

THE CRESTED IBIS IN CHINA



中国野生朱鹮

山林守望笔记

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寂 静 的 山 林 中
枝 叶 间 的 风 和 伫 立 的 你
与 我 厮 守
守 望 着

• • • • •



铁锋集团

T I E F E N G G R O U P

与绿色同行 ■ 感悟生命永恒



朱鹮 学名: *Nipponia nippon* 英文名: Crested Ibis
朱鹮 又名朱鹭, 俗称红鹮, 隶属于鹮形目 (Ciconiiformes) 鹮科 (Threskiornithidae) 鹮亚科。鹮类 (Ibises) 是中等体型的涉禽, 嘴长而下弯, 呈弧形。全世界共有鹮类12属26种。朱鹮于1835年由荷兰学者Temminck根据在日本采集到的朱鹮标本描述并定名。

朱鹮成鸟通体白色, 羽干略沾粉红, 飞行时两翼腹面呈淡朱红色。嘴前端红色; 额、头顶、脸部、下颌裸露部为有皱褶的皮肤所覆盖, 呈鲜红色; 跗(距)、爪及下腿裸出部红色; 虹膜橙红。颈后具细长柳叶形矛状羽, 形成羽冠。繁殖期成鸟冠羽、颈、上背和翅呈铅灰色; 幼鸟冠羽较短, 羽色浅灰, 嘴短而稍直; 6月龄后, 幼鸟的体型和形态与成鸟相似。



朱鹮

The Crested Ibis in China

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秦川半落青天外 汉水中分红鹤洲

“红鹤”谐音“红火”，中国陕南吉祥之鸟名。古籍记为“朱鹭”。有诗曰：“参差蒲未齐，沉绿若浮绿。朱鹭戏苹藻，徘徊流洞曲。洞曲多岩树，逶迤复继续。振振虽以明，汤汤今义隔。”古称朱鹭今谓之鸂，在现代鸟类分类学朱鸂隶属于鸂型目鸂科，中文名所以改为“朱鸂”是为了与“鸂科”以示区别。这种美丽的涉禽曾广泛分布于亚洲东部，20世纪60年代因生存环境恶化濒于灭绝，列为国际保护鸟，在中国的朱鸂随之绝迹。

回顾二十余年前，在国际鸟类保护学界的呼吁下，我拖着大海捞针的一线希望踏上了寻觅朱鸂的漫漫征途。三年中行程近五万公里，北起兴凯湖南至广东，西自甘肃东到沿海各省，涉及十二个省的朱鸂历史分布区。

1981年暮春之时，在对重点地区复查中，又一次来到汉中盆地洋县境内的姚家沟，是我三年科考工作的最后一站。这是个地处海拔1200米的偏僻山村，仅有六户人家。因有一对朱鸂为避灾族之灾隐匿这深山僻壤，不意又引来了我千里之外的不速之客。由此姚家沟住进了“第七户人家”——朱鸂临时保护站，开创了“朱鸂保护和繁殖行为的研究”。

悠悠岁月，随着时光的流逝，往事多已淡漠。今春焦景泉先生来访，带来他近年来在陕南朱鸂之乡——洋县拍摄的大量朱鸂照片。他以摄影艺术家的视角，将当地人民保护朱鸂的丰硕成果一览无余。张张野生朱鸂写真，唤起了沉睡多年的往事。

朱鸂是国际保护鸟，洋县朱鸂的重新发现，一经正式发表即得到预期的外界关注。仅仅七只幸存下来的朱鸂，在保护人员日夜精心看护下，逐渐地回返故里，休养生息。

转瞬二十余年过去了，如今有幸能看到成群的“红鹤”自由地生存在汉水边的这片绿洲上，焦景泉先生不辞辛苦，用手中的相机记叙着洋县人民呵护下的“红火”生活。吾早已年逾花甲，欣赏着这些生动的照片，不由想到古人张正见的一首五言诗：“金堤有朱鹭，刷羽望沧瀛。翘诗振雅曲，汉鼓竞奇声。时将亦雁并，乍逐彩鸾行。别有翻潮处，异色不相惊。”亦借以结束这篇拙劣的序言。

刘范增

中国科学院动物研究所教授、博士生导师

Qin Chuan region partially hide under the blue sky, the Crane Continent was separated into two equal parts by the Han River.

