



中国鸟类观察

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中国鸟类观察电子邮件地址变更为(The email account of China Bird Watch is changing to)

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红隼



红隼，隼形目，隼科，隼属，俗名红鹞子、红鹰。学名 *Falco tinnunculus*，英文名 Common Kestrel。描述：体小（33 厘米）的赤褐色隼。雄鸟头顶及颈背灰色，尾蓝灰无横斑，上体赤褐

略具黑色横斑，下体皮黄而具黑色纵纹。雌鸟体型略大：上体全褐，比雄鸟少赤褐色而多粗横斑。亚成鸟：似雌鸟，但纵纹较重。与黄爪隼区别在尾呈圆形，体型较大，具髯纹，雄鸟背上具点斑，下体纵纹较多，脸颊色浅。虹膜-褐色；嘴-灰而端黑，蜡膜黄色；脚-黄色。叫声：刺耳高叫声 yak yak yak yak yak。分布范围：非洲、古北界、印度及中国；越冬于菲律宾及东南亚。分布状况：甚常见留鸟及季候鸟，指名亚种繁殖于中国东北及西北；interstinctus 为留鸟，除干旱沙漠外遍及各地。北方鸟冬季南迁至中国南方、海南岛及台湾越冬。习性：在空中特别优雅—捕食时懒懒地盘旋或斯文不动地停在空中。猛扑猎物，常从地面捕捉猎物。停栖在柱子或枯树上。喜开阔原野。国家二级保护动物。

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中国环境与发展国际合作委员会生物多样性工作组

新疆动物保护的误区

马鸣

当 20 世纪 50-60 年代中国人为了粮食而向麻雀开战的时候，显然还没有保护动物的概念。20 多年后，人们发现农田中的鸟儿越来越少了，虫害却越来越猖獗了。虽然大量使用农药可以遏制住其发展，但残留在粮食中的毒药同样给愚蠢的人们带来了麻烦，生态环境正走向崩溃的边缘。这时

候才有人出来自觉或不自觉的去保护生物，保护环境。但怎样做却始终还是“摸着石头过河”。1980 年以来，新疆陆续建立了约 20 个自然保护区。其中有三、四个还是“国家级”的呢，它们在对普通百姓的宣传上确实起到了积极的作用。但由于政府部门之间的纠葛，农业、水利、林业、环保、军队、渔业、旅游、牧业、科研、公安……，如今几乎所有机构都在打保护区的主意，保护区成了他们之间争夺的一块“肥肉”。官员们为了地区的利益，可以将“自然保护法”置于脑后，明目张胆地在保护区内开拓地盘、大兴土木、伐林、放牧、开放搞活……，只想把 20 年来辛辛苦苦积累下的一点点“家业”都一下子变成钱。

保护区的前景令人担忧。在经济利益的驱动下，保护生物学的概念已被扭曲，人们的思想和行动正在步入误区。人们可以不顾及给后代留点什么，但也应该为自己眼前的环境问题着想。下面针对新疆自然保护现状及其一些错误的提法，谈一点个人的观点。

误区之一是对保护区的性质、目的认识不明确。一些地方把保护区变成了公园、游乐场，变成了人类活动最频繁的地方。如哈纳斯自然保护区，近年开山筑路，还盖了许多不伦不类的小洋楼，与自然环境一点儿也不协调。决策者的意图就是想大搞几个所谓的“经济增长点”，片面地强调发展而忽略了合理利用和保护管理。再如巴音布鲁克草原，年生畜存栏数从二、三十万只猛增至五、六十万只（最多达到百万只！），草地逐渐退化，结果不得不将羊群赶入天鹅湖的沼泽中，与野生动物争夺食物和空间。按照规定，自然保护区的核心区是禁止一切人畜活动的，伐木、割草、放牧、旅游更是不能允许的。但是从天山到阿尔泰山的各个保护区内，至今还时不时地传来电锯隆隆的伐木声音，更别提其它林区了，这与全国上下一片“禁伐”之声多么不协调。可以说严格意义上的自然保护区还没有建立起来，保护什么？人们为了眼前利益，似乎眼光变得越来越短浅了。一些地方的“野生动物救护中心”也变成了臭名昭著的“贩卖中心”，廉价买入（或没收），高价售出。还有一些偷猎者就是国家机关的执法人员。他们甚至将没收来的非法捕猎工具转手倒卖。个别部门早就是毁坏资源，吃空资源的部门（先是伐木三十年，接着就是开发动物资源三十年）。在国外，保护区划分为绝对自然保护区（科学保护区）、国家公园、物种保护区、景观保护区、自然资源保护区等。国家公园允许科研、教育和一般性的消遣活动，但决不允许有商业性消耗利用活动的存在。其它几种类型的保护区也是如此。

