

香港濕地公園的鳥類環誌工作

Bird Ringing Programme at HKWP



香港濕地公園與香港觀鳥會自 2017 年 3 月開始合作，在公園內的蘆葦床附近進行多次鳥類環誌工作，希望進一步了解在濕地公園棲息的鳥類，並觀察牠們的習性和活動範圍。香港觀鳥會的專業環誌人員為鳥類套上腳環，以便日後觀察時能夠辨認出個別個體，從而得知牠們的活動範圍、族群數量、遷徙路線和時間等資料。此外，工作人員亦會仔細記錄每隻雀鳥的品種、性別、年齡等各項特徵，為日後的鳥類研究和保育提供不可或缺的數據。

To better understand the activity range and behaviour of birds in HKWP, we have been running a Bird Ringing Programme in the reedbed of HKWP jointly with the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) since March 2017. The professional ringing team of HKBWS ringed the birds with coded rings so that individuals could be identified in the future. By doing so, we can learn more about their activity range, population, as well as migration route and period. Other information crucial for future bird researches and conservation such as bird species, sex and age have also been collected.



用於環誌工作的霧網

The mist net used in the bird ringing programme

在進行鳥類環誌工作的日子，觀鳥會環誌人員於日出前便在蘆葦床架設霧網，等待日出時活躍的雀鳥飛出。合資格而富有經驗的工作人員會盡快解下停留在霧網上的鳥類，並把牠們放到布袋中，以便進行環誌工作。

On bird ringing days, the HKBWS ringing team sets up a mist net near the reedbed before dawn and wait for birds to come out from their roosting places. The birds trapped in the mist net are swiftly collected and put in a cloth bag by qualified and experienced ringers for bird ringing.

環誌工作所用到的工具包括各式各樣的量度工具、鉗和腳環等。每隻雀鳥都會被套上不同編號的腳環，以識別身分並作相關記錄。完成環誌工作的雀鳥會立刻被放飛。

The equipment for bird ringing includes different measurement tools, clamps and coded rings. Every captured bird is recorded and equipped with a unique-coded ring for identification. The ringed birds are released once the ringing work is finished.



進行鳥類環誌會用上很多不同的工具
(相片由香港觀鳥會提供)

Different tools were used for bird ringing
(Photo provided by HKBWS)



工作人員小心翼翼地為雀鳥套上腳環

Metal rings were put on birds carefully by qualified ringers



過往於公園的定期鳥類普查中較少被記錄到的小蝗鶯

Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler was rarely bird surveys of HKWP



個別雀鳥須靠檢視個別特徵來判別品種，例如針尾沙錐的針狀尾羽

Sometimes it is necessary to study certain features of a bird for species identification, for example, the needle-shaped tail feathers in Pintail Snipe

蘆葦床是一個有着密集植被的生境，部分躲藏在蘆葦床中、體型較細小的鳥類平常不容易被觀察到，導致其數量可能會被低估。透過是次環誌工作，我們可以捕捉及辨認到一些平時難以觀察或隱密度高的鳥類，為蘆葦床的鳥類品種和數量增添大量寶貴的紀錄。

Reedbed is a densely vegetated habitat where some small birds are very difficult to be observed. The diversity and abundance of birds inhabiting the reedbed may be underestimated. Through the bird ringing programme, we can record and identify bird species which are difficult to observe or secretive, and get precious records for bird monitoring in reedbed.

Common name	中文名
Chinese Francolin	中華鸕鶿
Yellow-browed Bunting	黃眉鵪鶉
Pintail Snipe*	針尾沙錐*
Thick-billed Warbler*	厚嘴葦鶯*
Pallas's Reed Bunting*	葦鶯*
Eurasian Wryneck	蜩鴒
Cinnamon Bittern	栗葦鶉
Common Emerald Dove	綠翅金鳩
Greater Painted-snipe	彩鵪鶉
Chinese Grosbeak	黑尾蠟嘴雀
Black-faced Bunting	灰頭鵪鶉
Little Bunting	小鵪鶉
Japanese Bush Warbler	日本樹鶯
Red-throated Flycatcher	紅喉姬鵲
Brown-flanked Bush Warbler	強腳樹鶯

