



WILDLIFE TALES OF
DAXING'ANLING



大兴安岭 野生动物的故事

马敬能 (John MacKinnon) 卢和芬◎编著
马千里 (Alex MacKinnon) ◎绘图



科学出版社

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编辑部电话: 010-64035853

E-mail: houjunlin@mail.sciencep.com

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序 言

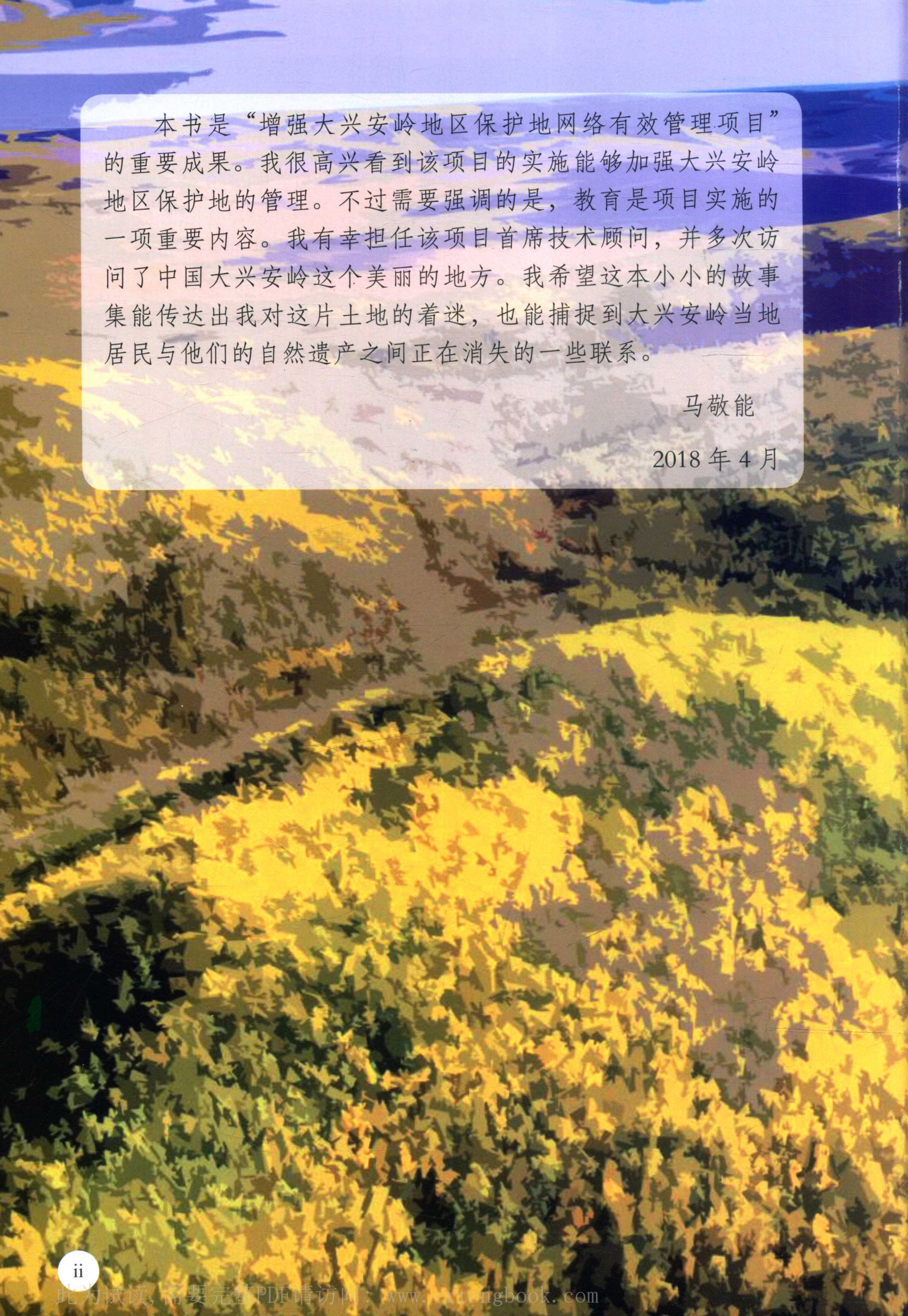
大兴安岭地处中国的东北，位于黑龙江省西部和内蒙古自治区东北部。这里有着中国面积最大（超过 19 万平方千米）的连续的森林。大片的落叶松林沿不同方向，弯弯曲曲蜿蜒伸入黑龙江流域，形成一幅犹如马赛克拼接而成的壮丽画卷。

