



# 中国鸟类研究简讯

Newsletter of China Ornithological Society



中国动物学会鸟类学分会  
China Ornithological Society



全国鸟类环志中心  
National Bird Banding Center



大白鹭 (*Egretta alba*)  
摄影 贾云国



小田鸡 (*Porzana pusilla*)  
摄影 吴志华



## 目 录

会议纪要.....	1
雉类研究.....	4
水鸟研究.....	6
环志研究.....	11
研究简报.....	13
国内动态.....	17
国际动态.....	22
出版消息.....	24
资深会员动态.....	27
通 告.....	29
封面介绍.....	33
英文摘要.....	34

## Contents

Notes of Meeting.....	1
Pheasant Research .....	4
Waterbird Research.....	6
Bird Banding Research.....	11
Research Reports .....	13
News and Notes — China .....	17
News and Notes — Abroad .....	22
Publications .....	24
News of Senior COS Members.....	27
Announcement.....	29
Front Cover .....	33
English Abstracts .....	34

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## 会议纪要



### 中国动物学会鸟类学分会与浙江自然博物馆签订“关于中国鸟类学史料中心合作建设项目的协议”

2013 年 1 月 10 日,中国动物学会鸟类学分会雷富民副理事长和张正旺秘书长专程赴杭州,与浙江大学的丁平副理事长一起,前往浙江自然博物馆拜会了严洪明馆长、陈水华副馆长等,就中国鸟类学史料中心合作建设项目进行了洽谈。双方在合作内容、合作方式、双方的权利和义务等方面进行了协商,并就成立中国鸟类史料中心管理委员会,以及未来史料中心的征集规划等问题进行了深入讨论。最后,由张正旺秘书长和严洪明馆长代表双方共同签订了合作共建协议书。

建设中国鸟类学史料中心的主要目的是为了系统保存中国鸟类学的历史资料,为中国鸟类学的研究和发展提供信息平台,为浙江自然博物馆学术研究水平的提升创造条件。

中国鸟类学史料中心将系统收集、整理和保管中国鸟类学发展史料,包括研究文献、书籍、野外记录、手稿、照片、影像资料、标本和研究工具等。史料中心将于 2013 年建成开放,建成后将为社会公众和中国鸟类学工作者服务。

2013 年 1 月 30 日,浙江自然博物馆副馆长陈水华一行前往北京,专程拜访中国科学院院士郑光美先生、中国鸟类环志事业开拓者之一的张孚允先生和鸟类饲养与繁殖专家李福来先生等著名鸟类学家,就中国鸟类学史料中心的建设作了汇报,听取了他们对项目建设的意见和建议。在北京期间,陈水华还应邀参加了中国动物学会鸟类学分会在京理事新春座谈会,就中国鸟类学史料中心建设的相关事宜以及 2013 年浙江自然博物馆主

办第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会暨第十届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会的情况作了介绍,与会理事听取汇报后,纷纷为中国鸟类学史料中心的建设和史料的征集出谋划策,同时对全国鸟类学术研讨会的会务工作提出了建议。应邀参会的中国动物学会秘书长魏辅文研究员对中国鸟类学史料中心项目作了充分肯定,认为该项目的建设对中国鸟类学的史料收集、信息共享、学术交流及研究水平的提升都具有重要意义,是富有前瞻性和开拓性的工作。

(浙江自然博物馆 范忠勇)

### 《Chinese Birds》2013 年首次编委会议在京召开

根据《Chinese Birds》2012 年编委会议的精神,为及时总结期刊 2012 年工作的经验得失、探讨刊物的进一步发展,在主编郑光美院士的建议下,于 2013 年 3 月 30 日下午,在北京林业大学行政楼第一会议室召开了《Chinese Birds》2013 年首次编委会议。

出席本次会议的有主编郑光美院士、副主编雷富民研究员、丁平教授、张正旺教授、编委会成员孙悦华研究员、卢欣教授、梁伟教授、张雁云教授、丁长青教授、鲍伟东副教授,以及北京林业大学期刊编辑部主任赵秀海教授、常务副主任张铁明老师、本刊执行编辑程朋军、出版编辑吴娟、语言编辑 Gerrit Hazenberg 教授等。

会议由张正旺教授主持。会议首先由主编郑光美院士致欢迎词。郑先生对各位编委在百忙之中参加本次编委会,对大家为刊物所付出的努力表示衷心感谢。随后,郑先生回顾了《Chinese Birds》的发展,对刊物在

2012 年所取得的成绩表示满意, 并希望大家能继续献计献策、大力支持自己刊物的发展。

北京林业大学期刊编辑部主任赵秀海教授介绍了学校对刊物的关心与支持, 充分肯定了刊物目前所采取的专家学者办刊的模式, 希望今后能坚持并完善这种办刊方式。经过大家的共同努力, 《Chinese Birds》已经入选中国科学引文数据库 (CSCD) 核心期刊 (待公布)。期刊编辑部已经向北京林业大学提交了报告, 争取以 Open Access 方式出版《Chinese Birds》, 力争在短时间内取得充分的资金支持, 使刊物搭载知名的出版平台, 扩大国际影响。

随后, 本刊执行编辑程朋军向大家详细介绍了期刊的近期进展。主要内容有: 《Chinese Birds》在 2012 年成功出版了鹤类保护与研究以及鸟类巢寄生专辑 (第一部分), 后续的专辑或专栏如“鸟类系统发育与生物地理” (雷富民研究员负责)、“濒危鸟类研究” (张正旺教授负责)、“鸟类群落学” (丁平教授负责) 以及“鸟类迁徙” (王勇、马志军教授负责) 等, 也都在编辑或筹备中, 较好的落实了既定计划; 编辑部已经连续将期刊寄送 SCI 评估组进行评估; 本刊自由投稿数量与上一年度持平, 但因稿件质量因素, 拒稿率有所提高; 本刊 2012 年度被 SCI 期刊引用次数为 21 次, 估算影响因子已达鸟类学 SCI 期刊的 Q4 区水平, 但目前国内作者引用次数有待提高; 北京林业大学邀请中国动物学会为《Chinese Birds》第二主办单位的提议, 已得到国家新闻出版广电总局的批复。

与会人员对刊物的各项工作进行了深入讨论, 并达成如下共识:

经编委会以及编辑部的共同努力, 《Chinese Birds》目前表现出良好的发展势头, 今后要继续保持这种趋势。

2013 年, 编辑部要配合编委成员以及广大作者, 切实落实原定的专辑或专栏计划, 稳定期刊的稿源。并合理安排专辑或专栏的各时间节点, 保证期刊按时出刊。

要善于利用国际或国内的各级会议, 提前联系潜在的作者, 邀请知名作者撰稿, 为期刊争取优质稿源。

今后编辑部要协调处理好专辑或专栏稿件与自由投稿之间的平衡, 专辑或专栏的频率需适度, 要注重广泛吸引鸟类学各学科的自由投稿, 注重内容的多样化, 并加快自由投稿的发表速度。

编辑部要注意保持一定比例的国内作者稿件数量, 以突出“中国”的区域特色。

呼吁鸟类学会的常务理事、理事、会员以及一线科研人员大力支持期刊的发展, 积极提供优秀稿件或帮助约稿, 并在向国外 SCI 期刊投稿时, 注意引用《Chinese Birds》的文章, 以提高刊物的引用率和影响因子。

最后, 主编郑光美院士在听取了与会人员的讨论后, 对会议进行了总结。郑先生表示, 期刊编委会和编辑部在解决目前稿源问题、争取期刊近期发展有所突破的同时, 还要谨记学术期刊的本质作用, 也就是及时报道科学、传播科学, 注重期刊的长远发展。郑先生希望中国动物学会鸟类学分会和北京林业大学继续努力, 保持期刊目前的良好势头, 争取更上一个台阶。

本次会议为期刊近期发展提出了新的要求, 成果颇丰, 会议圆满结束。

(《Chinese Birds》编辑部 程朋军)

## 第十届郑作新鸟类科学青年研究奖评审会简报

郑作新鸟类科学基金会于 3 月 15 日在北京师范大学生命科学学院召开第十届评委会, 基金会主任郑光美院士主持了会议。会议对申奖人报送的论文进行了评议, 经过无记名投票, 评审出了第十届鸟类科学青年研究奖三名: 杨灿朝 (海南师范大学生命科学学院); 李东明 (河北范大学生命科学学院); 刘阳 (中山大学生命科学学院)。

郑作新鸟类科学基金会自一九九零年成立以来, 先后有中科院动物研究所、中科院新疆地理生态研究所、中国科技大学、北京师范大学、上海复旦大学、浙江大学、武汉大学、中山大学、河北师范大学、北京林业

大学、东北林业大学、海南师范学院(海南师范大学)、井冈山学院、浙江自然博物馆、北京西城青少年科技馆等来自全国各地 15 个单位共 22 位年轻的鸟类学家分别荣获《郑作新鸟类科学青年研究奖》及《郑作新鸟类科学青年科普奖》。这些年轻的获奖人学风严谨正派,在鸟类学研究中有所创新,并取得可喜成果,已经成为我国鸟类科学研究、教学及科普领域中的骨干力量。同时,帮助和鼓励年轻人投身鸟类科研事业、并且不断壮大队伍 促进学科发展使得郑作新院士的遗愿得以实现。

本届获奖人员如下:

杨灿朝,男,31 岁,中山大学博士,海南师范大学生命科学学院讲师。主要从事鸟类生态学,特别关注鸟类巢寄生行为的研究。自 2006 年共发表学术论文 27 篇,其中 SCI 论文 11 篇。

李东明,男,32 岁,中科院动物所博士,河北师范大学生命科学学院副教授。主要从事鸟类生理生态学研究。特别关注青藏高原鸟类的极端环境的适应研究。自 2003 年共发表学术论文 22 篇,其中 SCI 论文 8 篇。

刘阳,男,32 岁,瑞典伯尔尼大学博士,中山大学生命科学学院讲师。主要从事鸟类群体遗传学和系统地理学、中国鸟类区系分类与保护学研究。自 2003 年共发表学术论文 30 篇,其中 SCI 论文 12 篇,专著 1 部。

颁奖仪式安排在 2013 年 11 月第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会(杭州会)上进行。

(郑作新鸟类科学基金会 丁文宁)

## 中华凤头燕鸥种群恢复与监测培训会议在浙江举办

2013 年 3 月 4—6 日,由浙江自然博物馆、浙江韭山列岛海洋国家级自然保护区管理局、浙江省野生动植物保护协会野鸟分会和美国俄勒冈州立大学主办的“极危鸟类中华凤头燕鸥种群恢复与监测培训会议(Training

Workshop on the Restoration of Chinese Crested Tern in China)”在浙江象山举行,来自美国、日本和中国北京、台湾、香港、福建、浙江等地的 32 人参加了本次会议,全国鸟类环志中心主任陆军,浙江省环保厅生态处副处长葛伟华、省林业厅野生动植物保护总站副调研员俞根连、省海洋与渔业局环境处主任科员周尊隆博士等主管部门的相关人士也受邀参加了此次会议。

在 3 月 5 日上午的学术讨论会上,国际鸟盟亚洲部主任陈承彦研究员介绍了中华凤头燕鸥的保护现状,浙江自然博物馆副馆长、研究馆员陈水华博士阐述了中华凤头燕鸥种群恢复计划及具体方案,台北野鸟会理事长阮锦松先生介绍了台湾马祖在中华凤头燕鸥保护方面的经验,日本山阶鸟类研究所副所长尾崎清明先生报告了粉红燕鸥在日本的保护现状及面临的问题,美国俄勒冈州立大学的 Daniel Roby 教授重点介绍了美国成功招引红嘴巨燕鸥的宝贵经验。当天下午,与会人员对浙江韭山列岛海洋国家级自然保护区内准备实施招引的岛屿进行了实地考察。3 月 6 日上午,与会人员还就中华凤头燕鸥种群恢复与监测项目计划以及今后的保护工作进行了讨论,提出了良好的建议。

中华凤头燕鸥(又名黑嘴端凤头燕鸥)被世界自然保护联盟(IUCN)列为极危级别,为国家二级重点保护野生动物,数量极为稀少,据估计目前全球总数量不超过 50 只,因其踪迹神秘被誉为“神话之鸟”。1861 年,它在印尼东部被首次发现并命名,1937 年在我国山东青岛沐官岛为 20 世纪的最后一次记录。2000 年,它在我国台湾马祖列岛被重新发现,2004 年由陈水华博士带领的浙江自然博物馆研究团队在浙江象山韭山列岛发现了 20 只成体,此后于 2008 年至 2012 年在浙江五峙山列岛发现它连续几年繁殖成功。台湾马祖列岛、象山韭山列岛和舟山五峙山列岛是中华凤头燕鸥目前在全球已知仅有的三个繁殖地。

(浙江自然博物馆 范忠勇)





## 多种效应导致的白鹇谱系地理学格局

更新世的气候变化与冰期避难所效应对古北界鸟类的谱系地理结构有着重要影响,但是对经历了复杂地质气候历史的东洋界鸟类的影响仍存在争论。本研究运用形态学、分子生态学和种群遗传学等方法,揭示了广布于我国南方地区的白鹇所具有的独特分子系统地理格局,四个主要的演化支相应分布于华东与华南的山地丘陵、海南岛、四川盆地、和云南南部及西部山地,分化时间与晚更新世的冰期时间相一致。海南岛与大陆种群在形态与遗传上均具有显著的分化,形成了独特的进化单元,但迁移-隔离模型分析表明,两者的分化伴随了长期的基因流,这与海平面波动导致的海南岛与大陆的周期性连接有关。分布于四川盆地的白鹇种群在隔离分化后与邻近地理种群仍存在核 DNA 水平上的基因交流,表明水系障碍的部分阻隔效应。结合形态特征与野外调查,证实云南盈江地区存在白鹇与黑鹇的自然杂交带,且两个物种间存在一定程度的遗传渐渗。综上所述,本研究揭示了冰期避难所效应、水系变化导致的基因流阻断与种间杂交导致的遗传渐渗效应对白鹇谱系地理格局的共同影响。为了解这个生物多样性热点地区的物种演化历史提供了借鉴,并为制定有效的物种保护措施提供了科学依据。

(北京师范大学 董路 张雁云; 瑞士伯尔尼大学 Gerald Heckel; 海南师范大学 梁伟)

## 白冠长尾雉 (*Syrmaticus reevesii*) 分布区与适宜栖息地的时空动态研究

由于受到栖息地破坏、过度捕猎和全球

变化的影响,导致我国许多鸡形目鸟类的分布区萎缩,野外种群数量急剧下降。了解这些濒危鸟类的分布、种群和栖息地的现状及其变化趋势,对于开展有针对性的保护管理工作,提高我国生物多样性的保护成效具有重要意义。本研究以我国特有的濒危雉类白冠长尾雉 (*Syrmaticus reevesii*) 为研究对象,借助文献调查、访谈、实地调查,结合 3S 技术,通过野外调查了解其分布和生存的现状,按照空间(自然保护区-分布区)和时间(过去-现在-将来)的尺度研究了白冠长尾雉在我国分布、适宜栖息地及其时空动态,并分析了其适宜栖息地特征、潜在分布区、土地利用变化及全球气候变化对其分布区和适宜栖息地的影响。主要研究结果如下:

1. 通过对 7 个省 78 个县 89 个调查点的实地访谈和样线调查,结果发现与 1980 年之前相比,白冠长尾雉在我国分布区急剧萎缩,41 个调查地点的白冠长尾雉在 1980 年之后逐渐消失,占所调查地点总数的 46%;在另外 46 个地点,其种群数量也在迅速下降。尽管白冠长尾雉的种群密度在保护区内明显高于保护区之外的区域,但无论是保护区内还是保护区外,其种群数量均出现了不同程度的下降。该物种目前受到的威胁主要有栖息地丧失、非法捕猎和农民下毒药等因素。为更好地保护这一特有物种,建议提升其保护级别,在国内将其从国家 II 级重点保护野生动物提升为国家 I 级重点保护野生动物,在 IUCN 红色名录上将其受胁等级从易危 (Vulnerable) 提升为濒危 (Endangered)。

2. 在自然保护区尺度上,我们以河南董寨国家级自然保护区为例,应用最佳子集逻辑斯蒂回归模型并结合 3S 技术,分别在核心活动区 (125 m)、活动区 (250 m)、最小可



存活斑块 (1750 m) 尺度以及多尺度 (multi-scale) 上对白冠长尾雉的适宜栖息地进行了分析。模型分析显示, 该物种在生境选择上偏好于针叶林和针阔混交林, 远离农田, 但对小路产生的边缘效应不敏感。在董寨国家级自然保护区, 白冠长尾雉的适宜栖息地可分为北部、中部和南部三个部分; 多尺度模型分析得到的适宜栖息地面积仅占其保护区总面积的 24.1%, 适宜栖息地的斑块隔离度较大。此外, 适宜栖息地在核心区的面积 (36.32%) 小于其在实验区的面积 (44.80%)。因此, 为有效保护董寨国家级自然保护区内的白冠长尾雉种群, 建议加强该保护区的栖息地监测与管理, 并根据适宜栖息地的分布及其变化状况适时调整保护区的功能区规划。

3. 在分布区尺度上, 我们应用 BIOMOD2 软件包, 对白冠长尾雉的潜在分布区进行了预测。预测结果显示, 白冠长尾雉潜在分布区的面积为 772882 km<sup>2</sup>, 潜在分布区与实际分布区位置相近, 东部种群的潜在分布与实际分布基本吻合, 而西部种群则有一大部分的潜在分布区出现在现有实际分布的区域之外。对比分析表明, 小的样本量会对模型预测精度产生影响; 为更好地预测该物种的潜在分布区, 其样本量需要在 30 个以上。其次, 模型本身对样本量也有不同的反应, 分类回归树模型 (CTA) 的拟合效果较差, 变异较大, 而最大熵 (Maxent) 等模型在不同的样本量上都能获得较好的拟合效果且能保持很较好的稳定性。气候因子在物种的分布上起主要作用, 而地形因子、植被因子和人为因子的模型拟合能力稍差。

4. 在白冠长尾雉现有实际分布区内, 应用元胞马可夫链模型 (CA\_Markov Chain Model) 对其适宜栖息地的变化进行了研究。结果表明, 从 1994 年到 2009 年, 中度适宜和高度适宜的栖息地均有不同程度的增加, 其中中度适宜的栖息地从 109133 km<sup>2</sup> 增加到 123058 km<sup>2</sup>, 高度适宜的栖息地从 31075 km<sup>2</sup> 增加到 43752 km<sup>2</sup>。而从 2009 年到 2030 年,

低度适宜、中度适宜和高度适宜的栖息地则出现不同程度的减少, 而且减少主要出现在西部秦岭、大巴山和神农架一带; 虽然中度和高度适宜的栖息地面积经过了先增加后减少的趋势, 但其栖息地的核心区域面积却急剧减少。对现有分布区内 46 个国家级自然保护区白冠长尾雉的适宜栖息地变化趋势进行分析, 发现中度适宜和高度适宜的栖息地面积也出现先增加后减少的趋势, 而所占其适宜栖息地总面积的比例却一直呈上升趋势; 低度适宜的栖息地面积呈持续减少趋势, 而比例则经过先增加后减少。我国现有的国家级自然保护区体系 (保护区内适宜栖息地面积仅占其适宜栖息地总面积的 5.4%) 还不足以对白冠长尾雉形成有效的保护。

5. 利用 BIOMOD2 软件包分析了全球气候变化对白冠长尾雉潜在分布区可能造成的影响, 结果发现: (1) 白冠长尾雉的适宜分布区面积将随着气候变化而显著下降。气候变暖所导致的适宜栖息地的丧失要远大于新增加的适宜栖息地, 且丧失的面积会随着时间的推移而不断增加; 丧失的适宜栖息地主要分布在现有分布区边缘的南部和东部, 新增加的适宜栖息地主要分布在现有分布区边缘的北部和西部; (2) 适宜分布区的破碎化程度将有所增加。气候变化将导致核心区域和边缘区域的面积急剧减少, 斑块区域、过渡区域和贯穿区域的比例呈上升趋势。这种趋势有可能增加白冠长尾雉种群之间基因交流的难度, 导致局域种群的灭绝风险增加; (3) 白冠长尾雉适宜栖息地的质心将有可能向高纬度和高海拔的地方移动。但在不同模型和不同气候情景下, 移动的幅度各不相同; (4) 与白冠长尾雉的潜在分布区情况类似, 自然保护区内丧失的栖息地面积同样要远大于新增加的栖息地面积, 但在自然保护区内适宜栖息地的丧失比例则要小于保护区之外的区域。

(北京师范大学 周春发 张正旺;  
北京林业大学 徐基良)

## 利用红外照相技术分析野生白冠长尾雉活动节律及时间分配

开展动物行为活动节律和时间分配方面的研究,有助于分析物种的生存状况或对策,对于制定针对濒危物种的保护措施具有重要意义。然而,传统的动物行为研究方法对于观察数量稀少或对人类活动敏感的濒危物种野外行为难度较大,而红外线触发自动数码相机陷阱技术(以下简称红外相机技术)在解决这一问题中具有天然优势。因此,2012年3月—2013年3月,我们利用红外相机技术在湖北省广水市蔡河镇对野生白冠长尾雉的活动节律和时间分配进行了研究。利用16台红外相机在40个相机位点对白冠长尾雉进行了监测。累计1774个相机日,拍摄到2242

