臺北市立動物園 111 年度動物認養保育計畫成果報告(掛網)

動物園栗喉蜂虎生殖坡面永續族群經營 與照養人才培育計畫

計畫編號:11103

計畫屬性:

■族群管理_10% ■保育繁殖_20% ■域內保育_10%

□國際交流___% □動物醫療___% ■照養管理_20% ■行為豐富化_10% ■教育推廣_10% ■人才培訓_20%

□動物營養___% □其他:_____

計畫主持人:國立臺灣大學森林環境暨資源學系劉奇璋副教授

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執行期間: 111 年 03 月 04 日至 111 年 12 月 31 日

經費核定數:940,000 元 經費執行數:940,000 元

本成果報告包括以下應繳交之附件:

- □赴國內外公出或研習心得報告 種
- □出席國際(學術)會議心得報告及發表之論文 種
- □國際合作研究計畫國外研究報告書 種

國 111 年 2 月 中 華民 28 日

臺北市立動物園 111 年度動物認養保育計畫成果報告

日期:111年02月28日

中文摘要:

104年至110年,本研究團隊協助動物園撿拾栗喉蜂虎棄蛋339顆,孵育雛鳥39隻,加上棄巢蛋孵化的27隻雛鳥,至今培育6隻成鳥展示於熱帶雨林館,僅有1隻母鳥。為了增加母鳥個體,本年度持續撿拾棄蛋共43顆,孵化3隻雛鳥,但都在一周內夭折,未能透過棄蛋培育成鳥。111年6月下旬,發現歐厝樣區及狗嶼灣樣區分別遭受海岸遊憩及牲畜活動干擾導致棄巢,因此將歐厝5巢共15顆棄巢蛋取出,送返園內孵育,成功培育6隻幼鳥。目前5隻已加入展示族群,在熱帶雨林館共有8隻公鳥及3隻母鳥。另外,調查團隊在10月志工獎座分享調查累積的資料與經驗,期望增加野外工作與園內觀察的對話。

依據歷年計畫執行經驗, 栗喉蜂虎幼雛在棄蛋照養期間(6-7月)常面臨人力不足的情形。因此, 在瞭解動物園栗喉蜂虎照養團隊的需求後, 招募對於動物照養技術有興趣的大學生, 以減輕動物園的人力需求壓力, 並培育未來動物照養的人才。招募6位工讀生後,於3月底完成計畫沿革介紹及工作場域訪查。4-5月每周2班次協助動物園剔鼠內,準備繁殖期的育雜食材。6月因雛鳥數量少,主要協助園內繁殖行為觀察,結果顯示雖然有2隻公鳥頻繁挖掘並持續進人工巢箱,但都未與母鳥成功配對,因此本年度沒有園內繁殖的鳥蛋產生。7-8月棄巢蛋陸續孵化後,工讀生1日3時段輪班,協助培育出6隻栗喉蜂虎幼鳥。

為了探討照養離鳥存活率的影響因子,本團隊統整歷年 84 隻栗喉蜂虎孵化後離鳥存活資料,以存活分析檢測繁殖年度、鳥蛋取得方式、消毒液種類、金門留置天數及育離主食 5 種操作變因。K-M 存活曲線的結果顯示,離鳥在孵化 1 個月後的存活率低於 40%,顯示在孵化後早期的死亡風險較高。不同操作變因的 K-M 存活曲線與成對對數層級無母數檢定顯示,僅不同金門留置天數間的離鳥存活率沒有顯著差異,其餘在 2015 年/2019 年(p=0.0153)、2019 年/2021年間(p=0.0153)、棄蛋與巢內蛋(p=0.0026)、未消毒與 1:280 衛可液(p=0.0007)以及昆蟲與昆蟲/鼠肉混食間(p=0.0487)有顯著差異。由遞迴分區法建立的決策樹則顯示,棄蛋使用 1:280 衛可液以外的消毒方式,加上在金門預先孵育超過 14.5 天,可以讓孵化後的存活率提高到近 60%。綜合存活分析結果,建議未來園內繁殖栗喉蜂虎應避免使用高濃度衛可液消毒蛋殼表面,同時可增加育離食譜中的昆蟲比例,可能提高離鳥的存活率。

Abstract:

Until 2021, our research team helped Taipei zoo to collect and incubate abandoned eggs of Bluetailed bee-eater (339 collected /39 hatched). With additional 27 chicks hatched from eggs abandoned in the nest, there are 6 adults displayed in Pangolin Dome, including 1 female. To increase female individuals in captive, 43 abandoned eggs were collected and 3 were hatched this year, but no chicks survived more than a week. However, we found nests abandoned due to disturbance from coastal recreation and livestock. Finally, we collected 15 eggs abandoned in 5 nests were collected, and 6 chicks were fledged. After 5 juveniles fledged in this year join the previous population, there are 8 male and 3 female individuals in total displayed in the Pangolin Dome. Additionally, we shared our research results and experience in the wild to volunteers in Taipei Zoo in October, looking forward to build dialogue between field work and captive observation.

