



## Kenting's Autumn Eagle Festival Meeting the King of the Sky

# 與空中王者的相會

## 墾丁鷹季的秋天盛會

**當**最後一雙海灘鞋快樂的離開墾丁沙灘，接踵而來的，是一隻隻銳利霸氣的身影展開雙翼，用傲視的英姿取代熱鬧搖滾的音樂祭，成為專屬於秋季的墾丁之星。

由於墾丁國家公園是屬於東亞地區候鳥遷徙路線上的重要棲息站，每年過境的候鳥種類及數量相當多，秋季更為過境的高峰期。在這些候鳥遷移過境的景觀上，以9到10月間數以萬計的鷹群過境最受眾人矚目，當群鷹飛過，壯觀景象甚至可用「鷹海」、「鷹柱」或「鷹天」來形容，亦成為世界級的自然生態景觀。

**W**hat come to Kenting after the last tourist leaves here happily are the heroic, winged creatures. Replacing Kenting's summer rock'n roll concerts, these kings of the sky become Kenting's autumn stars.

KTNP is an important stop for migratory birds in East Asia, and there is a significant number of species and quantity of them every year, especially in autumn. In this season, tens of thousands of eagles pass by in September and October, and the number is so vast that it can be described as "seas of eagles," "pillars of eagles," or even "skies of eagles," making it a world-class natural phenomenon.

## 與天相會 天之王者

台灣常見的猛禽中，分為留棲性與遷徙性的兩大類。基隆港灣上的黑鳶，或是各地山林常見的大冠鷲等屬於留棲性猛禽，依照不同的生物特性，長期地生活在台灣的不同棲地；遷徙性猛禽則只會選在某個時間光臨台灣，成為來自遠方的生態貴客。每年冬天依照遷徙的路線，陸續從北半球地區向南飛，找尋渡冬的棲地，直到隔年春天，再北返回到原棲地。而這些南往北返的墾丁貴客，有赤腹鷹、灰面鵟鷹，以及蜂鷹、澤鵟、魚鷹和紅隼等，其中以赤腹鷹和有國慶鳥之稱的灰面鵟鷹為主要常客。以下為讀者整理出鷹種特色，為您在赴墾丁賞鷹前，先補充賞鷹知識！

總是搶在9月上旬先報到的是體型較小的赤腹鷹(英名 Chinese Goshawk，學名 *Accipiter soloensis*)，體長約30公分，雄成鳥頭至背面深灰色，腹面淡橙色，眼睛虹膜紅色，翼下尖端呈黑色，為其主要辨識特徵；雌成鳥與雄成鳥相似，但羽色較深且眼睛虹膜呈黃色；幼鳥頭至背面暗褐色，腹面有暗色斑紋；亞成鳥與幼鳥相似，但眼睛虹膜雄鳥由黃色至紅色。赤腹鷹飛行時像鴿子一樣，

## King of the Sky

Taiwan's common raptors can be divided into "resident birds" and "migratory birds." *Milvus migrans* in Keelung bay and *Spilornis cheela* commonly seen are resident raptors that live in different areas according to their nature. Migratory raptors only visit Taiwan at certain time, making them Taiwan's valuable guests from afar. Every winter, they follow migratory routes and fly from the northern hemisphere southward and return in the following spring. These guests visiting Kenting include *Accipiter soloensis*, *Butastur indicus*, *Pernis ptilorhynchus*, *Circus spilonotus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, and *Falco tinnunculus*. Among which, *Accipiter soloensis* and *Butastur indicus* are more common. More information is shown below.

What arrives in Taiwan first in early-September is the smaller *Accipiter soloensis*. About 30cm long, the male's head to back is gray, the belly is light orange, the iris is red, and the tip of the bottom of the wing is black. The female is similar except the feather has a darker color and the iris is yellow. An infant bird's head to back is dark brown, and the belly has dark stripes. Similar to the infant, a sub-adult's iris, however, is a yellowish-red. *Accipiter soloensis* flies like a

美麗的墾丁海域是迎接群鷹最重要的舞台 / 戴進元攝  
The beautiful sea in Kenting is the most important stage to meet and greet eagles / by Cheng-guang Chen





鳳頭蒼鷹居高枝頭，長嘯傲視 / 蔡乙榮攝  
*Accipiter trivirgatus* rests on a twig and glances down.  
/ by Yi-jung Tsai



