

派の

Vol. **300** 季刊 2021/03

2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查結果 2021 年中華民國野鳥學會鳥類紀錄委員會報告 漫談鳥類的托卵繁殖

灰鷺/呂翊維攝影





灰鷽,學名 Pyrrhula owstoni,英文名 Taiwan Bullfinch,留鳥, 出現於針葉林、混合林。主要食物為種子、昆蟲。海拔分布於 2000 至 3600 公尺。雄鳥大部分為灰色。雌鳥的羽色大面積褐色調。在山 地森林中繁殖,偶爾會降遷到山麓。「衣服、衣服」兩音節、圓潤的 哨音叫聲,相當容易辨認。



# Contents

封面 - 灰鷽 / 呂翊維 攝

灰鷽小故事	2
-------	---

#### 中華會訊

2021年中華民國野鳥學會鳥類紀錄委員會報告 /中華鳥會秘書處6
2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查結果 / 中華鳥會秘書處
Results of 2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census Top 3,000 for First Time / TWBF Secretariat
TWBF Spreads Its Wings on Social Media / Scott Pursner
中華鳥會第十六屆第五次理監事聯席會會議紀錄 /中華鳥會秘書處14

#### 團體會員訊息

桃園市野鳥學會 / 非營利野動診所	18
新竹市野鳥學會 / 初九天公生,金城湖夠猛	20
嘉義市野鳥學會 / 布袋濕地賞鳥	21
台灣野鳥協會 /2/20 台中都會公園鳥調	22
高雄市野鳥學會 / 套上 T-shirt,一起支持野鳥救傷	24
宜蘭縣野鳥學會 / 再見!斑頭雁	25
南投縣野鳥學會 / 花蓮布洛灣賞鳥活動紀錄	26

#### 好文分享

漫談鳥類的托卵繁殖/吳正文	l
鳥類錄音的管理、編輯與上傳/洪貫捷、曾奕晴	I
Let's Get Hei-Pi: A Review of Black-faced Spoonbill	
Conservation Efforts in Taiwan / Scott Pursner	

#### 稀有鳥種記錄

聖誕島軍艦鳥 /Steve Mulkeen	50
菲律賓扇尾鶲 /Steve Mulkeen	52
中杓鷸 (新亞種)/劉秀麗	54

• 發行人:方偉宏

• 發行單位:社團法人中華民國野鳥學會 Taiwan Wild Bird Federation

- 主編: 邱柏瑩
- 編輯小組委員:馮雙、蔡木寬、羅美玉 林昆海、劉孝伸
- 編輯小組:呂翊維、Scott Pursner、 林淑紋、王宣蘐
- 美編設計:伯驊印刷有限公司
- 行政顧問:林茂男
- •法律顧問:詹順貴律師
- 外交顧問:吳建國大使
- 學術顧問:袁孝維教授 李培芬教授 丁宗蘇副教授
- 會計顧問:黃秋華會計師
- 常務理事:李雄略、蔡世鵬、郭東輝 丁宗蘇、李璟泓、劉孝伸
- 常務監事:歐玉芳
- 全國團體會員:
  - 社團法人基隆市野鳥學會、 社團法人台北市野鳥學會、 社團法人桃園市野鳥學會、 社團法人新竹市野鳥學會、 苗栗縣自然生態學會、 社團法人台灣野鳥協會、 南投縣野鳥學會、 社團法人彰化縣野鳥學會、 雲林縣野鳥學會、 嘉義市野鳥學會、 嘉義縣野鳥學會、 社團法人台南市野鳥學會、 社團法人高雄市野鳥學會、 社團法人高雄市美濃愛郷協進會、 高雄市茄萣生態文化協會、 屏東縣野鳥學會、 宜蘭縣野鳥學會、 社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會、 台東縣野鳥學會、 社團法人金門縣野鳥學會、 馬祖野鳥學會
- e-mail: mail@bird.org.tw
- 地址:10343 台北市大同區塔城街 50 巷 3 號 2 樓
- 捐款劃撥帳號: 社團法人中華民國野鳥學會 12677895
- •電話:02-25562012
- 傳真:02-25526833





中華鳥會網址 www.bird.org.tw

FB 粉絲專頁 www.facebook.com/ TWBF 1988



### 

各位關心臺灣鳥類的朋友:

我們是由中華民國野鳥學會第十六屆理監事會所選出的第五屆 (2020年9月至2023年8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並 於2023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 2021 年 2 月 7 日在臺灣野鳥協會會館召開第一次會 議,會中針對下列事項進行審查及討論:(1)國內新紀錄鳥種之審查, (2)分類及名稱異動之更新,及(3) 2020 臺灣鳥類名錄之修正建議。





#### 一、新紀錄鳥種審查:

#### (-)新紀錄種

- 1. Bar-headed Goose (Anser indicus):同意為新紀錄種,無亞種,暫名為「斑頭雁」,屬性為臺灣本島迷鳥。
- 2. Christmas Island Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi*):同意為新紀錄種,無亞種,暫名為「聖誕島軍艦鳥」, 屬性為臺灣本島迷鳥。
- 3. Great Gray Shrike (Lanius excubitor):同意為新紀錄種,有 12 個亞種,依外型與分布應為 Steppe 亞種 Lanius excubitor pallidirostris,暫名為西方灰伯勞,屬性為臺灣本島迷鳥。
- 4. Philippine Pied Fantail (*Rhipidura nigritorquis*):同意為新紀錄種,無亞種,暫名為「菲律賓扇尾鶲」, 屬性為臺灣本島迷鳥。
- 5. Chinese Blue Flycatcher (*Cyornis glaucicomans*):同意為新紀錄種,無亞種,暫名為「中華藍仙鶲」, 屬性為臺灣本島迷鳥。

#### (二) 新紀錄亞種

- 1. 中杓鷸(Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus):新竹,同意為新紀錄亞種。
- 2. 白腹鰹鳥(*Sula leucogaster brewsteri*):基隆,同意為新紀錄亞種,相關紀錄應為 brewsteri 亞種,然尚 無法排除雜交之可能,故加註「?」。

#### 二、各地區鳥類遷徙屬性更新:

#### (-) 臺灣本島

- 1.小綠鳩 (Ptilinopus leclancheri): 依據發現紀錄回顧(邱與林,2021), 遷徙屬性自「留、稀」更改為「冬、稀」,中文俗名不異動。
- 2. 大白鷺(Ardea alba):依據發報器追蹤紀錄(邱,2020),遷徙屬性自「夏、不普/冬、普」更改為「留、 不普/夏、不普/冬、普」。
- 3. 東方蜂鷹(Pernis ptilorhynchus):依據發報器追蹤與觀察紀錄(曾,2020),遷徙屬性自「留、不普/過、 普」更改為「留、不普」。

4. 黑鳶(*Milvus migrans*):依據發報器追蹤紀錄(林等人,2020),遷徙屬性自「留、不普」更改為「留、 不普/過、稀」。

#### (二) 金門地區

- 藍翅八色鳥(*Pitta moluccensis*):同意遷徙屬性自「無」更改為「迷」,並建議發現者提交稀有鳥類紀 錄報告。
- 2. 綠畫眉(*Erpornis zantholeuca*):同意遷徙屬性自「無」更改為「迷」,並建議發現者提交稀有鳥類紀錄 報告。
- 3. 虎紋伯勞(Lanius tigrinus):同意遷徙屬性自「無」更改為「迷」,並建議發現者提交稀有鳥類紀錄報告。
- 4. 飯島柳鶯(*Phylloscopus ijimae*):同意遷徙屬性自「無」更改為「迷」,並建議發現者提交稀有鳥類紀錄報告。
- 5. 小鶯(Horornis fortipes):同意遷徙屬性自「留、不普」更改為「留、普/過、稀」。
- 6. 白眉鶇(Turdus obscurus):同意遷徙屬性自「冬、不普/過、不普」更改為「冬、稀/過、稀」。
- 7.朱連雀 (Bombycilla japonica):同意遷徙屬性自「無」更改為「迷」,並建議發現者提交稀有鳥類紀錄報告。
- 8. 水鷚(Anthus spinoletta):同意遷徙屬性自「過、稀」更改為「迷」。
- 9. 臘嘴雀(Coccothraustes coccothraustes):同意遷徙屬性自「過、稀」更改為「迷」。

#### 三、分類異動:

1. 灰鷽(*Pyrrhula erythaca*):學名更新為 *Pyrrhula owstoni*,英文俗名更新為 Taiwan Bullfinch (Dong *et al.*, 2020),中文俗名不異動;特有性更改為「臺灣特有種」。臺灣特有種鳥類新增1種,共有30種。

#### 四、其它調整建議:

- 1. 白嘴端燕鷗(Thalasseus sandvicensis):同意歷史紀錄證據不足,建議從臺灣本島迷鳥移至附錄一待觀察 名單。
- 2. 栗耳鳳鶥(Yuhina torqueola):中文名稱更改為栗耳鳳眉。
- 3. 黑臉噪鶥(Garrulax perspicillatus):中文名稱更改為黑臉噪眉。
- 4. 海南藍仙鶲 (Cyornis hainanus): 亞種小名確定從「?」更改為 C. h. hainanus 亞種。

最後,感謝所有提交鳥類紀錄與稀有鳥種報告的鳥友們,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,讓我們得 以持續更新臺灣鳥類名錄並提升其品質,以利各界參考。

蔡乙榮、丁宗蘇、吳森雄、吳建龍、阮錦松、林瑞興、楊玉祥 敬上

#### 主要參考文獻:

- 林惠珊、洪孝宇、曾建偉、魏心怡、謝季恩、蔡宜樺、黃筠傑、孫元勳。2020。黒鳶的衛星追蹤及族群監測。2020 台灣猛禽研討會。
   「邱承慶。2020。雲林大白鷺(Ardea alba)幼鳥的播遷模式與棲地選擇。國立屏東科技大學野生動物保育研究所。
- https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.25546.90564
- 邱承慶、林大利。2021。小綠鳩的遷留狀態應暫列「不明」。2021 動物行為、生態暨環境教育研討會。 https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.24708.04489
- 曾建偉。2020。109年度墾丁國家公園秋季過境猛禽族群調查計畫。墾丁國家公園管理處研究報告。
- •楊玉祥、丁宗蘇、吳森雄、吳建龍、阮錦松、林瑞興、蔡乙榮。2020。2020臺灣鳥類名錄。中華民國野鳥學會。臺北,臺灣。
- 劉小如、丁宗蘇、方偉宏、林文宏、蔡牧起、顏重威。2012。台灣鳥類誌(上)。第二版。行政院農業委員會林務局。台北,台灣。
- •劉小如、丁宗蘇、方偉宏、林文宏、蔡牧起、顏重威。2012。台灣鳥類誌(下)。第二版。行政院農業委員會林務局。台北,台灣。
- •劉小如、丁宗蘇、方偉宏、林文宏、蔡牧起、顏重威。2012。台灣鳥類誌(中)。第二版。行政院農業委員會林務局。台北,台灣。
- Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, S. M. Billerman, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood. 2019. The eBird/Clements Checklist of Birds of the World: v2019. Downloaded from https://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/download/
- Dong, F., Li, S. H., Chiu, C. C., Dong, L., Yao, C. T., & Yang, X. J. (2020). Strict allopatric speciation of sky island Pyrrhula erythaca species complex. Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution, 153, 106941. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ympev.2020.106941

# 2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查結果

▶ 中華鳥會秘書處

#### 臺灣首次發布「國家鳥類報告」

黑面琵鷺全球同步普查為長期監測全球黑面琵鷺度冬族群的趨勢與狀態,每年一月期間定期舉行,由 香港觀鳥會發起,串聯東亞與東南亞各地同部進行調查,涵蓋台灣、南韓、日本、中國、香港、澳門、泰國、 柬埔寨等。台灣是黑面琵鷺最主要的度冬棲地,由中華鳥會聯繫全台各縣市的鳥會調查員協力完成同步普 查的工作,每年定期公告成果。

#### 2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查結果

「2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查」結果正式 發布,全球黑面琵鷺數量來到5,222 隻,正式 突破五千隻大關。其中作為黑面琵鷺最主要度 冬地的台灣,今年共調查到3,132 隻,相較去 年成長347 隻,也首次突破三千隻,再度刷新 歷史紀錄。

「2021 黑面琵鷺全球同步普查」在1月 16日至17日期間進行,並由香港觀烏會於4 月13日公布全球調查結果,全球度冬族群共 調查到5,222隻,其中台灣總共調查到3,132 隻,佔全球60%的數量,是全世界最重要的黑



黑面琵鷺全球同步普查度冬族群趨勢圖

面琵鷺度冬區。黑面琵鷺今年度冬主要在台南、 嘉義、高雄及雲林,其中台南的數量有2,114 隻(67.5%),主要在七股、四草地區;高雄市有 408隻(16.7%),主要在茄萣、永安濕地及高屏 溪口;嘉義有321隻(10.2%),主要在布袋和鰲 鼓濕地;雲林的數量有218隻(7.0%),主要在 成龍、口湖濕地以及濁水溪口南岸。金門與宜 蘭維持穩定的小族群,其中金門有31隻主要在 慈湖濕地,宜蘭有22隻則主要在下埔濕地。

今年台灣全國的度冬黑面琵鷺數量相較去 年增加347隻,其中數量明顯增加的區域為台 南和高雄及雲林,相較去年分別增加275隻、 167隻及116隻,但嘉義的數量則減少了229 隻,推測與降雨量不足造成嘉義鹽田水域環境 減少有關。整體而言,台灣西南沿海的黑面琵 鷺數量仍在成長,且長時間尺度來看,度冬範 圍持續在擴大中。然而隨著度冬腹地越大,相 應所面臨到的生存壓力也正浮現,其中近年來 雲林的黑面琵鷺度冬數量持續成長,成為排名 第四的重要縣市,但未來在地環境可能將面對 風力發電或魚塭設置太陽能等綠能開發議題, 是否會具體影響在地黑琵族群狀態,也有待持 續監測來了解。

自去年12月起至今年3月期間,台南、嘉

義及高雄地區已有近 40 件黑面琵鷺的救傷案例通報,其中多為肉毒桿菌中毒,目前至少 12 隻個體已復原 野放。造成多起鳥類感染肉毒桿菌的原因,與覓食地的環境劣化有關,而近期低降雨量、棲地乾涸的現象, 除了減少黑面琵鷺覓食的機會,亦可能會惡化肉毒桿菌的疫情。每年冬季或多或少都有黑面琵鷺疑似遭遇 肉毒桿菌中毒的案例而傷亡,若民眾在戶外有發現虛弱或行為異常的鳥類時,建議可直接通報在地縣市主 管機關進行處理。

#### 合作夥伴:

感謝基隆市野鳥學會、台北市野鳥學會、桃園市野鳥學會、新竹市野鳥學會、苗栗縣自然生態學會、 臺灣野鳥協會、彰化縣野鳥學會、雲林縣野鳥學會、嘉義市野鳥學會、嘉義縣野鳥學會、鰲鼓濕地森林園 區解說團隊、台南市野鳥學會、台灣黑面琵鷺保育學會、高雄市野鳥學會、茄萣生態文化協會、屏東縣野 鳥學會、宜蘭縣野鳥學會、花蓮縣野鳥學會、台東縣野鳥學會、金門縣野鳥學會、馬祖野鳥學會、澎湖縣 野鳥學會等單位協助調查。

