

香港觀鳥會《香港觀鳥全圖鑑》製作組

HKBWS "A Photographic Guide to the Birds of Hong Kong" Working Group

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序

香港山川秀美，城市邊緣不遠處，總有讓人感受自然悠閒之所，稍加留意，更可見到種類繁多的鳥類，與我們一起活在同一天空下。

勞碌匆忙的現代城市生活，往往把我們的視野局限在眼前的瑣碎。以物質享受為主導的價值觀念，使我們與自然生命的距離拉得越來越遠。自然雖近，心中卻無處安放。我們很容易在不經意之中陷入一種渾噩的機械狀態，日子一天一天過去，精神生活卻只剩下一片空白。

觀鳥表面上是一種消閒活動，但是多年經驗告訴我，觀鳥促使我們走近生命，認識生命的多元和微妙，感受生命的美麗和舒泰。我的觀鳥朋友全都開心樂觀，不論環境順逆，總是活在安祥自在之中。

在推廣觀鳥的過程中，我發現大家開始時都很重視分辨鳥種和很倚重照片的幫忙，因此一本囊括香港較多鳥種的照片圖鑑是十分需要的。2003年香港觀鳥會得到鳥友慷慨借出在野外多年努力才拍得的珍貴照片，結集出版了《香港鳥類攝影圖鑑》，是香港歷史上第一本以照片向廣大市民展示香港鳥類美麗一面的圖鑑，加上知識廣博的鳥友以文字提供相關知識，實在難得，更令人欣喜的是攝影圖鑑出版後受到市民熱烈歡迎，遠超想像。

在攝影圖鑑的鼓舞下，很多人愛上鳥類攝影，2009年吸納了大批精彩鳥類照片和增添豐富內容，改名《香港鳥類圖鑑》出版。十年來，鳥類攝影水平大幅提升，《香港鳥類圖鑑》因應重修，易名《香港觀鳥全圖鑑》，並更新照片和增添近年拍攝到的鳥種，使本書既精美又完備。

本圖鑑成書過程中，所有鳥友及攝影師都是義務投入的，實在是我們香港人的福分，謹向他們致以誠心的謝意。漁農自然護理署香港濕地公園於2009年的支持促成本圖鑑廣泛流通，我們銘記心中，是次2020年新版得以實現，有賴本會紅耳鴉俱樂部成員無名氏慷慨解囊襄助，我們衷心感激。

願望此書促進越來越多人親近大自然，並在觀賞鳥類中感受到生命的喜悅。

香港觀鳥會榮譽會長
林超英
二零二零年五月

Preface

Hong Kong is a land blessed with hills and streams. In spite of urbanization, one is never far away from a place for unwinding oneself in the embrace of Nature. For people who care to look around, they would find a great variety of feathered friends sharing the same sky with us.

While Nature lies virtually at our doorsteps, it escapes our attention most of the time. The hustle and bustle of the modern city confine our sight to the immediate and the trivial. Values centred on material pleasure distance us from Life itself. It is easy for us to slip obliviously into a form of muddled mechanical existence, in which time flows by while we remain spiritually impoverished.

Bird watching might seem like just another hobby. But years of experience tells me that it provides a path leading to our communion with Nature. It lets us see the diversity and wonders of Life, and enables us to appreciate its beauty and serenity. All my bird watching friends are happy and optimistic. In both times good or bad, their mind stays calm and peaceful.

While promoting bird watching, I realize that beginners are generally keen on the identification of species and need a lot of help from photographs. A photographic guide that covers a good number of the bird species in Hong Kong is therefore badly needed. This book has materialized thanks to the generosity of members of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society donating amazing photographs derived from many years of hard work in the field. The book also benefits from the text kindly written by members knowledgeable in the subject. Taken together, this guide is a most valuable work presenting to the general public the beauty of the birds in Hong Kong, in pictures and in words. We were all very pleased to discover that the book received an unexpectedly warm reception by the public on publication.

The photographic guide motivated many people to join the army of bird photographers. During the past decades, more and more superb photos comes up attracting more public's attention. This new edition has incorporated more bird species and photos after the 2009 edition which make this book much heavier.

All birdwatchers and photographers who have contributed towards the production of this book have done so as volunteers. They have done our community a great service indeed. I thank them most sincerely. We are most grateful for the support from Hong Kong Wetland Park of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, which has

enabled the early publication of the 2009 edition. We are also grateful for the support of an anonymous member of the Crested Bulbul Club of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society make this new edition in 2020 come true.

I truly hope that this book will bring people closer to Nature and help them appreciate the joy of Life.

CY Lam
Honorary President, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society
 2020.05



香港觀鳥熱點

Hot Spots for Birdwatching in Hong Kong



Shenzhen Bay
深圳灣
(后海灣)
Deep Bay



尖鼻咀
Tsim Bei Tsui



塱原
Long Valley

鴉洲
A Chau



米埔
Mai Po

沙螺洞
Sha Lo Tung



大埔滘
Tai Po Kau



大帽山
Tai Mo Shan



城門水塘
Shing Mun Reservoir



九龍公園
Kowloon Park



蒲台
Po Toi

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- 077 鳥類身體辨識 Illustrated Glossary
- 079 鳥類結構及功能 The Structure and Function of Birds
- 082 辨認雀鳥的技巧 Bird Identification Skill
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- 086 如何使用這本書 How to Use this Book
- 088 雉科 Phasianidae (鷓鴣、鶉鴉和雉雞 Francolins, Quails and Pheasants)
- 091 鴨科 Anatidae (鴨、雁和天鵝 Ducks, Geese and Swans)
- 130 夜鷹科 Caprimulgidae (夜鷹 Nightjars)
- 134 雨燕科 Apodidae (雨燕 Swifts)
- 142 杜鵑科 Cuculidae (杜鵑和鴉鵂 Cuckoos and Coucals)
- 162 鳩鴿科 Columbidae (鳩和鴿 Doves and Pigeons)
- 181 秧雞科 Rallidae (秧雞 Rails, Crakes and Coots)
- 199 鶴科 Gruidae (鶴 Cranes)
- 200 鸕鶿科 Podicipedidae (鸕鶿 Grebes)
- 206 三趾鶉科 Turnicidae (三趾鶉 Buttonquails)
- 208 石鴿科 Burhinidae (石鴿 Stone-curlews)
- 210 蠣鶿科 Haematopodidae (蠣鶿 Oystercatchers)
- 212 反嘴鶿科 Recurvirostridae (長腳鶿和反嘴鶿 Stilts and Avocets)
- 216 鴿科 Charadriidae (鴿和麥雞 Plovers and Lapwings)
- 238 彩鶿科 Rostratulidae (彩鶿 Painted-snipes)
- 240 水雉科 Jacanidae (水雉 Jacanas)
- 242 鶿科 Scolopacidae (鶿、沙錐、瓣蹼鶿等 Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes and allies)
- 296 燕鴿科 Glareolidae (燕鴿 Pratincoes)
- 299 鷗科 Laridae (鷗和燕鷗 Gulls and Terns)
- 340 賊鷗科 Stercorariidae (賊鷗 Jaegers)
- 344 海雀科 Alcidae (海雀 Murrelets)
- 346 鸚科 Phaethontidae (鸚 Tropicbirds)
- 347 潛鳥科 Gaviidae (潛鳥 Loons)
- 350 鸛科 Procellariidae (鸛 Petrels and Shearwaters)
- 353 鸛科 Ciconiidae (鸛 Storks)
- 356 軍艦鳥科 Fregatidae (軍艦鳥 Frigatebirds)
- 359 鯉鳥科 Sulidae (鯉鳥 Boobies)
- 361 鸕鷀科 Phalacrocoracidae (鸕鷀 Cormorants)
- 364 鸛科 Threskiornithidae (琵鷺和鸛 Spoonbills and Ibises)

- 370 鷺科 Ardeidae(鷺鳥和鵞 Egrets, Herons and Bitterns)
- 404 鵜鶘科 Pelecanidae(鵜鶘 Pelicans)
- 406 鶚科 Pandionidae(鶚 Ospreys)
- 407 鷹科 Accipitridae(鵟和鷹 Eagles and Hawks)
- 438 鴞科 Strigidae(鴞(貓頭鷹) Owls) * 鴞鴞：音雌鸞
- 451 佛法僧科 Coraciidae(佛法僧 Rollers)
- 454 戴勝科 Upupidae(戴勝 Hoopoes)
- 456 翠鳥科 Alcedinidae(翠鳥 Kingfishers)
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* 本書的鳥類分類及排序主要根據「國際鳥類學大會」(International Ornithological Congress) 的分類方法。

The classification and ranking of birds in this book are basically according to the classification method of "International Ornithological Congress".