个独立视频,其中白冠长尾雉的视频占18%,共538只独立个体,雌雄比为1.43:1。结果表明,白冠长尾雉每日有两个活动高峰期,上午雄性个体的活动高峰期比雌性个体早两个小时。白冠长尾雉的主要行为是移动和觅食,分别占到总频次的40.71%和33.10%,其余5种行为依次为:警戒9.29%,梳理7.14%,休息5.00%,对抗2.62%,育幼2.14%。雌性白冠长尾雉的警戒行为频次比例显著高于雄性个体( $P<0.05$ )。不同季节之间取食行为、移动行为、对抗行为比例之间有显著差异,冬季的取食行为比例明显高于夏季( $P<0.05$ ),夏季移动行为比例显著高于秋季( $P<0.05$ )和冬季( $P<0.05$ ),而警戒、梳理、休息和育幼行为比例则无显著差异。

(北京林业大学 赵玉泽 徐基良)



## 黄海南部和北部的迁徙停歇地对长距离迁徙鸕鹚类的作用

尽管近十多年的鸟类调查工作确定了黄渤海地区的滨海湿地对迁徙鸕鹚类的重要性,但黄渤海地区的不同迁徙停歇地对迁徙鸕鹚类的作用仍不清楚。2010—2012年春季,我们在崇明东滩和鸭绿江口两处迁徙停歇地开展大滨鸕鹚的停留时间和种群能量积累状况研究。无线电遥测的结果表明,在崇明东滩,大滨鸕鹚个体的平均停留时间非常短( $2.3 \pm 1.9$ 天,  $n = 40$ ),而在鸭绿江口,大滨鸕鹚个体的平均停留时间可达1个月( $31.0 \pm 13.6$ 天,  $n = 22$ );大滨鸕鹚在崇明东滩的停歇时期的种群平均体重没有明显变化,而在鸭绿江口停歇期的种群体重增加了接近一倍。进一步对大

滨鸕鹚迁徙飞行能量消耗的模拟表明,离开鸭绿江口的大滨鸕鹚所携带的能量可以直接飞到繁殖地,而离开崇明东滩的大滨鸕鹚仍需要在黄海北部区域补充大量能量才能够飞到繁殖地。这说明两处研究区域对大滨鸕鹚的春季迁徙活动有着不同的作用:鸭绿江口等黄海北部区域是大滨鸕鹚重要的能量补给地,而崇明东滩等黄海南部地区则是大滨鸕鹚的临时休息地,是体弱个体以及恶劣天气条件下的庇护所,对于维持整个种群的稳定起着关键作用。大滨鸕鹚在崇明东滩停留时间短也说明了鸟类的周转率非常高,即使在迁徙高峰期的数量调查也大大低估了该区域在整个季节停歇个体的总数量。

研究表明,尽管采取长距离“跳跃式”迁徙的候鸟只需要迁徙路线上少数几处迁徙

停歇地作为能量补给地；但对于整个种群来说，它们仍需要多个迁徙停歇地来支持其迁徙活动。

(复旦大学 马志军)

### 滨鹬在迁徙停歇地的“三段式”能量积累

鸟类的迁徙飞行要消耗大量能量。对于长距离连续飞行的鸟类，能量的消耗是惊人的；经过数千甚至上万公里的连续飞行，由于大量消耗脂肪和蛋白质，候鸟的体重在一周内能下降一半以上。减轻飞行的负重可以大大减少飞行时能量消耗。近十多年的研究发现，很多长距离迁徙的鸟类在即将开始长距离连续飞行之前，消化器官、腿肌等与飞行活动无关的器官会发生萎缩，从而达到减轻身体负重的目的。在到达飞行目的地后，鸟类首先补充大量蛋白质以恢复消化器官、腿肌等的功能，从而由适应飞行的状态转变为适应能量补充的状态；待营养器官的功能恢复后，才开始快速积累能量的高效载体：脂肪。因此，能量积累呈现先积累蛋白质再积累脂肪的“两段式”的模式。

然而，鸟类即将面临的环境条件也可能会影响到鸟类在迁徙期的能量积累。对于在极地繁殖的鸕鹚类，适合繁殖的夏季时间短暂，其繁殖活动面临强烈的时间压力。为了应对繁殖期的时间压力，鸟类在到达繁殖地之前的最后一个迁徙停歇地的能量积累可能会表现出不同的模式。我们对渤海湾北部红腹滨鹬的研究发现，红腹滨鹬的能量积累呈“三段式”，首先积累蛋白质，然后快速积累脂肪，之后再次积累蛋白质。经过第一阶段的蛋白质积累和第二阶段的脂肪积累，鸟类已经积累了足够的能量飞到繁殖地，因此第三阶段的能量积累可能与鸟类在繁殖地的活动有关。由于蛋白质以肌肉形式储存在体内，到第三阶段再积累额外的蛋白质可以减少肌肉组织自身的能量消耗。此外，尽管红腹滨鹬在离开渤海湾之后要连续飞行 4000 多公里

才能到达繁殖地，但红腹滨鹬在即将迁离时营养器官并不发生萎缩。这样它们在到达繁殖地后营养器官可以保持正常的功能，有利于尽快转入繁殖状态。

本研究表明，鸟类生活史不同阶段之间存在密切的联系，鸟类生理生态特征的变化不仅仅是对经历过的和当前的环境条件的反应，未来所面临的选择压力也会影响鸟类当前的生理生态特征。

(复旦大学 马志军)

### 扎龙国家级自然保护区丹顶鹤和白枕鹤繁殖期行为比较研究

2011 年和 2012 年 3—10 月份在扎龙保护区采取 GPS 定点法，样方法，瞬时扫描取样法，焦点动物取样法和所有时间取样法收集野外数据，利用 Excel 2003 软件，Map source 软件，JMP 9.0 软件对所收集数据进行统计分析，以期找出丹顶鹤和白枕鹤繁殖行为学之间的异同。

春迁期丹顶鹤比白枕鹤提前到达繁殖地，营巢时间、产卵时间和孵化时间均比白枕鹤早，孵化期换孵时间和晾卵时间也比白枕鹤有节律性。丹顶鹤秋迁期集群时间和迁走时间比白枕鹤晚。在繁殖时间安排上两种鹤都有显著的差异。

在扎龙保护区繁殖的丹顶鹤数量远远超过白枕鹤，在营巢点和巢参数两个方面可以体现。春迁期丹顶鹤和白枕鹤觅食地没有重叠，孵化期丹顶鹤巢位点在核心区边缘分布，数量多，种内巢间距比白枕鹤小，白枕鹤巢位点分布被丹顶鹤巢位点隔离分散，种内巢间距较大。两种鹤的种间巢间距比种内巢间距大。

丹顶鹤和白枕鹤在扎龙保护区繁殖期的各个时期的生境选择侧重因素也不同。春迁期丹顶鹤生境选择以食物因素为主，白枕鹤以隐蔽因素为主；求偶期丹顶鹤觅食生境选择以水和食物因素为主，白枕鹤以食物和隐蔽因素为主。求偶期丹顶鹤求偶场生境选择



以隐蔽因素为主,白枕鹤以干扰因素为主;孵化期丹顶鹤和白枕鹤营巢生境选择上分离明显,差别巨大;育雏前期丹顶鹤和白枕鹤觅食生境选择均以食物要素为主,育雏后期丹顶鹤以水和隐蔽要素为主,白枕鹤以食物和隐蔽要素为主。

丹顶鹤和白枕鹤在繁殖期主要的行为是繁殖行为,包括孵化、求偶、交配、筑巢、换孵、晾卵等,其次是觅食行为,之后是警戒行为、游走行为、静息行为和理羽行为等。在求偶期丹顶鹤和白枕鹤有明显的行为互动,其他时期行为互动不明显。

(东北林业大学 郝萌 邹红菲  
吴庆明 王磊)

## 扎龙自然保护区丹顶鹤种群保护成效

自然保护区建立至今,丹顶鹤野生种群数量先升后降,近十年来呈大幅度波动下降状态;营巢数量的变化趋势与种群同步。分布区面积先增后降,分布区域先由东南向西北偏移,后渐向局址区域集中;繁殖种群表现出由聚集分布向非聚集分布即随机分布或均匀分布过渡的趋势。种群数量与水鸟鸟类群落的丰富度显著正相关、与多样性和均匀性高度正相关。大面积火烧和大面积湿地补水是环境质量变化的主要影响因素之一,野生丹顶鹤种群尚能通过微调其空间分布型的方式适应环境质量的变化,大面积火烧能促使丹顶鹤繁殖种群聚集分布,大面积湿地补水能促使丹顶鹤繁殖种群偏离聚集分布。

自然保护区建立至今,人工辅助繁育种群的孵化成功率一直高于野生丹顶鹤,年均77.41%;孵化成活量整体呈上升趋势,总计孵化914只,年均约27只,近十年来维持在30~50只之间;2002年以来,训飞规模在逐年提高,近年来维持在每年100~120只;共放飞117只,年均约8只,放飞数量逐年提高,近年来维持在每年10只以上。

(东北林业大学 冯晓东 邹红菲 吴庆明;  
扎龙保护区 王文峰 马建华)

## 我国东部水鸟迁徙通道湿地生境评价项目进展

我国东部水鸟迁徙通道包含沿海和内陆两条重要迁徙路线,所涉及的水鸟种类和种群数量都是最多的,保护级别也最高。但东部地区也是近30年来城市化速度最快、湿地丧失最多、环境污染特别是水污染问题较为严重的区域,这些因素都对水鸟栖息地构成了不同程度上的威胁。

为有效保护我国东部水鸟迁徙通道上的重要栖息地,更好地履行我国政府在《湿地公约》中承担的责任和义务,落实党的“十八大”提出建设美丽中国的战略目标和扩大湿地面积的要求,受国家林业局湿地办委托,北京湿地研究中心承担的我国东部水鸟迁徙通道湿地生境评价项目于今年3月初启动。在有关省林业厅和保护区密切配合下,调查问卷已基本回收完毕。项目组还对长江中下游水鸟主要越冬湿地、辽宁省、河北省、天津市、江苏省等沿海水鸟迁徙重要停歇地进行了现场调研,掌握了有关栖息地现状的第一手材料。项目组在参考第二次全国湿地调查基础数据、整理问卷和现场调研基础上,将建立一套科学评价水鸟栖息地状况的方法。

在建立评价指标体系和方法,并对水鸟栖息地现状做出科学评价基础上,项目组还将广泛征求科研院所和保护区专家的意见,对水鸟迁飞路线上需要加强保护、进行恢复和扩大的湿地提出建议,为国家制定新的湿地保护和恢复规划提供科学依据。

(首都师范大学 洪剑明)

## 山东池鹭更换筑巢树观察

池鹭(*Ardeola bacchus*)在泰山为夏候鸟,上世纪60年代初期进入泰山脚下泰安城里岱庙内,在宋天贶殿(贶,音kuang,四声,宋天贶殿是岱庙主殿)附近上百年树龄的银杏树上筑巢繁殖。其筑巢树位置是:一株在宋天贶殿东侧,另两株在宋天贶殿后院的东、西两端。由于多年在三棵银杏树上筑巢,宋

天贶殿后院两棵银杏树上的巢数均在 30 个以上。

1988 年夏天, 宋天贶殿院内迁来了绿鹭 (*Butorde striatus*) 和夜鹭 (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), 在宋天贶殿院内的侧柏树上筑巢、产卵。1993 年观察到原在银杏树上筑巢的池鹭, 逐年更迭筑巢树, 有的从银杏树迁至侧柏树上, 同绿鹭和夜鹭为邻。经三年时间, 在银杏树上再也见不到池鹭了。出现上述情况的原因, 可能是: 1. 它们有群居性; 2. 它们所吃食物是水生小动物, 巢周围没有食源, 巢区领域狭小。

2001 年 4、5 月间, 正当上述 3 种鹭科鸟从南方迁回营巢时, 泰安岱庙宋天贶殿前举行大型集体活动。参加活动的人川流不息, 语声喧哗。院内灯火辉煌。鹭群受惊吓而迁离岱庙, 从此未迁回。同年 6 月在据岱庙 15 余千米的旧县 (村名, 隶属泰安市, 大汶河流经此地) 附近周围的加杨树上, 发现三种鹭科鸟的巢穴与雏鸟。2012 年 9 月, 笔者再到旧县观查时, 发现三种鹭科鸟的数量增多。今年 5 月在岱庙观察到院内树上仍无三种鹭科鸟的踪影。

(山东省 杜恒勤 石国祥 杜瀚)

## 鹤类行为与生境的关系研究进展

盐城越冬的丹顶鹤除选择芦苇地以及天然草滩作为采食生境, 人工湿地如农田也是其重要的觅食场所。研究发现, 相对于天然湿地, 丹顶鹤在人工湿地中会花费更多的时间用于警戒。这种警戒行为不仅受到年龄及群体大小的影响, 而且也会随着人类干扰的变化而发生变化。在高干扰的农田等生境中, 丹顶鹤和灰鹤家族群的警戒行为同步性也倾向于分散, 从而扩大群体的警戒效率。研究建议在越冬期应降低人工湿地的人类干扰, 同时更要保护天然湿地, 以便于更好的保护丹顶鹤野生种群。(详见: Li Zhongqiu et al. 2013. Time budgets of wintering red-crowned cranes: effects of habitat, age and family size.

Wetlands, 33(2): 227-232; Li Zhongqiu. 2011. Suitable distance to observe red-crowned cranes: a note on the observer effects. Chinese Birds, 2(3): 147-151; Ge Chen et al. 2011. Coordination and synchronisation of anti-predation vigilance in two crane species. PLoS One, 6(10): e26447; Wang Zhi et al. 2011. Flock size and human disturbance affect vigilance of endangered red-crowned cranes. Biological Conservation, 144: 101-105.)。白鹤行为也同样受到生境的影响。最近的研究显示, 白鹤除了可以利用浅水及泥滩生境, 在食物资源不够丰富的季节, 白鹤也可以利用天然草滩, 但其警戒行为会明显增加。但这至少说明, 作为窄食谱物种, 白鹤可以将草滩作为次适生境度过资源匮乏的季节 (Jia et al. 2013. Diet shift and its impact on foraging behavior of Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) in Poyang Lake. PLoS One, 8(6): e65843.)。

(南京大学 李忠秋)

## 小白额雁的能量平衡: 食物限制解释了中国越冬小白额雁的狭窄分布

全球易危物种小白额雁 (*Anser erythropus*) 的数量在近几十年来一直在下降, 分布范围不断缩小, 全球东部种群绝大部分都分布在东洞庭湖。高度局域分布使小白额雁对栖息地改变和丧失非常敏感。因此, 人们迫切需要了解小白额雁依赖东洞庭湖的原因。

在众多影响越冬候鸟分布和数量的因素当中, 食物可利用度常常被认为是最为重要的。本研究利用植物中不可消化的内源标记物, 研究了 2009/2010 年度整个越冬期不同类型觅食地上小白额雁的能量平衡。结果表明, 在看麦娘、狗牙根及江南荸荠优势的斑块化栖息地觅食的小白额雁, 在整个越冬期可以维持总体上的正能量平衡; 而在苔草优势的栖息地上, 小白额雁在整个越冬期都无法维持正能量平衡。而相较于看麦娘、狗牙

根及江南荸荠栖息地斑块化的分布, 苔草滩涂在长江中下游湿地均广泛分布。本研究的结果解释了小白额雁在长江中下游越冬地的狭窄分布。本文发表于 2013 年第 3 期的《Ibis》上。

(中国科学技术大学 王鑫 曹垒)

### 辽宁省鸟类新纪录 —— 沙丘鹤 (*Grus canadensis*)

2013 年 3 月 29 日下午 17 时左右, 笔者在辽宁省沈阳市法库县獐子洞湿地 (42°20'38.9"N, 122°55'59.5"E) 进行水鸟监测时, 于浅水中发现 10 只白头鹤 (*Grus monacha*) 中混杂一只形态特征异于其他个体的鹤: 颈部及身体灰色, 脸部略白, 额及顶冠红色, 喙黑色。利用 KowaTSN-602 20-60 倍单筒望远镜观察以及 Canon SX1 长焦相机拍照, 参考《中国鸟类野外手册》(马敬能等, 2000) 确认为一只沙丘鹤 (*Grus canadensis*) 成体。鹤群在该区域短暂游走觅食后, 因附近农田有当地居民活动影响向东飞出笔者观察范围。4 月 4 日, 在獐子洞湿地距离首次观测地点 1 公里处白头鹤群中再次记录到一只沙丘鹤, 推测为同一个体。经查阅文献后确定其为辽宁省鸟类新纪录。

沙丘鹤又称加拿大鹤, 是世界鹤类中数量最多的一种, 全球共分为 6 个亚种, 在我国分布的指名亚种 (*G. c. canadensis*) 繁殖于西伯利亚东北部和北美阿拉斯加。目前我国已有的沙丘鹤分布记录省市为江苏省、上海市、江西省、山东省、河北省、吉林省、黑龙江省。

(北京林业大学 程雅畅; 东北林业大学 唐林芳)

### 河北衡水湖国家级自然保护区青头潜鸭 (*Aythya baeri*) 繁殖报道

青头潜鸭 (*Aythya baeri*) 曾广泛分布于亚洲, 繁殖于西伯利亚东南部贝加尔湖以东地区, 在我国主要繁殖于黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、内蒙古和河北东北部地区。本种曾是我国东部地区常见候鸟之一, 也曾是一种主要的狩猎对象, 但自 20 世纪以来数量大幅下降。1994 年被列入 IUCN 红色名录, 其受胁状况被评估为易危种 (VU), 主要威胁来自于过度狩猎和湿地丧失。2008 年被提升成为濒危种 (EN), 2012 年更被列为极危 (CR) 种, 据估计其全球种群数量可能已少于 1000 只。目前对青头潜鸭的繁殖研究极其缺乏, 国内仅吉林向海曾有繁殖生态及巢寄生的文献报道。随着观鸟活动在中国内的逐渐普及与开展, 近几年在河北省衡水市衡水湖国家级自然保护区 (37°37'5.5"N, 115°34'56.2"E) 陆续有观鸟者和鸟类摄影爱好者观察或拍摄记录到了青头潜鸭在当地的繁殖情况。2011 年 6 月 29 日林向荣拍摄到了一只青头潜鸭雌鸟与 10 只雏鸟的照片 ([http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_5af293f60100tshd.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_5af293f60100tshd.html))。2013 年 4 月 21 日北京观鸟会总干事关翔宇等人观察到了 6 对配对的青头潜鸭与 18 只白眼潜鸭混群觅食。5 月 16 日英国观鸟者 Terry Townshend 等在衡水湖观察到 14 只青头潜鸭, 并观察到求偶炫耀行为。6 月 8 日新加坡国立大学生命科学系副教授 Frank Rheindt 在此观察到共 5 只青头潜鸭和其中一对的交配行为。综上所述, 衡水湖国家级自然保护区无疑是目前已知为数不多的青头潜鸭重要繁殖地, 鉴于青头潜鸭这一物种所面临的严峻形势, 有必要尽早在衡水湖湿地开展相关调查并采取相应的保护措施。

(北京林业大学 程雅畅)





## 白枕鹤救助的范例

黑龙江大沾河湿地国家级自然保护区自成立以来,成功救助了3只白头鹤和3只白枕鹤。2010年6月与北京林业大学合作,对具备飞行能力的两只白头鹤和3只白枕鹤进行了环志,并散放于乌斯孟救护站附近。所用红底白字彩环是由全国鸟类环志中心统一配发的。这几只鹤分别是231号白枕鹤、283号白枕鹤(231、283是天龙山经营所职工2009年6月在采山野菜时捡到的幼鹤)、232号白枕鹤(来自黑河民间的成鹤)、281号白头鹤和282号白头鹤(2008年伊南河火场防火队员捡来的幼鹤)。

为了让它们早日回归自然,我们除投食之外,不过多干扰它们的活动。2010年6月28日,3只白枕鹤与野生白枕鹤一起飞走。野外生存环境对它们是个考验。8月30日,巡护回来的监测站人员在监测站附发现了受伤的283号白枕鹤。它右腿跗趾关节下三分之二处骨折。工作人员将其带回监测站。经过近一个月的救治,283号恢复了健康,又能飞翔了。

在保护区野生鹤也经常到救助站和被救助的鹤一起觅食、游戏,而且还时常有求偶行为。281、282号白头鹤分别于2011年5月4日、5月8日与野生鹤飞走,没再回来。

2012年4月初,野生白头鹤和白枕鹤迁回到大沾河保护区。我们发现一直生活在救护站的283号经常与一只野生白枕鹤在一起,最后不再回来过夜,不过每天都来救助站门前觅食。进入9月,有几次多日不见踪影,但最终总还是回来。直到10月27日的一场大雨过后,气温骤降,283和它的伴侣在救

助站的上空盘旋多时,最终离开了保护区。11月23日,283号在日本出现,而且状况良好。一个从小在人工饲养下成长,经历骨折等磨难的白枕鹤,于繁殖地的保护区生活了3年半,度过了3个冬天,在达到性成熟时依然能顺利地与野鹤配对并飞越大海到日本南部越冬,这不能不说是一个成功的救助案例,具有示范性。

(北京 郭玉民; 黑龙江 谷彦昌 李显达  
方克艰)

