

# 香港鳥類 分布地圖

## Hong Kong Bird Atlas

### 2016-2019

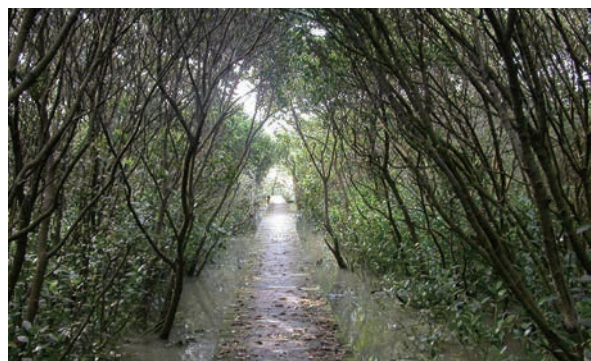
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我們衷心感謝各位觀鳥者、行山愛好者、香港浸會大學國際學院和可觀自然教育中心的同學及教職員，走遍市區和鄉郊、平地和高山，投入參與雀鳥調查的義務工作。我們亦感激下列機構允許我們的研究員進入私人地方和受管制地方進行調查：

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all the birdwatchers, hikers, students and staff at HKBU CIE and Ho Koon, who voluntarily dedicate their time to conduct bird surveys across urban and rural, gentle and hilly terrain. We also appreciate the permission granted to access private premises and restricted area with the help of the following organizations:

(以字母順序排序 in alphabetical order)

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愉景灣高爾夫球會 Discovery Bay Golf Club

環境保護署 Environmental Protection Department

中國人民解放軍駐香港部隊 Hong Kong Garrison, Chinese People's Liberation Army

香港哥爾夫球會 Hong Kong Golf Club

清水灣高爾夫球鄉村俱樂部 The Clearwater Bay Golf and Country Club

賽馬會濶西洲公眾高爾夫球場 The Jockey Club Kau Sai Chau Public Golf Course

聯青社青年會黃宜洲青年營 YMCA Wong Yi Chau Youth Camp

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特此感謝米湛士先生於 1993 年發起及統籌香港首個繁殖雀鳥分布調查，以及所有過往於 1993-96 年及 2001-05 年參與雀鳥調查及數據整理的鳥友。當中不少鳥友亦積極參與了本次雀鳥分布調查。

Special thanks go to Mr. M.L. Chalmers for his efforts to initiate and coordinate the first breeding bird atlas in Hong Kong back in the 1993, as well as all birders who participated in the atlas surveys and data analysis in 1993-96 and 2001-05. Many of them are also very active in the current bird atlas surveys.



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香港觀鳥會 The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society



香港觀鳥會成立於 1957 年，在香港算是一個歷史較悠久的非牟利團體，以欣賞及保育香港的鳥類及其自然生態為宗旨。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。

Found in 1957, HKBWS is concerned about the appreciation and protection of birds and their habitats and is one of the oldest nonprofit organizations in Hong Kong. HKBWS promotes appreciation and protection of birds and their habitats through education, research, habitat management and conservation advocacy.

網址 Website : [www.hkbws.org.hk](http://www.hkbws.org.hk)

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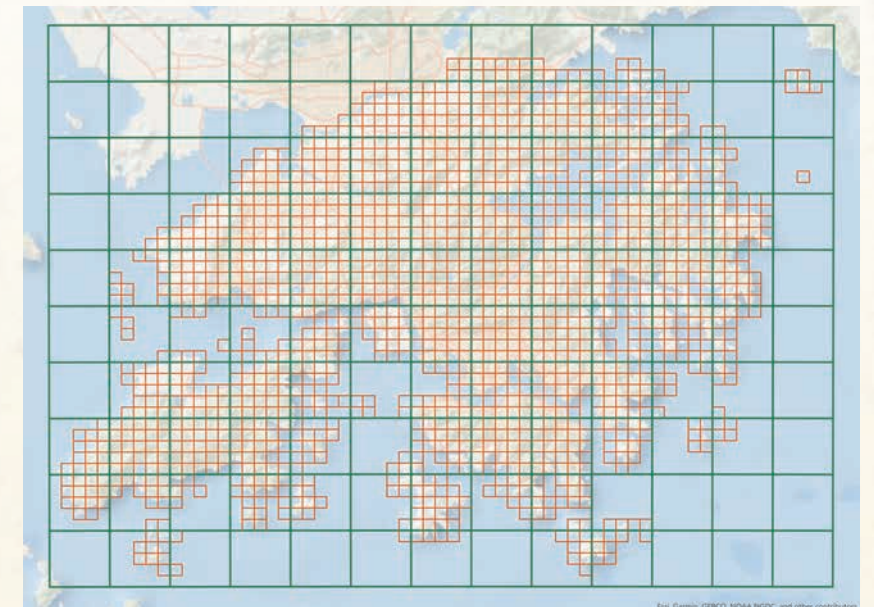
## 香港鳥類分布地圖

### Hong Kong Bird Atlas

鳥類分布調查於世界各地均被廣泛利用以監測鳥類種群情況。此類調查主要使用系統網格採樣法收集鳥類數目、物種及繁殖情況等。收集到的資訊具有參考價值如有助於：

- 識別具保育價值的鳥種和地點，
- 了解特定鳥種與生境的關係，及
- 與過往的地圖作出比較，從而得知各鳥種的種群數量趨勢和各個生境的鳥種變化。

世界各地共有四百多個鳥類分布地圖的調查，以英國及愛爾蘭為例，過去五十年間共進行了四次鳥類分布地圖的調查，包括單次冬季分布地圖、兩次繁殖鳥分布地圖調查及一次冬季及繁殖鳥分布地圖調查。亞洲地區最早的同類型調查在 1974 年於日本開展，而香港則於上世紀 90 年代初進行首個分布地圖調查。近年，台灣亦開始同類冬季「新年數鳥嘉年華」及繁殖季鳥類調查。鳥類分布地圖是需要大量鳥類研究員和公民科學家，亦即熱心觀鳥者投入參與的大型公民科學項目。近年的科技發展令義工參與為便利，而網上互動平台更有利於後續面向一般公眾的成果分享。



系統網格採樣法  
grid-based sampling

Bird Atlas has long been used as an effective tool worldwide to monitor the condition of bird population. It is a grid-based sampling method to collect information of numbers, species and breeding status of birds. Information obtained could be a good reference for:

- Identifying species and areas of conservation importance,
- Understanding habitat preferences of a particular species, as well as
- Monitoring temporal changes of population of a species and species diversity of a habitat when comparing with the results of previous atlas surveys.

There were around 400 bird atlases worldwide, for example there were four atlases established in Britain and Ireland in the past 50 years including one winter atlas, two breeding atlases and one winter & breeding atlas. The first bird atlas in Asia conducted in Japan in 1974 and then followed by Hong Kong in the early 1990s. In recent years, similar bird surveys also conducted in Taiwan during winters (i.e. New Year Count) and breeding seasons. Bird atlases are large-scale citizen science projects which require a lot of effort from professional bird researchers and citizen scientists (i.e. keen bird watchers). With the advance of technology today, volunteer engagement is easier and sharing of results to the public is more effective with online interactive platforms.

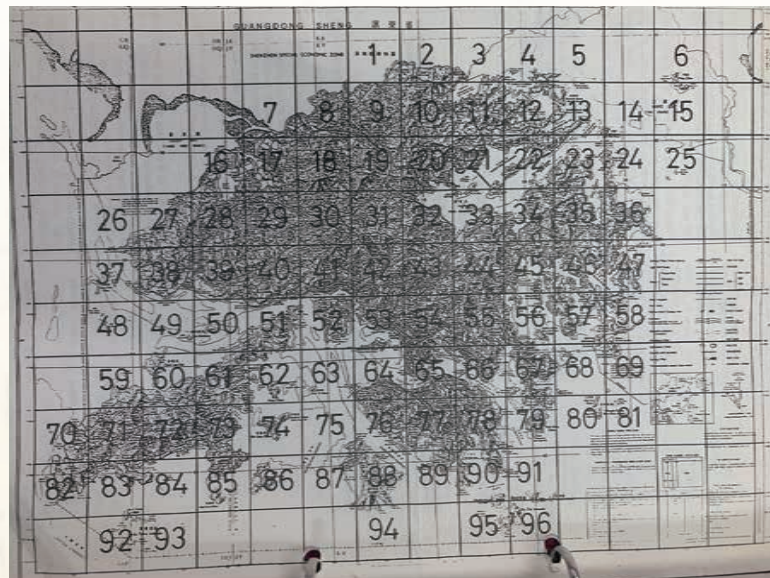


香港首次繁殖鳥類分布調查 (1993-96 年) 及其後的冬季鳥類分布調查 (2001-05 年) 至今相距已十多年，調查結果分別彙編於《香港鳥類名錄》及在網上平台發佈。我們於 2016-19 年展開新一期的鳥類分布調查計劃，為期三年，並包括繁殖鳥類及冬季鳥類調查。

It has been long since the first breeding atlas in 1993-96 and the following winter atlas in 2001-05 in Hong Kong. The results were published in The Avifauna of Hong Kong and on website, respectively. A three-year atlas surveys with both breeding atlas and winter atlas were carried out in 2016-19.

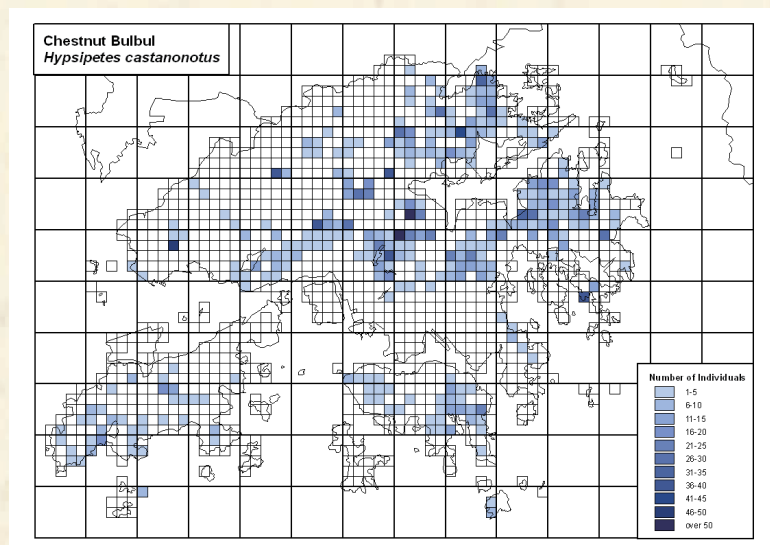


香港鳥類名錄  
The Avifauna of Hong Kong



1993-96 年繁殖鳥分布地圖調查使用的地圖  
Map for Breeding Atlas 1993-96

1993-96 年繁殖鳥分布地圖調查使用的表格  
Survey form for Breeding Atlas 1993-96



2001-05 冬季鳥類分布地圖  
2001-05 Winter Bird Atlas



## 調查方法 Methodology

### 調查方格 Survey Grids

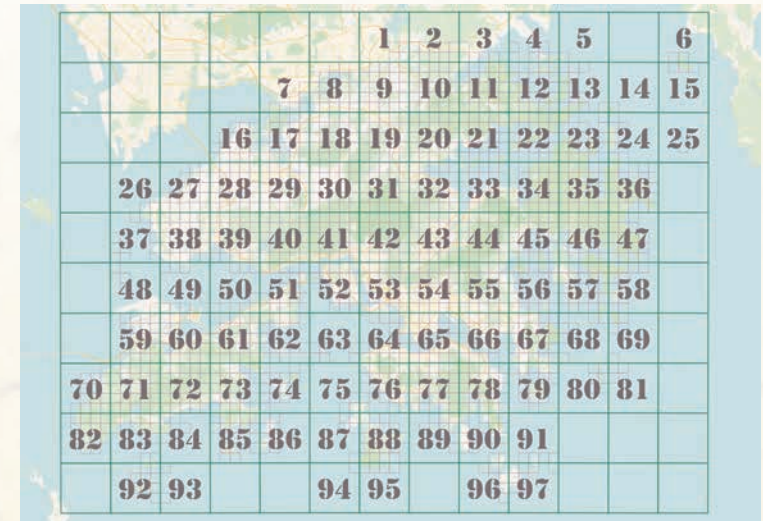
全港以 HK1980 方格網系統分為 1,583 個 1 平方公里的調查方格，每格配有獨立編號。

Hong Kong was divided into 1,583 1 km<sup>2</sup> grids within the territory with HK1980 Grid System, each grid has a unique grid reference.

### 調查季節和次數 Survey Seasons and Effort

在三年內，每個調查方格需於繁殖季 (3 月中至 7 月中) 及冬季 (12 月至 2 月) 各調查一次。

Each grid has to be surveyed once in breeding season (mid-March to mid-July) and once in winter season (December to February) within the three years.



|     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 44E | 45A | 45B |
| 44J | 45F | 45G |
| 44O | 45K | 45L |

全港先以數字劃分為 97 個 25 平方公里 (5 公里 X 5 公里) 的大方格，再附加英文字母 A-Y 以細分為 25 個 1 平方公里的調查方格。  
Hong Kong was first divided into 97 large grids of 25km<sup>2</sup> (5km X 5km), and then further divided into 1km<sup>2</sup> survey grids with A-Y appended

### 調查時間 Survey Duration

◆ 於清晨雀鳥較活躍時進行調查。

Conduct survey in early morning when birds are often more active.

◆ 每個方格的調查時間約為兩小時，而當數算沿岸方格時，亦會因應陸地面積而按比例縮減調查時間。

Survey a grid in around 2 hours' time, while survey time would be shortened proportionally at coastal grids with less land coverage.

### 調查路線設計 Transect Design

◆ 計劃一條可行的調查路線，安全至上。

Plan a feasible route with safety comes first.

Invite companion(s) to remote survey grid.

◆ 盡量覆蓋調查方格內所有主要生境類型。

Try to visit all major habitats in the survey grid.

(例 E.g.: 29O)  
紅色的調查路線覆蓋方格內的主要生境。  
The red transect covered major habitats in the grid.



### 調查記錄 Survey Data

記下調查員姓名、日期、方格編號 (亦即地點) 及調查時間。

Record name of surveyor(s), date, grid reference (i.e. location) and survey time.

### 雀鳥記錄 Bird Data

◆ 記下所有看見或以鳴聲辨認的鳥種和其數量。

Record all birds seen and heard with their species and abundance specified.

◆ 記下繁殖證據 (如有)。

Record breeding evidence if any is observed.

◆ 盡量避免對相同個體進行重複數算。

Avoid double counting of the same individuals.



調查方法  
繁殖證據Methodology  
Breeding Evidence

雀鳥的繁殖過程一般超過一個月。故此，調查員或會遇見多種繁殖行為，顯示該對繁殖雀鳥正在處於不同的繁殖階段。

The whole breeding process of a pair of birds lasts for more than a month. Therefore, surveyors may encounter various breeding behaviours which could indicate different breeding stages of the breeding pairs.

## 基本可確認在此繁殖 CONFIRMED

編碼  
Code繁殖證據  
Breeding Evidence

**NB** 成鳥正在築巢，或帶著巢料。  
Nest building or adult carrying nesting materials.

**NE** 見到巢內有鳥蛋或成鳥正在孵蛋。  
Nest containing eggs or incubation observed.

**NY** 見到或聽到鳥巢內有雛鳥。  
Nest with young seen or heard.

**NU** 見到用過的鳥巢或蛋殼。  
Used nest or eggshell found.

**FY** 剛長出飛羽的幼鳥或長著絨毛的幼鳥。  
Recently fledged young or downy young.

**FS** 成鳥帶著糞囊。雛鳥的排泄物被包裹在白色的薄膜（糞囊）之中，方便成鳥帶離以保持鳥巢清潔。  
Adult carrying faecal sac. Faeces of nestlings surrounded in white membrane for disposal outside the nest.

**FC** 成鳥把食物帶給幼鳥。  
Adult carrying food for young.

**AE** 成鳥經常往返同一地點，顯示有使用中的鳥巢。  
Adults leaving or entering, indicating occupied nest.

**DD** 分散注意力的展示或假裝受傷。  
Distraction display or injury feigning.

## 很有可能在此繁殖 PROBABLE

編碼  
Code繁殖證據  
Breeding Evidence

**S** 鳴唱的雄鳥。  
Singing males.

**D** 進行展示（雄鳥向雌鳥，或雄鳥之間），求偶（包括求偶餵食）及交配。  
Display (between a male and a female or two males), courtship (including courtship feeding) and copulation.

**A** 成鳥發出焦慮的叫聲及激動的行為。  
Agitated behavior or anxiety calls of an adult.

**NY FC** 成鳥在餵飼巢內雛鳥  
Adult feeding nestlings © Christina Chan



**NB** 築巢  
Building nest  
© Esther Chau



**NE** 孵蛋  
Incubation  
© Ivana



**FY** 剛長出飛羽的幼鳥  
Recently fledged young  
© Helen Fong



**NU** 用過的鳥巢  
Used nest  
© Pang Chun Chiu



**FS** 白色的糞囊  
White faecal sac  
[攝於外地 Photographed outside HK]  
© Helen Fong



**D** 求偶餵食  
Courtship feeding  
[攝於外地 Photographed outside HK]  
© Helen Fong



**D** 交配  
Copulation  
© Helen Fong



## 調查方法 計劃流程

Methodology  
Programme

招募調查員  
Surveyor Recruitment



計劃工作坊  
Project Workshop



計劃工作坊  
Project Workshop

|   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| C | 44D | 44E | 45A | 45B | 45C | 45D |
| H | 44I | 44J | 45F | 45G | 45H | 45I |
| M | 44N | 44O | 45K | 45L | 45M | 45N |
| R | 44S | 44T | 45P | 45Q | 45R | 45S |
| W | 44X | 44Y | 45U | 45V | 45W | 45X |

分配調查方格  
Allocation of Survey Grids



觀察  
Observation



記錄  
Record

部分偏遠地區需乘船前往！  
Travel to remote sites by boat!



展覽  
Exhibition



網上數據庫  
Online Database



數據輸入  
Data Entry



數位教學研討會  
Symposium of Digital Education



## 如何閱讀分布地圖 How to Interpret Atlas Maps

2016-2019 年繁殖季及冬季的鳥類調查數據已完成整合工作，再加上 1993 至 1996 年間繁殖季及 2001-2005 年間冬季的調查結果；我們歸納不同的數據以製成數種鳥類分布地圖，有助讀者更清晰地了解香港雀鳥的現況。每種分布地圖均有其特定用途，如顯示各調查地點的雀鳥數量及鳥種數量、每個鳥種的分布及相對數量，以及跟過往的鳥類分布作對比。

備註：

地圖及分析只包括了於鳥類分布調查當中所觀察到的記錄。

Survey results of both breeding atlas and winter atlas in 2016-2019 had been compiled. Together with the data from breeding season in 1993-1996 and winter in 2001-2005, we made use of different data to produce various types of bird atlas maps for understanding the current bird status of Hong Kong. Each type of map serves a specific purpose, which includes the overview of bird abundance and diversity by locations, the distribution and relative abundance of each bird species, as well as the distribution change compared to the previous bird atlases.

Remarks:

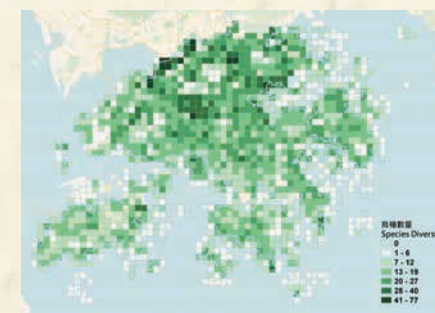
Only observations obtained during the atlas surveys were included into the maps and analysis.

## 分布地圖

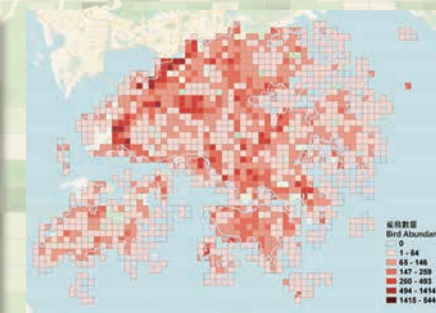
Notes on  
Atlas Maps

香港鳥種數量分布地圖及香港雀鳥數量分布地圖展現出香港雀鳥在不同位置的現況；而鳥種地圖更呈現出每個鳥種個別的數量分布。

The example map of Hong Kong bird species diversity and map of Hong Kong bird abundance illustrated the current bird status of Hong Kong by locations. For the species map, it showcased the distribution and the relative abundance of a species.



香港鳥種數量分布地圖  
Map of Hong Kong bird species diversity



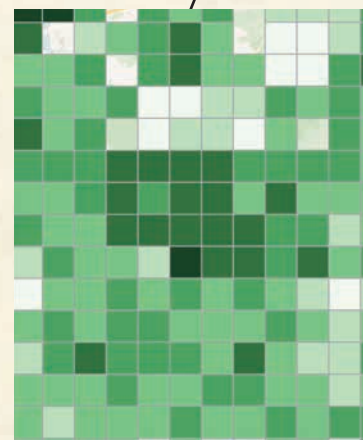
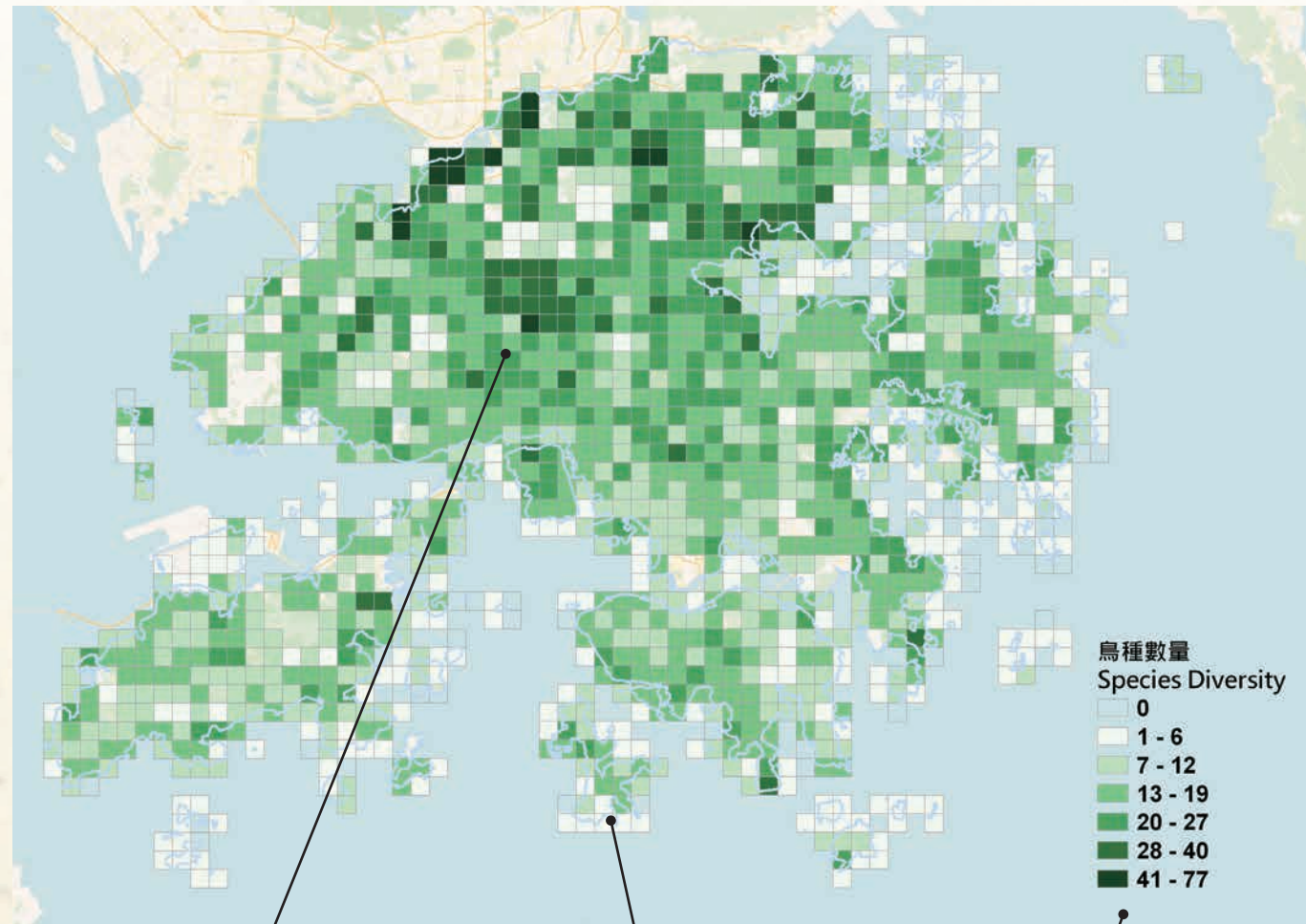
香港雀鳥數量分布地圖  
Map of Hong Kong bird abundance



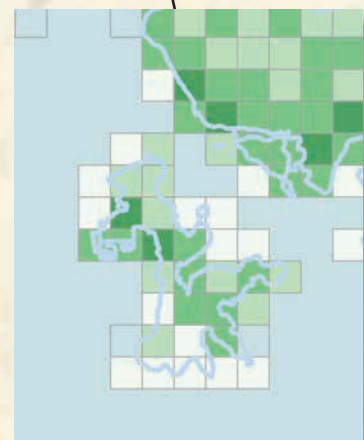
鳥種分布圖  
Species Map



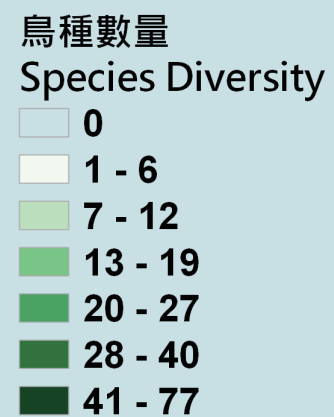
香港鳥種數量分布地圖 Map of Hong Kong bird species diversity

鳥種數量  
Bird species diversity

主色為綠色。  
Mainly in different shades of green.

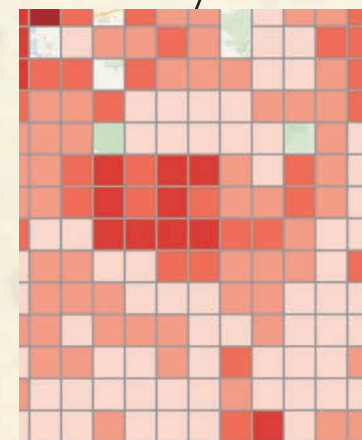
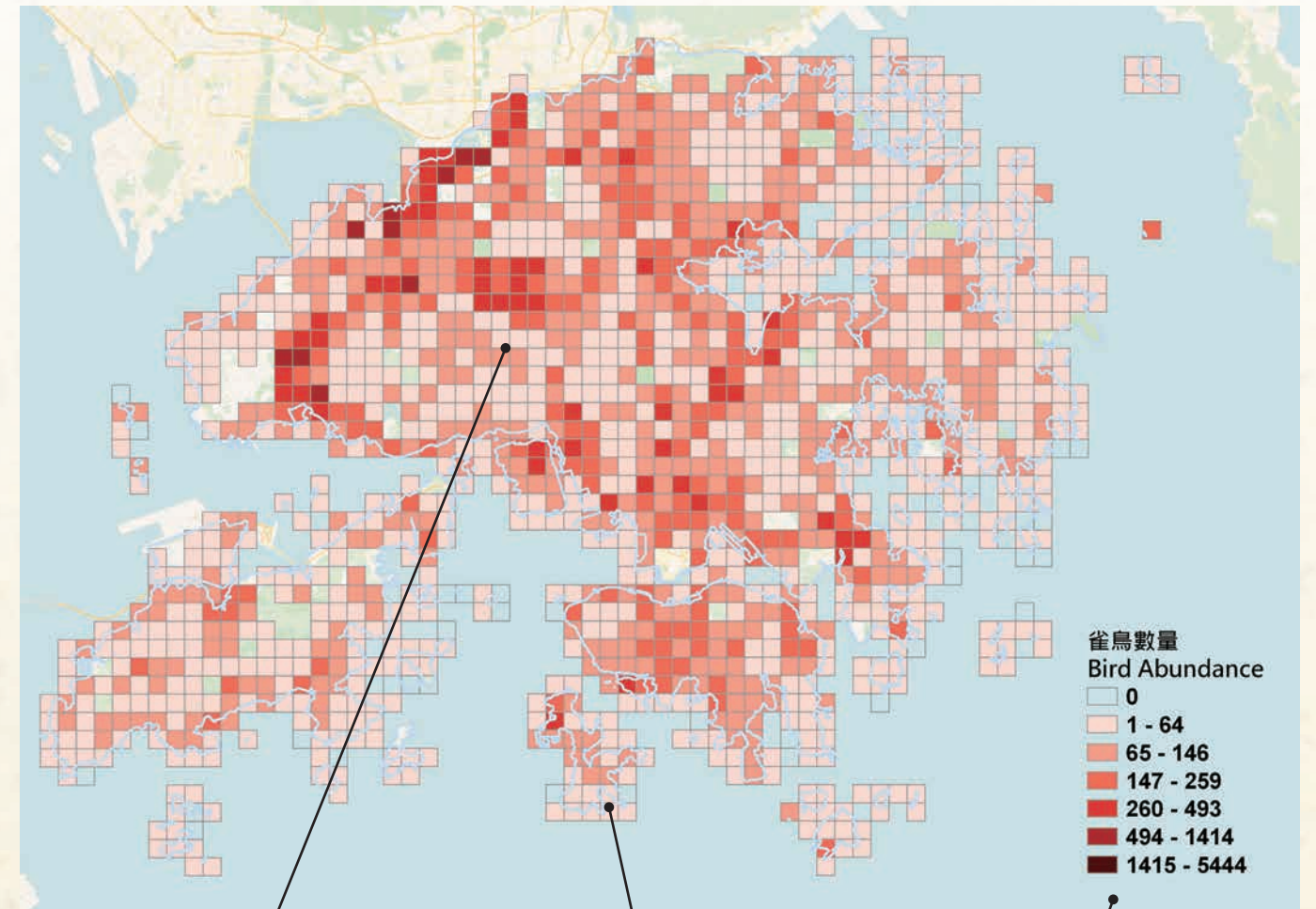
淺藍色外框  
Light-blue outline

香港海岸綫  
Hong Kong Coastline

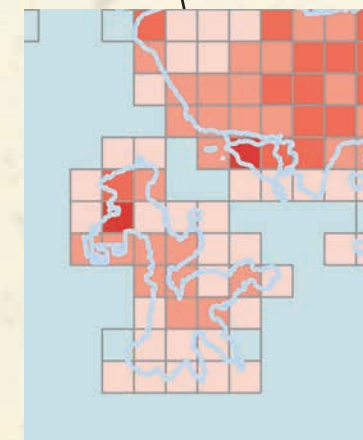
圖例  
Legend

方格顏色代表該方格錄得的鳥種數量的數值範圍。  
List of different ranges of numbers of bird species with the respective grid shading.

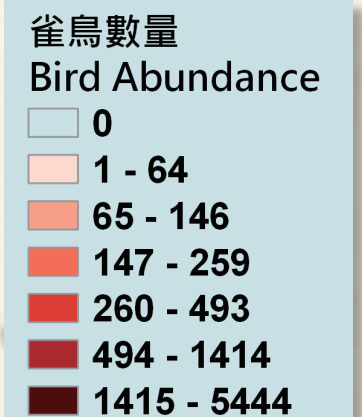
香港雀鳥數量分布地圖 Map of Hong Kong bird abundance

鳥種數量  
Bird abundance

主色為紅色。  
Mainly in different shades of red.

淺藍色外框  
Light-blue outline

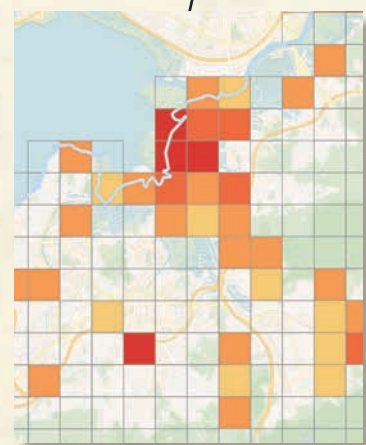
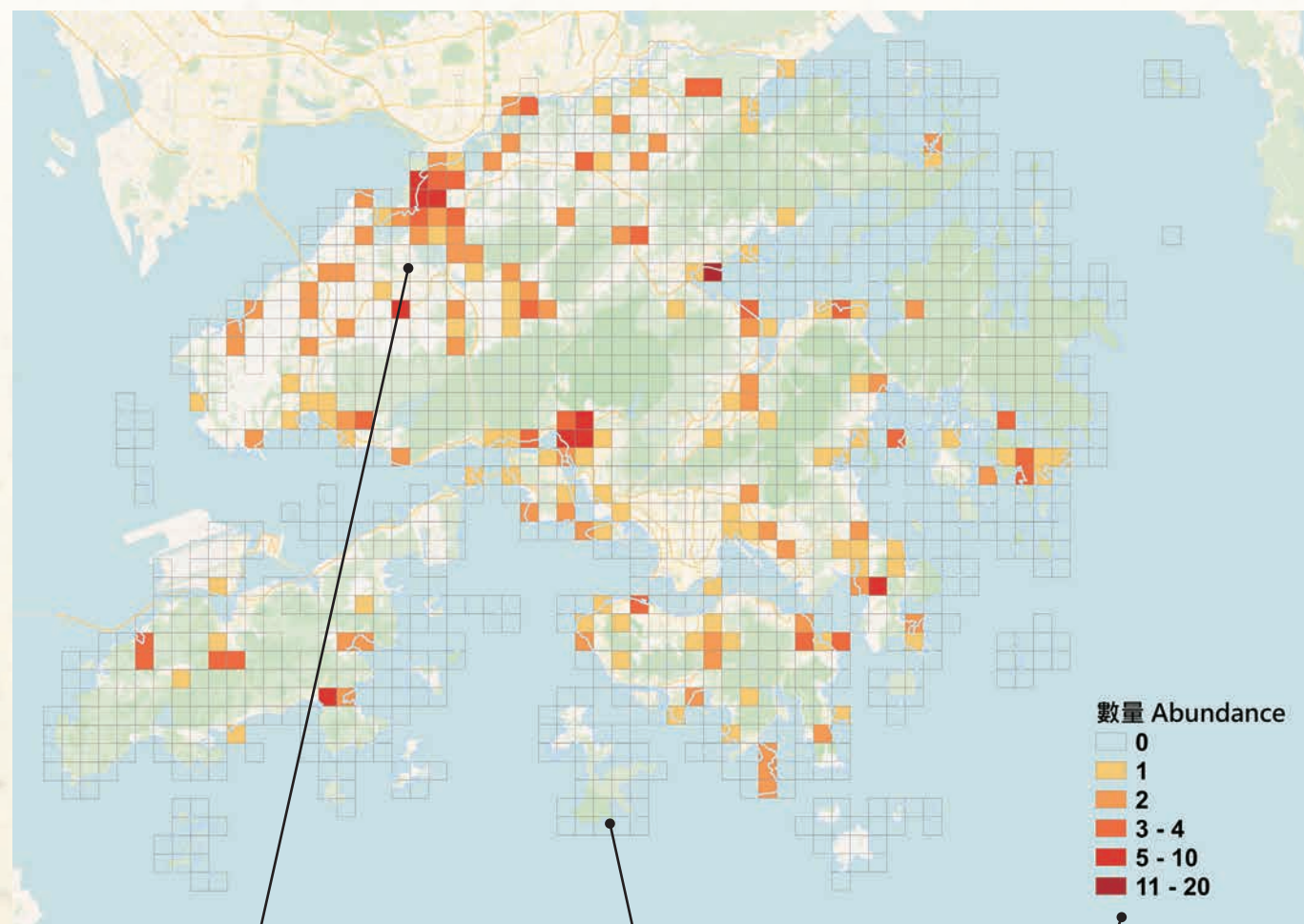
香港海岸綫  
Hong Kong Coastline

圖例  
Legend

方格顏色代表該方格曾錄得的雀鳥數量的數值範圍。  
List of different ranges of numbers of bird individuals with the respective grid shading.

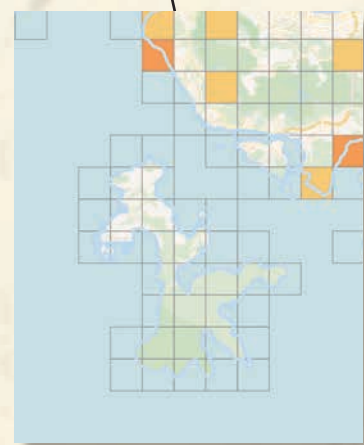


## 鳥種分布圖 Species Map



鳥種分布圖  
Species Map

主色為紅、黃色系。  
Mainly in yellow and red  
colour range.



淺藍色外框  
Light-blue outline

香港海岸綫  
Hong Kong Coastline



圖例  
Legend

方格顏色代表該方格曾錄得同一物種的個體數量的數值範圍。  
Different grid shadings denoted  
respective range of numbers of  
individuals of the same species  
with the respective grid shading.

分布轉變地圖  
(連註解)

Annotated Distribution  
Change Map

此範例地圖為喜鵲的分布轉變圖。喜鵲 *Pica serica* 是種常見亦廣泛分布的雜食性鴉科鳥類。相比九十年代進行的分布調查，喜鵲的分布範圍出現明顯的下降趨勢。

The example map is for the Oriental Magpie *Pica serica*, a common and widespread omnivore of the Corvidae which showed an obvious decline in its distribution area compared with the previous atlas in 1990s.

■ 粉色方格 Pink shading

= 於 2016-19 年錄得記錄  
Presence in 2016-19 atlases  
在 2016-19 年的分布調查  
中有錄得出沒記錄。  
Present in 2016-19 atlases.

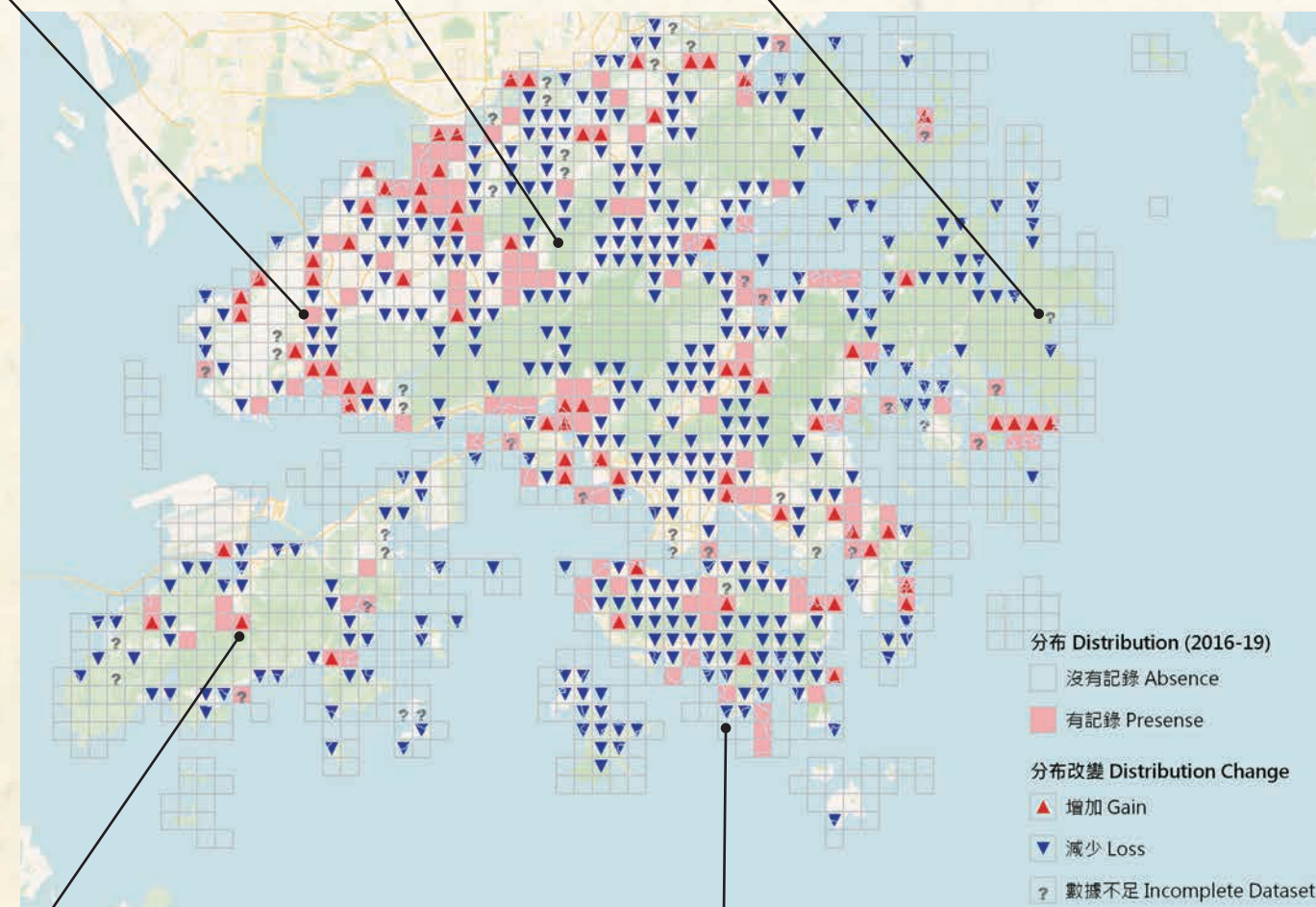
□ 透明方格 No shading

= 於 2016-19 年沒有記錄  
Absence in 2016-19 atlases  
在 2016-19 年的分布調查  
中沒有錄得出沒記錄。  
Not detected in 2016-19  
atlases

? 灰色問號 Grey question mark

= 數據不足 Incomplete dataset

只於 2016-19 年或過往年期 (1993-96 年 / 2001-05 年) 的其中一次分布調查收集數據。  
Data was either collected in 2016-19 atlases or  
in previous atlases in 1993-96 or 2001-05.



▲ 紅色上箭頭 Red upward-pointing triangle  
= 增加 Gain

於 1993-96 年或 2001-05 年期間沒有記錄，  
但出現於 2016-19 年期間。  
Not detected in 1993-96 or 2001-05, but present  
in 2016-19.

▼ 藍色下箭頭 Blue downward-pointing triangle  
= 減少 Loss

曾出現於 1993-96 年或 2001-05 年期間，但於  
2016-19 年期間沒有記錄。  
Present in 1993-96 or 2001-05, but not detected in  
2016-19.



### 分布轉變圖註解：

物種分布的變化都以「**增加**」或「**減少**」標註於分布圖上，意味着物種分布於該方格在 2016-19 年分布調查對比於過往分布調查的轉變。

標註了灰色問號的地點代表該地點所收集的「數據不足」。數據因該方格於 2016-19 年或過往年期 (1993-96 年 / 2001-05 年) 的其中一次分布調查未能進行而不整全，所以未能完全準確辨識分布上的轉變。

方格的顏色標示了該物種在 2016-19 年的分布。粉色方格代表該物種於 2016-19 年的分布調查中曾錄得出沒記錄，而在 2016-19 年的分布調查中沒有錄得出沒記錄的方格則不會填上顏色。

### More on the interpretation of change map annotations:

Changes annotated in the maps were all referring to the "**Gains**" or "**Losses**" recorded in 2016-19 atlases when compared to the previous atlases.

For certain locations with "Incomplete dataset", the grey question mark denoted that changes were uncertain in those grids. Either the grid was not surveyed in the 2016-19 atlases, or it was not surveyed in the previous atlases (1993-96/2001-05).

Current distribution of the bird species (in 2016-19) was represented by grid shading. Pink grids denoted the presence of individual(s) in those grids in 2016-19, while no shading was applied to the grids with no records in 2016-19 of the species.

### 其他例子 More examples

?

粉色方格上標有灰色問號代表該物種在 2016-19 年的分布調查中錄得出沒記錄，但該方格於過往年期 (1993-96 年 / 2001-05 年) 的分布調查未能進行，所以在數據不足的情況下，未能完全準確辨識分布上的轉變。

Grids with pink shading and a grey question mark denoted that the species was present in the grid in 2016-19 surveys, while the change was uncertain as there was incomplete datasets that surveys were not conducted in the previous atlases.

?

透明方格上標有灰色問號代表該物種在 2016-19 年的分布調查中沒有錄得出沒記錄，但曾出現於過往的分布調查，所以在數據不足的情況下，未能完全準確辨識分布上的轉變。

Grid with no shading and a grey question mark indicated that the species was once present in the grid in old atlases. However, no surveys was conducted in 2016-19 atlases, thus distribution change was uncertain in the grid.



粉色方格上沒有其他標註意指該物種於 2016-19 年或過往年期 (1993-96 年 / 2001-05 年) 的分布調查都曾在方格的位置內錄得出沒記錄。

Grids with pink shading and no other annotations represented a stable presence of the species in the grid in both old atlases and current atlases.

## 調查結果概覽 Overview of Survey Results



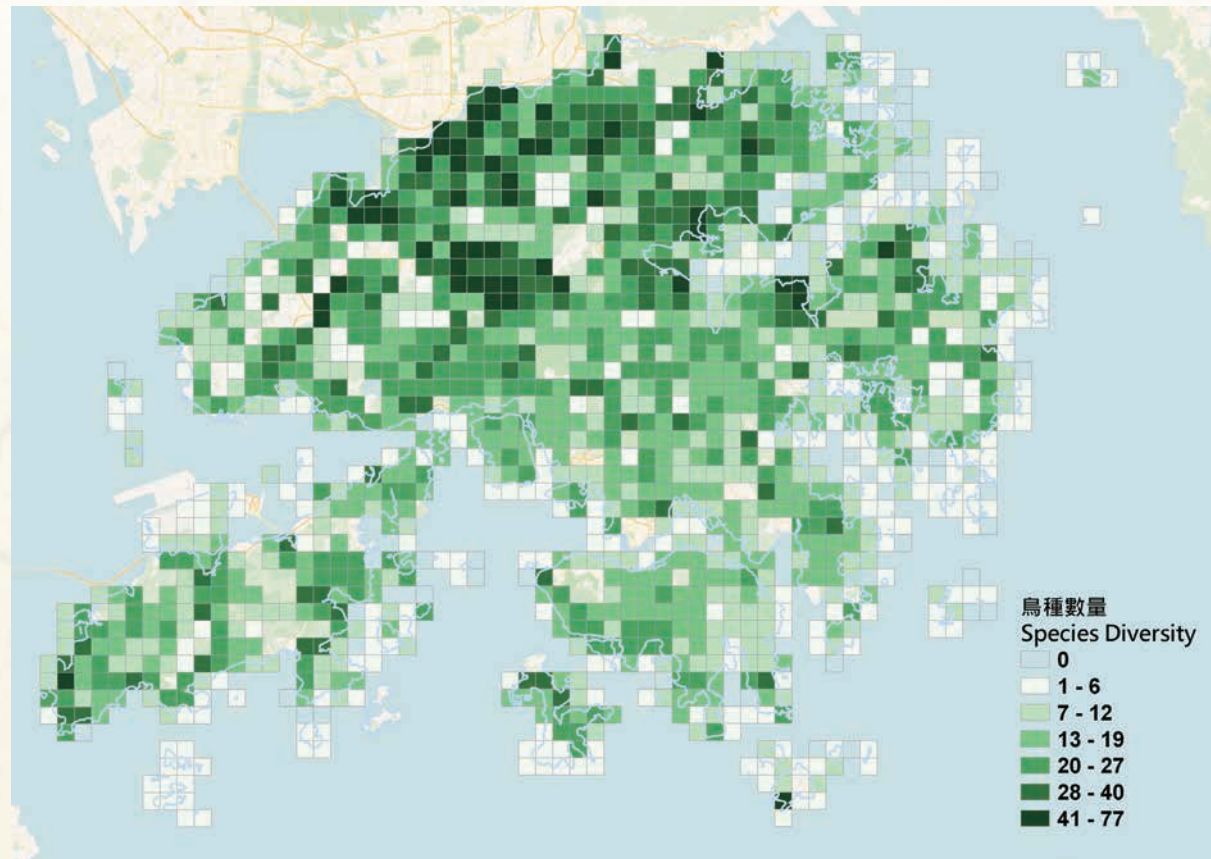
在 2016-19 的香港鳥類分布調查中，調查員於繁殖季在 1,482 個 1 平方公里的調查方格 (總方格數的 94%) 進行數算並錄得 226 個鳥種；及於冬季在 1,421 個調查方格 (總方格數的 90%) 進行數算並錄得 241 個鳥種。除了本次的分布調查結果外，過往兩次的調查結果也在下圖顯示，以便作出比較。

During the Hong Kong Bird Atlas surveys in 2016-19, 1,482 1km<sup>2</sup> grids were covered in breeding seasons (94% of total) and 1,421 grids were covered in winter seasons (90% of total). A total of 226 species were recorded in breeding seasons and 241 were recording in winters in 2016-19. Apart from the current results, the overviews of previous atlases are also provided for comparison.

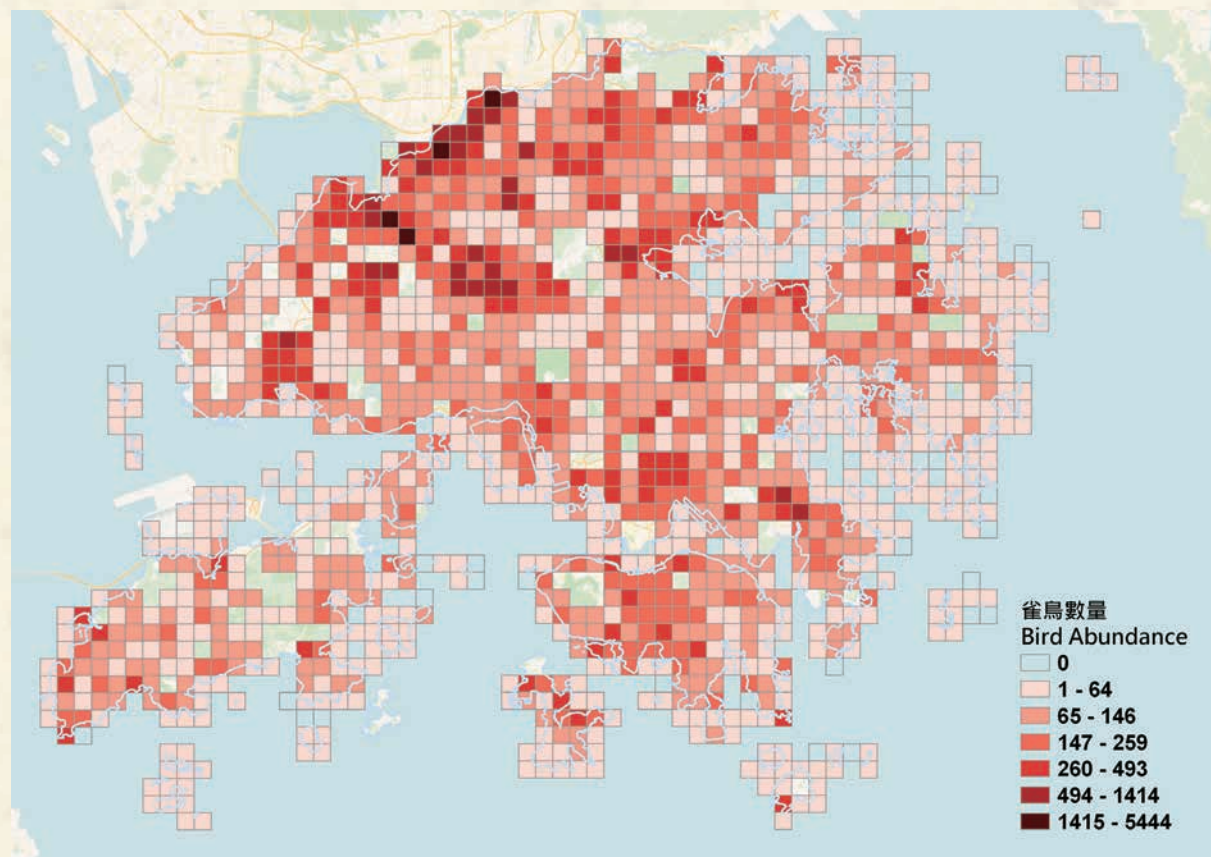




香港冬季鳥類分布地圖 Hong Kong Winter Bird Atlas 2016-2019

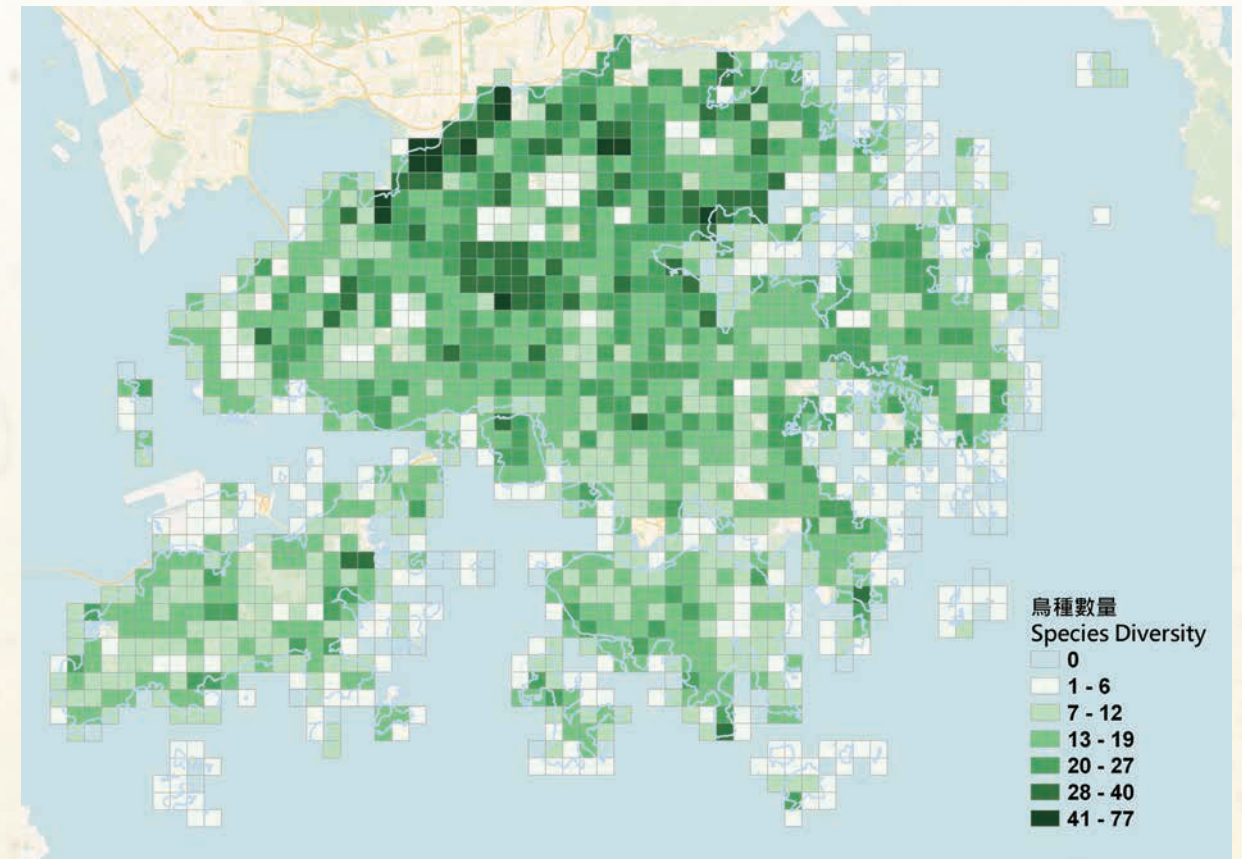


鳥種數量 Species Diversity

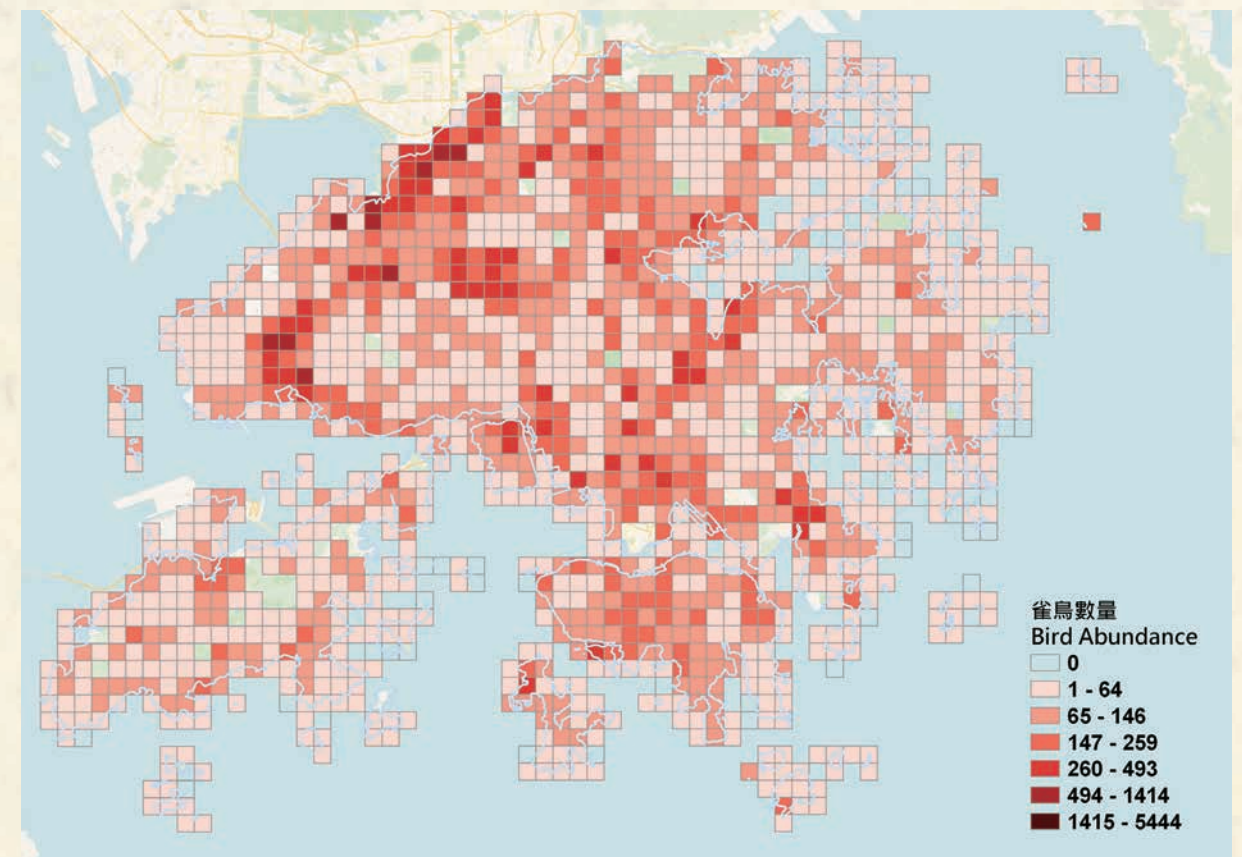


雀鳥數量 Bird Abundance

香港繁殖鳥類分布地圖 Hong Kong Breeding Bird Atlas 2016-2019



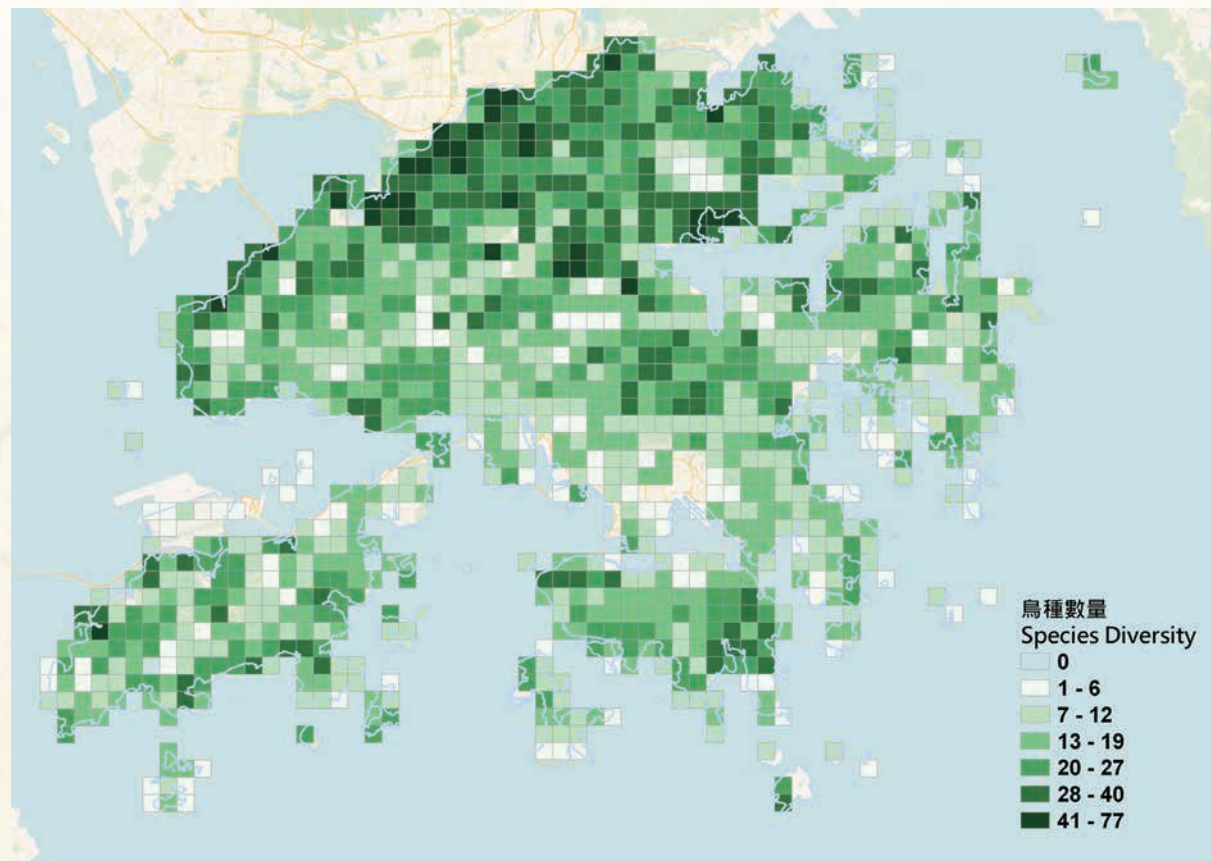
鳥種數量 Species Diversity



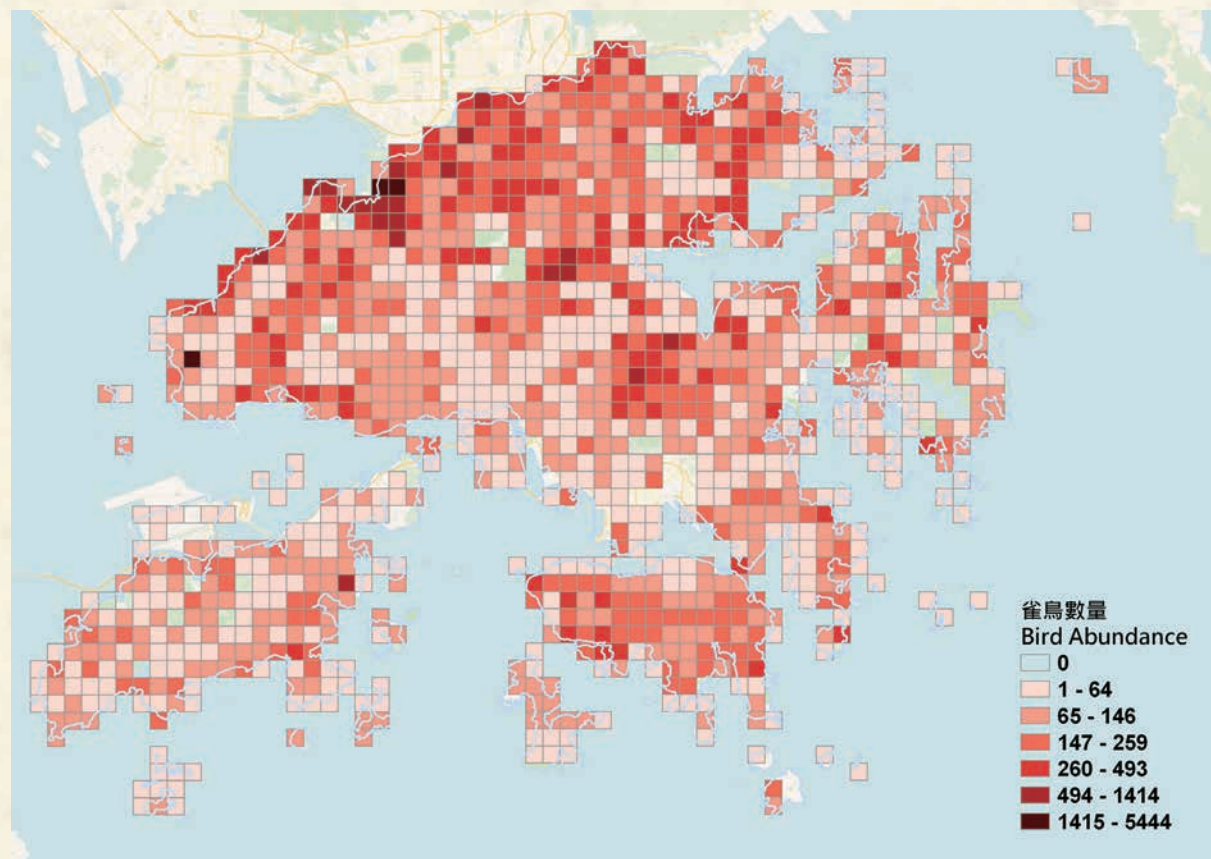
雀鳥數量 Bird Abundance



香港冬季鳥類分布地圖 Hong Kong Winter Bird Atlas 2001-2005

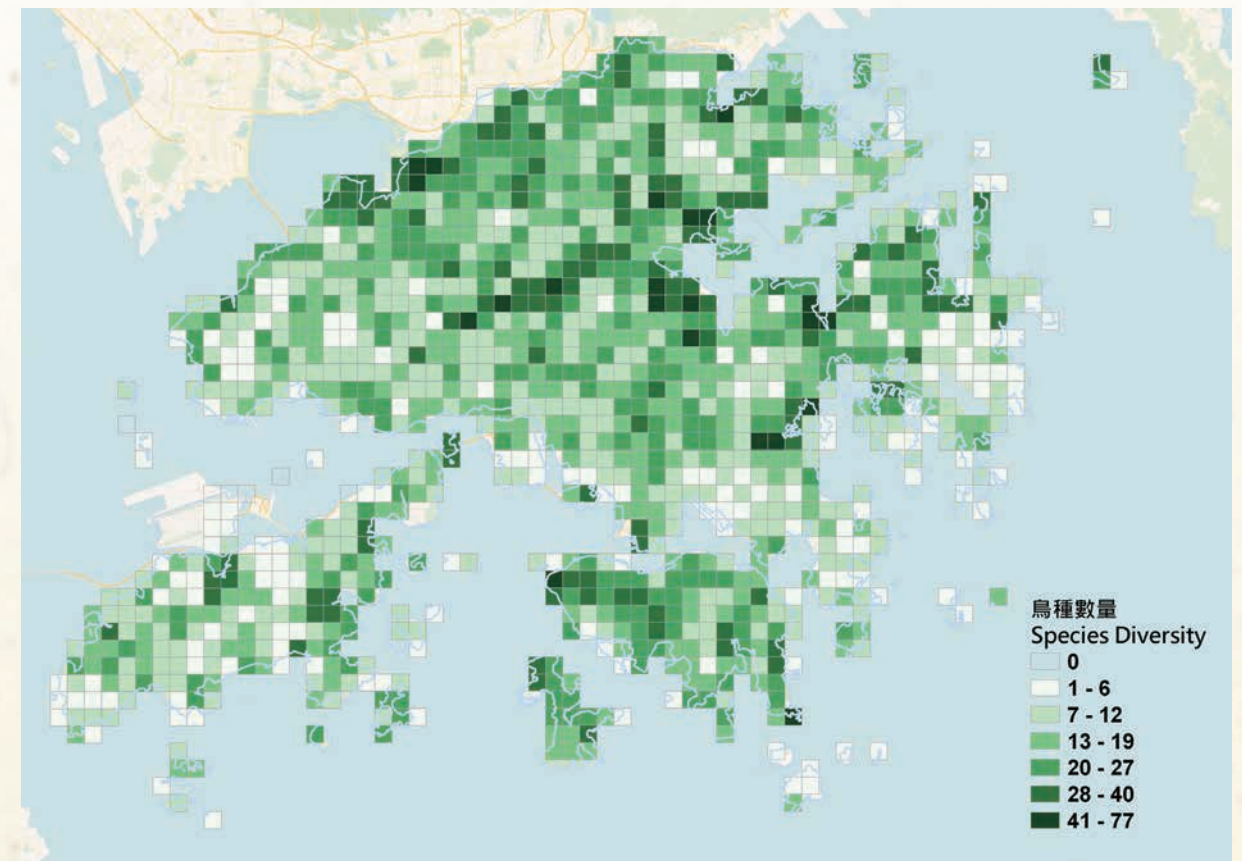


鳥種數量 Species Diversity



雀鳥數量 Bird Abundance

香港繁殖鳥類分布地圖 Hong Kong Breeding Bird Atlas 1993-1996



鳥種數量 Species Diversity

香港首次的鳥類分布地圖並未有記錄雀鳥數量。

The first bird atlas in Hong Kong did not count the number of bird individuals.





白頭鶇  
Chinese Bulbul



暗綠繡眼鳥  
Swinhoe's White-eye



紅耳鶇  
Red-whiskered Bulbul



長尾縫葉鶯  
Common Tailorbird

鳥種分布  
範圍概況  
Distribution Range  
by Bird Species

下表的鳥名及排列次序以 2020 年 3 月版本的香港鳥類名錄為依歸。表中的百分比是指在各時期的調查方格總數當中，錄得該鳥種的方格百分比。白頭鶇、紅耳鶇、長尾縫葉鶯和暗綠繡眼鳥 (相思) 是在 2016-19 的分布調查記錄中分布最為廣泛的留鳥，而黃眉柳鶯則是分布最廣泛的冬候鳥。

The order and the bird names below followed the Hong Kong Bird List published in March 2020. The percentages mean the number of grids with the species encountered over the total number of surveyed grids during the specified period. Chinese Bulbul, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Common Tailorbird and Swinhoe's White-eye (formerly grouped in Japanese White-eye) are the most widespread resident species recorded in the 2016-19 atlas, while Yellow-browed Warbler is found to be the most widespread winter visitor.



黃眉柳鶯  
Yellow-browed Warbler

| English Name              | 中文鳥名   | Scientific Name                   | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                           |        |                                   | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Chinese Francolin         | 中華鵪鶉   | <i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>    | 29.2%                  | 9.4%    | 1.2%         | 0.4%    |
| Japanese Quail            | 鵪鶉     | <i>Coturnix japonica</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Garganey                  | 白眉鴨    | <i>Spatula querquedula</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 0.0%    |
| Northern Shoveler         | 琵嘴鴨    | <i>Spatula clypeata</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.7%         | 1.2%    |
| Eurasian Wigeon           | 赤頸鴨    | <i>Mareca penelope</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.9%         | 0.5%    |
| Chinese Spot-billed Duck  | 中華斑嘴鴨  | <i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Mallard                   | 綠頭鴨    | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Northern Pintail          | 針尾鴨    | <i>Anas acuta</i>                 | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.5%         | 0.6%    |
| Eurasian Teal             | 綠翅鴨    | <i>Anas crecca</i>                | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.8%         | 1.7%    |
| Ferruginous Duck          | 白眼潛鴨   | <i>Aythya nyroca</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Tufted Duck               | 鳳頭潛鴨   | <i>Aythya fuligula</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 1.0%    |
| Red-breasted Merganser    | 紅胸秋沙鴨  | <i>Mergus serrator</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Grey Nightjar             | 普通夜鷹   | <i>Caprimulgus jotaka</i>         | 0.2%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Savanna Nightjar          | 林夜鷹    | <i>Caprimulgus affinis</i>        | 2.2%                   | 0.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Himalayan Swiftlet        | 短嘴金絲燕  | <i>Aerodramus brevirostris</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Silver-backed Needletail  | 灰喉針尾雨燕 | <i>Hirundapus cochinchinensis</i> | 0.2%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Pacific Swift             | 白腰雨燕   | <i>Apus pacificus</i>             | 11.3%                  | 1.6%    | 0.5%         | 0.7%    |
| House Swift               | 小白腰雨燕  | <i>Apus nipalensis</i>            | 39.3%                  | 12.1%   | 6.1%         | 6.5%    |
| Greater Coucal            | 褐翅鴉鵂   | <i>Centropus sinensis</i>         | 31.8%                  | 30.4%   | 11.5%        | 13.2%   |
| Lesser Coucal             | 小鴉鵂    | <i>Centropus bengalensis</i>      | 27.6%                  | 12.1%   | 1.7%         | 1.1%    |
| Chestnut-winged Cuckoo    | 紅翅鳳頭鵙  | <i>Clamator coromandus</i>        | 9.6%                   | 7.4%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Asian Koel                | 噪鵙     | <i>Eudynamis scolopaceus</i>      | 40.1%                  | 27.3%   | 7.6%         | 10.3%   |
| Plaintive Cuckoo          | 八聲杜鵑   | <i>Cacomantis merulinus</i>       | 7.5%                   | 5.9%    | 0.7%         | 0.9%    |
| Large Hawk-Cuckoo         | 大鷹鵂    | <i>Hierococcyx sparverioides</i>  | 19.7%                  | 13.4%   | 0.0%         | 0.3%    |
| Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo     | 霍氏鷹鵂   | <i>Hierococcyx nasicolor</i>      | 0.1%                   | 1.7%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Lesser Cuckoo             | 小杜鵑    | <i>Cuculus poliocephalus</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.5%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Indian Cuckoo             | 四聲杜鵑   | <i>Cuculus micropterus</i>        | 20.8%                  | 5.5%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Oriental Cuckoo           | 東方中杜鵑  | <i>Cuculus optatus</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Rock Dove                 | 原鴿     | <i>Columba livia</i>              | 10.8%                  | 9.0%    | 5.2%         | 8.9%    |
| Oriental Turtle Dove      | 山斑鳩    | <i>Streptopelia orientalis</i>    | 0.2%                   | 0.6%    | 14.9%        | 2.7%    |
| Eurasian Collared Dove    | 灰斑鳩    | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>      | 0.0%                   | 1.1%    | 0.0%         | 1.3%    |
| Red Turtle Dove           | 火斑鳩    | <i>Streptopelia tranquebarica</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.9%         | 0.5%    |
| Spotted Dove              | 珠頸斑鳩   | <i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>       | 62.4%                  | 55.9%   | 55.0%        | 51.4%   |
| Common Emerald Dove       | 綠翅金鳩   | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i>         | 4.2%                   | 4.9%    | 2.2%         | 2.7%    |
| Thick-billed Green Pigeon | 厚嘴綠鳩   | <i>Treron curvirostra</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Slaty-legged Crane        | 灰腳秧雞   | <i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>       | 0.6%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Slaty-breasted Rail       | 灰胸秧雞   | <i>Gallirallus striatus</i>       | 1.1%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.0%    |
| Brown Crane               | 紅腳苦惡鳥  | <i>Amaurornis akool</i>           | 0.4%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| White-breasted Waterhen   | 白胸苦惡鳥  | <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>     | 18.2%                  | 9.6%    | 10.3%        | 8.6%    |
| Ruddy-breasted Crane      | 紅胸田雞   | <i>Porzana fusca</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Watercock                 | 董雞     | <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i>          | 0.5%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Common Moorhen            | 黑水雞    | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>        | 1.6%                   | 1.0%    | 2.9%         | 1.5%    |
| Eurasian Coot             | 骨頂雞    | <i>Fulica atra</i>                | 0.2%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.4%    |
| Little Grebe              | 小鵞鶒    | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>     | 2.8%                   | 2.4%    | 2.4%         | 3.0%    |
| Great Crested Grebe       | 鳳頭鸕鶿   | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.1%    |
| Black-winged Stilt        | 黑翅長腳鸕  | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 0.3%         | 1.3%    |



| English Name             | 中文鳥名       | Scientific Name                      | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                          |            |                                      | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Pied Avocet              | 反嘴鷀        | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.3%         | 1.0%    |
| Grey-headed Lapwing      | 灰頭麥雞       | <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>             | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.2%    |
| Pacific Golden Plover    | 太平洋金斑鴉     | <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>               | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Grey Plover              | 灰斑鴉        | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.2%    |
| Little Ringed Plover     | 金眶鴉        | <i>Charadrius dubius</i>             | 1.6%                   | 1.1%    | 2.4%         | 2.0%    |
| Kentish Plover           | 環頸鴉        | <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.7%         | 0.4%    |
| Lesser Sand Plover       | 蒙古沙鴉       | <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Greater Sand Plover      | 鐵嘴沙鴉       | <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Greater Painted-snipe    | 彩鷀         | <i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>       | 0.3%                   | 0.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.4%    |
| Pheasant-tailed Jacana   | 水雉         | <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>      | 0.1%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Eurasian Whimbrel        | 中杓鷀        | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>             | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Eurasian Curlew          | 白腰杓鷀       | <i>Numenius arquata</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.8%         | 0.4%    |
| Black-tailed Godwit      | 黑尾塍鷀       | <i>Limosa limosa</i>                 | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Ruddy Turnstone          | 翻石鷀        | <i>Arenaria interpres</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Sharp-tailed Sandpiper   | 尖尾濱鷀       | <i>Calidris acuminata</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Curlew Sandpiper         | 彎嘴濱鷀       | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Temminck's Stint         | 青腳濱鷀       | <i>Calidris temminckii</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.1%    |
| Dunlin                   | 黑腹濱鷀       | <i>Calidris alpina</i>               | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Eurasian Woodcock        | 丘鷀         | <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.3%         | 0.2%    |
| Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe  | 針尾沙錐 / 大沙錐 | <i>Gallinago stenura / G. megala</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.3%    |
| Common Snipe             | 扇尾沙錐       | <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.7%         | 1.6%    |
| Terek Sandpiper          | 翹嘴鷀        | <i>Xenus cinereus</i>                | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Red-necked Phalarope     | 紅頸瓣蹼鷀      | <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Common Sandpiper         | 磯鷀         | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>            | 0.0%                   | 2.3%    | 11.1%        | 8.2%    |
| Green Sandpiper          | 白腰草鷀       | <i>Tringa ochropus</i>               | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 4.6%         | 2.7%    |
| Grey-tailed Tattler      | 灰尾漂鷀       | <i>Tringa brevipes</i>               | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Common Redshank          | 紅腳鷀        | <i>Tringa totanus</i>                | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Marsh Sandpiper          | 澤鷀         | <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.6%    |
| Wood Sandpiper           | 林鷀         | <i>Tringa glareola</i>               | 0.0%                   | 0.5%    | 1.1%         | 2.5%    |
| Spotted Redshank         | 鶴鷀         | <i>Tringa erythropus</i>             | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.1%         | 0.3%    |
| Common Greenshank        | 青腳鷀        | <i>Tringa nebularia</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.6%         | 1.7%    |
| Oriental Pratincole      | 普通燕鴉       | <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Black-headed Gull        | 紅嘴鷗        | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.5%         | 0.8%    |
| Black-tailed Gull        | 黑尾鷗        | <i>Larus crassirostris</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.3%    |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | 烏灰銀鷗       | <i>Larus fuscus</i>                  | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Bridled Tern             | 褐翅燕鷗       | <i>Onychoprion anaethetus</i>        | 0.2%                   | 0.7%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Roseate Tern             | 粉紅燕鷗       | <i>Sterna dougallii</i>              | 0.2%                   | 0.8%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Black-naped Tern         | 黑枕燕鷗       | <i>Sterna sumatrana</i>              | 0.7%                   | 2.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Common Tern              | 普通燕鷗       | <i>Sterna hirundo</i>                | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Whiskered Tern           | 鬚浮鷗        | <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| White-winged Tern        | 白翅浮鷗       | <i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Ancient Murrelet         | 扁嘴海雀       | <i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Oriental Stork           | 東方白鶴       | <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Lesser Frigatebird       | 白斑軍艦鳥      | <i>Fregata ariel</i>                 | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Great Cormorant          | 普通鸕鶿       | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 5.4%         | 6.4%    |
| Eurasian Spoonbill       | 白琵鷺        | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.1%    |

| English Name              | 中文鳥名  | Scientific Name                | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                           |       |                                | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Black-faced Spoonbill     | 黑臉琵鷺  | <i>Platalea minor</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.8%         | 1.1%    |
| Eurasian Bittern          | 大麻鵒   | <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Yellow Bittern            | 黃葦鵒   | <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>     | 2.5%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.3%    |
| Cinnamon Bittern          | 栗葦鵒   | <i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>  | 0.5%                   | 0.2%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Black Bittern             | 黑鵒    | <i>Ixobrychus flavicollis</i>  | 0.1%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Malayan Night Heron       | 黑冠鵒   | <i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | 夜鷺    | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>   | 8.7%                   | 6.7%    | 2.4%         | 4.8%    |
| Striated Heron            | 綠鷺    | <i>Butorides striata</i>       | 4.4%                   | 0.6%    | 1.7%         | 0.6%    |
| Chinese Pond Heron        | 池鷺    | <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>         | 21.1%                  | 8.6%    | 14.9%        | 9.7%    |
| Eastern Cattle Egret      | 牛背鷺   | <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i>     | 9.6%                   | 3.2%    | 1.7%         | 2.6%    |
| Grey Heron                | 蒼鷺    | <i>Ardea cinerea</i>           | 1.1%                   | 1.8%    | 8.7%         | 11.0%   |
| Purple Heron              | 草鷺    | <i>Ardea purpurea</i>          | 0.2%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.3%    |
| Great Egret               | 大白鷺   | <i>Ardea alba</i>              | 6.0%                   | 8.7%    | 9.6%         | 14.0%   |
| Intermediate Egret        | 中白鷺   | <i>Ardea intermedia</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.6%    | 0.5%         | 0.8%    |
| Little Egret              | 小白鷺   | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>        | 14.4%                  | 18.1%   | 22.1%        | 21.5%   |
| Pacific Reef Heron        | 岩鷺    | <i>Egretta sacra</i>           | 6.3%                   | 4.9%    | 5.4%         | 6.4%    |
| Western Osprey            | 鵟     | <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>       | 1.5%                   | 0.5%    | 1.8%         | 1.8%    |
| Black-winged Kite         | 黑翅鳶   | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>        | 1.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Crested Honey Buzzard     | 鳳頭蜂鷹  | <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.2%    |
| Black Baza                | 黑冠鵟隼  | <i>Aviceda leuphotes</i>       | 5.5%                   | 0.1%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Crested Serpent Eagle     | 蛇鵟    | <i>Spilornis cheela</i>        | 6.9%                   | 4.9%    | 3.4%         | 4.2%    |
| Greater Spotted Eagle     | 烏鵟    | <i>Clanga clanga</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.5%         | 0.1%    |
| Eastern Imperial Eagle    | 白肩鵟   | <i>Aquila heliaca</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.7%         | 0.3%    |
| Bonelli's Eagle           | 白腹隼鵟  | <i>Aquila fasciata</i>         | 3.7%                   | 0.1%    | 1.6%         | 0.1%    |
| Crested Goshawk           | 鳳頭鷹   | <i>Accipiter trivirgatus</i>   | 9.6%                   | 3.8%    | 8.0%         | 5.1%    |
| Chinese Sparrowhawk       | 赤腹鷹   | <i>Accipiter soloensis</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Japanese Sparrowhawk      | 日本松雀鷹 | <i>Accipiter gularis</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.2%         | 0.4%    |
| Besra                     | 松雀鷹   | <i>Accipiter virgatus</i>      | 2.6%                   | 4.2%    | 2.9%         | 2.7%    |
| Eastern Marsh Harrier     | 白腹鷂   | <i>Circus spilonotus</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.6%         | 0.4%    |
| Black Kite                | 黑鳶    | <i>Milvus migrans</i>          | 37.6%                  | 46.1%   | 45.0%        | 55.2%   |
| White-bellied Sea Eagle   | 白腹海鷗  | <i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>  | 8.7%                   | 1.4%    | 3.4%         | 2.2%    |
| Grey-faced Buzzard        | 灰臉鵟鷹  | <i>Butastur indicus</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.5%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Eastern Buzzard           | 普通鵟   | <i>Buteo japonicus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.6%    | 10.1%        | 6.3%    |
| Collared Scops Owl        | 領角鴞   | <i>Otus lettia</i>             | 4.5%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Eurasian Eagle-Owl        | 鵂鴞    | <i>Bubo bubo</i>               | 0.5%                   | 0.1%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Brown Fish Owl            | 褐漁鴞   | <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i>      | 0.2%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Asian Barred Owlet        | 斑頭鴞鴞  | <i>Glaucidium cuculoides</i>   | 2.9%                   | 0.7%    | 0.8%         | 0.8%    |
| Eurasian Hoopoe           | 戴勝    | <i>Upupa epops</i>             | 0.5%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Oriental Dollarbird       | 三寶鳥   | <i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| White-throated Kingfisher | 白胸翡翠  | <i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>      | 21.9%                  | 5.4%    | 8.2%         | 4.4%    |
| Black-capped Kingfisher   | 藍翡翠   | <i>Halcyon pileata</i>         | 2.4%                   | 0.1%    | 2.4%         | 0.2%    |
| Common Kingfisher         | 普通翠鳥  | <i>Alcedo atthis</i>           | 7.3%                   | 3.0%    | 9.4%         | 5.7%    |
| Crested Kingfisher        | 冠魚狗   | <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>     | 0.5%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.0%    |
| Pied Kingfisher           | 斑魚狗   | <i>Ceryle rudis</i>            | 2.7%                   | 1.3%    | 1.8%         | 1.5%    |
| Blue-tailed Bee-eater     | 栗喉蜂虎  | <i>Merops philippinus</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Great Barbet              | 大擬啄木鳥 | <i>Psilopogon virens</i>       | 6.4%                   | 2.8%    | 1.3%         | 2.3%    |



| English Name                  | 中文鳥名    | Scientific Name                 | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                               |         |                                 | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Chinese Barbet                | 黑眉擬啄木鳥  | <i>Psilopogon faber</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Eurasian Wryneck              | 蟻鴛      | <i>Jynx torquilla</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.3%         | 0.6%    |
| Speckled Piculet              | 斑姬啄木鳥   | <i>Picumnus innominatus</i>     | 0.1%                   | 0.4%    | 0.0%         | 0.4%    |
| Bay Woodpecker                | 黃嘴栗啄木鳥  | <i>Blythipicus pyrrhotis</i>    | 0.1%                   | 0.3%    | 0.1%         | 0.2%    |
| Common Kestrel                | 紅隼      | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>        | 0.2%                   | 0.3%    | 8.5%         | 2.3%    |
| Eurasian Hobby                | 燕隼      | <i>Falco subbuteo</i>           | 2.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Peregrine Falcon              | 遊隼      | <i>Falco peregrinus</i>         | 1.7%                   | 0.8%    | 2.2%         | 2.0%    |
| Yellow-crested Cockatoo       | 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 | <i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>        | 1.5%                   | 0.7%    | 1.3%         | 0.8%    |
| Alexandrine Parakeet          | 亞歷山大鸚鵡  | <i>Psittacula eupatria</i>      | 0.1%                   | 0.5%    | 0.3%         | 0.5%    |
| Rose-ringed Parakeet          | 紅領綠鸚鵡   | <i>Psittacula krameri</i>       | 0.6%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Grey-chinned Minivet          | 灰喉山椒鳥   | <i>Pericrocotus solaris</i>     | 0.6%                   | 3.5%    | 2.5%         | 7.2%    |
| Scarlet Minivet               | 赤紅山椒鳥   | <i>Pericrocotus speciosus</i>   | 1.6%                   | 8.3%    | 1.8%         | 9.9%    |
| Ashy Minivet                  | 灰山椒鳥    | <i>Pericrocotus divaricatus</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Black-winged Cuckooshrike     | 暗灰鶇鶇    | <i>Lalage melaschistos</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 2.4%    |
| Bull-headed Shrike            | 牛頭伯勞    | <i>Lanius bucephalus</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.5%    |
| Brown Shrike                  | 紅尾伯勞    | <i>Lanius cristatus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 0.4%         | 0.4%    |
| Long-tailed Shrike            | 棕背伯勞    | <i>Lanius schach</i>            | 33.9%                  | 11.4%   | 30.6%        | 17.7%   |
| White-bellied Erpornis        | 白腹鳳鶇    | <i>Erpornis zantholeuca</i>     | 0.2%                   | 0.3%    | 0.4%         | 0.7%    |
| Black-naped Oriole            | 黑枕黃鸝    | <i>Oriolus chinensis</i>        | 0.7%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Black Drongo                  | 黑卷尾     | <i>Dicrurus macrocercus</i>     | 32.3%                  | 10.1%   | 2.0%         | 1.8%    |
| Ashy Drongo                   | 灰卷尾     | <i>Dicrurus leucophaeus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 1.2%         | 2.0%    |
| Hair-crested Drongo           | 髮冠卷尾    | <i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>    | 12.3%                  | 5.3%    | 3.4%         | 5.6%    |
| Black-naped Monarch           | 黑枕王鶇    | <i>Hypothymis azurea</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.9%         | 0.7%    |
| Eurasian Jay                  | 松鴉      | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>      | 1.9%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Azure-winged Magpie           | 灰喜鶇     | <i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>         | 0.1%                   | 1.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.9%    |
| Red-billed Blue Magpie        | 紅嘴藍鸝    | <i>Urocissa erythroryncha</i>   | 17.3%                  | 16.9%   | 14.8%        | 20.2%   |
| Grey Treepie                  | 灰樹鶇     | <i>Dendrocitta formosae</i>     | 1.6%                   | 4.1%    | 3.2%         | 4.0%    |
| Oriental Magpie               | 喜鶇      | <i>Pica serica</i>              | 40.1%                  | 12.2%   | 35.0%        | 13.9%   |
| House Crow                    | 家鴉      | <i>Corvus splendens</i>         | 0.2%                   | 0.6%    | 0.5%         | 0.7%    |
| Carrion Crow                  | 小嘴烏鴉    | <i>Corvus corone</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Collared Crow                 | 白頸鴉     | <i>Corvus torquatus</i>         | 3.3%                   | 3.6%    | 4.5%         | 6.5%    |
| Large-billed Crow             | 大嘴烏鴉    | <i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>     | 29.7%                  | 38.8%   | 32.4%        | 42.1%   |
| Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher | 方尾鶇     | <i>Culicicapa ceylonensis</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 1.5%         | 0.8%    |
| Fire-capped Tit               | 火冠雀     | <i>Cephalopyrus flammiceps</i>  | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Yellow-bellied Tit            | 黃腹山雀    | <i>Pardaliparus venustulus</i>  | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Japanese Tit                  | 遠東山雀    | <i>Parus minor</i>              | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Cinereous Tit                 | 蒼背山雀    | <i>Parus cinereus</i>           | 37.1%                  | 46.8%   | 46.6%        | 53.8%   |
| Yellow-cheeked Tit            | 黃頰山雀    | <i>Machlolophus spilonotus</i>  | 1.1%                   | 2.2%    | 0.4%         | 2.2%    |
| Chinese Penduline Tit         | 中華攀雀    | <i>Remiz consobrinus</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.2%    |
| Oriental Skylark              | 小雲雀     | <i>Alauda gulgula</i>           | 0.8%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Eurasian Skylark              | 雲雀      | <i>Alauda arvensis</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Red-whiskered Bulbul          | 紅耳鶇     | <i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>       | 71.5%                  | 71.5%   | 72.9%        | 66.2%   |
| Chinese Bulbul                | 白頭鶇     | <i>Pycnonotus sinensis</i>      | 87.2%                  | 78.1%   | 92.3%        | 81.2%   |
| Sooty-headed Bulbul           | 白喉紅臀鶇   | <i>Pycnonotus aurigaster</i>    | 30.9%                  | 10.5%   | 17.6%        | 7.9%    |
| Mountain Bulbul               | 綠翅短腳鶇   | <i>Ixos mcclllandii</i>         | 0.0%                   | 1.8%    | 0.1%         | 2.7%    |
| Chestnut Bulbul               | 栗背短腳鶇   | <i>Hemixos castanonotus</i>     | 3.7%                   | 12.6%   | 25.1%        | 22.0%   |

| English Name                     | 中文鳥名         | Scientific Name                   | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                                  |              |                                   | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Black Bulbul                     | 黑短腳鶇         | <i>Hypsipetes leucocephalus</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.3%         | 0.4%    |
| Barn Swallow                     | 家燕           | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>            | 50.1%                  | 34.9%   | 5.7%         | 7.3%    |
| Asian House Martin               | 煙腹毛腳燕        | <i>Delichon dasypus</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Red-rumped Swallow               | 金腰燕          | <i>Cecropis daurica</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.5%         | 0.4%    |
| Pygmy Wren-babbler               | 小鷦鶯          | <i>Pnoepyga pusilla</i>           | 0.0%                   | 2.0%    | 0.2%         | 4.6%    |
| Rufous-faced Warbler             | 棕臉鷦鶯         | <i>Abroscopus albogularis</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Mountain Tailorbird              | 金頭縫葉鶇        | <i>Phyllergates cucullatus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 5.6%    | 0.5%         | 10.1%   |
| Manchurian Bush Warbler          | 遠東樹鶇         | <i>Horornis canturians</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 14.5%        | 5.2%    |
| Brown-flanked Bush Warbler       | 強腳樹鶇         | <i>Horornis fortipes</i>          | 0.0%                   | 6.3%    | 6.0%         | 8.4%    |
| Asian Stubtail                   | 鱗頭樹鶇         | <i>Urosphena squameiceps</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 10.8%        | 9.7%    |
| Black-throated Tit               | 紅頭長尾山雀       | <i>Aegithalos concinnus</i>       | 0.7%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Yellow-browed Warbler            | 黃眉柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 6.1%    | 58.2%        | 57.1%   |
| Pallas's Leaf Warbler            | 黃腰柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus proregulus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 1.7%    | 26.4%        | 29.8%   |
| Radde's Warbler                  | 巨嘴柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus schwarzi</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.7%    |
| Dusky Warbler                    | 褐柳鶇          | <i>Phylloscopus fuscatus</i>      | 0.0%                   | 2.1%    | 21.5%        | 24.3%   |
| Eastern Crowned Warbler          | 冕柳鶇          | <i>Phylloscopus coronatus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.2%    |
| Two-barred Warbler               | 雙斑柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 1.0%    |
| Pale-legged Leaf Warbler         | 淡腳柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus tenellipes</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.6%    |
| Arctic Warbler                   | 極北柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus borealis</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.3%    |
| Sulphur-breasted Warbler         | 黑眉柳鶇         | <i>Phylloscopus ricketti</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Hartert's Leaf Warbler           | 古氏 [ 冠紋 ] 柳鶇 | <i>Phylloscopus goodsoni</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.6%         | 0.7%    |
| Oriental Reed Warbler            | 東方大葦鶇        | <i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>    | 0.1%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Black-browed Reed Warbler        | 黑眉葦鶇         | <i>Acrocephalus bistrigiceps</i>  | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.2%    |
| Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler     | 小蝗鶇          | <i>Helopsaltes certhiola</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Brown Bush Warbler               | 棕褐短翅鶇        | <i>Locustella luteoventris</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Baikal Bush Warbler              | 北短翅鶇         | <i>Locustella davidi</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Russet Bush Warbler              | 高山短翅鶇        | <i>Locustella mandelli</i>        | 0.1%                   | 0.3%    | 4.2%         | 2.4%    |
| Zitting Cisticola                | 棕扇尾鶇         | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>         | 1.6%                   | 0.3%    | 5.0%         | 1.3%    |
| Golden-headed Cisticola          | 金頭扇尾鶇        | <i>Cisticola exilis</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.6%         | 1.5%    |
| Yellow-bellied Prinia            | 黃腹鷽鶇         | <i>Prinia flaviventris</i>        | 62.1%                  | 40.3%   | 45.1%        | 38.2%   |
| Plain Prinia                     | 純色鷽鶇         | <i>Prinia inornata</i>            | 8.2%                   | 10.8%   | 9.3%         | 11.8%   |
| Common Tailorbird                | 長尾縫葉鶇        | <i>Orthotomus sutorius</i>        | 66.8%                  | 64.8%   | 67.9%        | 63.8%   |
| Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler | 棕頸鉤嘴鶇        | <i>Pomatorhinus ruficollis</i>    | 2.2%                   | 12.9%   | 6.3%         | 13.7%   |
| Rufous-capped Babbler            | 紅頭穗鶇         | <i>Stachyridopsis ruficeps</i>    | 0.3%                   | 20.8%   | 4.4%         | 23.3%   |
| Huet's Fulvetta                  | 黑眉雀鶇         | <i>Alcippe hueti</i>              | 0.4%                   | 2.0%    | 0.6%         | 1.8%    |
| Chinese Grassbird                | 大草鶇          | <i>Graminicola striatus</i>       | 1.1%                   | 0.4%    | 0.8%         | 0.6%    |
| Blue-winged Minla                | 藍翅希鶇         | <i>Actinodura cyanouroptera</i>   | 0.4%                   | 5.5%    | 0.8%         | 6.9%    |
| Red-billed Leiothrix             | 紅嘴相思鳥        | <i>Leiothrix lutea</i>            | 2.4%                   | 1.4%    | 1.9%         | 1.1%    |
| Silver-eared Mesia               | 銀耳相思鳥        | <i>Leiothrix argentauris</i>      | 2.5%                   | 3.4%    | 1.7%         | 2.4%    |
| Chinese Hwamei                   | 畫眉           | <i>Garrulax canorus</i>           | 43.3%                  | 27.1%   | 27.6%        | 18.6%   |
| Black-throated Laughingthrush    | 黑喉噪鶇         | <i>Pterorhinus chinensis</i>      | 5.2%                   | 28.1%   | 5.6%         | 17.0%   |
| Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush | 黑領噪鶇         | <i>Pterorhinus pectoralis</i>     | 3.6%                   | 9.1%    | 8.3%         | 8.1%    |
| Chinese Babax                    | 矛紋草鶇         | <i>Pterorhinus lanceolatus</i>    | 0.6%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| White-browed Laughingthrush      | 白頰噪鶇         | <i>Pterorhinus sannio</i>         | 2.0%                   | 0.2%    | 0.8%         | 0.5%    |
| Masked Laughingthrush            | 黑臉噪鶇         | <i>Pterorhinus perspicillatus</i> | 51.2%                  | 37.2%   | 44.3%        | 32.4%   |
| Vinous-throated Parrotbill       | 棕頭鴉雀         | <i>Sinosuthora webbiana</i>       | 0.4%                   | 0.1%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |



| English Name               | 中文鳥名  | Scientific Name                  | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                            |       |                                  | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Indochinese Yuhina         | 栗耳鳳鶇  | <i>Yuhina torqueola</i>          | 0.5%                   | 0.4%    | 1.5%         | 1.9%    |
| Chestnut-flanked White-eye | 紅脇繡眼鳥 | <i>Zosterops erythroleurus</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.5%         | 0.2%    |
| Swinhoe's White-eye        | 暗綠繡眼鳥 | <i>Zosterops simplex</i>         | 52.7%                  | 51.6%   | 81.1%        | 67.3%   |
| Velvet-fronted Nuthatch    | 絨額鵓   | <i>Sitta frontalis</i>           | 0.4%                   | 2.2%    | 0.8%         | 3.7%    |
| Crested Myna               | 八哥    | <i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i> | 53.3%                  | 42.4%   | 29.8%        | 34.8%   |
| Common Myna                | 家八哥   | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>      | 2.4%                   | 4.0%    | 2.0%         | 3.5%    |
| Red-billed Starling        | 絲光椋鳥  | <i>Spodiopsar sericeus</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.4%    | 12.8%        | 5.2%    |
| White-cheeked Starling     | 灰椋鳥   | <i>Spodiopsar cineraceus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 2.4%         | 1.7%    |
| Black-collared Starling    | 黑領椋鳥  | <i>Gracupica nigricollis</i>     | 29.3%                  | 35.5%   | 30.3%        | 31.0%   |
| White-shouldered Starling  | 灰背椋鳥  | <i>Sturnia sinensis</i>          | 3.7%                   | 3.8%    | 1.0%         | 0.8%    |
| Chestnut-tailed Starling   | 灰頭椋鳥  | <i>Sturnia malabarica</i>        | 0.1%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Common Starling            | 紫翅椋鳥  | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Orange-headed Thrush       | 橙頭地鸛  | <i>Geokichla citrina</i>         | 0.1%                   | 0.3%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Siberian Thrush            | 白眉地鸛  | <i>Geokichla sibirica</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| White's Thrush             | 懷氏地鸛  | <i>Zoothera aurea</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 3.5%         | 1.5%    |
| Grey-backed Thrush         | 灰背鸛   | <i>Turdus hortulorum</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 20.9%        | 14.1%   |
| Japanese Thrush            | 烏灰鸛   | <i>Turdus cardis</i>             | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 4.8%         | 4.6%    |
| Chinese Blackbird          | 烏鸛    | <i>Turdus mandarinus</i>         | 0.4%                   | 0.8%    | 20.7%        | 8.2%    |
| Eyebrowed Thrush           | 白眉鸛   | <i>Turdus obscurus</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.8%         | 0.3%    |
| Pale Thrush                | 白腹鸛   | <i>Turdus pallidus</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 2.7%         | 0.9%    |
| Brown-headed Thrush        | 赤胸鸛   | <i>Turdus chrysolaus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.0%    |
| Dusky Thrush               | 斑鸛    | <i>Turdus eunomus</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.3%         | 0.1%    |
| Oriental Magpie Robin      | 鵲鴝    | <i>Copsychus saularis</i>        | 45.1%                  | 49.6%   | 48.7%        | 43.3%   |
| Grey-streaked Flycatcher   | 灰紋鶇   | <i>Muscicapa griseisticta</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.4%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Asian Brown Flycatcher     | 北灰鶇   | <i>Muscicapa dauurica</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.6%    | 3.3%         | 3.4%    |
| Brown-breasted Flycatcher  | 褐胸鶇   | <i>Muscicapa muttui</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Hainan Blue Flycatcher     | 海南藍仙鶇 | <i>Cyornis hainanus</i>          | 2.1%                   | 9.9%    | 0.1%         | 0.4%    |
| Chinese Blue Flycatcher    | 中華仙鶇  | <i>Cyornis glaucicomans</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Fujian Niltava             | 棕腹大仙鶇 | <i>Niltava davidi</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.0%    |
| Blue-and-white Flycatcher  | 白腹姬鶇  | <i>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Verditer Flycatcher        | 銅藍鶇   | <i>Eumyias thalassinus</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.8%         | 1.8%    |
| Lesser Shortwing           | 白喉短翅鸛 | <i>Brachypteryx leucophris</i>   | 0.0%                   | 1.0%    | 0.1%         | 1.3%    |
| Siberian Blue Robin        | 藍歌鸛   | <i>Larvivora cyane</i>           | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Rufous-tailed Robin        | 紅尾歌鸛  | <i>Larvivora sibilans</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 1.9%         | 5.3%    |
| Bluethroat                 | 藍喉歌鸛  | <i>Luscinia svecica</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.4%         | 0.1%    |
| Siberian Rubythroat        | 紅喉歌鸛  | <i>Calliope calliope</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 24.0%        | 9.4%    |
| Red-flanked Bluetail       | 紅脇藍尾鸛 | <i>Tarsiger cyanurus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 23.4%        | 5.1%    |
| Slaty-backed Forktail      | 灰背燕尾  | <i>Enicurus schistaceus</i>      | 0.3%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Blue Whistling Thrush      | 紫嘯鸛   | <i>Myiophonus caeruleus</i>      | 18.9%                  | 18.5%   | 20.4%        | 22.0%   |
| Narcissus Flycatcher       | 黃眉姬鶇  | <i>Ficedula narcissina</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Mugimaki Flycatcher        | 鶇姬鶇   | <i>Ficedula mugimaki</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.3%    |
| Red-breasted Flycatcher    | 紅胸姬鶇  | <i>Ficedula parva</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Red-throated Flycatcher    | 紅喉姬鶇  | <i>Ficedula albicilla</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.2%    | 1.3%         | 3.6%    |
| Daurian Redstart           | 北紅尾鶇  | <i>Phoenicurus aureoreus</i>     | 0.0%                   | 0.5%    | 29.2%        | 29.1%   |
| Plumbeous Water Redstart   | 紅尾水鶇  | <i>Phoenicurus fuliginosus</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.5%         | 0.3%    |
| Blue Rock Thrush           | 藍磯鸛   | <i>Monticola solitarius</i>      | 1.7%                   | 1.1%    | 6.8%         | 4.9%    |

| English Name                 | 中文鳥名  | Scientific Name                 | 繁殖季<br>Breeding Season |         | 冬季<br>Winter |         |
|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
|                              |       |                                 | 1993-96                | 2016-19 | 2001-05      | 2016-19 |
| Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush | 栗腹磯鸛  | <i>Monticola rufiventris</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Stejneger's Stonechat        | 黑喉石鶇  | <i>Saxicola stejnegeri</i>      | 0.0%                   | 0.6%    | 10.3%        | 6.3%    |
| Grey Bush Chat               | 灰林鶇   | <i>Saxicola ferreus</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.4%         | 0.8%    |
| Orange-bellied Leafbird      | 橙腹葉鸛  | <i>Chloropsis hardwickii</i>    | 0.4%                   | 0.4%    | 0.8%         | 1.9%    |
| Plain Flowerpecker           | 純色啄花鳥 | <i>Dicaeum minullum</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.3%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Fire-breasted Flowerpecker   | 紅胸啄花鳥 | <i>Dicaeum ignipectus</i>       | 0.5%                   | 1.3%    | 3.3%         | 2.6%    |
| Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker  | 朱背啄花鳥 | <i>Dicaeum cruentatum</i>       | 9.4%                   | 8.8%    | 13.7%        | 13.1%   |
| Fork-tailed Sunbird          | 叉尾太陽鳥 | <i>Aethopyga christinae</i>     | 16.2%                  | 21.8%   | 30.8%        | 37.7%   |
| Eurasian Tree Sparrow        | 樹麻雀   | <i>Passer montanus</i>          | 49.6%                  | 39.3%   | 37.0%        | 33.5%   |
| Baya Weaver                  | 黃胸織雀  | <i>Ploceus philippinus</i>      | 0.4%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| White-rumped Munia           | 白腰文鳥  | <i>Lonchura striata</i>         | 11.2%                  | 6.3%    | 10.2%        | 5.1%    |
| Scaly-breasted Munia         | 斑文鳥   | <i>Lonchura punctulata</i>      | 5.1%                   | 6.6%    | 14.7%        | 8.4%    |
| Chestnut Munia               | 栗腹文鳥  | <i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>     | 0.2%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.0%    |
| Forest Wagtail               | 山鵲鶇   | <i>Dendronanthus indicus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.1%    |
| Eastern Yellow Wagtail       | 東黃鵲鶇  | <i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i> | 0.0%                   | 0.7%    | 3.6%         | 2.9%    |
| Citrine Wagtail              | 黃頭鵲鶇  | <i>Motacilla citreola</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Grey Wagtail                 | 灰鵲鶇   | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>        | 0.6%                   | 1.8%    | 18.3%        | 12.9%   |
| White Wagtail                | 白鵲鶇   | <i>Motacilla alba</i>           | 5.8%                   | 16.8%   | 36.1%        | 28.7%   |
| Richard's Pipit              | 理氏鶇   | <i>Anthus richardi</i>          | 9.6%                   | 2.7%    | 12.4%        | 5.1%    |
| Olive-backed Pipit           | 樹鶇    | <i>Anthus hodgsoni</i>          | 0.0%                   | 1.4%    | 40.7%        | 25.8%   |
| Red-throated Pipit           | 紅喉鶇   | <i>Anthus cervinus</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.4%         | 1.1%    |
| Water Pipit                  | 水鶇    | <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>        | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.0%         | 0.1%    |
| Upland Pipit                 | 山鶇    | <i>Anthus sylvanus</i>          | 3.2%                   | 0.6%    | 0.6%         | 0.0%    |
| Chinese Grosbeak             | 黑尾蠟嘴雀 | <i>Eophona migratoria</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 1.5%         | 1.3%    |
| Common Rosefinch             | 普通朱雀  | <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.3%         | 0.4%    |
| Grey-capped Greenfinch       | 金翅雀   | <i>Chloris sinica</i>           | 0.7%                   | 0.3%    | 0.4%         | 0.6%    |
| Eurasian Siskin              | 黃雀    | <i>Spinus spinus</i>            | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Crested Bunting              | 鳳頭鶇   | <i>Emberiza lathami</i>         | 1.5%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.0%    |
| Tristram's Bunting           | 白眉鶇   | <i>Emberiza tristrami</i>       | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 2.6%         | 2.6%    |
| Chestnut-eared Bunting       | 栗耳鶇   | <i>Emberiza fucata</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.2%         | 0.1%    |
| Little Bunting               | 小鶇    | <i>Emberiza pusilla</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 6.1%         | 2.0%    |
| Yellow-breasted Bunting      | 黃胸鶇   | <i>Emberiza aureola</i>         | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.2%         | 0.1%    |
| Chestnut Bunting             | 栗鶇    | <i>Emberiza rutila</i>          | 0.0%                   | 0.1%    | 0.3%         | 0.3%    |
| Black-headed Bunting         | 黑頭鶇   | <i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>   | 0.0%                   | 0.0%    | 0.1%         | 0.0%    |
| Black-faced Bunting          | 灰頭鶇   | <i>Emberiza spodocephala</i>    | 0.0%                   | 0.5%    | 19.4%        | 6.4%    |

各鳥種的分布地圖可參閱附錄二。

Distribution of each species could refer to species maps in Appendix II.





## 有趣發現 Interesting Findings

除了全港鳥類概況之外，鳥類分布調查亦有助我們分辨出高生態價值的地區，以及趨勢變化值得關注的鳥種。從鳥類分布調查的結果得知，鳥種多樣性最豐富的地區大多亦是擁有多樣生境的調查方格。不少林區鳥種的分布範圍估計因香港日漸成熟的次生林而得以擴展；亦有一些鳥種分布範圍縮減或數量下降，反映了牠們值得本地生態保育上的關注，及更深入的研究去調查其族群減少的原因。

Apart from the overview of current bird status in Hong Kong, the bird atlases could also aid identification of locations with conservation value, as well as bird species with obvious trend. From the atlas surveys, we found that areas with most species are usually grids with the most diverse habitats. In general, quite a number of woodland species recorded an obvious increase from the previous atlas, probably due to increase area of mature secondary forest. Some other species recorded a decrease in distribution range or loss of breeding pairs, further investigation of the reasons behind the trend and promotion of local conservation awareness would be required. Below are some of the interesting findings.

i.

鳥種多樣性熱點  
Bird Diversity  
Hotspots

錦田平原 Kam Tin Plain (八鄉、錦田 Pat Heung and Kam Tin)

錦田平原位於新界西北部雞公嶺及大帽山之間，是香港最早有人定居的地方之一。以往於錦田平原有大量不同的鄉村，亦有不少的農田，至近年農田逐漸荒廢後留下濕地及開闊原野等生境。同時基於鄉村傳統，區內保留一片風水林，故此地區的生境多樣性豐富，吸引各式各樣的鳥種於此棲息。於冬季時，各種棲息於開闊生境的雀鳥亦會吸引到來，荒田正好提供了其所需的生境，特別是各種的鵲、鵲鴝、卷尾及棕鳥。另外，雞公嶺的山麓亦有不少灌木叢造就了豐富生境種類。



冬季錦田平原鳥種數量  
Species diversity of Kam Tin Plain in winter 2016-19\_2016-19

可惜現時錦田平原受到嚴重的發展威脅，非法堆填問題亦久久未能解決。過去十年亦有不少建築廢料都被非法傾倒於錦田的濕地中，令以往面積頗大的濕地被填成荒地。現時錦田地區大部分規劃作鄉村式發展及綠化帶，仍然未能有效保育生態價值高的生境，面臨嚴重的發展壓力，為此地區的保育工作響起警號。

## 有趣發現 Interesting Findings

Kam Tin Plain is located in between Tai Mo Shan and Kai Kung Leng of north-west New Territories. It is one of the earliest places where the indigenous inhabitants settled at. Nowadays, most farmlands become abandoned due to the economic transformation, and the abandoned farmlands have provided wetlands and open country area for different birds. "Fung Shui Woods" found near the villages would also provide shelter for forest birds. Kam Tin Plain is home to many local bird species and it also provides suitable habitats for birds like pipits, wagtails, drongos and starlings. Besides, the foothill of Kai Kung Leng is covered by shrubland which indicates that Kam Tin Plain consists of a great variety of habitats which support many bird species and other organisms.

Kam Tin Plain is now greatly threatened by urban development, and one of the major threats would be fly-tipping. Construction and demolition materials were illegally dumped into the wetland of Kam Tin throughout these years and most wetland in Kam Tin was lost. Currently, most of the Kam Tin Plain is designated to be either "Village Type Development" zone or "Green Belt" zone. Yet, this could not effectively protect the area with such high ecological value from development. Threat of shrinking habitats is imminent and worth conservation concern in the Kam Tin Plain.

遠眺錦田平原  
Overview of Kam Tin Plain



髮冠卷尾  
Hair-crested Drongo



金頭扇尾鶯  
Golden-headed Cisticola



紅喉鵲  
Red-throated Pipit

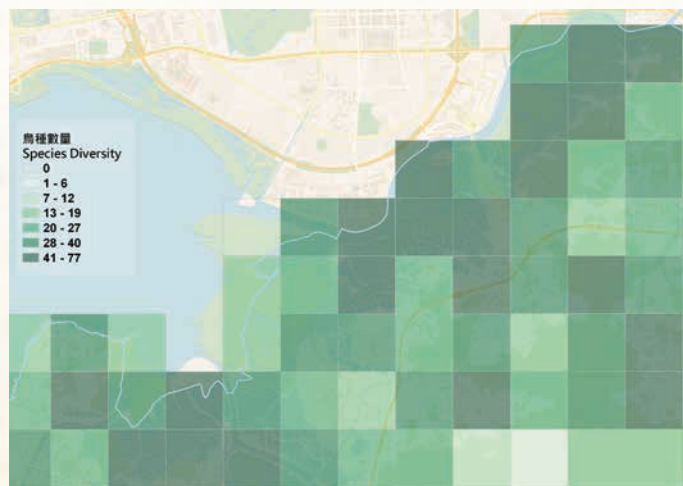


### 新界西北魚塘區 Fishpond Areas in the Northwest New Territories

座落新界西北的魚塘與米埔自然護理區連成一大片濕地生境，成為城市急促發展和污染的緩衝地帶，更是極具生態價值的人工濕地。香港位於東亞－澳大利西亞遷飛區的中心位置，是其中一個重要的候鳥度冬地及中途站。適逢秋冬季節，后海灣濕地吸引超過 5 萬隻水鳥，累計超過 160 種水鳥。

魚塘地區乍看來單調，但其實內裏亦可仔細分為不同的微生境。當沿岸泥灘在潮漲時水位過高，水鳥因此未能在該地覓食；而每年 9 月至 4 月期間，進行清塘的魚塘則吸引大量過境、越冬及居留本地的水鳥，如鷺鳥、鵲鵲類等來捕捉刮魚後剩下的低經濟價值的魚（俗稱雜魚）。乾塘及曬塘時，鵲科及鵲科雀鳥可在露出的泥地覓食。另外，長滿植物的塘壟為秧雞科雀鳥提供藏身之所，而各種翠鳥、棕鳥、鷺鷥及猛禽也是魚塘的常客。

香港大部分魚塘不是被指定為「拉姆薩爾濕地」，便被劃入「濕地保育區」或「濕地緩衝區」。政府於 2004 年 11 月公佈「新自然保育政策」，確認 12 個須優先加強保育的地點，鼓勵非牟利機構及私營機構推動自然保育工作，而「拉姆薩爾濕地」和「拉姆薩爾濕地以外之后海灣濕地」就是其中兩個須優先加強保育地點。2012 年，香港觀鳥會獲環境及自然保育基金資助，在新界西北的魚塘展開自然保育管理協議試驗計劃。透過與當地養魚戶合作，在超過 600 公頃的魚塘進行生境管理工作，改善及提高魚塘的生態價值，維持對野生動物的吸引力，特別是提供更多棲息地及食物供水鳥使用，增加該區的生物多樣性。



冬季魚塘地區鳥種數量  
Species diversity of fishpond areas in winter 2016-19\_2016-19

Fishponds is a type of artificial wetland and most fishponds in Hong Kong are located in the north-west New Territories, serving as the natural barrier of the Mai Po Nature Reserve, as well as a buffer zone against the rapid urban development and pollution, posing a high ecological value, especially for the waterbirds. Hong Kong is located in the middle of the "East Asian-Australasian Flyway". Being a major wintering site or stopover to migratory birds, over 50,000 of waterbirds visit the wetland in Deep Bay area and more than 160 waterbird species are recorded in this area during autumn and winter.

Fishpond areas might look homogenous, however, it can be considered as several different and complex micro-habitats. During the high tides, the sea level along the Deep Bay mudflats would be too high for waterbirds to forage. In harvesting period from September to April, the fishponds' operators would lower the water levels of the fishponds which attract many migrating, wintering and local waterbirds such as egrets, plovers and sandpipers. These birds would feed on the fish left behind after the harvest and with low economical value. When the fishponds were drained and dried, birds like sandpipers and plovers would forage on the exposed pond bottom. The vegetated pond bunds also provide shelter for rails and coots, while other birds such as kingfishers, starlings, cormorants and raptors would visit the fishpond area regularly.



大生圍  
Tai Sang Wai

Most fishponds in Hong Kong are either classified as "Ramsar Wetland" based on the Ramsar Convention or designated as "Wetland Buffer Area" or "Wetland Conservation Area". The Government introduced the "New Nature Conservation Policy" in November 2004 to encourage non-profit organizations and private sectors to promote nature conservation, which listed twelve Priority Sites for Enhanced Conservation, including the "Ramsar Wetland" and "Deep Bay Wetland outside Ramsar Site". The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (HKBWS) was funded by Environment and Conservation Fund to carry out the Nature Conservation Management Agreement Project (MA project) since 2012. HKBWS cooperates with local fisheries and carries out habitat management works in over 600 ha of fishponds to increase the ecological value of fishponds and maintain its attractiveness to wildlife, especially the waterbirds which frequently visit the Deep Bay area. This MA project aims at providing favourable habitat and food resource for the birds and other species in the area which lead to a higher biodiversity in fishponds.



白頸鴉  
Collared Crow



黑臉琵鷺及鷺鳥  
Black-faced Spoonbill and egrets



金眶鸻  
Little Ringed Plover

馬草壘  
Ma Tso Lung



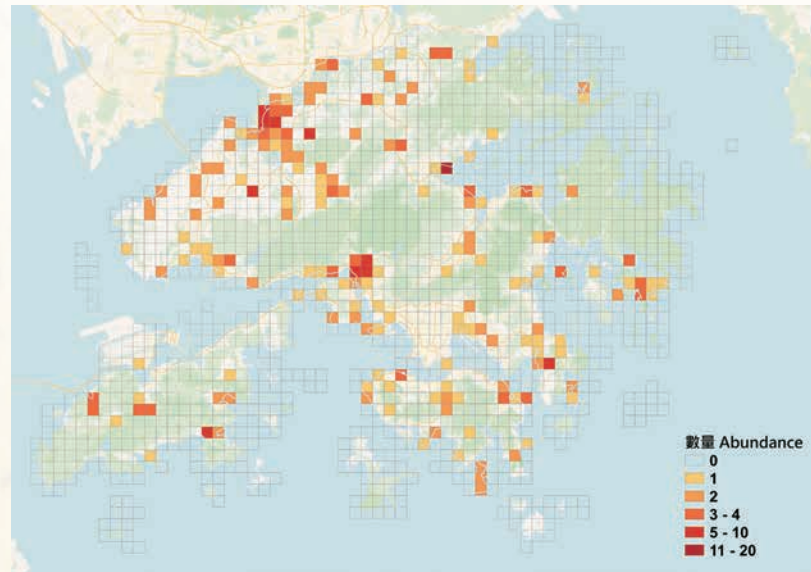
ii.

數量下降 / 範圍縮減  
Abundance Decreased  
/ Area Shrunk

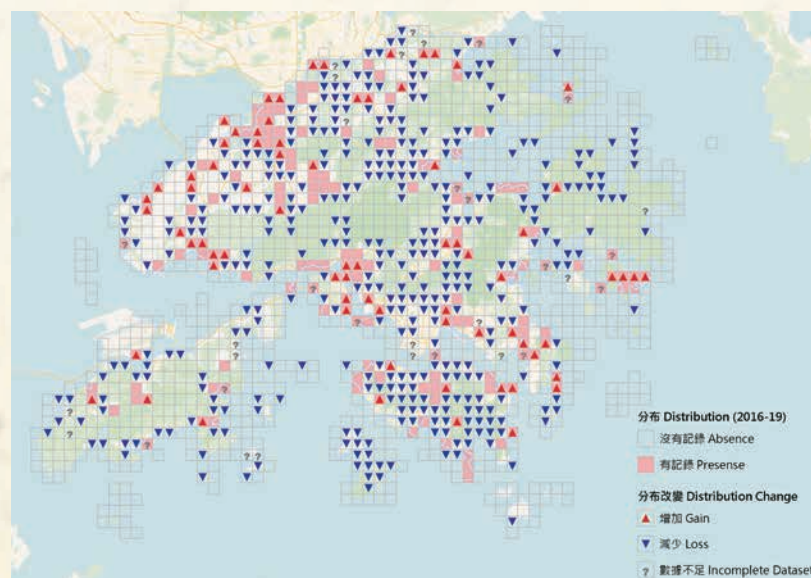


喜鵲 Oriental Magpie  
(*Pica serica*)

喜鵲是常見且廣泛分布的留鳥，牠很適應有人類活動的環境，並能棲息於各類的開闊生境，例如市區、鄉村、農地及濕地等。作為鴉科的一員，喜鵲是典型的雜食性雀鳥，再者牠大而顯眼的身軀及在地上用雙腳行走覓食的習性令牠成為一種有趣及容易觀察的雀鳥。有別於大多數鳴禽，喜鵲的巢十分顯眼，牠們會用樹枝在大樹的禿枝或建築物高處搭建大大的圓拱形的巢。這次全港鳥類分布地圖的調查發現，相比九十年代的調查，喜鵲的分布範圍明顯減少，而這種常見且適應力高的鳥種會有銳減的程況實在令人費解，這非常值得深入研究去查明箇中因由。



現今繁殖季分布圖  
Current distribution during breeding season



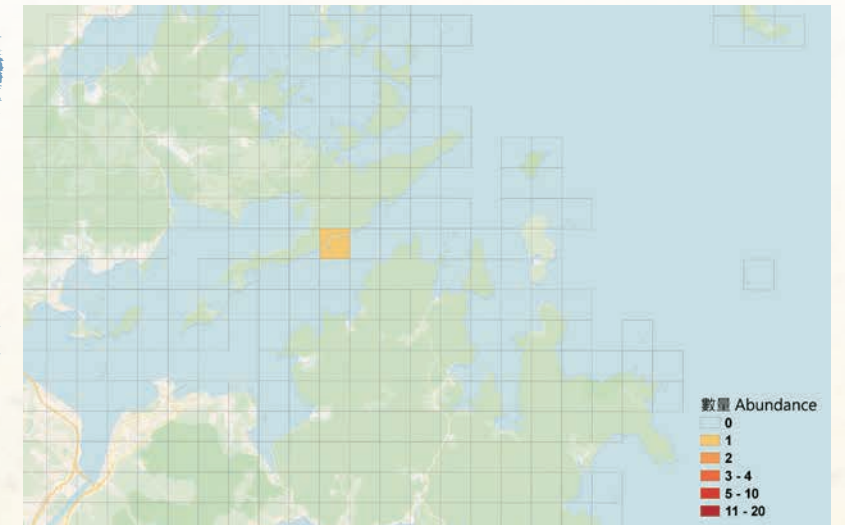
與過往的比較  
Comparison to the past

Oriental Magpie is a common and widespread resident, tolerant of human activities, and can inhabit various open areas from urban and suburban areas, farmlands to wetlands etc. As a member of Corvidae, it is typically omnivorous, and its conspicuous large body and habit of walking and foraging on the ground make it an easy and interesting bird to observe. Unlike many other songbirds, the nest of Oriental Magpie is very conspicuous that it is dom-shaped, bulky and built with twigs on high and often bare branches or artificial structures. This atlas revealed that, compared with the previous atlas in 1990s, there is an obvious decline in distribution range of Oriental Magpie, and causes for the decline for this common bird with high adaptive capacity are puzzling and worth further research.

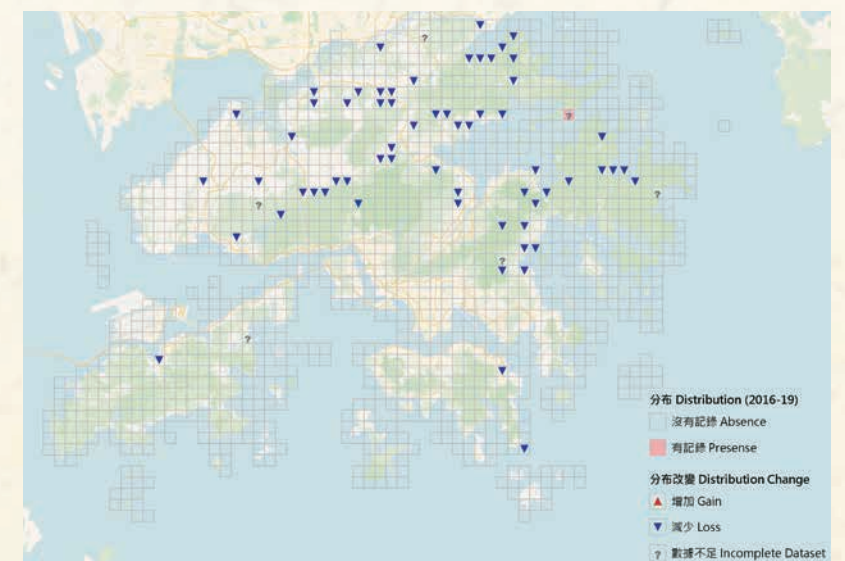


黑冠鵟 Black Baza  
(*Aviceda leucophotes*)

黑冠鵟有著與其他猛禽截然不同的外表，黑白為主的毛色，長而豎立的冠羽，闊而圓的翅膀，拍翼飛行的姿態形似烏鴉。大部分到訪香港的黑冠鵟都是過境遷徙鳥，但間中有零星個體會留在香港度夏繁殖。上世紀 90 年代，每年秋季都會穩定記錄得多至數十隻的黑冠鵟遷徙群，例如 1997 年 8 月香港仔郊野公園曾記錄得一群 50 隻黑冠鵟，但 2000 年後，秋季的大群遷徙不再出現，春秋兩季過境的觀察記錄亦減少，這不禁令人擔心在中國東南部繁殖的族群的狀況。黑冠鵟在香港沒有穩定的繁殖族群，過去二十年只有 3 個證據確鑿的繁殖記錄，分別是 2005 年在沙角尾，2014 在坑頭及 2017 年在羅湖一帶，而有趣的是那些繁殖鳥都選擇在鄰近鄉村的低地樹林繁殖。我們需要更深入研究黑冠鵟在繁殖時期的生境需求，以便保育一些潛在的繁殖地點，致使香港可以孕育一個穩定的繁殖族群。



現今繁殖季分布圖 Current distribution during breeding season



與過往的比較 Comparison to the past

Black Baza is highly distinctive from other raptors in which it is mainly black and white, with a long and erect crest, and broad and rounded wings, and looks like a crow when flapping wings to fly. Most of them fly over Hong Kong as passage migrants but occasionally some would stay and breed here in summer. There were regular records of large passage flocks consisted of dozens in the 1990s, e.g. a flock of 50 Black Bazas recorded in Aberdeen Country Park in August 1997, but after 2000, the disappearance of large passage flocks and decreased sightings in Hong Kong raised concern about the conditions of the breeding population in Southeast China. There is no stable breeding population in Hong Kong in which there were only 3 breeding records in the recent two decades, namely 2005 in Sha Kok Mei, 2014 in Hang Tau, and 2017 near Lo Wu, and interestingly those birds chose to breed in low-lying woodland in adjacent to villages. More research is required to study the habitat preferences of Black Baza for better conservation of their potential nest sites in an effort to maintain a stable breeding population in Hong Kong.



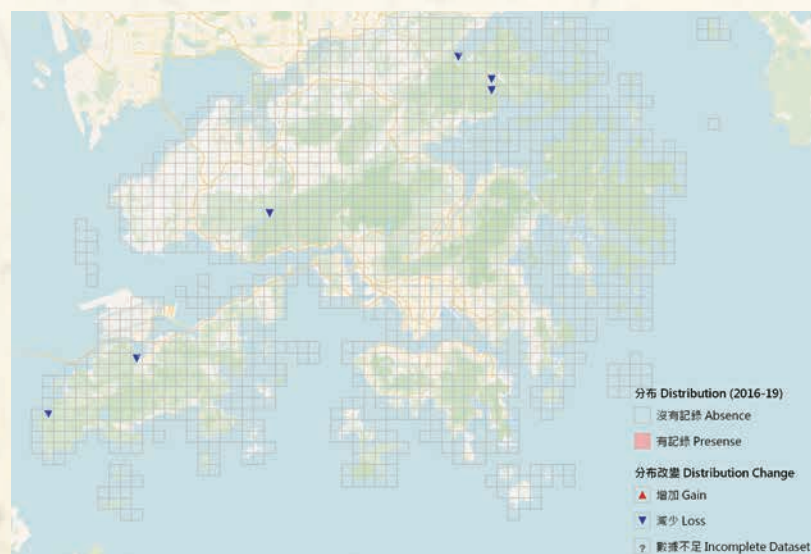


**冠魚狗** Crested Kingfisher  
(*Megaceryle lugubris*)

冠魚狗是香港最大的翠鳥。牠曾經是稀少的留鳥，現今已沒有穩定記錄。冠魚狗棲息於林木沿岸的急湍河溪。記錄大多來自新界東北，例如：船灣、荔枝窩、南涌等。其餘在西貢、大欖、大嶼山及香港島有零星記錄。1990年代的記錄最穩定：1992至1999每年都錄得1至4隻個體，而1998年則有一筆進出巢洞的觀察記錄。2000年代有連續4年的記錄：2001至2004每年都錄得1至2隻個體，之後直到2009年才有一筆在鎖羅盤的記錄。2010年代的只有於2017年冬季調查時間以外，在涌尾觀察到的一筆記錄。近年失去穩定的冠魚狗記錄，反映本地留鳥族群的消失，間中記錄到的個體可能是繁殖季後從鄰近地區遊蕩或降遷而來。



現今繁殖季分布圖 Current distribution during breeding season



與過往的比較 Comparison to the past

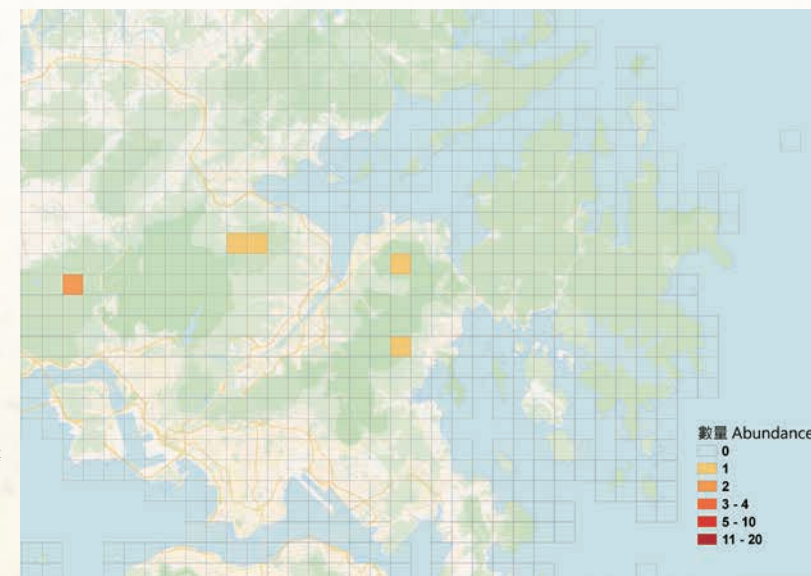
Crested Kingfisher is the largest Kingfisher in Hong Kong, and once a scarce resident, but now without regular record. It inhabits fast flowing streams and rivers with wooded banks. Sightings were mainly from the Northeast New Territories such as Plover Cove, Lai Chi Wo, Nam Chung etc., and there were few and irregular records from Sai Kung, Tai Lam, Lantau Island and Hong Kong Island. Sightings in the 1990s were the most regular when there had been an 8-years continuous record from 1992-1999, involving 1 to 4 individuals and there was an observation of entering a possible nest hole in 1998. In the 2000s, there had been a 4-year continuous record from 2001-04, involving 1 to 2 individuals, the sole record afterwards was 1 at So Lo Pun in 2009. In the 2010s, the only record was 1 at Chung Mei in 2017 winter outside atlas surveys. The lack of regular records in recent years implies that the resident population has likely disappeared, and the individuals recorded occasionally might be wanderers or altitudinal migrants from neighboring regions after breeding season.

iii.  
數量上升 / 範圍擴展  
Abundance Increased  
/ Area Expanded

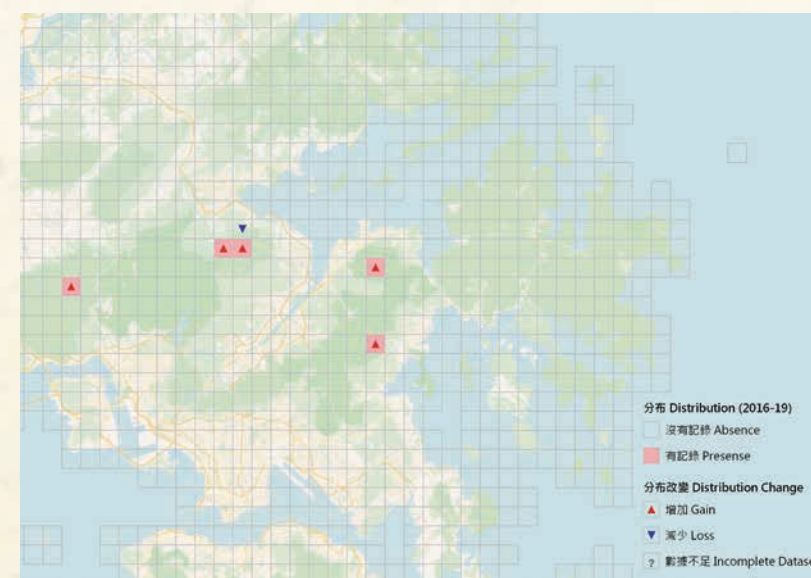


**黃嘴栗啄木鳥** Bay Woodpecker  
(*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*)

黃嘴栗啄木鳥分布於南中國及東南亞，在香港為棲息於次生林的留鳥。牠用喙在樹幹鑿洞，再以長而帶倒刺的舌頭將內裏的無脊椎動物如白蟻挖出為食。1990年代只有3筆來自大埔滘的記錄，直至2005年起每年有穩定記錄。2010年開始出現大埔滘以外地區的記錄，廣泛分布於新界的郊野公園內例如大欖、林村、大帽山、城門、馬鞍山、西貢、新娘潭及荔枝窩。穩定的觀察記錄及漸趨廣泛的分布顯示黃嘴栗啄木鳥於這數十載成功建立了穩定的本地族群，這亦有賴因植被演化而日漸增長的次生林面積。



現今繁殖季分布圖  
Current distribution during breeding season



與過往的比較  
Comparison to the past

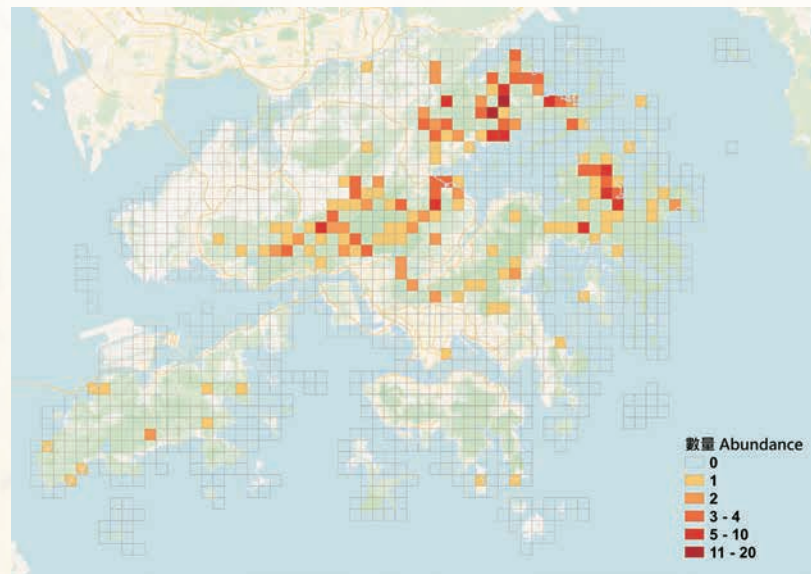
Bay Woodpecker is a forest specialist distributed in southern China and Southeast Asia. In Hong Kong, it is a resident found in secondary forest. It feeds on wood-boring invertebrates on tree trunks such as termites, by hammering holes on trunks by its bill and seizing preys from the holes with its long and barbed tongue. In the 1990s, there were only three records from Tai Po Kau, and it was not until 2005 that there were regular records every year. Since 2010, there have been increased sightings from locations other than Tai Po Kau, covering mainly Country Park area in New Territories, such as Tai Lam, Lam Tsuen, Tai Mo Shan, Shing Mun, Ma On Shan, Sai Kung, Bride's Pool and Lai Chi Wo. Regular sightings and range extension indicate the successful establishment of stable local population in recent decades, which could be partly attributed to the increasing area of secondary forest by vegetation succession.





海南藍鶇 Hainan Blue Flycatcher  
(*Cyornis hainanus*)

海南藍鶇是少數在香港度夏及繁殖的鶇科鳥種。牠棲息於藤蔓及林下植被茂密的成熟林區，並活躍於樹林中層。林鳥不算容易觀察，因此每次看見雄鳥那身亮麗的藍色羽毛總能讓人振奮，而牠那獨特、旋律多變兼帶有些少金屬音色的歌聲亦十分悅耳。雌鳥的羽毛則以黃褐色為主，這身樸素的外表能令牠在巢內孵蛋或照顧雛鳥時不容易受捕食者察覺到。由於植被演替，次生林面積日漸增長，海南藍鶇在香港的分布漸趨廣泛，現今在新界、九龍、港島及大嶼山的林地都有牠的蹤影。



現今繁殖季分布圖  
Current distribution during breeding season



與過往的比較  
Comparison to the past

Hainan Blue Flycatcher is one of the few flycatchers which visits and breeds in Hong Kong in summer. It inhabits in mature woodland with plenty of stranglers and understory, and actively moves around the middle level of woodland. Forest bird is not easy to observe, and therefore it is often exciting to have a glimpse on the beautiful blue plumage of male, and its distinctive metallic and melodic song is often enjoyable to hear. Unlike male, female is mainly olive brown, and with this unobtrusive appearance, it is less likely to be detected by predators when hatching eggs or taking care of fledglings in nest. With the increasing area of secondary forest due to vegetation succession, Hainan Blue Flycatcher is increasingly widespread over Hong Kong, and can be found in woodlands in New Territories, Kowloon, Hong Kong Island and Lantau Island.



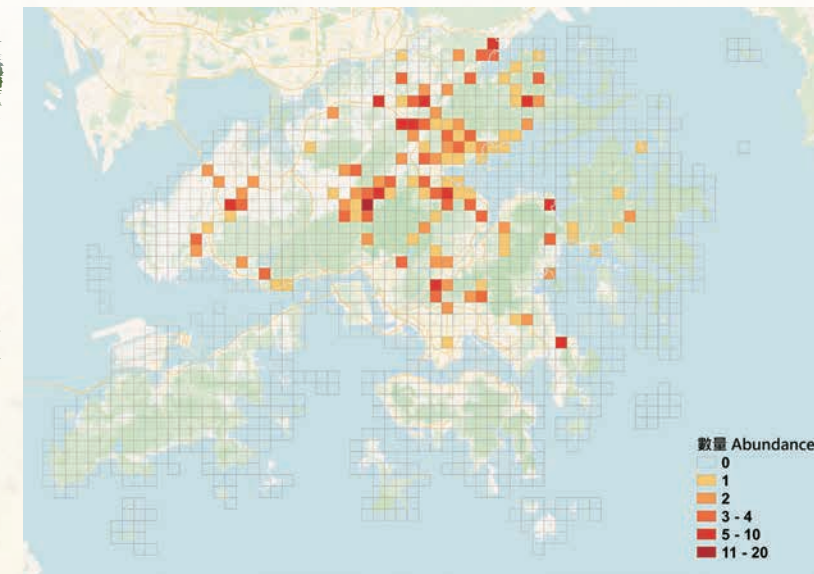
雄性 male © Henry Lui



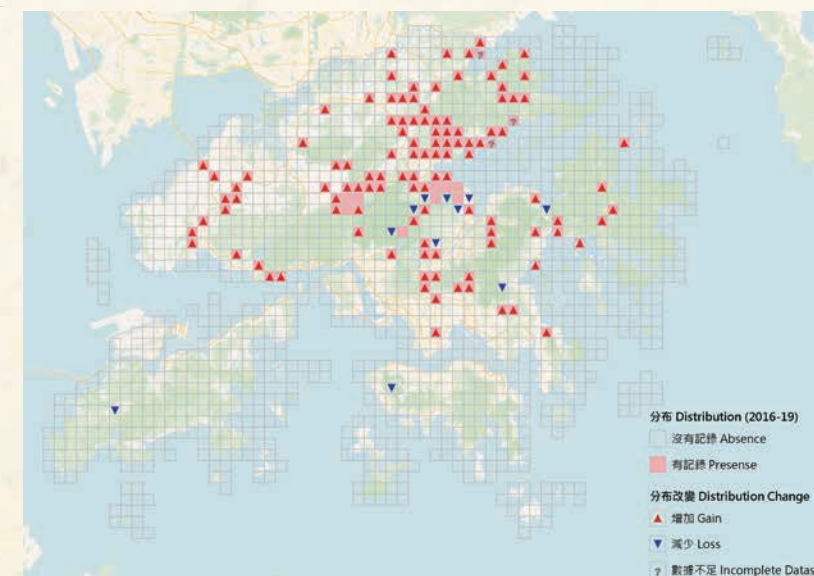
雌性 female © Henry Lui

赤紅山椒鳥 Scarlet Minivet  
(*Pericrocotus speciosus*)

赤紅山椒鳥是一種引人注目的林鳥，雌雄雖有不同的毛色但外表都十分美麗。雄鳥整個頭亮黑色而下身鮮橙紅色，雌鳥頭頂灰色而喉嚨至下身鮮黃色。牠們會成群在大樹上覓食，並發出響亮重覆的哨子聲。在冬天，牠們會與其他林鳥混集成群一起覓食，而這些「鳥浪」更是是林中每個觀鳥者的目標。赤紅山椒鳥是典型的林鳥在本地擴散紮根的例子：在上世紀六十年代赤紅山椒鳥只會在冬季到訪香港的森林，直至 1975 年夏天大埔滘記錄得一對赤紅山椒鳥的求偶行為，而現今赤紅山椒鳥在本地已變得常見及廣泛分布，甚至連市區的大樹也不時傳來牠們快活的叫聲。



現今繁殖季分布圖  
Current distribution during breeding season



與過往的比較  
Comparison to the past

Scarlet Minivet is an eye-catching forest bird, and though sexual dimorphism differentiate them by plumage colors, birds of both sexes are beautiful to watch in which male has black glossy head and bright orange red underpart, while female has grey crown, and throat to underpart bright yellow. They often forage in flock among tall trees with repeated loud and whistle-like calls. In winter, they are usually mixed with various species of forest birds in a foraging flock known as "bird wave", which is the target of every birdwatcher on the forest trail. Scarlet Minivet is a typical example of colonizer of forest bird in Hong Kong, that it was winter visitor in the 1960s, until a pair in courtship display was recorded in summer 1975 in Tai Po Kau, and it is now a common and widespread resident, and not restricted to forest but also tall trees in urban areas.



## 網上數據庫 - 香港自然蹤跡

### Online Database - Hong Kong Wildtracks



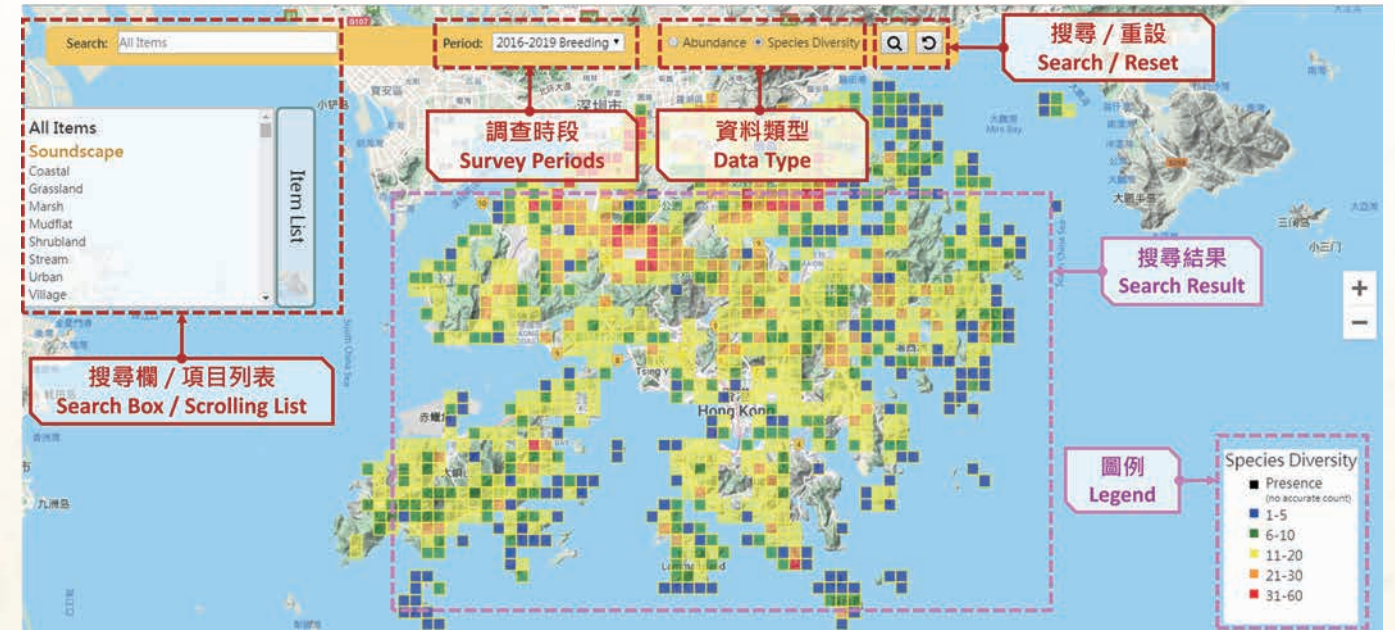
為推廣香港生物多樣性及保護自然生態，香港浸會大學圖書館、香港觀鳥會、連同香港浸會大學國際學院聯合製作「香港自然蹤跡」網站，將地理資訊、生態知識及科學研究等元素結合。為了讓公眾能夠以新的形式接觸香港自然世界及感受生物多樣性，「香港自然蹤跡」網站以香港鳥類分布調查為基礎，配以自然聲音，建構一個自然生態聲音互動地圖和香港鳥類生物多樣性雙語資料庫，旨在讓大專學界及公眾對香港的自然生態有更深度的認識及進行科學研究。

過去香港觀鳥會調查記錄多以紙本方式向會員展示，而「香港自然蹤跡」網站以自然聲音及香港鳥類生物多樣性資料建構一個公開的電子資料庫，將 1993 至 1996 年間繁殖季、2001-2005 年間冬季、2016-2019 年間繁殖季及冬季的鳥類調查資料，都上載到網站中。由專供會員的紙本資料轉為電子資料庫，期望能讓更多人認識香港自然生態，並供大專學界進行環境保育的教育及研究。



To promote Hong Kong's biodiversity and protect the natural ecology, the Hong Kong Baptist University Library, the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, and the College of International Education of Hong Kong Baptist University jointly established the website "Hong Kong Wildtracks", which combines different elements of geographic information, ecology and scientific research. Along with information from Hong Kong bird atlas, an interactive audio map incorporating to the bilingual database is built in order to promote local nature and biodiversity to the general public. Universities and general public can have a better understanding on the local nature and conducting scientific research.

In the past, survey results were generally presented only to the members of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society in paper format. "Hong Kong Wildtracks" presents the information in an electronic database of nature sounds and bird diversity information. Bird diversity information on breeding season from 1993 to 1996, wintering season from 2001 to 2005, breeding season and wintering season of 2016-2019 is presented in the website. From the paper format report to a "Hong Kong Wildtracks" electronic database, we target to let more people know about the Hong Kong nature and promote education and research on ecology and environmental conservation in Hong Kong.



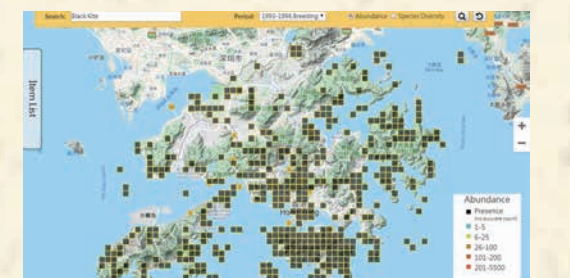
在項目列表選取或搜尋所有項目 / 動物 / 環境聲音，並選取其中一個時段和資料類型 (動物數目 / 物種數目) 以獲得更多資訊。(例：所有項目，物種數目，2016-2019 繁殖季)

Choose all items/an animal/a soundscape from 'Item List' or 'Search' the one you want to know more. Select one of the survey periods and data type (abundance/diversity). (e.g. All Items, diversity, 2016-2019 Breeding)



選取其中一個方格 (即指定地點)，有關該方格的詳細資料會於右方的資訊目錄顯示，包括在該時段期間進行的鳥類分布調查中數算到的鳥種，以及其他動物 / 環境聲音記錄。選取一個物種 / 環境聲音 (例：家燕)，相關相片、簡介及聲音記錄 (如有) 將會於彈出式視窗中顯示。

Select and click on ONE grid (i.e. specific location) to obtain details about the grid in panel on the right. Details include the full list of bird species recorded in the specified survey as well as the audio records of Other Animals / Soundscape. Select an Animal/ Soundscape from panel on the right (e.g. Barn Swallow). Photos, brief introduction and soundtracks (if available) will be shown.



# 1993-1996 年的繁殖季鳥類分布調查：只有記錄鳥種分布記錄而沒有記錄各鳥種的個體數量。動物數目會顯示為「有分布 (確實數量從缺)」。(例：黑鳶，動物數目，1993-1996 繁殖季)

# Bird atlas surveys in 1993-1996 breeding season: Only occurrence but not the number of individuals was recorded. Result of abundance will be shown as 'Presence (no accurate count)'. (e.g. Black Kite, abundance, 1993-1996 breeding season)



## 延伸閱讀 Further Reading



### 書籍 Books

Balmer, D. E., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B. J., Swann, R. L., Downie, I. S., & Fuller, R. J. 2013. Bird Atlas 2007-11: the breeding and wintering birds of Britain and Ireland. Theftford: BTO.

Carey, G.J., Chalmers, M.L., Diskin, D.A., Kennerley, P.R., Leader, P. J., Leven, M.R., Lewthwaite, R.W., Melville, D.S., Turnbull, M., Young, L. 2001. The Avifauna of Hong Kong. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.

Dudgeon, D., & Corlett, R. 2004. The ecology and biodiversity of Hong Kong. Hong Kong: Friends of the Country parks.

Robbins, C. S., Droege, S., & Sauer, J. R. 1989. Monitoring bird populations with Breeding Bird Survey and atlas data. In Annales Zoologici Fennici (pp. 297-304). Finnish Zoological Publishing Board.

Viney, C. Phillips, K. and Lam, C.Y. 2008. Birds of Hong Kong and South China. Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Hong Kong.

尹璉、費嘉倫、林超英。2005。香港及華南鳥類。政府新聞處。

香港觀鳥會。2015。香港觀鳥地圖。萬里書店。

### 網站 Websites

漁農自然護理署 AFCD : 香港生物數據庫 Hong Kong Biodiversity Database  
[https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc\\_chi/conservation/hkbiodiversity/database/search.php](https://www.afcd.gov.hk/tc_chi/conservation/hkbiodiversity/database/search.php)

European Bird Census Council: EuroBirdPortal  
<https://www.eurobirdportal.org/>

香港觀鳥會及香港浸會大學 HKBWS & HKBU : 香港自然蹤跡 Hong Kong Wildtracks  
<https://digital.lib.hkbu.edu.hk/hkwildtracks>

### 查詢及查閱 數據資料

#### Enquiries and Data Request

我們衷心感謝每位雀鳥調查員的付出，為鳥類分布地圖集數據，希望這些珍貴的資料能對香港的生態教育、保育或科研作出更大貢獻。

如欲查閱或使用香港觀鳥會備存的資料及數據紀錄以作教育、保育或科研用途，或有任何關於香港鳥類分布地圖的查詢，可連同聯絡方法致函香港觀鳥會，並循以下途徑送交：

In recognition of the important contribution our surveyors made in collecting data for the bird atlases, we hope that these valuable data can have an even greater role in education, conservation and research for Hong Kong.

Requests for use of information or further data records held by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society for educational, conservation or scientific purposes, or should there be any enquiries regarding the Hong Kong Bird Atlas, requests may be made by letter or emails. The requests with the requester's contact particulars shall be addressed to:

#### 郵寄 By Post:

香港九龍荔枝角青山道 532 號偉基大廈 7 樓 C 室

7C, V Ga Building, 532 Castle Peak Road, Lai Chi Kok, Kowloon, HK.

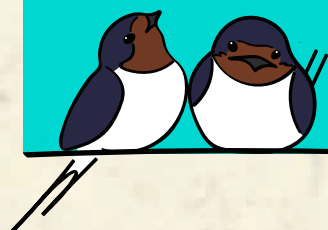
傳真 Fax: (852) 2314 3687

電郵 Email: [info@hkbws.org.hk](mailto:info@hkbws.org.hk)

## 附錄一 Appendix I

# 生物多樣性 與香港

## Biodiversity and Hong Kong





## 甚麼是 生物多樣性？

What is  
“Biodiversity”?

生物多樣性意指植物、動物和微生物的豐富度，包括生物當中的遺傳訊息和由此組成的生態系統。根據於 1993 年正式實施的生物多樣性公約，生物多樣性的定義為——生物多樣性指的是源自於陸域、海洋與其他水域生態系，以及生態複合體的生命有機體之間的變化性；這包含了物種內、物種間與生態系統的多樣性。

Biodiversity, short for biological diversity. It implies the variability and abundance of living organisms such as plants, animals and microorganisms, as well as the genetic information they carry and the ecosystems formed by them. According to the Convention on Biological Diversity implemented in 1993, the definition of “biodiversity” means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

## 香港的 生物多樣性 Biodiversity in Hong Kong

香港位於亞熱帶，雖然四季分別不算明顯，但有雨季（4月至9月）和旱季（10月至3月）之分，熱帶與溫帶地區的生物也會在香港出現。香港既是沿海城市，地勢又有高低起伏，雖然陸地面積僅一千一百多平方公里，但在這彈丸之地內仍形成不同天然地貌環境，孕育著豐富的生物多樣性。同一樣的生境也可能有不同的生物組合生活，物種與物種之間的關係亦會影響生境內其他生物的出現和數量，例如互相競爭、捕食和寄生關係。

Located at the southern edge of the subtropics, Hong Kong exhibits clearer tropical seasons of wet season (April to September) and dry season (October to March) than temperate and polar seasons. Life forms of tropical and temperate zone can both be found in Hong Kong. Despite a small land area of around 1,100 km<sup>2</sup>, being a coastal city and having a wide range of topography, Hong Kong forms various types of natural habitats in its small territory and supports a rich biodiversity. Different combination of living organisms can be found living in the same habitat, interaction between species would affect the occurrence and abundance of other species in the habitat, such as competition, predation and parasitism.

### 植物約 3,300 種 Around 3,300 plant species



香港過路黃  
Hong Kong Loosestrife

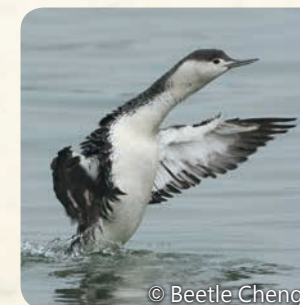


假蘋婆  
Lance-leaved Sterculia



寬苞茅膏菜  
Alice Sundew

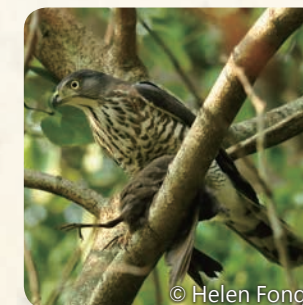
### 鳥類 559 種 559 bird species



紅喉潛鳥  
Red-Throated Loon



紅脇藍尾鸚  
Red-flanked Bluetail



鳳頭鷹  
Crested Goshawk

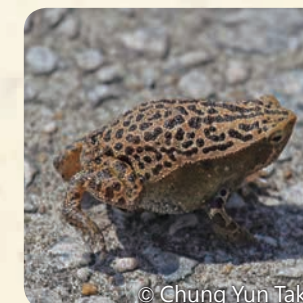
### 兩棲類 25 種 (24 種蛙及蟾蜍，1 種瘰螈) 25 amphibian species (24 frogs and toads, and 1 newt)



澤蛙  
Paddy Frog



香港瘰螈  
Hong Kong Newt

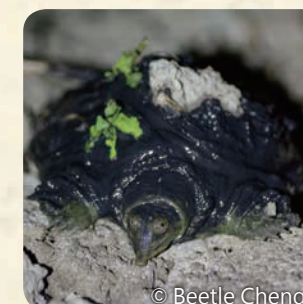


花細狹口蛙  
Spotted Narrow-mouthed Frog

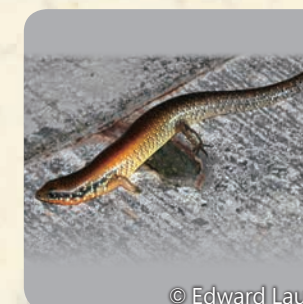
### 爬行類 90 種 (53 種蛇，25 種蜥蜴，12 種龜) 90 reptile species (53 snakes, 25 lizards and 12 turtles)



鈍頭蛇  
Chinese Slug Snake



中華鱉  
Chinese Soft-shelled Turtle



中國光蜥  
Chinese Short-limbed Skink



蝴蝶 245 種  
245 butterfly species



© Chung Yun Tak  
遷粉蝶  
Lemon Emigrant



© Chung Yun Tak  
綠鳳蝶  
Five-bar Swordtail



© Chung Yun Tak  
金裳鳳蝶  
Golden Birdwing

蜻蜓 128 種  
128 dragonfly species



© Helen Fong  
六斑曲緣蜻  
Asian Widow



© Chung Yun Tak  
華麗寬腹蜻  
Forest Chaser

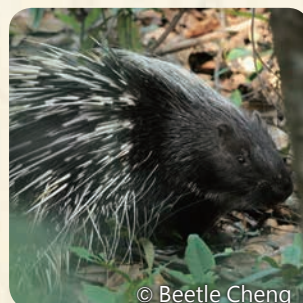


© Chung Yun Tak  
毛擬狹扇螳  
Black-kneed Featherlegs

哺乳類 59 種  
(57 種陸上哺乳類，  
2 種海洋哺乳類)  
59 mammal species  
(57 terrestrial mammals  
and 2 marine mammals)



© Pan Lau  
果子狸  
Masked Palm Civet



© Beetle Cheng  
東亞豪豬  
East Asian Porcupine



© Christina Chan  
中華白海豚  
Chinese White Dolphin

其他例子  
如魚、菇菌、地衣、  
昆蟲、無脊椎動物  
Others,  
such as fish, fungi, lichen,  
insects and invertebrates.



© ChungYunTak  
圓尾鱉  
Horseshoe Crab



© Janice Lo  
石鰐  
Chiton



© ChungYunTak  
龍眼雞  
Lantern Bug



林地  
Woodlands



淡水溪流  
Freshwater Streams



鹹淡水濕地  
Brackish Water  
Wetlands



淡水濕地  
Freshwater  
Wetlands



香港的主要生境  
Key Habitats in  
Hong Kong



草地和灌木叢  
Grasslands and  
Shrublands



高地  
Highlands



海洋、海岸  
和島嶼  
Ocean, Coastal  
Shores and Islands



市區  
Urban

香港各種獨特的生態系統由不同的生物組合而成，分佈於不同地理位置，有着各種不同型態。即使同樣由植物覆蓋，樹林內的環境比草地潮濕陰暗，位於高山上的樹林亦比低地的寒冷，在當中找到的生物亦會有分別。

Different ecosystems in Hong Kong have a unique combination of living organisms. Different ecosystems are located in different areas in Hong Kong and have a different physical environment. For instance, woodland is darker and damper than grassland, highland woodland is colder than the ones in lowland. Despite that these areas are all covered by plants, there are differences between the living organisms found in the area.



## 林地 Woodlands

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

大擬啄木鳥、  
栗背短腳鵯、  
山鵲、  
黑眉雀鵲、  
小鷦鷯  
Great Barbet,  
Chestnut Bulbul,  
Forest Wagtail,  
Huet's Fulvetta,  
Pygmy Wren-babbler



黑眉雀鵲  
Huet's Fulvetta



大擬啄木鳥  
Great Barbet



小鷦鷯  
Pygmy Wren-babbler

### 地點例子 Example locations

大埔滢自然護理區、  
城門水塘、  
甲龍、  
龍虎山、  
大潭水塘、  
梧桐寨  
Tai Po Kau Nature Reserve,  
Shing Mun Reservoir,  
Kap Lung, Lung Fu Shan,  
Tai Tam Reservoir,  
Ng Tung Chai



大埔滢  
Tai Po Kau



流水響  
Lau Shui Heung

### 網上地圖 Online map



## 淡水溪流 Freshwater Streams

雨水沿着地形，由高地位置流向低窪地區，在流動過程中匯成河流，一直流到河口位置。溪流除了為周圍環境提供淡水水源外，更為周遭提供養分，令各種野生動物亦會聚集於溪流附近，形成一個獨特的生境。溪流的不同部分會因應着周遭的地勢或地形，例如是坡度或是附近植被的組成，而特徵上會有所變化，而溪流的各個河段分別也吸引到不同物種在溪流棲息。鷺鳥、鵲鵲及翠鳥也經常出現在河流不同流域覓食。

With a mountainous terrain, mountain streams direct rainwater from land area to the lowland and out to estuaries. Such flowing source of freshwater provides an important habitat and transfers nutrients along surrounding areas. Source of water draws wildlife coming close together. Depends on features of the surrounding environment, such as levels of gradient and vegetation on the stream sides, different parts of streams vary in characteristics. Different species are attracted along different parts. Egrets, herons, wagtails and kingfishers are commonly attracted to feed along streams.

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

綠鷺、  
紫嘯鵲、  
灰鵲鵲、  
灰背燕尾  
Striated Heron,  
Blue Whistling Thrush,  
Grey Wagtail,  
Grey-backed Forktail



灰背燕尾  
Grey-backed Forktail



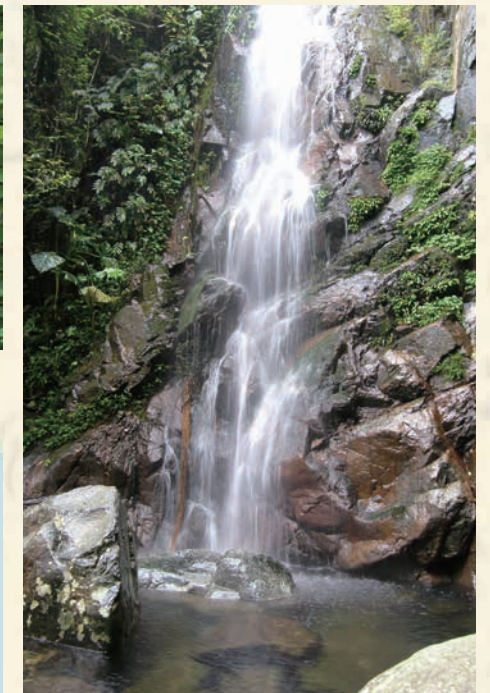
灰鵲鵲  
Grey Wagtail

### 地點例子 Example locations

梅子林石澗、  
林村河、  
東涌河、  
大蠔河及錦田河上游  
Mui Tsz Lam Stream,  
Lam Tsuen River,  
Tung Chung River,  
Tai Ho Stream,  
Upstream of Kam Tin River



東涌河  
Tung Chung River



林村河上游  
Upstream of Lam Tsuen River

### 網上地圖 Online map





### 鹹淡水濕地 Brackish Water Wetlands

#### 鳥種例子 Example birds

黑臉琵鷺、小白鷺、  
紅嘴鷗、金眶鸕、  
小青腳鸕、反嘴鸕、  
琵嘴鴨  
Black-faced Spoonbill,  
Little Egret,  
Black-headed Gull,  
Little Ringed Plover,  
Nordmann's Greenshank,  
Pied Avocet,  
Northern Shoveler



琵嘴鴨  
Northern Shoveler

Brackish wetlands are places where sea water meets freshwater. Water bodies in these areas are affected by tidal change. Salinity of water varies through the year. Places like estuaries, gei wais, mudflats and mangroves. In some places, slow-flowing water facilitates sedimentation forming a rich substrate for the growth of mangrove and reed. The regularly changing water level brings new nutrients to the place along with the tides. This is the place where animals from the sea and inland habitats meet and feed.



黃嘴白鷺  
Chinese Egret



紅嘴巨鷗  
Caspian Tern



太平洋金斑鴉  
Pacific Golden Plover

#### 地點例子 Example locations

米埔后海灣濕地、  
東涌河口、  
水口  
Mai Po Inner Deep Bay  
wetlands,  
Tung Chung Estuary,  
Shui Hau



米埔  
Mai Po



水口  
Shui Hau

#### 網上地圖 Online map



### 淡水濕地 Freshwater Wetlands

#### 鳥種例子 Example birds

理氏鸕、普通翠鳥、  
白胸苦惡鳥、棕扇尾鶯、  
彩鸕、黃胸鸕  
Richard's Pipit,  
Common Kingfisher,  
White-breasted Waterhen,  
Zitting Cisticola,  
Greater Painted-snipe,  
Yellow-breasted Bunting



鳳頭麥雞  
Northern Lapwing



彩鸕  
Greater Painted-snipe



黃胸鸕  
Yellow-breasted Bunting

淡水濕地有很多不同種類的生境，當中包括沼澤、氾濫平原、池塘，以及農地。淡水濕地亦包含一些由人們管理或打理的稻田和魚塘等等。這些濕地的植被由多種不同植物組成，從草本植物到高大的樹木不等，其中一些濕地更會有機會於乾旱季節期間乾涸。而一些浸沒在水中的植被更孕育了不少淡水水生無脊椎動物，使淡水濕地成為鳥類和兩棲動物豐富的覓食地。

Freshwater wetlands include natural habitats like marshes, flooded plains and ponds, or even farmlands. Others are maintained by men like paddy fields and fishponds. Vegetation of these wetlands varies from herbaceous plants to tall trees. Some of these wetlands are dried up during the dry seasons. Submerged area with vegetation is an important nursing ground for freshwater invertebrates. This makes the place also a fruitful feeding ground for birds and amphibians.

#### 地點例子 Example locations

塱原、南生圍、  
大生圍、尖鼻咀、  
新田、落馬洲、  
鹿頸  
Long Valley,  
Nam Sang Wai,  
Tai Sang Wai,  
Tsim Bei Tsui,  
San Tin,  
Lok Ma Chau,  
Luk Keng



塱原  
Long Valley



大生圍  
Tai Sang Wai

#### 網上地圖 Online map





## 草地和灌木叢 Grasslands and Shrublands

草地和灌木叢是香港最常見的植被類型。草地以草本植物和灌木叢為主，由於草地沒有樹冠層以遮擋陽光，因此草地通常都是暴露在太陽底下，十分乾燥的。在灌木生長時，它們逐漸遮蔽到喜陽性植物並在幼樹層中遮擋着其他較矮細的植物。草地和灌木叢一般位於香港低窪地區和山坡上。

Grassland and shrubland are the most common vegetation types in Hong Kong. Grassland is dominated by short herbaceous plants with patches of shrubs. Without the shade from a tree canopy, grassland is generally dry and exposed to the sun. In the presence of shrubs growing larger and taller, they gradually shade out light demanding plants and form shades in the understorey. Grassland and shrubland are generally found in the low-lying areas and along hillsides in Hong Kong.

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

小鴉鵂、  
林夜鷹、  
黃腹鷓鴣、  
紅隼  
Lesser Coucal,  
Savanna Nightjar,  
Yellow-bellied Prinia,  
Common Kestrel



黃腹鷓鴣  
Yellow-bellied Prinia



黑領噪鷲  
Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush

### 地點例子 Example locations

馬鞍山、  
青山、  
大刀坳、  
老虎頭、  
高流灣  
Ma On Shan,  
Castle Peak,  
Tai To Yan,  
Lo Fu Tau,  
Ko Lau Wan



高流灣  
Ko Lau Wan

### 網上地圖 Online map



鷄公嶺  
Kai Kung Leng

## 高地 Highlands

位於海拔 500 米或以上的高地與其他位於較低海拔的地帶有着截然不同的生境。生長於高地的植物通常都能適應山上相對較低溫及乾燥的氣候，常見的植物都以草、灌木和蕨類植物為主。山地林常見於較為潮濕的山谷之中。猛禽在山地中飛行覓食亦十分常見。

Habitats in places at high altitude, above 500m, are different from the ones in the lowland. Plants found there are usually adapted to the relatively cool and dry climate in the hilly landscape. The area is commonly dominated by grass, shrubs and ferns. Montane forests are often found in damp valleys. Raptors are often found in flight around mountains.

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

棕頭鴉雀、  
高山短翅鶯、  
中華鷓鴣、  
大草鶯、  
山鷓  
Vinous-throated Parrotbill,  
Russet Bush Warbler,  
Chinese Francolin,  
Chinese Grassbird,  
Upland Pipit



山鷓  
Upland Pipit



大草鶯  
Chinese Grassbird



高山短翅鶯  
Russet Bush Warbler

### 地點例子 Example locations

大帽山、  
鳳凰山、  
飛鵝山  
Tai Mo Shan,  
Lantau Peak,  
Fei Ngo Shan



大東山  
Sunset Peak



飛鵝山  
Fei Ngo Shan

### 網上地圖 Online map





## 海洋、海岸和島嶼 Ocean, Coastal Shores and Islands

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

岩鷺、  
黑枕燕鷗、  
紅頸瓣蹼鷗、  
白腹海鷗  
Pacific Reef Egret,  
Black-naped Tern,  
Red-necked Phalarope,  
White-bellied Sea Eagle



岩鷺  
Pacific Reef Heron

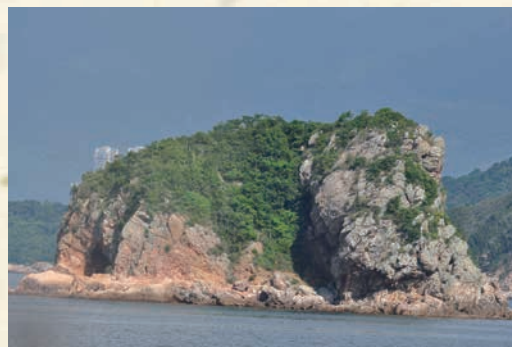


黑枕燕鷗  
Black-naped Tern

Ocean occupies more than half of Hong Kong territory. Habitats including open waters, rocky shores, sandy shores and outlying islands are strongly influenced by wind and wave action. Pacific Reef Egret and White-bellied Sea Eagle breed on remote islands, while some tern species breed on uninhabited islands in the eastern waters during summer. Rare seabirds such as boobies, petrels and jaegers will have a great chance for being blown inshore in typhoons during migration season.



扁嘴海雀  
Ancient Murrelet



黃泥洲  
Wong Nai Chau



黃竹角咀  
Wong Chuk Kok Tsui



### 網上地圖 Online map



## 市區 Urban

### 鳥種例子 Example birds

八哥、紅嘴藍鵲、  
樹麻雀、黑領棕鳥、  
小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡、  
珠頸斑鳩  
Crested Myna,  
Red-billed Blue Magpie,  
Eurasian Tree Sparrow,  
Black-collared Starling,  
Yellow-crested Cockatoo,  
Spotted Dove



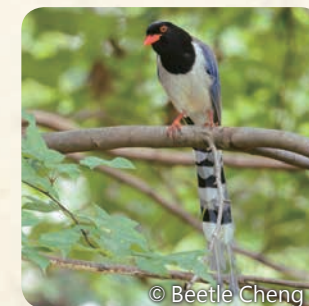
樹麻雀  
Eurasian Tree Sparrow

香港的市區主要集中發展在低地地區。儘管該地區已經高樓林立，它仍能夠為野生動物提供保護，免受雷暴、強風、或一些未能完全適應人類環境的捕食者所威脅。路旁和屋邨範圍內的綠化都為這些生物提供棲息地，更提供覓食甚至乎是繁殖下代的環境。燕子和雨燕便是最佳例子，牠們在建築物的懸垂物下築巢及產卵。其他動物如螞蟥及蜘蛛，甚至能在人們的家居中與人類同居。

Urban development is mostly concentrated in lowland areas. Despite the area is heavily built-up, it often provides wildlife protection from natural threats like thunderstorm, strong wind and predators that are less adapted to manmade environment. Greenery along roadsides and inside housing estates act as sites for roosting, feeding and even breeding. Wildlife may even adapt to make use of artificial structures as shelters for building nests. Swallows and swifts can be found under overhanging features of buildings. Others, such as ants and spiders, may even stay in households with close proximity to men.



家燕  
Barn Swallow



紅嘴藍鵲  
Red-billed Blue Magpie



紅耳鶇  
Red-whiskered Bulbul

### 地點例子 Example locations

香港公園、  
九龍公園、  
香港中文大學、  
荔枝角公園  
Hong Kong Park,  
Kowloon Park,  
The Chinese University  
of Hong Kong,  
Lai Chi Kok Park



香港公園  
Hong Kong Park



屏山  
Ping Shan

### 網上地圖 Online map



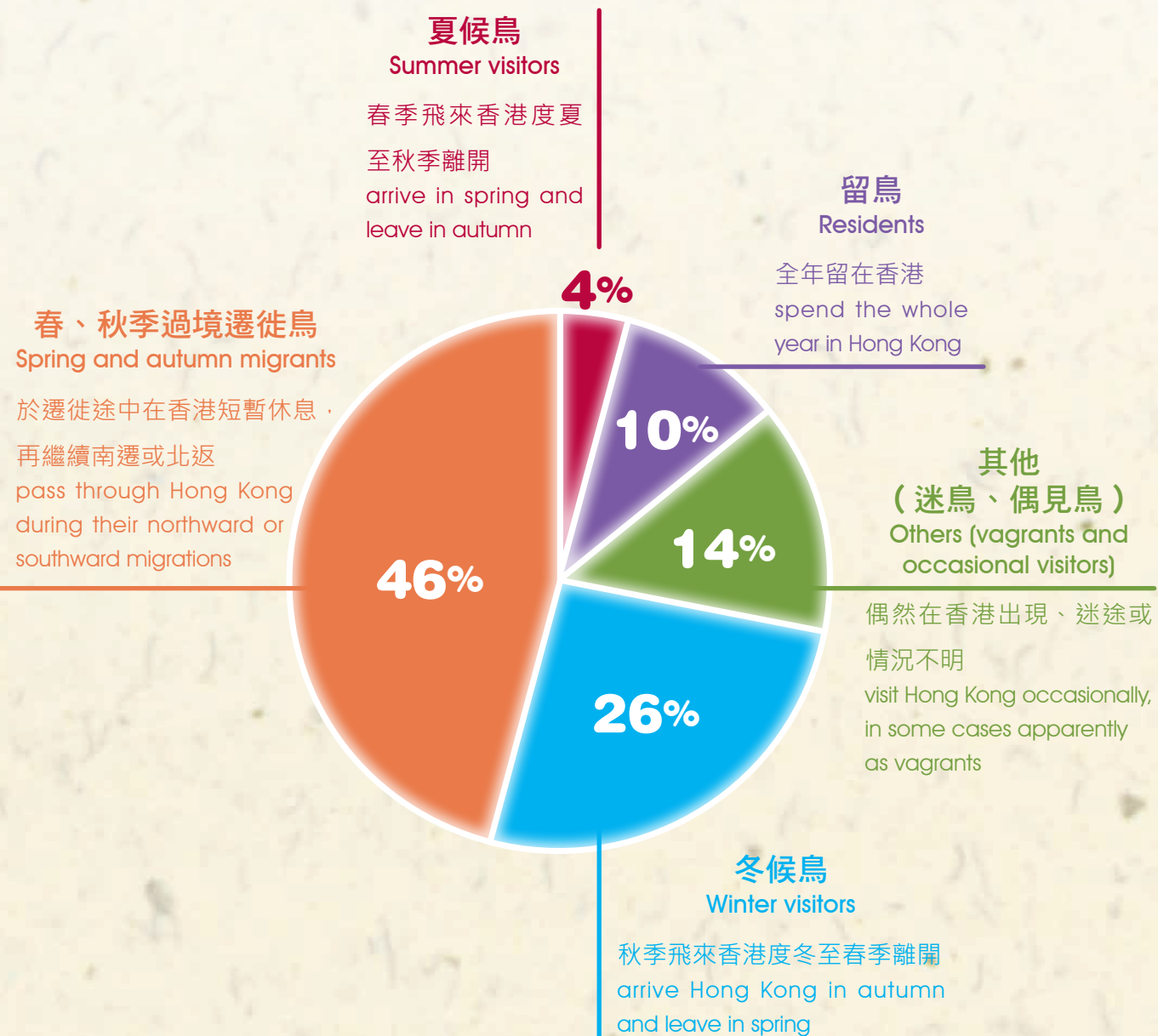


## 香港鳥類概況

### Status of Birds in Hong Kong

截至 2020 年，香港有紀錄的野生雀鳥為 559 種，當中大概 300 多種頗為常見。香港大部分的野生雀鳥都是冬候鳥及過境遷徙鳥，其次是留鳥。夏候鳥及其他種類比較少，所以最佳的觀鳥月份在九月至五月。

Up to Year 2020, Hong Kong has a list of 559 wild bird species, around 300 of which are relatively common. A high proportion of them are winter visitors and passage migrants, followed by resident birds; there are comparatively few summer visitors. The best time for watching birds is between September and May.



## 鳥類遷徙

### Bird Migration

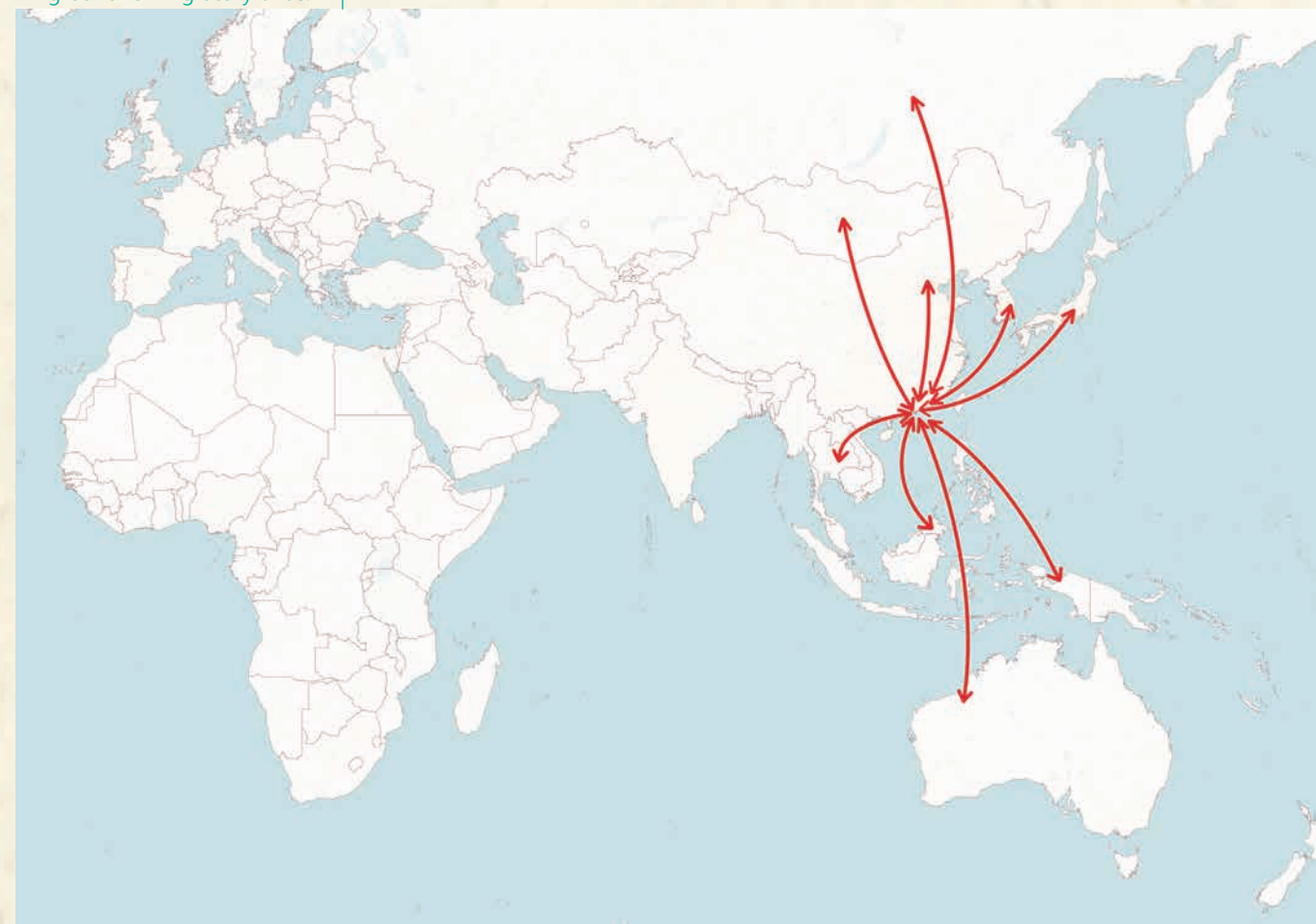
香港大部分的野生雀鳥都是遷徙鳥種 (候鳥)。遷徙是動物對生存環境和氣候、種群數量及密度作出的行為反應。這可以讓牠們在每年的遷徙過程中發掘不同或更適合的棲息地、增加生存機會，以及增強育幼能力。

在北半球緯度較高的地方，春、夏季的食物資源豐富。不過到了秋冬季，天氣轉冷，雀鳥的食物減少。寒冬令數以百萬計的雀鳥每年由北方的繁殖地 (如西伯利亞和華北地區) 南遷至較溫暖的地方 (如華南、東南亞、澳洲及紐西蘭) 度冬，待翌年初春才重返故地繁殖。

由於每種鳥類的繁殖地、繁殖時間和遷徙時間，以及飛行路線都有不同，而造成不同的遷徙模式。候鳥通常都能憑著本能，聯群結隊、越過自然障礙飛行，來回牠們的繁殖地和度冬地。其中以水鳥的飛行路線最長，有些候鳥每年遷徙路程長達二萬五千公里，有些更需要每隔幾千公里停下來歇息。香港正位處於其中一個「中途站」或「終點站」。

由於遷徙時身體需要大量能量，「中途站」能讓候鳥補充身體失去的能量。遷徙成功與否，關鍵在於旅途中有沒有理想的棲息和覓食資源 (如食物、庇護處、水源) 和適合的環境因素 (氣溫、降雨、捕獵和競爭者)。

香港是候鳥其中一個重要「中途站」或「終點站」。  
Hong Kong is an important stopover site or winter ground for migratory birds.







© Chung Wing Kin

一隻極度瀕危的黃胸鵪在秋季南遷途中，停留在塋原的米田補充能量。

A critically endangered Yellow-breasted Bunting is refueling at the paddy fields in Long Valley, during its southwards migration in autumn.

Most wild bird species in Hong Kong are migratory species. Migration is a type of adaptation shown by animals to their living environment, weather, species population and density. It is a process which enables the species to search for alternative food supplies, increasing its chance of survival and its ability to take care of the next generation.

At higher latitude in the northern hemisphere, food supplies are abundant during spring and summer. However, they become increasingly difficult to find food when the weather becomes cold in autumn and winter. Each year, millions of birds migrate from their northern breeding grounds (e.g. Siberia and northeast China), reaching warmer southern parts (e.g. southern China, southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand) where they spend the winter. They then return to their breeding grounds in early spring.

Birds show different migration patterns, because of the differences in the location of breeding grounds, breeding periods and migration routes. Migration is a strong instinct, and birds are often able to traverse immense natural barriers, frequently migrating in groups and making one or more stopovers en route. Some waterbirds and seabirds make journeys of 25,000 km! Hong Kong is an important stopover station or wintering ground for many migrants.

Migration requires huge amounts of energy. Stopover stations allow birds to replenish energy. Successfulness of migration depends on a number of factors, this include ability to find suitable habitat, resource availability (food and water, and shelter, in particular) and the favourability of environmental conditions (temperature, rainfall, predators and competitors, etc.).

