



中国鸟类观察 China Bird Watch

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最新消息 The Latest News

中国鸟类观察祝愿大家新年快乐，万事如意！

Best wishes from China Bird Watch to all the friends:
Happy New Year!

热烈祝贺中国岳阳首届洞庭湖观鸟大赛顺利闭幕！12支参赛队共记录鸟类165种！

Congratulations on the success of Dong Ting Lake Bird Watching Race! The total number recorded by 12 teams was 165!

白尾海雕

白尾海雕，鸮形目，鹰科，海雕属。俗名白尾雕，黑鹰，扎戈力。学名 *Haliaeetus albicilla*，英文名 White-tailed Sea



Eagle。描述：体大（85厘米）的褐色海雕。特征为头及胸浅褐，嘴黄而尾白。翼下近黑的飞羽与深栗色的翼下成对比。嘴大，尾短呈楔形。飞行似鹭。与玉带海雕的区别在尾全白。幼鸟胸具矛尖状羽但不成翎颌如玉带海雕。体羽褐色，不同年龄具不规则锈色或白色点斑。虹膜—黄色；嘴及蜡膜—黄色；脚—黄色。叫声：响亮的吠声 klee klee-klee-klee，似小狗或黑啄木鸟叫声。分布范围：格陵兰、欧洲、亚洲北部、中国及日本至印度。分布状况：全球性近危（Collar et al., 1994）。指名亚种为不常见季候鸟，见于华中及华东的多种栖息环境如河边、湖泊周围及沿海。繁殖于内蒙古东北部呼伦池周围，可能在中国东北的其他地区还有繁殖。有越冬在贵州草海、南西北部及江西鄱阳湖的记录，近年来北京附近每年有少量越冬个体出现。习性：显得懒散，蹲立不动达几个小时。飞行时振翅甚缓慢。高空翱翔时两翼弯曲略向上扬。国家一级保护动物。CITES 附录 I。

图片、文字作者：Karen Phillipps.00351 281 325590，马敬能、菲利普斯、何芬奇 2000《中国鸟类野外手册》

更多信息请查询：www.chinabiodiversity.com
中国环境与发展国际合作委员会生物多样性工作组

“中国的国际重要湿地“系列之一

湖南东洞庭湖自然保护区

1992年中国加入国际湿地公约，现有国际重要湿地21块，总面积303万公顷。中国国际重要湿地有：黑龙江扎龙保护区、黑龙江洪河保护区、黑龙江三江保护区、黑龙江兴凯湖保护区、吉林向海保护区、大连斑海豹保护区、内蒙古达赉湖保护区、内蒙古鄂尔多斯遗鸥保护区、海南东寨港保护区、青海鸟岛保护区、江苏盐城沿海滩涂湿地保护区、江苏大丰麋鹿保护区、上海崇明东滩保护区、江西鄱阳湖保护区、湖南东洞庭湖保护区、湖南南洞庭湖保护区、湖南西洞庭湖保护区、广东湛江红树林保护区、广东惠东港口海龟保护区、广西山口红树林保护区、香港米埔保护区。

东洞庭湖自然保护区位于湖南省东北部，东经112°43'—113°15'，北纬28°59'—29°38'，总面积19万公顷，是亚洲最大的内陆湿地保护区之一，也是亚洲最大的候鸟越冬栖息地，每年约有1000万只候鸟在此越冬。

保护区主要保护对象是在这里越冬的千万只水禽及其赖以生存的湿地生态环境。本区有维管束植物159科1186种、鱼类23科114种、鸟类41科158种，其中有国家重点保护的鸟类32种。这里保存有最大的白鹤、白琵鹭、白额雁越冬鸟类群体，并且提供了现今最濒危的白鱈豚、江豚、中华鲟等水生动物模式标本，对保护水禽、淡水豚类和鱼类物种具有及其重要的意义。

但是，由于这个保护区表现出了较明显的脆弱性，面对国家和当地社区经济高速发展的严峻挑战，比如周围密集的人口和三峡工程对湿地的巨大影响，当地旅游发展、洞庭湖油田的开发、周围社区农业和芦苇生产发展，都会使这片湿地受到巨大的压力。

信息来源：中国湿地网

http://www.wetland.gov.cn/inpor_%20wetland/dongtinighu/

小知识——鸟类的形态与生活习性

各种鸟类都有着它们的各自生活习性和形态特征，科学工作者依据这些，把鸟类分成8种类型。

1. 走禽类 这类鸟嘴的形状扁短；都在沙漠和草地上生活；胸部不突起，没有龙骨突；翅膀几乎完全退化，因此下会飞翔；双脚强大有力，善于奔跑，而且行动迅速，比如鸵鸟、食火鸡等。
2. 涉禽类 适应在沼泽和岸边生活，脚和脚趾特别长，适应涉水行走；因为腿长，势必要低头啄食，所以生有较长的脖子，如丹顶鹤、白鹭等。
3. 游禽类 这类鸟大多在水上生活。脚短，趾间有蹼；嘴阔而且扁平，适合在水中索取食物。如雁、鸭、天鹅等。
4. 鸨鸡类 它们大多数是定居的鸟类。身体健壮；有坚硬的嘴和强有力的腿，并生有适合挖土的钩爪；翅膀短小，不善于长距离飞行；雄性性好争斗，腿上生有距，是争斗时的“武器”；雌雄羽色多数不同，如鹧鸪、马鸡、环颈雉等。
5. 鸠鸽类 嘴比较短，基部柔软；主要营树栖生活；特别擅长飞行；吃植物性食物；它们的嗉囊能分泌乳汁用来哺育雏鸟；如岩鸽、山斑鸠等。
6. 攀禽类 这类鸟最明显的特征是它们的脚趾两个向前，两个向后，有利于攀缘树木。在这类当中，有专吃树皮里害虫的啄木鸟，有吃毛虫的能手杜鹃，还有常年生活在水边靠捕捉水中小动物为食的翠鸟等。
7. 猛禽类 它们的嘴和脚部很锐利；翅膀强大有力，有的种类翱翔能力很强，能巧妙地利用上升气流，长时间地盘旋在高空；它们性情凶猛，专门捕食其他动物。如鹰、游隼、秃鹫、鸢等。
8. 鸣禽类 这类鸟的数量最多。它们的个体都比较小；擅长鸣叫；能作精巧的窝巢；如百灵、画眉、缝叶莺、织布鸟等。

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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