中国鸟类研究简讯

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National Bird Banding Center

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第二届全国鸟类系统分类与演化学术研讨会在广州举办

2012 年 6 月 21—23 号，由中国动物学会鸟类学分会主办的“第二届全国鸟类系统分类与演化学术研讨会”在广州举办。本次研讨会由广东省昆虫研究所暨华南濒危动物研究所承办，广东省动物学会、广东省科学技术协会、广东省科学院协办。来自中科院动物所、昆明动物所、新疆生态与地理研究所、北京师范大学、兰州大学、浙江大学、南京师范大学、东北林业大学、广西大学、辽宁大学、海南师范大学等 21 个科研院校所的 36 位专家、学者代表参加了会议。

会议开幕式由中国动物学会鸟类学分会秘书长、北京师范学院张正旺教授主持。中国科学院广州分院暨广东省科学院黄宁生常务副院长、广东省林业厅野生动植物保护办卢开河副主任、广东省昆虫研究所韩日畴所长先后致辞，欢迎各位代表参加会议，并对本次会议的召开表示祝贺。中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长刘迺发教授、副理事长雷富民研究员、周放研究员、马鸣研究员等出席了开幕式。

本次会议分特邀大会报告和专题报告两个单元。其中特邀大会报告 3 个，分别是：“进化基因组学分析揭示两种植物系统的群体分化模式与机制”（中山大学施苏华教授）、“青藏高原鸟类物种的进化机制”（兰州大学刘迺发教授）、“玉叶金花属同域分布物种的性状置换与生殖隔离”（中国科学院华南植物园张奠湘研究员）。专题报告共 13 个，如辽宁大学万冬梅教授做了“杂色山雀婚外配发生原因——对于‘优秀基因’假说的初步验证”等。

会议代表还就“如何发展中国的鸟类分类、区系与进化研究”展开了热烈的专题讨论，并从科研项目申请、组织标本共享、新一代测序技术使用等方面提出了今后具体可行的合作措施。最后，刘迺发理事长对本次研讨会进行了学术总结并致闭幕词。

（华南濒危动物所 张强 邹发生）

河南董寨保护区召开“科学观鸟与生态旅游”研讨会

2012 年 6 月 2—3 日，由全国鸟类环志中心、中日合作 JICA 朱鹮项目及中国动物学会鸟类学分会共同主办的“科学观鸟与生态旅游”研讨会在河南董寨国家级自然保护区召开。来自中国林业科学院、全国鸟类环志中心、中日合作 JICA 项目办公室、中国动物学会鸟类学分会、北京师范大学、河南省林业厅、陕西省林业厅、绿色时报、日本立教大学、罗山县人民政府、广东教育学院、河南董寨国家级自然保护区、洋县朱鹮国家级自然保护区管理局、深圳红树林自然保护区管理局、信阳市林业局、中国鸟网、北京观鸟会、浙江观鸟会、朱鹮爱鸟协会等单位和团体的资深观鸟人士和观鸟爱好者约 30 人参加了此次研讨会。与会人员就中日两国民间观鸟活动发展和现状、存在的问题等进行了专题报告和交流，并在董寨开展了野外观鸟活动。为了规范部分观鸟和鸟类摄影爱好者在野外出现的干扰鸟类及其自然环境的不良行为，促进民间观鸟活动的健康发展，与会人员集思广益，初步达成了“观鸟倡议书（草案）”。该倡议书经进一步完善后，与会单位将联名签署并在相关媒体上发布。

（全国鸟类环志中心）

“中国栗斑腹鹀保育研讨会”召开

由内蒙古图牧吉国家级自然保护区、科尔沁国家级自然保护区、北京观鸟会、香港观鸟会等主办，国际鸟盟协办的“中国栗斑腹鹀保育研讨会”于 2012 年 6 月 6 日至 8 日，在内蒙古兴安盟扎赉特旗召开。参加会议的人员包括主办、协办单位及全国鸟类环志中心、东北师范大学及内蒙古兴安盟和北京市的保育教育团体代表。大家交流了栗斑腹鹀最新的状况，总结了这种濒危鸟类近年大幅减少的原因（估计已知地点的栗斑腹鹀数量不超过 250 只），并提出相应的保护建议。会议呼吁社会各界加强对栗斑腹鹀濒危状态的关注，并继续进行研究调查，致力于现有的栖息地的妥善保护。如果能够筹得足够经费，计划于明年在兴安盟再召开一次针对保护栖息地和有关保育行动计划的会议。

（国际鸟盟亚洲部 陈承彦）

《Chinese Birds》2012 年首次编委会议在京召开

2012 年 3 月 10 日上午，由中国鸟类学会和北京林业大学共同主办的英文学术刊物《Chinese Birds》本年度首次编委会议在北京林业大学召开。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、编委成员张正旺教授、李明研究员、孙悦华研究员、苏立英教授、张福成研究员、鲍伟东副教授，期刊出版单位清华大学出版社副总编颜帅先生、北京林业大学期刊编辑部负责人张铁明先生以及本刊编辑人员等。

会议由主编郑光美先生主持。郑先生首先介绍了刊物的总体办刊情况，指出了目前刊物所取得的成绩和所面临的严峻形势。编辑程朋军先生向与会人员详细介绍了刊物的近期稿件情况、现行工作流程等议题。与会人员对各项议题进行了详细讨论，主要内容和讨论结果如下：

刊物目前存在的突出问题是优秀稿件不足。会议建议继续鼓励鸟类学会理事奉献稿件，并建议各编委和鸟类学分会理事今后在国际刊物上发表文章时，在允许范围内，适当引用《Chinese Birds》所发表文章，以提高刊物的引用率和影响因子。决定增加张正旺教授为副主编，梁伟教授为编委。初步拟定了 2012 年第 3 期至 2013 年第 3 期的专辑或专栏约稿任务，分别如下：2012 年第 3 期（苏立英），中国及亚洲鹤类研究专题，张正旺教授协助落实；2012 年第 4 期（梁伟），鸟类巢寄生专题，丁平教授协助落实；2013 年第 1 期（雷富民），鸟类的系统发生与生物地理专题；2013 年第 2 期（张正旺），为濒危鸟类研究专题；2013 年第 3 期（丁平），鸟类群落研究专题。编辑部拟以 2012 年第 4 期梁伟教授组织的鸟类巢寄生专辑为节点，向 SCI 提出评刊申请。今后编辑部将每年组织 2 次编委会议，一次在北京召开，另一次在鸟类学分会常务理事会期间召开。

出版单位清华大学出版社颜帅先生和北京林业大学张铁明均表示出版方和北京林业大学将一如既往地保持与中国鸟类学会的友好合作，继续保证刊物充分的办刊经费和其他条件，加大对为刊物做出贡献的编委会成员、作者及审稿人的奖励力度，充分给予主编和编委会学术上决策权。

主编郑光美先生对会议进行了总结，表示刊物的主办方中国鸟类学会和北京林业大学应齐心合力，尽一切办法组约高质量稿件，提升刊物层次，使刊物尽早实现预定目标。

（《Chinese Birds》编辑部 程朋军）

青藏高原森林特有鸟类的行为和保护：模型分析的应用

青藏高原被誉为地球的“第三极”，是我国特有鸟类最为丰富的地区，其中高原东南边缘的高山针叶林，更是特有鸟类种类最多的栖息地类型。经过长期的进化，这些鸟类对当地的高海拔环境都有极强的适应性。其中，有的进化出了行为特征方面的适应，有的还进化出独特身体构造。然而，正是这种适应性使得许多鸟类对当地环境产生了依赖性，从而难以应对由于人类活动造成的剧烈环境变化，比如气候变化、栖息地退化、破碎化等。因此，我们选择了斑尾榛鸡（*Bonasa sewerzowi*）、血雉（*Ithaginis cruentus*）、黑头噪鸦（*Perisoreus internigrans*）、淡眉柳莺（*Phylloscopus humei*）等 4 种特有鸟类作为研究对象，分别进行了有关行为生态学和保护生物学方面的研究。具体介绍如下：

1. 利用野外采集的种群数据，通过 VORTEX 软件对甘肃莲花山地区的斑尾榛鸡种群进行生存力的模拟分析。结果显示，该种群在未来 100 年内灭绝的概率为 17%。敏感度分析表明种群变化趋势受幼鸟死亡率、雌鸟每年平均后代数量以及成年雄鸟的死亡率影响最大。其中，前两个因素都与当地人在斑尾榛鸡繁殖季节的干扰活动有关，比如采集斑尾榛鸡的卵造成的巢捕食。如果将种群数量与环境容纳量设为相同，2500 个个体能够满足最小生存种群（MVP）的要求，所需要最小森林面积为 3780 公顷。尽管这小于莲花山自然保护区的林地面积，但是当前该地区的斑尾榛鸡种群由于初始数量不足，还无法满足 MVP 的要求。如果将幼鸟死亡率降低 5% 或者将雌鸟的平均后代数量增加 5%（通过减少巢捕食），当前的种群就可以达到 MVP 的要求。因此，我们建议，当前对该地区斑尾榛鸡种群的最为简单而有效的保护措施应当是提高繁殖成功率，尤其是在繁殖期要限制人类活动，减少巢捕食。

2. 量化栖息地破碎化程度对受胁物种的濒危程度评定以及保护管理都有着重要作用。由于生态位需求和扩散能力的差异，尽管一些物种是同域分布，但是各自的栖息地破碎化程度可能存在很大差异。我们提出一套针对物种的栖息地破碎化的整合量化分析方法，结合物种的栖息地适宜性分析和扩散距离评估适宜斑块的隔离情况，并从斑块内部的破碎化情况以及栖息地破碎化的功能分类的角度进行量化分析。这些量化的结果能够更好地应用于濒危物种的保护以及濒危程度的评估。以两个同域分布的鸡形目鸟类斑尾榛鸡和血雉为例，对比分析模型结果显示，斑尾榛鸡的适宜栖息地较血雉更少，而且斑尾榛鸡的适宜栖息地无论在大尺度上的斑块隔离程度，还是小尺度的斑块内部破碎化情况都要更加严重。如果从栖息地破碎化角度考虑的话，斑尾榛鸡的受威胁程度可能较以往认为的还要更高。

3. 淡眉柳莺相比同属其他物种，其鸣唱十分简单而短小。通过彩环标记，在甘肃省莲花山自然保护区沙河滩保护站对西北亚种（*Phylloscopus humei mandellii*）进行了配偶选择和亲代投入的研究。结果表明，淡眉柳莺其配偶选择不仅与身体特征因素有关，又和鸣声因素有关。淡眉柳莺雌鸟更倾向于选择鸣唱更快到达最高幅度，而且持续时间较短的雄鸟，从而为淡眉柳莺的鸣声进化造成了性选择压力。淡眉柳莺卵的大小和幼鸟出飞前的体型是密切相关的，但是雌鸟并不会因为选择的雄鸟或者配对先后而改变对卵的投入。然而，配对越早的个体的后代在出飞前

体形较大，推测早配对的雄鸟在育雏期的投入要更多，或者这类个体能够占据更好的栖息地，有助于幼鸟的成长。

4. 黑头噪鸦是中国青藏高原东南边缘的高山针叶林特有物种。利用 MaxEnt 软件建立该物种分布模型并预测该物种的潜在分布区。模型结果显示，该物种潜在分布区主要集中在四川北部以及甘肃南部，分布区域呈破碎化状。气候变化对黑头噪鸦造成的影响包括：1）适宜分布区的面积和适合度都将显著下降; 2）该鸟将被迫向更北和更高的区域迁移，但是由于当地特有的山地环境和森林分布情况，并没有足够区域来满足这类补偿性的扩张；3）适宜分布区破碎化程度加剧，由于基因交流受阻，隔离种群灭绝概率上升，从而间接加剧了气候变化对黑头噪鸦的影响。因此，相比同属其他两个物种北噪鸦（*Perisoreus infaustus*）和灰噪鸦（*P. canadensis*），气候变化对黑头噪鸦的影响可能更为严重。