大兴安岭的山脉不是高耸如锯齿状的山峰，而是连绵起伏的山峦。森林主要由落叶松组成，间杂着一些白桦和白杨。在平缓一些的山谷里有着蒙古栎树、柳树和榛子树；而地势较高的地方只有一些矮化树，因为在那里一米以下的土地就是永久冻土，树根不能深入土壤。河流和山谷之间分布着沼泽和湿地，干燥一些的土地被开垦成农田。

由于地广人稀，生态环境良好，大兴安岭成为动物的乐园。在这片广袤的土地上，繁衍生息着驯鹿、驼鹿、棕熊、水獭、鸢、黑嘴松鸡等各种珍禽异兽，这里也流传着各种关于动物的美丽传说。

这本书是专门为儿童创作的，希望能让更多的小朋友熟悉中国北方森林里和湿地中生活着的迷人而美丽的动物。在每个故事的结尾处附有一些简短的问题，小朋友们能够在故事中找到答案。

这本书采用了中英文对照的方式，希望小朋友们在学习野生动物保护知识的同时，也能提升中英文的阅读能力。



本书是“增强大兴安岭地区保护地网络有效管理项目”的重要成果。我很高兴看到该项目的实施能够加强大兴安岭地区保护地的管理。不过需要强调的是，教育是项目实施的一项重要内容。我有幸担任该项目首席技术顾问，并多次访问了中国大兴安岭这个美丽的地方。我希望这本小小的故事集能传达出我对这片土地的着迷，也能捕捉到大兴安岭当地居民与他们的自然遗产之间正在消失的一些联系。

马敬能

2018 年 4 月

Preface

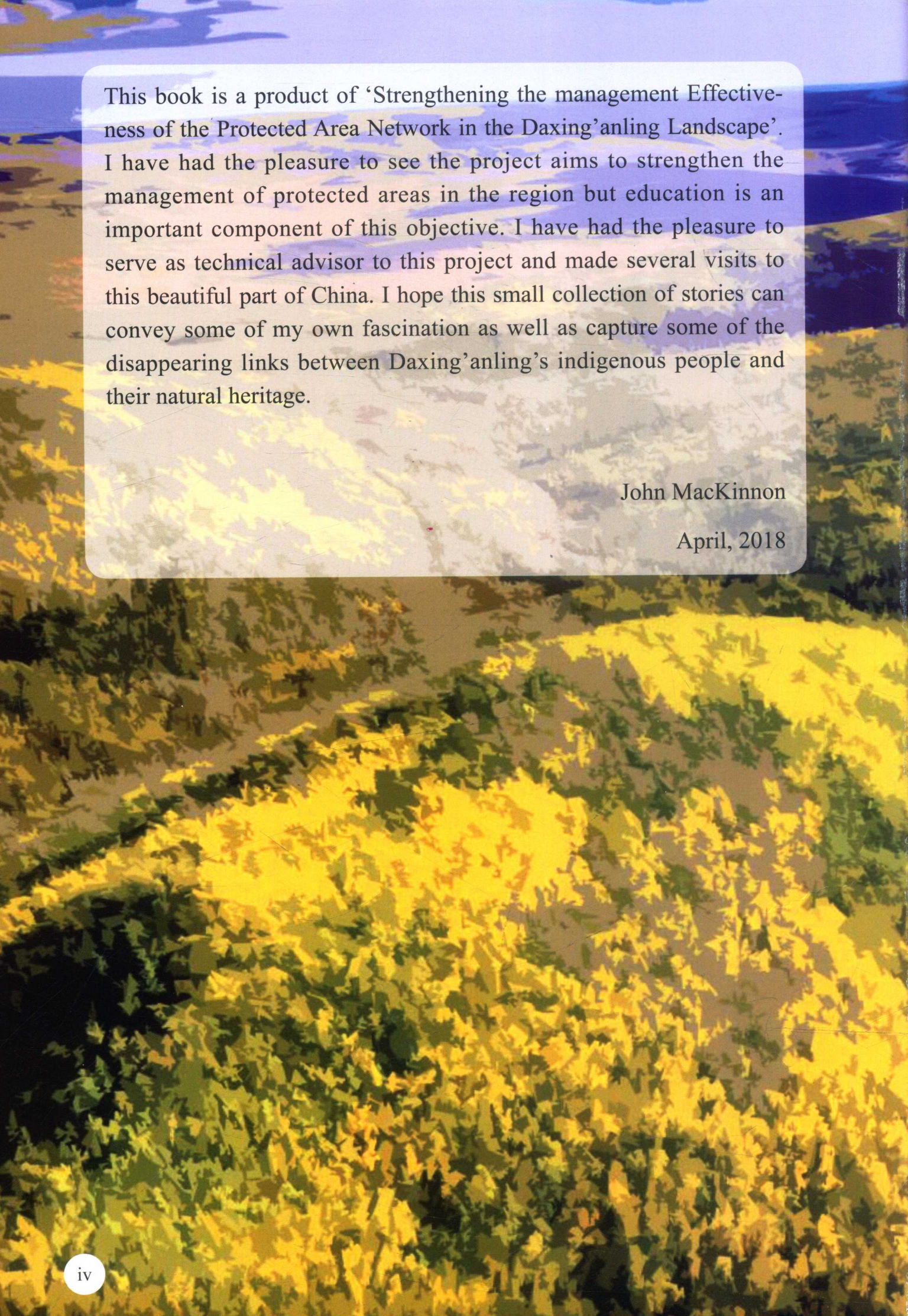
Daxing'anling is a very special region of China in the extreme north-east. This is China's largest continuous forest covering a landscape of 190,000 sq. km. divided between the two provinces of Nei Menggu and Heilongjiang. The landscape is a mosaic of larch forests draining in different directions into the arched bend of the Heilongjiang river.

