

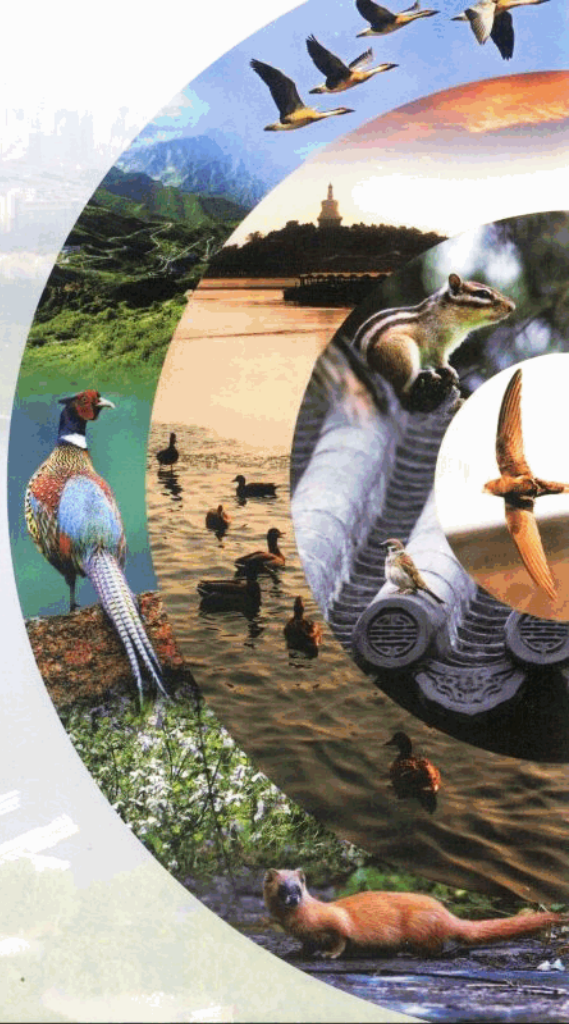


# 自然北京

我们身边的野生动物  
NATURE BEIJING

北京市野生动物救护中心 编

北京出版社



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## 前言

说到保护野生动物，相信每个人并不感到陌生。有的人会不由自主地发出野生动物是人类的朋友，保护野生动物就是保护生态环境，就是保护人类自己的感叹；许多人还会在脑海中闪现可爱的大熊猫、威猛的东北虎、灵动的金丝猴、奔跑的藏羚羊等众多自然画面。似乎野生动物离我们很远，我们能为野生动物做的只有摇旗呐喊。其实，野生动物离我们并不遥远，它们就在我们身边，需要我们去关爱。

为了宣传2008年北京奥运会“同一个世界、同一个梦想”，宣传人与自然和谐发展的理念，丰富“绿色奥运”的色彩，本书试图以大量的图片和简洁的文字说明，按北京的不同生态区域，向大家展示生活在我们身边的野生动物种类，了解它们的形态和生存状态。使广大读者观看后，对北京市的野生动物种类、与人的关系、濒危的原因和保护的方法等基本知识方面有一个比较系统的了解。希望读者感受到北京不仅有红墙碧瓦的古典园林和现代化的高楼大厦，在现代都市风貌的笼罩下，还有这座大都市生动的一面。进而让大家更深刻、更科学地理解保护野生动物可以从我做起，从身边做起。

人类与野生动物和平相处的关系，因为某些人的私欲而受到破坏，一些动物由于人类的活动或自然因素影响已经灭绝，还有许多处于濒临灭绝的危险之中。“亡羊补牢，犹未晚也。”如何保护更多的野生动物，正在成为世界各国政府和科学工作者的努力方向，更需要广大民众的正确认识和自觉行动。由政府出资兴建的北京市野生动物救护繁育中心于2005年底落成并投入使用，在两年多的时间里，有近2万多只（头）野生动物在这里得到救助并重返自然。在救护动物的过程中，我们深切地感受到，很多市民对野生动物给予了无限的关爱，他们希望对身边的野生动物有更多的了解，以便更好地保护它们。

在本书编辑过程中，看到捷克作家米兰·昆德拉在《生命中不能承受之轻》中的话：“对于人性，道德上的真正考验，根本性的考验，在于如何对待那些需要他怜悯的动物。”在此与大家共勉。

北京市野生动物救护中心 张志明

2008年5月



## Preface

Wildlives protection is not strange to people. Someone may instinctively say that the wildlives are the friends of human beings and protecting wildlives is protecting ecological environment and human beings. Someone may think of lovable panda, the strong northeast china tiger, the smart golden monkey, the running chamois etc. It seems that the wildlives are far away from us so that what we can do for them are waving flags and shouting. In fact, the wildlives are not far from us. They live with us and need our love and care.