（中科院动物所 吕楠 孙悦华）

第四纪环境对青藏高原特有蓝马鸡系统进化和遗传结构的影响

第四纪冰川对于北半球现今生物地理格局的形成具有重要意义。青藏高原隆起导致复杂的高原环境和多样气候在不同层面影响了物种遗传变异的分布。为追溯第四纪环境变化的遗传印迹，我们研究了分布在青藏高原边缘的中国特有种蓝马鸡（*Crossoptilon auritum*）的种群遗传结构。通过跨物种筛选得到的 8 对微卫星分子标记以及线粒体控制区和 NADH 脱氢酶亚单位 2（NADH dehydrogenase subunit 2, ND2) 序列（控制区 393 bp；ND2 977 bp），发现蓝马鸡种群在遗传上分为 3 组。其中若尔盖种群和贺兰山种群在微卫星和线粒体上均有非常明显的分化，建议将这两个种群作为进化显著性单元（evolutionary significant units, ESU）。考虑到贺兰山种群的低遗传变异、严重的近交现象以及独特单倍型，该种群应受到更多关注。通过结合古气候数据，本研究认为蓝马鸡目前的遗传多样性主要是第四纪环境变化引起的长期地理隔离和生态隔离所致。溯祖模拟显示若尔盖种群与其他种群的最近共祖时间大概发生在晚更新世，推测可能由于若尔盖与其他种群气候差异所致。贺兰山种群与其他种群最近共祖时间也在晚更新世，主要是由于青藏高原隆起阻挡印度洋水汽，导致中国西北地区降水量下降，气候干冷沙漠扩张导致隔离。黄河似乎对于蓝马鸡种群分化并不构成地理障碍。

（北京师范大学 谷浪屿 张正旺）

四川西部神山中的雉类：当地传统文化对雉类的保护

在四川西部藏族地区稻城，佛教和当地传统文化长期以来保护了当地的野生动物及其栖息地。由于白色在佛教中具有特殊的象征意义，白马鸡（*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*）也因此受到重点保护。由于类似的文化因素，当地的雉类以及一些森林得到了保护。2003 年至 2004 年，我们对稻城县境内一些受到不同程度保护的地区对雉类的调查发现，由于公路改善，当地与外界的交通变得畅通，使保护野生动物的传统面临 3 个方面的压力。首先，采挖虫草和松茸量大幅增加，它们主要销往中国东部地区。第二，近年来旅游业蓬勃发展，游客主要来自东部大中城市，将外来价值观引入稻城，改变了当地人对动物的态度。第三，由于居民收入增加，消费更多木材用于建造大房屋，这严重影响了当地野生动物赖以生存的森林环境 . 然而 , 当地人对于神山的崇拜却很好地保护了其中的森林。冲古寺位于稻城县吸引人的旅游区内，周围为森林环境，无序的旅游业对它的影响较为严重，而其他未开发旅游的神山和非神山地区长期以来却未受到这种影响。很多分布于青藏高原的雉类，由于主要分布在偏远地区，受胁程度较低，随着这一地区的社会和经济发展，将来的保护形势可能会变得严峻。本论文已于 2012 年发表在《Chinese Birds》第 3 卷第 1 期。

（北京林业大学 王楠；北京师范大学郑光美；世界雉类协会 Philip McGowan）

陕西黄河湿地大鸨越冬种群现状

大鸨（*Otis tarda*）隶属于鹤形目鸨科，栖息于广阔草原、半荒漠地带及农田草地，通常集群活动。世界范围内，大鸨指名亚种（*O. t. tarda*）主要分布于欧洲和亚洲西部，东方亚种（*O. t. dybowskii*）主要分布于东亚。目前，大鸨列入《世界自然保护联盟》（IUCN）2011 年鸟类红色名录、CITES 附录Ⅱ以及我国Ⅰ级重点保护动物、《中国濒危动物红皮书·鸟类》稀有种。

陕西黄河湿地自然保护区（34°36′~35°40′N，110°10′~110°36′E）位于陕西省关中平原东部，以黄、渭、洛三河的交汇处等河床为主，由河流水面、滩涂、泛洪平原及少量阶地组成。2012 年 1 月 9 日—2 月 5 日，由国家自然科学基金（31101650）资助的大鸨越冬种群调查在陕西黄河湿地进行，着重对陕西省渭南的合阳、大荔、华阴以及临渭区等大鸨的潜在分布区进行了访谈及样线调查。

1 月 14 日下午在大荔县赵渡乡雨林村附近麦田（34°41′57″N，110°12′44 E，325 m a.s.l.）发现 12 只大鸨栖息，1 月 31 日，在大荔县韦林镇东南（34°40′03″N，110°09′15″E，335 m a.s.l.）发现两个越冬种群，85 只在麦田，20 只在翻耕地停栖。2 月 1 日在洛河与渭河交界处发现 4 只大鸨飞行。据观察，大鸨在越冬地留下的散落羽毛、啄痕、爪印、粪便等多分布在麦田、豆地以及玉米地。表明大鸨越冬期食物以麦苗、豆类、玉米为主。野外共收集粪便样本 300 份，将做进一步的食性分析。2011 年 12 月 26 日，湖北、湖南的摄影爱好者在大荔县平民乡拍摄到成群的大鸨越冬。据此，在陕西黄河湿地越冬的大鸨种群大约为 200~300 只。

栖息地环境的恶化和丧失，是大鸨濒危的主要原因，包括农业垦殖、石油开采、草原过牧、农药和环境污染等人类活动的干扰和破坏、偷猎等，加速了大鸨的濒危进程。资料表明，2010 年全球大鸨种群数量估计为 44100~57000 只，其中 57~70% 分布于西班牙，俄罗斯的欧洲部分占 15~25%，中国、蒙古及俄罗斯东南部共占 4~10%，葡萄牙占 3~4%，匈牙利占 3%，土耳其占 1~2%，其余零星分布于其他 10 个国家。目前，除伊比利亚半岛种群数量保持稳定外，其它地区的大鸨数量都在减少。我国大鸨的分布范围正在紧缩，栖息地严重破碎化。在陕西黄河湿地发现大量大鸨越冬，表明陕西的黄河、渭河、洛河的交汇区域的滩地、农田已成为我国大鸨的重要越冬栖息地。

（陕西渭南师范学院　吴逸群）

2012 年春季崇明东滩水鸟调查简报

2012 年 3 月至 2012 年 5 月共进行了 6 次调查，出动调查人员 60 人次，记录到水鸟共计 34363 只次，隶属于 7 目 13 科 66 种。其中数量最多的是黑腹滨鹬（*Calidris alpina*），达 19501 只次，占总数的 56.75%。数量占前 5 位的还有绿头鸭（*Anas platyrhynchos*）、斑嘴鸭（*Anas poecilorhyncha*）、银鸥（*Larus argentatus*）和大滨鹬（*Calidris tenuirostris*）。

（摘自《彩沙—东滩水鸟研究通讯》）

2012 年春季辽宁鸟类环志工作简讯

辽宁鸟类研究中心 2012 年春季鸟类环志工作于 3 月 21 日开始，5 月 30 日结束，历时 71 天。环志地点位于大连市山屏街周边丘陵林地，地理坐标为：38°54.033′N, 121°39.800′E。共环志鸟类 34 种，3184 只，隶属 3 目 13 科。环志种类以红胁绣眼鸟（*Zosterops erythropleurus*）、燕雀（*Fringilla montifringilla*）、灰头鹀（*Emberiza spodocephala*）、黄眉鹀（*E. chrysophrys*）、黄眉柳莺（*Phylloscopus inornatus*）等雀形目鸟类为主。今年所见黄雀（*Carduelis spinus*）数量极少，过去数量较大的煤山雀（*Parus ater*）也没见到。其原因值得进一步关注。

（辽宁鸟类研究中心 梁余）

2012 年春季黑龙江高峰环志站鸟类环志工作简讯

黑龙江高峰鸟类保护环志站春季于 3 月 15 日开始环志，5 月 31 日结束，历时 78 天。春季共环志鸟类 67 种 3366 只，自 1998 年开展环志以来，截止 2012 年 5 月末，高峰环志站共在本区发现鸟类 224 种，环志 174 种 254781 只。环志数量超过 300 只的优势种为红胁蓝尾鸲（*Tarsiger cyanurus*）（1130 只）、黄眉柳莺（*Phylloscopus inornatus*）（332 只）、棕眉山岩鹨（*Prunella montanella*）（304 只）3 种。以往的优势种——栗鹀（*Emberiza rutila*）、田鹀（*E. rustica*）、黄雀（*Carduelis spinus*）、小鹀（*E. pusilla*），则依然比往年少了许多，分别为 202、123、38、148 只，往年的优势种燕雀（*Fringilla montifringilla*）仅环志到 2 只。

受樟子松、云杉种子丰收的影响，白翅交嘴雀（*Loxia leucoptera*）、红交嘴雀（*L. curvirostra*）环志数量有所增加，在高峰林区停留的日数也较其它年份长（2011 年 10 月 14 日至 2012 年 5 月 19 日），并于 5 月份环志到幼鸟。与往年比较，今年鸟类环志数量持续下降，日环志量过百的日数持续减少，仅于 4 月 8—12 日（主要是红胁蓝尾鸲）、5 月 1 日、5 月 10—12 日（主要是黄眉柳莺）、5 月 19 日（主要是栗鹀）出现了百只以上。

（黑龙江高峰鸟类保护环志站 李显达 方克艰）

崇明东滩自然保护保护区 2012 年北迁涉禽环志简报

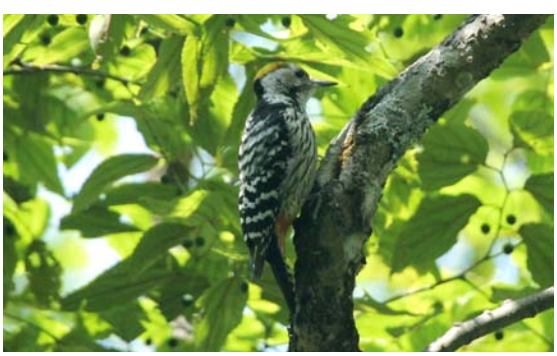
从 2012 年 3 月 24 日开始到 5 月 7 日结束，实际环志 28 天。环志鸻鹬类 22 种 987 只。其中环志数量最多的是大滨鹬（*Calidris tenuirostris*）397 只，占总数的 40.22%，此外数量较多的还有黑腹滨鹬（*C. alpina*）226 只、红颈滨鹬（*C. ruficollis*）126 只、尖尾滨鹬（*C. acuminata*）46 只、斑尾塍鹬（*Limosa lapponica*）44 只、翘嘴鹬（*Xenus cinereus*）28 只、翻石鹬（*Arenaria interpres*）19 只、中杓鹬（*Numenius phaeopus*）17 只、红腹滨鹬（*Calidris canutus*）17 只、三趾鹬（*Crocethia alba*）16 只、铁嘴沙鸻（*Charadrius leschenaultii*）12 只。

（摘自《彩沙—东滩水鸟研究通讯》）

中国啄木鸟科鸟类新纪录 —— 褐额啄木鸟

2012 年 5 月 21 日上午 11:20 在西藏日喀则地区吉隆县吉隆镇江村发现褐额啄木鸟（*Dendrocopos auriceps*）的雌性个体 1 只，隶属于䴕形目（Piciformes）、啄木鸟科（Picidae）。当时它正活动于山地暖温带针阔叶混交林（以针叶林为主）。记录位置的地理坐标为 28°19′25.03″N，85°20′29.70″E，海拔高度为 2150 m。参考《Birds of Nepal》一书，又经专家进一步鉴定，确认为中国鸟类新纪录种。该物种国外分布于阿富汗、印度、尼泊尔、巴基斯坦，其中在尼泊尔的海拔分布范围是 1065~2440 m。

观察到此鸟时，它正活动于一种名叫四蕊朴（*Celtis tetrandra*）的阔叶树上 [隶属于榆科（Ulmaceae）、朴属（*Celtis*）]，沿着较为粗壮的枝干觅食。记录垂直距离为 2 m 左右，活动高度大约为 10 m，大约 5 min 后离开。利用佳能 550D 数码单反相机配合 EF 100~400 mm 变焦镜头拍摄了一组该鸟照片（摄影者：李晶晶）。此鸟的主要形态特征：顶冠棕黄色，头部有明显的黑色髭纹并延伸到胸部；上身有白色横斑及固定的条纹，胸腹部满布黑色条纹，尾下覆羽桃红色，中央尾羽岔开。



