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Chinese Dream & Panda Dream

“中国梦”和“熊猫梦”

文覃白 翻译 魏玲

Article by Qin Bai, Translated by Wei Ling

在刚刚结束的第十二届全国人民代表大会第一次会议上，新任国家主席习近平的讲话中，九次提及“中国梦”。对于中国人民而言，那就是：“共同享有出彩的机会，共同享有梦想成真的机会，共同享有同祖国和时代一起成长与进步的机会……”

如果说“中国梦”是13亿人共同的大梦，那么“熊猫梦”就应该是“中国梦”重要的一部分。面对中国在高速发展中暴露的环境问题，人民期望的“天是蓝的，水是清的，空气质量很好，食品令人放心，污染得到扼制”，这是“中国梦”，也是“熊猫梦”。因为，只有在这样的好环境中，无论野外还是圈养的熊猫，才能兴旺发展。

作为保护和研究大熊猫的科学工作者，更是梦想着突破技术难关，让大熊猫“野放”取得成功，实现大熊猫家族的复兴，随着祖国和时代的成长与进步，也让自己享有出彩的机会。

为了实现美好的“中国梦”，让我们更加倍努力吧。

At the just-concluded the 1st Session of the 12th National People's Congress, Xi Jinping, newly-elected Chinese President, referred "Chinese Dream" for 9 times. The Chinese dream is the people's dream. "All Chinese people deserve equal opportunities to enjoy a prosperous life, see their dreams come true and benefit together from the country's development..."

If the "Chinese Dream" is the common dream of 1.3 billion people's dream, and the "Panda Dream" should be an important part of this common dream. With the high-speed development, some environmental issues are exposed. "The sky is blue, the water is clear, the air quality is good, the food is safe, pollution has been curbed..." This is not only the dream of Chinese People, but also the dream of giant pandas. Because only in such a good environment, whether wild or captive pandas may thrive.

As giant panda researchers, we are dreaming of making techniques breakthrough on giant panda reintroduction and fulfill the rejuvenation of panda family. With the growth and progress of the motherland, we may also have the chance of leading a satisfying life.

Let's make persistent efforts, press ahead with indomitable will, and strive to achieve the Chinese dream.



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批准号 CSSN
《四川动物》增刊 准印证号 川新出增字(2013)01号
刊号 ISSN 1000-7083 CNI5-11931/Q

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主办单位 Sponsored by
四川省动物学会 Sichuan Society of Zoologists
成都大熊猫繁育研究基金会 Chengdu Giant Panda Breeding Research Foundation
四川省野生动物保护协会 Sichuan Association of Wildlife Conservation
成都大熊猫繁育研究基地 Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding

协办单位 Co-sponsored by
中国动物园协会 Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens
成都市三原外国语学校附属小学 San Yuan Foreign Languages School Elementary Division

主编 / 张志和 Editor-in-Chief / Zhang Zhihe
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美术设计 Art Editor
四川蓝色印象艺术设计有限公司 Blue Impression Art Design Co., Ltd.

编辑、出版、发行 Edited, Published and Distributed by
《四川动物》增刊《大熊猫》编辑部 Giant Panda Editorial Department of the Sichuan Journal of Zoology

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印刷 Printed by
成都博瑞传播股份有限公司印务分公司 Chengdu B-Ray Media Co., Ltd. Printing Branch Company
发行范围 国内外公开发行 Issued both in and outside China

定价 人民币10元 Price RMB¥ 10

封面摄影: 张志和 Front cover photograph by Zhang Zhihe
封底摄影: 雍严格 Back cover photograph by Yong Yan'ge
封面题字: 黎光成 Cover calligraphy by Li Guangcheng
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风雨之后见彩虹
——陕西佛坪第四次大熊猫调查后记

文 佛坪保护区 曹庆 翻译 李春燕
Article by Cao Qing, Shaanxi Foping National Nature Reserve, Translated by Li Chunyan

Shaanxi

*Completion of the 4th National
Giant Panda Census in Foping,*



摄影 曹庆
Photo by Cao Qing

沿着山脊，散落着多团大熊猫粪便。这一处粪便堆，有的竹茎比例多，部分是竹叶粪便，王宽武(右一)初步判断这些粪便由两只以上的大熊猫排出。
Along the ridge, Wang Kuanwu (right) found panda feces left by several pandas. Some contained a higher proportion of bamboo shoots while the others had mostly bamboo leaves.



摄影 李静平
Photo by Li Jingping

队员必须准确、规范地记录野外大熊猫留下的蛛丝马迹，为准确了解佛坪野生大熊猫的种群数量及生存状态。
Surveyors record every trace left behind by wild giant pandas. This careful cataloguing ensures a better understanding of the current wild panda population and living conditions.

▶ 令人振奋的“开门红”

“我们小组捡到新鲜的熊猫粪便了!”
“我们小组也捡到了!”
“我们看见大熊猫了!”

按照国家林业局的部署，全国第四次大熊猫调查全面启动。陕西省采用以大熊猫产区及自然保护区为单位，“同时启动，遍地开花”式的调查方法，规避了调查时间的差异对调查结果的影响。

2012年3月17日，被誉为大熊猫种群密度最高、野外偶见率最高的陕西佛坪自然保护区开始首日外业调查，12个调查小组像鱼网一样撒向调查区域。

令人振奋的是，有6个组收集到大熊猫粪便，其中一个调查小组直接观察到大熊猫。当天，测量大熊猫粪便咬节16份，提取大熊猫DNA材料4份。首日调查，佛坪保护区实现了“开门红”。

佛坪保护区全部被作为重点调查区域，平均每2km²布设一条预设样线，区内共机械布设148条样线，形成一张不重不漏的“大网”，先后有92名调查队员及向导依照“大网”的顺序按照调查规程严格工作，拾取粪便，并观察记录大熊猫活动后留下的各种痕

迹，树上蹭的一点毛，树皮上抓的爪痕都不能放过，目的是尽量无一遗漏地“网”住大熊猫的信息，以便准确了解佛坪野生大熊猫的种群数量及生存状态。

▶ 三官庙的“群英会”

4月上旬，调查队移师佛坪保护区中心三官庙保护站。

在明媚的春阳中，墨绿的原始森林，鹅黄色的山茱萸花海，偶尔还有来不及融化的雪，共同烘托出佛坪之美。由于生态移民工程的实施，使得人类活动的影响降到最低程度，三官庙一带显得非常安静。

近年，这里成为秦岭大熊猫科研、科考、科普的圣地。4月7日晚饭时分，交流调查花絮使得简单的晚餐会变得少有的愉悦、兴奋。当天，12个调查小组全都采集到大熊猫粪便，直接观察到大熊猫6只。

这个说，“那个亚成体才可爱，跟我们捉迷藏时‘健步如飞’”；那个说，“我们见到的那个，肯定是去年才生下来的，完全像个圆滚滚的绒毛玩具，一扭一扭地跑，‘超可爱’”；王纳说，他在填写记录表时，突然听见像打呼噜的均匀的

呼吸，原来一只大熊猫就在数米之外“见周公”；还有的说，“我们看到的成年个体，对我们的态度是不理不睬，一闪即逝，对我们拍照很不配合……”听着同事们绘声绘色地描述直观大熊猫的情景，感觉在享受一场听觉盛宴。

进入核心区调查，简直就是一场野生大熊猫的“群英会”。4月20日，李吉玉直观三只大熊猫聚群争偶；4月24日，熊柏泉在同一条调查线上直接观察到4只大熊猫；4月26日，调查队员分别在不同的调查区域内同时直接观察到6只大熊猫。

虽然每位调查队员都非常希望直接观察到大熊猫，但我们并不刻意寻找它，而是沿着预设样线行走，如实地填写调查记录表。队员们都明白，自己是研究大自然、保护大自然的人，不是试图改变或干扰大自然的人。

▶ 艰苦的黄桶梁

在调查初期的全队一起“合围”之后，调查队因地制宜分为黄桶梁和中嘴两个调查组，在两地同时开展调查。

4月19日，黄桶梁调查组的队员从大

古坪保护站徒步到达西河保护站驻扎。20日，他们雄纠纠气昂昂，负重行走约9小时，名符其实的跋山涉水，到达黄桶梁监测点。所谓监测点，其实是两间极其简易的水泥建筑，仅能挡雨遮风。

黄桶梁一带属于汉江一级支流金水河的发源地，地形复杂、水系纵横，因此，涉水几乎成了必修课。每天清晨六点，队员们从营地出发，往往到了下午六点左右才能回到营地。途中常遇到溪河挡路。没有桥，就地取材架独木桥勉强通过或踩水而过。在湍急的河段，队员们手拉着手，踩着溜滑的石头，艰难地移动脚步。鞋子、裤子被溪水浸湿又被体温烘干，每天就这样十余次地重复着。

黄桶梁监测点不通电，路远且险，涉水频繁，技术组决定不将电脑背上黄桶梁。因此，在黄桶梁调查时的GPS数据无法及时处理，只能回到管理局时才能进行航迹下载及与预设样线比对。因此，在挑选黄桶梁调查队员时，在业务水平上要求高，队员们在实际工作中也是吃了双倍的苦。

老天帮助、队员努力，黄桶梁和中嘴两组调查队都未遇到连日阴雨的外业工作

的大忌天气，调查工作进展顺利，27日，两个调查队同时踏上了归途。

▶ 靓丽的彩虹定会升起

至5月底，佛坪保护区内的大熊猫种群外业调查、内业录入工作全部结束。期间共收集调查队员在野外填写的“大熊猫野外种群调查记录表”916份，内业人员对野外收集的370余处(团)大熊猫粪便进行了咬节测量，对160余份(团)新鲜大熊猫粪便进行了DNA材料提取。2013年内，我们将按照国家林业局统一部署，对去年的调查结果进行认真的复查和必要的补充调查。

笔者参加了数条样线的外业调查。发现多处羚牛、野猪、豹猫、斑羚、金丝猴等动物的粪便痕迹，直观1只健康的鬃羚在坡面上行走如飞，使笔者惊奇又激动，是动物朋友在给我们加油。

最难忘沿西河岸边徒步前往中嘴途中，西河流域时晴时阴时雨，天空中闷雷滚滚，

黑云压城，时有炸雷似乎撕破天幕；一阵阵浓云裹来，夹着硬币大的雨滴将我们包围，我们数次在石崖下避雨，雨稍小时继续赶路。在这种景况下穿行在大森林中，感觉正在体验“驴友”的极致境界。

相信那天的浓雾和雷雨，一定是在为佛坪的调查准备一道靓丽的彩虹，必将挂在陕西省第四次大熊猫调查工作的天空。



摄影 曹庆
Photo by Cao Qing

这一堆大熊猫粪便初步判断新鲜程度为3-7天。
Surveyors discover three to seven day-old panda feces.

An Inspiring Good Start

“Our team found fresh panda feces!”
 “We have seen wild pandas!”

The 4th National Giant Panda Census was launched by the State Forestry Administration in October, 2011. Shaanxi Province forestry officials initiated surveys of multiple areas of giant panda habitat at the same time. All surveyors were carefully trained to use the same techniques.

Shaanxi's Foping Nature Reserve, the area most densely populated by giant pandas, is also the nature reserve with the best odds of running into wild pandas. Foping staff began their field investigation on March 17, 2012. The 12 survey teams assumed their respective roles at each survey section.

The surveyors were inspired from day one when 6 teams successfully collected giant panda feces and one team even caught site of several wild pandas. 16 samples of bamboo stem remains were measured and 4 DNA samples were extracted. The first-day of the investigation was truly fruitful.

The whole area of the Foping Nature Reserve was to be investigated. It was divided into 148 sections of 2 square kilometers plots. Each transect line was scientifically determined in every section. Following the technical standards and rules, 92 surveyors and guides carried out the survey along these planned routes. In addition to collecting panda feces, they observed and recorded all traces left behind by giant pandas such as hair and scratch marks on trees. This detailed information provided researches with a clearer picture of the current population size of the wild pandas in Foping.

The Survey at Sanguan Temple

In early April, the survey team moved to the center of Foping Nature Reserve—the Sanguan Temple Conservation Station—to proceed with the investigation.

The scenery of springtime in Foping is pleasant. A sea of light yellow dogwoods stretched through the dark-green primeval forest, bathed in brilliant sunshine. Unmelted snow was occasion-



佛坪的“四调”队员在调查中涉水过河成了家常便饭。
 Wading across rivers and streams was quite common.

摄影 熊柏泉
 Photo by Xiong Baiquan

ally seen. Thanks to the implementation of an ecological migration project, human interference has been minimized leaving Sanguan Temple undisturbed and perfectly quiet.

In recent years, Sanguan Temple has become one of the optimal spots for scientific research, field investigation, and conservation education on giant pandas in the Qinling Mountains. At dinner time on April 7, the survey teams exchanged

information on their investigation progress. It was a rewarding day. All 12 teams had collected giant panda feces and several teams reported 6 wild panda sightings.

One survey team described the encounter vividly. “A sub-adult giant panda walked vigorously and fast into the forest when it saw us, the unexpected guests.” Another team described observing a panda who looked to be about one year old. It looked like a “super cute” stuffed animal whose bottom wiggled as it ran back into the forest. Wang Na, one of the surveyors, said he heard some deep rhythmic breathing, similar to snoring sounds while he was filling out his data sheet. It turned out that it was a giant panda deep in sleep several meters away. Some team members stated that the adult panda they had seen was extremely uncooperative with its photographers and disappeared quickly from sight... Hearing these wonderful stories about giant panda encounters is undoubtedly a delight.

The surveyors focused their main effort on the core area where the wild panda population was centered and as a result, had numerous sightings. On April 20, surveyor Li Jiyu witnessed three pandas fighting for the mating right with one female. On April 24, Xiong Baiquan caught sight of four pandas in the same area. Two days later, a total of six pandas were seen at different locations.

Even though all the surveyors were eager to see pandas for themselves, they did not solely focus on searching. Surveying along the transect lines, they meticulously recorded every detail. They were fully aware that their mission was not to change or interfere with nature but to study and protect it.

Experiencing Hardship in Huangtongliang

After the first stage of the investigation, the surveyors were divided into two teams in line with local conditions and carried out their investigations at

Huangtongliang and Zhongzui simultaneously.

On April 19, departing from Daguping Conservation Station, the Huangtongliang survey team arrived at Xihe Conservation Station and spent a night there. The next day, they hiked spiritedly with heavy loads for 9 hours and finally reached the Huangtongliang monitoring station. With only two basic and lightly equipped concrete buildings, the so-called monitoring station was more of a shelter.

The vicinity of Huangtongliang is the source of Jinshui River, the main tributary of the Han River. Complicated terrain interweaves with a crisscrossed water system, making wading a common task for the surveyors. They set out from the camp early in the morning at 6:00am, and would not come back until 6:00pm. When confronted with rivers that blocked the road, if conditions permitted, they would make a temporary bridge with local materials available nearby, or they had to wade through the river. Treading on slippery rocks, hand in hand, the surveyors plodded on through

torrential streams. Their shoes and trousers were soaked with stream water and later dried, along with their bodies. This occurred dozens of times every day.

Far away from the city, electricity was unavailable at the Huangtongliang monitoring station. The survey routes were naturally rough, in addition to the complicated water system. All these factors led to the decision not to bring laptops to Huangtongliang. So the GPS data could not be processed in a timely manner. After returning to the Administrative Bureau of the nature reserve, the surveyors would download relative materials and compare the tracks they had surveyed with the planned routes. Only professional survey technicians could fulfill such a task while combating such hardships.

Continual rain is a great taboo for field investigation. Fortunately, the weather was favorable and the survey went on well. On April 27, both teams started on their way back.



佛坪的“四调”队员收集到的野生大熊猫粪便样品，将进行咬节测量和DNA材料提取
 It is dirty work, but surveyors must measure bamboo stems and extract DNA from each fecal sample.

Prospects

By the end of May, the field investigation and data entry work were complete. 916 data sheets for the wild panda census had been filled. About 370 samples of giant panda feces had been collected and the bamboo stem remains measured. DNA samples were extracted from more than 160 piles of fresh feces. In 2013, the survey results will be double-checked and further surveys will be accordingly conducted.

Exciting findings included feces of takin, wild boar, leopard cat, goral, golden monkey, and more. I even saw one healthy serow running quickly along the hillside.

The sojourn to Zhongzui along the Xi River stood out as an unforgettable experience for the survey team. Fickle weather patterns were the norm. One day, thunder rumbled sporadically, punctuated with sudden, startling claps that made it sound as if the sky was splitting in two. Dark clouds covered the sky and heavy rain drenched the forest. The surveyors were forced to take cover under a cliff and had to wait for the rain to subside before continuing. Trekking through the woods in these conditions made for a memorable outdoor experience.

Eventually the skies cleared and work resumed. Despite hardship and uncooperative weather, the dedicated surveyors pressed on and completed the 4th Giant Panda Census in Shaanxi Province.

这里佛坪保护区核心区内的西河主河道一景。除了拥有绝佳的景色，这里也是秦岭大熊猫的优良栖息地。
The Xi River runs through Foping Nature Reserve's central area, a natural habitat for wild giant pandas in Qinling.

Editor's Note:

编者按 >>>

在前面的图文中，我们已经快速扫描了陕西“四调”，以下几页让我们用特写镜头，重现四川“四调”中，最惊心动魄的小故事吧。

In the previous article we had an overview of the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Shaanxi. Now we will take a closer look into one man's story of survival and determination in Sichuan Panda Census.