In order to promote the concept of One world, One dream and the harmony between human beings and the wildlives, this book is aiming to, using lots of photos and brief introductions, display the wildlives living around us and make people know more about the wildlives' appearances and current living status. It is hoped that the readers will have some basic knowledge on the kinds of wildlives, the relationship between human beings and the wildlives, the reasons why they are in danger, the ways of wildlives protection etc. We also hope after reading the book, the readers will realize that besides the classical gardens and the modern high buildings, there are also active elements in this big city and wildlives protection could be start with me.

In order to get illegal gains, someone destroyed the harmonious relationship between human beings and wildlives. Some kinds of wild animals have been extinct because of the natural reasons or human activities, and some are in danger of extinction. Better protection of the wildlives is becoming the aim of the governments and the scientists around the world. The participation of public is also needed. The Beijing Wildlives Rescue&Rehabilitation Center funded by Beijing Government has been put into use in 2005. In the two years since its establishment, around 20,000 wild animals are rescued and released to the natural. During the procedures of rescuing the wildlives, we deeply feel that many citizens give unlimited care and love to the wildlives and they wish to know more about the wildlives to better protect them.

When writing this book, I read the following word written by Milan Kundera in his book *The Unbearable Lightness of Being*: Mankind's true moral test, its fundamental test, consists of its attitude towards those who are at its mercy: animals. Let us work on it together.

Beijing Wildlives Rescue&Rehabilitation Center Zhang Zhiming  
May, 2008



树立北京生态文明良好形象  
展示人与自然和谐发展方向

——谨以此书献给2008北京奥运会

Building the better image of Beijing

and

Displaying the harmonious developing trend of relationship between human beings and the wilds

——for 2008 Beijing Olympic Game



# 北京的自然地理和野生动物

## Physical Geography and the Wildlives of Beijing

### 自然地理概述

北京位于华北平原的西北端，地势西北高，东南低，北部为燕山山脉的军都山，西部为太行山余脉的西山，东南面朝渤海，北京市总面积16807.80平方公里，其中山区占去约2/3（10417.50平方公里），平原约占1/3（6390.30平方公里）。北京西部的东灵山（海拔2303米）、百花山（海拔1991米）和北部的海坨山（海拔2241米）为北京境内三大高峰。山区中，800米以下低山区面积7858.9平方公里，800米以上的中山区面积2558.6平方公里。北京城区平均海拔为43.71米。