#### 補助單位:

行政院農業委員會林務局



黑面琵鷺全球同步普查近年台灣各縣市數量比較

分布地區			年	度			_2021與2020
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	差距
台南	1528(74.2%)	1810(69.6%)	1265(57.6%)	1572(65.3%)	1839(66.0%)	2114(67.5%)	+275
高雄	186(9.0%)	247(9.5%)	257(11.7%)	245(10.2%)	241(8.7%)	408(13.0%)	+167
嘉義	305(14.8%)	513(19.7%)	559(25.5%)	488(20.3%)	550(19.8%)	321(10.2%)	-229
雲林	24(0.5%)	1(0.0%)	55(2.5%)	53(2.2%)	102(3.66%)	218(7.0%)	+116
金門	1(0.1%)	10(0.4%)	20(0.9%)	22(1.0%)	24(0.9%)	31(1.0%)	+7
宜蘭	14(0.7%)	18(0.7%)	25(1.1%)	21(0.9%)	24(0.9%)	22(1.0%)	-2
屏東	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	16(1.0%)	+16
澎湖	1(0.196)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.0%)	+2
台北	1(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.1%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	-2
東沙	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	-2
新竹	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(0.2%)	1(0.1%)	1(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	-1
新北	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	7(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0
花蓮	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0
桃園	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(0.2%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0
全台總數	2060	2601	2195	2407	2785	3132	+347

# Results of 2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census Top 3,000 for First Time

#### By TWBF Secretariat

- Results from the 2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census showed a total of 3,132 Blackfaced Spoonbills in Taiwan, a new record and increase of 347 from the year before
- Done in coordination with 2021 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census organized by Hong Kong Bird Watching Society; this year 5,222 birds were recorded, a new record
- The most important area for the endangered waterbird was southern Taiwan's Tainan City followed by neighboring Kaohsiung City and Chaiyi County
- Threats to the species remain in the form of proposed "floatovoltaic" projects in the fish ponds, salt pans, and wetlands where the birds feed and rest

Results of the 2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census revealed a total of 3,132 wintering in Taiwan proper and its outlying islands, up 347 from the year before and a new record. With annual census numbers consistently showing 50% to 60% of the global population, Taiwan is one of the most critical habitat areas for the iconic and globally threatened species. This year's survey lasted from January 16-17, with results released on April 14.

The count was done in coordination with the 2021 International Black-faced Spoonbill Census. This international event is organized by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and sees participating groups representing all of the migratory waterbird's range take part. With a total of 5,222 birds recorded, it shattered the global record set just last year. Taiwan numbers accounted for 60% of the global population this year.



Global and Taiwan Totals for Black-faced Spoonbill Census

2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census Results by Area

Area							Change	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	from 2020 to 2021	
Tainan	1528(74.2%)	1810(69.6%)	1265(57.6%)	1572(65.3%)	1839(66.0%)	2114(67.5%)	+275	
Kaohsiung	186(9.0%)	247(9.5%)	257(11.7%)	245(10.2%)	241(8.7%)	408(13.0%)	+167	
Chiayi	305(14.8%)	513(19.7%)	559(25.5%)	488(20.3%)	550(19.8%)	321(10.2%)	-229	
Yunlin	24(0.5%)	1(0.0%)	55(2.5%)	53(2.2%)	102(3.66%)	218(7.0%)	+116	
Kinmen	1(0.1%)	10(0.4%)	20(0.9%)	22(1.0%)	24(0.9%)	31(1.0%)	+7	
Yilan	14(0.7%)	18(0.7%)	25(1.1%)	21(0.9%)	24(0.9%)	22(1.0%)	-2	
Pingtung	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	16(1.0%)	+16	
Penghu	1(0.1%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.0%)	+2	
Taipei	1(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.1%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	-2	
Dongsha	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	2(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	-2	
Hsinchu	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(0.2%)	1(0.1%)	1(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	-1	
New Taipei	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	7(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0	
Hualian	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(0.1%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0	
Taoyuan	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(0.2%)	0(0.0%)	O(0.0%)	0	
Total	2060	2601	2195	2407	2785	3132	+347	

2021 Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Census Results by Area

The wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbills in Taiwan are mainly found in southwestern Taiwan's Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Chiayi County, and Yunlin County, with Tainan being by far the most important. The number recorded there this year was 2,114 (67.5% of the national total), an increase of 275 compared with last year. They were mainly concentrated in the city's Chiku District and Annan District's Sicao area. Another 408 (16.7%) were located in Kaohsiung City, mainly at Qieding and Yongan Wetlands as well as the Gaoping River. There were also 321 (10.2%) recorded in Chiayi County, namely at the wetlands in Budai and Aogu. This was a decrease of 229 from last year. Yunlin County recorded 218 (7.0%), an increase of 116 from last year. The Chenglong Wetland, Kouhu Wetland, and south bank of the Zhoushui river mouth were their favored sites there. Meanwhile, small but stable populations were recorded again this year in both Yilan County and the outlying Kinmen Islands. Yilan recorded 22 mainly at Xiapu Wetland while Kinmen came in with 31, with most located at the Cihu Wetland.

The number of Black-faced Spoonbills wintering along Taiwan's southwest coast is still growing and expanding. However, as the population increases, pressure to find adequate habitat and foraging rise. For instance, the decrease in population in Chiayi could be due to recent dry weather conditions leading to reduced rainfall at local saltpans or an overall reduced habitat availability. Also, parts of Chiayi, Yunlin, and Tainan may soon face issues related to the development of green energy projects such as wind farms or "floatovoltaic" projects. Continuous monitoring is necessary to better understand the situation.

Meanwhile, from December of last year until March this year, nearly 40 Black-faced Spoonbill rescue cases have been reported in Tainan City, Chiayi County and Kaohsiung City, mainly related to botulism poisoning. At least 12 individuals have already recovered and been returned to the wild. The cause of these botulism cases relates directly to the degradation of foraging areas. Recent low rainfall and dried out habitats may not only reduce foraging for blackfaced spoonbills, but also worsen this trend. Every winter some Black-faced Spoonbills are suspected of contracting botulism and dying from it. If members of the public see a bird exhibiting symptoms of botulism poisoning such as weakness or abnormal behavior, it is recommended that you report it directly appropriate authorities.



### TWBF Spreads Its Wings on Social Media

#### Scott Pursner

In today's world, almost everything happens on the internet, buying clothes, reading the news, even dating. But what about information on wildlife and conservation-related topics? In today's everconnected world it is critical to be able to share information and raise awareness about your brand, especially online. Wildlife conservation is no different. That's why the TWBF has been working hard to maintain a strong presence on various social media platforms.

Originally, the TWBF's social media presence focused solely on Facebook, as the platform is a necessity for any business or group in Taiwan. It has one of the highest Facebook penetration rates in the world, with around 89% of Taiwanese using the platform as of 2018. The TWBF Facebook page has over 15,000 followers and the primary language used is Chinese. The account is a hub of sorts where the organization can share information about recent happenings as well as events and activities of its 21 partner organizations. It also uses it to make calls to action for its domestic audience.

Beginning in 2018, the TWBF began to expand its online presence to Instagram and Twitter. Both of these platforms focus on providing information in English to wider international audiences. The Instagram account currently has nearly 500 followers





Taiwan Wild Bird Federation (中華鳥會) @twbf1988

On behalf of all all of us here at TWBF and this endemic Chestnut-bellied Tit (赤腹山雀 Chìfù shānquè), Happy Lantern Festival everyone!

元宵節快樂~ 🏫 🏫 🏠



|| View Tweet activity

12 Retweets 2 Quote Tweets 46 Likes

and in the past focused on creating post series about various topics such as Taiwan's endemics and important wetlands. It has also been used for outreach related to the seabird bycatch mitigation collaboration between the TWBF and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds via the RSPB's Albatross Stories campaign. Started in 2019, Albatross Stories follows four different species of albatross in the South Atlantic's Bird Island. It is meant to help people better understand these birds which are not seen by most yet heavily impacted by humans due to overlap between their foraging areas and international fishing grounds. The TWBF actively shares information and photos developed for the campaign to increase awareness of the issues faced by these seabirds.

Some of TWBF's members groups also have Instagram accounts. This includes the Wild Bird



Society of Tainan and the Kaohsiung Wild Bird Society. Budai Wetlands which is managed by TWBF partner the Wild Bird Society of Chiayi and Aogu Wetland Park which is managed by the Wild Bird Society of Taipei also have accounts.

Twitter is not one of the most popular social media platforms in Taiwan. Yet the TWBF has created an account which allows it to share news about its partners, conservation issues, and interesting birdrelated posts with audiences outside of Taiwan. The platform is also able to more widely share articles from their website and interact more actively. The TWBF Twitter has nearly 1,200 followers. During major campaigns, Twitter users have widely shared posts by the TWBF. Many will look to the TWBF Twitter now to better understand what is going on in local bird societies around Taiwan. Two other major Twitter accounts touching on bird-related topics in Taiwan are bird guide Richard Foster's Taiwan Birds and bird guide/bird surveyor Kuan-Chieh Hung's Taiwan Bird Guide.

The TWBF hopes to increase its followership on all platforms. They are also interested in helping likeminded organizations share information related to conservation goals with their followers on all platforms. This is critical as we are all interconnected online and in life.

#### **TWBF Social Media and Mentioned Accounts:**

TWBF Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/TWBF1988

#### Instagram:

**TWBF** twbf\_insta **Kaohsiung WBS** kwbs1979 **Aogu Wetland** aogu wetland fan page

Twitter:

TWBF twbf1988 Taiwan Bird Guide taiwanbirdguide WBS Tainan bird\_tainan Budai Wetlands budaiwetlands

Taiwan Birds TaiwanBirding

# 社團法人中華民國野鳥學會 第十六屆第五次理監事聯席會會議記錄

#### ▶ 中華鳥會秘書處

- 日 期:110年04月24日(星期六)14:00-16:30
- 地點:中華鳥會會館(台北市塔城街50巷3號2樓,捷運北門站3號出口往迪化街方向走路約5分鐘)
- 主 席:方偉宏理事長
- 出席人員:17位理事,3位監事
- 理 事:方偉宏(常務理事)、丁宗蘇(常務理事)、李雄略(常務理事)、郭東輝(常務理事)、
   劉孝伸(常務理事)、陳介鵬(陳樹德代)、鄭暐、張瑞麟、蕭博益(徐景彦代)、陳麗如、
   高嘉惠、陳建樺、黃盈智、潘致遠、劉國棟、吳志昇、戴炎文(鄭和泰代)
- 監 事:歐玉芳、羅美玉、蕭文鳳
- 請假人員:12位理事,4位監事
- 理 事:蔡世鵬(常務理事)、李璟泓(常務理事)、吳正文、陳萬方、喻榮華、陳姍姍、謝孟霖、 邱滿星、戴信容、蔡其萱、王敦濤、李永龍

監 事:沈錦豐、蔡佳玲、羅瑞昌、羅柳墀

- 列席人員:呂翊維、潘森識、林淑紋、王宣蘐、邱承慶、邱柏瑩(請假)
- 記 錄:呂翊維

#### **壹、主席致詞**略

**貳、秘書處 109 年工作報告**略

#### 參、提案討論

提案一案由:109年度財務收支結算表及資產負債表, 提請審議。

> 說明:通過後,提請會員代表大會審議。 決議:照案通過。

- 提案二 案由:110 年度工作計畫草案,提請審議。 說明:通過後,提請會員代表大會審議。 決議:照案通過。
- 提案三 案由:110 年度收支預算表,提請審議。 說明:通過後,提請會員代表大會審議。 決議:照案通過。





提案四 案由:提名本會第十七屆理監事候選人名單。

說明:

理事提名:丁宗蘇、方偉宏、李雄略、李璟泓、林炯男、郭東輝、鄭政卿、蔡世鵬、劉孝伸、蘇俊榮、 陳祝欽。

監事提名:吳正文、洪惠暖、蔡偉勛、蔡佳玲、歐玉芳、沈錦豐、羅瑞昌、蕭文鳳。

決議:請秘書處於會員代表大會前持續追蹤。

#### 肆、臨時動議

- 提案一中華鳥會更名意見蒐集案。
  - 提案人:中華鳥會秘書處
  - 說明:中華鳥會秘書處已通知各會回覆相關意見,僅少數會員團體表達意見,多數會員團體未表 達建議。
  - 決議:於會員代表大會報告,並建議暫時擱置。

提案二組織台南地區國有鹽灘地守護聯盟,邀請中華鳥會共同參與。

- 提案人:台南烏會潘致遠理事長
- 說明:台南地區國有鹽灘地目前仍有遭開發疑慮,在地環團將組成聯盟共同處理鹽灘地認養及巡 護,希望中華鳥會加入聯盟共同研商。
- 決議:照案通過。
- **伍、散會**16:30



# NL Pure 純愛自然系列 開闢了野生動物觀賞的新領域

2020 年施華洛世奇光學推出全新 NL Pure 純愛自然系列,不僅突破自我、勇於創新、挑戰非 典型設計,更創造出一個全新的領域! NL Pure 全系列目前推出 8×42、10×42、12×42 三 個系列,台灣發表日期為 2020/10/17、地點為關渡博覽會(關渡自然公園)。



+視野一個瞬間 當您使用新的 NL Pure 時,將立即發現它完美的技術傑作,施華洛世奇 光學的巨大革命性視野(高達 71°)和幾乎看不見的邊緣視覺,使您可以完全投入在影像的 觀察中。

**十外形 一個與您** NL Pure 在拇指和食指之間有一個橢圓形的凹槽,最新的外型設計更符 合您的自然握持。新的 FRP 前額支架也提供絕佳的舒適感,尤其在長時間使用時,更能顯現 出它的獨特優越性(可於雙筒配件區選購)。

+細節一個完美 銳利的輪廓和完美的色彩保真度所形成的高對比解析 顯示出 SWAROVISION(施華視野)的技術提供令人驚豔的影像,更容易便您輕鬆識別每個細節。



### 山林飛羽光學 SWAROVSKI OPTIK TAIWAN

# 超越自我、創新突破





持更加穩固、舒適,另外單手即可輕鬆調節視差;眼杯更進步為七段式調節,除了距離更精細外,可 做更細部之調整。

最大視野 施華洛世奇光學推出全新超廣角,不僅視野變廣、景深更深、立體度提升,更超越上一代

品質保證採用鋁鎂合金非塑鋼之結構,保有穩固、耐用性,且堅持在奧地利原廠生產。 選購配件 FRP 前額支架:長時間觀察時,增加穩定性。



TTH SKI OPTIK TAIWAN 山林飛羽光學





官方網站:SWAROVSKI OPTIK TAIWAN 山林飛羽光學 Facebook 粉絲專頁:Swarovski Optik In Taiwan 山林飛羽光學 IG:swarovskioptik\_taiwan 山林飛羽光學 作品分享 IG:mydays\_around\_twu





# 2/20 初九天公生,金城湖夠猛

#### ▶ 新竹市野鳥學會

新竹鳥會在農曆初九 (2/20) 當天到金城湖賞鳥,當天茆大哥找到貓頭鷹,後來灰澤鵟出現來捧場!快樂 EDNING 啦!