香港觀鳥會

願景

人鳥和諧 自然長存

使命

香港觀鳥會致力教育、科研、生境管理與保育政策倡議，啟發及鼓勵公眾一起欣賞與保護野生雀鳥及其生境。

香港觀鳥會成立於1957年，一直以推廣欣賞及保育鳥類及其生境為宗旨。2002年獲認可為公共性質慈善機構。2013年成為國際鳥盟 (BirdLife International) 的成員 (Partner)，國際鳥盟是一個關注鳥類的國際性非政府組織聯盟機構，致力保育鳥類以及牠們的生境、全球的生物多樣性，促進自然資源的永續利用。

我們的工作

鳥類生態研究

掌握鳥類和有關生態環境的數據及資料，是制訂保育政策及實施相關措施的重要依據，因此，本會從不間斷地進行各項與鳥類有關的調查及研究工作。

環境監察及政策倡議

作為一個提供專業意見的綠色團體，本會持續地對各項自然保育政策、環境影響評估及大型發展的諮詢提供意見，亦同時監察各類型不同規模的發展項目對自然生態，特別是鳥類及其生境的影響。

自然教育

本會深信推動公眾欣賞野生鳥類，令市民親身體驗鳥類的美麗和珍貴，大家自然會由衷地保護牠們。因此，我們一直致力舉辦各項觀鳥及自然教育活動，把鳥類、大自然和市民連繫起來。

生境管理 —— 塋原與魚塘

▶ 「塋原自然保育管理計劃」

自2005年起，本會與長春社在上水塋原濕地開展香港首個農業式濕地的管理項目，保育塋原的生物多樣性、文化及景觀。計劃連結農友及土地擁有人，實踐一些有利鳥類和生物多樣性的濕地管理措施，共同建立有利鳥類的生活環境。

▶ 「香港魚塘生態保育計劃」

自2012年開始，本會於新界西北魚塘區開展「香港魚塘生態保育計劃」，約130多位漁民參與，覆蓋超過600公頃的魚塘。計劃主要目的是鼓勵漁民每年把魚塘的水位降低一次，讓水鳥可以在魚塘內捕食無經濟價值的雜魚及小蝦，改善及提高魚塘的生態價值。

跨地合作

本會與國際鳥盟於2005年合作展開中國項目。項目初期工作以能力建設為主，以鳥類監測、環境教育、觀鳥組織發展等主題舉辦培訓。其後專注鳥類的保育工作，包括受脅的中華鳳頭燕鷗、勺嘴鷸、靛冠噪鷗，以及華南地區非法捕鳥的問題。自1999年開始，本會成立「香港觀鳥會中國自然保育基金」，近年更擴展基金的範圍至亞洲各地，因此更名為「香港觀鳥會亞洲自然保育基金」。以上工作促進內地觀鳥機構的各方面發展及組織能力、增強各地鳥會之間的溝通和交流，推動鳥類保育工作。

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The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society

Vision

People and birds living in harmony as nature continues to thrive.

Mission

HKBWS promotes appreciation and protection of birds and their habitats through education, research, habitat management and conservation advocacy.

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) was founded in 1957. The objective of the organization is to promote the appreciation and the conservation of birds as well as their habitats. It became a public charitable organization in 2002 and BirdLife International Partner in 2013. BirdLife International is a global partnership of conservation organizations that strives to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards sustainably use of natural resources.

Our Work

Bird Ecology and Research

Data and knowledge of bird species and their habitat ecology are key factors in supporting the formulation and execution of conservation policy and measures. Researches and surveys on birds and their habitats have been conducting throughout the past six decades.

Environmental Monitoring and Policy Advocacy

HKBWS acts as a green group providing professional views. We keep providing comments on government conservation policies, environmental impact assessments and large development projects. We also monitor different kinds and size of development projects to avoid any adverse impact towards the natural environment, especially to birds and their living environment.

Nature Education

We believe once the general public can directly experience the beauty and precious of birds, they will be more committed to the protection of birds. Therefore, we organize different kinds of bird-related educational programmes to link up among birds, nature and the people.

Habitat Management

► “Nature Conservation Management for Long Valley”

Since 2005, HKBWS and The Conservancy Association began an agricultural wetland conservation project in Long Valley in order to conserve the biodiversity, culture and landscape of Long Valley. With the engagement of local farmers and landowners, wetland management measures favouring birds and other wetland-dependent wildlife were implemented

► “Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme”

In 2012, a conservation scheme named “Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme” has been launched in the Northwest New Territories. This scheme covered more than 600 hectares of fishponds and more than 130 fishermen engaged. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage fishermen lowering the water level to allow waterbirds feeding on the trash fishes and shrimps left in the ponds. As a whole, the conservation value of fishpond could be maintained and even strengthened.

Transboundary Cooperation Programme

HKBWS and BirdLife International jointly established the China Programme in 2005. Initial work of the China programme focused on capacity building, which includes holding training workshops on bird monitoring, environmental education and organization development. Later, the Programme works more on bird conservation, including threatened species like Chinese Crested Tern, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Blue-crowned Laughingthrush, as well as problems of illegal hunting in South China. In 1999, HKBWS set up the “HKBWS China Conservation Fund”, and later changed as “HKBWS Asia Conservation Fund” to extend the cooperation to the Asian countries. All these works enhance the capacity and development of bird watching societies in mainland China, encourage communication and exchange of information, as well as support and promote bird conservation work in different area.

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觀鳥在香港 Birdwatching in Hong Kong

香港的面積約一千一百平方公里，面積雖小，卻「五臟俱全」。香港不僅是國際大都會，更是世界知名的觀鳥勝地，香港現時的野鳥記錄已達五百五十種，種數佔全中國約三分之一、全球的二十分之一。無論身處何地，觀鳥都可以讓我們融入大自然，體會色彩斑斕、變化萬千的鳥類世界，就讓我們藉觀鳥來探索香港最美麗動人的一面吧！

Despite its small size (around 1,100km²) and its image as a bustling international city, Hong Kong is teeming with bird life. Over 550 different species have been recorded here, which accounts for about one-third of all the species found in China, or one-twentieth of the global total. No matter where you live or work, birdwatching is a way to enjoy and be amazed by the wonders of the natural world that surrounds us all. Let us discover one of the most beautiful aspects of Hong Kong.

香港——觀鳥天堂

Hong Kong – A Paradise for Birdwatching

為甚麼香港有這麼多野生雀鳥？

(1) 物種按生物地理區分佈，由於區與區之間有各種天然屏障阻隔，例如海洋、高山、沙漠，因此不同生物地理區之間的物種會大異其趣。香港位於兩個生物地理區(古北界和東洋界)之間，因此我們可以同時見到兩個地理區的不同鳥種。

(2) 香港位於其中一條主要的水鳥遷徙路線上——「東亞—澳大利西亞遷飛路線」，每年九月至翌年五月，大量水鳥在西伯利亞與澳洲、紐西蘭之間遷徙，很多水鳥便會在春、秋時份途經香港或在香港度過冬天。

(3) 香港的天然環境得天獨厚，擁有各式各樣的生態環境，郊野公園約佔全港陸地面積四成多，更擁有一些重要生境。香港的生態環境大致可分為濕地(鹹淡水和淡水)、開闊原野、溪流、海洋、海岸和海島、林地和市區等，此外，颱風有時也會將海鳥帶到本港水域。

Why are there so many bird species in Hong Kong?