北京分布有大小河流200余条，分别属于潮白河水系、永定河水系、大清河水系、北运河水系和蓟运河水系。这些河流上建有大中小型水库84座，如官厅水库、密云水库等。

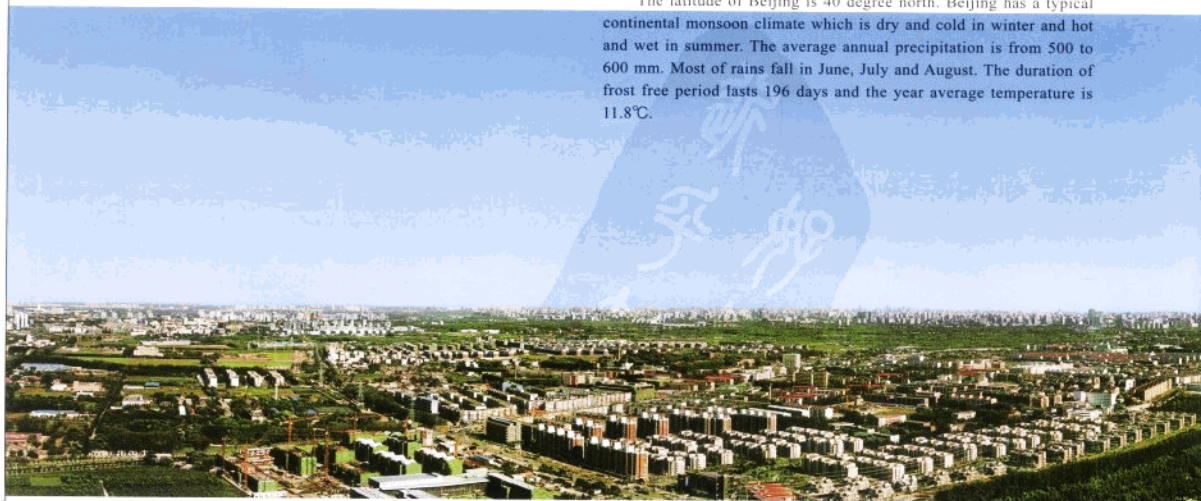
北京市地处北纬40°，四季分明，是典型的暖温带大陆性季风气候。冬季寒冷干燥，夏季炎热多雨。年平均降水量500~600毫米，多集中在6、7、8三个月。无霜期196天，年均气温11.8℃。

### Profile of physical geography

Beijing stands at the northwestern edge of North China Plain, surrounding by Jundu Mountain on the north, Xi Shan Mountain on the west and facing Bohai Sea on the southeast. Its total area amounts up to 16807.80km<sup>2</sup>, 2/3 of which (10417.50km<sup>2</sup>) is mountain area and the remaining 1/3 (6390.30 km<sup>2</sup>) is plain. Dongling Mountain and Baihua Mountain, located at the west of Beijing and Haituo Mountain at the north of Beijing are the three peaks in Beijing territory. In the mountain areas, the area of lower mountains below 800m is 7858.9km<sup>2</sup>; the square of medium mountains above 800m is 2558.6km<sup>2</sup>. The average altitude of Beijing municipality is 43.71m.

There are more than 200 rivers distributed in Beijing, which respectively belongs to Chaobai, Yongding, Daqing, Beiyun and Jiyun river systems. 84 reservoirs are built on these rivers, such as Guanting and Miyun reservoirs etc.

The latitude of Beijing is 40 degree north. Beijing has a typical continental monsoon climate which is dry and cold in winter and hot and wet in summer. The average annual precipitation is from 500 to 600 mm. Most of rains fall in June, July and August. The duration of frost free period lasts 196 days and the year average temperature is 11.8℃.





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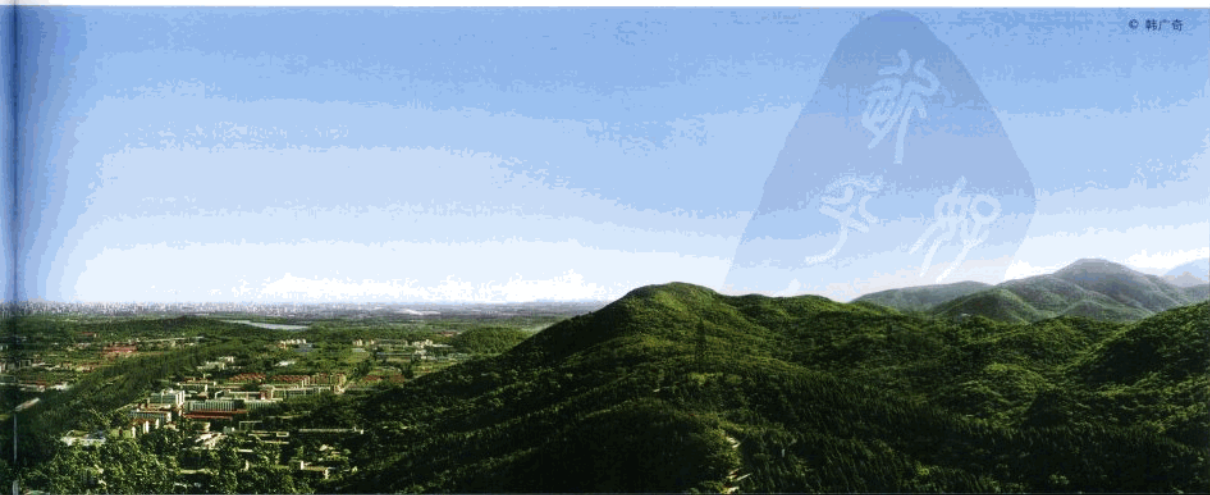


