

香港的鷺鳥 Ardeids of Hong Kong



鷺鳥 Ardeids

鷺鳥指鷺及鶯等鳥類。現時已知約有70種鷺鳥廣泛分布於全球各地，而香港至今共錄得18種鷺鳥。有些鷺鳥物種在本港比較常見，如小白鷺、夜鷺，但有些則十分罕見，如黑鶯、栗鶯。部分鷺鳥會全年留在本港生活，另外一些則只是來港度冬，因此寒冷的冬天往往是本地鷺鳥數量較多的季節。

Ardeids refer to egrets, herons and bitterns. There are about 70 species of ardeids widely distributed in the world, and of which 18 have been recorded in Hong Kong. Some ardeids, such as Little Egret and Black-crowned Night Heron, are commonly found in Hong Kong while others, like Black Bittern and Japanese Night Heron, are very rarely seen. Many ardeids stay in Hong Kong throughout the year, while others are migrant and only spend the winter here. Hence, a higher abundance of ardeids can be found in Hong Kong during winter.

鷺鳥和濕地 Ardeids and Wetlands

鷺鳥與濕地的關係密切，我們常常可以在各種水體附近看見牠們的身影，例如：河溪、海濱、引水道、濕耕農地、魚塘、泥灘、紅樹林等。這些濕地為鷺鳥提供各種資源。

同時，鷺鳥在維持濕地生態系統的平衡上扮演著重要的角色。鷺鳥種群的大小及變化亦可以反映環境的變化及生境的健康狀況。

Ardeids are closely linked to wetlands and are usually found near water features, like stream, river, waterfront, catchwater, wet agricultural land, fishpond, mudflat, mangrove. These wetlands provide the ardeids with various resources.

Ardeids play an important role in maintaining a healthy wetland ecosystem. The population of ardeids and its trend can reflect changes in the environment and status of the habitat.

鷺鳥林 Egrettries

每年3月至8月為鷺鳥的繁殖季，很多鷺鳥都會在樹林或竹林集群築巢，這些繁殖地稱為「鷺鳥林」。全港每年約有20個鷺鳥林分布於各區，部分更位處於市區，例如大埔墟和彭福公園的鷺鳥林。個別鷺鳥林有時候會有多達數百對鷺鳥一起繁殖！

During the breeding season (March to August), many ardeids would nest on trees or bamboos in colonies. These colonies are called egrettries. About 20 egrettries can be found in Hong Kong every year. Some of them, such as Tai Po Market Egrettry and Penfold Park Egrettry, are located in urban areas. A few egrettries in Hong Kong support over hundreds of pairs of birds!



鷺鳥的棲息地 Roosting Sites of Ardeids

除了集群繁殖外，部分鷺鳥亦會集群棲息。牠們一起度過長夜的地點稱為「夜棲地」。有些夜棲地於冬季時會有數百甚至過千隻鷺鳥聚集。每逢黃昏，都可在這些地點欣賞到百鳥歸「家」的壯觀景象！而主要在黃昏及晚間出沒的夜鷺則會在日間集群休息，這些地點則稱為「日棲地」。（註：鷺鳥只於繁殖時才會築巢，因此棲息地不一定有巢啊！）

Apart from nesting communally, some ardeids also roost together for the night. The places where they spend the night are called night roosting sites. The ardeids return to their night roosting sites around dusk every day. Some roosting sites may support several hundreds or even over a thousand birds in winter. Black-crowned Night Herons, that are crepuscular and nocturnal, have reversed schedule and leave their day roosting sites around dusk.



與鷺鳥和諧共處 Living in Harmony with Ardeids

鷺鳥在本港分布廣泛，而且亦會於市區出沒，是少數親民的大型野鳥。為了與鷺鳥和諧共處，請注意：

- 不可干擾或捕捉野鳥
- 觀察或拍攝時應與野鳥及鳥巢保持距離
- 行經鷺鳥林或鷺鳥棲息地時，如有需要可以打開雨傘
- 駕車經過鷺鳥林附近時，請留意道路上的情況
- 請勿餵飼鷺鳥

Ardeids are widely distributed in Hong Kong. They are friendly wild birds that also flourish in the urban area. To live in harmony with the ardeids, please:

- Do not disturb or take wild birds
- Keep a distance when observing or photographing wild birds or their nests
- Carry an open umbrella when walking under an egrettry or a roosting site, if necessary
- Stay alert when driving near an egrettry
- Do not feed wild birds



香港所有野生鳥類包括牠們的巢和蛋均受本港法例第170章《野生動物保護條例》所保護。凡故意干擾、取走或傷害野生雀鳥或牠們的巢或蛋乃屬違法。

All wild birds, including their nests and eggs, are protected by Wild Animals Protection Ordinance (Cap. 170) in Hong Kong. It is an offence to wilfully disturb, take, remove or injure wild birds or their nests or eggs.

聯絡我們 1823
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鷺鳥知多點 Know More about the Ardeids

1 為什麼要「金雞獨立」？ Why do birds stand on one leg?

在冬季寒冷的水邊，收起一隻腳藏在腹部的羽毛之中休息，能減少熱量散失，有助保暖。有時你還會看到牠們把喙部埋藏在羽毛中，這樣做也是同樣的原因哦。

By tucking one leg in the feathers, birds can minimize body heat loss to the environment. It is the same reason for them to hide their bills in the feathers sometimes.