- (1) Species are distributed in different bio-geographical areas separated by natural barriers such as oceans, mountains and deserts, each of which has its own characteristics. As Hong Kong lies between two major bio-geographical areas (Palearctic and Oriental), we have the chance to see birds from both regions.
- (2) Hong Kong is located on the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, one of the main waterbird migration routes. Between September and May, many birds pass through Hong Kong on the way between northern Asia and wintering grounds in the Southern hemisphere, including Australia and New Zealand. Some birds also winter in Hong Kong.
- (3) Hong Kong is unique because it features a wide diversity of habitats within its borders, especially in the country parks, which cover some 40% of the land. These habitats include wetlands (brackish and freshwater), open country, streams, coastal area and islands, woodland and urban area. In addition, typhoons occasionally bring truly oceanic species into Hong Kong waters.

鳥類與生境

Birds and Habitats

香港的野鳥分佈在不同的生境。香港有高近約一千米的高山，也有濕地、林地、開闊原野、海岸環境以至城市和鄉村，適合各種習性及要求不同的野鳥。

Birds live in a wide variety of habitats in Hong Kong. There are mountains up to nearly 1,000 meters in height, wetlands, woodlands, open country, coastal areas, and of course, cities and villages.

濕地 Wetlands

香港的濕地大致可分為淡水和鹹淡水濕地兩種。

Both freshwater and brackish water wetlands can be found in Hong Kong.



鹹淡水濕地在河水流入海時形成，河口的淡水混入海水，鹽分逐漸增加。同時，在河口的流速減弱，沉積物易於聚集，形成可供紅樹、蘆葦生長的底層。最著名的鹹淡水濕地位於米埔后海灣一帶，其中約15平方公里於1995年9月根據「拉姆薩爾公約」被列為國際重要濕地，冬季或春、秋時份可找到數以萬計的水鳥、涉禽和猛禽。

Brackish water wetlands formed when streams flow into the sea, creating an area of high salinity around estuaries as water flow becomes slower. This encourages the accumulation of sediment which provides a rich substrate for the growth of mangroves and reeds. The Pearl River Delta lies to the northwest of Hong Kong, and

the largest brackish wetland is found here. About 15km² of the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay wetlands was designated a Ramsar Site in September 1995. During winter, spring and autumn, it hosts tens of thousands of waterbirds and waders, as well as the species that prey on them.



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui



※ Sam Chang



淡水濕地包括魚塘和農耕土地。新界西北目前還有不少魚塘，可找到多種濕地鳥種。冬季時，漁民會將魚塘的水抽去，在塘中餘下的小水窪便會引來上百隻鷺鳥，捕食水中缺乏商業價值的魚。此外，魚塘濕潤的底層亦吸引不少水鳥到來覓食。

農耕土地亦是其中一種淡水濕地，主要集中在泛濫平原，靠農民從地下或河道引水灌溉。位於新界上水的塱原濕地是本港僅存最大的一片農耕濕地，以種植通菜和西洋菜的水耕農作物，被視為一個仍然保留傳統文化的地點。淡水濕地為多種鳥類提供棲息地，常見的有鷺、秧雞、鵲鴿、家燕、棕扇尾鶯、彩鷓、伯勞、卷尾、棕鳥等。

Freshwater wetlands, including fishponds and farmland, are located in the northwest New Territories. Fishponds are drained in winter as part of the fishpond management. This concentrates the 'trash fish' in the small pools that left behind, drawing dozens of egrets to feed. The muddy fishpond bottom also attracts good numbers of waders.

Some farmers pump water from underground to create a type of freshwater wetland, which is usually located in the flood plains. Long Valley, near Sheung Shui, also regarded as a cultural heritage site, is the largest remaining area of freshwater wetland where water spinach and watercress are cultivated. The place attracts many pipits, rails, wagtails, Barn Swallows Zitting Cisticolas, Greater Painted Snipes, shrikes, drongos and starlings.



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溪流 Streams



香港沒有天然的大河流，城門河、錦田河等已因市區發展由溪流變成排水明渠。香港的天然溪流生境多位於郊野公園，較為人熟悉的有大埔滘、城門、梧桐寨、南涌河、大蠔河等。沿溪而下，有樹林、濕地等不同生境。溪流內及其兩旁是昆蟲生長的理想環境，因而吸引了愛在水邊捕食的雀鳥，例如鷺鳥、鵲鴿、燕尾、翠鳥、鷓、紅尾水鳩等鳥種。

There are no large natural rivers in Hong Kong. Shing Mun River and Kam Tin River are in fact concreted ditches which were built to channel water flow. Natural streams are found mainly in country parks. Well-known places with this kind of habitat include Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve, Shing Mun Reservoir, Ng Tung Chai, Nam Chung and Tai Ho River. Streams often pass through many different habitats, such as woodland and wetland. They provide habitats for insects, and at the same time good feeding habitats for egrets, herons, wagtails, forketails, kingfishers, flycatchers and Plumbeous Redstart.



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海洋、沿岸和海島 Ocean, Coastal Area and Islands



香港有各種不同類型的海岸生境，例如石灘、沙灘、泥灘、岩壁和小島。這些地方除了可找到一些水鳥和岩鷺外，沿岸較偏僻的林地還有白腹海鷗繁殖。香港東面海域一些無人小島是燕鷗每年夏季繁殖的地點。在過境遷徙季節以至颱風期間，更不時會有少見的海鳥如鯉鳥、鸕、賊鷗等離岸生活的海鳥被吹到近岸的地方。

Hong Kong has various types of coastal habitats, including rocky shores, sandy shores, mudflats, cliffs and small islands. In addition to certain waterbirds and Pacific Reef Egrets, White-bellied Sea Eagles also breed in these areas. Terns also breed in some small uninhabited islands in eastern waters during summer. During the migration season, and particularly if typhoons occur, there are good chances for seeing rare seabirds, such as boobies, petrels and jaegers, which can be blown inshore.



※ 王學思 Wong Hok Sze



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui

開闊原野 Open Country



開闊原野泛指一些開闊、有植被覆蓋但樹木不多、無人居住的土地，例如灌叢、草坡和一些荒廢田野，有些更長期積水及長滿雜草。這類環境在香港仍有不少，但現時亦面臨不少開發壓力，將其割裂或甚至移平作城市發展用途。在林地外圍，可找到杜鵑、鴉鵒、鷓；入夜後，還可以找到或聽到夜鷹和貓頭鷹的叫聲。在尖鼻咀、新田、落馬洲、錦田、洞梓、鹿頸、榕樹澳等地，都有這類生境。

Open country is an open area with vegetation, limited trees, and no human settlements. These include shrubland, grassland and abandoned farmland. Some lowland areas are also flooded and have become overgrown with grasses. Although this type of habitat is still fairly common in Hong Kong, they are facing imminent development pressure, leading to fragmentation of habitat or even land formation for urban development. On the fringe of woodland areas these habitats harbour cuckoos, coucals, and buntings. In the evening, it is worth listening for the calls of nightjars and owls. Locations with extensive open country in Hong Kong include Tsim Bei Tsui, San Tin, Lok Ma Chau, Kam Tin, Tung Tze, Luk Keng, and Yung Shue O.



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui

觀鳥的準備

Preparing to Watch Bird

第一步：熟習辨認身邊的雀鳥

Step 1: Become Familiar with Birds around You

開始觀鳥，最好就是在日常生活中練習辨認身邊出現的野鳥，例如在上學或上班途中，或偶然從窗外眺望。香港到處都有野鳥的蹤影，即使在繁忙的彌敦道上，隨時可以碰上五、六種雀鳥，例如八哥、原鴿、鵲鳩、紅耳鶯、樹麻雀、珠頸斑鳩等。

To start birdwatching, the basic step is to become familiar with birds that can be found around where you live, work or study. This can be practiced while on the way to work or school, or just by looking out of the window. Spotting birds is fun! Birds can be found everywhere in Hong Kong. Even on busy Nathan Road, five or six bird species including Crested Myna, Rock Dove, Magpie Robin, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Tree Sparrow, and Spotted Dove can be easily found within minutes.