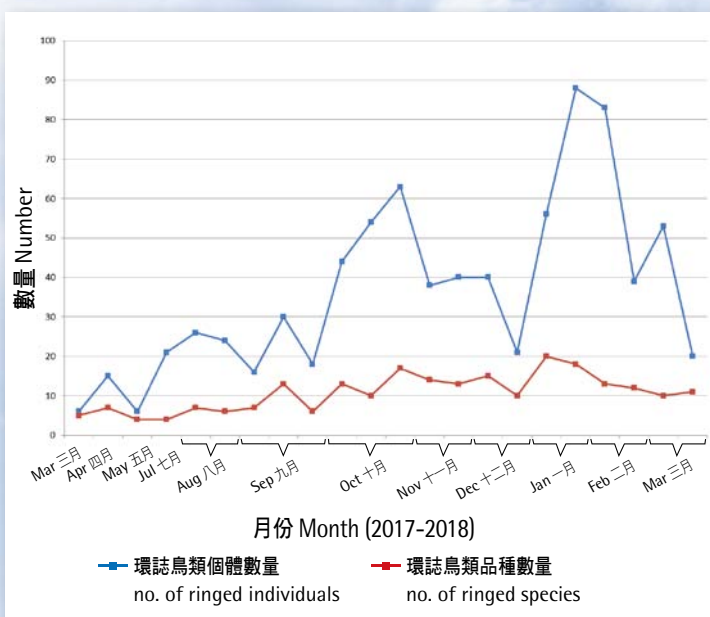
於 2017 年 3 月至 2018 年 3 月在濕地公園蘆葦床進行環誌的部分較罕見鳥類品種

Some rare bird species ringed in the HKWP reedbed between March 2017 and March 2018

* 濕地公園的新紀錄 HKWP new records

2017 年 3 月至 2018 年 3 月鳥類環誌工作錄得的鳥類數量和品種數量

Number of bird and species recorded in bird ringing activities from March 2017 to March 2018



截至 2018 年 3 月，香港觀鳥會在濕地公園的蘆葦床為合共 52 種、共 598 隻雀鳥進行了環誌工作。我們可從不同時期的環誌鳥類數量，概括地觀察到牠們在濕地公園的活動習性。

我們發現於 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 1 月至 2 月間，環誌鳥類的品種和數量均顯著增加，而鳥類品種多為過境遷徙鳥及冬候鳥，包括記錄得超過 70 隻鶯類（10 月），74 隻暗綠繡眼鳥（1 月至 2 月），以及 71 隻中華攀雀（10 月至 3 月）。因為香港位處東亞—澳大利西亞飛行航道上，這現象可能與候鳥的過境遷徙季節有關。不少候鳥在遷徙途中會於香港短暫停留，尋找合適的生境棲息和覓食，為未來旅途作好準備。這發現將有助我們制訂有關蘆葦床的生境管理策略，例如避免於上述月份進行剪草工作，以減少對候鳥的影響。

2018 年 1 月，我們在蘆葦床記錄到曾於 2017 年 3 月進行環誌的紅喉歌鵲和黑眉葦鶯個體，反映濕地公園的蘆葦床為候鳥提供了合適的生境。

As at March 2018, HKBWS ringed 598 birds of 52 species in the HKWP reedbed habitat. By studying the number of ringed birds in different months, we can briefly identify their activity pattern in HKWP.

Significant increase of bird numbers and species from October 2017 to January and February of 2018 was observed. Most species were passage migrants and winter visitors, including over 70 individuals of different Warbler species (October), 74 Japanese White-eye (January to February) and 71 Chinese Penduline Tit (October to March). As Hong Kong is located on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, this pattern may be associated with the bird migration period, during which migrants stop over Hong Kong to forage and rest before continuing their long flights. Such observation can help us adjusting our habitat management strategy, for example, avoiding grass cutting in reedbed during the months mentioned above to minimise the impact on migrant birds.

In January 2018, we also recaptured individuals of Siberian Rubythroat and Black-browed Reed Warbler ringed in March 2017, indicating that the HKWP reedbed provides a suitable habitat for migratory birds visiting Hong Kong.



被套上黃色腳環的棕背伯勞
A Long-tailed Shrike ringed with a yellow ring

鳥類環誌是世界各國雀鳥保育的重要一環。由於很多鳥類都有很強的遷徙能力，透過綜合不同地方的環誌鳥類發現報告，就可得知牠們的遷徙路線、出沒生境、以至計算出族群數量變化和壽命等。我們為濕地公園的鳥類套上兩種腳環，一種是刻上獨特編號的金屬腳環，另一種是有編號和較顯眼的鮮黃色腳環。訪客如在濕地公園發現套有腳環的雀鳥，歡迎向濕地公園或香港觀鳥會報告，你的發現對將來的鳥類研究和保育都極具意義。

Bird ringing is important for bird conservation around the world. Since many bird species have very strong migrating capacity, reports of ringed bird sightings at different locations can provide essential information to estimate their migration routes, living habitats, and even population changes and their life spans. Two types of rings have been used for the bird ringing in HKWP. One is a metal ring carved with unique code and the other is a coded bright yellow ring. We would be grateful if visitors could report to us or HKBWS any sightings of ringed birds inside HKWP. Your findings are significant to bird research and conservation in the future.