



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

雕 (*Aquila* spp.) 和喜鹊 (*Pica pica*)
摄影 陈冯晓



金额丝雀 (*Serinus pusillus*)
摄影 姚恒彪



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第十一届全国鸟类学术研讨会在兰州大学成功举办

2011年8月8—15日，由中国动物学会鸟类学分会主办的第十一届全国鸟类学术研讨会在兰州大学成功召开，本届大会由兰州大学、甘肃安西极旱荒漠国家级自然保护区管理局承办，世界自然基金会（WWF）、中国林业科学研究院全国鸟类环志中心、兰州大学干旱与草地生态教育部重点实验室、陇东学院生物资源保护与利用省级重点实验室和甘肃省野生动植物管理局协办，东北林业大学、北京动物园、北京猛禽救护中心、甘肃省动物学会、《Chinese Birds》杂志编辑部为大会的支持单位。

来自全国各研究院所、大专院校、博物馆、动物园、自然保护区、野生动物主管部门，港澳台地区、美国以及世界自然基金会（WWF）、国际鸟类联盟（BirdLife International）等国际组织的代表近400人参加了本次会议。

开幕式由中国动物学会鸟类学分会秘书长张正旺教授主持，兰州大学党委副书记李恒滨代表学校致欢迎辞，中国动物学会鸟类学分会理事长刘迺发教授代表中国鸟类学会致辞；甘肃省林业厅高攀副厅长、甘肃省环保厅苑省三副厅长、甘肃安西极旱荒漠国家级自然保护区管理局杨增武局长分别讲话，对本次会议的召开表示祝贺。中国科学院院士、北京师范大学郑光美教授和中国工程院院士、东北林业大学马建章教授出席了开幕式。

本次会议的主题是：鸟类的生活史对策与候鸟资源保护。会议设大会报告、分组报告、墙报等环节，会议期间还举行了“第三届中国鸟类摄影展”。

大会报告共有8个，来自中国大陆、台湾以及美国的学者就鸟类生活史对策、疫病传播、系统地理和分类、区系、群落、鸟类学研究展望等内容做了大会报告。大会报告人和题目如下：

雷富民（中科院动物所）：野生鸟类在HPAI H5N1全球传播中的作用及生态安全问题

卢欣（武汉大学）：当前繁殖和未来存活：在食物资源变化的环境地山雀双亲的抉择；

孙悦华（中科院动物所）：莲花山斑尾榛鸡

的生活史对策研究；

包新康（兰州大学）：我国高山鹑类系统地理学研究；

邹发生（华南濒危动物研究所）：华南森林鸟类混合群及其形成机制；

王勇（美国阿拉巴马农工大学）：鸟类学研究趋势：过去的二十年和对未来的展望；

刘小如（台湾中央研究院）：台湾鸟类区系探讨；

董路（北京师范大学）：白鹇的系统分类研究。

在分组报告中，66位学者分成3组，从鸟类形态、分类、生态、行为、生活史、系统进化、保护与管理等方面进行了专题报告。

在闭幕式上，卢欣教授对本次大会进行了学术总结，认为从本次大会的报告水平可以看出我国鸟类学研究者的前沿追踪能力和与国际接轨的研究工作。鸟类学分会为“第九届郑作新鸟类科学青年研究奖”、“第三届中国鸟类摄影展”和“中国青年鸟类学家研讨会暨第七届翠鸟论坛”获奖者颁发了奖励证书。丁平教授致大会闭幕词，对承办单位兰州大学出色的组织工作表示了感谢，最后他相约大家2013年杭州第十二届全国鸟类学术研讨会再相聚。

（学会秘书处）

中国青年鸟类学家研讨会暨第七届翠鸟论坛在兰州大学成功举办

2011年8月7—8日，中国青年鸟类学家研讨会暨第七届翠鸟论坛在兰州大学成功召开。本次会议由中国动物学会鸟类学分会主办，兰州大学承办，中国动物学会、北京动物园、生物多样性与生态工程教育部重点实验室（北师大）、东北林业大学协办。

来自兰州大学、北京师范大学、浙江大学、复旦大学、武汉大学、中国科学院动物研究所、中国科学院昆明动物研究所、香港中文大学、南京师范大学、南京大学、浙江师范大学、海南师范大学、安徽大学、广西大学、华南濒危动物研究所、中国科学院西北高原生物研究所、

四川大学、四川农业大学、首都师范大学、内蒙古大学、东北师范大学、南京林业大学、北京林业大学、东北林业大学、吉林农业大学等25个单位的近百名同学参加了本次论坛。

中国鸟类学会名誉理事长郑光美院士、理事长刘迺发教授、副理事长卢欣教授、秘书长张正旺教授、副秘书长张雁云教授出席了开幕式并参加了本次论坛。

会议分报告交流和师生研讨2个单元，其中报告交流单元由学生主持和报告，共有31位同学从鸟类的繁殖与生活史进化、分子遗传、行为生态、群落动态、迁徙和保护生物学等6个方面进行了演讲。经同学共同投票（每个单位1张选票）选举，选出本届论坛优秀学术报告的金翠鸟奖、银翠鸟奖和优秀报告奖。

在本届翠鸟论坛的专家讲坛中，由中国鸟类学会理事长、兰州大学刘迺发教授和美国阿拉巴马州农工大学的王勇教授分别为大家讲解了鸟类生活史研究中的重要理论和研究方法，以及鸟类学实验设计和统计分析中的常见错误，并与同学们进行了热烈的讨论。专家的讲解拓展了同学们的学术视野，纠正了实验设计和数据处理中一些常见问题，为更好的开展科研工作打下了基础。

本次论坛还通过圆桌讨论广泛征集了同学们在科研工作中存在的困难和问题，并邀请兰州大学的刘迺发教授、武汉大学的卢欣教授、海南师范大学的梁伟教授利用晚上的时间就同学们在开展科研工作时最为关心的问题进行了深入的交流，使在座的青年学生们受益匪浅。

最后，张雁云教授对本次论坛进行了总结，在给予充分肯定的同时指出了报告中的一些不足，并提出要以翠鸟论坛为平台，构建常态化的研究生学术交流与讨论机制，力争促进国内鸟类学专业研究生科研水平的共同提高。此外，他还提出将对翠鸟论坛的形式与内容进行革新，以更好地满足大家的学习需求，同时希望同学们今后在工作中着力提升科研能力，增加学术交流，共同促进我国鸟类学研究的发展。

附：翠鸟论坛奖励名单：

金翠鸟奖：刘昌景（兰州大学）夏灿玮（北京师范大学）斯幸峰（浙江大学）安萌茵（中国科学院昆明动物研究所）邢晓莹（中国科学院动物研究所）

银翠鸟奖：王龙舞 张强 华宁 纪托 李肇天 蒋爱伍 谷浪屿 李东来 赵雪琼

优秀学术报告奖：张璇 吕磊 王思凤 肖文 罗伟雄 施丽敏 兰思思 伍一宁 郝萌 姜学雷 张延君 丛日杰 陈丽霞 宫茜茜 张扬扬

（北京 张雁云）

中国东部地区观鸟活动发展及候鸟栖息地保护研讨会在杭州召开

2011年7月31日，由中国动物学会鸟类学分会和世界自然基金会（WWF）主办，中国动物学会鸟类学分会观鸟专业组和浙江野鸟会承办的“中国东部地区观鸟活动发展及候鸟栖息地保护研讨会”在杭州的浙江自然博物馆召开。来自深圳市观鸟协会、厦门观鸟会、莆田观鸟会、福建省观鸟会、浙江野鸟会、上海野鸟会、江苏野鸟会、东营市观鸟协会、丹东市野保协会、世界自然基金会（WWF）和复旦大学等14家机构31位代表参加了会议。

会议由浙江野鸟会会长陈水华主持，中国动物学会鸟类学分会副理事长、浙江大学教授丁平先生，中国动物学会鸟类学分会观鸟专业组负责人、《中国鸟类观察》杂志编辑钟嘉女士、WWF项目官员付兴华先生到会致辞。复旦大学马志军教授在会上作了“中国河口及沿海地区观鸟活动发展及对鸟类及栖息地保护作用”的主旨报告。各地鸟会代表分别介绍了各自近年的工作及未来计划。WWF项目官员付兴华先生介绍了《中国东部迁飞路线栖息地保护》项目框架。WWF长江项目对外联络经理曾铭女士详细介绍了“候鸟及栖息地保护”作为2012年“湿地使者”主题活动的计划，并邀请会者分组讨论以及设计2012湿地使者的活动主题和活动方案。

（浙江自然博物馆 陈水华）

第九届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会总结

由台湾师范大学和台湾大学共同主办、台湾农业委员会林务局和台江国家公园管理处协办的“第九届海峡两岸鸟类学术研讨会”于2011年12月16—24日在台北市召开。来自祖国大陆和台湾的近150位代表参加了会议，其中大陆代表共20位，来自于中国科学院动物所、北京师范大学、北京林业大学、中央民族大学、复旦大学、东北林业大学、海南师范大学、兰州大学、温州大学、甘肃安西极旱荒漠国家级自然保护区管理局、陇东学院生命科学与技术学院、山东长岛国家级自然保护区管理局、西藏自治区高原生物研究所等13家单位。

在12月17日上午的开幕式上，台湾农业委员会林务局、台江国家公园管理处、台湾师范大学生命科学系、台湾大学森林环境暨资源系、中国动物学会鸟类学分会的代表分别致辞，对来自海峡两岸的代表表示欢迎，并预祝本次会议圆满成功。其中，中国动物学会鸟类学分会

会秘书长、北京师范大学张正旺教授对曾为促进海峡两岸鸟类学术交流的台方有关单位以及颜重威、刘小如、王颖等前辈表示感谢和敬意,对目前正从事两岸鸟类学术交流的台方李寿先、袁孝维、丁宗苏等中青年学者表示鼓励和支持。

本次研讨会的学术交流分为专题演讲、研究报告和墙报等 3 种形式。北京师范大学张正旺教授和台湾大学袁孝维教授共同主持了本次研讨会的专题演讲。专题演讲共有 5 个,分别为“东亚鸟类迁移的宏观生态学”(报告人:台湾大学丁宗苏副教授)、“朱鹮保护及再引入”(报告人:北京林业大学丁长青教授)、“Complex speciation in birds”(报告人:台湾师范大学李寿先教授)、“China avian endemism: revealed by phyogeographical approach”(报告人:中科院动物所雷富民教授)、“大杜鹃与灰喉鸦雀的协同进化研究”(报告人:海南师范大学梁伟教授)。研究报告共分为 5 个专题,内容包括城市化与外来入侵种对鸟类的影响、鸟类迁徙与疾病防控、鸟类鸣声与行为学研究、鸟类多样性与生物多样性保护、分子生物学与其他新技术在鸟类学的应用。研究报告共 37 个,其中包括我会的 12 个,分别为“外来植物互花米草入侵崇明东滩对鸟类群落的影响”(复旦大学马志军副教授)、“滩涂开发对沿海湿地水鸟分布和数量的影响——以渤海湾为例”(北京师范大学张正旺教授)、“城市夜间光照对麻雀生殖内分泌节律的影响”(中央民族大学张淑萍副教授)、“斑背大苇莺分布及其越冬生态的初步研究”(东北林业大学李枫教授)、“中国多杜鹃系统下的宿主利用”(海南师范大学梁伟教授)、“血雉的产卵和孵卵行为”(中科院动物所贾陈喜副研究员)、“吉林莫莫格白鹤春季行为研究”和“吉林莫莫格春季白鹤觅食地生境初步研究”(东北林业大学李晓民教授)、“白马鸡集群行为”(北京林业大学王楠博士)、“鸟类基础产热的可塑性变化”(温州大学柳劲松教授)、“黄腹山雀的巢址利用和繁殖功效”(北京师范大学邓文洪副教授)、“自然保护区管理对鸟类保护的作用与影响”(北京林业大学徐基良副教授)等。

12 月 17 日晚上还举办了“两岸鸟类保护与研究座谈会”,部分专家就两岸鸟类学术交流与合作现状与未来发展趋势进行了讨论,并对深化今后的合作与交流提出了建设性的意见。另外,会议期间有 10 个墙报参与了交流,其中来自大陆的墙报有 3 份。本次研讨会还出版了论文摘要集,共含论文摘要 51 篇,其中大陆学者投送摘要 20 篇。

本次学术研讨会具有以下突出的特点。一是代表面广。仅大陆赴台参加了本次研讨会学者就来自祖国大陆东西南北 13 个不同单位,其人数和单位均为历届学术研讨会之最。二是研究内容广。本次研讨会不仅有传统的鸟类种类、分布、数量调查、繁殖及越冬生态等研究内容,而且还涉及到外来入侵种对鸟类的影响、大尺度生态学格局分析、鸣声、生理生态、病理学分析以及分子生物学等新技术的应用。鸟类学研究的进展也对当前自然保护相关政策的优化与完善提出了新的要求。三是进展显著。特别是在鸟类迁徙的宏观生态学研究、分子生物学技术的应用、巢寄生及寄主-宿主的协同进化等研究内容方面取得了显著的突破,一些研究成果已经接近或达到国际先进水平。本次研讨会表明当前两岸鸟类学研究中,中青年学者的人数在不断壮大,业务能力和水平在不断进步,为两岸鸟类学研究的进一步发展提供了丰富的人力资源。

12 月 18 日下午举行了大会的闭幕式。台湾师范大学王颖教授对本次会议的学术交流进行了总结,并对今后两岸鸟类学的交流与合作提出了建议和期望。我会秘书长张正旺教授充分肯定了本次研讨会的成果,也对会议主办方和承办方的出色工作表示了感谢,并向台方有关单位赠送了礼品。张正旺教授还就将于 2013 年在中国大陆举办的第十届海峡两岸学术研讨会向台湾的同行发出了邀请。

研讨会前后,大陆代表团还赴关渡自然公园、台江国家公园、阿里山观星园和大雪山国家森林公园风景区等地进行了实地考察。关渡自然公园的鸟类栖息地恢复与环境教育、台江国家公园的黑脸琵鹭(*Platalea minor*)保护与公众保护意识教育、阿里山观星园的社区公众自发保护蓝鹇(*Lophura swinhoii*)和鼯鼠(*Pteromyini* spp.)等珍稀濒危动物活动、大雪山国家森林公园的观鸟与生态旅游活动组织等给诸位代表留下了深刻的印象。

通过本次研讨会,与会专家深刻理解了两岸鸟类学术交流所取得成就的不易,正是前辈们艰苦的努力才使我们到台北开展学术交流与合作得以实现。与会专家也建议,应在前辈工作的基础上,通过大家的共同努力,不断开拓创新、集思广益,采取多种形式,积极促进和推动两岸鸟类学术交流与合作活动的深入发展,实现海峡两岸鸟类学学术研究的共同进步。

(中国动物学会鸟类学分会赴台代表团)



白冠长尾雉野生种群分布与数量现状调查

白冠长尾雉 (*Syrnaticus reevesii*) 是我国特有濒危雉类,历史上曾广泛分布于我国的山西、河北、河南、安徽、湖北、湖南、甘肃、陕西以及西南、华南各省、市、自治区,由于该物种被列为国家Ⅱ级重点保护野生动物,其保护工作尚未引起有关部门足够的重视,导致野生种群的分布和数量都出现了显著下降。现有的有关白冠长尾雉分布的数据主要来自上个世纪80—90年代的调查,距今已有20余年。为了准确掌握白冠长尾雉野生种群现状,为其保护和管理提供有效地依据,我们于2011年4—12月,对白冠长尾雉原有的分布地区进行了重新调查。