## 附錄二 Appendix II

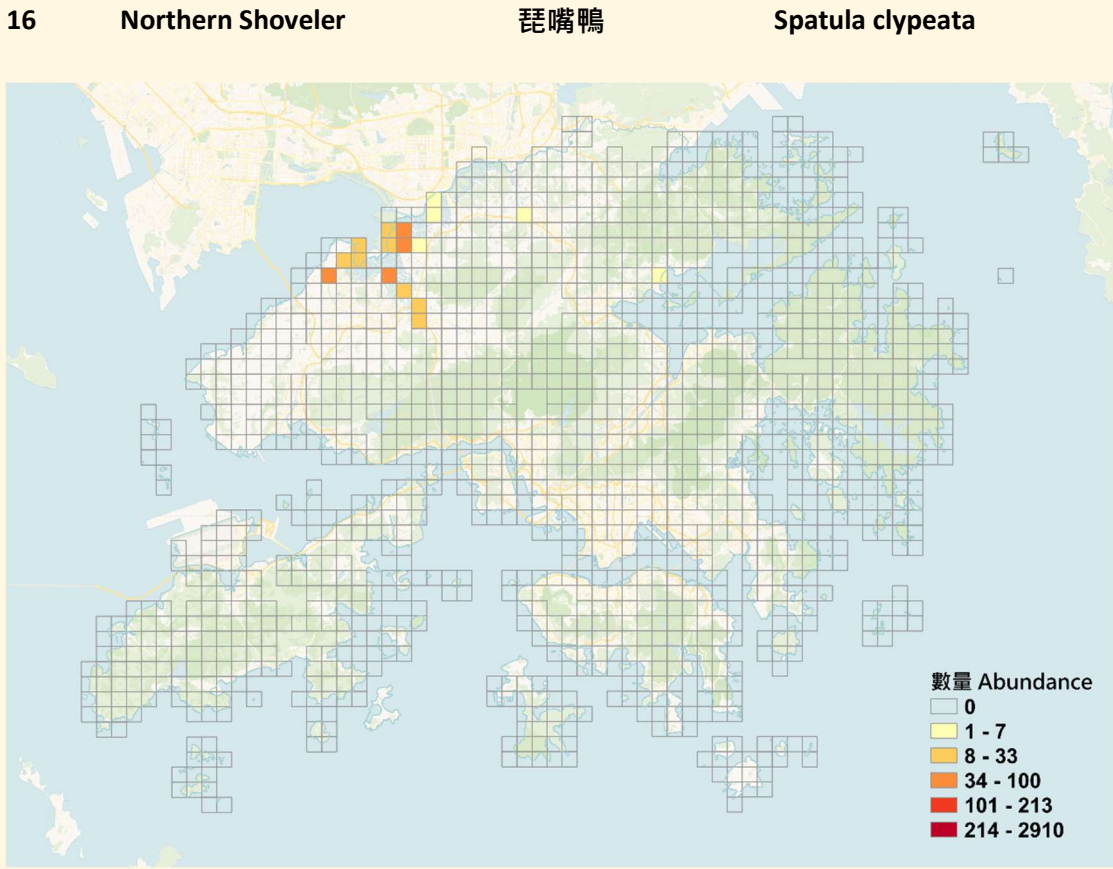
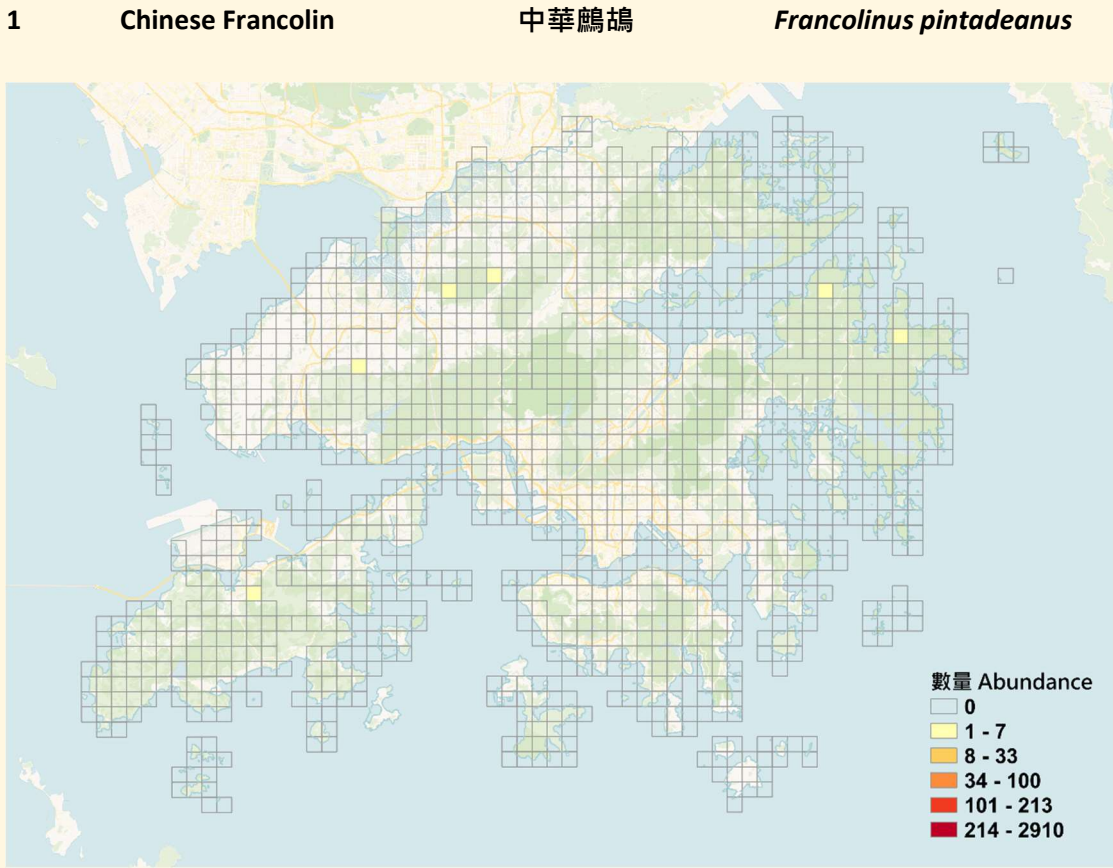
# 鳥種分布地圖 Species Maps





# 冬季分布地圖

# WINTER ATLAS

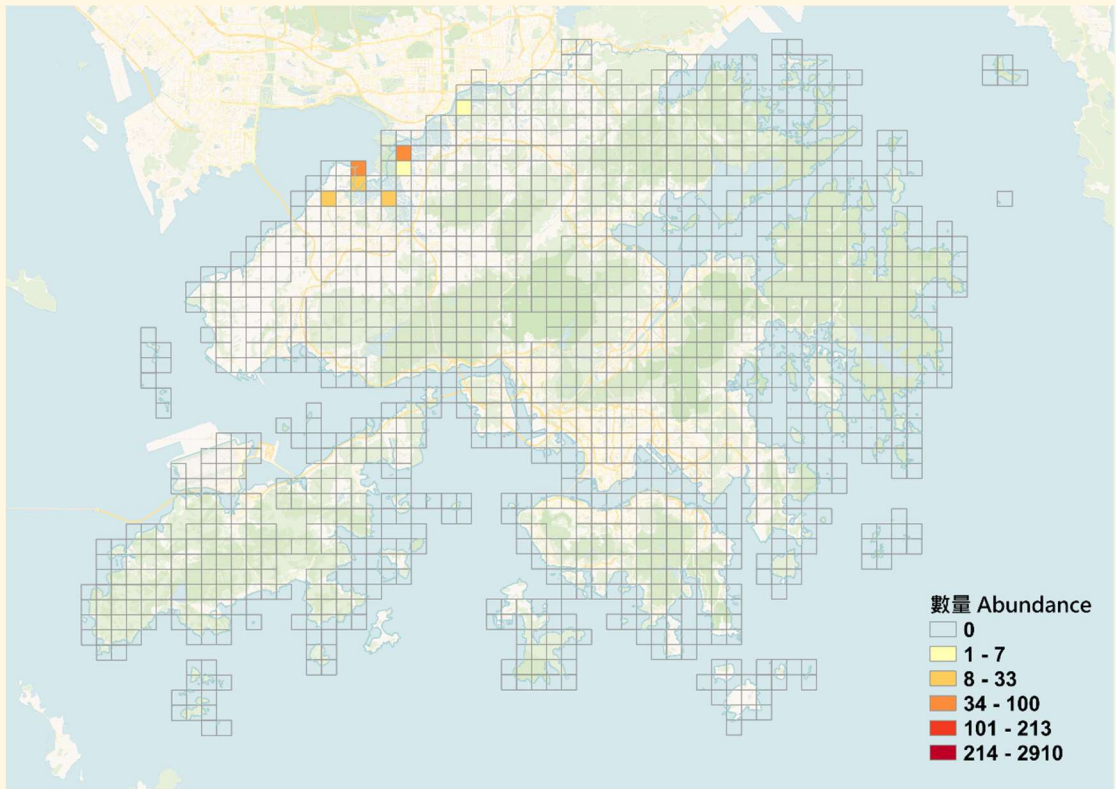




19 Eurasian Wigeon

赤頸鴨

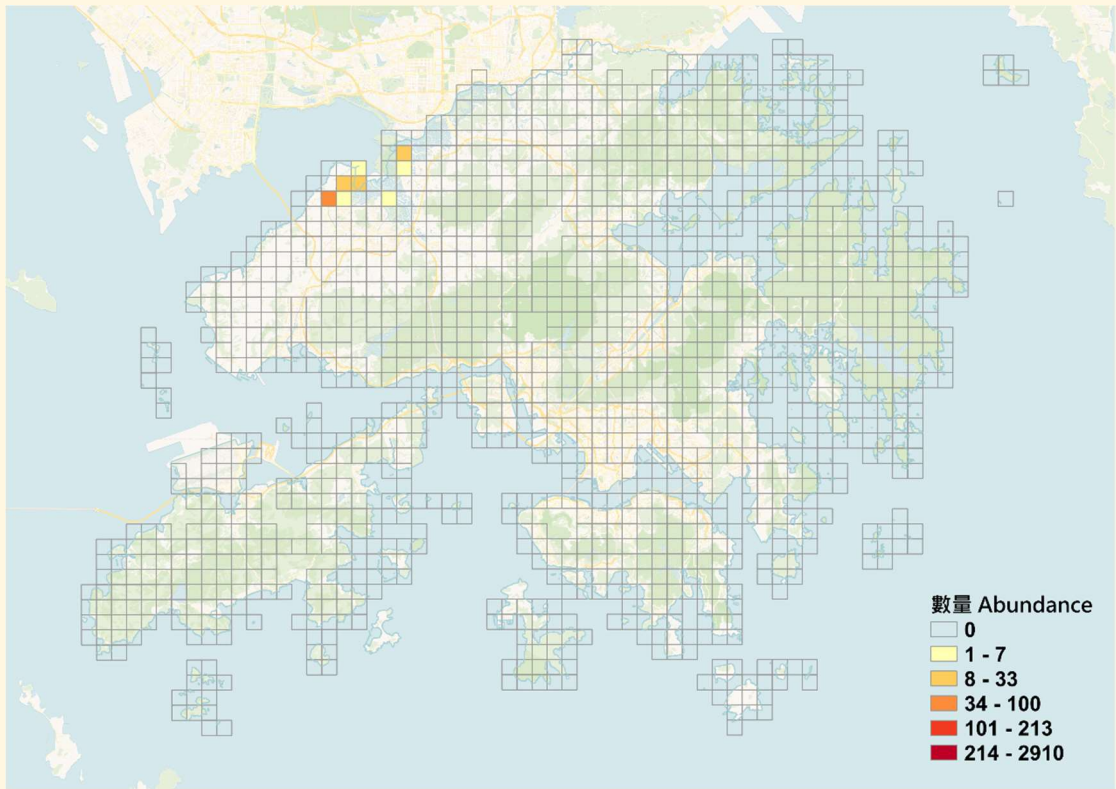
*Mareca penelope*



25 Northern Pintail

針尾鴨

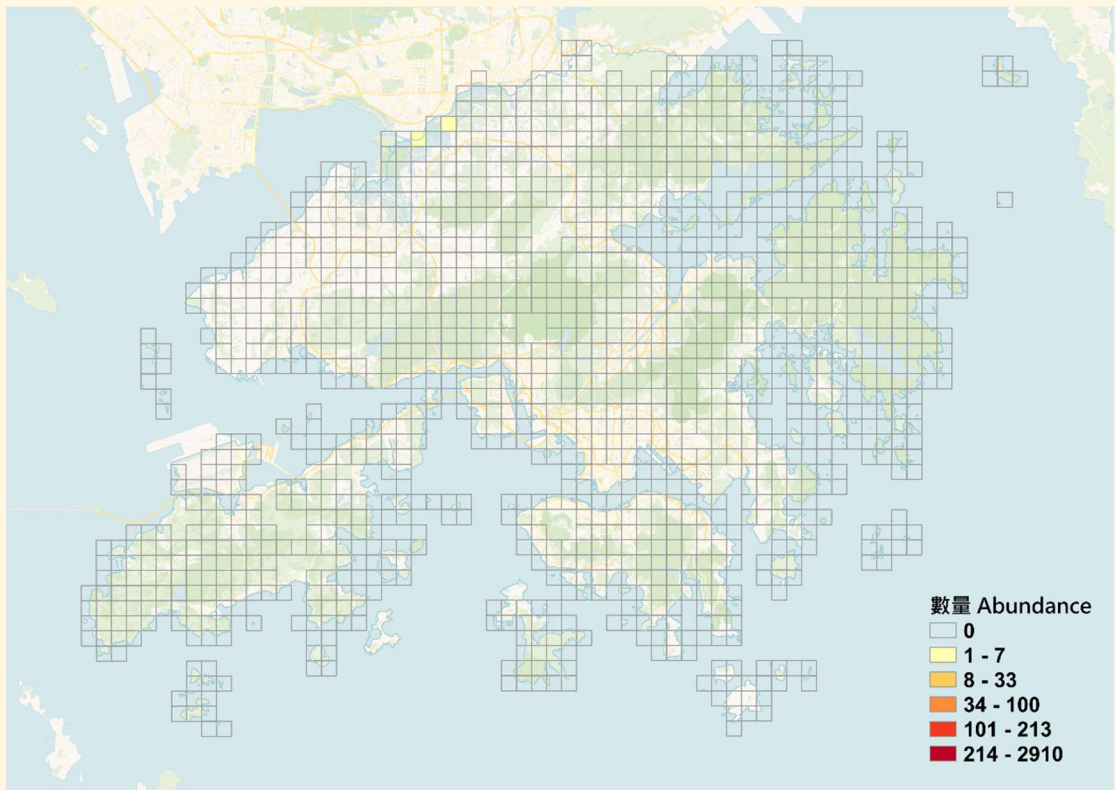
*Anas acuta*



23 Chinese Spot-billed Duck

中華斑嘴鴨

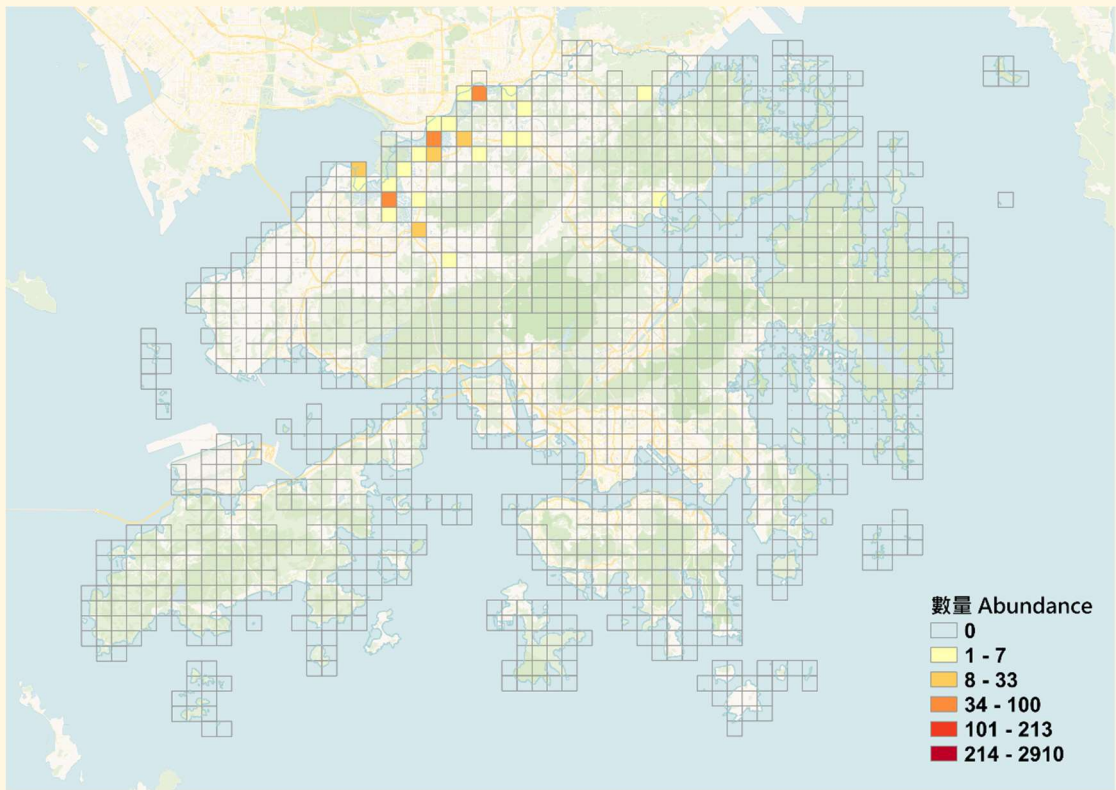
*Anas zonorhyncha*



26 Eurasian Teal

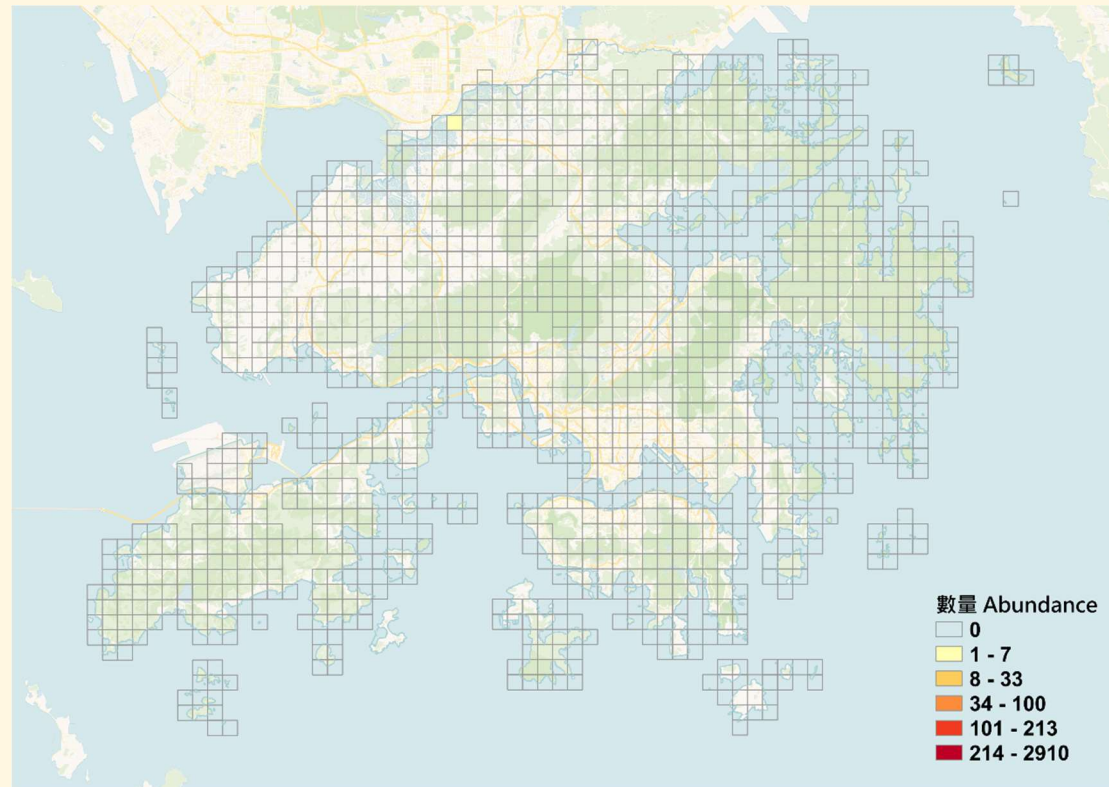
綠翅鴨

*Anas crecca*

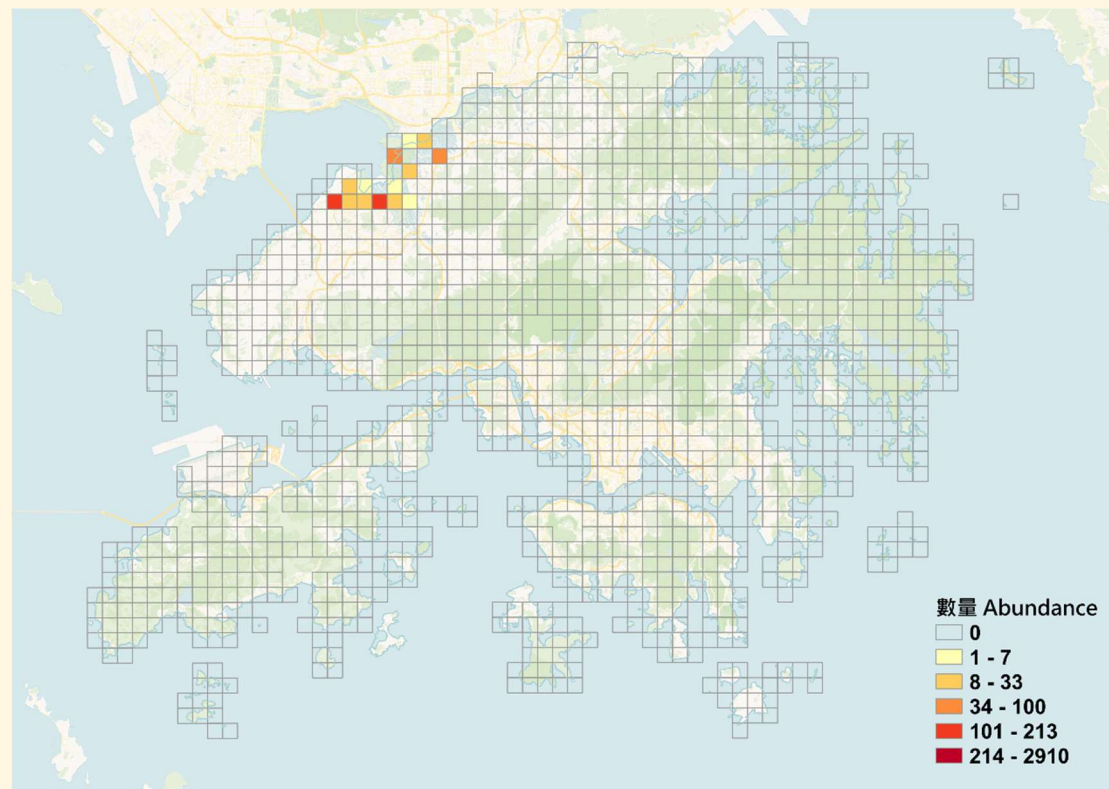




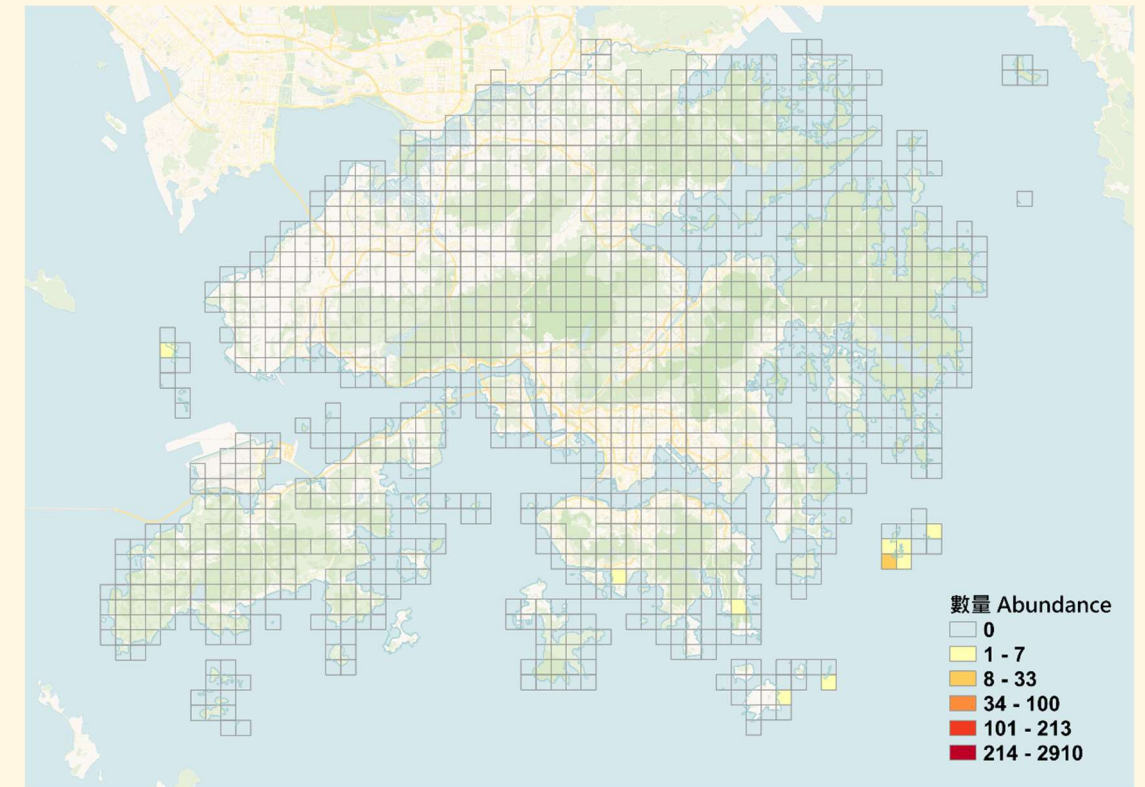
31 Ferruginous Duck 白眼潛鴨 *Aythya nyroca*



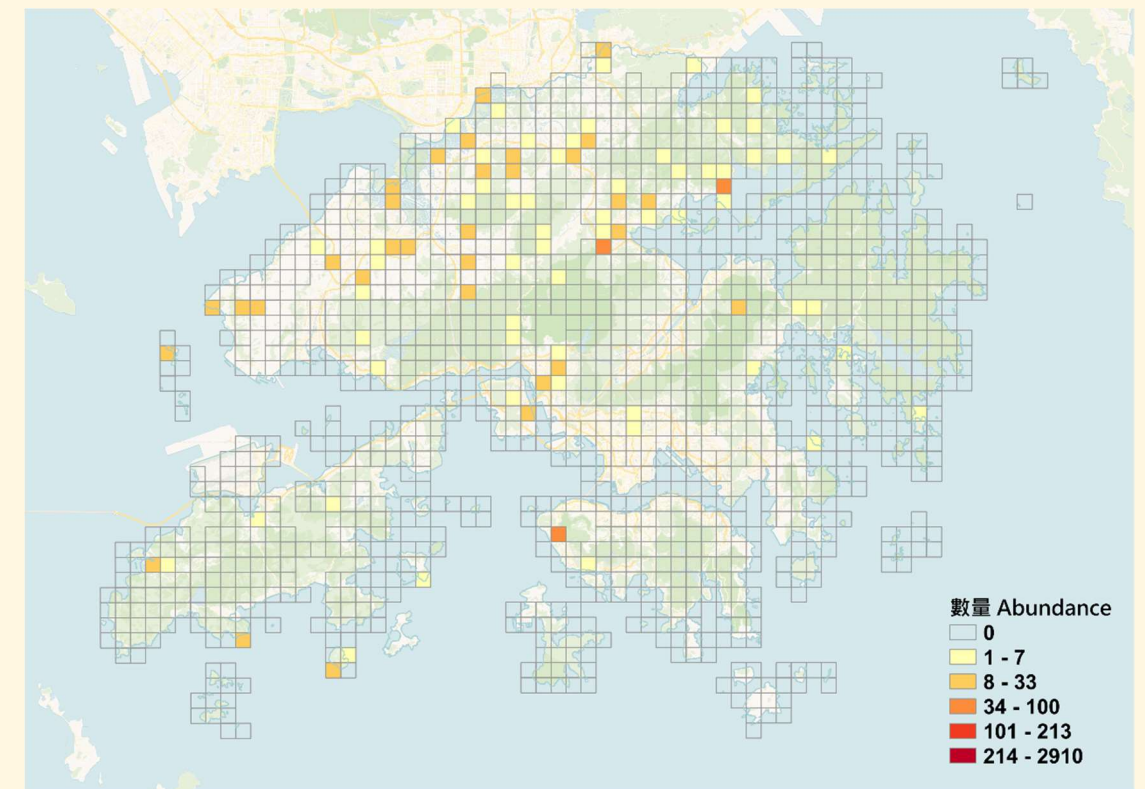
32 Tufted Duck 鳳頭潛鴨 *Aythya fuligula*



46 Pacific Swift 白腰雨燕 *Apus pacificus*



47 House Swift 小白腰雨燕 *Apus nipalensis*

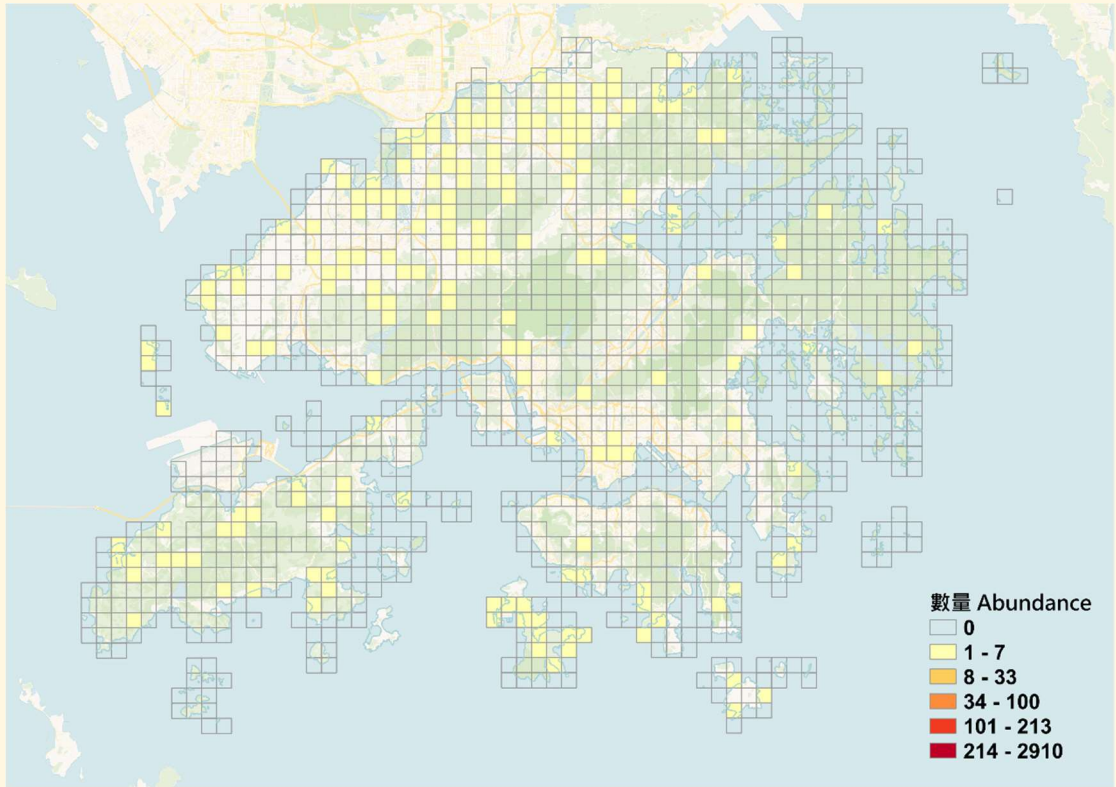




48 Greater Coucal

褐翅鴉鵂

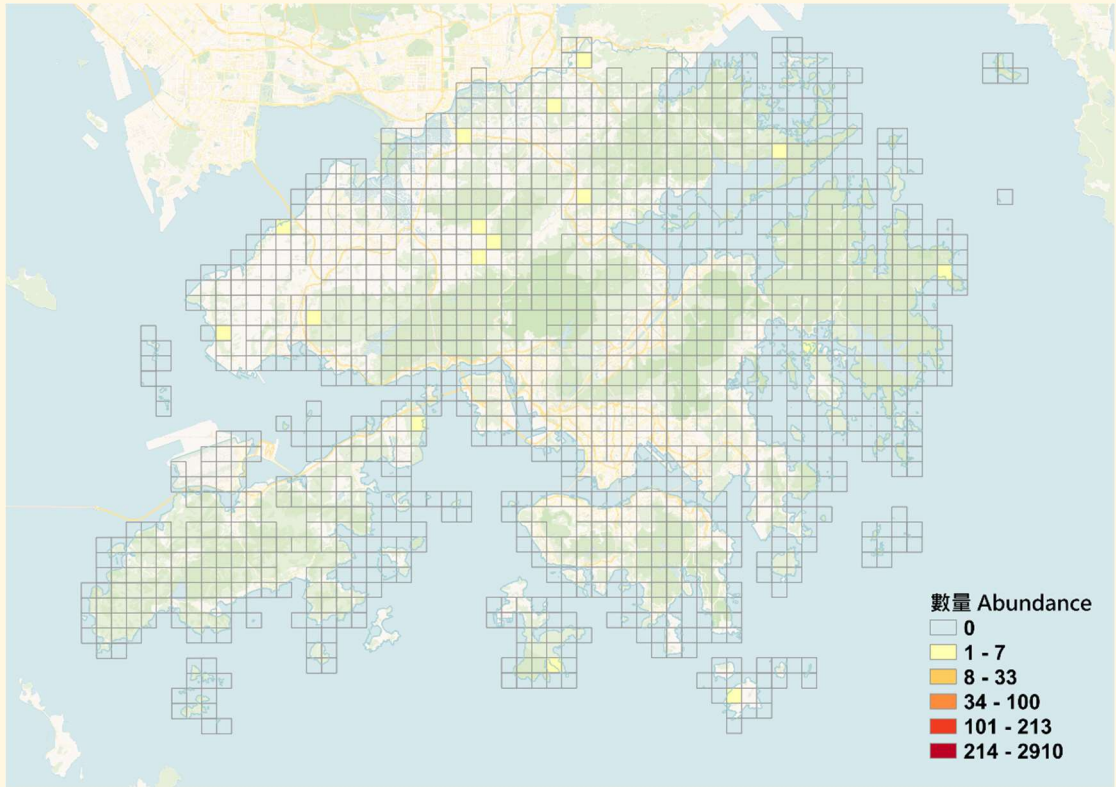
*Centropus sinensis*



49 Lesser Coucal

小鴉鵂

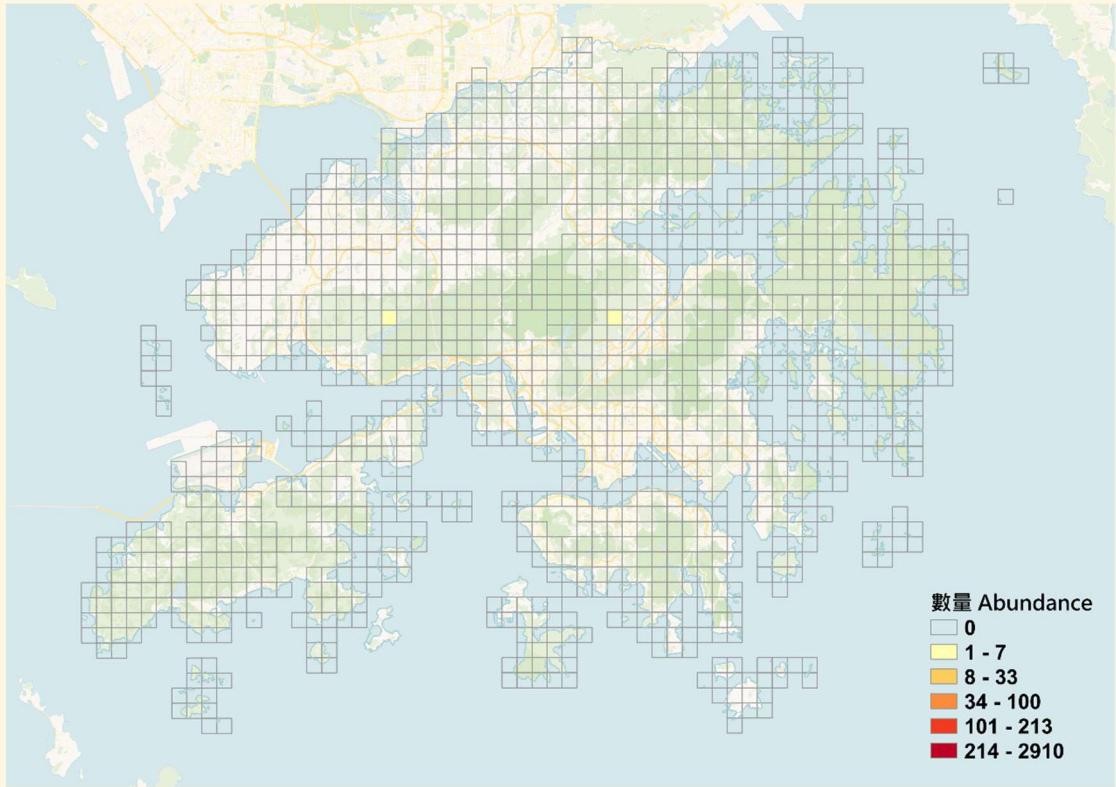
*Centropus bengalensis*



50 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo

紅翅鳳頭鵒

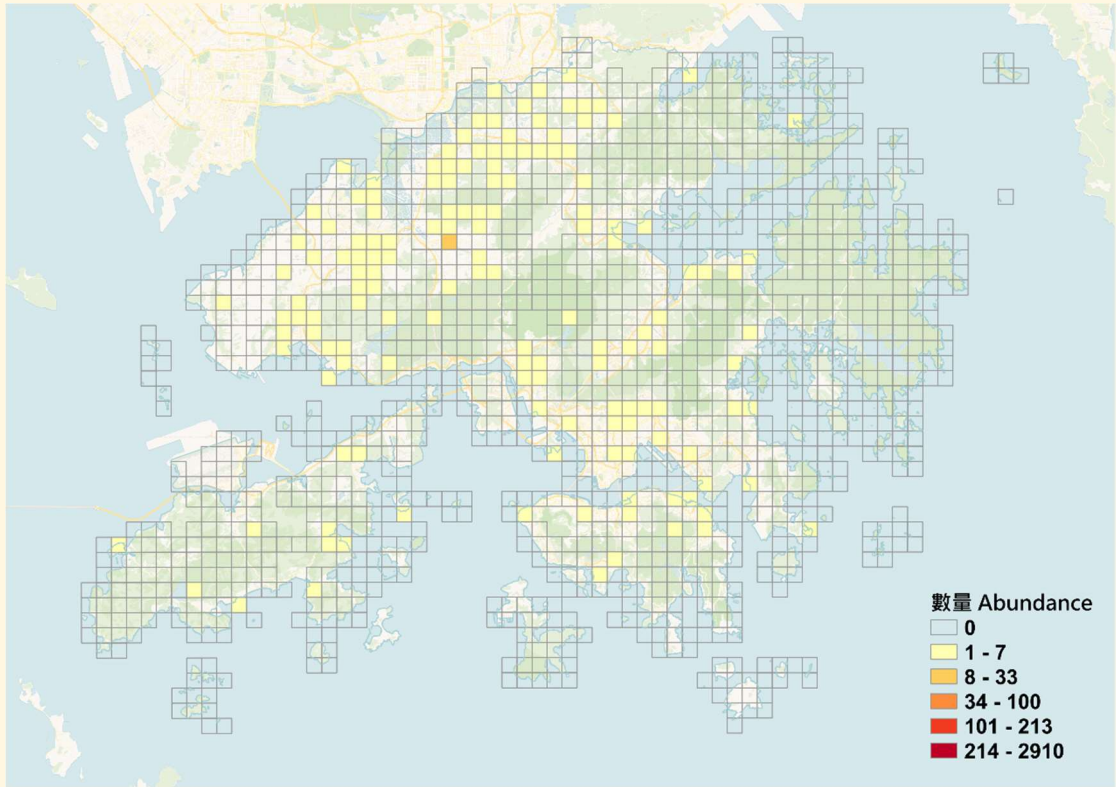
*Clamator coromandus*



51 Asian Koel

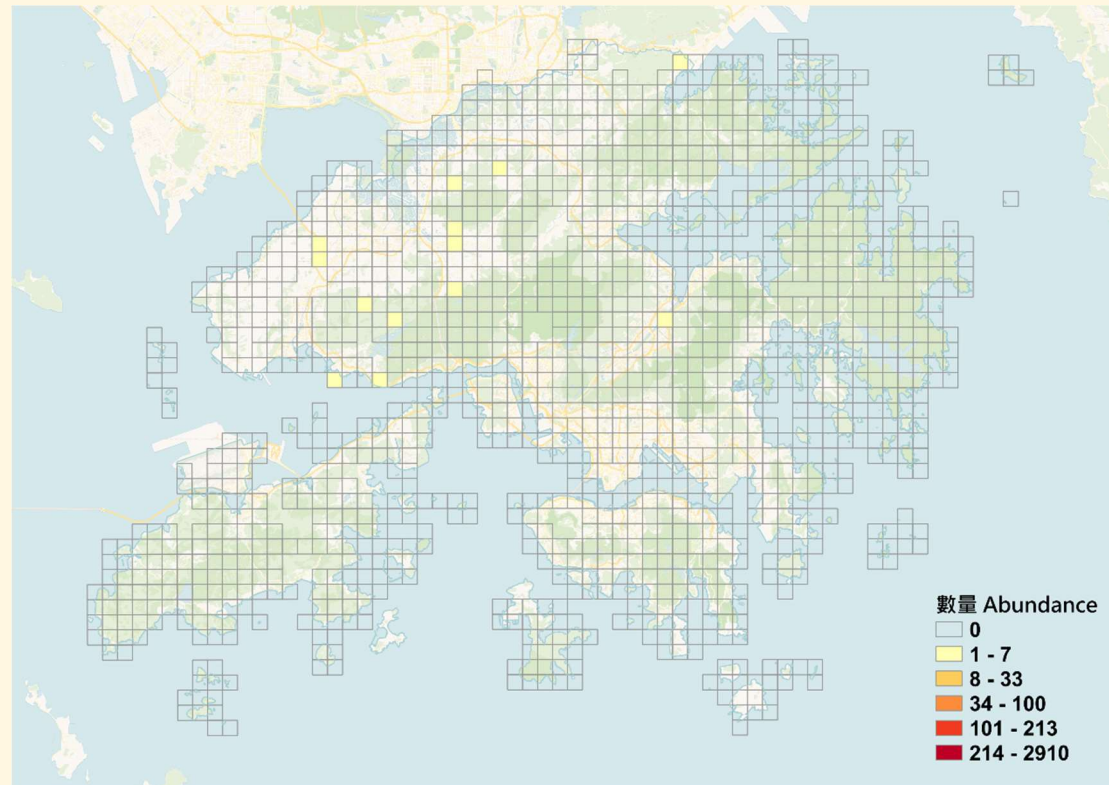
噪鵂

*Eudynamys scolopaceus*

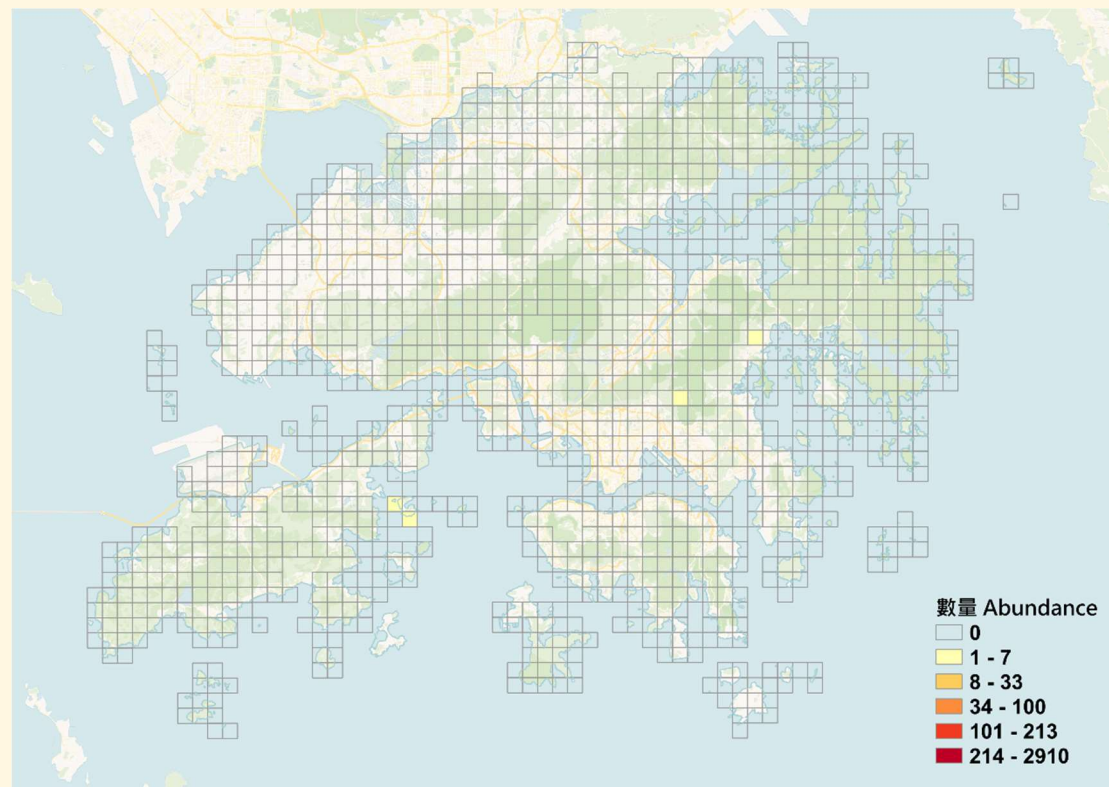




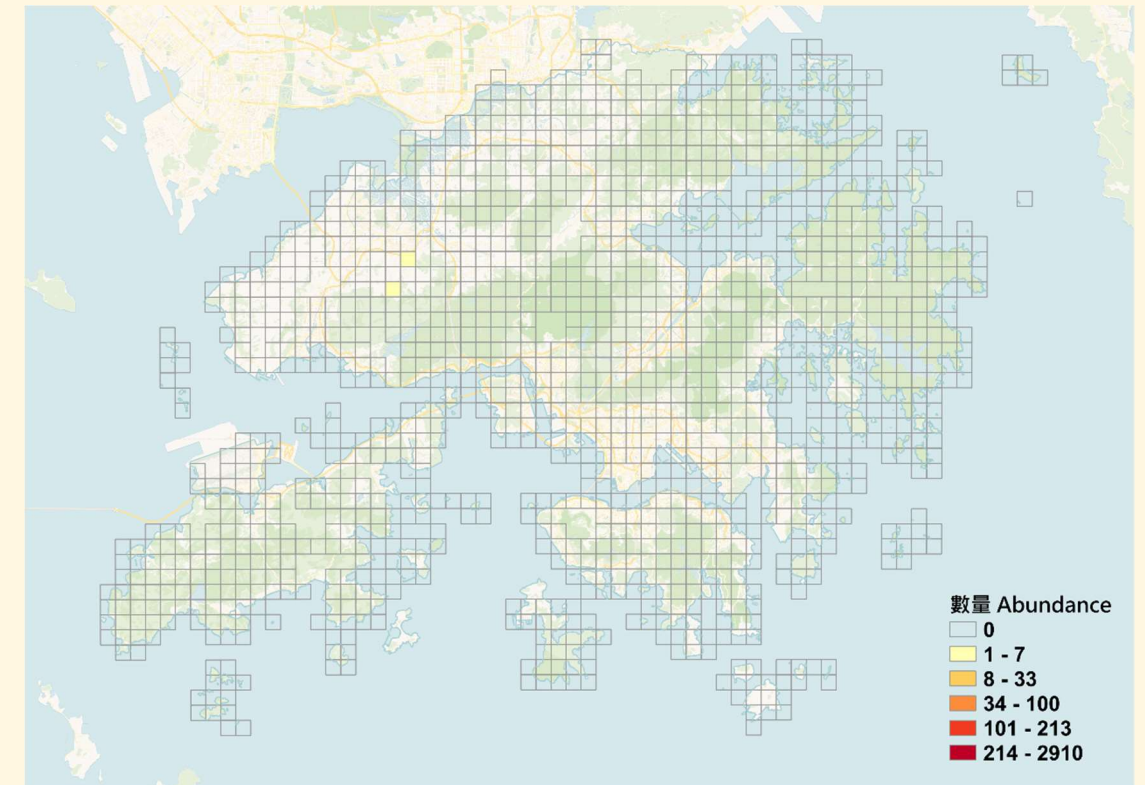
52 Plaintive Cuckoo 八聲杜鵑 *Cacomantis merulinus*



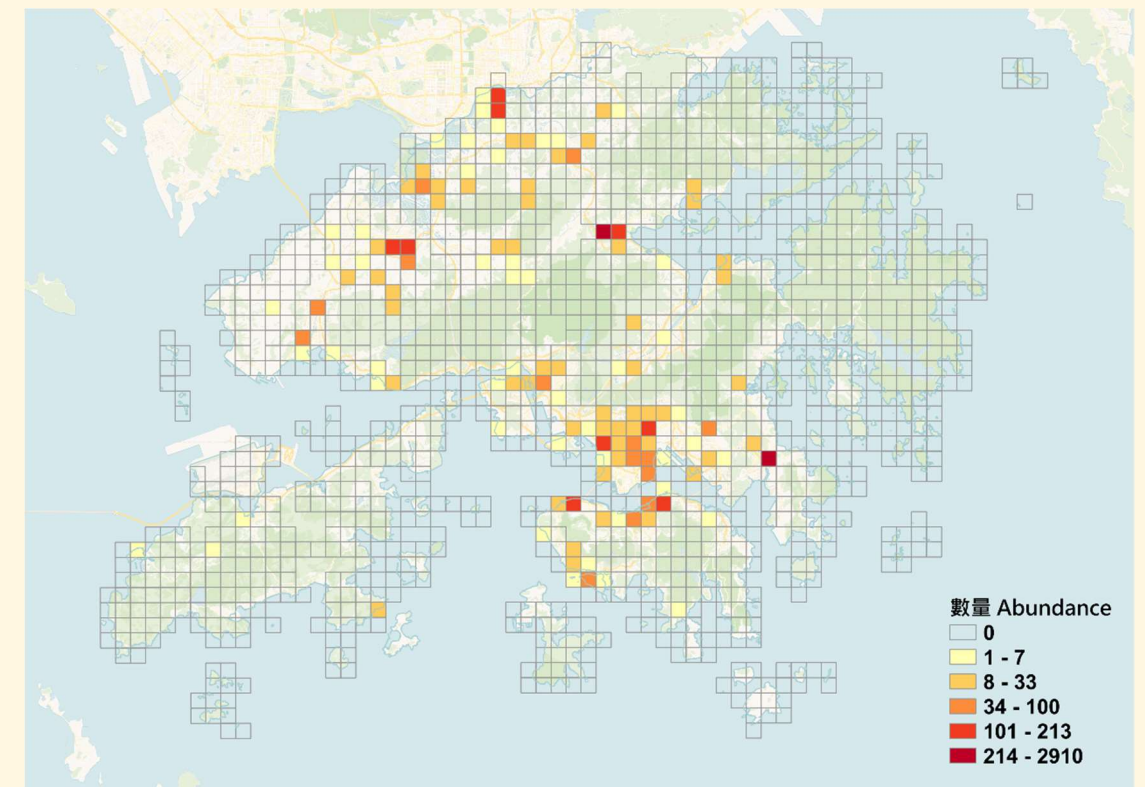
54 Large Hawk-Cuckoo 大鷹鵒 *Hierococcyx sparverioides*



58 Indian Cuckoo 四聲杜鵑 *Cuculus micropterus*

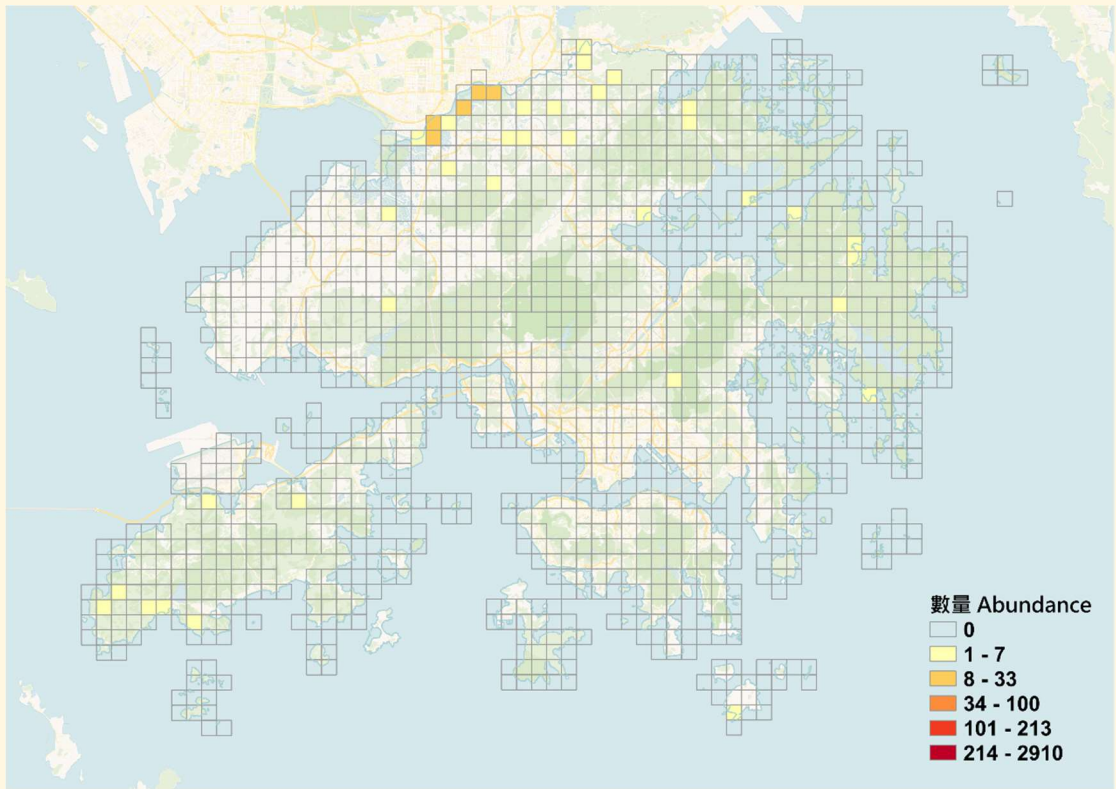


61 Rock Dove 原鴿 *Columba livia*

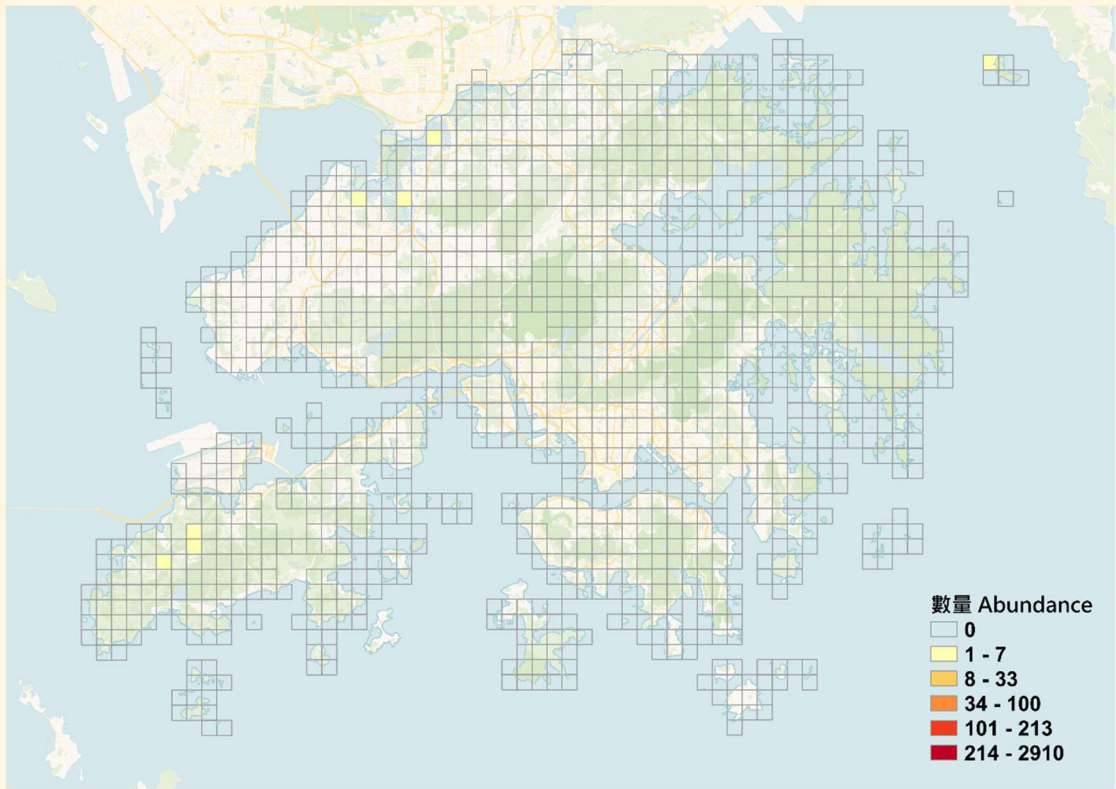




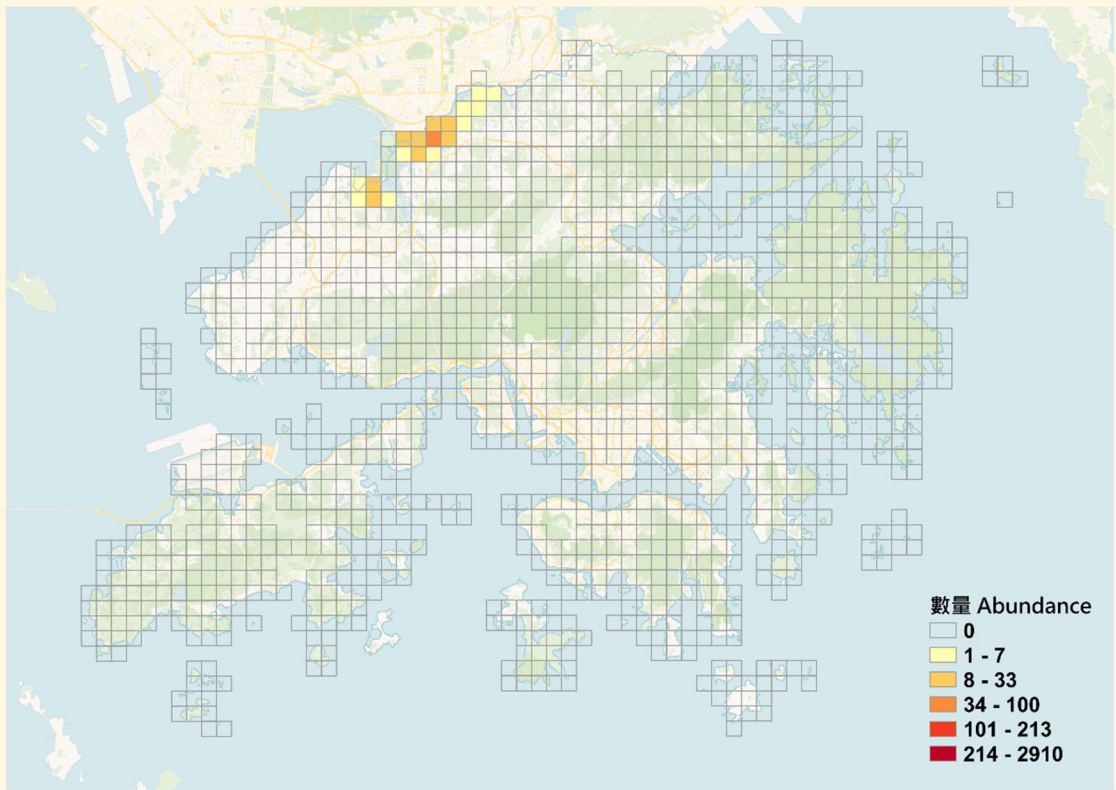
62 Oriental Turtle Dove 山斑鳩 *Streptopelia orientalis*



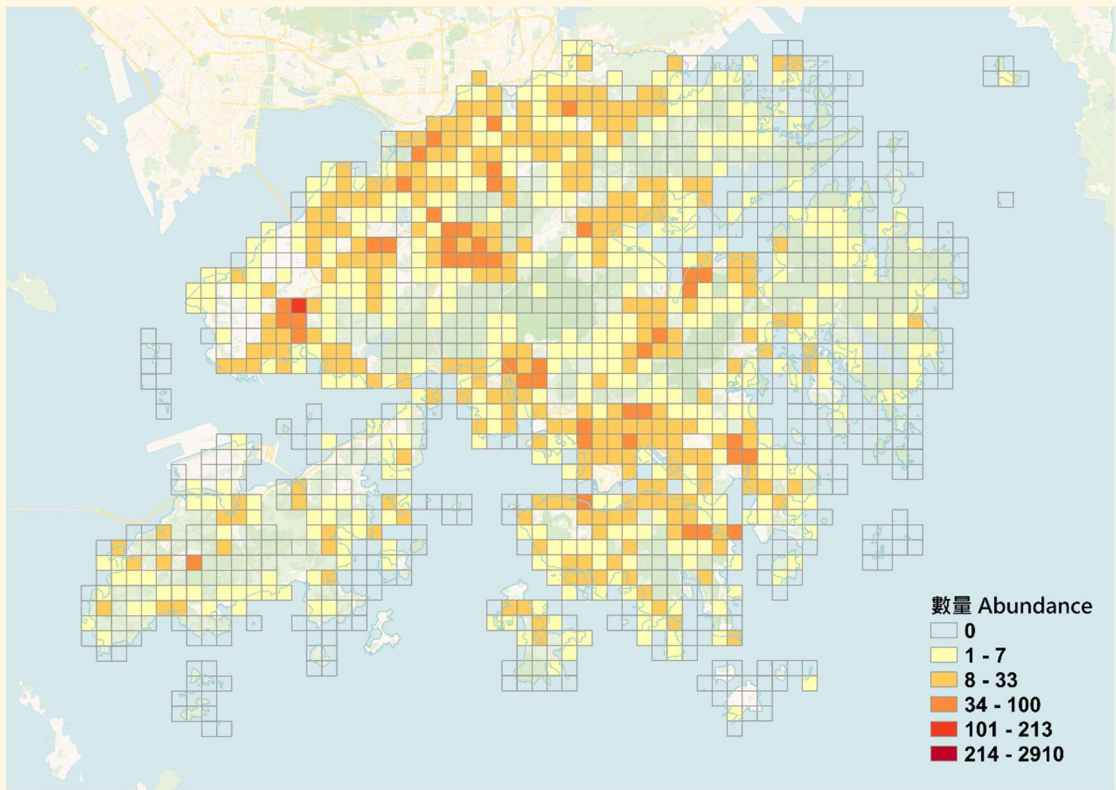
64 Red Turtle Dove 火斑鳩 *Streptopelia tranquebarica*



63 Eurasian Collared Dove 灰斑鳩 *Streptopelia decaocto*

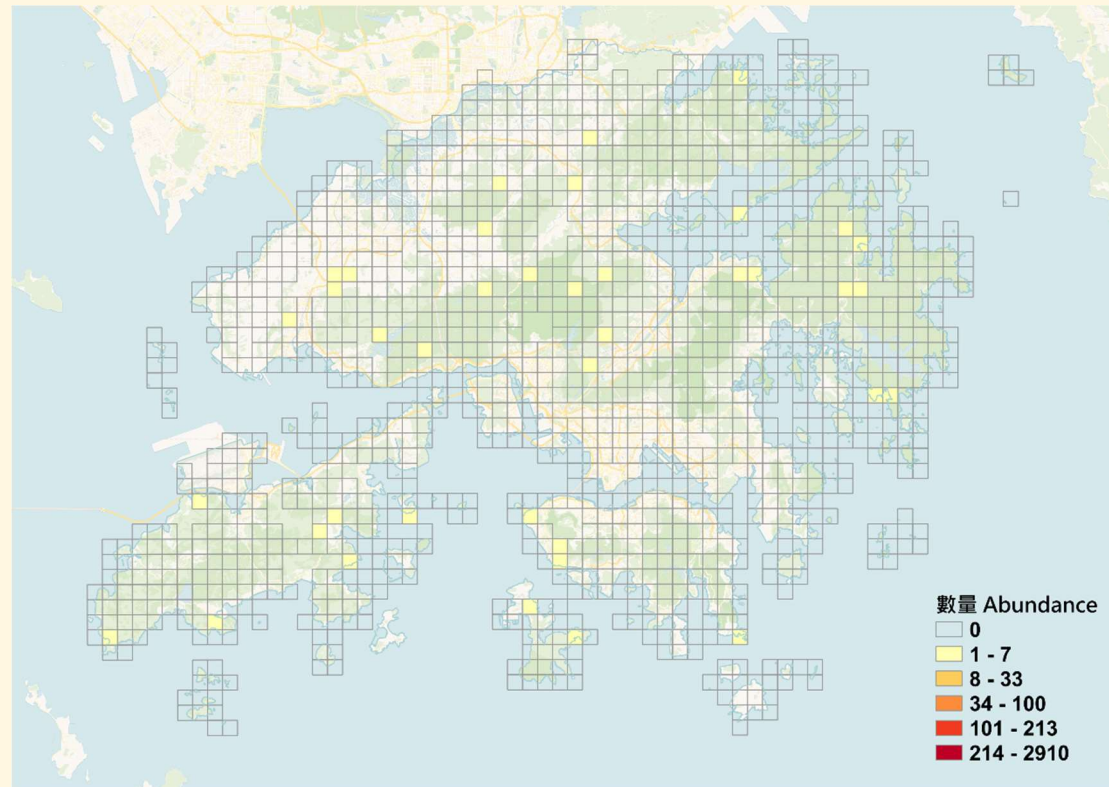


65 Spotted Dove 珠頸斑鳩 *Spilopelia chinensis*

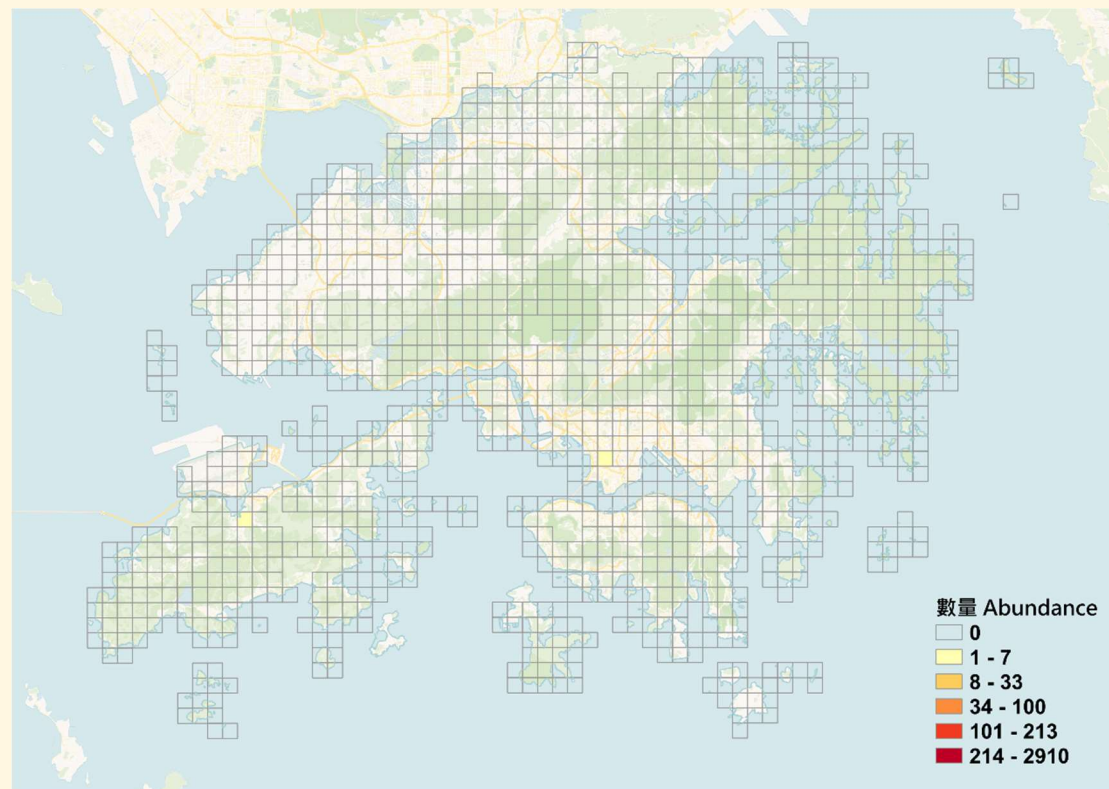




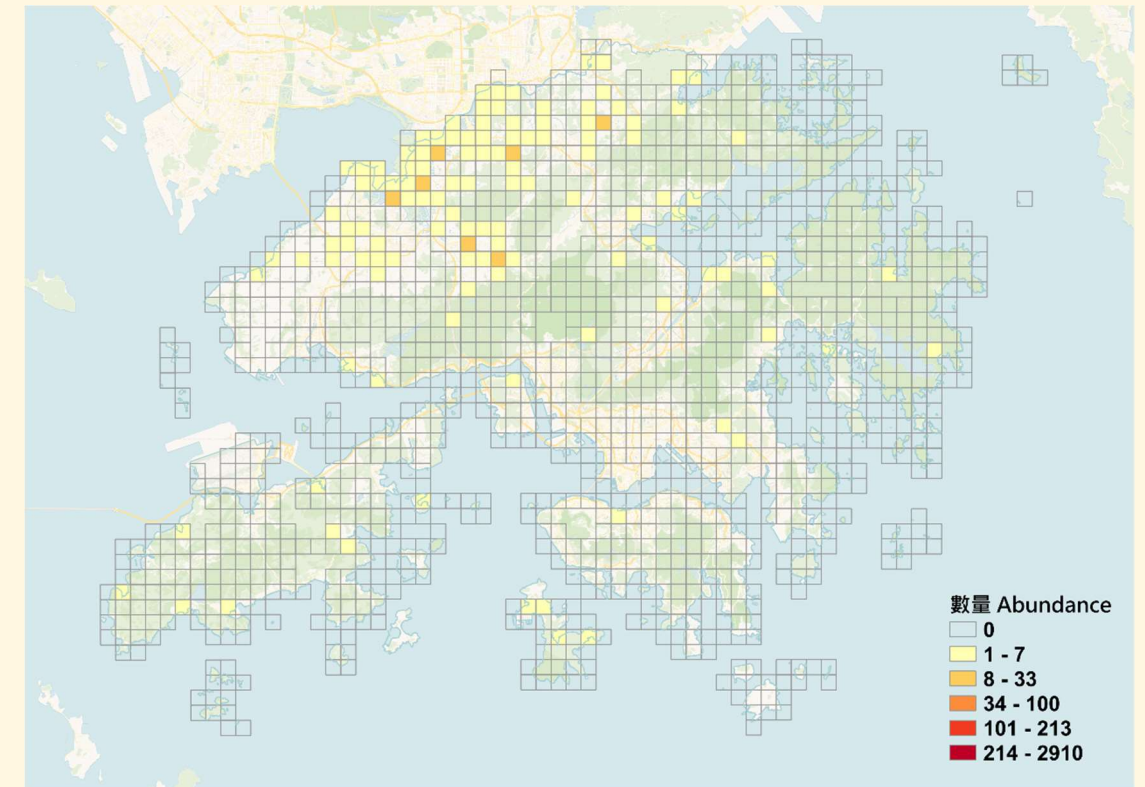
67 Common Emerald Dove 綠翅金鳩 *Chalcophaps indica*



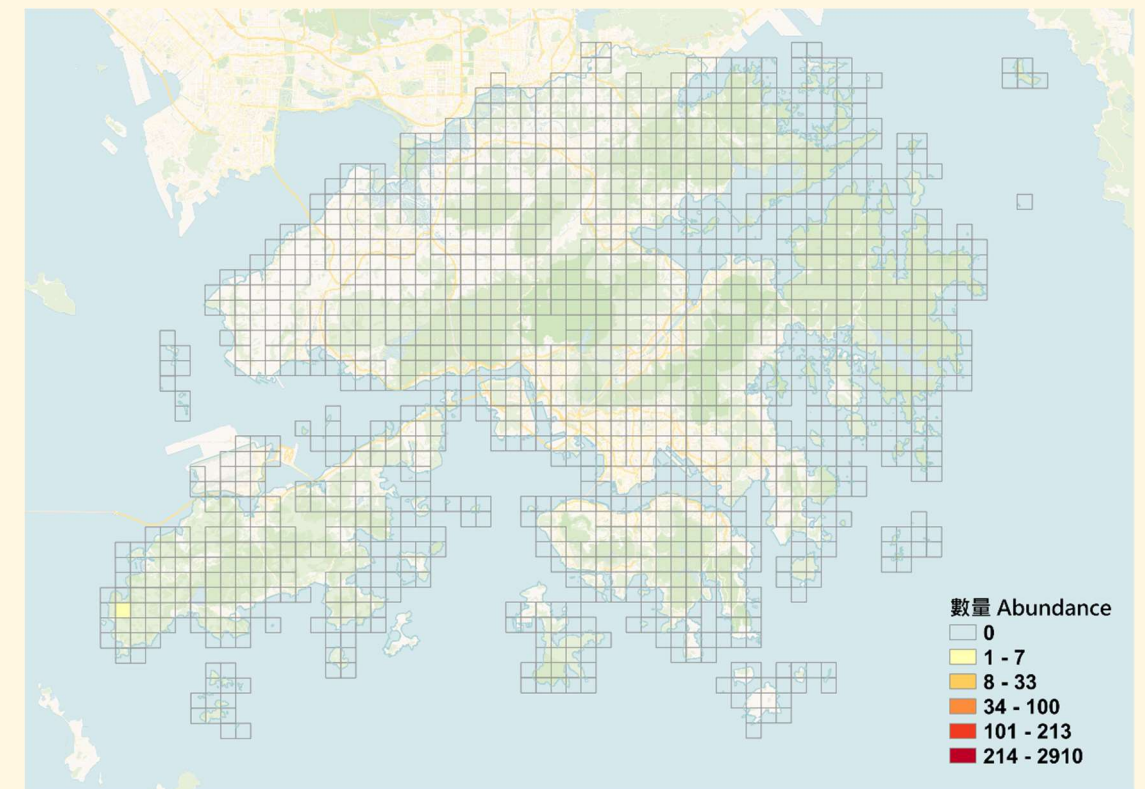
69 Thick-billed Green Pigeon 厚嘴綠鳩 *Treron curvirostra*



78 White-breasted Waterhen 白胸苦惡鳥 *Amaurornis phoenicurus*

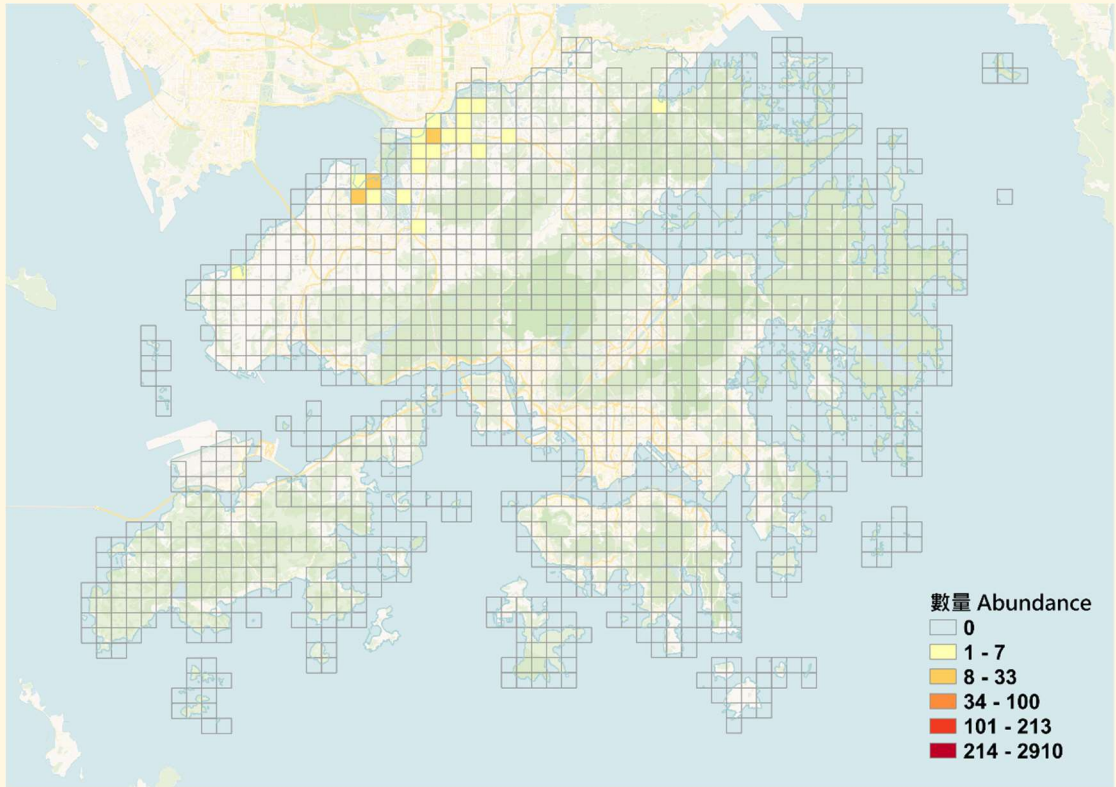


80 Ruddy-breasted Crake 紅胸田雞 *Porzana fusca*

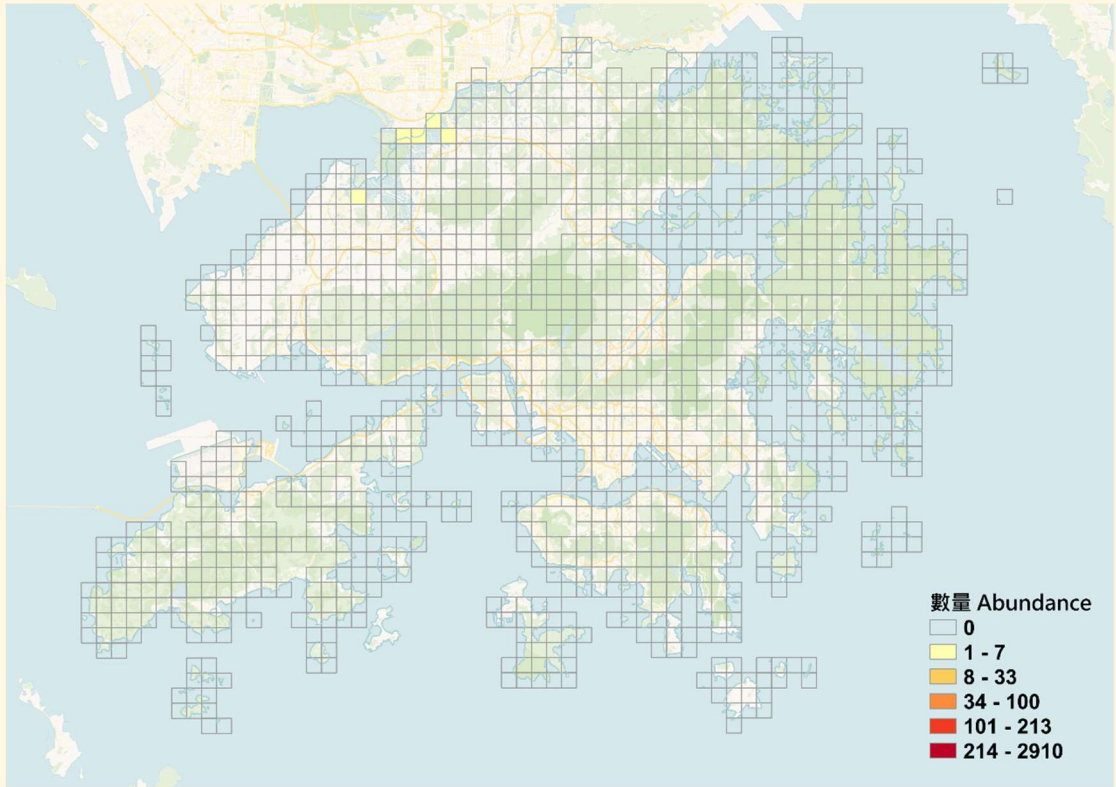




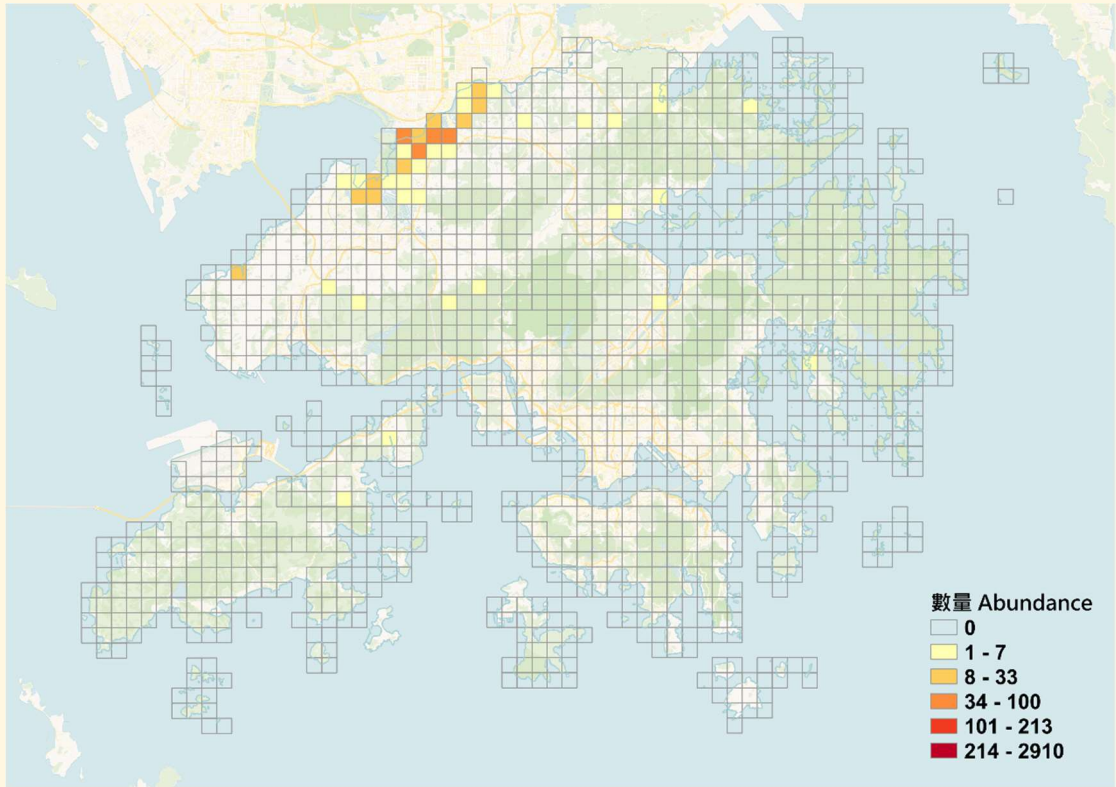
85 Common Moorhen 黑水雞 *Gallinula chloropus*



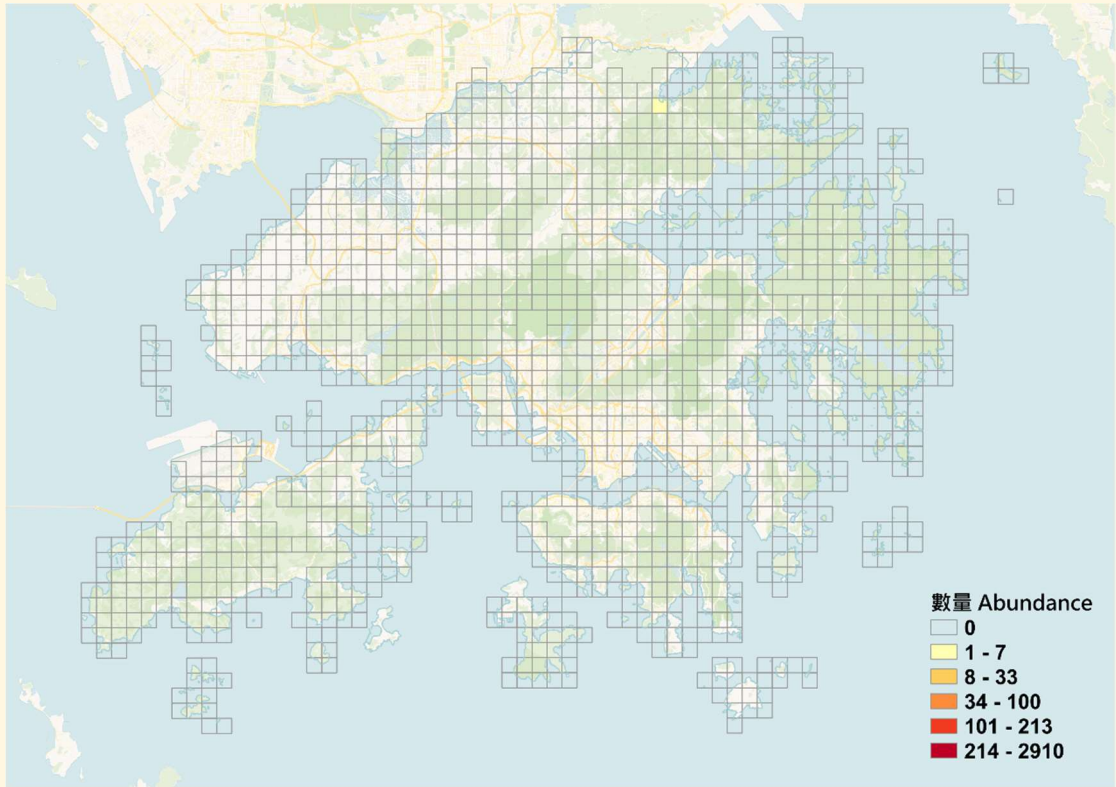
86 Eurasian Coot 骨頂雞 *Fulica atra*



89 Little Grebe 小鵜鶘 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

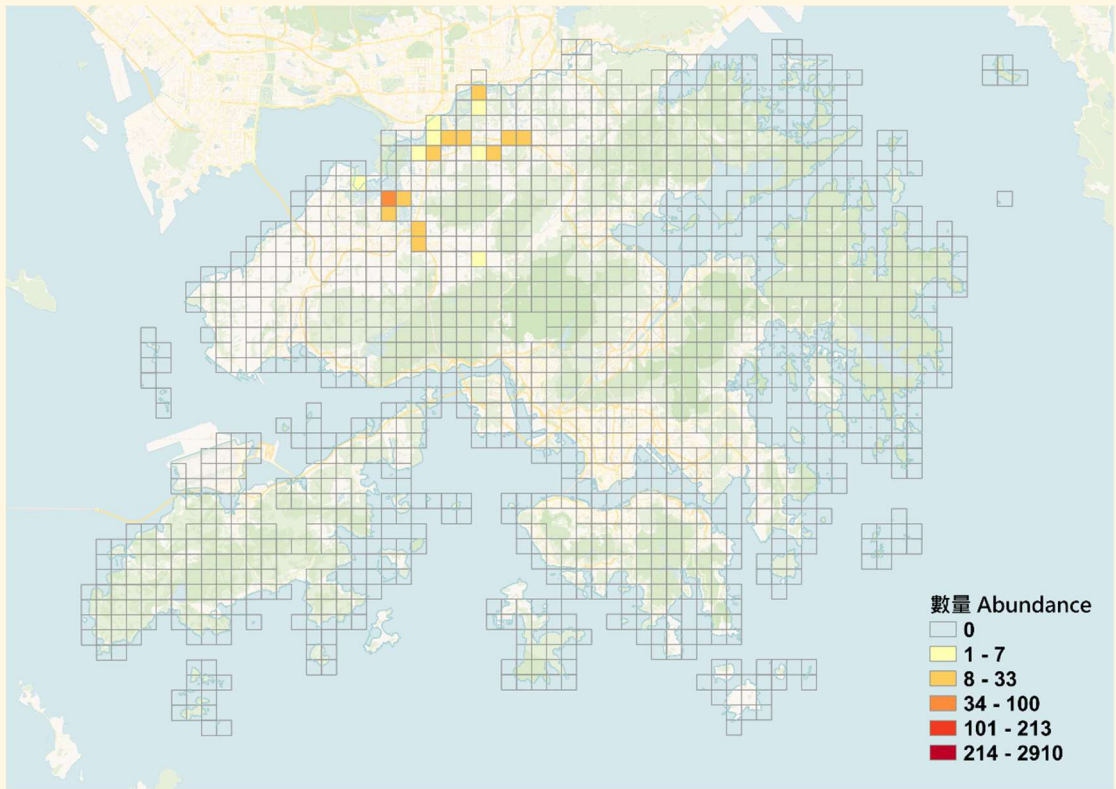


90 Great Crested Grebe 鳳頭鵜鶘 *Podiceps cristatus*

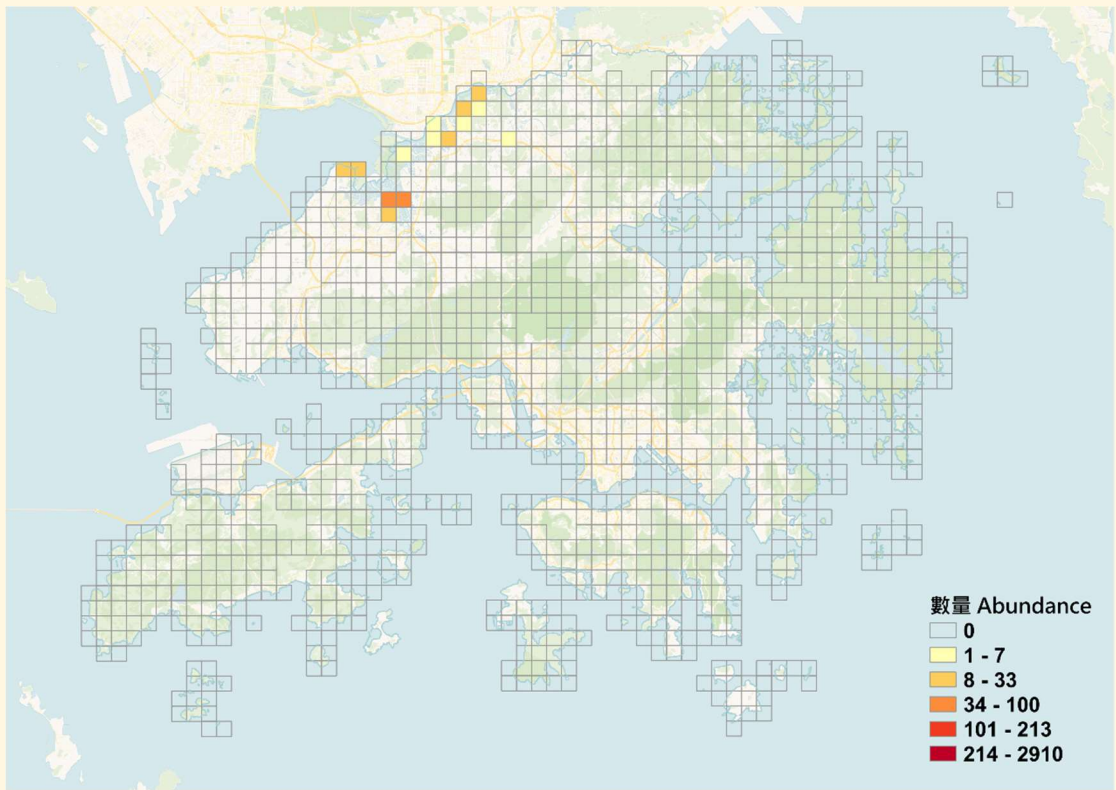




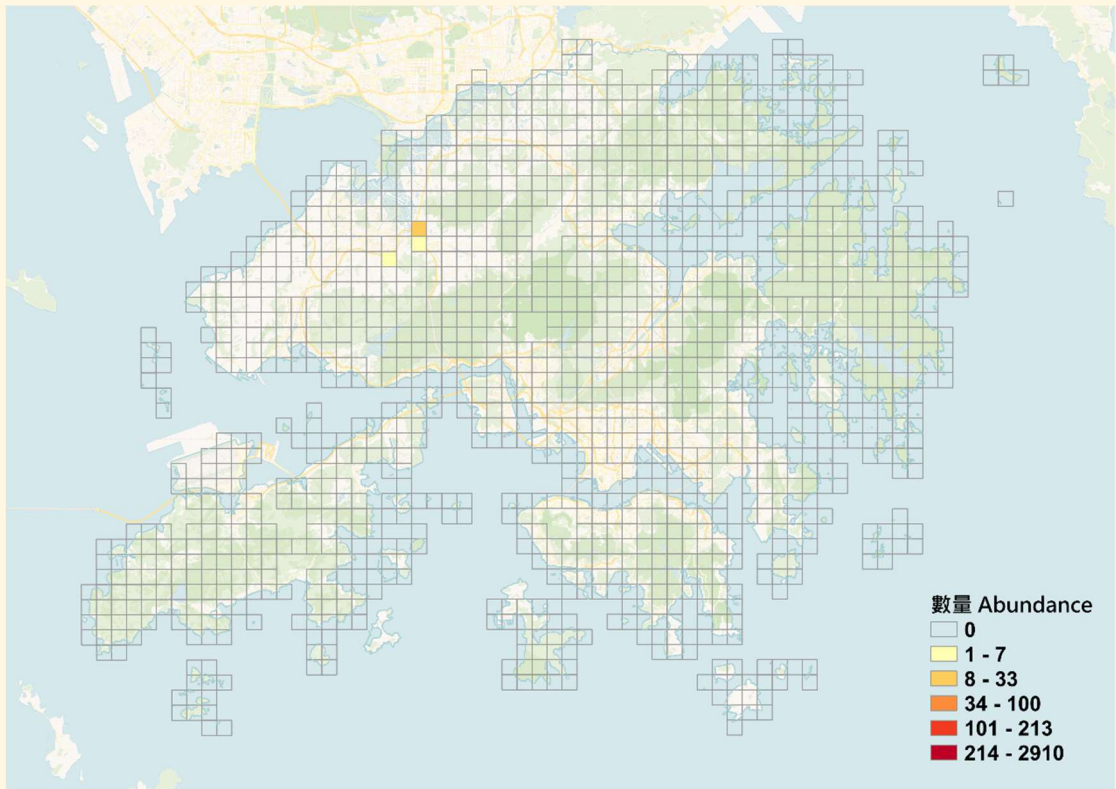
97 Black-winged Stilt 黑翅長腳鷸 *Himantopus himantopus*



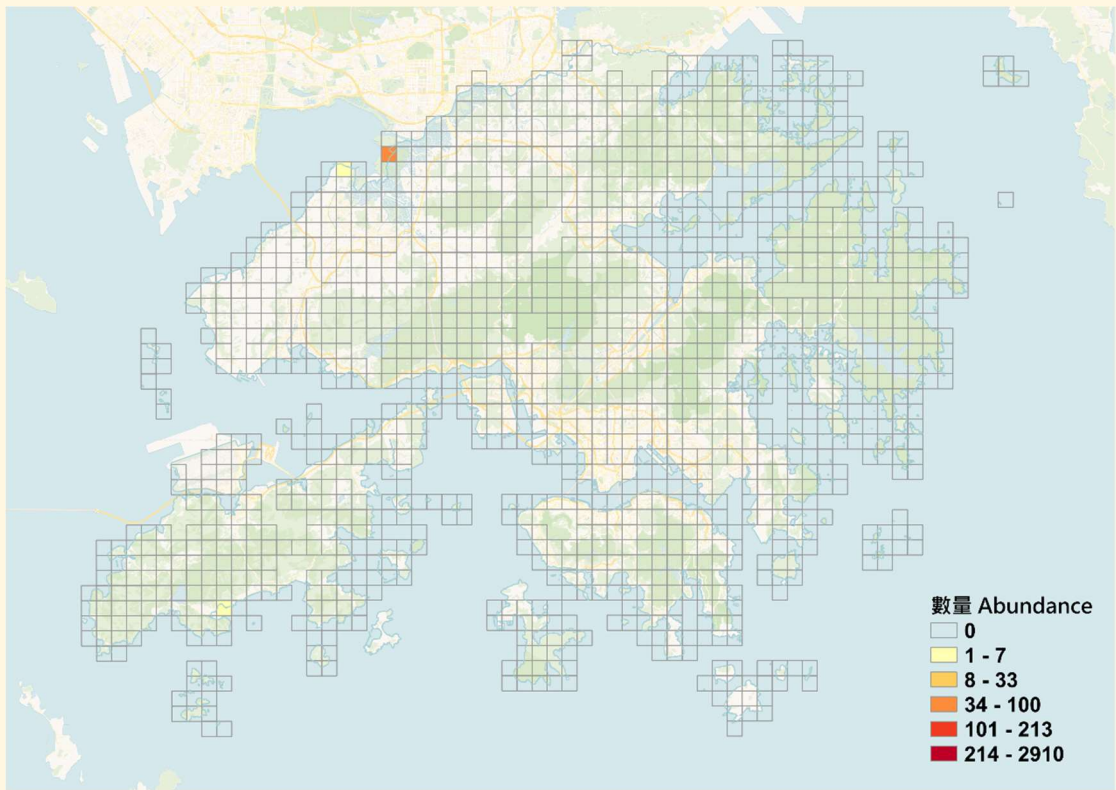
98 Pied Avocet 反嘴鷸 *Recurvirostra avosetta*



100 Grey-headed Lapwing 灰頭麥雞 *Vanellus cinereus*



103 Grey Plover 灰斑鵖 *Pluvialis squatarola*

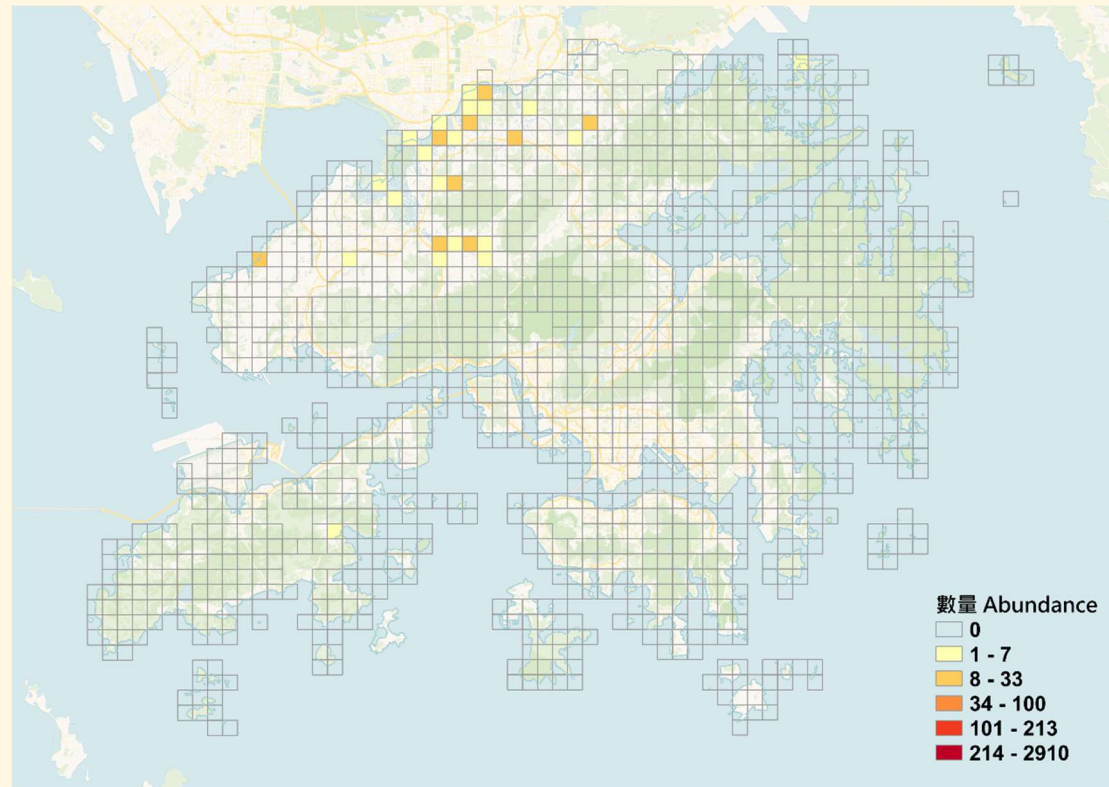




106 Little Ringed Plover

金眶鸻

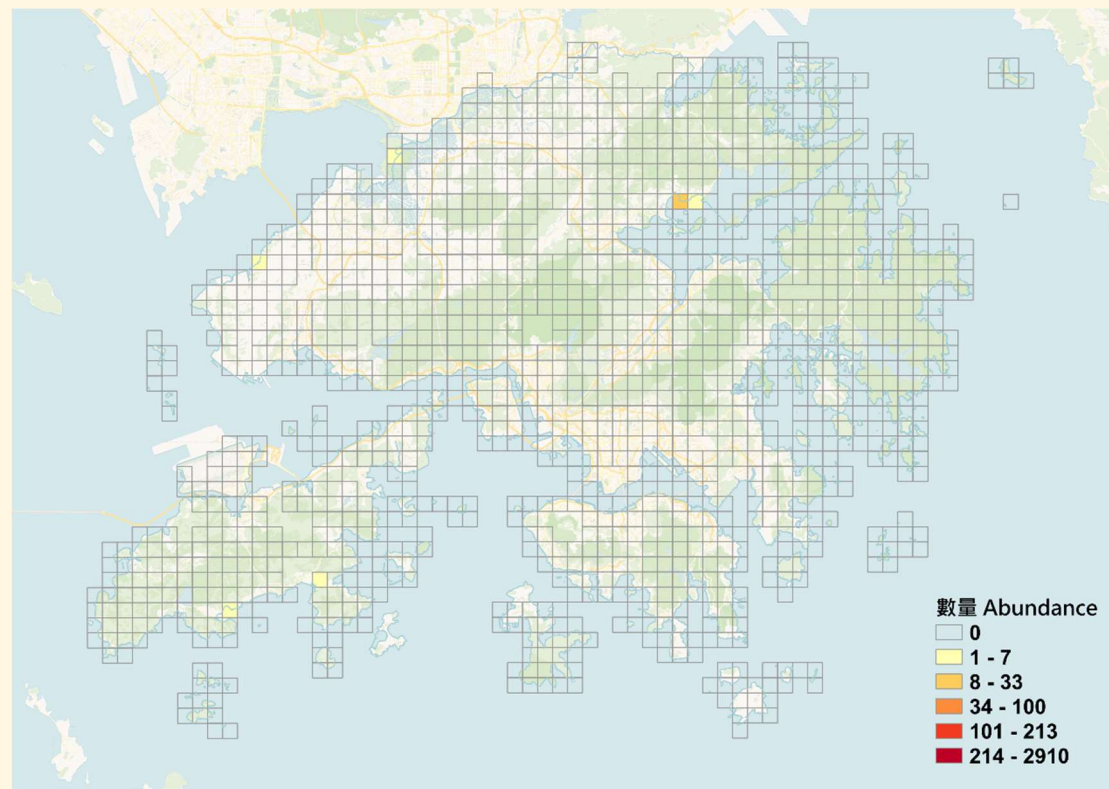
*Charadrius dubius*



107 Kentish Plover

環頸鸻

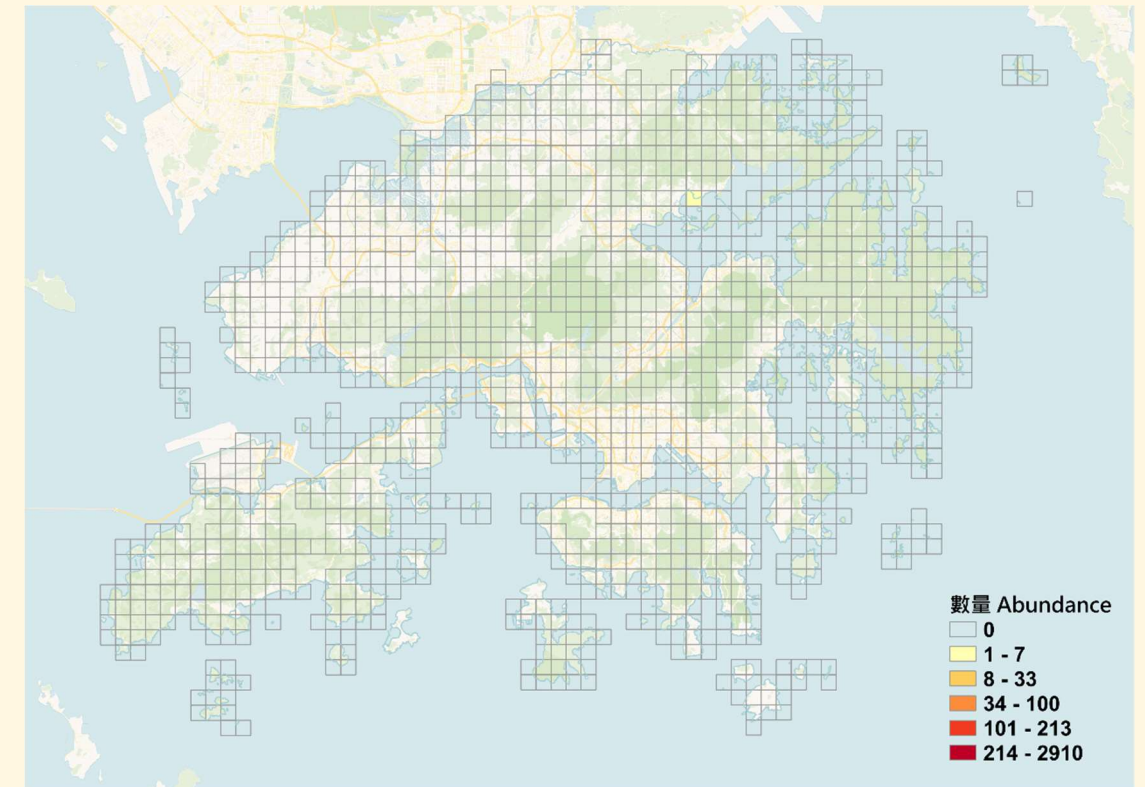
*Charadrius alexandrinus*



108 Lesser Sand Plover

蒙古沙鸻

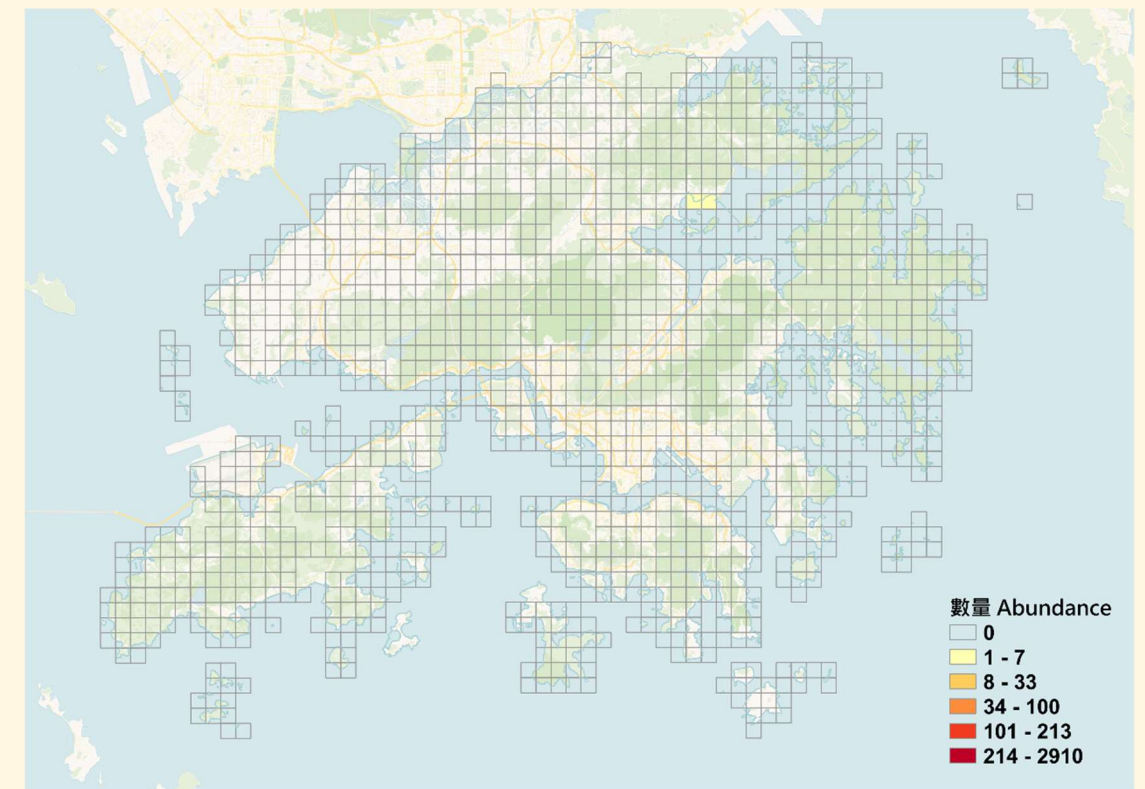
*Charadrius mongolus*



109 Greater Sand Plover

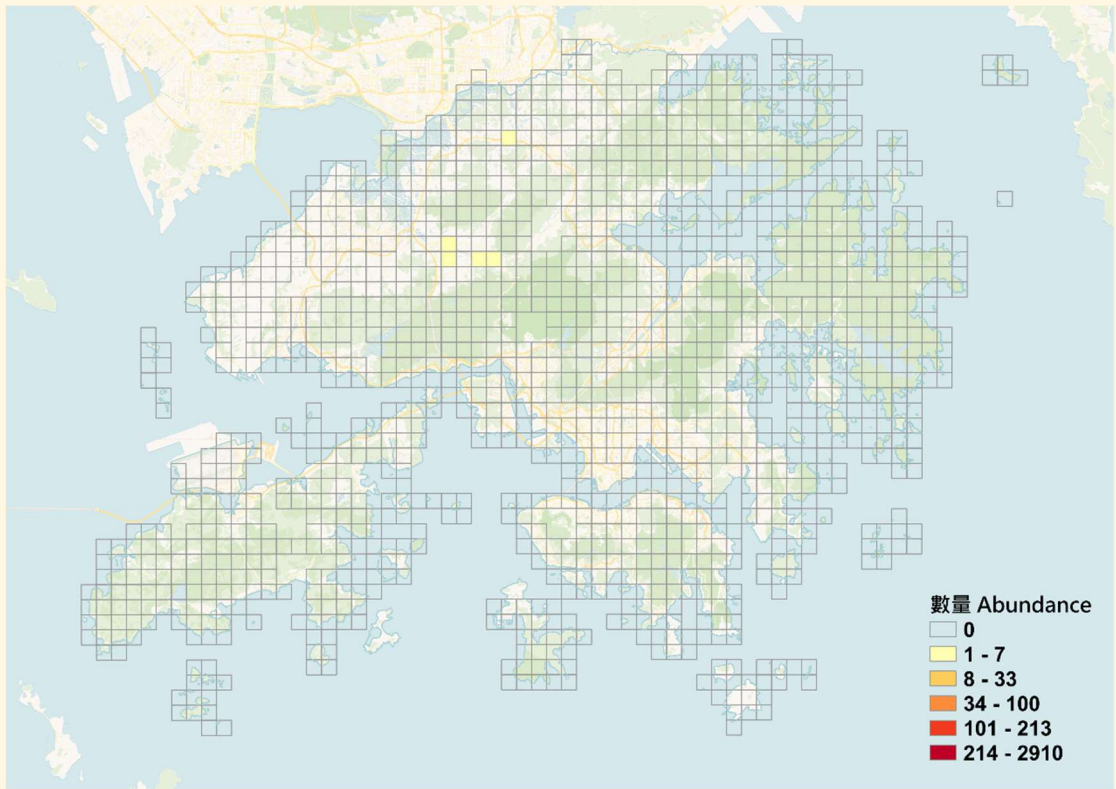
鐵嘴沙鸻

*Charadrius leschenaultii*

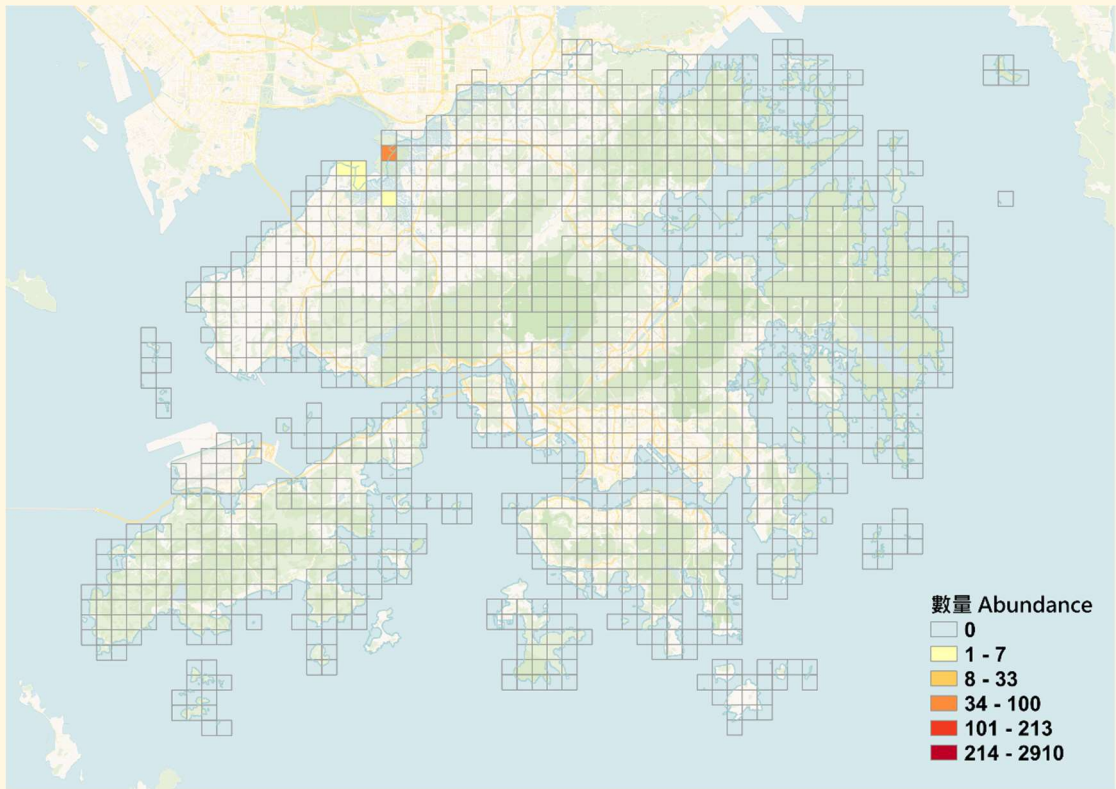




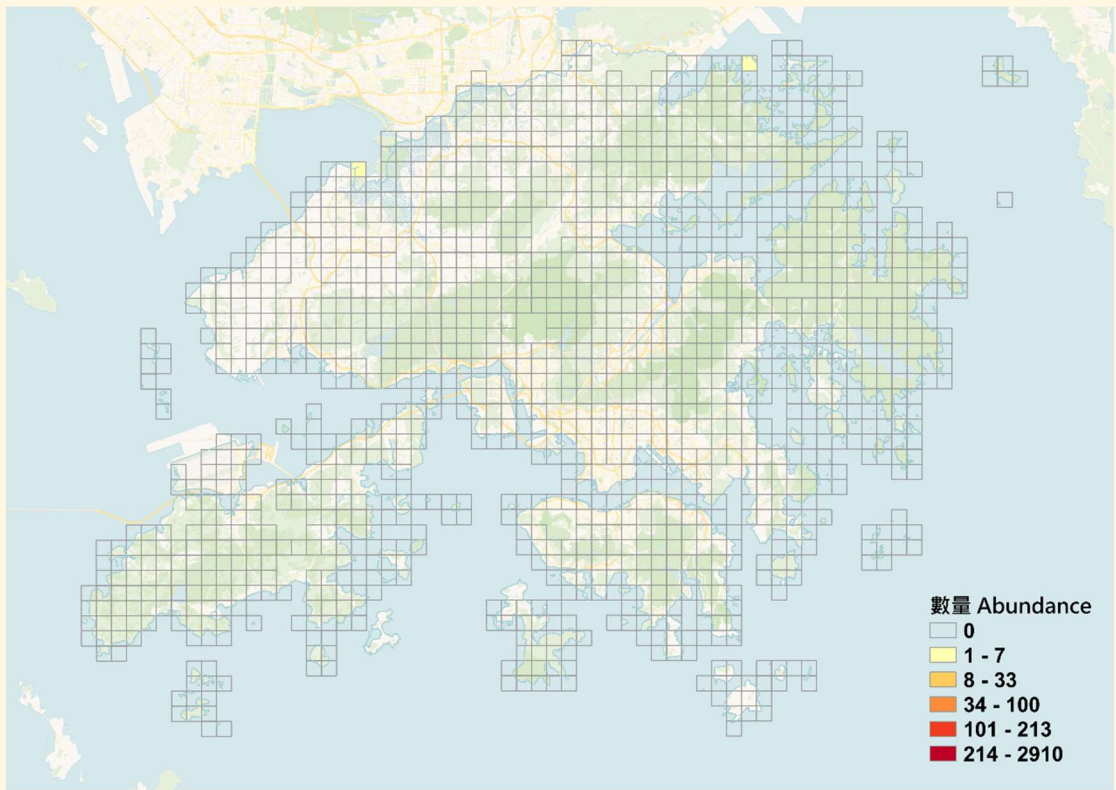
111 Greater Painted-snipe 彩鷸 *Rostratula benghalensis*



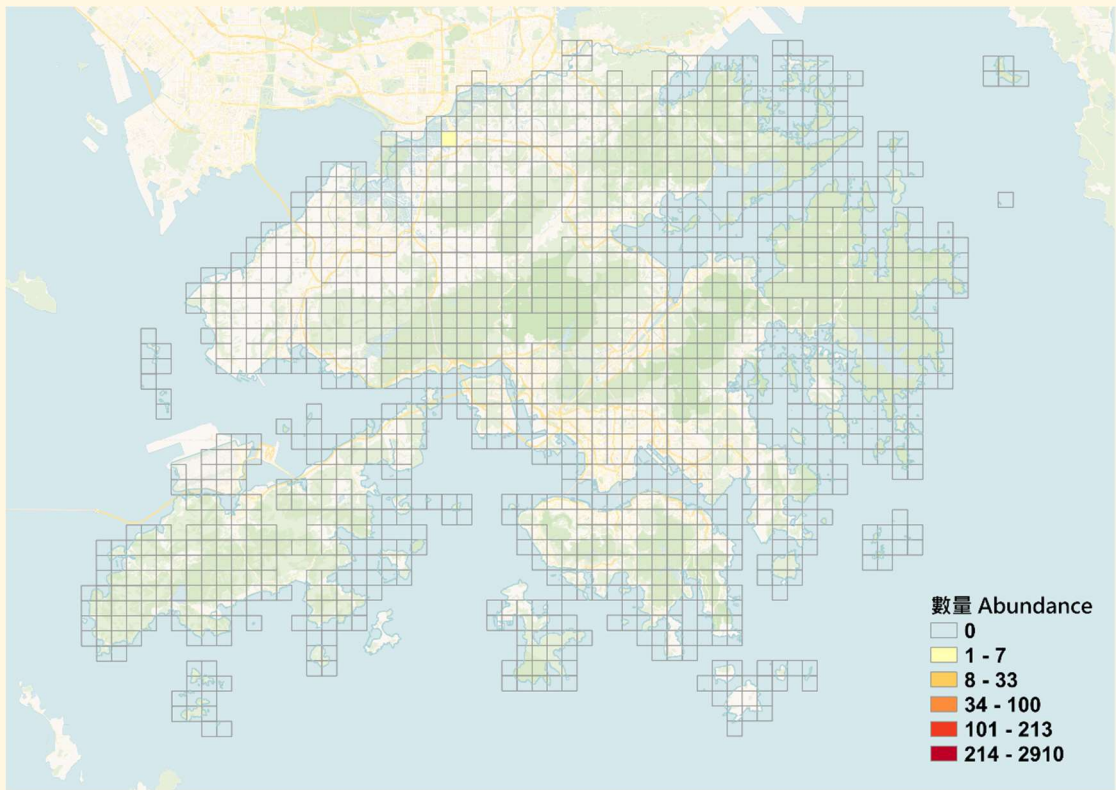
116 Eurasian Curlew 白腰杓鷸 *Numenius arquata*



113 Eurasian Whimbrel 中杓鷸 *Numenius phaeopus*



126 Temminck's Stint 青腳濱鷸 *Calidris temminckii*

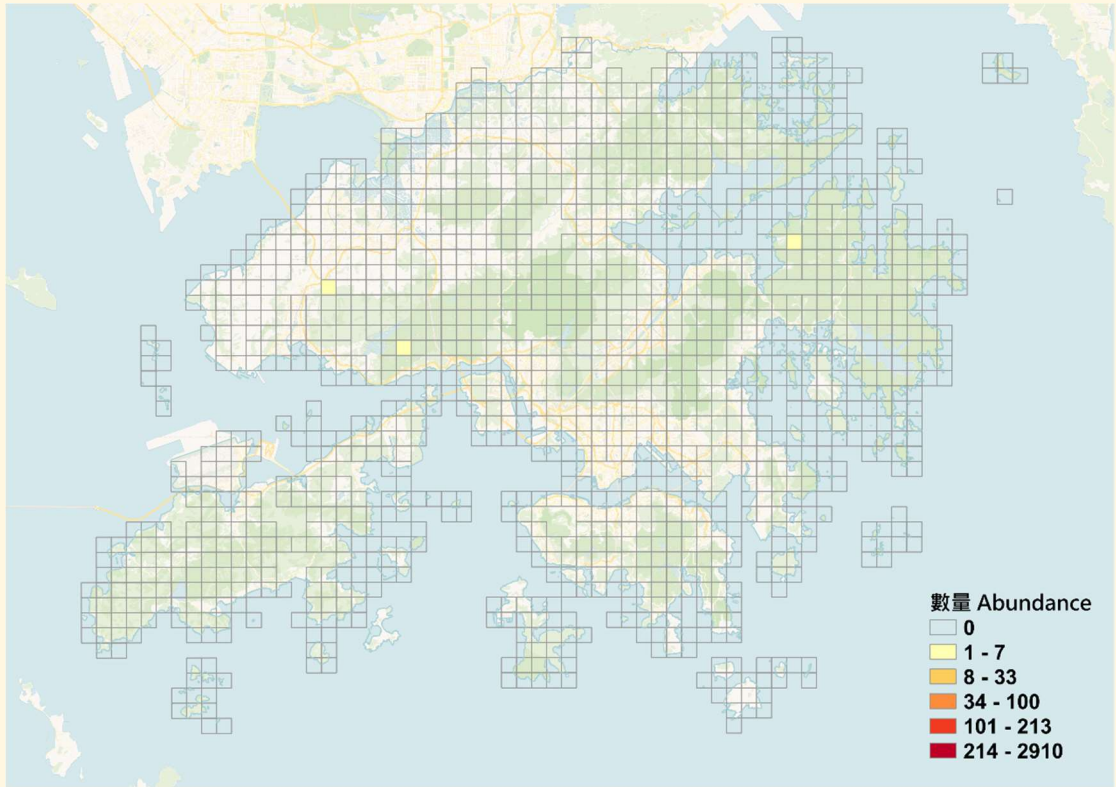




137 Eurasian Woodcock

丘鵲

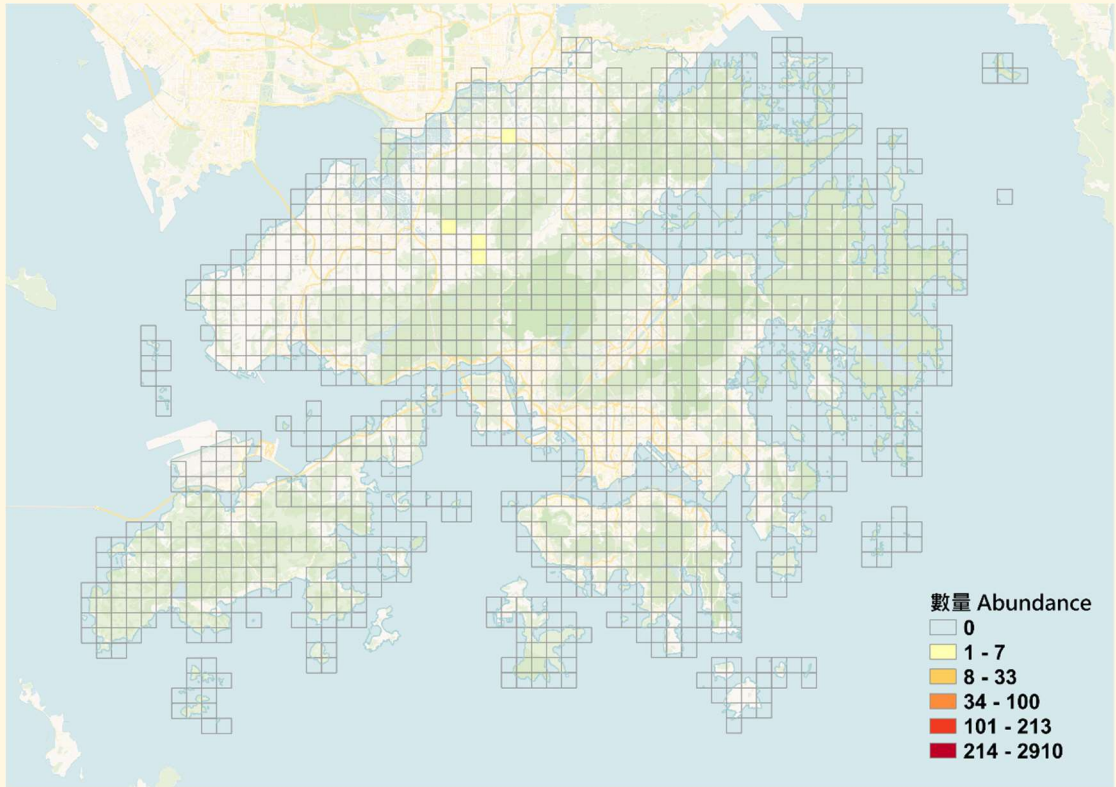
*Scolopax rusticola*



138/139 Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe

針尾沙錐/大沙錐

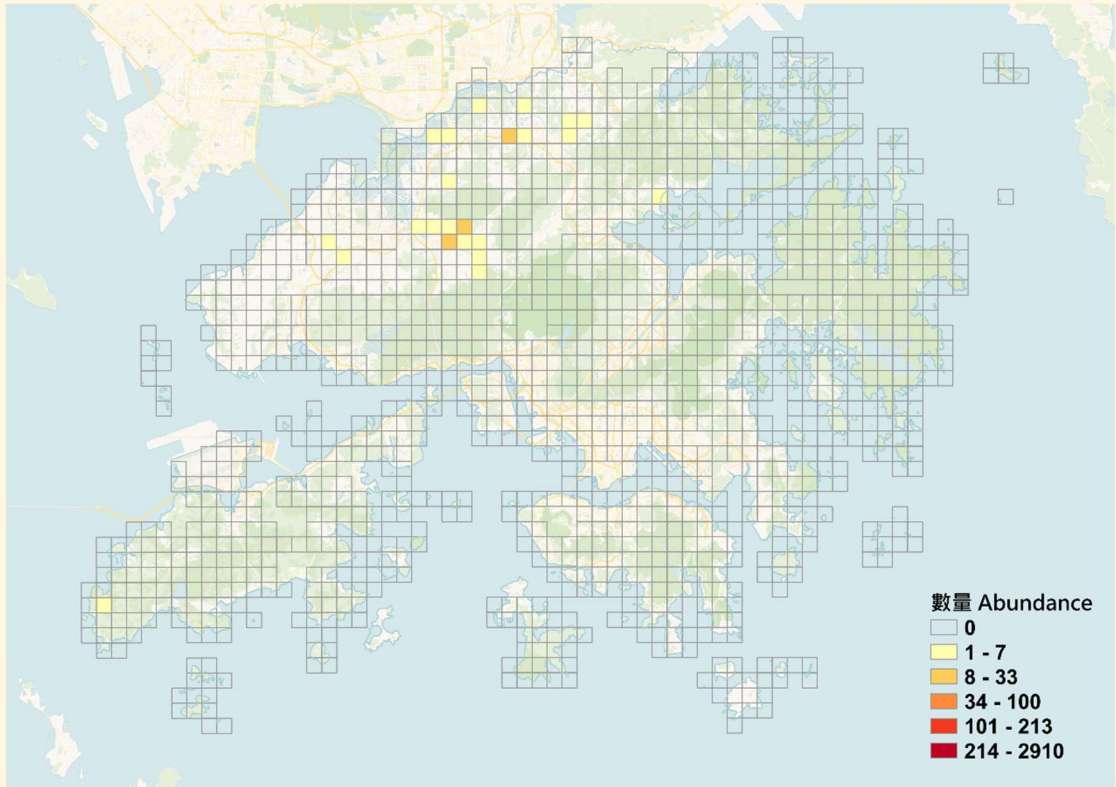
*Gallinago stenura* / *G. megala*



140 Common Snipe

扇尾沙錐

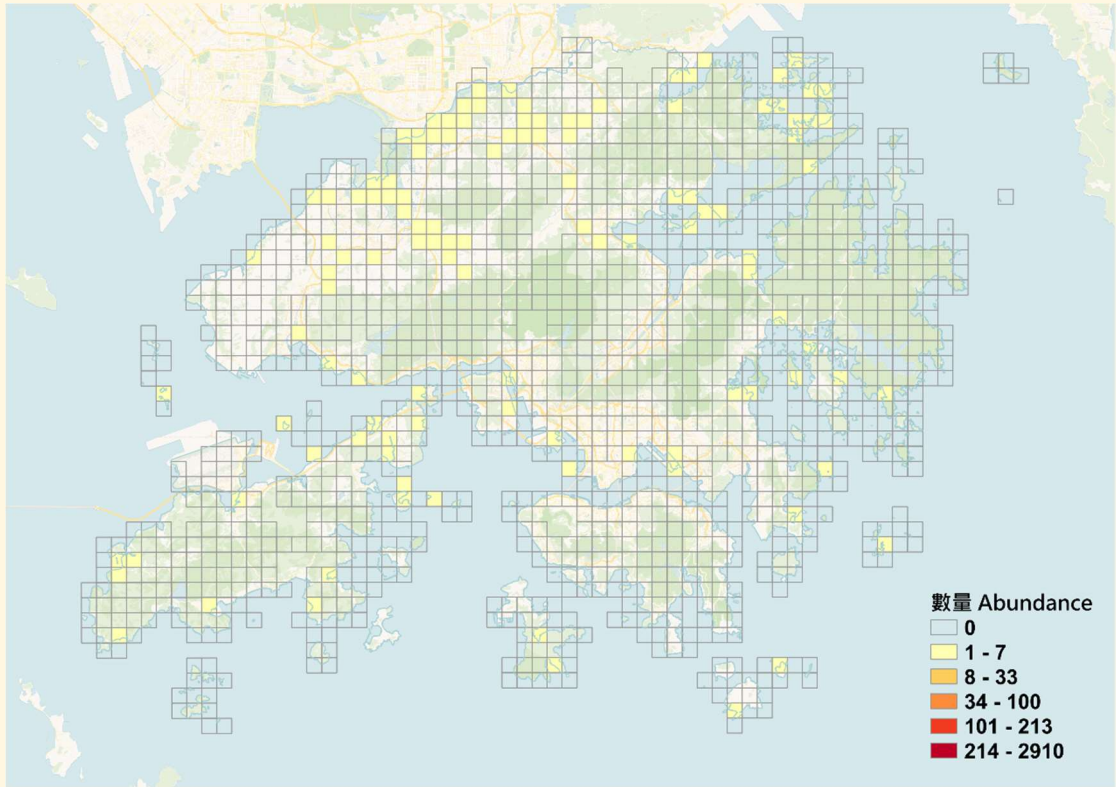
*Gallinago gallinago*



144 Common Sandpiper

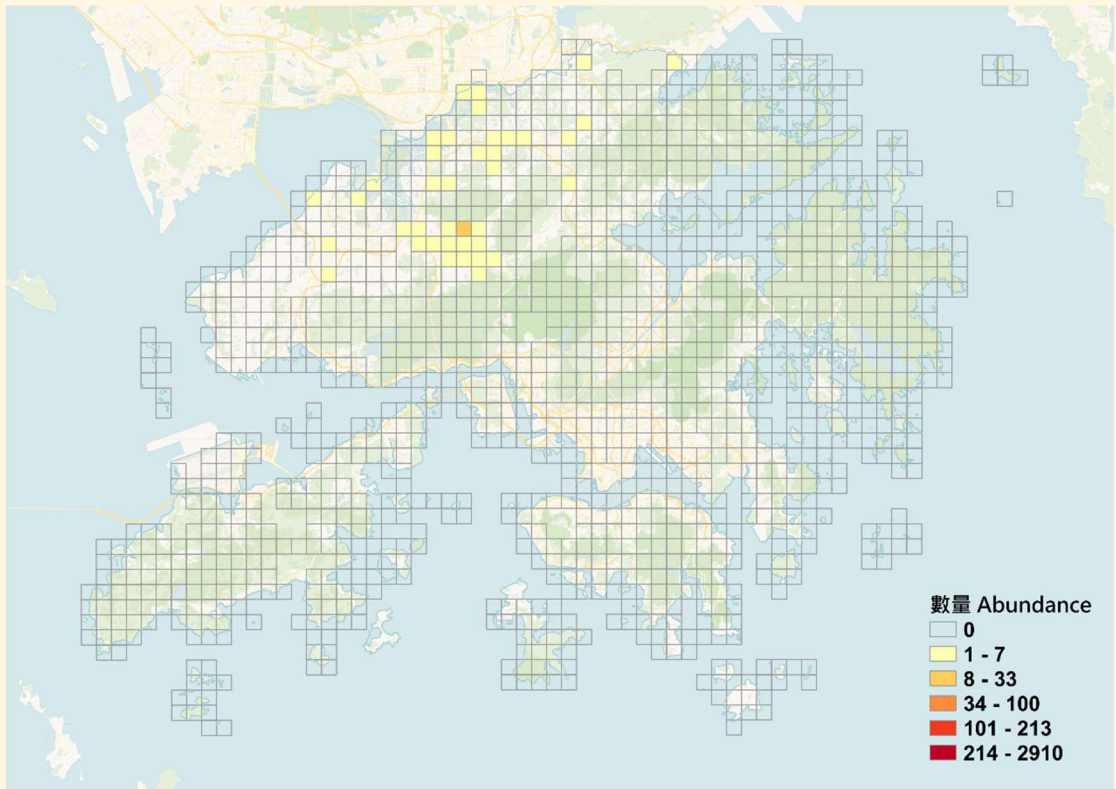
磯鵲

*Actitis hypoleucos*

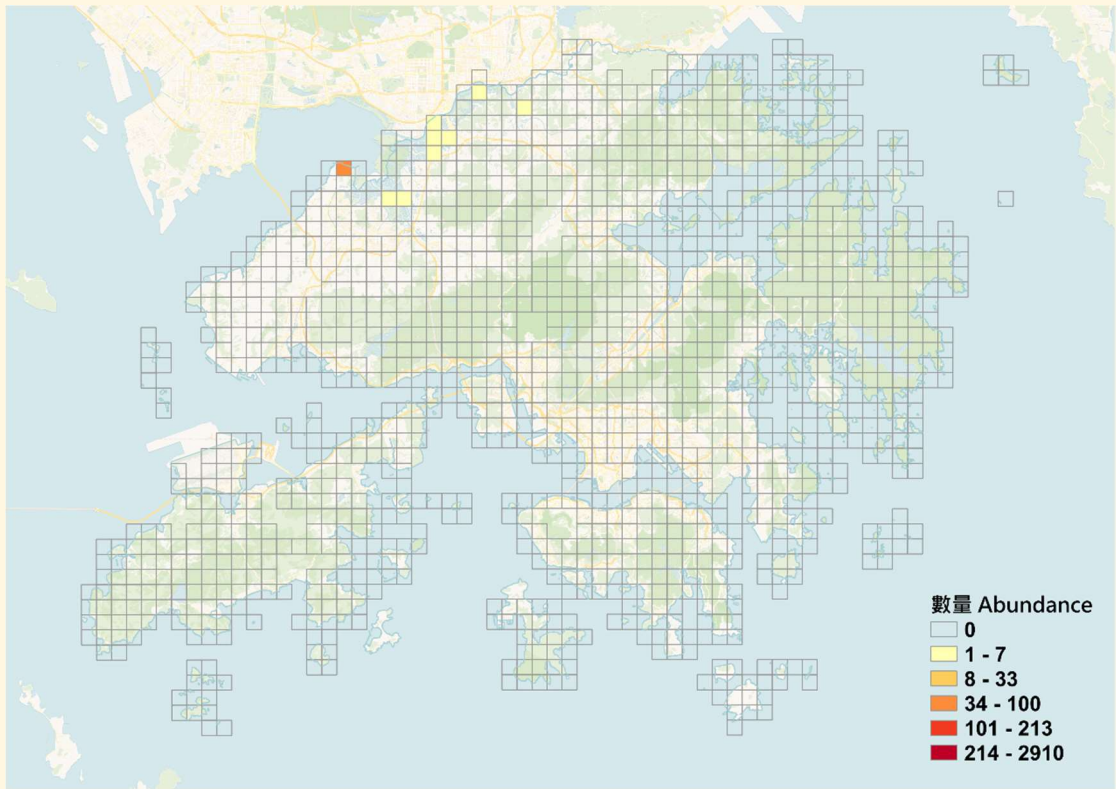




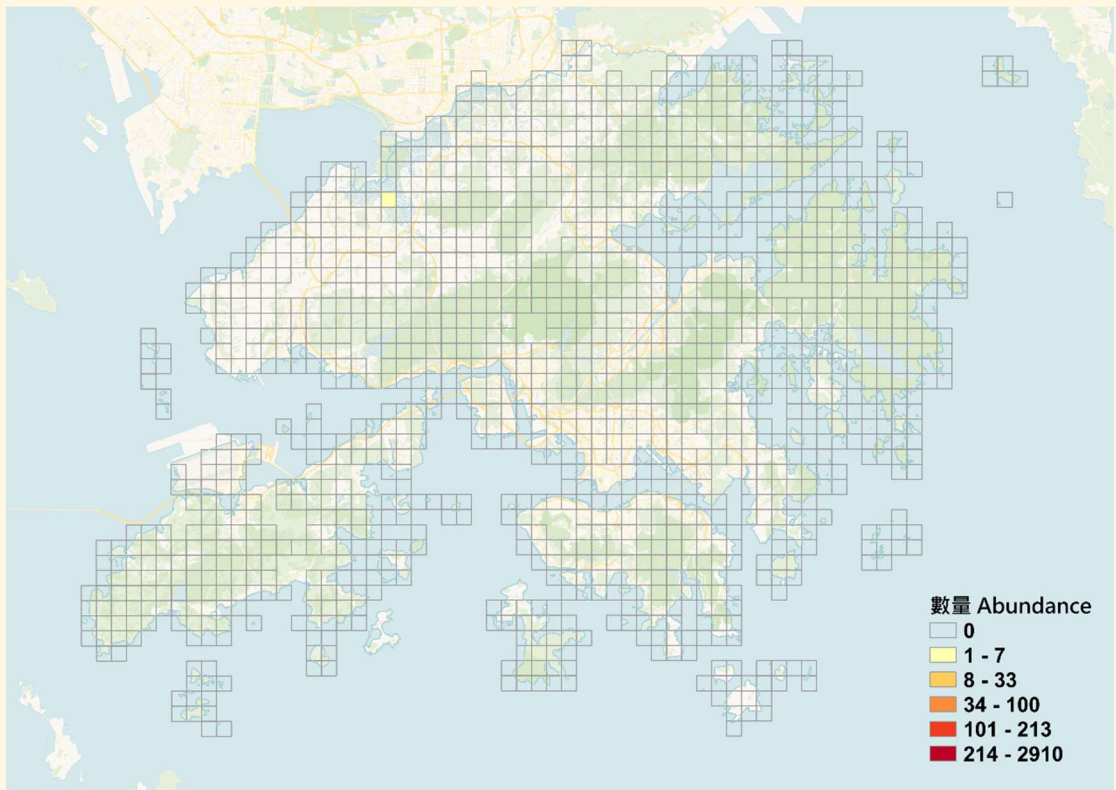
145 Green Sandpiper 白腰草鷸 *Tringa ochropus*



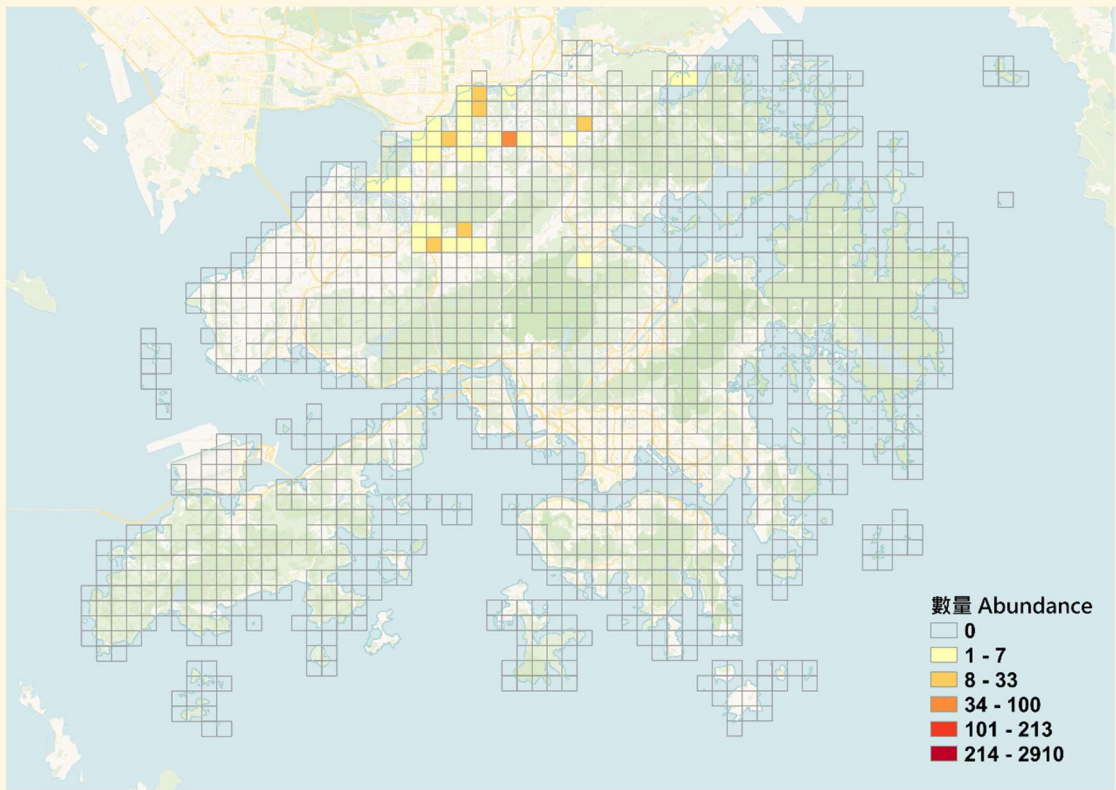
149 Marsh Sandpiper 澤鷸 *Tringa stagnatilis*



148 Common Redshank 紅腳鷸 *Tringa totanus*

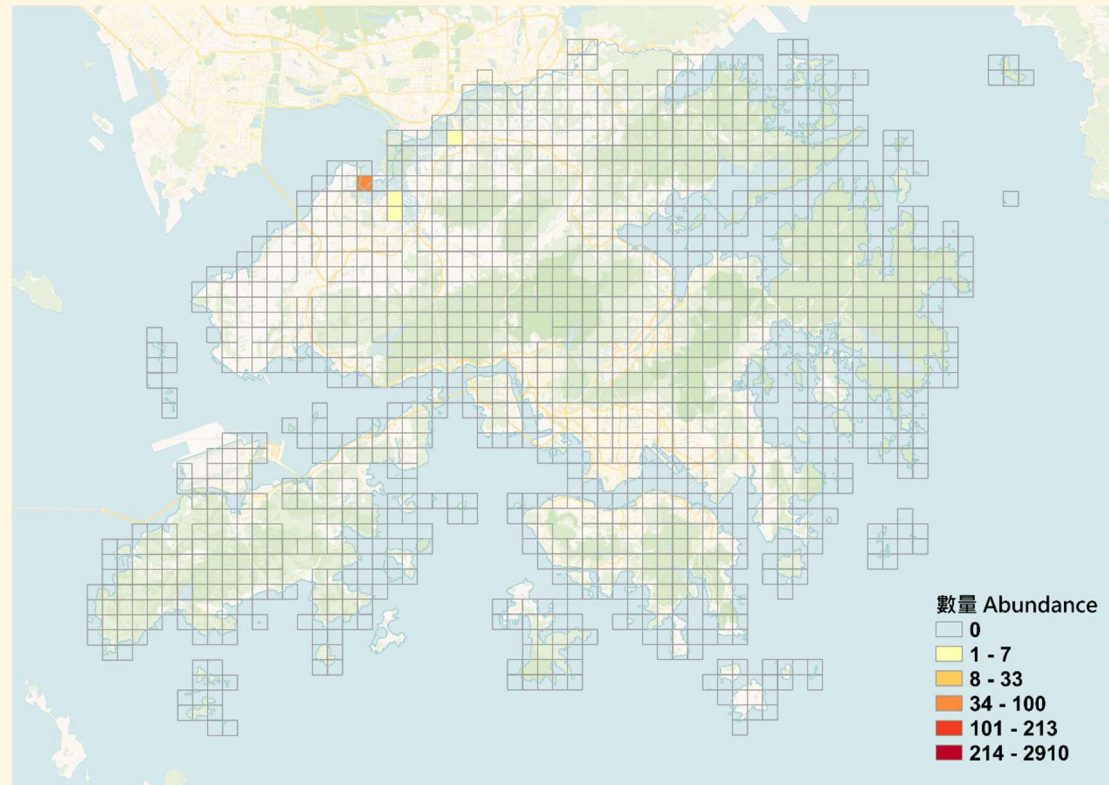


150 Wood Sandpiper 林鷸 *Tringa glareola*

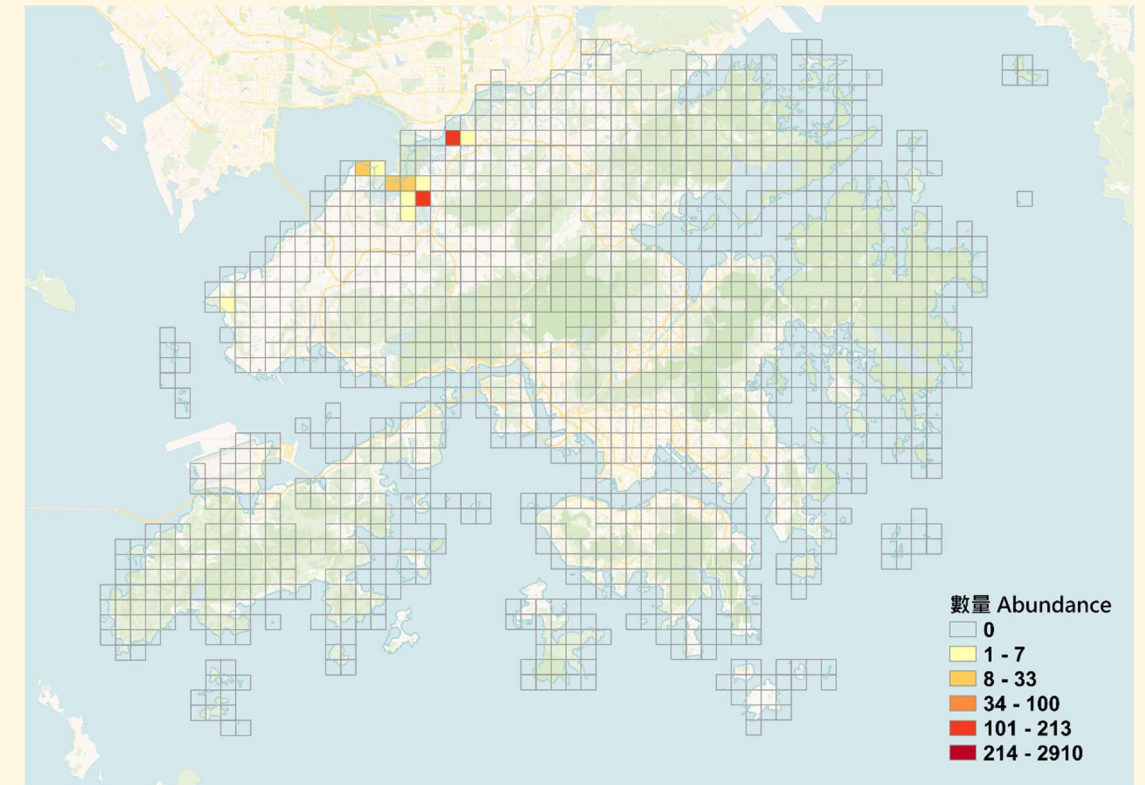




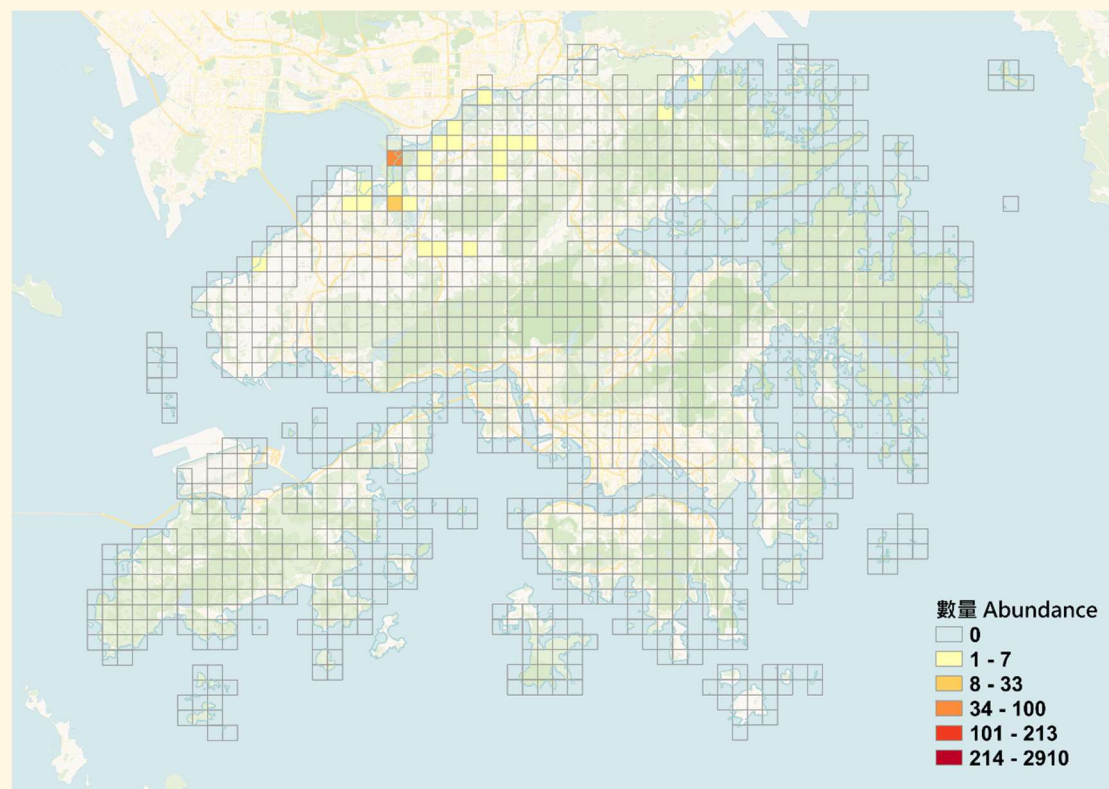
151 Spotted Redshank 鶴鷸 *Tringa erythropus*



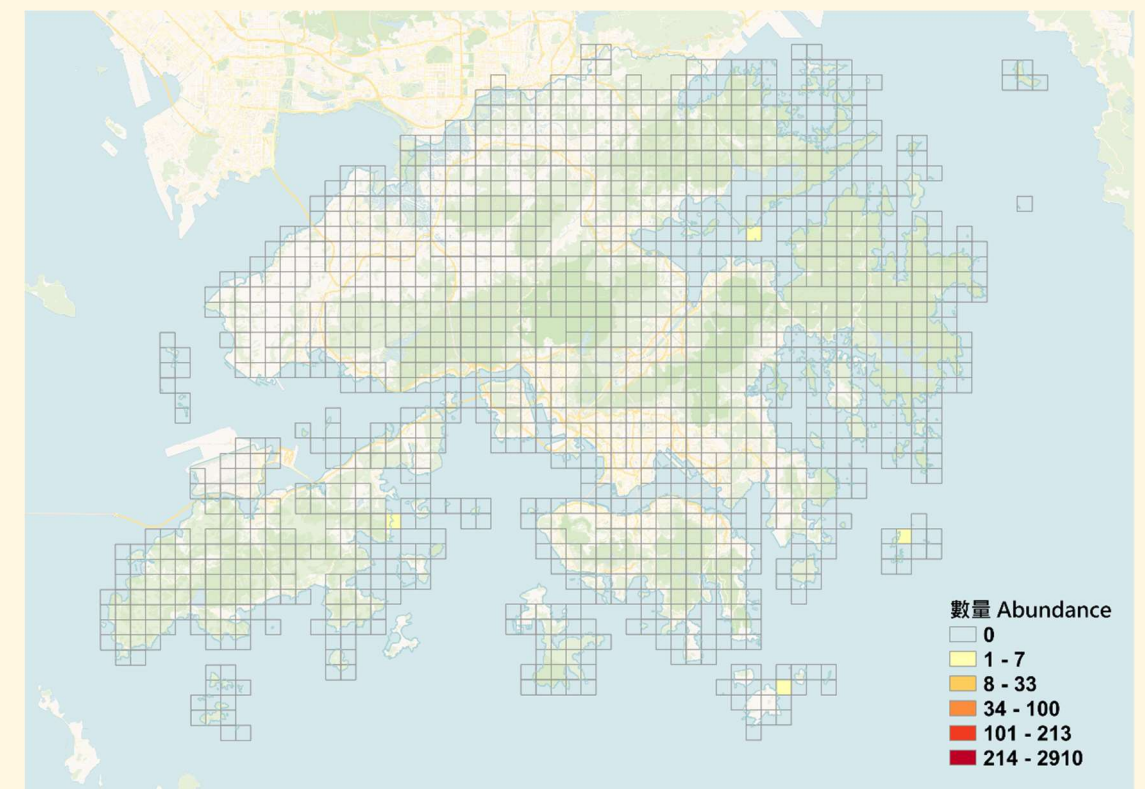
161 Black-headed Gull 紅嘴鷗 *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*



152 Common Greenshank 青腳鷸 *Tringa nebularia*

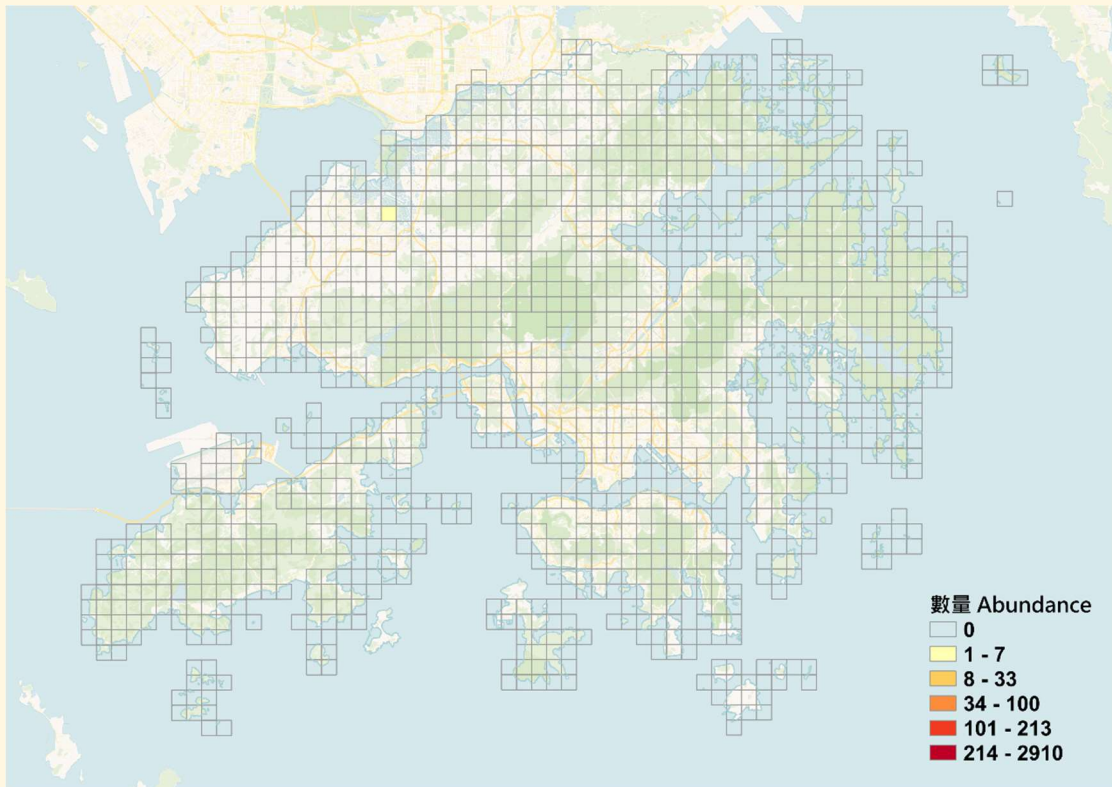


167 Black-tailed Gull 黑尾鷗 *Larus crassirostris*

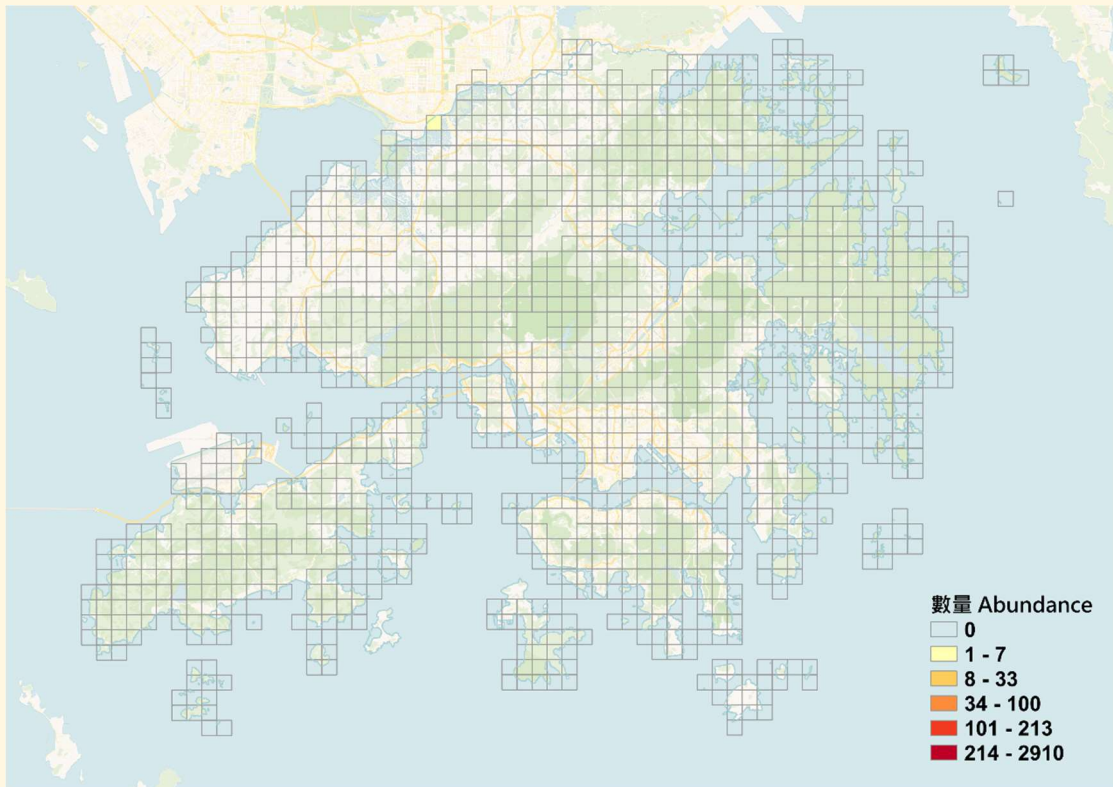




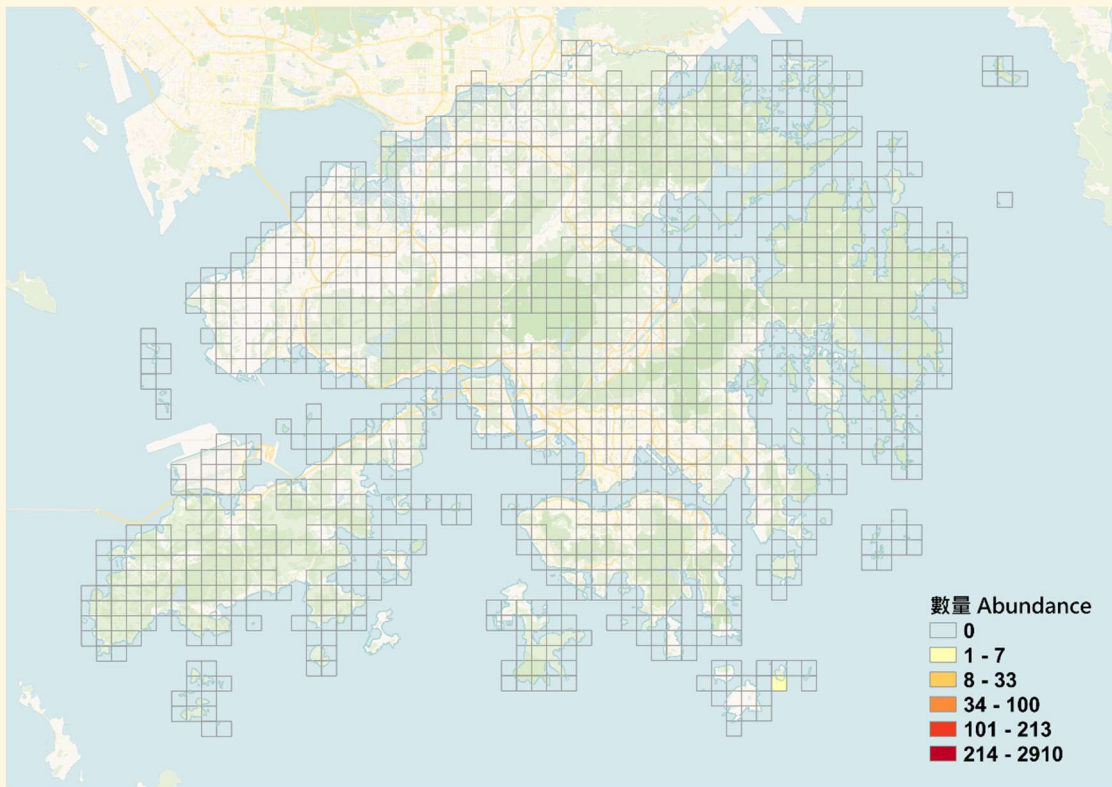
173 Lesser Black-backed Gull 烏灰銀鷗 *Larus fuscus*



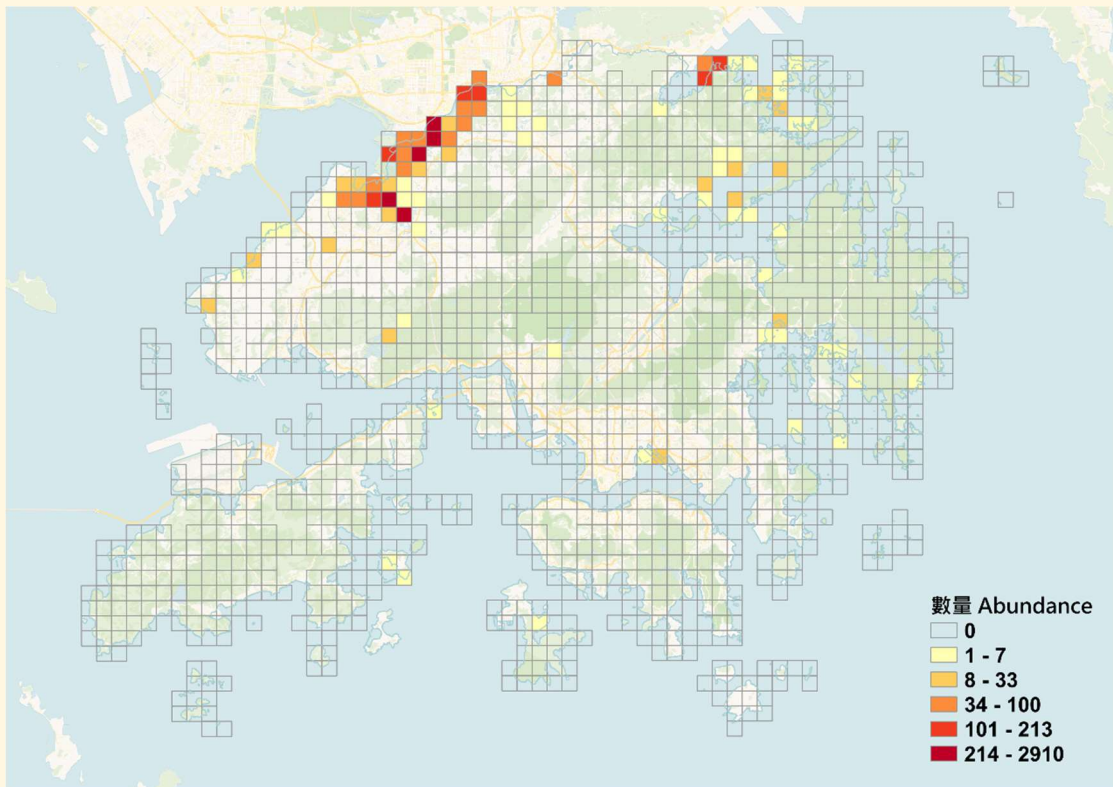
200 Oriental Stork 東方白鶴 *Ciconia boyciana*



189 Ancient Murrelet 扁嘴海雀 *Synthliboramphus antiquus*

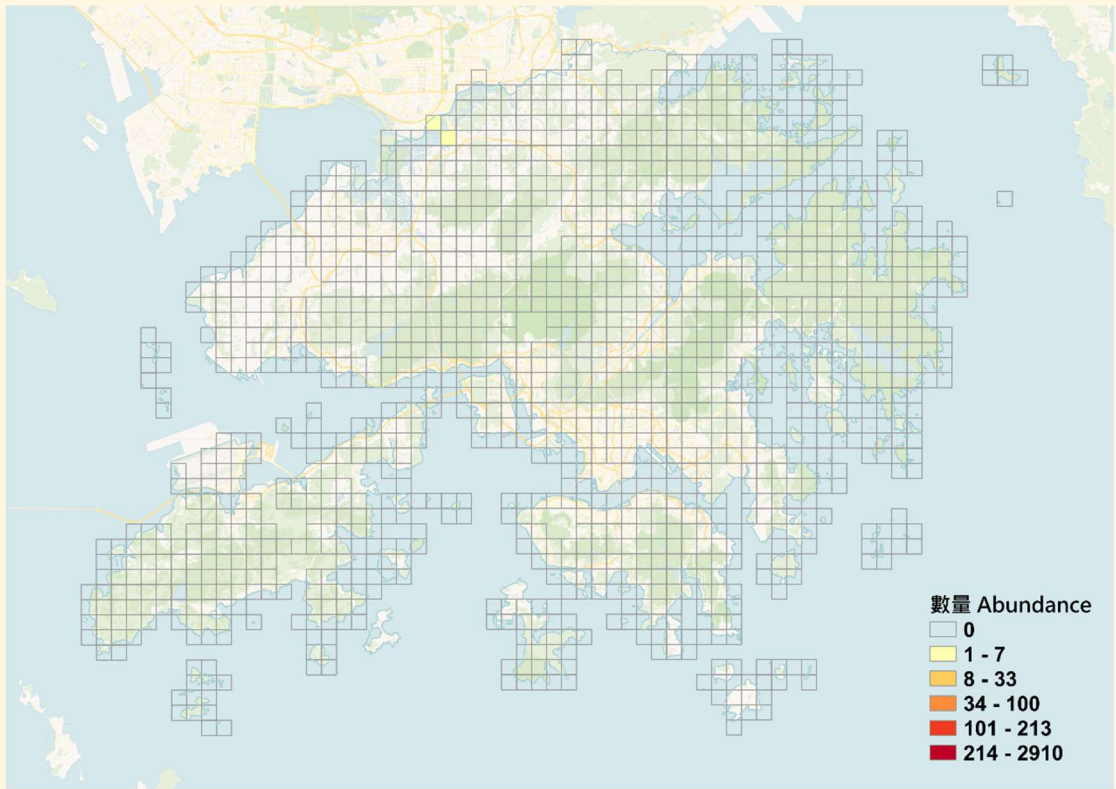


207 Great Cormorant 普通鸕鷀 *Phalacrocorax carbo*

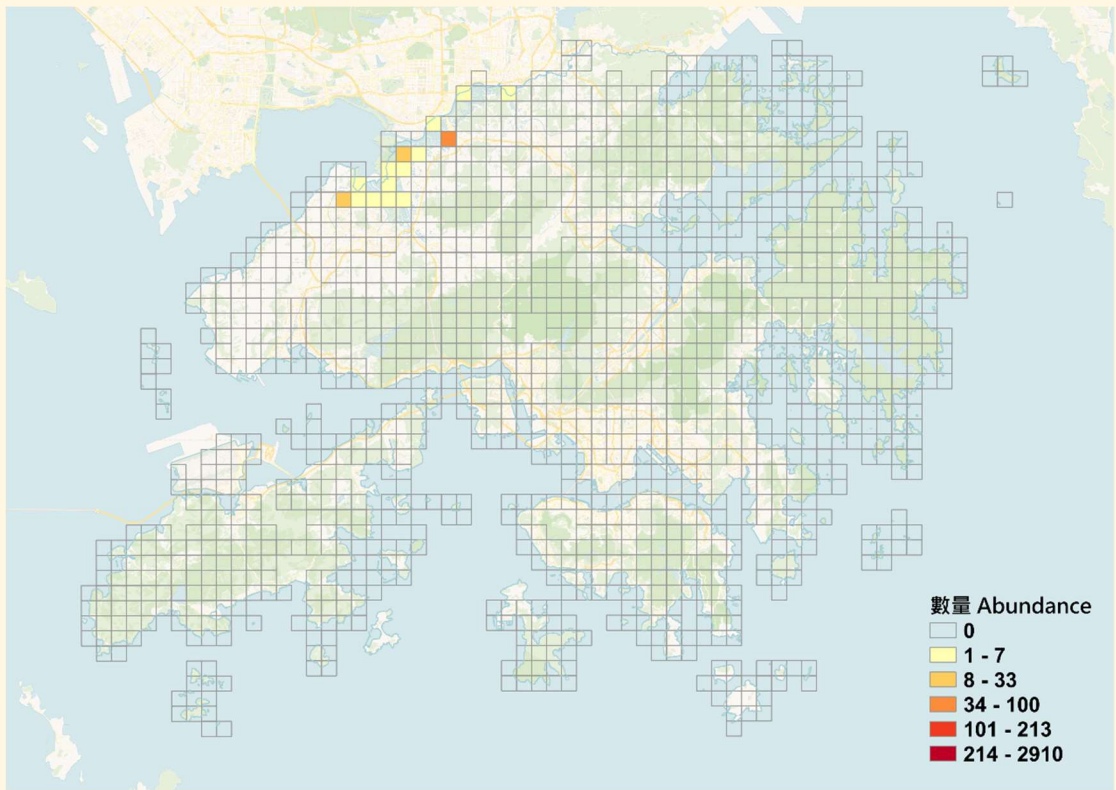




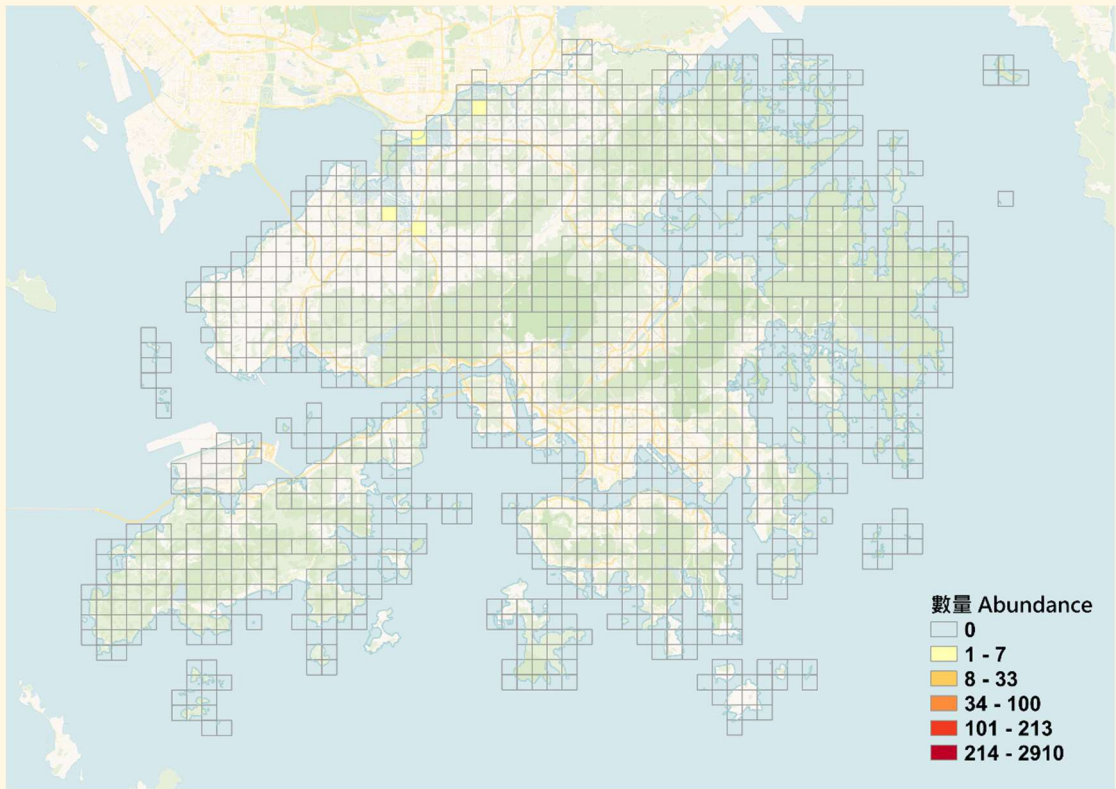
211 Eurasian Spoonbill 白琵鷺 *Platalea leucorodia*



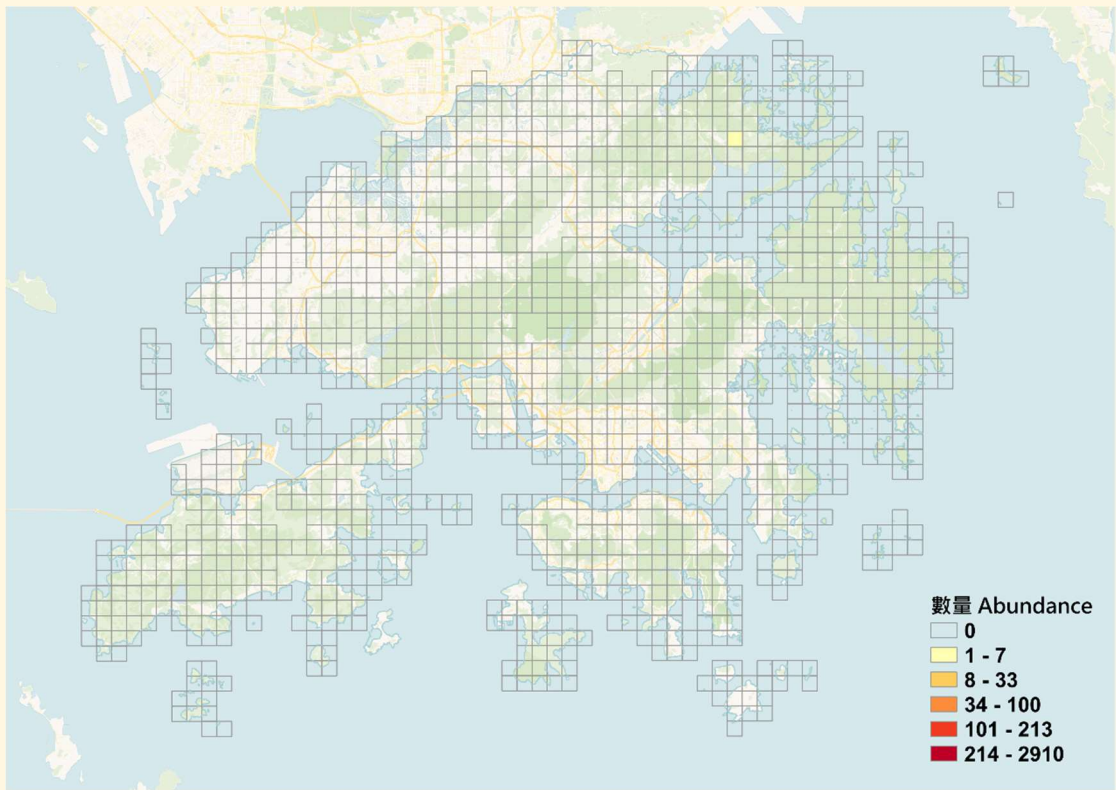
212 Black-faced Spoonbill 黑臉琵鷺 *Platalea minor*



214 Yellow Bittern 黃葦鶉 *Ixobrychus sinensis*

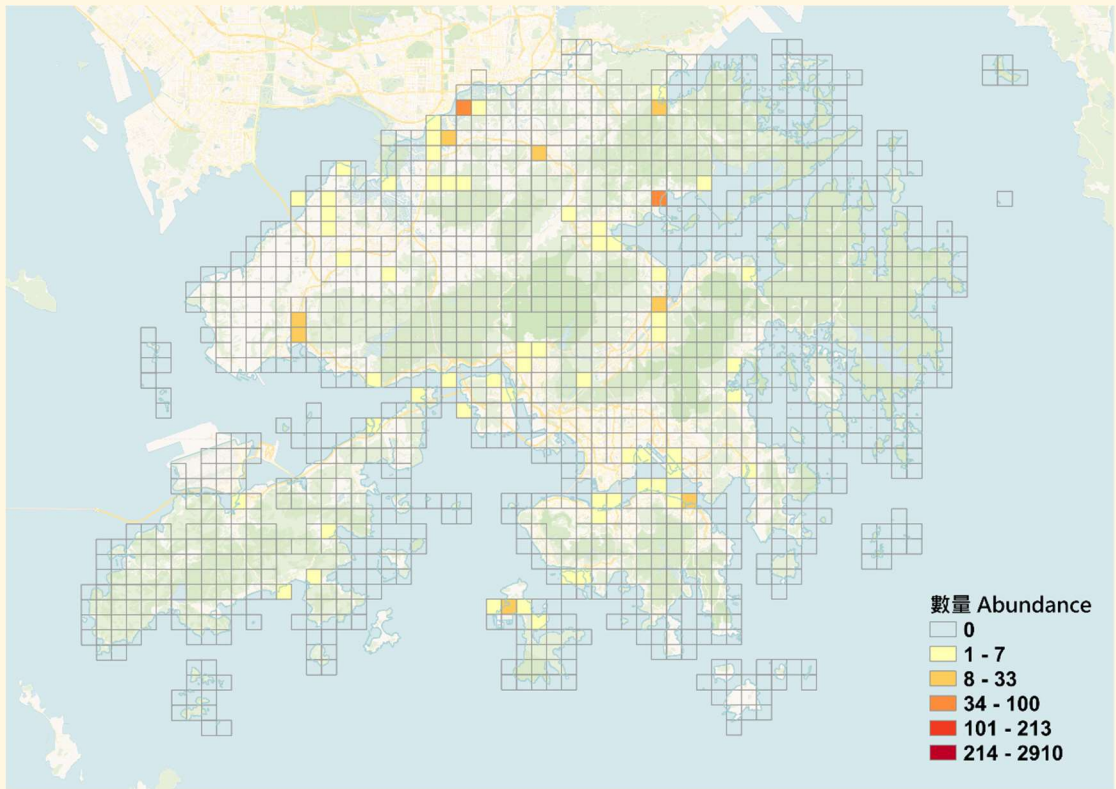


216 Cinnamon Bittern 栗葦鶉 *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*

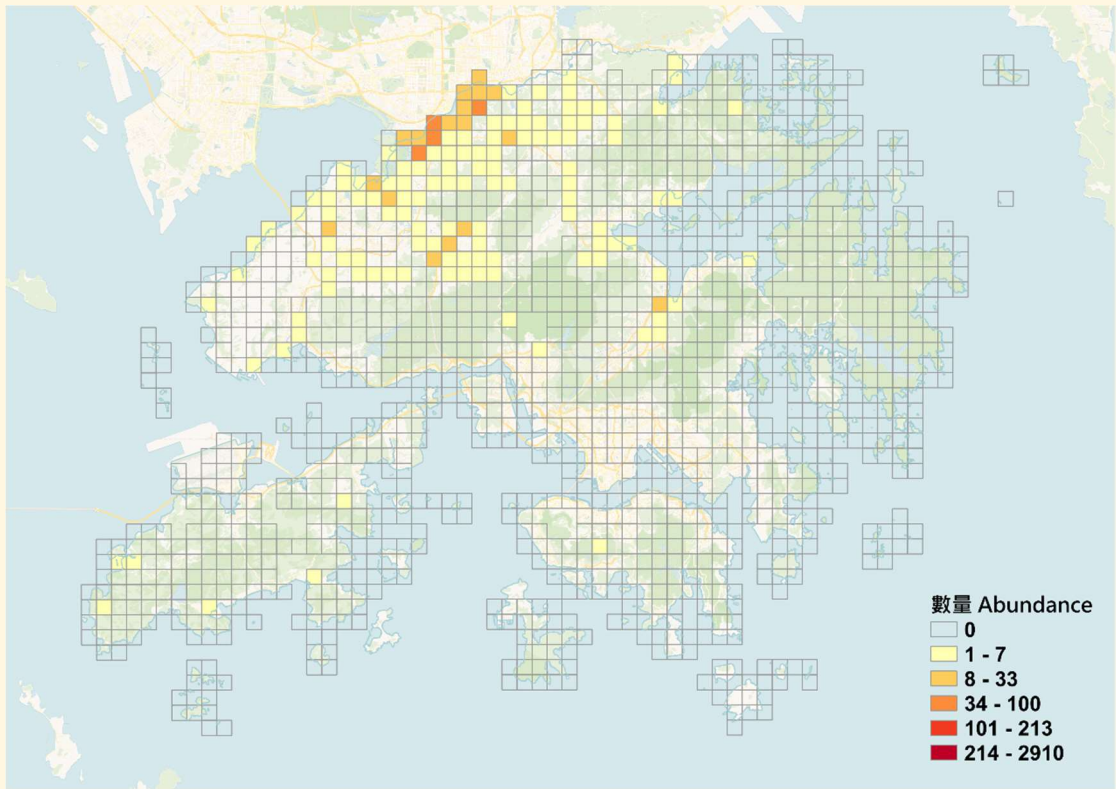




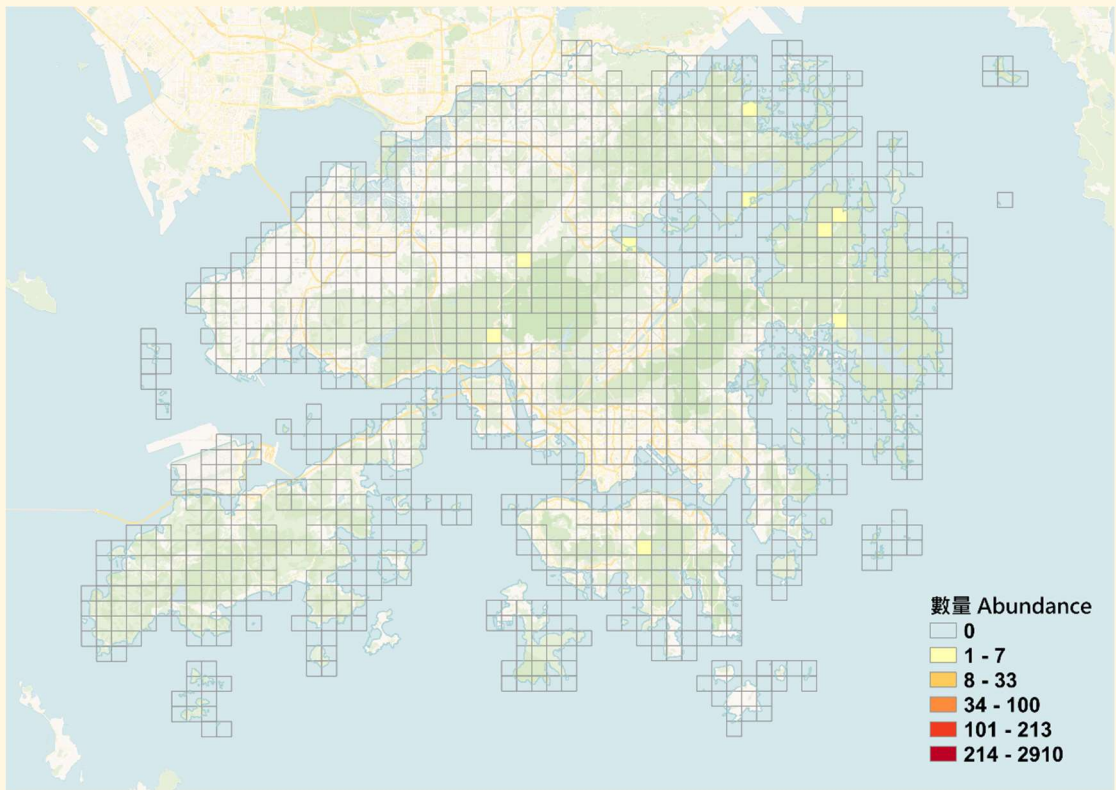
220 Black-crowned Night Heron 夜鷺 *Nycticorax nycticorax*



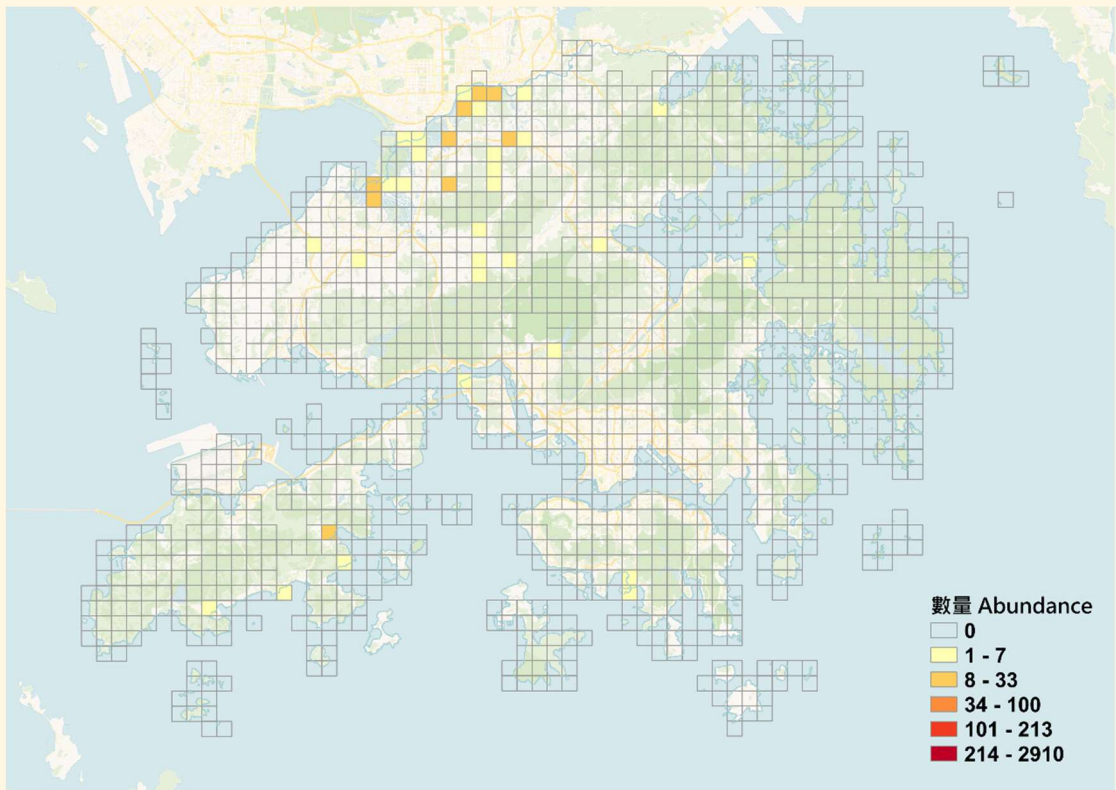
222 Chinese Pond Heron 池鷺 *Ardeola bacchus*