The Mandarin name for Crested Ibis is "Honghe" which has same pronunciation as the Chinese word "honghua" which means prosperous life, because in China Crested Ibis is considered to be a lucky bird. In old books Crested Ibis was referred to as "Zhulu" and there is a poem about it which says "neven cattails wave in water, As there floats the green. Playing with the duckweed and algae, The crested ibises wander in the mountain stream, Which continually winds her way forward. Through the mountains of rang and rang. Ever I saw them flap wings to fly, Now on the boundless water I witness it again". Today it is called "Zhuhuan" to differentiate it from the "Ardeidae" family, as bird specialists consider it part of the crane subset of the stork family.

This beautiful specie of birds used to be spread widely over the eastern part of Asia, but today it is close to extinct due to the pollution and deterioration of the environment in the 1960's. Now it is on the edge of being wiped out and has been placed on the Endangered species list.

Over twenty years ago, under appeal of the International Birds Protection field, I started my long journey to find Crested Ibis, like trying to find a needle in a haystack. I have traveled nearly 50,000 kilometers in 12 provinces in search of Crested Ibis, from traditional habitats in Xingkai lake in the north, to Guangdong province in the south and from Gansu province in the west to many coastal places in the east.

In the late spring of 1981 I arrived in Yaojia valley, a small and remote village in Yangxian county, near Hanzhong city, with only six families less 1200 meters above sea level, to continue my search for Crested Ibis. This was the last stop in my three-year of scientific investigation. To my great surprise and excitement, I found that a couple of Crested Ibis lived here, managing to survive themselves. Perhaps it was also a surprise for them to suddenly have a visitor from thousands of miles away. My team of researchers arrived and the "Crested Ibis protection and conservation station" became the 7th family in Yaojia valley. This began a new page in the China's protection and study of Crested Ibis.

Crested Ibis is a very rare bird, and is listed on the Endangered Species list. The rediscovery of it, when officially announced, received immediate and significant attention. At that time only 7 Crested Ibis had survived and they required people's day and night intensive care before they could return to their habitat to spend the rest of their lives freely and happily.

As time has passed, many things have faded from our memory. This spring Mr. Jiao came to visit with a great number of pictures which he took in Yangxian county, the hometown of Crested Ibis in the south of Shaanxi Province. With his keen artistic eye, he had created a thorough and complete account of the accomplishments of the local people's efforts to protect these birds. Every vivid picture brings back memories from many years ago.

Two decades have passed now and we are so fortunate to be able to see groups of "Honghe" flying overhead or resting on the bank of the Hanhe river. With his camera, Mr. Jiao works very hard to tell the story of Crested Ibis' prosperous life under the gentle care of the local people. I'm getting old age and when I look at these beautiful pictures, they would remind me of a poem by Zhang Zhengjian and I would like to close my remarks with his words.

"The solid embankment Crested Ibis, Watch the vast river while brushing their wings. They were praised in the melody of the poems of Zhou. As well heard in the marvelous voice of the drum of Han. Sometimes they walk abreast with the crimson wild geese, And abruptly chase the bright-colored phoenixes. On somewhere else the waves undulate, The birds in different colors live in harmony".

Liu Yinzeng

朱鹮，在路上……

作为国宝级的濒危动物，朱鹮受到了特别的重视，其敏感程度不次于大熊猫。前些年，朱鹮每年的数量和繁殖情况都属“机密”，是不能够随便对外公布的。我从1997年就计划开展朱鹮研究，费尽周折，直到1999年才真正得以实施。2000年春，焦景泉先生到洋县拍摄朱鹮照片，也曾受到不少主观限制。因此，想对朱鹮的生活进行全面的记录，必须经过长时间“守望”、积累。在过去的三年中，焦老师到洋县的次数已经不计其数，其中的艰辛也是常人难以想象和承受的。当时，我们同住在刘庄村废弃的卫生院里。焦老师热情、开朗，能够以艺术家特有的眼光来观察朱鹮的生活环境、行为以及当地的风土人情，给我们这些搞自然科学研究的人带来了不少启发和新的情趣。我们很快成了朋友。空闲时，我和我的学生经常向焦老师请教摄影方面的知识和技巧。至今还珍藏着我在焦老师指导下完成的“得意之作”。

