

行政院農業委員會林務局保育研究系列 98-02 號
行政院農業委員會林務局委託研究系列 98-00-8-02 號

公開
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臺灣原生鳥類利用調查計畫

A Survey on the Wild Birds Trade in Taiwan

委託單位：行政院農業委員會林務局

執行單位：國立臺灣師範大學（生命科學系）

研究主持人：王 穎

研究人員：祁偉簾、王佳琪、王韋政、林文琪、呂亞融、
黃鴻勝、陳晴惠

中華民國 99 年 4 月 30 日



中文摘要

本計畫擬了解目前全國鳥類販賣情況、包含原生鳥類來源及市價、販售的種類及數量、了解民眾對野生鳥類買賣的態度等。自 2009 年 4 月至 2010 年 4 月，已調查台灣各縣市鳥店共 269 家，共記錄到 32 科 103 種台灣原生鳥類有被販賣的情形。就被販賣鳥種之特有性而言，特有種有 11 種，特有亞種 40 種。販賣數量排行前十名之鳥種為綠繡眼 10387 隻，紅鳩 6362 隻、斑文鳥 3003 隻、白頭翁 2655 隻、珠頸斑鳩 972 隻、冠羽畫眉 676 隻、竹雞 548 隻、野鳩 421 隻、鵪鶉 333 隻、小雲雀 332 隻。就被販賣鳥種之保育地位而言，共記錄到 16 種保育類鳥種在鳥店被販賣，其中屬於瀕臨絕種保育類為山麻雀，屬於珍貴稀有保育類為藍胸鵪、環頸雉、鴛鴦、台灣畫眉、棕噪眉、大赤啄木、白頭鵪、赤腹山雀、野鴉、八哥、烏頭翁，屬於應予保育類為青背山雀、鉛色水鵪、黃腹琉璃及紋翼畫眉。農委會於 2008 年公告移出保育類名單的鳥種中，共有 13 種已出現在鳥店販賣，分別為翠翼鳩、灰喉山椒鳥、松鴉、喜鵲、紅頭山雀、台灣噪眉、黃胸藪眉、白耳畫眉、冠羽畫眉、栗背林鴉、小翼鵪、台灣紫嘯鵪及黃胸青鵪。此外，問券分析顯示，民眾飼養鳥類約佔 40.1%，飼養鳥類的目的以陪伴比例最高(52.5%)。飼養原生鳥比例約為 22.6%受訪者購買鳥類的依據，依序為容易飼養、外型亮麗、價格便宜、聲音美妙等。就受訪者對鳥類保育地認知而言，結果顯示約有一半的受訪者對台灣鳥類的保育地位的現況仍然不太清楚，未來宜加強對鳥店及民眾的保育教育工作。

關鍵詞:鳥店、野鳥、利用、保育類

Abstract

Wildbird trade and the public attitude toward pet birds were conducted in Taiwan from Apr 2009 to Apr 2010. One hundred and three local bird species from 32 families including 10 endemic species and 40 endemic subspecies in 269 bird shops were recorded. The top 10 bird species by numbers were Japanese White-eye (*Zosterops japonicus*) (10387), Red Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia tranquebarica*) (6362), Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura punctulata*) (3003), Light-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) (2655), Spotted-necked Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*) (972), Taiwan Yuhina (*Yuhina brunneiceps*) (676), Chinese Bamboo Partridge (*Bambusicola thoracicus*) (548), Siberian Rubythroat (*Luscinia calliope*) (421), Japanese Quail (*Coturnix japonica*) (333), and Oriental Skylark (*Alauda gulgula*) (332). Among them 16 protected species were identified including Russet Sparrow (*Passer rutilans*), Blue-breasted Quail (*Coturnix chinensis*), common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*), Taiwan Hwamei (*Garrulax taewanus*), Rusty Laughing-thrush (*Garrulax poecilorhynchus*), White-backed Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos leucotos*), Island Thrush (*Turdus poliocephalus*), Aired Tit (*Parus varius*), Japanese Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza sulphurata*), Crested Myna (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), Styan's Bulbul (*Pycnonotus taivanus*), Green-backed Tit (*Parus monticolus*), Plumbeous Water Redstart (*Rhyacornis fuliginosa*), Vivid Niltava (*Niltava vivida*), and Taiwan Barwing (*Actinodura morrisoniana*). Besides, 13 bird species which were delisted from the protected list since 2008 were also recorded. They were Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*), Grey-chinned Minivet (*Pericrocotus solaris*), Eurasian Jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), Common Magpie (*Pica pica*), Black-throated Tit (*Aegithalos concinnus*), White-whiskered Laughing-thrush (*Garrulax morrisonianus*), Steere's Liocichla (*Liocichla steerii*), White-eared Sibia (*Heterophasia auricularis*), Taiwan Yuhina (*Yuhina brunneiceps*), Collared Bush Robin (*Luscinia johnstoniae*), White-browed Shortwing (*Brachypteryx montana*), Taiwan Whistling Thrush (*Myophonus insularis*), and Snowy-browed Flycatcher (*Ficedula hyperythra*). The results from public attitude survey showed that 40.1% of the interviewees kept birds as pets at least once in their lifetime. However, more than half of them (22.6% / 40.1%) kept wildbirds as pets. The main reason of keeping pet birds was for companionship (52.5%). People valued birds according to their health, beauty, price, and vocal performance. Since more than half of the interviewees did not understand the protected status of wild birds. Conservation education to the public is needed in the future.

Keywords: bird shop, wildbird trade, protected species