態保護區及保育類野生動物熱區公告禁止餵養區域，未來進一步以全面禁餵為目標推動相關政策。

對於此次的草鴉事件，共同聲明團體對臺南市政府與高雄市政府提出以下訴求：

立即展開於草鴉與野生動物出沒熱點廣設禁止餵食宣導牌，避免任何遊蕩犬群聚集在野生動物的重要棲息環境中。

動保處有責任協助提昇大眾正確的動保觀念，應積極透過講座、活動、文宣品發送與張貼等，運用各種管道與方式進行社會溝通，讓民眾理解餵食不但幫助不到遊蕩犬，更會加大疫病傳播風險，並延伸出對野生動物的更大傷害。

積極推動禁止餵食相關規範，納入地方自治條例並規劃人力落實執行。

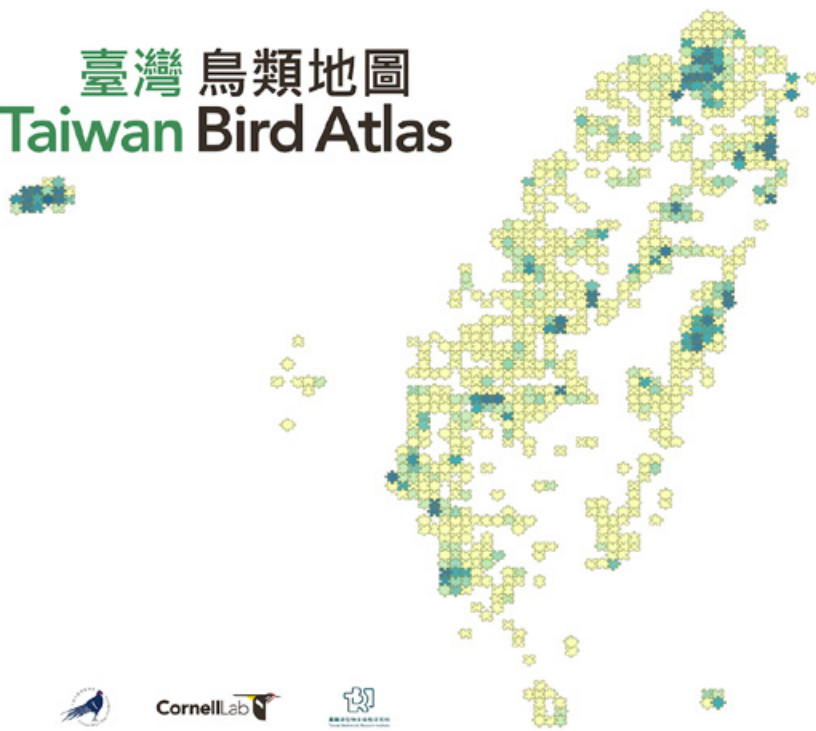
積極使收容所運作正常化，並加強推動收容所認領養業務，以活化收容所收容與送養量能。

保育團體於去年 6 月進行連署，得到近 2 萬名連署人，包含獸醫師與各領域專家學者，以及 300 個團體支持；同年 10 月 29 日更因此議題引發學界與民間超過 4000 人上街陳情。在此，保育團體要再次呼籲政府，遊蕩犬管理應包含獸醫專業、動物福祉專業與生態專業，對於目前的管理政策應全面檢討，定期修正。我們也要再次強調遊蕩犬管理政策應多管齊下，除了絕育與飼主責任外，禁止餵食尤為重要，以防遊蕩犬毫無限制地聚集、繁殖。遊蕩犬問題不只是野生動物保育的問題，也是犬本身動物福祉的問題，更是人民生命財產安全的問題，期待政府能正視並務實地解決問題。

共同聲明團體：台灣野生動物救傷與保育學會、台北市蝙蝠保育學會、台灣石虎保育協會、台灣永續聯盟、行墨有限公司、社團法人中華民國野鳥學會、社團法人台北市野鳥學會、社團法人台南市野鳥學會、社團法人台灣野鳥協會、社團法人台灣偵搜犬協會、社團法人台灣猛禽研究會、社團法人台灣蝙蝠學會、社團法人台灣蠻野心足生態協會、社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會、社團法人高雄市野鳥學會、社團法人桃園市野鳥學會、社團法人臺灣野灣野生動物保育協會、社團法人臺灣蜻蜓學會、宜蘭縣環境保護聯盟、金門縣野生動物救援暨保育協會、東海大學米克斯動物關懷社、屏東縣野鳥學會、屏科大鳥類生態研究室、挺挺動物應援團（挺挺網絡社會企業）、為野生動物而走行動聯盟、高雄市蝙蝠保育學會、黃金蝙蝠生態館、臺中市野生動物保育學會、臺南市野生動物保育學會、臺灣爬行類動物保育協會、臺灣穿山甲保育協會、中華鯨豚協會。

共同聲明個人：國立臺灣師範大學生命科學系立臺灣師範大學生命科學系 林思民教授、國立屏東科技大學野生動物保育研究所 孫敬閔助理教授、國立臺北大學法律學系 張惠東助理教授、國立嘉義大學生物資源學系 蔡若詩助理教授、國立清華大學清華通識教育中心 顏士清助理教授、李後賓。

臺灣 鳥類地圖 Taiwan Bird Atlas



登入歷史： 臺灣啟動首次全國性鳥類地圖計畫

圖文  中華鳥會秘書處

2024 年 03 月 13 日

農業部生物多樣性研究所（生多所）、中華民國野鳥學會（中華鳥會）攜手美國康乃爾大學鳥類學研究室（Cornell Lab of Ornithology），推動臺灣首次鳥類地圖計畫（Taiwan Bird Atlas），目前正招募夥伴！想像一下，透過你的望遠鏡和錄音機，成為描繪臺灣豐富鳥類生態地圖的重要一員。這不僅是賞鳥的樂趣升級，更是為我們美麗島嶼的自然保護出一份力。我們的目標是在 2028 年前，以實際資料完整繪製臺灣各種鳥的分布、繁殖區域與相對數量地圖。



準備啣食物回巢育雛的褐頭鷦鶯（中華鳥會提供）

什麼是臺灣鳥類地圖計畫？

簡單來說它是一個超級地圖集，在一定的時間範圍內，以實際觀察資料呈現特定地區鳥類的分布、數量和繁殖情況。

鳥類地圖集（Bird Atlas）對於記錄和保育生物多樣性至關重要。這樣的計畫需要相當大量的資料，而推動公民科學是獲取大量資料並準確繪製物種分佈的最佳途徑。截至 2021 年，全球已有 93 個國家推動類似的計畫，總共超過 600 個計畫，吸引了至少 38 萬人參與。



紅冠水雞餵食幼鳥（中華鳥會提供）

臺灣首次推動的鳥類地圖計畫結合 eBird 鳥類紀錄資料庫，以 5 平方公里網格為單位進行鳥類觀察，每個網格在 5 年內須累積達至少 20 小時觀察時數，並盡量走訪各類主要棲地環境，使用 eBird 盡可能記錄下所有觀察到的鳥種及數量。與一般賞鳥活動不同的是，這項計畫需要 eBird 使用者更進一步觀察與記下鳥類的繁殖行為，例如出現成對活動、築巢或攜帶食物育雛等。

近年來，生多所、中華鳥會與眾多相關夥伴單位，積極推動多項鳥類相關的公民科學計畫。這些計畫的主要目的是了解全臺的鳥類族群趨勢變化，例如臺灣繁殖鳥類大調查（BBS Taiwan）和臺灣新年數鳥嘉年華（NYBC Taiwan）。然而，直到最近，都還沒有進行過鳥類地圖計畫。2015 年，生多所、中華鳥會與康乃爾大學鳥類研究室共同推動了 eBird Taiwan 鳥類紀錄資料庫（繁體中文入口網），目前已成為臺灣最大的生物多樣性開放資料來源，提供超過 1,200 萬筆資料。此外，生多所更開發了一個能夠「聽聲辨種」的人工智慧 AI 工具—SILIC，也預期融入鳥類地圖計畫，整合多元的鳥類資料，讓整體監測更為完善。

加入我們，成為改變的一份子

為推動鳥類地圖計畫，生多所與中華鳥會在 2023 年已試辦過前期活動，並設計多樣的活動，讓臺灣的 eBird 使用者能更熟悉相關方法，在為期 10 個月的活動裡，總計有 297 個人上傳 14,974 份紀錄清單，其中個人上傳最多清單高達 1,525 份，充分顯示臺灣鳥類觀察者無窮的熱情與行動力。無論是透過 eBird Taiwan，還是參與我們即將舉辦的各種工作坊和活動，都有機會讓你的愛好對世界產生正面影響，我們期待更多鳥友的加入。

想了解更多或立即加入！？快來訪問 Taiwan Bird Atlas 入口網站，或加入 eBird Taiwan 的臉書社團吧！

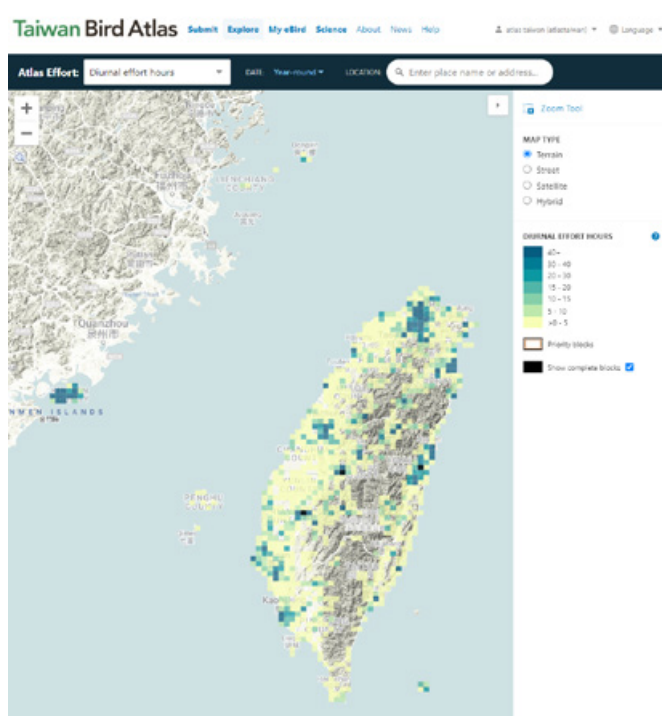


圖 1、由台灣鳥類地圖入口網可即時檢視各網格累積觀察時間地圖

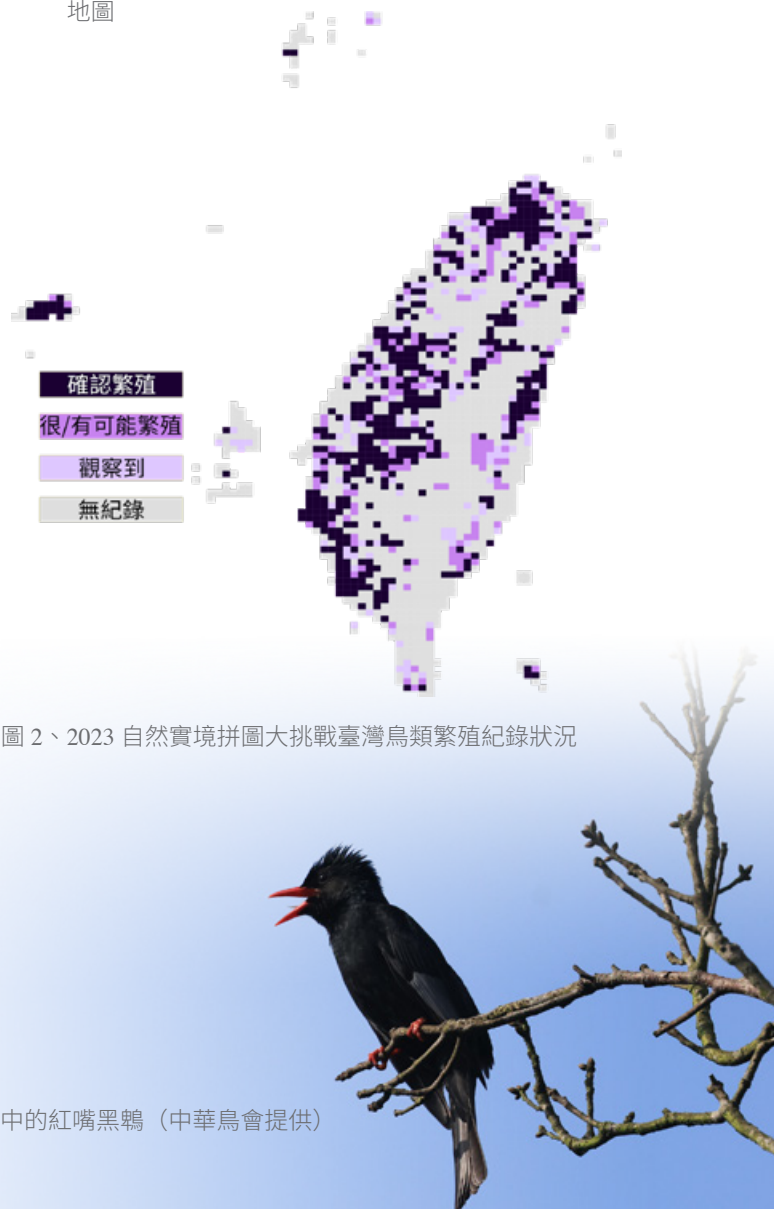


圖 2、2023 自然實境拼圖大挑戰臺灣鳥類繁殖紀錄狀況

鳴唱中的紅嘴黑鵲（中華鳥會提供）



Taiwan Launches For Immediate Release First National Bird Atlas Project

By The Taiwan Wild Bird Federation & The Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute

In January 2024, The Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute (TBRI), the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation (TWBF), and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology officially launched Taiwan's first bird atlas project (known as the Taiwan Bird Atlas). Its goal is to complete detailed maps outlining the distribution, breeding, and number of bird species across Taiwan by 2028. Bird atlases are crucial for documenting and conserving biodiversity. Similar initiatives have been launched in 93 countries worldwide, involving over 600 projects and the participation of at least 380,000 people as of 2021.

The atlas project is done in coordination with citizen-science powered eBird. Launched in 2002, eBird is a real-time, online platform initially developed by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology at Cornell University and the National Audubon Society. It allows users to upload their birdwatching checklists and keep records of their sightings and places visited. Beginning in 2015, the Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute and the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation jointly launched the eBird Taiwan portal. It has since become Taiwan's largest open data source for biodiversity, with over one



Taiwan Bush Warbler (TWBF)

million records as of 2023. Additionally, TBRI has developed an AI tool for bird sound identification, SILIC. The atlas project will build on these foundations.

Organizers have already held preliminary events in 2023, designing various activities to familiarize Taiwan's birdwatchers and eBird users with the relevant methods for doing the data collection.

Already, over a 10-month period, a total of 297 individuals uploaded 14,974 checklists, with the highest individual contribution being 1,525 lists.

