



# 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

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摄影 李国军



卷羽鹈鹕 (*Pelecanus crispus*)  
摄影 吴志华



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## 第十三届全国鸟类学术研讨会在安徽大学召开

第十三届全国鸟类学术研讨会于 2015 年 11 月 13 日至 15 日在安徽合肥召开。来自大陆高校、科研院所、自然保护区和有关机构的鸟类学者、研究生、保护管理人员以及港澳台、美国、欧洲 500 余名代表参加了本次会议。本次会议由中国动物学会鸟类学分会主办，安徽大学、安徽科学技术学会承办，安徽省动物学会、安徽省野生动植物保护协会协办，支持单位包括中国动物学会、中国科学院动物研究所、北京师范大学、浙江大学、中山大学、《Avian Research》编辑部、安徽省物种资源中心、香港嘉道理农场暨植物园。高等教育出版社、Lotek 公司、上海瑾瑜商贸有限公司、天津市浙海科技有限责任公司、湖南环球信士科技有限公司、上海环标信息技术有限公司等展商在本次会议期间展出了商品。

12 日上午举行的大会开幕式由中国动物学会鸟类学分会张雁云教授主持，中国科学院院士郑光美教授、中国工程院院士马建章教授、鸟类学分会理事长丁平教授、安徽大学校长程桦教授、安徽省科协魏军锋巡视员、为中国鸟类学发展做出贡献的前辈诸葛阳教授、马逸清研究员、宋榆钧教授以及全体代表出席了开幕式。程桦校长代表承办方热烈欢迎来自各地的代表参加本次会议，丁平理事长致大会开幕词。

本次大会的主题是“鸟类的生态、进化

与保护”。大会邀请了 7 位国内外知名专家作大会报告。来自德国威廉港鸟类研究所、国际鸟类学家联合会前主席 Franz Bairlein 教授的“鸟类迁徙的调控机制”，安徽大学周立志教授的“越冬白头鹤和东方白鹳的保护生态学研究”，瑞典农业科学大学、中国科学院动物研究所 Per ALstorm 教授的“整合分类学：中国鸟类物种数在增加”，中组部青年千人计划入选者、中国科学院动物研究所詹祥江教授的“非模式鸟类参考基因组及其在进化和种群遗传学研究中的应用”，Birdlife 的 Nigel J. Collar 教授的“中国鸟类分类学的新视野”，英国贝斯大学 Tamás Székely 教授的“鸟类种群性比和繁殖体系进化”，北京师范大学张正旺教授的“进入二十一世纪后的中国雉类研究——新成果与未来发展趋势”。

大会同时邀请了 3 位国内鸟类学青年佼佼者做了报告：浙江大学斯幸峰博士的“千岛湖片段化生境中繁殖鸟类群落的物种和功能  $\beta$  多样性”，四川大学吴永杰博士的“气候变化条件下中国西南山地鸟类多样性热点的变化”，海南师范大学杨灿朝博士的“不同选择压力下寄主对杜鹃寄生的行为适应”等。

会议就“鸟类谱系地理”、“鸟类分子进化”、“鸟类生理与发育”等 20 个专题举行了 120 场报告，与会代表就各议题进行了热烈的讨论。会议墙报单元中，83 张墙报的作者与参会师生学者就国内外鸟类学研究的最新成果进行了深入的交流。会议期间还对“机场鸟类研究与鸟撞”、“观鸟与鸟类资源监测”、“陆地鸟类监测”、“鸟类基因组学研究”、“迁

徙水鸟监测与保护”和“鸟类保护与自然保护区建设”5个议题展开圆桌讨论会。

15日下午举行了闭幕式，卢欣教授进行了学术总结，“第14届中国鸟类学大会”的举办方代表高学斌向大家介绍了举办鸟类学大会场地和适合的时间段，并向各位代表发出邀请。随后宣读了获得中国鸟类基础 Research 奖、中国鸟类学研究生学术新人奖等奖励获奖者名单，由郑光美院士和中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长、副理事长、部分常务理事以及香港嘉道理农场的代表为获奖者颁奖。

在12日晚上举行的理事会上，秘书处项各位理事汇报了过去2年的工作进展和下一步的工作计划。经全体理事投票表决，陕西师范大学和陕西动物研究所获得了下一届鸟类学大会的举办权，“第14届中国鸟类学大会”将于2017年在陕西西安举行。

## 丁平理事长第十三届全国鸟类学术研讨会开幕式致辞

各位代表！经过一年多的筹备，第13届全国鸟类学术研讨会今天终于开幕了，在此表达三个意思：“感谢”、“感慨”和“祝愿”。

### 1. 感谢

一个会议的成功举办是与各方面的支持、协调和努力分不开的。为此，我代表会议主办单位中国动物学会鸟类学分会对会议承办单位安徽大学和安徽省科学技术协会；协办单位安徽省动物学会和安徽省野生动植物保护协会，以及中国动物学会、中国科学院动物研究所、北京师范大学、浙江大学、中山大学、《Avian Research》编辑部、安徽省物种资源信息中心和香港嘉道理农场暨植物园等支持单位，洛得克(Lotek)电子技术(上海)有限公司、上海瑾瑜商贸有限公司、天津市浙海科技有限责任公司、湖南环球信士

科技有限公司、上海环标信息技术有限公司、高等教育出版社等参展单位表示衷心地感谢。

我还要感谢所有的参会者：老前辈、国际同行、两岸学者，以及年轻学者和学生。

我还要特别感谢大会秘书长周立志教授、大会组织委员会、大会学术委员会，以及所有会务工作人员和志愿者。

### 2. 感慨

从兰州会议到杭州会议，再到本次的合肥会议，由此想到了中国鸟类学的发展：从研究队伍、研究经费、团队与平台或体系建设、国际交流与合作研究、科学问题的领域、研究的时空尺度、研究的深度和广度，以及发表论文的数量与质量均有长足的发展和明显的提升。

近10年来，中国学者发表 $IF \geq 3.0$ 的SCI学术刊物和国际权威鸟类学刊物(Journal of Avian Biology、Auk、Ibis等)的鸟类学论文数量迅速增长。特别是近年来就相关热点问题连续在Science上发表中国鸟类学家的观点，引起广泛关注。例如马志军教授有关滩涂和海洋围垦、卢欣教授有关重视宏观鸟类学研究等。与此同时，中国鸟类学家的国际学术影响力明显上升。特别值得一提的是2014年在日本召开的第26届国际鸟类学大会上，刘小如先生和雷富民先生分别当选IOU的主席和副主席。

我国鸟类学研究与国际同行仍存在较大差距，亦与国内动物学其他相关科学的发展存在一定的差距。

### 3. 祝愿

祝愿与国际接轨的会议越办越规范。

“全国鸟类学术研讨会”从下届开始改为“中国鸟类学大会”。祝愿会议的学术水平越办越高！祝愿会议的国际影响办越大，希望今后能有更多的国际同行参与我们学术活动！

最后，祝愿本次“鸟类学大会”圆满成功、

每一位参会人员各有所获！

（浙江大学：丁平）

## 卢欣副理事长在第十三届全国鸟类学术研讨会闭幕式上的学术总结

短短几天的聚会就要结束了。每一位参会者，也包括我自己，因为一种缘分而相会在这里。这种缘分，来自鸣唱在原野、飞翔在蓝天的鸟类，来自我们探索这些动物生命奥秘的志趣、来自我们保护这些美丽生命的爱心。

老友相逢，师生相会，新人相识，倾诉在野外和实验室、在线上和线下萌发的友情，分享科学研究乃至生活中的收获和酸甜苦辣。整个过程，充满着热烈的气氛，洋溢着真挚的情愫。此正是，相会虽有期，友谊天地长。

大会组委会委托我对本次大会的学术活动进行一个简要总结，对此，我深感压力，毕竟我自己的阅历和能力有限，我的观点可能有失偏颇，不妥之处恳请大家谅解。

一个学科的发展，必然都有值得称道的进展，同时也存在着许多问题。认识到前者，会让我们的自信增加，认识到后者，会让我们发现问题，未来走得更好。

我认为，中国鸟类学发展的足与不足之处，可以概括为：亮点突出，但有待照亮一片。

最抢眼的一个亮点是，基因组时代下中国鸟类学者与时俱进努力。2014 年 *Science* 发表的有中国学者参与的鸟类基因组进化专辑，中科院动物所雷富民研究员及其团队对鸟类高海拔适应分子机制的探索，詹祥江研究员关于猛禽基因组的工作，是典型的代表；同时，以台湾师范大学李寿先教授、中科院昆明动物所杨晓君研究员、华南濒危动物所邹发生研究员等为代表的学者，在鸟类分子系统学、谱系地理学领域所发表的一系列高

水平的研究，令人瞩目。

在其它领域，也同样精彩呈现。浙江大学丁平教授对于鸟类群落生态学、中科院动物所孙悦华研究员对于青藏高原森林鸟类生活史和社会行为、海南师范大学梁伟教授对于鸟类巢寄生以及复旦大学马志军教授对于水鸟迁徙生态学的研究，都已经形成了一定的国际影响力。更可喜的是，一批 30~40 岁之间的青年鸟类学家，成为这些工作的生力军。

记得在 2007 年成都全国鸟类学术研讨会的闭幕式上，也是由我进行大会学术总结。我当时谈到，中国鸟类学家还面临着重要的挑战，因为在当时的国际进化和生态学主流刊物上，几乎没有任何中国鸟类学家的名字。那时我们充满期待。

在本次大会的翠鸟论坛上，丁平理事长对 10 年来中国鸟类学家发表的高水平论文进行了一个总结。他发现，在 2007 年以后，这样的论文的发表呈现一个高速增长期，表明中国鸟类学家已经登上了国际学术界的舞台。

除了这些理论工作，我发现本次全国鸟类学术研讨会一个值得特别关注的现象，那就是，公众科学悄然但以一种强有力的姿态登上了我们的学术论坛。我预计，这种国际意识，将对中国鸟类学的发展产生深远的影响。因为，这不仅可以改变鸟类科学数据的积累，更重要的是会把鸟类知识与保护意识在公众中普及。在与一些年轻的学者交流过程中，我发现他们正在探索构建实验样品、数据的共享平台，构建野外观察、测量和调查方法的标准化体系，我们要为这种责任意识点赞。

然而，必须承认，中国鸟类学研究的国际影响力总体上还很小。为了写这个总结，我询问一些资深的中青年学者对这次会议呈现的学术报告的总体印象，大家都有一致的看法，那就是，70~80% 的工作属于低水平的重复，没有深入地触及进化生物学和生态学



的基本理论。野外实验操作研究、个体识别基础上的长期研究极少或几乎没有。

这说明,我们有相当比例的学者、团队,其学术水平需要提升。对于这种状况,我有一种担忧,这种担忧主要是来自对我们的年轻学生事业发展前景的担忧,当你们为提升自己的科学研究能力而付出激情和美好的人生年华的时候,却没有领悟学术的真谛。

那么,中国鸟类学,更确切地说,中国鸟类研究者未来的学术道路如何行进?我个人认为,有三个要点:

### 1. 走进理论:建立自己的研究体系

理论是我们思考的基础,理论指导我们的行动,真正的基础研究,就是检验理论,发展理论,创新理论。制约个人和团队学术发展的最大瓶颈,就是理论基础薄弱。在2007年成都全国鸟类学术研讨会的学术总结中,我就提出了加强理论修养的观点,可以说,这个问题无论怎样强调都不过分。

鸟类学研究所涉及的理论主要有物种形成理论、生活史理论、交配系统和性选择理论、性冲突和精子竞争理论、生物地理学和群落生态学理论。即使以分子生物学为基础的工作,同样需要这样的理论。

有许多人,博士毕业已经多年,有些已经当上了研究生导师,却不能发表真正的学术论文,原因就是理论修养没有到家。这不是不可以补救的,沉下心来读文献,到国内或者国外的实验室重新学习。这种提升,任何时候都不晚。否则,将永远不能求得学术的真经。我也注意到,从国内优秀团队出来的或者有国外经历的青年学者的学术思维方式,充分显露出理论的力量。

在一个研究者提升理论素养的同时,一个至关重要事情就是建立自己的研究体系,这种体系包括研究对象和科学问题,一个优秀的研究者和学术团队,必然有自己长期坚守的研究体系,这是取得优异成绩的保障。

我们第一天的大会报告,德国鸟类学家 Franz Bairlein 围绕一个雀形目鸟类开展的迁徙行为的系列研究,给我们留下深刻印象。还有海南师范大学梁伟教授团队所建立的鸟类巢寄生研究体系。这种研究体系的形成和发展,都是在理论的指导下实现的。

因此,建立可以让我们付出一生心智的研究体系,打通理论体系之间的脉络,应当成为我们的学术之梦。

### 2. 走进野外:鸟类学研究之根

进化生物学告诉我们,丰富多彩的鸟类多样性,包括分子、生理、形态、行为和生态,都是自然选择的结果。这就使得鸟类学必然是一门探索自然条件下鸟类生命运动规律的科学。许多重要的科学问题,比如,鸟类的窝卵数如何随着纬度变化,什么是导致一个种群繁殖成功的因素?只能在野外进行,并且需要长期在野外进行。

遗憾的是,许多鸟类学研究正在远离野外。原因是多方面的,包括有限的研究资金、现行的学术评价体系和现代生活方式的束缚。那么,如何回归理性,回归鸟类学研究的本原?值得我们深思。

但无论如何,我们必须清醒地意识到,野外工作是鸟类学发展的永久驱动力。

### 3. 走进内心:思考学术人生

在遵循注重理论修养、建立研究体系、提倡野外研究这些学科发展规律的同时,我觉得有一个最根本的问题,那就是我们的学术理念和内心世界的修炼。

科学研究是人们的存在方式之一,鸟类学研究是我们鸟类学家的存在方式。

我一直觉得,在众多生命科学研究的领域中,自己能够从事鸟类研究,特别是青藏高原鸟类研究,是我一生的幸运。这是因为鸟类学研究的与众不同。虽然分子、细胞也有无穷的奥秘,但我们的感觉器官感受不到它们。而大江大河、高山苔原、飞鸟蓝天会



给我们进入诗歌和散文的意境，让我们与大自然进行感情的交流，艰苦的野外研究让我们能够享受艰辛之后的快慰，野外经历让我们能够与养育自己土地上的人民有心之交融，让我们能够积累精神财富并陶醉其中。

我想，如果我们能够把探索作为一种生活方式，在探索鸟类生命奥秘的过程中，付出，投入，幻想，期待，让阳光充满内心，让生命富有意义。这样，那些物质上的困难就不再是困难，来自外界的诱惑和困扰会一笑而过。这样，中国鸟类学者将成为幸福感最高的群体，这才是中国鸟类学研究真正的实力。

(武汉大学：卢欣)

## 第十一届翠鸟论坛在安徽大学举办

2015 年 11 月 11—12 日，中国青年鸟类学家研讨会暨第十一届翠鸟论坛在安徽大学成功召开。本次会议由中国动物学会鸟类学分会主办，安徽大学承办。来自安徽大学、北京师范大学、安徽师范大学、北京林业大学、德国马普鸟类研究所、东北林业大学、东北师范大学、复旦大学、广西大学、广西师范大学、台湾师范大学、海南师范大学、河北大学、河北农业大学、河北师范大学、华南濒危动物研究所、南京环境科学研究所、兰州大学、辽宁大学、南昌大学、南京林业大学、南京师范大学、厦门大学、陕西师范大学、武汉大学、西南林业大学、浙江大学、中国科学院动物研究所、中国林业科学研究院、中山大学等 30 个单位的近百名同学参加了本次论坛。中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长丁平教授、副理事长周放教授、雷富民教授、卢欣教授和孙悦华教授，秘书长张雁云教授，安徽大学周立志教授，以及台湾师范大学李寿先教授、中科院动物所屈延华研究员、西藏高原生物研究所仓决卓玛研究员、中山大

