



FEATHER

飛羽

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Highlights from the 2024 Global Birdfair

eBird 培訓課程活動回顧

大同凱文育雛失敗之謎～一個高中生的追鳥札記

灰面鵟鷹 / 吳志典 攝

灰面鵟鷹 小檔案 圖 / 吳志典

灰面鵟鷹，學名 *Butastur indicus*，英文名 Grey-faced Buzzard，全長 47 ～ 51 公分。俗稱灰面鵟、灰臉鵟鷹、南路鷹、清明鳥、山後鳥等。成鳥褐色，臉鼠灰色，腹部有斑點，喉部潔白但中央及兩側有黑縱紋，具有明顯的白眉。幼鳥頭部及腹部的白色範圍比成鳥多很多，背部和翅膀看起來也比較斑駁。可能會跟東方蜂鷹搞混，但灰面鵟鷹的頭看起來沒有縮小感，翅膀的橫帶較不明顯，翅膀也較窄。

繁殖於山區森林，在繁殖地常可聽到兩音節的哨鳴聲。遷徙時常見形成大群的鷹柱。

灰面鵟鷹

Grey-faced Buzzard



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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臺灣野鳥保育工作。
年度捐款名單可至本會官網的捐款徵信頁面查詢。



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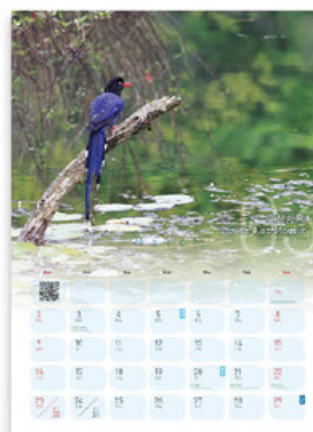


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Mr. Pursner and the eBird team at the Global Birdfair 2024.

Highlights from the 2024 Global Birdfair

By TWBF International Affairs Division

From July 12-14, 2024, the third Global Birdfair was held at Lyndon Top, in Oakham, United Kingdom. This bird and wildlife festival is the largest of its kind in the world. The three-day event saw 13,000 people and featured nearly 300 vendors from over 60 countries. With a theme of Creating Brighter Futures, funds were raised for the Galala Bird Observatory in Egypt. The site will be a first of its kind migration observation point in the country and is extremely significant for the number and diversity of species it sees annually during the Spring migration. In 2023 alone, observers counted 380,000 birds, including 1,300 Egyptian Vultures, 35,000 Steppe Eagles and Lesser Spotted Eagles,



Booklet and Materials for the 2024 Global Birdfair.

200,000 Steppe Buzzards, and 52,000 White Storks. Participating in the Birdfair for the second time was TWBF's Director of International Affairs, Scott Pursner. Though the TWBF did not have a booth, he was able to meet many new friends and discuss the conservation and outreach work being done by the organization as well as its 21 partner organizations.

While at the Global Birdfair Mr. Pursner was able to meet representatives from a number of both national and international conservation groups. He shared with their representatives information on the current conservation issues and efforts in Taiwan, particularly with regard to salt pan conservation and waterbirds.



Mr. Pursner discussed salt pan and waterbird conservation with various conservation groups and their representatives, including Mr. Sayam Chowdhury, coordinator of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Taskforce.

Mr. Pursner was also able to meet with TWBF's official partners in conservation. This included Mr. Oli Yates who helps coordinate efforts between the TWBF and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds as part of their collaboration on seabird bycatch mitigation. The TWBF and RSPB have worked together for a number of years on this important international issue and Mr. Pursner was able to share with Mr. Yates an update on the status of current efforts in Taiwan as well as discuss plans and thoughts for the future.



Mr. Pursner and Mr. Oli Yates.

Also in attendance at the Birdfair were representatives of eBird. Run out of the Cornell Lab of Ornithology at Cornell University, this real-time online platform for recording birding checklists has international reach and various country portals. The eBird Taiwan portal is managed by the TWBF and Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute. This year the Taiwan Bird Atlas project was launched, looking to map out the distribution of Taiwan's birds over the next five years. The portal is housed on the eBird website. Mr. Pursner met with Mr. Ian Davies and his team to discuss current actions for Taiwan including this project as well as a recently held eBird webinar which featured eBird and Merlin teams from India, Thailand and Taiwan.

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推動海鳥保育： 豐群與中華野鳥學會展開合作

文圖 BY 豐群水產

（高雄，台灣）2024 年 8 月 13 日——豐群水產（以下簡稱“豐群”）宣布與 中華民國野鳥學會（以下簡稱“中華鳥會”）及 英國皇家 鳥類保護協會（以下簡稱“英國鳥會”）建立合作夥伴關係，致力於減緩延繩釣漁業中的海鳥混獲問題。此合作於 2024 年 8 月 12 日正式啟動，彰顯了三方在維護生物多樣性下的使命與責任，特別是針對海鳥保育行動、生態環境保護管理及打造永續漁業方面的堅定承諾。



透過與中華鳥會及英國鳥會的合作，此項計劃旨在提高供應鏈船隊的專業知識和最佳操作實踐，以顯著減少海鳥混獲的情況及對海洋生態系統的影響。該計畫將加強豐群團隊的內部能力建構，將專業知識與應用傳遞給供應鏈夥伴，提供最佳的資源與指導。同時也包含針對台灣地區的漁撈業者，進行港口基地推廣，行動涵蓋海鳥保護、混獲影響以及減緩措施，如避鳥繩、支繩加重、夜間投繩及釣鉤防護裝置等，提供業者及漁船管理者最有效的海鳥保育應用與方法。

此計畫的關鍵構成要素是監測這些措施的有效性。中華鳥會及英國鳥會將與豐群攜手根據初步調查結果，投入評估並完善改進策略。這些努力不但將支持豐群在實現海洋管理委員會永續認證的目標，同時亦有助於漁業改善計劃的推動，為永續漁業的實踐樹立標桿。

「我們從過去經驗中了解到，延繩釣漁業涉及多種海洋生物混獲的問題，而自豐群推動永續漁業以來，我們了解此議題對環境的重要並積極進行改善。今年，我們啟動與中華鳥會和英國鳥會的合作，是希望藉此減緩海鳥混獲並提升永續漁業發展的重要一步」，豐群葉建億副總經理談到。

中華鳥會國際事務主任潘森識也表示：「我們對與豐群的合作感到非常興奮。透過結合我們在海鳥保育方面的專業知識與豐群在漁業界影響力，我們可以顯著地減少海鳥混獲，推動最佳舉措，展現共同投入合作保育的力量。」

此合作計畫將促進產業間的對話，提升實施最佳實踐的溝通與互動，並為漁撈業者提供有效的訓練支援，帶給供應鏈夥伴即時的改進方式並提升知識水準。這些努力不僅將有助於海鳥保育，還將更進一步強化豐群在永續供應鏈領域的領導地位。

eBird 培訓課程活動回顧

圖文 **BV** 呂翊維 中華鳥會秘書長

今年度本會承接農業部生物多樣性研究所的「113 年度 eBird Taiwan 推廣計畫案」，顧名思義要持續推廣 eBird 鳥類資料庫，但較特別的是本計畫的經費源於源自農業部動植物防疫檢疫署（以下簡稱防檢署），目的希望結合運用公民科學資料庫－eBird，透過了解候鳥的動向，間接來偵測與預防禽流感的疫情。因此支持與鼓勵更多人參與鳥類公民科學，特別是使用 eBird 回傳賞鳥紀錄，在禽流感的防疫工作上也能發揮貢獻。

本計畫共舉辦 10 場次的課程，重點授課內容包含如何探索 eBird 網頁、eBird app 操作及 Merlin app 的應用。其中實體課程有 5 場次，線上課程則有 5 場次。實體課程主要與各地鳥會合力舉辦，在此感謝彰化鳥會（7 月 2 日）、屏東鳥會（8 月 16 日）、基隆鳥會（8 月 25 日）與台北鳥會（8 月 31 日）的夥伴邀請與熱情參與，另外本會也首

次在防檢署（8 月 21 日）舉辦課程，讓禽流感一線工作者了解臺灣候鳥概況與 eBird 資料庫的應用。

本計畫線上課程以鳥類公民科學家線上系列課程為主題，採報名制，課程內容分別為「認識台灣鳥類與公民科學：賞鳥該如何入門？（10 月 28 日）」、「認識遷徙水鳥：淺談水鳥辨識與濕地保育（11 月 01 日）」、「鳥類辨識好利器：Merlin app 操作指南（11 月 04 日）」、「創建自己的賞鳥歷程：探索 eBird 網頁」（11 月 06 日）」、「認識台灣鳥類與公民科學：賞鳥該如何入門？」及「成為公民科學家：eBird app 操作指南（11 月 08 日）」，共計 480 人報名活動，課程的錄影預計後續於 12 月公開在中華鳥會 Youtube 官方頻道。



彰化鳥會場次授課對象包含鳥會專職與費思未來有限公司員工，課程地點位在彰化鳥會會館。



屏東鳥會場次授課對象包含鳥會會員與屏東在地鳥友，課程地點位在綠書坊。



基隆鳥會場次授課對象為鳥會會員與調查員，室內課後另步行至基隆海洋廣場實際操作 eBird app。課程地點位在基隆鳥會會館。



台北鳥會場次授課對象為冠羽班第 33 期新訓志工，課程地點位在芝山文化生態綠園。



本會首次於防檢署介紹臺灣候鳥概況、eBird 與 Merlin 的應用，課程地點位在農業部和平辦公大樓。

台北市野鳥學會 文圖 BY 台北鳥會

日期時間 2024 年 10 月 19 日至 20 日
(週六 - 日) 09:00~16:30

活動地點 關渡自然公園
(臺北市北投區關渡路 55 號)

入場方式 持酷卡 or 電子票券即可免費入場
(一張可攜 4 人入場)

賞鳥博覽會系列活動舉辦期間為 8-11 月，
主題活動日期為 10 月 19 至 20 日 (週六 - 日)
於關渡自然公園現場辦理。

活動內容包括：

- 一、8-9 月暖身活動：認識鳥鄰居、探訪鳥鄰居
- 二、10/19-20 主題活動：迎賓開幕式、厝邊表演秀、闖關大進擊、樂活鳥市集、探心遊園趣、小小鳥學堂、鳥人來開講、鳥博會之 YA
- 三、10-11 月療癒活動：鳥音療落去



主視覺設計：插畫藝術家 57 (吳騏 57 Art Studio)

感謝北鳥家族志工 × 國內外綠色夥伴們常年支持響應，
一年一度的盛會，我們一起讓活動延續熱鬧的氛圍，撞擊創新的火花。
推動臺北國際賞鳥博覽會為東亞地區生態保育重要交流平臺，
並進一步行銷大臺北城市樣貌及自然生態。

指導單位：農業部林業及自然保育署、臺北市政府、臺北市動物保護處

主辦單位：社團法人台北市野鳥學會



集合時間 2024/10/20 早上 9:00

集合地點 貢寮德心宮 新北市貢寮區德心街 10 號 (座標: 25.0159, 121.9187)

田寮洋位於台灣島的東北角，位處海岸第一排，是各種候鳥秋過境到港和春過境離境的邊境驛站，田寮洋四週被淺山丘陵環繞，雙溪流經其中，一般山鳥、溪鳥生態豐富，還有大片的田地、草澤、淺塘等，吸引多種的鷓鴣、棕鳥、鵝、鵝、鵝藏身其間，其中鵝類幾乎是台灣可見的鵝都有，天空也很精采，過境期可發現多達十多種猛禽（含留鳥及候鳥），還有各種令人驚呼的稀有鳥種，是賞鳥人必訪的聖地。

活動時間 2024/10/20 早上 9:00~ 下午 3:00

交通方式 自行開車，共乘

解說人員 陳俊敏（阿敏）

賞鳥路線 德心宮 → 沿德心街、台 2 丙 → 望遠坑口 → 田寮洋濕地（全程約 5 公里）

注意事項

1. 開放對象為一般民眾，活動免費，無需報名，保險請自理
2. 交通請自行解決，主辦人不負責協調交通 / 共乘等問題（如需交通上的協助請留言提出）
3. 活動時間會跨中午用餐時間，請自備午餐

台灣野鳥協會 文圖 By 台灣鳥會、吳志典



朝聖之旅

講師：林宗賢

一個月，百萬步的里程，
十個人，千百種的感動。

日期：2024.10.15 (二)
時間：19:00 ~ 21:00
地點：台灣野鳥協會一樓聯誼室
(台中市南區建國南路二段218號一樓)

We did it!

