

- 2019中華民國野鳥學會第十六屆第一次會員大會會議記錄
- 2019鷹揚八卦幕後故事





FEATHER / 292

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感謝您捐款支持本會: 108/03/04 林淂菣 20,000

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發行人:方偉宏 發行單位:社團法人中華民國野鳥學會Chinese Wild Bird Federation

主 編 : 時靖淳 編輯小組委員: 馮雙、蔡木寬、羅美玉、林昆海、劉孝伸

編輯小組:李益鑫、孫兩敏、邱柏瑩、張絜、呂翊維、Scott Pursner

行政顧問:林茂男 法律顧問:元貞聯合法律事務所 財務顧問:蔡紹禧會計師

外交顧問:呂慶龍大使、吳建國大使 學術顧問:王穎教授、李培芬教授、袁孝維教授

常務理事:李雄略、蔡世鵬、郭東輝、丁宗蘇、劉孝伸、李璟泓 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、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、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、社團法人高雄市黃濃愛鄉協進會、高雄市茄萣生態文化協會、屏東縣野鳥學會、台東縣野鳥學會、社團法人花蓮縣野鳥學會、宜蘭縣野鳥學會、社團法人金門縣野鳥學會、馬祖野鳥學會

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e-mail: mail@bird.org.tw 地址:11683台北市文山區景隆街36巷3號1樓

捐款劃撥專線:

社團法人中華民國野鳥學會 12677895 電話: 02-86631252 傳真: 02-29303595

社團法人中華民國野鳥學會 第十六屆第一次會員大會-會議記錄

時 間:2019年4月20日(星期六)13:30~17:00

開會地點:南投日月潭青年活動中心

主 席:蔡世鵬理事長

出席人員:各團體會員之會員代表暨各團體會員理事長

列席人員:各團體會員年度表揚之優良義工、秘書處專職

出席狀況:應到72人、實到67人(含委託書10人)、請假5人

會議記錄:時靖淳

壹、 大會開始

貳、 主席致詞(略)

參、 優良義工表揚

頒發各團體會員107年度優良志工感謝狀,各團體會員代表上台領獎。

肆、 秘書處107年度工作執行報告(如附件一)

伍、 提案討論

(一)提案一

案由:本會107年度收支結算表及資產負債表,提請審議。(如附件二、附件三) 說明:

- 1.本會107年度收支結算係配合年度工作計畫,並依政府規定辦理。
- 2.107年度收支結算表及資產負債表業於108年3月30日第十五屆第七次理監事 聯席會審查通過。
- 3.107年度收支結算表及資產負債表請參閱大會手冊p15、p16。
- 4. 擬於通過後,呈報内政部核備。

決議:涌渦。

(二)提案二

案由:本會108年度工作計畫草案。(如附件四)

說明:

- 1.本會108年度工作計畫草案業於108年3月30日第十五第七次理監事 聯席會審查通過。
- 2. 擬於通過後交秘書處執行。

決議:通過。

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(三)提案三

案由:本會108年度收支預算表,提請審議。(如附件伍)

說明:

- 1.本會108年度收支預算業於108年3月30日第十五屆第七次理監事聯席會審查通過。
- 2.108年度收支預算表請參閱大會手冊p21。
- 3. 擬於涌過後, 呈報内政部核備。

決議:通過。

(四)提案四

案由:提請修正本會組織章程第十一條。

說明:

- 1.本會組織章程規定定期會員代表大會需於四月召開,但偶有因故無法於四月召開完成,故擬修改組織章程第十一條。
- 2.原條文:

第十一條:本會會員(會員代表)大會分為定期及臨時二種會議,由理事長召集之, 並報主管機關備查。

- 一、定期會議:每年四月召開。
- 二、臨時會議:由理事會全體理事...(下略)

修正為:

第十一條:本會會員(會員代表)大會分為定期及臨時二種會議,由理事長召集之,並報主管機關備查。

定期會議:每年四月召開,倘因故無法如期召開,經理事會同意後,得延後召開之。

- 二、臨時會議:由理事會全體理事...(下略)
- 3.本案業經107年09月01日第十五屆第五次理事會通過,提送會員代表大會審議。 決議:通過。

陸、 臨時動議:

(一)提案一

提案人:常務理事李雄略

案由:建議下屆理事會針對前瞻計畫及各項公共工程有破壞生態環境之虞者, 研擬對策及行動方案。

說明:針對相關工作項目,請會員大會授權理事會討論及研議相關對策。

決議:通過。

(二)提案二

提案人:會員代表鄭政卿

案由:關於會員大會手冊p19,108年度工作計畫所提,規劃野鳥救傷相關活動,是否成案。

說明:全台傷鳥因長期經費不足的問題,希望由中華鳥會盤點全國野鳥救傷資源及研議相關計畫。

決議:交付秘書處執行。

柒、理監事選舉

- 一、票選理事選舉(應選8名):
 - 1. 會員代表應到72人,實到人數67人(含委託書10人)。有效票數67票,無效票 數0票。
 - 2.投票結果:(依得票數排序)

丁宗蘇51票、蔡世鵬50票、李雄略43票、郭東輝42票、李璟泓40票、方偉宏39票、林昆海31票、劉孝伸30票、吳正文27票、鄭和泰25票、曾雲龍22票、廖自強17票、郭榮信16票、鄭政卿13票、林瑞如5票、余維道4票、林惠華3票、蕭文鳳2票、劉新白1票

3.選舉結果:(依得票數排序)

票選理事當選人:丁宗蘇、蔡世鵬、李雄略、郭東輝、李璟泓、方偉宏、 林昆海、劉孝伸

候補理事:吳正文、鄭和泰、曾雲龍

4. 因原當選人林昆海請辭理事一職,由候補第一順位吳正文遞補

二、監事選舉(應選7名):

- 1. 應到72人,實到人數67人(含委託書10人)。有效票數67票,無效票數0票。
- 2.投票結果:(依得票數排序)

羅美玉45票、歐玉芳45票、沈錦豐43票、蔡佳玲37票、蕭恩沛37票、羅瑞昌34票、蕭文鳳26票、羅柳墀26票、鐘金艷16票、林厥雋11票、蔡木寬5票

- 3. 監事候選人蕭恩沛放棄當選資格
- 4. 選舉結果:(依得票數排序)

