

# Eurasian teal

## 小水鴨

春去秋來，小水鴨的遷徙讓人感到季節變換曾幾何時，小水鴨飛來的數量逐漸減少...

Departing in the spring and returning in the fall, Migrating Eurasian Teals remind us of the changing seasons. Once upon a time, The numbers of arriving Eurasian Teals were dropping.



## 小水鴨的數量變化

亞洲地區的小水鴨屬於crecca亞種，繁殖於西伯利亞地區，度冬區域涵蓋於日本、韓國、中國大陸黃河、長江流域及沿海地區，臺灣、中南半島及印度、孟加拉地區等濕地環境。數量估計在80萬~90萬之間。

然而，香港地區小水鴨度冬的族群量，依據香港政府漁農自然護理署（AFCD）及香港觀鳥會（HKBWS）的調查資料顯示，1984年至2013年間，大約於1999年達到最大量5411隻，此後開始逐年下降至2013年的481隻，其族群變化情形甚為嚴峻。

Eurasian Teals in Asia of the subspecies crecca, breeding in Siberia, winter in areas including Japan, Korea, the Yellow River, the Yangtze River and China coastal areas, Taiwan, Indochina and India, Bangladesh, have a population estimated at between 800,000 to 900,000.

According to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department of the Hong Kong Government (AFCD) and the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS), the numbers of Hong Kong Eurasian Teals reached their peak in 1999 with 5,411 birds. Following the population declined to 481 birds in 2013, an alarming drop in the population.

## 小水鴨減少可能原因

濕地開發、污染增加，以及獵捕威脅。此外，還有氣候變化及其連帶影響，例如：乾旱頻率增加、海平面上升、北極苔原棲地減少等，已為全球水鳥族群帶來極具殺傷力的災難性影響。

其中，氣候暖化導致候鳥遷徙途徑延長，加劇候鳥遷徙到理想棲地的難度，無疑將挑戰它們的耐力極限。研究顯示，由於氣候暖化，與20年前相比，目前已有大量候鳥北返時間提前、南遷時間推遲之情形。

## The Changing Numbers of Eurasian Teals

至於，臺灣地區的小水鴨族群，1996年約可視為一個分水嶺，全臺數量5萬多隻達到最高峰，此後小水鴨數量就逐年向下遞減，2011年度已降到10,628隻。22年之間，數量減少了80%、4萬多隻。

香港與臺灣的小水鴨年度族群量變化頗為類似，香港的度冬小水鴨數量最高峰5,411隻出現在1999年，臺灣小水鴨數量最高峰出現在1996年51,032隻，同樣高峰之後呈現巨幅的下降趨勢。

由此觀之，臺灣與香港的小水鴨數量略有同步變化之趨勢。另依據國際濕地組織研究報告中指出源自於亞洲地區小水鴨的整體數量變化趨勢，在1998年至2007年之10年期間，亞洲的水鳥族群包含小水鴨整體數量都是呈現下降趨勢的，因此小水鴨的保育，以至於整體亞洲水鳥的保育實可說已迫在眉睫。

On Taiwan, Eurasian Teal numbers peaked at over 50,000 in 1996. Following years have seen a gradual drop in the population. In 2011, 10,628 birds were recorded, marking an 80% reduction of the population over 22 years, or a loss of approximately 40,000 birds.

Hong Kong and Taiwan share similar statistics showing declining populations of wintering Eurasian Teals. In Hong Kong, the number of wintering Eurasian Teals peaked at 5,411 in 1999, while in Taiwan the number of Eurasian Teals peaked in 1996 with 51,032 birds, also exhibiting a steady downward trend after a significant peak.

From these observations, a similar trend in changing numbers is observed in Hong Kong and Taiwan. A research report of the international wetlands group indicates that from 1998 to 2007, the numbers of Anatidae, including Eurasian Teals, all show a declining trend, so the protection of Eurasian Teals, as well as the overall protection of all Anatidae in Asia is urgent.

## Possible Causes of the Reduced Populations

Possible causes of population reduction include development of wetland areas, increased pollution and hunting threats. In addition, climate change and its related effects, including increased frequency of droughts, rising sea levels, and reduction of the Arctic tundra habitat have all brought devastating impact to global waterfowl populations.

Global warming leads to extended and aggravated migrations, which challenge the limits of the Eurasian Teal's endurance. Research has shown, that compared with 20 years ago, large numbers of migratory birds travel north ahead of time, and delay their return south due to global warming.

