



# 中国鸟类观察

## China Bird Watch

第三期 Issue 3

Dec 2, 2001

### 江苏射阳丹顶鹤自然保护区非法偷猎情况严重

11月16日,南京一家新闻单位接到江苏射阳群众举报:最近,该县丹顶鹤自然保护区内有30多个外来人员非法偷猎、贩卖国家保护的珍禽动物。这家媒体派出两名记者,装扮成客户,到射阳守候两天三夜,摸清偷猎者的底细,然后配合射阳警方,一举擒获偷猎珍禽的3名团伙首犯,解救出野生动物1000余只。

仅一个自然保护区内,群众见到的偷猎者就有30余人,被解救的野生珍稀动物达1000余只。这两个让人吃惊的数字,全因一个“利”字而产生。对付这些利欲熏心的不法分子,除了随时狠狠打击,还要特别加强对自然保护区的监管和防护。可从加强群防群治入手,为保护区“织”一张细密的“安全网”;也可切断偷猎者的贩卖渠道,使其“利益”不能实现。总之,既要查处案件,又要从源头抓起,从根本上杜绝偷猎现象。

《人民日报·华东新闻》(2001年11月27日第二版)

### 鸳鸯

别名官鸭,属于鸭科,学名为 *Aix galericulata*, 英文名为 mandarin duck. 小型游禽。全长约40厘米。雄鸟羽色艳丽,并带有金属光泽。额和头顶中央羽色翠绿;枕羽金属铜赤色,与后颈的金属暗绿和暗紫色长羽形成冠羽;头顶两侧有纯白眉纹;飞羽褐色至黑褐色,翅上有一对栗黄色、直立的扇形翼帆。尾羽暗褐,上胸和胸侧紫褐色;下胸两侧绒黑。镶以两条纯白色横带;嘴暗红色。脚黄红色。雌鸟体羽以灰褐色为主,眼周和眼后有白色纹;无冠羽、翼帆。腹羽纯白。栖息于山地河谷、溪流、苇塘、湖泊、水田等处。以植物性食物为主,也食昆虫等小动物。繁殖期4~9月间,雌雄配对后迁至营巢区。巢置于树洞中,用干草和绒羽铺垫。每窝产卵7~12枚,淡绿黄色。鸳鸯最有趣的特性是“止则相耦,飞则成双”。千百年来,鸳鸯一直是夫妻和睦相处、相亲相爱的美好象征,也是中国文艺作品中坚贞不移的纯洁爱情的化身,备受赞颂。不过根据科学研究,鸳鸯并不是终生不二的。



鸳鸯多在东北北部、内蒙古繁殖;东南各省及福建、广东越冬;少数在台湾、云南、贵州等地是留鸟。福建

省屏南县有一条11公里长的白岩溪,溪水深秀,两岸山林恬静,每年有上千只鸳鸯在此越冬,又称鸳鸯溪。是中国第一个鸳鸯自然保护区。属于国家二级保护动物。

本文来自中国科学院动物研究所

### 湿地知识

目前国际上公认的湿地定义是《湿地公约》做出的,即:湿地系指不问其为天然或人工、长久或暂时之沼泽地、泥炭地或水域地带,带有或静止或流动、或为淡水、半咸水或咸水水体者包括低潮时水深不超过6米的水域。

湿地包括多种类型,沼泽、泥炭地、湿草甸、湖泊、河流及洪泛平原、河口三角洲、滩涂、珊瑚礁、红树林、水库、池塘、水稻田等都属于湿地。

中国于1992年加入《湿地公约》,7块湿地被列入国际重要湿地名录,分别是黑龙江省扎龙自然保护区、吉林省向海自然保护区、青海省鸟岛自然保护区、江西省鄱阳湖自然保护区、湖南省洞庭湖自然保护区、海南省东寨港自然保护区和香港特别行政区米埔自然保护区。此外,我过还有近200块湿地符合国际重要湿地的标准,尚待列入国际重要湿地名录。

The definition of wetlands given by the Convention on Wetland(The convention on the Wetland of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat) on Wetland is as follows: Wetlands are areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters.