221 Striated Heron 綠鷺 *Butorides striata*

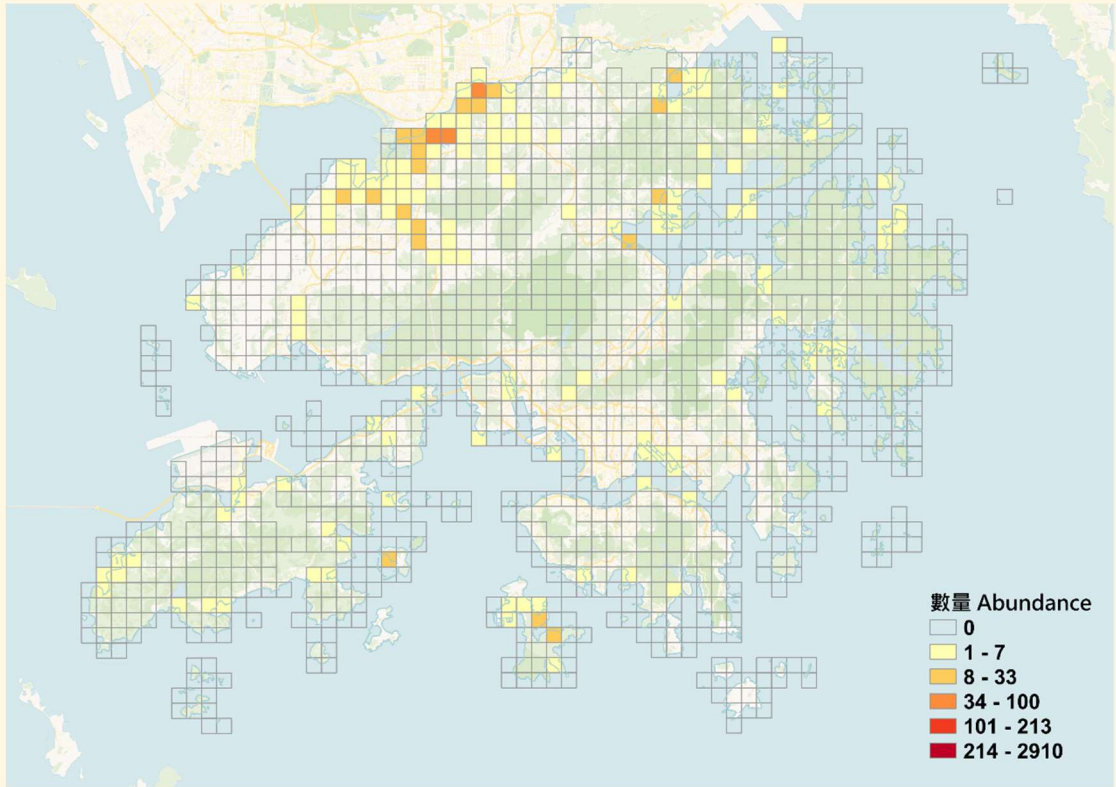


223 Eastern Cattle Egret 牛背鷺 *Bubulcus coromandus*

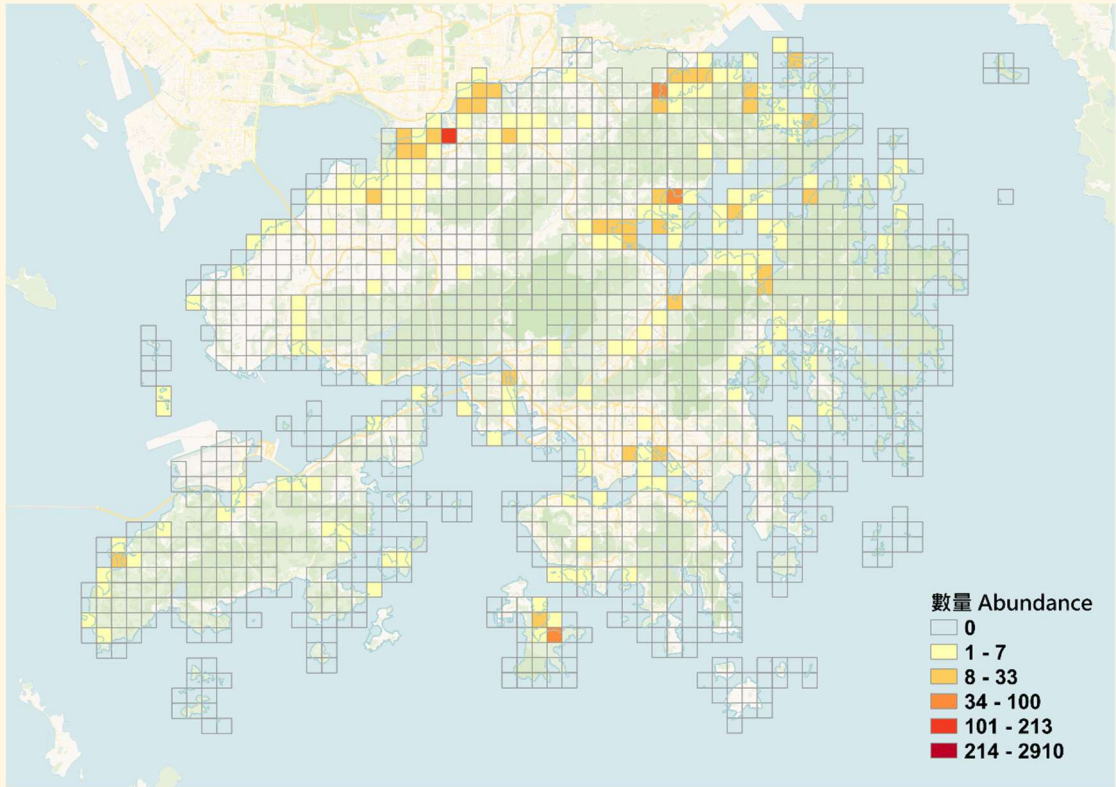




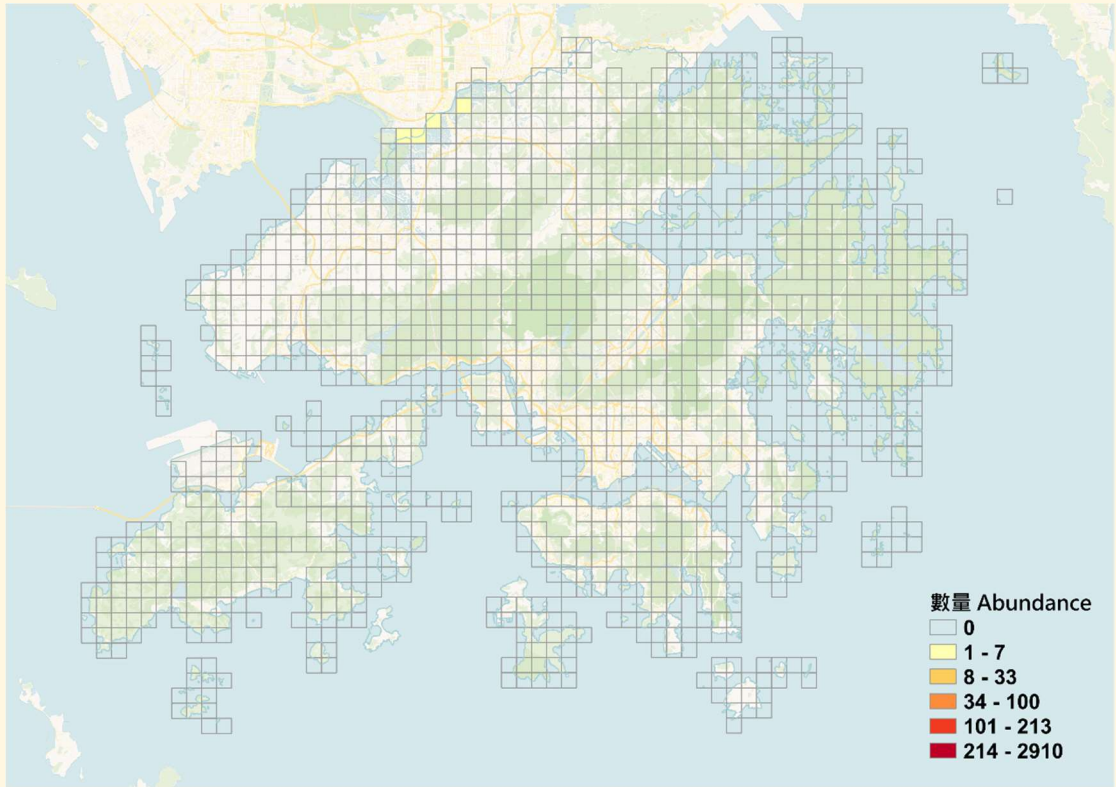
224 Grey Heron 蒼鷺 *Ardea cinerea*



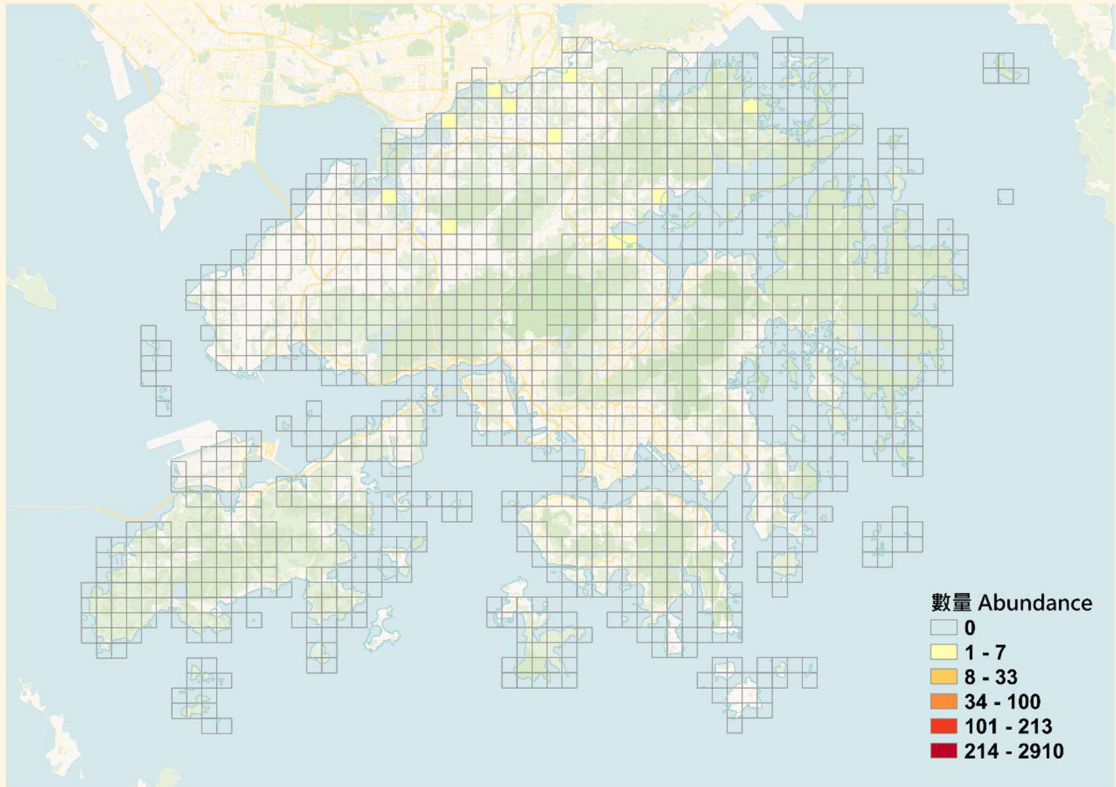
226 Great Egret 大白鷺 *Ardea alba*



225 Purple Heron 草鷺 *Ardea purpurea*

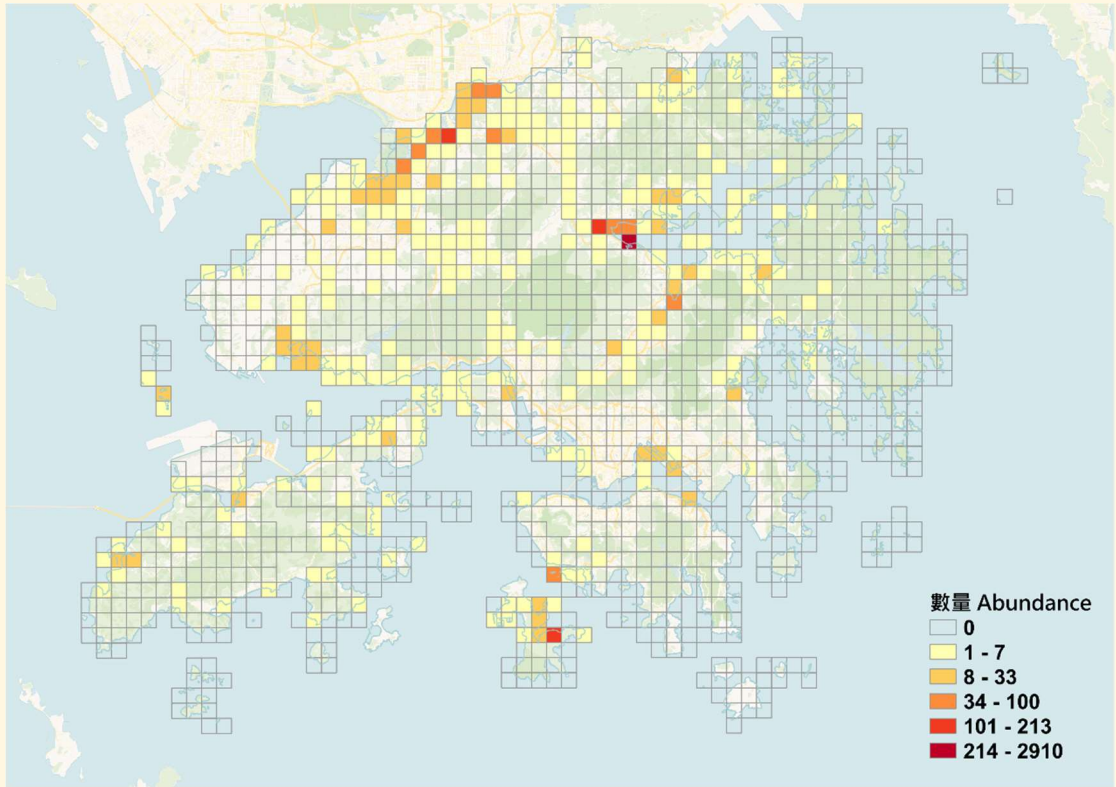


227 Intermediate Egret 中白鷺 *Ardea intermedia*

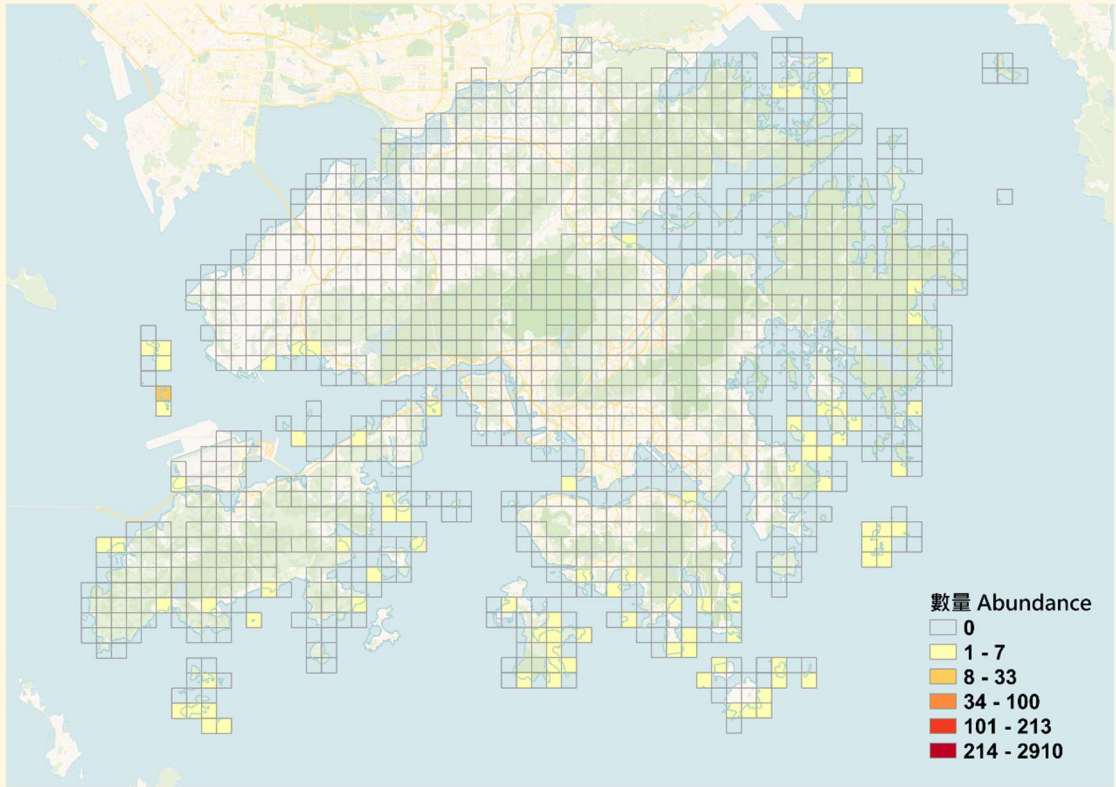




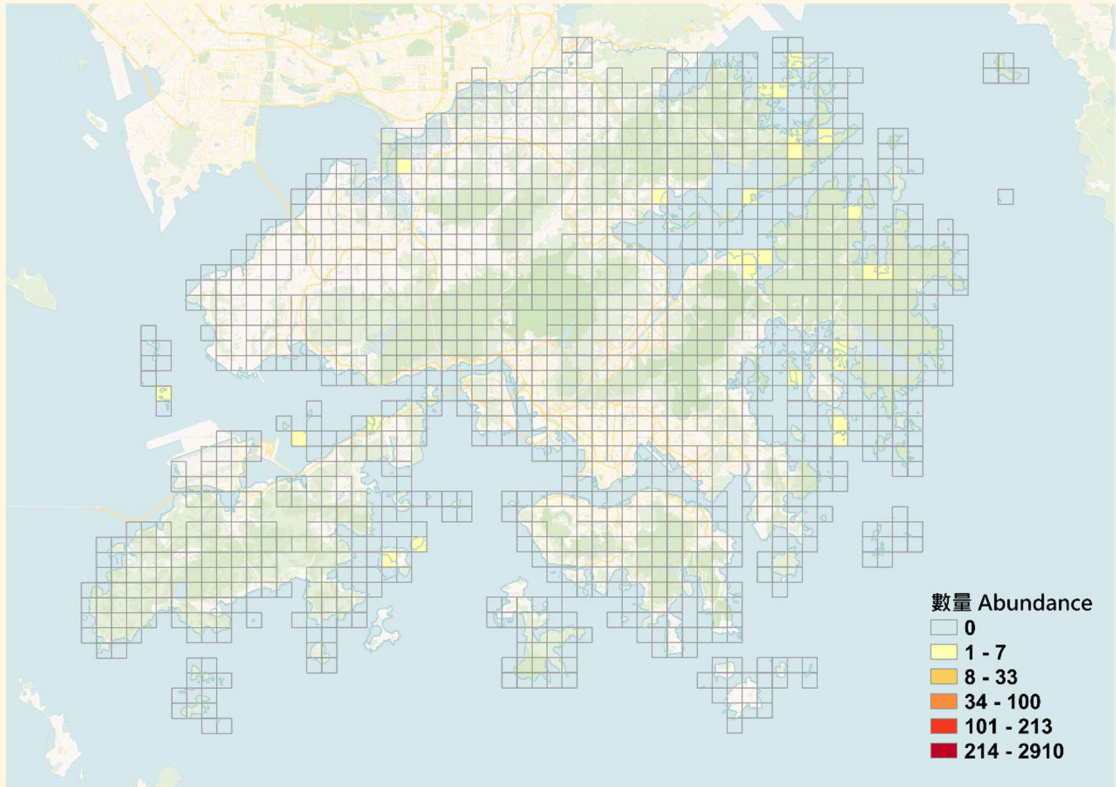
228 Little Egret 小白鷺 *Egretta garzetta*



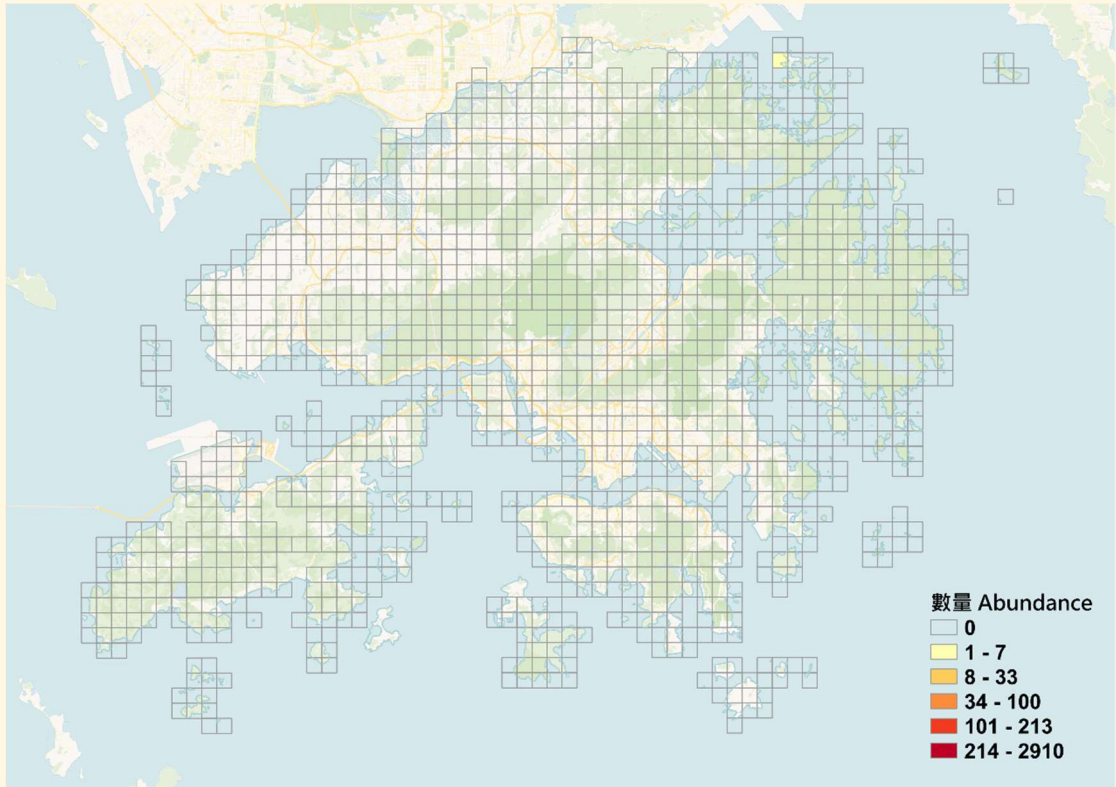
229 Pacific Reef Heron 岩鷺 *Egretta sacra*



232 Western Osprey 鵟 *Pandion haliaetus*

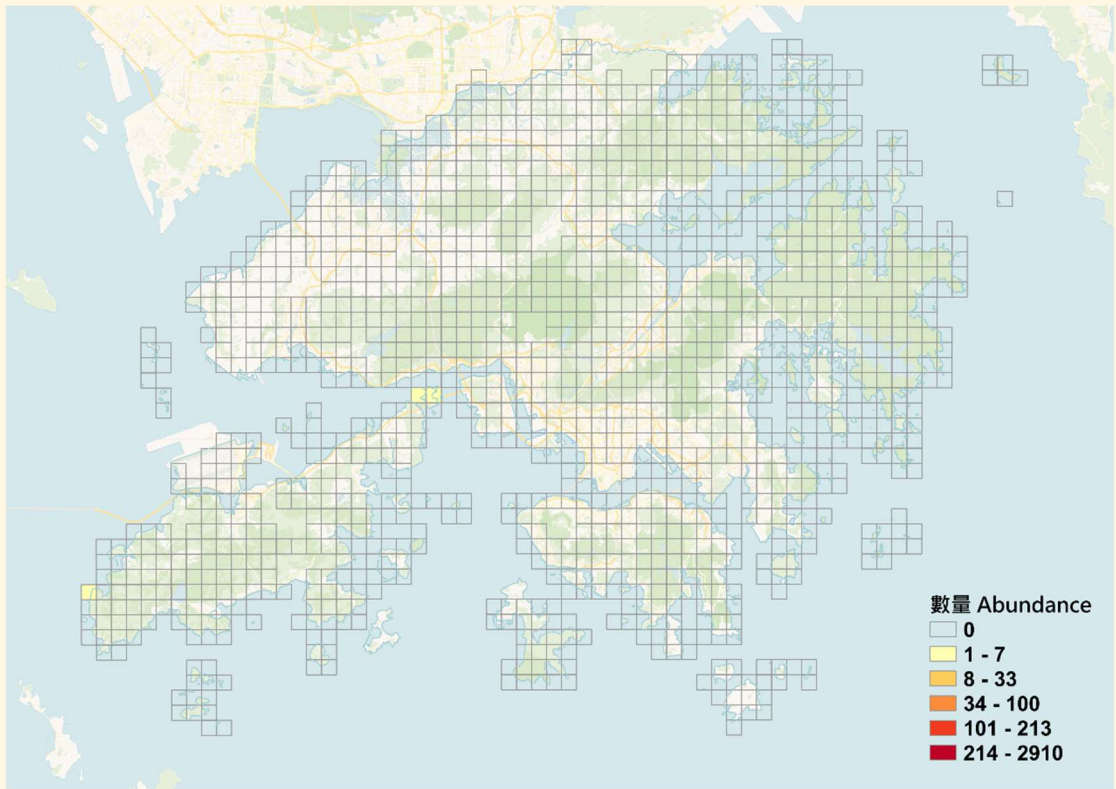


233 Black-winged Kite 黑翅鳶 *Elanus caeruleus*

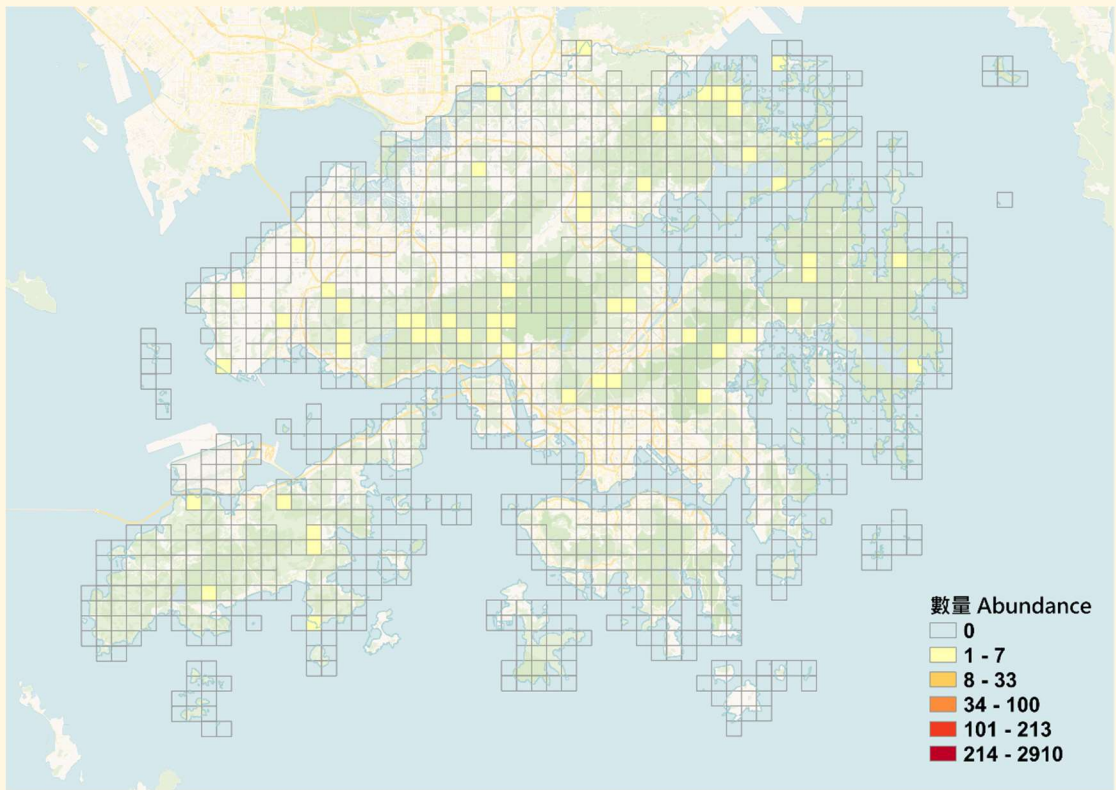




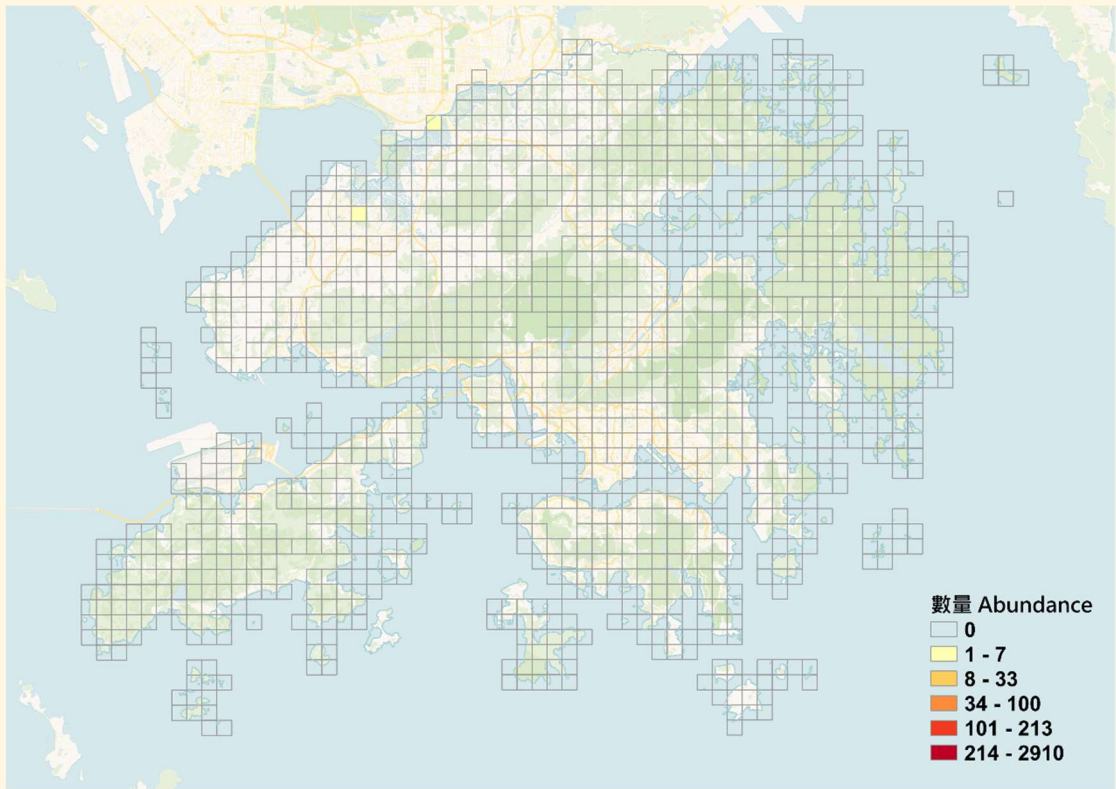
234 Crested Honey Buzzard 鳳頭蜂鷹 *Pernis ptilorhynchus*



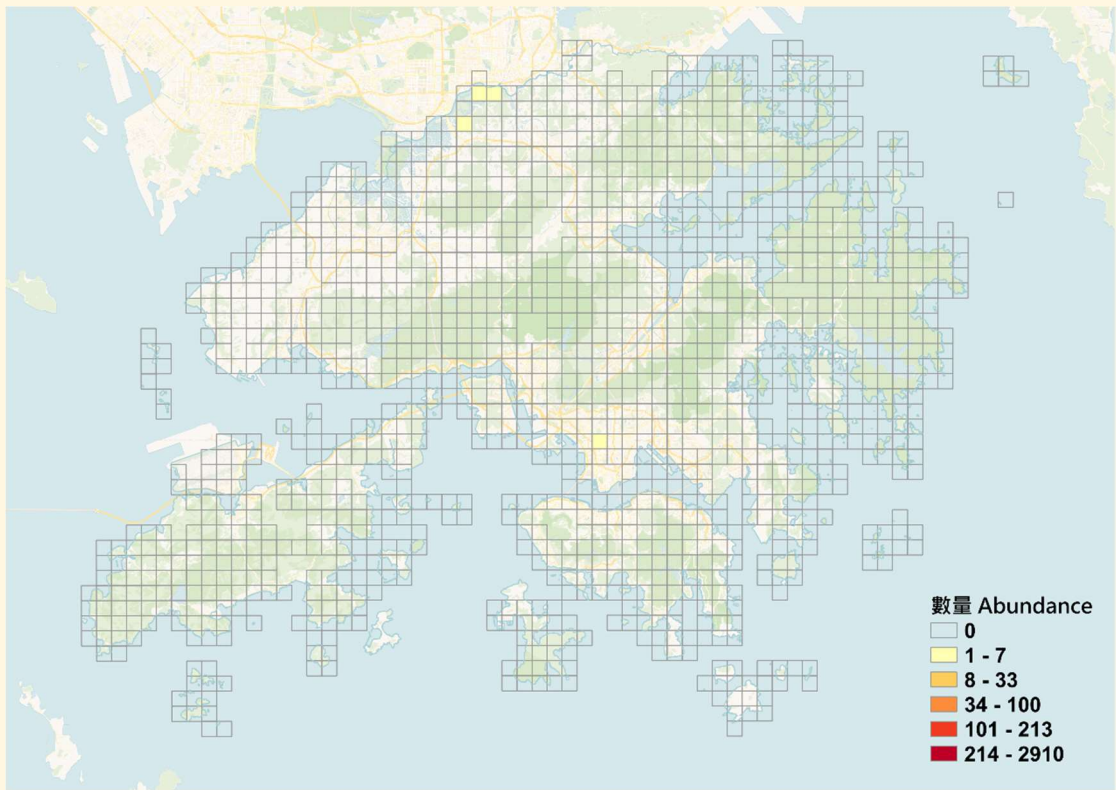
237 Crested Serpent Eagle 蛇鵂 *Spilornis cheela*



239 Greater Spotted Eagle 烏鵂 *Clanga clanga*

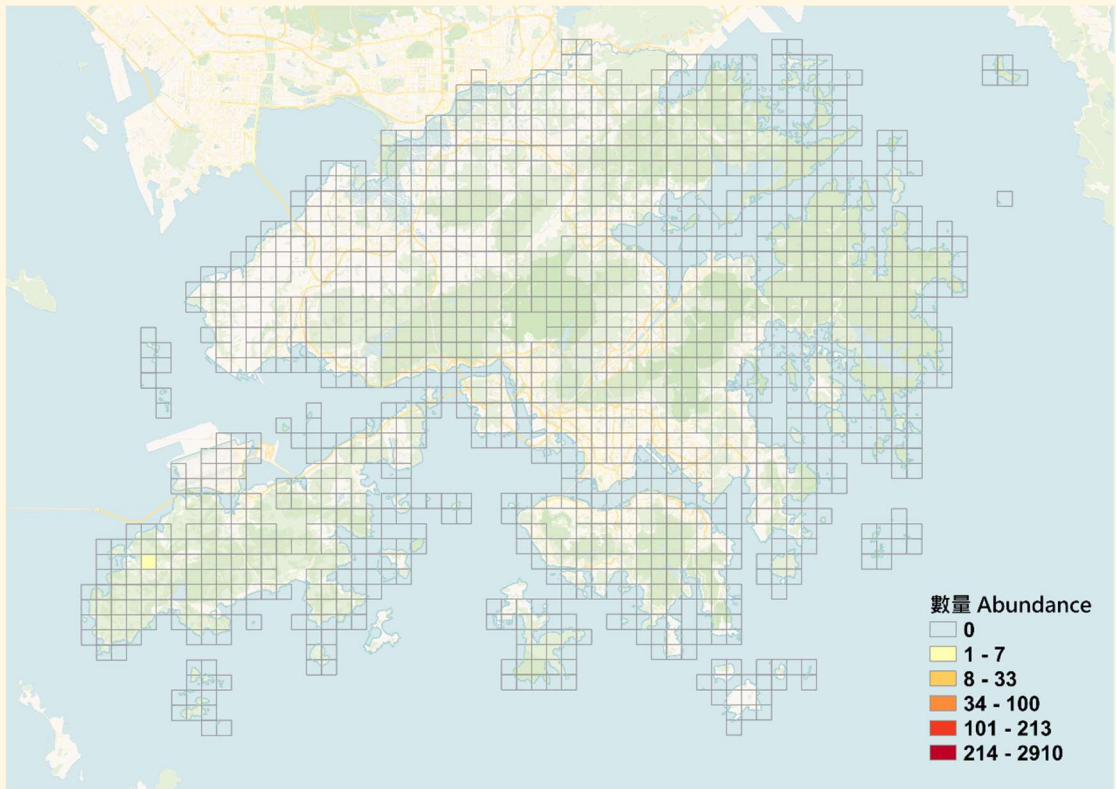


241 Eastern Imperial Eagle 白肩鵂 *Aquila heliaca*

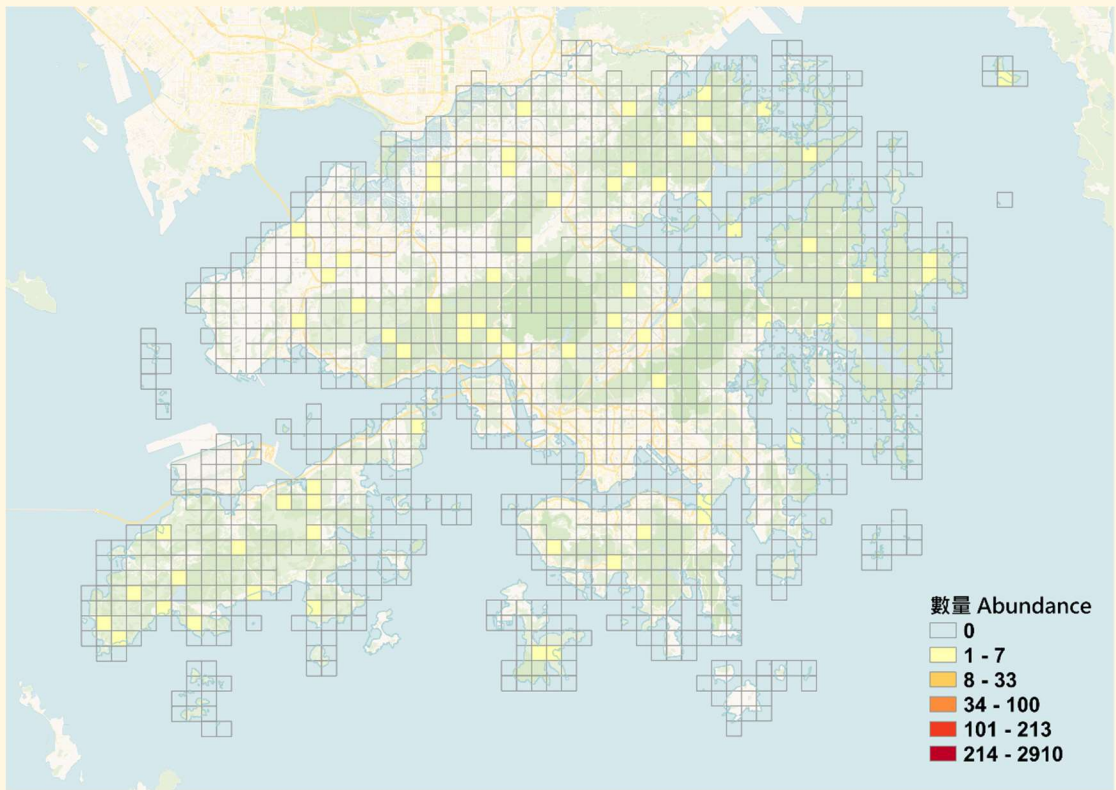




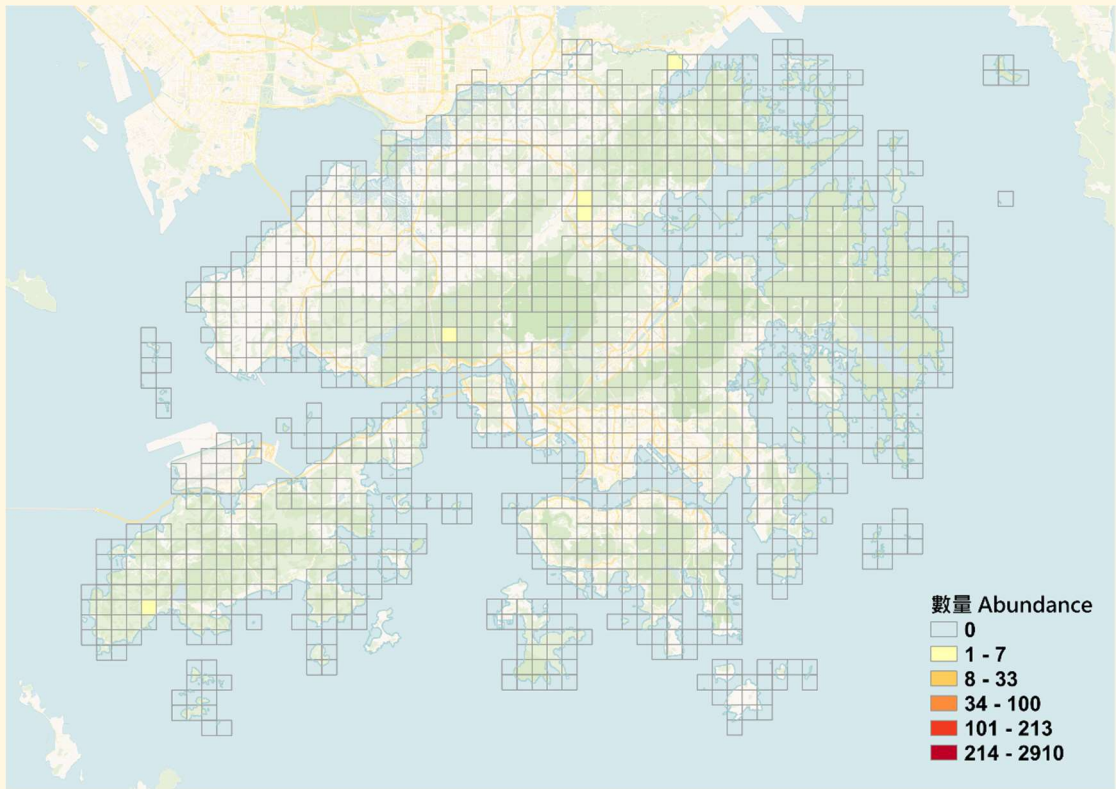
242 Bonelli's Eagle 白腹隼鷂 *Aquila fasciata*



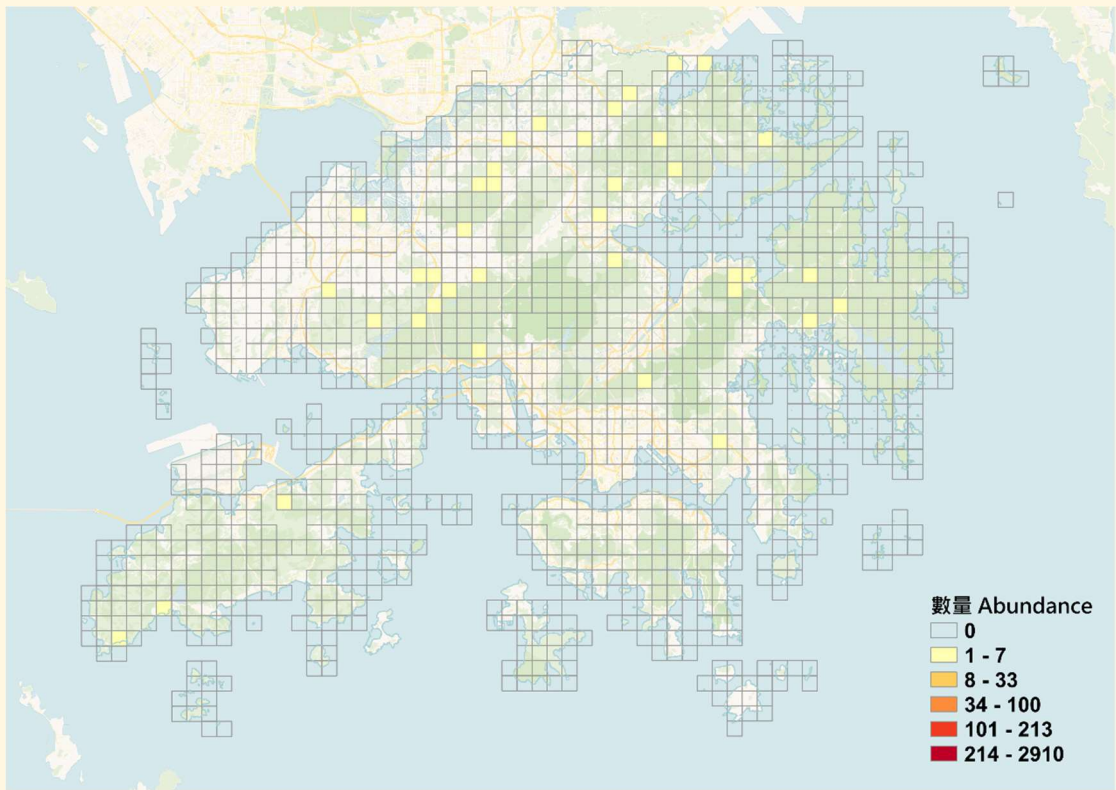
243 Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*



245 Japanese Sparrowhawk 日本松雀鷹 *Accipiter gularis*

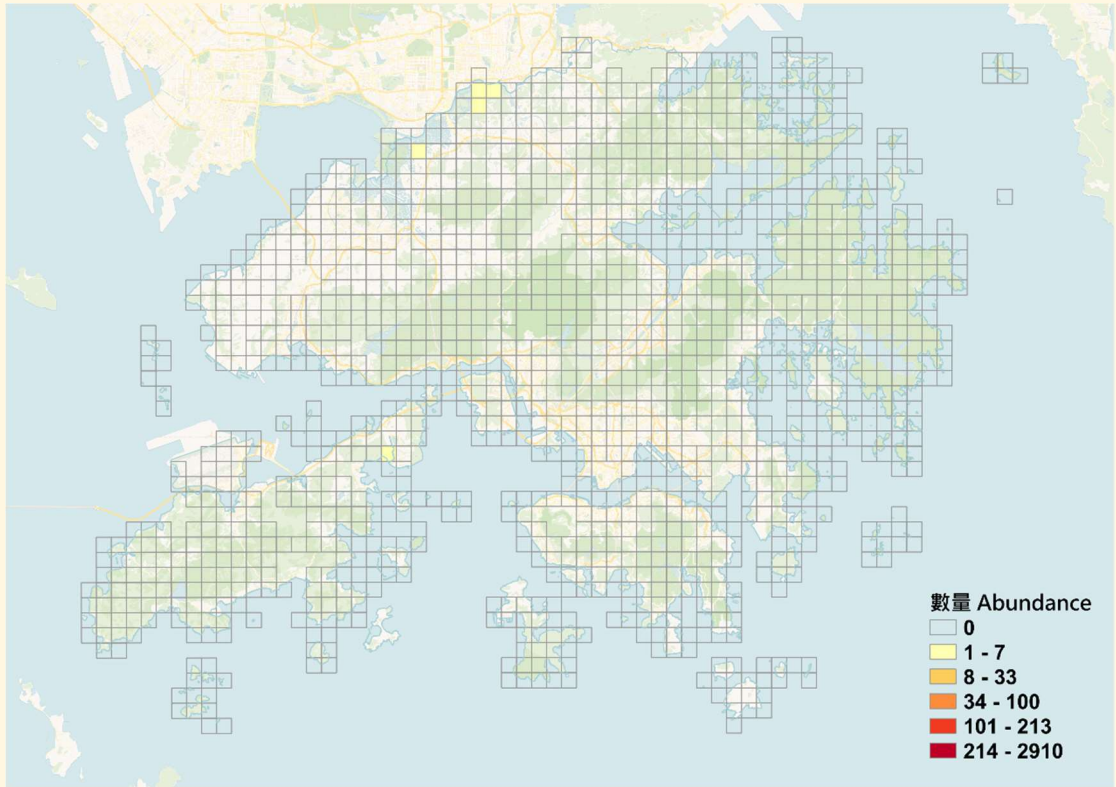


246 Besra 松雀鷹 *Accipiter virgatus*

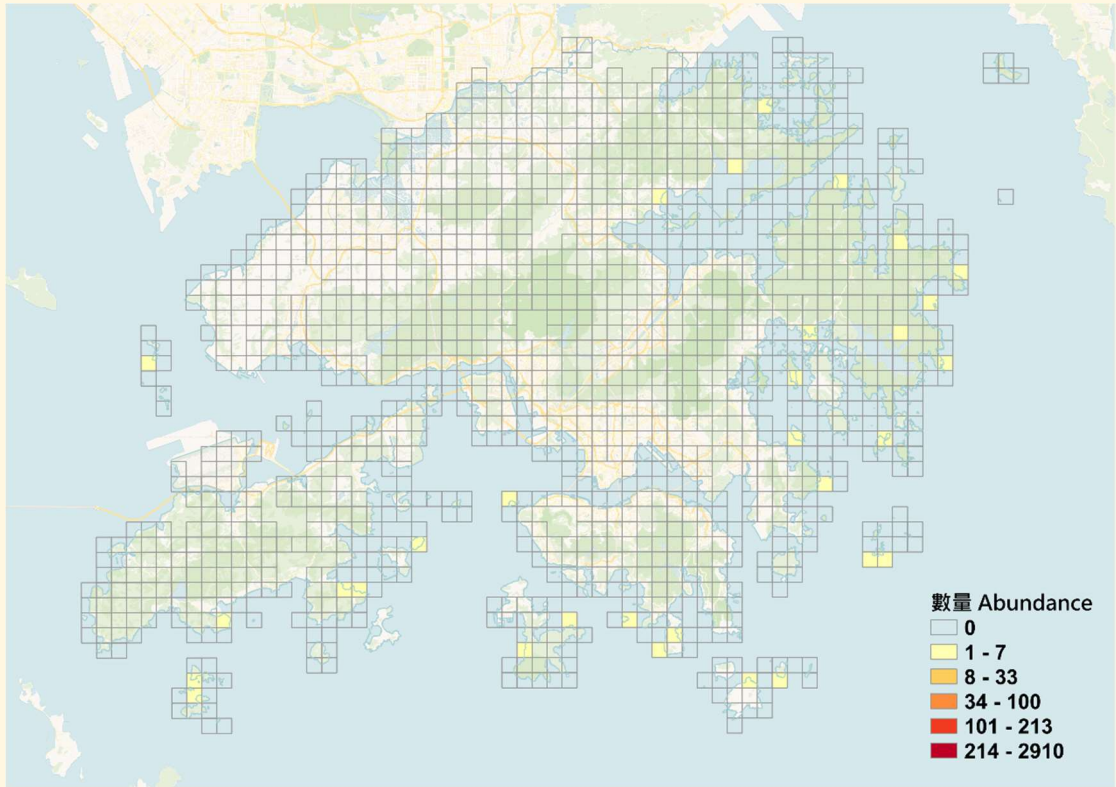




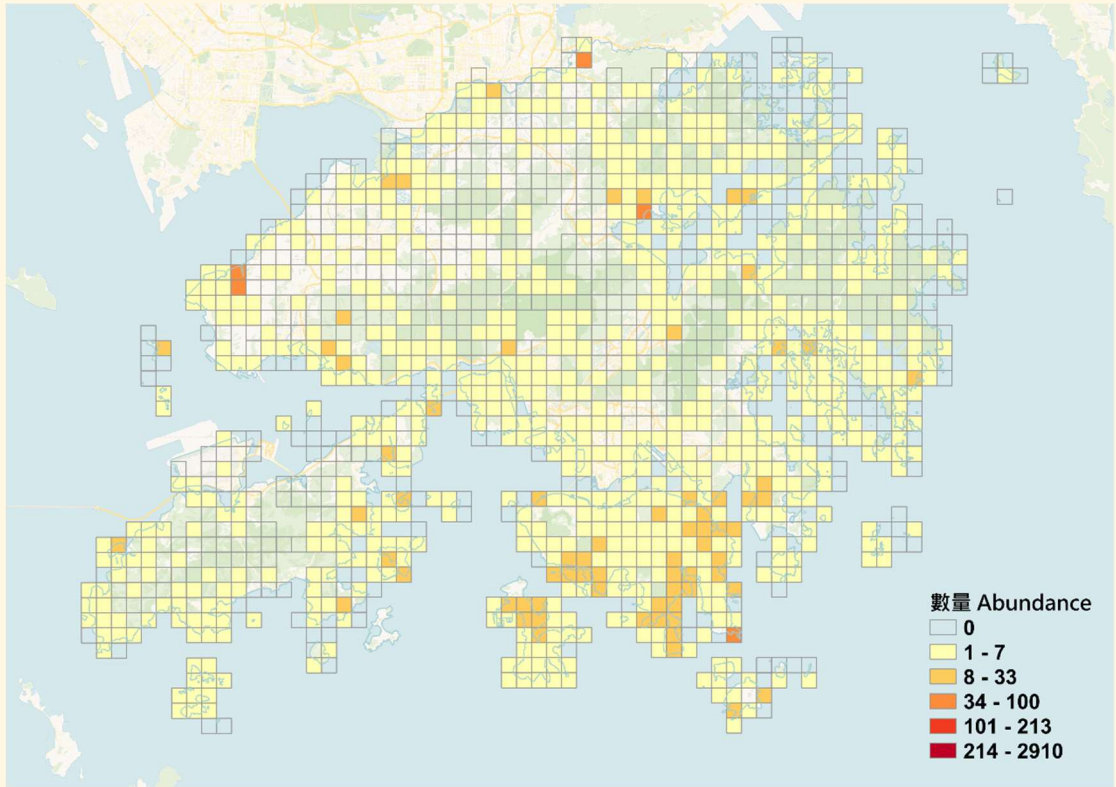
249 Eastern Marsh Harrier 白腹鷯 *Circus spilonotus*



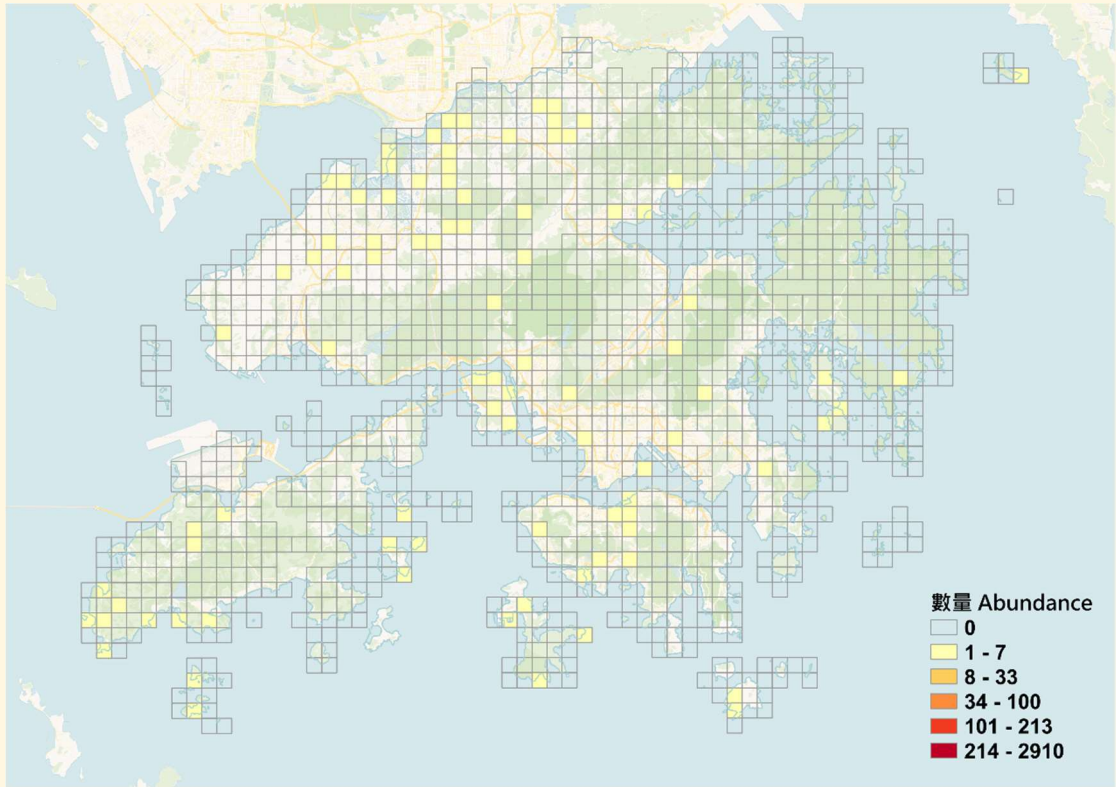
254 White-bellied Sea Eagle 白腹海鷗 *Haliaeetus leucogaster*



252 Black Kite 黑鷲 *Milvus migrans*

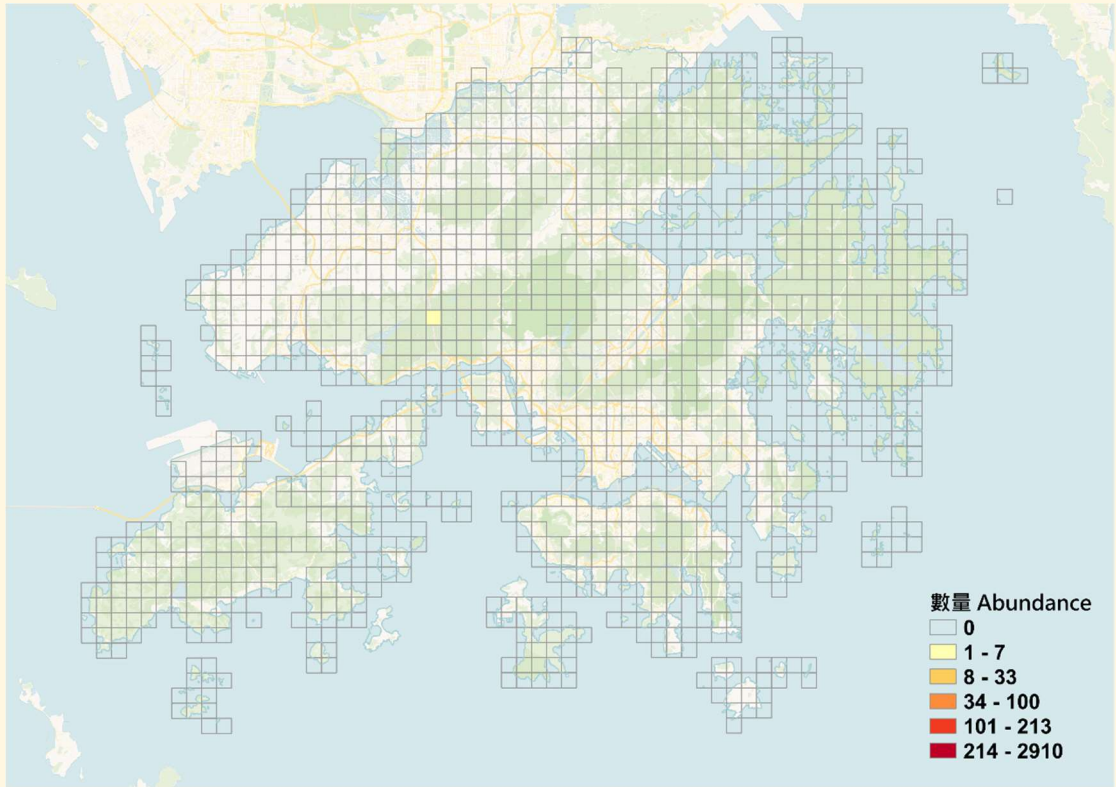


256 Eastern Buzzard 普通鷲 *Buteo japonicus*

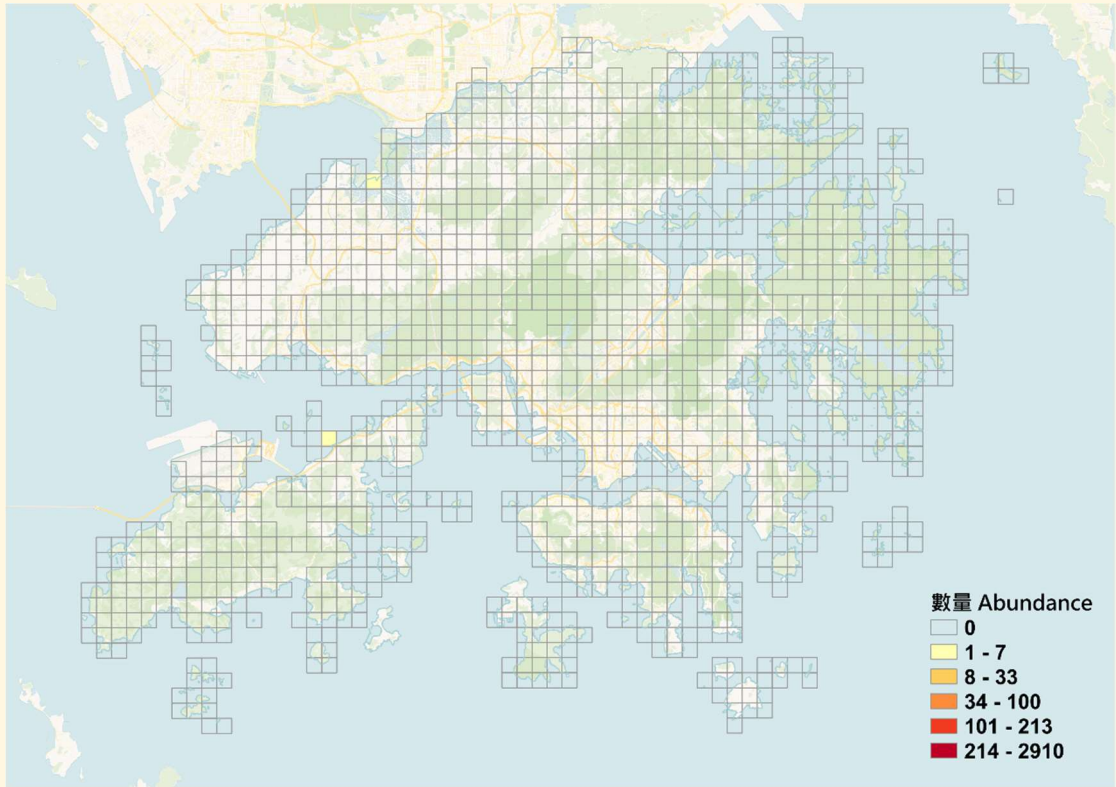




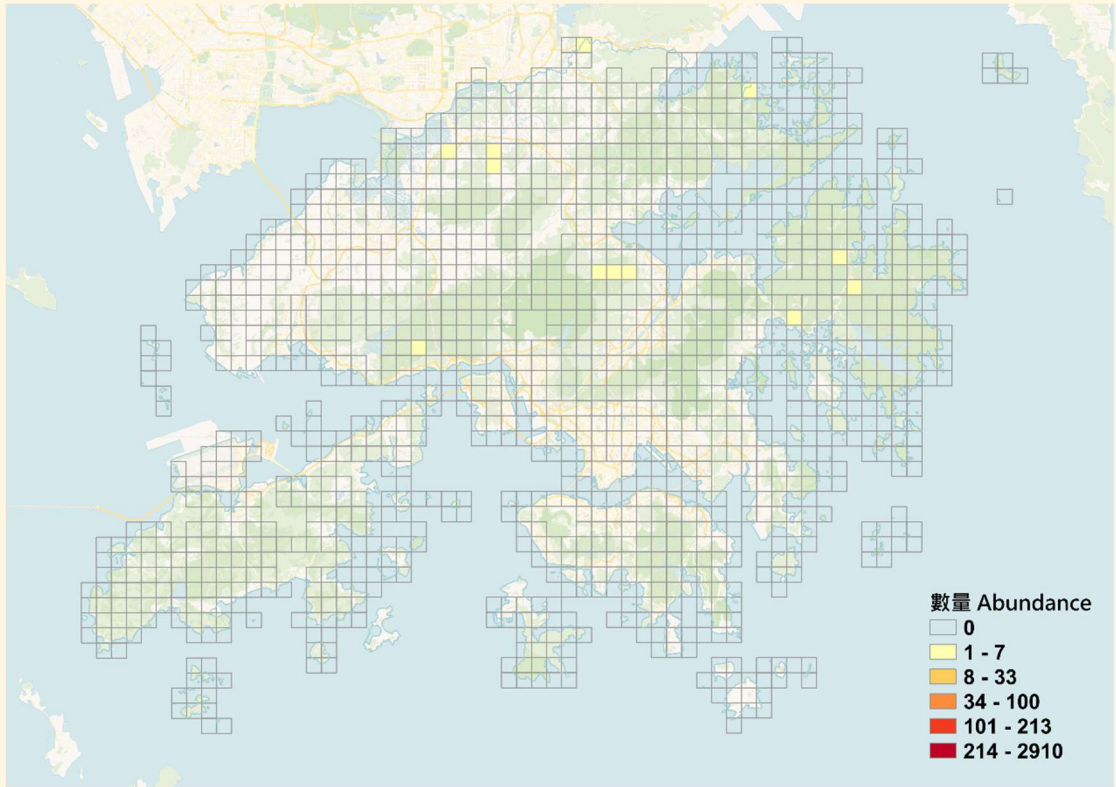
258 Collared Scops Owl 領角鴞 *Otus lettia*



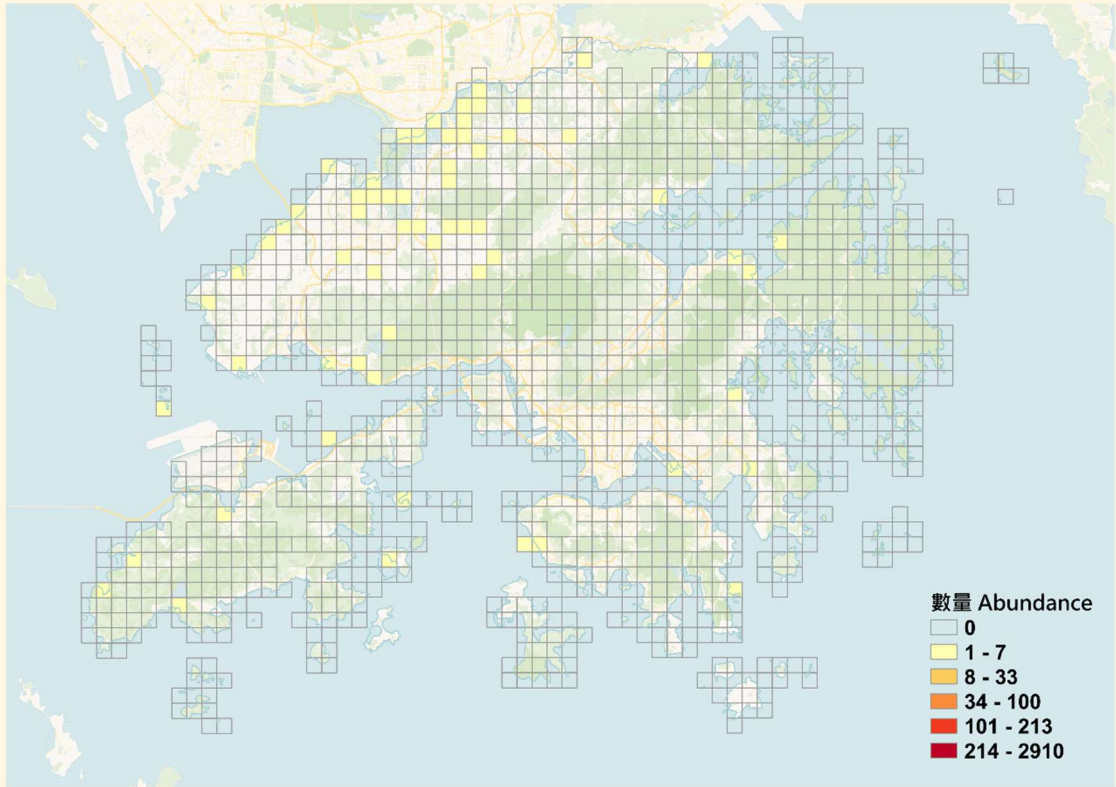
267 Eurasian Hoopoe 戴勝 *Upupa epops*



264 Asian Barred Owlet 斑頭鴞 *Glaucidium cuculoides*

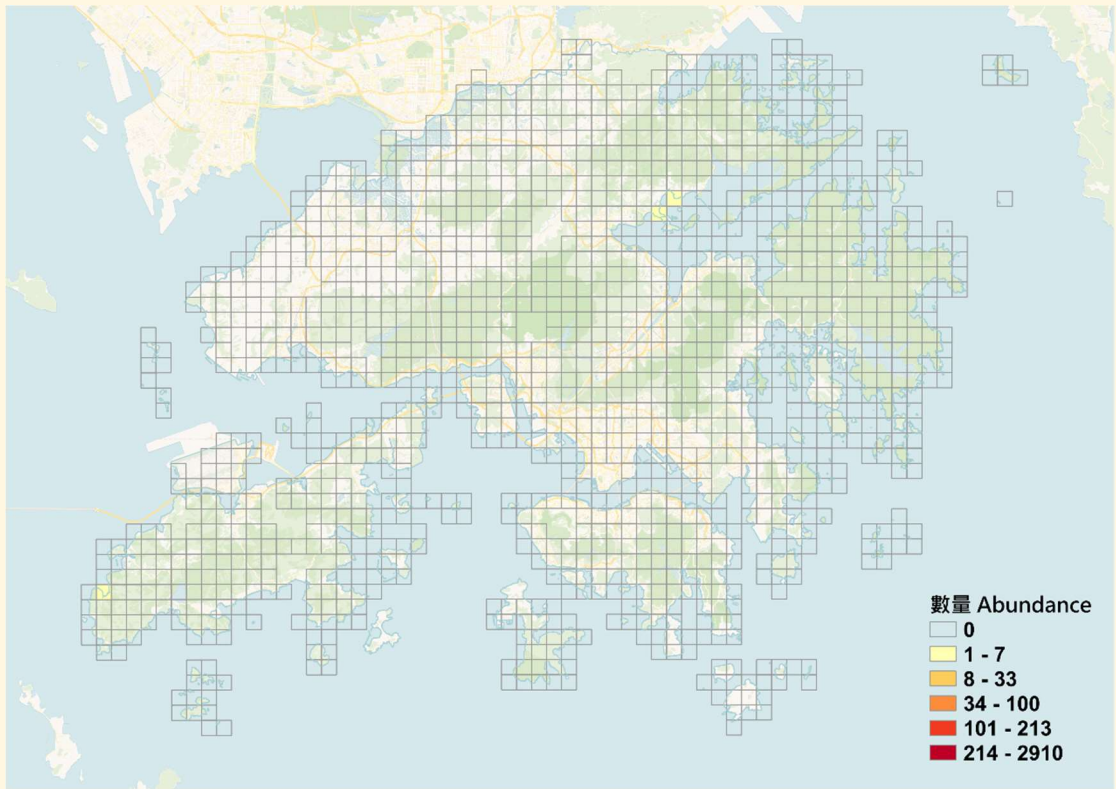


271 White-throated Kingfisher 白胸翡翠 *Halcyon smyrnensis*

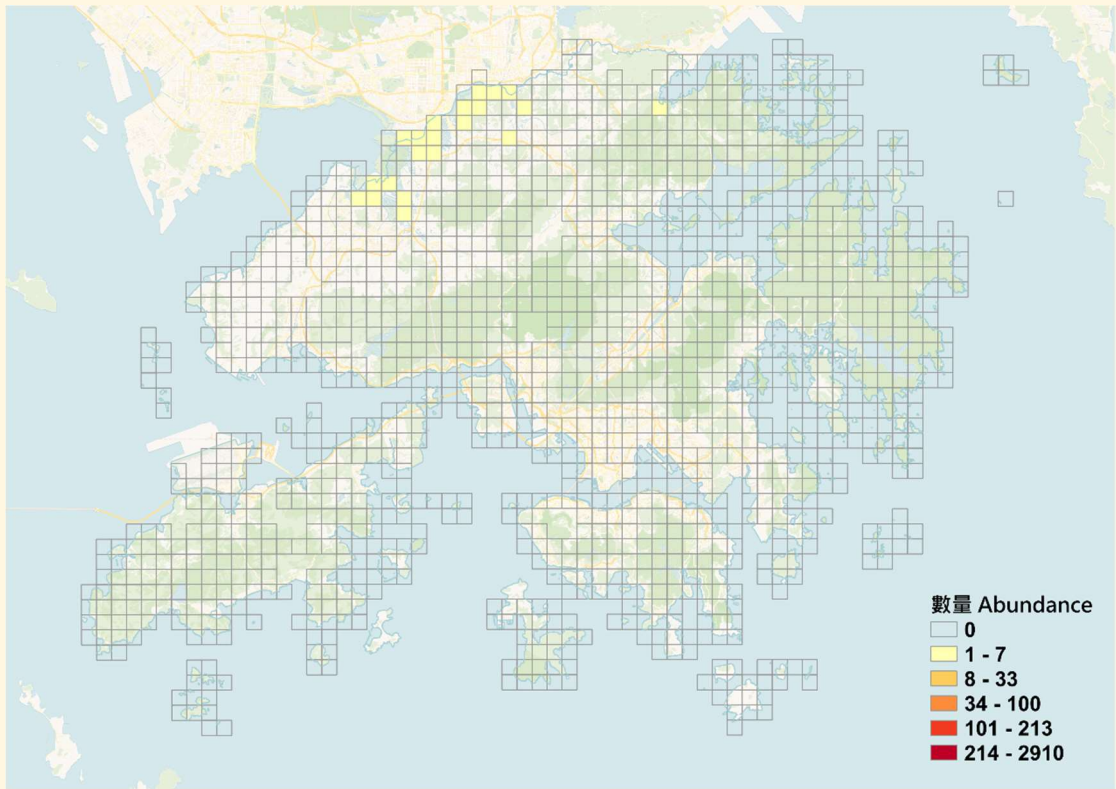




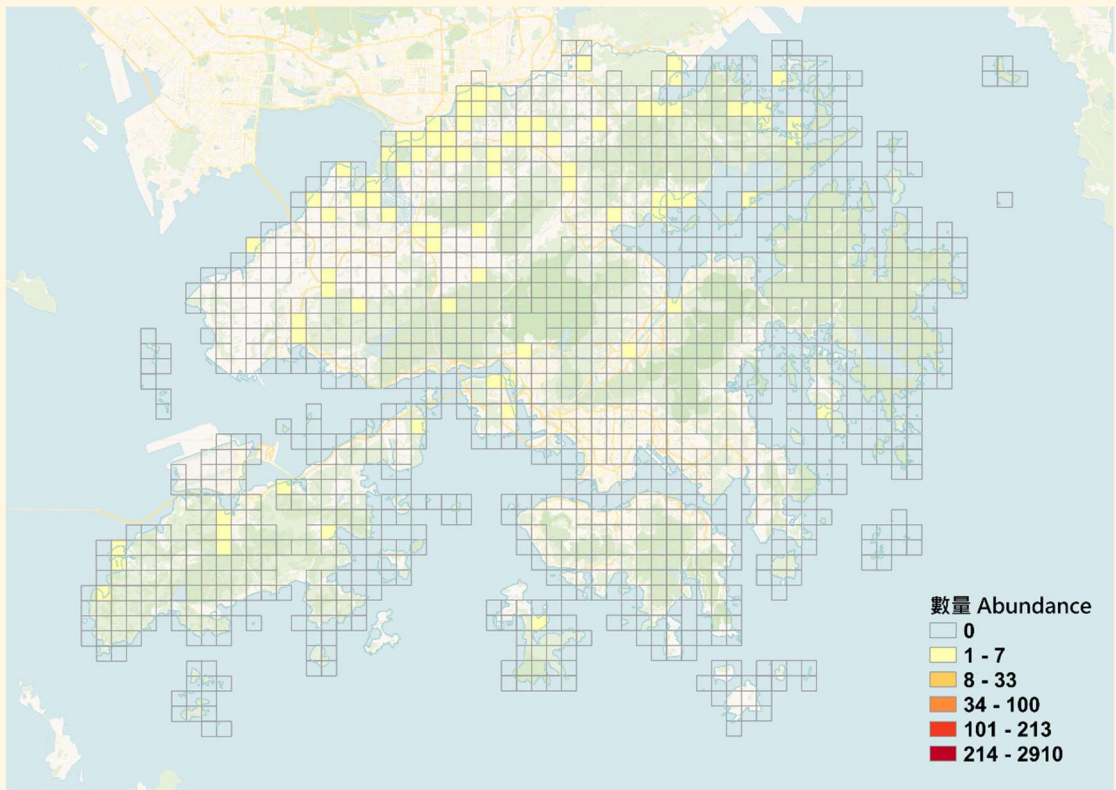
272 Black-capped Kingfisher 藍翡翠 *Halcyon pileata*



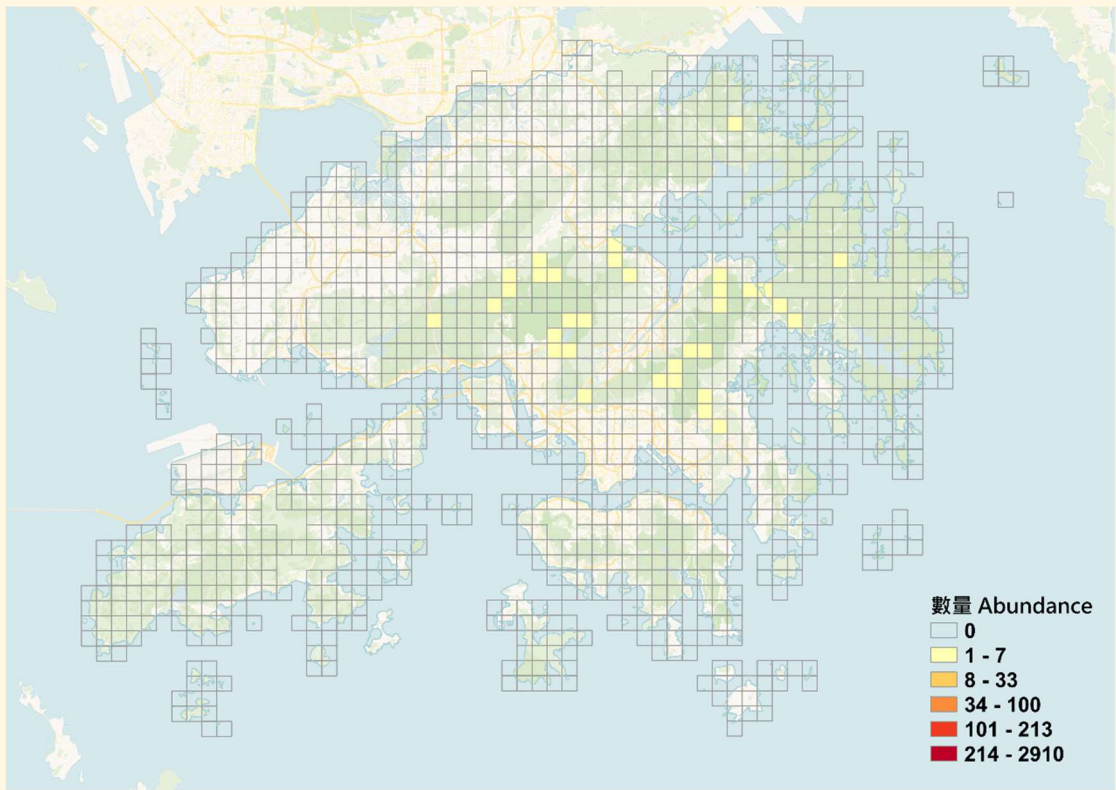
277 Pied Kingfisher 斑魚狗 *Ceryle rudis*



274 Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥 *Alcedo atthis*

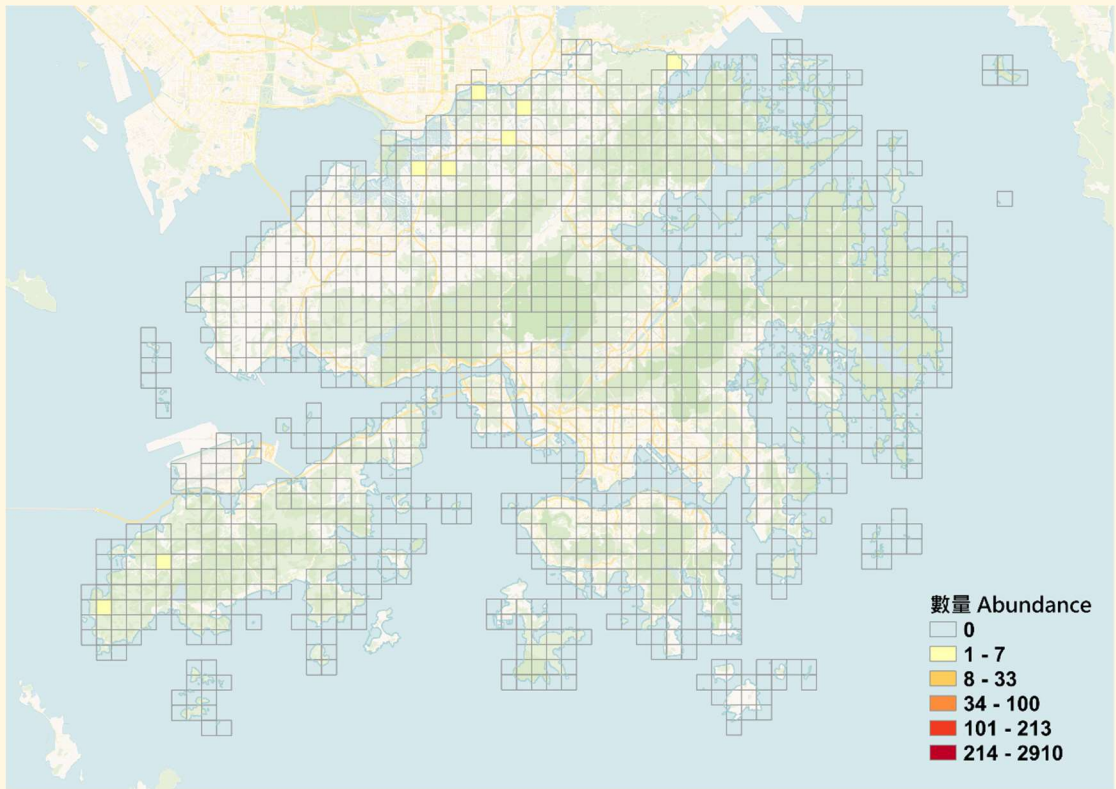


280 Great Barbet 大擬啄木鳥 *Psilopogon virens*

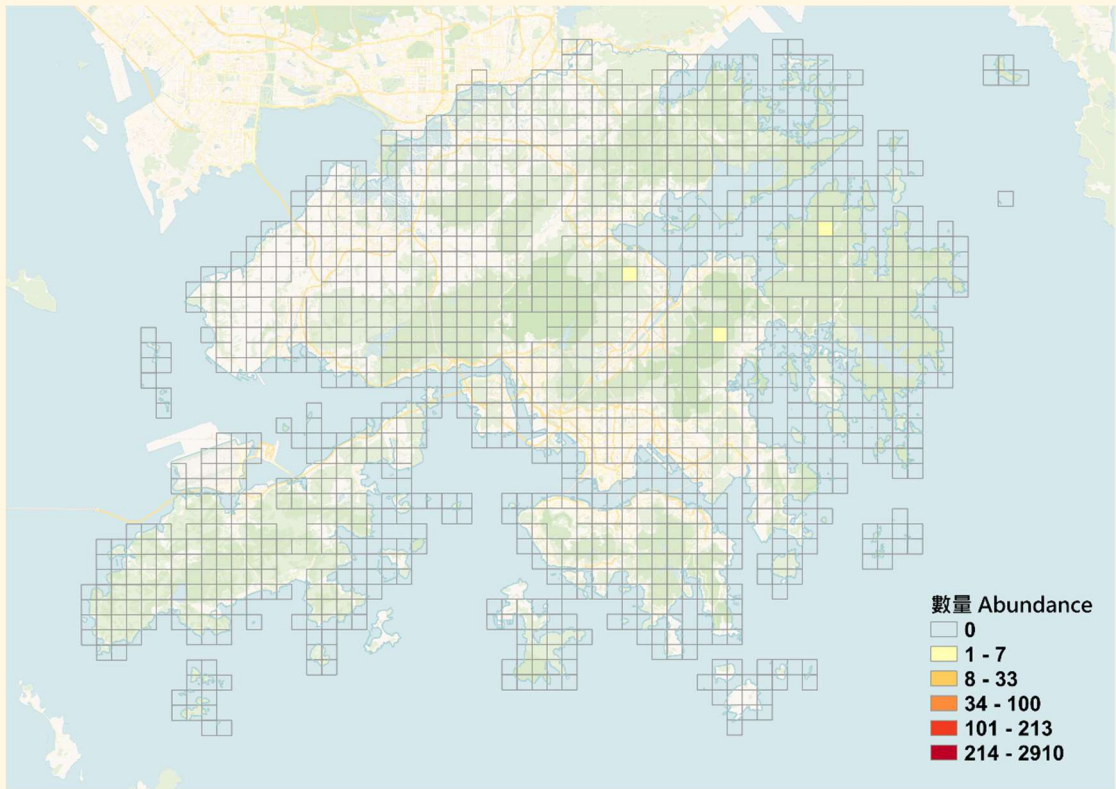




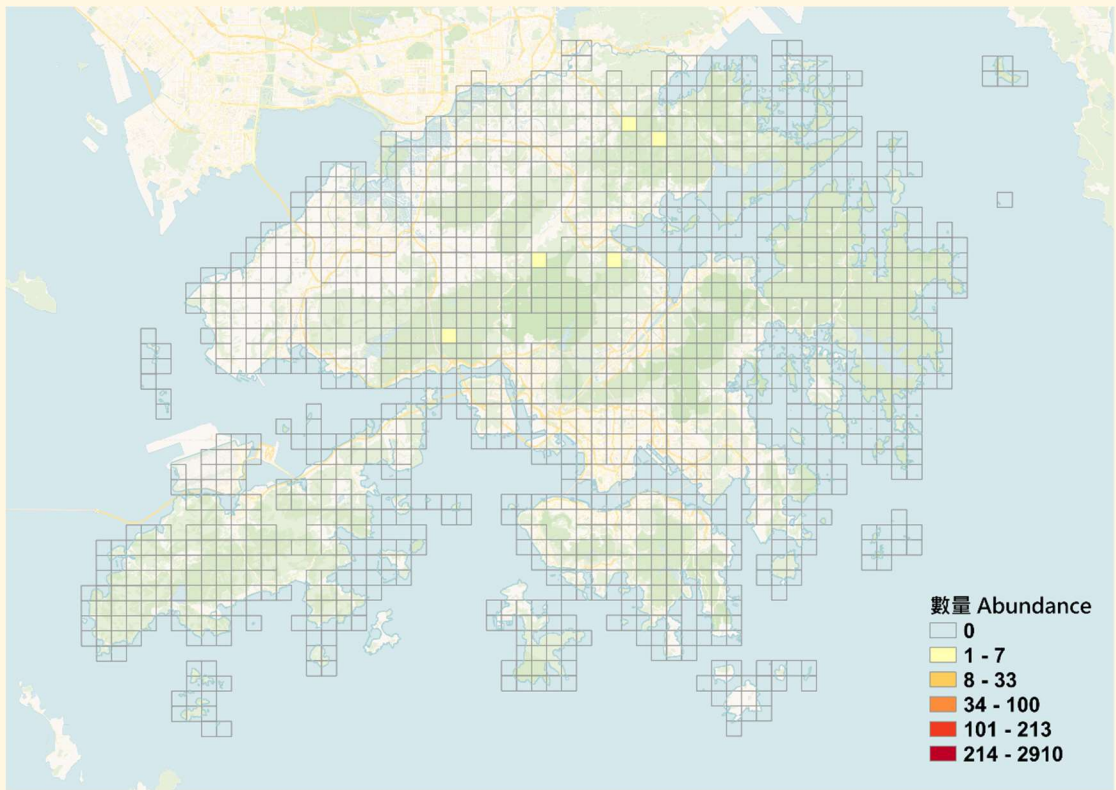
282 Eurasian Wryneck 蟻鴲 *Jynx torquilla*



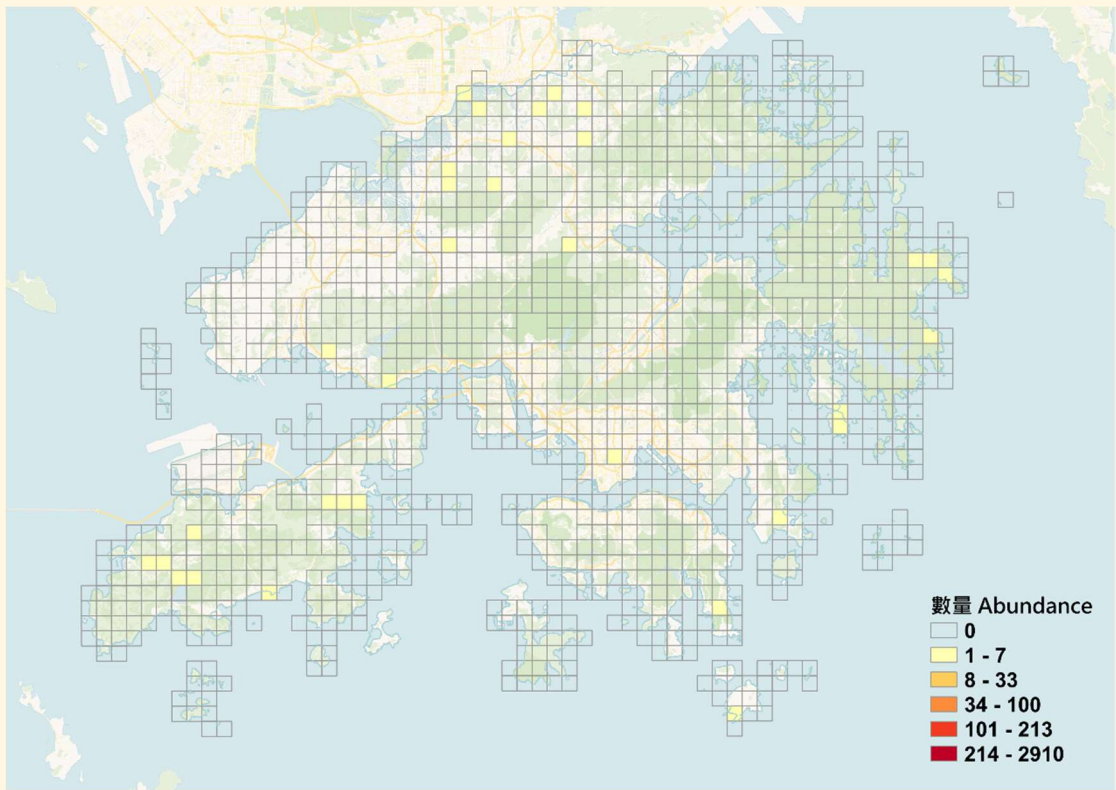
286 Bay Woodpecker 黃嘴栗啄木鳥 *Blythipicus pyrrhotis*



283 Speckled Piculet 斑姬啄木鳥 *Picumnus innominatus*

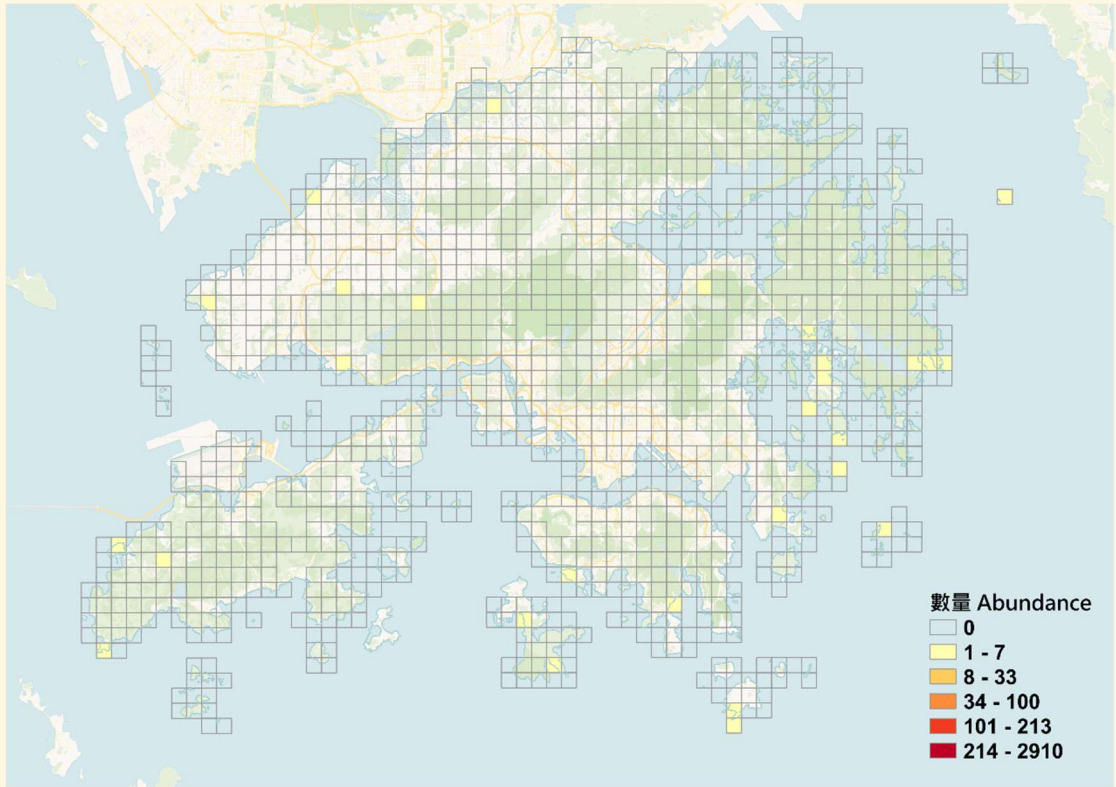


288 Common Kestrel 紅隼 *Falco tinnunculus*

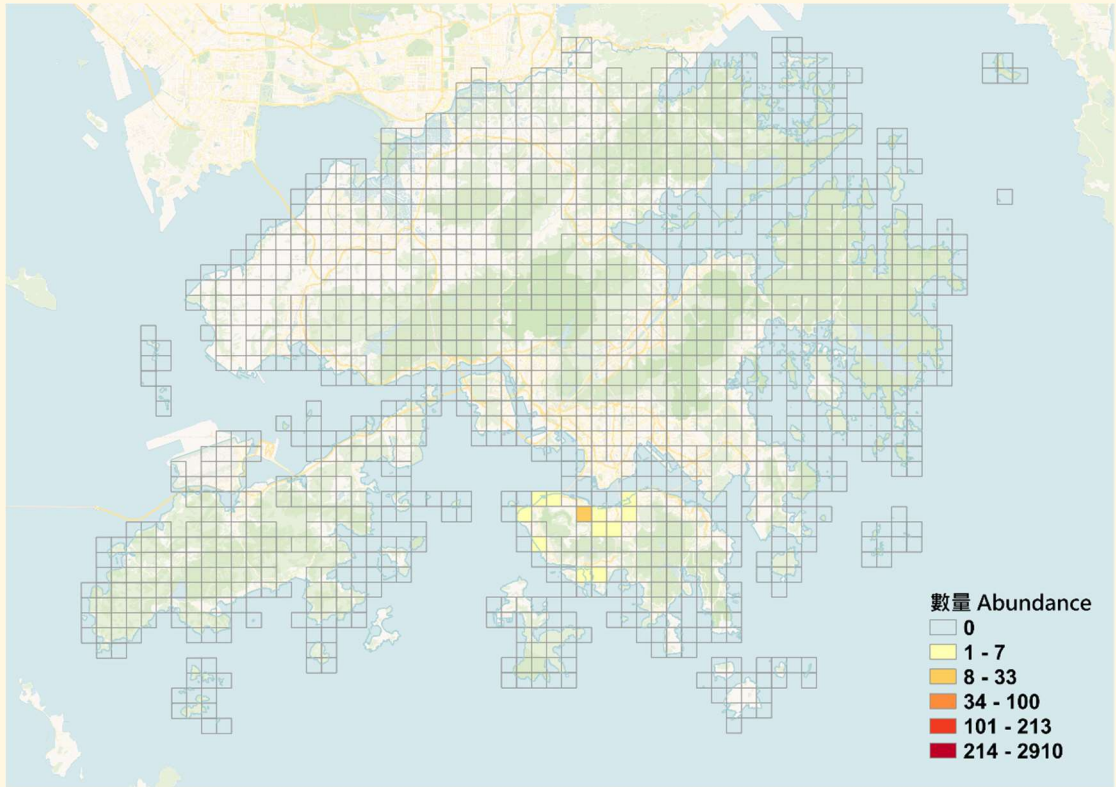




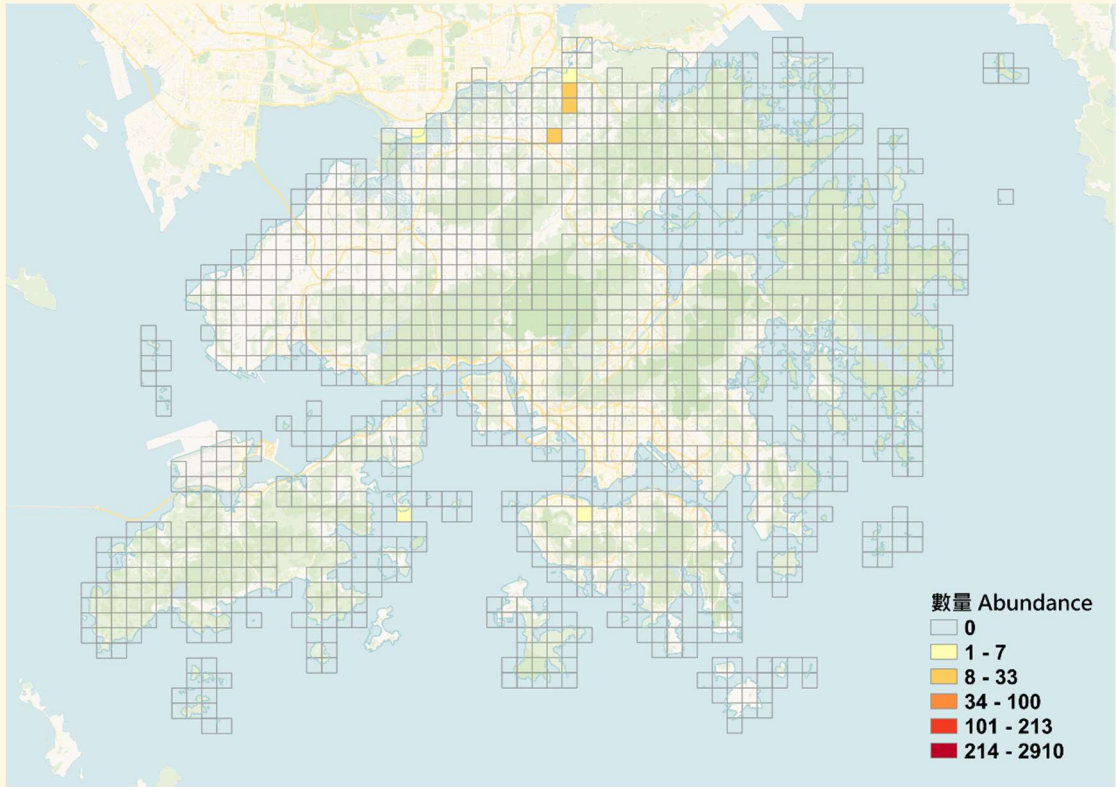
291 Peregrine Falcon 遊隼 *Falco peregrinus*



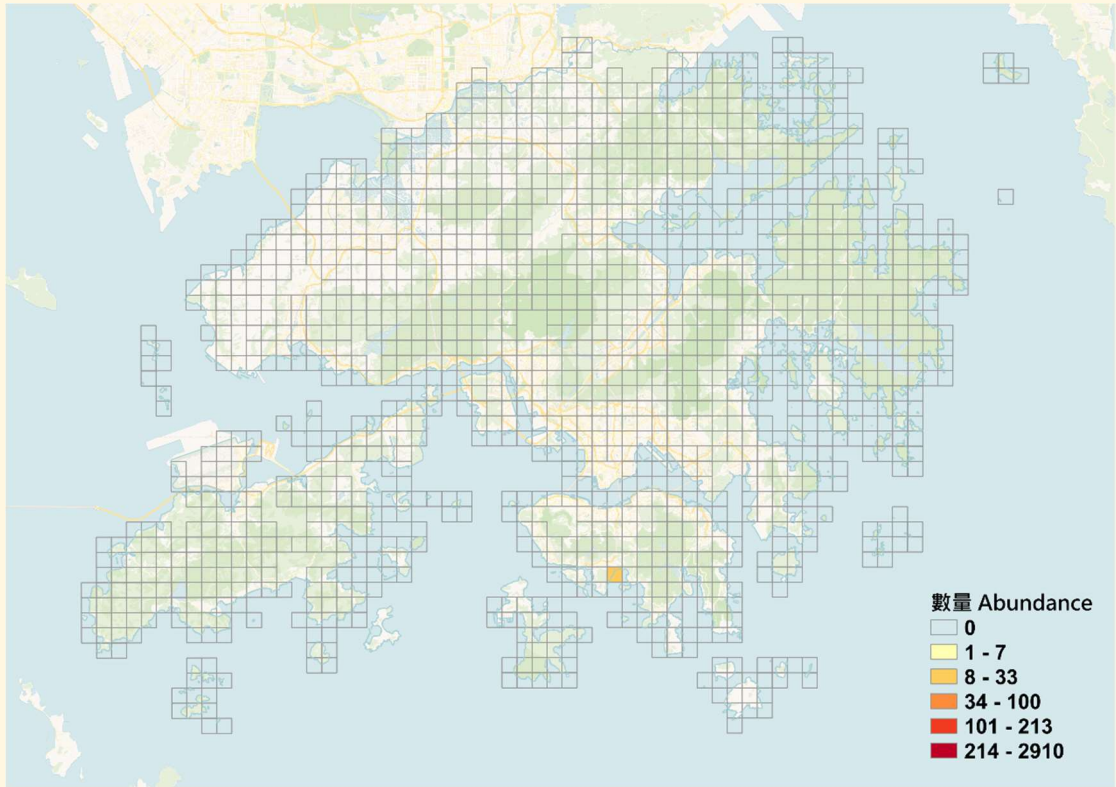
292 Yellow-crested Cockatoo 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 *Cacatua sulphurea*



293 Alexandrine Parakeet 亞歷山大鸚鵡 *Psittacula eupatria*

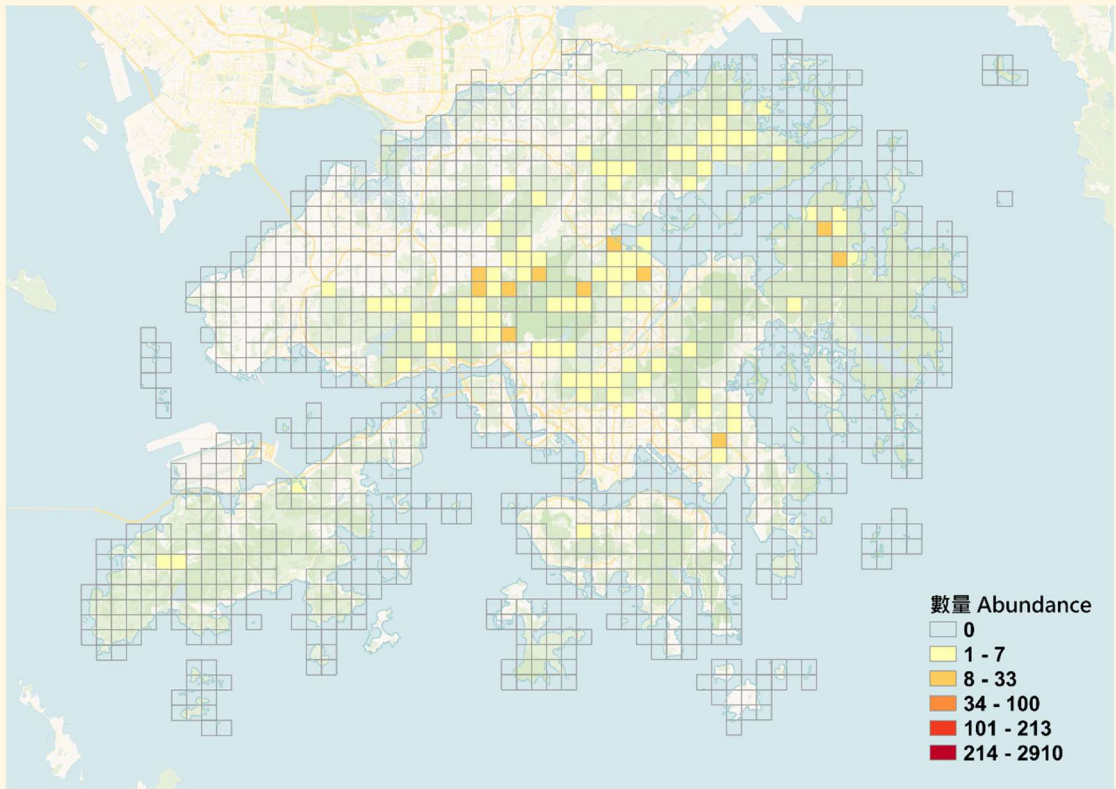


294 Rose-ringed Parakeet 紅領綠鸚鵡 *Psittacula krameri*

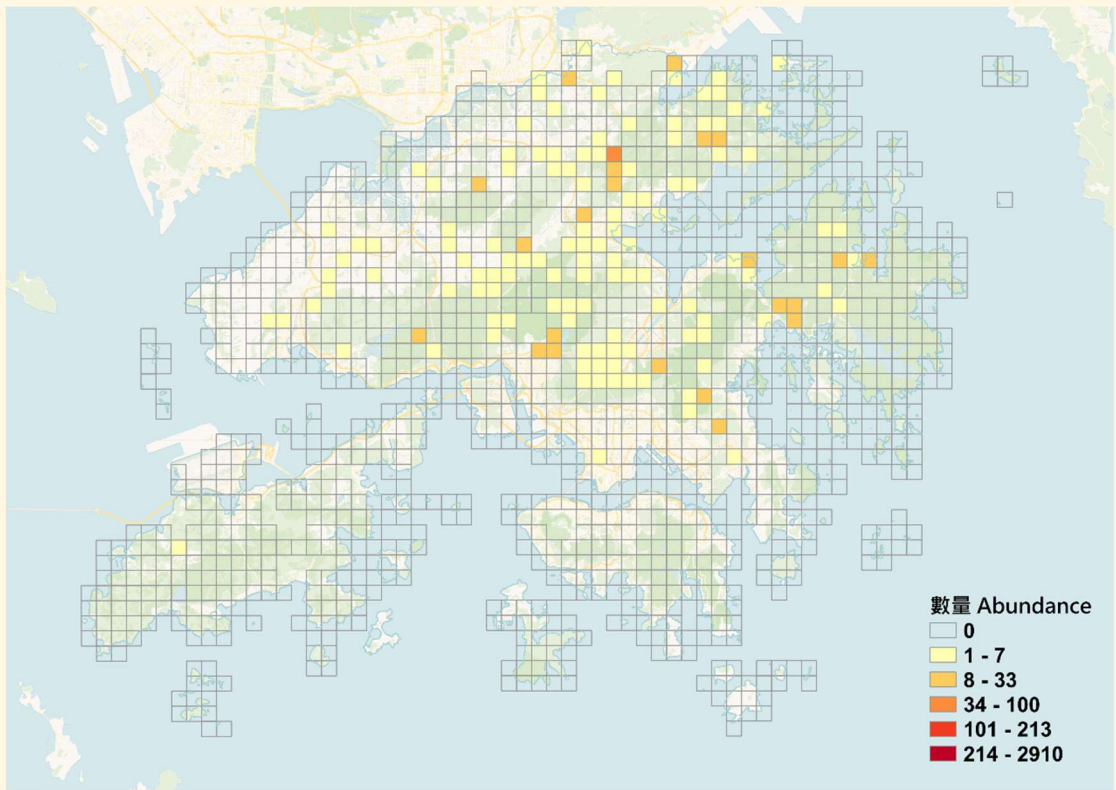




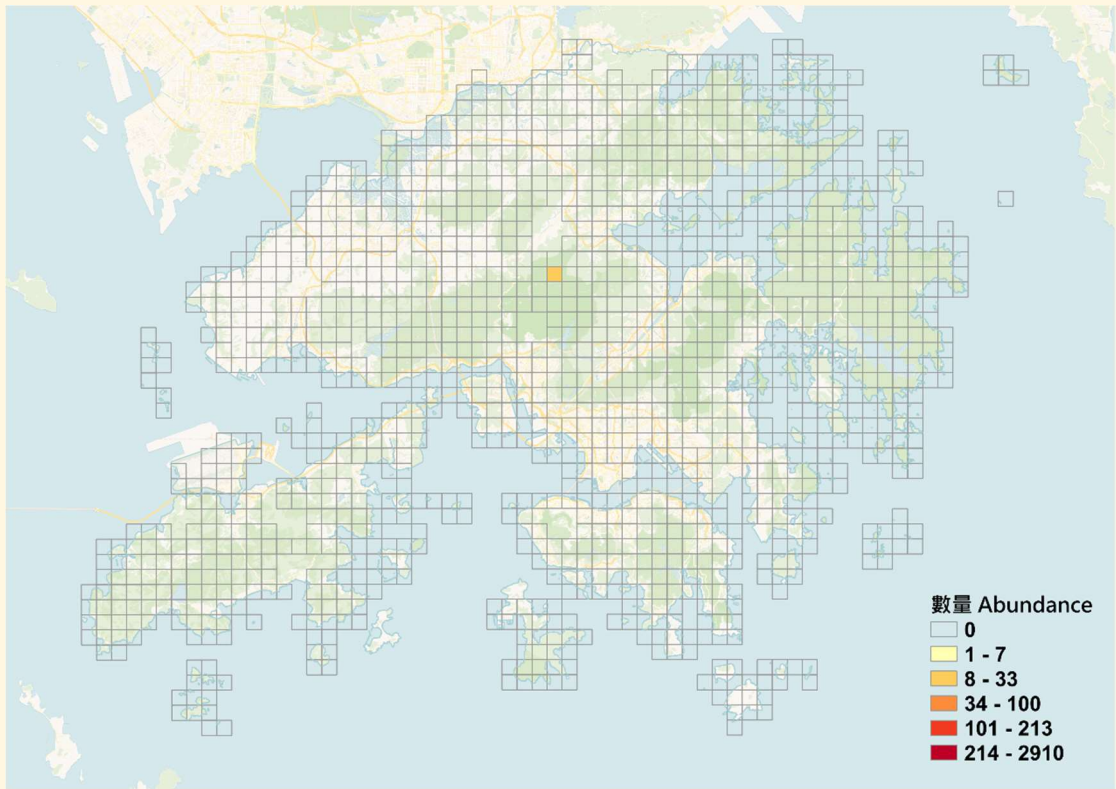
298 Grey-chinned Minivet 灰喉山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus solaris*



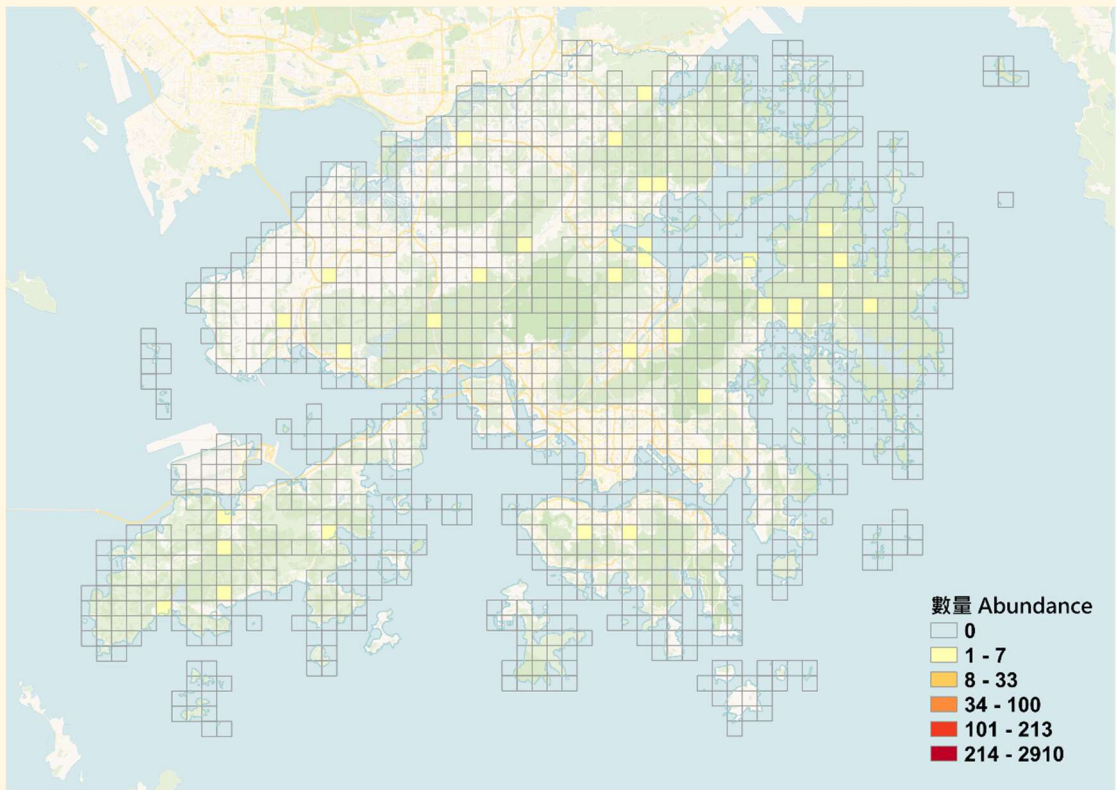
299 Scarlet Minivet 赤紅山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus speciosus*



300 Ashy Minivet 灰山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus divaricatus*

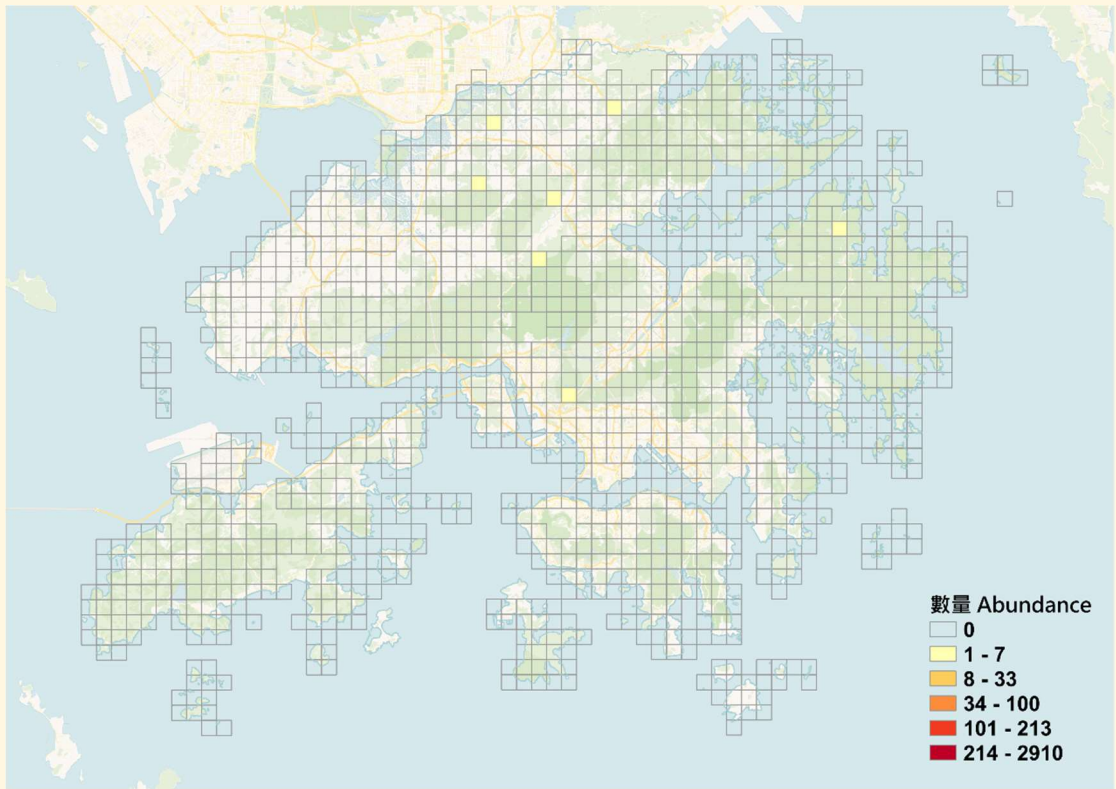


303 Black-winged Cuckooshrike 暗灰鶇鶇 *Lalage melaschistos*

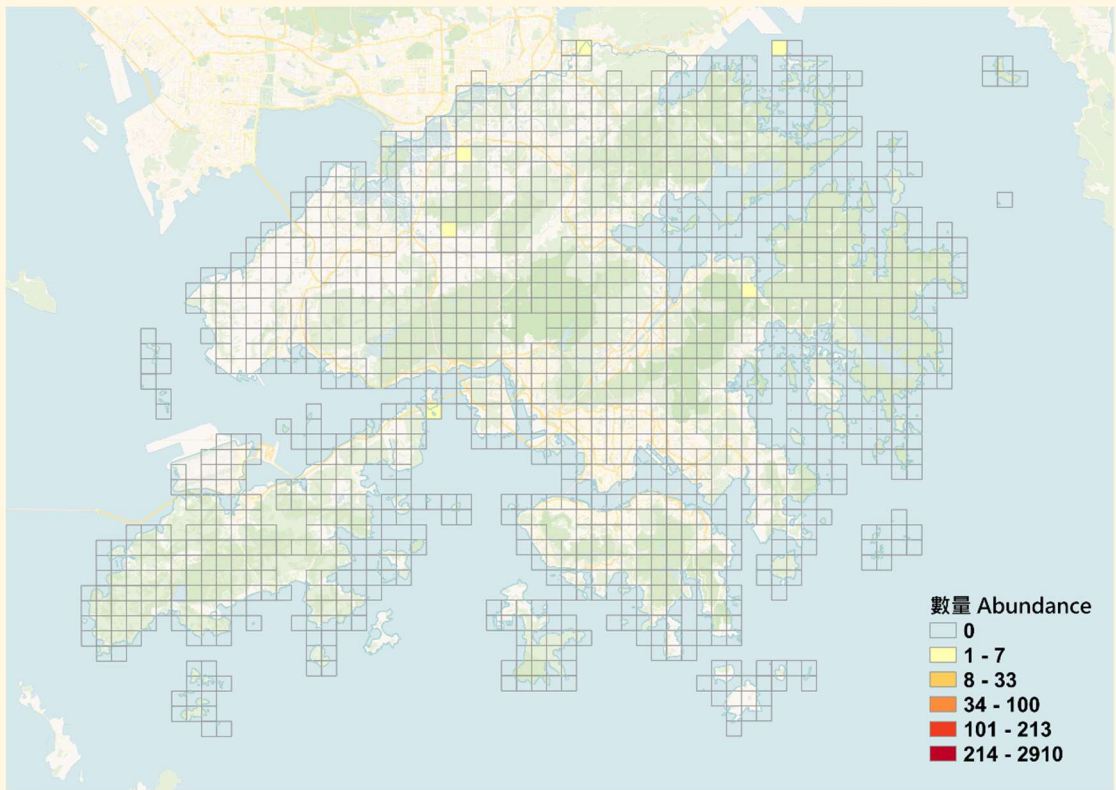




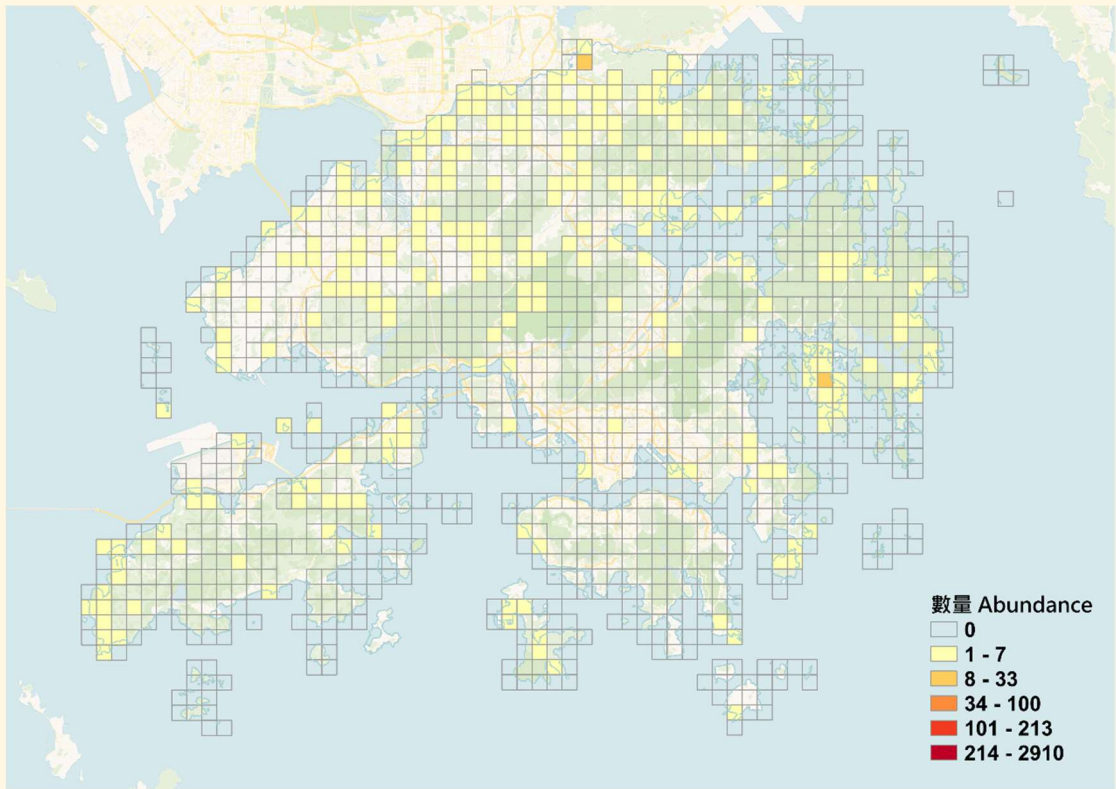
305 Bull-headed Shrike 牛頭伯勞 *Lanius bucephalus*



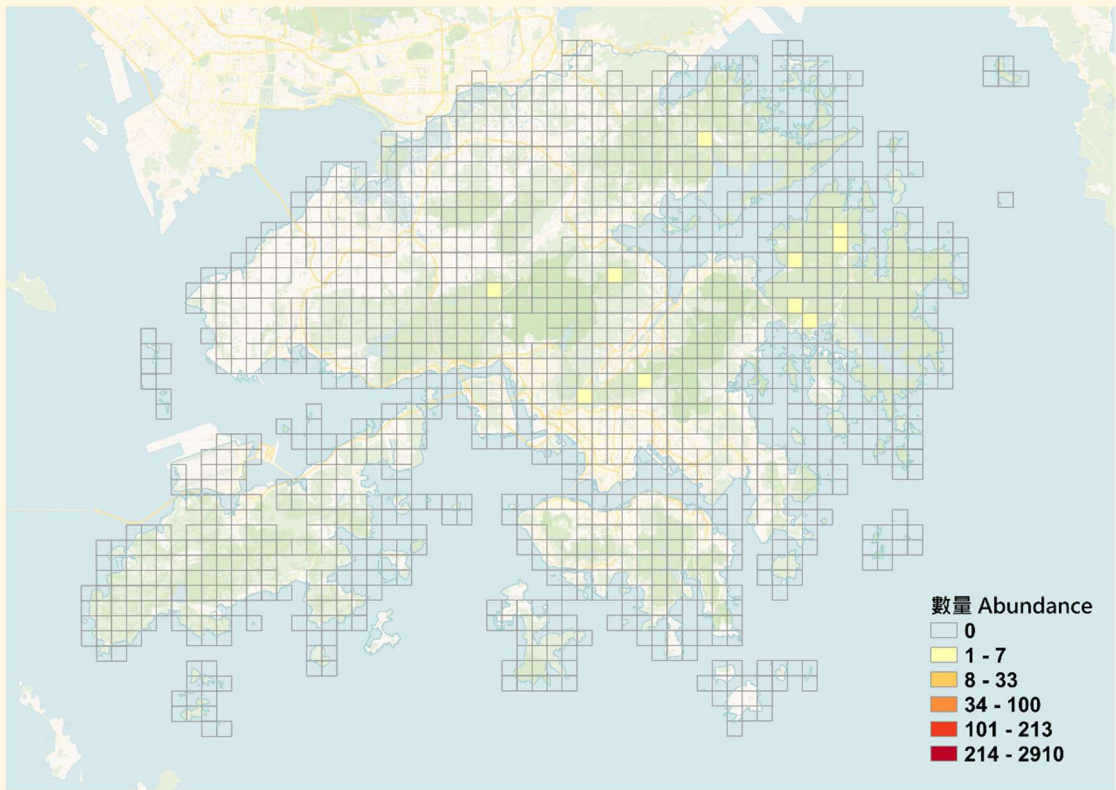
306 Brown Shrike 紅尾伯勞 *Lanius cristatus*



308 Long-tailed Shrike 棕背伯勞 *Lanius schach*

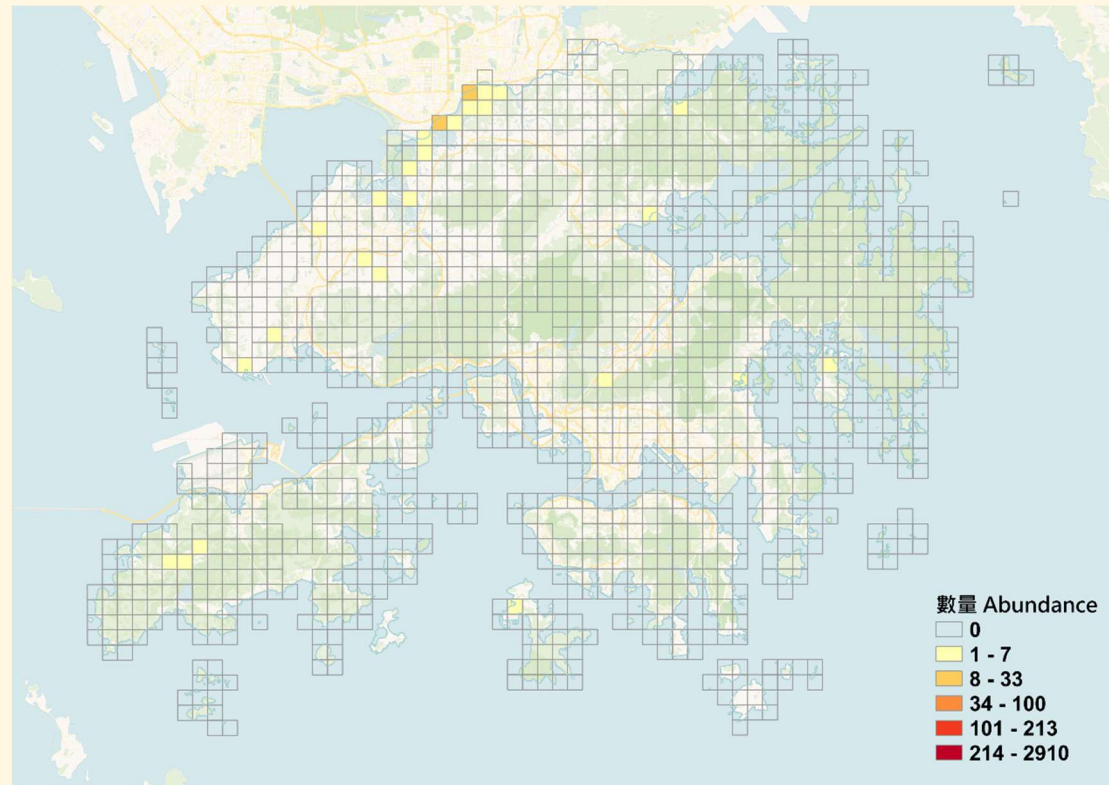


310 White-bellied Erpornis 白腹鳳鵒 *Erpornis zantholeuca*

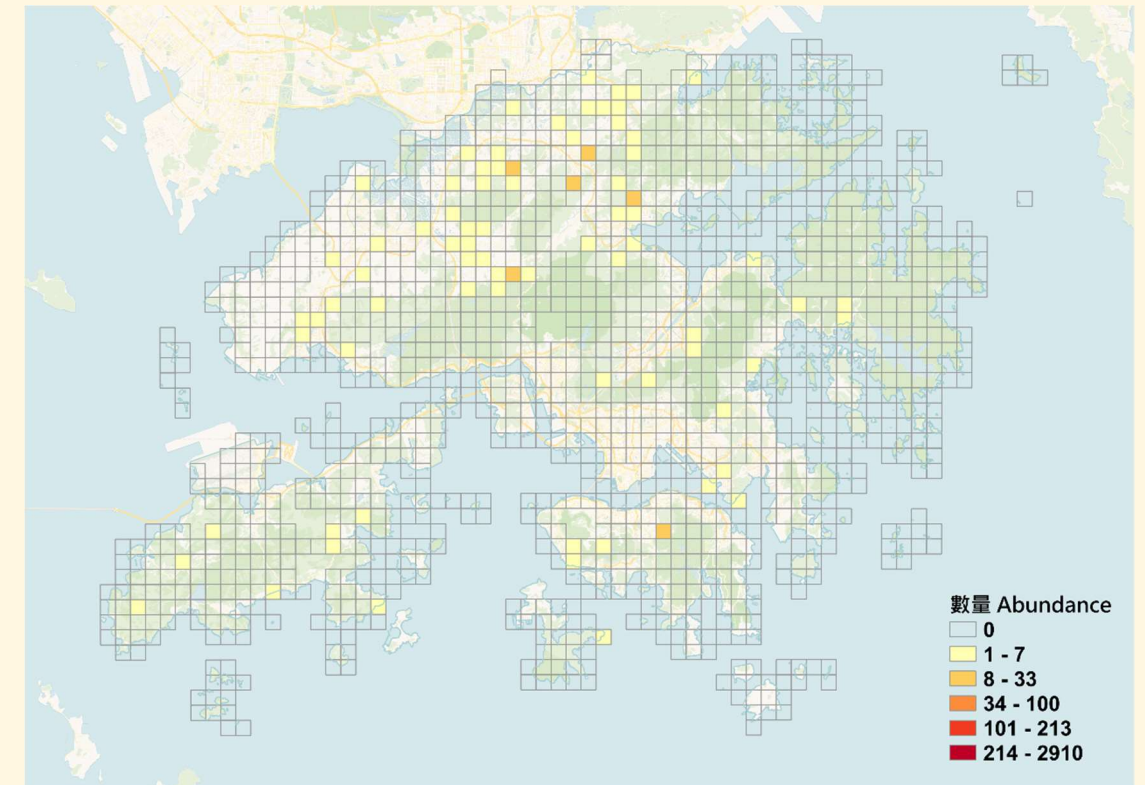




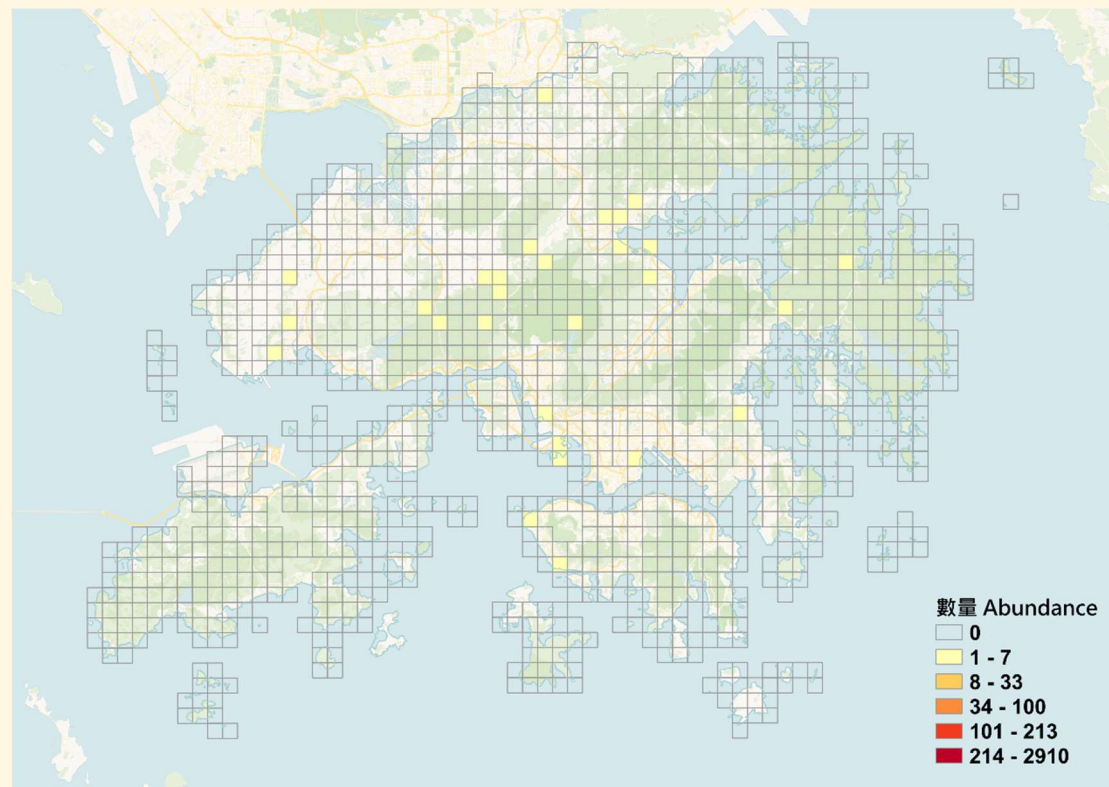
313 Black Drongo 黑卷尾 *Dicrurus macrocercus*



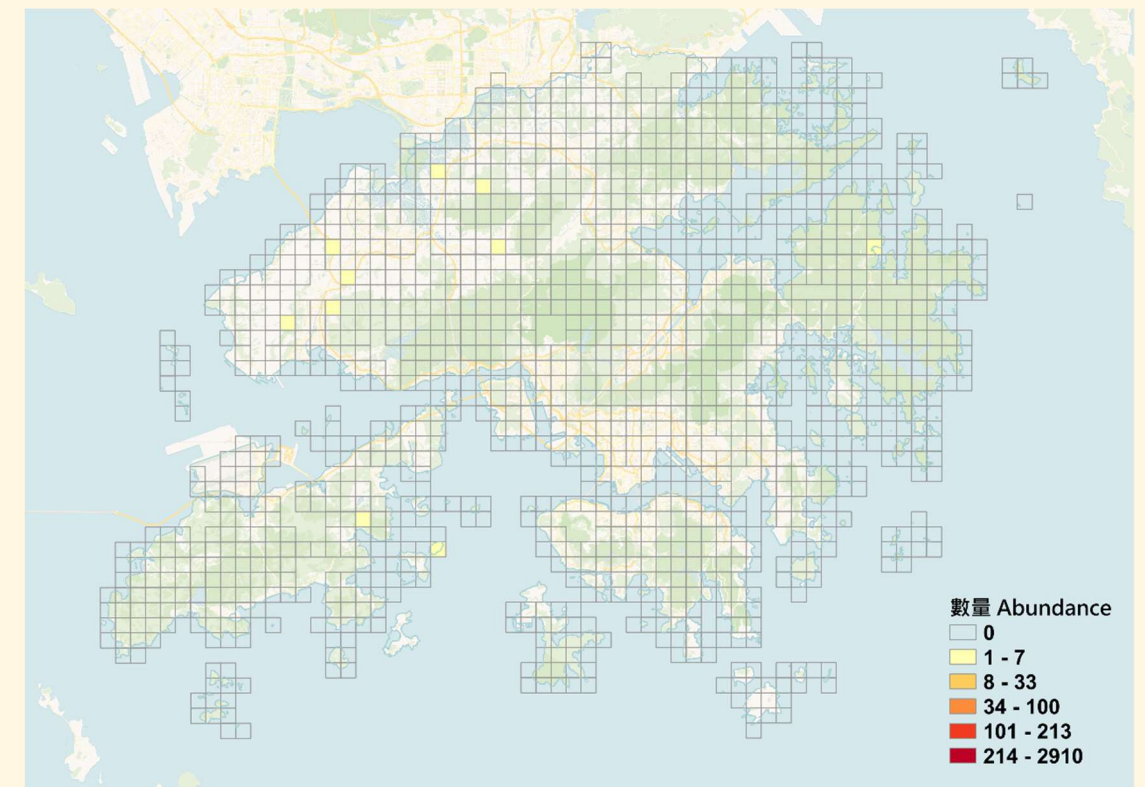
316 Hair-crested Drongo 髮冠卷尾 *Dicrurus hottentottus*



314 Ashy Drongo 灰卷尾 *Dicrurus leucophaeus*

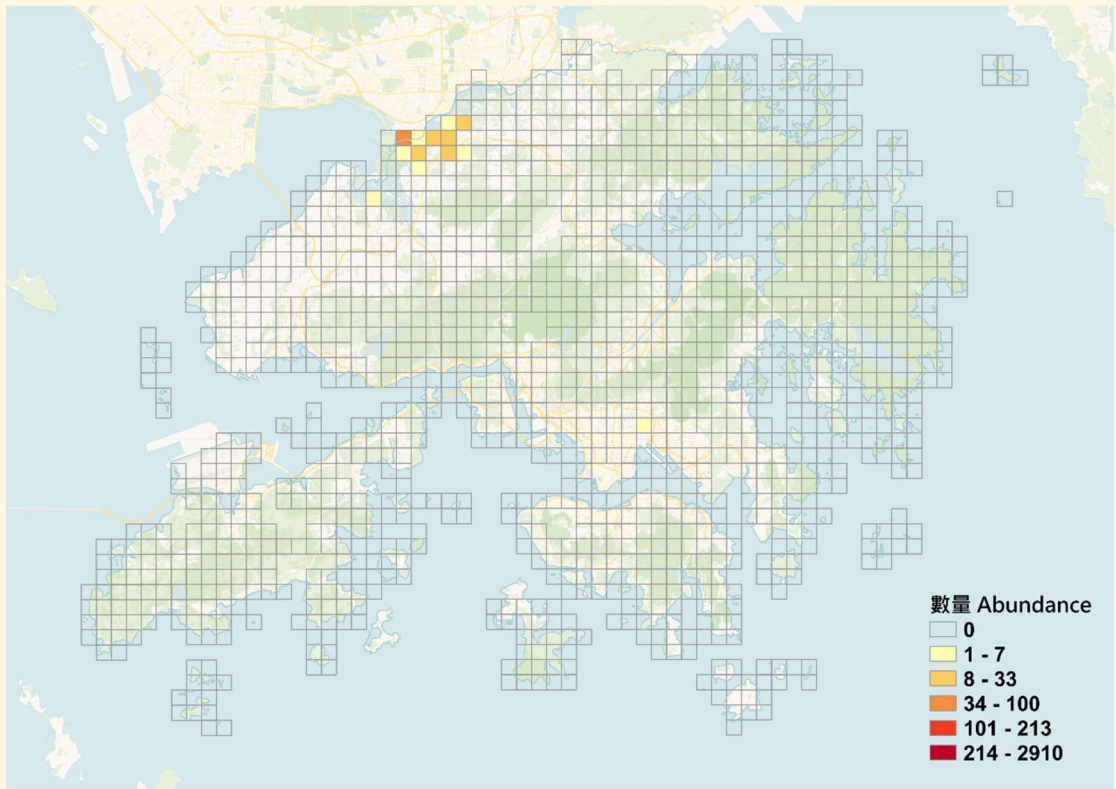


317 Black-naped Monarch 黑枕王鶯 *Hypothymis azurea*

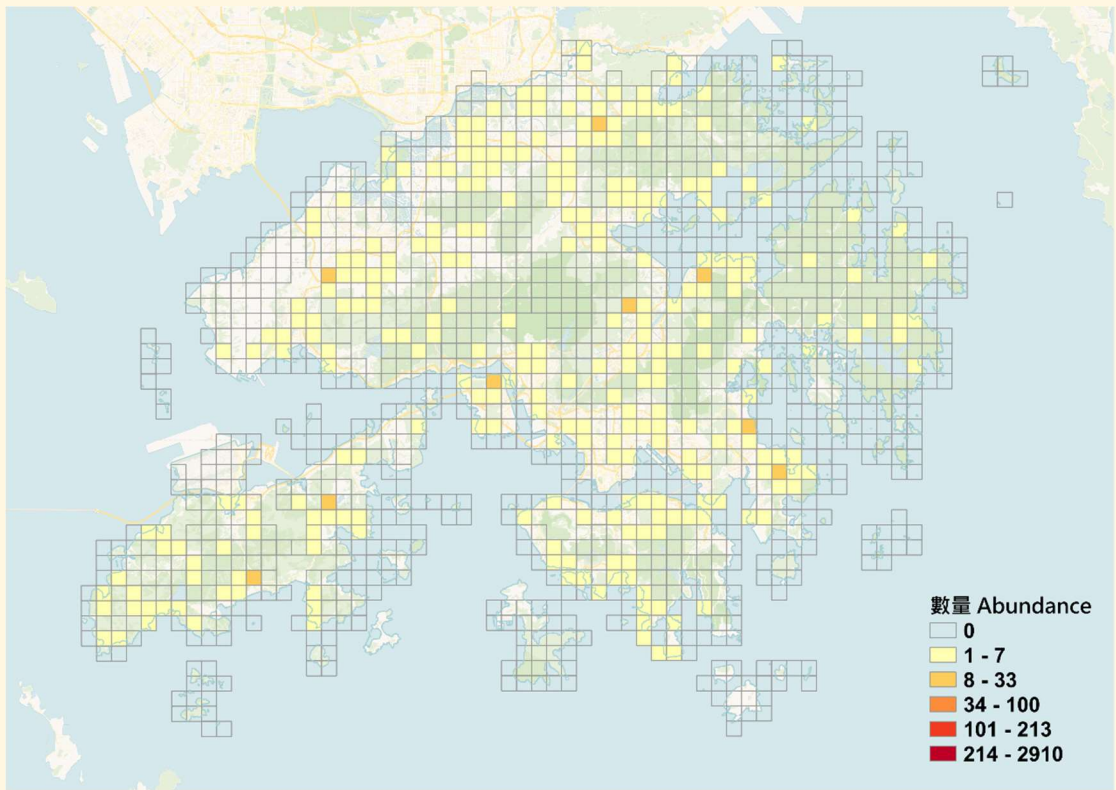




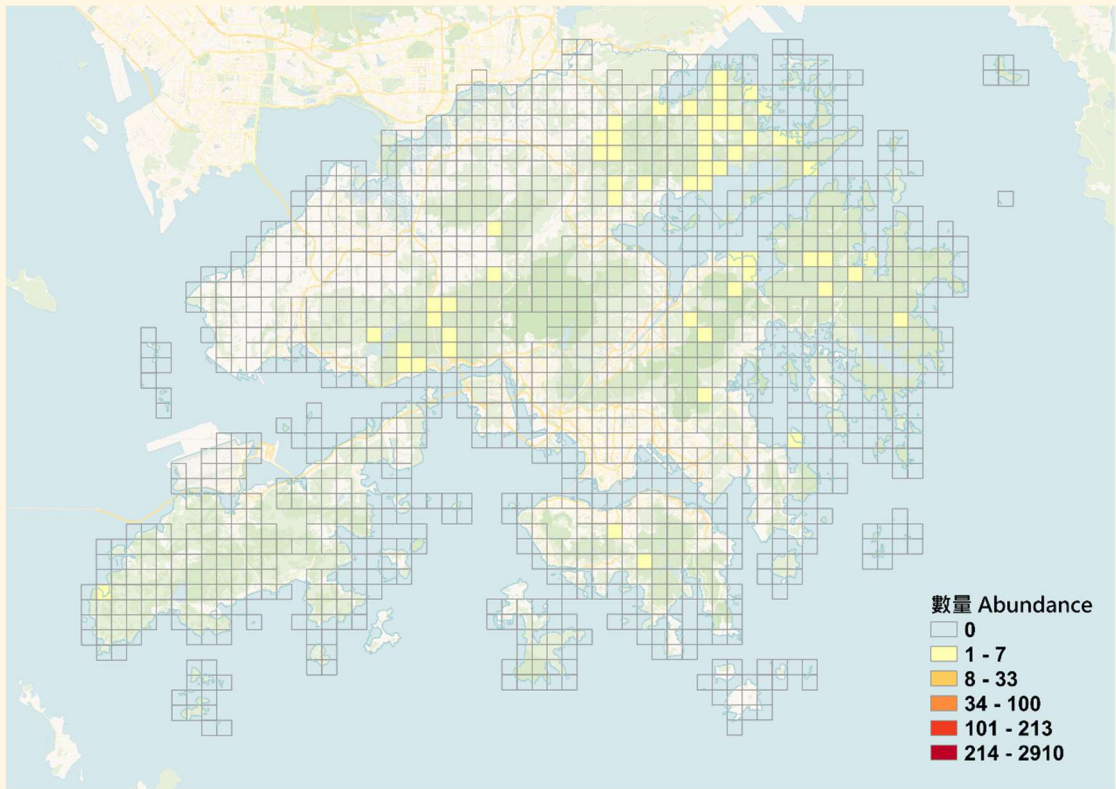
321 Azure-winged Magpie 灰喜鵲 *Cyanopica cyanus*



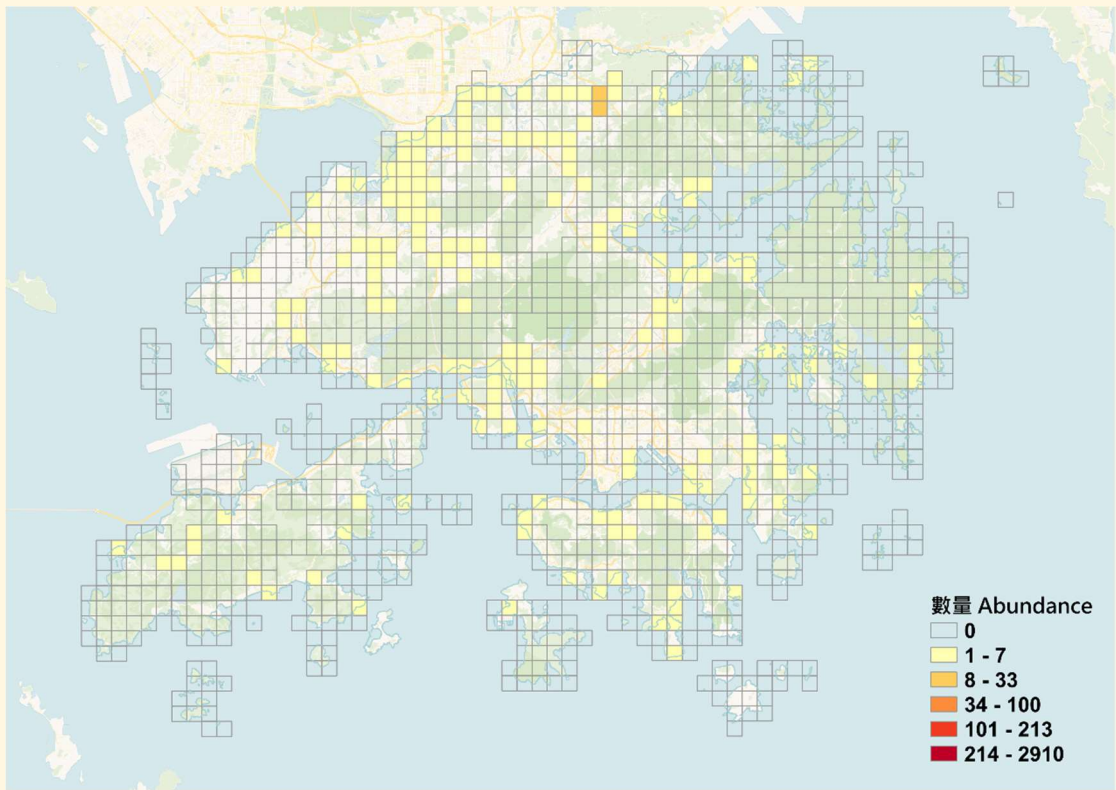
322 Red-billed Blue Magpie 紅嘴藍鵲 *Urocissa erythroryncha*



323 Grey Treepie 灰樹鵲 *Dendrocitta formosae*



324 Oriental Magpie 喜鵲 *Pica serica*

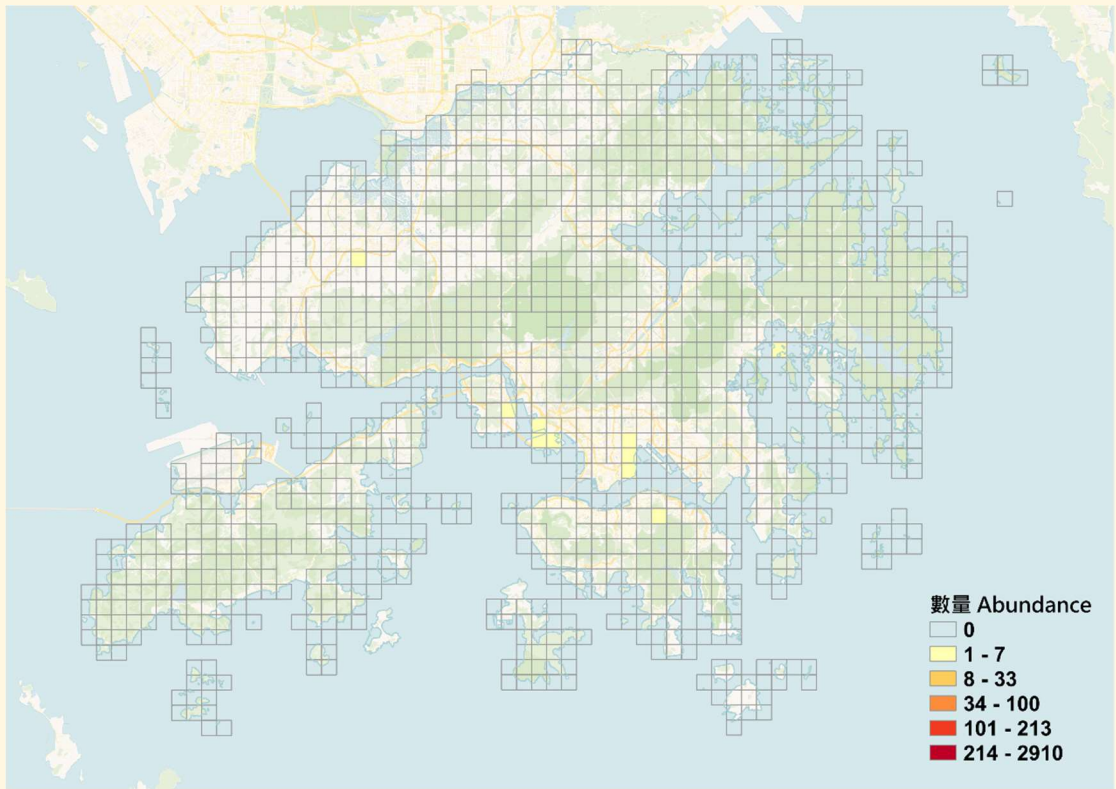




326 House Crow

家鴉

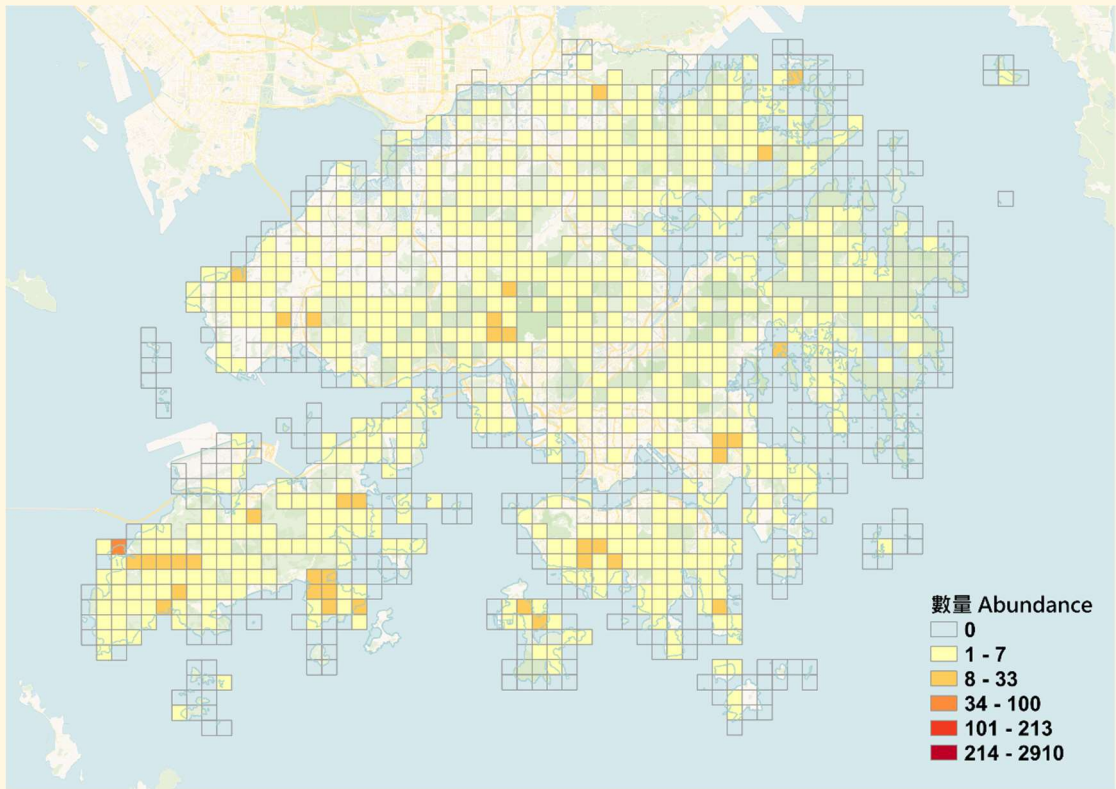
*Corvus splendens*



330 Large-billed Crow

大嘴烏鴉

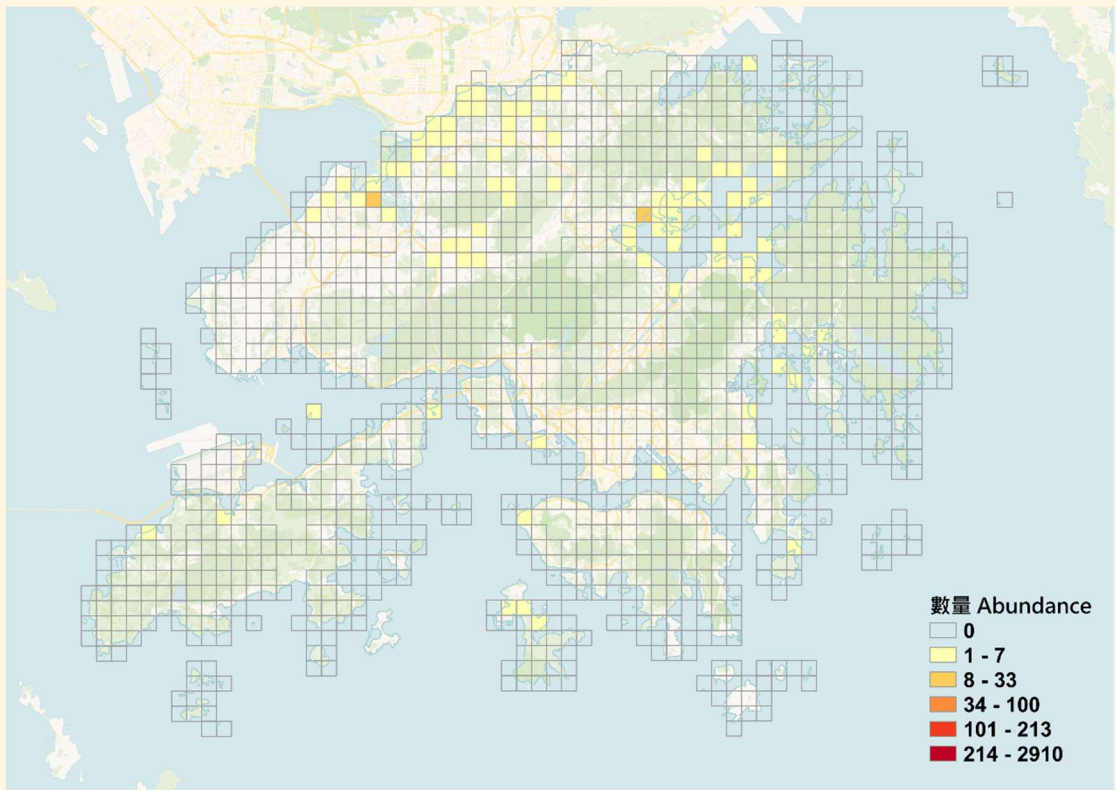
*Corvus macrorhynchos*



329 Collared Crow

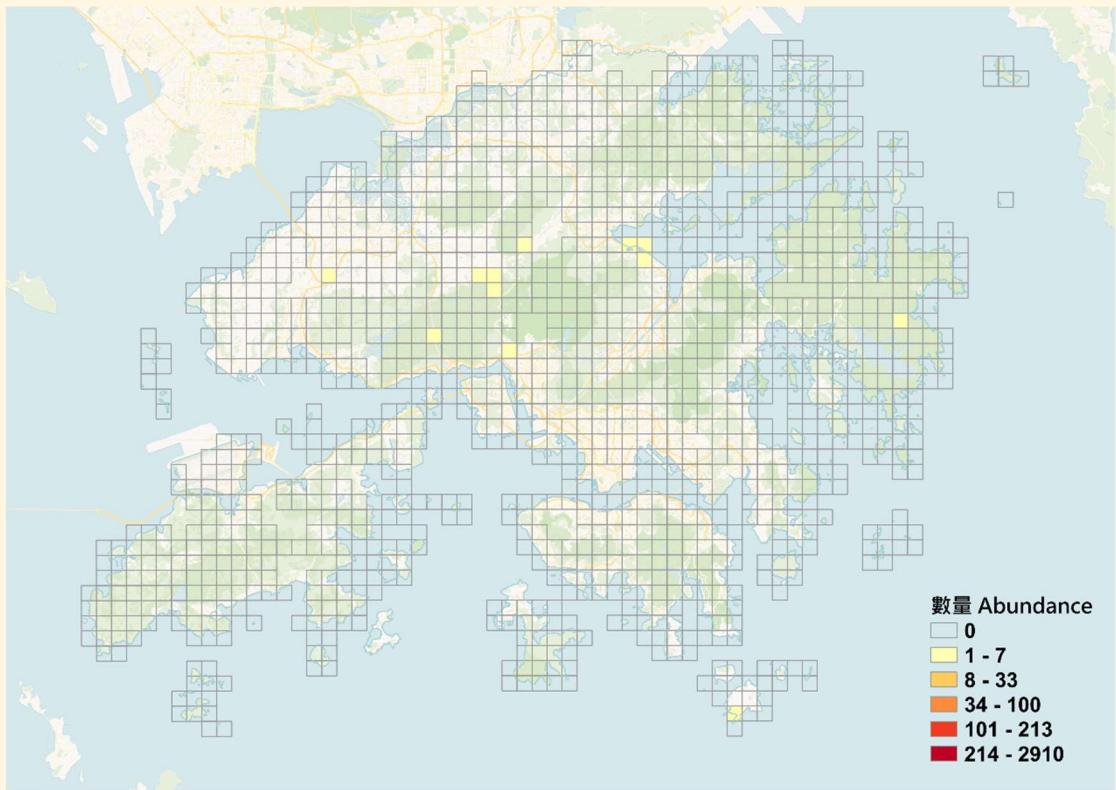
白頸鴉

*Corvus torquatus*



332 Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher 方尾鵯

*Culicicapa ceylonensis*

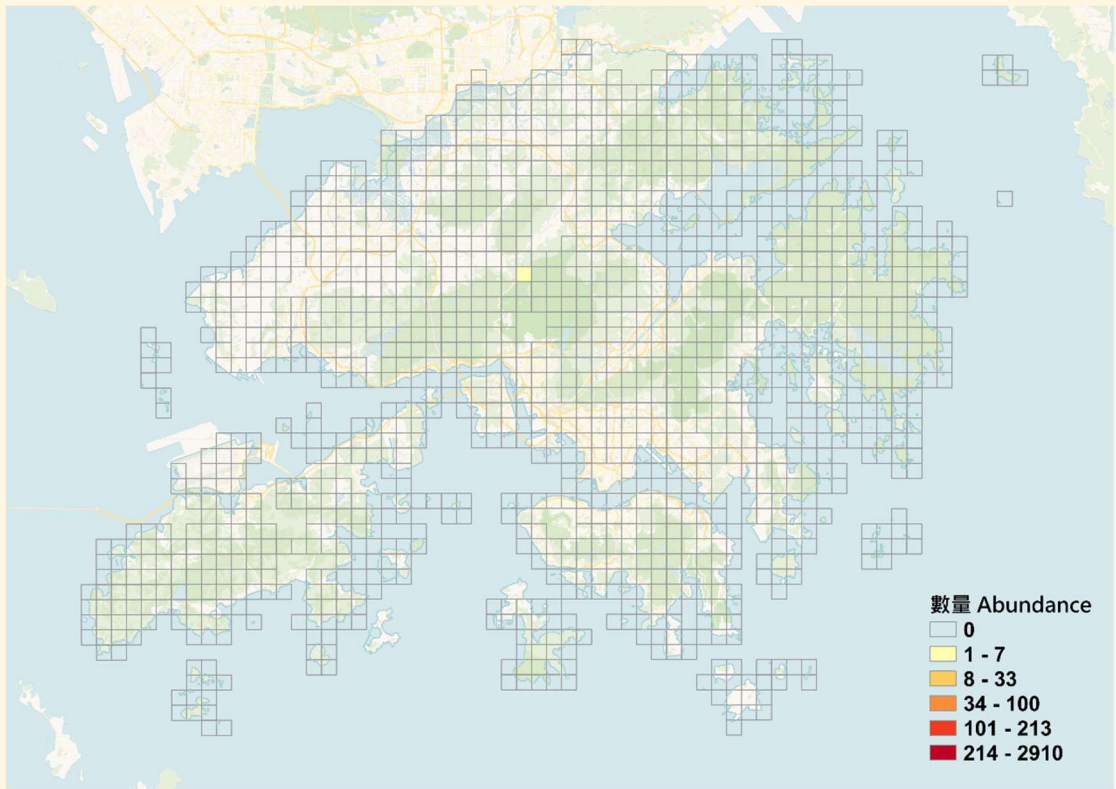




333 Fire-capped Tit

火冠雀

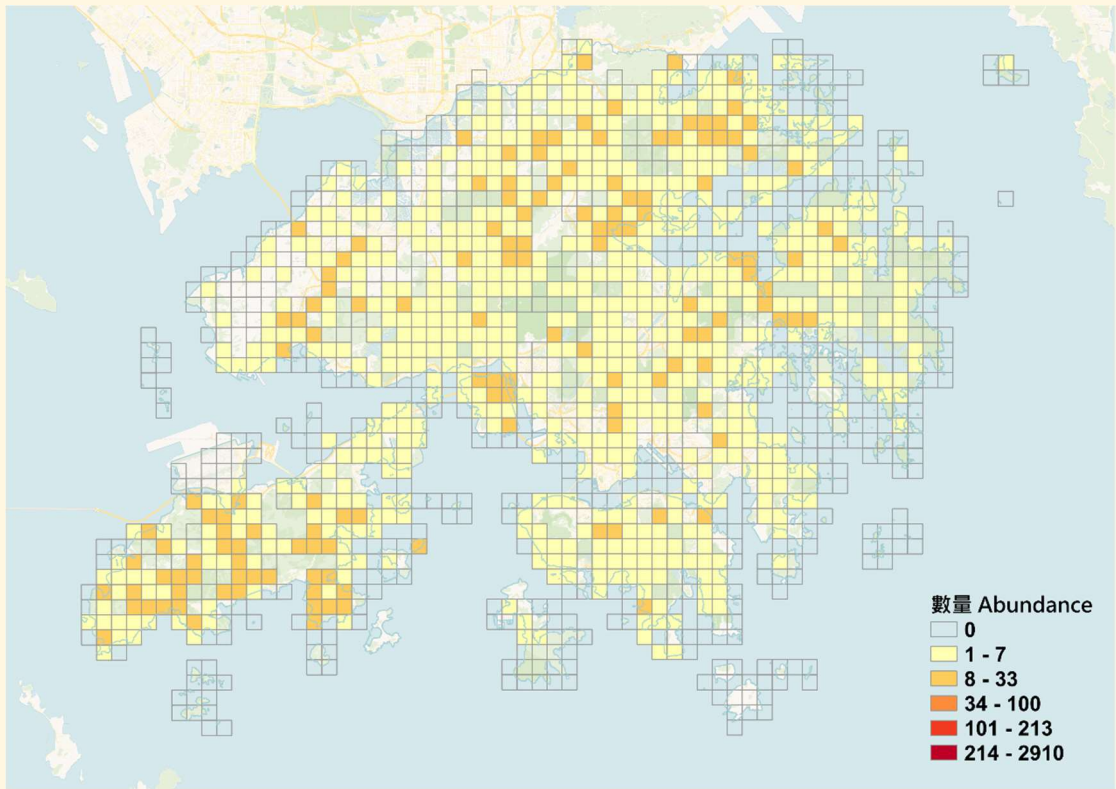
*Cephalopyrus flammiceps*



337 Cinereous Tit

蒼背山雀

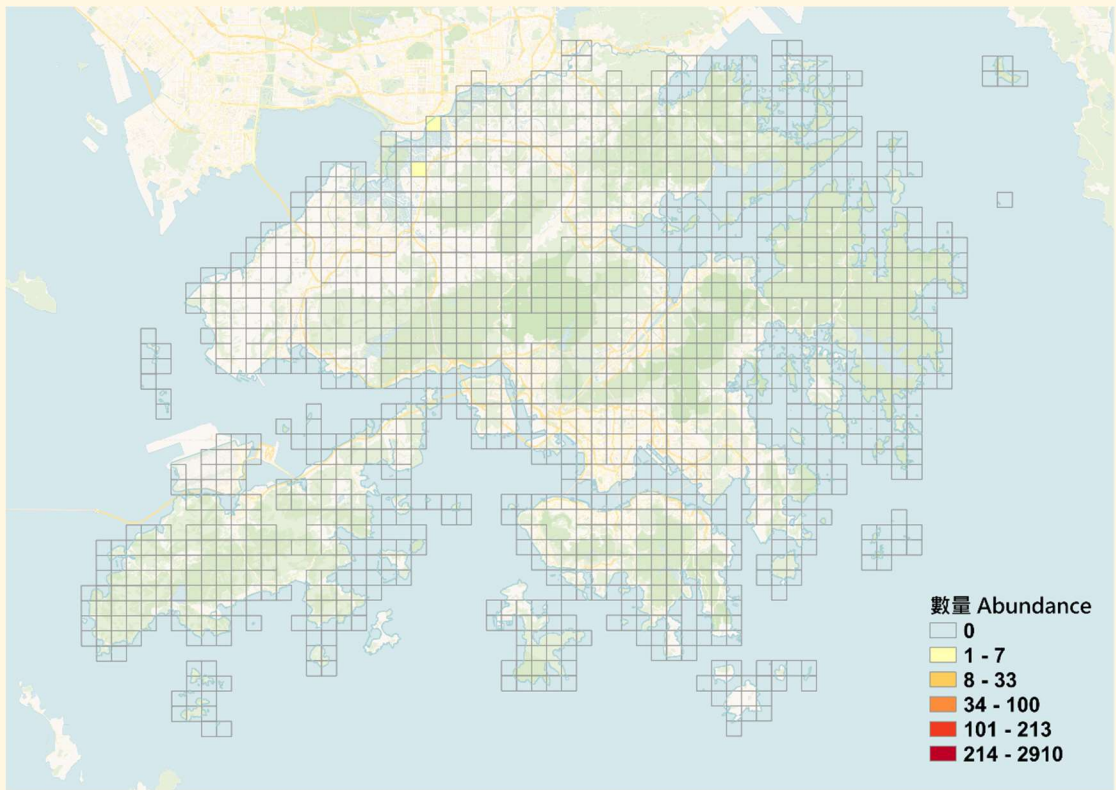
*Parus cinereus*



336 Japanese Tit

遠東山雀

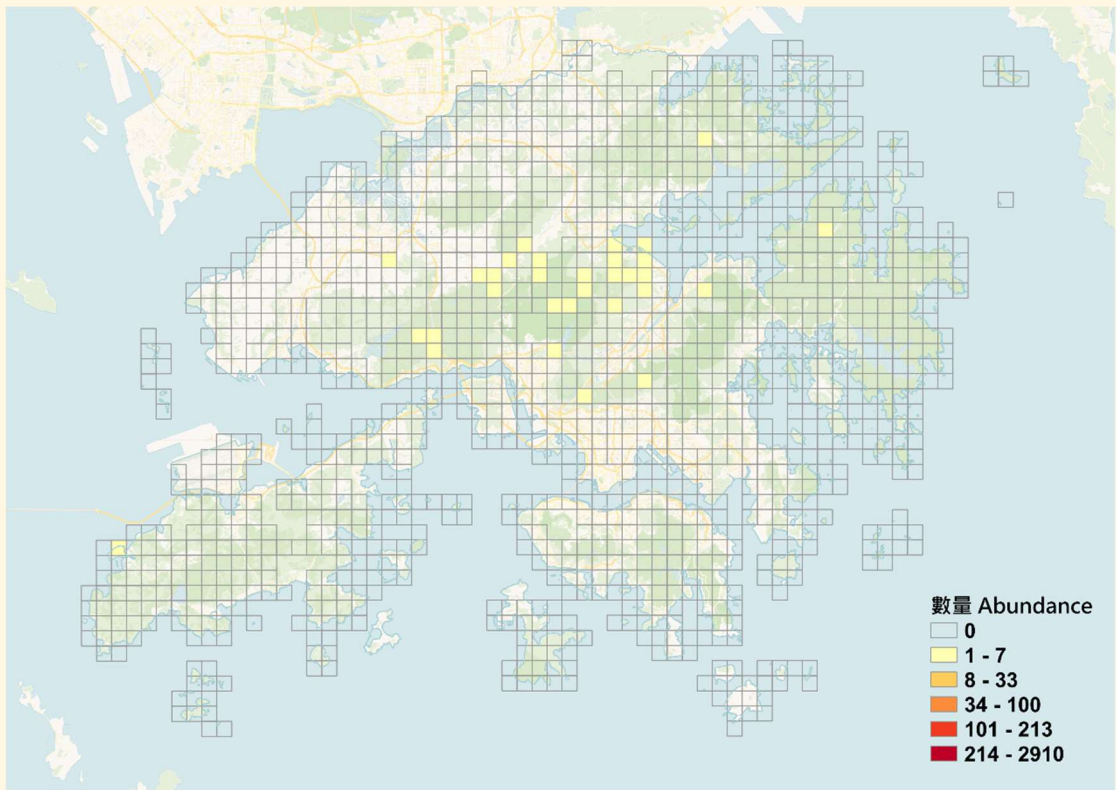
*Parus minor*



338 Yellow-cheeked Tit

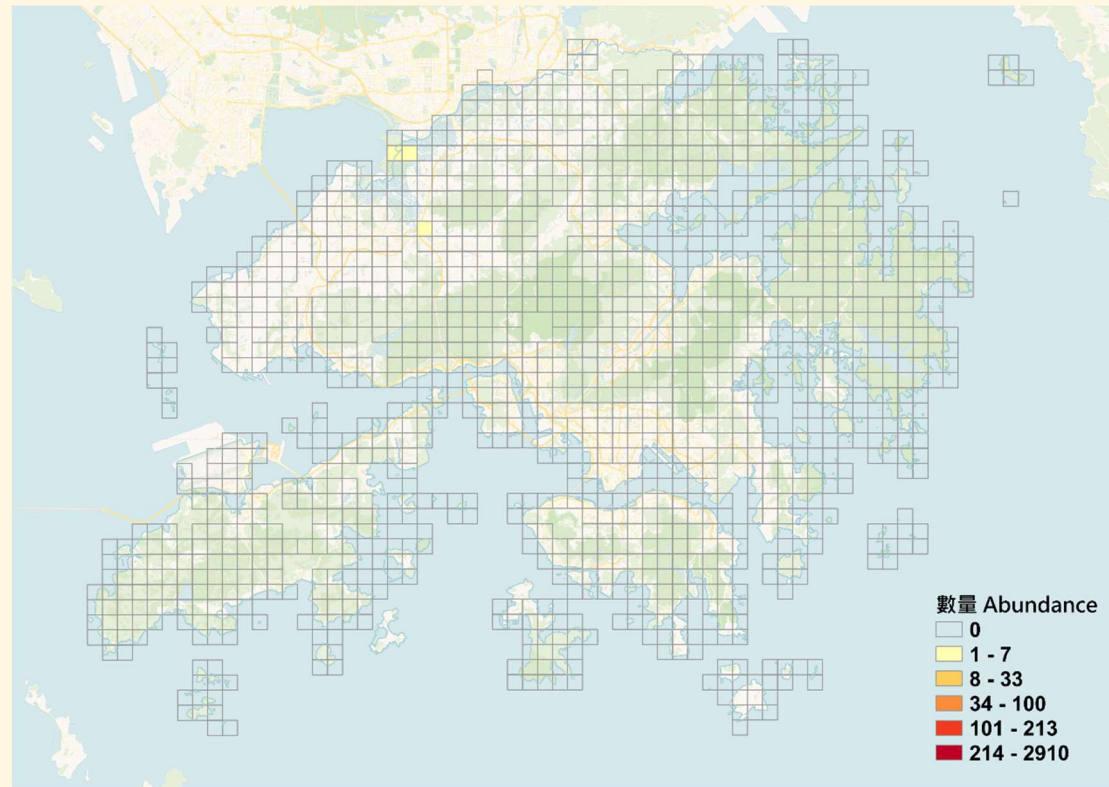
黃頰山雀

*Machlolophus spilonotus*

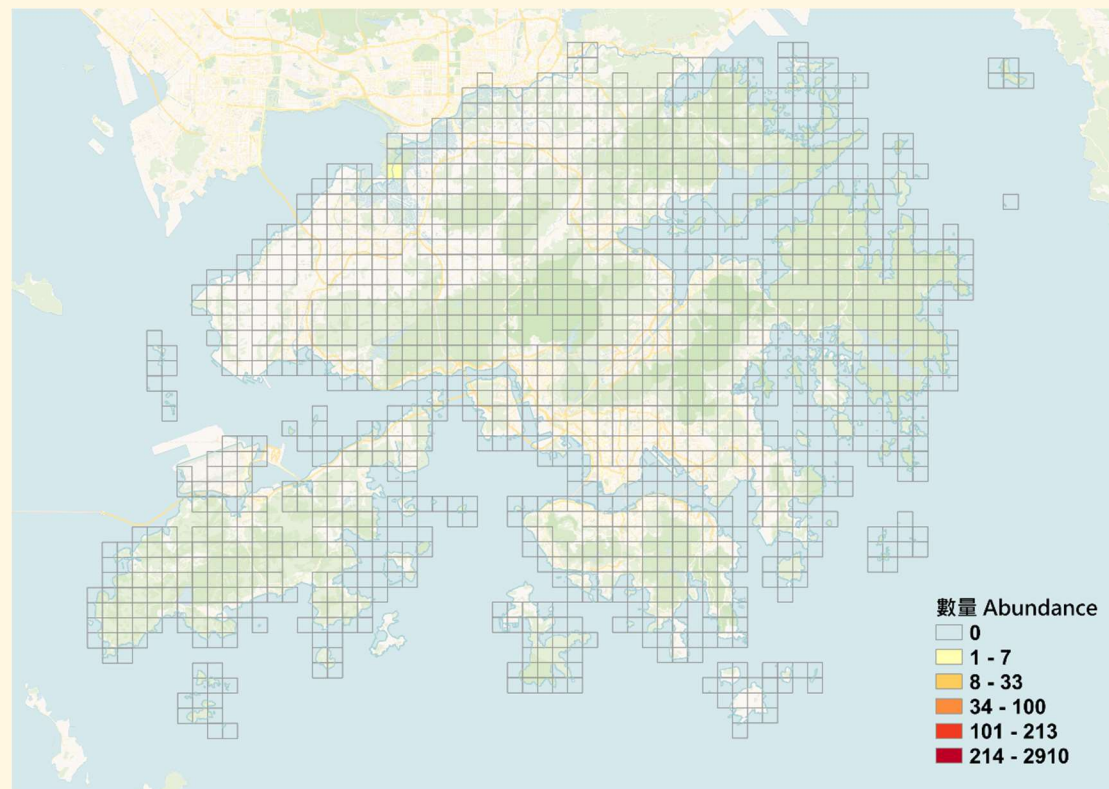




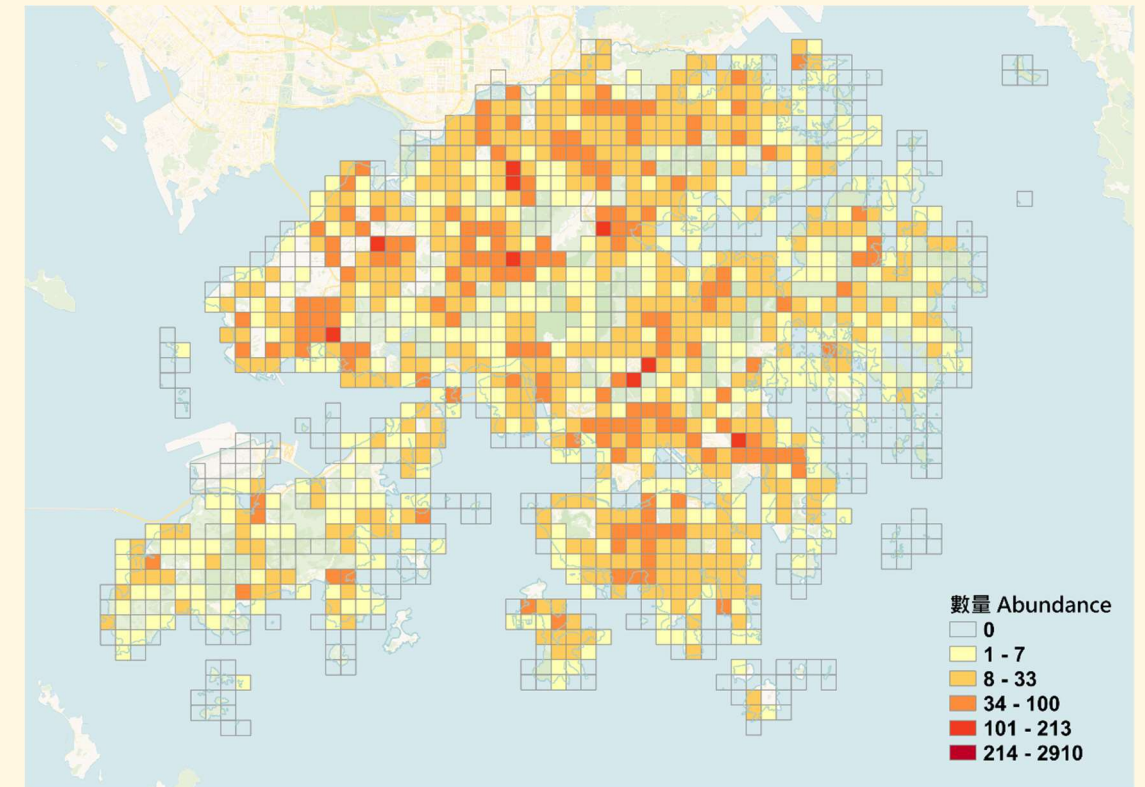
339 Chinese Penduline Tit 中華攀雀 *Remiz consobrinus*



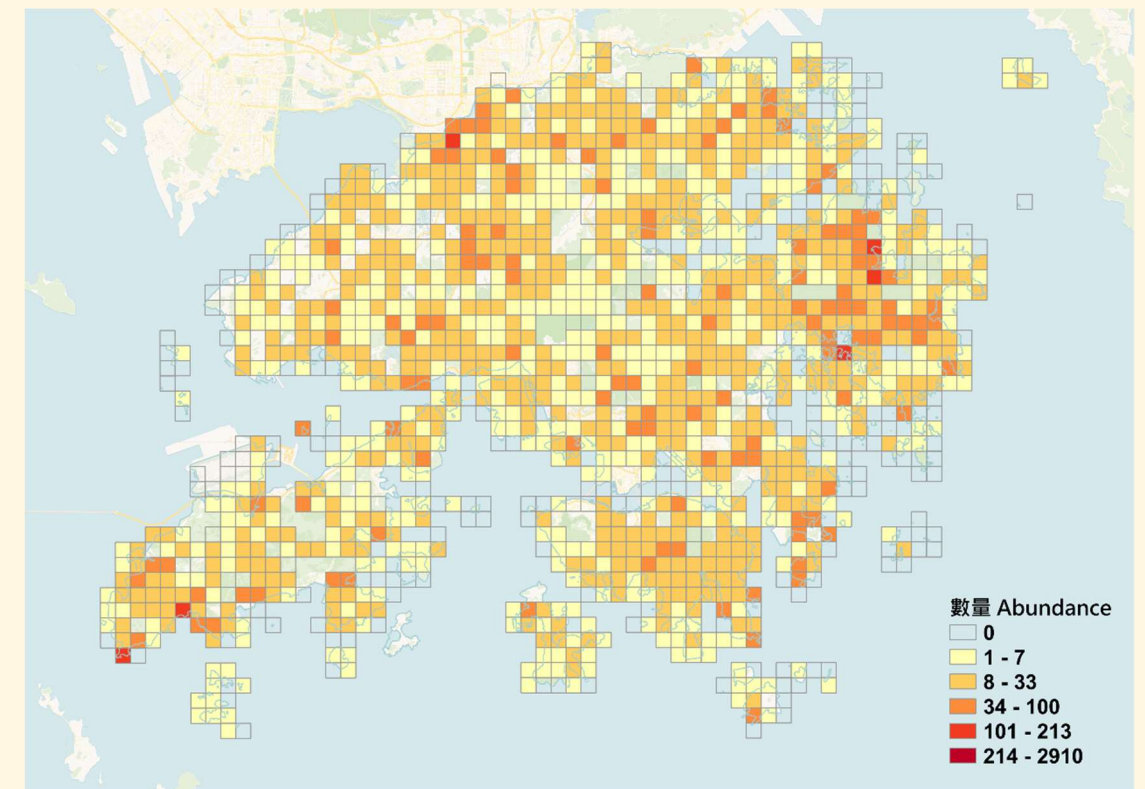
341 Eurasian Skylark 雲雀 *Alauda arvensis*



344 Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鵯 *Pycnonotus jocosus*

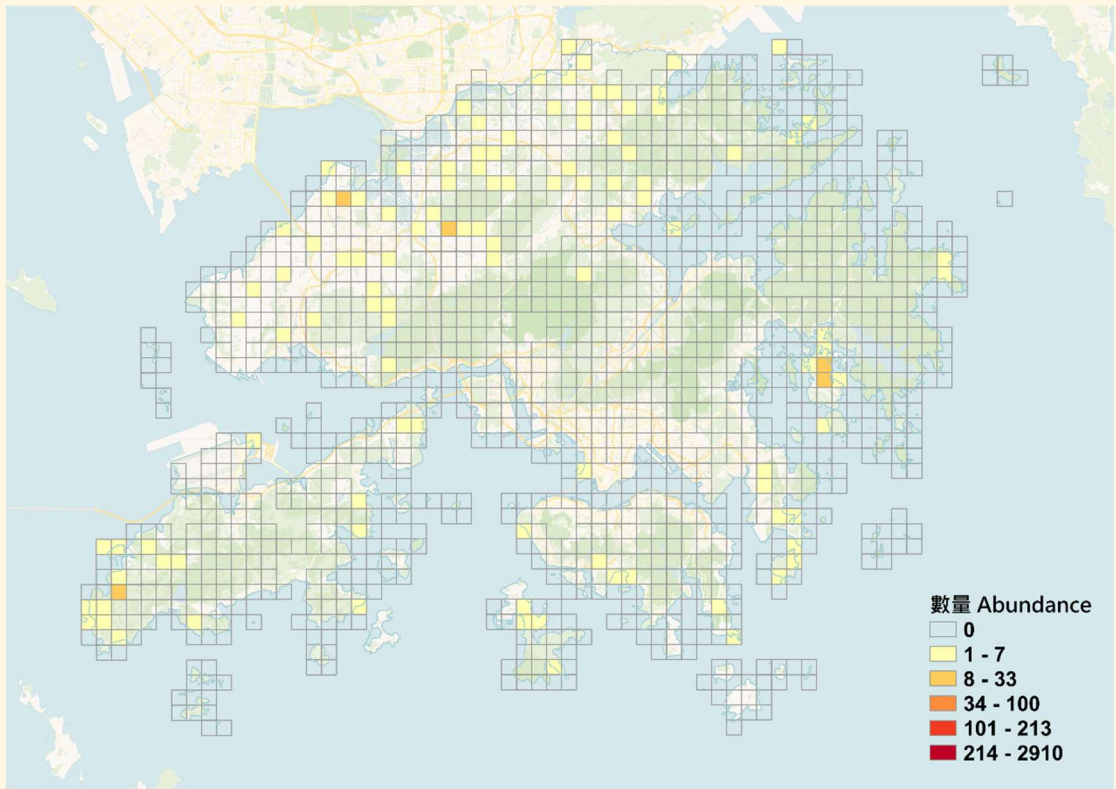


345 Chinese Bulbul 白頭鵯 *Pycnonotus sinensis*

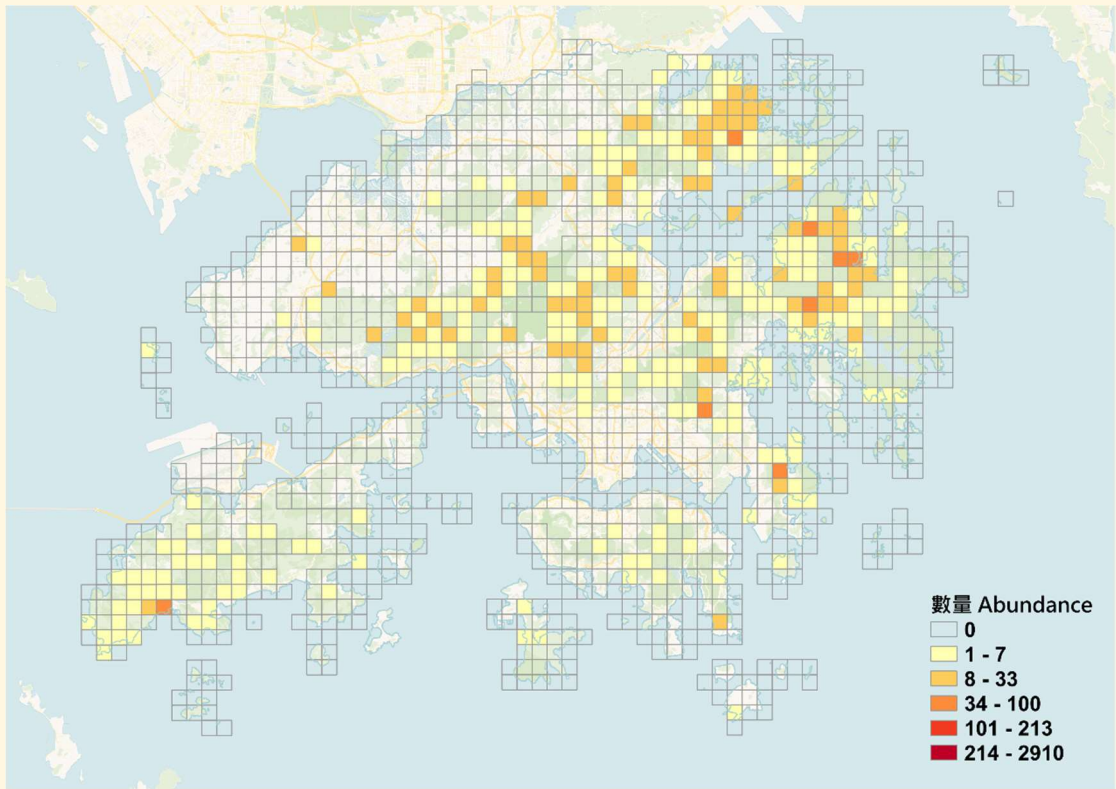




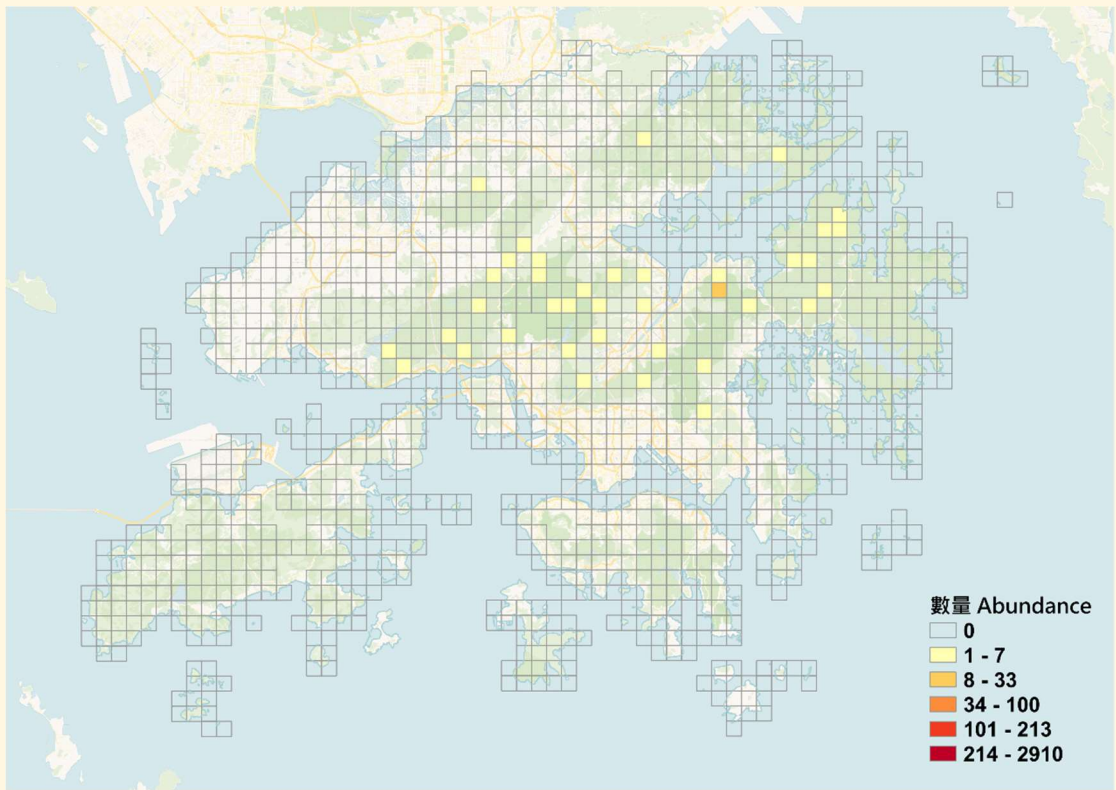
346 Sooty-headed Bulbul 白喉紅臀鵯 *Pycnonotus aurigaster*