監事當選人:羅美玉、歐玉芳、沈錦豐、蔡佳玲、羅瑞昌、蕭文鳳、羅柳墀 候補監事:鐘金艷

捌、散會(17:00)

第十六屆第一次理監事聯席會議會議記錄

壹、時間:108年4月20日17:00 **貳、**地點:南投日月潭青年活動

參、出席人員:理 事:方偉宏、吳正文、吳豫州、李永龍、李雄略、李璟泓、

林炯男、林傳傑、林錦坤、張瑞麟、郭東輝、陳建樺、

陳祝欽、陳萬方、喻榮華、劉孝伸、劉國棟、潘致遠、

蔡其萱、鄭 暐、戴炎文、戴信容、謝孟霖,共23人。

出席監事:歐玉芳、羅美玉、羅瑞昌、蕭文鳳,共4人。

肆、請假人員:理事:王振芳、林國欽、張壽華、陳介鵬,共4人。

請假監事:沈錦豐、羅柳墀,共2人。

伍、列席人員:李益鑫、呂翊維、邱柏瑩、孫雨敏、張絜、潘森識

陸、主 席:蔡世鵬理事長 紀 録:時靖淳

柒、主席致詞:(略) 捌、常務理監事選舉:

一、常務理事選舉(應選7名):

- 1. 應到29人,實到24人。有效票數24票,無效票數0票。
- 2.投票結果:(依得票數排序)

蔡世鵬22票、丁宗蘇16票、李雄略16票、郭東輝16票、方偉宏16票、李璟泓15票、劉孝伸11票、林炯男10票、潘致遠9票、吳正文9票、吳豫州5票、陳介鵬2票、謝孟霖2票、林傳傑2票、張瑞麟1票、蔡其萱1票。

3.選舉結果:(依得票數排序)

常務理事當選人:蔡世鵬、丁宗蘇、李雄略、郭東輝、方偉宏、李璟泓、劉孝伸

- 二、理事長選舉:
 - 1.應到29人,實到24人。有效票24票,無效票數0票。
 - 2.投票結果:(依得票數排序)方偉宏21票、李雄略3票
 - 3.選舉結果:理事長當選人:方偉宏
- 三、常務監事選舉:
 - 1.應到7人,實到4人。有效票數4票,無效票數0票。
 - 2.投票結果:(依得票數排序)歐玉芳3票、羅柳墀1票。
 - 3.選舉結果:常務監事當選人:歐玉芳

玖、散會

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2019鷹揚八卦活動花絮

文/邱柏瑩 攝/呂翊維

「2019鷹揚八卦活動」於3/16日上午由「笛確非凡」樂團與2018國際排笛音樂大賽獲得第1名的彰化在地學子連淯琪同學,以悠揚的排笛樂聲為3月16日與3月17日兩天的主活動揭開序幕。交通部觀光局局長周永暉、彰化縣長王惠美、立法委員洪宗熠、中央氣象局簡任技正伍婉華、農委會林務局南投林區管理處秘書秦思原、彰化市長林世賢、彰化縣議會議員李成濟、李寶銀等貴賓蒞臨現場,此外更有來自帛琉自然保育協會經理Heather Ketebengang、菲律賓猛禽研究保護學會Jelaine L. Gan、日本鳥會理事長Dr. Koichi Endo、日本野鳥學會Seiji Hayama與中華民國野鳥學會蔡世鵬理事長、彰化縣野鳥學會陳德治理事長等國內外猛禽研究專家及保育組織14位代表參與。開幕式更由喔熊組長帶動現場七百多位國內外遊客及與會貴賓,共同戴上灰面鵟鷹面具一起熱舞同歡。



▲「笛確非凡」樂團表演



▲喔熊組長、小灰、鷹精靈、參山寶寶與幼稚園小朋友合照



▲啓動儀式合照



▲日本鳥會理事長Dr. Koichi Endo及日本鳥會Seiji Hayama

2016美國阿卡貝拉比賽獲得第1名的尋人啓事樂團、國立臺灣交響樂團銅管5重奏與彰化藝術高中音樂班於3/16下午「鷹樂會」帶來精采演奏,帶領近干位遊客聆聽以自然生態與在地鄉土人文為主題的樂曲饗宴。3月16日與3月17日在八卦山脈生態遊客中心舉辦小灰大富翁文創特色市集,邀請國泰慈善基金會、台灣玻璃館、白蘭氏健康博物館、台灣優格餅乾學院、富雨洋傘、就是愛荔枝樂園、愛玩色創意館、卷木森活館、百果山探索樂園、興麥蛋捲烘焙王國等多家特色文創業者參與。為讓參與遊客有更多的旅遊記憶,參山處貼心安排DIY體驗活動及填問卷送AR明信片,並邀請彰化郵局設置臨時郵局,提供活動特色戳章及首日贈封,讓收藏紀念明信片留下美好的旅遊回憶。



▲尋人啓事樂團表演





▲菲律賓猛禽研究保護學會4位貴賓合照



▲王楨文老師與日本鳥會合照



▲DIY區製作活動照片



▲工作坊合照

Raptorwatch Network Philippines At the Free Buzzard in Mt. Bagua

By: Raptorwatch Network Philippines

When Raptorwatch Network Philippines (RNP) was invited to participate in the Free Buzzard

Festival, we were all very excited to attend. We have heard a lot about this festival from friends who have attended the event before, and they have nothing but praises for the event. The RNP was particularly interested because we want to know how they did it - how were they able to change the people's perception of the Grey-faced Buzzards (

Butastur indicus) from taxidermy wares to ecotourism?