The 4th National
Giant Panda Census
in Sichuan
四川大熊猫第四次调查

A Rainy Night in Guanyinya

抱着大树过雨夜

口述 陈术林 文 张燕梅 翻译 李春燕
Dictated by Chen Shulin, Article by Zhang Yanmei, Translated by Li Chunyan

凌晨三点多，大雨，阿坝州，松潘县黄龙乡观音崖，海拔3400米，坡度约60度，一棵胸径约40厘米的大杉树下，一小堆微弱的火光挣扎着映照出如注的雨线，映照出两双湿透的军用胶鞋，胶鞋上瑟瑟发抖的两双腿，往上是两双僵得麻木却紧紧环抱着树干的手。火光窜动着投到了两张脸上，黝黑、疲惫……困倦击垮了双眼，忍不住闭起来打盹。白天攀爬悬崖的险境突然出现，惊醒的双眼努力睁开——惊醒的人是四川省第四次大熊猫调查队的队员陈术林，而他旁边头倚在树上还未醒来的是当地向导万大叔。

9月24日，陈术林和向导往磨坊沟进发，上午九点多进入了网路打好的第一个点，打算往第二个点进发。可是向导所带路的方向，在GPS和地图上显示是观音崖方向，不是指向第二点，看着陈术林的犹

豫，向导打了保票，说自己的牛曾经放在那里，有路可以走到第二个点。于是，两人往观音崖方向走，雨雾越来越浓，能见度越来越低，走了近一个小时，两人发现走到了悬崖峭壁林立的地方。直到下午6点，两人还没有走到第二个点。

晚上8时，领导小组办公室的戴波、卧龙的明强与陈术林电话联系上了，鉴于向导支气管炎发作，走几步就得歇息，嘴唇已经发乌，他们被指示就地宿营，驻地第二天一早派人去接应。陈术林和向导就地找到了一棵大杉树，一个小时后终于生起了火。还好，背包里还有中午没吃完的几块小面包可以垫垫肚子，为防睡着了滚下坡，两人想出了抱着大树过夜的方法。

漆黑、寒冷、寂静拉长了夜，凌晨五点、六点，直到七点，迷雾中终于有了光线，向导的病况已经缓和许多，两人开始

往第一个打点的地方走，然后原路返回。八点过，他们欣喜万分地与早起上山的戴波、明强会合。

两天后，陈术林又去了磨房沟，他要去看看自己是怎么被“关住的”。后怕和退缩，从来不是“四调”队员的风格。

Atowering fir tree stands erect on Guanyinya in Huanglong Village, Songpan County, in the Aba Autonomous Prefecture. It is 3:00am and the dim glow of a campfire flickers under the fir, illuminating the trunk of the tree through the driving rain. Two figures cling desperately to a fir tree to prevent them falling down the slope they were sleeping on, numbness creeping into their shivering arms and legs. Their clothes and shoes are soaked with rain. Exhausted with fatigue, they cannot help but doze. Suddenly a flashback of that morning when they set out to

climb the cliff awakens one of the men. He is instantly aware of his surroundings, though it takes a moment for him to open his sleepy eyes. He is Chen Shulin, a surveyor on the team for the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Sichuan Province. The other man is Uncle Wan, the wilderness guide assigned to the survey team.

On September 24, Chen Shulin and his guide headed for Mofang Valley to embark on a planned survey route. The team finished setting up the first survey point at 9:00am and intended to move to the next location. Uncle Wan suggested a different route to the second survey point from what Chen expected. Both the map and GPS indicated that the road they were on led to Guanyinya, but not to the second survey point. Chen Shulin hesitated. The guide assured Chen that he had once herded cattle at Guanyinya and that it had a footpath that would lead to their next destination. At this point they decided to proceed toward Guanyinya. As they set out, the fog thickened and visibility got worse and worse. Nearly an hour later, cliffs and escarpments came into view. At 6:00pm they had not yet reached the destination.

By 8:00pm, Dai Bo from the survey office and Ming Qiang from Wolong Nature Reserve were able to get in touch with Chen Shulin who reported that the guide had fallen ill and was starting to show signs of exhaustion due to a persistent upper respiratory infection. The decision was made that the surveyors would camp at their present location and a search and rescue team would be dispatched the following morning. Chen and his guide used a fir tree for shelter and were able to get a fire going after about an hour's time. They were glad to have a few pieces of bread remaining from lunch. As they were located on a slope, they decided to cling to the fir tree while they slept so they would not roll down the hill.

The dark, cold silence made for an especially long night. The minutes felt like hours. At 7:00am the faint light of dawn tinged the sky. Though not completely recovered, Uncle Wan's condition had improved enough to attempt a departure. They set out for the first survey point by retracing their steps from the previous day. About an hour later, they met Dai Bo and Ming Qiang on the road. What a great relief!

Just two days later, Chen Shulin returned to Mofang Valley, determined to go over the route and discover how they had gotten lost. The tenacious surveyor of the 4th Census would not back down or allow a minor setback to stop him from completing his mission.

四川“四调”快讯

文 张燕梅、杨旭煜 图 张燕梅 翻译 李春燕
Article by Zhang Yanmei and Yang Xuyu, Photos by Zhang Yanmei
Translated by Li Chunyan

► 国家林业局检查四川省“四调”工作

2012年9月8日至15日，国家林业局第四次大熊猫调查领导小组办公室专家检查组对四川省第四次大熊猫调查工作进行了实地检查。

检查组由国家林业局规划设计院王志臣处长、遇宝成高级工程师以及甘肃、陕西省的专家李晓鸿、党晓伟、酒强等五人组成。四川省第四次大熊猫调查队队长杨旭煜、副队长古晓东、戴波参加了检查，并组织对茂县、汶川县的大熊猫调查工作进行了省级复查。

专家检查组通过听取汇报、查阅资料和实地抽样等方式进行了样线质量检查。共抽查调查表格133份，在茂县跟踪抽查样线11条，在汶川复位检查样线8条。

王志臣处长和专家们对四川省“四调”给予了高度评价。表示：四川的调查环境是川、陕、甘三省中最为艰险和困难的。四川的调查工作组织得力、方法创新、符合实际，调查队员素质高、能力强、能吃苦，预设和实际的网格和样线布设有代表性，效果理想，调查记录完整规范、资料保存得当。专家检查组希望四川在现有基础上更上一层楼，以更高标准、按计划圆满完成四川省大熊猫“四调”任务。

► 张希武司长慰问四川省“四调”调查队

2012年10月13日，国家林业局野生动植物保护与自然保护区管理司张希武司长、大熊猫管理办公室张德辉处长、王梦君工程师在四川省林业厅降初副厅长、保护处王鸿加处长、大熊猫调查队杨旭煜队长和古晓东副队长的陪同下，深入大熊猫调查第一线的阿坝州松潘县小河乡，看望和慰问了四川省第四次大熊猫调查队队员。

张希武司长向队员们转达了国家林业局印红副局长的亲切问候，对调查队一年多来的调查工作给予了充分肯定。

► 又讯 2012年11月19日至24日，国家林业局第四次大熊猫调查领导小组办公室专家检查组对四川省第四次大熊猫调查工作进行了第二次实地检查。

检查组由国家林业局规划设计院龚明昊、遇宝成高级工程师以及甘肃天水师范学院李晓鸿教授、陕西青木川自然保护区党晓伟、陕西黄柏塬自然保护区酒强等五人组成。专家检查组听取了工作情况的汇报，查阅了调查资料，分成4个小组，跟随调查队员进行了野外实地检查。在北川县实地跟踪抽查样线13条、抽查调查表格200份，其中松潘县动物样线120条、植物样线30条；北川县动物样线40条、植物样线10条。专家检查组对四川省的“四调”工作给予了充分肯定。



国家林业局第四次大熊猫调查专家检查组与调查队合影
The inspection team from the State Forestry Administration poses with surveyors of the Sichuan 4th Panda Census.



张希武司长与四川省“四调”队员合影
Director Zhang Xiwu stands with surveyors of the 4th Panda Census in Sichuan.

Sending a Tibetan Macaque Home

送小藏酋猴回家

文 何流洋 贡嘎山国家级自然保护区 翻译 魏玲
Article by He Liuyang, Gongga Mountain National Nature Reserve, Translated by Wei Ling

2012年9月27日, 调查康定中海区域。

刚下车走了几步, 就听到路边排水沟处传来什么动物尖锐的叫声, 有点像啮齿类被蛇咬住后发出的声音。走近一看原来是只落单的小藏酋猴。

奇怪了, 猴群异常团结, 怎么会抛下这个小家伙? 难道小家伙有残疾? 我连忙抱起它看了一下, 四肢健全, 肉眼看不出有什么问题。确认它没事我便松了口气, 不过问题又摆在我面前了, 怎么处理这个小家伙? 放在原地显然不行, 它太小, 没法独立生活, 留它在这里不是会被饿死、冻死, 就是会被豹猫、狐狸等食肉动物吃掉。于是, 我先给他喂了一盒牛奶, 在包底垫了件衣服, 把这小家伙放进了背包里, 准备带着它一起跑完调查样线后就回去。往前大约走了十多分钟, 忽然听到前面的山坡上传来藏酋猴猴群的叫声, 是小家伙的家人在找它吗? 也许它可能只是走丢了。相对于把它交给人类照顾, 我宁愿让它回到自己的家里, 哪怕有一线希望我也要陪小家伙试一下。

On September 27, 2012, I was conducting field research in the Renzhonghai Area of Sichuan Province.

Scarcely had I left our vehicle and taken a few

于是我把它抱出来, 放在路边, 因为公路视野开阔, 如果猴群来找它比较容易看到; 如果猴群真的放弃它了, 我也方便把它带走。放下它后我给它拍了几张照片作留念, 然后慢慢向后退, 以免干扰到猴群来接小家伙。哪知小家伙居然要跟着我走, 看到小家伙这么喜欢我, 我又是开心又是担心, 开心的是小家伙这么信任我, 担心的是这样子它就永远没法回家了。我快速跑开, 躲进了灌丛, 它追不上我便大声的叫起来, 听上去很可怜, 让人心碎, 可这也正是我要的效果, 因为它叫得越大声, 猴群找到它的机会就越大。

大约过了半个小时, 猴群终于来到路边, 5只成年藏酋猴走上公路接走了小家伙。希望小家伙尽快忘了今天发生的事, 平安快乐地生活下去。

steps when I heard a high-pitched voice coming from the roadside ditch. It sounded like a rodent squealing after receiving a snakebite. Upon closer inspection, it turned out to be a lone Tibetan Macaque.

It was and is highly unusual to find a monkey on their own as they typically form tight social groups. A monkey on their own usually depicts an injury or illness, so I quickly picked up and assessed his condition. Much to my relief, he had four limbs and with my naked eyes I could not see any other problems. Now I had to decide what to do. I could not simply leave him in the ditch; he was too young and immature. With no mother in sight, he could starve, freeze to death, or perhaps be eaten by predators like martens or foxes. I fed him a bottle of milk and then rearranged the clothes in my backpack to make a nest for the little Tibetan Macaque. I planned to search for his family after finishing my work for the day and set out with the tiny passenger on my back. After walking for about 10 minutes, the screeches of monkeys reached my ears from somewhere along the hillside. Was his family looking for him? Perhaps he had gone astray from his family group. Returning him to his group in the wild

The 4th National
Giant Panda Census
in Sichuan

四川大熊猫第四次调查

摄影 张铭
Photo by Zhang Ming

Update: Sichuan 4th Panda Census

State Forestry Administration Inspects the Work of the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Sichuan

From September 8 to 15, 2012, experts from the Office of the Lead Group of the 4th National Giant Panda Census of the State Forestry Administration inspected the work of the field investigation that was carried out by the 4th Census survey team in Sichuan.

The inspection team was composed of five people; Wang Zhichen, Director of the Planning and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration, senior engineer Yu Baocheng, and experts Li Xiaohong, Dang Xiaowei, and Jiu Qiang who are from Gansu and Shaanxi. Yang Xuyu, the leader for the 4th Census team, and his deputies Gu Xiaodong and Dai Bo accompanied the inspection team. They also reviewed the investigation work in Mao County and Wenchuan County.

The experts inspected the field investigation work through debriefing, examining source materials and checking samples of the survey data. 133 data sheets were randomly reviewed and 11 transect lines were checked in Mao County and 8 in Wenchuan County.

All experts put a premium on the hard work the survey team has done and the achievements made in the 4th Census in Sichuan. Compared with Shaanxi and Gansu, the investigation team in Sichuan was faced with the most challenging working conditions. The capable and seasoned members of the survey team were able to hold up despite the hardship while out in the field. The well-organized team applied innovative and practical methods. The planned investigation transects, as well as the completed ones were scientifically arranged. All records were complete and in accordance with technical standards. The materials were well preserved. The experts expressed their hope that Sichuan could make further progress and accomplish the 4th Census in Sichuan as planned.

Director Zhang Xiwu Visits Surveyors of the 4th National Giant Panda Census

On October 13, 2012, Zhang Xiwu, Director of the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Nature Reserve Management of the State Forestry Administration (SFA), Zhang Dehui, Director of the Administration Office of the Giant Panda of SFA, and Wang Mengjun, an engineer from the Kunming Survey and Design Institute of SFA, accompanied by Jiang Chu, Vice-director of the Forestry Department of Sichuan Province, Wang Hongjia, Director of the Conservation Department, Yang Xuyu, the leader of the survey team of the 4th Census in Sichuan, and his deputy Gu Xiaodong, travelled to Xiaohe Village, Songpan County, Aba Autonomous Prefecture, to visit the surveyors of the 4th Census in Sichuan.

On behalf of the vice-director of SFA Yin Hong, Director Zhang conveyed warm greetings to the surveyors, and fully recognized their achievements during field investigations throughout the past year.

● From November 19 to 24, 2012, experts of the Office of the Lead Group of the 4th National Giant Panda Census of the State Forestry Administration conducted a second inspection of the field investigation work carried out by the survey team in Sichuan.

The panel of experts was made up of Gong Minghao from the Planning and Design Institute of the State Forestry Administration, senior engineer Yu Baocheng, Professor Li Xiaohong from Tianshui Normal University, Gansu, Dang Xiaowei from Qingmichuan Nature Reserve, Shaanxi, and Jiu Qiang from Huangbaiyuan Nature Reserve, Shaanxi. The experts inspected the investigation work through debriefing and examining source materials. Then they were divided into four groups and inspected the field work. 13 transect lines and 200 survey sheets were reviewed in Beichuan County. 120 transect lines for animals and 30 transect lines for vegetation were reviewed in Songpan County, while 40 transect lines for animals and 10 transect lines for vegetation in Beichuan County were examined.

The experts fully recognized the work that has been done in the 4th Census in Sichuan.

银厂沟地势险要，调查样线长，队员需要在沟内连续工作9天。因此每个队员都背着沉重的包袱，负重累累。
Yinchang Valley is famous for its cliffs and long trails. Surveyors stayed in the valley for nine days and had to carry in all necessary equipment and supplies on their backs.



摄影 张亮
Photo by Zhang Liang

摄影 张亮
Photo by Zhang Liang



19名调查队员依次小心地用老旧的索轮过桥。
A surveyor crosses over the rapids by sliding across the iron chain bridge.



摄影 张亮
Photo by Zhang Liang
调查队员过第一座桥
A surveyor crosses the first bridge made from tree trunks.

According to local records, Yinchang Valley in Wolong was once rich with deposits of gold during the Qing Dynasty. The entrance of the valley bristles with sheer precipitous cliffs, and under these cliffs the turbulent river crashes its way through. The splashing sound thunders throughout the whole valley, offering a warning to newcomers: the steep mountain path is rugged and rough. The terrain of Wolong Nature Reserve is strategically situated and its inaccessibility makes the transect lines the most difficult to traverse while conducting the 4th National Giant Panda Census. What will this team, made up of provincial survey workers and staff from the Wolong Nature Reserve, encounter when they attempt to enter the area?

At 8:00am on July 15, 2012, three groups led separately by Zhang Liang, Zhang Kaiqiang, and Chen Yingkang struck out for Yinchang Valley. All group members, together with hired guides, numbered a total of 30 people. Because the transect lines were very long and quite far from Wolong County, it was estimated that this survey would take 9 days to complete, so everyone carried heavy backpacks. As the May 12 Wenchuan earthquake caused the deformation of the mountain, everyone struggled across the terrain. Landslides and heavy rain added more challenge to an already difficult route. On the map the distance did not seem far, but the team arrived at Fengxiangping around 5:00 in the afternoon.

On July 16, the team went through the wet undergrowth to Dengcaoping. The rushing torrents of the eight meter wide river blocked the way.

A temporary bridge made by herders had been washed away by floods so they decided to fashion a new one using tree trunks. First two comparatively smaller trunks were made to stand against the other side of the river. Then a big trunk, with a length of 15 meters and diameter of 40 centimeters at breast height, was placed upon them. Thirty strong and capable people moved the big trunk a little forward bit by bit. It took them four hours to set this bridge across the river. By the time they crossed the river, it was 6:00 in the afternoon so they camped at Dengcaoping.

On July 17, the rainfall grew heavier. Team members scouted the trail and came back and said there was another river ahead and the wild current had become even wilder in the heavy rain. The team gathered in the tent. There was an iron chain hanging over the river. Though Zhang Liang and Chen Yingkang had borrowed rope trolleys from their relatives, if the rusty chain became overburdened, it could break and result in some very serious consequences. But some adventurous members like He Tao insisted on using rope trolleys, while Zhang Liang argued it would be too dangerous. In the end, safety concerns won out and they decided to build another bridge when the rain lessened.

In the afternoon, the rain finally relented a little and the team began to build the bridge. Six people were chosen to slide along the iron chain to cross the river and several hours later another bridge was set up. The team returned to camp to wait in hopes the rain would stop soon. In the

evening, however, it was raining harder than ever. Everyone was so worried what the morning would bring, and slept anything but soundly.

On the morning of July 18, they awoke disheartened as the new bridge had been washed away by floods and the current had strengthened. Crossing the river was the only way in which the teams headed to Ergou and Reshuidi could carry out their survey. Though angry and fretful, they had to return to camp and wait. Because the first bridge was also washed away, they could not retreat. Due to the mud in the river, the team used rainwater for drinking and cooking.

Team members were aware of the continuous wet weather and the signs of mud-rock slides. As the rain grew harder at night, everyone packed their bags and slept with all their clothes on. They took turns keeping watch in order to avoid accidents. Around 2:00am, the noise of a downpour mixed with the roaring sound of a mudslide filled the air. The men on duty shouted and the whole team moved quickly. Thirty members with 30 flashlights looked after each other and ran for their lives. Fear is an instinct as well as the struggle for survival. Running in the rain at night, the memories of the earthquake flashed into their minds. They also thought of their loved ones at home. They finally found a safe place, tired and soaked to the skin. They waited for dawn in the rainy dark night.