## 小秦岭鸟类调查又发现新鸟种

5月15日—17日,河南野鸟会小秦岭国家级自然保护区的鸟类调查又有新发现,栗腹歌鸲、云南柳莺等以往罕见的鸟种被记录。

河南省内的调查由河南野鸟会组织进行。除了鸟会两位专家,中国鸟类学会观鸟专业委员会负责人、人民日报海外版高级编辑钟嘉专程从北京前来参加,在小秦岭自然保护区鸟类环志站张凯的陪同下,深入保护区内的亚武山国家森林公园、中原之巅——神鹰峰(老鸦岔埡)等区域,共记录到鸟种49个,其中,栗腹歌鸲等属于第一次在河南被记录。

3天时间里,钟嘉一行还详细了解了保护区鸟类环志工作和野鸟保护宣传教育工作等情况,对小秦岭保护区森林资源保护、鸟类环志等工作取得的成绩给予了高度肯定,同时也为开展鸟类保护研究工作提出了建议。这次活动,也是为今年下半年出版的《中国鸟类观察》河南专辑做专题调研,是各位专家到河南自然保护区考察的第一站。

(河南小秦岭国家级自然保护区 张凯)

## 青峰鸟类保护环志站春季环志工作简讯

黑龙江省兴隆林业局青峰鸟类保护环志站(46°21'42"N, 128°10'00"E), 2013年春季环志工作在3月15日开始, 于5月17日结束。共计环志鸟类5目18科52种4750只, 其中归家6种40只, 重捕8种13只。

今年春季途经青峰迁徙的候鸟数量相比, 雀形目为最多, 环志了14科46种4729只, 占总环志量的99.5%, 非雀形目环志了4目4科6种21只, 占总环志量的0.5%; 鸚科环志数量最大, 环志了9种2278只, 占总环志量的48.2%; 其次是雀科环志4种1016只, 占总环志量的21.5%; 鵲科环志9种705只, 占总环志量的14.8%; 莺科环志5种147只, 占总环志量的3.1%; 岩鵲科环志1种141只, 占总环志量的3.0%; 伯劳科环志1种106只, 占总环志量的2.2%; 鹁鸪科2种38只, 占总环志量的0.8%; 鵲科环志4种22只, 占总环志量的0.5%; 绣眼鸟科1种4只, 占总环志量的0.1%。

今年春季的环志种类数量和历年春季相比, 种类数量是最少的一年, 分析其原因, 一是气候恶劣所致, 雪大温度低, 给环志工作造成很大的困难, 二是受禽流感的影响, 环志时间缩短了, 另外还有其它的原因有待于我们进一步的探索。

(黑龙江兴隆林业局青峰鸟类保护环志站  
阳艳岚)

## 秦皇岛市鸟类环志站2013年春季环志简讯

本站春季环志从2013年3月25日开始至6月6日结束历时74天, 共环志鸟类101种4428只, 回家鸟13种58只。自1992年开展环志以来, 累计环志274种161492只(其中2003年到2013年春, 累计环志鸟类126359只)。近年来, 本站环志了十几种不常见鸟类如: 灰林即鸟、褐头鵲、绿背姬鵲、云南柳莺、红头长尾山雀、远东苇莺、纹胸啄木鸟、栗腹歌鵲、乌灰鵲、暗绿柳莺、白腹短翅鵲、黑眉柳莺、黄腹鵲、金眶鵲等。

2013年4月8日, 一位瑞典鸟类学者与本站合作环志发现了叽咋柳莺(*Phylloscopus collybitus*), 这在本站鸟类环志中尚属首次。该鸟腿部及喙黑色, 并且无翼斑。

2013年4月13日, 本站发现了红头长尾山雀(*Aegithalos concinnus*), 这种鸟只在中国南方有留鸟记录, 在河北省尚属首次环志记录。

(秦皇岛市鸟类环志与保护站 杨金光  
温学峰 王敬波; 瑞典鸟类环志专家  
Bo Petersson)

# 研究简报



## 中国鸟类新纪录——白顶鹀

2013年5月12日,新疆喀什观鸟会成员田少宣、丁进清、郭宏和李新宝等前往南疆克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州、乌恰县、膘尔托阔依乡(喀什以西约126 km)拍摄和观察鸟类。下午时分,他们意外拍摄到一种类似于赤胸朱顶雀(*Carduelis cannabina*)的小鸟,环境为河谷灌丛和柳树林,39°20'N和75°05'E,海拔2100 m。后经过反复核对照片,确定为中国鸟类新纪录——白顶鹀(*Emberiza stewardi*, Blyth, 1854)。根据 Судиловская (1936)的记载,新疆天山曾经有白顶鹀分布,而郑作新(1976)和马鸣(2001)只将其列入疑似有分布的名单。

白顶鹀属小型鸣禽,栖息于内陆干旱地区,一般主食植物种子。嘴较短小,呈圆锥形,坚实而尖,切缘微向内曲,与雀科的鸟类相比嘴较为细弱,上下喙边缘不紧密切合而微向内弯,因而切合线中略有缝隙。体形大小似麻雀,全长14~15 cm;鼻孔半遮以短须。翅颇发达,第一枚初级飞羽常退化,第2~5枚近乎等长。翅与尾几等长或较尾长。爪较弯曲,后爪短于后趾。非繁殖期常集小群活动,繁殖期在地面或灌丛内筑碗状巢,每窝通常产卵4枚。

他们在观测地点连续4天记录到其行踪。它经常和赤胸朱顶雀混在一起,有时候会被误判。它的主要识别特征是具有黑色的贯眼粗纹和黑色的喉部(雄鸟),头顶部苍灰色,胸部深栗红色延至背部和腰部,腿肉黄色,叫声较轻。白顶鹀经常在草地、水塘边和地头寻觅食物,也见于柳树林中。白顶鹀在国外仅分布于印度、巴基斯坦、阿富汗、伊朗、

塔吉克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、土库曼斯坦、哈萨克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦等国家。在阿拉伯联合酋长国为旅鸟或迷鸟。

(新疆生态与地理研究所 田少宣 马鸣)

## 华北鸟类新纪录——栗头鹪莺

2012年5月19日,我们在河北省西南部驼梁国家级自然保护区(38°45'3.28"N, 113°49'11.60"E, 海拔1908 m)发现1只栗头鹪莺(*Seicercus castaniceps*)在落叶阔叶林中觅食,这是在河北省首次记录到栗头鹪莺。

栗头鹪莺是典型的东洋界鸟类,在我国主要分布于陕西、甘肃、四川、重庆、新疆、贵州、云南、广东、广西、浙江、湖北、香港等地,在国外主要分布于尼泊尔、印度、泰国、缅甸、老挝、越南、马来西亚、印度尼西亚等国家和地区。

大部分文献认为栗头鹪莺是留鸟,但也有关于部分种群有短距离迁徙的报道。以往认为栗头鹪莺的分布最北限于陕西太白县(来自中国观鸟网络),本次发现地点在驼梁国家级自然保护区,距离太白县距离约有1000 km。近年来,也有关于栗头鹪莺出现于我国北部的报道,如2002年5月15日在东北黑龙江嫩江发现(郭玉民, 2003),2012年4月14日在河南洛阳发现(郭浩, 中国鸟类观察)。栗头鹪莺在迁徙期和繁殖期多次出现于华北和东北地区的报道表明我国北方可能存在栗头鹪莺繁殖种群,而并非偶然出现的迷鸟。

本文详见: Dongming Li et al. 2012. New information on the range of Chestnut crowned



Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* in northern China. *Birding ASIA*, 18: 111-112.

(河北师范大学 李东明)

## H7N9 禽流感病毒溯源研究取得重大进展

中国科学院动物研究所鸟类学研究组与中国科学院微生物研究所、中国疾病预防控制中心、泰山医学院等单位合作,在对今春在我国人群发生 H7N9 禽流感病毒的溯源工作取得了重大研究进展。

研究结果发现,这次发生的 H7N9 禽流感病毒和以往发现的 H7N9 不同,是一种经历了多次基因重配的新型病毒。该病毒的表面抗原血凝素(HA)基因可能来自我国长江三角地区的鸭群中的 H7 亚型禽流感病毒,此病毒的 HA 很可能更早时期由候鸟沿东亚迁徙路线传入我国长三角地区的鸭群中。表面抗原神经氨酸酶(NA)基因则很可能来源于迁徙候鸟,而野生及家养鸭群从中起到了很重要的作用。另外六个内部基因则源自我国家禽中流行的 H9N2 亚型禽流感病毒。系统发育分析揭示此 H7N9 病毒毒株来自两个不同的进化分支。进一步的分析显示鸡和鸭在这种极具威胁的病毒出现过程中具有重要的媒介宿主作用。基因型和潜在的表型的差异提示分离得到的病毒聚为两个亚枝。该研究结果发表于国际著名杂志《Lancet》。

(中国科学院动物研究所 宋刚)

## 强脚树莺的鸣唱研究

强脚树莺(*Cettia fortipes*)广布于我国南部,是常见的灌丛鸟类。强脚树莺雄鸟在繁殖期发出独特、响亮的鸣唱,曲目一般为 2 和 3,鸣唱特征在整个繁殖季保持不变。强脚树莺领域性非常强,对同种个体鸣唱反应强烈,易于诱捕、标记和进行操作性实验,是鸣声研究非常理想的模式动物。本工作 2010

至 2013 年,以河南董寨国家级自然保护区、贵州宽阔水国家级自然保护区为研究点,对该地区的强脚树莺鸣唱分化进行了研究,主要结论如下:

强脚树莺个体间鸣唱的差异可以作为识别个体的标志。对 139 只个体进行鸣声个体识别,正确率超过 98%。强脚树莺自身也能识别个体间鸣唱的差异,在邻居-陌生者鸣声识别的实验中,强脚树莺更多靠近播放陌生者鸣唱的音箱,表现出强烈的攻击行为。强脚树莺对陌生者的入侵反应更激烈,符合亲敌效应的预测。(本工作发表于《PLOS ONE》,2012, 7: e42528)

除了响亮的鸣唱,在回放诱发时,强脚树莺还可以发出音量低的柔声鸣唱(soft song)。相比于普通鸣唱(broadcast song),低音鸣唱最低频率低、音素数多、句子持续时间长、音素速率快、相对音量低。低音鸣唱和普通鸣唱的姿势也有很大不同:普通鸣唱时,头部上扬,喙张开;而在低音鸣唱时,头部略向下低,喙微微张合,并常伴随着翅膀的抖动。回放实验显示,低音鸣唱诱发反应更强烈;与直接的打斗有显著的相关性。研究结果表明强脚树莺的低音鸣唱是强烈的攻击信号。(本工作在线发表于《Ethology》DOI: 10.1111/eth.12104)

alpha 句型和 beta 句型是强脚树莺鸣唱中最常用的两种句型。这两种句型在自发鸣唱和诱发鸣唱中使用的比率无显著的差异;回放诱发的反应也无显著差异。研究结果表明 alpha 句型和 beta 句型在保卫领域的功能上是等同的。这与树莺属已有鸟类的相关研究不同(本工作已被《Zoological Science》接受,拟于 2013 年 9 月发表)。

(北京师范大学 夏灿玮 张雁云)

## 地山雀基因组揭示了鸟类对青藏高原高海拔的适应

地山雀(*Parus humilis*)是青藏高原的特有鸟类,由于它的形态与地鸦相近所以曾

经长期被归为地鸦属, 现在被归为山雀科。中国科学院动物研究所鸟类学研究组通过对地山雀的全基因组 *de novo* 测序, 以及对其它两个山雀科物种和一个地鸦属物种的重测序, 从全基因组水平进一步明确了地山雀的分类地位, 同时也初步揭示了该物种适应青藏高原极端条件的遗传机制。在本研究所设计的几个物种中, 地山雀与大山雀和黄颊山雀的亲缘关系最近, 估算的分化时间在 7.7~9.9 个百万年之间。通过与其他几个已公布的鸟类基因组数据比较, 发现地山雀基因组中与能量代谢相关的基因家族发生了扩张, 而免疫和嗅觉感知相关的基因家族发生了收缩。另外我们还发现与低氧反应和骨骼发育相关的基因经历了正向选择压力而快速进化。上述结果揭示了地山雀为了适应青藏高原极端环境, 产生了基本生存适应策略的演化, 以及由雀向鸦的形态特征转变。该研究结果发表于国际领先刊物《Nature Communications》。

(中国科学院动物研究所 高斌 宋刚)

## 甘南角百灵研究进展

角百灵 (*Eremophila alpestris*) 隶属于雀形目百灵科角百灵属, 广泛分布于全北界。在我国, 角百灵主要分布于北方地区, 西北部新疆、青海、甘肃, 北部内蒙古、宁夏、东北黑龙江、辽宁、吉林和西南地区的西藏、四川等。我们以甘肃南部的角百灵种群为研究对象, 对其生活史策略, 尤其是繁殖期的亲本行为进行了研究。

我们的研究地位于甘南尕斯库勒湖—则岔国家级自然保护区内, 其海拔 3500 m, 年均温 1.2℃, 年降水量 782 mm。当地角百灵种群于四月中旬开始繁殖, 止于八月下旬; 其间繁殖 1~3 巢, 窝卵数 2~4 枚。角百灵在繁殖期承担着较大的捕食压力, 巢成功率低于 30%, 其天敌主要为当地猛禽和鸦类例如红嘴山鸦 (*Pyrhonorax pyrrhonorax*), 渡鸦 (*Corvus corax*) 等。我们运用摄像机录像系统, 对角百灵繁殖巢进行录像跟踪, 以调查其亲

本行为。

在孵化期, 只雌鸟进行孵化, 雄鸟不参与孵化且不提供情饲。我们认为, 雌鸟通过降低自身行为的活跃度来避免巢捕食的发生; 实验结果表明, 孵化成功巢的雌鸟具有更长的平均坐巢时长、更短的平均离巢时长、更大的巢关注度, 更低的平均进、离巢次数以及更高的藏头行为频率。藏头行为即将头埋于翅膀根部约 15 秒后抬头, 该行为使得角百灵的眉纹和其他面部显著颜色得以隐蔽, 并可在一定程度上帮助亲鸟保暖并抵御高海拔的严寒天气。

在育雏期, 双亲共同递食而雌鸟独自暖雏。随着后代的发育, 后代的恒温体系随日龄逐步建立完善, 所需的亲鸟暖雏时间减少; 为此, 雌鸟的暖雏时间极显著随日龄降低。角百灵雌雄双亲的总的递食投入接近, 雄鸟略低于雌鸟, 但差异不显著。雌、雄鸟递食率的相互关系符合进化稳定策略: 雌鸟递食率和雄鸟递食率之间存在极显著的负相关关系, 即当一方递食率下降, 另一方的递食率提升, 反之亦反。双亲递食率对后代日龄变化呈现不同的反应。后代食物需要随日龄增大而显著增加。雌鸟递食率亦随日龄而显著增大以满足后代的需求变化, 但是, 雄鸟递食率与日龄无显著关系。递食事件中, 雌雄鸟间或出现同步递食现象, 即一亲鸟递食后, 另一亲鸟随后出现递食。雄鸟递食率与日龄无关, 但极显著的随同步递食率的增加而增大。我们认为, 同步递食率为雌鸟推动并评估雄鸟投入的控制策略。当地角百灵种群为偏雄种群且雄鸟为竞争者, 雄鸟拥有更少的繁殖机会且易在再繁殖中被替换。为此, 雄鸟为获得再繁殖机会而积极配合雌鸟递食却较少关注后代需求的变化。

在角百灵的繁殖中, 不同性别的亲本角色分明, 互有分工合作, 共同承担了后代的抚育工作。在今后的研究中, 需更多的关注长期的环志跟踪研究, 进一步确定配偶的选择问题和双亲的繁殖收益。

(兰州大学 刘昌景 刘迺发 杜波 包诗洁)

## 白眉姬鹀婚外父权及婚外配偶选择研究

随着分子生物学技术手段的出现和发展,研究发现许多社会性单配制鸟类存在婚外交配行为,然而目前关于鸟类婚外配繁殖对策的进化和维持机制尚不十分清楚。2011—2012年5—7月,在吉林省左家自然保护区,利用人工巢箱招引白眉姬鹀入住繁殖,收集了31巢白眉姬鹀双亲和所有雏鸟的血液样品,筛选了9个多态性较好的微卫星位点,通过毛细管电泳对白眉姬鹀婚外父权进行鉴定。研究中测量了成鸟形态特征指标及各繁殖巢的间距,分析了婚外配偶选择与遗传多样性、形态特征及巢间距的关联性。结果表明白眉姬鹀婚外配发生比例较高,31巢中21巢的雌性存在婚外交配行为,婚外配巢中的32.8%雏鸟为婚外配子代,每巢的婚外子代数 $1.80 \pm 1.06$ 只,变化范围为1~5只;存在婚外交配行为的雌鸟平均与 $1.33 \pm 0.48$ 个婚外配偶进行交配,变化范围为1~2个;每个存在婚外交配的雄鸟与 $1.72 \pm 0.61$  ( $n=13$ )个婚外配偶进行交配,变化范围为1~3个。研究发现白眉姬鹀婚外配偶选择明显存在“舍近求远”现象,说明其对婚外配偶可能存在选择性。研究未发现白眉姬鹀形态特征与婚外配偶选择存在显著相关性,但发现发生婚外交配的雌性与婚外配偶之间的基因相似度明显高于其与社会配偶之间的相似度,说明白眉姬鹀的婚外交配可能与避免近亲繁殖有关。

(东北师范大学 鄂明菊 宋晓蕾 王海涛)

## 斑块生境中南方红豆杉种群更新: 鸟类传播及建成限制

人类干扰导致连续的森林生境被分割为斑块状,进而影响生境中的动植物种群。南方红豆杉(*Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei*)是我国特有的一级保护植物,广泛分布于南方山区,因人为干扰而呈斑块状分布。南方红豆杉是典型的鸟类传播树种,在浙江天目山和皖南

仙寓山的研究表明,植物依赖于鹎科和鸦科的食果鸟类取食并传播种子。但生境斑块化如何影响鸟类的传播行为、南方红豆杉更新中建成限制机制如何,这些问题对于该濒危植物的保护十分重要,而目前仍不了解。鉴于此,我们以分布于福建梅花山国家级自然保护区红豆杉生态园中的南方红豆杉种群为对象,在研究南方红豆杉的更新种群和植物群落特征、鸟类多样性等基础数据之上,重点关注鸟类种子传播和建成限制两个关键环节,以探明斑块生境中南方红豆杉种群天然更新机制。主要研究结果如下:

1. 斑块生境中南方红豆杉种群存活曲线属于Deevey-III型,即早期死亡率高,一旦生长到某一年龄,死亡率低而稳定。不同生境斑块中南方红豆杉更新种群的空间分布存在一定的共性,均由集群型向随机型转变,即幼苗呈集群分布,成树呈随机分布。斑块生境中南方红豆杉天然更新种群属增长型种群,呈缓慢增长状。

2. 斑块生境的植被群落外貌由常绿阔叶林和竹林构成。不同生境斑块的植物群落特征存在的一定差异,造成南方红豆杉生态适应不同。阔叶林斑块中植物多样性最高,优势乔木多为樟科、壳斗科树种,南方红豆杉大量的幼树和成树都集中在此,但匮乏幼苗。表明阔叶林群落为南方红豆杉成树提供了较好的庇护作用,红豆杉种群对阔叶林群落具有较好的生态适应能力。竹阔边缘生境和竹林斑块是干扰较大的区域。两类生境的植物种类较为单一,毛竹为乔木层最主要的植物,草本层中南方红豆杉幼苗占据了一定的比例,说明较高的人为干扰虽然降低了植物群落的多样性,减少了草本层的密度,却为南方红豆杉早期更新提供了较适宜的生境,从而成为南方红豆杉更新幼苗的适宜群落。

3. 南方红豆杉“源斑块”(母树所分布的生境斑块)共吸引22种食果鸟类取食红豆杉种子,并与13种鸟类形成了种子传播互惠关系。黑鹎是南方红豆杉的主要传播鸟类,它对植物种子的取食年间差异不大。红嘴蓝鹊、栗背短脚鹎、红耳鹎等传播者对植物种



子的取食呈现出年间变化。斑块生境中专性鸟类和泛性鸟类对植物种子的传播效率有所差异。专性鸟类黑鹇取食后移动距离较短,常将种子散布在源斑块中,但它们也会随机利用竹林斑块中的阔叶树种。泛性鸟类红嘴蓝鹊取食后则常在斑块间移动,为南方红豆杉更新提供了较远的传播距离,而它们也能将更多的种子散布在植物的更新生境中。斑块生境中南方红豆杉与专性鸟类、泛性鸟类之间形成了种子传播互惠关系。植物种群的续存不仅来自于黑鹇等专性鸟类的短距离传播及其对更新生境的随机利用,更依赖于红嘴蓝鹊等泛性鸟类的长距离传播及它们取食后对更新生境的偏好选择。

