

燕子來了！

Yen Zi Lai Le

一個外國人在台灣之賞鳥、保育及文化體驗



The Swallows' Return

A foreigner's history of birdwatching, conservation and culture in Taiwan.

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致 謝——作者序



如果德瑞克不愛鳥，又如果沒有他賞鳥的熱誠，這本書永遠不會呈現在您面前。來台灣旅居的第一天德瑞克就開始搜尋台灣的賞鳥資訊。也是德瑞克開始跟台灣鳥類保育學家郭東輝及姚正得先生見面，並且互相討論在哪裡可以觀賞到難以捉摸的鳥類，像是“銀色幽靈”及其他鳥類。“銀色幽靈”是德瑞克特別為藍腹鷴取的小名。本書的附錄“台灣何處賞鳥去”及其他相關鳥類知識也是德瑞克編撰的。在我們探索台灣初期，德瑞克邀請我們賞鳥的朋友一起吃飯，也因如此，我們有機會從他們多年賞鳥的經驗中學習及分享我們對賞鳥的熱情。而且，當我們開始發現越來越多的證據證明還有人為私利而捕捉野鳥及破壞野鳥棲息地，德瑞克對保育的熱衷讓我們開始跟吳森雄及姚正得先生討論我們在台灣觀察到的事物，我們也因此知道他們對於台灣鳥類保育及保護鳥類棲息地的努力及貢獻。這些保育學者是引發我寫這些文章的靈感來源，而以保育為出發點也是這些文章的重點。

雖然德瑞克跟我來自不同的大陸(德瑞克來自南非，而我來自北美)，我們對於賞鳥卻同樣有一份不滅的熱情。當初遇到德瑞克時，因為他深受大自然的感動及他愛鳥的熱忱，於是我們墜入情網。書中的前幾篇文章是有關我們在台灣野地裏的探險，這些文章也記錄了我跟德瑞克一起探險台灣的愉悅心情。

當然，如果少了像吳森雄、姚正得、郭東輝及鄧伯齡先生這些人無私及無數的貢獻，這本書是沒辦法完成的。就像那些促使他們起而奮戰的鳥類一樣，他們在這本書裏有著同樣的份量。再者，我要感謝的還有台中「小週末作家之夜」團體裡的Jason Tomassini, Tara Harold, Joel McCafferey and Mark Paas——別懷疑就是你。對於這些文章他們給我許多意見。同時我還要感謝在香港的Madeleine Marie Slavick，他給了我許多主意及新的見識。最後，要感謝翻譯陳韋利，在翻譯文章同時，她學習了這些鳥類的中英文名稱，也以精確及別具風格的方式用中文來傳達這些文章的意涵。希望經由這個計畫，她對台灣的大地之愛又更深切了。

Kathryn Rogers

Acknowledgements—Author's Preface

Without Derrick's love of birds, drive and dedication to bird watching, this book would never have got off the ground. He researched birding in Taiwan from the beginning of our sojourn here in late 2002. Derrick initiated meetings with birder-conservationists like Phillip Kuo(郭東輝), John Wu(吳森雄) and CT Yao(姚正得) and asked for information about where to track down elusive birds like the one he dubbed 'the silver ghost': the Swinhoe's Pheasant. Derrick compiled the appendices on where to bird in Taiwan and birding resources. In the early days of our discovery of Taiwan, Derrick invited our new birding friends to join us for meals so we could learn from their years of experience and expertise and share our mutual passion for birding. And when we began to find more and more evidence of exploitation of wild birds and damage to their habitats it was our shared passion for conservation which led us to speak with John Wu and CT Yao about our observations. Through those conversations we learned about their efforts to protect Taiwan's wild birds and habitats. They helped to inspire the essays which focus on that theme.

Birding is a passion Derrick and I share, though we each came to it in our own way and on different continents. When I met Derrick I fell in love with him in part because he is so touched by nature and such a keen and enthusiastic birder. The early essays in this collection express our joy in discovering Taiwan's wild places together.

Of course, this book could not have been written without hours of unselfish contributions from John Wu, CT Yao, Phillip Kuo and Po-lin Deng(鄧伯齡) - who are as much the subject of this book as the wild birds they fight to protect. In addition, I would like to acknowledge the very helpful feedback I received about the essays from the original Taichung Wednesday Night Writer's Group, Jason Tomassini, Tara Harold, Joel McCafferey and Mark Paas - that means you. Also thanks go to Madeleine Marie Slavick in Hong Kong for her many helpful ideas and insights and finally to Alice Chen, the translator. She has made a supreme effort to translate the essays both with accuracy and style. I hope her love for the natural side of her native Taiwan has grown through this project.

Kathryn Rogers

主任序

台灣位於歐亞大陸板塊的東南邊緣和太平洋西岸交會處的島鏈上，因為北回歸線通過台灣中部，以及季節風及洋流作用之故，氣候溫暖多雨，蘊育了多樣化的生物，鳥類的種類和數量均相當可觀。目前台灣曾有出現記錄的鳥類約500多種，其中150多種是屬於留鳥，當中更有84種是台灣特有的鳥類，包括特有種15種和特有亞種69種。這些台灣特有的鳥類是許多賞鳥愛好者夢寐以求想要窺探其美麗身影的對象。鳥類亦為許多自然愛好人士創作靈感的啟發者，在很多人的生活中也占有很大的比重。

台灣，一個在過去的地質歷史中曾多次和歐亞陸塊分分合合的大陸型島嶼，在隔離的過程中，許多物種藉由各種方式來到台灣，使得台灣擁有龐雜度極高的生物相。台灣多樣的環境，包括海岸、平原、低海拔到高海拔山區，到處都孕育著不同的鳥類生活其間。除了豐富的生物資源之外，到台灣各地欣賞美麗的景觀以及體驗不同的風土民俗，也能獲致不同的樂趣，這些都是台灣最具吸引力的生態旅遊資源。

“今日鳥類，明日人類”——台灣由於過去數十年來人口快速增加，經濟快速發展，以及自然資源過度開發所造成的生態變化，使得許多棲地及物種生存面臨危機，鳥類保育已然成為台灣政府及民間共同關注的重要議題。本書的作者Kate Rogers 女士和她的先生Derrick Wilby 藉著來台工作的機會，利用假日到各地賞鳥，進而關注台灣的鳥類保育和體驗風土民情，Rogers女士以她專業而流暢的筆觸描述他們在台灣賞鳥過程中所接觸的人、事、地、物，並選介台灣重要的保育成果，包括水雉復育區、黑面琵鷺和八色鳥保育，還藉由台灣野鳥資訊社吳森雄老師的訪談內容回顧台灣鳥類保育發展的歷史。

本人衷心期望藉由這本以一個外國人的客觀立場所撰寫的書，並且以中、英對照方式呈現，能讓國內和國外讀者多瞭解一些有關台灣鳥類生態之美，以及台灣生態保育成果的訊息。感謝本書的作者Kate Rogers、Derrick Wilby，提供相關資訊的郭東輝先生、鄧伯齡先生，還有推動台灣鳥類研究及保育不遺餘力的「鳥爺爺」——吳森雄老師。

主任 何源三 謹識

Director’s Preface

Taiwan is an off-shore island at the southeastern edge of the Eurasian Continent in the western Pacific Ocean. To the north are the Ryukyu Islands, Japan, and Korea, while the Bashi Channel to the south connects Taiwan with the Philippines. Due to its subtropical location with prevailing seasonal monsoons and the nearby flowing Kuroshio Current, it has warm weather with abundant rainfalls which make it very attractive to birds. With this climatic condition the island has a rich fauna, particularly for birds, which are highly diverse and in great abundance. At present there are over 500 species of birds that have been recorded in Taiwan, of which around 150 are resident. The 15 endemic species and 69 endemic subspecies are the ones most sought after by birdwatchers. Birds in Taiwan have been the muses of many nature-lovers and play an important part in the lives of the islanders.

As an island originally connected to the Asian mainland, Taiwan shares some species with that region. Yet, because Taiwan has been an island for thousands of years, unique species and sub-species have had plenty of time to evolve. As a result of those two major influences, Taiwan supports a great diversity of biota. In addition, monsoon winds, ocean currents, changes in latitude, elevation and landscapes have all produced diverse climates and environments. Along the coasts, in lowland areas and in high-elevation mountainous areas, different types of habitats support many types of birds.

“Today Birds, Tomorrow Man” - Due to a rapid increase in human population associated with rapid economic development in recent years, natural environment of Taiwan has deteriorated greatly, adversely affecting plant and animal lives; some species are on the verge of extinction. The bird conservation has become a critical issue for the public as well as for the government. Strong interests in conservation and wild birds inspired the author of this book, Kate Rogers, and her husband Derrick Wilby, to undertake this project. In this book she used her professional writing skill and experiences to record the people and events they encountered and the things they saw. She reported important achievements in nature conservation in Taiwan, such as the establishments of nature reserves for Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Black-faced Spoonbill, and Fairy Pitta. Based on her interview with Mr. John Sen-hsiong Wu of the Taiwan Wild Birds Information Center, she has written about the historical development of bird conservation in Taiwan. It is my hope that this book written objectively by a foreigner and published in both Chinese and English will be a medium for recognition of the beauty of birds of Taiwan and the achievements of Taiwan’s bird conservation.

I hope all Taiwanese and foreign nature-lovers alike are touched by nature and wild birds through their experiences with bird watching, conservation and culture in Taiwan. I also hope that the readers of this book are inspired by conservationists and the conservation programs they have developed and that they give their support to such programs. Finally, I would like to acknowledge the very helpful information contributed to this book by Phillip Kao, Po-lin Deng, CT Yao, Scott Lin, and particularly the ”Grandpa of Birds”- John Sen-hsiong Wu.

Director Yuan-San Ho

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前　言

數千年來，鳥類在中國文化中一直占有著重要的地位。唐朝(西元618-907)之前，鳥類的身影就裝飾著最早的絲畫，鳥一直是藝術創作的一個重要主題。在宋朝，鳥的畫像越來越寫實，這一切都感謝科學上對品種的研究。瓷器上常常描繪著鳥類，而且牠們時常被拿來吟詩賦詞。鳥類漸漸變成令人嚮往的象徵，鴛鴦象徵忠誠，喜鵲象徵好運，「Chinese Bubul」則直接被稱為「白頭翁」而不是中華鶇——「白頭」在中國文化裡象徵著長壽，這是因為牠們頭上白色的羽毛代表著年長的人頭上的白頭髮。這些形容詞都在現代中國成語中一再的出現。鳴禽和畫眉仍然被視為最優雅精煉的寵物，因為牠們活生生的表現了中國傳統藝術和詩詞。

在中國大陸、台灣及香港，將鳥視為家庭寵物的習慣還是很普及。當我在湖南長沙教書時，我習慣觀察帶著籠鳥去古牆附近公園散步的老人；在香港，你也可以看到一些賭馬的人帶著鳥籠進去馬場，希望鳥兒能夠為他們帶來一些運氣。在香港矗立擁擠的小房屋外面都會掛著竹籠，而竹籠裡的俘虜發出像笛子一樣的美妙聲音，能喚起許多城市居民在夢裡才能得到的森林和山林之聲。

白頭翁　Chinese Bulbul
攝影／詹文輝



Introduction

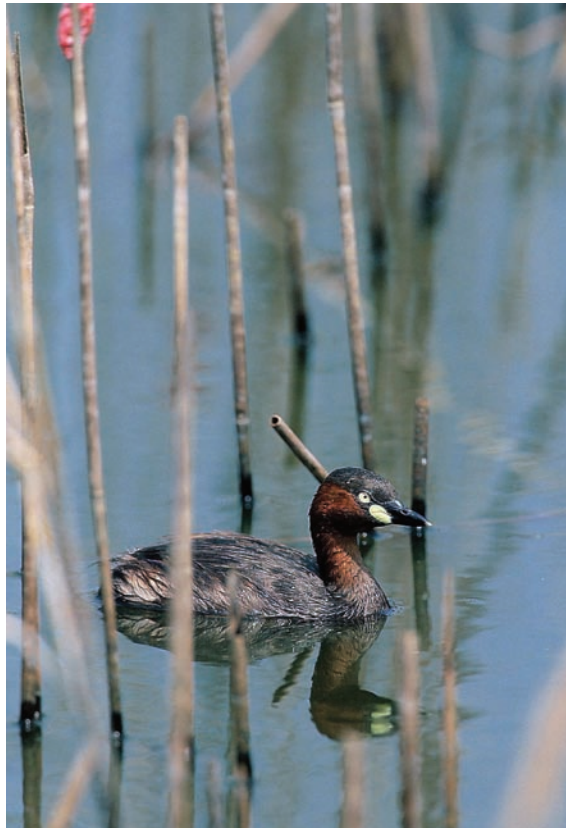
絲畫
The earlist silk painting



Birds have held an important position in Chinese culture for thousands of years, decorating even the earliest silk paintings. By the Tang Dynasty (618-907) birds were a major subject of art, and in the following Sung Dynasty, were portrayed with increasing realism thanks to scientific study of a wide variety of species. Frequently depicted on porcelain and often referred to in poetry as well, birds came to represent desirable human qualities. The Mandarin duck symbolized faithfulness, the Magpie good luck. The “Bai To Ong Niao” - prosaically named the Chinese Bulbul in English - has long been a symbol of longevity in Chinese culture thanks to the white cap on its head, which gives it the appearance of a white-haired old man. These associations linger in modern Mandarin idiom. And songbirds and thrushes are still considered the most elegant and refined of pets because they are seen as a living reference to traditional Chinese art and poetry.

Birds as household pets are still common on the mainland and in Taiwan and Hong Kong. While teaching in Changsha, Hunan, I used to observe old men strolling with their caged birds in the park near the ancient city wall. In modern Hong Kong you can still sometimes see punters at the horse races carrying caged songbirds with them for luck. And bamboo cages hang from the bars of many of Hong Kong’s crowded, cell-like high rise tenements, the fluty calls and trills of the captives within evoking images of forests and mountains many urban dwellers can only ever dream about.

小鸊鷉　Little Grebe
攝影／詹文輝



在加拿大，當我還年輕的時候，鳥類一直是我創作的靈感，牠們在我生活中佔著很大的部份。在夏天，我常常跟我的家人或朋友划著獨木舟去探索野外。很幸運的是，在我成長的過程中，我曾經在野外看過熊、狼及其他野生動物，雖然如此，當我看到鳥類時，總覺得像是得到一份禮物般的幸運；不管是在春天看到彩色的鶯科鳴禽在沒有樹葉而靜止的樹枝上倏地飛著，或是翅膀帶著珠寶般光彩的蜂鳥。離家多年後的某個夏天，我回到這裡，就在我的獨木舟旁，浮遊水面的潛鳥劃破閃爍著銀光的湖面，這隻壯碩的雄鳥，似乎喜歡沉穩地出現在湖面上，展現牠那美呆的紅眼睛，還有那黑白相間的領巾及優美的姿態。

自從我到亞洲之後，我會在意想不到的地方聽到故鄉潛鳥的悠揚啼叫。許多茶坊和賣佛教文物的古董商店會播放自然樂章混合自然之聲、誦經合唱及音樂的CD。隨著潺潺流水的自然聲音樂裡，讓我最感動的是一段伴隨著潛鳥叫聲的自然音樂。不管我在哪兒聽到這些音樂裏潛鳥那空靈似的迴音，這樣的聲音總會讓我感動到骨子裡；會讓我神遊到我媽媽在加拿大靠近省立公園的家。後來我長大一些，便藉著賞鳥及旅遊四處尋找與野鳥及野生動物相遇的機會。藉由寫作來紀錄這些記憶便成為我保存這些經驗的方法，這樣也給自己一個讓這些鳥類及動物在我的記憶中活現的機會。



小鸊鷉平台式的水面浮巢　Little Grebe on it's nest　攝影／詹文輝

Birds have been my muse and a big part of my life since I was a young girl in Canada. I spent many summers exploring the wilderness by canoe with family and friends. While I was growing up I was fortunate to see bears, wolves and many other animals in the wild, but sightings of birds always felt like a gift: whether I caught a glimpse of colourful returning warblers flitting through the still bare branches of a spring forest, or hummingbirds iridescent as jewels on the wing. When I return home in the summer, a surfacing loon, breaking the silver skin of the lake right next to my canoe, still startles like a revelation - even after all my years away. His size and calm impress as much as his ruby red eye and necklace of black and white.

Since I have come to live in Asia, I have heard the ululating calls of loons in unexpected places. Many tea houses and shops selling Buddhist curios play CDs which mix nature sounds, chanting and music. One of the most moving natural sounds on those CDs, along with the tinkle of flowing water, is the call of the loon. Its echoes still send shivers down my spine where ever I hear them, and instantly transport me back to my mother's home near a large provincial park in Canada. As I have got older I have actively sought encounters with wild birds and animals through bird watching and travel. Writing about those moments has become my attempt to preserve those experiences and gives me a chance to re-live them.



五色鳥　Black-browed Barbet
攝影／黃秀珍

因為愛鳥，所以我和我先生相遇。過去四年來我和我先生旅遊至亞洲及非洲各地的荒野，而且我們很幸運的可以在野外看到獅子、大象及長臂猿。但是我們兩個都認為唯有看到野鳥時，我們的心才會沸騰。當我們來到台灣時，我非常期待去台灣的山上及野地裡探險，也非常期待看到新的異國鳥類。在台灣的這段期間，我們幸運地見到許多精緻的風景和獨特的台灣特有種鳥類。但是我沒有想到的是，我們竟然可以常常在車煙迷漫的城市十字路口附近的小商店中的籠子裡看到野生鳥類，或是在我家附近蒼翠繁茂的綠色山麓小丘中看到被獵鳥者所設的網子纏住的野生鳥類。如果你關心野生動物的存活，在這種情況下，你可能會因為看到這些可憐的野生動物而感到意外。當我在寫這篇文章時，我心裡想的是鄰居三色紫羅蘭花床及草皮旁的籠子，籠子裏的幼小獼猴緊張的推擠著。因為牠偷襲另一個居民的果樹，所以被困在緊鄰我們大樓旁的林子裡。這隻動物的處境非常危險。我的鄰居們似乎不管這些猴子在台中以外的山麓小丘已經變得越來越稀少，他們也不在乎牠們是被法律保護著的。他們視這些猴子為討厭的東西和「可以合法獵捕的野獸」。還有另一個鄰居也不管他們竹籠裡落魄的五色鳥，只要是白晝就見牠在籠子裡狂亂地往籠子的門衝撞，或尋找較高的棲息處。這座有著猴子的林子裡，五色鳥不斷的鳴叫著，他們的羽毛光鮮的像春天的嫩綠色；而籠子內的那隻五色鳥不曾回應過。

Our love of birds helped to bring my husband and I together. Over the past four years, we have traveled together to many pockets of wilderness in Asia and Africa and have been lucky enough to come across lions, elephants and gibbons in the wild. But for both of us bird sightings really make our hearts soar. When we came to Taiwan I looked forward to exploring the mountains and valleys together and to seeing exotic new bird species. During our time here we have been fortunate to see many exquisite landscapes and unique endemic bird species. But what I did not anticipate was how often we would encounter wild birds behind bars in small shops at smoggy city intersections, or tangled in poachers' nets in the lush, green foothills near our home. If you care about the well being of living creatures, nothing can prepare you for that kind of encounter. As I write this I have a mental image of the young Formosan macaque monkey nervously huddling in the cage next to the beds of yellow pansies on my neighbour's lawn. Trapped in the wood next to our compound because it was raiding another resident's fruit trees, this animal is destined to become soup. It doesn't appear to matter to my neighbours that these monkeys have become very rare in the foothills outside Taichung, or that they are protected by law. They are seen as a nuisance and "fair game". Nor does it matter to another neighbour that the scruffy Black-browed Barbet in the bamboo cage adorning his front gate never stops its frantic leaping from floor to perch as long as there is daylight. In the trees of the monkey wood free Barbets call constantly, their plumage fresh as the new green of spring. The caged bird never answers.



筆者居處
Around author's house

當我看到鳥被關在籠子裡時，我沒有辦法不傷心，因為我覺得不關心的態度等於放棄。寫這本書的目的是要讚揚台灣的鳥類及台灣的美，同時本書的其他主要目的是為了提高台灣及外國人士對台灣的保育意識。儘管我極力鼓勵保護鳥類及防止過度開發來保護牠們棲息地，我一點也沒有想要羞辱我的鄰居們，就因為他們將鳥關在籠子裡。偶爾，他們會買到黑枕藍鶲，可是這些食虫的鳥類無可避免地將會在幾週內死去，因為飼養者可能給牠們不適當的食物。我從吳森雄先生——台灣鳥類保育的先驅者及台灣第一本用中文寫成的「台灣野鳥圖鑑」的作者——那邊學到「不要直接公然反對」的保育方式。就在德瑞克建議我寫一本關於我們在台灣的賞鳥經驗的書之後，吳森雄先生也鼓勵我寫這本書，他建議以一個外國人士的觀點來談論台灣的賞鳥及保育活動，最好「以小心的態度來敘述」，應該可以吸引台灣自然的愛好者的閱讀，同時也開展他們的視野。以關注在台灣的一些保育問題，德瑞克同意吳森雄先生的話。(通常德瑞克的作法是採取果決的行動並且直接去跟傷害無辜動物的人對質。(我非常了解德瑞克的感覺，並且試著分享這些感覺，但是我總希望他的方法不是那麼的強硬。因為和善的手腕可以讓更多人接受。)

I cannot switch off my sadness at seeing birds in cages, particularly because I know that indifference is a kind of giving up. This book was written in praise of Taiwan's birds and natural beauty, but also in large part to try to raise the awareness of Taiwanese and foreigners alike about this island's ongoing conservation issues. All proceeds from the purchase of the book will go back into conservation in Taiwan. Yet as much as I want to encourage protection of birds and their habitats over their exploitation, I do not try to shame my neighbours who keep caged birds. Although my heart aches when I see people cage lapis-toned flycatchers which inevitably die without the right food, I have learned to use a more non-confrontational approach to conservation from John Wu - conservation "grandfather" and author of Taiwan's first field guide to the birds - Field Guide to the Wild Birds of Taiwan (in Chinese) - has been my best teacher. After my husband and birding companion Derrick suggested I write about our birding experiences in Taiwan, John encouraged me further. He believes that a foreigner's perspective on birding and conservation in Taiwan - sensitively expressed - could appeal to Taiwanese nature lovers as well as open their eyes to some of the island's serious conservation issues. This was also Derrick's hope. He wants to make a difference on behalf of threatened birds and animals.



黑枕藍鶲
Black-naped Blue Monarch
攝影／姚正得



雲霧中的松林　Pine forest in the mist
攝影／姚正得

人類學家推測早在四十萬年前，身為一個物種的人類開始知道如何控制火的那一剎那就開始改變地球的環境。當存活遊戲變成跟掠食者或對抗惡劣環境間的廝殺活動時，如何取得對大自然及其他的棲息者的控制變成一件迫不及待的事。從古至今，世界各地的歷史文化都發展出控制大自然的策略。事實上，在加拿大——「一個富有森林，湖泊和野生生物的國家」——比較起其他事物，許多人仍然視大自然資源為第一順位。最近的「保護北方森林之戰」——為捍衛多數候鳥的築巢棲息地及其他各種哺乳動物原始的棲息處而努力——這差不多就是加拿大人對野生環境的觀感。她只是提供我們礦物、木材及燃料的資源而已？還是有足夠的理由讓人們學習保護她？對世上的很多人而言，只有躲入大自然的懷抱才能帶給他們精神上的滿足。許多加拿大人在夏天的夜晚坐在野外的湖畔，為的是希望一瞥北極光。「就好像發亮的簾子湧出夜空」，那些曾經見過“北方之光”的幸運兒如此描述，訴說這樣的經驗使他們更接近神。台灣人也會嘗試透過大自然來提升心靈。每年夏天，大批人群湧入山裡的公園，不只是為了要避暑，有些人為的是要在自然的世界裡尋求頓悟。當地的保育學家及鳥類學家都承認，「頓悟及內心平靜的時刻」，在這個擁擠的島嶼上是很難求得的一件事，因為都市中常常是“Ren shan, Ren high”——“人山人海”。然而，我跟德瑞克常常在早上五點多在溪頭森林遊樂區或中台灣的八仙山國家森林遊樂區遇到其他的人，這些人經常爬山尋求寧靜及希望與大自然合而為一。

Anthropologists speculate that as a species we began to alter our environment as long ago as four-hundred thousand years when we first gained control of fire. When survival meant kill or be killed by predators or a hostile environment, gaining control of nature and its wild inhabitants was imperative. Throughout history many cultures around the world have evolved tactics for controlling nature. In fact, in Canada - a country rich with forests, lakes and wildlife - many people still view nature as a resource before anything else. The new fight to preserve the boreal forest of the north - nesting habitat for many migrating birds and pristine home to a wide variety of mammal species - is about how Canadians see wilderness. Is it only a source of minerals, timber and fuel, or does it have a right to our protection for its own sake? For many people around the world only a retreat into nature can bring them spiritual fulfillment. Many Canadians sit by wilderness lakes on summer nights hoping for a glimpse of aurora borealis - that shimmering curtain which billows across the night sky. Those fortunate enough to see the “northern lights” often say the experience has brought them closer to God. Taiwanese are no different in their yearning for spiritual connection through nature. They flock to their mountain parks in large numbers every summer - not only to avoid the heat - but in search of those epiphanies found only in the natural world. Local conservationists and birders we have met admit those moments of communion and inner peace are rare on this crowded island because of, “Ren shan, Ren high.” *People mountain, People sea.* Nevertheless, in places like Chitou Forest Reserve and Bashensan in Central Taiwan, Derrick and I have often encountered other individuals at five a.m., climbing the hills in search of silence and connection with nature.



茶腹鴝　Eurasian Nuthatch
攝影／黃秀珍

寫這本書的目的不但希望它是一個教育工具，並且希望它可以提供台灣其他賞鳥者，包括當地及外國賞鳥者一些賞鳥的最佳地點。我們剛來台灣的前六個月是住在台北，所以我們在那段期間常常去附近的烏來風景區拜訪。第一篇散文的背景便是烏來。在2003的秋天，德瑞克被調到台南。我們就在台南外圍的四草附近發現黑面琵鷺，也曾拜訪玉山附近的山頭。我們在台南的賞鳥接應人，也是台南市野鳥學會的前任領導人，郭東輝先生。他時常告知我們哪裡是尋鳥的最佳地點——我的另一篇散文「黑面琵鷺的守護者」，主題也是他提供給我的。東輝先生介紹我們認識在行政院農業委員會特有生物研究保育中心(TESRI)工作的姚正得先生，也介紹吳森雄先生給我們認識。

之後，德瑞克的工作又再次遷調——這次是在大坑，就在中台灣台中市的外圍。住在台中的吳森雄先生與我們分享他對台灣鳥類的專長及可以在哪裡發現這些鳥。兩篇散文「悄視銀色幽靈」及「一線生機」就是我們在大坑的這段期間誕生的。根據我們在台灣賞鳥的經驗，德瑞克還編譯了本書的附錄，內容包括「何處賞鳥去」、「鳥類資源」及其他相關資訊。希望藉著這本書可以幫助台灣新生代賞鳥者及第一次來台拜訪的外國人士。

散文出現的次序反映出我剛開始對台灣自然生態「羅曼蒂克」的感覺慢慢轉換成對於野鳥保護議題上一種比較現實的觀感。「烏來賞鳥記」和「悄視銀色幽靈」表達了我的讚賞；稍後的「黑面琵鷺的守護者」及「一線生機」則提供比較均衡的看法。對於以吳森雄先生為主軸的散文則命名為「“紅尾伯勞”：台灣野生鳥類保育之根」。這篇散文應是我對台灣先前及後來的觀感比較實際的回應及銜接。

紅尾伯勞　Brown Shrike
攝影／詹文輝



This book was written not only as an educational tool, but as an informal introduction to some of Taiwan's best birding locations for other birders - both local and foreign. For our first six months in Taiwan we were based in Taipei, so we made regular trips to the nearby nature reserve at Wulai. The first essay is set there. After Derrick was transferred to Tainan in 2003 we went to see the Black-faced Spoonbills at Sitsao just outside Tainan, and the rugged peaks of nearby Yushan. Our birding contact in Tainan, then former Head of the Tainan Wild Bird Society, Phillip Kuo, often gave us helpful advice about where to look for birds. Phillip introduced us to CT Yao of The Endemic Species Research Institute (TESRI) in Chi Chi, and to John Wu.

