

香港的鳥類 Birds in Hong Kong

- 香港面積雖小,但鳥類品種繁多。至今共錄得超過540種 鳥類,相當於中國鳥種數目的三分之一。
- 不同的鳥類喜歡不同的棲息環境,如水鳥喜歡住在泥灘。 沼澤等濕地,陸鳥喜歡住在林地、開闊原野等生境,少數 鳥類如麻雀等則適應了在市區生活
- 每年的冬季都會有大量候鳥遷徙到香港,因此鳥類的數目 會在冬季達到高峰。
- Although small in area, Hong Kong has recorded more than 540 bird species, representing one third of the total number of species recorded in China.
- Birds are found in different habitats: water birds favour wetlands such as mudflat and swamps; terrestrial birds favour woodlands and open country; some birds such as sparrows adapt well to urban environments.
- Many migratory birds visit Hong Kong in winter every year, thus the number of birds reaches its peak in winter.



為什麼候鳥會選擇來到香港? Why do migratory birds come to Hong Kong?

- 香港擁有各式各樣的生境,讓不同種類的鳥類容易找到合 滴的棲息地。
- 香港位處於其中一條鳥類遷徙路線上,該路線名為東亞 一澳大利西亞飛行路線,所以很多候鳥每年都會途經香港, 或以香港作為其度冬地。
- Hong Kong is blessed with various natural habitats allowing different types of birds to find a suitable home easily.
- Hong Kong is also a stopover point along the East Asian Australasian Flyway, one of the main bird flyways. Thus many migratory birds pass through here on their way, or they may spend the winters here.

候島邊行時報行子路線 Migratory Birds & Flyways

為什麼候鳥遷徙? Why do birds migrate?

- 適應季節的轉變,增加生存機會
- 冬季時北半球緯度較高的地區天氣很寒冷,食物變得稀 少,所以候鳥會由北方遷徙到南方度冬以尋找食物
- 翌年春天牠們會回到故地繁殖
- Adapt to seasonal changes and increase their chances of survival.
- Severely cold winter at higher latitudes in the northern hemisphere causes depleted food supply. Thus birds have to migrate to the warmer south to search for food.

東亞 — 澳大利西亞飛行路線

● 部份遷徙中途站

C They travel back to the north to breed in the next spring.

候鳥遷徙時要面對什麼挑戰? What are the challenges to migratory birds?

- 長途遷徙的候鳥需要耗用大量體力,需要沿途尋找可供休 息和買食的中涂站。
- 若候鳥遷徙時遇上惡劣天氣,如颱風,或會使牠們迷失方 向和耗用更多體力。
- 伐木及填海等活動對候鳥的棲息地造成破壞,使牠們的生 命受到威脅。
- © Exhausted migratory birds need suitable roosting and feeding stopovers in their long migration journey.
- Migratory birds may get lost and spend extra energy under inclement weather conditions, such as typhoon, on their migration route.
- C Migratory birds are threatened by human activities like deforestation and land reclamation, which greatly destruct their habitats.



根據鳥類的遷徙行為作分類,香港的鳥類主要分為以下幾種: According to the migratory habits of birds, we may classify birds in Hong Kong into the following major categories:

過境遷徙鳥 Passage Migrants 留鳥 Residents

遷徙涂中在香港短暫停留 再繼續旅程的鳥類

Pass through Hong Kong during round their migration

夏候鳥 Summer Visitors

春季飛來香港繁殖,至秋季 飛來香港越冬,至春季離開 離開的鳥類

Arrive in spring to breed in Hong Kong and leave in autumn

香港全年可見的鳥類 Stay in Hong Kong all year

冬候鳥 Winter Visitors

Spend their winter in Hong Kong and leave in spring

濕地對鳥類的重要性 Importance of wetlands to birds

香港約四成的鳥類都是依賴濕地為生,濕地為雀鳥提供: Approximately 40% of Hong Kong's bird species depend on wetland habitats for their survival, as wetlands provide them with:



















在香港濕地公園觀鳥 Bird Watching at Hong Kong Wetland Park

香港濕地公園佔地61公頃,至今共錄得超過250種鳥類。這 裏擁有多元化的生境,包括淡水沼澤、紅樹林、潮間帶泥灘 蘆葦沼澤、林地、灌木叢等。每年秋季至翌年春季都是理想的

Over 250 bird species have been recorded in the 61-hectare Hong Kong Wetland Park which features diverse habitats including freshwater marshes, mangroves, intertidal mudflats, reed marshes, woodlands and shrublands. Months between autumn and the next spring are the best time here for bird watching.