On July 19, they looked in the direction of their camp when the dawn was just breaking. Everyone was shocked when they saw the scene.

Their three simple tents together with a set of bowls and pans had been buried in the mud. They counted themselves fortunate to be alive though they'd had a long night in the heavy rain.

"On July 19, 2012, Zhang Kaiqiang, Zhang Liang, Wang Xuping, and Song Hongcai from Sanjiang Protection Station in Wolong visited this area for the 4th Giant Panda Census." The team wrote these words with a red marker pen on a dead tree, along with two cartoon pandas. This was to bear witness to their terrible experience and unknowns in the wild ahead.

It was quite difficult to go forth. But all agreed not to return home with empty hands. So the two groups led by Zhang Kaiqiang and Zhang Liang decided to move forward to Ergou and Reshuidi, while another team led by Chen Yingkang would say goodbye to them, headed for another transect line. Though the bridge they built was broken, the iron chain was there. The two groups of 19 people slid along the iron chain one after another with their packs. It cost them two and a half hours.

On July 20, the dangerous terrain was more difficult due to continuous heavy rain. The team members even ripped apart the waterproof tent cloth to use as rain coats to protect themselves from the cold rain. They reached the intersection of Ergou and Reshuidi roads but were too exhausted to construct another bridge across the river there. Each team member forded the river, the water reaching the necks of several shorter team members. Six days passed before the two groups finally reached their destination.

At the same time, the group led by Chen

Yingkang had already begun their survey. Mr. Chen once a special operations soldier, was concerned about the treacherous mountains and if the guides would be able to withstand the physical rigors required. These guides were his friends and relatives whom he had hired. Because this area was too far from home and dangerous, most villagers were not willing to come. If there was an accident, how would he explain to their families? Their bowls and pans had been buried in the mud, so they had to ration themselves with dry food in order to survive for more days. No one could be quite certain how many days it would take before they could return home.

From July 21 to July 26, two groups went on separate tasks. Zhang Kaiqiang's group headed for Ergou and Zhang Liang's group for Reshuidi.

The survey groups went up through the alpine meadow to the forest valley, from an altitude of 1600 meters to 4800 meters. The survey adventure was fraught with difficulties and dangers. The rain didn't stop until July 24. The mountains were cloaked in heavy fog. The visibility was less than five meters. Group members yelled at each other along the way to avoid getting lost. They ate porridge in the morning and plain steamed rice in the evening. Simple meals were feasts for them. They rationed some rice just in case. They were very lucky to find a cattle shed to stay in at night, where they could make a fire to dry their clothes and shoes. In the meantime, Zhang Kaiqiang and Chen Yingkang's groups had to sleep in makeshift tents, startled by the strong wind at night.

In the afternoon of the 27th, Zhang Kaiqiang's group met Zhang Liang's group at Reshuidi. The next morning, two groups of 19 people went through Four Maiden's Mountain and got to Balang Mountain. On the 29th at noon, they arrived at Rilong Town, Xiaojin County. The groups finally walked out of deep mountains after fourteen days. Though they were shabbily dressed and stubble from their beards covered their faces, they were in high spirits and joked that they were really the red army who climbed snow mountains without face-paint. Zhang Liang and Zhang Kaiqiang, two of the group leaders, were able to relax their frayed nerves at last. Everyone came back safely and the guides could return home.

Chen Yingkang's group had to double back after the survey was completed because of their limited dry food. Consecutive days of heavy rain made matters worse, landslides and mudslides were seen all round in the area. No pots meant no real meals. They had rainwater to wash down dry food. Chen Yingkang suffered from acute gall-bladder inflammation, but fortunately no one got injured and all 11 of the group came back safely.

They spent almost half a month instead of the nine days they had planned to finish the survey task. The team found only one old activity trace of giant pandas. It was estimated that giant pandas left the area after the earthquake that happened on May 12, 2008. Perhaps pandas will return when the ecology is restored and the team of the 5th Census team will have the chance to encounter them.

Reflections on the 4th National Giant Panda Census

感悟“四调”

翻译 唐薇
Translated by Tang Wei

Editor's Note:

编者按 >>>

我们的“四调”队员依靠不屈的精神和专业的态度游走在山水间、穿梭于林中，在体力与智慧的博弈中，顺利完成“四调”任务。听以下队员们用最质朴的语言倾诉参与“四调”的感受，走进他们的内心世界，会有怎样的精彩呢？

The indomitable surveyors of 4th Panda Census hiked, climbed mountains, crossed rivers, and survived deep in the forest on as they searched for tails of giant pandas. Relying on their physical strength and intelligence, they completed the survey task with professionalism and bravery. Here are some reflections written by the surveyors.



摄影 杨杰
Photo by Yang Jie

“无法忘怀的我的23岁。年轻气盛的我，在‘四调’里，第一次发现熊猫粪便，第一次提取DNA样品，第一次测量咬节，第一次去荣经、汉源、石棉、雷波、马边、峨边、金口河、天全、康定、泸定、九龙……看了很多，学了很多，也懂得了很多，也成长了很多。我的23，总之，值了！”

"I'll never forget the days during my 23rd year of life. While out on the survey, I collected giant panda DNA samples, found panda feces, and measured the bite patterns on bamboo fragments found in the feces. It was also my first time to go to Yingjing, Hanyuan, Shimian, Leibo, Mabian, Ebian, Jinkou River, Tianquan, Kangding, Luding, Jiulong and more. It was a valuable experience going to visit these places in person and learning more about them. My 23rd year was unique and note worthy."

雅安市林业局 张翼
Zhang Yi, Forestry Bureau of Ya'an

“我们‘四调’队员来自不同的民族、地域，有着不同的年龄和阅历，甚至在个性和爱好上有很大的差异。是什么让我们顺利开展调查工作呢？毫无疑问那就是协作精神。宛如下棋，输赢系于每个棋子，‘一招不慎，满盘皆输’。如果整个战局都输了，无论哪一个棋子，即使再有能耐，又有什么意义？我们虽然各自都做着“部分工作”，却都不能没有全局观念。协作精神，正是体现全局观，争取胜利的保证。”

"All of us came from different nationalities and regions. We were all of different ages and experience and had great diversity in our personalities and appetites. How could we proceed with the survey successfully? There was no doubt that team spirit was the key. It was like playing chess; success depended on every chess piece. One false move might lose the game. We worked independently but still had to consider our team. Team spirit was indispensable and ensured the success of our work."

卧龙国家级自然保护区 程跃鸿
Cheng Yuehong, Wolong National Nature Reserve



摄影 佚名
Photo by Anonymous



摄影 佚名
Photo by Anonymous

“长期的野外工作也是寂寞的。突然出现一只鸟儿在你头上唧唧喳喳，快乐便会驱散寂寞的情绪。这些大山的精灵是大自然赐给我们的礼物。保护它们，先从我个人做起。无论遇到什么样的困难，我都会坚持下去，去守护大熊猫和这些大山的精灵。”

"The long-term field work makes me feel lonely, although a bird would occasionally sing a song nearby and make me feel happy. These mountain spirits are our cherished gifts from nature. We protect them from ourselves. I'll always insist on protecting giant pandas and other mountain spirits no matter what difficulties I encounter."

卧龙国家级自然保护区 王波
Wang Bo, Wolong National Nature Reserve

“幸好晚上生了熊熊的火堆。尽管落了大半夜的雨，我歪歪斜斜地围着火堆坐了一夜，四周地面全是湿的，根本不敢躺下，只能站一会儿，再坐在原地，以此来放松困乏的身体。凌晨五点，雨渐渐地停了。漆黑的夜空点亮了无数颗星星，北斗星、仙女座特别耀眼。仰望星空，充满了无尽的遐想……为了理想如何更好地完成自己的调查工作，这是个令人回味而必须对应的现实。”

"Although heavy rain continued for over half the night, there was a roaring fire. The ground was completely wet so I couldn't lie down. I stood close to the fire and to relax, I alternated standing and sitting. It finally stopped raining at 5 o'clock. The stars came out and the brightest constellations were the Big Dipper and Andromeda. Deep in thought I looked into the starry sky and contemplated my dream of completing the survey well."

彭州白水河国家级自然保护区 宋自强
Song Ziqiang, Pengzhou Baishuihe National Nature Reserve



摄影 佚名
Photo by Anonymous

The 4th National
Giant Panda Census
in Sichuan

四川大熊猫第四次调查

Follow Their Traces -To the Wild Giant Panda Habitat

Photo Exhibition of the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Sichuan

摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua



2

密野寻踪——走进野生大熊猫家园

四川省第四次大熊猫调查图片展开展

文 张燕梅 翻译 唐薇、李明玖
Article by Zhang Yanmei, Translated by Tang Wei and Li Mingjiu

1

摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua



3

红外相机拍摄
Photo by infrared camera



4

5

“四川省第四次大熊猫调查图片展”

于2013年3月9日-17日和3月18日-24日先后在成都大熊猫繁育研究基地、成都宽窄巷子展出。图片展由四川省林业厅主办，四川省第四次大熊猫调查队承办，成都大熊猫繁育研究基地协办。

展出的46幅图片均来自野生大熊猫栖息地。展出期间，公众可通过扫描二维码，或登录网站浏览并下载展出图片。还可参加免费邮寄四川省第四次大熊猫调查纪念明信片的活动，并通过参与互动节目，获得纪念品及将于2014年出版的四川大熊猫调查画册和光碟的赠阅卷。

1 野猪 Wild Boar

废弃林区公路旁的山坡上，一只小野猪正打量着调查队员，未等调查队员跟上去，母猪已带着一群小野猪飞快地跑进了密林。野猪体型健壮，奔跑迅速，还长着獠牙。成群的野猪可不是好惹的动物。（非野生状态拍摄）

On a hill slope next to the road in an abandoned forest farm, a wild piglet sizes up a member of the census team. Before the surveyors can reach her, the sow quickly scuttles a group of piglets into the dense vegetation and out of sight. Wild boars are robust animals that can move very fast. With protruding fangs, they should not be trifled with, especially when appearing in groups. * This photo was taken in non-wild condition

2 白背啄木鸟 White-Backed Woodpecker

啄木鸟是鸟类中的奇葩，不同于大多数鸟类的脚三趾向前一趾向后，啄木鸟两趾向前两趾向后，可牢固站在直立树枝上。坚固的嘴如凿子，让它有本钱啄开坚硬的木头。而最绝的是舌头，可以伸很长，带着细钩，再加上粘稠的液体，朽木之中的虫子将无处逃生。

Woodpeckers are a unique birds. Unlike most birds that have three toes pointing forward and one toe pointing back, woodpeckers have two toes pointing each way, allowing them to stand firmly on tree trunks. The woodpecker's tough beak is like a chisel, allowing the bird to peck through hard wood. Even more unique is the woodpecker's tongue which can stretch to long lengths, has a thin hook, and contains a viscous liquid that allows worms hiding in rotting trees no escape.

3 长喙天蛾 Hawk Moth

大丽花的花蜜吸引了长喙天蛾前来采食，它与蜂鸟相似，空中悬停吸食花蜜，飞行快速敏捷。它有着像虾米一样的流线型体型，脚像飞机起落架一样能够收起，尾部的毛整齐排列如同鸟儿的尾羽，能够自由弯曲的虹吸式口器比蜂鸟的喙还要灵活。

Nectar of dahlias attracts the hawk moth which hovers like a hummingbird when feeding. The hawk moth flies quickly, has a streamlined shape, and has feet which can retract like the wheels of an aircraft. The hairs on its tail end are neatly arranged like feathers on a bird's tail and its siphoning mouthpiece bends freely and is more flexible than those of a hummingbird.

4 川金丝猴 Sichuan Snub-nosed Monkey

川金丝猴可绝对称得上是美猴王，它有着飘逸的金黄色长毛，酷酷的发型，可爱的朝天鼻和圆溜溜的大眼睛。川金丝猴喜爱结群活动于高海拔原始针叶林中，取食挂满树梢的松萝，它是大熊猫同域分布的三种猴子中最珍稀的一种。

The Sichuan snub-nosed monkey can definitely stake its claim to the title of "Monkey King" with its long golden fur, fashionable hairstyle, cute snub nose, and large round eyes. Sichuan snub-nosed monkeys like to live in groups, and are active in primitive coniferous forests at high altitudes. The Sichuan snub-nosed monkey feeds on the usnea lichen that hangs from treetops and is the rarest of the three monkey species that share the giant panda's habitat.

5 草绿攀蜥 Green Japalure

这只草绿攀蜥飞快地从灌木爬到石头上，它有着和石头类似的颜色，非常隐蔽。小家伙呆在石头上不动地等着调查队员，打量着队员是敌是友，也许还想着是该攻击、逃离还是按兵不动。

This green japalure dashes from shrub to rock, almost invisible due to its colors that are similar to the rock. The little fellow stares at the census surveyors without moving an inch, trying to determine if the other party is friend or foe. Perhaps he is deciding whether or not he should attack, escape, or just sit still.

摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua



红外相机拍摄
Photo was spotted by infrared camera

6

6 大熊猫 Giant Panda

科学家研究发现，大熊猫的濒危原因并不是它们在丧失繁衍和养育下一代的能力，而是人类的活动导致其适宜生活区域变小，种群之间生活区域断裂隔离，影响了种群交流，从而影响了种群质量，延续野生大熊猫最好的方法是保护好它们的栖息地。 Researchers found that wild pandas, in contrast to their captive brothers, reproduce at a higher rate. Pandas have proved notoriously difficult to breed in captivity. One of the biggest threats to the wild panda today is the destruction of their habitats due to human activities. Fragmented habitats prevent natural communication between different populations and decrease the genetic variation in the wild.

9 小熊猫 Red Panda

茂密的针叶林中好像有两个“红色的大蘑菇”，调查队员定睛一看，原来是一只小熊猫静静地看着自己。小熊猫受到惊吓时常呆呆地躲在树上不动，为此当地人常将其称为“山门蹲儿”。 Two big, red mushrooms appear in the dense coniferous forest. As census surveyors stops for a closer observation, he realizes there is no mushroom, but rather a red panda staring back at him. When a red panda is frightened, it simply freezes and hides in the trees, earning its reputation among locals as a slow-witted "Forrest Gump".

10 豹猫 Leopard Cat

豹猫是森林里的神秘猎手，它体型与家猫相当，有着漂亮的花纹，喜爱独行，身手敏捷，主要活动于夜间。在夜色的掩护下悄无声息地慢慢靠近猎物然后发动突然袭击，鸟类、两栖动物、爬行动物及小型哺乳动物都是它的猎物。 The leopard cat is the mysterious hunter of the forest. Its body size is comparable to that of a domestic cat and it has beautiful fur patterns. This nocturnal animal is highly agile and solitary. Under the cover of darkness, it creeps silently up to its pray and swiftly attacks. Birds, amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals are favorite targets.

11 羚牛 Takin

羚牛是大熊猫同域动物中体型最大的动物，羚牛喜欢成群活动，是绝对的素食主义者，不过它们的脾气却很暴躁，尤其是离群单独活动的雄性羚牛异常具有攻击性。 The takin is one of the largest animals to reside in the same area with the giant panda. While takins are strict vegetarians and live in herds, they have infamously short tempers. The male takin is highly independent, preferring to live alone than amongst the herd. His daunting presence and aggressive nature does not cooperate well with a herd mentality.

12 亚洲黑熊 Asiatic Black Bear

一只雌性黑熊正在野生核桃树上找吃的，警觉的它闻到了人的气息，马上下树逃走，但不到两百米却停了下来冲着调查队员所处方向吼叫，只见两只黑熊幼仔急速下树追赶妈妈，一家三口这才急速离去。黑熊是具有攻击性的动物，在受伤或带幼崽时尤其危险，这次相遇调查队员也捏了把汗。 A female Asiatic black bear forages for food in a wild walnut tree but suddenly descends and retreats when she hears and smells humans in her territory. After running for about 200 metres she stops short and roars in what appeared to be the direction of the census surveyors. The vocalization indicates she feels she and her cubs are threatened, or a signal for the cubs to run from danger. As immediately they scuttled down the tree, all three making a hasty retreat. Asiatic black bears can be dangerous and aggressive animals, especially when they are injured or have cubs with them. It was a close call for the census surveyors as a mother bear is likely to attack when she feels her cubs are threatened.



7

摄影 叶光华
Photo by Ye Guang Hua

7 大菊头蝠 Woolly Horseshoe Bat

调查队员偶遇一山洞，进洞一探，手电光束所到之处现出了这位隐士的身形。大菊头蝠是国内体型最大的一种菊头蝠，常与其他种菊头蝠和蹄蝠共同栖息于岩洞中，但总是单只独挂在洞顶上，而且是离洞口不远的较亮处。 On a rare encounter in a cave, a census surveyor discovers the existence of this hermit by the beam of his flashlight. The woolly horseshoe bat is the largest horseshoe bat in China. They are typically found in caves living with other horseshoe bats as well as with great round leaf bats. Though they live in groups, woolly horseshoe bats are usually found hanging alone from the cave roof close to the entrance where the light is more abundant.

8 摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua

8 翠青蛇 Greater Green Snake

这条翠青蛇正在享受太阳下山前最后一缕阳光的温暖，当地向导认为它是剧毒的竹叶青，举起石头欲将其砸死，调查队员再三劝说并将这条温顺善良的小蛇赶进了路旁的草丛，救了它一命。翠青蛇是一种温顺漂亮的无毒蛇，但却常被当做竹叶青杀害。 This greater green snake is enjoying warmth from the last rays of light before the sun sets. The local guide mistakes it for a bamboo viper and prepares to strike the creature with a rock. One of the census team members intervenes and is able to convince the guide there is no danger. They chase the snake into the trailside grass, sparing its life. The greater green snake is a gentle, non-venomous snake, but is often mistaken for a poisonous viper and killed by the local population.



摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua

9

红外相机拍摄
Photos by infrared camera



10



11



12



13

摄影 曲上
Photo by Qu Shang

Photo Exhibition of the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Sichuan was formally held at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding from March 9 to March 17, 2013 and within the city at Broad and Narrow Alley from March 18 to March 24, 2013. The exhibition was hosted by the Sichuan Forestry Department, organized by the team of the 4th National Giant Panda Census, and co-organized by Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding.

46 photos were on display exhibiting wild panda habitats. Visitors had the option to browse or download the pictures by either scanning a two-dimensional code on each picture or by searching two websites, <http://www.dili360.com> or <http://photo.chengdu.cn>. Guests participated in several interactive events, received gift cards for a picture book and CD of the Giant Panda Census due to publish in 2014, and sent souvenir postcards of the 4th National Giant Panda Census in Sichuan free of charge.



14

摄影 曲上
Photo by Qu Shang

13 西康玉兰 Wilson's Magnolia

五月，冰雪方退，凉山深处才开始感受到春意的盎然。从烂漫的杜鹃到孤迥的重楼，那逐次醒来的诸多野花纷繁迷人——特别是这棵西康玉兰。这种国家Ⅱ级重点保护野生植物的小名是“天女花”，如同天女一般，美丽非凡。

In May, as the snow and ice recede, regions deep in the Liang Mountains have only begun to experience the emergence of spring. From brilliant rhododendrons to the unusual Chinese Paris Rhizome, the awakening array of wildflowers is complex and dazzling. Of particular note is the Wilson's magnolia. This plant, classified as a National Class II Protected Wild Plant, is known literally as "heaven maiden flower" in Chinese, and like a goddess, it is beautiful.

14 水晶兰 Ghost Plant

在奇奇怪怪的腐生植物中，有着通透无瑕风韵的水晶兰堪称最美。这毫无绿色的水晶兰为什么是植物呢？其实，它有根有叶，确属高等有花植物，但在进化中选择了不需要阳光的腐生路线，所以要想见它只能去阴暗的角落碰运气。

Among the array of saprophytic plants, the ghost plant is one of the prettiest having a transparent, flawless charm. Why is this organism, without a tint of green, considered a plant? The ghost plant has both roots and leaves and is indeed a flowering comophyte. However, over time it evolved to be saprophytic and not in need of sunlight. For a glimpse of this plant's beauty, one can only try his or her luck at some dark corner in the forest.



15

摄影 曲上
Photo by Qu Shang



16

摄影 曲上
Photo by Qu Shang



17

摄影 黄耀华
Photo by Huang Yaohua

15 灯笼树 *Enkianthus*

作为杜鹃花科的成员，灯笼树在春天会开出绚烂的花朵，而入秋后，它一翻披挂换成满树鲜红的秋叶，其浓艳不输春花。更加难能可贵的是，它能在荫蔽严重的冷杉林下找到自己的一席之地，让调查队员有了一边捡熊猫粪，一边赏满树红叶/红花的机会。

As a member of the azalea family, the *enkianthus* blooms dazzlingly in the spring. In the fall it undergoes a makeover to don bright red autumn leaves that display beauty no less splendid than flowers in the spring. Notably, this flower blossoms vividly under thick dense fir trees, allowing researchers the opportunity to admire the beauty of red leaves and flowers while collecting panda feces.



18

摄影 曲上
Photo by Qu Shang

16 报春花属 *Primrose*

报春花，顾名思义，预示着春天的来临。早春三月，寒意仍不减，甚至霜雪未尽，报春花属的许多成员就已经在枯草中悄悄开出花朵了。它们常在林缘、溪畔或草地中，或孤芳子立，或挽手结群，像少女一般，清秀迷人。

As its Chinese name suggests, the *primrose* ("spring-heralding flower") announces the coming of spring. In March as winter fades away and transforms to early spring, members of the *primrose* family bloom stealthily in the dead grass. They are often found at the edge of forests or bordering streams. Grassy meadows may have them growing alone in single stalks or gathered in clusters with other primrose, arrayed in a beautiful bouquet.

17 珙桐 Dove Tree

如果说有什么植物能够与大熊猫相提并论，那么第一候选者就是珙桐。它和大熊猫一样历史悠久，特产于我国，偏居西部，是首批入选的国家Ⅰ级重点保护野生植物。每年春天，它那构造奇特的花朵如一只只圣洁的白鸽落满枝头，因此也有着“鸽子树”的美称。

If there is a plant that is comparable to the giant panda in every aspect, the most probable candidate would be the dove tree. Like the giant panda, the dove tree has a long and rich history, can only be found in west China, and is among the first batch of trees to be listed National Class I Protection Plants. Every spring, flowers shaped like doves stand on the branches of the tree and give this plant its name.

18 独蒜兰 East Asian Pleione

独蒜兰，不接地气地附生在石壁或大树表面的苔藓层中，美丽的红色在潮湿的环境中娇艳欲滴。而且，每棵独蒜兰只开一朵大花，只长一片叶子，花凋了，也只支出一颗干果，正可谓“一溪一谷一世界，一花一叶一幽兰”。

East Asian pleione is an epiphytic species growing on mossy rock walls and surfaces of large trees. The plant's beautiful red color appears particularly mesmerizing in the damp surroundings. Furthermore, each East Asian pleione plant only yields one large flower, grows one piece of leaf, and when the flower withers, only one fruit is borne. As the Chinese saying goes, "one stream and one valley make a world; one flower and one leaf make an orchid".

Nandu River: Fish Sanctuary

鸚哥南渡源 万鱼方舟船

文 李飞 图 肖诗白 审稿专家 陈辈乐 翻译 魏玲
Article by Li Fei, Photo by Xiao Shibai, Reviewed by Dr. Chen Beile, Translated by Wei Ling



由于多年挖沙，河床被破坏，河道两边开始下沉，树根已经裸露在外。
Years of dredging has caused great damage to the riverbed. Both banks have begun to sink and tree roots are laid bare.

路沿着江边的山体向上游弯弯曲曲的延伸，透过路边的大树可见江水时急时缓，渔人乘着竹筏漂泊在河道宽处，翠鸟或绿鹭偶尔在他们身边掠过，在江面上画上一道绿。从白沙到南开乡，再到什付村，是领略南渡江上游美景的唯一之路，也是进入鹦哥岭自然保护区与黎族村寨的要道。

鹦哥岭保护区是2006年12月才正式成立的年轻保护区，位于海南岛中南部的南渡江源头，面积50464公顷，是海南陆地面积最大的保护区，其中保存有华南地区连片面积最大的热带雨林。

▶ 南渡江的淡水鱼

作为海南第一大河的南渡江上游有着丰富的鱼类资源，2005年，鹦哥岭自然保

护区副站长、鱼类专家陈辈乐博士曾经做过保护区附近水域的鱼类调查。

其中有：海南马口鱼(*Opsariichthys hainanensis*)；当地称作“石鲮鱼”的细尾白甲鱼(*Onychostoma lepturum*)；体色亮丽的海南特有亚种虹彩光唇鱼(*Acrossocheilus iridescens iridescens*)，虽然在全岛范围来说逐渐变得稀少，在这里却十分常见，它们像斑马一样身上长有数条明显黑纹，成群游弋在中层水域。如果运气好，几条拖着橘黄色腹鳍的小光倒刺鲃(*Spinibarbus hollandi*)也会现身眼前，但它们决不许你靠近，稍受惊吓就会游到深水区。由于这种鱼长大后便会成为海南山区河溪的巨无霸，颜色漂亮，威风凛凛，当地黎族同胞因此喜欢把光倒刺鲃称为军鱼。

走在鹦哥岭自然保护区南渡江上游的南开河是不难欣赏到上述情景的。这也意味着，如果鹦哥岭保护好保护区内及附近的南渡江上游河段，海南岛半数以上的淡水鱼类将受益。

然而保护区成立前，这里的鱼类资源却几近枯竭。

▶ 禁渔区落户南渡第一村

高峰村委会是南渡江上游河畔的第一个村委会，也是保护区内部仅有的村落。

高峰地区由于先前无节制的滥捕、电、毒、炸，河中的大鱼已经不多见。为了让保护鱼类、可持续利用的观念深入到当地社区，保护区及嘉道理中国保育自2006年起不断走进高峰村委会、高峰小

学，多次推行环境教育与共建活动，于2008年7月与村委会一同在高峰地区的5个自然村分别建立了禁渔区，并将保护鱼类的规定写进了村规民约，使鹦哥岭南渡江上游的各种鱼类登上禁渔区的方舟。

自己的家园，集体地，身边的山山水水突然被划进保护区，从此不能再随意猎兽捕鱼，村民难免会对保护区存有抱怨。这几年来，鹦哥岭保护区、香港嘉道理中国保育、高峰村委会、南开乡政府等多方共同努力开展了数个可持续发展项目，村民不断在生态旱厕、稻鸭共育、林下套种、设立禁渔区中或多或少的获得实惠，对保护区的抱怨逐渐变成了感激。



花鳗是一种名贵的鱼类，它们的幼体被市场上公认为软黄金，但在鹦哥岭下游的南渡江，由于水坝的修建导致鳗无法回游，加之村民的过度捕捞，它们的数量已经很少了。
Anguilla marmorata is a rare fish species and their larvae are regarded as gold in market. Due to dam construction and over fishing, only a few are left.



南渡江周边靠捕鱼为生的渔民
Riverside villagers live by fishing.



村民的炸鱼现象也很严重
Dynamite fishing remains wide spread.

▶ “什付村”中放“什付”

在南渡江上游，虽然经过鹦哥岭保护区以及周边社区的努力，保护鱼类、可持续利用的理念已经被越来越多当地村民理解与认可，但仍有一些鱼类没有来得及登上鹦哥岭的鱼类方舟。“红面军鱼”就是一例。

红面军鱼学名倒刺鲃(*Spinibarbus denticulatus*)，比近缘种军鱼(光倒刺鲃)更巨型，可长到大腿粗，体肥厚且肉质鲜美，曾经是当地黎族人民重要的鱼类蛋白质来源。幼年的红面军鱼背鳍与腹鳍长有标志性的黑斑，可轻易与幼年军鱼区分。长大后，鱼脸的暗红色斑逐渐加深，“红面军鱼”由此得名。

“什付”，是南渡江源头黎语里对红面军鱼的称呼，而南渡江上游的“什付村”便是黎族人以红面军鱼命名的村庄。什付村的老人们都知道村边的河流曾经到

处游着大大小小的红面军鱼，大概也正因此，祖先才把村子取名“什付”。然而在80年代后，“什付”在“什付村”以及附近河段突然灭绝了。

与军鱼一样，红面军鱼也是海南山区溪流的巨无霸，喜欢上溯到上游急流处产卵，受精卵随水向下游漂流一段距离后才会孵化。这个生活史被80年代南开乡陆续修建的拦水坝打破。从那时起，长大后的红面军鱼可能再没有冲过大坝，再无法回到上游产卵，再不能回到鹦哥岭附近的什付村。

幸运的是，经过保护区鱼类专家的调查，南渡江的一些河段、支流里仍然存活着一定数量的红面军鱼种群。得知这个消息后，保护区便计划着重引入项目，将“什付”带回“什付村”，让“什付村”的小孩子亲眼见到老人们讲述的红面军鱼。但考虑到放归的种群也许会被即将到来的雨季冲回下游，所以项目计划到2010

年的雨季过后开展。在水坝不能被拆除的前提下，修建“鱼道”是一种办法。

因此，保护区在什付村及其上游的重引入项目只是保护当地红面军鱼的第一步工作，重引入后的持续观察、监测、研究则更加重要。另外，设计合理的鱼道修建方案，让鱼道出现在南渡江上游的每个水坝。只有这样，才能还给红面军鱼一条完整的江河，让大大小小的“什付”永远自信的游在“什付村”。

在南渡江上游，鱼类是真正的“原住民”，它们比黎族、苗族、汉族都更早定居在这里，但不幸的是，过去的四、五十年来，人们忽略了环境保护与生态保育，以至于河川生态快速的衰变。幸好这几年来通过保护区、非政府组织以及乡镇领导的努力，保护与可持续利用的理念逐步渗透到南渡江上游人们的心中。恢复，也许需要五年、十年、二十年或更多，它需要每个人的关注、理解与行动。

鹦哥岭保护区生活着近140多种淡水鱼类，目前，这里成立了全国最小的“保护区”，实际上，这是一个针对某一河段的禁鱼区，工作人员正在统计鱼的种类。
Yinggeling Nature Reserve is home to more than 140 freshwater fish species. It is by far the smallest fish sanctuary in China. A researcher surveys and counts the different species of freshwater fish in the no-fishing area of the river.





高架桥梁的修建对河道低层的生物影响很大
Construction of viaducts on the river has deeply impacted the habitat of bottom dwellers.

The road winds through the hills like a snake along a river. You can see the water through the trees, at times rapid and at other times slow. The fishermen sit in bamboo rafts drifting along the water while every so often a kingfisher or a green heron flashes across the water, passing them by in a jet of green light. The only way to access the beauty of the upper part of the Nandu River is from Baisha to Nankai County, to Shifu Village or along the main road to Yinggeling Nature Reserve and Li Minority Villages.

Yinggeling Nature Reserve was established in December of 2006. Located at the source of Nandu River in south-central Hainan Island and covering an area of 50,464 hectares, it is the largest land area in the Hainan Nature Reserves and the largest tropical rainforest nature reserve in south China.

► Nandu River's freshwater fish

The Nandu River, the longest river in Hainan province, is abundant in fish resources. Conservation fish expert and deputy chief of Yinggeling Nature Reserve, Dr. Chen Beile, conducted fish species surveys in the water near the Nature Reserve in 2005. In the Nandu River, several species of freshwater fish live. They include such species as; *Opsariichthys hainanensis*, *Onychostoma lepturum*, *Acrossocheilus iridescens* and many more.

Although *Acrossocheilus iridescens* is scarce across China, it can be found in abundance in the Nandu River. Its body is colored with dark zebra stripes and its schools swim in mid-water. If you are lucky, *Spinibarbus hollandi* will come out, but they will never allow you near them. They are easily startled by the slightest movement, and will quickly move to deeper water. Adults are large and majestic

with beautiful colors. Local Li minority villagers call them Jun fish.

These are common scenes on the Nankai River which is located upstream of the Nandu River in the Yinggeling Nature Reserve. If the upstream of Nandu River and the Yinggeling Nature Reserve is well-protected it will positively affect more than half of Hainan's total freshwater fish population.

However, prior to the establishment of the nature reserve, the fish resource was critically depleted.

► Fish Sanctuary was set up

Gaofeng Village is the only rural community within the nature reserve. Due to uncontrolled overfishing, electricity and blast fishing, the big fish in the river have become scarce. Kadoorie Conservation China has been working with the Gaofeng community since 2006 to popularize the principles of conservation and sustainability. A fish sanctuary was set up in this area and fish protection provisions were included in the village regulations. The upstream of Nandu River is now home to a large collection of fish.

The Gaofeng villagers' houses, land, forest and the mountains around them were suddenly labeled as 'protected' and villagers were and are not currently allowed to hunt, log and clear the forest freely. Along with partners at Gaofeng Village and the local township government of Nankai, Kadoorie Conservation China approached local communities and explored several sustainable development projects. They presented a range of practical ideas such

as dry compost toilets, intercropping and duck-rice agriculture. This practice allows ducks to range freely throughout the rice paddies, benefiting both farmers and flocks.

► Free Shifu in Shifu Village

In the upstream area of the Nandu River, more and more villagers understand and recognize the principles and concepts of biological diversity, but some fish have failed to board the metaphorical Noah's Ark in the Nature Reserve. The "Red-faced army fish" is an example.

Its scientific name is *Spinibarbus denticulatus*, and is larger than related species *Spinibarbus hollandi*. It can grow to the size of a human thigh. Due to hypertrophy, it provides a valuable protein source for local Li minority villagers. There are iconic black spots on juvenile fish dorsal and pelvic fins, and can easily be distinguished from juvenile Jun fish. The dark red spots on its face gradually deepen, thus it is named "red-faced army fish".

Shifu is the name given to the red-faced army fish by the local Li minority villagers. Shifu Village was named after this fish. The senior villagers saw plenty of large and small *Spinibarbus denticulatus* swimming in the rivers nearby and it is likely that this is how they arrived at the name. Interestingly, this type of fish went extinct in the 1980s.

Like *Spinibarbus hollandi*, the size of *Spinibarbus denticulatus* is also very large. They swim upstream through rapids when spawning, and the fertilized eggs hatch after drifting some distance downstream in the water. The dam construction in the 1980s destroyed their habitat and the fish can no longer swim upstream to spawn, or swim to the Shifu Village.

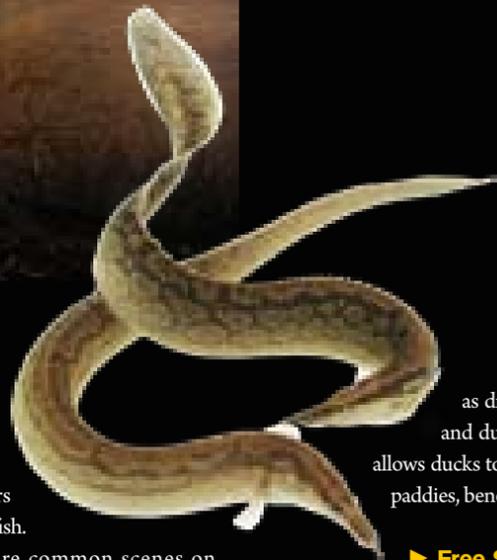
Fortunately, fish experts surveyed the tributaries of Nandu River and found a certain number of red-faced army fish still alive. After learning about this, the Nature Reserve re-introduced them back to Shifu village in 2010. The project resumed after the rainy season to prevent the heavy rain from rushing the reintroduced population back downstream. Under the premise that the dam cannot be removed, the construction of a fishway is an option to protect and sustain a viable Shifu fish population in the area.

Therefore, reintroduction is just the first step

of protection. Follow-up work, like continuous observation, monitoring and research is just as or even more important than the first step. In addition, only if the fishway is constructed with all elements of conservation in mind will this species reappear in every tributary and return to Shifu Village.