第二步：配備工具

Step 2: Get the Equipment

光學儀器

一般來說，觀鳥主要的「工具」是我們的眼睛，但假如距離太遠，便需要借助光學儀器把雀鳥放大，以便清楚觀察。

1. 雙筒望遠鏡——用來觀察飛行中或近距離的雀鳥



一般品牌都會在鏡上刻上一組數字，例如「10×40 7.3°」，「10×40」表示望遠鏡的放大倍數是10倍，物鏡直徑為40毫米；而「7.3°」則表示視場（鏡中可見的視野範圍）為7.3度。



選擇適當的雙筒望遠鏡需要考慮下列因素：

倍數——觀鳥用的望遠鏡以7至10倍為佳。倍數太小難以看清楚細節，太大則無法穩定，影像亦較暗。物鏡直徑宜於30至50毫米之間，雖然物鏡愈大集光能力愈強，但太大則過於笨重，不利長時間使用。

相對亮度——相對亮度依(直徑÷倍數)²公式計算，如10×40望遠鏡的相對亮度為16。相對亮度以9至25之間較理想。

鍍膜——應選擇有透明鍍膜的望遠鏡。

視場角度——適宜在5.5度以上。

鏡身重量——觀鳥時望遠鏡掛於頸上，900克以下較為合適。

對焦——應選擇手動調焦的望遠鏡，並且以中置對焦為佳。坊間有自動對焦或不用對焦的望遠鏡，不應用來觀察近處的雀鳥。最近對焦距離愈短愈好。

稜鏡——傳統折角式稜鏡組合比較簡單，但是體積和重量都比較大。直筒式稜鏡構造緊密，稜鏡和鏡片不易移位，重量也較輕巧。不少直筒式稜鏡雙筒望遠鏡抗潮防塵能力較好，部分更經過充氮防水處理。

2. 單筒望遠鏡——用來觀察距離遠並且比較不活躍的雀鳥

單筒望遠鏡倍數較高，主要用來觀賞水鳥，因為距離通常較遠。物鏡直徑以60至80毫米為佳。如選用有變焦功能的目鏡，20至60倍變焦較為合適。

3. 三腳架

單筒望遠鏡必須架於三腳架上，三腳架需穩固，負重能力要高，以免在強風中抖動。可選擇有快速收放腳管的設計。

圖鑑

圖鑑幫助我們辨認雀鳥，以及提供鳥類的棲息地點、分佈範圍和行為習性等相關資料。一般來說，圖鑑分兩種，即攝影圖鑑和手繪圖鑑。除了本書之外，《香港及華南鳥類》(尹璉、費加倫、林超英著，政府新聞處，2006)(中文或英文版)也是觀鳥必然之選。

選擇鳥類圖鑑時，應考慮使用環境，如要拿到野外使用，可放在口袋的圖鑑會方便些，可能的話可以選購平裝版本，既實惠又輕便。



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui



筆記簿、筆

- ▶ 筆記簿宜有硬皮、印有行線、袋裝大小、釘裝結實，另外可加一條橡皮圈作書簽。應使用原子筆，避免用水筆，以免雨水令字跡變得模糊。
- ▶ 遇到未能辨認的鳥類，應立即做筆記，記下形態和特徵，然後向資深鳥友請教，或者在香港觀鳥會網上討論區(www.hkbws.org.hk/BBS)留言討論，交流經驗。
- ▶ 做筆記可以大大提升在野外辨識鳥類的能力。筆記內容愈詳細愈好，包括日期、地點、天氣、鳥類特徵、形態、行為習性、叫聲、種群數量、海拔高度等。

Optical Instruments

Our eyes are the essential “equipment” for birdwatching. However we need optical instruments to watch birds that are too far away for the naked eye.

1. Binoculars – These are used for watching birds that are not too far away or birds in flight.

Binoculars carry a set of numbers such as 10×40 7.3°: 10×40 means the magnification is ten times, the diameter of the objective lens is 40mm, 7.3° means the binoculars have a field of view of 7.3°.

The following specifications are important in selecting a suitable pair of binoculars:

- Magnification** - Binoculars for birdwatching normally have 7x to 10x magnification. Lower magnifications cannot show enough detail, while higher magnifications can create problems with vibration and a dimmer image. The objective lens should be 30mm to 50mm. A bigger lens means more weight and hence not suitable for prolonged use in the field.
- Relative brightness** - Relative brightness can be estimated from the formula (diameter of the objective lens ÷ magnification)². A pair of 10 x 40 binoculars has relative brightness of 16. Values between 9 and 25 are most suitable for birdwatching.
- Coating** - Binoculars with transparent coatings are preferred.
- Field of view** - It is better to have an angle of view greater than 5.5°.
- Weight** - Binoculars will usually be carried around the neck, normally the weight should be below 900g.
- Focus** - Centre-focusing binoculars that focus both barrels at the same time are preferred. Auto-focus binoculars are not suitable for birdwatching. As for the shortest focusing distance, the closer is the better.
- Prism** - Porro prism designs are simpler. However inherent from their design, porro prism binoculars are heavier. Roof prism binoculars are compact, light and comfortable to hold. Some roof prism binoculars are nitrogen-filled and are entirely dust-free and waterproof.

2. Telescopes – Telescopes have much higher magnification than binoculars but a smaller field of view. They are used for watching birds that are relatively inactive from great distances. Objective lenses between 60mm and 80mm are preferred. Where used, zoom eyepieces should be from 20x to 60x.

3. Tripod

A telescope should be placed on a sturdy tripod especially to reduce vibration caused by strong winds. Quick release features on some designs can facilitate deployment.

Field Guides

A good field guide aids field identification, and also gives information on general characteristics such as habitat, distribution and behaviour. They come in two types: photographic guides and drawing guides. In addition, serious birdwatchers in Hong Kong should get a copy of “Birds of Hong Kong and South China” by C.Viney, K. Phillipps and C.Y. Lam, available in both Chinese and English editions.

Size matters - pocket size is preferred. Perfect-bind is also much better than hard cover, being cheaper and lighter to carry around.

Notebook and Pen

- It is best to choose a small pocket-sized hardcover notebook with lines. A small rubber band can keep it open at the right place, while a ball-pen reduces the risk of ink running when the pages get wet.
- Use the notebook to take field notes on unfamiliar birds. Then seek help from experienced bird watchers, perhaps by posting your query on the forum of the Hong Kong Birdwatching Society website (www.hkbws.org.hk/BBS).
- Field notes should include the following information: date, place, weather, features, behaviour, calls, number, and altitude.

第三步：出發時的準備

Step 3: Preparing for the Trip

避免穿着顏色太鮮艷的服飾，宜選擇綠、啡、藍等配合自然環境的顏色。

不同野鳥有不同的觀察時間，因此應在出發前了解目的地和路線，以便安排行程。觀察林鳥應在清晨時份，觀察海岸附近的濕地水鳥則要注意潮汐時間，宜於大潮前或後到泥灘附近守候。米埔泥灘的理想潮水高度約2.1米左右，尖鼻咀約為1.6米。觀賞猛禽可選擇中午時份到開闊原野，猛禽會利用從地面上升的熱空氣在空中盤旋。觀察農地或城市鳥類，宜於清晨或黃昏時份，因為



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui



※ 呂德恆 Henry Lui

雀鳥在中午時不太活躍。海鳥可於夏季時到離岸小島附近海面遠距離觀察，千萬不要登島干擾雀鳥。

鳥種方面，出發前應搜集資料，了解當地的生態環境，配合當時的季節，在圖鑑上查閱可能會遇見的鳥種、辨識要點、常見程度等。準備愈充分，收穫愈豐富。

It is always the best to match the natural environment, that is wearing suitable colours, especially green, blue and brown. Avoid bright colours.