学刘阳副教授、北京师范大学董路副教授和安徽大学李春林副教授等参加了本次论坛的多项活动。

本次论坛分为专家讲座、学生报告、墙报交流和师生研讨等 4 个单元。专家讲座方面，来自台湾师范大学的李寿先教授以“如何提出科学问题”为题，利用实际的科学研究案例给同学们深入浅出的讲解了提出科学问题的方法与原则；海南师范大学杨灿朝副教授以“动物颜色与光谱”、中科院动物研究所吕楠助理研究员以“模型分析在生态学研究中的应用”向同学们介绍了相关领域的研究进展和基础研究方法，并与同学们展开了充分的讨论和交流。通过专家讲座，拓展了同学们的学术视野，增进了对科学研究工作的认识，为今后更好的开展科研工作打下了基础。

(北京：屈延华 董路；广州：刘阳)

## 青海省冬季水鸟同步调查培训会

2015 年 12 月 26 日，在中国科学院西北高原生物研究所会议室召开了青海省冬季水鸟同步调查培训会。会议由李来兴副研究员主持。青海省林业厅野生动植物和自然保护区管理局董得红局长，青海省林业厅野生动植物和自然保护区管理局主任张毓，中国科学院西北高原生物研究所副所长陈世龙，中国科学院西北高原生物研究所办公室主任杨永刚，青海省摄影家协会副主席陈有钧，青海省野生动物摄影家协会秘书长薛洲和《青海湖》杂志社作家辛茜等。此次培训的人数共有 60 余人，包括青海省旅游摄影协会会员约 20 人，青海省鸟类摄影爱好者 30 余人，甘肃省高台县摄影家协会 8 人。

我国于 2011 年启动了全国第二次陆生野生动物资源调查。根据《全国第二次陆生野

生动物资源调查技术规程》、《青海省第二次陆生野生动物资源调查方案及调查技术细则》以及国家林业局野生动植物保护与自然保护区管理司的要求,为进一步规范和指导省内各大科研院所的鸟类研究者及社会各界观鸟人士进行“2016年青海省冬季水鸟同步调查”的实施,在青海省林业厅的领导和支持下,召开了这次培训会议。会议由7个报告和分组讨论两部分组成。

青海省林业厅野生动植物和自然保护区管理局向培训人员传达了国家林业局对实施冬季水鸟同步调查的政策及方案。要求所有参与人员高度重视同步调查工作,认真完成国家林业局安排的调查任务。

中国科学院西北高原生物研究所李来兴副研究员作了题为“位居中亚迁徙路线上的青海-越冬水鸟同步调查的意义-从理论到实践”的报告。他长期从事青藏高原鸟类学研究,对该地区鸟类系统学、迁徙与地理分布、种群动态与监测、关键物种的生态与行为等方面有丰厚研究积累。近年来着重开展鸟类与病原体的协同进化、环境变化与物种分布变迁、重大工程导致的外来物种入侵、鸟类疾病与防控等现代鸟类学领域的研究。发表论文30余篇。

他在报告中详细讲解了同步调查的意义,青海省鸟类研究的现状,并对在青海省有分布的鸟类约100多种进行了梳理。

会议报告结束后,参加同步调查的人员围绕本次重点调查区域(青海湖、海西州、玉树州、黑河湿地、浩门河、湟水河、黄河及通天河)进行了分组讨论。并现场借助Google earth进行调查区域的地形地貌及调查路线的讲解,加深调查人员的认识。

(中国科学院西北高原生物研究所:李来兴)

## 第十届欧洲鸟类学家大会在西班牙举行

第十届欧洲鸟类学家大会于2015年8月24到28日在西班牙巴达霍斯举行。本次会议由西班牙埃斯特雷马杜拉大学主办,主办方主席为Alfonso Marzal教授。来自欧亚大陆的五百余名鸟类学工作者参加了此次大会。来自北京师范大学、复旦大学、中央民族大学以及首都师范大学等单位的6位我国鸟类学者参加了此次大会。

本次的大会报告有西班牙康普顿斯大学Javier Pérez-Tris博士的“疾病威胁鸟类多样性:现存于何处,向何处传播以及如何检测”,法国Francesco Bonadonna博士的“海燕的嗅觉三部曲:从定向到交流”,西班牙奥维尔多大学Paola Laiolo博士的“高山地区鸟类群落的格局与过程”,荷兰格罗宁根大学Theunis Piersma博士的“迁徙线路的灵活性:世代内和世代间季节迁徙的自由程度”,荷兰阿姆斯特



特丹大学 Judy Shamoun-Baranes 博士的“在面对动态环境时为何会有如此多样的个体策略？”，匈牙利潘诺尼亚大学 András Liker 博士的“鸟类死亡率，成年性别比例和繁殖性别角色”等六个。

本次大会的 70 个专题报告分 14 个专题举行，分别为：幼鸟迁徙、城市鸟类生态、鸟类知觉、生理生态环境适应、个体质量、欧洲 - 非洲迁徙路线的陆地鸟类迁徙连接和种群动态、雀形目的系统发生、鸟类的早期生活经验、陆地鸟类迁徙差异的影响因子、环境变化对高山鸟类迁徙的影响、雌性装饰和装备、鸟类个性、精子的特质以及部分迁徙。

另外还有 10 组共 40 个口头报告、7 组圆桌讨论和 276 个墙报展示。

我国鸟类学者与来自世界各地的参会代表进行了广泛的交流。其中来自北京师范大学雷维蟠展示的题为“黄海区域的南浦盐池对在东亚澳大利西亚迁徙水鸟的重要性”的墙报引起了与会代表对黄海区域鸻鹬类保护的极大关注。

经过欧洲鸟类学家大会委员会的讨论，下一届欧洲鸟类学家大会将于 2017 年 8 月在芬兰图尔库举办。

（复旦大学：谭坤 马志军）





## 祁连山鸡类物种多样性及其成因

青藏高原祁连山孕育了丰富的鸡类物种多样性，共有 2 科 11 种 5 个亚种，是我国鸡类分布中心之一，也是珍稀特有物种分布中心之一。祁连山鸡类多样性的成因主要有以下几方面：悠长的进化时间产生新的分类阶元；残存分布和迁入定居丰富了祁连山鸡类多样性；环境空间异质性，为不同生境要求的鸡类提供了适宜生境和可利用的生态位，以及鸡类生态位分化维持了祁连山鸡类的多样性；已建自然保护区为祁连山鸡类多样性提供了良好保护。

(西南山地濒危鸟类保护重点实验室，  
乐山师范学院：文陇英)

## 多基因序列分析证实白眉山鹇广西亚种的有效性

亚种 (subspecies) 这一分类阶元一直存在很大争议，特别是在实际的保护工作中，因此有研究认为亚种必须在进化上是

独立的才能被视为保护单元。白眉山鹇 (*Arborophila gingica*) 包含有两个亚种，即指名亚种 (*A. g. gingica*) 与广西亚种 (*A. g. guangxiensis*)。其中，广西亚种是由我国鸟类学家于 2008 年发现并定名的一个新亚种，只分布于广西东北部的九万大山及其支脉泗涧山和广西中部的大明山，种群数量十分稀少。虽然白眉山鹇广西亚种与指名亚种在形态和地理分布上存在一定差异，但迄今仍然缺乏有力的证据表明其在进化上是否独立。本研究基于 3 个线粒体片段 (COI、CYTB 和 ND2) 和 4 个核基因内含子片段 (ALDOB、FGB、G3PDH 和 OVOG) 的分析结果显示，白眉山鹇广西亚种与指名亚种之间存在遗传分化，并互相形成单系群，表明广西亚种在进化上是独立的。因此，本研究进一步证实了白眉山鹇广西亚种的有效性，我们建议将这一亚种视为一个保护单元。本文发表于 2015 年的 ZooKeys, doi: 10.3897/zookeys.@@.6814

(北京：陈德 刘琼 常江 张雁云 张正旺；广  
西：蒋爱伍 周放)



## 保护成效和生态因子对长江湿地水鸟种群数量的影响

食物的质量和可利用度、气候因素和湿地的保护状态，均可影响湿地鸟类的密度。然而，湿地保护的效率通常缺乏研究。本研究在长江中下游湿地开展，这里是东亚-澳大利西亚迁徙路线上水鸟最重要的越冬地之一。通过分析长江中下游流域 78 个湖泊 12 年的调查数据，研究了以上变量对 5 种常见的大型雁鸭类（小天鹅、鸿雁、豆雁、白额雁以及小白额雁）的影响，并通过比较不同湿地内这些物种种群变化的趋势，探讨不同级别的保护区对它们的保护成效。我们发现坡度模型（包括坡度及其变异系数）是预测 4 个物种（豆雁、白额雁、小白额雁以及小天鹅）密度最合适的模型。还发现这 5 种雁鸭类的种群数量呈下降或波动的趋势，而且保护区级别越低下降速度越大。这说明目前我国的保护策略在一定程度上缓解了种群下降的趋势，国家级保护区对于延缓种群下降的趋势、维持种群数量稳定有着较大的贡献。提出一些避免长江中下游鸭科鸟类的数量下降的保护措施。

（中国科学院生态环境研究中心：曹垒）

## 两种体型相似的越冬雁类避免竞争的机制研究

当两个物种觅食生态位相似时，同一食物资源供给在时间和空间上的限制，也许会导致种间竞争。了解竞争产生的机制和它们的影响，对于预测种群动态以及采取相关的

保护和管理策略是非常重要的。近几年，豆雁（*Anser fabalis serrirostris*）和白额雁（*Anser albifrons frontalis*）在升金湖的越冬数量大为增加。为了解它们共存的机制和可能的避免竞争对策，我们研究了如下三个问题：两种雁的栖息地利用；觅食行为；单独雁群和混合雁群的食物组成。这两个物种都大量利用藁草滩，同时在空间分布和食性上表现出高度的重叠。比较单独和混合雁群，发现这两个物种各自的觅食时间和食性并没有因为另一个物种的出现而受到影响。白额雁是藁草滩的专性觅食者，白天觅食，几乎不在其他类型的栖息地分布。豆雁选择性相对较低，在冬季，豆雁在晚上利用其它栖息地的时间上升。通过利用其它类型的栖息地和夜间觅食的策略，豆雁改善了与白额雁可能的种间竞争。如果藁草滩丧失，专行觅食藁草的白额雁则非常脆弱。而豆雁似可适应变化的环境，可以利用其它的栖息地，且食谱更为广泛。

（中国科学院生态环境研究中心：曹垒）

## 数量-面积关系可以最好解释湿地雁类物种的密度

解释并预测物种的分布是生态学及保护生物学最重要的问题之一。动物对栖息地的选择受到上行效应和下行效应以及种间作用的影响。体型大小不同的物种对上行效应和下行效应的响应存在差异，因此，对于保护生物学来说理解这种异速增长效应非常重要。为了预测两种不同体型大小草食性雁类在湿地中的分布，我们对三种理论假设进行

了检验：数量面积关系假设 (individual-area relationship)，食物资源假设 (food resource) 以及干扰假设 (disturbance)。利用基于马尔科夫链蒙特卡洛技术的广义混合线性模型，我们发现雁类种群数量与生境斑块的面积呈显著正相关关系，说明数量-面积关系假设是解释雁类在湿地中密度的最优模型。同时，食物资源假设以及干扰假设对雁类种群的数量均无显著的相关性。发现水牛的数量与白额雁的种群数量呈显著的正相关关系，说明水牛的食草作用可能会提高白额雁栖息地的食物利用度。我们认为生境斑块的面积是决定两种雁类在湿地中密度的最主要因素。在长江流域，生境斑块的面积主要受到水位波动的影响，因此通过优化湿地水位调控管理可以提高湿地对迁徙水鸟的承载力。

(中国科学院生态环境研究中心：曹垒)

### 东亚非繁殖期雁和天鹅的种群数量估计和地理分布

通过野外观测，首次估计了东亚非繁殖期2种天鹅和4种雁的种群大小。基于韩国、日本和中国的调查数据，估算出每个物种的总数：大天鹅 (*Cygnus Cygnus*) 共 4.2~4.7 万只，小天鹅 (*C. columbianus bewickii*) 共 9.9~14.1 万只，鸿雁 (*Anser cygnoides*) 共 5.6~9.8 万只，豆雁 (*A. fabalis*) 共 15.7~19.4 万只，白额雁 (*A. albifrons*) 共 23.1~28.3 万只，小白额雁 (*A. erythropus*) 共 1.4~1.9 万只。韩国和日本的数据较完整地呈现了种群数量，相比之下中国调查面积覆盖度较低，尤其影响了对豆雁、白额雁、小白额雁和小天鹅的种群数量的估计。中国的调查未对豆雁亚种进行区分，很难评估 *A. f. middendorffii* 亚种的状态，据估计该种群数量大约为 1.8 万只，迫切需要保护。小白额雁种群数量小、高度集中分布且数量下降。与韩国和日本白额雁种群 (被认为是独立的迁徙种群) 相比，中国白额雁种群数量也显著下降。由于缺乏统计数据，不能解

释数量变化的原因。建议提高监测水平 (包括死亡率和成幼比，以及追踪研究获得种群的结构)，为维持种群良好的保护状态提供必要的信息。

(中国科学院生态环境研究中心：曹垒)

### 黑龙江黑瞎子岛自然保护区发现大群东方白鹳集群

黑龙江黑瞎子岛自然保护区位于黑龙江省抚远县东北部，地处中俄边境地区，保护区隔黑龙江与俄罗斯相望，地理坐标为 48°17'51"~48°25'13"N, 134°24'59"~134°43'44"E，总面积为 12,417 hm<sup>2</sup>。黑龙江黑瞎子岛自然保护区共有高等植物 98 科 302 属 628 种，包括国家珍稀濒危保护植物 9 种。保护区野生动物资源十分丰富，共记录有野生动物 6 纲 36 目 89 科 208 属 351 种，包括东北虎、东方白鹳、丹顶鹤、白尾海雕等国家 I 级重点保护动物 7 种；白枕鹤、大天鹅、猞猁、水獭、马鹿等国家 II 级重点保护动物 38 种。保护区湿地面积大，沼泽遍布、芦苇丛生，为水鸟提供了良好的栖息生境，每年有数十万只水鸟在此栖息、繁殖。2015 年 10 月 8 日 8:00，进行保护区监测时，在保护区 1 号桥附近的一个不到 1 公顷的水泡中发现一群东方白鹳。为了不惊扰它们栖息，我们对东方白鹳进行计数和拍照后就离开了。回到保护区通过电脑对照片中东方白鹳计数，最后确认为 253 只。和东方白鹳一起觅食的水鸟还有大白鹭、苍鹭、绿头鸭等水鸟。

(黑龙江黑瞎子岛自然保护区管理局：蔡显顺  
李慧勇 吴强)

### 黑龙江省泰湖国家湿地公园春季水鸟初报

黑龙江省泰湖国家湿地公园位于黑龙



江省齐齐哈尔市泰来县城区东部,地理坐标为 46°21'36"~46°23'54"N, 123°10'01"~123°13'31"E, 总面积 1365 hm<sup>2</sup>。区内共有维管束植物 488 种,包括蕨类植物 3 科 3 属 4 种、种子植物 65 科 250 属 484 种,其中有双子叶植物 47 科 176 属 339 种和单子叶植物 18 科 74 属 145 种。区内有脊椎动物 5 纲 29 目 61 科 128 属 237 种。泰湖湿地地势平坦、芦苇连片、沼泽遍布,每年均有数万只水禽来此栖息繁殖。

2015 年 4 月 1—2 日,我们对泰湖国家湿地公园春季水鸟进行了初步调查,共记录水鸟 6 目 9 科 32 种 9,410 只。

(东北林业大学: 李晓民 李国富)