After we had to re-locate for Derrick's job once again - this time to Dakeng, just outside Taichung in central Taiwan - Taichung resident John Wu shared his local expertise about birds and where to find them. The essays "Stalking the Silver Ghost" and "Hanging on a Thread" were born during our time in Dakeng. Derrick has compiled appendices on Where to Watch Birds, Birder's Resources and other related topics based on our experiences watching birds in Taiwan. I hope this book will be useful to both new local birders and those visiting Taiwan for the first time.

The order of the essays reflects a progression in my responses to Taiwan from my first, "romantic" feelings about its natural places to a more realistic perspective on wild bird conservation issues here. "Birding Wulai" and "Stalking the Silver Ghost" express admiration; later pieces such as "Guardians of the Spoonbill" and "Hanging on a Thread" offer a more balanced view. The portrait of John Wu, entitled "Barbecued Brown Shrike", is meant to be a segue between my early reactions to Taiwan and later, more practical responses.

左起：姚正得、作者、陳韋利、吳森雄、德瑞克
Left to right : CT Yao, Author, Alice Chen, John Wu, Derrick



吳森雄的一生跟賞鳥活動在台灣的發展及保育活動的起始是一起成長的，所以藉由描述吳森雄先生的一生我可以同時描述這兩件事情的歷史。約莫三十年前台灣開始繁榮時，很多台灣人的休閒時間變多了。在當時，他是第一批發起賞鳥活動的本地人士之一。特別感謝台灣政府高層人士像是陳水扁總統最近的支持，還有長期支持保育行動者，像是吳森雄先生、郭東輝先生、姚正得先生和鄧伯齡先生連同數以百計熱衷投入自然保育的人士，由於過去三十年的努力使得台灣野鳥贏得重要的保護。他們可觀的貢獻都在這本書的文章中作為實例，詳細地描述著。儘管台灣具有獨特的鳥類和努力保育的成果，跟其他亞洲國家比起來，專門來台灣賞鳥的外國拜訪者還是較少，也許是因為缺乏用英語敘述台灣特殊自然生態的書籍和資料。我希望藉由這本書，以雙語呈現的形式，可以吸引更多的外國賞鳥者到台灣的海岸、溼地和森林賞鳥。

在有歷史以來，台灣曾吸引世界各地的探險家來此探險，而他們甚至看到台灣的精粹而以此為台灣命名。當葡萄牙人在四百年前來台灣時為台灣取名為福爾摩莎，意指“美麗之島”。希望未來的“探險家”，不管是當地人或外國人士都會因為本書而啟發他們幫助保護台灣－這個充滿自然資源的寶藏地及她所有飛翔著的瑰寶。

Kathryn Rogers 台中 2005 八月

左起：德瑞克、郭東輝、鄧伯齡、作者
Left to right : Derrick, Phillip Kuo, Po-ling Deng, Author



The life of John Wu parallels the growth of both bird watching and conservation in Taiwan and is a useful way to describe a history of both. As Taiwan's prosperity began to grow thirty years ago, more leisure time became possible for many Taiwanese. John Wu was among the first of his generation to take up bird watching. Thanks to recent support from people in high office like President Chen-Shui bien, and the long-term commitment of conservationists such as John Wu, Phillip Kuo, CT Yao and Po-ling Deng along with the efforts of hundreds of dedicated nature lovers - Taiwan's wild birds have won important protection. But in spite of its unique birds and conservation efforts, Taiwan remains less visited by foreigners than other Asian birding destinations - perhaps because of a lack of English materials on the island's natural environment. I hope that the bilingual nature of this book will attract more foreign bird watchers to Taiwan's seashores, marshes and mountain forests.

Throughout history, Taiwan has drawn explorers from many parts of the world who have tried to capture its essence in a name. The Portuguese named this island Formosa, meaning "beautiful", when they came across it four hundred years ago. May all future "explorers" both local and foreign, be inspired by this book to help protect the natural treasure that is Taiwan, and all her flying jewels.

Kathryn Rogers Taichung, August, 2005

烏來賞鳥記

烏來是台北南方的一個村莊。從台北搭乘大眾交通工具大約一個半小時就到了。我們是在2002那個濕冷的聖誕節第一次拜訪這個地方。那時候是德瑞克剛接合約到台灣工作的幾個月後。我們很高興可以找到像這樣沒有什麼當地觀光客的村莊。因為聖誕節已經不再是台灣的國定假日——除了一些因僱用外國人而慶祝這個西方節日的老闆。

筆者於烏來留影
Author in Wulai



我們在捷運的最後一站下車並轉搭公車，公車載我們往陡峻的山路上行走，我們就在烏來外面的警察局站下車。幸好，我們當時有點搞不清楚狀況，所以當車子以時速八十公里的速度在容易打滑的路況下行走時，我們沒有感覺到危險，一直到最後才有感覺。當我們終於搞清楚方向時，這個村莊在朦朧的霧中顯得有一點神秘——河邊人行道上矗立著原住民戰士的雕像，這些雕像顯得高貴。而原住民村莊的大門兩旁有著顏色鮮明的圖騰，它們看起來非常真實。我們深覺慶幸可以在這樣異常安靜的期間來進行我們在台灣第一次賞鳥的經驗。在平常的時間，烏來有很多遊客。清澈的瀑布，陡峻的峽谷，當然還有不可置信的觀賞鳥類機會都是我們那年冬天一再回去拜訪的原因。

大部分的週末清晨，烏來的鵝卵石路上是沒有什麼人的。但是，當我們從山上走回村莊時，村莊會擠滿了從台灣各地來的觀光客，還有摩托車吐出難聞的廢氣。商店會賣一些繡上以原住民為主題的商品像是帽子或袋子，這樣的商品在過去曾經引起不錯的商機。一些穿著原住民服裝的漢人向路人招手請他們來店裡買一些木雕的雄性生殖器官及一些從山中植物提煉出來的壯陽藥水。雖然那個地方是原住民居住的地方，我們卻很少看到原住民長相的人所經營的商店。烏來是台灣人在週末休假時遠離塵囂的地方。當地有許多溫泉飯店，這也是吸引北台灣人遠離濕冷的天氣的地方，同時觀光客可以在這美麗的山景照到許多美麗的相片。

Birding Wulai

Wulai is both a village and a district about an hour and a half south of Taipei by public transportation. We first went there on a cold and rainy Christmas day in 2002, only a few months after Derrick began his contract in Taiwan. We were pleased to find the village virtually empty of local tourists. Christmas day is no longer an official day off in Taiwan - except for foreigners whose employers recognize western holidays.

The bus which goes up the steep mountain roads from the end of the MRT line dropped us near the police station just outside Wulai. We were fortunate to be groggy, so the sharp turns taken at 80 kilometers per hour over drizzle slick asphalt didn't register till later. When we got our bearings the village looked intriguing through the wooly mist - the plaster statues of aboriginal warriors positioned on the sidewalk by the river appeared almost noble and the brightly coloured totem poles flanking the gates to the aboriginal village looked authentic. We were lucky that our first experience birding the area was during such an uncharacteristically quiet period. Normally, Wulai attracts large numbers of tourists. The sparkling waterfalls, the deep rocky gorge and of course, the incredible sightings of birds made us return to Wulai again and again that winter.

Most weekends the cobbled streets are empty at seven a.m., but on our way back in the afternoons they would be packed with milling tourists from all over Taiwan, and motorbikes belching acrid fumes. The shops selling red hats and bags embroidered with aboriginal motifs do a booming business at those times; Chinese dressed in aboriginal costume beckon tourists into shops selling large carved wooden phalluses and concoctions to promote potency made from local mountain plants. Although there are aboriginal villages nearby, seldom did we see a person who looked aboriginal running a shop. The local hot springs hotels attract a lot of weekend visitors during the damp and chilly northern Taiwan winter and a train ride offers tourists lots of photographic opportunities along scenic mountain passes.

在路上我們看到許多小孩因為無聊地點燃鞭炮，然後將鞭炮丟到峽谷下面。我不管他們是當地小孩或是觀光客——我只想罵他們騷擾鳥群及污染河流——我用我僅有的中文及老師的腔調來教訓他們，但是我懷疑他們有沒有聽進去。大部分西方賞鳥者喜歡寧靜及沒有人群的野外，但是很多台灣人喜歡熱鬧的感覺——按照文字上的意思是跟他們的朋友“湊熱鬧”的氣氛。

在聖誕節當天我們很幸運的發現烏來峽谷及裡面的保護區沒有什麼人。當我們開始往野外的山路行走時，發現很多因為地震而產生的裂痕。台灣是個多地震的島嶼。峽谷跟道路中間的水泥護欄因為地震而粉碎，就好像巨人用他的手擠碎這些護欄。路邊護欄碎掉的地方形成一個洞，使我們可以看到下面三十公尺外河流的流向。我對於這些大自然力量造成的改變覺得佩服，但同時有點不安。話雖如此，最後我們克服了對這些地上凹陷的恐懼，也找到很多安全的地點來搜尋在河床上活動的鳥。

More than once we came across bored children lighting firecrackers and dropping them over the fence into the gorge. I didn't care if they were locals or tourists - I only wanted to scold them for disturbing the birds and polluting the river below. I used my limited Chinese and my best teacherly tone but I doubt they listened. While most western bird watchers love the peace, quiet and solitude to be found in Taiwan's wild places, many Taiwanese much prefer being renau - literally "hot and noisy" with their friends.

But on Christmas day we were blessed with a silent and solitary discovery of Wulai gorge and its nature reserves. As we walked the mountain road out of town and up to the first nature trail we saw evidence of the many earthquakes which regularly shake up this seismically challenged island. The steel and concrete barriers between the edge of the gorge and the road had been crushed and twisted as if by a giant hand. Large holes gaped in the road near the edge so it was possible to see the river churning thirty meters below. I was impressed by this evidence of nature's power, but uneasy too. However, eventually we came to ignore these gaps and found plenty of safe places to stand and scan the riverbed for the movement of birds.

河烏 Brown Dipper
攝影／詹文輝



鉛色水鶇 Plumbeous Water Redstart
攝影／姚正得



我很高興可以在石頭間及湍急的河流上看到河烏穿梭及捕食，小鳥翅膀快速的在水中拍打就好像魚鰭。我上次看到不同種類的河烏是亞伯達省山上的溪流裡，那些河烏正潛入水裡抓蟲吃，於是我告訴我先生我們可能會在這乾淨的山溪看到河烏。幾分鐘後，我就看到一些胖嘟嘟的鳥兒。當鉛色水鶇在石頭上疾行時，德瑞克專心地看這隻鉛色水鶇，牠正揮動著牠鏽紅色的尾巴。當我第一次見到台灣河烏時，我彈彈我的手指，並且向德瑞克提示這隻河烏的方向。當他用望遠鏡找到這隻河烏後，他向我舉起大拇指。然後蹲下去用望遠鏡來好好地欣賞這隻河烏，然後很滿意的給我一個微笑。

之後，我們又往山上步行了三小時。我們經過兩個座落在峽谷兩旁的村莊，繼續往前延伸進入下一個保護區。一路上我們看到槭樹搖曳著它們優雅似星的深紅葉子。紅黃的葉子散落在地上，因為濕濕的所以黏成一片。我的臉因為細雨及風的吹打而覺得有一點癢癢的，綿綿的雨小到就像在河邊飛瀑四周的水氣微微的噴起來那種感覺，也因為這樣我的頭髮開始捲起來。在河邊我們看到更多河烏及鮮亮的翠鳥。我們兩個都覺得我們很像探險家一樣地發現從來沒人發現過的事情。山上稀少的人跡及乾淨的峽谷——這種情形在亞洲是很少見的——使我們充滿期待。也許我們今天會幸運地看到“特別”的東西，像是稀有的鶇亞科或鶲亞科鳥類。

翠鳥　Common Kingfisher　　攝影／詹文輝



I was thrilled to find dippers plunging off rocks and swimming in and out of the fast flowing water - their wings pulling them through the current like fins. When I spotted one of the plump birds it was just minutes after I'd told my husband that we might see Brown Dippers here in the pure water of the mountain river and that I'd last seen dippers, though a different variety, diving for water bugs in the mountain streams of Alberta, in Canada. Derrick was intent on watching a male Plumbeous Water Redstart as it darted over the rocks, flicking its russet tail, when I spotted my first Taiwan dipper. I signaled to him with our usual snapping of fingers and pointing. When he found the dipper in his binoculars he gave me a thumbs up, and after he'd taken a good long look, beamed a big grin.

We hiked for another three hours further up the mountain, through two small villages perched on the edge of the gorge and into the next reserve. Along the way the Japanese maples were shedding their elegantly pointed crimson leaves. They collected in wet clots on the path. My face tingled in the wind, and the rain, fine as spray from the churning river, curled my hair. In the river we spotted more Brown Dippers and gleaming Common Kingfishers. We felt as if we were discovering this place before anyone else. We were relieved and impressed by the lack of people and virtually no sign of rubbish in the gorge - such rare experiences any where in Asia. There was a good chance the day would bring us “specials”. Maybe we would see a rare thrush, or a flycatcher.

翠鳥(♂)
Common Kingfisher (♂)
攝影／詹文輝



小剪尾　Little Forktail
攝影／詹文輝

接著，在一個彎曲處，有一對小剪尾站在瀑布上端。隨著瀑布急湍的激流，牠們輕輕地搖動身體，但是牠們黑白對比的羽色卻保持著不動。牠們用粉紅色的腳在石頭上跳著，在陡峻的懸崖邊用腳抓著長青苔的圓石。小剪尾通常會在高一點的山上及沒有污染的河流裡出現。很明顯地，牠們往下飛到山的這個高度是為了要避寒。因為牠們在這裡出現，證明烏來的峽谷裡的河流還是蠻乾淨的。在這充滿生命的大自然，我們屏息地觀賞這一切。翠綠的山坡因為野生的秋海棠及八呎高的樹蕨而帶來許多陰涼的地方，這些樹蕨的葉子很像小提琴，隨微風搖曳著。

這對小剪尾飛走了，這份寧靜同時也被打破。德瑞克抓住我的眼神，我們默契十足地互相眨眨眼。我們的眼睛隨著睜得更大，而我們的耳朵也終於跟上一種斷斷續續傳來的旋律。很高興地，我們聽到好像在樹林底層的蛙鳴——然後花了一番功夫蒐尋這個聲音的來源。

在一連串的風景觀賞及森林探索後，我覺得再滿足也不過了。我變得不在乎世外的事。我日常的憂慮在這美好的風景下變得不重要了。我覺得很輕鬆也更接近所謂的神。當我們停下來休息時德瑞克忙著做筆記及日誌，他要記錄在什麼時間及不同的情況下看到的鳥。我們用各自的方法來品味這樣的經驗，分享這樣的經驗卻可以緊緊地將我們繫在一起。我們兩個都是無宗教信仰的人，但是賞鳥及享受野外景觀對我們而言是一件神聖的事。

And then, around a bend, standing at the top of a waterfall, was a pair of Little Forktails. They swayed slightly as the rapids churned around them, their striking black and white feathers unruffled. Rocking on the balls of their pink feet, they gripped the mossy boulders above the precipitous drop. Forktails are only found in unpolluted streams at high elevations, and are normally shy birds. They had obviously descended to this elevation because of the winter cold, but their presence proved that the water in the Wulai gorge was still clean. As we stared and held our breath the whole mountain side trembled with life. The slopes were lush with the dark shields of wild begonias and tree ferns rose eight feet in the air, draping their long fiddleheads on the breeze.

The Little Forktails flew away and the spell was broken. Derrick caught my eye. We both blinked. Our eyes were more open, our ears finely tuned to the notes of every call. Exhilarated, we even followed the soft plink, plink of frogs tucked into the undergrowth for awhile - searching for the source of the sound.

After such sightings and forays into nature I feel satiated, and retreat into myself. My daily cares become unimportant in the greater scheme of things. I feel a sense of release and closer to that higher power some people call God. When we stop somewhere to rest, Derrick busily makes notes in his journal about where we saw the birds, when and under what conditions. We each savor the experience in our own way, but the sharing of it is a strong bond between us. Neither of us is religious, but bird sightings and being out in nature are sacred experiences for us both.

被週遭美麗的景色迷惑著，我們兩個都忘了時間。漸漸地，烏來的聖誕節終於開始變暗，提醒我們該回家了。在冬天的峽谷裡健行五小時，即使長風衣及羊毛衣也沒有辦法預防我們冷到骨底。我的牛仔褲濕答答地黏在我的皮膚上，因為風跟雨的關係我的臉泛紅的像在發光。德瑞克的臉頰凍得都變成深紅色了。我們很幸運的可以看到最後一群鳥——當我們經過吊橋時一群樹鵲及台灣藍鵲從我們上面飛過。幾隻台灣藍鵲停在附近的電話纜線上，笨拙的從上面看著我們——一下子往前一下子往後，高舉著牠們的頭，使牠們可以用框著金色的眼睛來看我們。牠們算是大型的山鳥，長的很也好看——牠們有黑色的頭，碧藍的翅膀及身體，還有紅色的嘴跟腳。牠們的尾巴幾乎是身體的兩倍長，尾巴末端夾雜著黑與白色。台灣藍鵲跟其他鴉科鳥類——烏鴉、樹鵲、星鴉及橿鳥一樣聰明，但是體長比一般烏鴉長十公分。我們很高興可以看到台灣藍鵲——一種台灣特有的鳥，而且牠們是難以捉摸的。這時，我們的腳趾頭都已經麻了，手指頭也都僵硬了。我們再也無法用手拿著望遠鏡，所以我們穿越引領我們入山的隧道，準備回到現實。



Mesmerized, we lost track of the time, but eventually, the light began to fade on that special Christmas day at Wulai. We had to turn back. Long anoraks and wool sweaters hadn't kept us from getting chilled to the bone after five hours hiking through the gorge. My jeans stuck to my skin and I felt my face glowing from the wind and rain. Derrick's cheeks were deep red. We were fortunate to see one last group of birds - a large flock of Grey Treepies and Taiwan Magpies passed overhead as we crossed the suspension bridge. Several magpies landed on telephone wires nearby and peered down at us clownishly - titling back and forth and cocking their heads in order to peer at us through their gold-rimmed eyes. They are large, handsome birds - with black heads, azure wings and body, and red bill and feet. Their tails are almost twice the length of their bodies and striped black and white. Like all magpies they are as clever as their cousins from the corvidae family - crows, treepies, nutcrackers and jays - but more than ten centimeters longer than a crow. We were pleased to see the Taiwan Magpies - a species endemic to Taiwan, and one many birders find elusive. But our toes were numb and our fingers so stiff we could barely hold the binoculars, so we made for the tunnel that would take us through the mountain and back to reality.

台灣藍鵲　Taiwan Blue Magpie
攝影／姚正得

為了想要快點在村莊裡找一家餐廳，點一些熱的飲料來取暖，我們打起精神從斜坡上走下來。我們找遍整個村莊幾乎找不到什麼餐廳。最後，我們找到一家還在營業的咖啡店。我們先將隨身的東西放在門後，跟店裏的女服務生點個頭，因為我們的靴子都是泥巴所以我們小心翼翼地走在店裡的地毯上。這些女服務生身穿短裙、白襯衫以及有著鮮明原住民圖騰的手帕，她們看起來像是快凍死了。在接過菜單後，她們一哄而散，然後擠在暖氣旁。我們希望在這間餐廳得到一些溫暖，但是我們的希望泡湯了，因為餐廳裡的窗戶都是開著的。當我們在等待我們點的咖啡時，我們必須忍受餐廳裡的兩對台灣情侶不斷地盯著我們看。我總是很討厭被當作展示品看待，尤其是在漫無人跡的峽谷裡健行一天後，我更覺得這是一種侵犯。

當我們走出這家咖啡館往公車站牌走去時，現實及文化的差異繼續衝擊著，使我們覺得吃不消。德瑞克一個人走在我前面，我並未加以阻擋，因為我了解在他心中只是想要保存今天我們在山林裡賞鳥及看到樹蕨的美好經驗。



德瑞克很快就走到烏來村莊外圍，從我在的地方要走到他那裡大概要十分鐘。當我跟上他時，他站在一些貼著粉紅色瓷磚房子的前面。他看著房子上面，其中的一個陽台，屋頂下有一些鳥籠，於是他舉起他的望遠鏡開始對焦。

「在左邊有一個籠子，裏面有一隻繡眼畫眉。這家主人還有好幾隻赤腹山雀——真是混蛋。」

繡眼畫眉　Grey-cheeked Fulvetta
攝影／黃秀珍



赤腹山雀　Varied Tit　　攝影／詹文輝

Eager to get something warm to drink from a restaurant in the tourist village, we walked briskly down the slope. Although the area looked almost deserted we did find an open café. We left our packs just inside the door, nodded to the waitresses and stomped self-consciously across the white linoleum in our muddy boots. Dressed only in short skirts, thin white blouses and aboriginal style kerchiefs, the waitresses looked frozen. After handing over the menus they scurried away to huddle by a space heater. Our expectation that it would be warmer in the restaurant was not fulfilled since all the windows stood wide open. As we waited for coffee we endured the curious stares of two Taiwanese couples. I always find it unsettling to be on display, but now it was even more intrusive after being so utterly alone hiking the gorge.

Reality and culture shock continued to hit us hard as we walked away from the café and towards the bus stop. Derrick strode ahead of me. I left him alone, understanding that he was trying to preserve the inner peace we had experienced among the birds and tree ferns.

Derrick reached the residential outskirts of Wulai village about ten minutes ahead of me. I found him standing in front of the first group of pink tile houses. He was staring up at a balcony and a group of cages suspended just under the roof. He raised his binoculars and focused.

“A Grey-Cheeked Fulvetta in the cage on the left. The guy has a Varied Tit too - the bastard.”

赤腹山雀在台灣是一種少見的鳥，而當地同種類的鳥也變得越來越稀少。我們在同一天的稍早時刻，我經過這個地方時，我們在差一點踩到小小皺皺的動物屍體，在晨曦昏暗的光線下，起先我們以為是老鼠。我們蹲下來看個仔細，原來是鳥——這些鳥曾經快樂地唱著歌，充滿活力，而現在卻像廢棄的菜渣一般地被丟在麵攤前。

當我在思考當地人為什麼這麼做的時候，我試著往好處想。我假設這些鳥是在牠們棲息的叢林被嚇到或不小心撞上路過的車子。當我再仔細掃描觀察後，我發現其中的一個籠子裏是一隻繡眼畫眉，而另外一個籠子裏是一隻青背山雀。這隻青背山雀顯得很緊張，在籠子裡跳來跳去。然而，第三個籠子裏是一隻赤腹山雀，「牠」一動也不動，縮著頸子躲在籠子裡最遠的角落。到最後我必須承認這些鳥是當地人抓來銷售的。而且，很明顯地他們是在附近的保護區抓到這些鳥。赤腹山雀雖然在台灣的森林很難看的到，但是如果用非常細的網子是不難抓到的。



巢中的繡眼畫眉
Grey-cheeked Fulvetta in it's nest
攝影／黃秀珍

德瑞克又開始大罵了，當我們正要離開時，這家子的主人出現了，當他將門打開時大聲地打了一個嗝。他很快地看看我們的背包和繫在我們脖子上的望遠鏡。然後他往上看著在微風中搖動著竹籠的他露齒一笑並向石頭舖成的路面結實地吐了一口痰，他的不友善大家都心知肚明。



青背山雀 Green-backed Tit
攝影／詹文輝

Varied Tits are only found in a few places in Taiwan and the local sub-species is becoming rare. As we'd hiked through the area early on that same day we'd almost stepped on small, crumpled bodies in the gutter. At first, in the monochrome light of dawn, I'd thought they were the corpses of mice. But no, when we'd squatted down for a better look we could see they were birds - once vibrating with song, electric with life and now discarded in the ditch like the rough ends of vegetables in front of a noodle stall.

I 'd wanted to give the benefit of the doubt to the locals and assumed the birds had somehow flown into a passing car window - startled from a roost in a bush. But as I scanned the swinging row of bamboo cages I saw that Grey-Cheeked Fulvetta with its bright dark eye in one, and in another a Green-Backed Tit nervously flitting from side to side - and, in the third - that Varied Tit - so still. It was hunched into the furthest corner. I had to admit someone was trapping these birds for sale - and obviously capturing them in the nature reserve. The Varied Tit may be hard to see in many forests in Taiwan - but it is easily caught in a net with mesh as fine as mist.

Derrick cursed loudly again. As we began to walk away the door of the house opened. A man emerged and belched loudly. He took in our backpacks and the binoculars slung around our necks with a quick glance, then he looked up at the bamboo cages swinging in the breeze, grinned and spat decisively on the cobbled pavement at his feet. The message was clear.

在亞洲住了五年之後，我們應該已經習慣華人捕抓野生鳥類放在籠子裡的習慣，但是每次我們看到有人在販售野生鳥時，我們還是會覺得很生氣。在台灣偶而還是看到有人在販賣野生鳥，而在香港地鐵太子站附近的花鳥市場還是有很多人在買賣鳥類。第二天我們跟台北市野鳥協學會申訴我們所看到的賣鳥行為，畢竟在台灣販賣野生鳥是非法的，學會裡的人告訴我們他一定會通知警察的，但是他不敢保證警察是不是會很快採取行動。我們的朋友無奈的說道，法律的執行有時候會有問題。

那年冬天，每次我們回去烏來賞鳥時，我們總是會看到賣鳥人的籠子在冰冷的風中搖盪著，前後六個星期以來那些鳥監獄似乎空空的，我們不知道這些鳥是被買走了還是死掉了？我想我們永遠也不會知道。



白眉鶇　Eye-browed Thrush
攝影／詹文輝

After five years in Asia we should be used to the Chinese tradition of capturing wild birds and keeping them in cages, but we are both still disturbed every time we come across a bird seller. Small corner shops selling wild birds are ubiquitous all over Taiwan (and still flourishing at the Yuen Po Bird Garden near Hong Kong's Prince Edward MTR stop). The next day we reported the Wulai bird seller to a friend with the Taipei Wild Bird Society. It is illegal to trap wild birds in Taiwan, after all. Our contact there assured us he would inform the police, but he couldn't promise us anything would be done. Enforcement of the laws, our friend explained with a sigh, is the problem.

Every time we visited Wulai that winter we saw the bird seller's cages swinging in the icy wind. But over a period of six weeks the little bamboo prisons appeared to empty - whether the birds were sold, or just died we would never learn.

我們在週末去峽谷健行這麼多次，遊客總是比聖誕節當天來這裡遊玩的人多——即便是一大早。儘管在這個區域活動的人很多——其中有些人因為貪圖方便還在保育區裡騎摩托車——我們還是不斷的看到“特別的鳥類”。我們看到胸前是橘色的的白眉鶇在地面活動，牠正在樹葉堆裡找東西；還有白腹鶇正在地上跳著。接著，我看到成群活動的特有亞種鳥類——吵鬧的小彎嘴。

還記得聖誕節後的兩個星期我們回到峽谷，當我們從村莊走回公車站時我們看到黃腹琉璃。在瀑布附近有很多台灣人在拍照，也許他們以為我們在看他們——他們向我們招手並大聲說“哈……囉”而且重複了好幾次。但是我們只為這隻鳥著迷。這隻黃腹琉璃突然往上飛向樹枝，就像典型的鶲，然後牠停下來掠食昆蟲，接著往峽谷裏飛去。一會兒，牠又飛回來，停在樹枝上跟鐘擺一樣的來回搖擺。牠就在觀光客幾公尺前停下來，這些觀光客也沒有發現這隻鳥——儘管這隻鳥有著的令人驚訝的藍色羽毛，就像是從天空刮下來的顏色。

黃腹琉璃(♂)　Vivid Niltava (♂)　　攝影／詹文輝





黃腹琉璃(♀)　Vivid Niltava (♀)　　攝影／詹文輝

During our weekend hikes up the gorge there were always more people around than on Christmas day - even early in the mornings. But in spite of so much human activity - even people from the villages taking shortcuts through the nature reserves on motor bikes - we continued to see “specials.” There was the startling orange breast of an Eyebrow Thrush scratching in the leaf litter, and a Pale Thrush hopping through the undergrowth. And there was our first sighting of a sub-endemic Taiwanese bird we have grown used to seeing in great numbers - the burbling Streak Breasted Scimitar Babbler.