The TBRI and TWBF welcome all nature lovers who are interested in taking part in this milestone work to contact them to learn more. Those interested can also follow the eBird Taiwan Facebook page for further updates.

More information can be found at the following:

Taiwan Bird Atlas Portal:

Website:

<https://ebird.org/atlastw/home>

QR Code:



eBird Taiwan

Facebook Page:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/959038217460271>

QR Code:



SILIC Sound ID:

Website:

<https://silic.tbn.org.tw/>

中華民國野鳥學會鳥類紀錄委員會 第六屆第一次會議報告

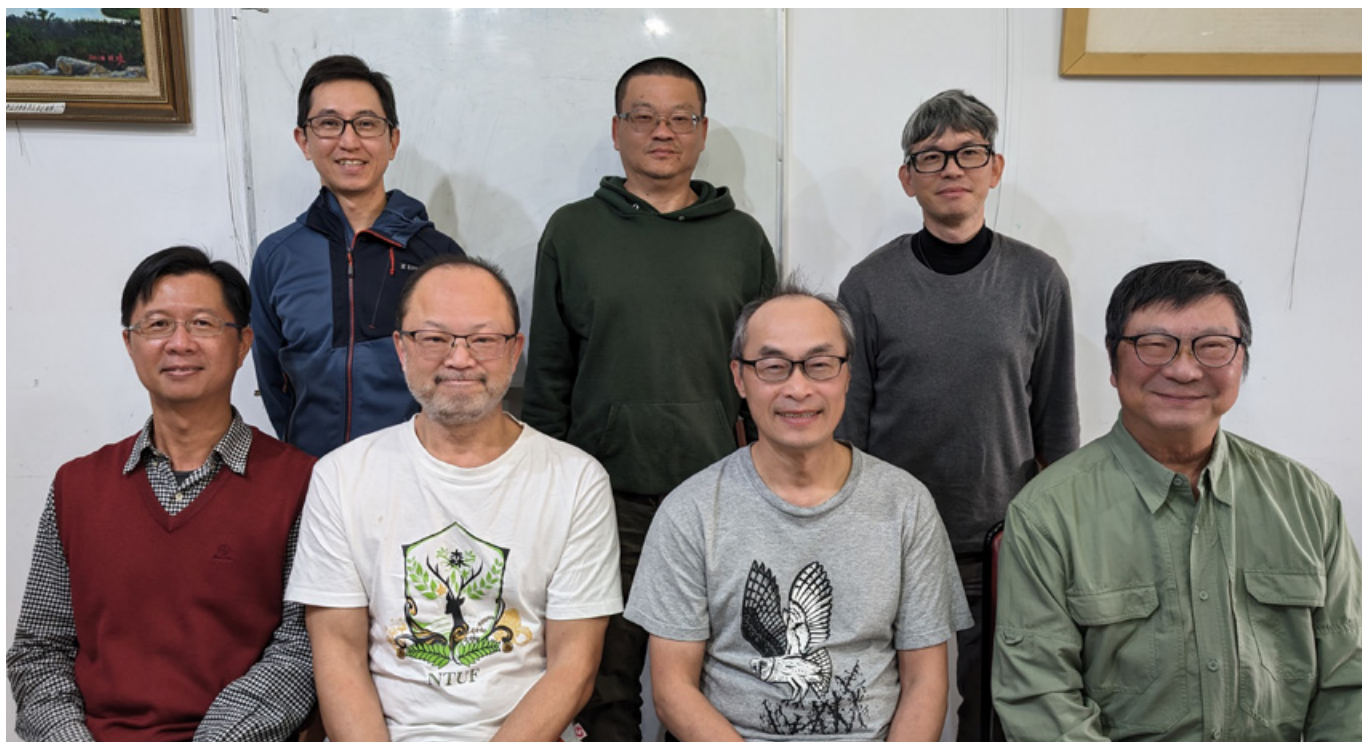
各位關心臺灣鳥類的朋友：

我們是由中華民國野鳥學會第十八屆理監事會所選出的第六屆（2023 年 4 月至 2026 年 3 月）鳥類紀錄委員會委員，委員會的主要任務為：(1) 建立及更新臺灣鳥類名錄，(2) 檢視臺灣鳥類新紀錄種。本屆承續第三屆鳥類紀錄委員會之決議，每屆將僅更新臺灣鳥類名錄一版（本屆預計於 2026 年發布），但其間仍持續召開審查會議，並於會後將審查結果公告於《飛羽》電子報，以供各界鳥友參考。本屆委員會於 2024 年 1 月 14 日於社團法人台灣野鳥協會會館召開第一次會議，對臺灣新紀錄鳥種之發現報告進行審查，同時對於分類變動、地區新紀錄種與遷留屬性，以及委員會相關事項，進行初步的意見交換。

本次會議以中華鳥會出版的 2023 年臺灣鳥類名錄為基礎，通過於正表新增 5 種新紀錄鳥種，青藏鴝（*Anarhynchus atrifrons*）、短嘴半蹼鶇（*Limnodromus griseus*）、克島圓尾鵲（*Pterodroma neglecta*）、峨眉鶇（*Phylloscopus omeiensis*），以及槲鶇（*Turdus viscivorus*）。另美洲小燕鷗（*Sternula antillarum*）及費島圓尾鵲（*Pterodroma externa*）之紀錄暫列入附錄一。有關新紀錄鳥種審查結果說明如下：

本次會議共審查 9 種新紀錄鳥種，接受 5 種，另美洲小燕鷗（*Sternula antillarum*）之紀錄，雖有強烈的遺傳序列證據，但缺乏其他表型特徵資訊，依據第五屆第四次會議決議，暫列附錄一。費島圓尾鵲（*Pterodroma externa*）之紀錄則因無法完全排除近似種的可能性，亦暫列入附錄一。

1. Tibetan Sand-Plover（*Anarhynchus atrifrons*）：建議中文名為「青藏鴝」，亞種 *schaeferi*, *atrifrons*(?)，遷徙屬性為臺灣「過、稀」、金門「過、稀」、馬祖「無」、東沙「無」。依據 2023 年 eBird/Clements 世界鳥類名錄，原蒙古鴝 Lesser Sand-Plover (*Charadrius mongolus*) 分裂為 Siberian Sand-Plover (*Anarhynchus mongolus*) 及 Tibetan Sand-Plover (*Anarhynchus atrifrons*)，同時屬名也有調整。本次審查通過 Tibetan Sand-Plover 的出現紀錄與遷徙屬性。Siberian Sand-Plover (*Anarhynchus mongolus*) 中文俗名建議承襲「蒙古鴝」。
2. Short-billed Dowitcher（*Limnodromus griseus*）：建議中文名為「短嘴半蹼鶇」，無亞種分化，遷徙屬性為臺灣「迷」。
3. Kermadec Petrel（*Pterodroma neglecta*）：建議中文名為「克島圓尾鵲」，亞種不確定，遷徙屬性為臺灣「海、迷」。
4. Martens's Warbler（*Phylloscopus omeiensis*）：建議中文名為「峨眉鶇」，無亞種分化，遷徙屬性為馬祖「迷」。
5. Mistle Thrush（*Turdus viscivorus*）：建議中文名為「槲鶇」，亞種 *bonapartei*，遷徙屬性為臺灣「迷」。



第六屆中華民國野鳥學會鳥類紀錄委員會紀錄委員會合影。
第一排左起 潘致遠、丁宗蘇、林瑞興、阮錦松，第二排左起吳建龍、林文隆、楊玉祥。

最後，感謝所有提交鳥類紀錄、稀有鳥種報告與各地出現狀態建議的鳥友們，也謝謝各界鳥友對鳥類名錄的指教與建議。懇請各位未來持續提供相關資訊，更歡迎您將寶貴的意見提供給中華民國野鳥學會或本委員會。本委員會預計於 2025 年二月再次召開會議，討論本次會議尚未確認之事項及鳥友新提出之報告及建議。

林瑞興、丁宗蘇、吳建龍、阮錦松、林文隆、楊玉祥、潘致遠 敬上

主要參考文獻：

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台灣在地理環境上得天獨厚，

如此豐富多樣的環境條件，造就了台灣擁有多樣及特殊的生物種，

得來不易的天然資源，需要你我更加了解此重要性，進而一起讓地球更美好！

今年 雪霸國家公園 與 台北鳥會 WBST 邀請你

從 5 月至 10 月每月一場生態保育講座，一起走進浩瀚的自然系，探索其中的美好！

5/8 (三) 起開放報名，每場次名額有限

盡速報名，以免錯失機會囉！！

報名 & 詳情請參閱：<https://www.beclass.com/rid=284d819661502419fab1>

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生態保育演講主題說明

臺灣在地理環境上得天獨厚，造就了臺灣擁有多樣及特殊的生物種，從5月至10月每月一場生態講座，帶你走進浩瀚的自然系，探索其中的美好！

主辦單位： 內政部國家公園署
雪霸國家公園管理處 | 協辦單位： 台北市野鳥學會
WILD BIRD SOCIETY OF TAIPEI

5/22 張恒嘉 黑暗騎士-神秘的蝙蝠	8/28 林瑞如 千差萬別話鳥喙
6/26 汪辰寧 喝著蜂蜜聊蜜蜂	9/25 何一先 鳥類身邊的植物們
7/24 李凱云 空中飛龍-蜻蜓	10/23 蔣功國 奔赴一場約定-候鳥雜談

時間：週三PM7-9
方式：GOOGLE MEET

報名連結>> 



社團法人台灣野鳥協會為解謎秋季遷徙猛禽於台灣中部地區的移動休息狀況，
至今已在台中山區進行 3 年的持續性調查。
為擴大鳥會執行能量，因此辦理此次實習調查員招募！！

本次預計招募名額：20 名

招
募
說
明

1. 執行地點於台中山區，需具備交通能力。
2. 希望對鳥類辨識有基礎認識及熱忱。
3. 需經考核通過後才能成為正式調查員。
4. 鳥會會為報名者投保相關保險，請詳細填寫報名資訊。
5. 鳥會對錄取資格有最終決定權。
6. 參加實習調查員培訓者需繳交保證金 500 元，完成培訓和實習後（全勤），即退保證金。
7. 匯款成功後才算報名成功。
8. 未退還之保證金將作為野鳥保育基金。
9. 正式調查員執勤津貼為 1200 元 / 天（扣除保險及相關規費）。
10. 執勤期間為每年 9 月 1 日至 10 月 31 日。

2024 猛禽培訓班課程表

日期	時段	課程內容	類別	講師
2月22日(四)	19:30~21:00	鳥類（猛禽）辨識基礎	室內課	沈育霖
3月07日(四)	19:30~21:00	日行性猛禽辨識（一）	室內課	沈育霖
3月17日(日)	08:00~11:00	戶外實習 - 彰化文德國小（暫定）	戶外課	高嘉惠
3月21日(四)	19:30~21:00	日行性猛禽辨識（二）及討論	戶外課	高嘉惠
4月13日(六)	08:00~11:00	戶外實習 - 大肚高療（暫定）	戶外課	林炯男

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中部朋友們前來報名！！
報名請點擊：
<https://reurl.cc/97b3pX>

今年的鷹揚八卦主題 – 翼友未盡，
以「我點點的飛羽不願墜落，我不是歸人，是旅人」為發想概念，
帶出八卦山脈之於灰面鵟鷹的遷徙北返棲地功能，
並由人類代表在地，招待一年一會的朋友。
翼友諧音益友，呼應小灰前來拜訪朋友。
這次的主活動日為 3 月 16-17 日，地點在八卦山脈 – 文德國小。
除了主活動日的開幕式、生態市集與挑水古道解說外，
還有一系列的相關活動。
歡迎關注粉絲專頁追蹤活動後續消息！
近期活動有 3/3 的八卦山賞鷹平台淨山活動。
有興趣歡迎追蹤後續報名

鷹揚八卦
翼友未盡

Free Buzzard in Mt. Bagua
Our Winged Friends are Still Arriving

2024
3.16
|
3.17

八卦山脈-文德國小
Baguashan Range-Wende Elementary School

宣傳・推廣
Publicity・Promotion

- 記者會 3/12(二) 10:00am
八卦山脈生態遊客中心
- 開幕式 3/16(六) 上午
- 生態市集 3/16(六)、3/17(日)
- 生態特展 3/16-3/31
八卦山脈生態遊客中心

體驗・學習
Experience・Learn

- 淨山 3/3(六)
- 賞鷹散步行 3/9(六)、3/30(日)
- 挑水古道 3/16、3/17
- 友善自然小旅行 3月-7月

活動報名

生態・科學
Ecology・Science

- 灰面鵟鷹 春過境調查
八卦山賞鷹平台
- 指導單位 | Tainan
- 主辦單位 |
- 承辦單位 |

廣告



2024 南方鳥類論壇 暨NYBC新年數鳥十週年活動

主辦單位 社團法人高雄市野鳥學會、社團法人中華民國野鳥學會、社團法人台北市野鳥學會、農業部生物多樣性研究所
贊助單位 財團法人陳啟川先生文教基金會



- 活動時間：113/6/15(六) 09:30-16:30
- 活動地點：道騰商務中心民權館

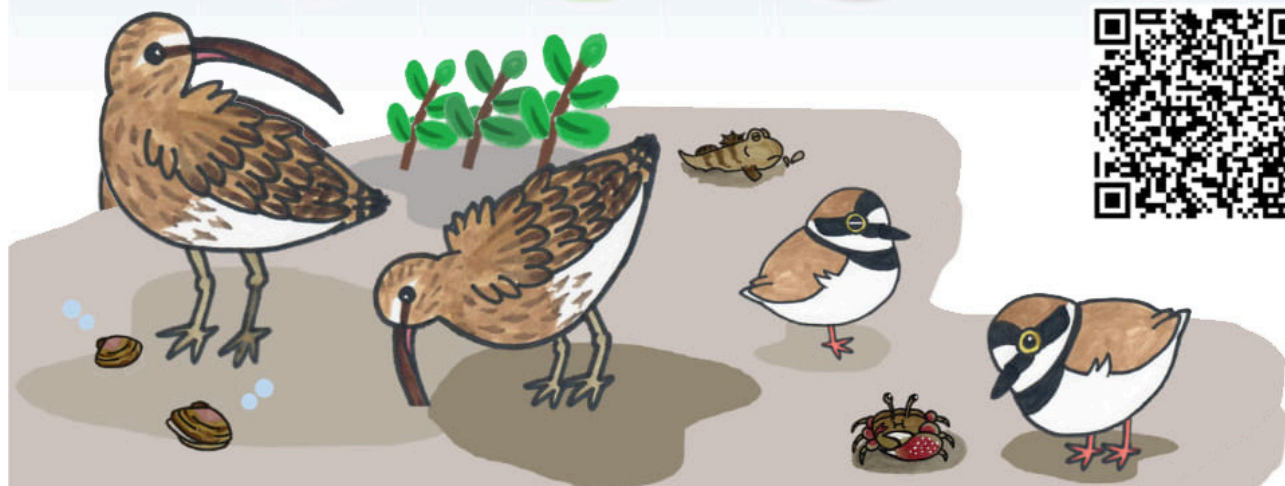
(高雄市新興區民權一路251號-21F)