In the Philippines, we have a similar situation with Taiwan with regards to the persecution of the buzzards. The buzzards are hunted for food in certain communities, where it has been a long tradition for them to greet the migrating buzzards with guns and sacks. RNP works closely with two communities in Northern Luzon, and actively campaigns for the conservation of the buzzards. We launched a campaign, "Sagip Sawi" (translates to Save the Buzzards), back in 2017 to raise awareness and to stop the hunting in the area. This was done in close coordination and cooperation with the Local Government Units, state universities, and the Asian Raptor Research and Conservation Network (ARRCN). Aside from education, we have also initiated an ecotour with Japanese visitors to visit our communities. Our long-term goal is to stop

the hunting, and to celebrate the arrival of the buzzards as an ecotourism event. But we are not yet near that goal, so we were looking forward to finding inspiration in the Free Buzzards event, All four of us who were attending - Trinket Constantino, Chary Dino, Melanie Tan and myself, were sure that we would get ideas and insights which would help us in our own project.

We were not disappointed. It was very inspiring to see the whole community actively participating in the events. We were impressed by (and slightly envious of!) the buzzard-inspired eco-center at Mt. Bagua. The exhibits inside were informative and interactive, such as the virtual reality showing the point of view of the birds. The exhibits were designed to make everyone, from adults to kids, enjoy and learn about buzzards and the environment in general. It was very nice to see that their government gives full support for such infrastructure and events.





The best part for most of us is the festival in Mt. Bagua. The raptors come very close to the raptorwatching site, and some of them are even perched nearby. We learned how they do the counting here, which we learned was purely done through volunteers of all ages from the Chunghua Wild Bird Society. It gave us ideas on how we can also sustain the counting in our watch sites, as well as what other information can be gathered. We were all impressed by the signage showing all the records from the past years and a lot of information on the raptors.

Aside from raptors, we also saw other birds, such as Taiwan Barbet, Vinous-throated Parrotbill, and Grey Treepie. We also lost a lot of money buying merchandise from the different organizations! There was so much good stuff being sold, and we just couldn't help but buy them. We just consoled our empty wallets that we are supporting the work of these organizations. While shopping around, I noticed a lot of field guides on different organisms, like beetles, plants, frogs, butterflies and even algae! This is something we lack in our country. We have very few field guides, despite the numerous species we have.

What struck us the most was the diversity of the participants. There were kids, students, teenagers, adults, and even senior citizens! I think this is the greatest indicator of the event's success, as a lot of people really go simply because they want to! It is a challenge for us to do something similar. Most of the time, bird fairs in the Philippines need to invite the schools to send their students, or invite the local government unit to send their representatives. In the Free Buzzard event, the audience was organic, with families and groups of friends in attendance. The level of community engagement was really amazing.

The insights we gained from observing the event was further developed at the workshop. It was really great that we had representatives from different countries under the same flyway together in one room, and we were able to share our practices and projects. The common project theme between the different organization is education and awareness building, but the strategies to achieve this are somewhat diverse. Aside from the exchange of ideas, the event also served as a way to develop network with other researchers.

We were also happy to meet old friends and make new ones - all of us with the common goal of conserving raptors. Changhua was a beautiful location - we were able to visit several cultural sites like the Nanayo Temple, the Great Buddha, the Baguashan Skywalk, the Changhua Martial Arts Hall and the Roundhouse with its trains! Our stomachs were also full with all the delicious food.





We spent even more money visiting the Taiwan Mirror Glass Enterprise glass factory and the J. Wood Garden - two important supporters of the Free Buzzards Festival! The Lukang City tour was also a wonderful look into the Taiwanese culture.



Our trip to Taiwan was very well-organized thanks to our guides, and the members and friends of the Chinese Wild Bird Federation. We are truly grateful for the entire experience. This whole trip reminded me of the presentation of Prof. Yossi Leshem in the past ARRCN conference. He said, "Migrating raptors know no boundaries." Due to their nature, the conservation of migratory birds cannot be done by a single country only. They must be protected by all countries along their flyway. Thus, the people who study and work for conservation must also have no boundaries. We must work together to protect migratory species. We are excited to work more closely with Taiwan, Japan, and Palau in the future!



My Experience at the 2019 Free Buzzard in Mt. Bagua

By: Heather Ketebengang
The Palau Conservation Society

The month of March marked multiple "firsts" for me. Travelling to Taiwan for the first time and attending a migratory bird event for the first time, all happened because of a partnership between two BirdLife Partners, Palau Conservation Society and The Chinese Wild Bird Federation. Although a short trip, it was packed with adventures, surprises, and amazement. The weekend trip allowed me to experience an amazing culture, take part in a delightful event, and cultivate new friendships.



With very little knowledge about Asian history, I was amazed to see cultural and historical relics at almost every turn. On my very first day in Taiwan, after a long flight, long lines at the airport, and a train ride to Changhua, I managed to garner some energy to visit a cultural/historical site with the group. I was glad to have gone on that short walk to visit a flourishing temple that was not only spiritual but teeming with visitors. The architecture was astonishing for a historical site and the colors were a great expression of the spiritual ambience of the site. My first cultural experience in Taiwan was topped with a quick stop at a nearby shop for some milk tea followed by a scrumptious dinner with delicious local food. The very next day, we started off The Free Buzzard Event with an early morning bird watch. Being from Palau, which has more pacific-like bird species, every bird I saw was a first. Although I am familiar with the Buzzard, which I have only seen through a photograph of the species in Palau, it was a first for me to see them in the wild and in large numbers. Being from a small country, bird watching has never really materialized and is only being enjoyed by a handful of locals and mostly tourists. Because of that, I was astonished at the number of people that were at Mt. Bagua to see the Buzzards and I can excitedly say that I was among them as we shouted and pointed at different species as they wander by. I was sad that we had to discontinue our bird watching moments that morning, but we continued our journey as we traveled to attend the Free Buzzard Event at the museum.

The organization of the event was inspiring with multiple vendors and multiple activities. What captivated me most, was the museum itself, which was not only fascinating but very educational. I was awe-struck at the different sections of the museum that were interactive and interesting to every age group. I was intrigued by every section, every wall, and every display at the museum and I hope that someday we would be able to have the same kind of museum in our own country. The event show, which followed our museum exploration was also very inspirational. As a guest to the show, we were treated with kindness and care. Although I did not understand much of the speeches, I was intrigued by the mixture of the audience, which included young children to older adults. Their attention and responses to the speeches shows that they care about the buzzards and the environment. As the event finished and we returned to Mt. Bagua, I was surprised at how different my walk was from the morning that I was just there. The site transformed from a simple bird watching walk to a diverse informational walk with multiple vendors and a crowd of different age groups and nationalities. I was truly amazed at how I could experience the same site in two different ways on the same day; enjoying watching birds in the morning and later absorbing a variety of information on an array of plants and animals in Taiwan.