误区之二是“再多建一些保护区”。在新疆早已经有人提出了一揽子建设方案。从理论上讲，多建几个保护区可能会对某些物种有好处（特别是植物）。但几十年的“试验”告诉我们，这是很迫不得已的做法。仅仅靠保护区是无法对全部、甚至是大部分物种、遗传资源和生态过程实施有效保护的。盲目地去划定自然保护区，造成内外“两重天”本身就潜伏着巨大的隐患，它加快了对自然生境的分割、缩小和消亡。学者们把保护区比做“人工孤岛”，研究表明在近代历史上灭绝的哺乳类和鸟类中约有 75% 是来自岛栖的物种，一些地方

90%以上的岛生维管束植物处于濒危状态。新疆位于内陆干旱地区，“绿洲化”的过程就是“岛屿化”的过程，如果我们再在这些“小岛”上去任意切割，人为地去分配动物们“偏爱”的生境（绿岛），情况就会适得其反，必然加快了物种灭绝的速度，后果不堪设想。建立保护区首先要考虑“有效面积”与物种的数量。如果一个保护区不能囊括一个小小的绿洲，在“岛屿”之间又没有“走廊”相通，造成单一生境和遗传隔离。那么，就不能起到保护生物多样性的作用，对不会飞的那些动物危险更是特别大。而在实际操作中，保护区面积太大就与人类经济利益发生了直接冲突。另外，对于贫困地区财力不足也制约了保护区的健康发展。奇台县硅化木保护区所面临的困境就是典型的例证，从它建立的那一天起就招来了人们的好奇心和祸水。所以，真正搞好几个保护区，比盲目上那么多不管用的保护区，更符合国情和区情。

误区之三是一些不实际也不科学的提法长期困扰着从事保护工作的人们。特别时髦的提法如“再引入”、“放生”、“人工驯化”、“易地放养”、“野化”、“克隆”等。新疆野马面临的危机就是一个典型的例子。动物园中现存的一千多匹野马，可能都是某几匹公马的后代。它们生命力低下，各种畸形的近交衰退效应，逐渐使其丧失了遗传变异性，从而限制了未来的进化（难以逾越的“遗传瓶颈”？）。试想这种所谓“野马”怎么还能再引入自然呢？“易地放养”或“异地放养”更是荒谬绝伦，一个在原地都不能生存的动物，换一个地方可能会更糟。这倒给了那些惯于靠倒卖和贩运野生动物发财的个人和部门一个很好机会和口实。去年林业部门将来自邻国的千余只四爪陆龟没收后“放生”到霍城自然保护区内。专家们认为这种做法是不妥的，它有可能改变、融合或失去本地四爪陆龟基因遗传多样性的地区特色。在法制不健全、科技和经济落后的国家和地区，上述种种不合实情的建议和提法都是危险的，只能加速野生动物的灭亡。

摘自《西部开发与新疆的环境问题》马鸣 2000年8月

Watching Birds with your Ears

This morning I opened my eyes and saw that it wasn't quite light yet. So I closed them again and watched the bright red cardinal strike a pose at the top of the maple tree. "Share!" he proclaimed with a loud, descending slurred note, but what he meant was that he definitely would not share our backyard with any other male cardinal. And then a Magnolia Warbler moved through middle level of the maple tree, examining each leaf for insects. It paused from time to time to sing "wheedle wheedle, sweetie-oh," just in case a potential mate might be around. A robin perched on the trembling telephone wire and sang his long, repetitive song, "Cheerily? Cheer up. Cheerily." Before the sun rose, at least a dozen species of birds had joined the chorus. And I saw them, every one, with my ears.