## 香港

Hong Kong

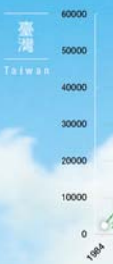


香港地區小水鴨年度數量統計 Annual number of Eurasian Teals in Hong Kong

數據來源: AFCD 及 HKBWS (資料取自: WWF-Hong Kong (http://www.wwf.org.hk); BirdLife International (http://www.birdlife.org))

## 臺灣

Taiwan



臺灣地區小水鴨年度數量統計 Taiwan, annual number of Eurasian Teals

數據來源: 中華濕地學會鳥類調查科 (Source: Chinese Wetland Federation)

## 為何要監測小水鴨

環境變遷是無止境的，生物族群也會因棲息地的改變、或其他干擾因素而產生此許變化。鳥類是環境的指標，是因為鳥類是最容易觀察，也最易受到干擾的生物，因此研究及調查鳥類與環境變遷與互動之關係，成為重要且應長期投入觀察的重點。

目前亞洲地區自然環境破壞的狀況與歐美相較之下嚴重許多，脆弱的生態系統無法承受經濟與人口迅速成長的龐大壓力，全球水鳥數目在過去5年之內已銳減40%。雁鴨科水鳥體型大、易觀察，而小水鴨在度冬鴨科水鳥群的數量較多、分佈廣，自是最佳的監測指標物種。

## The Need for Observation

The natural environment is in constant flux, animal populations change, because of habitat changes, or other disturbances. Birds are an indicator of the environment, and because birds are so easy to observe, but also so vulnerable to disturbance, research and investigation of the relationship between birds and environmental change has become important and should be the focus of on-going long-term efforts.

臺北市動物保護處  
Taipei City Animal Protection Office  
http://www.tcapo.taipei.gov.tw/  
TEL: (886)2-87897158  
FAX: (886)2-27221540  
地址: 11048臺北市信義區吳興街600號109號  
Address: No. 109, Lane 600, Wuxing Street, Xinyi Dist., 11048 Taipei.

社業法人台北市野鳥學會  
Wild Bird Society of Taipei  
http://www.wbst.org.tw  
TEL: (886)2-23259190

世界自然基金會香港分會  
WWF-Hong Kong  
http://www.wwf.org.hk  
www.wwf.org.hk

圖片提供:  
WWF-Hong Kong (傅一峰、吳品鴻)  
林意傑、張德隆、陳玉芬、陳志輝  
(按右側名單排列)



# 小水鴨 俏模樣

## Appearance of the Eurasian Teal



肩羽白色橫紋  
Horizontal white bars in the shoulders

翼綠綠色  
green speculum

尾部黑色  
black tail

全身灰色  
波紋狀羽  
vermiculated gray body feathers

### 小水鴨繁殖羽 Eurasian teal in breeding plumage

臉上眼周圍綠色，  
延伸後頸側  
green eye patch extends to the back of the neck

黑色的過眼線  
black eyeline

尾部三角形  
黃斑塊  
yellow triangle patches in the tail

黃褐色  
鱗狀斑羽  
yellow-brown scaly leathery

# 小水鴨吃什麼

## What do Eurasian Teals Eat?

冬天以水生植物及植物種子為食，也會覓食藻類、田螺、貝類等水生動物，春、夏則以水中無脊椎動物為主食。然而，隨著季節遷徙，小水鴨由西伯利亞一路南下朝鮮半島、中國大陸沿海、臺灣，再北返而回的過程中所攝取的食物，則多是遷徙路經當地所能提供的食物。

In the winter the Eurasian Teal feeds on water plants and seeds. They will also eat algae, snails, shellfish and other aquatic animals. In the spring and summer, their primary diet is invertebrates living in the water. The Eurasian Teal migrate with the seasons, from Siberia, south over the Korean peninsula, China's coastal area, Taiwan, and then returning north following their migratory route which provides local food along the way.



學名 Scientific name

*Anas crecca*

英名 English name

Eurasian teal, Common teal

別名 Aliases

綠翅鴨(香港)、小麻鴨、金翅仔(閩語)

體長 Body length

35-39cm

# 小水鴨住哪裡

## Where do Eurasian Teals Live?

繁殖於歐洲及西伯利亞，冬季遷徙至非洲北部尼羅河流域、中亞、南亞、臺灣和菲律賓等地越冬。常小群或大群的和其他鴨科棲息於海邊、河口、沙洲、湖泊、沼澤、鹽田、魚埕及內陸溪流等有水草的濕地覓食。為冬季移徙來臺灣最普遍、數量也最多的雁鴨科鳥類，每年9月開始陸續抵達，11月至12月為最盛期，翌春3月底開始北返，於4月底時幾乎皆已離開。

The Eurasian Teal breeds in Europe and Siberia, then migrates to the Nile basin in North Africa, central Asia, south Asia, Taiwan and the Philippines to winter. They are often seen in small or large groups with other kinds of ducks in wetland habitats foraging for plants along the ocean, in estuaries, on sandbars, in lakes, swamps, salt flats, fish ponds and streams. Their winter migration to Taiwan is common and is the largest migration of Anatidae (ducks, geese and swans). They begin arriving in September, reaching their peak from November to December. In the spring they return northward starting at the end of March and by the end of April almost all birds have left.