4. 随着个体发育生长,南方红豆杉更新生态位发生明显的转变,种子沉积地与幼苗

生境空间一致性较高,而它们与幼树生境存在明显的空间不一致,这种更新生态位的阶段变化主要受到了植物更新幼体与成树关系、微生境特征的影响。但从生态位宽度来说,幼树生境更新生态位的宽度指标多于幼苗生境和种子沉积地,表明随着南方红豆杉的生长发育,其更新生态位发生明显的阶段扩展,结论显示鸟播古老植物在萌发阶段所受环境压力较大。一旦幼苗萌发之后,环境压力逐渐稀释并减轻。但生态位的拓宽并未抵消南方红豆杉更新过程中建成限制的消极影响。南方红豆杉对植被类型等生境因子适应的阶段变化,直接造成植物更新出现建成限制,使得幼树阶段成为更新的瓶颈阶段。

(南京林业大学 李宁 鲁长虎)

## 国内动态



### 栗斑腹鹀调查发现分布点新记录

2013年5月5—10日、5月18—24日,北京观鸟会栗斑腹鹀项目组在香港观鸟会、东方鸟类俱乐部的支持下,完成了第三年的栗斑腹鹀分布专题调查。本年度的调查结果,新发现了3个栗斑腹鹀繁殖的分布地点。

本年度调查分为两次,第一次,从科右中旗到乌兰浩特,沿G111国道和省道,对公路两边有山杏林的生境进行排查,重复了希尔根往年的样线样点和科右中旗坤都冷的一个样点样线。调查涉及18个地点,44个样点。第二次,先后在内蒙古兴安盟图牧吉、科右前旗、科右中旗、扎鲁特旗鲁北、赤峰林东及吉林

白城、洮南的相关地区进行了调查,涉及15个地点,26个样点。

这70个样点有7个记录到栗斑腹鹀,其中3个一直有记录的旧点:内蒙古科右中旗希尔根,扎赉特旗图牧吉马鞍山;吉林白城大岗林场。4个有栗斑腹鹀记录的新点分别位于内蒙兴安盟科右前旗、科右中旗南部和新佳木、扎鲁特旗鲁北南部。6个点的栗斑腹鹀均有繁殖行为。科右中旗希尔根种群数量有较明显增加,记录到41只,与2011年的数量相比增加了一倍多。这应该是当地保护区与草场承包主人加强保护的结果。新老地点共记录70只以上。

(北京观鸟会 付建平)

## 青海湖斑头雁出现 H5N1 高致病禽流感病毒新毒株

在 2011 年日常禽病检测工作中, 在 234 只哨兵种斑头雁中采集约 100 个口腔、泄殖腔棉拭子, 随后在实验室检测中发现一株 H5N1 高致病禽流感病毒并将其命名为 A/Bar-headed goose/Qinghai/0604/2011。在青岛国家动物卫生流行病中心取得全基因序列后, 我们进行了进化分析。有趣的是 HA 基因进化树说明青海 0604 毒株与越南一株名为 A/Chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 有最近的亲缘关系。对 NA 基因的进化树分析发现名为 A/Chicken/Shanxi/10/2006 的毒株是青海越南株的共同祖先。在分析了其他六个基因的进化树之后, 我们相信青海 0604 毒株可是由 A/Chicken/Nningxia/24/2006, A/Chicken/Shanxi/10/2006 及 A/Chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008 共同重组的新型病毒。

(青海 李卓 李继荣 曹建 杨芳 李来兴)

## 内蒙古赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区新发现 3 种鸟类

2012 年 4—5 月, 在内蒙古赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区正沟核心区以及阿山河水库做鸟类调查时, 新发现 3 种鸟类, 经鉴定为: 领岩鸲 (*Prunella collaris*)、鬼鸲 (*Aegolius funereus*) 和小斑啄木鸟 (*Picoides minor*)。对比张书理 20 世纪 90 年代和那顺得力格尔等 2011 年对该地区的调查, 确定以上 3 种鸟类为赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区的新纪录种。其中鬼鸲为北方亚种 (*Aegolius funereus pallens*) 向南分布的最南记录; 小斑啄木鸟为向西分布的最西记录。

领岩鸲的发现地点: 阿山河水库。位于赛罕乌拉中部, 阿山河中下游, 水库西侧岩体之上; 地理位置: 44°15'5.44"N, 118°37'29.71"E, 海拔 993 m。

形态特征: 褐色具纵纹, 体大 (17 cm)。黑色大覆羽羽端的白色形成对比明显的两道

点状翼斑。头及下体中央部位烟褐色, 两肋浓栗而具有纵纹, 尾下覆羽黑而羽缘白色; 喉白而具黑色点横斑。初级飞羽褐色。尾深褐而端白。

居留型: 在多年赛罕乌拉冬季鸟类调查中始终未发现该鸟种, 这是首次拍摄到该鸟。从发现日期 4 月 5 日和该鸟在中国东北区的繁殖时间推断, 应为旅鸟。发现地点阿山河水库西侧为裸岩, 部分区域有耧斗叶绣线菊 (*Spiraea aquilegifolia*) 和山杏 (*Siberian Apricot*) 小灌丛, 为该种鸟较适应生境。赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区为大兴安岭山脉南部支系, 有多种森林生态类型, 具备该鸟种的生活生境, 应为该种在东北区活动的西界。

鬼鸲的发现地点: 大西沟沟脑阴坡上部, 为赛罕乌拉主峰山顶之下岳桦—落叶松混交林内; 地理位置: 44°10'55.38"N, 118°42'52.49"E, 海拔 1619 m。

形态特征: 体小 (25 cm) 而多具点斑的小型鸲类。头高而略显方形, 具白色的大“眼镜”。眉毛上扬呈吃惊状, 紧贴眼下具黑色点斑。下体白, 具污褐色纵纹。肩部具大块的白斑。

分布状况: 在中国罕见。亚种 *pallens* 为新疆西部天山的繁殖鸟或留鸟; *sibiricus* 为内蒙古呼伦贝尔地区及大兴安岭的繁殖鸟或留鸟; *beickianus* 为甘肃中部、四川北部及青海东部的留鸟。本次发现确认为鬼鸲东北亚种 (*A. f. sibiricus*)。

新分布地区环境概况: 2012 年 4 月 29 日在赛罕乌拉大西沟进行鸟类样线调查时, 发现鬼鸲东北亚种 1 只。发现地点为岳桦—落叶松混交林, 主要乔木为岳桦 (*Betula ermanii*)、兴安落叶松 (*Larix gmelinii*)、白桦 (*Betula platyphylla*)、白扦 (*Picea meyeri*), 灌木以兴安杜鹃 (*Rhododendron dauricum*) 为主。

小斑啄木鸟的发现地点: 正沟沟谷杂木林内。地理位置: 44°12'52.26"N, 118°45'22.09"E, 海拔: 1197m。

形态特征: 体小 (15 cm) 的啄木鸟。黑色的上体点缀着成排白斑, 近白的下体两侧

具黑色纵纹。雄鸟额白、枕黑，头顶为红色。

分布情况：地方性常见。亚种 *amurensis* 为留鸟，分布于中国东北部。根据发现日期5月9日推测，该个体应为分布于东北部的 *amurensis* 亚种。在赛罕乌拉地区发现该种，应为该种向西扩散的最西记录。

新分布地环境概况：2012年5月9日在正沟进行鸟类样线调查时拍摄到雄鸟1只。发现生境为沟谷杂木林，主要乔木树种有山杨 (*Populus davidiana*)、白桦、山丁子 (*Malus baccata*)、粉枝柳 (*Salix rorida*)，灌丛主要以山杏和土庄绣线菊 (*Spiraea pubescens*) 为主。

讨论：

1. 内蒙古赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区自成立以来，积极保护区内自然生态环境，野生动物栖息地得以改善和恢复。因此，本次调查能够集中发现几种不同的新纪录鸟类，应与保护区的环境改善密切相关。

2. 鬼鸮北方亚种向南分布，可能为寻找适宜的越冬地。从鬼鸮的分布资料看，亚种 *A. f. sibiricus* 分布于黑龙江省和内蒙古呼伦贝尔及大兴安岭林区。根据赛罕乌拉森林生态系统定位研究站气象数据显示，2011年冬季气温较往年偏低，并且赛罕乌拉主要山峰均在海拔1600 m以上，多为落叶松和云杉针叶林，与 *A. f. sibiricus* 原生境类型相似。小斑啄木鸟的亚种 *amurensis* 向西扩散应该为鸟类的自然扩散。赛罕乌拉生态环境保护较好，鸟类的栖息和繁殖不为人为因素所干扰，食物充足也是主要因素之一。

(内蒙古赛罕乌拉国家级自然保护区管理局  
向昌林 鲍清泉 巴特尔)

## 黑龙江省伊春保护白头鹤联合会成立

2013年6月6日，伊春保护白头鹤联合会成立仪式暨第二届新青白头鹤生态文化周开幕式在“中国白头鹤之乡”黑龙江省伊春市新青区举行。国家林业局野生动植物保护与自然保护区管理司司长张希武先生、中国

工程院院士、东北林业大学野生动物资源学院马建章教授、东北林业大学野生动物资源学院院长张伟教授等领导和专家学者参加了开幕式。伊春市市长高环女士致辞，张希武司长宣布伊春保护白头鹤联合会成立并由张希武司长、高环市长等领导为伊春保护白头鹤联合会揭牌并聘请马建章院士、张伟教授为伊春保护白头鹤联合会顾问；开幕式上宣读了白头鹤保护倡议书。在白头鹤联合会成立现场还进行了募捐活动，现场共收到政府、企业、和爱心人士捐款400多万元，为今后进行白头鹤的保护打下了基础，标志着我国白头鹤保护事业又跨入了新阶段。

此前，黑龙江省伊春保护白头鹤联合会第一届会员代表大会和第一届理事会在黑龙江省伊春市举行。会议听取了伊春保护白头鹤联合会筹备委员会副主任刘长青作的《伊春保护白头鹤联合会筹备工作情况的报告》和《伊春保护白头鹤联合会章程（草案）起草的说明》；审议通过了《伊春保护白头鹤联合会章程（草案）》；选举产生了74名理事；在第一届一次理事会上，国家林业局野生动植物保护与自然保护区管理司司长张希武，黑龙江省森林工业总局局长魏殿生，伊春市委书记、市人大常委会主任王爱文当选第一届荣誉理事长。伊春市市长高环当选为第一届一次理事会理事长，董杰先生等16人当选为副理事长。

(东北林业大学 李晓民)

## 《中国鸟类多样性》(暂名)系列图书编写启动会在京召开

2013年6月27日，由中国国家地理杂志社图书事业部策划发起的《中国鸟类多样性》系列图书编写启动会在北京师范大学生命科学学院召开。丛书主编郑光美院士以及国内数十位鸟类学专家学者、中国国家地理图书公司总经理陈沂欢、湖南科学技术出版社副社长徐为等人出席了本次会议。

会上，本套图书的主编郑光美先生认为：



《中国鸟类多样性》全书以科学性为根本，内容兼顾可读性与趣味性，综合展示我国丰富多彩的生态环境与鸟类多样性的相互关系，是一本学术与科普相结合的著作，将成为迄今为止中国鸟类学研究最新成果的汇集。目前在中国缺少这样的一套书，身为鸟类学研究者，有愿望也有义务参与这项造福万代的图书创作。与会者对本书的科学定位、市场定位及编写工作安排达成了共识。

作为主编单位的中国国家地理杂志社图书事业部，热忱邀请更多的专家学者与鸟类爱好者积极参与到本书的编写工作中来，共同打造真正意义上的国际化精品图书。

(中国国家地理 王安梦)

## 首届“飞羽瞬间”全国观鸟日活动顺利举办

“飞羽瞬间”观鸟日是继中国国家地理“飞羽瞬间”野生鸟类摄影大赛之后，又一次全国性的爱鸟活动。该活动由《中国国家地理》杂志社、中国动物学会鸟类学分会、鸟网共同主办，活动本着“真实记录，奉献传承”的精神，倡导大家在每年3月的最后一个周六，到户外进行观鸟和拍鸟，汇总真实的观鸟记录，为鸟类学家及保护机构提供数据支持，并将观测数据、成果与公众分享。

2013年3月30日，首届全国观鸟日活动顺利举办，来自全国各地的爱鸟人士参加了首个“飞羽瞬间”观鸟日，并将这一天的鸟类观察记录，通过电脑或者手机提交的方式，汇总到活动专题网站。本次活动共收到来自全国各地的1600多个观测记录。主办单位随机抽取出20位幸运参与者，送出了《荒野传奇——中国野生动物精彩图片选》(A、B卷)纪念品。

2014年全国观鸟日将于3月29日举办。

(北京 张正旺)

## 北京观鸟会在城市绿岛普及观鸟活动

城市绿岛观鸟行是北京观鸟会面向社会推广观鸟的一项公益活动。自2010年开始至今坚持每个周末在城市各个公园进行观鸟。截止到2013年6月底，三年半的时间共开展活动131次，2240多人参与。

在这个自然课堂中，那些关注鸟类，在自然中探寻的朋友与我们走到一起，在北京观鸟会的组织和老鸟友的带领，共同走近鸟类世界，体验科学观鸟、快乐观鸟，共同解读大自然的奥妙，理解生态平衡的意义。从城市绿岛观鸟行中走出一批观鸟爱好者，观鸟由此成为他们生活中一部分。

北京观鸟会非常重视这项公益观鸟普及活动，每次都有有经验的老鸟友带队、讲解，鸟会的专业顾问赵欣如老师也曾亲临现场，让鸟友们受益匪浅。每次的活动从通知、记录、总结、现场影像，全部在网上公布，为鸟友们搭建交流平台。

(北京 付建平)

## 我国新增 21 个国家级自然保护区

国务院办公厅日前公布了“辽宁大黑山等21处新建国家级自然保护区名单的通知”。通知指出，这些保护区的主要保护对象的典型性、稀有性、濒危性、代表性较强，在保护生物多样性和生物资源、维护生态系统服务功能等方面具有重要作用。

21处新晋升为国家级的自然保护区是：辽宁省大黑山，吉林省汪清，黑龙江省三环泡、乌裕尔河，福建省闽江河口湿地、茫荡山，江西省赣江源、庐山，湖北省堵河源，湖南省东安舜皇山、白云山，广东省罗坑鳄蜥，广西壮族自治区大桂山鳄蜥，重庆市五里坡，四川省小寨子沟，陕西省略阳珍稀水生动物、黄柏塬、平河梁，甘肃省漳县珍稀水生动物，青海省柴达木梭梭林，宁夏回族自治区云雾山国家级自然保护区。

(摘自2013年6月12日人民网)

## 邹发生研究员参加凤凰卫视“社会正能量”节目

邹发生研究员以专家身份受邀参加了凤凰卫视“社会正能量”节目,宣传保护野生动物、减少人兽共患疾病感染风险的知识。邹发生研究员分析认为:1)野外动物生存环境越来越小、一些原来普遍易见的物种,现在在野外难以见到,需要大家来保护,特别是不能吃野生动物;2)通过对白鹇和灰胸竹鸡的氨基酸分析,显示野生动物的基本营养成分与家养动物几乎相同,没有特别的功效的结论,不要迷信食用野生动物有滋补的说法;3)野生动物携带有多种病原微生物、有些可以感染人,吃野生动物增加了感染疾病的风险。最后,邹发生研究员指出:保护野生动物需要从自身做起,大家行动起来,不吃野生动物、不用野生动物的产品,为了将来、为了子孙后代、也为了自己,共同努力保护野生动物、保护生态环境。

详见网址: <http://v.ifeng.com/news/society/201304/3d545c59-7a02-4c6a-a23c-fb414ee20a0a.shtml>。

(北京 李湘涛)

## 第九届全国野生动物生态与资源保护学术研讨会暨兽类学分会第八届全国代表大会第一轮通知

“第九届全国野生动物生态与资源保护学术研讨会”将于2013年11月21—24日在湖北省武汉华中师范大学召开。此次会议由中国生态学会动物生态专业委员会、中国动物学会兽类学分会和中国野生动物保护协会科技委员会主办,华中师范大学生命科学学院承办。

1. 会议内容: (1)、学术交流; (2) 中国动物学会兽类学分会第八届全国代表大会。

2. 会议时间: 2013年11月21—24日。

2. 会议地点: 湖北武汉, 华中师范大学。

3. 会议注册费: 会员代表¥1000; 学生

代表¥700; 家属注册费: ¥700。

### 4. 会议论文摘集要求

本次会议将采用专题征集形式开展相应的学术交流,并编印内部印刷的会议论文摘要集。

### 5. 优秀青年动物生态学工作者评选及青年学者专场报告

为奖励参会的优秀青年动物生态学工作者,本次会议将评选出3-5名优秀青年动物生态学工作者(2013年度),并给予每位2000元奖金及证书。申请者为35周岁(含)以下,女性申请者年龄放宽至40岁以下(含40岁)。申请者请于2013年8月10日前将报告论文摘要、发表论文抽印本(或PDF文件)(限于2011—2013年间发表,申请者为第一作者或通讯作者国内外核心期刊论文),以及身份证复印件一并报送到动物研究所黄秉明研究员([cmhuang@ioz.ac.cn](mailto:cmhuang@ioz.ac.cn)),由组委会组织有关专家根据申请材料和报告内容进行评选,并于会议期间公布评选结果。已经获得过历届同等奖励的青年学者将不再参加评选。

为促进青年学者的学术交流,本届会议将开辟青年学者专场报告活动。本年度获奖的青年学者要在青年学者专场上进行学术报告交流。

### 6. 会议墙报要求及研究生最佳墙报奖设置

为鼓励学术交流多样化,本届会议继续开展墙报(POSTER)学术交流形式,设立专门的墙报展示区,会议期间安排时间进行墙报交流(每天安排1小时时间)。墙报的尺寸为:高120 cm×宽90 cm。本届会议将墙报交流结果评选出5~8位最佳墙报奖。评选出来的优秀墙报将在会议期间公布,并发放“第九届全国野生动物生态与资源保护学术研讨会最佳墙报奖证书”。希望广大研究生踊跃参加。

非学生代表亦可提交POSTER墙报参加交流,但不参加最佳墙报奖的评选。

### 7. 会议联系人

会议代表可随时发送邮件到[animalecology2011@126.com](mailto:animalecology2011@126.com),索取每年最新

的会议通知。

联系人:

黄乘明 (010-64807163, 15910899862)

宛新荣 (010-64807106, 18910760075)

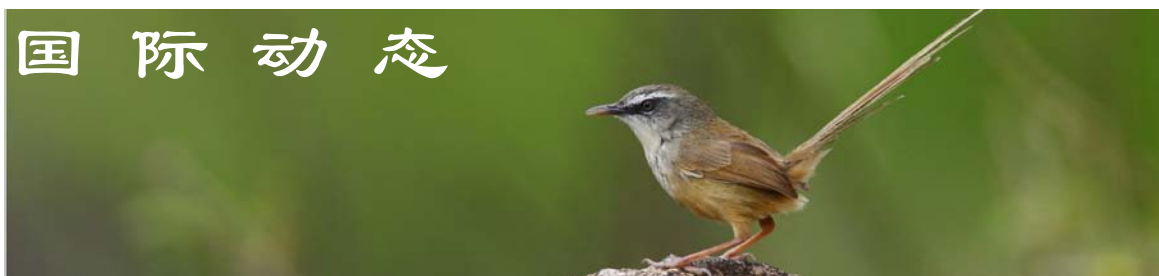
地址: 北京市朝阳区北辰西路 1-5 号中

国科学院动物研究所 (100101)

传真: 010-64807099

Email: animalecology2011@126.com

(中科院动物所 李明)



2012年鸟类学SCI收录刊物及影响因子

排名	杂志名称	2012年影响因子	5年影响因子
1	AUK	2.404	2.334
2	IBIS	2.361	2.488
3	J AVIAN BIOL	2.020	2.440
4	EMU	1.895	1.404
5	ACTA ORNITHOL	1.681	1.367
6	J ORNITHOL	1.632	1.744
7	CONDOR	1.370	1.690
8	J FIELD ORNITHOL	1.101	1.223
9	BIRD CONSERV INT	1.074	1.135
10	BIRD STUDY	1.017	1.035
11	WATERBIRDS	0.919	0.878
12	ARDEA	0.886	0.953
13	ARDEOLA	0.821	0.826
14	J RAPTOR RES	0.728	0.712
15	ORNIS FENNICA	0.638	0.922
16	ORNITHOL SCI	0.618	-
17	WILSON J ORNITHOL	0.519	0.572
18	OSTRICH	0.468	0.423
19	AVIAN CONSERV ECOL	0.467	0.521
20	ORNITOL NEOTROP	0.261	0.391
21	FORKTAIL	0.250	-
22	REV BRAS ORNITOL	0.202	0.302

(复旦大学 马志军整理)



## 柬埔寨首都金边发现缝叶莺新物种

最近, 美国和英国的研究人员发现并命名了一个鸟类新种——柬埔寨缝叶莺 (*Orthotomus chaktomuk*)。这一新物种并非生活在被亚马逊雨林所遮蔽的幽暗深处, 而是出现在柬埔寨首都金边的一个建筑工地上。金边是一个拥有 200 万人口的城市。2009 年, 这种类似鹪鹩的鸟类首次进入人们的视野。作为禽流感常规抽样的一部分, 它们常被捕捉鸟网捉住, 并且被确定为缝叶莺的某个种。然而, 去年有人在一个建筑工地上拍摄到这种鸟, 有关专家看到照片后对其分类地位产生了怀疑。随着越来越多地发现这种鸟类, 经过深入研究, 科学家意识到他们所见到的是一个全新的鸟种。柬埔寨缝叶莺与其近亲黑喉缝叶莺有所不同; 它们之间仅有的细微差别主要体现在颜色和更快、更复杂的鸣叫上。从基因方面看, 它们之间的差别不是很大, 但它们被认定是不同物种的原因是两种鸟类即便生活在同一个区域, 也不会杂交繁育后代。有关论文已经发表在 2013 年的鸟类学期刊《Forktail》上。