# <sup>嘉義市野鳥學會</sup> 布袋濕地賞鳥

▶ 陳祝欽

110年2月21日布袋濕地例行活動,有20位會員參加,感謝總幹事楊育寬,理事呂季黛領 隊完美完成收獲很多,鳥況特別好,巧遇高雄鳥會也到這裡,兩會一家親一起大合照,非常壯觀 的相片分享。





# 秉持生態保育精神,將理念化為行動

救傷復健(Rehabilitation,以下簡稱救傷)指的是一段治療及照顧受傷、 疾病或是離開棲地的原生動物,使其恢復健康,並將之野放回正確自然棲地的 過程。由於野生動物救傷在醫療、人力、經費、學術資訊方面皆有許多限制, 更需要政府、社會大眾、及非政府組織一同合作參與。

桃園市野鳥學會秉持生態保育的精神,並將理念化為行動,為幫助桃園地 區的傷病野生動物,於民國 108 年成立桃園市野生動物救護站,聘請野生動物 專科獸醫師駐站診療,並於同年五月正式成立桃園鳥會附設非營利野生動物診 所。

本會受理的野生動物主要以鳥類為大宗,也接納桃園市境內的其他傷病野 生動物,如哺乳類及爬蟲類等,有鑑於鳥類新陳代謝快速,救傷個體須尋求專 業機構指導安置,以便能迅速進入救傷體系,增加存活機會。此外,受傷的野 生動物通常十分緊迫,愈早進入救傷系統的治療,復健機會愈高。期望能藉由 診所的成立,即時救援,提高野生動物的存活率。

隨著保育意識的崛起,越來越多的傷病野生動物得以及時進入救傷系統, 然而,政府及民間在此相關領域所挹注的資源仍然有限,救傷工作常常處於人 力不足、經費捉襟見肘的狀態,急需你我一同關心、協助。







團體會員訊息









# 桃園市野鳥學會附設非營利 野生動物診所

### 守護牠們回家的路











#### 團體會員訊息

鳥類調查準備開始

# 影合灣野鳥協會 台中都會公園鳥詞

觀察時間 2021 年 06:30 ~ 11:00

調查路線 遊客中心 → 北側停車場 → 植物園 → 健康水道區 → 生態湖區 → 公園外紅土區 → 遊客中心 (6.56 km)

天 氣 晴、風力1級

調查人員 袁小鳳、陳建豪、張佳韻、吳愷寧、鄭景倫、詹簣慈、張湘如、黃宗仁、林炯男

**烏況記錄** 金背鳩×1、珠頸斑鳩×7、紅鳩×1、小白鷺×1、黑冠麻鷺×4、大冠鷲×1、鳳頭蒼鷹×1 松雀鷹×2、五色鳥×6、小啄木×6、大卷尾×4、黑枕藍鶲×2、紅尾伯勞×5、樹鵲×4 褐頭鷦鶯×4、白頭翁×32、紅嘴黑鵯×16、極北柳鶯×1、斯氏繡眼×16、山紅頭×2、小彎嘴×3 白腹鶇×3、白腰鵲鴝×5、紅胸鶲×1、黃尾鴝×8、麻雀×25、白鶺鴒×1、樹鷚×4、小雨燕×6 綠頭鴨(馴化)×3、野鴿(野化)×7。共計:29種+2分類群

大夥兒在微涼的早晨來到都會公園,很開心有幾位新夥伴參與本此的活動,06:30 集合後隨即展開 今天的調查。

2 月下旬的都會公園呈現繽紛的色彩,樹木冒出翠綠的嫩芽,櫻花、木棉花紛紛綻放,鳥兒們此起彼 落的鳴唱聲著,似乎在宣告春天的到來!

我們沿著步道行進,見到了黑冠麻鷺、樹鷚、白腹鶇等鳥兒悠閒地在草地上覓食,佇立於灌叢枝頭 的紅尾伯勞、黃尾鴝也都轉換為美麗的繁殖羽,牠們大方地在步道旁活動,似乎非常滿意這裡的渡冬環 境。

10:30 在走到公園外紅土區時,觀察到之前黑翅鳶築巢的小樹林消失不見了!不知道該處將作何運用?對我們而言又失去了一個觀察鳥類棲息的據點,十分可惜!

在今天的調查期間,大夥兒除了交流鳥類有趣的行為,也討論到棲地維護的重要。希望有更多的朋 友來參與賞鳥,享受這項令人愉悅的活動,進一步擴大對環境及保育的關注力道。



















- 1 黑冠麻鷺
   2 調查人員大合照
- 3 鳥類解說中
- 4 紅尾伯勞
- 5小啄木
- 6 綠繡眼
- 7 看到鳥囉∼
- 8 又看到什麼鳥呢?

#### 高雄市野鳥學會

# 套上 T-shirt, 一起支持野鳥救傷!

▶ 高雄市野鳥學會

此商品由高雄鳥會構想,鳥仔咖設計,以野鳥救傷中的常客-救傷6鳥俠為主軸,希望在環境的變動下,他們能一直平安健康的生活於大自然中。高雄鳥會野鳥救傷組邀請您一同參與野鳥救傷,套上衣服支持我們,歡迎至下方填寫訂購表單,也歡迎加入野鳥救傷志工行列喔!數量有限,心動不如馬上行動~~

【訂購表單】https://forms.gle/QH9UgFqAcTiYM72R7

【匯款資訊】★臺灣企銀(050)苓雅分行,帳號:841-62-820809

- ★ 劃撥捐款帳號:40933800,戶名:社團法人高雄市野鳥學會
- ★由於數量有限,若要確保獲得本商品,煩請填寫訂購表單,我們將幫您保留商品一週, 若未在時間內付款取貨,我們將視同棄單處理!





# <sup>宜蘭縣野鳥學會</sup> 再見!斑頭雁

文▶ 宜蘭縣野鳥學會 圖▶ 陳敏琰

從1月初在宜蘭蘇澳無尾港附近發現斑頭 雁迷航第一次飛來臺灣渡冬,後來又短暫飛到 礁溪塭底,我還趕快跑去朝聖,後來在一天的 早晨我發現鄰居家怎麼停了一堆車,還擔心以 為鄰居家發生了什麼事,結果是斑頭雁飛來我 家附近的水田覓食棲息,各地喜愛拍鳥賞鳥的 大家都跑來了,讓我啼笑皆非。

很幸運的!後來斑頭雁就待在我們家這裡 當做每天晚上回來棲息的家,每天下午至傍晚 飛回來,一早再飛走去蘭陽溪河口、壯六等地 覓食,我們這裡變成台灣各地賞鳥人士,等斑 頭雁回來的固定鳥點,這段時間家鄉這條道路 可真熱鬧,我也因此認識幾位攝影的鳥友和幫 忙一些沒看到斑頭雁的人帶他們去找斑頭雁。

斑頭雁棲息的田,都是認識的鄰居農友 大哥、阿叔丫耕作的,所以跟農友大哥確認田 埂除草劑不會再噴,過年前因為開始是稻子插 秧的時節,擔心斑頭雁會因插秧後施農藥而受 到傷害,而請鄰居農友大哥、阿叔丫,晚一點 等斑頭雁離開再插秧,這些農友大哥、阿叔丫 也很怕傷害到斑頭雁願意最後再來插秧這幾塊 田,也讓斑頭雁在我們這裡可以很安全。



斑頭雁飛行



▲ 斑頭雁 8 隻

2月28晚上不確定斑頭雁有沒有飛回來,但3月1日晚上我就沒看到斑頭雁飛回來我們這裡了,這 幾天晚上都過去田裡確認,都沒看到牠們了,確定牠們是北返回家了。

這幾天晚上下到田裡去查看,走近斑頭雁棲息的地方時,覺得跟牠們好接近,雖然牠們已經不在。

斑頭雁離開的那一晚,我有點傷感。後來回家後想著斑頭雁能留下什麼?我想如果斑頭雁在我們家 這裡棲息的田,能夠友善的耕作不要使用農藥,那麼就是斑頭雁留下最好的禮物吧!我跟耕作這塊田的 阿濱大哥說,很高興他願意友善耕作這塊田賣斑頭雁米,我想斑頭雁也會很高興的。

斑頭雁應該已經平安到家了吧!謝謝牠們帶來的美好回憶。

(照片取自來拍斑頭雁而認識的攝影大哥陳敏琰先生)

#### 團體會員訊息



#### DAY 1 / 2021.02.04 🕮

來自台北、台中、南投、埔里的鳥友一共23人,一部中巴, 二部轎車,開心的出發。

路上蔡老師説:昨天(2/3)晚上十點五十八分是辛丑年的 立春。我們今天(2/4)出門是開春第一天,是真正的過年,我 們在新年的第一天一大早就出發去賞鳥,這一年一定是幸福快樂 的賞鳥年!

《**鳶峰》**除了常見的台灣噪眉以外,大家看到了很久沒看到, 或是從來沒看過的#鷦鶥,又小又圓的身驅,靈活的在石頭縫 和草叢中鑽來鑽去,好可愛!

《武嶺》公路最高點,殘冰猶存,很藍的天,很大的太陽,很 美的山。在停車場迎接我們的是美麗鮮豔的#台灣朱雀公鳥, 遍尋不著的是岩鷚,後來是羅老師看到了,我們大家趕在上車前 再殺個回馬槍,終於在路邊的岩壁上找到了三隻,好可愛!我的 形容詞彙實在是很貧瘠,可是回想那畫面,還是只想説好可愛!

《松雪樓》大家聽從蔡老師的指示,在針葉樹上尋找鳥蹤,不 負眾望的看到了小巧鮮豔的火冠戴菊,真"難看"啊!躲躲藏藏, 跳來動去的,可是當大家一個接一個喊出"我看到了!"的時候, 就知道大家望遠鏡的使用技巧都提升了一個檔次了!讚啊!





▲ 台灣朱雀



《觀雲山莊》到山莊時已經是午餐時間了,大家拿出自己的午 餐,分享著惠菊帶來的香蕉、滷豆干、炒花生,邊吃,邊聊天 (遇到在林務局服務的花蓮鳥會鳥友)邊找鳥,松鴉絲絨質感的 羽色,真美,吃完午餐,我們走路下坡看鳥,陳科綬老師找到了 大赤啄木,雖然雄鳥飛了,可是二隻母鳥依舊認真的啄著樹幹, 大家看著美麗筆挺的鳥影,聽著叩叩叩的聲音傳播在樹林中,真 是美好的體驗。

還看到了茶腹鳾、煤山雀、白氏地鶇(上車後蔡老師為我們 詳細講解了虎鶇的分類,分部情況,大家都長知識了喔!)

#### ▲ 白耳畫眉

《布洛灣》傍晚抵達布洛灣,天色微暗,只看到盛開的櫻花樹上,活潑的冠羽畫眉、白耳畫眉。完全沒 有目標鳥黃山雀的影子,我們找到了疑似傳説中"滿地黃山雀會來喝水"的積水樹洞,把水加滿,希望 明天早上能看到他的身影。

離開前,二隻肥美的灰林鴿現身。

子曰: "不患寡而患不均。"

息人曰:不怕鳥少,最怕大家都看到了,只有我槓龜。

感謝今天出場的鳥兒,讓我們每個人都看好看滿!

《説鳥》到了旅館,在附近簡單的吃了晚餐後,蔡老師為我們"對鳥單",把今天的看到的鳥種都-介紹;活圖鑑開講,真是太幸福了!

**賞**鳥、吃飯、睡覺。神仙生活的第一天,圓滿結束!



▲ 岩鷚

#### DAY 2 / 2021.02.05 五

《早餐》昨天 (2/4) 晚上對完鳥單, 就解散休息了, 我們住在立霧客棧 旅館,每個房間都有二大床,很舒服!

早上吃早餐,更是令人感動,一大鍋熱騰騰香噴噴的芋頭香菇鹹稀 飯,素的,好好吃,太感人了,還有好多現炒的菜,再加上包子饅頭, 麵包咖啡,真是太豐盛了。

吃完早餐,先在旅館門口把烏頭翁看了,接著我們再次出發去尋找 目標鳥:黃山雀。

《布洛灣》到了布洛灣,巡了一下昨天積水的樹洞,唉呀呀!都沒鳥! 昨天傍晚離開前看到的那二隻肥美的灰林鴿,倒是還在同一棵樹上。

大家分散找鳥,看到了冠羽、白耳、黃腹仙鶲、綠畫眉、灰喉山椒, 就是沒有黃山雀的影子,蔡老師背負著"領隊"的壓力,決定往上走到 ▲ 黃腹琉璃 山月村去看看。







我走的慢,還沒開始爬階 梯就接到阿芬打來的電話,他 們在另一個方向看到了鵂鶹。

我趕快把還沒上坡的鳥 友都喊下來,一起去把可愛的 "小葫蘆"看個清楚。可惜蔡 老師和薛老師已經上去了,就 沒下來,他們二位成了"唯二 沒看到鵂鶹的人!"

▲ 黃山雀

看完鵂鶹,白氏地鶇也乖

乖的任人欣賞。這時候又看到 Line,薛老師他們在上面找到黃山雀了,大家又往上坡去,走的氣喘噓噓 的上到山月村,屏氣凝神的看著六七隻黃山雀靈動的身影,哇!雖然不是傳説中的"滿地黃山雀",可 也是我一次看到最多的黃山雀了!

鳥去人散,我才發現阿芬沒上來!天啊!她去換電池,竟然沒跟上!就這樣,她成了"唯一沒看到 黃山雀的人"。殘念!

《**鯉魚潭壽豐養殖區》**離開了布洛灣,我們到鯉魚潭看看,鳥況不太好,走了一半還下雨,還越下越大,可是我們還是在雨中,看到了 朱鸝美麗的身影!

▲ 鵂餾

中午在立川漁場吃完了中餐,就到壽豐養殖區看水鳥,第一個濕 地就看到了目標鳥-白眼潛鴨和紅頭潛鴨,真是太幸運了。後來又在 附近的濕地看到了很多水雉,你這邊看一隻,我那邊看二隻,這邊的 飛過去了,那邊又飛來了!結果沒有人説的清總共有幾隻水雉!看來 水雉復育的很不錯喔!都數不清了!



▲ 水雉

原本預定去東華大學看環頸雉,後來決定不去了,蔡老師説路邊應該會看的到,果然在我們到另一 個濕地的路邊,就看到了!



▲ 白眼潛鴨

▲ 紅頭潛鴨

▲ 黃小鷺

這個濕地原來的鳥訊是"鳳頭潛鴨四百多隻,還有青頭潛鴨潛伏其中",我們到的時候卻是"一池 清水無鳥蹤"全飛了!只剩紅冠,白冠和花嘴鴨。可是我們還是拿單筒掃一掃,果然,栗小鷺和黃小鷺 都找到了,我們仔細的看清楚瞳仁的形狀差異,再背熟口訣"一黃二栗三秋四麻",大家都長知識了!