As a matter of experience, more keepers were demanded especially during peak season when chicks hatched (June-July) in Taipei Zoo. Therefore, after understanding the needs, we recruited and trained candidates from college who are interested in husbandry technology in zoo, expect to share the work of zoo keepers, and cultivate future keepers working on animal management. Finally, we hired 6 students from National Taiwan University as part-time keepers. Introduction of the program history and workplace interviews were completed at the end of March. Since April, students were arranged 2 shifts a week to prepare brooding ingredients for the breeding season until May. In June, due to the small number of chicks hatched, students focused in observation of breeding behavior in Pangolin Dome. Results showed that although 2 male birds frequently dug and continued to enter the artificial nest box, they were not successfully paired with the female bird. Therefore, there were no eggs laid this year. In July, eggs from abandoned nest hatched in a row, students worked in 3 shifts a day as keeper. In the end, 6 blue-tailed bee-eater fledged after April.

In order to explore the factors affecting the survival rate of hatched chicks, we collected data of 84 blue-tailed bee-eater hatched so far and conducted survival analysis on 5 variables, including breeding year, egg collected type, disinfectant methods, number of days eggs pre-incubated in Kinmen and the staple food for rearing. The results of the Kaplan–Meier survival curve in total showed that the survival rate of the hatched chicks after 1 month was less than 40%, indicating a higher risk of mortality in the early stages of rearing. The Kaplan–Meier survival curve and the pairwise Peto& Peto's log-rank test on different variables showed that there was no significant difference in the survival rate of chicks only between different number of days egg pre-incubated in Kinmen. The rest variables were significant in breeding year 2015/ breeding year 2019 (p=0.0153), breeding year 2019/ breeding year 2021 (p=0.0153), abandoned eggs and eggs abandoned in nests(p=0.0026), unsterilized and 1:280

Virkon solution (p= 0.0007), and staple food of insects and mixed insect/rat meat (p=0.0487). Decision tree from recursive partitioning indicate that the use of disinfection methods other than 1:280 Virkon solution for abandoned eggs and pre-incubation in Kinmen for more than 14.5 days can increase the survival rate after hatching to nearly 60%. In conclusion, based on the results of the survival analysis, it is suggested that the use of high-concentration Virkon solution to disinfect the surface of eggshells should be avoided in the future. At the same time, higher proportion of insects in the staple diet may increase the survival rate of chicks.

關鍵詞 Keywords:

棄蛋、人才培育、巢箱、圈養、生存分析

abandoned egg, talent cultivation, nest box, captivity, survival analysis

臺北市立動物園動物認養保育計畫成果報告自評表

計畫編號:11103

計畫名稱:動物園栗喉蜂虎生殖坡面永續族群經營與照養人才培育計畫

計畫主持人:國立臺灣大學森林環境暨資源學系劉奇璋副教授

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	未達成目標(請說明,以100字為限)
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	(簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性)(以
	0字為限)
1.	本年度透過撿拾棄蛋 43 顆及 5 巢 15 顆棄巢蛋,成功培育 6 隻幼鳥。目前 5 隻已加入
	熱帶雨林館展示族群,總計8隻公鳥及3隻母鳥,在園內觀察到栗喉蜂虎會使用人工
	坡面及巢箱的情况下,提高未來在動物園內繁殖,自給自足並穩定熱帶雨林館栗喉蜂
	虎族群。
2.	調查團隊在 10 月志工獎座分享調查累積的資料與經驗,未來可不定期開設相關講座,
	促進野外工作與動物園的對話

- 3. 6位大學部工讀生後於3月底完成受訓後,於繁殖季前協助動物園準備繁殖期的育雜食材;於雜鳥數量少的期間,協助完成園內繁殖行為觀察;棄巢蛋陸續孵化後,協助培育出6隻栗喉蜂虎幼鳥。工讀生確實協助減輕雜鳥季的人力需求壓力,也具備動物照養的基礎能力及知識。
- 4. 依據存活分析建議未來園內繁殖栗喉蜂虎應避免使用高濃度衛可液消毒蛋殼表面,同時可增加育雜食譜中的昆蟲比例,可能提高雜鳥的育成率。