

孟津保护区简介及水鸟名录

河南孟津黄河湿地水禽自然保护区于 1995 年 8 月经河南省政府批准成立，位于洛阳市孟津县北部，地处黄河中游。地理坐标在北纬 34°47'—34°57'，东经 112°12'—112°49' 之间，东西长 59 公里，南北宽 0.5—5 公里，是以保护水禽及其湿地生态环境为主的自然保护区。2003 年 6 月，经国务院办公厅批准，与三门峡库区、洛阳吉利保护区合在一起晋升为国家级自然保护区。

保护区位于亚热带和温带的过渡地带，季风环流影响明显，气温、降雨、刮风等随季节变化，春夏秋冬四季分明，冬季寒冷，春季干旱，降雨多集中于夏秋。年平均气温 13.7℃，年平均降水量 650.2mm，年平均无霜

期 235 天。保护区总面积 15 000 公顷，其中核心区 4 500 公顷，缓冲区 3 500 公顷，实验区 7 000 公顷。区内海拔高度在 113m—481m 之间，立地类型复杂，水域广阔，滩涂众多，水生动植物丰富，为水禽创造了活动、觅食及隐蔽的栖息地。

截止目前，保护区共记录到水鸟 97 种(表 1)，隶属 8 目 18 科。其中属国家 I 级重点保护的鸟类有黑鹳、东方白鹳等 2 种；国家 II 级重点保护的鸟类包括白琵鹭、灰鹤、大天鹅等 12 种。

马朝红(河南孟津黄河湿地水禽自然保护区)

Mengjin N.R. and the list of waterbirds

Mengjin Huanghe Wetland Waterfowl N.R. was set up in August, 1995. It is in the north of Mengjin County, Luoyang City, Henan, the middle basin of Huanghe River, with a geographical coordinates of 34°47'—34°57'N, and 112°12'—112°49'E. It is a nature reserve mainly protecting waterfowls and their ecological environment of wetlands. Since June, 2003, combining with Sanmenxia Reservoir and Luoyang Jili N.R., Mengjin Huanghe Wetland Waterfowl N.R. was promoted to be a national reserve.

The reserve is at the transition area between the sub-tropical and temperate zones, with remarkable monsoon circulation and distinct seasons. It is cold in winter, dry in spring and rainy in summer and autumn, with an annual average temperature of 13.7℃, annual average precipitation of 650.2mm and annual average frost-free period of 235 days.

The reserve has a total area of 15 000 hm, consists 4 500 hm of core area, 3 500 hm of buffer area and 7 000 hm of experimental area. With the altitude between 113m and 481m, the broad waters, numerous beaches and plentiful aquatic animals and vegetation, the reserve provides a habitat for waterbirds to move about, to feed and to hide.

So far, 97 species of waterbirds (Table1), belonging to 8 orders 18 families were found in the reserve. Among them Black Stork and Oriental White Stork are the 1st class national protective wildlife in China, 12 species including Eurasia Spoonbill, Common Crane and Whooper Swan are the 2nd class national protective wildlife in China.

Ma Chao-Hong (Henan Mengjin Huanghe Wetland Waterfowl N.R.)

表1 河南孟津保护区水鸟名录

Table 1 List of waterfowls in Henan Mengjing National N.R.

鸕鷀目	PODICIPEDIFORMES	23.白额雁	<i>Anser albifrons</i>
鸕鷀科	Podicipedidae	24.小白额雁	<i>Anser erythropus</i>
1.小鸕鷀	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	25.灰雁	<i>Anser anser</i>
2.角鸕鷀	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	26.大天鹅	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>
3.黑颈鸕鷀	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	27.小天鹅	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>
4.凤头鸕鷀	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	28.赤麻鸭	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>
鸬形目	PELECANIFORMES	29.翘鼻麻鸭	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>
鸬鹚科	Pelecanidae	30.针尾鸭	<i>Anas acuta</i>
5.卷羽鸬鹚	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	31.绿翅鸭	<i>Anas crecca</i>
鸬鹚科	Phalacrocoracidae	32.罗纹鸭	<i>Anas falcata</i>
6.普通鸬鹚	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	33.绿头鸭	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
鸬形目	CICONIIFORMES	34.斑嘴鸭	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>
鹭科	Ardeidae	35.赤膀鸭	<i>Anas strepera</i>
7.苍鹭	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	36.赤颈鸭	<i>Anas Penelope</i>
8.池鹭	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	37.白眉鸭	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
9.牛背鹭	<i>Ardeola ibis</i>	38.琵嘴鸭	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
10.大白鹭	<i>Egretta alba</i>	39.赤嘴潜鸭	<i>Netta rufina</i>
11.白鹭	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	40.红头潜鸭	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
12.黄嘴白鹭	<i>Egretta enlophotes</i>	41.白眼潜鸭	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>
13.中白鹭	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	42.青头潜鸭	<i>Aythya baeri</i>
14.夜鹭	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	43.凤头潜鸭	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>
15.黄斑苇鳉	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	44.斑背潜鸭	<i>Aythya marila</i>
16.栗苇鳉	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	45.鸳鸯	<i>Aix galericulata</i>
17.大麻鳉	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	46.斑脸海番鸭	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>
鸬科	Ciconiidae	47.长尾鸭	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>
18.东方白鸬	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	48.鸬鸭	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>
19.黑鸬	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	49.白秋沙鸭	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>
鸬科	Threskiornithidae	50.普通秋沙鸭	<i>Mergus merganser</i>
20.白琵鹭	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	隼形目	FALCONIFORMES
雁形目	ANSERIFORMES	鸬科	Pandionidae
鸭科	Anatidae	51.鸬	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
21.鸿雁	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	鸬形目	GRUIFORMES
22.豆雁	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	鸬科	Gruidae

52.灰鹤 <i>Grus grus</i>	76.扇尾沙锥 <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
53.蓑羽鹤 <i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	77.丘鹑 <i>Scolopax rusticola</i>
秧鸡科 <i>Rallidae</i>	78.长趾滨鹬 <i>Calidris subminuta</i>
54.白胸苦恶鸟 <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	79.青脚滨鹬 <i>Calidris temminckii</i>
55.董鸡 <i>Gallinago cinerea</i>	80.弯嘴滨鹬 <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
56.黑水鸡 <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	反嘴鹬科 <i>Recurvirostridae</i>
57.骨顶鸡 <i>Fulica atra</i>	81.黑翅长脚鹬 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
鹤形目 CHARADRIIFORMES	82.反嘴鹬 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
水雉科 <i>Jacaniidae</i>	燕 鹬 科 <i>Glareolidae</i>
58.水雉 <i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	83.普通燕鹬 <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>
鹬科 <i>Charadriidae</i>	鸥科 <i>Laridae</i>
59.风头麦鸡 <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	84.海鸥 <i>Larus canus</i>
60.灰头麦鸡 <i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	85.银鸥 <i>Larus argentatus</i>
61.长嘴剑鹬 <i>Charadrius placidus</i>	86.灰背鸥 <i>Larus schistisagus</i>
62.金眶鹬 <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	87.渔鸥 <i>Larus ichthyaetus</i>
63.环颈鹬 <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	88.红嘴鸥 <i>Larus ridibundus</i>
鹬科 <i>Scolopacidae</i>	燕鸥科 <i>Haliasturidae</i>
64.白腰杓鹬 <i>Numenius arquata</i>	89.须浮鸥 <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
65.黑尾塍鹬 <i>Limosa limosa</i>	90.鸥嘴噪鸥 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
66.斑尾塍鹬 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	91.普通燕鸥 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>
67.鹤鹬 <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	92.粉红燕鸥 <i>Sterna dougallii</i>
68.红脚鹬 <i>Tringa totanus</i>	93.白额燕鸥 <i>Sterna albifrons</i>
69.青脚鹬 <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	佛法僧目 CORACIIFORMES
70.白腰草鹬 <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	翠鸟科 <i>Alcedinidae</i>
71.林鹬 <i>Tringa glareola</i>	94.冠鱼狗 <i>Megaceryle lugubris</i>
72.矶鹬 <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	95.斑鱼狗 <i>Ceryle rudis</i>
73.孤沙锥 <i>Gallinago solitaria</i>	96.普通翠鸟 <i>Alcedo atthis</i>
74.针尾沙锥 <i>Gallinago stenura</i>	97.蓝翡翠 <i>Halcyon pileata</i>
75.大沙锥 <i>Gallinago megala</i>	

黄河三角洲自然保护区救护受伤丹顶鹤

2006年3月,东营观鸟协会会员丁鸿安在野外观鸟中意外发现了一只受伤丹顶鹤,并把

受伤丹顶鹤送到黄河三角洲自然保护区一千二管理站。

丹顶鹤送到保护区后，保护区管理人员陈洪勇对其进行了热心照顾，为其购买了鱼等食物，强制喂养，包扎伤口。笔者近日采访中见到受伤丹顶鹤在陈洪勇的精心照料下，恢复很快，情绪稳定。丹顶鹤如果身体恢复良好，可对其放飞；如果翅膀没有好转，还会对其喂养，对翅膀继续治疗。

此消息在网上公布后，受到国际、国内社会的广泛赞扬。国际鹤类专家陈承彦先生为此专门致电，称赞保护区的救护行为，并称在3月中旬的东北亚鹤类国际会议中作为中国救护鸟类的事例，向国际专家介绍中国的鸟类保护情况。（封三）

单凯（黄河三角洲自然保护区管理局）

A wounded Red-crowned Crane was rescued in Huanghe Delta N.R.

A wounded Red-crowned Crane was found by Mr. Ding Hong-An, the member of Dongying Birdwatching Association when watching birds in March, 2006. The crane was then sent to the Yi-qian-er Administrative Station, Huanghe Delta N.R..

Mr. Chen Hong-Yong, the staff of the station took care of the wounded crane carefully. He fed the crane with fish and bound up its wound. The crane recovered quickly and was in peaceful feeling. When the crane is totally recovery it will be released in the field.

On line, the news has won widespread acclaim. Mr. Simba Chen, the international specialist of cranes, e-mailed the reserve, spoke highly of the rescue action. He said that in session of "North East Asian Crane Site Network" held in mid March, he will take the rescue action as an example to introduce the bird conservation in China to international specialists.

Shan Kai (Administrative Station, Huanghe Delta N.R.)

盐城自然保护区 2005 年越冬丹顶鹤数量及其栖息地调查

盐城国家级自然保护区是丹顶鹤的主要越冬地，2005 年飞来越冬的丹顶鹤始见日期为 10 月 19 日见到 3 只，22 日见到 82 只；2006 年 2 月 23 日开始向北迁徙，3 月 22 日迁徙结束。在丹顶鹤越冬期间，保护区管理处先后组织两次丹顶鹤数量和栖息地同步调查，分别于 2005 年 12 月 22 日和 2006 年 1 月 23 日进行，数量分别为 703 只和 718 只。在 2006 年 1 月调查时，在核心区记录到丹顶鹤 441 只，缓冲区 124 只，实验区 153 只，在各县的分布除核心区 441 只

之外，射阳 145 只，大丰 108 只，响水 21 只，东台 3 只，滨海未见到。根据越冬期间对丹顶鹤家族结构及其栖息地的监测，丹顶鹤幼鹤比例为 16.98%(n=471)，与 1995 年的 22.05%相比减少超过 5%，与 2002 年的 11.18%(n=689)相比增加 5.8%。

在 1989-1997 年研究表明，丹顶鹤栖息地处于不断扩大同时又不断丧失的状态，每年平均丧失的栖息地面积占整个栖息地的 31.71%，栖息地扩大的面积占上年度的 19.45%，八年共丧

失栖息地 73 565 公顷, 仅有 44% 的滩涂栖息地得以保留 (即核心区栖息地)。

2006 年初丹顶鹤越冬栖息地监测数据对比表明, 丹顶鹤栖息地总体仍然在萎缩, 目前栖息地面积为 10 265 公顷。研究表明丹顶鹤栖息地变化仍然呈四种类型: I. 栖息地先扩大, 再破碎, 后部分丧失, 部分稳定, 向 IV 型循环, 例如射阳盐场和下老湖。II. 栖息地先破碎, 部分丧失, 部分扩大, 再扩大, 破碎, 再丧失, 例如竹川垦区。III. 栖息地直接丧失, 例如筲斗垦区。IV. 栖息地先稳定, 再破碎, 部分扩大, 部分丧失, 扩大部分再破碎, 再部分丧失, 部分再扩大, 向 I 型循环, 例如核心区部分地区以及周边的射阳芦苇基地、实验区的大丰港地区栖息地。

丹顶鹤在盐城越冬面临问题主要有:

1) 围垦滩涂, 使丹顶鹤栖息地逐年缩小。东台北部滩涂围垦导致筲斗垦区丹顶鹤数量减

少;

2) 投毒捕猎水禽, 导致丹顶鹤中毒, 每年保护区珍禽驯养场都救护 3-5 只中毒或虚弱的丹顶鹤;

3) 人为活动的干扰, 使丹顶鹤原生栖息地破坏, 人与鹤争食现象普遍存在, 人们在滩涂收获螺、蟹、贝类和鱼虾, 挖取沙蚕, 栖息地破碎化日益突出, 丹顶鹤越冬时大都转向鱼塘或稻、麦地觅食。

4) 水体环境污染, 使丹顶鹤栖息地恶化, 部分栖息地丧失。例如双灯处理造纸废水的垦区工程。近海环境污染也较为严重, 常常导致赤潮发生, 2004 年保护区近海水质为劣 IV 类。

5) 气候变化使滩涂干旱, 其栖息地也趋于缩小。干旱年份, 丹顶鹤只能到滩涂附近的麦地中觅食, 农药拌种常导致丹顶鹤觅食中毒事件发生。

王会 吕士成 (江苏盐城国家级珍禽自然保护区管理处, 邮编 224333)

Survey on the number of wintering Red-crowned Crane and its habitat in Yancheng N.R., 2005

Yancheng National N.R. is an important wintering area for Red-crowned Crane. In 2005/2006 wintering period, the first 3 arrival cranes were found on 19th October, 2005, and then came 82 cranes on 22nd; departure started on 23rd February and ended on 22nd March, 2006. Two surveys were conducted by the administrative department of the reserve. On 22nd December 2005, the first survey found 441 cranes in core area, 124 in buffer area and 153 in experimental area, totally 703 cranes. The cranes found in buffer and experimental areas including 145 in Sheyang County, 108 in Dafeng County, 21 in Xiangshui County, 3 in Dongtai County, no crane found at seashore

area. The second survey was conducted on 23rd March 2006.

The juveniles took 16.98% of the wintering population (n=471), it was 5% less than the ratio of 22.05% in 1995, but was 5.8% more than the ratio of 11.18% (n=689) in 2002.

The research result of 1989-1997 showed that the expansion and loss of crane habitat happened simultaneously and continuously. The habitat decreased by 31.71% annually and expanded by 19.45% annually, it resulted in a total loss of 73 565hm habitat, only 44% beaches located in core area and preserved.

The 2005/2006 surveys confirmed that crane habitat was still in decreasing, with a total area of 10 265hm. The reaseach revealed that crane habitat change felling in following four types:

- I .Expansion—broken—partial lost and partial stable—goes to type IV, such as the Sheyang Saltern and Xialao Lake.
- II .Broken—partial lost and partial expansion—expansion within partial expansion—broken again—lost again, such as the Zhuchuan Reclamation Area.
- III . Direct Loss, such as the Badou Reclamation Area.
- IV .Stable—broken—partial lost and partial expansion — broken within partial expansion — partial lost and partial expansion again—goes to type I, such as partial core area and the Sheyang Reed Base in periphery; habitat in the area of Dafenggang in the experimental area.

The main threats for the wintering Red-crowned Cranes in Yancheng are:

- 1) Crane habitat reduces by reclamation of beaches. The reclamation of the beaches in

north Dongtai results in the decreasing of cranes.

- 2) Crane is poisoned with the poison aiming at waterfowls.Each year 3~5 such kind of poisoning cranes were rescued by the reserve.
- 3) Disturbance of human activities.Harvest snails, crabs, shells, fishes, shrimps and dig out clam worms, human activities deprive cranes of food and break crane habitats, cranes are forced to feed in fish pond or in rice/wheat fields.
- 4) Crane habitat is worsened by water pollution. Such as, the Suangdeng processing project of papermaking sewage.Inshore pollution usually causes the happening of red tide, the water quality of inshore in 2004 was the low grade IV.
- 5) Crane habitat reduces by Climate change. Climate change makes the beaches dry, cranes are forced to feed in vicinal wheat field, the poison-coated seeds may cause the poisoning of the cranes.

Wang Hui, Lu Shi-Cheng (Administrative Department, Jiangsu Yancheng National Pricious Bird N.R.)

青海湖国家级自然保护区黑颈鹤信息

2006年4月8日,我们与全国鸟类环志中心研究人员在开展青海湖环湖水鸟调查过程中,于保护区的甘子河口、黑马河/泉湾湿地和倒淌河湿地,分别统计到黑颈鹤3只、2只、2只和2只。在4月21日的环湖调查中,发现黑

颈鹤数量由4月8日统计到的9只增加到46只,分布点由上次调查的3个地点增加到环湖的9个河口湿地。此外,调查过程中还发现黑颈鹤已表现出求偶行为。

侯元生(青海湖国家级自然保护区管理局)

Black-necked Crane news from Qinghai Lake National N.R.