# 臺北 哪裡看

## Where to see the Eurasian teal in Taipei

依據鳥友的觀察記錄，大臺北地區觀察小水鴨的最佳地點仍是淡水河流域中由臺北市動物保護處管轄的「華江雁鴨自然公園」及「關渡自然公園」等兩處。其中關渡自然公園自2001年與台北市野鳥學會攜手經營後，更成為北部區域最重要的候鳥冬地及環境教育解說中心。

According to birdwatcher observation records, the best places to see the Eurasian teal in the greater Taipei area are still the Hualiang Waterfowl Nature Park administered by the Taipei City Animal Protection Office and the Guandu Nature Park in the Tamshui river catchment area. Since the Wild Bird Society of Taipei assumed administration of the Guandu Nature Park in 2001, the park has become an increasingly important wintering site for migratory birds as well as an environmental education and interpretive center.



# 我可以參與的保育行動

- 加入保護野鳥和棲地的保育義工組織
- 捐款支持棲地的保育計畫
- 不支持不當的濕地開發
- 採用友善環境的產品
- 濕地遊憩活動遵守法律規範
- 尊重小水鴨，賞鳥及攝影時不干擾
- 保護濕地的生態環境
- 不參與打獵活動
- 減少生活中的能源浪費

## Personal Actions to Support Conservation

- Join wild bird protection and habitat conservation volunteer organizations
- Support habitat conservation projects
- Oppose improper wetland development
- Use environmentally friendly products
- Follow the rules for wetland recreation area activities
- Respect the Eurasian Teal, limit activities to bird watching and photography
- Protect wetland ecological habitats
- Do not participate in hunting activities
- Reduce daily energy waste

# 香港米埔的鴨科遷移

## The Anatidae Migration in Mai Po Nature Reserve (Hong Kong)

世界自然基金會香港分會與香港大學微生物學系、亞洲生態環境顧問有限公司(AEC)及美國地質調查局(USGS)，在聯合國糧食及農業組織 (FAO)撥款資助下，於2008年12月展開「野鴨衛星追蹤計劃」。在米埔自然保護區為47隻野鴨裝上衛星追蹤器，超過半數在上海九段沙自然保護區及崇明島東灘自然保護區停留，途中曾於黃海區域及龍江省停留，抵達西伯利亞後在當地停留3個月，至9月下旬，以每小時50公里的速度往南飛，曾在俄羅斯東部及日本停留，12月下旬飛抵米埔，總飛行距離超過10,000公里。

In December of 2008, WWF-Hong Kong, in conjunction with the Department of Microbiology of The University of Hong Kong, Asia Ecological Consultants (AEC), the US Geological Survey (USGS), and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) launched the Duck Satellite Tracking Project at Mai Po Nature Reserve with 47 wild ducks fitted with satellite transmitters. Over half of the ducks stopped in the Shanghai Jiuduansha Nature Reserve and Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve. Along their way, they passed the Yellow Sea area and stopped in Heilongjiang Province. Arriving in Siberia, they stay there for three months, before leaving in late September, flying southward at a speed of 50 kilometers per hour, flying to the Russian far east and Japan, then arriving in Mai Po in late December having flown over 10,000 kilometers.

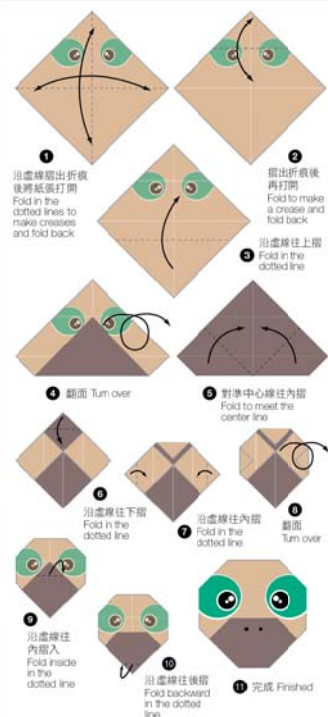
# 臺灣小水鴨的遷移

## The Migration of Eurasian Teals in Taiwan

2007至2009年由行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局委託「候鳥衛星監測計畫」中，8隻小水鴨的衛星追蹤紀錄，離開臺灣後，先抵達中國大陸浙江省杭州灣、舟山群島一帶，之後飛往南韓濟州島、日本鹿兒島方向遷移，再沿朝鮮半島西岸海域北上，經中韓交界鴨綠江、圖們江、中俄邊境興凱湖、庫頁島之後越過鄂霍次克海，回到位於俄羅斯西伯利亞的濕原繁殖區。

From 2007 to 2009, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine Bureau under the Council of Agriculture, commissioned the Migratory Birds Satellite Tracking Program, tracking eight Eurasian Teals. Leaving Taiwan, they flew to Hangzhou Bay in Zhejiang Province and the Zhoushan Islands area of China, before continuing to South Korea's Jeju Island, then Kagoshima Japan, then following the western coast of the Korean Peninsula, crossing the China and South Korea border at the Sea of Okhotsk, continuing through the Yalu and Tumen river estuaries, entering Russia at Kingkaihu, then Sakhalin Island in Siberia to arrive at their wetland breeding grounds.

# 小水鴨摺紙 Eurasian Teal Origami



一起動手做做看，摺出可愛的小水鴨  
Everyone can try their hand at making this charming Eurasian Teal origami!