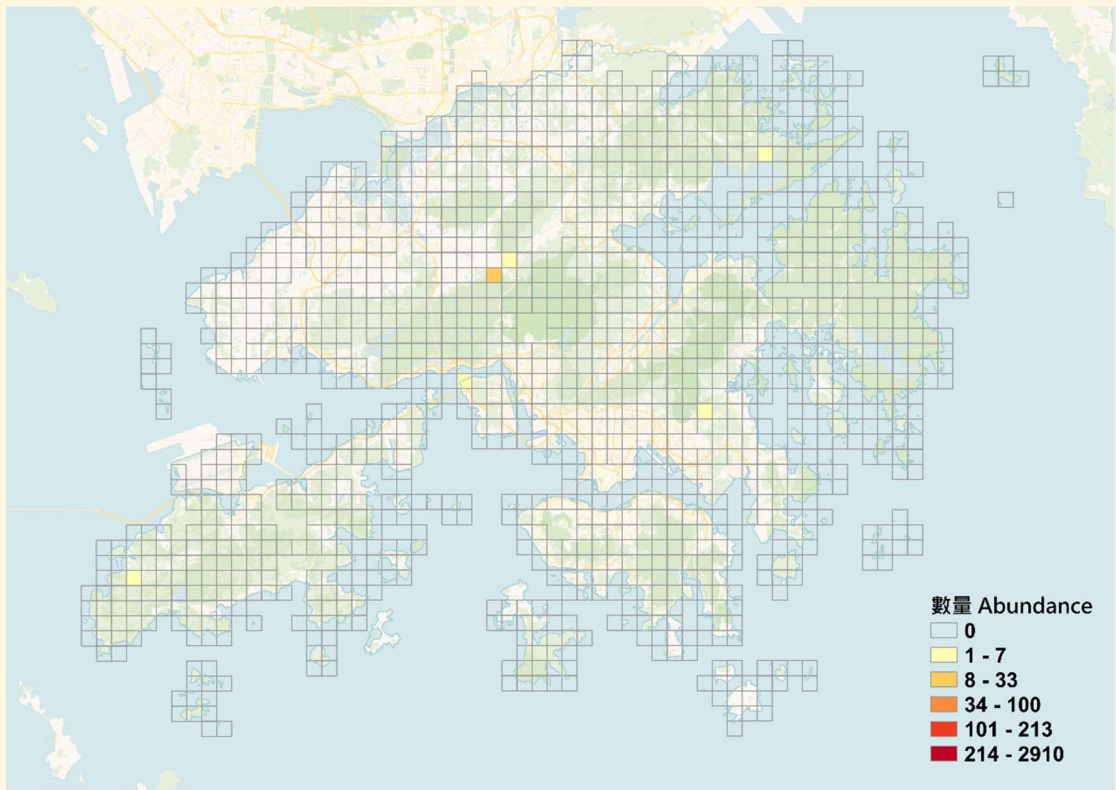
348 Chestnut Bulbul 栗背短腳鵯 *Hemixos castanonotus*



347 Mountain Bulbul 綠翅短腳鵯 *Ixos mcclellandii*

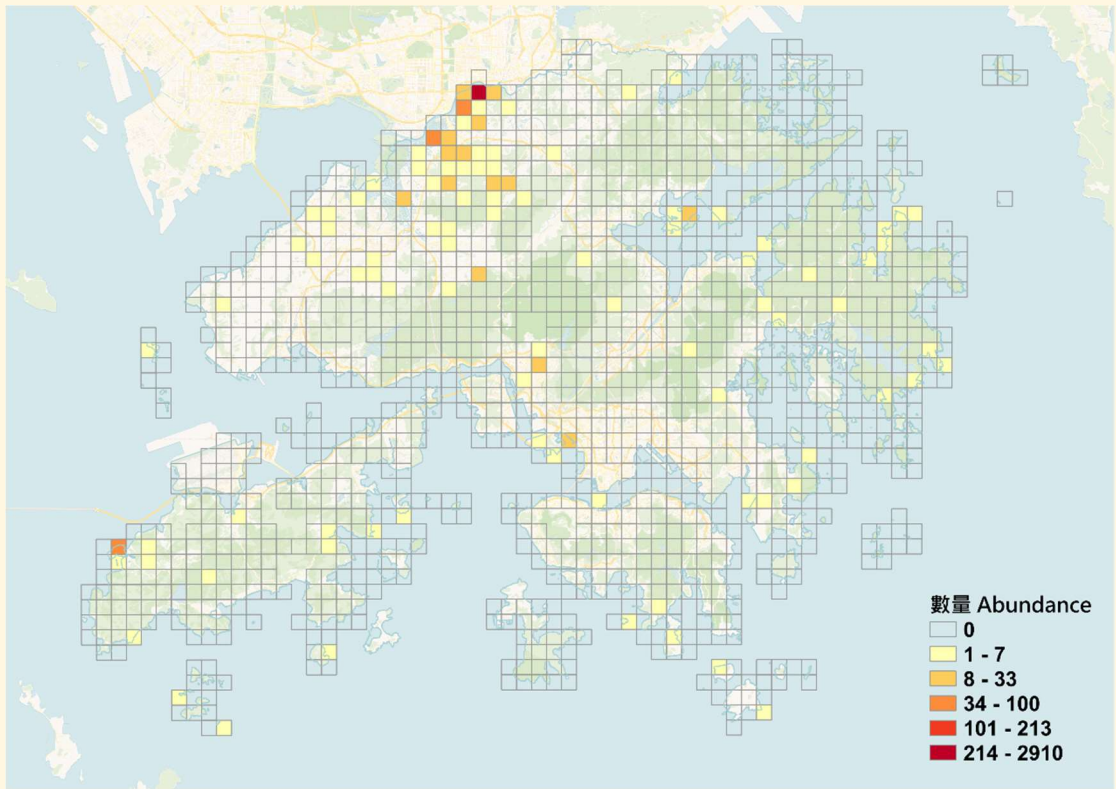


349 Black Bulbul 黑短腳鵯 *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*

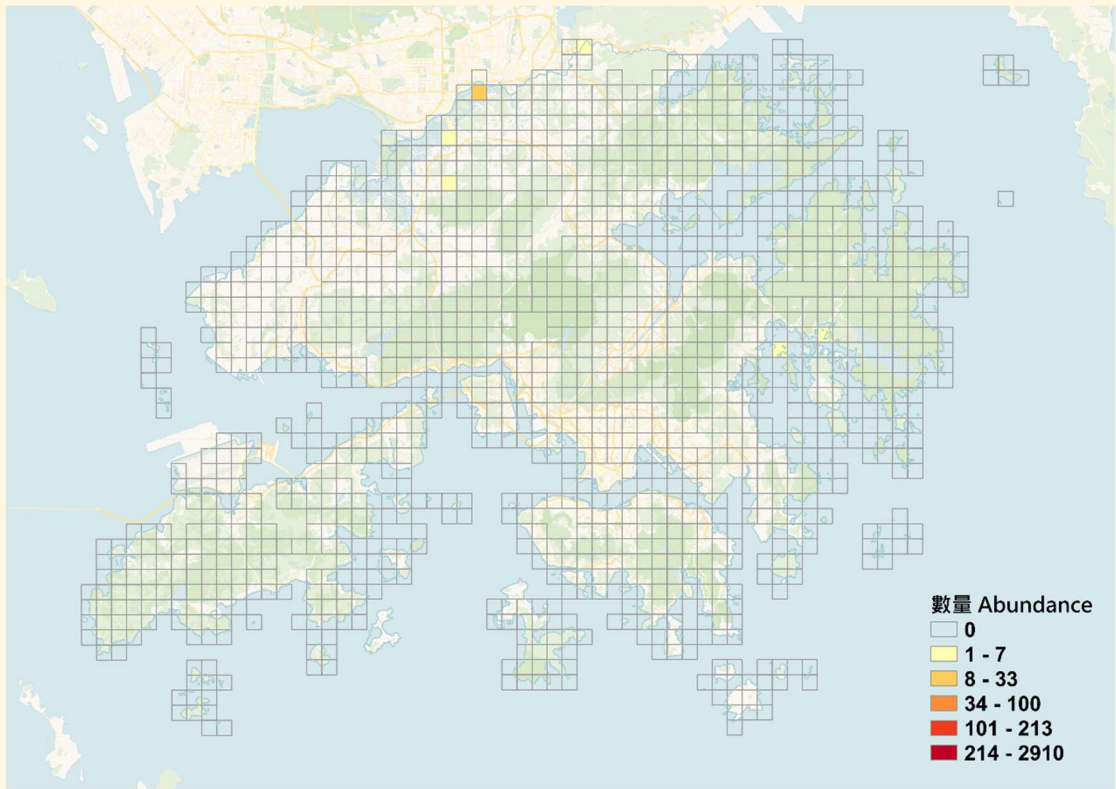




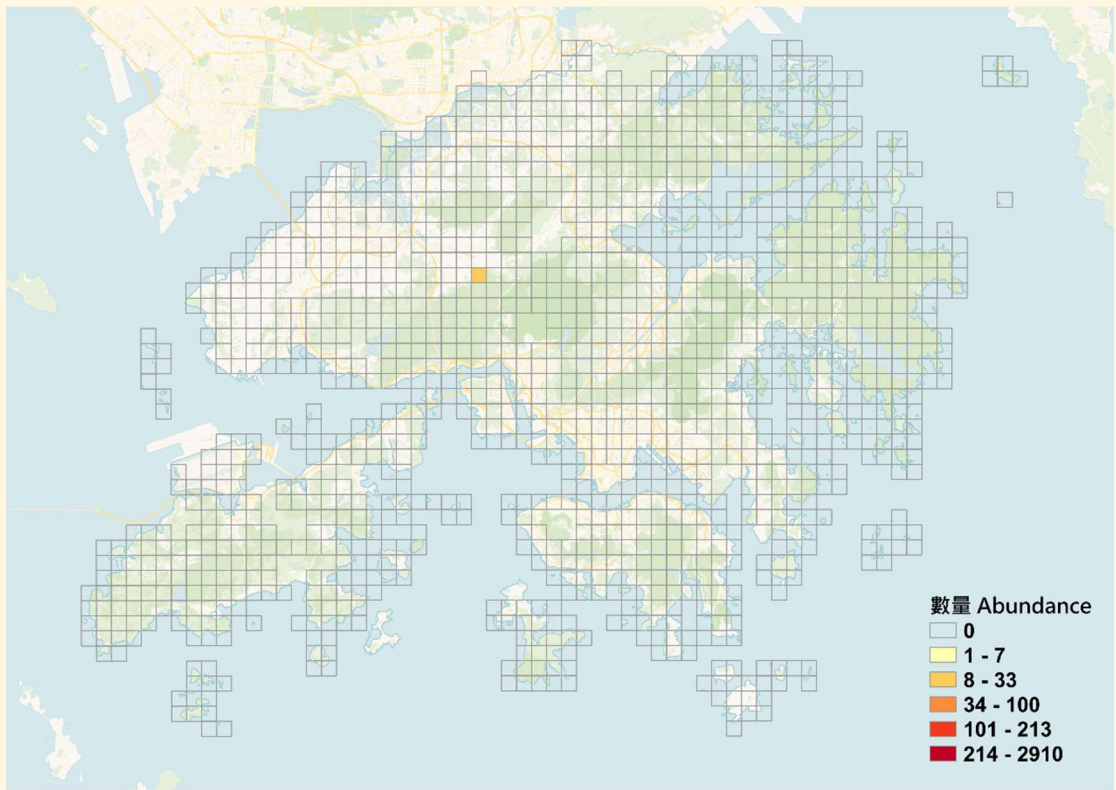
353 Barn Swallow 家燕 *Hirundo rustica*



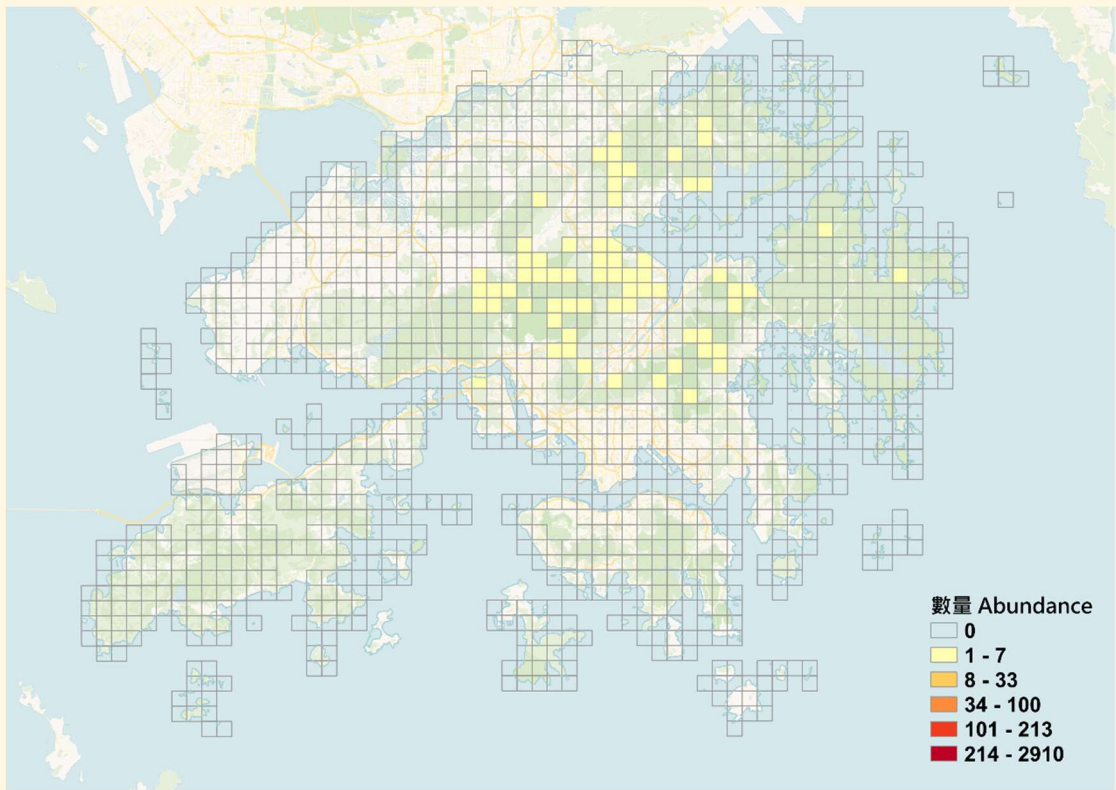
357 Red-rumped Swallow 金腰燕 *Cecropis daurica*



356 Asian House Martin 煙腹毛腳燕 *Delichon dasypus*

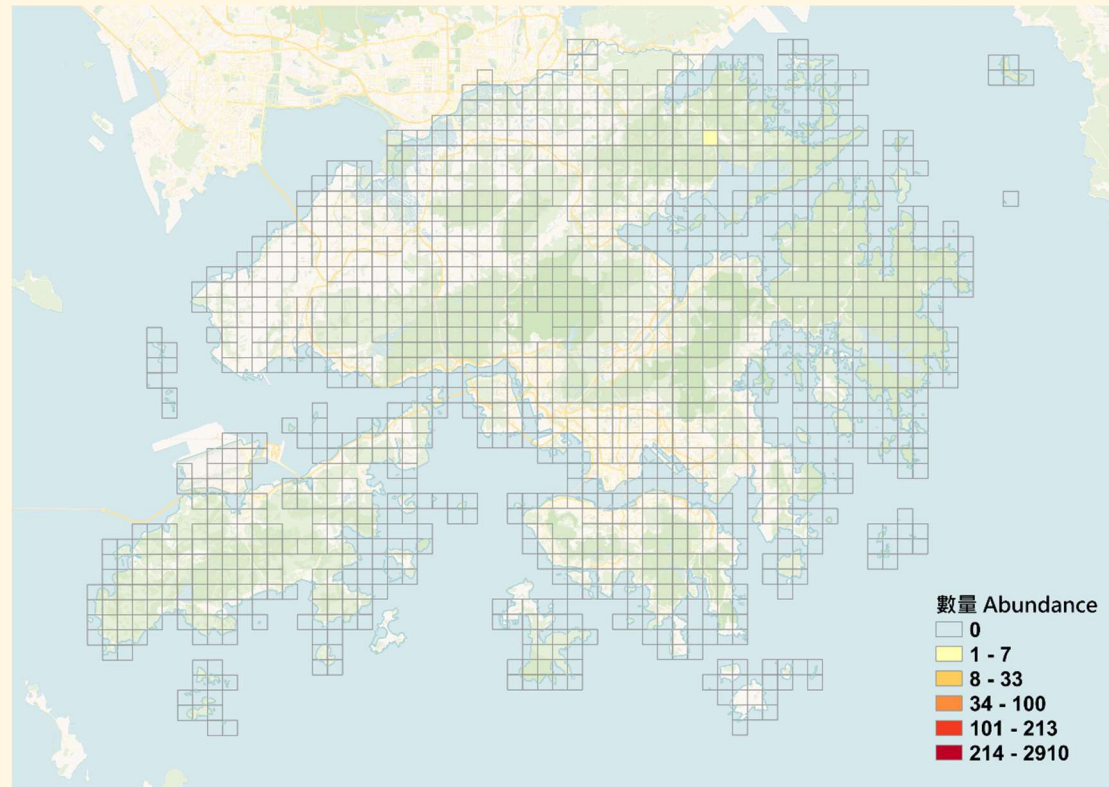


358 Pygmy Wren-babbler 小鷦鷯 *Pnoepyga pusilla*

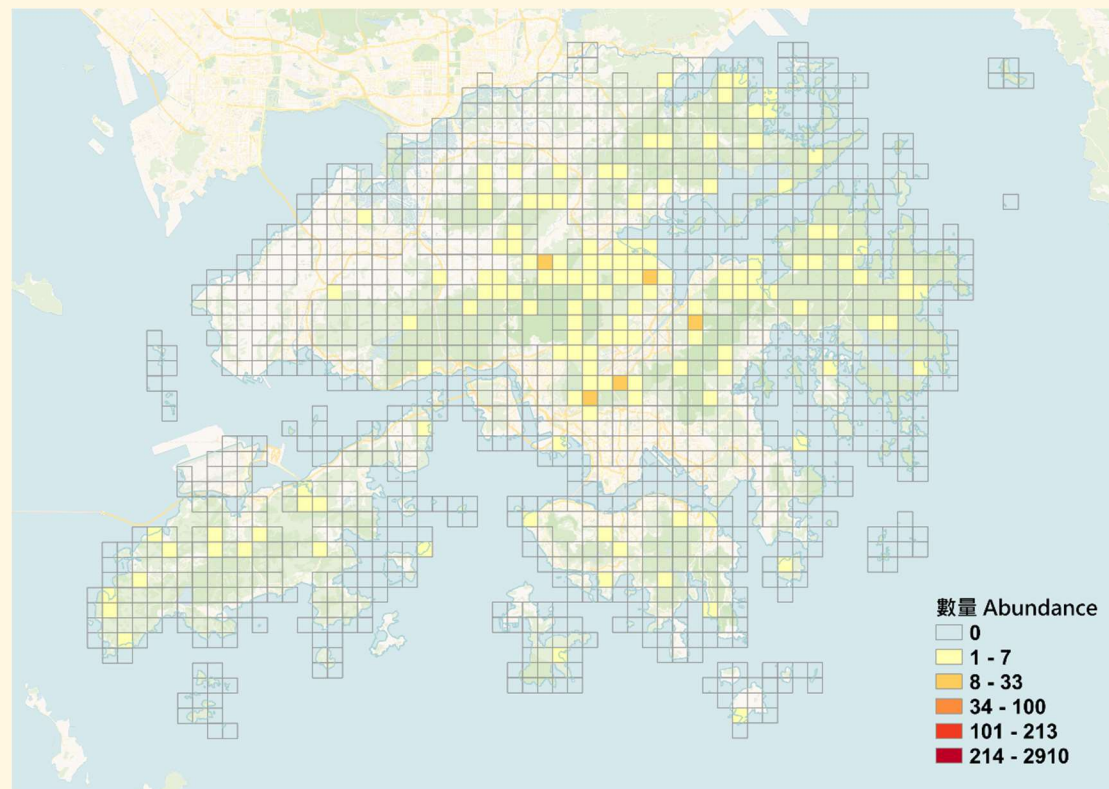




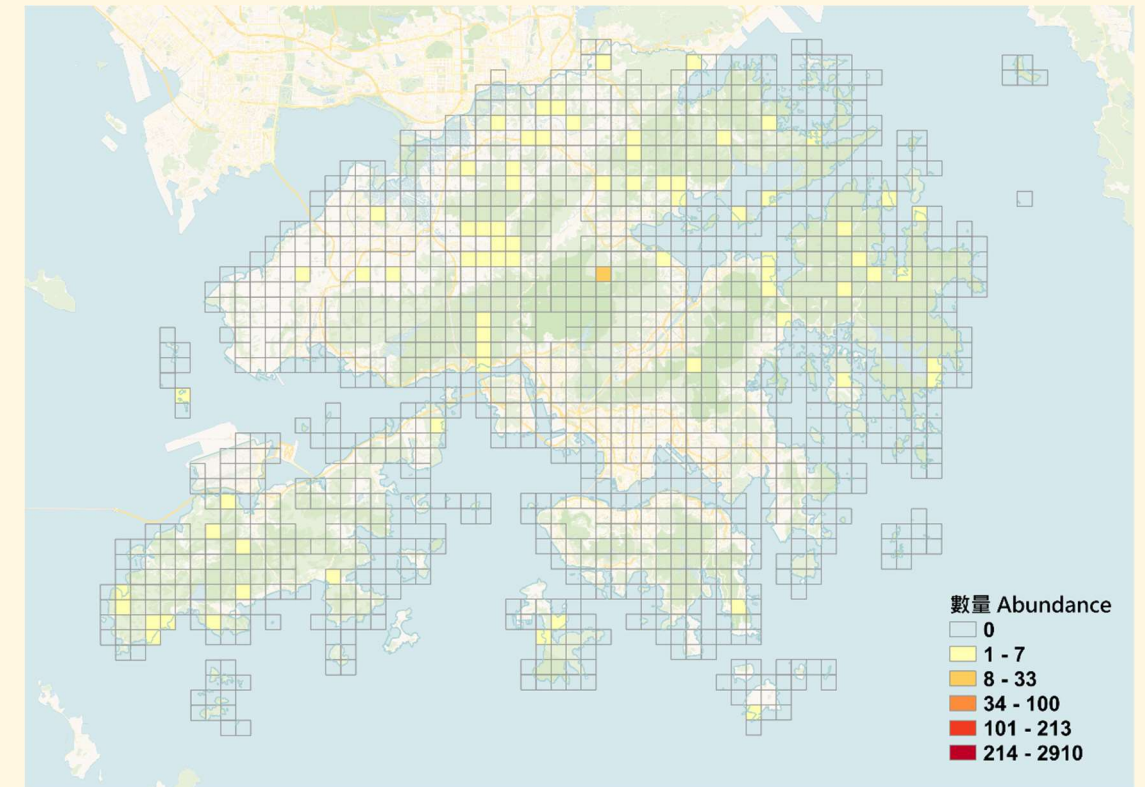
359 Rufous-faced Warbler 棕臉鵯鶯 *Abroscopus albogularis*



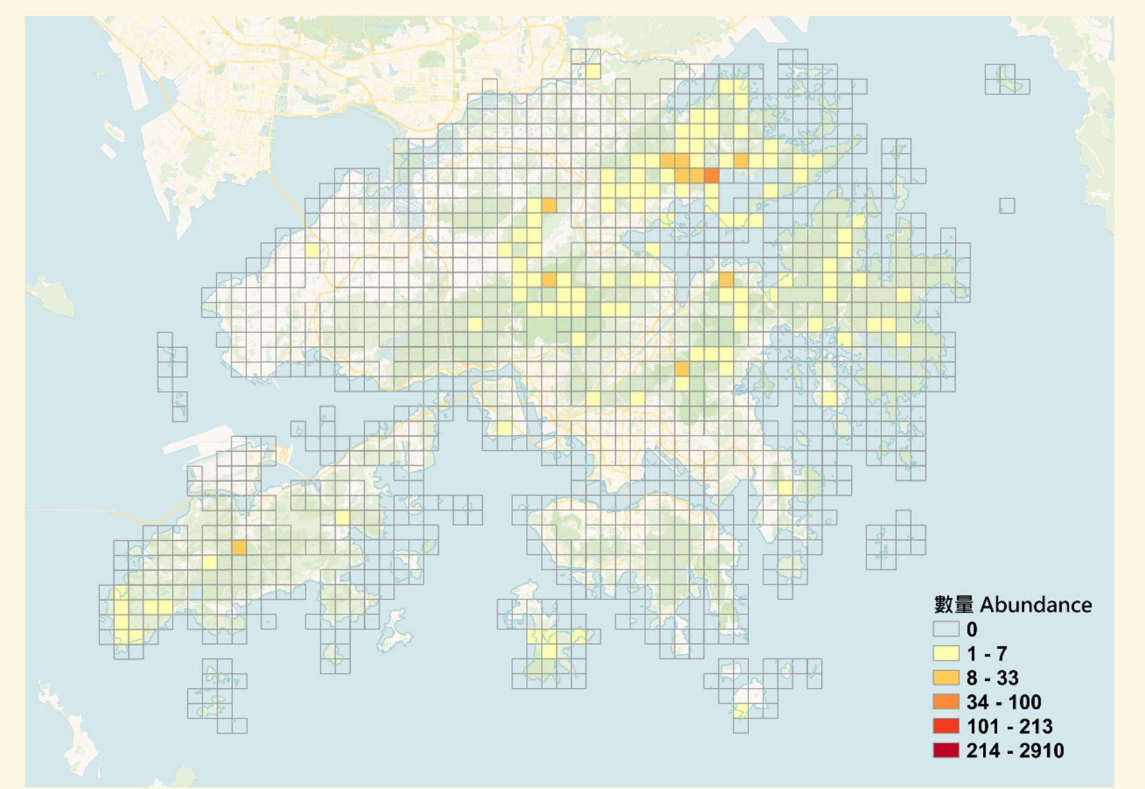
360 Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 *Phyllergates cucullatus*



361 Manchurian Bush Warbler 遠東樹鶯 *Horornis canturians*

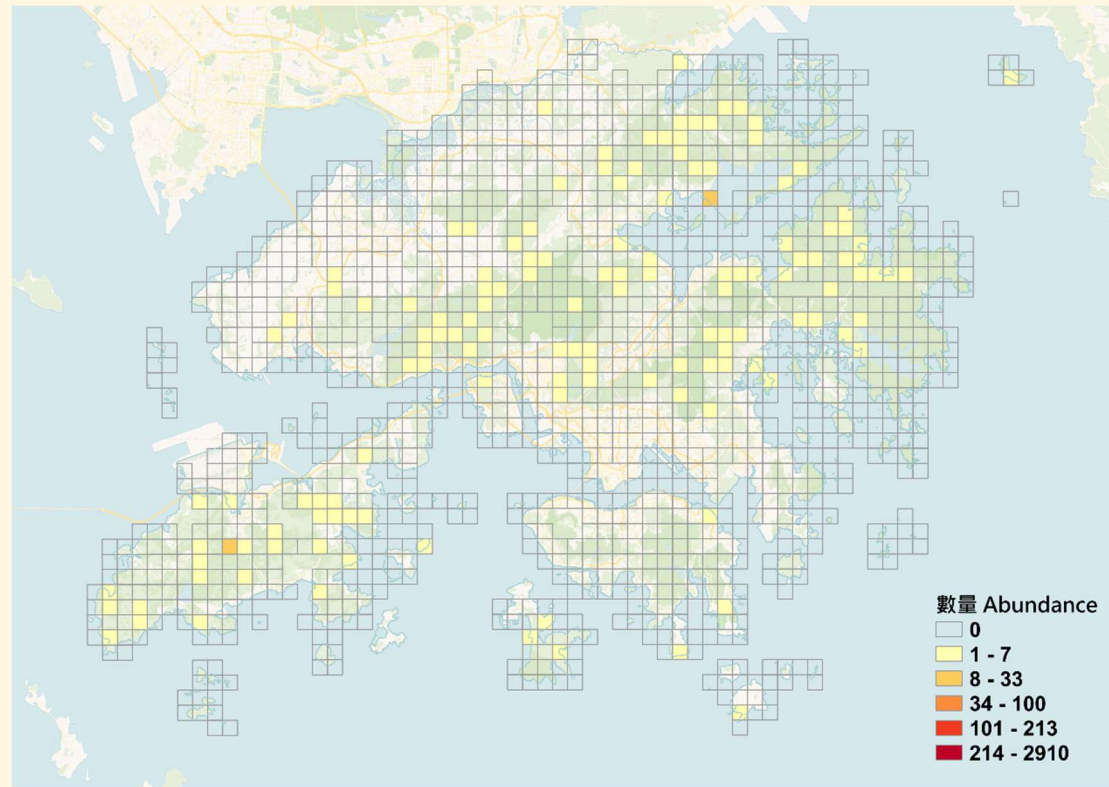


362 Brown-flanked Bush Warbler 強腳樹鶯 *Horornis fortipes*

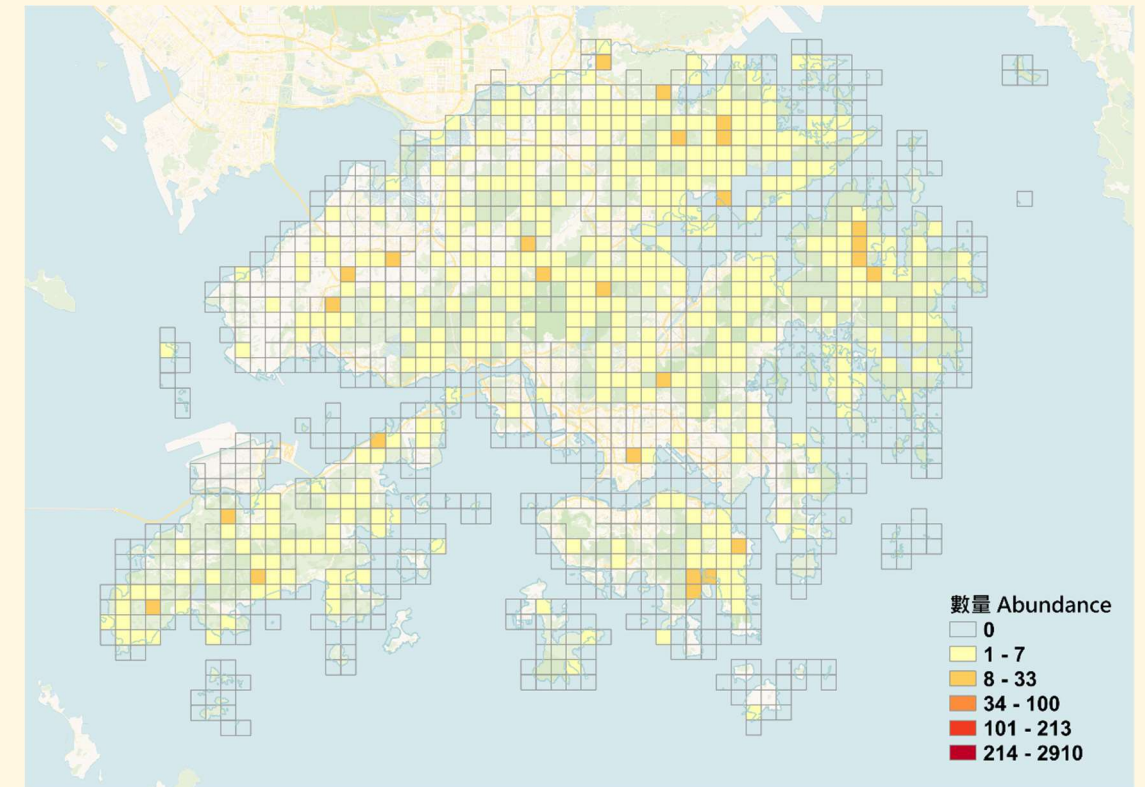




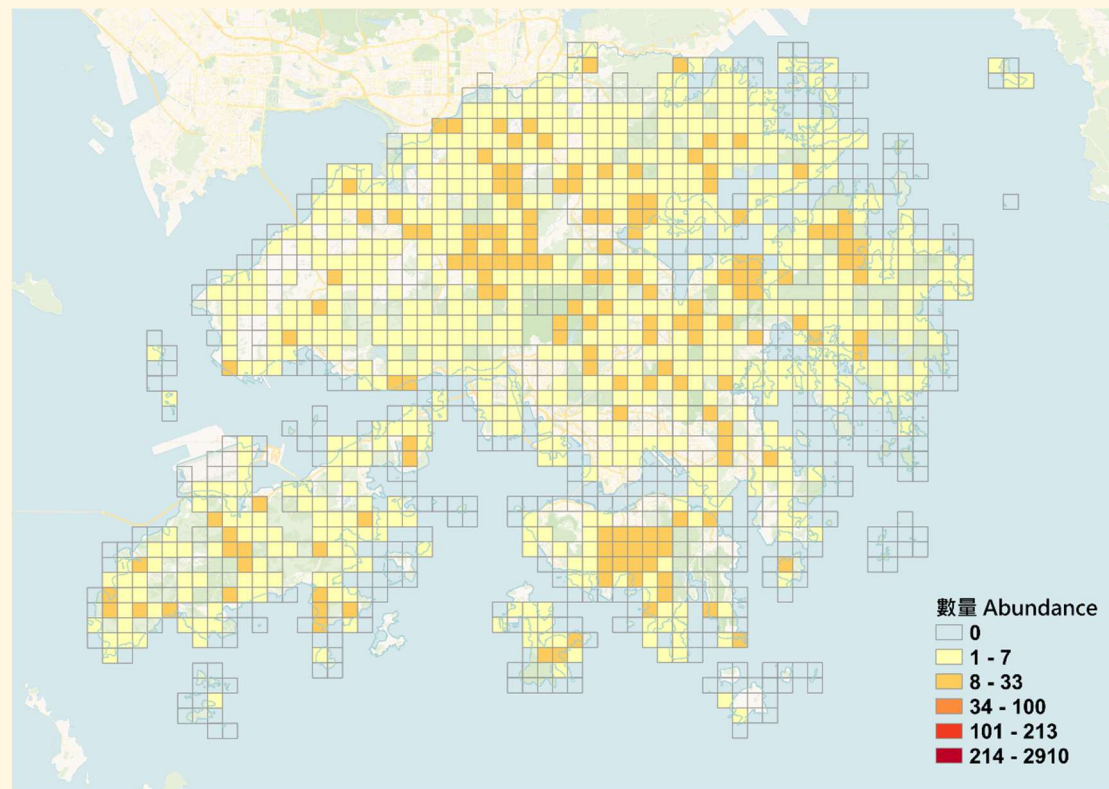
363 Asian Stubtail 鱗頭樹鶯 *Urosphena squameiceps*



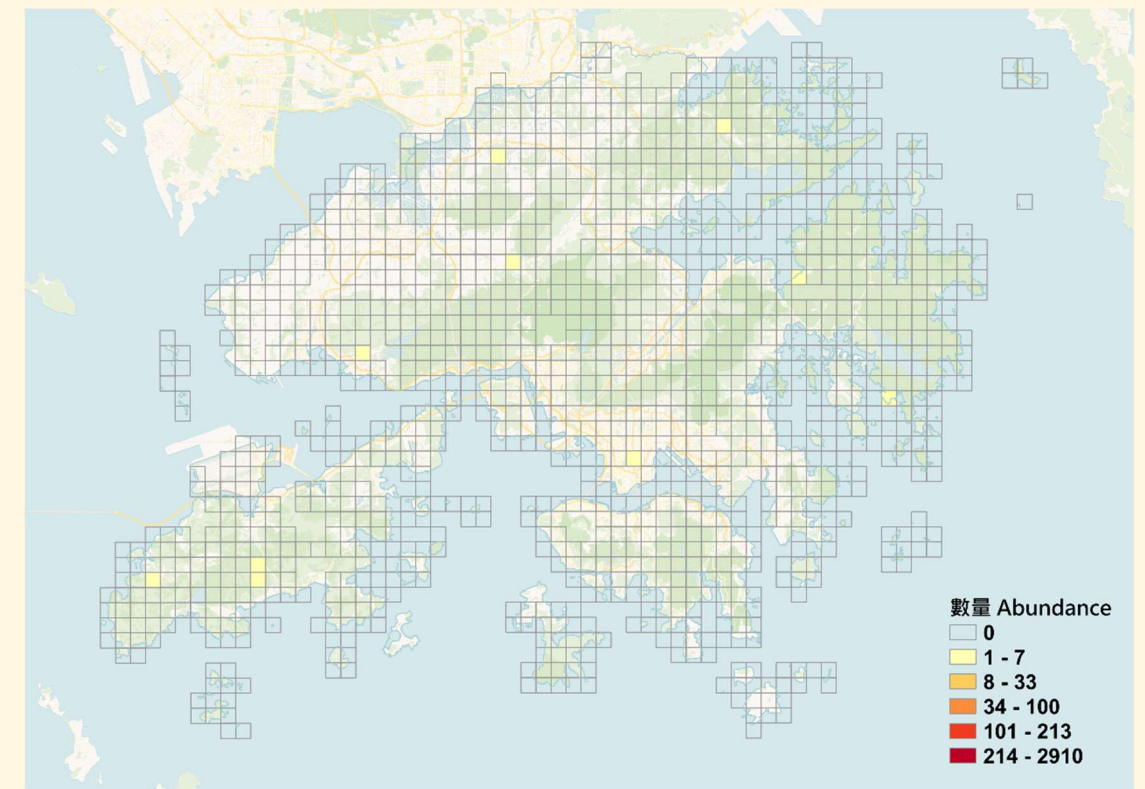
370 Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鶯 *Phylloscopus proregulus*



368 Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus inornatus*



372 Radde's Warbler 巨嘴柳鶯 *Phylloscopus schwarzi*

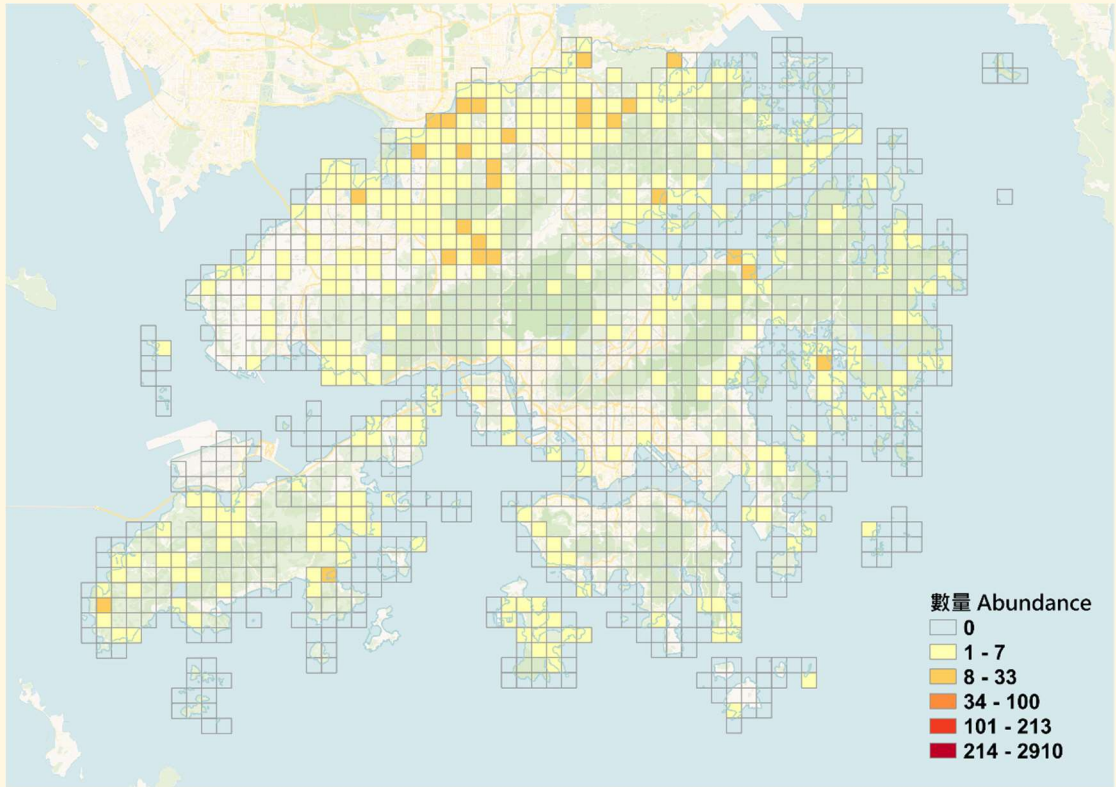




373 Dusky Warbler

褐柳鶯

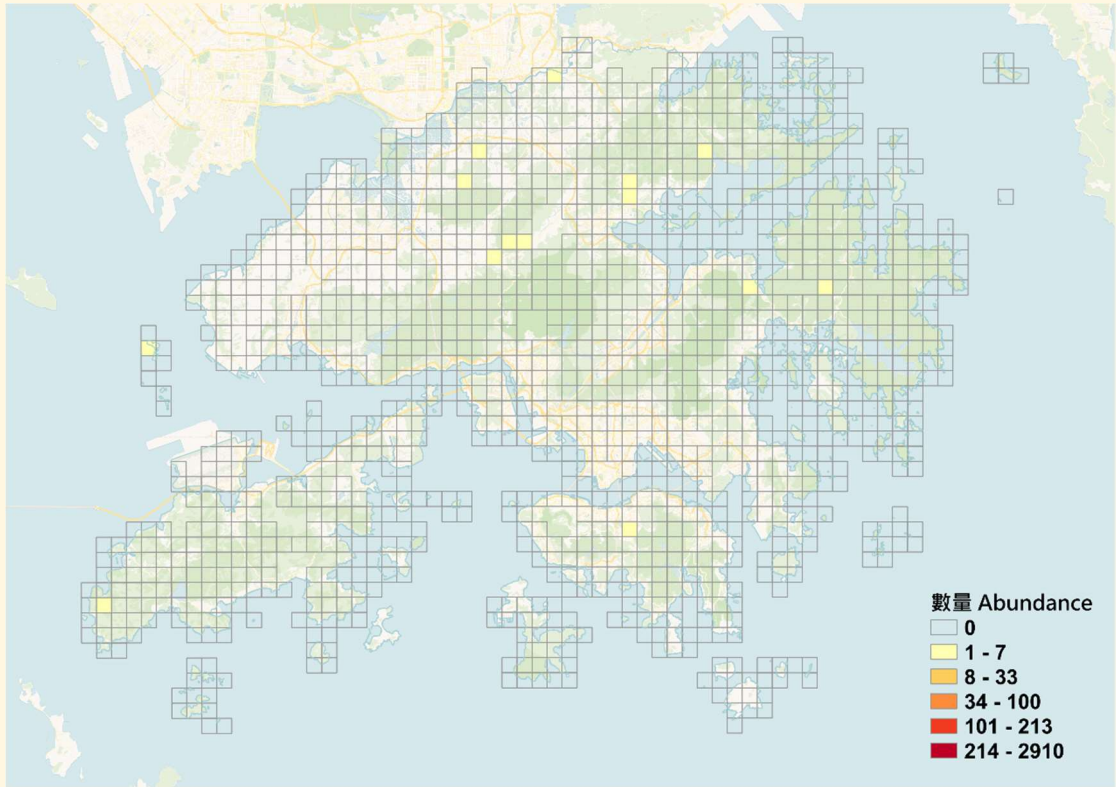
*Phylloscopus fuscatus*



384 Two-barred Warbler

雙斑柳鶯

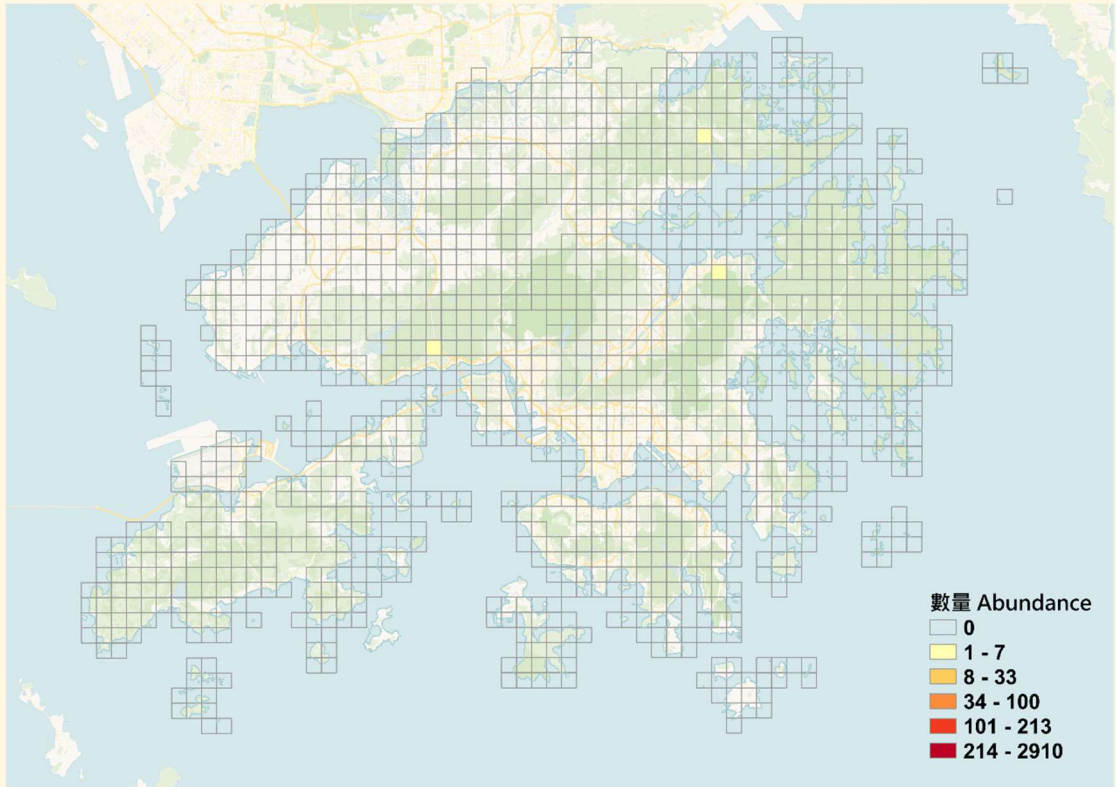
*Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*



377 Eastern Crowned Warbler

冕柳鶯

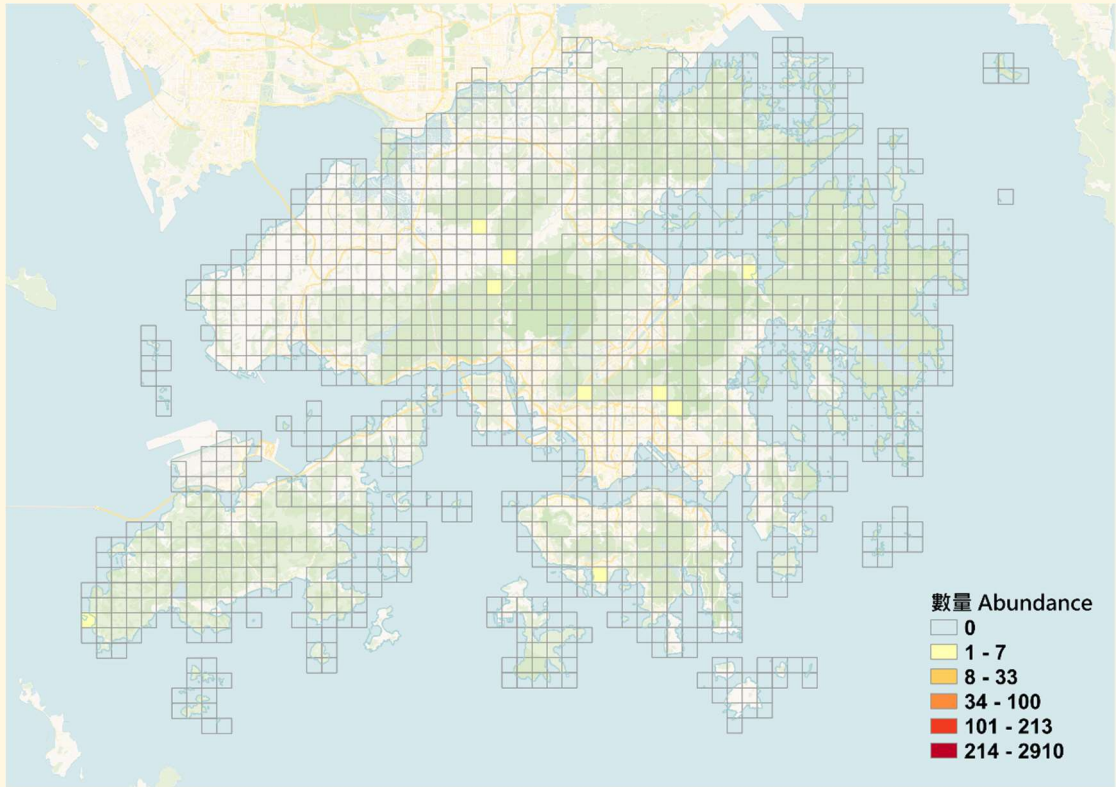
*Phylloscopus coronatus*



388 Pale-legged Leaf Warbler

淡腳柳鶯

*Phylloscopus tenellipes*

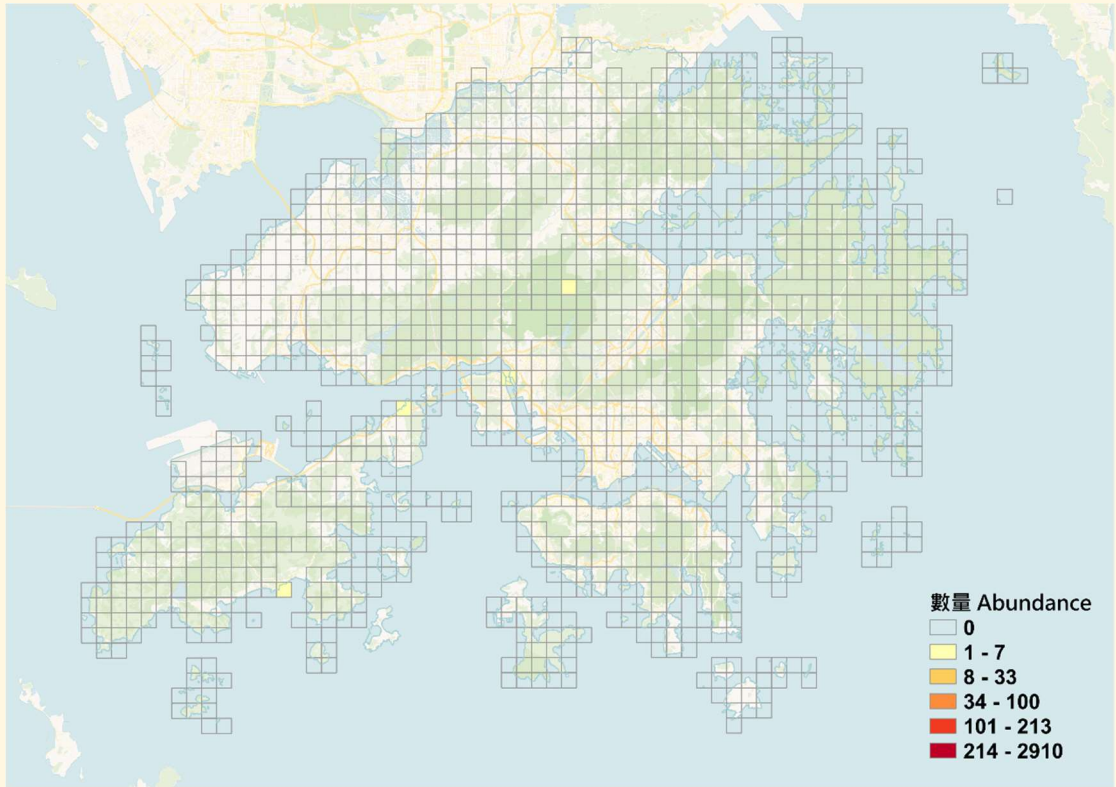




390 Arctic Warbler

極北柳鶯

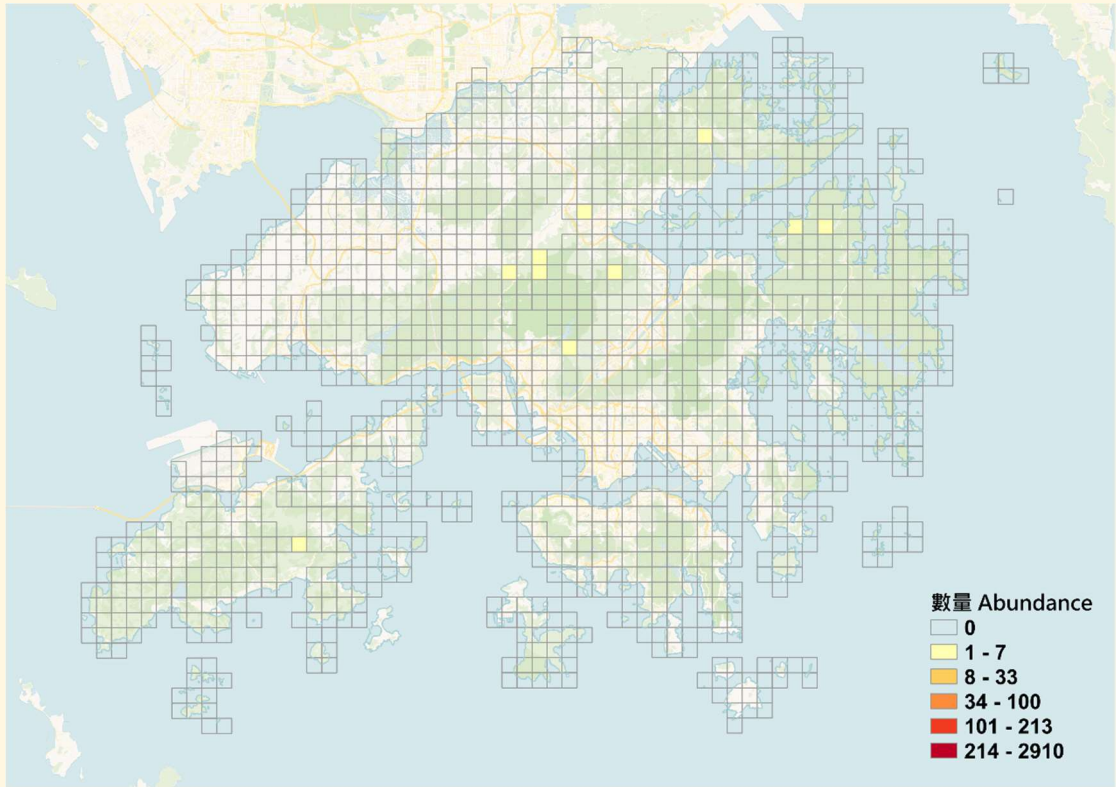
*Phylloscopus borealis*



393 Hartert's Leaf Warbler

古氏[冠紋]柳鶯

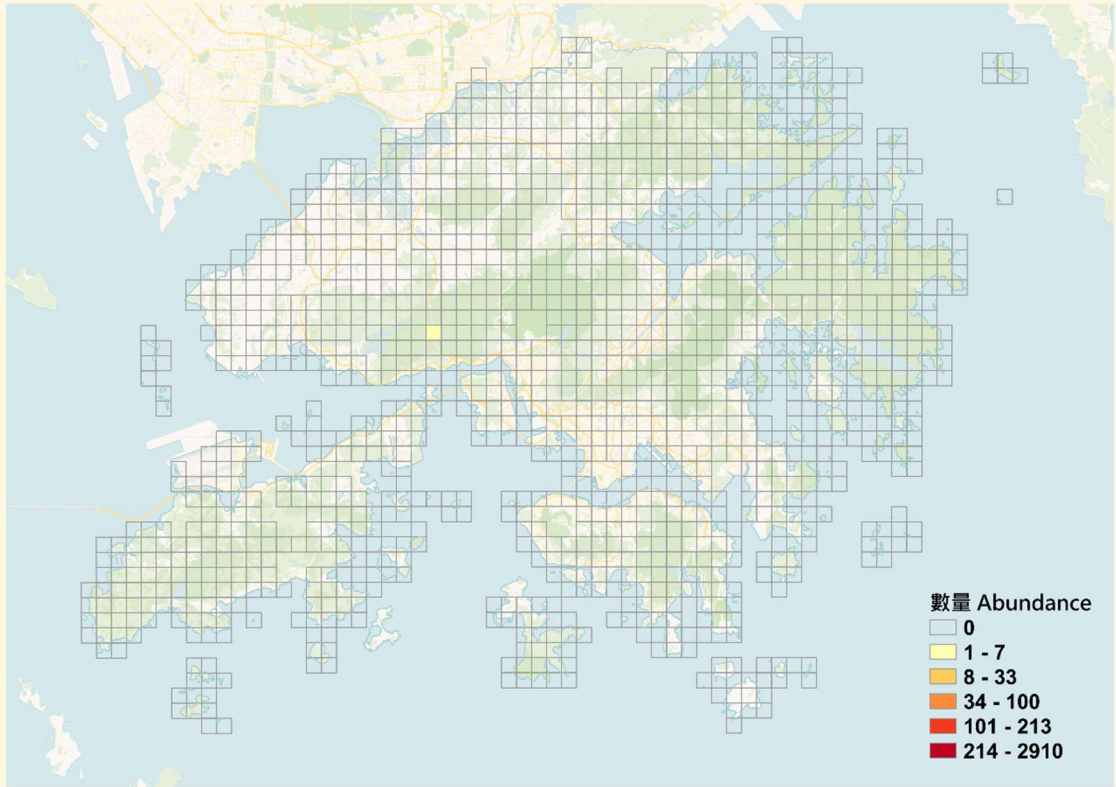
*Phylloscopus goodsoni*



392 Sulphur-breasted Warbler

黑眉柳鶯

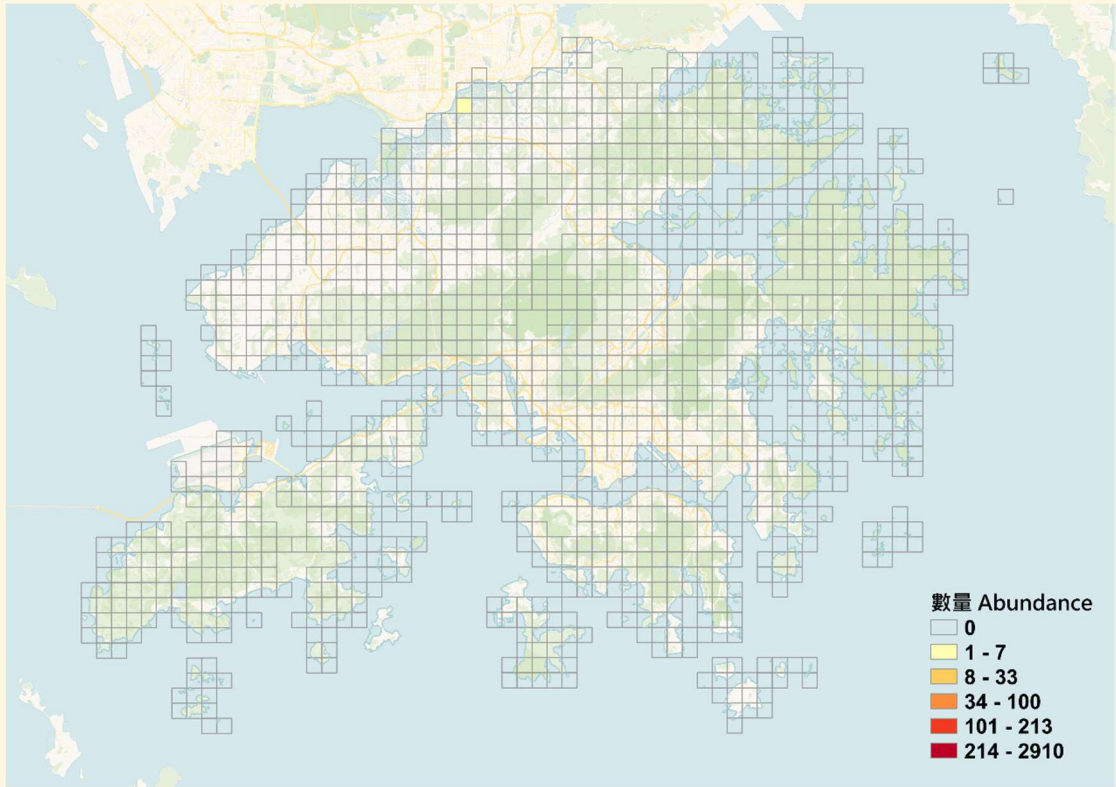
*Phylloscopus ricketti*



394 Oriental Reed Warbler

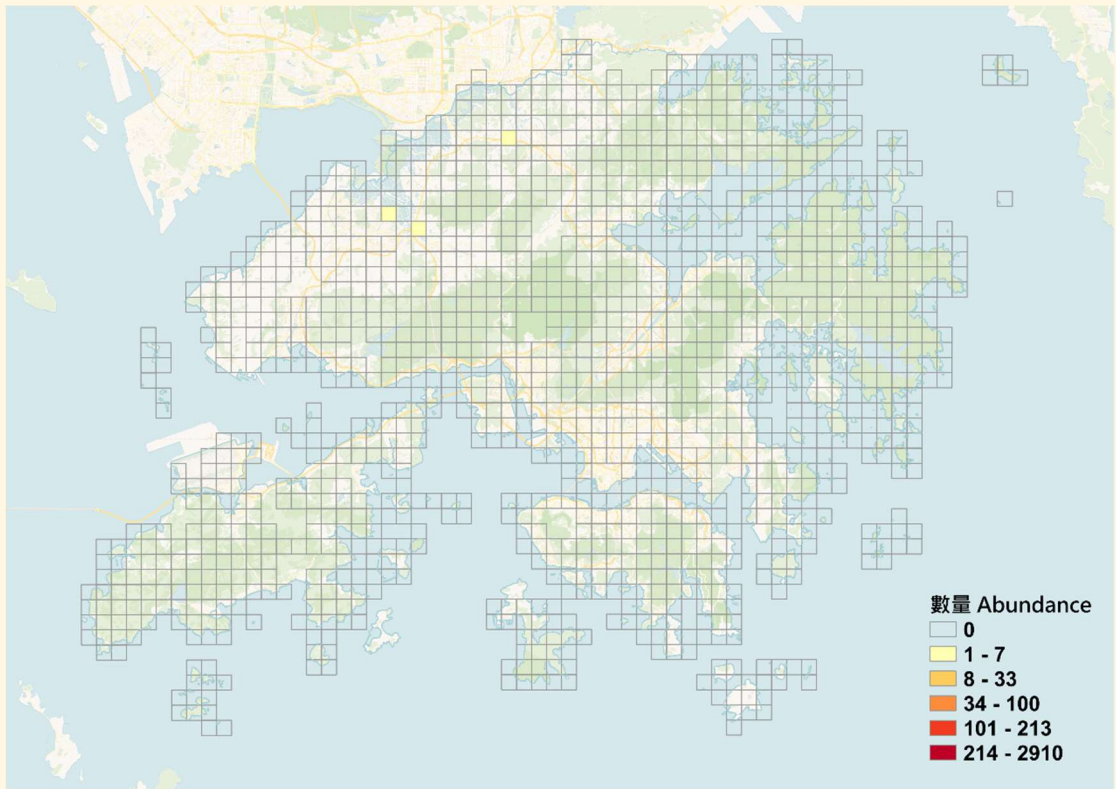
東方大葦鶯

*Acrocephalus orientalis*

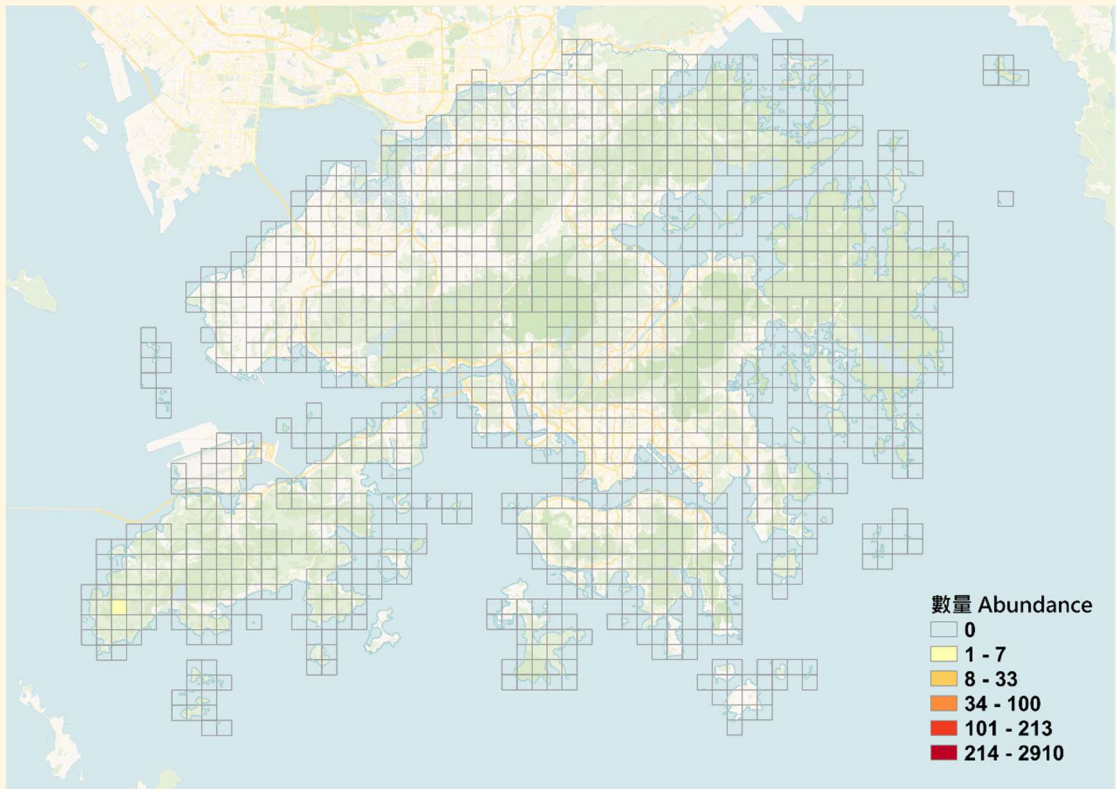




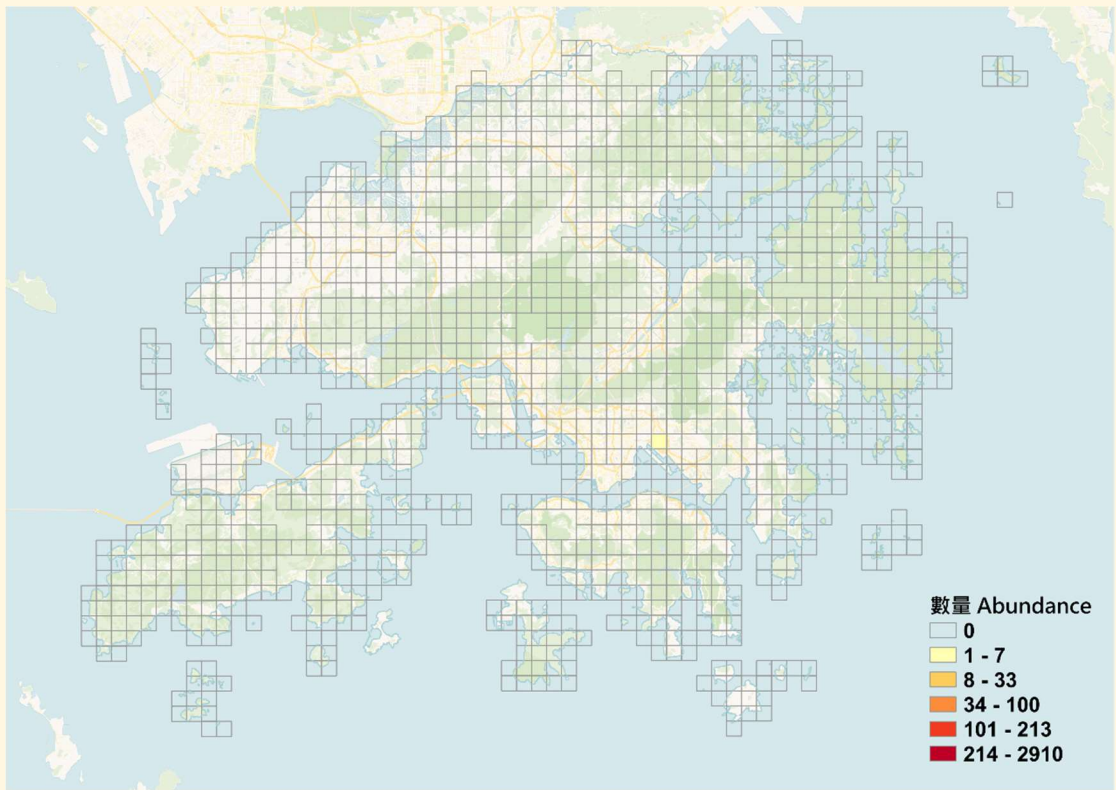
395 Black-browed Reed Warbler 黑眉葦鶯 *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps*



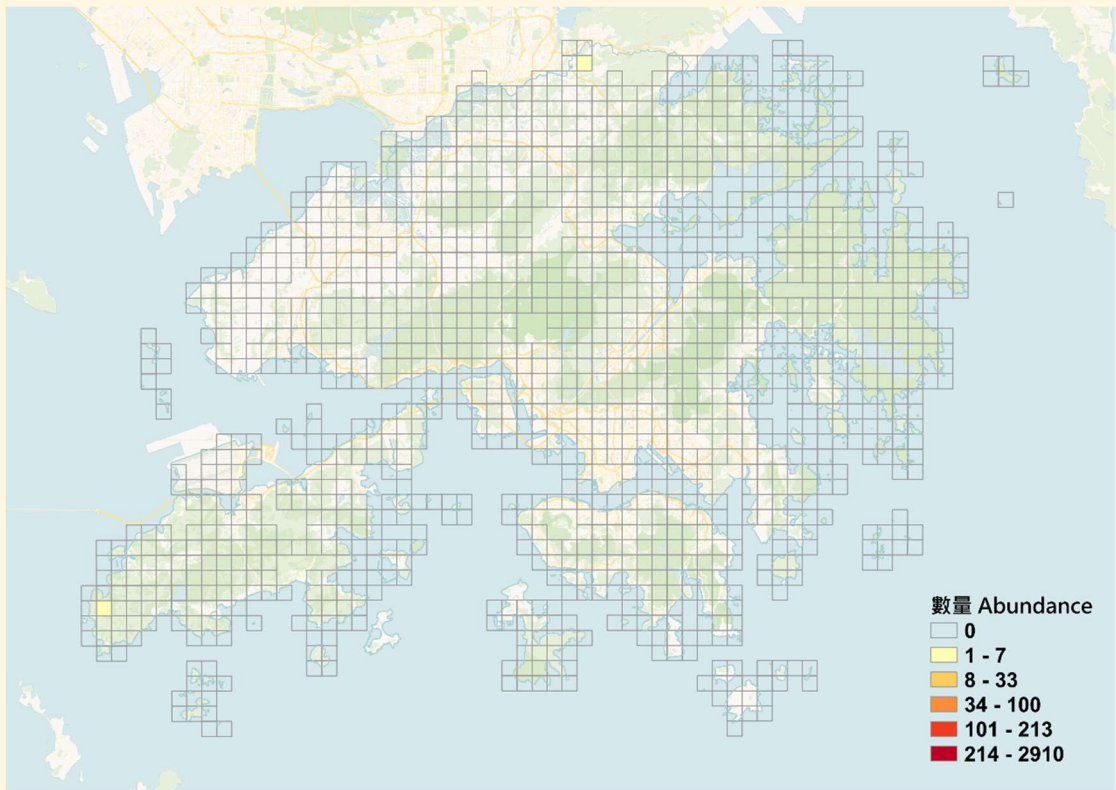
408 Brown Bush Warbler 棕褐短翅鶯 *Locustella luteoventris*



404 Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler 小蝗鶯 *Helopsaltes certhiola*



410 Baikal Bush Warbler 北短翅鶯 *Locustella davidi*

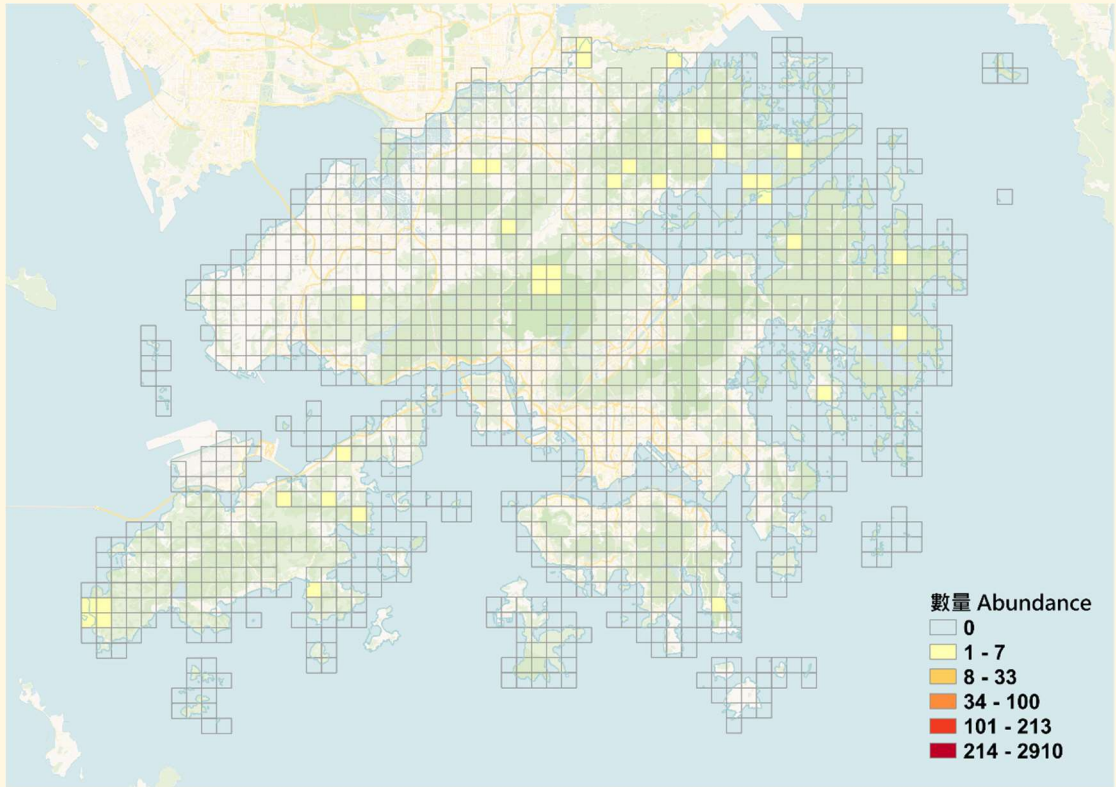




411 Russet Bush Warbler

高山短翅鶯

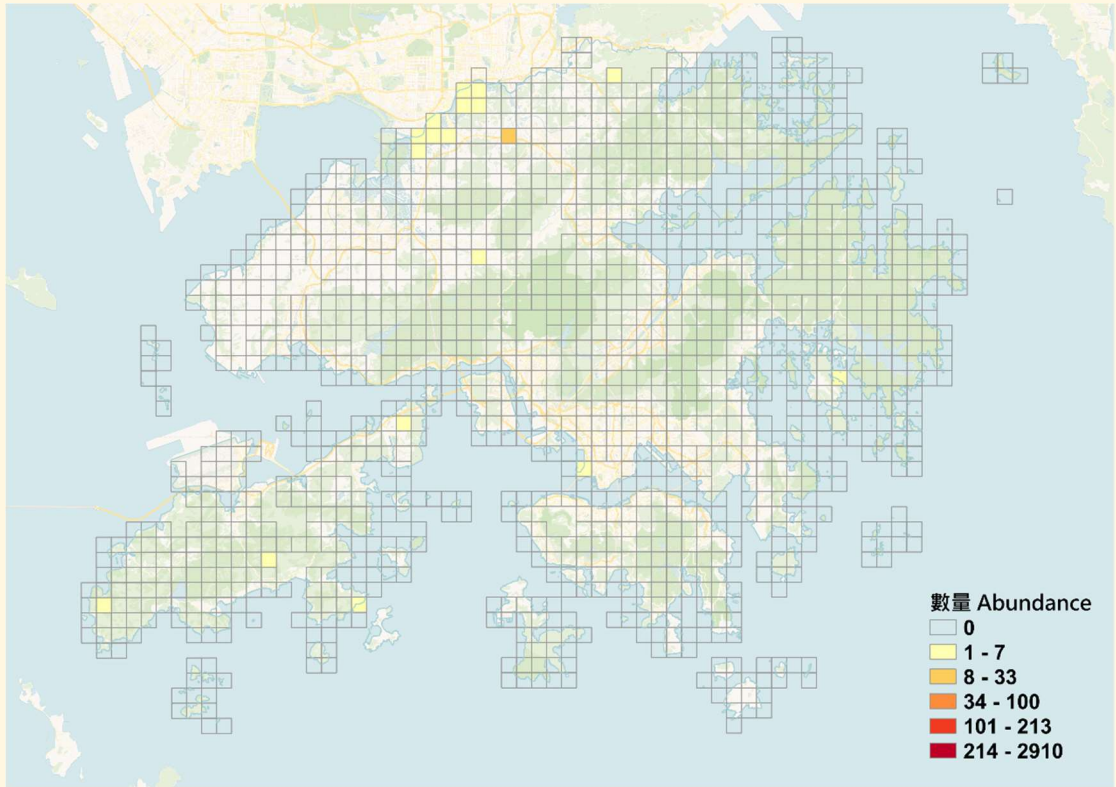
*Locustella mandelli*



412 Zitting Cisticola

棕扇尾鶯

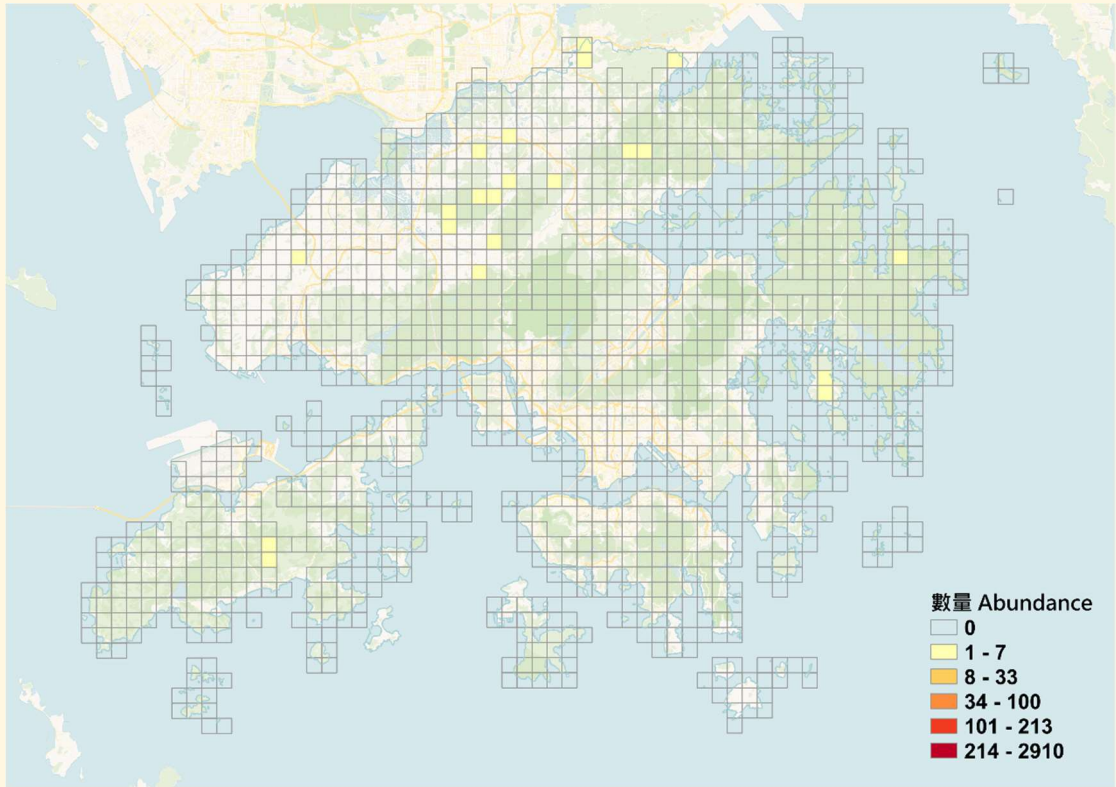
*Cisticola juncidis*



413 Golden-headed Cisticola

金頭扇尾鶯

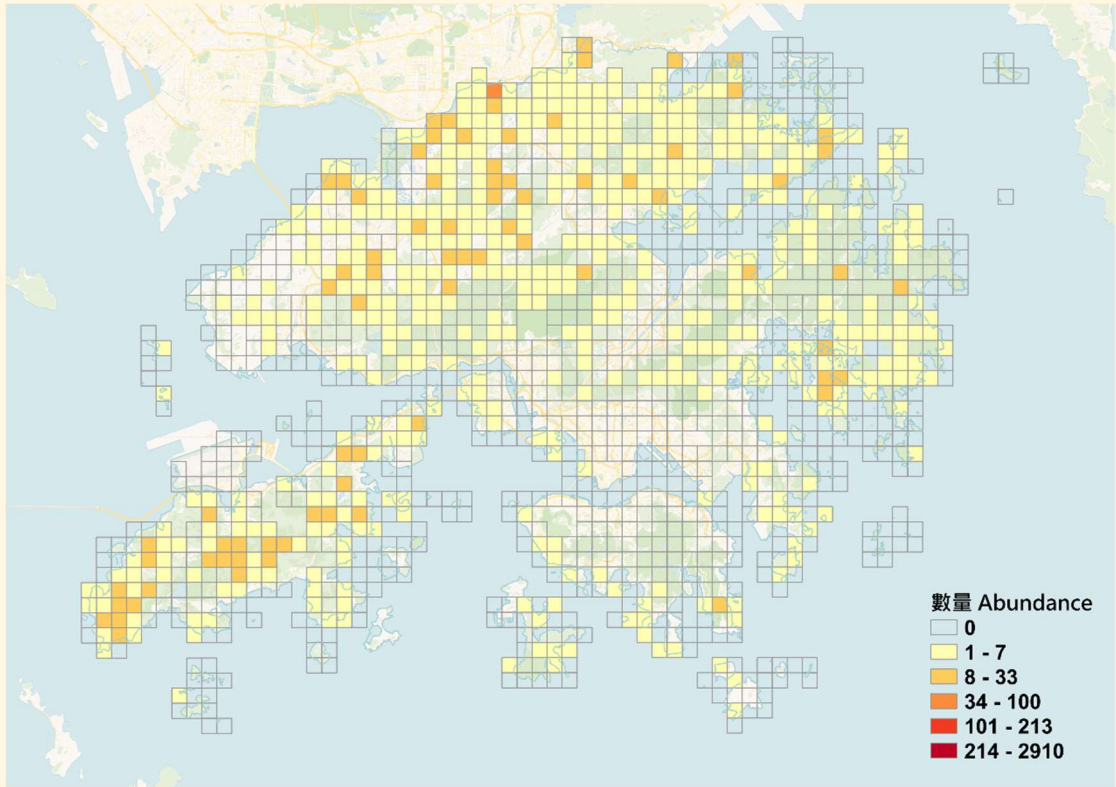
*Cisticola exilis*



414 Yellow-bellied Prinia

黃腹鷦鶯

*Prinia flaviventris*

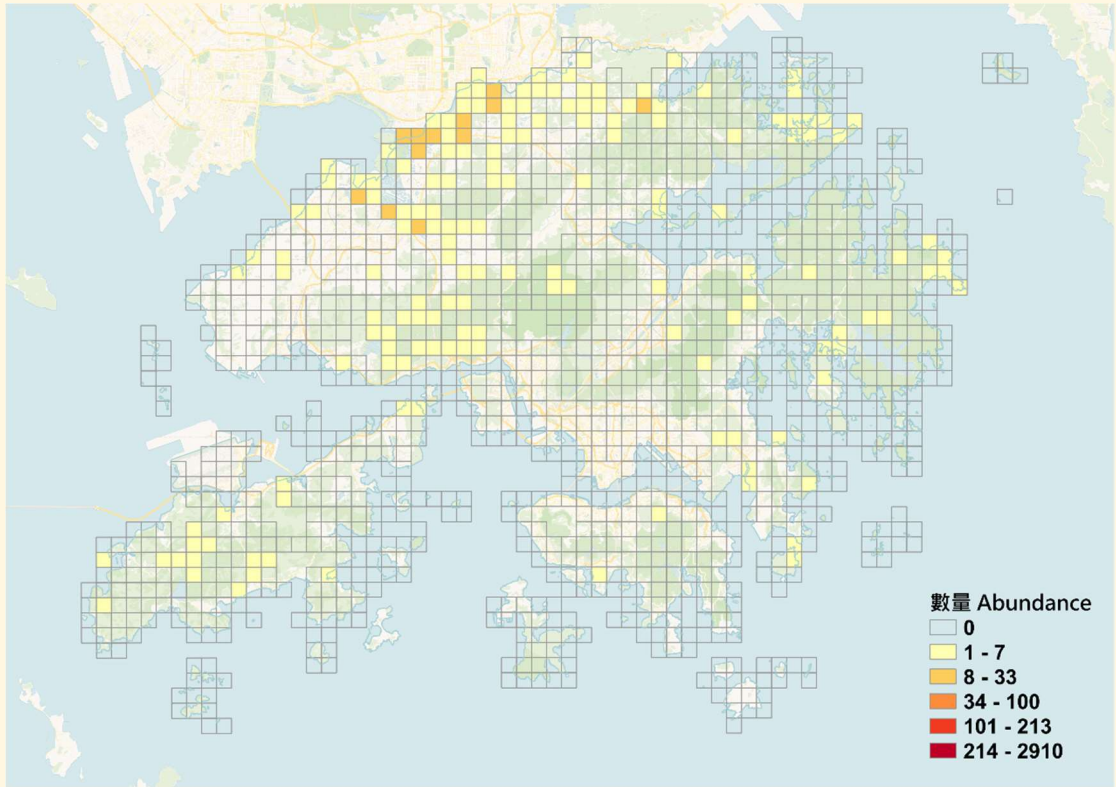




415 Plain Prinia

純色鷦鷯

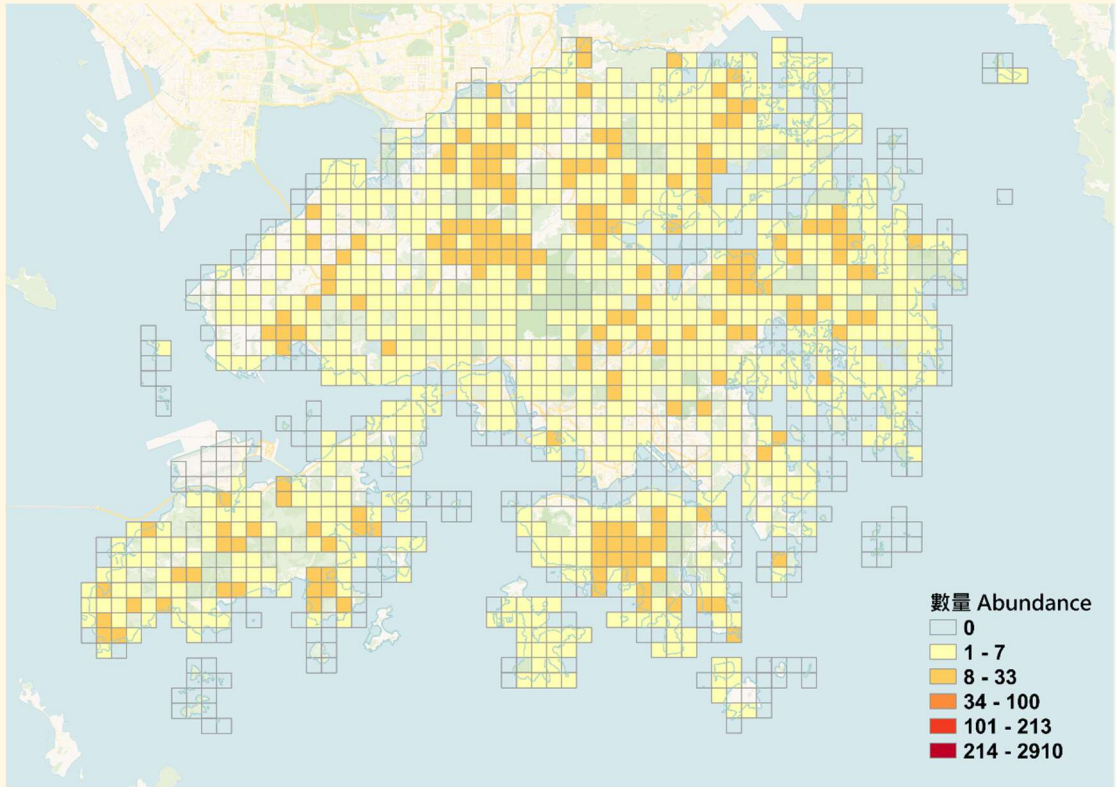
*Prinia inornata*



416 Common Tailorbird

長尾縫葉鶯

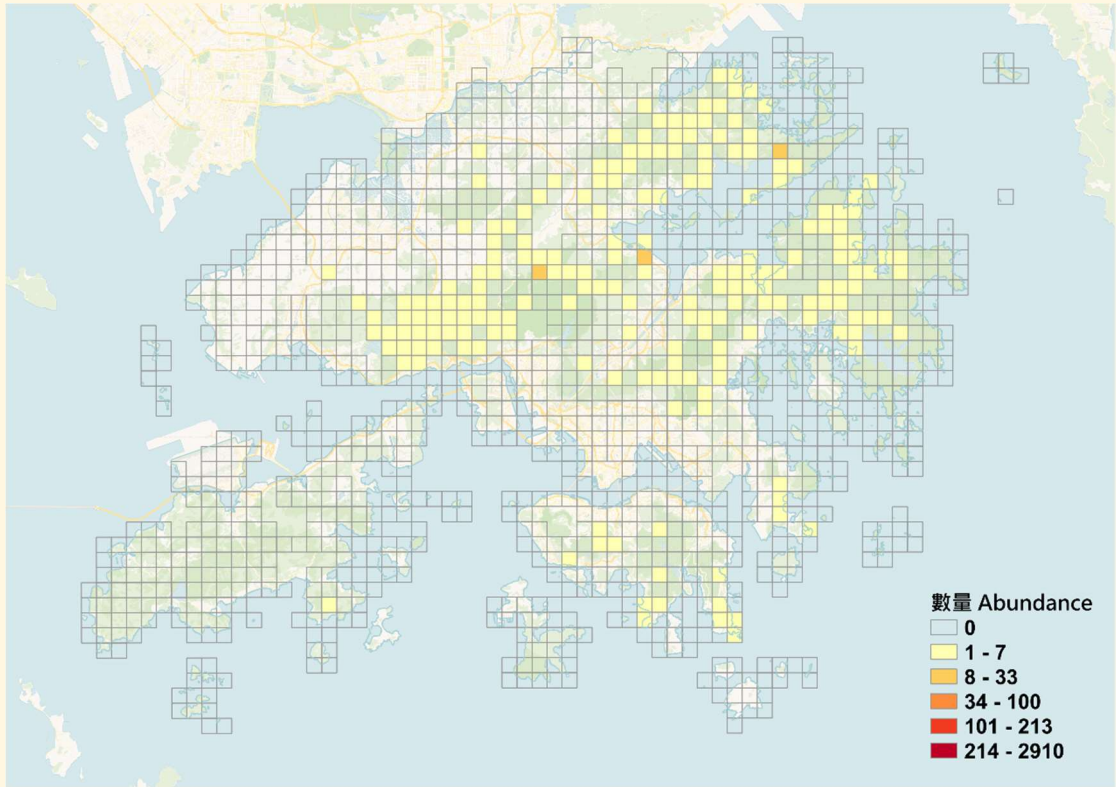
*Orthotomus sutorius*



417 Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler

棕頸鉤嘴鵲

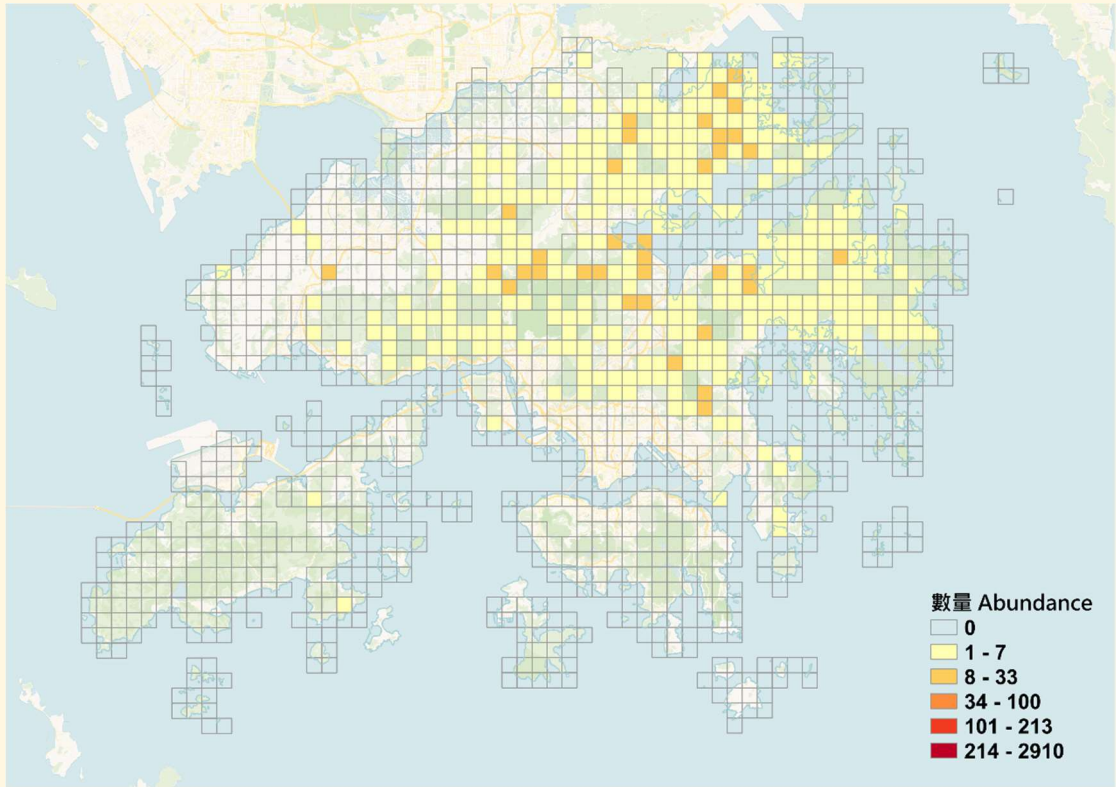
*Pomatorhinus ruficollis*



418 Rufous-capped Babbler

紅頭穗鵲

*Stachyridopsis ruficeps*

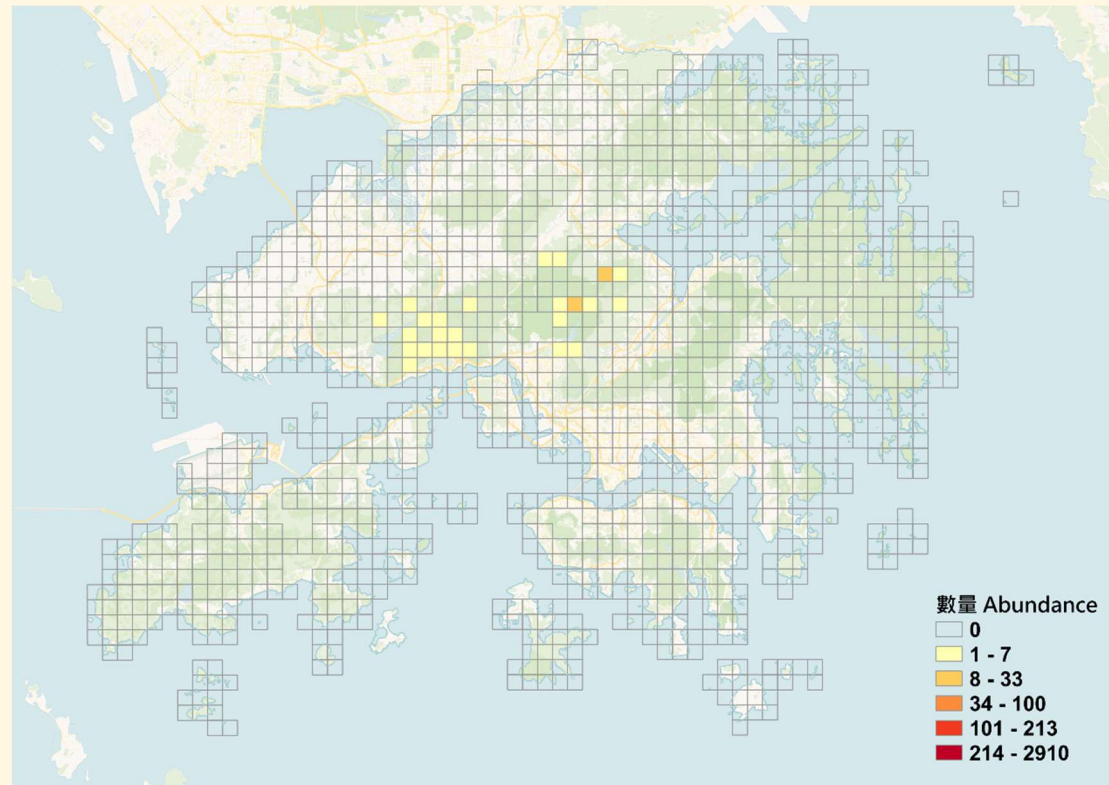




419 Huet's Fulvetta

黑眉雀鵲

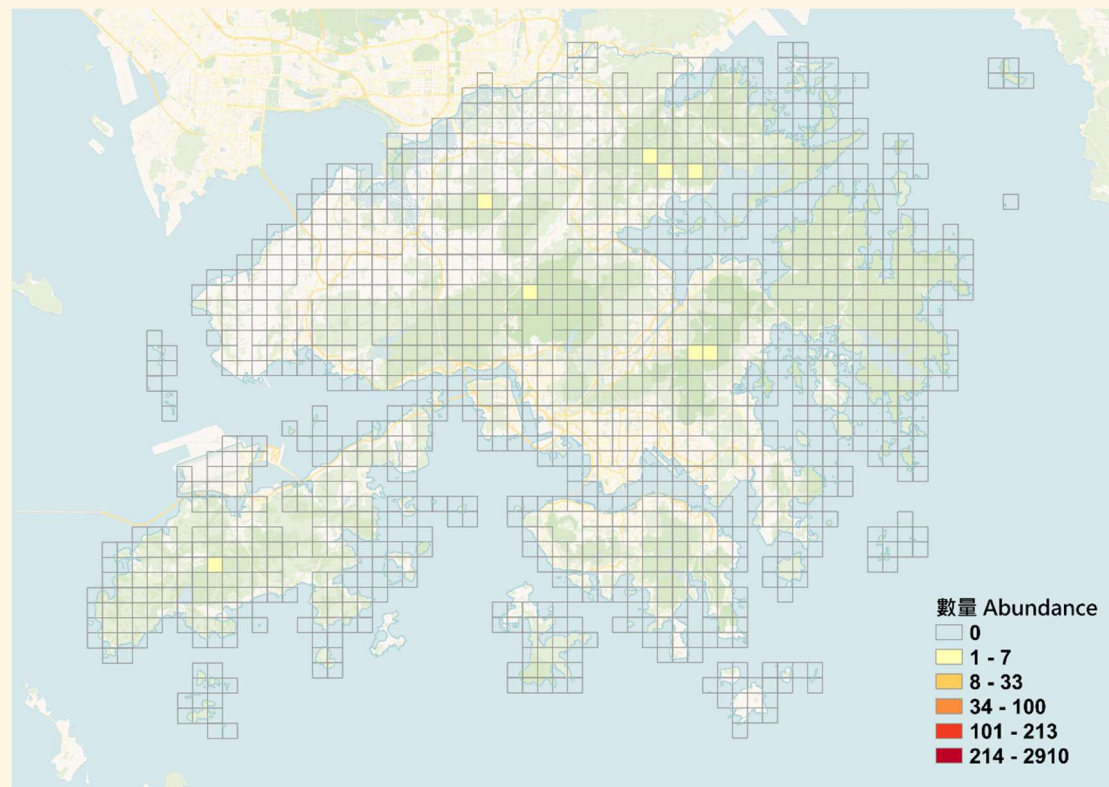
*Alcippe hueti*



420 Chinese Grassbird

大草鶯

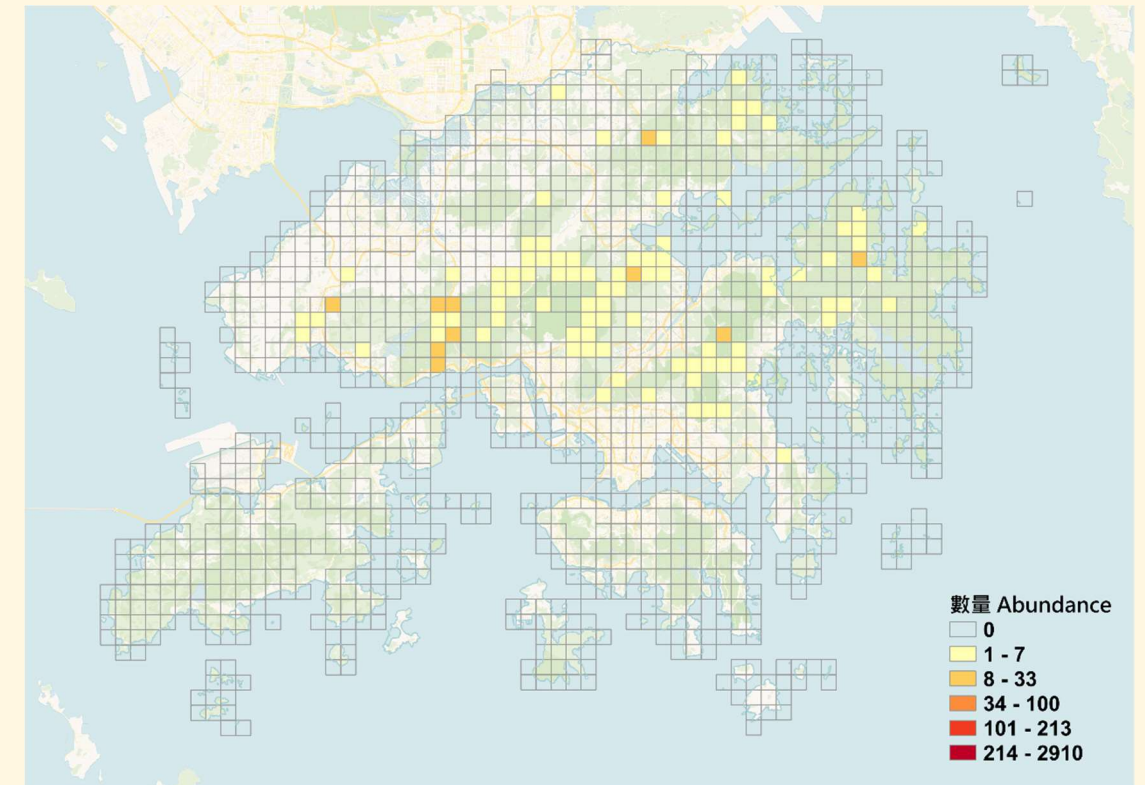
*Graminicola striatus*



421 Blue-winged Minla

藍翅希鵒

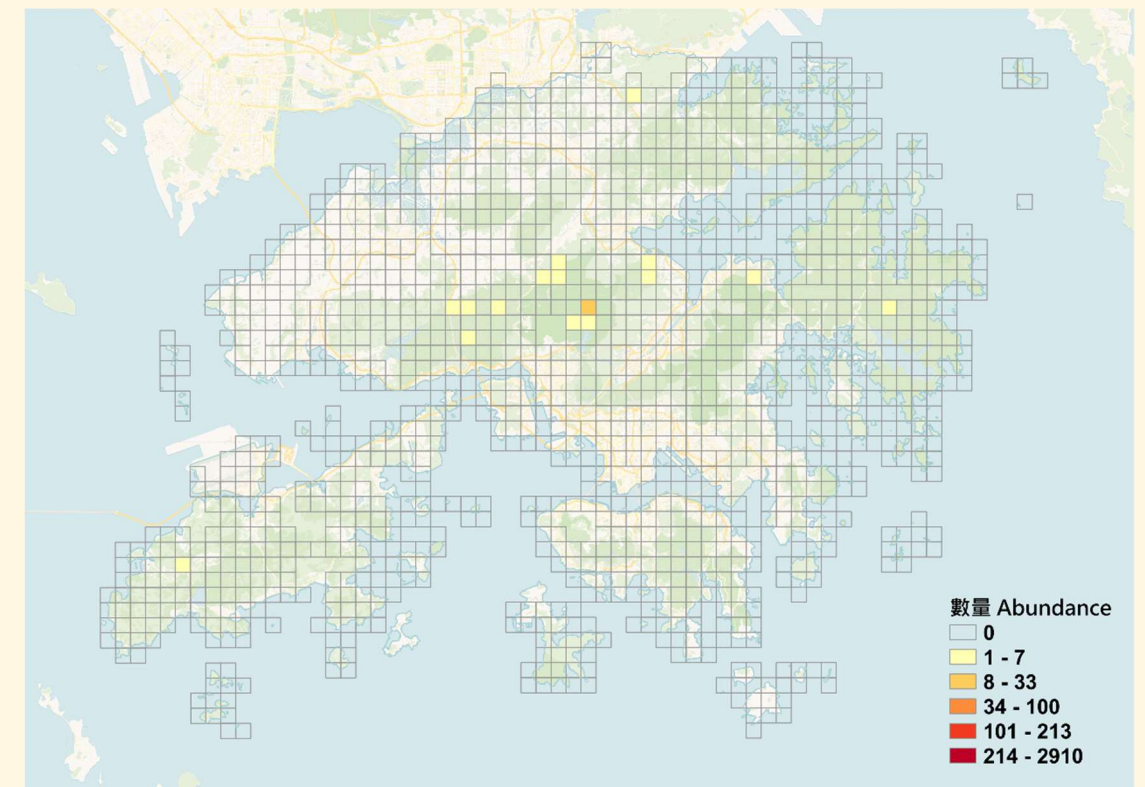
*Actinodura cyanouroptera*



422 Red-billed Leiothrix

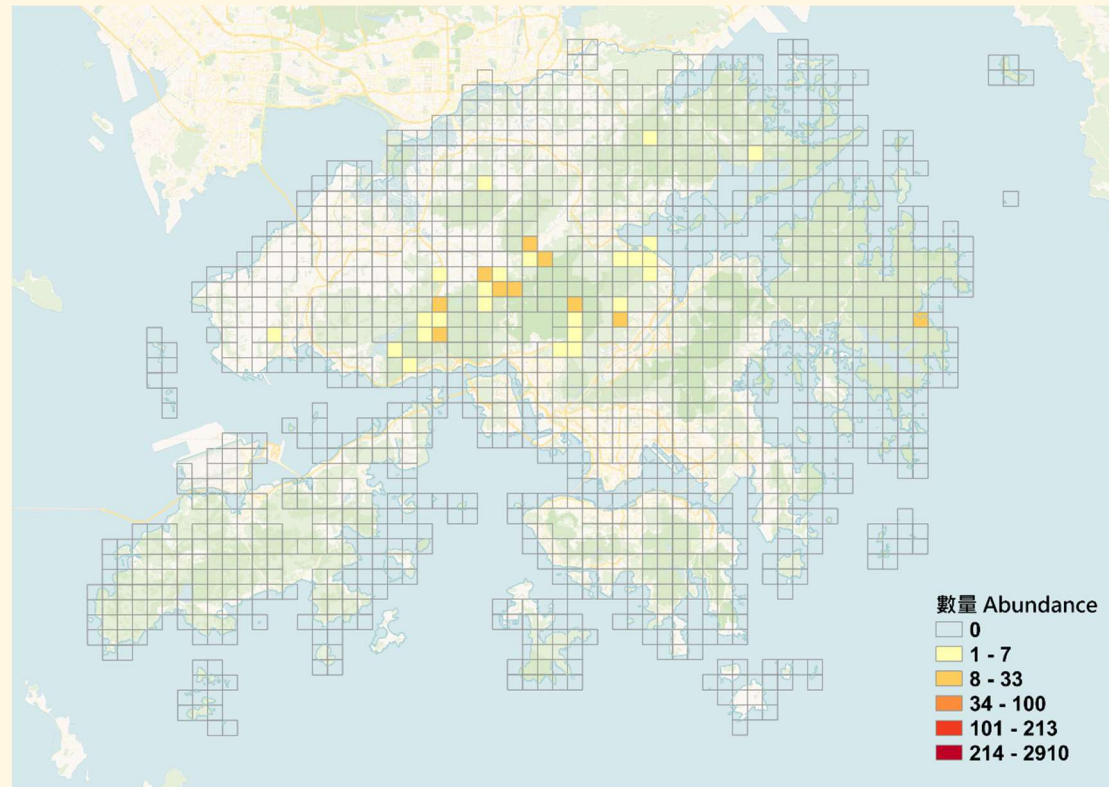
紅嘴相思鳥

*Leiothrix lutea*

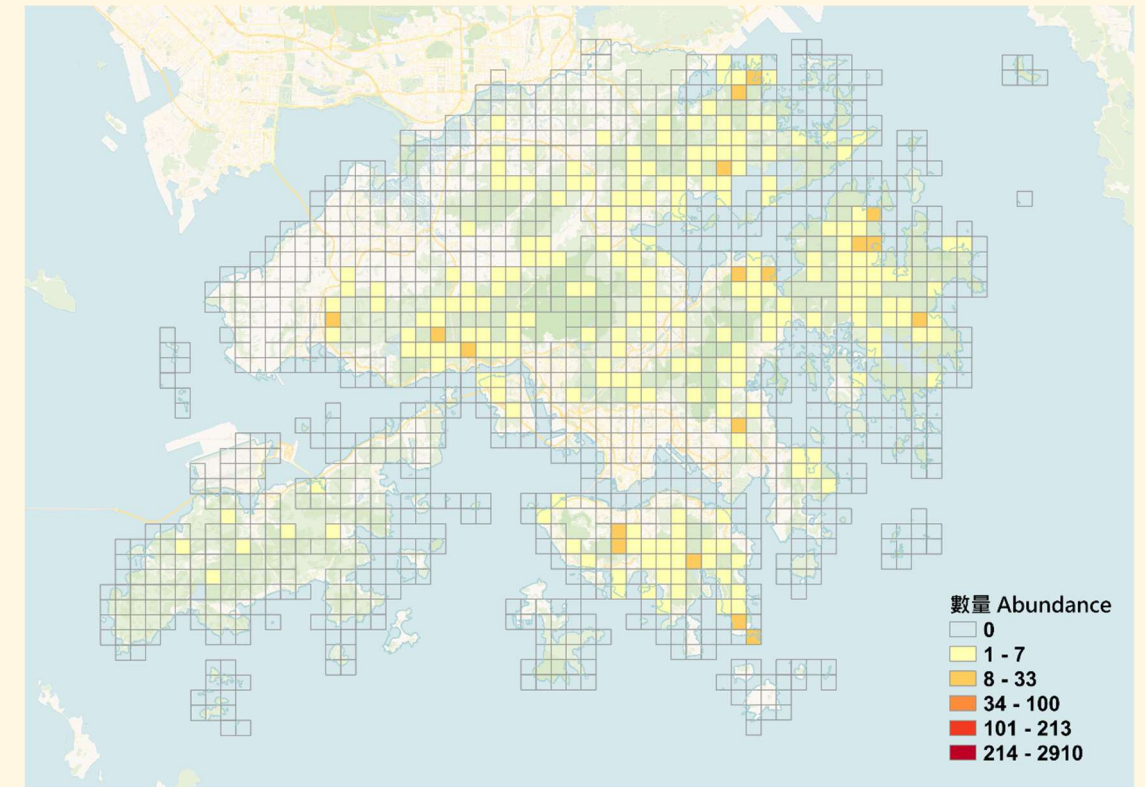




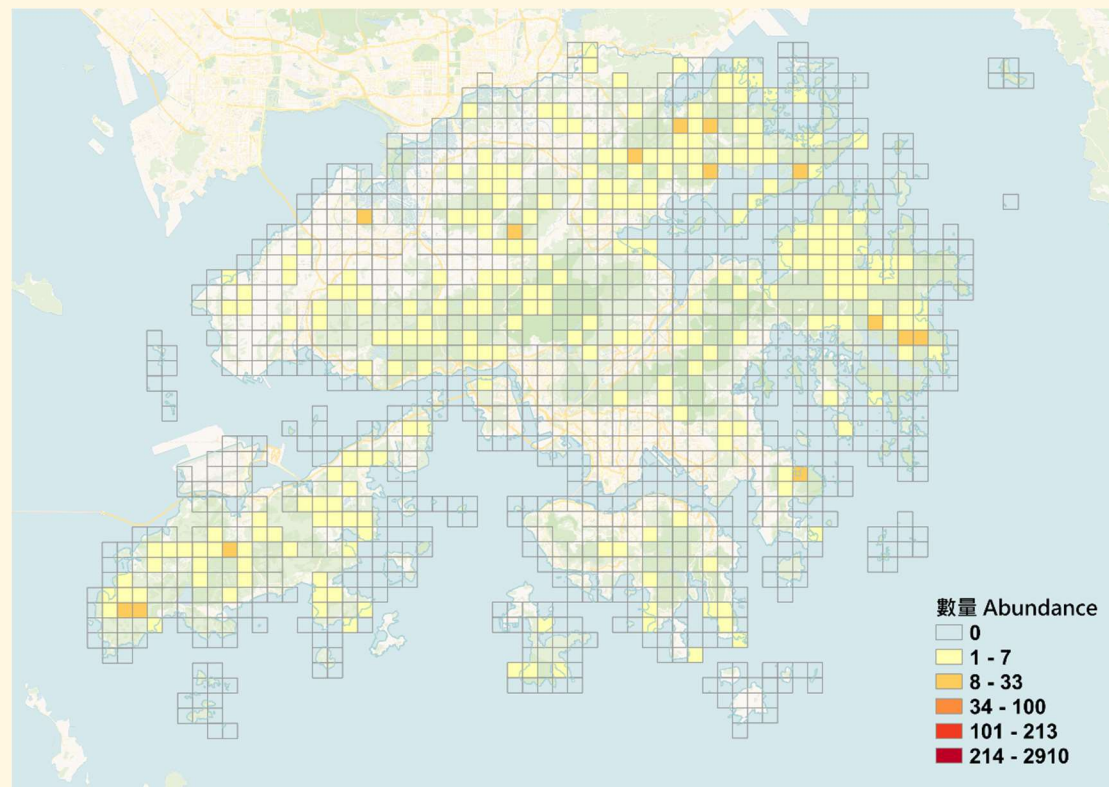
423 Silver-eared Mesia 銀耳相思鳥 *Leiothrix argenteauris*



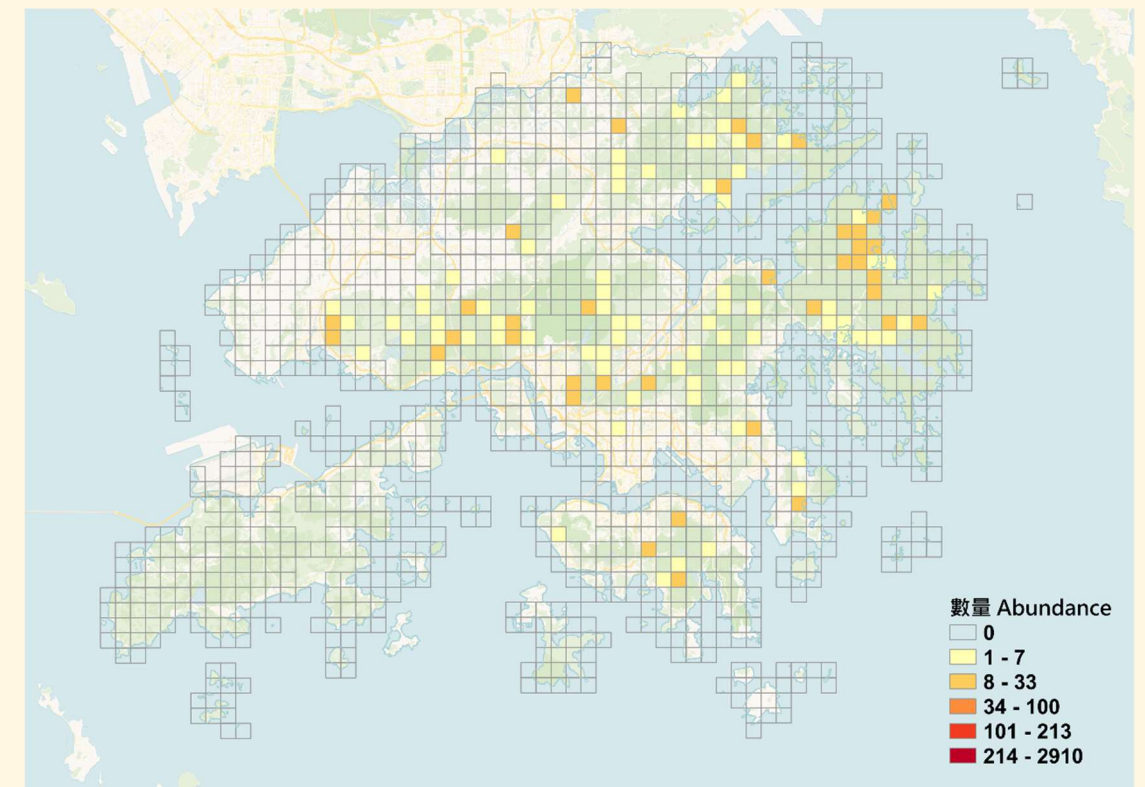
425 Black-throated Laughingthrush 黑喉噪鵲 *Pterorhinus chinensis*



424 Chinese Hwamei 畫眉 *Garrulax canorus*

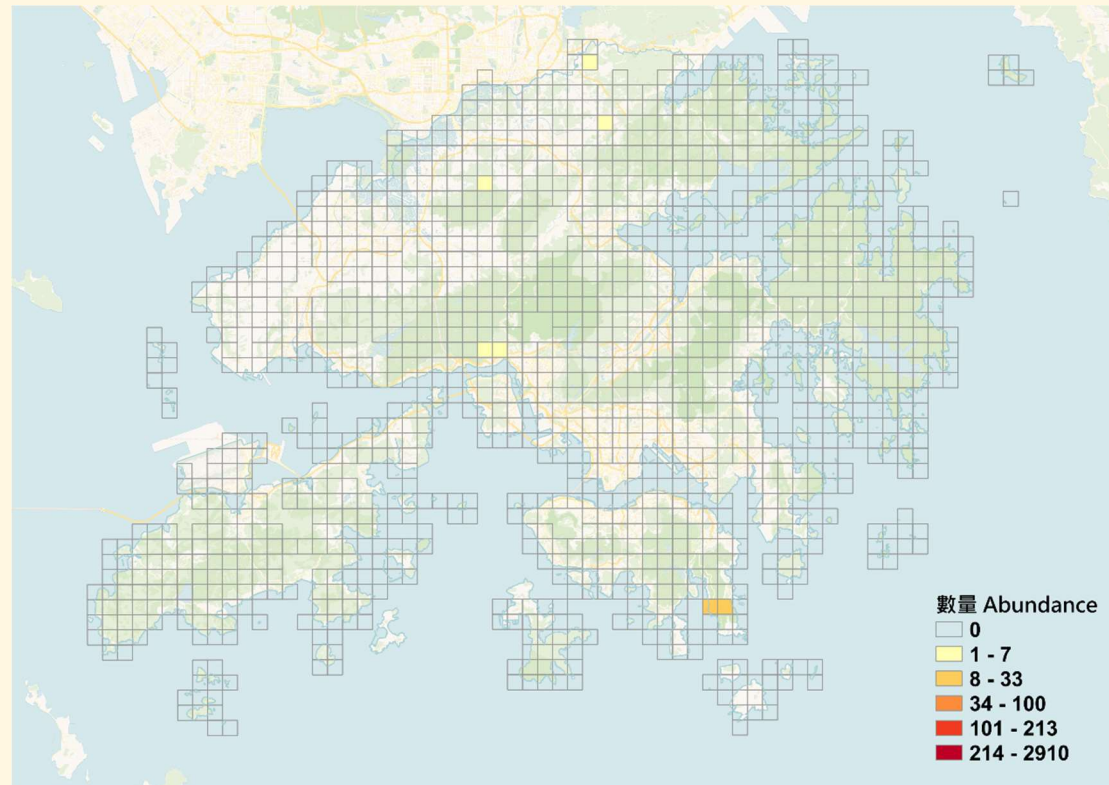


426 Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush 黑領噪鵲 *Pterorhinus pectoralis*

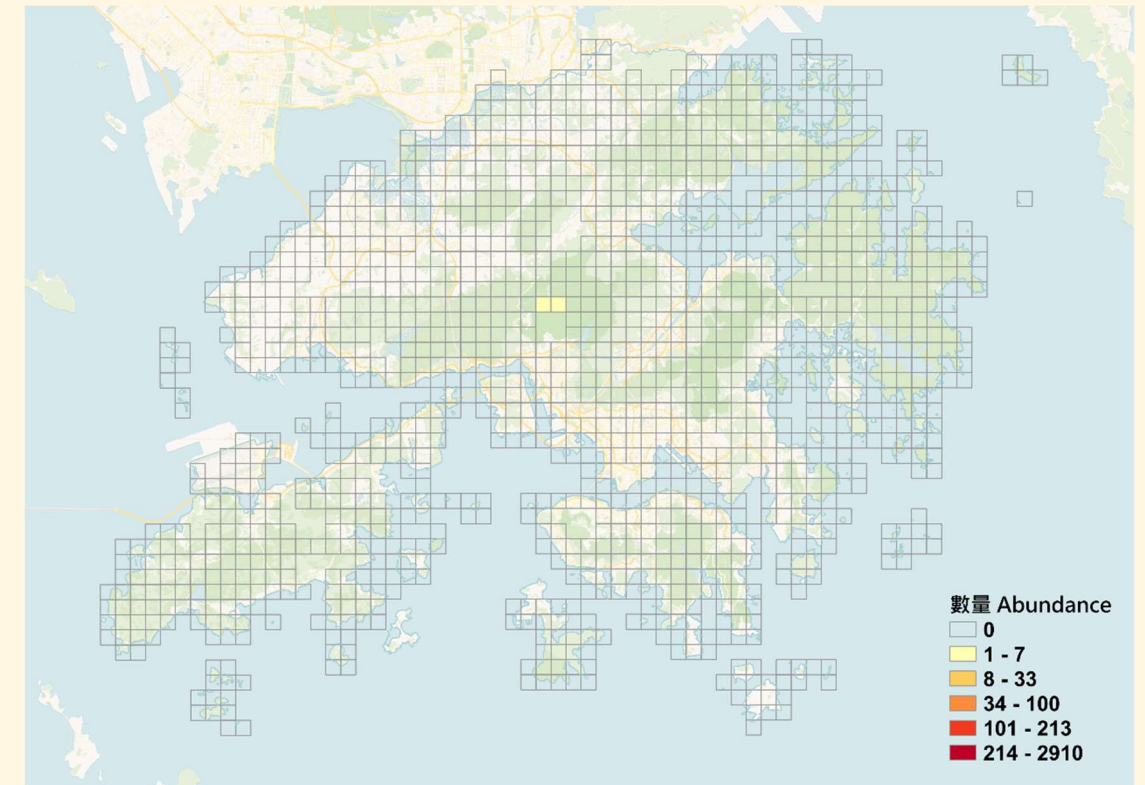




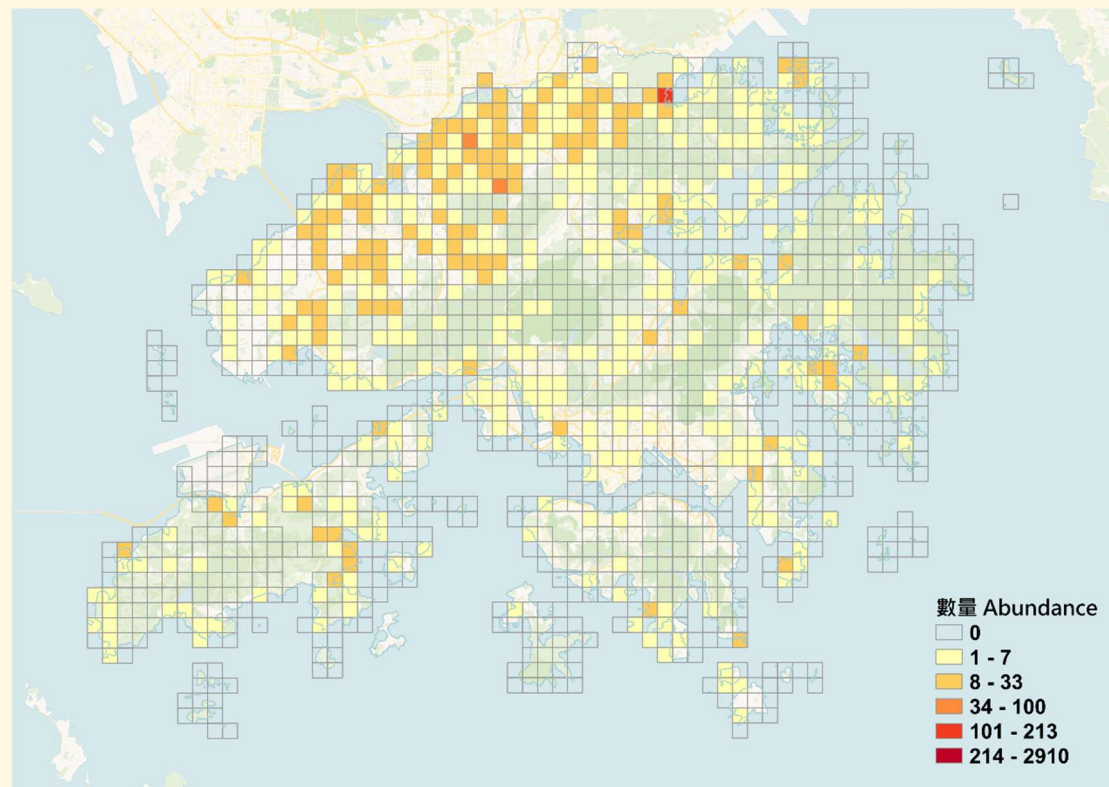
428 White-browed Laughingthrush 白頰噪鵪 *Pterorhinus sannio*



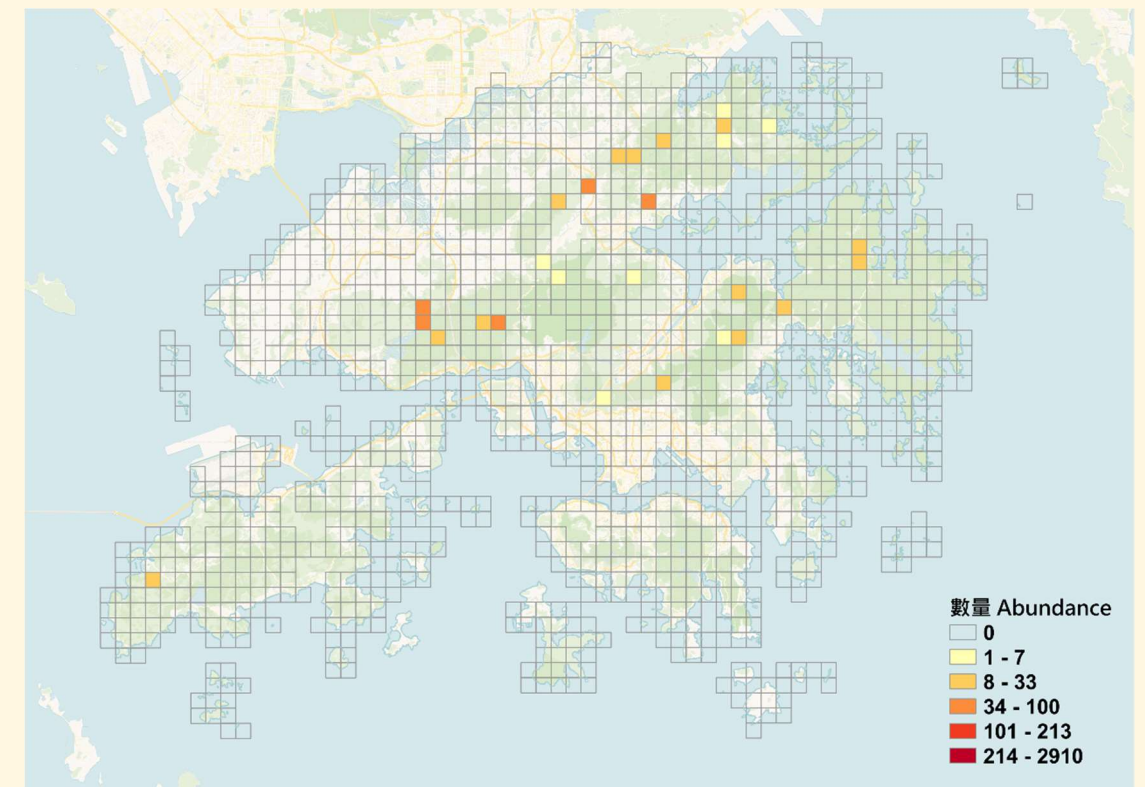
431 Vinous-throated Parrotbill 棕頭鴉雀 *Sinosuthora webbiana*



429 Masked Laughingthrush 黑臉噪鵪 *Pterorhinus perspicillatus*

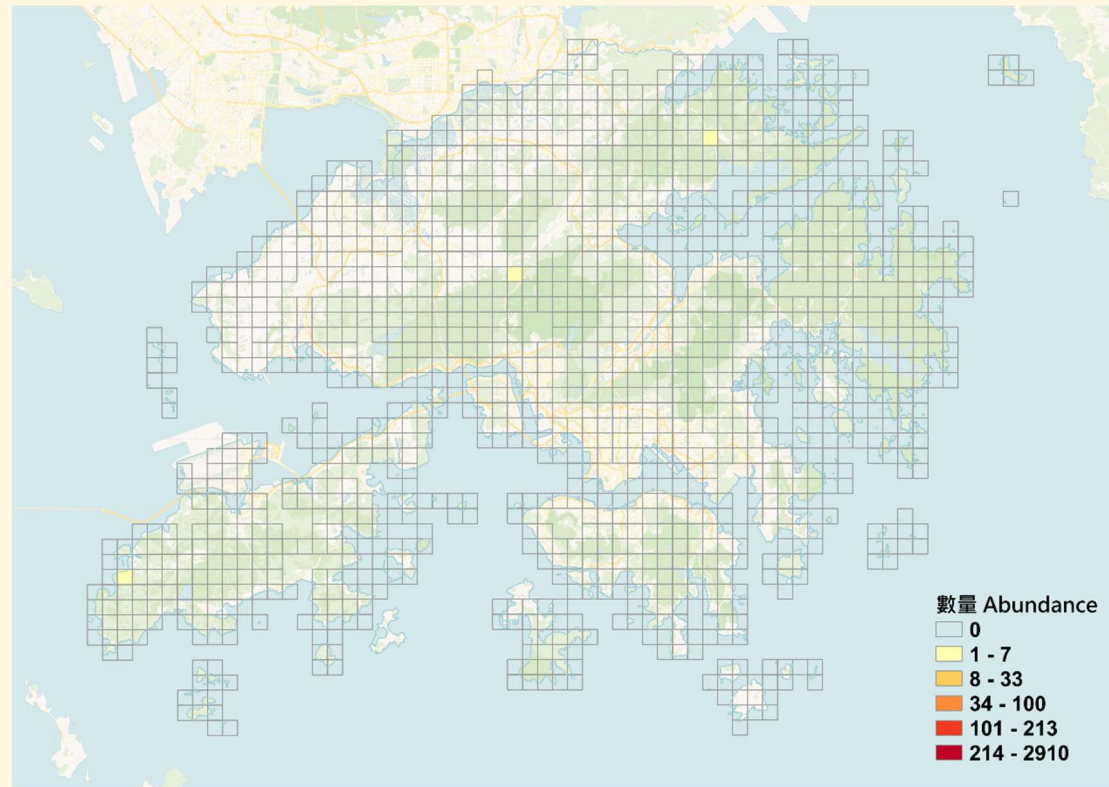


432 Indochinese Yuhina 栗耳鳳鵲 *Yuhina torqueola*

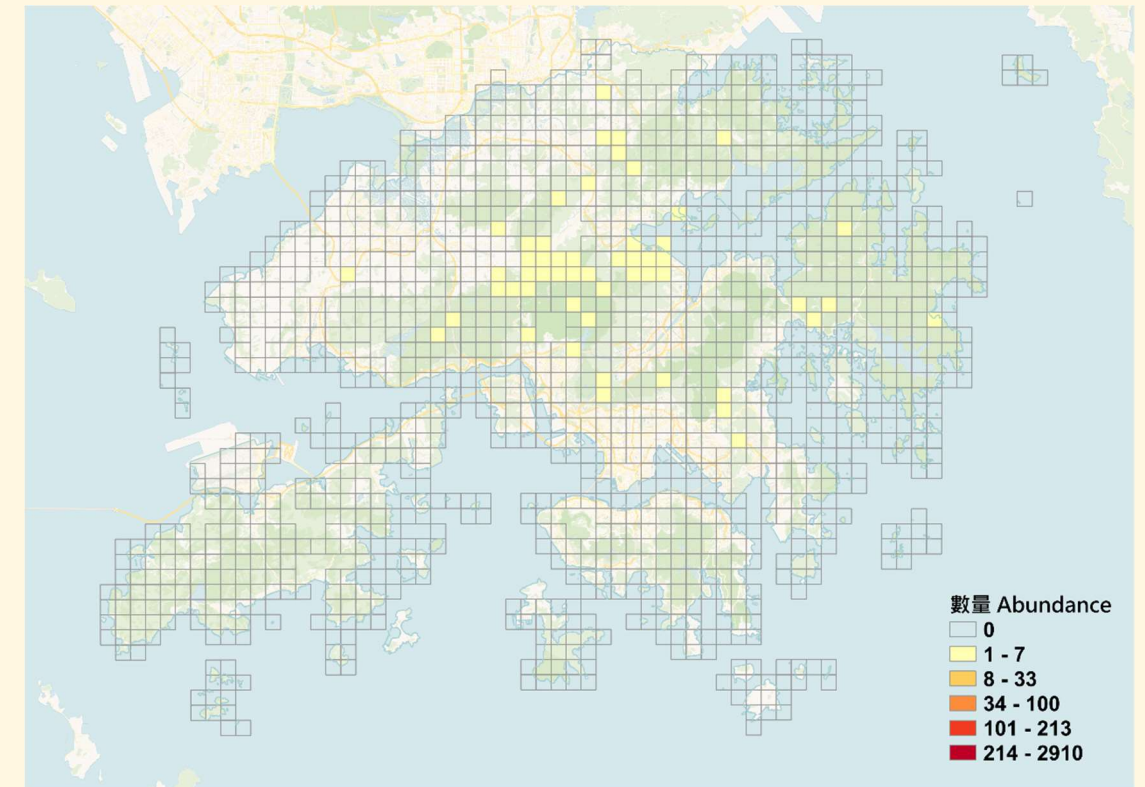




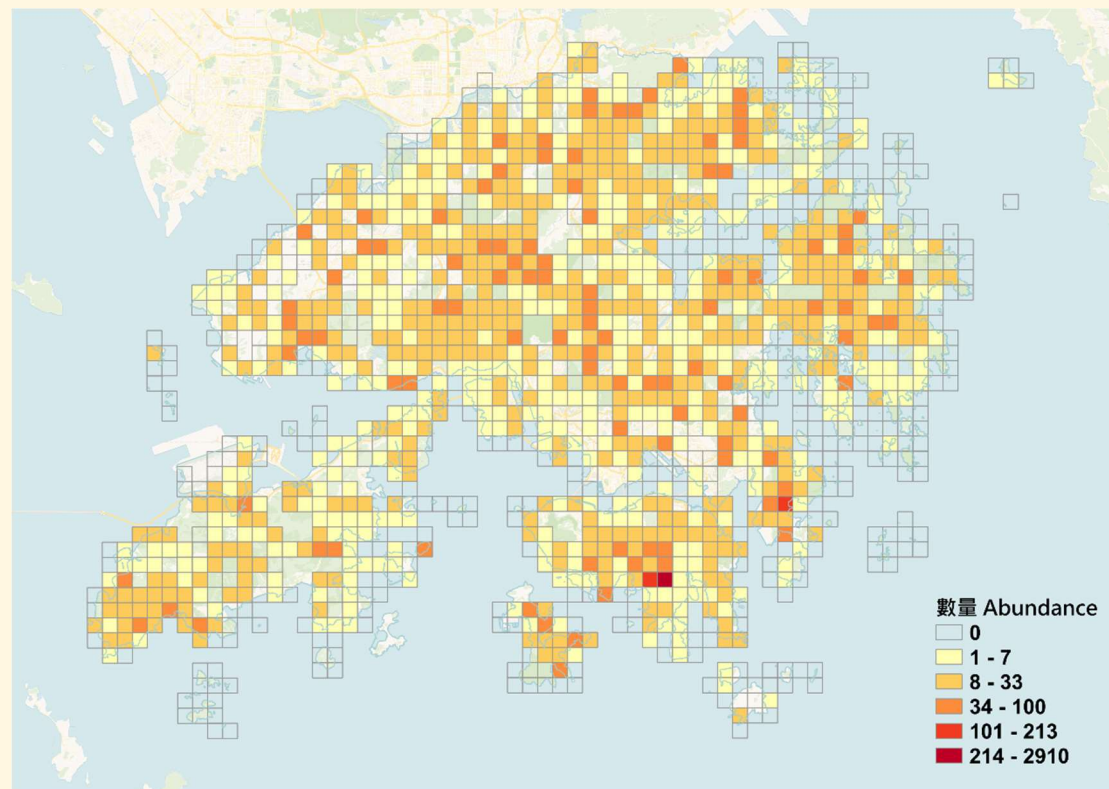
433 Chestnut-flanked White-eye 紅脇繡眼鳥 *Zosterops erythropleurus*



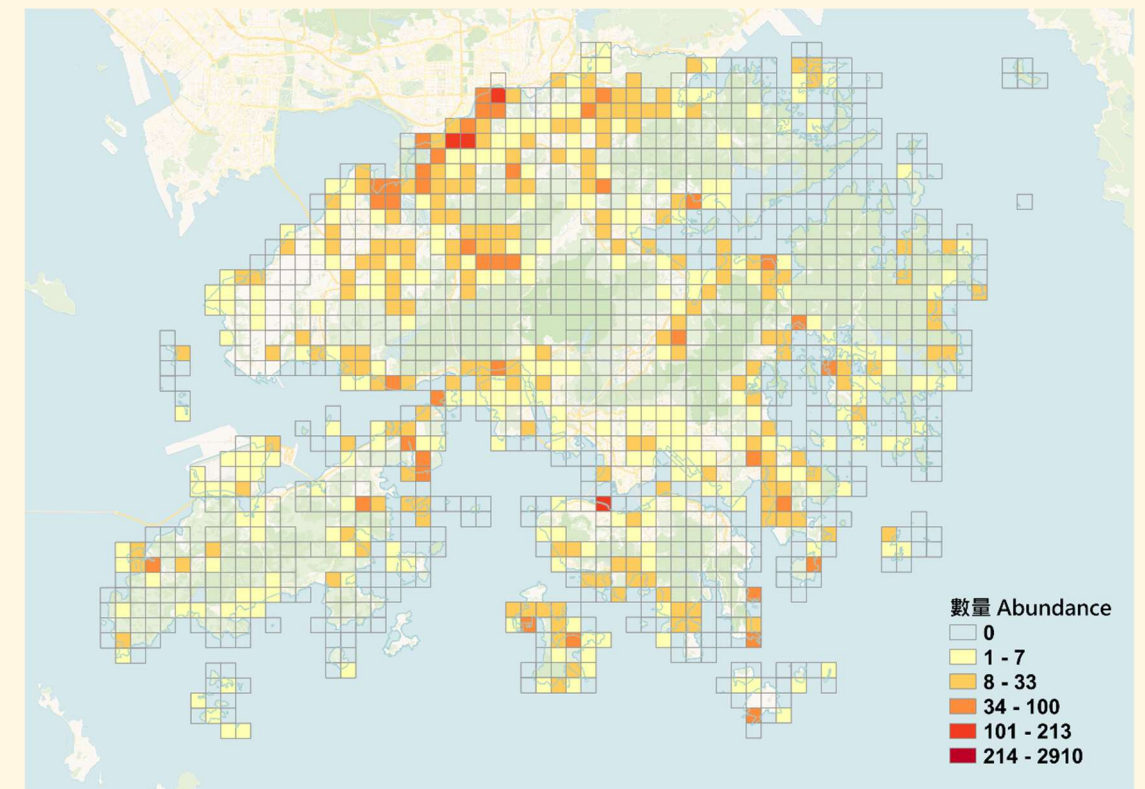
435 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch 絨額鴉 *Sitta frontalis*



434 Swinhoe's White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥 *Zosterops simplex*



436 Crested Myna 八哥 *Acridotheres cristatellus*

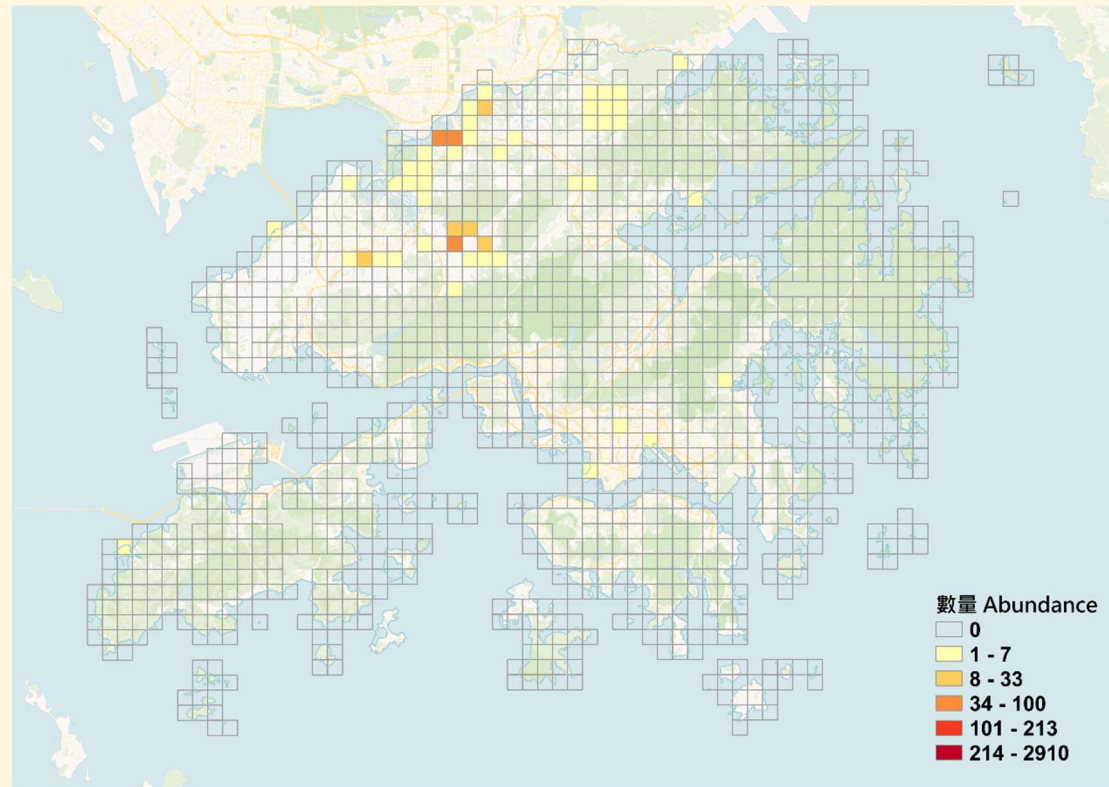




437 Common Myna

家八哥

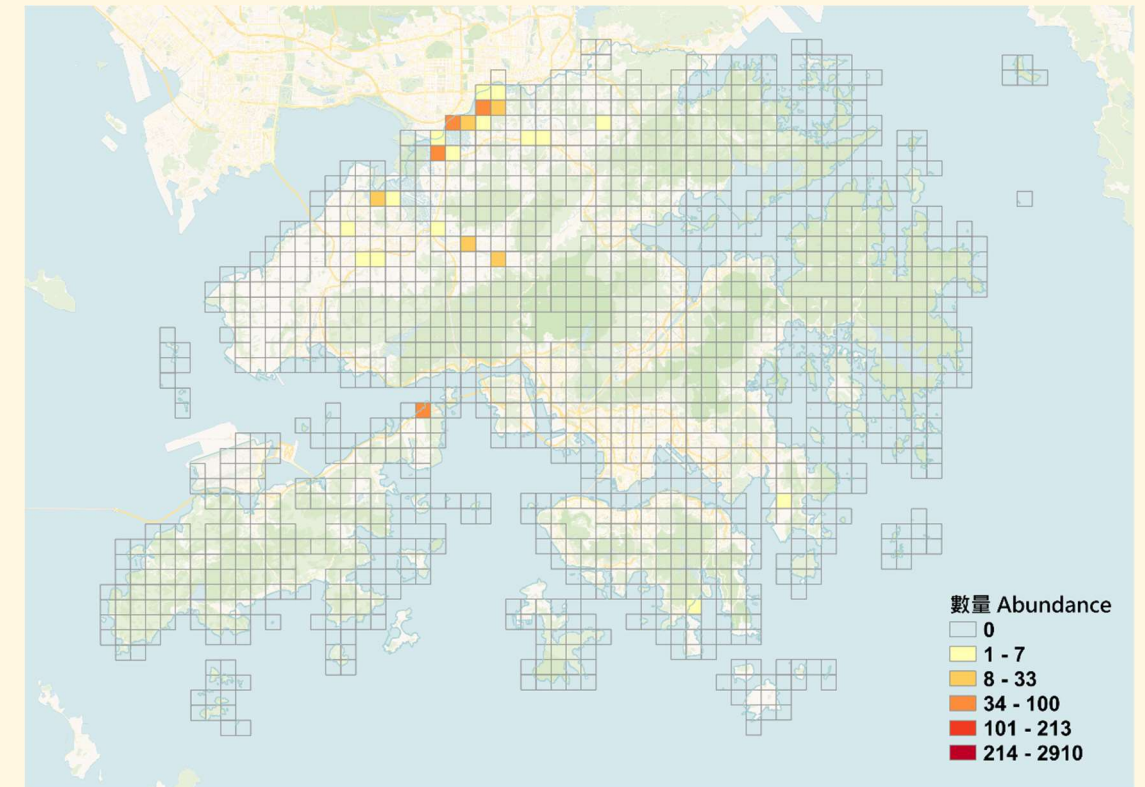
*Acridotheres tristis*



439 White-cheeked Starling

灰椋鳥

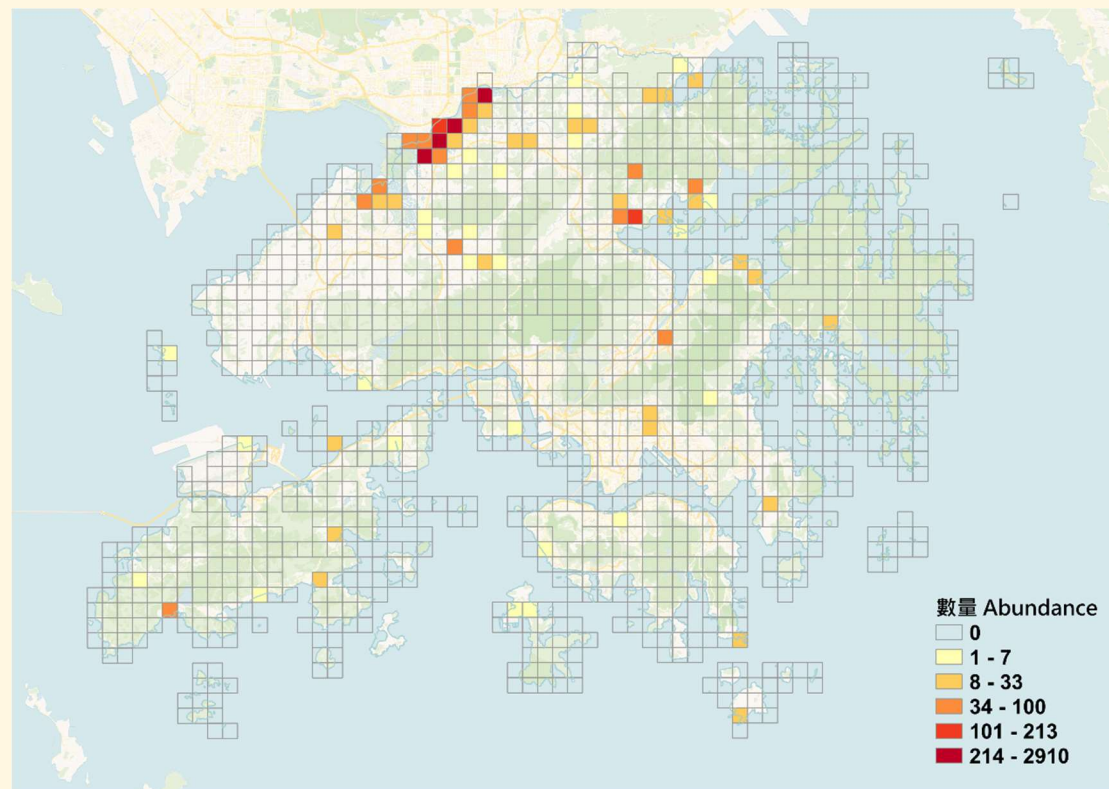
*Spodiopsar cineraceus*



438 Red-billed Starling

絲光椋鳥

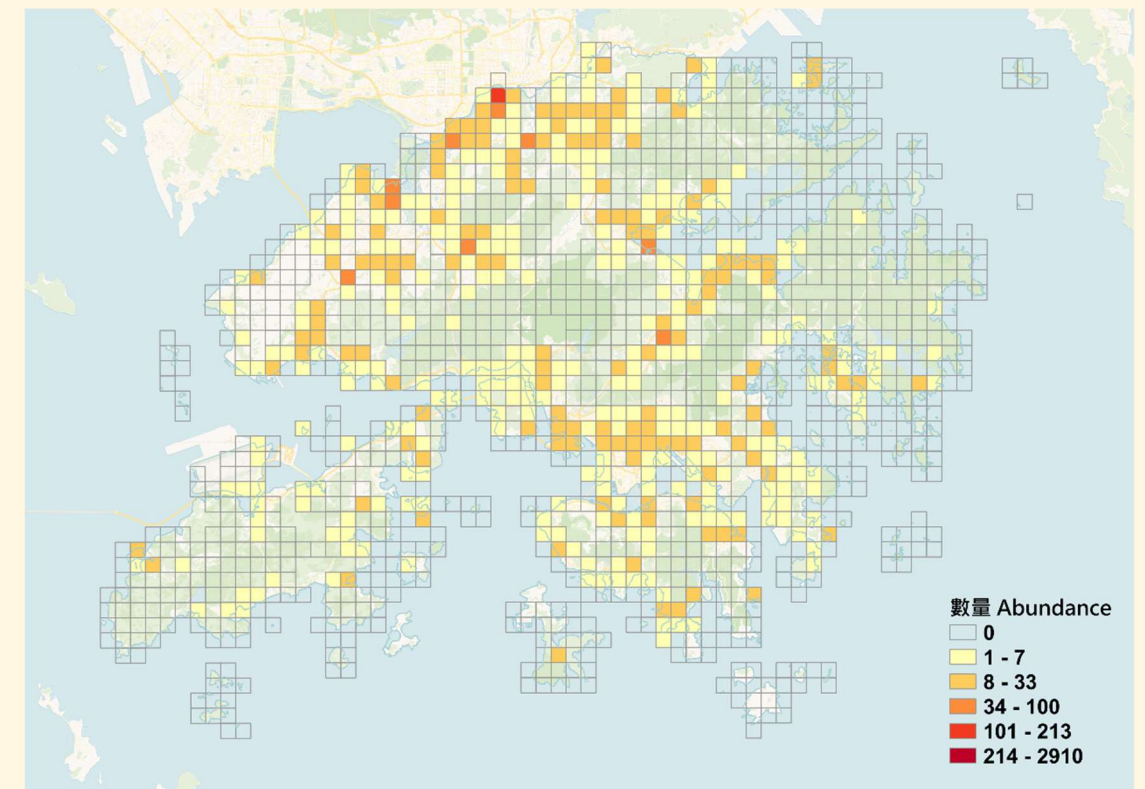
*Spodiopsar sericeus*



440 Black-collared Starling

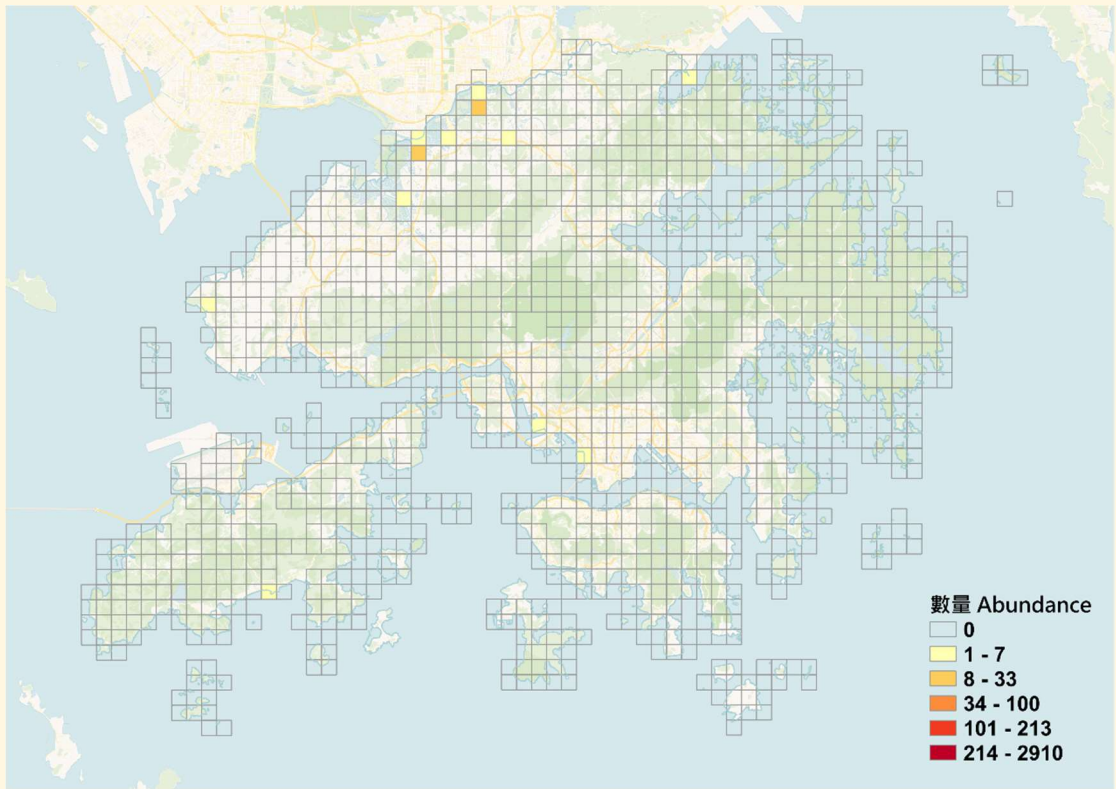
黑領椋鳥

*Gracupica nigricollis*

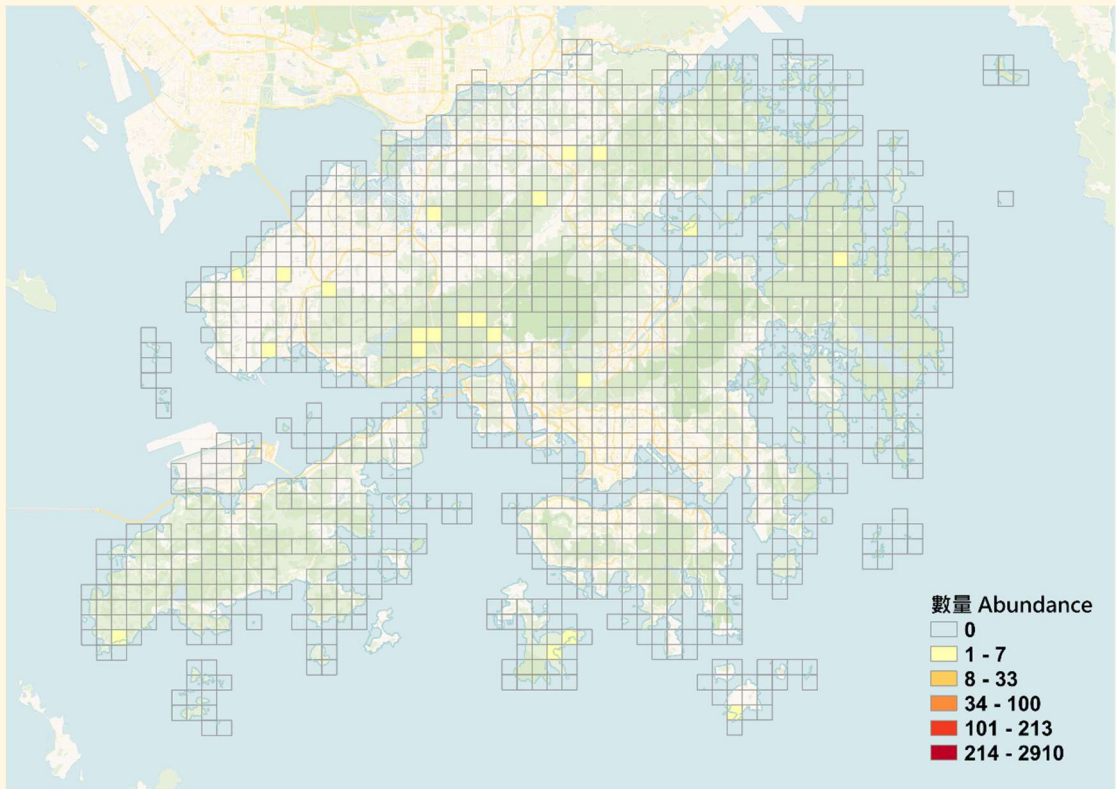




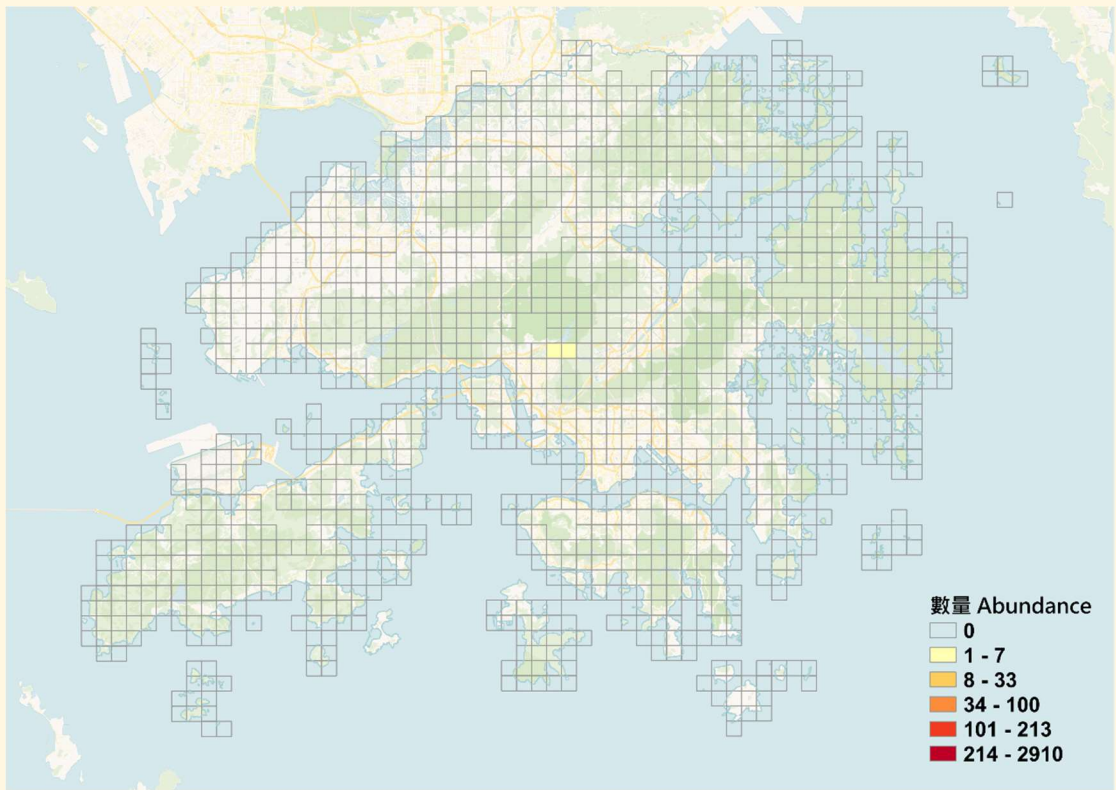
443 White-shouldered Starling 灰背棕鳥 *Sturnia sinensis*



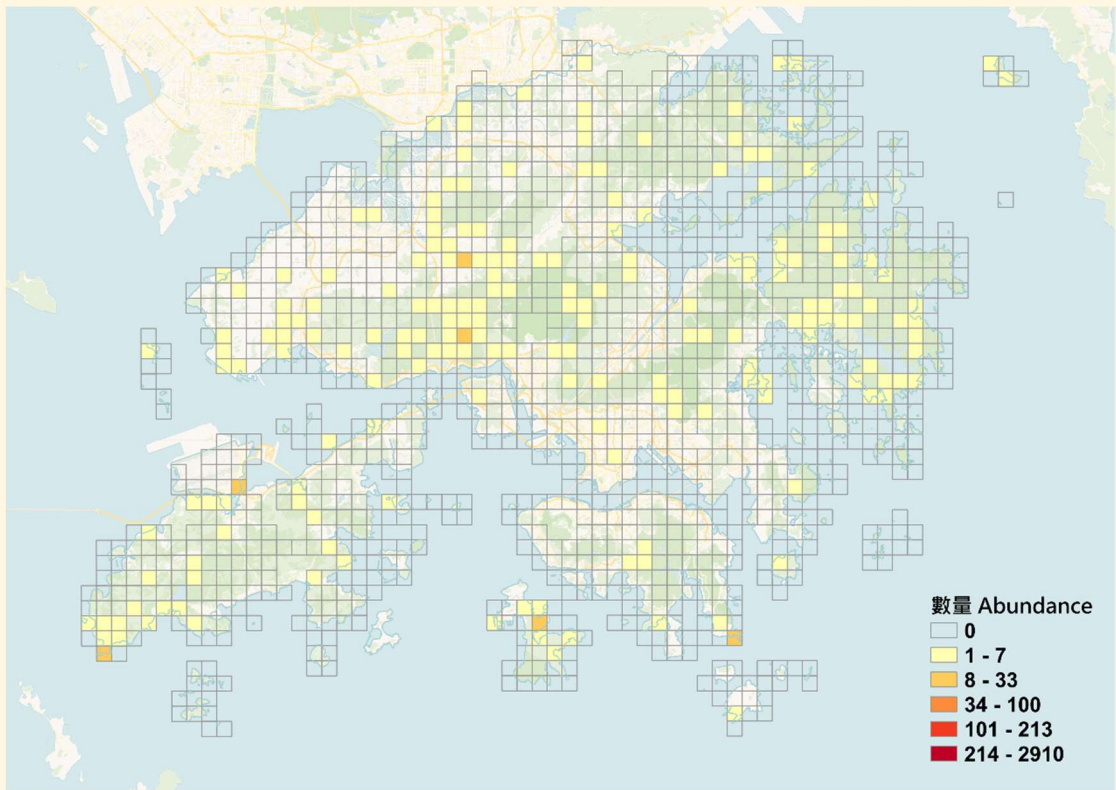
449 White's Thrush 懷氏地鸝 *Zoothera aurea*



447 Orange-headed Thrush 橙頭地鸝 *Geokichla citrina*

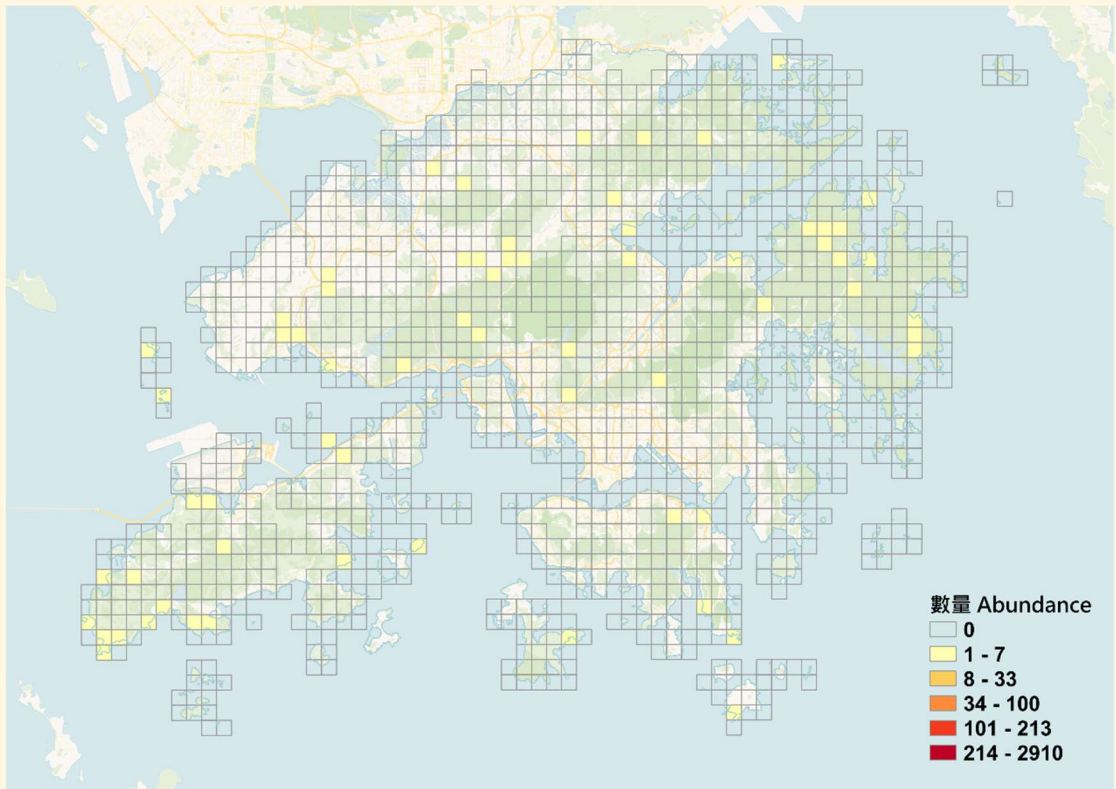


450 Grey-backed Thrush 灰背鸝 *Turdus hortulorum*

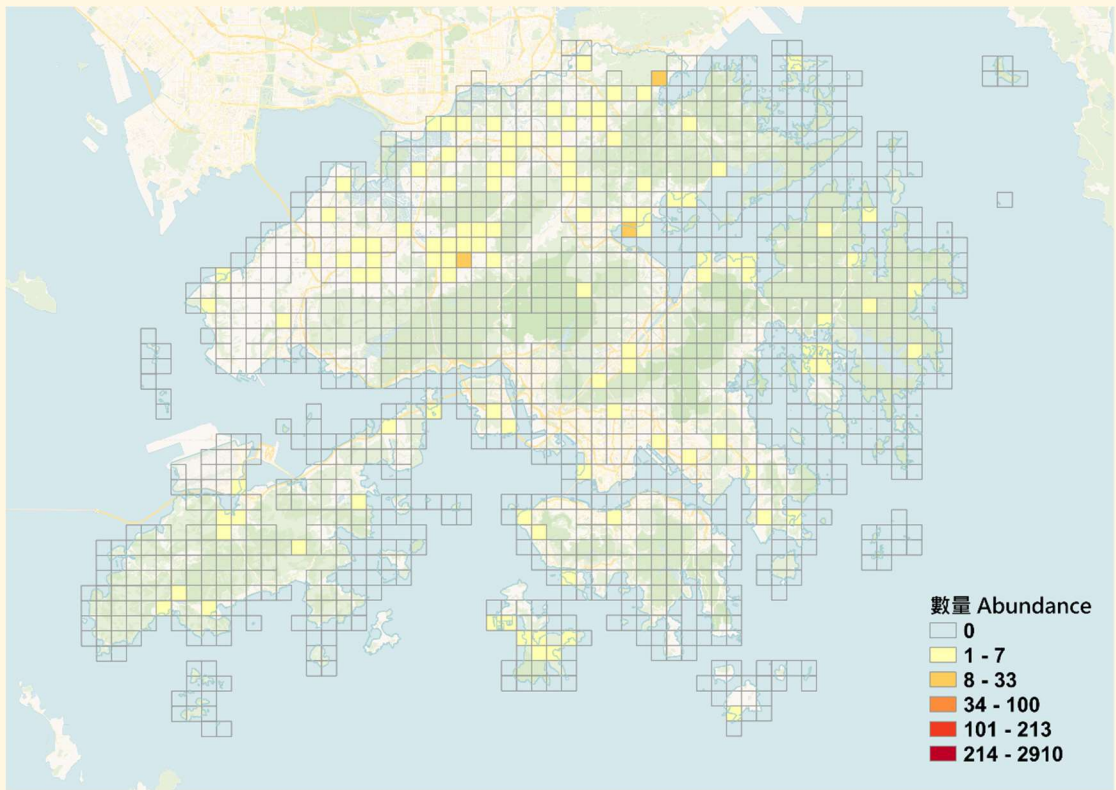




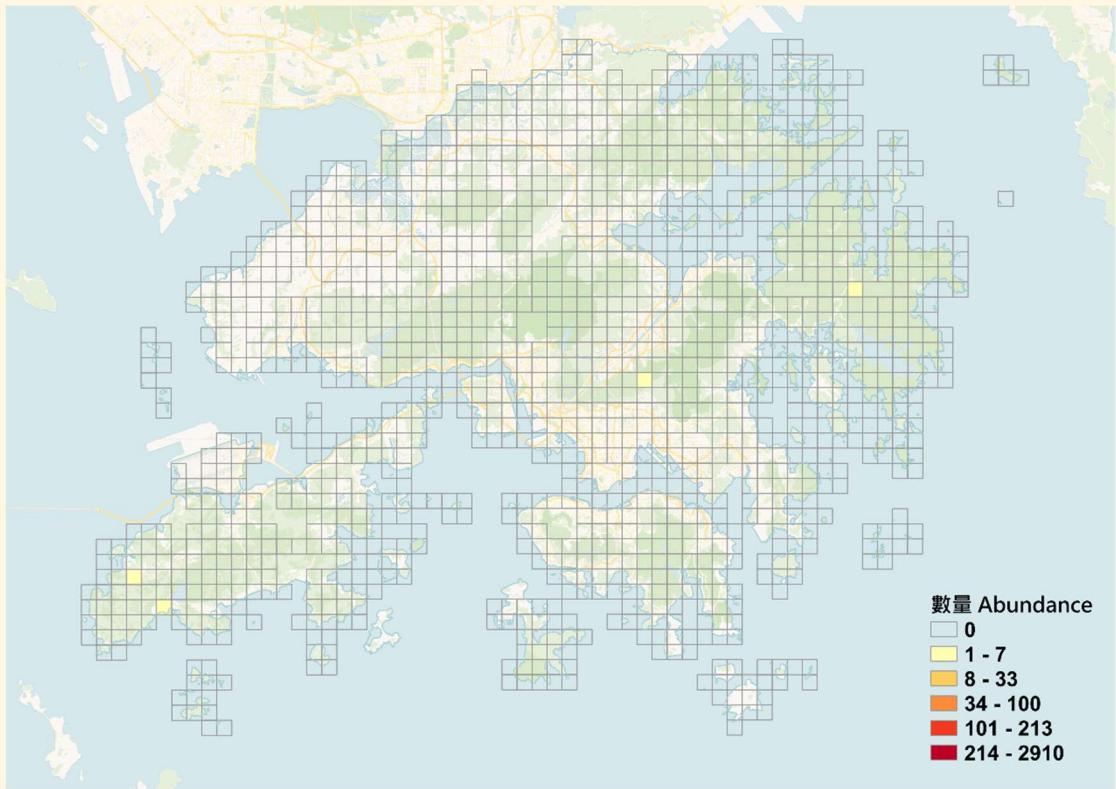
451 Japanese Thrush 烏灰鶇 *Turdus cardis*



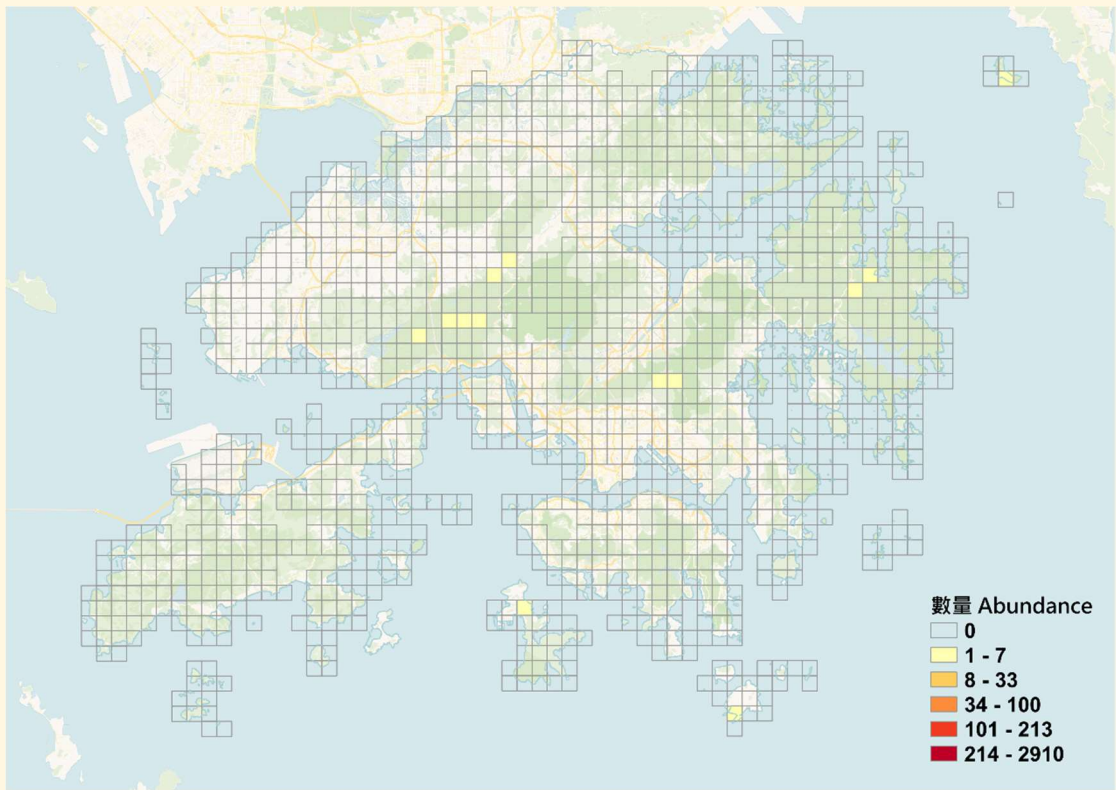
452 Chinese Blackbird 烏鶇 *Turdus mandarinus*



453 Eyebrowed Thrush 白眉鶇 *Turdus obscurus*

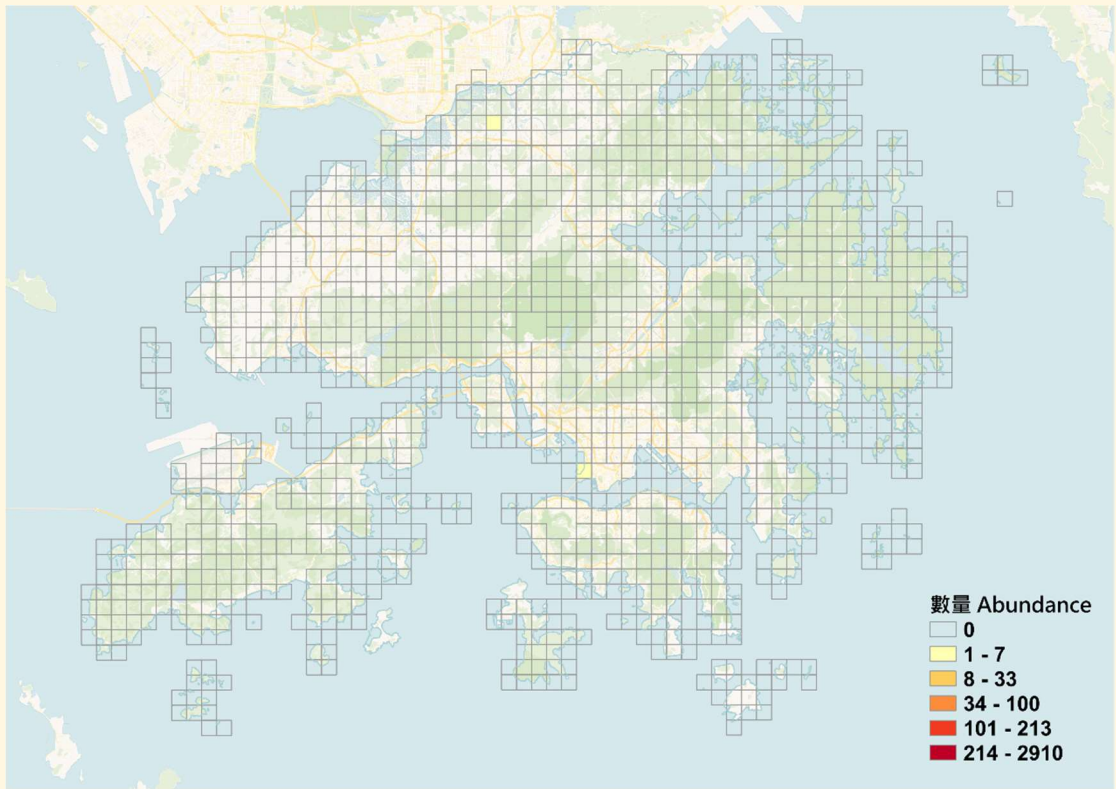


454 Pale Thrush 白腹鶇 *Turdus pallidus*

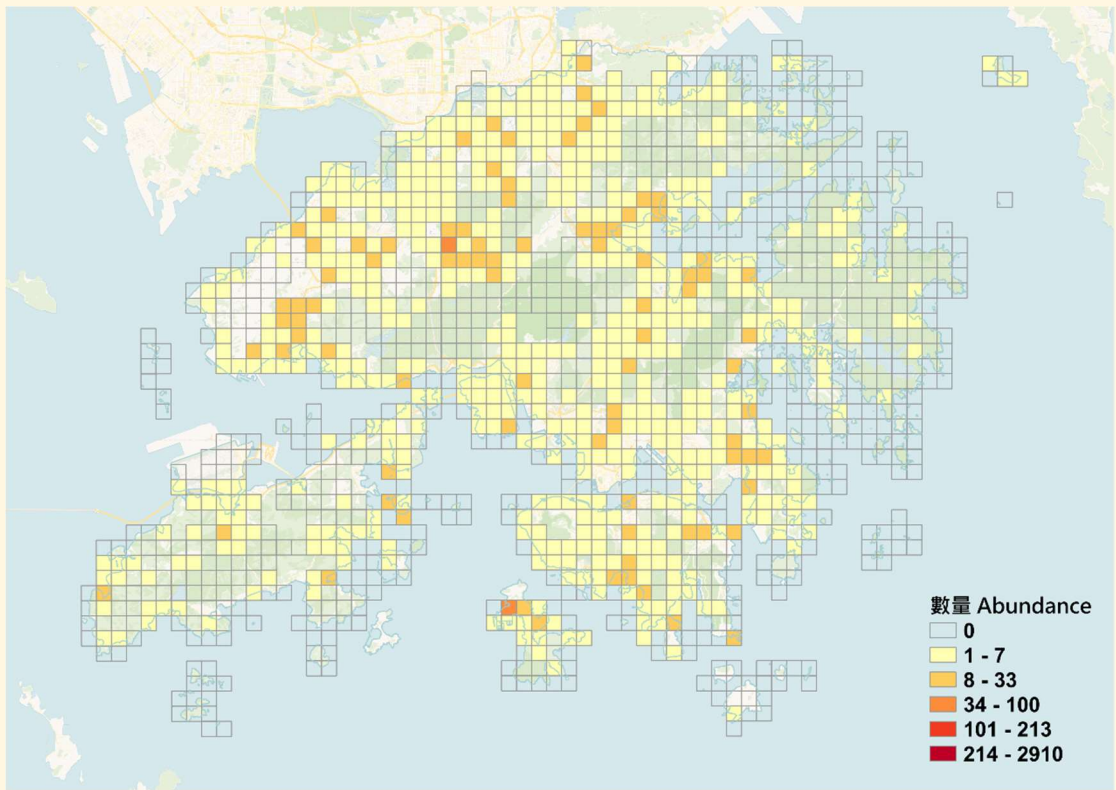




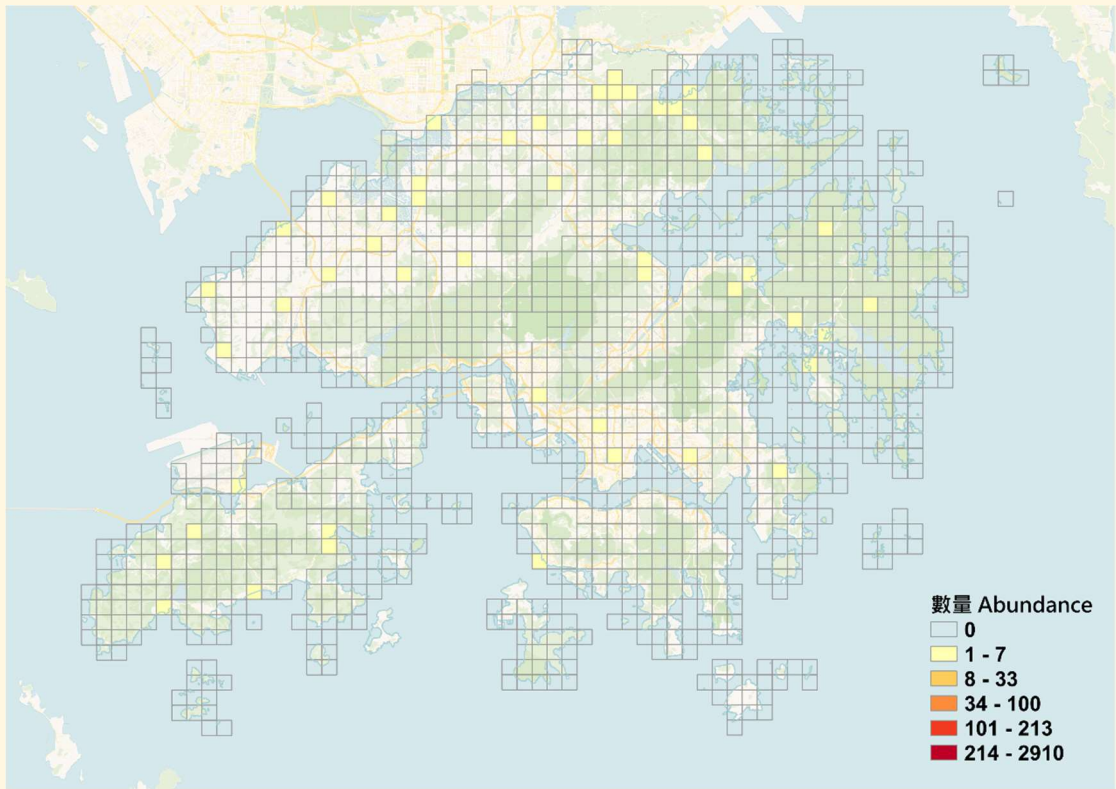
458 Dusky Thrush 斑鶇 *Turdus eunomus*



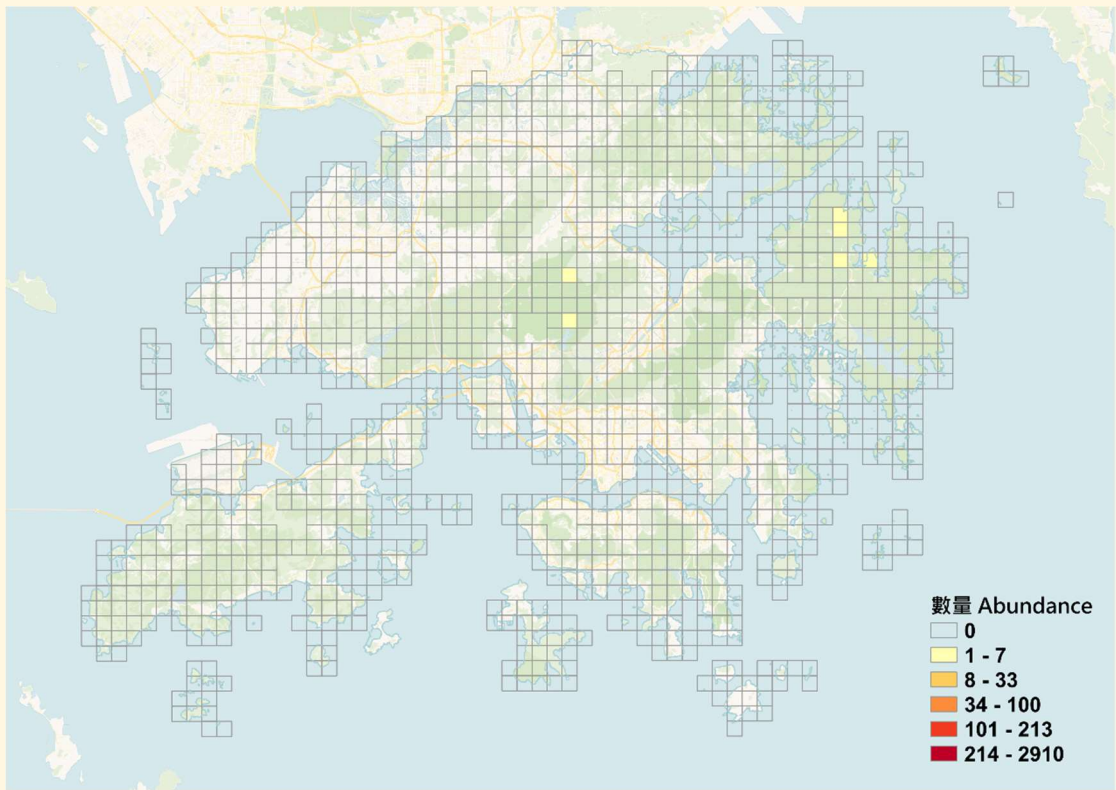
460 Oriental Magpie Robin 鵲鵲 *Copsychus saularis*