(摘自《中国科学报》, 2013-07-01)

## 世界 60% 的极度濒危鸟类获得拯救

国际鸟盟在 2013 年 6 月 22 日的全球大会上发布的一份报告指出, 在世界 197 种极度濒危的鸟类中, 有 60% 正在获得拯救。在 115 种被拯救的濒危鸟类中, 80% 的种类因保护行动而受益, 63% 的种类的下降趋势减缓, 20% 的种类的生存现状获得改善。

(自 <http://www.birdlife.org/community>)

## 第 26 届国际鸟类学大会信息

由国际鸟类学家联盟主办、日本鸟类学会承办的第 26 届国际鸟类学大会将于 2014 年 8 月 18—24 日在日本东京召开。目前大会

报告和分组报告已经安排完毕。我分会理事曹垒教授获邀将做 “The East Asian Flyway – waterbirds challenged” 的大会报告。孙悦华、马志军、刘阳、徐星、李寿先成为专题报告的主持人。由于地理距离较近, 第 26 届国际鸟类学大会对我国学者而言是一次难得的国际学术交流机会。预期将有数十位中国的鸟类学家参加大会。本次会议的几个重要日期如下:

2013 年 3 月 5 日, 注册系统开放

2013 年 4 月 30 日, 摘要开始提交

2013 年 9 月 30 日, 摘要提交截止日

2013 年 12 月, 预定会后旅游路线

2014 年 1 月, 早期注册截止。

2014 年 3 月, 圆桌会议和特殊兴趣会议截止

2014 年 5 月, 注册截止。

(北京 张正旺)

## 第 11 届国际生态学大会 (11th INTECOL Congress, Ecology: Into the next 100 years) 将在英国召开

该会议将于 2013 年 8 月 18—23 日在伦敦召开。会议网站: <http://www.intecol2013.org/>。此外, 第 9 届欧洲鸟类学家联盟大会 (The 9th Conference of the European Ornithologists' Union) 将在 2013 年 8 月 27—31 日在英国 Norwich 召开, 会议网站: <http://www.norwich.eounion.org/>。以上会议均有中国学者参与或专题主持, 部分会议仍可注册, 欢迎参加。

(南京大学 李忠秋)

## 第 15 届国际行为生态学学术研讨会将于 2014 年在美国召开

国际行为生态学学术研讨会每 2 年举办一次。第 15 届大会将于 2014 年 7 月 31 日至 8 月 5 日在美国召开, 会议主办方为纽约城市大学、哥伦比亚大学和美国自然历史博物馆。

会议详情请登陆网站 <http://www.behavecol.com/pages/society/meetings.html>。

(北京 张正旺)

## 澳洲鸟类学大会将于 2013 年 12 月召开

由新西兰鸟类学会承办的澳洲鸟类学大会(The annual Australasian Ornithological

Conference) 将于 2013 年 12 月 4—7 日在新西兰的奥克兰市召开。摘要截止日期为: 2013 年 7 月 31 日。详情等登陆会议网站 <http://osnz.org.nz/news/aoc-2013>。

(北京 张正旺)

## 出版消息



### 《青藏高原鸟类分类与分布》

刘迺发教授等主编的《青藏高原鸟类分类与分布》一书今年已由科学出版社出版。全书 563 千字, 收录青藏高原鸟类 817 种, 隶属于 21 目, 74 科。记录了各种、亚种名称, 同物异名, 地理分布。一些种、亚种的分类讨论。我国特有种的简单的生态习性。每一种的资源状况。依据鸟类化石、生态、生境需求, 利用分子生物学和地学的研究成果探讨了青藏高原鸟类区系形成过程。

青藏高原是一个独特的区域, 是世界上平均海拔最高的高原, 被誉为“世界屋脊”, 与南极和北极合称世界三极。在青藏高原的研究中, 对高原的范围的理解存在着异议, 一部分人认为青藏高原不包括柴达木盆地及其东部一系列河谷, 另一部分人认为青藏高原的范围应该包括帕米尔高原。从青藏高原的地质历史过程看, 帕米尔高原的形成早于青藏高原, 而柴达木盆地与青藏高原其他地区的形成, 发展过程保持一致。因此, 青藏高原不应包括帕米尔高原, 而柴达木盆地则是青藏高原的一部分。青海东部乐都、民和、循化属青藏高原还是黄土高原意见也有不同。

本书所指青藏高原包括青海, 西藏全部, 新疆南部, 甘肃西南部甘南高原和西北部祁连山, 四川西部和云南西北部的横断山区。其外围和内部存在着一系列高大山脉, 主要包括喜马拉雅山脉、冈底斯山、念青唐古拉山、唐古拉山、昆仑山、喀喇昆仑山、阿尔金山、祁连山、可可西里山、巴颜喀拉山等。青藏高原在我国之外包括缅甸、尼泊尔、不丹、印度、巴基斯坦及阿富汗等国与我国交界地区。本书整理内容限于我国, 总面积约  $250 \times 104 \text{ km}^2$ 。

自 20 世纪 70 年代到 21 世纪头 10 年, 由于分子生物学的方法和理论以及计算机技术在鸟类分类和系统学研究中的应用, 鸟类分类和分类系统发生了很大变化, 其标志性特点是: 1) 鸟类传统分类系统格局几乎完全被打乱, 确立了鸟类新的分类系统; 2) 一些亚种被晋升为种, 新种描述的速度加快, 最近 20 年命名的新种数量, 几乎超过了过去的 100 年。鸟类分类系统自从林奈以来发生了无数次的改变, 每次改变都反映了当时的新的科学研究成就, 现今的系统反映了分子遗传研究的成果。其主要特点是将鸻形目(Charadriiformes)、鸥形目(Lariformes)、隼

形目(Falconiformes)、目(Podicipediformes)、鹈形目(Pelecaniformes)、沙鸡科(Pteroclididae)等均归入鹳形目(Ciconiiformes),但是这是值得进一步研究的结果。鉴于此,本书在接受新的成果的同时也照顾传统,或者给出说明,以供从事鸟类分类的研究人员和读者参考。关于褐背拟地鸦的分类地位是近几年鸟类分类著名的事件,本书将其从鸦科中提出,独立一科,列入山雀科与长尾山雀科之间,以示系统关系。基因组的研究结果可能与此不同,希望讨论,以解其真。

鸟类与人类生产、生活、科学、文化和健康等密切相关,人口的增加,对鸟类资源掠夺式的利用以及对生境的破坏使一些鸟类的种群数量迅速下降,其中一些种类灭绝,一些种类濒危、受胁。为了保护鸟类,世界自然保护联盟(IUCN)制定了鸟类受胁标准。几乎世界各国都编制了本国鸟类红皮书,我国也出版了《中国濒危动物红皮书,鸟类》(China Red Data Book of Endangered Animals—Aves,本书简称CRDB)。BirdLife International出版了亚洲受胁鸟类红皮书(Threatened Birds of Asia,本书简称TBA)。IUCN出版了世界受胁物种红色名录(IUCN RL,本书简称IRL)。我国出版了《中国物种红色名录》(China Species Red List,本书简称CSRL)对每一个物种都给出了评价。世界上绝大多数国家加入了《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,本书简称CITES)。我国还制定了《野生动物保护法》,同时公布了《国家重点保护野生动物名录》(本书简称PWL)。本书利用了这些资料,给青藏高原每一种鸟列出了资源现状,以供从事生物多样性和自然保护的专家、学者和工作人员参考。

青藏高原有多少种鸟? Vaurie (1972)记录720种,2011年公布的世界鸟类清单(<http://avibase.bsc-eoc.org/checklist.jsp?region=cnti&list=obc>)记录800种。显然有些需要订正,如将朱鹮列入该名录,还有一些云南西双版纳的鸟也被列入名录。本书共记

录了817种,其中金眶鸻种组有6种,本书只作为一种。还有柳莺属的一些种类分合,升升降降让人无所适从,本书多维持已有的分类,并指出。在本书结稿时,翻阅《中国鸟类观察》及《中国鸟类研究简讯》,统计我国观鸟者的发现,又记载了西藏鸟类几种新纪录,本书没有列入,补记于此。罗纹鸭(*Anas falcata*),见于羊卓雍错;斑背潜鸭(*Aythya marila*),见于羊卓雍错;灰翅鸫(*Turdus bouboul*),见于樟木;眼纹黄山雀(*Parus xanthogenys*),见于樟木;尼泊尔鹡鸰(*Pnoepyga immaculata*),见于樟木;褐额啄木鸟(*Dendrocopos auriceps*),见于西藏日喀则吉隆县。

青藏高原鸟类区系形成,这是一个很少讨论的课题,本书利用分子钟研究的成果、地学研究成果、鸟类化石研究成果和鸟类生态,尤其是生境需求,探讨了青藏高原现今鸟类区系形成。青藏高原现今鸟类区系是以第三纪晚期以来青藏高原隆升,冷暖气候冰期间冰期交替发生,以及由它们引发的环境演变为外动力,经历迁移、定居和土著种形成的过程而形成的。这是一个新的理论,需要更翔实的资料完善,欢迎同仁讨论。

本书可供鸟类学教学,科研以及从事农业、林业、环境保护、野生动物资源管理领域的专业人员使用,也可为大专院校动物学、分类学、生态学、保护生物学等相关专业的师生提供参考。

(北京 李湘涛)

## 《千岛湖鸟类》

我会副理事长丁平和方震凡、陈水华主编的《千岛湖鸟类》已由高等教育出版社于2012年12月出版。本书的正文分三个部分:第一部分介绍了鸟类野外识别的基本常识和方法;第二部分概述了千岛湖鸟类组成及其特征;第三部分以图文并茂的方式描述千岛湖176种鸟类的主要特征和习性,使读者了解千岛湖丰富的鸟类多样性。



该书既是一本千岛湖鸟类研究、监测、保护和管理,以及生物学野外教学实习的重要工具书,也是一本面向学生和普通大众的宣传和科普手册。

该书配有大量精美的野外写真彩色图片,其中有不少极为珍贵的照片,力求使读者在了解鸟类知识、认识千岛湖鸟类的同时,欣赏到千岛湖鸟类之自然美。

(北京 李湘涛)

### 《中国鸟类图鉴》新书首发式在京举行

2013年1月11日,由海峡出版发行集团、海峡书局主办的《中国鸟类图鉴》新书首发式在北京贵国酒店举行。全国台盟中央副主席、全国台联会长汪毅夫、国家林业局野生动植物保护司副司长严旬、中国野生动物保护协会副秘书长赵胜利、中国动物学会鸟类学分会秘书长张正旺、中国新闻出版报总编辑马国仓、新华社手机电视台台长兼总编辑李勤、福建省新闻出版局副局长蒋达德、海峡出版发行集团副总经理林彬等领导,中国动物学会鸟类学分会副理事长孙悦华、湿地国际中国办事处主任陈克林、保护国际中国总代表张立等专家学者,以及来自美国、中国大陆、台湾地区、香港地区的十几位鸟类摄影师同时也是本书的作者代表,出席了此次活动。中央电视台、新华社、人民日报、

光明日报、中国日报、中新社、中央电视台中文国际频道、中央人民广播电台、中国新闻出版报、中国图书商报、福建电视台、福建日报、《中国国家地理》杂志、《户外探险》杂志、《人与自然》杂志、《摄影旅游》杂志、《知识家》杂志、《孤独星球》杂志、人民网、腾讯网等数十家媒体参会报道。

《中国鸟类图鉴》是一部以中国境内(涵盖中国台湾地区、港澳地区)的鸟种分布(野外拍摄)为内容的大型图集,共收录了野外鸟种约1200种,图片4000余张,全书分上、中、下三卷,1900多码,图鉴中的每个鸟种都用中英文名标出,同时标出种和亚种的拉丁学名。该图鉴对鸟的种类名称、形态特征、分布区域、保护级别、相对能见程度、留居时间、研究价值、生活特性等各种知识进行了专业梳理、分类及编排。

《中国鸟类图鉴》汇集了美国、中国大陆、台湾地区、香港地区的一百多名鸟类摄影师以及观鸟爱好者的图片资料,在鸟类研究专家、学者以及全国(含台湾地区、港澳地区)15家观鸟组织的全程鼎力支持参与下,历时五年打造完成了这部精品巨著。该书集辞典、科普、艺术图书之大成,不仅是中国鸟类学发展的重要里程碑,更反映出中国为人类自然与生态保护做出的重要贡献,为研究、探索、保护鸟类提供了翔实的资料。

(北京 张正旺)

## 资深会员动态



### 诸葛阳教授近况

2013年5月24日,温州都市报以《诸葛阳发现乌岩岭黄腹角雉第一人》为题,发表了记者对我会资深会员诸葛阳教授的长篇采访。在采访中,诸葛阳教授畅谈了其治学、科研、野外考察以及发现黄腹角雉的经历,同时对爱鸟周、禽流感、自然保护区建设等发表了看法。

诸葛阳教授1928年12月20日出生于浙江省金华的一个中药世家。在当地读完小学、中学,1953年从浙江师范学院(原杭州大学前身)生物系毕业,留校执教。1956年至1958年就读东北师范大学动物生态学研究班,此后在原杭州大学(今与浙江大学合并)生物系任教师,并任动物学教研室主任等职,1986年晋升为教授。现为浙江大学生命科学学院教授。

诸葛阳从事动物学、生态学教学四十余年,主要研究方向为鸟兽生物学及动物生态学。曾任中国动物学会常务理事、浙江省动物学会理事长、浙江省生态学会顾问。主持并完成了国家自然科学基金、省自然科学基金及省科委重点项目,获得各级奖励20项,其中对农田鼠类生态及防治研究数十年,提出农田鼠害综合防治措施,被载入《中国技术成果大全》,并获得国家教委1989年科技进步三等奖。中国珍稀濒危鸟类白颈长尾雉生态生物学研究获得中国科学院1988年科技进步二等奖。主持“动物资源调查及《浙江动物志》的编著”项目,获浙江省1991年度科技进步一等奖,全国优秀科技图书一等奖。他发表的学术论文80余篇,出版著作(包括主编、合编)10本。1992年起享受国务院特殊津贴。

1993年退休后,他仍担任浙江省动物学会名誉理事长、浙江省生物多样性研究中心名誉主任、浙江省自然保护区与生态功能保护区评审委员会副主任委员。2008年出版的《生物多样性与自然保护文集》,受到同行专家的高度评价。

据其弟子丁平、陈水华两位先生介绍,诸葛老师身体健康,生活规律,热心公益,经常对浙江的动物学研究和生态建设建言献策。今年11月,全国鸟类学大会将在杭州召开,我们期待着与诸葛阳教授的重逢。

(北京 张正旺)

### 杜恒勤先生近况

在我的记忆中,鸟类学分会有一批在基层单位工作、一生致力于鸟类生态学研究工作的老会员,他们曾在上世纪70—80年代曾在《动物学杂志》发表过多篇论文。其中的一位就是山东林业学校的杜恒勤先生。

今年5月12日晚上,我意外地收到了一封电子邮件。查看邮件发出时间是22:02。在网上的一個博客内,查到了一篇杜老师的自我介绍,摘录如下:

杜恒勤,1930年生,党员、高级讲师、中国鸟类学会会员。1952年毕业于山东师范学院生物系,1960年考取山东大学生物系脊椎动物学函授研究生,研究方向为“鸟类生态学”。大学毕业后,先后在山东省济南农业学校、山东省泰安徐畜牧兽医学校、山东省泰安第一中学、山东省林业学校任教。讲授植物学(中学、中专)、动物学(中学、中专、大学)、生理卫生、生物学、森林鸟兽学等课程。1978—1982年兼任山东农业大学畜牧兽医系、

植物保护系的动物学的教学工作。任职期间,对泰山鸟类开展了鸟类资源调查(采得标本157种和亚种)、食虫鸟类个体生态、夏季鸟类生态分布及数量统计、鸟类在泰山的垂直分布、鸟类在泰山的分布规律等多课题的研究。获得大量科学价值较高的新资料,为泰山鸟类的保护、招引、利用,提供了科学依据。先后在《中国动物科学研究》、《动物学研究》、《动物学杂志》、《野生动物》、《四川动物》等学术期刊上发表论文38篇。有18篇被收入《中国鸟类学文献大全》。多次出席全国性的鸟类学术研讨会,

在职期间,曾任山东动物学会理事会理事、山东省野生动物保护协会理事、常务理事,山东省省级森林和野生动物类型自然保护区评审委员会委员、泰安市野生动物保护协会副会长等社会兼职。1987年9月,被泰山管委聘为“泰山森林保护顾问委员会顾问”。1989年被选为泰山研究会理事,任期满后,被聘为泰山研究会顾问。1984年被评为山东省林业优秀科技工作者,1989年被评为山东省优秀教师。

1990年退休。1991年8月,应中国野生动物保护协会的聘请,为林业部举办的全国野生动物训练班主讲鸟类学。1991、1997年,为山东省林业厅举办的山东省野生动物训练班主讲鸟类学。目前,仍从事鸟类保护的咨询和科普宣传工作。

(北京 张正旺)

## 赛道建教授近况

赛道建教授于1975年开始,跟随田丰翰教授、王宝荣副教授进行山东鸟类的观察研究,1983年到北京师范大学进修学习,期间得到刘凌云、孙儒泳、徐汝梅等教授,特别是郑光美院士的悉心教诲与指导。参加了中国动物学学会以及鸟类学分会等组织的会议与学术活动,主持了省级动物学精品课程建设工作。

他结合多年的动物学教学和鸟类、机场鸟撞防范研究工作,发表了“白额鸢繁殖生态初报”、“黑叉尾海燕繁殖行为观察”、“扁嘴海雀卵壳的超微结构观察”、“巨蜥心脏内的血流”、“蝮蛇饲养行为研究”、“济南自然景观变迁对鸟类群落的影响”、“黄河三角洲繁殖鸟类群落特征的初步研究”、“湿地生境变化对黄河三角洲越冬鹤类分布的影响”、“在黄河三角洲越冬的鹤类”、“鸟肺及其特殊的呼吸”、“构建网络型教材内容体系促进教学方法改革”、“华东机场鸟撞鸟情规律及其相关性研究”、“潍坊机场鸟类群落与鸟撞相关性研究”、“机场鸟情研究方法探析”等论文;主编出版了《中国古代名物大典·禽鸟类》、《经济动物学》、《动物学野外实习教程》、《普通动物学》、《普通动物学实验教程》、《鸟撞防范概论》等著作,编著有《动物定位导航绝技》、《低等动物的传宗接代》等。

他编撰的“山东鸟类分布名录”正在进行最后的通稿、定稿工作,已经与科学出版社联系好争取尽快出版。

(北京 李湘涛)





## 中国动物学会鸟类学分会第七届会员代表大会暨第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会暨第十届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会第二轮通知

为进一步促进我国鸟类学的学术交流,加强鸟类资源的保护工作,经中国动物学会鸟类学分会 2012 年井冈山常务理事扩大会议讨论决定,我分会将于 2013 年 11 月 7 日至 13 日在浙江省杭州市召开“第七届中国动物学会鸟类学分会会员代表大会”,同时举办“第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会 & 第十届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会”。会期 4 天(包括 1 天报到)。11 日—13 日为会后考察活动。

主办单位:中国动物学会鸟类学分会

承办单位:浙江自然博物馆、浙江省动物学会、浙江大学

### 一、会议主要内容

#### 1. 大会学术安排:

大会官方语言为中文,所有摘要、论文提交一律为中文,包括报告 ppt 和墙报。

本届大会学术报告方式除特邀大会报告外,还包括专题报告会、圆桌讨论会、口头报告会和墙报。

1) 专题报告会:时间为 120 分钟,由 5~6 个 20 分钟的专题报告构成。每个专题报告会由两名主持人共同申请,主持人应来自不同单位,申请时需要提交少于 1000 字的摘要,阐述该专题的学术意义、重要性等,并提出已邀请的报告人和报告题目(申请时应至少明确 3 名报告人)。请将申请通过电子邮件发给孙悦华副理事长([sunyh@ioz.ac.cn](mailto:sunyh@ioz.ac.cn))。

专题讨论会申请的截止时间为 2013 年 5 月 8 日。

2) 圆桌讨论会:时间为 60 分钟,一般包括主持人 10 分钟的开题报告、45 分钟的讨论和 5 分钟的总结。圆桌讨论会亦由两名主持人共同申请,并应来自不同单位。申请时需要提交少于 1000 字的摘要,阐述讨论会的主题及意义,并在摘要中说明所讨论的主要议题,是否邀请专家进行开题报告等。

圆桌讨论会申请的截止时间亦为 2013 年 5 月 8 日。请将申请通过电子邮件发给孙悦华副理事长([sunyh@ioz.ac.cn](mailto:sunyh@ioz.ac.cn))。