The mountains form rolling hills rather than jagged peaks and the forests are mostly comprised of deciduous larch with some birch and poplars. Milder valleys have Mongolian oaks, willows and hazel groves. Higher lands have only stunted trees as roots cannot penetrate deep into the soil which is permanently frozen below 1 metre depth. The rivers valleys form swampy wetlands and drier areas of the landscape have been converted into farmland.

The overall human population in this region remains very small and the landscape is essentially very green and very wild. Daxing'anling has become a paradise for animals. This vast expanse of land is the home for various rare birds and animals, such as red deer, reindeer, moose, elk, deer, and brown bear. Legends about animals and humans are still being told today.

This book is written for children as an introduction to some of the fascinating and beautiful creatures of these northern forests and wetlands. Each chapter ends with a short quiz. Answers to these questions can be found in the text.

This book has Chinese and English texts together. We hope children can improve their reading abilities in both languages, and at the same time, learn the facts about wildlife and conservation.



This book is a product of ‘Strengthening the management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network in the Daxing’anling Landscape’. I have had the pleasure to see the project aims to strengthen the management of protected areas in the region but education is an important component of this objective. I have had the pleasure to serve as technical advisor to this project and made several visits to this beautiful part of China. I hope this small collection of stories can convey some of my own fascination as well as capture some of the disappearing links between Daxing’anling’s indigenous people and their natural heritage.