463 Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶇 *Muscicapa dauurica*

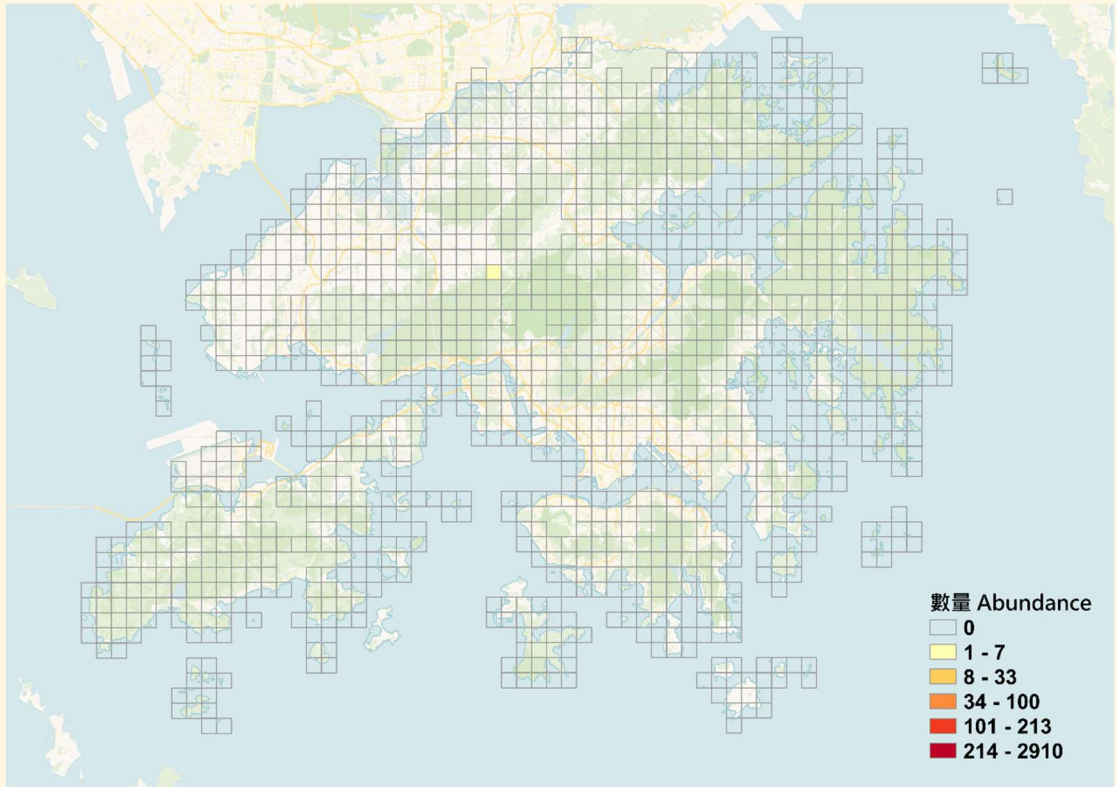


466 Hainan Blue Flycatcher 海南藍仙鶇 *Cyornis hainanus*

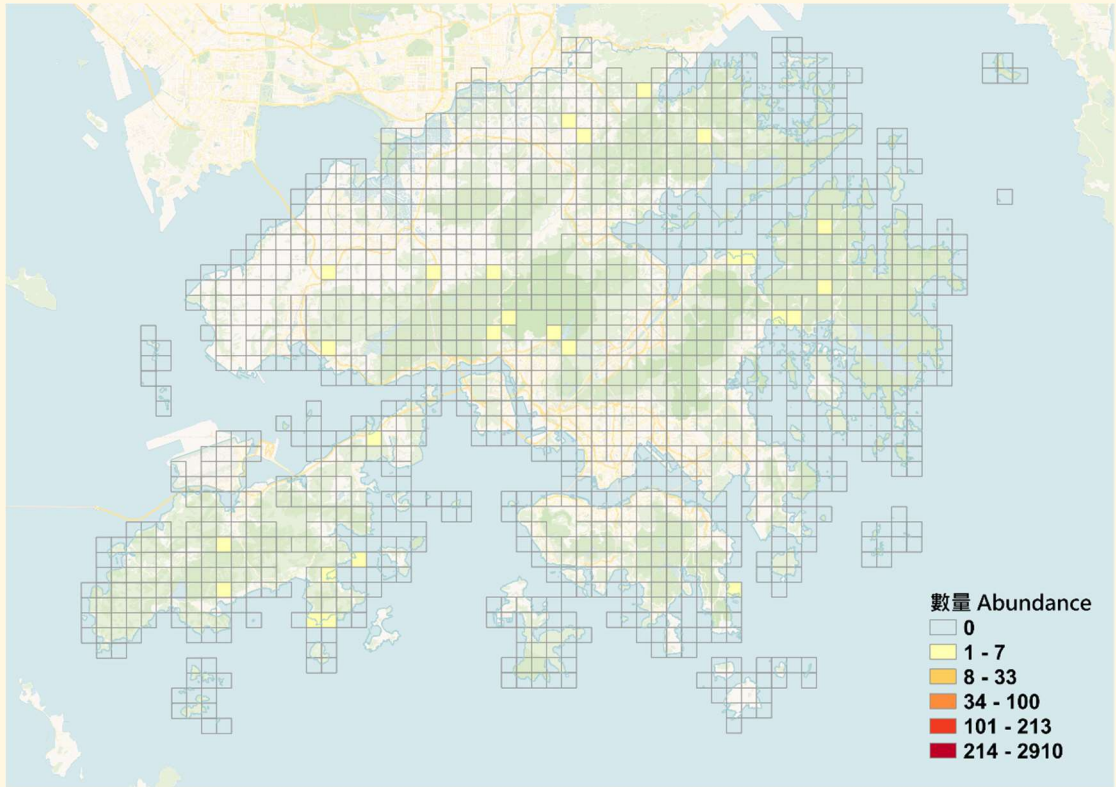




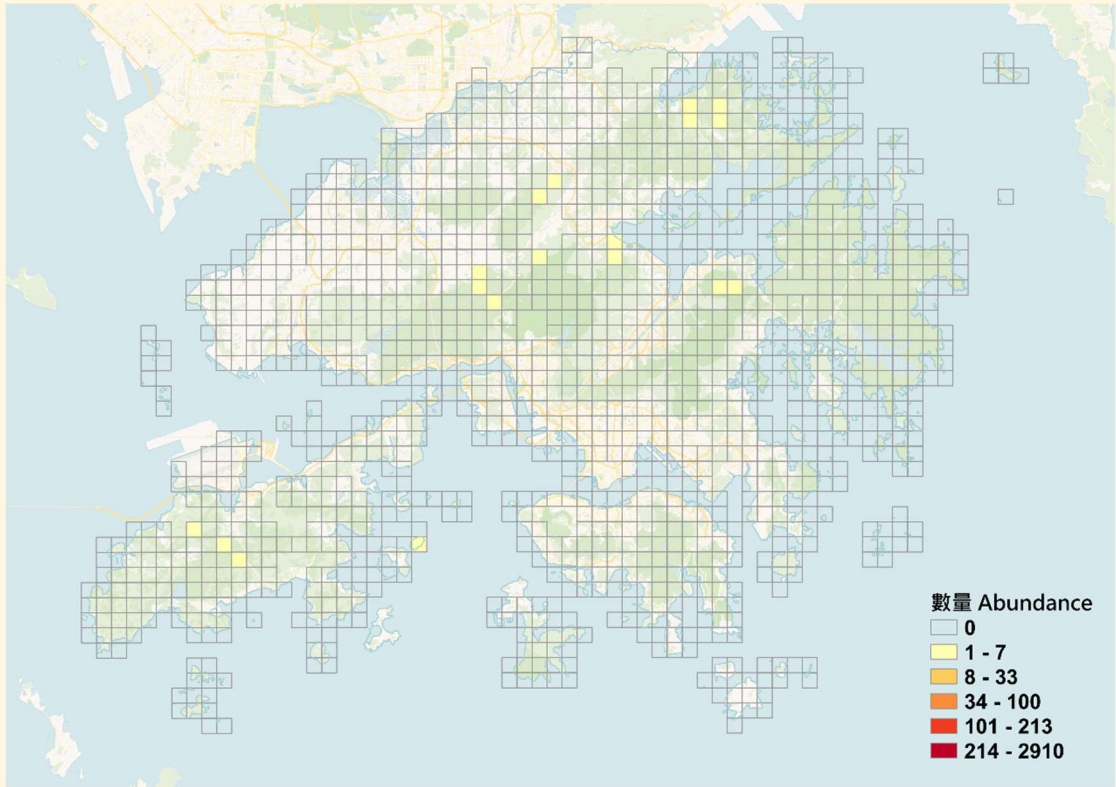
468 Chinese Blue Flycatcher 中華仙鶯 *Cyornis glaucicomans*



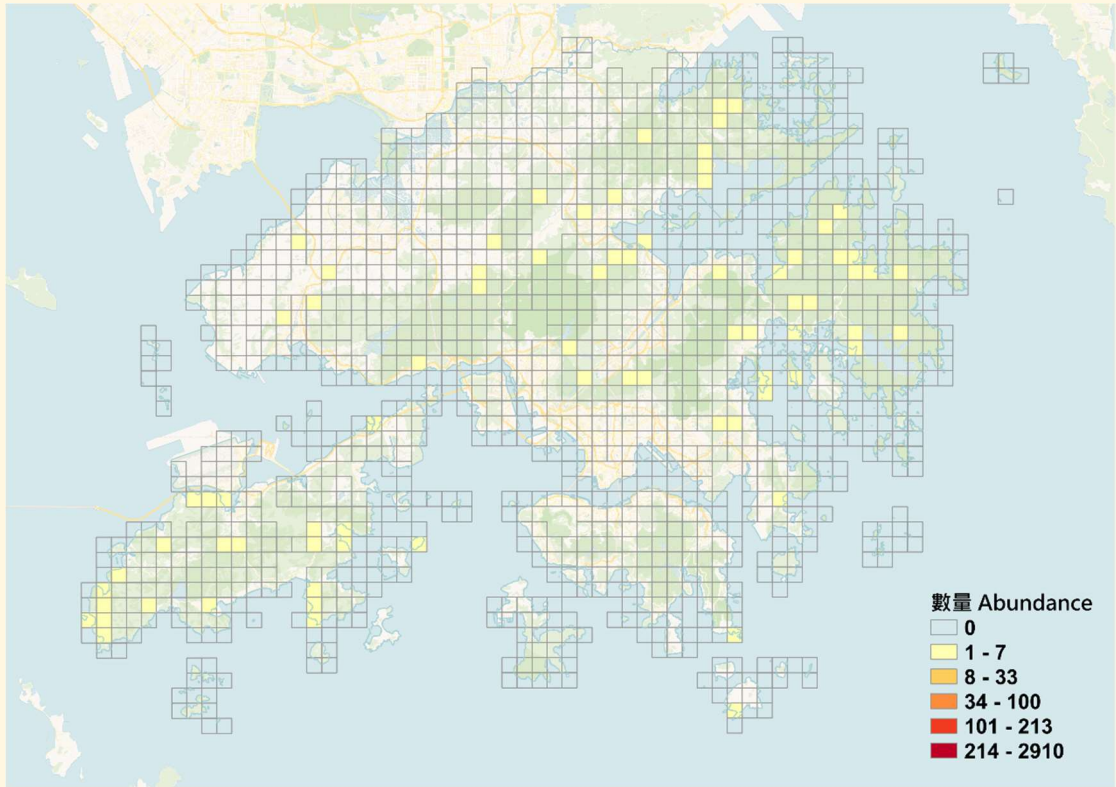
474 Verditer Flycatcher 銅藍鶯 *Eumyias thalassinus*



475 Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鶯 *Brachypteryx leucophris*

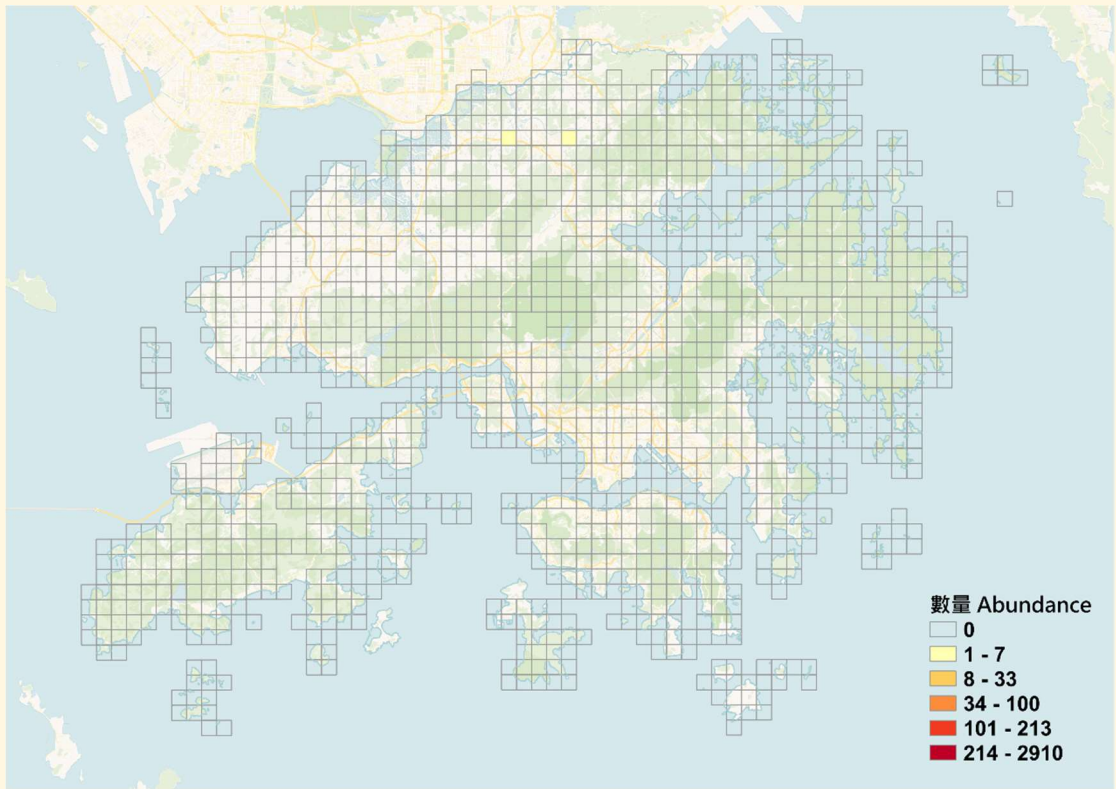


477 Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鶯 *Larvivora sibilans*

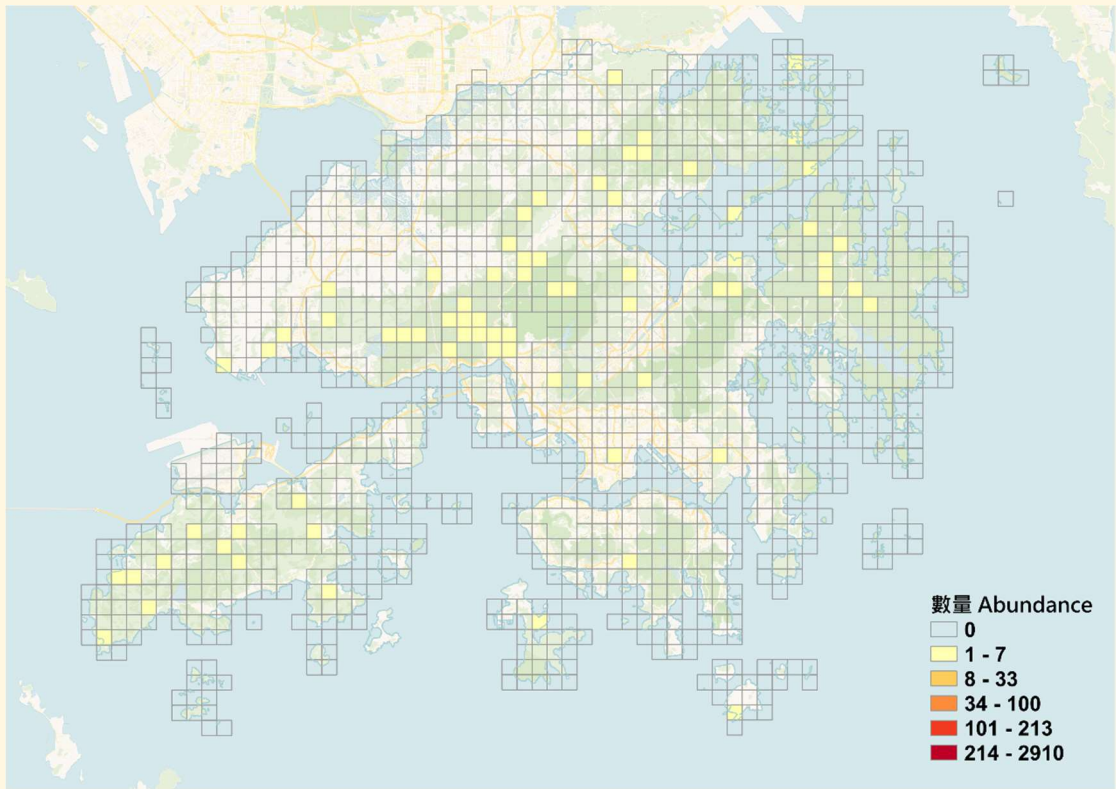




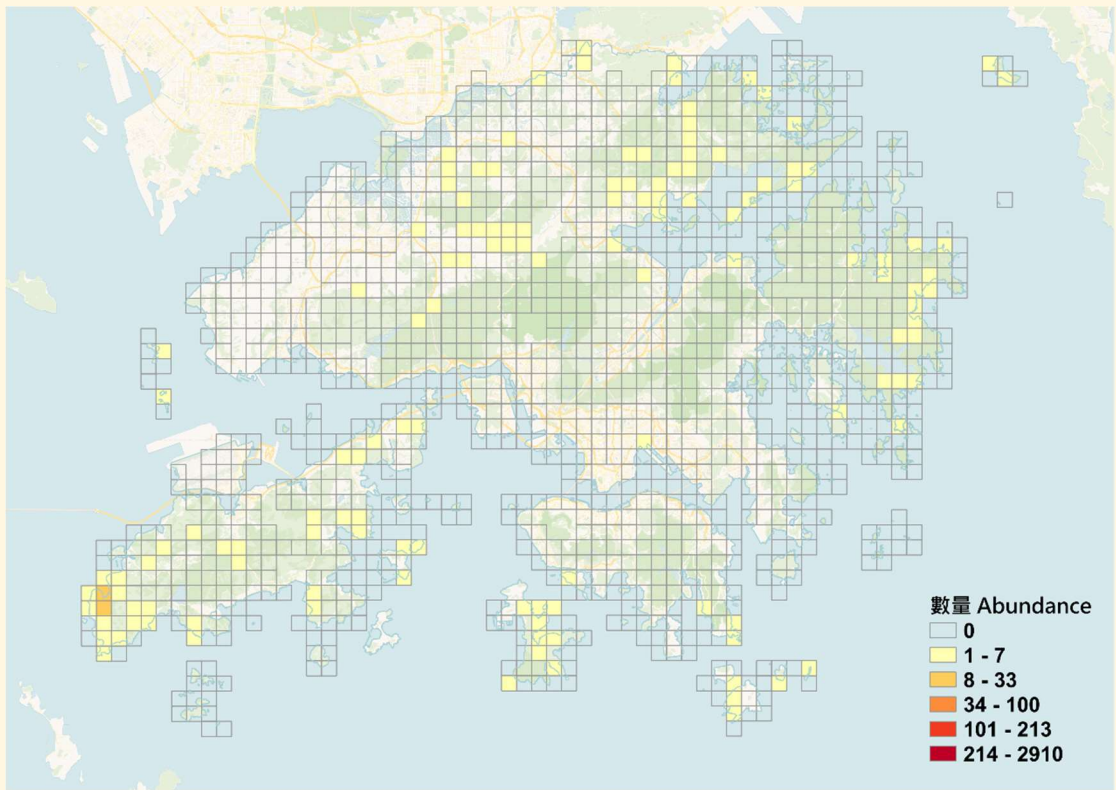
479    Bluethroat    藍喉歌鵒    *Luscinia svecica*



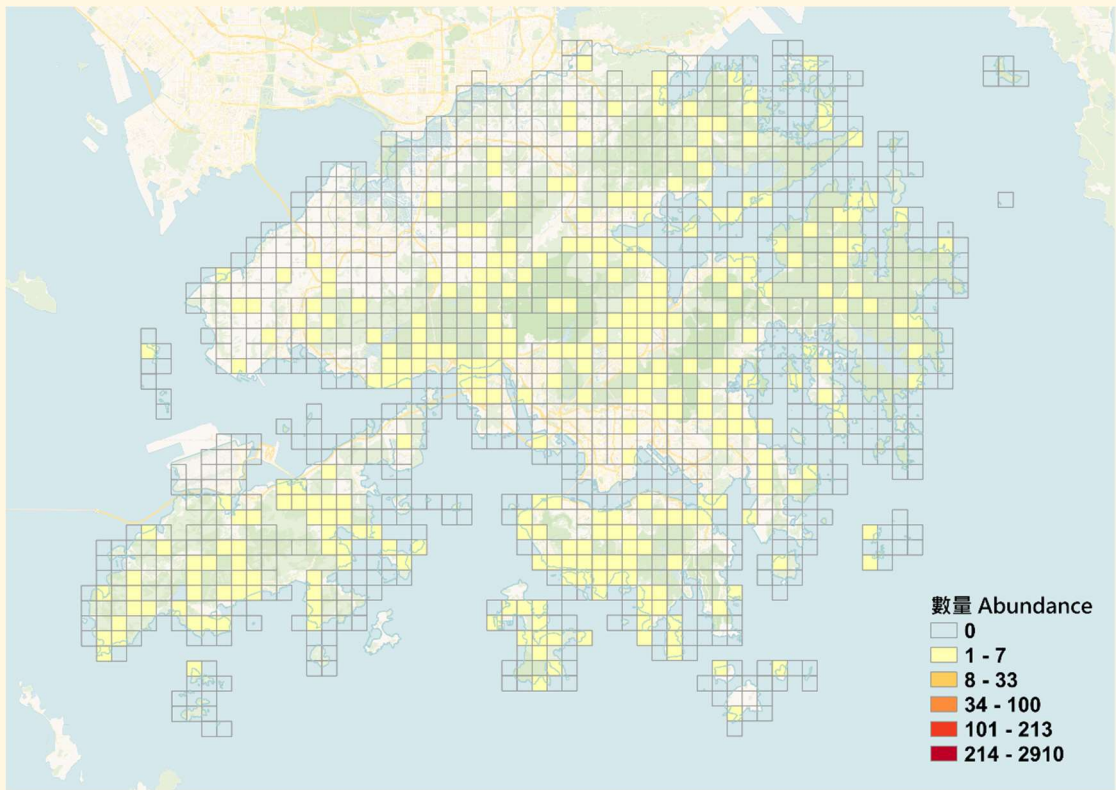
482    Red-flanked Bluetail    紅脇藍尾鵒    *Tarsiger cyanurus*



480    Siberian Rubythroat    紅喉歌鵒    *Calliope calliope*

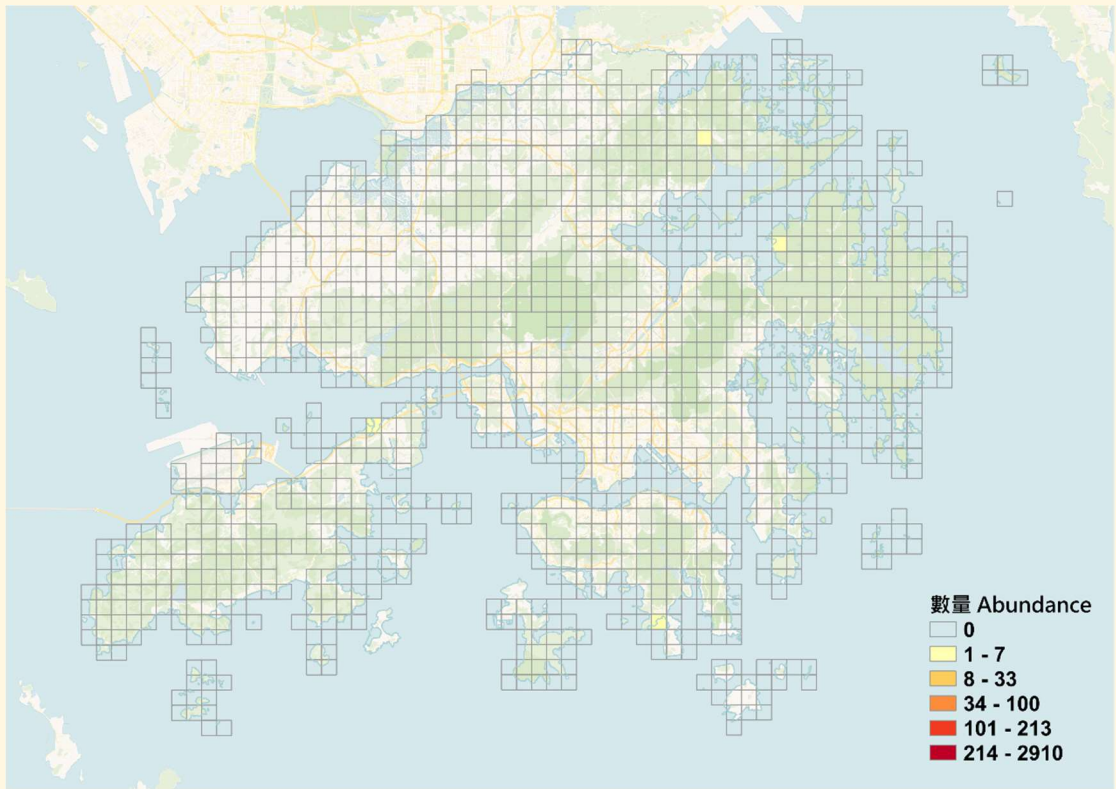


484    Blue Whistling Thrush    紫嘯鵒    *Myophonus caeruleus*

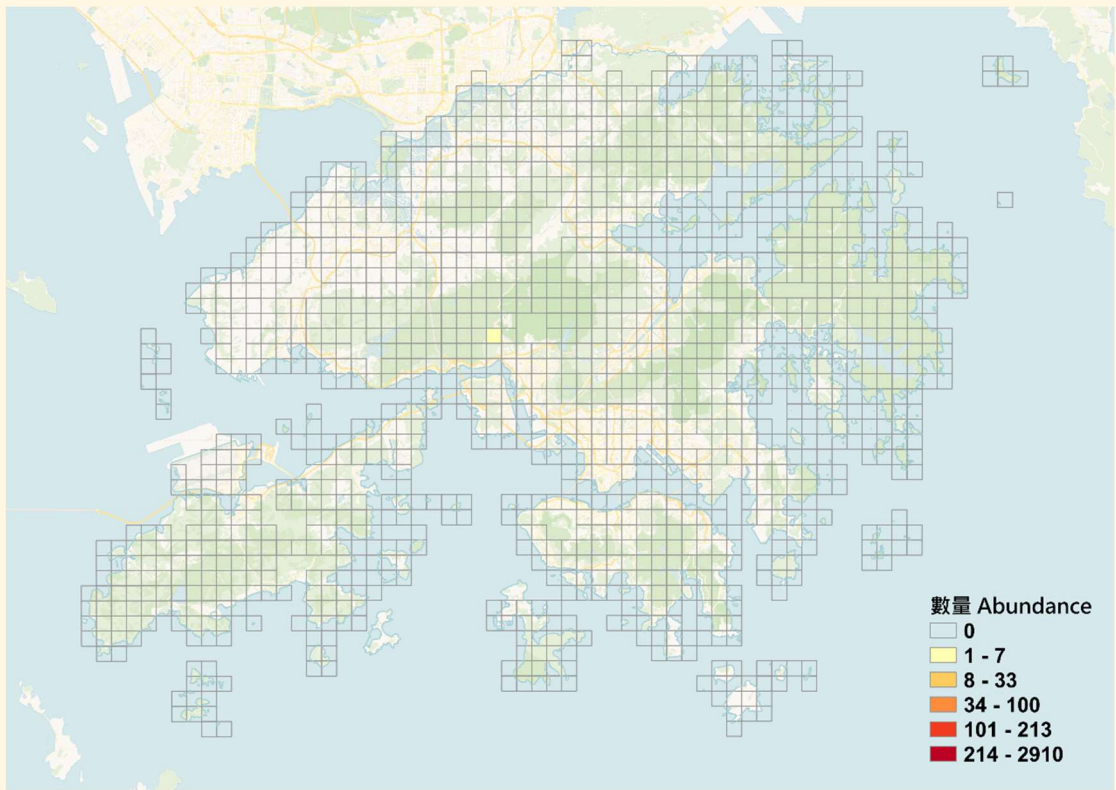




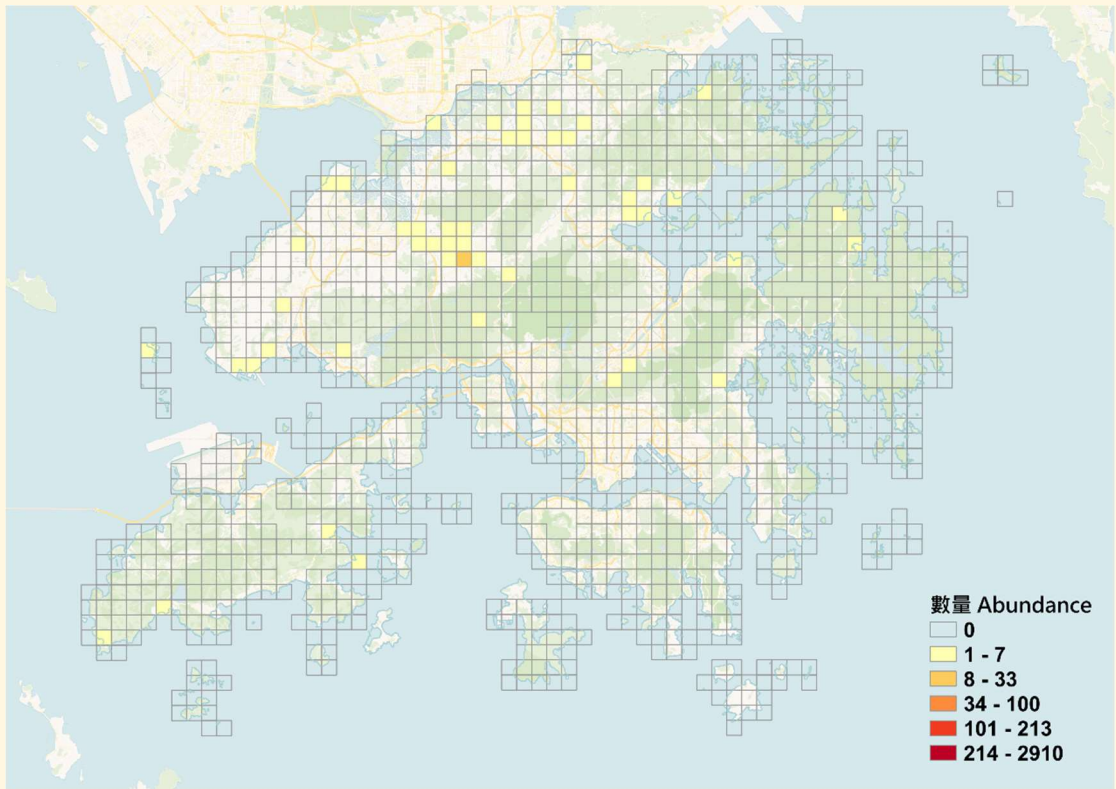
488 Mugimaki Flycatcher 鵙姬鶯 *Ficedula mugimaki*



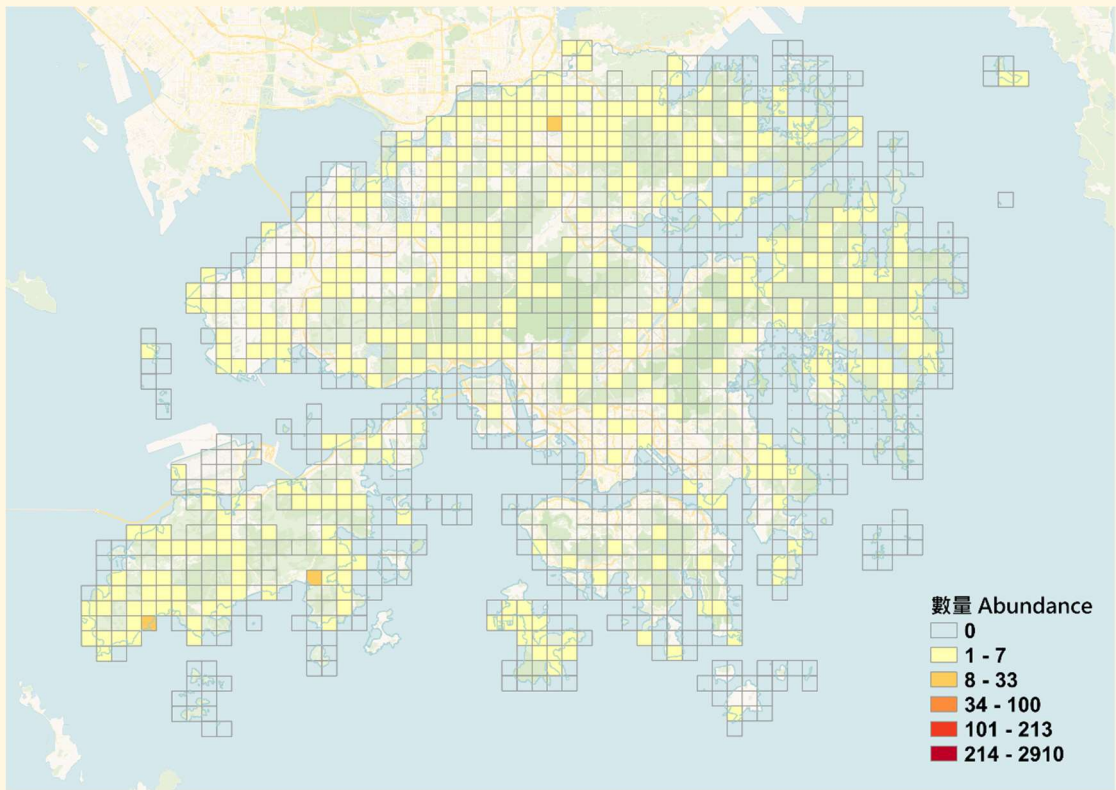
491 Red-breasted Flycatcher 紅胸姬鶯 *Ficedula parva*



492 Red-throated Flycatcher 紅喉姬鶯 *Ficedula albicilla*

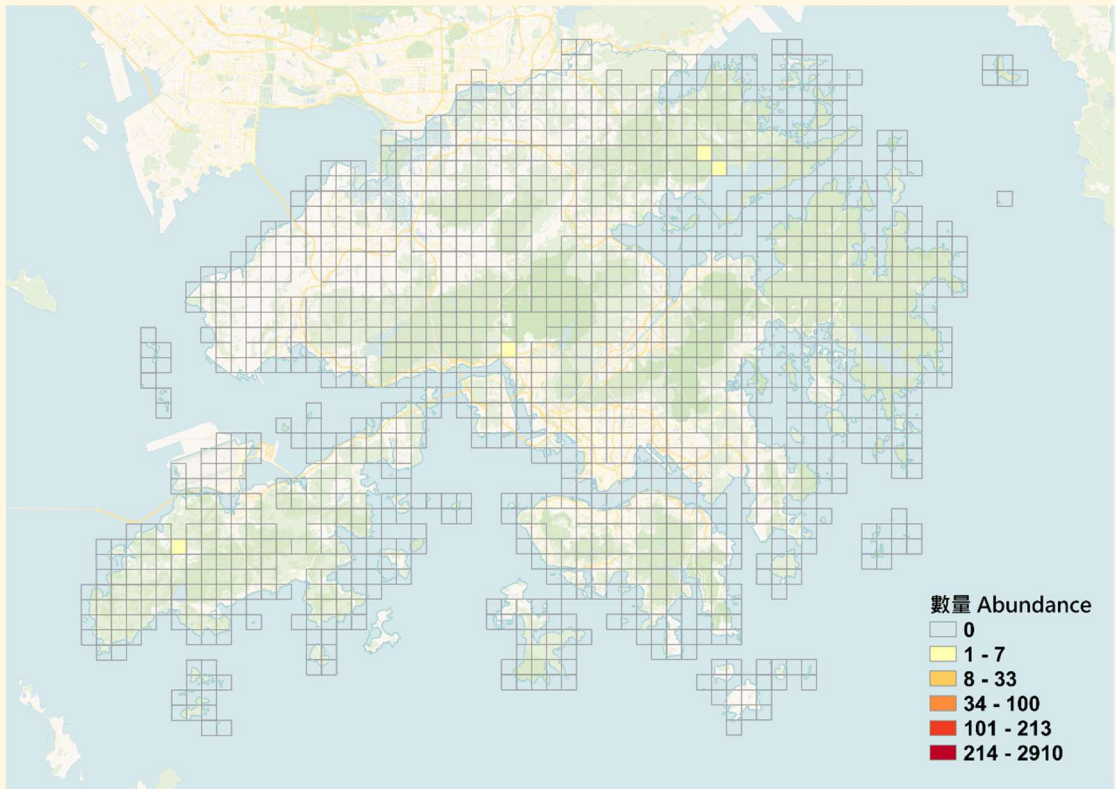


496 Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鶇 *Phoenicurus aureus*

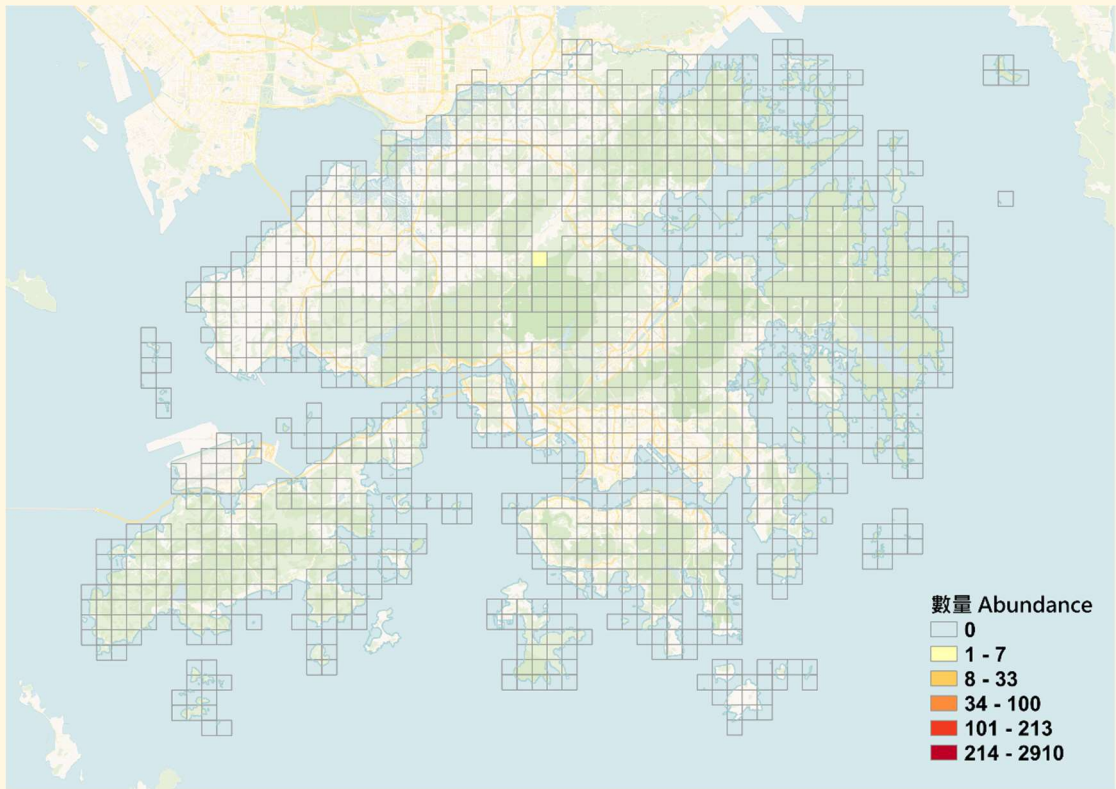




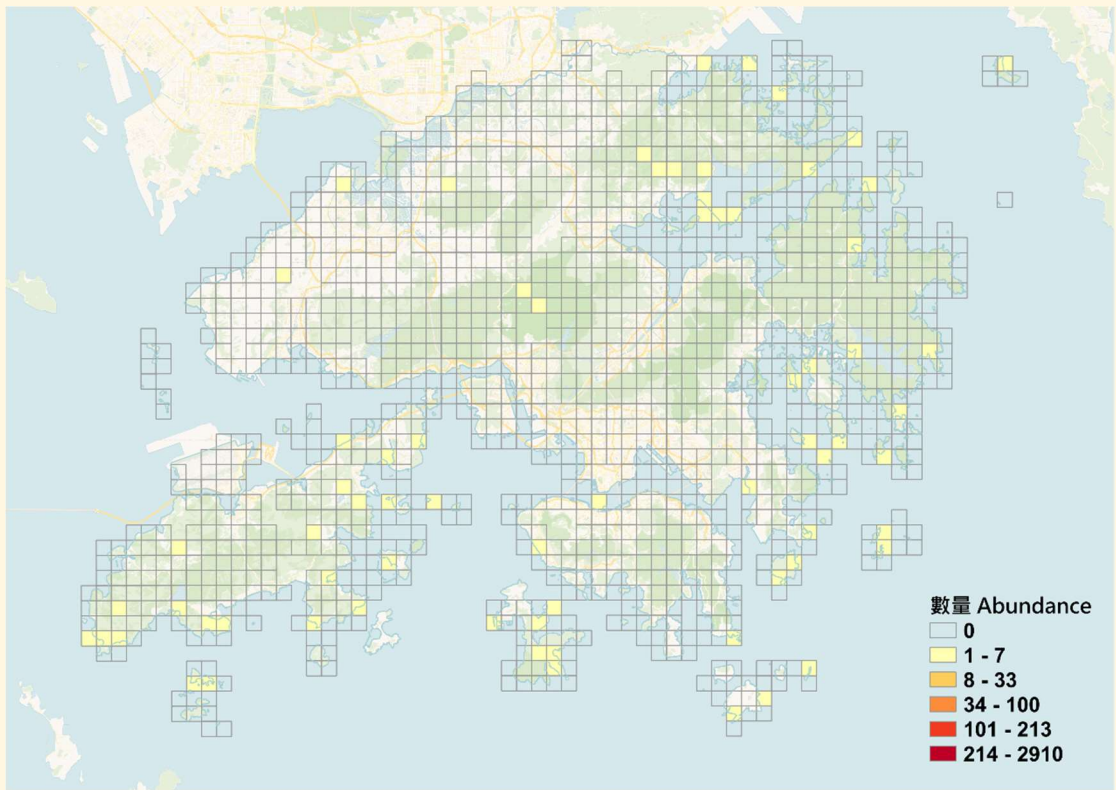
497 Plumbeous Water Redstart 紅尾水鵯 *Phoenicurus fuliginosus*



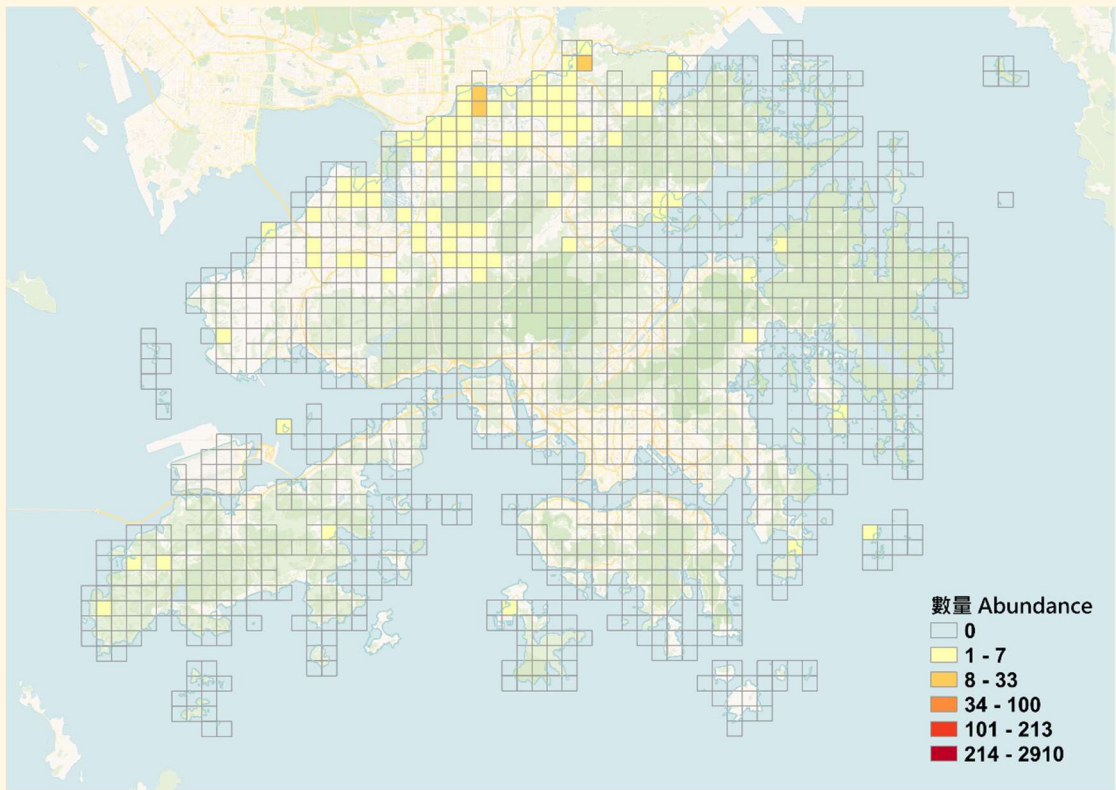
499 Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush 栗腹磯鶇 *Monticola rufiventris*



498 Blue Rock Thrush 藍磯鶇 *Monticola solitarius*



501 Stejneger's Stonechat 黑喉石(即鳥) *Saxicola stejnegeri*

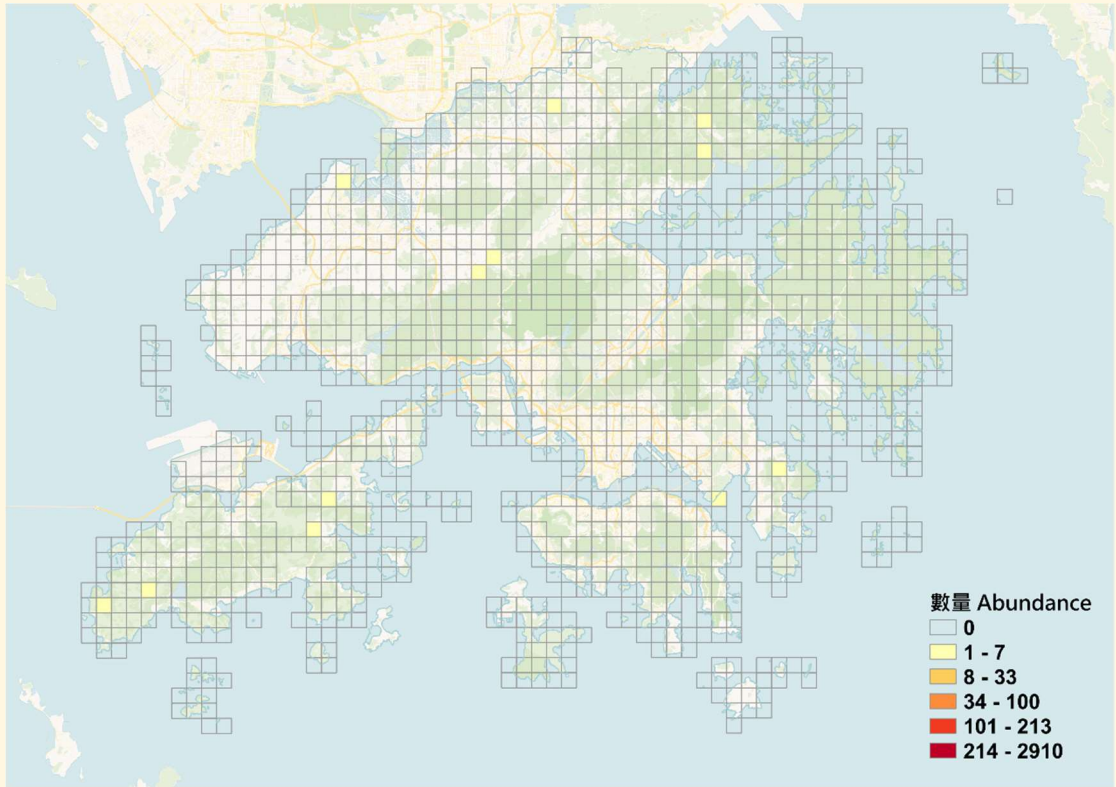




502 Grey Bush Chat

灰林(即鳥)

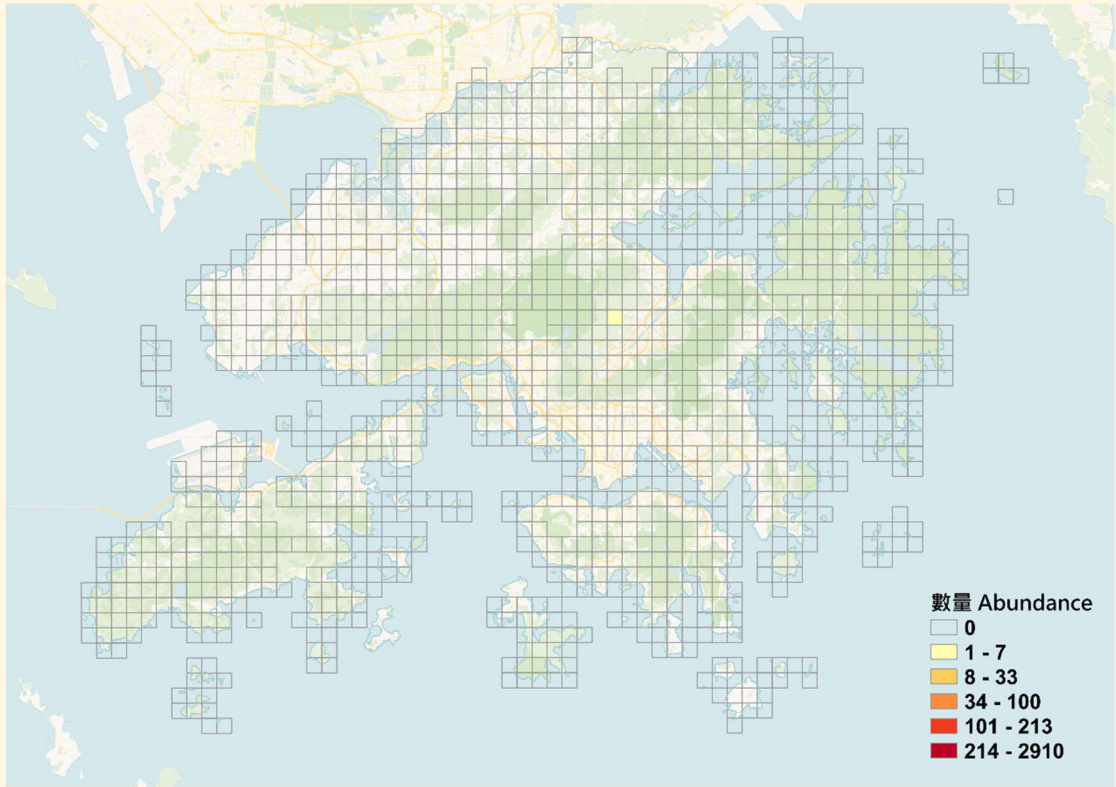
*Saxicola ferreus*



505 Plain Flowerpecker

純色啄花鳥

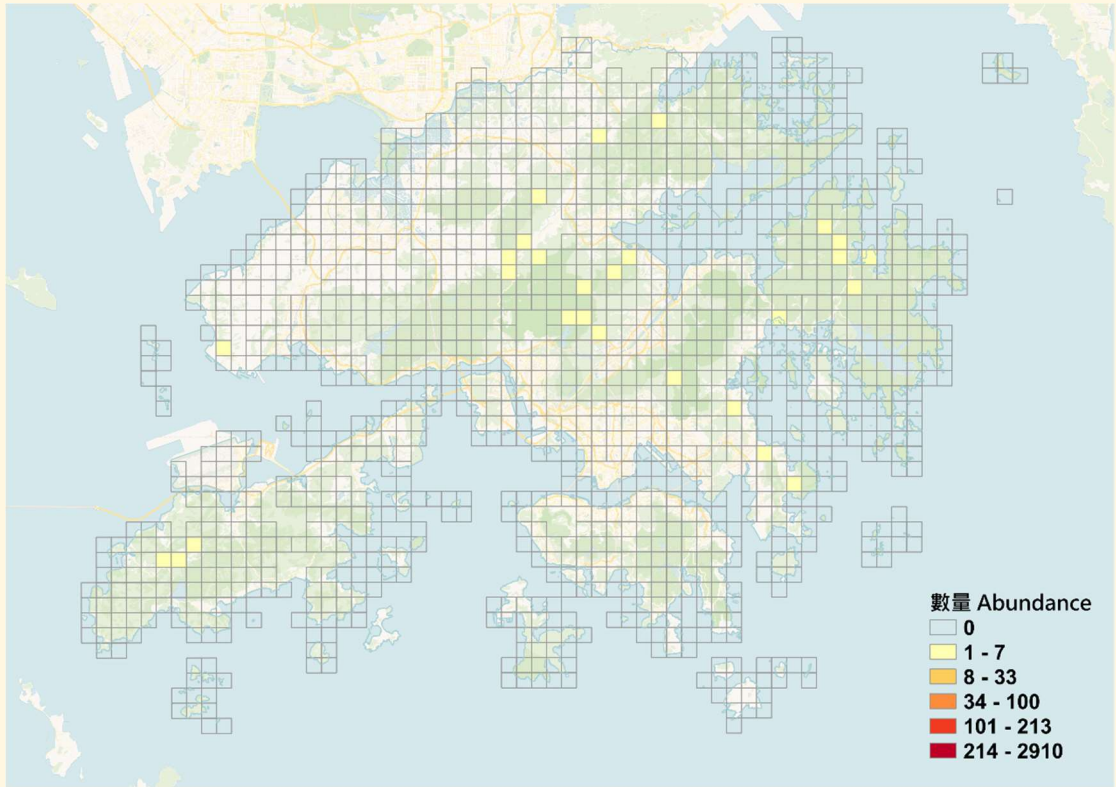
*Dicaeum minullum*



504 Orange-bellied Leafbird

橙腹葉鵯

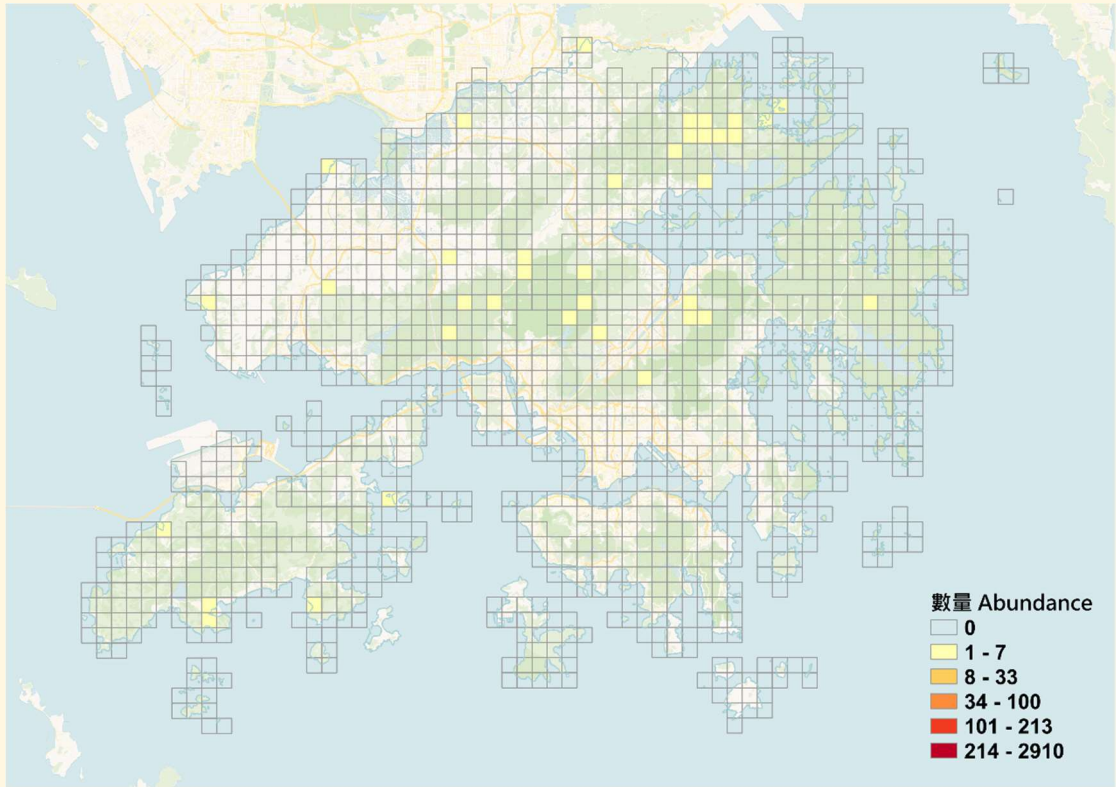
*Chloropsis hardwickii*



506 Fire-breasted Flowerpecker

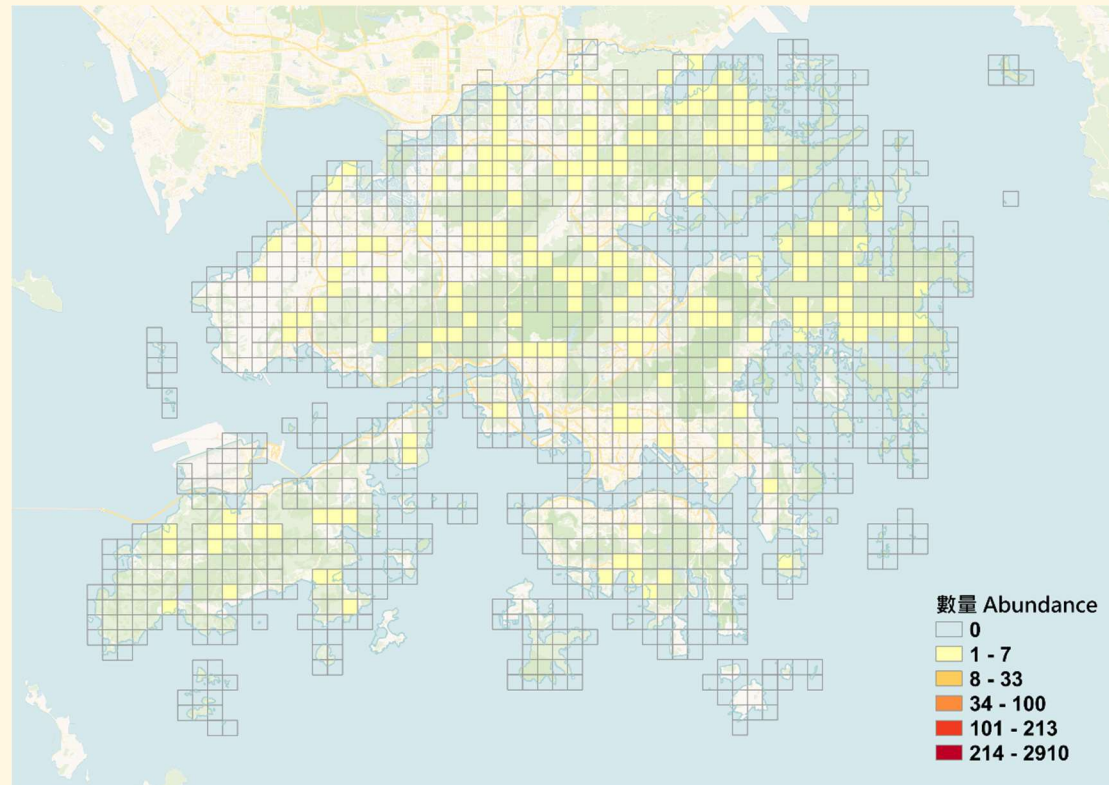
紅胸啄花鳥

*Dicaeum ignipectus*

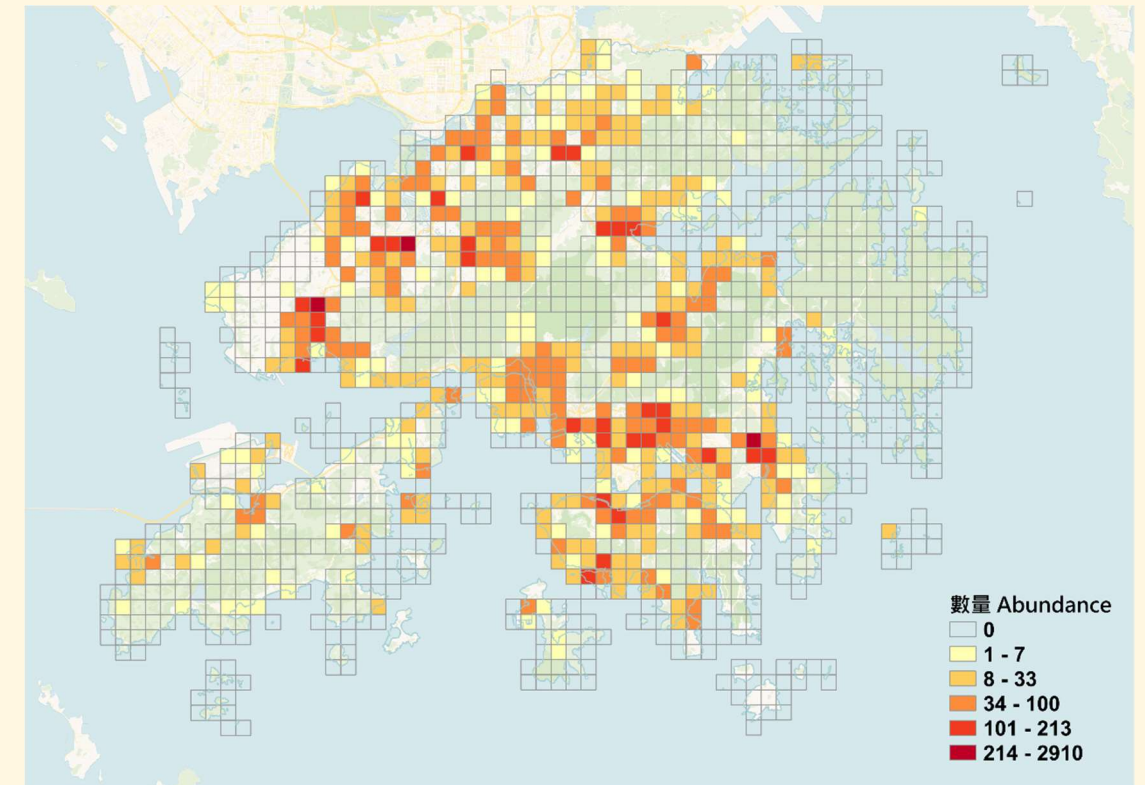




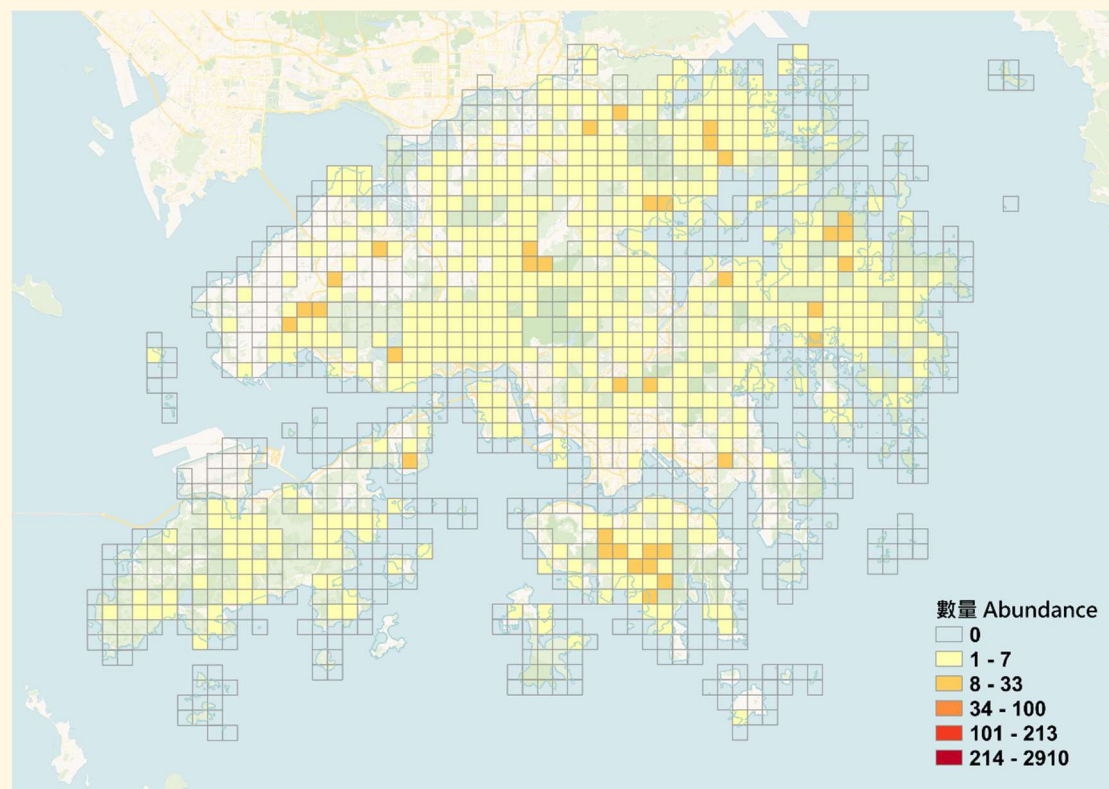
507 Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker 朱背啄花鳥 *Dicaeum cruentatum*



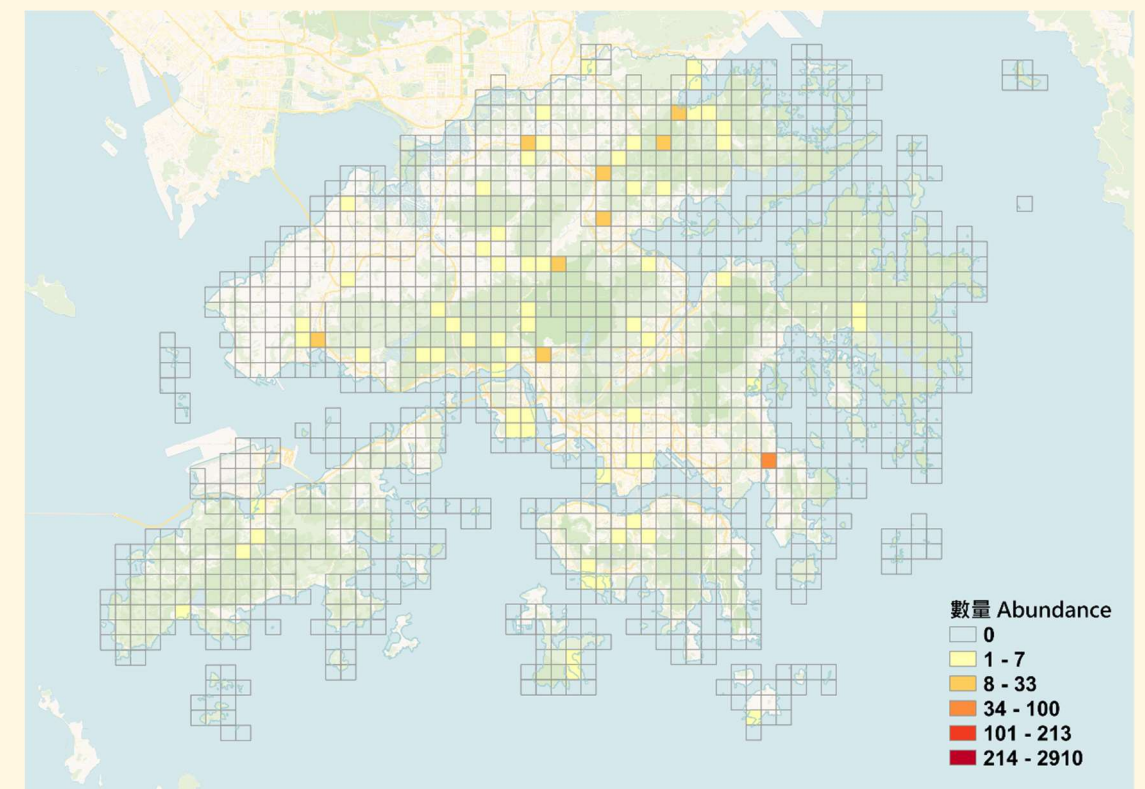
513 Eurasian Tree Sparrow 樹麻雀 *Passer montanus*



510 Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae*

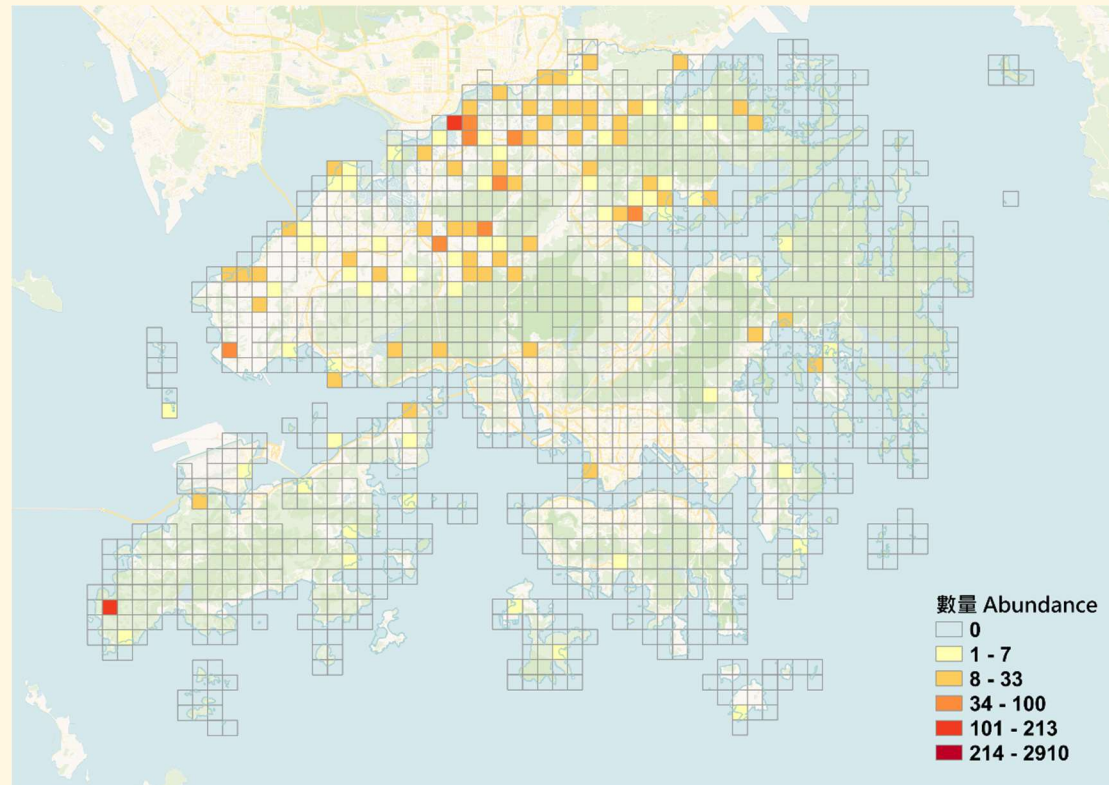


515 White-rumped Munia 白腰文鳥 *Lonchura striata*

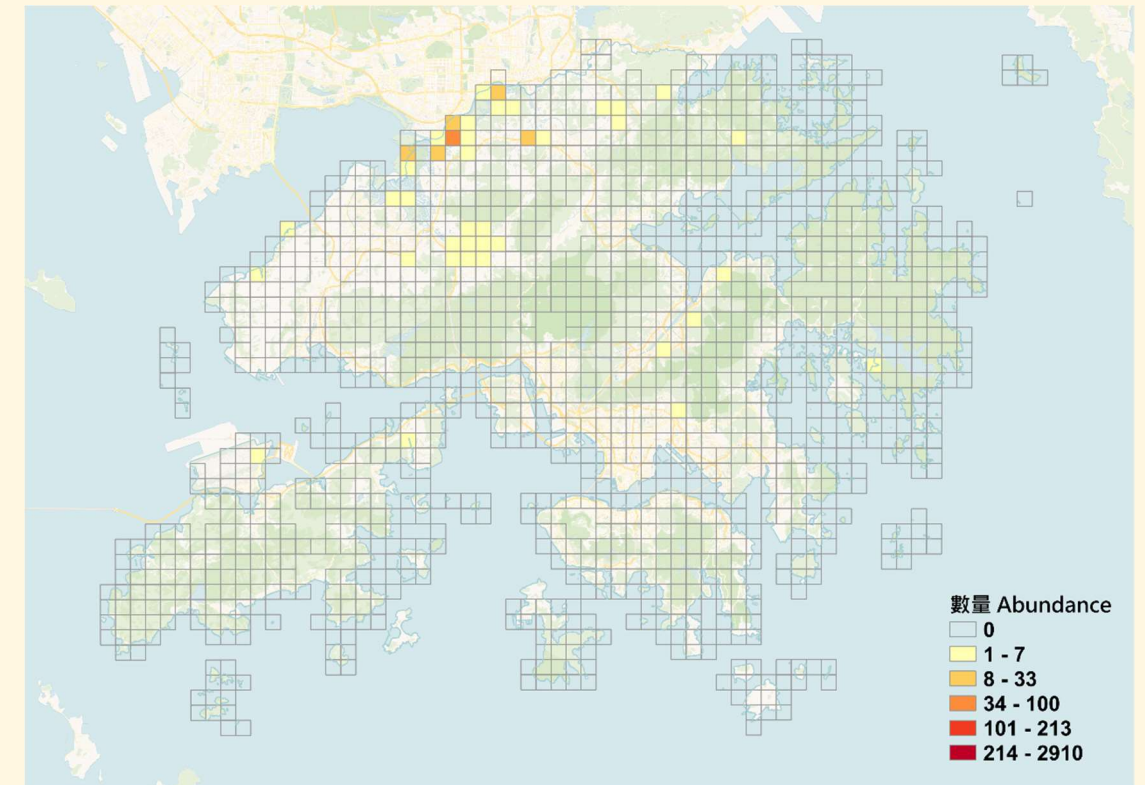




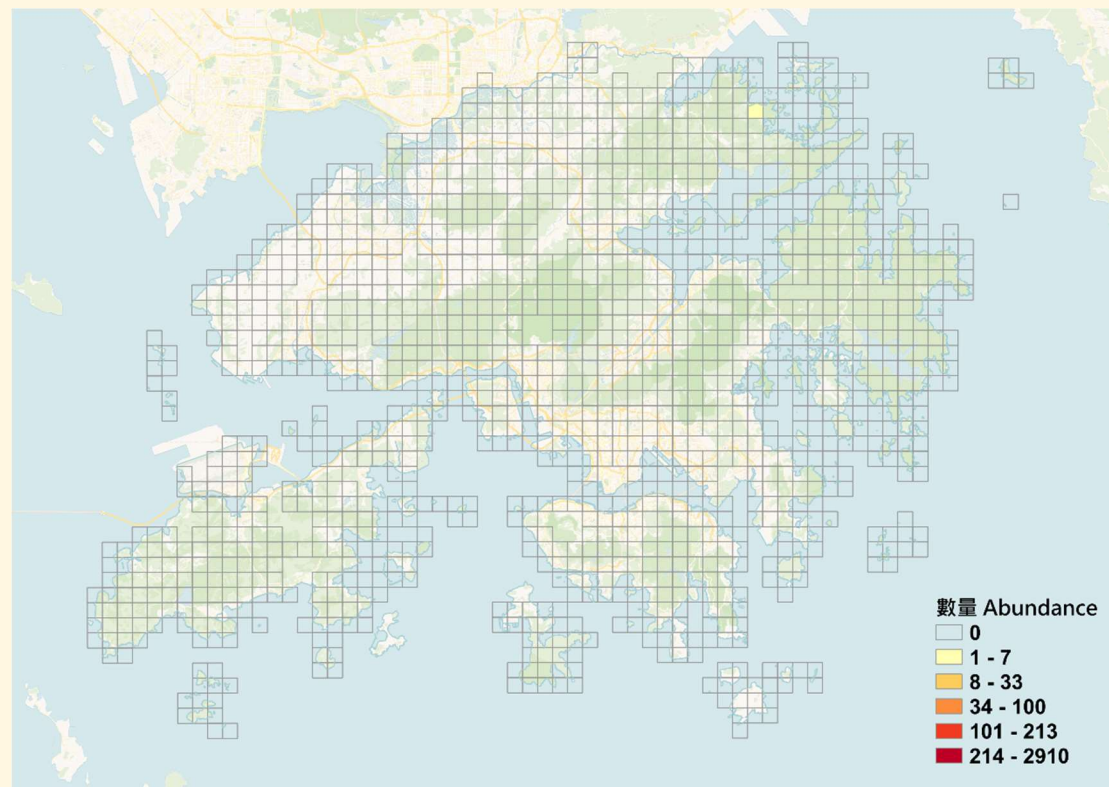
516 Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥 *Lonchura punctulata*



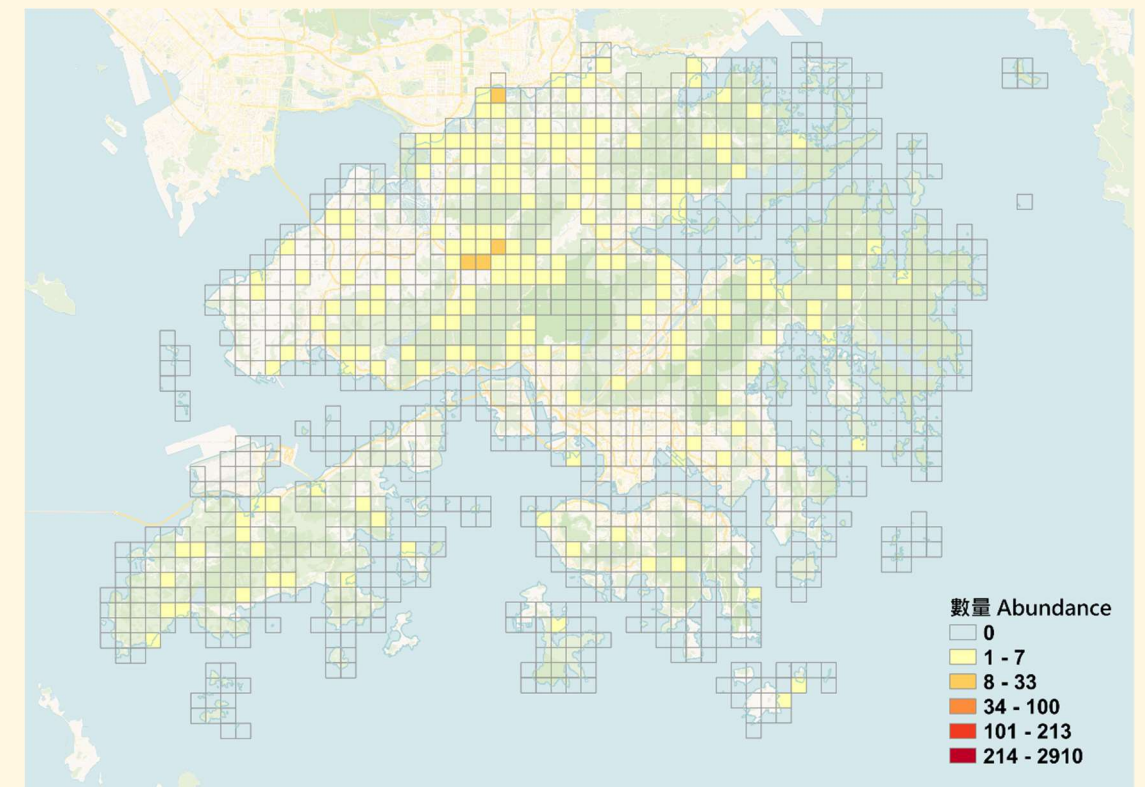
520 Eastern Yellow Wagtail 東黃鵪鶉 *Motacilla tschutschensis*



518 Forest Wagtail 山鵪鶉 *Dendronanthus indicus*

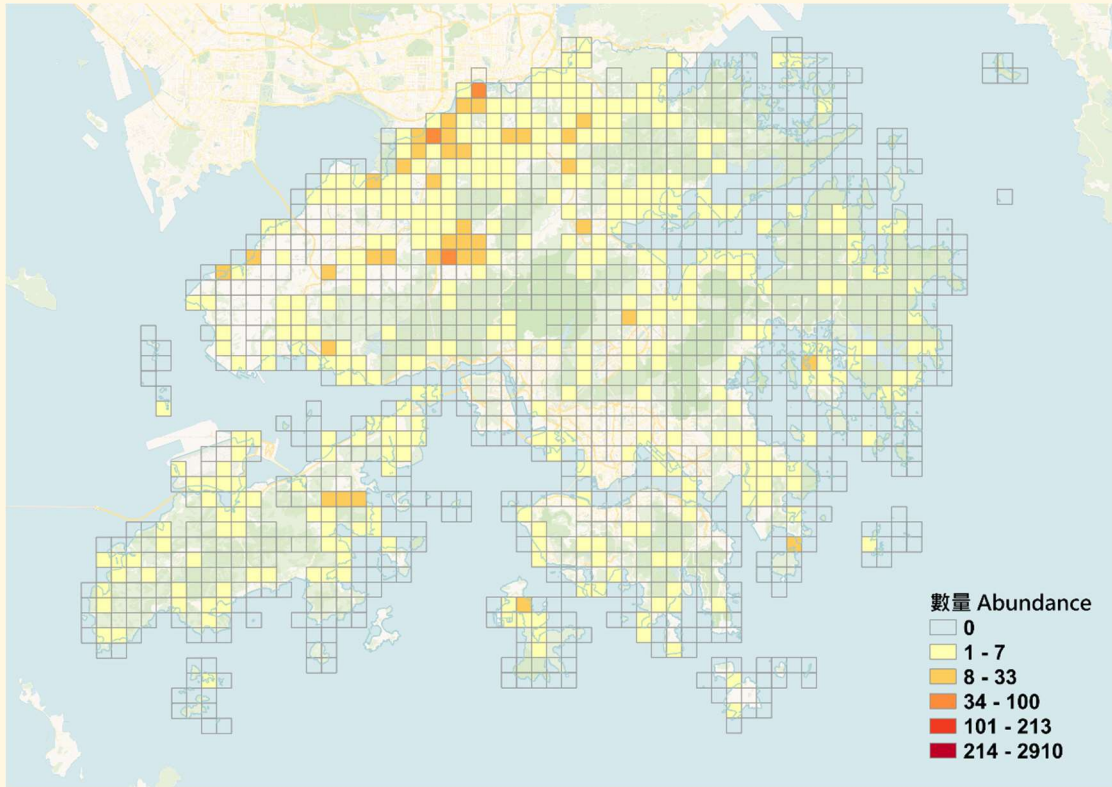


522 Grey Wagtail 灰鵪鶉 *Motacilla cinerea*

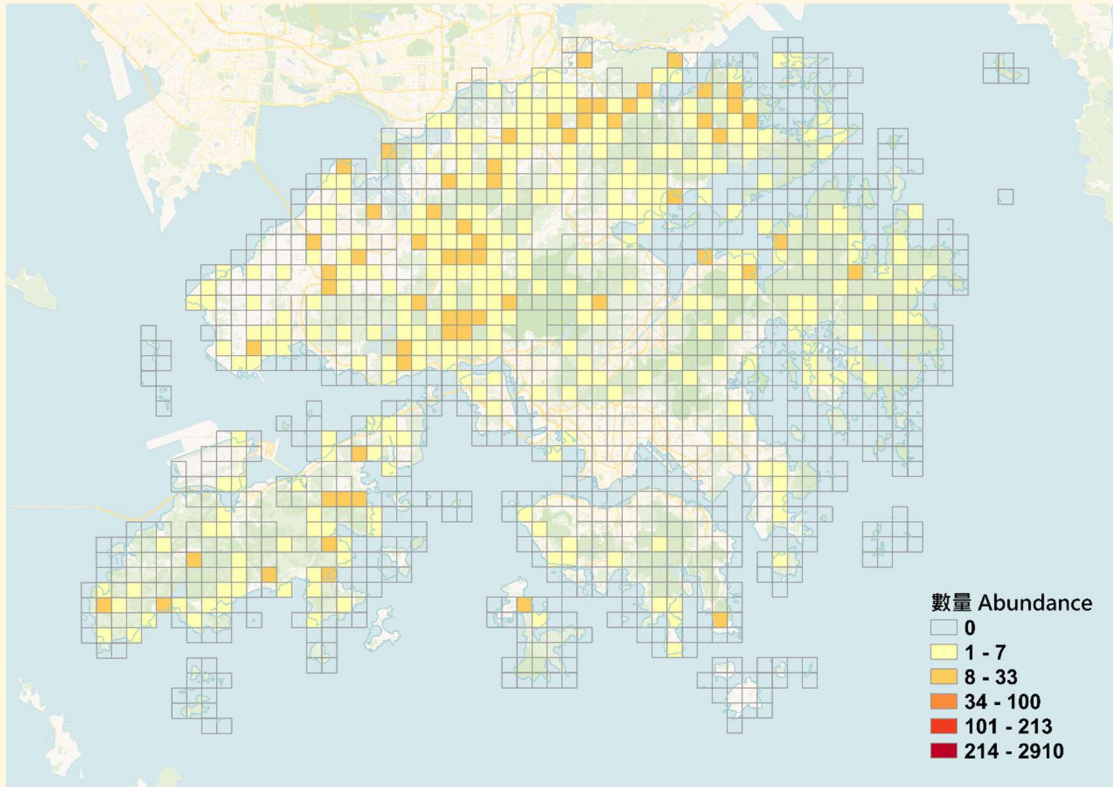




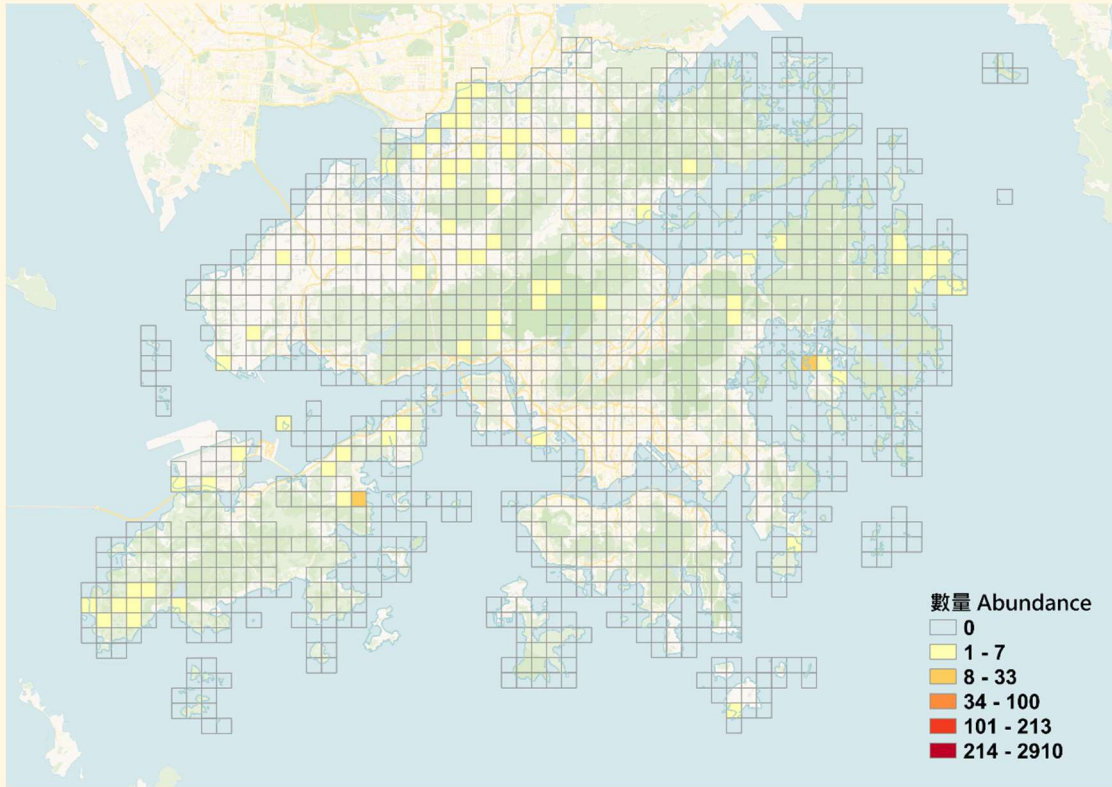
523 White Wagtail 白鵲鴝 *Motacilla alba*



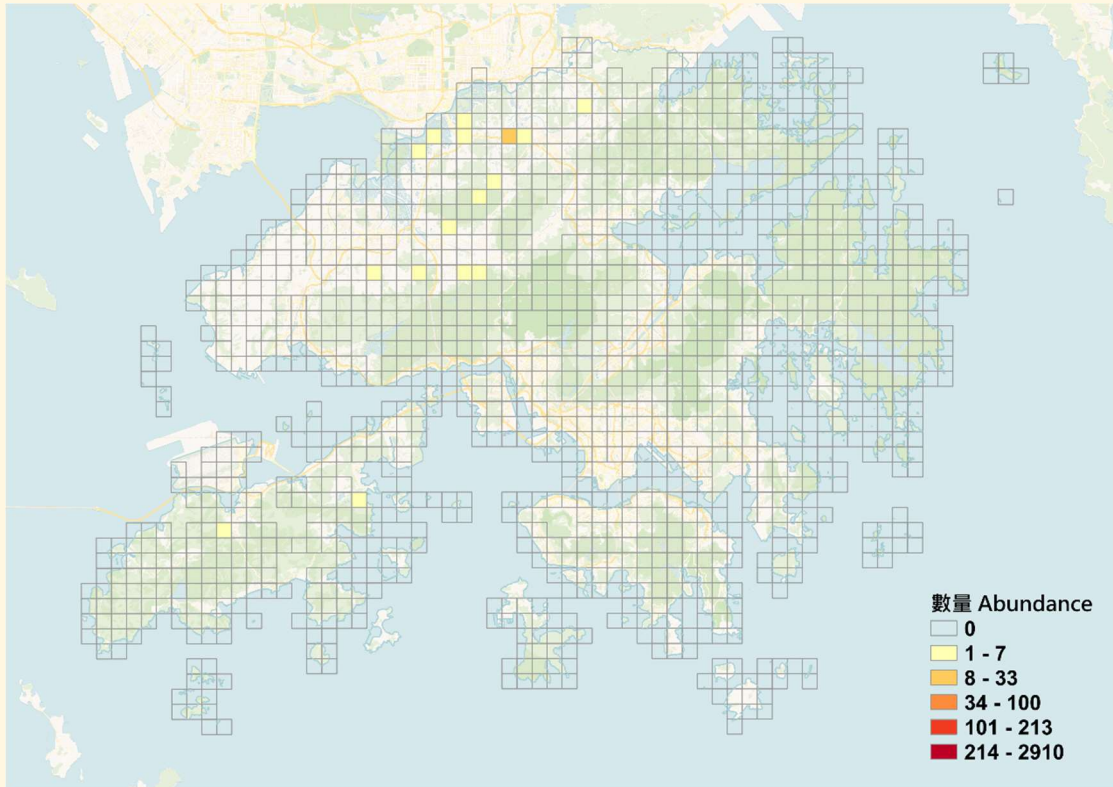
526 Olive-backed Pipit 樹鵲 *Anthus hodgsoni*



524 Richard's Pipit 理氏鵲 *Anthus richardi*



529 Red-throated Pipit 紅喉鵲 *Anthus cervinus*

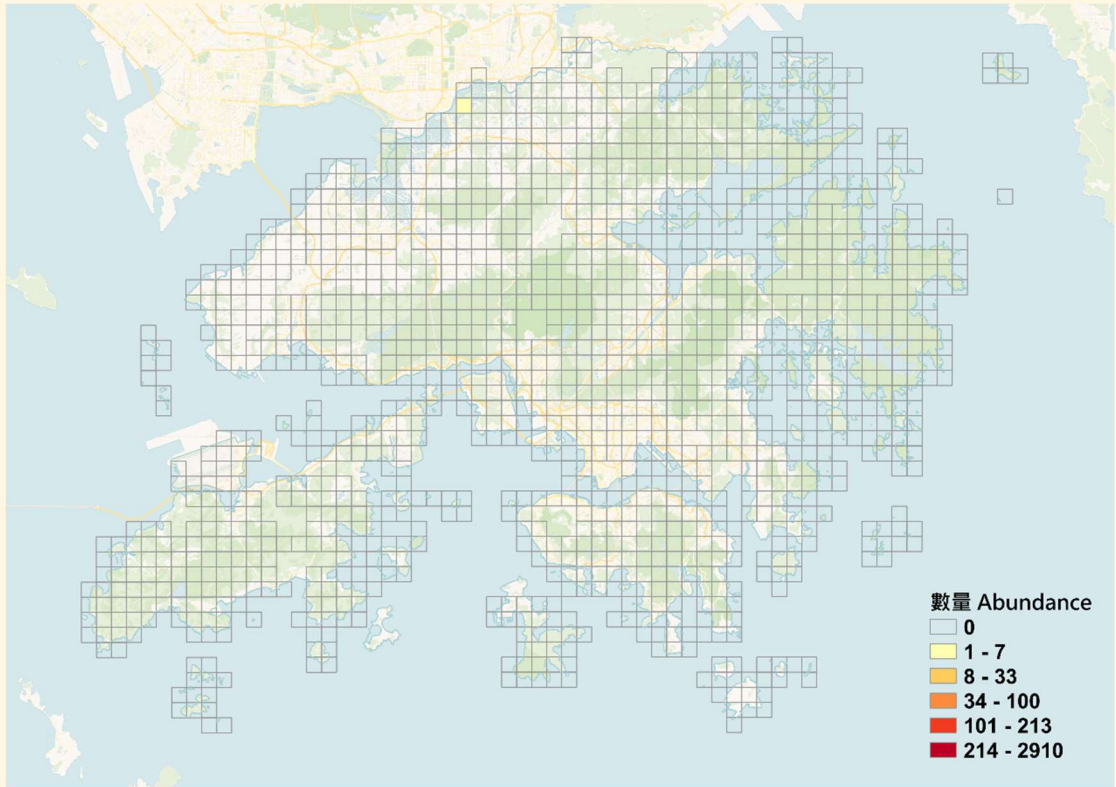




531 Water Pipit

水鵲

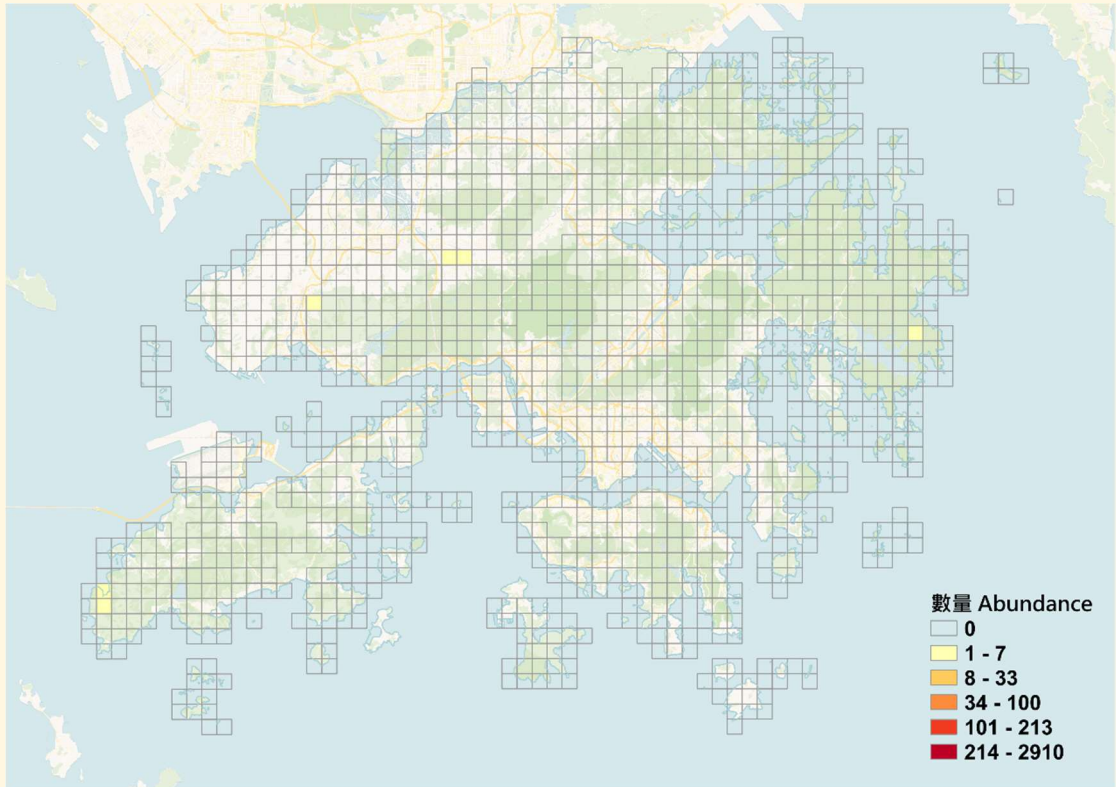
*Anthus spinoletta*



537 Common Rosefinch

普通朱雀

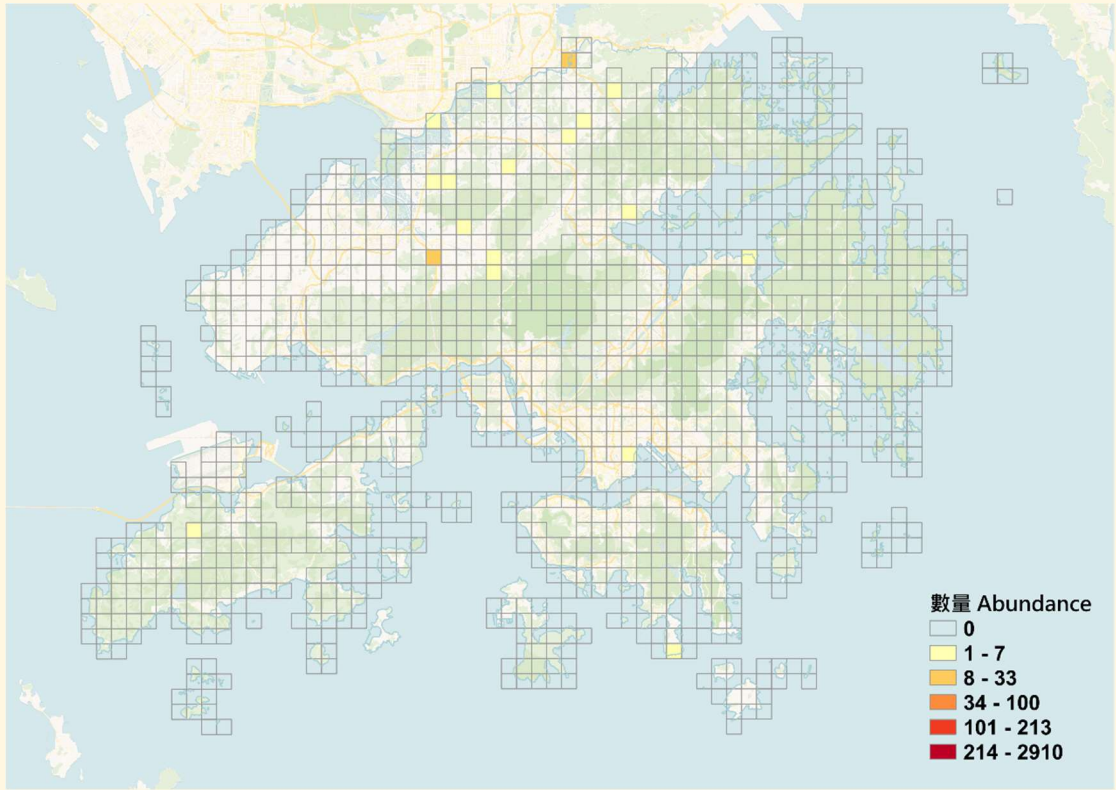
*Carpodacus erythrurus*



535 Chinese Grosbeak

黑尾蠟嘴雀

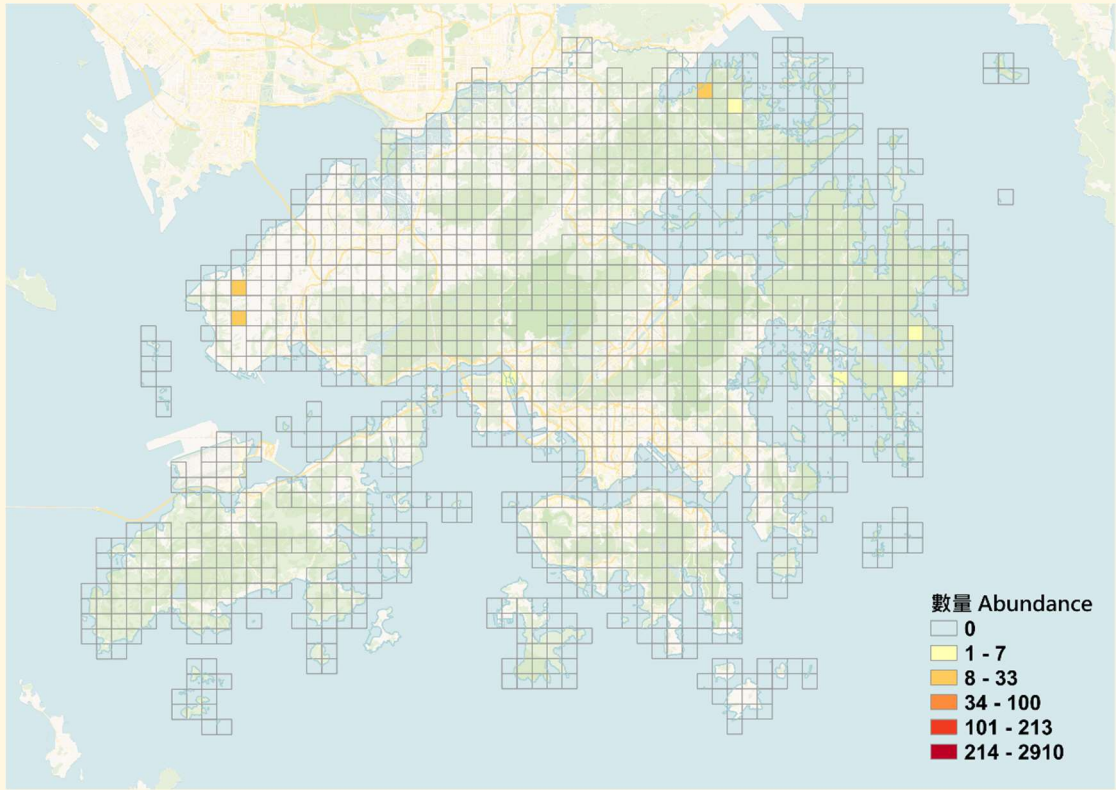
*Eophona migratoria*



538 Grey-capped Greenfinch

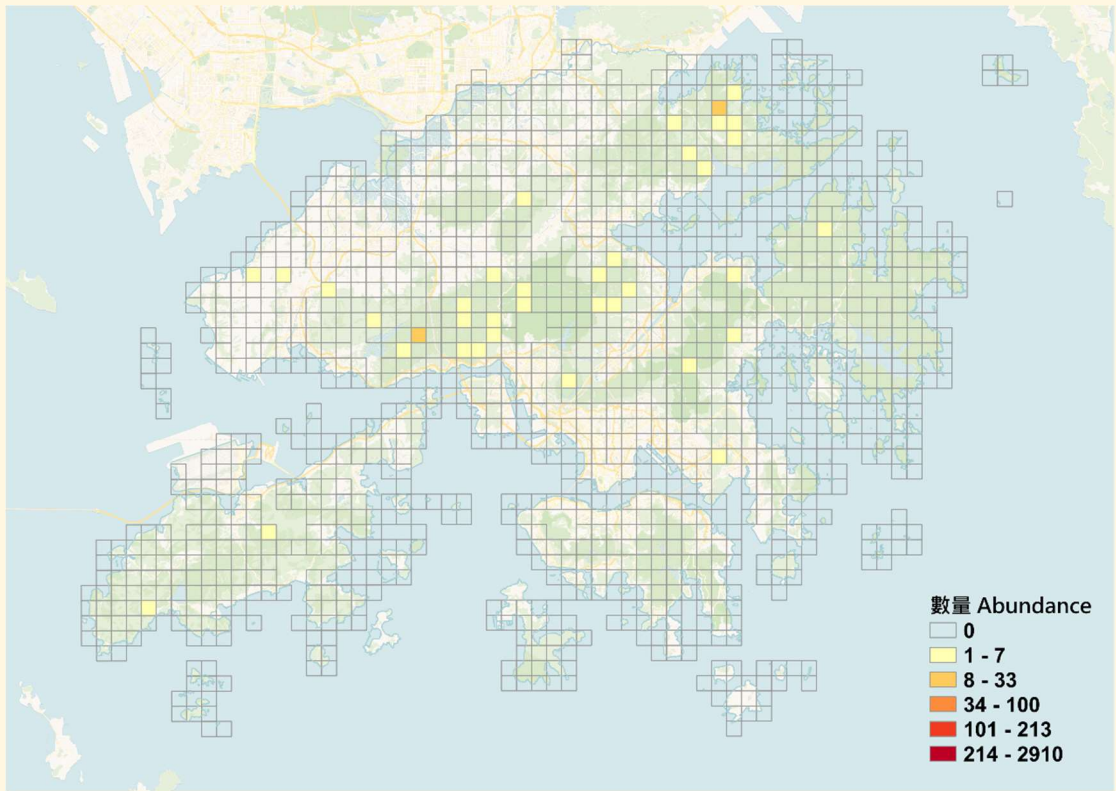
金翅雀

*Chloris sinica*

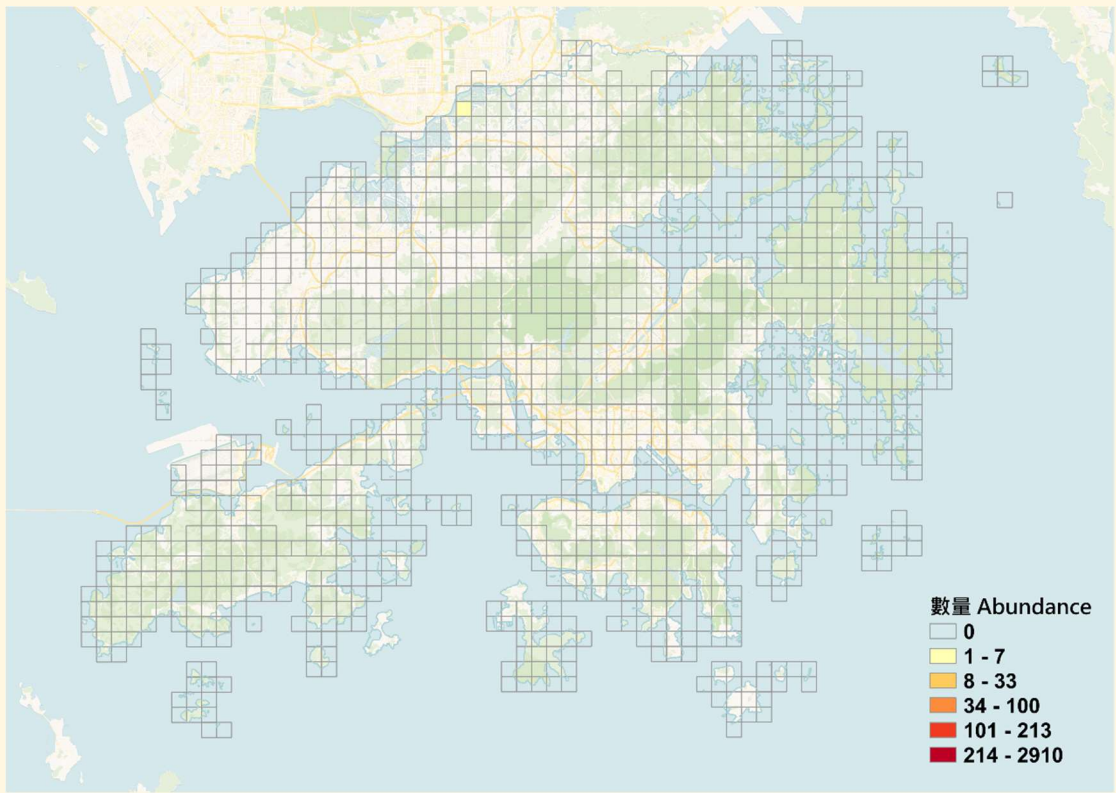




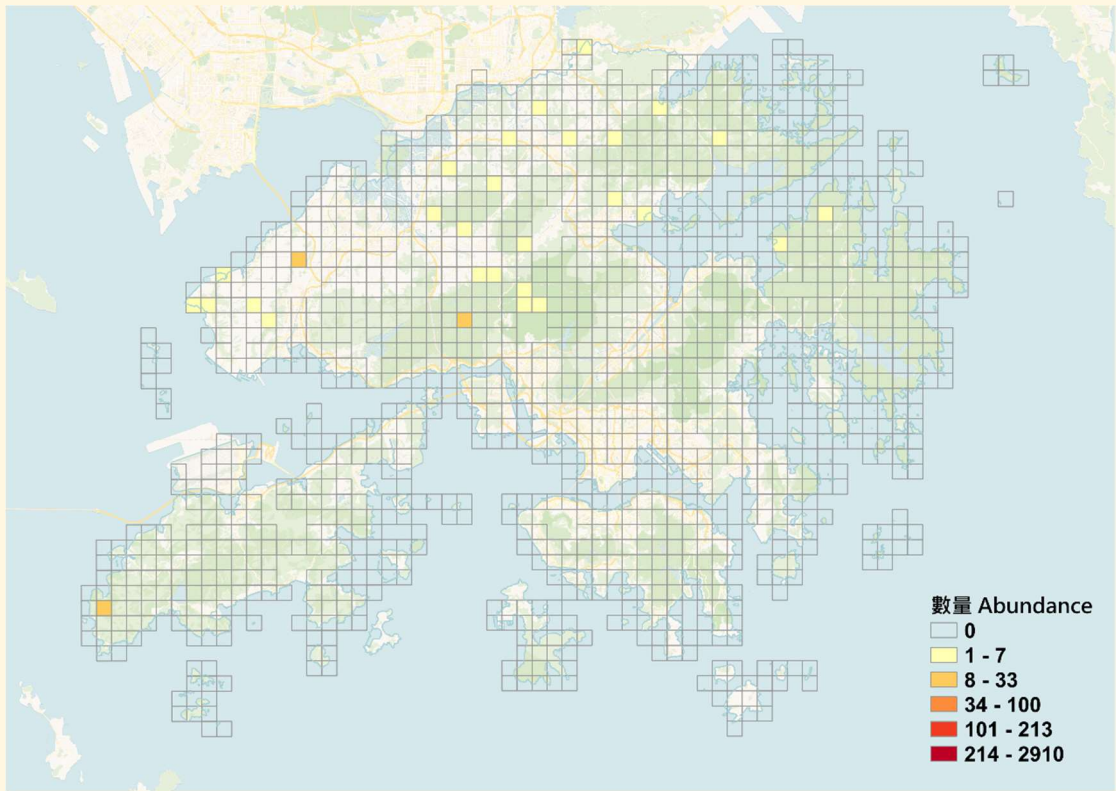
545      Tristram's Bunting      白眉鵒      *Emberiza tristrami*



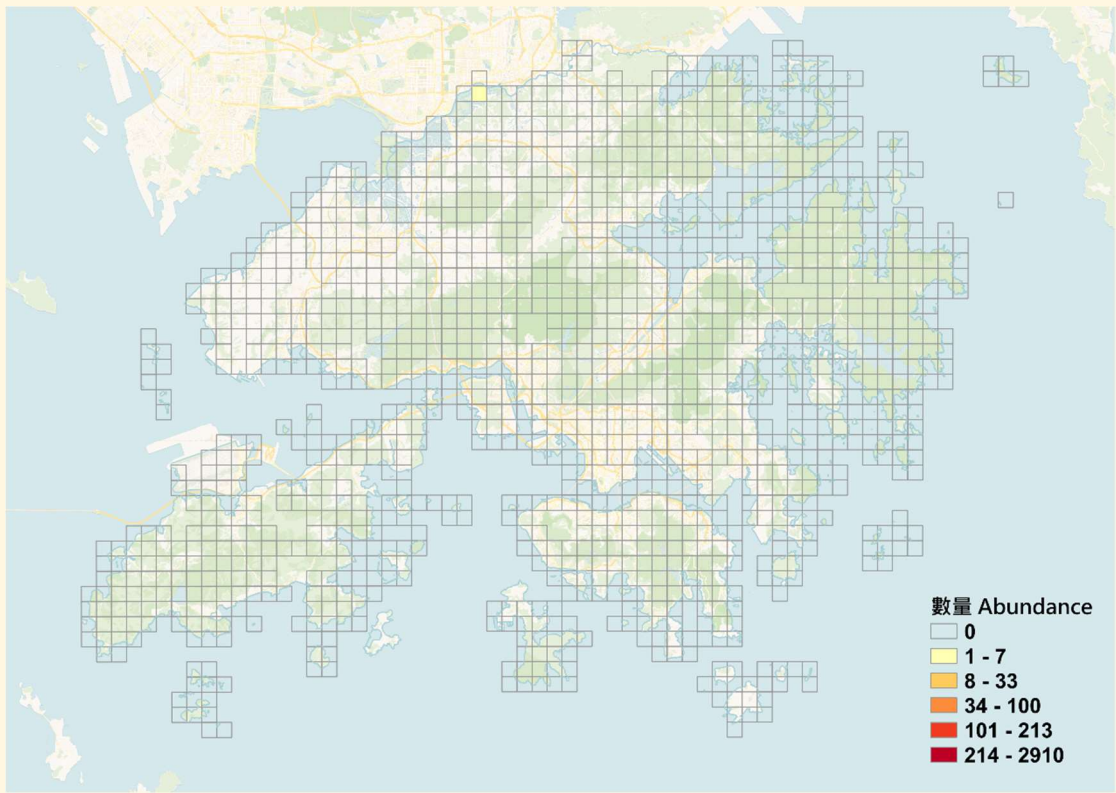
546      Chestnut-eared Bunting      栗耳鵒      *Emberiza fucata*



547      Little Bunting      小鵒      *Emberiza pusilla*



551      Yellow-breasted Bunting      黃胸鵒      *Emberiza aureola*



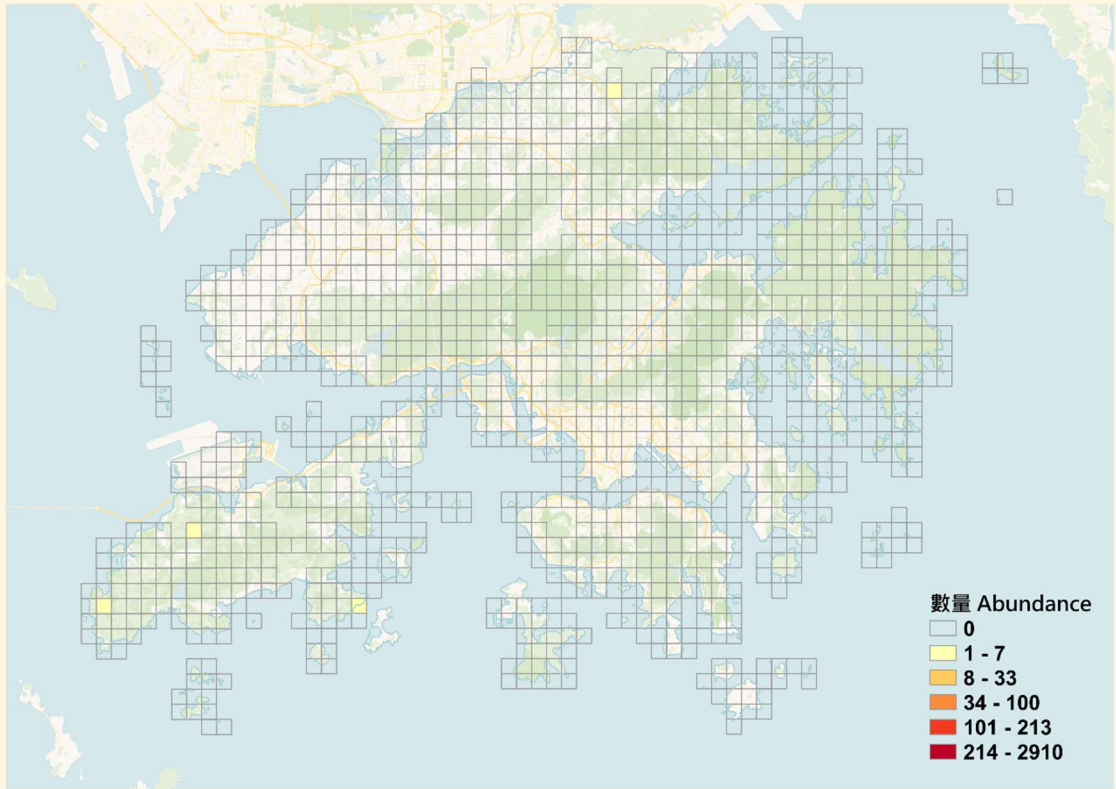


552

Chestnut Bunting

栗鵯

*Emberiza rutila*

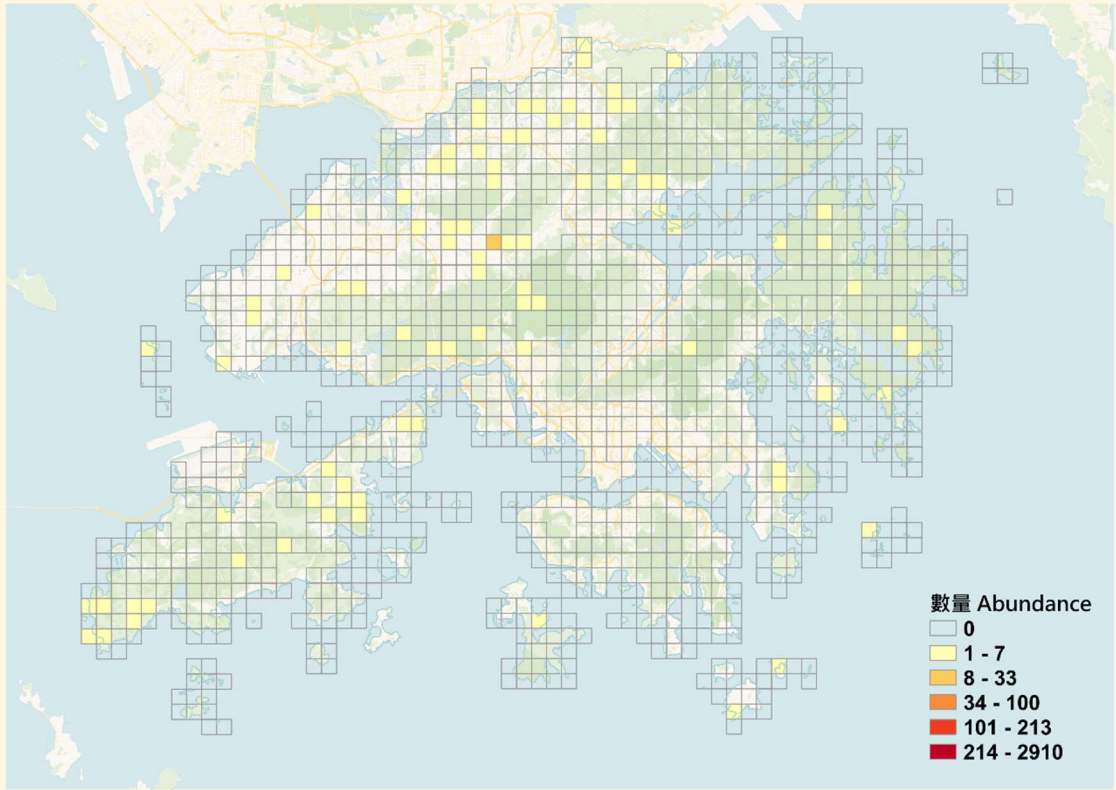


556

Black-faced Bunting

灰頭鵯

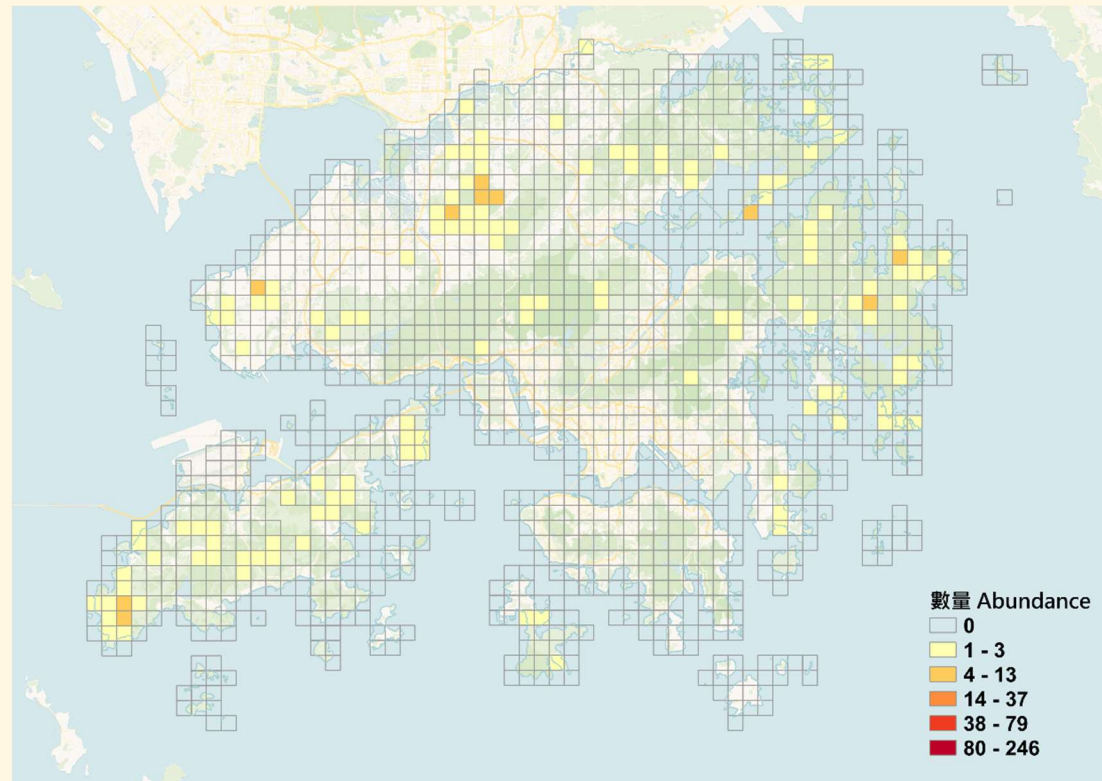
*Emberiza spodocephala*



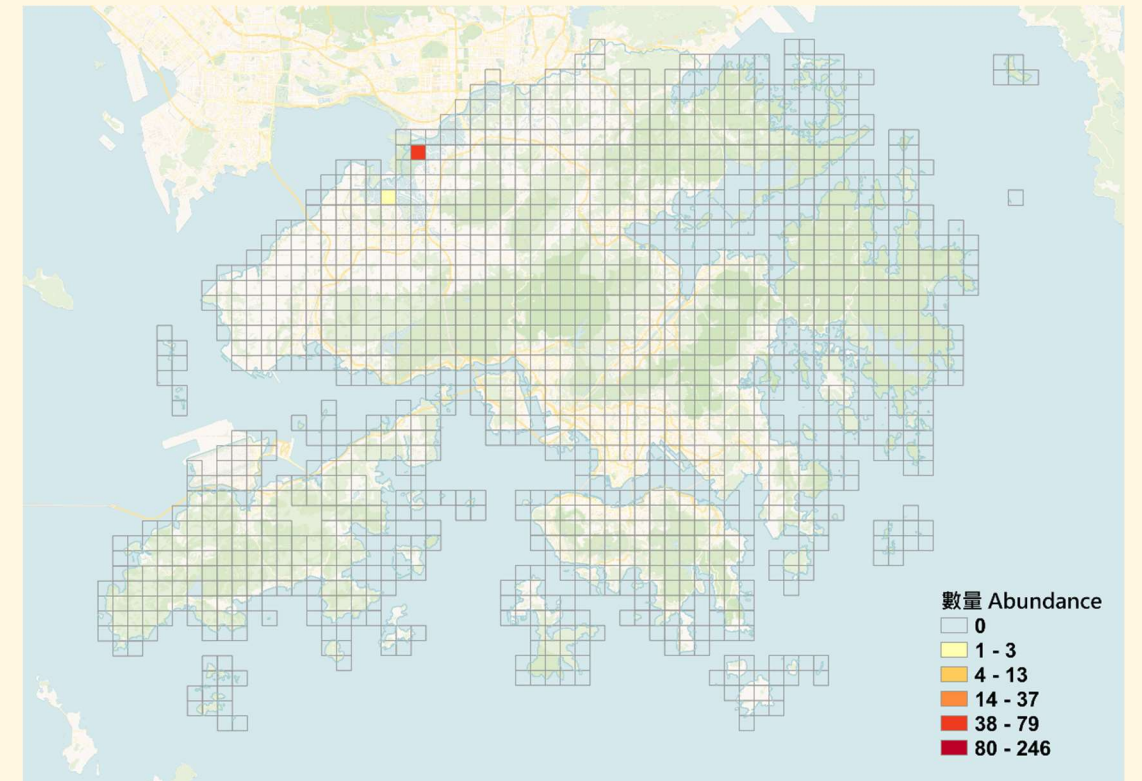
# 繁殖季分布地圖 BREEDING ATLAS



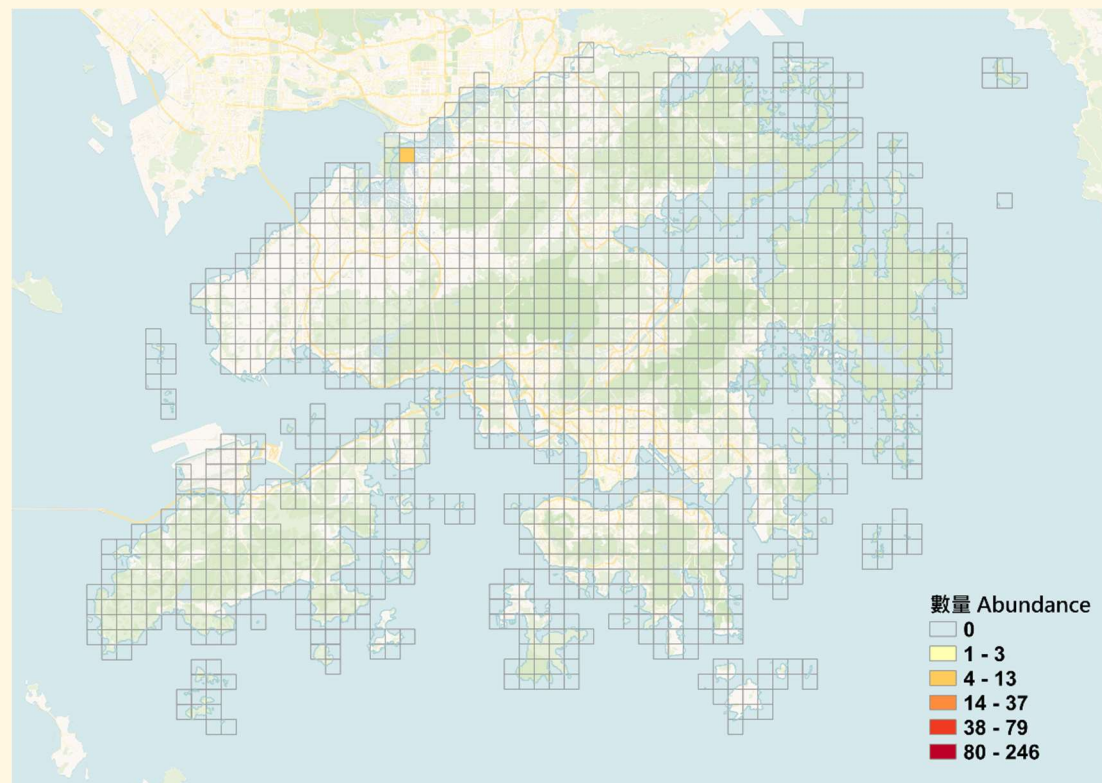
1 Chinese Francolin 中華鸕鶿 *Francolinus pintadeanus*



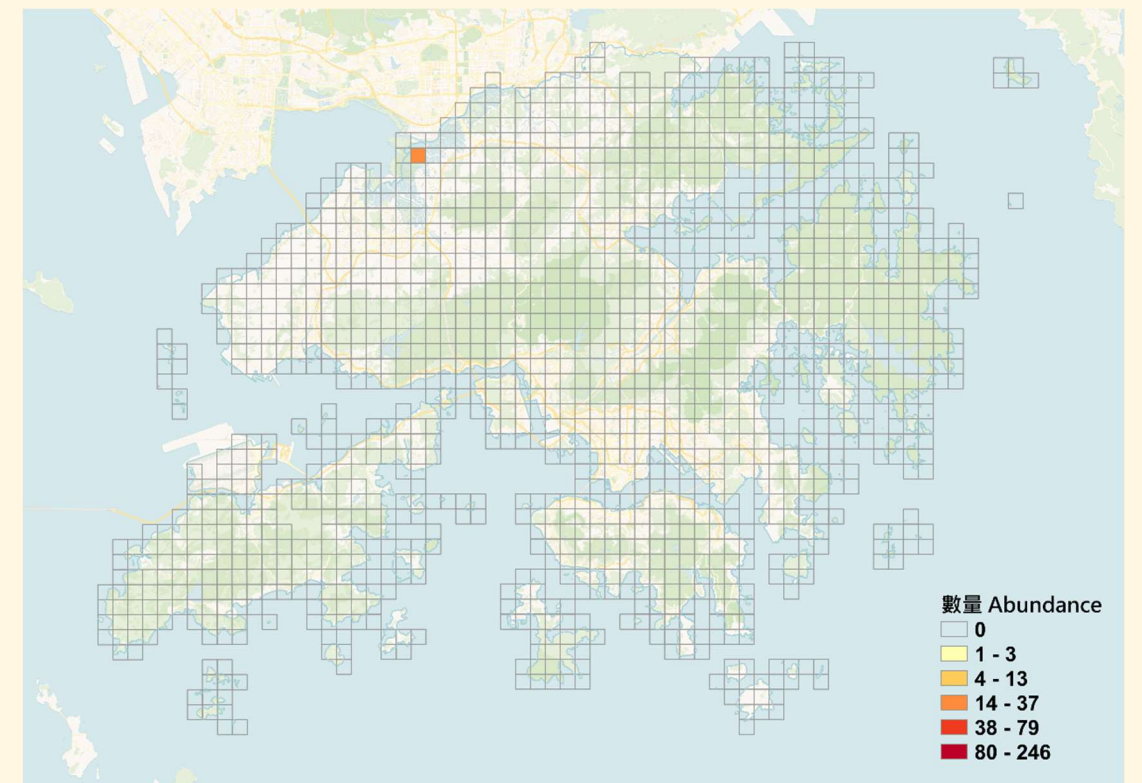
16 Northern Shoveler 琵嘴鴨 *Spatula clypeata*



15 Garganey 白眉鴨 *Spatula querquedula*

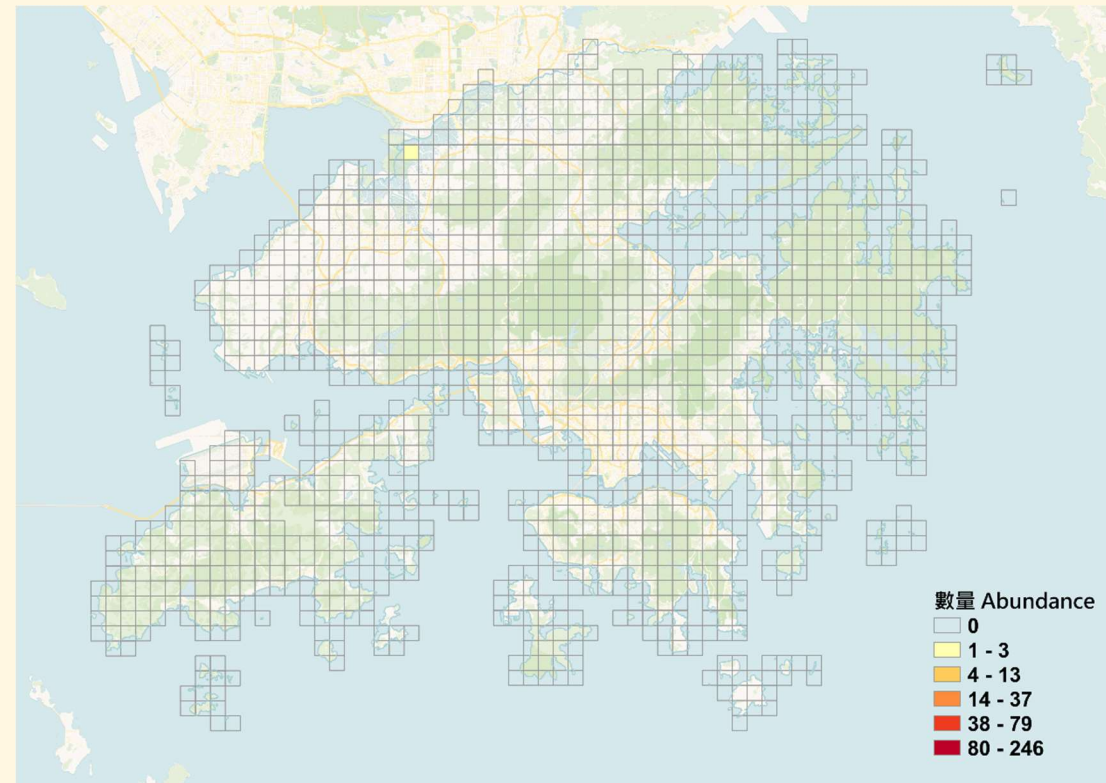


19 Eurasian Wigeon 赤頸鴨 *Mareca penelope*

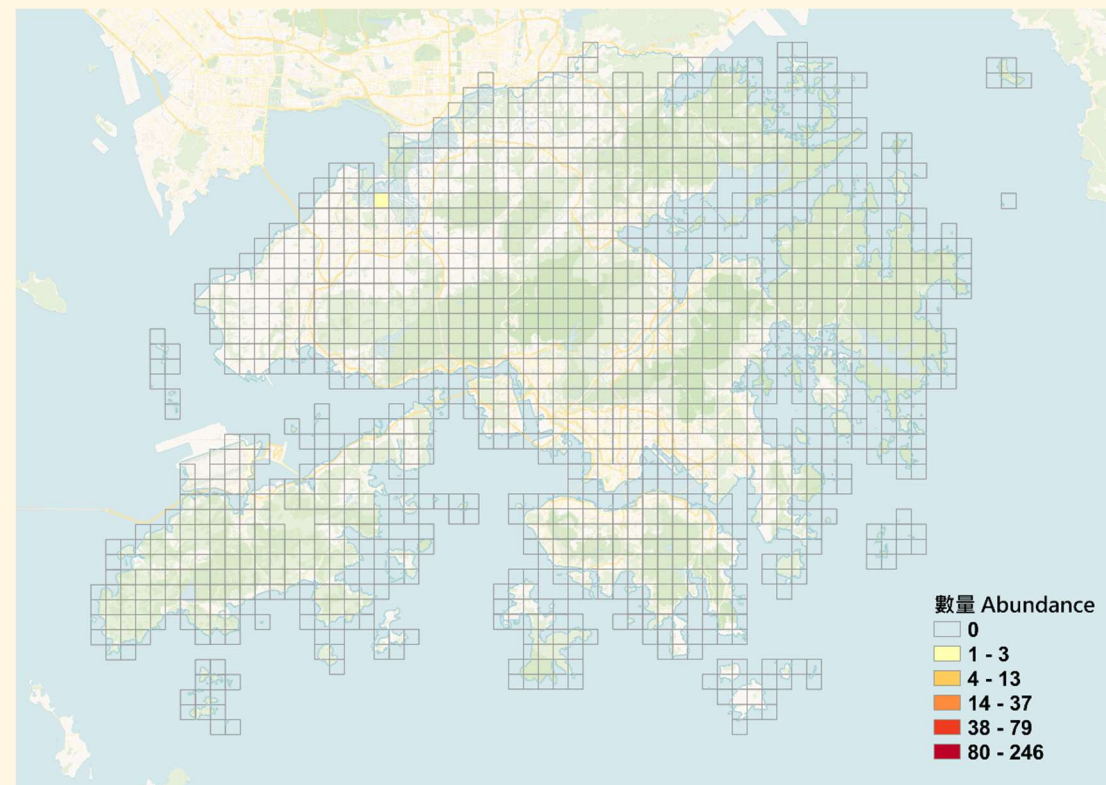




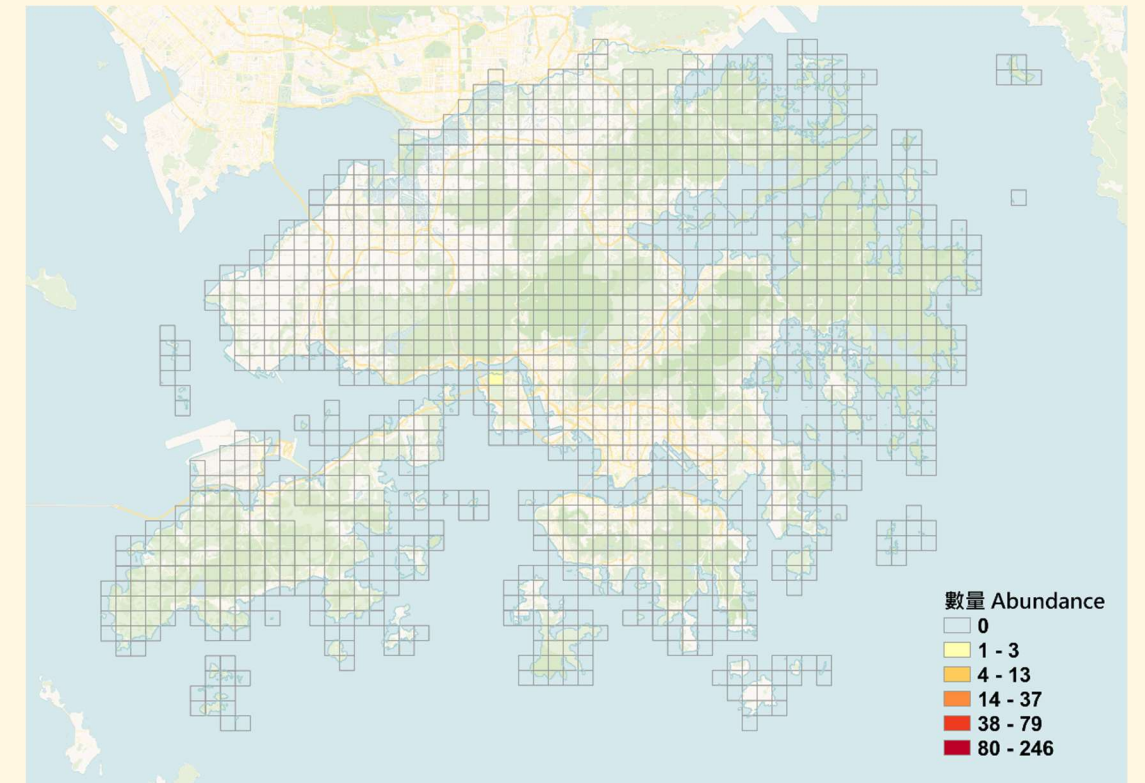
23 Chinese Spot-billed Duck 中華斑嘴鴨 *Anas zonorhyncha*



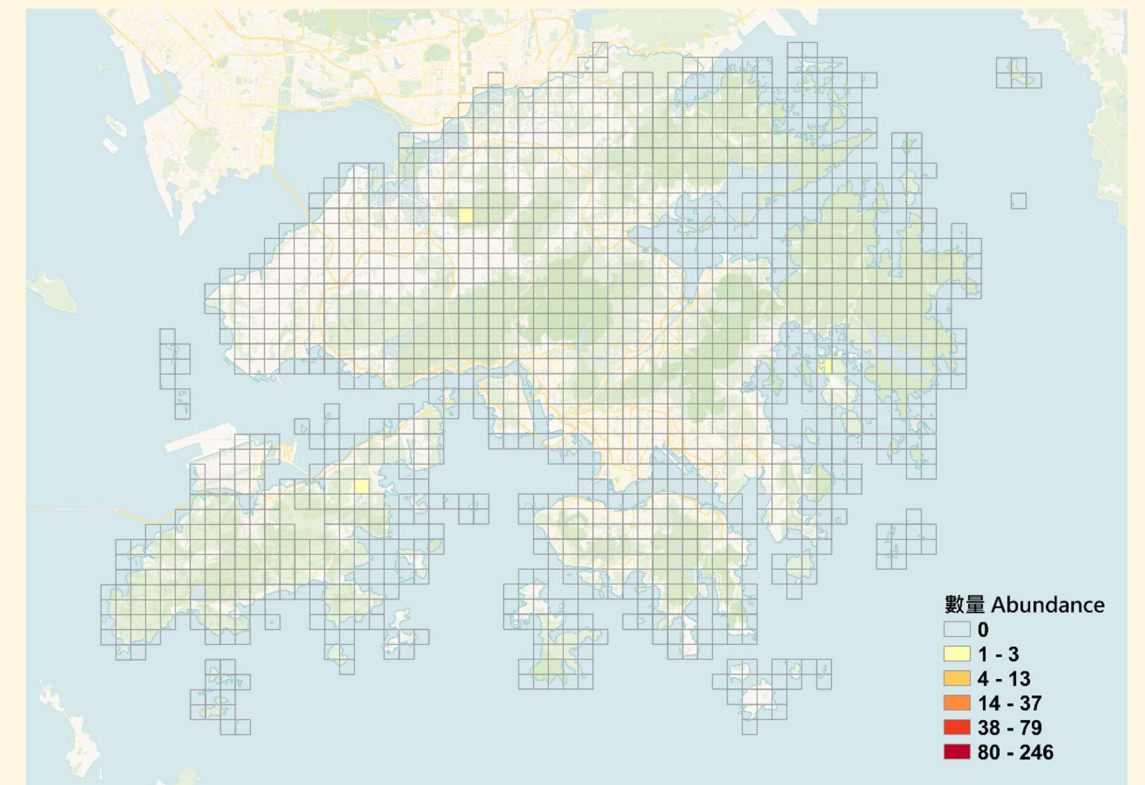
32 Tufted Duck 鳳頭潛鴨 *Aythya fuligula*



39 Grey Nightjar 普通夜鷹 *Caprimulgus jotaka*

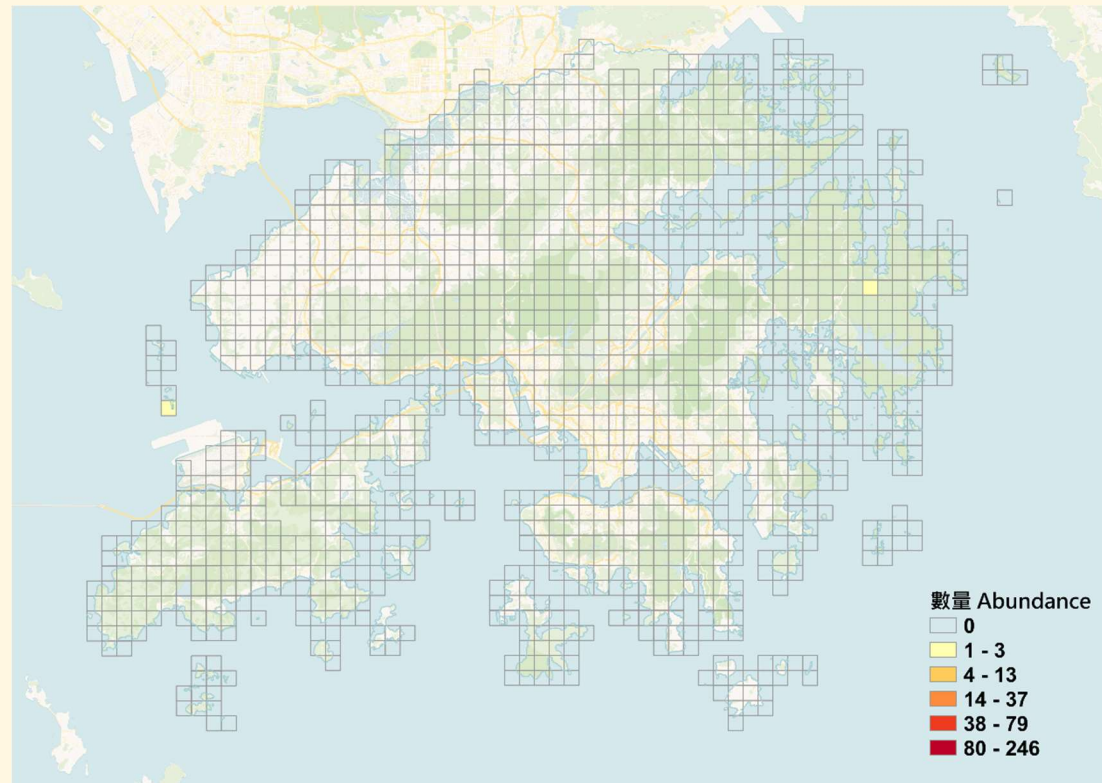


40 Savanna Nightjar 林夜鷹 *Caprimulgus affinis*

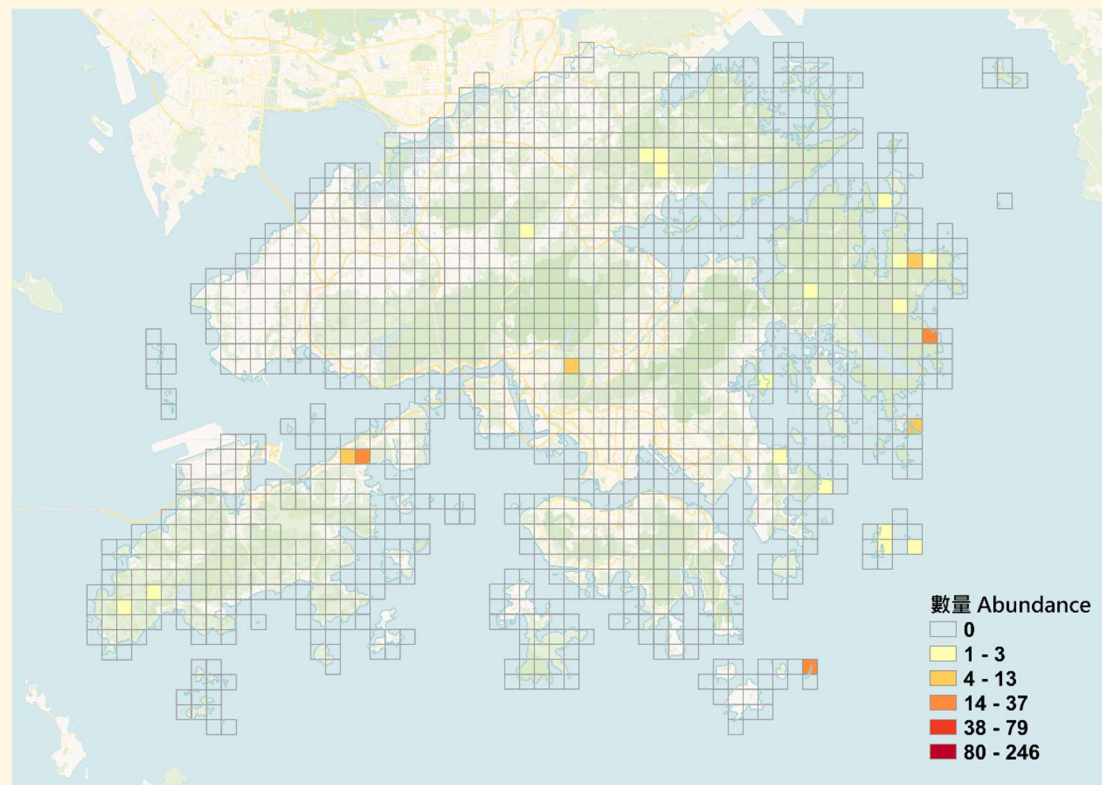




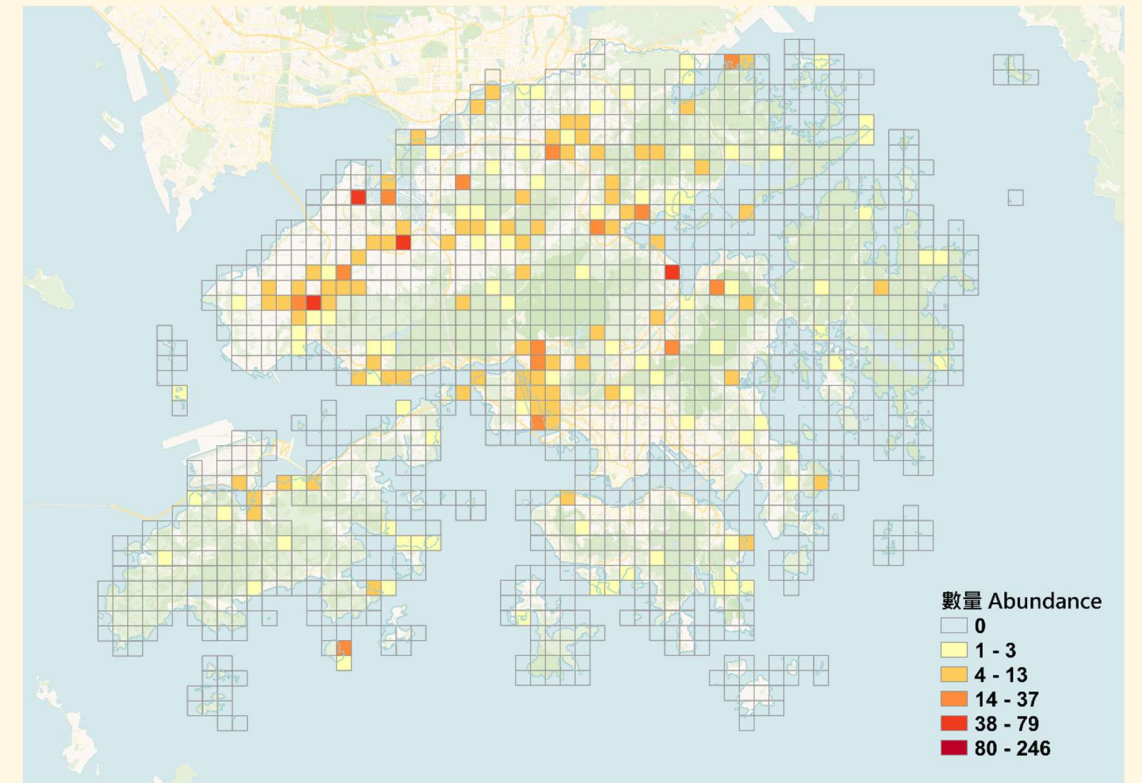
41 Himalayan Swiftlet 短嘴金絲燕 *Aerodramus brevirostris*



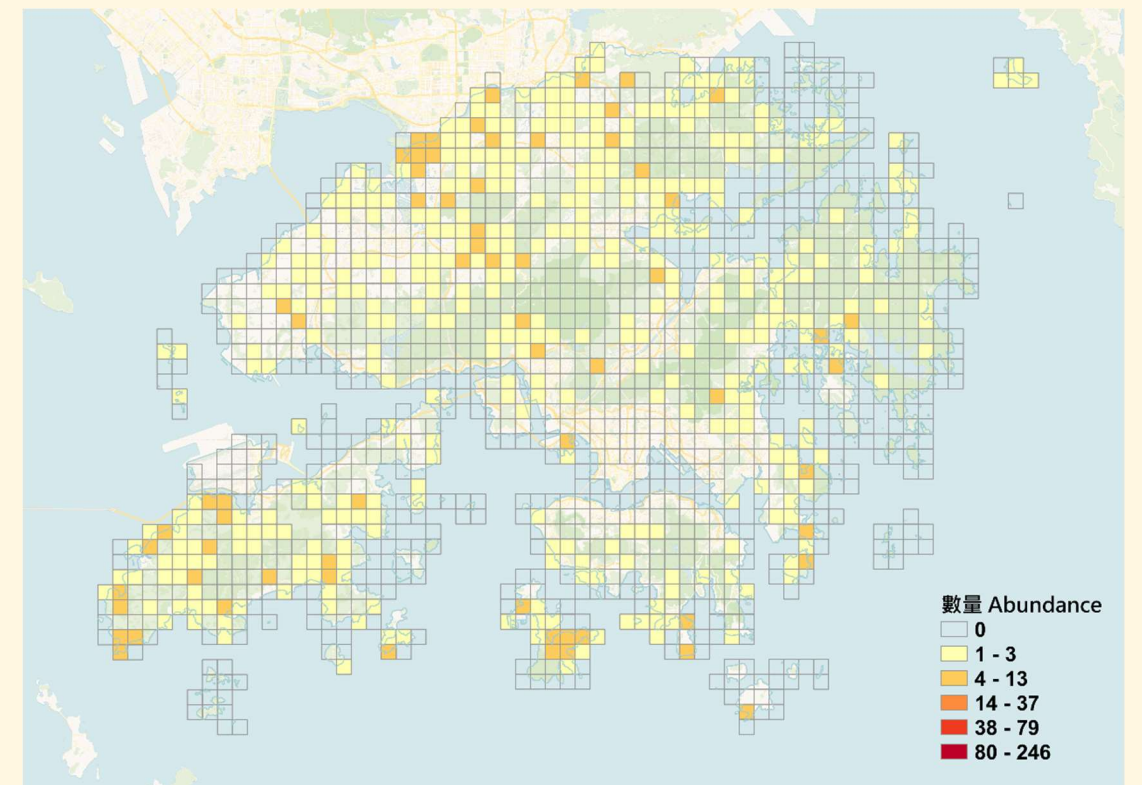
46 Pacific Swift 白腰雨燕 *Apus pacificus*



47 House Swift 小白腰雨燕 *Apus nipalensis*



48 Greater Coucal 褐翅鴉鵂 *Centropus sinensis*

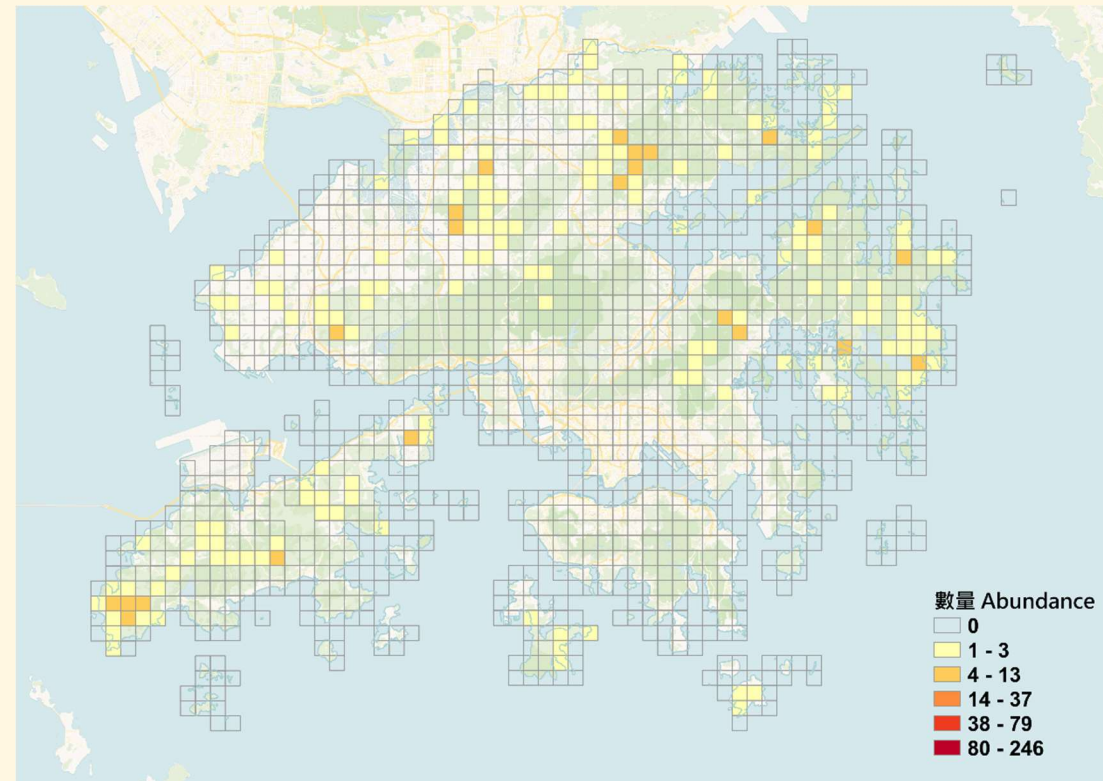




49 Lesser Coucal

小鴉鵂

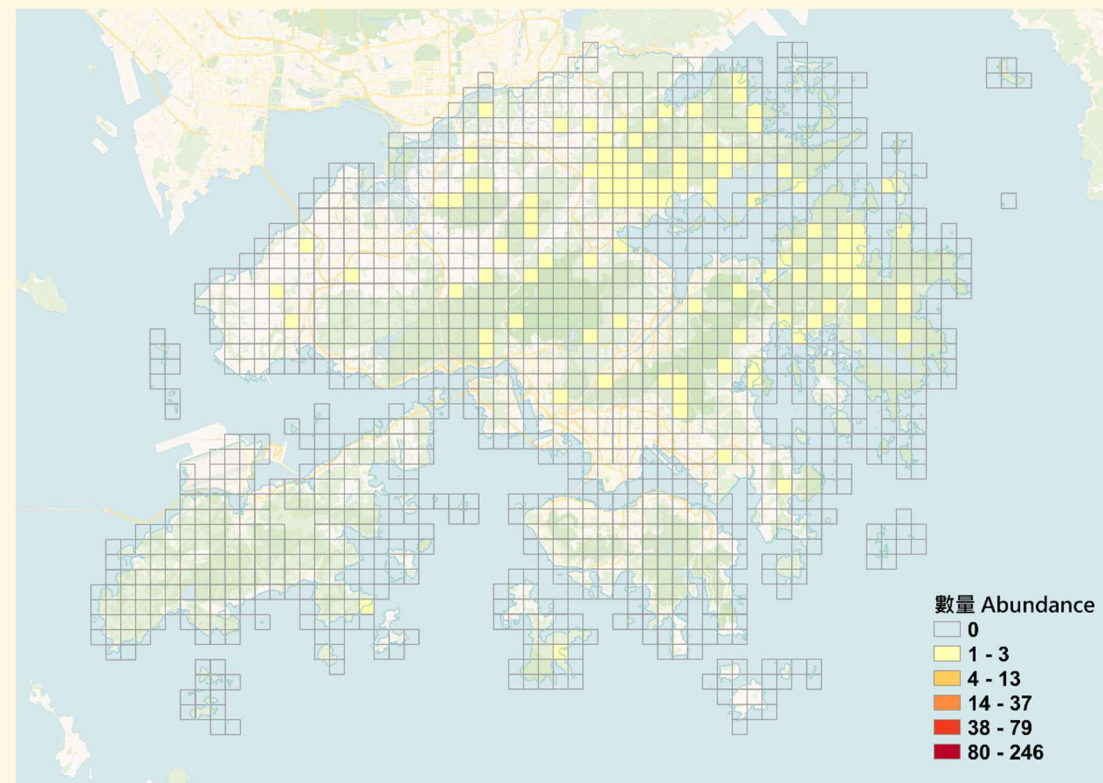
*Centropus bengalensis*



50 Chestnut-winged Cuckoo

紅翅鳳頭鵂

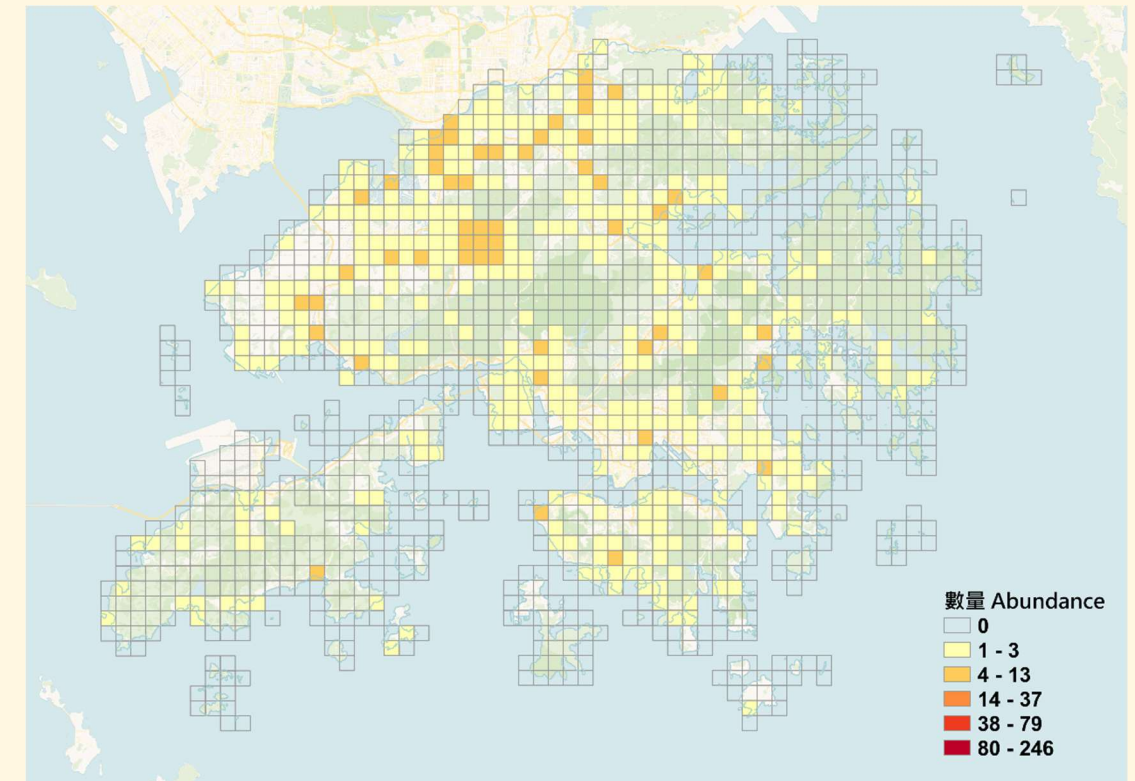
*Clamator coromandus*



51 Asian Koel

噪鵂

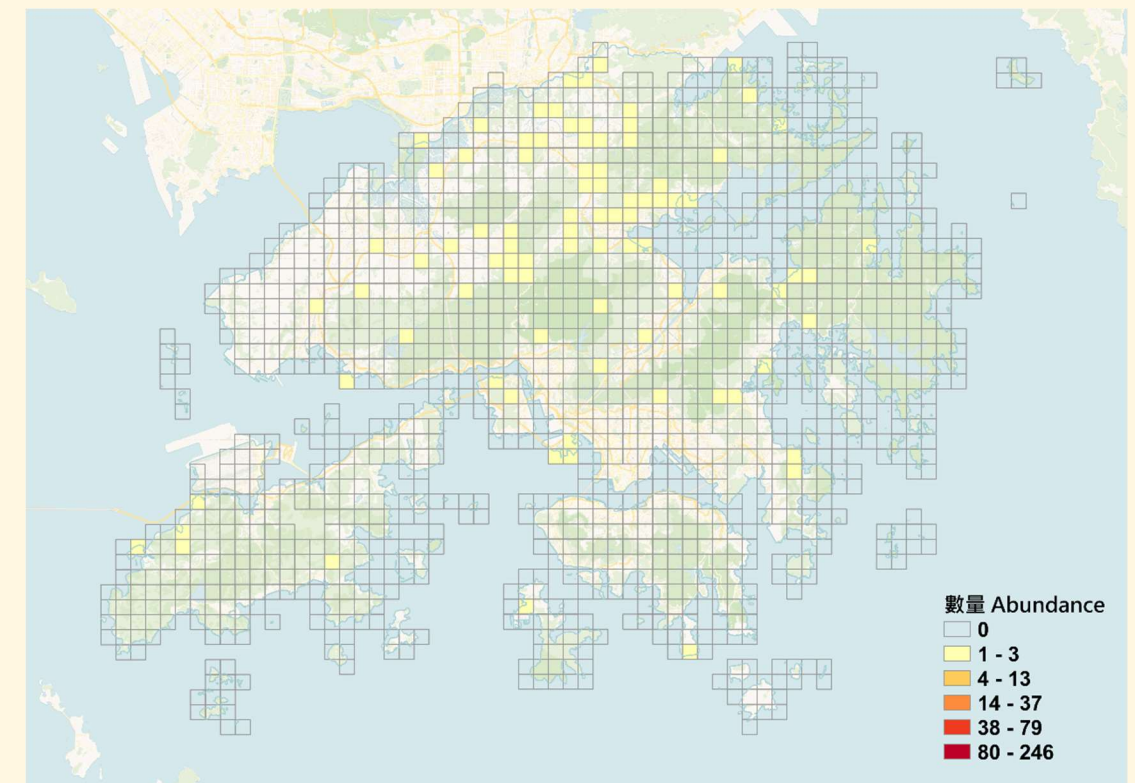
*Eudynamys scolopaceus*



52 Plaintive Cuckoo

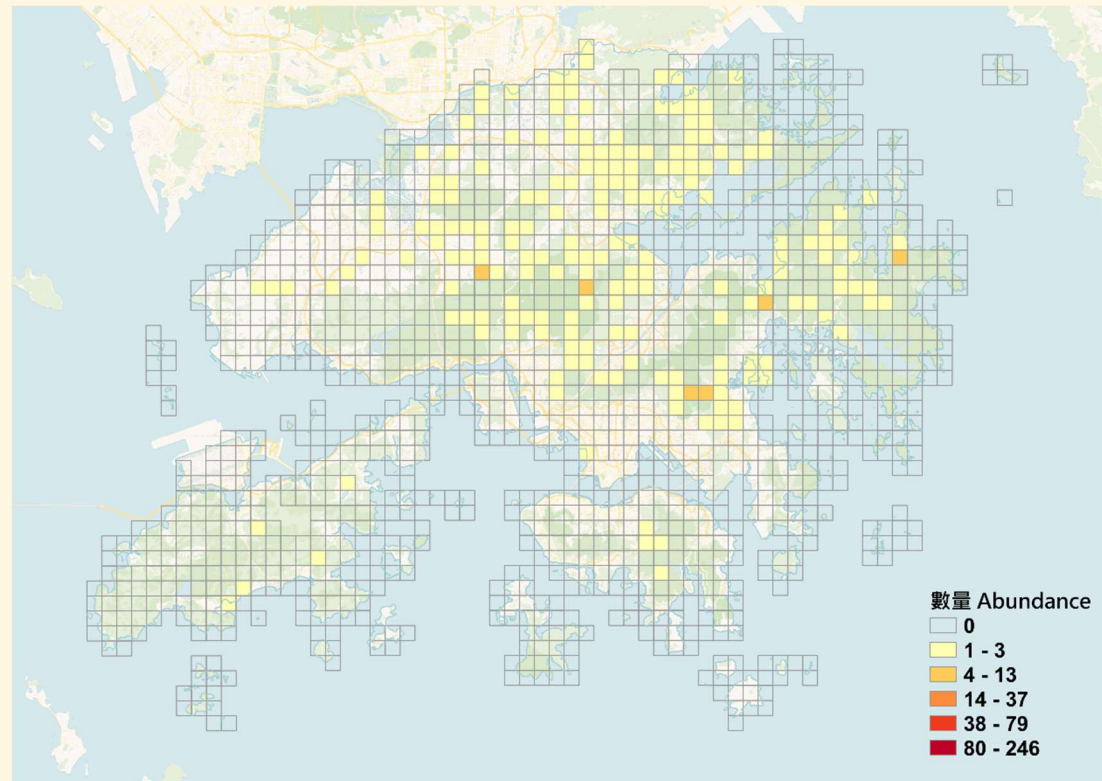
八聲杜鵑

*Cacomantis merulinus*

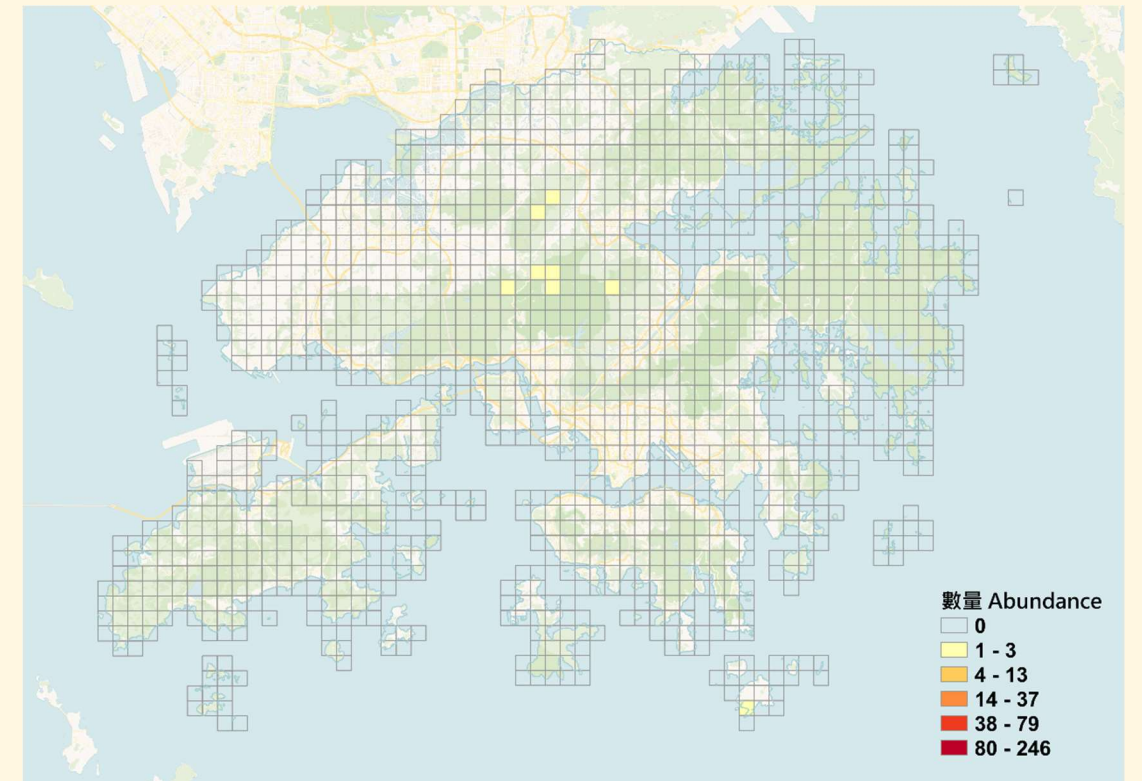




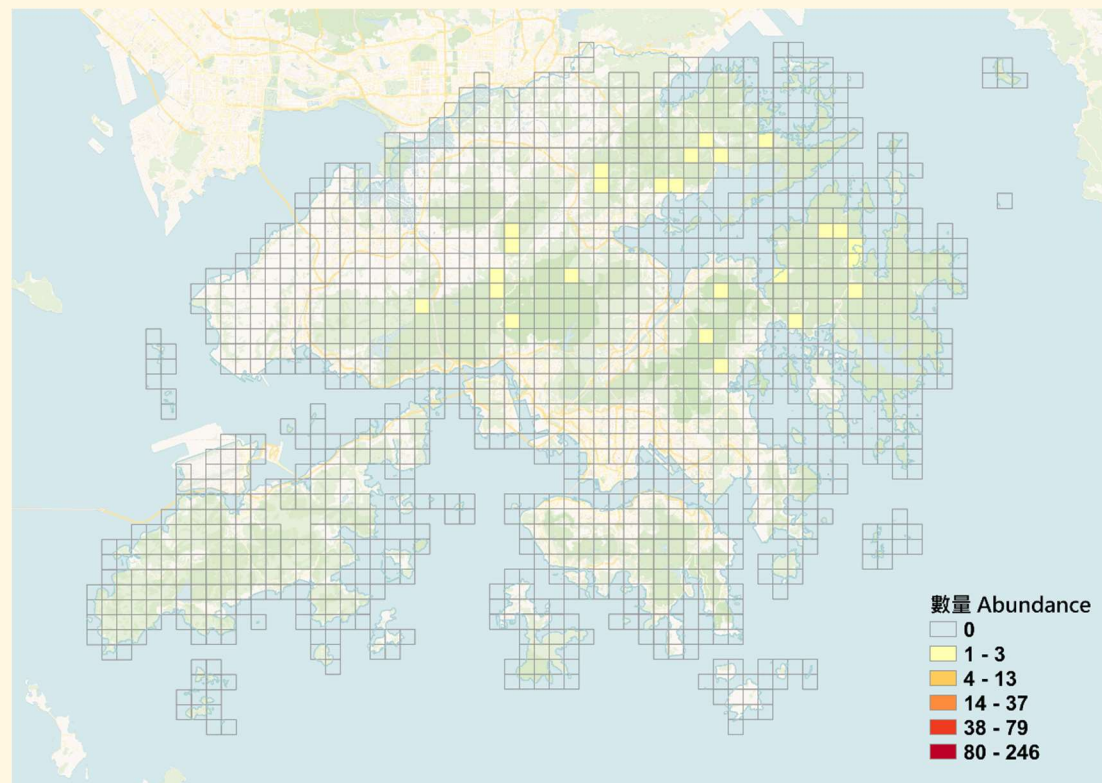
54 Large Hawk-Cuckoo 大鷹鵂 *Hierococcyx sparveriioides*



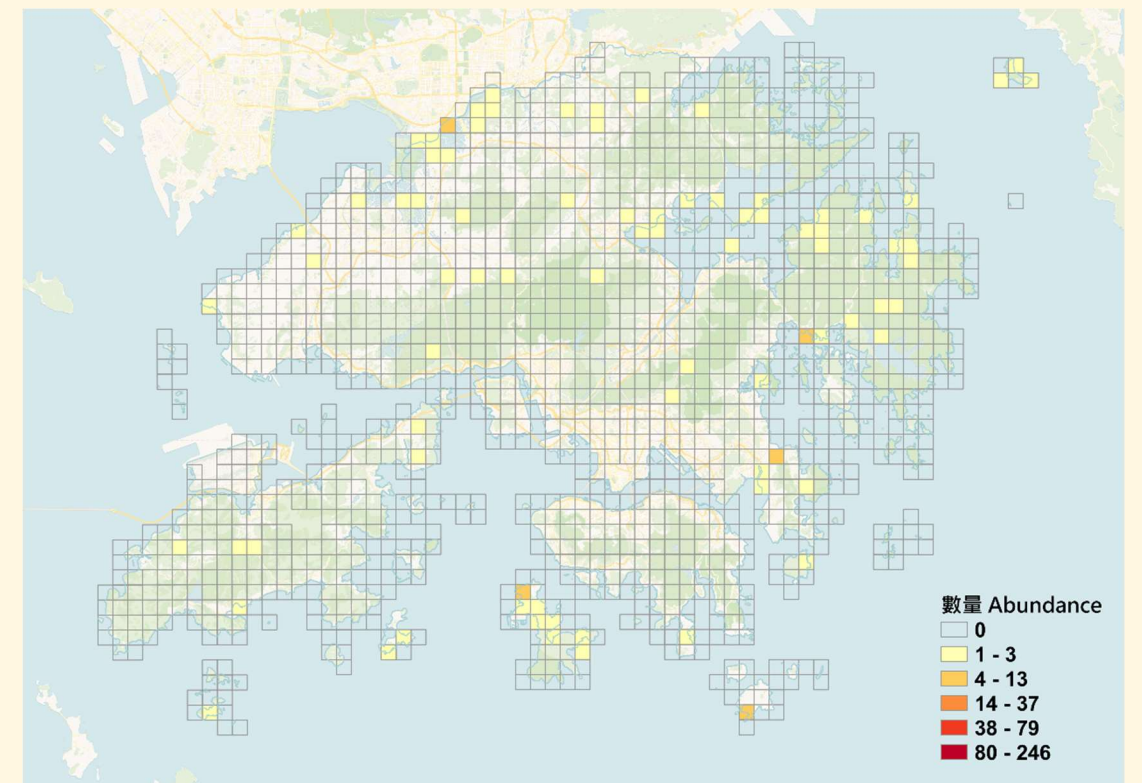
57 Lesser Cuckoo 小杜鵑 *Cuculus poliocephalus*



56 Hodgson's Hawk-Cuckoo 霍氏鷹鵂 *Hierococcyx nisicolor*

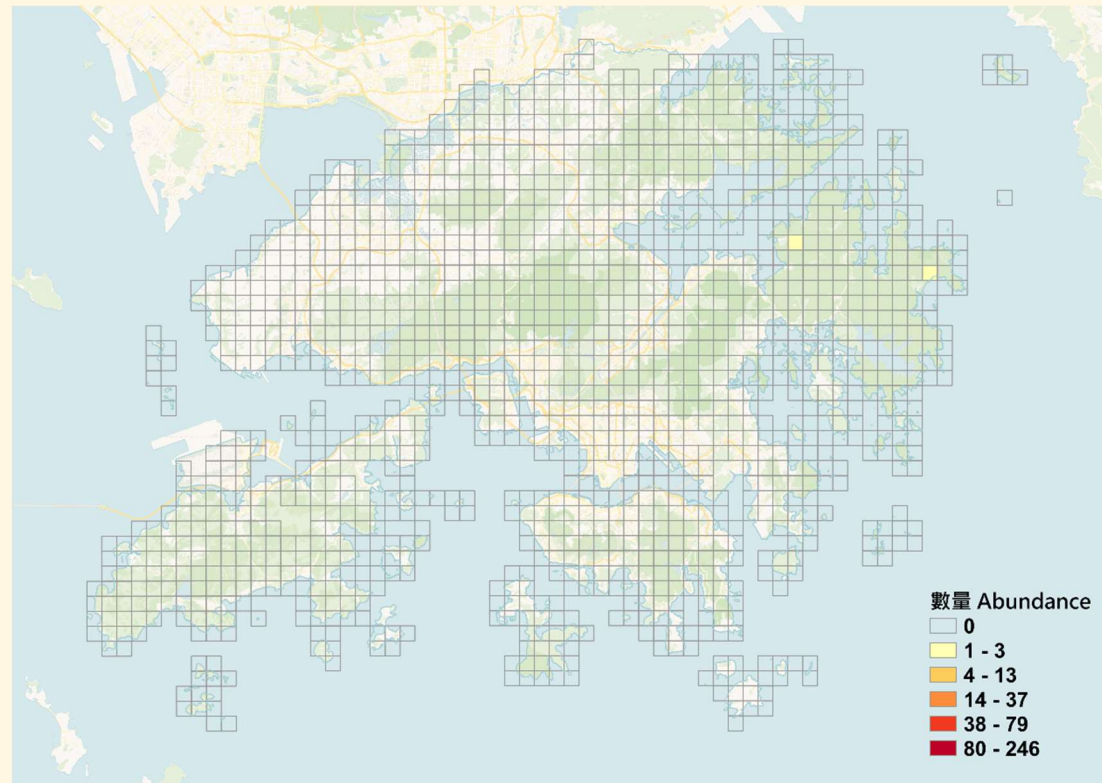


58 Indian Cuckoo 四聲杜鵑 *Cuculus micropterus*

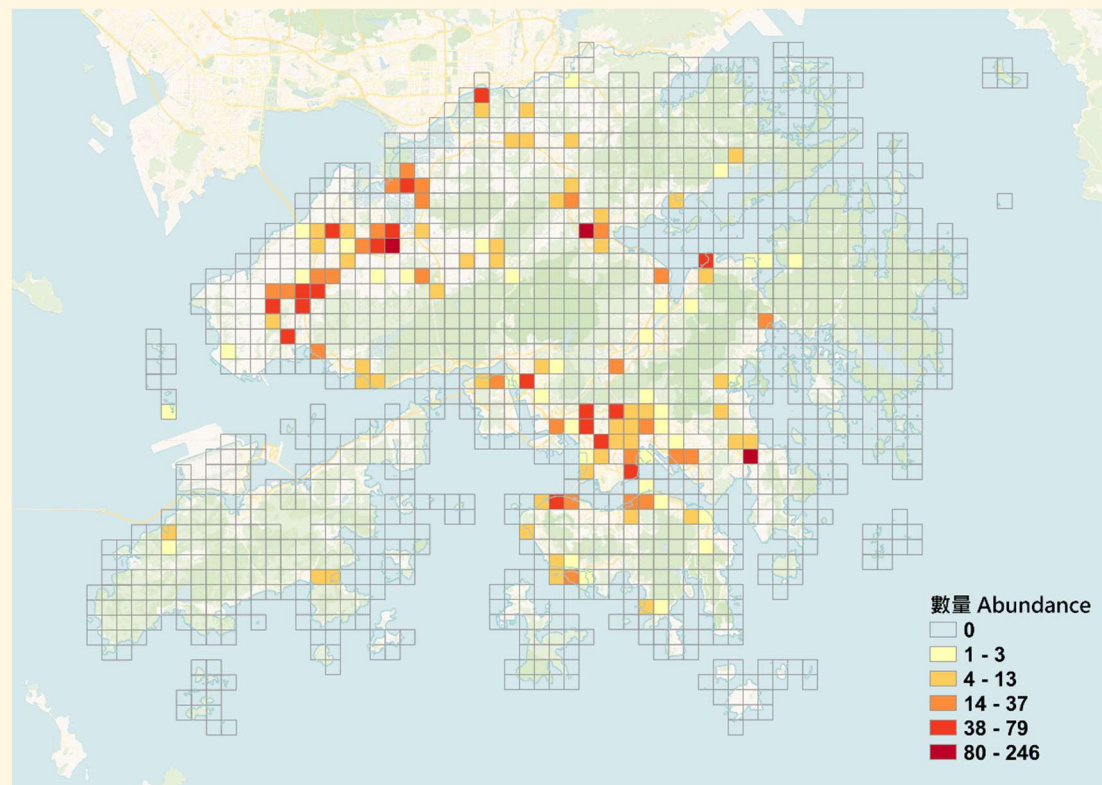




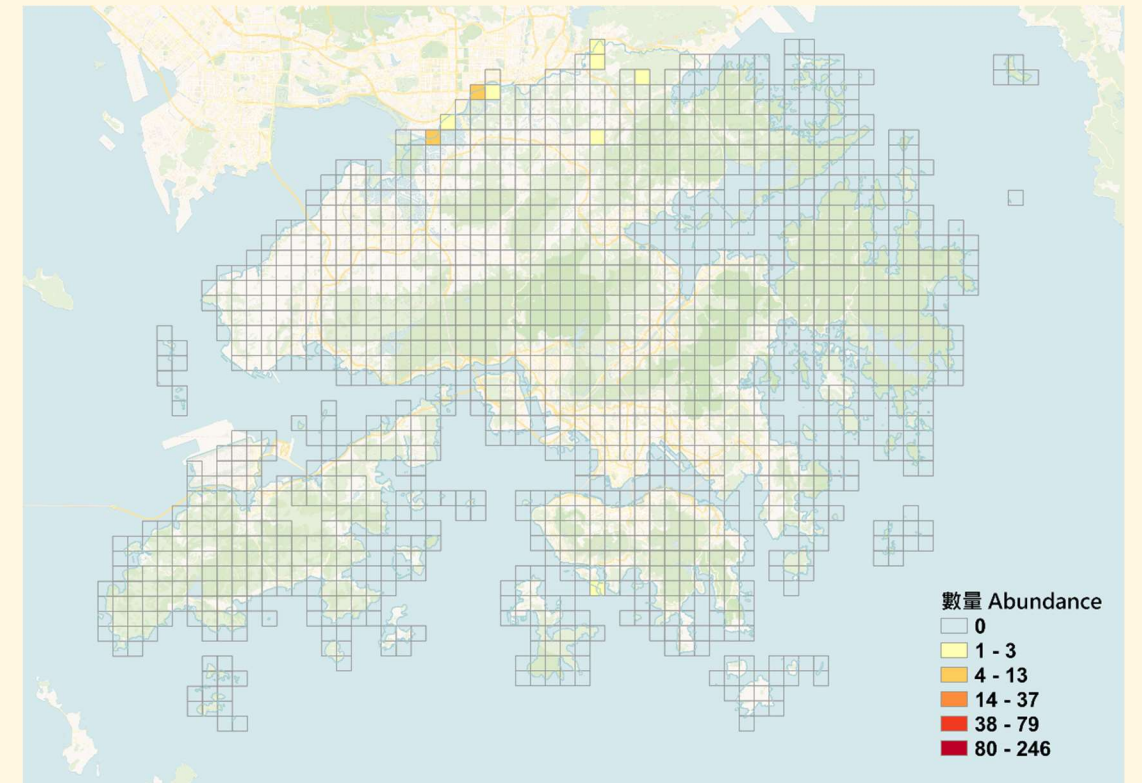
59 Oriental Cuckoo 東方中杜鵑 *Cuculus optatus*