日期 2024 年 10 月 15 日 (二) 19:00 ~ 21:00

主題 《朝聖之旅——林宗賢》

講師 林宗賢

地點 台灣野鳥協會 一樓聯誼室 (台中市南區建國南路二段 218 號)

講座簡介 一個月，百萬步的里程，
十個人，千百種的感動。
探索不一樣的西班牙朝聖之路

彰化海岸濕地保育

濕地研討會



掃我報名

10.20 SUN 8:30 **芳苑王功場**

|彰化海洋食研基地| 人數 35 人 (提供午餐)

**在地人的議題
應由在地人決定！**

如果第一場你沒參與到，那麼第二場不要再錯過啦！

彰化擁有迷人的濕地潮間帶，這片灘地提供了和尚蟹、黑嘴鷗、大杓鷸等無數生命棲息，

不僅是動植物的家園，同時也滋養著我們的日常生活與文化。

本次研討會，將於芳苑王功舉行，主要聚焦於在地養殖、社會生態系統研究及社區參與案例，

並邀請到哈哈漁場場主 / 彰化海洋食研基地校長——陳明瞭 先生、

彰化師範大學地理系——王素芬 教授 及 湖埔社區大學——林淑玲 執行長來為我們演講。

歡迎在地居民及對濕地議題有興趣的朋友一同來參與此次的研討會！

講師 陳明瞭 / 哈哈漁場場主 / 彰化海洋食研基地校長

講題 濕地友善養殖

講師 王素芬 / 彰師大地理系教授

講題 在地議題實作經驗：
LTSER 彰化站
-長期社會生態系統研究-

講師 林淑玲 / 湖埔社大執行長

講題 社區參與案例
-翻轉東螺溪公私協力分享-

流程

08:30-08:40 報到

08:40-08:45 開場

08:45-09:40 講座——濕地友善養殖 / 陳明瞭 哈哈漁場場主、彰化海洋食研基地校長

09:40-09:45 休息

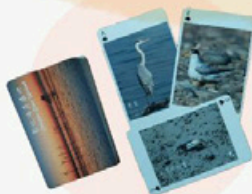
09:45-11:10 講座——LTSER 領域 (長期社會生態系統研究) / 王素芬 彰化師範大學地理系教授

11:10-11:15 休息

11:15-12:15 講座——社區參與案例 / 林淑玲 湖埔社大執行長

12:15-12:30 傾聽與反饋——願景空間

12:30 賦歸



參加可領取彰化海岸濕地
精美鋪克牌乙份

電話 | 04-751-1636

傳真 | 04-752-1116

會館開放時間 | 週一至週五 09:00-17:00

地址 | 500019 彰化縣彰化市忠義街95號



禮鷹如此 賞鷹遊



解說地點

禮納里遊客中心

屏東縣瑪家鄉瑪家村和平路1段63號

聯絡電話：08-7997245（邱小姐）

猛禽活動日期

2024

10/
Sat
12

10/
Sun
13

10/
Sat
19

10/
Sun
20

《原木小鷹鑰匙圈DIY》《鳥類紙浮雕、木片DIY》《種子創作DIY-動物篇》《鸞虎木刻畫DIY》



上午場次

08:30~10:00

猛禽解說

10:30~11:30

手作DIY體驗（限30人）



下午場次

13:30~14:30

手作DIY體驗（限30人）

14:30~16:00

猛禽解說

手作DIY體驗
線上報名連結



主辦單位：



林務局國家濕地管理中心
National Wetland Center and Headquarters

協辦單位：社團法人高雄市野鳥學會

廣告

注意事項：1. 若遇豪大雨，最晚將於活動前一天晚上告知 2. 請自行掌握天候狀況，注意防曬、雨具、飲水、防蚊



想觀賞起鷹和落鷹的朋友，趕緊前往屏東滿州賞鷹趣吧～

灰面鵟鷹開始過境了，為期兩個月的「琅嶠鷹季」系列活動已正式展開，

主活動「滿州賞鷹博覽會」在 10/12-10/13，

一樣是在滿州國中舉辦，歡迎各地鳥友踴躍南下共襄盛舉。

鳥友們南下賞鷹時，若時程方便，煩請順便關注一下楓港附近猛禽過境的狀況，

以及到車城福安宮附近找看看是否還有家麻雀出沒？

不管有沒有，都請把紀錄上傳 eBird，

以便更能掌握他們的動態，研擬相應對策！

琅嶠鷹季系列活動

主辦：內政部國家公園署墾丁國家公園管理處

協辦：屏東縣政府文化處 滿洲鄉公所 滿洲國中 屏東縣野鳥學會

9/1~30 灰面鵟鷹生態保育 兒童著色 / 繪畫比賽

9/7 守護過境猛禽 科普講座

9/7~10/20 鷹揚天際 賞鷹解說活動

9/15 《風起鷹揚》繪本導讀

9/29 灰面鵟鷹飛啊飛 生存遊戲

9/28~12/31 灰面鵟鷹 遷徙印象展

10/10 & 11 賞鷹小旅行

10/12~13 滿州賞鷹博覽會

10/12 生命之旅 猛禽專題演講

10/19 貓 TOLD 鷹 音樂會

活動詳情請上墾管處官網查詢

www.ktnp.gov.tw

或掃描



Global Birdfair 2024 – Creating Brighter Futures



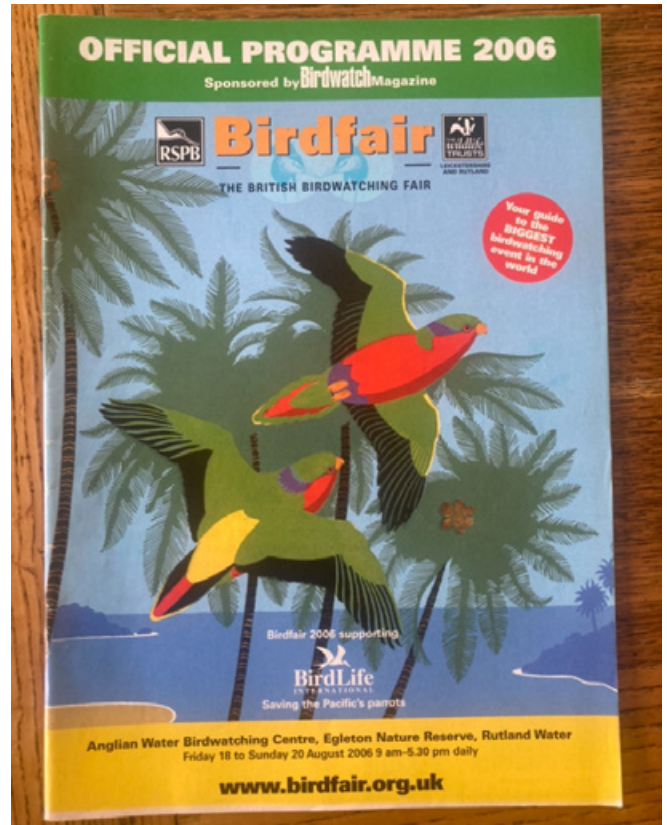
By Penny Robinson / Co-Organizer of the Global Birdfair

The tradition of people involved in many aspects of the birdwatching world coming together annually in a field in England's smallest county of Rutland, has been established in some people's calendars for well over 30 years.

The “parent” event, conceived by Tim Appleton in 1989, as the British Birdwatching Fair, later known simply as BirdFair took place at Rutland Water Nature Reserve, which Tim created and managed for over 40 years. His creation of the Nature Reserve was started before the newly created reservoir was flooded in 1976, ironically a year of drought in the UK. Previously used farmland gradually became internationally important wetlands. Some of Tim's lifelong contributions to conservation are covered briefly in the Global Birdfair 2023 edition of “Tim Appleton, This is Your Life” based on a long running British TV show.

The initial British Birdwatching Fair was run with the support of RSPB, the UK's largest bird conservation organisation and raised £3000.00 for the RSPB “Stop the Massacre” Campaign aimed at preventing the killing of birds in the Mediterranean region in 1989.

Over the years, the single tent in a field grew into what became a 3-day long global phenomenon of all things bird related – from major optics manufacturers to acclaimed wildlife artists, all sharing their passion to improve how people perceive, protect and enjoy wildlife across the globe. Every year proceeds from the running of BirdFair were donated to a specific project with over £300,000.00 being donated in 2018 for the new Ansenusa National Park in Argentina.



Taiwan and the Taiwan International Birding Association were regular exhibitors at the British BirdFair for more than 15 years, including being winners of the Best Overseas Stand in 2006 and taking 2nd place for Best Tourism Stand in the same year.

2019 however, saw the last physical BirdFair take place at Rutland Water.

Covid hit the world and then at the end of November 2021, Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust, for whom Tim had worked for over 40 years, announced that they were ceasing any involvement with BirdFair.

Would Birdfair become extinct due to a lack of its only known habitat? Could it remain as an

endemic to Rutland, UK, England's smallest county?

Christmas 2021 was no ordinary Christmas. Organisations and individuals across the world responded to the announcement by the Trust; some questioning and others supporting their decision. There are a number of "anti BirdFair" people as they do not support any form of travel and choose not to confront the benefit of positive nature tourism with habitat protection.

We did, however, receive many messages asking us directly "what we were going to do about it?" including from those based in Taiwan. Receiving messages from across the world meant we were truly having to listen to what was being said. People were outraged that the original and biggest BirdFair might have become extinct. "We" means 2 people, Tim Appleton, the original founder of the event and myself, Penny Robinson. His partner but at no point his colleague in the operational side of the BirdFair.

We took on the challenge. Tim could not see his "baby" simply thrown out into Rutland Water and forgotten about. By January 2022 we had set up all the administration required to announce that we had hatched a plan for Global Birdfair 2022 which would be held on 15, 16 & 17 July 2022 at the Rutland Showground, Oakham, Rutland, UK.

Serious planning began. Starting from zero, the support of previous contractors to help us deliver the event was crucial. Working as such a tremendous team, an incredible, rejuvenated "fledgling" event was duly delivered. Although the "fledgling" was seemingly rather mature for its young age. Everything was started from blank sheets of paper. Entirely new processes and administration of the event was created alongside the new company, Global Birdfair Limited, plus other governmental requirements. Everything down to the smallest detail must be organised. We are talking about creating a village in a field containing only 2 small water taps. The vast

list includes the obvious marquees - the same marquee company has been used since 1992; power supply - this is massive with generators brought in to serve the site; toilets, security, waste disposal, catering, ticketing and exhibitor booking systems, parking management, traffic management and highways signage, security equipment and operatives, campsite provision and management, signage around the site, creation and design of the programme, bank accounts, tax accreditation and event management, health and safety and risk assessment documentation needing approval by the local council. There are many more aspects too - you get the idea, there's lots to do! Oh, and set up a website and social media. People had to know all the details about what was going on.

Plus we can't function without a massive team of volunteers. The event simply could not happen without them. Our first volunteers also became our volunteer co-ordinators. Without their commitment we would not be able to handle every aspect of managing the event. They have their own website to allocate shifts so a well-oiled machine is in operation during the event. The "Blue Shirts"



as they are becoming known are a firm fixture and their tremendous work is appreciated by us and all those involved at the event.

We needed a project to support in 2022 and one which did not give us the pressure of having to raise a large amount of money. "Reviving La Janda" in Spain, was the perfect project as they were happy for us to show this as a flagship scheme for revival of crucial wetlands.



David Tipling allowed us to use his images

When we launched the exhibitor enquiries for Global Birdfair 2022, we were delighted that Taiwan was amongst the initial exhibitors wishing to attend. During Covid, when we also launched Global Birding, to try to broaden the global participation in eBird's Global Big Day and October Big Day events, we were thrilled to receive fantastic participation from Taiwan and especially the TWBF. We remain non-political and strive to support those organisations who, we feel, do a tremendous amount of work in their region or field. The individual commitment is something we rely on and have always promoted Taiwan's involvement, especially in Big Day events as much as possible. The benefit of us being 2 people with nobody to answer to means that our decisions are ours and we have a pragmatic and egalitarian approach to what we do. When you take a look at the natural world and what we are aiming to achieve, we really don't see any other way that you would work: Keep things simple. We still remember with fondness, being greeted by someone from the Taiwan stand, thanking us for the support we have shown them. Those special moments mean so much.

Individuals striving to achieve their own personal conservation work at Global Birdfair are the ones we also go above and beyond to support. This surprises them as they feel we might give more importance to larger or affiliated organisations. On the contrary, it is so often these committed individuals who possess the passion and drive to go out there and make substantial and positive changes. They deserve their place on the Global Birdfair stage as much as anyone.

The success of the first Global Birdfair meant that we donated €100,000.00 to the project, giving enough funds to be used for building a visitor and education centre as well as help reclaim parts of the land.

The fledgling was growing fast. Pressure was on for a second Global Birdfair which we duly delivered in July 2023, again with Taiwan in attendance – both as the Tourism Administration Board together with representatives of Taiwan Wild Bird Federation and key bird guides.