參·訪·活·動

6/16(日) 9:00-12:00 美濃湖水雉棲地 (自由參加)



我要報名





鄉他者旅

迴瀾博物學

月	活動名稱	主辦/協辦	日期	時間	地點
三月	閱讀森之語：野生動物痕跡辨識與觀察	白欽源	03/24(日)~25(一)	戶外8小時	
四月	追蹤天空的視野：鳥類生態攝影入門	白欽源	04/13(六) 04/14(日)	室內3小時 戶外4小時	
五月	礁石、迴游、與東海岸的小燕鷗	何瑞明	05/04(六) 05/05(日)	戶外2.5小時 戶外2.5小時	
七月	水下十公分—東部溪流水面下的生物紀錄	吳宏恩/林祖浩	07/20(六)	室內2小時	
	水下十公分—看魚仔佇迴瀾來回去	吳宏恩/林祖浩	07/21(日)	戶外3小時	
八月	來去大河—立霧溪畔的遷徙與記憶	金與德	08/17(六) 08/18(日)	室內3小時 戶外5小時	
九月	給自然觀察者的繪圖工作坊	陳一銘	09/08(日)	戶外1小時+室內7.5小時	
八、九月	半島與數鷹人一墾丁遷徙猛禽調查的過去與想望	蔡宜輝	08/03(六)	室內2小時	
	山風海雨間的遷徙猛禽	林文宏	09/22(日)	戶外3小時	
十月	花蓮秋季賞蛭趣	李宜龍	10/06(日)	戶外3小時	

主辦單位：花蓮縣政府 | 指導單位：行政院農業部林業及自然保育署花蓮分署
執行單位：社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會 | 活動詳情與報名資訊見粉絲專頁



花蓮鳥會 花蓮縣政府農業處

臺東縣野鳥學會「2024年4~6月活動表」

日期	活動名稱	集合時間/地點	領隊	說明
4月07日	太平溪賞鳥	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	朱建銘 黃淑琳 黃彥修	太平溪上游源自中央山脈馬里山東南麓的大巴六九溪流經台東平原出海,水流平緩河床層層泥地,提供豐富的食物,吸引不少水鳥停棲,更是市區內優良的賞鳥點,鳥友口耳相傳的練功房。
4月07日	卑南溪口調查	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	王克孝 蘇漢江	本次活動以「鳥類調查」性質為主,因此歡迎有調查技能及有興趣了解民眾參與;因調查地點關係,若有配備四輪傳動吉普車者佳。
4月14日	建和風車教堂賞鳥	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	廖聖福 黃彥修 楊宗璋	風車教堂位於一片森林的中央,途中會經過有沒有路燈的三公里龍貓小徑,建議先詢問前去的方式,比較不會迷路。沿路有豐富的自然生態,遠望還能看到蔚藍的太平洋。
4月21日	知本濕地調查	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	蘇俊榮 許宸	本次活動以「鳥類調查」性質為主,因此歡迎有調查技能及有興趣了解民眾參與;因調查地點關係,若有配備四輪傳動吉普車者佳。
5月5日	成功三仙台及富家溪步道賞鳥	07:00 文化處前(南京路) 8:00 成功海濱公園	林澤經 張立蘇	位於成功鎮東北方的三仙台,是海洋性鳥類最佳的棲息場所,礁岩之間常有岩鷺、東方環頸雉、磯鶯出沒,夏天更常見燕鷗類棲息。
5月19日	錦屏林道	07:00 文化處前(南京路) 08:00 關山國小門口	陳戎琛 謝中和 韓立郡	錦屏林道位於海端鄉,入口處位於錦屏國小旁道路,順著新武呂溪左岸山脈一路蜿蜒而上,沿線大多為水泥鋪面,維護良好,前5公里視野極佳可俯瞰縱谷風情,猛禽及中低海拔鳥況良好,是個賞鳥的好地方。
5月25日	解說員交流暨理監事會	18:00 - 21:00 (三葉餐廳)	黃淑琳	5月25日(六) 促進解說員之間的交流及理監事會召開。
6月2日	知本林道	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	施明祥 蔡偉勛 何錦尚	知本林道位於知本國家森林遊樂區的上方,早期稱知本越嶺古道,可通達大武山自然保留區及雙鬼湖野生動物重要棲息環境。沿途生態資源豐富,各類野生動物植物處處可見,是一條充滿綠意生機的生態林道。
6月16日	龍過脈林道	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	許益銘 潘文彬 韓立郡	龍過脈產業道路位於龍過脈部落後山,不只能見到猛禽翱翔於天際,鳥況可期外,風景更是一絕。
6月30日	利嘉林道	07:30 文化處前(南京路)	朱建銘 蔡偉勛 楊貽雯	利嘉林道林相完整,動植物豐富,是臺東賞鳥的黃金路線。可見鳥種:五色鳥、大冠鷲;偶可見鳥種:臺灣藍鵲、藍腹鵲、熊鷹,預計今日活動可見到30種左右的鳥種。

- 活動皆採集合點報名(交通自理,請自備午餐、飲水、保險、望遠鏡)
- 若有任何問題,歡迎上鳥會臉書社團「台東縣野鳥學會」留言!
- 如遇文化處前有活動時,集合點移至新生路麥當勞前。

4. 傷鳥救治協助:

傷鳥救治是一項專業的工作,非本鳥會會員之專長;但基於社會責任,本會列為協助項目之一,基於人力關係,優先協助猛禽、大型鳥類、保育類等,若有遇到以上或無法辨識之鳥種,請貼文於本會臉書社團,會在最短的時間答覆協助事宜。保育類可直洽縣府農業處(089-343611)或其他鳥種亦可接洽「池上野灣野生動物救傷中心」(089-862368)救治。



台東縣野鳥學會



觀鳥·觀心·觀自然



理事長:黃淑琳

地址:臺東市勝利街198號

總幹事:韓立郡 0939643599

臉書社團:臺東縣野鳥學會

【鳥瞰天下】系列 鳥類之美

文圖  孫清松

一、鳥類之美

美的事物大家都喜歡！但美往往只能意會，難以言傳，說多了，可能掉入主觀陷阱。美在不言中，更無須爭論誰好誰壞，一切隨緣入目，不造作，自然就是美。

作者剪輯幾個畫面搭配幾句話，作成短片盼能蓋括並指引鳥類之美。一開始從形態入門、再到行為觀察，最後融入生態環境的體悟，這是我尋找鳥類之美的方式。有了美，生活更有趣。

美如何探尋？【鳥瞰天下】系列將帶領大家一同前往山林野地，探索多樣的鳥類之美。

下一期「失落的音符——談白耳畫眉的歌聲」，作者用錄音機在錄製台灣最美的中海拔森林氛圍時，意外發現白耳畫眉失落的音符，變調的歌聲在歷經多年的過程中，又會有何變化？她們能否重新拾回走樣的腔調？敬請拭耳以待。

鳥類之美影片連結：

<https://reurl.cc/EjoXDA>



多樣形態



多樣形態
協調融合



動靜之間



哇靠
又槓龜了



兩性恩怨
歡唱于野



兩性恩怨
爭風吃醋



各得其所
山之巔

Traveling Around Beautiful Taiwan for Thirteen Days and Not Just Looking for Birds

Written **By** Lucie Hošková / Head of Development, Czech Society of Ornithology

Photos **By** Michael Hošek

It was over twenty years ago that a joint photo exhibition was organized by the Czech Society for Ornithology (CSO) and Taipei Economic and Cultural office in Prague. My organization, the CSO, supplied photos of Important Bird Areas while the Taiwanese side provided beautiful shots of Taiwanese nature. I remember even back then admiring the beauty of Taiwanese nature very much, but I never thought that I would see it in person twenty years later. Then last year, CSO director and family friend Zdenek Vermouzek visited Taiwan and his enthusiastic description as well as his photographs capturing the island's beauty thrilled me again. Finally, after watching Scott Pursner's presentation on birdwatching and bird conservation in Taiwan during his visit to Prague in December 2023, the destination of my family's next holiday was decided. We would visit Taiwan.

Preparing the trip was extremely easy because we don't need a visa, and even though Taiwan is partly in a tropical zone, we didn't need any vaccinations. Plus, there is now a direct flight connection from Prague to Taipei.

It was a challenge to plan the route though. We were a family of four and everyone has different interests. Of course, we were all looking forward to experiencing Taiwanese nature and culture, but I am most interested in birdwatching while my husband Michael, currently serving as a president of Europarc Federation, is very interested in protected areas and their management. Our son who wants to study geography and international

relations is particularly interested in cities, modern architecture and geographical and historical contexts. Meanwhile our daughter is mainly interested in people and animals—the cuter, the better. Needless to say, striking a balance and planning such a trip for less than two weeks was not easy. But with the kind help of Scott and his colleagues, it all got worked out and I can already say that everyone was more than satisfied and enthusiastic with the travel schedule.



Birds in Taiwan are much tamer than we are used to in Europe. This Malayan Night Heron is a good example.

Here is a brief description of the main places visited and our impressions

Taipei — A really big city, full of contrasts. Its hustle and bustle helped us overcome our extreme fatigue and the ever-present jet lag. Nice parks full of birds and flowering trees. Large and monumental Liberty Square, presidential palace and other interesting buildings. Good coffee and first experience with tasty Taiwanese food. Beautiful lantern festival and our first Night Market which was a truly memorable experience. Above all—our kind and knowledgeable guide Scott, who helped us understand and enjoy the city much more than if we'd been alone.



The Lantern Festival made Taipei a special place of many colors at night.



Tourists from Europe especially appreciate the playfulness with which dragons are incorporated into everyday life, even in transport, in the Year of the Dragon.

Pinglin — A nice small town, surrounded by tea plantations. At the Tea Museum, we found mention of famous Czech writer Karel Čapek and how he invented the word “robot”. We also had an amazing tea tasting with the tea farmer, who was also very nice.

Taroko National Park — A breathtaking gorge of unbelievable proportions with beautiful waterfalls, suspension bridges, the Water Curtain Cave, cheeky monkeys, magnificent temples and shrines with a panorama of mountains in the background and many colourful birds.



The Water Curtain Cave is not only fun for tourists, but also a beautiful demonstration of what water can do to limestone.

Kenting Peninsula — Palms everywhere, another great Night Market with lots of fresh seafood, remnants of uplifted coral reefs overgrown with the aerial roots of banyan trees. Amazing



Kenting National Park, an example of primary forest, is easily accessible to tourists.

coastline and swimming in a pleasantly warm sea. Eluanbi Light House and its surroundings. Beautiful encounters with rays, sharks, countless fish (and beluga whales!) at the National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium.



Coral reefs, uplifted by geological processes, are a great breeding grounds for vegetation. In this case, the banyan tree.

Kaohsiung — Though the approach was a bit depressing as we were stuck in traffic in the industrial outskirts, we liked this modern city very much. A lovely half-day trip to Shoushan with many monkeys, many steps, and many breathtaking views. Walking around Love River, seeing the great modern architecture. We took in an amazing sunset on Cijin island though it was terribly crowded with people as it was on the 2/29 public holiday. And there was another great Night Market. Formosa Boulevard Station was the most beautiful metro station I had ever seen. Lotus Pond was very interesting and colorful though we found the temples, and dragons and pagodas there a bit too touristy. Foguanshan was a remarkable place with an



The marine aquarium in Kenting is a rarity not only because of the abundance and species diversity of fish you can see there, but also how close you are to them.

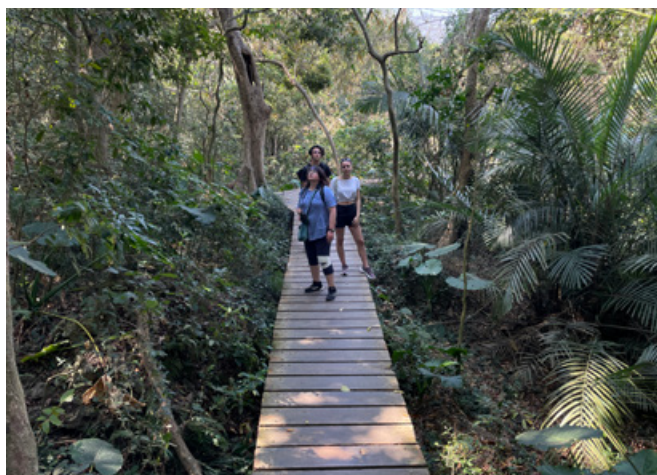


The beluga whale at the Kenting Aquarium is not only rare but also playful, interested in visitors.



Dinner at night markets is always interesting, varied, and fun. In addition, it allows you to experience the cultural diversity of the different regions of Taiwan.

incredibly peaceful atmosphere. It was also looks very touristy, but the 120 m statue of the seated Buddha is really impressive and the beauty of the shrine with the white jade reclining Buddha is stunning.



Shoushan in Kaohsiung - It is rare to step out of the modern city directly into the wilderness, full of dense vegetation, birds and monkeys, of course!

Tainan — A beautiful historic city which unfortunately we didn't have enough time to visit. Beautiful temples and narrow streets decorated with lanterns. An illuminated gazebo on the lake with dozens of bats flying around. And amazing morning of birdwatching at the Taijiang National Park.



We really liked the ubiquitous lanterns, which gave the cities a special spiritual atmosphere at night.



Access to bird observation platform in Taijiang NP leaves no one in doubt which rare bird is the focus here.

Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area

— Breathtaking mountains, mysterious misty forests, sakura trees covered with lichen, giant thousand-year-old cypress trees. An adrenaline rush going through thick fog. Accommodation in cozy cabins located right in the forest. Cold weather compared to the rest of our stay but heated electric blankets in the beds solved that. And the birds!



The giant trees in Dasyueshan breathe history and remember a lot - they are more than a thousand years old.



In Dasyueshan visitors are accommodated directly in the forest.

Taipei again — arriving in Taipei on a multi-level highway like something out of a science fiction movie. Nice visit to the TWBF office for a meeting with Scott and Dali Lin from Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute. Climbing the 600 steps up Elephant Mountain and being rewarded with incredible views of Taipei 101. A stimulating

discussion with Scott about possible future collaboration between our organizations. One last stroll through the city streets and one last visit to the Night Market before heading to the airport.



The author of the article and Scott Pursner at Elephant Mountain. Scott got that shirt from the CSO when he was in Prague in December 2023. The Barn Swallows symbolize how birds connect our world as they are found in both the Czech Republic and Taiwan.

Birdwatching in Taiwan

I will not hide the fact that one of my main goals during the trip was birdwatching and the desire to see as many Taiwanese endemics as possible, at least one "blue pheasant", and wintering Black-faced Spoonbills. I can say with confidence that I fulfilled this basic goal, although I missed many bird species of course. In the end, I recorded 90 species on my bird list, of which about 40 were lifers, including 14 endemics.