觀鳥注意事項 **Birding Ethics**

- 觀察和拍攝時不要干擾鳥類 Observe and photograph birds without disturbing them
- Avoid chasing or flushing birds, walk slowly and guietly
- 盡量在道路或小徑上行走,不要亂闖進路旁生境 Stay on paths to avoid trampling on fragile habitats
- 穿著與自然色彩配合的衣服,以免容易被鳥類察覺 Wear subdued colours to keep hidden from birds
- ♠ 將有關觀鳥注意事項與他人分享,並以身作則。 Exemplify and educate others on birding ethics

香港濕地公園 Hong Kong Wetland Park

罔址 Website: www.wetlandpark.gov.hk

香港濕地公園常見鳥類 **Common Birds of Hong Kong Wetland Park**

Keys

留鳥 Resident

③ 夏候鳥 Summer Visitor ● 春/秋過境遷徙鳥 Spring/

Autumn Passage Migrant

Body length

居留狀況

Status

◎ 冬候鳥 Winter Visitor

鳥類體長量度的方法 Measuring method for birds' body length



中文名 Chinese name

英文名 English name

學名 Scientific name

黑臉琵鷺 76 cm-Black-faced Spoonbill Platalea minor



大白鷺 90 cm **Great Egret**



蒼鷺 98 cm Grey Heron Ardea cinerea



池鷺 46 cm Chinese Pond Heron Ardeola bacchus



赤頸鴨 48 cm **Eurasian Wigeon** Anas penelope



鳳頭潛鴨 43 cm Tufted Duck Aythya fuligula



黑翅長腳鷸 37 cm Black-winged Stilt Himantopus himantopus W



白腰杓鷸 50-60 cm **Eurasian Curlew** Numenius arquata

W



鶚(魚鷹) 55-58 cm Western Osprey Pandion haliaetus



黑鳶(麻鷹) 58-69 cm Black Kite Milvus migrans



黑領椋鳥 26-30 cm Black-collared Starling Gracupica nigricollis



W

家燕 15-20 cm Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica



綠翅鴨 35 cm Eurasian Teal Anas crecca



普通鸕鷀 86 cm **Great Cormorant** Phalacrocorax carbo



反嘴鷸 44 cm Pied Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta



普通翠鳥 16 cm S Common Kingfisher W Alcedo atthis



紅耳鵯 20 cm Red-whiskered Bulbul Pycnonotus jocosus

W



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白鶺鴒 18-19 cm White Wagtail Motacilla alba



黑臉噪鶥 30 cm Masked Laughingthrush Garrulax perspicillatus



鵲鴝 19-21 cm Oriental Magpie Robin Copsychus saularis



Ardea alba





針尾鴨 55 cm Northern Pintail Anas acuta



白胸苦惡鳥 33 cm White-breasted Waterhen Amaurornis phoenicurus



磯鷸 20 cm Common Sandpiper Actitis hypoleucos



白胸翡翠 27 cm White-throated Kingfisher Halcyon smyrnensis



白頭鵯 19 cm Chinese Bulbul Pucnonotus sinensis



斑文鳥 11-12 cm Scaly-breasted Munia Lonchura punctulata



棕背伯勞 25 cm Long-tailed Shrike Lanius schach



北紅尾鴝 15 cm Daurian Redstart Phoenicurus auroreus W







琵嘴鴨 50 cm Northern Shoveler Anas clypeata



Common Moorhen Gallinula chloropus



青腳鷸 35 cm Common Greenshank Tringa nebularia



小鸊鷉 25 cm Little Grebe Tachybaptus ruficollis



白喉紅臀鵯 20 cm Sooty-headed Bulbul Pycnonotus aurigaster



黃腹鷦鶯 12 cm Yellow-bellied Prinia Prinia flaviventris



珠頸斑鳩 30 cm Spotted Dove Spilopelia chinensis



暗綠繡眼鳥(相思) 11 cm Japanese White-eye Zosterops japonicus