（华南濒危动物所 李晶晶 曹宏芬 胡慧建）

中国鸟类新纪录——白兀鹫

2012 年 4 月 2 日，新疆喀什郭宏（网名：河边胡杨）在乌恰县境内一个垃圾场拍摄到一只奇怪的白色大鸟，此地点距离乌恰县城只有 10 km，距离喀什以西约 80 km。经过专家鉴定为一只白兀鹫（*Neophron percnopterus*）成鸟，也叫埃及兀鹫。这是国内观鸟者第一次拍摄到白兀鹫。

白兀鹫分布于欧洲西南部、非洲北部、南亚及西亚一些国家，包括印度、尼泊尔、巴基斯坦、阿富汗、塔吉克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、哈萨克斯坦等邻国。专家普遍认为，它的近亲是胡兀鹫（*Gypaetus barbatus*）。喜欢群居，沿用旧巢。

白兀鹫通体白色，飞羽黑色。尾巴呈楔状。它们有时会用石头敲破鸟蛋，是少数能够使用工具的鸟类之一。

不过，这次发现并不是该鸟在我国的首次记录，十年前在新疆伊犁地区曾经有过一次观鸟记录（马鸣，2001），但那次只是目击观察，没有拍摄到图片，未被国内多数文献认可（郑光美，2011）。因此，这次郭宏先生拍摄到约 40 张清晰照片，成为该物种是中国鸟类新纪录的有力证据。专家初步确定它属于白兀鹫指名亚种（嘴端黑色）。

（新疆生态与地理研究所 郭宏 马鸣）

2012 年春季北京小西山迁徙猛禽调查

北京小西山指北京近郊的西山地区，包括香山、百望山森林公园等，属于太行山余脉。这里自古以来就形成了猛禽迁徙的重要通道，每年的迁徙季节，会有众多种类和数量的猛禽过境，场面壮观。

为了进一步弄清猛禽迁徙的规律，北京观鸟会在 2012 年正式启动了小西山迁徙猛禽调查项目，项目得到了赵欣如老师的悉心指导。

本调查分春秋 2 个季节进行，春季自 3 月 25 日至 5 月 31 日，秋季将于 8 月 25 日至 10 月 31 日进行。目前春季调查已圆满结束，前后有 30 多名鸟友志愿参与了活动。每天观察 4 h 以上，并按照统一的表格填写记录。

据初步汇总，春季调查共记录到数千只隼形目过境猛禽，分属 3 科 23 种。16 个百猛日（一天记录 100 只以上猛禽的简称），占此次调查总天数的 1/4；高峰日在 5 月 12 日，记录猛禽 890 只，以凤头蜂鹰（*Pernis ptilorhynchus*）为主。

记录的猛禽鸟种如下：

1．鹗（*Pandion haliaetus*）
2．雀鹰（*Accipiter nisus*）
3．苍鹰（*Accipiter gentiles*）
4．凤头蜂鹰（*Pernis ptilorhynchus*）
5．日本松雀鹰（*Accipiter gularis*）
6．灰脸鵟鹰（*Butastur indicus*）
7．赤腹鹰（*Accipiter soloensis*）
8．白腹鹞（*Circus spilonotus*）
9．鹊鹞（*Circus melanoleucos*）
10．白尾鹞（*Circus cyaneus*）
11．乌雕（*Aquila clanga*）
12．短趾雕（*Circaetus gallicus*）
13．靴隼雕（*Hieraaetus pennata*）
14．普通鵟（*Buteo buteo*）
15．大鵟（*Buteo hemilasius*）
16．黑耳鸢（*Milvus migrans*）
17．阿穆尔隼（*Falco amurensis*）
18．燕隼（*Falco subbuteo*）
19．红隼（*Falco tinnunculus*）
20．黄爪隼（*Falco naumanni*）
21．灰背隼（*Falco columbarius*）
22．游隼（*Falco peregrinus*）
23．猎隼（*Falco cherrug*）

（北京观鸟会 郑宏民）

国务院办公厅关于发布河北青崖寨等 28 处新建国家级自然保护区名单的通知

（国办发〔2012〕7 号）

各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府，国务院各部委、各直属机构：

河北青崖寨等 28 处新建国家级自然保护区已经国务院审定，现将名单予以发布。新建国家级自然保护区的面积、范围和功能分区等由环境保护部另行公布。

自然保护区是保护生物多样性、建设生态文明的重要载体。建立自然保护区是保护生态环境、自然资源的有效措施，是加快转变经济发展方式、实现可持续发展的积极手段。河北青崖寨等 28 处国家级自然保护区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、维持生态系统良性循环等方面具有重要作用。有关地区和部门要严格执行自然保护区条例等有关规定，认真贯彻《国务院办公厅关于做好自然保护区管理有关工作的通知》（国办发〔2010〕63 号）要求，切实加强对自然保护区工作的领导、协调和监督，妥善处理好自然保护区管理与当地经济建设及居民生产生活的关系，确保各项管理措施得到落实，不断提高国家级自然保护区建设和管理水平。

有关地区要按照批准的面积和范围组织勘界，落实自然保护区土地和海域权属，并在规定的时限内标明区界，予以公告。

国务院办公厅

二〇一二年一月二十一日

新建国家级自然保护区名单

（共计 28 处）

河北省

青崖寨国家级自然保护区

山西省

黑茶山国家级自然保护区

内蒙古自治区

古日格斯台国家级自然保护区

辽宁省

章古台国家级自然保护区

吉林省

靖宇国家级自然保护区

黄泥河国家级自然保护区

黑龙江省

绰纳河国家级自然保护区

多布库尔国家级自然保护区

友好国家级自然保护区

小北湖国家级自然保护区

福建省

雄江黄楮林国家级自然保护区

江西省

齐云山国家级自然保护区

阳际峰国家级自然保护区

湖北省

木林子国家级自然保护区

咸丰忠建河大鲵国家级自然保护区

广东省

石门台国家级自然保护区

南澎列岛国家级自然保护区

广西壮族自治区

崇左白头叶猴国家级自然保护区

重庆市

阴条岭国家级自然保护区

四川省

诺水河珍稀水生动物国家级自然保护区

黑竹沟国家级自然保护区

格西沟国家级自然保护区

云南省

云龙天池国家级自然保护区

元江国家级自然保护区

陕西省

韩城黄龙山褐马鸡国家级自然保护区

太白渭水河珍稀水生生物国家级自然保护区

紫柏山国家级自然保护区

甘肃省

太子山国家级自然保护区

（摘自 中国政府网 2012-01-30）

首届中国动物标本大赛暨动物标本展在北京国家动物博物馆举行

对于科学家开展动物分类学研究、动物学教师和学生学习动物学知识以及开展动物学知识的科学普及，动物标本都具有非常重要的作用。同时，中国的学者们也意识到目前中国动物标本的制作远落后于西方国家，主要是因为动物标本制作缺少一个交流、研讨和提高的平台。因此，首届中国动物标本大赛暨动物标本展担负了这个使命，启动和推动了动物标本制作的交流、研讨和提高。

中国科学院院士、北京师范大学郑光美教授在 2012 年 3 月 27 日的开幕式上高度评价了本次活动的意义。

在本次大赛中，来自全国各地近 300 只动物标本组成的 195 件作品参加了比赛。大赛的评委和观众普遍感受到了本次大赛的作品不仅从制作水平、科学性和艺术性都比 10 年前有了很大的提高。经过 7 位标本专家科学和细致的评审，产生了 10 个一等奖、20 个二等奖、30 个三等奖和若干优秀奖。

鸟类标本是本次大赛的一个重要部分，约占参展作品的 50%。其中一个一等奖作品是一组绿头鸭（*Anas platyrhynchos*），展现的是一组从湿地芦苇丛中惊飞起来的绿头鸭。在作品的左下角，是一只鳄鱼的亚成体，当它偷袭这群绿头鸭时被发现了，于是这群野鸭子先后都腾飞到空中。先后起飞的绿头鸭们起飞的姿态各异，展现出一幅逼真的场景。

还有几件作品采用的鸟类标本是喜鹊（*Pica pica*），在中国传统画中，取“喜”之

义表现快乐、幸福的意境。而采用喜鹊的组合制作的作品“喜上眉梢”，使中国传统画的意义更赋予到了动物标本制作艺术中。

这是真正的中国最高水平的动物标本大赛，与其说是动物标本展，更应该说是艺术作品展。

（国家动物博物馆 黄乘明）

保定动物园首次实现黑鹳自然繁殖成活 5 只，填补了国内黑鹳繁殖空白

黑鹳（*Ciconia nigra*）是世界珍稀濒危鸟类之一，属于《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》附录Ⅱ物种，国家Ⅰ级重点保护野生动物。今年 3 月 28 日保定动物园又添了 5 名黑鹳新成员，这是一对人工配对的黑鹳在自然条件下产卵 5 枚，并由亲鸟自然孵化全部出壳。目前 5 只雏鹳已达 60 日龄，体况良好，并已接近亚成体。黑鹳在人工圈养条件下繁殖 2~4 只较为常见。一窝 5 只，并且成活率 100% 的事例在中国动物园中实属首例，填补了国内黑鹳繁殖的空白。

该黑鹳亲鸟是 2007 年野外救助所得，入园时雄鹳为亚成体，雌鹳为幼雏。虽然动物园条件有限，但是经过饲养员精心呵护饲养，发育的十分健壮。黑鹳雌雄个体的外观形态极其相似，很难区分性别。动物园技术人员和饲养员一直致力于黑鹳饲养繁殖的科研工作，认真观察黑鹳的生活习性、个体体态、鸣叫、发情期的眼先裸露大小等特征细微变化，正确鉴别雌雄。2008 年这对黑鹳性成熟，年底开始人工尝试配对，2009 年 1 月配对成功，2011 年开始产卵，当年就以 100% 的成活率繁育幼鹳 4 只。目前该园饲养黑鹳种群达到 40 余只，已经成为中国动物园易地保护的圈养最大种群。

（保定动物园 陆茹辛 金继英 陈帆；
东北林业大学 田秀华）

婺源黄喉噪鹛数量增加到 200 只

黄喉噪鹛（*Garrulax galbanus*）属于世界濒危鸟种，主要分布在江西婺源、云南思茅和印度阿萨姆。记者从江西省林业部门了解到，目前江西省黄喉噪鹛已经从原来的 150 只增长到 200 只，同时南昌市动物园人工繁育成功两只。记者了解到，江西省婺源县日前决定以鸳鸯湖省级自然保护区为基础，整合文公山县级自然保护区、大鄣山县级自然保护区和黄喉噪鹛主要繁殖地，将全县地域范围作为一个整体生态系统申报创建国家级自然保护区，这意味着世界濒危鸟种黄喉噪鹛婺源繁殖地的保护措施将得到升级。

（摘自中国新闻网 www.jx.chinanews.com
2012-07-28）

北京观鸟会 2011 年年会隆重召开

2012 年 1 月 8 日下午，北京观鸟会 2011 年年会在北京师范大学英东楼东侧三层讲学厅举行，这是北京观鸟会的第六次年会。

北京观鸟会名誉会长、我国著名鸟类学家郑光美院士应邀出席年会并发表热情洋溢的讲话，郑院士高度赞扬了民间观鸟活动的进步，充分肯定了观鸟活动对科学的贡献。出席会议的还有北京观鸟会的专业顾问赵欣如、高武，科普顾问郭耕等。140 多位新老鸟友欢聚一堂，共同分享在过去一年里观鸟旅程中的快乐。

北京观鸟会推崇“科学观鸟，尊重自然”的理念，利用展板、墙报、报告、多媒体、游戏等多种形式对全年的工作进行总结、回顾。以此推动和发展民间的观鸟活动。

（北京观鸟会 付建平）

《蓝天王者》猛禽摄影展在北京举行

2012 年 1 月 17 日，北京观鸟会主办的《蓝天王者》猛禽摄影展在北京祥升行大众摄影廊举行了开幕式。本次活动由北京祥升行公司承办，爱普生（中国）有限公司提供赞助。三十几幅高清图片，充分展示了猛禽这一生态类群的精彩瞬间，令人大饱眼福。

到达开幕式现场的有鸟类学专家、摄影

界专家、摄影师和鸟友等数十位。网络上还有全国各地的数百位影友、鸟友实时观看视频直播和文字直播并参与互动。

本次活动有以下几个特点：场内和场外相结合；科学界和摄影界专家齐聚；专业和业余的并肩而立。影友们和鸟友们共聚一堂，欣赏鸟类摄影作品，交流鸟类知识，聆听专家点评作品，并且通过现场和网络两大平台开展了热烈的讨论和交流。