My first Taiwanese endemic was the beautifully colored Taiwan Barbet. Scott pointed it out to me and my family in Daan Park during a tour of Taipei City the day we landed. Getting an extremely close sighting of a Malayan Night heron and observing a nesting colony of Black-crowned Night Herons, Little Egrets, and Cattle Egrets was also very nice. On our second day, in Pinglin, my family was lucky enough to see two Taiwan Blue Magpies flying. Unfortunately this was our only sighting of the whole trip. In Pinglin I was also delighted to see a Black Kite and Plumbeous Water Redstart. After arriving to the east coast, we were abit

disappointed that we did not have enough time to take a closer look at the rice paddies, where many herons and waders were foraging or roosting.

Taroko NP did not disappoint us—my daughter was thrilled to finally see Formosan Macaques and we all enjoyed seeing some really colorful bird species—not just endemics like Yellow Tit or Chestnut Bellied Tit, but also Gray-chinned Minivet and Rufous-capped Babbler. As we left Taroko early in the morning, two beautiful Yellow Throated Martens watched us curiously from the side of the road.

There wasn't much time for birdwatching as we headed down the east coast, but at least we did get excited when we realized that what we thought was a Light-vented Bulbul was actually the endemic Styan's Bulbul! From the bridge at scenic Sanxiantai, we also spotted a hunting Pacific Reef Heron.

In Kenting, the birdwatching was a big disappointment at first, with the Kenting Forest Recreation Area a stunning place with uplifted coral reefs covered with banyan trees, but almost no birds to be seen. Getting up early the next morning, a walk around the accommodation revealed different results. I saw Gray Treepie, Black Drongo, a flock of White-shouldered Starlings and a beautiful Black-naped Oriole.

We then visited the Long Luan Lake Nature Centre. Using their telescopes, we were able to see many waterbirds. Aside from for the Eastern Spot-billed Duck and Intermediate Egret, they were all well-known Eurasian species such as Great Cormorant, Great Egret, Eurasian Wigeon, Tufted Duck, common Pochard and Northern Shoveler. However, watching an Osprey eating a fish it just caught fish via webcam in the visitor's centre was really interesting. The rest of that day belonged to fish rather than birds—unless you count penguins and puffins. We visited the aquarium in Kenting and enjoyed it very much, particularly the beluga whales. We didn't see the whale shark as we

had originally wanted to, as we found out it was released back into the sea seven years ago. We hope it's still doing well there.

We really enjoyed our time at Shoushan in Kaohsiung. True, there are monkeys everywhere, even with babies which were pretty cute. But we also saw the Crested Serpent Eagle, the endemic Taiwan Scimitar Babbler (which I really liked!) and Morisson's Fulvetta.

The best birding moments for me came at the end of our trip—first a visit to Taijing NP and then 2 days in Dasyueshan. In Taijing NP I fulfilled my dream of seeing a Black-faced Spoonbill—near the closed-for-the-day Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association Center we saw a flock of 11 of these beautiful birds along with many familiar waders such as Black-winged Stilt, Pied Avocet, Kentish Plover, Common Redshank, Common Greenshank and Dunlin. A Black-shouldered Kite also flew in to see us. We saw another Black-faced Spoonbill from a nearby observatory which was equipped with Swarovski telescopes manned by volunteers. Here, however, we were more interested in the large flock of Caspian Terns accompanied by Whiskered Terns, Whimbrels, and Pacific Golden Plovers. I would have liked to spend much more time in the Taijiang NP, but we needed to get to Dasyueshan within five hours, so we had to leave Tainan after three hours of nice observing.

Dasyueshan is a truly breathtaking area. Unfortunately, we could not admire the changing vegetation along the way uphill drive because a thick fog had rolled in, making our journey very adventurous. The stress of driving through the fog was eased a bit when we all saw a beautiful male Swinhoe's Pheasant perched right on a guardrail.

The Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area is simply beautiful. We loved the place immediately. And the birds! The morning after we arrived, even though it was raining, I added Green-backed Tit, the very cute Black-throated Tit and

two other endemics—White-eared Sibia and Taiwan Yuhina to my bird list. The next day we saw more endemics such as the Collared Bush-Robin, White-whiskered Laughingthrush, Taiwan Flamecrest, but also old familiar friends such as the Eurasian Nutcracker and Eurasian Nuthatch, a couple of the most common birds of the Czech Republic. We also met many Taiwanese birdwatchers and photographers. Right by our accommodation we could observe a Reeve's Muntjac and about five incredibly cute Red and White Giant Flying Squirrels. Unfortunately we were not lucky enough to see a Mikado Pheasant, but at least we had a Taiwan Vivid Niltava and a Taiwan Whistling Thrush on the way down from the mountains. Though we didn't want to go....

Finally, Our Overall Impressions and What We Liked the Most

Definitely the people—Taiwanese are really friendly and nice, always willing to help although the conversation often took place via mobile phone translation. We had many pleasant encounters, including drinking tea at a tea maker's place in Pinglin and meeting the enthusiastic multilingual Steve. He was a volunteer at a temple in Lotus Pond, and helpfully explained the basics of Taoism to us in a combination of English, German and Polish and was excited to practice languages he doesn't normally get to use. There was also the elderly couple up at Shoushan who handed out tea and umeboshi prunes as well as a wonderful woman at our Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area accommodation who helped prepare special vegetarian meals for our daughter.

We loved the beautiful temples everywhere—full of light, colour, and positivity. They could be found all over. It didn't matter if it was in the mountains or a city, a big street or a small alley. Sometimes we even saw shrines in a home's garage.

We also admired the good tourism infrastructure. Roads and hiking trails were in very good condition and the visitor centres were well-equipped, even providing telescopes for observing birds. It was also surprising to see clean and well-equipped toilets even in remote parts of protected areas etc. We also really appreciated the hard work of the volunteers we often met. We should (and want to) share Taiwan as an example in this regard with people in Czechia.

I can't forget the food – Taiwanese cuisine is really great and we enjoyed it very much. Compared to Czech cuisine it is much more varied, healthier, and uses more fruits and vegetables and less pastries. Of course we in Czechia don't have the opportunity to enjoy fresh fish and seafood as a landlocked country. And because we love tea, we were really excited that there was great tea available everywhere, be it hot, cold, or in bubble tea form. Even the coffee is excellent in Taiwan. We all loved the waffles filled with ice cream (especially the matcha flavor) sold at 7-11 and the freshly prepared waffle cookies filled with black sesame, sweet beans or custard. And the mochi! Sometimes we came across quite unusual dishes, especially at the Night Markets. We even tasted some of them but we didn't dare to try Stinky Tofu, sorry...

The high population density, especially in the western part of the island, brings with it traffic jams much worse than those in the Czech Republic. The massive use of scooters also really surprised us—they really were everywhere. Sometimes it felt like too much for us and we didn't feel completely safe, either driving or walking through the city. Aside from this, we felt the overall security level of Taiwan is very high indeed.

In conclusion, I can only add that we did not want to leave Isla Formosa and that we really hope to return one day. In the meantime, I look forward to further collaboration between CSO and TWBF, as Scott and I have already come up with some ideas. I will certainly spread my enthusiasm for your beautiful country and, by the way, a field trip of Czech Society for Ornithology members to Taiwan should take place next year.

PS: While finishing this article, we learned the news of a strong earthquake that struck Taiwan. Natural disasters are always horrible, but this one feels worse because we now know the places, having recently been to them and we are thinking of you all the more. We really do hope that all readers and their loved ones are safe, that the damage and losses are kept to a minimum, and that the repair and recovery of the affected areas takes place as quick as possible.



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2024.3.29

岸邊礁石上休息的太平洋金斑鶺

山、海、岸、浪、天、鳥

Photo by Su Grey-Ju

文圖 **BV** 蘇貴福

—— 臺東小野柳拍鳥記實

除了熱之外，一切都超美！即使熱也還堪忍，甚至還覺得也可以當成難得的享受，因為有風！風似乎可以吹散一切，包括心裡的煩躁。風也可以吹起浪花，吹出大洋裡的閃閃光波，還有水鳥的羽翼，在這裡真是自在！

自從第一次和兒子來到這片礁岩拍過道地的太平洋金斑鶺後，就喜歡上這裡的氛圍——適合能享受孤獨的拍鳥人。

接近這片礁岩時，都會習慣上先用望遠鏡搜尋鳥蹤，那是肉眼難以辨識的視野，攸關岸鳥羽色演化的保護色，尤其在低俯休息的當下，動態視覺也無法發揮功能。幸運時在礁岩的稜線上可以看到點點鳥影，那似乎成了老朋友的呼喚，招呼出一條親近的捷徑。

在礁岩上，完全沒有遮掩，距離遠些就將自己當成遊客，漸漸趨近時變回謙卑的拍鳥人；壓低

了身子，三步一蹲，一蹲三分鐘，能坐下就坐，不能就耐著腳酸，讓鳥兒們允許你的接近，直到接近至最適當的安全距離，那就有朋友的感覺了！

眼前的鳥兒還是太平洋金斑鶺，不知道是否和以前同批？這個時節應該還加入了子代了吧！太平洋金斑鶺繁殖於遠方的西伯利亞和阿拉斯加西部，越冬於非洲東部至南亞（東至中國南部）和夏威夷群島，向南經亞洲和熱帶太平洋地區至澳大利亞和紐西蘭^{註1}；可說是散佈極廣的鳥類。

太平洋金斑鶺在北極苔原繁殖；遷移中會在牧場、乾燥的泥灘和海灘棲息^{註2}。此處礁岩環境接近潮水，長成一片褐苔，放眼過去宛如苔原，或許這才吸引牠們來此棲息吧！說不定會過冬。

註1 太平洋金斑鶺 —— 維基百科
自由的百科全書 (wikipedia.org)

註2 太平洋金斑鶺 —— eBird



太平洋金斑鴉繁殖羽

苔原與珊瑚礁交織成古老的氛圍，另一方向從蜂窩岩後突起一道豆腐岩牆，那也是千古以來風與水侵蝕的傑作，太平洋金斑鴉散落其間，儘管有些隱匿，還是生動鮮活的焦點，因為呼應著極北遠古苔原，還有自己執著的心。

這裡還是會有釣客前來，當然無視於牠們的存在，當釣客接近時，整群太平洋金斑鴉不得不飛起，飛在礁岩與近海的空域，一邊是順光蒙上薄紗般些微水氣的海岸山脈，一邊是逆光閃著波光的海天，忽高忽低、忽遠忽近，偶爾還會與漁船合影，兩三圈之後，降落到稍遠安全的地方，一切復歸於潮聲的寧靜。



被釣客驚飛的太平洋金斑鴉

這兒還有兩隻中杓鴿，分佔南北一隅，出沒在潮汐線邊覓食，當牠被浪追逐，或是移動、起飛、飛行…等，背景常出現褐色苔原以及浪花，構成特殊氛圍的畫面。中杓鴿利用長長的嘴喙追趕啄食被驚嚇來不及入洞的小螃蟹，在交界處得手後往往會被另一隻驅離，只好啣著獵物飛回自己的



中杓鴿吃螃蟹



中杓鴿

領地享用。當牠佇立在高高的豆腐岩上時，孤傲感油然而生，彷彿海天寬廣唯我獨尊似的！

這裡還有一隻在地的暗色型岩鷺，屬於低調的水鳥，那種接近礁岩的體色，很容易融入環境裡，加上大多在低處活動，不易被發現。岩鷺同樣在潮汐線上覓食，這點成了搜尋的訣竅，發現後可以預判，然後在牠覓食的路線上守候拍攝，守候也是一種交會的盼望。



暗色型岩鷺

蹲坐在礁岩上，環視周遭的山、海、岸、浪、天、鳥，混然天成構出一幅美麗的環景，微微的風聲、濤音相伴，真是療癒，美哉！大自然！



海上飛過一群鳥

Soaring on the Wings of Giants — 35 Years of the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation

By Scott Pursner / TWBF Director of International Affairs

Part 1: A Historical Review of Ornithological Study and Birdwatching Groups in Taiwan

Beginnings (1854-1895)

Ornithological study and documentation in Taiwan did not begin until the mid to late 1800s (6). There are a few major reasons for this. The first is that, though indigenous peoples have lived in Taiwan for thousands of years and have collected intimate knowledge of various species including birds, their records were not written. Later, when waves of immigration came to Taiwan in the 17th and 18th centuries, officials of the Qing court documented their observations of species, but these records were not very descriptive or scientific in nature, and sometimes referred to different species with the same names. Only when Western ornithologists and collectors came to Taiwan did the modern, scientific study of birds truly begin (6). The first such record took place on September 25, 1854, when a US Navy survey vessel passed through the seas of Taiwan. William Stimpson, a scientist on board, recorded observations of Little Terns and Barn Swallows (6).



Little Tern (Source: TWBF)

Two years later Robert Swinhoe, a British diplomat, naturalist, and explorer, made his first trip to Taiwan and would later be credited with

introducing Taiwan's birds to the world. Stationed in Kaohsiung from 1861 to 1866 as British Vice Consul, he described many of Taiwan's bird species for the first time in the British journal *Ibis* between 1860 and 1877. One of those articles was Taiwan's first bird checklist, "The Ornithology of Formosa, or Taiwan" which was published in 1863 (1, 2). At that point, the number of known species was 201 (1). He also described some now-widely known species such as the Black-faced Spoonbill and the Fairy Pitta, though he identified the latter as a type of Blue Pitta. By the end of his tenure, he had identified 226 species, including five endemic species. Due to his efforts, many species bear today his name (4).

After Swinhoe left, more researchers came. This included the 1873 visit by University of Michigan Professor Joseph Beal Steere (namesake of the endemic Steere's Liocichla), as well as the discovery by Swede A.P. Holst of the endemic Yellow Tit in 1893. When John David Dignes La Touche served as British Consul to southern China from 1892 to 1895, he came to Taiwan three times and recorded over 100 species (4).



Endemic Yellow Tit (Source: TWBF)

The Japanese Colonial Period (1895-1945)

Prior to 1895, the Qing Dynasty controlled the western third of what is now Taiwan island, an area comprised mainly of plains, wetlands, coasts and foothills. It was therefore also the area where the majority of the period's ornithological study took place. This dynamic changed in 1895 when Japan, after defeating the Qing in the Sino-Japanese War, annexed Taiwan as part of the Japanese empire (4).

The new Japanese colonial government launched efforts to study its new colony's flora and fauna, including birds. In 1896, scholars Fujita Nobunobu and Namiye Motoyoshi of Tokyo Imperial University (today's University of Tokyo) published an article entitled "Report on Taiwan Animals in the New Imperial Territory" in the Japanese Journal of Zoology. It listed the known birds of Taiwan and translations of the works of Swinhoe and La Touche. This article can be regarded as the first attempt by the Japanese colonial administration to understand Taiwan's birds (4). That same year Tokyo Imperial University sent Tsunasuke Tada to Taiwan to collect animal specimens. He stayed in Taiwan for 17 months (6). Though he made no new discoveries, it still marked the first time that Japanese academics had investigated Taiwan's fauna (4).

