

# 小金剛猩猩的成長及其飼養管理策略

楊健仁 陳德和  
台北市立動物園

雄性金剛猩猩——「寶寶」於進園時體重10.1公斤，估算年齡約2歲，半年後的增重漸趨穩定，4歲體重達31.7公斤，雖較同齡圈養者低，但囿於目前本園圈養環境活動空間，乃節制餵食避免增重驟速，造成肥胖影響健康。在圈養的環境，亦見「寶寶」表現金剛猩猩於野外特有捶胸、臣服及斜視行為。幾個不同時段的行為觀察，顯示室內展示場提供的各項遊樂器場，稍能填補獨居的無聊，惟對管理員仍然依賴甚殷。於戶外綠地展示場縱情玩樂自娛的時間佔44.5%，其移動時間佔能量分佈的40.3%，顯示精力過盛，此為四歲齡金剛猩猩的正常表現。園界先知在探討過去金剛猩猩圈養史後，針對其個性，提出適切的需求條件，成為日後近代動物園金剛猩猩圈養管理的金科玉律，而引起飼養策略的改革，包括以愛心與耐心關懷動物以建立密切的人獸關係；改進圈養場所的居住環境，強調自然生態的展示訴求；提供舒適合乎生理及心理健康的欄舍設施；開發行為工程以陶冶動物身心，並設計讓人獸同樂交流；由野外的食物調查，也提供園內飼養作多樣化的處理及維生素E方面的重視，對於成年動物的食物，亦有特別的禁忌；由疾病的認知，以預防潛在的危險，確保健康。本園的飼養管理策略，大抵同前述原則，包括提供遊樂器材，引進「黑猩猩」為伴，紓解無聊；多樣化且均衡營養的供食，隨「寶寶」的成長，檢討牛奶的供食，改換自製的植物源性飯糰；並要求管理人員作特殊的管理，投入更多的關愛。

## 前言

由於人口的激增，導致山林開墾及破壞，加以工業革命後帶來環境的污染，使得野生動物正遭受空前的浩劫。所有的類人猿均屬國際自然與自然保育聯盟(IUCN)紅皮書上的瀕臨絕種動物，西部低地金剛(*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*)原產於赤道非洲的幾個國家，根據Cousins(1978)調查結果，只在加彭森林裡還有一些在統計上尚屬有意義的數量。

1847年Savage and Wyman為金剛猩猩的學名

界定後(Short, 1980)有不少的金剛猩猩相繼被引進歐美各地動物園，成為動物園界的新寵(Lang, 1960., short, 1980)。1962年據統計有148頭分佈於60座動物園(Reynolds, 1967)。1987年底，共有975頭低地金剛登錄，其中405頭為圈養繁殖者。現存615頭中有273頭為圈養繁殖，分佈於全球126座動物園，3處研究機構及2處私人圈養所(Kirschhofer, 1988)。表一所列是自1962年開始血統登錄以來，各階段野外繁殖與圈養繁殖比；表二為各階段出生與死亡統計(Kirschhofer, 1979, 1982, 1988)。顯見自1976年起金剛猩

# **The Growth and Management Plan of the Gorilla at Taipei Zoo**

Chien-Jen Yang and Te-Ho Chen  
Taipei Zoo

A male gorilla entered Taipei Zoo in January 1987 when he was estimated to be 2 years old. He weighed 10.1 Kg at that time, and after six months his body weight began to increase steadily. At the age of 4 he weighed 31.7 Kg that was lighter than most other 4 years old gorillas in captivity, but because of the limit of the space of activity, his diet was restrained to avoid obesity.

His behaviors at different time of a day were observed. He was as energetic as other juvenile gorillas outdoors, spending 44.5% of his time in playing and 40.3% of his time in movement. Being kept indoors, he showed great dependence on keepers, and various diversions obviously helped allay boredom. Behaviours like chest-beating, submissive posture and indirect looking were observed.

Because gorillas have been kept by human beings for a long period of time, many studies have been done and many conclusions have been drawn. Referring to those reports, we made management plans for this animal. Actions that have been taken include offering more diversions, introducing a chimpanzee for company, increasing variety in food, making vegetative rice cake and demanding special attention and concern from keepers.