灰面鵟鷹成鳥的飛翔身影 / 蔡乙榮攝  
The ripe. *Butastur indicus* flying / by Yi-jung Tsai

鼓翼頻率快而振幅淺。赤腹鷹的過境期間自9月上旬至10月下旬，長達2個月，高峰期則在9月中旬及下旬，曾創下單日近6萬隻的過境紀錄。

灰面鵟鷹（英名 Gray-faced Buzzard-Eagle，學名 *Butastur indicus*）約在10月上旬至中旬過境，是接續赤腹鷹的下個重量級角色。灰面鵟鷹屬中型猛禽，體長約49公分，雌鳥體型大於雄鳥；翼展約110公分，翼型狹長。頭與背部皆為紅褐色，是台灣鷹科猛禽中最偏紅者，頰部呈灰色。雌鳥胸部夾雜有白色斑和雄鳥的整片赤褐色為區別，幼鳥之胸腹部則為白色，有粗大縱斑；翅膀皆為暗赤褐色，有4至6條黑色橫紋。鼓翼時頻率中等而振幅深，翼面水平，御風能力甚強，喜歡在風中玩耍。偶爾鳴叫，叫聲為前低後高之「己機～」；遷移時可成數百隻的大量。

每年3月牠們會從南方經過台灣到北方繁殖，以彰化的八卦山為重要驛站之一，彰化人以牠自南方飛來將之稱為「南路鷹」，又適逢清明節，故又有「清明鳥」、「掃墓鳥」之通稱；牠們秋季再由北方往南過冬時，總在國慶日前後大量過境屏東縣滿州鄉一帶，因此又稱為「國慶鳥」。

蜂鷹（英名 Oriental Honey Buzzard，學名 *Pernis ptilorhynchus Taczanowski*），因喜歡以蜂類之蛹為主食而得名，台灣早年稱牠為雕頭鷹。分類上蜂鷹有3種，分別是西方蜂鷹、東方蜂鷹以及條紋蜂鷹，在台灣過境的以東方蜂鷹為主，其數量僅次於赤腹鷹及灰面鵟鷹。體長約57公分至60公分。頭小細長，雙翼寬長，嘴為黑色，腳及趾為黃色。東方蜂鷹的羽色多變，是台灣猛禽

pigeon and has fast and shallow wing-flapping. They stay in Taiwan from early September to late October, and the peak is in late September, with a record high of 60,000 birds in one day.

The next heavyweight is *Butastur indicus* that comes to Taiwan around early and mid October. As a medium-sized raptor, *Butastur indicus* is about 49cm long, and the females are bigger than males. The wings span for about 110cm and are narrow and elongated. Its head and back are reddish brown, and the cheek is gray. The female's chest has white spots and the male's is reddish brown. The infant's chest and belly are white with thick stripes; the wings are dark red with 4~6 black cross stripes. The wing-flapping is medium with deep movement, the wing surface is flat and works well like a glider. *Butastur indicus* makes the "yee-jee" cry occasionally and moves in hundreds.

Every March, they fly northward via Taiwan to reproduce, and Changhua's Mt. Bagua is one of their important stops. People in Changhua call them "South Route Eagles" because they come from the south and "Ching Ming Birds" because they show up in Ching Ming season. They often stay around Pingtung County when they fly southward in autumn.

*Pernis ptilorhynchus* is named so because it likes to feed on bee pupas. This species includes three subspecies including Western Honey Buzzards, Oriental Honey Buzzards, and Crested Honey Buzzards. Oriental Honey Buzzards are third most commonly seen migratory raptors in Taiwan. Its body is about 57~60cm long, has a small head, broad and long wings, a black beak, and yellow claws. Oriental Honey Buzzards have different

中唯一具有超過2種色型的多色型鷹種，翼尖黑色，尾下有數條暗色細橫帶。鼓翼時，頻率慢而振幅深，翼面呈水平狀，常直線滑翔甚遠，偶爾有翻飛等奇特行為。遷移時，常由5至30隻成群飛行，分佈的海拔範圍非常大，300至2,500公尺的山地皆可見其蹤影，但以1,000公尺以下的低海拔山地最為常見。