近日喜闻《中国野生朱鹮》摄影图片展开幕并即将出版同名画册，这将对过去二十多年朱鹮保护成就的展示和总结。通过这些年的研究，我深深地意识到，我们目前虽然“形势大好”，但不容盲目乐观。为了使朱鹮彻底摆脱濒危的命运，我们还有很长的路要走！

希望焦老师和宋先生的行动能够唤起更多的人对朱鹮保护事业的关心和支持。只有在社会舆论的关注和监督下，朱鹮的拯救工作才能更有压力和动力，才能得到当地群众的理解和参与，才能少走弯路。其实，人工饲养的朱鹮“回归”自然之路，就是人类回归自然之路。让我们一同上路吧！

中国科学院动物研究所副教授、硕士生导师
国际鸟类科学委员会（IOC）委员

丁长青

Protecting the Crested Ibis

As a very rare and endangered specie, crested ibis have received special attention as extensively as pandas have, an national treasure in China. A few years ago, the information about crested ibis's number and propagation was regarded as top secret, which was not allowed to be publicized at random. I planned to study crested ibis as early as 1997, getting over a lot of difficulties and until 1999 did I can make it seriously. In the spring of 2000, when Mr. Jiao Jingquan came to Yangxian county to take pictures of crested ibis, he also came with a lot of subjective and objective restrictions. We, therefore, often say that one must wait for long time watching, accumulating before he can get a complete record and artistic work of crested ibis. In the past three years, Mr. Jiao had had countless trips to Yangxian county, suffering many hard times that we cannot imagine and bare. At that time, we lived in an abandoned, shabby clinic of Liuzhuang village, but Mr. Jiao gave us, these natural science learners many enlightenment and amusements with his passion, special artistic sense to watch crested ibis's environment, behavior and local custom. Of course, we became close friends. In our leisure time, my students and I often consulted him some photography knowledge and skills. By now, I still have cherished my favorite work under the guidance of Mr. Jiao.

I'm so glad to know that the photographic exhibition named "China wild bird specie, crested ibis" will open and the picture album with the same name will be published. This is a good show and conclusion of achievements we have got about crested ibis's protection and conservation in the past two decades. From these three years study, I deeply realized that although we have a good situation about crested ibis nowadays, we can not be happy unreasonably because we still have a long way to go in helping crested ibis rid of the fate of being endangered.

I wish Mr. Jiao and Mr. Song's behavior can evoke more care and support to protect crested ibis. Only with the public's guard and supervision can we protect and save them, with more pressure and motivation; obtain more understanding and involvement from the local people; avoid many mistakes. In fact, the crested ibis's way back to nature is also the human being's way return to nature. Let's start the business together!

Ding Changqing from Animal research institution, Chinese Science Academic

Ding Changqing

朱鹮的历史分布和分布现状图

The historical distribution area of wild Nipponia Nippon in Asia



(丁长青绘图)

朱鹮的历史分布和分布现状 (丁长青)

一、世界分布

历史上朱鹮曾广泛分布于东亚地区,东迄日本列岛岩手县的宫古(东经 142°),西至中国甘肃、青海两省的交界处(东经 100°),北起俄罗斯西伯利亚西南部布拉戈维申斯克以北25公里(北纬 $50^{\circ}23'$),南抵中国的台湾(北纬 $23^{\circ}30'$)都有朱鹮分布的记录。

据文献记载,朱鹮在俄罗斯、中国东北部和日本北海道为夏候鸟;在朝鲜半岛和中国东部为冬候鸟或旅鸟;在中国中西部(陕西、甘肃)和日本的大部分地区为留鸟。

二、朱鹮在中国的历史分布

朱鹮曾广泛分布在我国东北、华北、华东、华南和中西部地区,共有黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、甘肃、陕西、山西、河北、北京、河南、安徽、上海、浙江、福建、台湾、内蒙古、青海和江苏等17个省市有过朱鹮分布的记录。