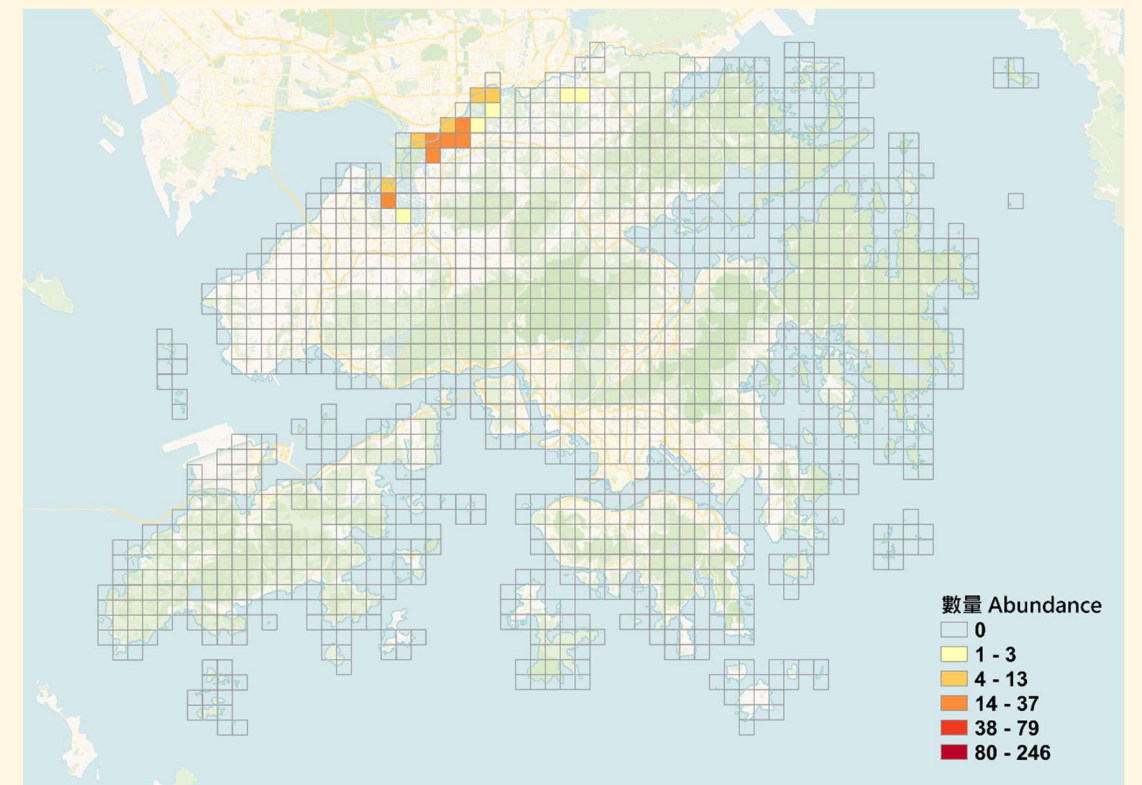
61 Rock Dove 原鴿 *Columba livia*



62 Oriental Turtle Dove 山斑鳩 *Streptopelia orientalis*



63 Eurasian Collared Dove 灰斑鳩 *Streptopelia decaocto*

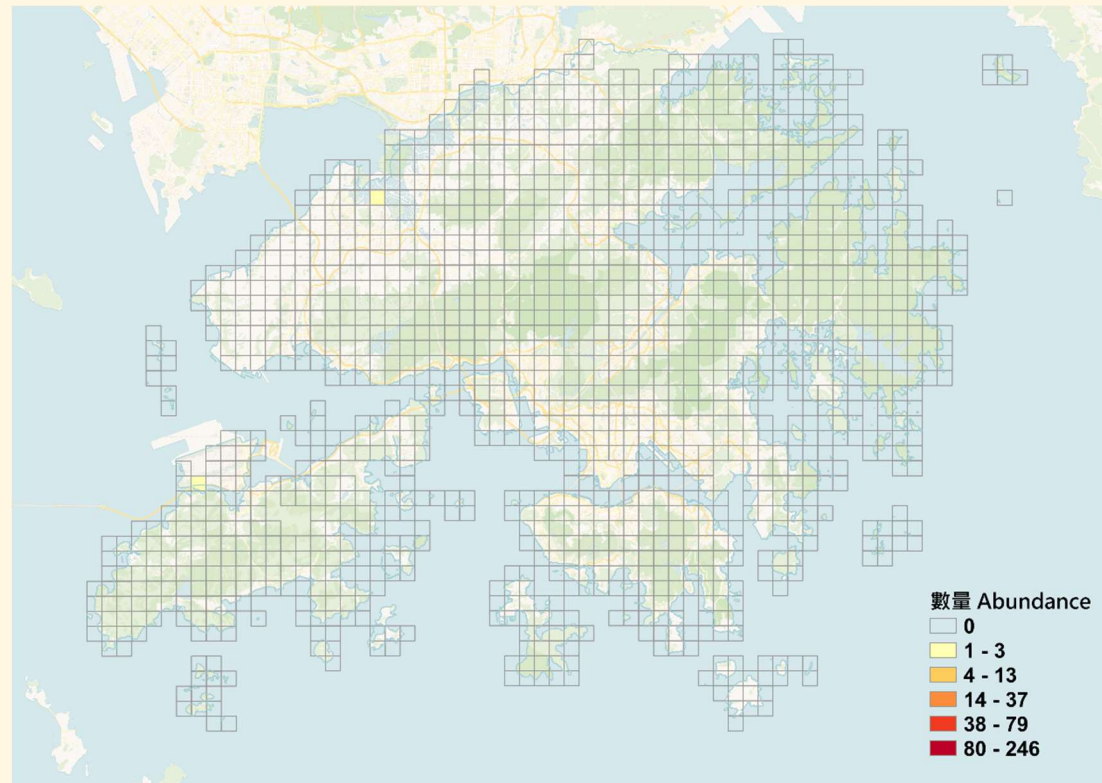




64 Red Turtle Dove

火斑鳩

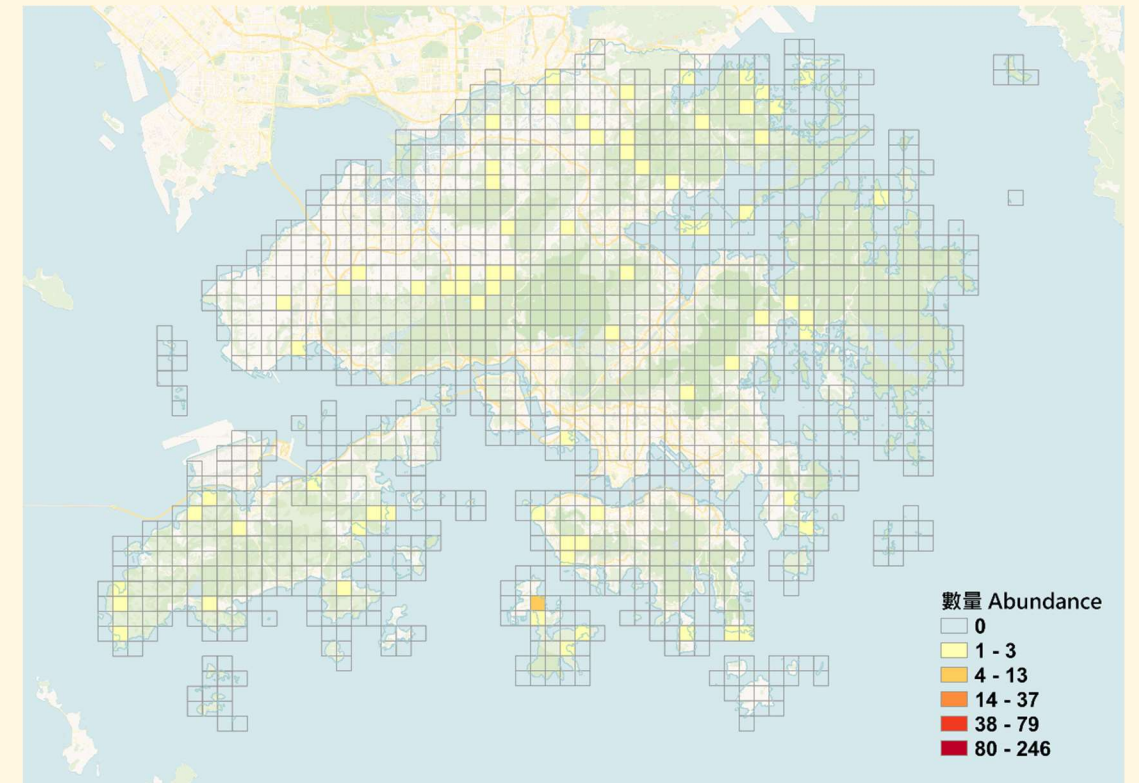
*Streptopelia tranquebarica*



67 Common Emerald Dove

綠翅金鳩

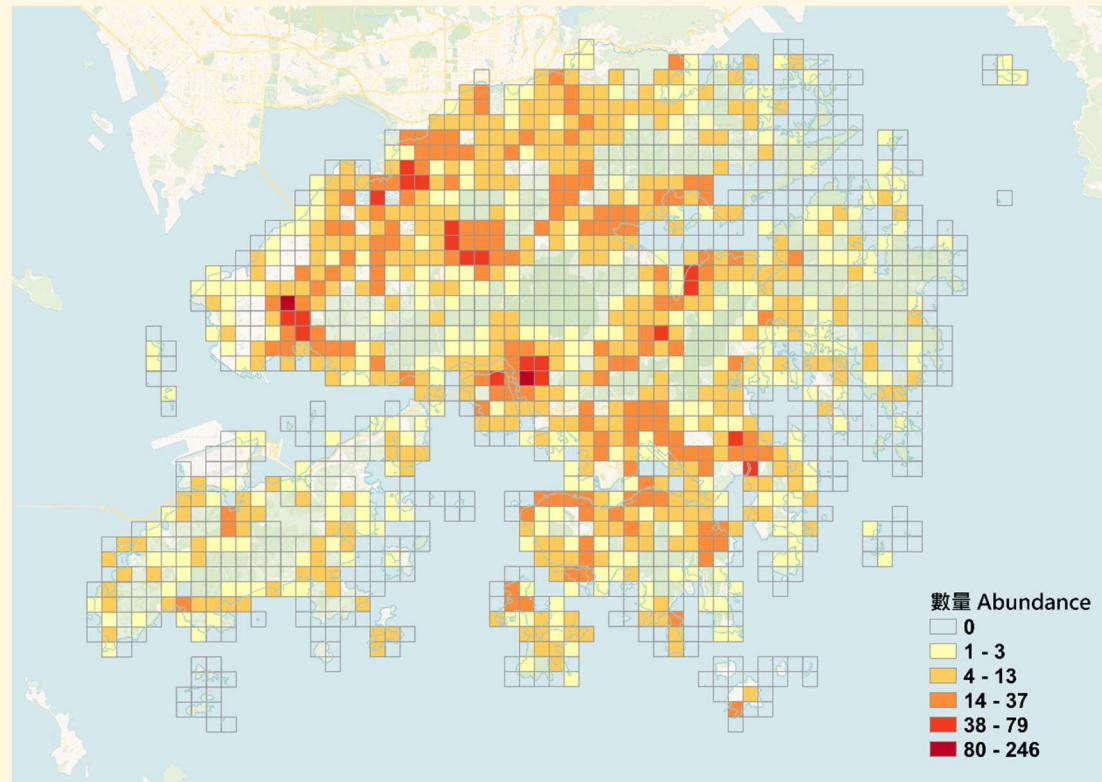
*Chalcophaps indica*



65 Spotted Dove

珠頸斑鳩

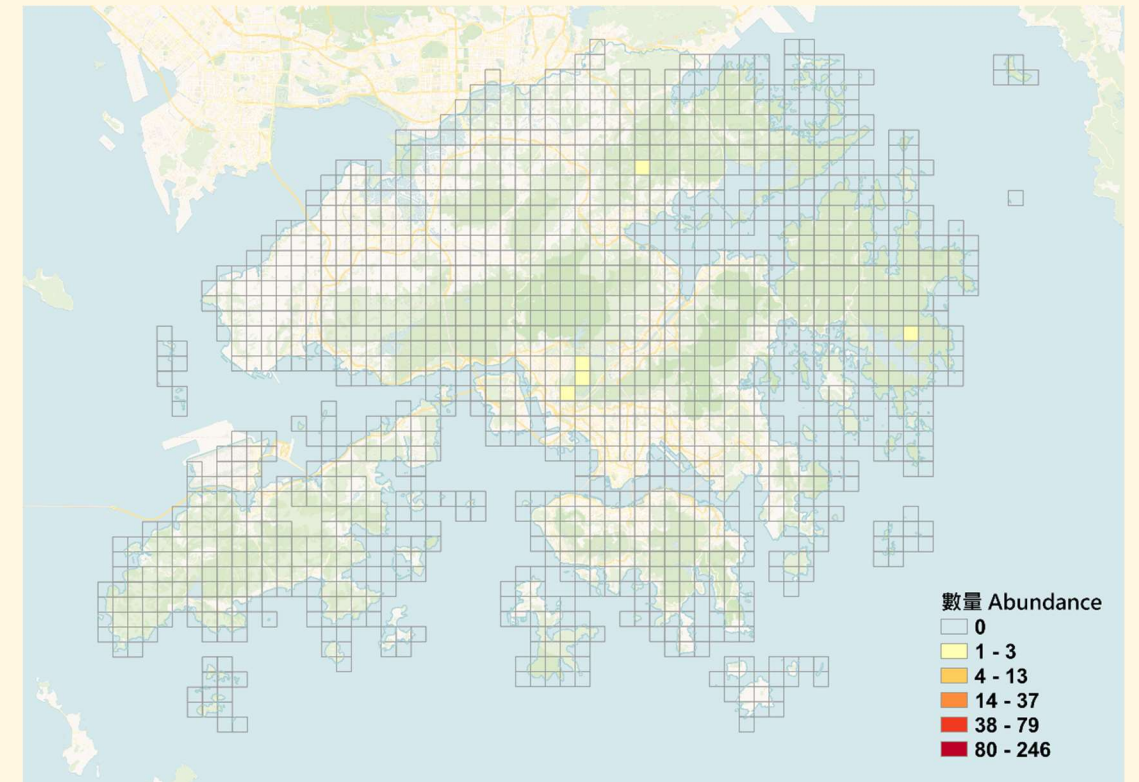
*Spilopelia chinensis*



73 Slaty-legged Crane

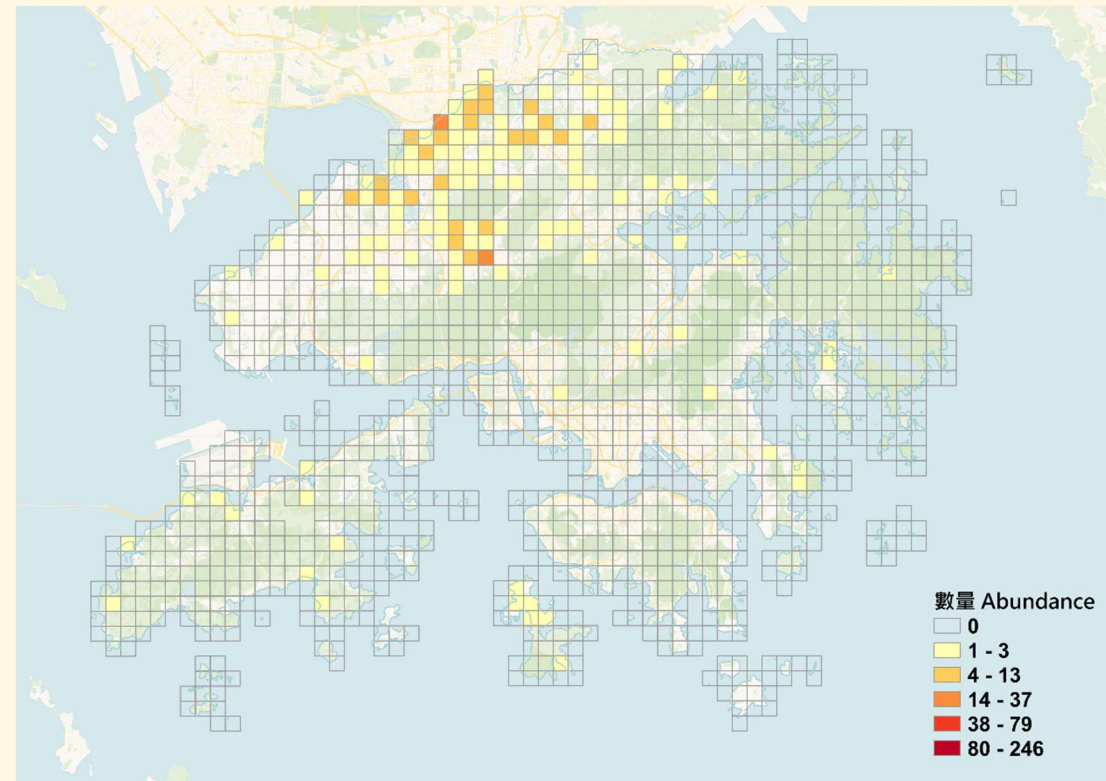
灰腳秧雞

*Rallina eurizonoides*

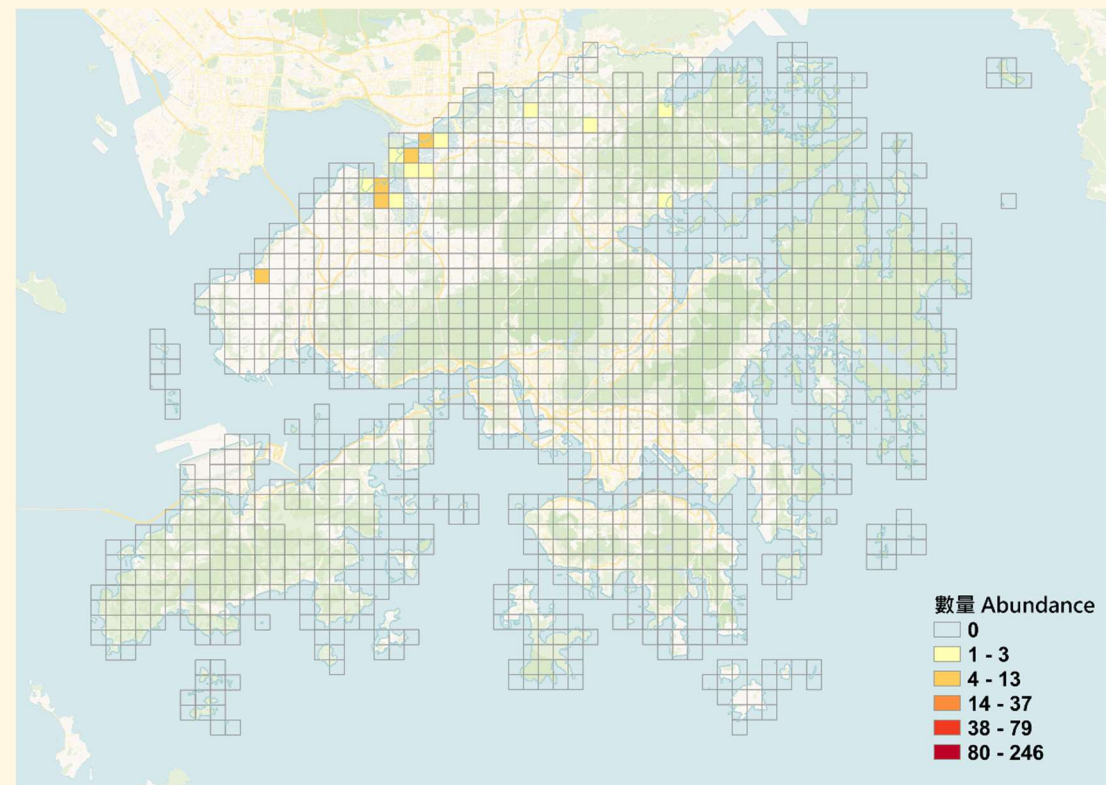




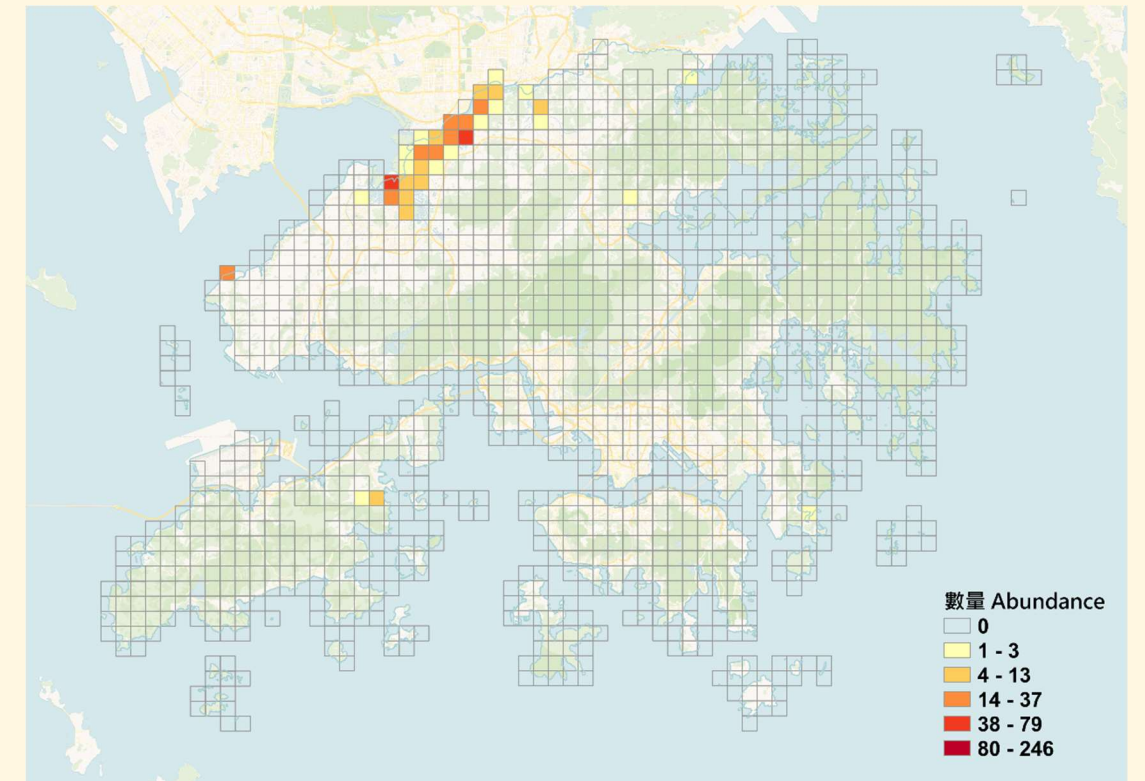
78 White-breasted Waterhen 紅腳苦惡鳥 *Amaurornis phoenicurus*



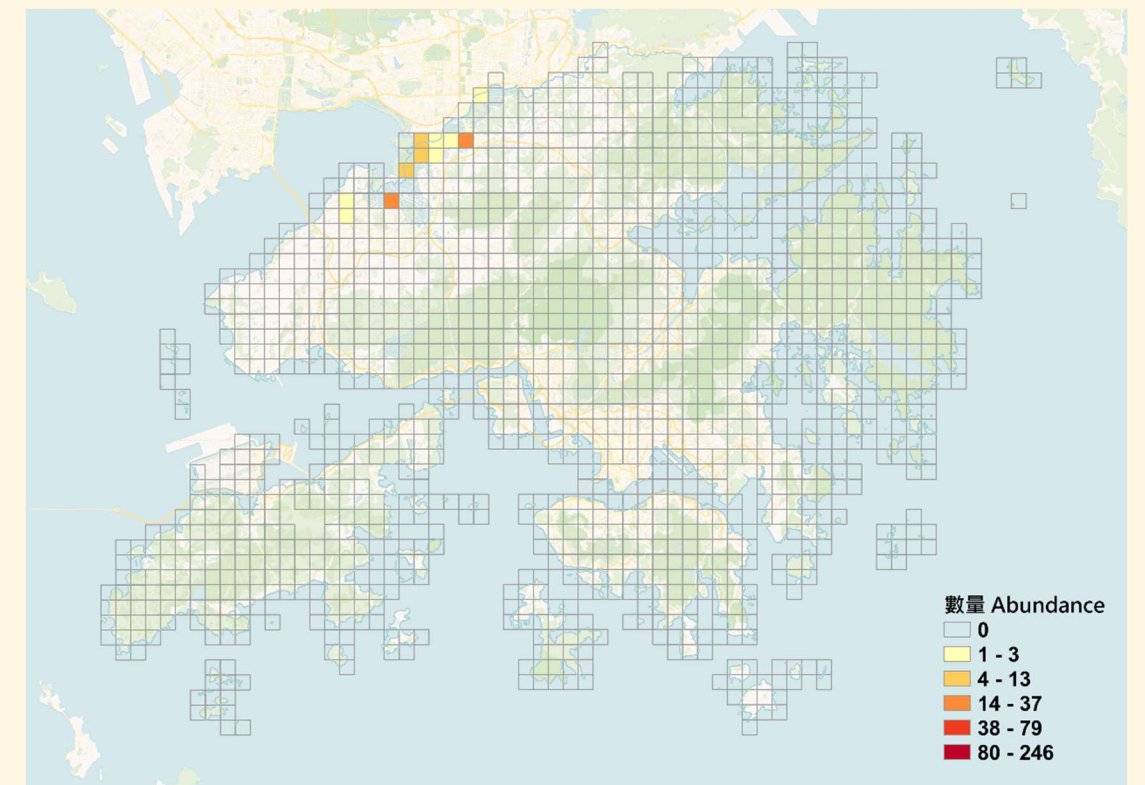
85 Common Moorhen 黑水雞 *Gallinula chloropus*



89 Little Grebe 小鸕鶿 *Tachybaptus ruficollis*



97 Black-winged Stilt 黑翅長腳鷸 *Himantopus himantopus*

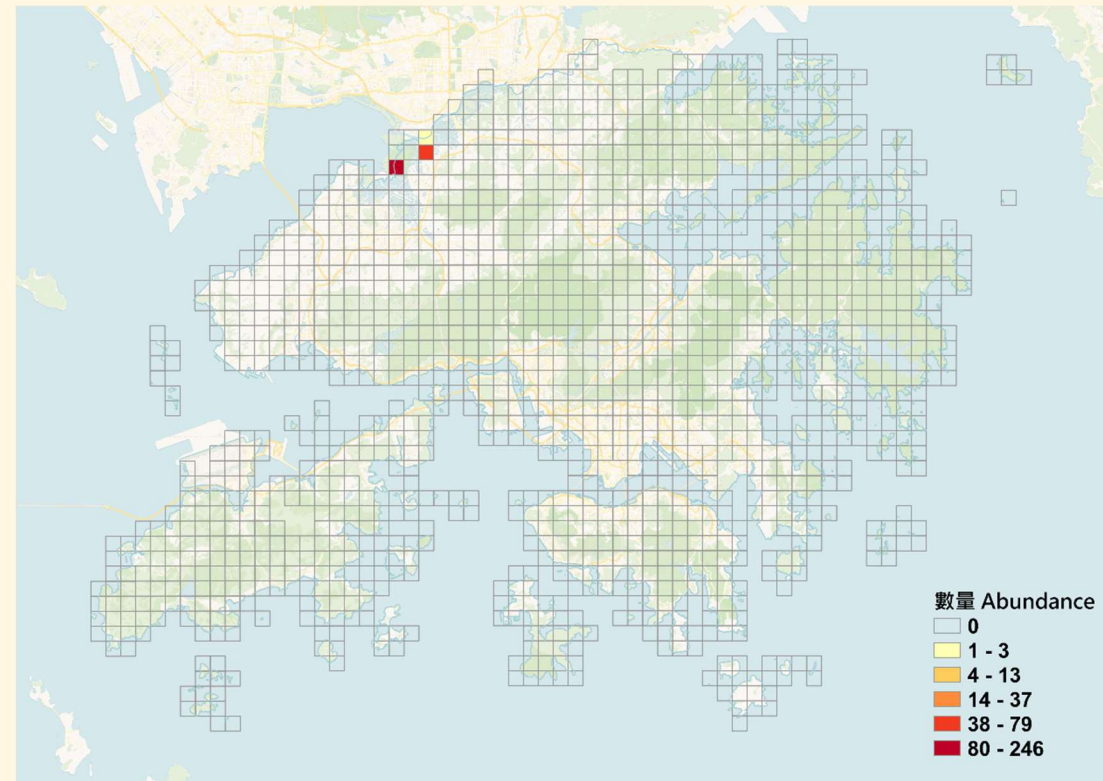




98 Pied Avocet

反嘴鹬

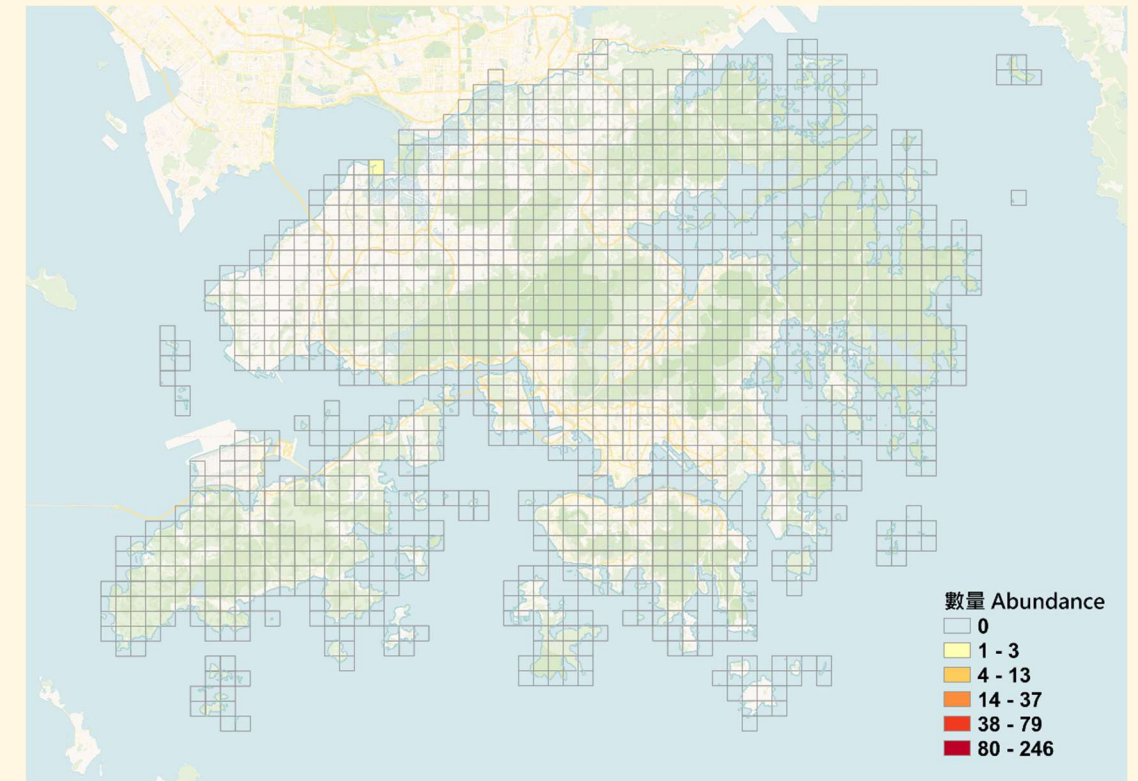
*Recurvirostra avosetta*



103 Grey Plover

灰斑鶒

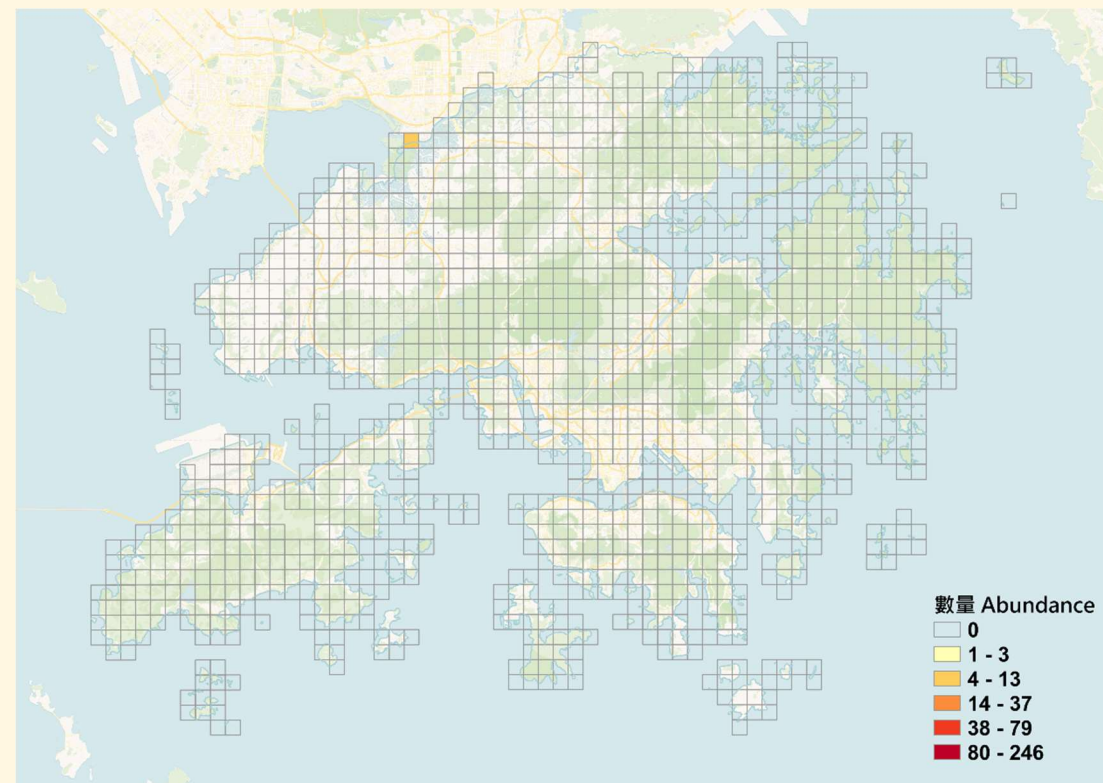
*Pluvialis squatarola*



102 Pacific Golden Plover

太平洋金斑鶒

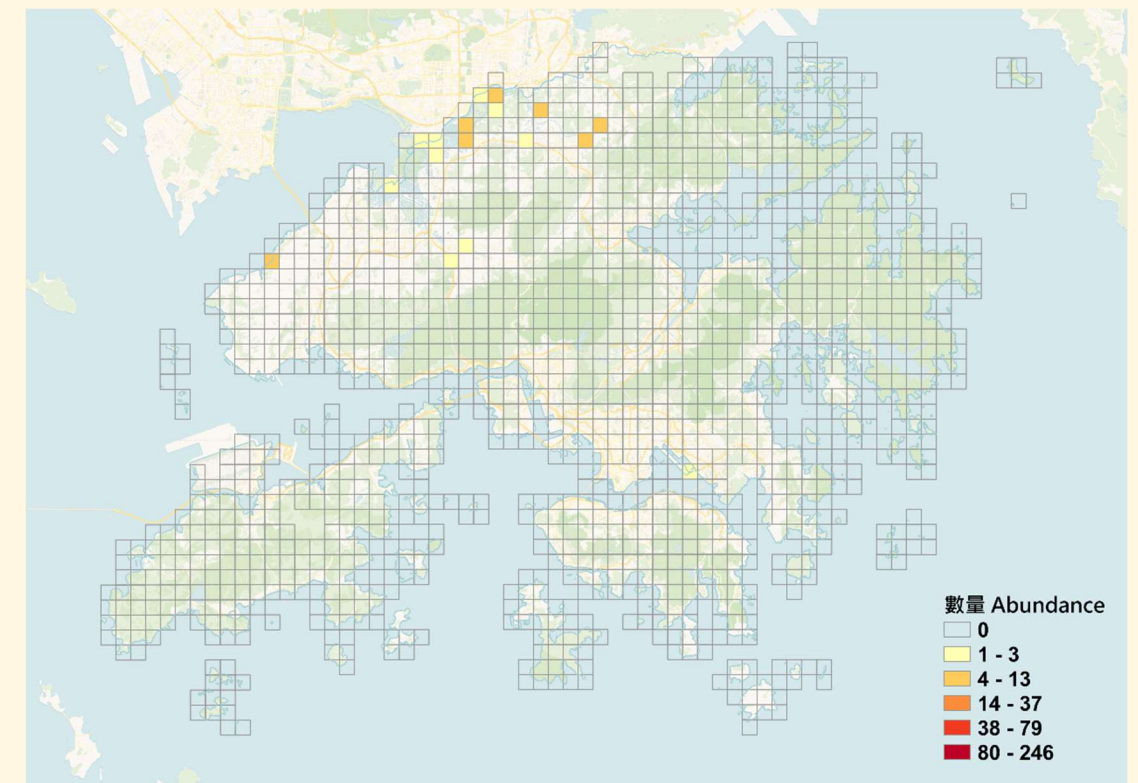
*Pluvialis fulva*



106 Little Ringed Plover

金眶鶒

*Charadrius dubius*

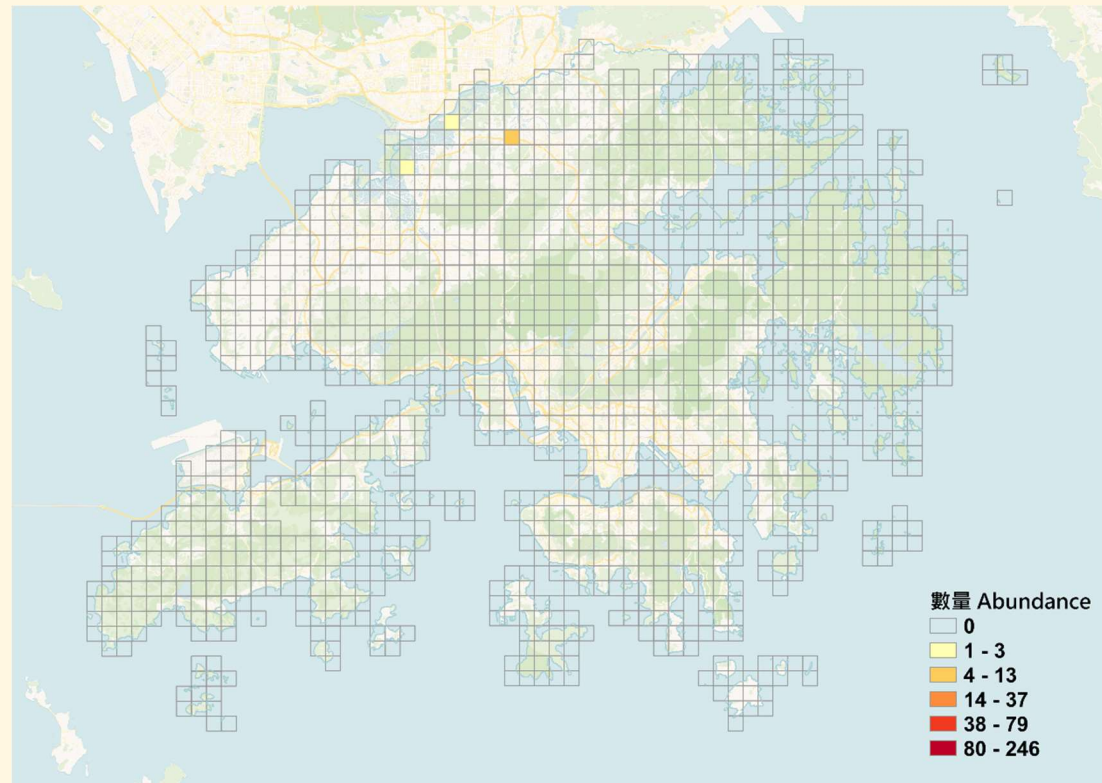




111 Greater Painted-snipe

彩鷸

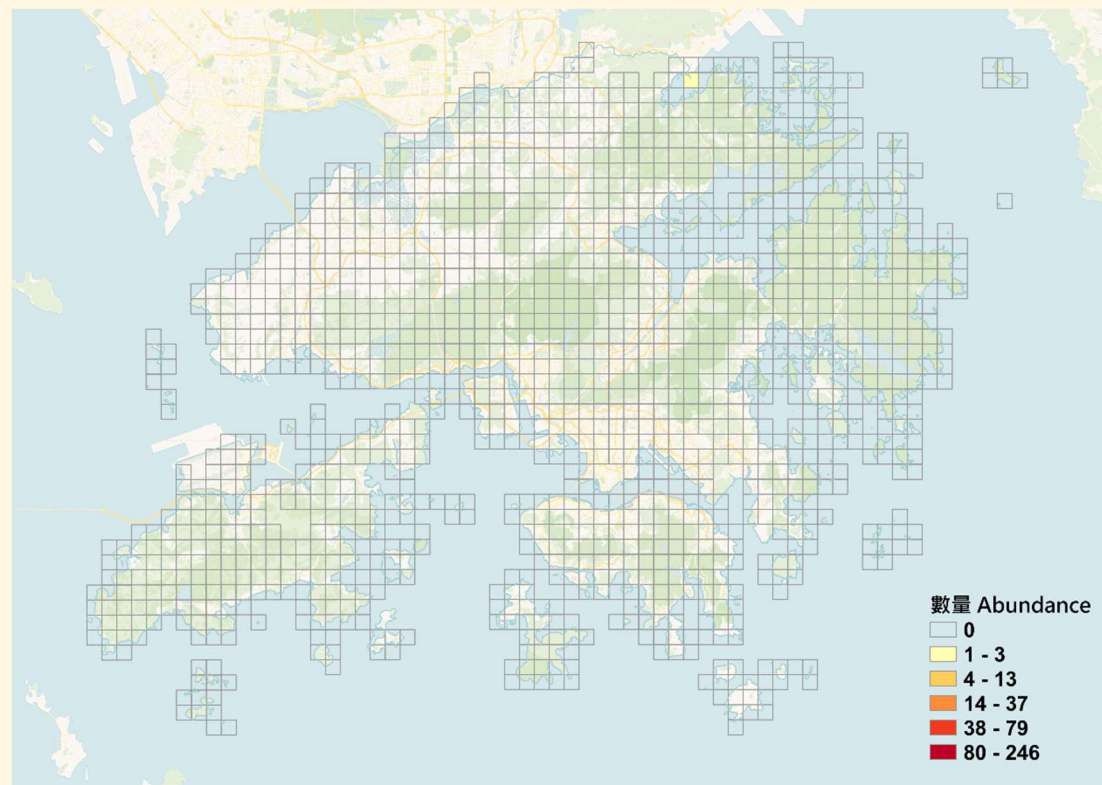
*Rostratula benghalensis*



113 Eurasian Whimbrel

中杓鷸

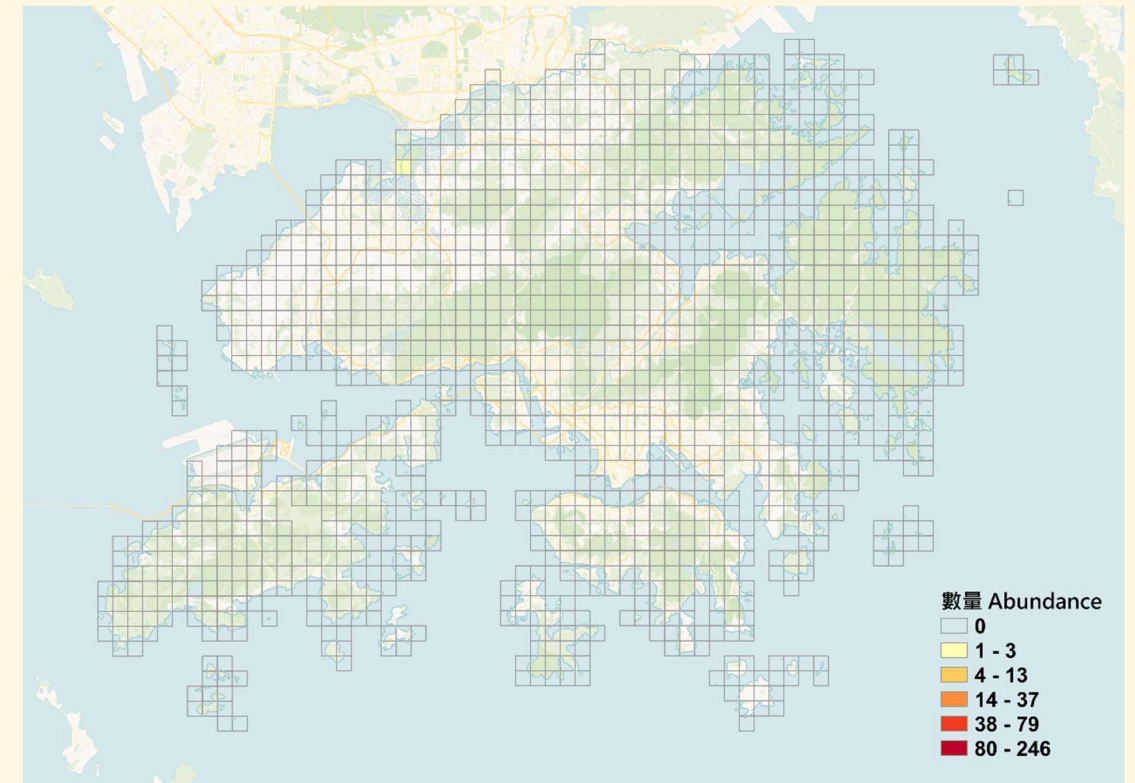
*Numenius phaeopus*



116 Eurasian Curlew

白腰杓鷸

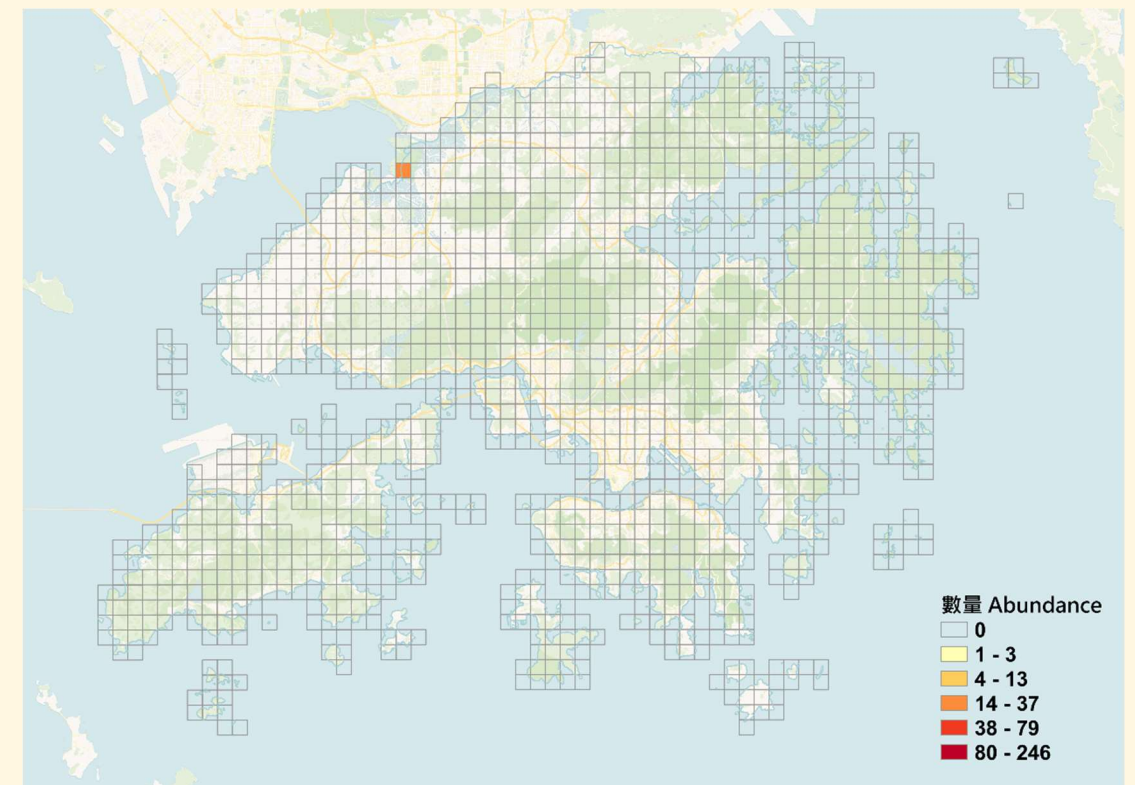
*Numenius arquata*



118 Black-tailed Godwit

黑尾塍鷸

*Limosa limosa*

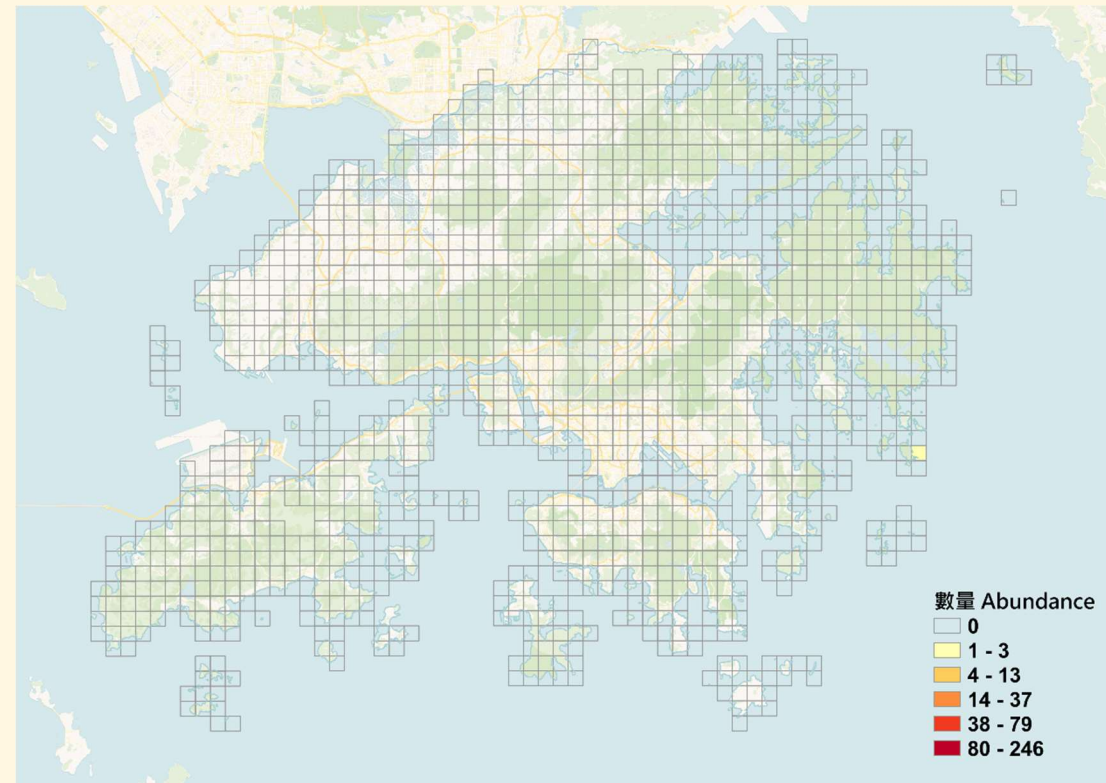




119 Ruddy Turnstone

翻石鷸

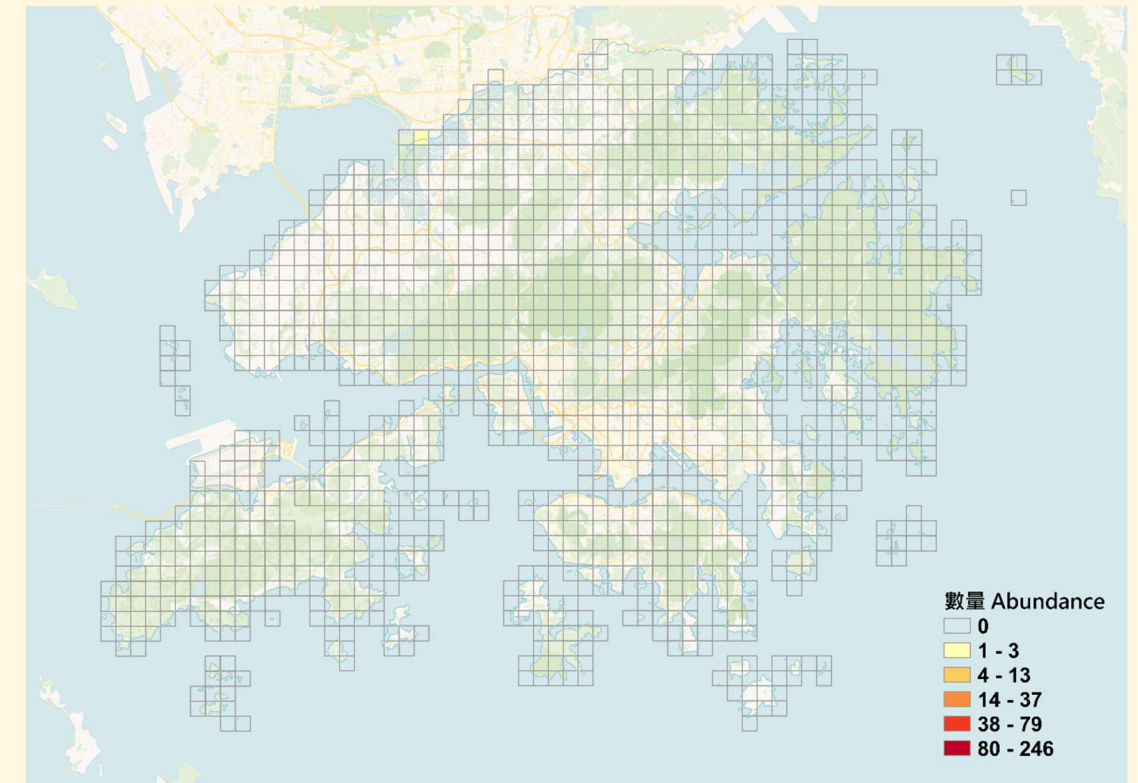
*Arenaria interpres*



125 Curlew Sandpiper

彎嘴濱鷸

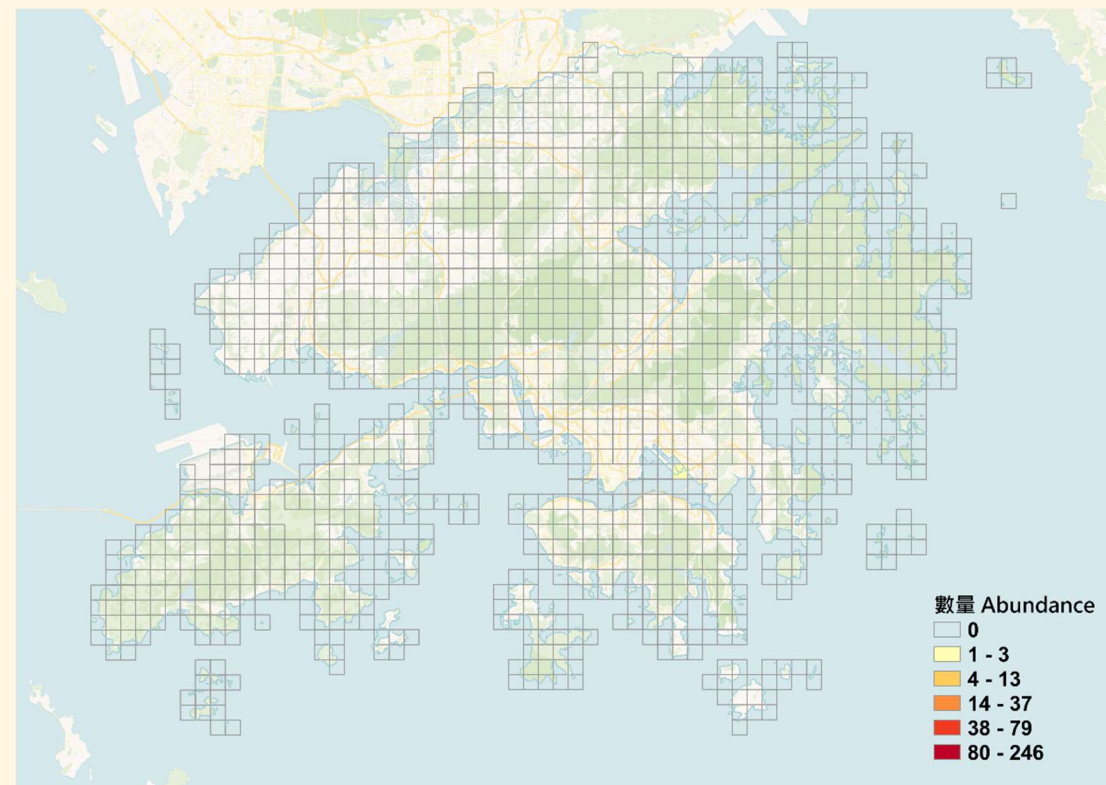
*Calidris ferruginea*



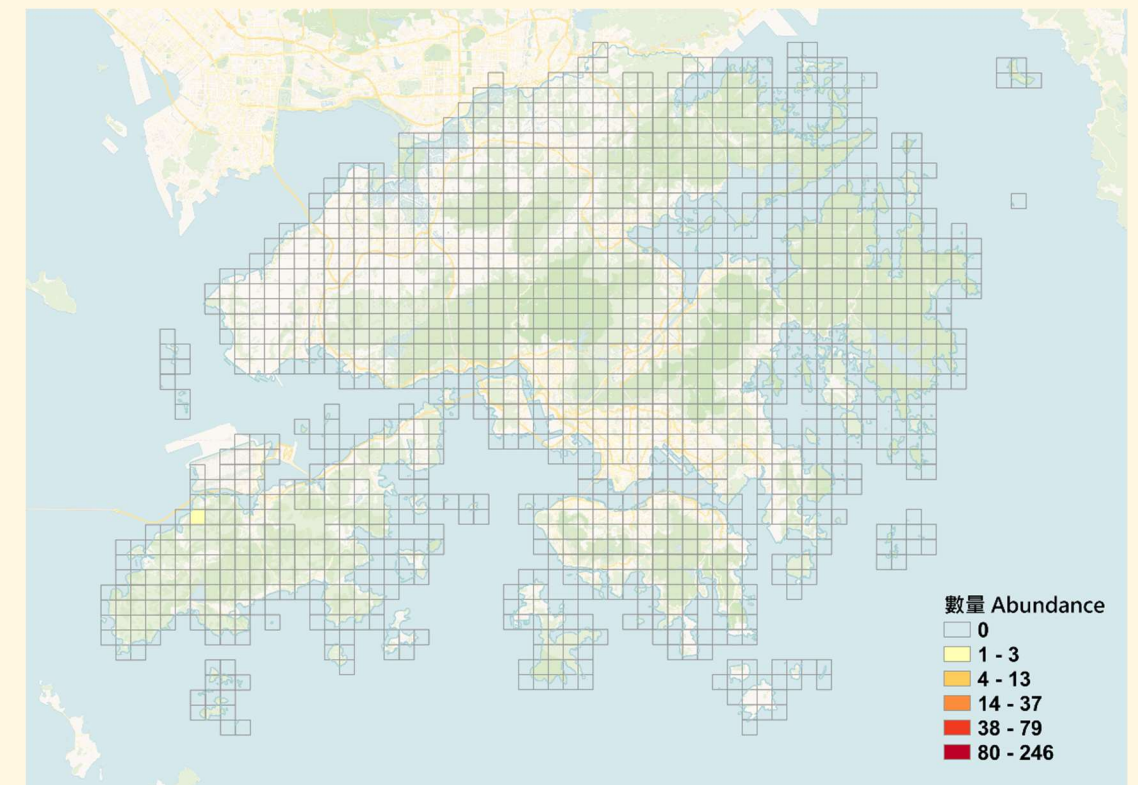
124 Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

尖尾濱鷸

*Calidris acuminata*



138/139 Pintail/Swinhoe's Snipe 針尾/大沙錐 *Gallinago stenura* / *G. megala*

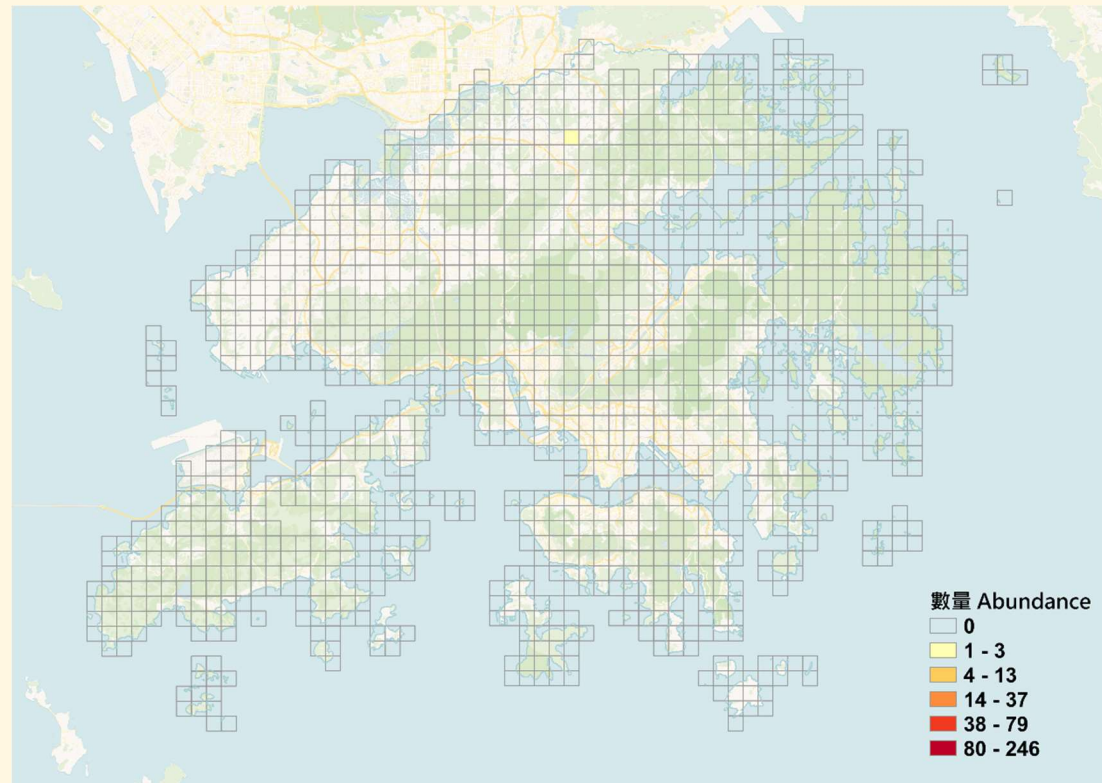




140 Common Snipe

扇尾沙錐

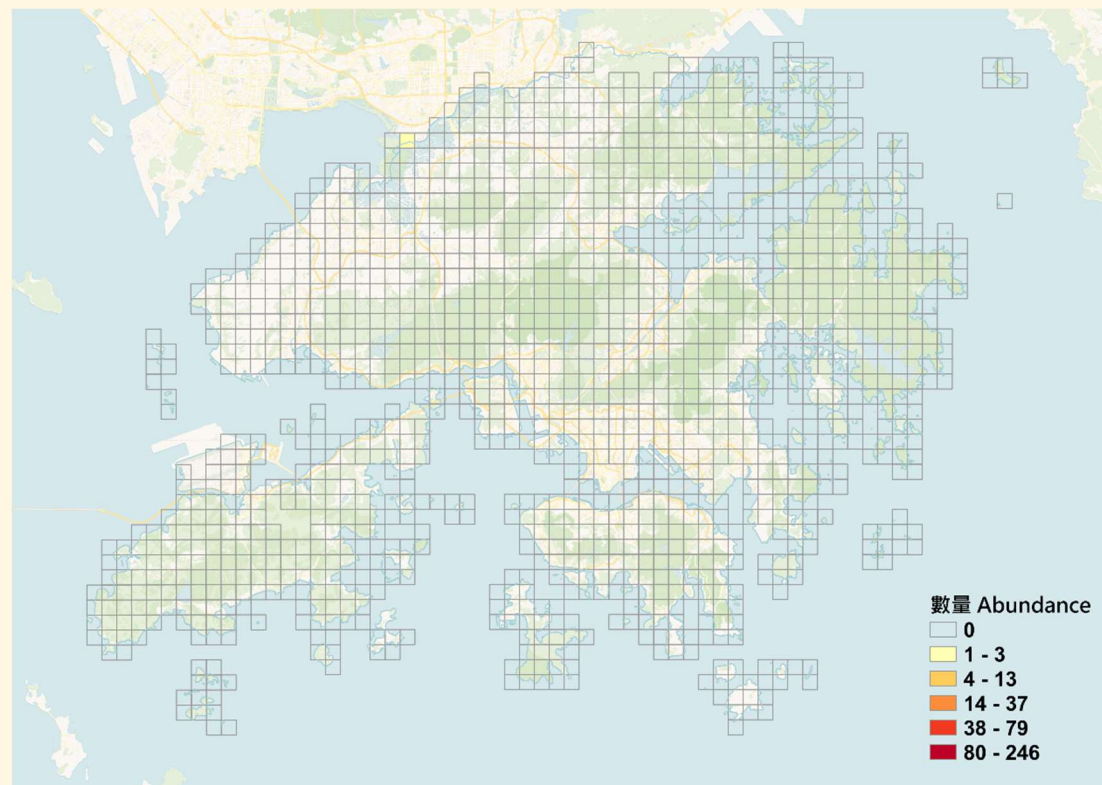
*Gallinago gallinago*



141 Terek Sandpiper

翹嘴鷸

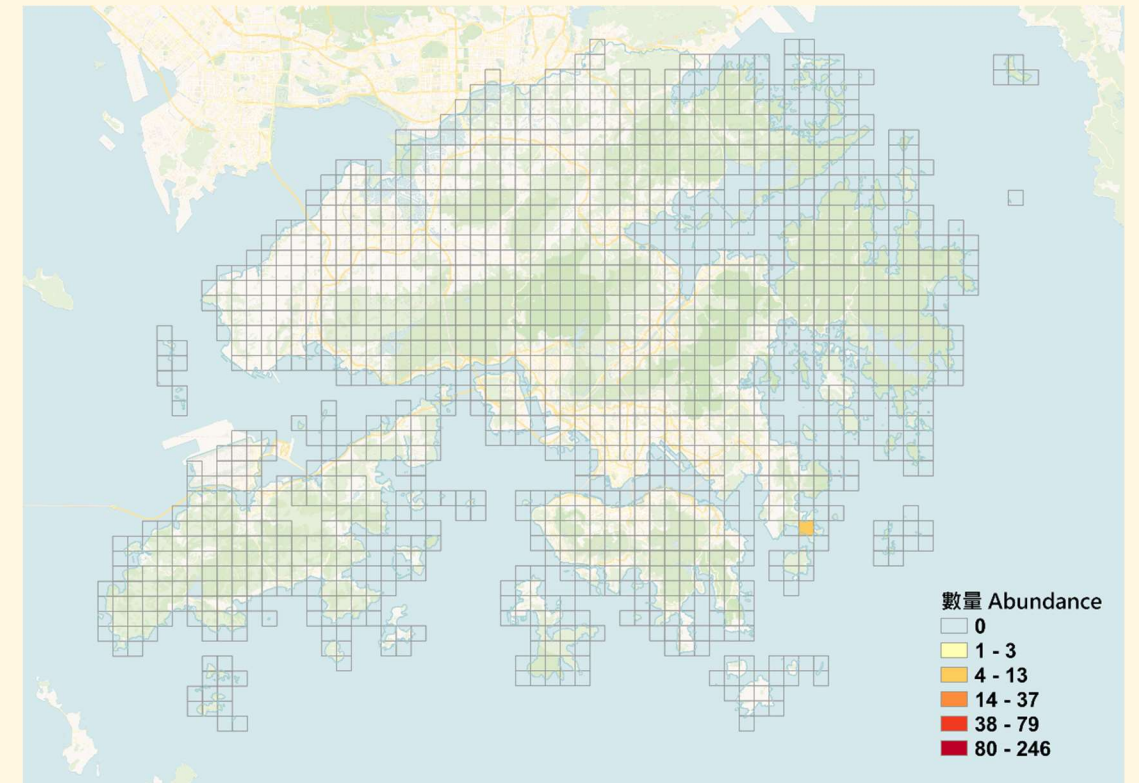
*Xenus cinereus*



142 Red-necked Phalarope

紅頸瓣蹼鷸

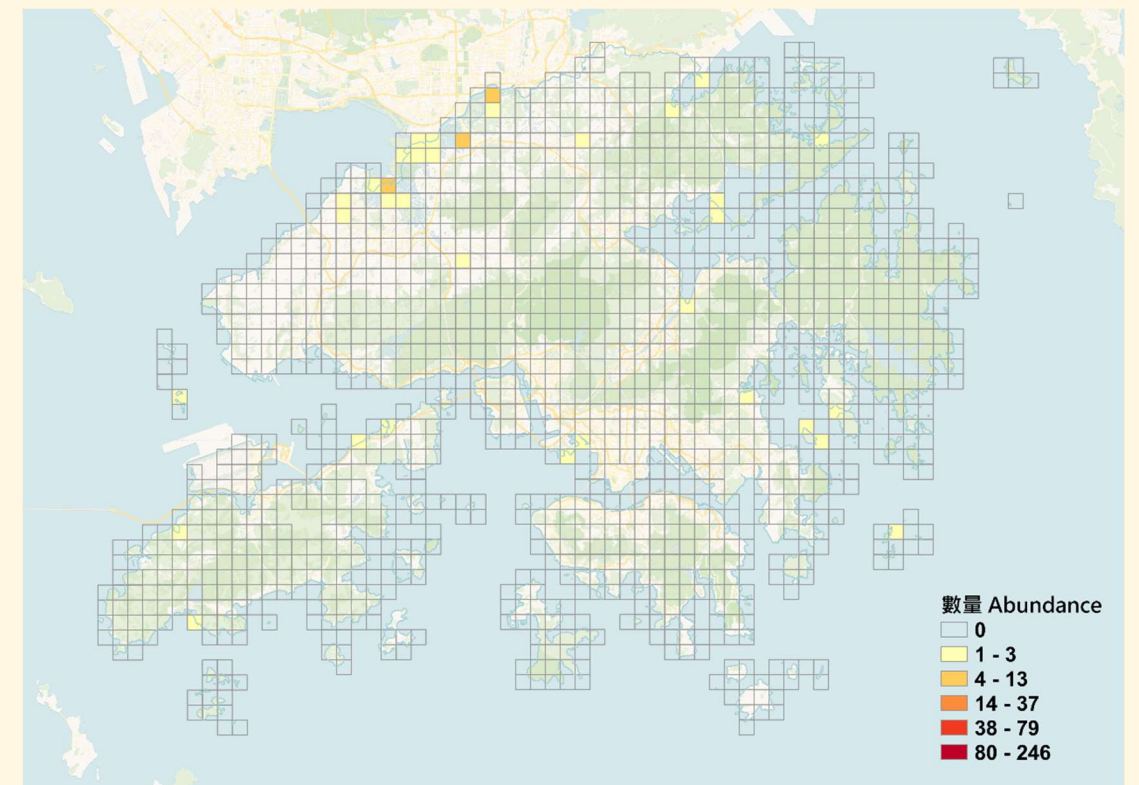
*Phalaropus lobatus*



144 Common Sandpiper

磯鷸

*Actitis hypoleucos*

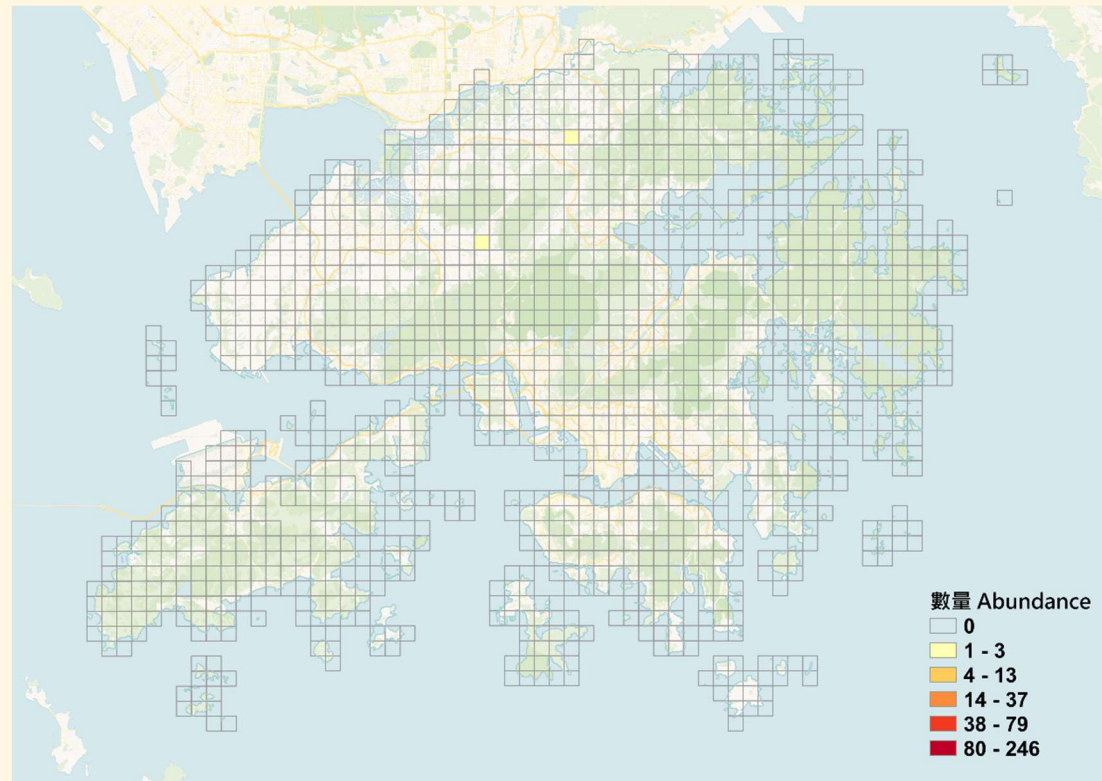




145 Green Sandpiper

白腰草鷸

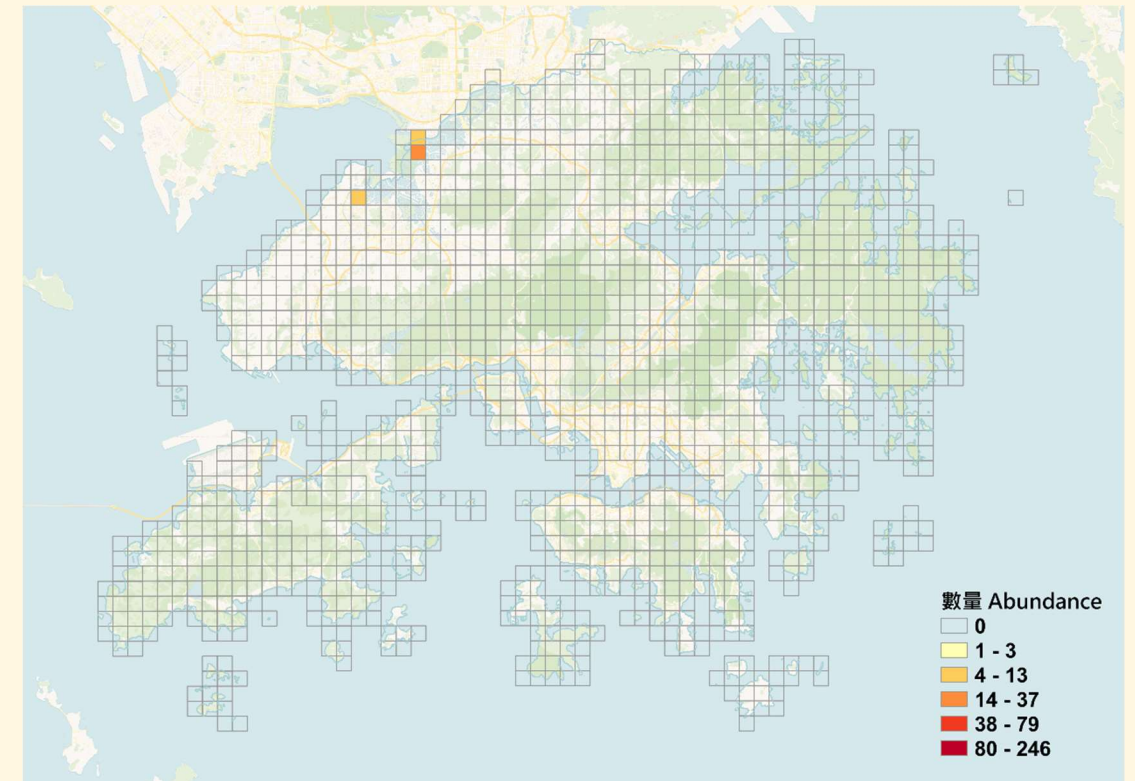
*Tringa ochropus*



148 Common Redshank

紅腳鷸

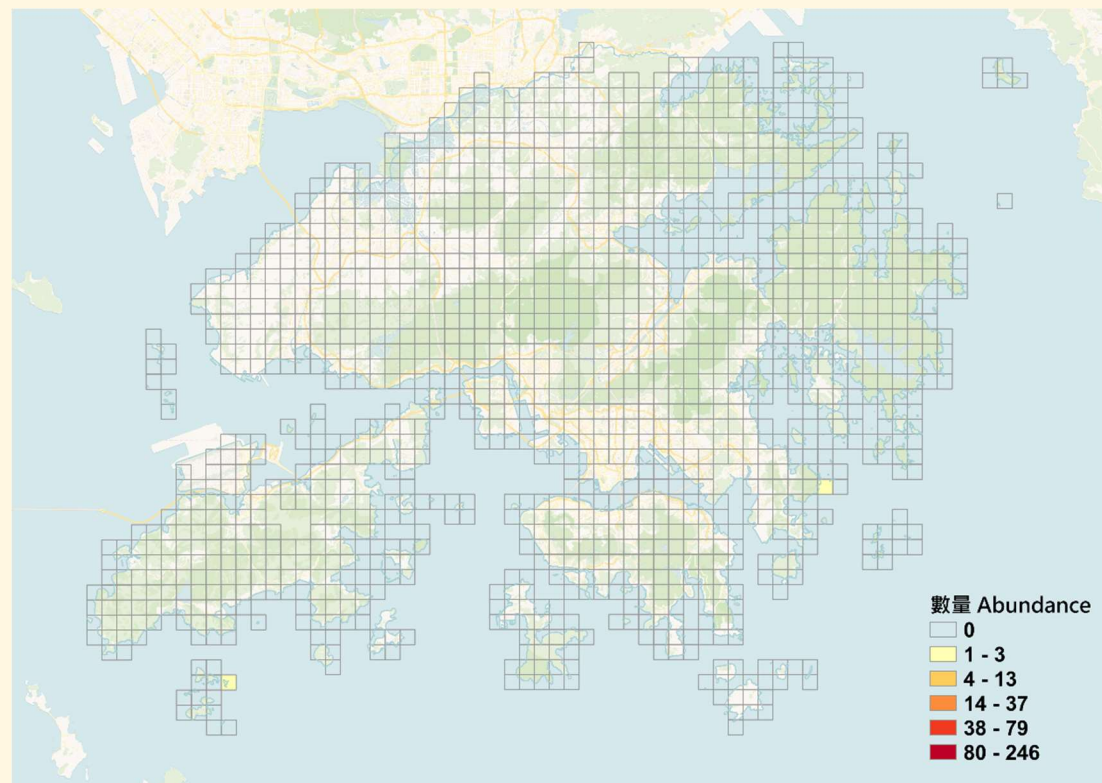
*Tringa totanus*



146 Grey-tailed Tattler

灰尾漂鷸

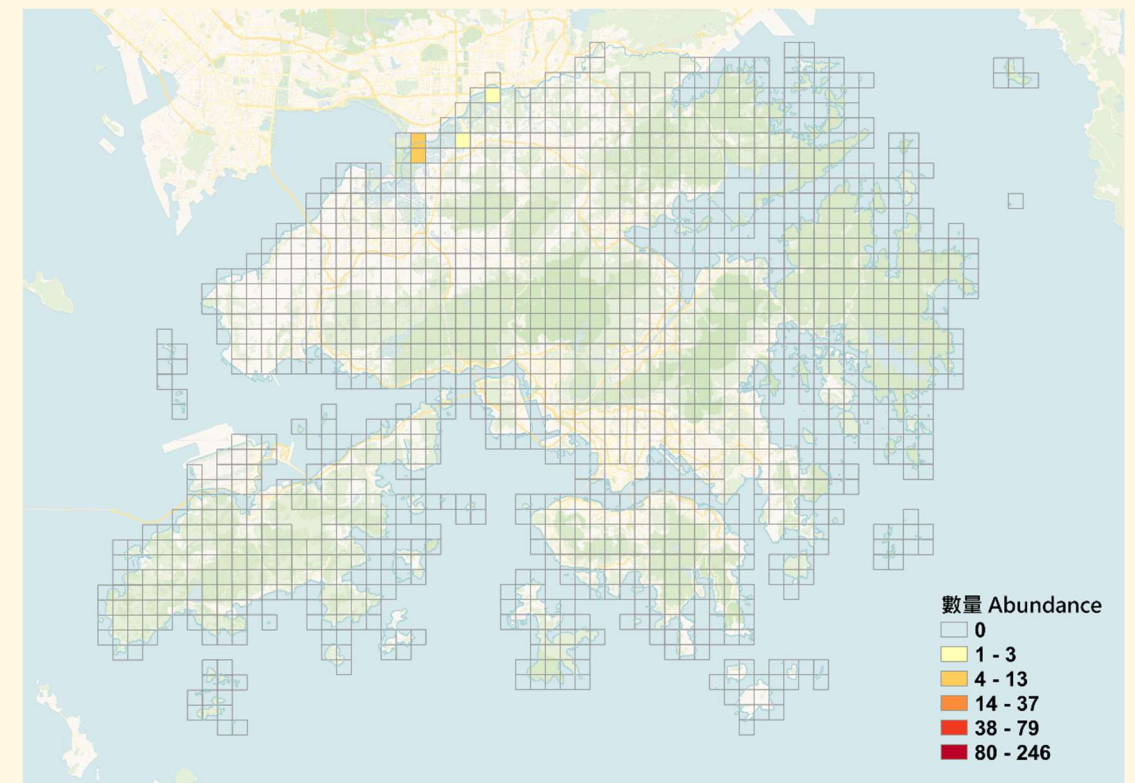
*Tringa brevipes*



149 Marsh Sandpiper

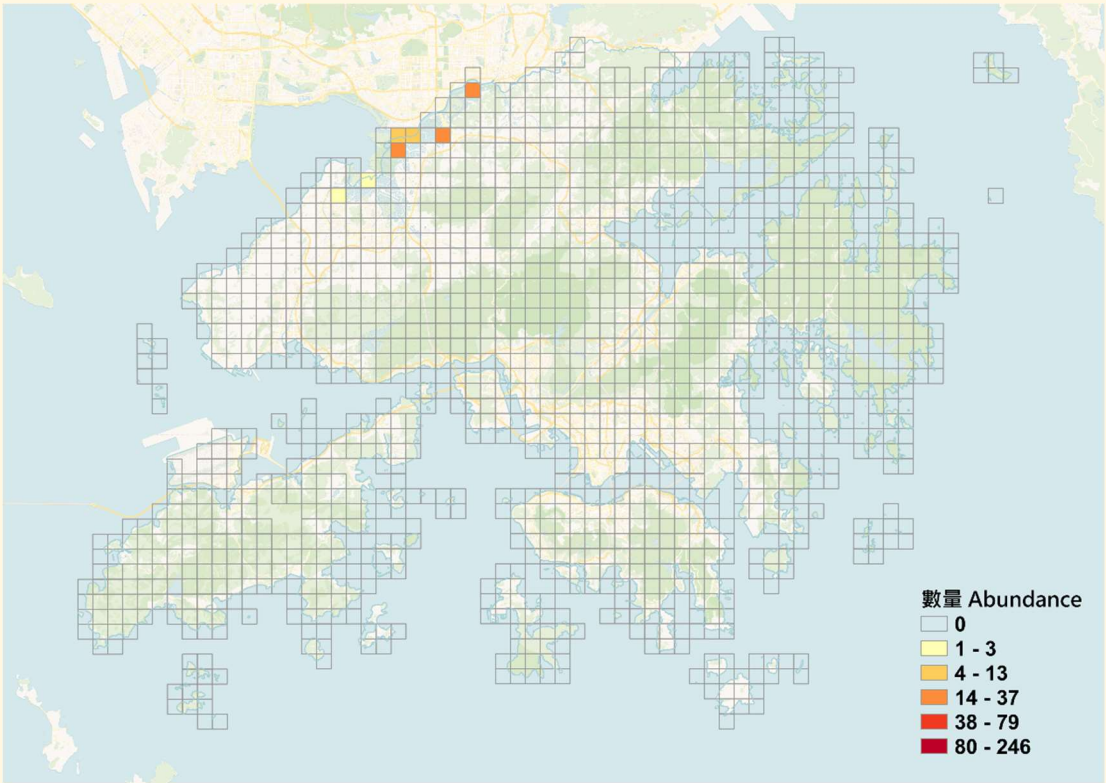
澤鷸

*Tringa stagnatilis*

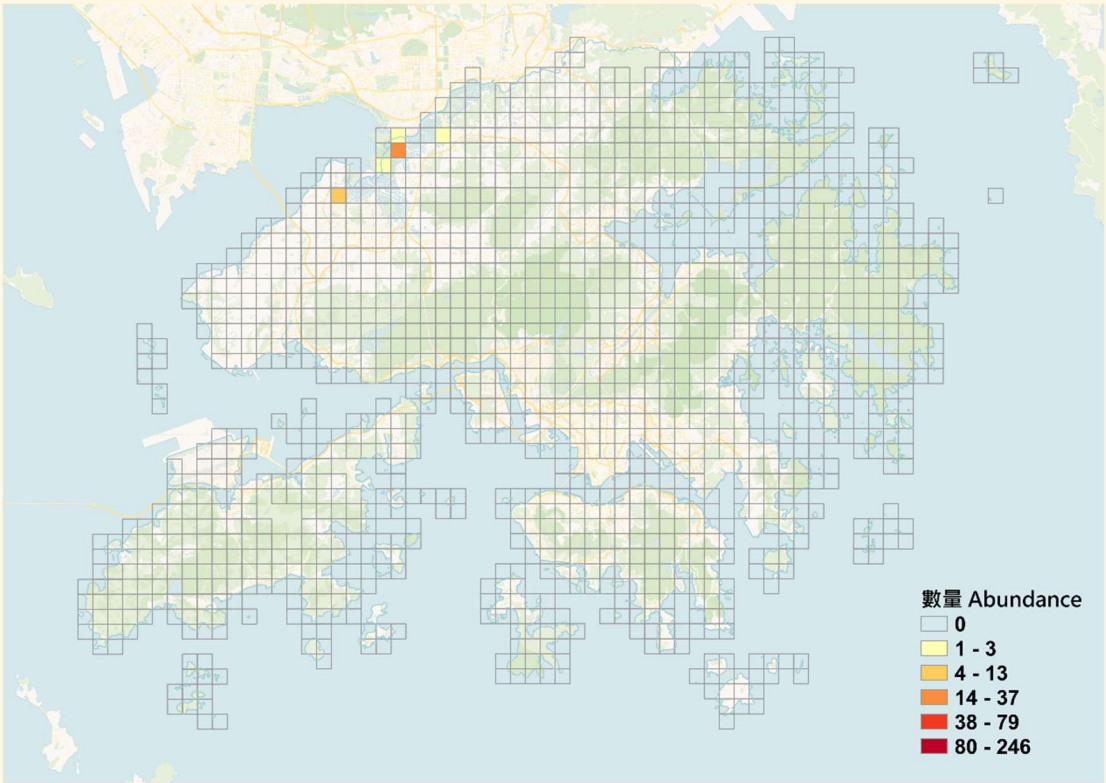




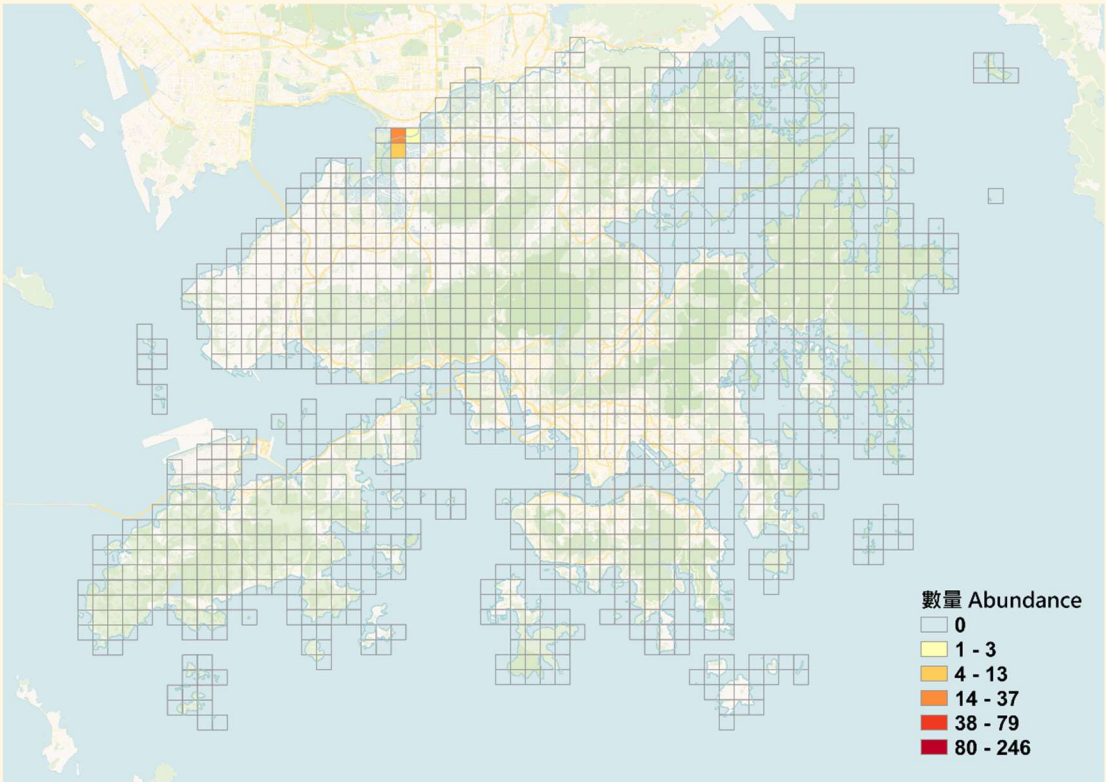
150 Wood Sandpiper 林鷸 *Tringa glareola*



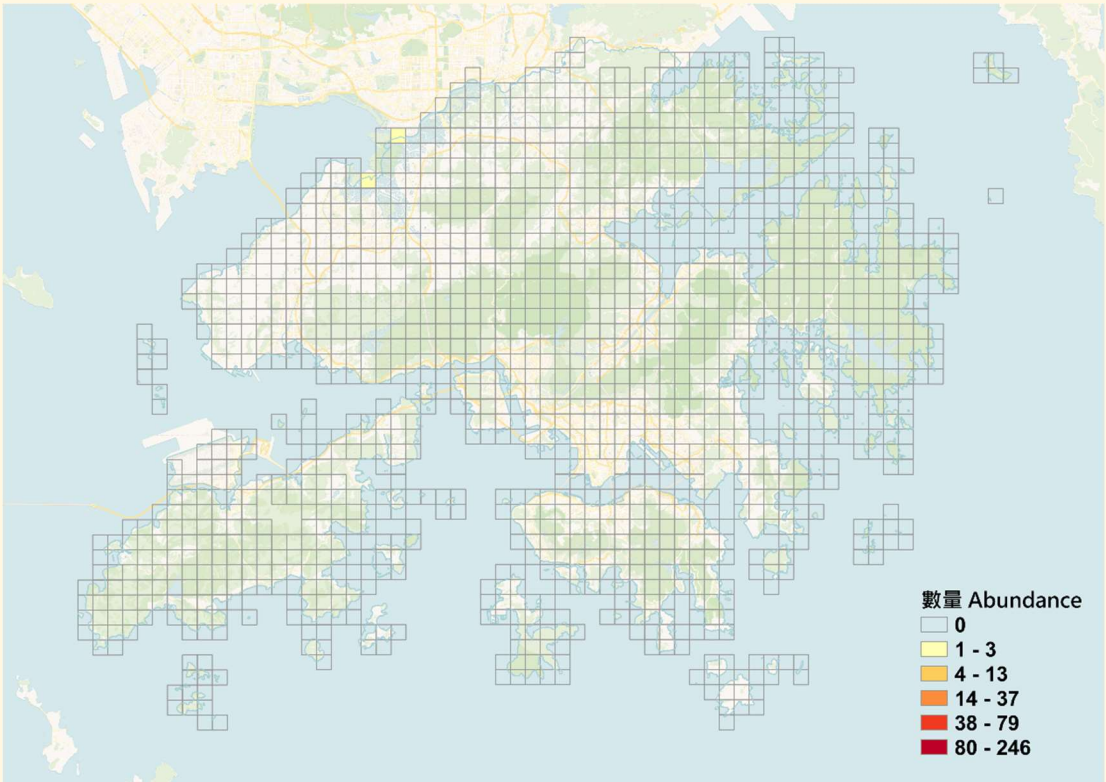
152 Common Greenshank 青腳鷸 *Tringa nebularia*



151 Spotted Redshank 鶴鷸 *Tringa erythropus*

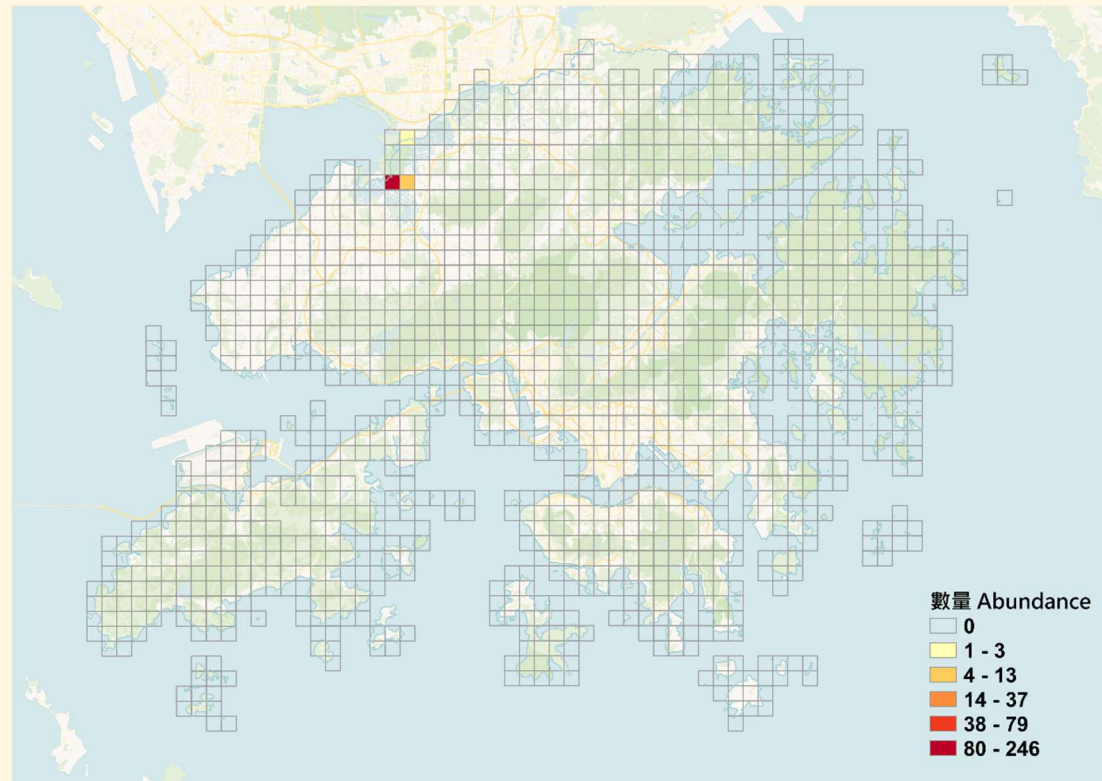


154 Oriental Pratincole 普通燕鴆 *Glareola maldivarum*

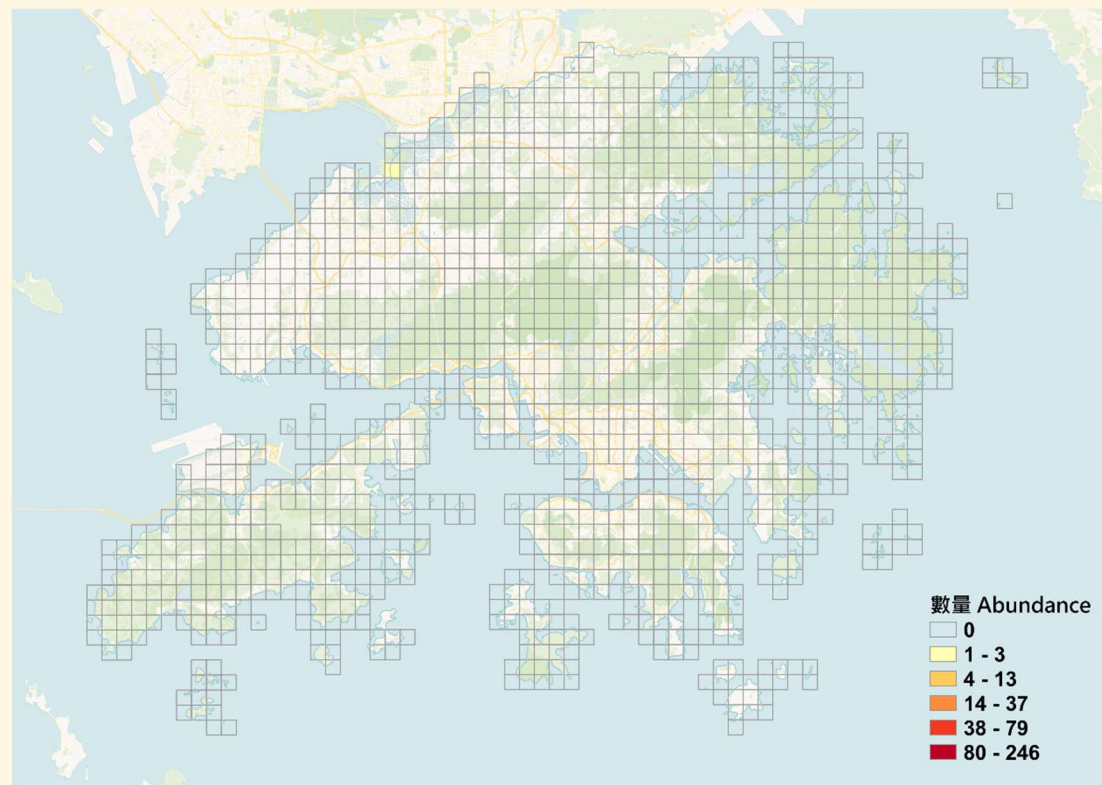




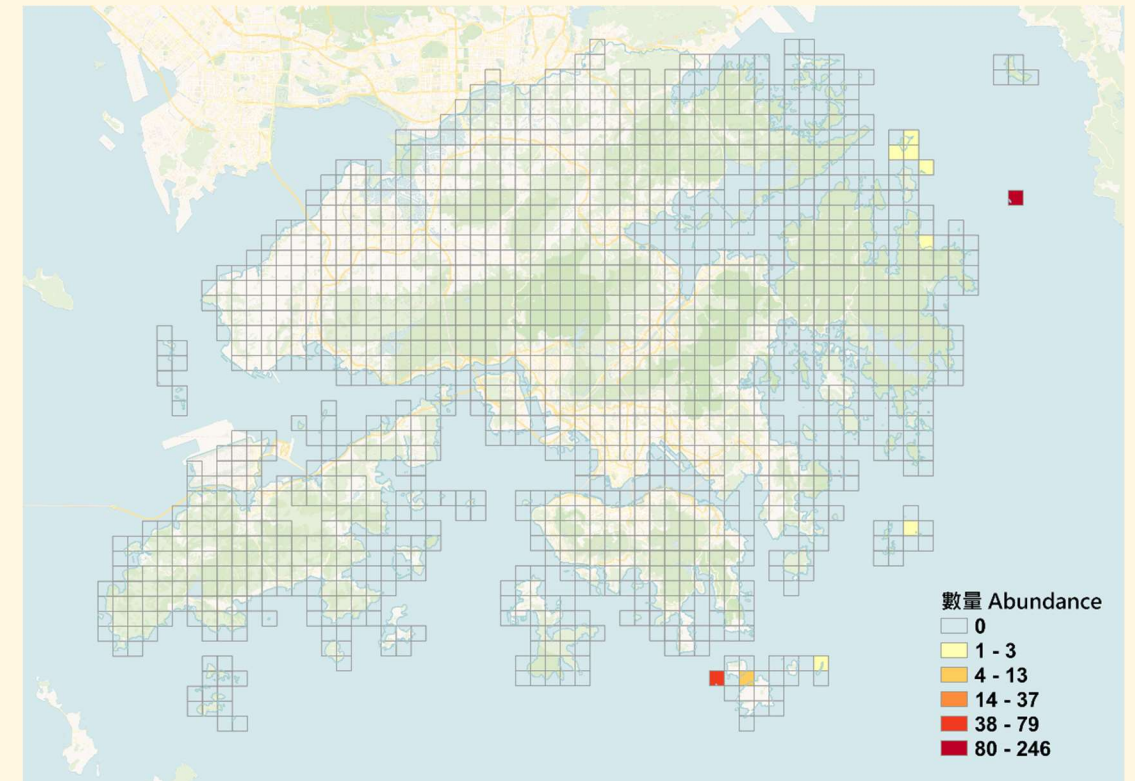
161 Black-headed Gull 紅嘴鷗 *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*



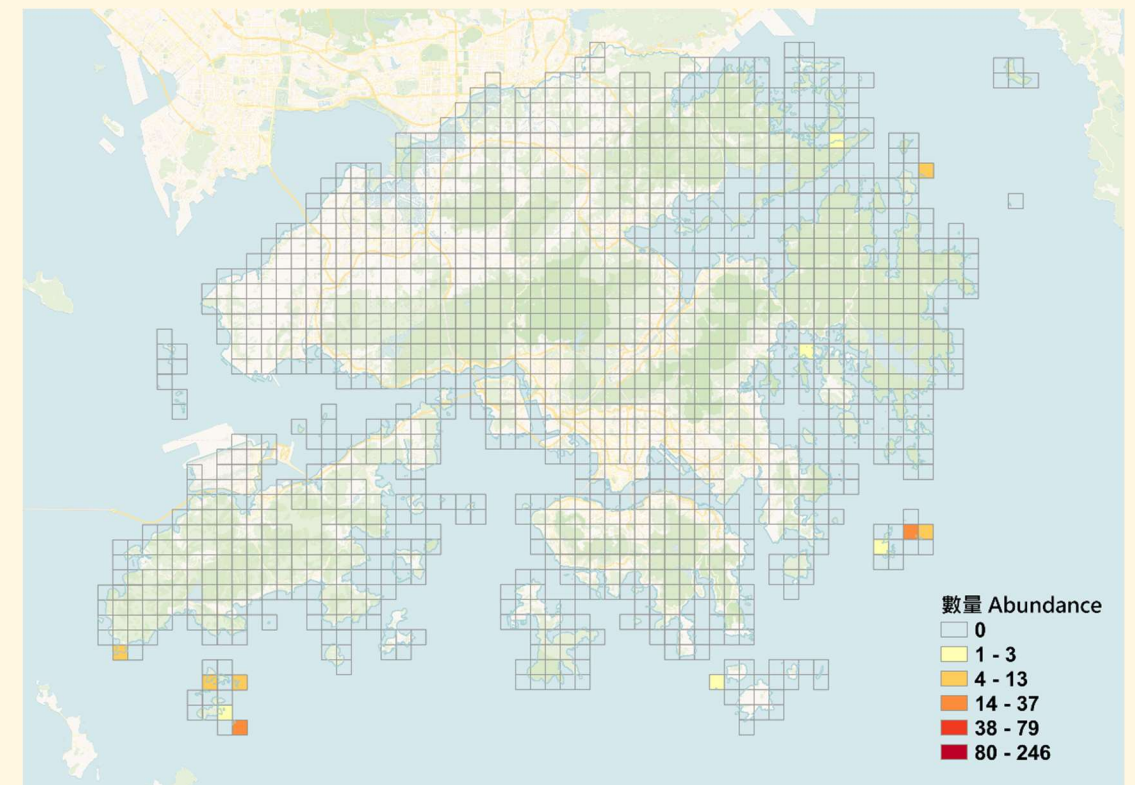
173 Lesser Black-backed Gull 烏灰銀鷗 *Larus fuscus*



179 Bridled Tern 褐翅燕鷗 *Onychoprion anaethetus*

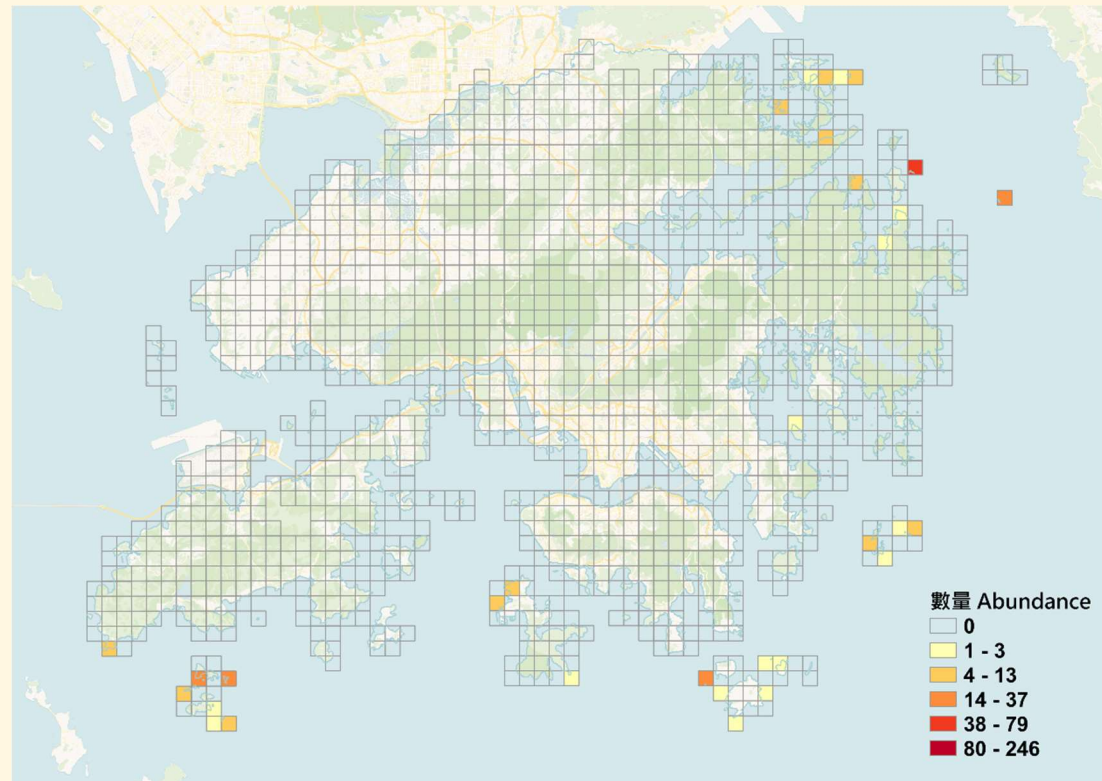


181 Roseate Tern 粉紅燕鷗 *Sterna dougallii*

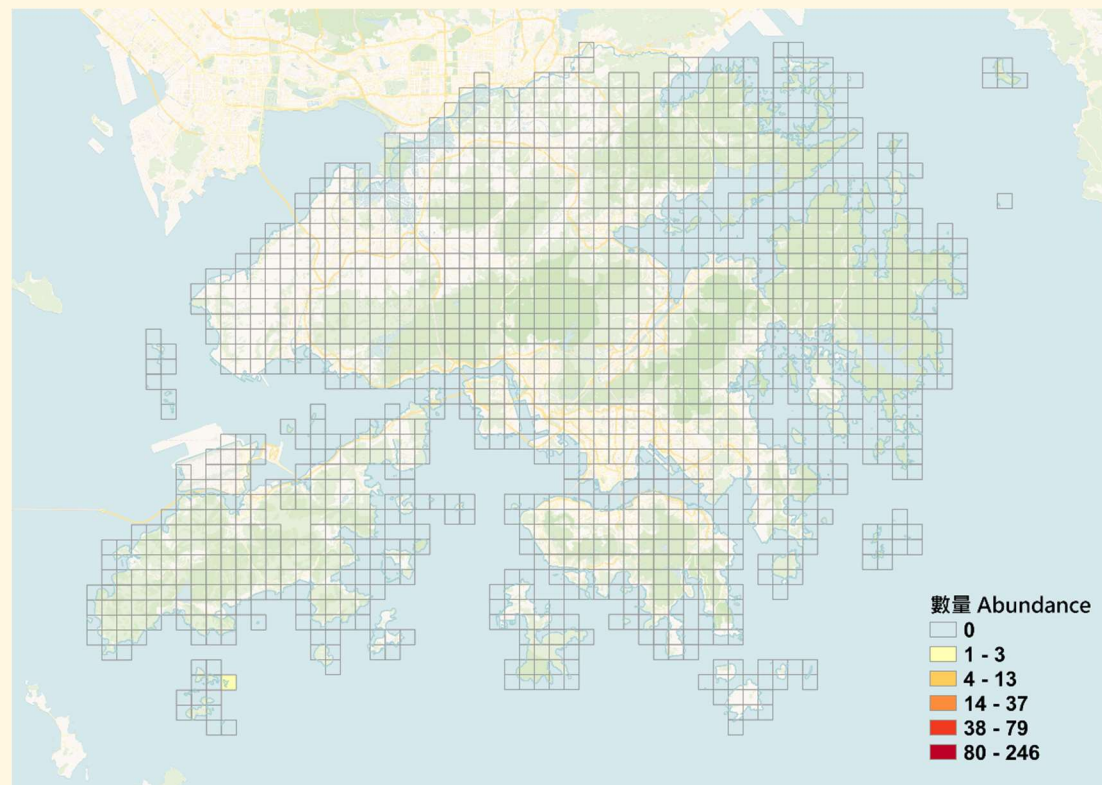




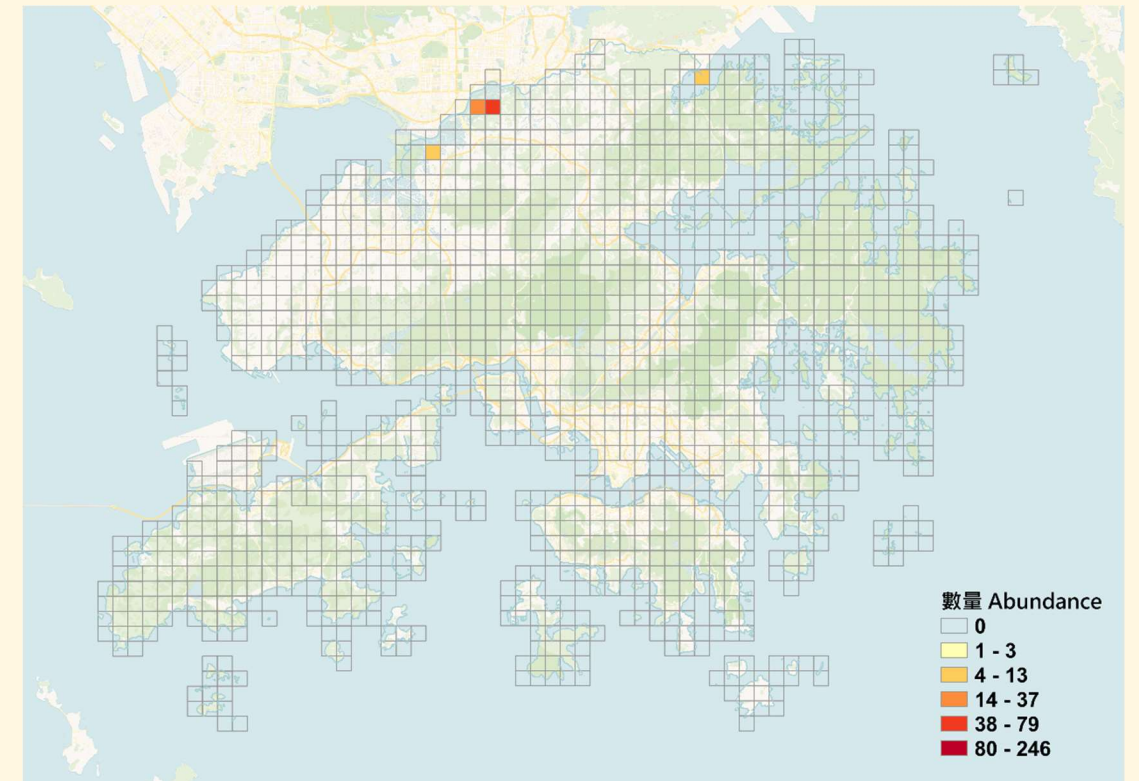
182 Black-naped Tern 黑枕燕鷗 *Sterna sumatrana*



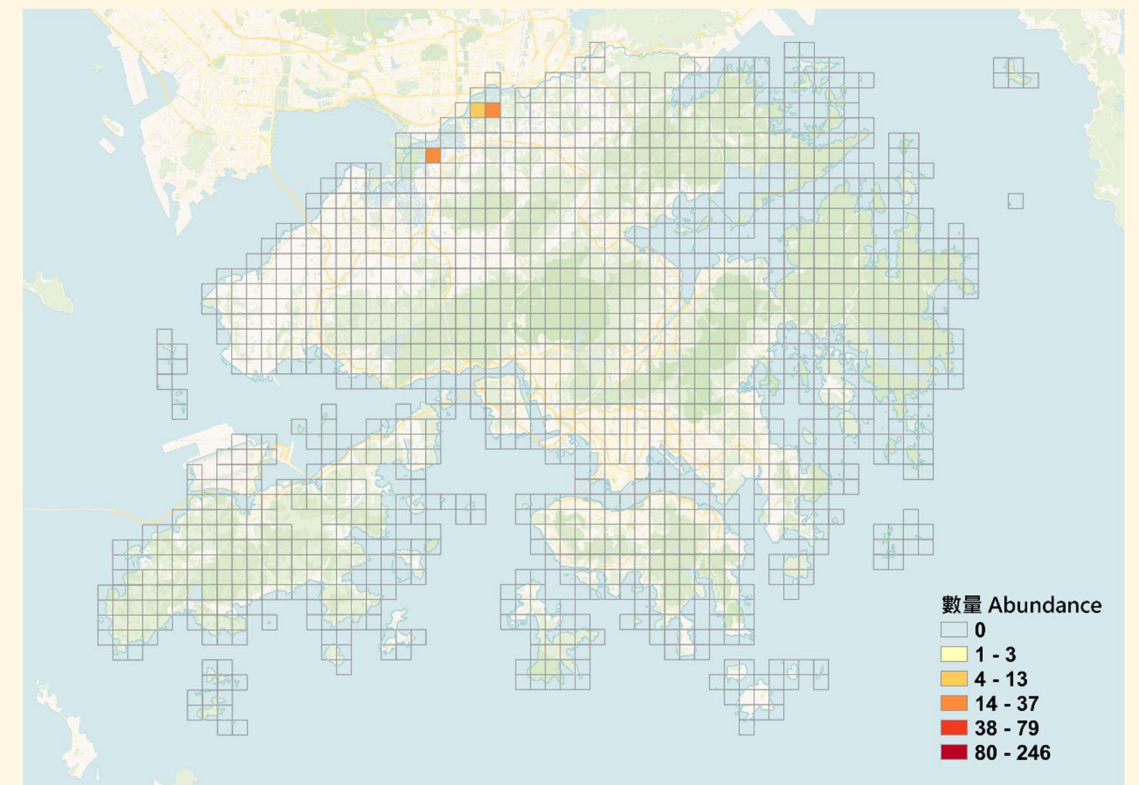
183 Common Tern 普通燕鷗 *Sterna hirundo*



184 Whiskered Tern 鬚浮鷗 *Chlidonias hybrida*

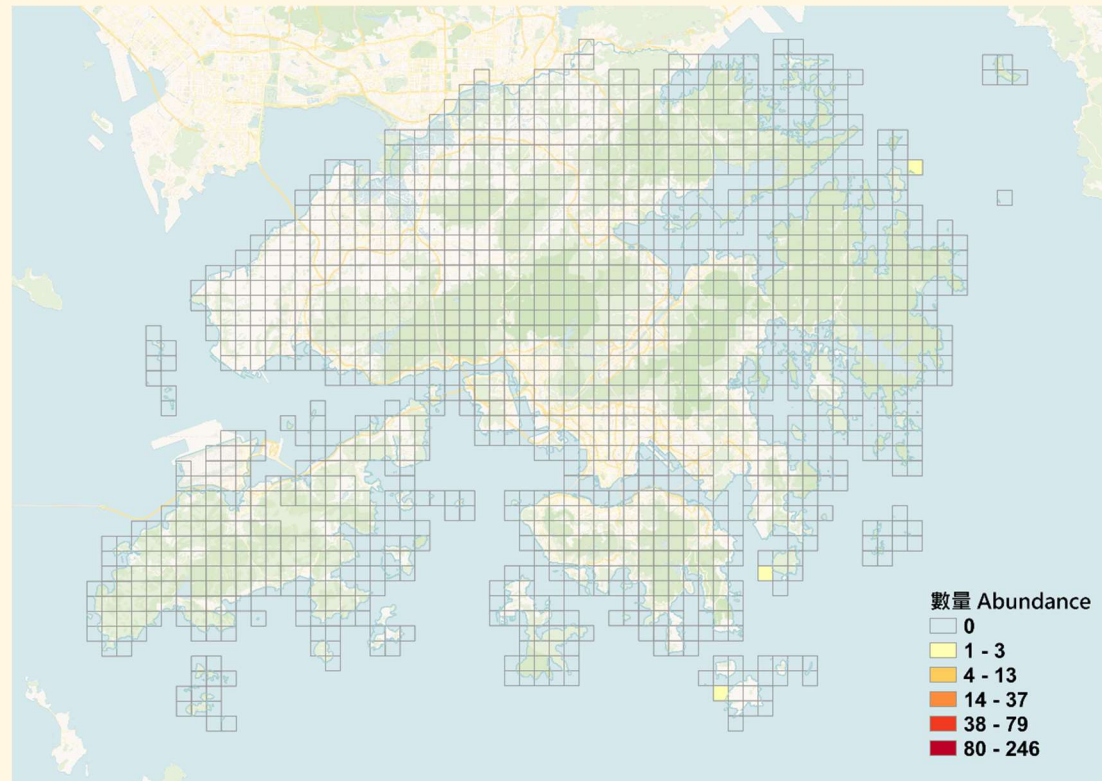


185 White-winged Tern 白翅浮鷗 *Chlidonias leucopterus*

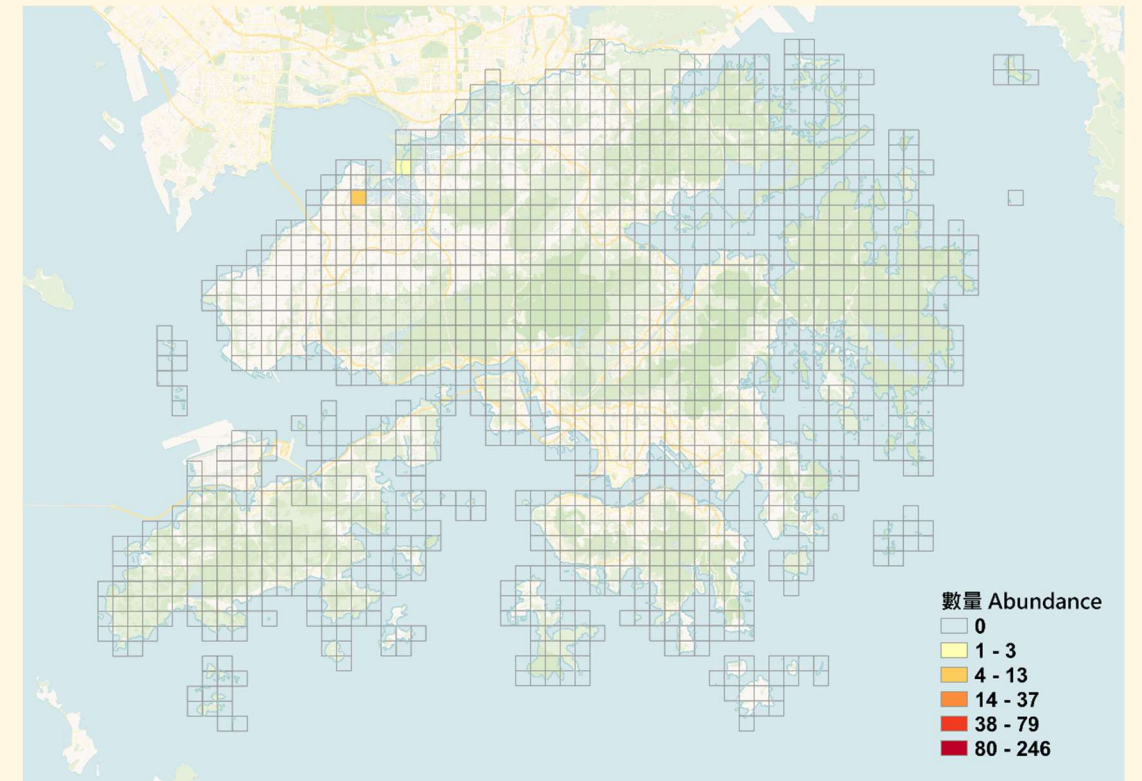




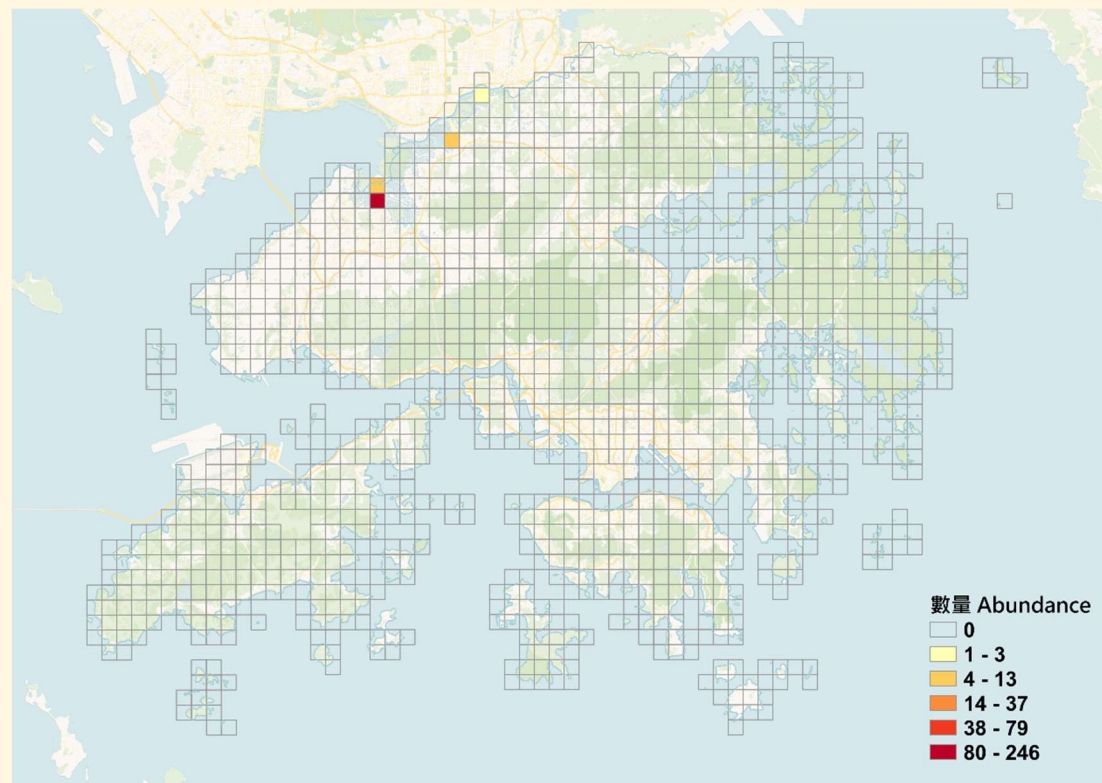
203 Lesser Frigatebird 白斑軍艦鳥 *Fregata ariel*



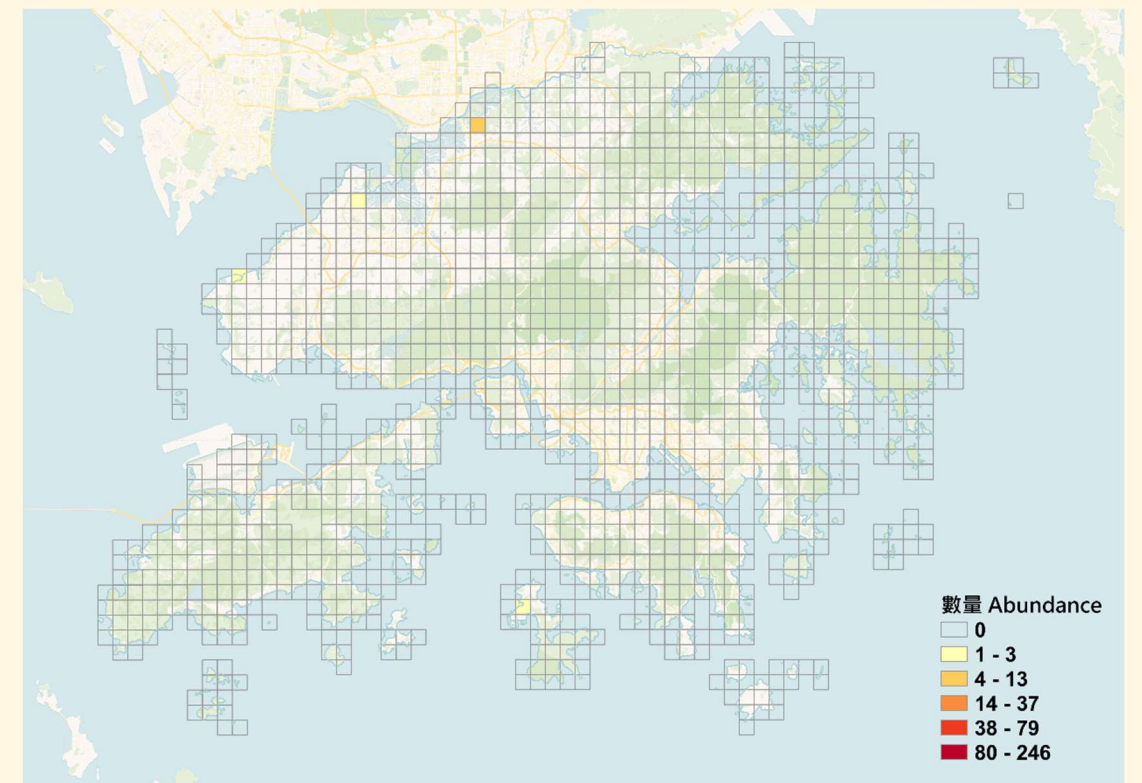
212 Black-faced Spoonbill 黑臉琵鷺 *Platalea minor*



207 Great Cormorant 普通鸕鶿 *Phalacrocorax carbo*

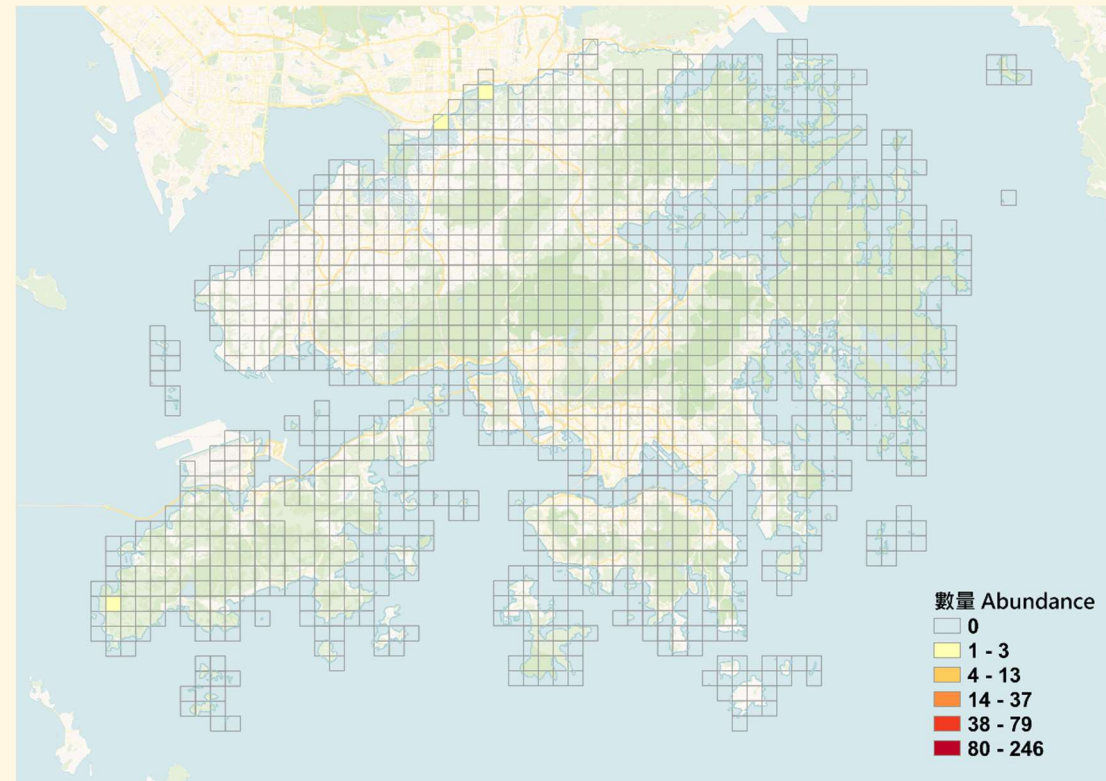


214 Yellow Bittern 黃葦鶉 *Ixobrychus sinensis*

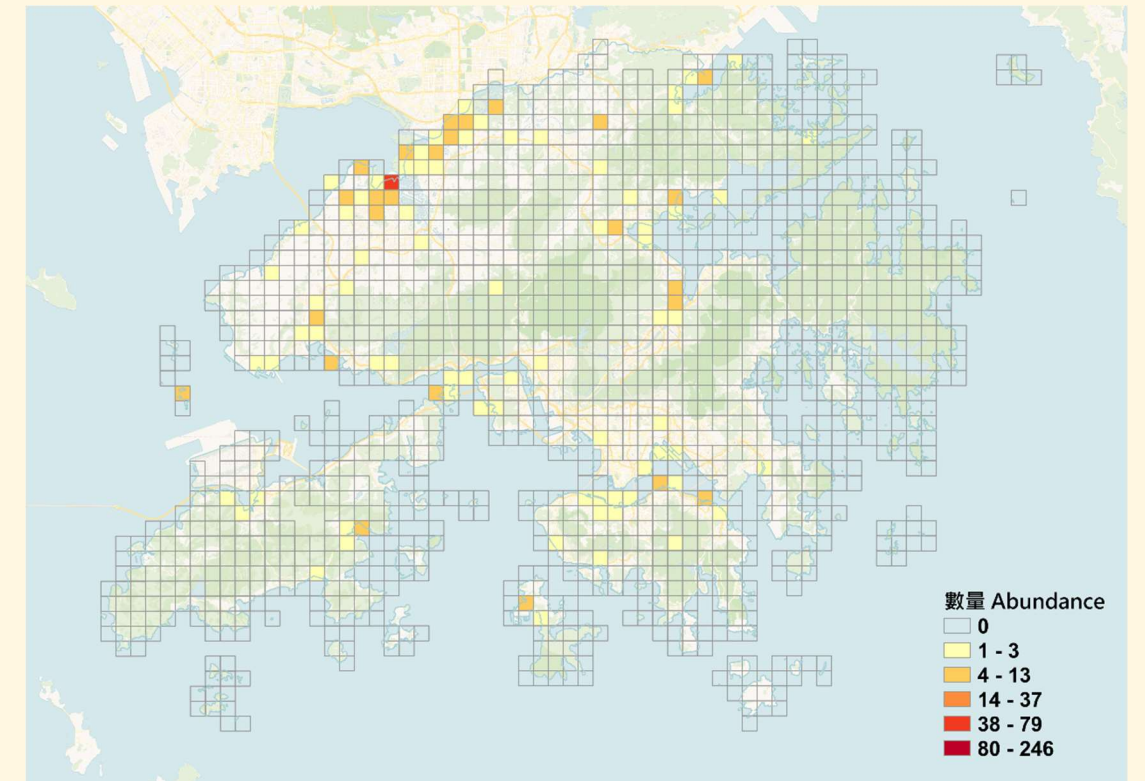




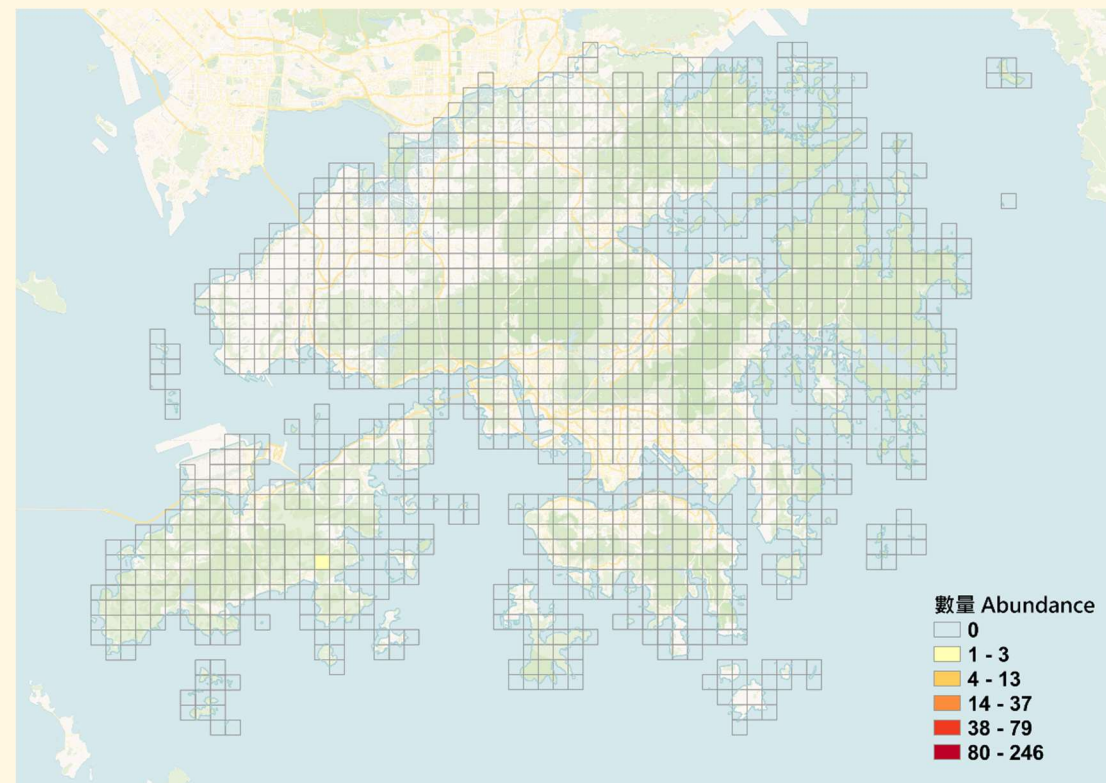
216 Cinnamon Bittern 栗葦鴉 *Ixobrychus cinnamomeus*



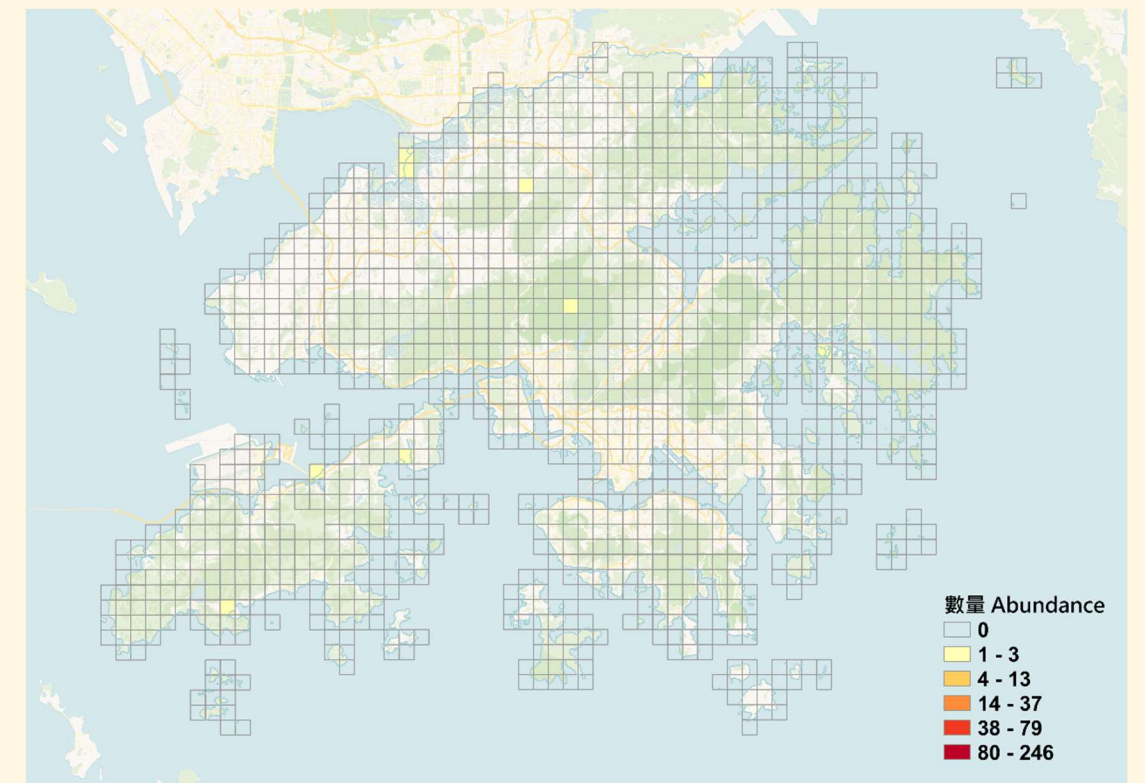
220 Black-crowned Night Heron 夜鷺 *Nycticorax nycticorax*



219 Malayan Night Heron 黑冠鴉 *Gorsachius melanolophus*

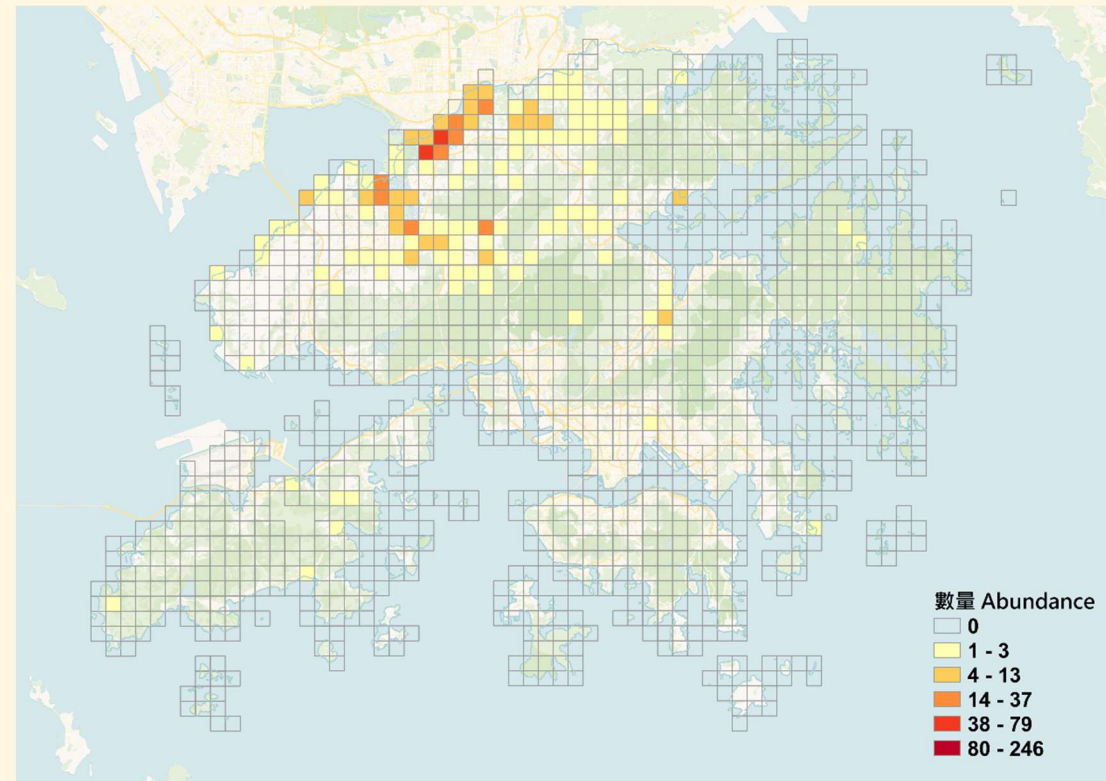


221 Striated Heron 綠鷺 *Butorides striata*

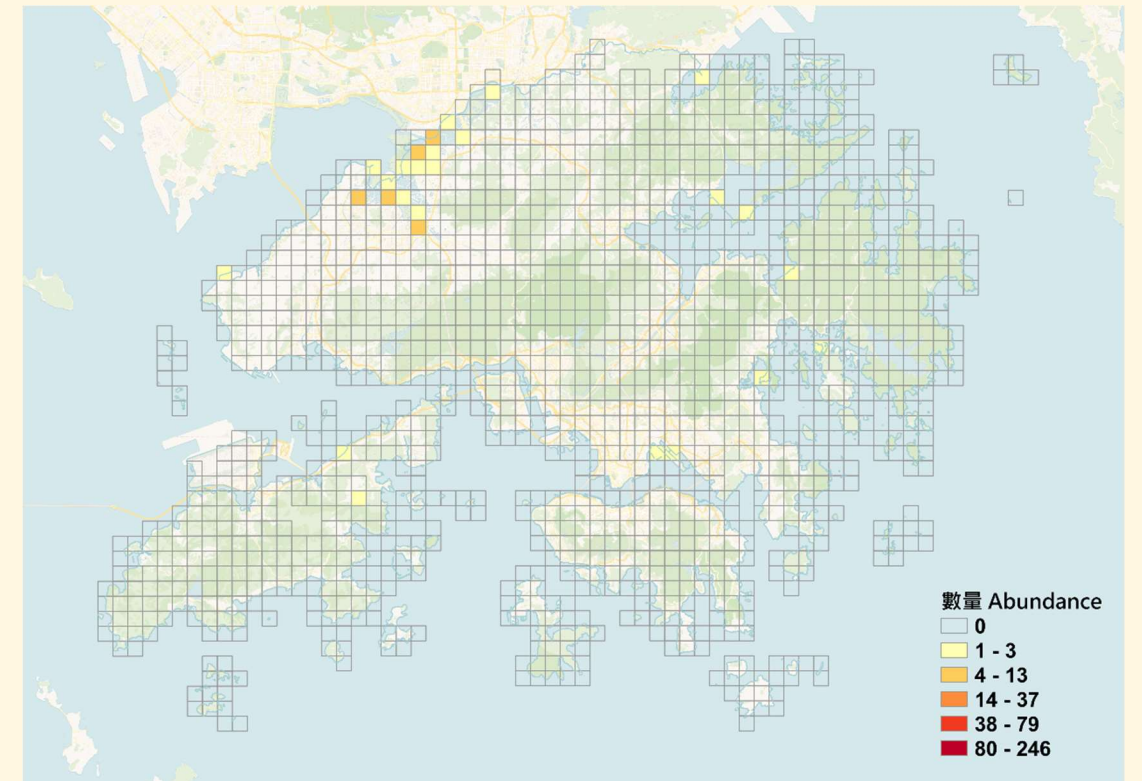




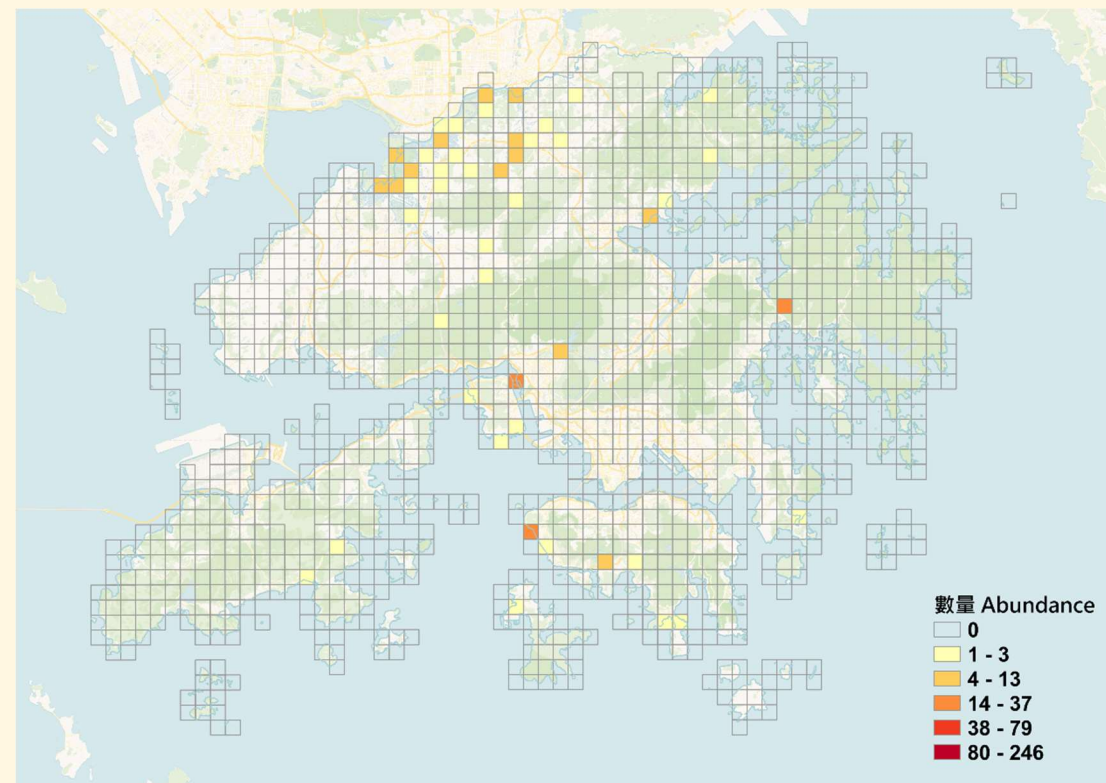
222 Chinese Pond Heron 池鷺 *Ardeola bacchus*



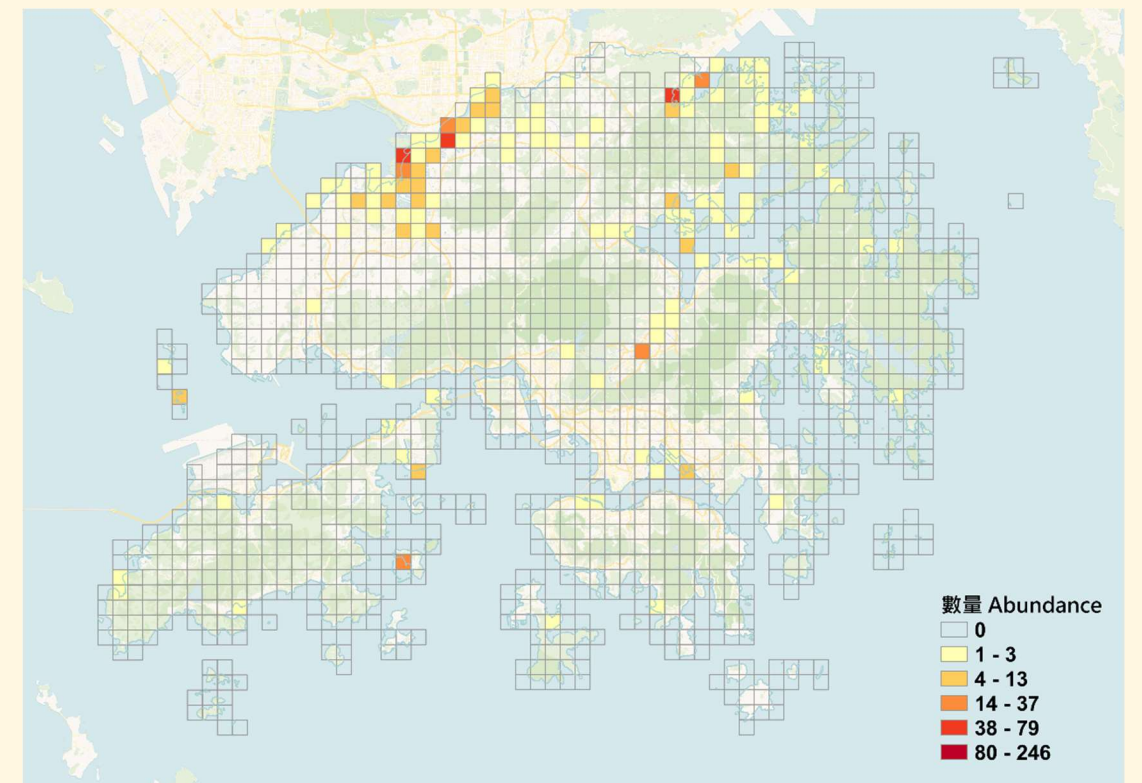
224 Grey Heron 蒼鷺 *Ardea cinerea*



223 Eastern Cattle Egret 牛背鷺 *Bubulcus coromandus*

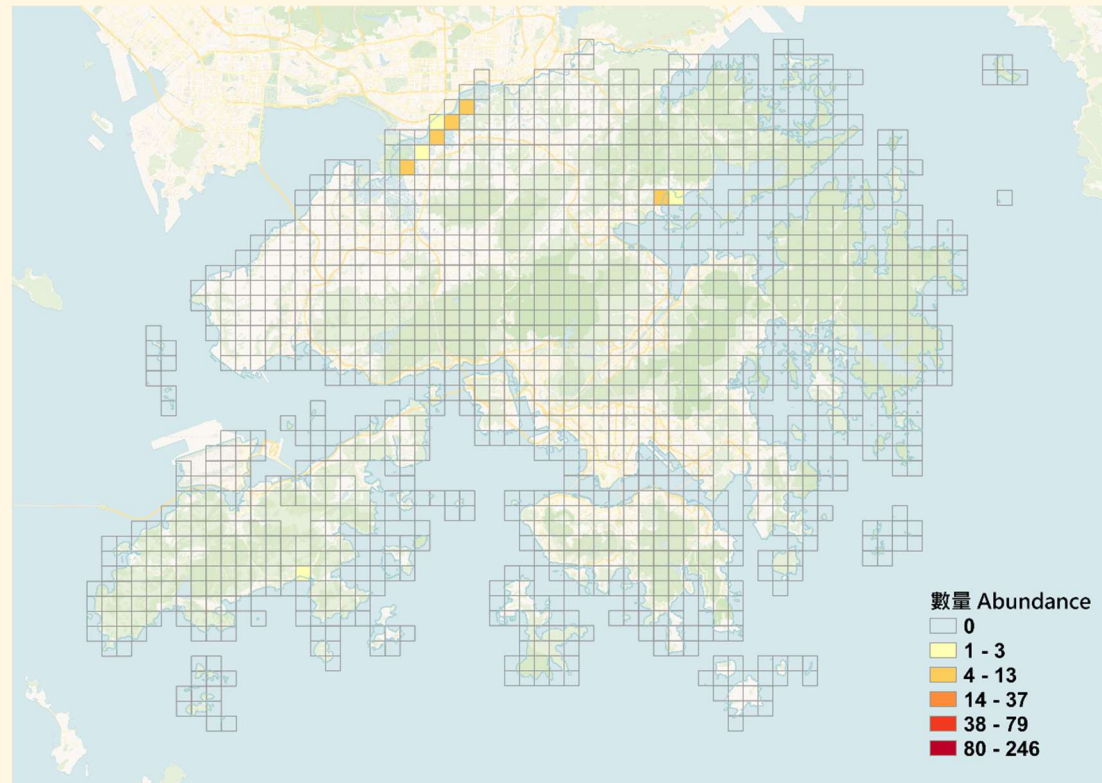


226 Great Egret 大白鷺 *Ardea alba*

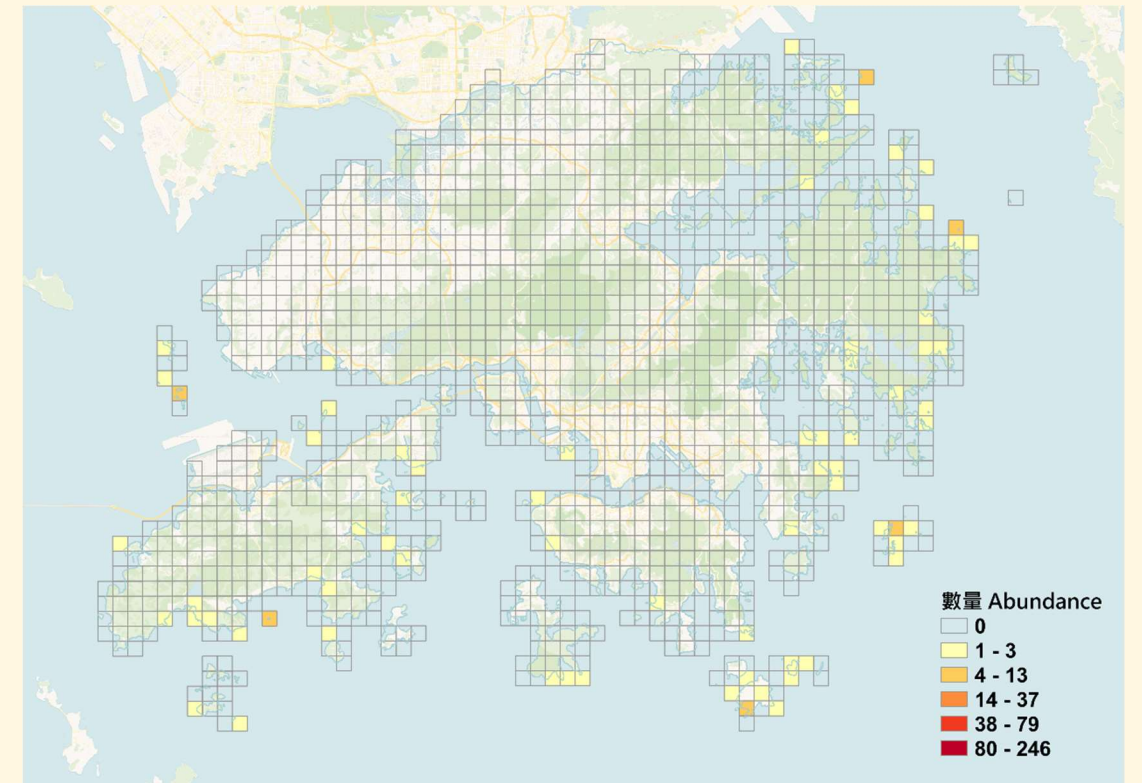




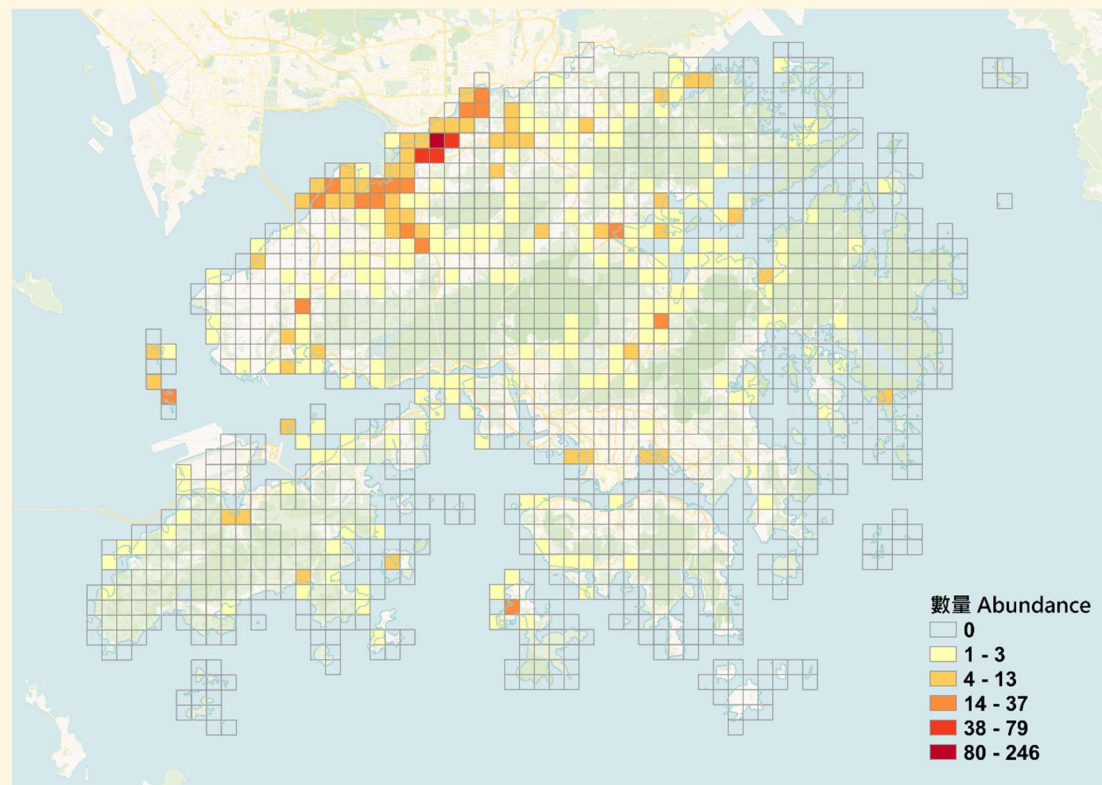
227 Intermediate Egret 中白鷺 *Ardea intermedia*



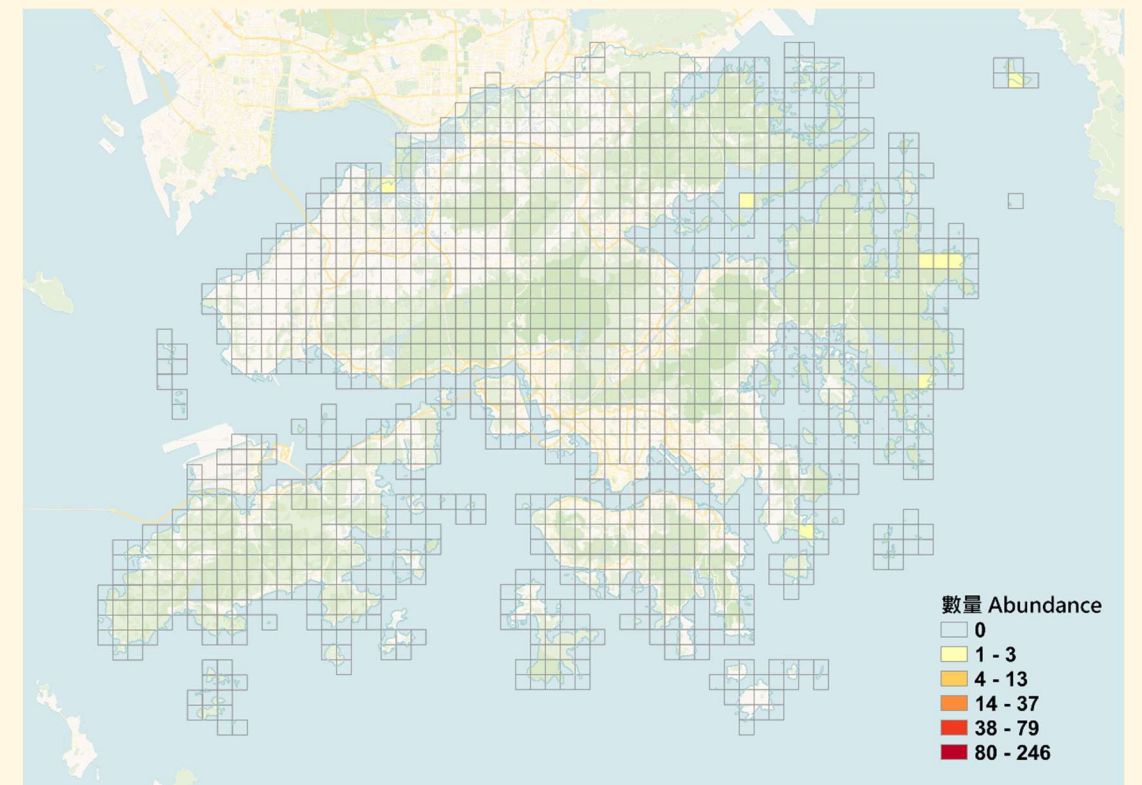
229 Pacific Reef Heron 岩鷺 *Egretta sacra*



228 Little Egret 小白鷺 *Egretta garzetta*

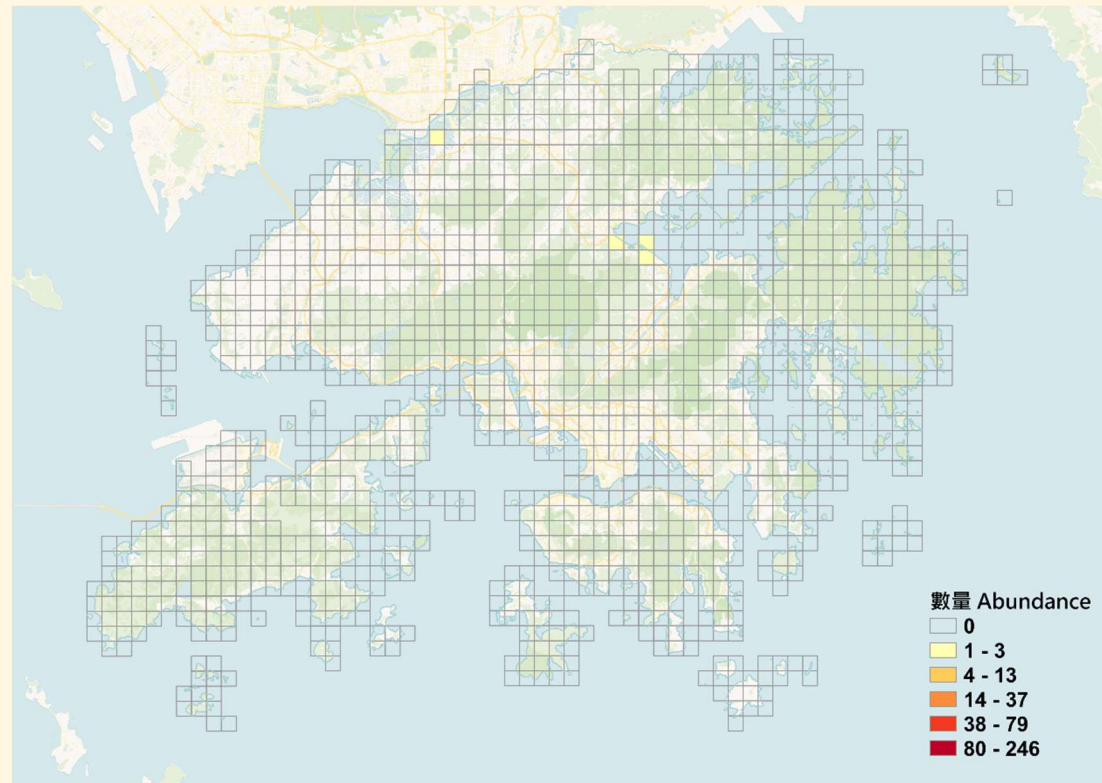


232 Western Osprey 鵟 *Pandion haliaetus*

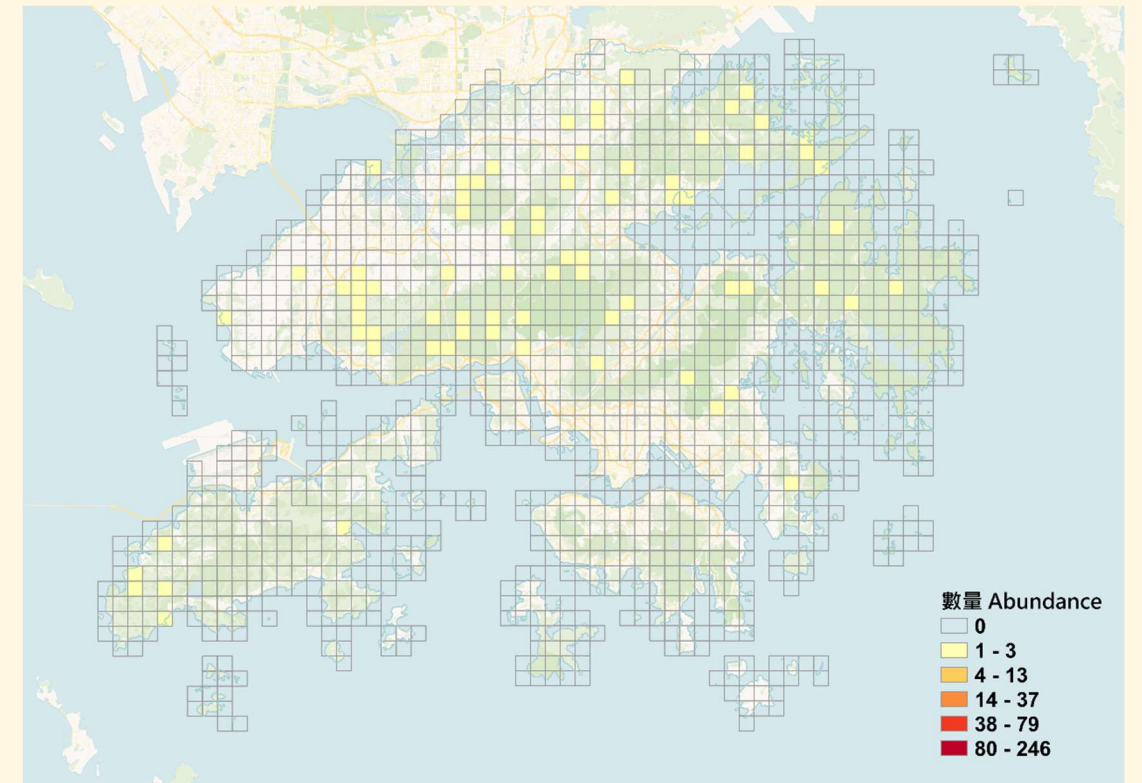




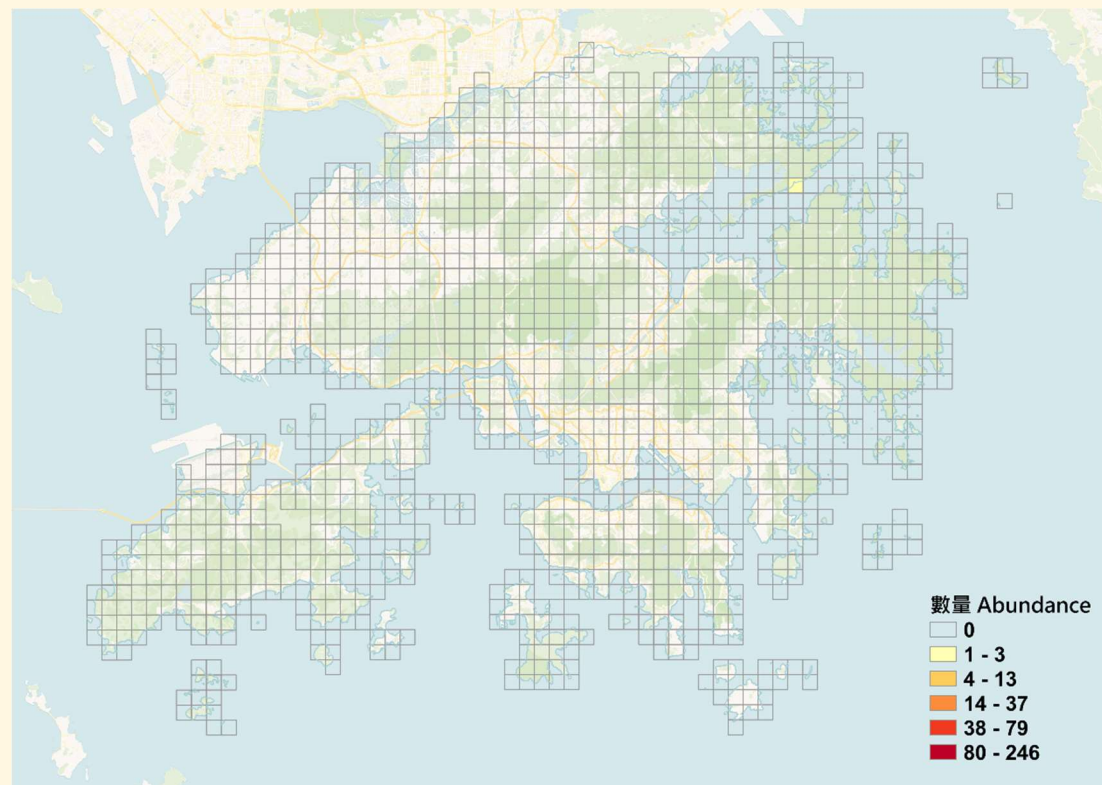
233 Black-winged Kite 黑翅鳶 *Elanus caeruleus*



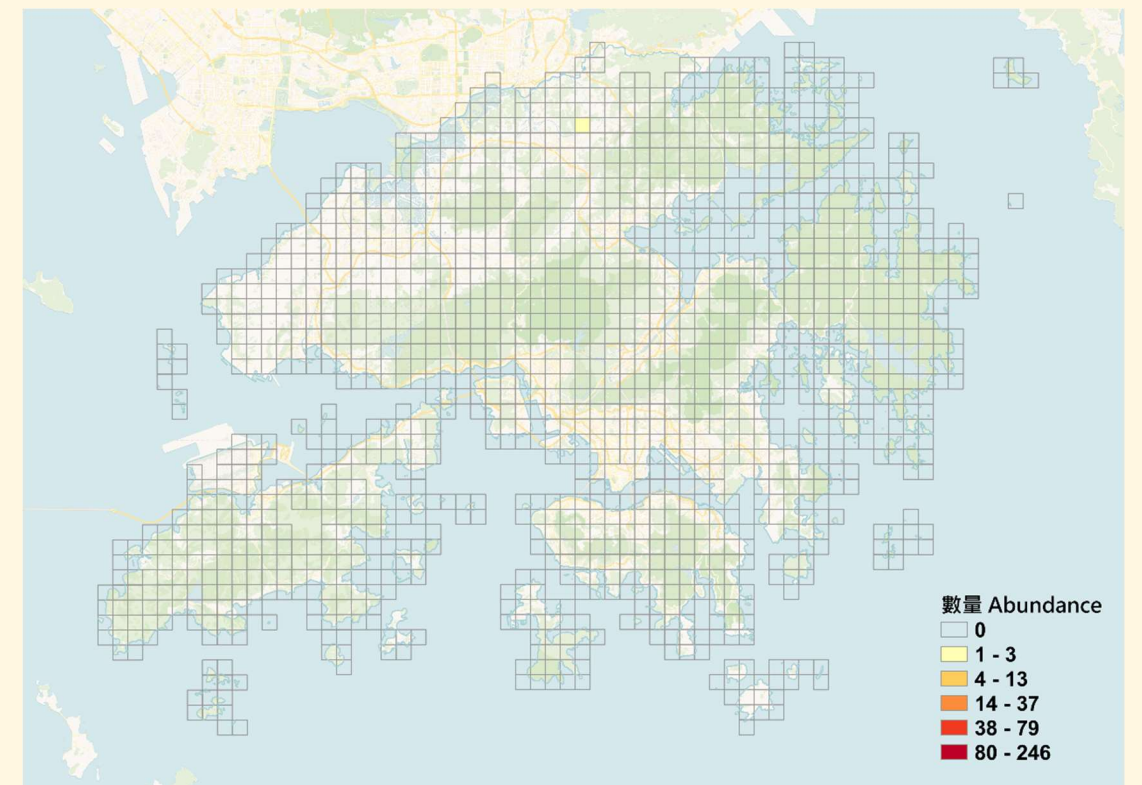
237 Crested Serpent Eagle 蛇鵂 *Spilornis cheela*



235 Black Baza 黑冠鵂隼 *Aviceda leuphotes*

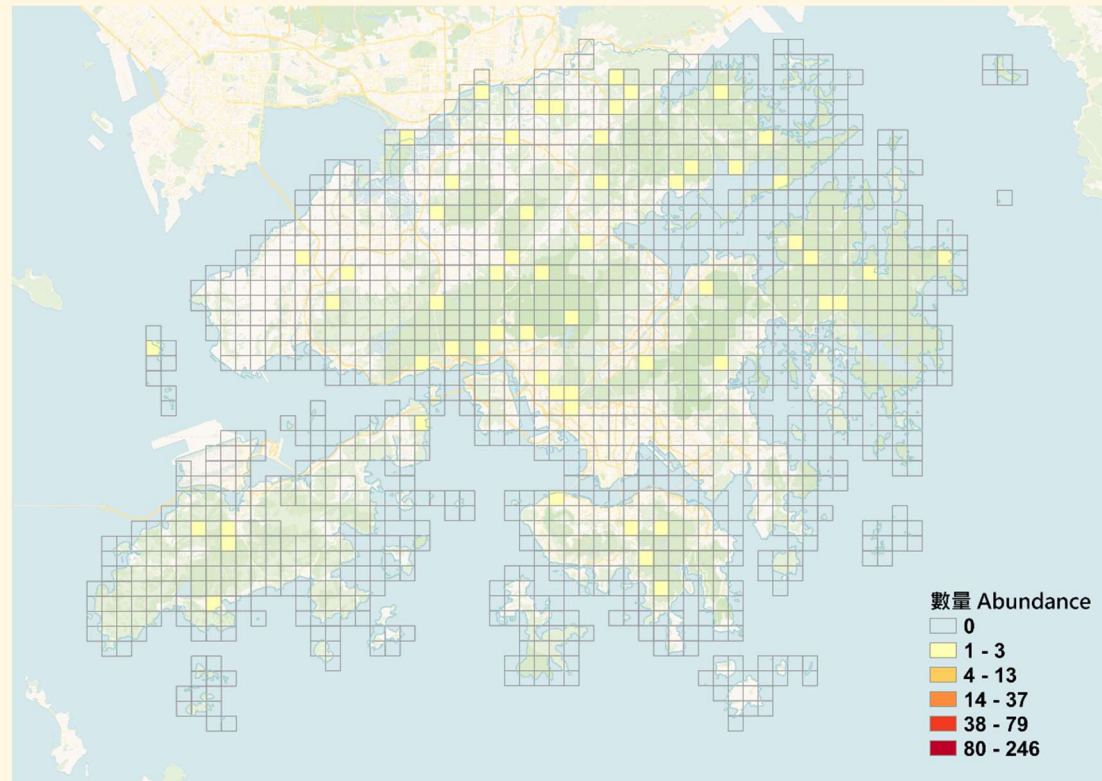


242 Bonelli's Eagle 白腹隼鵂 *Aquila fasciata*

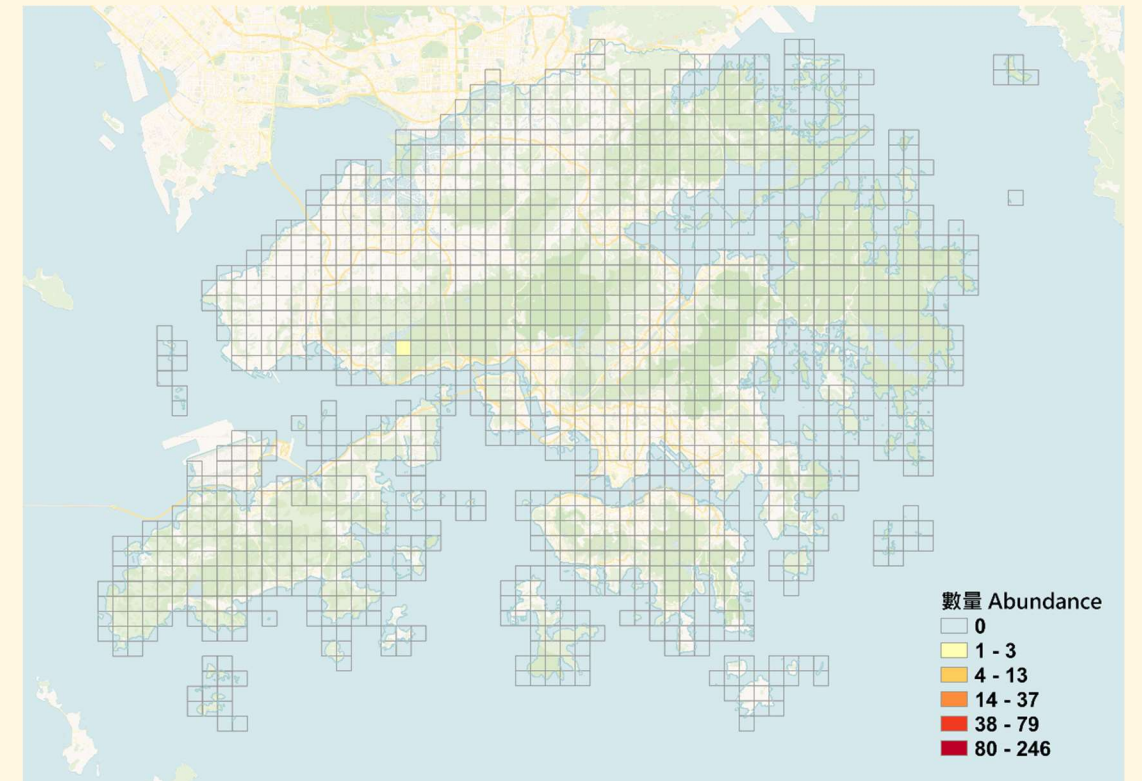




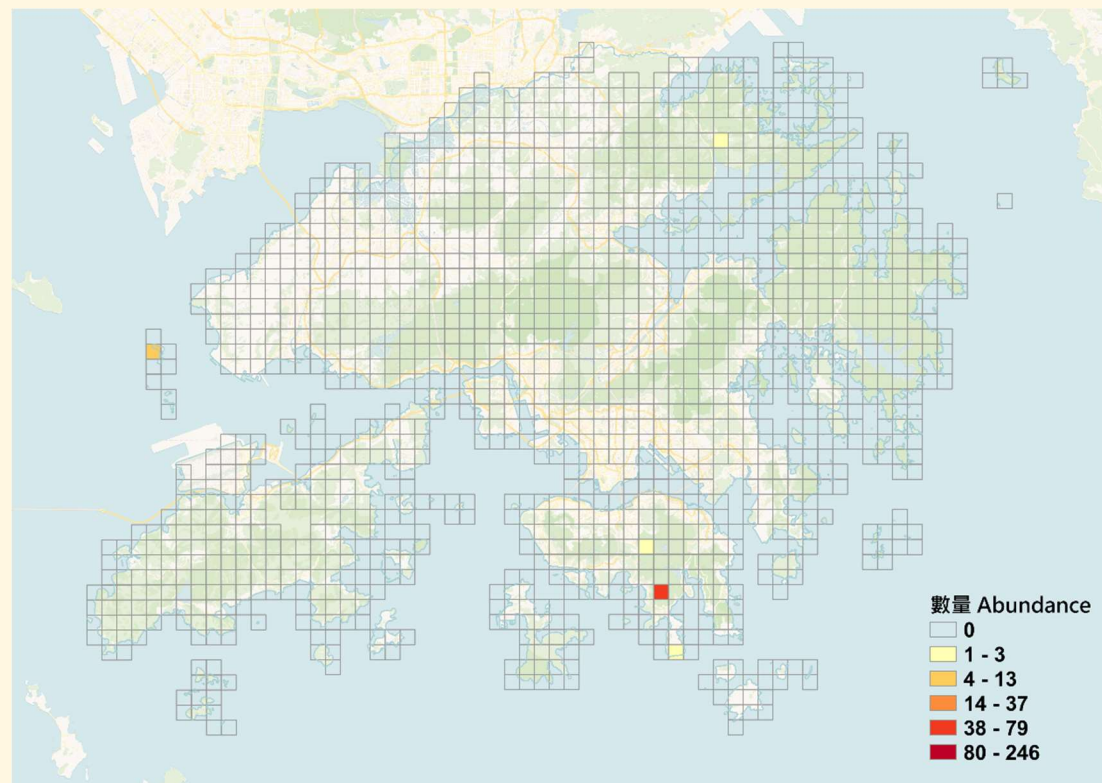
243 Crested Goshawk 鳳頭鷹 *Accipiter trivirgatus*



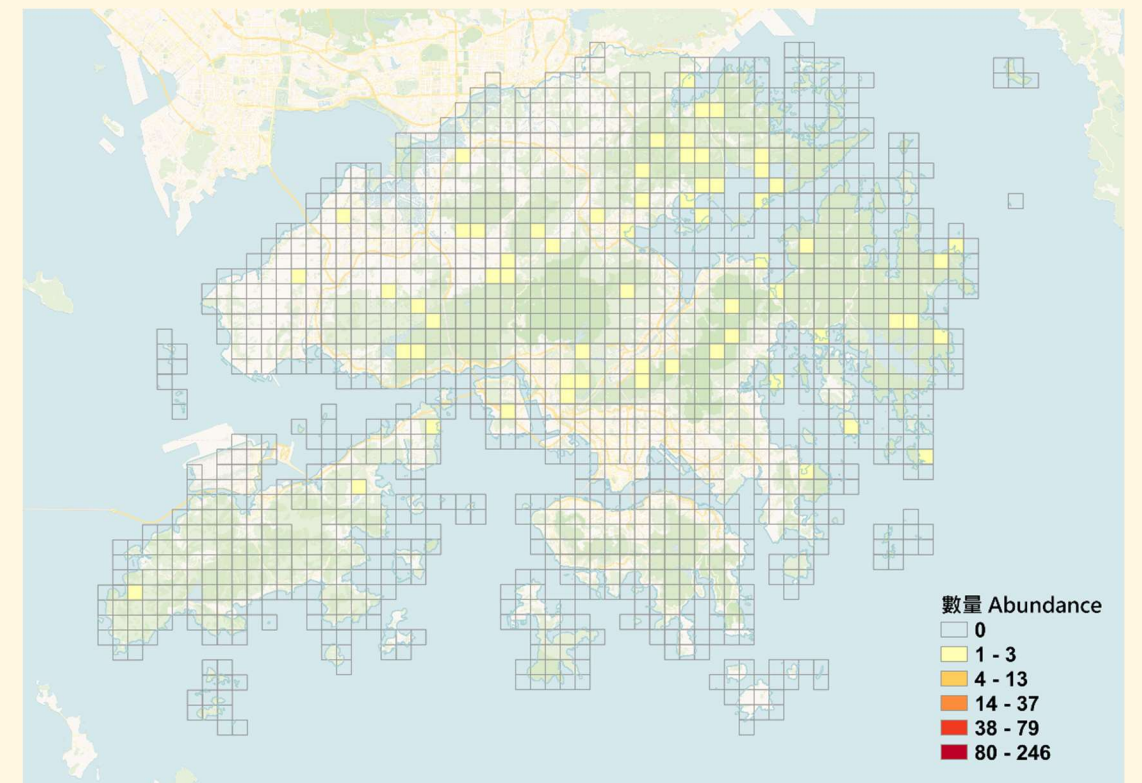
245 Japanese Sparrowhawk 日本松雀鷹 *Accipiter gularis*



