

# 香港的島類 Rirds in Hong Kong

- 香港面積離小,但鳥類品種繁多。至今共錄得超過550種 鳥類,相當於全中國約三分之一的鳥種數目
- 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 鳥類如麻雀等則滴應了在市區生活。
- 每年的冬季都會有大量候鳥遷徙到香港,因此鳥類的數日 會在冬季達到高峰。
- Although small in area, Hong Kong has recorded more than 550 bird species, representing more than one third of the total number of species recorded in mainland China
- © Birds have different living habitat preferences: water birds favour wetlands such as mudflats and swamps; terrestrial birds favour woodlands and open country; some birds such as sparrows adapt well to urban environments.
- The number of birds in Hong Kong reaches its peak during winter when many migratory birds are visiting Hong Kong.



# 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 澳大利西亞飛行路線,所以很多候鳥每年都會涂經 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 spend their winters here.



# 為什麼候鳥要遷徙? Why do birds migrate?

- 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
- 因應季節的環境轉變而進行遷徙,增加生存機會
- 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.
- They travel back to the north to breed in the next spring.
- C Seasonal migration to cope with the environmental changes can increase changes of survival.

東亞 — 澳大利西亞飛行路線

部份遷徙中途站 Some migratory stopovers

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

- 長途遷徙的候鳥雲要耗田大量體力,雲要沿途尋找可供休 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島的棲息地造成破壞,威脅地們的 牛存機會。
- © Exhausted migratory birds need suitable roosting and feeding stopovers in their long migration journey.
- O Migratory birds may get lost and spend extra energy under inclement weather conditions, such as typhoon, on their migration route.
- O 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,至秋季離開 飛來香港越冬,至春季離開 的鳥類

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

香港全年可見的鳥類 Stav in Hong Kong all year

### 冬候鳥 Winter Visitors

的鳥類

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,至今已錄得超過270種鳥類。這 真擁有多元化的生境,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 270 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 Birdina ethics

- 觀察和拍攝時不要干擾 皀類 Observe and photograph birds without disturbing them
- 介走時要保持慢速和安靜,不要追趕和驚嚇雀鳥 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

也址:香港新界天水圍濕地公園路 Address: Wetland Park Road, Tin Shui Wai, New Territories, Hong Kong 

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

圖例 Keys

留鳥 Resident

② 冬候鳥 Winter Visitor ③ 夏候鳥 Summer Visitor ○ 春/秋過境遷徙鳥 Spring/

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



Autumn Passage Migrant

Body length

居留狀況

Chinese name 英文名 English name

Scientific name





Great Egret Ardea alba



Platalea minor





蒼鷺 90-98 cm Grey Heron Ardea cinerea



赤頸鴨 45-51 cm Eurasian Wigeon Mareca venelove

綠翅鴨 34-38 cm

針尾鴨 50-66 cm

Northern Shoveler

Spatula clypeata

Northern Pintail

Anas acuta

Eurasian Teal

Anas crecca



鳳頭潛鴨 40-47 cm **Tufted Duck** Authua fuliqula



普通鸕鷀 80-100 cm



Great Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo



白胸苦惡鳥 28-33 cm White-breasted Waterhen Amaurornis phoenicurus (1)



W



22 23

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白腰杓鷸 50-60 cm

Numenius arauata

普通翠鳥 16 cm

Alcedo atthis

Common Kingfisher

Eurasian Curlew

27 28 29

M S

反嘴鷸 42-45 cm Pied Avocet Recurvirostra avosetta



白胸翡翠 27-28 cm White-throated Kingfisher Halcyon smyrnensis





30 31 32 33

小鸊鷉 25-29 cm Little Grebe Tachubaptus ruficollis

紅耳鵯 18-20.5 cm

Pucnonotus iocosus

白頭鵯 19 cm

Chinese Bulbul

Pycnonotus sinensis

白喉紅臀鵯 19-21 cm

Sooty-headed Bulbul

Pycnonotus aurigaster

Red-whiskered Bulbul



36

38

34

35

White Wagtail Motacilla alba



Black-collared Starling Gracupica nigricollis



黑臉噪鶥 28-31.5 cm Masked Laughingthrush Pterorhinus perspicillatus (



鵲鴝 19-21 cm Oriental Magpie Robin Copsychus saularis



大白鷺 80-104 cm





池鷺 42-52 cm Chinese Pond Heron Ardeola bacchus



黑水雞 30-38 cm Common Moorhen Gallinula chloropus



青腳鷸 30-35 cm Common Greenshank

W Tringa nebularia



斑魚狗 25 cm Pied Kingfisher Ceryle rudis



白腰文鳥 11-12 cm

White-rumped Munia

Lonchura striata

斑文鳥 12 cm Scaly-breasted Munia Lonchura punctulata

黃腹鷦鶯 12-14 cm

Yellow-bellied Prinia

Prinia flaviventris

W



棕背伯勞 20-25 cm Long-tailed Shrike Lanius schach



北紅尾鴝 15 cm Daurian Redstart Phoenicurus auroreus W



珠頸斑鳩 27.5-30 cm Spotted Dove Spilopelia chinensis



暗綠繡眼鳥(相思) 10-11.5 cm 🚻 Swinhoe's White-eye Zosterops simplex