

2019 全年度擱淺通報摘要

鯨豚擱淺通報

- 2019 年共發生 140 起(150 隻)鯨豚通報，包含 132 隻死亡擱淺(88%)、15 隻活體擱淺(10%)及 3 隻迷航，自行游離(2%)。其中活體擱淺 1 隻(6.7%)原地釋回、3 隻(20%)隨即死亡、11 隻(73.3%)經救治未能存活。
- 主要分布:連江縣(22 隻)、澎湖縣(19 隻)、金門縣(15 隻)、苗栗縣(13 隻)及高雄市(12 隻)等地區。
- 確認鯨豚種類共 22 種，江豚(露脊鼠海豚)43 隻最多，其次為瓶鼻海豚 30 隻、小虎鯨 13 隻等。
- 進行 20 種鯨豚採樣(82 隻)，共計蒐集科學樣本 301 筆，標本 72 件。
- 擱淺通報案件，以 4 月份最多，為小虎鯨集體擱淺事件所致。通報月份分布模式與歷年資料相同，在 1~4 月似乎有較高的鯨豚擱淺發生率。
- 擱淺鯨豚超過半數個體被發現時已腐爛嚴重，無法判斷擱淺原因(51%，77 隻)，剩餘可歸納為兩個主因：可能為誤捕(22%，33 隻)及感染導致死亡(17%，25 隻)，顯示鯨豚大多因疾病或受傷而擱淺上岸，漁業活動亦對臺灣沿岸的鯨豚有所影響。

海龜擱淺通報

- 海龜通報案件，2019 年總計 269 隻：207 隻為死亡擱淺(77%)、62 隻為活體擱淺(23%)。其中活體擱淺海龜，22 隻(35.5%)經獸醫評估狀態良好原地釋回、18 隻(29%)帶回醫療康復後野放、16 隻(25.8%)持續收容照護中、4 隻(6.5%)隨即死亡，2 隻(3.2%)經救治未能存活。
- 通報主要分布於:新北市(55 隻)、臺東縣(45 隻)、澎湖縣(39 隻)，及屏東縣(38 隻)等地區。
- 種類以綠蠵龜最多，佔 89.22%(240 隻)，其次為玳瑁 13 隻，赤蠵龜 8 隻，欖蠵龜 8 隻，無革龜擱淺。
- 進行 75 隻海龜採樣，蒐集科學樣本 113 筆。
- 擱淺通報案件，以 1 月份最多，整體趨勢在冬天到春天間為海龜救援通報案件高峰期，趨勢與往年紀錄無明顯差異。
- 活體海龜(62 隻)通報救傷原因多為誤捕(47%)及擱淺(21%)等，但被通報誤捕的海龜，其中 52%紀錄評估後現地野放，27%後送照護後野放，21%持續收容照護，顯示即時主動通報 MARN 團隊處理，可幫助海龜在專業獸醫檢查評估後，安全重返大海。
- 死亡海龜多因屍體腐爛等原因，難以判定，視情況採集樣本及紀錄海龜體型等資料後，掩埋處理(182 隻)。其餘個體(31 隻)，透過外觀判別及病理解剖等方式判斷死亡原因，主因包括寄生蟲感染(25.8%)及螺旋槳創傷(22.6%)等。
- 在 24 隻 2019 年收容海龜的糞便中，100%發現人造物，海龜糞便中的人造物以軟

塑膠類和硬塑膠片為主。另解剖了85隻死亡海龜，其中52隻死亡海龜消化道內有人造物，發現人造物比例為61%，主要種類為塑膠線。

- 2019年度野放海龜(包含以前年度收容)45隻，包括綠蠵龜37隻，欖蠵龜4隻，及玳瑁4隻；截至2019年12月31日，持續收容照護的海龜共41隻，包括綠蠵龜30隻，欖蠵龜5隻，及玳瑁6隻。

2019 Taiwan Stranding Marine Animals Events Summary

Cetacean Stranding Events

- There were 140 cetacean stranding events (150 individuals) in 2019, including 132 dead stranded (88%), 15 live stranded (10%), and 3 disorientation (2%). Among live stranded, one was released in situ (6.7%), 3 died immediately after been reported (20%), and 11 died after treatment (73.3%).
- Main occurred at Lienchiang (22), Penghu (19), Kinmen (15), Miaoli (13), and Kaohsiung (12).
- Twenty-two species of cetacean have been identified, and the main species include Indo-Pacific finless porpoise (43), bottlenose dolphin (30), pygmy killer whale (13).
- A sampling of 20 species of cetaceans (82 individuals) collected, including 301 samples and 72 specimens.
- The number of stranded events was the highest in April, which was the massive stranding of pygmy killer whales. There seems to be a higher incidence of cetacean stranding from January to April, and this distribution pattern is similar to previous years.
- More than half of the stranded cetaceans were too decomposed to collect samples for analysis when they were found, the cause of the stranding could not be determined (51%, 77). The rest can be summarized into two main causes of death: bycatch (22%, 33) and infection (17%, 25).

Sea turtle Stranding Events

- The total number of cases reported in 2019 was 269, including 207 dead stranded (77%), and 62 live stranded (23%). Among live stranded sea turtles, 22 were released in situ (35.5%), 18 were released after rehabilitation (29%), 16 were under continuous medical care (25.8%), and 4 died immediately after been reported (6.5%), and 2 failed to survive after treatment (3.2%).
- Main occurred at New Taipei (55), Taitung (45), Penghu (39), and Pingtung (38).
- The green sea turtle is the main abundant species, accounting for 89.22% (240), followed by 13 hawksbill, eight loggerhead, eight olive ridley, and no leatherback.
- A sampling of 75 sea turtles and collecting 113 samples.

- The number of stranding events was the highest in January. The peak period of sea turtle stranding events was from winter to spring. The pattern is similar to previous years.
- The main causes of live sea turtles rescue were bycatch (47%) and stranding (21%). However, 52% of the bycatch turtles were released after assessment, 27% were released after rehabilitation, and 21% are still in the rescue center.
- Many times, the cause of death cannot be determined because dead stranded turtles were too decomposed. One hundred eighty-two of them were buried after the essential sample collection and data recorded. By performing necropsies, the leading death causes of the rest 31 sea turtles were parasitic infection (25.8%) and propeller trauma (22.6%).
- Of the 24 feces containing sea turtles in 2019, 100% were found with artificial objects, which were mainly soft plastics and hard plastic pieces. Besides, after the anatomy of 85 dead sea turtles, 52 of them had artificial objects in the digestive system (61%), and the primary type was plastic threads.
- In the year 2019, 45 sea turtles were released, including 37 green, 4 olive ridley, and 4 hawksbill. As of December 31, 2019, 41 sea turtles were still in rescue centers. Including 30 green, 5 olive ridley, and 6 hawksbill.