Wetlands include marshes, peatlands, meadows, lakes, rivers, floodplains, deltas, mudflats, coral reefs, mangroves, reservoirs, ponds and rice fields.

China joined the Convention on Wetlands in 1992 and so far, has listed 7 sites onto the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. They are: Zhalong National Reserve (NNR) located in Heilongjiang Province, Xianghai NNR located in Jilin Province, Niaodao NNR located in Qinghai Province, Poyang Lake NNR located in Jiangxi Province, East Dongying Lake NNR located in Hunan Province, Dongzhaigang NNR located in Hainan Province, and Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay located in the Hong Kong Special Administration Region. Moreover, nearly 200 wetlands in China fulfill the Ramsar criteria for being listed as a Wetlands of International Importance and so have the potential to be registered as Ramsar Sites.

本文来自湿地国际——中国项目办事处

[wicp@public3.bta.net.cn](mailto:wicp@public3.bta.net.cn)

# Pesticides and Birds Campaign

Some pesticides can, and do, kill birds - songbirds, gamebirds, raptors, sea and shorebirds, among others. 672 million birds are directly exposed each year by pesticides on farms alone - according to one conservative estimate - and 10% of these, or roughly 67 million birds, die. According to the US Fish & Wildlife Service, approximately 50 pesticides currently used in the US have caused bird die-offs.

Bluebirds, Mourning Doves, Red-tailed Hawks, Pintails, Horned Larks, American Kestrels, Franklin Gulls, Cattle Egrets, Cedar Waxwings, Green-winged Teals, Lesser Yellowlegs, Downy Woodpeckers, Carolina Wrens, Short-eared Owls, Chipping Sparrows, Dickcissels, American Crows, Killdeers, and Bald Eagles are just a few of the birds identified as victims of exposure to pesticides. Repeated exposure to some pesticides has led to sublethal effects such as eggshell thinning, reduced ability to maintain weight, and decreased care of young in a variety of species.

Our ability to estimate when, how and how readily a particular pesticide might harm birds or other wildlife species is far from perfect. Some pesticides are much more toxic to birds than to other species—diazinon is 100 times more acutely toxic to birds than mammals, for example. A pesticide's toxicity can also vary greatly between one bird species and another.

The US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has documented over 1100 incidents of bird kills----many including hundreds of individual birds----attributable to pesticide use. Across the country another 200 databases of varying size and scope exist with varying levels of information on bird kills, some attributed to pesticides. No centralized database has been created to sift and store this scattered information. Many believe these data, while valuable, provide only a glimpse of the total number of actual bird kills.

Birds, like most wildlife, are incredibly mobile and impossible to restrict from areas where pesticides are used. When birds do die from pesticide exposure or other causes, their carcasses are not easily detected. Private and public lands on which pesticides are used are not always easily accessed; monitoring efforts for such incidents are generally lacking. Field studies have shown that even trained field personnel may have difficulty locating dead birds. Up to 62 to 92 percent of bird carcasses are scavenged by predators within 24 hours, and those that remain are often camouflaged or hidden in dense underbrush. As a result, scientists liken the number of known pesticide kills to the tiny tip of an enormous iceberg. In 1999, numerous raptor deaths, including bald eagles and at least one Peregrine falcon, deaths of songbirds, ground-nesting birds and waterfowl in the US, Canada and South America have been reported and attributed to pesticides. Many of these cases are under investigation but many others may have never been detected.

In response to continuing pesticide-related bird kills throughout the Americas and a paucity of information and action on the issue, some organizations in US such as the American Bird Conservancy have established the Pesticides & Birds Campaign.

The Campaign's mission is to reduce wild birds' risk of exposure to pesticides that can be proven to have lethal and sublethal effects when used according to law and accepted practice. Initial efforts will better define when, how and to what

degree specific pesticide pose risks to birds and reduce birds' exposure to most hazardous pesticides. Strategies include developing and supporting necessary basic science; improving regulatory, evaluative and monitoring frameworks; engaging the public and other non-profit organizations in the issue by serving as an information and advocacy hub; and, when necessary, working to cancel registrations of the most dangerous pesticides.



