

台灣黑熊飼養狀況下的行為觀察

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摘要：研究者於 1991 年 8 月至 9 月在和平林道 61 公里處針對太魯閣國家公園擬野放之黑熊 (*Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus*) 於其適應期間對其行為進行觀察，採用單一個體追蹤記錄法將行為分為排泄、自我修飾、遊戲、攝食、位移、築巢及休息等七項。初步結果顯示該熊之活動呈晝行性，部分受餵食的影響，夜間休息皆發生於 17:30 以後，約佔全日各項行為之 50% 以上。排泄每日一至三次，有固定之位置；自我修飾包括舔咬、搔抓及磨擦身體，以清晨 (5~6 時) 及下午 (17~18 時) 最高；遊戲活動每日多在一至三次間，多為 15 分鐘以內，其出現以清晨 6:00 為高峯；攝食行為包括進食及覓食，皆以上午的頻度較高；位移行為可分為遊晃及直線運動，前者每回平均為 9.5 秒，以上午出現之頻度較高，後者每回平均為 43.8 秒，從早到晚有逐漸增加的趨勢；築巢行為發生於晚上睡覺前，取材自籠內吾人所提供之各種材料，組成一圓盤狀之鳥巢構造，外緣直徑約在 120 至 150 公分，高度 15 至 25 公分，觀察期間其巢皆築於同一位置。

前言

台灣黑熊 (*Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus*) 的分布，根據早期記錄，由低海拔至高海拔皆有 (Kano, 1940; 陳, 1956)。但近年來由於棲地遭受破壞，其分布多集中於中、高海拔地區，範圍有日益縮減的趨勢 (林, 1985; 王等, 1989; 王及王, 1990)，目前則以海拔 2000 至 2500 m 之垂直區域比例最高 (佔 25.9%)，水平分布多在中央山區 (王及王, 1990)。此外，因本種是山地獵人傳統之狩獵對象 (顏, 1979)，更為高價位之獵物，遂使山地獵人對本種之獵捕頻率高達 28.0%

(王, 1990)，同時也成為部分民衆繁殖飼養的對象 (王及陳, 1991)，此一壓力及其棲地破壞兩者之結合，更加深了台灣黑熊的生存危機。

政府有鑑於此，乃根據 1982 年頒布之「文化資產保存法」，於 1988 年把台灣黑熊列為珍貴稀有動物；1989 年「野生動物保育法」公布後，復對台灣黑熊之獵捕、交換、非法持有、宰殺或加工等加以嚴格管制，此種措施造成飼養者繼續飼養的意願變低，有些無法或不願飼養者，乃有野放或送至動物園之打算。本研究乃為花蓮地區一民衆因無法飼養黑熊，經與太魯閣國家公園聯繫，欲將此熊進行

A PRELIMINARY BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATION ON A CAPTIVE FORMOSAN BLACK BEAR

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ABSTRACT : A captive Formosan black bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus formosanus*) was planned to release back to its natural environment. The behavior of the bear was observed using focal-animal sampling from August to September 1991 before release. The preliminary results showed that the bear had a diurnal activity pattern which was probably affected by daytime feeding provided by observers. It always goes to sleep after 17:30. The resting period composed more than 50% of the time budget. The bear excreted 1-3 times a day at specific sites and 2 peaks of autogrooming activity occurred during the day (5:00-6:00; 17:00-18:00). It usually played 1-3 times a day. Each play usually took no more than 15 minutes and most of them occurred between 6:00 and 7:00. Foraging behavior was observed more frequently in the morning. Locomotion, which was divided into moving and pacing, could be observed all day. Moving took on the average 9.5 sec per bout and was recorded mostly in the morning; while pacing took 43.8 sec per bout and was recorded more frequently in the afternoon. Nest building occurred at night. The constructional materials were composed of all plants which were provided by observers. A disc shape bird nest structure was built each night with the diameter varied from 120 to 150 cm and height between 15 and 25 cm. The nest built at the same place during the observation period.

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