研究工作采用样线调查和访谈两种方法进行。迄今已对有关白冠长尾雉分布记录的陕西、湖北、湖南、四川、贵州和重庆6个省及直辖市的41个县72个地点进行了实地考察。初步的调查结果发现,近15年来在湖南、四川和重庆3个地区已经没有任何白冠长尾雉的目击记录,表明白冠长尾雉可能在这些地区已经灭绝。在贵州,以前白冠长尾雉的记录为广布于贵州毕节、遵义和铜仁3个地区,而我们的调查则发现,其分布已局限于威宁妥打保护区、金沙的冷水河保护区、绥阳的大河保护区和沿河的麻阳河保护区四个地点,且前两个保护区的白冠长尾雉也接近于灭绝边缘,后两个保护区的白冠长尾雉仅分布于缓冲区不到20 km²的区域,现有栖息地破碎化严重;另外在陕西和湖北两省的调查也发现,87.5%的野生种群的数量在急剧下降,9%的地区在近30年内已经灭绝。

本次调查结果表明,白冠长尾雉的分布范围急剧萎缩,分布范围减少60%以上,现主要分布于大别山区、神农架和秦岭山区一带,种群数量也急剧下降。分析其原因,除以前学者提到栖息地破碎化和非法狩猎是其分布急剧萎缩及数量急剧下降的原因之外,我们还发现农民种地下药是其局域种群灭绝的又一重要原因,73.6%的地点均记录到农民种地下药对白冠长尾雉产生不利影响。鉴于我们调查的结果,建

议尽快提高白冠长尾雉的濒危等级,将其升级为国家Ⅰ级重点保护野生动物。

(北京师范大学 周春发 张正旺; 北京林业大学 徐基良)

桂西南喀斯特山地雉类的生态分布和空间生态位分析

桂西南喀斯特地区位于中国广西的西南部,属于全球生物多样性热点地区。通过自2003年以来,对该地区雉类进行的调查,共记录到7种雉类,分别是中华鹧鸪 (*Francolinus pintadeanus*)、褐胸山鹧鸪 (*Arborophila brunneopectus*)、棕胸竹鸡 (*Bambusicola fytchii*)、灰胸竹鸡 (*Bambusicola thoracica*)、原鸡 (*Gallus gallus*)、白鹇 (*Lophura nycthemera*) 和环颈雉 (*Phasianus colchicus*)。对该地区雉类的生态分布状况及栖息地的植被类型和坡位等空间生态位进行分析和比较的结果表明,原鸡的综合生态位最宽,灰胸竹鸡第二,最窄为中华鹧鸪。综合生态位重叠值最大的是中华鹧鸪—环颈雉和灰胸竹鸡—原鸡。分布范围狭窄、种群数量相对较少及生态适应性较低的褐胸山鹧鸪应该是该地区最易受到威胁的种类。本文已经发表在2011年第5期的《动物学研究》上。

(广西大学 余辰星 杨岗 李东 周放)

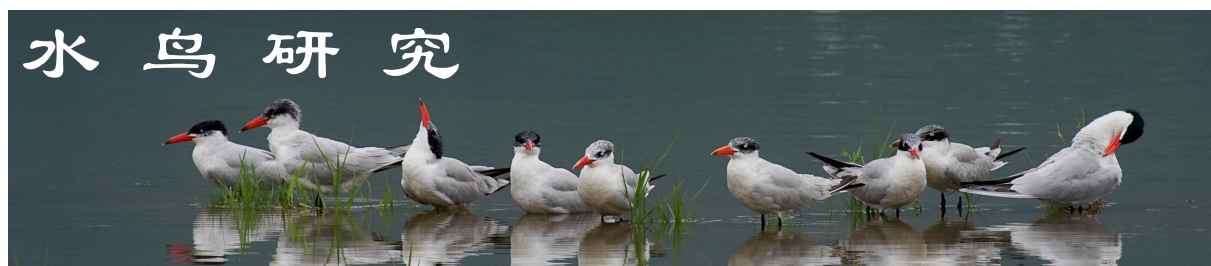
棕尾虹雉 (*Lophophorus impejanus*) 在中国西藏的分布、栖息地与种群现状

棕尾虹雉 (*Lophophorus impejanus*) 做为虹雉属中的一种,是我国Ⅰ级重点保护鸟类。目前国内关于此物种的了解仍然很少。作者于2008—2009年对该物种在西藏南部的分布、种群数量和栖息地进行了初步调查,主要研究区域在洛扎、错那和亚东县。调查期间共计观察到棕尾虹雉12次。该物种主要分布于喜马拉雅山脉南麓的墨脱、察隅、错那、隆子、洛扎、聂拉木、定结、岗巴和亚东县,其中最西端的

分布地为聂拉木县。棕尾虹雉的分布海拔范围夏季 3800~4300 m, 冬季 3200~3500 m, 随季节表现出明显的垂直分布变化。在洛扎县拉康镇卡久寺周围活动的棕尾虹雉数量约 36~37 只, 其中雄性 8~10 只, 雌性 16~20 只, 亚成体 7~8 只。主要栖息于海拔 3800~4000 m 的针阔混交

林、灌木丛、草甸和裸岩地带。卡久寺周围该物种的种群密度为 2.03 只 /km², 明显高于亚东县和错那县的 0.052 只 /km²。本文发表于 2011 年第 3 期的《Chinese Birds》上。

(陕西师范大学生命科学学院 马小春 郭俊峰
于晓平)



珠海市横琴岛发现鸳鸯越冬种群

受珠海市横琴新区管理委员会公共建设局委托, 自 2010 年 6 月至今, 我们在横琴岛上开展了陆生脊椎动物资源调查。

横琴岛南北长 8.6 km, 东西宽 7 km, 海岛岸线 76 km, 是珠海市最大的岛屿, 是澳门现有面积的 3 倍。横琴岛位于大陆的南端, 行政区划属于广东省珠海市, 东与澳门一桥相通, 最近处相距不足 200 m, 地处北回归线以南, 属亚热带季风气候区。岛上原生植被在逐渐退化, 代之以相思树为主的人工林, 另有马尾松等。岛上灌木茂密, 临海区域为沼泽湿地。2009 年, 国务院批准在横琴岛上建立中国第三大国家级新区——横琴新区, 全部开发后面积将达 106.46 km²。

2011 年 9 月 6 日, 我们在岛的西南角一个叫石栏洲的地方做鸟类调查时, 于上午 10:00 左右发现 7 只鸳鸯, 雌雄分别为 4 只、3 只。该地点的地理坐标为 22°03'50"N, 113°29'52"E。这个发现地为鱼虾养殖基塘, 基塘四周的基围上长满了茂密的外来入侵种马缨丹, 水质为咸淡水, 有潮汐的涨落。11 月 23 日, 我们再次来到此地时, 于 8:00 左右发现鸳鸯 20 只, 雌雄各 10 只。它们在浅滩觅食, 喜欢啄食基围上马缨丹的叶子, 雌雄个体均表现出频繁的取食行为。觅食结束后, 它们隐蔽在马缨丹等灌草丛下理羽, 但雄性喜欢提起左脚单腿站立。尽管是非繁殖期, 但雌雄个体在非觅食时间依然

表现出成对出现的现象。此次记录为鸳鸯在中国海岛上的第一次发现。据在广东省内 3 年来的观察, 通常鸳鸯雌性个体最先抵达越冬地。

(华南濒危动物研究所 李小燕 李晶晶 胡慧建)

在浙江繁殖的极危鸟类中华凤头燕鸥的数量逐年上升

国家林业局项目“浙江沿海极危鸟类中华凤头燕鸥的调查监管和保护宣传”从 2010 年 5 月开始至 12 月结束。通过两个繁殖季节的调查、监测和守护, 我们欣喜地发现, 该珍稀鸟类在浙江的繁殖数量正逐年回升。

中华凤头燕鸥 (*Thalasseus bernsteini*), 又名黑嘴端凤头燕鸥, 是世界极危物种, 目前仅在马祖列岛和浙江五峙山列岛存在 2 个小繁殖群体, 据统计, 全球的繁殖个体数量不足 50 只。

中华凤头燕鸥浙江繁殖群体于 2004 年 8 月在象山韭山列岛发现, 有大约 20 只混群在大约 4000 只大凤头燕鸥中繁殖。但由于人为捡蛋和台风的袭击, 中华凤头燕鸥繁殖个体的数量逐年减少, 至 2008 年出现在舟山五峙山列岛时数量只有 4 只。

鉴于中华凤头燕鸥频繁变换繁殖岛屿, 以及人为捡蛋构成的严峻威胁, 2010 年年初, 国家林业局委托浙江省野生动植物保护协会和浙江自然博物馆启动“浙江沿海极危鸟类中华凤头燕鸥的调查监管和保护宣传”项目。2010 年

在舟山的五峙山列岛记录到7只中华凤头燕鸥混群在大约2400只大凤头燕鸥中繁殖,中华凤头燕鸥共有3个繁殖巢位,9月底全部繁殖成功离岛。2011年,中华凤头燕鸥重回舟山五峙山列岛繁殖,这次繁殖群体的数量上升到了12只,6个巢位,混群在大约4200只大凤头燕鸥中繁殖,但由于两次台风,有部分巢遭到毁坏。

中华凤头燕鸥繁殖个体的数量逐渐恢复,给该珍稀濒危物种的拯救带来了希望,然而我们调查发现,该繁殖群体的繁殖岛屿尚不稳定,每个繁殖岛屿上的鼠害、蛇害、人为干扰等都很严重,尤其是沿海人为捡蛋现象很普遍,中华凤头燕鸥未来的监管依然面临严峻的压力。

(浙江自然博物馆 陈水华)

阿尔金山黑颈鹤秋季数量变化、行为观察以及迁徙记录

2011年9月17日至11月18日,马鸣等人组织对阿尔金山国家自然保护区的考察中,共记录到黑颈鹤173只。并在依协克帕提中心站(37°18'N, 90°20'E, 海拔4100m)周围,对黑颈鹤(*Grus nigricollis*)进行了长时间的全行为扫描观察。估计在整个保护区内共有黑颈鹤230~280只。黑颈鹤的活动区域包括湖沼区、高寒草原、戈壁,甚至是靠近水域的沙漠地区,也看到了黑颈鹤的身影。

迁徙之前的大部分时间,黑颈鹤都是以家庭为单位各自活动。而且,大多数为两口或三口之家,单独个体或者四口之家很少出现。观察发现,9—10月黑颈鹤开始慢慢集群,初时,只有十几只集中在一起;10月中下旬,有40~60只黑颈鹤集群;10月26日,集群的黑颈鹤的数量超过100只,并在10月29日达到最大值126只。以往的记录中,最多的一次为137只。进入11月之后,大部分黑颈鹤迁移离开依协克帕提。到11月6日,观察点附近,已没有黑颈鹤的踪迹,估计已全部离开。

在行为观察过程中,将黑颈鹤的日常行为谱划分为:取食、张望、理羽、行走、鸣叫、飞行、休息以及其它一些特殊行为(包括扇翅、跳跃、舞蹈、抖羽、争斗等)。集群前与集群后,黑颈鹤的行为有较大差异。而且在集群后的不同时间段,黑颈鹤的行为也略有不同。但也都以取食为主,为秋季和初冬的迁徙储存能量。在黑颈鹤种群中,也夹杂着两只灰鹤一起活动。考察组对灰鹤的行为,也进行了简单记录。

(中科院新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 张同)

扎龙保护区白头鹤迁徙行为及食性调查

在白头鹤国际援助小额基金的资助下,2011年3—10月,我们对扎龙保护区内迁徙白头鹤的停歇期、栖息地、觅食行为的活动节律和食性等进行了初步调查。结果显示:(1)2011年扎龙保护区内白头鹤的迁歇期为5个月,其中春季停歇发生在3月下旬至4月下旬;秋季停歇发生在8月下旬至10月下旬;(2)觅食行为是其停歇期的主要行为,呈现两个高峰,觅食生境偏爱选择农田和芦苇沼泽;(3)迁徙期的食物包括14科24种植物,以禾本科和藜科为主,其次是豆科与菊科、千屈菜科和唇形科;常见食物以玉米、芦苇、碱蓬和野豌豆为主,其次是千屈菜、黄岑、羊草。

关于白头鹤的同类研究,仅有朴仁珠和李林(1995)进行了报道,其研究结果与本研究的结果存在一定的异同。通过比对分析,我们提出下列建议:(1)继续搜索保护区内和区边可能存在的白头鹤的迁徙分布盲区,并对其内的居民进行宣教活动;(2)连续监测集群分布区域内白头鹤的食性组成,并密切关注区域内居民的农忙动向;(3)在白头鹤集群分布区应建立季节性的监测与救护预案。

(黑龙江 吴庆明 朱井丽 金洪阳 高晓冬 伍一宁 郝萌 邹红菲)

扎龙自然保护区丹顶鹤求偶期食性与营养组成

2011年3—5月,我们使用粪便显微分析法对扎龙保护区丹顶鹤求偶期的食性与营养组成进行了研究。结果显示:扎龙保护区丹顶鹤求偶期的食物组成包括9科27种植物,禾本科、莎草科、黑三棱科、蓼科和眼子菜科中的玉米、芦苇、黑三棱、糙叶苔草、碱蓬、马来眼子菜和贝加尔针茅是主要食物(88.24%);不同植物的不同营养成分存在显著差异,获取率也显著不同。进一步分析表明,植物的营养成分是影响该时期取食的关键因素之一,丹顶鹤偏好取食粗蛋白含量高、粗纤维含量低的植物。

(黑龙江 邹红菲 伍一宁 高晓冬 郝萌 吴庆明 马建章)



卫星跟踪发现中华秋沙鸭的新停歇地点

2011年7月,在黑龙江碧水中华秋沙鸭自然保护区对2只个体佩戴了卫星发射器。两只跟踪个体于10月底至11月初离开繁殖地,于11月中旬分别到达朝鲜民主主义人民共和国龙兴江入海口和湖北随州一带。11月下旬,有观鸟爱好者在随州持续观察到中华秋沙鸭群体12~17只,与卫星跟踪的结果吻合。这两个地点是否为中华秋沙鸭的越冬地,有待卫星跟踪结果进一步核实。

(全国鸟类环志中心 刘冬平)

白头鹤环志回收信息

在全国鸟类环志中心的大力支持下,自2008年以来,我国已经累计环志了18只白头鹤(2008年1只;2009年2只;2010年5只;2011年10只)。2011年入冬以来,日本的Nishida先生已经记录到6只被环志的个体,其中有的还带着家庭群。

(北京 郭玉民 黄建;黑龙江 侯林祥 付建国 谷彦昌)

黑龙江高峰鸟类保护环志站2011年环志工作

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;秋季于8月15日开始,11月20日结束,历时98天。共环志鸟类90种7883只,春季环志鸟类72种4878只,秋季环志鸟类73种3005只,新增环志种类为芦鹀(*Emberiza schoeniclus*)一种。自1998年开展环志以来,截止2011年11月末,高峰环志站共在本区发现鸟类17目47科224种,环志14目39科174种251406只。