## 黑龙江挠力河国家级自然保护区发现东方白鹳大型集群

黑龙江挠力河国家级自然保护区位于黑龙江省三江平原腹地。保护区河流纵横、湿地遍布,是“北大荒”原始风貌的典型代表。也是东北亚地区重要的候鸟迁徙驿站和繁殖地,每年有数百万只水鸟在此栖息、繁衍。

东方白鹳(*Ciconia boyciana*)属大型水鸟,全球仅 3000 多只。挠力河保护区曾是东方白鹳的重要繁殖地;在上世纪 60 年代,这里曾发现东方白鹳繁殖繁殖巢近百个。由于农业开发,栖息地破坏,东方白鹳繁殖数量急剧减少,已经不见繁殖个体。随着保护区的建立,人们环境保护意识的加强,东方白鹳在保护区内的数量逐年增加,近几年,春秋季节可见百余只的东方白鹳的迁徙集群。

2015 年 10 月 26 日我们在挠力河进行野外巡护调查时,在保护区红旗岭管理站的千鸟湖记录到了罕见的东方白鹳超大迁徙群,其地理坐标为东经 133°01'41", 北纬 46°51'37"。这些东方白鹳栖息在千鸟湖挠力河岸边的苔草沼泽中,共分为 4 个集群,经过保护

区科研人员和我们反复统计,数量分别为 231 只, 201 只, 238 和 96 只, 总计 766 只; 与其混群的还有苍鹭(*Ardea cinerea*)、大白鹭(*Egretta alba*) 等鸟类。东方白鹳群在千鸟湖停留了 4 天, 从 24 日起开始少量集群, 25 日达到 300 余只, 26 日达到数量顶峰 766 只, 27 日仅剩 32 只, 28 日由于温度骤降离开保护区, 向南迁徙。

(黑龙江挠力河国家级自然保护区管理局红兴隆分局: 王广鑫 崔兴波 周春来)

## 河北沧州大鸨研究工作简报

大鸨东方亚种(*Otis tarda dybowskii*)是国家 I 级重点保护野生动物,被 CITES 附录 II 收录,并被 IUCN 列为易危物种(VU)。目前估计中国种群大约有 1,500~2,200 只(Goroshko, 2010)。目前大鸨东方亚种在中国的主要越冬地已经退缩到黄河流域。调查确认的最重要三处越冬地为河北沧州、河南长垣和陕西渭南。

河北沧州有超过 300 只越冬个体,集中分布在海兴和沧县两处栖息地。我们于 2013 年 12 月 14 日在沧州曾记录到 165 只的群体。从 2010 年开始我们在河北沧州开展大鸨的越冬栖息地选择调查。调查发现大鸨偏好于机械收割的玉米地以及冬小麦地。在越冬地大鸨主要采食农作物剩余物、野生植物种子、麦苗以及鞘翅目昆虫等。大鸨仍面临许多致危因素,如偷猎、毒饵、电线等。沧州作为大鸨越冬地有别于其传统越冬地。这一地区的土地已经高度农业化,除了农田便是居民区。大鸨如何适应在居民区镶嵌的农田越冬,以及由传统越冬地转为新型农田越冬地后对其影响需要进一步研究。

(北京林业大学: 郭玉民;  
中国大鸨保护与监测网络: 宓春荣)



## 黑龙江呼中国家级自然保护区 2015 年环志工作简讯

呼中自然保护区鸟类环志站于 2015 年 4 月 28 日开展春季鸟类环志工作, 2015 年 10 月 1 日开展秋季鸟类环志工作, 共环志 403 只, 并进行了准确的测量、记录。

重捕 3 只鸟, 分别是: 2015 年 6 月 6 号重捕环号为 A93-8638 的极北柳莺, 是 2012 年 5 月 31 日我站环志的; 2015 年 6 月 3 日重捕环号为 B176-0573 的红胁蓝尾鸂, 是我站 2014 年 5 月 16 日环志的; 2015 年 6 月 4 日重捕环号为 B176-0578 红胁蓝尾鸂, 是 2014 年 5 月 18 日我站环志的。

(黑龙江呼中国家级自然保护区管理局)

## 秦皇岛市鸟类保护环志站 2015 年环志工作简报

秦皇岛市鸟类保护环志站春季于 3 月 25 日开始环志, 6 月 7 日结束, 历时 74 天; 秋季于 9 月 8 日开始, 12 月 2 日结束, 历时 85 天。共环志鸟类 105 种, 9,633 只, 其中春季环志鸟类 75 种 2,388 只, 秋季 86 种 7,245 只。自 1992 年开展环志以来, 截止 2015 年 12 月初, 秦皇岛市环志站共环志 17 目 49 科 305 种 236,914 只。

春季环志的优势种为黄眉柳莺 (*Phyl-*

*loscopus inornatus*) 893 只、红胁蓝尾鸂 (*Tarsiger cyanurus*) 192 只、黄腰柳莺 (*Phylloscopus proregulus*) 165 只、褐柳莺 (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*) 145 只、红尾伯劳 (*Lanius cristatus*) 109 只, 秋季环志的优势种为小鹀 (*Emberiza pusilla*) 1,410 只、黄眉柳莺 (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 1,139 只、红胁蓝尾鸂 (*Tarsiger cyanurus*) 560 只、田鹀 (*Emberiza rustica*) 476 只、褐柳莺 (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*) 410 只。

今年全年秦皇岛市环志的候鸟数量, 雀型目最多, 总计 20 科 90 种 9,584 只, 占总环志量的 99.4%, 非雀型目环志了 9 目 10 科 16 种 49 只, 占总环志量的 0.06%; 莺科环志最多, 环志了 23 种 3,821 只, 占环志量的 39.7%; 其次是鹀科, 12 种 3,183 只, 占环志量的 33.0%; 鸫科 14 种 1,139 只, 占环志量的 11.8%; 鹡科 6 种 265 只, 占环志量的 2.7%; 山雀科 5 种 93 只, 占环志量的 0.9%; 燕雀科 4 种 267 只, 占环志量的 2.8%; 绣眼鸟科 2 种 237 只, 占环志量的 2.4%, 伯劳科 3 种 147 只, 占环志量的 1.5%。新增乌鸫 (*Turdus merula*) 和斑文鸟 (*Lonchura punctulata*) 2 种。

在环志期间, 我环志站积极与瑞典、芬兰等国外的鸟类环志专家进行鸟类环志技术交流, 并成功承办了由全国鸟类环志中心主办的 2015 年两期秋季鸟类培训班, 取得良好效果。

(秦皇岛市鸟类保护环志站: 杨金光

杨忠文 王敬波)

## 东方红湿地自然保护区 2015 年秋季环志工作简讯

2015 年东方红湿地自然保护区秋季鸟类环志工作于 8 月 15 日开始至 10 月 15 日结束。共环志鸟类 38 种 696 只, 主要有灰头鹀, 黄喉鹀, 田鹀, 白眉鹀, 三道眉草鹀等。

今年 6 月 24 日, 我们在全中国鸟类环志中心的大力支持下, 在鸟类环志专家侯韵秋老师的指导下共计环志东方白鹳幼鸟 9 只, 并成功对其中 6 只安装了卫星跟踪定位器, 这一成果使我保护区的鸟类环志工作上了一个新台阶。

(东方红湿地自然保护区管理局)

## 董寨环志站环志回收简讯

董寨环志站 2015 年 11 月 10 日在凉亭环志点开展鸟类环志工作时, 回收一只环号为 XR-95893 的雌性栗鹀。该鸟身体状况健康, 经核对查实是俄罗斯滨海边疆区 (Partizanskiy distr., river pravaya Litov) 2014 年 10 月 3 日环志的。这是董寨环志站首次回收到国外环志的鸟类, 也是中原地区首次回收国外的林鸟, 为进一步研究栗鹀的迁徙线路、生长寿命、栖息地条件、变化等方面提供了重要的基础数据。

(河南董寨自然保护区: 溪波 张峻峰)

## 黑龙江高峰鸟类保护环志站 2015 年环志工作简讯

高峰鸟类保护环志站春季于 3 月 15 日开始环志, 6 月 2 日结束, 历时 80 天; 秋季于 8 月 15 日开始, 12 月 9 日结束, 历时 117 天。

共环志鸟类 93 种 4,824 只, 其中春季环

志 72 种 2,551 只, 秋季 74 种 2,273 只。

自 1998 年开展环志以来, 截止 2015 年 12 月末, 高峰环志站共在本区发现鸟类 17 目 50 科 238 种, 环志 16 目 45 科 189 种 283,859 只。

从环志数量看, 鸟类数量继续呈减少趋势。本年度是高峰环志站自 2001 年以来最少的一年。

春季超过 200 只的仅有 3 种, 红胁蓝尾鸂 (Tarsiger cyanurus) 553 只、小鹀 (Emberiza pusilla) 350 只、黄眉柳莺 (Phylloscopus inornatus) 275 只。

秋季超过 200 只的仅有 1 种, 黄眉柳莺 (Phylloscopus inornatus) 238 只。

在 2015 年的环志过程中, 发现 2 种黑龙江省鸟类新纪录: 白胸苦恶鸟 (5 月 16 日)、灰眉岩鹀 (11 月 1 日)。高峰鸟类环志站自 1998 年开始环志以来, 共计发现了红腹红尾鸂、褐岩鹀、黄腹柳莺、灰斑鸂等 12 种黑龙江省鸟类新纪录。

(高峰环志站: 李显达 方克艰)

## 黑龙江高峰鸟类保护环志站2015年环志工作简讯

黑龙江新青鸟类保护环志站于 3 月 21 日开始环志, 11 月 7 日结束, 历时 154 天。全年共环志 8 目 25 科 97 种, 21,963 只, 另外重捕 1,094 只、归家 75 只。新增 2 种分别是鸳鸯 (Aix galericulata) 1 只、凤头蜂鹰 (Pernis ptilorhynchus) 1 只。救助国家 II 级保护鸟类、鸳鸯 (Aix galericulata) 2 只、凤头蜂鹰 (Pernis ptilorhynchus) 2 只、乌林鸮 (Strix nebulosa) 1 只。

今年的环志超过 1000 只的优势鸟种为灰头鹀 (Emberiza spodocephala) 4,705 只、田鹀 (Emberiza rustica) 2,516 只、朱顶雀



(*Carduelis flammea*) 2371 只、燕雀 (*Fringilla montifringilla*) 1,410 只、北朱雀 (*Carpodacus roseus*) 1,241 只、锡嘴雀 (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) 1,053 只。以往的优势鸟种黄眉柳莺 (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) 则比往年少了许多。

自 2007 年环志以来,新青鸟类保护环志站在本区共记录 18 目 46 科 223 种,已环志 13 目 41 科 187 种 351,595 只。

(黑龙江新青鸟类保护环志站: 侯林祥  
李红伟)

### 云南省哀牢山国家级自然保护区镇沅管理局 2015 年秋季环志工作简讯

2015 年云南省哀牢山国家级自然保护区镇沅管理局秋季夜间鸟类环志工作分为两期进行,第一期为 9 月 6 日至 9 月 23 日,第二期为 10 月 5 日至 10 月 24 日,前后共计 38 天。共环志鸟类 432 只,属 8 目 17 科,共 58 种,从环志种类上看,第一期主要以伯劳科、鹭科、杜鹃科为主,后期主要以鹡鸰科、鹭类为主,其中红尾伯劳仍然是今年的优势种,共捕获 195 只,其次则是红喉歌鸲 (35 只)、池鹭 (24 只)、厚嘴苇莺 (16 只)、小杜鹃 (16 只),今年还捕获了几种少见的鸟,如草鹭、红胁绣眼鸟、北红尾鹂、金眶鸻等。

(云南省哀牢山国家级自然保护区镇沅  
管理局鸟类环志监测站)

### 江西齐云山国家级自然保护区 2015 年环志工作简讯

江西齐云山国家级自然保护区鸟类环志站春季时间从 3 月 28 日到 4 月 28 日,共开展 32 天,环志地点在保护区三江口;秋季环

志时间从 9 月 1 日到 10 月 29 日,共开展 59 天,环志地点设立在保护区正龙凹罗霄山脉区。

2015 年度总共环志鸟类 7,651 只,隶属 11 目 38 科 143 种;国家 II 级保护鸟类 6 种 206 只,增加了 11 个新种共 17 只,重捕鸟类 8 种 82 只,八声杜鹃、苍鹭、栗腹矶鹬、长趾滨鹬和中华短翅莺 5 种鸟类在《江西齐云山自然保护区综合科学考察集》一书名录中未记录。

(江西齐云山国家级自然保护区鸟类环志站)

### 宜昌三峡大老岭自然保护区 2015 年环志工作简讯

宜昌三峡大老岭自然保护区 2015 年环志时间是 2015 年 9 月 20 日至 10 月 12 日,历时 23 天。共环志鸟类 90 种 471 只,涉及 6 目,12 科,19 属。从 2009 年至 2015 年连续 7 年开展秋季鸟类环志,累计环志鸟类 12 目 37 科 88 属 209 种 4,489 只。历年环志的鸟类中,环志数目最多的鸟类属于雀形目鹡鸰科,大多数为候鸟。其中,双斑绿柳莺、红喉姬鹡鸰、绿背山雀、红喉歌鸲在历年环志的鸟类中数目居首且保持稳定。

本年度开展鸟类环志相比前 6 年,首次环志了斑鹡鸰、钝翅苇莺、褐顶雀鹛、鹡鸰、丘鹑、乌鹑、小燕尾、中白鹭、棕脸鹟莺 9 种鸟。

本次环志重捕 1 只,为红嘴相思鸟 1 只 (环号 B179—9315, 2014 年 9 月 25 日环志, 2015 年 9 月 28 日重捕)。

(湖北宜昌三峡大老岭自然保护区管理局)

### 北京市鸟类环志站 2015 年工作

北京市鸟类环志站 2015 年的主要工作包

括北京市野生动物救护中心救护鸟类的环志以及救护中心园区内和其他环志站点网捕鸟类的环志, 共计 89 种 1,587 只。

2015 年对北京市野生动物救护中心救护以及罚没的鸟类放飞前进行环志, 共计环志 33 种 225 只 (截止到 2015 年 12 月 2 日), 其中国家 I 级保护动物 1 种 1 只, 国家 II 级保护动物 18 种 131 只。

2015 年春秋两季在救护中心园区内布设粘网 6 张开展环志工作, 春季自 4 月中旬至 5 月底累计工作 30 余天, 秋季自 9 月下旬至 10 月下旬累计工作 25 天。共计环志鸟类 20 科 51 种 621 只。环志过程除常规测量外, 还对每只鸟的细节进行拍照以便后期进行鸟种换羽、种群生态学等研究。

北京观鸟会以及北京翠湖湿地公园工作人员 2015 年春秋两季在翠湖湿地公园布设 20 张粘网开展环志工作, 累计工作 36 天, 共计环志鸟类 15 科 38 种 611 只。

中国观鸟会 2015 年 5 月 24 日在北京颐和园八方亭开展了普通雨燕的环志与回收工作。共捕获普通雨燕 130 只, 其中 54 只为往年环志的回收个体, 在 54 只往年环志回收个体中首次回收个体为 40 只, 二次回收个体为 14 个; 76 只为今年新环志的个体。环志成功率 100%, 环志回收率 41.5% (首次回收个体 40 只, 占 30.77%; 二次回收个体 14 只, 占 10.77%), 全部成功放飞, 死亡率为 0。

(北京市鸟类环志站)

## 珠海淇澳岛发现环志乌灰鹑

2015 年 12 月, 在珠海淇澳岛发现日本东京环保局标记的乌灰鹑 1 只, 脚环的编号为: KANKYOSHO.TOKYO.4C74986。该鸟为当地护鸟志愿者从渔民手中购得, 经询问得知, 该鸟于 12 月 7 日在红树林中被网捕, 当天为多云, 西北风小于 3 级, 气温在 13~17℃, 后被志愿者放飞。

(广东省昆虫研究所: 胡慧建 曹宏芬)