The fish settled in the upstream of Nandu River earlier than the Li, Miao, and Han people. They are truly indigenous to this region. Unfortunately, many have ignored environmental protection and ecological conservation for the past forty or fifty

years, causing the decline of the river system. Thanks to the joint efforts of the nature reserve, NGOs and local government, the principles of conservation and sustainable development have penetrated into the local villagers' hearts and minds. It may need five, ten, twenty or even more years to recover the river system. To do this requires everyone's attention, understanding and action.



正在进行求偶的虾虎鱼。
Two goby pair in the breeding season.

I Have Long Been an **Ambassador** *for Giant Pandas*



我的“熊猫守护使”历程

文 杰罗姆·布伊耶 图由活动组委会提供 翻译 康玲玉
Article by Jerome Pouille, Photos provided by the program organizing committee, Translated by Kang Lingyu

“ Now I'm an Official
Chengdu Pambassador...”



杰罗姆正在发表获奖感言
Jérôme Pouille gives a speech after he takes first place in the 2013 Pambassador competition.



熊猫守护使终极决赛的熊猫常识问答环节
Panda Facts event during the Pambassador competition



杰罗姆完成了终极决赛的全部环节
Jérôme Pouille completes the final round in the competition.



刚刚获选2012年成都全球守护使的杰罗姆与大熊猫合影留念
Jérôme Pouille poses with a giant panda after he becomes the Pambassador.

2012年9月，成都大熊猫繁育研究基地、野生救援协会以及姚基金共同主办了第二届全球招募成都熊猫守护使活动，旨在推选出三位熊猫守护使以促进大熊猫保护事业的发展。

当我获知参赛信息的时候，当获知参赛信息时，我立刻意识到：在某种意义上，我早已是一名大熊猫守护使了。我开办的域名为www.pandas.fr的大熊猫专题网站从创办到现在已整整十年了，向人们介绍大熊猫的基本知识。我每周更新与大熊猫相关的重要发现，当然我最关注的是成都熊猫基地的繁殖季节和繁育情况。

2012年1月，我到巴黎戴高乐机场欢迎“欢欢”和“园仔”这两只大熊猫的到来。因此，熊猫守护使招募活动一开始，我便毫不犹豫地参加了。

在脸书网站（facebook）上繁琐的注册后，在朋友们及网站访客们的支持下，我终于有幸成为欧洲赛区半决赛前24强选手之一。此后又经过一系列的角逐，我有幸成为欧洲地区四强选手之一到成都参加决赛。

11月17日周六那天，我们到达了成都双流国际机场，在那儿受到了比赛组委会的热情欢迎。我收到了一束美丽的鲜花和一只熊猫毛绒玩具，这为我在中国为期三

周的生活开了一个好头。

第一周我们在成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的领导、科研人员、饲养员和兽医们的陪伴下度过的。

印象最深的是10月30日的早上，我们学习了熊猫行为强化训练的基本知识。行为强化训练是指教导熊猫如何听从指令保持某个特定的姿态，并适当给予奖励。这种训练的结果，就可以使兽医们在不对熊猫实施麻醉的情况下采血，做超声波检查，身体测量或在繁殖季节采集细胞样本等。我训练的是2009年7月19日出生的3岁多的母熊猫“文莉”。后肢站立，坐下和用鼻子碰触铁棒，是我们这次训练的三个动作。为了让她听得懂，我用中文发音喊出这三个指令，当“文莉”完成每个动作我便吹响特制的哨子，然后给她一块苹果作为奖励。每个指令反复测试了数次，期间“文莉”都非常配合。

另一个亮点就是为期5天的大熊猫栖息地之旅，我们参观了龙溪-虹口国家自然保护区，那儿生活着数百种珍稀动植物，约6只野生大熊猫。2008年5月的汶川大地震严重影响到了大熊猫的生活，但红外摄影机仍持续捕捉着它们的踪影。我们在那里观察到了大熊猫采食竹子的残渣和它们的粪便。

随后我们讨论了中国大熊猫野放的现状，参观了位于都江堰的新研究基地——成都大熊猫繁育研究基地都江堰繁育野放研究中心。在更接近于野生条件的环境中，圈养大熊猫将在该中心接受必要的生存训练，最终被放归自然。

众所周知，在本届全球熊猫守护使招募活动中，我荣获第一。来自中国的陈寅蓉和来自美国的梅丽莎·卡茨是另外两位获胜者，我们三人将在2013年一起担任熊猫守护使的角色。

作为熊猫守护使，我们的使命是促进大熊猫及其栖息地的保护，推而广之就是促进对所有濒危物种的保护。赛后的“全球守护使之旅”将带我们去15个国家履行使命，其中也有我的故乡法国。

2013年，我会一如既往地在我的网站和经历写在我的网站的专栏中（www.pandas.fr）和脸书网站上（www.facebook.com/pandas.fr）。

最后，我要感谢成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的全体员工。他们的专业素养极高，态度亲切而友好，随时为我们解答大熊猫相关疑问。在这里我还要感谢熊猫基地主任张志和博士，他为大熊猫保护和繁育工作做出了巨大的贡献，十分令人钦佩。



熊猫守护使终极决赛的熊猫食用竹
辨别、称重环节
Jérôme Pouille competes in the Bamboo
Challenge.

The Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding, WildAid Association, and Yao Ming Foundation launched the second annual Chengdu Pambassador contest in September 2012. The aim was to select three ambassadors for giant pandas and their conservation.

When I received the announcement of this contest, I immediately thought that I was already an ambassador of the giant panda. In fact, I had run the website www.pandas.fr for ten years. The website is dedicated to the giant panda with a lot of general information about their biology, history, habitat, behavior, reproduction, communication, but also with recent data about the efforts of China to better protect the wild population and to study how to support the wild population with captive-born individuals.

I wrote articles every week about the most important discoveries, about observations of wild pandas, and about all the pandas inside and outside China. Every summer I updated the list of births in Chinese institutions with an emphasis on the breeding season and births at Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding.

In January 2012 I was at the Roissy-Charles-de-Gaulle Airport to see the arrival of Huan Huan and Yuan Zi, two sub-adult pandas from Chengdu

Panda Base who are now living at Zoo Parc of Beauval in France. Simultaneously, I rejoiced in the opening of Panda Valley, a unique base where captive-born pandas would be trained to live in more natural enclosures. With the launch of the Chengdu Pambassador contest, I did not hesitate to participate.

After tens of thousands of registrations on the Facebook application specially dedicated to the contest and with the support of my friends and my website's visitors, I was pleased to be selected as one of 24 semi-finalists for the Europe/Middle East/Africa region. The semi-finals were held in Edinburgh, Scotland from Friday 12 to Monday 15 October. Throughout the weekend, we had to perform five main tasks: a group activity with children aged 7 to 10 years to raise awareness about the natural resources of Sichuan; a conference by Darren McGarry (animal collections manager at Edinburgh Zoo) followed by an individual questionnaire on giant pandas, the Chengdu Panda Base and Chengdu city; a treasure hunt in the city of Edinburgh; a sporting event (Go Ape); and finally an individual filmed interview to describe our reasons for wanting to be selected as a Pambassador.

The four finalists were announced Sunday evening at the headquarters of the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland and I had the great pleasure to

learn that I was a finalist alongside Ylenia, an Italian, and Aimee and Julie, both British.

With a Chinese visa in my pocket, we landed at the international airport in Chengdu on Saturday, November 17. A welcoming committee from the Pambassador contest greeted us with a beautiful bouquet of flowers and a plush panda. My first visit to China began auspiciously and it nearly slipped my mind that I was here for three weeks to compete with 15 other finalists for the top three places.

We spent our first week at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding immersed alongside keepers, veterinarians, scientists, and leaders of the institution whose objectives were conservation, public awareness, captive breeding, and scientific research. We were given both theoretical and practical training by working directly with the pandas housed at the base.

I particularly remember the morning of October 30. That morning was dedicated to learning the key concepts of operant conditioning, also known as positive reinforcement or training. Training consisted of teaching giant pandas to adopt a particular position, depending on the given order, in exchange for a reward. This training was invaluable when it came time for simple medical examinations or non-invasive research, and thus we could avoid repeated

anesthesia and stress. For example, veterinarians at the Chengdu Panda Base could collect blood, conduct ultrasounds, take body measurements or conduct cell sampling (during the breeding season) without anesthetizing the animals. I used the new training technique with a female panda named Wen Li who was just over three years old, born on July 19, 2009. We tested three orders: standing on hind legs, sitting, and touching an iron rod with her nose. With each command, I enunciated the Chinese word associated with the action. If Wen Li followed the command, a whistle sounded and she was rewarded with a piece of apple. Each order was tested several times and Wen Li was very cooperative.

Another highlight of our stay was spending five days in the natural habitat of the giant panda at Longxi-Hongkou National Nature Reserve which is also home to hundreds of other rare plants and animal species. Access to the giant panda's natural habitat is strictly controlled and we had the wonderful opportunity to learn and to explore this unique ecosystem alongside the reserve staff who do a difficult job in often rudimentary living conditions.

The reserve, inhabited by about six wild pandas, was severely affected by the earthquake in May 2008, but infrared cameras photograph and help researchers study and protect the wild pandas. We observed the remains of bamboo and panda droppings.

My trip was also an opportunity to discuss China's efforts to use its captive panda population to support wild populations through reintroduction. With this in mind, we visited a new panda base in Dujiangyan where pandas born in captivity were trained to survive conditions more similar to those of the natural environment with the ultimate goal of reintroducing

them into the wild.

I placed first in the contest and won the title Chengdu Pambassador. Alongside me were Chen Yinrong, a Chinese woman, and Melissa an American; my two Pambassador companions for the year 2013. The mission of the three winners is to promote the conservation of the giant panda and its habitat and more generally the conservation of threatened species during a Panda Global Conservation Tour in fifteen countries, including France.

Just as I did during the final, I will host a column on my website (www.pandas.fr) and on my facebook

page (www.facebook.com/pandas.fr) where you can follow my experience and adventure in 2013.

Finally, I want to congratulate the staff at Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding for the quality of their work, for their kindness, and for the time they took to share their knowledge with me. A special thanks goes to Dr. Zhang Zhihe who works tirelessly for the protection and breeding of giant pandas.



杰罗姆在熊猫守护使终极决赛的
熊猫丰富成品展示环节
Jérôme Pouille introduces his
enrichment equipment for giant
pandas in the final competition.

Matchmaking Time for Giant Pandas

大熊猫“红娘”

文 蔡志刚 翻译 李莹
Article by Cai Zhigang, Translated by Li Ying

阳春三月，万物萌发，正是大熊猫的恋爱季节，成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的熊猫红娘们忙得不亦乐乎地给大熊猫牵线搭桥。给大熊猫找合适的对象可不是一件容易的事情，红娘们根据遗传多样性、年龄、身体状况进行组合配对。

红娘们将成都大熊猫繁育研究基地

的适龄大熊猫聚集到配对场所——太阳产房。虽然这些大熊猫都生活在同一座山，但由于它们各自独居，平时并无往来，每年互相接触的时间只有发情期这短短的一两个月左右，因此这些大熊猫也特别珍惜这个机会。大熊猫在发情高峰期时也是“茶不思饭不想”，一点食欲也没有，它



摄影 张志和
Photo by Zhang Zhihe



摄影 余轶
Photo by She Yi

们会把互相身上的味道牢记于心。气味是它们择偶的标准之一，气味携带着许多相互都能读懂的信息密码，是一见钟情，还是敬而远之，就在这一嗅之中。

熊猫基地的红娘们聚精会神，认真做着记录，从熊猫“咩”的叫声中、行为举止中判断它们是否准备好了，并且每天都把尿液拿到熊猫基地的研究中心做化验，检测一种叫做“雌激素”的荷尔蒙，对它们的整个发情状态进行量化测定，这样的把握是十分精确的，基本能控制在24小时以内来解决大熊猫的配对问题。经过一轮又一轮动物行为和激素检测。直到熊猫基地的红娘们看着“荷尔蒙”走势图的突然变化，找到互相喜欢的一对，才能最终配对成功！

March is a mating season for giant pandas. The staff of the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding must act as the matchmakers and are busy pairing giant pandas. It is a complicated process. Panda matchmakers utilize their knowledge of our pandas' genetic lineage, age and physical condition to establish mating pairs.

Giant pandas of breeding age are moved to the Sunshine Nursery House. Though these giant pandas live in the same area, they live alone year round except during breeding season. Every year, they only have one or two months during the breeding season where they are interested in mating. This is a critical time of the year for them. Female giant pandas are not interested in eating or drinking during their oestrous peaks. Scent is one of the standards for choosing a mate and giant pandas will remember

the smell of others. They may fall in love at first sight (or smell!) or keep their distance from others because they can understand others' status through scent.

The matchmakers from the Panda Base concentrate on everything giant pandas do and make careful records. They study their vocalizations, postures and behaviors to help them determine if a panda is ready to mate. Every day, they also collect the giant panda's urine to test in the research center. The staff will do quantitative tests for their oestrous condition through detecting estrogen levels. It is very precise. The pairing of giant pandas needs to be done during a 24 hour period once they are ready. The matchmakers have to do several tests for hormone levels until a sudden peak or change occurs. This indicates that the particular female is ready to mate.

Conservation, Stewardship and Close Encounters with Wildlife

at Zoo Atlanta

亚特兰大动物园

文 亚特兰大动物园市场传媒部经理雷切尔·麦克纳博 图由亚特兰大动物园提供 翻译 李莹
Article by Rachel MacNabb, Communications Manager, Zoo Atlanta
Photo provided by Zoo Atlanta, Translated by Li Ying





Zoo Atlanta promotes the human/animal bond by offering close encounters with animals. 亚特兰大动物园开展的与动物亲密接触的活动能促进人与动物的情感联系

幕后之旅“野生动物互动”活动允许游客近距离接触并给非洲象、科莫多巨蜥或大熊猫（如图）喂食。大熊猫幕后之旅在圈舍内部进行，以前并没有对公众开放，机会更是难得。▶ Behind the scenes Wild Encounters welcomes guests to meet and feed an African elephant, Komodo dragon, or giant panda (pictured). The giant panda encounters take place in the pandas' interior holding building, not previously accessible to the public. ▶



动物园开展了专门的繁殖项目以保护世界上最濒危的海龟和陆龟。 Zoo Atlanta works to protect some of the world's most endangered turtles and tortoises through specialized breeding programs.



Getting there

交通小贴士

● 亚特兰大动物园距亚特兰大市中心仅数分钟的路程，从哈兹菲尔德国际机场出来，通过85号和20号州际公路就可以很快到达。如果经20号州际公路前往，则是走59-A出口，向南行径约800米至停车场，公共交通则停靠在停车场外的切诺基大道上，关于前往动物园的玛尔塔公交（MARTA）的详情，请登录 www.itsmarta.com。

● 欲了解更多关于亚特兰大动物园的相关信息，请登录 www.zooatlanta.org。

Zoo Atlanta is located just moments from downtown Atlanta and may be conveniently accessed from Hartsfield-Jackson International Airport via Interstates 85 and 20. From Interstate 20, use Exit 59-A (Boulevard), and proceed 0.5 mile south to the Boulevard parking lot. Additional parking is available on Cherokee Avenue. For information on MARTA public transit to Zoo Atlanta, visit www.itsmarta.com. For more information on animals, programs, opportunities and events at Zoo Atlanta, visit www.zooatlanta.org.

不是所有人都能记得初次去动物园的经历，但是我却能清楚地回忆起我第一次到亚特兰大动物园时的情景。至今我仍然记得满载六岁孩子的校车，以及空气中充斥着的其他兴奋的吵闹声。

六岁的时候，我没有丝毫关于“濒危物种”的概念，我也不会想到“趣味”和“教育”可以联系到一起。我仅仅在意目之所及的动物们，以及认识到大个子动物们的栖息地并不在我们所居住的乔治亚州。动物园里生活着大猩猩，食肉猫科动物和鳄鱼……这些动物足以让一个平日里只能在野外看到松鼠、蛇、小龙虾和偶见蜥蜴的孩子无比兴奋。

在我第一次参观动物园的很多年后，如今的我能够骄傲地向世界人民分享亚特兰大动物园的理念、动物管理、教育和保护项目。我可以肯定地说，如果没有一年级参观亚特

兰大动物园的经历，就不会有今天的我。当你看到一批又一批的孩子和家庭因为我们精心照顾的珍贵物种而惊奇、兴奋并欢欣鼓舞的时候，你会觉得所有付出都是值得的，并且会比他们开心一千倍。

▶ 亚特兰大动物园简介

坐落于亚特兰大格兰特公园内的亚特兰大动物园是亚特兰大城市文化的代表，并且一直位于美国最有名的十大动物园之列。动物园内约259亩的自然栖息地上，生活着超过1500种，总共包括世界上将近250种的哺乳类、鸟类、爬行类、两栖动物类和无脊椎类动物。

亚特兰大动物园的特别之处在于拥有北美洲最大的圈养大猩猩种群，也是全美仅有的四个拥有大熊猫的动物园之一。每一年，饲养员讲解、动物行为驯化、野生动物互动

展示等各种教育项目和活动交替贯穿全年。

▶ 亚特兰大动物园大熊猫项目

亚特兰大动物园和成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的圈养大熊猫合作研究项目开始于20世纪九十年代，其中最著名的一对先驱大熊猫是1999年来到美国的大熊猫“伦伦”和“洋洋”，这一年游客数量是动物园建立以来首次超过一百万。“伦伦”和“洋洋”在亚特兰大共生育3只幼崽，它们分别是出生于2006年的“美兰”（雄性），出生于2008年的“喜兰”（雄性），出生于2010年的“阿宝”（雄性）。这三只大熊猫均为人工授精而孕育，也是在其各自出生年份里，美国诞生的唯一的大熊猫。“伦伦”和“洋洋”的第一个孩子“美兰”已经于2010年二月返回成都大熊猫繁育研究基地。

大熊猫是亚特兰大动物园迄今为止投入最多的保护物种。从1999年至今，动物园已经资助1320万美元的资金用于中国8个大熊猫自然保护区的人员建设、物资供应和动物巡护。因为动物园在大熊猫保护事业上的坚持、努力和取得的优异成绩，2012年，亚特兰大动物园的大熊猫保护项目获得世界动物园和水族馆协会（AZA）的肯定和奖励，并与史密斯索尼亚国家动物园、孟菲斯动物园、圣地亚哥动物园共同分享这一荣誉。

大熊猫受到亚特兰大市民的极度喜爱，2012年，大熊猫粉丝们终于获得了和大熊猫亲密接触的机会。一部分参观者被允许近距离接触并喂食大熊猫，这种一生可能只有一次机会参与的项目同时也在非洲象、科莫多巨蜥等物种上开展，也许将来游客还可以通过动物园网站进行该项目的在线预约。



睫毛蜂蛇 eyelash viper

地犀鸟 Ground hornbill

▲ 亚特兰大动物园是圈养和研究爬行和两栖动物的卓越的研究中心。 Zoo Atlanta is recognized as a center of excellence in the care and study of reptiles and amphibians.