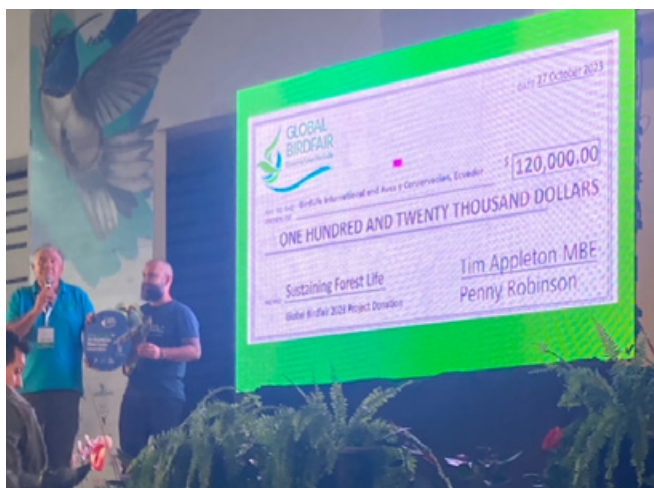
Again, Taiwan proved popular with the visitors and one of the film makers attending the event subsequently was offered work with the Taiwan Tourism Board. These sorts of encounters are what makes the event so special and we only ever discover the tip of the iceberg of connections which are made in those fields during the 3 days of the event.

Typhoons hit Rutland. The event was a massive success, but the weather was the wettest on record for the UK in July. Bear in mind 2022 saw the hottest day in July on record in the UK. We were being sent challenges beyond our control.



The TWBF's Scott Pursner at the 2023 Global Birdfair

Despite paying out a large ground reparation bill, we still managed to make a \$120,000.00 donation to help Sustain Forest Life in Ecuador, with a flagship species, the Black-breasted Puffleg. This rarity has limited range and its habitat needs urgent protection and enlarging.



Again, a community aspect to the project made it the ideal solution for making the money we raise go as far as possible, Conserving Nature Worldwide. We were lucky enough to travel to the South American Birdfair in October 2023 in Mindo to announce the sum being donated to Aves y Conservacion.

In August 2023 the news reached us that the Showground site didn't really like mud. We needed to migrate.



Lyndon Top Caravan Site – where everyone felt at home (photo Simon McCabe)

Rutland, being England's smallest county, has limited places where you can hold an event on the scale of ours. We need around 15 acres for our set up plus around 60 acres in total to accommodate parking on event days. Luckily, Tim had a brain wave and we called upon the owners of the amazing Lyndon Top Caravan Park to consider our suggestion. The site was perfect; flat and within walking distance of the Lyndon Nature reserve, the nesting site of one of the Rutland Ospreys – another feather in Tim's cap of re-introducing Ospreys to England after an absence of 150 years. There have now been over 200 chicks fledge from the site and the Rutland birds are now being used as translocation birds themselves.

With the site secure, re-planning started. Without fail, everyone visiting the site for the first time was completely blown away by it. The way it was so much more suitable has stood out as the top comment this year, creating an amazing atmosphere as visitors and exhibitors immediately felt more at home than in the previous 2 years of Global Birdfair.

We hosted guests amongst whom was Peter Kaestner, World Record Breaker for seeing and recording 10,000 species of bird.

We receive countless enquiries from those wishing to attend the event and give presentations – can you believe Peter sent in his form and just asked if it was possible for him to give a short lecture! Of course, we made this part of a main evening event in our Main Osprey Event Stage.



There was a packed schedule in 3 Lecture Stages, Workshops, Authors area and the podcasting stage plus our new Young Conservationists Hub and Discovery Zone.



Again Taiwan came with their brilliant team offering professional and friendly advice for potential visitors. They also feature on the Global Birdfair video by Simon McCabe 2024 version. It

gives a great view of some aspects of the event – and we hope that the success of this year's Creating Brighter Futures project will boost the Galala Bird Observatory in Egypt to construction phase. The mural created at Global Birdfair will be making its way to Egypt in the coming months.

Global Birdfair has transformed into a true "Festival of Nature".

We have more young people involved and a far wider demographic than in previous years. Our local MP is a great supporter of the event, realising the massive income the event generates for the local area.



MP Alicia Kearns on the Anglian Water / Discover Rutland Stand



This year, many of the optics manufacturers were able to offer their own guided walks, allowing visitors to test their products, including the new MY Junior from Swarovski Optik, who also sponsored our new Discovery Zone for our youngest visitors.

We try to reach out to as broad an audience as we can and create the clear message that everyone is welcome to attend. Whether you are

a university professor specialising in a niche aspect of ornithology or a 4 year old who is fascinated by beetles, we aim to provide a place where you can both be inspired and inspire others.

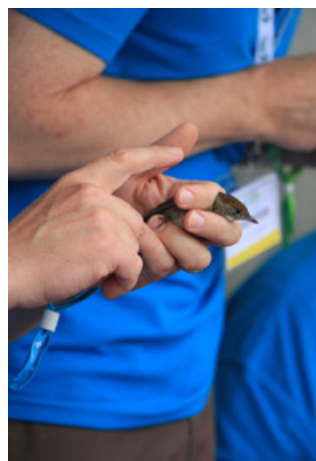


One place where the special proximity to nature can be shown is with our own volunteer bird ringing group. All records are taken and sent to the BTO as for any ringing site and the ringing team take turns to process a wide variety of species over the 3 days.



Some of the Global Birdfair Volunteer Ringing Team

With an attendance of over 13000 people over the 3 days, nearly 300 exhibitor stands and over 60 countries represented, we really have the correct name in "Global" Birdfair. The event has



Ringing a Female Blackcap, Global Birdfair 2024

its own identity and as a blank canvas, is coloured in each year by the wonderful variety of exhibitors and guests, as each one puts their own mark on the event. We believe that having the confidence to give freedom to those people who attend allows creativity and individualism which, in turn, means the variety on offer to Global Birdfair visitors is impressive – indeed some may say overwhelming!

We are waiting to hear the outcome of our fundraising for this year's project. We will be making the announcement in the coming months.

In the meantime, please watch out for announcements about Global Birdfair 2025.

You can keep up to date on our website, globalbirdfair.org where we also have various other YouTube videos of this year's event coming soon.

Thank you again for all the wonderful smiles we see from Taiwan each year.

See you again next time!



Tim Appleton and Penny Robinson Global Birdfair 2024 Done.

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

By Scott Pursner / TWBF Director of International Affairs

Part 3: Growth and Change in the New Millenium (2001-2015)

Expanding Scope (2001-2005)

The first year of the new millennium brought both sweetness and bitterness to the TWBF. The sweet came in the form of the publication of its first book dedicated to IBAs. It was also in this year that Taiwan finally published its own Taiwan Red Data Book created with information from the TWBF. However, the bitter came with the destruction of almost all copies and electronic files by Typhoon Nari when it hit Taiwan in September 2001 (24). The volumes were part of the large amounts of materials in the TWBF office destroyed by water damage caused by the storm. The only hard copy to survive was held by Dr. Fang Woei-horng, who had gone to the office to collect his copy early. He also had a near complete electronic file at home (8). He would go on to use these materials to review the data from the initial version. A new Taiwan Red Data Book would be published in 2004. On behalf of the TWBF Fang, who would later go on to serve as one of TWBF's presidents, also created a popular science version of the book for general audiences. Titled *A Guide to Threatened Birds of*



A Guide to Threatened Birds of Taiwan (Source: TWBF Archives)



The TWBF Office clean-up team after Typhoon Nari hit in 2001 (Source: TWBF Archives)

Taiwan, the book highlighted species found in Taiwan which were listed by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as globally threatened, as well as those which Taiwan's central government had listed as threatened domestically. He was guided in the work by famed ornithologist Dr. Nigel Collar and then-BirdLife International Asia Division head Richard Grimmett. This was also the year the federation changed its English name to the Wild Bird Federation Taiwan.

One of Taiwan's biggest conservation actions in 2001 took place on December 1, when the Taipei City government handed over management of the Guandu Nature Park to the WBS Taipei, making it the first protected area in Taiwan to be managed by an NGO (11). The area of 57 ha was already declared an IBA site due to its importance to migratory birds. The birdwatching event held there beginning in 1999 would henceforth be called the Guandu International Birdwatching Fair. Also, based on the reputation and good work done with Guandu Nature Park, a few years later, the city of Taipei also asked WBS Taipei to help manage the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Park (31, 32).

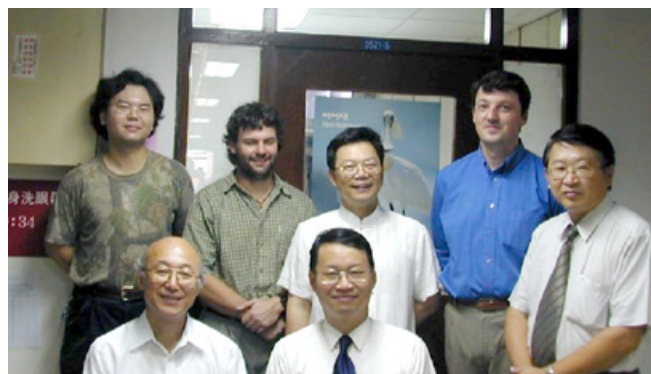
In late 2001, Fang accompanied fellow board member C.C. Cheng and TWBF president Simon Liao to Nepal for the BirdLife Asia Representatives meeting. At that meeting, one of the topics discussed was seabird bycatch in longline tuna fleets (25). Liao discussed how the organization had learned of the issue at the 2000 British Bird Fair, when the theme was "Save the Albatross Campaign." He also explained that since then, the group had expressed to the government that it should do more as a responsible and globally important fishing country.

Returning from this meeting, the federation began to work more with the BirdLife International Marine Programme on the topic. In fact, less than a year later, in August 2002, Mr. Leon Viljeon and Dr. Deon Nell were joined by the then-head of the BirdLife International Asia Division Dr. Ishida Noritaka to visit Taiwan and hold talks on seabird bycatch-related work. The TWBF organized meetings for the experts with the Taiwan Fisheries Agency and Taiwan Tuna Association as well as education sessions on the topic for the Wild Bird Society of Taipei and Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society (26). These discussions and the positive results they fostered led to a stronger collaboration between the TWBF and the Marine Programme, which would continue into the future in the form of training for Taiwanese fisheries observers and translation of

mitigation measures. In 2004, the TWBF, TFA and Birdlife International hosted a meeting in Kaohsiung to discuss the issue, with experts from the US, Japan, and Birdlife International all taking part (4). This led to a government-supported two-week visit by then-TWBF President C.C. Cheng to Mauritius to interview Taiwanese vessel captains and discuss seabird bycatch issues. In total he talked with crew members from 22 vessels and discovered useful information from the skippers about their use of seabird bycatch mitigation measures (19).



The 7th BirdLife Asia Council Meeting Group Photo (Source: TWBF Archives)



Mr. Leon Viljeon, Dr. Deon Nell and then-head of BirdLife International Asia Division Dr. Ishida Noritaka visit Taiwan for talks on seabird bycatch-related work, August 2002 (Source: TWBF Archives)

The next few years saw continuations of the projects and activities initiated in the previous years. This included researcher Scott Lin of the Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute working with the TWBF's partner network to experiment with citizen science in Fairy Pitta surveys. In 2002, BirdLife International worked with TWBF and the Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society to host the BirdLife International First Conference on Ecotourism

with the theme of "Can Ecotourism Help Save Biodiversity?" Held in Kaohsiung City, international participants include the Malaysia Nature Society, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, Haribon Foundation, Nature Society Singapore, and Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel.



The BirdLife International First Conference on Ecotourism with the theme of "Can Ecotourism Help Save Biodiversity?" was held in Kaohsiung City in 2002 (Source: TWBF Archives)

By this time, Taiwan was catching up with the rest of the world in terms of its flourishing civic groups, with other government organizations and NGOs forming and filling in information gaps. For instance, the Raptor Research Group of Taiwan, founded in 1994 by scientists and raptor enthusiasts, began to work with Kenting National Park in 2004 to survey migratory raptors at the bottleneck of the Kenting Peninsula (16). Every year, hundreds of thousands of migratory Chinese Sparrowhawks and tens of thousands of Grey-faced Buzzards transit through this area on their southern migration. Now Taiwan was doing the work to be able to share this information with the global community.

In 2005, Taiwan hosted the 27th Meeting of the International Waterbird Society in Tainan. The Waterbird Society is an international scientific society that focuses on the science of avian disease and conservation. The theme of the conference that year was Avian Disease and the Migration of Birds. It was supported by the Council of Agriculture and Tainan City Government. Sponsors included the Waterbird Society, the US Geological Society, the International Crane Foundation,

BirdLife International and the TWBF (21). In total, 400 scholars and conservationists attended the meeting, the first of its kind in Asia. Taiwan was even called a model for the rest of Asia for its attitude and diligence in conservation work (21).

Shifting Winds (Late 2000s)

During the second half of the 2000s Victor Yu, served as the secretary-general of the federation. During his time there, from 2006-2011, he said changes were taking place in the efforts of the TWBF and its partners. For instance, TWBF during this time was helping its partners with information sharing, education and outreach work, and improving birdwatching and bird survey skills. Yu led the TWBF in helping its partners act on their growing interest in forest birds and shorebirds. He mentioned that, at the request of BirdLife Asia, a Japanese Paradise Flycatcher survey was conducted in 2005 and 2006 in the northeast coast's Yehliu area (28). The site was important given that the global population of the species was then less than 2,000, and around 500 would stop over in Taiwan for one week in March or April each year as they migrated from Indonesia to Japan. The results lead to the eventual development of a Paradise Flycatcher Protection Area (21).