## 2015 年秋季鸟类环志培训班在北戴河成功举办

2015 年 9 月 14—25 日, 全国鸟类环志中心在河北省秦皇岛北戴河鸟类环志站举办召开“2015 年秋季鸟类环志培训班”。来自全国各鸟类环志站、保护区的业务骨干, 共 20 多个单位 60 人参加了此次培训班。

培训班主要采取室内授课与野外实践相结合, 各环志站相互交流了各自的环志情况、经验以及出现的问题和解决办法。对于刚加入环志工作的人员, 在培训班期间进行了鸟类基础知识与环志知识的考试。

通过培训, 环志人员进一步掌握了候鸟监测、鸟类环志等专业技术的能力, 为规范鸟类环志管理和候鸟迁徙研究等监测工作的顺利开展提供了技术保障。

(陈丽霞 侯韵秋 陆军)



## 西藏阿里地区发现兀鹫

在开展全国第二次陆生野生动物资源调查 - 羌塘高原北部山地 (No.119) 地理单元调查期间, 于 2013 年 6 月 5 日在西藏阿里地区改则县发现 1 只兀鹫。兀鹫在国内较为罕见, 仅分布于新疆、西藏东南部 (郑光美 2011), 但相关文献资料较少。我们查阅了《中国鸟类分类与分布名录 (第 2 版)》(郑光美, 2011)、《西藏鸟类志》(郑作新等 1983) 和《Handbook of the birds of the world》(Orta et al. 2015) 等资料, 确认此次的记录为西藏阿里地区 (西藏西北部) 的首次记录。

(广东省昆虫研究所: 丁志锋 曹宏芬  
胡慧建)

## 利用高通量测序技术对比分析不同养殖模式下斑头雁 (*Anser indicus*) 肠道微生物群落的变化

近年来, 越来越多肠道宏基因组学的研究发现寄生于肠道的微生物参与对宿主的发育, 免疫平衡, 能量代谢, 繁殖以及疾病等诸多生理过程的调控。因此, 我们高通量测序的手段比较分析了野生 (Wild), 半人工养殖半野生 (SAB) 和完全人工养殖 (AB) 条件下斑头雁肠道微生物的差异, 以期解决该物种人工驯化及养殖中出现的低繁殖率问题。研究发现: Wild 组的斑头雁肠道微生物隶属于 4 个门, 分别是厚壁菌门

(58.33%), 变形菌门 (30.67%), 放线菌门 (7.33%) 和拟杆菌门 (3.33%); SAB 组的斑头雁肠道微生物隶属于 5 个门, 分别是厚壁菌门 (62.00%), 拟杆菌门 (28.67%), 变形菌门 (4.20%), 放线菌门 (3.27%) 和梭杆菌门 (1.51%); AB 组的斑头雁肠道微生物隶属于 3 个门, 分别是厚壁菌门 (60.67%), 梭杆菌门 (29.67%) 和变形菌门 (9.33%)。其中, Wild 组斑头雁肠道微生物菌群中有显著增加的变形菌门 (77.00% 为假单胞菌属) 和放线菌门 (91.00% 为节杆菌属), 而 SAB 组斑头雁肠道微生物菌群则有显著增加的拟杆菌门 (59.00% 为拟杆菌属)。SAB 组具有最高的肠道微生物菌群的丰度及多样性, Wild 组次之, AB 组最低。这些肠道微生物组成的差异, 提示肠道微生物菌群的改变与人工驯化及养殖斑头雁的繁殖生理改变存在一定的相关性。

(中国科学院西北高原生物研究所: 王稳  
李来兴)

## 普通鸬鹚鸟卵溶菌酶与巢密度及卵顺序和新城疫病毒母源抗体关系

亲鸟通过母体向鸟卵传递不同的免疫物质, 用于免疫防御, 对提高子代生存率至关重要。我们在青海湖鸬鹚岛共采集 60 枚普通鸬鹚 (*Palacrocorax carbo*) 鸟卵, 并同时记录巢密度和产卵顺序, 通过血凝抑制试验和溶解实验分别测定鸟卵溶菌酶浓度和新城疫病毒 (Newcastle Disease Virus, NDV) 母



源抗体效价。对鸟卵溶菌酶浓度与巢密度进行 Pearson 相关分析, 利用单因素方差 (One way ANOVA) 分析鸟卵溶菌酶浓度与卵顺序关系, 利用 t 检验分析新城疫病毒阳性鸟卵与阴性鸟卵溶菌酶浓度差异性, 对新城疫病毒阳性鸟卵抗体效价与溶菌酶浓度进行 Spearman 相关分析, 结果如下。(1) 不同窝的鸟卵溶菌酶浓度与巢密度呈正相关性 ( $r = 0.886$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ); (2) 同一窝内鸟卵溶菌酶浓度随着产卵顺序的增加而增加 ( $F = 3.95$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), 且新城疫病毒阳性鸟卵的溶菌酶量高于阴性鸟卵 ( $t = 4.08$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); (3) 在新城疫病毒阳性鸟卵中, 其新城疫病毒抗体效价与溶菌酶含量呈负相关关系 ( $r = -0.840$ ,  $P < 0.001$ )。上述结果表明, 亲鸟会根据繁殖密度和卵顺序来调节向鸟卵分配的溶菌酶, 同时会调节向鸟卵中传递抗新城疫病毒母源抗体和溶菌酶浓度, 从而使免疫防御作用最大化。

(中国科学院西北高原生物研究所: 曹建  
李来兴)

### 利用高通量测序技术揭示西藏不同越冬地斑头雁 (*Anser indicus*) 的核心肠道微生物群落

我们利用高通量测序技术, 对西藏3个越冬区的斑头雁肠道微生物进行分析。共得到 236,676 条有效序列, 获得 607 个 OUT (分类操作单元)。在门的分类水平, 斑头雁肠道微生物隶属于 14 个门, 以厚壁菌门, 变形菌门, 放线菌门, 拟杆菌门为主导, 共占到 96% 以上。在属的分类水平, 斑头雁肠道微生物隶属于 150 个属, 其中 19 个属出现在所有样本中, 确定为斑头雁的核心肠道微生物。其中, 含量最高的 7 个核心属, 隶属于上述含量最高的 4 个门, 分别是: *Lactococ-*

*cus*, *Bacillus*, *Solibacillus*, *Streptococcus* (属于厚壁菌门), *Pseudomonas* (属于变形菌门), *Arthrobacter* (属于放线菌门), 和 *Bacteroides* (属于拟杆菌门)。

(中国科学院西北高原生物研究所: 王稳  
李来兴)

### 藏雀 —— 新疆鸟类一新纪录种

在全国第二次陆生野生动物资源调查期间, 我们于 2015 年 5 月 23 日, 在昆仑山-阿尔金山国家级自然保护区秋尔卡卡检查站附近的山坡上 (36°39'N, 90°33'E; 海拔 4,900 m) 发现了一雌一雄 2 只藏雀 (*Carpodacus roborowskii* Przewalski, 1887), 并拍摄了照片, 并经过仔细观察与鉴定, 确定为新疆鸟类新纪录种。藏雀为中国特有的、十分罕见的物种。近年来, 在新疆南部发现的新纪录鸟类达 20 余种。我们也对藏雀的形态特征、地理分布、



藏雀 (*Kozlowia roborowskii*) 的雄鸟 (上图) 和雌鸟 (下图) (许传辉 摄)

栖息地、生态习性、物种分类、食物、繁殖和种群状态进行了讨论。

(新疆生态与地理研究所: 徐国华 许传辉  
马鸣 等)

### 上海崇明东滩鸟类国家级自然保护区互花米草治理与鸟类栖息地优化工作进展

上海崇明东滩鸟类国家级自然保护区位于长江入海口与黄海、东海的“T”字型联结处,是世界自然基金会所确定的“全球200个重要生态区”之一。保护区位于崇明岛的最东端,是长江河口湿地的核心部分,为亚太地区迁徙鸟类及珍稀鸟类提供了重要的迁徙停歇地和越冬栖息地。从上世纪90年代中期开始,外来植物互花米草的入侵和大规模扩散改变了保护区的自然环境,降低了生物多样性,造成生态系统退化,严重威胁到鸟类的栖息。同时保护区周边鱼蟹塘等人工湿地被改造为农田等其他土地利用类型,导致水鸟的适宜栖息地锐减。因此控制互花米草扩张,修复退化的湿地,为水鸟提供补偿栖息地是保护区面临的紧迫问题。

为了解决这一问题,上海市科委连续立

项开展科研攻关,在大量科研成果的基础上,上海市财政局、上海市林业局、国家林业局和财政部对保护区予以资金支持,开展互花米草治理及鸟类栖息地优化工作的尝试。历经三期工程的建设,已经初步建成了5,250亩环境相对封闭、水位可调控管理的水鸟栖息地优化区域。优化区域内的互花米草通过采用人工刈割和水淹相结合的方法已基本灭除。该区域内已建成了相互连通的水系,营建了适宜鸟类停歇和休息的岛屿,并进行了适应不同水鸟需求的分区管理。

在积极进行建设和管理的基础上,保护区还在优化区域内开展科学有效的监测工作,从2011年工程开始至2015年底,水鸟监测的数据显示,优化区域内共记录到水鸟70余种6万多只次;优化区域在夏季成为须浮鸥、黑翅长脚鹬等夏候鸟的筑巢场地;在春季和秋季为大量的鸕鹚类鸟类提供了高潮位停歇地;在冬季则吸引了大量的冬候鸟在该区域内栖息、夜宿。一些国家重点保护鸟类,如黑脸琵鹭、鸳鸯等都在栖息地优化区中被记录到。这表明,该区域作为水鸟补充栖息地的效果已经显现。

保护区下阶段将总结互花米草治理和鸟类栖息地优化方面的经验,并与世界自然基



(上海崇明东滩水鸟)





(上海崇明东滩景观)

金会、大自然保护协会等机构密切合作，将成果推广到更大的区域，进一步提高保护区内水鸟的栖息地质量和水鸟容纳量。

(上海崇明东滩鸟类自然保护区管理处: 吴巍  
马强)

析表明，具有高宿主多样性的谱系支多在短时间内爆发，导致当年的高感染率，但在其余年份则维持较低的感染率。本研究发表在 *Parasitology Research*, 2015, 114: 4513-4520.

(北京: 黄希 董路 张成林 张雁云)

## 北京地区鸟类血液寄生虫的谱系多样性与时间动态

血液寄生虫严重影响鸟类的健康状况，通过对宿主生理、行为以及生活史等多个方面的影响降低其适合度。对血液寄生虫感染特征及其影响因素的相关研究，有助于了解动物疫源疾病的发生机制以及宿主-寄生虫的协同进化机制，对种群和生态系统的健康维系都具有重要意义。鸟类血液寄生虫主要包括疟原虫属 (*Plasmodium*)、血液变形虫属 (*Haemoproteus*) 和住白细胞原虫属 (*Leucocytozoon*)，由于分布范围广、多样性高且取样方便，是研究宿主-寄生虫系统的理想模型。我们对 2008 年至 2013 年采集于北京地区的 40 种 633 只雀形目鸟类进行检测，发现 24.8% 的个体感染了血液寄生虫，其中超过 70% 的谱系支为首次发现。疟原虫属和血液变形虫属的感染率在年际间具有显著差异，住白细胞原虫属的感染率则维持在较低的水平。对主要谱系支的感染特征分

## 树麻雀繁殖期不同阶段皮质酮和皮质酮结合蛋白的变化

在急性刺激条件下，野生动物的肾上腺糖皮质激素应激反应的强度变化随其对繁殖的投入的变化而变化。在鸟类中，亲代抚育假说 (parental care hypothesis) 认为应激反应的强度与繁殖投入呈负相关。为验证这一假说，我们检测了多次繁殖鸟类——树麻雀在筑巢期、产卵期、育雏期本底和应激水平皮质酮、皮质酮结合蛋白的变化。结果表明，在产卵期或育雏期，雌雄之间无显著差异，均表现出第一次育雏期皮质酮结合蛋白的结合力显著低于第二次育雏期，而且雌鸟还具有较低的应激水平皮质酮。另外，树麻雀在筑巢期均具有降低的应激水平的游离皮质酮，且此时雄鸟比雌鸟具有较高的应激水平皮质酮。树麻雀在繁殖期不同阶段的这种皮质酮应激反应和皮质酮结合蛋白的变化，可能与它们自身的能量状况和对后代的繁殖投入有关。该结果发表在 *Journal of Experimental*



Zoology Part A: Ecological, Genetics and Physiology 上发表 (325: 75–83, 2016)。

(李末 孙砚峰 李东明 吴跃峰)

## 鸟类跟踪研究

北京林业大学野生动物研究所、应用中国湖南研发的 GPS-GSM 卫星跟踪定位技术, 在俄罗斯远东和中国西北、华中、西南等地, 开展了鸟类栖息地选择和迁徙研究。通过跟踪的 19 种、101 只个体, 获得了 31 万多条物种分布的实际 GPS 位点。同时, 还获得了这些鸟类迁徙的即时速度、迁飞高度等信息。通过跟踪数据, 还发现了一些以往人们并不知道的鸟类重要停歇地。这些为进一步探索鸟类迁徙规律、栖息地利用以及物种保护提供了可靠依据。

新型跟踪器的优点是: ①价格合理, 仅为国外同类型产品的 1/6 左右, 适合大范围开展跟踪工作; ②比较先进, 采用 GPS 定位、GSM (手机短信) 传输数据、高效太阳能电池板充电、用户可以随时给跟踪器发布指令, 根据需要调整定位频率。③单位时间所获得的信息量大, 提高了研究工作的效率。这些都是传统的环志工作无法比拟的, 但还有需要改进的地方, 比如小型化问题等。无论如何, 通过跟踪手段开展鸟类研究, 已经当今的一个发展趋势。

(北京林业大学: 郭玉民)

## 河北省驼梁自然保护区发现远东树莺

2015 年 6 月 22 日上午 8 时, 我们在河北省驼梁国家级自然保护区驼峰附近 (38°45'

06"N, 113°49'41"E, 海拔 2,050 m) 进行鸟类调查时, 观察到 2 只莺科鸟类; 同日下午 16 时, 在坪岭村东沟 (38°40'43"N, 113°50'33"E, 海拔 1,239 m) 再次记录到 2 只该种鸟类 (两观测地点直线距离约 10 km)。我们采用 CANON 5D MARKIII 加 400 mm 镜头拍摄到清晰数码照片, 并录取了该鸟类鸣声。通过检索《中国鸟类野外手册》和《中国鸟类图鉴》, 确定该鸟种为远东树莺 (*Cettia canturians*)。

目前, 关于远东树莺的分类地位及其与日本树莺 (*Cettia diphone*) 的分类关系有多种不同观点: 有学者认为它是一个独立物种, 也有学者认为它是日本树莺的普通亚种 (*C. d. canturians*), 还有学者认为它应为 *C. d. borealis* 而非 *C. d. canturians*。Alström 等依据 mtDNA 及核基因序列重建了莺科鸟类的系统发育关系, 结果表明 *Cettia* 属并非一个单系群, 提出将日本树莺归于 *Horornis* 属, 将繁殖于中国中部 (甘肃南部、四川东部到江苏和浙江西部) 的 *Horornis diphone canturians* 定为日本树莺的一个亚种, 而北方 (中国东北、俄罗斯东南部、朝鲜) 的 *H. d. borealis* 为独立一支, 并建议将该独立支定为远东树莺, 其学名修订为 *H. borealis*。

本次调查发现个体当年繁殖个体, 推断远东树莺在保护区内为繁殖鸟。

驼梁国家级自然保护区位于河北省西部的太行山区, 具备远东树莺栖息的典型环境, 以往未在该区域记录该鸟种 (日本树莺亦未有记录), 可能是由于缺乏长期深入的调查所致。本次调查发现远东树莺在驼梁自然保护区内繁殖, 且可栖息于海拔超过 2,000 m 的高山环境。研究结果对进一步认识其地理分布范围和完善栖息地资料具有重要的价值。