And only two weeks after our Christmas visit there was also a special sighting of a Vivid Niltava as we passed through the village on our way back to the bus stop. The area was crowded with Taiwanese tourists taking pictures by the waterfall. Maybe it seemed to them that we were staring at them - they smiled and waved and shouted “Hellooo” a few times. But we were mesmerized by the bird. The Niltava swooped up to a twig in typical flycatcher fashion, paused and then, hawking for insects, plummeted into the gorge. After a few moments it was back, swinging up to its perch like a pendulum. It landed only a couple of meters from the tourists. They didn’t notice - although the bird’s miraculous deep azure plumage shone like a scrap of true sky through the clouds.



黃腹琉璃(♂)　Vivid Niltava (♂)　　攝影／詹文輝

我們站在那裡好一會兒，細細品味著這個景色，輕聲細語的說話。我們覺得，雖然有這麼多人在這個地方活動，還有偷獵鳥類的人，烏來的野生鳥還算過得不錯。儘管我們保持著樂觀的態度，當我們想到竹籠裡驚慌緊張的鳥兒，不管我們到台灣的哪個地方，這個陰影都還是會一直在我們的心裡。

We stood just a bit longer - savouring this sighting and whispering to each other that perhaps, in spite of so much human activity and poaching by the local bird seller, many species of birds appeared to be doing well in the Wulai area. But in spite of our cautious optimism, that image of the bamboo cages of Wulai village and their tiny, nervous residents continued to haunt us throughout Taiwan.



小彎嘴
Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler
攝影／蔡銘源

悄視銀色幽靈

2004年4月4號，鞍馬山230林道36公里處

鞍馬山及雪山山脈裡的林道蜿蜒著，其中夾帶著特殊美麗的景觀。蒼翠繁茂的鞍馬山森林披著一層蕨類。山裡的野生果類，開花的樹木，灌木及昆蟲提供了各式鳥類一個食物豐富的生長環境。在海拔一千到兩千八百公尺高的林道裡通常會有成群的冠羽畫眉——牠們是一群嘰嘰喳喳有著褐色冠羽的小搗蛋鬼——牠們幾乎用完美的英語語調唱出“to~meet~you”的尾音。事實上，在鞍馬山上可以看到十五種台灣特有種鳥類其中的十三種：不住在鞍馬山上的兩種特有種鳥是台灣藍鵲及烏頭翁。

冠羽畫眉　Taiwan Yuhina　　攝影／詹文輝



Stalking the Silver Ghost

Anmashan April 4, 2004 Route 230, Kilometer 36

The trails through the mountain ranges which include Anmashan and Sheshan (Snow Mountain) - wind through spectacular vistas. Anmashan is lushly forested and draped with ferns. Wild fruits, flowering trees and shrubs and insects provide a rich habitat for many types of birds. On most trails between 1,000 and 2,800 meters there are active flocks of Taiwan Yuhina - twittering brown crested imps - that call the last part of the greeting “to meet you” with perfect English intonation. In fact, it is possible to see all of the fifteen Taiwan endemics on Anmashan, except for the Taiwan Magpie and the Styan’s Bubul (also known as the Taiwan Bulbul).

深山竹雞　Taiwan Hill Partridge　　攝影／姚正得



雖然如此，任何有經驗的賞鳥者都知道要觀察到鳥類的機會不是想像中的容易，特別是在森林裡。我們聽說在鞍馬山可以看到深山竹雞但是我們卻從來不曾看過牠們。黎明前的昏暗加上距離的關係常會使人錯認鳥的種類。在濕潤的春天裡，森林裡穿梭著清澈瀑布般的小河，這時候最容易見到鉛色水鶇。一年的某個特定時間也許可以見到小剪尾。這兩種鳥類常常會在水流急湍的石頭上看到。此時，如果觀賞到小剪尾可以說是一個特別珍貴的時刻。但是，當破曉時再仔細一看，二十呎外溪流裡的小鳥逐漸清晰，牠是紫嘯鶇——牠們灰暗的藍色融入早晨陰影，就好像是牠們的偽裝。

儘管我們很高興在這裡有著各式各樣的賞鳥機會，今天我們來的目的是要找尋一種特別的鳥：藍腹鷴。我們在林道裡走了差不多四十分鐘，為的就是要找到一個最恰當的等待地點。因為水患，整條道路的路基已經凹陷下去，我們走的這條林道可能很快地就會癱瘓了。水從林道微薄的路面向下流，水的力量使得整個邊緣不斷地向下塌陷。我們寧願踏水而過讓我們的靴子溼了，也不要冒險走在快碎掉的石板上。當我們不再需要注意腳步時，我們會很緊張的往上看是不是會有東西從上頭掉下來。如果那時候下大雨而使我們停止前進，我們可能會死於山崩落石之下，因為銳利的石板及厚重的花崗石可能會將我們置於死地。所以你們到這裡來賞鳥時務必特別小心，而且在下大雨警報時期最好不要來。

台灣紫嘯鶇　Taiwan Whistling Thrush　　攝影／詹文輝





鞍馬山　Anmashan　　攝影／姚正得

However, as any experienced watcher knows, birds are easy to miss, especially in a forest. We have heard the Taiwan Hill Partridge on Anmashan, but never seen it. And in the grey dawn, species are also easy to mistake from a distance. A wet spring forest veined with glassily cascading streams is likely to have Plumbeous Water Redstarts or maybe even Little Forktails at certain times of year. Both these species are normally found on rocks in fast water. A Forktail sighting in particular would be a treasured moment. But at second glance, and as dawn breaks the bird in the stream twenty feet away from me resolves itself into a Taiwan Whistling Thrush - dusky blue like its camouflage of early morning shadow.

As much as we enjoy the revelations of chance encounters, today we have come to try to see a specific bird: the Swinhoe's Pheasant. We walk along the trail for about forty minutes in search of the right spot. The route we are taking may become impassable any day now because large pools are already flooding dips in the road. The water slides over the thin lips of the sheer drop flanking the trail. The force of it has worn the edge down. We get our boots wet crossing in the middle rather than brave the crumbling slate edge. When we are not watching where we put our feet, we nervously scan the sky for any sign of clouds. If we are caught here during heavy rain an avalanche could rumble down on us. Knives of slate and heavy granite hammers would slice and pummel us to death. It is essential to bird these areas cautiously, and to stay away during periods of heavy rain.



紅頭山雀　Red-headed Tit
攝影／黃秀珍

最後，我們找到一個有利我們賞鳥的地點，在這裡我們可以俯瞰整個森林。德瑞克跟我很安靜地打開我們的摺疊椅，我們希望可以一瞥這種容易被驚嚇及難以捉摸的藍腹鷴。當地賞鳥者告訴我們藍腹鷴常在這個區域出沒。藍腹鷴是一種大型雉科鳥類，神出鬼沒，以地為居的台灣特有種鳥類。這個森林相當開闊，所以我們的視野非常清楚。但是森林裡還有許多垂吊的青苔、松蘿佈滿在老松樹和小灌木上，所以藍腹鷴仍有藏身之處。大型鵝卵石遍佈整座森林。這些大鵝卵石可能是在泉水充沛時從斜坡被沖刷下來的——或者是在地震的時候被震落下來的。我們最後決定坐在不同的地方，希望藉此至少其中一個可以觀察到這種鳥。但是距離並不遠，我們仍然可以聽到彼此在彈手指或吹口哨的聲音。坐在樹蔭下，感覺還蠻冷的，半小時後我的腳指開始變麻，但是我不想動。

大約動都不動地坐了一小時，我突然聽到一陣急促的腳步聲。德瑞克忽然出現在角落，感動的眼神使他的兩眼發亮。他用激動但輕聲的語調對我說：「我看到了！」他當時真是興奮。他不是用平常的方法來吸引我的注意力——他等不及要衝過來告訴我。德瑞克向我描述，當他一動也不動地坐在林子另一頭時，他發現一些小型鳥在他身邊飛著。青背山雀正從松樹支幹下方凝視著德瑞克，而紅頭山雀快速的在樹葉中穿梭著，接下來，陽光照亮森林及地面，“銀色幽靈”隨著光線而出現。德瑞克聚精會神的忘記呼吸了。當這隻鳥在距離不到二十呎前用腳挖土找食物吃時，時間好像停了。但牠並沒有留停留很久，幾分鐘之內，這隻藍腹鷴很快的跟大樹下的矮樹融成一體並且消失。

當我聆聽德瑞克訴說他的故事時，頓時我的失望遍布腦海而使我分心了一下，他看到這種鳥的興奮心情是無法體會的。「你知道嗎，牠滑行著……像是森林裏的幽靈，一片寂靜……」他興奮地看著我。

Finally, we reach a good vantage point at the top of a slope overlooking the forest floor. As we open the fabric seats on our packs and sit down Derrick and I move as silently as we can. We are hoping to glimpse the easily startled and elusive Swinhoe's Pheasant, which local birders tell us, frequents this area. The Swinhoe's is a large, secretive, ground dwelling bird endemic to Taiwan. The wood is open, so we have a fairly clear view, but there is still plenty of cover for the pheasant from fallen moss covered old pines and small shrubs. Boulders have been strewn across the forest floor too, swept from the slope above by sheets of water during wet springs such as this one - or tumbled down by earthquakes. We decide to position ourselves in different spots in the hope that one of us will see the bird, but not so far away that a snapping of fingers or a whistle to summon the other person can't be heard. It is chilly sitting in the shade, and in half an hour my toes begin to go numb, but I'm reluctant to move.

In about an hour of sitting immobile, I suddenly hear the rapid thuds of footfalls coming towards me. Derrick bursts around the corner, eyes sparkling with emotion. "I saw it!" He blurts in a hoarse whisper. He's so excited he hasn't tried to attract my attention in the usual way - just rushes over to tell me. Derrick describes how as he sat completely still on the embankment above the forest he was entranced by tiny active birds all around him. Green-backed Tits peered at him from low pine branches and tiny Red-headed Tits flitted though the foliage. Then, as sun beams pierced the murky forest to illuminate the ground below, a "silver ghost" drifted into a patch of light. Derrick was so entranced in that moment he forgot to breathe. Time stood still as the bird scratched the earth, foraging only twenty meters away, but it didn't stay long. Within only a couple of minutes the Swinhoe's Pheasant blended into the undergrowth and was gone.

As I listen to Derrick a rush of selfish disappointment washes over me, distracting me for a moment. Yet his joy at seeing the bird is compelling. "It glides, you know…just like a specter in the forest, making no sound…" he looks at me expectantly.



藍腹鷴(♂)　Swinhoe's Pheasant (♂)
攝影／詹文輝

「牠真的是銀色的嗎？」

「是的，灰色跟銀色，像是會發亮的一樣……」

麥克金能和菲力司在他們的著作「中國鳥類指引」中敘述到
"……像是在上層披上一層發光的藍綠外衣，而在下層有著條紋"

德瑞克整天都因此欣喜若狂。我為他感到高興，因為他的工作壓力將他壓的喘不過氣。這樣的景色為他帶來一些精神調劑並且讓他跳脫壓力。

"And is it really silver?"

"Yes, and grey and white, and sort of shimmering…"

...glossed with iridescent blue-green scaling on upper parts, and streaks on underparts - according to MacKinnon and Phillipps in their Oxford Field Guide to the Birds of China.

All the rest of that day Derrick is ecstatic. I am pleased for him because the stress of his job had been wearing him down. This sighting has given him wings, lifted him out of himself.



黃山雀　Taiwan Yellow Tit　　攝影／黃秀珍

次週，我們第二次拜訪鞍馬山230號林道，我一樣還是沒有看到藍腹鷴。後來我們在特有生物研究保育中心的朋友姚正得先生告訴我們，藍腹鷴是非常容易被嚇走的，即使是為了禦寒，順手將風衣拉鍊拉上的聲音也會將藍腹鷴嚇走。當我開始感到有些失望時，因為後續一連串的的賞鳥機會，我的失望很快的煙消雲散。自此，我們賞鳥的運氣也越來越順——就像天時地利般的好運氣。當我們終於回到在山坡上的小木屋時，也已經下午兩點了，而我們都精疲力竭。我們在早上四點半——離開我們在山上大坑的家——大坑就在台中市的外圍。我們開了兩小時的車，破曉前的景色就像黑白電視一樣，這樣的景色持續到我們到達鞍馬山入口處。我們從山下開始賞鳥，一路向上直到海拔兩千八百八十公尺的高度——也就是森林遊樂區提供住宿的地方「鞍馬山莊」，我們在車上狼吞虎嚥的吃了一些香蕉，營養健康乾糧及一些即溶咖啡當早餐。

早起是值得的，當我們接近鞍馬山山頂時，我們看到一小群黃山雀——檸檬黃的小鳥有著黑色的羽冠，牠們的翅膀是灰藍色的，翅膀邊緣則是藍黑色。牠們是台灣的特有種鳥，但是牠們的習性就跟世界各地的其他山雀一樣——愛玩耍，不時地倒掛在枝條上，尋找昆蟲。我們看到黃腹琉璃突然跳到一棵山桐仔樹上採食鮮紅的果實，動作俐落就像牠們在撲擊昆蟲一般。捕食昆蟲是牠們主要的食物來源。牠們藍橘的羽色像火焰般的在樹梢間舞動著。接近樹頂處停有一些特有種的栗背林鴝。這些看起來風流倜黨的栗背林鴝雄鳥看到我們時嚇了一跳，隨著牠們褐黑色的頭及火紅的頸環搖動著，牠們移動到擋土牆上。牠們的尾巴輕輕搖動了好一下子，然後很有自信的向山的邊緣飛去，這樣的景象真讓我屏息凝神一下。

栗背林鴝(♂)　Collared Bush Robin (♂)
攝影／詹文輝



I don't see the Swinhoe's during our second visit to Route 230 on Anmashan the following weekend either. We have heard from our friend, Endemic Species Research Institute researcher, CT Yao, that the Swinhoe's Pheasant is so easily startled even the rustle of an anorak as you zip up to keep out the chill may alarm the bird. I do mind, but my disappointment is blunted by other feathered revelations on the weekend. So much of successful bird watching comes down to luck - being in the right place at the right time. When we finally reach our rented wooden cottage perched on a forested slope at 2 p.m. we are worn out. We left our house in the hills of Dakeng - just outside Taichung - at 4:30 a.m., and drove for two hours in the monochrome pre-dawn light till we reached the base of Anmashan. We birded all the way up the slope to 2,880 meters - where the park accommodation is - gulping a breakfast of bananas, granola bars and instant coffee in the car.

It was worthwhile getting up so early. As we neared the top of Anmashan there were Taiwan Tits - lemon coloured birds with a black crest, and blue and black wings edged with white. They are unique to Taiwan, but behave like many tits around the world including the Canadian Chickadee - playfully swinging from twigs and hanging upside down in their search for insects. We watched Vivid Niltava flycatchers swoop onto the crimson berries of an Idesia tree in the same way they hawk the insects which are the mainstay of their diet. Their blue and orange plumage licked at the branches like flame. And nearest the top there were several sightings of the endemic Collared Bush Robins, the handsome males startling as they perched on retaining walls with their charcoal black heads and sunrise-red gorgets. For an instant they flicked their tails, then flung themselves into the sheer drops with a confidence that left me breathless.



黑長尾雉(♂)　Mikado Pheasant (♂)
攝影／姚正得

但是最讓我屏息的景色是發生在一條通到木屋且長滿青苔的小路上，這也是我們辛苦一天後的最後賞鳥機會。當我走下階梯時，一切顯得非常安靜。因為下雨的關係，所以當天沒有什麼觀光客。濕潤土壤的味道及強烈的樟腦味隨著微風陣陣而來。我停下腳步來享受這種美好的氣味，接著我注意到林子裏的騷動，於是我開始尋找，我瞄了一下帶來的睡袋，就在幾呎前，我看到一隻大型，有著黑色羽毛，臉是紅色的雉雞，牠在松樹下的針葉裡尋找食物。大約在離我七十公分前，一隻帝雉大剌剌的出現在我面前。我在吳森雄先生著作的賞鳥圖鑑裡不曉得已經看過幾次這種鳥的圖片了，然而現在，就這樣的近距離，牠出現在我面前！這隻有著長尾巴，非常華麗的帝雉不像藍腹鷴一樣的害羞，但是麥克金能和菲力司在「中國鳥類指引」中也提到這種鳥正瀕臨絕種。同時，只有在台灣才能看到這種特有種鳥類。而這隻帝雉似乎並沒發現我在觀察牠。當我從窗戶觀察這隻鳥的行動時，我覺得好像發現了一個秘密。好像擁有特權一般地，我凝視著牠的羽毛。當牠穿梭在陽光下時，牠的羽毛反射著像藍寶石般的光芒。陽光下，牠的羽毛就好像紫嘯鶇的羽毛般發出五光十色的寶藍光澤——然而在黑暗中牠卻展現出全黑的色彩。這隻帝雉又長又直的尾巴在地上掃來掃去好像火車拖行一般。牠用牠的大腳丫在地上抓著，有時也會抬頭挺胸，等到甲蟲飛來時牠一躍而進。牠總是慢慢的走路，並且維持一定的步調。牠從喉嚨發出來的聲音就好像在喃喃自語。我完全忘記身上的背包及手麻掉的感覺，也忘記了因睡眠不足而引起的眼睛痛。我跳脫出我的身體——我好像變成了這隻鳥。然後，好像有東西提醒牠我的存在——也許是牠的直覺吧——因為，到目前為止我還沒發出任何聲音或眨眼。終於咒語被破解了——牠飛走了。但是飛得不太遠，牠就停在斜坡上。

But for me the best sighting - the one which makes me hold my breath and freeze on the mossy path to our cottage - comes towards the end of our hard day's birding. As I walk down the steps, it is quiet. There are no other tourists around because of the rain. A musty smell of soil and the sharp tang of camphor pines wafts by on a breeze. I pause to breathe in the wonderful scents, and then a clucking and rustling catches my attention. I peer around the bulky sleeping bag I carry and just a few feet in front of me spot a large, dark feathered, red-faced pheasant foraging in the carpet of old needles under the trees. At 70 centimeters the male Mikado is impossible to miss. I have looked at his image in John Wu's field guide dozens of times, and now suddenly, here he is! This magnificent long-tailed pheasant is not as shy as the Swinhoe's, but is also described as globally near-threatened in MacKinnon and Phillipps. It is also only found in Taiwan. This one is unaware of being watched. I feel privy to a secret, peering through a momentary window into his private existence. I have the luxury to notice his feathers glint like sapphires as he passes through pools of sunlight. Illuminated, his plumage is as iridescent as that of the Taiwan Whistling Thrush - which also appears almost black in the shadows. The Mikado's long barred tail feathers sweep behind him like a train. He scratches the earth with his large feet, cocks his head, then lunges as beetles whirr into the air. He moves slowly, with a measured, rocking gait, muttering to himself low in his throat. I stop feeling the weight of my back pack, the tingling in my numbing hands, the dull ache behind my eyes from lack of sleep. I am shucking off my body - almost becoming the bird itself. Then, something alerts him to my presence - instinct perhaps - because I haven't made a sound or even blinked. The spell has been broken - he bustles off, but not too quickly, down the slope.



黑長尾雉(♀) Mikado Pheasant (♀)
攝影／姚正得

突然間我回過神，想到應該要邀請德瑞克過來一起欣賞——這時候他還在車子裡。起先，我只想到用我們平常的溝通方式——彈手指及吹口哨，但是他離我太遠了，所以他聽不到。最後我輕聲說：「雉雞，來，快一點……」我應該接著說出第四個字……「照相機。」 我們可以沒有障礙地看到這隻雉雞，因為當牠走向彎曲的林道時，並沒有東西遮掩著牠。德瑞克這時候正在車子裏拿一些需要的東西，他還沒將數位相機穿戴到他的皮帶上。他從陡峻的石頭坡衝下來，他及時地看到這隻帝雉。他停留了一會兒並且觀察這隻帝雉，然後他衝回陡峻的階梯去拿數位相機。當他離開時，這隻帝雉很快地找到藏身之地，躲在一棵掉落的樹幹下。牠移動的速度非常的快，我幾乎看不清楚牠的動作。德瑞克回來了，他沿著我最後看到這隻帝雉的地點開始尋找。牠終於對於我們這兩個跟蹤者開始覺得不高興。牠從下層樹林飛到山下的斜坡上，並且發出聽起來不太高興的叫聲。下午的逆光也許沒辦法照到好的照片，我們覺得沒有辦法紀錄下這次與帝雉千載難逢的相遇是很可惜的。

我們決定不再追逐這隻帝雉，因為我們覺得打擾牠找尋食物的寧靜時間是很罪惡的。於是我跟德瑞克一起爬回山坡到車上去拿我們需要的東西，一路上我跟德瑞克都嘖嘖稱奇，覺得這隻鳥真是“溫馴”。 當然牠一點也不像被人養過的鳥。我們用 “溫馴” 這個字是因為當我們接近野生鳥類或動物時，這些動物或鳥都不會馬上驚慌地離開——也許是因為我們跟我們看到的野生動物有一種互相信任的感覺。我們 “追尋” 鳥類及動物是因為我們想用文字與相片來載裝這些珍貴的奇遇，並且更進一步認識牠們。

Suddenly, I have the presence of mind to call for Derrick - who is still up at the car. At first I use our usual signals - snapping my fingers and whistling, but he is too far away to hear me. Finally, I call out three words, “Pheasant, come quickly…” I should have added a fourth - camera - because the pheasant has not hidden itself and is easy to see as it makes its way down the winding trail. Derrick has been gathering his things from the car, but he hasn’t yet strapped the digital camera to his belt. He bolts down the steep stone stairway and arrives in time to see the Mikado. He watches for a few minutes and then, turns and sprints back up the steep path for the camera. As he leaves the Mikado hides itself so quickly and silently under a log I am barely aware of its movements. When Derrick returns and begins moving down the trail to where I last saw the bird, it finally flushes, unhappy with this stalk. It bursts from the undergrowth and flies off down the mountain slope with a rasping cry. The long afternoon shadows probably would have made it hard to get a good picture, but it’s still a let down not to be able to capture this encounter.

We decide not to pursue the bird any further, already feeling guilty for disturbing its peaceful foraging expedition. As I climb the path with Derrick to collect the rest of the things from the car we marvel to each other at what we called the bird’s “tameness”. Of course, it wasn’t tame at all. We sometimes use the word “tame” when we get close to a bird or animal which isn’t so startled it immediately runs away - perhaps because we feel a bond with a creature that appears to trust us. We “hunt” birds and animals to bag a precious encounter, we try to control those moments by keeping them with words and photographs and learning the creature’s name.



黑長尾雉(♂)　Mikado Pheasant (♂)　　攝影／姚正得

如果要說故事，還有很多可以說。某個晚上我們在台中的一家港式飲茶餐廳吃晚餐。我們的保育專家朋友吳森雄先生告訴我們「帝雉」名字的由來。「Mikado」這個字在日本話是帝王的意思，這種鳥類是在日據時代時命名的。這個名字從此跟著很多老一輩的台灣人，他們對日本政府有好印象，他們甚至會講日語。而台灣政府似乎也認為這個名字沒有太大的問題。台灣政府為了提倡帝雉的珍貴，所以將帝雉的圖片放在一千元鈔票上。在加拿大珍貴的野生動物及風景也是恆久地被放在鈔票或錢幣上，像一元硬幣上面刻有加拿大雁的圖像，因此加拿大一元硬幣也俗稱「加拿大雁硬幣」，而在加拿大兩元硬幣上刻有北極熊的圖像。在美國，白頭鷹是一個美國軍隊徽章裡非常強而有力的一個象徵。話雖如此，中國大陸當局及鳥類學家試著將帝雉的“帝”從名字中除去，改為“黑長尾雉”。大概是因為中國人反日本軍國主義的態度，或者，他們不喜歡“帝王”這個字是因為他們反日本的情緒反應吧。不管怎樣，中國人到最後決定叫帝雉為黑長尾雉。吳森雄先生到大陸去拜訪時，他向當地的鳥類學家指出大部分的雉雞都有長尾巴而且牠們都在黑暗中才是黑色的，但是當地的鳥類學家並不想回答他的問題。對我們而言，我們當然是支持我們台灣的朋友，「入境隨俗」在台灣就跟隨台灣慣用的習俗囉。更何況這種具有威嚴外表的鳥——是名符其實雉雞中的王者。



千元鈔票上的黑長尾雉　　Mikado Pheasants on the $NT 1000 bill

As the cliché goes, there is a lot in a name. One evening over dinner at a Taichung Dim Sum restaurant, our friend conservationist John Wu told us the story of how the “Mikado” Pheasant got its name. “Mikado” means Emperor in Japan. The bird was given this name during the Japanese occupation of Taiwan. It has stuck since many older Taiwanese have positive memories of that period and even speak Japanese. The government of Taiwan has no problem with the name “Mikado” either. It has shown its appreciation of the bird by putting it on the back of a $NT 1000 bill. In Canada precious wildlife and landscapes have also been immortalized on money. The one dollar coin has a loon on it and has been nicknamed the “loonie”; the two dollar coin shows a polar bear. In the U.S. the Bald Eagle is a powerful icon displayed in government and military crests. However, in Mainland China authorities took exception to the name “Emperor” pheasant. Perhaps that is because of an anti-monarchist stance by the Chinese, or maybe it was a matter of principal to oppose the name “Mikado” because of past conflicts with the Japanese. In any case, the Chinese chose to call the bird the Long-tailed Black Pheasant in their field guides. During a visit to China John Wu pointed out to local ornithologists that most pheasants have long tails and the bird only looks black in the shadows. He had no reply. As for us, we defer to our Taiwanese hosts - when in Taiwan do as the locals do. And it is a regal looking bird - a king among pheasants.



合歡山雲海
Mt. Hohuan
攝影／黃秀珍

大約在五個星期的搜尋後，我終於看到銀色幽靈了。牠在某一天早晨出現，我是在台14甲線公路往合歡山的路上靠近翠峰附近的林道上看到牠的。這隻藍腹鷴的確漂亮，而且牠真的會滑行——就像德瑞克說得一樣。當我們在森林裡的碎石路上慢慢行走時，德瑞克先看到牠——他的反應就像閃電一般，而他看東西的準確性就像一位工程師，而我只是專心地享受著早晨的寧靜。這個時候的森林倒使我有一點進入白日夢的狀態，我沒辦法專心。我儘量享受著一切周遭正在發生的事物——鳥鳴、森林的沙沙聲、像天使光芒樣的陽光以及不同陰影形成的顏色。德瑞克深深吸一口氣並且突然停止動作，我追隨著他的眼神，就在森林邊緣，藍腹鷴出現在我面前。牠的黑色帶著五彩繽紛的寶藍光澤及銀色的羽毛，就跟下雨時的雲一樣是無法預測的。牠在樹林底層中行走，一點都沒有發出聲音，直到發現我們。不到幾秒牠就消失了，好像跟周遭的森林化為一體。我沒機會好好地看牠那火紅的臉及栗紅色的翅膀；還有在破曉的光線下很難分辨的尾巴。但是牠的大小(大約有七十二公分)還有牠會發亮的銀色上背是絕對不會錯的。我跟德瑞克相當滿意與這種稀有的鳥類的相遇，心中充滿了喜悅，於是我們手牽著手走向車子。在途中我們看到一群白喉笑鶇。牠們像是在咯咯地笑，嘟嘟囔囔地展現出群居的個性。當牠們在樹上吃果實時，你可以很容易地在林道旁的樹上看到牠們。

在霧社附近，我們停留的旅社蠻有趣的。因為這家旅社是由一個原住民家庭經營的，這個家庭的一家之主是旅社的老闆，他也是村莊高中的美術老師。他給我們看他的畫室和他的一些藝術作品。他超大的抽象畫描述著一群又一群的臉——每張臉上的鼻子上都有寬寬黑色的條紋，而頭上都戴著傳統直條式並且有著紅色繡花的帽子。每張臉都故意以失焦的畫法畫成——這些人大概是他古時候的祖先，他同時也給我們看一些在日據時代的原住民照片(其中有一張是非常恐怖的)照片上是一些軍人站在一堆原住民的頭上。這說明了為什麼他的畫裏只有頭沒有身體。

About five weeks after our search began, I see the Silver Ghost. It appears early one morning on a forest trail near Wushe, just off the road that goes to Taroko Gorge. The pheasant truly is lovely and it really does glide - as Derrick says. As we creep along a gravel road through the forest Derrick glimpses it first - his reactions are lightning fast and he has the precise eye of an engineer whereas I am easily distracted by the ethereal quality of early morning. At such times forest trails make me dreamy and a bit unfocussed. I tend to absorb everything happening around me - bird song, rustling, the angle of the sunlight, and emerging shades of colour. Derrick gasps and stops suddenly. I follow the direction of his gaze and there on the ground at the edge of the forest is the Swinhoe's Pheasant. Its black, iridescent blue and silver plumage gives it the same amorphous quality as a rain cloud. It floats through the undergrowth, barely making a sound till it sees us. Then within seconds, it has vanished, as if absorbed into the surrounding forest. I don't get a good look at its bright red face, and the chestnut wings and tail are hard to distinguish in the dawn light, but its size - around 72 centimeters - and the silvery gloss of its upper back have made it unmistakable. United by the satisfaction of seeing this rare bird together we walk back towards our car holding hands. Along the way we also see a flock of White-Throated Laughing Thrush. Chortling, burbling, gregarious characters, they are quite easy to see in a tree near the path as they feed on berries.