During the survey on the waterfowls in the surrounding areas of Qinghai Lake conducted by the researchers of Qinghaihu National

N.R.and National Bird Banding Center of China, 3, 2, 2 and 2 Blacke-necked Cranes were found at Ganzi Estuary of the reserve,

Heima River, Quanwan Wetland and Daotang River Wetland respectively on 8th April,2006.

at six more estuarial wetlands. It was the season crane showing courtship ritual.

The survey on 21st April found 46 cranes, except for the above 4 spots, cranes were found

Hou Yuan-Sheng (Administrative Bureau, Qinghaihu National N.R.)

2005 年冬—2006 年春鄱阳湖国家级自然保护区越冬水禽简报

自 2003 年起，鄱阳湖国家级自然保护区制定了监测技术规程，将区内越冬候鸟及其栖息地的监测工作规范化、制度化。2005 年冬至 2006 年春，鄱阳湖国家级自然保护区共统计到鸟类 83 种，水禽最高统计数量为 31.62 万只(本文的数据基于保护区每月逢 8 监测的数据，但 2005 年 12 月 29 日数据为鄱阳湖国家级自然保护区参加环鄱阳湖越冬水鸟调查

时在区内 9 个湖统计到的数据)。本年度越冬灰鹤、白琵鹭和白额雁数量创历史最高记录。

此外，2005 年 12 月中旬在大汉湖北面的瓢牙头发现了保护区自成立以来最大的黑腹滨鹬群体和红嘴鸥群体，其中黑腹滨鹬的数量为 58 475 只，红嘴鸥的数量为 18 245 只；2005 年 12 月 29 日在蚌湖统计到最大的反嘴鹬群体，数量为 15 760 只。

表 1. 2005/2006 年鄱阳湖主要越冬水鸟的最高数量

Table 1 The maximum number of main wintering waterfowls in Poyang lake, 2005/2006

物种 Species	最高数量 Maximum number	日期 Date dd/mm/year
白鹤 <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	2 999	29/12/2005
白头鹤 <i>Grus monacha</i>	255	18/11/2005
白枕鹤 <i>Grus vipio</i>	3 189	18/02/2006
灰鹤 <i>Grus grus</i>	387	08/03/2006
东方白鹳 <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	2 544	28/12/2005
白琵鹭 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	7 398	28/12/2005
小天鹅 <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	15 333	08/03/2006
白额雁 <i>Anser albifrons</i>	57 076	18/11/2005
鸿雁 <i>Anser cygnoides</i>	56 973	28/12/2005
鸭类 Ducks	85 404	28/12/2005
鸕鹚类 Shorebirds	92 891	29/12/2005

表 2 鹤类和东方白鹳在鄱阳湖的越冬概况

Table 2 Status of wintering cranes and Oriental White Stork in Poyang Lake

物种 Species	越冬特点 Wintering Character	越冬期 Period	分布地 Distribution
白鹤 <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	时间长，分布广，数量大而稳定。Long time, wide distribution, large and stable population.	18/11,2005~8/03,2006.	保护区内 9 个湖，主要在蚌湖，沙湖和大湖池。In all the 9 lakes of the reserve, mainly in Beng lake and Dacha Lake.

白头鹤 <i>Grus monacha</i>	时间长, 数量稳定。Long time, stable amount.	18/10,2005~ 28/03,2006	主要是大汊湖, 其次是蚌湖和梅西湖。Mainly in Dacha Lake, then Beng Lake and Meixi Lake
白枕鹤 <i>Grus vipio</i>	时间长, 分布广, 数量大且稳定。Long time, wide distribution, large and stable amount.	18/10,2005~ 28/03,2006	主要是蚌湖, 其次是沙湖和大汊湖。Mainly in Beng Lake, then Sha lake and Dacha lake.
灰鹤 <i>Grus grus</i>	时间长, 分布广, 数量稳定。Long time, wide distribution, stable amount.	18/10,2005~ 28/03,2006	主要是大汊湖, 其次是大湖池。Mainly in Dacha lake, then Dahuchi lake
东方白鹳 <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>		8/11,2005~ 18/03,2006	区内的9个湖, 主要有沙湖、大汊湖、蚌湖、中湖池和大湖池。In all the 9 lakes of the reserve, mainly in Sha Lake, Dacha lake, Beng Lake, Zhonghuchi Lake and Dahuchi lake

纪伟涛、曾南京 (江西鄱阳湖国家级自然保护区 330038)

Report on wintering waterfowls in Poyang Lake, 2005/2006

Since 2003, Poyang Lake National N.R. set a monitoring technical rule to standardize and systematize the monitoring on wintering birds and their habitat in the resrve. In 2005/2006, 83 species of birds were found in the reserve, the maximum number of waterfowl was 316 000 individuals (Table 1). Besides the data from the survey on peripheral Poyang Lake on 29th December, 2005, the data mainly came from the surveys upon the days ending with 8 of the month. The survey showed that Common Crane, Eurasian Spoonbill and White-fronted Goose each reached its hight

number historically.

In addition, since the set up of the reserve, the largest group of Dunlin with 58 475 individuals, the largest group of Balck-headed Gull with 18 245 individuals were found at Piaoyatou north to Dacha Lake in mid December, 2005. The largest group of Pied Avocet with 15 760 individuals were found in Feng Lake on 29th December.

Ji Wei-Tao, Zeng Nan-Jing (Jiangxi Poyang Lake National N.R.)

2005—2006 年度安庆沿江湿地自然保护区水鸟调查信息

2005年11月—2006年3月, 安庆沿江湿地自然保护区组织人员对本区域内的迁徙及越冬水鸟进行了监测调查, 调查分为三个阶段: 秋季迁徙监测 (2005年11月)、越冬监测 (2006年1月) 和春季迁徙监测 (2006年3月)。在保护区内的菜子湖、枫沙湖、白荡

湖、武昌湖、华阳河湖群、石门湖共设立 16 个监测点。秋季迁徙调查共统计水鸟 34 种 27746 只, 越冬调查共统计水鸟 27 种 32 454 只, 春季迁徙监测统计水鸟 32 种 55 184 只。监测到的国家级保护鸟类有白鹤、白头鹤、东方白鹳、黑鹳、小天鹅、白琵鹭等, 超过迁徙

路线种群数量 1%标准的有 9 种, 即白头鹤、东方白鹤、黑鹤、鸿雁、小天鹅、豆雁、白琵鹭、大白鹭、黑腹滨鹬。由于本年度调查以鹤、鹳类为目标种, 所监测的区域和强度有限, 统计水鸟数量远远低于往年长江中下游水鸟同步调查水鸟的数量。

调查结果表明, 在安庆沿江湿地自然保护区内迁徙越冬的水鸟主要以雁鸭类为主, 监测发现鸿雁的最大数量为 17 939 只, 小天鹅 10000 只, 豆雁 22 025 只。2006 年 3 月在白荡湖发现超过 50 000 只, 这也是近几年来在

白荡湖发现水鸟数量最多的一次。

安庆沿江湿地还是鹤、鹳类重要迁徙越冬地, 本年度监测到的白鹤最大数量 21 只, 白头鹤 276 只, 东方白鹤 89 只, 黑鹤 1 只 (表 1)。保护区内菜子湖一直是长江中下游白头鹤的重点分布区, 自 2000 年以来, 每年的越冬数量稳定在 300 只左右。此外, 2005 年 11 月在安庆市大观区石门湖还发现 3 只白鹤, 其中幼体 1 只, 在该湿地发现白鹤迁徙停留尚属首次。至此, 在安庆沿江湿地共发现 3 处白鹤迁徙越冬地: 即菜子湖、白荡湖和石门湖。

表 1 2005-2006 年度安庆沿江湿地鹤类和鹳类监测结果
Table 1 Survey on cranes and storks in Anqing riverine wetland, 2005/2006

物种 Species	数量 Number			分布地 Location
	秋季 Autumn	越冬期 Wintering period	春季 Spring	
白鹤 <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	6	21	11	菜子湖、石门湖, Caizi Lake, Shimen Lake
白头鹤 <i>Grus monacha</i>	54	243	276	菜子湖 Caizi Lake
东方白鹤 <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	10	29	89	黄湖、菜子湖、武昌湖、白荡湖 Huang,Caizi,Wuchang,Baidang Lakes
黑鹤 <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	-	-	1	泊湖 Bo Lake

张宏 (安庆沿江省级自然保护区管理处, 邮编 246001)

Survey on waterfowls in Anqing Riverine Wetland N.R., 2005/2006

Migratory and wintering waterfowls in Anqing Riverine Wetland N.R. were surveyed by staffs of the reserve during November, 2005 ~ March, 2006. The autumn migratory survey, wintering survey and spring migratory survey was conducted in November, 2005, February, 2006 and March, 2006 respectively. Sixteen monitoring spots were set in Caizi Lake, Fengsha Lake, Baidang Lake, Wuchang Lake,

Huayang Lakes and Shimen Lake. In the 3 surveys 27 746 (34 species) 32 454 (27 species) and 55 184 (32 species) waterfowls were recorded. Among them Siberian Crane, Hooded Crane, Oriental White Stork, Black Stork, Tundra Swan and White Spoonbill belongs to the national protective wildlife in China, the population size of 9 speices including Hooded Crane, Oriental White Stork, Black Stork,

Swan Goose, Tundra Swan, Bean Goose, White Spoonbill, Great Egret and Dunlin each is over the 1% criterion of Ramsar Wetland. In this year we mainly survey on cranes and storks, limited by survey area and intensity, the amount of waterfowls recorded in this survey was far less than those recorded in the synchronic counting on waterfowls in the middle and lower basins of Changjiang River in former year.

Survey result showed that swans and ducks were the main migratory and wintering waterfowls in the reserve, the maximum number of Swan Goose, Tundra Swan and Bean Goose were 17 939, 10 000 and 22 025 individuals respectively, it was the largest amount of waterfowls found in Baidang Lake in recent years.

The maximum number of Siberian Crane, Hooded Crane, Oriental White Stork and Black Stork were 21, 276, 89 and 1 found in the survey (table 1). Caizi Lake was the main distributive area in the middle and lower basins of Changjiang River for Hooded Crane, since 2000 the number of wintering Hooded Cranes has maintained about 300 individuals. In addition, 3 Siberian Cranes (one juvenile) were found in Shimen Lake of Daguan Region, Anqing City, it was the first finding of migratory Siberian Crane stop over the wetland. So far, 3 wintering sites: Caizi Lake, Baidang Lake and Shimen Lake were found in the reserve for migratory Siberian Crane.

Zhang Hong (Administrative Bureau, Anqing Riverine Wetland N.R.)

黑龙江扎龙保护区发现白秋沙鸭

2006年4月24日上午9:00-11:00, 扎龙保护区的管护人员和东北林业大学的科考人员通过 Leica20-60 倍单筒望远镜和 8-20 倍双筒望远镜在局址周围的两个固定观测点 (A 点: $47^{\circ} 11' 42.6''$, $124^{\circ} 13' 54.3''$, B 点: $47^{\circ} 11' 42.5''$, $124^{\circ} 14' 04.4''$) 进行鸟类监测时发现: 在距观测点约 300 米左右的仙鹤湖中的冰排上站立 34 只白秋沙鸭 *Mergellus albellus*, 其中有 26 只雄性个体; 同时, 混群的还有 20 多只斑嘴鸭、绿头鸭、红头潜鸭、鹊鸭和红嘴鸥。25 日上午 8:00-10:00, 再次观测时只剩下 2 对白秋沙鸭。26-29 日上午 8:00-10:00, 对白秋沙鸭进行连续观察, 结果仍为 2 对。

自 1979 年扎龙保护区建立以来, 这是在保护区首次发现白秋沙鸭, 对此有两种解释:

一种是由于白秋沙鸭在北迁途中迷失方向而飞到扎龙。在中国, 白秋沙鸭仅在内蒙古呼伦贝尔盟大兴安岭繁殖, 在吉林松花江及其以南地区越冬, 对东北地区而言, 大部分地区是候鸟; 另一种是由于近些年来扎龙保护区生境发生了一些变化, 从而导致白秋沙鸭在此停歇进食、补充能量。两天观察的结果: 由 34 对到 2 对, 大部分白秋沙鸭补充迁徙所需要的能量后继续迁徙, 剩下 2 对在此停歇逗留, 这种现象符合鸟类迁徙的行为特征; 同时, 这种现象也暗示着白秋沙鸭的首次出现可能是生境质量呈现出某种程度变化的指示。

唐卫星, 徐伟衍, 徐建峰 (黑龙江扎龙国家级自然保护区, 齐齐哈尔 161000)

吴庆明, 邹红菲, 徐岩 (东北林业大学野生动物资源学院, 哈尔滨 150040)

Smew *Mergellus albellus* was found in Zhalong N.R.

When in bird monitoring at two fixed observing spots around the office of administrative bureau (Spot A: 47° 11' 42.6" , 124° 13' 54.3" , Spot B: 47° 11' 42.5" , 124° 14' 04.4") in 9:00~11:00 of 24th April, 2006, 34 Smews were observed by the staff of the reserve and the scientific investigators of Northeast Forestry University with Leica 20~60X monocular and 8~20X binoculars, the Smews were found stood on the ice of Xianhe Lake about 300 m away from the observers, 26 of them were male Smews; this mixed bird group also included 20 more other waterfowls such as, Spot-billed Ducks, Mallards, Common Pochards, Common Goldeneyes and Black-headed Gulls. Hereafter, two pairs were found during each observation of 8:00~10:00 from 25th to 29th, April.

It is the first finding of Smew in the reserve since the set up of Zhalong N.R., for the phenomenon there are two explanations: 1. In

their northwards migration Smews arrive at Zhalong as the vagrant. In China, Smew only breeds in Inner Mongolia and winters in Songhua River or south to the River, usually Smew is considered a passing bird in Zhalong area. 2. The habitat change happened recently in Zhalong attracts Smew to stay and to feed here, to replenish more energy. From 34 pairs to 2 pairs, our finding accorded with the character of bird migratory behavior, in getting enough energy most Smews continue their northwards migration, only two pairs left. The first appearance of Smew in Zhalong might indicate that the habitat quality here has changed to a certain extent.

Tang Wei-Xing, Xu Wei-Yan, Xu Jian-Feng
(Heilongjiang Zhalong N.R., Qiqihar, 161000)

Wu Qing-Ming, Zou Hong-Fei, Xu Yan
(College of Wildlife Resource, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin, 150040)

安徽升金湖国家级自然保护区越冬水鸟监测简报

2004 年 1 月和 2005 年 2 月, 升金湖保护区(E116°55' -117°15', N30° 15' -30° 30') 工作人员参与了国家林业局与 WWF 组织的长江中下游越冬水鸟调查, 2006 年 2 月, 保护区工作人员对升金湖的越冬水鸟进行了进一步调查, 结果显示, 在升金湖保护区越冬的水鸟种数约 55 种, 越冬水鸟数量在 5 万只左右, 白头鹤越冬种群数量约 300 只, 东方白鹳

越冬种群数量稳定在 250 只左右, 雁鸭类越冬种群以鸿雁、豆雁、小天鹅、斑嘴鸭、赤颈鸭、针尾鸭和绿翅鸭为主, 越冬种群数量稳定在 3-4 万只之间。越冬的黑鹳种群最大数量为 17 只。卷羽鹈鹕和斑头雁为升金湖越冬新记录。水鸟越冬情况统计见表 1。

徐文彬、程元启、龙晓春
(安徽升金湖国家级自然保护区, 247230)

表 1 升金湖保护区越冬水鸟调查统计表 (2004-2006 年)
Table 1 Survey on wintering waterfowls in Shengjin Lake N.R., 2004-2006

序号	中文名	拉丁名	2004 年	2005 年	2006 年
1	小鸕鹚	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	55	37	93
2	凤头鸕鹚	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	17	21	24
3	卷羽鸕鹚	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	0	—	2
4	普通鸕鹚	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	81	330	280
5	苍鹭	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	291	684	452
6	大白鹭	<i>Egretta alba</i>	385	308	278
7	中白鹭	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	0	—	43
8	草鹭	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	0	—	3
9	小白鹭	<i>Egretta alba</i>	43	78	59
10	夜鹭	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	0	—	9
11	黑鹳	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	17	—	7
12	东方白鹳	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	0	206	41
13	白琵鹭	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	399	1178	1022
14	小天鹅	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	4333	5429	2147
15	鸿雁	<i>Anser cygnoides</i>	11483	24211	13452
16	豆雁	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	2996	11233	4360
17	白额雁	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	90	7	48
18	小白额雁	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	0	—	2
19	灰雁	<i>Anser anser</i>	0	—	254
20	赤麻鸭	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	52	176	124
21	翘鼻麻鸭	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	17	—	45
22	赤颈鸭	<i>Anas penelope</i>	1091	53	17800
23	罗纹鸭	<i>Anas falcata</i>	8	69	230
24	赤膀鸭	<i>Anas strepera</i>	202	—	43
25	绿翅鸭	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1710	638	2000
26	绿头鸭	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	700	78	1250
27	斑嘴鸭	<i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	1989	222	1760
28	针尾鸭	<i>Anas acuta</i>	4760	98	5550
29	琵嘴鸭	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	100	—	24
30	红头潜鸭	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	45	—	138
31	白秋沙鸭	<i>Smew</i>	32	115	302
32	白头鹤	<i>Grus monacha</i>	269	253	286
33	红脚苦恶鸟	<i>Amaurornis akool</i>	3	—	1
34	白骨顶	<i>Fulica atra</i>	480	216	2560

序号	中文名	拉丁名	2004年	2005年	2006年
35	黑水鸡	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	0	5	17
36	反嘴鹬	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	11	297	112
37	凤头麦鸡	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	242	165	202
38	灰斑鹤	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	6	—	19
39	金眶鹤	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	6	2	1
40	环颈鹤	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	30	214	78
41	扇尾沙锥	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	37	7	5
42	白腰杓鹬	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	2	—
43	鹤鹬	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	22	119	302
44	红脚鹬	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	904	2	37
45	青脚鹬	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	59	14	23
46	黑腹滨鹬	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	0	302	3500
47	白腰草鹬	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	4	2	7
48	矶鹬	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	2	1	—
49	黑尾鸥	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	7		4
50	红嘴鸥	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	205	151	197
51	泽鹬	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	0	6	—
52	斑头雁	<i>Anser indicus</i>	0	1	—
53	未识别鸭类	UID Duck	591	640	—
合计	2004-01		33775	—	—
Total	2005-02		—	47570	—
	2006-02		—	—	59193

The monitoring on wintering waterfowls in Anhui Shengjin Lake National N.R.