Our day of exploration and surprises did not end at the Free Buzzard event in Mt. Bagua. After the event, we were treated to another cultural/historical site that was just as amazing as the temple that we visited the day before. The site of the Giant Buddha was also teeming with life with the traffic of multiple visitors and the little shops that brightened up the walk. I was mostly surprised by the variety of food that were available at the little shops and was at shock at all the eggs! I have never seen so many eggs: from plain eggs and tea eggs to a wide variety of colors and sizes. It was even my first time seeing an ostrich egg that is not on television! In the end, I had ice cream from a little bicycle cart instead of trying an egg. It just felt right for the time of day. The historical/cultural journey did not end there but continued to amaze me as we visited other sites that displays a bit of Japanese history in Taiwan. The exploration of Taiwan's history ended at a nice small café with a refreshing cup of coffee before dinner.

We concluded our day with Dinner and a meeting. I was sad that there was no more exploration for me, but there were still so many priceless moments that I carried with me. First, the dinner was exquisite, flavorsome and truly amazing. Second, the meeting, although cut a bit short, was very informational and stimulating. It was exciting to hear from the presenters and it was motivating to see what can be done in the future. Thirdly and certainly not the least, the opportunity to network and meet other professionals who share the same passion for birds was amazing. It was my first time talking about birds in Asia and to meet other professional that are passionate in supporting the many efforts to conserve birds in the East Asian Australasian Flyway - the same flyway that connects Palau to the rest of Asia and connects me to the participants of the Free Buzzard Event in Mt. Bagua.

The amount of historical/cultural sites I visited for the two days I was in Changhua are just as valuable and treasurable as the nature and event experience that I encountered at Mt. Bagua. It was a remarkable weekend spent with great people and I was able to leave with a wealth of information and new friendships and partnership that will last a lifetime. My first trip to Taiwan to attend my first Free Buzzard event at Mt. Bagua is a weekend that I will treasure as I look forward to a second trip in the future.



In Search of a Better Bird Scaring Line

By Scott Pursner Director of International Affairs
Chinese Wild Bird Federation

On April 24, 2019, the Chinese Wild Bird Federation, in collaboration with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (both BirdLife International partners) and with the support of the Taiwan Fisheries Agency and the David and Lucille Packard Foundation hosted an international workshop to discuss the issue of albatross bycatch. The albatross is not generally a bird which comes to mind when discussing Taiwan. These large masters of the open ocean very rarely make it to Taiwan proper unless blown in by strong winds off the east coast. So why the workshop?



The key is the tuna trade. Taiwan has one of the largest tuna longline fishing fleets in the world, with vessels on the hunt for big eye, yellow jack and other tuna species as their targets. It's here that albatross comes into the picture. Many of Taiwan's tuna fishing operations take place south of the 25 degree latitude line, an area which overlaps greatly with albatross foraging areas. Their diets consisting mainly of fish and other aquatic animals, the fish used as bait for the 3,000-5,000 hooks used by the longliners looks like a meal too good to be true. And it is. Numerous birds will get caught on the hooks and sink with the line, drowning in the process. Albatross biology also plays a role here. As an extremely long-lived bird, they don't general become sexually mature for 7-10 years. Once sexually mature, it requires both adults and one year to raise a chick. This means that even a small number of birds becoming bycatch can lead to major issues. Currently 15 of the world's 22 albatross species are currently threatened with extinction.

The 2019 Taiwan International Bird Scaring Workshop was built off the back of an overall bycatch workshop held in 2013. It was organized with the goal of working towards a better bird scaring line and served a continuation of the seabird conservation efforts of BirdLife International and the CWBF. The BSL, or tori line, is one of the three main mitigation measure promoted by the Taiwan Fisheries Agency to mitigate against bycatch. It is essentially a rope with streamers which goes down past the back of the vessel deterring the birds from being able to get to the sinking baits which are being put out at the same time. The other two methods are branch line weighting, or weighting the line heavier, and night setting, which is to set your line completely between nautical dusk and nautical dawn. Through prior work with the FA and Taiwanese vessel captains, it was understood that the BSL is the most popular choice for captains. However, there were concerns about materials available and the ability for the BSL to properly work on a Taiwanese vessel.

The workshop brought together local and international experts, government officials, and industry representatives to discuss the issue fully. The opening remarks were made by Taiwan Fisheries Agency Chief Secretary Tzyh Chung Miaw, Ocean Conservation Administration Director-General Dr. Julia Huang, and Chinese Wild Bird Federation President Dr. Woei-Horna Fang. Presentations were made CWBF's Director of International Affairs Scott Pursner, The Taiwan FA, Stephanie Prince from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Dr. Ross Wanless from South Africa, Dr. Daisuke Ochi and Dr. Sachiko Tsuji of Japan, and Dr. Sebastian Jiminez from Uruguay.





Also in attendance were Taiwan Fisheries Agency's Deep Sea Fisheries Division Senior Technical Specialist Ming-Fen Wu and colleagues, officials from the Ocean Conservation Administration, Overseas Fisheries Development Council of the Republic of China President David Chang, Taiwan Tuna Association General Secretary Simon Lee, Taiwan Tuna Longline Association Secretary General Shih-Chieh Ho, Taiwan Tuna Association Pacific Ocean Operational Committee Committee Chair Wan Tien Liu and colleagues, as well as Prof. Ting-Chun KUO of National Taiwan Ocean University. Chinese Wild Bird Federation Secretary General Adam Lee and CWBF staff helped organize and run the workshop.

In the afternoon a very active discussion was held about what could be considered a more effective BSL for Taiwanese vessels. Examples from South Africa, New Zealand, and Japan were presented for consideration in different group-based activities. After, another example from a former Taiwanese vessel captain Wan Tien Liu who is now a vessel owner was shown. It was shown to the international experts for their consideration.