(孙砚峰 李剑平 吴跃峰 李东明)

## 国内动态

### 鸟类学分会青年学者获第六届中国动物学会青年科技奖以及入选中国科协青年人才托举工程

经中国动物学会组织专家评审, 鸟类学分会青年鸟类学工作者、中国科学院动物研究所屈延华研究员获2016年“第六届中国动物学会青年科技奖”。中国动物学会本次共评出5名获奖者。

另根据中国科协“关于开展第十四届中国青年科技奖候选人推荐与评选工作的通知”及《中国动物学会青年科技奖条例》、《中国动物学会青年科技奖实施细则》有关规定, 中国动物学会于2015年10—11月组织学会15个分会(专业委员会)及省、自治区、直辖市动物学会进行了中国动物学会第六届青年科技奖候选人的推荐工作。经中国动物学会以及由9个生命科学领域的学会组成的联合体逐级评审, 中国科协批复, 鸟类学分会的董路(北京师范大学)和董锋(中国科学院昆明动物研究所)两位博士入选中国科协首届“青年人才托举工程”, 中国动物学会共有3名青年科技工作者入选这一人才工程。

中国科协实施的“青年人才托举工程”项目, 旨在创新科协系统对青年科技人才的挖潜方式、评价体系、培育模式。充分发挥学会“小同行”和高水平学术大师聚集的专业优势, 强化对青年人才苗子的发现举荐作用, 加快培养年龄在30岁上下, 有较大发展潜力的“小人物”, 为他们潜心研究提供经费、

政策、工作等方面的更多支持, 营造更宽松的环境, 指导青年人才过好“科研黄金期”, 成长为德才兼备、勇于创新的国家科技领军人才重要后备力量。项目对每一位扶持培养的青年科技人才每位青年人才每年支持15万元, 若考核合格的话, 稳定支持三年。

(中国动物学会鸟类学分会)

### 俄罗斯科学院科学家应邀到中国科学院西北高原生物研究所进行学术交流

2015年11月5日, 应中国科学院西北高原生物研究所(以下简称西北高原所)动物与病原体协同进化-生态-行为与免疫学科组副研究员李来兴邀请, 俄罗斯科学院试验及临床研究所研究员 Alexander Shestopalov, 俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院动物生态及系统研究所研究员 Yurlov Alexandr 及其相关科学家一行4人来访西北高原所, 并代表俄罗斯科学院试验及临床研究所和俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院动物生态及系统研究所与西北高原所签定了《关于进行人畜共患病毒性病原体的进化与生态学研究的合作协议》, 该协议的主旨是对协议双方在科研、教育和相应的对威胁到人类和饲养动物方面的病毒性病原体的进化和生态学合作研究提供组织保证和支撑。签约仪式由西北高原所副所长陈世龙主持。

11月6日, 俄罗斯来访科学家还与西

北高原所相关科研人员进行了学术交流。李来兴副研究员做了题为《鸟类迁徙与生态安全》的报告。Alexander Shestopalov 做了题为“Results of China-Russian scientific Collaboration”的报告。Yurlov Alexandr 做了题为“Water birds of the south of West Siberia: breeding, migration and conservation 的报告”。Sharshov Kirill 做了题为“Avian Influenza Surveillance and Bird Ecology in Central Asia (Russia, Northern China)”的报告。Kurskaya Olga 做了题为“Anti-Influenza Activity of Plant Extracts-collaboration results”的报告。西北高原所助理研究员张瑞娜做了题为“Interspecies germ cell transplantation: can we use it to increase the

reproductive efficiency of bar-head goose”的报告。动物与病原体协同进化 - 生态 - 行为与免疫学科组博士生王稳，硕士研究生曹建分别做了题为“Metagenomic Study on Characteristic Birds in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau”和“Lysozyme concentration in related to breeding density, laying order and maternal antibody of Newcastle disease virus in the egg of Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)”的报告。

此次交流为西北高原所与俄罗斯科学院试验及临床研究所和俄罗斯科学院西伯利亚分院动物生态及系统研究所的进一步科研合作打下了良好的基础。

(中国科学院西北高原生物研究所: 李来兴)

## 国际动态



国际鸟类家联合会 (International Ornithologists' Union, IOU) 征集第27届国际鸟类学大会报告人和分组报告

第27届国际鸟类学大会将于2018年8月19—26日在加拿大温哥华举行, 科学委员

会 (The Scientific Program Committee, SPC) 征集提名大会报告人和分组报告, 提交截止日期为2016年5月1日。获取有关大会报告人和分组报告征集信息可登陆<http://www.iocongress2018.com/>或联系Robert (Bob) Elner 博士 (rwelner@sfu.ca)。





### 《乌鲁木齐鸟类趣话》

2015年7月出版的科普新书《乌鲁木齐鸟类趣话》由乌鲁木齐市园林管理局组织编写、新疆美术摄影出版社出版，作者为马鸣、赵序茅。该书为16开本，276页，106千字，图片近千张。本书介绍了280余种乌鲁木齐鸟类，故事精炼，内容新颖，图文并茂。鸟

类具有高超的飞行能力，较少受到地理因素的局限，因此它们分布的新记录不断涌现。特别是由于观鸟队伍的不断扩大，近30年来在新疆每年都有一些鸟类新纪录被发现。新疆鸟类种数也从70年代的320种（郑作新，1976）上升到现在的480多种，并且新的种类还在继续增加中。

（新疆生态与地理研究所：马鸣 赵序茅）



（马鸣课题组最近出版新书封面集锦）

## 《乌兰察布野生鸟类》

杨贵生教授主编的《乌兰察布野生鸟类》于2015年由中国大百科全书出版社出版。本书收录了分布于乌兰察布市11个旗、县、市、区的鸟类215种，隶属于17目48科，概述了每种鸟的拉丁名、英文名、识别特征、生态习性及其分布。书中有鸟类精美照片400多幅。

本书可供动物学、鸟类学、野生动物保护管理机构及农、林、牧、医、机场、环境影响评价等部门工作人员及鸟类爱好者阅读和参考。

(内蒙古大学: 梁晨霞 杨帆 杨贵生)

## 《广东陆生脊椎动物分布名录》

邹发生、叶冠锋主编的《广东陆生脊椎动物分布名录》于2016年1月由广东科技出版社出版。全书包括了在广东境内分布的4纲、36目、143科、928种陆生脊椎动物，其中两栖纲3目、11科、75种，爬行纲2目、22科、156种，鸟纲21目、80科、553种，兽纲10目、30科、144种。名录给出了每个物种至今有记载的分布地点和参考文献，定价120元。本书对研究广东境内陆生脊椎动物多样性、生态环境和物种保护等都具有重要的参考价值。

(广东省昆虫所: 邹发生;  
广东省林业厅: 叶冠锋)





## 2016年北京国际雉类学术研讨会通知 (第一轮)

雉类是宝贵的自然资源,在我国为鸡形目鸟类(Galliformes)的统称。我国是世界上雉类资源最丰富的国家,雉类的研究和保护在世界上也占有十分重要的地位。世界雉类协会(World Pheasant Association)是一个负责全世界鸡形目鸟类研究、保护和人工繁育的国际学术组织,其定期在世界各地举办国际雉类学术研讨会,迄今已经连续举办了5届。从20世纪80年代开始,我国与世界雉类协会建立了联系,并始终保持合作。为进一步促进世界范围内雉类研究和保护工作的开展,世界雉类协会与中国动物学会鸟类学分会将于2016年10月21日至23日在北京联合举办“2016年北京国际雉类学术研讨会”(即第六届国际鸡形目鸟类学术研讨会, The 6th International Symposium on Galliformes)”。现将会议有关事项通知如下:

### 一、会议内容

针对世界范围内的珍稀雉类、鹑类、松鸡、珠鸡等鸡形目鸟类的研究、保护、人工繁育、可持续管理等开展学术交流,并重点关注生存受威胁的物种及其栖息地保护与管理。

### 二、主办单位与承办单位

主办单位:世界雉类协会、中国动物学会鸟类学分会

承办单位:北京林业大学

### 三、会议地点

北京林业大学学研大厦

### 四、会议日程

2016年10月21日 全天报到

2016年10月22—23日 学术报告、墙报展示

2016年10月24—26日 赴山西庞泉沟国家级自然保护区、玄中寺进行考察与交流

### 五、会议报名、宾馆预定和论文摘要的提交

本次会议报名和宾馆预定将采取网上注册的形式,具体方式将在第二轮通知中发布。本次大会的交流语言为英语。准备在会议期间以发言、墙报等形式开展学术交流的代表,请在会议注册时一并提交论文摘要,截止日期为2016年7月31日。摘要应包括题目(中英文),作者,单位(含地址及邮编),摘要正文及关键词,字数控制在500字以内,具体格式请参照《Avian Research》(<http://www.avianres.com/>)的形式。会议前将印制论文摘要集。

### 七、会议费用

#### 1. 会议注册费(见表1)

表1. 会议注册费

早期注册(2016年6月30日前)	正常注册(2016年8月31日)	现场注册
普通代表¥1200	普通代表¥1500	普通代表¥1800
学生代表¥800	学生代表¥1000	学生代表¥1200



## 2. 食宿费用

会议期间代表的住宿安排将在第二轮通知中发布,食宿费用需各位代表自理。

## 3. 会后考察费用

本次会议结束后,拟安排参会代表赴山西庞泉沟国家级自然保护区和玄中寺进行野外考察,自愿参加,费用自理。

## 八、会务组联系人

徐迎寿副院长(北京林业大学自然保护区学院)

地址:北京市海淀区清华东路35号北京林业大学主楼1224

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徐基良教授(北京林业大学自然保护区学院)

地址:北京市海淀区清华东路35号北京林业大学主楼1227

电话:86-10-62336716

电子邮箱: xujiliang@bjfu.edu.cn

(中国动物学会鸟类学分会)

## 2016年第十一届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会会议通知

### 一、缘起

“海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会”自1994年起,每隔2年由台湾和大陆轮流举办,至今已分别主办多次。2016年第十一届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会由台湾举办,由自然科学博物馆等四个单位成立筹备处共同主办,期望海峡两岸鸟类学者专家相互切磋,以促进学术交流,并提升彼此的学术研究水平。

### 二、目的

1. 提供海峡两岸鸟类基础研究的交流平台,促进对台湾鸟类之认识,以作为科普教育及推动生态保育工作之科学基础。

2. 通过海峡两岸学术交流,进而提升彼此的研究水平,并提供未来两岸鸟类学术研究与保育的合作根基。

### 三、办理单位

1. 主办单位: 第十一届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会筹备单位:

台湾自然科学博物馆、特有生物研究保育中心、台湾师范大学、社团法人台湾野鸟协会。

2. 协办单位: 中国动物学会鸟类学分会、社团法人中华野鸟学会、台湾野鸟信息社。

3. 赞助单位: 视群传播有限公司、太阳电台。

### 四、活动期间

2016年4月23—24日: 报到、研讨会。

2016年4月25—28日: 山林赏鸟。

### 五、活动地点

1. 研讨会: 台中市台湾自然科学博物馆国际会议厅, 地址: 台中市馆前路1号。

2. 赏鸟地点: 南投埔里、蕙荪林场、杉林溪、大雪山等。

### 六、报名方式

1. 一律采网络报名。

2. 报名网址: <http://www.beclass.com/rid=1837a92560b7121df90f>。

3. 第1次报名时间: 2015年12月15日—2016年1月31日止(优惠报名人民币1000元)。

第2次报名时间: 2016年2月1日—2016年4月23日止。

4. 报名费(人民币1500元)包含名牌、研讨会资料、茶点、午餐等费用。请于报名完成后5天完成汇款

手续, 汇款银行: 合作金库006, 建成分行, 账号: 1885-717-108308, 汇款完成后, 请电话(04)-22600518告知账号后5码, 以便核对。

### 七、论文摘要撰写格式

1. 字数限制: 字数以500字为限。

2. 关键词: 3~5 个。

3. 格式:

(1) 纸张: 请以 A4 大小纸张制作。

(2) 字型: 中文请以「新细明体」缮打, 英文请以「Times New Roman」缮打。

(3) 字体: 一律 12 号标准字体, 单行间距。

4. 范例:

#### 台湾紫啸鸫育雏期给食声及警戒声之探讨

(英文)

黄书彦\*、王颖

1. 特有生物研究保育中心

2. 台湾师范大学生命科学系

本研究于 2005 年针对台湾紫啸鸫 (*Myiophonus insularis*) 亲鸟育雏期间发出的给食声与警戒声进行研究。在石碇样区地共观察了 10 对亲鸟, 并于雏鸟 0~11 日龄进行录像, 共记录 237 小时, 1267 趟喂食。亲鸟喂食前发出给食声的频度在雏鸟不同日龄间有显著差异 ( $P < 0.0001$ ): 于雏鸟 0-1 日龄 ( $73.04 \pm 29.35\%$ )、2~3 日龄 ( $76.71 \pm 20.48\%$ )、4~5 日龄 ( $67.49 \pm 26.88\%$ ), 及 6~7 日龄 ( $58.47 \pm 24.18\%$ ) 之间无显著差异, 但显著高于 8~9 日龄 ( $23.24 \pm 12.15\%$ ) 及 10~11 日龄 ( $11.74 \pm 12.18\%$ )。就亲鸟性别而言, 雄鸟发出给食声频度 ( $53.36 \pm 30.29\%$ ) 大于雌鸟 ( $41.73 \pm 33.17\%$ ), 但两者未有显著差异 ( $P=0.0761$ )。就背景声音对给食声的影响而言, 筑于桥墩的巢 ( $66 \pm 4.3$  dB,  $n=5$ ) 大于筑于房舍的巢 ( $< 50$  dB,  $n=5$ ), 较大的背景声会影响雏鸟察觉亲鸟回巢的能力。于雏鸟 8~11 日龄, 筑巢于桥墩的亲鸟发出给食声频度为  $22.45 \pm 4.55\%$ , 显著大于筑巢于房舍者的  $10.84 \pm 4.79\%$  ( $P=0.009$ )。此外亲鸟发出给食声的下一趟喂食间隔为  $1140 \pm 525$  秒, 显著长于未发出者的  $873 \pm 349$  秒 ( $P=0.0048$ ), 且带回食物大于 1 嘴喙长的机会也较大, 然未有显著差异 ( $P=0.0795$ )。

以亲鸟给食声、沟通声, 以及蓝鹊叫声进行对本种雏鸟的回播实验结果有显著差异 ( $P < 0.0001$ )。雏鸟对于亲鸟给食声的乞食张嘴时间及乞食强度皆显著大于亲鸟沟通声及蓝鹊叫声, 因此本种雏鸟应具有正确辨别给食声的能力。

关键词: 台湾紫啸鸫、声音、育雏

口头报告者请加注星号

黄书彦\*: E-mail

八、联络方式

1. 电话: 04-2260-0518

2. 电子信箱: birdtw.a1@gmail.com

(中国动物学会鸟类学分会)

## 国际生物地理学会年会 2016——生态与生物地理

为促进中、外生物地理学工作者的交流, 展示国内生物地理学领域的最新研究成果, 研讨生物地理学的未来发展趋势及其在生物多样性保护中的应用, 北京大学、中科院植物研究所和中科院动物研究所将于 2016 年 5 月 4—8 日, 联合主办“国际生物地理学会 (International Biogeography Society, IBS) 年会”。

地球的生物多样性正面临气候变化、人口增长和土地利用变化等威胁, 如何有效保护生物多样性已成为全球挑战。作为生态学和进化生物学的交叉, 生物地理学旨在了解历史因素和环境对生物多样性的影响, 预测生物多样性对快速全球变化的响应。近年来, 我国的生物地理学研究迅速发展, 研究人员和论文数量均快速增加。然而, IBS 中的中国注册会员较少, 中国学者与国际同行之间的交流亟待加强。此次 IBS 北京年会即是在此背景下提出。