In January, 2004 and February, 2005 the staff of Shengjin Lake National N.R. (116°55' -117°15' E, 30° 15' -30° 30' N) took part in the surveys on the wintering waterfowls in middle and lower basins of Changjiang River organized by State Forestry Administration and WWF, in February, 2006 the staff of Shengjin Lake National N.R. conducted a further Survey on wintering waterfowls in the reserve. Totally about 55 species of wintering waterfowls were recorded, about 50 000 in number, the number of Oriental White Stork

maintained in about 250, Swan Goose, Bean Goose, Tundra Swan, Spot-billed Duck, Eurasian Wigeon, Northern Pintail and Common Teal were the main swans and Ducks, with stable number of 30 000 to 40 000. The maximum number of Black Stork was 17 individuals. Dalmatian Pelican and Bar-headed Goose were the new record wintering species in the reserve.

Xu Wen-Bing, Cheng Yuan-Qi, Long Xiao-Chun (Anhui Shengjin Lake National N.R.)

辽宁发现白鹤等水鸟重要迁徙停歇地

2005 年秋季和 2006 年春季, 辽宁环保志愿者联合会在沈阳市西北部的獾子洞水库发现有白鹤 (*Grus leucogeranus*)、东方白鹳 (*Ciconia boyciana*)、白头鹤 (*Grus monacha*)、白枕鹤 (*Grus vipio*) 等大量水鸟迁徙停歇。2006 年 4 月 7 日, 中国鸟类学会鹤类与水鸟专家组组长王岐山教授等会同世界自然基金会 (WWF-China) 和国际鹤类基金会 (ICF) 的专家应邀对獾子洞水库的迁徙水鸟进行了短期调查。

獾子洞水库位于辽宁省沈阳市西北部法库县境内, 122°55' 08"E, 42°21' 28"N, 海拔 66 米, 距沈阳市 150 公里, 属湿地型水库, 库容量 3 970 万立方米, 水面面积 1 200 公顷, 蒲草丛面积 70 公顷, 湿地面积 200 公顷, 坝外围草滩面积 70 公顷。水库水质清澈, 大部分地方水深 0.5m 左右, 非常适合涉禽和水鸟觅食。水中丰富的水草和鱼类为水鸟提供了丰富的食物。

据辽宁环保志愿者联合会调查, 候鸟在獾子洞水库的停留期约为春季 3 月 15 日—4 月 15 日, 秋季 10 月 1 日—11 月 15 日。2005 年 11 月, 曾观察到白鹤 213 只、东方白鹳 32 只;

2006 年 3 月 29 日, 观察到白鹤 423 只、白头鹤 13 只、白枕鹤 9 只、东方白鹳 40 只、花脸鸭 (*Anas formosa*) 千余只。2006 年 4 月 7 日的调查还发现鸿雁 (*Anser cygnoides*)、大天鹅 (*Cygnus cygnus*)、白额雁 (*Anser albifrons*)、白琵鹭 (*Platalea leucorodia*)、鸕 (*Pandion haliaetus*) 等水鸟。初步统计獾子洞水库春季迁徙停歇的水鸟总数达到 2 万只, 白鹤、东方白鹳、白头鹤、白枕鹤和花脸鸭等受胁水鸟数量超过全球种群的 1%, 已达到国际重要湿地 (Ramsar site) 和重点鸟区 (IBA) 的标准, 应当加以保护。然而, 獾子洞水库目前却处于无人管理的状态, 过度捕鱼造成潜水鸟类误入渔网死亡, 投毒 (毒饵捕鸟) 和非法捕鸟现象时有发生, 滩涂开垦对候鸟停歇造成干扰, 家禽散养容易导致动物疫病的传播。2006 年 4 月, 辽宁环保志愿者联合会得到世界自然基金会资助, 开展本底调查和保护宣传活动。目前, 急需专业人员对獾子洞水库的候鸟种类、数量和迁徙规律进行详细调查, 以推动保护区的建立。

丁长青 (中国科学院动物研究所), 王岐山 (安徽大学生命科学学院)

An important stop-over site for Siberian Crane found in Liaoning

In the autumn of 2005 and the spring of 2006, the Liaoning Volunteer League for Environment Conservation (Green Liaoning) found a stop-over site of Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*), Oriental White Stork (*Ciconia boyciana*), Hooded Crane (*Grus monacha*),

White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*) and other waterbirds in **Huanzidong Reservoir**. On April 7th, 2006, Prof. Wang Qi-shan, Chair of China Crane and Waterbird Specialist Group and other experts from WWF-China and International Crane Foundation were invited to

the site for a short-term survey.

The Huanzidong Reservoir is located in Faku county, 150km northwest of Shenyang city, Liaoning province (122°55' 08"E, 42°21' 28"N, elevation 66m). It is a wetland reservoir, with 1,200 ha of water surface, 70 ha of grassland and 200 ha of wetland. There is another 70 ha of grassland outside the dam. The reservoir is rich in fish and aquatic plants, and the depth of water at most of the area is only 0.5m, providing ideal food and habitat for the migrated cranes and waterbirds.

According to the survey conducted by the Green Liaoning, the migration birds stay at Huanzidong Reservoir from March 15 to April 15 in spring and October 1 to November 15 in autumn. In the November of 2005, 213 Siberian Cranes and 32 Oriental White Storks were observed. On March 29 2006, 423 Siberian Cranes, 13 Hooded Cranes, 9 White-naped Cranes, 40 Oriental White Storks and more than thousands of Baikal Teals (*Anas formosa*) were observed. During our survey on April 7 2006, some more species were recorded, i.e. Swan Goose (*Anser cygnoides*), Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*), Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*), Eurasian Spoonbill

(*Platalea leucorodia*) and Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). According to our briefly census, there are more than 20,000 waterbirds stop-over at Huanzidong Reservoir in spring; the population size of threatened species such as Siberian Crane, Hooded Crane, White-naped Crane, Oriental White Stork and Baikal Teal are more than 1% of their global population. The data matches the Ramsar Site criteria and Important Bird Area (IBA) criteria so that this site could possibly be identified as a Ramsar Site and IBA. However, currently there is no administration measure at Huanzidong Reservoir. Over-fishing, hunting, poisonous bait and wetland reclamation are main threats.

In April 2006, funded by WWF-China, the Green Liaoning conducted the conservation propaganda at Huanzidong Reservoir. Presently, it is needed to organize the experts to survey the waterbird species, population size and migratory habits and promote the set up of the natural reserve.

DING Chang-Qing (Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100080); **WANG Qi-Shan** (College of Life Sciences, Anhui University, Hefei 230039)

河北省北戴河地区 2005 年秋季重要水鸟迁徙记录

河北省秦皇岛市北戴河是中国东部重要的迁徙鸟类观测点。英国观鸟者马丁·威廉斯 (Martin Williams) 在 2000 年出版的秋季鸟类报告中, 统计了 1986-1990 年秋季迁徙经过的鹤类。之后这个地区的迁徙鹤类的统计只见于观鸟者的报告中。由于一些水鸟的全球的种群或者亚洲东部的种群迁徙时都经过北戴河, 因此

在这个地区进行数量的长期监测, 就能了解一些濒危种类, 如白鹤、东方白鹤的种群动态。

现将笔者在 2005 年秋季观察到的鹤类及其他重要鸟类的数量报道如下。观察地点主要为联蓬山顶等地。鹤类通常是在晴朗的午后, 由北至南缓缓划过上空, 观察者利用双筒望远镜能够准确的计数:

表 1 2005 年对北戴河秋季重要迁徙水鸟的数量统计

Table 1 The Counting of important autumn migratory waterfowls in Beidaihe, 2005

物种 Species	观察日期 Date	累计数量 Total number	观察日期 Date	最高数量 Maximum number
白鹤 <i>Grus leucogeranus</i>	22/10~15/11	24	22/10	8
丹顶鹤 <i>Grus japonensis</i>	17/10~20/11	316	20/11	120
灰鹤 <i>Grus grus</i>		1 500**		
东方白鹳 <i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	22/10~11/11	1 175	8/11	500*
大鸨 <i>Otis tarda</i>			13/11	2

* 超过全球数量 1% 的记录, Over 1% record of global number

** 在北戴河以南的昌黎县越冬种群, The wintering population in Changli County, south to Beidaihe

乔振忠 (北戴河鸟类环志站前站长), 刘学忠 (秦皇岛日报, 066000)

Record of the important autumn migratory waterfowls in Beidaihe region, 2005

Beidaihe of Qinhuangdao City, Hebei Province is an important spot in East China for watching migratory birds. In his publication of autumn bird report (2000), British bird watcher Mr. Martin Williams recorded the counting of migratory cranes in the autumn from 1986 to 1990. Hereafter, only few bird watchers did the counting of migratory cranes in this region. Because that Beidaihe is on the flyway of the global population of some waterfowls or the East Asia population, by a long-term counting in the region may help us to know the

population dynamics of some endangered species, such as the Siberian Crane and the Oriental White Stork.

Usually in sunny afternoon cranes flew over slowly from the north to the south, with the help of binoculars the authors made the autumn counting on the top of Lianpengshan in 2005.

Qiao Zheng-Zhong (The former Director of Beidaihe Bird Banding Station)

Liu Xue-Zhong (Qinhuangdao Daily)

兴凯湖松阿察河河口春季鹤类迁徙简报

松阿察河是乌苏里江的上游河段, 中俄两国的界河, 是兴凯湖唯一出水口。湖口的水面长年不结冰。这里归属于兴凯湖自然保护区。

每年早春有数以百万的候鸟迁徙经过或在此停歇。2006 年 3 月 24 日~4 月 5 日, 我们在黑龙江省松阿察河兴凯湖口 (132° 51' 14" E,

45° 03' 30" N) 对春季迁徙的鹤类进行了观察记录。

本次工作, 共统计到 3 种, 1 073 只鹤迁徙经过该地。其中白头鹤 40 只、白枕鹤 840 只、丹顶鹤 193 只(参见表 1)。84%的鹤类在 9: 00~14: 00 通过观察点, 7: 30 之前和 16: 20 之后未见有鹤类迁徙经过。飞行方向多为由南向北, 飞行高度在 80~200 m 之间, 飞行时多为“一”字形或“人”字形。迁徙群的大小不等, 经常有丹顶鹤与白枕鹤混群迁飞的现象。

观察期间经过观察点的迁徙鹤类情况是:

丹顶鹤: 共见 43 批, 其中最小批有 1 只(2 批), 最大批各有 22 只和 23 只(各 1 批), 含 2 只的有 18 批; 日迁徙量最多为 89 只, 总迁徙量为 193 只。

白枕鹤: 共见 63 批, 最小有 1 只(1 批),

最大批有 72 只, 含 2 只的有 12 批, 超过 30 只的有 10 批; 日迁徙量最多为 239 只, 总迁徙量为 840 只。

白头鹤: 共见分别含 32 只和 8 只的 2 批。

此外, 4 月 4 日在兴凯湖自然保护区的东北泡湿地(132° 49' 46" E, 45° 22' 48" N) 见到白头鹤 2 只、白枕鹤 8 (4+2+2) 只、丹顶鹤 11 (7+2+2) 只。其中 2 只白头鹤、4 只白枕鹤与 7 只丹顶鹤(其中一只为去年的幼鸟) 共同在一块玉米茬地中采食。还有 2 只白枕鹤和 2 只丹顶鹤同时活动在距离不远的另一片玉米茬地中。兴凯湖地区主要农作物是水稻和玉米。这里的玉米收割方式是“直收、秸秆还田”。这样的收割方法散落在地里的玉米比传统的收割方式多, 恰好为早春迁徙鹤类提供了丰富的食物。

表 1 2006 年春季迁徙经过兴凯湖松阿察河口的三种鹤类的数量

Table 1 Numbers of 3 species of crane at the confluence of Xingkai Lake and Song-a-cha River, during spring migration, 2006

日期 Day/Month	白头鹤 <i>Grus monacha</i>	白枕鹤 <i>Grus vipio</i>	丹顶鹤 <i>Grus japonensis</i>
24/03		4	3
25/03	32	128	89
26/03		17	3
27/03		9	2
28/03			9
29/03		2	4
30/03			6
31/03		203	40
1/04		239	3
2/04	8	143	2
3/04		93	32
4/04		2	
5/04			
合计 Total	40	840	193

刘化金、王凤昆(兴凯湖自然保护区), 郭玉民(首都师范大学生命科学学院)
陈亮、赵刚、侯玉波(东北林业大学动资学院)

Spring migration of cranes at the confluence of Song-a-cha River and Xingkai Lake

Song-a-cha River is the upper part of Wusuli River, the only opening of Xingkai Lake and the boundary between China and Russia. At the confluence water is ice-free all the year round. This area belongs to Xingkai Lake N.R., there are billions of migratory birds passing through or stop over here. The authors made a census on spring migratory cranes at the confluence (132° 51' 14" E, 45° 03' 30" N) during 24/03~5/04, 2006.

Three species, 1 073 individuals of cranes were found, including 40 Hooded Cranes, 840 White-naped Cranes and 193 Red-crowned Cranes (See table 1). There were 84% of cranes passing through the observing spot in 9:00~14:00, none was found before 7:30 and after 14:20. Most groups flew from south to north, kept the height between 80m and 200m, and usually flew in a row or in arrow shape. The groups had different size. Mixed migratory group consisting White-naped Cranes and Red-crowned Cranes was common.

During the observing period the cranes passing through the observing spot were:

Red-crowned Crane: Totally 43 groups were found, the minimum group contained 1 crane (2 groups), the maximum group contained 22 and 23 cranes respectively (1 each), there were 18 groups each contained 2 cranes; the daily maximum cranes reached 89,

the total cranes reached 193.

White-naped Crane: Totally 63 groups were found, the minimum group contained 1 crane (1 group), the maximum group contained 72 cranes (1 group), there were 12 groups each contained 2 cranes, 10 groups each contained 30 more cranes; the daily maximum cranes reached 239, the total cranes reached 840.

Hooded Crane: Two groups contained 32 and 8 cranes was found respectively.

In addition, 2 Hooded Cranes, 8 (4+2+2) White-naped Cranes and 11 (7+2+2) Red-crowned Cranes were found at the northeast wetland (132° 49' 46" E, 45° 22' 48" N) of the reserve on 4th April. Among them, 2 Hooded Cranes, 4 White-naped Cranes and 7 Red-crowned Cranes were feeding in a harvested corn field. Rice and corn are the main crops in the area, by returning the stalks to the field more corn seeds were left in the field, this harvest way in the area just provides plentiful food for the migratory cranes in early spring.