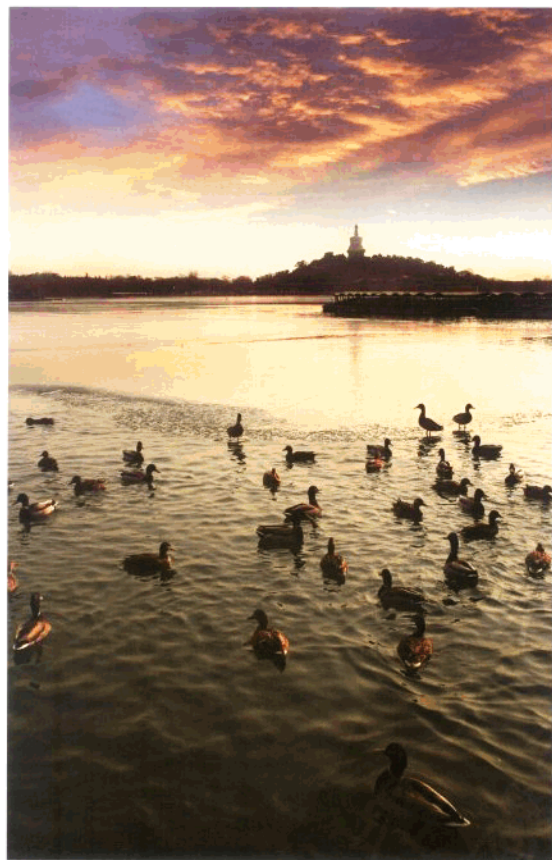
## 自然地理演变

时光拉回到数亿年前，现今的京西山地在很长的一段时期里是一个沉寂的浅海，直到距今1.4亿年前的侏罗纪晚期到白垩纪初期，在著名的燕山运动中，剧烈的地壳运动和火山活动形成了大量的煤系地层、火山岩和花岗岩，奠定了京西山地的轮廓。在5000多万年前喜马拉雅运动中，北京西部不断上升成为山地，东部则相应下降，流经这里的河流带来大量的沉积物，逐渐堆积成为平原。渐渐形成了现今北京的模样。

## Evolution of physical geography

The existing mountain areas located at the west of Beijing was a silent sea until the famous Yanshan movement happened 1.4 billion years ago. The vigorously earth movement and volcanic activity produced huge amount of coal measure stratum, volcanic rock and granite, which formed the profile of the above mountains. In the Himalayan orogeny happened 50,000,000 years ago, the west part of Beijing moved up and the east part moved down. The rivers carried much deposit there and gradually built up the plain. The appearance of today's Beijing then was formed.