In 1902, the first museum in Taiwan, the State Educational Museum, was founded in the southern city of Tainan by the Japanese (1). This museum became one of two main repositories for Taiwan's ornithological knowledge during the Japanese colonial period.

In January 1906, seasoned British collector Walter Goodfellow arrived in Taiwan. With an entourage of Japanese police and porters he made an expedition to east Asia's tallest mountain, Yushan or Jade Mountain (3,952 m). During this trip to Taiwan's mid- and high-elevation environments, he collected many bird species and discovered six new Taiwanese endemics (4), including the Mikado

Pheasant. Its discovery sparked great interest among British collectors, including specimen trader Alan Owston who was based in Yokohama, Japan. He dispatched collector Kikuchi Yonetaro to Taiwan that November. Kikuchi captured over 20 Mikado Pheasants which were later sold to Europeans and Americans. They were the first specimens of male Mikado Pheasants known to Westerners (4, 6).



Endemic Mikado Pheasant (Female on left, male on right)
(Source: TWBF)

In 1907, Scottish ornithologist William Robert Ogilvie Grant and La Touche compiled a new checklist for Taiwan's birds entitled "On the Birds of the Island of Formosa", again in the British journal *Ibis*. It described a total of 260 species (4).

In 1908, the Japanese colonial government established the Taiwan Governor Museum (today's Taiwan National Museum). Its early bird specimens were also supplied by Kikuchi (4).



The National Taiwan Museum

In 1912 Goodfellow returned to Taiwan to catch more Mikado Pheasants, with a goal of breeding them in the UK (4). This would be the last trip by a big Western collector. After this, due to World War I and a sense that most of what could be discovered had been discovered, general interest from the West in Taiwanese ornithology diminished. At the same time, Uchida Seinosuke of Tokyo Imperial University published "A Checklist of Taiwanese Birds". This article described a total of 290 species (4), and represented a shift from Western scholars to Japanese researchers and scientists in the study of Taiwan birds.

Three years later, in 1915, Uchida published *The Birds of Japan*, with its third volume entirely devoted to Taiwan. There were 301 species known by that time (1).

In 1916, Japanese ornithologist Kuroda Nagamichi was invited by the office of Taiwan's governor-general to come to Taiwan. During his time in Taiwan, a little over a month, he described and added 34 new species. This marked the first time that new records in Taiwan were described and published by a Japanese researcher. It can also be said to be the first major attempt by a Japanese scientist to make a major breakthrough in Taiwan's ornithology (4). With his article, the number of bird species known to occur in Taiwan rose to 335 (1). Five years later, in 1921, Kuroda Nagamichi and Horikawa Yasuichi published *The Complete Records of Taiwanese Birds*, with 338 species (6).

The 1930s saw two Japanese aristocrats who were also bird enthusiasts make their mark on Taiwanese ornithology. In 1930, Duke Takatsuka Nobusuke published several new records on Taiwanese birds based on specimens he had purchased. Two years later, Marquis Yamashina Yoshimaro sent collector Orii Hyojiro to Taiwan for bird specimens. He would later send other collectors in 1935, 1937, and 1939 (4). This marked Yamashina as the first person to conduct a continued study of Taiwan's avifauna (6). As he

also looked at ecological behaviors and created checklists and specimen data, he is also considered a pioneer in the study of bird breeding in Taiwan (4).

Yamashina's collection proved vital to our current knowledge of Taiwan's ornithological history (2). This is not just because it had over 300 specimens by 1939, but also because it was the only such collection of specimens and data in Japan to survive both the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and World War II (4). The Yamashina Institute of Ornithology was officially founded in 1942.

While there were no formally trained Taiwanese ornithologists during the Japanese colonial period, several Taiwanese became involved in ornithology on a personal basis, and the contributions of one individual stand out. Oo Ukyu, a middle school teacher at today's Changrong Senior High School in Tainan City, was one of the only recognized Taiwanese zoologists at the time. He devoted himself to the study of zoology, and authored more than ten books, including on butterflies, moths, and mammals. His two extant papers on birds, "Bird Breeding of Tainan" and "Nesting Characteristics of the Plain Martin" were the first using modern scientific methods authored by a Taiwanese ornithologist (4, 6). His contributions to the field were cut short, however, by his untimely passing in 1938 at the age of 32.

By 1941, World War II had brought Japanese ornithological work in Taiwan to a halt. Then in 1945, a fire caused by an air raid destroyed the Tainan Museum. This dramatic event can be said to symbolize the end of the Japanese colonial period in terms of ornithological study in Taiwan (6).

The Interrupted Years (1945-1963)

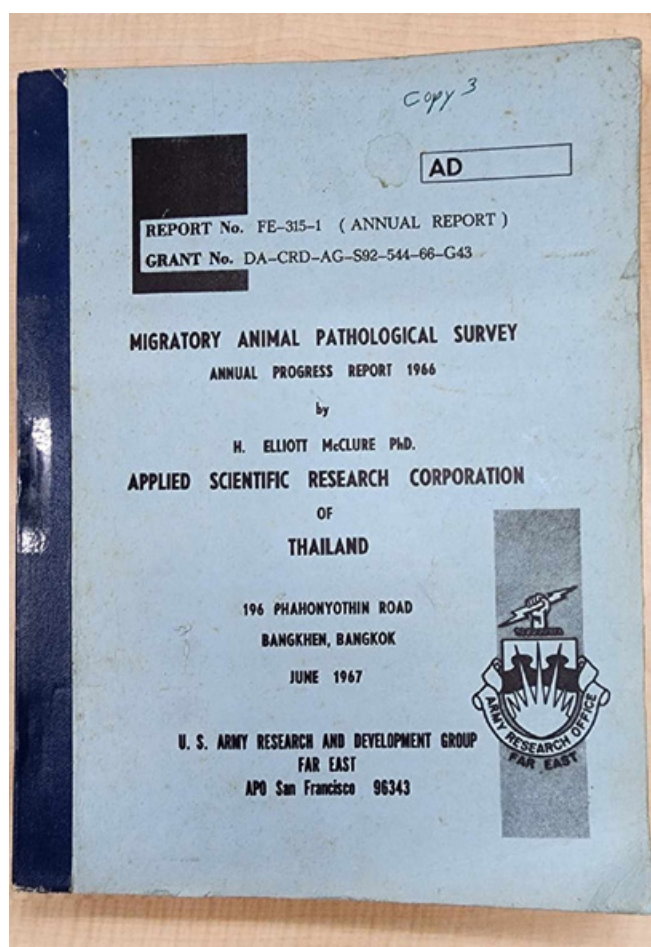
After World War II, Japanese researchers and collectors began to leave Taiwan (1), and the field of ornithological study in Taiwan lay fallow for nearly 20 years. It could be viewed as lost years for Taiwanese ornithology (2, 4). However, in 1950, Japanese ornithologists Hachisuka Masauji and

Udagawa Tatsuo compiled a review of the prior century of ornithological work in Taiwan, highlighting the work that had been done during the era of Japanese colonial rule (2). Entitled Contributions to the Ornithology of Formosa and separated into two parts, the review was published in the journal of the National Taiwan Museum in 1950 and 1951. In total, 394 species of birds (including subspecies) were listed. This major work served as the foundation for Taiwanese ornithological development in the latter half of the 20th century, and is still referenced by researchers today (6).

A wave of migration from mainland China to Taiwan beginning in 1945 brought some zoologists but no ornithologists. There was one book of note which came out during this period. In 1956, then-director of the National Taiwan Museum Johnson T.F. Chen published "A Synopsis of the Birds of Taiwan" as part of the first scientific document on zoology created in Chinese, The Vertebrates of Taiwan. However, the chapter on birds relied entirely on Western and Japanese ornithological records (1). It was revised again in 1969, though the data on birds remained largely the same. It was only in 1984 that a second revision included more substantial new information on Taiwan's birds.

The MAPS Project (1964-1973)

Modern ornithological research and birdwatching in Taiwan has its beginnings in 1963, the year that the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey (MAPS) began. Launched by the US Army, MAPS aimed to understand the migration of Asian birds and the roles migratory birds played in the spread of infectious diseases such as Japanese encephalitis (6). Led by American entomologist, ornithologist and epidemiologist H. Eliot McClure from 1963 to 1971, the survey involved 13 teams in nine countries: Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and India. In total, it documented 1,165,288 birds from 1,218 species (3).

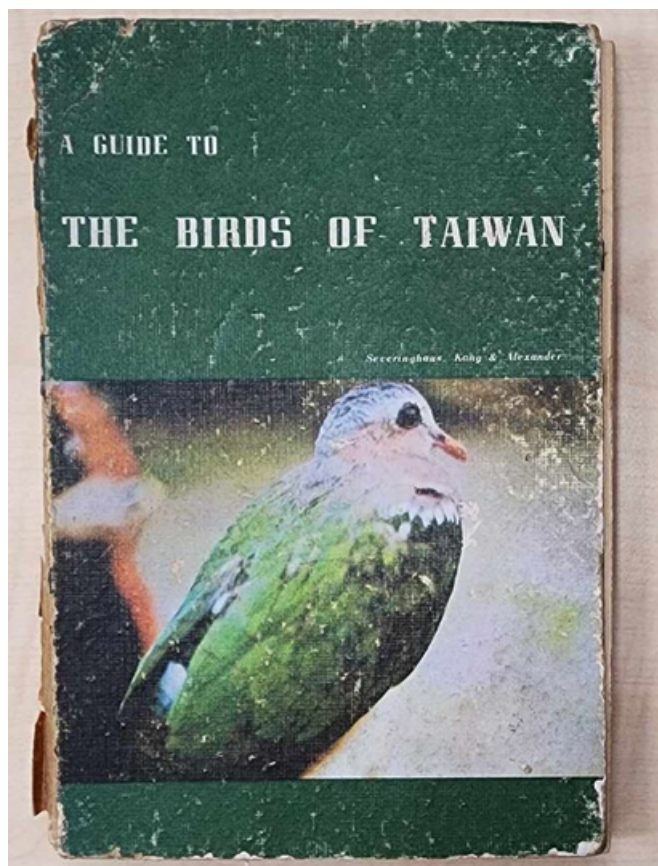


MAPS Annual Progress Report 1966 (Source: TWBF Archives)

News about this study was brought to Taichung City's Tunghai University by Prof. Ke-Qin Sun, who previously had worked in the Second Research Unit of the US Navy (NAMRU II) in Taipei. Prof. Paul Alexander of the Biology Department of Tunghai University agreed to lead the Taiwan project, but it was Sheldon Severinghaus, a newcomer to the University, who spearheaded the fieldwork. Taiwanese ornithologist and former TWBF president Lucia Liu Severinghaus took part in the MAPS project. As she put it, "Alexander had a degree in physiology. He loved birds and watched birds but was not a field person. My husband (Sheldon Severinghaus) had a B.S. in zoology and was a birdwatcher who had participated in field research programs growing up. He arrived at Tunghai University when the MAPS program was starting. He asked Alexander and received permission to attend the first meeting on campus as an observer."

According to her account, Alexander gave S. Severinghaus the green light to lead the Taiwan field teams, train the workers, and manage the field program in Taiwan. The project started with international training programs organized by McClure to standardize field procedures and data collection. There were annual international meetings involving all the field team leaders to share information and to strengthen cooperation. The Taiwan field program lasted from 1964 to 1971, with only one species banded in 1971. By the time the project ended, the Taiwanese team had captured and banded more than 160,000 birds (3).

The MAPS project collected a large amount of important knowledge on avian migration in Taiwan and in Asia. It remains the only large-scale study in Taiwan to the present day (6). It also produced most of Taiwan's first generation of ornithological field researchers. In addition, those trained during the MAPS project subsequently played a decisive role in the development of Taiwanese birdwatching (1, 3).



Taiwan's first bird guide published in 1970
(Source: TWBF Archives)

It was around the mid- to late 1960s that the idea of birdwatching was introduced to the Taiwanese public. One of the first efforts in this area came from S. Severinghaus, who wrote a column in the English-language newspaper *The China Post* aimed at helping people recognize wild birds (6). These materials were later compiled and published in 1970 as Taiwan's first bird guide, *A Guide to the Birds of Taiwan*. Written by S. Severinghaus, Alexander, and student Kang Guo-wei, the guide contained information in both English and Chinese on 117 species (3, 4).

Bringing Birds to the People (1970s and 1980s)

The early 1970s saw the ornithological seedlings planted in the 1960s begin to bear fruit. In 1972, while the MAPS project was ending, Taiwan's Forestry Bureau (now the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency) launched the Ecological Survey of Forest Birds of Taiwan. Lasting until 1975, it was both the first research ever funded by the Taiwan government, and the first bird research solely conducted by Taiwanese ornithologists, mainly carried out by former MAPS workers Peter Chen and Yan Chong-wei (1, 2). Meanwhile, S. Severinghaus did his PhD at Cornell, focusing on Mikado and Swinhoe's Pheasants. This was the first Taiwan-specific study of individual species in the post-war era (4). In 1974, the Forestry Bureau adopted recommendations by S. Severinghaus based on his PhD study and established the Chuyunshan Wildlife Protected Area in southern Pingtung County. The move stopped logging across 6,200 ha of mixed broadleaf-conifer forest, which was prime habitat for Swinhoe's Pheasants and numerous other species, and which made up the largest protected area of that time (6).

Outside of academia, birdwatching was beginning to gain traction. On September 5, 1973, in the Tamsui apartment of American Jack Moyle, about a dozen Taiwanese and Americans gathered to discuss their interest in birdwatching. As L.

Severinghaus, who attended these gatherings, put it, "Americans in those days had large Western-style homes. Moyle would invite bird-loving friends to come and share food and chat about what birds they recently saw. It planted the seed for forming a birdwatching club in Taipei. That was how it got started."

This group used the English name the Taiwan Bird Watcher's Club of the ROC, and it was the forerunner of the Wild Bird Society of Taipei (2). In 1974, it became registered with the government as the Taipei City Bird Club under the tutelage of the Animal Protection Agency of the Republic of China. This affiliation was necessary since at the time Taiwan was under martial law and it was illegal to declare an association. The ruling Kuomintang limited the forming of civic groups to one per category of affiliation. The APA was already related to animals and sponsored by Chaing Kai-shek (2, 3).

In 1973, Blackshaw and S. Severinghaus, both Americans, initiated a Christmas Bird Count in the Lushan area of Nantou County based on the Christmas Bird Count events conducted in the US. As L. Severinghaus put it, "Ken Blackshaw was especially enthusiastic in promoting this since he had always been active in Christmas bird counts in the USA. [Sheldon] and I were living at Tunghai University. So, we talked to Alexander and decided to hold the first count at Lushan."

Over 30 birdwatchers from all over Taiwan took part. As L. Severinghaus explained, "There were a number of Tunghai students, faculty, and various birdwatchers from other parts of Taiwan. We stayed in the same lodge and the count took place on one day. We were divided into groups and assigned specific areas, then shared the results."