Liu Hua-Jin, Wang Feng-Kun (Xingkai Lake N.R.), **Guo Yu-Ming** (School of Life Sciences, Capital Normal University), **Chen Liang, Zhao Gang, Hou yu-Bo** (Animal Resource College, Northeast Forestry University)

河北沧州抢救中毒灰鹤

沧州地处渤海湾西南部，是我国东部鸟类迁徙通道上的重要迁途停歇地，每年春秋迁徙

季节都有大批的鹤鹳类、雁鸭类、鸬鹚类等鸟类在沧州的湿地和农田停歇和觅食。在沧州的

农村地区,常有农民为防止牧羊人到麦田放牧麦苗,而向麦田投撒拌毒粮食的现象,致使一些在农田生境栖息、觅食的鹤类、雁类及大鸨的中毒事件经常发生。2006年春季鹤类北迁期间又连续发生多起鹤类中毒事件,2月20日肃宁县师素镇有8只灰鹤中毒,其中1只在当地死亡,接到沧州市野生动物救护中心后又死亡1只,6只经抢救后脱离危险;3月20日黄骅市常郭乡又有6只灰鹤中毒,其中1只抢

救无效死亡,5只脱离危险;2月20日青县有6只大鸨中毒死亡。应引起有关方面的重视。11只经抢救脱离危险的灰鹤,经过沧州市野生动物救护中心志愿者的精心养护,身体得到康复,经评估具备野外生存能力后,在河北省爱鸟周期间,于4月2日在黄骅市骅南淀湿地被放归自然。

孟德荣(河北沧州师范专科学校生物系061001)

The rescue of Poisoning Common Cranes in Cangzhou, Hebei

Southwest to Bohai Bay ,Cangzhou is an important stop over site for migrants in east China flyway.During spring and autumn migratory seasons there were lots of cranes and storks, swans and ducks,and shorebirds stop over or feeding in the wetlands and farmlands of Cangzhou.In spring the farmers often scatter poison-coated seeds in wheatland to provent herding sheep,but may cause the poisoning of birds. 8 Commom Cranes were found poisoning in Shisu Town,Suning County, .On 20th February, 2006,one of them died on site,rescued by Cangzhou Wildlife Rescure

Center except dead one the rest 6 cranes were survived. Once more, 6 Common Cranes were poisoned in Changguo Village,Huanghua City,on 20th March, by rescuring 5 of them survived.On the same day,6 Great Bustards died of poisoning. Take cared by the volunteers of the rescure center, the 11 survived cranes recovered well, and were released in Huananding Wetland, Huanghua City during "Love-the-bird Week".

Meng De-Rong (Biological Department, Hebei Cangzhou Normal Taining School)

2006 黄河三角洲鹤类北迁调查

黄河三角洲位于东北亚鹤类迁徙路线中的咽喉地带,由于生态环境独特,地理位置优越,鹤类资源丰富。黄河三角洲国家级自然保护区自加入东北亚鹤类迁徙网络以来,保护区科研人员一直坚持鹤类资源的年度监测工作,2006年北迁期的鹤类野外调查工作已完成,总结如下:

1、白鹤

2

白鹤北迁中仅有少量在黄河三角洲停歇,其停歇期在3月中旬(自3月13日至3月17日),数量为3只,集中于黄河入海口南岸,其栖息生境为近海滩涂、芦苇沼泽。

2、白头鹤

从2006年1月的野外巡护记录分析,有2只滞留的白头鹤与1灰鹤种群混群,其停留期从1月中旬(1月17日)至3月下旬(3月

27 日), 这是黄河三角洲地区首次发现的白头

3、白枕鹤

与南迁期相对数量较多的白枕鹤种群相比, 白枕鹤在北迁期数量稀少。野外调查的数据分析, 白枕鹤在南迁中有少量的种群滞留下来, 并在黄河三角洲地区越冬。在越冬期和北迁中, 其种群数量有较大差异, 说明白枕鹤在此时期的停歇和迁徙属不同种群。

2006 年在黄河三角洲一千二调查到的白枕鹤数量分别为 1 月 7 日 7 只, 1 月 20 日 2 只, 1 月 26 日 3 只和 3 月 8 日 2 只。

4、丹顶鹤

黄河三角洲是丹顶鹤稳定的越冬地和迁徙停歇地, 在每年的迁徙和越冬季节都有稳定的种群, 但数量有年度差异。在北迁期中, 有两次迁徙的高峰期: 2 月下旬 (2 月 26 日) 其数量高峰为 280 只; 3 月中旬 (3 月 14 日) 其高峰数量为 110 只左右。其在越冬期的数量为 45 只左右。

在 4 月下旬仍有 3 只在此停留, 这是迁徙较晚的记录。

5、灰鹤

在黄河三角洲鹤类资源中, 灰鹤是近几年数量波动幅度最大的鹤类。近几年, 黄河三角洲地区随着农业大规模开发, 土地结构发生了较大变化, 部分灰鹤的适宜生境丧失, 灰鹤的数量没有达到上世纪九十年代的高峰期水平 (3 000-4 000 只)。在越冬期灰鹤的最高数量为 124 只 (1 月 16 日), 迁徙期最高数量为 262

鹤越冬个体。

只 (3 月 15 日)

存在的问题:

1) 生境类型的变化导致鹤类年度数量的变化。土地类型, 尤其是农业用地种植结构的变化影响了在此生境中栖息的鹤类。在上世纪九十年代, 冬季种植的麦田是越冬丹顶鹤和灰鹤的重要觅食生境, 近几年随市场利益的驱使, 麦田变为棉田, 导致此生境中灰鹤数量的锐减。

2) 人为活动对迁徙期的鹤类停歇造成较大影响。2 月末 3 月初是鹤类迁徙的高峰期, 在此期保护区周边群众的芦苇收割和烧荒活动影响了迁徙期鹤类的稳定, 这种人为活动对在此生境中的丹顶鹤影响尤其明显。

建议:

1) 为了更清楚地掌握地区鹤类迁徙变化规律, 有必要从更广的范围开展鹤类调查。如东北亚鹤类网络组织有必要定期协调开展东北亚地区的鹤类同步调查, 以了解鹤类整体变化。

2) 针对当地出现的情况, 采取实际行动, 切实保护好鹤类的栖息生境。如采取社区共管的方式吸引当地社区参与鹤类栖息地的保护, 避免鹤类迁徙期对鹤类产生不良影响的人为干扰活动。

3) 加强鹤类网络间的信息交流与共享。在技术、信息、科研、保护思路等方面互通信息, 加强联络, 拓宽思路。

单凯、陈洪永、韩继伦 (黄河三角洲国家级自然保护区, 山东东营, 257091)

Survey on crane northwards migration in Huanghe Delta, 2006

Huanghe Delta is a key site of the North East Asian Crane Site Network, the unique ecological environment and favorable geographical position results in rich crane resource. Since join in the network, the staff of Huanghe Delta National N.R. has kept doing

crane annual survey, following is the result of survey on crane northwards migration in the reserve:

1. Siberian Crane

Only a few Siberian Cranes stop over the reserve when in northwards migration, three

cranes were found stayed on the south bank of Huanghe Estuary, something like inshore beach or reed swamp habitats, they stayed here from 13th March to 17th March.

2. Hooded Crane

Two Hooded Cranes were found among a group of Common Cranes, from 17th January to 27th March, the wintering Hooded Cranes it is first time to find wintering Hooded Cranes in the reserve.

3. White-naped Crane

Compared with the southwards population of White-naped Crane, the northwards population stayed in the reserve has much less cranes. By analyzing the survey data, it shows that a few of the southwards migratory cranes have stayed in the reserve and wintered here. The size between wintering and northwards populations varied so large that we do not consider them to be the same population.

7, 2, 3 and 2 White-naped Cranes were found in Yi-Qian-Er, Huanghe Delta on 7th January, 20th January, 26th January and 8th March, 2006 respectively.

4. Red-crowned Crane

The number of Red-crowned Crane both wintering and stop over in the reserve are stable, but varied yearly. During the northwards migration the most amounts of Red-crowned Cranes stayed in the reserve were 280 cranes on 26th February and 110 cranes on 14th March. There were 45 cranes wintered in the reserve.

Till late April 3 late departure cranes still stayed here.

5. Common Crane

Among the crane species stay in the reserve, the population size of Common Crane fluctuated greatly in recent years. Common Crane lost some suitable habitat due to the large scale development of agriculture, hence their maximum number in wintering and

migratory seasons has dropped from the maximum 3 000`4 000 cranes in 1990s' to 124 on 16th January, 2006 and 262 on 15th March, 2006.

Problems:

- 1) The alteration of habitat type changes crane annual number. The alteration of land type, especially the alteration of cultivated type may affect cranes to use the habitat. For example, in 1990s, the land of winter wheat was the important feeding habitat for wintering Red-crowned Cranes and Common Cranes, recently drown by the market-oriented economy, wheat land turned to be cotton land, hence greatly reduced the amount of Common Cranes.
- 2) Human activities affect the migratory cranes to stop over. From late February to early March it is the peak period of crane migration, the activities of harvesting reeds and burning the grass in the periphery areas of the reserve may disturb the migratory cranes, especially on Red-crowned Cranes.

Suggestions:

- 1) More broad area survey on cranes should conduct so that to know more about the migratory regulation of cranes. For example, it is necessary that the North East Asian Crane Site Network to coordinate and conduct the synchronic crane survey in northeast Asia regularly, in order to know the change of crane as a whole.
- 2) Arming at the local problems to take actions, and to protect crane habitat. To manage the reserve with community, invite local community to join in the protection of crane habitat, to prevent migratory cranes from human disturbance.
- 3) Strengthen the exchange and sharing of information in the crane site network. Exchange information in technical,

scientific research and conservation ideal, strengthen communication and broaden thinking.

Shan Kai, Chen Hong-Yong, Han Ji-Lun
(Huanghe Delta national N.R., Dong ying, Shandong, 257091)

关注佩戴彩色足旗的鸨鹬类水鸟

候鸟每年在繁殖地和越冬地之间进行数千甚至上万公里的迁徙。在迁徙过程中, 候鸟需要一系列的迁徙停歇地来休息并补充能量。中途停歇地质量的优劣对于候鸟能否顺利完成迁徙活动具有重要作用。近年来, 湿地的快速丧失或质量下降直接影响着水鸟的迁徙。为了了解水鸟的迁徙活动并确定其重要的迁徙停歇地, 1993 年, 在日本钏路召开的湿地公约第五次会议提出了利用足旗(leg flags)对开展水鸟迁徙研究的计划。

传统的鸟类迁徙的研究方法是对鸟类进行环志, 即给鸟类佩戴一个带编码的金属环。当再次捕捉到这只鸟类时, 就可以通过金属环的编码, 了解到该鸟来自何方或曾在何地停留。但是, 由于环志的回收要捕捉鸟类, 这大大影响了环志的回收率。从 1991 年开始, 研究人员开始对鸨鹬类水鸟进行佩戴足旗的工作。即: 在鸟类迁徙路线上不同地区所使用的足旗都有其特定的颜色组合。通过在野外观察鸟类所佩戴的不同颜色组合的足旗, 可以确定鸟类来自什么地区。由于佩戴足旗的鸟类可以在很远的距离通过单筒或双筒望远镜观察到, 因此, 不需要捕捉鸟类, 就能获得相关的信息。近年来的研究表明, 发现足旗的机会要比发现鸟类环志的机会高 5-20 倍。

鸨鹬类是迁徙水鸟的重要类群。中国东部地区属于鸨鹬类迁徙的东亚-澳大利西亚迁徙路线, 每年有数百万只鸨鹬类迁徙时路过该区域。在该条迁徙路线上, 有 10 万只以上的鸟

类佩戴了彩色足旗。为了了解鸟类的迁徙活动, 需要大家的共同参与来观察和记录佩戴足旗的鸨鹬类。这对于了解鸟类的迁徙规律具有重要作用。如发现佩戴足旗的鸟类, 请将观察地点、观察日期和时间、鸟类的种类、足旗的颜色组合及佩戴位置等信息报告全国鸟类环志中心, 通讯地址: 北京 1928 信箱 全国鸟类环志中心; 并请通过电子邮件发送到: luke.y@263.net (刘阳), zhijunm@fudan.edu.cn (马志军)。发送足旗发现记录的人员都将收到足旗发现报告的正式回复。

注: 1) 野外观察足旗的颜色时要非常仔细, 有时候足旗会由于腿上部(胫部)羽毛的遮挡而难以观察到, 或显得颜色偏暗。

2) 近年来, 一些鸟类佩戴的足旗上会刻有最多 3 个字母和数字的组合。如果能够辨认出这些字母或数字, 请记录下来。这些信息将有助于准确地确定观察到的鸟类是哪只个体。

3) 大多数情况下, 足旗佩戴在鸟的右腿, 金属环佩戴在左腿。但这对于确定鸟是在何地佩戴足旗并不重要。一些鸟类可能同时带有足旗以及彩环或彩带。这些彩环或彩带是用于其它研究目的的, 其佩戴位置对于鸟类个体的区分非常重要。

4) 如果无法与相关人员取得联系, 请将足旗发现报告发送至澳大利西亚鸨鹬类工作组的 Clive Minton 先生, 电子信箱是: mintons@ozemail.com.au。这将确保足旗的发

现信息可以被迅速告知足旗的佩戴人员，使重要的发现不会被遗漏。

蓝色 blue	浅蓝 light blue	浅绿 light green	黄色 yellow	黄色 yellow	蓝色 blue	蓝色 blue
绿色 green	无 non	无 non	黑色 black	白色 white	蓝色 blue	无 non
美国 America	俄罗斯 Russia	俄罗斯 Russia	俄罗斯 Russia	俄罗斯 Russia	日本北部 Northern Japan	
阿拉斯加 Alaska	楚科奇北部 Northern Chukotka	楚科奇南部 Southern Chukotka	堪察加 Kamchatka	库页岛 Khabarovsk	北海道 Lake Nemuro, Hokkaido	北海道 Shuramonai, Hokkaido

蓝色 blue	蓝色 blue	蓝色 blue	白色 white	绿色 green	白色 white	白色 white
白色 white	白色 white	橙色 orange	橙色 orange	橙色 orange	黑色 black	蓝色 blue
日本中部 Central Japan		日本南部 Southern Japan	韩国 Korea	中国 China	中国 China	中国 China
千叶县 小柜川 Obitsu, Chiba	千叶县 津滩涂 Yatsu, Chiba	九州岛 Kyushu	韩国 Korea	黄海北部 Northern Yellow Sea	钓鱼台 Chongming Island	台湾 Taiwan

白色 white	绿色 green	黑色 black	黄色 yellow	黄色 yellow	绿色 green
黄色 yellow	白色 white	蓝色 blue	橙色 orange	无 non	无 non
中国 China	新加坡 Singapore	菲律宾 The Philippines	澳大利亚 Australia	澳大利亚 Australia	澳大利亚 Australia
香港 Hong Kong	新加坡 Singapore	北部 Northern	西南部 West- southern	西北部 Northwest	昆士兰 Queensland

橙色 orange	橙色 orange	橙色 orange	白色 white	白色 white
绿色 green	无 non	黄色 yellow	无 non	绿色 green
澳大利亚 Australia	澳大利亚 Australia	澳大利亚 Australia	新西兰 New Zealand	新西兰 New Zealand
新南威尔士 New South Wales	维多利亚 Victoria	南部 South part	北部 North Island	南部 South Island

图 1 东亚-澳大利西亚迁徙路线各区域鹤鹳类佩戴足旗的颜色组合
(资料收集日期截止至 23/08/2005, 由 Phil Straw 提供)

Fig.1 Color combination in leg flag used in Asian-Australasian Shorebird Sites
(Provides by Mr.Phil Straw, the data collection is up to 23/08/2005)

Concerns about the leg-flagged shorebird

The quick loss or the quality decline of wetlands in recent years directly affected the migration of waterfowls, in order to know more about the migratory activity of waterfowls and to make sure their important stop over sites, in session of the 5th meeting of the Ramsar Convention held at Kushiro, Japan in 1993, a program of using the leg flag to study the migration of waterfowls was put forward.

The traditional way of studying bird migration is to ring the bird, which is to band the bird with numbered metal ring, by checking the number in the ring to make sure the resource or the stop over sites of the bird when it was recaptured. But we are not able to get the ring without catching the bird, hence the recover rate of the rings was remarkably affected. Since 1991 the leg flag has been used in shorebirds, with special color combination in leg flag to present the special area of the migratory rout of the birds. We may find the leg flag in a distance by binoculars or monocular without catching the bird, and by distinguishing the color combination in the flag to determine the origin of the bird. The result of recent research shows that the chance of finding leg flag is 5~20 times higher than that of finding the ring.

Shorebird is an important group of migratory waterfowl. East China belongs to the Asian-Australasian Shorebird Site, with several

millions of shorebirds passing through. In the flyway there are 100 000 more leg-flagged birds, we hope the public take part in the observing and recording the leg-flagged shorebirds. In case you find the leg-flagged bird, please record the location, date and time of your finding, record the species of the bird, the color combination and the banding position of the flag, and send the information to "National Bird Banding Center of China NBCC". The address of NBCC is: National Bird Banding Center of China, mailbox 1928, Beijing, and e-mail the information at Luke.y@263.net (Liu Yang) and zhijunm@fudan.edu.cn (Ma Zhi-Jun). A formal reply will send to you.

Notes:

- 1) Sometimes the flag looks more dark when blocked by tibial feathering, it should be careful during the observation.
- 2) The combination consists of 3 letters and numbers may help us to identified the individual of the bird, please record them.
- 3) Mostly the flag is in right leg and the metal ring in left leg of the bird
- 4) E-mail your finding to Mr. Clive Minton, Australasian Wader Studies Group, mintons@ozemail.com.au, the flag setter will be noticed soon.

