

# 墾丁國家公園 海角鷹資 綠色生活地圖

## 墾丁國家公園



墾丁國家公園成立於1984年1月，是我國成立第一座的國家公園，三面臨海，為我國少數同時涵蓋陸域與海域的國家公園之一。由於百萬年來地殼運動不斷的作用，陸地與海洋彼此交蝕影響，造就了園區高位珊瑚礁、海蝕地形、崩崖地形等奇特的地理景觀。特殊的海陸位置上加上熱帶氣候的催化，孕育出豐富多變的生態樣貌，海岸林帶的植物群落尤其特殊罕見，每年還有大批候鳥自北方飛來過冬，數量之多蔚為奇觀，為墾丁國家公園妝點出卓絕風貌。長久以來臺灣便是東亞地區鳥類遷移的重要中繼站之一，而墾丁國家公園位於臺灣最南端，是秋季數以百萬的遷移性鳥類南遷時必經的最後渡津。因此每年秋季墾丁國家公園管理處規劃的「賞鷹季」活動，已經成為國人至墾丁國家公園從事戶外休閒活動的一大主題。

### Kenting National Park

Established in January 1984, Kenting National Park is the first national park in Taiwan, facing the ocean on three sides also makes it one of the few national parks in Taiwan to cover both land and sea. Due to the constant crustal movement over millions of years, with ocean eroding the coastal landscape, resulted in unique geological landscapes in this area including uplifted coral reef, sea erosion landform and slumping cliff. The special land-sea location coupled with catalysis of the tropical climate brought forth multi-variant ecologies, with coastal forest botany among the most unique and rare, as well as large flocks of migratory birds coming over for winter from up north, spectacular in number, forming a splendid image for the Park. Taiwan has long been the main stopover in terms of bird migration in East Asia, and situated at the southern tip of Taiwan, the Park is the last transit millions of bird will come across during their migration to the south in autumn. Therefore, every autumn, the Park organizes the Kenting Raptor-Watch Season has become a popular outdoor activity people come to the Park for.

## 社頂自然公園



社頂自然公園位於墾丁國家森林遊樂區旁，面積128.7公頃，長在礁石上的樹木受到東北季風的吹襲，雕塑出自然盆景狀的藝術傑作。園內並有豐富的動植物、石灰岩洞、數處視野良好綠草如茵的草地，及珊瑚礁岩裂縫造成的一線天景觀。築於高位珊瑚礁上的凌霄亭是最廣為人知的觀察點，由於展望佳、視野好，所以成為臺灣觀察猛禽過境的最佳地點，秋季時可觀察到多種不同的遷移方式：

### Sheding Nature Park



Next to the Kenting Forest Recreation Area, Sheding Nature Park covers 128.7 hectares with trees grown on reefs constantly blown by the northeast monsoon, sculpting magnificent works of art in the form of natural botany. The Park has bountiful fauna and flora, limestone caves, spectacular view in several sites, lush green grass, and the thread of sky landscape formed by the fissure on coral reef rocks. Ling-hsiao Pavilion is the most famous sighting point with the best view in the park, thus becoming the best location for observing raptor migration in Taiwan, during the autumn, many different migratory methods are observed.

- Hawk flocks set off from Jialeshui at the crack of dawn, soar above the ocean on the east in a file, forming a winding river of hawk.
- Later on in the day, when the air current on land is stronger, hawk flocks pass out into the sea from high above us, sometimes in extreme height and speed, with hundreds of raptors stealing past in a blink of an eye.
- Those arriving from the west will fly north via the south, pass above us, seek hot air currents in the valley, soar to an elevated height before gathering again, and ride out south to the sea with the wind as power.

## 滿州鄉



滿州境內里德、響林一帶山區，地勢足以避風，提供了過境遷徙猛禽絕佳的夜棲點，尤其是灰面鵟鷹，年復一年地來到滿州鄉，作為渡海前的最後補給點。過境期間，每天正午前後，抵達恆春半島的鷹群便會自四方，向滿州聚集準備停棲過夜。入夜後，牠們會停棲在山區樹上等待清晨啟程，繼續南遷。觀察落鷹的最佳地點是里德橋及山頂橋附近，在這裡可欣賞群鷹起落，時而盤旋鳴叫、時而俯衝停棲。有別於社頂的早晨，滿州的黃昏有一種寧靜悠閒的田園美。但是，提醒大家切勿進入猛禽夜棲的山區，以免造成干擾，影響牠們渡海前的最後休息。

