

台灣與亞洲鄰近國家黑鳶定點調查結果之比較

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摘要

台灣黑鳶 (*Milvus migrans*) 曾經非常普遍，但至1980年代估計全台僅有200隻，對本種的長期調查遲自1990年代才開始。調查10年來，台灣黑鳶的數量仍未增加。為瞭解亞洲鄰近國家的黑鳶現況，特別前往短期調查。於2001年11月至2002年1月間，分別在香港、日本、印度、尼泊爾4國調查，以定點方式記錄當地黑鳶一天的活動情形，包括黃昏聚集隻數的變化，並記錄其覓食行為及與人的互動關係。結果顯示黑鳶在5國的海灣環境皆以小塊腸肉為主食，死魚為輔，日本黑鳶在河川以人餵食土司為主食。各國黑鳶的食物主要來源皆是人。在數量方面，以黃昏聚集族群來比較，台灣至多56隻，而香港為710隻、日本102隻、尼泊爾470隻、印度150隻。印度的黑鳶巢位就在城市路旁的樹上。結果顯示，台灣黑鳶族群數量比鄰近亞洲國家少。其他國家食物充足且隨處可得，且不怕接近人，因此食物及人的態度是保育台灣黑鳶的關鍵。

Comparison of Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) population survey between Taiwan and other four Asian Countries

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Abstract

Black Kites (*Milvus migrans*) used to be common in early years in Taiwan. Their population declined to 200 in 1980s. Long-term survey was conducted since 1990s. In order to know more about the current status of Black Kites in neighboring Asian Countries, I visited Hong Kong, Japan, India and Nepal during November 2001 and January 2002 to conduct a preliminary population survey. Observation showed that the main food for Black Kites, such as abandoned livestock organs, was from people in all 5 countries. The population size from one sampling site was 56, 710, 102, 470, 150 for Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, Nepal and India, respectively. Taiwan had the fewest individuals. The key points seem to be food shortage and unfriendly attitude from people.