The TWBF also helped organize the International Conservation Action Seminar for Chinese Crested Terns in July 2007. Invited guests included BirdLife International, bird experts from Zhejiang Province in China, and local researchers. The goal was to share information on current work and achievements related to CCT conservation, discuss designation of tern protection areas, and



The International Conservation Action Seminar for Chinese Crested Terns in Taipei, July 2007 (Source: TWBF Archives)

devise a future action plan for conserving the Chinese Crested Tern.

The same year, as part of efforts to combat seabird bycatch, the federation collaborated with the World Wildlife Fund and the Taiwan Fisheries Agency to hold the 2007 International Smart Gear Competition, which highlighted new gear, ideas, and technologies to help combat fishing bycatch (27).

In 2008, as the federation celebrated its 20th anniversary, it was still working to fulfill its founding promise to help represent its partners to the government and internationally and provide a stronger unified voice for local bird societies. The TWBF also coordinated and organized national-level surveys, the certification of IBAs, and the Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census, which was done in collaboration with the International Black-faced Spoonbill Census coordinated by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. By this point, many research projects were run by professors at universities or government agencies. Yet the bird societies, rooted in local culture and formed by local people, helped to show the value of people power, and had a role in society different from other groups. They could help academics with their research, press government agencies for change, and mobilize people on the ground.

The first Taiwan Bird Forum was held as part of the 20th anniversary festivities. In the words of the TWBF's current secretary-general Allen Lyu, it was "a major event where reports and talks on birds, bird study and ornithology were made." In college at the time, he attended the meeting along with others interested in birds. He also explained that prior to this, in the late 1990s, "The TWBF had held a similar event, the Taiwan Bird Conference (6). First held in 1997, it was a major ornithological meeting, with both professors and bird society members presenting and attending. It highlighted the closeness of the scientific and birder communities at that time.' Though the Taiwan Bird Forum only lasted from 2008-2014, it inspired

the Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society and other groups located in the south to create another event which looks specifically at issues facing birds in southern Taiwan. This event, aptly named the Southern Bird Forum, was started just two years later in 2010 (10). It continues to be held to this day.



Photos from the TWBF's 20th Anniversary Celebrations and the first Taiwan Bird Forum (Source: Feather Magazine No. 232 Vol. 21)

Another first during this period was the creation of the federation's first birdwatching map. It was released in three languages, Mandarin, English, and Japanese, and was provided to government groups and enterprises. The maps



The Taiwan Birdwatching Map created in 2008. (Source: Feather No. 227 Vol. 12)

showed 231 birding locations, routes, and wild areas in Taiwan (29).

In 2008 the Wild Bird Society of Penghu left the federation. This took place in response to the group changing its English name back to the Chinese Wild Bird Federation at the request of BirdLife International (5). It still cooperates with WBS Penghu on conservation matters related to breeding terns.

Having come online in 2006, the Taiwan Bird Record Database had by 2008 over 30 years' worth of data, leading to both government agencies and academics requesting data from the federation. This resource proved invaluable as Taiwan moved into the age of citizen science.



The Interface for the Taiwan Bird Record Database in early 2010s
(Source: TWBF Archives)

According to Lyu, Taiwan's citizen science revolution got underway in 2009, with the launch of three different bird-related citizen science projects. The first was the Taiwan Breeding Bird Survey (BBS Taiwan). It was started by the TWBF and the Institute of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at National Taiwan University with the goal of establishing a breeding bird population index. The BBS Taiwan was pioneering in that it was the first such systematic national-level project in Taiwan and a pioneering BBS for the Asia-Pacific region as well (12). Later, the Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute joined in the coordination and management of the BBS. Lyu called the project a

"game changer." He said, "Before this, we didn't really talk about citizen science or what it is, even though we had the Taiwan Bird Record Database. We weren't linking the science to the people. That concept came from BBS or at least from that time."

For Lyu, although surveys for the Black-faced Spoonbill and Fairy Pitta were already taking place, these did not count as pure citizen science since there was government funding to support the surveys. To him, "To truly call something citizen science it must be pure volunteering. If the government will give the participants money then it can be considered as more like surveying."

The second citizen science project to be launched was called the Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship Program, Taiwan (MAPS Taiwan). The project aimed to assess the population structure, productivity, and survivorship of common breeding birds through the banding, ageing, and sexing of individual birds (13). The WBS Yunlin, a TWBF partner, also began to conduct a citizen science project for Northern Lapwings via the Yunlin Northern Lapwing Survey. A winter visitor to Taiwan, thousands forage in the peanut farms of Yunlin in the winter, leading to its local name of "Peanut Bird." In January each year volunteers and researchers conduct surveys to assess abundance. A few years later they would begin coordinating with the TBRI on the project (13).

In 2009, the federation hosted a major international workshop on Birdwatching Tourism in Taiwan. It was supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior's Construction and Planning Agency, the Taiwan Tourism Bureau and the Taiwan Forestry Bureau (now the Forestry and Nature Conservation Agency). Representatives from all over the region came to discuss birdwatching and its potential for positive change. Speeches were made by representatives from Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines, and Taiwan (2).

Also in 2009 and launched while Yu served as secretary-general of the TWBF, another major birdwatching festival got its start. Yu recalled that, "After helping set up the Taipei International Birdwatching Fair in Guandu and experiencing other bird fairs in the region, I got this idea for an Asian Bird Fair. I talked to friends like those of the Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. 'Since we are all close and we visit so often, why don't we do something bigger like a major event in Asia and showcase it to the world?' Asia is a great place for birding and this would provide the chance for more cross communication."

In the beginning there were six organizations involved, including the TWBF, the Wild Bird Society of Taipei, Nature Society Singapore, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand, Malaysia Nature Society, and the Wild Bird Club of the Philippines. In Malaysia that same year, an agreement was signed between these members, paving the way

for the first Asian Bird Fair to be held in Davao City, Philippines in 2010 (3). Yu explained that the six signatory groups thereafter took turns to host. Later, an executive committee was formed to run the event, and its elected members were Yu, Andrew Sebastian of Malaysia, and Mike Lu of the Philippines. As Yu put it, '2013 was a big changing point. We tried to make it more a formal and prominent international event, which it still is today. It showcases Asia, birdwatching, and friendship to the world.' Now Asia's premier birdwatching festival event takes place in different sites each year and is attended by many different groups. In 2022 it was held in Korea for the first time (1).

If 2009 could be seen as the birth of the citizen science revolution, 2010 could be seen as the year that Taiwanese ornithology became formalized. That year, the first edition of the *Avifauna of Taiwan* and the *Checklist of the Birds of Taiwan* were both published. *Avifauna of Taiwan* was sponsored by the central government and was the first major work to describe all of Taiwan's species and ornithological history to date. The team behind the book included figures from some of the earliest days of Taiwan bird study such as Dr. Lucia Liu Severinghaus and Yen Chung-wei, as well as professors and top bird experts like Dr. Ding Tzung-su, Dr. Fang Woei-horng, Lin Wen-Horn, and Tsai Mu-chi. The first edition was in Mandarin, and a full English translation followed three years later. A second edition came out in 2017. To this day, it is considered a seminal work on Taiwan's ornithological study (15).

Meanwhile, the creation of the Taiwan Bird Records Committee took place the same year. Yu explained, "the TWBF was charged with the Checklist of the Birds of Taiwan beginning in 1995, I thought that we needed an official committee to address any and all disagreements or discrepancies related to the checklist. So I invited researchers like Dr. Ding Tzung-su of National Taiwan University, Dr. Lin Ruey-shing from the Taiwan Biodiversity Research Institute, and others, six people in total."



Davao to host Asia's 1st Regional Bird Conservation Fair

鳥兒——來自亞洲還有其它地方的鳥兒者，因為有生態旅遊業者，現在都把目光放在菲律賓，因為菲律賓即將主辦亞洲第一屆區域性的鳥類保育博覽會。

MANILA—Birdwatchers, conservationists and eco-tourism promoters from all over Asia and elsewhere have their eyes on the Philippines, which is hosting Asia's first-ever region-wide bird festival.

菲律賓野鳥俱樂部表示，第一屆亞洲博覽會將在2010年的9月24-26日在Davao市舉行，與第六屆菲律賓野鳥博覽會同時舉行。菲律賓野鳥博覽會是菲律賓第一屆鳥類保育和生態旅遊的大型活動。這次重大的活動，是由菲律賓食業基金會以及Davao市政府共同舉辦。

The Wild Bird Club of the Philippines said the First Asian Bird Fair will be held in Davao City from 24-26 September 2010, tandem with the 6th Philippine Bird Festival, the country's premier avian conservation and eco-tourism event. The milestone event is co-hosted by the Philippine Eagle Foundation and the Davao City government.

第一屆亞洲博覽會的主題「保育自然，解救未來」(Nurture Nature, Save our Future)。這是菲律賓野鳥俱樂部、泰國野鳥保育學會、中華民國野鳥學會、台北市野鳥學會、馬來西亞自然學會與新加坡自然學會共同倡議的主題。

亞洲鳥類博覽會，重點在強調各個參加國家的鳥類博覽會，試著透過鳥類來豐富生態旅遊，還有推廣主辦城市的自然和文化遺產。

The Asian Bird Fair, which highlights the respective bird festivals of the participating countries, seeks to enrich eco-tourism through birdwatching and promote the natural and cultural heritage of host cities.

亞洲鳥類博覽會和第六屆菲律賓野鳥博覽會將在9月24日在Davao市的Waterfront Insular Hotel舉行。這時間剛好是日本、中國還有部分西伯利亞的鳥類秋季遷移的時候，主辦單位表示，到亞洲鳥類博覽會參觀是免費的。

The Asian Bird Fair and 6th Philippine Bird Festival will be held at the Waterfront Insular Hotel Davao on 24 September, in time for the autumn migration of birds from Japan, China and parts of Siberia. Entrance to the Asian Bird Fair exhibit area is free of charge, according to organizers.

這屆博覽會的重點，包括鳥類保育研討會、中華民國野鳥學會的交流典禮，因為中華民國野鳥學會將在台灣舉辦明年度的亞洲鳥類博覽會。國際和菲律賓代表在Davao期間，也會安排行程到菲律賓食業中心(Philippine Eagle Center)及Eden Garden Resorts參訪。

Highlights of the fair include the Bird Conservation Forum and turn-over ceremony to representatives of the Chinese Wild Bird Federation, host of next year's Asian Bird Fair in Tainan City. International and Philippine delegates will also tour the Philippine Eagle Center and Eden Garden Resorts while in Davao.

菲律賓野鳥會理事長Mr. Lu期望這活動可以吸引

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Information on First Asian Bird Fair (Source: Feather No. 243 Vol. 23)

He continued, "It wouldn't be official until the proposal for the committee and founding papers were approved by the federation's Board of Directors and Supervisory Council. So I helped to write the founding documents and it was voted on and approved. People were happy we finally had something like this."

The first *TWBF Checklist of the Birds of Taiwan* by the Bird Records Committee of the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation was published in 2010 and featured 576 species. In the preface of the first report, the authors write that the committee had been founded to establish and update the list of birds in Taiwan, and to review newly recorded species in Taiwan (18). They also write that the committee would decide on naming issues, new records, the declaring of new endemics, and other matters. Though they met each year, a new official checklist was released every three years. Finally, there was a checklist and official committee to discuss and rule on Taiwan's bird records.



The Taiwan Wild Bird Federation's Bird Records Committee, February 2023 (Source: TWBF Archives)

The checklist relied heavily on the Taiwan Bird Record Database for occurrence information. The database in turn relied on the birdwatchers and citizen scientists contributing their records to the system. By the 2010s, there were already many well-established university labs and government agencies doing projects or studies related to birds and their conservation. But they still could not replace the bird societies. These maintained their niche by virtue of the communities they created

and the network that had been carved out dating back to the '70s and '80s. It was this network and the links between the society members which would help move future surveys and conservation projects forward.

Also that year, with support from industry and government, the federation, BirdLife International, and the BirdLife Asia Division co-hosted the Climate Change and Forests Workshop, which took place from May 9 to 16 alongside the 8th BirdLife Asia Executive Committee Meeting and the 13th BirdLife Asia Council Meeting (17). During the workshop, delegates from BirdLife members and affiliates as well as representatives from regional industry and government agencies discussed BirdLife's Forests of Hope Programme as well as plans to combat the threats of climate change.



A group photo from a session during the Climate Change and Forests Workshop, May 2010 (Source: TWBF Archives)

2011 also saw major actions take place. The first was the publication of Taiwan's Wetlands of Importance. Discussion of identifying Taiwan's most important wetlands began in 2006, with talks headed by the Construction and Planning Agency under the Ministry of the Interior and guided by the RAMSAR Convention (22). Yu represented TWBF on the committee looking to decide which wetlands to include. The report finally came out in 2011. Included were many areas previously listed as IBAs, including Tainan's Sicao and Chiku as well as the Budai Salt Pan Wetlands in Chiayi County (22).