### Manjou Township

Mountains along Lide and Sianglin in Manjou act as wind-shields, providing the perfect resting point for migratory raptors at night, especially Grey-faced Buzzard that comes back every year to Manjou Township, as the last supply stop before crossing the ocean. During the transit, hawk flocks arriving at Hengchun Peninsula will gather towards Manjou from all corners around noon every day, preparing to soar out to the ocean on the next day. Once dark, they perch on trees in the mountains awaiting departure at the crack of dawn and continue their journey south. The best spot to observe landing hawks is around Lide Bridge/Shan-ding Bridge, where one can see the landing and takeoff of hawk flocks, sometimes hovering and crying, sometimes diving and perching. Different to mornings at Sheding, sunsets at Manjou has a peaceful and serene kind of pastoral beauty. However, we must remind you all not to enter mountains with raptors perching for the night so as not to cause disruption, and interrupt their last rest before crossing the ocean.



## 猛禽是什麼

猛禽顧名思義代表著兇猛且獵食其他動物為生的鳥類，猛禽具備尖銳而有力的腳爪用來掠取、獵殺生物，同時擁有彎曲帶鈎的嘴喙來撕裂肉塊的鳥類。符合這種定義的鳥類，包括了隼形目的老鷹及鴟形目的貓頭鷹。英文稱猛禽為raptor，乃源自拉丁文的rapere，原意為抓取並奪去，精確地描述了猛禽的生態與行為。一般俗稱的老鷹是指鷹、鵟、鷲、鵞、鵠、隼等，在分類學上屬於隼形目，牠們需要倚靠絕佳的視力獵捕食物，乃是白晝活動的日行性猛禽。

## 猛禽為什麼要遷移

猛禽的生活與棲息環境密不可分，受到氣候的影響甚大。進入秋季後，高緯度地區的氣候逐漸寒冷，食物來源也開始日漸匱乏，猛禽就開始向低緯度地區遷移到一個食物充足、適合暫時落脚的地方度過冬天，等來年春季再返回高緯度地區，進行傳宗接代的使命。

### What is a raptor

A literal translation of raptor is a fierce carnivorous bird that preys on other animals, with sharp strong claws to snatch and prey, as well as curvy hooked beak to tear up meat. Birds fitting these definitions include FALCONIFORMES hawk and STRIGIFORMES owl. Raptor originates from Latin rapere, meaning to take by force, which depicts with precision the biology and behavior of raptors. What we commonly call hawk actually includes hawk, eagle, vulture, buzzard, harrier and falcon, belonging to the order FALCONIFORMES in taxonomy, they rely on keen eyesight to prey, and are diurnal raptors that is active in daylight.

### Why do raptors migrate

The livelihood and habitat of raptors are closely related, and greatly influenced by the climate. Entering autumn, the climate turns cold in high latitude areas, food source becomes scarce, and raptors begin migration to low latitude areas in seek of a place with ample food and suitable for temporary residence to ride over the winter before returning to high latitude areas next spring, to fulfill the mission of producing offspring.

## 經過臺灣的猛禽遷徙路徑



## 觀察猛禽要領

- 掌握適當的天氣資訊 參考中央氣象局資料，選擇不下雨的日子。
- 選擇良好觀察地點 展望良好、無視野遮蔽，並請注意防曬！
- 把握猛禽過境時段 黎明到中午時間是過境猛禽活動的高峰時段；滿州落鷹，以下午兩點至日落前最適合觀察。
- 利用良好的輔助器材 望遠鏡及太陽眼鏡是不可或缺的利器，輔助看清空中的猛禽；其次是保護眼睛。

### Tips for observing raptors

- Acquire adequate weather information: check Central Weather Bureau, choose rainless days.
- Choose good observation sites: good view without blockage; in other words, use sun block!
- Make use of the raptors transit period: before dawn to noon is the rush hour of raptor transit; the best time to watch hawks landing in Manjou is from 2 p.m. to sunset.
- Utilize good supporting equipment: binoculars and sunglasses are essential, the former to see raptors clearly in the sky, the latter to protect your eyes.