3) 口头报告会:时间单元为 120 分钟,从申请大会口头报告的摘要中遴选。

4) 墙报:大会将在黄金时间设立墙报单元(每个单元 60 分钟),届时墙报提交者应站在自己的墙报边,随时回答代表的问题。本届大会组委会将设立最佳墙报奖。

口头报告和墙报申请的截止时间为 2013 年 8 月 31 日。

#### 2. 大会出版物:

本届大会开幕之前,将出版大会论文摘要集(内部交流)和《动物学杂志》,作为本届大会出版的专刊,分发给各位代表用于会上交流。《Chinese Birds》将选择优秀会议论文予以发表。具体要求如下:

##### 1) 大会论文摘要集:

将在会前刊印《中国动物学会鸟类学分会第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会暨第十届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会论文摘要集》,为内部发行。摘要字数控制在 500 字以内。摘要格式同《动物学杂志》,具体包括:题目(中英文),作者,单位(含地址及邮编),摘要正文,关键词。论文摘要请通过中国动物学会主页(<http://www.czs.ioz.ac.cn>)左侧菜单栏“学术会议系统”提交(详见附件 1)或发送至中国

动物学会秘书处 [czs@ioz.ac.cn](mailto:czs@ioz.ac.cn) 电子信箱, 提交论文摘要的截止日期为 2013 年 8 月 31 日。

提交论文摘要时, 请务必说明论文报告形式: 申请口头报告或墙报。

大会摘要集为非正式出版物, 尚未在国内鸟类学大会报告的已发表成果亦可在本届大会报告, 此种情况请论文摘要提交者注明所发表论文的期刊信息。

2) 《动物学杂志》专刊和《Chinese Birds》

《动物学杂志》2013 年第 5 期将为本届大会出版专刊, 大会科学委员会将对来稿进行评审, 达到要求的论文在专刊上发表。发表论文的费用: 无需审稿费, 接受论文的版面费为动物学杂志常规版面费的半价, 每页 100 元 (彩版另议)。论文格式要求请见《动物学

杂志》, 必须为原创性工作, 本期专刊论文提交的截止日期为: 2013 年 5 月 31 日。请将论文全文在《动物学杂志》网站提交, 注明大会论文并同时注明论文报告形式。

中国目前唯一的鸟类学杂志《Chinese Birds》将鼓励参会代表投稿, 要求英文投稿, 无需审稿费和版面费, 具体请参考《Chinese Birds》网站, 对于达到要求的稿件作者, 《Chinese Birds》将资助其参加会议的注册费。

备注: 会务组在收到提交的论文摘要后, 会及时在会议注册系统的“提交摘要、论文作者”栏目中公布名单, 以防遗漏。

## 二、会议注册

本次参会人员报名注册, 全部采用网上注册方式。

## 三、会议费用

### 1. 注册费

2013年5月31日前注册	2013年6月1日-8月31日注册	2013年9月1日后注册
会员代表¥900	会员代表¥1200	会员代表¥1500
非会员代表¥1200	非会员代表¥1500	非会员代表¥1800
学生代表¥600	学生代表¥900	学生代表¥1200

注: 可带家属, 费用自理。

### 2. 住宿宾馆及费用

酒店名称	房间标准	房间数
紫金港大酒店	普通标准间 (288元/间)	35间
	豪华标准间 (328元/间)	35间
	大床房 (328元/间)	10间
紫金港国际饭店	豪华标准间 (450元/间)	100间
威斯·希顿大酒店	普通标准间 (260元/间)	80间
香树e家	标准间 (200元/间)	10间
	普通标准间 (220元/间)	30间

注: 1、上述酒店中, 除香树e家外, 房价均含免费早餐; 2、香树e家无早餐供应, 选择入住该店的代表可到邻近的紫金港国际饭店用餐 (20元/人), 也可在酒店附近的餐饮店自行用餐; 3、在网上注册报名时, 可供选择的酒店会同时列出, 当某酒店可供房源预订满后, 自动退出可供选择之列; 4、由于参会人员较多, 建议参会人员尽早选择计划入住的宾馆, 并尽量选择2人合住的形式; 5、网上宾馆预订报名在8月31日24:00截止。8月31日后完成注册的由会务组统一安排住宿。

**四、会后考察（费用自理）**

A. 千岛湖—西递（宏村）—黄山三日游，  
1120 元/人（此为 11 月份预估价格）

B. 奉化溪口—普陀山—朱家尖三日游，  
1210 元/人（此为 11 月份预估价格）

**五、注册费付款方式（请通过电汇）**

中国动物学会开户银行及帐号

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（中国动物学会鸟类学分会）

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李湘涛 李筑眉 杨晓君 邹发生 邹红菲

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周 放 周立志 岳碧松 范忠勇 唐兆子  
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（学会秘书处）

**“中国鸟类学史料中心”史料征集**

中国鸟类学的自主发展起始于上世纪初，并在近一个世纪来取得了丰硕的成果。随着许多老一辈中国鸟类学家的相继辞世，中国动物学会鸟类学分会深感中国鸟类学史料存在丧失的危险，亟需开展抢救性搜集和保存史料的工作。鉴于浙江自然博物馆现有的设施条件以及在业内的影响，中国动物学会鸟类学分会与浙江自然博物馆开展合作，共同建设中国鸟类学史料中心项目，系统地搜集、整理和保管中国鸟类学发展的历史资料，为中国鸟类学研究和发展提供信息平台。中国鸟类学史料中心的建设对中国鸟类学的史料收集保存、信息共享、学术交流及研究水平的提升都具有重要的意义。

中国鸟类学史料中心位于杭州市西湖文化广场 6 号浙江自然博物馆内，拟定于 2013 年 11 月中国动物学会鸟类学分会第七届会员代表大会暨第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会 & 第十届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会期间对外开放。

中国鸟类学史料中心建成后将为社会公众和中国鸟类学工作者服务。鉴于对现存中国鸟类学史料还缺乏了解，以及史料保存比较分散的现状，为了广泛和有效地开展征集工作，特发布征集公告，希望得到广大会员以及有关人士的支持。

**一、史料征集的内容和范围**

史料内容主要包括能够反映中国鸟类学发展历程的研究文献、书籍、野外记录、手稿、照片、影像资料、标本、研究工具等。重点征集有关鸟类学发展和中国动物学会鸟类学分会发展方面的史料。

**1. 鸟类学发展方面：**

（1）反映中国鸟类学发展史上具有突出



贡献的或有重要影响力的鸟类学专家或典型人物的资料, 如回忆录、日记、论文和著作手稿、野外记录、照片、视频等图文影像资料;

(2) 体现中国鸟类学发展史上具有里程碑意义事件的相关论著、论文和报道等资料;

(3) 反映中国鸟类学发展史上研究方法、研究内容和成果等方面的资料, 如不同历史时期使用的研究工具和材料等实物。

2. 中国动物学会鸟类学分会发展方面: 记录和反映不同历史时期鸟类学分会发展历程、学会组成、工作职能、研究项目、学术和工作会议等各类档案资料、文献、图片、影像、文件、人物事件等资料。

## 二、史料征集的主要方式

在征集过程中, 可根据不同情况, 采取灵活多样的方式征集, 并办理相关征集手续。

1. 无偿捐赠。史料征集以无偿捐赠的方式为主。对史料持有的组织或个人自愿捐赠的史料, 史料中心在办理相关捐赠手续后予以收藏。对于捐赠的组织和个人, 可视不同情况采用颁发荣誉证书、举办捐赠仪式等方式进行表扬和奖励。

2. 协商转让。对特别有价值、持有组织或个人只以出让方式提供的史料, 史料中心可酌情支付一定的奖励费, 并办理相关的转让手续。

3. 提供原件进行复制。对具有重要价值、持有组织或个人不愿意捐赠原件的史料, 史

料中心将与持有者进行协商, 在征得持有者同意的情况下, 对原物进行翻拍、复制或仿制, 并办理相关手续。

4. 寄存保管。对具有重要价值的史料, 持有组织或个人不愿捐赠的, 但由于持有者没有条件保存, 史料中心可与持有者进行协商, 代为保管。

## 三、联系人

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为了中国鸟类学史料中心如期建成, 发挥其应有的功能和作用, 恳请广大会员为中国鸟类学史料中心史料征集提供线索, 为史料中心的发展和建设积极建言献策, 提出宝贵的意见和建议。如果您有史料需要捐赠, 请给上述联系人打电话或发邮件。

(鸟类学分会、浙江自然博物馆)



大白鹭 (*Egretta alba*) 是一种大型涉禽，是白鹭中体型最大的鸟类。体羽全白。繁殖期背部披有蓑羽，嘴绿黑色，跗跖和趾黑色。冬季背无蓑羽，嘴为黄色。栖息于海滨、湖泊、河流、沼泽、水稻田等水域附近，行动机警。以水种生物为食，食性以小鱼、虾、软体动物、甲壳动物、水生昆虫为主。

指名亚种 *alba* 繁殖在我国东北北部黑

龙江流域和新疆西部与中部，迁徙和越冬期间见于甘肃、陕西和青海及西藏；普通亚种 *modesta* 繁殖于我国东北及东南部；迁徙和越冬期间见于河南、山东、长江中下游江西、东南沿海广东、福建、海南岛和台湾。

封面图片由黄帮华于 2011 年 3 月 29 日摄于浙江。

## English Abstract



## Meeting Notes

### Training workshop on the restoration of Chinese Crested Tern in Zhejiang

On March 4–6, a three-day training workshop on restoration of the Chinese Crested Tern in China was held in Xiangshan, Zhejiang Province jointly by the Zhejiang Museum of Natural History, Zhejiang Jiushan Archipelago Marine National Nature Reserve Administration, Zhejiang Branch of the Wildlife Conservation Society and the Oregon State University in USA.

Thirty-two people from the USA, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Beijing, Fujian, Zhejiang and other provinces of Mainland China attended the meeting.

LU Juan, Director of National Bird Banding Center, Ge Weihua, Deputy Director of Environmental Protection Office of Ecology of Zhejiang Province, Yu Ganlian, deputy researcher of Provincial Forestry Department Wildlife Conservation Station, Dr. Zhou Zunlong, section officer of Provincial Oceanic and Fishery Bureau and other relevant authorities were also invited to participate the meeting.

The Chinese Crested Tern is listed as an critically endangered species by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). The Chinese Crested Tern is also a second-class protected wild animal in China. Being extremely rare, the estimated number of this species in the world is no more than 50 individuals. Because of its mystery, it is also called "legendary bird".

(FAN Zhongyong, Zhejiang Museum of Natural History)

### Editorial board member meeting of *Chinese Birds* held in March 2013

In order to summarize the work of the year 2012 and discuss the further development, the editorial board member meeting of the journal *Chinese Birds* was held in Beijing Forestry University on 30 March 2013. Attendees included the Editor-in-Chief, Prof. ZHENG Guangmei, all three associate Editors-in-Chief, some board members, and office staff members from Beijing Forestry University.

Prof. ZHENG first summarized the progress of the journal in 2012 and hoped that all the editorial members and COS members continue to support the development of the journal.

Prof. ZHAO Xiuhai, director of the journal publishing department of BFU, appreciated the contributions of the editorial board members to the journal. Zhao added that, through the joint efforts of COS and BFU, the journal has been included in the list of CSCD (to be announced); the editorial office will cooperate with Springer soon for the Open Access project, by which all of the



articles published in the journal will be freely available at [www.biomedcentral.com](http://www.biomedcentral.com), in an attempt to broaden the international impact of the journal. Page charge will be still waived to the authors.

The managing editor CHENG Pengjun introduced the recent progress of the journal, including: 1) the planned special issues (or columns) had been published or in the process of editing; 2) the editorial office had sent journal copies from the fourth issue of 2012 to Thomson-Reuters for evaluation for coverage by Web of Science; 3) the recent rejection rate of the journal had a tendency to increase due to the quality consideration; 4) the total citations of the journal by other SCI journals were 21, and the estimated impact factors was equivalent to those of Q4 zone in SCI journals; 5) the state administration of news and press had officially approved the application that the journal be jointly published by BFU and China Zoological Society.

After discussion, the meeting reached the following plans or suggestions:

In 2013, the editorial office should well implement the planned special columns or issues and try to publish the journal timely. The journal should make full use of international or domestic conferences or meetings, in order to invite high-quality manuscript.

Attention should also be paid to make balance between the manuscripts submitted to special columns and those free submissions, to diversify the manuscripts in various subjects and to speed up the publication of good manuscripts. A certain proportion of manuscripts written by Chinese authors should be kept to highlight the Chinese characteristics.

The editorial board invite that all members of COS actively contribute to the journal, including submitting or helping to solicit high-caliber manuscripts, and properly citing the journal when publishing their work in SCI journals.

(CHENG Pengjun, Editorial Office of *Chinese Birds*)

## Pheasant Research

### Multiple historic factors shaped the novel phylogeographic pattern of the Silver Pheasant

The role of Pleistocene glacial cycles in forming the contemporary genetic structure of organisms has been well studied in China with a particular focus on the Tibetan Plateau. However, China has a complex topography and diversity of local climates, and how glacial cycles may have shaped the subtropical and tropical biota of the region remains mostly unaddressed. To investigate the factors that affected the phylogeography and population history of a widely distributed and non-deciduous forest species, we analyzed morphological characters, mitochondrial DNA sequences, and nuclear microsatellite loci in the Silver Pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*). In a pattern generally consistent with phenotypic clusters, but not nominal subspecies, deeply divergent mitochondrial lineages restricted to different geographic regions were detected. Coalescent simulations indicated that the time of main divergence events corresponded to major glacial periods in the Pleistocene and gene flow was only partially lowered by drainage barriers between some populations. Intraspecific cytonuclear discordance was revealed in mitochondrial lineages from Hainan Island and the Sichuan Basin with evidence of nuclear gene flow from neighboring

populations into the latter. Unexpectedly, hybridization was revealed in Yingjiang between the Silver Pheasant and Kalij Pheasant (*L. leucomelanos*) with wide genetic introgression at both the mtDNA and nuclear levels. Our results highlight a novel phylogeographic pattern in a subtropical area generated from the combined effects of climate oscillation, partial drainage barriers, and interspecific hybridization. Cytonuclear discordance combined with morphological differentiation implies that complex historical factors shaped the divergence process in this biodiversity hot spot area of South China.

(DONG Lu, ZHANG Yanyun, Beijing Normal University; Gerald Heckel, University of Bern; Wei LIANG, Hainan Normal University)

### **Spatio-temporal dynamics of the distribution and suitable habitat of Reeves's Pheasant (*Syrnaticus reevesii*)**

Most Galliformes are sensitive to habitat destruction, over-hunting and global climate changes, and their distribution ranges shrink and populations decline following these pressures. Therefore, it was important to understand the current status of distribution, population, habitats and their variations of Galliformes to carry out relevant conservation strategies on Galliformes, which should also be of great importance to promote biodiversity conservation in China. Reeves's Pheasant (*Syrnaticus reevesii*) is a rare species endemic to China. Base on literature surveys, interviews and field surveys, and by the help of 3S technologies, we investigated the spatio-temporal dynamics of the distribution ranges and the suitable habitat of this species. In particular, we also investigated the impact from land-use/land-cover change and global change on its distribution and suitable habitat.

The current status and distribution of the Vulnerable Reeves's Pheasant is poorly known. To obtain updated information on its status, we selected 89 candidate sites in 6 provinces and 1 municipality in China and conducted interviews and field surveys from April 2011 to April 2012. Interviews demonstrated a significant shrinkage of the distribution of this pheasant during the past three decades. Since the 1980s, the pheasant has disappeared from 41 sites we surveyed. Our results also revealed a population decline at 46 sites including protected areas, whereas population densities in protected areas were higher than those in non-protected areas. Habitat loss, poaching and poison were three major threats to Reeves's Pheasant. To ensure the long-term survival of Reeves's Pheasant in China, protection and management measures should be enforced both in protected areas and non-protected areas. Moreover, we recommend that this species should be upgraded to a nationally first-level protected species in China and Endangered on the IUCN Red List.

In the Dongzhai National Nature Reserve, Henan Province, we employed best subsets logistic regression and 3S technology to model suitable habitats at the scale of the core area of home range (125 m), home range (250 m), and minimum viable patches (1750 m), and we also modeled these characteristics at multi-scales. It was shown by univariate logistic regression models that habitat factors were scale dependent, and the factors in relation to coniferous forests and farmlands played an important role at all scales ( $RN2 > 0.27$ ). Of the three models at the corresponding scale, the model based on the variables at home range scale was much better than the other two models, while the model at the multi-scale was the best one. Our results demonstrated that Reeves's Pheasant preferred coniferous forests and coniferous and broadleaf mixed forest, and it tended to occur at the sites farther away from farmland. The suitable habitat of this pheasant in Dongzhai

National Nature Reserve could be classified into three parts, including northern, central and southern parts. Based on the best model, its suitable habitat in this reserve just occupied 24.1% of the total reserve, and serious isolation existed in these suitable habitats. Moreover, the rate of the suitable habitat in the core area of this reserve (36.32%) was much lower than that in its experimental area (44.80%). Therefore, it was reasonable to take effective measures to monitor and manage these existing suitable habitats in this reserve. In particular, the function zones should be adjusted according to our results.

At the scale of distribution range, we used BIOMOD2 software to model the potential distribution range of Reeves's Pheasant, and we also tested the effect of sample size, type of models and environmental factors. Our results indicated that the potential distribution range of this pheasant was about 772882 km<sup>2</sup>, and it was similar to its actual distribution range especially in its eastern part, whereas the potential distribution range in the western part was larger than the corresponding actual distribution range. The sample size played an important role in the accuracy of the models, and at least 30 samples were included to improve the accuracy of the models. In addition, the models itself might show various responses to the sample size, and Maxent model showed stable response to sample size. Moreover, the climate factors had much stronger effects on the species' distribution compared to the topographic factors, vegetation factors and human disturbances.

We employed CA Markov Chain Model to model the variation of the suitable habitat in the actual distribution range of Reeves's Pheasant. Our study suggested that the area of middle and higher suitable habitat increased from 1994 to 2009. The middle and higher suitable habitat increased from 109133 to 123058 km<sup>2</sup> and from 31075 to 43752 km<sup>2</sup>, respectively, and most of the increased suitable habitats were located in the Wuling Mountains, the western part of this pheasant's distribution area in China. However, the lower, middle and higher suitable habitats of this pheasant decreased more or less during the period from 2009 to 2030, and a large part of the decreased suitable habitat was situated in the range of Qinling, Dabashan and Shennongjia. Specially, the middle and higher suitable habitat increased at first and then decreased, and the core area of the suitable habitat declined dramatically. We also surveyed the temporal dynamics of the suitable habitat of this pheasant in 46 national nature reserves, and the area of the middle and higher suitable habitat in these reserves increased at first and then decreased too, whereas the rate of the suitable habitat always increased. Moreover, the area of the lower suitable habitat in these reserves decreased all the time, whereas its rate increased at first and then decreased. It was also demonstrated by our research that the existing national nature reserves just covered about 5.4% of the suitable habitat of this pheasant.

We used BIOMOD2 software to analyze the possible impact from global climate change on the potential distribution range of Reeves's Pheasant. Our results showed that:

1) The area of the suitable distribution area of this pheasant would decline with climate change. The area of the suitable habitat loss due to climate change would be larger than that of the suitable habitat increased because of climate change, and the loss rate also increased over time. Most of the lost suitable habitats would be located at the southern and eastern edge of the existing suitable habitat, while the newly added suitable habitats were situated in the northern and western edges of its distribution area.

2) The fragmentation of the suitable habitat in the distribution areas would increase. The climate



changes would make the core areas and edge areas decline dramatically, and make the isolation of local populations increased, which might cause it difficult for the local populations to exchange gene and then increase the extinction risk.

3) The centroid of the suitable habitat would move to areas with higher elevation and higher latitude, and the movement distance depended on the types of the models.

4) Considering the global climate change, the area of the lost suitable habitat was much larger than that of the newly added suitable habitat. In particular, the percentage of the lost habitat in these reserves was lower than that in the areas outside the nature reserves.

(ZHOU Chunfa and ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University; XU Jiliang, Beijing Forestry University)

### **Activity rhythm and behavioral time budgets of wild Reeves's Pheasant (*Syrnaticus reevesii*) using infrared camera**

The information on activity rhythm and behavioral time budgets could provide good guidance to wildlife conservation, especially for endangered species. However, the traditional methods on animal behavior research were not suitable for endangered species. Infrared cameras are a useful tool in behavioral ecology. Therefore, from March 2012 to March 2013, we used infrared camera technology to survey the activity rhythm and behavioral time budget of wild Reeves's Pheasant (*Syrnaticus reevesii*) in Caihe Town, Guangshui City, Hubei Province. We set 16 infrared cameras in 40 sites in this area, and the 40 sites were selected based on the home ranges of Reeves's Pheasant obtained by radio tracking in the same area. We selected 4–5 sites in the home range of each pheasant tracked. We set two cameras in a home range synchronously, and the distance between these two cameras in a home range was no less than 200 m, and then we irregularly moved these cameras at the sites in this home range. The work time of these cameras in the field added up to 1774 days. We obtained totally 2242 videos, and the videos in relation to Reeves's Pheasants occupied about 18% with a total of 538 individuals. The sex ratio is 1.43:1. Two diurnal activity peaks occurred, and the activity peak of males was about two hours earlier than that of females in the morning. The behavior of moving and feeding dominated the behaviors of Reeves's Pheasant, accounting for 40.71% and 33.10%, respectively, and followed in order by vigilance (9.29%), grooming (7.14%), resting (5.00%), conflicting (2.62%), and raising (2.14%). The frequency of vigilance of females was significantly higher than that of the males. In addition, Reeves's Pheasant showed significant seasonal behavioral variations, and the rate of feeding, moving, and conflicting varied among seasons. For example, the feeding frequency in winter was much higher than that in summer ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the moving frequency in summer was higher than that in autumn ( $P < 0.05$ ) and winter ( $P < 0.05$ ), whereas the frequency of conflicting, grooming, resting, and raising were not obviously different. Given this study was conducted in an area with higher human disturbance, we are interested in comparing them to those in areas with less human disturbance in the future.