After 1976, the event was supported by the Taiwan Tourism Bureau and held on New Year's Day, rather than Christmas. The count also grew in size, taking place in three areas: Yangmingshan in the north, Hehuanshan in central Taiwan, and

Kenting in the south (4, 2). The Taipei City Bird Club went on to manage the count in the north. NYBC counts were carried out until 1983 (2). However, due to issues related to sponsorship as well as survey systemization and schematics, the count stopped until a revival took place some 30 years later (2).

At the same time, outside of Taipei, there were also movements underway. Peter Chen and Yan Chong-wei were connecting with important members of other burgeoning groups such as John Wu Sen-hsiong in Taichung and Paul Chen in Kaohsiung. They would work with them and other like-minded individuals to help form birdwatching groups in Taichung (1975) and Kaohsiung (1979), both also under the umbrella of the Animal Protection Association (7, 8). These were the precursors of the Wild Bird Association of Taiwan (in Taichung) and the Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society, respectively (2).

Efforts to support birdwatching activities continued in the 1970s. It was not limited to newly forming birdwatching groups either. The Tourism Bureau, under the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, also promoted birdwatching activities during this time thanks to the efforts of Wild Bird Club of Taipei member, Hunter You. The bureau even sponsored bird surveys of the Lanyang River Estuary in Yilan County as well as heronries throughout Taiwan proper (6).

New guidebooks also helped further the reach of birdwatching. In 1976, the New Guide to the Birds of Taiwan was published. This version, by S. Severinghaus and Blackshaw, covered 201 species, had color pictures, and featured both English and Chinese descriptions. The Chinese in this guide also included Zhuyin phonetic pronunciations for the traditional Chinese characters. This helped many pronounce the names of the birds, opening the language of birding and ornithology to laypeople (4). In 1980, another guide was published by Zhang Wan-fu, another of the founding members

of Taichung Birdwatching Club. It was the most complete guide since World War II, featuring 390 species and was also the first guide compiled entirely by local authors using local information (4). The Zhang guide would serve as the predecessor of numerous other guides and information books on birds published in Taiwan.



Taiwan's second bird guide published in 1976
(Source: TWBF Archives)

In March 1979, the Wild Bird Club of Taipei published the inaugural issue of *Wild Birds, Taiwan's* first birdwatching periodical, which featured information on birding trips, recent observations, and general ornithological information. More and more people were becoming interested, and by 1980 the Taipei group had around 100 members (2).

However, Taiwan's fledgling birdwatching movement still encountered many obstacles and restrictions due to strict regulations under martial law. Import restrictions led to high prices for binoculars, pairs of which were often shared

among birdwatchers (2, 6). Scopes were even more difficult to come by, and were usually procured on business trips to Japan or through friends. Moreover, simply having such items in your possession could bring scrutiny from authorities (2). Meanwhile, without guides, new birdwatchers in Taiwan relied heavily on international friends for information on bird identification and other materials. There were also heavy restrictions on where birdwatching was possible. Most mountainous areas were restricted, with general citizens not having access under 'mountain access regulations'. Any place that was considered sensitive to national security was also off-limits, this included many coastal areas, as well as wetland areas and especially estuaries. At times these areas even had soldiers on guard as a means to deter trespassing (2).

Yet despite these restrictions, people continued to birdwatch. In 1982 the Taipei birdwatching group would rename itself the Wild Bird Society of Taipei and in 1984, it would become its own organization. The group by that point had already been involved in society-level activities when in fall 1978 members went to investigate the hunting of Grey-faced Buzzards in Pingtung County's Manzhou Township (2). This investigation went hand-in-hand with work being done by certain other groups like the Taichung Bird Watching Club, led by John Wu Sen-hsiong. In the late 1970s, while Wu was on a business trip to the US and Japan, the national Audubon Society and Wild Bird Society of Japan held meetings with him on Brown Shrikes and Grey-faced Buzzards, respectively. These two migratory species in Taiwan were heavily threatened by hunting at that time (5). Though conservation and ornithological study in Taiwan was only in its early days and the country was still under martial law, Taiwan's biodiversity and environmental threats were already being discussed internationally.

From the early 1980s, the central government created new laws and studies to better understand



Grey-faced Buzzard (Source: TWBF)

Taiwan's environment and ecosystems. For instance, the Construction and Planning Administration (CPA) under the Ministry of the Interior in 1981 established a National Parks Division, which was tasked with setting up Taiwan's national park system (6). Kenting National Park, Taiwan's first national park, was established in 1984 to help conserve the natural resources and species diversity there, including Grey-faced Buzzards (3). In 1982, with the promulgation of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Act, certain plant and animal species were declared natural cultural landscapes. Nine bird species, such as the Mikado Pheasant and Mountain Hawk Eagle, gained protection under the law. Also in 1984, the Council of Planning and Development of the Ministry of Economic Affairs included nature conservation as one of the "Fourteen Important Constructions for the Coming Six Years" (6). As a result, a conservation unit was added to the Forestry Bureau under the Council of Agriculture (COA) and charged with research

on nature and wildlife conservation, establishing conservation areas, and promoting public education on nature conservation (6).

By this point, some of the Taiwanese students who studied at Tunghai University or former participants in the MAPS program were now teachers, and the activity of birdwatching was spreading, with three groups in northern, central and southern Taiwan. Individuals such as Peter Chen, John Wu, and Lucia Liu Severinghaus were connecting with international groups and organizations in the rapidly developing field of ornithology and conservation in Taiwan. In 1982, the 1st East Asian Bird Protection Conference was held in Korea, with representatives from Korea, Japan and Taiwan (2). Taiwan's Animal Protection Association and Tunghai University went on to host the 2nd East Asian Bird Protection Conference in Taiwan. On that occasion, representatives from Japan, Indonesia, Korea, the Philippines, Thailand,

and the US attended. Internationally known ornithologist and then-director of the International Council on Bird Protection (ICBP) Dr. Christoph Imboden gave the opening address. Together these developments thrust Taiwan's conservation efforts into the international spotlight (5).

At the same time, members of the general public were engaging with birds and birdwatching more than ever before amid growing local interest and the increasing promotion of birdwatching activities in newspapers. Also, after the campaigns to help save the Grey-faced Buzzards and Brown Shrikes, the public were gaining more of an appreciation for, and interest in, Taiwan's natural environment. In 1985, a series of birdwatching events held from April 14 to May 5, 1985, co-hosted by the Minsheng Daily newspaper and the

Wild Bird Society of Taipei at Guandu Wetland, was attended by over 10,000 people (2).

Part 2 will look at the founding of the TWBF and its early years.

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噴你一身橘香

文圖 BY 陳秀竹

翩翩	尋	一樹綠的橘	橘紅的觸角	躲過	隨風
展翅輕輕	一樹芸香	肥滋滋的小胖子	撲一下	尖尖的喙	翩翩
飄	刷	探頭	噴你	等待下一個	繽紛
氣流	點一下	如一坨屎	淡淡橘香	天光	一樹的橘
順風而上	再刷	誰理	撲一下		無尾鳳蝶的生命力
	點一下		臭氣沖天		刷新
	雪白的小點點		有逐臭之夫		眾人的眼
	等待一個				
	破殼				
	的天光				



JUVART
鵝鳥藝文空間

一間以推廣生態教育為主軸的工作室

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。

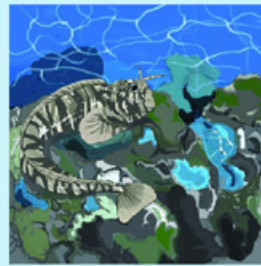
數位典藏 | 將有保存價值之實體或非實體資料，透過數位化方式（攝影、掃描、影音拍攝、全文輸入等），並加上後設資料（Metadata）的描述，以數位檔案的形式儲存。

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

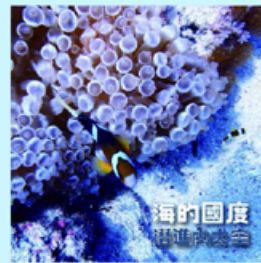
出版書籍



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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鵝鳥藝文空間 潛水教學課程

教練簡介

朱雲瑋<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

開放水域潛水員課程



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

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

ADVENCER

開放水域進階潛水員課程

3人以上成團

教學費用16000，證照費2000

課程大綱

必修：船潛、夜潛、深潛

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



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鳥類週報第十一週 鷗科最終回

文圖 By 雛鳥藝文空間

前兩週聊了燕鷗亞科和鷗亞科的分類，大家一定看的很辛苦。這週來聊一下個人看鷗科的經驗，有開心也有非常辛苦的，讓大家放鬆一下，也希望大家可以跟著我進入看鳥的喜悅之中。以下文字有些已經發表過在鷗鳥報了，我重新整理、改寫一下，使之適合單獨及網路閱讀。

說到看燕鷗的經驗，印象最深刻的一定是澎湖的貓嶼了，沒有第二了。

貓嶼為玄燕鷗繁殖、聚集的重要棲地，距離馬公有 18 海浬，搭乘一般漁船單趟大約需要 2-3 小時，因地勢陡峭，想要上岸、甚至要爬到山頂甚為困難。由於是去拍攝紀錄片，因此我們不只要登島，且頂端還要有一塊可供攝影、夜宿的平台，更重要的是平台上不可以有鳥築巢，避免誤踩或是過分干擾鳥類棲息。

記得那天船長還特別繞行貓嶼，看看要怎麼才能登島，整個攝影團隊找了又找，終於找到一處可以勉強登陸，又有一條路徑可以爬到有小平台的頂端。其實上島後才是考驗的開始，整個貓嶼是完全沒有遮蔭處的，且平台非常地小。那次拍攝器材計有兩架 HDCAM、一架側錄用的 DVCAM，等到三支



貓嶼上的小平台，攝於澎湖貓嶼。可以看到平台就這麼小一片而已

重型腳架、監視器、電纜等裝好後，連站的地方都快沒有了，根本不可能紮營。

澎湖的夏天可不是開玩笑的，一行人被太陽晒的頭昏腦脹，攝影工作也因為陽光太強烈導致反差過大而暫停，也就是攝影裡面常說的光線很硬。就這樣熬到了接近黃昏的時候才得以開始拍攝。原以為晚上就可以好好的休息了，誰知道晚上才是如夢魘般的難熬。因為畫面的需求，晚上還有拍攝月亮與海面夜景的需求。

白天時天光明亮，地上的電纜、視訊線，甚至較遠一點的玄燕鷗、鷗鳥等通通看得到。但晚上擔心開燈會干擾燕鷗的作息，都只使用亮度極低的小燈光。這時才發現根本是寸步難行！崎嶇的平台上充滿了訊號線、各式錄影設備、個人裝備等，想不到還有趁著夜色慢慢接近我們的燕鷗大軍。

移動位置時怕沒踩穩跌倒、怕踢到訊號線、怕撞到腳架，更怕踩到燕鷗的鷗鳥，形容整個攝影團隊困坐愁城一點也不誇張。好不容易夜間畫面拍攝完畢，一行人才發現無法躺下睡覺。因為用看的是覺得還算平坦的地面，躺下去才知道真的非常崎嶇，到處都是凸起甚至是尖銳的小石塊，根本找不到一塊可以平整躺平的地方。

眾人就用各種離奇的姿勢躺著，因為又想要躺平、又要閃開突出的玄武岩。但因為真的很累，所以下一下就睡著了。若是以為這樣就到天亮了，那怎麼會是最難熬的夜晚呢？只要睡著沒有在動作，鳥蟲就開始跳到你身上了。雖然不會被咬，但是這些鳥蟲在脖子、手臂、腳上等處走來走去真的很癢，癢到你無法睡覺！於是打個盹就被癢醒全身拍一拍，好不容易喬好姿勢剛入眠就又被弄醒了，更可怕的是出現了不少的蜈蚣。

晚上就在又要趕鳥蟲、又要隨時爬起來檢查周

遭有沒有蜈蚣中慢慢的度過。到了半夜一點左右，脾氣很好的攝助突然站起來邊摔衣服邊罵國罵，就可以想像那些鳥蟲在當時有多令人沮喪了。好不容易撐到快天亮了，攝影組已經準備好要拍海面上的日出。天色漸亮，大家才慶幸昨晚真的都忍耐下來了，原來這些鷓鴣、燕鷗趁著夜色到了離我們這麼近的距離。如果我們亂走動，或許真的會踩死鷓鴣的。結果當天是令人失望的，並沒有海面日出的畫面，大家只能沮喪的等著雲後日出。就當太陽光從雲後露出時，突然間整個貓嶼的燕鷗全部都起飛了，就在我們的前方、上方、後方、各個方向一起大聲鳴叫起來！



貓嶼的日出，攝於澎湖貓嶼。太陽出現時，所有的燕鷗都一起鳴叫



玄燕鷗，攝於澎湖貓嶼。島上的鳥都不怕人，反而是我們怕他，楊湘文攝影

真的是很令人感動的一瞬間，我想應該不只我在觀景器裡淚眼朦朧吧？整個攝影團隊沒有人說話了，全部都浸淫在這個難以言喻的氛圍中，眼

睛在觀景器中看著燕鷗群飛與日出，耳朵聽到的全是鳥鳴聲。整個過程大約持續了五分鐘左右。當空中鳥鳴聲漸減後，突然有一位攝影師大喊了一聲『爽』！這時大家如同大夢初醒般的紛紛發出爽快的叫聲，好像真的想把前一晚的所受的鳥氣全部發洩掉。突然有人發現我們身邊有一隻玄燕鷗的鷓鴣在呆呆的看著我們這群瘋子。攝影師從身上拿出傻瓜相機，就這樣貼著牠拍下了這張讓我印象深刻的玄燕鷗。

那時的感動一直到現在仍在，只要看到玄燕鷗，就會讓我想起當天的狀況，仍舊可以使我感動莫名。我想，我這一輩子都會繼續看鳥看下去吧！只是很可惜的，當年在迷錄影，所以照片拍的有夠少的。就在悲情但充滿感動的貓嶼結束後，攝影團隊一行人回到馬公後居然沒有休息，換一艘船又轉往小白沙嶼，真的是有這麼熱血就是了（其實是拍攝經費有限）！

小白沙嶼是玄武岩保護區，因為拍攝的需要，攝影團隊早將澎湖的玄武岩保護區、海鳥保護區都申請進入許可了。小白沙嶼和貓嶼一樣是沒有港口的，但是比起貓嶼實在是好太多了。小白沙嶼顧名思義就是有一片潔白的沙灘，所以直接像海軍陸戰隊那樣搶灘即可。眾人將攝影器材、過夜的裝備等接力搬上沙灘後就急急忙忙紮營了。這裡和貓嶼比真的是天堂啊！架好帳棚和炊事帳，安頓好器材後躺下去的瞬間，每個人都在歡呼啊！