Western Lowland Gorilla
西部低地大猩猩
Zoo Atlanta is home to the largest collection of gorillas in North America.
亚特兰大动物园拥有北美洲最大的大猩猩圈养种群。

orangutans, and Zoo Atlanta is one of only four zoos in the U.S. housing giant pandas. Keeper talks, animal training demonstrations, interactive wildlife shows, education programs and special events run year-round.

► The Giant Panda Program at Zoo Atlanta

The Zoo's partnership with the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding dates to the 1990s, even prior to the celebrated debut of panda pair Lun Lun and Yang Yang in 1999, when the Zoo's annual attendance reached the 1 million mark for the first time in the organization's history. Since their arrival, the pair has produced three cubs: male Mei Lan, born in 2006; male Xi Lan, born in 2008; and male Po, born in 2010. All three cubs were the only giant pandas born in the U.S. in their respective birth years, and all three were the products of artificial insemination. Lun Lun's and Yang Yang's firstborn, Mei Lan, has resided at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding since February 2010.

Giant pandas are Zoo Atlanta's most significant conservation investment to date, with more than \$13.2 million contributed to giant panda conservation since 1999. Support from the Zoo directly benefits staffing, supplies and park patrols on eight nature reserves in China. In 2012, the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) honored Zoo Atlanta with the AZA International Conservation Award for its long-standing commitment to giant panda conservation – a mark of distinction the Zoo shared with Smithsonian's National Zoological Park, Memphis Zoo and San Diego Zoo Global.

Giant pandas have always been enormously popular with Zoo Atlanta guests, but in 2012, fans enjoyed their first chances to get closer than ever before to these beloved bears through new behind-the-scenes Wild Encounters, which allow visitors to meet and feed a giant panda. These once-in-a-lifetime programs, which also provide encounters with an African elephant or Komodo dragon, may be reserved online or booked during a Zoo visit.



美国仅有四家动物园拥有大熊猫，亚特兰大动物园便是其中之一。照片是2010年11月3日出生的“阿宝”Po, a giant panda born to Lun Lun on November 3, 2010.

Not everyone can remember their first trip to a zoo, but I do recall the first time I saw Zoo Atlanta. I was a first-grader on a school field trip, and I still remember the air of excitement that penetrated that rowdy school bus full of 6-year-olds.

At 6, I didn't have any concept of an endangered species, and it didn't occur to me that “fun”

and “educational” were adjectives that could go hand-in-hand. I cared only about seeing the animals – animals too large and foreign to inhabit my Georgia backyard. The Zoo housed gorillas, predatory big cats and giant crocodilians – a thrill for a child accustomed to exploring the outdoors and so far only having squirrels, snakes, crawfish and the occasional salamander to love.

Many years removed from that first Zoo visit, I am proud to now share responsibility for helping to make people around the world aware of the mission, animals, educational opportunities and conservation programs that now shape Zoo Atlanta. I feel certain that if my first-grade self were to visit the Zoo of today, she'd be a thousand times more thrilled, and it's extremely rewarding to see new generations

of school children and families being exposed to the wonder, awe and inspiration of the precious species in our care.

► Overview

Located in picturesque Grant Park in Atlanta, Ga., Zoo Atlanta is Atlanta's oldest cultural destination and one of the top 10 oldest zoos in the U.S. still

in continuous operation today. The Zoo's 36 acres of naturalistic habitats are home to more than 1,500 animals representing nearly 250 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates from around the world.

Special highlights include North America's largest zoological collections of gorillas and

D

The Eternal Beauty:

Dashanbao

大山包 让美丽永恒

文/图 于风琴 翻译 康玲玉
Article and Photos by Yu Fengqin, Translated by Kang Lingyu





走近大山包，站在至高点，你会发现，整个大山包如同画家笔下的调色板，黄的流金，红的耀眼。黄的是农家院房门前挂着的一串串玉米穗和那些老树虬枝上斑斑点点的金色叶子；红的是那些屋檐下的红辣椒和柿子树上红灯笼般的秋柿子。虽然，红色与黄色占据着大片的山村与田野，可是以勃勃生机著称的绿色也毫不示弱。你看，一颗颗秋白菜油光嫩绿；胖乎乎的蔓茎疙瘩绿得深沉；水灵灵的红萝卜则是将翠绿盖在头顶，像是一个不愿意掀起盖头的新娘。山野的空气是清新的，山野里的天蓝让人心醉，白云朵朵，悠闲得让人心驰神往。恰在这样一幅画面上，又平添了一群神来之笔般的黑颈鹤，它们或自由地飞翔，那一幅幅似乎只在天堂才

有的大山包美景就会怦然浮现。

禁不住美色与悠闲的诱惑，不久前，我又挤时间再次来到了大山包。

从昭通县城下火车时，已经是下午4点了。上山86公里的路程，竟然走了3个多小时。这里的山银装素裹，一草一木都晶莹剔透，正在我目不暇接时，一群黑颈鹤鸣叫着从头顶上掠过，啊，这是童话世界还是人间仙境？

夜宿黑颈鹤保护站，是神仙般的享受。当你进入梦乡时，在左前方的大海子夜宿点上，有500多只黑颈鹤正在伴你同眠，为你守护美梦；如果你在半夜醒来，那些精气神十足的黑颈鹤便会与你唧唧私语；清晨，东方还没有露出那一抹鱼肚白时，黑颈鹤群已经

唱着叫着，醒来了。

保护站的工作人员是快乐的也是辛苦的。每晚他们都要去黑颈鹤的夜宿点查看，如果有人或动物来打扰黑颈鹤，便要努力地排除险情，所以这些工作人员比黑颈鹤睡得更晚；清晨更不必说，天不亮，就要和黑颈鹤们一同“起床”。借助高倍望远镜来清查黑颈鹤的数量，目送着它们在银色世界里展翼，在朝霞似火的天边滑翔，在宁静的田野里徐徐降落……

保护站林业派出所工作人员朱勇如数家珍般地告诉我们，这个地方的黑颈鹤是迎宾鹤，不管是哪位客人到了大山包，第一个见到的就是这一个黑颈鹤的家庭；进入另一个山顶，望着前方的一家四口黑颈鹤，朱勇又饶

有兴趣地介绍说，这是一家哨兵鹤，在整个大山包，这个家庭担负着鹤群的安全保卫，一旦遇到天敌和人为干扰，它们就会用特有的声音，向大家发送警示信号。朱勇又指点说，这几只是留守鹤，清晨，黑颈鹤经过一夜的休息后，要到远方去觅食了，这个夜宿点是在这里过夜的全体黑颈鹤的家。家，总得有人看着啊，按照鹤群的分工，最后不飞的这几只鹤，就自然担负起值守的任务，成为留守鹤。还有巡护鹤、演员鹤……朱勇津津乐道地介绍着每一群鹤的分工与职责。不知不觉，我们就到了鸡公山，远望跳墩河水库，已经形成一个硕大的玉石般的冰面，在蓝天艳阳的映衬下，如同一颗高原明珠熠熠发光。朱勇说：“从这座山梁走过去，你会看到大山

包的全貌，站在那里，你真的还想再活500年……”

返程时，我在想：老天是在炫耀才华么，把大山包造化得这么美？玄武岩和中生界砂岩将大山包堆积得层峦叠障、沟壑纵横，奇峰异岭下，又有大海子、勒力寨、秦家海子、罗家坪子、中海子、大河边、龙家大地、仙人田等3150公顷沼泽湿地，如同遗落在人间的珠宝。老天还毫不吝啬地将16目36科162种精灵馈赠给了这片神奇的土地。黑颈鹤、白头鹤、白尾海雕、金雕……多少爱鸟人一生所追求一睹芳容的物种，在这里应有尽有；爱鸟人梦绕魂牵的黑颈鹤，竟有1300多只在这里越冬。

离开大山包了，迎宾鹤竖直长长的脖颈，

鸣叫着为我们送行。一个老者正在收拾田野里灌木丛中的塑料垃圾，见此，我们停下车去询问。老者说，现在人们种地都有地膜覆盖，用过的地膜破坏性非常大，如果被黑颈鹤吞食了，会危及到它们的健康，严重的会是生命。

听罢老者的话，我不仅对这位乡村老人的自然观由衷敬佩，也一下子明白了许多：黑颈鹤的美丽与可爱教会了人们爱与珍惜，教会了人们如何科学地利用大山包得天独厚而又无比珍贵的自然资源。这里智慧勤劳的人们会用一颗纯洁的心让大山包持续地美下去，永恒地美下去。

Species Fact File

物种档案

黑颈鹤

学名: *Grus nigricollis*

濒危现状：易危级

Black-necked Crane

Scientific Name: *Grus nigricollis*

IUCN Status: Vulnerable

除眼后和眼下方具一小白色或灰白色斑外，头的其余部分和颈的上部约2/3为黑色，故称黑颈鹤。黑颈鹤是世界上唯一的一种生长、繁殖在高原的鹤类，为中国所特有的珍贵鸟类。1876年，俄国探险家普尔热瓦尔斯基第一次在中国青海湖发现黑颈鹤，这是全球发现得最晚的一种鹤类。

The black-necked crane is aptly named as its entire head and the upper two thirds of its neck are black, except for a small white or light gray spot below and behind the eye. These rare birds are unique to China and are the only growing and reproducing population in these highlands and the world. In 1876 the Russian explorer Przewalsky was the first to discover the black-necked crane at Qinghai Lake, China, making it one of the worlds latest crane discoveries.



Overlooking Danshanbao National Nature Reserve in Yunnan Province is like seeing a painter splashing vibrant hues of golden yellow and glaring red. These two stunning colors occupy the vast area of villages and fields. Only a vigorous green competes with these colors, making a tapestry for the senses. The air amongst the mountains and plains is fresh, and the sky above is clear and beautiful. White clouds pile upon one another, mesmerizing the viewer. Flocks of black-necked cranes fly above, completing a splendid picture.

I chose to visit Dashanbao again to see its irresistible beauty. When I got off the train in Zhaotong County, Yunnan, it was almost 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It took me more than 3 hours to drive 86 kilometres up to the mountains. The snow spread like

a white blanket over the mountains, making every tree and bush glittering and translucent. Suddenly, the singing of a flock of black-necked cranes interrupted my thoughts. Chirping away, they swept past me, leaving me wondering if I was in a fairy tale.

Sleeping at night in a black-necked crane conservation station is a heavenly experience. At night, as you fall asleep more than 500 black-necked cranes accompanying you in the front and to the left of the Dahaizi shelter. They stay throughout the night but just prior to sunrise, the whole flock awakens in songs and cries.

The life of the staff in a conservation station is bittersweet. Every night they must check the shelter for the black-necked cranes, and work hard to defuse any danger from either humans or animals that seek to bother the cranes. They go

to sleep later than the cranes, but must awake at the same time as these majestic birds. They check the numbers of the flock with a high-powered telescope, following them as they soar along the horizon in the rosy dawn, and gently land in the tranquil fields.

Zhu Yong, a staff member from local forestry police station located in the conservation station, told us in detail that the black-necked cranes we had originally seen were the “hostesses” of Dashanbao. This crane family is always the first to be seen by anyone arriving to the nature reserve. At the entrance of another mountaintop, Zhu Yong pointed out to us a family of four black-necked cranes, stating that they were the guardians of this area. These cranes take charge of the safety of the flock in Dashanbao. Once a man-made or predator threat is detected, they use a

special call, to send out a guard signal. He pointed to another group of cranes and explained that they were the guards for the shelter. In the early dawn, black-necked cranes leave this shelter and start to forage far away after a night of rest. Yet the shelter is their home and must be guarded. So according to the hierarchy amongst this crane flock, those cranes left at the shelter are on guard duty. Other different roles are “patrol” cranes, “actor” cranes, and much more. Zhu Yong excitedly introduced us to the detailed professions and responsibilities of every crane group. Before we knew it, Jigong Mountain was already in front of us. We saw a huge jade-like ice surface lying on Tiaodun River reservoir, like a shinning pearl on the plateau.

“Walk along this mountain ridge and you can see the full view of Dashanbao. I bet you will pray for living five hundred years longer when you are

standing there and enjoying the natural beauty of it”, said Zhu.

On my way home, I contemplated the amazing place that was Dashanbao. Basalts and Mesozoic sandstones pile up, buttressing it with endless rising peaks and adjoining ravines. Beneath the ranges and peaks there are 3,150 hectares of marshes and swamps, such as Dahaizi, Lelizhai, Qinjiahaizi, Luojiapingzi, Zhonghaizi, Dahebian, Longjiadadi, Xianrentian, and much more. Moreover, God provides this wonderful place with a total of 162 species, 16 orders and 36 families. Black-necked crane, hooted crane, white-tailed eagle, golden eagle and many other kinds of birds, can be found easily here. More than 1,300 black-necked cranes, which bird lovers are crazy for, spend their winters here.

As we were leaving Dashanbao, the “hostess” cranes tweeted to us, extending their long necks to wish us bon voyage. An old man was clearing away the plastic garbage in the fields. We stopped our car to ask him what he was doing. He explained that nowadays plastic mulching is widely used in farm work. It is so destructive that if swallowed by black-necked cranes, it will undoubtedly threaten their health, and even their life.

After hearing that, I agreed with and admired this old man's concept of nature. I realized that the beauty and loveliness of the black-necked crane inspire people to love and cherish, and teaches them how to scientifically use Dashanbao's precious natural resources. As well the intelligent and industrious nature reserve staff and passionate locals will sustain the beauty of Dashanbao and make it last forever.

成都旅日大熊猫的后代“爱浜”、“明浜”以及“梅浜”、“永浜”分别于2012年12月14日和2013年2月26日回到他们的家乡，在成都大熊猫繁育研究基地开始它们的新生活。

1993年，中国动物园协会与日本和歌山白滨野生动物园达成了由中日双方共同开展大熊猫繁育研究的国际合作协议。2000年起，成都大熊猫繁育研究基地的赴日大熊猫“梅梅”和“永明”等，在和歌山白滨野生动物世界先后繁育成活大熊猫9胎13仔，建立了最大的海外大熊猫人工繁殖种群，这是目前中国与外国合作中成绩最显著，国际上影响最大、最成功的科研项目。

根据中国开展国际大熊猫技术交流与科研合作的繁殖协议，大熊猫在国外所繁殖的后代其所有权仍全部属于中国，待性成熟或者合作期满后全部回国。此前，“梅梅”和“永明”繁殖的4只大熊猫“雄浜”、“隆浜”、“秋浜”、“幸浜”已分别于2004、2007、2009年回国。



母亲“梅梅”和“爱浜”、“明浜”
Mother Mei Mei and her twins Ai Bang, Ming Bang.

摄影 兰景超
Photo by Lan Jingchao

A Panda *Returning to Their Roots:* Repatriation

旅日大熊猫后代陆续归国

文 杨菲菲、孙荣海、崔凯 翻译 肖倩
Article by Yang Feifei, Sun Ronghai, and Cui Kai, Translated by Xiao Qian

It was a special homecoming for the offspring of Mei Mei, Liang Bang, and Young Ming, three expatriate pandas who have lived in Japan for the past 13 years. For the first time in their lives, Ai Bang, Ming Bang, Mei Bang, and Yong Bang saw their ancestral hometown at the Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding in Sichuan, China on December 14, 2012 and February 26, 2013 respectively. Here they will begin their new lives in the land of their forefathers. Repatriated pandas remain quarantined for the first month after arriving at the panda base while staff continuously monitor and evaluate their assimilation into the new environment.

In 1993, the Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens in partnership with the Wakayama Adventure World in Japan arranged a cooperative agreement of giant panda breeding research. According to the agreement, the Chengdu Panda

Base would select pandas to send to Japan for the cooperative study and would then be responsible for implementing the agreement. Mei Mei and Yong Ming were the two pandas chosen and since 2000, they successfully bred 9 litters with 13 cubs. To date, this is the largest giant panda breeding population outside of China. This highly successful and influential research program boasts worldwide acclaim among the scientific community.

According to international cooperation agreements regarding panda breeding, technical exchanges, and research, all panda offspring born abroad legally belong to China. Once the pandas reach sexual maturity or upon expiry of the cooperation agreement, they are to be returned to China where they are considered a national treasure. Mei Mei and Yong Ming's other cubs, Xiong Bang, Long Bang, Qiu Bang and Xing Bang have all come home in 2004, 2007, 2009 respectively, and now live in China.



