

鼬獾是個適應性相當好的雜食性(omnivorous)野生動物。Changchien (2016)在台灣中央山脈(the Central Mountain Range)以西，北緯 23.5 至 24.5 度之台中、南投及雲林三個縣市之調查發現，在海拔 500 meter to 800 meter 高度的山區鼬獾的數目(Occurrence Index)最高，隨著海拔越高鼬獾的數目(Occurrence Index)將會越低(unpublished data)。Pei and Chiang (2004)在北緯 22.6 度東經 120.6 度方圓 100 公里之大武山自然保留區(Tawu Nature Reserve and Vicinities)之調查發現，鼬獾從海拔 150 meter 至 3000 meter 都有，且在不同海拔的山區鼬獾之數目(Occurrence Index)差異都不大。Kuo (2003, Master thesis)在墾丁國家公園(Kenting National Park) (北緯 21.6 度東經 120.5 度)，海拔 100 meter 的淺山地區有看到數量不少之鼬獾。故知在台灣基本上只要：(1)有鼬獾喜歡的食物(主要是蚯蚓跟無脊椎動物)、(2)鼬獾之掠食者(predator)少、(3)有大到可以供應鼬獾躲藏的野地等條件之下，都可以看到鼬獾。至於都市市區內看不到鼬獾的原因，一方面是公園面積都很小，而且公園之落葉會快速被清掃乾淨以至於土壤都不夠潮濕，不利於蚯蚓的生長。另一個重要的原因是市區有很多狗，狗會為了維護領域而驅趕鼬獾。故市區內沒有鼬獾可生存之條件。但郊區及淺山地區，有森林(包括次生林(Secondary Forest))或果園等處就會有鼬獾，而且郊區與淺山地區的居民都會養狗，這可能是台灣低於海拔 500 meter 且有人類居住之地區較少看到鼬獾的原因。

Taiwan Ferret Badgers Main Population Area Ferret Badgers are highly adaptable omnivorous wild life animals. Changchien(2016) investigated the west of Central Mountain Range to 23.5 – 24.5 degrees north latitude of Taichung, Nantou, and Yunlin and found that the occurrence index of ferret badgers is the highest at the altitude of 500 meters to 800 meters, and as the altitude increases, the occurrence index decreases(unpublished data). Pei and Chiang(2004) found that at 22.6 degrees north latitude and 120.6 degrees east longitude of 100 kilometers circumference area in Tawu Nature Reserve and Vicinities, the occurrence index of ferret badgers are not significantly different between 150 meters to 3000 meters. Kuo(2003, Master thesis) found a number of ferret badgers in an altitude of 100 meters in Kenting National Park (21.6 degrees north latitude and 120.5 degrees east longitude), therefore knowing that ferret badgers can be seen when (1) there is food for ferret badgers (worms and invertebrate animals), (2) there is minimal predators, (3) there is enough space for ferret badgers to hide. Whereas, it is unlikely to see a ferret badger in the city, because city parks are small, and leaves are cleaned routinely, therefore the soil is unfavorable for the growth of worms. In addition, there are dogs in the city that are territorial and may chase away ferret badgers. Therefore, the living condition of the city is inadequate for ferret badgers' survival. However in the suburban area and the shallow mountains where there are forests (including secondary forests), or fruit gardens, there will be ferret badgers. People own dogs in the suburban area and the shallow mountains, this may explain why in an altitude lower than 500 meters with human population seen, less ferret badgers are seen.

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