本次影展第二站在北京师范大学京师美术馆举行（3 月 14—21 日），引起了广大师生们的浓厚兴趣。

此项活动对普及鸟类摄影和推广观鸟活动将起到积极作用。

（北京观鸟会 冯振 卓小利）

迁徙季节大量野鸟被毒杀

随着迁徙季节的到来，大量野生鸟类集中到一起，准备长距离迁徙，与此同时，偷猎现象也逐渐增多。2012 年 3—5 月，在新疆乌鲁木齐、和田、喀什和阿克苏等地连续发生多起偷猎野生水鸟的案件，十几个种、数千只雁鸭被非法捕捉。犯罪分子主要采用毒杀的方法，在鸟类集群地，以掺杂呋喃丹的谷物为毒饵，使野鸟误食后昏迷，然后迅速捕捉，并对其注射解药（硫酸阿托品），一些没有及时解毒的个体则当场死亡。这些被捕捉的野鸟用飞机运到乌鲁木齐，再以家禽的名义，贩卖到南方湖南、广东、福建等地，被作为野味享用。几乎所有在新疆有分布的雁鸭类都被他们捕捉过。捕捉的野鸭收购价格大约为每只 20~30 元，当被卖到广州等地以后，价格上升到每只 300 元以上。不法分子在这一系列的偷猎、贩卖过程中牟取暴利。

不仅在新疆，全国大多数省份都有偷猎野鸟的案件发生，犯罪分子沿着鸟类的迁徙路线，不停地在其迁徙通道中的停歇地作案，一次可以捕获大量的野鸟。天鹅和雁鸭类是他们的主要捕猎对象。其偷猎方法多样、手段残忍，除投毒以外，枪打、弩射、网捕、套捕、笼捕、铁夹、电击、强光灯照射、下滚钩、竹竿打，甚至自制土炮轰击野鸟。偷猎、盗猎一直受到舆论广泛谴责，然而由于法律监管和执行力度的欠缺，以及其他多种原因，这一行为仍没得到有效禁止。希望野生动物保护部门给予关注。

（新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 张同）

第二十一届国际动物学大会（以色列）通知

第二十一届国际动物学大会（21st International Congress of Zoology）将于 2012 年 9 月 2—7 日在以色列海法举行。大会由国际动物学会（The International Society of Zoological Scientists, 简称 ISZS）主办，以色列海法大学承办。

国际动物学大会 1889 年开始于法国巴黎，每 4 年举办一次，目前是世界动物学界最高级别的国际会议，因此特邀请并欢迎国内动物学相关单位、团体和个人报名参加。代表请于 2012 年 4 月 30 日前与秘书处办公室（010-64807295，iszs@ioz.ac.cn）直接联系。

本次大会主题为：“变化世界中的动物学：动物如何响应人类活动”（Zoology in a Changing World: How Animals Respond to Human Activities）。

本次会议地点为：以色列海法大学卡梅尔山校区（Mount Carmel Campus of the University of Haifa）。

请参加本次大会和有兴趣的参会代表浏览相关网站：http://iszscon2012.haifa.ac.il/；国际动物学会（ISZS）：http://www.globalzoology.org/

（学会秘书处）

首届东南亚鸟类学会议

首届东南亚鸟类学会议（International Ornithological Congress of Southeast Asia）将于 2012 年 11 月 27—29 日在泰国普吉岛的 Khao Lak 举行。这次大会由德国 Ulm 大学，泰国 Songkla 省大学和英国哈里森生物多样性研究中心主办，围绕着东南亚鸟类的生态、进化和保护等主题。这是首次举办的有关东南亚鸟类研究的国际性会议，并希望今后定期举办。会议注册和摘要提交的最后截止时间是 8 月 20 日，会议网站是：http://www.harrison-institute.org/IOCSEA/index.html。

（中山大学 刘阳）

第 40 届太平洋海鸟专家组年会

第 40 届太平洋海鸟专家组年会将于 2013 年 2 月 20—24 日在美国俄勒冈州的波特兰市召开。详情请参见会议网站：http://pacificseabirdgroup.org/index.php?f=meeting&t=Annual Meeting&s=1 n.

（北京 张正旺）

国际鸟类学著名刊物2011年的影响因子

排名	杂志名称	影响因子		
		2011	2010 (排名)	5年影响因子
1	IBIS	2.430	2.295 (2)	2.440
2	J AVIAN BIOL	2.280	2.310 (1)	2.441
3	AUK	2.156	1.807 (3)	2.346
4	J ORNITHOL	1.636	1.297 (4)	2.024
5	BIRD CONSERV INT	1.250	1.138 (7)	1.324
6	ACTA ORNITHOL	1.229	0.889 (9)	1.178
7	J FIELD ORNITHOL	1.196	0.849 (10)	1.233
8	EMU	1.121	1.191 (6)	1.117
9	CONDOR	1.118	1.290 (5)	1.646
10	BIRD STUDY	0.868	1.011 (8)	0.949
11	J RAPTOR RES	0.783	0.536 (16)	0.676
12	ARDEOLA	0.772	0.649 (13)	0.847
13	WATERBIRDS	0.757	0.575 (14)	0.792
14	AVIAN CONSERV ECOL	0.679		0.420
15	ORNIS FENNICA	0.667	0.794 (12)	0.816
16	ARDEA	0.592	0.473 (17)	1.193
17	WILSON J ORNITHOL	0.465	0.538 (15)	0.555
18	OSTRICH	0.427	0.338 (19)	0.387
19	FORKTAIL	0.417	0.842 (11)	
20	ORNITOL NEOTROP	0.336	0.425 (18)	0.364

（马志军 整理）

《鸟类学》（第 2 版）

由郑光美院士主编的《鸟类学》（第 1 版）自 1995 年问世以来，一直成为我国高校鸟类学的主要教材。近年来国内外鸟类学的发展日新月异，为吸纳和反映鸟类学的最新研究成果，有关专家对该教材第 1 版进行了修订。参与修订的除了原书的编写者外，还增加了一些在我国鸟类学研究方面非常活跃的专家，如雷富民、卢欣、梁伟、张雁云、李庆伟、陈水华、王勇、丁长青等。该书于 2012 年 4 月在北京师范大学出版社出版，平装本定价 75 元，精装本 130 元。

（北京 张正旺）

《世界鸟类手册》最新进展

由西班牙 Lynx 公司出版的巨著《世界鸟类手册》（Handbook of the Birds of the World）自 1992 年开始出版，成为最有影响力的世界鸟类志书。该系列出版物已经于 2011 年出版齐全 16 卷。2012 年将出版一卷“补充卷”（New Species and Global Index），包括未能在前 16 卷收录的鸟类新种及前 16 卷的检索表。同时，Lynx 公司将利用以往出版的世界鸟类手册的图版和文字资源，出版世界鸟类手册的网络电子版“HBW Alive”，这将使订购用户能够方便的在线获取世界鸟类手册上的资源。同时，HBW Alive 将按照国家鸟类名录重新排列，以“国家鸟类图志”的形式呈现。我会会员刘阳、雷进宇、危骞、董路等参与中国大陆部分的工作。

（中山大学 刘阳）

《宁夏沙湖湿地鸟类》

本书由海洋出版社于 2012 年 4 月出版发行。内容包括总论（沙湖自然环境概况、自然地理概况）、沙湖自然保护区生物多样性、沙湖自然保护区鸟类资源、沙湖观鸟四个部分。沙湖鸟类资源根据 2011 年沙湖科考结果，共记录鸟类 17 目、44 科、101 属、178 种，其中有国家一级保护鸟类 4 种、宁夏新纪录鸟类 8 种。书中共使用照片 216 幅，其中 49 幅用于书内文字部位插图、鸟类外形特征描述等，另外 167 幅展示了沙湖中的 123 种鸟类，还有 60 幅对这些鸟类中的部分种类的雌雄、亚成体、生境、觅食地、巢、卵等进行了特别展示。对 123 种鸟类中的每幅鸟种照片都配有中文名、拉丁文学名、居留型和显著的形态特征，并对部分鸟种的食性、迁徙特点、习性等进行了简要的描述。

（北京 李湘涛）

《澳门鸟谱》

本书由暨南大学出版社于 2012 年 3 月出版发行。内容包括澳门简介、鸟类基础知识、观鸟知识、林鸟篇、水鸟篇五部分，共计 174 种，隶属于 15 目、49 科，较完整地反映了澳门鸟类资源的分布现状，书中也对这些鸟类的生态特征等情况进行了介绍。

（北京 李湘涛）

《洞庭湖鸟类图谱》

本书由湖南科学技术出版社于 2012 年 1 月出版发行。内容包括洞庭湖自然条件与鸟类资源、洞庭湖鸟点分布图、观鸟常识、鸟类外部形态图等相关知识。全书共展示了目前有记载的，在洞庭湖大堤以内及大堤邻近的湖泊、湿地见到的 296 种鸟类的彩色照片。

每幅照片都精美自然，捕捉到鸟类形态最完美的瞬间。每一种鸟都给出了中文名、拉丁学名和英文名，所属的目、科，以及野外鉴别特征、生活习性、繁殖特点、居留状况、种群数量及遇见的难易程度等知识。本书可供从事鸟类研究和洞庭湖相关研究的科研人员参考使用；可作为政府相关部门如自然保护区、海关、商检、检疫、旅游、环保等部门工作人员的参考用书；可作为摄影爱好者、鸟类爱好者的读物；还可作为青少年学生的课外科普读物。

（北京　李湘涛）

编者按：根据 2012 年鸟类学分会在京理事新春茶话会上郑光美先生的建议，自本期开始，本刊增加一个新的栏目“资深会员动态”，用于交流和报道鸟类学分会一些年满 70 岁以上的老前辈、老会员的最新动态。欢迎大家提供稿件。

杨岚先生编写新著

鸟类学分会秘书长张正旺教授到云南考察期间，于 2012 年 6 月 28 日拜访了昆明动物所杨岚研究员。杨先生年近八旬，精神和身体都很好。杨先生告诉我们，他一直坚持鸟类学研究和科学普及工作，今年完成了《本草纲目中的鸟类》一书的编写，并已经交给了科学出版社等待出版。此外，他还经常参与昆明一些观鸟团体的活动。常务理事杨晓君研究员、会员伍和启博士陪同看望了杨先生。

（北京　张正旺）

李延娟教授移居北京

河南师范大学李延娟教授已退休多年，数年前从河南新乡移居北京，今年刚过八十华诞。李教授身体健康，不仅非常关心国内的鸟学学研究和鸟类学分会的发展，曾介绍过多位研究人员参加我们鸟类学会，而且还经常参加自然博物馆、中小学和社区的公益和科普活动。

（北京　张正旺）

吴名川先生近况

广西壮族自治区林业勘测设计院吴名川先生年初给秘书处来信拜年，信中写道“我已退休多年，但身心健好，思维活动一切正常，爬山越岭深入现场这两年不去了，但市内、郊外活动仍不停，写点东西见诸报刊杂志专刊也不断，也接待一些采访等”。

（北京　张正旺）

徐学良先生近况

黑龙江省自然博物馆的徐学良先生老当益壮，退休后积极参加鸟类学分会的各种学术活动。其撰写的论文“中国大鸨保护行动计划”于 2011 年 12 月在《北京林业大学学报》上发表。目前徐先生居住在北京朝阳区高碑店新村北里，经常对该地区的鸟类进行观察和记录。

