

圈養藪貓之刻板行為與環境豐富化策略

彭仁隆* 陳淑梅* 王嘉輝* 黃惠琴*

彭仁隆 陳淑梅 王嘉輝 黃惠琴 2002。圈養藪貓之刻板行為與環境豐富化策略。動物園學報 14:39-50。

摘要：小型貓科所處的圈養環境經常是高度可預測性、低度行為刺激的仿岩欄舍。自然行為無法展現，間接指出了動物福利的低落，更因此衍生出異常行為 (abnormal behaviour) 的發生。台北市立動物園夜行館所展示的藪貓，一直以來皆展現明顯的踱步行為 (pacing)，此行為可能指示了該圈養環境無法符合該動物的生理、心理或欲求行為 (appetitive behaviour) 上的需求。環境豐富化 (environmental enrichment) 是在圈養環境下，利用人為或自然的因子，激發野生動物展現自然行為，並改善及預防異常行為的發生。

本研究顯示，藉由食物多樣化及餵食方式的改變，藪貓由原有規律的取食行為演變為獵食行為；取食的時間與品質有效地提高；刻板的踱步行為時間比率亦在實驗期間有顯著性地降低。研究結果提昇圈養藪貓的福祉，建議可作為其他貓科動物行為豐富化之參考依據。

關鍵字：藪貓、異常行為、欲求行為、踱步、環境豐富化、動物福利

STEREOTYPIC BEHAVIOUR AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT STRATEGY OF CAPTIVE SERVAL CAT (*Felis serval*)

Shawn Peng* Shu-Mei Chen* Chia-Hui Wang* Huey-Chin Hwang*

Abstract: The captive environment of small cats is often referring to highly predictable and under-stimulating artificial-rock made exhibitions. Unable to express natural behaviour indicates the degradation of animals' welfare, which can result in the expression of abnormal behavior. Pacing behaviour of serval cat at nocturnal house, Taipei Zoo, has been recorded for a few years; this also indicates the captive environment can not meet animals' appetitive requirements and physiological/psychological demand. Environmental enrichment techniques have been implemented to allow captive wildlife stimulating natural behaviour and meliorate/prevent from abnormal behaviour by using natural or unnatural devices. A serval cat's feeding routine was significantly evolved into foraging behaviour by varying diets and presentations. Its foraging period and quality also increased. Its stereotypic pacing behaviour was significantly reduced during the enriched period, suggesting that the welfare of captive serval cat had improved in this study.

Key words: serval cat、abnormal behaviour、appetitive behaviour、pacing、environmental enrichment、animal welfare

* Taipei Zoo, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.