崇明东滩国际重要湿地发现特大花脸鸭越冬种群

2006 年 1 月 24 日, 崇明东滩鸟类自然保护区科研科在日常监测中, 发现在东滩国际重要湿地的一处人工蟹塘中有大量的野鸭栖息,

经过 3 天的连续观察, 确认是 8 000~10 000 只花脸鸭。

花脸鸭的繁殖地在东北亚地区，冬季则到中国、朝鲜半岛及日本越冬。在 20 世纪中期，曾为我过南方越冬鸭类的优势种。但由于栖息地丧失、偷猎等原因，花脸鸭的种群数量急剧下降。据湿地国际 2002 年出版的《世界水鸟种群估计》一书报道，花脸鸭在全球总数量在 30 万只左右，由于其越冬地集中在韩国，其它地区近几十年一直少有报道，因此被世界鸟盟定为易危种。但是近年来，其种群数量有所回升，据 2004 年的资料，韩国有 65 万只花脸鸭越冬。

在过去的几年中，每年冬季一直有花脸鸭在东滩越冬，但数量一般不超过 20 只。在 2005 年初由国家林业局和世界自然基金会（WWF）

组织的长江中下游越冬水鸟调查中，所调查的五省一市范围中没有发现花脸鸭。此次在东滩发现的 8 000 余只花脸鸭，是近 30 年来国内观察到的最大越冬种群。

由于目前崇明东滩正值水产品的收获季节，蟹塘的水将于春节后全部排干，塘中的芦苇也将被收割。估计春节后这些花脸鸭可能由于栖息地丧失而离开东滩。因此，加强对崇明东滩国际重要湿地内人工湿地的管理，为越冬水鸟提供适宜而稳定的栖息地，对于保护东滩的生物多样性，维护国际重要湿地的形象尤为迫切。

章克家， 钮栋梁， 汤臣栋（崇明东滩国家级鸟类自然保护区管理处）

An exceptionally big wintering population of Baikal Teal was found at Chongming East Beach-the Ramsar Site

In a daily monitoring conducted by the Scientific Research Section, Chongming East Beach Bird N.R. on 24th January, 2006, the authors found lots of wild ducks inhabited in an artificial crab pond of Chongming East Beach-the Ramsar Site. By keeping observing for 3 days, the ducks were confirmed to be a group of Baikal Teal, numbered about 8 000~10 000.

The duck breeds in North West Asia and winters in China, Korea Peninsula and Japan. It has been the dominant species of wintering ducks in South China in the middle of the 20th Century. Due to the loss of habitats and poaching, the population size of the duck shrunk quickly. According to the report of "Waterbird Population Estimates", there are about 300 000 Baikal Teals in the world, because that their wintering areas concentrated in South Korea, there were few reports from other countries, it was hence listed as

vulnerable species by BirdLife International. Recently the population size of the duck has enlarged, there were 650 000 Baikal Teals wintered in South Korea in 2004.

There were no more than 20 Baikal Teals wintered at East Beach for several years, in the census on wintering waterfowls organized by State Forestry Administration and WWF in 2005, none Baikal Teal was found in 5 provinces and one city. The group of 8 000 more individuals found this time is the largest wintering population found in China.

It is now the harvest season of aquatic products at East Beach, after Spring Festival, people will drain off water from crab pond, and cut the reeds in the pond, with the loss of their habitat the ducks will leave East Beach. It is especially important to strengthen the management of artificial wetland in East Beach, so as to provide the wintering waterfowls with suitable habitat, to protect biodiversity and

maintain the image of Ramsar Wetland.

Zhang Ke-jia, Niu Dong-Liang, Tang

Cheng-Dong (Administrative Department of

Chongming East Beach National Bird N.R.)

贵州草海开展卫星跟踪黑颈鹤工作

国际鹤类基金会、全国鸟类环志中心、昆明动物研究所、云南省林业厅以及草海国家级自然保护区管理局联合在贵州草海开展卫星跟踪黑颈鹤工作，于2006年2月28日成功地给一只黑颈鹤安装了一个卫星发射器。同时，我们也捕捉环志了另外5只鹤，另外，在2004

年12月，草海给一只病愈的鹤进行环志并放飞。这些鹤的环志信息见表1。

卫星发射器发回的信号显示，戴64311号发射器的黑颈鹤于2006年3月30日开始北迁，途径四川的美姑县、红原县，最后于4月3日到达若尔盖，共计飞行约为770公里。

表1. 草海黑颈鹤环志信息

Table 1. Data of banded Black-necked Cranes in Caohai

环志日期 Date of banding	金属环 号码 No of metal band	彩环配置 Color band combination		体重 Weight (g)	体长 Length (cm)	翅长 Wing (cm)	跗蹠长 Tarsus (cm)	嘴长 Bill (cm)	尾长 Tail (cm)	卫星发射 器编号 PTT No
		左腿 Left leg	右腿 Right leg							
2006. 02. 28	N00-6410	黄/红 Yellow/Red		6250	117	63	28	14	22	64311
2006. 03. 02	N00-6409	红/绿 Red/Green		7000	122	62	24	11	24	
2006. 03. 03	N00-6408		黄/红 Yellow/Red	6500	130	66	24	11	25	
2006. 03. 04	*		黄/绿 Yellow/Green	6500	130	72	24	12	25	
2004. 12. 22	—		红/黄 Red/Yellow	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2006. 03. 06	—	黄 Yellow	黄 Yellow	5750	127	70	25	12.5	26.5	
2006. 03. 14	—	绿 Green	红/黄 Red/Yellow	5000	110	58	25.5	11	23.5	

*无数据 * No datum

李凤山 (国际鹤类基金会)、钱法文、张会格 (全国鸟类环志中心)
杨晓君、伍和启 (昆明动物研究所)、李振吉 (贵州草海国家级自然保护区管理局)

Satellite tracing Black-necked Crane was conducted in Caohai, Guizhou

Satellite tracing Black-necked Crane was jointly conducted in Caohai, Guizhou by the ICF, National Bird Banding Center of China, Kunming Zoological Institute, Yunnan Forestry Bureau and Caohai National N.R.. The first crane was successfully mounted with a transmitter on 28th February, 2006, then other 5 cranes were banded. Besides, a recovery crane was banded and released in December, 2005. Table 1 shows the data of the 7 cranes:

The signal sent from satellite shows that the

crane with 64311 PTT started its northwards migration on 30th March, 2006, it past through Meigu County and Hongyuan County of Sichuan, arrived at Nuo-er-gai, Sichuan, totally flew about 770km.

Li Feng-Shan (the ICF), **Qian Fa-Wen**, **Zhang Hui-Ge**(National Bird Banding Center of China), **Yang Xiao-Jun**, **Wu He-Qi** (Kunming Zoological Institute), **Li Zheng-Ji** (Administrative Bureau, Caohai National N.R.)

云南大山包继续开展卫星跟踪黑颈鹤工作

国际鹤类基金会、全国鸟类环志中心、昆明动物研究所、云南省林业厅以及大山包国家级自然保护区管理局联合继续在云南大山包开展卫星跟踪黑颈鹤工作，于 2006 年 3 月成功地给三只黑颈鹤安装了卫星发射器，发射器编号分别为 64309、64310 和 64312。这三只黑颈鹤的环志信息见表 1。

在 2005 年春季给黑颈鹤戴的四只发射器中编号为 55984 的仍在正常工作（2005 年春

季迁徙见《中国鹤类通讯》2005 年第二期）。55984、64309、64310 和 64312 分别于 2006 年 3 月 28 日、3 月 28 日、3 月 31 日 4 月 2 日开始北迁，分别于 3 月 31 日、4 月 6 日、4 月 4 日和 4 月 5 日到达甘肃的玛曲县、四川若尔盖县、甘肃玛曲县和四川的红原县，迁飞距离分别约为 660、700、720、610 公里。这四只鹤途径的县包括：四川的甘洛、汉源、康定、阿坝、蒙经、天全、峨边、宝兴。

表 1 大山包黑颈鹤环志信息

Table 1 Data of banded Black-necked Cranes in Dashanbao

环志日期 Date of banding	彩环配置 Color band combination		体重 Weight (g)	体长 Length (cm)	翅长 Wing (cm)	跗蹠 Tarsus (cm)	嘴长 Bill (cm)	尾长 Tail (cm)	卫星发射 器编号 PTT No
	左腿 Left leg	右腿 Right leg							
	2006.03.18	黄/绿/红 Yellow/Green/Red							
2006.03.18		黄/绿/红 Yellow/Green/Red	6000	120	62	27	13	26	64310

2006	红/黄	红/黄	6500	120	72	27	13	22	64309
.03.20	Red/Yellow	Red/Yellow							

李凤山 (国际鹤类基金会), 钱法文、张会格 (全国鸟类环志中心)
杨晓君、伍和启 (昆明动物研究所), 钟兴耀、道美标 (云南大山包国家级自然保护区管理局)

Satellite tracing Black-necked Crane went on at Dashanbao, Yunnan

Satellite tracing Black-necked Crane went on in Dashanbao, Yunnan, by the ICF, National Bird Banding Center of China, Kunming Zoological Institute, Yunnan Forestry Bureau and Dashanbao National N.R.. Three

Among the 4 PTTs used to mount Black-necked Cranes in the spring of 2005, no.55984 PTT was still in good condition (for the spring migration in 2005, please see "China Crane News", No.2, 2005). The crane with no.55984 PTT, 64309 PTT, 64310 PTT and 64312 PTT started its northwards migration on 28th March, 28th March, 31st March and 2nd April, 2006, and arrived at Maqu County (Gansu), Nuo-er-gai County (Sichuan), Maqu County and Hongyuan County (Sichuan), on 31st March, 6th April, 4th April and 5th April

Black-necked Cranes were successfully mounted with transmitters, with the PTT number of 64309, 64310 and 64312 respectively.

respectively, and flew 660,700,720 and 610km respectively. The 4 cranes past through Ganluo, Hanyuan, Kangding, Aba, Yingjing, Tianquan, Ebian and Baoxing Counties of Sichuan respectively.

Li Feng-Shan (ICF), **Qian Fa-Wen**, **Zhang Hui-Ge** (National Bird Banding Center of China), **Yang Xiao-Jun**, **Wu He-Qi** (Kunming Zoological Institute), **Zhong Xing-Yao**, **Dao Mei-Biao** (Administrative Bureau, Yunnan Dashanbao National N.R.)

日本再引入东方白鹳

往昔东方白鹳是日本一种常见的繁殖鸟。然而, 由于现代化发展带来的狩猎增加、栖息地破坏、环境污染等, 令日本的土生东方白鹳数量激减, 至 19 世纪末减至濒临绝种边缘。在 20 世纪 20 年代, 日本只剩下两个繁殖种群, 一个在兵库县, 另一个在福井县。到了 60 年代中期, 福井县的种群消亡, 延至 1971 年, 兵库县的最后一只野生白鹳也被捕到饲养场进行繁殖复育计划, 日本的繁殖种群至此绝迹, 在此以后出现的东方白鹳, 都是来自亚洲

大陆的罕见冬候鸟。

自 1955 年开始, 兵库县就制定了东方白鹳的复育计划; 1965 年开始人工繁殖计划, 可惜第一回的繁殖复育计划并不成功。到 80 年代中期, 前苏联提供了一些东方白鹳给兵库县, 计划再度实行。繁殖计划的基地设在县内的丰冈市, 也就是日本最后一个东方白鹳的野外繁殖地。在 90 年代, 繁殖基地扩建为今天的兵库县立白鹳之乡公园, 也开始制定野外复

育的计划, 经过多年慎重的研究, 在详尽地掌握了白鹤以及栖息地的以后, 兵库县在 2005 年开始放飞东方白鹤。在 2005 年 9 月 24 日, 5 只经过挑选的东方白鹤在放飞仪式中重回大自然, 它们背上都绑上了方便野外定位的人造卫星发信器。此后有另外 4 只东方白鹤也转到露天饲养场进行放飞。

东方白鹤的再引进计划不只是一项科研计划, 这也是一项社会参与行动。开展社群活动、赢取他们的认同和支持, 对这项复育计划的意义不低於科研。这项活动成果斐然: 9 月 24 日的放飞仪式有兵库县的 3 500 多名市民参与, 丰冈的市民尤其对他们的家乡也是白鹤之乡感到非常自豪, 白鹤的图画标示等在丰冈到处可见。

2006 年春天, 一对放飞的东方白鹤在离公园约 2 公里的一根人工巢杆上造巢, 4 月中旬开始产卵。若孵化顺利, 日本的野生东方白鹤

种群恢复就踏出了成功的第一步。

日本的东方白鹤复育计划, 跟韩国的东方白鹤复育计划有很紧密的联系。韩国和日本一样, 20 世纪中旬野外繁殖的东方白鹤种群绝迹。1971 年发现最后一对繁殖鸟, 但不久雄鸟就被猎人猎获。韩国和日本在同一年失去了野外繁殖的东方白鹤。在 2005 年的放飞仪式和会议, 韩国也派观察人员来日本进行交流讨论。韩国的复育团体计划在 2012 年在韩国放飞东方白鹤。日本的计划可为韩国提供非常宝贵的经验。

非常感谢兵库县立东方白鹤之乡公园的大迫义人博士为本稿提供最新资料和修订意见。我希望国内的白鹤保护机构人员也能加强与日韩各方的联系。

陈承彦 (国际鸟盟亚洲分部, 日本)

Reintroduction of the Oriental White Stork to Japan

The Oriental White Stork used to be a common breeding bird in Japan. However, because of hunting, habitat loss and pollution, the native breeding population declined to almost extinction by the late 19th century. In the 1920s only two breeding populations survived, one in Hyogo Prefecture and the other in Fukui Prefecture. The Fukui population disappeared in the mid 1960s and the last Hyogo stork was taken into captivity in 1971. Since then Oriental Stork was extinct in Japan as a breeding species, it has been only recorded as a rare winter visitor to Japan.

Since 1955, Hyogo Prefecture started a program on recovery of the Oriental Stork, and the breeding program started in 1965. Unfortunately, the first breeding attempts were not successful. In the mid 1980s, storks were

donated from the former Soviet Union and the recovery program resumed. In the 1990s the breeding center in Toyooka, where the last breeding population was preserved, has been expanded to become the present Hyogo Prefectural Homeland for the Oriental White Stork and a plan for the future restoration has been drafted. After years of careful studies on stork biology and habitats, Hyogo Prefecture launched reintroduction of storks in 2005. On 24 September 2005, five Oriental Storks equipped with satellite transmitters to monitor their movements were released at the reintroduction ceremony. Subsequently four more storks have been transferred to the enclosures for release.

The reintroduction program of the Oriental Stork is not just a scientific practice but a social

reformation. Community work is also very important in the area of reintroduction to get cooperation of local people. The promotion work was very successful as more than 3,500 Hyogo citizens attended the ceremony on 24 September 2005 and people in Toyooka are very proud of the storks. Signs of the Oriental Stork can be found everywhere in Toyooka.

In spring 2006, one pair of the released storks was found to use the designed nesting post. The pair laid eggs on the nest in mid-April that means chicks will be hatched at the end of May, if successful. A genuine wild population of breeding Oriental Storks in Japan can be restored.

The Oriental Stork Program in Japan works closely with Korea. Like Japan, Korea has lost her natural breeding population of

storks in the mid 20th century. The last breeding pair was found (but male bird shot) in 1971, the same year Japan lost her wild population. Korean conservationists who attended the conference and ceremony in September 2005, Japan said they intended to release storks in Korea by 2012, and the Japanese experience will be very useful for the Korean reintroduction program.

I would like to thank Dr. Yoshito Ohsako of the Hyogo Prefectural Homeland for the Oriental White Stork for updating and checking the article. I hope stork conservationists in China will establish a close link with colleagues in Korea and Japan.