冬日的北海公园 © 毛虫

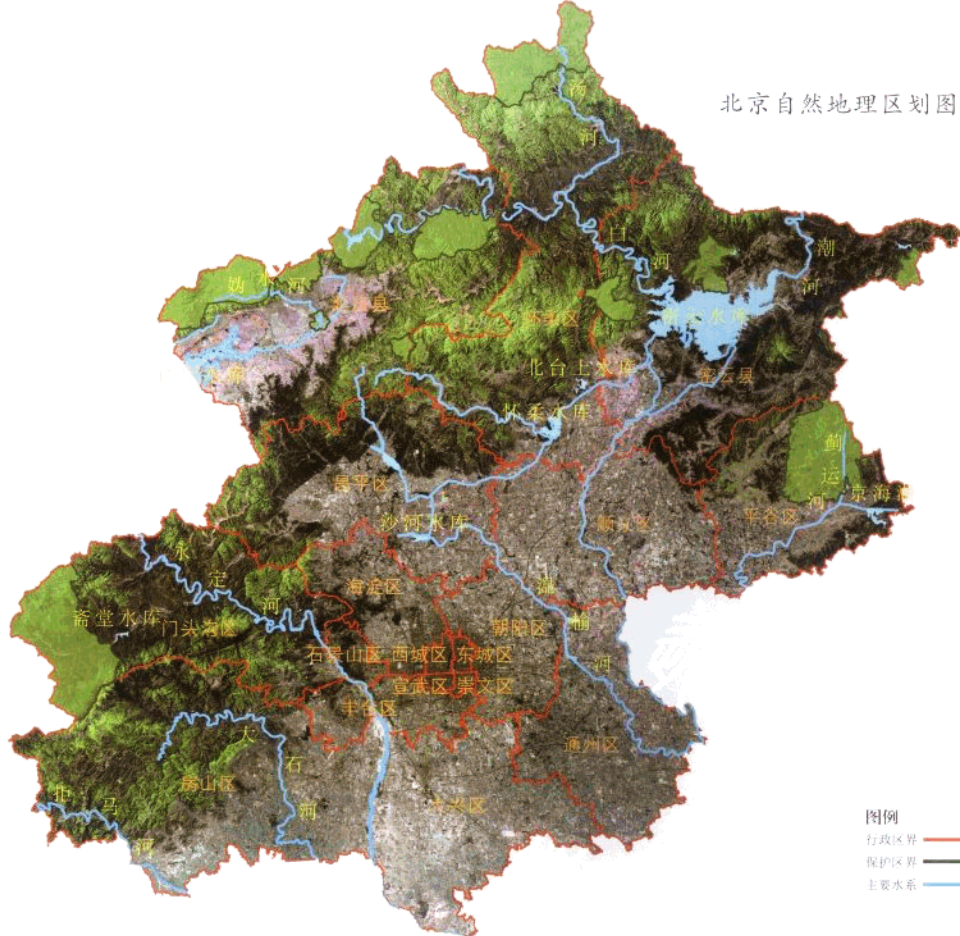
## 北京的野生动物

广阔的山地和众多的水系营造了多样的生存环境，为各种野生动物提供了良好的栖息场所。根据长时间调查，北京野生动物中鸟类占了绝大多数，有400多种，哺乳动物50余种，两爬类动物近30种，其中有国家一级保护动物10种，二级保护动物54种。它们广泛分布在北京各处，我们随时可以观赏到这些活泼的精灵。深秋的野鸭湖，可以见到几十乃至上百只天鹅在翩翩起舞；仲春的紫竹院，可以见到成对的鸳鸯在湖中戏水。寻觅这些生灵也不必远行，出门抬头，没准就可以看到啄木鸟在树干上寻觅食物，听到柳莺在柳枝上声声歌唱；傍晚的时候在公园里散步，也许就能见到刺猬在草地上笨拙地爬行。留心一下，就会发现我们身边生机处处。

### The wildlives in Beijing

The broad mountains and numerous water systems constitute various living conditions, which provide excellent resting places for kinds of wildlives. According to research, there are about 400 kinds of birds, 50 kinds of mammals and 30 kinds of amphibians and reptiles distributed in Beijing, among which 10 kinds of animals are under China's level 1 protection and 54 kinds of animals are under China's level 2 protection. They are widely distributed in every corner of Beijing. When autumn is ending, people can see hundreds of swans dancing on the Wild Duck Lake; when spring is approaching, Mandarin Ducks play in the water and share their happiness with us in Zizhuyuan Park. You might come across a woodpecker finding food on the branch and a warbler singing in a tree when you just walk out home. When it is after dark, and people walk around in a park, they might see a hedgehog waddling on the road. If people keep an eye on the environment we living in, they will find it is full of vigor and vitality.