綠色生活地圖是將屬於自然、人文、生態及環保等與綠色生活相關的景點、標示在地圖上。結合墾丁國家公園既有的豐富生態資源繪製成海角鷹資綠色生活地圖。這份地圖的出版，是希望透過「知、情、意」教育資訊的建構，引導墾丁國家公園的遊客，發現墾丁國家公園環境與過境猛禽之美。此外，與全球同步，每張綠活圖都使用全球通用的系統，運用相同的圖例(icons)來描述周遭的生態與文化資源，並且為了提供大眾更便捷及完整的資訊，在本次繪製過程中，加入新的資訊科技技術-QR CODE，讓地圖不單只是由文字與照片組合而成，透過行動設備照相功能，讀取QR CODE後，自動連線至長榮大學的網路系統平台，進行影音導覽服務。

Green map is no ordinary street map, featuring sites regarding nature, culture, ecology and environmental protection that are related to green life. Combined with existing rich ecological resources at the Park, a raptor-watch green map is thus produced. The production of this map is proceeded with the hope of constructing educative materials based on "cognition, affection and idea", guiding tourists of the Park on a discovery tour of the beauty of the environment and migratory raptors in the Park. In addition, catching on the global trend, each green map uses a system common around the world, with the same icons to describe surrounding ecological and cultural resources; also, to provide more convenient and complete information to the general public, we have included a new technology - QR CODE - during the latest production, making the map more than a combination of words and images, when by scanning the QR CODE with a mobile phone camera, one is automatically connected to the Internet system platform of Chang Jung Christian University for audio-video guide services.

The Hawk-infor Green Map is produced under the guidance of Director Lin Ching, and we are sure that with the cooperation of multiple organizations and societies as well as the integration of the theme of sustainable development at Chang Jung Christian University, the production will be a green map of sustainability, locality, internationalization and global innovation, which makes all raptor enthusiasts, tourists and those that care about the Park fresh.



### 鷹季快訊 Raptor Messages



### 綠色生活地圖圖示 Green Map Icons

### 文化與社會 Culture & Society

- 環境教育 Environmental Education
- 生態資訊 Eco Information
- 需事先預約 Appointment Needed

### 自然 Nature

- 過境猛禽與遷徙路徑 Migration Zone
- 鳥類觀察區 Bird Watching
- 公園 Park
- 重要棲息地 Significant Habitat

### QR CODE 影音導覽介紹



發行單位：墾丁國家公園管理處 Kenting National Park Headquarters

製作單位：長榮大學 Chang Jung Christian University

執行單位：長榮大學環境資訊研究中心  
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 影音提供：蔡振忠  
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綠活圖圖示為綠活圖系統公司 2009年版權所有 Green map 為登記註冊商標經許可後方可使用

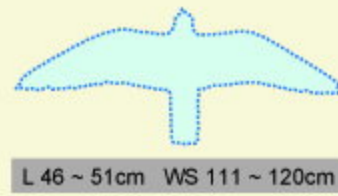


遊隼 *Falco peregrinus*



Peregrine Falcon

A medium-sized bulky raptor. Adult birds have dark grey back and white underparts. Male adult birds have sparse black mottling on the chest and short stripes on the underside. Female adult birds have thin streaks across the chest and longer stripes on the underside. Young birds have black-brown back and light brown underparts with dark streaks. Tends to dive at high speed from the sky to kill prey, with a speed up to 320km/h.



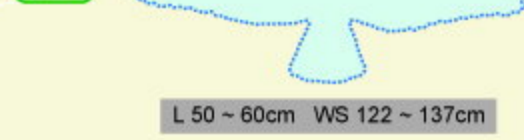
L 46 ~ 51cm WS 111 ~ 120cm

中型猛禽，體型粗壯。成鳥背面暗灰，腹面白色。雄成鳥胸部有稀疏黑色小斑點，腹部為短橫紋。雌成鳥胸部為細縱紋，腹部橫紋較長。幼鳥背面黑褐色，腹部底色淡褐，有暗色縱紋。常於空中高速俯衝擊殺獵物，俯衝極速可達320km/h。

(俯衝diving)



鵟 *Buteo buteo*



L 50 ~ 60cm WS 122 ~ 137cm

Common Buzzard

A medium-sized raptor, head large but short, pointy wings that are light-shaded with an obvious bar on the tail. When hovering, both wings spread as a shallow V, often seen floating windward in mid-air like a kite.