（北京　张正旺）

郑作新鸟类科学基金会通知

第十届郑作新鸟类科学青年研究奖及青年科普奖将于 2012 年进行评奖。有关申报注意事项如下：

申请日期：2012年6月1日至9月30日止。

对申请人年龄要求：1972 年 6 月 1 日以后出生。

申报材料包括：

1. 请奖申报表（网上下载或向基金会索取）；

2. 个人简历；

3. 近期鸟类研究论文，代表自身水平的研究成果（申报科普奖的需要科普成果）报告，并按年代编出目录；

4. 两名教授推荐意见（基金会的成员不参与推荐）。

以上材料均为一式两份。

申报材料请寄：

北京市北辰西路 1 号院 5 号 中国科学院动物研究所 35 号信箱 郑作新基金会秘书处丁文宁先生收；邮编 100101。

郑作新鸟类科学基金会

2012 年 5 月 30 日

北京师范大学生物多样性保护研究生暑期学校暨第八届翠鸟论坛

为培养生物多样性科学后备人才，增进青年学生的学术交流，搭建“科学家－青年学生”的联系平台，提高我国鸟类学及相关领域的研究水平。在国家自然科学基金委员会的支持下，北京师范大学生命科学学院、北京师范大学研究生院、中国动物学会鸟类学分会将联合举办“北京师范大学生物多样性保护研究生暑期学校暨第八届翠鸟论坛”，本次暑期学校及论坛的协办单位为北京动物学会、北京动物园。本次活动将邀请国际上从事生物多样性保护与研究领域的专家学者，从生物多样性保护的理论、实验室工作、野外研究、科学数据的处理和研究设计等方面，对国内鸟类学及相关领域在读研究生进行科研培训，拓展学生的科研视野，提高学生开展科学研究的能力。

1．暑期学校及论坛内容：

1.1 专家报告

聘请海内外学术水平高、教学经验丰富的著名专家、学者担任主讲教师，分别从分子生态学、鸟类生活史对策理论、中性理论、生物多样性保护与研究、生物统计中常见问题、动物声通讯及行为研究、古动物演化以及生态学数据的统计与分析等方面，介绍相关研究领域的新技术、新方法和新进展。

1.2 学生交流

每个参会研究生必须提交一份摘要（word 格式）和 PPT，经组委会研究讨论后，遴选约 30~40 位学员分专题进行报告，每个专题由 1~2 位该领域的专家主持，每天讨论 1 个专题。每位同学讲授 20 分钟，然后各位学员进行讨论 15~20 分钟，并由主持专家进行点评。

2．暑期学校及论坛活动安排：

本活动有专家讲座、学生论坛、参观学习、野外实践等四方面内容，具体安排为：2.1 学员注册：8 月 5 日全天注册

2.2 开学典礼：8 月 6 日 8:00—9:30

2.3 其他日程

8 月 6 日：课程和专家报告

8 月 7 日：课程和专家报告

8 月 8—9 日：上午课程和专家报告，下午学生报告和交流

8 月 10 日：上午参观国家动物博物馆和中国科学院动物所标本馆，下午参观中国科学院植物所标本馆，晚上进行羽毛球和乒乓球比赛

8 月 11—12 日：课程和专家报告，学生报告和交流

8 月 12 日：课程和专家报告，专家和研究生面对面交流

2.4 野外实践

结合课程内容在野外进行如下学习和试验

2.4.1 8 月 13—15 日北京百花山国家级保护区

观鸟，鸟类环志规范，野外植物识别，生物多样性研究中常用设备介绍和实际使用操作，制作植物和昆虫标本，布放红外自动相机进行野生动物调查。

2.4.2 8 月 16 日野鸭湖湿地

湿地生物多样性研究方法

观鸟比赛

2.5 结业典礼

2012 年 8 月 17 日结业典礼，奖励优秀学员

2.6 离校

2012 年 8 月 18 日学员离校。3. 招生规模与学员基本要求

本期暑期学校将面向全国高校选拔招收优秀在校研究生，重点招收二年级以上的硕士生、博士生，研究生必须由指导教师的推荐。

本期暑期学校的参会学生规模在 100 人左右，每位参会代表必须提交论文题目和论文摘要，大陆地区参会代表免注册费和餐费，外阜代表免住宿费，西部地区的学员凭车票可报销往返北京与单位所在城市的硬座车票（不含动车和高铁，限提交摘要并被确定做报告的学生）；台湾地区的参会研究生免注册费和食宿费。

本活动结束，经考核合格后，北京师范大学研究生院可出具学分（2 学分）的证明。4. 暑期学校主讲教师：

王勇 美国阿拉巴马 A&T 大学生物系教授（生态数据统计分析）

Per Alström 瑞典乌普沙拉大学生物系副教授（动物鸣声与进化）

刘小如 台湾中研院研究员、北京师范大学兼职教授（鸟类学）

李寿先 台湾师范大学生命科学系教授（分子生态学）

张大勇 北京师范大学生命科学学院教授，生态研究所所长，长江学者，国家杰出青年基金获得者，“生物多样性维持机制”基金委创新团队负责人（进化生物学）

张正旺 北京师范大学生命科学学院教授，中国鸟类学分会秘书长（保护生物学）

丁平 浙江大学生命科学学院教授，中国鸟类学分会副理事长（群落生态学）

雷富民 中国科学院动物所研究员，国家杰出青年基金获得者，中国鸟类学分会副理事长（动物遗传多样性和疫病防控）

卢欣 武汉大学生命科学学院教授，国家杰出青年基金获得者，中国鸟类学分会副理事长（动物学）

梁伟 海南师范大学教授，教育部新世纪人才资助计划获得者（鸟类协同进化）

刘定震 北京师范大学生命科学学院教授（动物行为学）

张全国 北京师范大学资源学院副教授，基金委创新团队骨干（实验生态学、进化生物学）

5. 联系人及报名截止日期：

董 路 电 话：13581799728，email：tiantai_bird@yahoo.cn

朱壁如 email：biruzhu@bnu.edu.cn

报名截止日期：7 月 20 日，报名截止日期后提出参会的研究生不再提供免食宿费的待遇，报名表经审核后，7 月 25 日公布核准后的参会名单。

6. 参会回执

回执表见主页的 word 文档，表格打印后请导师签署意见并签名，截止日期前发扫描件给董路，同时将不含导师签名的 word 文件发给董路。

（学会秘书处）

中国动物学会鸟类学分会原理事长钱燕文先生因病去世

原中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长钱燕文先生因病医治无效，于 2012 年 1 月 29 日凌晨 2 时 30 分在中关村医院去世，享年 89 岁。钱燕文先生的遗体告别仪式于 2012 年 2 月 2 日（星期四）上午 9:00 在八宝山竹厅举行。

鸟类学分会名誉理事长郑光美院士、秘书长张正旺教授、部分在京理事和会员出席了遗体告别仪式，鸟类学分会原理事长高玮教授、理事长刘迺发教授、副理事长陆健健教授、马鸣研究员等送了花圈。

钱燕文先生为浙江海宁人，1923 年 6 月 16 日出生于北京。1948 年毕业于上海复旦大学生物系，获得学士学位。1948—1950 年在农林部水产实验所工作，任技师。1951 年到中国科学院动物标本整理委员会（动物研究所前身）工作，历任助理研究员、副研究员、研究员。曾任中国科学院动物研究所研究室副主任、业务处处长（1976—1980）、副所长（1981—1983）。1987 年退休。

钱燕文先生长期从事鸟类学研究，是我国著名的鸟类学家。他曾于 1952—1954 年进行河北昌黎果区食虫鸟类的研究，1954—1956 年参加湖南林区鸟类的研究，1957 年参加秦岭地区的鸟类研究，1958—1961 年参加新疆南部地区鸟类的研究，1966 年参加珠穆朗玛峰科学考察队，进行鸟类研究。在长期的鸟类调查中，他与同事共同采集鸟类标本数千号，并参与撰写了多篇调查报告。

他的科研成果十分丰富。1952—1954 年，他在河北昌黎果区开展了大山雀等几种常见鸟类繁殖习性的观察，其研究方法对推动我国开展鸟类繁殖生物学的研究工作起到了重要作用。在参加新疆综合考察过程中，他在新疆南部进行了鸟类调查，并着重对鸟类的分布与农业开发的关系进行了深入的分析和研究。1959 年，钱燕文参加了郑作新教授编著的《鸟类野外工作手册》，总结出一整套鸟类野外调查的工作规范。1966 年在参加珠穆朗玛峰科学考察时，特别分析和研究了鸟类的分布与环境之间的关系。他的代表性著作包括：《鸟类野外工作手册》（1959 年，科学出版社）、《新疆南部的鸟兽》（1956 年，科学出版社）、《珠穆朗玛峰鸟类调查报告》（1974 年，科学出版社）、《中国鸟类图鉴》（1995 年，河南科学技术出版社）、《中国动物学发展史》（2004 年，东北林业大学出版社），他还参加了 1987 年中国科学院组织的基础学科调研专家组的调研工作，并写出了调查报告。钱燕文为我国动物学的发展做出了重要贡献，获得了多项奖励。1978 年，“《中国动物志》（鸟、兽等）”获全国科学大会奖和中国科学院重大科技成果奖（钱燕文为第五完成人）；“中国鸟类系统分类研究”获 1978 年中国科学院重大科技成果奖（钱燕文为第二完成人）；他还于 1989 年获“中国科学院老有所为精英奖”。

钱燕文先生曾兼任《动物学杂志》副主编、主编（1967—1999），《生物史》编写组组长（1971—1974）（撰写家养动物部分），《中国大百科全书》生物卷动物学副主编。负责《中国野生动物资源》动物部分（撰写鸟类部分）、《当代中国》中国科学院动物学部分的编写工作，曾任《张孟闻教授 90 寿诞纪念论文集》主编、《中国动物学会成立 60 周年纪念论文集》副主编（1994），还参加了《中国生物多样性国家报告》动物部分（1995）的编写工作等。

钱燕文先生是中国动物学会的资深会员。自 1984 年担任中国动物学会第十一届理事会秘书长以来，长期具体负责动物学会的日常领导工作，第十二届、第十三届理事会任副理事长，并于 1991 年 11 月在宁波召开的理

事会扩大会上被推举任理事长。多年来，他为中国动物学会的发展壮大做出了积极的贡献。此外，他还曾担任北京动物学会理事长和中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长，为北京动物学会和中国动物学会鸟类学分会的发展付出了心血。

钱燕文先生一生治学严谨，学识卓越，学术功底深厚。为人诚恳忠厚，胸怀宽广，言行一致，严于律已，宽以待人。他一直关心和支持基层科研工作者，与山西庞泉沟自然保护区等单位的科研人员建立了深厚的友谊。进入晚年之后，他不仅鼓励和帮助青年科研人员从事野外研究工作，还将自己一生收藏的珍贵图书资料全部捐献给了山西教育与科研单位，为后人树立了很好的榜样。

（学会秘书处）

白嘴潜鸟（*Gavia adamsii*）也叫黄嘴潜鸟，潜鸟科中体型最大的一种，平均体重为 5.3 kg，两翼展开长度为 135~160 cm。繁殖羽：特征为嘴象牙白色，头黑，具白色颈环。非繁殖羽：与其他潜鸟区别在体型较大，嘴上扬，上颚中线浅色，头比上体色浅。两胁缺少白色块斑。特征为初级飞羽羽轴白色。

繁殖于欧亚大陆及北美洲极北部，冬抵太平洋的东西两方的沿海地带。在中国主要分布在辽东半岛（柳树屯）、福建（福安）等地。北极区北部从摩尔曼斯克东至西伯利亚及阿拉斯加和加拿大北部。冬季南迁至约北纬 50°，偶尔更往南些。于海上无声，但在繁殖地发出假声尖叫。生活在水中，可以潜入深水中捕捉鱼类。

封面照片为高云飞 2011 年 6 月 11 日摄于长白山。

English Abstract

Meeting Notes

The 2nd Symposium of National Avian Systematics and Evolution held in Guangzhou

During 21–23 June 2012, the 2nd National Avian Systematics and Evolution Symposium was successfully held in Guangzhou by China Ornithological Society. The Symposium was hosted by South China Institute for Endangered Animals and sponsored by Guangdong Zoological Society, Guangdong Science and Technology Association and Guangdong Academy of Sciences. About 36 researchers from 21 universities and institutes including the Institute of Zoology (Beijing), Kunming Institute of Zoology, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography CAS, Beijing Normal University, Zhejiang University, Lanzhou University, Northeast Forestry University, Nanjing Normal University, Guangxi University, Liaoning University and Hainan University attended this conference.

The symposium invited three plenary lectures and 13 oral presentations. The delegates exchanged their results on the studies of systematics, phylogenetic and evolution in birds. Prof. LIU Naifa, the President of COS, gave a lecture entitled "The evolutionary studies of the birds in Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau during the symposium".