“隆浜”、“秋浜”
Long Bang and Qiu Bang

摄影 兰景超
Photo by Lan Jingchao



“幸浜”
Xing Bang

摄影 兰景超
Photo by Lan Jingchao



“明浜”
Ming Bang

摄影 兰景超
Photo by Lan Jingchao

About the 4 Pandas

四只归国大熊猫介绍



“梅浜”和“永浜”出生第80天
Mei Bang and Yong Bang at 80 days old
摄影 王树群
Photo by Wang Shuqun

“爱浜”和“明浜”是一对龙凤双胞胎，但两只大熊猫性格却截然不同。哥哥“明浜”阳光沉稳，有长兄之风，处处让着妹妹；而“爱浜”则时常倚小卖萌，耍点小女生脾气。如今兄妹俩已经成年，此次回家后，熊猫基地科研人员就忙着为它们张罗婚事，希望根据遗传因素和各自的性格特点，为它们找到如意伴侣。

“梅浜”和“永浜”同样是一对龙凤双胞胎。姐姐“梅浜”继承了父亲“永明”的好脾气，外貌上继承了母亲“良浜”的优良基因，圆圆的脸蛋，一双传神的眼睛，典型的一副美猫胚子的模样。弟弟“永浜”是个活泼好动的、很有主见的熊猫，它有着“浜家”雄性大熊猫典型的锥子脸形。

Ai Bang and Ming Bang are opposite-sex twins with very different personalities. Ming Bang is the older brother who is cheerful and calm, usually deferring to his sister. Little sister Ai Bang is more childish and playful. Now that they have reached adulthood, the staff will select potential mates for them that compliment their genetic makeup and personalities.

Mei Bang and Yong Bang are also opposite-sex twins. Elder sister Mei Bang inherited her father Yong Ming's good temper and her mother Liang Bang's beautiful appearance with a round face and expressive eyes. Yong Bang is an active and independent panda with facial features of the Bang family.

The Zhouzhi National

Nature Reserve in Shaanxi Province

陕西周至国家级自然保护区

文 司开创 翻译 向波
Article by Si Kaichuang, Translated by Xiang Bo



Coordinates

定位



东经107°45'33" -
108°18'53" ,北纬
33°42'45" -33°54'00"。

107°45'33"-
108°18'53"E.
Longitude, and
33°42'45"-33°54'00"
N. Latitude.

Visit www.thegef.org for more information about the
Global Environment Facility.
请访问www.thegef.org, 获取更多全球环境基金的信息。



羚牛
Takins joust on the hillside.

图由保护区提供
Photo provided by the nature reserve

在陕西关中八百里秦川中部，有一个山青水秀的周至县。县境内，动植物资源极为丰富。1988年，经国务院批准，在该县西南部，建立周至国家级森林和野生动物类型的保护区。此后，1992年被原林业部与全球环境基金（GEF）共同确定为我国具有全球意义的40个A级保护区之一。

保护区位于秦岭中段北坡，东西长约55公里，南北宽约15公里，总面积56393公顷，是陕西省面积最大的自然保护区。

保护区地处秦岭保护区群的核心位置，将秦岭21个自然保护区连结成一个整体。其东邻小王涧林场，西接太白山自然保护区、老县城自然保护区，南与佛坪自然保护区、天华山自然保护区、观音山自然保护区接壤，北与厚畛子大熊猫走廊带相连。

保护区处于暖温带向北亚热带过渡区的南缘，这里峰峦叠嶂、沟壑纵横，年平均气温6.4~8.4摄氏度，年降水量约为600~1100mm。区内植被良好，森林覆盖率达96%以上。

区内目前已鉴定的种子植物有1069种（其中木本464种，草本605种），在这些种子植物中有果树类90余种，药用植物170余种，芳香植物12种，观赏植物130余种，兰科植物20余种。已鉴定为国家重点保护的珍稀植物有19种，其中独叶草、红豆杉为国家I级保护植物。

经调查，保护区内有脊椎动物267种，其中兽类74种，鸟类160种，鱼类5种，两栖动物8种，爬行类20种。属国家重点保护动物29种，其中大熊猫、金丝猴、羚牛、豹、林麝等I级5种，II级24种。

周至保护区是较早发现大熊猫分布的地区之一，1983年不完全的调查统计数据显示有大熊猫10只左右。2001和2012年陕西省林业厅分别组织第三、四次大熊猫栖息地和种群数量调查，在31294公顷的竹林中分布有大熊猫种群数量为23只左右。主要分布在区内的108国道以西的太平河、包谷地、二岭子、大西沟、正南沟、肚流水、鱼肚河等地。除上述分布地之外，还有兴隆岭种群、天华山等种群，这些地区是我国大熊猫分布的最北界。

在海拔1500米以上的落叶阔叶林与针阔叶混交林中，分布着11群、总数约1235只的金丝猴，是我国川金丝猴种群数量最多、分布最集中的地区，也是川金丝猴分布的最北界。平均分布密度7.14只/km²，平均家域16.8km²/群，群平均大小由1981年的每群86只增加到目前的每群110只。

保护区把保护大熊猫、金丝猴为主的野生动物及其栖息环境、保护生物多样性和生态系统的完整性、保护黑河水资源涵养地和自然景观做为总体目标，以科研监测为基础，保护区将进一步实施有效管理。



摄影 雍严格
Photo by Yong Yan'ge

Species File

物种



金钱豹
Footage of a leopard caught by the infrared camera



斑羚
A goral looks quizzically at the camera.



山丹
Lilium pumilum



独叶草
Kingdonia uniflora

图由保护区、雍严格、司开创提供
Photos provided by the nature reserve, Yong Yan'ge and Si Kaichuang



摄影 雍严格
Photo by Yong Yan'ge
金丝猴
Golden monkeys

Zhouzhi, a county with picturesque scenery, is located at the center of the Guanzhong plain in Shaanxi Province. With approval from the state council, the Zhouzhi National Reserve for Forest and Wild Animals was established in southwest of the county in 1988. It ranks among the top 40 globally significant reserves in China as determined by the Global Environment Facility* (GEF), an organization that addresses global environmental issues and supports sustainable development initiatives worldwide.

The centrally located Zhouzhi Reserve rests on the north slope of the middle Qinling Mountains and links together 21 other nature reserves

in the surrounding areas. Boasting the largest footprint in Shaanxi Province, it covers 56,393 hectares spanning 55 kilometers east to west and 15 kilometers north to south. Of particular interest is the Houzhenzi Giant Panda Passageway to the north, which allows the giant pandas greater access to their natural habitat in both the Taibai Mountain and Laoxiancheng Nature Reserve.

Annual precipitation in this mountainous region is usually 600 – 1,100 millimeters and temperatures average 6.4 – 8.4 degrees Celsius, giving rise to a diverse ecosystem. Situated on the southern rim of the warm temperate zone, the Zhouzhi Reserve is 96% forest and is covered with a wide

array of beautiful plants and wildlives.

Researchers have identified 1,069 different seed plants in the reserve, of which there are 464 ligneous (woody plants) and 605 herbaceous types. Of these, 19 species are recognized as protected rare plants with special status given to the native Chinese yew (*Taxus chinensis*) and a species of perennial herb (*Kingdonia uniflora*). Included in the catalogued floras are over 90 types of fruit tree, 170 medicinal plants, 12 aromatic plants, 130 ornamental plants, and over 12 different types of orchid.

A varied cross-section of wildlife also populates the Zhouzhi Nature Reserve with 267 distinct vertebrates making their homes in the forest. There

are 74 different kinds of mammals, 160 types of birds, 5 kinds of fish, 8 types of amphibians, and 20 different reptiles types that can be found throughout the region. Of these species, 29 have been given special protected status. On the endangered list are giant pandas, golden monkeys, takins, leopards, and forest musk deer while the remaining species are categorized as "threatened".

In a partial survey conducted in 1983, there were 10 giant pandas discovered living in the Zhouzhi Reserve. Subsequent surveys conducted in 2001 and 2012 by the Shaanxi Provincial Forestry Department verified at least 23 giant pandas roaming across the 31,294 hectares of bamboo

forest. The highest concentration was found west of National Highway 108, spreading across several nature reserves in the area. A higher number of giant pandas can also be found in Xinglongling and Tianhua Mountain which are the northernmost panda habitats in China.

Golden monkeys are prevalent in southwest China. About 1,235 of these monkeys arranged in 11 family groups are recorded as living across the deciduous coniferous mixed forests of Zhouzhi at elevations of 1,500 meters. The largest population of Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkey can be found at the northernmost rim of the reserve. The average distribution density is 7.14 individuals

per square kilometer, with the average family group territory ranging 16.8 square kilometers. Due to conservation efforts, the average population in each family group has increased to 110 members since 1981 when surveys indicated only 86 individuals per group.

The overall mission for the Zhouzhi Nature Reserve is to protect the native wildlife and natural habitats, to preserve biodiversity and the integrity of the ecological system, and to safeguard water resources from the Hei River and its natural landscape. Continued scientific research and monitoring as well as effective wildlife and plant life management will preserve this natural setting for all living things.

T

sinling Tree Toad

秦岭雨蛙

文/图 刘思阳 翻译 李莹
Article and Photos by Liu Siyang, Translated by Li Ying



秦岭是我国南北地理分界线，也是亚热带季风气候和温带季风气候的分界线。特殊的地理环境，为自然生态链的维持提供了一个绝佳的场所，这里是名副其实的野生动物天堂。

秦岭除了有大熊猫、金丝猴、羚牛、朱鹮四宝以外，两栖爬行动物资源也非常丰富，秦岭雨蛙就是特有物种之一。

据知，在蛙类动物研究资料中，几乎难觅秦岭雨蛙的野外影像。2010年的一次野外拍摄却让我意外地发现了它，之后的2011和2012年我都曾在野外与它邂逅。三年来的邂逅，让我终于有机会对它的体型特征、生活习性，以及栖息环境都有了较深的了解。

秦岭雨蛙不但是秦岭的特有物种，也是中国的特有物种。虽然秦岭雨蛙在甘肃、湖北等地也有分布，但这些地区都位于秦岭的余脉地区。甘肃自1964年7月、1979年7月先后在徽县、天水采到标本外，多年未发现更未拍摄到雨蛙的实体。

秦岭雨蛙栖息于海拔1500米左右的高山稻田或水域附近，栖息地要近水源且要有草叶、灌丛树叶或湿地，对生存环境要求极高。秦岭雨蛙体长约4cm，指、趾末端膨大成吸盘，能吸附在树叶、草叶上。秦岭雨蛙捕食叶蝉、蚜虫、蚊、蝇等小昆虫，吻端斑纹连续且呈“Y”字型是它与华西雨蛙的明显区别。

秦岭雨蛙是外形很普通的生物，普通到甚至被人忽略的程度。如今，秦岭雨蛙受各种因素的影响，分布空间正在缩小。等有一天，我们意识到了它的消失，我们除了接受这个现实之外，剩下的只是叹息，遗憾。



Qinling Mountains are the geographical divide between China's north and south. It is the natural boundary separating the subtropic monsoon climate and the temperate monsoon climate. This specialized geographical region creates a natural barrier that ensures the preservation and maintenance of ecosystems.

Alongside the giant panda, golden monkey, takin and crested ibis, there are a substantial number of amphibians in the region, including the Tsinling tree toad.

Amongst those studying amphibians images regarding Tsinling tree toad are very rare. In 2010 while I was taking pictures in the field I stumbled upon the Tsinling tree toad. In 2011 and 2012, I came upon and studied it in the wild. These three

meetings have provided me with the opportunity to understand its physical characteristics, behaviors and habitat.

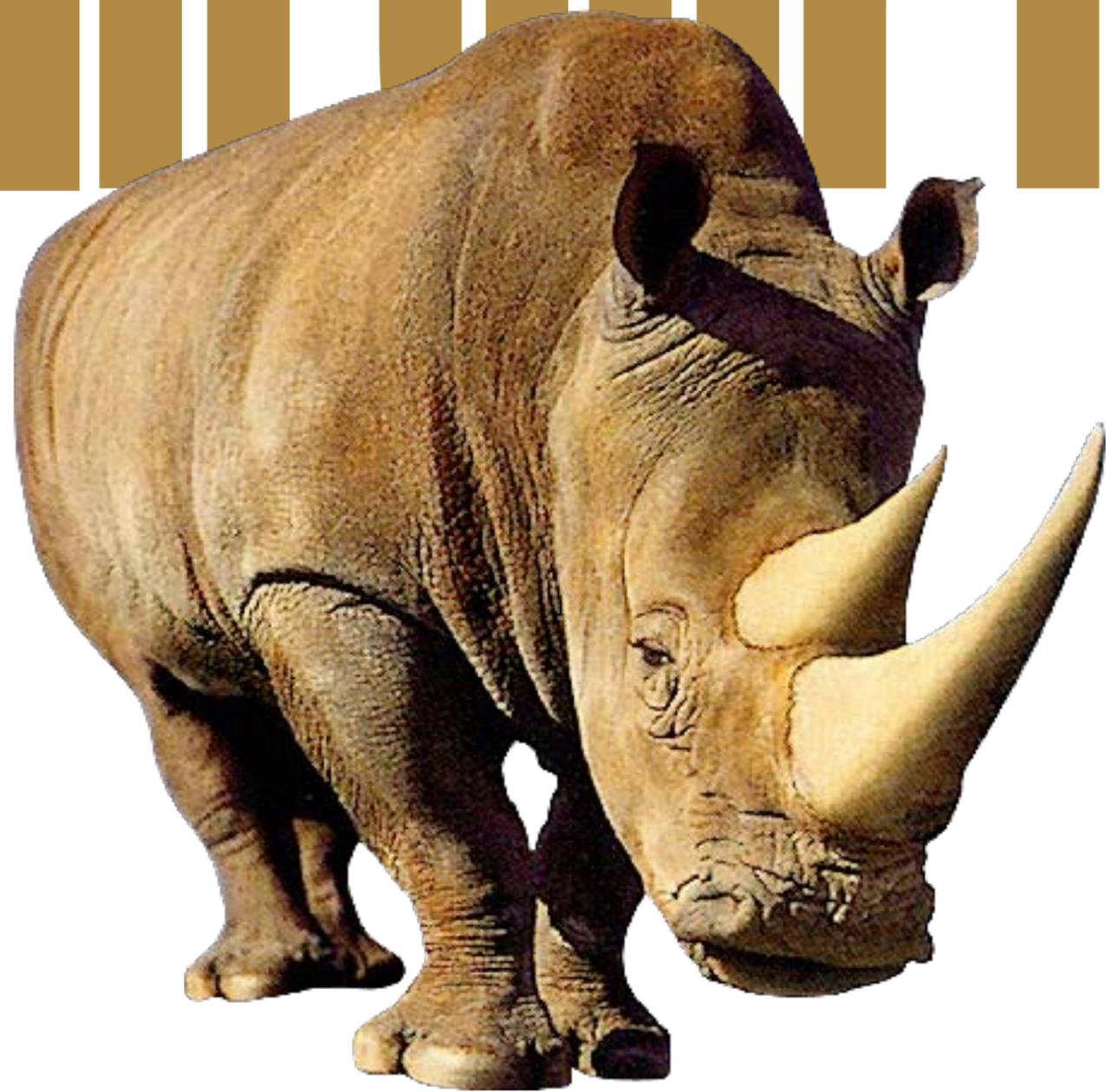
The Tsinling tree toad is specific to China, widespread through the Qinling Mountains, and with a limited population in Gansu and Hubei albeit these locations also belong to the Qinling Mountains. Samples of the frog were collected in Hui County and Tianshui in Gansu in July 1964 and July 1979. But it has not been filmed in the wild for years.

Tsinling tree toad lives near the alpine paddy fields or in waters that are about 1,500 meters above sea level. It is heavily reliant on its environment for its survival. Its habitat is ideally close to a water source, surrounded by grass, bushes or wetland.

Tsinling tree toad is about 4 centimetres long. The ends of its toes expand into suction cups allowing it to easily hold onto delicate leaves and grasses. The Tsinling tree toad preys on grasshoppers, aphids, mosquitos, flies and other small insects. What distinguishes it from the *Hyla annectans* is the stripe at the tip of the Tsinling tree toad's nose that is continuous and looks like the letter "Y".

Due to the common appearance of the Tsinling tree toad, it has not been considered or placed under protective status. Nowadays their numbers are steadily declining due to this and other factors. The extinction of the Tsinling tree toad is quickly becoming a reality.

