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自然保护区科学考察与综合管理

长江口 中华鲟



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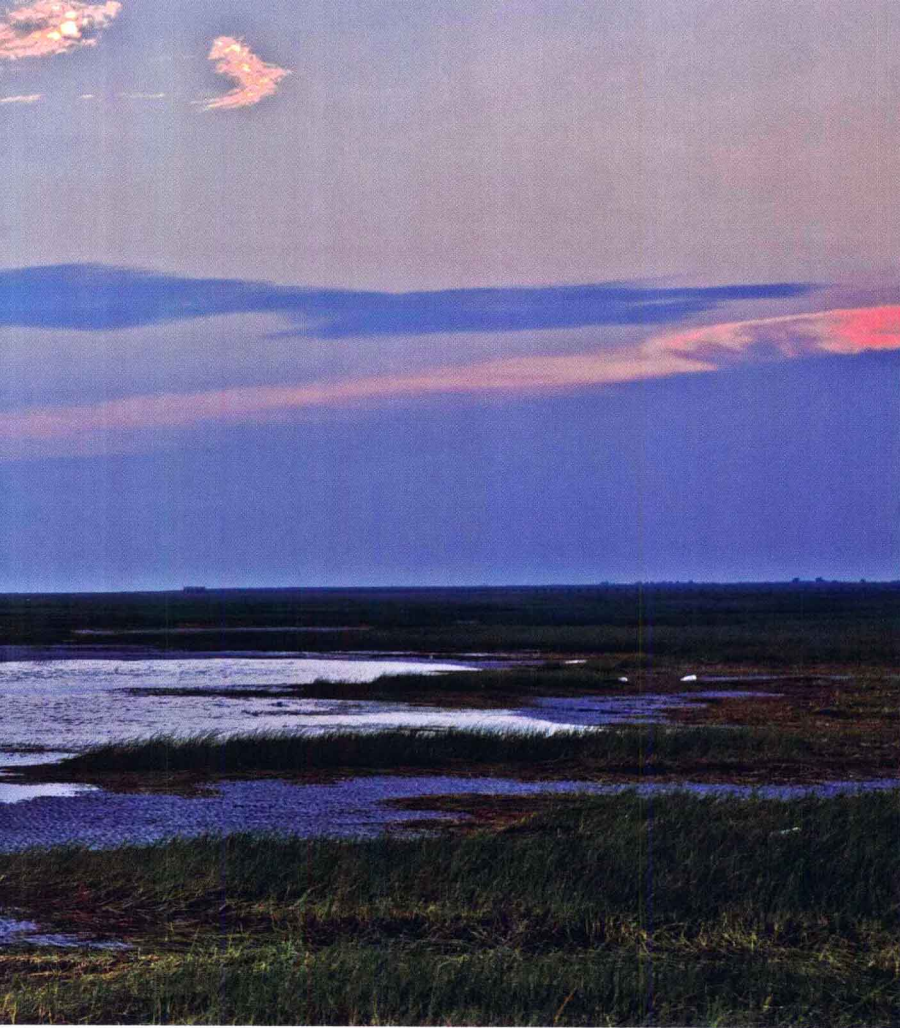


中华鲟目前仅存于长江和中国沿海，是典型的江海洄游性鱼类，每年秋季在长江中上游产卵繁殖，幼鱼顺江向河口洄游，于次年5-6月陆续抵达长江口，并于8-9月离开长江口游向大海。在海洋中生长发育约10年，待达到生殖年龄又通过长江口溯游至中上游产卵繁殖。长江口是中华鲟幼鱼降海洄游和生殖群体溯河洄游的必经通道，还是幼鱼的重要索饵肥育场所。图片为抵达长江口的中华鲟幼鱼，5-6月份到达长江口时体长在15cm左右，8-9月份离开长江口到大海时体长在40cm左右。由此可见，长江口对于中华鲟幼鱼的摄食和生长是十分重要的。



Chinese sturgeon, *Acipenser sinensis*, is an anadromous species that is currently only found in the Yangtze River and Coastal China Seas. It spawns in the upper and middle Yangtze River in autumn every year. Juvenile fish make a downstream migration and reach the Yangtze Estuary during May and June of the next year. All of the juveniles leave the estuary for ocean during August to September. And then, Chinese sturgeon forage and grow in the ocean for about 10 years. When they become adults, they make an upstream migration through the Yangtze Estuary to the spawning ground in the upper river. Yangtze Estuary is not only a passage route for both juveniles and adults migrating between freshwater and the ocean, but also an important foraging ground for juveniles. This picture shows juvenile Chinese sturgeon about 8-9 months old. Their total body length is around 15 cm when they reach the estuary and 40 cm when they leave for ocean, so feeding and growth in the estuary is very important.