The place where we stay in nearby Wushe is intriguing because it is run by an aboriginal family. The owner and head of the family is the village high school art teacher and he shows us his studio and some of his art. His huge abstract canvases depict groups of severed heads - each with broad horizontal black stripes applied over the nose and wearing traditional pill-box style red embroidered hats. The features have been painted intentionally out of focus - perhaps because they were his distant ancestors. He also shows us photos of aboriginal people during the Japanese occupation - one in particular is ghastly - soldiers standing over piles of heads. That photo does a lot to explain the theme of his canvasses...



合歡山　Mt. Hohuan
攝影／黃秀珍

密希瓦力(這大概是他名字的唸法)在我們等晚餐的時間，拿了一些有關原住民的書籍請我們閱讀(我們的晚餐是中國傳統炒牛肉及蔬菜)。這些書裡面都有一些很棒的圖片，圖片秀出一百年前的原住民穿著傳統編織的衣服，而他們的臉上都有傳統的刺青圖案。

其中的一本書說道(一本用英語寫成的書)台灣政府在一九九八年設立原住民部門，接著書中開始說道當中國人移民到台灣來時，他們是如何對待原住民的。原本很多住在平地的原住民被逼迫往山上移居。幾十年來他們沒有什麼權利，政府也很少幫助他們，他們也被所謂的漢人歧視。這些原住民 (他們可能在台灣居住至少有五萬年以上) 跟世界上各地的原住民都一樣。加拿大跟台灣的原住民都遭受壓迫而有濫用藥物及酗酒的習慣，他們也都有很高的自殺率及犯罪率。

儘管原住民蕭條的歷史，密希瓦力好像還過得不錯。他在台北的一家美術館銷售他的畫，同時還僱用他的孩子及媳婦管理一家提供早餐的旅館。他非常喜愛深山裏的叢林，所以他常常進入深山。他同意我們有關濫砍山林林地及過度開發的看法(台灣人在山上開發平台來種植農作物已經有好幾世紀了)，他認為這種情況會在霧社造成嚴重的土石流。在幾杯啤酒下肚後，隨著密希瓦力的手勢，他解釋道：「這整片山曾經只是一片山林，沒有別的東西。」 我們問他為什麼在我們看到藍腹鷴的林道上看到有一道門，以及一個寫著介紹這個保護區的圖文看板已經被移到別的地方了？但是他不知道答案，並且同意那條林道已經不再像是保護區了。

Mishiwally (that's an approximation of his name), brings us books about his people to read while we wait for dinner (traditional Chinese stir-fried beef and vegetables). They contain one-hundred years old photos of people in traditional woven clothing, wearing face paint.

One of the books states (in English) that a department of aboriginal affairs was only set up by the Taiwan government in 1998. Then it describes the treatment of aboriginal people since Chinese began to migrate to Taiwan. Many aboriginal groups were displaced from their land at lower elevations and pushed onto high mountain reserves. For decades they had few rights and little government assistance and were despised by the Han Chinese. The aboriginal people (who have probably occupied Taiwan for at least 50,000 years) have many of the same social problems as aboriginal groups in other similar situations. As in Canada, the first inhabitants of Taiwan suffer from drug abuse, alcoholism and high rates of suicide and murder.

In spite of the bleak history of his people, Mishiwally seems to be doing well. He sells his paintings at galleries in Taipei, runs the bed and breakfast inn and employs his children and their spouses there. He loves the bush in the high mountains and goes into it often. He agrees with our concern that deforestation and cultivation (the terraced crop growing the Chinese have done for centuries) in the particular stretch of high mountains near Wushe could lead to erosion and land slides. Over beer at our table, and with a sweep of his hand Mishiwally explains, "All these hills used to be only forest." We ask him why the forest trail where we found the Swinhoe's has had its gate and the sign marking the nature reserve removed, but he cannot answer. He agrees that the trail appears to be unprotected now.



台灣彌猴　Formosan macaque　　攝影／姚正得

對於密希瓦力，我們只有一件事情感到不自在。那就是在他的工作室裡有一些鳥皮，猴子及羌(一種像鹿又像山羊的動物)的頭顱。他有一隻填充過的白面鼯鼠——這種嚙齒動物體型非常的大(比一隻貓大)。因為他是原住民，所以可能有權利獵殺動物，但是那些動物也有可能瀕臨絕種中。在我們要離開時，密希瓦力很驕傲地給我們看他的傳統彎刀，這隻彎刀裝在用竹材編成的刀鞘裏。他也給我們看他的槍——看起來就像一隻老式的步槍。當下，我沒有那份膽量來問他對於射殺稀有動物的想法……我希望我有那個膽量。

回到我大坑山腳下的家，我上網去尋找台灣野生動物的資料。我並沒有找到有關台灣植物或動物的介紹，我找到的網站都是無止境的描述台灣是亞洲國家中以野生動物 (老虎，熊及豹) 來做中藥最糟糕的國家。我在網站上找不到任何有關台灣稀有特有動物像是羌、帝雉、或是藍腹鷴。我不確定在中文網站是否能找到這些資訊。我會講一些中文但是我不會讀。不管怎麼樣，如果人們不知道這些動物的名稱，可能可以預防人們進入深山獵殺牠們。保育學家的領導者，像是珍古德。她提出人類是地球上生物最冷血的威脅。但我想也許人類對野生世界的無知也不盡都是壞處。也許台灣高山上翠綠的森林就應該保持她原來神祕的樣子，希望在未來的幾百年內，她還是可以保有她那翠綠的樣子。2004年夏天，當颱風將通往鞍馬山的道路摧毀時，我很難過，因為沒有辦法在林道上健行，但是我為台灣野生動物感到高興，因為這樣，所以牠們才能不受干擾得以平靜。

The only thing that makes us uneasy about Mishiwally is the number of bird skins, and skulls of monkeys, and a deer-goat cross called the Reeve's Muntjac he has in his studio. He also has a stuffed white-faced flying squirrel - which is very large (bigger than a cat). He may have hunting rights because he is aboriginal, but those creatures are all endangered. Just before we leave to drive back to Taichung, Mishiwally proudly shows us his traditional machete in a hand woven bamboo sheath and his gun - which looks like an old fashioned musket. I don't have the presence of mind to ask him if he thinks it wise to shoot rare creatures...I wish I had.

Back at home in the foothills of Dakeng just outside Taichung, I look up wild animals of Taiwan on the Internet. I come across no general guides to Formosan flora and fauna in English, only endless sites describing Taiwan as the worst importer of wild animal parts for traditional medicine in Asia (tiger, bear, leopard). There is nothing about rare endemic animal species such as the Reeve's Muntjac, or the Mikado & Swinhoe's Pheasants. I am unsure what information is available in Chinese since I can only speak some of the language and not read it. But in any case, perhaps anonymity is a good thing for these creatures, so more people don't enter the forests of Taiwan to poach the rare high mountain bears for their bile and paws, and birds for their gorgeous plumes and the cage bird trade. Leading conservationists such as Jane Goodall have rightly pointed to human apathy as the biggest threat to the earth. But I wonder if human ignorance of the natural world is entirely bad. Perhaps the green, high elevation mountain forests of Taiwan should remain mysterious. When typhoons demolished the road to the top of Anmashan in the summer of 2004 I was sorry not to be able to walk its trails, but glad that the creatures living there would be left in peace.

“紅尾伯勞”：台灣野生鳥類保育的誕生

墾丁國家公園裡的社頂丘陵台地俯瞰著森林裡的高位珊瑚群與綠意盎然的懸崖及大海。日出東昇時，過境的猛禽開始活動，在樹林裡飛著，滑行著，牠們飛到閃爍著土耳其藍的海上。賞鷹亭上的人群從早上四點半慢慢變多，鳥兒們飛過後，人群陸續離去到最後消失，留下的是一片寧靜及一些讚嘆聲。每年秋天成千上萬的灰面鵟鷹、蜂鷹、紅隼及其他的猛禽會在飛往南邊的長途旅程中在台灣稍作停留。對於台灣賞鳥或其他愛鳥者而言，南下觀賞這些猛禽過境已經變成一件非做不可的事。如果要賞鳥，最好在破曉前就到賞鷹亭上等；因為到了七點，就會有很多人聚集在此，擁擠到必須站在欄杆上或野餐桌上。雖然只能站著，還是有很多人逗留不去。因為，稍晚一點的早晨，有可能看到“一大群”猛禽在發亮的海上及雲層間徘徊著。

墾丁賞鷹季開放給一般民眾——而非只開放給賞鳥者——為的是要讓大眾知道保護鳥類及鳥類自由的重要性。當他們觀賞紅隼、赤腹鷹及灰面鵟鷹在上空盤旋滑行著，他們的心好像也跟著一起飛，在這悸動的一刻，可能就有新的保育家因此誕生。

山與海　Mountains & sea　　攝影／姚正得



“Barbecued Brown Shrike” : The Birth of Wild Bird Conservation in Taiwan

The Shenting woodland observation platform in Kenting National Park overlooks pockets of forest, green coral-reef cliffs and the sea. As the sun rises in the eastern sky, birds of prey begin to take off from perches in nearby trees and flap, glide, flap down to the sparkling turquoise sea. The crowd that has grown steadily on the platform since four-thirty a.m. lapses into silence and only gasps of wonder and reverence can be heard as the birds pass over. Every autumn thousands of Oriental Honey Buzzards, Grey-faced Buzzard Eagles, Chinese Goshawks and other raptors pause in Taiwan during their long journey south. Watching their passage has become a popular ritual with Taiwanese birders and casual nature lovers alike. It is best to reach the platform before dawn breaks; by seven a.m. people are perched on railings and standing on picnic tables. Many people linger for hours, although there is standing room only. Later in the morning as the air heats up it is possible to see large “kettles” of raptors rising and swirling among massive cumulus clouds hanging over the glittering sea.

Events like the Raptor Festival in Kenting allow ordinary people - not just bird watchers - to appreciate the importance of freedom and protection for wild birds. As they watch hawks, eagles and buzzards glide overhead, their hearts soar to meet them. And in those moments new conservationists are born.



墾丁賞鷹活動
Hawk-watching
攝影／姚正得

2003年十月，當猛禽在墾丁過境時我們很幸運的可以遇到數一數二的台灣野生鳥類保育學家。我們的朋友郭東輝先生，英文名字為飛利浦，是前台南市野鳥學會的理事長及黑面琵鷺的守護人之一。他介紹在台灣特有生物保育中心工作，也是參與黑面琵鷺保護行動的姚先生給我認識。正得先生給我們一些非常有幫助的有關猛禽過境的英文資料。在見過正得先生後，我們吃了一些泡麵當做早餐。然後，當這些猛禽在天空不斷盤旋時，我們則一面從保溫杯裏喝一些熱茶，一面聽著如何從側影辨認不同的鳥類，這時候東輝先生向我們招手，他要介紹吳森雄先生給我們認識——吳森雄是台灣的第一本野鳥圖鑑的作者——他也是台灣保育野生鳥類的「師祖」。 東輝先生非常的尊敬他。

當吳森雄先生優雅地為我們的野鳥圖鑑簽名時，我們完全不知道他曾經做了什麼事來讓政府改變政策，或影響台灣人對野鳥根深蒂固的文化，或保存台灣野鳥的棲息地。吳先生不但對台灣自然環境有重大的貢獻，他還是一個很謙虛的人。事實上，是他的個性先引起我的興趣。東輝先生告訴我們一些有關他的事，引起我的興趣，後來德瑞克邀請吳先生在台中市的一家港式飲茶吃午餐。在無數杯的綠茶下肚後，吳先生第一次告訴我們這個令人鼓舞的故事。他訴說當年他踏入賞鳥及保育界的開始完全是純屬意外。



賞鳥活動
Birdwatching
攝影／姚正得

灰面鵟鷹　Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle
攝影／姚正得



At the Kenting raptor migration in October 2003 we were fortunate to meet some of Taiwan's leading wild bird conservationists. Our friend, Philip Kuo, then Chairman of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan and Black-Faced Spoonbill "Guardian", introduced us to fellow ornithologist CT Yao of the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute. CT gave us some very useful English materials about the raptor migration.

After meeting CT Yao we paused to eat some instant noodles for breakfast. Then, as raptor enthusiasts milled around, drinking tea from thermoses and listening to short presentations about how to identify various birds of prey from their silhouettes, Philip beckoned us over to meet John Sen-Hsiung Wu - the author of the first comprehensive Chinese language field guide to the birds of Taiwan - and Taiwan's "grandfather" of wild bird conservation. Phillip's respect for him was clear.

As he graciously autographed our field guide we had no idea how much John Wu had done to change government policy, influence Taiwanese to change culturally ingrained attitudes to birds and help to preserve wild bird habitats around Taiwan. In spite of those significant contributions to protecting Taiwan's natural heritage John Wu is a humble man. In fact, it was his humility that drew my attention. Intrigued by what Phillip Kuo had told us, Derrick invited John Wu for a dim sum lunch at a Taichung restaurant. It was there, over endless cups of green tea, that we first heard his inspiring story. He described his early steps into bird watching and conservation as more accidental than anything else.



台灣叢樹鶯　Taiwan Bush Warbler　　攝影／蔡銘源

故事是發生在1970年早期，當時報紙刊登了一篇有關台灣的鳥類介紹，在那時引起吳先生的注意。於是他決定要帶他在台中高工的學生去做一次野外教學，他想讓他的學生們認識台灣的鳥。在這過程中，吳先生開始覺得鳥類真是一種美麗又令人驚奇的動物。不久之後，吳先生的同事，他也是一位愛鳥者，決定鼓勵吳先生愛鳥的行動，他買了一些鴿子送給吳先生並且在他的屋頂上蓋了一座鳥籠。

在屋頂養鴿的過程中，吳先生慢慢地學到更多當地鳥類的名字，像是大、小彎嘴，以及鶯科鳥類。慢慢地，吳先生的鳥類知識不斷地增加，但是當時並沒有中文的野鳥圖鑑，或任何語言的野鳥圖鑑。即使在上個世紀日本及英國探險家曾經來這個島嶼拜訪，沒有人真正的去研究台灣鳥類的數量或這些鳥類是特有種還是候鳥，更少人知道有哪些鳥類正瀕臨絕種。

吳先生說第一次有人正式想要發行台灣野鳥指南的是一位美國人。這位美國人士是在1970年中期隨著美國海軍來台灣的，他就是保羅亞歷山大(歐保羅)博士。他跟台中的東海大學聯絡，並且說明他想研究台灣候鳥的意願。東海大學請他跟吳先生聯絡，而吳先生當時則能夠提供鳥類標本及鳥蛋來作為分辨鳥類的工具。吳先生當時非常想要協助完成這本野鳥指南，於是他向獵鳥者買了一些標本，當時他因為要出版指南的關係，他並不以為意。事實上，最後因為他認識獵鳥者的關係，還因此影響他們不再從事捕捉鳥類的行為。



褐頭鷦鶯　Plain Prinia
攝影／詹文輝

It all began in the early 1970's when a local newspaper published an article introducing the birds of Taiwan. It caught John's interest and inspired him to take his students from the Taichung Mechanical High School on field trips to learn about birds. In the process, John himself realized that birds were beautiful and fascinating creatures. Shortly after that field trip a colleague and fellow bird-lover decided to encourage John's interest in birds by bringing him several species of live doves. He even built an aviary on John's roof for the doves.

From keeping doves in his roof-top aviary John graduated to learning the names of more common local birds such as the Scimitar Babblers and Prinias. Gradually, his knowledge grew, but there was still no field guide to the birds of Taiwan in Chinese or any other language. No one had really studied the birds to find out their numbers or whether or not they were endemics or migrants since Japanese and British explorers had visited the island in the last century. And few people knew whether any species were in trouble.

John says the first formal interest in producing a field guide to the birds of Taiwan came from an American with the U.S. Navy in the mid-nineteen seventies. The man, Dr. Paul Alexander, contacted Tung Hai University in Taichung to express his interest in studying bird migration in Taiwan. The university put him in touch with John, who provided specimens and eggs for species identification purposes. John was keen to help with the development of the field guide, so providing the bird specimens poachers had given him made sense to him at the time. However, in later years John used his connections with wild bird poachers to influence them to stop trapping.

當吳先生拿到歐保羅博士在台灣出版的第一本台灣野鳥指南時，他高興到極點。很快地，他跟美國大使館的員工一起出去賞鳥，他們愛極了那些鳥，並且可以認出鳥類的中文名字及英文名字。這樣的經驗使吳先生想到要邀請同事們及其他台中區域的愛鳥者來組成一個台灣賞鳥協會。這個賞鳥協會在1973年成立。這個賞鳥團體注重在學習及辨認當地鳥的種類。很快地，他學會了在台灣當地的五十種鳥類名稱。

吳先生承認在早期根本沒有所謂的保育觀念。在他開始慢慢了解台灣的鳥類時，過度濫捕已經行之有年。在1970年代以前，大部分的台灣人覺得鳥類只是食物或只是獲利的工具。他坦承當初是因為跟亞洲及北美賞鳥人接觸才恍然覺悟台灣的鳥類已經受到威脅了。

在台灣賞鳥好幾年之後，吳先生有一個機會到美國及日本去出差。當時他去紐約的奧杜邦學會尋找一對好的雙筒望遠鏡及單筒望遠鏡。當他在店裡尋找不同型號的望遠鏡時， 學會裡的職員過來跟他說話。當吳先生告訴這位職員他是從台灣來時，這位職員馬上給吳先生七折的折扣，並送他一些亞洲鳥類聲音的錄音帶。他們兩個人坐下來聊天，這位職員問了吳先生一些問題，首先他問到：「您在台灣有做一些保育相關的工作嗎？」吳先生無奈地回答：「沒有。」第二個問題更是讓吳先生警覺及感到羞愧。當這位奧杜邦學會職員問他：「您曾經聽過台灣南部的紅尾伯勞嗎？」再一次地，吳先生必須回答：「沒有。」雖然如此，這位職員的問題卻為台灣的保育工作播下種子。



紅尾伯勞　Brown Shrike
攝影／詹文輝

When John got the copy of that first field guide to the birds of Taiwan produced by Dr. Alexander, he was thrilled. Soon he was bird watching with staff from the American Embassy in Taipei and loving the challenge of identifying birds in Chinese - and English. The experience of bird watching with the Taipei group inspired John so much he invited colleagues and other Taichung area bird lovers to form the first Taiwanese bird watching club in 1973. He and his group concentrated on learning to identify local bird species one by one. Soon he knew the names of fifty wild bird species in Taiwan.

John admits that conservation was not even considered in those early days. It would be several years before John Wu began to realize that Taiwanese birds were at risk from over trapping. In the 1970's most Taiwanese related to birds as a source of food, or profit. John openly admits that it took contact with foreigners from Asia and North America to wake him up to the threats faced by the birds of Taiwan.

After bird watching for several years in Taiwan John had the opportunity to take a business trip to the U.S. and Japan. He went to the Audubon Society in New York in search of good binoculars and a telescope. While looking at different models in the society shop a friendly society official approached him. When John said he was from Taiwan he promptly got thirty per cent off the price of his equipment and some tapes of Asian bird songs. The two men sat down for a chat and John was asked a number of questions. The first was, "Are you involved in any conservation work in Taiwan?" John had to answer, "No". The second question was even more alarming and John acknowledges that it made him feel ashamed. The Audubon Society official asked, "Have you ever heard of the practice of barbecuing Brown Shrike in southern Taiwan?" Again, John had to answer, "No". However, the society official planted a conservation seed with those questions that day.

奧杜邦學會的紐約分會後來帶著吳先生去美國各地賞鳥。學會也確保吳先生在佛羅里達及其他州會有人照應。吳先生在美國各地的飯店都受到歡迎，人們也帶他去各處賞鳥。吳先生非常的感動，也受寵若驚的覺得這裡的招待真是友善。但是當他在美國各地旅行賞鳥時，他腦後依稀還記得一件事——紅尾伯勞。

他的下一站是日本。他一點都沒想到他會在東京王子飯店遇到日本當地的鳥類學者，當他在飯店辦理住宿手續時，他收到一個訊息，這個訊息是請他跟日本野鳥學會的總秘書聯絡。奧杜邦學會的人已經告知日本野鳥學會的人關於吳先生的到來。在他一點都不知道的情況下，奧杜邦學會的人告訴日本學會，吳先生是台灣賞鳥學會的代表。日本野鳥學會的總秘書想要邀請吳先生吃晚餐。吳先生對於這個邀請感到榮幸並且覺得有點疑惑，畢竟當時的吳先生只是一位賞鳥新手，所以他覺得有點膽怯。剛開始他拒絕了，他覺得以他對台灣鳥類有限的知識去吃這頓飯是不適當的，而且他覺得他的知識還不夠資格跟這麼顯赫的人一起坐下來討論鳥類知識。畢竟，日本統治台灣一直到1945年，這位總秘書大概知道的比吳先生還多。但是，在日本野鳥學會學員的堅持下吳先生還是沒辦法拒絕他們的邀請。



The New York branch of the Audubon Society took John Wu on birding trips around the state. It also made sure he had birding contacts in Florida and other states. All around the U.S. he was welcomed at hotels and taken on outings to see local birds. John was touched and amazed by such a friendly reception, but all the while the image of the Brown Shrike barbecue was sizzling in the back of his mind.

The next leg of his trip took him to Japan. Little did he expect to be met by local birders at the Tokyo Prince hotel, but when he checked in he found a message to contact the General Secretary of the Wild Bird Society of Japan. The Audubon Society had contacted the Japanese Society, about John's visit. Unknown to him they had portrayed John as a representative of a national Taiwan Bird Watching Society. The General Secretary wanted to invite John for dinner. John was confused by the honour implied by such an invitation and as a new birder felt intimidated. At first he turned it down. He believed that his knowledge of Taiwanese birds was inadequate and he was not equipped to discuss birds with such an illustrious person. After all, the Japanese had occupied Taiwan until 1945 and probably knew more about local birds than John did. However, after some quiet persistence by members of the Japanese society John was finally convinced to go for a meal with the General Secretary and other society members.

灰面鵟鷹
Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle

攝影／姚正得

蜂鷹　Oriental Honey Buzzard
攝影／姚正得



那天晚上吳先生跟九個人一起吃飯，其中包括了總秘書市田則孝先生、一些賞鳥者，以及日本國立科學博物館的一位官員。晚餐是在一家非常高級並且具有傳統日本風味的餐廳。當穿著和服的女服務生跪下來幫他們換上袍子時，吳先生已經覺得不自在，但是更糟的還在後頭呢。在一些客套話之後，總秘書開始提到台灣獵捕灰面鵟鷹進口到日本的主題。**吳先生當時會知道有每年成千上萬的過境鳥會在台灣被獵捕然後進口到日本去的事實嗎？**他必須承認他並不知道。他有點不相信又驚訝地問到，為什麼這樣的事情還是在繼續著？答案是：因為日本人相信老鷹代表好運及興隆，所以很多日本人迫不急待的想要有一隻老鷹的標本放在他們的客廳裡來展示他們尊崇的地位。事實上在1976年到1977年，超過六萬隻的灰面鵟鷹在台灣被獵捕。再一次地，吳先生不敢相信他聽到的，但是其中一位賞鳥學家拿出一些進出口的數據給吳先生看。他說，不只這樣，還有赤腹鷹、蜂鷹、魚鷹、熊鷹及大冠鷲都被獵捕出口到日本。他很誠懇的請求吳先生回到台灣阻止這兩個國家間的鳥類獵殺及進口行為。

吳先生開始心有顧慮，並且他決心決意的要介入保育的工作。但是他畢竟跟政府機構沒有關係，他只是一個小小的賞鳥團體建立者。他當時覺得如果要改變台灣的保育觀念，他的能力其實很有限。他也跟日本鳥類學者說他們必須禁止這種鳥類的進口。這類事件並沒有得到解決的方法，吳先生覺得心中有一塊石頭。

“紅尾伯勞”：台灣野生鳥類保育的誕生

“Barbecued Brown Shrike”: The Birth of Wild Bird Conservation in Taiwa

John had dinner with nine people including the General Secretary, Mr. Noritaka Ichida, regular bird watchers and a government official from Japan’s National Science Museum that night. The meal was held at an expensive restaurant with a traditional atmosphere. John already felt out of his depth as people kneeled at the table and were helped into their robes by kimono wearing waitresses, but things got worse. After a few pleasantries were exchanged the General Secretary brought up the subject of the trapping and export of the Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle from Taiwan to Japan. *Was John aware that between the 1960s and 1970s thousands of these migrating birds were captured in Taiwan every year and exported to Japan?* He had to admit that he was not. Why did this go on, he asked in stunned disbelief. The answer: eagles represent good luck and prosperity to the Japanese and many people were eager to have a stuffed bird representing such esteemed qualities perched in their living room. In fact, between 1976 and 1977, sixty-thousand Grey-faced Buzzard Eagles were captured in Taiwan for export. Again, John couldn’t believe what he was hearing, but one of the Japanese birders showed John export and import papers. He added that in addition, Sparrowhawks, Honey Buzzards, Osprey, Mountain Hawk Eagles and Crested Serpent Eagles were being captured for export. Earnestly, he asked John Wu to try to put a stop to the trade in birds of prey between their two countries.

John felt cornered. He resisted getting involved. After all, he wasn’t connected with government or a national birding network in Taiwan - he was simply the founder of a small local birding group and a humble bird watcher. He felt that he didn’t have the power to bring about such change. He also reasoned that Japanese birders had to try to put a stop to the importing of such birds. Nothing was resolved and John Wu left Japan feeling unsettled.

灰面鵟鷹　攝影／姚正得
Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle



吳先生回到台灣後並沒有忘記灰面鵟鷹這件事，他後來得知只要是屬於華盛頓瀕臨絕種動物買賣公約的任何國家都會起而全力支持禁止野生鳥類的買賣。雖然他也希望台灣能夠進入這個團體，但是因為台灣已經沒有聯合國國籍的身分，所以這件事情又變得更難了。(事實上，吳先生試著在這個期間要讓台灣加入國際野生水鳥聯盟，但是因為中國大陸的阻撓所以沒有辦法成為會員。)

在1977年，日本已經有一萬五千個賞鳥者對政府施加壓力，要使日本成為華盛頓瀕臨絕種動物買賣公約的一員；當時，在台灣賞鳥的風氣根本都還不盛行。吳先生跟日本野鳥學會的人提出一個反方向的提議，就是推動日本那邊的人對政府施加壓力來通過加入華盛頓公約會員國的提議，如此一來，日本沒辦法任意買賣瀕臨絕種的動物了。

同時間，吳先生決心要讓台灣跟國際性鳥類機構接軌，他不管“大陸”的反對——意指中國。在1978年，他與日本及韓國創立東亞鳥類保護聯盟，吳先生當時去南韓的漢城參加了第一次年度大會，並且建議由台灣舉辦1979年的第二次年度大會。

到那時，紅尾伯勞及灰面鵟鷹的議題已經纏繞吳先生好幾年了。他不知如何讓民眾和政府注意到這些鳥類瀕臨絕種的狀態，但是最後他產生了一個想法：為什麼不以間接的方法試著提倡保育的觀念？吳先生想要給台灣政府面子和歡迎來參加東亞鳥類保護會議的外籍人士——他想，為什麼不請求郵局和政府生產鳥的紀念郵票和刻有鳥像的硬幣？利用這種方式，吳先生嘗試引起大眾對無辜的紅尾伯勞、灰面鵟鷹及其他的猛禽的保育意識。因為如此，吳先生這個“一石二鳥”的策略，使他得以成功地在台灣提倡野生鳥類的保育。

In fact, after returning to Taiwan, John Wu did not let the issue of the Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle go. He did some research and learned that any country which was a member of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), would have the teeth and support to ban the import and export of wild birds. Although he also wanted Taiwan to join this group, it was much harder since Taiwan didn't have nation status. (John tried to get Taiwan into the International Wild Waterfowl Federation during this period, but China blocked its membership.)