《說鳥》晚上照例要"對鳥單", 蔡老師薛老師陳老師都有事, 只好由瑞珍來幫忙"對鳥單"了, 還好 有省鳥會的羅俐娟老師和北鳥會的珮芝幫忙"加料", 增加許多鳥的相關的知識, 瑞珍才勉強完成任務。 老師們都是真才實學, 經驗豐富, 瑞珍只能博君一笑, 不過聊鳥的時候就是開心, 大家開開心心的結束 了第二天的神仙生活。

#### DAY 3 / 2021.02.06 🕏

《南澳》今天同樣享用了豐盛的早餐後出發,前往南澳生態園區,尋找琉球山椒、灰山椒。

天氣真好,藍天白雲,希望鳥還在!

到了南澳樹木園區,園區很大,我們先在上次我和薛老師看到琉球山椒鳥的地方找鳥, 小卷尾、灰 喉山椒在遠處飛,偶爾飛近,卻一閃即逝。後來我們分頭尋找,往東走的蔡老師看到樹鷚,可是來不及 等大家都到,就飛了。

好不容易看到一群灰山椒,趕快跟梓頎聯繫請她帶鳥友們過來,還好大家都分次看到灰山椒了;為 了找琉球山椒鳥,大家把圖鑑翻了又翻,想拗出一隻琉球,可是還是沒看到,倒是朱鸝很大方的讓大家 看清楚了。

樹木園區佔地很大,樹很高,很舒服,大家到處走走,陳老師找到鵂鶹,大家很快就趕來了,這次 每個人都看得清楚拍得高興了!

在園區,蔡老師還遇到了仰慕他的鳥友,鳥友給了最新的宜蘭鳥況,所以接下來我們要去宜蘭了!



▲ 樹鷚



▲ 灰喉山椒鳥(母)

▲ 黑面琵鷺與白琵鷺飛行



紫鷺



▲ 白琵鷺

《蘭陽溪口》我們先到蘭陽溪口的新南,看看大中午能不能看到猛禽,果然看到了 魚鷹抓魚的英姿,俯衝了幾次終於抓到了,可是又掉了,賞鳥人一起唉聲嘆息,這種 **望遠鏡裡的默契,真是心有戚戚焉!** 

又看了黑翅鳶和水田裡的一些水鳥,就到礁溪吃午餐了,吃完午餐,驅車前往大 埔尋找黑白琵鷺。

大埔的賞鳥環境很好,綠樹成蔭,道路寬廣又沒什麼車,漫步其間看鳥,很舒服。

▲ 魚鷹

梓頎只看過課本上的黑琵,親眼見到了,好開心,我是沒看過白琵,加新種也很 開心,走著走著還一口氣看到了八隻紫鷺。

哇!ebird 還要寫説明呢!這次花蓮賞鳥,惠菊一路練習使用 ebird,可以説"蓽路藍縷,以啟 ebird",到了最後一天,已經漸入佳境,可以熟練使用了,真棒!

南投鳥會的花蓮嘗鳥活動就在官蘭下埔結束,回程路上,鳥友陸續離開,直到埔里,大家互道再見, 期待鳥會下次再辦理遠程的賞鳥活動,帶我們走更遠,看更多的鳥。



#### ▶ 吳正文 屏東縣野鳥學會

「托卵行為」是指親鳥把蛋生在同種或其他種類的鳥巢中,而不自己孵養,這有點像是把自己的蛋「寄生」在別人的巢裡面一樣,所以又被稱為「巢寄生(Brood parasite)」。其實早在2300前亞里斯多德就已經觀察描述過這種特殊的鳥類習性了, 英國大文豪莎士比亞在他的大作裡面也曾提到寄生 性鳥類的惡行惡狀。

就我們所想像,托卵繁殖似乎是一種特殊的繁 殖模式,其實在自然界中比例倒沒想像的低。談到 「托卵行為」,大家通常會直接想到杜鵑科的鳥類, 其實托卵寄生的行為普見於各種鳥類之間,各種群 或多或少都有一些有托卵行為,只是程度上的差異 而已。不過,其中大多數是屬臨時客串的「種內寄 生」托卵者,牠們通常會生一窩蛋自己孵自己養, 偶而趁著鄰居不注意時偷偷地生一顆蛋在左右鄰舍 的同類的鳥巢中,請鄰居們幫忙照顧。除這些業餘 的托卵者外,另外還有大約近百種 Pro 級的「種間 寄生」專業托卵者,牠們自己不築巢,完完全全靠 著在其他種類的鳥巢中托卵繁殖。 有許多有群集繁殖的鳥類(如小辮鴴、流蘇鷸、 環頸鴴、小環頸鴴…等)經常可以看到種內寄生的 托卵現象,我們所熟知的白冠雞類、水雞類、椋鳥 類及甚至一些麻雀類的個別生殖鳥類中,也都曾經 紀錄到業餘托卵行為。這一長串的名單還包括鷿鷈、 海鷗、鴕鳥、鳩鴿以及其他鳴禽。認真來看,似乎 遠比我們的認知來得普遍,並不特別值得大驚小怪。 只是因為是在同一種裡,除非是長期觀察監測,否 則即使看到,也沒有辦法分辨出是不是托卵寄生。

1975年在澳洲的研究也顯示大約有 10% 的家 麻雀巢內有別的雌鳥所下的蛋。歐洲椋鳥除了自己 築巢孵蛋之外,也會跑到鄰居家裡產卵,1988 及 1989年在美國及英國的研究也顯示大約有四分一的 歐洲椋鳥鳥巢裡有別人家的鳥蛋。這種現象在雁鴨 科中尤其常見,有許多種雁鴨會在其他同種或不同 的雁鴨巢中托卵,有許多種雁鴨的巢內都有寄生的蛋, 雁鴨類雖然會在不同種的雁鴨間托卵,但仍屬同一 分類群,形態比較像是同一種內的托卵,仍把它放 在種內寄生一起討論(走筆至此,老朽突然想到如 果雁鴨科常有托卵行為,那麼「醜小鴨」的故事情 節是不是也有可能不全是小說家瞎掰出來的)。另 外,南美洲的黑頭鴨已經升級成絕對的種間寄生, 自己不築巢、不孵蛋,完完全全靠托卵繁殖,而且 牠們除了會把蛋生在其他雁鴨的巢中外,有時也會 生在秧雞科、朱鷺科、鷺科或甚至會生在鷲鷹科的 巢中(還好黑頭鴨是早熟型雛鳥,一孵出來就自己 離巢覓食,不然還真不知道那些鷲鷹科的養父母要 怎麼餵養他們。不過也很可能一孵出來就被養父母 嗑掉了,根本沒有怎麼餵養的問題)。

前面提過,這一類「種內寄生」的托卵媽媽通 常會生一窩蛋自己孵自己養,偶而趁著鄰居不注意, 偷偷地生一顆蛋在左右鄰舍的同類的鳥巢中,請鄰 居們幫忙照顧,佔點小便宜。當然還有一些會比較 混,自己不築巢,到處遊蕩,只要看到有人不在家, 就闖空門進去偷生個蛋。種內寄生的托卵行為似乎 不需要什麼高明的技巧,基本上蛋的大小相當,顏 色花紋也差不多,擺一起任誰也搞不清楚是誰家的, 只要托卵時不要被鄰居發現就可以了。有些雁鴨媽 媽更混,牠們甚至不管別人家的女主人在不在,趁 著到別人家裡串門子的時候,就直接生一顆蛋在別 人家裡,即使女主人動手趕人,牠們也可能趁著磨 磨蹭蹭的時候偷偷下一顆蛋。

由種內寄生繁殖的形式看起來,托卵的幼雞 只是想要分享一些寄養家庭保護和溫暖,以及牠們 離巢後短暫的餵養及照顧而已,並不會給宿主帶來 太大的困擾(醜小鴨除外?),目的也非常清楚, 不就是為了增加自己的繁殖成功率嗎?有時不免會 想,如果大家都這樣偷生來偷生去,那豈不白忙一 場?不過一些鳥類學家認為相互托卵具有分散風險 功能,萬一不幸自己的巢被掠食者入侵,還有其他 子嗣可以在不同的巢中留存成長,千秋萬世,直到 永遠。另外,老朽也還想有沒有另一種可能性:現 在社會世風日下,婚姻關係不見得如想像的融洽, 難免偶而出軌,只要不是捉姦在床,那個蛋的真正 老爸到底是誰?大概只有鳥媽媽知道,搞不好鳥二 奶只是想要讓小鳥能回巢認祖歸宗而已。

除了業餘的種內宿生外,另有約 100 種的 Pro 級的專業托卵鳥類,包括杜鵑科、嚮蜜鴷科、牛鸝 科,維達鳥科以及雁鴨科的黑頭鴨等等。由於鳥類 行為的研究歐洲地區發展較早,對托卵行為的研究 自然也就以歐洲常見的杜鵑科鳥類較為清楚。在歐 洲只有兩種 Pro 級的寄生性鳥類,一個是大杜鵑, 另一個是大鳳頭鵑,以下我們主要就以杜鵑的習性 來介紹種間的托卵行為:

「托卵行為」在鳥類世界中,大家最熟知的 莫過於杜鵑科鳥類,在中國成語裡「鳩佔鵲巢」的 「鳩」就是指一種名叫尸鳩的杜鵑科鳥類,而不是 斑鳩(據說是這樣子啦,不過誰又能知道2000多 年前詩經的作者到底在想什麼呢?)。說起來這也 實在是冤枉牠們,全世界149種杜鵑科鳥類中,也 才只有40%左右會把蛋生在別人家裡,其他大部份 還是任勞任怨,自己生自己養。我們實在不應該一 竿子打翻一船鳥,不過一顆老鼠屎就足以壞掉一鍋 粥,更何 50 幾顆老鼠屎,背負原罪也不算冤枉。順 道提一下,台灣唯一的杜鵑科留鳥--番鵑(還有金 門的竭翅鴉鵑),就承襲了刻苦耐勞的台灣精神, 自己生蛋自己孵,絕不假手他人。番鵑通常會利用 大型禾本科植物(如甘蔗、狼尾草、甜根子草等) 的葉子來築巢,有機會好好注意一下,或許就能發 現番鵑的巢(以前常可在甘蔗田中發現番鵑的巢, 不過 2000 年後台糖已不種甘蔗,大概要到溪床邊 的蘆葦叢中才比較有機會找得到了)。倒是每年夏 天都會到台灣來渡假的中杜鵑就是這 50 幾顆老鼠屎 中的一顆,牠們在台灣曾被發現會在一些鷦鶯及山 紅頭的巢中托卵。



儘管已經是聲名狼籍, 六成以上的的杜鵑還是 謹守本份, 會築一個碗型或袋型的鳥巢, 討個老婆, 生下幾顆灰白色的蛋, 然後為養兒育女忙碌一生, 過著凡夫俗子的生活, 這一類的杜鵑通常是由父母 共同育雛。其實杜鵑科的產卵模式很多樣, 有一些 會自己築巢, 自己養兒育女; 有些則是把蛋在別鳥 類巢中, 讓別人去傷腦筋; 也有少數一些則選擇了 共同繁殖, 也就是由兩對以上的親鳥, 將蛋生在同 一個鳥巢內, 並且共同孵蛋, 共同育雛; 有一些種 類的杜鵑則會有一妻多夫的繁殖現象, 也就是說在 同一個繁殖季裡, 一隻雌鳥會和好幾隻雄鳥交尾。





談到托卵當然得要有巢可以托,所以托卵媽媽 首要工作就是要先撰定一個倒霉鬼做為宿主。歐洲 的大杜鵑會從宿主開始築巢時就在牠家的門牌上劃 個"××",鬼鬼祟祟地躲在一旁窺視,等到宿主 離巢外出蹓躂的時候,即闖空門進去偷生蛋。通常 托卵的親鳥會在宿主產下第2-3 顆蛋後,還沒開始 孵蛋前完成托卵的工作。如果太早入侵托卵,宿主 回家發現平白多出一顆蛋,也實在太詭異了;如果 等宿主開始孵蛋才入侵托卵,有可能宿主家的小孩 都已孵化出來,宿主可能放棄繼續孵蛋。當然如果 一直找不到適當的人侵機會,而牠又已經把蛋懷在 泄殖腔憋太久了,牠也可能會硬闖,直接闖進別人 家裡生蛋。「侵門踏戶」的下場通常不會太好,最 常見的下場是被一大群宿主的親友團聯手圍毆,海 K一頓(非洲的黑領擬啄木曾有連手將企圖托卵的 小嚮蜜鴷媽媽圍毆致死的紀錄)。即便是靠著皮厚 產卵成功,產下的蛋也很可能會被宿主排除(想要 當個混媽媽也不容易)。當然如果實在憋不住,可 能也就顧不了那麼多了。

為避免被宿主聯手圍毆,想要托卵當然也得耍 一些手段,許多托卵性杜鵑,大小像雀鷹,羽色也 像雀鷹,飛起來更雀鷹,所以當牠們突然飛入林中 時,就可嚇跑一大堆母鳥,所以牠們就可以安安穩 穩的侵入托卵,但牠們徒有雀鷹的外表,卻沒有雀 鷹的本事,若牠們被認出是冒牌貨時,還是免不了 被宿主驅離。生活在南亞的斑翅鳳頭鵑就比較厲害, 牠們會雌雄鳥聯手作案,使用「調虎離山計」,先 由雄杜鵑上場騷擾,想辦法把宿主媽媽引出巢外, 雌杜鵑再趁機溜入巢中托卵。雁鴨科可沒那麼講究, 牠們有時就直接登堂入室闖進別人家裡推擠正在產 蛋的鴨媽媽,當然沒有「鴨」歡迎這麼沒禮貌的"客 鴨",總要想辦法把牠們推出去,但這些厚臉皮的 傢伙總能趁著磨磨蹭蹭的時候,偷偷地生一顆蛋在 別鴨家裡。例如美洲潛鴨就大約會有 3/4 的蛋是下 在別鴨家裡。

和一般電視情節一樣,生父母和養父母間關係 大多不太融洽,托卵性鳥類和宿主的關係大抵也是 如此,所不同於人類的,只是牠們兩個都不要養這 個小孩。為了避免自己成了冤大頭,這些候選寄養 家庭的準養父母也會做一些防禦工事來保護自己的 家庭,而托卵性鳥類則是努力地想達成托卵繁殖的 任務,兩者之間爾虞我詐,展開一系列的攻防軍備 競賽,卻也是物種間一種「協同演化」的歷程。 寄生性鳥類把孵卵及育雛的工作委託給其他的 鳥類代勞乎是百利而無一害,其實並非完全沒有風 險,尤其牠們的左鄰右舍長期與他們抗戰,早已存 有戒心。寄生的蛋可能被排除、可能被棄巢,所以 牠們通常會產下更多的蛋,並且分散在不同的巢中, 來分散風險,以確保繁殖成功率,另外牠們還得想 盡各種辦法減少被發現的風險。所以專業級的托卵 性鳥類要能靠托卵混日子,可也要有好幾把刷子。

首先,牠們必需精於模仿擬態,把自己的蛋畫 得儘可能像宿主的蛋一樣,這對種內寄生的物種對 絕對不是問題,但對種間寄生的物種絕對是個大問 題。如果你曾經閉著眼睛畫過復活節的彩蛋,你就 可以想像要在輸卵管中把自己的蛋生得跟寄養家庭 的小寶貝們一模一樣有多麼困難。如果畫得太爛了, 沒兩下就被寄養家庭發現,當然只有淘汰一途。為 了減少被察覺及被破壞的可能性,寄生蛋的顏色斑 塊就要儘可能的模仿他們的主要宿主的蛋。非洲的 白眉金鵑模仿牠們的宿主黑額織布鳥的蛋,模仿到 鳥類學家們必需靠染色體分析才有辦法區別開來, 至於牠們是怎麼辦到的,現在還沒有很肯定答案。