(ZHAO Yuze and XU Jiliang, Beijing Forestry University)

## Waterbird Research

### Different functions of the stopping sites in the south and north Yellow Sea for the long-distance migratory shorebirds

Although bird surveys through the last two decades have highlighted the importance of the coastal wetlands in the Yellow Sea for migratory shorebirds, the functions of different stopping sites in this region remain unclear. During the spring migration from 2010 to 2012, we studied the length of stay (LOS) and fuel deposition of the Great Knots (*Canutus tenuirostris*) at two stopping sites, Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve (CMDT) in the south Yellow Sea and Yalu Estuarine Wetland Nature Reserve (YLE) in the North Yellow Sea. Results of radio-tracking indicated that the average LOS of individual Great Knot was short at CMDT ( $2.3 \pm 1.9$  days,  $n = 40$ ), while the average LOS was about 1 month at YLE ( $31.0 \pm 13.6$  days,  $n = 22$ ). The average body mass of the Great Knot population did not change significantly during their stopping period at CMDT, while it almost doubled during their stay at YLE. Simulations for the fuel consumptions in migratory flights indicated that the great knots departing from YLE had deposited adequate fuel for a non-stop flight to the breeding grounds; but the great knots departing from CMDT had to stop and fuel in the north Yellow Sea before flying the breeding grounds. These results suggest that the two stopping sites have different functions for the great knots during spring migration. The sites in the north Yellow Sea including YLE are important refuelling sites for the great knots. In contrast, the sites in the south Yellow Sea like CMDT are temporary stopover sites, which are also critical for the maintenance of the whole population because they provide shelters for weak birds and for birds under adverse weather conditions. In addition, the short individual LOS at CMDT suggests high turnover rate of the population, and the total number of great knots stopping at CMDT might be greatly underestimated even by census at the migration peak.

The current study indicates that although migrants taking long-distance jumping flights only need a few sites for refuelling along their migration route, more stopping sites are necessary for the migration of the whole population.

(MA Zhijun and HUA Ning, Fudan University)

### Three-phase fuel deposition in a calidrid sandpiper at staging site

Migratory birds consume large amounts of fuel during migratory flights. For those birds taking long-distance and non-stop flights, the consumption is astonishing: after flight of several to tens of thousand kilometers, they lose more than half of their body mass in forms of fat and protein. Decrease of body load before departure can save massive energy during flight. Studies in the past decades have indicated that before a long non-stop flight, many long-distance migrating birds shrink their nutrient organs and leg muscles to decrease the flight burden. After arriving at the destination, such birds first replenish large amounts of protein to reconstruct the nutrient organs and leg muscles. After these recoveries which adapt the birds to the subsequent refuelling period, they begin to accumulate fat, the most efficient fuel, in a high speed. Therefore, at staging sites, these birds mainly store protein in the early phase and fat in the later phase of a fuel deposition trajectory.

However, the upcoming selection pressures on the breeding grounds may also affect the fuel deposition of the birds at refuelling sites during migration. Because Arctic summer is so short, the

Arctic breeding shorebirds experience serious time constraints for breeding, and thus they may have different patterns for fuel deposition at the last prebreeding staging site. Our study on the Red Knots (*Calidris canutus piersmai*) at the northwest Bohai Bay indicated that there are three phases in the fuel deposition of the Red Knots. They replenished protein in the first phase, then quickly stored fat in the second phase, and finally stored protein again in the last phase. After the first and second phase, the knots stored enough fuel to reach the breeding grounds, thus the fuel storage in the third phase might be related to their activities on the breeding grounds. Because protein was mainly stored in forms of muscles, the delayed protein accumulation in the third phase could decrease the maintenance cost during staging. Besides, the knots did not shrink their nutrient organs before departing at the north Bohai Bay, although they need to fly non-stop for over 4000 km to the breeding grounds. The maintenance of the nutrient organs could keep their functions active and adapt the birds to breeding activities as soon as possible after arrival.

Our study indicates that different stages in the entire life cycle of migrants are intimately connected. The physiological status of birds reflects not only the experienced and the current conditions and requirements, but also selection pressures in the upcoming life stage.

(MA Zhijun and HUA Ning, Fudan University)

### **Comparative research on behaviors between the Red-Crowned Crane and White-Naped Crane during the breeding season in Zhalong National Nature Reserve**

The breeding behavior of birds is an important part of ethology, thus the study of breeding bird behavior has a far-reaching significance for the protection of bird species. The separation of the species distribution of the same domain on the ecological-bit is that the two species are able to exist together for a long term without disturbing each other. Studying the breeding behavior of the Red-crowned Crane and White-napped Crane in Zhalong Nature Reserve is to explore the relationship of the two species in Zhalong in the breeding season, in order to develop appropriate protection measures in the future.

Field data were collected by GPS fixed-point method, sampling method, instantaneous scan sampling, focal animal sampling and time sampling, the data collected were analyzed by Excel 2003, Map Source and JMP 9.0 software, in order to identify the similarities and differences between the breeding behavior of the Red-crowned Crane and the White-napped Crane.

The Red-crowned Crane arrived at the breeding ground earlier than the White-naped Crane in spring relocation, including nesting, spawning and incubation time. The Red-crowned Crane had more obvious rhythm than the White-naped Crane on exchanging incubation and drying egg in incubation. The Red-crowned Crane moved out later than the White-naped Crane in autumn relocation time. The two cranes had a significant difference in time arrangement during the breeding season.

The number of Red-crowned Crane was far more than the White-naped Crane in the breeding season in Zhalong, which could be reflected in the nesting sites and the nest parameters. There were no overlaps between the two cranes' foraging in spring relocation: the nest sites of the Red-crowned Crane were distributed in the edge of the core area, and the intraspecific nest spacing was smaller than that of the White-naped Crane in incubation period. The nest sites of the White-naped Crane were dispersed by those of the Red-crowned Crane, and the intraspecific nest



spacing was bigger. The interspecific nest spacing was bigger than the intraspecific nest spacing in two crane species.

Red-crowned and White-naped cranes were also different in various periods of habitat selection. Red-crowned Crane preferred food-rich habitat, while White-naped Crane select habitat that can well hide themselves in the spring relocation; the main factors affecting the Red-crowned Crane Crane's selection of foraging habitat were water and food, but for the White-naped Crane the factors were food and shelter in courtship. But in the courtship period, the Red-crowned Crane selected well-hidden habitat, while the White-naped Crane mainly considers interference factors. There was a difference in habitat selection between the two crane species in incubation period; in pre-brood period, both cranes selected foraging habitat based mainly on food consideration, but in post-brood period, the Red-crowned Crane preferred habitat that was rich in water and hiding coverage, while the White-naped Crane selected habitat that was abundant in food and shelter.

The main behavior of the two cranes in breeding season includes incubation, courtship, mating, nesting, exchanging incubation and drying eggs, followed by foraging, vigilance behavior, wandering, resting and preening. There was significant behavioral interaction during the courtship between the Red-crowned Crane and White-naped Crane, but absent in other periods.

(HAO Meng, ZOU Hongfei, WU Qingming, WANG Lei, Northeast Forestry University)

### **Conservation effects of Red-crowned Crane population in Zhalong Nature Reserve**

From 1979, there has been a trend of firstly rising and then dropping for wild Red-crowned Crane population, and so has the nest number. The distribution area had the same trend, and locations shifted from southeast to northwest, then concentrating on the site of the administration bureau. The breeding population took a trend from clumped to non-clumped distribution, namely uniform or random distribution. There was a notably positive correlation between the Red-crowned Crane population and richness of avian community, and a highly positive correlation between the Red-crowned Crane population diversity and uniformity. Large-area fire hazard and wetland irrigation influenced the wetland environment, and wild Red-crowned Cranes can adapt them to the changed environment by fine adjustment of their spatial distribution pattern.

From 1979, hatching success of assisted breeding population has been always higher than that of wild population for the Red-crowned Crane, averaging 77.41% annually. Incubation survival showed a rising trend, summing up to 914, annually 27 on average. The population has maintained at 30–50 for last decade. From 2002, the training fly scale has increased year by year, and has maintained at 100–120 recently. The total number of released population was 117, 8 annually, and increased year by year, maintaining at more than 10 recently.

(FENG Xiaodong, ZOU Hong-fei and WU Qingming, Northeast Forestry University;  
WANG Wenfeng and MA Jianhua, Zhalong Nature Reserve)

### **Progress of eastern waterbirds migration flyway wetlands of China**

The eastern migration flyway of waterbirds of China includes coastal and inland routes, involving large numbers of birds species. However, the rapid urbanization in the past three decades had caused a striking loss of wetlands as well as serious water pollution, which threatens the habitats that are suitable for migratory waterbirds.

The wetland research center in Beijing has undertaken the project of evaluating eastern waterbirds migration flyway wetlands since March 2013. Questionnaire have been made, and field surveys have been carried out in some major stopover sites in the migratory flyway of waterbirds, such as in Liaoning, Heibei and Jiangsu provinces, and Tianjin.

An evaluation system will be established in order to scientifically assess the current situation of the waterbirds habitat. Suggestions will be proposed for protecting the wetlands in the migration flyway of the waterbirds.

(HONG Jianming, Capital Normal University)

### **Chinese Pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) was observed to change nesting tree**

The Chinese Pond-heron (*Ardeola bacchus*) is a summer resident in Tai Mountain. Since the 1960s, the Chinese Pond-heron has nested in three ginkgo trees (*Ginkgo biloba*) at the Songtiankuang Temple, two of which were observed to hold over 30 heron nests. However, the Chinese Pond-heron has been observed to shift its nest site between the ginkgo trees and *Platycladus orientalis* since the Little Heron (*Butoride striatus*) and the Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) visited this place in 1993. Three years later, no Chinese Pond-heron nests could be found in the ginkgo trees. But the herons were frightened to fly away by the gathered people in 2001 and never came back to the temple since then.

(DU Hengqin, SHI Guoxiang and DU Han, Shandong Province)

### **Research progress on the relationship between crane behavior and habitat**

The behaviors of cranes are usually closely related to habitat. In recent studies on Red-crowned and Siberian Cranes, this relationship was proved again. In Yancheng, which was ever the largest wintering areas for Red-crowned Cranes, the large birds selected reed beds and natural grasslands as their optimal feeding habitat. Due to wetland loss and degradation, many cranes have changed their wintering feeding habitats from natural grasslands to artificial wetlands, such as rice fields. Compared with natural wetlands, cranes have to spend more in vigilance. This trend was also related to the age, flock size, and also human disturbance. In artificial wetlands usually with high human disturbance, cranes tend to coordinate their vigilance, so as to enlarge the vigilance efficiency. We suggest reducing human activities in farmlands during the wintering period, as well as conserving natural wetlands in the wintering areas, to safeguard and ensure the wild population of Red-crowned Cranes.

The time budget of Siberian Cranes was also affected by habitat. In a recent paper, researchers found that Siberian cranes could utilize not only shallow waters and mudflats, which were their optimal habitats, but also natural meadows, which were firstly reported to be selected by Siberian Cranes. However, they had to spend more time in vigilance when foraging in meadows. These results indicated that the meadow might be a suboptimal wintering ground for the Siberian Crane, which helped the cranes survive from extreme unfavorable conditions. For details see Jia et al. 2013. Diet shift and its impact on foraging behavior of Siberian Crane (*Grus leucogeranus*) in Poyang Lake. PLoS ONE, 8(6): e65843.

(LI Zhongqiu, Nanjing University)

### **Food constraints explain distribution of wintering Lesser White-fronted Geese (*Anser erythropus*) in China**

More than ninety per cent of the Lesser White-fronted Geese (*Anser erythropus*) in the Eastern Palearctic flyway population winter at East Dongting Lake, China. To better understand the winter feeding ecology and habitat requirements of this poorly known species, we studied their food availability, diet and energy budgets at this site throughout two winters. Observations showed Lesser White-fronted Geese maintained a positive energy budget when feeding on above-ground green production of *Eleocharis* and *Alopecurus* in recessional grasslands in autumn and spring to accumulate fat stores. Such food was severely depleted by late November and showed no growth in mid-winter. Geese fed on more extensive old growth *Carex* sedge meadows in mid-winter where they were in energy deficit and depleted endogenous fat stores. Geese failed to accumulate autumn fat stores in one year when high water levels prevented the geese from using recessional grassland feeding areas. Fat stores remained lower throughout that winter and geese left for breeding areas later in spring than in the previous year, perhaps reflecting the need to gain threshold fat stores for migration. Sedge meadows are widespread at other Yangtze River floodplain wetlands, but recessional grasslands are rare and perhaps restricted to parts of East Dongting Lake, which would explain the highly localised distribution of Lesser White-fronted Geese in China and their heavy use of these habitats at this site. Sympathetic management of water tables is essential to maintain the recessional grasslands in best condition for geese. Regular depletion of fat stores whilst grazing sedge meadows in mid-winter also underlines the need to protect the species from unnecessary anthropogenic disturbances that enhances energy expenditure. This work was published in the July issue of the journal *Ibis*.

(WANG Xin and CAO Lei, University of Science and Technology of China)

### **Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*), a new bird record in Liaoning Province**

One Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) has been observed during a migrating waterbirds monitoring survey at Huanzidong Reservoir Wetland (42°20'38.9"N, 122°55'59.5"E), Faku County of Liaoning Province on 29 March 2013. In addition, another Sandhill Crane was seen at the reservoir on 4 April, which was believed to be the same individual. This is a new bird record of Liaoning Province. Up to now, the Sandhill Crane has been recorded in Shanghai Municipality, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Hebei, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces.

(CHENG Yachang, Beijing Forestry University; TANG Linfang, Northeast Forestry University)

### **Recent breeding observations of Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*) at Hengshuihu National Nature Reserve, Hebei Province**

Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*) was formerly a widespread duck species in Asia. It has been known to mainly breed in Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Inner Mongolia and northeast of Hebei Provinces in China. It was used to be common migratory waterfowl in eastern China, even a major game bird. However, the population has fallen sharply in the 20th century. It was ranked as Vulnerable in IUCN Red List in 1994. In 2012, the status of the Baer's Pochard has been uplisted to Critically Endangered. Up to now, its breeding biology is so little known, except only one report from the Xianghai National Nature Reserve, Jilin Province back to 1992. As the bird watching becoming popular in China, as well as the concern on this endangered species is raising, some observation



of breeding biology of the pochard has emerged from the Hengshuihu National Nature Reserve, Hebei Province. LIN Xiangrong took a picture of one female Baer's Pochard with ten chick ducklings ([http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog\\_5af293f60100tshd.html](http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_5af293f60100tshd.html)) on 29 June, 2011. GUAN Xiangyu, General Director of Beijing Bird Watching Society, observed 6 paired foraging with 18 Ferruginous Ducks on 21 April 2013. On 16 May, Terry Townshend and his companions saw 14 pochards over there, including one pair's courtship display behavior. Frank Rheindt observed the mating of one pair on 8 June. Based on these observations, we believe that Hengshuihu is an important breeding site of the Baer's Pochard.

(CHENG Yachang, Beijing Forestry University)

## Bird Banding Research

### A case of rescue of the White-naped Crane

Since the establishment of Da Zhanghe Wetland National Nature Reserve in Heilongjiang Province, three Hooded Cranes (*Grus monacha*) and three White-naped Cranes (*Grus vipio*) have been rescued. Cooperating with Beijing Forestry University, Da Zhanghe Wetland NNR banded two Hooded Cranes and three White-naped Cranes which have the ability to fly and released them to Wusimeng rescue station in June 2010. The color banding rings with white letters on the red background are allocated by the National Bird Banding Center. The banding numbers of the three White-naped Cranes are 231, 283, 232 respectively and those for the two Hooded Cranes are 281 and 282. All the cranes are young except for the Hooded Crane No. 232 which is an adult.

The Hooded Crane No. 281 left the wetland on 4 May and Hooded Crane No. 282 left on 8 May 2011.

Three White-naped Cranes were released on 28 June, but on 30 August 2010, the White-naped Crane No. 283 was hurt and rescued by a staff member and was released on 27 October again. However, it was found in Japan on 23 November 2012 in good shape, implying that it is a successful and demonstrative case of rescue.

(GUO Yumin, Beijing Forestry University; GU Yanchang, LI Xianda and FANG Kejian, Heilongjiang)

### New record of birds in Xiao Qinling

On 15–17 May, 2013, during the birds survey trip of the Henan Wild Birds Association, the Indian Blue Robin (*Luscinia brunnea*) and Chinese Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus yunnanensis*) were found as new bird record in Xiaoqinling National Nature Reserve, Henan province.

The survey of birds in Henan province was organized by the Henan Wild Birds Association. Besides two experts, ZHONG Jia who is the senior editor of People's Daily overseas edition and head of the bird watching professional committee of China Ornithological Society, made a special trip from Beijing to participate the survey. The survey sites included the Yawudang hill national forest park and the top of the central plain — Shenying peak (such as Laoyachanao and so on) in the protection. A total of 49 species were recorded, and the Indian Blue Robin is for the first time

recorded in Henan.

The 3-days survey also involved the banding work and publicity of wild birds protection. The participants highly praised the achievements in protecting forest resources of Xiaoqinling, and proposed some suggestions about the bird protection and scientific research.

(ZHANG Kai, Henan)

### Bird banding news about Qingfeng bird banding station

Bird banding was conducted in Qingfeng bird banding station in spring from 15 March to 17 May. A total of 4750 birds of 52 species, 18 genera, 5 families were banded, 13 birds of 8 species were recapture and 40 birds of 6 species were return-home.

Among the banded birds, Passeriformes are the most, and the total is 4750 birds, 46 species of 14 families, accounting for 99.5% of the total amount of the banded birds; the banded non-Passeriformes were only 21 birds belonging to 4 families, 4 orders, accounting for 0.5% of the total amount of the banded birds; buntings are most, the number is 2278 birds of 9 species, accounting for 48.2% of the total; the second most is Fringillidae, summing to 1016 birds, 4 species, accounting for 21.5% of the total; 705 birds of 9 species in Turdidae were banded, accounting for 14.8% of the total; 147 birds of 5 species in Sylviidae were banded, accounting for 3.1%; for Prunellidae, 141 birds of 1 species were banded, accounting for 3.0%; 106 birds of 1 species in Laniidae were banded, accounting for 2.2%; for Motacillidae, 38 birds of 2 species were banded, accounting for 0.8%; 22 birds of 4 species in Muscicapidae were banded, accounting for 0.5%; 4 birds of 1 species of White-eyes were banded, accounting for 0.1%.

Compared with previous years, the numbers of banded individuals and species in 2013 spring were the least. It might be attributed to the harsh weather conditions. It was difficult to work under the heavy snow and low temperature. In addition, affected by the avian influenza, the time for banding was shortened.

(YANG Yanlan, Heilongjiang)

### Bird banding at Qinhuangdao bird banding station in 2013 spring

Bird banding was conducted at Qinhuangdao bird banding station in spring from 25 March to 6 June, lasting 74 days. A total of 4428 birds of 101 species were banded and 58 birds of 13 species were recapture. Since 1982 when the station started to band bird, a total of 161492 birds of 274 species were banded (including a total of 126359 birds from 2003 to 2013 spring). Recently, the station have banded various kinds of unusual birds, such as Grey Bushchat (*Saxicola ferrea*), Grey-sided Thrush (*Turdus feae*), Green-backed Flycatcher (*Ficedula elisae*), Chinese Leaf Warbler (*Phylloscopus yunnanensis*), Red-headed Tit (*Aegithalos concinnus*), Manchurian Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus tangorum*), Stripe-breasted Woodpecker (*Picoides atratus*), Indian Blue Robin (*Luscinia brunnea*), Grey Thrush (*Turdus cardis*), Greenish Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochiloides*), Sulphur-breasted Warbler (*Phylloscopus ricketti*), Buff-bellied Pipit (*Anthus rubescens*), and Golden-spectacled Warbler (*Seicercus burkii*).

On April 8, 2013, a Swedish ornithologist found the Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus collybitus*) when we were banding. This bird is the first record in our banding station, whose leg and bill are black without wing spots.

On April 13, 2013, we found a Red-headed Tit which only stays in southern China and it is the first

record in Hebei Province.

(YANG Jinguang, WEN Xuefeng and WANG Jingbo, Qinhuangdao bird banding station;  
Bo Petersson, Sweden)

## Research Reports

### White-capped Bunting (*Emberiza stewarti*): A new record of bird from China

A new record species, White-capped Bunting (*Emberiza stewarti*), was found by the local birdwatchers and photographers in the afternoon of May 12, 2013. The recording site is in Biaoertuokeyi countryside, Wuqia County (39°20'N and 75°05'E with an elevation of 2100 m), nearby Kashi, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, northwestern China.