其他常見的還有紅隼、澤鶯及魚鷹等過境數量較少的各種遷徙性猛禽及留棲性猛禽大冠鷲，雖然為數不多，但展翅飛翔的鷹姿仍使眾人嘆為觀止。

大冠鷲（英名 Crested Serpent Eagle，學名 *Spilornis cheela*），體型大且叫聲長而悠揚，叫聲像似「揮揮揮，揮幽～揮幽～」。體長約70公分，翼展140至160公分。體色為黑到深棕色，胸腹有白色斑點，頭頂有羽冠，嘴、腳、腳趾為黃色，飛行時偶以3至5隻為一小群，翼面下接近末端的白色翼帶及尾羽白色橫帶是最大的辨識特徵。

### 準備妥當 盡興而歸

想要好好的欣賞這精彩的「群鷹會」，當然也要做好事前的準備工作。在自身裝備方面，猛禽的起鷹時段大致為清晨5點30分就開始（如灰面鵟鷹），一直到傍晚都還有鷹會在空中盤旋，所以要帶著長袖衣物可防寒兼防曬。由於猛禽都是在高空中飛行，且數量眾多，應準備

feather colors and are the only raptor in Taiwan with more than two types of color. The wing tip is black with several dark, thin stripes. The wing-flapping is slow and deep, the wing surface is flat and allows the bird to glide easily – and sometimes even barrel-rolls. They travel in a group of 5~30 and can be seen in many regions including mountains in 300~2,500m, but mostly in those under 1,000m.

Other common migratory and resident raptors include *Pandion haliaetus*, *Circus aeruginosus* and *Falco tinnunculus*. Although in smaller numbers, these eagles still never stop fascinating us.

*Spilornis cheela* are large and make a “hui ~ hui ~ hui ~ yu” sound. Its body is about 70cm long with a wingspan of 140~160cm. The body is black or dark brown, with white spots in the chest. The top of the head has a crest, and the beak, legs, and claws are yellow. Three ~ five are often in a group. Its most distinct feature is the white belts around the wing tips and white stripes in the tail.

### Get Ready for the Show

Preparations are surely needed if you wish to see the exciting eagle exhibition. Since the raptors usually move out around 5:30 in the morning (e.g. *Butastur indicus*), and some raptors can still be seen in the night, you should wear long sleeves to keep you from the cold and the sun. Since they fly in high altitudes and are in large groups, you should

秋季的墾丁因遠道而來的老鷹而顯得熱鬧 / 賴宛靖攝

Kenting in Autumn seems busy because of those eagles coming from far away place / by Wan-ching Lai





7~10倍的雙筒望遠鏡，或用單筒望遠鏡來觀察停在樹梢上的鷹類。另在觀察時，常直接面對太陽，務必需要戴著墨鏡以防止眼睛受傷，其他如防蚊液、隨身藥品、雨具等也都是不可缺少的基本配備。

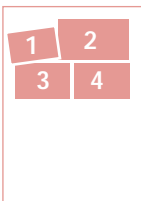
除先做好鳥類的相關辨識功課之外，預先準備好路線圖也是很重要的，才不會浪費很多時間在找路上面；也可帶著計數器及紀錄本來作觀察研究，在記錄的同時可對應著已學習到的相關知識，也可更有一番自我的心得及領悟。

在識別的程序上，依序為翼型（可先判別是鷹科或隼科）；翼展大小及飛行時的群集大小；輪廓比例及翼面角度；若光線與角度許可，則可細看其羽色與斑紋；留意行為、聽其鳴聲；當無法辨識時再將季節與環境因素考量進去。

use a 7~10x binocular or a monocular to view those that stop in trees. Since you would often face the sun when viewing them, be sure to wear sunglasses to protect your eyes. Bug spray, medications, and rain gear should also be brought.

Besides knowing how to distinguish the birds, it is also important to have a route so no time would be wasted on being lost. You can also bring a counter and a notebook for making observations. While observing the birds, you can also match them with what you learned and further enhance the experience.

When distinguishing the birds, you should first look at the wing shape (to tell if they are eagles or hawks), wingspan and group size, proportion, and wing angle. If lighting and angle allow, you can also check for feather color and stripe, the birds' behaviors and sounds. If this can't be done, you should consider the season and environment.