每一隻母杜鵑只會生產一種類型的蛋,牠們大 多只會在同一種類宿主巢中產卵,也就是說一隻母 杜鵑只會擇定某一特定「種」作為牠的寄養家庭, 而同種的另一隻母杜鵑也可在另一特定「種」的巢 中托卵。例如在歐洲,大杜鵑會依據不同的寄生對 象生出不同的擬態蛋。牠們在紅尾鴝和野鵐的巢中 會生下藍色的蛋,在大葦鶯的巢中則生下綠底帶有 暗色雜斑的蛋。一般認為是說牠們如果原來被牠媽 媽托在那一種的巢中,長大以後牠就會在同一種的 巢中托卵,牠也承襲了牠媽媽產卵的色系及花紋的 遺傳,牠媽媽生這種顏色的蛋既然可以被接受,牠 自己生的蛋想當然爾可以被同一種鳥所接受。也就 是說假設托卵的大杜鵑儘管有藍、白、花等各種款 式,分別擬態不同種宿主,但如果媽媽下藍蛋,就 會遺傳給女兒也下藍蛋。女兒杜鵑在哪一種鳥的窩 裡長大,將來也會找同一種鳥做宿主,代代如此, 這樣它就能保證自己的蛋和宿主的蛋一直相配,較 不容易被發現。

看到這裡,有沒想到一個問題?公杜鵑找女朋 友的時候需不需要先合個八字?要不要先問問對方 小時候是「藍蛋」或是「白蛋」?否則若男生女生 隨便配,兩個出自不同蛋顏色的杜鵑相混血,會不 會把顏色基因打亂?會生出什麼顏色的蛋呢?其實 大家可以不用太操心,老天自有安排。和人類不同, 鳥類是由卵子的性染色體決定性別,公鳥的是性染 色體是 zz 型,母鳥的是 zw 型。也就是說,母鳥的 w 染色體和男人的 y 染色體一樣,是同一性別單傳 的。母鳥下藍蛋的能力只會傳給女兒,不受公杜鵑 基因的「污染」,這樣,它的蛋顏色就可以一直確 保不變。

這種說法固然可以解釋得通,但事實上牠們也 會開發新客源,拓展其他托卵的對象,否則牠媽媽 的媽媽的媽媽……一開始怎麼會在這一種的巢中托 卵呢?不過開發新客源的風險較大,蛋的顏色花紋 都不一樣,除非這個新客戶神經比較大條,否則下 場也不會太好。以日本的紀錄來看,在日本的大杜 鵑通常會把蛋生在紅頭伯勞、紅尾伯勞及草鵐的巢 中,近年來由於灰喜鵲棲地的擴展,開始與大杜鵑 的場子接觸,灰喜鵲也成了杜鵑托卵的新客戶…。 話又說得離題了,追根究底來說,現在鳥類學家們 還是搞不清楚第一隻杜鵑媽媽是怎麼學習繪製彩蛋 的。據推測,開發新客源難免遇到神經大條的跟神 經緊張的,經過一段時間的擇汰,就會留下可以適 應的色型(大概是這樣子吧)。

分佈在非洲撒哈拉沙漠以南的黑喉嚮蜜鴷會在 小蜂虎的巢中托卵寄生,他們也會擬態蜂虎的卵, 但這卻不是怕被蜂虎媽媽認出來,而是為了避免被 其他前來托卵的嚮蜜鴷搞破壞。嚮蜜鴷托卵時若發 巢裡已先有其他前輩先托卵得手,就會加以啄擊破 壞,以幫自己的小孩減少日後的競爭對手。所以自 己托卵時也要儘可能擬態宿主的蛋,以避免其他托 卵同業的後進下毒手,就企業經營的角度來看,這 算是一種「同業競爭」。

除了蛋的擬態之外,幼雛的羽色、嘴喙、聲音 等方面,也有部份的寄生鳥有擬態的現象,例如普 通噪鶥的幼雛長得很像烏鴉;幾種不同維達鳥的幼 雛,也因為寄生於不同的宿主,而在嘴巴內各有不 同擬態的斑點及顏色。這些斑點的模式可能在親鳥 餵食提供了某種訊息。在非洲的寄生性的維達鳥只 會在單一種宿主的巢中產卵,而小的維達鳥為了與 宿主幼鳥一起爭食,也會模仿牠們的叫聲。長大之 後的維達鳥也會唱著從小養父母教的不同的語言的 歌曲來吸引母鳥,例如鄉村靛藍彩鵐在野外只會在 紅嘴火雀巢中托卵。 其次,牠們必須是快速產卵部隊,能夠非常精 準地控制產卵的時間,想要利用宿主離巢的片刻闖 空門,侵入產卵而不被發現,有時還得順手「幹」 掉一顆鳥蛋,以免宿主回家時不會覺得突然多出一 個蛋來(資料是這樣寫啦,不過我蠻懷疑這個宿主 回家時真的會算嗎?),如果手腳不夠俐落怎成? 大杜鵑能在十秒內完成一系列的托卵動作,一氣喝 成,絕不 NG,夠厲害吧。

除了媽媽闖空門托卵動作要快之外,還必須強 化蛋及幼雛的競爭力。寄生蛋的蛋殼通常會比一般 的蛋來得厚一些,更耐磨耐摔。因為若想要在較深 袋型或封閉式的鳥巢中托卵,托卵媽媽有可能無法 進入宿主的巢中產卵,就在需要採「空投」的方式 讓蛋滑入巢中,這時蛋殼厚些就可避免被摔破(如 果運氣好,還可順便砸破一個宿主的蛋,幫小朋友 減少一個競爭對手)。除了強化蛋殼之外,杜鵑科 和嚮蜜鴷科也被發現有「體內孵化」的現象,就是 他們會把蛋留在子宮內多停留一天再行托卵,如 此有助於蛋內胚胎的發育(有點像"卵胎生"的概 念),讓他們可比宿主的蛋早2-4 天孵化,這一特 性可確保幼雛競爭的優勢。

不是這樣就結束了,托卵的幼雛孵出來後寄養 家庭的惡夢才真正開始。大杜鵑的幼雛在初生的前 幾天有一種與生俱來的劣根性,牠們會把背部碰到 的任何東西一概往外推。所以當杜鵑 Baby 眼睛還 沒來得及張開時,就會把所碰到的巢中的東西(當 然是宿主家裡還沒孵化的正牌的小主人)通通拱到 巢外,這麼一來整窩就只剩下牠一個小孩,也沒有 人來跟牠爭奪母愛。嚮蜜鴷的幼雛更兇殘,牠們在 嘴喙的前端長有一個利牙般的鉤狀突起,可以用來 殺死宿主家裡的其他小室友,而養父母也就這麼專 心一意地養著這個殺害牠們全家小孩的小創子手, 真是傻得讓人心疼,真不知天理何在(我這樣寫, 會不會太激動了些?)。當然也不是所有寄生幼雞 都這麼沒鳥性,噪鵑的親鳥會在體型大小相當的鴉 科及椋鳥科的巢中托卵,牠們的幼雛也長得很像這 些寄養家庭的小孩,噪鵑幼雛孵出後也不去傷害其 他的小室友,只是一起分享養父母的照護;自己的 父母偷懶,似乎也不能責怪牠們。

所有的杜鵑幼雛都是晚熟型,但是通常牠們都 長得很快速,大部份的杜鵑 Baby 都可以在十天內 離開鳥巢,不過離巢後牠們還是需養父母餵養大約 2-3 週才能真正地自行覓食生活,這段時間就由養 父母專心一意的一對一餵養這隻小無賴,而更過份 的是由宿主餵養的種類餵養期間又比由親生父母餵 養的種類來得長,而且牠們還是獨佔一對父母。

當解決上面所有問題後,幼雛還可能遇到另一 個問題「養父母認不認真餵養」。壞心的杜鵑雛鳥 一孵化把寄養家庭未出生的兄弟姊妹都推到巢外去 了,全家就只剩牠自己一個。養父母回家若看到只 有一個小孩,大概也不用太積極餵食吧。可是杜鵑 個子大也長得快,還是需要大量的食物,所以日本 的棕腹鷹鵑幼雛乞食時,會揮動翼角的黃白色斑塊, 模擬宿主幼雛的口部,讓養父母誤以為家裡還有好 幾口要養,以刺激宿主親鳥積極餵食(研究人員曾 試著用顏料把翼角的色斑塊塗掉,發現真的會降低 養父母餵食的頻率)。

當然,俗話說「你有你的張良計,我有我的過 牆梯」,宿主們也不是省油的燈,為了避免老是當 冤大頭,當然得要準備十八套劇本來因應托卵攻擊。 上策當然是「境外禦敵,殲滅灘頭」,想辦法避免被 侵入產卵,這包括構築更隱匿或更封閉的鳥巢、加 強巡守或組織社區聯防自衛隊等。中策則是「辨識 敵我」,想辦法認出寄生卵,並設法加以排除,以免 飼老鼠咬布袋。這包括增強親鳥辨識寄生卵的能力 及增強自己的卵的防偽功能,就好像防偽鈔一樣, 當偽鈔的製作技巧越來越好時,真鈔的防偽功能也 必須越來越強才行。如果所有的劇本都無效,下下 之策不得已只好壯士斷腕,整個棄巢,重新來過。

例如,杜鵑科鳥類有時會到比牠小好幾號的鶯 科的巢中去托卵,有些鶯科就發展出有加頂蓋的巢, 只有留下側面的一個小小開口可供出入。杜鵑媽媽 想要托卵的話,就只能必需很辛苦地攀在巢外面, 把泄殖腔對準鳥巢開口,讓產下的蛋可以順利的滾 入巢中。不過另有些種類的杜鵑媽媽更狠,牠們直 接把鳥巢的頂蓋扒開,產完卵再把它補好,不過這 也需要很巧的手藝,至少要不能讓孩子的養父母發 現巢被破壞過。

正所謂「魔高一尺,道高一丈」,在這些受害 者中,有些鳥類開始還以顏色。例如前面提到被白 眉金鵑托卵的黑額織布鳥通常會十幾隻聚居成小群 落,牠們的雌鳥會各自產下顏色不同的蛋,有些為 白色、有些為藍色,有些則帶了各種不同的色斑。 想托卵的白眉金鵑的雌鳥在群落附近埋伏,等待時 機溜進巢中下蛋,但織布鳥的圓形鳥巢只有側邊有 個小小的出入口,因此杜鵑雌鳥完全看不出裡面的 蛋是什麼顏色。如此一來,牠就無法根據巢中的蛋 色,來選定符合自己蛋色的窩巢下蛋,很容易就下 錯了籌碼,結果當然是牠的蛋被推出巢外跌個粉碎。 另有一種黑臉織布鳥也是白眉金鵑的托卵對象,更 狠的是牠們的窩巢都設計了一個開口朝下的套管形 出入口,口徑大小也只有牠們自己才能進出,白眉 金鵑想要托卵卻屢屢不得其門而入,如果硬躦套管, 下場往往是卡在套管上而困死在那裡。看來,黑臉 織布鳥在採取縮小了窩巢的出入口管徑的策略以 後,似乎是暫時占了上風,接下來就看下一回合白 眉金鵑怎麼出招了。



在防偽設計上,歐洲的草地鷚被大杜鵑寄生的 情況就遠比林鷚來得嚴重,最主要的原因就是草地 鷚的蛋每個看起來都差不多,人家要模仿自然也比 較簡單,而林鷚每個蛋的色澤各自不同,模仿起來 的困難度當然也就比較高。如果真有大杜鵑膽敢在 林鷚的巢中托卵,這個寄生卵的下場通常也滿悲慘 的。澳洲的壯麗細尾鷯鶯親鳥則是靠母語教學從幼 鳥的乞食聲判斷是不是自己的小孩,所以霍氏金鵑 即使成功偷生蛋,等小孩孵化後一樣會漏餡。所以 天助自助,宿主想要順利繁衍,不能老是想靠老天 爺眷顧,自己也要多費心才行。有被托卵風險的家 庭當然就要想辦法認出入侵者的蛋,並且加以排除, 有些小型鳥無力叨出入侵者的蛋,就在巢下方開一 個像垃圾投擲孔一樣的開口,直接推出。北美洲的 黃知更鳥更絕,當牠們發現巢已被人侵托卵後,有 時會不動聲色地在原來的巢上面再鋪上一層襯底,

再生一窩蛋,這麼作比重新築一個巢簡單得多,而 且原來的入侵者也不知道牠所托的卵已經被放棄埋 在下層,還喜滋滋的以為已經得逞,如此一來宿主 就可以避免再次被入侵。

當然還是有些托卵寄生鳥類是不甩這一套,例 如褐頭牛鸝曾被紀錄在200種以上的鳥巢托卵, 他們根本就不模擬宿主的蛋,直接就大剌剌生下原 汁原味,與宿主完全不同顏色的蛋。那些養父母難 道是真的認不出來?還是有什麼隱情?為什麼還要 含淚代孵呢?根據研究指出,有些寄生性鳥類在托 卵後,因怕自己的小孩在寄養家庭被養父母虐待或 棄養,常會在寄養家庭附近巡視,必要時還會出面

「強力關說」或甚至出手教訓養父母。這有點像黑 道的小流氓找店家抽保護費,若有不從,就率眾拿 鋁棒來砸店一樣,這就是所謂的「流氓假說("Mafia hypothesis<sup>"</sup>黑手黨假說)」。2007年在美國的一 個研究顯示,如果把褐頭牛鸝的蛋從被托卵的林鶯 巢中移除,會有56%的巢會被那些牛鸝大媽搗毀, 而沒移除的巢則只有6%被搗毀。南非2011年的研 究發現,南非鵯受到斑翅鳳頭鵑托卵寄生,若除移 除入侵托卵,南非鵯的遭受掠食者攻擊的比率會從 20% 上升至 90%;其他不同地區的研究也有顯現類 似的結果。不過也有學者認為這類破壞巢的行為只 是想迫使這些寄養家庭重新築巢,以增加托卵寄生 的機會(前面提過,托卵的親鳥會在宿主產下第2-3 顆蛋後,還沒開始孵蛋前完成托卵的工作。如果宿 主已經開始孵卵,則必須迫使他們重新築巢才有機 會托卵),這有點像是農夫種田前必須先翻土一樣。