The best time for birdwatching is different for different habitats. If you are going to watch woodland birds, choose early morning when the birds are more active. Viewing wetland birds depends on the tide. Arrive at the birdwatching site before or after high tide. The best tidal level for waterbirds at Mai Po boardwalk is about 2.1m, while that for Tsim Bei Tsui is about 1.6m. If you are looking for raptors, it is best to go to more open locations around noon, when these birds soar using convection currents. For farmland or urban birds, early morning and late afternoon are the best time. Birds are generally not too active around noon. For seabirds, we need to go to remote islands during summer. Good views can be obtained from a boat. It is not necessary to land on the islands, and doing so disturbs the birds.

To prepare for a successful outing, it is good to collect information on habitat and season, and to search the field guide for information on possible species, their identification and abundance. Good preparation leads to productive trips.

觀鳥小貼士

Tips of watching birds

發現鳥蹤時，立即保持靜止，原地舉起望遠鏡觀察，動作不要過大。如距離太遠，可輕步走近目標觀察，但切記點到即止，不要干擾雀鳥。

使用雙筒望遠鏡的正確方法，是先用眼睛尋找鳥的位置並盯緊，然後舉起望遠鏡瞄準和對焦。舉鏡前要同時留意鳥的位置及周圍的物件，如樹枝等，以便在鏡中定位。舉鏡後可能要作窄幅度上下掃描找尋目標，多加練習便可以很快上手。

When you find a bird, avoid unnecessary movement. Look at the bird immediately using your binoculars. If it is too far away, try to approach it indirectly and look again. Always avoid unnecessary disturbance to birds .

To use binoculars: keep looking at the bird, then hold the binoculars to the eyes, adjust the position and focus at the same time. Speed in locating birds with binoculars can also be increased by a quick scan to establish the location of large branches or objects in the vicinity, helping confirm where exactly the bird is.



鳥種分類

Family Description

鷓鴣、鵪鶉和雉雞

Francolins, Quails and Pheasants

雉科 Phasianidae (雞形目 Galliformes)

外形笨重，頭部細小，大部分時間在陸地行走。不易觀察，但叫聲明顯易認。

Heavy-looking birds with small heads. Spend a lot of time on the ground. Difficult to see but easy to identify by their call.



※ 陳佳瑋 Chan Kai Wai

鴨、雁和天鵝 Ducks, Geese and Swans

鴨科 Anatidae (雁形目 Anseriformes)

嘴寬而扁平，腳短，多位於體後部，前三趾間有蹼，喜歡漂浮於水面，善泳。兩性外貌同色或異色，異色者雄鴨較雌鴨大，色彩亦較鮮艷。翅上多有翼鏡，呈金屬光澤。食物種類多樣，大部分為雜食性，食物有雜草種子、水生植物、昆蟲、貝類、魚類和兩棲類等。飛行時拍翼急速。

Aquatic birds characterized by broad flat bills. Their legs are short with webs between the first 3 toes. Good dabblers or divers. Sexes alike or differ. For those sexes differ, male ducks generally are brighter in colours. Most species have glossy speculum on wings. Mostly omnivorous, feed on grass seeds, aquatic plants, insects, shellfish and amphibians. Fly with rapid wing beats.



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

夜鷹 Nightjars

夜鷹科 Caprimulgidae (夜鷹目 Caprimulgiformes)

與鴉形目一樣屬夜行性鳥類，但嘴部較弱，基部寬闊，捕食飛行中的昆蟲。嘴鬚長而發達。飛羽較長而闊，翅尖亦長。喜棲息於空曠草地，能靜止於地上或樹枝上，保護色極佳。

Nocturnal. Wide, weak bill with long bristles for catching insects in flight. Long, broad and pointed wings. Favour open grassland. Well camouflaged on ground or in trees.



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

* 此鳥種分類是按兩冊介紹的雀鳥而定。

Family description is according to the birds mentioned in the guide book.

雨燕 Swifts

雨燕科 Apodidae (雨燕目 Apodiformes)

中至小型空中覓食雀鳥，身體短小，頸短。翼長而尖。尾短，呈方形或長叉尾狀。嘴短而闊，腿十分短而有毛，腳小而強壯，腳趾直而尖。

Small to medium-sized aerial insect feeders. Bodies compact, necks short. Wings long and pointed. Tails vary from short and square to long and forked. Bills short and broad, with wide gape. Legs extremely short and feathered; feet small and strong, with sharp, pointed toes.



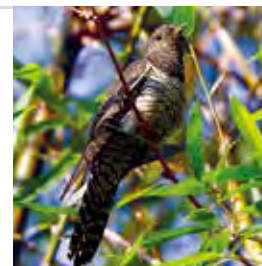
※ 深藍 Owen Chiang

杜鵑和鴉鵂 Cuckoos and Coucals

杜鵑科 Cuculidae (鵂形目 Cuculiformes)

體型和鴿子相近但較修長。嘴尖稍向下彎，尾長而闊成楔形。羽色多為灰色和褐色，常躲在茂密的樹冠中，要靠獨特的叫聲辨認。杜鵑科鳥類自己不築巢，多在其他鳥類巢中產卵寄生(巢寄生)。

Size comparable to doves but slimmer. Bill slightly decurved. Long and broad tail forming wedge shape. Plumage mostly grey or brown. Cuckoos are often hidden in dense canopy. Identified by distinctive calls. They lay eggs in other birds' nests (Brood parasitism).



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

鳩和鴿 Doves and Pigeons

鳩鴿科 Columbidae (鴿形目 Columbiformes)

體型較圓碩，腳短而強壯，適合在地上行走。羽色多樣，有些鳥種顏色鮮艷。棲息地廣泛分佈，包括樹木、灌叢、以至市區公園。主要以以種子及果實為食，築巢於樹、灌叢、岩崖或建築物上，以樹枝組成一個盤狀巢。

Stout bodies and short, strong legs, adapted to walking on the ground. Often colourful. They favour a wide range of habitats, including woodland, scrubland and urban parks. Feed mainly on seeds and fruits. Build platform-shaped nests of twigs on trees, scrubland, rock cliffs or buildings.



※ 何志剛 Phippen Ho

秧雞 Rails, Crakes and Coots

秧雞科 Rallidae (鶴形目 Gruiformes)

體型較小的雞，頭小而頸長，嘴短而強，四趾及跗蹠部較長。不善飛行，逃避敵人時會拔足狂奔。喜歡棲息於沼澤及密集的灌叢中，以小魚、水生昆蟲和植物嫩草為食。

Small head and long neck, short and strong bill. Toes and tarsus are longer. Poor flyers, running to escape predators. Favour marshes and dense shrubland. Diet of small fish, aquatic insects and seedlings.



※ 郭匯昌 Andy Kwok

鶴 Cranes

鶴科 Gruidae (Gruiformes 鶴形目)

儀態優雅的大型涉禽，嘴、頸和腳都很長。雌雄同色，飛行時頸部伸直，組成人字形行列。

Large but elegant wading birds. Long bills, necks and legs. Sexes alike. Fly in V-formation with outstretched necks.



※ 孔思義、黃亞萍 Jemi and John Holmes

鸕鷀 Grebes

鸕鷀科 Podicipedidae (鸕鷀目 Podicipediformes)

體型似鴨但較扁平，頸部長而細，嘴直而尖，趾間有瓣狀蹼，善於潛泳。起飛時會在水面奔跑，留下一列浪花。在蘆葦間的水面築巢，剛孵出的幼鳥喜停在成鳥的背上。主要棲息於濕地，以水生植物為食。

Diving birds resembling ducks but look much flatter, with small long necks and pointed sharp bill. Toes, with webs around toes for diving. Run on water surface for a short distance on take-off. Build nests on water surface between reeds. When hatched, juveniles often sit on the back of adults. Favour wetlands and feed on aquatic plants.



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

三趾鶉 Buttonquails

三趾鶉科 Turnicidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

體型似鸕鷀，但較細小。大多只有三趾，沒有後趾。雌雄異色，雌鳥較大而顏色鮮艷。生活在開闊的沼澤或耕地，非常怕人，受驚時會突然飛出。

Resemble Japanese Quail but smaller. Three-toed, no hind claw. Sexes differ, females are more colourful. Inhabit open country including marshes and farmland. They stay well-hidden in vegetation, bursting into flight when flushed.



