## 臺北動物園動物訓練推動與發展

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摘要:為了有效提昇動物展示教育與動物福祉品質,臺北市立動物園於2003年開始導入以正面鼓勵增強為原則的動物訓練,在推動4年期間從動物訓練的理論與實務發展著手,以建立管理員對動物訓練的共識與加強其操作意願。在動物訓練發展與試驗過程中,設定了「親近關係建立」、「動物管理訓練」、「動物醫療訓練」等三階段目標,與各階段的操作流程與模式,也設定以大型草食哺乳動物、大型靈長類動物、大型食肉動物等為優先進行訓練目標,並再依現況進行中小型哺乳動物、猛禽類及其他動物的動物訓練順序。針對不同動物類別的習性、管理需求與醫療需求,可以設定不同的訓練目標與階段。在4年之間,參與動物訓練的動物管理人員從約10%增加至約48%,動物訓練的對象動物也逐年增加,至2006年為35種158隻動物。每一階段的動物訓練的物種與個體都逐年增加,至2006年止,親近關係訓練、動物管理訓練、醫療配合訓練的動物個體數分別為35種158隻、28種118隻、16種56隻動物。

如能發展一套兼具學習與管理的機制,可以同時對管理員與動物身心場域都有益處,就能提振 管理員對動物的主動關懷和參與業務的熱忱,動物福祉與展示品質就能不斷提昇。「動物訓練」有 效聯結管理員與動物間的溝通情境,同時提昇管理員的參與成就感及動物管理和展示的品質,已成 爲了本園開始積極推動的一項新的動物管理模式。

**關鍵字**:正面鼓勵增強,操作制約反應,動物福祉,管理員成就感。

## 前言

動物園爲維持展示環境與動物健康狀態的 品質,必須對動物進行動物管理的操作,如出 入欄舍(籠具)等,以及進行保定醫療等健檢與療 程,如打針、抽血等。這些操作常常會對野生 動物形成壓力,甚或造成野生動物對管理員與 獸醫產生戒心,出現驚慌、躲避、不安等緊迫 的行爲,排斥這些對動物本體有助益的操作。 動物的排拒反應,使得日常醫療與管理工作的 操作難度增加。然而,基於動物福祉並展示教 育品質,這些管理和醫療操作卻是必須持續進 行。如果沒有改善並舒緩動物對操作的緊張反 應,所有管理與醫療對野生動物、管理員和獸醫都會形成壓力,而減弱管理與醫療操作的效果。爲了減少這些緊張反應,強化動物管理及醫療品質,愈來愈多的動物園(如:Disney's Animal Kingdom, Fort Worth Zoo, Perth Zoo, Philadelphia Zoo, Saint Louis Zoo, Sedgwick County Zoo等等)開始採取正面鼓勵增強(Positive reinforcement)的動物訓練方式。藉由管理員或是訓練員與動物建立互動關係,讓動物能配合指令並能忍受操作可能產生的不適感,達到加強動物管理與醫療的效率品質(Bloomsmith et al., 1994; Bloomsmith et al., 1998;

## **Encouraging and Developing Animal Training in the Taipei Zoo**

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## **Abstract**

Positive reinforcement training was initiated in Taipei Zoo in 2003 to effectively promote education from animal exhibits and enhance quality of animal welfare in captivity. We began with theoretical instruction and practical exercise to build common consensus among keepers and elevate their aspiration toward animal training. During the developing and trial process of animal training, we set up three major objectives and pertinent operation procedures according to different phases — "building close relationship", "facilitating animal management" and "facilitating animal medical treatment". Different animal categories followed different training goals and steps, in the following orders: large herbivorous mammals, large primates, large carnivorous mammals, medium to small sized mammals, raptors and others. The percentage of keepers participating in animal training increased from around 10% to 48% over the last four years. By 2006, the numbers of targeted species and individuals annually rose to 35 species and 158 individuals for "building close relationship", 28 species and 118 individuals for "facilitating animal management", and 16 species and 56 individuals for "facilitating animal medical treatment", respectively. The results showed that development of such a mechanism with both learning and management functions may eventually be mutual beneficial to the keepers and the captive wildlife. Its byproduct is to also inspire keepers' willingness of participation in the future. Most importantly, animal welfare and exhibit quality can be improved. Animal training works as a communicating channel, and has successfully connected keepers and animals. In addition, the process of animal training makes keepers encouraged and improves quality of animal exhibit and management. Positive reinforcement training has become a new important approach of animal management in the Taipei Zoo.

**Key words**: positive reinforcement, operant conditioning response, animal welfare, curator achievement