The historical distribution of *Nipponia nippon* in the world

In the history, Crested Ibis widely lived in the East Asia area. And today, from Gonggu (East Longitude 142) in Yanshou County of Japanese chain island in the east, to the junctures between Gansu and Qinghai (East Longitude 100) provinces of China; from southwest of Siberia in Russia, which is on the north of Bragg Shovels the spear (North Latitude 50 22) to Taiwan (North latitude 23 30) of China, the records about Crested Ibis's distribution can be found. Crested Ibis is known as Xiahou bird (The bird that apply in the climate of summer and lives well in summer) in Russia, northeast of China and Japanes Hokkaido; and in Korean Peninsula and east of China, Crested Ibis is known as Donghou bird (The bird then apply in the climate of winter and lives well in winter.) or Non-residence bird; in mid-west of China like Shaanxi and Gansu provinces and most part of Japan, Crested Ibis known as Resident bird

The historical distributing of Crested Ibis in China

Crested Ibis once widely lived in the northeast, north China, east China, South China and mid-west area. From the areas like Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Gansu, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Hebei, Beijing, Henan, Anhui, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Fujian, Taiwan, Inner Mongolia, Qinghai Jiangsu, etc, totally 17 provinces and cities we can get the records of Crested Ibis's distribution.

(陕西省野生动植物保护协会提供此图)

The historical distribution area of Wild Crested Tit in Shaansi Province



----- 明朝：朱鹮分布区北界线

..... 民国~60年代：朱鹮分布区北界线

----- 1981年朱鹮重新发现：朱鹮分布界线

The historical distribution of Crested Ibis in Shaanxi province

In Shaanxi Province, Crested Ibis had ever lived in a large area north from Yanan and south to Hanzhong basin, nearly proliferated entire province.

Even in the early 20th century, many Crested Ibis were found moving in the south shore of Weihe River. In Ming and Qing Dynasties Crested Ibis could be found inside Yulin and Shennu in North Shaanxi; while from Republic of it could only be the area from south of Guanzhong plain and to the north side of Qinling; and then, people could hardly see a feather of Crested Ibis in Shaanxi in the latter times. Until 1981, Crested Ibis was rediscovered in Yang xian County, the foothill of south Qinling. The regions in Shaanxi that Crested Ibis ever lived in are Weihe River, Limong, Taibai Mountain, Huxian County, Luonan, Fugu, Yanan, Heyang, Long xian County, Qi shan Mountain, Fengxiang, Xi'an, Chang'an, Lantian, Luoyang, Hanzhong, Yang xian County, Xixiang, Hanyin, Shang xian county, Shangna, Danfeng, Shanyang, Shennu, Shiquan, the counties of China in different regions.

After the wild Crested Ibis were rediscovered in Yang xian County of Shaanxi province, in the year of 1981, people noticed that Crested Ibis mainly moved in the area of Yangxian County and occasionally loaf to Chenggu, Xixiang, Hantai, Nanzheng, Mian xiang and Fuping, etc, such counties or regions. At present, the wildly lived groups of Crested Ibis distributed approximately in 3000 square kilometers in china.

朱鹮在陕西省的历史分布区

朱鹮在陕西省的历史分布北至延安,南到汉中盆地,几乎遍布陕西全省;甚至20世纪初期在渭河南岸仍有许多朱鹮活动。在明、清时期,朱鹮的分布北界在陕北的榆林、神木;民国至20世纪60年代,分布北界已退缩到关中平原以南和秦岭北坡;其后,陕西全境已难以再见朱鹮踪影;直至1981年朱鹮在秦岭南麓的洋县被重新发现。朱鹮在陕西省的历史分布记录包括:渭河、临潼、太白山、户县、洛南、府谷、延安、合阳、陇县、岐山、凤翔、西安、长安、蓝田、周至、略阳、汉中、洋县、西乡、汉阴、商县、商南、丹凤、山阳、神木、石泉。

1981年在陕西洋县重新发现野生朱鹮后,朱鹮主要在洋县境内活动,偶尔游落到邻近的城固、西乡、汉台、南郑、勉县和佛坪等县(区)。目前,朱鹮野生种群的分布面积约为3000平方公里。