In our hands



the survival of the Rhinoceros

犀牛的明天在你我手中

文/图 慈善机构RhiNOremedy的创始人兼经理 Evette Astbury-Field博士 翻译 康玲玉
Article and Photos by Dr Evette Astbury-Field, Founder and Manager of RhiNOremedy
Translated by Kang Lingyu

朗朗夜空，皎月群星交辉。夜幕下，一只犀牛静静地饮水，旁边是她两个月大的幼崽。她温柔地用长角往前轻推着这个小家伙。随着妈妈鼻子发出的催促的呼气声，小犀牛扇动着耳朵抬脚上前，伸出嘴去靠近妈妈的鼻孔。似乎是妈妈温暖的鼻息让它安心了许多，小犀牛转身缓缓走过去，勇敢地踏出了在水中的第一步。满怀成功尝试的喜悦，小犀牛发出愉快的吱吱声，蹦跳着钻到了妈妈的身下。妈妈用轻柔的吱吱声和呼气声应和它。这一大一小的两只犀牛转过身并肩步入远处茂密的树丛，不一会儿便悄无声息地消失在夜色中。

多么令人难忘的一幕啊。我当时是一名在非洲从事研究工作的科学家，只能在那里逗留短暂的一段时间，着实很遗憾。那时在我看来，能看到这样美好的瞬间简

直是千载难逢的珍贵经历。据我所知，现在那两只犀牛都已经死了。母犀牛由于年老体弱溺死在河里，她的幼崽身体每况愈下，年仅五岁就死在了一次大旱中。不过，他们能自然地生存、自然地死亡，不能不说是一种福气。很多犀牛，包括一些我们熟知名字的个体，都为了一件事物被枪击致残或死亡，那就是他们的角——他们赖以生存、用以自卫、披荆斩棘、获取食物，抑或像我所见的那幕一样，温柔地鼓励幼崽的角。就为了这只角，人类违背自然规律，对犀牛肆无忌惮地大开杀戒。

全世界现存犀牛约2万7千只，其中绝大多数（约2万4千只）均生活在南非地区。分布于亚洲地区的三种犀牛分别为印度犀牛，苏门答腊犀牛和爪哇犀牛；分布于非洲的两种犀牛为白犀牛和黑犀牛。这几种犀牛在生活习性、行为、体型和体征

上均有不同，唯一的共同点是，它们都面临犀角偷猎活动的威胁。现今仅存苏门答腊犀牛约200只，爪哇犀牛不足50只（在缅甸境内最后一只已被非法猎捕，现已灭绝）。

犀牛的幸存得益于动物保护工作的开展，如栖息地保护、保护区的建立、物种保护和管理（如反盗猎巡逻队）。然而，全人类保护犀牛的意愿才是最根本的。以南部白犀牛为例，1986年其数量曾锐减到1800只左右，而现在它们以2万多只的存活数量居所有种类犀牛首位。黑犀牛也是如此，由于捕杀和偷猎，其种群数量在20世纪末减少了95%，现今密集的动物保护行为使其种群有了小幅增长。虽然一定程度上的反盗猎举措使得所有种类的犀牛数量均趋于稳定或有所回升，现在我们仍旧向着永远失去犀牛的危机点日趋逼近。

近三年来犀牛的生存形势愈发严峻。非法偷猎行为持续增长，其中犀牛偷猎、犀角走私和贩卖愈发猖獗，甚至还和毒品、军火等非法贸易挂钩。高额利润的驱使下，人类欲壑难平。仅在南非地区，3年里就有1400多只犀牛被猎杀。自2000到2007这7年里，南非地区共有120只犀牛死于偷猎行为。而从2007年底开始，犀牛偷猎行为呈指数型快速增长。2009年有122只犀牛被杀死。之后，偷猎数量更加惊人。至2012年底，南非一年间就有668只犀牛死去。犀牛偷猎率在亚洲和非洲的所有犀牛定居点均呈上升态势，这可怕的事实背后隐藏的是犀角的巨大市场需求。

猎杀犀牛的驱动力确实包括犀角的装饰用途，比如常见于中东地区的雕花犀角匕首柄。然而犀角现在主要被用于医学用途，如传统中医就将其用于退烧止热。犀

角中含有大量蛋白质，主要是角蛋白，不过这种蛋白在其他所有的动物蹄和角，乃至人类毛发和指甲中都普遍存在。因此传统中医便把药性与之相似的水牛角等多种其他药材作为犀角的替代品使用。全球亦有多种价廉、易得、高效的止热药物，也一样挽救了无数人的生命，例如阿司匹林和扑热息痛。

尽管如此，犀角在传统亚洲医学中的“非传统”用途仍给犀牛的生存带来很大麻烦。尤其在缅甸，犀角被当作包治百病的灵丹妙药，更疯狂的是它竟被标榜为可治愈癌症的灵药。更具讽刺意义的是，科学研究表明高角蛋白使癌症更易扩散。更有甚者，犀角现已成为彰显财富和身份地位的缅甸派对用药。不仅缅甸国内有如此巨大的市场需求，中国市场对犀角需求也有呈上升趋势。虚妄的功效和人类的贪

欲将犀牛这种先于人类守护了地球数百万年的古老物种推向了灭绝的边缘。我记忆中那幕母子情深会因为这种种荒谬的原因真的变成“千载难逢”，怎不令人痛心疾首。

几十年来，保护工作者们都为保护犀牛的不懈地努力。为了保护犀牛和其栖息地，成千上万的人们无私奉献，不辞劳苦。许多人甚至将自己的生命永远地留在了亚洲和非洲广袤的旷野中。和熊猫一样，犀牛已经成为世界性的动物保护图标，代表着人类合力保护濒危动物的决心。拯救犀牛的唯一途径就是削减犀角消费需求。正在购买和想要购买任何含有犀角成分商品的人们，请你们转而购买替代品。犀牛的明天掌握在你我手中。拯救犀牛，人人有责。



黑犀牛漫步在非洲平原
A black rhino wanders on the African plain.

Under a clear sky with a bright moon and millions of stars a rhinoceros drinks calmly. She has by her side a young calf, only around two months old. She nudges her baby forwards, so gently with her large horn. She huffs through her nose and the calf reaches up, flapping its ears and extends its lip to reach its mother's nostril. Seemingly gaining reassurance from her warm breath, the calf turns and steps forward gently, to take what appears to be its first steps into water. This experience creates squeaks of delight from the tiny rhino, which jumps around and bounces into its mother's leg. The calf is answered by gentle squeaks and huffs from its mother. The two rhinos turn and wander off closely together into the thick bush, quickly and quietly disappearing into the night.

A truly unforgettable scene. At the time this felt to be an once-in-a-lifetime experience, but only because I am not lucky enough to live in Africa. I was at that point a research scientist, who gained privileged access to see Africa and its wonders for only a short time. I now know that both of these rhinos died; the elderly mother drowned in a river weakened by old age, and the calf, sadly at five years old lost condition and died during a very dry year. It could be said that they were both lucky to have lived a natural life and died a natural death. There are many rhinos including individuals known personally by name, which have been shot, mutilated and killed for one thing: their horn. This facial feature, essential for self-defence, to push through bushes and grasses, to access food and, as I saw, to gently reassure a young calf, is the one thing for which human beings are defying the laws of nature and are again killing rhino unsustainably in large numbers.

Globally there are thought to be around 27,000 rhinos existing, with the majority, around 24,000 in South Africa. There exists three different rhino species in Asia, the greater one horned rhino, the Sumatran rhino and the Javan rhino, and two species in Africa, the white rhino and the black rhino. Each rhino species is different in many ways, including the habitat which it lives, its behaviour, size and appearance. All rhinos have one thing in common, the threat of poaching; the illegal killing of rhino for their horns. Now only around 200 Sumatran rhinos remain, and less than 50 Javan rhino (now extinct in Vietnam after the last one was poached). The fact that these rhino populations remain is the result of conservation work such as habitat protection and the creation of reserves, species management and protection including anti-poaching patrols. What is essential is the willingness of global human citizens to protect their future. A success story includes the Southern white rhino which was reduced to around 1,800



非洲大陆的白犀牛母子
White rhino mother and calf, Africa

individuals in 1968, now they are the most numerous of all the species numbering more than 20,000. The black rhino too, having lost 95% of its population due to hunting and poaching in the late 20th Century, has started to see small population increases due to intense conservation action. Having reached a point where despite some level of poaching, rhino numbers for all species were either stable or beginning to grow, we are now edging towards crisis point where we are in real danger of losing the rhino forever.

The last three years in particular have seen an acute and building pressure on the rhino. Poaching is on the increase and those involved in rhino poaching, horn smuggling and trade are increasingly lethal, and often are also those also involved in other illicit trade such as drugs and arms. The

profits are high and the greed is insatiable. In South Africa alone, more than 1,400 rhinos have been poached in 36 months. Over a seven year period from 2000 – 2007, South Africa lost 120 rhinos to poaching in total. Since the end of 2007 there has been a rapid and exponential increase in rhino poaching. In 2009, 122 rhinos were lost in one year. Since then, the numbers are shocking with 2012 ending with 668 rhinos lost in South Africa in only 12 months. Rhino poaching rates have increased in all rhino strongholds in both Asia and Africa, and the demand for rhino horn is behind this dreadful situation.

The driving force behind the killing of rhinos does include ornamental uses, such as carved rhino horn dagger handles in the Middle East, but currently the main demand by far is for use

in medicine. Traditionally, rhino horn has been included in Chinese medicines mostly for cooling fevers. It is widely known that rhino horn consists of proteins, mostly keratin, which also occurs in all other hoofs, horns and human hair and nails. The believed medicinal property of these proteins is shared by many alternatives including buffalo horn which has been used as a substitute in traditional Chinese medicines. There are also numerous fever controlling medicines used globally which are cheap and readily available and which are highly effective and have saved count-less lives, such as aspirin and paracetamol.

Now however, non-traditional use in traditional Asian medicine is causing a huge problem. Rhino horn is being used, particularly in Vietnam, as a cure-all medicine, this includes the new craze

that it impossibly helps to fight cancer. The unarguable facts are: fighting cancer is just not that easy, there exists no cure-all, and those involved in the trade of rhino horn are sadly in it entirely for the profit – not to help people. Interestingly, unrelated scientific studies have also found that cancerous tumours with higher keratin contents can actually be more aggressive and invasive. The problem with rhino horn consumption has gone even further, with rhino horn now considered a Vietnamese party drug for the wealthy and a status symbol. Because of the demand in Vietnam, and a growing demand in China, the rhinoceros, an animal that has graced the Earth for millions of years beyond our own existence, is now in real danger due to its artificial value and human greed. It is so sad to think that the experience in the wild with

the rhino mother and calf described here, may well have been "once-in-a-lifetime" for entirely the wrong reasons. The truth is, as global citizens we simply cannot allow such an amazing animal and such a moment to become a thing of the past and impossible for future generations to marvel at.

For decades conservationists have been working to protect rhinos for the future. Thousands of dedicated people work tirelessly, often giving their lives in the wilds of Asia and Africa to protect rhinos and their habitats. Rhinos, like Pandas, are globally iconic and symbolise the need for collaborative efforts to secure their future. The one thing that will save the rhino is to cut the demand for rhino horn. The one act that will make a difference by those who now purchase, or who are tempted to purchase anything with rhino horn as an ingredient, is to buy a sustainable alternative instead, one which does no harm to the future of a species. By doing this, each person becomes a guardian for an animal whose existence rests entirely in our hands.

Link

链接

RhiNOremedy是小型的慈善机构，旨在开展帮助反濒危动物非法贸易的项目。犀牛作为该组织的吉祥物，代表着所有受非法贸易（特别是医学用途）威胁的物种。您可以通过邮箱info@rhinoremedy.org 进行联系，或访问网站www.rhinoremedy.org 自愿承诺保护犀牛，了解更多关于犀牛的知识。您也可以在线上商店购买商品以资捐赠，或成为其会员。

RhiNOremedy is a small charity which aims to help projects tackling illegal trade in endangered species. The rhino is the mascot for the organisation and represents all species threatened by illegal trade, in particular for medicines. To find out more please contact info@rhinoremedy.org and visit www.rhinoremedy.org. Here you can pledge free to protect the mascot, learn more about rhinos and visit the store to donate, buy merchandise and even become a member.

Sanyuan Primary School Students Adopt Yuan Yuan

三原小学向“源源”献爱心

文/图 陈虹来 翻译 王益梅
Article and Photos by Chen Honglai, Translated by Wang Yimei

2月28日上午，成都市三原外国语学校1700多名师生齐聚足球场，举行了以“文明为伴 爱心同行”为主题的开学典礼。同学们欢快的开场歌舞《好运来》，给学校带来浓浓的年味。在学校的倡议下，很多同学把压岁钱捐赠给了“源源”。学校认养的大熊猫“源源”在全校师生的关心和呵护下，健康成长，体重已经达到100多公斤，变成了一只圆滚滚的“胖妞”，也许不久还能升级为妈妈。同学们都有这样的信念，以文明为伴，与爱心同行，与“源源”共成长！



On the morning of February 28, more than 1700 students and teachers from the Elementary School Division of the Sanyuan Foreign Languages School gathered in a football field to attend an orientation ceremony. Its theme was "Let Love Surround Me, Let Civilization Follow you" and was opened with a dance called "Good Luck". The students donated the lucky money they received from their parents and rela-

tives during Spring Festival and used it to adopt and aid in the care of a giant panda. Yuan Yuan is a very healthy and well-proportioned female weighing approximately 100 kilograms. She may become a mother in the near future. All the students have faith that they will grow up alongside Yuan Yuan with love and respect for all living things.



Heizhugou Giant Panda Celebrates Lantern Festival

黑竹沟大熊猫闹元宵

文/图由四川黑竹沟国家级自然保护区管理局提供 翻译 金双
Article and Photos provided by the Sichuan Heizhugou National Nature Reserve, Translated by Jin Shuang



2013年2月24日8时许，一只成年野生大熊猫下山来到四川黑竹沟国家级自然保护区周边的勒乌乡山峰村，在竹林中两棵大树下玩耍，10时许睡起了懒觉。

黑竹沟保护区管理局、勒乌乡、川南林业局得知消息后迅速组织30多名工作人员及时赶到现场保护国宝。为不打扰大熊猫酣睡，大家全力维护好现场秩序，不让围观群众大声喧哗，过往车辆不鸣喇叭。两小时后，大熊猫自在转身下行100多米，来到另一棵树下继续它的美梦。经过县畜牧兽医专家的检查，确认该大熊猫身体健康。

直到下午3时16分，睡足了觉的大熊猫伸着懒腰，发现有好多陌生的围观群众，便羞涩地起身开溜。等待已久的围观群众和工作人员哪能放过这绝好的机会，纷纷拿起相机拍摄。在不惊扰它的情况下，我们拍到许多珍贵的影像资

料。当天正是元宵节，大熊猫和人类分享完节日的喜庆后，在人们的欢送声中悠然地回归了属于它们的大自然。

黑竹沟管理局曾经在2010年2月5日就在此地救助过一只受伤的大熊猫。时隔3年后，是它故地重游？还是另一只大熊猫？它代表大熊猫家族下山，看望村民，上演了一出“人猫共闹元宵佳节”的好戏。

At about 8:00 in the morning of February 24, 2013, residents of Shanfeng Village, Lewu Town near the Sichuan Heizhugou National Nature Reserve awoke to prepare for the Lantern Festival celebrations later that day. Little did they know that a special guest would join in the festivities. The Lantern Festival is the culminating event to a week-long celebration of the Lunar New Year, perhaps the most important holiday in China. On that particular morning, an adult giant panda appeared out of the mountains where it was observed frolicking between two

trees in a bamboo forest on the outskirts. After several hours, it settled down for a long nap at around 10:00 am.

Upon hearing the news of a wild panda sighting, officials from the Nature Reserve, the Lewu Township Government, and the Chuannan Forestry Bureau quickly organized over 30 staff members to protect the panda and to manage the growing crowd of spectators. Working together, everyone maintained good order and the crowds kept conversations quiet and to a minimum. Traffic controls were put into place and motorists were asked to refrain from sounding their horns. After two hours, the panda woke briefly and relocated to a new napping spot in a neighboring tree about 100 meters away where it promptly went back to sleep. A veterinarian from the county animal husbandry bureau examined the panda from a distance and pronounced it healthy.

When the now-refreshed giant panda awoke at 3:16pm, it stretched and looked around shyly



at the throng of excited onlookers standing by, cameras at the ready. As it stood up to leave, the audience respectfully took pictures and videos as it leisurely departed back to its mountain home. Together with his human counterparts, the giant panda of Heizhugou celebrated Lantern Festival with his special appearance.

Three years ago on February 5 2010, staff from the Heizhugou National Nature Reserve assisted and released an injured giant panda in the same area of this most recent panda sighting. Was it the same panda, returning to visit its human helpers? We may never know for certain, but the extraordinary celebration of Lantern Festival 2013 by human and beast will be remembered for years to come.

Panda News

熊猫新闻

整理 杨菲菲 翻译 王益梅
Collected by Yang Feifei, Translated by Wang Yimei

2月25日，首家以熊猫文化为主题的酒店在四川峨眉山下的一处川西民居式院落街区内亮相。酒店的庭院景观如门神、雕塑、过道墙画和房间里每一样物品都与熊猫有关。

On February 25 2013, the first giant panda themed hotel opened within the Western Sichuan Village at Emei Mountain. The hotel decor is centered around the giant panda with such features as door knockers, sculptures, hallway paintings, and amenities within each room.

3月1日，香港特区政府援建的四川卧龙国家级自然保护区的灾后重建标志性项目——中国大熊猫保护研究中心都江堰基地完成并揭牌，预计2014年将正式对外开放。

On the first day of March, the opening ceremony of Dujiangyan Research Base of the China Conservation and Research Center for Giant Pandas

was held. The Hong Kong government supports the post - disaster reconstruction program in Sichuan Wolong National Nature Reserve, and the base will be formally opened to the public in 2014.

中国一对大熊猫情侣“甜甜”和“阳光”已经在去年底抵达英国。如今大熊猫繁育时机临近，科研人员正为这对熊猫情侣婚配而尽心竭力。

A giant panda couple Tian Tian and Yang Guang arrived in England last year. Now it is the estrus season, and researchers are working hard to ensure that they mate.

3月25日，成都大熊猫繁育研究基地大熊猫“大毛”将同重庆动物园大熊猫“二顺”一起启程赴加拿大开展10年大熊猫保护繁育等合作研究活动，并在加拿大多伦多动物园和卡尔加里动物园分别生活5年。

On March 25, the giant panda Da Mao from Chengdu Research Base of Giant Panda Breeding and Er Shun from Chongqing Zoo will travel to Canada. According to the agreement between China and Canada the two pandas will live at the Toronto Zoo for five years, and then be transferred to the Calgary Zoo for another five years. Both facilities have also agreed to help further efforts to protect the giant panda in its habitat.

据四川省雅安市宝兴县林业局称，春节期间，一只大熊猫造访宝兴县灵关镇建联村，并“偷吃”了村民苟必华家喂养的7只小羊羔。

According to information from the Baoxing Forestry Bureau of Ya'an city, Sichuan Province, a giant panda went to villager Gou Bihua's house and then ate seven lambs in Jianlian village of Lingguan in Baoxing.



摄影 张志和
Photo by Zhang Zhihe



中国·成都大熊猫繁育研究基地
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BASE OF GIANT PANDA BREEDING
www.panda.org.cn

中国魅力 熊猫摇篮

The Charm of China The Cradle of Pandas

国家AAAA景区
A National AAAA Scenic Area
联合国环保最高奖“全球500佳”
The "Global 500" Award from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
全球最佳大熊猫国际旅游目的地
The Best Destination in the World to Experience the Beauty of Pandas
全球首个“神秘熊猫谷”即将建成开放
The 'Chengdu Field Research Centre for Giant Pandas' is Opening



成都熊猫大使
成龙
The ambassador of Chengdu's
Giant Pandas
Mr. Jackie Chan



成都熊猫野放形象大使
姚明
The ambassador of Giant
Panda Reintroduction
Mr. Mao Ming



荣誉成都熊猫大使
莫文蔚
The ambassador of Chengdu's
Giant Pandas
Ms. Karen Mok



成都大熊猫基地熊猫爱心大使
宋慧乔
Chengdu Pandas
Contribution Ambassador
Ms. Song Hye

Chengdu, where the world goes for giant pandas!
看熊猫，到成都！