春季环志的优势种为红胁蓝尾鸂(*Tarsiger cyanurus*)(1175只)、燕雀(*Fringilla montifringilla*)(549只)、黄眉柳莺(*Phylloscopus inornatus*)(437只)、栗鹀(*Emberiza rutila*)

(437只)、黄眉鹀(*Emberiza chrysophrys*)(256只)、黄雀(*Carduelis spinus*)(172只)、红喉姬鹀(*Ficedula parva*)(139只)、树鹀(*Anthus hodgsoni*)(131只)、小鹀(*Emberiza pusilla*)(100只)。

秋季环志的优势种为棕眉山岩鹀(*Prunella montanella*)(869只)、田鹀(*Emberiza rustica*)(530只)、黄眉柳莺(351只)、燕雀(151只)、黄喉鹀(*Emberiza elegans*)(142只)、小鹀(131只)、树鹀(108只)、灰头鹀(*Emberiza spodocephala*)(103只)。

与去年同期比较发现,红胁蓝尾鸂、燕雀、栗鹀、黄眉柳莺、红喉姬鹀持续为春季优势种,红胁蓝尾鸂、燕雀、栗鹀数量增加2~3倍,黄眉柳莺、红喉姬鹀的数量基本持平,新增的优势种为黄眉鹀、树鹀、小鹀,数量为100~200只。

持续为秋季环志优势种的有田鹀、黄眉柳莺、燕雀,数量略有减少,银喉长尾山雀、煤山雀、褐头山雀、黄雀退出优势种。往年的绝对优势种——白腰朱顶雀,自2009年退出优势种之后,今年再次退出优势种,仅环志到2只。

棕眉山岩鹀一跃成为今年的优势种,环志数量位居第一位。黄喉鹀、小鹀、树鹀、灰头鹀数量略有增加,成为优势种之一。

从10余年的环志数量变化情况分析发现,嫩江高峰林区的鸟类资源正在从数量多、种类少向数量少、种类多方向发展。

(黑龙江 李显达 方克艰 郭玉民)

黑龙江新青鸟类环志站环志鸟类90种11531只

新青鸟类环志站2011年春季环志时间自4月21日开始,到5月25日结束,秋季环志时间自8月1日开始,到11月15日结束。全年历时144天。共环志鸟类10目40科90种11531只,其中:重捕701只,归家55只,异地环志本地回收1只(灰头鹀B114—0919)。新增鸟种2种各1只,分别是鸫鹀和冕柳莺。环志记录种类增至179种,总量增至266444只。

全年环志优势鸟种分别是北朱雀2237只、

灰头鹀 2018 只、锡嘴雀 1350 只、燕雀 755 只、黄雀 671 只、田鹀 624 只。全年救助鸟类 2 种各 1 只，其中鸬鹚已放飞，豆雁正在饲养之中，待来年择机放飞。

值得一提的是继 2010 年环志了 57、59、60 号个体之后，2011 年 5 月，在全国鸟类环志中心及郭玉民博士的大力支持和参与下，在新青国家湿地公园再次环志了 10 只白头鹤，并为其中 4 只安装了卫星跟踪仪。加装卫星跟踪仪可以揭开白头鹤活动的一些鲜为人知的秘密。我们还协助全国环志中心对鸟类核幅射量进行了调查。

综合分析今年黄雀比往年略高，当地优势鸟种朱顶雀自 2008 年往后偏少，其中候鸟数量正常。

(黑龙江新青鸟类环志站 侯林祥 霍明)

吉林市环志到黄腹山雀，为吉林省鸟类新记录

我们在环志时捕到一只黄腹山雀 (*Parus venustulus*)。由于头部、背部雏羽尚未换完，估计是一只当年的幼鸟，头部新羽黑色，已经显露出来雄鸟的特征。我们查阅文献发现吉林省没有该鸟的分布记录，但据观鸟者说，曾经在吉林省见到过。

该鸟的测量结果为：体重 12.3 g；体长 112.5 mm；嘴峰长 8 mm；头喙长 26 mm；翅长 65.5 mm；尾长 49 mm；跗蹠长 17 mm。性

别 ♂。环志时间：2011 年 10 月 9 日 15 时，环号为：B159—1583。采集地点：44°00'31.0"N，126°33'32.0"E。海拔：212 m。

(吉林市鸟类环志保护站 唐景文)

河南董寨国家级自然保护区环志鸟类 88 种 5832 只

2011 年董寨自然保护区共开展环志 10 余次，历时 3 个月累计环志鸟类 6293 只，隶属于 10 目 30 科 89 种；其中新捕 9 目 29 科 88 种计 5832 只，重捕 3 目 14 科 17 种计 461 只，并成功捕获归家类黄腰柳莺、黄喉鹀、发冠卷尾等 3 种共计 20 只。

(河南董寨国家级自然保护区 杜志勇)

鹰鹞环志的回收

云南哀牢山国家级自然保护区新平管理局在金山丫口回收到大理巍山环志的鹰鹞的志环。经核实，该鸟系大理巍山鸟类环志站于 2008 年 10 月 18 日环志放飞。该志环的回收可以为研究候鸟的迁徙规律、迁徙的时间和路线、种群数量和生活史等提供了宝贵的生态学资料，也为合理利用鸟类资源和候鸟疫源疫病的监测等提供科学依据。

(云南哀牢山国家级自然保护区新平管理局 刘佳)

研究简报



新疆天山北部荒漠物种长期监测

我们的监测目标是 100 个荒漠物种（鸟类 40~60 种、植物约 40 种、兽类约 10 种、两栖、爬行类计 10 种）种群变化，在准噶尔盆地古

尔班通古特沙漠南缘建立永久性样地或样线，每年提交约 13000 组观测数据。这个项目属于“十一五”国家科技支撑计划项目“中国重要生物物种资源监测和保育关键技术与应用示范”（2008BAC39B04）。

我们采用样点调查与样线法对天山北坡的荒漠区开展了连续 4 年的荒漠物种监测。共调查到鸟类 147 种, 隶属 17 目、38 科、90 属。以 Morisita 相似性指数 0.5 为界, 将不同生境分为湖泊、荒漠和农田 3 大类, 前二者属于自然生境, 其季节周转率以春夏季最高, 之后持续下降。荒漠中的湖泊拥有最高的鸟类 α 多样性指数 (4.861) 和物种数目 (106 种), 是荒漠区夏候鸟栖息或停歇的重要场所。农田林地中拥有 68.5% 的冬候鸟个体, 其季节周转率以春夏季最低 (0.934), 夏秋季最高 (1.154)。沙枣林带的种植和保留对提高阜康荒漠区农田冬候鸟的多样性至关重要, 既是隐蔽性较好的栖息场所, 也是食物基地。

我们通过样线法调查了阜康地区所涵盖的植被梯度带 (梭梭、琵琶柴及蒿属荒漠) 内的繁殖鸟类群落的多度分布及植被参数。应用 DCCA 排序和 Spearman 秩相关分析, 1) 繁殖期鸟类群落对植被结构的响应较大, 且受植被水平异质性的影响大于垂直异质性。2) 显著正相关鸟种组合对植被结构的响应比繁殖期鸟类群落更大, 对植物组成的依赖性降低。3) 狭分布鸟种组合受植物组成的响应大于植被结构。4) 植被与鸟类群落的综合指数相关分析得出: 鸟群总密度与植被容积极显著正相关; 鸟类丰富度与草本平均物种数目显著正相关。

我们认为, 广布鸟种与狭布鸟种在鸟类群落中的比例, 决定了鸟类群落对植被的具体响应。荒漠区的生态系统较为脆弱, 生物群落的结构需要格外关注。研究鸟类群落结构的变化并分析引起变化的原因, 有助于对环境的变动及其质量做出客观的评估。

(中科院新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 陈莹
丁鹏)

高寒湿地水禽监测结果初报

为了形成针对高寒湿地鸟类监测的技术规范, 中国科学院昆明动物研究所在香格里拉县纳帕海国际重要湿地开展了为其 4 年的水禽监测。2008 年到 2011 年 11 月, 该研究组对纳帕海湿地共计开展了 77 次监测。在为期 4 年的监测中, 共记录到 7 目 13 科 56 种, 共计 576470 只次, 记录水禽 32 种、32 种、49 种和 44 种。

在监测期间, 环境变化经历了正常水位、干旱、水灾以及干旱 4 个周期。结合不同年份的环境特点, 水禽丰富度和多样性也呈现出显著地年份间差异。对重点保护鸟类和代表性物种来说, 环境的变化——主要是水位高度和水面面积——对水禽丰富度和分布影响很大。水

禽的种类和数量在水灾年份 (高水位) 最高, 且水禽在该湿地停留的时间也最长。干旱对水禽多样性影响很大, 造成以骨顶鸡、斑头雁、普通秋沙鸭等为代表的物种提前离开。2011 年冬季正在开展的监测表明, 长期低水位的状态, 已经导致同期水禽数量相比于 2010 年冬季同期减少 12000 多只次的个体。而随着湿地水位的进一步降低, 该情况还可能继续恶化, 最终可能影响当地水禽的多样性以及湿地生态系统的结构和功能。因此, 对该湿地来说, 维持一定面积的水位, 对保留该地水禽物种多样性至关重要。

通过对鸟类和湿地环境变化的监测, 在了解物种丰富度变化和分布的同时, 获得的关键性数据为政府决策、相关管理部门制定特定保护措施等, 提供了重要依据。例如, 监测结果表明, 重点保护物种黑颈鹤、黑鹳的种群数量显著增加, 雁鸭类数量和种类越来越多, 中国鸟类新纪录——白颈鹤, 以及云南省鸟类新纪录——玉带海雕、反嘴鹬和普通燕鸥——的发现, 显示纳帕海湿地成为越冬水禽的重要越冬地和迁徙停留地。对代表性物种种群数量和分布范围变化的分析发现, 水位变化影响不同类群 (大型涉禽、钻水类游禽、潜鸭类和小型涉禽) 的多样性、分布和栖息地利用。

(中国科学院昆明动物研究所鸟类组 杨晓君)

出现在中国澳门的穗 (即鸟) (*Oenanthe oenanthe*)

穗主要分布在欧亚大陆、非洲北部及非洲中南部, 在中国北部亦有分布。主要繁殖于欧亚大陆和北美洲北部, 迁徙非洲度冬。2011 年 11 月末, 笔者在澳门有史以来第一次看到穗 (即鸟) 的出现。

(1) 在澳门活动状况: 地平线马路中央安全岛的草地高出的岩石上栖息, 或栖息草地的矮树丛上, 俯视泥土面出现的小型无脊椎动物, 可突击啄食。领域性强, 常驱逐误入草地范围内的各种小型鸟类等。

(2) 出现澳门的时间: 由 2011 年 11 月末至现今, 未有迁移其它地域。

(3) 可能出现的原因: 根据香港天文台 2011 年 11 月 25 日至 26 日气团抵港路线图或称反轨迹路线图分析, 气团源头是由欧亚大陆移动的北方气团, 活动于欧亚大陆的穗 (即鸟) 试图为避开寒流, 遍移度冬路线, 跟随着冷峰南下到达中国澳门的地域。因此, 推测该物种在澳门为迷鸟。

(澳门 梁之华)

金雕繁殖生物学研究进展

该研究属于国家自然科学基金资助项目(30970340), 执行期为2010—2012年。金雕(*Aquila chrysaetos*) 在新疆80多个县市中有60~70%的县市有分布的记录, 繁殖于昆仑山、喇昆仑山、帕米尔高原、天山、塔尔巴哈台山、卡拉麦里山、北塔山和阿尔泰山等地。金雕栖息于山地或丘陵地区, 常筑巢于悬崖峭壁中及以上部位的凸出岩体或浅洞穴处, 有时也营巢于大树上。观测巢址共计38处, 分属16个巢区, 其中天山北部余脉9个巢区、22处金雕巢; 卡拉麦里山有7个巢区、16处巢址。全年观察天数累计77天, 约752小时。

野外研究发现, 影响其巢址选择的主要因子可归纳为人为干扰和地形因子两类, 而且不同繁殖种群间的营巢海拔、巢向、坡度等生态变量差异极显著($P < 0.01$)。金雕于每年的3月底或4月初开始产卵, 窝卵数1~2枚。产卵间隔3~4天, 窝卵数与当年食物丰富度有关。卵为白色, 长径 80.19 ± 3.69 mm, 短径 61.72 ± 1.36 mm, 重 148.5 ± 10.9 g。双亲共同孵化, 孵化期为41~45天, 雌鸟孵化时间较长。在育雏期, 雏鸟生长发育速度与其食物量密切相关。雌雄共同育雏从5月至8月初, 约为69~78天。幼鸟离巢后的7~10天依然活动于巢穴附近, 仍需亲鸟抚育。

近年来, 由于人类对自然界的大规模开发和利用, 使得金雕原有的栖息地丧失且日益破碎化, 直接影响了金雕的种群生存及繁衍。2004—2008年在新疆卡拉麦里地区, 金雕繁殖密度为1.30~1.67繁殖对(巢)/1000 km²。自2010年以来, 发现该地区很多金雕营巢的山体正在进行金矿及石材的开采, 导致繁殖密度逐渐下降, 在2011年密度仅为0.37~0.56繁殖对(巢)/1000 km²。此外, 当地部分土著民族有驯鹰狩猎的习俗, 而且获取对象主要为离巢前的金雕幼鸟。他们利用绳索攀岩, 铤而走险地盗走幼鸟, 对其繁殖造成严重干扰, 使得某些金雕弃巢, 永远离开现在的繁殖地。如何引导民间改变鹰猎的习俗, 并合理弘扬该文化遗产和旧的传统, 亦是目前保护金雕种群的难题。

(中科院新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 丁鹏)

珠穆朗玛峰国家级自然保护区鸟类的现状

受珠穆朗玛峰国家级自然保护区委托, 自2010年10月起, 华南濒危动物研究所与中国林科院、湖南师范大学联合成立考察组, 进入珠峰国家级自然保护区所属的定日、定结、聂拉木、吉隆4县, 对珠穆朗玛峰国家级保护区鸟类进行了野外调查工作。调查范围涵盖了珠穆朗玛峰南北坡不同海拔及生境。

我们主要采用样线调查法、样点调查法和访问调查法, 以步行、乘车等方式在野外采取肉眼直接观察、望远镜观察、鸣声辨别、摄影取证、访问等方法进行调查。自2010年10月至2011年8月, 共4次, 历时近60天的时间对珠穆朗玛峰国家级自然保护区的鸟类进行了多样性调查, 具体调查时间为2010年10月11日至10月26日; 1月11日—1月17日, 2011年4月27日—5月12日; 2011年8月6日至8月11日。具体调查地点有定结县陈塘镇嘎玛沟、日屋镇曲雪唐嘎、日屋镇至定结县; 定日县岗嘎镇、吉隆镇、绒辖乡、绒辖沟, 绒辖乡达仑村, 珠峰大本营; 吉隆县吉隆镇吉隆沟, 江村, 佩枯措; 聂拉木县乃隆乡、琐作乡, 樟木镇帮村、立新村、雪布岗村、友谊桥及泥莫布(总中); 聂拉木波绒乡, 波绒乡罗布村、浪强措, 排孜村湿地(白奎麦错湖)及德庆堂等。