(TIAN Shaoxuan and MA Ming, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

### A new bird record in north China: Chestnut-crowned Warbler (*Seicercus castaniceps*)

A Chestnut-crowned Warbler (*Seicercus castaniceps sinensis*, Rickett, 1898) was observed in the Tuoliang National Nature Reserve (38°45'3.28"N, 113°49'11.60"E, elevation 1908 m), Hebei Province, China on May 19, 2012, when undertaking regular field surveys on birds. It has the chestnut crown with dark lateral crown stripes and white on the nape, and a prominent white eye-ring and two prominent yellow wing-bars. The mantle and the breast are grey while the lower flanks are bright yellow. It is foraging in the broadleaved deciduous forest. This is the first record of the bird in Hebei, China.

In recent years, new distribution sites of the Chestnut-crowned Warbler have been reported in north China. On May 15, 2002, a Chestnut-crowned Warbler was caught in Nenjiang, Heilongjiang (Guo et al., 2003). Since it was the first record appearing in northeastern China, and the distance to its former north limit line was about 2000 km, the authors considered it as a straggler bird. On April 14, 2012, a Chestnut-crowned Warbler was recorded in Luoyang, Henan (reported by Hao Guo, China Bird Watch, 2012). In this study, the new distribution site in Tuoliang National Nature Reserve was about 1000 km of the historical north border. Therefore, these new records of Chestnut-crowned Warbler occurring in north China during migration and breeding period imply that it does not accidentally occur (not straggler bird) in north China, and there may exist stable breeding populations (summer resident).

In recent decades, it is well known that the northern margins of breeding birds have been shifting northward in the northern hemisphere, which is a biological phenomenon in response to global climate warming (Hitch and Leberg, 2007). Chestnut-crowned Warbler may be an example of breeding margins expanding northward. Therefore, more attentions should be paid to the population of this species in north China for further seeking efforts.

For more details, please see the published report: Dongming Li et al. New information on the range of Chestnut Crowned Warbler *Seicercus castaniceps* in northern China. BirdingASIA, 2012,



18: 111-112.

(LI Dongming, Hebei Normal University)

### Progress in the research of the H7N9 virus

Originated from multiple reassortment events. The HA gene might have originated from avian influenza viruses of duck, and the NA gene might have transferred from migratory birds infected with avian influenza viruses along east Asian flyway. Six internal genes of this virus probably originated from two different groups of H9N2 avian influenza viruses, which were isolated from chickens. Detailed analyses also showed that ducks and chickens probably acted as the intermediate hosts leading to the emergence of this virulent H7N9 virus. Genotypic and potential phenotypic differences imply that the isolates causing this outbreak form two separate subclades. The result has been published in the Lancet (Liu et al. 2013. Lancet)

(SONG Gang, Beijing)

### Studies on the songs of the Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler

The Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler (*Cettia fortipes*) is a common resident bird in southern China. During breeding season, males sing clear, high-pitched songs in shrubs. Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler has a repertoire size range from 1 to 4, with 2 and 3 more common. Acoustic features are strictly stereotyped within individuals throughout the entire breeding season. It is easy to band males using acoustic playback of the species' song, and observe males' vocal behavior during playback experiment. This study was conducted on a population of Brownish-flanked Bush Warblers at Dongzhai National Nature Reserve, Henan Province, southern China from 2010 to 2013, and another population of Brownish-flanked Bush Warblers at Kuankuoshui National Nature Reserve, Guizhou province, southwestern China from 2009 to 2011.

We assess the feasibility of using distinct acoustic signals to identify individuals in a large avian population (139 color-banded individuals) of Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler. Although there was a slight decline in the correct rate of individual identification with increasing sample sizes, the total mean correct rate yielded by discriminant function analysis was satisfactory, with more than 98% of songs correctly recognized to the corresponding individuals.

Beside broadcast song, Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler sometimes generates soft songs during male-male competition. Soft songs had a significantly lower minimum frequency, more notes, longer duration, a higher note rate, and lower relative sound pressure than broadcast songs. Male raises its head and opens its bill obviously when delivering broadcast song, while the head is hanging, the bill nearly closed and the wings are quivering during soft song. Soft song can induce intense responses than broadcast song during playback. In the mounted specimen's experiments, every male that attacked the mount also generated soft songs. Our study show soft song is an aggressive signal in male-male competition in Brownish-flanked Bush Warbler.

The majority of Brownish-flanked Bush Warblers have two distinct song types: alpha song and beta song. These two song types differ significantly in both frequency and temporal variables. But we did not find any evidence that they are used selectively in different contexts (spontaneous singing or playback-evoked singing); the reactions to the different song types were also not

significantly different. Our results show that alpha song and beta song are functionally equal.

(XIA Canwei and ZHANG Yanyun, Beijing Normal University)

### **Ground Tit (*Parus humilis*) genes unveil adaptations of birds in Tibetan Plateau**

The Ground Tit (*Parus humilis*) is endemic to the Tibetan Plateau. It is a member of family Paridae but it was long thought to be related to Ground Jays because of their morphological similarities. Here we present Ground tit's genome and re-sequence two tits and one Ground Jay, to clarify this controversially taxonomic status and uncover its genetic adaptations to the Tibetan Plateau. Our results show that Ground Tit groups with two tits and it diverges from them between 7.7 and 9.9 Mya. Compared with other avian genomes, Ground Tit shows expansion in genes linked to energy metabolism and contractions in genes involved in immune and olfactory perception. We also found positively selected and rapidly evolving genes in hypoxia response and skeletal development. These results indicated that Ground Tit evolves basic strategies and 'tit-to-jay' change for coping with the life in an extreme environment (Qu et al., 2013, Nature Communications).

(GAO Bin and SONG Gang, Beijing)

### **Parental care strategies of Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)**

The Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) is a widely distributed open-cup nesting songbird, which inhabits in various open habitats, ranging from arctic and alpine tundra to native prairies and deserts. Here, we explored parental care strategies of Horned Larks in Gahai-Zecha National Natural Reserve, which is located on the northeastern Tibetan Plateau and has an annual average temperature of 1.2°C. In our study area, Horned Larks are resident species and breeding stretched from early-April to mid-August with one to three broods.

We used video-recording systems to observe care behaviors of Horned Larks for the whole incubation and nestling period. During the incubation period, only female Horned Larks incubated the eggs without mate feeding. To avoid nest predation, female Horned Larks adjusted their incubation behaviors to conceal the nests and themselves by prolonging the on-nest durations and reduced activity frequencies. The incubators of successfully hatched nests had significantly longer incubation session but shorter recess for saving energy; higher nest attentiveness to shorten the incubation period; lower nest-visitation rates to reduce the probability of detection by predators; and higher hiding-head frequency to partly help them be hidden and overcome the cold weather. During the nestling period, only female Horned Larks brooded the nestlings, but both sexes shared the feeding effort. The two parents had close feeding efforts and their feeding rates decreased with each other's. However, their parental care patterns via nestling age were sex-specific. The female kept adjusting care behaviors to follow the dynamics of nestling demands, such as decreasing brood attentiveness and increasing feeding rate as nestling age increases. By contrast, the male, acting as the "supporter" for the female, fed the nestlings irrespective of nestling age, probably because they try to gain maximum re-mating opportunities.

We considered sexual cooperation and parental care strategies in different nestling ages should be further studied. Moreover, long-term studies on pair bonds in horned larks should be performed to confirm the costs and benefits of parental care.

(LIU Changjing, LIU Naifa, DU Bo and BAO Shijie, Lanzhou University)

### Extra-pair paternity and extra-pair mate choice in the Yellow-rumped Flycatcher

The development and increased use of molecular techniques have revealed that most socially monogamous birds engage in extra-pair copulations. However, the evolution and maintenance of extra-pair reproductive strategy in birds remain unclear. We conducted the study on extra-pair paternity and extra-pair mate choice in the Yellow-rumped Flycatcher (*Ficedula zanthopygia*) by providing artificial nest-boxes during the period from March to July in 2011 and 2012 at Zuojia Natural Reserve, Jilin Province. In the study, we collected the blood samples of parents and their offspring of the Yellow-rumped Flycatcher in 31 nests, and selected nine highly polymorphic microsatellite markers to assign parentage. Also, we measured the morphological traits of adult Yellow-rumped Flycatchers and the distance between nests, and analyzed the relationships between extra-pair mate choice and genetic diversity, morphological traits, and distance between nests respectively. The Yellow-rumped Flycatcher showed high levels of extra-pair paternity. Extra-pair copulation occurred in 21 of 31 females, and 32.8% offspring in nests with extra-pair copulations were the result of extra-pair fertilizations. Averagely,  $1.80 \pm 1.06$  individuals were extra-pair offspring for nests with extra-pair copulations, ranging from one to five. Females engaging extra-pair copulations mated with  $1.33 \pm 0.48$  males averagely, ranging from one to two. Males engaging extra-pair copulations mated with  $1.72 \pm 0.61$  ( $n = 13$ ) females on average, ranging from one to three. Results showed that most female Yellow-rumped Flycatchers selected extra-pair mates that were located farther from their own nests, not neighbor males randomly, which indicated that the species may select extra-pair mates actively. We did not find that the morphological traits associated with extra-pair mate choice in the species. But, we found that the genetic similarity between extra-pairs are higher than society pairs, which indicated that the occurrence of extra-pair copulations may relate to avoiding inbreeding in the species.

(E Mingju, SONG Xiaolei and WANG Haito, Northeast Normal University)

### Population renovation of *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* in patch habitat: avian propagation and constraints

Anthropogenic disturbance fragmentizes the forest habitat into patches and thus affects the renovation of wildlife in the habitat. Widely distributed in mountainous areas in southern China, *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* is a typical avian-borne plant. How does habitat fragmentation affect birds' propagation of plants, and the build-up mechanism of the constraints influencing the renovation of *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* remain unclear. We studied the renovated populations and community characteristics as well as avian diversity in Meihuashan National Nature Reserve in Fujian Province, with an emphasis on the seed propagation and build-up constraints. Main results have been achieved as follows: 1) the survival of the plant followed the Deecy-III type; 2) the profile of the patch habitat vegetation is composed of evergreen broadleaved forest and bamboos; 3) 13 of 22 frugivorous bird species involved in the seed propagation of *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* in the "source" patch; and 4) with the individual growth of the plant, *Taxus chinensis* var. *mairei* had a marked change in renovation niche.

(LU Changhu, Nanjing Forestry University)



## News and Notes — China

### New distribution sites of Jankowski's Bunting (*Emberiza jankowskii*)

Supported by the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and the Oriental Bird Club, the Beijing Bird Watching Society finished its third-year special survey on Jankowski's Bunting (*Emberiza jankowskii*). Three new distribution sites of this bird species were found in this survey.

(FU Jianping, Beijing Bird Watching Society)

### Emergence of a new avian influenza virus in Qinghai Lake Basin

In our daily avian influenza virus surveillance 2011, about 100 tracheal and cloacal swab samples were collected from our 234 sentinel Barhead Goose in Qinghai Lake region. Then one influenza virus (H5N1) which named A/Bar-headed goose/Qinghai/0604/2011 was detected. After getting complete sequence in China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center (Qingdao), we achieved the phylogenetic analysis.

It is interesting that Qinghai 0604 has closet relation with A/Chicken/Vietnam/NCVD-016/2008. A/Chicken/Shanxi/2/2006 appeared to be their nearest ancestral. In NA tree (Figure1 panel B), the Shanxi10 virus seemed to be phylogenetically the ancestral of Qinghai0604 and Vietnam NCVD-016. After analyzing other 6 gene phylogenetic trees, we found that our Qinghai 0604 could be considered as a putative new novel virus which reassortant of donors from Ningxia (Ningxia 24), Shanxi (Shanxi 2, Shanxi 10) and Vietnam (NAVD-016)

It is noticeable that the A/Bar-headed goose/Qinghai/0604/2011 is the first detected clade 7 virus in Qinghai Lake region

(LI Zhuo, LI Jirong, CAO Jian, Yang Fang and LI Laixing, Qinghai Province)

### The kick-off meeting of *The Diversity of Birds in China* was hold in Beijing

*The Diversity of Birds in China*, which was planned by Chinese National Geography Books, had its kick-off meeting in Beijing Normal University on June 27, 2013. Prof. ZHENG Guangmei, the chief editor of this book, Mr. CHEN Yihuan, general manager of the CNG Books, Mr. XU Wei, the vice president of the Hunan Science & Technology Press, and other domestic ornithologists attended the meeting.

As the chief editor of this book, Prof. ZHENG said that *The Diversity of Birds in China* will be regarded as a collection of the latest achievements of Chinese ornithological research by far. The book will elaborate on the complex relationship between varieties of habitats and amazing birds in China. Aiming at combining both value of scientific research and mass market, *The Diversity of Birds in China* will pay attention to interesting popular science contents besides professional science theory.

Prof. ZHENG added that publishing of *The Diversity of Birds in China* will be a significant milestone in ornithological study in China. As an ornithologist, he felt honored having a hand in this book's writing.

(WANG Anmeng, China National Geography)

**Dr. ZOU Fasheng had a show in Phoenix TV for wildlife conservation**

Dr. ZOU Fasheng from South China Institute of Endangered Animals had a show in Phoenix TV for wildlife conservation on April 20. Dr. ZOU said that many wildlife species have disappeared as habitat became fragmented in past decades; there are no significant differences between wildlife and domesticated animals for basic nutrient, and it is wrong that eating wildlife is helpful to health; eating wildlife meat will also increase risk of being infectious with diseases because wildlife carrying pathogenic microbes. He emphasized that people should do not eat wildlife and use wildlife products, and hope that all people can contribute to wildlife conservation.

Detail information will get from web: <http://v.ifeng.com/news/society/201304/3d545c59-7a02-4c6a-a23c-fb414ee20a0a.shtml>

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing)

**News and Notes — Abroad****2012 impact factors of SCI avian science journals**

Rank	Journal title	2012 impact factor	5-year impact factor
1	AUK	2.404	2.334
2	IBIS	2.361	2.488
3	J AVIAN BIOL	2.020	2.440
4	EMU	1.895	1.404
5	ACTA ORNITHOL	1.681	1.367
6	J ORNITHOL	1.632	1.744
7	CONDOR	1.370	1.690
8	J FIELD ORNITHOL	1.101	1.223
9	BIRD CONSERV INT	1.074	1.135
10	BIRD STUDY	1.017	1.035
11	WATERBIRDS	0.919	0.878
12	ARDEA	0.886	0.953
13	ARDEOLA	0.821	0.826
14	J RAPTOR RES	0.728	0.712
15	ORNIS FENNICA	0.638	0.922
16	ORNITHOL SCI	0.618	-
17	WILSON J ORNITHOL	0.519	0.572
18	OSTRICH	0.468	0.423
19	AVIAN CONSERV ECOL	0.467	0.521
20	ORNITOL NEOTROP	0.261	0.391
21	FORKTAIL	0.250	-
22	REV BRAS ORNITOL	0.202	0.302

(复旦大学 马志军整理)

### **Taking action for 60% of the world's Critically Endangered bird species**

A report released on June 22 at BirdLife World Congress reveals that BirdLife International has taken action for 60% of the world's 197 Critically Endangered bird species with threats reduced or stabilized as a direct result. Of the 115 Critically Endangered Species BirdLife has been working on, 80% have benefitted from conservation actions, 63% are likely to be declining less rapidly and 20% are deemed to already have an improved status.

(from <http://www.birdlife.org/community>)

### **26th International Ornithological Congress**

International Ornithological Congress (IOC) will be held from 18th to 24th August 2014 in Japan. It will only be the second IOC held in Asia. Prof. CAO Lei from China will give a plenary presentation entitled "The East Asian Flyway – waterbirds challenged". China Ornithological Society will send a large delegation to attend this important conference. The IMPORTANT DATES are as follows:

05 March 2013 — Registration open

30 April 2013 — Call for Abstracts open

30 September 2013 — Deadline for Abstracts Submission

December 2013 — Reservation for Post-congress Tours

January 2014 — Early registration deadline

March 2014 — Deadline for Round Tables and Special Interest Group Meetings

May 2014 — Registration deadline

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

The 15th International Behavioral Ecology Congress will be hosted from 31 July to 5 August 2014 by Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY) and the behavioral ecology research community based at various CUNY campuses, Columbia University, and the American Museum of Natural History. ISBE conferences are held every two years and attract a lively mix of behavioral ecologists at all career stages from around the globe, offering excellent networking opportunities. See the website <http://www.behavecol.com/pages/society/meetings.html>.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

### **Australasian Ornithological Conference will be held in Auckland, New Zealand**

The annual Australasian Ornithological Conference (AOC 2013) will be held in Auckland, New Zealand and hosted by the Ornithological Society of New Zealand, 4-7 December 2013. Deadline for abstract submission 31 July. For more information visit the website <http://osnz.org.nz/news/aoc-2013>.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

## Publications

### *Classification and distribution of birds in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau*

*Classification and Distribution of Birds in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau* was written by Prof. LIU Naifa, the Chairman of China Ornithological Society. The book was published by the Science Press in May 2013, including 817 kinds of birds in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau which belong to 21 orders, 74 families, and 237 genera.

This book can be used for ornithology teaching, science research and people engaged in agriculture, forestry, environmental protection, wildlife resource management and other areas. It can be used as reference book for college zoology, ecology, conservation biology, and other related program.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing)

### *Birds in Qiandao Lake*

*Birds in Qiandao Lake* was written by Prof. DING Ping, the deputy Chairman of China Ornithological Society. The book was published by the Higher Education Press in December 2012. The book is divided into three parts: the first part introduces the basic knowledge and methods for birds' identification; the second part outlines the composition and characteristics of birds in Qiandao Lake; the third part illustrates the main characteristics and habits of 176 species of birds in Qiandao Lake to acquaint the reader with rich bird diversity in this region.

It is a book for research, monitoring, protection and management, as well as the teaching practice field biology, and it is also the book to raise students and the general public's awareness and a science manual.

This book strives to make the reader understand the bird knowledge, especially birds in Qiandao Lake and enjoy the natural beauty of Qiandao Lake birds at the same time.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing)

## Announcement

### **China ornithological historical materials collection**

Ornithological studies in China started from early 20th century and have made great achievements so far. With the passing away of the previous generation of Chinese ornithologists, the China Ornithological Society acknowledges the urgency of collecting and protecting the Chinese ornithological historical data.

China Ornithological Society has decided to cooperate with Zhejiang Museum of Natural History because of the well-established facilities and influence of Zhejiang Museum of Natural History. A China ornithology historical materials center has been established. The project includes systematic data collection, compilation and preservation of important historical materials. It provides an information platform for China Ornithological research and development.



This is a perspective and pioneering project for ornithology of China, with great significance for information sharing, academic exchanges and enhancing the level of scientific research.

China ornithology historical materials center is set up in the Zhejiang Museum of Natural History, No.6 of Xi-Hu Cultural Plaza. It is proposed to be open the public in the seventh of China Zoological Society Ornithological Member Congress, Twelfth National Ornithology Conference and Tenth strait academic study of Ornithology.

#### 1. Content and the scope of historical materials collection

1) Ornithological development, including the following information.

i) Contributions of Chinese ornithologists and their influence on ornithological history. Materials like graphic and video information, memoirs, diaries, papers and book manuscripts, field notes, photographs, videos, etc. will also be included.

ii) Landmarks in the history of ornithological development in China, including relevant monographs, papers and reports, etc.

iii) Methodology, content and achievements for the ornithological research. The originals of the tools and materials will also be presented.

2) China Ornithological Society development:

Materials like documents, pictures, videos, peoples and events which relate to the historical events of ornithological development will be included, in addition to the achievements, responsibilities, research projects and related-academic work of China Ornithological Society.

#### 2. Methods of historical materials collection include:

1) Donation

Historical materials will be collected mainly by donation. Interested parties can contact the center directly for donation procedures. Ceremony in recognition and reward will be given to appreciate the donation.

2) Agreed transfer

The center will pay appropriate incentives for people who transfer valuable historical materials.

3) Original replication

For some valuable materials whose holder is unwilling to donate the originals, after getting the agreement of the holder, the center will replicate the original materials.

4) Deposit and safekeeping.

The center provides deposit services for the important historical materials.

#### 3. Contacts

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(China Ornithological Society)

## Front Cover

The Great Egret (*Egretta alba*) is a large, widely-distributed egret, distributed across most of the tropical and warmer temperate regions of the world. It can be distinguished from other white egrets by its yellow bill and black legs and feet, though the bill may become darker and the lower legs lighter in the breeding season. In breeding plumage, delicate ornamental feathers are borne on the back. Males and females are identical in appearance; juveniles look like non-breeding adults.

The Great Egret feeds in shallow water or drier habitats, feeding mainly on fish, frogs, small mammals, and occasionally small reptiles and insects, spearing them with its long, sharp bill most of the time by standing still and allowing the prey to come within its striking distance of its bill which it uses as a spear. It will often wait motionless for prey, or slowly stalk its victim.

There are four subspecies in various parts of the world, which differ but little. Differences are bare part coloration in the breeding season and size; subspecies *alba* and *modesta* can be found in China.

Photographed by HUANG Banghua on 29 March 2011 in Zhejiang Province.

黑翅长脚鹬 (*Himantopus himantopus*)  
摄影 颜重威



纹喉凤鹛 (*Yuhina gularis*)  
摄影 熊林春





丹顶鹤 (*Grus japonensis*)  
摄影 付建智