John MacKinnon

April, 2018

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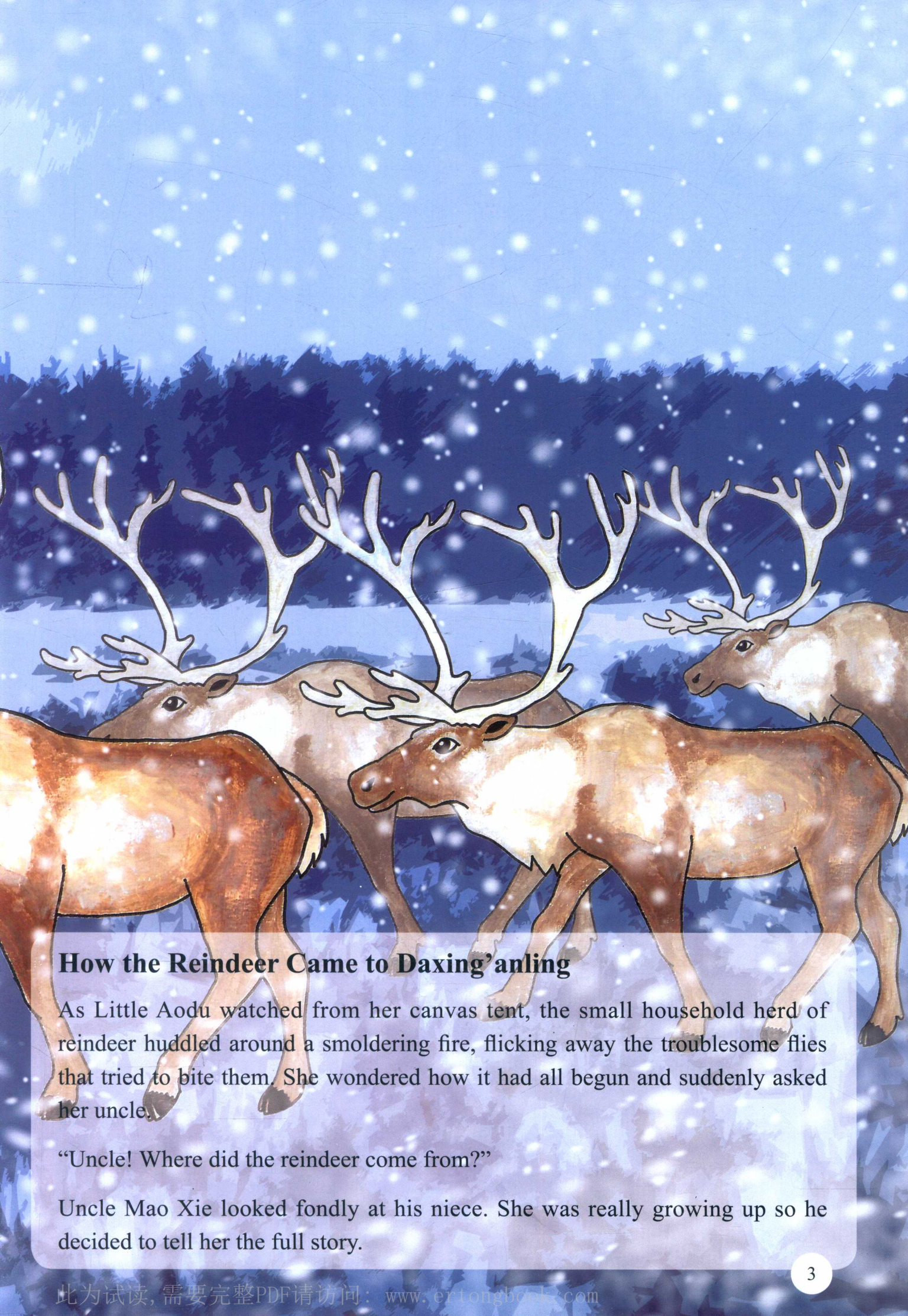
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驯鹿怎么来到了大兴安岭

小傲窈从她的帆布帐篷里向外观望，自家养的驯鹿正围着一团闷烧的火堆，躲避讨厌的苍蝇和蚊虫的叮咬。小傲窈看着驯鹿，突然脑子里冒出一个很奇怪的问题。她问道：“毛歇叔叔！驯鹿是从哪里来的？”毛歇叔叔温情地看着小傲窈，她已经长大了，是时候跟她讲讲驯鹿的故事了。





How the Reindeer Came to Daxing'anling

As Little Aodu watched from her canvas tent, the small household herd of reindeer huddled around a smoldering fire, flicking away the troublesome flies that tried to bite them. She wondered how it had all begun and suddenly asked her uncle.

“Uncle! Where did the reindeer come from?”

Uncle Mao Xie looked fondly at his niece. She was really growing up so he decided to tell her the full story.

大约 4000 年前，在中国西北部阿尔泰山地区，驯鹿被北亚人所驯化，或者也可以说是驯鹿驯化了人？事实是，人类从来没有像养羊一样把驯鹿用栅栏围起来驯养。人类想要与驯鹿一起生活，唯一的方法就是跟随它们的足迹在广阔的山脉林地间迁移。因为驯鹿要不断地寻找细嫩且生长缓慢的苔藓，这是驯鹿的首选食物。在夏季，它们还要竭尽全力地寻找到阴凉且没有太多苍蝇、蚊虫的地方。

早先，人们设帐扎营，点燃火堆。驯鹿靠近帐篷和火堆，逃离了苍蝇，也得到了安全——不用再害怕被旷野、森林中凶恶的狼和熊捕食。而人们也发现，有了驯鹿，他们可以轻松地获得很多东西——除了鹿奶，如果偶尔有驯鹿死亡，还可以得到鹿肉、鹿皮、鹿骨和鹿角。此外，人类还发现，驯鹿可以用来驮运货物，甚至运送儿童或拉雪橇。