244 Chinese Sparrowhawk 赤腹鷹 *Accipiter soloensis*



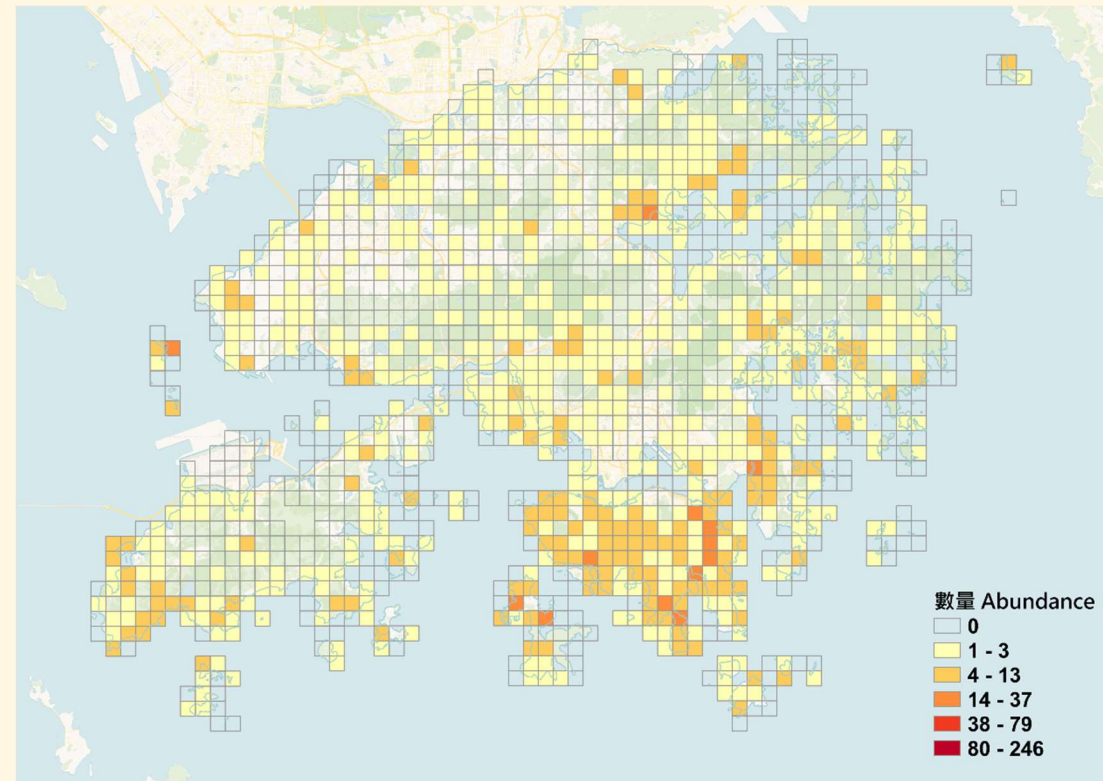
246 Besra 松雀鷹 *Accipiter virgatus*





252 Black Kite

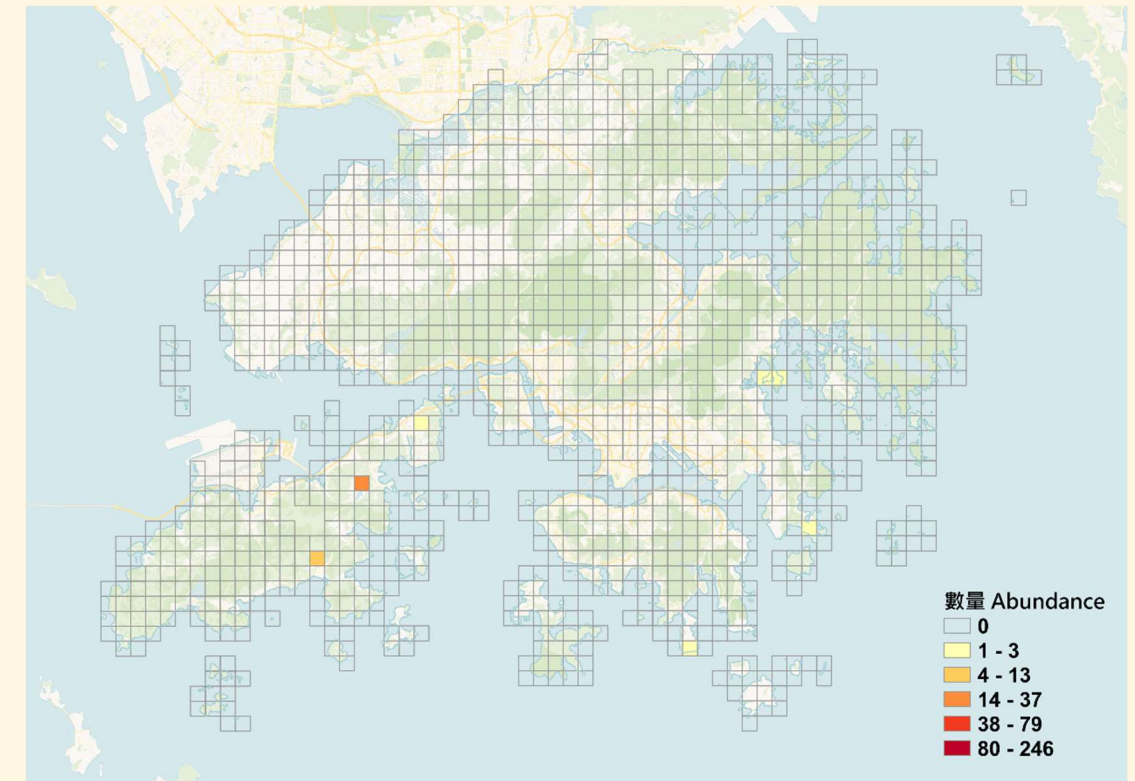
*Milvus migrans*



255 Grey-faced Buzzard

灰臉鵟鷹

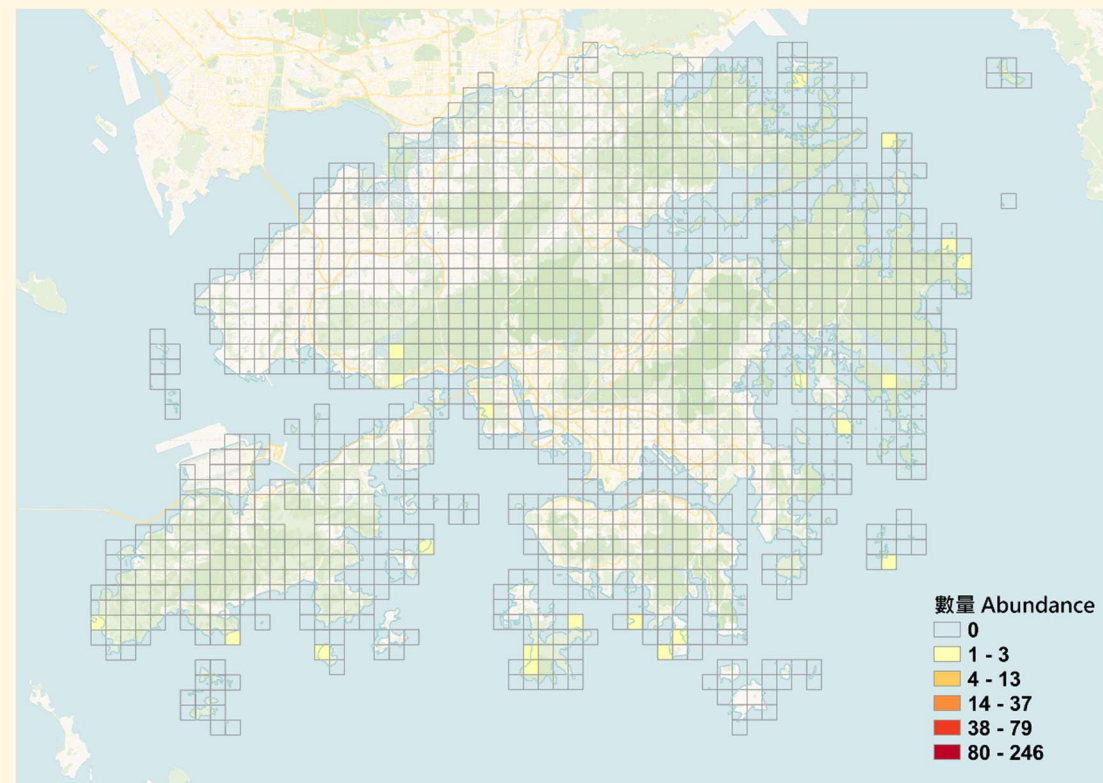
*Butastur indicus*



254 White-bellied Sea Eagle

白腹海鵬

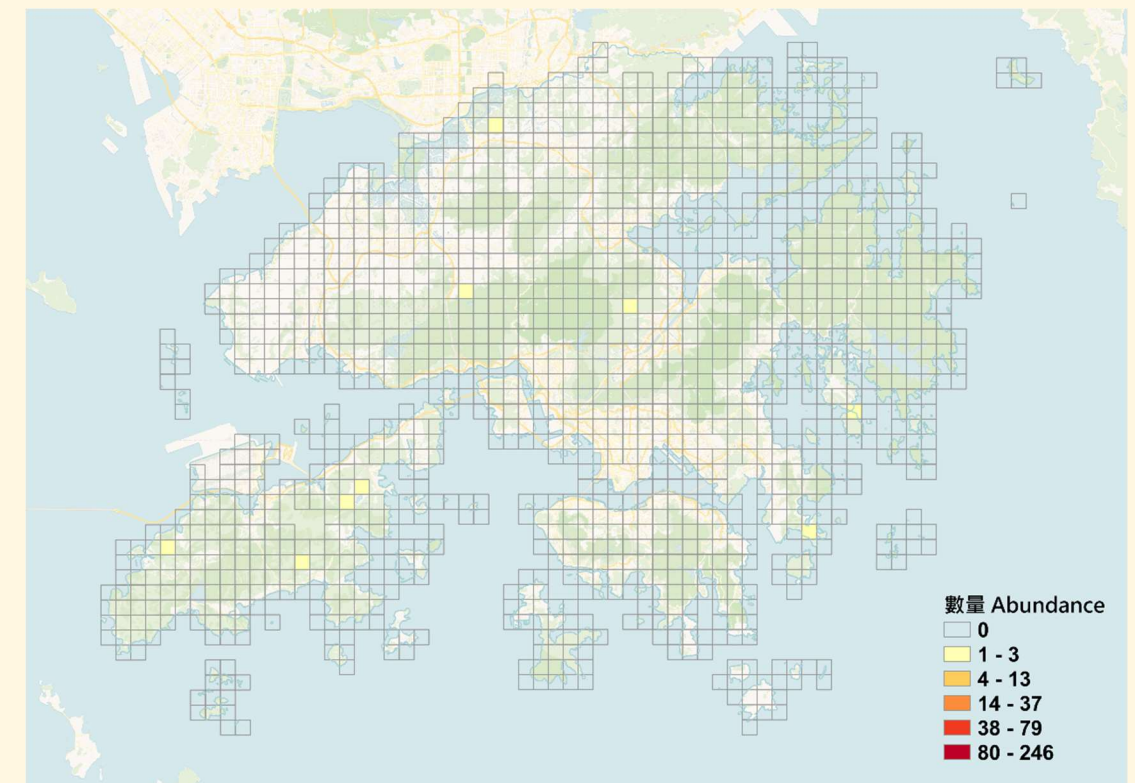
*Haliaeetus leucogaster*



256 Eastern Buzzard

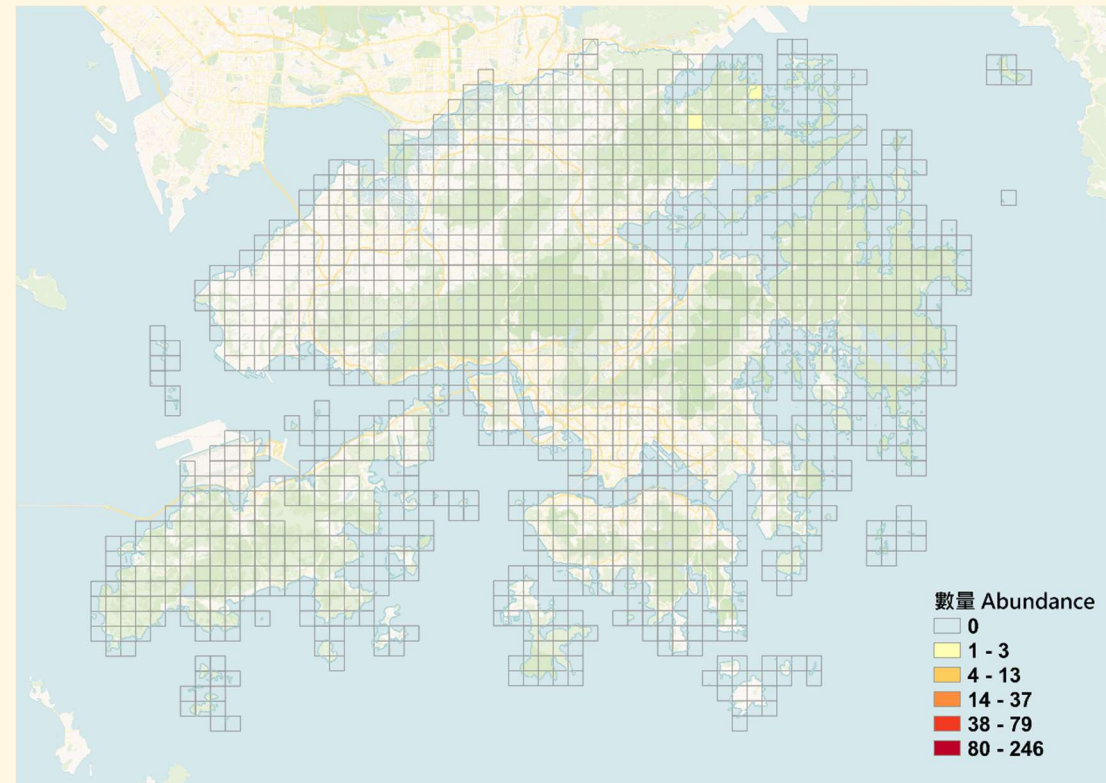
普通鵟

*Buteo japonicus*

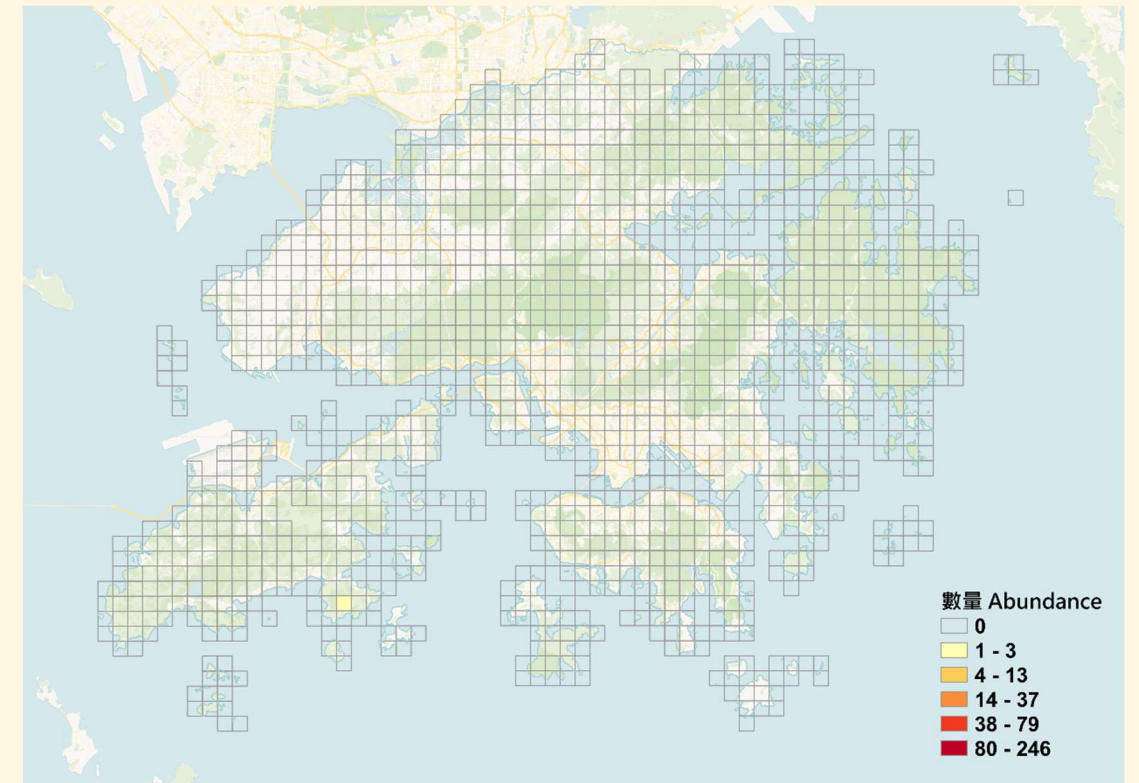




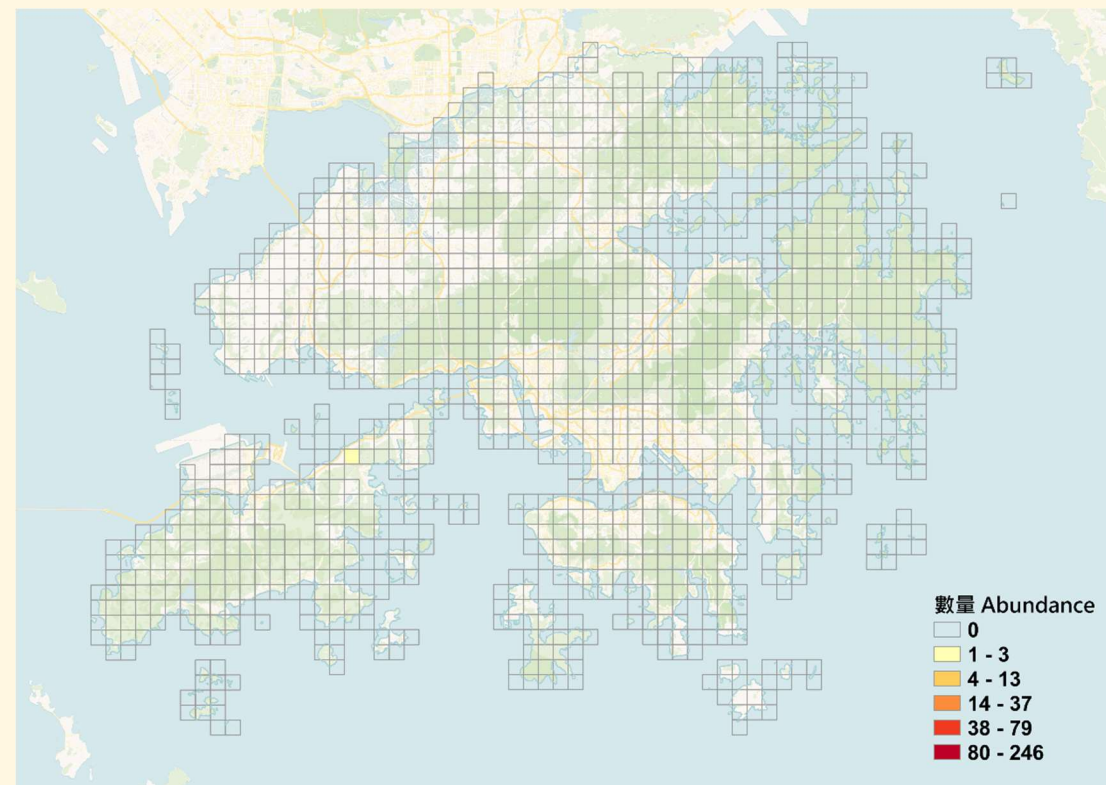
258 Collared Scops Owl 領角鴞 *Otus lettia*



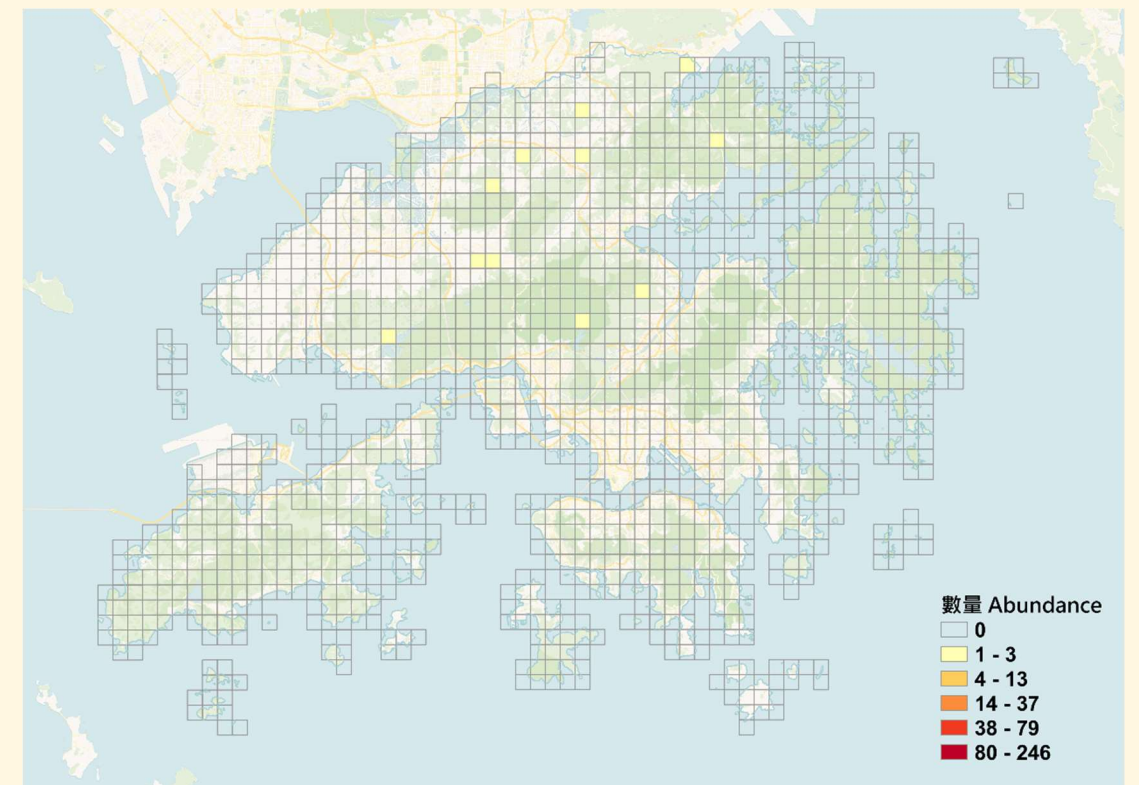
261 Brown Fish Owl 褐漁鴞 *Ketupa zeylonensis*



260 Eurasian Eagle-Owl 鵂鴞 *Bubo bubo*

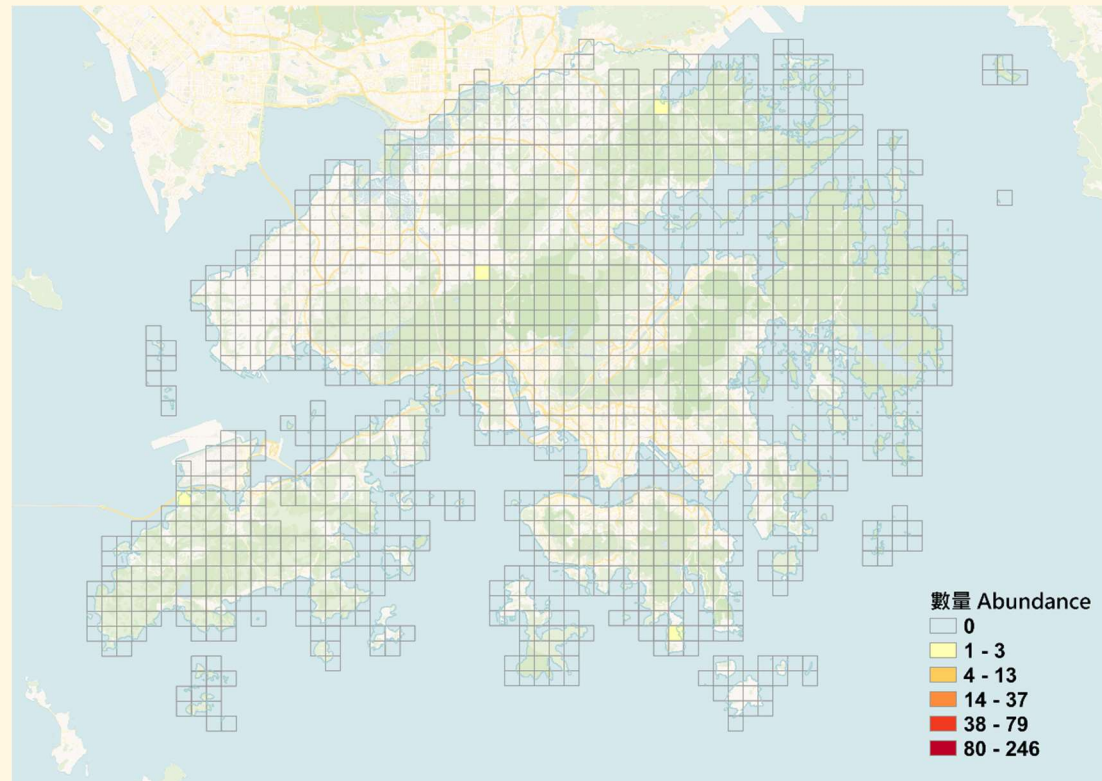


264 Asian Barred Owlet 斑頭鵂鴞 *Glaucidium cuculoides*

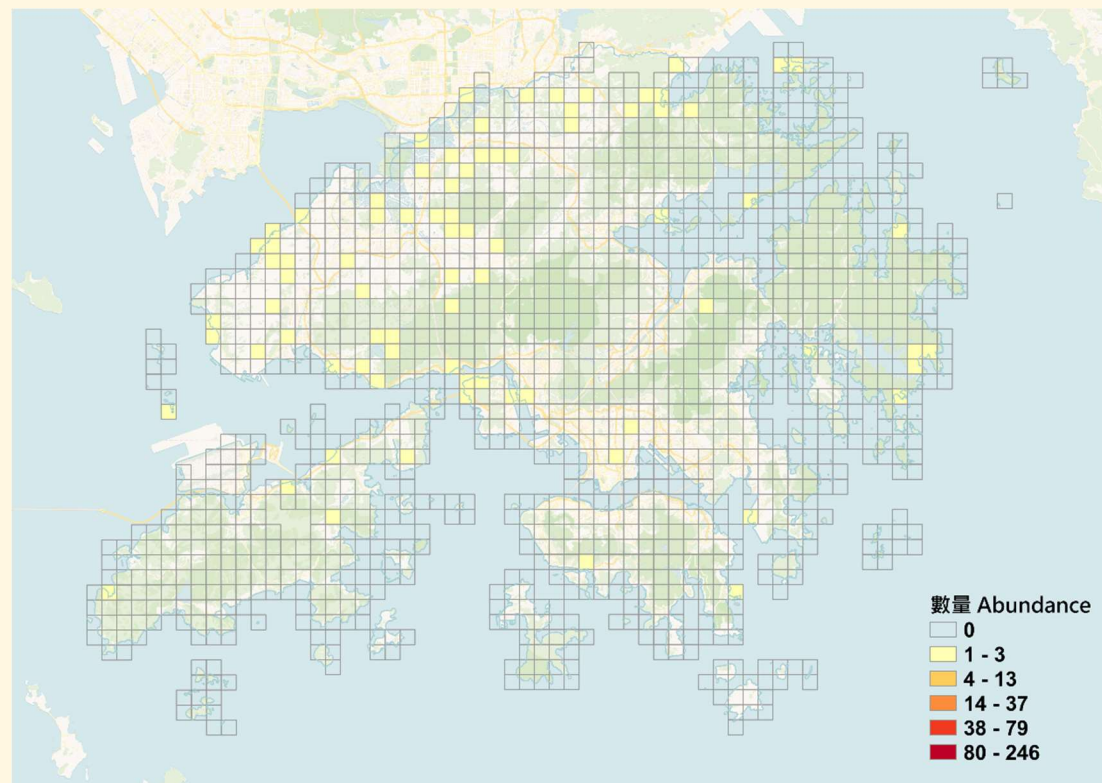




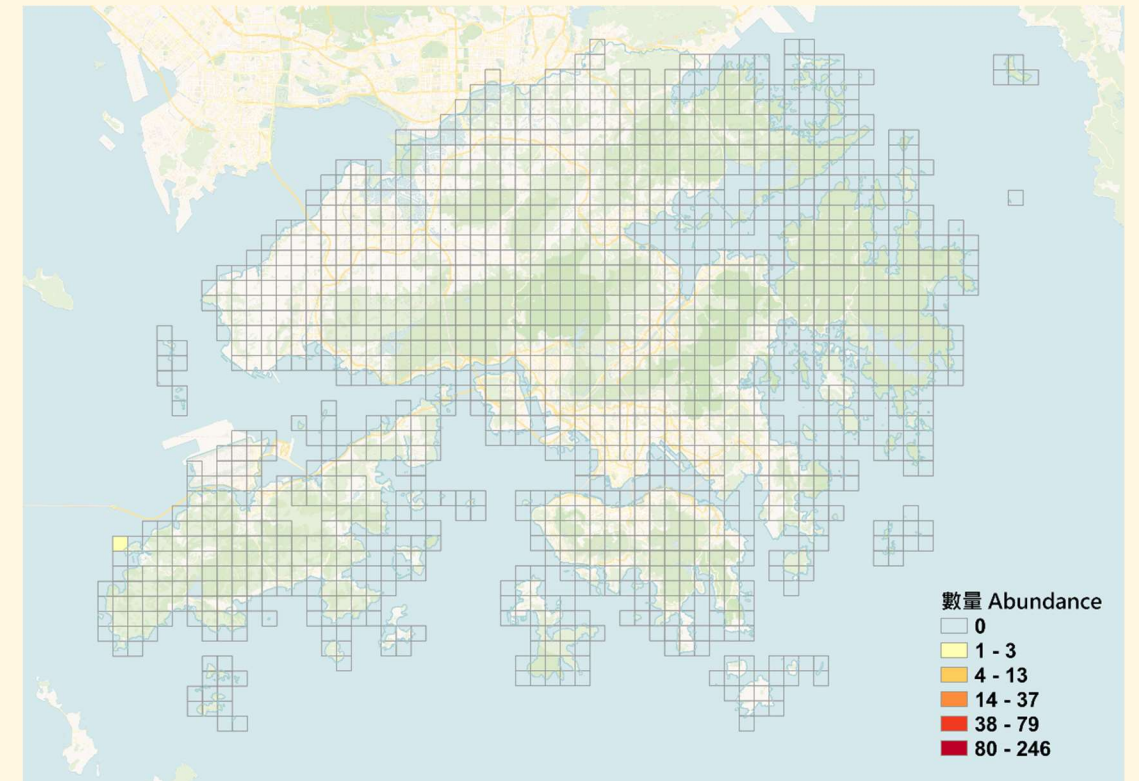
269 Oriental Dollarbird 三寶鳥 *Eurystomus orientalis*



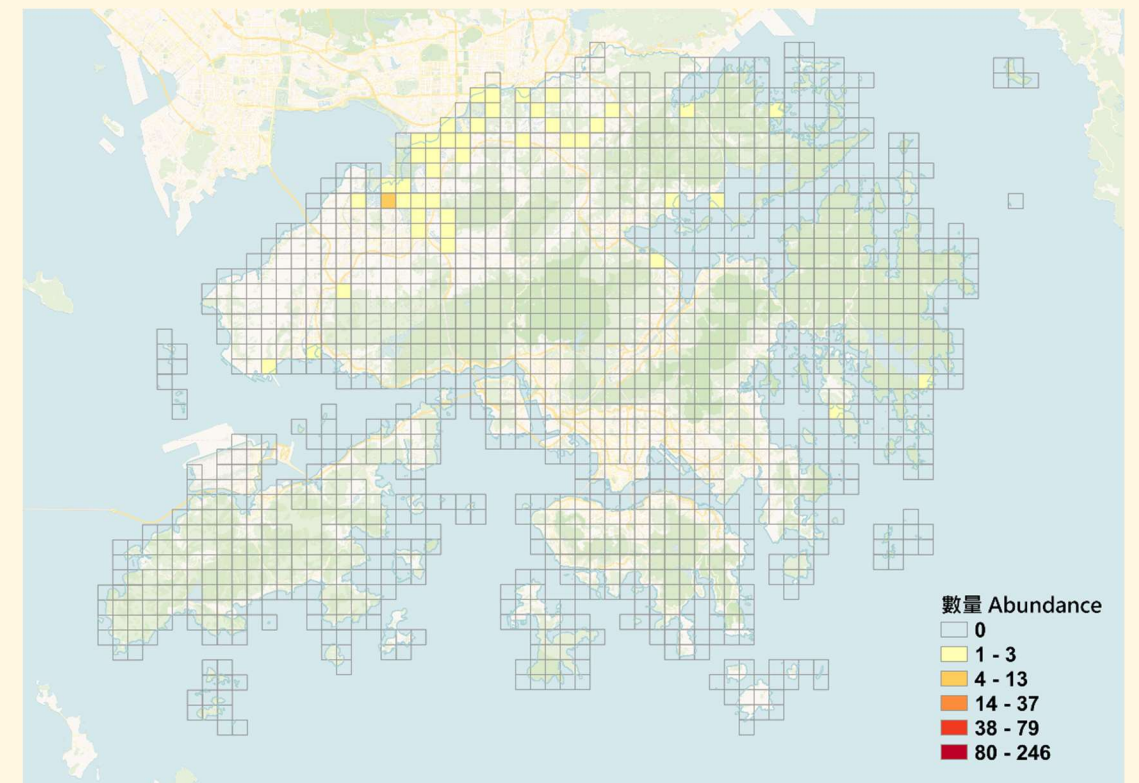
271 White-throated Kingfisher 白胸翡翠 *Halcyon smyrnensis*



272 Black-capped Kingfisher 藍翡翠 *Halcyon pileata*



274 Common Kingfisher 普通翠鳥 *Alcedo atthis*

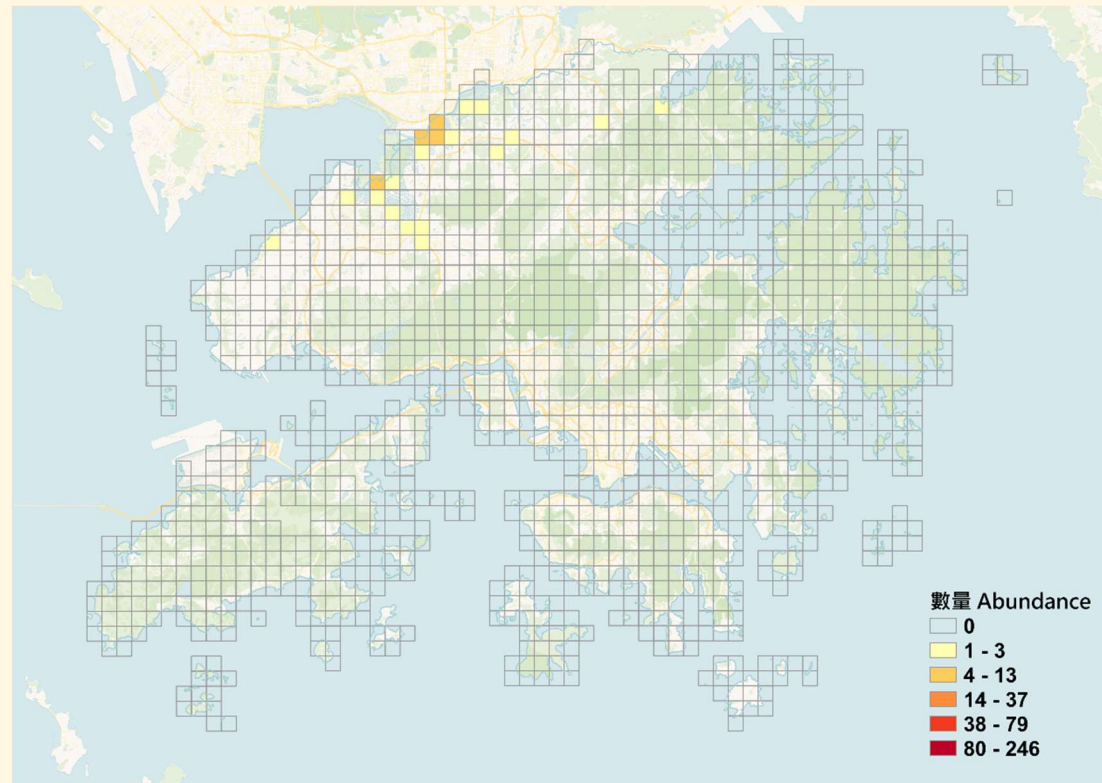




277 Pied Kingfisher

斑魚狗

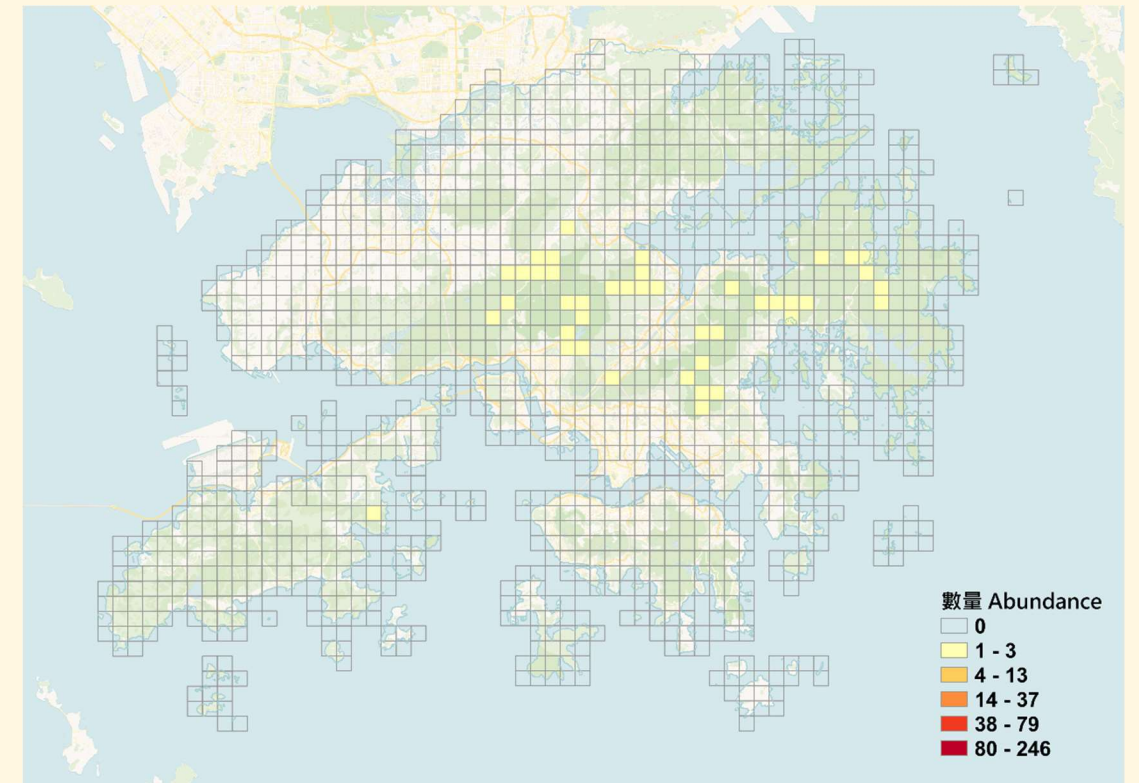
*Ceryle rudis*



280 Great Barbet

大擬啄木鳥

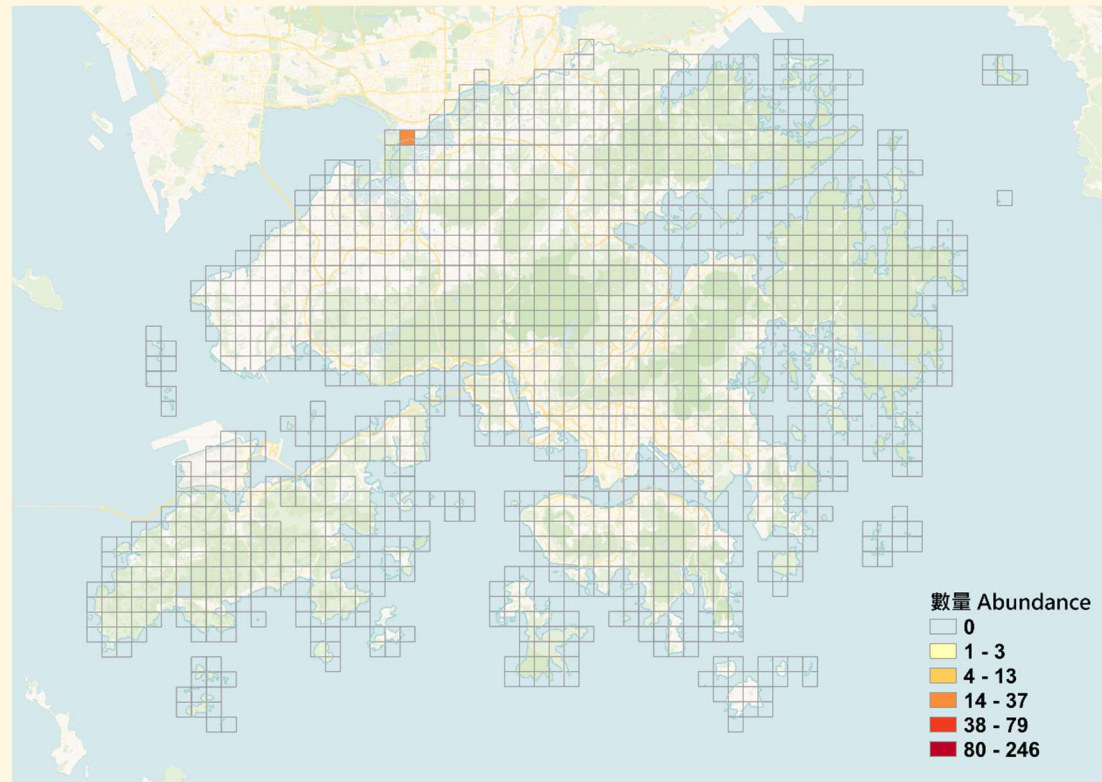
*Psilopogon virens*



278 Blue-tailed Bee-eater

栗喉蜂虎

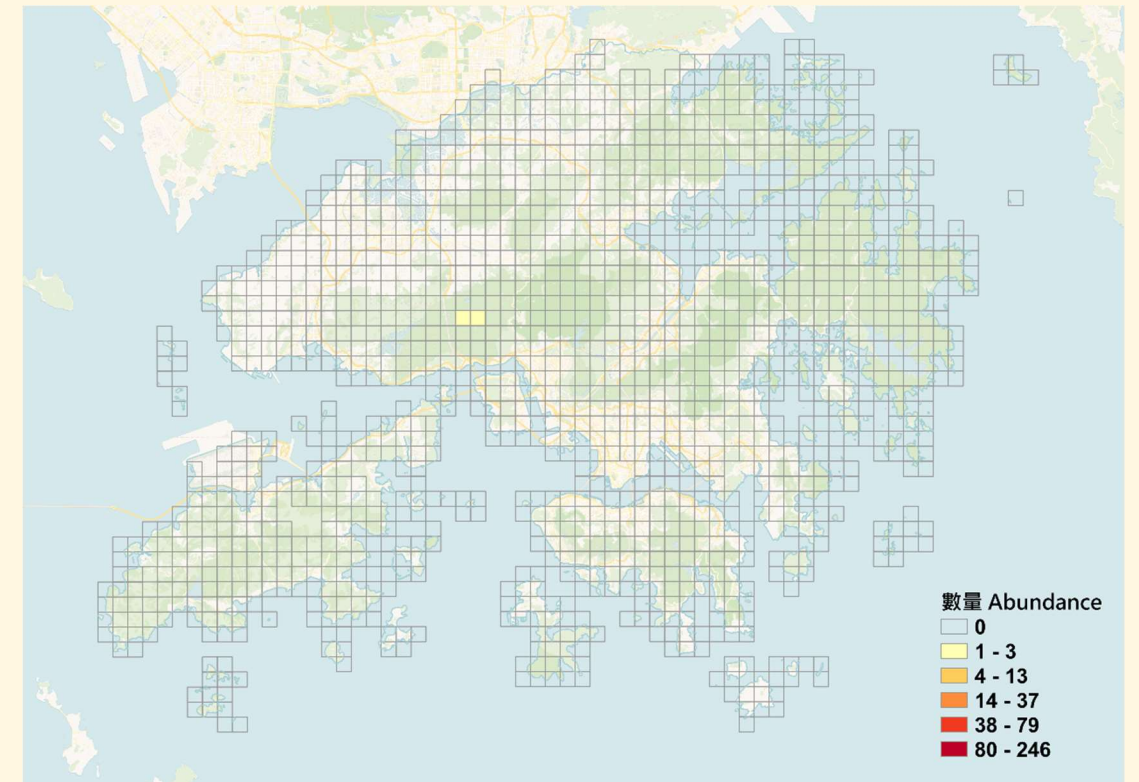
*Merops philippinus*



281 Chinese Barbet

黑眉擬啄木鳥

*Psilopogon faber*

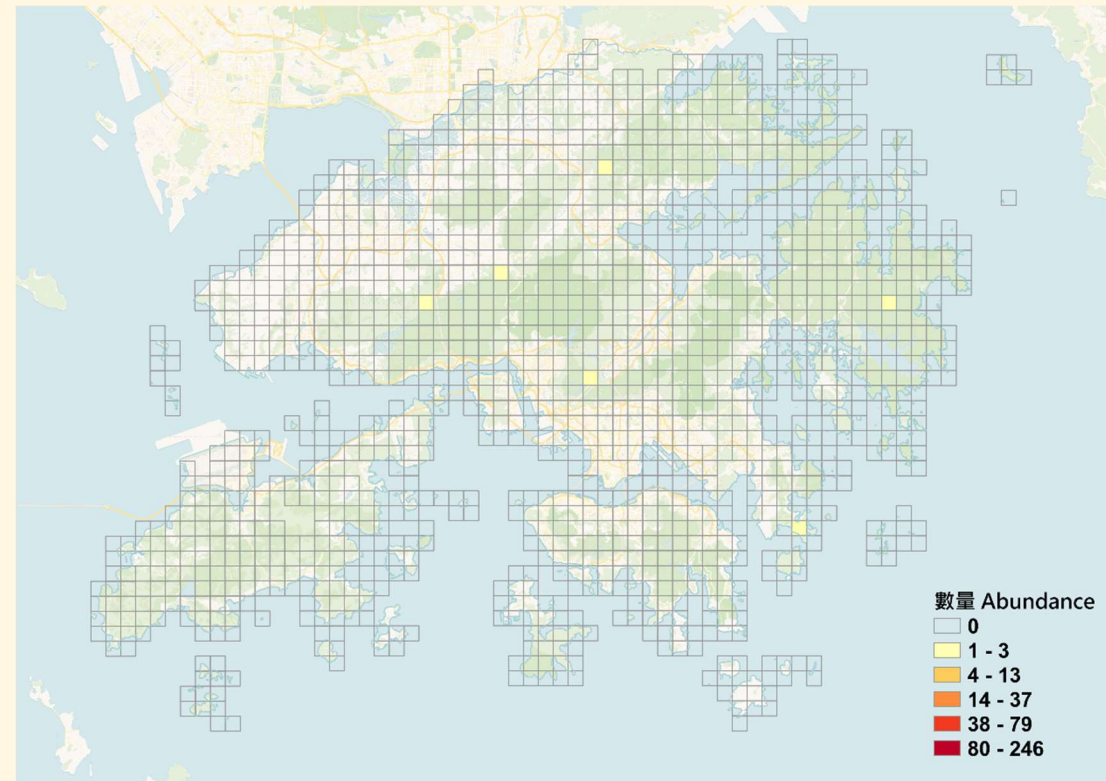




283 Speckled Piculet

斑姬啄木鳥

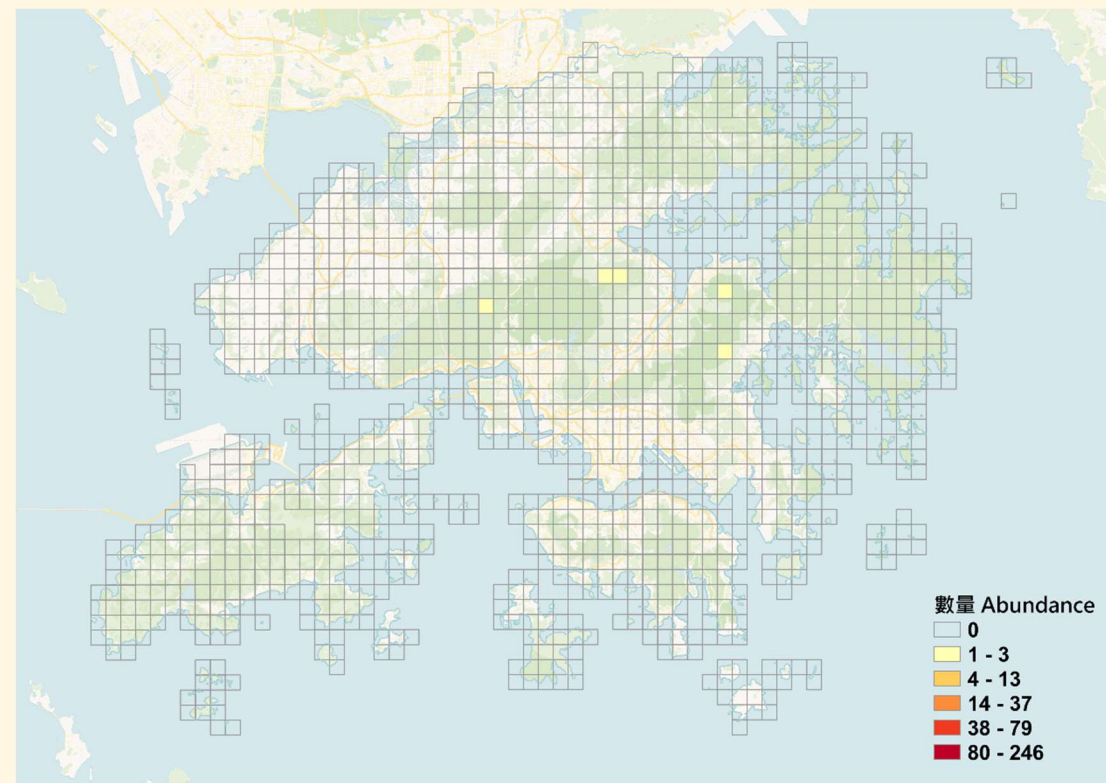
*Picumnus innominatus*



286 Bay Woodpecker

黃嘴栗啄木鳥

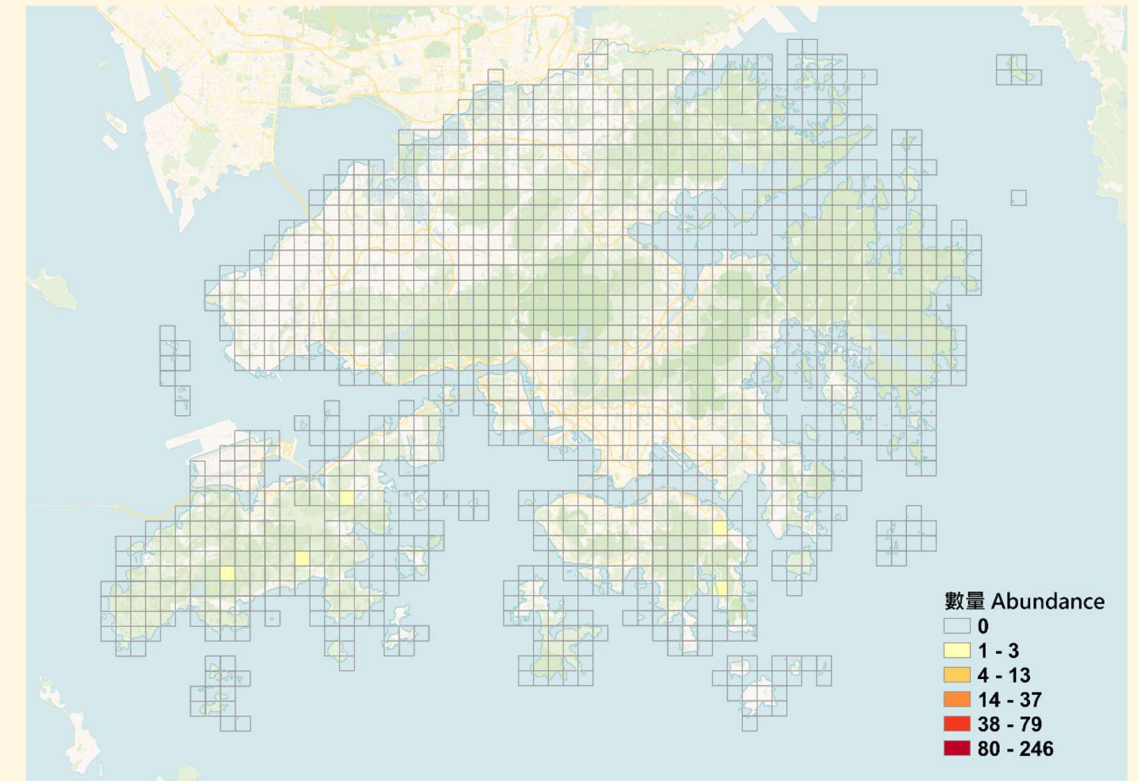
*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*



288 Common Kestrel

紅隼

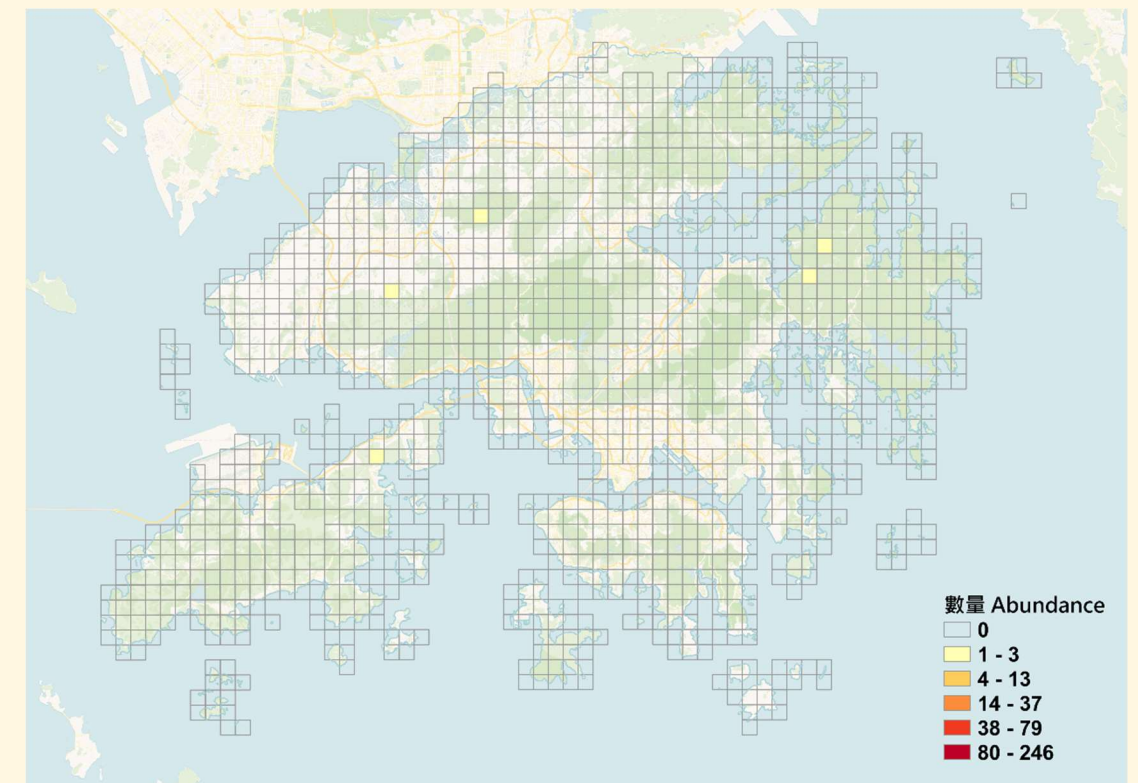
*Falco tinnunculus*



290 Eurasian Hobby

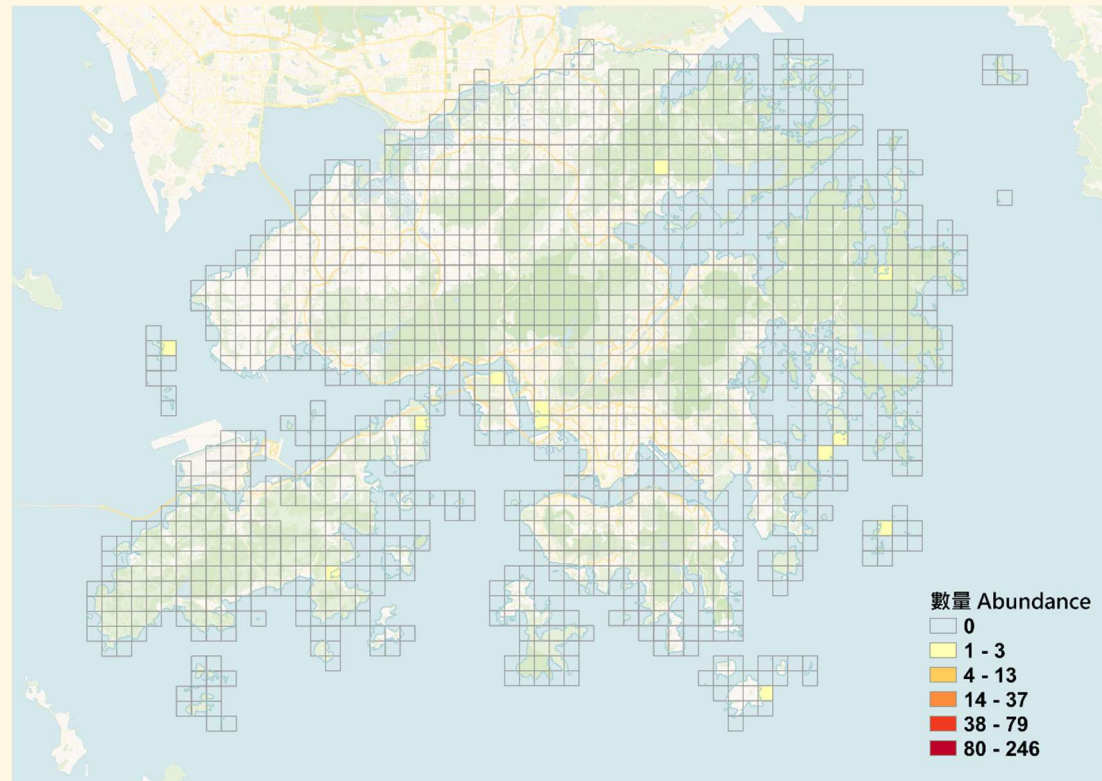
燕隼

*Falco subbuteo*

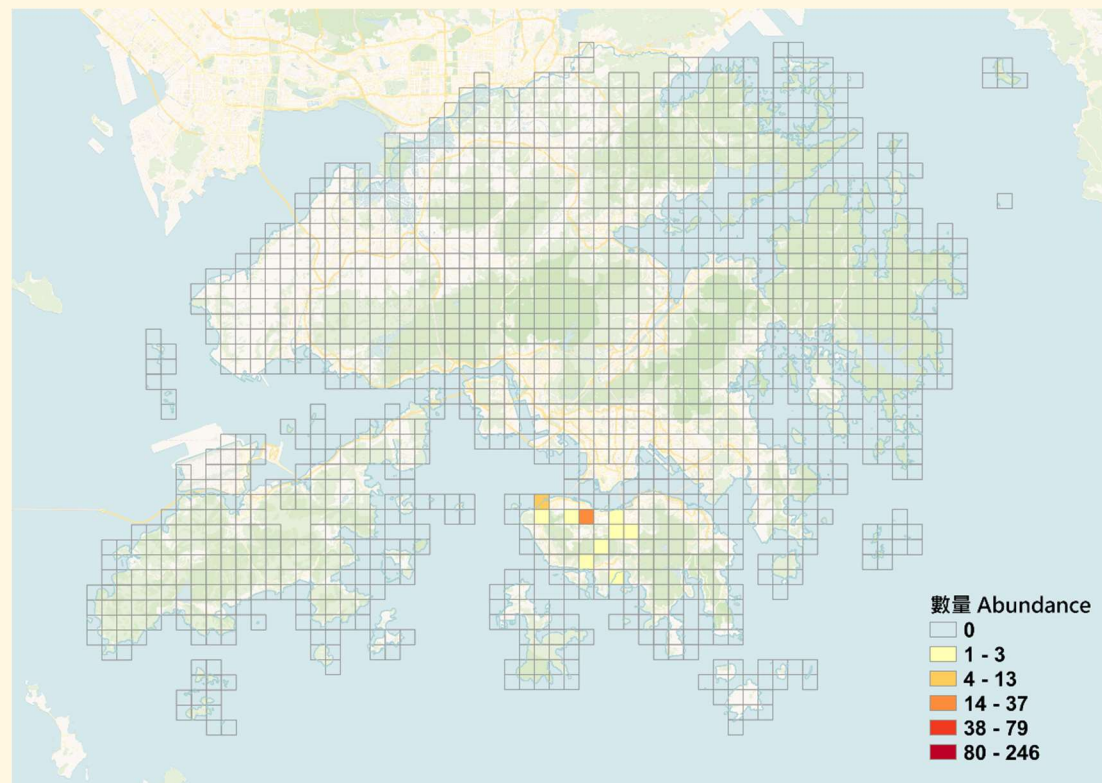




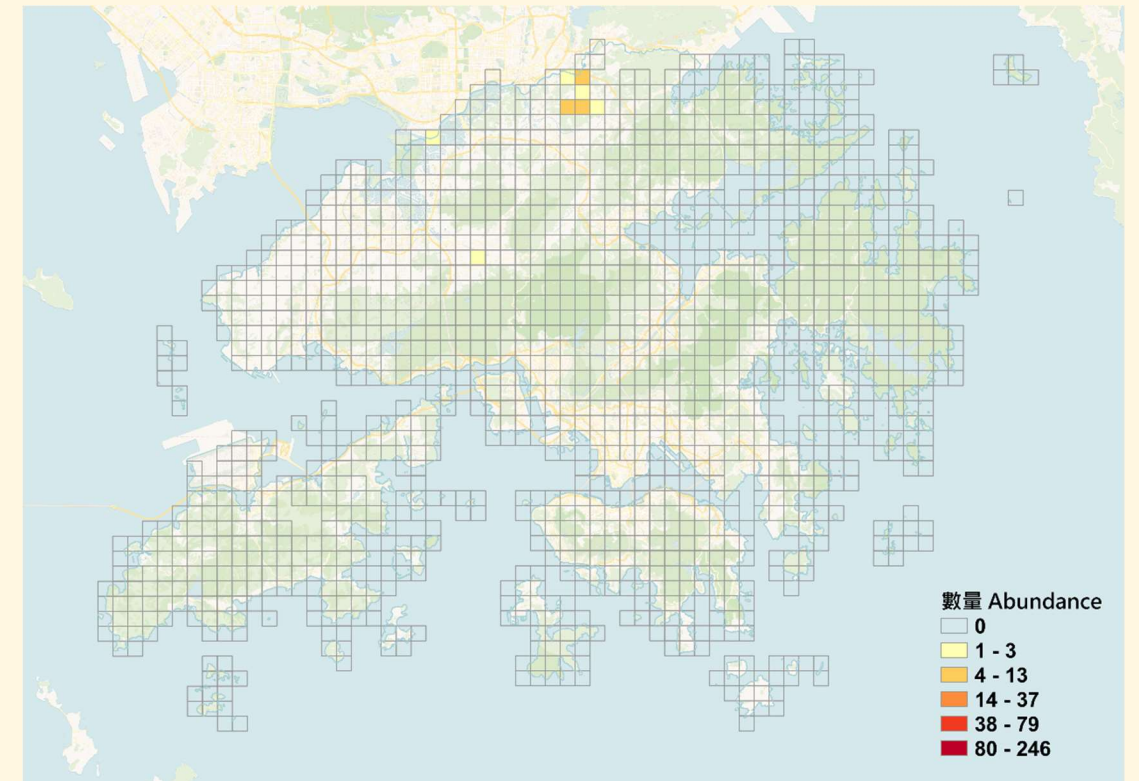
291 Peregrine Falcon 遊隼 *Falco peregrinus*



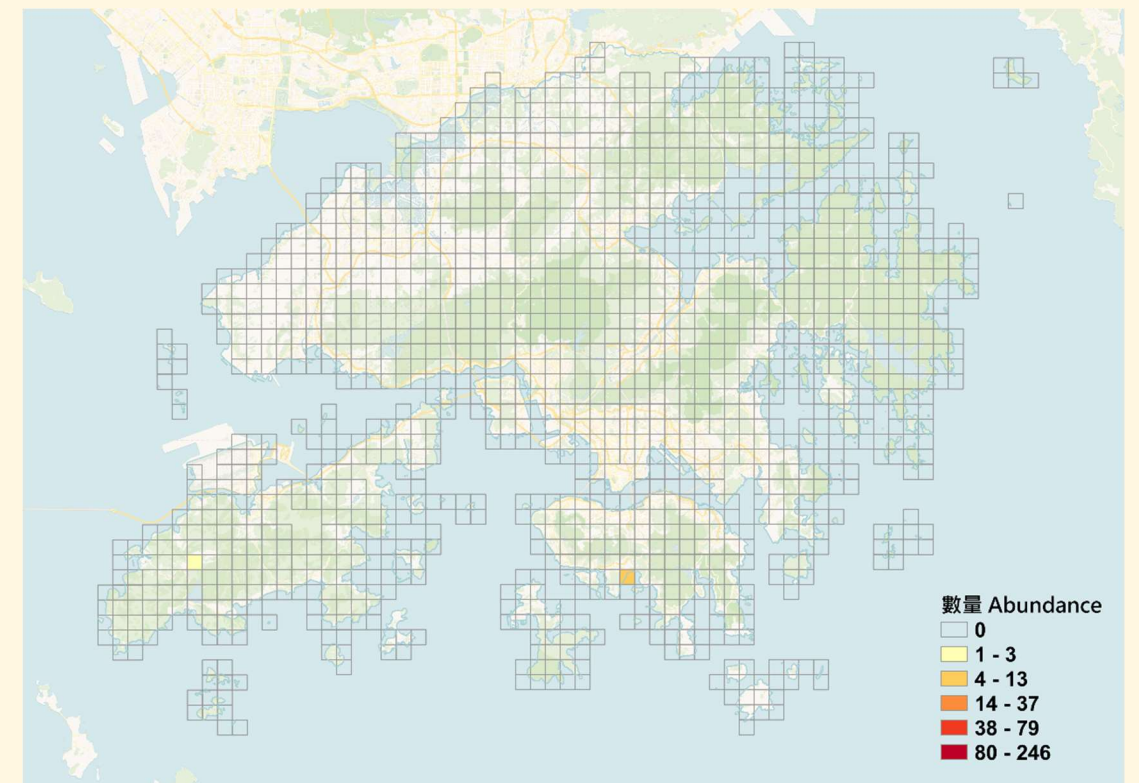
292 Yellow-crested Cockatoo 小葵花鳳頭鸚鵡 *Cacatua sulphurea*



293 Alexandrine Parakeet 亞歷山大鸚鵡 *Psittacula eupatria*

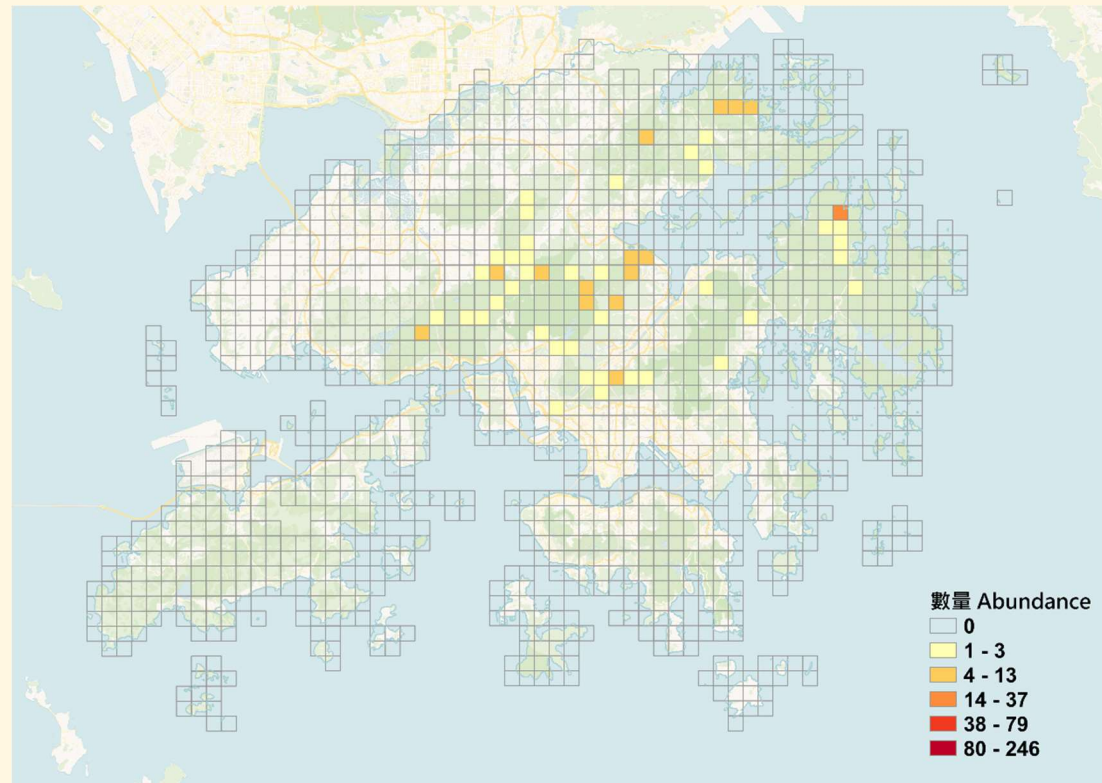


294 Rose-ringed Parakeet 紅領綠鸚鵡 *Psittacula krameri*

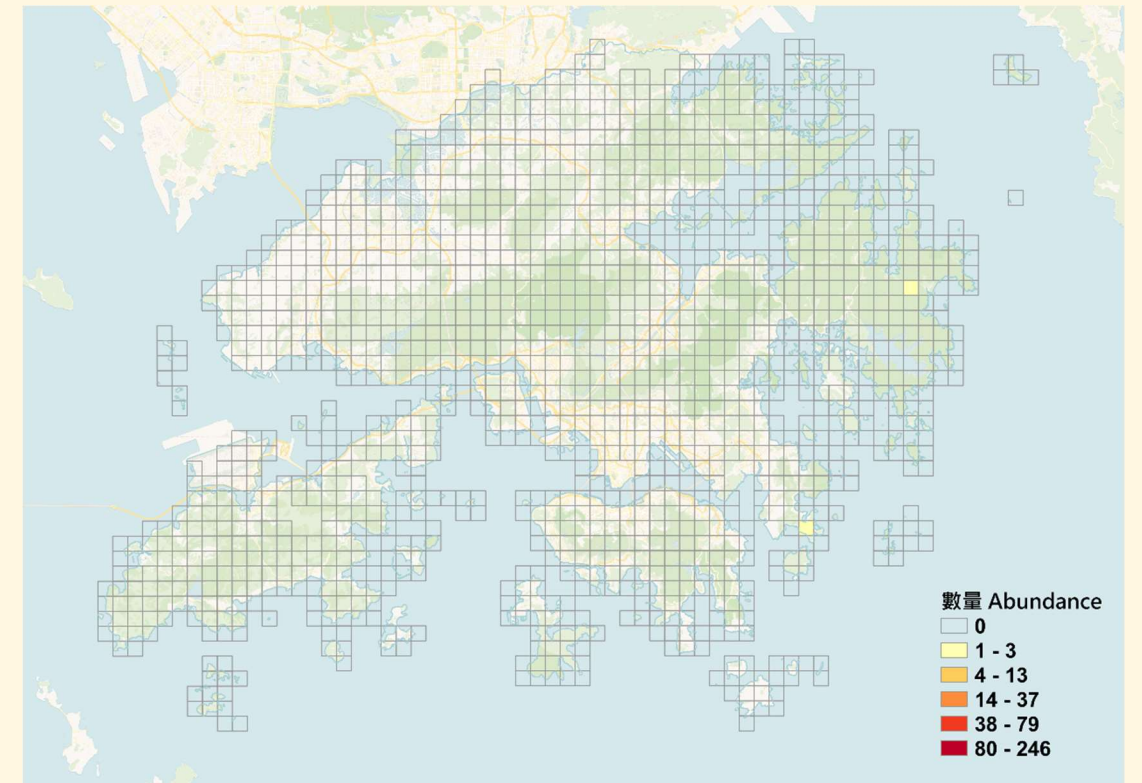




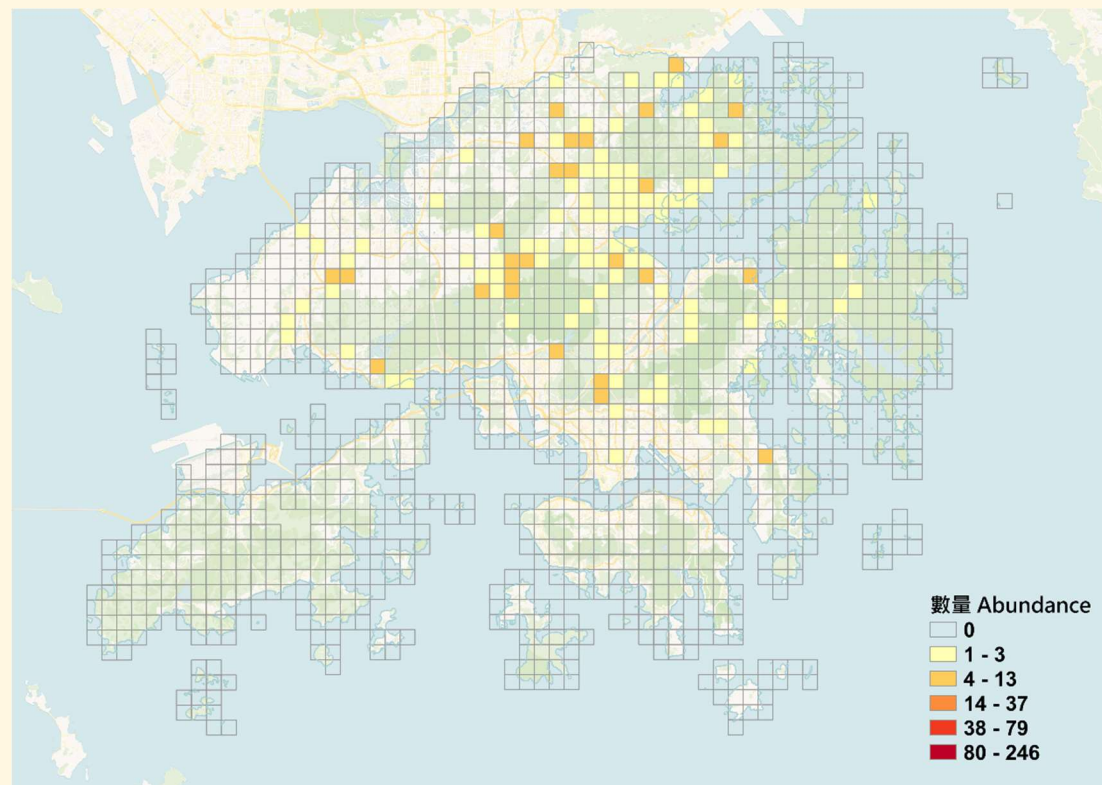
298 Grey-chinned Minivet 灰喉山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus solaris*



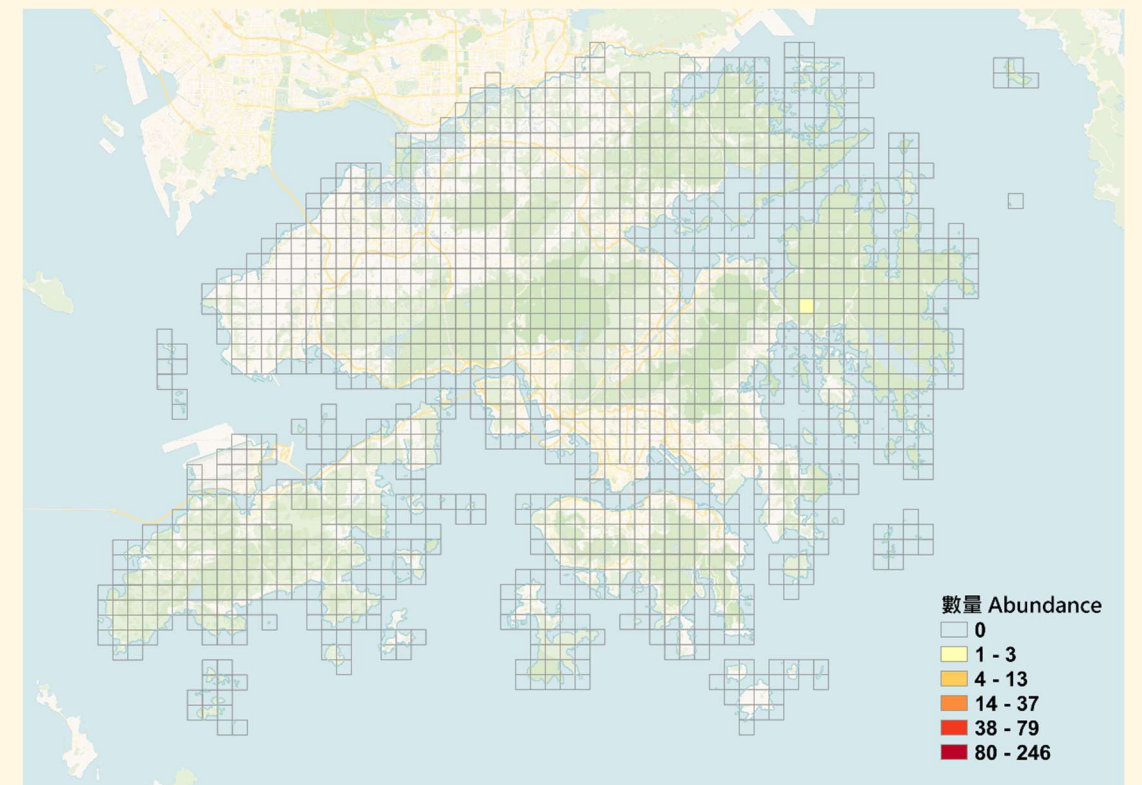
300 Ashy Minivet 灰山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus divaricatus*



299 Scarlet Minivet 赤紅山椒鳥 *Pericrocotus speciosus*



303 Black-winged Cuckooshrike 暗灰鵲鵙 *Lalage melaschistos*

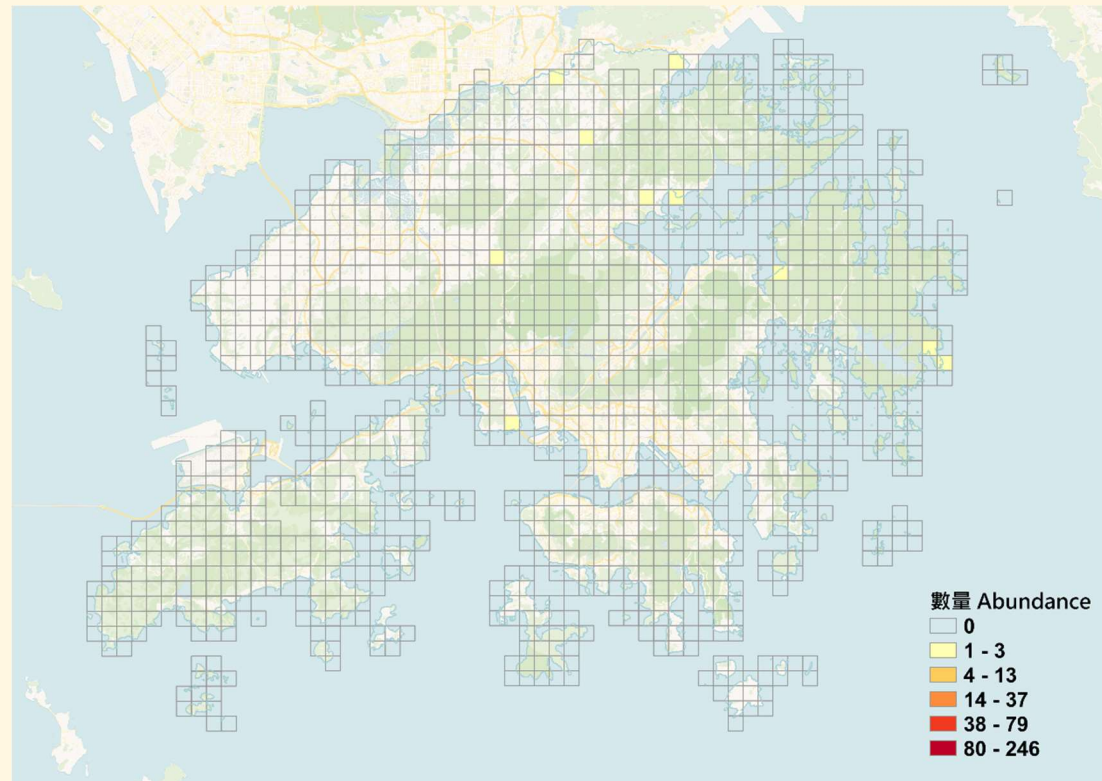




306 Brown Shrike

紅尾伯勞

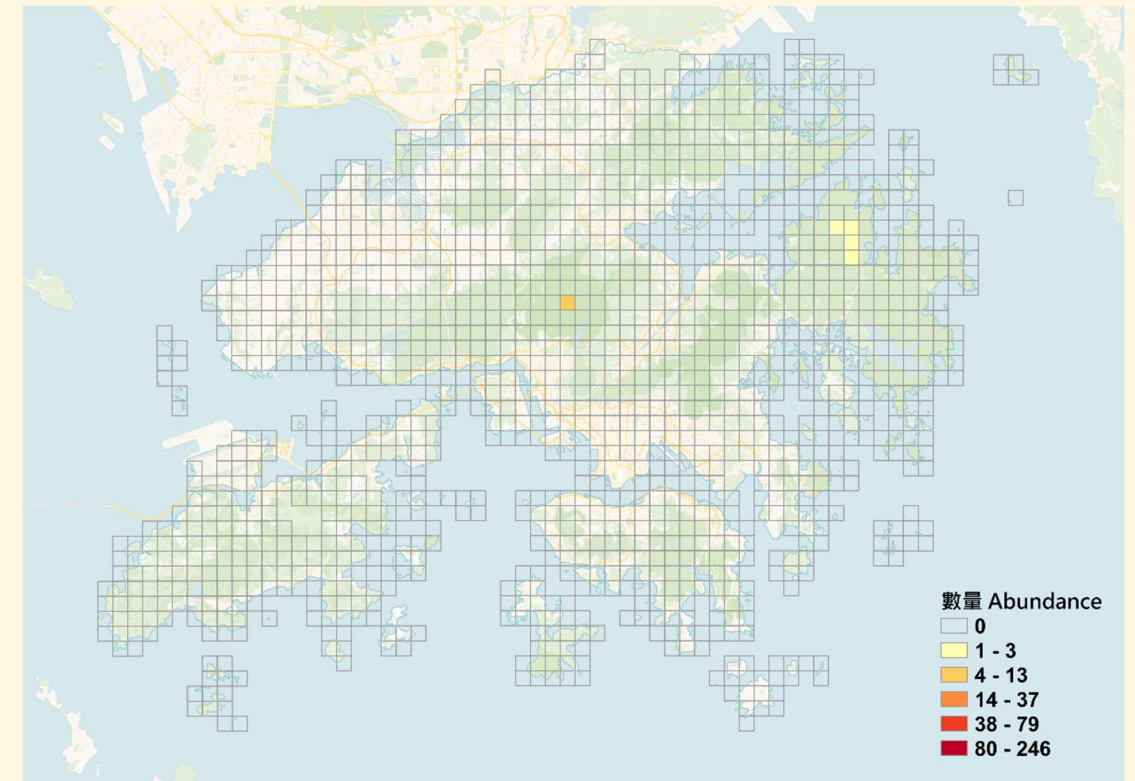
*Lanius cristatus*



310 White-bellied Erpornis

白腹鳳鵒

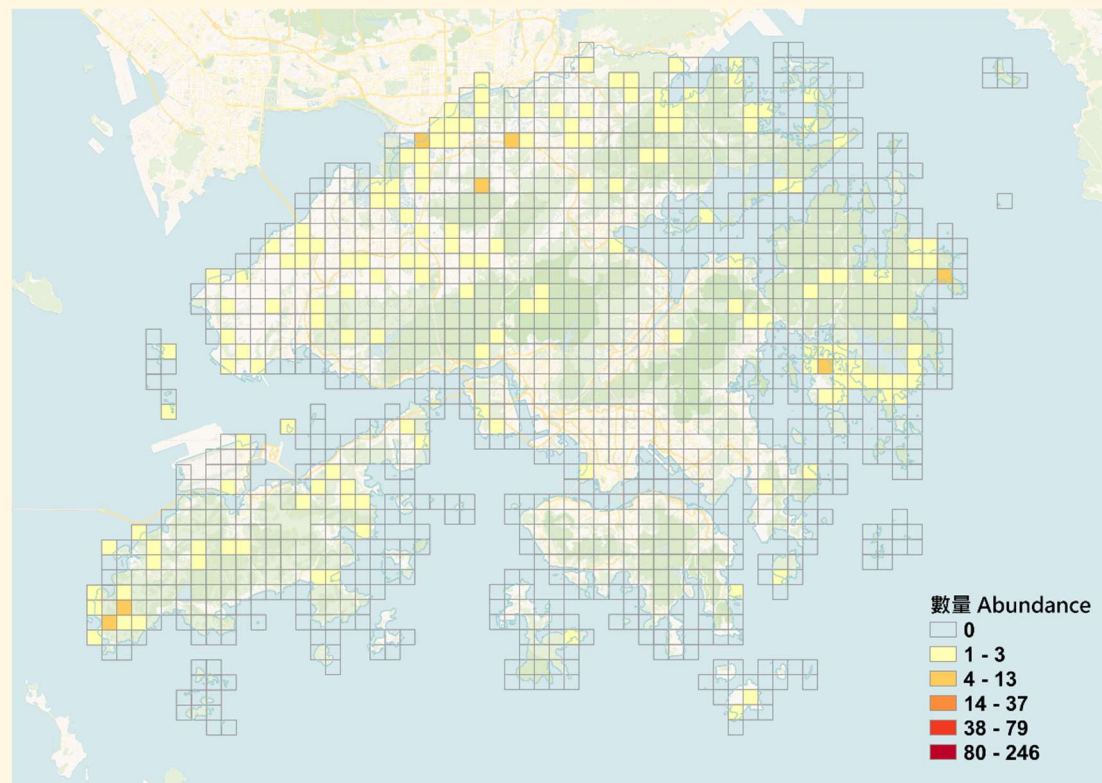
*Erpornis zantholeuca*



308 Long-tailed Shrike

棕背伯勞

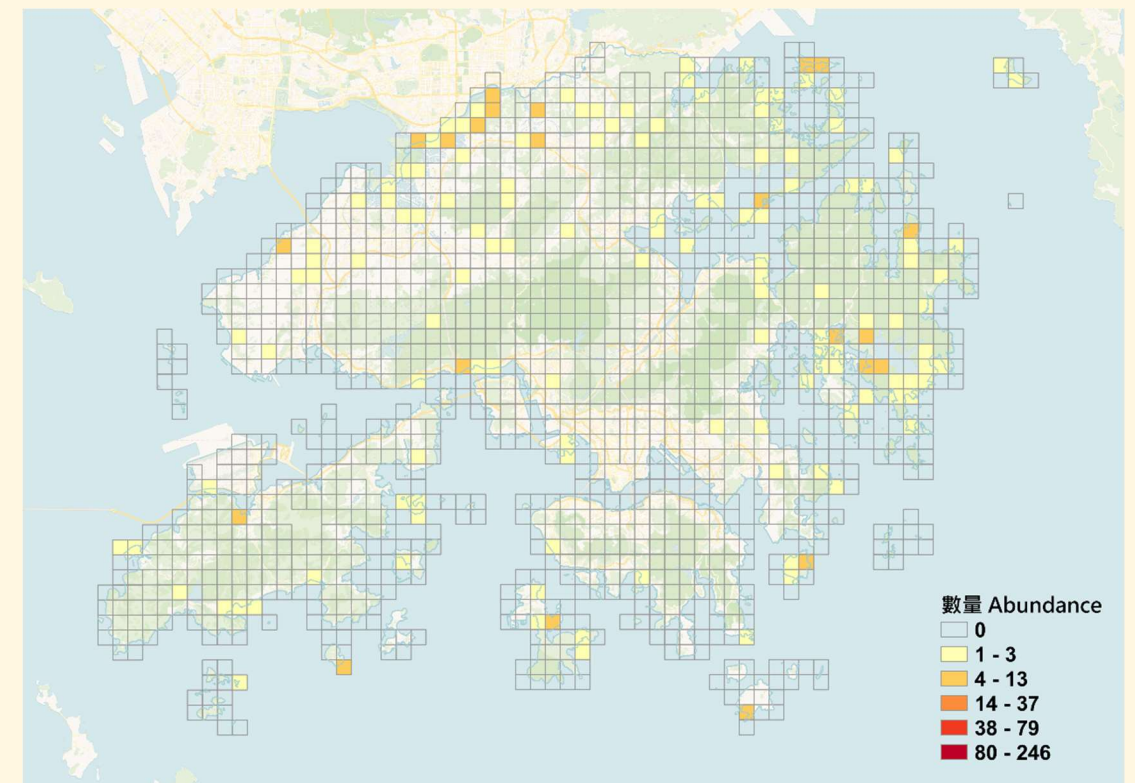
*Lanius schach*



313 Black Drongo

黑卷尾

*Dicrurus macrocercus*

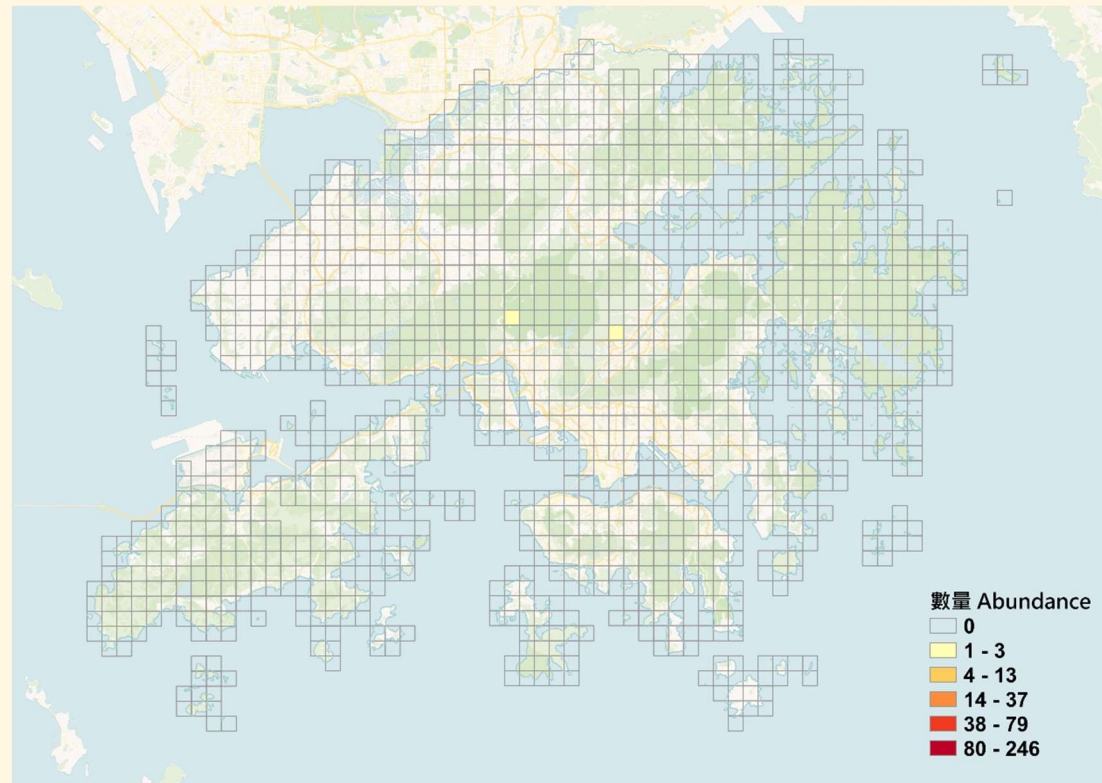




314 Ashy Drongo

灰卷尾

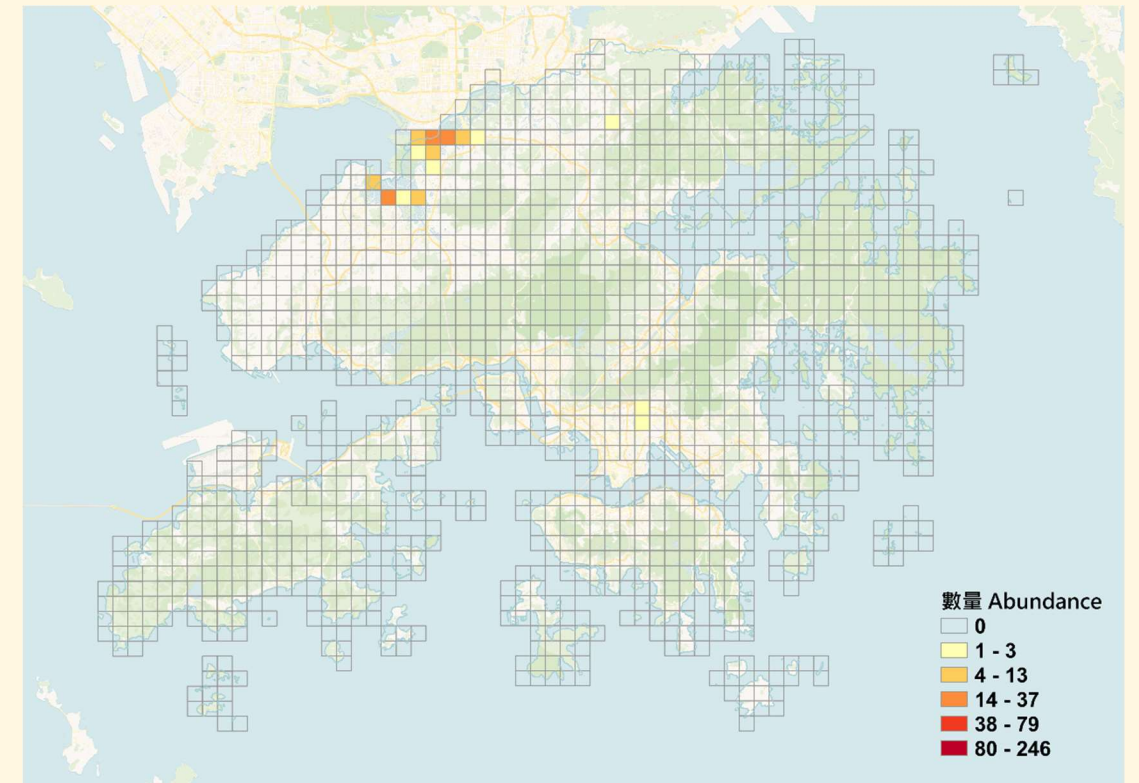
*Dicrurus leucophaeus*



321 Azure-winged Magpie

灰喜鵲

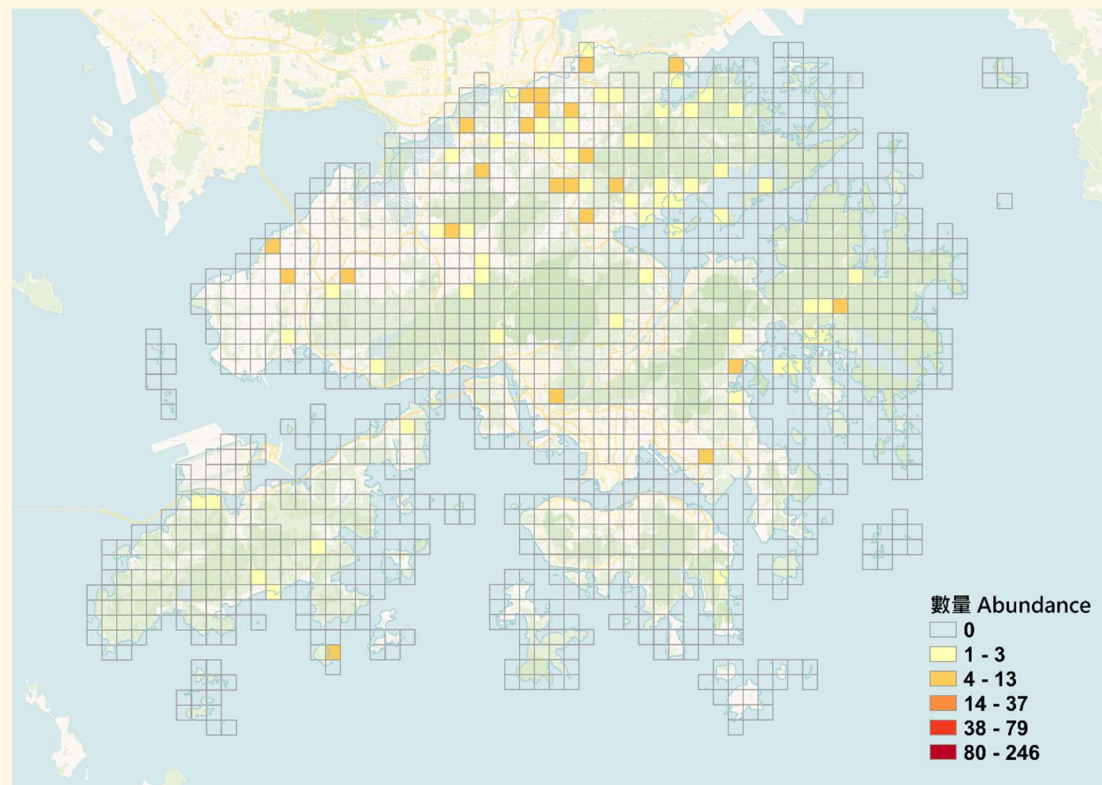
*Cyanopica cyanus*



316 Hair-crested Drongo

髮冠卷尾

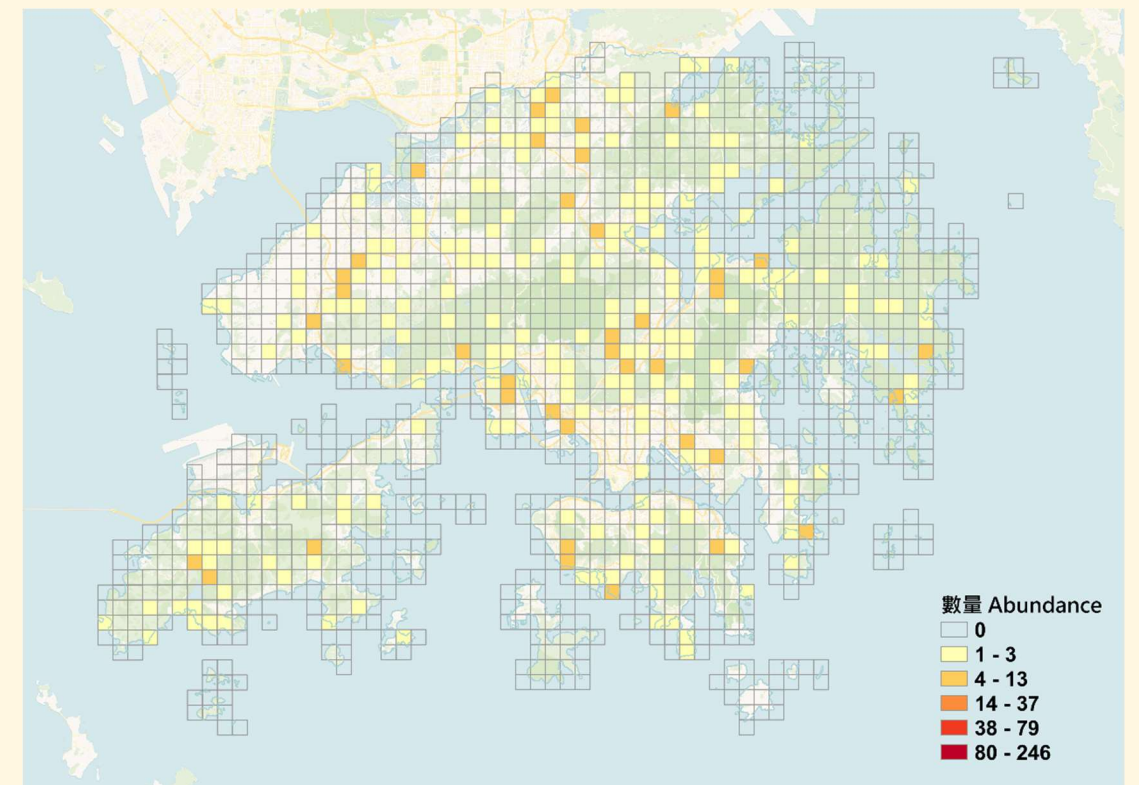
*Dicrurus hottentottus*



322 Red-billed Blue Magpie

紅嘴藍鵲

*Urocissa erythroryncha*

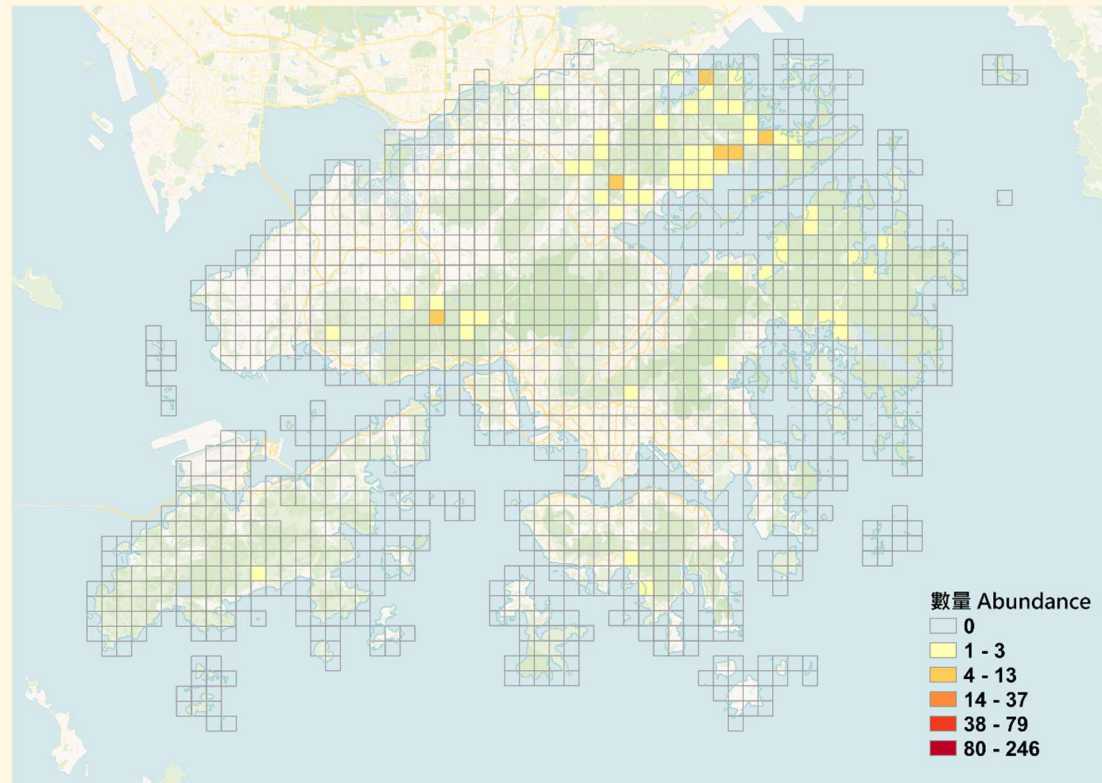




323 Grey Treepie

灰樹鵲

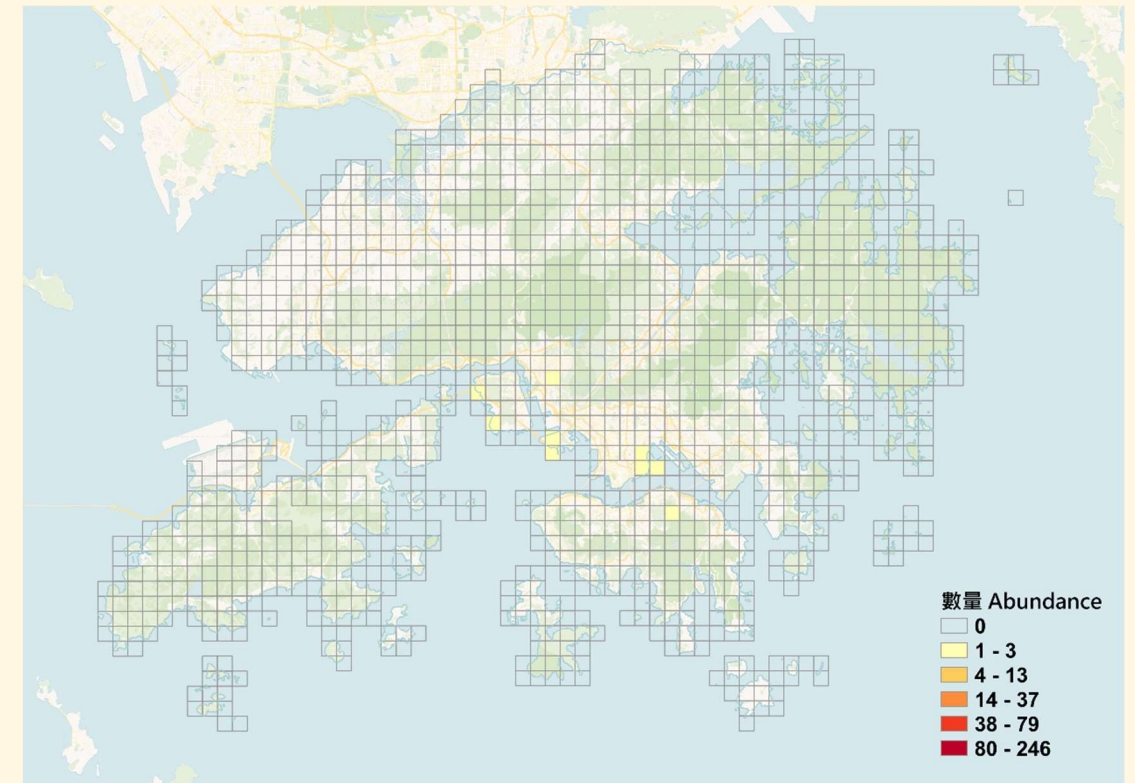
*Dendrocitta formosae*



326 House Crow

家鴉

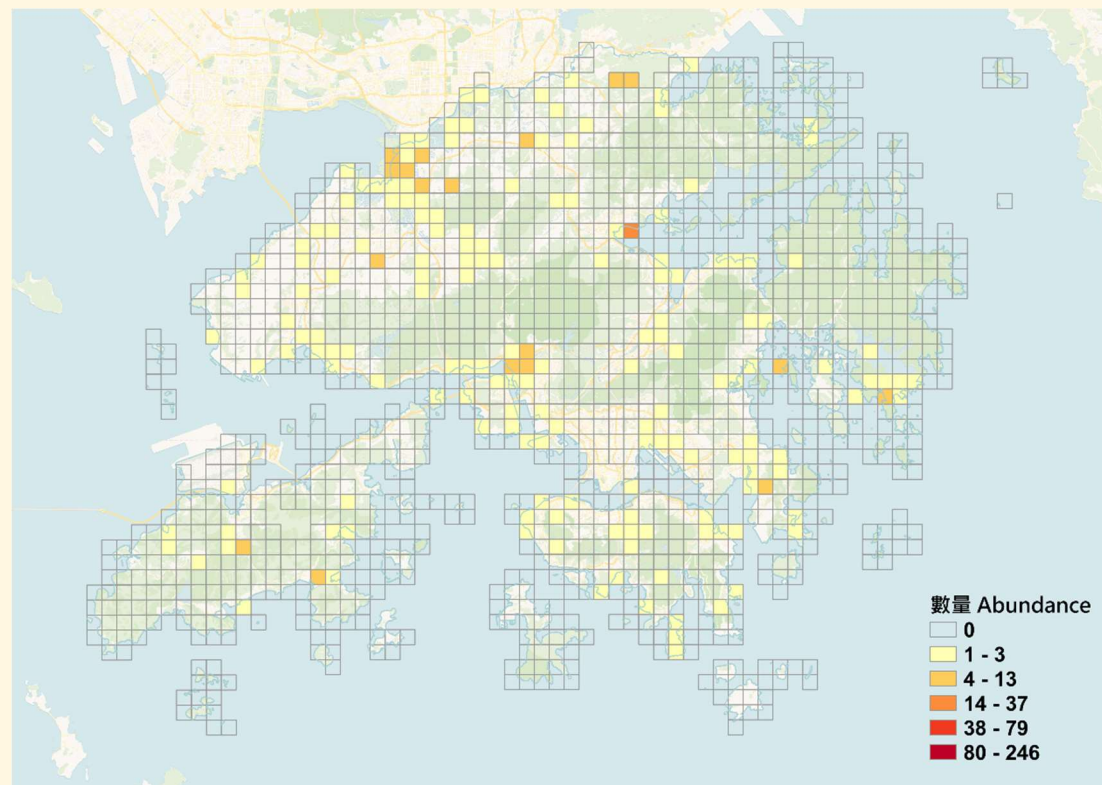
*Corvus splendens*



324 Oriental Magpie

喜鵲

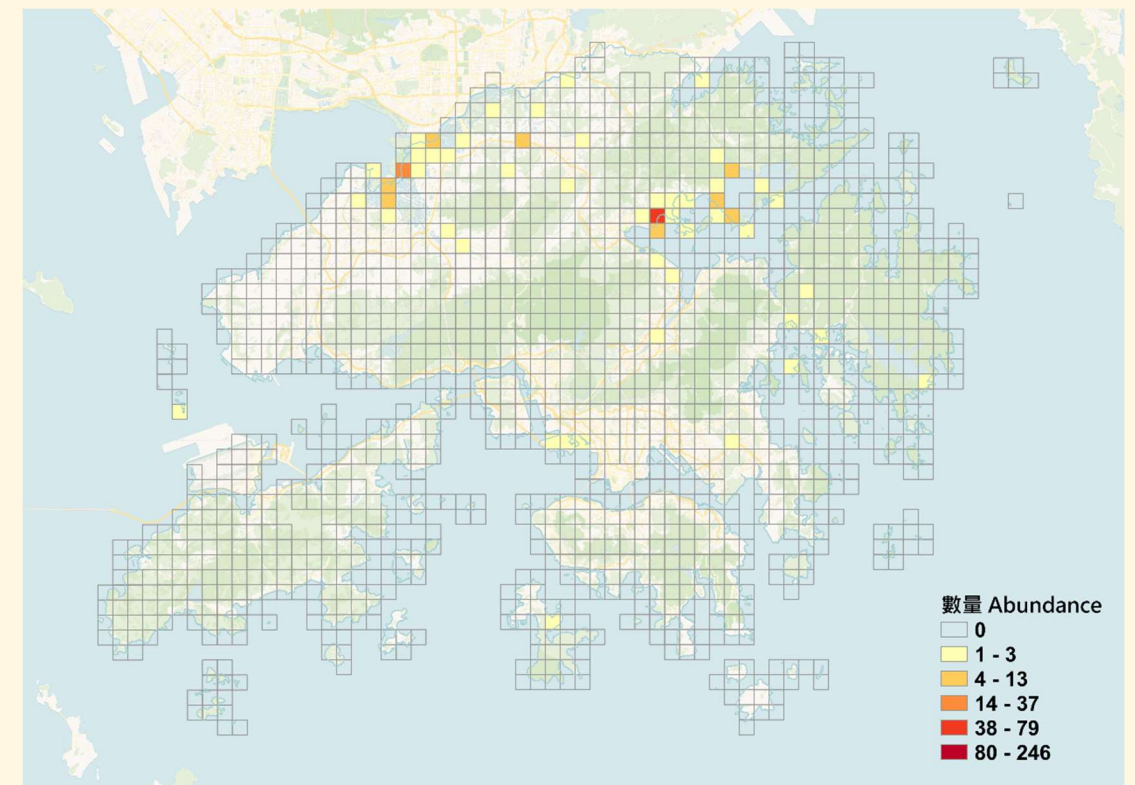
*Pica serica*



329 Collared Crow

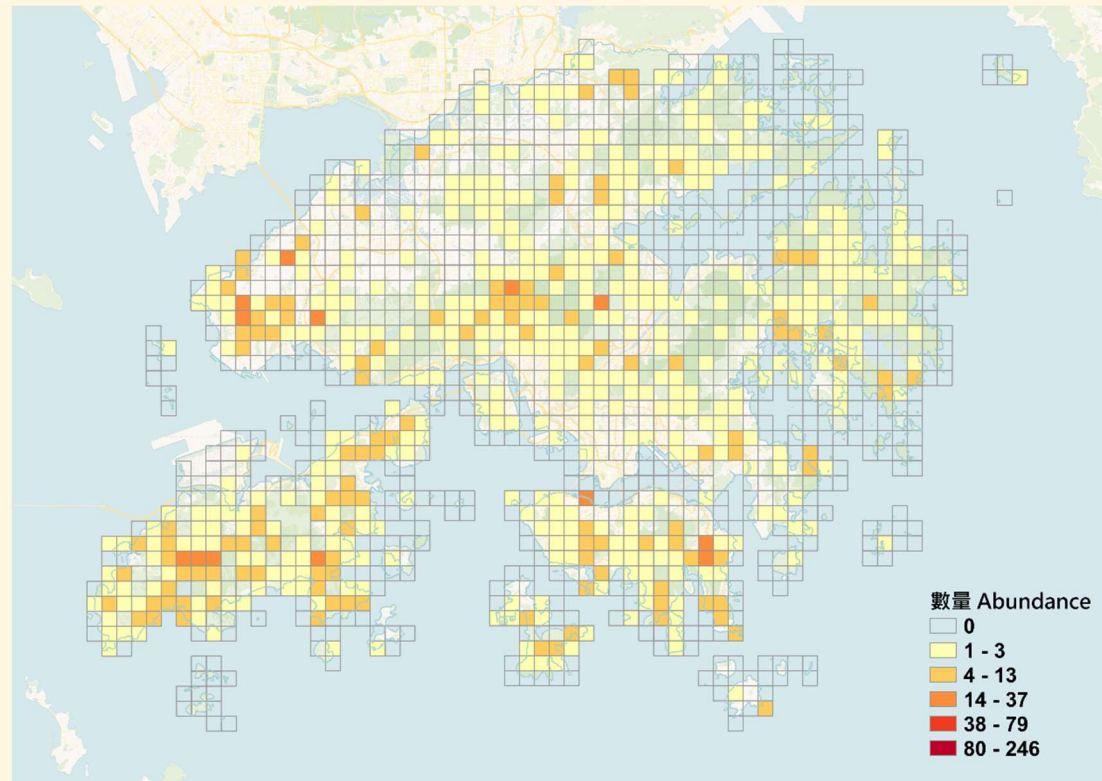
白頸鴉

*Corvus torquatus*

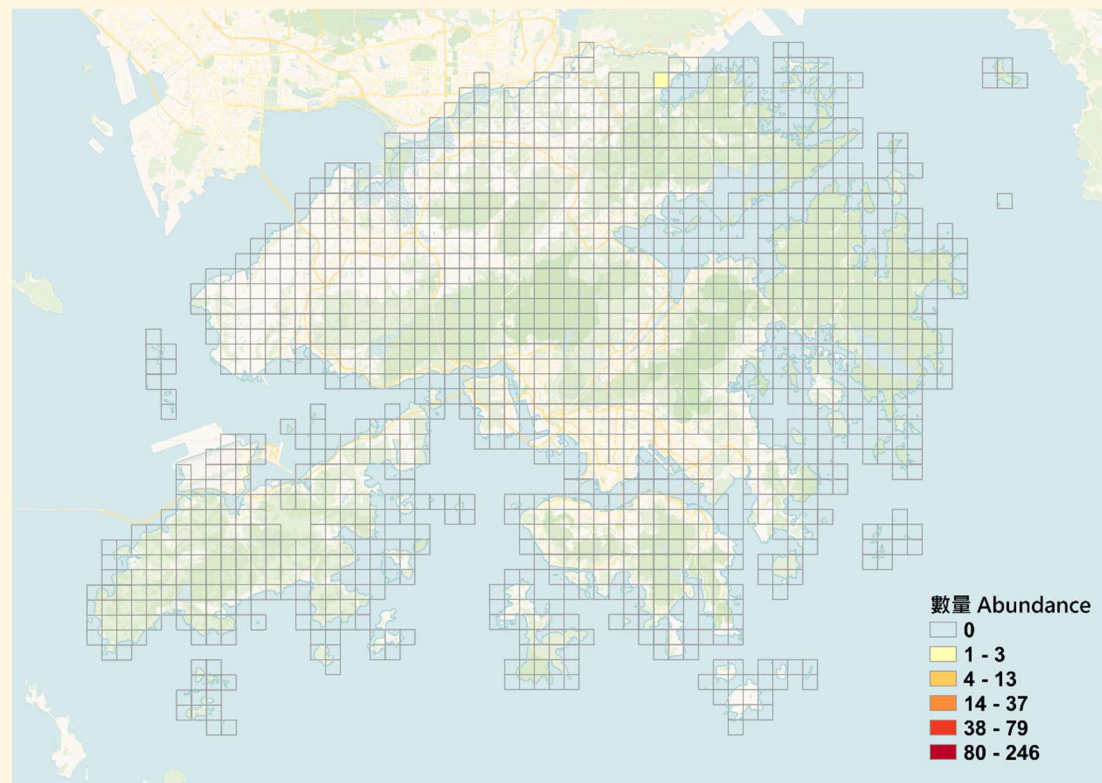




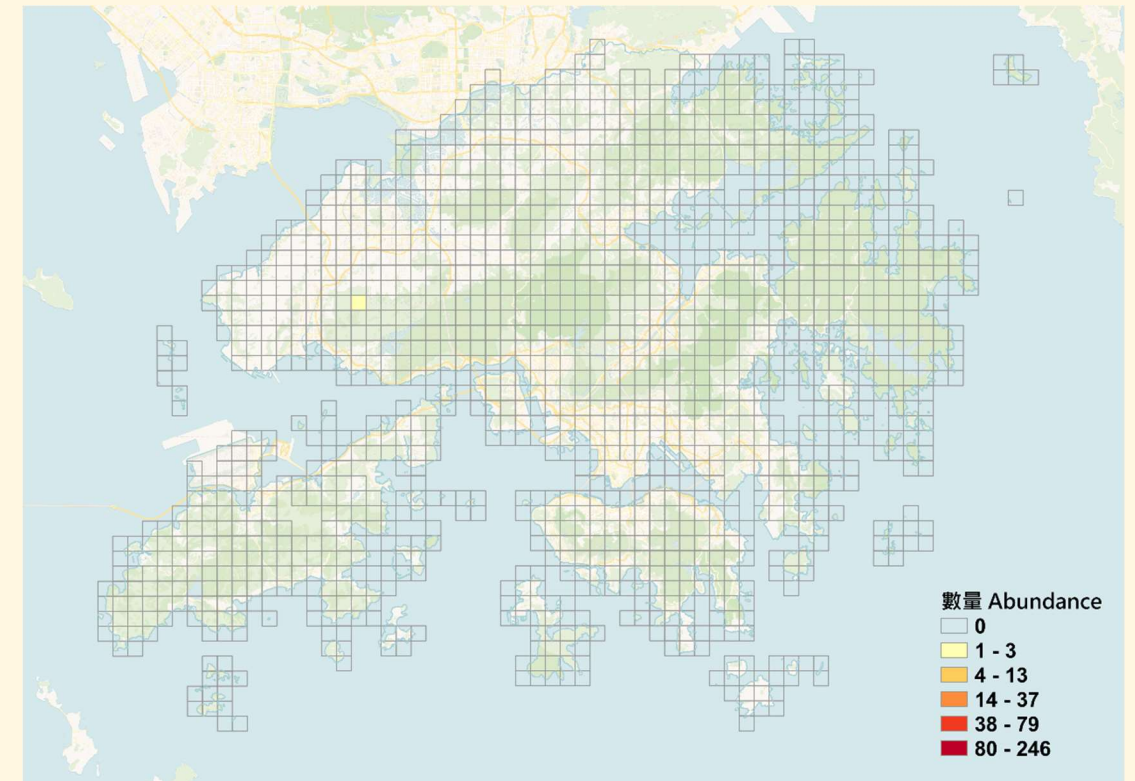
330 Large-billed Crow 大嘴烏鴉 *Corvus macrorhynchos*



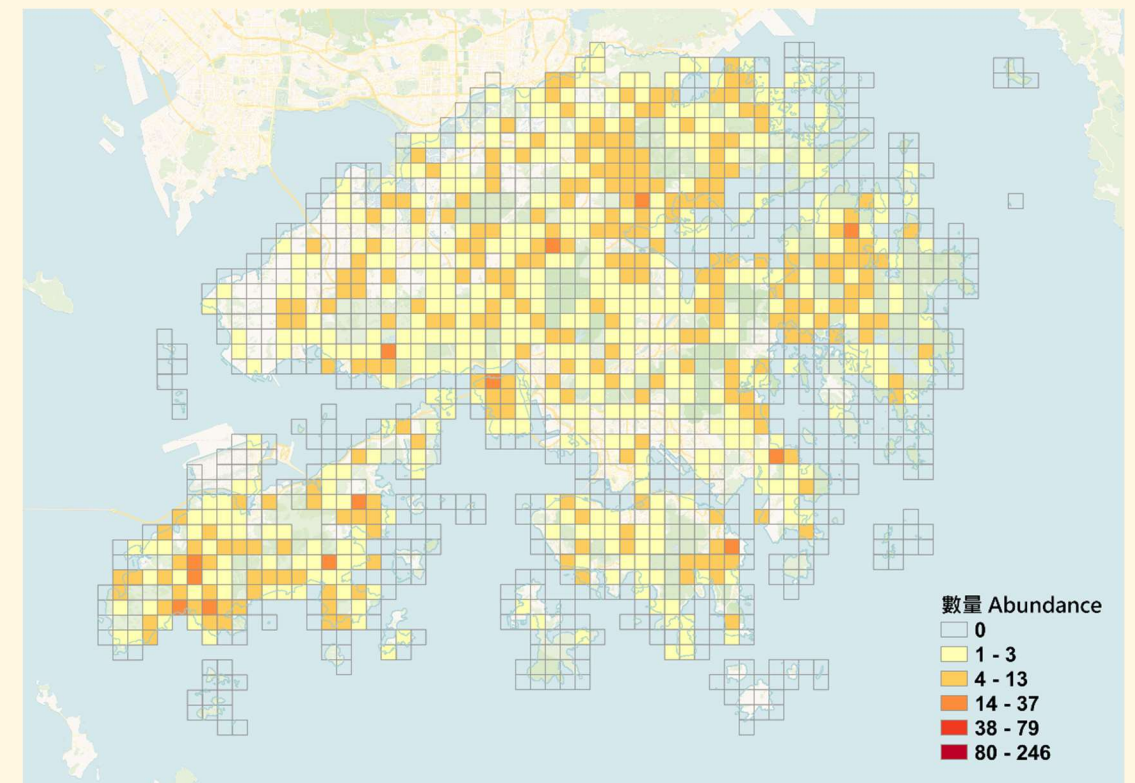
332 Grey-headed Canary-flycatcher 方尾鵯 *Culicicapa ceylonensis*



336 Japanese Tit 遠東山雀 *Parus minor*

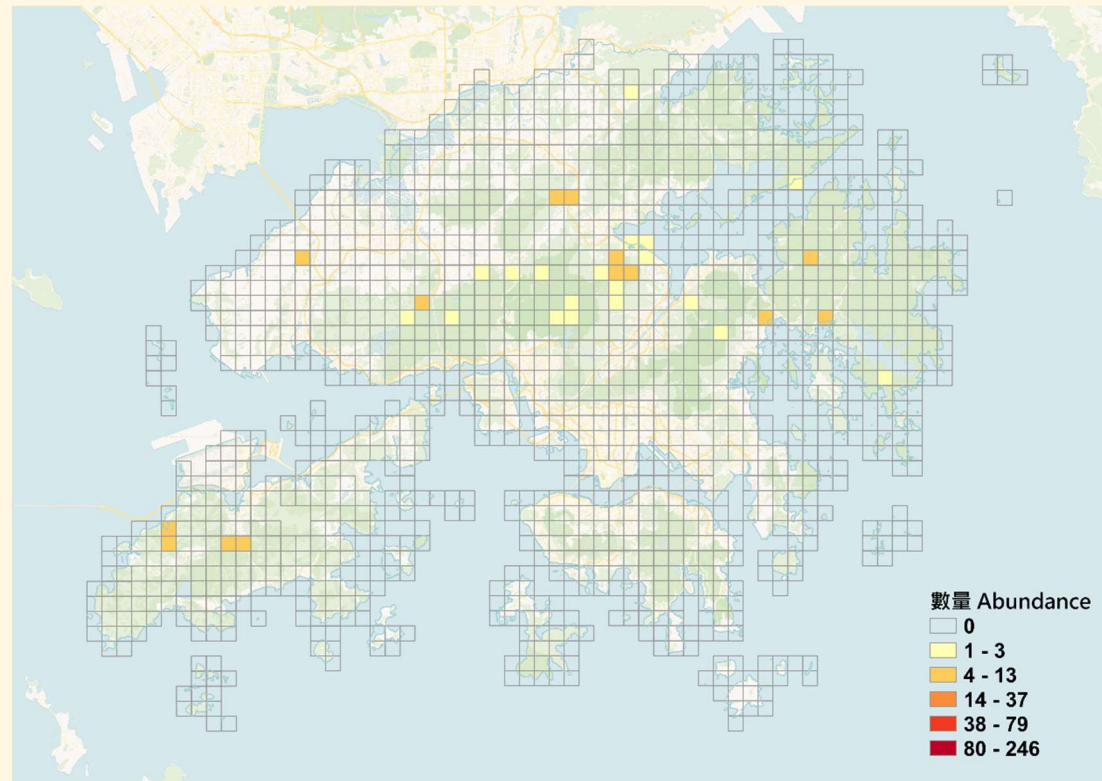


337 Cinereous Tit 蒼背山雀 *Parus cinereus*

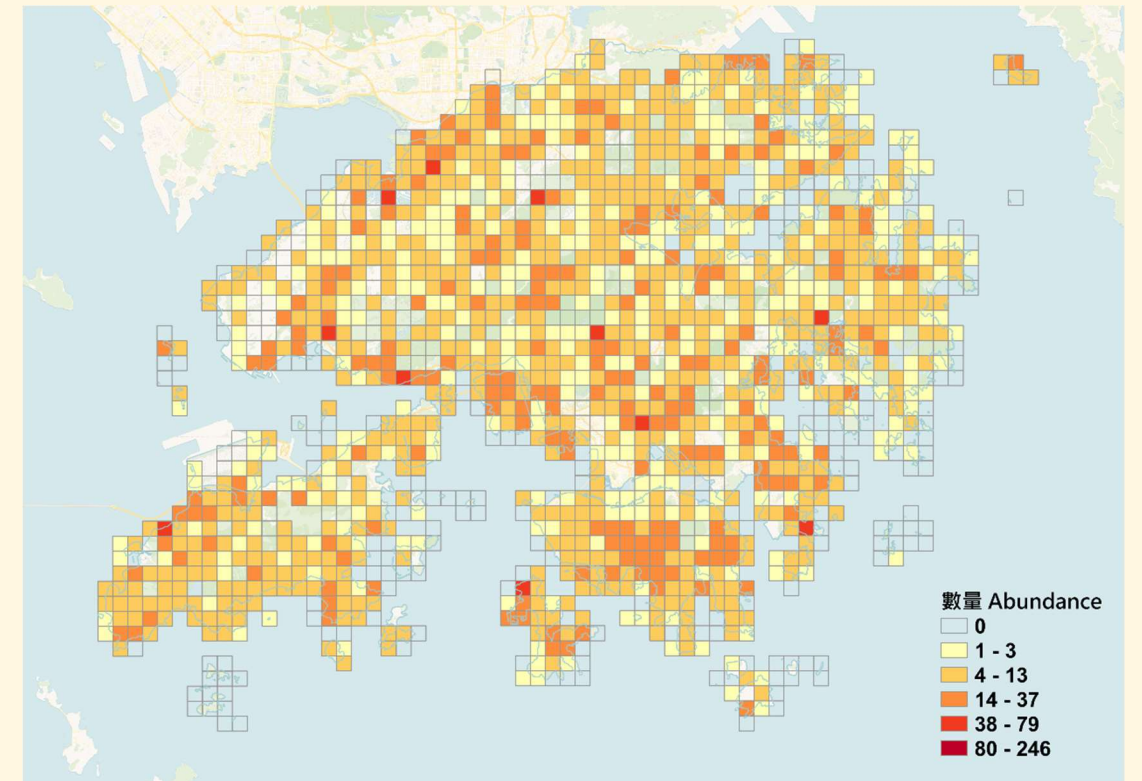




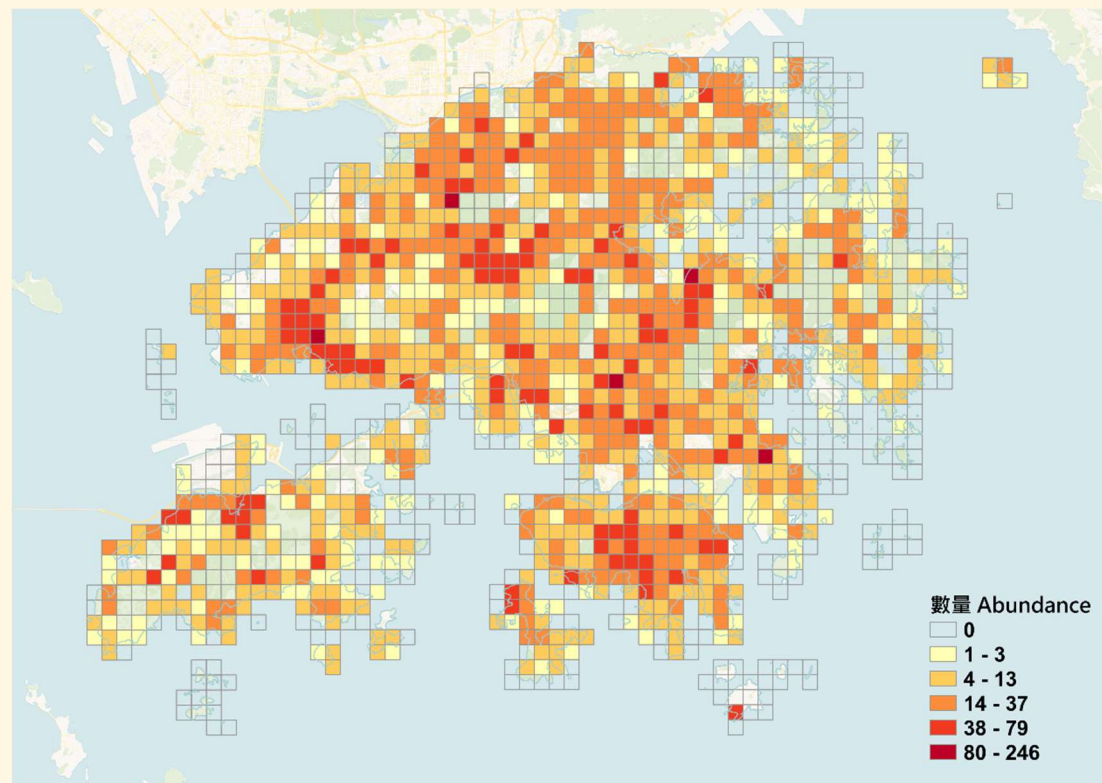
338 Yellow-cheeked Tit 黃頰山雀 *Machlolophus spilonotus*



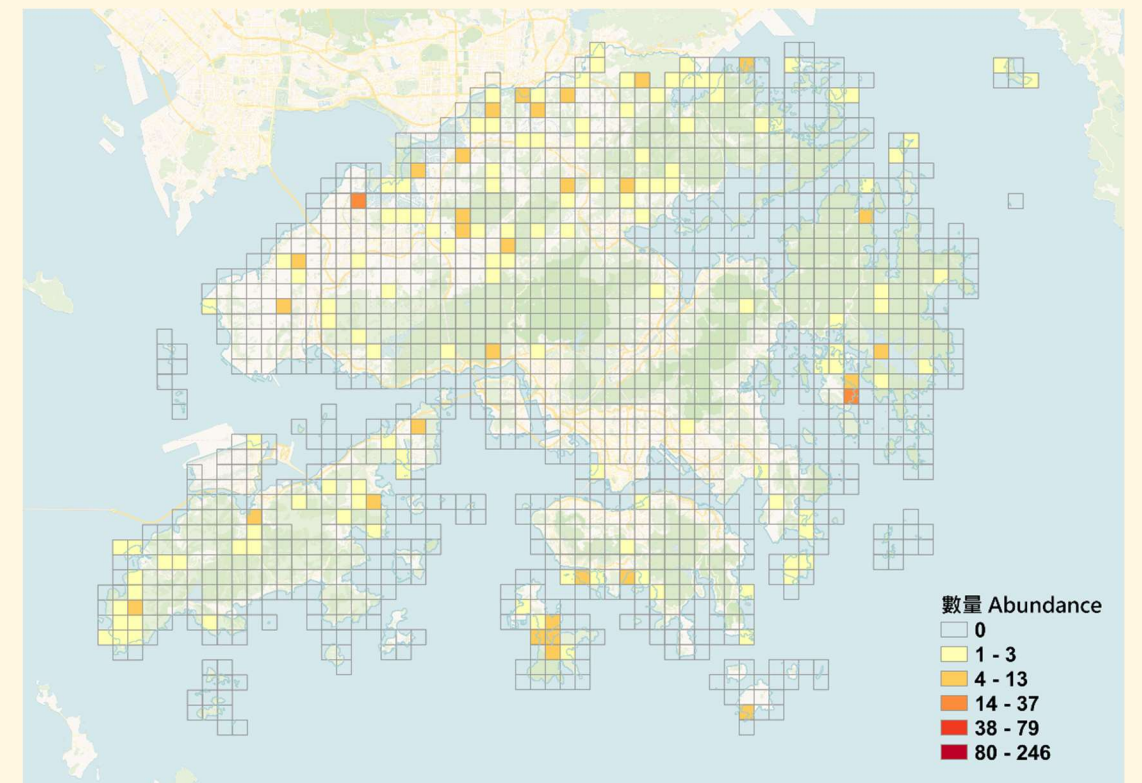
345 Chinese Bulbul 白頭鶇 *Pycnonotus sinensis*



344 Red-whiskered Bulbul 紅耳鶇 *Pycnonotus jocosus*



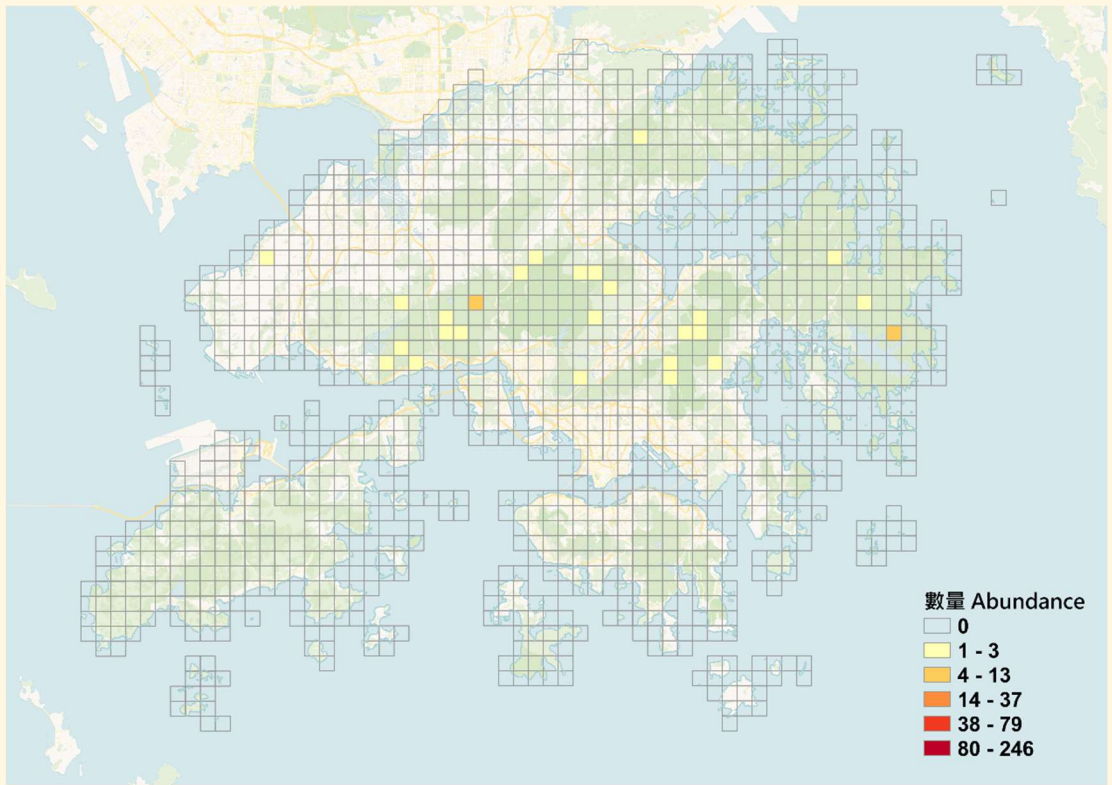
346 Sooty-headed Bulbul 白喉紅臀鶇 *Pycnonotus aurigaster*





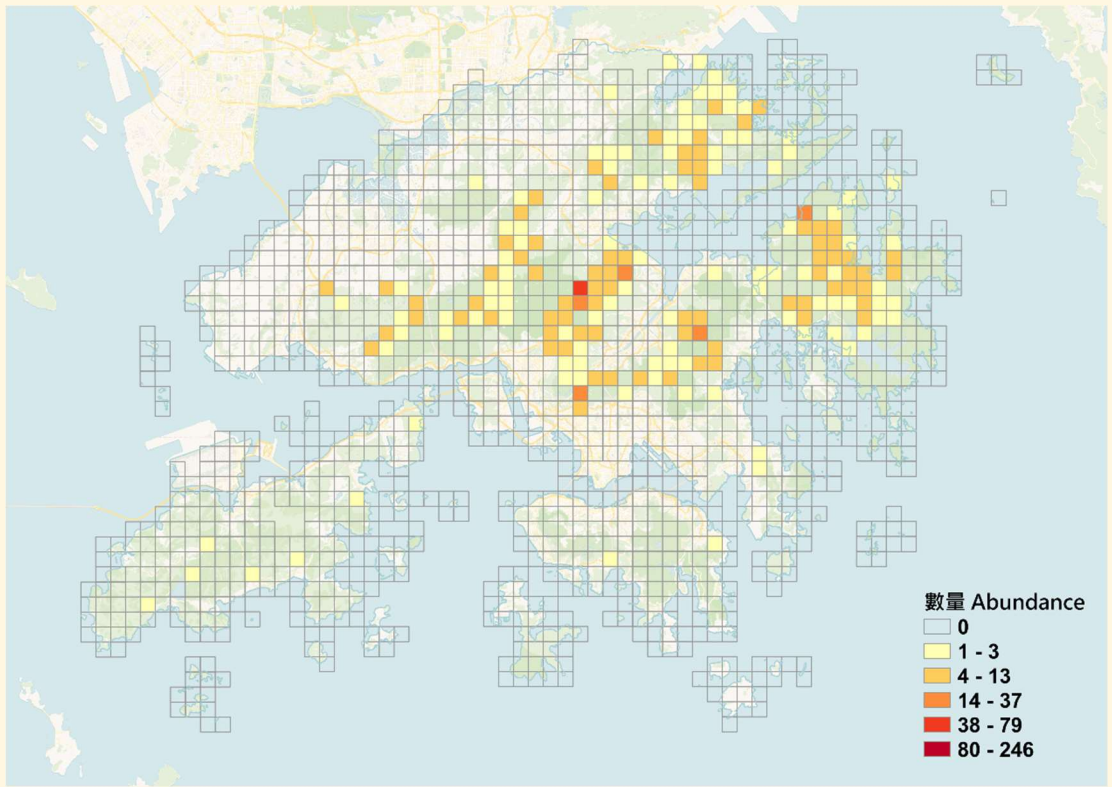
347 Mountain Bulbul

綠翅短腳鵯 *Ixos mcclellandii*



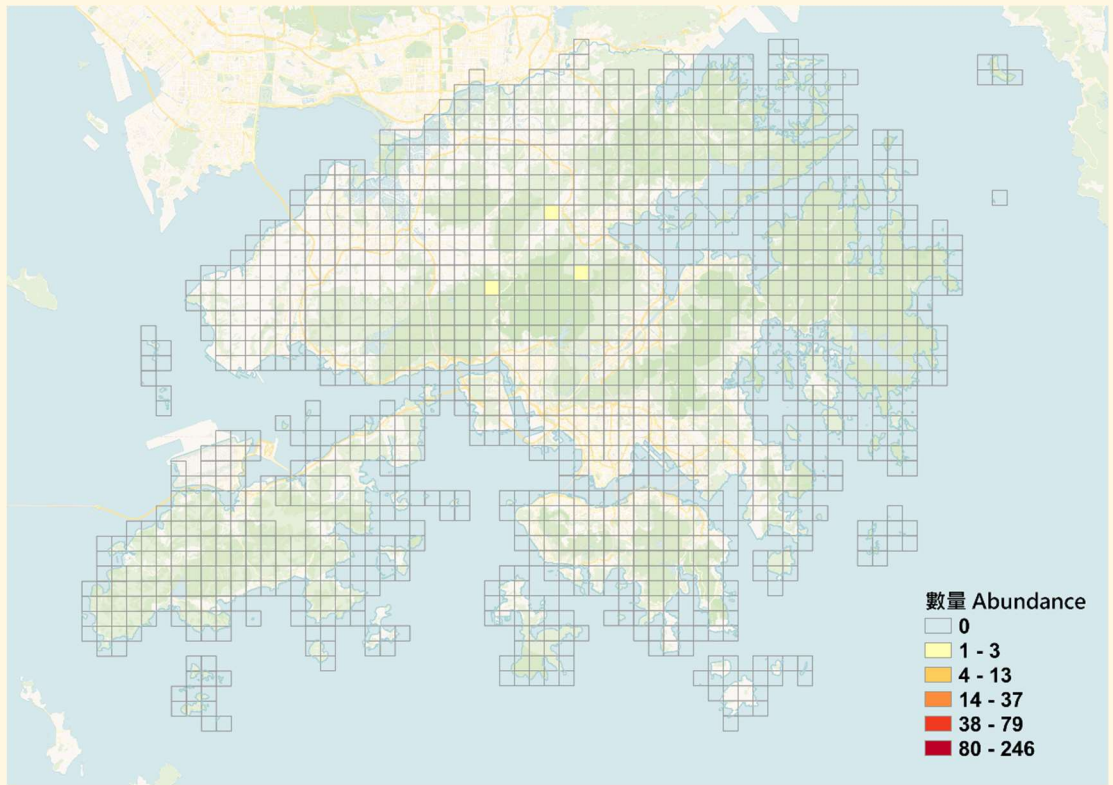
348 Chestnut Bulbul

栗背短腳鵯 *Hemixos castanonotus*



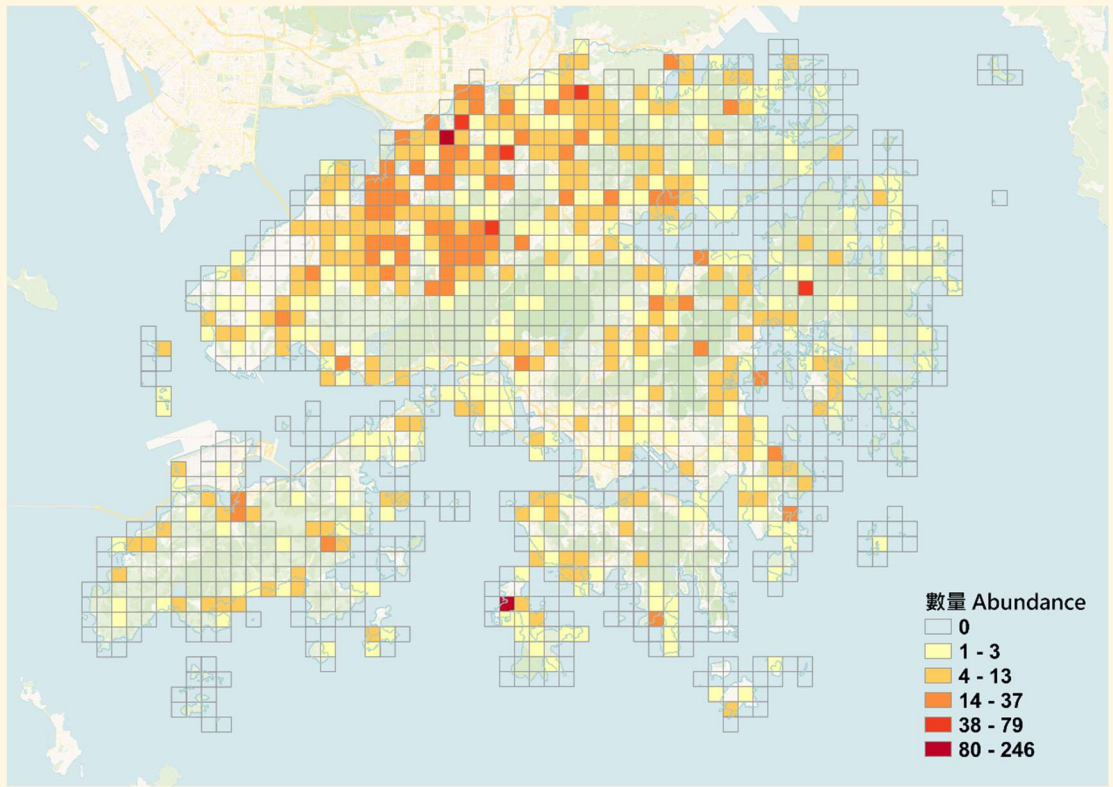
349 Black Bulbul

黑短腳鵯 *Hypsipetes leucocephalus*



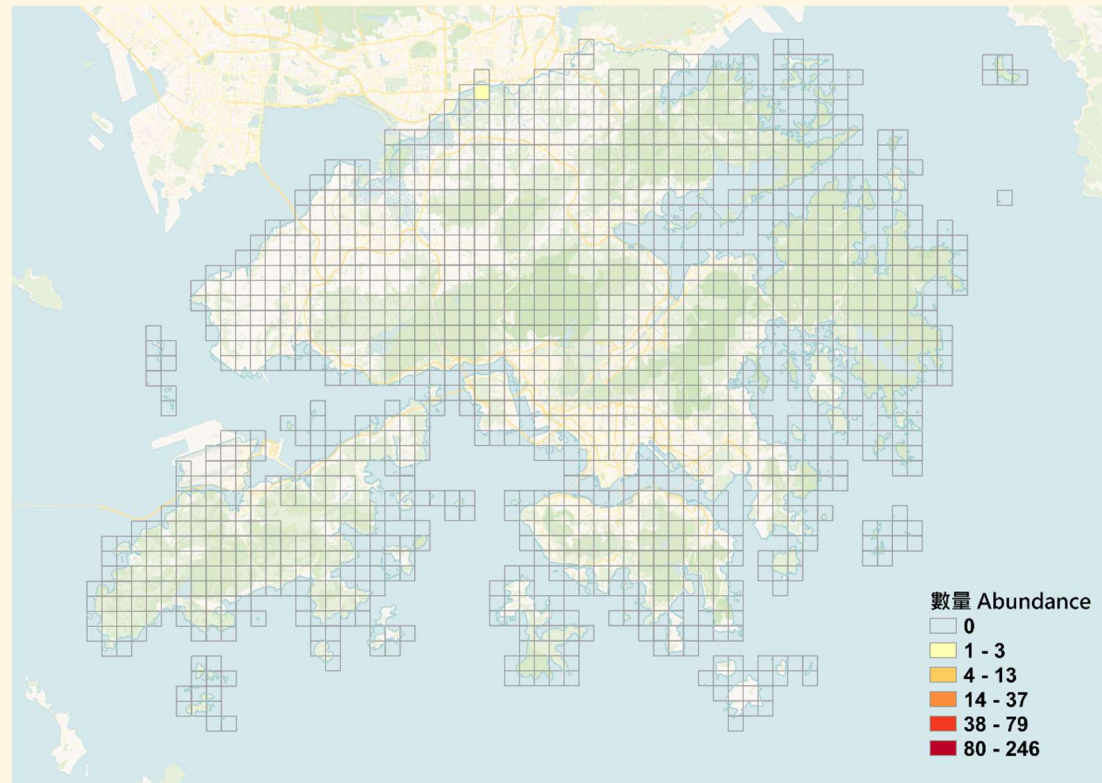
353 Barn Swallow

家燕 *Hirundo rustica*

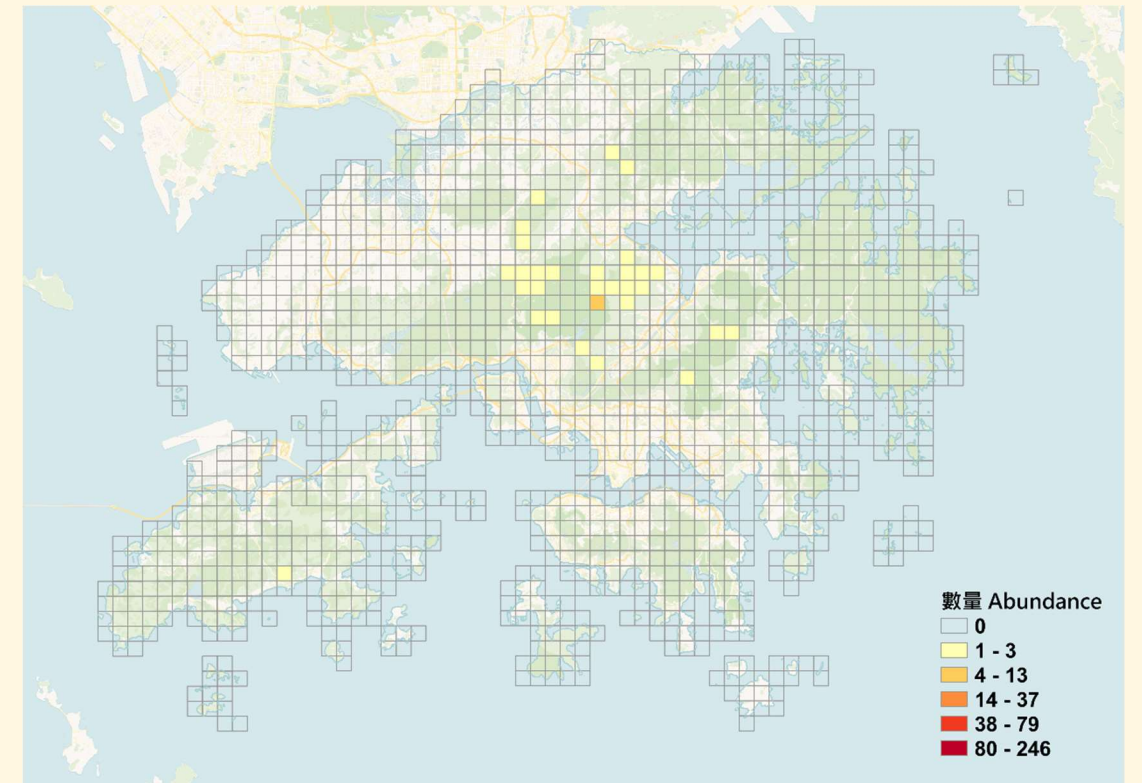




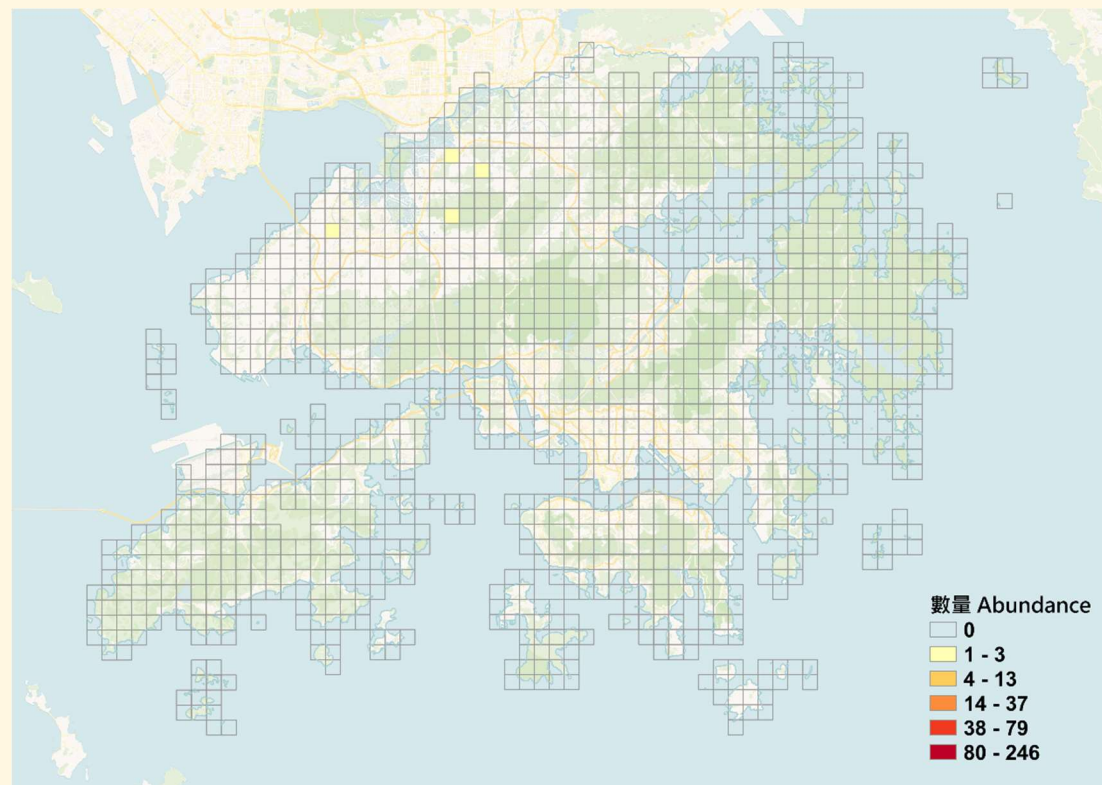
356 Asian House Martin 煙腹毛腳燕 *Delichon dasypus*



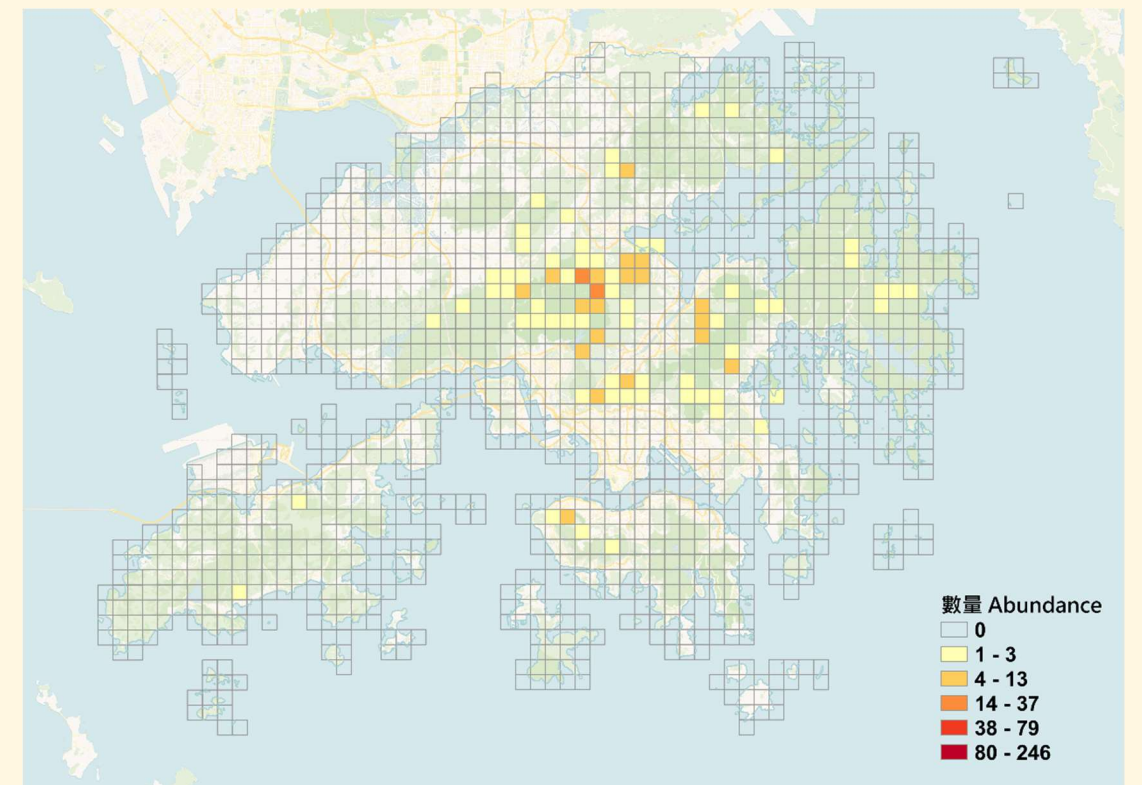
358 Pygmy Wren-babbler 小鷦鷯 *Pnoepyga pusilla*



357 Red-rumped Swallow 金腰燕 *Cecropis daurica*

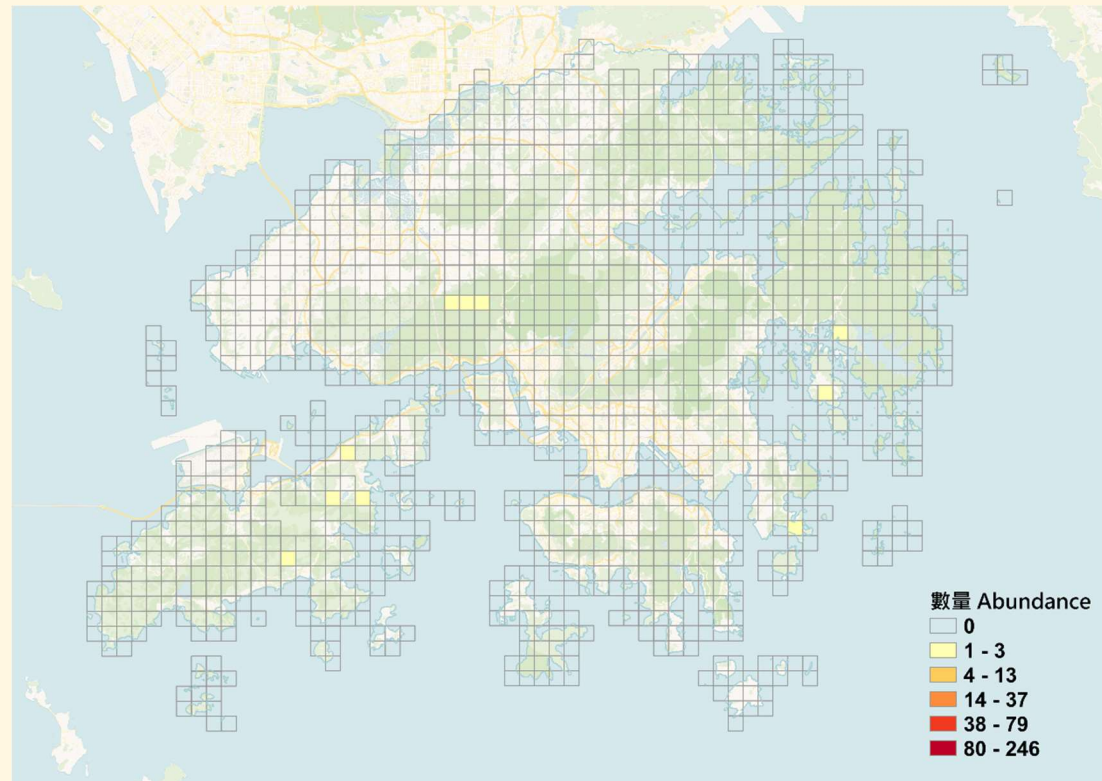


360 Mountain Tailorbird 金頭縫葉鶯 *Phyllergates cucullatus*

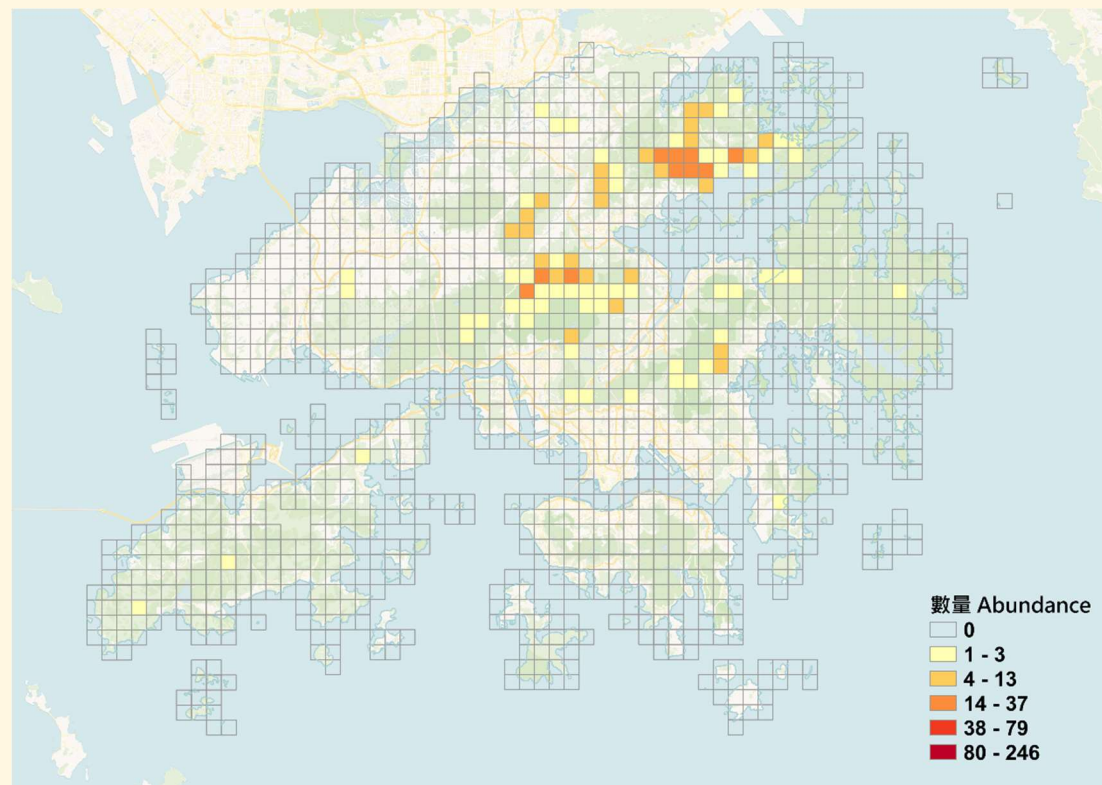




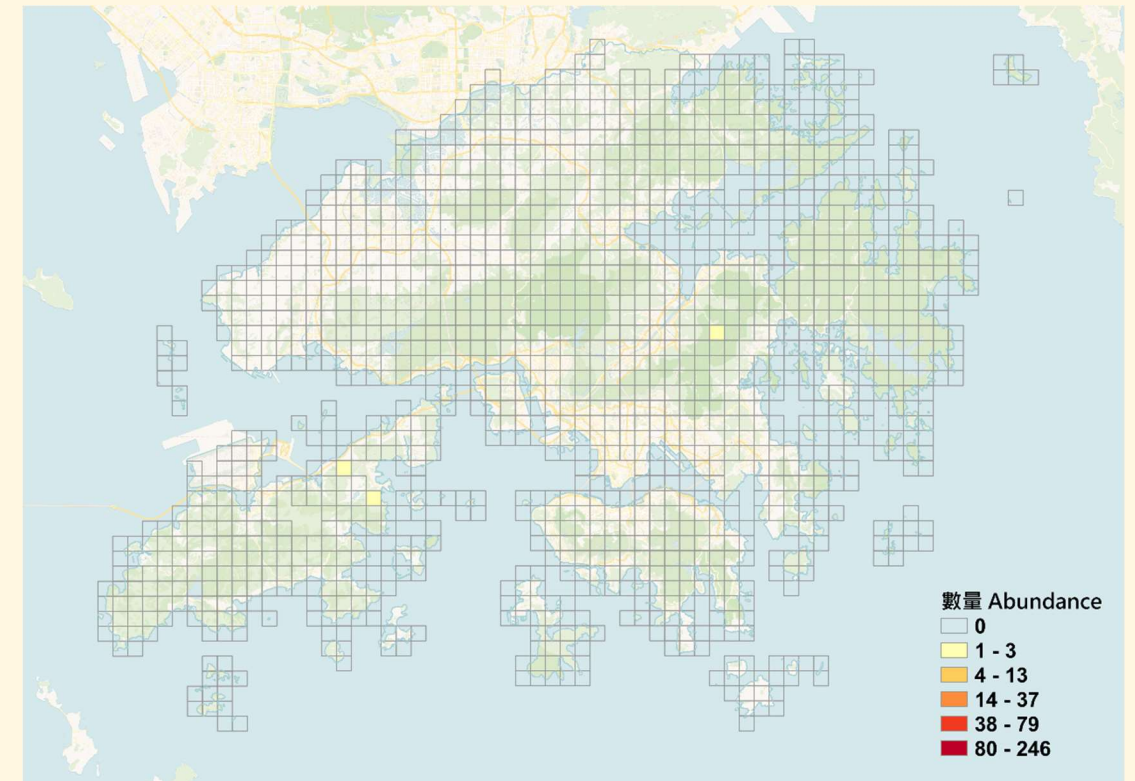
361 Manchurian Bush Warbler 遠東樹鶯 *Horornis canturians*



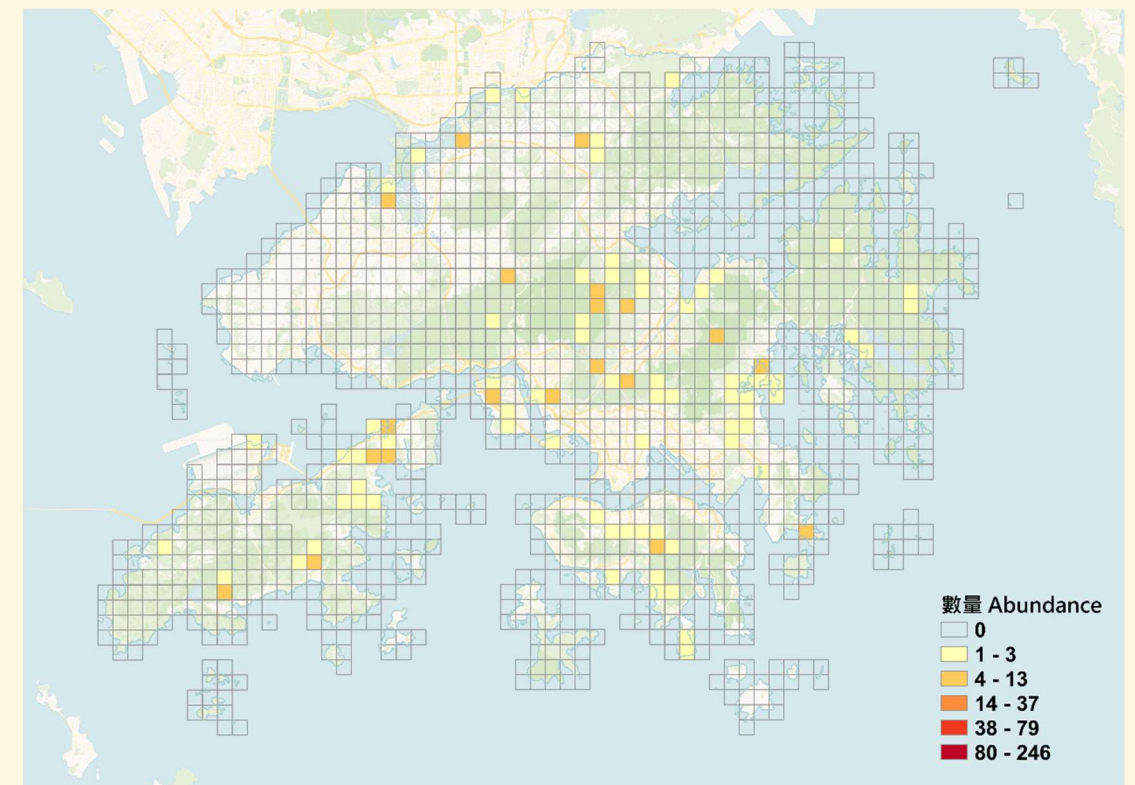
362 Brown-flanked Bush Warbler 強腳樹鶯 *Horornis fortipes*



363 Asian Stubtail 鱗頭樹鶯 *Urosphena squameiceps*

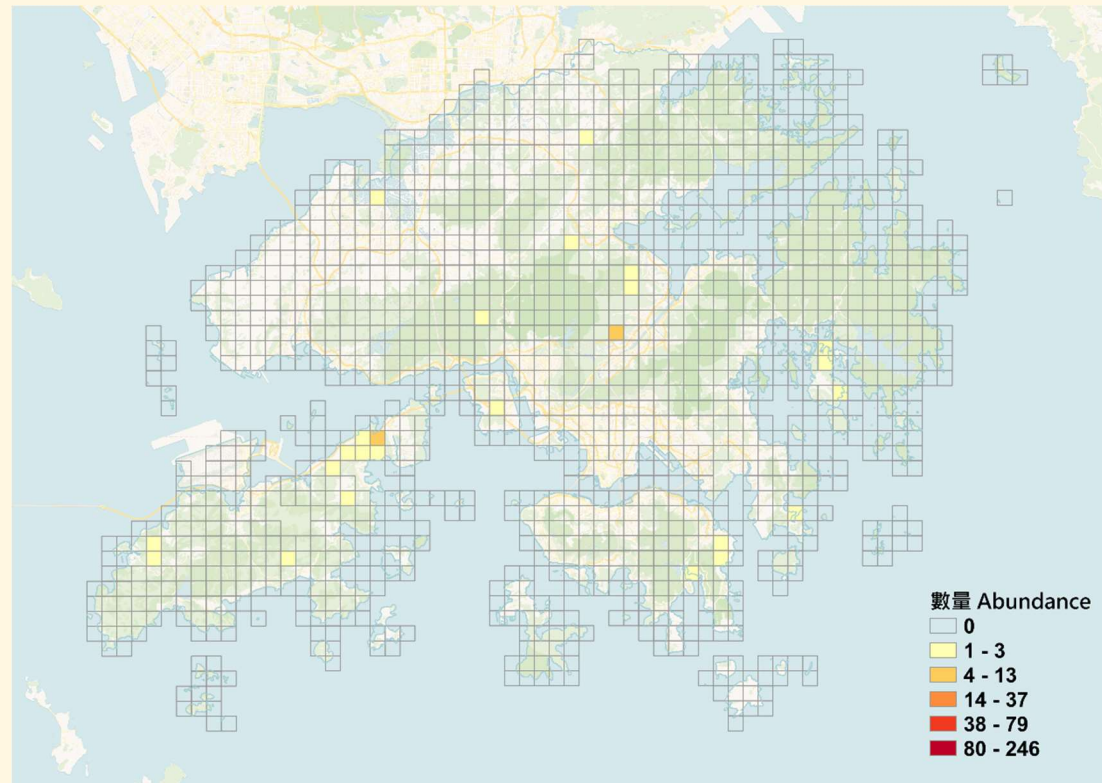


368 Yellow-browed Warbler 黃眉柳鶯 *Phylloscopus inornatus*

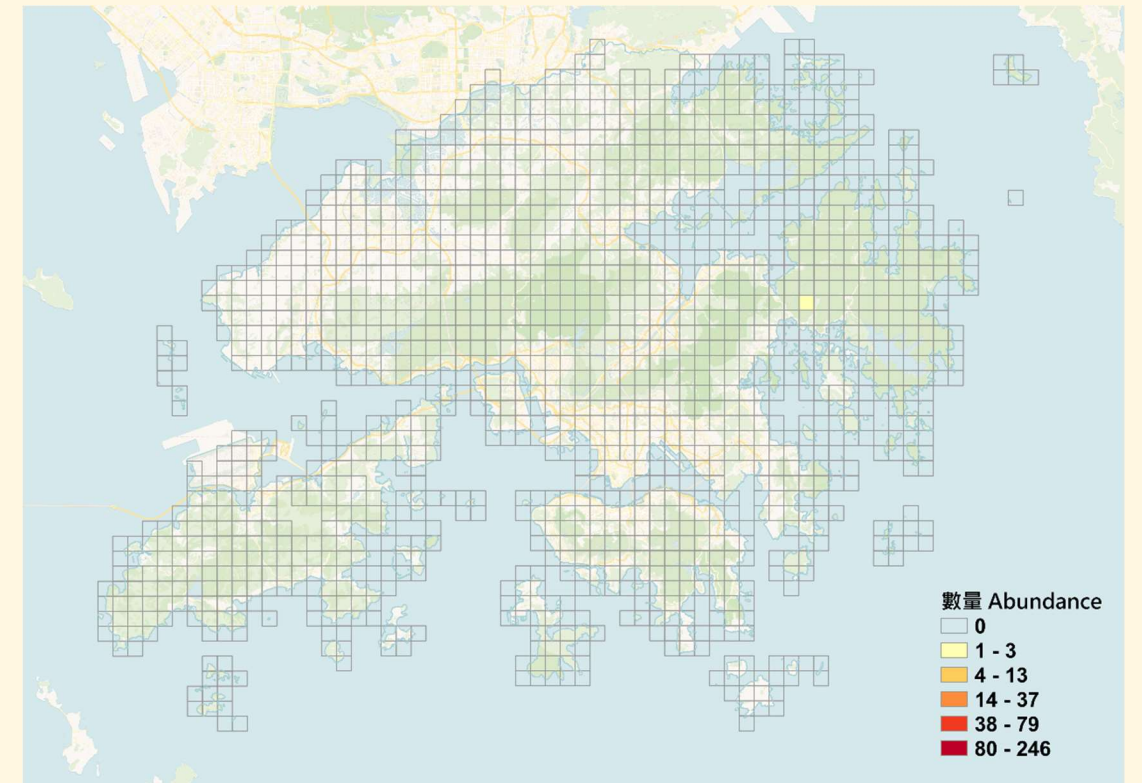




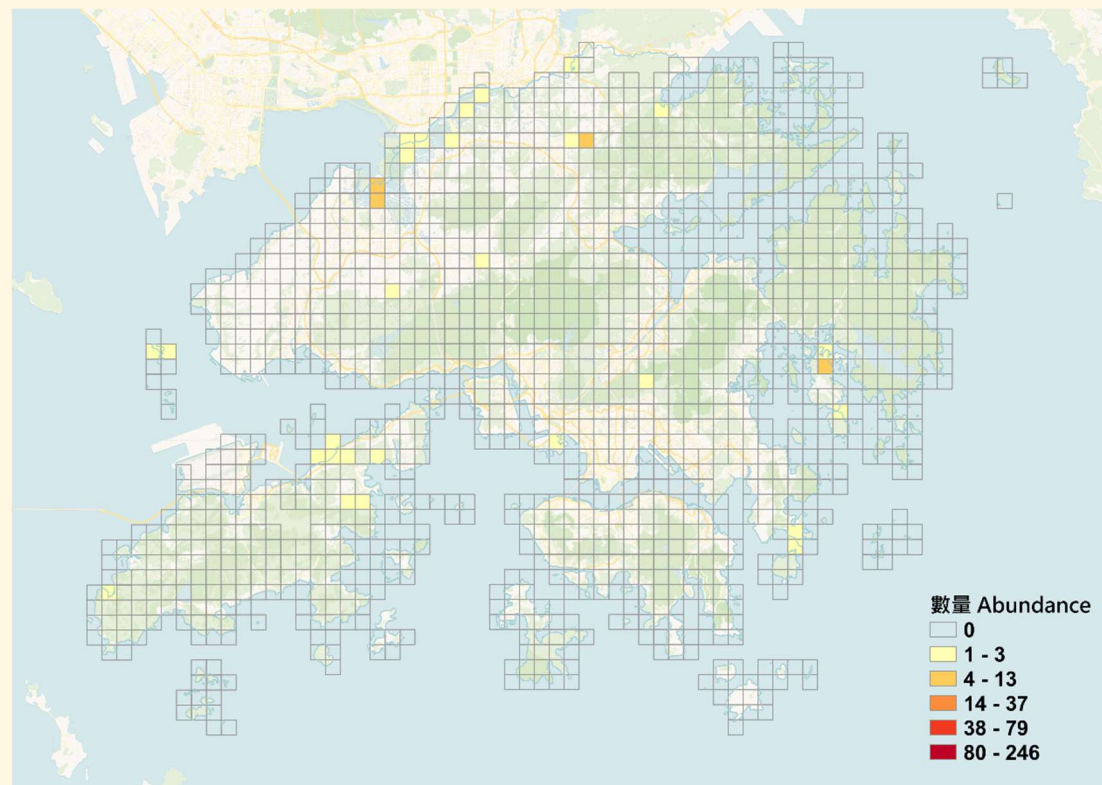
370 Pallas's Leaf Warbler 黃腰柳鶯 *Phylloscopus proregulus*



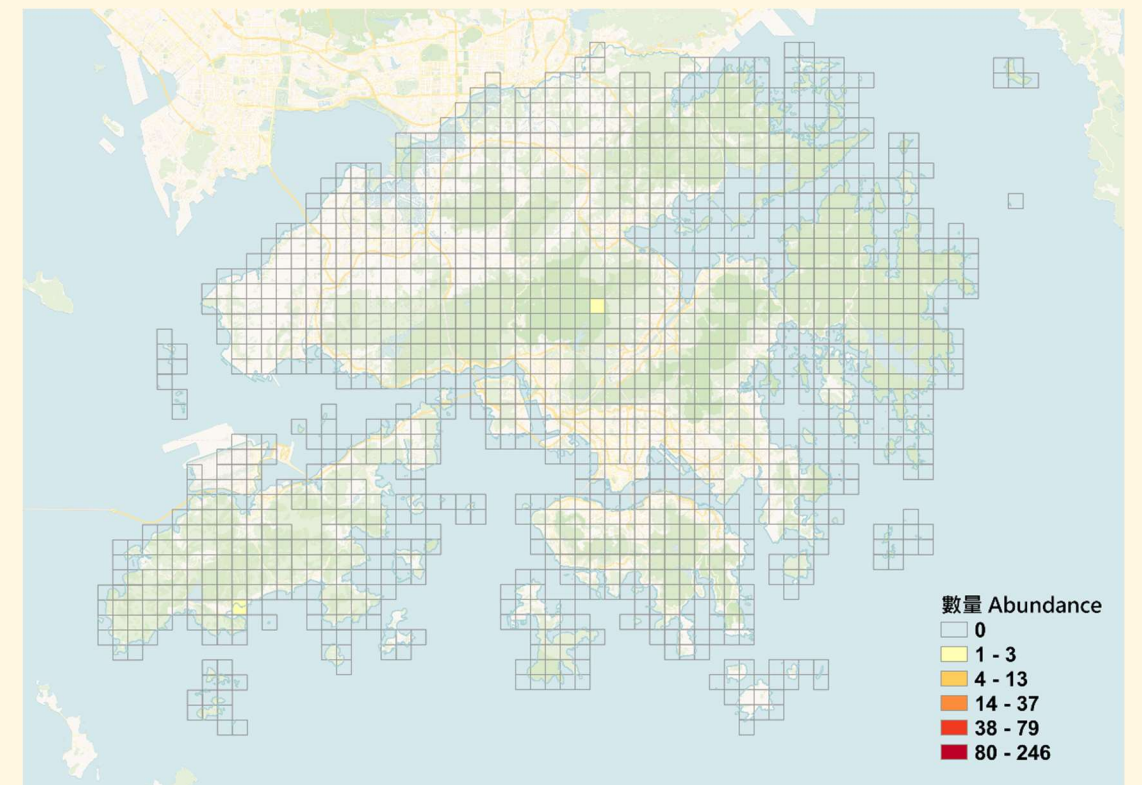
377 Eastern Crowned Warbler 冕柳鶯 *Phylloscopus coronatus*



373 Dusky Warbler 褐柳鶯 *Phylloscopus fuscatus*

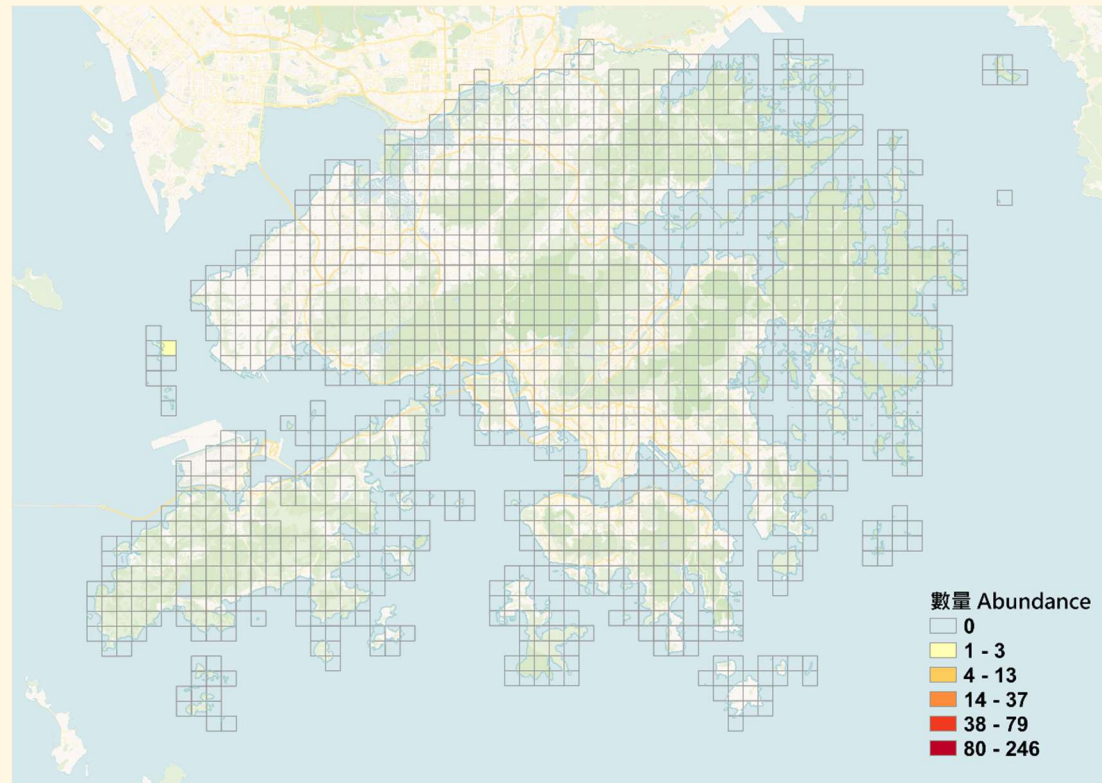


384 Two-barred Warbler 雙斑柳鶯 *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*

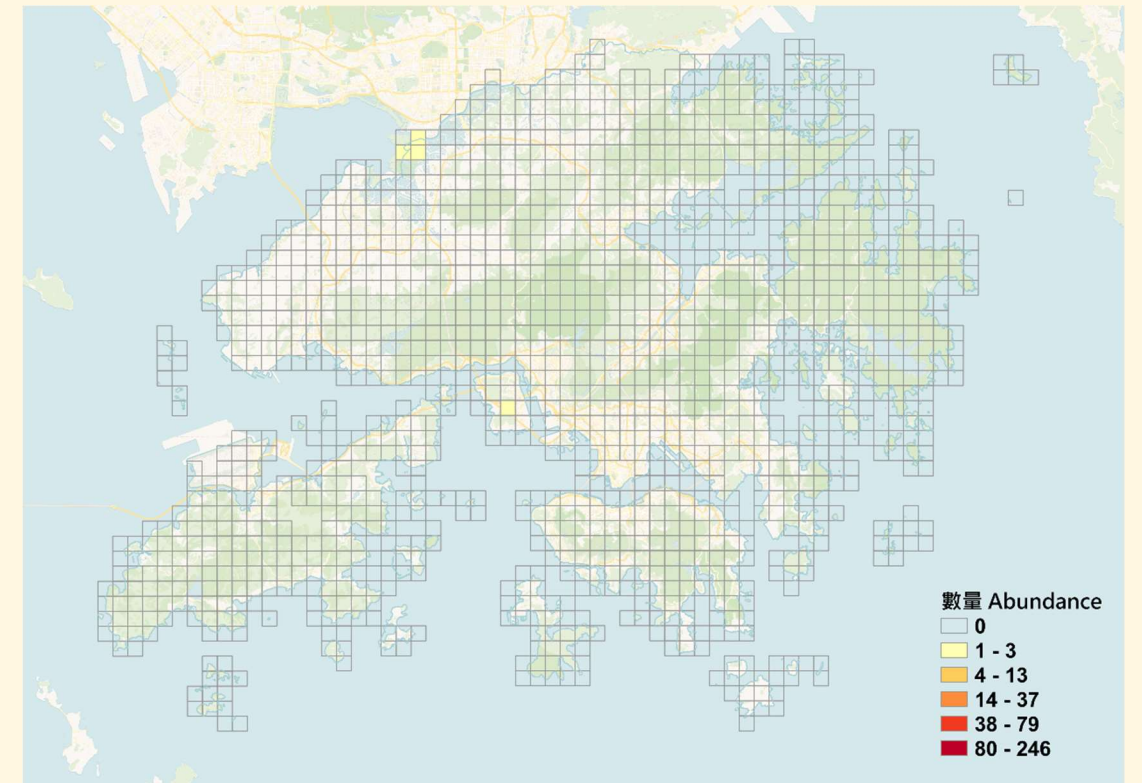




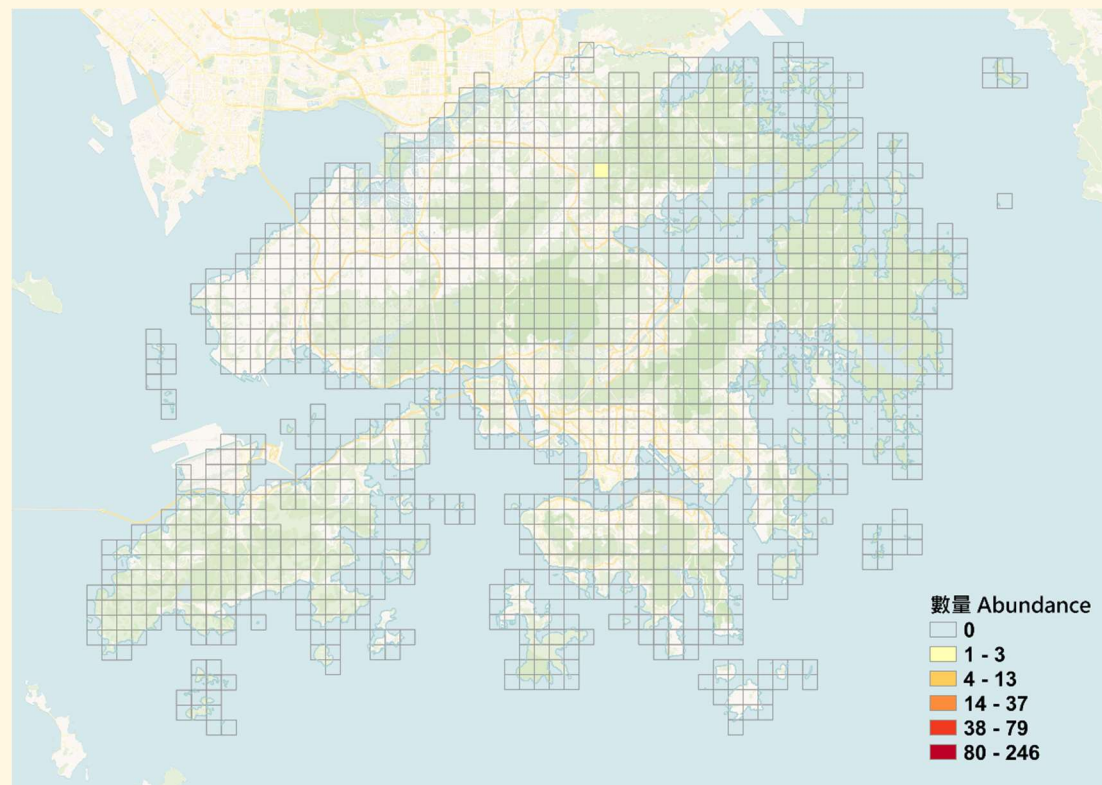
388 Pale-legged Leaf Warbler 淡腳柳鶯 *Phylloscopus tenellipes*



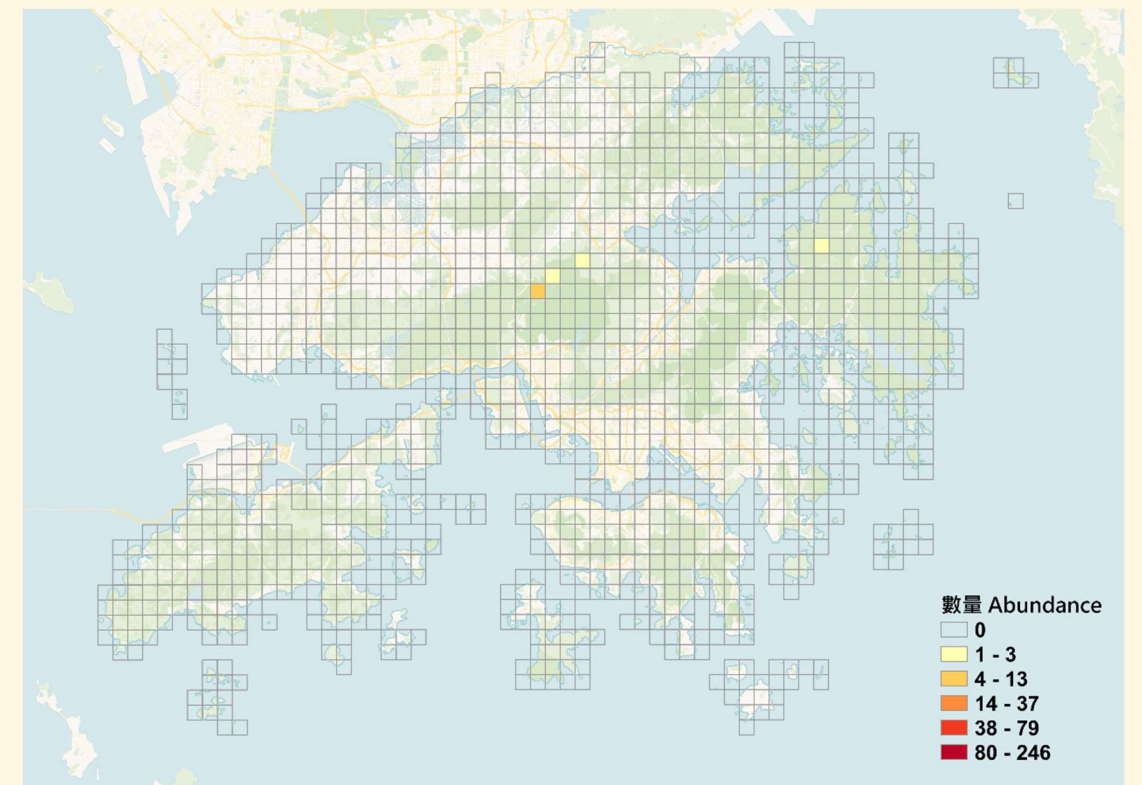
394 Oriental Reed Warbler 東方大葦鶯 *Acrocephalus orientalis*



