

白鶉鵝餵飼架改善研究

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摘要：本文根據台北動物園所圈養之白鶉鵝及野生的夜鷺、小白鷺與牛背鷺之攝食行爲，設計白鶉鵝之餵飼架。經過 4 次改善，已可防止夜鷺、小白鷺與牛背鷺之搶食，且能使白鶉鵝在攝取魚肉時，不至將其他魚肉拖出餵飼架，沈於水底，導致浪費及污染。

關鍵字：白鶉鵝、夜鷺、小白鷺、牛背鷺、餵飼架

前言

本園之白鶉鵝 (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) 在民國 75 年 9 月遷入木柵新園後，10 月中旬即與其他水鳥一起放養在水域面積約 1 公頃的水鳥觀察區。放養之初，該區內之野生鷺鷥僅有 10 餘隻，因所放養之白鶉鵝及部分水鳥必須每日餵飼魚肉，引來更多的野生夜鷺、小白鷺與牛背鷺到此聚集覓食，進而在區內相思樹及竹林築巢繁殖，至民國 81 年在區內聚集的鷺鷥群約有 1 千隻，不僅搶食了所餵給白鶉鵝的魚肉，並且嚴重影響該區的環境，造成部份水鴨中毒死亡。其間數次強力驅趕區內的野生鷺鷥群，但皆徒勞無功，遂於 81 年 6 月將白鶉鵝遷移到鳥園區的水鳥池飼養。初到水鳥池的白鶉鵝先置於隔離舍觀察 10 日，再放養於水鳥池。

水鳥池位於天羅地網的大鳥籠旁，佔地約 0.3 公頃，水域面積約 0.15 公頃，呈不規則形狀，池水深度 0.6 ~ 1.5m，池中有二座小島、水泥橋及人工瀑布，水池四週有高約 1.6 ~ 3m 之圍籬，圍籬內外有濃密的相思

樹林，野生鷺鷥亦常棲息於樹上，池邊及小島上密布灌木及喬木植栽。

白鶉鵝放入水鳥池圈養後，所餵飼的魚肉皆置於岸邊供其採食，而平常在池邊相思樹林棲息的夜鷺等亦會偷食所餵飼的魚肉，起初約有 10 隻並不嚴重，後來卻引來約 50 隻的鷺鷥族群（大部分是夜鷺）到此偷食魚肉，導致約 7 ~ 8kg 的魚肉在短短 10 分鐘內即被鷺鷥群一掃而光，使得白鶉鵝必須捕食池中的活魚維持生計。在野生環境白鶉鵝每日約攝取 900 ~ 1200g (Brown and Urban 1969) 或 1201g (Din and Eltringham 1974a) 的食物，在圈養環境約攝取 1600g (Andone et al, 1969)，顧及水鳥池無法提供足夠的活魚為食物，為免白鶉鵝有餓死之慮，遂進行餵飼架之設計改善研究，讓野生鷺鷥吃不到魚肉。

材料與方法

本研究分成數個階段。依據白鶉鵝以大嘴巴浸入水中捕魚之方式，將餵飼架置於水面下，在選定放置餵飼架的位置後，觀察野生鷺鷥群偷食魚的情形，將缺點做進一步的改善。

THE STUDY OF WHITE PELICAN ON IMPROVING FEEDING RACK IN WATERFOWL POOL

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ABSTRACT: A small population of white pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*) was settled and raised with other water birds in the area for observing waterfowls in mid-October 1986 after all animals were moved to new Taipei Zoo in September 1986. The area for exhibition of white pelican was about one hectare. In the beginning, there were only ten more wild black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) in the area and accommodated themselves to the other water birds. However, the immigrants have been aggregated from one species to three main species, which included black-crowned night herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzette*), and Cattle Egret (*bubuleus ibis*), and other migratory birds in four years. Those populations were counted about one thousand individuals. The three species became the permanent residents of their area and caught almost all feed for the white pelican. This situation made the small population of white pelican become no competition for feed and tend to be extincted though we have tried to expel the night herons or to move the white pelican population to another pond. Therefore, we decided to make a special feeding rack that could prevent the feed being stolen by the night herons. This feeding rack kept feed in deeper water in which the night herons could reach it hardly, and the white pelican still could pick up the feed from the feeding rack. The improved equipment performed significant efficiency.

KEY WORDS: White pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalus*), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Little Egret (*Egretta garzette*), and Cattle Egret (*Bubuleus ibis*) immigrants, feeding rack

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