(ZHANG Qiang and ZOU Fasheng, South China Institute for Endangered Animals)

Bird watching and eco-tourism workshop held at Dongzhai, Henan

Bird Watching and Eco-tourism Workshop was held by National Bird Banding Center, the Project for Harmonization of Local Community and the Crested Ibis, and Chinese Society for Ornithology at Dongzhai, Henan from 2–3 June. About 30 birders from 19 agencies of China and Japan attended the workshop. In the workshop, the status and issues of bird watching in China and Japan was presented and discussed. To prevent some improper behaviors occurred in bird watching, the involved agencies developed a draft proposal on bird watching, and will agree and sign it later.

(National Bird Banding Center of China)

Jankowski's Bunting conservation workshop held in Inner Mongolia

The workshop was held in Zhalaite County of Inner Mongolia from 6–8 June 2012 by Tumuji National Nature Reserve of Inner Mongolia, Beijing Birdwatching Society and the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society. The delegates exchanged the updated information of Jankowski's Bunting (*Emberiza jankowskii*), a critically endangered species with less than 250 individuals in the wild, discussed the threats and proposed some suggestions for conservation in the future. Another workshop has been planned to be held in 2013, and a conservation action plan for protecting this

species will be discussed next year.

(Simba CHAN, BirdLife Asia)

The 2012 first editorial board members meeting of *Chinese Birds* held in Beijing

The 2012 first editorial board members meeting of Chinese Birds was held in Beijing Forestry University on 10 March. The editor-in-chief, associate editors-in-chief, six board members and the editorial staff members attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided by Prof. ZHENG Guangmei, the editor-in-chief of the journal. Prof. ZHENG first introduced the overall situation of *Chinese Birds* and pointed out that the journal is now faced with various challenges. Then the board members discussed the scheduled meeting issues and reached agreements or decisions as follows:

1) The most serious problem that inhibits the development of the journal is the lack of high-quality submissions, thus the council members of the COS are encouraged to contribute high-calibration manuscripts and they are also expected to cite more papers published in Chinese Birds in their submissions to SCI journals so as to increase the impact factor of our journal. 2) Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang is promoted as the associate editor-in-chief and Prof. LIANG Wei is nominated as the editorial board member. 3) Some special issues or topics have been preliminarily determined, i.e., the third issue of 2012 (guest editor SU Liying) with the topic of crane research in Asia, the fourth issue of 2012 (guest editor LIANG Wei) with the topic of brood parasitism of birds, the first issue of 2013 (guest editor LEI Fumin) with the topic of phylogeny and biogeography of birds, the second issue of 2013 (guest editor) with the topic of endangered bird species and the third issue of 2013 (guest editor DING Ping) with the topic of community science of birds. 4) The editorial office will apply for the coverage of the journal in SCI from the fourth issue of 2012. 5) The board members meeting will be held two times a year from now on, one in Beijing and the other during the conference of the executive council members.

The director of Tsinghua University Press and the director of Journal Publishing Department of Beijing Forestry University both promised that the editorial office will be provided with enough funds and editorial board will always be granted complete rights of academic decision making. Prof. ZHENG Guangmei summarized the discussion and hope that through the joint efforts of COS, BJFU and the press, the journal can be advanced ahead to the expected level in the next few years.

(CHENG Pengjun, Editorial Office of Chinese Birds)

Pheasant Research

The behavior and conservation of endemic forest birds on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau: the application of modelling methods

The Qinghai-Tibet plateau is located in western China that known as the Earth's 'third pole'. These areas have the most abundant endemic birds in China, especially on the high altitude mountains of southeastern bridge of the plateau. These birds are quite adapted to the local high altitude environment through long time evolution. Some of them have unique behavioral adaptation,

and also some of them have quite special body character. However, many birds even became dependent on the specific environment conditions due to these adaptabilities that may reduce their capability to cope with the dramatic environmental changes due to human activity, such as climate change, habitat degradation, fragmentation, and so on. Therefore, we selected Hume's Warbler (*Phylloscopus humei*), four local endemic birds as target species, and conducted behavioral and conservational research to explore the adaptation of species and conservation management.

1. We conducted series of simulations on the Chinese Grouse population's viability in the Lianhuashan Mountains, Gansu Province, Northwestern China with the computer program VORTEX. The simulations suggested that this population had an extinction probability of 17% in 100 years using the data gathered from field work at present. Sensitivity analysis revealed that predicted population trend was most sensitive to the chick mortality, offspring per female per year, and adult male mortality. Among them the first two parameters are quite correlated with human activity such as nest loss due to egg collecting by local people. When we set initial population size the same as carrying capacity, 2500 individuals would constitute a minimum viable population (MVP). This would require a forest area of about 3,780 ha, which was smaller than local reserve size, but current population could not constitute a MVP due to the small initial population size. Furthermore, we also found that if chick mortality declined by 5% or the number of offspring produced per female increased by 5% (i.e. reduce nest loss) under current situation, local reserve size and current population would constitute a MVP. Therefore, the most practical and simple conservation management tool would be increasing the breeding success of Chinese Grouse, especially limiting human activity during the incubation period.

2. Habitat fragmentation assessment is quite important for the endangered risk assessing and conservation management for threatened animals. Note that even sympatric species may differ in habitat fragmentation, due to the various ecological niche requirements and dispersal capabilities. We therefore develop an integrated method for assessing the habitat fragmentation that combines habitat suitability with dispersal distance data to assess the patch isolation, within-patch fragmentation and identify the functional habitat fragmentation categories. The integrated fragmentation assessments enable the conservation planners to conduct specific conservation management, and can also be applied in the quantitatively endangered status ranking. We applied this method in two sympatric montane Galliform birds in China, Chinese Grouse and Blood Pheasant for comparison and illustration purpose. Generally, the suitable areas of Chinese Grouse were predicted to be significantly smaller than that of Blood Pheasant. The habitat of Chinese Grouse was also more severely fragmented than the Blood Pheasant through both scales of patch isolation and within-patch fragmentation. We therefore suggest that the Chinese Grouse should be even more threatened than previously considered.

3. As an oscine passerine bird, the Hume's Warble has relatively simpler songs compare with other *Phylloscopus* species. We conducted field work to explore the mate choice and parental investment of the subspecies of *P. h. mandellii* through color banding in Lianhuashan National Nature Reserve, Gansu Province, China. We found that the mate choice criteria of this bird contained multiple male traits that including both body and song characters. Furthermore, Hume 's Warble prefers the males singing with small distance from start to maximum amplitude and small duration, which may cause sexual selection pressures for the evolution of the simple song. Moreover, we found that the body size of the fledging before leaving the nest was related to the egg size. Although the investments of female Hume's Warble on the eggs were not correlated with their mates' characters or laying date, the body size of the fledging before leaving the nest would

be larger in the early laying nests. This indicates that the males preferred by the female may invest more during the fledging period, or these males could occupy better territories that contain abundant food resources.

4. We used MaxEnt software to construct models and make predictions for the rare Sichuan Jay, which is known only from isolated fragments of high-altitude coniferous forest on the Qinghai –Tibet plateau of west-central China. Our model suggests that potentially suitable areas are concentrated in northern Sichuan and southern Gansu provinces, and they are fragmented generally, because of the mountainous terrain. It also predicts severe risks from climate change that including 1) both of the extent of suitable habitat and the suitability of that habitat will decline significantly under climate change; 2) climate change will compel this bird to shift northward and upward, but areas left for such compensatory extension are quite limited, and 3) the suitable habitat will become much more fragmented, which may exacerbate the effects of climate change indirectly by slowing or halting gene flow and increasing the rate of extinction of isolated local populations. Therefore, we suggest that the climate change impacts on *P. internigrans* may be even more severe than on the other two species of the genus, *P. canadensis* and *P. infaustus*.

(LÜ Nan and SUN Yuehua, Insititue of Zoology, CAS)

Quaternary environmental changes shaped genetic differentiation in a Chinese endemic pheasant (*Crossopotion auritum*) at the estern edge of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau

Quaternary ice ages played an important role in forming contemporary biogeographical patterns of organisms in the Northern Hemisphere. The uplift of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau resulting in more complex plateau conditions and diversified climate, is expected to have influenced on the genetic variation at different levels. To trace the genetic imprints of Quaternary environmental change, we examined population genetic structure of a plateau edge species, the Blue Eared Pheasant (*Crossoptilon auritum*), which is endemic to China. By making use of 8 microsatellite loci and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) sequence data (overall 1370 bp), we found that populations of *C. auritum* group into three geographically defined genetic clusters. The Zoige and Helan Mountain populations exhibited significant divergence at both microsatellite loci and mtDNA sequence. We suggested that they should be treated as separate Evolutionary Significant Units. Considering the low genetic variation, highly inbreeding as well as unique mitochondrial haplotype, Helan Mountain population deserves more conservation attention. By comparing with paleoclimates data, we found that the current spatial pattern of genetic variation of *C. auritum* may was shaped by geographical and ecological isolation during Quaternary. Coalescent simulations indicated that Zoige population isolated from other populations around Late Pleistocene, mainly due to ecological differences. The isolation of Helan Mountain population occurred in Late Pleistocene due to the isolation of deserts, which mainly caused by the uplift of Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau strengthen the blocking effect for water vapor from the Indian Ocean, resulting decreased precipitation in the northwest of China, leading local environment to drought and deserts expanded. The Yellow River seems not to be a dispersal barrier for this species. Here we provided empirical evidence of a biogeographic pattern of Quaternary environmental change-induced fragmentation.

(GU Langyu and ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

Pheasants in sacred and other forests in western Sichuan: their cultural conservation

Buddhism and local cultural traditions have long protected wildlife species and their habitats in Tibetan-dominated areas of western Sichuan. In Daocheng County, the White Eared-pheasant (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*) has been afforded special protection by local people because it is conspicuous and white, a color with special symbolism for Buddhists. This and other cultural reasons have led to pheasants and forests benefiting in some areas. Pheasants were found during surveys between January 2003 and June 2004 in forests with varying degrees of local (non-formal) protection. However, there were significant signs that these traditional attitudes were changing in the face of three particular pressures brought to bear by better roads, improving access to and from the rest of China. The first was the development of a significant local demand for the Chinese caterpillar fungus (*Cordyceps sinesis*), which is much sought after throughout East Asia and mushrooms. Second, and more recent, is a dramatic increase in tourism from major Chinese cities, bringing non-Tibetan values into Daocheng County and changing the local attitudes to all animals. And then, there is a rise in income of the local population, resulting in a higher timber demand for building big houses, which impact all wildlife in the forest, but local attitudes to sacred forests have been retained so far in spite of this increased timber demand. Lessons should be learnt from the impact that unregulated tourism at Chonggu monastery, the most visited area in the county, has on the surrounding forests so that other sacred and non-sacred forests can best be protected for the long term. The alternative is that several Tibetan Plateau Galliformes, currently considered non-threatened because of their extensive distribution in a remote area, cannot be guaranteed such a healthy future.

(WANG Nan, Beijing Forestry University; ZHENG Guangmei, Beijing Normal University;
Philip J.K. MCGOWAN, World Pheasant Association)

Waterbird Research

Wintering Population of Great Bustard in the Yellow River wetland of Shaanxi

Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) belonging to the Otidae, Gruiformes inhabited on wide grassland, semi-desert terrain and farmland, usually active in groups. Worldwide, nominate subspecies *O. t. tarda* is mainly distributed in Europe and western Asia; oriental subspecies *O. t. dybowskii* is mainly distributed in eastern Asia. At present, Great Bustard listed on the red list by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the endangered species of appendix II of CITES. At the same time, Great Bustard is listed as the first level key protection animals in China and the rare species in *China Red Data Book of Endangered Animals: Aves*.

The Yellow River wetland nature reserve (34°36′–35°40′N, 110°10′–110°36′E) is located in eastern Guanzhong Plain of Shaanxi Province, which is composed with river plate of the junction region of the Yellow, Wei and Luo Rivers. Most of physiognomy was the water surfaces, shallows, flood plain and a small amount of terrace. From 9 January to 5 February 012, the wintering population of the Great Bustard in Yellow River Wetland of Shaanxi was conducted, funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31101650). This survey focuses on the Heyang, Dali, Huayin and Linwei region of Weinan and the other potential distributions in Shaanxi Province by the interview and sample line survey.