北京自然地理区划图



图例

行政区界 ————

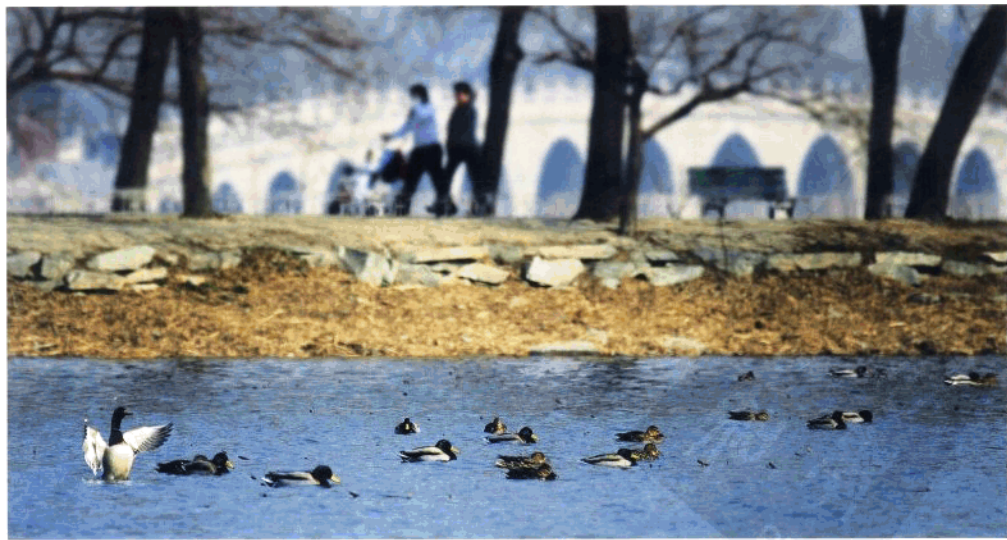
保护区界 ————

### 主要水系

## 城区 Urbanareas

在北京城还拥有着城墙的年代里，人们大多也还住在院子里，黄鼬、刺猬或者黑眉锦蛇是居民家里常见的访客。但是随着高楼大厦和大马路的建设将老城区逐渐蚕食殆尽，野生动物的栖息环境也发生了不小的变化。院落与灌丛不见了，在院子中探头探脑的黄鼬变少了，飞入百姓家的燕子也越来越难找到营巢的地方。可喜的是这几年，公众对于改善市区环境和保护野生动物的意识也越来越高。北京覆盖了越来越多的绿色，部分野生动物的栖息地也得到了一定的恢复，从而拉近了我们和野生动物的距离。当你走在西单繁华的商业街上时，如果抬起头，也许能看到一对生活在楼宇间的红隼在巡视自己的领地；在游人如织的北京植物园和紫竹院公园，还能见到可爱的花鼠灵巧地蹿来蹿去。其实，野生动物就在我们身边，它们在和我们共享着这个美丽的城市。

In those days when the city wall was still existing, most people were living the yard, and weasel, hedgehog were common visitors. With more and more high-rises occupied the areas of old city district, the living environment of wilds greatly changed. The yard and boskages disappeared, weasel, swallow and the other common wilds of the old days were not commonly seen as before. Fortunately, people have realized the importance for environment and wilds protection. Great efforts in these regards have been taken and now some habitats of wilds are recovered. Now people might have the chance to see common kestrel flying in the sky when they walking down the business stree in Xidan and they might also find the lovely squirrel walking through the boskages in the Arboretum and Zizhu Park. As a matter of face, wilds are living with us and they are sharing the beautiful city with human beings.



昆明湖一角 © 过越







北大校园里的刺猬 王放

刺猬：身体小而圆，嘴尖，四肢短小，身体背面密被棕白相间的硬刺毛。刺猬生活于山地、农田甚至城区绿化较好的公园及绿地中，以蚯蚓、昆虫、青蛙等为食，遇到危险时便将身体蜷缩成球状，将硬刺竖起，以保护自己。

Hedgehog is a small ball of brown and white spines. It has a pointed snout and four small legs. Hedgehog lives in mountains, farmlands and even in the well-protected parks and grasslands. It feeds on earthworm, insects, frogs etc. It will roll into a ball and ruffles up its spines for self-protection in emergency.



王放





刺猬 *Erinaceus amurensis* © 张永



## 城区

自然北京——我们身边的野生动物

8



出没在天坛公园的黄鼬 ○ 刘勤





黄鼬 *Mustela sibirica* © 韩冬



黄鼬 *Mustela sibirica* © 刘勤

黄鼬，就是我们平时所说的黄鼬狼。它的身体细长，头、耳小，鼻子周围为白色，身体为橙黄色，尾长，生活于森林、平原及老城区，习惯晚上活动，以老鼠、小鸟等动物为食。

Wearing light brown coat, weasel has long slender body, small head, small ear and long tail. There is a white ring around its nose. Weasel lives in woods, plains and the old city districts. It usually hunts for mice and small birds at night.