Tune in to bird songs!

All you need is to tune in to their songs. Each species makes sounds that are unique to itself, and you can identify the birds by those sounds just as easily as you can by their shape or color. Indeed, there are advantages to birding by ear. You can do it in the dark (a useful skill for identifying owls when you're camping). The barred owl, for example, sounds completely different from any other sound you hear at night. "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you-all." A bird hidden in dense summer foliage will often sing out its identity for all who have ears to hear. And although you can see with your eyes only in the direction you happen to be facing, you can hear in all directions at once, so you can identify a bird by its song even when it's behind your back. We humans live in a different sensory world from most creatures of earth.

Why we can learn birds' songs?

On the other hand, birds' strongest senses are sight and hearing, and they have evolved ways to communicate and to recognize their own species by using signals based on those two senses. Because we are also creatures of sight and sound, we can tap right into all the fascinating distinctions of color and shape that birds embody, and just as naturally we can appreciate the sounds that are so important in their lives. I always enjoy watching the House Wrens raise their families, but now I enjoy seeing them even when they are not in direct line of sight. Because of what my ears see, I'm often smiling at our baby house wrens, all vying to put their heads out of the hole in their gourd birdhouse at once and beseeching their mother with urgent raspy cheeps to hurry up with breakfast. Every couple of minutes her scolding chatter announces her arrival, and then the babies cheep even louder in their eagerness to be the one to receive the morsel she's bringing. As you begin to recognize bird songs, your own backyard will become a much more interesting place. For me, it was like gaining supernatural vision, being able to see through the leaves and around buildings. I was amazed at how many birds were all around me and how much I had been missing out on.

How to learn birds' songs?

1. Get a field guide to bird songs. Just as you need a book with pictures to learn what birds look like, you need recordings to learn what they sing like.
2. When you hear a bird's song, describe it to yourself in words. You might notice that the white-breasted nuthatch has a nasal sound to his "Yenk, yenk, yenk" song, and each note of the northern cardinal's song is a slippery, downward slurp, or the blue jay's call is sometimes loud and harsh, as if the bird were screaming "Thief!" Making mental note of such characteristics helps you recognize the bird when you hear it again.
3. Associate a phrase of English with the song, such as "Peter, Peter, Peter" for the tufted titmouse. The words will remind you of the rhythm, speed, or pitch of the song. It's best when you can fit your own words to a bird's song, but feel free to use memorable phrases others come up with. The ovenbird is traditionally reputed to sing out "teacher, Teacher, TEACHER," and it's hard to improve on "Quick, three beers!" for the olive-sided flycatcher's call. Once you ascribe words to a bird's song, the melody stays with you forever. Chicago no longer means just a city in Illinois to me. It also takes me back to the manzanita-covered mountains of the West Coast, where the California quail greets the morning with loud, ringing "Chi-CAA-go!"
4. After you've become familiar with a few songs, make a point of listening early in the morning. During the hour before sunrise, many birds sing. The chorus is lovely to listen to as a whole, but it is also a pleasure to single out and recognize the individual voices in the choir. Some birds sing throughout the day, but you'll hear 100 times as much bird song first thing in the morning as at noon.

At any season, you can see more birds with your ears than you can with your eyes. Sleep with a window open, so that you'll hear the birds singing when you first wake up. If you don't know what they are, try to separate out one song from the rest. Even though the singer may remain a mystery to you for a while, it will serve as your inspiration to learn to see with your ears.

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