On 14 January, 12 Great Bustards were found on cornfield (34°41′57″N, 110°12′44″E, 325 m a.s.l.) near the village of Yulin, Zhaodu Vicus, Dali County. On 31 January, we found two populations of wintering Great Bustards in southeast Weilin Vicus, Dali County (34°40′03″N, 110°09′15″ E, 335 m a.s.l.). 85 bustards rested on wheat terra, 20 in deserted farmland. On 1 February, 4 Great Bustards flew over the junction area of Wei and Luo Rivers. According to the observation, the wintering Great Bustards constantly left scattered feathers, peck marks, paw prints, feces, etc in wheat, bean and corn farmlands, which show that the food of this Bustard is preferrable to wheat seeds, beans, corns etc. We collected 300 food samples in the survey area in order to further analyze the food composition. On 26 December 2011, the photography lovers from Hubei and Hunan Provinces found agminate Great Bustards on farmland in Pingmin of Dali County. According to my observation and photography lovers' finding, there are about 200–300 Great Bustards inhabiting in the Yellow River wetland of Shaanxi Province.

Great Bustards as a type of ground-dependence bird, the loss and deterioration of its habitat are the main endangerment factors. Those human activities including agricultural reclamation, oil exploitation, grassland overgrazing, pesticides and environmental pollution, and the poaching accelerated the process of decline of Great Bustards' population. Data in 2010 show that, the Great Bustard population was estimated for the 44100–57000 only, including 57–70% in Spain, 15–25% in European parts of Russia, 4 to 10% in China, Mongolia and southeast Russia, 3–4% in Portugal, 3% in Hungary, 1 to 2% in Turkey, the rest are scatteredly distributed in 10 countries. At present, although the population of Iberian Peninsula keeps stable, the number in other areas is reducing. The oriental subspecies of China is particularly serious, its distribution are reduced, and habitats are seriously fragmented. Therefore, the Yellow River wetland of Shaanxi province found a lot of Great Bustards in winter, showing that the beach area, farmland in the intersection of Yellow River, Wei and Luo Rivers have become one of the most important wintering habitats of Great Bustards in China. The concentrated distribution of Great Bustards provided favorable conditions for deeper research for the behavior characteristics and diet etc. of this bird.

(WU Yiqun, Weinan Teachers University)

The waterbirds survey report of Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve

Six waterbirds surveys were conducted in Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve from March to May 2012. Totally 34363 individuals of waterbirds in 66 species, 13 families and 7 orders had been counted. Dunlin (*Calidris alpine*) is the dominant species, with 19501 individuals counted, which was 56.75% of the total birds. Other common species were the Mallard, Spot-billed Duck, Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) and Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*).

(from Caisha—the Dongtan Waterbirds Research Newsletter)

Bird Banding Research

34 species 3184 birds banded at Liaoning bird banding station in spring 2012

A total of 3184 birds 34 species were banded at Liaoning bird banding station from 21 March to 30 May 2012. The numbers of Eurasian Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*) and Coal Tit (*Parus ater*) decreased greatly in this spring.

(LIANG Yu, Liaoning Bird Banding Center)

3366 birds of 67 species banded at Gaofeng bird banding station in spring 2012

A total of 3366 birds of 67 species were banded at Gaofeng bird banding station from 15 March to 31 May 2012. The most numerous birds banded were Orange-flanked Bush-Robin (*Tarsiger cyanurus*), Yellow-browed Warbler (*Phylloscopus inornatus*), Siberian Accentor (*Prunella montanella*). Comprised with previous years, the numbers of birds banded remain decreasing tendency, and some dominant species such as Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla*) at previous years, only two individuals were banded in this spring.

(LI Xianda and FANG Kejian, Heilongjiang Gaofeng Bird Banding Station)

A brief report of the banding of waders in the Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve in 2012

The actual banding period lasted from 27 March to 7 May in 2012. The total number of birds in this banding investigation is 987, about 22 waders species. One of the most recorded species is Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), about 397 individuals, accounting for 40.22% of the total birds. Besides, there are also 226 Dunlins (*Calidris alpina*), 126 Red-necked Stints (*Calidris ruficollis*), 46 Sharp-tailed Sandpipers (*Calidris acuminata*), 44 Bar-tailed Godwits (*Limosa lapponica*), 28 Terek Sandpipers (*Xenus cinereus*), 19 Ruddy Turnstones (*Arenaria hypoleucos*), 17 Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*), 17 Red Knots (*Calidris canutus*), 16 Sanderlings (*Calidris alba*), and 12 Greater Sand Plovers (*Charadriud morinellus*).

(from Caisha—the Dongtan Waterbirds Research Newsletter)

Research Reports

A new record in Picidae of China — Brown-fronted Woodpecker

On 21 May 2012, a female Brown-fronted Woodpecker was observed in Jilong Valley of Mount Qomolangma Region at 11:20 in the morning when it was foraging on a tree. The tree belongs to *Celtis* of Rhamnaceae, where is montane coniferous and broadleaved forest of warm temperate zone. The geographical coordinate is 28°19′25.03″N, 85°20′29.70″E, and the elevation is 2150 m. It has been recorded in Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Pakistan.

(LI Jingjing, CAO Hongfen and HU Huijian, South China Institute of Endangered Animals)

Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*) — A confirmed new record in China

On 2 April 2012, Mr. GUO Hong, a birdwatcher, took a large and white bird near a garbage dump in Wuqia County. This location is approximately 80 km in the west of Kashigar Later, after the experts checked the pictures and we know it is an adult of Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), also known as the White Vulture. This is the first photographic record of this species.

The Egyptian Vulture is distributed in southwestern Europe, northern Africa, South Asia, West Asia and some other countries. They like to live in group and use the old nests. Its relatively close genetic relationship is the Bearded Vulture or Lammergeier (*Gypaetus barbatus*).

The Egyptian Vulture is medium large, whole body is white and flight feathers are black, the tail is wedge. They sometimes crack eggs using stones. This is probably one of the few raptors who can use tools.

In fact, it is not the first record in Xinjiang, China. About ten years ago, it was sighted by a Denish birdwatcher Jespern in the Ili Region (Ma Ming, 2001). However, he just witnessed, but did not shoot. This record should still be the first confirmed evidence of a new record of Chinese birds. Initially identified subspecies is *N. p. percnopterus*.

(GUO Hong and MA Ming, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

Survey of migratory raptors in the lesser west mountain of Beijing in 2012 spring

The lesser west mountain, which refers to the area of west mountain in suburb Beijing, has long been an important passageway for raptor migration. In order to figure out the pattern of raptor migration, Beijing Bird Watching Society launched a formal investigation conducted by ZHAO Xinru in 2012. This survey is composed of two parts: spring (25 March to 31 May) and autumn (25 August to 31 December). The spring part have been accomplished by more than 30 volunteers, totally recording thousands of Falconiformes raptors including 3 families and 23 species. The volunteers found more than 100 raptors in 16 days, taking up one quarter time of the survey. On the highest record day (12 May), observers recorded 890 raptors dominated by *Pernis ptilorhynchus*.

(ZHENG Hongmin, Beijing Birdwatching Society)

News and Notes — China

Twenty-eight new national nature reserves have been established in China

The State Council of China issued a notice on January 21, 2012 that 28 new national nature reserves have been approved by the State Council. The new national nature reserves are as follows:

Hebei Province: Qingyazhai National Nature Reserve
Shanxi Province: Heichashan National Nature Reserve
Inner Mongolia: Gurigesitai National Nature Reserve
Liaoning Province: Zhanggutai National Nature Reserve
Jilin Province: Jingyu National Nature Reserve, Huangnihe National Nature Reserve
Heilongjiang Province: Zhuonahe National Nature Reserve, Duobukuer National Nature Reserve, Youhao National Nature Reserve, Xiaobeihu National Nature Reserve
Fujian Province: Xiongjiang Huangchulin National Nature Reserve
Jiangxi Province: Qiyunshan National Nature Reserve, Yangjifeng National Nature Reserve
Hubei Province: Mulinzi National Nature Reserve, Xianfeng Zhongjianhe Giant Salamander National Nature Reserve
Guangdong Province: Shimentai National Nature Reserve, Nanpengliedao National Nature Reserve
Guangxi: Chongzuo White-headed Langur National Nature Reserve
Chongqing: Yintiaoling National Nature Reserve
Sichuan Province: Nuoshuihe National Nature Reserve, Heizhugou National Nature Reserve,

Gexigou National Nature Reserve
Yunnan Province: Yunlong Tianchi National Nature Reserve, Yuanjiang National Nature Reserve
Shaanxi Province: Hancheng Brown Eared Pheasant National Nature Reserve, Taibai Xushuihe Rare Aquatic Organism National Nature Reserve, Zibaishan National Nature Reserve
Gansu Province: Taizishan National Nature Reserve

First Chinese Taxidermy Competition and Exhibition held at the National Zoological Museum of China

Specimens are so important for taxonomic studies, education and scientific popularization for public. It is also aware by Chinese scientists that the taxidermy in China is far behind to the western countries, without a platform in China to exchange and discuss between the taxidermists.

The first Chinese taxidermy competition and exhibition was undertaken to initiate and push forward this process.

Professor and academician, Mr. ZHENG Guangmei addressed at the opening ceremony on 27 March 2012 to highlight the significance of the competition and exhibition.

About 300 pieces of specimens from nationwide participated in this competition, which was scheduled to be held once every other year. Both the judging experts and audience felt the advance the Chinese taxidermy in past ten years through this exhibition. After careful and scientific evaluation by seven-judging experts, ten top prizes, twenty second prize works and other prizes were produced.

Bird specimens accounted for 50% in the exhibition, one of ten top prizes was a group of mallard, which exhibited that the mallards were scared and flew in the sky from reeds in the wetland, when they found a subadult crocodile trying to attack them. Different individuals showed different postures of waving the wings.

Several pieces of works adopted magpie, a very common bird in northern China, to express the Chinese traditional painting of artistic conception, because magpie standing on the plum branches means happy. This is the highest-level animal specimen competition ever held in China.

(HUANG Chengming, The National Zoological Museum)

A brood of five Black Storks, *Ciconia nigra*, successfully bred by Baoding Zoo, the first record of such many Black Storks bred in China

The Black Storks, *Ciconia nigra*, is one of the globally endangered species. It is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and classified as the first class national protected species in China. Black Storks usually produce 2–4 nestlings each brood under captivity. In 2012, a brood of five Black Storks was successfully bred in Baoding Zoo. This is the first report of a successful breeding record of such many Black Storks in China. Parents of the brood were individuals rescued by the zoo in 2007. They paired in 2008 and

started to produce eggs in 2011. The population size of Black Stork in Baoding Zoo is now up to more than 40 and became the largest Black Stork population for ex situ conservation among Chinese zoos.

(LU Ruxin, JIN Jiying, CHEN Fan, Baoding Zoo; TIAN Xiuhua, Northeast Forestry University)

The number of Yellow-throated Laughingthrush *Garrulax galbanus courtoisi* increased to 200 in Wuyuan

The Yellow-throated Laughingthrush, *Garrulax galbanus courtoisi*, is globally endangered species, which mainly distributes in Wuyuan of Jiangxi Province, Simao of Yunnan Province and India. According to the Forestry Department of Jiangxi Province, the amount of the Yellow-throated Laughingthrush has increased from 150 to 200 in Jiangxi. Besides, Nanchang Zoo successfully bred two Yellow-throated Laughingthrushs. Wuyuan County has decided to apply for a national reserve on the basis of combing the Wengongshan nature reserve, Dazhangshan nature reserve and the main breeding ground of Yellow-throated Laughingthrush, which would enhance the protection of this species

(From www.jx.chinanews.com 2012-7-28)

The annual meeting of Beijing Bird Watching Society

The 6th Annual Meeting of Beijing Bird Watching Society was hold in Beijing Normal University on 8 January 2012. A total of 140 birdwatchers attended the meeting to share their happiness in the birdwatching trips. The academician, Prof. ZHENG Guangmei, who is currently the honorary president of Beijing Birdwatching Society, gave a wonderful speech to the meeting. With the idea of watching birds scientifically and respecting nature, Beijing Birdwatching Society will continue to promote birdwatching in public.