Simba Chan (BirdLife International Asia Division, Japan)

崇明岛北湖水鸟调查

崇明东滩鸟类国家级自然保护区位于长江口崇明岛东端，距上海市市中心 46 公里，是东亚——澳大利西亚涉禽迁飞路线上重要的停歇地。这里同样也是大量水鸟的越冬地，特别是野鸭类。通过最近的调查，我们发现位于崇明岛北部的北湖也是一个重要的水鸟栖息地。由于在崇明岛和长江北支中另一个沙洲——黄瓜沙之间筑了一条坝，由此在崇明岛和黄瓜沙形成一个人工湖(北湖)。

自 2005 年 9 月开始，崇明东滩保护区监测人员和来自上海市的一些经验丰富的观鸟者对上述两个地方进行了每月一次的常规水鸟调查。调查结果见下表，其中包括南迁的涉禽和来这里越冬的水鸟，特别是鸭类。

崇明东滩历来是涉禽和越冬鸭类的重要

栖息地，其中包括一些受胁物种，如黑脸琵鹭、白头鹤。2004 年秋季还发现一只黑嘴端凤头燕鸥（全球最稀少的燕鸥）。我们的调查结果显示，大量的水鸟栖息在这个地方，这证实了此处栖息地的重要性。在东滩湿地，优势种的鸟类根据季节的变化而变化，迁徙季节以鸬鹚类为主，冬季鸭类占优势。

我们的调查同样显示了北湖对于一些迁徙水鸟，如红嘴鸥、翘鼻麻鸭，以及濒危鸟类黑嘴鸥来说是一个重要的栖息地。和东滩相比，面积仅 8 平方公里的北湖相当小。但由于地理位置偏僻，附近常住人口及人类活动都较少，所以对于北湖的水鸟来说干扰相当小。

上海市政府对崇明岛将来的发展已经制定了一个庞大的发展规划，包括生态建设和推

动郊区的经济发展。虽然该计划着眼于生态的发展,但对于北湖的环境来说,未来将不可避免地受到干扰和变化。目前当地还没有采取任何针对保护北湖的水鸟栖息地的措施。我们强烈建议,在北湖受到崇明岛建设项目的影

前,政府应当在该地区建立一个保护区或采取其他有效措施来保护这一重要的水鸟栖息地。

章克家(崇明东滩鸟类国家级自然保护区,摘自 Tattler 2006 年第 1 期)

Survey on waterfowls at the North Lake, Chongming Island

Chongming East Beach Bird National N.R. locates on the east side of Chongming Island and is 46km away from Shanghai, it is an important stop over site on the flyway of the Asian-Australasian waders, and is also the winter site for lots of waterfowls, especially for wild ducks. Besides, the North Lake located

on the north side of Chongming Island was recently found to be another important habitat for waterfowls. The North Lake is an artificial lake, it was formed by the set up of a dam between Chongming Island and another shoal-Huangguasha.

表 1 2005 年 9 月~2006 年 1 月东滩湿地和崇明北湖水鸟调查结果汇总
Table 1 Survey on waterbirds at the east beach and north lake of Chongming Island from September, 2005 to January, 2006

种类 Species	2005 年 9 月 Sep.,2005		2005 年 10 月 Oct.,2005		2005 年 11 月 Nov.,2005		2005 年 12 月 Dec.,2005		2006 年 1 月 Jan.,2006	
	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake
	红喉潜鸟 <i>Gavia stellata</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
小鸕鹚 <i>Tachybaptes ruficollis</i>	48	0	191	0	225	108	104	0	53	0
凤头鸕鹚 <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	17	0	11
普通鸕鹚 <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	0	0	0	0	18	2	161	0	0	1
苍鹭 <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	53	7	104	40	110	43	81	14	55	39
大白鹭 <i>Egretta alba</i>	229	12	34	28	36	4	33	9	13	0
中白鹭 <i>Egretta intermedia</i>	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
草鹭 <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
牛背鹭 <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	24	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
池鹭 <i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	29	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
小白鹭 <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1556	436	288	226	356	56	302	0	258	0
黄嘴白鹭 <i>Egretta eulophotes</i>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
夜鹭 <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	358	0	11	7	27	0	0	0	32	0
大麻鳎 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
黄苇鳎 <i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
白琵鹭 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0

种类 Species	2005 年 9 月		2005 年 10 月		2005 年 11 月		2005 年 12 月		2006 年 1 月	
	Sep.,2005		Oct.,2005		Nov.,2005		Dec.,2005		Jan.,2006	
	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake
黑脸琵鹭 <i>Platalea minor</i>	3	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
小天鹅 <i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
豆雁 <i>Anser fabalis</i>	0	0	0	0	24	0	14	0	0	0
白额雁 <i>Anser albifrons</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
灰雁 <i>Anser anser</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	2	0
翘鼻麻鸭 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	467	10	330
鸳鸯 <i>Aix galericulata</i>	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
赤颈鸭 <i>Anas penelope</i>	0	0	20	20	207	160	160	290	1	2
罗纹鸭 <i>Anas falcata</i>	0	0	13	0	96	75	402	16	8	0
赤膀鸭 <i>Anas strepera</i>	0	0	0	120	69	60	10	0	0	0
花脸鸭 <i>Anas formosa</i>	0	0	5	0	1	0	201	0	15	0
绿翅鸭 <i>Anas crecca</i>	20	0	255	70	710	353	1012	10	2706	10
绿头鸭 <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	0	0	11	0	1528	348	73	4	5408	31
斑嘴鸭 <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>	10	0	144	250	2680	1726	1352	153	8278	788
针尾鸭 <i>Anas acuta</i>	0	0	8	3	47	0	2	23	4	5
白眉鸭 <i>Anas querquedula</i>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
琵嘴鸭 <i>Anas clypeata</i>	0	0	42	0	17	46	402	0	2	4
红头潜鸭 <i>Aythya ferina</i>	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
凤头潜鸭 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	0	0
斑背潜鸭 <i>Aythya marila</i>	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3
斑脸海番鸭 <i>Melanitta fusca</i>	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
普通秋沙鸭 <i>Mergus merganser</i>	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	80	72	291
灰鹤 <i>Grus grus</i>	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	6	0
白头鹤 <i>Grus monacha</i>	0	0	0	0	104	0	129	0	127	0
普通秧鸡 <i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
黑水鸡 <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	50	0	237	0	306	0	183	0	78	0
骨顶鸡 <i>Fulica atra</i>	0	0	9	0	159	19	266	83	405	0
黑翅长脚鹬 <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
反嘴鹬 <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	80	0
凤头麦鸡 <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	0	0	0	0	22	70	29	0	2	0
灰斑鸻 <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	4	1	2	131	4	0	124	0	235	0
金斑鸻 <i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
铁嘴沙鸻 <i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
蒙古沙鸻 <i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
环颈鸻 <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	72	303	140	1727	374	2	64	5	287	0
扇尾沙锥 <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	0	0	7	0	28	0	7	0	18	0

种类 Species	2005年9月		2005年10月		2005年11月		2005年12月		2006年1月	
	Sep.,2005		Oct.,2005		Nov.,2005		Dec.,2005		Jan.,2006	
	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake	东滩 East Beach	北湖 North Lake
黑尾膝鹬 <i>Limosa limosa</i>	9	29	330	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
斑尾膝鹬 <i>Limosa lapponica</i>	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
白腰杓鹬 <i>Numenius arquata</i>	2	1	0	51	10	0	186	0	23	18
大杓鹬 <i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	9	12	1	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
中杓鹬 <i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
鹤鹬 <i>Tringa erythropus</i>	0	0	71	147	155	0	235	0	264	33
红脚鹬 <i>Tringa totanus</i>	37	3	2	15	3	0	0	0	0	0
青脚鹬 <i>Tringa nebularia</i>	186	377	120	318	137	3	103	0	22	1
泽鹬 <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	164	0	2	4	0	0	5	0	0	0
林鹬 <i>Tringa glareola</i>	19	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
白腰草鹬 <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
弯嘴滨鹬 <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	14	3	1	0	4	0	4	0	1	0
大滨鹬 <i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
尖尾滨鹬 <i>Calidris acuminata</i>	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
红颈滨鹬 <i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	21	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
长趾滨鹬 <i>Calidris subminuta</i>	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
青脚滨鹬 <i>Calidris temminckii</i>	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
黑腹滨鹬 <i>Calidris alpina</i>	133	0	218	1764	842	30	2188	161	3907	1
弯嘴滨鹬 <i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
阔嘴鹬 <i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
翘嘴鹬 <i>Xenus cinerea</i>	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
翻石鹬 <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
普通燕鸥 <i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
海鸥 <i>Larus canus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
银鸥 <i>Larus vegae</i>	28	2	174	37	611	25	607	564	575	90
红嘴鸥 <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	3	207	0	23	0	3	2	50	1	0
黑嘴鸥 <i>Larus saundersi</i>	0	0	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	44
须浮鸥 <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	111	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
白翅浮鸥 <i>Chlidonias leucoptera</i>	278	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
鸥嘴噪鸥 <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	34	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
普通燕鸥 <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	6	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
白额燕鸥 <i>Sterna albifrons</i>	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
未识别鸭类 Ducks unidentified	0	0	1054	615	461	215	1120	350	3180	8
未识别鸻鹬类 Shorebirds unidentified	90	350	4	679	163	61	5	29	8	8
未识别燕鸥 Terns unidentified	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

未识别鸥类 Gulls unidentified	121	15	0	300	15	0	0	0	0	15
未识别琵鹭 Spoonbills unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
数量总计 Total number	4003	1898	3549	6846	9584	3633	9605	2326	26167	1733
种类统计 Total species	46	25	39	29	38	26	36	17	37	18

Since September, 2005 the monitorers of Chongming East Beach N.R. and some experienced birdwatchers has conducted monthly survey at the east beach and north lake. Table 1 showed the data of southwards waders and wintering waterfowls, especially ducks.

Chongming East Beach is always the important habitat of waders and wintering ducks, including some threatened species, such as, Black-faced Spoonbill and Hooded Crane. One Chinese Crested Tern was found in the autumn, 2004. The dominant speices vary with seasons, shorebirds and ducks were the dominantors during migratory season and in winter respectively.

Our survey shows that the North Lake either is an important habitat for some migratory waterfowls, such as, Black-headed Gull,

Common Sheldduck and endangered species Saunder's Gull. Compares with east beach the north lake is rather small, even if only 8km² in area, the remote location makes it far from human disturbance. Shanghai government has made a great development plan for Chongming Island, including ecological construction and economic development in rural area, but not thought about the protection of north lake. The author suggest that the government should set up a nature reserve in north lake or take effective measures to protect the important habitat of waterfowls bfore the construction of Chongming Island.

Zhang Ke-Jia (Chongming East Beach Bird National N.R., Selected from "Tattler", 2006, No.1)

云南红河州部分湿地越冬水鸟调查简报

红河州地处云南东部候鸟迁飞路线,也是很多候鸟的越冬地。但红河州候鸟调查工作极少,基础资料缺乏。为配合当前禽流感监测,对红河州越冬水鸟现状有基本了解,收集红河州湿地越冬水鸟种类和数量资料,2006年2月7~9日,西南林学院保护生物学院韩联宪教授与红河州林业局组织开展了一次调查,采用双筒望远镜对蒙自长桥海、个旧白坡水库、大屯海、开远三角海、建水绵羊冲水库,石屏

异龙湖进行了短期调查,记录了越冬候鸟9目11科41种约近万只。

红河州地处云南东部候鸟迁飞路线,境内湖泊水库河流湿地众多,每年春秋两季有为数众多的候鸟迁飞经过红河州内各县,同时还有成千上万只雁鸭、鹭、鸬鹚等游禽、涉禽在红河州的湿地越冬。但红河州湿地鸟类研究仅在1983年冬季时由中国科学院昆明动物研究所

在蒙自长桥海、个旧大屯海、石屏异龙湖作过一次调查。这些资料时间久远，对目前禽流感的预防监测工作参考价值有限。为更为科学有效地对禽流感进行预防监测，有效管理红河州湿地越冬鸟类，很有必要对红河州境内各主要湖泊、大中型水库、几条主要河流的迁飞候鸟和越冬水鸟进行一次相对详尽的调查，以获得红河州湿地候鸟的种类、数量、分布的数据资料。我们建议政府主管部门提供一定调查经费，由西南林学院保护生物学学院鸟类学专家

韩联宪任调查组组长，组织研究生和红河州林业局技术人员共同组成联合调查组，利用一年的时间，实施红河州重要湿地候鸟调查，最后完成红河州湿地鸟类迁徙种类、数量、规律和迁徙通道分布的资料数据收集工作，形成详尽的调查报告，供有关部门参考。

韩联宪，韩奔（西南林学院保护生物学学院）
张开平、莫明忠、刘其健、李青霞（红河州林业局）

表 1 红河州部分湿地鸟类数量（只）
Table 1 Waterfowls in partial wetland of Honghe Prefecture

目、科、种名 Taxa	A	B	C	D	E	F
鸕鹚目 PODICIPEDIFORMES						
鸕鹚科 Podicipedidae						
1.小鸕鹚 <i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	80	20		200		
2.凤头鸕鹚 <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>						2
鸕形目						
鸕鹚科						
3.普通鸕鹚			8	40		
鸕形目 CICONIIFORMES						
鹭科 Ardeidae						
4.大白鹭 <i>Casmerodius albus</i>		2				
5.白鹭 <i>Egretta garzetta</i>		15		120		
6.牛背鹭 <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	8					
7.苍鹭 <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	80			150		
8.池鹭 <i>Ardea bacchus</i>				1		
9.绿鹭 <i>Butorides striatus</i>				3		
10.大麻鵀 <i>Botarus stellaris</i>		1				
鸕科 Threskiornithidae						
11.白琵鹭 <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				2		
雁形目 ANSERIFORMES						
鸭科 Anatidae						
12.赤麻鸭 <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	2			12	116	
13.赤颈鸭 <i>Anas Penelope</i>					5	
14.斑嘴鸭 <i>Anas poecilorhyncha</i>			100	2		
15.绿头鸭 <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			15	100	16	
16.绿翅鸭 <i>Anas crecca</i>			150		1600	

目、科、种名 Taxa	A	B	C	D	E	F
17.针尾鸭 <i>Anas acuta</i>			53		56	
18.翘鼻麻鸭 <i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	2					
19.琵嘴鸭 <i>Anas clypeata</i>					3	
20.白眼潜鸭 <i>Aythya nyroca</i>		3				
21.红头潜鸭 <i>Aythya ferina</i>	200					
22.凤头潜鸭 <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	20					
隼形目 FALCONIFORMES						
隼科 Falconidae						
23.红隼 <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1					1
24.游隼 <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1					
鹤形目 GRUIFORMES						
秧鸡科 Rallidae						
25.白胸苦恶鸟 <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i>	1					
26.黑水鸡 <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						6
27.白骨顶 <i>Fulica atra</i>	1 000					2 000
鸻形目 CHARADRIIFORMES						
鸻科 Scolopacidae						
28.红脚鸻 <i>Tringa totanus</i>						
29.青脚鸻 <i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1				
30.白腰草鸻 <i>Tringa ochropus</i>	1					
31.林鸻 <i>Tringa glareola</i>	5			5		
32.矶鸻 <i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	2					
33.扇尾沙锥 <i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		5				
34.大沙锥 <i>Gallinago megala</i>		1				
35.黑腹滨鸻 <i>Calidris alpina</i>	3					
36.红腹滨鸻 <i>Calidris canutus</i>	5					
鸻科 Charadriidae						
37.金眶鸻 <i>Charadrius dubius</i>					3	
38.环颈鸻 <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	40			3		
鸥形目						
鸥科 Laridae						
39.红嘴鸥 <i>Larus ridibundus</i>	65	5				1 000
40.棕头鸥 <i>Larus brunnicephalus</i>						3
雀形目 PASSERIFORMES						
鹨科 Motacillidae						
41.黄鹨 <i>Motacilla flava</i>	60			5		
42.黄头鹨 <i>Motacilla citreola</i>	250			8		
43.红喉鹨 <i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	2					

A: 长桥海 Changqiaohai; B: 大屯海 Datunhai; C: 白坡水库 Beipo reservoir; D: 三角海 Sanjiaohai;
E: 绵羊冲水库 Miaoyangchong Reservoir; F: 异龙湖 Yilonghu.

Survey on wintering waterfowls in partial wetland of Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan

Honghe Prefecture is on the east Yunnan flyway of migrants and the wintering area for many migrants, but few data of migrants in the area were collected. In order to cooperate the monitoring of bird flu and to collect the data of wintering waterfowls in Honghe Prefecture area, Prof. Han Lian-Xian of Bioconservation College, Southwest Forestry University and Honghe Prefecture Forestry Bureau conducted a survey on reservoirs and lakes in Mengzi, Kaiyuan, Gejiu, Jianshui and Shiping Counties, during 7~9 February, 2006. Nearly 10

000 wintering birds those belonging to 41 species, 11 families, 9 orders, were recorded. The survey sites including Changjiaohai Lake and Datunhai Lake of Mengzi, Baishuipo Reservoir of Gejiu, Sanjiaohai Lake of Kaiyuan, Mianyangchong Reservoir of Jianshui and Yilong Lake of Shiping.