For more information: <http://www.abcbirds.org>

## 小知识——鸟类的栖息环境

鸟类的分布很广，生活在不同环境条件之中，形成了各个生态类群。每当我们步入了一种自然环境中，结合具体的地区和季节等因素，便能大致知道在这里栖居着哪些种鸟类。但也有些鸟类，是生活在两种或更多的环境中，比如啄木鸟，它在阔叶林中觅食，而在针叶林内也有它的足迹。

1. 林灌鸟类：这类鸟主要栖息在森林小灌丛中。林区鸟的种类比较多，其中包括鸚形目的攀缘鸟类，雀形目的鸣禽鸟类和鸡形目的鸟类等等。这些鸟类有很多共同特征，它们的翼较短、宽而钝，小翼羽通常发达；能自由地在树林中起飞和降落，脚趾都在同一平面上，大多数种类都能抓住树枝，牢固地停息在上面。这一类鸟大致可分成：

(1) 针叶林鸟类：主要有鸚形目的啄木鸟、鸡形目中的松鸡、棒鸡、雷鸟等；雀形目中的许多种类，如大山雀、太平鸟、交嘴雀、黄雀、金翅雀等等。

(2) 阔叶林鸟类：主要栖息着鸚形目的一些种类，如珠颈斑鸠、厚嘴青鸠、绿鸠等；雀形目的许多种类，如红耳鹎、白头鹎、相思鸟、柳莺等；此外，鸚形目和鸚形目的鸟类，也常出没在阔叶林中。

(3) 灌木丛鸟类：这里主要生活着鸡形目的雉类；雀形目中的许多鸟，如伯劳、画眉、钩嘴鹛、红尾鹎、山雀、鹪鹩以及鸫类等等。

2. 开阔区鸟类：这类鸟大多数都有保护色，包括能在空中翱翔的猛禽、飞行急速的毛腿沙鸡、善于奔跑的大鸨以及一些雀形目种类。这类鸟又可分成：

(1) 草原鸟类：我国草原面积约占全国土地面积的 1/5。草原上生活有隼形目的草原雕、鸚形目的大鸨、鸚形目中的沙鸡以及雀形目中的百灵、小云雀等。

(2) 平原鸟类：这类鸟主要包括栖息在村镇、耕地、菜园等环境中的鸟，如隼形目的一些鹰类和雀形目的乌鸦、戴胜、喜鹊、麻雀等等。

3. 水域鸟类：包括潜鸟目、鸚形目、鸚形目、雁形目、鸫形目中的鸟类，佛法僧目中的翠鸟科也属于这一类群。它们绝大多数羽毛丰满面紧密，趾间有蹼，善于游泳，以水中小动物为食。按栖息环境，把它们分成：

(1) 海洋鸟类：主要是潜鸟目、鸚形目、鸫形目中的鳀鸟和一些鸫形目中的鸟类。它们捕食水中的鱼、虾及甲壳类，平日均在岛屿、岸边一带栖息。

(2) 内河湖泊鸟类：主要包括鸫形目中的鸟类；鸫形目中的鸫和鸫；雁形目中的鸭科鸟类；鸫形目中的骨顶鸡和苦恶鸟；鸫形目中的鸫和鸫类；佛法僧目中的翠鸟以及大部分鸫形目中的鸟。它们常年栖居在内河湖泊中，以水中食物赖以生存。

4. 沼泽鸟类：主要指鸫形目鸟类，诸如鹭、鸫和朱鸫；鸫形目中的鸫科鸟类；鸫形目中的鸫类和鸫类鸟，也可归于此类群。这些鸟类的脚和趾均细长，适于在泥泞中行走，有些种类的趾间具蹼膜，更能保证躯体免遭下沉；嘴均细长，适于在泥土、沙滩和沼泽中觅食。较为常见的有苍鹭、白鹭、灰鸫、白腰鸫和针尾沙锥等。