Lastly, the first Dasyueshan International Bird

Race, organized by the federation and the Forestry Bureau's Dongshih Forest District Office, took place in April 2011. The birdwatching race, where teams would attempt to count the most bird species in a 24-hour period, took place at the Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area. The site is known for being one of Taiwan's best for birding, as the main road winds through the area for 50 km, passing through low, mid- and high elevation forest ecosystems as it goes from Dongshih to the Dasyueshan National Forest Recreation Area. Furthermore, 31 of Taiwan's 32 endemics have been recorded there. The first race saw over 100 participants and included both local and international teams. The winning team recorded 98 species (23). The TWBF co-organized the event for seven years. According to Lyu, "It then passed on to the TWBF partner in Taichung, the Wild Bird Association of Taiwan. They still host the event with the Forestry Bureau today."



The first Dasyueshan International Bird Race, April 2011 (Source: TWBF Archives)

This event was not the first birdwatching race held by the Federation. The first to take place was held in January 1996 and was co-organized with the Changhua Wild Bird Society (30). Others include the Kinmen Bird Watching Competition (2007), Yushan Bird Watching Competition (2010), and Jianshi Bird Watching Competition (2014). Today it is the largest international birdwatching race in Taiwan.

Moving Forward and the Citizen Science Revolution (The Early 2010s)

The early 2010s were a period of transition for the TWBF, with new projects being developed and new actions being taken, many related to citizen science. One such project was the Taiwan New Year Bird Count, which started officially in the winter of 2013-2014. A revival of the bird count which took place in the 1970s and 1980s, this citizen science driven project had a two-fold purpose. It was meant to monitor the status and trends of Taiwan's wintering birds and later to supply data for the Asia Waterbird Census.

Current TWBF secretary-general Allen Lyu explained that it was spring of 2013 when talks of re-creating the NYBC took place. The main individuals involved were Dr. Lin Ruey-shing and Dr. Lin Da-li of TBRI, Chuck Kuan-chieh Hung of the TWBF, He Yi-hsien of the WBS Taipei, and Lin Kun-hai of the Kaohsiung WBS. Lyu was added to serve as a coordinator in November 2013. The fledgling project was able to secure NT\$50,000 from the Forestry Bureau for outreach. These groups would be the founding organizers, later adding the State of Taiwan's Birds Partnership as well, the group created to develop Taiwan's national bird report.

The Taiwan NYBC follows the rules of the Christmas Bird Count, yet rather than taking place on a single day, it takes place for a month using January 1st as the midpoint. Teams go out to sample sites, with many of those teams comprised of members from the bird societies. The 2013-2014 count had 122 sample sites and 598 volunteers. Over time the event has grown and expanded, and the 2021-2022 count saw 1,032 participants surveying 171 sample circles. This major citizen science project is now going into its 10th year uninterrupted even by the Covid-19 pandemic. The results serve as an important glimpse into the situation facing migratory birds along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (14). In 2016, the NYBC became the means by which

Taiwan would contribute to the Asian Waterbird Census. Former TWBF president Dr. Fang Woei-horng, who had handled the AWC reports since 1987, coordinated with Dr. Lin Ruey-shing of TBRI on this. The collaboration has continued in this way until the present-day.



Feather Magazine featuring the First Taiwan NYBC (Source: Feather No. 261 Vol. 26)

Also in 2013, the TWBF, in collaboration with the BirdLife International Marine Programme, the Taiwan Fisheries Agency, and with the support of the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, hosted another major seabird bycatch workshop for Taiwanese longline fishers (7). During the two-day workshop held in Kaohsiung, international experts from the US, Japan, UK, and BirdLife International shared information on best practices for reducing seabird bycatch in Taiwan's tuna longline fleet. Demonstrations of practical mitigation measures and implementation techniques were provided. The importance of collecting and reporting data was also highlighted as it would serve as a means to properly understand the impacts of

Taiwanese fishing operations on high seas seabird populations. Certain important outcomes of the meeting included an agreement by the TFA to work with the TWBF and BirdLife International Marine Programme on doing educational outreach with Taiwanese fisheries in the Indian Ocean. This was known as Port-based Outreach (PBO). Also, one year after this meeting, the Taiwan Fisheries Agency released a revision to its Taiwan's National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Tuna Longline Fisheries, which first came out in 2006 (20).



Group Photo from the Taiwan Seabird Bycatch Workshop held in 2013 (Source: TWBF Archives)

This was not the only BirdLife International-related event to be held in Taiwan that year. The 12th BirdLife Asia Council meeting was also held in Kaohsiung from October 24-25, 2013.

After this, of note in 2014 was when the Wild Bird Society of Taipei was asked by the Taiwan Forestry Bureau to help manage the Aogu Forest and Wetland Park based on their fine work with the Guandu Nature Park and the Zhishan Cultural and Ecological Garden (32). The TWBF itself was asked to help manage the Mangrove Ecocenter in New Taipei's Tamsui District and promote education and outreach activities in the period from 2010-2017 (9).

Part 4 will look at today's Taiwan Wild Bird Federation and current actions.

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

Part 2: The Founding of the TWBF and its Partners and Early Actions (Late 1980s-2000)

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中華民國野鳥學會
Taiwan Wild Bird Federation



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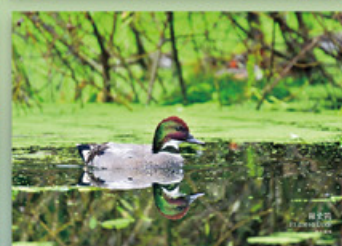
!!

中華鳥會首次出版的『臺灣野鳥桌曆』
以棲息臺灣的野生鳥類為主題，
與大眾分享臺灣鳥類的四季之美。

「2025臺灣野鳥桌曆」!!

本會與農業部生物多樣性研究所共同推廣 eBird Taiwan 賞鳥平台資料庫，透過全國鳥友的賞鳥紀錄回報，建立科學與保育的基礎資訊。「2025 臺灣野鳥桌曆」融合了 eBird 的資訊，可以透過掃描桌曆頁面的 QR code，連結到 eBird Taiwan 的網頁，認識每一種鳥的外觀、聲音與相關介紹，希望讓大眾認識臺灣的鳥類，也鼓勵更多的朋友一起認識、並加入公民科學家的行列。

中華鳥會投入鳥類保育工作、推動公民科學活動及國際事務工作需要大眾的支持，購買「臺灣野鳥桌曆」就是給予我們的鼓勵與肯定，感謝大家認同與支持！



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【鳥瞰天下】系列 第 2 期 失落的音符 聊聊白耳畫眉的歌聲

文圖 BY 孫清松（鳥人）

2004 年春，天未亮，鳥人獨自來到大雪山林道 30-32K 路段守候，等待收錄鳥兒的起床聲。

這一帶是台灣最美、也是最典型的中海拔森林之一。

天亮前後 3 個小時是森林鳥類最活躍、人為干擾最少、錄音成果最多的時段。

東天剛顯露魚肚白，群鳥陸續開唱。

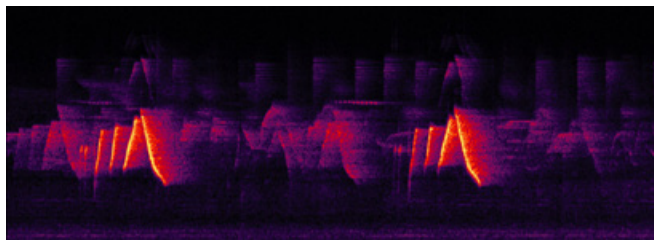
白耳畫眉是叫得最響亮的鳥類之一，也是我們今天的主角。白耳的基本介紹，請朋友們自行查閱，我就不在此多費篇幅。但為了新入門的鳥友們，我還是聊幾句經驗談：

雖說白耳畫眉是一種很平常的鳥類，但我經常花大量時間在常見鳥類身上，因為我喜歡看熱鬧，更喜歡看或聽門道。這一期「失落的音符」就是由平常的鳥，在不起眼的地點演繹出不平常的故事。



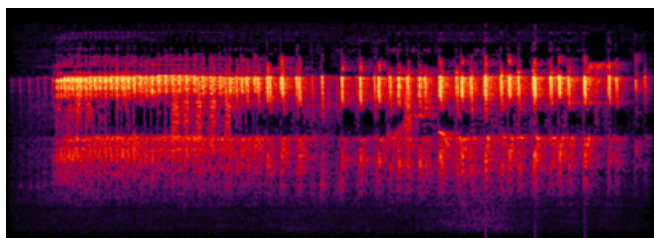
引頸歡唱的白耳畫眉

這是大雪山林道白耳典型的歌聲「灰灰灰灰—[^]—」（請參考下面聲紋圖 1 鳥聲連結）



聲紋圖 1、白耳畫眉典型歌聲 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vuRIfCvF5IYjgNad5FwR2cwDvWLTvJU7/view?usp=drive_link

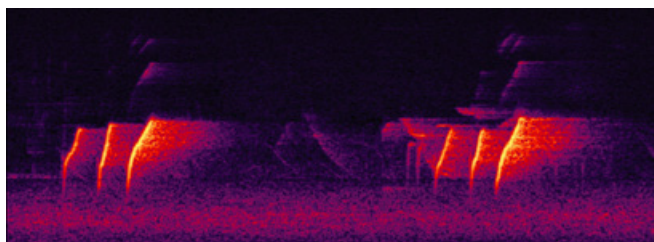
下面是白耳的叫聲之一（請參考下面聲紋圖 2 鳥聲連結）



聲紋圖 2、白耳畫眉叫聲 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1drcrcj8NDI_9ovrSVdsPwHz3TZ9JhGhUk/view?usp=drive_link

歌聲與叫聲的區別，在於歌聲有高低變化，持續時間也較長，而叫聲單調也較短。

林道 30.5k 處一種不一樣的白耳畫眉歌聲傳來，當時不太在意的收錄一段聲音存檔，只記得在這一帶不常聽到。歌聲的不同就在，只唱出前半段「灰灰灰」，後半段「灰—[^]—」不見了，我姑且稱它為半調子（參考下面聲紋圖 3 鳥聲連結）。



聲紋圖 3、白耳畫眉 2004 年變調的歌聲 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lFiQzjjpggo7P-MUYzU-E4p-ieGvZtA3/view?usp=drive_link

這種音符缺失的歌聲大有萬綠叢中一點紅的突出感，很特別，至少我感覺入耳深刻。至於白耳畫眉雌鳥是否聽了也跟我一樣深刻呢？

歌聲是雄鳥用來求偶，如果異性喜歡這種「反

傳統」的半調子，那麼，變調的歌聲就有可能成為主流。

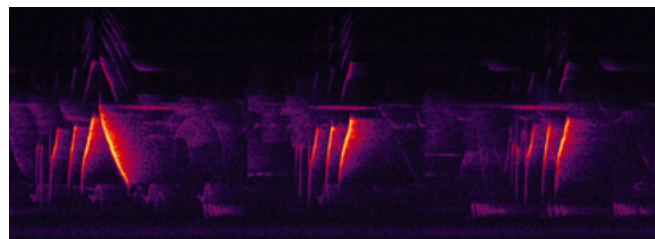
所謂傳統是指同一個區域，同一種鳥的歌聲曲調都會一代代傳承下來，也就是所謂的腔調，雖說會有變化，但不會太大。

鳥類腔調上的變化如同古代交通不便的人類，體現在地理分布上，同一種鳥不同群體的分布間隔越遠，變化越大。但這裡有個重點提示：腔調上的變化，只在歌聲方面比較明顯，叫聲不明顯。為什麼？

因為歌聲是唱給雌鳥聽的，雌性對歌聲的偏好會帶給雄鳥較大的求新求變的動力或壓力。

往後幾年裡，讓我驚訝的是，在大雪山林道 30-32K 一帶，變調的歌聲竟然成了一種時尚，有越來越多的白耳畫眉，喜歡唱這種有別於傳統的歌聲。

證據就在收錄白耳正常的歌聲時，有不少個體都會穿插一段半調子（參考聲紋圖 4 鳥聲連結）。當然，還有其他個體都只唱半調子。



聲紋圖 4、白耳畫眉 2007 年典型的唱法後面穿插變調的歌聲 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fcjZQ3GDvDyldbvYryZ9NKoiQ_V3bvKa/view?usp=drive_link

顯然是大家有樣學樣，半調子越來越多，意味著雌鳥們喜歡！？

真是這樣嗎？就讓時間幫我們揭開謎底。

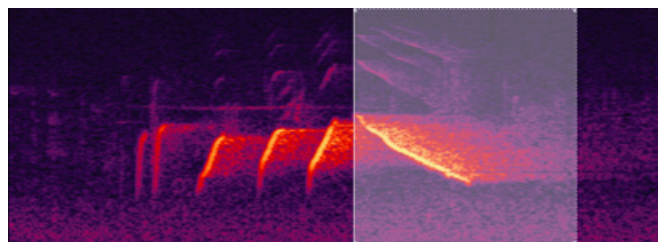
15 年後，也就是 2019 年春，大雪山林道 30 ~ 32k 一帶，雖說鳥人已經來了無數次，儼然成了鳥人的後花園，但為了一探白耳畫眉半調子歌