※ 孔思義、黃亞萍 John and Jemi Holmes

石鴉 Stone-curlews

石鴉科 Burhinidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

體型較大的涉禽，腿長，色彩暗淡，棲於開闊多石地帶或海灘。

Larger waders with long legs and cryptic coloration. Live in open, stony land or on beaches.



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

蠣鶉 Oystercatchers

蠣鶉科 Haematopodidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

軀體粗壯的涉禽，腳短，嘴粗長。

Bulky shorebirds with short legs and stout bill.



※ 陳志雄 Allen Chan

長腳鶉和反嘴鶉 Stilts and Avocets

反嘴鶉科 Recurvirostridae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

體型較大的涉禽，嘴細長而上翹。脛裸露而跗蹠較長，尾短而方。常棲息於淺水區如泥灘。

Larger waders. Fine upcurved bills. Long, bare tarsus and tibia. Tails short and square. Favour shallow water including mudflats.



※ 孔思義、黃亞萍 Jemi and John Holmes

鴉和麥雞 Plovers and Lapwings

鴉科 Charadriidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

小、中型涉禽，嘴短而直，尖端較寬。翼形尖短，尾羽短小。主要羽色為棕色、黑色和白色。棲息於水邊，以無脊椎動物為食。

Small to medium-sized waders. Their bills are short and straight but thicker at tip. Wings are short, usually pointed. Most of them have brown, black and white colour pattern. Usually found at water edge and feed on small invertebrates.



※ 深藍 Owen Chiang

彩鶉 Painted-snipes

彩鶉科 Rostratulidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

嘴直而長，尾羽較短。雌鳥比雄鳥大，且色澤鮮艷。常棲於低窪沼澤，躲藏於矮叢中，生性怕人。清晨或黃昏到耕地上覓食，以昆蟲和無脊椎動物為食。

Bills straight and long, short tails. Females are larger and more colourful. Inhabit lowland marshes. Secretive. Feed on amphibians and invertebrates in farmland at dawn and dusk.



※ 林文華 James Lam

水雉 Jacanas

水雉科 Jacanidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

本科尾羽一般較短，唯水雉特長。四趾特長，有堅硬的爪。喜棲息於淡水沼澤，喜吃昆蟲、兩棲類和無脊椎動物。

Long toes and strong claws facilitate walking on floating vegetation. Habitat freshwater marshes, feeding on insects, amphibians and invertebrates.



※ 江敏兒、黃理沛 Michelle and Peter Wong

鶉、沙錐、瓣蹼鶉等

Sandpipers, Snipes, Phalaropes and allies

鶉科 Scolopacidae (鴉形目 Charadriiformes)

本科涉禽體型大小不一，由細小的濱鶉到大型的白腰杓鶉。嘴的形狀多樣，有的向上翹，有的向下彎，有的甚至呈勺形。腳和頸都較長。常成群於泥灘濕地覓食，以軟體動物、甲殼類為主要食物。

Waders with a wide range of sizes, from small Great Knot to large Eurasian Curlew. They have different sizes and bill shapes, including upcurved, decurved and some spoonbill shapes. Legs and neck are long. Feed on molluscs and shellfish on mudflat.

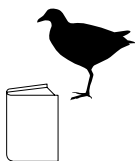


※ 夏放天 Martin Hale

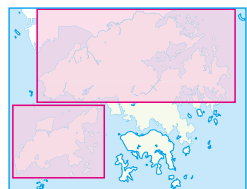
黑水雞

普 hēi shuǐ jī

體長 length : 30-38cm



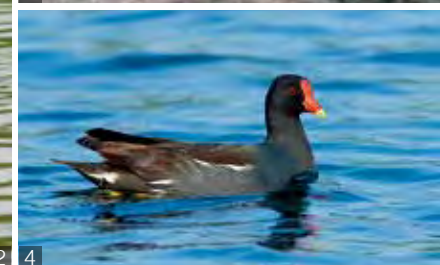
Common Moorhen | *Gallinula chloropus*



大型秧雞，雌雄同色。體羽主要黑色，上體沾褐色。嘴小而紅，額板紅色，嘴端黃色，腳青黃色。翼上有一道明顯白紋，脇部隱約可見白色細橫紋，尾下覆羽兩側白色。

Large-sized rail. Sexes alike. Plumage is mainly black, upperparts stained with brown. Bill small and red, red frontal plate, yellow bill tip, greenish yellow legs. Distinctive white stripe above each folded wing. Conspicuous white narrow stripes under flanks. White colour on both sides of undertail coverts.

- 1 adult 成鳥 : HK Wetland Park 香港濕地公園 : Nov-07, 07 年 11 月 : Aka Ho
- 2 adult with juvenile 成鳥和幼鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Oct-04, 04 年 10 月 : Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 3 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Apr-03, 03 年 4 月 : Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 4 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Dec-06, 06 年 12 月 : Danny Ho 何國海
- 5 juvenile 幼鳥 : Long Valley 塱原 : Dec-08, 08 年 12 月 : Yue Pak Wai 余柏維
- 6 juvenile 幼鳥 : Mong Tseng 鞞井 : 3-Apr-04, 04 年 4 月 3 日 : Doris Chu 朱詠兒
- 7 juvenile 幼鳥 : HK Wetland Park 香港濕地公園 : Nov-07, 07 年 11 月 : Aka Ho
- 8 juvenile 幼鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Oct-04, 04 年 10 月 : Henry Lui 呂德恆



常見月份	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor			秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant			冬候鳥 Winter Visitor		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor					

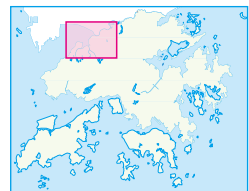
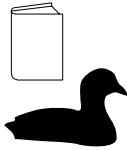


骨頂雞

骨頂雞 gǔ dǐng jī

Eurasian Coot *Fulica atra*

體長 length : 36-39cm



大型秧雞。體羽黑色，虹膜深紅色，嘴及額板鮮明白色，腳暗綠色。常成群出現，經常游泳，間中潛入水中。近年冬季數量明顯下跌。

Large-sized rail. Black plumage, deep red iris. Contrasting white bill and forehead. Legs dark green. Gregarious, often swims and sometimes dives in water. In recent years, wintering population decreased significantly.

- 1 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Nov-06, 06年11月 : Cherry Wong 黃卓研
- 2 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Apr-08, 08年4月 : Chan Kai Wai 陳佳瑋
- 3 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : 15-Feb-06, 06年2月15日 : Owen Chiang 深藍



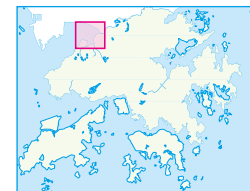
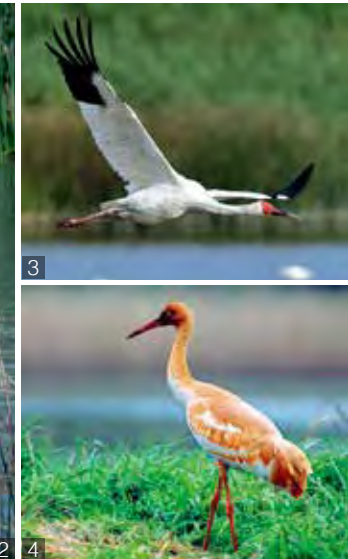
	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor			秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant			冬候鳥 Winter Visitor		
常見月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor					

白鶴

白鶴 bái hè

Siberian Crane *Leucogeranus leucogeranus*

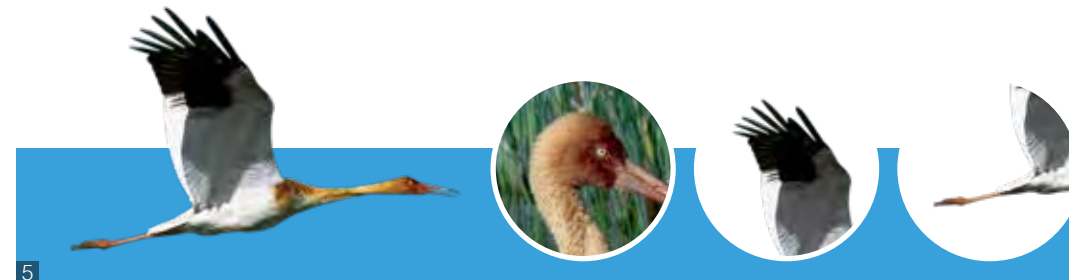
體長 length : 140cm



大型水鳥，成鳥靜立時全身白色，前額及臉部裸露皮膚橙紅色，嘴及腳淡紅，初級飛羽黑色。幼鳥全身淡褐色，虹膜黃色，腹白色。香港首個記錄是2002年12月於米埔錄得一隻幼鳥。

Large-sized waterbird. Adult is overall white when at rest. Forehead and naked face are with reddish orange colour. Bill and legs are pale red. Primaries black in colour. Juvenile is overall light brown, with yellow iris, white belly. The first Hong Kong record was a juvenile at Mai Po in December 2002.