(FU Jianping, Beijing Birdwatching Society)

A raptor photography exhibition named "The Kings of The Sky" held in Beijing

On 17 January 2012, Beijing Birdwatching Society hold a raptor photography exhibition named "The Kings of The Sky". More than 30 photos were exhibited. Besides those that showed up at the exhibition, hundreds of the photographers, birdwatchers, ornithologists watched the live webcast and text broadcast through internet. The second stop of the exhibition was hold in Beijing Normal University during 14–21 March.

(ZHENG Feng and ZHUO Xiaoli, Beijing Birdwatching Society)

Waterfowls were killed by poison during migration season

Poaching activities increase gradually during migration season. Tens of geese and ducks species including thousands of individuals were poached in Xinjiang from March to May 2012. Poison bait as Furadan (C12H15NO3) was widely used by greedy pothunters. Geese and ducks captured in northern China were transported to southern cities, such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Haikou, etc. These citizens are the major consumer groups. Wide waterfowls were transported

in the name of domestic fowls. We took Xinjiang and Guangzhou as an example, the distance between them is about 3000–5000 km long. On the average, it is 4-5$ for one duck when buying from poachers in Xinjiang. Waterfowls were generally transported to Guangzhou by air. Price of air transport is about 1$ per fowl. Once sold in Guangzhou, the price rise to 50$. Tens of thousands of wild birds have been trafficked every year.

A variety of methods and tools were used in hunting, such as guns, cross-bow, net, steel trap, electric trap, poison bait, steam-light, slip noose, fishing jig, etc. They are actually illegal to keep. The mainstream media and the great masses of the people focus on economic growth and living standard improvement. They did not pay attention to poaching activities. Large-scale hunting cases take place year after year. Without appropriate legistration and lack of strong regulatory measures, conservation of wildlife is unable to achieve its effect.

(MA Ming and ZHANG Tong, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

News and Notes — Abroad

The 21st International Congress of Zoology

The 21st International Congress of Zoology, which was hosted by University of Haifa, Israel, will be held in Mount Carmel Campus of the University of Haifa, from 2–7 September 2012. The main topic of this congress is: Zoology in a changing world: how animals respond to human activities. Deadline for registration is 30 April. Please browse and download a registration from: http://iszscon2012.haifa.ac.il/ or http://www.globalzoology.org/ .

(Secretariat of COS)

The first International Ornithological Congress of Southeast Asia (IOCSEA)

The conference will be held 27–29 November 2012 at Khao Lak, Puhket, Thailand. The IOCSEA is now open for registration and abstract submission until 20 August (the latest deadline). For those who are interested to come, more information can be found at http://www.harrison-institute.org/IOCSEA/index.html.

(LIU Yang, Sun Yat-sen University)

The 40th Annual Meeting of Pacific Seabird Group

The 40th Annual Meeting of Pacific Seabird Group will take place at Portland Hilton, Portland, Oregon, 20–24 February 2013. Please visit the conference website: http://pacificseabirdgroup.org/index.php?f=meeting&t=Annual Meeting&s=1n.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

The impact factors of international journals in ornithology in 2011

Rank	Journal name	Impact factor		
		2011	2010 (rank)	5-year impact factor
1	IBIS	2.430	2.295 (2)	2.440
2	J AVIAN BIOL	2.280	2.310 (1)	2.441
3	AUK	2.156	1.807 (3)	2.346
4	J ORNITHOL	1.636	1.297 (4)	2.024
5	BIRD CONSERV INT	1.250	1.138 (7)	1.324
6	ACTA ORNITHOL	1.229	0.889 (9)	1.178
7	J FIELD ORNITHOL	1.196	0.849 (10)	1.233
8	EMU	1.121	1.191 (6)	1.117
9	CONDOR	1.118	1.290 (5)	1.646
10	BIRD STUDY	0.868	1.011 (8)	0.949
11	J RAPTOR RES	0.783	0.536 (16)	0.676
12	ARDEOLA	0.772	0.649 (13)	0.847
13	WATERBIRDS	0.757	0.575 (14)	0.792
14	AVIAN CONSERV ECOL	0.679		0.420
15	ORNIS FENNICA	0.667	0.794 (12)	0.816
16	ARDEA	0.592	0.473 (17)	1.193
17	WILSON J ORNITHOL	0.465	0.538 (15)	0.555
18	OSTRICH	0.427	0.338 (19)	0.387
19	FORKTAIL	0.417	0.842 (11)	
20	ORNITOL NEOTROP	0.336	0.425 (18)	0.364

(MA Zhijun, Fudan University)

Publications

Ornithology (2nd edition)

Since the publication in 1995, the 1st edition of Ornithology whose chief editor was the academician, Prof. ZHENG Guangmei has been the main teaching materials for ornithology in Chinese universities and colleges. After that, the ornithological research developed rapidly both in China and abroad. To collect and reflect new achievements in the book, experts were organized by Prof. ZHENG Guangmei to revise the 1st edition of Ornithology. Except the original editors, LEI Fumin, LU Xin, LIANG Wei, ZHANG Yanyun, LI Qingwei, CHEN Shuihua, WANG Yong, DING Changqing were recruited into the editorial team. Through the efforts of the editors, the 2nd edition of the Ornithology has been published by Beijing Normal University Publishing Group in April, 2012, with a price of RMB￥130.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University)

Progress of the Handbook of the Birds of the World

The series of 16-volume of the Handbook of the Birds of the World has been published between 1992 and 2011, which covers and illustrates every species of bird in the world. The special volume, New Species and Global Index will be out on 2012. This publication will present newly described species that have been not featured since the publication of the relevant volumes of

HBW. This special volume will also include a global index for quick-searching for the contents of the 16 volumes. Meanwhile, the electronic version of HBW, HBW Alive is under construction. It will allow subscribed users to access all contents of HBW online.

(LIU Yang, Sun Yat-sen University)

A photographic guide of Birds in Chongming Dongtan (Shanghai)

This book was first published on January, 2012 by the Hunan Science and Technology Press. Its content includes the natural condition and bird resources in Dongting Lake, the map of the bird distribution, general knowledge of bird watching and some photographs of morphology. This book is at present documented 296 colorful pictures of wetland birds, which can be found inside or adjacent lakes to the Dongting Lake. Each picture captures the perfect moment of natural bird life. Also, all Chinese, Latin and English names of birds, their orders and families, identifying features, living habits and habitats, reproductive characteristics, population and the difficulty extent of observation in every bird species are stated on the book. This book is suitable for the researchers who study ornithology and conduct research related to the Dongting Lake. It can also be used as a reference book for the officers of government departments such as nature reserves, customs, commodity inspection, quarantine, tourism and environmental protection etc. In addition, it can be the favorite book of photographers and bird lovers, and also an extracurricular reading of students.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing Natural History Museum)

A photographic guide of Birds in Macao

This book was first published on March, 2012 by the Ji Nan University press. There are five parts in its content, including an introduction of Macao, basic knowledge of birds, bird watching, forest birds and waterfowls. This book has more details on the introduction of geography and environment, resources of birds, birds' identification and their structural characteristics etc. It can almost fully reflect the distribution status of bird resources in Macao. It also introduces the ecological characteristics and distribution of birds, in a sum of 174 species, which belongs to 49 families and15 orders.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing Natural History Museum)

Wetland Birds on Sand Lake of Ningxia

This book was first published on April, 2012 by the Ocean Press. The contents are divided into four parts, including general (general information of natural environment and geography of Shahu), biodiversity of Shahu nature reserve, bird resources and Shahu bird watching. According to the survey of bird resources in Shahu in 2011, it was recorded in a total of 17 orders, 44 families, 101 genera and 178 species of birds, including 4 protected species in national level and 8 new records of Ningxia birds. There are 216 photographs in the book, 49 of them are the text illustrations and the remaining 167 pieces are used for Shahu birdwatching. The photos show 123 species of birds, and 60 of them especially display the gender differences of birds, sub-adults, and ecological information like habitat, foraging places, nests and eggs etc. All 123 species of birds are described with their Chinese and Latin names, residence type and distinct morphological features.

Also, this book briefly describes foraging habits, migration and behaviors of some bird species.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing Natural History Museum)

Announcement

"The 10th Zheng Zuoxin (Cheng T)'s Young Ornithologist Award and Young Popular Science Prize" receive applications

ZHENG Zuoxin's Ornithological Foundation will appraise "The 10th ZHENG Zuoxin's Young Ornithologist Award and Young Popular Science Prize" with following details:

1. Date for application: June 1, 2012 to September 30, 2012.

2. Age: Born after June 1, 1972.

3. Application materials (done in duplicate):

1) Application form (download from website of China Ornithological Society)

2) Resume

3) Recent papers on ornithology, achievements representative to personal research level or reports to popularize ornithological knowledge.

4) Recommendation letters by two professors.

4. Address: Secretariat of Zheng Zuoxin's Ornithological Foundation, 35 postbox, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 1st Courtyard, Beichen West Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing. Postcode 100101.

(ZHENG Zuoxin's Ornithological Foundation)

Beijing Normal University Summer School of postgraduates of the Biodiversity Conservation and the Eighth "Kingfisher Forum"

In a bid to cultivate more human resources on the Biodiversity, and academic exchanges for the promotion of young scientists, Beijing Normal University Summer School of postgraduates of the Biodiversity Conservation and the Eighth "Kingfisher Forum" will be held on August. This summer school is aim to build a contact platform of "scientists - young students", and increase the level of ornithology and related researching field. With the support from the National Natural Science Foundation, College of Life Sciences of the Beijing Normal University, Beijing Normal University Postgraduate School, China Ornithological Society, this summer school will jointly be organized by the Beijing Normal University. The summer school and Forum are co-organized by the Beijing Society of Zoological Science and the Beijing Zoo. The event will invite experts in the field of biodiversity conservation and research scholars, engaging in international biodiversity conservation theory, laboratory work, field research, scientific data processing and research design. They will undertake some graduate research training on the local ornithological studies and expand the students' horizons, improve the ability of students to carry out scientific research.

The number of participants is about 100. All representatives must submit the title and abstracts of essay. Mainland China participants are free of registration fees and meals; participants from outside Beijing on behalf of free accommodation; students of the western region hard seat ticket may be reimbursed for traveling to and from Beijing and the city where their institutions in (excluding D-train and high-speed railway, and only limit to the students who submitted abstracts

and will make presentations); participants from the Taiwan are free of registration fee and accommodation expenses.

In the end of this activity after passing the examination, Beijing Normal University, Graduate School will issue a 2-credit certification. The application deadline is on July 20. After the enrollment deadline, the participants no longer provide free accommodation. After the application forms are examined, the list of approved participants will be announced on 25 July.

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

Obituary

Prof. QIAN Yanwen (1923–2012)

Prof. QIAN Yanwen, the former President of China Ornithological Society, passed away on 29 January 2012 in Beijing. Born in Beijing, China, in 16 June 1923, he had his education in biology in Fudan University and got his BSc. degree in 1948. After graduation, he started to work as an ornithologist. Since 1951, he worked in Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, CAS. During the 40 years research career, he had published more than ten books and monographs, such as "Atlas of Birds of China" (1995). His important works include "Fauna Sinica - Aves". As one of the founding members of China Ornithological Society, Prof. Qian had made great contributions to Chinese ornithology.

In his life, Prof. Qian won a lot of honors, such as the President of China Ornithological Society, the President of China Zoological Society, associate editor and chief editor of some journals. His death is a big loss of China Ornithological Society and Zoological Society.

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

Front Cover

The Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*), also known as the White-billed Diver, is the largest member of the loon or diver family, with an average body mass of over 5 kg and wing span of 135 –160 cm. Breeding adults have a black head, white underparts and chequered black-and-white mantle. Non-breeding plumage is drabber with the chin and foreneck white.

It breeds in the Arctic and winters mainly at sea along the coasts of the northern Pacific Ocean and northwestern Norway. It occasionally strays well south of its normal wintering range, and has been recorded as a vagrant in more than 22 countries. In China it occurs mainly at Liushutun of the Liaodong Peninsula and Fu'an of Fujian Province. This species, like all divers, is a specialist fish-eater, catching its prey underwater. Its call is an eerie wailing and lower pitched.

The front cover picture was photographed by GAO Yunfei in the Changbai Mountain on 11 June 2011.

猛鸮（*Surnia ulula*）
摄影 吴志林

蓝喉太阳鸟（*Aethopyga gouldiae*）
摄影 刘马力

东方白鹳（*Ciconia boyciana*）
摄影 丁洪安