就这样，驯鹿找到了人类，人类也交上了驯鹿这个好朋友。

在西伯利亚和欧洲广阔的北方森林，农业生产原本是不可能的，人类要想在这里生存极其艰难。而自从有了驯鹿的友情帮助，人类就能在此生存下来。在这样的环境里，与驯鹿共生存才是人类唯一的生存方式。

就这样过了几个世纪，在驯鹿的帮助下，人类的活动范围进一步扩大，西至芬兰，北至西伯利亚，向东北方到达了中国的东北部。随着驯鹿文化的传播，北亚古老的萨满信仰也传播开来——梭罗子、图腾柱、皮鼓、羽毛，以及有神灵和恶魔的宇宙。萨满（巫师，同时也扮演着部落里医药师的角色）据说能够与神灵沟通，能帮助人们作出诸如在哪儿安营扎寨、怎样使人和驯鹿避免疾病和灾难等重大决定。

现在仍然生活在大兴安岭部分地区的鄂温克族人就是这样一个有着古老历史的民族，他们至今仍然拥有驯鹿群，也保留着对远古过去的记忆。

About 4000 years ago, the inhabitants of the Altai Mountains in northwest of China first domesticated the reindeer. Or did the reindeer domesticate man? For indeed humans never trained the gentle reindeer to live in a fenced area. The only way to live with a herd of reindeer is to follow them as they migrate across the wide landscape in permanent search for the delicate and slow growing lichens that form their preferred food and in the summer months in a desperate attempt to find cool shady places without too many biting flies.

By staying near the camp fires of early man, the reindeer escaped the flies and remained safe from the wolves and bears that would prey on them in the wild forests. By tending for the reindeer, people discovered they could get a whole range of useful products—milk, occasional meat, useful skins, leather, bones and horn whenever a reindeer died. Moreover by taming the deer, men found they could use the animals to carry goods, even children or pull snow sleighs.

Reindeer discovered man and man found a good friend in the reindeer.

With the aid of their reindeer friends, man discovered they could now inhabit the vast northern forests of Siberia and Europe where agriculture was not possible and alliance with reindeer was the only way to survive.

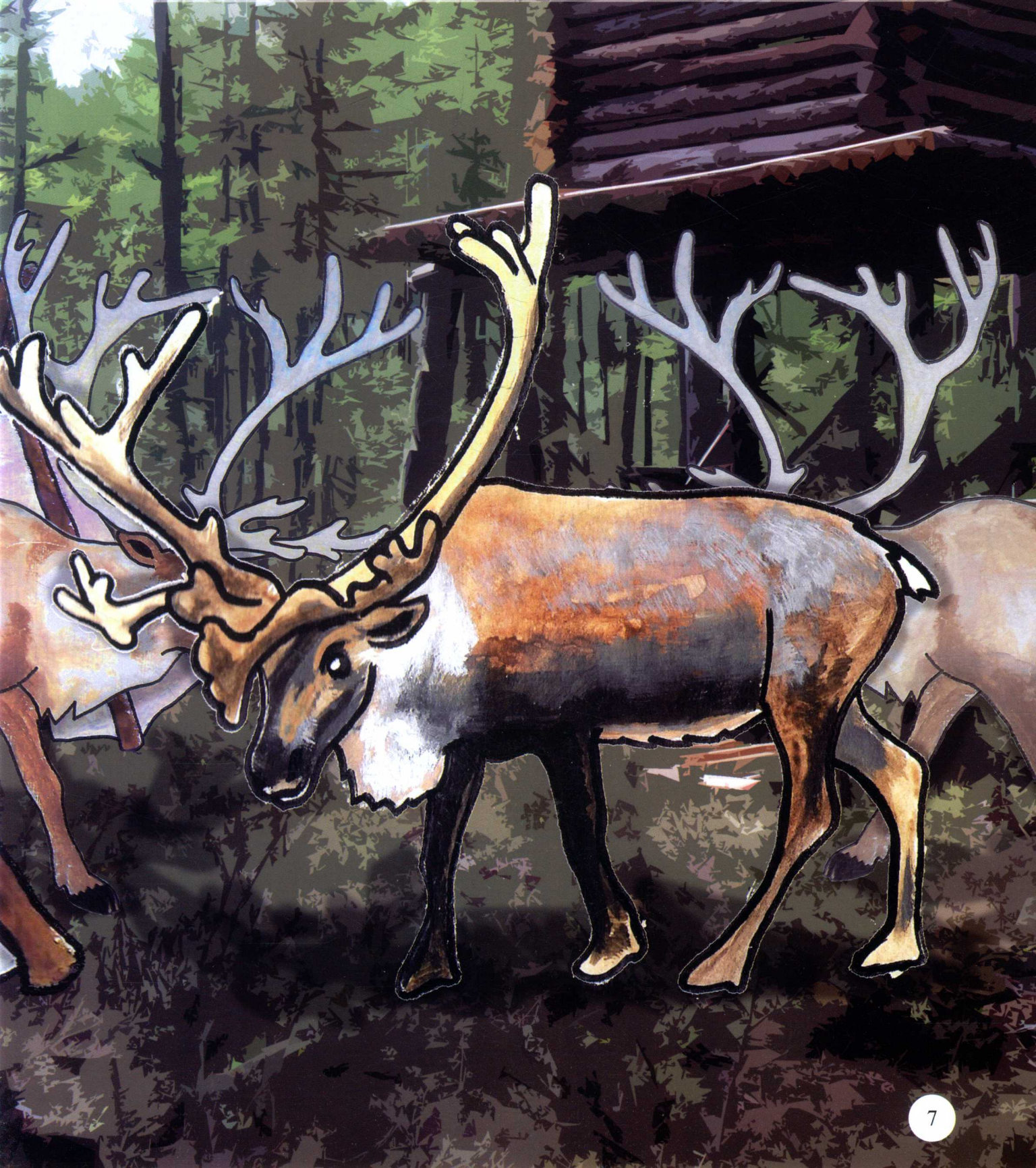
And so over the centuries, reindeer helped humans to spread further north and east and west—from Finland in the west to Siberia and northeast of China in the east. And with the reindeer culture spread also the ancient shaman religions of north Asia—the wigwam tents, the totem poles, the leather drums, decorative feathers and belief in a cosmos of spirits and demons. Shamans (Who also plays the role of a tribal pharmacist) could communicate with these spirits and helped the people make big decisions about where to settle and how to avoid diseases of both people and their deer.