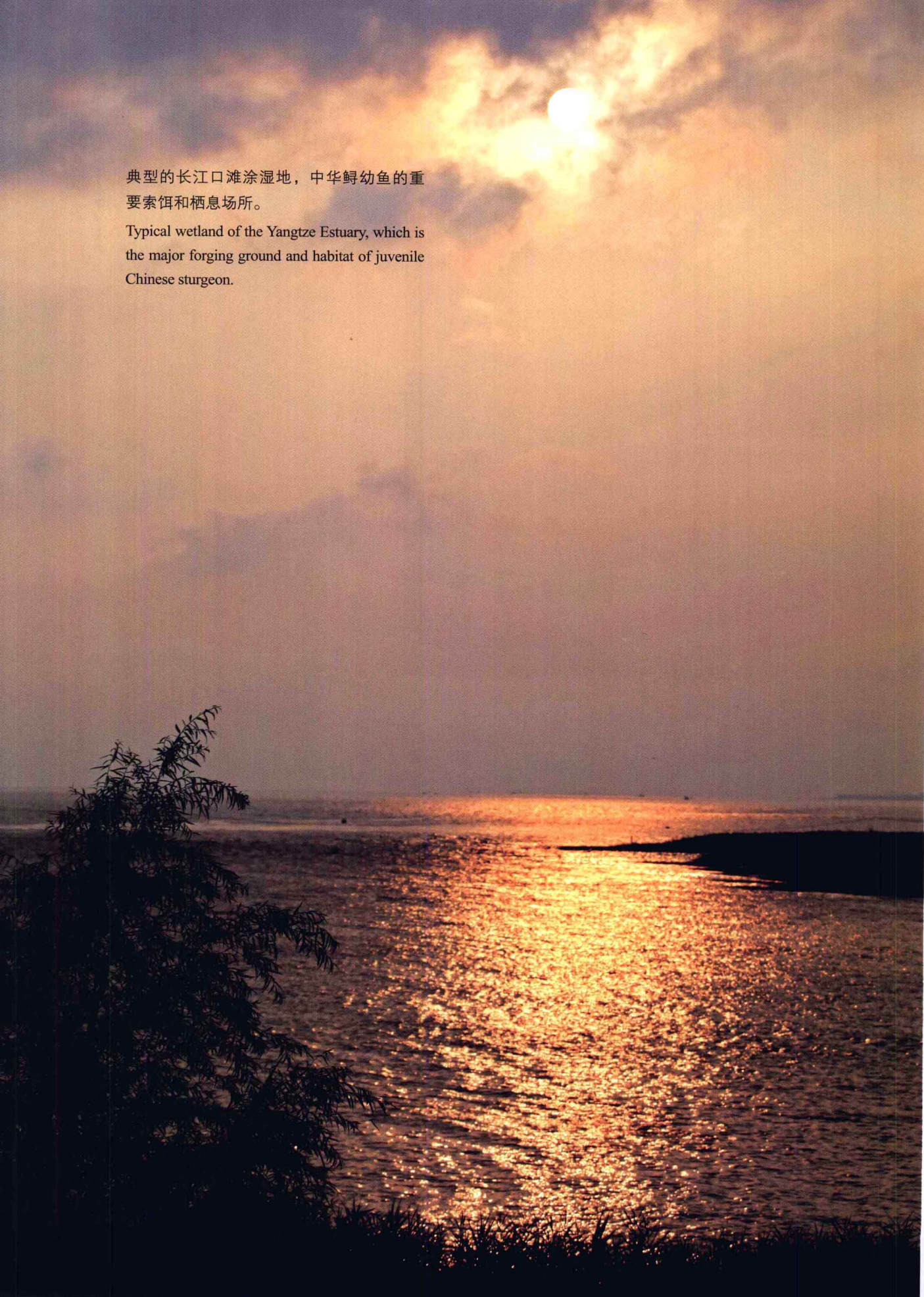


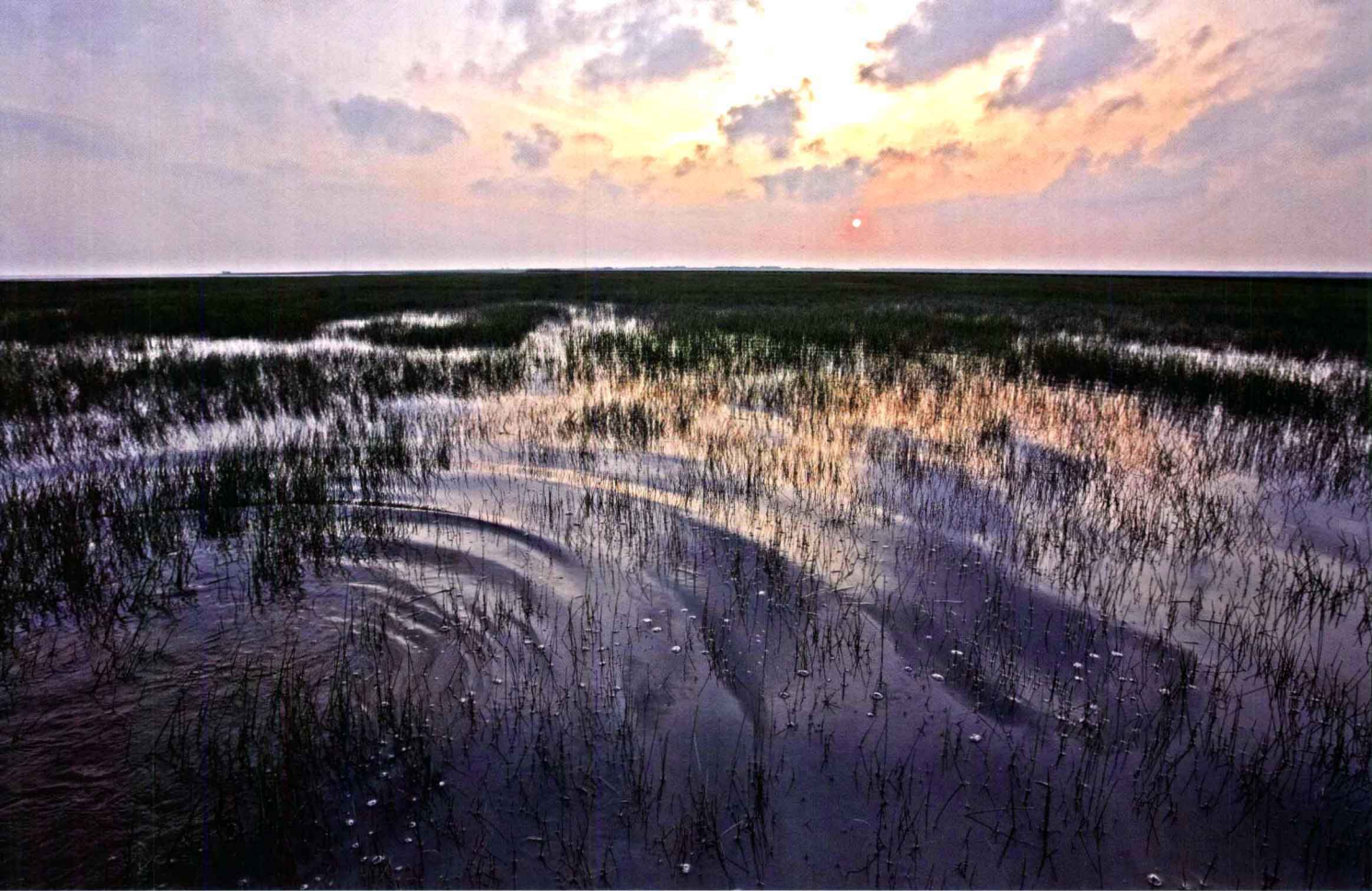
典型的长江口滩涂湿地，中华鲟幼鱼的重要索饵和栖息场所。

Typical wetland of the Yangtze Estuary, which is the major forging ground and habitat of juvenile Chinese sturgeon.

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长江口潮间带滩涂湿地，这里生长着大量的底栖生物，为中华鲟幼鱼提供丰富的饵料资源。

Inter-tidal flat where abundant benthic animals are present. These are the major food for juvenile Chinese sturgeon.