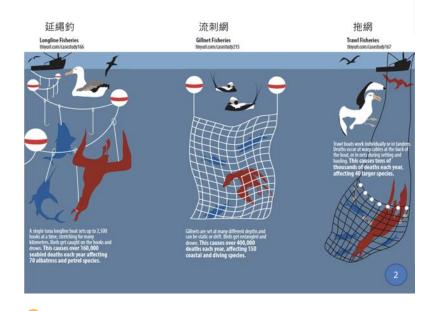


The workshop ended with assurances by the Taiwan FA to consider what was said at the workshop. The CWBF also agreed that it would help however it could if asked in the development of a new BSL specifically for Taiwanese vessels. The event was seen as a success largely for the number of people it was able to bring together to discuss this important issue and how it served as a catalyst for the positive development of better measures to mitigate against seabird bycatch.

尋求更好的避鳥繩

文/中華鳥會國際事務部主任潘森識 譯/方偉宏

中華鳥會2019年4月24日在高雄主辦一場海鳥保育相關的國際工作坊,聯合了同為國際鳥盟伙伴的英國皇家鳥類保護協會,在行政院農委會漁業署、David and Lucille Packard基金會贊助支持下,討論如何緩解信天翁意外捕獲的問題。在臺灣討論鳥類保育一般不會想到信天翁,這些生活在大洋上的海鳥很少接近臺灣,除非意外的被颱風吹上本島,那麼這個工作坊的目的何在?



這個工作坊是中華鳥會持續協助國際鳥盟海鳥保育的一環,延續2013年有關海鳥意外捕獲忌避措施的討論, 2019工作坊針對避鳥繩最新研發及使用進行討論,避鳥 繩為區域漁業組織及漁業署規定三種主要海鳥意外捕獲 忌避措施之一,避鳥繩是拖在漁船後方掛有飄帶的繩子 ,在延繩釣投餌時用來嚇阻海鳥偷取餌食。另外兩種則 為支繩加重,可以讓魚餌加速沉到海鳥無法偷取的深度 ;夜間投繩則在日行性海鳥不活躍的夜間作業。根據漁 業署及漁船船長訪談的資料,避鳥繩為船長們最喜歡用 的方法,但是有關臺灣漁船避鳥繩材料的取得及適當的 使用,仍值得關切。

關鍵就在鮪魚漁業,臺灣擁有全球 最大的鮪延繩釣船隊之一,針對黃 鰭鮪、大目鮪及其它鮪魚進行漁業 活動。這時信天翁就出現了,許多 臺灣鮪釣船在南緯25度以南作業, 這個區域與信天翁覓食區高度重疊 ,信天翁以魚及鳥賊等水生生物為 食,鮪延繩釣一次布下的 3,000-5,000只餌鉤,對信天翁來說 有著致命的吸引力,許多誤食餌鉤 的鳥會被拉入水中而溺死。信天翁 的生活史又添增了悲劇的嚴重性, 它們是相當長壽的鳥,一般需要 7-10年才性成熟,配對繁殖需要雙 親共同照顧卵及雛,而且每次繁殖 只養一隻雛鳥;因此就算有少數的 意外捕獲的,對於族群而言也會變 成嚴重的事件。目前全球22種信天 翁中,有15種面臨滅絕的威脅。

這個工作坊集結了本地及國際的專家、政府官員、以及漁業代表,對這個主題做了充分的討論,開幕式由漁業署繆自昌主任祕書、海洋保育署黃向文主委、及中華鳥會方偉宏理事致辭,接著分別由中華鳥會國際部主任潘森識、漁業署代表、英國皇家鳥類保護協會Stephanie Prince女士,以及來自南非 Ross Wanless博士、日本 Daisuke Ochi博士及 Sachiko Tsuji博士 、烏拉圭Sebastian Jiminez博士等專家的報告。

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與會者包括漁業署吳明峯簡任技正及官員代表、海洋保育署官員代表、財團法人中華民國對外漁業合作發展協會張正昇執行長及代表、台灣區遠洋鮪延繩釣漁船魚類輸出業同業公會總幹事李冠廷及代表,臺灣鮪延繩釣協會何世杰秘書長及代表、鮪魚公會太平洋營委會劉萬天主委及代表,中華鳥會李益鑫秘書長及專職協助了會議進行。

會議下午對於如何改進避鳥繩有極為熱烈的討論,與會者針對來自南非、紐西蘭、日本的避鳥繩,就材質及設計進行分組討論,最後由曾任船長的船東,將私藏多年的經濟實惠的避鳥繩成品提供國際專家及國內船東做參考。

工作坊最後由漁業署簡任技正閉幕總結,重申好的海鳥意外捕獲避忌措施不僅可以保護海鳥,也可以讓漁獲有效率,會配合區域漁業組織的規定執行。中華鳥會也同意盡可能的協助我國漁船發展出最合適的避鳥繩。這個工作坊成功的將鳥界、漁業界及官方共聚一堂討論這個重要的保育議題,將可催化出未來海鳥誤捕忌避措施的最佳方案。

紫鷺求偶行為觀察生態紀錄

文/攝 陳介鵬





▲A巢1-1

▲A巢1-2

照片1&2(A巢)

紫鷺可從羽色得知,這一對是老夫少妻或少夫老妻,而紅通通的腳可知牠們是否 處於發情期。左側較年輕的紫鷺,在另一半回巢時,會不斷反覆出現抬頭脖子朝 天的行為,我的解讀是表達愛意的求偶行為,你們認為呢?