In 1977 Japan already had fifteen-thousand bird watchers to help to lobby for its membership in another organization - the Washington Convention; but Taiwan still had few people interested in bird watching. John Wu contacted the Wild Bird Society of Japan with a counter proposal. He pushed them to lobby their own government to join the CITES Convention in order to bring in a ban on the buying and selling of endangered species.

John became determined to promote Taiwan's involvement in international birding organizations regardless of opposition from “Da lou” - the big land. In 1978 he helped Taiwan join the newly formed East Asia Bird Conservation Union. John Wu attended the first annual meeting in Seoul, South Korea that year and arranged for the second annual meeting to come to Taiwan in 1979.

By that time the Brown Shrike and Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle had been haunting John Wu for several years. He was unsure how to bring public and government attention to their endangered status, but then he had an idea. Why not try to promote conservation in an indirect manner? John Wu wanted to give Taiwan face and welcome participants to the East Asia Bird Conservation Union meeting - he would ask the post office and government to produce a commemorative bird stamp and coins depicting birds. In the process John hoped to raise public awareness about the vulnerability of the Brown Shrike and the Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle as well as other raptors. In this way John Wu arranged to “kill two birds with one stone” and began to promote wild bird conservation in Taiwan.

而在吳先生安排大會事宜及發行郵票和紀念硬幣的過程中，他發現這是跟當局合作的最好時機。他連絡警察並且請他們收集捕鳥器「鳥仔踏」。起初他們很不情願，警察官員說收集捕鳥器不是他們的工作。吳先生告訴他們，他會跟他們上頭的人討論並且給他們更多的經費，還會請主管機關協助他們來收集捕鳥器。結果，警察發現如果他們同意收集捕鳥器，會比較有面子。 在墾丁——屏東地區的最高警察官員請吳先生協助撰寫一份強制收集捕鳥器的公文，他也很高興的幫這位警官完成這件事。

因為他的堅持，加上警察的協助，當年總共收集了超過三千個以上的捕鳥器。吳先生安排來台灣參加1979年東亞野鳥保育年度大會的各國人士到墾丁，而且在那裡舉行公開燃燒捕鳥器的典禮。典禮前，吳先生做了一個手勢要求警察點火。很多台灣政府官員都來參加這個典禮，而且他們很高興因為這樣的一個手勢可以增加台灣的正面形象，像是來自英國的鳥類學者英波敦博士不只對具有紀念性的紅尾伯勞及灰面鵟鷹的郵票和硬幣留下深刻的印象，他還以私人身分告訴吳先生，他對吳先生影響政府政策的努力深受感動。

吳森雄與警察燒毀鳥仔踏　John Wu and policemen burned the traps　攝影／姚正得



In the period leading up to the conference and the issuing of the stamp and coins John decided the moment was right to approach the authorities. He contacted the police and asked them for help collecting bird traps. Initially they were reluctant. Police officials said it was not their job to collect traps. John told them he would go above their heads and ask for more money and the authority to help him remove traps, and as a result police decided they would look better if they agreed to collect traps. The highest police official in Kenting-Pingtung County asked for John's assistance in writing the order to collect the traps. John was happy to oblige.

As a result of his persistence and with the help of police more than 3,000 traps were collected. John arranged for participants in the 1979 East Asia Bird Conservation Union conference to go down to Kenting and there the traps were burned in a public ceremony. In another face making gesture John asked the head of the police to light the fire. Many Taiwan government officials attended the ceremony and were pleased that the gesture made Taiwan look good. International conference guests like ornithologist Dr. Imboden (Head of ICBP International Council of Bird Protection) from the UK were not only impressed with the commemorative stamp and coins featuring the Brown Shrike and the Grey-faced Buzzard Eagle. They were also inspired by John Wu's efforts to influence government policy as a private citizen and told him so.

當然，吳先生了解到教育一般人正確的保育觀念就像改變當局政策一樣的重要。為了要再一次呼籲停止獵殺紅尾伯勞並且殘酷地剝牠們的皮及燒烤這些鳥，這次也使用心理學和間接的方式。他收集一些顯示紅尾伯勞鳥如何被被寄生蟲感染的解剖照片，讓人們知道一隻鳥裡面可能有多少寄生蟲。他在紅尾伯勞最容易被抓來販賣的地方——楓港，貼上有這些照片的海報。許多人因為害怕寄生蟲的關係失去了吃烤小鳥的的興趣。一些獵鳥者看到這些海報便將它們撕下來。但是，他送了更多的海報去那邊張貼。就這樣一步一步地，吳先生開始改變獵殺及食用烤紅尾伯勞的傳統態度。

數十年以來，吳先生已經對鳥很精通了——事實上，因為他對鳥的精通，所以他成為台灣第一本用中文寫成的野生鳥類圖鑑的作家。這本書在1991年出版，而且第一刷在四個月之內就賣光。它包含二十年以上賞鳥的經驗和超過 450種的鳥類。

Of course John Wu realized that the education of average people was just as important as enlightening the authorities about the value of conservation. In order to stop the cruel practice of capturing Brown Shrikes and plucking and boiling them alive, John Wu again used psychology - and an indirect approach. He collected pictures of dissected bodies of Brown Shrikes that showed how the birds were full of parasitic worms. He circulated posters featuring the photos in the Fong Kang area where capture of the bird was most common. Many people became so revolted by the worms they lost interest in eating the bird. Some bird poachers took the posters down, but when John found out he sent more and had them put up again. In this way, step by step, John Wu began to change traditional attitudes to the capture and eating of the Brown Shrike.

Over the years John Wu learned his birds well - in fact so well that he became the author of the first comprehensive field guide to the birds of Taiwan in Chinese. It came out in 1994 and sold out within four months. It contains twenty plus years of observation and experience and more than 450 species of birds.



當年的宣導海報　1980's poster

吳先生繼續分享著他對鳥和大自然的愛，並且持續思考如何激發台灣人的保育觀念。不像笨拙的西方人，好像我一樣，會失去耐性，接著對販賣野鳥的商家大吼大叫。吳先生繼續使用間接而溫和，比較給面子的方法來教導台灣人的保育觀念。當吳先生發現從獵鳥者買鳥標本不再是一個有效的研究鳥類的方法時，他慷慨的將收集的標本送給特有生物保育中心。他以朋友態度對待一個偷獵者，他的終極目標是要阻止人類對鳥的獵殺。起先他付錢給這些獵鳥者來換取標本，後來，他得到這些人的信賴。他告訴這些人一些有關於政府對偷獵鳥者的政策即將改變的內線消息。吳先生跟他說身為一位朋友他應該警告他停止這樣的工作－真的奏效了。畢竟吳先生是一位朋友，所以這個人聽他的話。現在，吳先生正在教育果農停止使用霧網來保護農作物，很多鳥類像是茶腹鴝和小啄木會被網子纏住而死掉。

茶腹鴝　Eurasian Nuthatch　　攝影／黃秀珍



吳老師和工作群編撰野鳥圖鑑
Group working on the Field Guild to the Birds of Taiwan

攝影／姚正得



John Wu continues to share his love of birds and nature and to motivate fellow Taiwanese to care about conservation. Unlike clumsy westerners, such as myself who may lose control and yell at shop owners with wild birds for sale, John continues to use an indirect, face-saving approach to conservation with his fellow Taiwanese. When John decided that obtaining specimens from bird poachers was no longer a valid way to study birds, he sent his collection of specimens to the Taiwan Endemic Species Research Institute. Next, he set out to befriend a poacher. His ultimate goal was to stop the man's poaching, but at first he paid the man for specimens. Finally, one day after they had been friends for some time, John took the man into his confidence. He told the man that he had inside information about an upcoming change in government policy towards bird poachers. He said that as a friend he was warning the man that he'd better stop - and it worked. The man listened because after all, John Wu was a friend. Currently John Wu is working to educate fruit growers to stop using mist nets to protect their fruit. Birds such as Nuthatches and Grey-headed Pygmy Woodpeckers can get caught in the nets and die.

吳先生的努力也激發出台灣新一代的的鳥類保育者。四年前在靠近花蓮的野外，一位女士將一隻被困在獸夾的環頸雉送給吳先生。他從沒見過她，但是無疑地她知道台灣鳥類保育師祖的名聲。她告訴他，她正在這個區域進行一項減少捕鳥器的計劃，吳先生很贊同。這個女士的打扮像是一位農夫，她穿著一雙雨鞋和戴著一頂傳統的草帽。在設著陷阱的區域騎著腳踏車。她的偽裝術奏效，因為當捕鳥人在這區域設捕鳥器時根本沒去注意她。同時，她或多或少能看到獵人放捕鳥器的地點。在他離開後，這位女士拿出她自己做的，但是看起來像是政府的傳單，傳單上寫著政府正在監視使用捕鳥器的人並告知濫捕鳥類是違法的。當捕鳥人回來時，開始驚慌地收起他所有的捕鳥器並且逃出這個區域。她最初在這個區域發現有人放置捕鳥器時，在大約一百英畝的農地裡只能發現二或三對環頸雉。由於她的努力，2004年後期，在同區域裏，環頸雉的數字已經提升到九十對。

現在，吳先生身為一個虔誠的佛教徒。他經常教導信徒認識野生鳥類和正確保護鳥類的觀念。他鼓勵他們不要再購買野生鳥來做進行佛教放生的傳統典禮。很諷刺地，這些野生鳥在被放生後很少存活。吳先生也在家中教授賞鳥課程，每週至少吸引二十個人來參加。他在中國廣播網主持一個節目長達六年之久，有時候有會受邀在電視上露面。此外，報紙文章也時常報導他。



赤腹鷹
Chinese Goshawk
攝影／姚正得



熊鷹　Mountain Hawk Eagle
攝影／黃秀珍

John Wu has inspired a whole generation of birder-conservationists in Taiwan. Four years ago a woman in the wilds near Hualien sent John a ring-necked pheasant in a trap. He had never met her but she certainly knew the reputation of Taiwan's "bird grandfather". She told him of her plan to reduce trapping in the area and he approved. The woman dressed up as a farmer in rubber boots and a traditional woven grass hat and rode around the trapper's area on a bicycle. Her disguise worked and the trapper paid no attention to her as he set the traps in the field. Meanwhile, she was able to see more or less where he had placed each one. After he left the woman took copies of an official looking leaflet she had made up which said the government was watching the man and that trapping birds is illegal. She walked through the field slipping the leaflets into the traps. When the trapper returned he was so alarmed that he collected all his traps and fled the area. There were only two or three pairs of Ring-necked Pheasants in the one-hundred acre area when the woman first discovered the trapper's territory. Thanks to her efforts by late 2004 the number of pairs had grown to ninety in the same area.

Now a devout Buddhist, John Wu regularly teaches monks about wild birds and conservation. He encourages them not to buy wild birds from pet shops for the traditional ceremony of releasing the birds because ironically, the creatures rarely survive the experience. The weekly bird watching classes John holds in his home continue to attract more than twenty people a session. After hosting a radio show about conservation for six years on the China Broadcasting Network, John Wu still makes periodic appearances on television and radio to promote wild bird conservation. He is often featured in newspaper articles.

灰面鵟鷹群　Grey-faced Buzzard Eagles　　攝影／姚正得





作者(左一)、德瑞克(左三)與墾丁的賞鳥人

Author and birders in Kenting

在愛鳥的過程中，吳先生變成一位生態保育人士。他幫助本地人推展在台灣建立保護野生鳥類生存環境的運動。雖然，最初他是因為被外國人影響才開始從事台灣的保育工作，然而他遊說政府，促使有關單位體認到改變政策來保護野鳥乃刻不容緩的事，這樣的貢獻在亞洲地區卻是先鋒。近幾年來，他花很多時間在加拿大的英屬哥倫比亞省，在那裡他也傳達很多保育的知識。他對加拿大在鱈魚和鮭魚的消耗量感到吃驚。在那裡，獵人可以合法地在北美最重要的水鳥棲息地——Boundary Bay 野生動物經營管理區的海灣邊界射擊水鳥。這次他對這些行為採直接反應，因為這樣的方法向來對直來直往的西方人比較有效。溫哥華太陽報也引述他說的話。無論他在那裡，吳先生都會用比較小心的方法來使當地人認識保育。無疑地，這幾十年來他用顧全面子的方式使數以千計的台灣人改變他們對保育的觀念。

In the process of coming to love birds John Wu became a conservationist. He helped to found a grass roots conservation movement to protect wild birds and their habitats in Taiwan. And, although he was initially influenced by foreigners, he became a pioneer - lobbying the Taiwan government to recognize the need for changes in policy to protect wild birds long before such practices were considered in other Asian countries. In recent years he has been spending a lot of time in British Columbia, Canada, where he has also been speaking out about conservation. He is shocked at the depletion of cod and salmon stocks off Canada's coasts and that hunters legally shoot waterfowl in the Boundary Bay Wildlife Management Area - one of the most important bird habitats in North America. His blunt reaction to these practices has been effective with more direct westerners, and he was quoted in the Vancouver Sun newspaper. In any case, it is clear that no matter where he finds himself, John Wu will continue to promote conservation in a manner sensitive to the locals. There is no doubt that his face-saving approach to conservation has helped to change the attitudes of thousands of Taiwanese in just a few decades.

黑面琵鷺的守護者

當黑面琵鷺進食時，牠們會站在水裡大約及膝的深度，因為牠們的體型很大(體長約七十六公分)，時常搖動牠們黑色的臉，以及頗具特色的白色羽毛，人們可以很容易地辨認出牠們。當尋找食物時，牠們機械似地來回搖動牠們黑色像湯匙般的嘴喙，牠們的嘴喙及細細長長黑色的腿，使牠們看起來很像卡通裡的角色。牠們看起來也像遲鈍的青少年。但是當微風弄縐牠們頭上淡橘色的羽毛時，或當牠們張開雪白色的翅膀並且用扁而長的嘴理羽毛時，黑面琵鷺也可以是優雅的。

我們第一次見到這些特別的鳥是在香港的米埔沼澤。我們在香港的三年期間，每個冬天，都會在米埔看到一些黑面琵鷺。事實上，因為瀕臨絕種的黑面琵鷺會在冬天來米埔拜訪，所以在米埔的反發展論者成功地在米埔展開行動。而且根據1995年的拉姆薩爾溼地公約*，這個地區具有魚塘、海岸紅樹林和明顯的潮汐，泥灘和沼澤是必須受保護的區域。



四草地區的黑面琵鷺
Black-faced Spoonbill
攝影／黃秀珍

＊1971年，在伊朗舉行的拉姆薩爾(RAMSAR)溼地公約大會，是一個政府之間的條約。它提供締約國行動和國際合作架構以確保締約國明智地使用溼地和溼地資源。在全世界，目前有138個締約國及1364個溼地。

Guardians of the Spoonbills

When they feed, Black-faced Spoonbills stand knee-deep in water. They are easy to recognize because of their large size - 76 centimeters - black face and distinctive white plumage. They keep their heads down as they sweep their black, spoon-tipped bills methodically back and forth in search of food. Those bills and their long skinny black legs give them a cartoonish quality and they look like gawky teenagers. But spoonbills can also appear elegant when a faint breeze ruffles the plumes on their heads, or they extend their snow white wings to preen.

We first spotted these special birds in Hong Kong's Mai Po marsh. During our three years in Hong Kong we saw a few spoonbills at Mai Po every winter. In fact, winter visits by endangered spoonbills were one reason that Mai Po supporters were successful in preventing development and having that area of fish ponds, coastal mangrove, tidal mudflats and marsh declared a protected area under the RAMSAR* treaty in 1995.

＊*The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1364 wetland sites, in different regions of the world.*



養傷中的黑面琵鷺　Black-faced Spoonbills under care　攝影／黃秀珍

過去十四年來，台灣當地的賞鳥團體和保育者有一場類似的戰爭，這場戰爭是要保護南台灣七股溼地——七股溼地是黑面琵鷺過冬的兩個最重要的溼地之一。這些地區的重要性在於黑面琵鷺是一種非常脆弱的鳥。對於黑面琵鷺的生存，這些區域是具有決定性的。在亞洲東部的海岸邊緣，從韓國半島到越南都可見到這種特別的鳥。自從1950年代韓戰以後，黑面琵鷺的數量快速衰退。研究人員提出的假說指出，那年夏天，韓國海域的軍事活動破壞了黑面琵鷺的棲息生態。經過基因檢測證明，在那時期之前，亞洲大約有二萬隻黑面琵鷺。現在，黑面琵鷺的數量在一千隻上下，而且還因為遺傳基因的流失，所剩的黑面琵鷺對疾病更易受感染。

事實上，在2002-2003年的冬天，七股的黑面琵鷺爆發肉毒桿菌毒素的嚴重中毒事件。保育人士郭東輝先生(前任台南市野鳥學會會長)和特有生物研究保育中心的助理研究員姚正得先生協同許多的專家們不眠不休地去了解引起肉毒桿菌的原因並拯救這些受感染的黑面琵鷺。經過不斷地努力，獸醫部門準備了一種對抗肉毒桿菌毒素的血清。最後他們救活了十七隻鳥，然而在那兩個月裡一共有七十三隻黑面琵鷺因感染而死亡。在2004年十二月，僅僅二年之後，台灣南部的溼地發現了接近八百隻黑面琵鷺。黑面琵鷺的真正守護者：郭東輝和姚正得先生在2004年冬天兩隻黑面琵鷺再次感染時立刻介入並幫助這些鳥，這次因為台灣已經先準備好血清了，所以所有感染的鳥都得以復原。台灣各地的野鳥學會也會跟亞洲其他國家分享他們對於這方面的專長，台灣每年會派遣特別的調查小組到越南去觀察黑面琵鷺。

In the past fourteen years, local bird watching groups and conservationists have fought a similar battle to protect the Chiku wetlands in southern Taiwan - one of the Black-faced Spoonbills, prime wintering spots in Taiwan. Those areas are crucial to the Spoonbill's survival since this bird is highly vulnerable. Endemic to the coastal fringe of East Asia, from the Korean Peninsula to Vietnam, the population of Black-faced Spoonbills has declined rapidly since the Korean war in the 1950's. Researchers speculate that huge numbers of the birds that summer in Korean coastal waters were harmed by military activities and resulting habitat destruction. DNA tests have found evidence that there were approximately twenty thousand Black-faced Spoonbills in Asia before that period. Now, Black-faced Spoonbills number just under one-thousand. And, because of loss of genetic diversity, the remaining population is more susceptible to disease.

In fact, in the winter of 2002 - 2003, Black-faced Spoonbills wintering at Chiku suffered a serious outbreak of botulism. Conservationists Phillip Kuo (former head of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan - WBS Tainan) and the Endemic Species Research Institute's CT Yao, worked tirelessly to try to understand the nature of the botulism and to help the infected birds. The serum veterinarians developed helped to save seventeen birds. Although seventy-three died in the 2002 - 2003 outbreak, just two years later in December 2004 almost eight hundred birds were spotted in the Chiku wetlands of southern Taiwan - a reassuring number. True "Guardians of the Spoonbills", Phillip Kuo and CT Yao stepped in to help the birds again when a few Spoonbills were infected with the bacteria in the winter of 2004. This time they were ready with their serum and all the infected birds were saved. WBS Tainan is even sharing some of its expertise with other Asian countries; Taiwan sends a special team to monitor the Black-faced Spoonbill in Vietnam every year.



黑面琵鷺　Black-faced Spoonbills　　攝影／黃秀珍

在冬天，目前全世界存活的黑面琵鷺，有三分之二會來台灣，並且將台灣當做是牠們的家。然而，在1990年曾經有人提議在黑面琵鷺過冬的七股潟湖建一個800公頃的工業區，後來又有人建議在這裡建一個2000公頃的濱南工業區。那時，台灣的保育者才剛開始瞭解這片溼地對黑面琵鷺過冬的重要性。1990年，香港的保育學家發表他在亞洲觀察黑面琵鷺的論文，當時在這個區域只發現少於三百隻的黑面琵鷺。

2000年台灣選出的新政府對於這個開發計畫提出許多疑問。這個工業區的計畫有可能會引起海岸線侵蝕和二氧化碳的污染。台南縣市的縣市長也急切地要求保護黑面琵鷺在台灣過冬的棲息地。事實上，台南地方政府決定發展在七股和四草溼地上的生態旅遊來為這個區域謀利(有些黑面琵鷺也會來台南市郊的四草附近魚塘及沼澤過冬)。因為縣市長的支持，加上那時候還沒有什麼經驗的台南市野鳥學會裡的郭東輝先生的協助下，郭先生和他的同僚成功的遊說並爭取到這裏成為黑面琵鷺在台灣度冬的保護區。雖然濱南工業開發者主張開發可以為台灣人增加工作機會。但是經過學術界及保育團體的遊說下，政府決定把濱南工業區計畫暫緩施行——不過誰也無法確定它會不會死灰復燃。

Taiwan is the winter home of two-thirds of the world's remaining Black-faced Spoonbills. Nevertheless, in the nineteen nineties the natural lagoon at Chiku where Spoonbills spend the winter was proposed for first, an 800 hectare Industrial Park and later, the 2000 hectare Binnan Industrial Project. At that time, Taiwan conservationists had only just begun to appreciate the importance of protecting any areas favoured by the Spoonbills. Hong Kong environmental consultants had surveyed Asia for sightings of the Spoonbill in 1990 and discovered fewer than three-hundred Black-faced Spoonbills across the region.

In the year 2000 Taiwan's newly elected government posed many questions about the project. There were concerns about the risks connected with potential shoreline erosion and CO2 emissions. The Mayor of Tainan also pushed for protection of Spoonbill wintering grounds in Taiwan. The Tainan district government decided to emphasize ecotourism in the Chiku and Sitsao areas as a way to make money for the district. (Some Spoonbills also winter at Sitsao - an area of fish ponds and marshes just outside the city of Tainan.) With the mayor's support, and help from the then fledgling Tainan bird watching community, Phillip Kuo lobbied for protection of the Spoonbill wintering grounds in Taiwan. As a result of thorough research and lobbying efforts by conservationists like Phillip Kuo, the government decided to declare Sitsao and Chiku protected areas - indefinitely.

如果黑面琵鷺在七股的棲息地被破壞，損失將會很慘重的，黑面琵鷺可以棲息的地方又更少了。確實地，雖然在香港米埔沼澤每年大約會吸引百分之二十五的黑面琵鷺，也許是因為那邊的冬天比較寒冷，在冬天的幾個月內，留在米埔的黑面琵鷺會比較少。另外一個棲息地是，米埔接近中國深圳的地區——深圳是一個在后海灣對面的工業城市——因為這個原因使得這個區域更加不理想。 在 2005 年四月期間，我們去米埔拜訪。我們聽說深圳市正考慮從后海灣抽水來倒灌進整個城市的河，用來沖洗城市所造成的污染。如果他們這麼做，有毒的廢水會倒流回后海灣，而候鳥們都是在后海灣進食。不難想像，當脆弱的黑面琵鷺面對如此強烈的污染物時，他們受到的傷害會有多大。然而，在台灣的曾文溪河口、日本及米埔的黑面琵鷺數量的確都有在增加——即使如此，這種鳥仍然非常脆弱。事實上，90年代早期的研究顯示出在各個棲息地的黑面琵鷺數量有減少的趨勢或維持一定的波動。(Dahmer and Felley 2002,http:// www.hkbws.org.hk/waterbird/stat.html.)

Destruction of the Black-faced Spoonbills' Chiku wintering grounds would have been disastrous. Such habitat loss would leave the birds with few viable alternatives. Although Mai Po marsh in Hong Kong does attract approximately twenty-five per cent of all migrating Black-faced Spoonbills each year, perhaps its cooler winter temperatures make it less attractive to those birds during the winter months. It is also possible that Mai Po's proximity to Shenzhen, China - an industrialized city just across the Deep Bay area - makes it less than ideal for the Spoonbills. During an April 2005 visit to Mai Po, we heard that the city of Shenzhen is considering flushing out the polluted river that runs through the city with water from Deep Bay. The resulting toxic waste water would flow back into Deep Bay where migrating birds feed. It isn't hard to imagine the effects of such concentrated pollutants on vulnerable birds like the Black-faced Spoonbill. While it is true that its numbers have increased at major sites in the Tsengwen Estuary, Taiwan and in Japan as well as Mai Po - this bird is still extremely vulnerable. In fact, its numbers have actually decreased or fluctuated at other sites since research began in the early nineties. (Dahmer and Felley 2002, http://www.hkbws.org.hk/waterbird/stat.html.)



黑面琵鷺　Black-faced Spoonbills　　攝影／黃秀珍

近幾年來，郭東輝先生及台南市野鳥學會為黑面琵鷺和其他的易受威脅的水禽做進一步的抗爭。儘管黑面琵鷺已經成為觀光事業收入的來源，幾年前台南市政府還是決定重新發展四草傳統曬鹽的設備。郭東輝先生及台南市野鳥學會認為採收及曬鹽將會擾亂水禽的食物區，其中包括黑面琵鷺。當我們最初在2003年拜訪四草的時候，我們在保育區裡發現一些半完成的建築物，希望它們將來會變成解說中心來教育觀光客有關黑面琵鷺和其它水禽的知識。四草可說是一個完全只有水泥堤防和一些魚塘的地方，如果興建遊客的設施及種植一些綠意的樹，遊客會因此而受益。我們稍後才知道這些半完成的建築物是跟四草曬鹽事業有關。然而，他們發現四草的降雨量太低而無法處理鹽，曬鹽計畫在這裡是不可行的。郭東輝先生說台灣有許多成功的保育故事，但是新的挑戰總是在等待著他們。

In recent years Phillip Kuo and the Wild Bird Federation of Taiwan have had further battles to fight on behalf of Black-faced Spoonbills and other vulnerable waders. In spite of seeing the Spoonbills as a source of tourism revenue, the Tainan Municipal government decided to allow development of a traditional salt harvesting facility in Sitsao several years ago. The WBS Tainan and Phillip Kuo argued that collecting and drying salt would disturb feeding waders, including the Spoonbills. When we first visited Sitsao in 2003, we came across some half-completed, official looking buildings in the reserve. We hoped they were destined to become future interpretive centres to educate tourists about the Black-faced Spoonbill and other waders. Sitsao is a stark and severe place of concrete embankments and fish ponds and could really benefit from tourist facilities as well as some greenery and more trees. We later learned that the half-completed buildings were connected to the salt harvesting project in Sitsao. However, fortunately for birds and sympathetic birders alike, it became clear that the salt harvesting project was not viable because rainfall levels have been found to be too low to process the salt. Phillip Kuo says that while Taiwan has many conservation success stories there is always a new challenge around the corner.