當然托卵者與宿主也不是那麼絕對地勢不兩 立,有些卵者也是蠻有良心的,有時也會幫忙做做 家事,和宿主關係還算合協。例如巴拿馬的栗頭擬 椋鳥有時會忍受大牛鸝的托卵寄生,因為大牛鸝媽 媽會幫栗頭擬椋鳥幼雛清理身上的馬蠅蛆,馬蠅的 蛆對栗頭擬椋鳥幼雛是一個嚴重的生存威脅,有了 大牛鸝媽媽的幫忙,反而可以提高幼雛的存活率, 所以當大批馬蠅侵擾時,栗頭擬椋鳥還頗能接受大 牛鸝來寄生,但蒼蠅少候牠可就不幹了(真是現 實)。在西班牙北部針對大鳳頭鵑在小嘴烏鴉托卵 的研究,也發現大鳳頭鵑雛鳥會排出酸辣濃臭的分 泌物,可擊退掠食動物的入侵。所以當掠食威脅很 高時,寄生杜鵑的存在實際上反而有助於宿主群體 的繁殖成功率。 不過大部份的養父母的防禦似乎僅止於防禦托 卵,對已托卵成功孵化出來的小鳥,卻也不吝嗇給 予母愛(畢竟小孩子是無辜的?),或者甚至認為 養一個胖小子是一件很光采的事情,至少帶小鬼出 門沒人會向他推銷「鐵牛運功散」或「七厘武功散」 之類的,也不會有人跟牠說「平平十六歲,那也差 架階?」所以大部份的小媽媽在餵養超大號的孩子 時,似乎也沒發現什麼異狀,還養得蠻認真的。這 當然不是養父母比較有愛心,而是長期演化的結果, 也就是說會排除異常鳥蛋的親鳥,寄生性鳥類就比 較不會去托卵,鳥類之所以常被托卵,通常是因為 神經比較大條,牠們搞不清楚蛋有什麼不一樣,可 能也搞不清楚幼雛長得不一樣有什麼不對。所以我 們就有機會在 Discovery 頻道上看到鷦鶯媽媽站在 杜鵑 Baby 的頭上餵食的畫面。

最後來談一個嚴肅的話題,不是托完卵,小鳥 生出來,所有問題就都圓滿結束了。所謂「蓬生麻 中,不扶而直;白沙在涅,與之俱黑」,即便順利 托卵成功,在寄養家庭長大的小朋友要如何避免身 份認同的危機?如何學習恢復原來的本性,當一個 堂堂正正的托卵鳥類呢?2016年在美國的一個經 由無線電發報器對褐頭牛鸝的追蹤研究,發現褐頭 牛鸝的小朋友在養父母扶養成長的過程中會趁機溜 出門去和原生父母見面。原來褐頭牛鸝親鳥也並非 射後不理,牠們還是會努力透過各種管道來和小牛 鸝接觸,傳授一些當個牛鸝該有的規矩與道理。

綜觀上述,從一開始的尋找適當的宿主,找機 會入侵托卵,又還要擔心自家的小朋友被養父母虐 待,又還要偷偷教規矩…,好像也沒比自已築巢自 己孵來得輕鬆。如果這麼麻煩,幹嘛不自己養就好? 問到「幹嘛不自己養」,這是一個值的得討論的話 題。先總統蔣公說「生命的目的,在創造宇宙繼起 之生命」,所有生命存活的最重要使命,就是維繫 族群的繁衍。如果生下來的小鳥都要的都要自己餵 人生沒幾個就會累死老媽(我們家只有三個小鬼, 就可以惹得我老婆每天哇哇叫,可想而知);如果 生了有別人可以幫忙養,自己不但樂得輕鬆,而且 整天「英英美代子」,到處招蜂引蝶,交配產卵的


機會也比較多,種系的繁衍自然也就能夠更加擴大 (有一些台商也是這樣,老是認為自己的種是最好 的)。有資料顯示,大多數的寄生性杜鵑科鳥類一 個繁殖季大約會在不同的巢中生 8-15 個蛋(日本曾 紀錄一隻大杜鵑可在 50 天內在附近的 25 個巢中托 卵),但與牠們大小相當的非寄生性鳥類,一個繁 殖季能生 3-5 個蛋就很了不起了。總歸一句話,就 是生命的目的太沈重了。不過盗亦有道,托卵寄生 也有它的規矩,寄生性鳥類通常不會在同一個鳥巢 中生下一個以上的蛋,即使沒受到任何騷擾,牠們 也只會在一個鳥巢中生下一個蛋。在日本曾紀錄在 同一個鳥巢發現5個大杜鵑托卵的蛋,但這些都是 由不同的親鳥所生。一個巢被托5個蛋,表示至少 有5隻大杜鵑來登門造訪。因果循環,報應不爽, 當主人的太混,一天到晚趴趴走,被托了5個蛋也 怨不得別人。

以往大家對這些鳩佔鵲巢、只生不養的托卵繁 殖,都覺得是一種投機取巧佔人家小便宜的不可取 行為。但他們真的容易嗎?其實也是很不容易呀, 除了前述的那些林林總總的辛苦與努力之外,專業 級的種間托卵親鳥也失去了與小朋友親密互動的親 子關係,而且失去夫妻共同養育小孩酸甜喜樂的回 憶,因此它們的一生都將變更加孤獨哀傷…。想到 這些情況,真讓人不得不為他們感到淡淡的哀愁(哩 洗嗲供啥小?)

附帶介紹一種很特別的「托卵行為」,就是公 鴕鳥在牠的老婆產卵的同時,還會在外面拈花惹草, 包二奶、三奶、四奶……,事實上就是「一夫多妻」 制的配對模式,比較過份的是這些鴕鳥的小老婆們 自己還不孵蛋,就直接登堂入室,回大老婆家來生 蛋。小老婆生完蛋後拍拍屁股就走人,連謝謝也沒 說一聲,孵蛋的工作還是落在命苦的大老婆身上, 實在不像話。大老婆賠了老公又折兵,但為了表示 溫良嫻淑,也只能暗自彈淚,不敢多吭一聲。

生活在小老婆天堂的鴕鳥世界裡,當大老婆的 除了「X」在心裡口難開之外,其實也有一些因應對 策,牠們會在蛋上面作記號(雖然我們無法確定牠 們是不是曾在蛋殼上劃××,但牠們總能認得哪些 蛋是自己的,哪些蛋是小老婆生的)。因為鴕鳥蛋 實在太大了,母鴕鳥一屁股坐下去大概也只能孵20 個左右的蛋,當巢裡的蛋太多的時候,勢必得要淘 汰一些,這時母鴕鳥就會把小老婆生的蛋推到巢外, 若遇到土狼野狗想來打秋豐,這些被推出巢的鴕鳥 蛋也足夠牠們飽餐一頓,留在巢裡的蛋或許就可以 暫保平安(鴕鳥的迴旋踢也不大好惹,掠食動物也 會挑軟柿子吃)。有人認為這個鴕鳥老婆實在陰險 狡詐,表面溫順,心懷鬼胎。不過也不能太過苛責, 畢竟人不為己天誅地滅,更何況鳥。況且如果當大 老婆的沒這點好處,誰願意當?如果大家都去當小 老婆,誰來孵蛋呢?冥冥中大自然都已安排妥當, 我們也不用為誰抱不平。當然母鴕鳥也不是真的那 麼壞心眼,在孵得進的情況下,牠還是會留幾個小 老婆的蛋在巢內孵化,並視如己出。

# 鳥類錄音的管理、編輯與上傳 1/2

### 國 洪貫捷、曾奕晴

當前,我們有 eBird Macaulay Library (eBird ML)與 xeno-canto (XC)兩大鳥類聲音資料庫,可以 很容易的查詢想知道的鳥類聲音,但除了成為資料 庫的使用者外,我們也能夠對資料庫的內容做出貢獻、成為鳥音資料的提供者。

拜科技所賜,目前數位錄音的門檻已經大大降 低,最低成本的錄音機就是大家都有的智慧型手機, 配合適當的應用軟體即可錄得鳥類聲音。若再配合 外接麥克風(如 Rode Videomic 系列)就可以以較 低的成本提高錄音品質,紀錄鳥音再也沒有像以前 那麼困難。但錄音和拍照或者錄影一樣,在野外獲 得的資料也必須經過系統性的整理才能夠成為有用 的資訊,這篇文章,我們就要討論如何管理與編輯 野外所收集到的錄音;下篇文章,我們則會分享如 何將整理好的錄音上傳聲音資料庫。

以下為錄音的管理與編輯主要步驟:

- 1. 野外錄音筆記
- 2. 錄音歸檔
  - a. 按照日期地點分資料夾
- b. 標示鳥種、聲音類型、錄音品質等等資訊3. 錄音剪輯、優化
  - a. 保留目標聲音
  - b. 目標聲音前後保持三秒以上的空白
  - c. 保留野外錄音筆記
  - d. 不需刻意移除昆蟲聲音或非目標鳥種聲音
  - e. 若低頻噪音太大干擾目標聲音,可以使用 High Pass-Filter 高通濾波器將低頻噪音 移除 (建議移除 250Hz 以下的低頻聲音)
  - f. 將目標聲音標準化到 -3dB

g. 將野外錄音筆記標準化到 -10 dB 4. 錄音上傳

### 野外錄音筆記

錄音的器材設備、與觀察的技巧功力是決定錄 音品質的重要關鍵,但在這裡我們要談的是主要錄 音之外的錄音筆記。錄音筆記,顧名思義就是除了 聲音訊號本身,我們還需要紀錄與這筆錄音相關的 資訊,這些資訊會使所收集的野外錄音更有系統的 分類,也更容易被其他科學研究所採用。以 eBird Macaulay Library (eBird ML)與 xeno-canto (XC)兩 大資料庫來說,他們需要的資訊如下。

- 地點、日期與時間 ⊕1
- 錄音目標鳥種、背景鳥種
- 聲音類型 (ex: song, call)
- 聲音品質 (1)2
- 是否有使用回播 ⊕3
- 是否有看見 (僅 XC)
- 性別、年齡、數量(僅 eBird ML)
- 器材 (僅 eBird ML)

與一般野外調查不同的是,錄音筆記通常會以 聲音的方式記錄,而非紙本。實際在野外,會在主 要錄音結束後,對著麥克風口頭描述上述的資訊做 為錄音筆記。錄音筆記看似繁瑣,但若錄音當下有 同時使用 eBird 紀錄,就可以省略地點;若使用帶 有日期與時間格式的錄音機,也可以省略日期與時 間。但切記,口頭描述錄音的目標鳥種、聲音類型 與地點時間,為最主要且必要的資訊,若心有餘力, 可再描述棲地類型、聲音來源(底層或樹冠層)、錄

註一:粗體為必要資訊。

- 註二:根據 XC 官方,聲音品質共分五個等級。A:大聲且清楚;B:清楚,但離對象有一段距離,或受到其他來源 的聲音干擾;C:還算聽得到,或受到中等程度的聲音干擾;D:很小聲,或受到頗強的聲音干擾;E:幾乎 聽不到。eBird ML 使用有一到五顆星的分類,五顆星爲最高等級,可直接類比爲 XC 的分類。
- 註三:eBird ML 與 XC 都有是否有使用回播 (playback) 之欄位,爲的是紀錄鳥音特徵是否與使用回播有關,以利分析之用。

音前後特殊的行為、天氣、鳥的數量與距離等等。

就作者本身的經驗,養成在錄音當下保留錄音 筆記的習慣,非常的重要,畢竟人的聽覺記憶很有 限,此舉不僅可以大大的縮短處理錄音的時間,若 遇到未知的聲音時,詳細的描述也會使事後物種鑑 定更容易進行。

### 錄音歸檔

基本上,一次的錄音行程結束後,會將該旅次 所有記錄到的音檔放置於同一個資料夾,資料夾的 命名為日期與大致地點 (i.e., 20210104-06 馬祖東 引)。按照錄音旅次分資料夾,不僅一目瞭然,也可 幫助記錄曾野外錄音過的時間與地點。

創建完資料夾後,資料夾內的錄音檔案整理原 則上和照片差不多,每個人會有不同的整理方法, 像是兩位作者的錄音歸檔方式就有所不同,在這裡 分別分享兩種方式,大家可選擇自己較順手的,只 要是資訊清楚、且方便操作的都是很好的方式。

### 方式一:直接在檔案名稱上備註

每台錄音機產生的檔案名稱都不一樣,但一般 都是帶有流水號或者日期時間資訊的檔案,結束一 次野外錄音的行程回到電腦前,再直接更改、標記 既有的檔案名稱,將出現鳥種、鳥類聲音、類型與 品質等補到檔名上去,可以文字化的野外錄音筆記 也可以一併寫入檔名之中。以下為一種檔案的命名 方式與範例:

- 規則:[檔案流水號]+[年月日]+[時分]+[錄 音機]+{[鳥種]+聲音類型[Song, Call]+[等級 (1-5)]]xN+[是否看見該鳥(Y/N)]+[是否使用 回播(Y/N)]+[地點]+[麥克風]+[處理方式(標 準化 Normalized, 高通濾波器 HPF)]
- 範例:001\_20210328\_052540\_D100 紫嘯 鶇 S4 黑枕藍鶲 S1\_YN\_ 光華 \_D100 小 NTG\_ NORM
- 範例:1577\_20210109\_071426\_MIXPRE3
  黃羽鶯嘴 C5 巨嘴鴉 C2\_YN\_ 東埔山莊 \_
  HPF300\_NORM

由於所需要填寫的資訊繁瑣,可以在聽錄音 的時候先紀錄在純文字編輯器之中,另外也有許多 軟體可以協助批次命名處理日期與時間的問題,如 ReNamer。

### 方式二:筆記本 /excel 清單

如上述,每台錄音機產生的檔案名稱都不一樣,但一般都可以設定,這裡建議檔名必須包含日 期與流水號 (e.g., 21210411\_0001.wav)。在整理音 檔時,針對每個錄音旅次,也就是每個資料夾,在 筆記本或 excel 上紀錄基本資訊:

- 錄音整理日期(非當天整理,就會與錄音日期 不同)
- 錄音日期
- 錄音地點
- 參與人員
- 錄音設備

之後,再針對該資料夾裡的錄音做整理,每一 筆錄音,都要創建一個專屬的資訊列,以作者本身 為例,每筆錄音需要紀錄的欄位為:

- 音檔流水號
- 目標鳥種
- 聲音品質
- 備註(背景鳥種、聲音類型、野外錄音筆記文 字化)
- 是否已剪輯 (Y/N)
- 是否已上傳 (Y/N)

將一個錄音旅次的聲音都聽完後,完全不用更 改檔名,根據所整理的筆記本/excel清單,一對照 音檔流水號,即可知道該音檔的相關資訊。其優點 為不需要更動到錄音檔本身的預設檔名,可避免誤 刪或輸入錯誤,而且檔名可維持簡潔,若需要增加 紀錄的資訊,像是錄音長度、棲地類型等等,也只 要在筆記本/excel清單上增加欄位即可,十分簡易。 與方法一相較下的缺點,則是每每需要知道音檔資 訊時,都需要打開筆記本/excel清單比對流水號而 得,無法從檔名直接看出資訊。錄音剪輯、優化

市面上有許多免費的聲音編輯軟體,像是 Ocenaudio、Audacity、Audiotool、Acoustica等, 這邊推薦可以在各大作業系統使用的 Ocenaudio 與 Audacity,並在以下示範 Ocenaudio 的操作以及相 關設定。

### 顯示頻譜圖(spectrogram)

頻譜圖為能夠在一個時間軸上顯示不同頻率聲 音的強度,橫軸是時間、縱軸為頻率(Hz),顏色濃 度為聲音之強度。Ocenaudio 預設僅顯示波形圖 (wavefrom),在這邊可以按下「CTRL + 3」快捷鍵 來調整為同時顯示頻譜圖之狀態(圖一)。