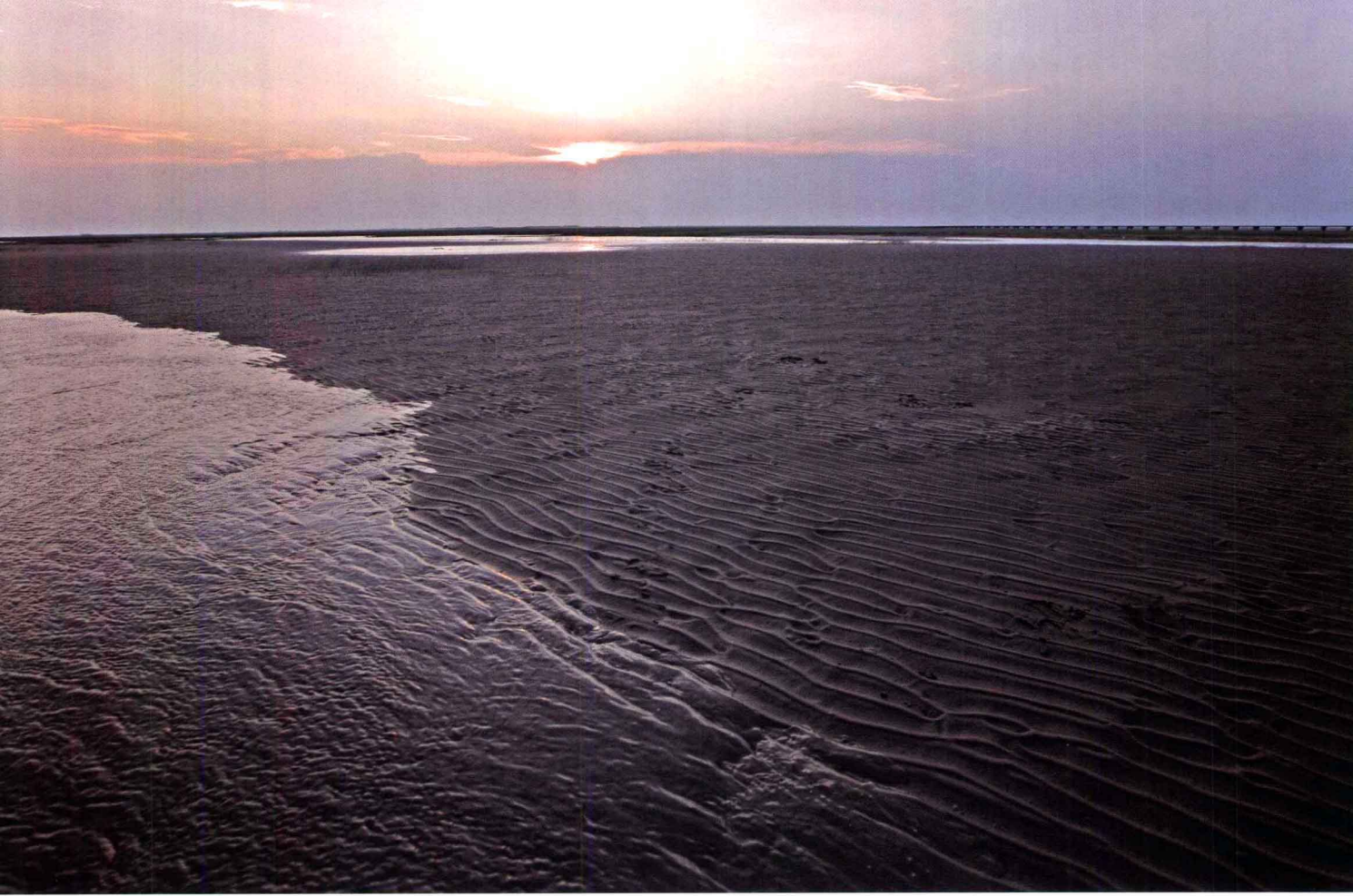


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Inter-tidal flat where abundant benthic animals are present.
These are the major food for juvenile Chinese sturgeon.







长江口退潮的“铁板沙”滩涂，中华鲟幼鱼的栖息地之一。

Inter-tidal flat with hard sandy bottom, a major habitat of juvenile Chinese sturgeon.



长江口高潮位湿地。

Inter-tidal flat when tide comes in.



长江口潮沟。
Tidal creek when tide goes out.



滩涂围垦是上海获得土地的重要来源，导致中华鲟幼鱼栖息地的丧失。

Filling of tidal flat, which is a major way to obtain additional land in Shanghai, results in the loss of habitat for juvenile Chinese sturgeon.