飛翔中的黑面琵鷺　Black-faced Spoonbill in flight

郭東輝先生將過去三十年內台灣野生鳥類保育運動的成功歸功於台灣中產階級的成長。在那期間台灣有大幅改變，人們有更多的錢，更多的休閒嗜好，像是賞鳥的人數一直在成長。因為他對賞鳥、保育、考古學和古生物學的熱衷興趣，郭東輝先生將自己視為台灣社會改變下的產物。二十年以前，當他在台北的輔仁大學擔任實驗室助理時，他的主修是生物學。在當時，他深受他的教授及後來成為中華民國野鳥學會理事長的陳擎霞教授影響。 她介紹溪頭森林遊樂區給東輝先生認識，於是他開始鳥類生態攝影。在大學之後，東輝先生回到台南幫助家裡做生意，但是他對鳥類攝影的興趣並沒有減少。在為鳥類攝影數年後，東輝先生開始對賞鳥感興趣。東輝先生將他照的翠鳥、高蹺鴴及很少來台拜訪的反嘴鴴的照片拿給台北市野鳥學會的朋友看。從1990年，他開始收集在台南和七股地區的高蹺鴴、黑面琵鷺和其他水禽的資料。他的研究結果使他成功的阻止在台南市郊四草地區的工業發展。他也成功地遊說並反抗七股濱南計畫的提議。郭東輝先生在台北的朋友認同他在這方面的奉獻，並且鼓勵他在台南建立野鳥協會。在1992年，他建立了台南市野鳥學會。



高蹺鴴
Black-winged Stilt
攝影／詹文輝

Like John Wu, Phillip Kuo attributes the relative success of Taiwan's wild bird conservation movement to the growth of its middle class. Over the past thirty years Taiwan has changed drastically; because people have more money and more leisure time, the popularity of hobbies such as bird watching has grown. With his active interest in bird watching, conservation, archaeology and paleontology, Phillip Kuo sees himself as the product of these changes in Taiwanese society. He first became interested in birding more than twenty years ago while studying biology and working as a lab assistant at Fujian Catholic University in Taipei. During that period of his life Phillip was influenced by his teacher, Professor Chen, who later became the head of the Wild Bird Federation of Taiwan. She introduced him to the Chitou Forest Reserve, where he began to photograph birds. After university, Phillip returned to Tainan to work in his family's business, but he didn't drop his hobby of photographing wild birds. After taking pictures of birds for a number of years, Phillip became interested in observing them. Phillip took his photos of Kingfishers, Black-Winged Stilts and rare visiting Avocets to show friends in the Taipei Wild Bird Society. From 1990 he also got involved in collecting data about Black-Winged Stilts, Black-faced Spoonbills and other waders in the Tainan and Chiku areas. Phillip Kuo's friends in Taipei recognized the value of his dedication and encouraged him to set up the Wild Bird Society of Tainan. In 1992 he did just that.

雖然郭東輝先生最近卸下台南市野鳥學會會長的職位，但他仍是一位活躍的顧問。他繼續提議保育計畫並且花費很多他的空閒時間來教育學會的成員如何收集鳥類的資料。因為長期觀察及資料收集的結果，他們推論五色鳥應該是特有種鳥類，而非台灣特有亞種鳥類。郭東輝先生繼續用牠的相機探索招潮蟹、蜻蜓及青蛙。他照的相片經常被放在月曆上，這樣的收入也為台南市野鳥學會的保育計畫賺取多一些的經費。

Although Phillip Kuo recently retired as Chair of the WBS Tainan, he is still active as a consultant. He continues to propose conservation projects and to devote many hours of his free time to training members of the society in how to collect data about birds. As a result of observations and data collection by the WBS Tainan, birds like the Black-browed Barbet may be reclassified from sub-species to Taiwan endemics. Philip continues to explore the diversity of the natural world with his photographs of fiddler crabs, dragon flies and frogs. His beautiful photos are featured in calendars which earn extra money for the conservation projects of the WBS Tainan.

反嘴鴴　Pied Avocet　　攝影／詹文輝



郭東輝先生說，他因發現鳥、認識鳥及拍攝這些鳥類帶來的挑戰而愛上鳥。他說，他對山鳥及水禽都是一樣的喜愛，但他承認對黑面琵鷺有一份特別的喜愛。事實上，東輝先生相信黑面琵鷺會感激台灣對牠們的保護。他說黑面琵鷺給台灣人一個機會來保護牠在台灣過冬的棲息地，也促進台灣發展反開發的新法律。他也承認台灣需要更有效力的法律，公眾對於黑面琵鷺的同情也是有幫助的。他說這種鳥的個性是風趣愛玩耍的，牠的外表是令人鍾愛的。依他之見，黑面琵鷺這樣的個性，牠們應該可以作為台灣保育的完美象徵。在台南市野鳥學會總部也跟香港的米埔一樣，設計許多以黑面琵鷺為主題做成的玩具，包括可愛的填充玩具、T恤、杯子和胸針都賣得很好。牠引起公眾的注意，郭東輝先生覺得因為保育而引起的商機沒有什麼不對，因為這樣更可以引起大眾的保育意識。當這些鳥類爆發肉毒桿菌毒素中毒時，他有這個機會去幫助這些生病的鳥，他抱著等待救援的黑面琵鷺時，牠們正在“碰觸他的心”。他說：「鳥給我們這麼多快樂，照顧牠們應是我們的義務。」

Phillip Kuo says he came to love birds through the challenge of finding, identifying and photographing them. He doesn't claim to love waders more than the birds of the mountain forests, but he admits a special fondness for the Black-faced Spoonbill. In fact, Phillip believes that the Black-faced Spoonbill has thanked Taiwan for its protection. By giving people the opportunity to protect their wintering grounds in Taiwan, Phillip says Spoonbills have contributed to the creation of new laws against development. While he admits that tougher enforcement of local laws is needed, public sympathy for birds like the Spoonbill helps. He describes the bird's personality as funny and playful and its appearance as endearing. In his opinion, all of these qualities make the Black-faced Spoonbill a perfect symbol of conservation for Taiwan. At the WBS Tainan headquarters - as in Hong Kong's Mai Po - Spoonbill souvenirs including cuddly stuffed toys, t-shirts, mugs and pins - sell well. Phillip Kuo sees nothing wrong with this commercial side of conservation since it increases public awareness. He has had a chance to handle the birds - while treating them for avian botulism - and he says they "touched my heart." "Birds give us so much pleasure", he says, "it is our obligation to take care of them."



黑面琵鷺
Black-faced Spoonbills
攝影／黃秀珍



黑面琵鷺與鷺鷥群　Black-faced Spoonbills and Egrets　攝影／黃秀珍

無疑地，黑面琵鷺因為熱衷人士的保護而得到一些利益，這些人士存在台灣各地，就像郭東輝和姚正得先生。在亞洲有太多的鳥類因為棲息地的破壞和污染而變得脆弱或瀕臨絕種，但在台灣保育人士贏得很多保護候鳥棲息地之戰，這些努力都可以被視為台灣推展保育觀念的浪潮之一。

The Black-faced Spoonbill has certainly benefited from the protection of such dedicated individuals as Phillip Kuo and CT Yao. Too many bird species in Asia are vulnerable and endangered because of habitat loss and pollution, but many battles have been won to protect the habitats of valued migrants to Taiwan. These efforts can all be seen as part of Taiwan's shifting tide towards conservation.

“一線”生機

八色鳥主要的築巢區之一是在台灣中部的雲林縣湖本村。村裏有一座西藏寺廟，這個寺廟是一群流亡的西藏人建造的，建築物高聳而方正，芥末黃的牆壁和深紅色的柱子裝飾著整間廟。這些顏色深受各派佛教的喜愛。就像是有著七彩條紋的八色鳥，他們都有著鮮明的顏色。綠色及鍍金邊的雲似乎在寺廟屋頂附近的牆壁上盤旋，也許是在暗示人們，西藏跟天堂近在呎尺。然而，對許多來此築巢及避冬的候鳥而言，有時候天堂變成一個令牠們困惑的地方。當這個天堂變成了一個充滿危險的地方，到處充斥著許多發光的摩天大樓及被污染的雲，就算這些鳥得以僥倖安全地飛到地上時，他們還必須冒著被細網纏住的危險——這些細網可不是保育者設的網(保育者架設這些網是為了捕捉候鳥，秤牠們的重量，而且小心地將金屬環固定在鳥的腿上，這些都是為了要更進一步的追蹤他們。)經常，在保育或非保育區土地上，不管是候鳥或是當地鳥都常被獵鳥者非法架設的細網絆住。數天之後，牠們可能還是被絆著——懸掛在一條線上，沒有食物或水，牠們會一直處在驚嚇中——直到獵鳥者來取他們的獵物。



八色鳥幼鳥
Fairy Pitta Fledgling
攝影／黃秀珍

Hanging on a Thread

One of the prime Taiwan nesting areas for the migrant Fairy Pitta is near a Tibetan temple in Huben, Yunlin County, in the centre of the island. Built by a group of exiled Tibetans, the building is tall and square and decorated in the bright primary colours favoured by many sects of Buddhism - in this case mustard yellow walls and crimson red pillars as bright as the colours of the rainbow striped Pitta. Green and gilded painted clouds seem to hover on the walls near the roof of the temple - perhaps a reminder that Tibet is near the vault of heaven. However, for many migrants in search of nesting and wintering grounds, the heavens have become a confusing place. They are full of dangerous, brightly lit skyscrapers and clouds of smog. And when the birds do make it safely down to earth they are at risk of being caught - but not in the nets of conservationists who stretch the fine mesh of those man-made webs between trees. (they can capture migrants, weigh them and carefully fix thin metal bands around the birds' legs in order to keep track of their movements.) Too often, inside nature reserves as well as on unprotected land, both migrants and local birds get tangled in illegal nets erected by poachers. They can be left that way for days - hanging on a thread, without food or water and in shock - until poachers come to retrieve their catch.

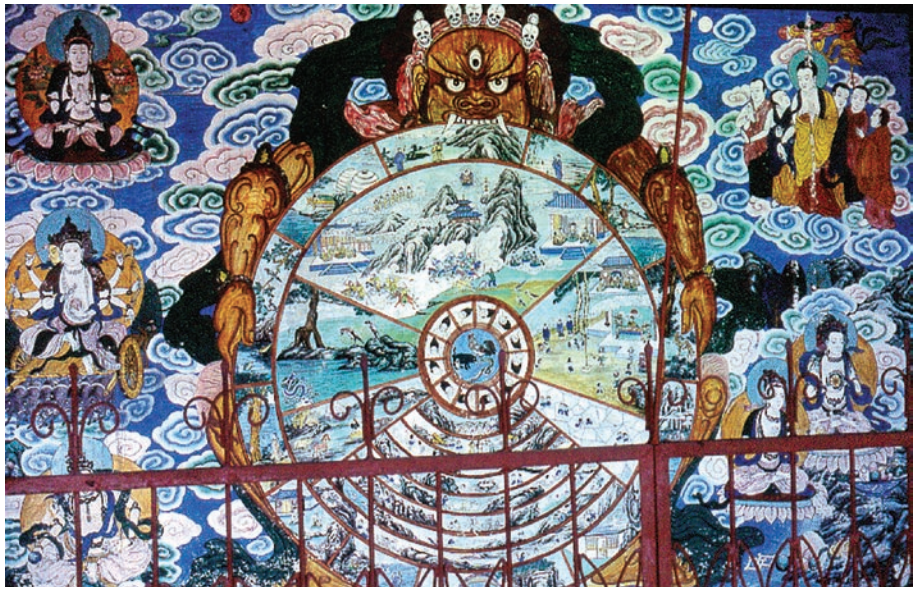
八色鳥　Fairy Pitta　　攝影／黃秀珍



我們第一次拜訪湖本村的西藏寺廟時，我們非常喜歡鏽色泥瓦的屋頂，以及傾斜屋簷上鑲嵌著的神獸圖騰。我想對八色鳥而言，這應是一處適當的避難所；希望這裏將帶給八色鳥精神上及身體上的保護。這個出色的寺廟建在一片樹木繁茂的土地上，附近還有充滿底泥的小山溝。八色鳥喜歡吃蚯蚓，牠們應該可以在這個環境裡找到充足的食物。透過我們在特有生物研究保育中心的朋友姚正得先生，我們才得知有這個地方。姚先生首先警告我們可能不會觀賞到難以捉摸的八色鳥。但是，在寺廟後面的一條小徑上步行幾分鐘後，我們就看見一隻。當我們停下來觀察時，姚先生熱心地作手勢，並且用手指向一隻八色鳥。這隻八色鳥正在一棵落葉樹下面的樹枝上棲息著。透過望遠鏡，我們可以清楚地看到這隻鳥的嘴中叼著一隻昆蟲。當我們看著牠時，牠飛走了。牠飛行時顯現出鮮艷的顏色，連姚先生都讚嘆這種景色。我們這麼容易就發現這種鳥，連他也覺得驚訝。

八色鳥喜食蚯蚓　A Fairy Pitta feeding on earthworm　　攝影／黃秀珍





寺廟內的壁畫　Wall painting in the temple　　攝影／姚正得

The first time we visited the grounds of the Tibetan temple in Huben Village I admired the russet clay tile roof and the figures of guardian animals perched on its sloping eaves. I thought what an appropriate refuge the Pittas had found and I hoped it would bring them spiritual as well as physical protection. The magnificent temple stands on a large wooded property with moist muddy streams. The Fairy Pitta is fond of worms and can find plenty in such an environment. On the day when our friend CT Yao of the Endemic Species Research Institute first introduced us to this location he warned that we might not catch a glimpse of the elusive Pitta, but within minutes of walking down a trail behind the temple we spotted one. Just as we started to scan a stand of trees in front of us, CT gestured eagerly, and pointed. A Pitta was perched just behind a large hardwood on a low branch. Using our binoculars it was easy to see that the bird had a flying insect in its mouth. As we watched, it took off in a vibrant burst of colour. The bird landed a short distance away on a stick nest it had built in the lap of a large tree. Even CT was amazed at how easily we had all found the bird.

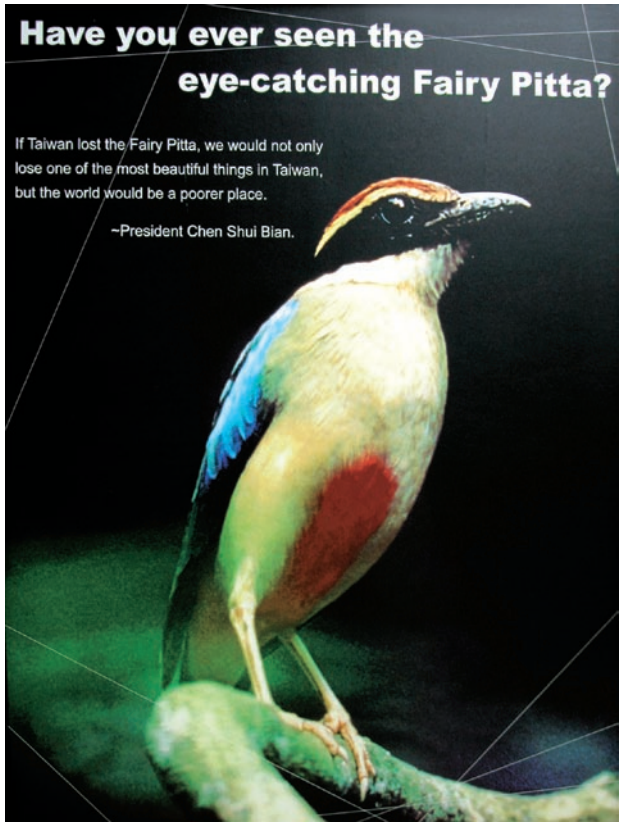
我們來台已有二年之久，這段期間，我們見過各式各樣稀有及瀕臨絕種的鳥類。我們看到牠們因為失去應有的棲息地，或遭受濫捕，或食物鏈的破壞而“奄奄一息”。 有些鳥，像是水雉、八色鳥及黑面琵鷺，可能會受到當地人的照顧，但是這樣的情況很有限。對我們而言，最特別的鳥算是八色鳥。我們在次週六回到那個西藏寺廟，所以德瑞克可以為築巢的鳥照一些相片。我們回到上次看到八色鳥巢的地點等待著，差不多在樹林裡耐心地等待了一小時，我終於看到這隻鳥伸出嘴巴。但是她仍然沒有移動的跡象。我們可以了解為什麼牠不想出來。這個特別的星期天，寺廟決定對著林子大放佛教唸經的錄音帶。上次來拜訪時並沒有注意到寺廟將擴音器綁在樹上。擴音器高唱的佛經，對我們而言，一點也沒有精神上的感動。而且，我們更確信這些噪音使得這隻鳥變得更害羞。最後牠屈服於飢餓而飛出巢。但因牠生性隱密，加上樹林裡光線不良，所以照不到好照片。稍後，我們問姚先生是否該告訴這些西藏人不要在八色鳥築巢時用這麼大的噪音來打擾牠們，姚先生說他決定不要提起有關八色鳥的事，以免他們來打擾這些鳥。而且，這些西藏人並不在意這些鳥，所以他覺得沒有必要跟他們說擴音器的事。我們沒有辦法了解這樣的方式，因為當我們見到一隻鳥或動物有壓力時，我們更想要採取行動。

八色鳥育雛　The Fairy Pitta and it's nest　　攝影／黃秀珍



During our more than two years in Taiwan we have seen a wide variety of endangered birds which are “hanging on a thread” because of habitat loss, hunting, or pollution of the food chain. Some are locally established but in limited numbers such as the Pheasant-tailed Jacana and some are migrants like the Fairy Pitta and Black-faced Spoonbill. For us, the most striking to watch has been the Fairy Pitta. We returned to the Tibetan temple the following weekend so Derrick could try to snap a photo of the nesting bird. We perched patiently in view of the same stick nest in the tree for more than an hour before I finally glimpsed the bird's protruding bill. But she still showed no signs of moving. This was understandable since on that particular Sunday the temple had decided to bombard the woodland with a booming recording of Buddhist chanting. During our previous visit we had failed to notice the speakers nailed to trees. The repeated cycle of amplified chanting was far from spiritual for us and we became convinced that the bird was much shyer this time because of the noise. Eventually she did fly out in search of food, but the photos were a disappointment because she was skittish, and the light was poor amidst the trees. Later, we asked CT if he had ever spoken with the local Tibetans about not assaulting the area with sound during the months of the Pittas' nesting period. He said he decided not to call too much attention to the Pittas on the grounds in case people might decide to interfere with the bird. And, since the Tibetans “leave the bird alone” he has never asked them not to blast their grounds with loud speakers. It is hard for us to understand this approach since we are more likely to want to take action when we see a bird or animal under stress, but CT may be right.

攝影／黃秀珍



事實上，我們從姚先生那裡得知八色鳥在台灣有許多支持者。在 1998 年當地保護團體努力地阻止在湖本村和雲林縣區域的陸砂開採，就是為了要保護八色鳥築巢的環境，這件事吸引了媒體的注意。由姚先生和他同事拍攝的一支有關八色鳥的影片在電視上播出，台灣總統看到這支影片。當台灣總統陳水扁看完這支有關八色鳥在台灣情況的影片後公開表示：「八色鳥絕不能在台灣消失。」陳總統高姿態的支持引起公眾對保護自然議題更加注意，而且給予像姚先生一樣保護台灣自然遺產的人士一個很大的鼓舞。從那年起，台灣林務局開始在湖本村和雲林縣區域建立野生動物重要棲息環境。

我們第一次去西藏寺廟尋找八色鳥時， 姚先生也帶我們到附近的另一個寺廟。那裡有一個較小的保護區域。到達時，我們停下來跟廟公說話，他請我們喝茶。我們很喜歡這個廟。這個廟比西藏寺廟小，但是讓我讚嘆的是，像這樣小的廟卻用充滿光鮮色彩的彩繪玻璃所作成的龍、鳳凰和人像。就像台灣大多數的寺廟(島上有超過二萬間廟宇)，廟裡的每一吋都充滿真實和神話性的動物及揮舞著刀劍的戰士。根據姚先生說 ，這個寺廟不算是佛教寺廟，也不屬於道教，倒比較像是崇拜祖先跟宗教結合的一個廟。

當我們聊著，姚先生打岔並解釋由於多年來的拜訪，他跟廟公已成為朋友。事實上，當他最初遇到這位廟公的兒子之時，他的兒子是還一個獵鳥者。但是一步步地，藉由討論鳥類行為及請教他在哪裡可以發現特定鳥類的過程中，廟公的兒子開始對保育發生興趣。現在，他甚至還幫姚先生和他的同事找出八色鳥的出沒處。

The Fairy Pitta has had a lot of public support in Taiwan. Efforts by local Pitta conservation groups to halt development in the Huben and Yunlin County areas attracted the attention of the media in 1998. A film about the Pitta made by CT Yao and his colleagues was shown on television that year and seen by the President of Taiwan, Chen Shui-bien. After watching the film about the plight of the Fairy Pitta in Taiwan the President publicly declared, “This bird must not disappear from Taiwan.” Chen-Shui-bien’s high profile support raised public awareness of conservation issues in Taiwan, and gave people like CT Yao, who are working to protect Taiwan’s natural heritage, a big boost. From that year the Taiwan Forest Bureau began to establish some major protected wild bird habitats in the Huben and Yunlin areas.

During our first visit to look for the Pitta near the Tibetan Temple, CT also took us to a small conservation area near another temple. This one was built on a smaller scale, but impressed me with the elaborate brightly coloured dragons, phoenixes and human figures adorning the small building. Like so many of the temples in Taiwan (the island has more than twelve-thousand) every inch of available surface space was swarming with real and mythical animals and warrior figures brandishing swords. According to CT, the temple was not exactly Buddhist, nor was it Taoist, but rather it was the house of prayer for a blend of several religions including ancestor worship.

As we all chatted at the temple’s entrance, CT paused to explain to us that he had befriended the old caretaker after many visits over the years. In the process of getting to know him CT also got to know his son. In fact, when he had first met the son, he was a bird catcher. But step by step, by discussing bird behaviour and asking him for information about where to find certain birds, CT influenced the temple caretaker’s son to take an interest in conservation. In time, he even offered CT and his colleagues help with locating birds in the nearby woods.



翠翼鳩　Emerald Dove　　攝影／黃秀珍

喝完茶後，我們到處走走，希望可以發現更多的八色鳥，但是我們沒有看到任何八色鳥的行蹤。我們倒是看到一些翠翼鳩，牠們有著紅色的嘴和腳及明亮的羽毛——匆匆忙忙地停下來又飛走。飛行時，我們可以看到閃爍的翠綠及粉紅羽毛。當我們散步回來時，我們幸運地能夠見到廟公的兒子——一位由獵鳥者變成的鳥類保育者。他很友善，他告訴我們他現在已經沒有再獵鳥了。那時候他正在與姚先生及他在特有生物研究保育中心的同事閒談，這個同事的名字是林瑞興先生。在2004年，瑞興先生和這位曾經是專業獵鳥者，也就是廟公的兒子，在這所寺廟的保育區域裡找到了26對正在築巢的八色鳥。

自從1998年特有生物中心就開始追蹤八色鳥的數量。但是因為八色鳥很隱密，所以很難找出每年來台築巢的八色鳥數量。雖然如此，因為瑞興對這種鳥繁殖行為的研究，他找出八色鳥的需求以及牠們的棲息習慣，這些研究使得八色鳥的保育工作變得更容易。

We hiked around the grounds with the hope of finding more Fairy Pittas, but didn't see any. However, there were large numbers of beautiful Emerald Doves with their red bills, red feet and bright plumage - we saw them perched and flying by in a rush of shimmering green and pink. When we returned from our walk we were fortunate enough to meet the temple caretaker's son - the converted bird catcher. He was friendly and confirmed that he had, in fact, stopped trapping birds. He was chatting with a colleague of CT's from the Endemic Species Research Institute: Scott Lin. In 2004 Scott located 26 pairs of nesting Fairy Pitta at the temple conservation area with the help of the ex-poacher.

The Institute has been tracking Pitta numbers in Taiwan since 1998, but it is still hard to approximate how many birds visit Taiwan for nesting each year because the Pitta is so secretive. Nevertheless, Scott's study of the bird's breeding behaviour has revealed a lot of useful facts about its needs and habits and has made conservation of Pitta habitat an easier task.



鵂鶹　Collared Pigmy Owlet　　攝影／姚正得

就像吳森雄先生，姚先生偏愛非挑釁的方式來教育民眾保育野生鳥類。我們知道他有這樣的習慣是在2005年稍早的一個週末。那時，我們跟姚先生，他的太太及他女兒去賞鳥。我們的飯店座落在梅峰山地實驗農場附近，這個飯店是在一個當地果園農莊的對面。當我們正在辦登記手續時，飯店老闆聽到我們來這裡的目的是要賞鳥。他認識對面果園的的農夫，他知道這個農夫在他的果樹上設了細網並且抓了一些鳥。姚先生問我們是否想要看看這些鳥，我們回答“是的”。但是姚先生害怕我們會看到我們不想看到的東西。他用一半嚴重一半開玩笑的方式要我們答應不可以“殺了”這個果園農夫。我們看到一間感覺很冷的混凝土及波浪型鐵皮蓋成的鐵皮屋，似乎在全台灣都可以看到這種鐵皮屋的商店、工廠、甚至住宿的地方，鐵皮屋後水泥地上的有二個金屬籠子，有兩隻小貓頭鷹就在籠子裏，其中一隻是很小的鵂鶹，牠鮮黃的眼睛在黑暗中發亮著。農夫給牠一隻小雞，這隻鵂鶹已經吃掉小雞的頭。然而下一個籠子裡的黃嘴角鴞看起來卻無精打采，牠身上的羽毛是散亂的，而且牠好像受傷了。可憐的鳥棲息在籠子裡的角落，牠好像因為失去自由而看起來很害怕，我懷疑牠是否可以繼續存活。當我們在看籠子裏的冠羽畫眉時，姚先生跟農夫在說話。農夫很友善，他遞香煙給姚先生和德瑞克。 農夫的太太拿雪梨薄片讓我們品嚐。我們吃了梨子後，告訴他們這些梨子很美味。雖然我們努力地隱藏我們對農夫捕捉鳥的反感，我無法停止用我有限的中文衝口說出：「我們不喜歡 ……」而且指向關在籠內的貓頭鷹。姚先生尷尬地微笑，而農夫則聳聳肩並答覆：「中國人很喜歡。」大意是：「我們這些外國人討厭見到籠中鳥，但是許多華人喜歡這個傳統。」

Like John Wu, CT prefers a non-confrontational approach to educating the public about wild bird conservation. We observed this during a birding weekend with him, his wife Lynn and daughter Anne in early 2005. Our hotel was perched on the mountain near Meifeng Experimental Farm, was across the road from a local orchard. As we were checking in, the owner of the hotel heard that we had come to watch birds. He knew that the farmer across the road, who owned the orchard, had several birds he'd caught in mist nets strung among his fruit trees. CT asked us if would like to see the birds. We said 'Yes,' but with some trepidation about what we might see. Half serious, half teasing CT made us promise not to "kill" the orchard owner. At the back of the chilly concrete and corrugated iron building so typical of the utilitarian structures which serve as shops, factories and even homes all over Taiwan were two metal cages on the cement floor. Inside one was a tiny Collared Owlet with yellow saucer eyes that glowed from the shadows. The farmer had given it a chick - which the Owlet had plucked - it had eaten the head. However the Collared Scops Owl in the next cage was neither as bright nor as active. Its tortoise shell plumage was scraggly and its ear tufts looked damaged. The poor bird slumped in a corner of its perch, looking trapped and frightened. I doubted whether it would survive. While we looked at a cage of twittering Taiwan Yuhinas, CT spoke to the farmer. The farmer was friendly, offering cigarettes to CT and Derrick, who both politely declined. We accepted slices of snow pear from the farmer's wife and remarked on how tasty they were. But though we tried hard to contain our discomfort at the sight of the caged owls, I couldn't stop myself blurting out in my limited Mandarin, "Women bu xihuan…" and pointing to the birds. CT smiled wanly and the farmer shrugged and replied in a matter-of-fact tone, "Gungwa-ren xihuan." That about sums it up: we foreigners hate to see birds in cages, but many Chinese people enjoy the tradition.