▲圖一:野外錄得尚未編輯之聲音。上面藍綠色為波形 圖,下面紫色部分為頻譜圖

**一般設定:**這邊請到軟體的 Edit → Preference 來 設定。

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

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

- 標準化聲音 Normalize:可設定為「N」,將 音量放大。由於錄音的時候會避免聲音「爆 掉」,也就是超過檔案的寬容度,通常會錄比 較小聲,但在編輯的時候我們需要把聲音放 大才能比較好播放。聲音的大小單位為分貝 (dB),檔案中最大聲的聲音為0分貝。
- 高通濾波器 High Pass-Filter:可設定為「F」, 將特定頻率以下的聲音濾除掉。若設定在 250Hz 的話,就是 250Hz 以下的聲音濾掉, 但須注意不可移除掉目標鳥種的聲音,對於某 些聲音頻率較低的物種需特別注意。

- 創造空白片段 Silence:可設定為「S」,以創 造一個沒有聲音的空白片段,可以將同一隻鳥 在不同檔案所錄得的聲音組合在一起,不同片 段間以空白片段作為區隔。
- 改變取樣頻率 Convert Sample Type:可設定為「C」,調整取樣頻率。一般建議錄製無壓縮 24bit 以上的無壓縮 WAV 檔案,某些專業錄音機可以錄到 48bit 以上,但因為 XC 僅能上傳 24bit 格式之 MP3 檔案,故常常需要調整取樣頻率。

**頻譜圖設定:**Edit → Preference → Spectrogram: 頻譜圖的細節調整

- Settings
  - Number of Bins: 建議 1024 或者 2048
  - Windowtype: Blackman
- Color Settings :
  - 「不要」勾選 Normalize

### 聲音編輯之流程

這邊呈現的是 2021 年 1 月 9 日新年數鳥嘉年 華塔塔加樣區東埔山莊附近的錄音,當天早上是 遇到一群黃羽鶯嘴過馬路並發出叫聲,檔案使用 Sound Device MixPre 3 與 Telinga 集音盤錄製單一 音軌,其波形圖與頻譜圖如圖一。

由於 MixPre 3 錄音機有預錄之功能,現場是 聽到烏叫才舉起麥克風開始錄音,故該檔案前幾秒 有許多的雜音。在實際錄音的時候也隨著烏的移動 尋找較好的錄音角度,故由波形圖與頻譜圖可以看 到大概該錄音的中後段(20 秒後)烏的聲音才比較 突出,故我們僅剪輯原始檔案 20 秒到約 50 秒左 右的 30 秒作為上傳之用,在錄音結束的最後兩秒 為用聲音描述這個錄音主要目標烏種,故也將之移 除。由於錄音當天風聲較大,在這邊是將 300Hz 以下的聲音以高通濾波器濾除掉,由於本筆錄音 沒有野外錄音筆記,故將整筆錄音標準化到檔案 的 -3 分貝(dB),以避免某些播放裝置爆音,編輯 完成後之檔案在軟體當中可以看見目標聲音更為凸 顯(如圖二)。臺灣會在錄音資料庫備註野外錄音 筆記的人不多,可以參考謝孝同老師(Dr. Sheldon



▲圖三:謝孝同老師(Dr. Sheldon Severinghaus)於 1969 年的錄音,ML資料庫後製後在錄音的前段加上口述錄 音筆記,在這邊是ML資料庫錄音的編號 ML8693。

Severinghaus) 於 70 年代年的錄音 ML8693, ML 資 料庫後製後在錄音的前段加上口述錄音筆記,描述 該錄音的編號,以免錄音帶包裝遺失後搞不清楚該 筆錄音到底是誰。如果有備註這種錄音筆記,ebird ML 資料庫建議將該段落標準化到檔案的 -10 分貝 (dB)。最後這筆黃羽鶯嘴的錄音上傳到 eBird ML 資 料庫後,所得的編號為 ML296660881(如圖四),至 於如何上傳到 eBird ML 以及 xeno-canto 資料庫的 細節部分就留待下集再解說了。



# Let's Get Hei-Pi: A Review of Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Efforts in Taiwan

### Scott Pursner

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

### Part 1 Early Days

### It started with a letter.

In November of 1988, Mr. Lin Chih-cheng, a fertilizer company owner in central Taiwan's Miaoli County, received a letter from Mr. Peter Kennerly of the International Council for Bird Preservation in Hong Kong. It asked Mr. Lin if he could provide any historical information on the Black-faced Spoonbill, at the time a littleknown species he was writing an article on for the Hong Kong Bird Report. According to Dr. Woei-Horng Fang, president of Taiwan's largest bird conservation organization, the Taiwan Wild Bird Federation (TWBF), Lin didn't know what to do with the letter since he was just a business owner with great interest in international topics. So, he brought it to the attention of Mr. Mei-Hua Tsou, Chief of Data for the Wild Bird Society of Taipei (WBST). Fang explained that the WBST was the bird society with the best capacity to handle such an inquiry at the time since the TWBF had only been established earlier that year. After looking into the matter, Tsou reported to Kennerly that between 1985 and 1988, 40 birds had been recorded in Taiwan. This was corroborated in a paper presented by Dr. Lucia Liu Severinghaus, one of Taiwan's top ornithologists, at an International Council for Bird Preservation meeting in Bangkok in 1989.

In January of that same year, Tsao travelled with some birders to Zengwen Estuary in southwestern Taiwan's Tainan, where local birders claimed there was a wintering population of 120 to 130 birds. In 1990, the TWBF wrote to Kennerly to say that during surveys for the 1989-1990 Asian Waterfowl Census, 145 Black-faced Spoonbills had been counted in Tainan.

Kennerly would publish these population findings in a 1990 report, which also revealed that there were just 288 of the unique waterbirds between Taiwan, Vietnam, Hong Kong, China, South Korea, and Japan. Taiwan had 52% of the global wintering population of this critically endangered population. Locally, people were confronted with having the largest population of a species that until then hadn't been on the radar.

The Black-faced Spoonbill was first recorded in northern Taiwan's



▲ Taiwan with Tainan highlighted (Google)



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

Tamsui in 1864. Then during the Japanese occupation of Taiwan (1895-1945), correspondence between famous ornithologists Tetsukichi Kazano and Yoshimaro Yamashina showed that there were around 50 Black-faced Spoonbills around Tainan's Anping District, which lies south of the Zengwen Estuary. However, prior to the the mid-1980s, these were the only official records.

In the beginning, the major

habitat was comprised of Chiku, north of the Zengwen estuary, which was part of Tainan County until its merger with Tainan City in 2010 and Sicao, north of the Zengwen estuary and traditionally a part of Tainan City. For Philip Kuo, former president of both the Wild Bird Society of Tainan and the TWBF, this habitat was key to preserving the species. Tainan, as a low area, was perfect for salt pans and fish ponds. As he put it, "Generally, the local economy of southwest coast revolved around aquaculture fisheries."

Traditionally, the ponds for raising milkfish would go unused from October to April, and the water levels would slowly be allowed to decrease naturally. These areas are rich in non-target fish species and crustaceans, making them the perfect spot for waders that need around 10 cm of water for optimal foraging. This aquaculture practice had also been deeply engrained in Tainan's tradition, with the Dutch having introduced this method to locals when they colonized the area in the 1600s.

A native of Tainan, Kuo said that in the late 1980s, awareness of the spoonbills extended only to some local photographers and birders. "Back then [in the late 1980s] there wasn't even a bird society here. You only had them in Taipei, Taichung, and Kaohsiung. I belonged to the one in Kaohsiung until there was one here in Tainan."

Yet once it was discovered that

Tainan held the bulk of wintering Black-faced Spoonbills, the area previously known for its salt pans was on everyone's mind. Kuo explained, "The area was all salt pans and fish ponds and people didn't really think much about the ecological significance. But then the Kennerly report came out. And back then, they really wanted to develop these areas."

As part of Taiwan's economic miracle of the late 20th century, both Sicao and Chiku were being threatened by industrial development plans.

After the Kennerly paper, all eyes were on Taiwan as there was more known about the wintering than the breeding grounds at that point. Government and conservationists scrambled to learn more about this relatively unknown species, which overnight went from data deficient to critically endangered internationally.

In one of the first steps, the central government's Council of Agriculture asked Professor Ying Wang, one of Taiwan's premiere wildlife researchers and a member of the COA's Wildlife Conservation Committee, to survey and monitor the birds and their behavior. Surveys began in 1991 and back then took place every week or two weeks depending on the volunteers available and interest.

As Wang put it, "the first five years were hard. We relied on a participant network and surveyed at night, which is when the birds are active. We also didn't have any of today's modern technology, such as night scopes or telemetry."

Meanwhile, in September of the same year, the local government submitted applications to the central government to redevelop



 Political cartoon from the United Daily News Dec. 2, 1992 (Source: TWBF Archives)

the area for industrial use. A science and industrial park was proposed Sicao and an industrial park for Chiku.

It was in 1992 that Black-faced Spoonbill conservation efforts in Taiwan truly took off. By this time. the TWBF was better established and had contacted the Wild Bird Society of Japan to ask for their advice on creating wildlife conservation areas while also facilitating development. The WBSJ provided materials for their Taiwanese counterparts to consider.

Meanwhile, locals in Tainan, many of whom surveyed with Prof. Wang, decided it was time to create a unified voice for Tainan's birds. In May of 1992, the Wild Bird Society of Tainan was established. Their initial goal was to help monitor and protect Tainan's birds as well as represent ecological concerns to businesses during development planning.

According to Kuo, they did this by serving as local nature-lovers who could talk with government and industry about proposed development projects. This information was also extremely important when the government was doing Environmental Impact Assessments and feasibility studies for future projects. If there were Spoonbills there, the WBS Tainan would try and explain that a different area should be selected for development. This could have been a hard sell but their case was bolstered by the COA's Forestry Bureau declaring the Black-faced Spoonbill as endangered and protected under the country's Wildlife Conservation Act in 1992. It was the first migratory species to be added to the list and this afforded it protections under the law including making it illegal to kill the birds.

Another action taken was a letter-writing campaign. Utilizing



▲ Letters of Support for Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation in Taiwan (Source: TWBF Archives)



▲ Cartridges and Killed Black-faced Spoonbill (Philip Kuo)

known scientific and conservation networks, the TWBF asked friends from around the world to send messages to local- and national-level officials asking them

This advocacy did not sit well will some locals who viewed the bird as a threat to development. They figured that if they could get them to abandon the habitat, they could develop the land. Tragedy stuck on November 29, 1992. That day, over 520 empty bullet shell casings were discovered scattered in the Black-faced Spoonbill habitat. Three birds had been killed and many others injured.

The next two years would bring

to save the Black-faced Spoonbill. Messages poured in from across the globe telling the government not to develop this critical habitat for the Black-faced Spoonbill. Dr. Severinghaus noted, "We had people in California writing letters about how precious the Black-faced Spoonbill is. They had maybe never seen one but they were supporting Taiwan's efforts, international efforts, because they knew they were important."



mixed results for the conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill. In Sicao, the Old Annan Salt Pan south of the Zengwen Estuary was split in two to accommodate both conservation and development. The northern section's 1,100 ha would become the Tainan Technology Industrial Park, while the southern section's 515 ha would be designated the Sicao Wildlife Refuge. This was welcome news. However, in Chiku, a battle was brewing over the proposed industrial park.

In 1993 there was discussion of building a steel mill and petrochemical factory with the support of major corporations like Tuntex and Yieh Loong. This case, known as the Binnan development, garnered national attention as it would affect local people's livelihoods, environmental quality, and habitat for the Black-faced Spoonbill.

According to Dr. Severinghaus, "It was the Binnan development project that raised a lot of concerns. The bird people were involved first. But then you had other people who were concerned about different aspects of the environment such as fish biologists. They all banded together and it was a tremendous, united effort to block all of this. There were protest marches going to the Legislative Yuan, going to the COA, especially the COA. The Black-faced Spoonbill became a sort of mascot for this movement."

Mr. Kuo added that for locals, "Because the industrial park would have needed a place for the sewage, it would've been impossible. There is so much aquaculture here, and there are a lot of juvenile fish here. Many different experts said it was an important place for biodiversity, but they used the Black-faced Spoonbill as the representative."

Eventually, the project was put on hold for review. Thirteen years later, it was formally canceled.

The eyes of the world watching this play out in Taiwan. The country had a tarnished image due to past trade in tiger bone, rhino horn, and ivory, mainly for traditional Chinese medicine. It was hit with sanctions under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the U.S.'s Pelly Amendment in 1993. Dr. Severinghaus explained that the Taiwanese government was guite concerned about these developments and the central government, especially the COA, worked extremely hard to change attitudes at home and convince the international community they had changed as well (Taiwan would be removed from sanctions and taken off a wildlife product offender watchlist in 1996).

At this point, Taiwan had been doing weekly and monthly surveys of Spoonbills under Prof. Wang with the support of the COA since 1991. Local groups like WBS Tainan and TWBF were raising awareness and trying to change the conversation surrounding conservation at home. But, people like Dr. Severinghaus knew that as a migratory bird, protecting the Spoonbill population while it was in Taiwan would only ever be half the story.

So in 1993 when an international Black-faced Spoonbill census was discussed, Taiwanese conservationists were onboard. it would be organized by known range states and compiled by Mr. Tom Dahmer, an environmental consultant based in Hong Kong. He would continue to compile the survey results until passing the baton to the Hong Kong Birdwatching Society in 2002. The survey was originally planned to take place twice a year though it later was fixed as once a year, in mid-to-late January. The first full census report of 1994 reported less than 400 birds, with 90% of the population wintering in Taiwan. The other major wintering locations were Hong Kong's Mai Po Wetland and the Red River Delta in Vietnam.

Also in 1994, discussions on how to better conserve the Black-faced Spoonbill along its range began in earnest as well. According to Dr. Severinghaus, "The wintering population is important, but we didn't know anything about its breeding, or the factors related to its breeding success, or its migration route. If you only protect the wintering population, you could still see the population decrease."

So, Dr. Severinghaus, then TWBF president, met with the head of BirdLife Asia on the sidelines of the 21st BirdLife World Conference held in Rosenheim, Germany in August of 1994. She explained: "At that time, the head of the BirdLife Asia Council, Dr. Noritaka Ishida, and Dr. Jong Ryol Chong of Korea University in Tokyo, the three of us discussed and decided right there that we would make the Black-faced Spoonbill a BirdLife Asia topic. I volunteered to raise money and write that action plan."

Taiwan's Council of Agriculture would go on to sponsor the Action Plan draft meeting, which took place in January 1995, as well as the publication of the finalized first Action Plan for the Black-faced Spoonbill Platalea minor, which would come out in September. Coordinated and run by Dr. Severinghaus and the TWBF, the weeklong meeting brought together international experts on Spoonbills and representatives from all areas where the species had been recorded until that time. The goal was to develop a plan to stabilize the population of one of the world's most endangered birds in one of the most geopolitically and culturally complex regions in the world.