目前, 珠峰国家级自然保护区鸟类共有18目60科362种, 占西藏自治区全区鸟类总种数(473种)的76.53%。本项目调查记录有278种, 文献记载68种, 爱鸟人士记录16种。动物地理分布型方面, 东洋型149种, 占全物种数的41.16%; 古北型156种, 占全物种数的43.09%; 广布型57种, 占全物种数的15.75%。青藏高原特有种10种, 占全物种数2.76%。结果显示, 古北型和东洋型鸟类物种数量相当, 广布型少。东洋区鸟类主要分布于珠峰南翼山地热带、亚热带植被带上。其中, 国家I级保护鸟类8种, 国家II级保护鸟类38种; 列入CITES附录I的有1种, 附录II 18种; 列入IUCN的有19种; 列入中国濒危动物红皮书的有29种。

(华南濒危动物研究所 李晶晶 彭波涌 胡慧建)



中国鸟类学史料中心建设项目启动

中国鸟类学史料中心建设项目目前已经在浙江自然博物馆启动,该中心初步设计面积约120平方米,是一个半收藏、半展示的空间。前期建设主要包括空间装修和橱柜配备。从2012年开始,将逐步开展中国鸟类学史料的征集和入库工作。

中国鸟类学研究始于上世纪初,并在近一个世纪来,取得了丰硕的成果。但随着老一辈中国鸟类学家相继辞世,中国鸟类学分会深感中国鸟类学早期研究资料丧失的危险,亟需抢救性搜集和保存,因此意欲寻求一家既具有现代化的硬件设施,又有一定的相关学术基础的自然博物馆进行合作,从而建立中国鸟类学史料中心,收集、整理和保管中国鸟类早期研究文献、书籍、图片和影像资料,以及我国著名鸟类学家的书籍、野外记录、手稿、照片、标本和研究工具等。鉴于浙江自然博物馆现有的设施条件和良好的鸟类学研究基础,中国鸟类学分会希望与浙江自然博物馆合作,共同建设中国鸟类学史料中心。

(浙江自然博物馆 陈水华)

昆仑山—阿尔金山秋季鸟类迁徙调查

2011年9月17日至11月18日,我们再次对昆仑山—阿尔金山国家自然保护区的鸟类情况进行调查,并且结合之前的调查结果总结出了相对完整的自然保护区鸟类名录,比以往的观测种类增加了1倍多。共记录野鸟157种(5月份考察77种,9—11月份考察116种),隶属于15目、36科、88属,约占新疆鸟类总种数的34.7%。其中属于国家重点保护野生动物的物种为24种,占全部种类的15%。此次重点观测的物种有黑颈鹤(*Grus nigricollis*)、棕头鸥(*Larus brunnicephalus*)、斑头雁(*Anser indicus*)、灰雁(*Anser anser*)、金雕(*Aquila chrysaetos*)、猎隼(*Falco cherrug*)、胡兀鹫(*Gypaetus barbatus*)、大鵟(*Buteo hemilasius*)、藏雪鸡(*Tetraogallus tibetanus*)、暗腹雪鸡(*Tetraogallus himalayensis*)等高原特有物种。其中,

冕柳莺(*Phylloscopus coronatus*)等为新疆鸟类新纪录。

阿尔金山位于青海、西藏、新疆、甘肃四省区交界处,海拔在4000m以上,一些大湖和湿地散布其间。9—10月,保护区内鸟类数量比较多,观察到的鸟类总数大约为17.8万只。其中,优势物种及其数量分别为针尾鸭46000只、反嘴鹈24000只、灰雁16000只、斑头雁12000只、角百灵和长嘴百灵约14000只、棕头鸥21000只、黑颈鹤至少173只。进入11月以后,水面结冰,鸟类数量开始迅速减少。到11月12日左右,鸟类数量达到最低点,迁徙已经基本结束。考察期间,我们还观测到其他高原特有野生动物数万只,如藏野驴、野牦牛、藏原羚、藏羚羊、藏狐、狼、高原兔、旱獭、鼠兔等。阿尔金山自然保护区不愧为野生动物的天堂。

(中科院新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 张同)

新疆荒漠鸟类物种新发现

2011年是新疆鸟类研究硕果累累的一年。2011年初,马鸣研究员出版了《新疆鸟类分布名录》(科学出版社),书中记录了新疆鸟类453种又143个亚种。到2011年底,又有一些新纪录陆续被公布出来,包括彩鹇(*Plegadis falcinellus*)、日本松雀鹰(*Accipiter gularis*)、白枕鹤(*Grus vipio*)、金腰燕(*Hirundo daurica*)、高山旋木雀(*Certhia himalayana*)、灰喜鹊(*Cyanopica cyana*)、冕柳莺(*Phylloscopus coronatus*)、灰头鹀(*Emberiza spodocephala*)等,其中近半数是由业余观鸟者和摄影爱好者记录到的。

(中科院新疆生态与地理研究所 马鸣 丁进清 黄亚慧)

国家动物博物馆科普讲堂特别推出纪念郑作新院士诞辰105周年鸟类学系列讲座

2011年11月18日是我国著名鸟类学家郑

作新院士诞辰 105 周年的纪念日，郑作新先生（1906—1998）是享誉世界的鸟类学家、动物分类学家、教育家、科普作家、中国科学院院士，是中国现代鸟类学的奠基人、中国乃至全世界鸟类学和动物学界的一代宗师。

因此，国家动物博物馆科普讲堂特别推出了“纪念郑作新院士诞辰 105 周年鸟类学系列讲座”。本系列讲座包括三场鸟类学专业讲座和一场鸟类展厅的流动讲解，共有 200 余名观众报名参加了此次活动。

该讲座由国家动物博物馆科普策划负责人张劲硕博士主持。首先通过一段短片介绍郑作新先生的生平事迹和学术贡献，以追忆他的高风亮节、缅怀他的卓越贡献、传承他的科学理念。

鸟类学分会秘书长张正旺教授主讲第一场讲座。他以《渤海湾水鸟的研究与保护》为题，介绍了我国最大内海——渤海湾水鸟的群落结构、分布格局、迁徙规律以及动态变化的研究情况。他运用大量翔实的数据和珍贵的图片，对于渤海湾和水鸟研究的精彩解说深受观众们的欢迎，活动现场气氛热烈。他特别提到，滨海新区的建设，工业区的扩大，油田的发展，势必会推动周边地区经济的飞速发展，而如何在利用湿地资源和保护湿地环境之间寻求平衡将是该地区面临的巨大挑战，这都是值得所有人深思的。

中科院动物所博士生朱磊的讲座绕着《世界鸟类最新分类系统及其沿革》展开。朱磊讲述了分类学的概要，梳理了国外动物分类学的发展史，介绍了公元前四世纪著名的动物学之父、分类学之父亚里士多德，近代动物分类学的起点瑞典生物学家、现代分类学之父林奈，19 世纪进化论的主要奠基人达尔文，最早使用系统发育树概念的德国生物学家海克尔，进化分类学派的杰出代表迈尔和分支分类学/支序系统学奠基人亨尼希在分类学上所做出的重大贡献。他向观众提出：全世界已知约一万种鸟，其中 10% 都为受胁物种，面临不同程度的灭绝风险，面对这一切，我们人类能做什么？怎么去做？

中科院动物所副研究员屈延华博士从事青藏高原特有鸟类的分类、系统演化、特有化、物种多样性保护及系统发育地理学研究。她为大家详细介绍了最新研究工作进展，内容包括青藏高原物种演化的特殊性与第四纪冰川对高原特有种类遗传多样性影响的示例与假说，通过对鸟类遗传、神经、内分泌等方面深入研究，发现了控制鸟类迁徙的关键因素，为鸟类迁徙的研究工作也提供了新的研究思路。

最后，主持人用幽默诙谐的语言向大家介绍了国家动物博物馆鸟类展厅的珍贵标本和它

们很多鲜为人知的故事，引导观众们了解到更多的鸟类专业知识，拉近了观众们与科学知识的距离，其生动风趣的讲解令现场气氛活跃，观众们多次报以热烈的掌声。

科普讲堂是国家动物博物馆推出的一个科普品牌活动，旨在充分利用中国科学院动物研究所和社会各界的科研及科普资源，为观众搭建一个经常化、社会化的动物科学知识普及平台，也定期举办像本次纪念郑作新院士诞辰 105 周年鸟类学系列讲座这样专业性较强的活动。

（北京 陈迟）

中日合作“人与朱鹮和谐共存的地区环境建设”项目进展

2011 年度是该项目实施的第二个年度，各项活动相继开展，主要进展包括：为洋县、宁陕和董寨 3 个项目点购置了监测车辆和其它仪器设备，为宁陕和董寨两地的野化网笼修建提供了经费支持；在 3 个项目地点开展了广泛的自然环境和社会环境调查，为项目活动的制定提供了基础；在宁陕开展了有机板栗生产管理培训，提高了当地社区板栗种植效益；分别参加了洋县野生朱鹮春季和秋季数量调查；4 月 22 日召开了第一次联合协调委员会，审议并通过了项目概要、项目活动实施计划的调整方案、2011 年度计划及项目管理办法；在宁陕实施了水渠维修项目，保障了夏季水田的灌溉；在洋县开展了有机梨生产管理培训会；国家林业局与项目共同组织日本小朋友到洋县参加“保护朱鹮”夏令营活动；通过参加 5 月份在洋县协办了朱鹮保护 30 周年国际研讨会、出版项目四季报、项目宣传手册、朱鹮保护挂历等形式，开展了广泛的宣传教育活动；组织项目相关人员赴日考察了佐渡朱鹮保护状况、丰岗东方白鹳再引入状况，交流了中日朱鹮保护的经验和；在洋县举办了野生朱鹮监测培训，邀请了国内外知名专家为 3 地的保护人员和社区信息员进行相关的室内讲座和野外指导，提高了与会者的业务能力。

（全国鸟类环志中心 刘冬平）

机场鸟撞防范研究培训

2011 年 10 月 20 日至 11 月 14 日，鸟类学分会理事赛道建教授应邀到某机场为驱鸟队、飞行员和塔台指挥人员等做了题为“科学驱避鸟类，共同保障飞行安全”的巡讲，并对各机场驱鸟队的鸟情研究和驱鸟工作进行了培训指导。

他在讲座中论述了鸟撞发生的基本要素和条件,从如何进行科学驱鸟,以及如何采取飞行避让措施等方面深入浅出地介绍了保障飞行安全需要关注的问题,如机场为什么必需重视鸟撞防范工作,怎样科学驱鸟防范鸟撞,以及鸟情、鸟撞规律研究及其与机场科学驱鸟间的相互关系等与科学驱鸟防范鸟撞有关的实际问题。

本次讲座受到了机场相关人员的好评,对推动机场科学鸟撞防范工作的深入开展将发挥积极的作用。

(山东 赛道建 兰晓霄 吕涛 陆江)

白头鹤国际援助(GMIA)小额项目2010—2011年进展及2012年申报情况

从2010年白头鹤国际援助(简称GMIA)开展小额项目资助以来,已经有6个项目得到资助。其中2010年,刘宝财主持的“保护区及周边社区白头鹤保育宣教”效果最为突出,通过扎扎实实的宣教工作,例如“鹤舞湿地美丽家园”运动会,白头鹤精美家居画进千家,发行白头鹤纪念邮票等,使得更多的民众及中小学生更加关注白头鹤及其生存状况,生动活泼地宣传白头鹤的文化艺术价值。2011年,侯林祥主持的“在繁殖地开展白头鹤环志”项目超额完成了任务,并有多只环志个体在2011年11月相继在日本被发现。

2012年,项目申报范围大幅扩展,申报项目地点包括白头鹤繁殖地、越冬地以及迁徙停歇地。通过专家评议获得资助的三个项目将于2011年12月公布在<http://www.grusmonacha.org/cn/winner.asp>。我们期待有更多的人士关心参与白头鹤研究与保护。

第四期(2013年GMIA小额资助)将按原计划继续接受申请,项目课题包括白头鹤研究、保护与宣教。欢迎有兴趣的人士于2012年10月31日前申报。

详细情况请参看:www.grusmonacha.org。

(白头鹤国际援助)

国家动物博物馆对蒙古国的第三次野生动物考察圆满结束

国家动物博物馆于2011年7月15日至8月13日组队赴蒙古国进行了第三次动物资源考察和标本采集,本次考察是为执行中国科学院国际合作重点项目“蒙古高原动物多样性考察与研究”(2009—2012年)而进行的。本次考

察的中方人员(9人)主要由中科院动物所和内蒙古师范大学组成;蒙方人员(13人)主要由蒙古国农业科学院植物保护研究所和蒙古国科学院生物研究所组成。本次考察主要覆盖了蒙古国西部地区,行程5000多公里,获得了丰富的鸟类、两栖动物、爬行动物、鱼类、昆虫和无脊椎动物标本,为进一步开展本地区动物学研究奠定了基础。

(国家动物博物馆 贾陈喜)

中蒙俄白头鹤栖息地保护项目启动

在黑龙江流域这些有沙金分布的区域,也是白头鹤繁殖栖息场所。栖息地保护是濒危物种保护的关键环节之一。在过去的10年间,中国的兴安岭地区非法沙金采矿问题逐渐得到遏制。通过采区改造,使得多数被破坏的河道得到了一定的恢复。近几年,蒙古国、俄罗斯的沙金采矿开始兴起,并在迅速蔓延,许多白头鹤的栖息地被破坏。为了把中国治理非法采金的经验传授给蒙古国和俄罗斯,更好地制止无序采矿,保护白头鹤的栖息地,英国惠特利基金会(WFN)以“中蒙俄预防和减轻白头鹤繁殖区的黄金开采及其他人类活动影响的探索”项目继续资助北京林业大学郭玉民先生及其团队开展相应工作。该项目于2011年9月启动,一期时间为2011—2013年,实施地点在中国的兴安岭地区、蒙古国的东部以及俄罗斯的远东4州(阿木尔州、犹太自治州、哈巴罗夫斯克州和滨海边区)。

(北京 黄建; 俄罗斯 Simonov)

2012年白头鹤国际援助小额资助项目评议结果

经过专家认真细致的评议,白头鹤国际援助2012年小额资助项目结果已经揭晓。本期除前三位申请者获得如同以往的资助外,另有一位得到了特别资助。具体情况参见表1。基本上形成了越冬地、迁徙停歇地和繁殖地全面开展工作的格局。另外GMIA还计划于2012年10月中旬,在黑龙江省林甸县召开一次白头鹤小额项目工作会议。

(白头鹤国际援助)

聂延秋先生荣获2011年福特汽车环保奖

2011年12月2日,北京——今天,以“共

环保·感非凡”为主题的2011年“福特汽车环保奖”在北京举办颁奖典礼,30个优秀民间环保组织与个人荣获了自然环境保护——先锋奖、自然环境保护——传播奖。我会会员聂延秋先生的项目“保护环境,珍惜生命——万里行”获2011年福特汽车环保奖(自然环境保护——

传播奖)三等奖。自2009年11月至2011年8月,聂延秋先生根据不同地域、不同场所,采取幻灯或图片展板的形式,开展讲座、展览60余场,宣传鸟类及其栖息环境的保护,观众和听众达数万人。

(北京师范大学 宋杰)