聲的變化，這一年春季特意回到林道 30.5k 處，用全音域麥克風，定點不中斷長時間收錄整個森林氛圍，結果半調子歌聲消失了，全部都是正常曲調的歌聲。至少在我多個工作日裡頭，都沒有再錄到半調子的歌聲。

白耳畫眉雄鳥們，重新找回失落的音符，標新立異的半調子不流行了。看起來雄鳥變調的歌聲，沒有受到異性的青睞而被保留下來。有點像人類社會的流行文化，一段時間過後就消退了。

在興趣的道路上，誰能走得遠，收穫就越多。鳥類錄音領域，鳥人之所以能持續 20 年以上，原因之一是從中發掘樂趣，樂趣之一是在電腦上將鳥聲音節裁切或重組，新創的歌聲，就在不經意間我手上滑鼠的點按聲中浮現。

其中，之前我也曾將大雪山林道上白耳畫眉的正常歌聲剪掉後半段，如今聽來，不就是後來觀察到「失落的音符」戲碼嗎！（下圖反白區剪掉）



聲紋圖 5、白耳畫眉 2003 年正常歌聲裁切（反白區）後，等同半調子。https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WKS1vCNslZi_KhJi5vTeZ38qlqJAsOWZ/view?usp=drive_link

沒想到我在電腦上胡切亂貼的遊戲傑作，竟然成了大自然的現實產物。

萬能的大自然賦予每一個生命體有「突破現狀」的權利和能力，突破口有可能體現在外表長相、行為模式或適應環境能力等等。「失落的音符」故事屬於行為模式的改變，可惜半調子沒有成為白耳雄鳥間的主流歌曲。這個故事看起來暫時落幕了，但我確信帷幕隨時會被再度拉開，也許不久的將來，哪隻雄鳥因緣際會又有新創的花樣出現，屆

時，有可能再現百鳥爭鳴、百花競豔的熱鬧場景。

大自然豐富多樣的「劇本」往往就在離我們不遠處的山野中醞釀，只待有心人前去翻閱。

山林中春意無邊，雄鳥們個個賣力演出，異性的芳心是優勝者的獎勵。兩情相悅的結果，自然是共築愛巢，哺育下一代。但在充滿挑戰的繁衍過程中，不可能一帆風順。

在人類社會，兩性間所交織出來的故事，總是幾家歡樂幾家愁。

至於，在鳥類社會，兩性結合之後的互動，又會迸出哪些火花，譜出甚麼樣的劇情？

且跟隨鳥人展翼飛向大雪山腳下，新社山區鳥人的地盤，一同窺探鳥類兩性間的情愛糾葛，【鳥瞰天下】系列第 3 期：綠繡眼兩性間的恩怨情仇。



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文圖 BY 劉奕辰



還記得那是個午後，國小三年級的我在操場上玩球，遠遠地便看見一隻大鳥，一動也不動，像座雕像般站在草地上，等我走近些，牠忽然動了起來。幾天後的傍晚，我獨自在學校廣場等爸媽，突然一隻大鳥，振臂飛翔，低空從我頭頂掠過，那瞬間，對於小個子的我，偌大的羽翼彷彿遠古時代翼龍再現，深深震撼了我，打聽之下，才知道這隻巨鳥叫做「黑冠麻鷺」。

升上高中，或許是因為電影《天外奇蹟》那隻彩色巨鳥 Kevin，學校裡大家都稱黑冠麻鷺為「凱文」。

大同高中校地廣大，校園多綠地，光榕樹就逾200多棵，因此，平時就有四隻黑冠麻鷺在此棲息，不管是校門口、草地上、大樹下、生態池邊都可看到牠們的蹤跡。

如果擁有繽紛彩羽的五色鳥令人讚嘆，那麼黑冠麻鷺具備截然不同的形象同樣令人著迷。

那是什麼鳥啊？這麼大隻，怎麼一動也不動！



這隻鳥竟然不怕我耶！我靠這麼近，牠竟然沒飛走，酷！

我看著牠，牠也看著我，完全不動，呆呆笨笨的，真好笑！

哇！牠捕食蚯蚓的速度好快喔！

凱文就是如此多面向，初見時覺得呆萌討喜，仔細觀察其覓食後，才驚覺反差之大，瞧牠脖子左扭右扭，一旦發現獵物，立即伸長脖子、壓低姿勢，向前衝刺，刷的！嘴裡瞬間啄起蚯蚓，宛如奧運擊劍選手，一擊中的。黑冠麻鷺以其優雅的姿態、俐落的動作，輕鬆擄獲我的目光，自此以後，



我便成為那個拿著相機，追著凱文拍照、研究的愛鳥人。

2023 年 12 月 12 日，有一對黑冠麻鷺在教室外的樹上築巢，這也讓凱文更貼近我的生活。從那一天起，只要到校，我便每天觀察、記錄牠們築巢、孵蛋的過程，更滿心期待雛鳥破殼而出的日子；然而寒假過後再回校時，牠們棄巢了，只留下一個乾淨的空巢和三顆剖半的蛋殼，這結果令人傷心且難以置信。



2023.12.12 叼樹枝築巢



2023.12.13 漸漸有巢的樣子



2023.12.15 合力築巢



2024.01.04 開始孵蛋



2024.01.12 持續孵蛋



2024.02.06 仍在孵蛋（之後因放年假，無法到校繼續觀察）



2024.02.16（寒假結束，開學第一天）歷經九天年假，再回校時，發現巢中沒有雛鳥，只見有兩顆微帶血絲的破空蛋殼掉在地上，另有一顆卡在巢邊，巢內很乾淨。



到底是什麼原因讓親鳥棄巢？這讓我百思不得其解。

根據學者研究，黑冠麻鷺一次約產 3～4 個卵，之後公、母鳥輪流孵蛋，第 32 到 34 天後雛鳥破殼而出^{註1}。那麼以觀察的時間推估，2 月 6 日之後，所孵的蛋即將破殼而出。在幼雛孵化而出時，親鳥會直接將蛋殼推至巢下^{註2}，此部分也與觀察相符，因此，我想雛鳥是有孵化成功的。

如果雛鳥有孵化成功，又為何無法順利成長呢？關於育雛失敗的原因，不外乎與食物、天敵、天氣三者有關^{註3}。

註1 姚正得、尤少彬、林良恭（2000）。黑冠麻鷺（*Gorsachius melanolophus*）之生殖自然史初探。生物科學，43(1)，11-17。

註2 姚正得（2002）。台灣中部地區黑冠麻鷺（*Gorsachius melanolophus*）之生殖生態。東海大學生物學系：碩士論文。

註3 姚正得（2002）。台灣中部地區黑冠麻鷺（*Gorsachius melanolophus*）之生殖生態。東海大學生物學系：碩士論文。



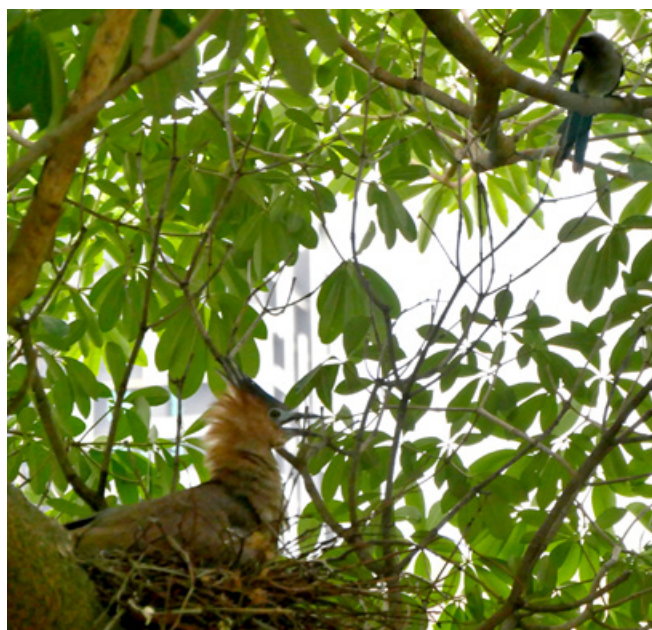
一、食物不足導致飢餓

我們學校綠地廣大，四隻黑冠麻鷺得以在此長期棲息。下課時更曾看到三隻黑冠麻鷺同在一片草地上覓食，彼此相差不到 20 公尺，我推斷是因為學校的食物較充足，環境負載力足夠，再加上很少有其他鳥類來競爭捕食蚯蚓，所以，因飢餓而導致育雛失敗的機率較低。

二、天敵侵擾掠食

據觀察此次巢位在黑板樹上，高約 13 公尺，上方枝葉茂密，足以達到隱蔽的功能，讓飛在空中的天敵較難辨識巢位的位置。而該樹周遭約有八棵排列整齊的樹木。巢位一邊是四層樓高的教室，另一方是廣闊的草地。常見親鳥坐在巢中，面向草地監看。無論在隱密性或對外防禦，我想此巢位都具有優勢，應可避免天敵掠食。

再加上長久以來，校園中未曾觀察到有猛禽出沒，頂多是樹鵲、八哥、喜鵲，況且都市裡少有蛇的出沒。雖然在 2 月 2 日時，有觀察到樹鵲在附近，導致黑冠公鳥因警戒而出現炸毛現象，但對黑冠親鳥似乎沒有造成太大的影響。另外，若



把人類活動視為侵擾來看，寒假期間只有少數老師和學生到校，自 2 月 8 日後，學校就不開放，幾乎不會有人經過巢位附近。綜觀上述幾點判斷，因為天敵侵擾掠食，而導致育雛失敗的可能性不大。

三、惡劣的天氣

透過中央氣象署 CODiS 氣候觀測資料查詢服務^{註4}，得知 2024 年在 2 月 7 日～14 日之間，



^{註4} 中央氣象署 CODiS 氣候觀測資料查詢服務（無日期）。2024 年 3 月 10 日，<https://codis.cwa.gov.tw/StationData>

本校所在區域氣溫大多未達 20°C，最低溫出現在 2 月 9 日，只有 12.4°C。

如果在 2 月 6 日後，雛鳥即將破殼而出，那麼迎接牠的是一個從 15.7°C 降到 12.4°C，既低溫、又下雨的寒冷天氣，這種天氣或許已超出雛鳥能夠適應的狀況，因此，推斷惡劣天氣與繁殖失敗的關聯性最大。

綜合上述分析，育雛失敗的原因與食物不足、天敵掠食關係應該不大。而一般黑冠麻鷺繁殖期約在溫暖的 3 月到 9 月，學校這對親鳥卻選在初冬的 12 月築巢，導致孵蛋、育雛的過程落在寒冷的冬天，與適合雛鳥生存的氣溫差距頗大，因此

判斷惡劣的天氣應該是雛鳥無法生存的主要原因。

後記

- 在 2 月 16 日發現棄巢後，便未再看到親鳥重回巢位。直至 5 月底，才又觀察到有黑冠麻鷺出現在之前育雛失敗的巢位附近。7 月初，更見到一隻黑冠麻鷺在修補舊巢。
- 5 月底，在西側圍牆邊發現一個鳥巢，雛鳥已經離巢。
- 6 月初，籃球場旁亦發現一個巢，至 7 月 8 日觀察到三隻雛鳥皆已成功離巢。



2024.05.28 黑冠麻鷺出現在育雛失敗的巢位附近



2024.07.08 修補舊巢



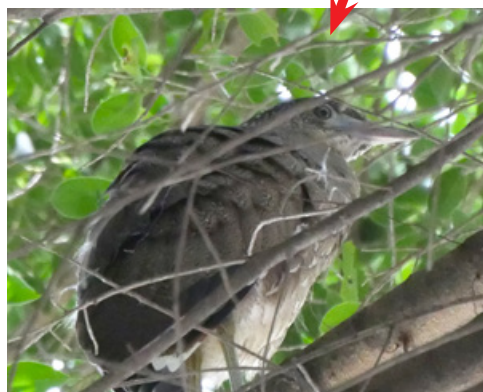
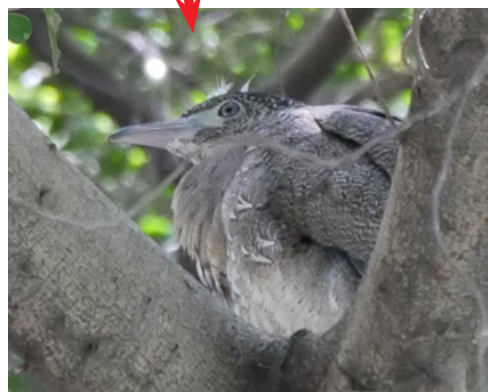
2024.05.31 西側圍牆邊的巢及雛鳥



2024.06.07 籃球場旁的鳥巢

透過攝影，就近觀察黑冠麻鷺築巢、育雛的過程，是多麼令人雀躍的事情。然而生命竟是如此無法預測，期待雛鳥破殼而出，最後卻是希望落空，難過失落之餘，仍不免聯想或許是氣候日漸暖化，鳥類提早了繁殖期，也間接導致育雛失敗的結果。