▲B巢1-1



▲B巢1-2



照片3-6(B巢)

這對紫鷺處於育雛期,巢中有一隻小寶嗷嗷待哺.守候一段時間,其中一隻親鳥銜 枝回巢,把枯枝交給另一半添巢材. 接著回巢親鳥開始反芻餵食小寶,餵食完畢 準備交班離開前,兩隻親鳥輪流抬頭脖子朝天相互打招呼(一次),另一種含意引 頸行禮的行為。

第一屆 觀鳥大日 GLOBAL BIG DAY

文/攝 新竹鳥會



5月4日是我們賞鳥聯誼賽,也是世界觀島大日,此時正是候鳥過境數量最多,也是鳥類繁殖換上新裝觀察辨識水鳥最容易的時刻,大家一起出外走走看看鳥,用ebird記錄上傳,為觀鳥世界貢獻一筆紀錄。

這次我們邀請五位資深鳥友(黃麟鳴、陳慎哲、茆世民、李文雄、劉秀麗), 來當種子隊長,帶領我們尋鳥看鳥,相信一定充滿刺激與歡笑,希望大家踴躍報名, 享受一下尋鳥賞鳥的樂趣。









官田賞鳥記趣

文/ 攝 陳祝欽

隨著春季的推移漸漸來到尾端,初夏的氣息也越加濃厚。在這春夏交替的時節, 正是水鳥生態最豐富的時刻。

為了帶著大家就近觀賞水鳥生態習性,嘉義市野鳥學會於5月份舉辦了例行的「 官田水雉生態教育園區賞鳥活動」。一行人從清晨出發,先至台南急水溪岸邊農 地欣賞整群燕鴴在覓食,成群橘褐色的燕鴴在空中捕食飛蟲,『喀哩、喀哩』的 聲響不絶於耳,實在好不熱鬧!





觀察完水鳥捕食秀後,大家轉往官田水雉的故鄉 一 官田水雉生態教育園區觀賞 拍攝。

牛態教育園區因四周種植菱角與水田,鳥類食物來源豐富,讓此處埤塘充滿牛機, 每到繁衍時期,生態保護區内的水域上,水雉飛舞鳴叫、上演著精彩的舞碼,小 水雉誕生後又可見水雉父母忙碌其中餵食,彷若是凌波仙子的天堂,而對愛鳥人 士而言,這裡更是如世外桃源般的秘境。











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台灣的水雉生態,由於土地的開發和環境的破壞,目前已十分稀少,僅能在臺南八掌溪至曾文溪兩溪間平原區域的菱角田中發現。農委會於民國78年更公告水雉為第二級珍貴稀有之保育類動物。台灣這塊寶島有難得且珍貴的生態環境,無論你是否為愛鳥人士,守護這塊瑰寶是我們共同的責任,只有當我們愛護這個養育我們的土地,才能將這份美景永久保存,讓這份美景不只存在回憶中,更能確確實實展現在更多人眼前。

夕陽西下,這次賞鳥活動也來到尾聲。離開園區的同時,一群金斑鴴飛過我們頭頂,優雅的身姿在大家心中留下倩影,伴隨鳥叫蟲鳴,賞鳥活動在此成功畫下句點,大家也殷切期盼下次活動的到來。

2019濕地生態研營05/04-05

文/攝 屏東鳥會



▲大合照

此活動於5/4早上8:30-9:00在屏科大沙林生命教育館。晚上的社團介紹與團康競賽-本次濕地營共有包括中興大學-嘉義大學-臺南大學-成功大學-屏東大學及 屏東科技大學等六校生態保育性社團-共66位同學報名參加。

● 製作浮島活動照 ●



植物浮島製作教學介紹一顏坤程主講









內容課程活動照



濕地也有龜一陳添喜老師主講,介紹 淡水龜在濕地生態上所扮演的重要角 色及面臨的危機。



濕地也有龜一陳添喜老師主講,介紹 淡水龜在濕地生態上所扮演的重要角 色及面臨的危機。



鳥人鳥語—孫元勳老師主講介紹黃魚 **鴞生態**。



有怪獸-你才怪獸-你全家都是怪獸-由 特生中心林大利老師主講,從古今中 外的各種怪獸傳說,來介紹人類對野 生動物從陌生與恐懼到認識與保育的 歷程。



我國野生動物保育的挑戰與展望一裴 家騏老師主講,以苗栗的石虎、柴山 的獼猴、東部的狂犬病鼬獾為例,介 紹有關人獸衝突、生態補償、野生動 物傳染病等議題。

遷徙路徑高峰會:我們的宣言

原文/Jessica Law 翻譯/李翊僑 校稿/陳柏璋

四天的全球高峰會,在昨天正式劃下句點。這場高峰會聚集了從世界各地前來的主要野鳥保育工作者,討論一個重要議題:在候鳥史詩般的遷徙旅程中,如何保護到每一個環節?本篇將說明我們的決議。



▲ 來自70個國家共100個組織齊聚一堂,一起應對候鳥所面臨的威脅(Pawel Horazy攝)

鳥類遷徙對所有人都是一個啓發:超越國界的景象,把相距數干英里遠的國家連結在一起。當我們望向天空,能看見同一批在幾週甚至幾天前才剛從完全不同的大陸飛越過來的鳥群,就足以開闊我們的眼界、啓迪我們的心智。但橫越這麼長的距離,這些候鳥們卻遭遇到嚴峻的挑戰,這些危機大部分都是人類造成的。獵捕、棲地喪失以及人為建築,是始終存在牠們路徑上的威脅。全球性的現象需要一套全球性的解決方案,也因此,本週的遷徙路徑高峰會來得正是時候。

這個峰會於4月23到26日,在阿拉伯聯合大公國的阿布達比舉行。此次會議並不僅限於非營利組織(NGOs)參與,因為若要創造真正的行動,每一個部門都必須加入對話。科學家與企業界並肩合作,政策制定者與資金捐贈者對話,而來自70個國家的100個不同組織分享他們的故事,形成有價值的結盟。在緊湊精實的工作坊、討論和資訊交流後,這些結論都變成未來可供實踐的步驟。

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幾個綜合性的議題都表達很清楚了:要成功執行這些計畫,保育必須結合在地的社群力量。我們必須快速行動,讓我們提出的優先事項能被政策及法令接受。而更基本的是,就像把我們的國家連結在一起的候鳥一樣,我們得持續保持聯繫。

以下是我們的官方宣言,概括了我們計劃如何應對候鳥所遭遇的每項威脅。 全球遷徙路徑高峰會宣言:

連結自然、連結人群。

阿布達比,阿拉伯聯含國大公國 2018年4月26日

「廟照鳥類,就等於廟照了世界上大部分的環境问題。」

— Thomas Lovejo (傑出的生物學家,生物多樣性 (biodiversity) 這個詞彙的發明人)