表1 2012年白头鹤国际援助小额资助项目评议结果

申请人	申请项目名称	申请人所在单位
付建国	大庆地区白头鹤迁徙数量及年龄结构调查	黑龙江林甸湿地与野生动物保护站
马强	崇明东滩白头鹤农田越冬生态初步研究	崇明东滩鸟类国家级自然保护区
谷彦昌	黑龙江大沾河湿地白头鹤救助与环志	大沾河湿地国家级自然保护区
范志强	安庆菜子湖白头鹤越冬生境及种群数量调查	安庆师范学院生命科学学院



部分国外鸟类研究和保护小额基金简介

1 Sound Approach Bird Fund 提供小额鸟类保育基金(最高1万英镑),资助有关濒危物种的调查,栖息地保护和环境教育。

无申请日期限制,具体请见 <http://www.soundapproach.co.uk/funding.php>。

2 英国东方鸟类俱乐部(Oriental Bird Club)保育基金:提供有关亚洲鸟类的保育和研究工作,可提供最多至2000英镑的基金。申请截止日期:每年的3月31日。

网址:<http://www.orientalbirdclub.org/conservation/applygrant.html>

3 亚洲水鸟保育基金:资助亚洲迁飞水鸟和栖息地的保护,还资助有关社区保育和发展的项目,最高至4000美金。每年申请截至10月30日。

网址:<http://www.wwf.org.hk/en/whatwedo/conservation/wetlands/flyway/>

4 英国皇家保护鸟类俱乐部(RSPB)濒危鸟类保育基金。可资2000美金用于IUCN红色名录所列濒危鸟类的研究工作。特别优先资助与研究者从事本土濒危鸟类的工作。

截止日期:每年10月31日。

网址:<http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details/198251—the—birdfairrspb—re>

[search—fund—for—endangered—birds](#)

5 英国鸟类学家联盟(BOU)小额保育基金和职业发展基金。用于资助职业或者业余鸟类研究者开展小型的研究项目。截至日期:每年11月30日,网址

http://birdgrants.blogspot.com/2009/02/bou1_12.html

6 瑞典“300人”俱乐部(Club300)鸟类保育基金。每个项目可提供至5000美金,用于世界鸟类的保育和研究工作。截至日期:每年1月1日和7月1日。

网址:<http://www.club300.se/Birdprot/Bird-protection.aspx>

7 港观鸟会中国自然保育基金项目

提供每笔1万港币的资助,用于中国濒危鸟类栖息地保护,研究,观鸟活动地开展,环境教育。截至日期:每年1月31日。

网址:<http://www.chinabirdnet.org/>

(北京 刘阳)

“第12届国际松鸡研讨会”将延期至2012年7月在日本举行

受2011年日本地震和海啸等方面的影响,第12届国际松鸡研讨会将延期于2012年7

月 20—24 日在日本长野县松本市 (Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, Japan) 举行, 会议承办单位为日本信州大学山地科学研究所和日本岩雷鸟研究会。

本届会议议题包括松鸡科鸟类生物学研究和管理的各个方面, 如行为生态学、遗传学、种群动态和监测、栖息地和景观生态学、保护生物学、野生动物管理和全球变暖影响等。会议将安排会后考察, 包括当地的岩雷鸟考察或北海道的花尾榛鸡栖息地考察。国际松鸡研讨会每 3 年举办一届, 这是第 2 次在亚洲地区举行, 上一次为 2002 年 8 月的“第 9 届国际松

鸡研讨会”在中国北京举行。

具体联系方式:

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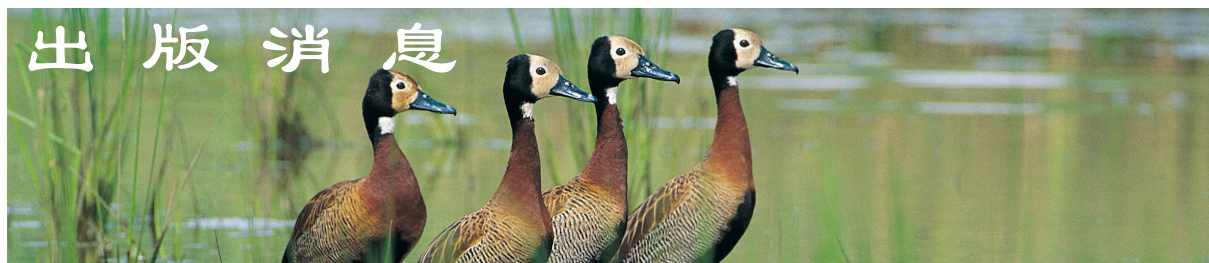
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(北京 孙悦华)



《中国鸟类分类与分布名录》(第二版) 出版

郑光美院士主编的《中国鸟类分类与分布名录》(第二版) 于 2011 年 6 月由科学出版社出版发行。该书在 2005 年第一版的基础上进行了修订和补充。负责本书再版修订的有北京师范大学郑光美、张正旺、张雁云、邓文洪, 浙江大学丁平, 武汉大学卢欣, 复旦大学马志军, 中科院动物研究所雷富民、孙悦华、贾陈喜, 北京林业大学丁长青以及海南师范大学梁伟。在编写中参考了近年来国内外鸟类分类学研究的最新进展, 不仅收录了周放、蒋爱伍报道的鸟类新种弄岗穗鹛 (*Stachyris nonggangensis*), 还增加了一批中国鸟类分布的新纪录。全书共收录中国鸟类 1371 种 (2304 种及亚种), 隶属于 24 目、101 科、439 属。书中给出了每个鸟种的中文名和英文名, 以及种和亚种的拉丁学名、分布区 (包括动物地理亚区和省级行政区), 还对中国特有种鸟类名录进行了认真核定。本书可供从事鸟类学教学、科研以及从事农业、林业、环境保护、野生动物管理等领域的专业人员使用, 也可为大专院校动物学、生态学、保护生物学等有关专业的师生提供参考。该书定价 118 元人民币。有需要者可与科学出版社

联系。

(北京 张正旺)

《黑嘴鸥》

本书由辽宁科学技术出版社于 2011 年 2 月出版发行。黑嘴鸥的数量较少, 属于濒危物种。本书从 12 个方面对黑嘴鸥的研究进行了介绍。主要包括研究简史、黑嘴鸥的形态特征、黑嘴鸥的生物学特性、黑嘴鸥的数量与地理分布、黑嘴鸥的繁殖、黑嘴鸥繁殖期的生活习性、黑嘴鸥的天敌和疾病、黑嘴鸥的越冬、黑嘴鸥的迁徙、黑嘴鸥的种群生态、黑嘴鸥的保护对策和结论等。

(北京 李湘涛)

《鸟类的种间竞争》

由美国康奈尔大学著名鸟类学家 Andre A. Dhondt 编著的《鸟类的种间竞争》(Interspecific Competition in Birds) 即将于 2012 年 1 月 13 日由牛津大学出版社发行。该书全面阐述了鸟类竞争方面的理论和研究进展。全书 296 页。定价 54.74 美元。

(北京 张正旺)

通告



2011年第二批新会员名单

自2011年7月以来,我分会受到了一批入会申请,经秘书处审核通过,62位同志成为中国动物学会鸟类学分会的新会员(见表2)。

(学会秘书处)

其他会员相同。

(学会秘书处)

关于免收资深会员和学生会员会费的通知

经中国动物学会鸟类学分会常务理事兰州会议讨论通过,自2012年起,我分会对于年龄在60岁以上的资深会员以及目前尚未有工资收入的学生会员免收会费,会员资格、权益与

关于发送《中国鸟类研究简讯》电子版的通知

为了更加快捷和方便,同时为了落实低碳环保的理念,秘书处倡议更多的会员尤其是中青年会员、海外会员以《中国鸟类研究简讯》电子版取代纸质版。如果您同意自2012年起仅接受电子版,不用我们再邮寄纸质版的学会简讯,请通知学会秘书处(China_cos@126.com)。

表2 中国动物学会鸟类学分会新增会员

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马静	100083	北京市清华东路35号北京林业大学自然保护区学院159信箱
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李银会	430072	武汉市武昌珞珈山武汉大学生命科学学院
王琛	430072	武汉市武昌珞珈山武汉大学生命科学学院
杨增武	736100	甘肃瓜州县安西极旱荒漠国家级自然保护区管理局
操胜	810008	青海西宁西关大街中科院西北高原生物研究所
李继荣	810008	青海西宁青海师范大学生命与地理科学学院
奎存莲	810001	青海西宁西关大街中科院西北高原生物研究所
褚晖	810001	青海西宁西关大街中科院西北高原生物研究所
曲江勇	572200	海南三亚琼州学院
张延君	150040	黑龙江哈尔滨东北林业大学
张勇	747200	甘肃尕斯库勒-则岔国家级自然保护区管理局
张亚棉	100083	北京市清华东路35号北京林业大学
张丽霞	430072	湖北武汉市武昌珞珈山武汉大学生命科学学院
刘园园	150040	黑龙江哈尔滨东北林业大学
李肇天	530004	广西大学
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程文达	100010	北京朝阳区大屯路中科院动物所
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田穗兴	518033	深圳市福田区福田南路 深圳福田中学
黄自力	510120	广州市大新路广州市第三中学
陈雯茵	510260	广东珠海区泰沙路 广州市蓝天中学
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刘荣国	755000	宁夏中卫沙坡头国家级自然保护区管理处

表2 (续)

刘立刚	755000	宁夏中卫沙坡头国家级自然保护区管理处
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韩冬	100190	北京海淀黄庄北大附中生物组
廖继承	730000	甘肃省兰州市天水南路兰州大学生命科学学院
刘昌景	730000	甘肃省兰州市天水南路兰州大学生命科学学院
苏栋栋	650091	云南大学生命科学学院
姚望	730000	兰州大学化学化工学院
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熊林春	464000	河南信阳林业局



我会资深会员刘明玉教授不幸逝世

我会资深会员、辽宁大学生命科学院教授、著名动物学家刘明玉先生因心脏病突发，于 2011 年 12 月 19 日 8 时 30 分与世长辞，享年 72 岁。

刘明玉教授 1939 年出生于辽宁省昌图县，1964 年毕业于辽宁大学生物系，毕业后留校任教，1991 年 12 月开始担任生物系系主任。曾任中国动物学会理事、鸟类学分会理事、两

栖爬行动物学分会理事、辽宁省动物学会理事长等学术职务。从事高等教育工作 40 年来，他在辽宁鸟类、两栖爬行类等动物的研究中成果丰硕，主持编撰了《辽宁省动物志》、《中国脊椎动物大全》等在国内学术界有着重要影响的著作，曾获全国优秀科技图书奖、辽宁省科技进步二等奖等奖项。晚年他仍经常参与科普宣传和各种公益活动，得到社会的广泛好评。

(学会秘书处)

English Abstract



Meeting Notes

The 11th National Ornithology Conference held successfully in Lanzhou University

The 11th National Ornithology Conference was successfully held in Lanzhou University during 8–15 August 2011. This conference was hosted by China Zoology Society's Ornithology Branch and organized by Lanzhou University and Gansu Anxi Jihan Desert National Nature Protection Zone Authority, with the support from WWF, Chinese Academy of Forestry Science's Center of Bird Banding, Lanzhou University Key Lab of Ministry of Education in Drought and Grassland Ecology, and several other organizations. About 400 representatives from various organizations attended the conference.

The opening ceremony was conducted by Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang, the General Secretary of China Ornithology Society from Beijing Normal University. The Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Lanzhou University, LI Hengbing, delivered a welcoming speech. Prof. LIU Naifa from Lanzhou University, the chairman of China Zoology Society's Ornithology Branch, delivered a speech representing China Ornithology Society. Deputy Director of Gansu Forestry Department GAO Pan, Deputy Director of Gansu Environmental Protection Department YUAN Shengsan, and Director of Gansu Anxi Jihan Desert National Nature Protection Zone Authority YANG Zengwu delivered speeches and congratulated on the opening of the conference and wished the success. Prof. ZHENG Guangmei from Beijing Normal University and Chinese Academy of Sciences and Prof. MA Jianzhang from Northeast Forestry University and Chinese Academy of Engineering attended the ceremony.

The theme of the conference was "Avian Life History Strategy and Migratory Bird Resource Protection. The conference was composed of several parts, including symposium reports, section report, poster sections, etc. The Third China Bird Photography Exhibition was also held during the conference.

In the closing ceremony, several awards were given to the winners. Prof. LU Xin gave a conclusion speech for the conference. Prof. DING Ping gave a closing address, and thanked Lanzhou University for the exceptional work for the success of this conference.

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

China Youth Ornithologist Conference (the 7th Kingfisher Forum) was successfully held in Lanzhou University

China Youth Ornithologist Conference (the 7th Kingfisher Forum) was successfully held in Lanzhou University between 7 and 8 August 2011. The conference was hosted by China Zoological Society's Ornithology Branch and was organized by Lanzhou University, with the support from China Zoological Society, Beijing Zoo, Biodiversity and Ecological Engineering Key Lab of Ministry of Education (Beijing Normal University), and Northeast Forestry University. About 100 students from 25 organizations participated this forum.

Emeritus Chairman of China Ornithology Society and Academician Prof. ZHENG Guangmei and the Chairman Prof. LIU Naifa, the Deputy Chairman Prof. LU Xin, the General Secretary Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang, and the Deputy General Secretary Prof. ZHANG Yanyun attended the opening ceremony and this forum.

The conference was composed of two parts. The first part was the research reports from students. A total of

31 students presented their research on topics including avian breeding and life history evolution, molecular genetics, behavioral ecology, community dynamics, migration and conservation biology. Upon election, Golden Kingfisher Award, Silver Kingfisher Award and Excellent Report Award were given to selected students.

The second part was the professional development forum. Prof. LIU Naifa and Prof. WANG Yong from Alabama A&M University conducted seminars on avian life history and avian research design and data analysis, respectively. These seminars were very informative and addressed the common issues in experiment design and statistical analysis, and lay a solid foundation for future scientific research.

This forum also provided opportunities to discuss difficulties and problems in avian studies through round table discussions. Prof. LIU Naifa, Prof. LU Xin and Prof. LIANG Wei were invited to have a thorough exchange with the students.

In the end, Prof. ZHANG Yanyun gave a conclusion for this forum. He gave a full recognition of the conference, but also pointed out some issues. He proposed to build a formal mechanism of academic exchange and discussion among graduate students using the Kingfisher Forum as a platform, and enhancing the research of graduate student in Ornithological studies in China. He also proposed a reform of the form and content in the future Kingfisher Forums in order to better meet the needs of all students. He hoped the students to improve research skills, enhance academic exchange and promote the development of ornithology studies in China.

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

The conference of development of bird watching activities in eastern China and protection of habitat of migratory birds

The conference of development of bird watching activities in eastern China and protection of habitat of migratory birds was hosted in Zhejiang Museum of Natural History by China Ornithological Society (COS), WWF, and was organized by Bird Watching Unit of COS and Zhejiang Wild Bird Society. Thirty-one representatives from 14 organizations attended the conference.