學校裡共有兩對「凱文」棲息，所以始終能見到巨鳥佇立校園的情景。而在5月底之後，也陸續發現兩個巢位，或許生命的繁衍就是如此，在某處雖然不順利，但在另一處卻能享有雛鳥振翅離巢的欣喜，也期待牠們能順利長大，生生不息。





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

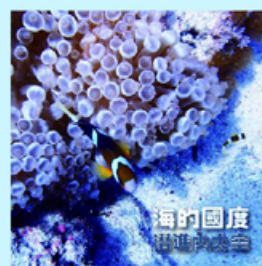
出版書籍



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。



FACEBOOK



鵝鳥藝文空間

YOUTUBE



鵝鳥藝文空間

Podcast



海博士的鳥時光



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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：

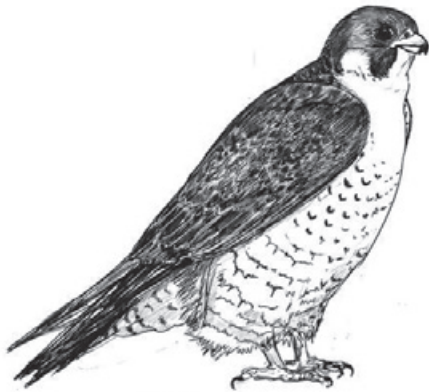
- 1、輕裝及重裝
- 2、訓練期間之食宿



報名方式：accentor@ms5.hinet.net

鳥類週報第十五週 隼科 Falconidae

文圖 By 雛鳥藝文空間



遊隼



燕隼



紅隼



鷹科的腳很銳利唷！

說到猛禽，嗯！所有的猛禽在沒看鳥的人口中就都是叫做老鷹。傳統分類上屬於隼形目包含鷹科、新大陸禿鷹（Cathartidae）等。較早期的形態學分類中，隼形目包含鷹科、美洲鷹科、鶚科與蛇鶚科等肉食猛禽。當然，後來依照分子生物分類，推翻了以前所認為的類緣關係。利用分子生物分類的結果顯示隼形目和雀形目、鸚鵡科等的關係比較接近。

所以現在隼形目底下就只有隼科（Falconidae）。隼科的特徵為上嘴喙有個類似齒的樣貌（Tomial Tooth），雖然和我們所認知的齒完全無關，但是也有著類似的功能，是隼科殺死獵物時重要的武器之一，而鷹科的成員大多是利用尖且長的利爪殺死獵物。



隼與鸚鵡的嘴喙差異



1 紅隼

2 遊隼

3 燕隼

台灣最常見的隼科就是紅隼（*Falco tinnunculus*）了，再來就是燕隼（*Falco subbuteo*）及遊隼（*Falco peregrinus*），而遊隼是隼科中唯一會在台灣繁殖的。還有迷鳥紅腳隼（*Falco amurensis*，阿穆爾隼），亦有分類為稀有過境鳥。

灰背隼 (*Falco columbarius*) 也是歸類在迷鳥，至於黃爪隼 (*Falco naumanni*) 更是迷鳥中的迷鳥了。目前並無台灣境內拍攝的影像，僅有在 2004 年秋季墾丁過境猛禽調查時的一筆目擊記錄。

我們就先從台灣唯一有繁殖的遊隼開始介紹。遊隼 (*Falco peregrinus*) 遊隼可是全世界分布最廣的內溫型脊椎動物之一喔！這點也可以從他的學名中看出來，*Falco* 就是希臘文的隼，源自鐮刀狀的爪子。而 *peregrinus* 也是希臘文，指得是流浪者、外國人之類。或許就是因為除了少數的地區看不到之外，全世界都看得到他吧？他也因為食性廣泛且適應人造環境，所以在都市中也是日益擴張。



遊隼，攝於屏東水泉。即使飛行中，仍是可感受到他的粗壯。

大家都記得遊隼是飛行速度最快的鳥類，時速可以高達 300 公里以上，甚至有記錄到 389 公里！不過僅限於俯衝，他的水平移動速度就慢多了，大約在 50～100 公里之間，有時連鴿子都追不到。所以他的捕食方式大多是從上方俯衝攻擊，很少由平面開始追擊獵物。



遊隼，攝於金門、湖下海堤。追擊蒼鷺。



遊隼，攝於新北海岸。

遊隼屬於中型隼，體長可以達到 40 公分，雌鳥體重可達一公斤左右。所以俯衝速度快、平面飛行慢，或許與體型大也有關係。不過也由於位於食物金字塔的最頂端，做為一個頂級掠食者，經過生物濃縮作用，最終無法避免被人類製造的各式有害物質所影響。因受到 DDT 累積的影響，遊隼與白頭海鰱面臨相同的命運，DDT 累積使產下的蛋缺乏鈣質，使遊隼一度瀕危。所幸禁用 DDT 之後族群量開始回復，在 1999 年終於從瀕危名單中移除。

遊隼在台灣為冬候鳥以及少數留鳥，在北海岸、基隆等處有穩定的繁殖族群。遊隼一度有高達 75 個亞種，目前承認的有 19 個亞種。雖然亞種眾多，但是大致上還是符合 Gloger's rule 和 Bergmann's rule 兩項的敘述，也就是相對濕度愈高的地方體色愈深以及緯度較高的地方體型較大。和台灣有關係的大致上有四個亞種，*Falco peregrinus calidus*（花梨隼）、*Falco peregrinus peregrinator*（赤胸隼），這兩個亞種早期就已經有記錄了。

筆者剛開始看鳥時，遊隼就是叫花梨隼，後來又改名為隼，不知何時又改成遊隼。而 *Falco peregrinus japonensis*（日本亞種）則是理論上有機會來台灣度冬。至於 *Falco peregrinus ernesti*（菲律賓亞種），在未正式發表的文章中指出在台灣南部有觀察到繁殖記錄。

燕隼 (*Falco subbuteo*) 體型比遊隼小，翅膀較為尖長，飛行時宛如大型的燕子般，因此稱為

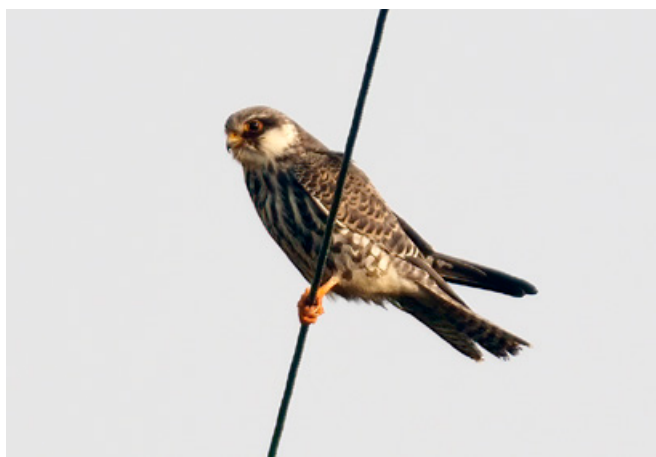


遊隼，攝於東沙。看起來真的很粗壯啊。

燕隼。在台灣屬於過境鳥，想要看就要把握住春秋兩季的過境期。燕隼的學名也是充分的說明了隼的特色，*subbuteo* 是複合字，*sub* 是拉丁文的接近，*buteo* 有在看鳥的就應該很熟了，就是鵟的拉丁文，合起來就是像鵟一般。鵟最大的特徵就是停懸了，不過兩者的停懸還是有差異的。隼的停懸大多是原地鼓翅，而鵟的停懸則是利用強風，停懸時較少鼓翅。

燕隼有兩個亞種，而且與台灣都有的地緣關係，一個是指名亞種，*Falco subbuteo subbuteo*，冬天時會亞洲北邊的個體會遷徙到南亞、東南亞。歐洲的個體則是到非洲中部及南部。

另一種是 *Falco subbuteo streichi*，分布在中國的東邊及南邊，有可能可以到中南半島的北邊。至於台灣是哪一個亞種或是兩個亞種都可見到還有待確定。大致上就是 *subbuteo* 亞種頭部偏黑，*streichi* 則是偏藍灰。阿穆爾隼 (*Falco amurensis*)



阿穆爾隼，攝於台南、七股。這樣就不用管他腳的顏色了。

顧名思義就是黑龍江區域，也就是在黑龍江區域的隼。

至於為什麼台灣的正式中文名要叫紅腳隼呢？因為雄鳥的腳是橙紅色，不過雌鳥的可是橙黃色喔！有點像以前紅山椒鳥的感覺，雄鳥紅色雌鳥黃色，名字是紅山椒常常會造成誤解，所以後來改名叫成灰喉山椒鳥。因此個人還是比較喜歡阿穆爾隼，一來反映學名，再者也不會有紅腳、黃腳的錯亂。

說到阿穆爾隼可是我看鳥、拍鳥生涯的一個轉捩點。當年（2010）有一隻阿穆爾不小心迷路到台南七股，可說是引起全國鳥友大轟動，趕到現場時看到滿滿的砲陣地，那是我第一次親自參與拍鳥人的盛會。邊看看、邊拍拍，突然間有人走進砲陣地目標區，

原來是在餵食蝗蟲之類食物，看的我真的是目瞪口呆。沒多久就開始有人發聲了，要他不要餵食，當然兩邊就開始口角了。突然餵食的人對著出聲制止的人說，『你們還不是拍的那麼開心？！不要拍他吃東西的畫面啊？』突然間我就醒悟了，雖然我們沒有餵食，但是我們只要在旁邊一起分享他所『製造』出的畫面，我們就都是幫凶了！既然我不贊成餵食，我也不應該參與餵食秀。從此以後，知道鳥訊就要趕緊出發，一旦被那些所謂拍鳥人知道之後，就會變成一場場的餵食秀。



阿穆爾隼，攝於台南七股。

阿穆爾隼的遷徙也是十分獨特，從亞洲的東北邊開始，路過印度及印度洋往非洲的南邊飛，全

長有 11,000 公里！看過一支紀錄片講阿穆爾隼在印度過境山谷被濫捕的事情，看了很驚訝啊！我們在這邊出現了一隻，全國鳥友狂追。結果在印度的山谷是用麻布袋一袋一袋的在裝。真的是殺戮戰場啊！2012 的資料是每年過境期大約殺死 14 萬隻！

是的，沒看錯，是 14 萬，過境期間每天大約有 12000 隻被殺。直到近年印度政府開始禁用獵槍及空氣槍捕獵，2022 的數據大約降到每天幾百隻被殺。雖然還是很大量，但是真的是有在進步了，也希望可以走到像台灣的灰面鵟鷹（灰面鵟）、紅尾伯勞的保育成果一樣。

紅隼（*Falco tinnunculus*）最後要談的就是普鳥中的普鳥了，一樣可以從學名開始認識他，*tinnunculus* 是從拉丁文的 *tinnulus* 演變來的，就是尖銳、吵雜的聲音。其實還滿貼切的，紅隼的叫聲真的還不小聲，可以想像是很大聲的高音鈴鐺，不過每每聽到都還是會疑惑就是了，總覺得猛禽的聲音應該是很雄壯威武。不過想想松雀鷹的叫聲，好吧！就這樣囉！哈哈，松雀鷹表示：我躺著也中槍？



紅隼，攝於屏東、水泉。紅隼也會吃一些昆蟲，他抓台灣大蝗的樣子就像在抓冰棒一樣。

紅隼可分為四群，底下共有 11 個亞種，一個就是 *tinnunculus* 群，底下有 6 個亞種，第二個是 Canary 島群（加那利群島，在非洲東北邊外海，屬於西班牙的自治區），底下有 2 個亞種。

第三群就是 Cape Verde（維德角，位於非洲西岸外海的島國），底下也是 2 個亞種。最後一個 Rufescent 就是自己一國囉！雖然目前還是認為同一個種，但是有可能會繼續裂解成不同的種。還請各位要持續的注意紅隼分類上後續的發展。和台灣有地緣關係的有兩個亞種，一個是 *Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus*，冬天會遷徙到東非、南亞、東南亞。

另一種是 *Falco tinnunculus interstinctus*，夏天會在中國南方、日本，冬天會到菲律賓、馬來半島等。不過根據 Birds of the World 顯示，*Falco tinnunculus perpallidus* 在西伯利亞東邊到韓國、中國北方繁殖，冬天會到遷徙到中國東邊和東南亞，個人覺得這個亞種應該也是有地緣關係的。

紅隼在台灣為普遍的冬候鳥，時常可以看到他在各種棲地上耀武揚威的展示他的猛禽威力，不過讓我印象最深的卻是看到他出糗。話說有一年冬天在小琉球瘋狂看鳥，剛看完紅隼俯衝、小翼羽大開，看的好過癮。看完後一行人走在路上要去騎機車，突然發現一隻紅隼超低空貼著馬路飛行，眾人驚呼連連，真的是超美的，接著一個起身要停在路邊的樹上。不知被什麼絆到還是判斷錯誤，整隻鳥居然在樹林裡面翻滾了一兩圈才停下來，然後掙扎的站起來又飛走了，留下一群笑翻了的吃瓜群眾。紅隼在台灣冬天雖然很常見，但是每次看到還是都會很興奮。