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2018年4月23到26日,來自全世界超過70個國家、100個組織的政府、資金捐贈者、私人部門、研究者、非營利組織和國際公約代表團等,齊聚在阿布達比參與第一屆的全球遷徙路徑高峰會。這史無前例的會議匯聚了全世界共八條鳥類遷徙路徑的行動者和決策者,共同商討許多候鳥族群面臨的衰退危機。峰會的結論透過「2018年世界鳥類概覽(State of the World's Birds 2018)」公開出版。全球共11,000個鳥種中,有五分之一是候鳥,這當中有近40%數量正在下滑,其中更有八分之一瀕臨滅絕的威脅。

在這逐漸全球化的世界裡,候鳥連結了人類、生態系統以及國家。牠們是環境狀態、全球生命支持系統的關鍵指標。牠們的保育倚賴著捍衛大尺度的棲地連結以及生態進程,也因此,遷徙路徑的保育囊括了我們急迫需要的全球合作模式:跨國境、公約、政策擬定以及各類部門,以期達成更廣泛的生物多樣性、氣候及永續發展目標。

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峰會的與會者決議必須採取緊急行動,以更完整落實現有的保育策略、行動計劃和各項承諾,而累積的經驗應該投入發展更具雄心且有效的「2020後全球生物多樣性框架(post-2020 global biodiversity framework)」-後者納入「生態文明 (ecological civilisation)」的概念,有助於永續發展目標(SDGs)的期程。以此,我們將自然界置於政府和企業決策及個人行動的核心。

峰會的重要訊息包括:

候鳥是自然保育的旗艦與指標:

- ◆候鳥透過馬拉松式的旅程連結了世人。牠們時常橫越地球,激勵著跨國家、跨大陸的人們,但牠們受到遷徙路徑沿線的威脅而特別脆弱。鳥類遷徙的奇景和壯觀象徵著野生動物經歷重重險阻和挑戰後的勝利,然而這些險阻越來越多來自人為,而且益發嚴苛。
- ◆鳥類沿著路徑遷徙的主要威脅包括了農業和海岸的開發,這些開發導致棲地的喪失或劣化;不當設置或運轉的風力渦輪和電線,造成鳥類遭撞擊、電擊或轉移陣地;不永續的獵捕包括非法屠殺或捕捉鳥隻;其它還有中毒事件及氣候變遷等。

Market Market Company

有效的遷徙路徑保育,有賴於從地方到全球以及全球回到地方、路徑内與不同路徑間,一致的、協調的、合作的行動,把關鍵的利益相關者像在地社區,和如下述所有的保育途徑和架構都包含進來:

- ◆確保有健全的證據基礎,以清楚的科學根基設定優先順序、做決策及進行保育行動,納入 地方人士協助監測鳥類及牠們陸地上的棲地。
- ◆辨識、保護、管理、復原、連結並監測重要的棲地網絡,像是因候鳥而設立的重要野鳥及生物多樣性區域(Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, IBAs),包含經由區塊網絡例如東亞-澳大拉西亞遷徙線夥伴關係(East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership, EAAFP) 及西半球涉禽保留區網絡(Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, WHSRN),也要確保地景尺度的土地永續利用(特別是農業)。
- ◆確保遷徙物種的累積效應有被計入土地利用與海景規劃,以及開發計畫、方案和項目的執行。 其中包括通過遷徙路徑尺度的策略環境影響評估,並與政府、企業及其他利益相關者接觸。
- ◆確保在各領域包含能源、基礎建設及採掘業,將候鳥及其它生物多樣性的保育觀念納入主流。

◆支持多邊環境協定(Multilateral Environmental Agreements, MEAs),特別是聯合國的

- 遷徙物種公約(CMS)、非洲-歐亞遷徙水鳥保育協定(AEWA)、拉姆薩濕地公約與生物多樣性公約(CBD),以更為協調的方式運作,確保國家和政府間層級的行動一致並且落實。方法包括透過建立多方利益相關者之議題與物種工作團隊、專案小組及網絡,來促成和協調各項行動,並彼此共享經驗與資訊。
- ◆透過遷徙路徑沿線所有國家和利益相關者之間維繫合作關係的國際機構,強化遷徙路徑保護的管理,特別是針對美洲及中亞的遷徙路徑、非洲-歐亞遷徙路徑中的西亞-東非部分,及非洲内部的遷徙路徑。
- ◆在需要的地方,強化甚至強制相關國家與區域的政策、法令及法律框架,例如歐盟的自然 管理指令和美國的候鳥條約。

◆提高大衆對候鳥的察覺、認識與支持,以促進候鳥保育的公衆宣傳和政治迫切性。

本次峰會討論了八項遷徙路徑保育的首要項目,決議了一些關鍵行動,包括如下:

海岸線

相關的多邊環境協定要求成立一個多方利益關係人的全球性「關心海岸線」論壇,聚集了相關的利益關係人,對遷徙性物種和生態系服務功能包括應對氣候變遷的回復力,促進海岸生態系保護、管理以及復原的永續措施。這個論壇必須支撐起遷徙路徑上既有的夥伴關係和保育機制,如遷徙路徑的地方網絡(flyway site networks),且須奠基在海岸棲地狀態和趨勢的區域性情勢分析(例如阿拉伯地區)。

能源

候鳥的需求必須被納入陸上和離岸再生能源及能源傳輸部門的主流思考中,包括能源產製的每個階段(從規劃、生產、傳輸到分配)。必須儘早提升相關利益關係者一比如能源部會、投資者、計畫開發方、捐款人、公用事業公司一對議題的意識及解決方案,強調融合鳥類/蝙蝠保育的商業化案例。有必要在更強的遵從機制和更大的環境部門職權規範下,發展和溝通出特定的指導方針。聯合國遷徙物種公約(CMS)的專案小組能夠推動這個部分。

非法獵殺

所有的政府都必須承諾對野鳥的非法獵殺、捕捉和交易零容忍。我們必須更努力強化、遵守甚至強制執行相關法規及司法程序,多與利益關係者、在地團體和廣泛的社會大衆接觸溝通,以改變他們的態度。歐洲的伯恩公約突尼斯行動方案及遷徙物種公約地中海專案小組,以國際鳥盟對非法獵殺鳥類的檢視報告為基準,採用計分板方式評估各國進展,包括有各方利益關係者參與的國家行動方案,都是推動運作的重要工具。其它區域也需要類似的機制來運作,以亞洲最為急迫。