本次年会将是 IBS 第一次在亚洲召开的会议, 将会吸引国内外生物地理学和生态学研究领域的知名学者。会议将设 7 个分会, 主题分别为: 生物多样性格局及其维持机制、谱系地理学、物种分布与全球变化、群落谱系、生物入侵、保护生物地理学和功能生物地理学。

已确认的大会报告人包括:

**Dr. Carsten Rahbek**, Professor, Center for Macroecology, Evolution and Climate, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

**Dr. David Currie**, Professor, Biology Department, University of Ottawa, Canada

**Dr. Robert E. Ricklefs**, Curators' Professor of Biology, Department of Biology, University of Missouri at St. Louis, US

**Dr. Stephen P. Hubbell**, Distinguished Professor, Univ. of California, Los Angeles

**Dr. Susanne Renner**, Professor, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Department Biologie I, Systematische Botanik und Mykologie

#### 初步日程

2016 年 5 月 4 日:

8:30—18:00 注册

14:00—18:00 会前讲习班:

1) Tips for prepare and submitting manuscripts from a senior journal editor by Dr. Maria Persson (Senior Editor of *Ecography*, IF = 4.8)

2) *Spatial Analysis*, organized by Alice Hughes

2016 年 5 月 5 日:

09:00—12:00 大会报告: 1) 开幕式, 学术委员会主席及其他邀请人员致辞; 2) 大会特邀报告

12:00—14:00 午餐及墙报交流

14:00—17:30 分会: 1) 生物多样性格局及其维持机制; 2) 谱系地理学; 3) 物种分布与全球变化

18:00 欢迎酒会

2016 年 5 月 6 日:

09:00—12:00 分会: 4) 群落谱系; 5) 生物入侵; 6) 保护生物地理学

12:00—14:00 午餐及墙报交流

14:00—17:30 大会报告: 1) 大会特邀报告; 2) 闭幕式

2016 年 5 月 7—8 日, 自费会后考察

主办单位: 北京大学  
中国科学院动物研究所  
中国科学院植物研究所

组织委员会

主席: 方精云, 北京大学、中科院植物研究所

副主席: 雷富民, 中科院动物研究所  
王志恒, 北京大学

注册网址: <http://ibs2016-china.org/>

会议地点: 国家会议中心

(中科院动物研究所 雷富民)





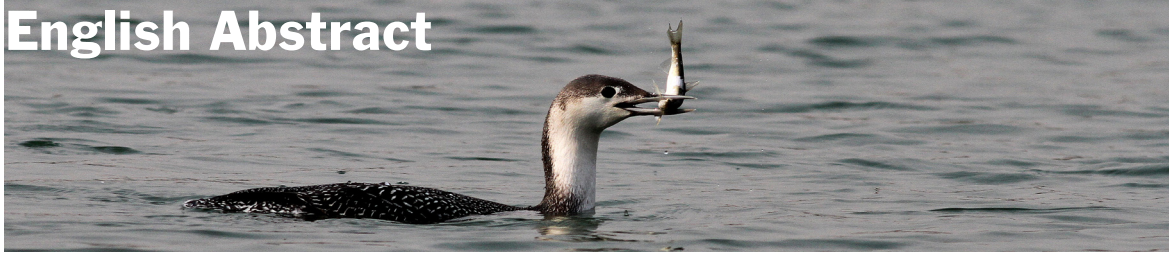
凤头䴙䴘 (*Podiceps cristatus*), 是䴙䴘科䴙䴘属下的一种鸟类。常栖息于低山和平原地带的江河、湖泊、池塘等各种水域中, 特别在有浓密的芦苇和水草的湖沼中, 数量较多。以软体动物、鱼、甲壳类和水生植物等为食。颈修长, 有显著黑色羽冠。下体近乎白色而具光泽, 上体灰褐色。上颈有一圈带黑端的棕色羽, 形成皱领。后颈暗褐色,

两翅暗褐, 杂以白斑。眼先、颊白色。胸侧和两胁淡棕。冬季黑色羽冠不明显, 颈上饰羽消失。

该种分布地域广泛, 欧洲、亚洲、非洲和大洋洲都有凤头䴙䴘或其亚种分布。

封面照片为周国胜 2012 年 9 月 2 日摄于浙江杭州。

## English Abstract



## Notes of Meeting

**The Thirteenth China National Ornithological Conference was successfully held at Anhui University during 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> November, 2015.**

The Eleventh Kingfisher Forum was successfully held in Anhui University between 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2015 at Anhui University.

The training workshop for the synchronized survey of water bird of Qinghai was held on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2015.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Conference of the European Ornithologists' Union was held in Spain.

## Pheasant Research

### **Diversity and evolutionary origins of Gallinaceans in the Qilian Mountains**

The Qilian Mountains are situated on the northeastern edge of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and are home to diverse rare and endemic gallinacean bird species. These include eleven species and five subspecies of gallinaceans belonging to two families; nine of these species are polytypic in the Qilian Mountains. This diversity arose from speciation events, in part because the Qilian Mountains have experienced several ice ages. Overtime, the size of the glaciers decreased until almost no valley glacier was present, leading to allopatric speciation due to spatial and temporal separation. Furthermore, the Qilian Mountains have served as a refuge for some birds during the Pleistocene glaciations, which also led to the differentiation of subspecies due to isolation. For example, the chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*), Tibetan partridge (*Perdix hodgsoniae*), blood pheasant (*Ithaginis cruentus*), and common pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) each have two subspecies in the Qilian Mountains. Pairs of subspecies are distributed in the eastern and western regions, or the southern and northern slopes, representing geographical speciation. Furthermore, gallinacean species diversified due to the residual distribution of native birds and the arrival of birds from elsewhere. The forest gallinaceans gradually withdrew from the plateau surface with the plateau uplift that occurred during the Quaternary glacial period. The eastern Qilian Mountains were affected by the East-Asian Monsoon, and humid air led to increased precipitation, resulting in a cold-temperature coniferous forest at an altitude of 2500-3300 m. Thus, the native forest gallinaceans remained in the Qilian Mountains. Since the middle Pleistocene, a dry and cold climate has led to the development of an alpine sub-ice-snow vegetation zone at the top of the mountain, which is a suitable habitat for grassland gallinaceans. Birds such as the Tibetan snowcock (*Tetraogallus tibetanus*), Himalayan snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*),

chukar partridge, and Tibetan partridge originated from different parts of the world, enriching gallinacean diversity of this region. Diversity has also been achieved due to complex spatial heterogeneity and niche differentiation, meaning that suitable habitats and niches are available to meet different habitat requirements. For example, the habitats of the blue-eared pheasant (*Crossoptilon auritum*), blood pheasant, and Chinese grouse (*Tetrastes sewerzowi*) are similar, but their spatial nesting, foraging, and nutritional niches differ. Six types of shrub-grassland-meadow gallinaceans, belonging to three genera and composed of three closely related herbivorous species, are observed. In addition to competition for food, their habitats were replaced with each other. Thus, despite competition, species can coexist due to niche differentiation, maintaining species diversity.

(Longying Wen, Leshan)

### **Multi-locus analysis supports the taxonomic validity of *Arborophila gingica guangxiensis* Fang Zhou & Aiwu Jiang, 2008**

The taxonomic status of subspecies has long been debated, especially in conservation biology. Some proposed subspecies must be evolutionarily distinct to be considered conservation units. White-necklaced Partridge (*Arborophila gingica*) comprises two subspecies, *A. g. gingica* and *A. g. guangxiensis*. *A. g. guangxiensis*, restricted to three isolated small areas in Guangxi, China, with limited population sizes, is a newly discovered subspecies based on recently identified geographic and phenotypic differences between *A. g. gingica*; however, evidence is lacking that can effectively identify whether the subspecies is evolutionarily distinct. Three mitochondrial DNA segments and four nuclear introns were used to test whether the two subspecies are reciprocally monophyletic, which has been proposed as an objective method to evaluate evolutionary distinctiveness. The results indicate that the two subspecies are genetically divergent and form reciprocal monophyletic groups. Therefore, this study further supports the taxonomic validity and distinctiveness of *A. g. guangxiensis* and suggests that this subspecies be considered as a conservation unit.

(De Chen, Qiong Liu, Jiang Chang, Yanyun Zhang and Zhengwang Zhang, Beijing; Aiwu Jiang and Fang Zhou, Nanning)

## **Waterbird Research**

### **Effect of conservation efforts and ecological variables on waterbird population size at wetlands of the Yangtze River**

Forage quality and availability, climatic factors, and a wetland's conservation status are expected to affect the densities of wetland birds. However, the conservation effectiveness is often poorly studied. Using census data collected during twelve years from 78 wetlands in the Yangtze River floodplain, we aimed to understand the effect of these variables on five Anatidae species, and evaluate the effectiveness of the conservation measures by comparing population trends of these species among wetlands that differ in conservation status. We showed that the slope angle of a wetland and the variation best explained the differences in densities of four species. We also found that the population abundances of the Anatidae species generally declined in wetlands along the Yangtze River floodplain over time, with a steeper decline in wetlands with a lower protection status, indicating that current conservation policies might provide benefits for wintering Anatidae



species in China, as populations were less likely to decline at wetlands with a higher level protection status. We recommend several protection measures to present the decline of these Anatidae species at the wetlands along the Yangtze River floodplain, which are of great importance for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

(Lei Cao, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### **Avoiding competition? Site use, diet and foraging behaviours in two similarly sized geese wintering in China.**

Competition may occur when two species with similar feeding ecologies exploit the same limited resources in time and space. In recent years, the Eastern Tundra Bean Goose *Anser fabalis serrirostris* and Greater White-fronted Goose *Anser albifrons frontalis* have increased in wintering numbers at Shengjin Lake, China. To examine the potential for coexistence and possible avoidance strategies, we studied (1) their habitat use, (2) foraging behaviours, and (3) diets of birds foraging in mixed- and single-species flocks. Both species extensively exploited sedge meadows, where they showed considerable overlap in spatial distribution and diet. The percentage feeding time and diet of both species were unaffected by the presence of the other. Greater White-fronted Geese appeared to be sedge meadow specialists, almost never feeding in other habitats. Eastern Tundra Bean Geese were less selective and used other habitats, with an increase tendency at night in mid-winter. The use of alternative habitats and night feeding of Eastern Tundra Bean Geese may be a mechanism for it to reduce interspecific competition. The obligate feeding behavior of Greater White-fronted Geese may make them particularly vulnerable to loss of sedge meadow habitat compared to Eastern Tundra Bean Geese, which has a less restricted diet and are able to use alternative habitats.

(Lei Cao, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### **Individual-area relationship best explains goose species density in wetlands**

Explaining and predicting animal distributions are two of the fundamental objectives in ecology and conservation biology. Animal habitat selection can be regulated by top-down and bottom-up processes, and is mediated by species interactions. Species varying in body size respond differently to top-down and bottom-up determinants, and hence understanding these allometric responses to those determinants is important for conservation. Using two differently sized goose species wintering in the Yangtze floodplain, we tested the predictions derived from three different hypotheses (individual-area relationship, food resource, and disturbance) to explain the spatial and temporal variations in densities of two goose species. Using Generalized Linear Mixed Models with a Markov Chain Monte Carlo technique, we demonstrated that goose density was positive correlated with patch size. Moreover, the other predictions, related to food availability and disturbance, were not significant. Buffalo grazing probably facilitated greater white-fronted geese, as the density of this species was positively correlated with the number of buffalos. We concluded that patch size was the most important factor determining the density of goose species in our study area. Patch size is directly determined by water levels in the Yangtze floodplain, and hence modifying the hydrological regimes can potentially enhance the capacity of these wetlands for the species in this study.

(Lei Cao, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### Population estimates and geographical distribution of swans and geese in East Asia based on counts during the non-breeding season

For the first time, we estimated the population sizes of two swan species and four goose species from observations during the non-breeding period in East Asia. Based on combined counts from South Korea, Japan, and China. We estimated the total abundance of these species were 42,000–47,000 Whooper Swans *Cygnus Cygnus*, 99,000–141,000 Tundra Swans *C. columbianus bewickii*, 56,000–98,000 Swan Geese *Anser cygnoides*, 157,000–194,000 Bean Geese *A. fabalis*, 231,000–283,000 Greater White-fronted Geese *A. albifrons*, and 14,000–19,000 Lesser White-fronted Geese *A. erythropus*. While the count data from Korea and Japan provided a good representation of numbers present, there remain gaps in the coverage in China, which affect the precision of the estimates for Bean, Greater and Lesser White-fronted Geese as well as Tundra Swans. Lack of subspecies distinction of Bean Geese in China until recently also limited our ability to determine the true status of *A. f. middendorffii* there, but all indications suggested that the population sized was around 18,000 individuals, which is in need of urgent attention for the conservation. The small and highly concentrated distribution and declining numbers of Lesser White-fronted Geese is a concern for this species, as do the major declines in Greater White-fronted Geese in China (in contrast to numbers in Japan and Korea, considered to be on a separate flyway). In the absence of any demographic data, it is impossible to interpret the causes of these changes in abundance. Improved monitoring, including demographic and tracking studies, is required to provide the necessary information to retain populations in favourable conservation status.

(Lei Cao, Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### The progress of research on Great Bustard in Cangzhou, Hebei Province

The eastern subspecies of Great Bustard (*Otis tarda dybowskii*) is a Class I protection species in China, included as Annex II by CITES, and categorized as global threatened (VU) species by IUCN. The *O. t. dybowskii* population is small, approximately 1,500–2,200 individuals in China (Goroshko 2010). At present the major wintering ground of Great Bustard in China is retreated to the Yellow River Basin. According to our survey, we confirmed Cangzhou in Hebei Province, Changyuan in Henan Province, and Weinan in Shaanxi Province are three most important winter grounds.

There are above 300 individuals in Cangzhou, major distributed in Haixin county and Cang county. We recorded 165 individuals in one place on December 14, 2013. From 2010, we investigated this species habitats preference in Cangzhou, and found bustards favored corn farmland with machine harvesting and wheat farmland. The main food sources during winter were agricultural residues, wild plant seeds, and Coleoptera insects. There are still many threaten factors to bustards, such as illegal hunting, poison baits, and collision with power lines. As a long-term wintering ground, the habitats in Cangzhou is different from traditional wintering habitats, there area has been become a highly agricultural region. Understanding the influences of wintering ground transformation from marsh land to farmland and how bustards adapt to the landscape change requires more research.

(Chunrong Mi and Yumin Guo, Beijing Forestry University, China Great Bustard Conservation)

## Bird Banding Research

### The 2015 bird-banding summary of Huzhong National Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang

The Huzhong Nature Reserve Bird-banding Station started the spring bird-banding on April 28, 2015, and the autumn bird-banding on October 1, 2015. A total of 403 birds were banded, measured, and recorded.

Three birds were recaptured: an arctic warbler with the ring number of A93-8638, which was banded by our station on May 31, 2012, was recaptured on June 6, 2015; an orange-flanked bush robin with the ring number of B176-0573 banded by our station on May 16, 2014 was recaptured on June 3, 2015; and an orange-flanked bush robin with the ring number of B176-0578 banded by our station on May 18, 2014 was recaptured on June 4, 2015.

(Heilongjiang Huzhong National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau)

### Bird banding at Beidaihe Bird-banding Station during 2015

Bird banding was conducted in Beidaihe Bird-banding Station in spring from 25 March to 7 June and in autumn from 8 September to 2 December, a total of 159 banding days. A total of 9,633 birds of 105 species were banded, including 2,388 birds of 75 species in spring and 7,245 birds of 86 species in autumn. Since 1992, banded total of 236,914 birds of 305 species, 49 families, 17 orders have been captured in Beidaihe Bird-banding Station.

