

1992~2003年間黑鳶巢位及夜棲地的變動

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摘要

1992~2003年間基隆市野鳥學會黑鳶調查小組對台灣全島的黑鳶進行族群生態調查，本文針對繁殖區、巢樹及夜棲地的異動情形提出報告。在這12年間共記錄到96個繁殖區、巢樹163棵。其中以曾文水庫累計有26個繁殖區、一季有14個繁殖區同時使用，是全島繁殖區最多且密度最高的區域。全島96個繁殖區中，只使用1次的有22個、2次的有20個、3次的有10個，三者佔全部的54%。綜觀之，逾半的黑鳶繁殖區使用年限不多於3年。163棵巢樹中，有94棵只使用1年、43棵只使用2年，兩者合計佔84%，可見多數黑鳶並不長期使用同一巢樹。連續使用最久的1棵巢樹是7年。夜棲林的使用，屏東、台北兩大族群皆有明顯的遷移現象，屏東族群會在不同季節之間遷移10km，台北族群曾遷移20 km，這樣的遷移並不規律，目前尚無法判斷其原因。

關鍵詞：黑鳶、繁殖、巢位、巢樹、夜棲地

Changes of Nest Sites and Night Roosts of the Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) in the Period 1992-2003

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Abstract

During 1992 to 2003, the Black Kite Study Group of the Wild Bird Society of Keelung intensively recorded Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*) population ecological data throughout the entire island of Taiwan. Herein, information is provided concerning changes in breeding sites, nest trees, and night roosts. During these 12 years, 96 breeding sites and 163 nest trees were documented. In the ZengWen area of southwestern Taiwan, 26 different breeding sites were documented of which 14 sites were used in a single year, meaning it had the highest number and density of sites of anywhere on the island. Among the 96 breeding sites, 22 were used only once, 20 were used only twice, 10 were used 3 times. In total, 54% of the breeding sites were used no more than 3 times. Among 163 nest trees, 96 were used only once and 43 were used only twice. In total 84% of nest trees were used for no longer than 2 years. This indicates that the Black Kite changes its breeding habitat quite often. Concerning the use of woods for roosting at night, the 2 large populations of Pingtung, southern Taiwan and Taipei, northern Taiwan showed obvious movements between 2 roost sites. The reason for this movement is not yet clear.

Key Words : Black Kite, *Milvus migrans*, breeding sites, nest, night roost