The conference was conducted by Dr. CHEN Shuihua, the Secretary of Zhejiang Wild Bird Society. Dr. Ding Ping, the Deputy President of COS and Prof. of Zhejiang University, ZHONG Jia, the leader of Bird Watching Unit of COS and editor of China Bird Watching, and FU Xinghua, the project official of WWF gave the speeches. Prof. MA Zhijun from Fudan University reported the Development of Bird Watching Activities in Estuaries and Coasting Areas in China and Its Contribution to the Protection of Birds and Habitats. Representatives from various areas introduced the past works and future plans. Mr. FU Huaxing from WWF introduced the framework of the Project of Protection of Habitats along the Migratory Routes in Eastern China. Ms. ZENG Ming, the liaison manager of WWF Yangtze Project, introduced the plan to establish "Protection of Migratory Birds and Habitats" as the theme of the activity of "2012 The Envoy of Wetland," and invited conference participants to discuss and design the theme and action plan for "2012 The Envoy of Wetland".

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

Summary of the Ninth Cross-Strait Avian Symposium

The Ninth Cross-Strait Avian Symposium co-sponsored by Taiwan Normal University and National Taiwan University, Taiwan Council of Agriculture Forest Service and National Park Service Taijiang was held in Taipei between 16–24 December 2011. There were nearly 150 experts attended this conference, including 20 mainland avian experts from Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing Forestry University, Central People's University of China, Fudan University, Northeast Forestry University, Hainan Normal University, Lanzhou University, Wenzhou University, Gansu Anxi hyper-arid desert National Nature Reserve, Gansu College of Life Science and Technology, Shandong Long Island National Nature Reserve, Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology of Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Deputies from Taiwan Forestry Bureau, Council of Agriculture, and Taiwan River National Park, Taiwan

Normal University Department of Life Science, National Taiwan University Department of Forestry and Resource Conservation, Zoological Society of China gave speeches at the opening ceremony in the morning of 17 December. They also welcomed all attendees and wished the great accomplishment of this conference. Prof. ZHANG gave speech and expressed appreciation for the contrition by leading ornithologists including YAN Chongwei, LIU Xiaoru, WANG Yin etc. and departments and institutes who promoted the cross-strait communication on ornithological studies and conservation. He also expressed respect and support to research conducted by Taiwan ornithologists including LI Shouxian, YUAN Xiaowei, DING Zongsu, who are actively engaging in cross-strait academic communication.

The academic conference was composed of oral and poster sessions and three additional forms. Beijing Normal University, Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang and National Taiwan University Prof. YUAN Xiaowei co-chaired the conference main session. There were five lectures including “Macro-ecology of East Asia bird migration” (Presenter: Association Prof. SU Dingzong from Taiwan University), “Crested Ibis Protection and reintroduction” (Prof. DING Changqing, Beijing Forestry University), “Complex speciation in birds” (Prof. LI Shouxian, Taiwan Normal University), “China avian endemism: revealed by phyogeographical approach” (Prof. LEI Fumin, IOZ, Chinese Academy of Sciences), “Co-evolution of Eurasian Cuckoo and Ashy-throated Parrotbill” (Prof. LIANG Wei, Hainan Normal University). The study area of the lectures and reports included five topics, which were urbanization and invasive species on birds, bird migration and disease prevention and control, bird song and behavior study, bird diversity and biodiversity conservation, molecular biology and other new technology applications in ornithology. A total of 37 research reports were presented at the conference. Twelve reports were from mainland ornithologists. They were “The impact of exotic invasive plant: *Spartina alterniflora* on Chongming Dongtan Bird communities” (Associate Prof. MA Zhijun, Fudan University), “Impact of beach development on distribution and abundance of water bird at coastal wetland: a study in Bohai Bay” (Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing Normal University), “Light induced reproductive endocrine rhythm of sparrows in Beijing city” (Associate Prof. ZHANG Shuping, Central People’s University), “A preliminary research of the distribution and winter ecology of Marsh Grassbird *Locustella pryeri*” (Prof. LI Feng, Northeast Forestry University), “The host-utilization by cuckoos in a system with multiple cuckoo species in China” (Prof. LIANG Wei, Hainan Normal University), “The egg-laying and incubation behavior of blood pheasant” (Institute of Zoology, JIA Chenxi researcher), “A study on the behavior of Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* in spring in Momoge, Jilin Province” and “A preliminary study on the habitat use by Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus* in spring in Momoge, Jilin Province” (Prof. LI Xiaomin, Northeast Forestry University), “The flocking behavior of White-eared Pheasant (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*)” (Dr. WANG Nan, Beijing Forestry University), “The plasticity of basic heat production in birds” (Prof. LIU Jinsong, Wenzhou University), “The nest-site selection and reproductive success of the Yellow-bellied Tits” (Associate Prof. DENG Wenhong, Beijing Normal University), “The role and influence of nature reserve management on bird conservation” (Associate Prof. XU Jiliang, Beijing Forestry University).

“Cross-strait forum on bird conservation and research” was held in the evening on 17 December. Experts discussed the cooperation status and the trend in future and also proposed plan and suggestions for further academic cooperation and communication on cross-strait bird research. In addition, 10 posters were involved in the communication and 3 of them were from the mainland. The symposium also published a booklet of abstracts with 51 abstracts, 20 from mainland scholars.

The conference accomplished greatly with four features. First, wide range involvement. Thirteen different department and universities from mainland attended, reaching the record of the number of attendee comparing with previous symposiums. Second, extensive research topics. the conference included not only the traditional bird species, distribution, population surveys, breeding and wintering ecology, but also the invasive species on birds, large-scale ecological pattern analysis, song, physiological and ecological, pathological analysis, and molecular biology and other new technologies; new requirement for optimized conservation policy aroused due the advanced progress on ornithology. Third, there were significant progress and improvement, especially in view of the bird migration ecology, molecular biology technology, nest parasitism and parasite-host co-evolution, etc. These studies have made a significant breakthrough; some research results have been approached or reached the international advanced level. Fourth, the conference showed that cross-strait ornithological studies and the number of young scholars are growing quickly; research ability and knowledge level are improving, providing a wealth of human resources for

ornithology study on mainland and Taiwan.

On December 18, the closing ceremony conference was held in the afternoon. Taiwan Normal University, Prof. WANG Ying summarized this conference and provided suggestions for the future of cross-strait cooperation and communication on ornithology. Secretary in Chief of China Ornithological Society, Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang, fully affirmed the achievements of this workshop appreciated the effort made by the organizer of the conference, and presented gifts to the attendees of Taiwan. Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang also invited experts to attend the 10th conference which will be held in China in 2013.

Before and after the conference, the delegations from mainland also visited the Guandu Nature Park, Taiwan River National Park, Alishan Star Park and the Snowy Mountains National Forest Scenic Area on a field trip. The bird habitat restoration and environmental education in Guandu Nature Park, Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) conservation and public conservation awareness education in Taijiang National Park, Activities of spontaneously promoted the conservation of Blue Pheasant (*Lophura swinhoii*) and flying squirrel (*Pteromyini* spp.) and other rare and endangered animals in Ali Star Park community, birdwatching and ecotourism in the Snowy Mountains National Forest Scenic Area, impressed all delegators.

After attending this conference, experts deeply understood the difficulty they encountered in promoting the cross-strait academic communication of avian research. The attendees also suggested improvement and progress for ornithology in both mainland and Taiwan.

(The Taipei-visiting delegation of COS)

Pheasant Research

Distribution and status of the Reeves's Pheasant, a lesson for conservation in China

Reeves's Pheasant (*Syrnaticus reevesii*) is a threatened and endemic Galliformes species in China, which was widespread and common in central China historically. As Reeves's Pheasant was only classified nationally 2nd protected wildlife species, the forestry departments didn't pay enough attention to conservation of this species, resulting that the population has drastically decreased in the past few decades and was considered to be globally threatened. Because the latest records of the situation of this species was from 1980s to 1990s, its distribution and habitat condition was still insufficient. It is therefore necessary to take a comprehensive survey in its previously distribution area.

We used line transect and interview methods to reinvestigate its population status in its previously distribution area between April to December in 2011. We surveyed 72 locations in 41 counties across Chongqing city and Hubei, Hunan, Sichuan, Guizhou Shaanxi provinces. We found that there was no evidence about the presence of Reeves's Pheasant in Chongqing, Hunan and Sichuan province, which meant it might have been extinct in these areas. The situation for Reeves's Pheasant in Guizhou where it was used to be widespread in Bijie, Zunyi and Tongren regions is critical endangered. We found that this species only distributed in four Nature Reserves The population was on the brink of extinction in two of these reserves and was scattered in only 20 km² area in the other two reserves. Besides, we found that the populations in Hubei and Shaanxi province was also not in good condition, with the populations in 87.5% of the sites were rapidly declining and in 9% of the sites were extinct in the past 30 decades.

The survey results indicate that the distribution area of Reeves's Pheasant was atrophy, and the population was rapidly declining. Many researchers mentioned that poaching and habitat loss and fragmentation caused Reeves's Pheasant critical endanger. We found that poisoning when farming was also a important reason for this situation. It was found in 73.6% of the sites that poisoning was very common when farmers worked the land. In conclusion, we suggested that the state should list Reeves's Pheasant to nationally first-grade protected wildlife species.

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

Ecological distribution and spatial niche of pheasants in the Karst mountains of southwest Guangxi Province, China

The Karst mountain area along the Sino-Vietnam border of southwest Guangxi has been designated a “Global Biodiversity Hotspot” since 2003. We conducted a survey of pheasant species in this area, with seven species recorded, namely Chinese Francolin (*Francolinus pintadeanus*), Bar-backed Partridge (*Arborophila brunneopectus*), Mountain Bamboo Partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*), Chinese Bamboo Partridge (*Bambusicola thoracica*), Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*), Silver Pheasant (*Lophura nycthemera*) and Common Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). Analysis and comparison of the distribution and spatial niche of these seven pheasant species revealed that Red Junglefowl had the widest spatial niche, while Chinese Francolin had the narrowest. The spatial niche overlap index was high between Chinese Francolin and the Common Pheasant, Chinese Bamboo Partridge, and Red Junglefowl. With narrow distribution range, small population, and lower ecological adaptability, it is likely that the Bar-backed Partridge is the most vulnerable pheasant species in this area. The results suggest more research and conservation measures are required for pheasant habitat protection in the Karst areas of southwest Guangxi.

(YU Chen-Xing, YANG Gang, LI Dong, ZHOU Fang, Guangxi University, Nanning)

Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*): distribution, habitat and population status in Tibet, China

The Himalayan Monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*) is a national first grade protected species in China. Current knowledge of the Himalayan Monal in China is poor. An investigation of its distribution, numbers and habitat was conducted during a two-year investigation from 2008 to 2009 in southern Tibet, especially in Lhozhag, Cona and Yadong counties. In total, 12 sightings were recorded during the study period. Our data suggest that this bird is mainly found in Medog, Zayu, Cona, Lhunze, Lhozhag, Nyalam, Dingjie, Gamba and Yadong counties on the southern slopes of the Himalayas. Its western-most location was confirmed to be Nyalam County. The bird ranges in elevation from 3800 to 4300 m in summer and from 3200 to 3500 m in winter. We sighted 36–37 individual birds, consisting of 8–10 males, 16–20 females and 7–8 sub-adults inhabiting the area around the Kajiu Monastery in Lhozhag County. The birds are mainly found in rocky forests, interspersed with steep slopes, cliffs and alpine meadows at elevations between 3800 and 4000 m. The population density of the Himalayan Monal near the Kajiu Monastery is 2.03 individual birds per km², much larger than that of Yadong and Cona counties (0.052 individuals per km²).

(MA Xiaochun, GUO Junfeng and YU Xiaoping, Shaanxi Normal University)

Waterbird Research

A new winter record of Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) in Hengqin Island, Zhuhai

From June 2010, South China Institute of Endangered Animals investigated the terrestrial vertebrates of Hengqin Island. Hengqin Island is located in the south corner of the nation, near Macau. Native vegetation on the island is deteriorating rapidly. On 6 September, we found seven mandarin ducks *Aix galericulata* — three males and four females at Shilanzhou (22°03'50"N, 113°29'52"E). On 23 November, 20 individuals, 10 males and 10 females, were found at the same place. It was observed that mandarin ducks were eating the leaves of *Lantana camara* which was an invasive species. This is the first time that the wintering population of *A. galericulata* was founded in an oceanic island of China.

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

The population of a critical endangered bird (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) breeding in Zhejiang province is increasing

The project “Critical endangered bird Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) survey and conservation education at coast area in Zhejiang province” sponsored by the State Forestry Administration of China was started in May 2010 and ended in December 2010. According to survey results in two breeding seasons, we found the population is growing in this area. year by year.

Chinese Crested Tern is one of the most endangered species in the world, and could be found only in Matsu Islands and Wu Zhishan Islands in Zhejiang province, where the species was composed of two small breeding populations. According to records, the global population of Chinese Crested Tern is smaller than 50 individuals.

The breeding population of this species was found on Xiangshan and Jiushan Islands in August, 2004, with about 20 individuals mixed within the flock of about 4000 Great Crested Terns (*Sterna bernsteini*). Due to egg harvest and Typhoon, this breeding population was decreasing, leading to 4 individuals left on the Wuzhishan Island by 2008.

Because of the frequent switches of breeding sites of the Chinese Crested Terns and the threat caused by egg harvest, a Chinese Crested Tern survey and conservation education project was launched by Wildlife Society of Zhejiang Province and Nature History Museum of Zhejiang Province at the beginning of 2010, which was sponsored by State Forestry Administration.

In 2010, seven Chinese Crested Terns were found breeding in a group mixed with 2400 Great Crested Terns on Wuzhishan Zhoushan Islands. Three nesting sites were found and all bred successfully by the end of September. During 2011, Chinese Crested Tern returned to Wuzhishan Island and breeding individuals increased to 12, maintaining 6 nesting sites, and mixed within a breeding group of 4200 Great Crested Tern individuals. However, some nests were damaged due to the typhoons.

The Chinese Crested Tern breeding population is recovering gradually which brings bright future for rescuing this rare and endangered species. However, according to our survey, we found the islands utilized by these breeding populations were unstable because of sever damages caused by mice, snake and human disturbance. The egg harvest is common in the area, the main threat to the conservation and management of the species.

(CHEN Shuihua, Zhejiang Natural History Museum)

Population change, behavior and migration of Black-necked Cranes in Kunlun and Altun Mts.

According to field investigation from 17th September to 18th November in 2011 by MA Ming, ZHANG Tong, XU Feng, DING Peng, ZHANG Huibin, ZHANG Xiang and XU Donghua in Altun Mountain National Nature Reserve (37°18'N, 90°20'E, elevation 4100 m), the population size of the Black-necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*) is 230-280 individuals distributed mainly through east Kunlun and Altun Area. Cranes occurred in different habitats such as wetland, grassland, Gobi and desert. There were only 4-13 cranes of a group when the collective behavior appears in September and early October; the number of cranes increase to 49 to 60 in the middle ten days of the October; on 26 October, more than 100 cranes were together which reached the maximum number of 126 individuals after three days. In November, most of the cranes left, and no crane was found on 6 November. The time budget during day time Cranes and their rhythm of activities in autumn period were measured quantitatively by the instantaneous sampling method. Results showed that foraging was the main behavior of cranes in autumn and early winter. The behaviors of Black-necked Cranes in autumn can be classified to eight categories: foraging, watching, moving, preening, walking, chirping, flying, rest and other special behavior. There are many differences in cranes behavior before and after flocking.