At that point, most wintering birds were known to be at The Red River Delta in Vietnam, Mai Po wetland in Hong Kong and the Zengwen estuary in Taiwan. Though they were said to breed in the Demilitarized Zone between

North and South Korea, there was still very little information on this and nearly no information about migration patterns. The action plan worked to address all these issues, detailing how to study and conserve the species locally and the kind of international collaboration needed. As the situation was unstable, it was agreed that a Task Force would be set up and a meeting would take place in the region each year to discuss progress. This happened until 2000. In 1996, the Task Force met in Beijing and in 1997 Tokyo.

From 1996 until 2000, Taiwan and the other areas along the range followed the Action Plan. However, Taiwan also had the capacity to share with others based on over five years of



data by researchers and the experiences working with local communities by NGOs such as the WBS Tainan. The COA and other government agencies also encouraged such efforts for Taiwan to share knowledge internationally.

Dr. Severinghaus explains, "We did our best to help. We prepared all kinds of things. We prepared pamphlets in six different languages: Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and English. We printed huge stacks and mailed them to representatives all over so they could distribute them. These pamphlets laid out what a Black-faced Spoonbill was, how to differentiate it from ibis and egrets and how to do basic surveys. It also explained what to do if you found one."

Taiwan also lent its support for conducting surveys. For instance, from 1998 to 2002, Dr. Woei-Horng Fang led teams from Taiwan to assist those doing Black-faced Spoonbill surveys in Vietnam's Red River Delta. As he puts it, "They needed help at that time and so we just filled in the gap. Then it was done by the BirdLife Vietnam Programme."

As this concerted effort continued, Taiwan joined with others to learn more about the species behavior and migration. The year 1998 saw the first attempts at tracking the migration routes of Black-faced Spoonbills. In both Hong Kong and Taiwan three birds were fitted with radio trackers. Prof. Wang, who led the Taiwan team, explained that as this was new, they first tried to put the tracker on a Eurasian Spoonbill in the aviary of the Taipei Zoo to see if its behavior would be affected. Having shown no issues with flight or behavior, three birds in Tainan were fitted with trackers. Of the birds tagged in Hong Kong and Taiwan, only one from Tainan, a subadult bird, was successfully tracked. It flew from southern Taiwan to coastal China to rest. More tracking studies would follow but these initial efforts paved the way.

Back in Tainan, many groups were forming to help raise awareness or conserve the Black-faced Spoonbill and its habitat. One of those groups, the Taiwan Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Association (BFSA), was established in 1998 to conserve parts of Chiku from being developed. According to the executive director of the organization, Dr. Tzu-yao Tai, the organization aimed to help with issues facing Black-faced Spoonbills and their habitat in Tainan County as opposed to Tainan City, which is where Sicao and the WBS Tainan were located.

Tai said, "Our goal was to protect the land and the environment and use the Black-faced Spoonbill as a flagship species. But we weren't only concerned with them. We were concerned with environmental and ecosystem protection. We'd hold events for local people as well and help to do the surveys... Local groups like ours let the fisheries people know that the Black-faced Spoonbills wouldn't impact their daily lives. In fact, when our organization just started, we spent a lot of time talking with people and letting them know that the birds wouldn't affect their harvests and played an important role in the local ecosystem."

These efforts were paying off. The year the Kennerly report had been published, only 288 birds recorded. During the 1999-2000 survey, 660 were recorded with 380 wintering in Taiwan. Things seemed to be looking up. But there was much more work to be done.

# LENSPEN

來自加拿大,從 1999 年註冊專利至今獲獎無 數的 LENSPEN 神奇拭鏡筆,是保養清潔高級 鏡頭的專業工具。

LENSPEN 拭鏡筆可用於所有光學鏡頭、LCD 液晶顯示器、或玻璃表面,它去除油性指紋 和灰塵的能力,比任何清潔工具都有效。



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

LENSP

#### 其特色如下:

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



已經有許多仿冒品在市場銷售此 LENSPEN 為台灣總代理艾克鍶貿易有限公司進口之原廠正貨

訂價 300 元,中華鳥會優惠鳥友特價 200 元

欲購從速,請來信 mail@bird.org.tw 或是電洽 02-25562012#13 邱小姐

# 稀有鳥種發現記錄一聖誕島軍艦鳥

By Steve Mulkeen

## The Christmas Island Frigatebird in Qi Gu

Species: Christmas Island Frigatebird / Fregata andrewsi

Location: Tseng Wen River Mouth, North Bank, Tainan City (23.054244, 120.052313)

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2020

Observers: Steve Mulkeen

Time: 07:20 08:00 approx

Distance from bird: ca. 50 metres at its closest (to 1.5 km)

**Optics:** 10x40 Leica Ultravid binoculars, Canon 80DX 300 mm lens + 1.4x converter

Weather: Overcast, rather gloomy, little wind

#### Previous experience of species:

Many on Mantanani Island, July 2016, though mostly distant and few seen well.

#### Previous experience of similar species:

I average about two Lesser Frigatebirds *Fregata ariel* per year domestically. I saw hundreds on Mantanani Island in July 2016, though these were not always close.

#### Account of find:

After a day and a night of persistent heavy rain Friday, Saturday had an air of expectation about it as such conditions at this time of year are wont to wreck a few seabirds. A drive around the coastal bend early morning brought me just what I was looking for: a frigatebird of some kind flapping around just offshore. A quick look at it in the binoculars revealed it to be a hefty one which was flapping in a lumbering manner as if 'carrying some weight'. Being familiar with Lesser Frigatebird, I quickly became excited as I thought this one was more likely a Great Frigatebird a lifer!

I crossed my fingers and hoped it would drift in my direction, and it did. I was treated to one close flyby at 07:30, and I had my eye in the viewfinder of my camera throughout. What I knew I should be seeing in an immature Great Frigatebird all seemed to be on view: there was first of all a large white belly patch (larger than on Lesser Frigatebird) which was rounded looking, and there were no obvious white axillary spurs emanating from it. All too quickly, the bird drifted across to the south side of the river where it proceeded to circle the incinerator, too far away to see any details.

Once the bird had gone I began reviewing my photos and became confused. Although there had been no suggestion of axillary spurs as the bird had passed by side on, three quarter views suggested that the bird did have them. These were indistinct and narrow, but originated at the front of the white belly patch and were angled strongly forwards. All of this was wrong for immature Great Frigatebird, but also not quite right for Lesser Frigatebird. Literature on the subject is, however, unambiguous: "any frigatebird with a pale head and axillary spurs, but without a complete breast band, is not a Great" (James, 2004). As the bird that I had photographed had a pale head, axillary spurs, and a broken breast band, it was therefore not a Great Frigatebird!

Despite the apparent bulk of this bird, Lesser Frigatebird needed reconsidering. As the axillary spurs were neither prominent nor long, they had not suggested Lesser at all. In second-year plumage, Lesser Frigatebird should furthermore have an entirely white upper breast (with no 'breast tabs' on the lower breast). According to James (2004), Lesser Frigatebird loses the breast band rapidly and does not show "lingering tabs" on the breast sides. The axillary spurs should always be prominent, including on second years, and there should be black mottling at the posterior of the white belly patch as the black 'belly point' starts to emerge. As plumage (and structural) features did not fit Lesser Frigatebird either, it was becoming increasingly unclear which species this actually was!

There was of course the outside possibility that the bird I had photographed was Christmas Island Frigatebird;



▲ First-cycle female Christmas Island Frigatebird: Note the new gingery-buff feathers on the head. Great and Lesser Frigatebirds do not replace juvenile head feathers with a second set of buff feathers, but with black feathers. The white half-collar and pink bill indicate that the bird is female.

and consultation of James (2004) seemed to support this conclusion. With its orangebuff head and lack of a breast band, the bird could be aged as a second year. Neither Great nor Lesser Frigatebird will show black breast 'tabs' at this age and instead would have entirely white breasts. Christmas Island, on the other hand, "loses the breast band most gradually (of the three frigatebirds), and almost always retains prominent, very broad black tabs on the side of the breast" (James, 2004). They may "lose their axillary spurs temporarily" (at this age), making separation from Great extremely difficult. The axillary spurs of the Qi Gu bird were certainly indistinct, as if in the process of being 'lost', and this did suggest Great Frigatebird. However, unlike second-year Great (and Lesser), this bird had and an entirely white belly patch, with no black mottling in the posterior part of it (a feature only of Christmas Island Frigatebird). Many features indicative of Christmas Island Frigatebird were to be found in the Qi Gu bird, as well as one or two supporting details. First, the white on the 'shoulders' extended up onto the hind-neck to form a half-collar (not shown by Great Frigatebird), and second, there was white in the rather prominent alar bars (not shown by Great or Lesser). In short, those plumage features that were wrong for Lesser and Great Frigatebirds were all characteristics of secondyear Christmas Island Frigatebird, and the bird had no plumage features at odds with that species.

As this bird was looking like a good candidate for Christmas Island Frigatebird, I contacted David James



▲ First-cycle female Christmas Island Frigatebird: Note large black breast tabs at the breast sides and clean white belly (without black mottling) all the way through to the undertail coverts. The narrow, untidy, forwards-angled axillary spurs are shown by many Christmas Island Frigatebirds.

directly to seek his opinion. He kindly replied and confirmed the bird to be a first-cycle (with 'cycles' lasting two years) female Christmas Island Frigatebird. The reasons given in his detailed response were: (i) the fresh buff head (Great and Lesser replace (old, bleached) juvenile head feathers with dark feathers; Christmas Island with a second set of buff feathers); (ii) the clean white belly all the way to the undertail coverts (only female Christmas Island retains clean white underparts through the first-cycle moults); (iii) the large black breast tabs (quickly lost in Great and Lesser, these persist from first cycle to adult in female Christmas Island); (iv) the vague hint of an axillary spur, angling forward (typical of Christmas Island); (v) the white hind-collar (also shown by Lesser (never Great), but by the time Lesser develops this, it also typically shows a smudgy outline to the hood and black mottling in the hood); and (vi) the pink bill (a female character, bold in young Christmas Island in particular). This bird therefore is confirmed as a first-cycle Christmas Island Frigatebird, and can furthermore be sexed as female.

#### **References:**

**James, David J.** (2004): Identification of Christmas Island, Great and Lesser Frigatebirds. BirdingASIA 1: 22-38

# 稀有鳥種發現記錄一菲律賓扇尾鶲

By Steve Mulkeen

## The Philippine Pied Fantail in Qi Gu

Species: Philippine Pied Fantail / Rhipidura nigritorquis

Location: Ding Tou Er Windbreaks, Qi Gu, Tainan City (23.104936, 120.038552)

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020

Observers: Steve Mulkeen (SMM), Mark Philippart

Time: 09:00-15:30 approx

Distance from bird: ca. 10-30 metres (SMM

- **Optics:** 10x40 Leica Ultravid binoculars, Canon 80D x 300 mm lens + 1.4x converter (SMM)
- Weather: Overcast, gloomy, light rain AM; sunny, hot PM
- **Previous experience of species:** Seen previously at Subic Bay, Philippines in Jul 2012 and Aug 2019 (SMM).
- **Previous experience of similar species:** Most similar Malaysian Pied Fantail seen previously in West Malaysia in Jul 14 and Sabah (SMM).

### Account of find:

I arrived at the woodlot rather late on 29th, not in any hurry as the migration is all but over at such a late date. I found Mark Philippart already birding in the woodlot, searching in vain for a (long-departed) Lanceolated Warbler seen earlier in the week. As the first fifteen minutes of birding produced nothing more than a single Arctic Warbler, it seemed like the migration had indeed finished. Still, with nowhere else to go, I carried on birding, and then the most remarkable thing happened: I saw (or, rather, glimpsed) a Pied Fantail! The bird was there and gone in an instant, and in that instant I failed to get a photograph. Although I had clearly seen a white throat, extensive white below, drooped wings, and a long, fanned tail with extensive white at the corners, it disappeared for a sufficient length of time to allow all the usual doubts to set in. I quickly informed Mark of the find and, after a very nervy twenty minutes, was able to relocate the bird and rattle off a few record shots. However, after



▲ Philippine Pied Fantail: Note narrow breast band (narrow throughout its length) and white throat and upper breast.

fifteen minutes or so of reasonable views, it then disappeared for over four hours, and it took until the afternoon to get any shots of it that I was at all happy with.

The bird was not only active high in the canopy, but sensitive to any movement on the ground, and it proved challenging to photograph. However, a potentially bigger challenge loomed in the prospect of provenancing it, as correctly identifying



A Philippine Pied Fantail: Note relatively broad and long supercilium and 'ashy-grey' wing coverts and scapulars.

which of the various 'Pied Fantails' this one was would be vital in determining its status (i.e. how it had got here). As there is precedent for Philippine species to reach Taiwan (spring overshoots have previously occurred in Qi Gu), this form would be the one preferred, as any resident species from further west in South-East Asia would be extremely unlikely to have arrived 'under its own steam'. I was hopeful, then, that there would be sufficient evidence in the photos to determine that this was a Philippine Pied Fantail, and not a Malaysian!

According to Collar and Inskipp (2012), (compared to birds on Borneo) Philippine Pied Fantails 'possess an ashygrey (not sooty-grey) back, white (not buff-washed white) throat and breast, and a narrower black breast band'. The differences in breast band width seem to hold true in comparison with Malaysian Pied Fantails from elsewhere (in all of which the breast band widens markedly at the breast sides), and these furthermore lack the prominent long white supercilium of Philippine Pied Fantail (instead, they have a short narrow 'whisker' of a supercilium restricted to immediately above and before the eye). As the Qi Gu bird had a long supercilium, white throat and breast, and a narrow breast band (which did not widen at the breast sides), it can in my view be identified with certainty as a **Philippine Pied Fantail**. As the days prior to its arrival in Qi Gu had been characterised by strong, persistent southerlies (emanating from the Philippines) and heavy downpours, it had in all likelihood been brought by this weather and was a genuine vagrant.

#### **References:**

**Collar, N.J. & Inskipp, T.P.** (2012). Species-level and other changes proposed for Asian birds, 2011. BirdingASIA 18: 33-43

# 稀有鳥種發現記錄一中杓鷸

野 劉秀麗

中3 中杓鷸(hudsonicusu 亞種 ) 英3 Whimbrel 學3 Numenius phaeopus hudsonicusu

▶ 基本資料

發現日期:2019/04/20

發現地點:新竹市大庄

天氣情況:晴

鳥是否逆光:無

- 觀察時間: 10:25 飛行逾 10 分鐘
- 觀察者與鳥的距離:20M

當時所使用的器材:Nikon D500 AF-S 300mm×1.4

▶ 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 大潮最後的灘地也滿水位了,眾鳥一起飛翔,

入潮最後的海地也兩水位」, 本烏一起飛翔, 難數隻數, 拍起來數一數。

與一大群 50 + 中杓鷸一起飛翔,在找中杓鷸 N6 的發報器時發現白腰。 ▶ 補充資料

- 在鑑定過程中層考慮哪些鳥種?
  相似種的辨識:無。看過與眾不同的斑尾鷸(白腰)。
- 2. 觀察者之賞鳥經驗與資格?
  岸鳥逾 20 年,拍鳥紀錄 3 年。
- 3. 辨識撰寫者之觀鳥經驗與資格?

自己、並經自然辨識中心請專家確認。

- ▶ 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? 拍照
- ▶ 填表者資料:劉秀麗

### ▶ 參考資料:台灣野鳥手繪圖鑑