Han Lian-Xian, Han Ben (Bioconservation College, Southwest Forestry University) **Zhang Kai-ping, Mo Ming-Zhong, Liu Qi-Jian, Li Qing-Xia** (Honghe Prefecture Forestry Bureau)

两种水鸟在云南数量和分布增长

红颈半蹼鹬根据云南鸟类志上卷记载为云南偶见旅鸟，唯一的一个标本系 1978 年 9 月采获于昆明西部花红洞山区水塘中。但最近 2-3 年，云南观鸟爱好者、北京大学博士研究生闻丞数次在云南东南部红河州个旧市公园的小型水域内观察到迁飞路过、中途停留觅食的红颈半蹼鹬，群体数量从 10-20 只不等。云南昭通的环保活动家和摄影爱好者孙德辉也在昭通城市附近的湿地内拍摄到红颈半蹼鹬照片。

普通鸬鹚 Great Cormorant 过去在云南分布点不多，20 世纪 80 年代初期做云南水禽资源调查时仅记录于云南东南部长桥海和嵩明等地。近年来鸬鹚种群数量和分布点增加明显。在云南西北部、西南部、中部、南部等湖泊、河流、水库等水域中十分常见。较之 1984 年的记录，增加了 20 多个分布点。

韩联宪 (云南西南林学院, 邮编 650224)

The number and distribution of two Species waterfowls have increased in Yunnan

In part I of "Yunnan Aves Fauna" Red-necked Phalarope was a passing bird in Yunnan by chance, the only one specimen was collected in a pond of Huahongdong mountain

area, west to Kunming City. In recent 2~3 years, Dr. Wen Cheng of Beijing University had found Red-necked Phalaropes passing through or feeding in small waters in gardens of Gejiu

City, Honghe Prefecture southeast of Yunnan for several times, each group Has 10~20 birds. Mr.Sun De-Hui, the environmental activist and amateur photographer of Zhaotong has took the pictures of the bird in the wetland near Zhaotong City.

Great Cormorant had distributed in a few areas in the past, only found in Changqiaohai and Songming southeast of Yunnan in early

1980s. In recent years the population size and distributive site increased remarkably, it is commonly found in the lakes, rivers and reservoirs of northwest,southwest,central and south Yunnan. Comparing with the record of 1984, 20 more distributive sites have increased.

Han Lian-Xian (Bioconservation College, Southwest Forestry University)

2006 年获准小额基金项目

2006 年中国鹤类研究基金共收到项目申请 9 份。4 月 17 日中国鹤类研究基金管理小组在北京师范大学召开评审会,对申请项目进行了认真的评审、讨论和赋分。由于国际鹤类基金会资助经费限制,2006 年只资助 1 个项目。北京动物园吴秀山申报的“北京野鸭湖灰

鹤越冬生态与保护对策研究”项目获得批准,编号 018。

今年未获准的项目,以后仍可以继续申报。

中国鹤类研究基金管理小组

2006 Small Grant for China Crane Research

“Small Grant for China Crane Research”, funded by the International Crane Foundation (ICF) has been started from 1999. In 2006, nine application proposals were received. The evaluation meeting was held in Beijing on April 17, 2006 and one proposal was approve: Study on the Ecology and Conservation

Strategy of the Wintering Common Cranes in Yeyahu (Wild Duck Lake), Beijing. (No. 018, Wu Xiu-shan, Beijing Zoo.)

China Crane Research Small Grant Administration Group

纳帕海保护区重要鸟类生境利用与生境改善研究项目 结束野外观察工作

由云南西南林学院保护生物学学院韩联宪教授主持,世界自然基金会中国物种保育小型基金资助的纳帕海保护区重要鸟类生境利

用与生境改善研究项目于 2005 年 10 月,2005 年 12 月—2006 年 1 月,2006 年 3 月在项目区作了 3 次野外观察,目前进入室内整理资料和

撰写报告阶段。

纳帕海保护区是云南省 1983 年批准建立的省级保护区, 2004 年 12 月被列为国际重要湿地。保护区位于云南西北部香格里拉县, 随着周边地区旅游的发展, 保护区受到影响极为明显。该项目主要目的是对保护区内越冬的黑颈鹤、黑鹳、斑头雁、白尾海雕、高山兀鹫和秃鹫的数量动态和栖息地的利用方式进行观察研究, 并评估旅游对越冬鸟类造成的影响, 提出生境改善对策和保护措施, 供保护机构制

定保护措施和控制旅游项目时参考。在研究中发现, 当地旅游活动对越冬鸟类的觅食和栖息有一定的影响, 需要适度控制。而村民们把家猪散放于保护区的沼泽草地中, 让其自由活动取食, 猪在觅食过程中对沼泽湿地和草甸造成的破坏非常严重, 极难恢复。项目组正在为此事撰写专题报告提交给香格里拉县政府, 希望政府能制止在保护区内散放家猪的行为。

韩联宪 (云南西南林学院, 邮编 650224)

The finishing of field work on Napahai project

“The project of habitat usage by the important birds in Napahai N.R. and habitat improvement” directed by Prof. Han Lian-Xian, Bioconservation College, Yunnan Southwest Forestry University was financed by the small foud of WWF-China Species Conservation, after 3 surveys conducted in October, 2005, December, 2005 to January, 2006 and March, 2006, the project is now in the stage of sorting out data and preparing the report.

Napahai N.R. is a provincial reserve approved in 1983, and entered the list of Ramsar Wetland in December, 2004. The reserve locates at Xianggelila County, northwest of Yunnan, the development of tourism in peripheric areas remarkably affected the reserve. The project mainly studies the numerical dynamics and the habitat usage of wintering Black-necked Crane, Black Stork,

Bar-headed Goose, White-tailed Sea Eagle, Himalayan Criffon And Cinereous Vulture, and estimates how the tourism affecting the wintering birds, and gives suggestions in improving habitat and conservation measures, for the conservation agencies to consult when in making conservation measures and controlling touric items. Our study found that local tourism had affected the feeding and inhabit of wintering birds to certain degree, and should be controlled morderately. The villagers herd the pigs scatterly in the field, the feeding activities of the pigs severely distroyed wetland and grassy marshland. Our report of suggesting the county government to stop the herding custom in the reserve is in preparing.

Han Lian-Xian (Bioconservation College, Southwest Forestry University)

2006 年黑脸琵鹭全球同步普查

香港观鸟会从 2003 年起开始统筹全球同步普查, 目的是评估黑脸琵鹭的越冬种群状况。今年的普查定于 2006 年 1 月 6~8 日进行。

调查是通过各地资深观鸟者、研究员和鸟类学家共同义务合作及以同步方式进行。各地普查员把结果收集、整理后把记录提交到香港观鸟

会。

普查共录得1 679只黑脸琵鹭,较2005年的1 475只有14%增幅。自普查开始,除了1996-97和1998-99年的冬天有轻微下降外,黑脸琵鹭越冬种群有增加趋势,反映其正由从前的低数量逐渐恢复。

台湾共录得826只黑脸琵鹭(占全球已知总数的49%),较上届普查的757只上升了9%。主要分布在七股和曾文溪口一带。在珠江河口一共录得397只黑脸琵鹭,其中346只(全球已知种群21%)在后海湾(包括香港米埔内后海湾国际重要湿地和深圳福田国家级自然保护区)录得、51只(全球已知种群3%)在澳门路环录得。珠江河口的数目较前年的311只有13%升幅。后海湾和路环的数目都是新高,较2005年的普查分别有11%及30%的升幅。

今年在中国大陆和海南岛共录得206只黑脸琵鹭,占全球已知种群12%。这除了是一个

新高数目,也是三年持续刷新。这次较去年的187只有10%增幅,主要分布在海南东方(75只,占全球已知种群4.5%)、广东海丰(56只,占全球已知种群3.3%)、福建兴化湾(一共50只,福建清31只和莆田19只,占全球已知种群3.0%)。

一如以往,春水国家公园是越南最大的黑脸琵鹭越冬地,共录得74只。在日本西面和西南群岛共录得155只,这个数目跟前两年相当接近。韩国在本次普查中在济州岛录得21只,与上年的数目相同。

结果反映已知的越冬种群有70%仍然是集中于台湾和香港这两个地区,这表明黑脸琵鹭仍然面对相当大的威胁。

本次普查的详细报告可以在以下网页下载: <http://www.hkbws.org.hk/bfs/indexc.html>

余日东
(香港观鸟会全球黑脸琵鹭同步普查统筹)

The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census

Since 2003 The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society started the international synchronized census, to estimate to wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill. The annual International Black-faced Spoonbill Census was conducted during the period of 6-8 January, 2006. Counting of the spoonbills relies on voluntary efforts from counters including experienced bird watchers, researchers and ornithologists. The census results are summarized by coordinators in the respective regions and sent to The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.

The 2006 census gave a total figure of 1 679 Black-faced Spoonbills, It increased 14% from a figure of 1 475 birds in previous census. To date except two slight drops of numbers in

winter of 1996/97 and 1998/99, the wintering population has enlarged steadily in recent years, confirms this species is recovering from extinction.

A total of 826 birds, constituting 49% of the known world population, were recorded in Taiwan, it has a 9% increase from the figure of 757 birds in previous census, they mainly distributed in The Chiku-Tsengwen Estuary area and Sitsao of Tainan City.

A total of 397 birds were counted in Pearl River Estuary, of which 346 and 51 spoonbills were counted at Deep Bay ((including the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site , Hong Kong and the Futian National Nature Reserve, Shenzhen)

and Taipa respectively and these figures also represent 21% and 3% of the known world population. The total number in the Pearl River Estuary area has a 13% increase from a total of 311 individuals in the previous year. Numbers in Deep Bay and Taipa are the new high counts in this census which has an increase of 11% and 30% from the 2005 census respectively.

A total of 206 birds were counted along the coast of China mainland and Hainan Island, this figure composed 12% of the known world population in this census. Following two years high number, this is a new high record of the species and it has a 10% increase of the figure of 187 birds recorded in previous census. The birds mainly concentrated at: Dongfang, Hainan (75 birds, constituting 4.5% of the known world population); Haifeng, Guangdong (56 birds, constituting 3.3% of the known world population); Xinhua Bay, Fujian (total 50 birds: 31 birds at Fuqian and 19 birds at

Putian, constituting 3.0% of the known world population).

As ever, Xuan Thuy Nation Park is the largest wintering site for Black-faced Spoonbills in Vietnam, a total of 74 birds were counted during this census. A total of 155 birds were counted from western Japan and Nansei-shoto Islands, very similar to the numbers of last two previous years. Twenty-one birds were recorded at Jeju Island, South Korea in this census the same as in the previous census.

This census shows that 70% of wintering population still concentrates in Taiwan and HongKong, hence this species is still susceptible to threats.

Yat-tung Yu (The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census Coordinator)

黑脸琵鹭研究和保育国际研讨会在香港召开

由香港特区政府环境及自然保育基金、环境保护运动委员会及裘初基金会支持,得到国际鸟盟亚洲分部,香港特区政府渔护自然护理署,世界自然(香港)基金会和嘉道理农场暨植物园全力帮助,香港观鸟会主办的黑脸琵鹭研究和保育国际研讨会于2006年1月16至18日在香港召开。参与者包括来自荷兰、日本、越南、菲律宾、朝鲜、韩国,中国的香港、澳门、台湾、上海、福州、厦门、海丰、深圳及海南等地的琵鹭专家,野生动物主管部门代表、保护区人员、保育工作者、业余观鸟团体代表以及中国鸟类学会鹤类及水鸟专家组组长王岐山教授。本次研讨会是香港首次举办的黑脸琵鹭研讨会,参加人数及代表地区也是历

次举办的黑脸琵鹭研讨会中最多的。

本次研讨会提供了一个交流平台,复核香港和东亚地区的黑脸琵鹭研究资料、加强对全球濒危黑脸琵鹭及其生境的认知,作为将来保育琵鹭及其栖息地的重要依据。同时,与会者借此加强了现时的黑脸琵鹭保育网络,寻求更多合作伙伴并促进了各地专家的互相交流,加强并集中保育力量,从而保护黑脸琵鹭及其生境。本次研讨会也讨论了最新的《黑脸琵鹭保育行动纲领》,作为将来保育琵鹭及其栖息地的重要依据。该行动纲领预计在今年年底或明年初出版。

在研讨会前后,我们安排了与会者在1月15日和18日分别到深圳福田国家级自然保护

区和香港米埔自然保护区、香港国际湿地公园 的黑脸琵鹭及其生境。
作野外考察,借此让参加者更了解在该地越冬

表 1 黑脸琵鹭研究和保育国际研讨会报告题目

Table 1 Presentations list of International Symposium on Research and Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill, 2006

1) 黑脸琵鹭-保育及国际合作 Black-faced Spoonbill – Conservation and International Collaboration	刘小如 (Lucia Liu Severinghaus)
2) 黑脸琵鹭的繁殖生物学及人工繁殖的探讨 Breeding biology of Black-faced Spoonbill and an insight from artificial breeding	郑钟烈 (Chong Jong-ryol)
3) 日本的黑脸琵鹭越冬种群 Wintering population of Black-faced Spoonbill in Japan	山田泰广 (Yasuhiro Yamada)
4) 台湾的黑脸琵鹭保育 The conservation of Black-faced Spoonbill in Taiwan	方伟宏 (Fang Woei-horng)
5) 长江口的黑脸琵鹭及其生境 Black-faced Spoonbill and its habitats at Yangtze River Estuary	马志军 (Ma Zhijun)
6) 福建省的黑脸琵鹭及其栖息地保护 Black-faced Spoonbill and its habitats protection in Fujian province	刘伯锋 (Liu Bofeng)
7) 台湾台南黑脸琵鹭的肉毒杆菌的爆发 Botulism outbreak among Black-faced Spoonbills at Chi-ku, Tainan, Taiwan	方伟宏 (Fang Woei-horng)
8) 香港的黑脸琵鹭调查 Black-faced Spoonbill surveys in Hong Kong	余日东 (Yu Yat Tung)
9) 澳门的黑脸琵鹭现况 The current status of Black-faced Spoonbills in Macau SAR	梁华 (Leung Va)
10) 海南岛的黑脸琵鹭和水鸟保育 Conservation of Black-faced Spoonbill and waterbirds on Hainan Island	梁伟 (Liang Wei)
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12) 1998-2005 全球黑脸琵鹭的种群变化 Changes in Black-faced Spoonbill global population 1998-2005	Tom Dahmer (戴名阳)
13) 韩国黑脸琵鹭的繁殖生物学及状况 Status and breeding biology of Black-faced Spoonbills in Korea	Lee Ki-sup 和 Kim Incheol
14) 黑脸琵鹭的生境 Habitats of the Black-faced Spoonbill	Cornelis Swennen
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16) 韩国繁殖期黑脸琵鹭的觅食地点及食物资源 Foraging sites and food resources of the Black-faced Spoonbill during its breeding season in South Korea	Kim Incheol 和 Kim Sooil
17) (受伤)黑脸琵鹭在嘉道理农场暨植物园的康复过程 Rehabilitation of Black-faced Spoonbill at KFBG	Amanda Haig 和 Alex Grioi
18) 台湾黑脸琵鹭的成鸟及未成年鸟的比例 Adult/non-adult ratio of Black-faced Spoonbill in Taiwan	刘良力 (Liu Liang-li)

19) 2002/03 冬季香港米埔内后海湾无线电追踪黑脸琵鹭的生境利用 Habitat utilization of radio-tracked Black-faced Spoonbill in Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay, Hong Kong, Winter 2002/03	Paul Leader
20) 台湾台南黑脸琵鹭的无线电追踪及越冬生境 Radio-tracking and wintering habitats of Black-faced Spoonbills at Tainan areas, Taiwan	刘良力 (Liu Liang-li) 和 王颖 (Wang Ying)
21) 米埔自然保护区对黑脸琵鹭的生境管理 Habitat management at Mai Po Nature Reserve for Black-faced Spoonbill	Bena Smith
22) 用作吸引黑脸琵鹭-香港湿地的管理 Management of a Hong Kong Wetland to attract Black-faced Spoonbills	Michael R. Leven
23) 通过政府及非政府团体紧密合作对黑脸琵鹭开展更好的保育 Better Black-faced Spoonbill conservation through close cooperation between NGOs and Government	利伟雄 (Lee Wai Hung)
24) 1995 黑脸琵鹭保育行动纲领的落实 Implementation of the 1995 Black-faced Spoonbill Action Plan	陈承彦 (Simba Chan)
25) 黑脸琵鹭的保育状况 Conservation status of Black-faced Spoonbill	陈承彦 (Simba Chan)

余日东 (香港观鸟会)

International Symposium on Research and Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill was held in Hong kong

Organized by The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, Sponsored by the environmental and conservation Fund of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Environmental Protection Committee, Qiuchu Fund, BirdLife International Asia Division, Hong Kong Fishery Conservation Agency, WWF(Hong Kong) and KFBG, International Symposium on Research and Conservation of the Black-faced Spoonbill was held in Hong Kong, 16~18 January, 2006. Participants came from Netherlands, Japan, Vietnam, The Philippines, North and South Korea, Chinese experts of Black-faced Spoonbill, wildlife administrative delegates, nature reserve staff, conservators and amateur bird watching groups came from Hong Kong, Macaw, Taiwan, Shanghai, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Haifeng, Shenzhen and Hainan, and Prof. Wang Qi-Shan the Director of China Crane and

Waterbird Committee attended the symposium. It is the first symposium of Black-faced Spoonbill hold in Hong Kong, the delegate number and delegate presented regions is the most of the same kind of symposia have held.

This symposium provides a chance to check the data of Black-faced Spoonbill research in Hong Kong and East Asia, to deepen the awareness on the world endangered species and its habitat, so that may conserve the bird and its habitat. At the meeting, the latest "Action Plan on Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation" was discussed, it will be published in the end of 2006 or the early 2007, to provide an important base for conserving Black-faced Spoonbill and its habitat.