390 Arctic Warbler 極北柳鶯 *Phylloscopus borealis*



411 Russet Bush Warbler 高山短翅鶯 *Locustella mandelli*

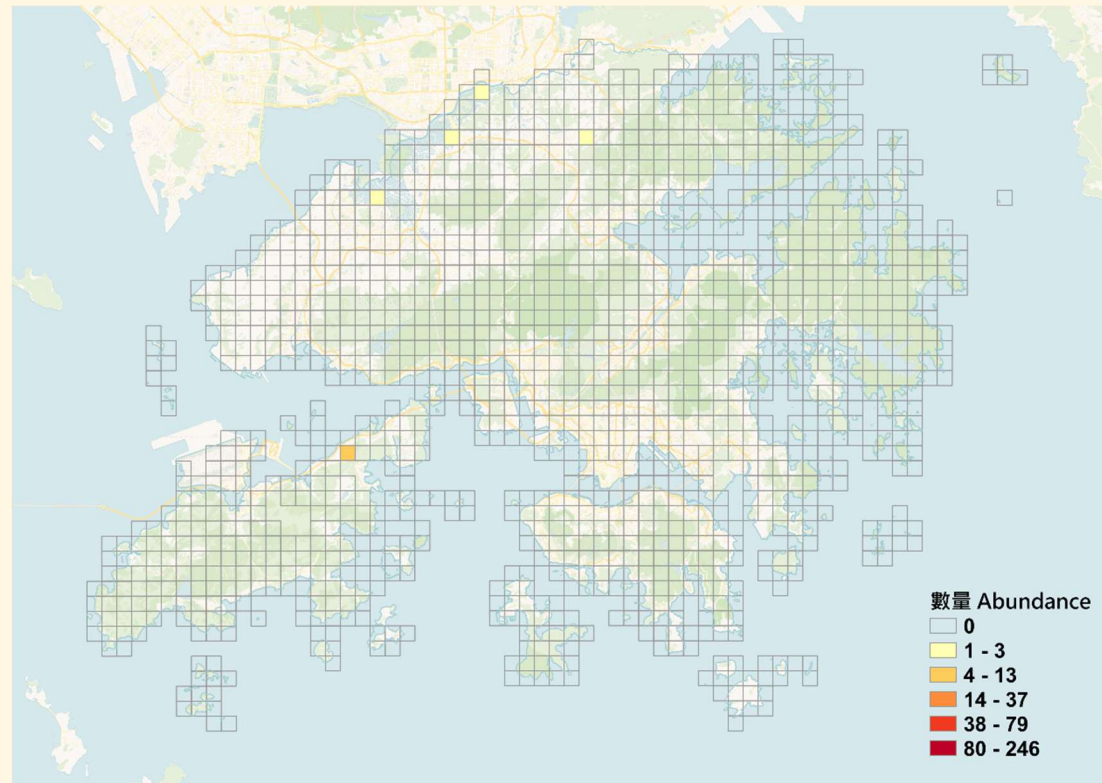




412 Zitting Cisticola

棕扇尾鶯

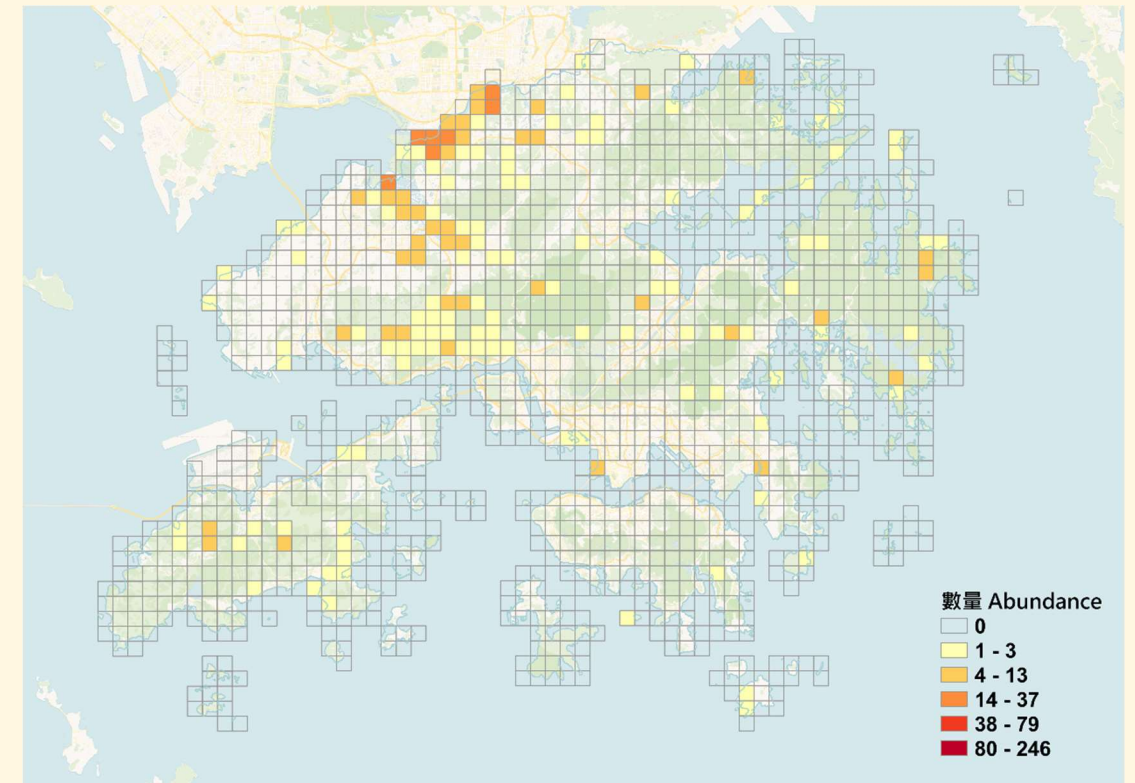
*Cisticola juncidis*



415 Plain Prinia

純色鷦鶯

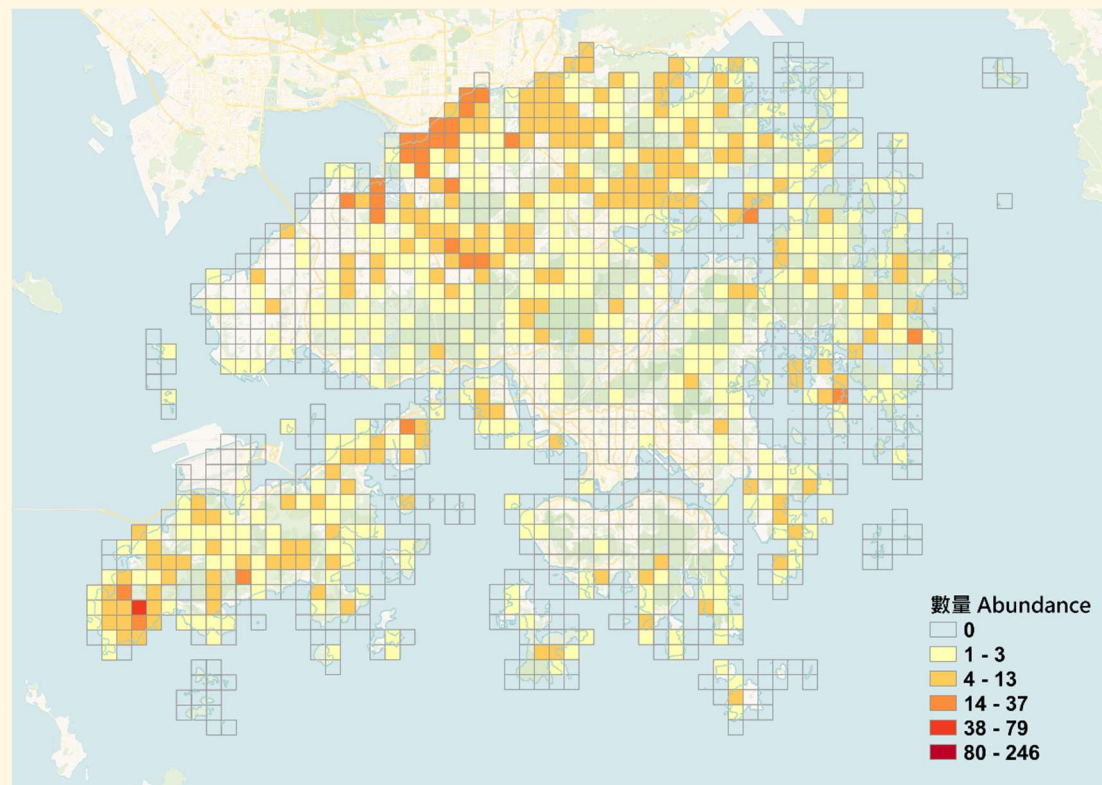
*Prinia inornata*



414 Yellow-bellied Prinia

黃腹鷦鶯

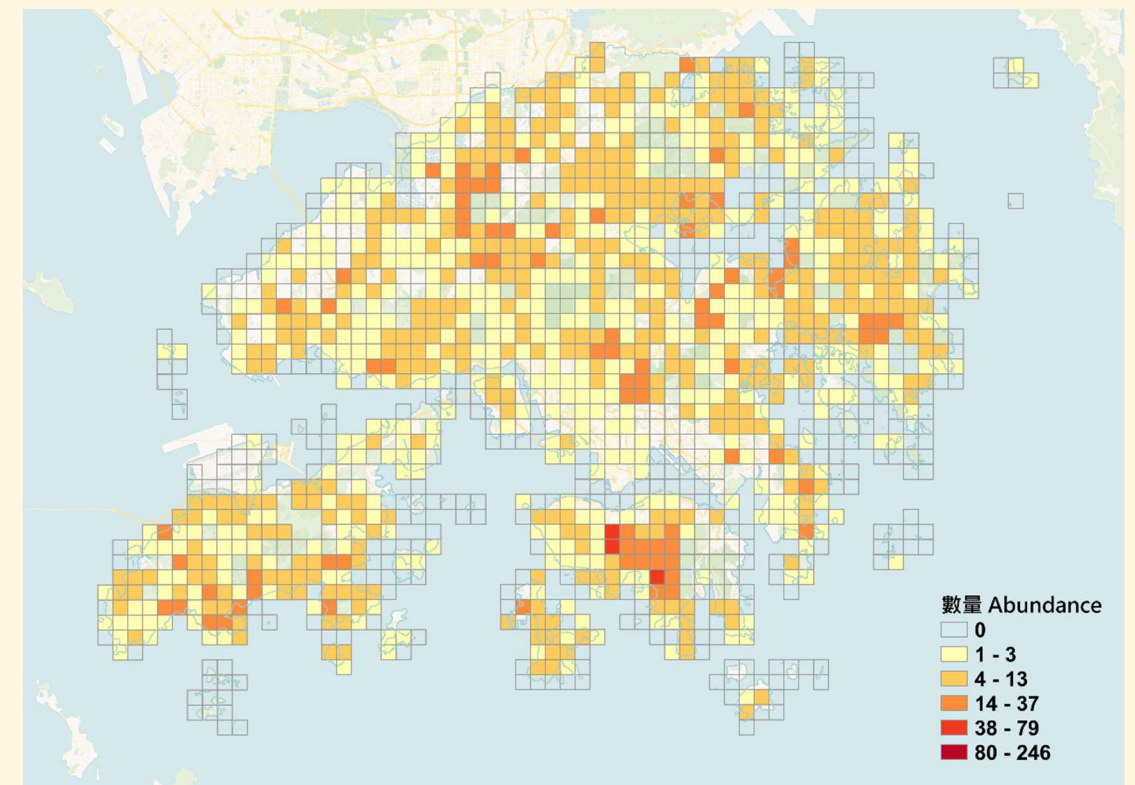
*Prinia flaviventris*



416 Common Tailorbird

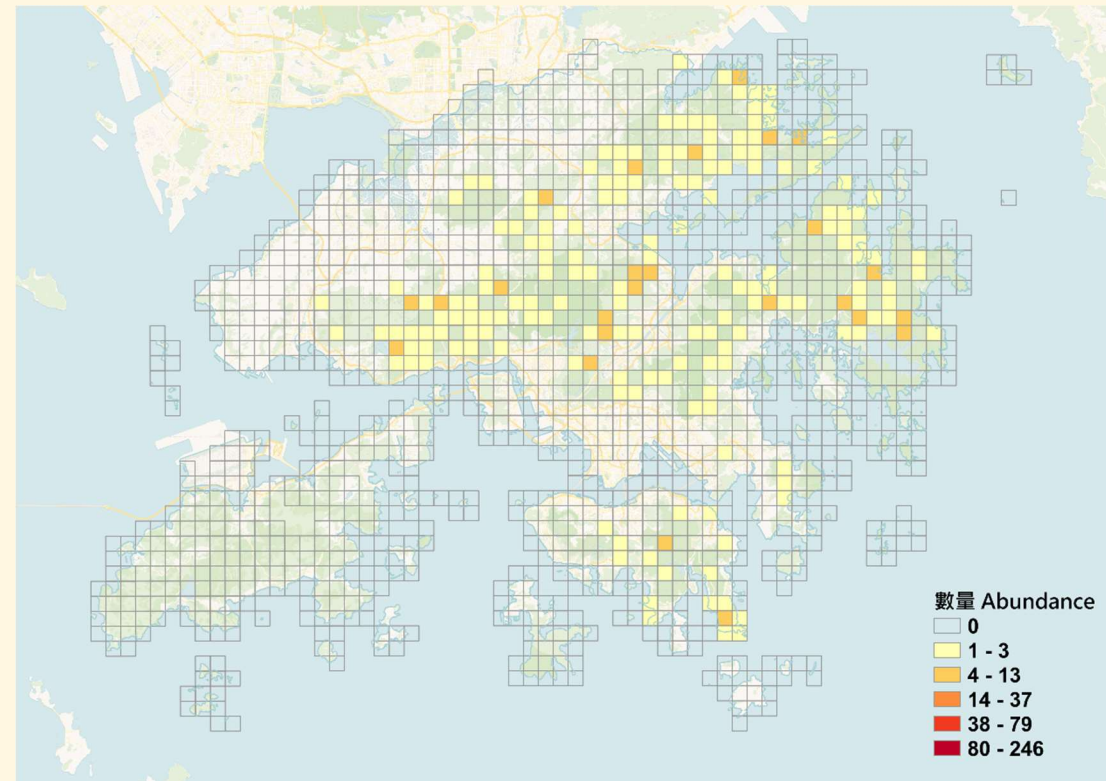
長尾縫葉鶯

*Orthotomus sutorius*

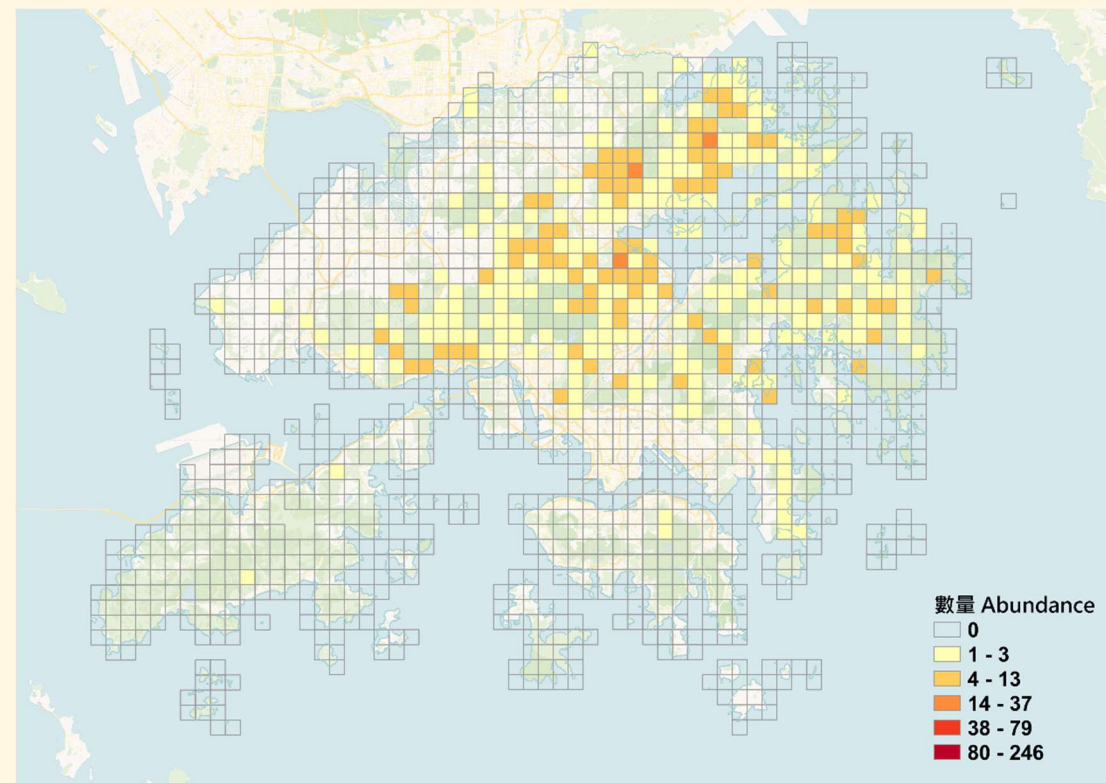




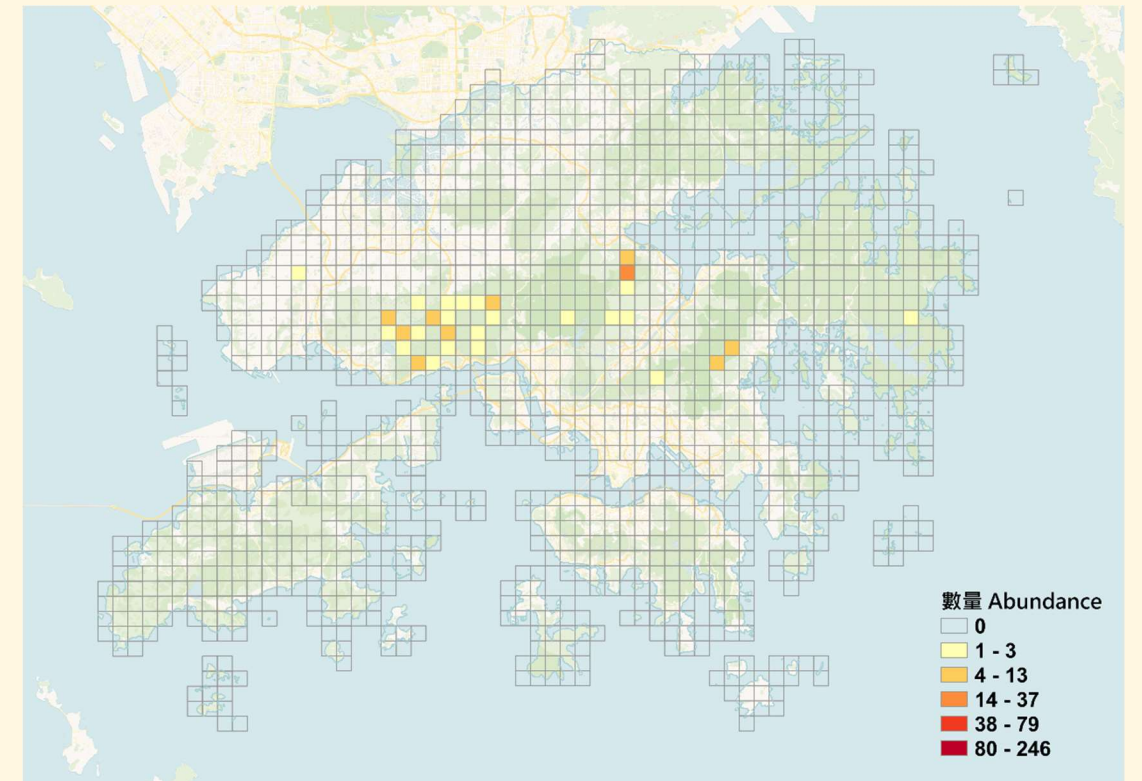
417 Streak-breasted Scimitar Babbler 棕頸鉤嘴鵲 *Pomatorhinus ruficollis*



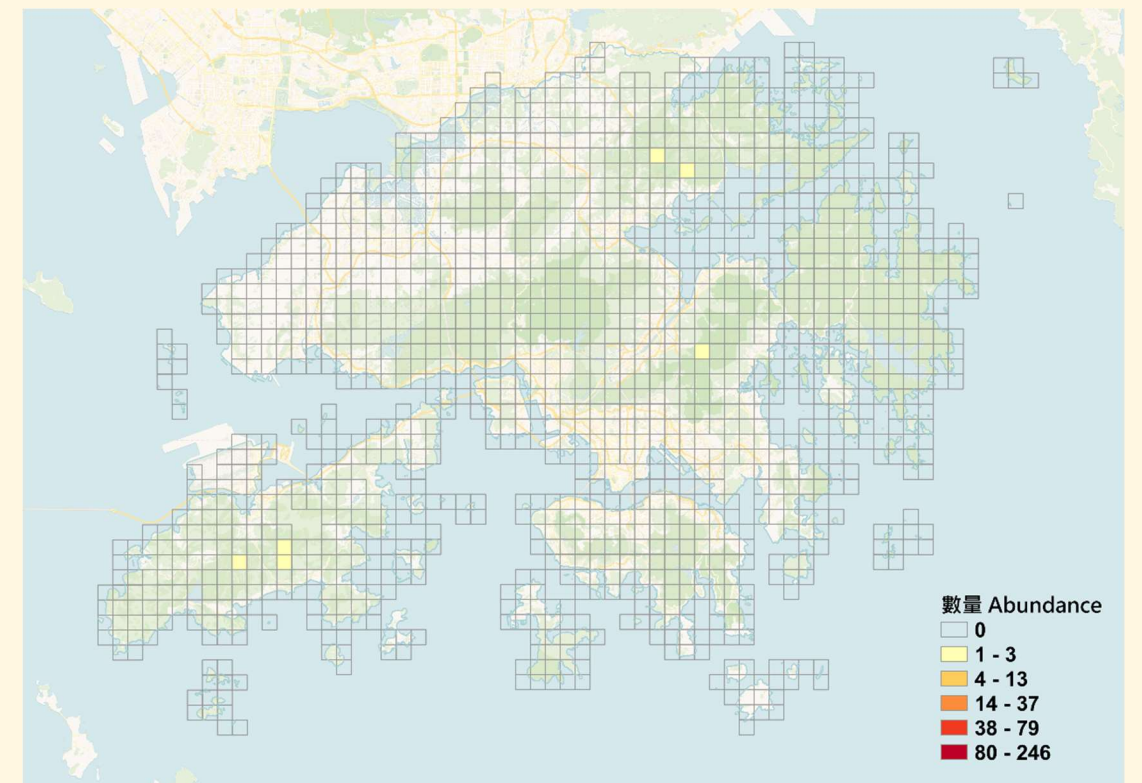
418 Rufous-capped Babbler 紅頭穗鵲 *Stachyridopsis ruficeps*



419 Huet's Fulvetta 黑眉雀鵲 *Alcippe hueti*

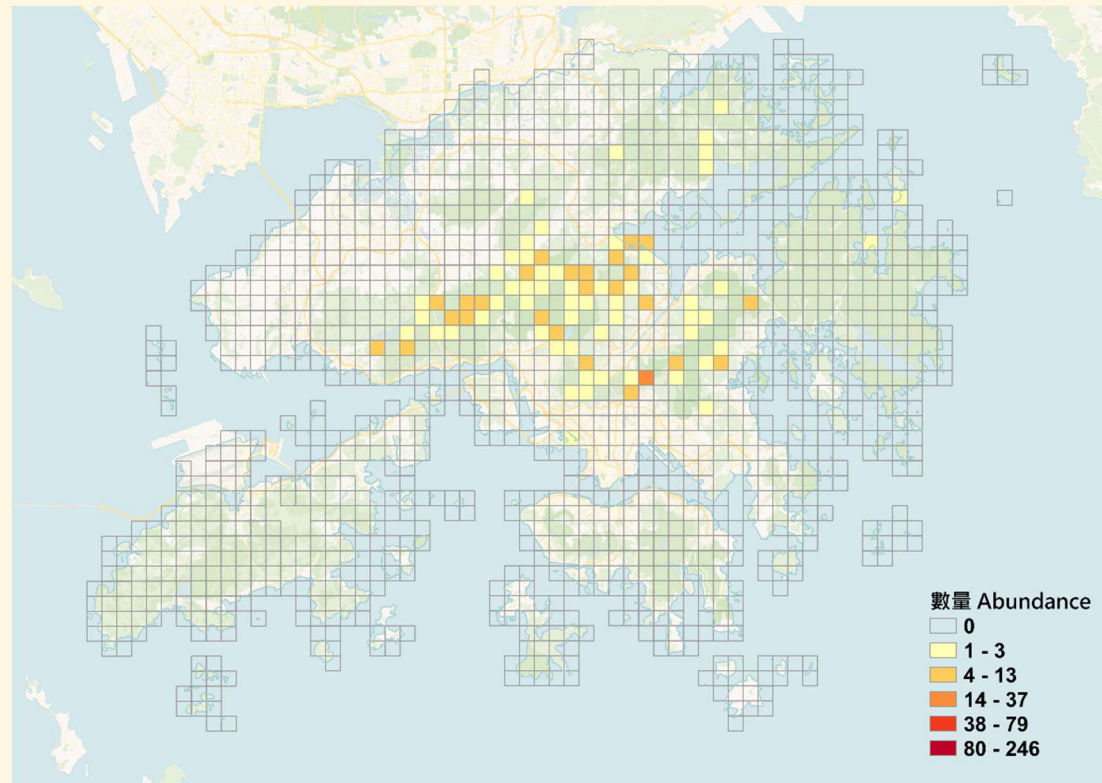


420 Chinese Grassbird 大草鶯 *Graminicola striatus*

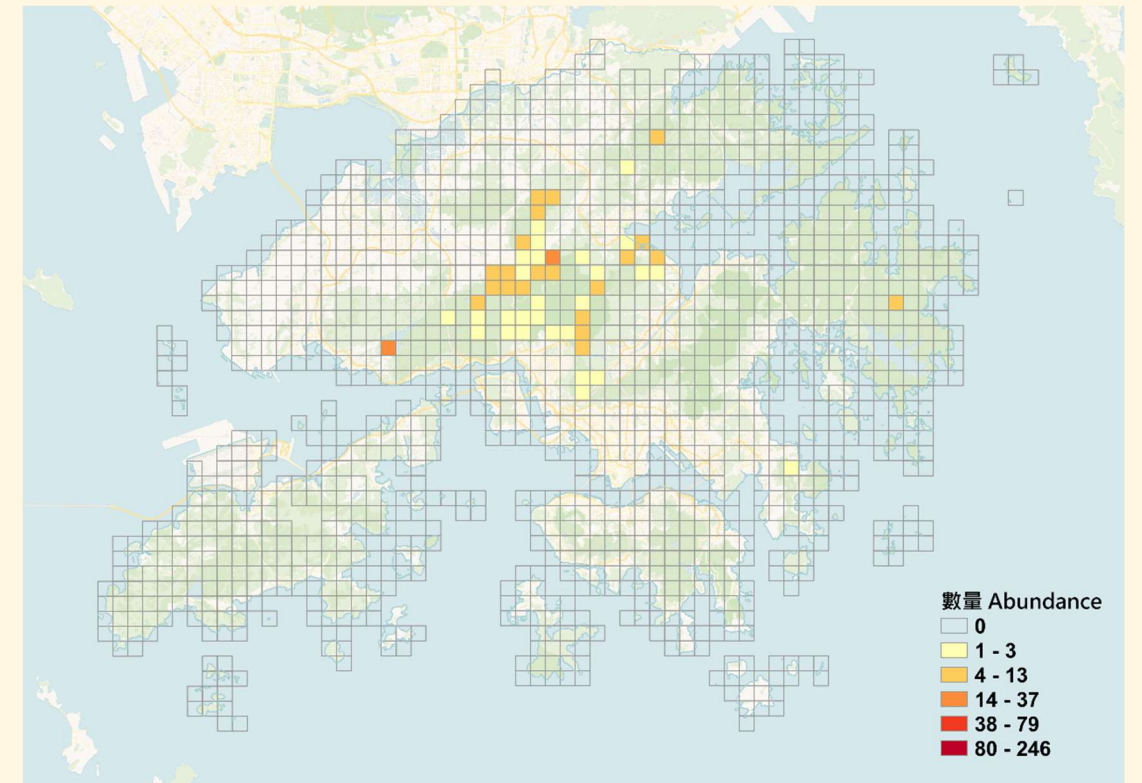




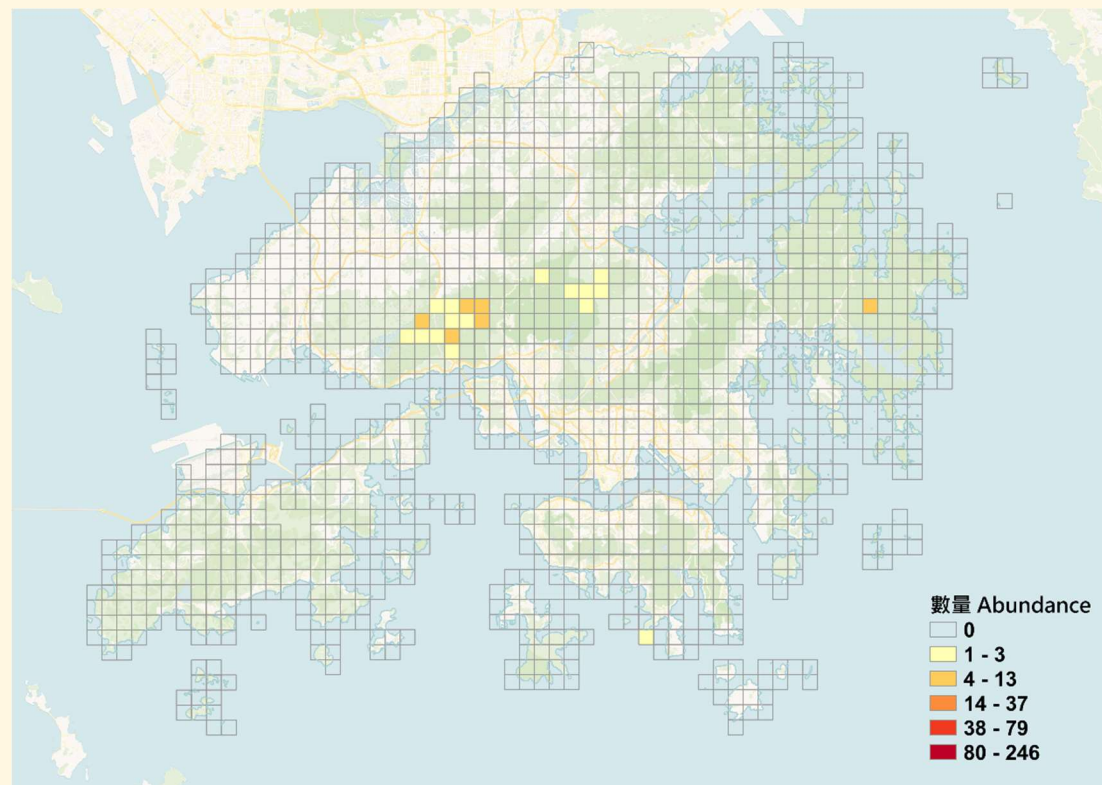
421 Blue-winged Minla 藍翅希鵒 *Actinodura cyanouroptera*



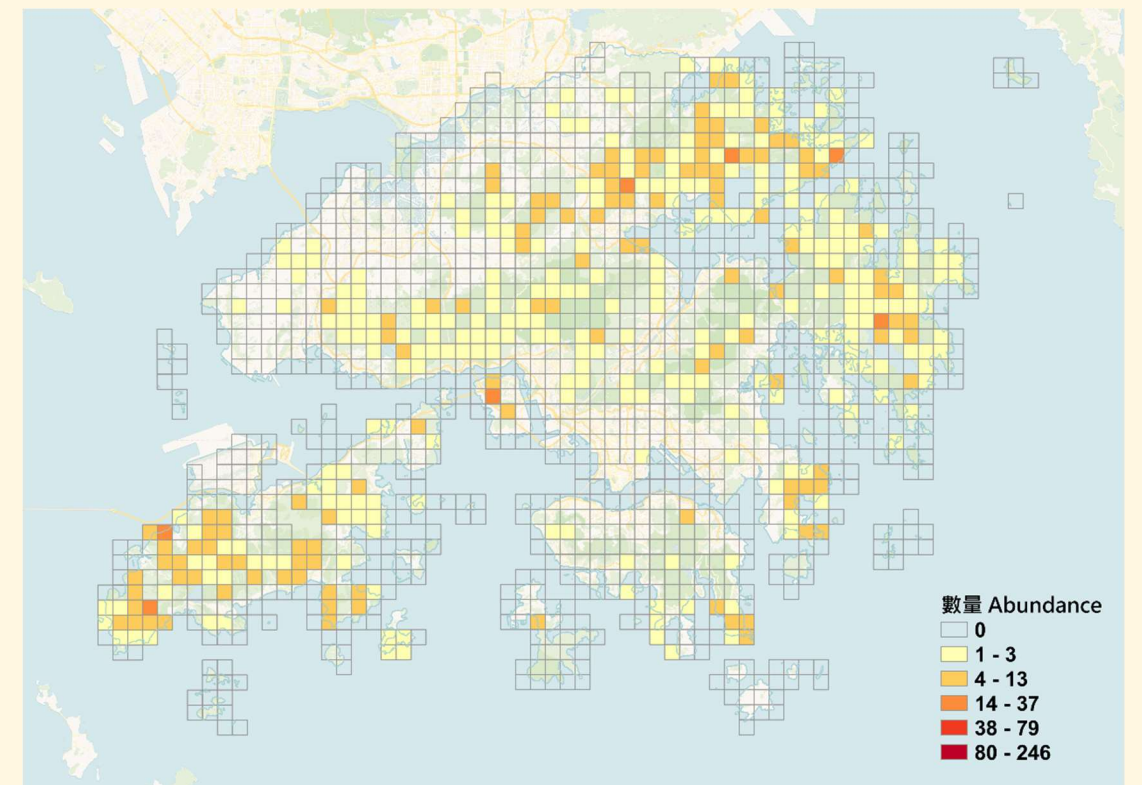
423 Silver-eared Mesia 銀耳相思鳥 *Leiothrix argentauris*



422 Red-billed Leiothrix 紅嘴相思鳥 *Leiothrix lutea*

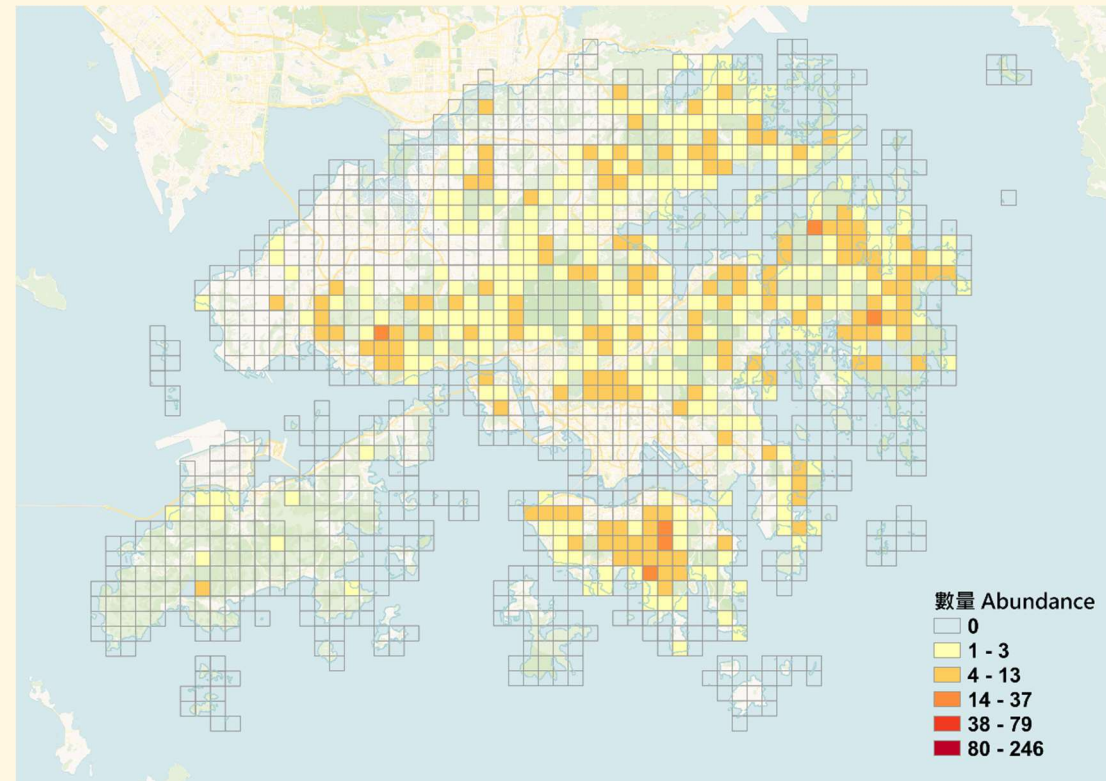


424 Chinese Hwamei 畫眉 *Garrulax canorus*

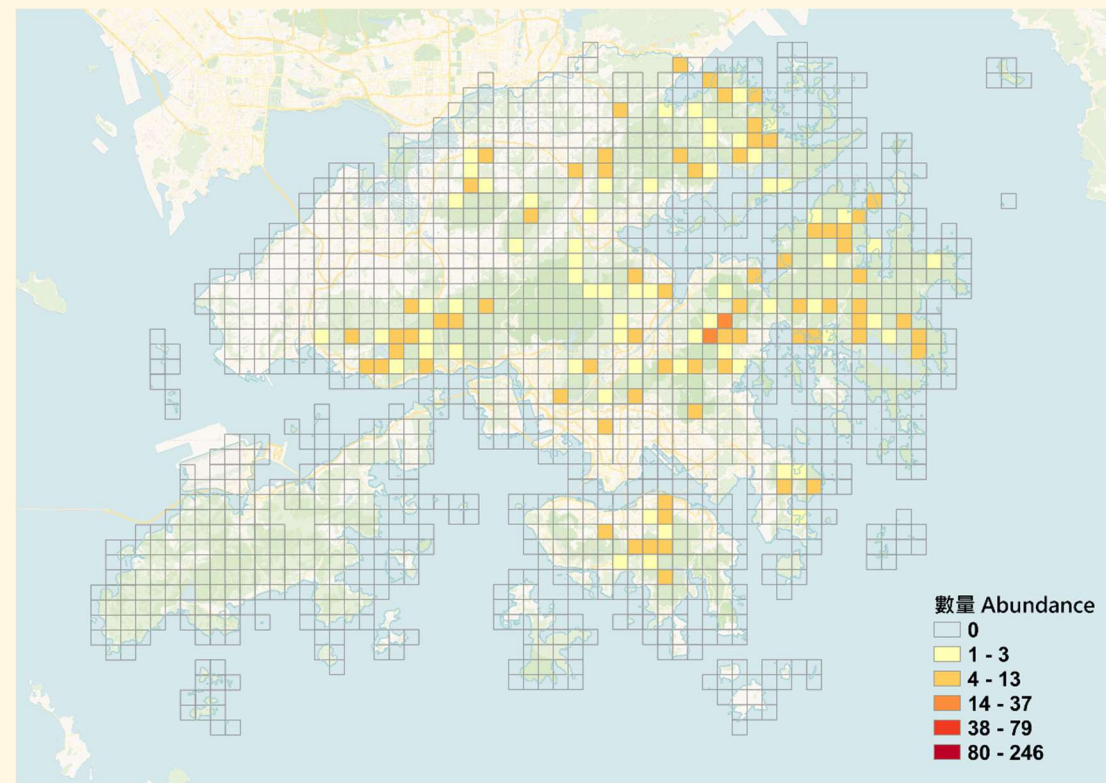




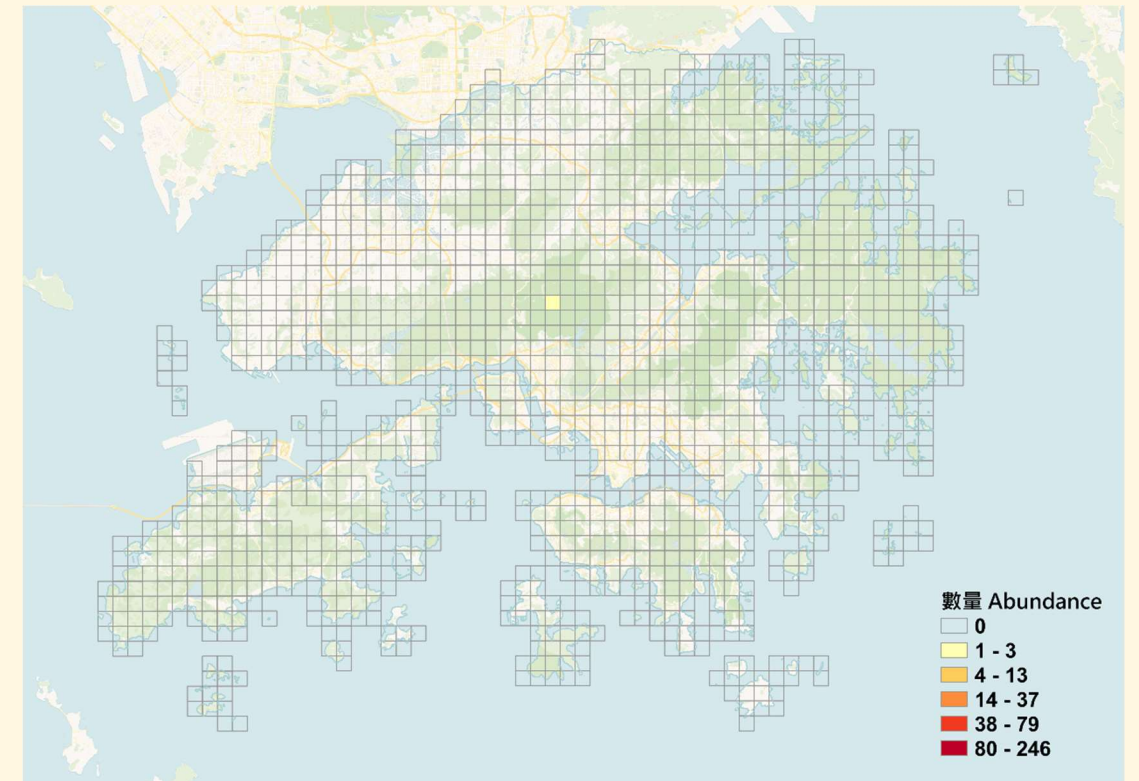
425 Black-throated Laughingthrush 黑喉噪鵲 *Pterorhinus chinensis*



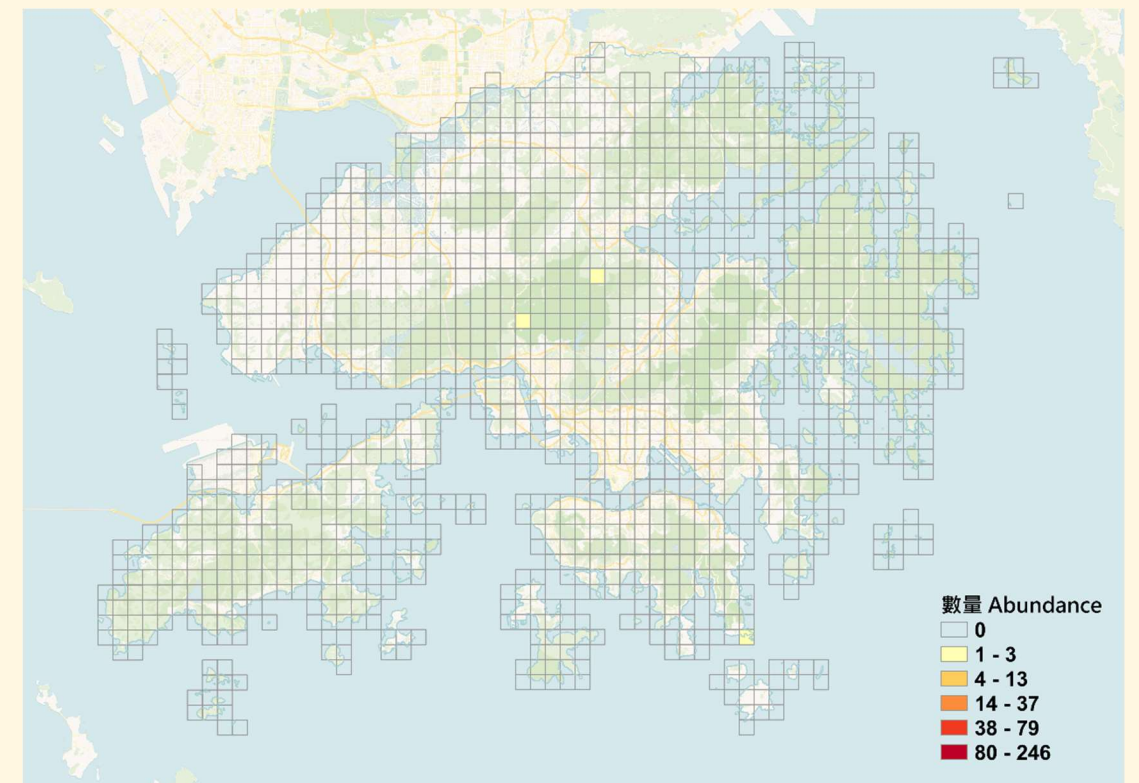
426 Greater Necklaced Laughingthrush 黑領噪鵲 *Pterorhinus pectoralis*



427 Chinese Babax 矛紋草鵲 *Pterorhinus lanceolatus*

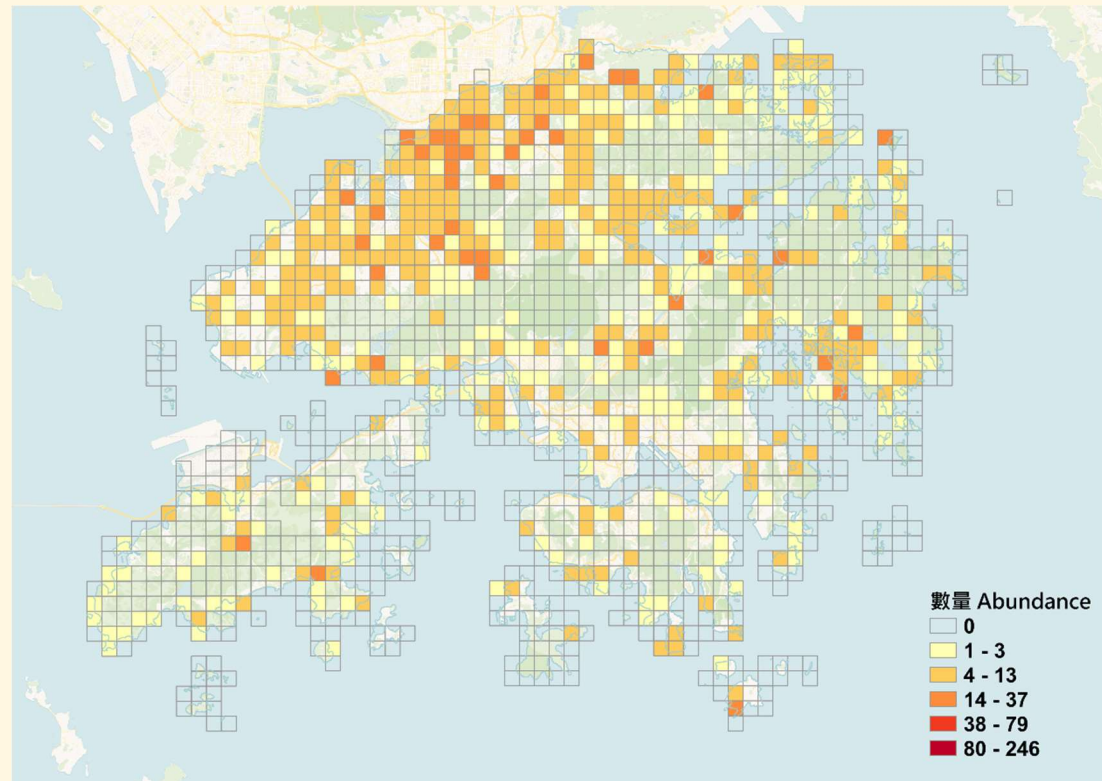


428 White-browed Laughingthrush 白頰噪鵲 *Pterorhinus sannio*

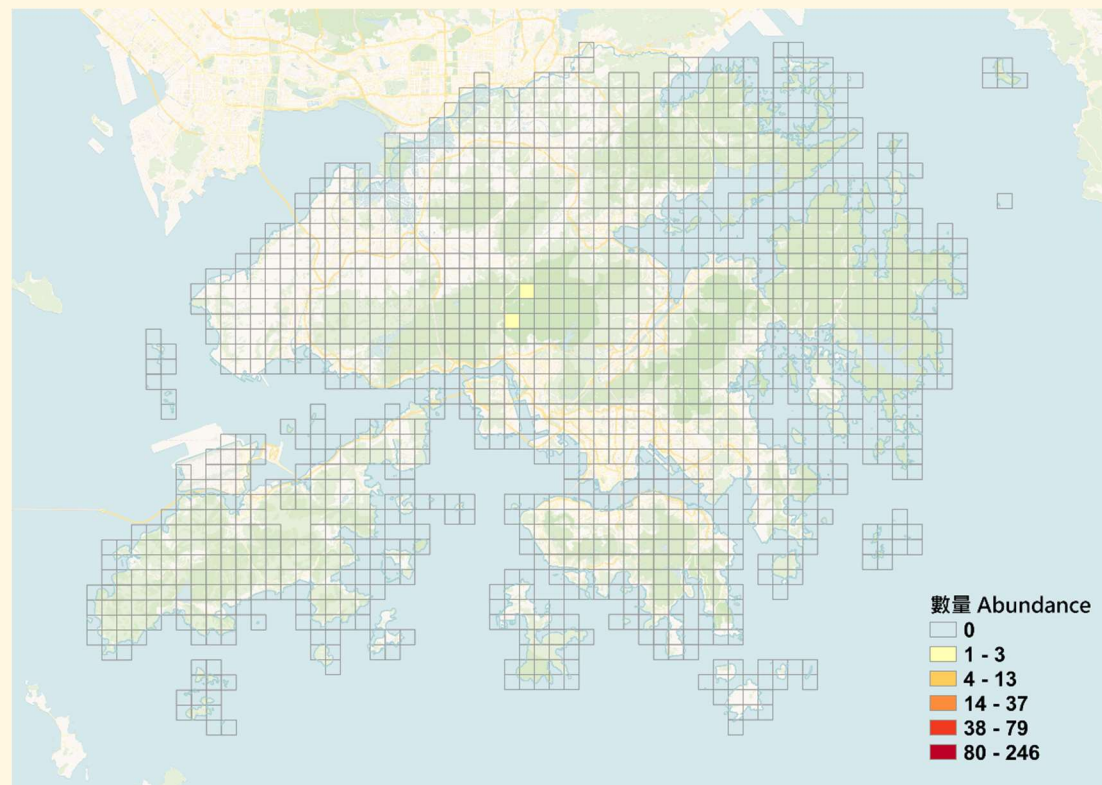




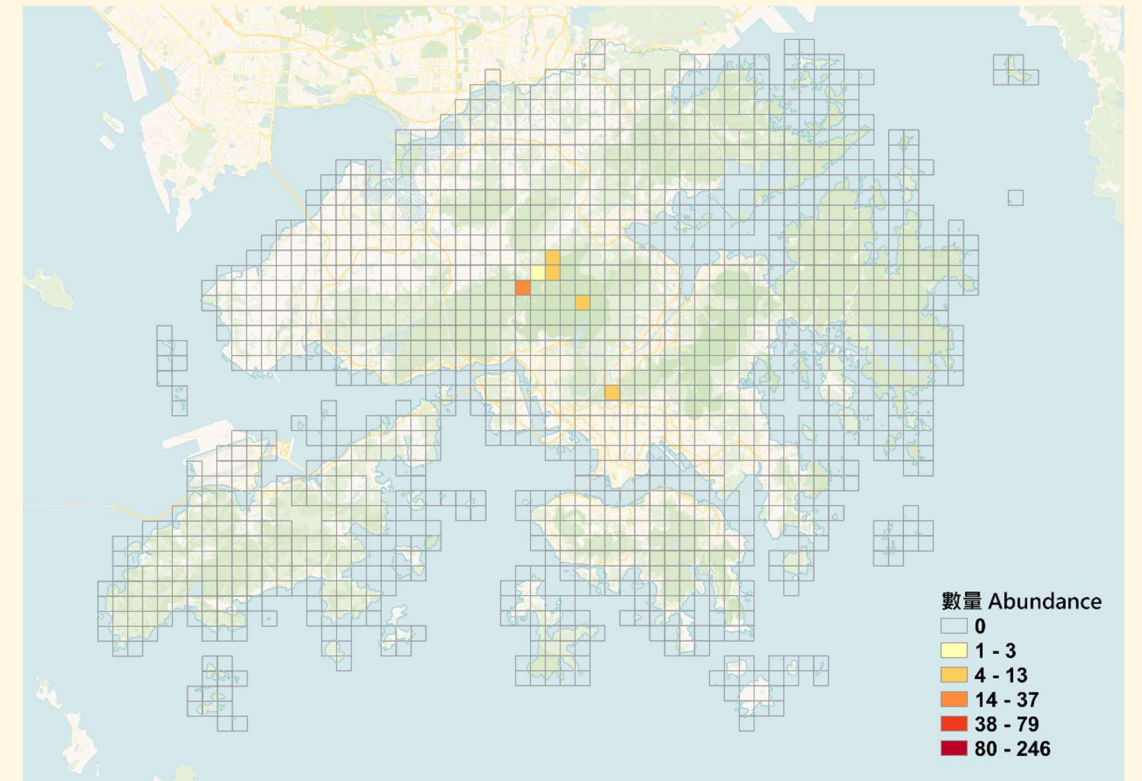
429 Masked Laughingthrush 黑臉噪鵲 *Pterorhinus perspicillatus*



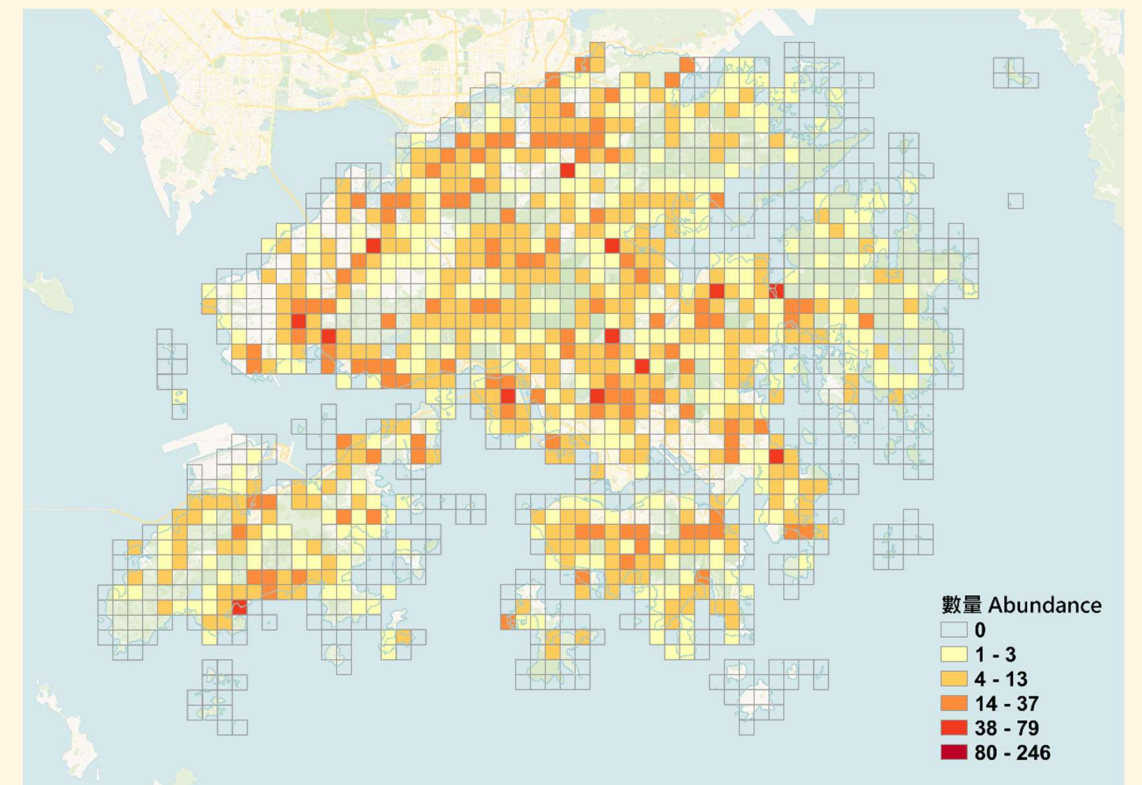
431 Vinous-throated Parrotbill 棕頭鸚雀 *Sinosuthora webbiana*



432 Indochinese Yuhina 栗耳鳳鵲 *Yuhina torqueola*

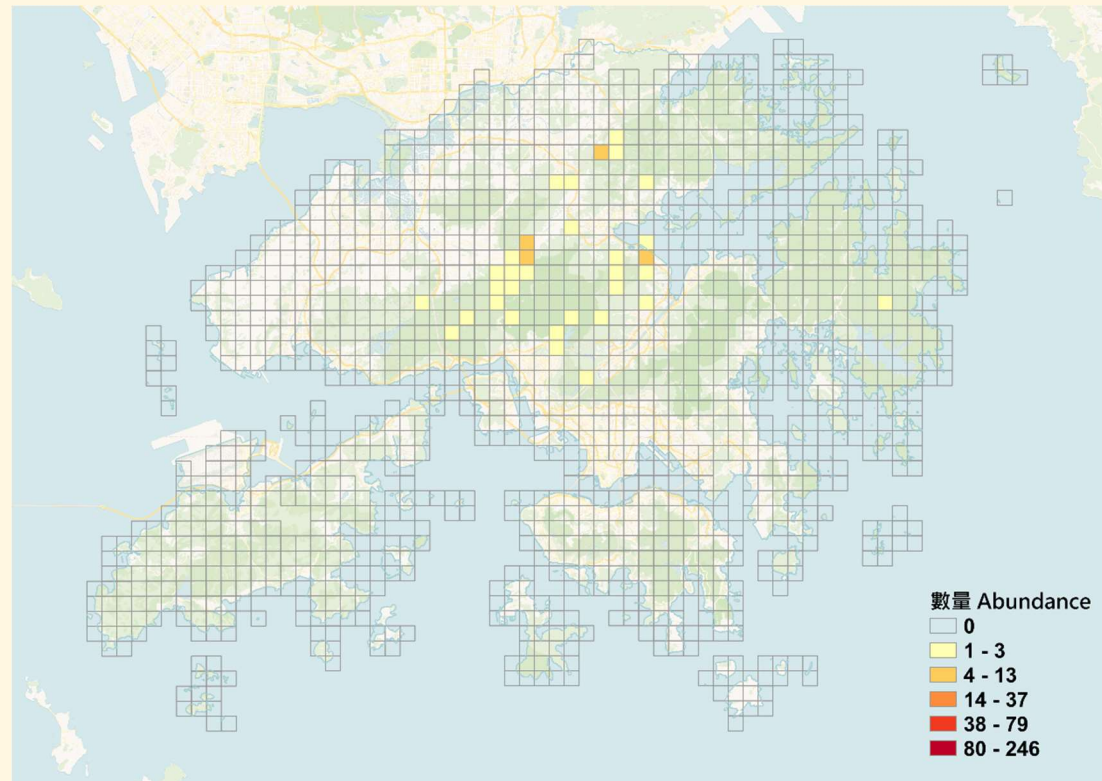


434 Swinhoe's White-eye 暗綠繡眼鳥 *Zosterops simplex*

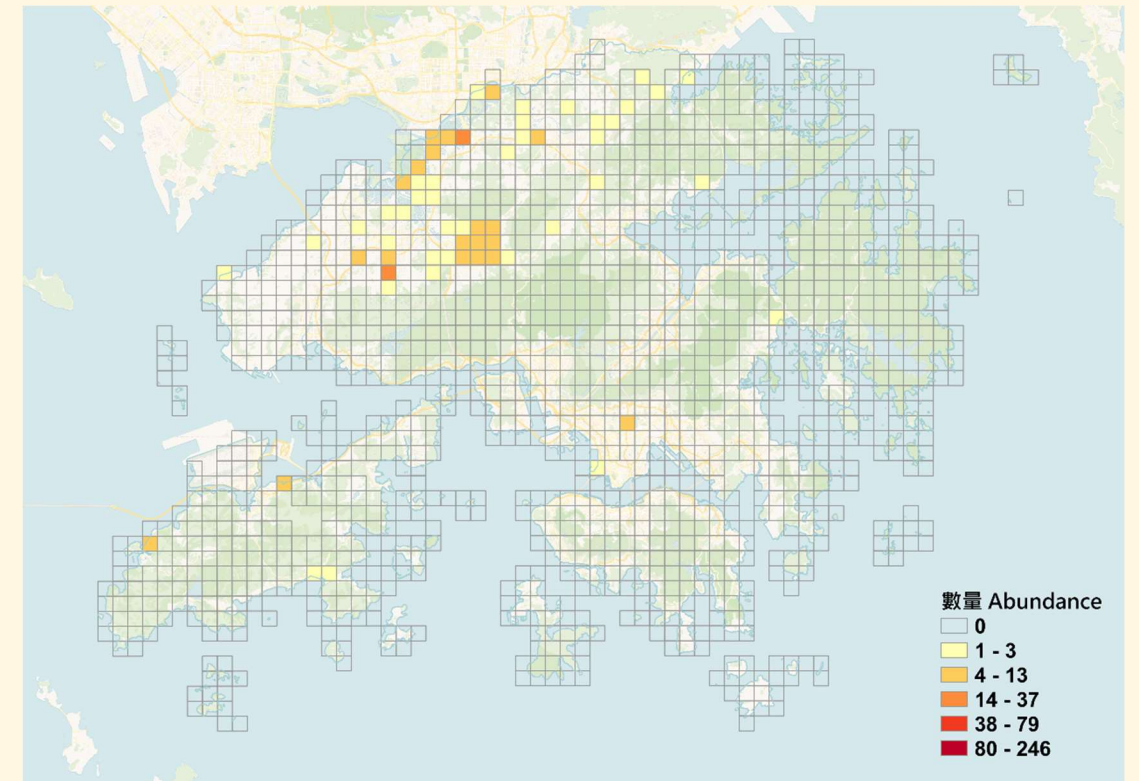




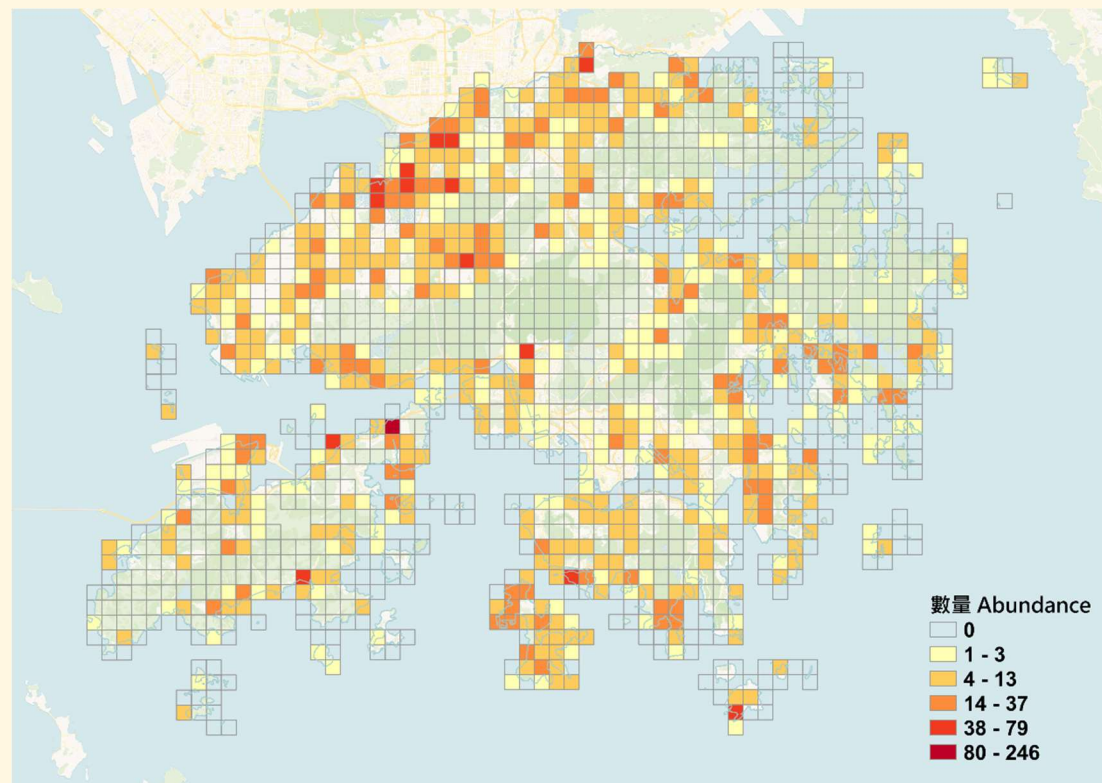
435 Velvet-fronted Nuthatch 絨額鵒 *Sitta frontalis*



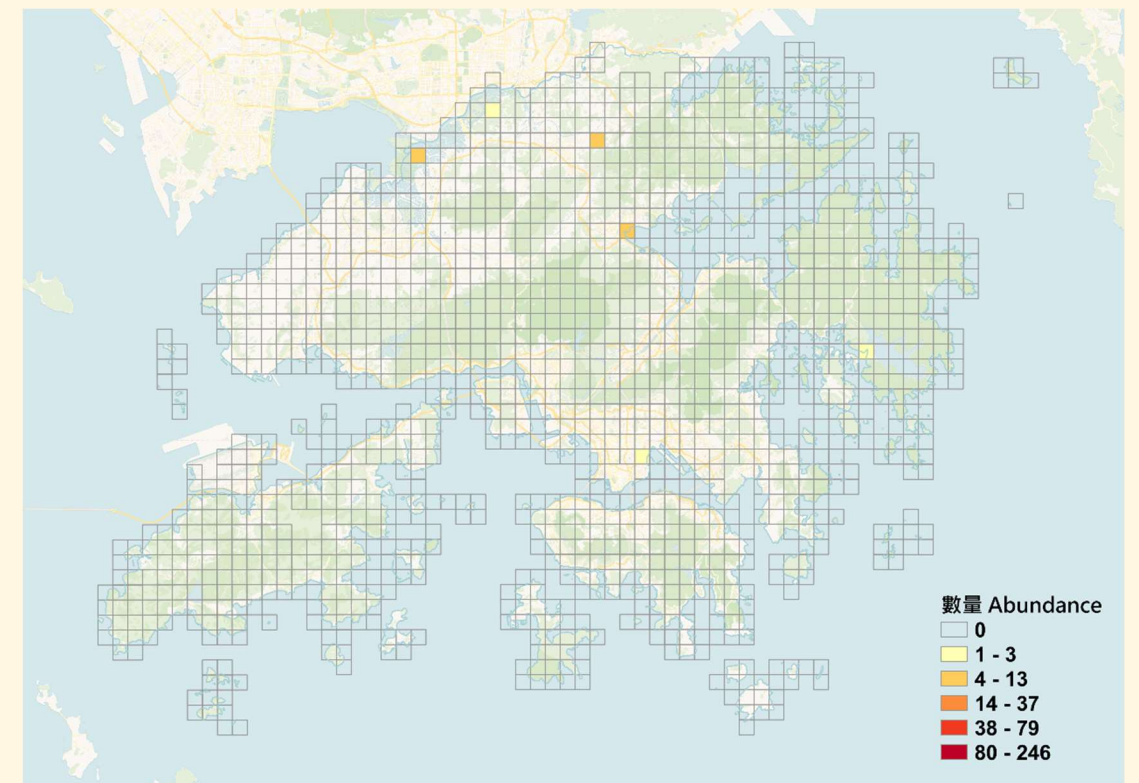
437 Common Myna 家八哥 *Acridotheres tristis*



436 Crested Myna 八哥 *Acridotheres cristatellus*

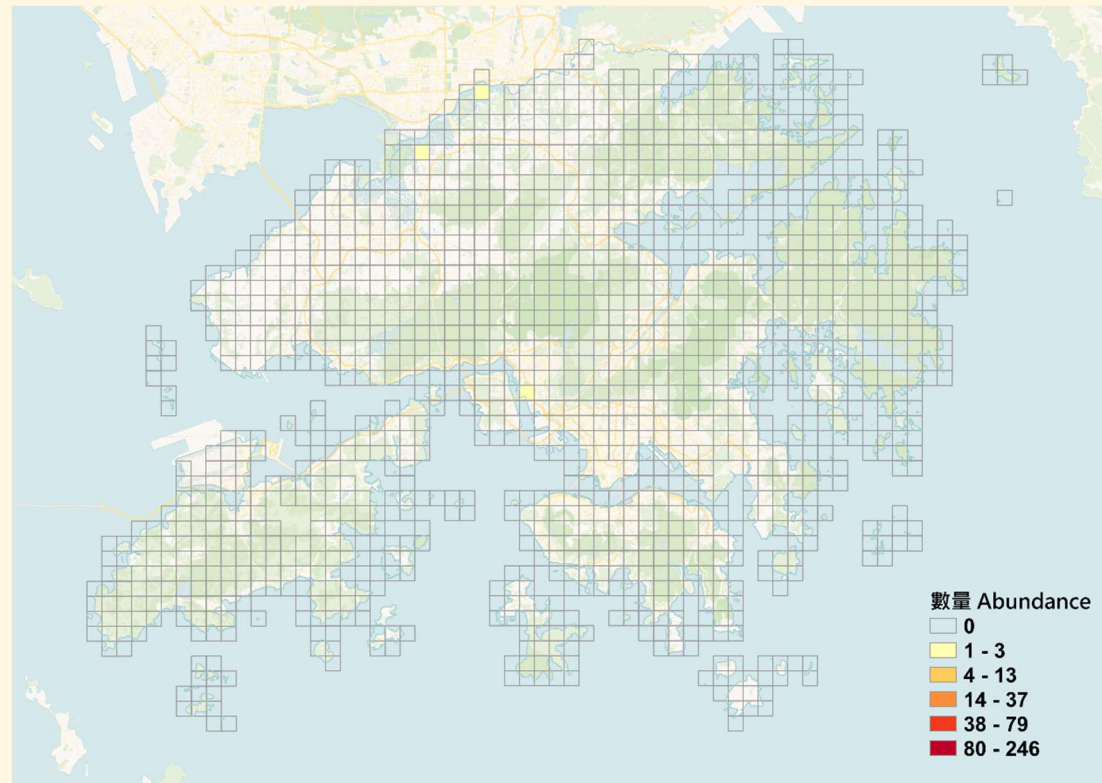


438 Red-billed Starling 絲光椋鳥 *Spodiopsar sericeus*

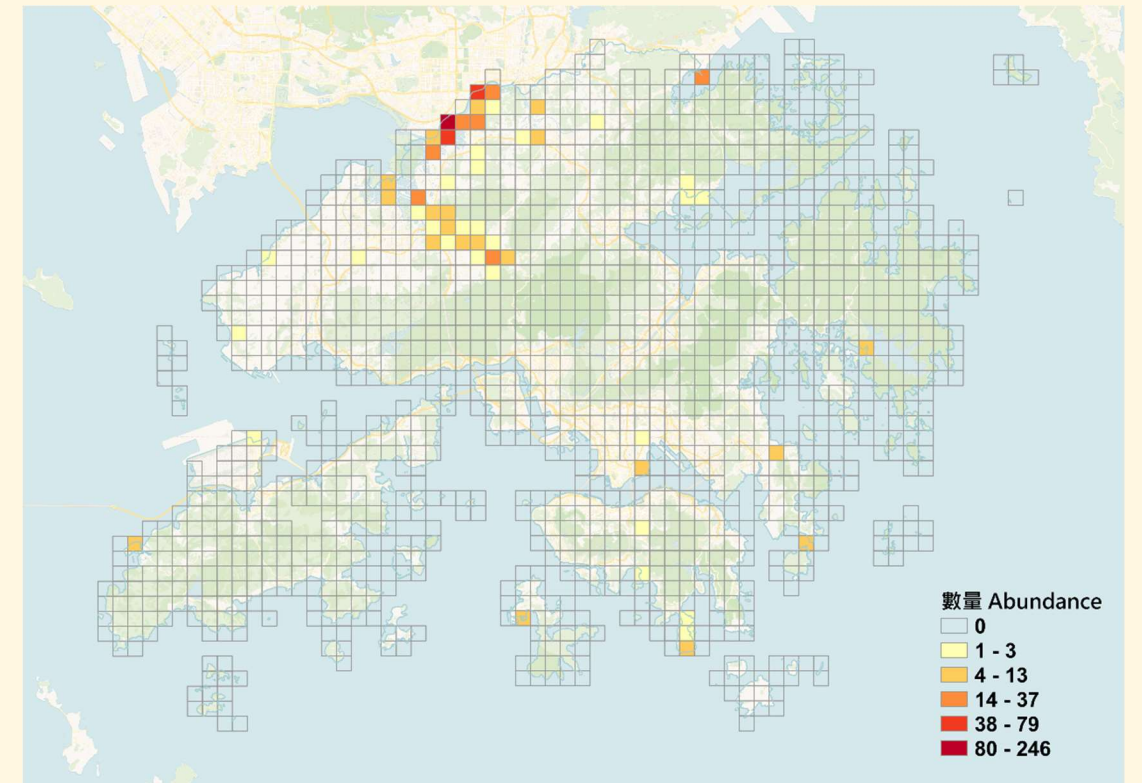




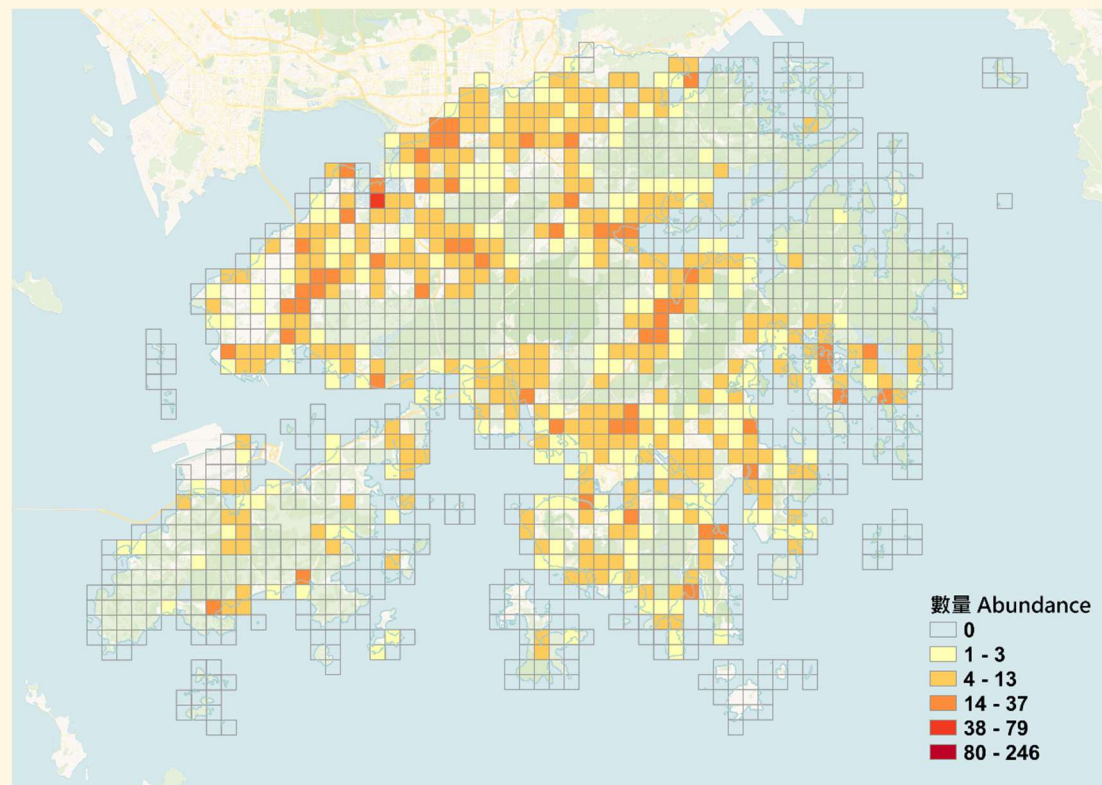
439 White-cheeked Starling 灰椋鳥 *Spodiopsar cineraceus*



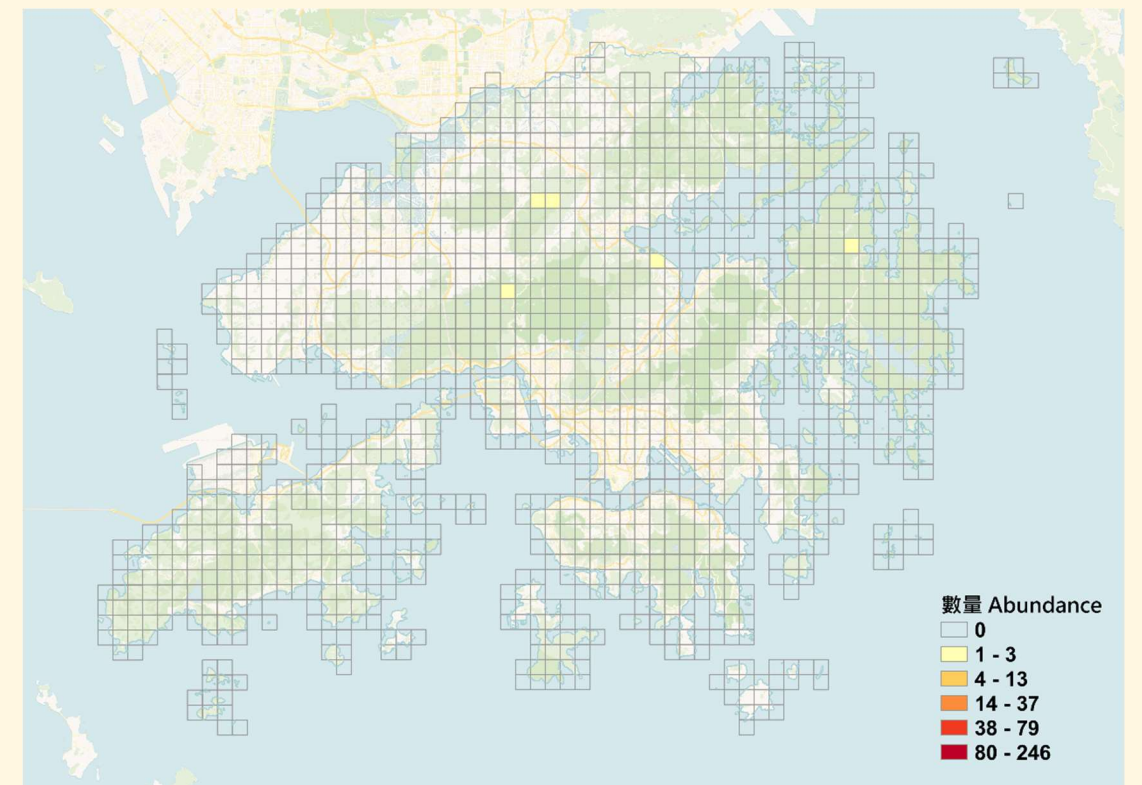
443 White-shouldered Starling 灰背椋鳥 *Sturnia sinensis*



440 Black-collared Starling 黑領椋鳥 *Gracupica nigricollis*



447 Orange-headed Thrush 橙頭地鸝 *Geokichla citrina*

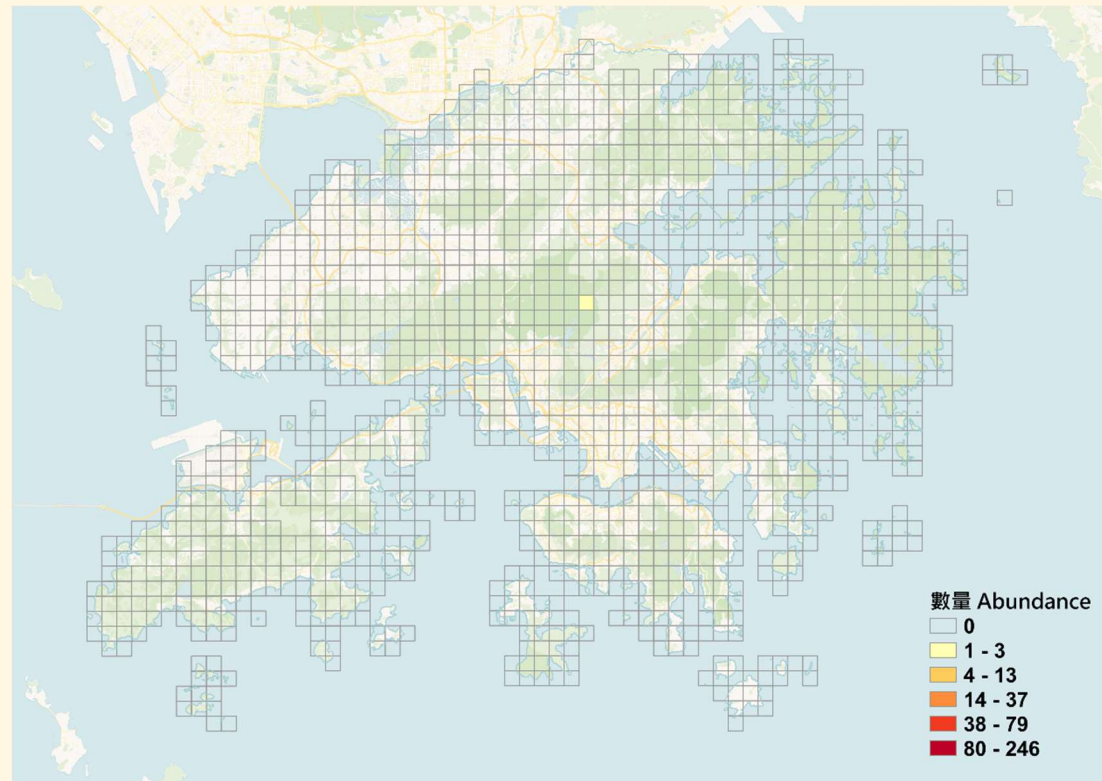




449 White's Thrush

懷氏地鸝

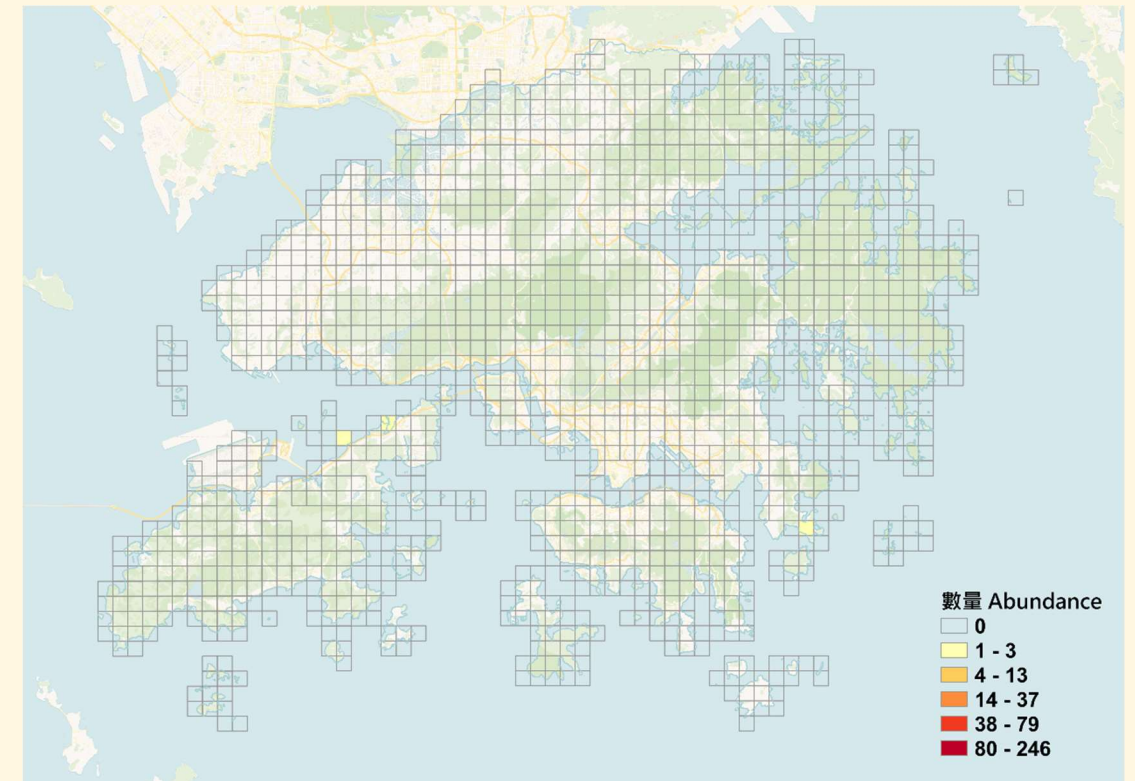
*Zoothera aurea*



451 Japanese Thrush

烏灰鸝

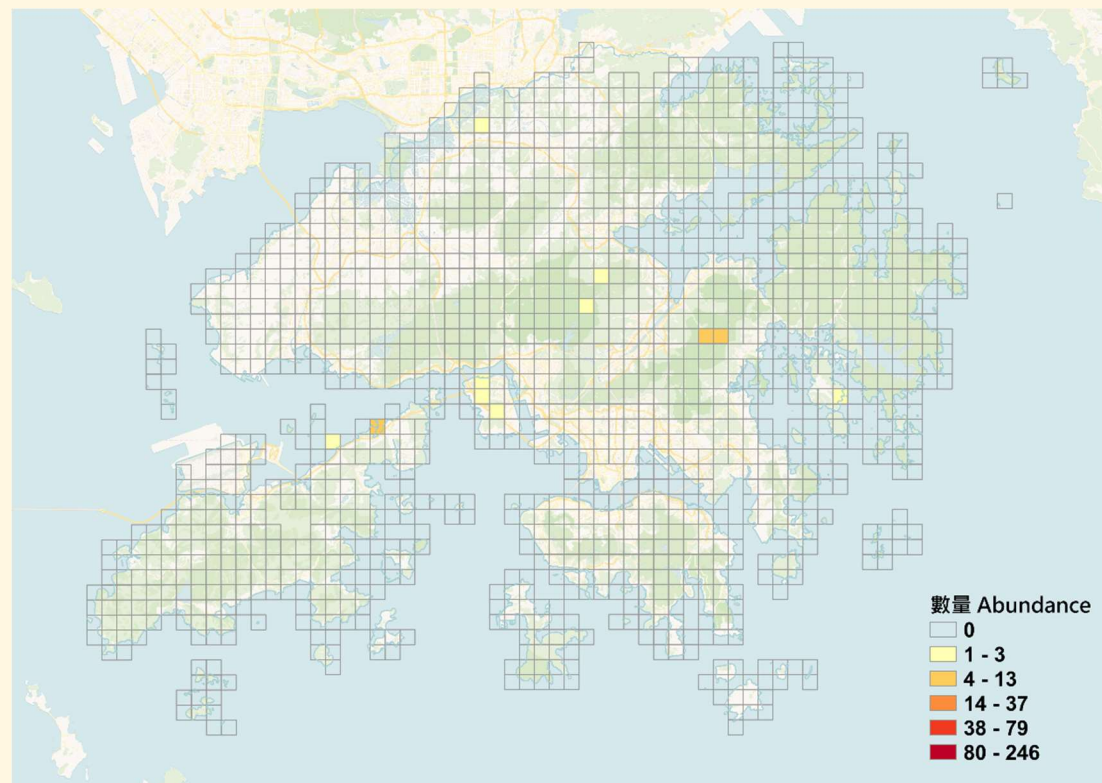
*Turdus cardis*



450 Grey-backed Thrush

灰背鸝

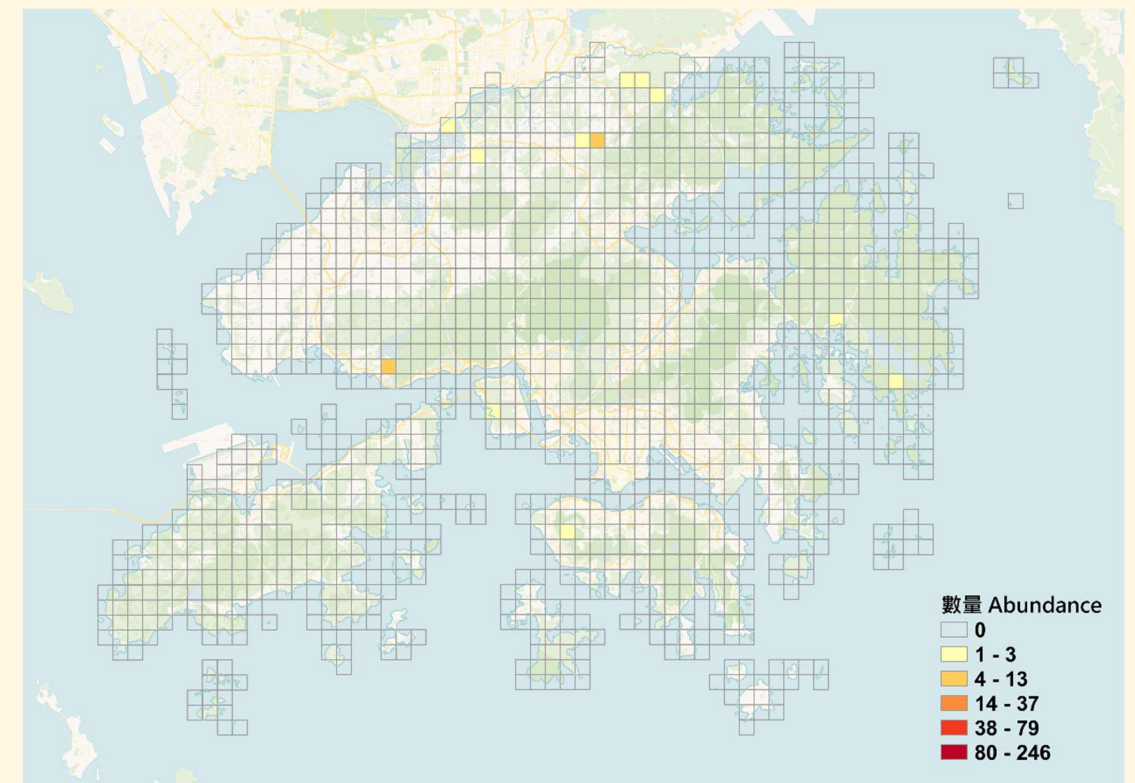
*Turdus hortulorum*



452 Chinese Blackbird

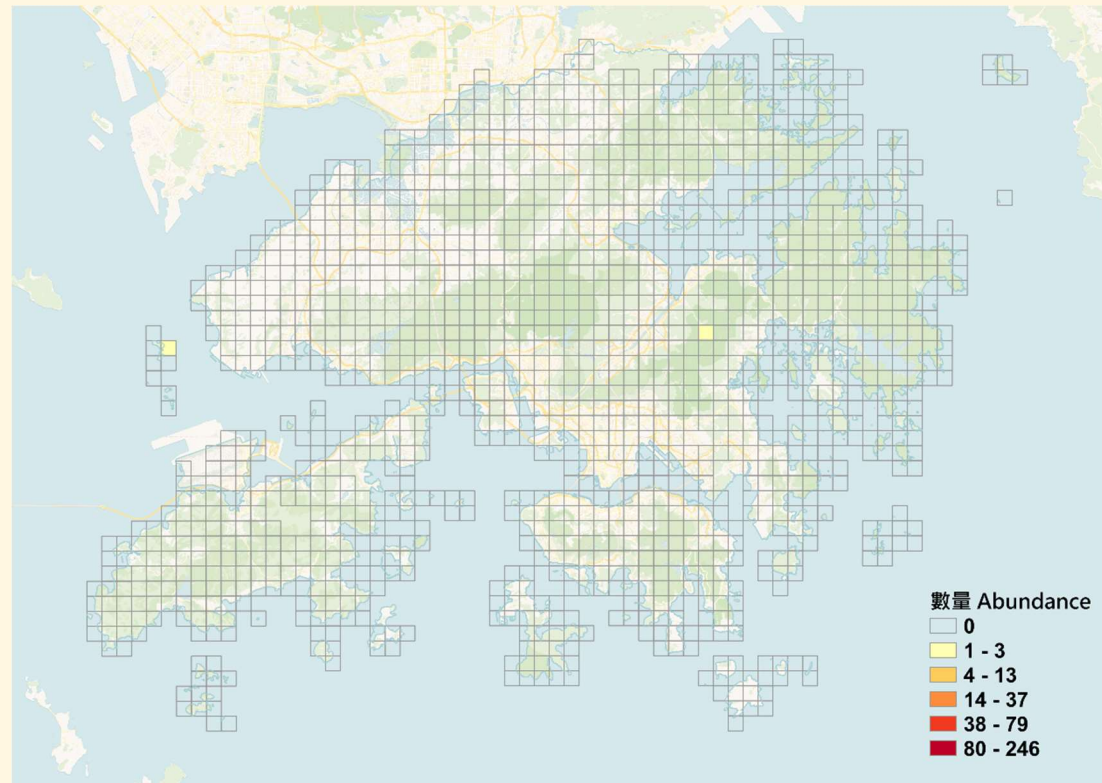
烏鸝

*Turdus mandarinus*

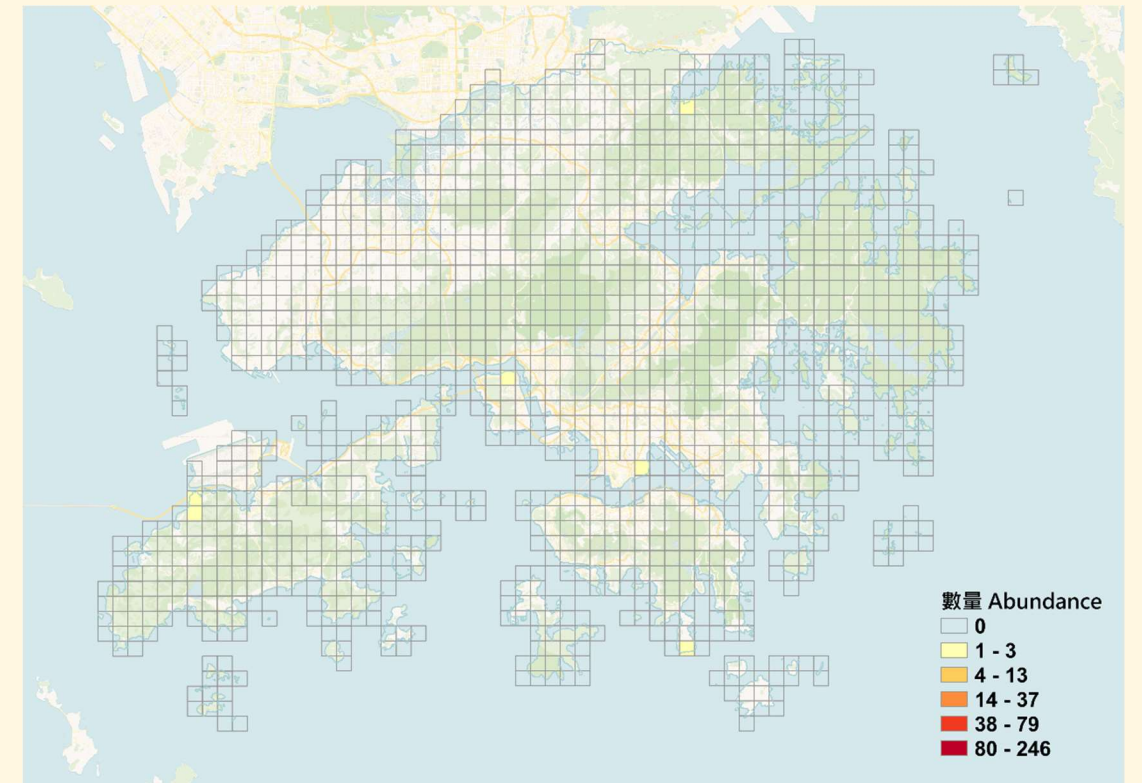




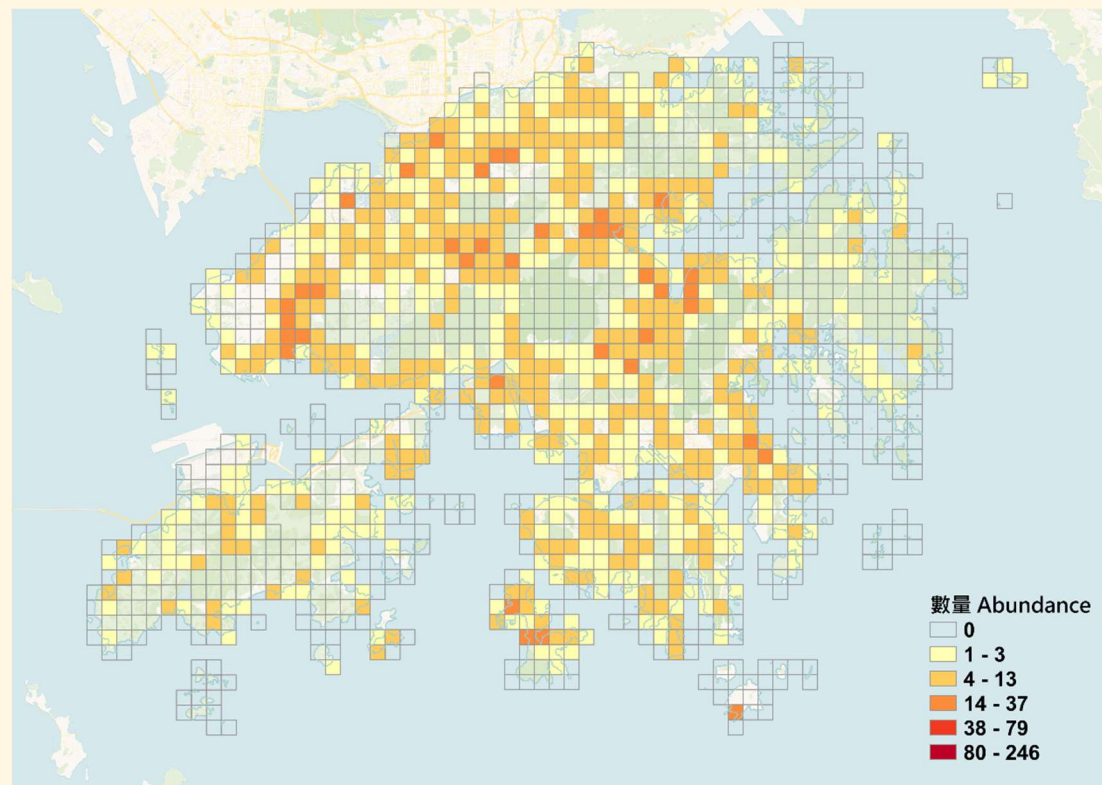
453 Eyebrowed Thrush 白眉鶇 *Turdus obscurus*



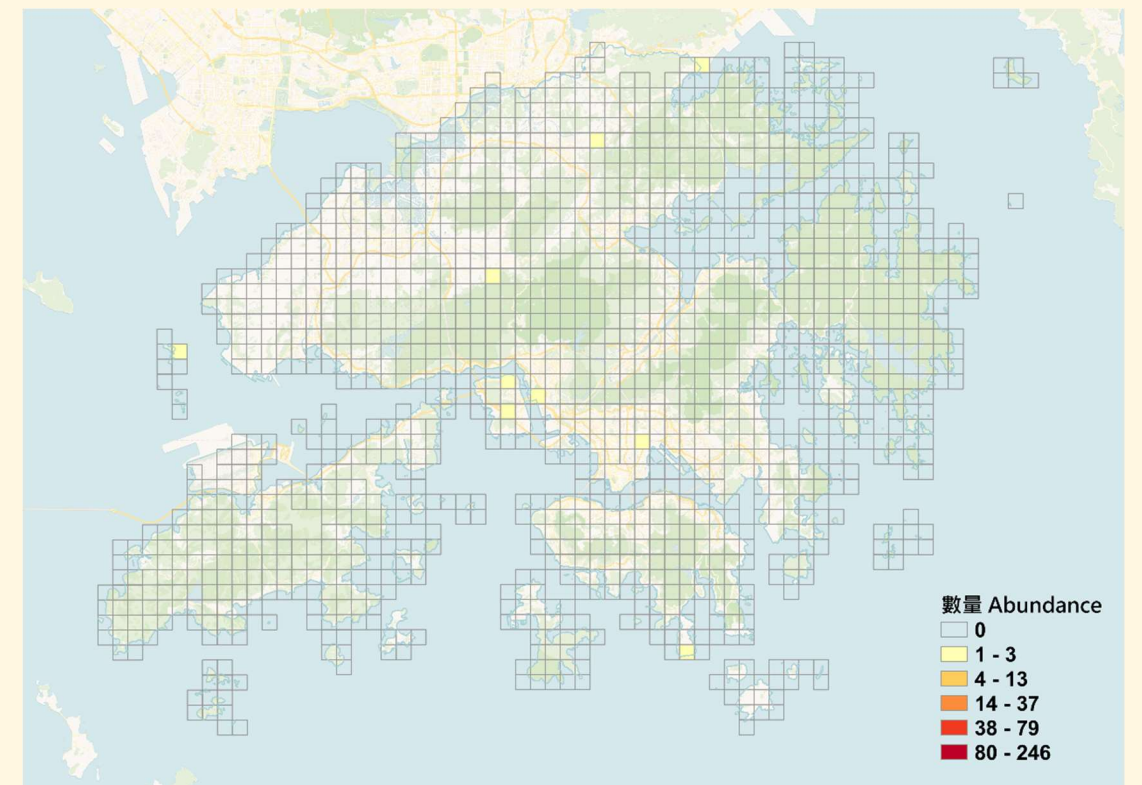
461 Grey-streaked Flycatcher 灰紋鶇 *Muscicapa griseisticta*



460 Oriental Magpie Robin 鵲鵯 *Copsychus saularis*

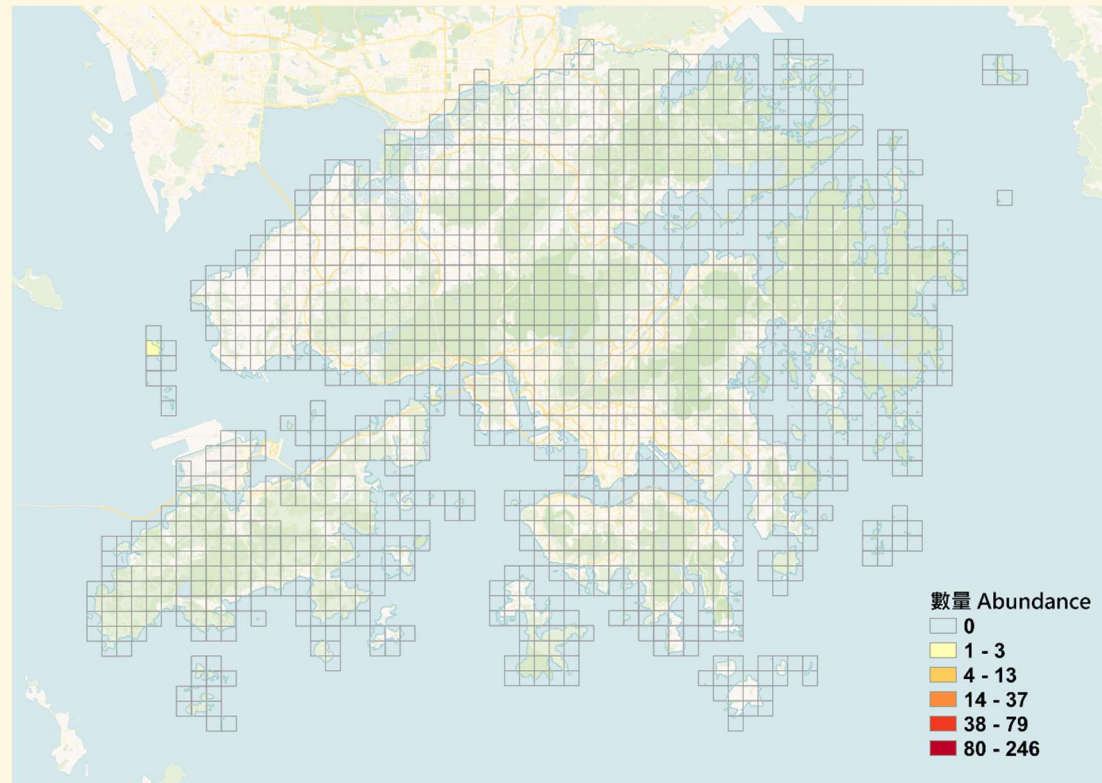


463 Asian Brown Flycatcher 北灰鶇 *Muscicapa dauurica*

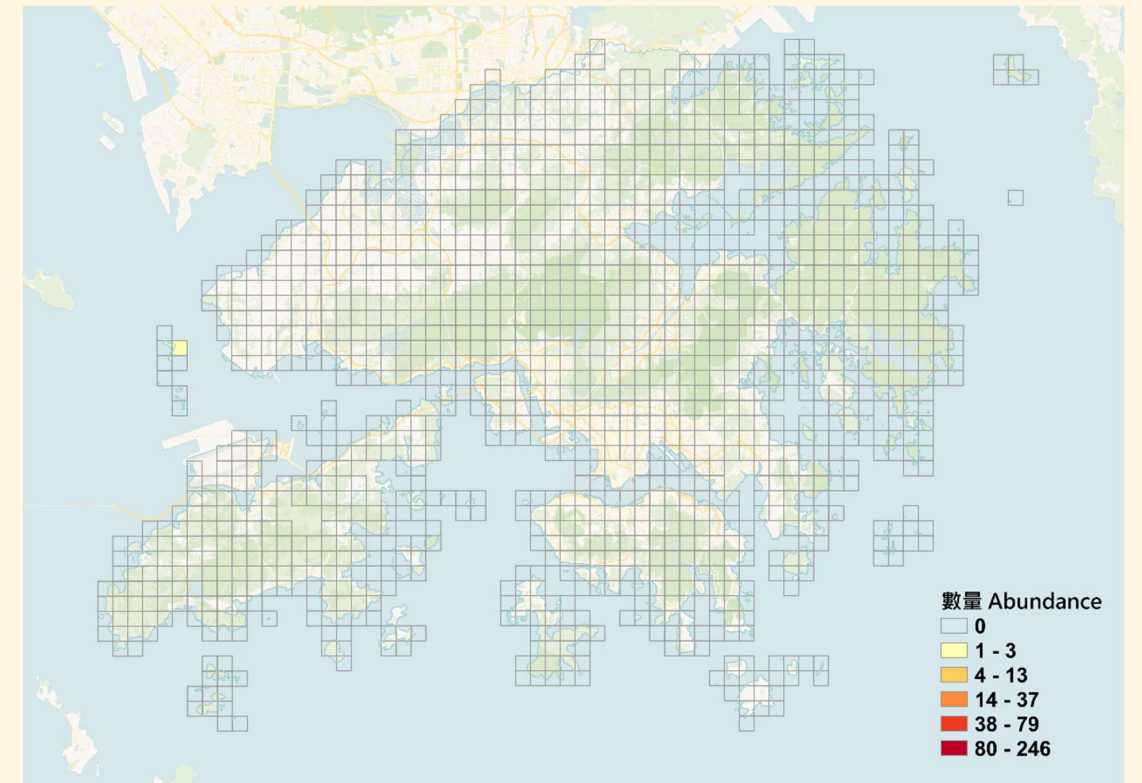




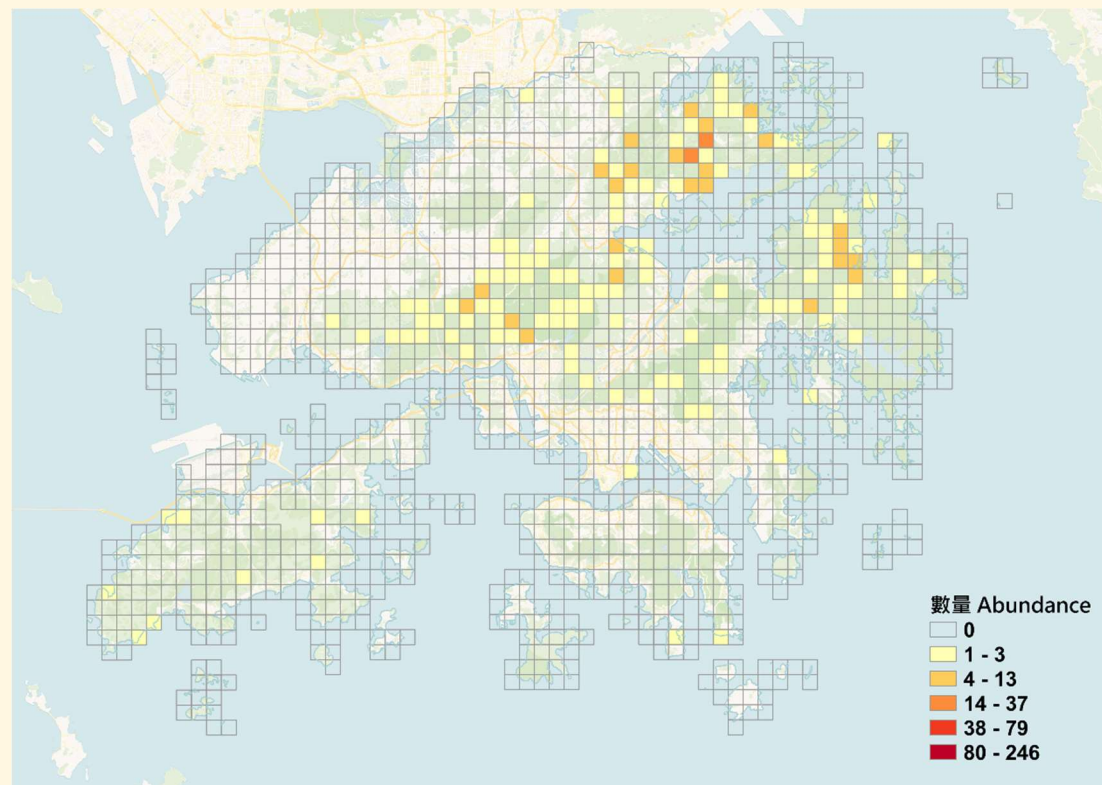
464 Brown-breasted Flycatcher 褐胸鵙 *Muscicapa muttui*



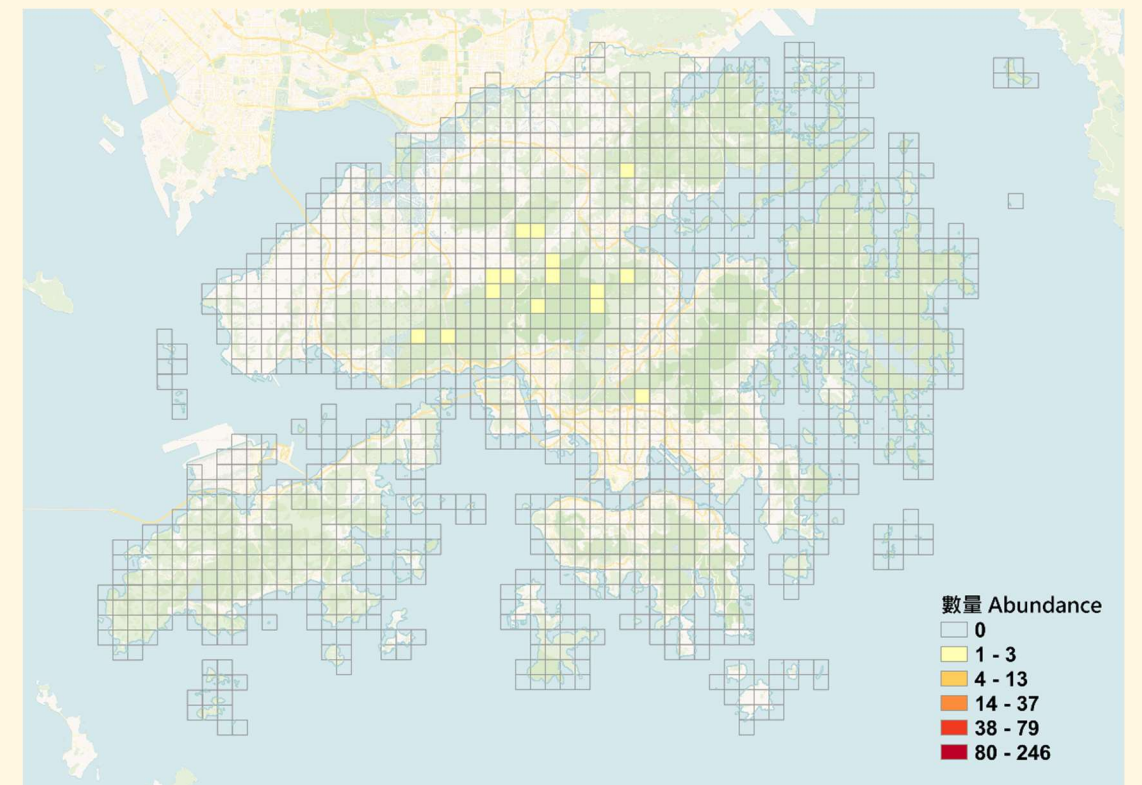
472 Blue-and-white Flycatcher 白腹姬鵙 *Cyanoptila cyanomelana*



466 Hainan Blue Flycatcher 海南藍仙鵙 *Cyornis hainanus*

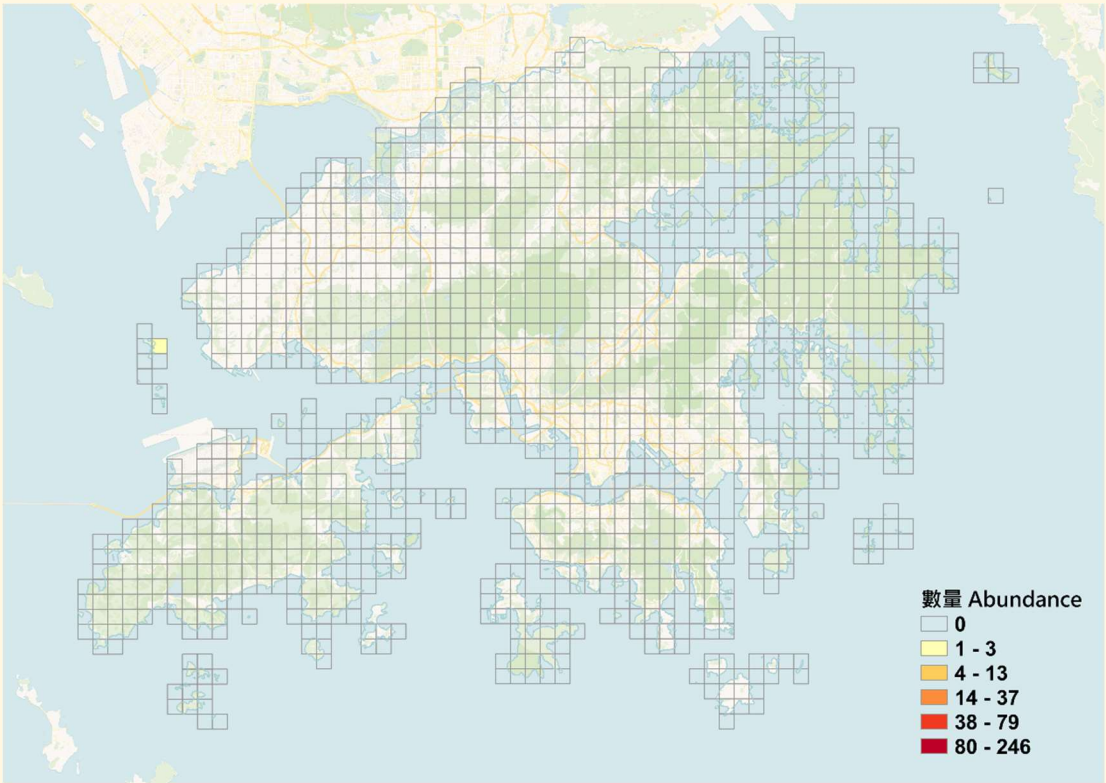


475 Lesser Shortwing 白喉短翅鵙 *Brachypteryx leucophris*

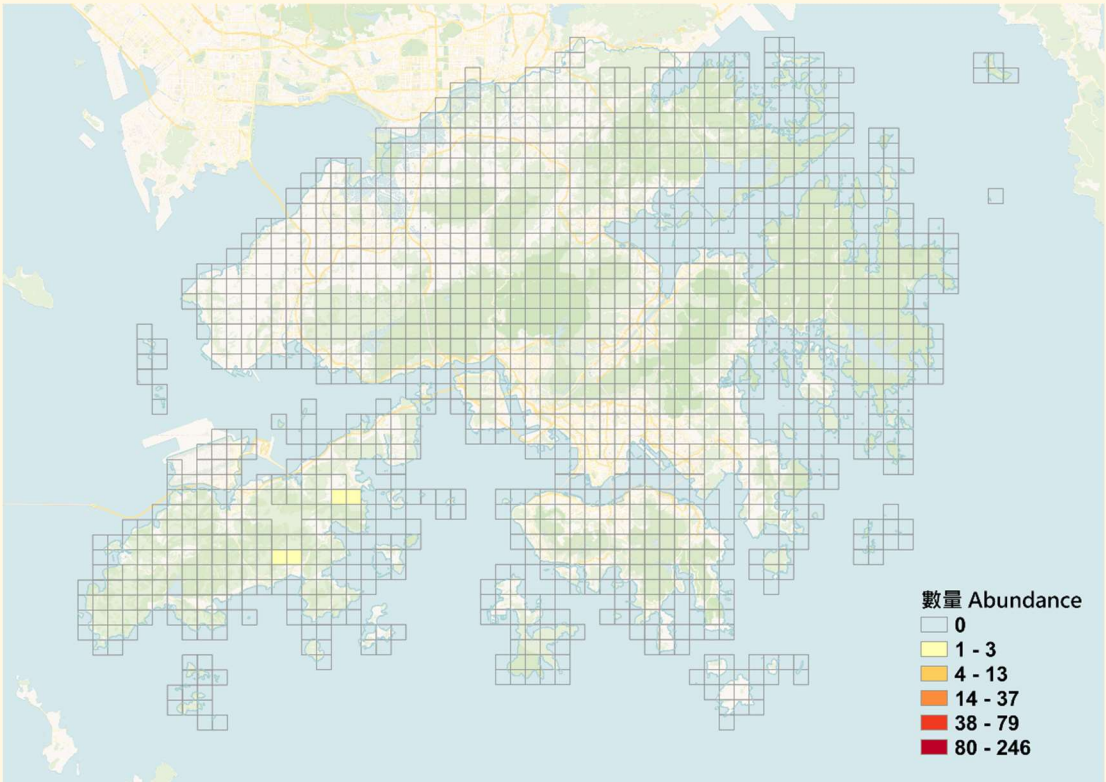




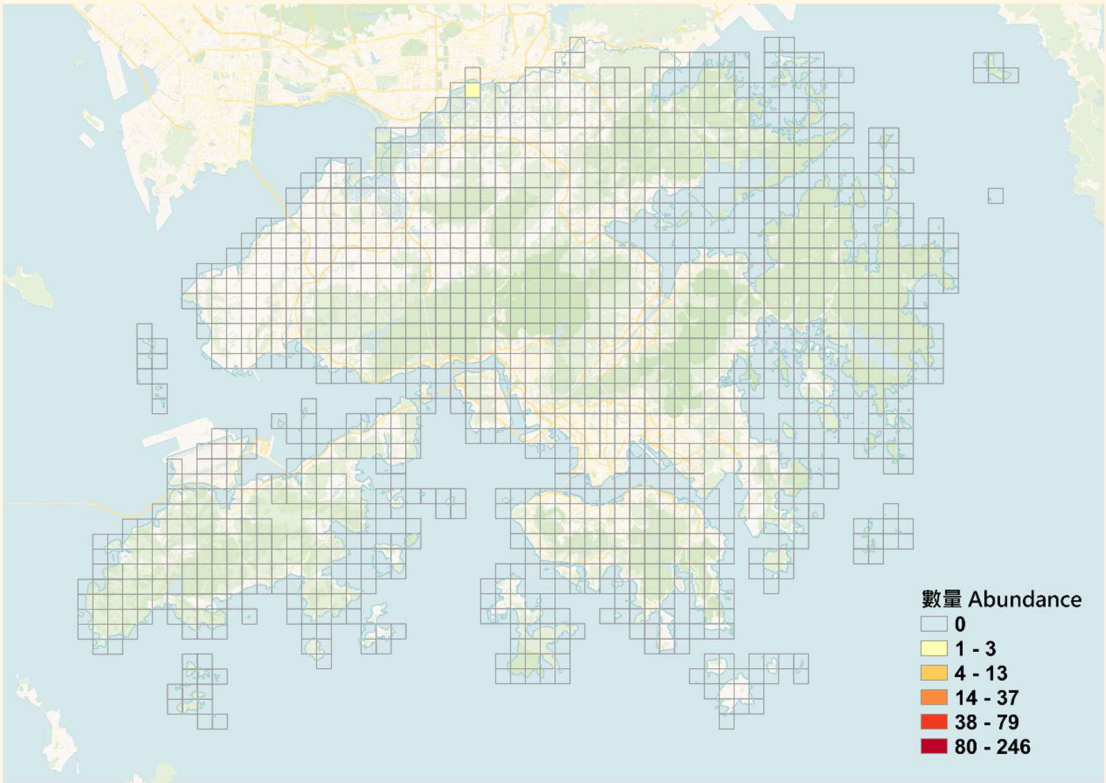
476 Siberian Blue Robin 藍歌鵲 *Larvivora cyane*



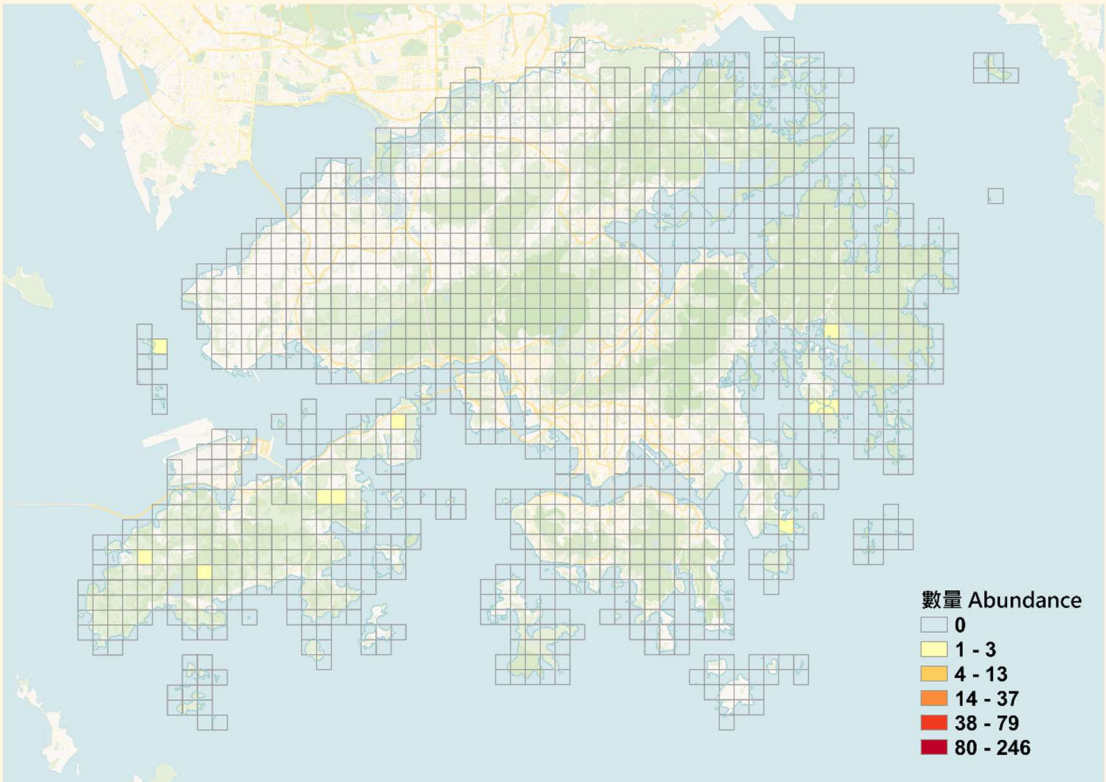
477 Rufous-tailed Robin 紅尾歌鵲 *Larvivora sibilans*



479 Bluethroat 藍喉歌鵲 *Luscinia svecica*

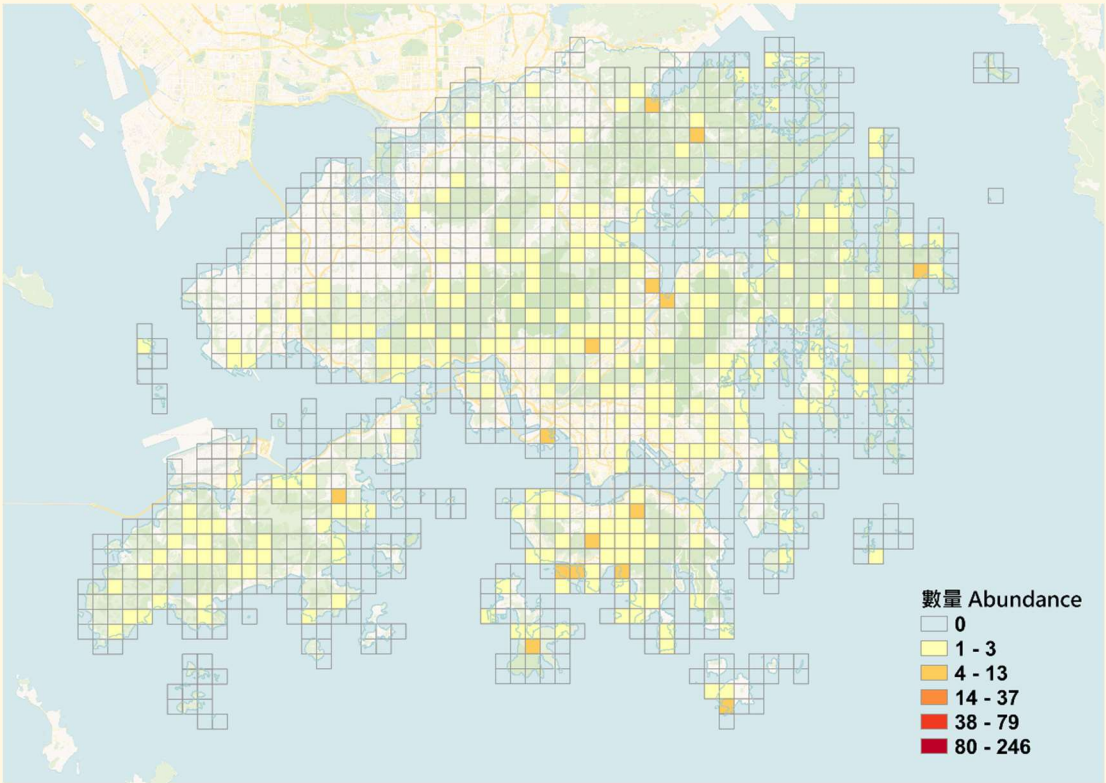


480 Siberian Rubythroat 紅喉歌鵲 *Calliope calliope*

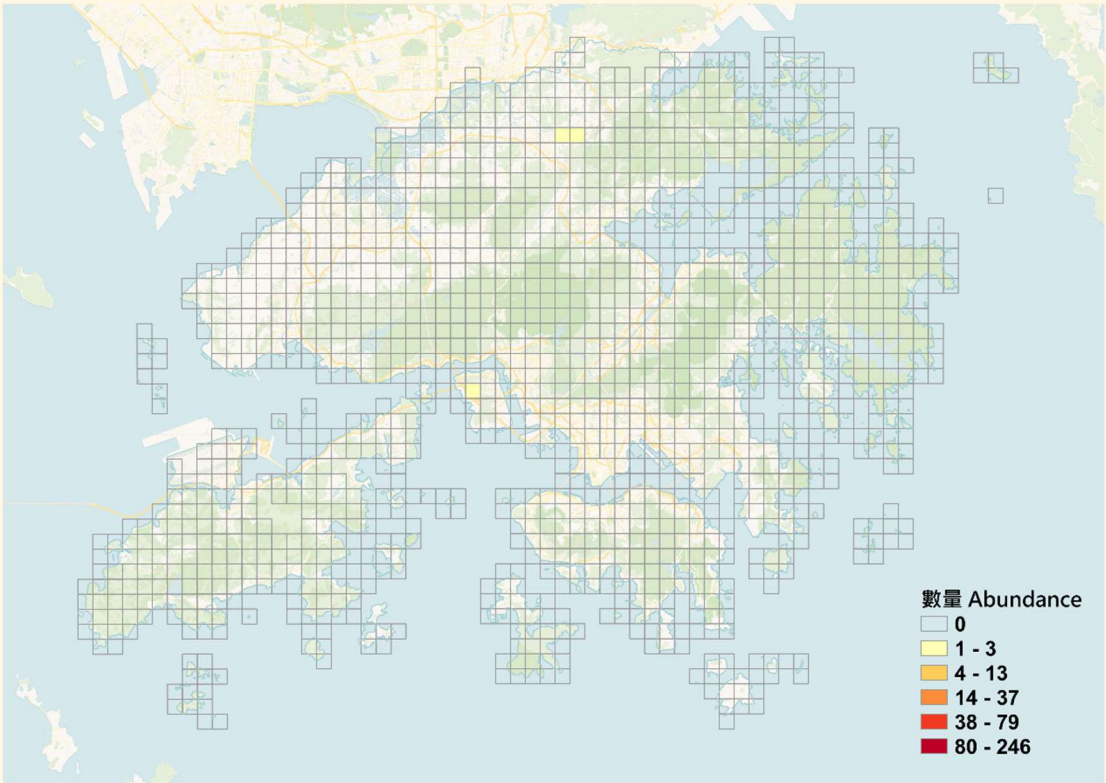




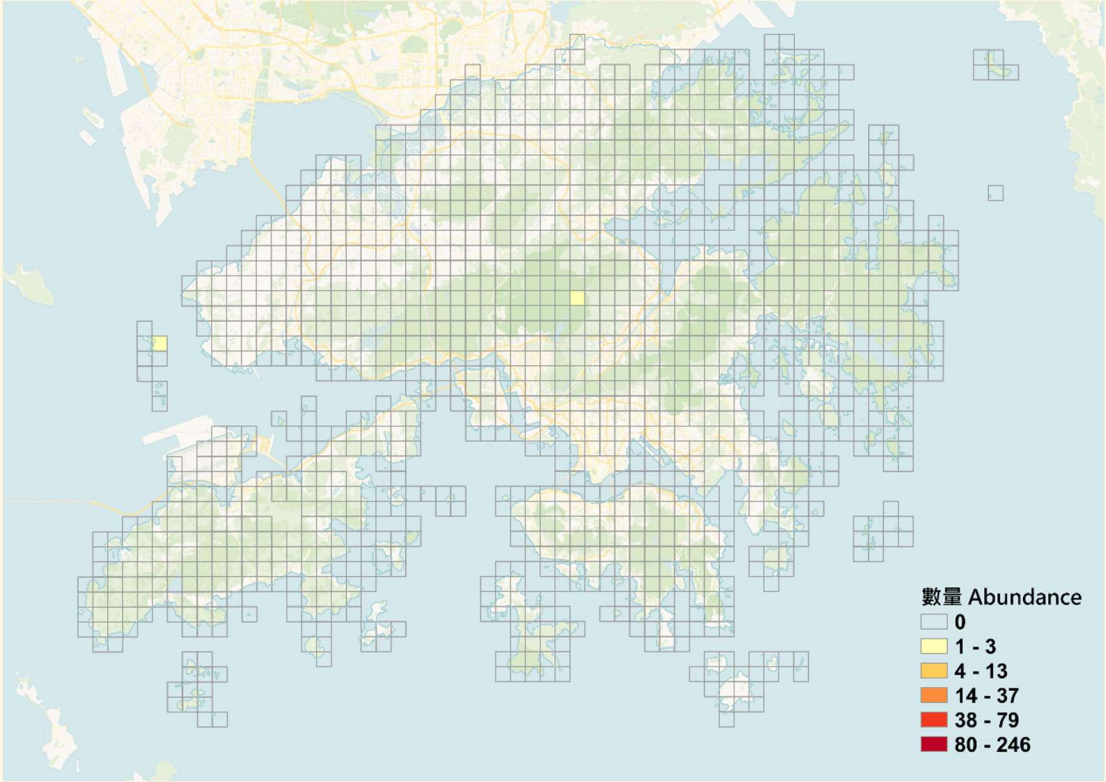
484 Blue Whistling Thrush 紫嘯鶇 *Myophonus caeruleus*



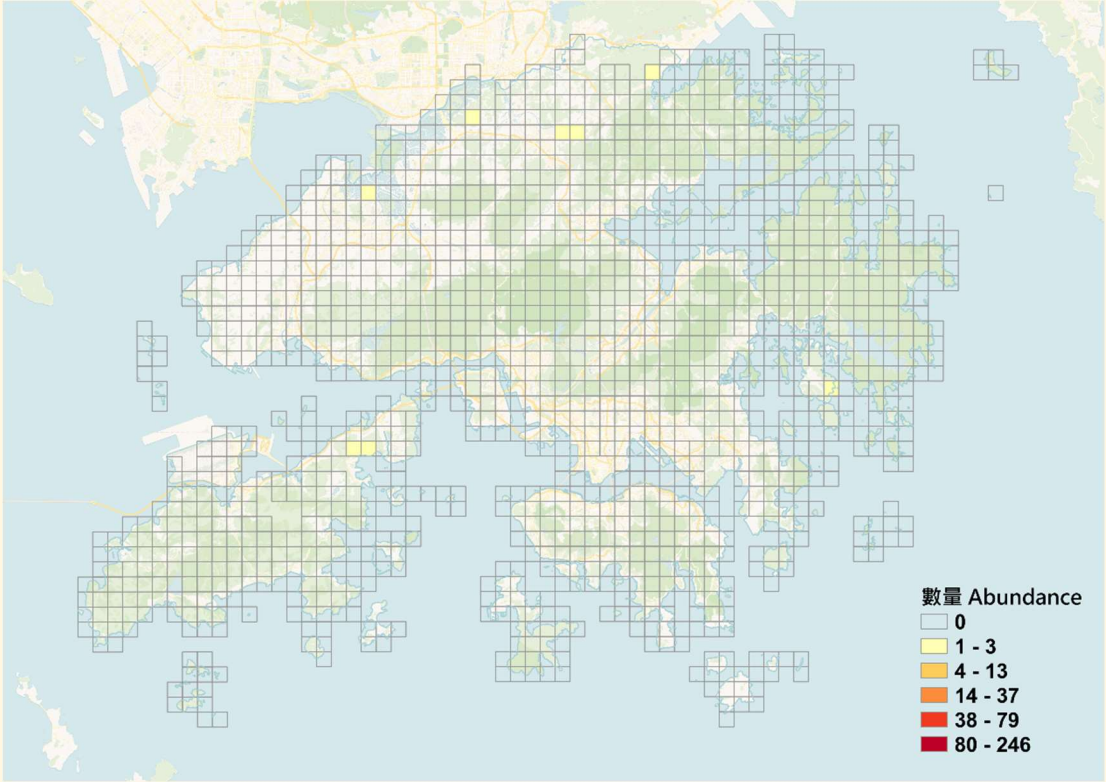
492 Red-throated Flycatcher 紅喉姬鶇 *Ficedula albicilla*



486 Narcissus Flycatcher 黃眉姬鶇 *Ficedula narcissina*



496 Daurian Redstart 北紅尾鶇 *Phoenicurus aureus*

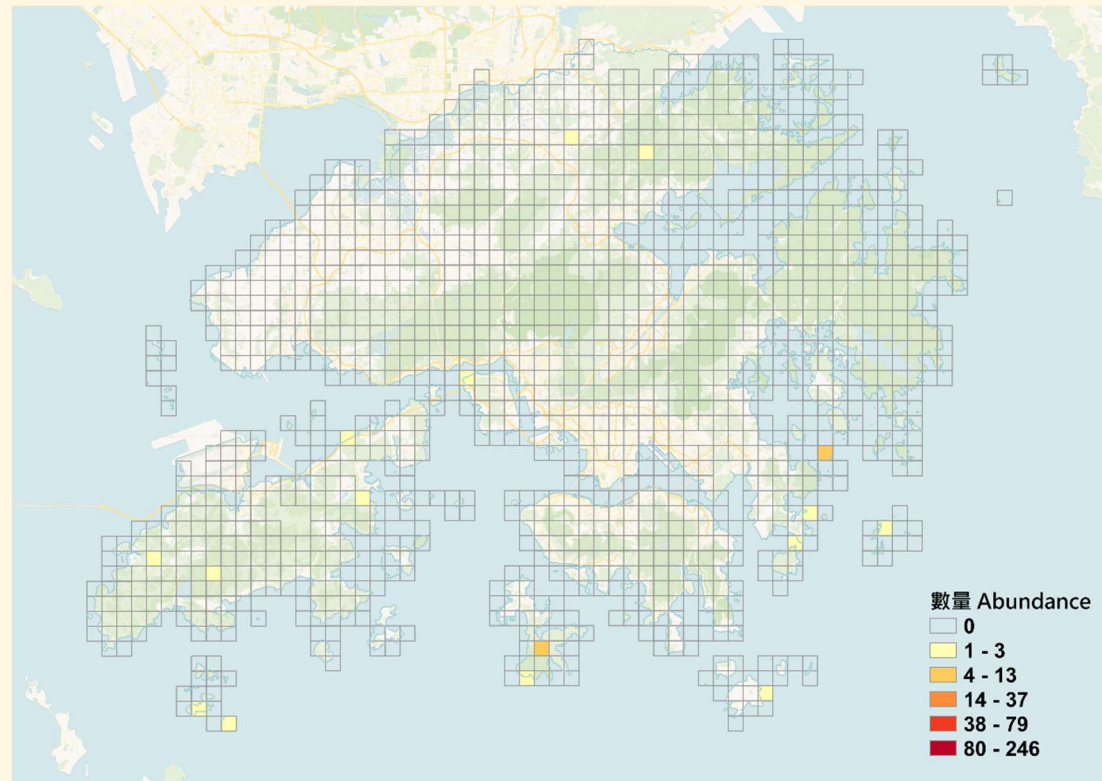




498 Blue Rock Thrush

藍磯鶇

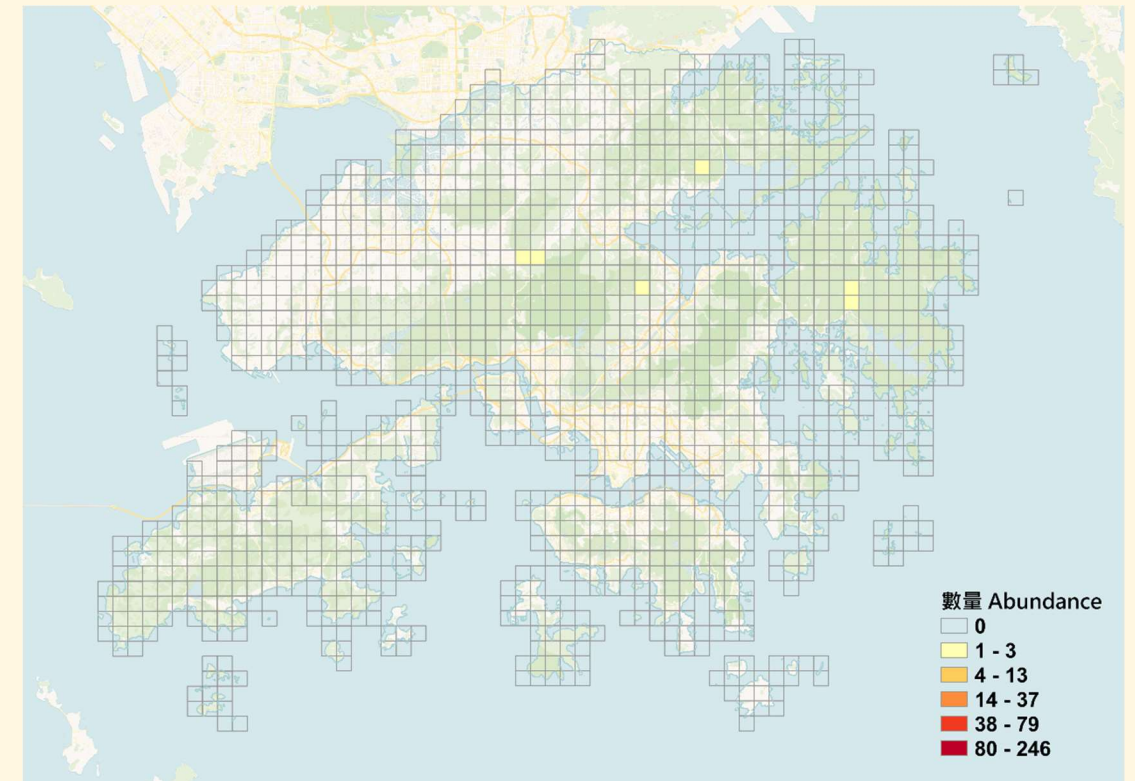
*Monticola solitarius*



504 Orange-bellied Leafbird

橙腹葉鶇

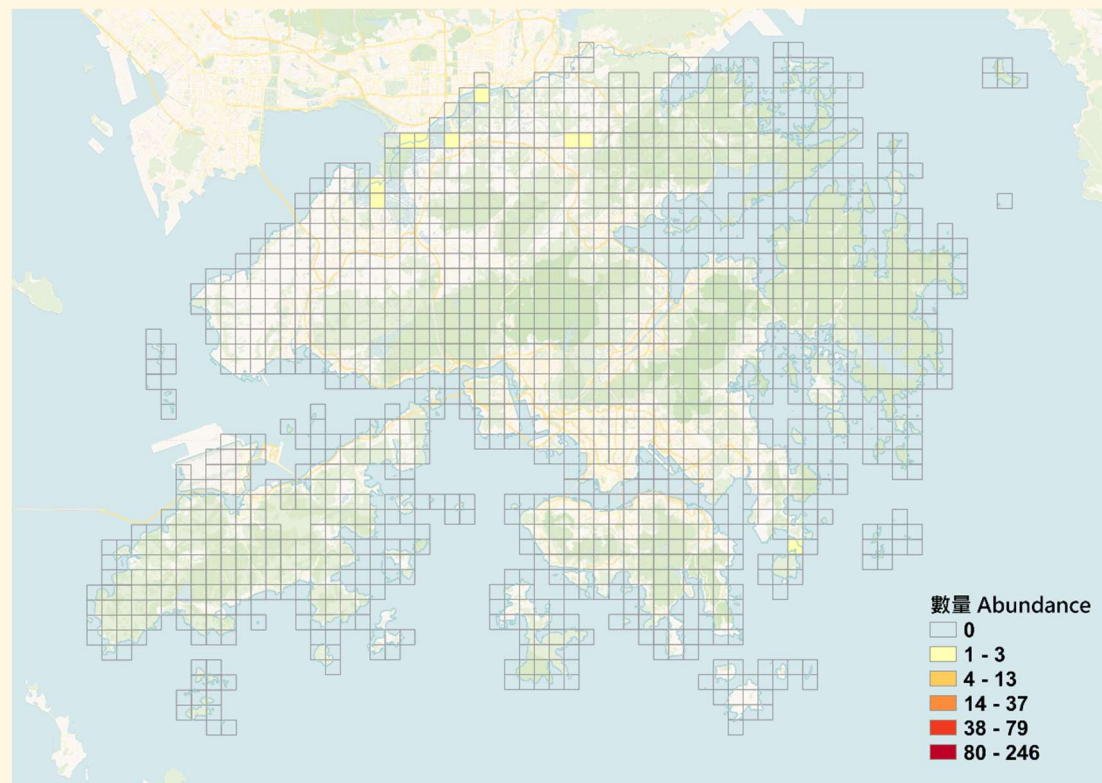
*Chloropsis hardwickii*



501 Stejneger's Stonechat

黑喉石(即鳥)

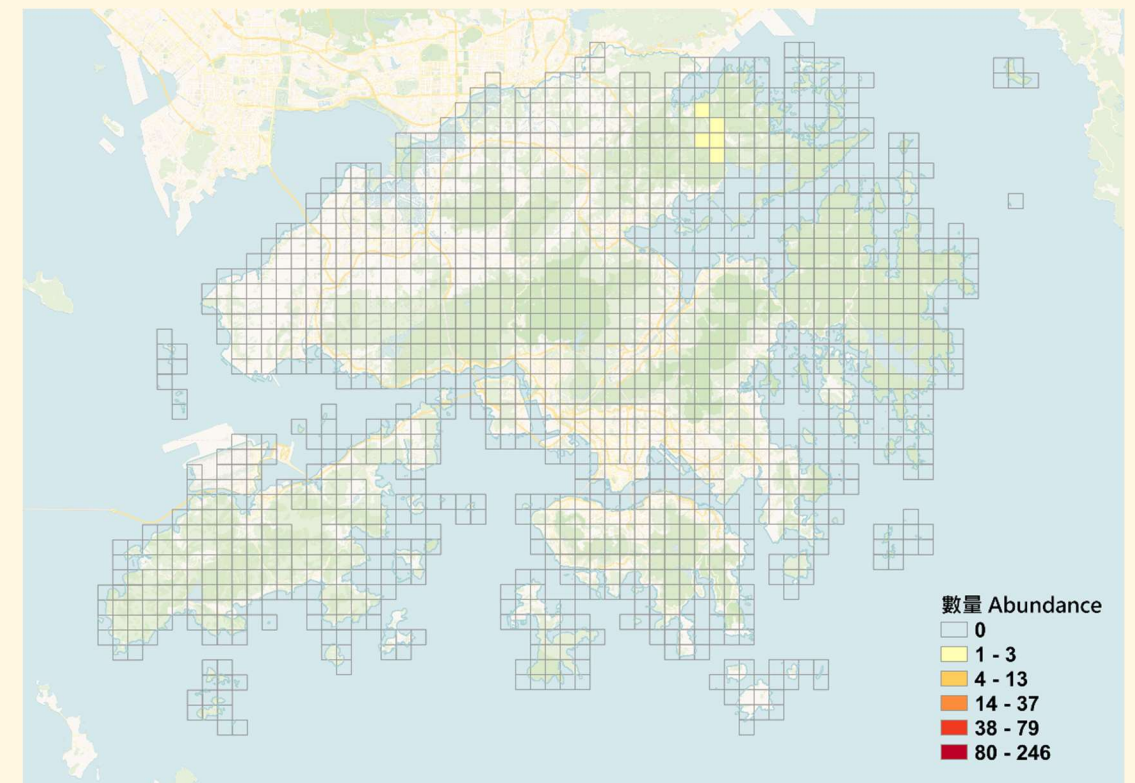
*Saxicola stejnegeri*



505 Plain Flowerpecker

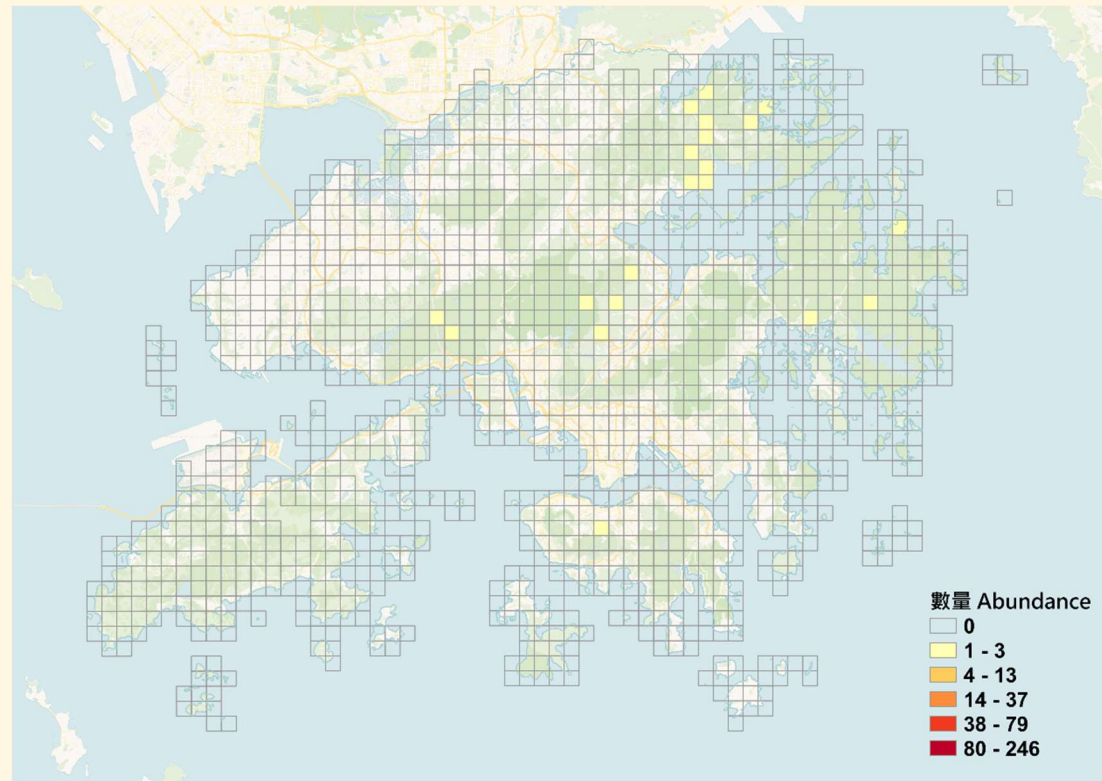
純色啄花鳥

*Dicaeum minullum*

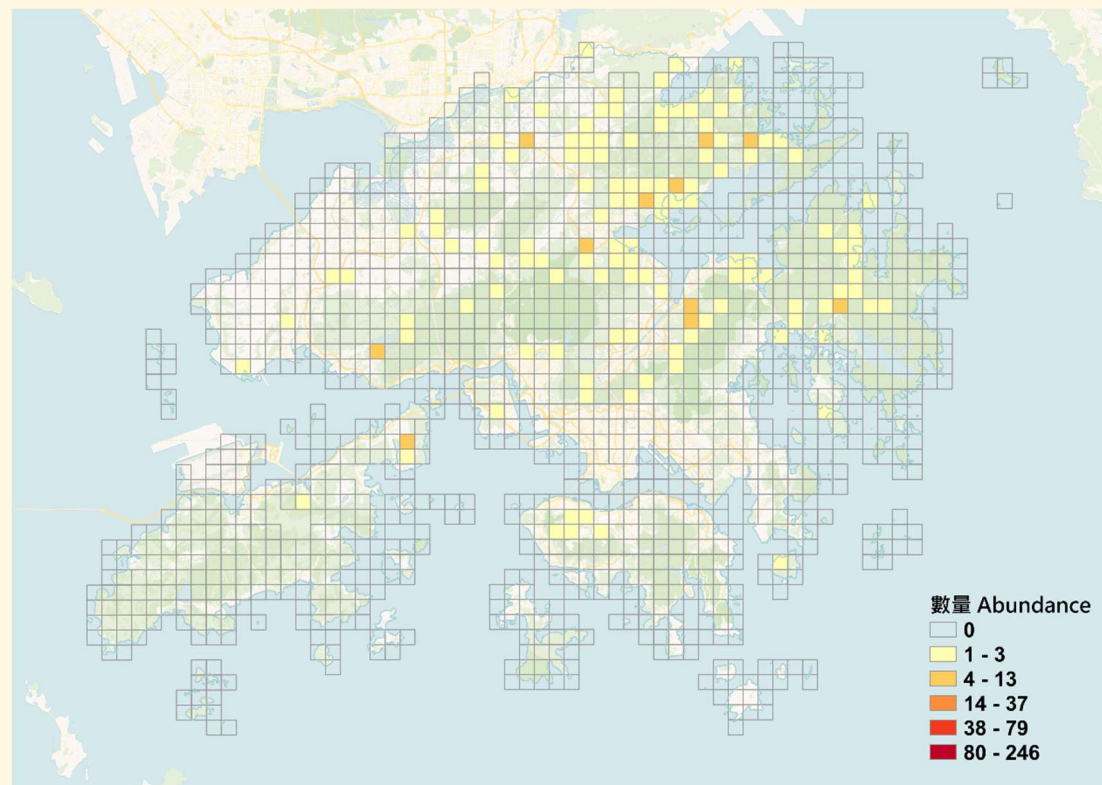




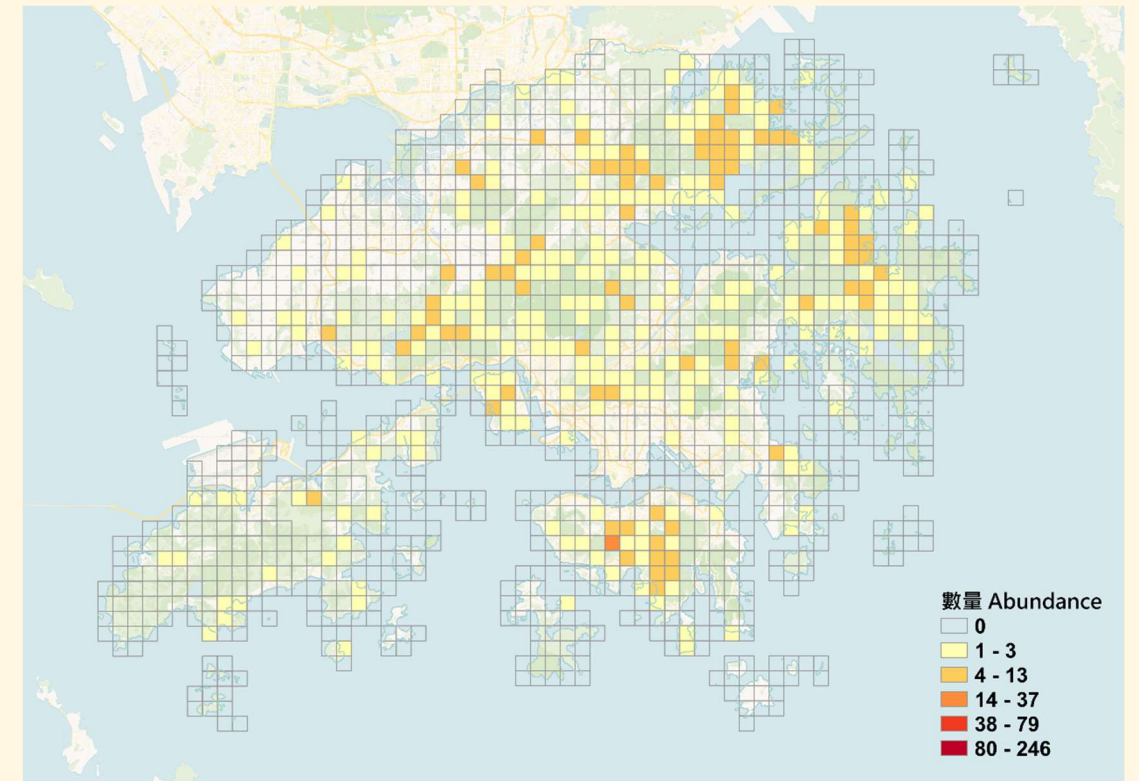
506 Fire-breasted Flowerpecker 紅胸啄花鳥 *Dicaeum ignipectus*



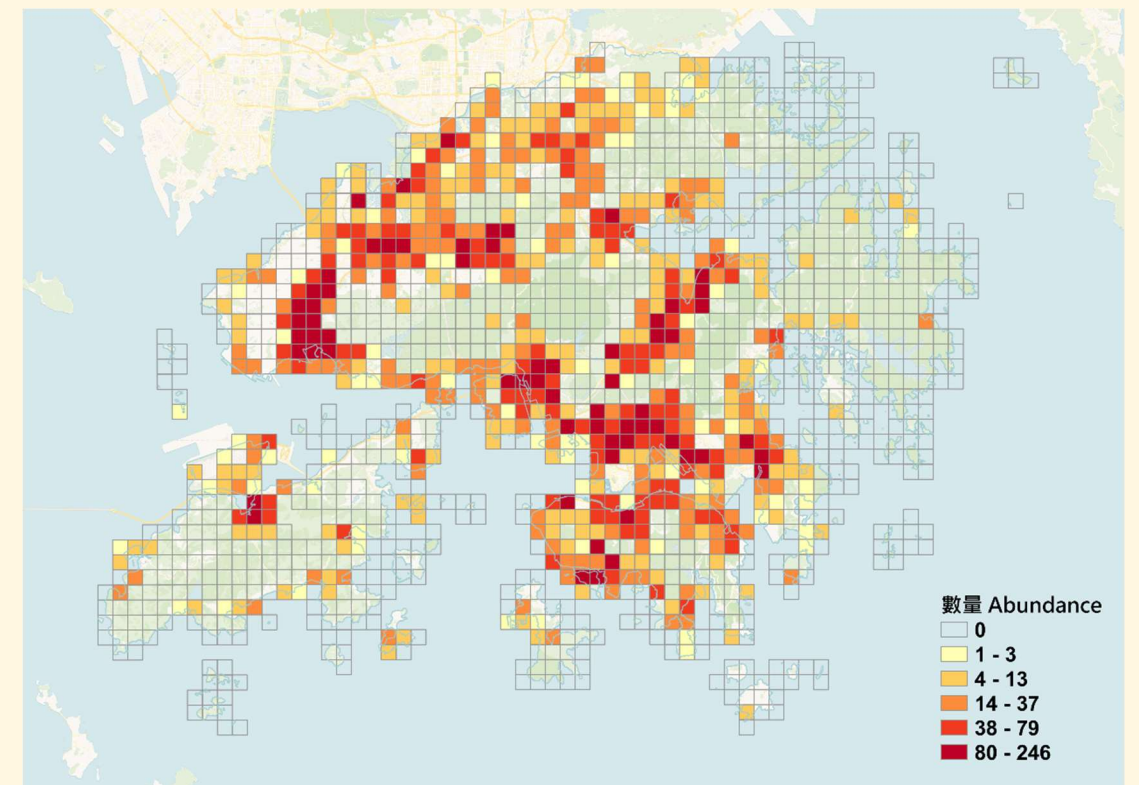
507 Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker 朱背啄花鳥 *Dicaeum cruentatum*



510 Fork-tailed Sunbird 叉尾太陽鳥 *Aethopyga christinae*

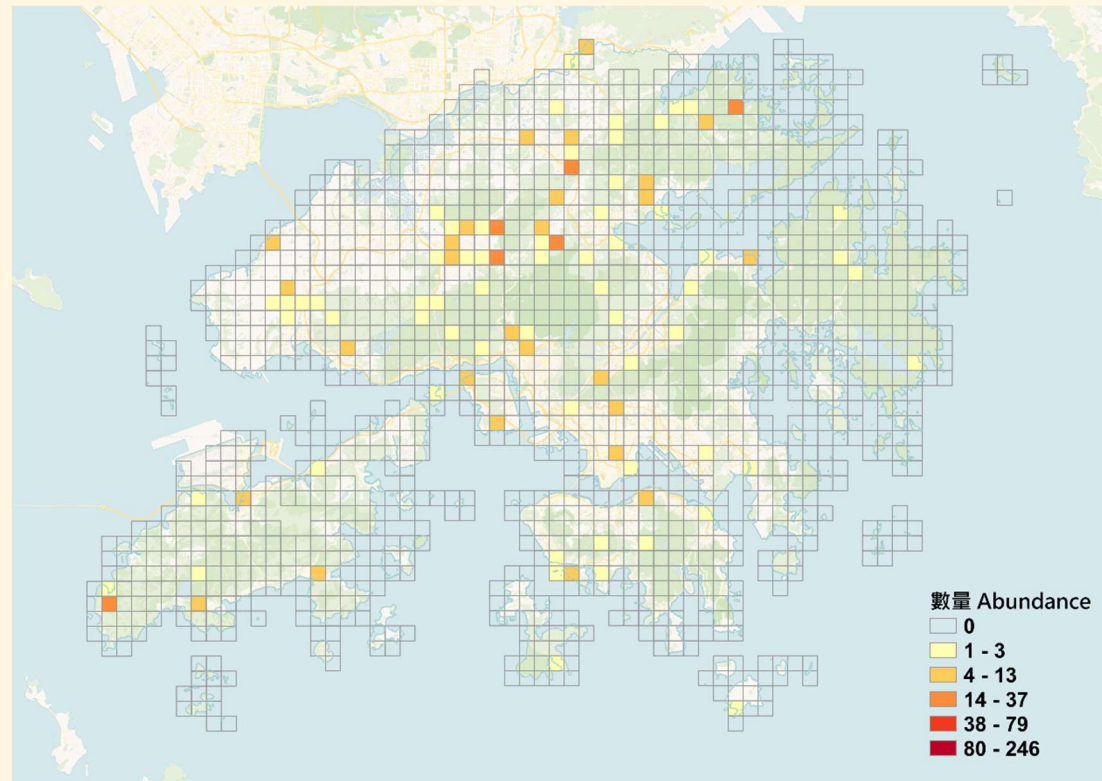


513 Eurasian Tree Sparrow 樹麻雀 *Passer montanus*

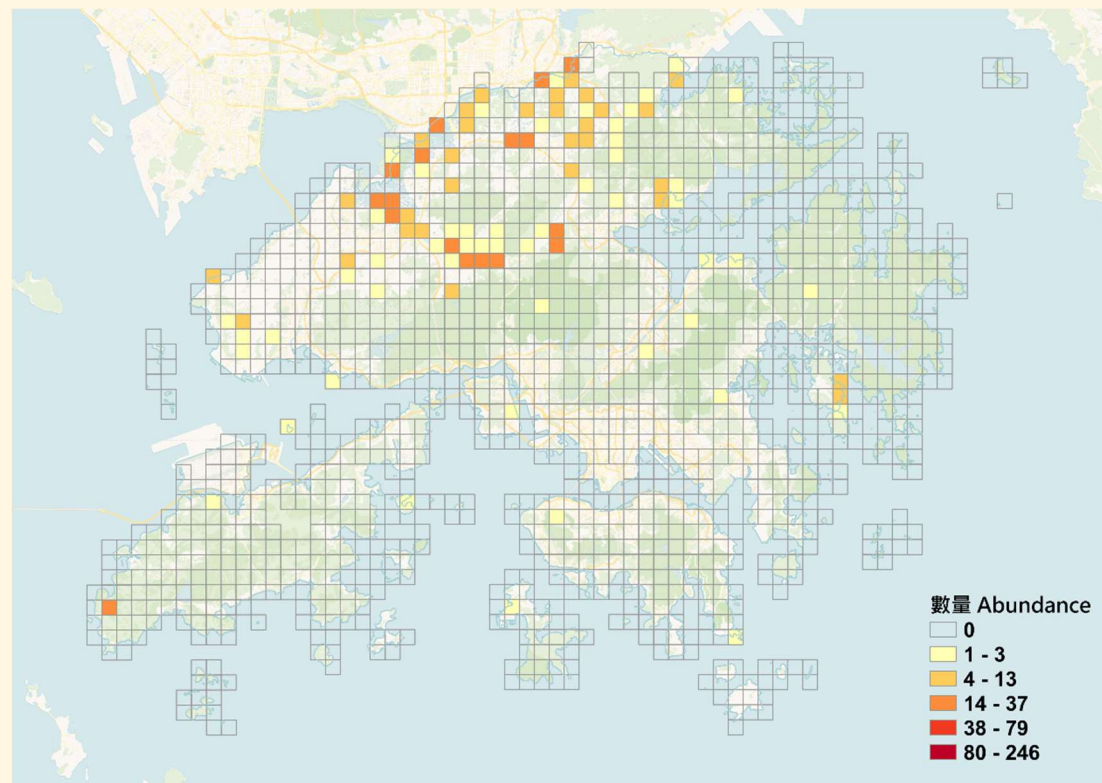




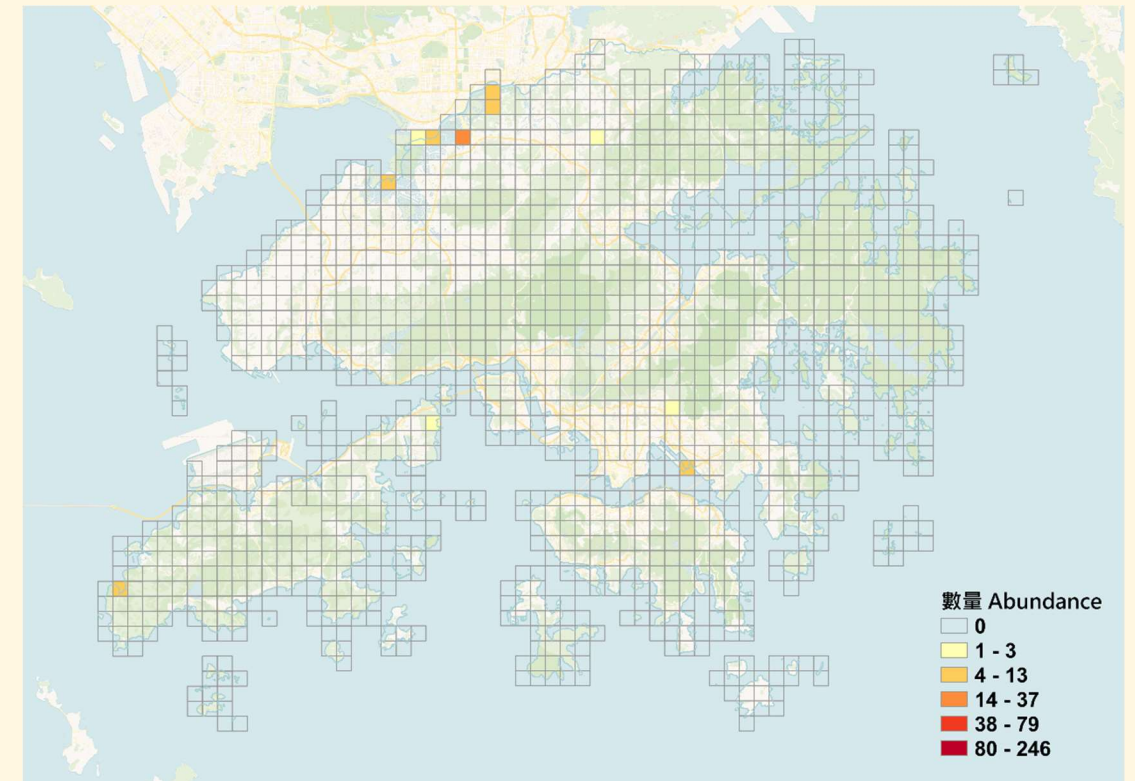
515 White-rumped Munia 白腰文鳥 *Lonchura striata*



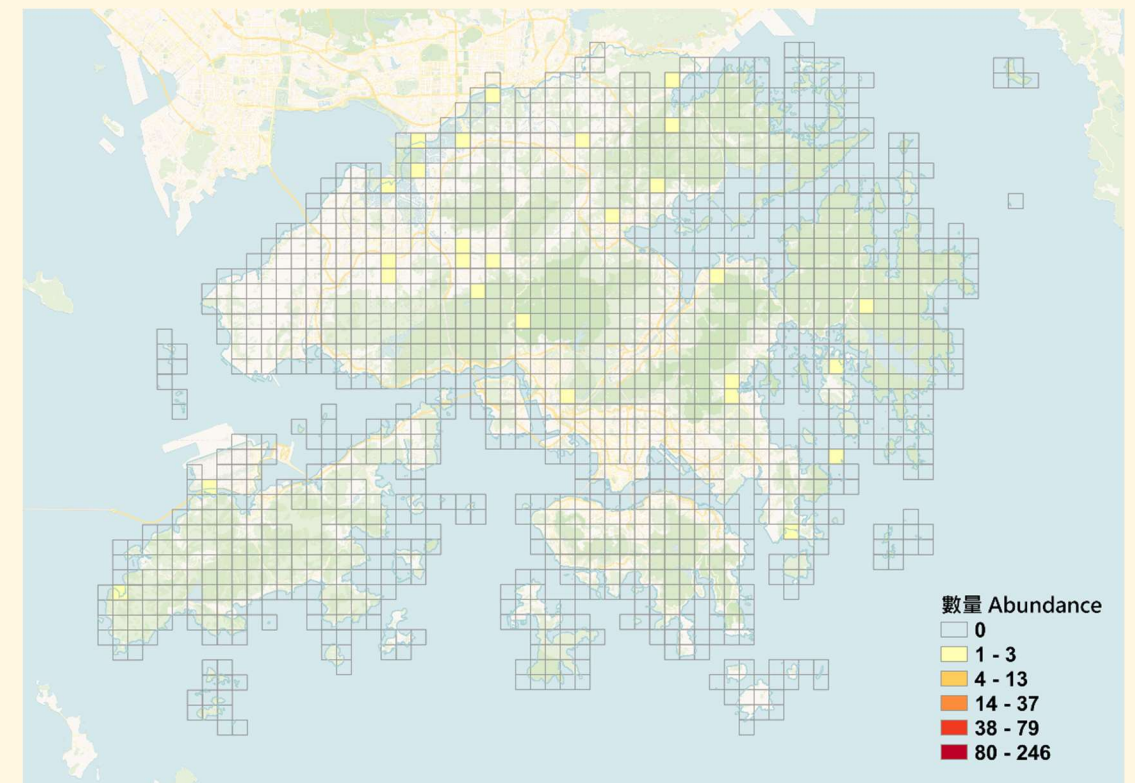
516 Scaly-breasted Munia 斑文鳥 *Lonchura punctulata*



520 Eastern Yellow Wagtail 東黃鵪鶉 *Motacilla tschutschensis*



522 Grey Wagtail 灰鵪鶉 *Motacilla cinerea*

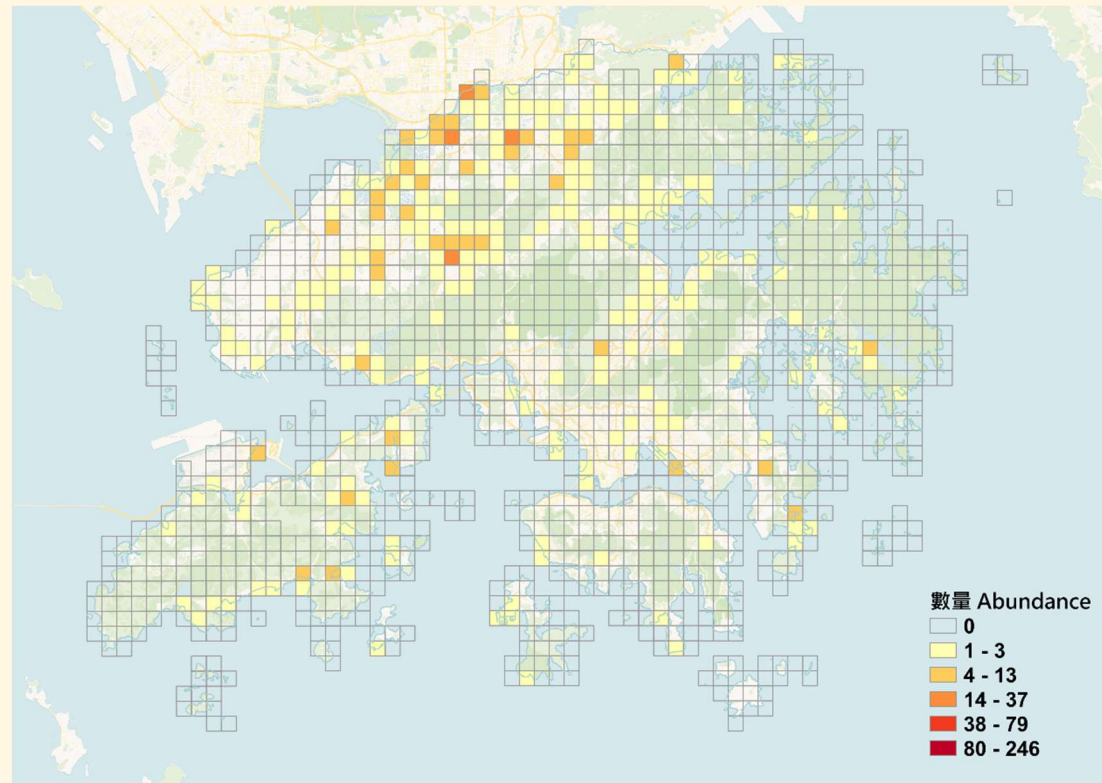




523 White Wagtail

白鵲鴝

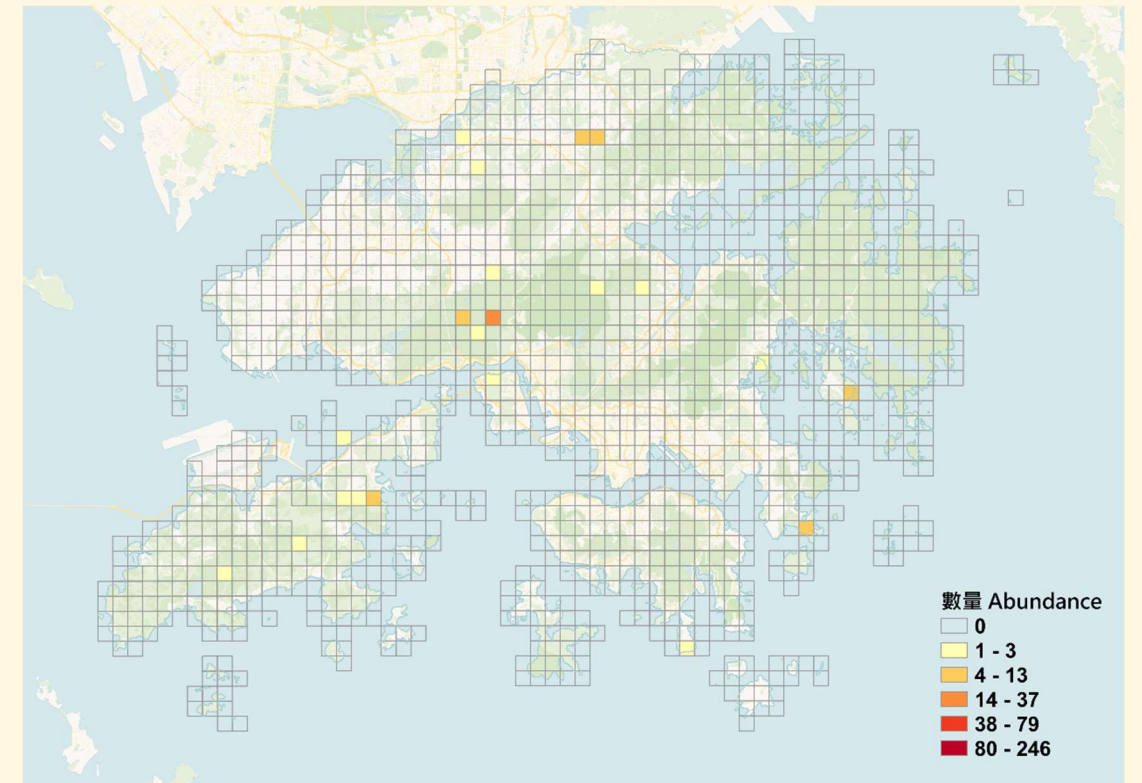
*Motacilla alba*



526 Olive-backed Pipit

樹鵲

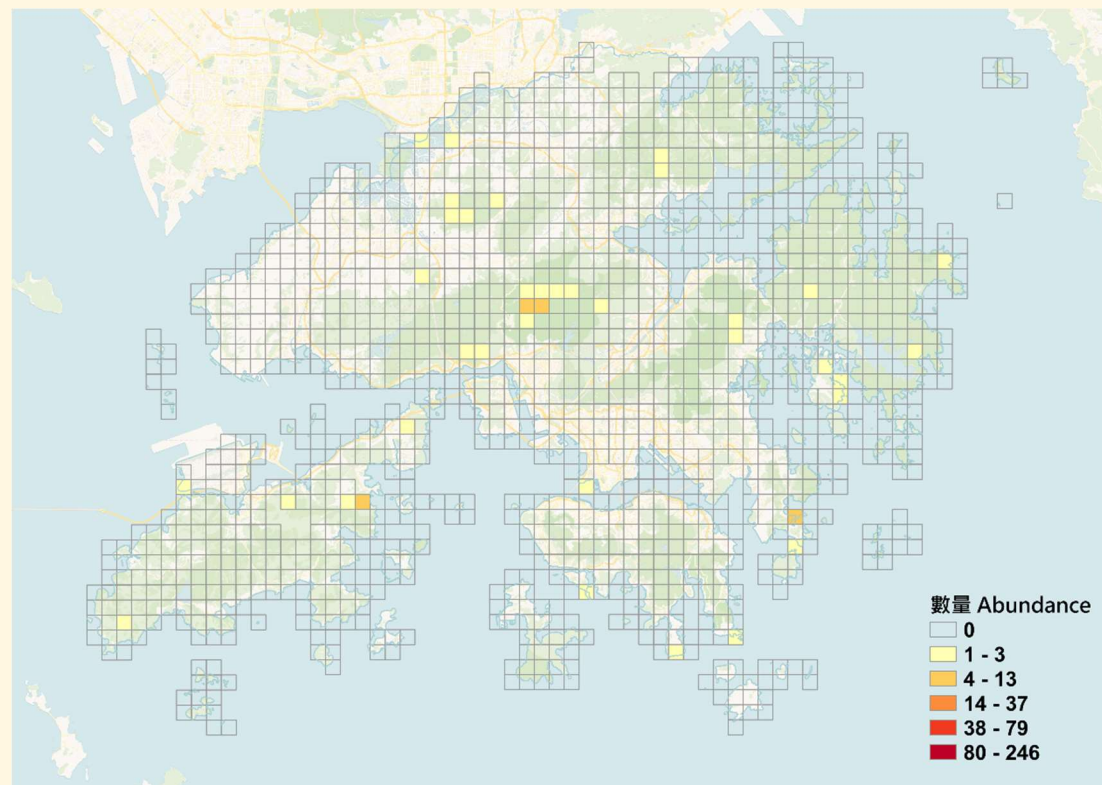
*Anthus hodgsoni*



524 Richard's Pipit

理氏鵲

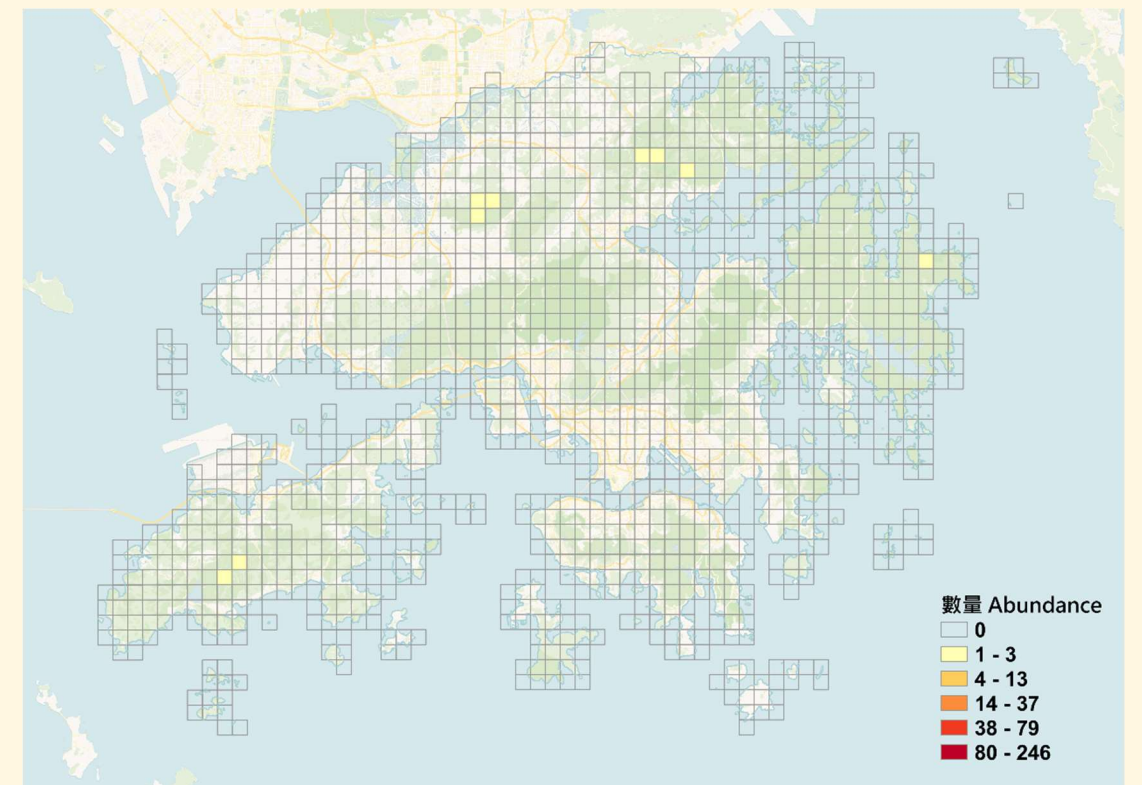
*Anthus richardi*



532 Upland Pipit

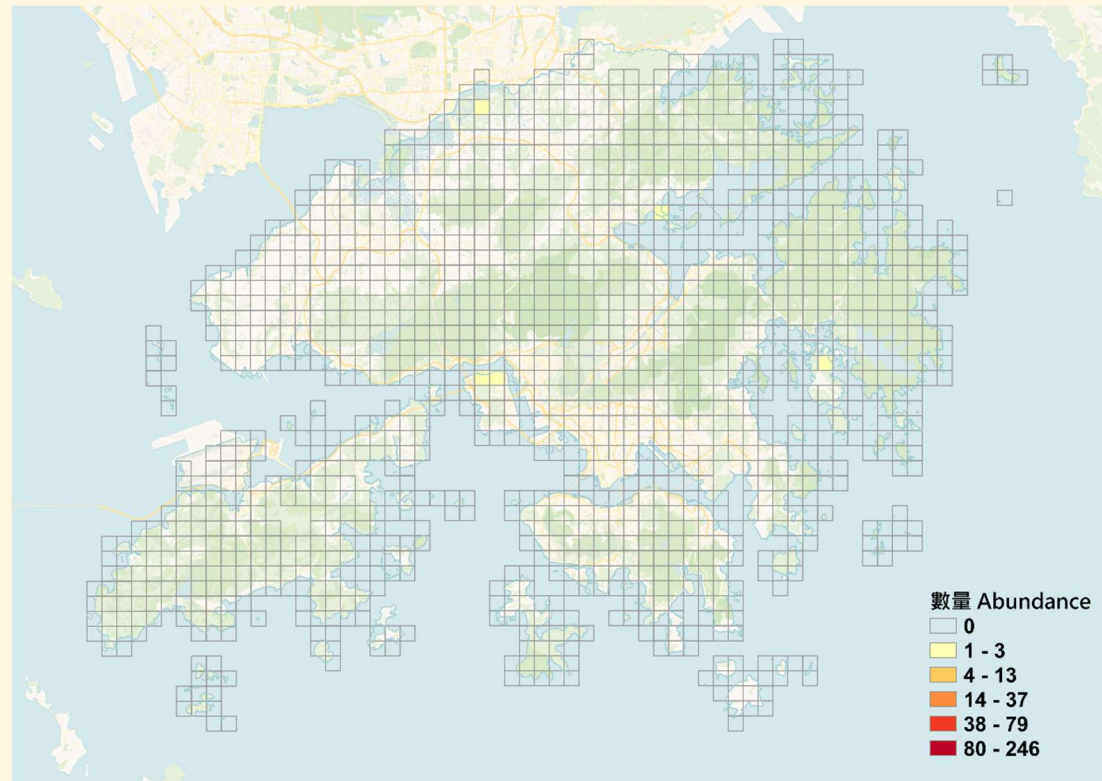
山鵲

*Anthus sylvanus*

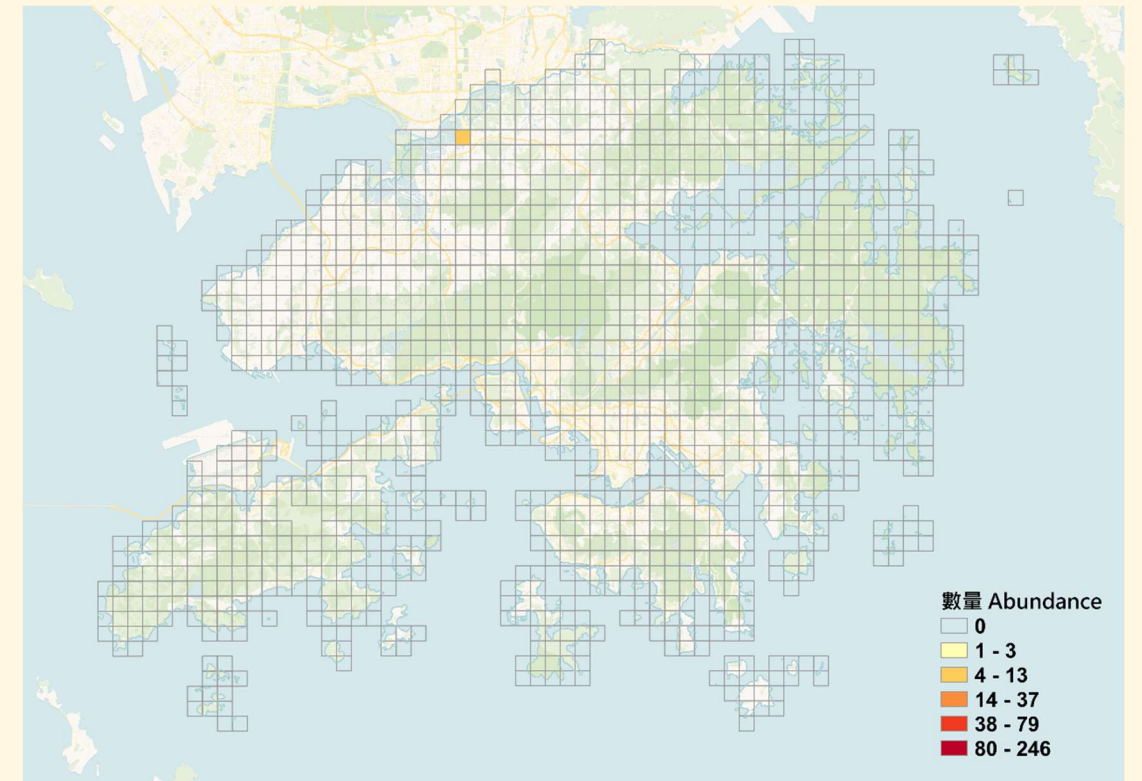




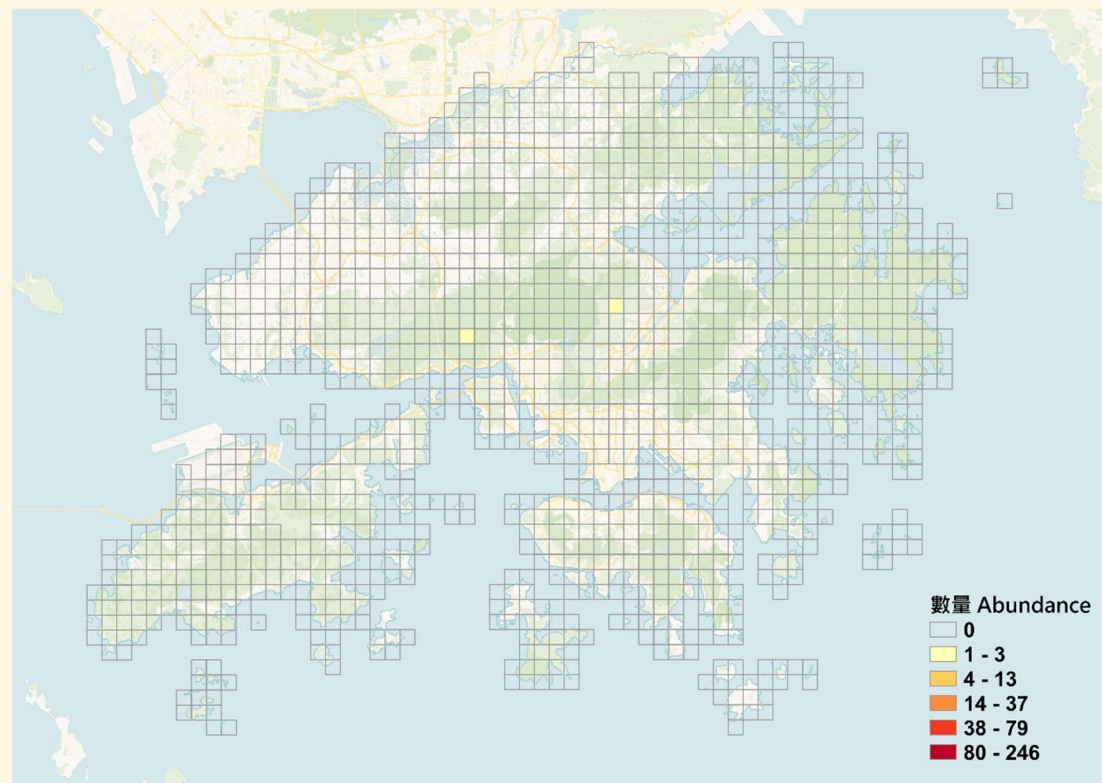
538 Grey-capped Greenfinch 金翅雀 *Chloris sinica*



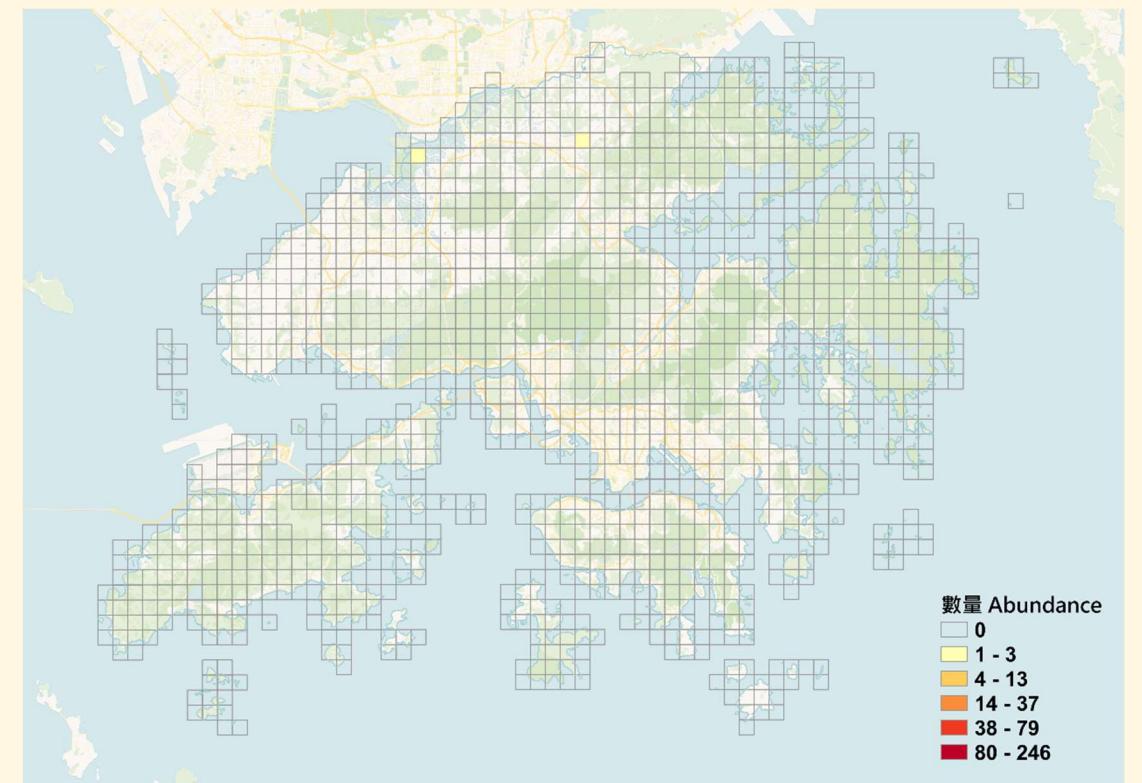
546 Chestnut-eared Bunting 栗耳鵯 *Emberiza fucata*



545 Tristram's Bunting 白眉鵯 *Emberiza tristrami*

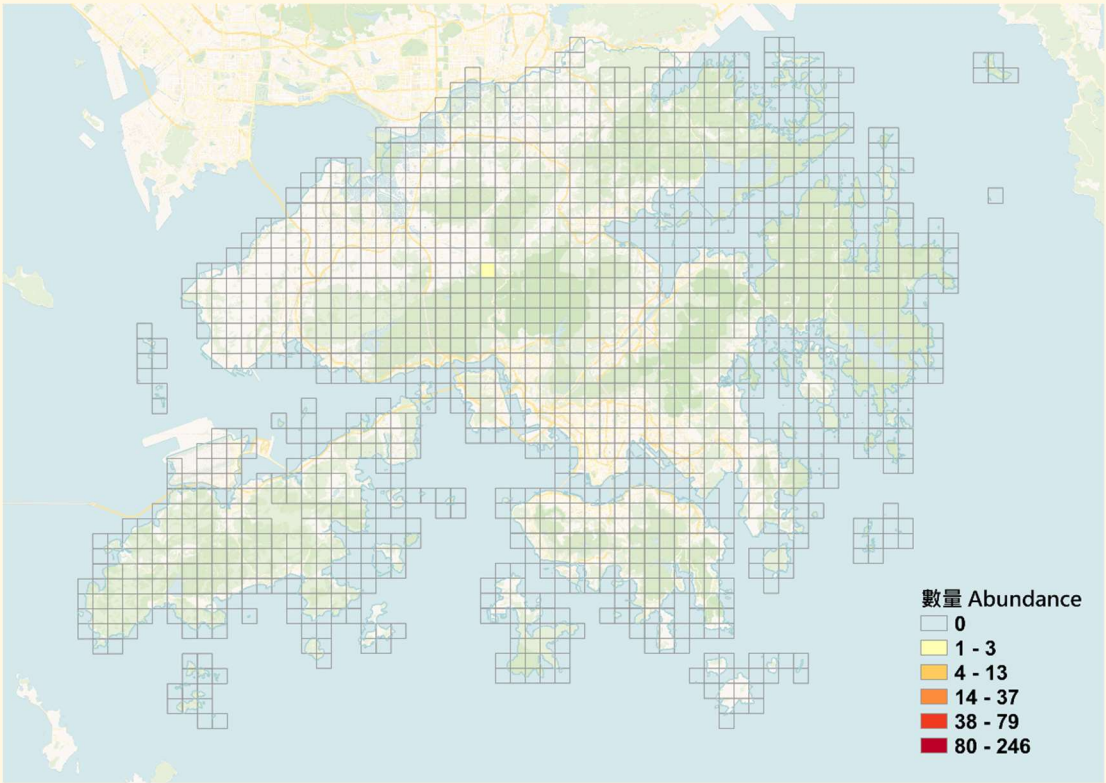


547 Little Bunting 小鵯 *Emberiza pusilla*





552 Chestnut Bunting 栗鵪 *Emberiza rutila*



556 Black-faced Bunting 灰頭鵪 *Emberiza spodocephala*