黃嘴角鴞　Mountain Scops Owl
攝影／姚正得



黃嘴角鴞　Mountain Scops Owl
攝影／詹文輝

德瑞克和我開始分心並禮貌性地點頭。我們希望姚先生慢慢敦促這位農夫不要用細網防鳥而改用其他的方法來保護他的農作物避免被鳥吃掉。我們在特有生物研究保育中心附近看過農夫用稻草人，他們還用畫成鷲形的風箏來保護果園，這些風箏在樹杆上上升及俯衝著，非常引人入勝。但是，在回飯店的短程上，姚先生承認他沒有告訴農夫我們對於使用霧網來保護果園的看法。我們覺得失望——心想著他不久前才引導我們在他家附近的樹上看到的那隻小貓頭鷹的可愛模樣。但是稍後姚先生解釋，依他在這方面的經驗，即使用最溫和的方法來試著教育農夫不要用細網來保護他們的農作物，卻常常適得其反。如果農夫覺得有壓力，他們會變得生氣，他們會因此跟鳥類奮戰來保護他們的農作物。事實上，姚先生認為這些被農夫用細網抓到的鳥可能會跟那些被偷獵者抓到的鳥同淪為被銷售的籠中鳥命運。姚先生繼續說著，這些鳥經常因為壓力過大或人們不當的餵食而存活不久，人們只會出去買更多鳥——就這樣鳥兒不斷地遭受盜獵及被人們養死的循環又展開了。

我們對人類肆意地破壞這些美麗而無辜的生物感到吃驚而且百思不解。但是，我們也只是台灣的過客，而且永遠都會是台灣文化的局外人。姚先生知道他不能夠改變所有人的態度，他也認清這個事實。但是，他對農夫及那些喜歡將鳥關在籠子裡的老一輩的人仍然持友善、禮貌及尊敬的態度，畢竟這樣的傳統就像中國人練太極的文化一樣的根深。我們知道姚先生關心鳥類，而且知道他會在情況允許時盡全力地去散播保護鳥類的觀念。他是一個安靜的人，他也不常表達他的感覺，然而在我們去拜訪那些籠子裡的貓頭鷹的一個月後，牠告訴我們他仍然為那些鳥感到難過。

Derrick and I drifted away after a few more minutes of polite nodding. We hoped that CT was gently prodding the farmer to use other methods to protect his crops from birds besides mist nets. Near The Endemic Species Research Institute we had seen farms with creative and funny scarecrows on display and most compelling, orchards protected by kites painted and shaped like birds of prey, swooping and soaring on thin metal poles above the trees. However, on the short trip back to the hotel CT admitted he had said nothing to the farmer about his method of protecting his fruit. We were disappointed - recalling his affection for a little Collared Scops Owl he had shown us in a tree near his home. CT acknowledged that some of the birds captured in farmers' mist nets might end up sold as cage birds along with those trapped by poachers. Many don't survive long in captivity, and CT added that when the birds die of stress and incorrect feeding people just go out and buy more - the cycle of poaching continually fed by the deaths of the others. But CT explained that in his experience, even gentle efforts to try to educate farmers about mist netting and capturing birds often backfire. If they feel pressured, many farmers become angry and even militant in their efforts to protect their crops from birds.

We are shocked and distressed by what seems to us like the wanton destruction of beautiful and vulnerable creatures, but we are just visitors to Taiwan and will always be outsiders to the culture. CT has learned to accept that he cannot change the attitude of every Taiwanese he meets, but he is still friendly, personable and respectful with farmers and traditional older Taiwanese who keep caged birds because it is a practice as deeply rooted in Chinese culture as Tai Chi. We know that CT cares for birds and tries to promote their protection whenever he realistically can. He is a quiet man and doesn't express his feelings often, yet even a month after our encounter with the farmer's caged owls CT volunteered how sad he felt at seeing them.

這類的問題非常困擾著姚先生，他告訴我們他曾經對於獵鳥者到處捕抓野鳥供鳥店販售的方式感到很失望。在2005年2月初期，當姚先生在谷關附近的八仙山國家森林遊樂區為山雀搭建鳥巢箱時，還曾經碰上已被警察取締的獵鳥人。台灣還沒有立法來分派稅收收入，但是已經訂定法律來執行保育的工作。大約20年前，台灣大多數的民眾根本不關心鳥類及動物的保育。在1980年代晚期，那些幫助吳森雄先生在墾丁收集鳥仔踏的民眾和警察則是少見的例外。目前，林務局也已經成立「森林暨保育警察隊」專責執行這份工作。野貓充斥的森林遊樂區則是另一項隱憂，2005年姚先生在八仙山進行研究期間，看到許多野化的家貓在山林間活動。



姚先生在我們探索鳥類的過程中提供我們非常有用的資源，來幫助我們在台居留的這段期間可以見到多一點的鳥類。2004年他介紹另一種稀有及瀕臨絕種的鳥類給我們認識。不是瀕臨絕種的八色鳥或黑面琵鷺，這次是水雉。牠們瀕臨絕種的原因跟其他鳥類一樣，主要是受到棲息地被破壞的影響。

八仙山國家森林遊樂區
鳥巢箱安置工作
Setting up the nest box
攝影／姚正得

Poaching troubles CT very much. He has also told us that the way Taiwan's authorities deal with poachers disappoints him a great deal. During early February 2005 when CT was putting up nest boxes for tits in Basianshan National Forest near Gu-guan, he was pleased to hear that police had recently arrested bird catchers there. (Since Taiwan hasn't allocated the tax revenue or created the infrastructure to employ people to enforce conservation laws, the police are given the task of enforcing them.) However, too often police forces in Taiwan do not care about protecting birds and animals. Those from Kenting who co-operated with John Wu in the rounding up of traps in the late seventies were a rare exception. During his February 2005 visit to Basianshan CT was also concerned to see many feral cats being fed by reserve staff. Cats, of course, hunt birds, and could be a serious threat to nestlings.

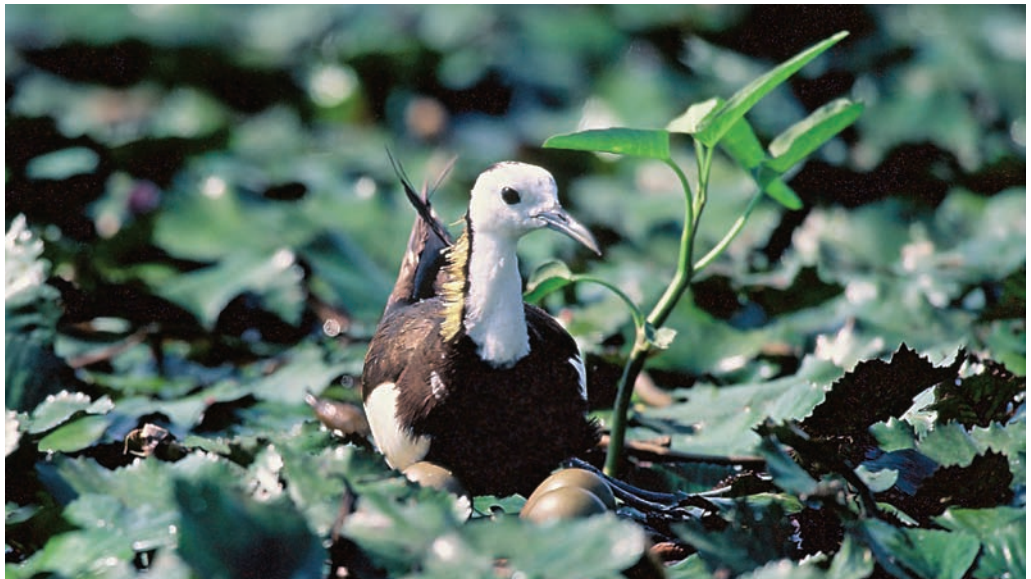


CT Yao has been an incredible resource for us in our quest to see as many birds as possible during our sojourn in Taiwan. In 2004 he introduced us to another rare and endangered bird. Not a migrant like the endangered Pitta or the Black-faced Spoonbill, the Pheasant-tailed Jacana is none-the-less under threat in Taiwan for similar reasons: habitat loss.

黃山雀　Taiwan Yellow Tit
攝影／黃秀珍

2004年七月的某一天，我們開車到位於台南縣官田附近的水雉復育區。我們非常期待復育區研究助理鄧伯齡先生的嚮導。就像姚先生的老師是吳森雄先生，鄧先生愛鳥的習慣是因為台南市野鳥學會的創立人郭東輝先生的啟蒙。郭東輝先生也是黑面琵鷺的守護者。當我們在停車場停車時，伯齡先生輕快地走出來並且用一個溫暖的微笑來迎接我們，他三十七歲，但他看起來比實際的年齡要年輕許多。伯齡先生在復育區旁的建築物裡釘上一些木片做成百葉窗，他驕傲地帶領我們到一個最大並可俯視水雉的蓮花池，這個蓮花池也是水雉的最愛。我們將手肘靠在一個觀察口邊，立刻就看到水雉在紫紅色尖尖的蓮花群中漂浮著。德瑞克將數位相機對焦後照了幾張水雉的相片，而我則用我的雙眼望遠鏡盯著這些華麗的鳥。現在正是繁殖季的羽色，水雉有著明顯對比的羽毛顏色，白色的臉和咽喉、黑褐色的身體、白色的腹部，牠們像是戴著鑲上黑邊的金色頭巾，金色的部分涵蓋了頭和脖子的背面一直延伸到肩膀，輝煌的金色就像天上灑下的陽光。雌水雉輕輕踏過那光亮綠色的荷葉時，原本下垂著的尾羽現在在牠們背後直立著。我們欣賞著牠們。當這些長尾巴的“老婆們”優雅地在樹葉上輕踏著尋找昆蟲時，公鳥會去守護著牠們的巢。一兩次當這些公鳥從巢上站起來時，我們看到一堆金黃褐色的蛋就像這些鳥的金黃羽毛一樣。不難看出為什麼伯齡先生始終都熱愛這種美麗的鳥，也是為什麼台南市野鳥學會無數次努力地監控小水雉孵育的原因。

水雉　Pheasant-tailed Jacana　　攝影／姚正得



One day in early July 2004, we drove to the Jacana Conservation Area near Kuan-tien. We were looking forward to a tour by Research Assistant Po-Ling Deng. As CT Yao was mentored by John Wu, Po-Ling's love of birds and conservation were fostered by Black-faced Spoonbill "guardian" Philip Kuo of the Wild Bird Society of Tainan (WBS). Po-Ling appears much younger than his thirty seven years and bounced out to greet us with a warm smile as we switched off the car engine in the parking lot. He has done much of the building of additional hides himself and proudly led us to the largest one overlooking a lily pond favoured by the Jacanas. We propped our elbows on the ledges of the small cut out windows and immediately spotted Jacanas floating by among the spiky purple lotus flowers. Derrick fixed his digital camera to the telescope and snapped several photos of the birds while I just stared at the splendid birds through my binoculars. In breeding plumage, the Jacanas are a striking blend of contrasting white face and throat, dark brown body, white belly and what looks like a golden cowl outlined in black. It covers the back of the head and the nape of the neck down to the shoulders and shimmers like beaten gold in the sun. And of course there is that pheasant tail which curls behind the female and is carried erect as they step lightly over the leathery green lily pads. As we watched, the male birds tended to the nests while their several long-tailed "wives" stepped daintily across the leaves, searching for insects. Once or twice as a bird stood up we glimpsed a clutch of golden eggs the same burnished gold as the birds' feathers. It is easy to see why this gorgeous bird has won the loyalty and affection of Po-Ling and the WBS Tainan, which monitors the number of successfully reared juvenile Jacanas every year.



菱農採菱角　Farmer harvesting the lin-jao
攝影／姚正得



菱角田　Lin-jao farm　攝影／姚正得



稻田裡的水雉
Pheasant-tailed Jacanas in the rice field
攝影／姚正得

當我們站在陰涼處讚嘆那些由伯齡先生及其同伴們細心照顧的水雉時，他告訴我們另一個設立水雉棲息地的保育計劃。在附近，許多在淺水塘裡種植菱角及蓮藕的農夫被問到是否同意這個計畫，並且願意將他們的種植地租出去成為水雉保育區的一部分。因為一代接一代的水雉喜歡在這裡築巢及繁衍後代，這裡的濕地跟牠們的原生濕地最相似。加上，如果農夫的池塘能成功地繁衍一兩隻小水雉，他們將獲得獎勵金新台幣一萬元，如果是三或四隻將得到獎勵金兩萬元。在1998年，他們找到了六至八位農夫，他們都願意配合這個計劃。

事實上，這塊土地屬於台糖糖廠，他們將土地租給這些農夫已經很多年了。保育者同時也必須告知糖廠這個在他們土地上建立水雉保育區的決定。野鳥學會組成一個水雉復育委員會並且邀請當地的保育團體、農夫和各界人士參加。因為高速鐵路從北方向南方伸展通過整個水雉主要的棲息池塘，所以台灣高速鐵路股份有限公司也被請求提供資金。當委員會決定為水雉建立保護區域時，台灣高速鐵路股份有限公司資助新台幣二百萬元。他們用這些資金來建立水雉的棲息處及興建公共設施。直到2004年，台灣高速鐵路股份有限公司一直是這個計畫的贊助者。政府在近幾年來逐步降低贊助繁殖水雉農夫的獎金，而且水雉保育區現在也正在找尋新的贊助者。

As we stood in the shade of the bird hide admiring the birds under his care Po-Ling told us about the program developed to protect Jacana habitat. Several farmers which grow the boat-shaped lin-jao fruit in shallow ponds were approached with the proposal that the Jacana Conservation Area would like to rent their farms. For many generations the Pheasant-tailed Jacana has favoured those places for breeding and nesting because they closely resemble their original wetland habitat. In addition, farmers were offered the incentive of a reward for the successful raising of juveniles: for one or two they receive NT ten thousand dollars and for a clutch of three to four the reward is NT twenty thousand. In 1998 between six and eight farmers were approached and said yes to the program.

In fact, the land actually belongs to a sugar company which has leased it to farmers for many years. The sugar company also had to be approached when local conservationists decided to build the Jacana Conservation Area. The WBS Tainan formed a Jacana Recovery Committee and invited local conservation groups, farmers and business people to participate. Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation (THSRC), was also approached to help provide funding in 1998 because the rail line stretches from north to south, across prime Jacana ponds. When the committee decided to build the Conservation Area for the Jacana, THSRC contributed NT two million dollars. That money paid for construction of bird hides and public education facilities. THSRC continued to fund the Jacana Conservation Project, but only until 2004. Government funding for farmers whose land produces juvenile Jacanas has also gone down in recent years and the Jacana Conservation Area is now looking for additional sources of funding.

對這些水雉而言——牠們很喜愛這個受保護的棲息地。在2000年，伯齡先生在水雉保育區中觀察到二隻母鳥和三隻公鳥。四個巢一共下了十五個蛋。其中有五個蛋孵出小水雉，最後有四隻水雉存活下來。跟2004年的數字比較，這個區域有十一隻母鳥及二十四隻公鳥。一共有四十四個巢並且成功地孵育七十三個蛋。令人印象深刻的是在這個保育區成立的四年後就有五十七隻小水雉順利長大，這是台灣另一個真正成功的保育故事，但是這個成就能持續嗎？

當我們在2005年一月裡的一個寒冷又多風的日子回到水雉保育區參觀時，伯齡先生說他擔憂在台灣水雉的數量，保育區頂多只能幫助五十隻水雉。很多幼鳥在獨立後分散在保育區外圍各處，如果沒有適當的棲息地，那些鳥無法再生育。這種情況下，水雉的數量是不能夠再繼續增加的，除非台灣建立更多的水雉棲息地。 雖然當地保育團體和政府準備要在高雄縣設立另一個溼地，不過從2005年初開始，這個溼地可能還要花好一段時間才能使用。另一個議題是來自政府的贊助微薄。在2005年，因應台灣政府編制再造所造成的機關編制縮小及轉型，農委會準備移轉在台灣自然保留區和保護區上的主管權。然而在台灣政府轉型前後，很多地方單位或組織都不知道該去哪裡尋求資金來保護脆弱的鳥及動物了。如果不是有許多熱心保育的人士，像鄧伯齡先生、吳森雄先生、姚正得先生及郭東輝先生付出無數的時間(他們通常也是自願的)來保育台灣，許多鳥類在這三十年間可能都會成為歷史。



圓錐型的水雉蛋
Pheasant-tailed Jacana Egg
攝影／姚正得

As for the Pheasant-tailed Jacana - it has responded well to the protection of its habitat. In the year 2000 Po-Ling observed two female birds and three males in the Jacana Conservation Area. There were four nests which produced fifteen eggs. Of those, five eggs hatched and four hatchlings survived. With the surviving hatchlings there were then a total of only nine Jacanas. In contrast, by 2004 the area supported eleven females and twenty-four males. There were forty-four nests and seventy-three young hatched. An impressive fifty-seven of those juveniles made it to maturity just four years after monitoring of the Pheasant-tailed Jacanas at the conservation area began. This is truly another conservation success story for Taiwan. But can this success be maintained?

When we returned to visit the Jacana Conservation Area on a chilly, windy day in January 2005, Po-Ling said he was worried about the sustainability of current Pheasant-tailed Jacana numbers in Taiwan. The conservation area can only support fifty birds. After reaching maturity many juveniles disperse throughout Taiwan. Without proper habitat, those birds fail to reproduce. Under current conditions Pheasant-tailed Jacanas cannot continue to increase, unless more habitat is created in Taiwan. While it is true that local conservation groups and government are planning wetlands for the Jacana in Kaoshiung County, those habitats were far from ready for birds in early 2005. The other concern is the tenuous nature of funding from government. In 2005 the Council of Agriculture was preparing to give up jurisdiction over nature reserves and conservation areas in Taiwan as part of an effort to downsize and re-structure government in Taiwan. Yet it is not clear where these places and even organizations like the Endemic Species Research Institute will find funding for protection of habitat and vulnerable species of birds and animals after this re-structuring. If it weren't for the efforts of people like Po-Ling Deng, John Wu, CT Yao, and Phillip Kuo who dedicate thousands of hours of their time - often unpaid - to conservation in Taiwan, many species would have become extinct in the past thirty years.

伯齡先生對鳥的愛來自天性。他在桃園縣的山上長大，他也常常去岸邊觀察沿著海岸線過境的猛禽和在岸邊排成一行的鳥。他說到現在他最喜愛的鳥是黑尾鷸，因為牠像是“優雅的舞者”，還有牠不急不徐進食的樣子。斑尾鷸則“太胖了”，而半蹼鷸(一種很容易被誤認為是黑尾鷸的鳥)又“吃太快了”。黑尾鷸的拉丁文名字在伯齡先生的耳裡都像是音樂般的優雅，他像一個祈禱者一樣地輕唱著：「Limosa Limosa」。

Po-Ling came by his love of birds naturally. He grew up in Taoyuan County near the mountains and often went to watch migrating raptors and shore birds scurrying along the beach. He says that even now, his favourite bird is the Black-tailed Godwit because it is “elegant like a dancer” and feeds in a slow, measured way. Bar-tailed Godwits are “too fat” and the Asiatic Dowitcher - which can be mistaken for a Godwit - “eats too fast.” Even the Latin name of the Black-tailed Godwit sounds beautiful to Po-Ling and he recites it like a prayer or a line from a favourite poem: “Limosa Limosa.”

黑尾鷸　Black-tailed Godwit　　攝影／詹文輝



彎嘴濱鷸　Curlew Sandpipers　　攝影／姚正得





紅領瓣足鷸　Red-necked Phalarope　　攝影／詹文輝



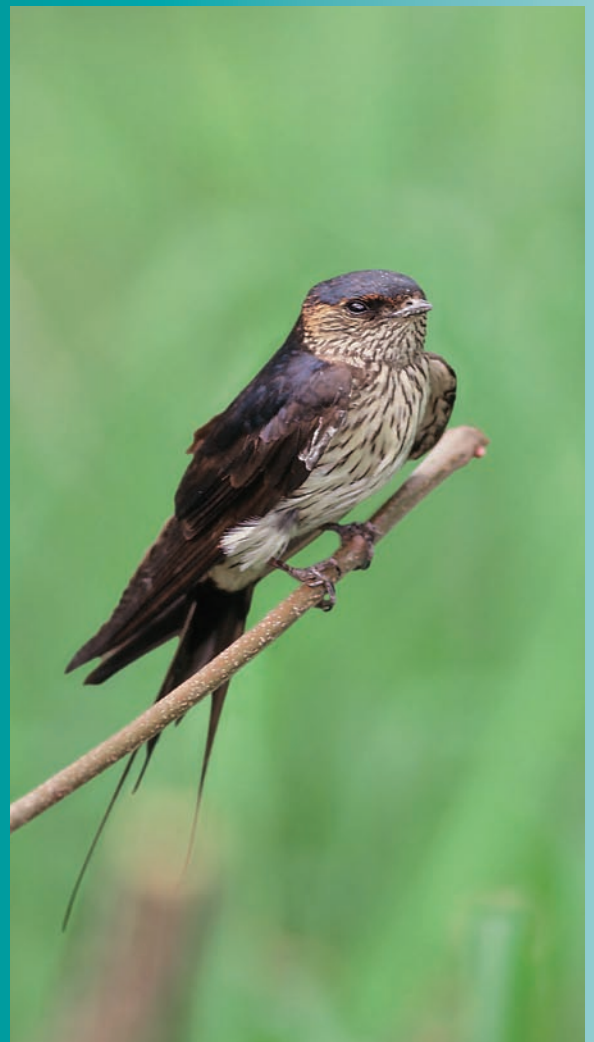
當伯齡先生長大後，他繼續愛鳥且靠自己學習鳥類的知識。他所學的專長是電工，因為比較實際。但是十九歲時，他與郭東輝先生相識，他不但找到他真正有興趣的職業，他也找到一位良師。他很想要在國家公園機構工作，但是他沒有文憑証書，因此他繼續自習鳥類的知識——包括猛禽類。除此之外，他也去學習自然和鳥類攝影，好幾年前，他甚至去台北一間攝影工作室學習以發展他攝影的技術。最後，因為郭先生和委員會的幫忙，他和他的工作夥伴一起建立水雉保育區，伯齡先生發現他傾向於喜愛與鳥有關的工作。當我們談論他如何變成一個保育者時，伯齡先生一直為他有限的英文辭彙道歉，但是當他在表達他心中對鳥的鍾愛時，他一點也沒有語言上的障礙。他說：「當你看著牠們——你可以覺得你是自由的——就像一隻鳥。」也許所有的愛鳥者直覺地想要保護鳥，是因為當牠們在樹叢中飛翔或乘暖流到別的地方去時，都再再地提醒著地上的人類自由的重要性。

As he got older Po-Ling continued to love birds and study them on his own. He trained as an electrician because it was a practical way to earn a living, but at age nineteen he met Phillip Kuo and found a mentor for his real vocation. He wanted to work in a national park, but had no certificate, so he continued to study birds - including raptors - by himself. In addition, he practiced nature and bird photography and even went to Taipei to work in a photography studio to develop his technique for a number of years. Finally, with the help of Phillip Kuo and the committee set up to create the Pheasant-tailed Jacana Conservation Area, Po-Ling found work tending to his beloved birds. Although Po-Ling kept apologizing for his limited English skills as we spoke about how he became a conservationist, he had no trouble expressing what is in his heart about birds: “When you watch them,” he said, “you can feel free - just like a bird.” Perhaps all birders instinctively want to protect birds because as they wing their way from tree to tree or ride the thermals they epitomize freedom for we earthbound humans.

紅領瓣足鷸(♀)　Red-necked Phalarope (♀)　　攝影／詹文輝

結　論

離台中市約半小時車程的大坑風景區，也是我家所在地。當我坐在家中廚房外的小陽台時，我享受著煦煦的陽光照在臉上的感覺。 我曬著太陽，屋外的瓷磚上有幾隻灰色的壁虎陪伴著我，牠們用類似有蹼的腳緊緊的吸在瓷磚上。藍色的山丘、地平面上展開的梯形果園，以及我們大樓旁的林子裡都充滿野生鳥類。林子裡，我們可以找到發出軋軋嘎嘎聲響的竹林，還有老香蕉樹、荔枝果園、檳榔樹及其他許許多多我不認得的野生闊葉樹，這些樹木都成了台灣彌猴、松鼠、白頭翁、紅嘴黑鵯、大彎嘴、山紅頭、五色鳥、麻雀、及其他野生鳥類和動物的最佳棲息處與食物來源。



當巨嘴鴉在搖曳的竹林上休息時，空中充滿了粗啞的叫聲；而發出啾啾聲的綠繡眼會在一大片垂吊在大樓籬笆上的九重葛裡穿梭著；五色鳥會一直不停的鳴叫就好像掉到床下的鬧鐘一樣，幾乎跟樹上的蟬一樣的大聲；在家中築巢的赤腰燕停止互相呼叫的活動，離開牠們用泥巴做成的巢，來到我們的前門。在饗宴完一整年都在這裡的蒼蠅及蚊子之後，牠們在空中俯衝及滑翔著。

赤腰燕
Striated Swallow
攝影／黃秀珍

Conclusion

As I sit on the kitchen deck of our house in Dakeng Scenic area half an hour outside Taichung I enjoy the warmth of the mild morning sun on my face. I am basking, along with several small grey geckoes, suction cupped to the outside tiles of the house by their splay-toed feet. Blue hills and terraced orchards unfurl along the horizon and the wood next to our compound is full of birds. In that wood can be found a large stand of creaking bamboo, an old banana and lychee orchard and betel nut palms plus many wild evergreen trees I cannot identify. They all provide shelter and food to Macaque monkeys, squirrels, Chinese Bubuls, Black Bubuls, Scimitar Babblers, Rufous-capped Babblers, Black-browed Barbets, Tree Sparrows and other wild birds and animals. Grey Treepies perch on the swaying bamboo and fill the air with their rasping cries while tinkling flocks of Japanese White Eyes descend on the fuchsia bougainvillea that drapes the compound fence. Barbets ring on and on like failing alarm clocks, almost as loud as the cicadas buzzing in the trees. Our family of Striated Swallows has stopped chortling to each other and left their mud nest over our front door. They are now swooping and soaring after the assortment of biting flies and mosquitoes that survive here all year-round.

山紅頭幼鳥　Immature Rufous-capped Babblers　攝影／詹文輝



黑枕藍鶲在林子裡輕快的飛著，牠身上亮麗的深藍色在陽光下閃爍著。藉由發出類似“奇啾”鳴亮的叫聲來劃清領土。在大部分的日子，一隻大冠鷲會隨著上昇暖流盤旋而上，並且不時哀怨的叫著。一隻鳳頭蒼鷹有時候會在這個平台上留下獵物的羽毛。在週末，德瑞克會架好他的賞鳥望遠鏡，在家中進行觀察樹頂上鳥兒們的活動。從家裡的這個陽台，他曾經看過小啄木，而在春天候鳥過境期間，他曾看過雀鷹及蜂鷹，在夏天他曾看過筒鳥。清晨五點左右當八色鳥從林子飛到附近的河谷時，我們會被牠們尖銳叫聲叫醒，而稍後竹鳥(棕噪眉)會在林子裡的深處模仿著八色鳥及大冠鷲的叫聲，時而發出像是笑聲的叫聲。在夜晚，黃嘴角鴞會以柔軟不變的聲調帶我們進入夢鄉，春天到來的時候黑冠麻鷺夜間的鼓譟聲又會讓我們不得安寧。這間房子位於這座山丘的山頂，也成了兩個鳥人最佳的棲息處。但是很快地就是我們要離開台灣的時候了，我們在台灣的探險也接近尾聲。我先生在台灣的工作合約就快結束了，我則是必須接受新的教書工作。為了新遠景我們必須搬到新的地方。我永遠會對這個處於大坑山頂的家及充滿不同鳥類鳴叫的環境存有最好的懷念。但是有時候又覺得在台灣居住是一種挑戰。



黑冠麻鷺(亞成鳥)
Immature Malayan Night Heron
攝影／黃秀珍



大冠鷲
Crested Serpent Eagle
攝影／黃秀珍

Black-naped Blue Monarchs flit in and out of the wood in a flash of royal blue, declaring their territories with a scratchy call of “chee-choo”. Most days a Crested Serpent Eagle cries plaintively as it coasts among the updrafts and Asian Goshawk sometimes leaves the feathers of his tiny prey on this deck. On weekends Derrick sets up his birding telescope and scans the tops of the trees across from our house. He has seen Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpeckers, and during passage migration in the spring, Chinese Sparrow Hawks and Oriental Honey Buzzards from our deck. In the summer there have been Oriental Cuckoos. At five a.m. we have woken to the sharp crowing calls of Fairy Pittas flying from the woods down to the nearby river valley and later laughed at the Rusty Laughing Thrush as it mimics the Pittas and Serpent Eagles from the depths of the woods. At night the soft, monotonous hoots of Oriental Scops Owls have lulled us to sleep but at times the booming calls of the Malayan Night Heron have made it difficult to rest. This house, balanced on the brow of a hill, has been the perfect home for two birders. But soon it will be time for us to leave Taiwan. Our adventure here is almost over. My husband’s contract is almost up and I must take on a new teaching job in Hong Kong. We will soon re-locate to new vistas. I will always have fond memories of the lilting calls of the birds and the view of the mountains from the crest of our hill in Dakeng. But at times it has also been a challenge to live here.