紅隼，攝於澎湖、白沙。為閃避強烈的東北季風，他就站在很低矮的枯枝上，整個畫面乾乾淨淨的，很喜歡這種感覺的紅隼。



紅隼，攝於屏東小琉球。小翼羽張開，好像穿了大墊肩的禮服。



紅隼，攝於屏東、小琉球。這張雖然是模糊的，但是還是可以看清楚極速俯衝下，羽毛都已經翻捲起來了，有點出乎我的意料，我一直以為猛禽翅膀的空氣動力非常完美，不會有這種亂流，想不到還是會產生了。



紅隼，攝於東沙。懸停中。

後記：一定有網友發現了為什麼沒有燕隼的照片？我也不知道啊！

我一直以為我拍過燕隼，誰知道要用的時候才發現我居然沒拍到過，只有一堆遊隼的照片。所以只好空著了。



遊隼 (*Falco peregrinus*)



燕隼 (*Falco subbuteo*)



紅隼 (*Falco tinnunculus*)



阿穆爾隼 (*Falco amurensis*)



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稀有鳥種發現記錄——索拉氏圓尾鰲

By 洪貫捷*、何瑞暘、黃重融、蔡志偉、林坤慧 (*helapiz@gmail.com)

中名 索拉氏圓尾鰲 英名 Providence Petrel, Solander's Petrel 學名 *Pterodroma solandri*

基本資料

發現日期：2022/03/05

發現地點：棉花嶼東北東海域 6 至 10 公里遠

天氣情況：陰轉晴，沒有明顯逆光

觀察時間：約 30 分鐘

觀察距離：40 至 200 公尺

使用器材：Zeiss Carl Victor FL 10×42mm (何瑞暘)

Swarovski NL Pure 12×42mm (洪貫捷)

Leica Trinovid 10×42mm BA (黃重融)

Nikon Monarch 5 ED 10×42mm (蔡志偉)

Optisan EVR 10×42mm (林坤慧)

發現狀況

第一隻索拉氏圓尾鰲為 11:49 分何瑞暘於一群大水薙鳥 (*Calonectris leucomelas*) 中發現一隻體下不白的不明海鳥，但當時距離比較遙遠，觀察距離約為 100 至 200 公尺，此時位置於棉花嶼東北東約 10 公里海域發現 (N 25.54791 E122.22527) 船航行方向為往西南西，船速約為 13 至 15km/h，該個體於 12:15 前斷斷續續可以觀察到，另外現場還有黑腳信天翁 (*Phoebastria nigripes*)。12:15 再度由洪貫捷發現另外一隻不明海鳥個體同時出現，確認最多有兩隻個體，此時位置約為略為棉花嶼東北東方向 6 公里遠 (N 25.49995 E122.15991)，並在 12:18 左右距離船僅約 40 ~ 50 公尺，之後約在 12:20 消失。

外觀描述與觀察

本索拉氏圓尾鰲為一隻體上、頭部、胸部到尾部全暗色，翼上飛羽沒有任何明顯對比，外側初級飛羽羽軸有不明顯的白色 (圖一)，但翼下初級飛羽內側與初級大覆羽內側 (greater primary coverts)



圖一：索拉氏圓尾鰲體上部。整體深灰色接近褐色，於特定光線角度下才會轉為灰色，為帶新鮮羽毛的個體。(洪貫捷 / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab ML422952251, Nikon D850 + Nikon AF-S NIKKOR 500mm f/5.6E PF ED VR)

帶白色的海鳥，但初級大覆羽末端黑色，形成兩條白色翼帶 (圖二)，且外側初級飛羽不白，形成一個被黑色包圍的白色翼窗。頭部包含後頸與喉部深褐色，嘴基周圍與胸部到尾部羽色略淡但對比不強，但僅有在光線良好的時候可以看得出來。翼上飛羽整體深灰色接近褐色，但在光線良好的時候初級覆羽與次級覆羽顏色較深，初級飛羽到三級飛羽會閃耀出灰色的光澤。



圖二：索拉氏圓尾鰲體下部。翼下初級飛羽與覆羽有一被黑色包圍的白色翼窗。(何瑞暘 / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab ML422527821, Nikon D500 + Nikon AF-S NIKKOR 500mm f/5.6E PF ED VR)

第一時間發現時由於光線較差距離也較遠，再加上現場僅有箕輪義隆 & 小田谷嘉弥 (2020) 的簡易圖鑑可供參考。因翼下僅有初級飛羽與覆羽白色，即排除掉臺灣周遭海域有紀錄的暗色海鳥包括灰水薙鳥 (*Ardenna grisea*)、短尾水薙鳥 (*A. tenuirostris*)、長尾水薙鳥 (*A. pacifica*) 與肉足水薙鳥 (*A. carneipes*) 等。再透過嘴基帶白與翼下白色翼窗特徵，於索拉氏圓尾鰲與克島圓尾穴鳥 (*Pterodroma neglecta*) 的暗色型之一考慮，但再透過 Merlin 鳥類辨識軟體資料庫照片確認克島圓尾穴鳥的初級飛羽白色羽軸非常明顯，但卻沒有在這隻鳥身上觀察到這個特徵，當時即推測應該是索拉氏圓尾鰲。第二次出現時光線較佳且距離更近，由於距離彭佳嶼海域也更近，手機網路通訊更佳，近距離觀察並拍下照片後，再和其他網路照片比對後即確認是索拉氏圓尾鰲。

本次觀察到的索拉氏圓尾鰲飛行時翅膀狹長，整體比例與大水薙鳥類似，但體型略小。索拉氏圓尾鰲翼展約為 100 公分，略小於大水薙鳥的 122 公分 (Onley & Scofield, 2007, 圖三)。當日海浪約為 1 公尺上下，海面略有白色碎浪，索拉氏圓尾鰲會與大水薙一起於海面低飛尋找食物，不常拍翅，主要在海面上滑翔，也會於海面上 10 至 15 公尺高盤旋，整體的氣質 (jizz) 與大水薙鳥類似，若沒有注意到顏色不同則無法區分。



圖三：索拉氏圓尾鰲（右）與大水薙鳥（左），索拉氏圓尾鰲（翼展約 100cm）較大水薙鳥體型（翼展約 122cm）略小一些。（洪貫捷 / Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab ML422959391, Nikon D850 + Nikon AF-S NIKKOR 500mm f/5.6E PF ED VR）

► 近似鳥種比較與討論

臺灣有紀錄過體下全暗色或有暗色型的有灰水薙鳥、短尾水薙鳥、長尾水薙鳥與肉足水薙鳥等 4 種，但些種類均沒有體下全暗但翼下初級飛羽帶白色翼窗的特徵，故都可排除。根據 Howell & Zufelt (2019)，在太平洋體下全暗但翼下初級飛羽帶白色翼窗的深色 *Pterodroma* 屬海鳥需要考慮索拉氏圓尾鰲、克島圓尾穴鳥、Herald / Henderson Petrel (*P. heraldica* / *atrata*) 與 Murphy's Petrel (*P. ultima*) 等 4 種。

- 克島圓尾穴鳥：暗色型翼下初級飛羽外側基部白，使翅膀前緣的白色翼窗突出更明顯；翼上外側初級飛羽有極明顯的白色羽軸，但索拉氏圓尾鰲則無或不明顯。淡色型克島圓尾穴鳥外觀不同不需考慮。
- Herald / Henderson Petrel：Herald Petrel 分布於澳洲與巴布亞紐幾內亞東側的亞熱帶太平洋海域，Henderson Petrel 類似暗色型的 Herald Petrel，分布範圍狹窄，僅在赤道一帶的東太平洋，Howell & Zufelt (2019) 認為在野外無法區分 Herald 與 Henderson 兩種。Herald / Henderson 暗色型體上部僅新鮮的羽毛帶灰色，會在短時間之內褪成深褐色，另外飛行時楔形尾較索拉氏圓尾鰲窄且不明顯。香港有過有過淡色型的 Herald 紀錄 (Holmes, 2011)。暗色型的 Herald Petrel 非常稀有並且在地 (Howell & Zufelt, 2019)，目前的紀錄多在 French Polynesia 法屬玻里尼西亞的繁殖群上 (Harrison *et. al.*, 2021)，海洋上的紀錄極少，還需要進一步研究。另外有一筆照片紀錄在智利的 Motu Nui 島上 (Marshall, 2018)。若為淡色型 Herald/Henderson 則可排除相似種的可能。
- Murphy's Petrel：分布於赤道以南的太平洋與北美西側的太平洋為主，2021 在日本有一筆紀錄 (田野井博之 & 田野景祥子, 2021)。嘴巴較索拉氏圓尾鰲短且薄，頭部與胸部顏色相同，翼下初級覆羽無兩條翼帶。

根據 Harrison *et. al.* (2021) 與 Onley & Scofield (2007)，索拉氏圓尾鰲 5 月至 11 月於澳洲東側的

塔斯曼海域 (Tasman Sea) 上的島嶼繁殖，12 月繁殖結束至隔年 4 月會往北太平洋西側遷徙，最遠可到白令海峽，於日本東側有穩定紀錄，通常不靠近島嶼。Howell & Zufelt (2019) 認為未成鳥整年都會在亞熱帶的西北太平洋活動，最北可到約北緯 55 度（勘察加半島一帶），成鳥則會遷徙：6 月到 9 月則在白令海峽一帶活動，10 月至隔年 3 月在日本東側海域活動，然後每年的 9 月到隔年 3 月會換羽。

本觀察時間為 3 月初，此時的索拉氏圓尾鵲身上的羽毛應該為繁殖季前的新鮮羽毛，在良好的光線下會呈現灰色，腹部沒有明顯的白斑，與 Howell & Zufelt (2019) 的照片、Harrison *et. al.* (2021) 與 Onley & Scofield (2007) 的圖版與文字描述符合。根據 eBird 的觀察紀錄日本在 4 月到 6 月中的紀錄較少，而 9 月至 11 月的紀錄較多。eBird 位於日本的照片紀錄均於秋季拍攝，腹部羽毛帶有白斑，應該為繁殖季後羽毛磨損較嚴重的秋季成鳥或者為尚未參與繁殖的幼鳥。

► 共同發現者

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- 洪貫捷：高雄鳥會會員與前兼職助理（2009-2012），前中華鳥會專職（2013-2014），TaiwanBirdGuide 英文賞鳥導遊（2015-），賞鳥經驗約 17 年，臺灣鳥類紀錄約 520 種。
- 黃重融：悠鶴旅行社賞鳥導遊，特有生物研究保育中心魚塭光電調查人員，賞鳥經驗約 27 年，臺灣鳥類紀錄 542 種。
- 何瑞暘：花蓮鳥會總幹事（2019-），賞鳥經驗約 19 年，臺灣鳥類紀錄 535 種。
- 蔡志偉：東港溪賞鳥社社員，特有生物保育研究中心研究助理（2021-），賞鳥經驗約 10

年，臺灣鳥類紀錄 496 種。

- 林坤慧：東港溪賞鳥社社員，高雄市野鳥學會布袋鹽田專案計畫助理（2020-），賞鳥經驗約 6 年，臺灣鳥類紀錄 473 種。

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稀有鳥種發現記錄——歐亞柳鶯

By 林智偉

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

►► 基本資料

發現日期：2016/11/4

發現地點：台北市華江雁鴨公園

天氣情況：陰

鳥是否逆光：否

觀察時間：上午

觀察者與鳥的距離：約 10 公尺

當時所使用的器材：Zeiss 10×42 雙筒望遠鏡

►► 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。

當天有許多人一起在等灰澤鶯出現，我注意到河道內的矮草叢內有一隻綠色系的柳鶯在跳動，用望遠鏡看了一下，由於距離夠近，許多特徵都能看得夠清楚，確定他是一隻極北柳鶯複合群。接著又在他旁邊不遠處看到另外一隻柳鶯，但這隻柳鶯不只特徵的組合我不熟悉，無翼帶，似乎有眉線，飛羽跟覆羽感覺也有點對比，但顏色真的很不綠，以至於我一時連他是綠色系還是褐色系的柳鶯都無法確定，趕緊通知在旁的友人廖本興，跟他一起拿相機起來拍照記錄，好在此鳥不甚怕人，很悠哉地在我面前的草叢裡面穿梭了一陣子又慢慢遠去。照片顯示此鳥有淡淡的眉線、較修長的身型、黯淡的橄欖綠色、外加小翼角內側帶有黃色，我們一致認為應該是歐柳鶯，將圖片傳給其他資深鳥友確認也同意我們的判斷。

►► 補充資料

1. 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種？

各種柳鶯都是相似種，但是此鳥的照片足夠清晰，得以排除其他的柳鶯。

2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格？

從小時候開始，斷斷續續賞鳥約 20 年，近幾年密集衝鳥種練鳥功，觀察此鳥時台灣鳥種紀錄約 490 多種。

►► 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？有影像紀錄



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►► 參考資料

台灣野鳥圖鑑、台灣野鳥手繪圖鑑