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

Migration behavior and diet of Hooded Crane (*Grus Monacha*) in Zhalong Nature Reserve

A research on stopover period, main migration behavior and its habitat, activity time of feeding behavior and diet for Hooded Crane was conducted from March to October in 2011 in Zhalong Nature Reserve. The results showed that (1) the stopover period of Hooded Crane in Zhalong Nature Reserve is five months from March to April, and from August and September to October, one month in spring stopover and two months in autumn stopover; (2) feeding is the main behavior during stopover, and farmland and reed marsh were the preferred habitats; ((3) The diet included 24 species plants (corn, reed, *Suaeda glauca* bunge, vetch and loosestrife, scutellaria, guinea grass) belonging to 14 plant families (Gramineae, Chenopodiaceae and Leguminosae, Asteraceae, Lythraceae, Lamiaceae).

So far, there is only one report by PIAO Renzhu and LI Lin (1995) about a similar study of this species. There were differences between our result and the former study. By comparison, we suggested a hypothesis that climate element, vegetation coverage and main crops in the areas that crane use for stopover will influence the migration behavior and diet of Hooded Crane.

(WU Qingming, ZHU Jingli, JIN Hongyang, GAO Xiaodong, WU Yining, HAO Meng and ZOU Hongfei, Heilongjiang)

Diet and nutrition composition of Red-crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*) during the courtship of in Zhalong Nature Reserve

From March to May 2011, Red-crowned Crane feeding and nutritional composition were studied during the courtship using microscopic analysis of fecal samples in Zhalong Reserve. The results showed that the food of Red-crowned Crane consisted of 9 families 27 plant species during the courtship period in Zhalong Nature Reserve. Grasses, Cyperaceae, Sparganium Branch, Polygonum, and Potamogeton division of corn, reed, Sparganium, Carex rough leaves, salsa, Malay and Potamogeton were the main food; Nutrient content and rates of absorption differed among plant species. Further analysis showed that the plant nutrients was the key factor in determining the feeding preference of Red-crowned Crane, with plants containing high content of crude protein and low crude fiber more preferred.

(WU Yining, GAO Xiaodong, HAO Meng, WU Qingming and ZOU Hongfei, Heilongjiang)

Bird Banding Research

New stopovers of Scaly-sided Merganser found through satellite tracking

Two adult Scaly-sided Mergansers were captured and satellite tracked at Heilongjiang Bishui Nature Reserve in July 2011. The two mergansers left breeding site between late October and early November, and arrived at estuary of Longxing River of North Korea and Suizhou of Hubei Province in middle of Nov. During November 12–17 Scaly-sided Mergansers were observed in Suizhou.

(LIU Dongping, National Bird Banding Center)

Banded Hooded Cranes were found in Japan this winter

With the support of NBBC, 18 Hooded Cranes have been banded in China since 2008. Six banded Hooded Cranes were found by Mr. Nishida in Izumi of Japan by November 30, 2011. Some of these birds were feeding with their family when found.

(GUO Yumin and HUANG Jian, Beijing; HOU Linxiang, FU Jianguo and GU Yanchang, Heilongjiang)

90 species 7883 birds banded at Gaofeng Station of Heilongjiang

From March 15 to May 31 and August 15 to November 20, a total of 90 species and 7883 birds were banded, including 72 species and 4878 birds in spring and 73 species and 3005 birds in fall.

(LI Xianda, FANG Kejian and GUO Yumin, Heilongjiang)

11531 birds of 90 species banded at Xinqing, Heilongjiang

A total of 11531 birds of 90 species were banded at Xinqing Bird Banding Station from 21 April to 25 May. One Black-faced Bunting was recovered, and two new species (Great Cormorant and Eastern Crowned Warbler) were banded. A total of 266444 individuals of 179 species have been banded at the station since its inception.

In collaboration with National Bird Banding Station, we color marked 10 Hooded Cranes and satellite tracked four of them, and checked the nuclear pollution grain taken by banded birds.

(HOU Linxiang and HUO Ming, Xinqing Banding Station of Heilongjiang)

Yellow-bellied Tit — New record of Jilin Province banded in Jilin City

One Yellow-bellied Tit (*Parus venustulus*) was banded by Jilin Bird Banding Station on October 9, 2011. This is a new bird species recorded in Jilin Province.

(TANG Jingwen, Jilin City Bird Banding Station)

5832 birds of 88 species banded at Henan Dongzhai National Nature Reserve

A total of 5832 individuals of 88 species were banded at Henan Dongzhai National Nature Reserve during three months in 2011.

(DU Zhiyong and Henan Dongzhai National Nature Reserve)

The recovery of Large Hawk-Cuckoo

A Large Hawk-Cuckoo (*Hierococcyx sparverioides*) banded at Weishan of Yunnan on October 18, 2008 was recovered at Xinping of Yunnan.

(LIU Jia, Yunnan)

Research Reports

Long-term monitoring of desert species in Xinjiang

During the last four years, the desert bird species were monitored with the method of fixed point sampling and line transect in Junggar Basin and near foothills of Tianshan Mountains, Xinjiang. A total of 147 bird species belonging to 17 orders, 38 families, and 90 genera were recorded. Resident species accounted for 13.9 % and distributed in various habitats, suggesting that relative to other species, residents were more likely to become the dominant species in the region. Having the highest Shannon index (4.861) and species richness (106 species), lakes were the most important breeding grounds and stopover sites for summer visitors. Based on the Morisita similarity index, available habitats were clustered into three types, i.e., lake, desert and farmland. Lake and desert habitats belonged to the natural ones, in which, the seasonal turnover rate of birds peaked between spring and summer and declined after. As an artificial habitat, farmland attracted 68.5% of winter visitors, with the lowest turnover rate between spring and summer (0.93) and highest turnover between summer and fall (1.15). Preservation and planting of *Elaeagnus angustifolia* forest belt would help to increase wintering bird diversity in the farmlands. In order to explore the impact of the vegetation structure and species composition on the abundance of bird community, we surveyed bird species and abundance in three type desert vegetations (*Haloxylon* shrub, *Reaumuria* shrub and *Artemisia* grassland) and sampled vegetation characteristics. Based on DCCA ordination and Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient, the results were (1) the entire bird community responded strongly to vegetation structure; (2) bird assemblages were more strongly correlated with vegetation structure than the entire bird communities; (3) narrowly distributed birds assemblage responded strongly to vegetation component. The ratio of the widely distributed birds to narrowly distributed birds might determine the bird community responding to vegetation. The desert ecological system was vulnerable, and the structure of biological community needed more special attention. Studying the change of the bird community structure and analyzing the reasons of its changes can be used for assessing the environment change and quality.

(MA Ming, CHEN Ying and DING Peng, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

The monitoring results of the waterbirds in Alpine wetlands

In order to construct a standard criterion for monitoring birds in Alpine wetlands, a study group from Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Science, carried out a waterbird monitoring work at an important international wetland, the Napahai wetland, in Xianggelila County for four years. From 2008 to November 2011, this research group made 77 surveys, recorded 576470 individuals of 56 bird species from 13 families and seven orders. The species number of waterbirds recorded in each year was 32, 32, 49 and 44,

respectively.

During the four study years, the environment changed, showing four cycles: normal water level, dry, flood, and dry. Accordingly, the diversity and abundance of waterbirds varied from year to year. For those birds under key protection and are of representative, environmental changes (especially the water level and the water area) had a critical influence on the abundance and distribution of waterbirds. Among floody years, the species number and the amount of individuals were the highest, and the duration that they stayed in the wetlands was longest. Arid is thus a key factor that influences the diversity of waterbirds, which will result an earlier leave of some species from the wetlands such as the common coot, bar-headed goose, the common merganser. During the winter of 2011, the monitoring results indicated a big decline of bird number (~12000) because of the lasting low water level compared to that of 2010 during the same period. With the continuous decrease of water level, the reduction of birds could become more serious. This may finally influence the diversity of waterbirds in the local area, as well as the structure and function of the wetland ecosystem. Taken as a whole, the maintenance of water level and wetland area are critical to protect the diversity of waterbirds.

By monitoring the bird abundance in relation to the change of environment, we obtained critical information on the variation of bird abundance and their distribution. Simultaneously, these data provided important evidence for the government and related manage departments to make corresponding conservation strategies and plans. For example, the monitoring results indicated a population increase of some key protected species such as Black-necked Crane, and Black Stork. The number of species in Anatidae is increasing as well. The new records in China, as well as the new records in Yunnan province included Pallas's Fish Eagle, Pied Avocet and the Common Tern - were all founded in Napahai wetlands, which indicate that this wetland is an important wintering site and stopover site for the wintering waterbirds. The results of the population size and distribution area of some representatives showed that the change of water level would influence the abundance, distribution and habitat use of different groups of birds (e.g., shorebirds, diving ducks and diving birds)

(Bird Group of Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences)

Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) found in Macao, China

Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) is mainly distributed in Eurasia, north of Africa, central and southern of Africa, and north of China. The bird breeds in Eurasia and north of America, but winters in Africa. At the end of November 2011, one bird was found in Macao for the first time.

(1) The activity in Macao: the bird often perched on a rock in the grassland of the security island in the middle of the road, or perched on the shrub in the grassland. It looked down for the small invertebrates on the ground and pecked them out of sudden. It had strong territoriality, always expelled the small birds that entered into its territory accidentally.

(2) The time of appearance: from the end of November 2011 until now. No dispersal has occurred yet.

(3) Possible reasons for its presence: according to the analyses of the atmosphere tracking map during 25–26 November 2011 from Hongkong Observatory, the origin of the atmosphere was a north air mass from Eurasia. The wheatear that distributed in Eurasia migrated in deviation from its original wintering route to escape the cold air. It assumed to follow the air mass down to South China and enter into Macao. We believed it was a straggler bird.

(LIANG Zhihua)

Reproductive biology of the Golden Eagle in Xinjiang

The project was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (30970340) from 2010 to 2012. A total of 77 days and about 752 hours of observation were conducted in the field. The golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* bred in 60–70% of counties in Xinjiang Province, such as Kunlun Mts., Karakorum Mts., Pamirs, Tianshan Mts., Karamay, Baytik Mts. Altai Mts. The eagles nested in the middle or upper of the cliffs, sometimes on big trees. A total of 38 nest sites were observed, which belonged to 16 areas. Twenty-two nests were found in 9 areas in the northern Tianshan Mountains, and 16 nests were in seven sites in Karamay Mountains. Human disturbance and terrain were the two main factors affecting the nest-site selection of

the eagle. Factors such as elevation, nest aspect, gradient were significantly different ($P < 0.01$) between different breeding sites. All of the Golden Eagles in the study area nested on cliffs ($n=38$). The reproductive period of the eagle was from March to August, clutch size was 1–2 eggs, and prey abundance was the key factor on clutch size. The eggs were white in color and $80.19 \pm 3.69 \times 61.72 \pm 1.36$ mm in measurement. The weight of eggs was 148.5 ± 10.9 g. Both the female and the male attended incubation which lasted for 41–45 days, and the female spent more time in each incubation event. Parents nursed the nestlings together for about 69–78 days. The fledglings stayed nearby the nest for about 7–10 days after fledged, and were still cared by the parents. Because the natural habitats were seriously developed and utilized by human in recent years, it impacted the survival and reproduction of the species. From 2004 to 2008 the density was 1.30–1.67 breeding pairs (nests)/1000 km². Since 2010, however, it has reduced to 0.37–0.56 breeding pairs (nests)/1000 km² in Karamay Mts. One of the main reasons for the declining of the Golden Eagle population was folk domestication, illegal capturing and commercial transactions. How to make local people to change their custom of falconry and propagate their traditional culture in proper way were the main difficult problems for protecting Golden Eagles at present. Thus, intensifying propaganda and education and arousing civil protection consciousness would make our protection work easier.

(MA Ming and DING Peng, Xinjiang Institute of Ecology and Geography)

Bird diversity of Mount Qomolangma National Nature Reserve

From October 2010 to August 2011, South China Institute of Endangered Animals lead an expedition team to investigate the Bird diversity of Mount Qomolangma National Nature Reserve. Investigation was conducted at four counties — Tingri, Dingjie, Nyalam, and Gyirong. A total of 18 orders, 60 families and 362 species in the nature reserve were recorded. The species number accounted for 76.5% of all species in Tibet.

(LI Jingjing, PENG Boyong and HU Huijian, South China Institute of Endangered Animals)

News and Notes — China

The start of the construction of Chinese Bird History and Data Center project

The construction project of Chinese Bird History and Data Center has been started in Zhengjiang Natural Museum. The preliminary design area of the center would be about 120 m², with half area for collection and half area for shows. The first phase construction would be space furnishing. From 2012, the collection of Chinese bird history data will be gradually carried out.

Study of Chinese birds started since the beginning of last century, and has achieved a lot during the past hundred years. However, old avian scientists have passed away one after another. Facing the risk of losing early research materials of Chinese birds, the China Ornithological Society feels that the collection and protection of those history materials are urgent. COS wants to establish collaboration with a natural museum with both modern technical installation and some related scientific background, in order to construct a Chinese bird history data center, which then collect, organize and manage the early study papers, books, pictures and videos of Chinese birds, as well as the books, field records, handwritings, photos, specimen and study tools of previous famous ornithologists. Because of the current good installation and bird study background of Zhengjiang Natural Museum, the China Ornithological Society decided to collaborate with Zhejiang Natural Museum to construct this history data center of Chinese birds.

(Shuihua CHEN, Zhengjiang Natural Museum)

Bird migrating in Kunlun and Altun Mountains

From 17th September to 18th November in 2011, the autumnal survey on the bird migration in Altun Mountain National Nature Reserve was carried out again by MA Ming, ZHANG Tong, DING Peng, XU Feng, ZHANG Huibin, ZHANG Xiang and XU Donghua and so on. The results showed that there were about 157 avian species in the region belonging to 15 orders, 36 families and 88 genera, accounting for

34.7% of the total bird species in Xinjiang Province. The Eastern Crowned Warbler (*Phylloscopus coronatus*) was found in Xinjiang for the first time. The number of birds that we observed in the Altun Mountain National Nature Reserve was 178000 in the autumn. Among them, there were about 46000 Northern Pintails, 24000 Pied Avocets, 16000 Greylag Geese, 12000 Bar-headed Geese, about 14000 Horned Larks and Tibetan Larks, 21000 Brown-headed Gulls and over 173 Black-necked Cranes. At the same time, we also observed over 10 thousands of other animals, such as Kiang, Wild Yak, Tibetan Gazelle, Tibetan Antelope, wolf, fox, Himalayan Marmot, weasel, hare, pika and so on. We think the Kunlun-Altun Mountains Nature Reserve is indeed a paradise for Chinese wildlife.

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

New records of bird species in Xinjiang dessert

The achievement of bird study in Xinjiang is great in 2011. At the beginning of 2011, Ma Ming published *A Checklist on the Distribution of the Birds in Xinjiang* (Science Press), which recorded 452 species of Xinjiang birds that included 143 subspecies. By the end of 2011, other new records of bird species in Xinjiang have been published, including Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), Japanese Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter gularis*), White-naped crane (*Grus vipio*), Red-rumped Sparrow (*Hirundo daurica*), Bar-tailed Treecreeper (*Certhia himalayana*), Azure-winged Magpie (*Cyanopica cyana*), Eastern-crowned Warbler (*Phylloscopus coronatus*), Black-faced Bunting (*Emberiza spodocephala*) and so on. Almost half of them were found by amateur bird watchers and photographers.