*小白沙嶼的營地*澎湖、小白沙嶼*由小白沙嶼制高點拍攝沙灘上的營地*

大夥兒都賴在柔軟的沙灘上了，此時已沒有人想要爬起來攝影，連號稱鳥人的鳥老闆都決定補眠先。睡著睡著突然下起了一場小雨把大家驚醒，嗯！是該工作了。就在細雨中看到了紅燕鷗叨著一尾丁香魚站在埕邊，雨絲加著背後的逆光，好美啊！這是我第一次覺得紅燕鷗親切可人。怎麼說呢？紅燕鷗是很兇的鳥，在護巢時絕不『腳』軟。一般燕鷗或者說鳥類都有護巢、護幼的行為，對於接近鳥巢、鷄鳥的不明生物進行誘騙、驅趕、攻擊等動作。誘騙最厲害的行為就是擬傷，親鳥看到有侵入者接近鳥巢時，會跑到該生物前面假裝受傷，可能假裝跛腳、可能假裝翅膀受傷把一邊的翅膀伸出在地上拖行。



燕鷗，攝於屏東高屏溪。正在擬傷的燕鷗，假裝翅膀受傷，引誘掠食者靠近自己

這時侵入者可能就會轉移注意力去追這隻親鳥，親鳥就使出一跛一跛的、飛一小段就掉下來等演技誘使掠食者遠離鳥巢，等到離的夠遠時，呵呵！突然恢復正常就飛走了，留下一臉錯愕的侵入者。



* 東方環頸鸕擬傷 * 嘉義、布袋 * 東方也是演技派的擬傷高手 *

但是紅燕鷗可不來這套演技派的，牠可是直接直球對決，大多是用爪子猛力抓攬侵入者的頭部。

蒼燕鷗大多是嚇嚇人而已，雖然飛的很低，我還沒碰過真的攻擊下去的。但曾親眼目睹過紅燕鷗攻擊同行的鳥友，就是直接往鳥友的頭部抓下去，瞬間天空就飛舞著被抓掉的頭髮。幸好人沒有受傷，但是真的對紅燕鷗的攻擊能力印象深刻。好了，回到這隻雨中的紅燕鷗，斜雨中逆光的身影，真的是一改我對牠兇狠的印象。雨勢稍歇，就開始努力的拍攝工作了。這裡除了紅燕鷗外還有為數不少的白眉燕鷗。順著沙灘後方的坡道爬上了小白沙嶼的制高點拍一些空景，隨意走走到處拍拍，拍了一下午的鳥覺得好累，就在太陽有點變黃時找了個景觀好的地方就坐下來休息。坐著坐著，享受這難得的空檔時，突然有幾隻白眉燕鷗就降落在離我不遠處。怕自己亂移動嚇跑了這難得接近的鳥，就靜靜的坐著，緩慢的移動腳架想要拍下這難得的接近。當然是拍到了，拍的時候眼睛都是貼在觀景器上的，心思也都在構圖、畫面比例等事上面。當攝影到一段落了，將眼睛離開觀景器休息一下。天啊！不看還好，一看真的是嚇到了，我居然被白眉燕鷗包圍了，我的四周都是鳥。呵呵！不要想像成我手邊就有鳥的畫面啦！

真實狀況是大約以我為中心的若干公尺內沒有鳥，以外就都是鳥了。各位可以想像成抗生素的紙錠擴散法（paper disk diffusion method），就容易明白現場的狀況了。那時的感動與當天早上日出時玄燕鷗群飛的感動不相上下，原來人與鳥可以這麼地接近。只要我們願意靜下來。除了澎湖的燕鷗讓我印象深刻外，再來的就是冰島的北極燕鷗了。

澎湖的燕鷗很親人，我想因為是在跨海大橋舊橋墩，離你有一個海的距離；在貓嶼、小白沙嶼，可能是擠不下了只好往你靠過來。但是在冰島，北極燕鷗就在大馬路邊築巢……真的很令人難以想像。冰島政府是我很欣賞的一種體制，我很喜歡小政府。政府僅提供最基本的，其他人民要自負。通往首都的海底隧道是單向的，每幾百公尺就有一個避車灣，誰晚到避車灣誰就要讓路。挪威狹灣的橋

樑更是兇狠，很多都沒有紅綠燈，不僅單向還沒有避車灣，看到橋上有車還要開進去？就乖乖倒車倒出去吧！冰島的公路除了主要幹道外，很多都是碎石子路，大多數的路寬就是剛剛好讓你可以會車，即使一邊是斷崖也不會有護欄。反正你要上路就自己小心，你要開車不留神開到斷崖下也是你自己的事喔！這些北極燕鷗會在一些路比較寬的路邊築巢了，真的比隨便鳩還隨便耶！

但是也可以發現這個國家的人民有多和善了，不會隨便找路邊的孵蛋的北極燕鷗麻煩。甚至就在大路邊直接上演餵食秀了。



北極燕鷗坐巢，攝於 Örlýgshöfn 冰島。就在大路邊隨地做個巢，隨便鳩表示欣慰及羨慕。



北極燕鷗餵食鷄鳥，攝於 Örlýgshöfn 冰島。平整的地方就是車道了，可以看到離路邊多近。

鷗亞科的則是對北極鷗印象非常深刻，一般鷗亞科的鳥都給人一種很吵雜、聒噪、搶食的印象，尤其是在海底總動員裡面。那一幕眾多海鷗大叫著『mine、mine、mine』真的是很可怕啊！在北極時，我們在海冰的邊緣尋找北極熊，找到的時候北極熊居然跳海游泳走了，我們只好坐在海冰邊緣繼續等獨角鯨路過。



北極熊，攝於 Pond Inlet 加拿大。同場加映，北極熊跳海游泳，還會不時回頭看我們

突然發現剛剛北極熊站著的地方有一隻絨鴨的屍體，幾乎沒有頭部了，不是很好認，加上帶隊的 Innut 嚮導說不可以拍屍體，而且態度很堅決，嗯！看看嚮導背上那支可以獵殺北極熊的長槍，我決定

相信他是認真的。他們說這是他們的禁忌，因此也不好去翻弄確認他到底是誰。我們離開後來了幾隻北極鷗，本來以為是要來吃絨鴨的，誰知道就靜靜地站在絨鴨的身邊，偶而翻弄一下絨鴨，但是確定沒有吃他。



北極鷗，攝於 Pond Inlet 加拿大

真的和印象中的鷗都不一樣，沒有吵雜的叫，也沒有躁動，就只是靜靜地站著。也由於北極鷗本身就是充滿喜感的樣子，讓我覺得在海冰邊緣在上演一齣黑色喜劇。高緯度地區的鷗是非常地常見了，去日本北海道、冰島、法羅群島、挪威等地看鳥時，海邊、港口邊真的都是滿滿的鷗。不過這些鷗就如同剛剛說的那樣吵雜、爭食。所以才會對北極鷗印象如此深刻。



銀鷗搶食，攝於 Gamla rætt Ferry Port 法羅群島。銀鷗要搶暴風襲的食物

鳥類週報第十二週 鬚鴛科 Megalaimidae

文圖 By 雛鳥藝文空間

水鳥談好久了，先轉換一下心情，我們來談談山鳥好了。

五色鳥 (*Psilopogon nuchalis*) 是台灣山林中除了鶇科以外最常聽到的聲音。

五色鳥科算是俗稱啦！正式的中文名稱是**鬚鴛科** (Megalaimidae)，大家如果從中文的科名聯想，一定會認為這個科就是有鬚鬚的啄木鳥的意思。錯！其實他的英文科名是大脖子鳥的意思。



五色鳥，攝於屏東、牡丹。五色鳥的五短身材和纖細的啄木鳥有著極大的差異

Mega 在希臘文中就是大的意思，laimos 則是喉嚨。各位可以想像一下，一般啄木鳥的脖子其實是細細的，五色鳥這個科則是大脖子，和啄木鳥纖細的外觀上完全不同。

除了脖子不同以外，還有哪些不同呢？首先當然就是從他的屬名來看，*Psilopogon* 是希臘文的裸露的鬚鬚，也就是這一屬有著特殊的鬚鬚，不過這特徵是這一科共同的特徵。鬚鬚是哺乳類的說法，在鳥類是稱為 rictal bristles，是長在上嘴喙基部



五色鳥的 rictal bristles，攝於高雄鳳山。rictal bristles 指長在上嘴喙基部的髮狀羽毛

的毛髮狀羽毛。以前因 rictal bristles 多見於食蟲的鳥類，因此認為他是類似捕蟲網的結構，有助於空中捕食昆蟲。

但是根據 RJ LEDERER (1972) 發表的 THE ROLE OF AVIAN RICTAL BRISTLES 一文中指出，並沒有明確的證據顯示這些毛髮狀羽毛在捕食昆蟲上有任何助益。反而在某些鴝鵒



科成員的 rictal bristles 基部可以發現帕西尼氏小體，這是一種震動壓力感應器，對突然的震動變化很敏感。也可以在其他鳥類上發現一些壓力感



五色鳥吃果實，攝於高雄鳳山。五色鳥是以果實為主食。



五色鳥吃昆蟲，攝於屏東萬里桐。雖以果實為主食，偶而也會吃昆蟲。

應器，所以認為 rictal bristles 應該視為偵測壓力的感受器可能比較適當。這就要回到鷺形目了，鷺形目大多以各式蟲類為主食，而鷺形目中的五色鳥與巨嘴鳥是少數以果實為主食的。

也就是五色鳥是以果實為主食，所以長了明顯的 rictal bristles 真的與空中捕食昆蟲無關。大多數的鳥類腳趾是前三後一的排列，但是樹棲性的鳥類大多有著對趾，就是前二後二，前面為 2,3 趾，後面為 1,4 趾，這樣有助於在樹上穩固的攀爬。五色鳥與啄木鳥的腳趾都有前二後二的特徵。

至於啄木鳥特有的堅硬尾羽在五色鳥可是沒有的喔！五色鳥的尾羽羽軸是有比別的鳥硬，中央最硬並向外硬度遞減，因此僅能利用較短尾羽稍微支撐一下，不能像啄木鳥那樣堅硬到可以當『椅子』坐。



攝於台北中正紀念堂。五色鳥尾羽羽軸不夠堅硬，無法當椅子坐



攝於高雄、左營，可以看見五色鳥將挖鑿出來的木頭啣出丟棄，不是像啄木鳥那種啄的木屑滿天飛的景象

啄木鳥啄樹木是為了覓食，當然也有當做巢位的，但是五色鳥啄樹木就是為了築巢而已。前面有說過，五色鳥有著大大的嘴喙，所以不是拿來敲、啄的，是拿來鑿、挖的。

所以五色鳥比較偏向軟性材質的樹木，甚至是枯木。所以有時清除枯倒木時，五色鳥可是會遭到池魚之殃的。裸露的 rictal bristles、較柔軟的尾羽、粗壯的嘴喙、較粗的脖子、不同的覓食方式，都是他與啄木鳥不同之處。所以個人對擬啄木這個名詞很反感，五色鳥就根本不是啄木鳥，從外觀到生活習性都不同。甚至是屬名、科名也完全和啄木鳥無關，為什麼要將他的中文名改成台灣擬啄木呢？實在是令人不解。反過來，為什麼不說啄木鳥是擬鬚鴛？擬五色？前面說過，五色鳥是台灣山林間非常容易聽到且辨識的聲音，常常可以聽到宛若敲木魚的聲音，那就是五色鳥的聲音了。

不只在淺山可以發現，平地有樹木的地方也可以見到，因此公園、校園也常可見五色鳥。因為體型大、羽色漂亮，築巢、育雛時畫面又好看，因此常常吸引大批拍鳥人士拍攝。應該也是台灣鳥類照片數量上數一數二的了。



五色鳥育雛，攝於高雄左營。拍攝野鳥，尤其是育雛、抱卵等照片，請勿有過度接近、打擾，甚至修剪枝條等不良行為

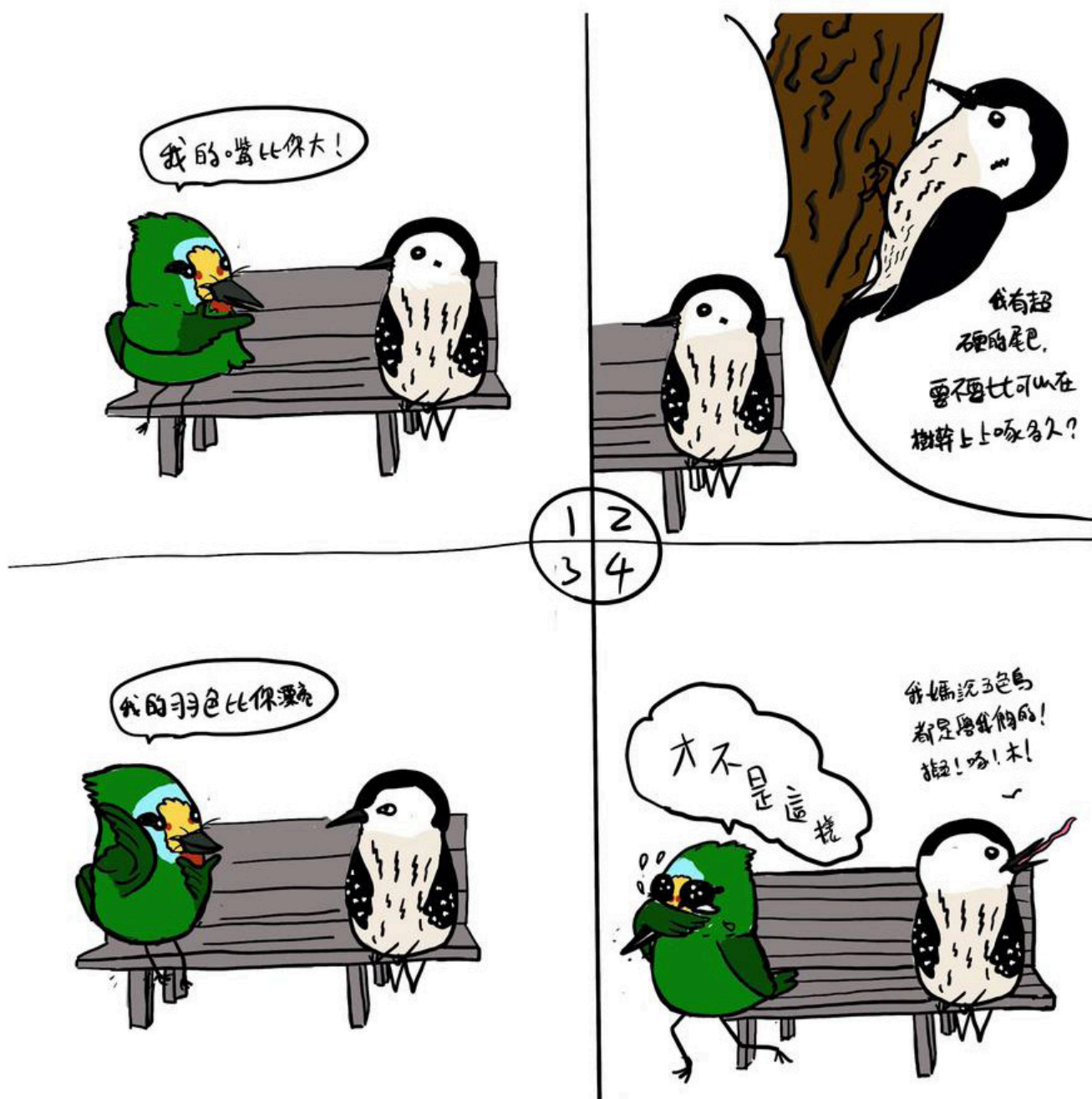


攝於高雄、鳳山。五色鳥多在樹叢中，隱蔽性相當地高

個人很喜歡看五色鳥，因為他雖然鳴叫聲響亮，但是因為保護色實在太好了，根本很難發現。

一旦發現或是看到他站在裸露處用力的鳴唱著，心情真的會很好，會突然讓人覺得自己就是大自然中的一部分。不，應該說，突然發現大自然接受了你，願意讓你走進他的世界，因為你懂得駐足欣賞他的美了。這真的是看鳥人最開心的時刻。台灣就一種鬚鴛科的鳥，就是五色鳥，而且還是特有種喔！