- 2006年滿州賞鷹博覽會上，小朋友用精彩的表演揭開序幕 / 蔡乙榮攝  
2006 Manchou Eagle-gazing Fair. The children's exciting performance marks the beginning of the event. / by Yi-jung Tsai
- 2007年秋季社頂凌霄亭賞鷹活動，小朋友也熱情地參與互動 / 墾管處提供  
Eagle-gazing in She-ding's Ling-hsiao Pavilion, autumn, 2007. The children also participate with a sense of excitement. / provided by KTNP
- 2007年秋季社頂凌霄亭賞鷹活動，民眾專心地聆聽解說員的專業介紹 / 墾管處提供  
Eagle-gazing in She-ding's Ling-hsiao Pavilion, autumn, 2007. The visitors carefully listen to the volunteer guides. / provided by KTNP
- 秋季社頂凌霄亭上，興奮的賞鷹民眾皆迫不及待地捕捉重要的一刻 / 蔡乙榮攝  
Autumn, 2007. The excited crowds of eagle-gazers wait for the most important moment in She-ding's Ling-hsiao Pavilion. / by Yi-jung Tsai



滿天飛鷹佈滿墾丁的天空，讓賞鷹者大為興奮 / 蔡乙榮攝  
The eagles under the blue sky makes Kenting's autumn more exciting. / by Yi-jung Tsai

### 觸見守護 折翼哀傷

壯麗飛鷹翔越台灣南部的天空，屏東縣的滿州鄉由於地理位置及地形關係，一直以來都是群鷹遷移的聚集地。在早期的窮困年代，為了養家活口，都成了捕鷹人的肉類來源。到了1970年，鷹類標本外銷，捕鷹成為家庭副業。彰化縣的八卦山一帶是春季灰面鵟鷹的重要夜棲地，當地「南路鷹一萬死九千」的俗諺可見當時捕鷹、猛禽慘死的狀況。直到保育觀念逐漸受到大家的重視，隨著相關保育法令的陸續頒佈，經由執法取締違法獵鷹行為及宣導教育，殘忍大量的殺戮情況才逐漸減少。但仍有層出不窮的盜獵事件發生，甚至隨著獵殺手法的改變及器具的進步，獵殺的數量依舊相當驚人。在人類的貪婪下，這些高空中的孤傲王者折損了羽翼，永遠都無法再回到天上。

為保護這些遠道而來的貴客，愛鳥人士不斷地在設法守護，及推動相關的保護策略，即使挫折多於成功、效益短暫，他們仍舊不放棄任何一個機會，期望能讓獵鷹人變保育人，並藉由與地方經濟的結合推動當地觀光事業（如引導賞鷹），使居民可在獲利之餘深刻體會保育的重要性，進而學會珍惜與尊重牠們的生命。

秋天將至，起風的墾丁雖不若盛夏時熱鬧燦爛，但卻不會蕭瑟，因為，秋季的天際更加繽紛、更加生動，因為有這群遠道的異鄉翔鷹來作客，有機會，不妨安排幾天假期，參與墾丁鷹季，一同感受瀟灑飛鷹的魅力吧。🌀

### Protecting the Broken Wings

For these magnificent creatures that fly across southern Taiwan, Pingtung County's Manchow Township has always been their stop due to its location and terrain. In the earlier days when resources were scarce, the birds were a food source, and in the 1970s, eagle-specimen export and production were very common. Mt. Bagua in Changhua County is a key night stop for *Butastur indicus* in spring, and the local's saying of "90% of the South Road Eagles Die" shows how terrifying the situation was. After conservation laws and concepts have developed, the killing then gradually stopped due to law enforcement and education. However, poaching still occurs – and sometimes even escalates with new methods and instruments. Due to mankind's greed, these pride kings of the sky have lost their wings and can never return to their thrones.

In order to protect these precious visitors, environmentalist are working hard to protect them and promoting relevant strategies. Despite the frequent frustrations and short-lived effects, they never give up and are working to persuade eagle hunters to transform into protectors. If local economic activities could include the eagles (such as tours of eagle-viewing), the locals would be able to understand and value the creatures while making a living.

Autumn is here. Even though Kenting will not be as lively as what it was in the summer, it would definitely not be lonely as its sky is getting more dazzling and full of life thanks to the foreign, aerial visitors. In your next break, try to come to Kenting and experience the charisma of the flying eagles. 🌀