One such people are our own ancestors the Evenki that still live in parts of Daxing'anling and still to this day retain herds of reindeer and a memory of their ancient past.

马妮德是小傲寞的奶奶，她已经 78 岁了。这时她也走过来跟小傲寞和毛歇叔叔一起聊天。她回忆到，在她小时候，中国和俄罗斯之间还没有划分边界，鄂温克族人和他们的驯鹿可以在这片土地上自由来去。现在黑龙江这条巨大的河流把两个国家分隔开了。但到冬天的时候，额尔古纳河（黑龙江的上游）会结上厚厚的冰，驯鹿还是可以轻松走过去。



Ma Ni De, Aodu's 78 years old grandmother joined into the narrative. She explained that in her childhood there was no border between Russia and China and in those days the Evenki with their reindeer wandered freely between the two countries. Sure there is the great Heilong River that now separates two countries. But the upper reaches such as Erguna river freeze over in winter and the reindeers could simply walk across.



也许在更远古的时候，驯鹿还是大兴安岭的一种野生动物。但到了今天，它们只在鄂温克族人的驯养下生活。偶尔会有一两只驯鹿从鹿群中跑出来，想在野外单独尝试一下自己的运气。

岩石和悬崖上留下来的石器时代的岩画记录了鄂温克族人的祖先用弓和箭狩猎马鹿和野羊的场景。但他们从来不猎捕驯鹿，因为他们认为驯鹿更适合作人类生活的伙伴。

毛歇叔叔继续讲他的故事。

驯鹿有不少与其他种类的鹿不同的地方。首先，它们天性温驯，雄鹿不会为了争夺配偶而大打出手。其次，无论是雄性还是雌性驯鹿都长着大大的鹿角。



Maybe in older times the reindeer was a wild animal in Daxing'anling, but today they remain only in the herds of the Evenkis or as occasional feral escapes that prefer to try their luck alone in the wild.

Whilst stone-age carvings on rocks and cliffs show pictures of the ancestors of Evenki hunting red deer and ibex with bows and arrows, but they never needed to hunt the reindeer. Because they discovered they were more use alive as partners.

Uncle Mao Xie continued his story.

There are several reasons why reindeer are so special. Firstly they are naturally quite tame and gentle. The males do not have great battles over the females and unlike all other deer the females of the reindeer have large antlers almost as big as the males.