(MA Ming, DING Jinqing and HUANG Yahui, Ecology and Geography institute of Chinese Academy of Science)

The series lectures about birds given in National Zoological Museum of China in memory of the 105th anniversary of birth of Prof. Cheng Tso-Hsin

November 18, 2011 is the 105th anniversary of the birthday of Prof. Cheng Tso-Hsin (1906–1998), the famous ornithologist of China. To commemorate the 105th year of his birthday, three field ornithologists, Prof. ZHANG Zhengwang from Beijing Normal University, Dr. ZHU Lei and Dr. QU Yanhua from Institute of Zoology, were invited to give lectures to the public on 19 and 20 November in the National Zoological Museum of China. Two hundred spectators attended this activity.

(CHEN Chi, Beijing)

Progress of the Environment Construction Project at Co-existent Area of Human Beings and Crested Ibis

The main progress of the project in 2011 includes:

- (1) Purchased monitoring vehicles and other equipment for the three project sites, and offered financial support for the construction of the acclimation cage for reintroduction of Crested Ibis in Ningshan and Dongzhai;
- (2) Conducted natural and social environment survey to enhance understanding of local condition and secure the development of project plan;
- (3) Conducted training on the planting and management of organic Chinese Chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) in March to promote the benefit for local community;
- (4) Was involved in the spring and autumn population survey of Crested Ibis in Yangxian in April and October;
- (5) The first meeting for Joint Coordination Committee of project was held on 22nd April, and the PDM, PO, Action Plan 2011 and Project Implementation Guideline were reviewed and adopted;
- (6) Conducted aqueduct maintenance project in Ningshan in May to secure the irrigation for paddy field in summer;
- (7) Conducted training on the planting and management of organic pear in Yangxian in June;
- (8) Jointly organized a summer camp named "Save Crested Ibis" for Japanese children in Yangxian in August;
- (9) Enhanced environment awareness by attending International Workshop of 30 anniversary of Crested Ibis Conservation in China, publishing of quarterly project reports, brochures, and calendar themed for saving Crested Ibis;
- (10) Organized project personnel to investigate the condition of Crested Ibis conservation in Sado of Japan and reintroduction of Oriental White Stork, and exchanged the experience on conservation of Crested

Ibis;

(11) Held training for monitoring of wild Crested Ibis in November.

(LIU Dongping, National Bird Banding Center)

Training on Study of Bird Strike at Airport

Prof. SAI Daojian was invited to give lectures named "Scientific repelling birds, Ensuring flight safety" from 20th October to 14th November, 2011. Prof. SAI also directed the working of bird information study and bird-repel for team of bird-repel. The lecture discussed the basic elements and necessary condition of bird strike, including how to repel birds scientifically, how to attract bird to keep way from flights according to conditioned reflex theory, and how to adopt measures of collision avoidance. Prof. SAI introduced some practical problems that attention should be paid.

The lecture related theory with practical problems of bird strike at airports, therefore received good reputation and promoted the study of bird strike at airports.

(SAI Daojian, LAN Xiaoxiao, LU Tao and LU Jiang, Shandong)

GMIA Small Grant 2010-2012

Grus monacha International Aid (GMIA) is a UK registered charity dedicated to conservation of endangered species Hooded Crane. GMIA small grant was first launched for year 2010. Since then six projects have been awarded GMIA small grant. During 2010 and 2011 projects were carried out mostly in wintering and stopover sites of hooded cranes.

In 2010 the project Community Outreach on Protection of Hooded Crane in and around Xinqing Nature Reserve lead by Mr. LIU Baocai reached tens of thousands of local residents and school students. Some results of the project include: collective Chinese stamps of Hooded Crane, songs and dances with Hooded Crane as theme, photography excursions and exhibitions with Hooded Crane as theme, framed arts of Hooded Crane distributed to hundreds of residents, schools and offices and sport meet in schools with Hooded Crane as theme and Hooded Crane conservational status questionnaire among farmers and other residents. The impact of the project on conservational awareness of the breeding habitat of Hooded Crane among local residents near Xinqing was outstanding. It is the one project that made the first steps towards nurturing public appreciation of the artistic value of Hooded Crane.

In year 2011, Hooded Crane Banding Project at its breeding ground banded Hooded Cranes and rescued three, and, what is more exciting, several banded hooded cranes were sighted in Japan in November 2011.

Projects proposed by applicants for GMIA Small Grant for year 2012 cover much wider geographical regions than in the past two years, reaching as far as Yangzi River, wintering habitats of Hooded Crane in China. The winners for year 2012 will be announced at <http://www.grusmonacha.org/en/winner.asp>.

We believe that in the coming years more people will join the conservational work. With our collective efforts we will reverse the trend of habitat deterioration, illegal poaching and other threats to Hooded Crane while at the same time preserve the paradise for birds, for hooded cranes and other birds alike so that our children will enjoy harmonic co-existence with what Mother Nature has bestowed upon us.

GMIA Small Grants 2013 welcome projects of Hooded Crane research, conservation and community outreach. Please submit applications by 31 October 2012. For more information please visit our website <http://grusmonacha.org>.

(*Grus monacha* International Aid)

The third Mongolia wildlife investigation conducted by National Zoological Museum of China

The third Mongolia wildlife investigation and specimen collection was conducted by the National Zoological Museum of China from 15 July to 13 August 2011. This investigation was performed for the International Cooperative Project of Chinese Academy of Sciences, which entitled "Investigation and research of Animal

Diversity on Mongolia plateau" (2009-2012). The joint survey team was mainly from Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Inner Mongolia Normal University, Institute of plant protection, Mongolia State Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Institute of biology, Mongolia Academy of Sciences. The expedition, more than 5000 kilometers, mainly covers the western area of Mongolia. The specimens of birds, amphibians and reptiles, fish, insects and invertebrates were collected.

(JIA Chenxi, National Animal Museum)

Hooded Crane habitats protection project in China, Mongolia and Russia startup

Habitat protection is one of the key elements of endangered species protection. Over the past 10 years, illegal alluvial gold mining issue has been gradually terminated in Khingan Mountain region of China. Most destroyed rivers have been recovered since the reform of mining area. Alluvial gold distribution areas are also Hooded Crane breeding habitats in Heilongjiang valley. In recent years, Mongolia, Russia's alluvial gold mining activities have aggravated and spread rapidly. Many habitats of Hooded Cranes are being destroyed in those places. In order to pass China's experience of controlling mining activities to Mongolia and Russia and to better control the disordered mining and protect the inhabit of Hooded Crane, Whitley Fund for Nature (WFN) starting with the project: "GOLDEN CRANES: Exploring, preventing and mitigating impacts of gold mining and other human activities in hooded crane breeding areas" to continue funding Dr. GUO Yumin and his team to carry out relevant work in protecting the habitats around Heilongjiang valley since September 2011.

(HUANG Jian, Beijing; Simonov, Russia)

GMIA 2012 Small Grant Winners

Compared to 2010-2011 the projects supported by GMIA in 2012 will cover breeding, stop-over and wintering habitats of hooded cranes. A symposium of GMIA small grant projects is being planned to take place in Lindian, stopping-over sites of hooded cranes, a rural area of natural beauty known for its hot spring spa, in Oct 2012. It will consist of discussions and excursions to see hooded cranes. We welcome anyone interested in joining this symposium to contact us.

Project leader	Project name	Institution that the project team is associated with
FU Jianguo	Migratory Population and Age Distribution of Hooded Cranes in Daqing, Heilongjiang Province, China	Lindian Wetland Reserve and Wildlife Conservation Station, Daqing, Heilongjiang Province, China
MA Qiang	Preliminary Research on Wintering Hooded Cranes in Cultivated Land in Dongtan, Chongming Island, Shanghai, China	Dongtan Bird Nature Reserve, Chongming Island, Shanghai, China
GU Yanchang	Recuing and Banding of Hooded Cranes in Greater Zhanhe, Heilongjiang Province, China	Greater Zhanhe Wetland Nature Reserve, Heilongjiang Province, China
FAN Zhiqiang	Propulation and Habitat Ecology of Wintering Hooded Cranes in Caizi Lake, Anqing, Anhui Province, China	Life-Science College, Normal University of Anqing, Anhui Province, China

(*Grus monacha* International Aid)

News and Notes — Abroad

Small Grant of research and protection of birds in abroad

1 Sound Approach Bird Fund Offers funding up to £10000 to bird conservation projects around the world.

Deadline: no deadline, decisions within about 2 months of application.

Website: <http://www.soundapproach.co.uk/funding.php>

2 Oriental Bird Club supports conservation work in the Oriental region by encouraging studies of birds and

their habitats. Through the generous support of members and corporate sponsors, the OBC conservation fund has now supported over 250 projects in many oriental countries, primarily run by local people. More than £200000 has been invested in conservation in the region since 1984.

Deadline: 31 March every year.

3 Asian Waterbirds Conservation Fund Supports the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats, as well as projects which bring socio-economic benefits to local communities. Maximum grant size is US\$4 thousand.

Deadline: October 31

Website: <http://www.wwf.org.hk/en/whatwedo/conservation/wetlands/flyway/>

4 Birdfair/ RSPB Research Fund for Endangered Birds

Provides grants of up to US\$2 thousand for research on endangered birds (IUCN's Red List). Priority is for researchers working in their own countries, particularly in collaboration with BirdLife's partners.

Deadline: October 31

Website: <http://www.rspb.org.uk/ourwork/projects/details/198251-the-birdfairrspb-research-fund-for-endangered-birds>

5 British Ornithologists' Union - Small Research Grants and Career Development Support

Invites amateurs and professionals to apply for its Small Ornithological Research Grants. Most research grants are £1000 (exceptionally up to £2000) per project to support small projects outright, or to partly fund medium-sized programs. Grants are on any aspect of ornithological research in the UK and worldwide.

Deadline: November 30

Website: http://birdgrants.blogspot.com/2009/02/bou1_12.html

6 The Foundation, based in Sweden, makes grants of up to US\$5000 for bird protection on a worldwide basis. Eligibility is open to everyone.

Deadline: January 1 and July 1

Website: <http://www.club300.se/Birdprot/Birdprotection.aspx>

7 In order to promote bird studies and bird watching activities in China mainland, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society has established the HKBWS China Conservation Fund since 1999. The aim of the fund includes: To promote bird watching activities; To facilitate observation and publishing of bird records; To support ornithological researches directly related to conservation.

Deadline: January 31

Website: <http://www.chinabirdnet.org/>

(LIU Yang, Beijing)

12th International Grouse Symposium to be held in Japan in July 2012

The Japanese Rock Ptarmigan Meeting, the Institute of Mountain Science, Shinshu University, and a Mountain City Matsumoto are pleased to invite you to the 12th International Grouse Symposium to be held in Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture, Japan, between the 20th and the 24th of July 2012. This symposium, which is held every three years, brings together grouse specialists and biologists from many countries of Europe, North America and Asia. For more see: http://cert.shinshu-u.ac.jp/eco_lab/modules/tinyD4/

(SUN Yuehua, Beijing)

Publications

The publication of *The Checklist on the Classification and Distribution of the Birds of China* (Second Edition)

The Checklist on the Classification and Distribution of the Birds of China (Second Edition) that edited

by academician ZHENG Guangmei has been published by Science Press in June 2011. As a monograph that introduces the classification and distribution of Chinese bird species as well as subspecies, this book modified and complemented the first edition that published in 2005. People in charge of the publication of this book include ZHENG Guangmei, ZHANG Zhengwang, ZHANG Yanyun, and DENG Wenhong from Beijing Normal University; DING Ping from Zhengjiang University; LU Xin from Wuhan University; MA Zhijun from Fudan University; LEI Fumin, SUN Yuehua and JIA Chenxi from Chinese Academy of Science; DING Changqing from Beijing Forestry University and LIANG Wei from Hainan Normal University. The book used references of the new achievements of domestic or foreign avian studies. It not only includes the new species Nonggang Babbler (*Stachyris nonggangensis*) that found by ZHOU Fang and JIANG Aiwu, but also added a number of new records in China. The whole book included 1371 species (2304 species and subspecies) from 439 genera, 101 families, and 24 orders. All birds were labeled with Chinese name, English name, scientific name, and distribution area. The book also carefully approved the checklist on endemic bird species of China. This book can be used in ornithology education, scientific research, as well as in agriculture, forestry, environment conservation, management of wild animals. The book can also be used as a reference to the teachers and students for studying zoology, ecology, and conservation biology in high educational institutes. The price of this book is ¥118. Please contact Science Press if you want to have one.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing)

Saunders's Gull (*Larus saundersi*)

The book is published by Liaoning Science and Technology Press in February, 2011. The number of Saunders's Gull (*Larus saundersi*) is very low and the species belongs to endangered list. There are 12 parts in this book, including the short history of research, morphological feature, biological property, quantity and geographic distribution, reproduction, natural enemy and illness, wintering, migration, population ecology, protecting policy and so on.

(LI Xiangtao, Beijing)

Interspecific Competition in Birds

This book provides a critical and exhaustive review of the topic of competition. Although the examples are limited mostly to birds (interspecific competition and community structure have been exhaustively studied in this animal group, and a lot of experimental data are available), the conclusions reached have a far broader relevance to population ecologists in general. The book reasons that the coexistence of species is the result of both past and presently on-going interspecific competition. Edited by Prof. Andre A. Dhondt, this book will be published by Oxford University Press on January 13, 2012.

(ZHANG Zhengwang, Beijing)

Announcement

Fee waiver for the senior member and student member

After discussion from the General Council of the China Ornithological society in Lanzhou conference, we decided to provide a fee waiver for the senior members who over 60 years old, as well as student members who do not have incomes yet. They will enjoy the same benefits and qualification as regular members.

(Secretariat of the China Ornithological Society)

For the sending of electronic version of the *Newsletter of China Ornithological Society*

To make it more convenient as well as to implement the low-carbon green idea, the secretariat advocates more members, especially those young members, and the members abroad accept the electronic version of <Newsletter of China Ornithological Society> instead of hard copy. If you would like to accept the electronic version starting from 2012, and do not need us to send you the hard copy of the newsletters, please contact secretariat at China_cos@126.com.

(Secretariat of the China Ornithological Society)

Obituary

Our senior member — Prof. LIU Mingyu — passed away

The famous zoologist, LIU Mingyu, who was also the senior member of China Ornithological Society, and a professor of College of Life Science in Liaoning University died of heart attack at 8:30 am on 19th December 2011 at the age of 72.

Prof. Liu was born in 1939 in Changtu District in Liaoning Province. He worked in Liaoning University right after graduation from Biology major in 1964, and started to be the head of the Biology Department from December 1991. He used to be the directors of the China Zoological Society, the China Ornithological Society, the China Herpetological Society and Liaoning Zoological Society. During the 40 years of high educational work, his achievements on the study of ornithology and herpetology in Liaoning Province are great. He took charge of the edition of *The Fauna of Liaoning Province*, *China Vertebrates* and other important monographs in scientific field in China. He got the China excellent Sci-Tech book prize, as well as the second Sci-tech Improvement Award of Liaoning Province. During his old ages, he still actively joined in science popularization and socially beneficial activities. His passing away is a big lost to the China Ornithological Society.

(The Secretariat of China Ornithological Society)

红隼 (*Falco tinnunculus*)
摄影 林向荣



三趾翠鸟 (*Ceyx erithacus*)
摄影 唐万玲



三宝鸟 (*Eurystomus orientalis*)

摄影 王丹阳