不要以為在台灣那麼常見就不珍惜，離開台灣這個寶島，可是就再也見不到他了。別懷疑，五色鳥的美麗的身影、特殊的鳴叫聲，絕對是不少人身在異鄉時的鄉愁之一。來看看鳥店長畫的可愛的五色鳥與小啄木兩位小屁孩的對話。



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稀有鳥種發現記錄——中華藍仙鶇

By 林闊

中名 中華藍仙鶇 英名 Chinese Blue Flycatcher 學名 *Cyornis glaucicomans*

► 基本資料

發現日期：2020/12/09

發現地點：金山青年活動中心

天氣情況：陰雨，氣溫 17-18 度

鳥是否逆光：否

觀察時間：下午 4:20 到 4:50 左右，持續觀察 30 分鐘

觀察者與鳥的距離：4 公尺

當時所使用的器材：MINOX 10×42 雙筒望遠鏡、
Canon PowerShot60HS

► 請以文字敘述所見之鳥，說明其大小體型、體色、行為、鳴聲，活動地區之棲地描述，以及與其他鳥類一起行動

當時大約下午 4:30 分，在青年活動中心光復樓西側的樹林看見一隻鶇科鳥類（應該是白腹鶇）鑽入林中，跟著過去觀察後發現了一隻藍尾鶇母鳥在林中停棲，與此同時，突然觀察到有另外一隻顏色特別醒目亮眼的鳥從枝葉間閃到牆邊，初看可以大致判斷背部是金屬藍色，且胸部橘黃，覺得有可能是棕腹仙鶇或是棕腹大仙鶇。牠在磚牆邊停棲了大約一分鐘後便飛到隔壁的林裡，飛離時有作一個蹲踞的動作，露出了背部和尾部，尾部上翹還算修長，且由頭延著背到尾部皆為金屬藍色。其在林中時常變換停棲的枝條，飛行的感覺真的像是某種鶇。過不久後停棲到林邊的矮枝上，胸腹部正面對著我，這個時候拿出相機記錄，發現胸部橙黃但是腹部卻是灰白色的，且喉部有橙色三角缺塊，因此便覺得應該不是棕腹仙鶇跟棕腹大仙鶇，轉而想說會不會是黃腹琉璃，但是腹部灰白色又不符合。看到其在林中捕食到一隻白色的蝶類，進食完畢後便停棲在枝頭上休息。此時觀察到其背部飛羽為鏽褐色，尾

部有白斑，似乎是尾下覆羽掀起來導致的，停棲甚久但是並沒有聽到鳴叫聲。星期三發現牠以後，將牠的照片登上臉書，有兩種在討論－中華藍仙鶇和山藍仙鶇，最後鳥友們的討論確認為中華藍仙鶇，在金青發現的這隻個體喉部橙色三角缺塊較窄，有別於山藍仙鶇較為寬的喉部橙色三角缺塊，因此認為這知識意之中華藍仙鶇雄鳥個體。星期六再次前往青年中心觀察，從上午 10:20 等到下午約 3:00，期間有一隻遠東樹鶇在林裡跳動，偶爾有松鼠。等待觀察的過程中發現上午活動頻率似乎較不高，且都在比較深的林中，到了下午大約 1:00 過後活動開始比較熱絡，比較會站上明顯的橫枝。在觀察過程中發現牠的活動範圍大概都在身高以下的林中，但是下午大約 2:00 過後開始會往高枝上活動，推測可能是因為人群的壓迫導致其將活動範圍擴大至上層枝條。

► 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

a. 棕腹仙鶇雄鳥 Rufous-bellied Niltava

棕腹仙鶇雄鳥的胸腹部皆為橙黃色的，有別於此個體的胸部橙黃而腹部灰白；且棕腹仙鶇雄鳥喉部並沒有橙色三角缺塊，此個體在喉部有橙色三角缺塊；另外棕腹仙鶇雄鳥飛羽應該為與體色相近的藍色，此個體的飛羽為鏽褐色。

b. 棕腹大仙鶇雄鳥 Fujian Niltava

棕腹大仙鶇雄鳥的胸部為橙黃色，腹部至尾下覆羽橙黃色漸次變淡，而此個體則是在胸腹交界間有明顯色層交界，腹部便為明顯灰白色，並無漸層；且棕腹大仙鶇雄鳥的喉部並沒有橙黃色三角缺塊，此個體則有明顯的喉部橙色三角缺塊。

c. 黃腹琉璃雄鳥 Vivid Niltava

黃腹琉璃雄鳥的胸腹部皆為橙黃色，此個體的胸部為橙黃，到了腹部則便為灰白色。

c. 山藍仙鶯雄鳥 Hill Blue-flycatcher

中華藍仙鶯 Chinese Blue-flycatcher 是從山藍仙鶯 Hill Blue-flycatcher 裂解出來的。山藍仙鶯雄鳥其喉部橙色缺塊較為寬，大約到雙頰、嘴基延伸之處，若是側面站立的話則可明顯觀察到橙色延著喉部延伸至嘴基；中華藍仙鶯的喉部橙色三角缺塊則較窄，大約在鳥喙寬度以內，且側面站立時其喉部橙色特徵較不明顯，比較無法看到橙黃色延著喉部延伸至嘴基。此個體的喉部橙色三角缺塊較窄，側站時也沒有明顯的橙黃色延伸，故判定為中華藍仙鶯。

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

觀鳥年資七年

3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格？

觀鳥年資七年

►► 是否有其他證據可以協助鑑定，若有是何種證據？存放於何處？

有數位影像照片存於家中電腦及放在臉書社團上，總計 13 張照片。

►► 填表者資料：

林闊

►► 共同發現者 無

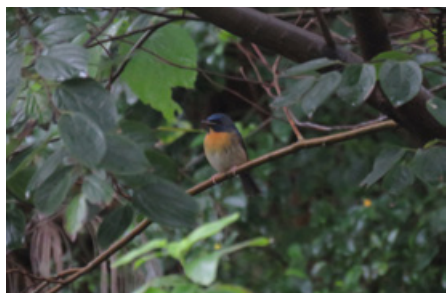
►► 參考資料

1. 臺灣野鳥手繪圖鑑

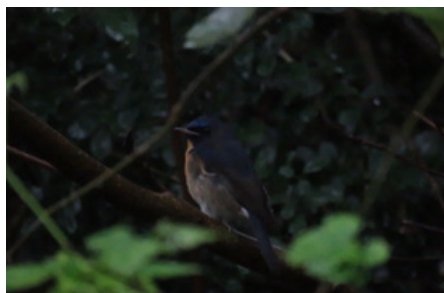
2. ebird 資料庫

3. <http://szbird1234.v8.dns-dns.net/shouce/c.asp.htm>

►► 附圖



2020/12/09 (發現當日拍攝) 林闊攝
背部尾部金屬藍，飛羽鏽褐色



2020/12/09 (發現當日拍攝) 林闊攝
背部尾部金屬藍，飛羽鏽褐色



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 林闊攝
金屬藍色背部與尾部，鏽褐色飛羽



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 林闊攝
橙色胸部，灰白色腹部



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 林闊攝
偶爾停棲於高枝上，側面觀察其喉部橙黃色並未延伸至嘴基



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 林哲安攝
橙黃胸部，鏽褐色飛羽



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 林哲安攝
喜停棲於較深的林間橫枝



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 趙偉凱攝
其額前到眉上的金屬藍色較明亮



2020/12/12 (發現後三日拍攝) 趙偉凱攝
因淋雨而導致羽色略顯髒亂，粉色足部

稀有鳥種發現記錄——斑頭雁

By 梁智雄

中名 斑頭雁 英名 Bar-headed Goose 學名 *Anser indicus*

►► 基本資料

發現日期：110 年 1 月 12 日

發現地點：無尾港周邊農田

天氣情況：晴

鳥是否逆光：否

觀察時間：40 分鐘

觀察者與鳥的距離：100-150 公尺

當時所使用的器材：施華洛世奇光學 ATX 85 望遠鏡、和 Sony RX10 IV 照相機

►► 請以文字敘述所見之鳥，說明其大小體型、體色、行為、鳴聲，活動地區之棲地描述，以及與其他鳥類一起行動

大小體型：比周邊花嘴鴨大

體色：遠觀一眼看過去大部分都是白色

行為：有覓食、有伏臥

鳴聲：無

►► 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

原本在該區域進行林務局「國土綠網」相關鳥類調查工作，並測試「INaturalist」系統操作，過程中放眼看過去大部分為高蹺鴉、小水鴨，後來發現離馬路旁將近 150 公尺處計畫執行區域有幾隻體型較大顏色偏白的水鳥聚集於田埂邊，原以為是埃及聖鸛，後來發現行為模式不對，不應該有伏臥姿勢，後來先拿 ATX 85 望遠鏡注視，發現未曾看見鳥種在田埂及田間覓食於是通知夥伴用手機轉接望遠鏡拍照並將相片上傳至 INaturalist 系統登錄，同時也使用 Sony RX10 IV 來拍攝，因為近期有觀賞斑頭雁飛越高山影片介紹，直覺懷疑眼

前物種，但特徵明顯白色頭部有黑色橫紋，並將相片資料上傳網路資料比對才確認是斑頭雁。

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

加入促進會擔任志工目前是促進會總幹事，主要工作為參加鳥類調查工作及賞鳥平台解說服務，面對有限時間完成鳥類調查工作及為民眾解說鳥類服務，對於鳥類基本識別能力還尚可，隨行二位是多元工作夥伴，今年元月才剛加入正學習中

3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格？

►► 是否有其他證據可以協助鑑定，若有是何種證據？存放於何處？

現場首次拍攝有三位，二位夥伴以手機轉接望遠鏡拍攝有相片及影片，而我使用 SONY 照相機拍攝有相片將近百張存放於本會硬碟

►► 填表者資料：

宜蘭縣無尾港文教促進會總幹事梁智雄

►► 共同發現者 王宣仁、井子明



►► 參考資料

維基百科、<https://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E6%96%91%E5%A4%B4%E9%9B%81>

►► 附圖



稀有鳥種發現記錄——西方灰伯勞

By 楊仁賢

中名 西方灰伯勞 英名 Great Gray Shrike 學名 *Lanius excubitor*

▶▶ 基本資料

發現日期：2020 年 11 月 29 日

發現地點：台南八掌溪河口雙春附近

天氣情況：晴朗

鳥是否逆光：側光

觀察時間：上午 10:10

觀察者與鳥的距離：10-20M

當時所使用的器材：佳能類單 65 倍相機

▶▶ 請以文字敘述所見之鳥，說明其大小體型、體色、行為、鳴聲，活動地區之棲地描述，以及與其他鳥類一起行動

初看與紅尾伯勞相似，但未聽到叫聲，在電線與河灘地枯木間活動。

▶▶ 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

原本以為是楔尾伯勞

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

楊仁賢，觀察經驗累積約 10 年

3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格？

楊仁賢，觀察經驗累積約 10 年

▶▶ 是否有其他證據可以協助鑑定，若有是何種證據？存放於何處？

無

▶▶ 填表者資料：

楊仁賢 1961/11/12 生

▶▶ 共同發現者 無

▶▶ 參考資料 無

▶▶ 附圖



稀有鳥種發現記錄——圃鵪

By 呂昇陽

中名 圃鵪 英名 Ortolan Bunting 學名 *Emberiza hortulana*

▶▶ 基本資料

發現日期：2021/05/07

發現地點：曾文溪出海口北岸

天氣情況：晴朗

鳥是否逆光：微逆光，鳥在草蔭之中

觀察時間：13:58-15:06

觀察者與鳥的距離：七公尺

當時所使用的器材：SONY RX10 第四代

▶▶ 請以文字敘述所見之鳥，說明其大小體型、體色、行為、鳴聲，活動地區之棲地描述，以及與其他鳥類一起行動

體型：15 公分左右

體色：頭暗灰色，有明顯白眼圈。身體大致為灰褐色。

行為：地上草間行走覓食

鳴聲：沒聽到

活動地區：曾文溪出海口北岸。單獨一隻行動，未與它鳥相混。

▶▶ 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

黑臉鵪

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

賞鳥 26 年；拍鳥 6 年

3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格？

▶▶ 是否有其他證據可以協助鑑定，若有是何種證據？存放於何處？

照片以 Lu Sy 之名，上 PO 於 FB 群英“鳥類辨識與特性觀察探討”

▶▶ 填表者資料：

呂昇陽，台南人，南臺科技大學副教授

▶▶ 共同發現者 無

▶▶ 參考資料 無



稀有鳥種發現記錄——歐亞柳鶯

By 沈育霖

中名 歐亞柳鶯 英名 Willow Warbler 學名 *Phylloscopus trochilus*

►► 基本資料

發現日期：2020/10/04

發現地點：澎湖縣白沙鄉吉貝村西南防風林

天氣情況：晴

鳥是否逆光：部份逆光

觀察時間：15:10-16:00

觀察者與鳥的距離：5 米～20 米

當時所使用的器材：Panasonic GX85；Panasonic Leica

DG Vario-Elmar 100-400 mm

►► 請以文字敘述所見之鳥，說明其大小體型、體色、行為、鳴聲，活動地區之棲地描述，以及與其他鳥類一起行動

柳鶯科外型，背、翼羽橄欖褐色帶點綠色，嘴肉褐色帶黑，無鳴、叫聲，眉線淡黃不明顯，腳褐色帶黑，初級飛羽突出三級飛羽長，尾羽內凹。

在沿海木麻黃林活動，林下有水池。



►► 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

噤喳柳鶯，但初級飛羽突出短。

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

賞鳥 10 年以上經驗。

3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格？

請教潘致遠先生協助辨識

►► 是否有其他證據可以協助鑑定，若有是何種證據？存放於何處？





►► 填表者資料：

沈育霖

►► 共同發現者

高嘉惠（第一發現者）、沈育霖、謝韻婷、張香妹

►► 參考資料

臺灣野鳥手繪圖鑑

<http://nc.biodiv.tw/bbs/showthread.php?t=59240>

<http://nc.biodiv.tw/bbs/showpost.php?p=349426&postcount=64>

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