澤鵟 *Circus spilonotus*

中型猛禽，雌、雄鳥不同色。雄成鳥大致為黑、白體色，但是羽色上有數種不同的色型。嘴喙黑色，腳黃色。雄鳥頭至背面以及翼尖為黑色，胸、腹部、尾下覆羽為白色，有些胸部間有灰褐色縱紋，飛行時可見初級飛羽有黑色翼帶。雌鳥背面為褐色，覆羽雜有淡色羽毛，頭、頸部、胸部淡棕色，有不明顯褐色縱紋。幼鳥及亞成鳥大體為褐色，頭及背覆羽雜有淡奶油色，腹面飛羽及尾羽暗褐色，無橫帶。滑翔時雙翼成淺V字型上揚。

Eastern Marsh Harrier

A medium-sized raptor. Male and female birds have different colours. Male adults have black and white body with variable plumage, black beak and yellow feet. Male crown is black all the way to the back, as well as wing tips; chest, underparts and undertail coverts are white; some have grey-brown streaks across the chest, and black outer primaries can be seen during flight. Females have brown back, coverts mixed with light plumage, light brown on head, neck and chest with less than obvious brown streaks. Young and sub-adult birds are mainly brown, light butter shade mixed on the head and back coverts, and underpart flight feathers and tail feathers are dark brown without bars. While gliding, wings are held in a shallow V.

蜂鷹 *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

中型猛禽，頭小而細長，雙翼寬長。羽色斑紋體色變異極大，依腹面羽色不同分為：一、淡色型，腹面及翼下覆羽為淡褐色或污白色；二、中間型，腹面及翼下覆羽為褐色，斑紋較多且密；三、暗色型，腹面及翼下成暗褐色。

Oriental Honey Buzzard

A medium-sized raptor with small but slender head and wide long wings. Great variation in plumages, and can be categorized into three types according to different underside plumages:

- 1. Light – light brown or dusty white underside and underwing coverts
- 2. Middle part -brown underside and underwing coverts with dense mottling
- 3. Dark – dark brown underside and underwing.

鳳頭蒼鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*

小型猛禽。成鳥頭部鉛灰色，虹膜黃色，後枕有冠，背面褐色，腹面白色，飛行時常見蓬鬆白色尾下覆羽；幼鳥虹膜是黃褐色較成鳥虹膜來的暗沉，有褐色縱紋。飛行特徵為雙翼下壓並抖動的展示行為。

Asian Crested Goshawk

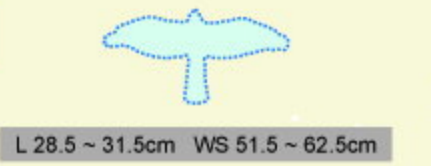
A small-sized raptor. Adult birds have lead-grey crown, yellow eyes, crest on the back of the head, brown back, white underside and bushy white undertail coverts towards the end of the tail; young birds have yellow-brown eyes which are darker than those of adult birds, with brown streaks. Features a press-down-and-shake display during flight.

日本松雀鷹 *Accipiter gularis*



Japanese Sparrowhawk

A small-sized raptor. Adult birds have thin stripes on chest and underside; young birds have streaked chest, heart-shaped mottling on the underside and stripes on the two sides of the underparts. Male birds have red eyes and yellow orbital ring; female birds have yellow eyes. Often migrates at the same time as Chinese Goshawk, but travel alone and do not flock together.



L 28.5 ~ 31.5cm WS 51.5 ~ 62.5cm

小型猛禽，成鳥腹面羽色胸腹均為細橫紋；幼鳥胸呈縱紋、腹部有心型斑、腹兩側為橫紋，雄鳥虹膜紅色，眼圈黃色；雌鳥虹膜黃色。常與赤腹鷹同時遷移，通常單獨行動，不與其他猛禽混群。

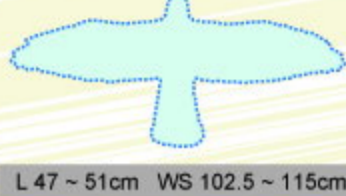
灰面鵟鷹 *Butastur indicus*



Grey-faced Buzzard

A medium-sized raptor with long and pointy wings. Adult birds have orange eyes, grey crown and neck, red-brown back and dark brown stripes across the underside. Young birds have dark yellow or light brown eyes, dark brown back and dark brown streaks on the light brown underside. Migrates during spring and autumn.