The dominant species in spring were yellow browed warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*), orange flanked bush robin (*Tarsiger cyanurus*), Pallas's leaf warbler (*Phylloscopus proregulus*), dusky warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*), brown shrike (*Lanius cristatus*). The dominant species in autumn were little bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*), yellow browed warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*), orange flanked bush robin (*Tarsiger cyanurus*), rustic bunting (*Emberiza rustica*), and dusky warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatus*).

Among the banded birds, passerine was most the abundant, including 9,584 birds of 90 species, 20 families with Sylviidae and Emberizidae had the largest and second largest captures. There were 49 non-passerine birds belonged to 16 species, 10 families, and 9 orders. Common Blackbird (*Turdus merula*) and Scaly-breasted Munia (*Lonchura Punctulata*) were the new banded species for the site.

During the banding period, we work with Sweden, Finland and other foreign bird banding experts, exchanged the bird banding techniques actively. We also undertook the 2015 autumn training courses on banding techniques of Passeriformes, which was hosted by the National Bird Banding Center of China.

(Jinguang Yang, Zhongwen Yang and Jinbo Wang, Beidaihe Bird Banding Station)

### The 2015 autumn bird-banding summary of Dongfanghong Wetland Nature Reserve

The 2015 autumn bird-banding of Dongfanghong Wetland Nature Reserve was started on August 15 and ended on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015. A total of 696 individuals of 38 species were banded, the



main species included black-faced bunting, yellow-throated bunting, rustic bunting, Tristram's bunting, and meadow bunting.

We banded nine oriental stork chicks and attached the satellite trackers on six of them successfully on June 24 with the great support of National Bird Banding Center and guide of bird-banding expert Hou Yunqiu; this work made the bird-banding work at our reserve a milestone achievement.

(Dongfanghong Wetland Nature Reserve)

### The summary of bird-band retrieval of Dongzhai Banding Station

A female chestnut bunting with the ring number of XR-95893 was recaptured in Liangting Banding site of Dongzhai Banding Station on November 10, 2015 during the bird-banding work. This bird was in good condition. It was confirmed that this bird was banded in Partizanskiy district, River Pravaya Litov, Russia on October 3, 2014. This is the first time that a bird banded abroad was recaptured at Dongzhai Banding Station, and also the first time that a forest bird species banded abroad was recaptured in central China. The recapture provides important information for the future studies of chestnut bunting's migration route, lifespan, and the effect of condition and alteration of its habitat.

(Bo Xi and Junfeng Zhang)

### Bird Banding at Gaofeng Bird-banding Station in 2015

Bird banding was conducted in Gaofeng Banding Station in spring from 15 March to 2 June, lasted 80 days; in Autumn from 15 August to 9 December, lasted 117 days.

A total of 4,824 bird individuals of 93 species were banded, including 2,551 individuals of 72 species in spring and 2,273 individuals of 74 species in autumn. From 1998 when the bird banding initiated to the end of 2015, a total of 238 species of 50 families and 17 orders were found and 283,859 birds of 189 species of 45 families and 16 orders were banded.

The populations of the birds banded have continued to decline. This year is the year of least birds banded at our banding station since 2001.

In spring, there were only 3 species with more than 100 captures, which were red-flanked bush robin (*Tarsiger cyanurus*) (553 individuals), little bunting (*Emberiza pusilla*) (350 individuals), and yellow-browed warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*) (275 individuals). In autumn, there were only one species with more than 100 captures, which was yellow-browed warbler (238 individuals).

During 2015, we had two new records for Heilongjiang Province, which are White-breasted Waterhen (*Amaurornis phoenicurus*) and Rock Bunting (*Emberiza cia*).

Since the operation of the station, a total of 45,264 common redpolls have been banded, which is the most abundant species. There were 8,197 common redpoll banded this autumn, which was the most among years. Since the operation of the band station, we have had 12 new species records

for Heilongjiang Province, including White-winged Redstart (*Phoenicurus erythrogaster*), Brown accentor (*Prunella fulvescens*), Tickell's Leaf-warbler (*Phylloscopus affinis*), and Eurasian Collared Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*).

(Xianda Li and Kejian Fang, Gaofeng Bird-banding Station)

### The 2015 summary of bird conservation and banding in Xinqing, Heilongjiang

The bird-banding of Xinqing Bird-banding Station, Heilongjiang was started on March 21 and ended on November 7, lasting for 154 days. A total of 21,963 individuals of 97 species, 25 families, and 8 orders were banded. There were 1,094 birds recaptured with 75 birds returned to their natal places. Two species, oriental honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus* and mandarin duck *Aix galericulata*, were banded for the first time. Mandarin ducks, oriental honey-buzzards, and great grey owl *Strix nebulosa* (one individual) were National Level II Protection species.

The dominant species with over 1000 individuals in 2015, included black-faced bunting *Emberiza spodocephala* of 4,705 individuals, rustic bunting *Emberizarustica* of 2,516 individuals, common redpoll *Carduelis flammea* of 2,371 individuals, brambling *Fringilla montifringilla* of 1,410 individuals, Pallas's rosefinch *Carpodacus roseus* of 1,241 individuals and hawfinch *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* of 1,053 individuals. The former dominant species yellow-browed warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus* was much lesser than previous year.

Since the start of bird-banding in 2007, the Xinqing Bird-banding Station had recorded 223 species of 46 families, 18 orders, and banded 351,595 individuals, 187 species, 41 families, 13 orders.

(Linxiang Hou and Hongwei Li)

### Bird Banding at Zhen Yuan Administration of AiLaoShan National Nature Reserve in 2015

The autumnal night bird banding conducting in AiLaoShan National Nature Reserve includes two periods. The first period was from 6th to 23rd in September, and the second was from 5th to 24th in October, a total of 38 days.

Totally, 432 bird individuals of 8 orders, 17 families, and 58 species were banded. The focus of the first banding period was on Laniidae, Ardeidae, and Cuckoo, and the second period was on Muscicapidae and Ardeidae. The brown shrike was still the dominant species this year with 195 individuals captures, followed by *Luscinia calliope* (35 individuals), Chinese Pond Heron (24 individuals), *Acrocephalus aedon* (16 individuals), and Lesser Cuckoo (16 individuals). There were a few infrequent species captured, such as purple heron, chestnut-flanked white-eye, daurian redstart, and green-crowned warbler.

(ZhenYuan Administration of AiLaoShan National Nature Reserve)

### Bird banding at QiYunShan National Nature Reserve in 2015

The bird-banding station of QiYunShan National Nature Reserve in JiangXi province conducted the banding work from March 28 to April 28, 2015 in spring, a total of 32 days, at San River-port;

the period of autumnal banding was from September 1 to October 29, 2015, a total 59 days, at ZhengLong AoluoXiao mountains area.

A total of 7,651 birds of 11 orders, 38 families, and 143 species were banded in 2015. Among these birds, 206 birds of 6 species are under state protection (Category II). This was an increase of 17 individuals of 11 new species. A total of 82 individuals were recaptured. Plaintive cuckoo, grey heron, chestnut-bellied rock-thrush, long-toed Stint, and Chinese bush warbler were the species which was not recorded in the "A Comprehensive Scientific Survey of Qiyun Mountain Nature Reserve in Jiangxi Province".

(QiYunShan National Nature Reserve)

### Bird banding at Sanxia Dalaoling Nature Reserve in 2015 autumn

Bird banding was conducted in Sanxia Dalaoling Nature Reserve, Yichang, Hubei province in autumn from 20 September to 12 October, lasted 23 days. A total of 471 birds of 90 species, 19 genus, 12 families, and 6 orders were banded. Since the operation of the station in 2009, a total of 4,489 birds of 209 species, 88 genera, 37 families, and 12 orders have been banded. Muscicapidae is most abundant. There were 9 new species records, which are dusky thrush (*Turdus naumanni*), blunt-winged paddyfield warbler (*Acrocephalus concinens*), Gould's fulvetta (*Alcippe brunnea*), wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*), Eurasian woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), blackbird (*Turdus merula*), little forktail (*Enicurus scouleri*), intermediate egret (*Egretta intermedia*), and rufous-faced warbler (*Abroscopus albogularis*).

(Sanxia Dalaoling Nature Reserve)

### The 2015 work summary of Beijing Bird-Banding Station

The main work of Beijing Bird-banding Station included the banding of rescued birds in Beijing Wildlife Rescue Center and the banding of net-captured birds in the garden of the rescue center and other sites. A total of 1,587 birds of 89 species were banded.

#### I. The banding of rescued birds in Beijing Wildlife Rescue Center

The rescued and confiscated birds in Beijing Wildlife Rescue Center were banded before release in 2015, and a total of 225 birds of 33 species were banded (before December 2, 2015). One individual of one species belongs to is National Level I Protected Species, and 131 individuals of 18 species are National Level II Protected Species.

#### II. The banding of net-captured birds in Beijing Wildlife Rescue Center

Six mist-nets were deployed within the garden of Beijing Wildlife Rescue Center for bird-banding in the spring and autumn of 2015. The work period in spring was from middle April to the end of May, which was over 30 days cumulatively; and the work period in autumn was from the last third of September to the last third of October, which was 25 days cumulatively. A total of 621 birds, 51 species and 20 families were banded. During the banding process the details of every bird were photographed besides regular measurements, for the purpose of future study about bird molting, population ecology, and so on.



### III. The banding in Beijing Cui Lake Wetland Park

Twenty mist-nets were deployed by Beijing Birding Society and the staff of Beijing Cui Lake Wetland Park in the spring and autumn of 2015 to conduct the bird-banding; the cumulative working days were 36, and a total of 611 birds of 38 species and 15 families were banded.

### IV. The banding of Peking swifts

China Birding Society conducted the banding and retrieval of common swifts in Bafangting of the Summer Palace, Beijing on May 24, 2015. A total of 130 swifts were captured, and 54 of them were the individuals banded in previous years; among the 54 birds banded in previous years, 40 birds were recaptured for the first time, 14 were recaptured for the second time, and 76 individuals were newly banded this year. The success rate of banding was 100% and the recapture rate was 41.5% (the first-time recapture rate was 30.77%, the second-time recapture rates was 10.77%). All birds were released successfully without any mortality.

(Beijing Bird-banding Station)

### **2015 Autumn training courses of banding techniques for Passeriformes were held in Beidaihe Bird Banding Station**

"2015 Autumn Training Courses of Passeriformes Banding Techniques" were held in Beidaihe Bird Banding Station of Hebei province. A total of 60 banders from Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Jiangxi, Hubei, Yunnan, and Great Khingan attended the training classes.

The main topics of the training classes included ornithology knowledge, bird classification and identification, birds banding database management, the application of satellite-tracking in migration researches, color mark, etc.

(Lixia Chen, Yunqiu Hou and Jun Lu, National Bird Banding Center of China)

## Research Reports

### **Comparative analysis of the gastrointestinal microbial communities of Bar-headed Goose (*Anser indicus*) in different breeding patterns by high-throughput sequencing**

The bar-headed goose is currently one of the most popular species for rare birds breeding in China. However, bar-headed geese in captivity display a reduced reproductive rate. The gut microbiome has been shown to influence host factors such as nutrient and energy metabolism, immune homeostasis and reproduction. It is therefore of great scientific and agriculture value to analyze the microbial communities associated with bar-headed geese to improve the reproductive rate of the species. We describe the first comparative study of the gut microbial communities of bar-headed geese in three different breeding pattern groups by 16S rRNA sequences using the Illumina MiSeq platform. The results showed that Firmicutes was the dominate organisms (58.33%), followed by Proteobacteria (30.67%), Actinobacteria (7.33%), and Bacteroidetes (3.33%). In semi-artificial breeding group, Firmicutes was also the most abundant bacteria

(62.00%), followed by Bacteroidetes (28.67%), Proteobacteria (4.20%), Actinobacteria (3.27%), and Fusobacteria (1.51%). The microbial communities of artificial breeding group were dominated by Firmicutes (60.67%), Fusobacteria (29.67%), and Proteobacteria (9.33%). Wild bar-headed geese had a significant higher relative abundance of Proteobacteria and Actinobacteria, while semi-artificial breeding bar-headed geese had significantly more Bacteroidetes. The semi-artificial breeding group had the highest microbial community diversity and richness, followed by wild group and then the artificial breeding group. The marked differences of genus level group-specific microbes create a baseline for future bar-headed goose microbiology research.

(Wang Wen and Laixing Li, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### **Lysozyme concentration related to nest density, laying order and maternal antibody of Newcastle disease virus in the egg of great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)**

Female birds can transmit immune factors into eggs to defense pathogen by maternal effect, including innate immune factor lysozyme and adaptive maternal antibody. To investigate how the female birds allocate immune factors into the eggs laid, we collected 60 eggs from 20 clutches of great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) in Qinghai Lake and recorded the nest density and the egg laying order for each egg. We determined the Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV for short) antibody titer by Hemagglutinin Inhibition Test and the lysozyme concentration by lysoplate assay. The Pearson correlation and Spearman correlation were employed to analyze the correlation between lysozyme concentration and nest density and the correlation between NDV antibody titer and lysozyme concentration. Meanwhile, the relationship between lysozyme level and egg laying order was tested by One-way ANOVA, and t test was applied to determine the difference of lysozyme concentration between the eggs with NDV positively and negatively. We found out that (1) lysozyme concentration was positively related to nest density ( $r = 0.89$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ); (2) lysozyme concentration increased with egg laying order within a clutch ( $F = 3.95$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ) and the level of lysozyme was higher in the eggs with NDV positively than those negatively ( $t = 4.08$ ,  $df = 58$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ); (3) the NDV antibody titer had negative relationship with lysozyme concentration in eggs with NDV positively ( $r = -0.840$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). We concluded that female birds transmitted lysozyme into their eggs according to the nest density and laying order, meanwhile, effectively transferring lysozyme and NDV maternal antibody into eggs to provide optimal protection for the offspring.

(Jian Cao and Lai-Xing Li, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### **High-throughput sequencing reveals the core gut microbiome of Bar-headed goose (*Anser indicus*) in different wintering areas in Tibet**

Elucidating the spatial dynamic and core gut microbiome of wild Bar-headed goose is of crucial importance for the development that may meet the demands of Bar-headed goose artificial breeding industries and accelerate the domestication of this species. However, the core microbial communities in the wild Bar-headed geese remain unknown. Here, for the first time, we present a comprehensive survey of Bar-headed geese gut microbial communities by Illumina high-throughput sequencing technology using 9 individuals from 3 distinct wintering locations in Tibet. A total of 236,676 sequences were analyzed, and 607 OTUs were identified. The gut microbial communities of Bar-headed geese have representatives of 14 phyla and are dominated by Firmicutes, Proteobacteria, Actinobacteria, and Bacteroidetes. The combined abundance of these four most dominant phyla was above 96% across all the samples. At the genus level, the

sequences represented 150 genera. A set of 19 genera were present in all samples and considered as core gut microbiome. The top 7 most abundant core genera were distributed in 4 dominant phyla. Among them, four genera (*Lactococcus*, *Bacillus*, *Solibacillus*, and *Streptococcus*) belonged to Firmicutes, while for other three phyla, each containing one genus, such as Proteobacteria (genus *Pseudomonas*), Actinobacteria (genus *Arthrobacter*) and Bacteroidetes (genus *Bacteroides*). This broad survey represents the most in-depth assessment, to date, of the gut microbes that associated with Bar-headed geese. These data create a baseline for future Bar-headed goose microbiology research, and make an original contribution to probiotics development for Bar-headed goose artificial breeding industries.

(Wang Wen and Laixing Li, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

### **Tibetan Rose-finch *Carpodacus roborowskii*, a new record of bird from Xinjiang**

On May 23, 2015, two special birds were found in Qiuerkaka Checkpoint of Altun Mountain National Nature Reserve (36°39'N, 90°33'E, with an elevation of 4900 m) during the second national survey of terrestrial wildlife resources. Through careful observation and identification of pictures, we identified them as Tibetan Rose-finches *Carpodacus roborowskii* (male and female), which is a new record of bird species for Xinjiang. The rose-finch is a bird in the finch family Fringillidae. It is a special species in the Tibet Plateau. The species is sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Kozlowia*. The natural habitat of the species is mountain tundra. At the same area, there have been more than 20 new species of Xinjiang in recent years. Tibetan Rose-finch is endemic to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau of China. The morphology, geographical distribution, ecological habits, food resources, breeding ecology, species classify, and population status of the Tibetan Rose-finch were discussed.