塢

鴇是農牧/草原景觀的旗艦物種,牠們的保育需要妥善管理關鍵的保護區、支持對鴇的保育友善的土地利用、避免非法獵殺、喚醒意識、更有效率的國際合作,而對於翎頜鴇(Houbara Bustard),還要確保打獵是在法律規範下,將永續性融入原有或外來的措施中。熱帶亞洲物種(特別是南亞鴇)尤需要迫切的行動。

非洲-歐亞的禿鷹

會議代表們強調聯合國遷徙物種公約禿鷹多物種行動方案的重要性,聚焦在一個能將所有利益關係者集合起來的「實踐者社群」之必要性。特別急迫的是社區及政府的快速回應機制要迅速到位,以共同打擊有毒誘餌的威脅;還有動物藥品的安全試驗,以減少這已被證實的危機。「禿鷹安全區塊」對南亞地區來說至關緊要,同理,妥適地與在地景觀相應的措施在其它地區也有其重要性,尤其是在非洲。

獵隼

重申獵隼全球行動方案(SakerGAP)的重要性,包含它的管理和監測系統,特別是與它的透明度、建立共識有關的措施。SakerGAP的旗艦計畫已有卓越進展,其執行必須再擴大、延伸到其它領域,尤其是應對電擊這項主要威脅。

能力培養

正如遷徙路徑的保育需要各個地方的網絡,它需要每條遷徙路徑上的每個國家中採取行動的人與組織建立起一套網絡。為了支持公民社會組織(包含國際鳥盟的各個會員夥伴)去識別、倡議並推行遷徙路徑的保育,我們必須先釐清關鍵能力發展的落差與成功案例,發展並落實策略以擴大這類成果。

鳥類保育的捐款人聯盟

峰會中的捐款人*表示他們有興趣透過聯盟的方式更有效率地合作,充份發揮他們對全球遷徙路徑鳥類保育的付出,並以鳥類作為生物多樣性與人類福祉的宣傳大使。捐款人體認到額外投入資源的必要,通過由美國國家魚類與野生動物基金會及北京巧女公益基金會在接下來的12個月之內主持會議,建立並擴大這個聯盟。捐款人期待以召集人的角色,在此合作案與國際鳥盟繼續併肩努力。

*捐款人包括: Qiaonyu Foundation (北京巧女公益基金會), International Fund for Houbara Conservation, MAVA Foundation, Jensen Foundation, The David & Lucile Packard Foundation, and the Critical Ecosystems Partnership Fund

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二、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。

自03/31清早登上東引島後,我們便在菜園入口的水池草澤中持續聽見一隻葦鶯的叫聲,頭幾天我們只聽見他的call與幾次song (在03/31有錄下一段song),並未見到這隻鳥。在島上的所有5天中,我們天一亮就守在菜園等待這隻鳥。那幾天鳥況奇差,這隻神秘的葦鶯成了我們的精神支柱,讓我們對於這趟東引行懷抱最後一點希望。我們幾乎把握了所有能觀察這隻鳥的機會,終於在04/03目擊。當時我先發現有隻鳥在水池旁的矮樹叢中鑽動,馬上仔細觀看是不是這隻葦鶯,不一會兒他便從樹叢中往10公尺外的長草叢飛,可以明顯看出是隻葦鶯。他先是在長草叢上停了約5秒,接著才沒入草堆之中。

在我們錄下他的叫聲後·馬上到xeno-canto資料庫上搜尋各種葦鶯的叫聲·起先只以臺灣野鳥手繪圖鑑上收錄的物種做比對·篩選出音質、音節最為接近的遠東葦鶯·但在參考了Birds of East Asia後·發現還有鈍翅葦鶯這個分布上和馬祖列島頗接近的物種·找出叫聲比對後發現鈍翅葦鶯的鳴唱聲音質和遠東葦鶯相當接近·只好繼續努力觀察。唯一一次的目擊紀錄中·觀察到這隻葦鶯背部偏暖褐色;體型和一旁的黑臉鵐相差不大·顯得有些瘦小;待他在草莖上停妥後·清楚看見頭部特徵·眉線較細·且眉線長度只到眼睛;次眉線亦不明顯。以上就是我們所觀察到的特徵。可惜此後就沒有再觀察到這隻鳥·令我們有點失落·

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中名: 鈍翅葦鶯

英名: Blunt-winged Warbler

學名: Acrocephalus concinens

發現日期: 2018年04月03日

發現地點: 連江縣東引鄉獅子菜園

天氣情況:陰天

鳥是否逆光:否,該鳥飛行高度不高,當天也

沒有太陽,並未造成逆光。

觀察時間:約15秒

觀察者與鳥的距離:約20公尺

當時所使用的器材:SWAROVSKI EL 8x32、

Apple iPhone 6

畢竟這麼難熬的幾天完全是靠他撐過來的。回到臺灣之後, 經過多方的詢問與討論,最後和崇漢老師討論過後確認是 執翅葦鶯。

三、補充資料

1.在辨識過程中曾考慮哪些鳥種?

遠東葦鶯。遠東葦鶯和鈍翅葦鶯的叫聲相似度高,在 xeno-canto上發問後目前還無人回應。最後以外觀特徵 來辨識:遠東葦鶯的眉線和次眉線都較鈍翅葦鶯發達,和 我們的觀察不符,故排除之。另外根據網路照片比對,以 及崇漢老師的觀察經驗,鈍翅葦鶯的嘴及尾羽長度都較遠 東葦鶯短小,和我們的觀察相符。

2.觀察者之觀鳥經驗與資格?

賞鳥15年,累積臺灣鳥種450種以上。

四、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?

以手機錄下一段song,無影像紀錄。檔案存放於個人電腦,已上傳xeno-canto資料庫,以及eBird Macaulay Library。

https://www.xeno-canto.org/412340站·利用Praat聲 紋分析軟體輸出 頻譜圖。

五、填表者資料:顏立愷,自由賞鳥人。

六、共同發現者: 顏立心, 自由賞鳥人, 賞鳥經歷與資歷 與填表人幾乎一樣。

七、參考資料:

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