2 為什麼有些鷺鳥會「變裝」？ Have you heard that some birds like dressing up?

部分鷺鳥物種在繁殖期間外貌會產生變化，例如皮膚會改變顏色及長出漂亮的飾羽，這些都是牠們爭艷鬥麗的法寶，有助尋覓佳偶。

In order to attract mates, some species of ardeids grow spectacular feathers and even change colour of their skin during the breeding season.

3 為何牛背鷺與牛隻總是一同出現？ Why does the Eastern Cattle Egret always associate with cattle?

守在牛隻的附近，可以藉機捕食牛隻驚擾出來的小動物。

By staying close to cattle, egrets can take the chance to catch the small animals flushed out.



4 鷺鳥林為何總是一片白色？ Why are egrettries always white in colour?

繁殖季的鷺鳥林「鳥」丁興旺，「樹」無虛席十分熱鬧。鷺鳥的糞便，或許會給大家帶來不便，請多多見諒！

During the breeding season, ardeids nest close together on trees in high numbers. Their droppings may have caused you trouble. Your understanding is very much appreciated.

5 如發現落巢的鷺鳥幼鳥該怎麼辦？ What to do if I find a fallen baby bird?

幼鳥有時候會在練習飛行時不小心跌落地面，在一般情況下，親鳥會憑本能引領幼鳥離開。如幼鳥所在位置並不安全，可嘗試把幼鳥放在較高及安全的位置，並盡快離開。如發現幼鳥沒有自行活動的能力或受傷，請致電 1823 通知本署跟進。

Fledglings sometimes fall from the trees when they learn to fly. In general, their parent birds would guide them away by their instinct. If the fledgling is found in an unsafe location, you may put the fledgling at a higher and safe place, and stay away. If the bird does not have the ability to move or is injured, please call 1823.



「一家雀最緊要齊齊整齊 I love my family」

註：請勿將野鳥帶回家飼養，這樣可能令牠失去野外求生的能力，甚至有可能觸犯《野生動物保護條例》。接觸野鳥後，須徹底清洗雙手。

Note: Do not take and keep any wild birds as the birds may lose their ability to survive in the wild. This may also violate the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance. Wash your hands thoroughly after contact with wild birds.

Contact with wild birds



池鷺
Chinese Pond Heron
(Ardeola bacchus)
繁殖季時，會換上深酒紅色、灰藍色和白色的繁殖羽。
Plumage turn dark wine-red, greyish blue and white during breeding season.



栗葦鶉
Cinnamon Bittern
(Ixobrychus cinnamomeus)
成鳥全身紅褐色，幼鳥有縱紋和斑點。
Adult is reddish brown and juvenile has stripes and spots.

幼鳥 juvenile



中白鷺
Intermediate Egret
(Ardea intermedia)
外型與大白鷺相似但體型較小，喙尖帶黑色。
Looks like a Great Egret but smaller and with a black-tipped bill.



小白鷺
Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)
香港最常見的鷺鳥之一。繁殖期時，頭上會長出兩條細長的飾羽。
One of the most commonly seen ardeids in Hong Kong. Breeding adult has two long white plumes on its head.



黃葦鶉
Yellow Bittern (*Ixobrychus sinensis*)
經常隱身在茂密的濕地植物中，難以觀察。
Always hide among the thick wetland vegetation and is difficult to observe.

大白鷺
Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)
體型比小白鷺大。繁殖期時，黃色的喙會變成黑色。
Bigger than Little Egret. Yellow bill will turn black during breeding season.

Ardeids 香港常見的鷺鳥

Commonly Found in Hong Kong



牛背鷺
Eastern Cattle Egret
(Bubulcus coromandus)
繁殖季時頭、頸和背部的羽毛變成橙黃色。
Feathers on its head, neck and back will turn bright orange during breeding season.



綠鷺
Striated Heron
(Butorides striata)
成鳥外型與夜鷺相似，但體型較小及翅膀的羽毛有白色邊緣。
Adult looks like a Black-crowned Night Heron but smaller and has white-edged feathers on wings.



夜鷺
Black-crowned Night Heron
(Nycticorax nycticorax)
香港最常見的鷺鳥之一。夜間較為活躍。
One of the most commonly seen ardeids in Hong Kong. More active at night.



草鷺
Purple Heron
(Ardea purpurea)
經常單隻出沒。主要在蘆葦叢及紅樹林生活。
A solitary heron that mainly lives in reedbed and mangrove.

岩鷺
Pacific Reef Heron
(Egretta sacra)
全身深灰色，在岩岸生活。
A dark grey heron that lives along rocky shorelines.



蒼鷺
Grey Heron
(Ardea cinerea)
香港體型最大的鷺鳥及常見冬候鳥。喜愛站在淺水處覓食。
The largest local ardeid and a common winter visitor in Hong Kong. It usually stands in shallow water looking for food.

- 鷺鳥的一般特徵**
General Characteristics of Ardeids
- 直而長的喙部（嘴巴）用於捕捉獵物
 - 修長的頸部於飛行時往往會縮起以減少風阻
 - 修長的足部有利涉水而行
 - 有些物種會在繁殖期時換上漂亮的繁殖羽
 - Long and sharp bill for catching prey
 - Long neck which usually retract to increase the efficiency of flights
 - Long legs to wade through the shallow water
 - Some species develop eye-catching breeding plumage during breeding season

繁殖羽
Breeding plumage

不按比例
Not to scale