(Guohua Xu, Chuan-hui Xu and Ming Ma, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

### **The progress of *Spartina alterniflora* control and habitat optimization for Waterbirds at Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve**

Shanghai Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve is located at the junctions of the Yangtze River, the Yellow Sea, and the East China Sea, which is one of "Global 200 Ecoregions" identified by WWF. The reserve is located at the eastern end of Chongming Island and the core part of the Yangtze River estuary wetland. Tidal wetlands in the reserve provide important stopover and wintering habitats for migratory birds and threatened birds in the Asia-Pacific region, which is important for birds to complete their entire life history. However, since the mid-1990s, the invasion and spread of exotic plant *Spartina alterniflora* has changed the environment of the reserve, reduced biodiversity, caused ecosystem degradation, and seriously threatened habitats for birds. Meanwhile aquacultural ponds and other artificial wetlands have been transformed into other land use types such as farmland, which decreased suitable habitats for waterbirds. Therefore, the nature reserve faced with burning issues of *Spartina* control and restoration of degraded wetlands for providing alternative habitats for waterbirds.

To solve this issue, Shanghai Science & Technology Commission carried out a series of related research projects. On the basis of results from researches, Shanghai Municipal Finance Bureau, Shanghai Municipal Forestry Administration, State Forestry Administration, and Ministry of Finance have offered financial supports for the reserve to control *Spartina* and restore habitats



for waterbirds. Since 2011, the reserve has built 350 ha wetland habitats for waterbirds. The region is relatively closed and water level can be regulated. *Spartina alterniflora* has been almost eliminated by artificial mowing and flooding. Interconnected water system and islands for bird roosting and rest was constructed in the region with partition management to adapt requirement of different waterbirds.

The staff of the reserve monitored ecological conditions of the region. During 2011-2015, more than 70 species of waterbirds and 60,000 individuals were recorded. The region offered nest sites for whiskered terns, black-winged stilts, and other summer residents, provided roosting sites for large number of migratory shorebirds during high tide of spring tide, and attracted a large number of wintering waterbirds. Some national priority protection species were recorded in the region, such as black-faced spoonbill and Mandarin duck. This indicates that the region provides supplementary habitats for waterbirds.

The staff of the reserve will summarize experience in *Spartina* control and habitat optimization for waterbirds in the next stage and cooperate with the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy, and other organizations and agencies. Experiences from the projects will be applied in larger area to improve habitat quality and capacity of waterbirds.

(Wei Wu and Qiang Ma, Shanghai Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve)

### **Genetic diversity, temporal dynamics, and host specificity in blood parasites of passerines in north China**

Avian blood parasites have been preliminarily studied in East Asia but no data are available from long-term monitoring. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence, genetic diversity, and temporal dynamics of *Plasmodium*, *Haemoproteus*, and *Leucocytozoon* in two passerine communities (one forest and one urban) in north China from 2008 to 2013, as well as the association between infected lineages and host specificities. Out of 633 birds from 40 species, 157 individuals (24.8%) were infected; overall prevalence was 26.7% and 16.8% at two sites, respectively. The dominant avian blood parasite genus in the forest park changed yearly between *Plasmodium* and *Haemoproteus*, while the *Leucocytozoon* maintained a low infection level. Forty-four haplotypes were identified by sequencing a 432 bp fragment of the cytochrome b (cyt b) gene, more than 70% were novel (six *Plasmodium* lineages, 16 *Haemoproteus* lineages, and nine *Leucocytozoon* lineages). Based on the data gathered over consecutive years, we found that the high frequency lineages of *Haemoproteus* showed higher host diversities than those of *Plasmodium*, and the most infected lineage EMEL01 (100% identity with SGS1) had the highest host diversity but low temporal diversity of the two genera, implying that this lineage infected a great diversity of species in certain years, but maintained a lower infection level or even disappeared in other years. The results suggest that genetic diversity of avian blood parasites in East Asia is high and provides scope for further research. In addition, compared with overall analysis, yearly prevalence monitoring is important in uncovering the temporal dynamic and host specificity variation over time. *Parasitology Research*, 2015. 114: 4513-4520.

(Xi Huang, Lu Dong, Chenglin Zhang and Yanyun Zhang, Beijing)

### **Variation in corticosterone response and corticosteroid-binding globulin during different Breeding Sub-Stages in Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*)**

In free-living animals, it has been well demonstrated that the intensity of the adrenocortical response to acute restraint stress can vary with reproductive investment during breeding. The parental care hypothesis suggests that the stress response is negatively correlated with parental investment in avian species. To further test this hypothesis, we examined changes in both free and total corticosterone (CORT) at baseline and stress-induced levels (maximal CORT) and corticosteroid-binding globulin (CBG) capacities, in both sexes of a multi-brooded Eurasian tree sparrows (*Passer montanus*), during the nest building, the early nestling, the later egg-laying, and the later nestling stages. Our results showed Eurasian tree sparrows did not exhibit any differences between sexes in CORT and CBG levels during the egg-laying or nestling stages. Both sexes lowered CBG capacities; and females exhibited lower maximal CORT during the early compared to later nestling stages. In addition, both sexes had lower maximal free CORT levels during the nest building stage than those of the early nestling stages, and males expressed higher total maximal CORT levels than females during nest building stage. The variation in CORT response and CBG levels during different breeding sub-stages in Eurasian tree sparrow may correlate with their energetic situations and parental investments. This study had been published in Journal of Experimental Zoology Part A: Ecological Genetics and Physiology (325: 75–83, 2016).

(Mo Li, Yanfeng Sun, Dongming Li and Yuefeng Wu, Hebei)

### **Birds tracking news**

The Wildlife Research Institute of Beijing Forestry University used GPS-GSM technology and tracked 19 species, 101 individuals in Far-east of Russia and China. We have got more than 310,000 GPS localities of the distributions of these birds. The speed of migration and flight altitude were estimated, and some important stopover sites were found. The data are supporting us to develop research of migration, habitat selection, and species protection.

The domestic new trackers are better than imported. They are much cheaper, more advanced and efficient. But we wish that the size of the tracker will be reduced. More studies have been using the satellite tracking devices in China.

(Yumin Guo, Beijing Forestry University)

## **News and Notes — Abroad**

### **International Ornithologists' Union (IOU): Call for Nominations of Plenary Speakers and Symposia Proposals**

The 27th International Ornithological Congress (IOCongress2018) will be held in Vancouver, Canada, 19-26th August 2018.

The Scientific Program Committee (SPC) is soliciting nominations for plenary speakers for IOCongress2018. Plenary speakers at a Congress are given the honour of an once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to present their work. Hence, nominations should be made of eminent scientists

who are outstanding and engaging speakers and who can make their subject accessible to all ornithologists.

Your nominations need to be submitted through this website ([iocongress2018.com](http://iocongress2018.com)) and include

- the nominee's name, title, institutional affiliation, full address, e-mail address, and web page address
- a paragraph describing the nominee's contributions to ornithology
- a paragraph explaining the reason for nominating this individual.

**Nominations for plenary speakers must be received by 1 May 2016.** The Scientific Program Committee will meet in August 2016 to select the plenary speakers for IOCongress2018, ensuring that the final roster of plenary speakers will be balanced in all aspects.

The Scientific Program Committee (SPC) invites you to submit a symposium proposal for this Congress. Symposia are aimed at the general ornithologist and provide up-to-date coverage of current ornithological research.

As in previous Congresses, each symposium will include two keynote addresses and three oral presentations. One of the keynote addresses ought to summarize the global progress of ornithological science in the field over the last four years and address priorities for future research. The three oral presentations will be selected by the symposium co-conveners from abstracts that have been submitted for consideration to their symposium (the call for contributed paper will be sent out in early 2017). In case none of the submitted abstracts are deemed appropriate, the co-conveners may invite speakers to their symposium.

Each symposium should be planned and organized by two co-conveners from different countries and, preferably, different continents. The co-conveners may serve as keynote speakers or may invite keynote speakers. Co-conveners may organize only one symposium at a Congress. As a general rule, each Congress participant may speak only once (i.e., either at a symposium or at an oral session, but there are no restrictions to the number of posters or Round-Table Discussions a Congress participant may present or organize, respectively).

Proposals for symposia must provide the information listed below, be submitted on the conference website ([iocongress2018.com](http://iocongress2018.com)) and must be received on or before **1 May 2016**. For questions, please contact Kate Buchanan ([IOCongress2018SPC@deakin.edu.au](mailto:IOCongress2018SPC@deakin.edu.au)).

**Instructions for the preparation of symposium proposals:**

- Title of the symposium
- Names, institutional affiliation, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and web page addresses of the co-organizers
- Objectives, significance, timeliness, interest and appropriateness for a Congress symposium (600 words maximum).
- Names, institutional affiliation, addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and web page addresses of the two keynote speakers.
- Titles and summary of the contributions of the keynote speakers.

The symposium co-conveners will be notified of the receipt of their proposal. The proposals will be reviewed and evaluated by the members of the multidisciplinary SPC. The final acceptance, with possible modifications, will be decided at the meeting of the SPC in August 2016, and the co-



conveners will be notified shortly thereafter. Once a proposal has been accepted, abstracts of the symposium and keynote contributions will be posted on the IOCongress2018 website. At the same time, a call for abstracts for contributed papers (i.e., symposium contributions, contributions for an oral session, or posters) will be posted. Please note, that the registration fee is due in full at the time of the submission of any abstract.

By submitting a proposal for a symposium, the co-conveners and keynote speakers are making a firm commitment to attend the Congress in Vancouver. Failure to attend the Congress without extenuating reasons and without providing replacement speakers may lead to a bar to contribute at the next Congress in 2022. The IOCongress2018 is unable to provide any financial assistance to symposium co-conveners or contributors. Students and participants from low-income countries, however, will have the opportunity to apply for travel support through the IOCongress2018 web page.

For more information on the IOCongress 2018, contact the Congress Convener, Dr. Robert (Bob) Elner by e-mail ([rwelner@sfu.ca](mailto:rwelner@sfu.ca)) or <http://www.iocongress2018.com/>

## Publications

### Story of Bird in Urumqi

*Story of Bird in Urumqi* — A new book was published in the July 2015 by the Xinjiang Art & Photography Publishing House. The format is A4, there are 276 pages and 106,000 Chinese words. There are more than 280 bird species in Urumqi, and 900 beautiful pictures with many stories in the book. Authors: Ming Ma and Xumao Zhao. In the past 30 years, some new records of birds have been found in Xinjiang. The species increased from 320 (Zheng, 1976) to 482 species in Xinjiang, and new species are still being discovered every year.

(Ming Ma and Xumao Zhao)

### Wild Birds in Wulanchabu

*Wild Birds in Wulanchabu*, edited by Prof. Guisheng Yang, was published by Encyclopedia of China Publishing House in 2015. This book introduces morphological characteristics and geographical distribution of 215 species, contains more than 400 beautiful photos.

(Chenxia Liang, Fan Yang and Guisheng Yang)

### The Checklist and Distribution of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, Mammal in Guangdong

*The Checklist and Distribution of Amphibian, Reptile, Bird, Mammal in Guangdong* has been published by Guangdong Science and Technology Press. There are 928 terrestrial vertebrate species in Guangdong, including 3 orders, 11 families, and 75 species in Amphibia; 2 orders, 22 families, and 156 species in Reptilia; 21 orders, 80 families, and 553 species in Aves; 10 orders, 30 families, and 144 species in Mammalia. The book shows the detail distribution sites and their references for each species.

(Fasheng Zou and Guanfeng Ye, Guangzhou)

## Announcement

### 2016 International Symposium on Galliformes (*First Announcement*)

Galliformes are an order of heavily-formed ground-feeding birds that include pheasants, partridges, cracids, grouse and megapodes. China is richly endowed with a wide variety of Galliformes, and also undertakes vital studies and conservation on this order of birds. The World Pheasant Association (WPA) is committed to the study and conservation of Galliformes and the habitats they depend upon, both in the wild and in captivity, to prevent their extinction. WPA holds international symposia on Galliformes regularly around the world. The partnership between the China Ornithological Society and WPA has been established since the 1980s. With the aim of better international communication and cooperation, the 2016 Beijing International Symposium on Galliformes, the 6<sup>th</sup> such event, will be held from 21-23<sup>rd</sup> October in Beijing.

### CONTENT

Communication of research and conservation on Galliformes (pheasants, partridges, cracids, grouse and megapodes), as well as sustainable management, with a focus on threatened species and their habitat.

### ORGANIZER & HOST

Organizer: World Pheasant Association, China Ornithological Society

Host: Beijing Forestry University

### LOCATION

Xueyan Building, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing, PRC

### PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

21<sup>st</sup> October, 2016 Registration

22-23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2016 Symposium & Poster Presentation

24-28<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 Field trip to Shanxi Province

### REGISTRATION, RESERVATION & ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Participants should register for the symposium and reserve hotels online. Details will be provided in the second announcement.

The official language of the conference is English. Participants who are to give an oral presentation or poster should please submit an abstract while registering. The deadline for submission will be 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2016. The abstract should include title, authors, affiliation, summary of studies and key words, following the style of *Avian Research* (<http://www.avianres.com/>), and should be no more than 500 words. A collection of abstracts will be published before the symposium.

### CONFERENCE FEES

#### *Registration*

Details will be provided in the second announcement.

#### *Accommodation*

Details will be provided in the second announcement. Participants will need to cover all their food, accommodation and insurance.

#### *Field trip*

A field trip is planned in Pangquangou National Nature Reserve, a good opportunity to see the endemic Brown Eared Pheasant and the wild Ring-necked Pheasant, as well as Xuanzhong Temple. Participants will need to cover all their costs during the field trip.

A post symposium tour is planned by WPA to Sichuan Province following the Field Trip to Shanxi. This tour will be limited to 40 places and will include a visit to the Bifengxia Panda Breeding Centre and the Fengtongzhai Chinese Monal Breeding Programme. Further details and bookings should be made via WPA.

Another field tour for Chinese Grouse, Blood Pheasant, Blue Eared Pheasant, Chestnut-throated Partridge and Tibetan Snowcock to Lianhuashan Research Station, Gansu Province is planned by WPA and local organizer; it might be following the Field Trip to Shanxi or before the symposium. This tour will be limited to 20 places and will include a visit to the famous Tibetan Labuleng Temple. Further details and bookings should be made via WPA and local organizer.

It may also be possible to arrange visits to field research programmes on galliformes with the researchers. Should delegates wish to visit some of Beijing's famous sites before or after the symposium, we may be able to help offer some advice and assistance.

#### CONTACTS

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(China Ornithological Society)

## Front Cover

The Great Crested Grebe is the largest member of the grebe family found in the Old World. It is an excellent swimmer and diver, and pursues its fish prey underwater. The adults are unmistakable in summer with head and neck decorations. In winter, this is whiter than most grebes, with white above the eye, and a pink bill. It feeds mainly on fish, but also small crustaceans, insects and small frogs. The Great Crested Grebe breeds in vegetated areas of freshwater lakes. It winters on freshwater lakes and reservoirs or the coast.

The cover picture, Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*) was photographed by Guosheng Zhou on 2 September 2012 in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province.



黄爪隼 (*Falco naumanni*)  
摄影 顾云芳



鸳鸯 (*Aix galericulata*)  
摄影 張燕伶





小燕鸥 (*Sterna albifrons*)

摄影 颜重威



铁嘴沙鸻 (*Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii*)

摄影 刘兵