Participants were arranged to visit Shenzhen Futian National N. R., Hong Kong Maipo N.

R. and Hong Kong International Wetland Park on 15th January and 18th January respectively, so as to let the participants know more about the wintering Black-faced Spoonbill and its

habitat in the area.

Yat-tung Yu (The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census Coordinator)

福建鸟类新纪录——白腹军舰鸟

2006年5月2日，在福州的闽侯十八重溪发现一只死亡鸟，经鉴定，该鸟为白腹军舰鸟 (*Fregata andrewsi*)，幼体，雌性（封三），属国家一级重点保护野生动物，全球极危种 (IUCN,2004)，种群总数少于2000对 (Carrey G.J.et al.,2001)。形态特征：上嘴和下嘴均长而强，嘴端有嘴甲向下弯曲成钩状，嘴基裸露，鼻孔不显。头及颈部羽毛污白略带锈褐色，体背羽褐色，飞羽深褐色。两翅狭长，初级飞羽10枚，次级飞羽24枚，三级飞羽发达，5~6枚。翼上覆羽羽毛中间黑色，外缘白色，呈鱼鳞状花纹。尾长，深叉状，铗尾，尾羽12枚。

下体喉囊灰色，被有灰褐色细小短羽。胸羽黑褐色，腹羽白色为其主要特征。跗跖短，被有短羽，4趾均向前，为前趾足，趾间有凹蹼，爪长而曲，黑色。嘴浅粉红色向肉色转变，脚亦呈肉色。

白腹军舰鸟通常生活在外海，见于印度洋东北部的热带海域，我国仅偶见于广东沿海岛屿 (郑作新等, 1997)，福建省过去未见报道，本次发现为福建省鸟类新纪录。

在福州的闽侯十八重溪发现该鸟，推测是受到2006年的第一号台风“珍珠”影响，刮到此地，应为迷鸟。

表1 鸟体量衡度 (g,mm)

Table 1 The measurement of bird body

体重 Body weight	体长 Body	嘴峰长 Culmen	翼长 Wing	尾长 Tail	跗跖长 taso-metatarsus
505	732	91	572	333	20

周冬良 (福建省野生动植物保护管理中心, 电子信箱: zhoudl2002@yahoo.com.cn)
余希 郑丁团 (福建省野生动植物与湿地资源监测中心, 福州, 350003)

Fregata andrewsi –the new record of bird species in Fujian

A dead bird was found in Shibachongxi, Minhou, Fuzhou, it was identified to be a young female of *Fregata andrewsi*, it is the I class national protective wildlife in China and the CR species (IUCN,2004)in the world, with

less than 2 000 pairs (Carrey G.J.et al., 2001) in the world.

Morphology: Both upper and lower mandibles are long and strong, with nail in the tip of bill, the nail is down-curved to form a hook, the bill

has naked base, the nostril is unclear. The head and neck of the bird are dingy white with slight rusty, with brown back and sepia remiges. The wing is long and narrow, with 10 primaries, 24 secondaries and 5~6 developed tertiaries. The feather of upper wing coverts is black in central and white in edges to form scaly markings. The long forficated tail has 12 rectrices. The gular pouch in upper parts is grey covered with tiny ashy-brown feathers. The fuscous breast and white abdomen show the main character of the bird. The short taso-metatarsus covered with short feathers, it has flesh-colored pamprodactylous and incised foot, the black claw is long and curved. The mandibles are pale pink to flesh-colored.

The bird usually lives in outer sea and distributes in tropical sea waters, in China it was met only in maritime islands of Guangdong (Zheng Zuo-Xin, *et al.*, 1997). This finding is the new record of bird species in Fujian.

The bird is inferred brought by “The Pearl”, the 1st typhoon in 2006, and is a lost bird in Fuzhou.

Zhou Dong-Liang (Fujiang Wildlife Protective and Administrative Center, Fujian Forestry Bureau,) **Yu Xi, Zheng Ding-Tuan** (Monitoring Center of Fujiang Wildlife and Wetland Resource, Fuzhou, 350003)

促进社群参与自然保护区管理的教育项目的完成

国际鹤类基金会和北京天下溪教育研究所于 2005 年 3 月完成了社群教育项目，这是一个在中国由当地社群和湿地保护区参与的环境教育过程。这一为期 3 年的项目由总部设在纽约的美国路思基金会资助。此项目的主要目标是在中国 5 个地方（草海、挠力河、鄱阳湖、向海和扎龙）和在俄罗斯东南部的 1 个地方（穆拉维克公园）发展自然保护区和当地社群的联系。通过在每个地方为当地学生举办环境夏令营和制定学校教材，将重点集中在湿地对人和野生动物的重要性上，争取更多的社群参与并支持自然保护区的管理。

在项目的最后一年，完成了以下剩余的活动：

- 1) 在俄罗斯阿穆尔州的 Muraviovka 公园举办了国际夏令营。
- 2) 完成了用中俄两国语言写成的“两个国家、一个世界”国际夏令营的教材。
- 3) 在吉林省向海自然保护区举办夏令营，制

定了“霍林河流过的地方”教材。

- 4) 在黑龙江挠力河自然保护区制定了“与鹤共舞”教材。
- 5) 在黑龙江扎龙保护区制定“扎龙”教材。
- 6) 完成“湿地环境教育工作者手册”用于配合已制定的学校教材系列。
- 7) 在吉林省向海保护区举办总结研讨会。

此外，在过去的 3 年中，以完善学校教材为重点的项目模式已经在中国对其他的教育计划产生了深刻影响。有几个组织在了解我们的项目后，也采用基于社群的模式开展类似的教育，例如，自然之友—湖北小组就为洪湖制定了学校的教材；云南省的拉什海自然保护区在北京天下溪教育研究所的协助下，正在制定教材。为了提高对该项目的兴趣，天下溪教育研究所于 2005 年秋组织了一个关于制定农村和地方性教材的研讨会，有代表政府机构、非政府组织，来自北京、云南、青海、四川、陕

西和湖北等地科研机构的 56 人参加了研讨会。

想要了解有关这个项目更多信息，或需要学校和夏令营的教材，[请进入 office@brooks.ngo.cn](mailto:office@brooks.ngo.cn) 信箱和北京天下溪教育

研究所联系，或进入 fengshan@savingcranes.org 信箱和国际鹤类基金会中国项目联系。

Sara Gavney Moore
(国际鹤类基金会项目助理)

Completion of Education Project promoting community involvement in nature reserve management

In March 2005 the International Crane Foundation (ICF) and the Beijing Brooks Education Center completed the community-based education project, *An Environmental Education Process That Involves Local Communities With Wetland Reserve Management in China*. The three-year project was supported by the Henry Luce Foundation based in New York. An important goal of the project was to develop linkages between nature reserves and local communities at five sites in China (Cao Hai, Naoli River, Poyang Lake, Xianghai and Zhalong) and a sixth site in southeastern Russia (Muraviovka Park). By focusing on the importance of wetlands to both people and wildlife, the education programs developed through this project, which include environmental camps for local students and school curricula for each site, strive to increase community involvement in and support for the management goals of the nature reserves.

During the final year the remaining activities under the project objectives were completed, including:

- 1) International summer camp at Muraviovka Park, Amur Region, Russia
- 2) Development of international camp curriculum, *Two Nations: One World* (available in both Chinese and Russian)
- 3) School curriculum, *A Place Where Huolin*

- River Flows*, and summer camp at Xianghai Nature Reserve, Jilin Province
- 4) School curriculum, *Dancing With Cranes*, for Naoli River Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Province
- 5) School curriculum, *Zhalong*, for Zhalong Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Province
- 6) Development of *Wetland Environmental Education Manual* to compliment school curricula series
- 7) Summary workshop at Xianghai Nature Reserve, Jilin Province

In addition, the project model, which is among the first to focus on school curricula development in China, has had a significant impact on other education programs within China during the past three years. After learning about our project, several organizations have adopted the community-based model for similar education programs, including the Friends of Nature-Hubei Office, which has developed a school curriculum for Honghu Lake in Hubei Province, and Lashihai Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province, which is in the process of curriculum development with assistance from Beijing Brooks Education Center. In addition, in response to growing interest in the project, Beijing Brooks Education Center organized a workshop on rural/local curriculum development in fall 2005, which was attended

by 56 participants representing government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions from Beijing, Yunnan, Qinghai, Sichuan, Shanxi, and Hubei Provinces.

For more information about the project, or to request copies of the school and camp

curricula, please contact the Beijing Brooks Education Center at office@brooks.ngo.cn or the ICF China Program at fengshan@savingcranes.org.

Sara Gavney Moore

(Program Assistant, International Crane Foundation)

《中国动物志鸟纲第五卷鹤形目鸨形目鸥形目》书讯

《中国动物志鸟纲第五卷鹤形目鸨形目鸥形目》是由王岐山教授主持，王岐山、马鸣和高育仁三位鸟类学家通过查阅大量标本和中外文献资料，系统地整理我国现有的鹤形目、鸨形目和鸥形目鸟类的研究成果，从开始写稿到出版，历时八年，经过不懈努力而完成的重要鸟类区系分类著作。

本书记述了鹤形目、鸨形目和鸥形目鸟类共 3 目 17 科 62 属 153 种另 26 亚种。每个目按总论和各论两大部分撰写，总论部分系统地介绍了本目鸟类的形态和生物学特征、分类学研究概况，以及地理分布等内容，各论部分对本目各科、属、种和亚种的形态及习性和生态分布进行了细致的描述，并对各种和亚种的分类地位进行了讨论。各目都有科属检索表和种及亚种检索表，各种都有详细的形态学度量衡数据。本书分类阶元的编排基本依据郑作新（1976，2000）和 del Hoyo 等人（1996）的分类系统，并结合最新研究成果，对一些属、种和亚种的名称及分类进行了修改或补充。该

书所涉及鸟类种类多，内容丰富，引用文献多，全书共有地理分布图 128 幅，所有鸟类都有外形图，其中黑白图 126 幅，彩色图 27 幅，其他图 9 幅，这些在同类著作中是不多见的。全书共 644 页。

本书所涉及的鸟类绝大多数是水鸟，许多是长距离迁徙的涉禽，其中的一些是濒危物种，因此本书对于湿地生态学研究、自然资源保护与管理、生态环境评价具有重要的参考价值。本书可供科研、教学、文化艺术、农、林、牧、环保、海关和旅游部门的有关人员参考。

本书由中国科学院中国动物志编辑委员会主编，属中国科学院知识创新工程重大项目和国家自然科学基金重大项目，由国家自然科学基金委员会、中国科学院和科学技术部资助，国家科学技术学术著作出版基金资助出版，于 2006 年 3 月由科学出版社出版发行。

周立志（安徽大学生命科学学院，合肥 230039）

Book news: *FAUNA SINICA Aves vol. 5 Gruiformes, Charadriiformes and Lariformes*

Directed by Prof. Wang Qi-Shan, with the participation of the Senior Reserchers Ma Ming

and Gao Yu-Ren the “*FAUNA SINICA Aves vol. 5 Gruiformes, Charadriiformes and*

Lariformes” was published. By checking large amount of bird specimen and retriving many references in chinese and in foringn lauguages, the three ornithologists systematically sort out the research achievements in the birds of Gruiformes, Charadriiformes and Lariformes, made great efforts for 8 years and completed the important work in aves fauna.

This book describes totally 3 orders 17 families 62 genuses 153 species and 26 subspecies in addition. The record of order consists of two parts: the introduction and specific description, introduction part includes the morphological and biological characters, the status of taxonomic research and geographic distribution of the birds of this order; The morphology, habit and ecological distribution of each family, genus, species and subspecies are described in detail, and the systematical position of each species and subspecies is discussed in specific description part. Each order has the key of families and genuses and the keys of species and subspecies, each species has its data of weights and measures. Hierarchy of the book is arranged basically on the classification systems of Prof. Zheng Zuo-Xin (1976, 2000) and Mr. del Hoyo (1996) and combining with the uptate research achievements, the scientific name and systimatical position of some genuses, species and subspecies are revised or added. This book involves lots of bird species, rich in contain

and citation, and pages 644. There are 128 geographical distribution maps in this book, all the birds have morphological pictures, including 126 black and white pictures, 27 color pictures and 9 others, it is unusual amonge the same kind of works.

The birds in this book mostly are waterfowls, many are long distance migratory waders, some are the endangered species, hence it is of important reference value in studying wetland ecology, protecting and managing nature resources and evaluating ecological environment. The personnel concerned working in departments of research, teaching, culture and arts, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, environmental protection, the Customs and tuorism may use the book for reference.

This book is edited by Editorial Committee of Fauna Sinica, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and belongs to the Major Project of the Knowledge Innovation Program of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Major Project of the National Natural Science Foundation of China, and supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Ministry of Science and Technology of China. It was published by Science Press in March, 2006.

Zhou Li-Zhi (School of Life Science, Anhui University Hefei 230039)

《中国鹤类研究》书讯

由王岐山、李凤山主编的《中国鹤类研究》于 2005 年 12 月由云南教育出版社出版。该书以论文集的形式，收录了 28 篇有关中国鹤类的研究论文，分为综述（2 篇）、数量和分布

（8 篇）、生态习性（11 篇）以及饲养繁殖和疾病（7 篇）四部分。作者包括来自科研院所、大学、自然保护区和动物园的研究人员、在校研究生以及国际鹤类基金会的专家等 96 人，

代表近年来中国鹤类研究的主要成果,从一定程度上反映了当前国内鹤类研究的内容和学术水平。

该书由国际鹤类基金会 (ICF) 资助,中国鸟类学会鹤类与水鸟专业委员会从 2003 年 10 月开始策划、征稿并组织编辑。全书 38 万

字,共 212 页,定价 45.00 元,书店暂无销售,由中国鸟类学会鹤类与水鸟专业委员会负责发行。有需要者请与丁长青博士联系,地址:100080 北京市海淀区北四环西路 25 号中国科学院动物研究所,电话:010-62558930, Email: cqding@mx.cei.gov.cn

Book news: *Crane Research in China*

Edited by Wang Qi-shan and Li Feng-shan, a book *Crane Research in China* was published by Yunnan Education Publishing House in December, 2005. The book gathered twenty-eight crane research papers, presenting the new results and current status on the crane research in China. The book contains four parts: review (2 papers), population and distribution (8 papers), ecology and habit (11 papers) and captive breeding and disease treatment (7 papers). 96 authors were involved. They are researchers from institutes, universities, nature

reserves and zoos in China and experts from ICF.

The publication of this book is sponsored by the International Crane Foundation (ICF). China Crane and Waterbird Committee started to design, call for papers and organize the editing since October, 2003. The book was published in Chinese with English abstracts. Foreign colleagues who want to get this book, please contact Dr. Ding Chang-Qing at cqding@mx.cei.gov.cn

Membership for the China Crane and Waterbird Committee

The China Crane and Waterbird Committee (CCWC) offers membership to people who are making efforts in research, conservation, education, management, and publicity of cranes and other waterbirds, and their habitats in China. As a member, you will receive two issues of *China Crane News* each year. Dr. Li Feng-shan from the International Crane Foundation will be the coordinator for overseas membership. If you would like to enroll as a member of the CCWC, please make a check of \$20 payable to: International Crane Foundation

c/o Dr. Li Feng-shan, P.O.Box 447, Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913, USA.

You also can make a payment by credit card; please give your credit card number and expiration date. If you have questions regarding the membership, please contact Dr. Li Fengshan.

Tel: 608-356-9462 ext. 158

Fax: 608-356-9465

Email: fengshan@savingcranes.org

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《中国鹤类通讯》是中国鸟类学会鹤类与水鸟专业委员会编辑的鹤类与水鸟信息交流的内部刊物, 主要报道中国鹤类与水鸟的研究、保护、饲养、管理、宣传和教育等工作的动态和阶段成果, 也报道国外鹤类研究动态及其它水鸟有关信息, 欢迎同行及各界人士踊跃投稿。来稿要求①同时提交文字纸稿和电子版到本刊邮箱 chinacranenews@yahoo.com.cn, 注明联系电话、电子邮箱和“中国鹤类通讯稿件”字样。无电子版稿件恕不接收; ②字数以 500—1000 字为宜, 希勿超过 2000 字; ③纸质文稿请用宋体小 4 号隔行打印; ④内容简明扼要, 相关地点请给出经纬度; ⑤文末写明作者姓名、工作单位和邮政编码; ⑥来稿可只用中文, 由本刊负责译成英文。

来稿请寄: 230039 安徽省合肥市安徽大学生命科学学院王岐山先生收, 截稿日期为每年 4 月 20 日和 10 月 20 日。

《中国鹤类通讯》已改用彩色封面, 欢迎提供鹤类及水鸟的高质量彩色照片。同时欢迎各自然保护区和动物园提供介绍性稿件和照片(封 2—3)。

本刊为半年刊, 6 月和 12 月出版, 向鹤类与水鸟专业委员会会员及国内外有关单位和个人免费赠阅。如因工作需要本刊者, 请与丁长青博士联系, 地址: 100080 北京市海淀区北四环西路 25 号中国科学院动物研究所, 电话: 010—62558930。