- 1 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Jan-17, 17年1月 : Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 2 juvenile 幼鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Dec-02, 02年12月 : Jemi and John Holmes 孔思義、黃亞瑋
- 3 adult 成鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : Jan-17, 17年1月 : Kinni Ho 何建業
- 4 immature 未成年鳥 : Mai Po 米埔 : 11-Dec-02, 02年12月11日 : Lo Kar Man 盧嘉孟
- 5 Mai Po 米埔 : Martin Hale 夏敦天



	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor			秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant			冬候鳥 Winter Visitor		
常見月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor					

反嘴鷸

普 fǎn zuǐ yù
鷸：音核

體長 length : 42-45cm

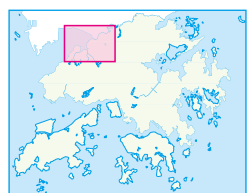


Pied Avocet | *Recurvirostra avosetta*

其他名稱 Other names : 反嘴鷸, Avocet



1



黑白分明。嘴黑色細長，末端向上彎，腳灰色。頭頂至後頸、翼角和翼尖，以及翼上覆羽皆為黑色，其他部分大致白色。

Unmistakable black-and-white bird, with long, narrow up-curved bill. Grey legs. Black from crown to hindneck, on wing tips and carpal joints, and on upperwing coverts. Other parts are white.

- 1] Mai Po 米埔：Samson So 蘇毅雄
- 2] adult 成鳥：Nam Sang Wai 南生圍：8-Dec-07, 07 年 12 月 8 日：Doris Chu 朱詠兒
- 3] 1st winter 第一年冬天：Nam Sang Wai 南生圍：Nov-03, 03 年 11 月：Jemi and John Holmes 孔思義、黃亞萍
- 4] adult in courtship 成鳥，正在交配：6-May-07, 07 年 5 月 6 日：Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛
- 5] Mai Po 米埔：Marcus Ho 何萬邦
- 6] Long Valley 塱原：Dec-06, 06 年 12 月：Matthew and TH Kwan 關朗曦、關子熾
- 7] Mai Po 米埔：Mar-07, 07 年 3 月：Bill Man 文權溢
- 8] 1st winter 第一年冬天：Mai Po 米埔：Nov-04, 04 年 11 月：Pippen Ho 何志剛



春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant	夏候鳥 Summer Visitor	秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant	冬候鳥 Winter Visitor
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
留鳥 Resident		迷鳥 Vagrant	
偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor			

常見月份



8

鳳頭麥雞

普 fèng tóu mài jī

體長 length : 28-31cm

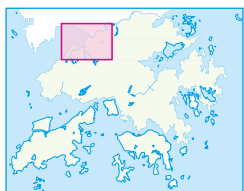


Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

其他名稱 Other names : Lapwing



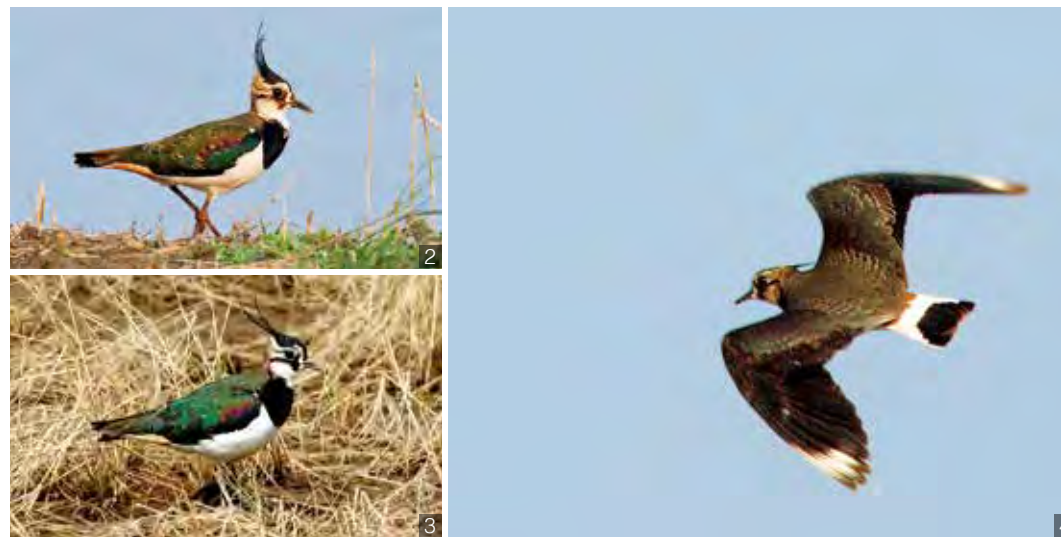
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長 長的冠羽非常易認。嘴黑色，腳暗紅色。上體暗綠有光澤，喉及腹部白色，有一條黑色粗胸帶，容易辨認。飛行時翼底白色，初級和次級飛羽黑色。

Distinctive long crest. Black bill. Dull pinkish legs. Upperparts dark green with a metallic gloss. Throat and belly white, with a thick black breast band. Underwings white with black primaries and secondaries, readily seen in flight.

- 1 non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥：Mai Po 米埔：Owen Chiang 深藍
- 2 juvenile 幼鳥：Mai Po 米埔：15-Nov-08, 08年11月15日：Jacky Chan 陳家華
- 3 non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥：Mai Po 米埔：15-Jan-05, 05年1月15日：Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛
- 4 juvenile 幼鳥：Mai Po 米埔：Dec-03, 03年12月：Jemi and John Holmes 孔思義、黃亞萍
- 5 juvenile 幼鳥：Mai Po 米埔：Nov-08, 08年11月：Ng Lin Yau 吳璣宥
- 6 juvenile 幼鳥：Mai Po 米埔：4-Dec-05, 05年12月4日：Doris Chu 朱詠兒



5

	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor		秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant			冬候鳥 Winter Visitor			
常見月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor					

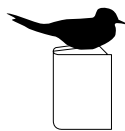


6

鷗嘴噪鷗

普 ōu zuǐ zào ōu

體長 length : 33-43cm



Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*



大型燕鷗，嘴黑色而粗壯，上體淡灰色，下體白色，尾稍開叉，翼尖偏黑。繁殖羽頭上半部全黑。非繁殖羽及幼鳥頭部白色，眼後有黑斑。

Large-sized tern. Black bill thick and strong, upperparts pale grey, underparts white in colour, slightly forked tail and black wing tips. In breeding plumage, the top half of the head completely black in colour. Non-breeding plumage and juvenile birds are white-headed, with a dark patch behind the eye.