在台中近郊，大坑是一個流浪狗群聚的地方。這些流浪狗會成群的在路上行走並且騷擾路人，甚至咬傷路人或摩托車騎士。很多個夜晚，在靠近我家附近林子的那些流浪狗會亂叫而使我們無法入睡。我們已經跟市政府和警察抱怨許多次，並且要求捕捉且控制這些流浪狗。有一位女士，我們認為她很仁慈但是觀念不正確：她會在我們大樓附近的一個死胡同裡餵食這些流浪狗；她會給這些流浪狗食物跟水，有時還將小狗關在籠子裡。但是她不會幫這些狗做避孕的動作，她也不會阻止這些狗騷擾喜歡在山上健行欣賞風景的路人。這些流浪狗都很瘦而且都有皮膚病，很可能牠們身上都有寄生蟲。雖然這位有佛教慈悲精神的女士一直在照顧這些流浪狗，但是這些流浪狗並沒有因此而過的比較舒服。事實上，包括一些佛教信眾認為消除業障的觀念是釋放被俘虜的鳥或其他等待宰殺的動物，在苗栗地區就有一些佛教徒曾經將一些不是本土的有毒蛇類放生在此地，這樣的行為往往對這些動物及自然環境帶來傷害，甚至有可能會讓人類受到威脅。不可置疑的，大坑居民的生活品質已經因為這些流浪狗所產生的噪音及牠們侵略性的行為而大受影響。一些鄰居也跟我們一樣對這件事有所顧慮。有些愛狗人士試著和吳森雄先生推動設置流浪狗之家，但是一直到現在仍未實現。這邊的政府官員並不會多做一些努力來抓這些流浪狗，因此大部分的鄰居也都已經放棄並且懶得去管這個問題了。



小啄木
Grey-capped Pygmy Woodpeckers
攝影／姚正得

Dakeng is the dumping ground for abandoned dogs in this part of Taiwan. They roam in large packs and harass and even bite passers by on motorcycles. They have disturbed our sleep by howling in the wood near our house on many nights. We have complained to the municipal government and police many times and asked for the dogs to be caught and controlled. A kind, but in our opinion, misguided woman has tried to coral the local strays in a cul de sac on unoccupied land near the compound where we live. She feeds and waters the strays and cages the pups but that doesn't prevent the dogs from breeding or attacking people who try to enjoy a walk through the scenic hills. Many of the dogs are thin and covered with mange and likely endure internal parasites. In spite of the kindness of this woman acting out of her Buddhist faith, the stray dogs under her care continue to suffer. In fact, the common Buddhist practice of releasing captive birds, or in a lake in the Miaoli area - even non-indigenous poisonous snakes - usually causes far more harm to the creatures and natural environment than good. Such gestures, as in the case of the snakes, can even put human beings at risk. Undoubtedly, the quality of life of Dakeng's human residents is affected by the noise and aggressive behaviour of the local stray dogs. Some dog lovers have been working with John Wu to set up no-kill shelters for stray dogs around Taiwan, but as of the end of 2005, none exist yet. Some of our neighbours have been just as concerned about the suffering of strays as we are. But they feel that it is pointless to complain to government officials because such officials seldom make an effort to catch the dogs.

當這個社區的居民被告知燃燒塑膠是一件危險的事時，鄰居們也對這件事持有同樣矛盾的心態。多年來，我們大樓的園丁會燃燒他撿到的塑膠袋、落葉及其他花園裡的垃圾。當我們搬入這個房子時，我們發現他燒東西時會產生大量撲鼻的黑煙，伴隨著燃燒後的灰燼湧入我們的房子(因為這裡曾經歷多次地震，所以我們的窗戶無法關得很緊)。一些住的更靠近這個火堆的鄰居們抱怨給我們聽，但是他們從來不會對這個園丁抱怨。鄰居們好像必須無可奈何的接受現況。燃燒塑膠品所產生的這些化學物還有可能滲透到土壤裡及空氣中，但是我們並不想要曝露在這有毒的、致癌的化學物裡。於是我們試著教育這位園丁，我們請朋友用中文寫在紙上告訴他燃燒塑膠品是一件非常危險的事。他看起來好像很認真的讀著我們給他的紙條，但是幾個禮拜後，他又若無其事的開始燃燒塑膠袋。我們大樓的社區大會開始討論應該要將丟棄塑膠袋及燃燒廢棄物的場地移到別的地方。但是我們在社區大會裡的朋友告訴我們，要推行這樣的改變至少也要等個一年以上。事實上燃燒塑膠在台灣還蠻常見的，台灣政府已經意識到這樣的行為是很危險的。所以在兩年前政府強制限制人民使用購物塑膠袋。很多公開焚化塑膠的設施都已經被政府限制了。台灣政府並且意識到垃圾的處理已經在這個高人口密度的島嶼造成一個問題。但是對於當地人民的教育還是需要加強。在大坑山上健行時總是會看到施工後留下的廢物，而在河邊總是有人將喝完的飲料或食品包裝隨手亂丟。因此，台灣大部分的河邊總是有一大堆垃圾。



棕噪眉(竹鳥)
Rusty Laughing Thrush
攝影／黃秀珍

We have met the same sort of response from our neighbours when trying to educate the community about the dangers of burning plastic. For years the gardener who works in the compound has burned the plastic bags he uses to collect leaves and other garden waste. When we moved into our house we discovered that his bonfires sent huge clouds of acrid smelling black smoke billowing into our home and left deposits of ash inside. (The windows fit badly after countless earthquakes.) The owners of other houses positioned nearer to the bonfire site have complained to us, but never to the gardener. The attitude of our neighbours seems to be one of resignation. But we have not wanted to be exposed to the toxic, carcinogenic chemicals released into the soil and air by the burning of plastic and tried to educate the gardener by having an explanation of the dangers of burning plastic written out for him in Chinese. It seemed that he read it willingly enough, but several weeks later he had gone back to burning the bags. The residents committee in our compound has begun discussions about where to take the plastic and recommended that the bonfire site be re-located. But friends on the committee have admitted that implementing those changes could take as long as a year. In fact, the practice of burning plastic is quite common in Taiwan. The national government is aware of the dangers and two years ago began a campaign to restrict the use of plastic shopping bags. Incineration of plastic at public facilities has been limited by the government as well. Many Taiwanese are aware that the island's waste disposal problem is serious. But more education is definitely needed on the local level. Walks through the lovely Dakeng hills inevitably lead past piles of construction waste and the rivers are often full of soft drink containers and junk food wrappers. In fact, most of the rivers in Taiwan are full of rubbish.

當然，如果人們繼續污染他們居住的環境，不但鳥類或動物會遭受傷害，人類也會深受其害。眼睛及呼吸器官的問題通常都是由空氣污染所造成的，當然還有很多其他致命的疾病及呼吸問題都跟污染有很大的關聯。很多人還不知道這些污染對鳥類的傷害有多大，但是日本野鳥學會及台北市野鳥學會都簡而有力的打出一個：「今日鳥類，明日人類。」的標語。如果人類繼續傷害地球，不只是大自然會受傷害，人類的健康狀態也會深受其害。所有的建設與發展應該都以小心保護環境為前提。控制污染的範圍應該從限制工廠廢棄物的排出、禁止亂倒施工廢物，甚至亂丟垃圾都應該被罰款。像是靠近台南市的四草野生動物保護區及台北市的關渡溼地這兩個自然保護區都充斥著垃圾，還有在那裡到處騷擾及獵食鳥類的兇猛野狗。如果野生動物必須因人類矛盾及無知的心態所產生的結果而苟延殘喘，那麼，不久後人類將受到更嚴重的傷害。鳥類是否健康的生存成了我們判斷環境是否健康的準則。沒有了鳥類，我們在身體上或心靈上可能都不會活得這麼健康。但是，如果我們要保護鳥類及牠們的棲息地，人類必須要先認知自己這些自私的行為，並且找出一個能夠平衡大自然和人類需求的方法。



黑冠麻鷺
Malayan Night Heron
攝影／黃秀珍

Of course, if people continue to pollute their local environment not only will the birds and animals suffer, but so will human beings. Eye and respiratory problems linked to air pollution are already common in Taiwan. There is no doubt that many deaths due to cancer and respiratory illnesses are linked to pollution. The effects on birds and animals are not as well known yet, but as both Wild Bird Society of Japan and the Wild Bird Society of Taipei so succinctly warn through their shared slogan: “Birds Today, Man Tomorrow.” If we do not take care of our natural environment we will not only harm nature, but we will most certainly also lose our own health and well being. Development needs to be sensitive to the natural environment. Pollution controls ranging from emissions restrictions for factories to fines for tipping of construction waste and even littering must be enforced. Nature reserves such as Sitsao near Tainan and Kuandu marsh in Taipei are swimming with trash and overrun by feral dogs which harass and even hunt the wild birds which take refuge there. If wildlife is struggling to survive in the natural environment because of our ambivalence and neglect then it won’t be long before human beings suffer even more serious consequences ourselves. Wild birds are a barometer of the well being of our environment. Without them we would be poorer in health and in spirit. But in order to protect wild birds and their habitats, human beings need to recognize our own selfishness and seek a balance between our needs and those of the natural world.

我要謝謝您閱讀這本書。這是我們感謝台灣讓我們在這裡度過美好的時光及發現美妙的鳥類的機會與方式。我們希望這些文章不但能夠啟發讀者賞鳥的興趣，並且也能啟發讀者對台灣自然環境保育的觀念。雖然台灣有很多成功的保育故事，但是還有很多工作是必須要繼續完成。我們衷心的希望台灣人民會為了保護這塊獨特而美麗的自然環境而奮戰。畢竟，台灣的海岸、濕地、湖岸、森林及山脈都提供所有人民一個重回大自然懷抱的機會。

Thank you for reading this book. It is our way of showing the gratitude we feel for all the wonder filled hours we have spent discovering Taiwan and its wild birds. The proceeds from the book will go back into conservation in Taiwan through The Endemic Species Research Institute. We hope the essays will inspire readers not only to watch birds, but to promote conservation of Taiwan's natural environment. While Taiwan has many conservation success stories, much work remains to be done. We fervently hope that Taiwanese will fight to protect the treasure that is their unique and beautiful natural environment. Taiwan's coasts, marshes, lakes, forests, and mountains offer everyone the chance to reconnect with the wild heart beating in us all.

鳳頭蒼鷹　Asian Crested Goshawk　　攝影／詹文輝



附　錄

何處賞鳥去

以下這些地方可以獲取“台北十大賞鳥景點”及“台灣十大賞鳥景點”小手冊：

中華民國交通部觀光局

台北市忠孝東路4段290號9樓
電話：(+886) (2) 2349 1635
傳真：(+886) (2) 2771 7036
網址：http://www.tbroc.gov.tw
電子郵件：tbroc@tbroc.gov.tw

旅遊資訊服務中心

熱線：早上八點到晚上七點 (+886) (2) 2717 3737
台北市忠孝東路 4段 345 號

加入野鳥學會(認識會說英語的會員)：

台北市野鳥學會(WBST)

臺北市106大安區復興南路二段160巷3號1樓1F
網址：http://www.wbst.org.tw
電子郵件：wbst@wbst.org.tw

Appendices

WHERE TO WATCH BIRDS

Obtain leaflets “*TOP 10 Taipei Bird watching Spots*” and “*TOP 10 Taiwan Bird watching Spots*” from :

Ministry of Transportation and Communications, R.O.C.

9/F, No. 290, Jungshiau E Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei, 106 Taiwan, R.O.C.
Tel (+886) (2) 2349 1635
Fax (+886) (2) 2771 7036
http://www.tbroc.gov.tw
Email: tbroc@tbroc.gov.tw

Travel Information Service Centre

Hot Line: (+886) (2) 2717 3737 (from 8am ~ 7pm)
345, Jungshiau E Rd., Sec. 4, Taipei, 106, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Join Bird Watching Society(meet English speaking member):

Wild Bird Society of Taipei (WBST)

1F, No. 3, Lane 160, Sec. 2 Fu-Shing S. Rd., Taipei, R.O.C.
http://www.wbst.org.tw
Email: wbst@wbst.org.tw

Taiwanese can search the Internet to find bird watching societies in the nearest major city where they live: Kaoshiung, Tainan, Changhua,Taichung and Taipei.

何處去找特有種鳥類
WHERE TO FIND THE ENDEMIC



台灣藍鵲

400~1,000公尺	活動範圍廣闊但易見

烏來、八仙山、谷關、 知本、 陽明山。

Taiwan Magpie

400~1,000m	Widespread but easy to see

Wulai, Pasienshan, Kukuan, Chiphen, Yangmingshan.



烏頭翁

海平線 ~1,000公尺	在台灣東部及南部常見

Taiwan Bulbul (Styan's)

Sea level ~1,000m	Common in East and South



台灣紫嘯鶇

200 ~2,000公尺	常見

烏來、鞍馬山、八仙山、谷關、富源、太魯閣，玉山。

Taiwan Whistling Thrush

200 ~2,000m	Common

Wulai, Anmashan, Pasienshan, Kukuan, Fuyuan, Taroka, Yushan.



白耳畫眉

1,000~2,100公尺	常見

鞍馬山、八仙山、翠峰、霧社、溪頭、阿里山、玉山。

Taiwan Sibia (White-eared)

1,000~2,100m	Common

Anmashan, Pasienshan, Tsuifeng, Wushe, Hsitou, Alishan, Yushan.



冠羽畫眉

1,000~3,000公尺	常見

鞍馬山、八仙山、翠峰、霧社、溪頭、阿里山、玉山。

Taiwan Yuhina

1,000~3,000m	Common

Anmashan, Pasienshan, Tsuifeng, Wushe, Hsitou, Alishan, Yushan.



黃山雀

1,000~2,200公尺	普遍

鞍馬山、八仙山、翠峰、 拉拉山、玉山。

Taiwan Yellow Tit

1,000~2,200m	Uncommon

Anmashan, Pasienshan, Tsuifeng, Lalashan, Yushan.



黃胸藪眉

2,000~3,500公尺	常見

鞍馬山、八仙山、翠峰、霧社、溪頭、阿里山、玉山。

Steere's Liocichla

2,000~3,500m	Very common

Anmashan, Pasienshan, Tsuifeng, Wushe, Hsitou, Alishan, Yushan.



深山竹雞

700~2,000公尺	分布範圍廣闊但不易見

鞍馬山、八仙山、翠峰、 溪頭、湖本、玉山。

Taiwan Hill Partridge

700~2,000m	Widespread difficult to see

Anmashan, Pasienshan, Tsuifeng, Hsitou, Huben, Yushan.



栗背林鴝（♂）

2,000~3,500公尺	常見

鞍馬山、翠峰、阿里山、玉山。

Collared Bush Robin (♂)

2,000~3,500m	Common

Anmashan, Tsuifeng, Alishan, Yushan.



紋翼畫眉

1,300~2,500公尺	不常見

阿里山、鞍馬山、翠峰、溪頭、玉山。

Taiwan Barwing

1,300~2,500m	Uncommon

Alishan, Anmashan, Tsuifeng, Hsitou, Yushan.



帝雉（黑長尾雉）（♂）

2,000~3,200公尺	稀有

鞍馬山、翠峰、玉山。

Mikado Pheasant

2,000~3,200m	Rare

Anmashan, Tsuifeng, Yushan



藍腹鷴（♂）

500~2,000公尺	小範圍

鞍馬山、翠峰、霧社、玉山。

Swinhoe's Pheasant

500~2,000m	Localised

Anmashan, Tsuifeng, Wushe, Yushan.



台灣噪眉

2,000~4,000公尺	常見

合歡山、鞍馬山、阿里山、玉山。

Taiwan Laughing Thrush

2,000~4,000m	Common

Hohuan, Anmashan, Alishan, Yushan.



火冠戴菊鳥

1,000~2,500公尺	普通常見

合歡山、鞍馬山、阿里山、玉山。

Flamecrest

1,000~2,500m	Fairly Common

Hohuan, Anmashan, Alishan, Yushan.



台灣叢樹鶯

2000公尺以上	普通常見

鞍馬山、玉山、阿里山。

Taiwan Bush Warbler

+2,000m	Fairly Common

Anmashan, Yushan, Alishan.

何處去找特別的鳥
WHERE TO FIND SOME SPECIALS



八色鳥

400公尺	夏侯鳥，在四月到七月可見

湖本(最佳地點) 、石門水庫。

Fairy Pitta

400m	Rare Summer visitor April~July call distinctive.

Huben(26 breeding pairs-best), Shihmen Reservoir.



小鶯眉

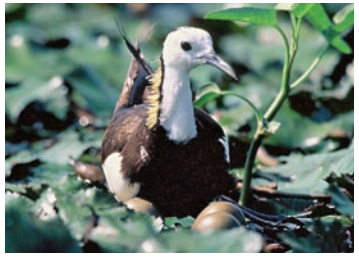
1,000公尺以上	難見但聲音很好辨認

溪頭、鞍馬山、翠峰。

Pygmy Wren Babbler

1,000m	Localised difficult to see but easy to hear.

Hsitou, Anmashan, Tsuifeng.



水　雉

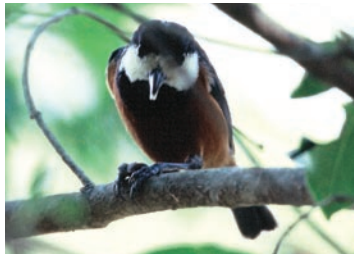
低海拔濕地	非常稀少

官田(水雉復育區——限制出入)。

Pheasant-tailed Jacana

Wetlands	Rare Resident

Guan-tien (protected site-restricted access).



赤腹山雀

400~800公尺	小範圍分布

烏來、八仙山。

Varied Tit

400~800m	Localised

Wulai, Pasienshan.



黑面琵鷺

海平線	小範圍，瀕臨絕種

七股、四草。

Black-faced Spoonbill

Sea level	Localised; Endangered

Chigu, Sitsao.



過境猛禽

墾丁	九月到十月

Raptor Migration

Kenting	September / October

有什麼圖鑑？

台灣野鳥圖鑑

同時有中英文鳥類名稱及拉丁學名 (出現範圍地圖，但是只有中文詳細描述)。

台北市野鳥學會 (WBST)
臺北市106大安區復興南路二段160巷3號1樓1F
網址：http://www.wbst.org.tw
電子郵件：wbst@wbst.org.tw

中國鳥類圖鑑——約翰麥克金能及凱倫菲利司著

DVDs:

“台灣的珍稀鳥類” ——黑面琵鷺、水雉、八色鳥、黑冠麻鷺。
“大自然的旅者——黑面琵鷺的繁殖與度冬 “
“森林歌者” ——台灣的畫眉科鳥類介紹。
“天空之翼” ——台灣的猛禽生態介紹。

可從以下地方獲取：

農委會特有生物研究保育中心
主任: 何源三
南投縣552集集鎮民生東路1號
電話：(+886) (49) 2761331
傳真：(+886) (49) 2761583



WHICH FIELD GUIDES ?

Field Guide

Field Guide to the Wild Birds of Taiwan. Bird Names in Chinese, English and Latin with an Index in English(Range maps, but no descriptions in English). The English bird names in the Taiwan Field Guide and Bird Call Tapes are sometimes different from “A Field Guide to the Birds of China” – in the English essays we have used the latter – in order to clarify any confusion match the Latin names when using the two Field Guides.

Wild Bird Society of Taipei (WBST)
1F, No. 3, Lane 160, Sec. 2 Fu-Shing S. Rd., Taipei, R.O.C.
http://www.wbst.org.tw Email: wbst@wbst.org.tw

“A Field Guide to the Birds of China” — John MacKinnon & Karen Phillipps

DVDs :

“Faries in Taiwan”——Black-faced Spoonbill, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Fairy Pitta, Malayan Night Heron.
“Breeding and Wintering Habits of the Black-faced Spoonbill”
“Forest Orchestra”——Babblers(Sibia, Barwing, Liocichla, Yuhina, Scimitar-Babbler, Laughingthrush).
“Raptors”——Taiwanese only – includes Besra, Sparrowhawks & Owls.

Obtain from: **Endemic Species Research Institute, COA, Taiwan, ROC**
Director: Ho Yuan-San
No.1, Ming-shen East Road, Chi Chi, Nantou County
Taiwan, 552, R.O.C.
Tel: (+886) (49) 2761331
Fax: (+886) (49) 2761583
Website: http://www.tesri.gov.tw

Ornithologist: Yao Cheng-te
Email: yaoct@tesri.gov.tw
Bird Call tapes for specials may also be available.

鳥類叫聲錄音帶

山之籟——No. 4 藍腹鷴的圖片

大冠鷲；短翅樹鶯；花翅山椒鳥；大卷尾；白喉笑鶇；冠羽畫眉；黃嘴角鴞；白耳畫眉；藍腹鷴；小翼鶇；深山竹雞；白頭鶇；綠啄木；黃腹琉璃；橿鳥；深山鶯；栗背林鴝；煤山雀；黃山雀；金翼白眉；岩鷚。

山之籟——No. 5 領角鴞

竹雞；白頭翁、小啄木；筒鳥；青背山雀；火冠戴菊鳥；鱗胸鷦鶲；領角鴞；鳳頭蒼鷹；藪鳥；白尾鴝；畫眉；茶腹鴝；褐色叢樹鶯；紅頭山雀； 山紅頭；綠畫眉；毛腳燕；小彎嘴；棕噪眉；大彎嘴；褐鶯；鷹鵑；朱鸝。

可從以下地方獲取：**玉山國家公園管理處**

處長：林青

南投縣553水里鄉中山路一段300號

電話：049-2773121

傳真：049-2348274

Bird Call Tapes

Serial No. 4 - Picture of **Swinhoe's Pheasant**

Crested Serpent Eagle; Bush Warbler; Large Cuckoo-shrike; Bronzed Drongo; White-throated Laughing Thrush; Taiwan Yuhina; Spotted Scops Owl; Taiwan Sibia; Swinhoe's Pheasant; Blue Shortwing; Taiwan Hill Partridge; Island Thrush; Gray-headed Green Woodpecker; Vivid Niltava; Jay; Verreaux's Bush Warbler; Collared Bush Robin; Coal Tit; Yellow Tit; Taiwan Laughingthrush; Alpine Accentor.

Serial No. 5 - Picture of **Maroon Oriole**

Bamboo Partridge; Chinese Bulbul; Grey-headed Pygmy Woodpecker; Oriental Cuckoo; Green-backed Tit; Flamecrest; Pygmy Wren Babbler; Collared Scops Owl; Crested Goshawk; Steere's Liocichla; White-tailed Robin; Hwamei; Eurasian Nuthatch; Taiwan Bush Warbler; Red-headed Tit; Rufous Babbler; White-bellied Yuhina; House Martin; Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler; Rusty Laughingthrush; Rusty-cheeked Scimitar Babbler; Beavan's Bullfinch; Large Hawk Cuckoo; Maroon Oriole.

Obtain from: Yushan National Park

No. 300, Sec. 1, Jhongshan Rd., Shueili Township, Nantou County, 55302, Taiwan , R.O.C.

Principal: Lin Ching

Tel: (+886) (49) 277 3121

Fax: (+886) (49) 234 8274

如何在台灣旅遊

參閱Dave Sargeant 著的“台灣賞鳥指引”

如果你無法買到上述這本書，可以詢問台北市野鳥學會，請他們協助你租車或有關住宿的事項，也可以請他們指引方向。例如：要在臺中附近的東勢尋找鞍馬山林道的入口是不容易的。

地　圖： 7-11便利商店有販售一張八十塊的台灣地圖。
也可以從租車公司那邊獲得地圖。

住　宿： 在國家公園裡不得露營。
所有的國家公園裡都有住宿的地方。
在週末通常都非常擁擠。
在週末最好先預訂住宿的地方。
台北市野鳥學會會員可能可以協助你住宿。
也可以從網站上預訂國家公園裡的住宿。
台灣大部分的飯店及渡假村也可以從網站上預訂。

道路與指標： 使用公路／道路號碼來認路。
指標上面也會有英文，但是拼法可能都不一樣，例如：東勢可能是 Tungshih 或 Dungshir；八仙山可能是 Basienshan。即“T”有時候可能是“D”，而“P”有時候可能是“B”。

HOW TO TRAVEL AROUND TAIWAN

“TAIWAN: A Birder’s Guide to Taiwan” by Dave Sargeant. 1998. Birder’s Guides and Checklist.
“Finding birds in Taiwan” by Mark Brazil. 1992. Oriental Bird Club Bulletin 16: 40-44.
If the above Guides can not be obtained ask the WBST for help on car rental and accommodation and some directions e.g. Anmashan logging road is not easy to find at Tungshih, near Taichung.

Map: 7 Eleven shops sell a map for NT$80
Obtain map from Rental Car Hire Company

Accommodation: No camping in the National Parks
All National Parks have accommodation.
On week-ends National Parks are overcrowded.
Pre-book week-end accommodation in National Parks WBST membership could facilitate.
National Park bookings National Park accommodation can be booked on the Taiwanese web-sites.
Most hotels and resorts can be booked on Taiwanese web-sites.
N.B.: To use the Taiwanese websites local help is necessary *unless you can read Chinese characters*.

Routes & Signs: Use the Highway / Road ROUTE Identification No.s
Signs are also in English but spellings can vary e.g. Tungshih is also spelt as Dungshir, and Pasienshan as Basienshan i.e. “T” interchanged with a “D” and “P” interchanged with a “B”.

交通違規處罰： 小心不要超速或闖紅燈–高速公路及重要的道路通常會設有相機，罰款可能從台幣六千塊(闖紅燈)到台幣六百塊(未繫安全帶)。

在當地駕駛： 如果沒搞清楚當地人開車的標準時，請小心駕駛，開車可能是一件不容易的事，特別是在城市裡，摩托車騎士有時候會並肩騎在車道上，開車的人常常沒有打方向燈就改變方向。

台灣人： 友善的，對外國來的陌生人彬彬有禮。英文很有限，但是會使用寫字及 比手劃腳的方式來溝通。

地理環境： 一整年都可能有地震發生，五月到十月是颱風季節。

概論： 台灣是一個旅遊很方便的地方，到處都有舒服的住宿，食物也垂手可得。

建議： 至少停留兩個禮拜。

最好的時間： 每年的四月到九月或等到十月初猛禽在墾丁過境時。

對於本書有任何疑問及回應

請致電子郵件給作者：keenbirder@aol.com
或執行編輯：yaoct@tesri.gov.tw

Traffic Cameras: Be very careful not to exceed the signed traffic speeds and do not go through red traffic lights – Highways & most Main roads have camera fines ranging from NT$ 6 ,000 (red light) to NT$600 (seat-belt).

Local Driving: Drive carefully until familiar with the local driving standards.

Driving can be challenging particularly in cities.

Motor cyclists drive two to three abreast in car lanes.

Drivers often change lanes without indicating and cross lanes without warning and drive through red lights.

Taiwanese: Friendly and courteous to strangers. Limited English.

Use sketches and sign language. Often noisy when hiking, or even birding.

Environment: Be aware of risk of Earthquakes year round, Typhoons between May and October. Landslides, rock-falls and flooding can accompany heavy rain.

Overall: Taiwan is easy to travel around with pleasant comfortable accommodation. (food is easily available)

Recommend: Two week stay.

Best time: April or late September or early October for Raptor migration at Kenting.

VISA required: Check with your Travel Agent on Taiwan Visa requirements before traveling.

FEEDBACK ON THE BOOK AND ANY QUESTIONS

Email the Author: keenbirder@aol.com
Email the Editor: yaoct@tesri.gov.tw

國家圖書館出版品預行編目資料

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