別名：國慶鳥、灰面鵟、山後鳥(滿州地區) 中型猛禽，翼長且尖。成鳥虹膜橙黃色，頭頂與頰部呈灰色，背面呈紅褐色腹部有暗褐色橫紋。幼鳥虹膜呈暗黃或是淡褐色，背面為暗褐色，腹面淡褐色有暗褐色縱紋。春秋兩季為其遷徙季節。



L 47 ~ 51cm WS 102.5 ~ 115cm



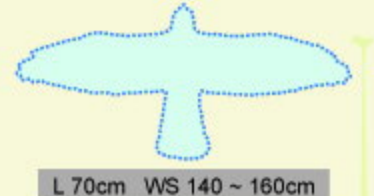
大冠鵟鷹 *Spilornis cheela*



Serpent Eagle

A large-sized raptor with large head and wide long wings. While soaring, wings are held in a shallow V. Short tail with an obvious crest on the back of the head. Adult birds have dark brown plumage with dense white mottling on the underside. Towards the tip of flight feathers and tail feathers is a wide white bar. There are two types of young birds, light and dark coloured, the former has a brown back and light brown underside, the latter has a dark brown plumage, closer to that of the adult bird.

別名：蛇鵟、蛇鷹 大型猛禽，頭大，雙翼寬長。盤旋時雙翼成淺V字型上揚。尾短，後枕有明顯羽冠。成鳥體色暗褐，腹部密佈白色斑點。飛羽與尾羽接近末端各有一條白色寬橫帶。幼鳥有淡色與暗色兩型，前者背面褐色，腹面淡褐色；後者羽色呈暗褐色，較接近成鳥。



L 70cm WS 140 ~ 160cm

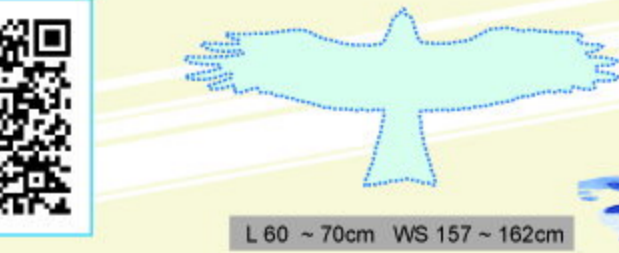


黑鷹 *Milvus migrans*



Black Kite

Black Kite is the raptor we generally refer to. A large-sized raptor with long wings; during flight, 6 wing fingers can be seen on the primaries, pale patches on underwing primaries, and tail forked. Often seen around water bodies of harbours, reservoirs, lakes and rivers; tends to flock towards the evening.



L 60 ~ 70cm WS 157 ~ 162cm



魚鷹 *Pandion haliaetus*



Osprey

A large-sized raptor with extremely long narrow wings, and when gliding with arched wings, wings form an obvious M shape. During flight, underwing carpal patch can be seen, a distinct white triangular shape is formed by coverts and underparts, black eye patch extending all the way to the back of the neck. Adult birds have white crown, yellow eyes, and dark brown back. First impression on people is "long narrow wings".

大型猛禽，雙翼極狹長，弓翼滑翔時雙翼折曲角度明顯呈M字型。羽色斑紋飛行時翼下有腕斑，覆羽與腹部形成醒目的白色三角形區域，黑色過眼線延伸至頸後。成鳥頭頂全白，虹膜黃色，背面暗褐色。給人的第一印象就是「雙翼狹長」。

(M型滑翔) M shape gliding



赤腹鷹 *Accipiter soloensis*



Chinese Goshawk

Local name: Dove Hawk (Gezihying), Little One (Siaohaozai) A small-sized raptor with short and pointy wings. Male adult birds have dark brown eyes and female with light yellow eyes. Young birds are mainly distinguished by chest and underside mottling. Easily flock to over a hundred during migration every spring and autumn.

別名：鴿子鷹、小號仔(滿州地區) 翼短而尖的小型猛禽。雄成鳥虹膜暗紅色、雌成鳥虹膜淡黃色。幼鳥則以胸腹部的斑點為主要辨識要點。每年春秋遷徙時，常成百隻以上過境臺灣。

L 20 ~ 30cm WS 60 ~ 70cm



紅隼 *Falco tinnunculus*



Common Kestrel

A small-sized raptor. Slender body with long tails. Yellow orbital ring and dark brown eyes. Male adult birds have grey crown, red-brown coverts and back, and light brown streaks on the underside. Delicately controls both wings and the tail to hover in mid-air scouring prey on the land, once spotted, immediately dives and catches the prey.

小型猛禽，體型纖細，尾長。眼圈黃色，虹膜呈暗褐色。雄成鳥頭灰色，覆羽及背部紅褐色腹面有淡褐色縱紋。常巧妙地操控著雙翅及尾巴在空中定點懸停搜尋地面上獵物，一經發現隨即俯衝而下一舉成擒。

L 33 ~ 38cm WS 68.5 ~ 76cm



(懸停hover)