- 1 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Apr-05, 05 年 4 月: Cherry Wong 黃卓研
- 2 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Apr-03, 03 年 4 月: Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 3 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Apr-08, 08 年 4 月: Andy Kwok 郭匯昌
- 4 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Apr-07, 07 年 4 月: Martin Hale 夏焱天
- 5 breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: May-07, 07 年 5 月: Jemi and John Holmes 孔思義、黃亞萍



春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant	夏候鳥 Summer Visitor	秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant	冬候鳥 Winter Visitor
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
留鳥 Resident		迷鳥 Vagrant	
			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor

常見月份

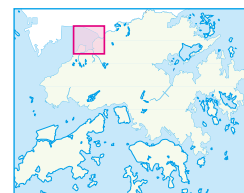
紅嘴巨鷗

普 hóng zuǐ jù ōu

體長 length : 48-56cm



Caspian Tern *Hydroprogne caspia*



香港體型最大的燕鷗，鮮紅色大嘴十分顯眼。上體淡灰色，下體白色，翼尖偏黑。繁殖羽頭上半部全黑。非繁殖羽及幼鳥頭部的黑色羽毛沾白。

The largest tern in Hong Kong. Prominent bright red bill. Upperparts pale grey, underparts white colour with darker wing tip. In breeding plumage, top half of the head is completely black. Non-breeding and juvenile birds have forehead black mottled with white.

- 1 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: 28-Mar-05, 05 年 3 月 28 日: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敬兒、黃理沛
- 2 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: 28-Mar-05, 05 年 3 月 28 日: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敬兒、黃理沛
- 3 non-breeding 非繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Mar-07, 07 年 3 月: Jemi and John Holmes 孔思義、黃亞萍
- 4 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Aug-04, 04 年 8 月: Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 5 non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Mar-08, 08 年 3 月: James Lam 林文華
- 6 non-breeding adult moulting into breeding plumage 非繁殖羽成鳥轉換繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: Apr-07, 07 年 4 月: Henry Lui 呂德恆



春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant	夏候鳥 Summer Visitor	秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant	冬候鳥 Winter Visitor
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
留鳥 Resident		迷鳥 Vagrant	
			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor

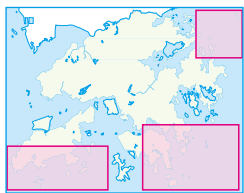
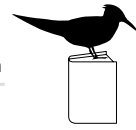
常見月份

大鳳頭燕鷗

④ dà fèng tóu yàn ōu

體長 length : 43-53cm

Greater Crested Tern | *Thalasseus bergii*



大型燕鷗，嘴粗大而黃色，有一簇黑色的長冠羽，前額、面頰及尾下白色，背部和翼上灰色。飛行時尾部深叉，翼底大致白色。非繁殖及幼鳥頭頂黑色羽毛沾白。幼鳥上體白色褐色斑駁。

Large-sized tern. Large, thick yellow bill. Black tuft of crown feathers. Forehead, cheeks and under tail white. Mantle and upperwing grey. In flight, it shows deeply forked tail and mainly white underwing. Non-breeding and juvenile birds have more white on forecrown. Upperparts of juvenile marked with brown and white.

- ① breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southeastern waters 香港東南水域: May-08, 08年5月: Isaac Chan 陳家強
 ② breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: May-08, 08年5月: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛
 ③ juvenile 幼鳥: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Jul-07, 07年7月: Kinni Ho 何建業
 ④ juvenile 幼鳥: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Jul-07, 07年7月: Kinni Ho 何建業
 ⑤ breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Apr-08, 08年4月: Cherry Wong 黃卓研
 ⑥ breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Apr-07, 07年4月: Matthew and TH Kwan 關朗曦、關子凱
 ⑦ breeding 繁殖羽: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Apr-07, 07年4月: Matthew and TH Kwan 關朗曦、關子凱
 ⑧ non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥: HK Southern waters 香港南面水域: Jul-07, 07年7月: Kinni Ho 何建業



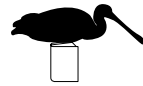
	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor		秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant				冬候鳥 Winter Visitor		
常見月份	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant						偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor		



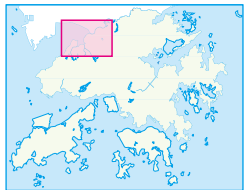
白琵鷺

普 báī pí lù

體長 length : 70-95cm



Eurasian Spoonbill | *Platalea leucorodia*



大型水鳥具有像琵琶形狀的嘴，全身白色，腳和腳趾黑色，嘴長黑色，未成年鳥嘴粉紅色。冬天在后海灣一帶出現，經常有一、兩隻混在相對較矮的黑臉琵鷺群中。

Large waterbird with a long spoon-like bill. White overall. Legs and feet are black. Bill is dark in adults but pink in immatures. Occurs in ones and twos in Deep Bay area in winter, usually among the shorter but more numerous Black-faced Spoonbills.

- 1 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Nov-08, 08 年 11 月: Danny Ho 何國海
- 2 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Dec-08, 08 年 12 月: Joyce Tang 鄧玉蓮
- 3 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Nov-08, 08 年 11 月: Yue Pak Wai 余柏雄
- 4 immature 未成年鳥: Tin Shui Wai 天水圍: Nov-04, 04 年 11 月: Henry Lui 呂德恆
- 5 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Nov-06, 06 年 11 月: Bill Man 文權滋
- 6 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Dec-08, 08 年 12 月: Joyce Tang 鄧玉蓮
- 7 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Nov-06, 06 年 11 月: Allen Chan 陳志雄
- 8 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Dec-06, 06 年 12 月: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛



2



3



4



5



6



7

常見月份

春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant	夏候鳥 Summer Visitor	秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant	冬候鳥 Winter Visitor
1 2 3	4 5	6 7 8 9	10 11 12
留鳥 Resident	迷鳥 Vagrant	偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor	

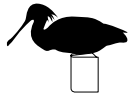


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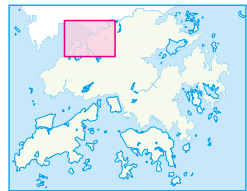
黑臉琵鷺

普 hēi liǎn pí lù

體長 length : 60-78.5cm



Black-faced Spoonbill | *Platalea minor*



大型水鳥，全身白色。嘴長黑色，像琵琶或茶匙。面部有黑色裸露皮膚，體型較白琵鷺小。飛行時頸和腳伸直。繁殖期蓬鬆的冠羽和胸部羽毛沾橙黃色。未成年鳥初級飛羽末端沾黑色，上嘴平滑帶粉紅色，年長鳥上嘴黑及有橫紋。常成群站在淺水中，覓食時將嘴伸入水中左右擺動，休息時常將嘴藏入翅膀中。

Large white waterbird with a long, spoon-like black bill. Distinguished from Eurasian Spoonbill by black facial skin and smaller size. Neck and legs extended in flight. Yellowish crest and breast in breeding plumage. Wing tips of immature are black. The upper surface of bill is smooth and pink in juveniles but black and rippled in older individuals. Usually in groups in shallow water. Sweeps bill sideways in water to catch fish. Buries bill under the wings when resting.

- 1 breeding 繁殖羽: Mai Po 米埔: 22-Mar-04, 04年3月22日: Lo Kar Man 盧嘉孟
- 2 non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥: Nam Sang Wai 南生圍: Dec-07, 07年12月: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛
- 3 immature 未成年鳥: Nam Sang Wai 南生圍: Dec-05, 05年12月: Martin Hale 夏敬天
- 4 Feb-07, 07年2月: Michelle and Peter Wong 江敏兒、黃理沛
- 5 immature 未成年鳥: Mai Po 米埔: May-08, 08年5月: Cherry Wong 黃卓研
- 6 non-breeding adult 非繁殖羽成鳥: Mai Po 米埔: Oct-06, 06年10月: James Lam 林文華
- 7 immature, banded 未成年鳥, 已旗標: Mai Po 米埔: Dec-08, 08年12月: Joyce Tang 鄧玉蓮

常見月份	春季過境遷徙鳥 Spring Passage Migrant			夏候鳥 Summer Visitor			秋季過境遷徙鳥 Autumn Passage Migrant			冬候鳥 Winter Visitor		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	留鳥 Resident			迷鳥 Vagrant			偶見鳥 Occasional Visitor					

