

河北辽河源自然保护区 生物多样性及其保护



赵建成 吴跃峰 刘宝忠 主编



科学出版社
www.sciencep.com

河北辽河源自然保护区 生物多样性及其保护

BIODIVERSITY AND IT'S PROTECTION IN LIAOHEYUAN
NATURE RESERVE OF HEBEI, CHINA

赵建成 吴跃峰 刘宝忠 主编

科学出版社

北 京

内 容 简 介

河北辽河源自然保护区位于河北省平泉县境内,地处内蒙古高原与冀北山地的过渡地带。区内地貌类型复杂多样,生物多样性及动植物资源非常丰富,堪称华北地区重要的生物物种基因库。该地区河流众多,气候湿润,天然林保存完好,是京津北部防风固沙的绿色屏障。2003~2006年间,河北师范大学的专家和研究生与保护区科研人员组成考察队,对该保护区进行了系统的生物多样性本底调查。在野外实地考察过程中,考察队员跋山涉水,在采集标本的同时,拍摄了大量的动植物照片。结合本底调查的室内研究,作者筛选出500余幅照片,分为自然地理概况、历史文化和植被与植物资源、动物资源与保护、科学研究与保护区管理五部分,附以重点说明。本书图文并茂地反映了该保护区生物多样性及其管护的基本概况,成为人们了解和认识辽河源自然保护区的窗口。

本书可供从事自然保护区管护、生物多样性研究及动植物资源开发利用的科研、管理人员及大专院校相关专业师生参考使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

河北辽河源自然保护区生物多样性及其保护/赵建成, 吴跃峰, 刘宝忠主编. —北京: 科学出版社, 2007
ISBN 978-7-03-018709-3

I. 河… II. ①赵…②吴…③刘… III. 自然保护区-生物多样性-研究-河北省 IV. S759.992.22 Q16

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2007)第033229号

责任编辑: 李 瑾 / 责任校对: 连秉亮
责任印制: 刘 学 / 封面设计: 一 明

科 学 出 版 社 出 版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

南京展望文化发展有限公司排版

常熟华通印刷有限公司印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2007年3月第 一 版 开本: 889×1194 1/16

2007年3月第一次印刷 印张: 9 3/4

印数: 1—1 800 字数: 230 000

定价: 150.00元

河北辽河源自然保护区生物多样性及其保护

编辑委员会

主 任: 宋文玲

副 主 任: 刘文勤 高玉怀 高永海

委 员: 刘宝忠 王学珍 宋占勇 岳树民 付丛学

主 编: 赵建成 吴跃峰 刘宝忠

副 主 编: 武明录 董海良 宋占勇 柳万存

文字撰写: 梁红柱 李素萍 李 琳

编 者 (按姓氏笔画为序): 王秀琴 王 丹 王凤云 牛玉璐 牛俊英 付玉明 付丛学 冯天翼

刘环宇 刘 超 刘忠柱 刘德文 刘宝忠 刘殿堂 宇文会娟 孙砚峰 杜 静

李 琳 李素萍 李巨勇 李东明 李利博 李 敏 李剑平 李文强 李新久 李清军

吴跃峰 吴君哲 宋占勇 张玉芹 张玉峰 张秀萍 张苗苗 张茹春 张彦威 迟明峰

武明录 武丽娜 岳树民 周海龙 郑云普 郑常和 郑文博 赵建成 赵君祥 柳万存

袁德泉 郭 华 唐 婷 曹 娜 梁红柱 彭献军 董 尊 韩留福 焦广民

英文翻译: 梁红柱 李素萍 秦德年 彭献军

绘图制图: 王廷义 李 琳

前 言

河北辽河源自然保护区位于河北省平泉县境内,大部分地处中国七大河流之一——辽河的源头地区,部分属滦河上游地区,地理坐标为东经 $118^{\circ}20' \sim 118^{\circ}53'$,北纬 $40^{\circ}41' \sim 41^{\circ}21'$,总面积 $33\,554.3\text{ hm}^2$ 。

保护区东、北、西、南边缘分别与辽宁省凌源市、内蒙古自治区宁城县、河北省承德县和宽城满族自治县接壤。保护区全境属于七老图岭与努鲁儿虎山地,是内蒙古高原与冀北山地的过渡地带。境内地貌类型复杂多样,最高(光头山)海拔 $1\,738\text{ m}$,最低海拔 635 m ,气候湿润,天然次生林植被保存完好,生物多样性及其动植物资源非常复杂,堪称华北地区典型的生物物种基因库。

保护区内河流众多,是辽河、滦河流域重要的水源涵养区,为当地调节气候、减少水土流失、净化水源、维持生态平衡和促进经济社会的可持续发展发挥着不可替代的重要作用,同时也是京津北部的绿色屏障。

辽河源自然保护区于2003年7月通过了河北省自然保护区专家委员会的评审,于2004年3月经河北省人民政府批准建立。自建立以来,保护区以森林生态系统和珍稀野生动植物资源为保护对象,不断加大科研和管理力度,建立和落实了一系列管护措施,使保护区的各项工作走上了正轨。2003~2006年间,保护区确立了生物多样性本底调查及其保护的科研项目,由河北师范大学生命科学学院的专家教授、博士、硕士研究生和保护区科技人员组成科学考察队,对保护区内的动植物种类分布,资源类型,珍稀濒危保护物种数量、现状及其生态环境等进行了一系列的实地考察,拍摄了大量图片资料,为反映保护区生物多样性提供了第一手直观资料。经过本书作者的整理,筛选出500余幅图片汇集成册,以期对保护区的生物多样及其保护现状做一概要介绍,使之成为人们了解辽河源自然保护区的窗口之一。

本书由赵建成教授、吴跃峰教授和刘宝忠高级工程师主编,共分五部分,分别是自然地理概况、历史文化、植被与植物资源、动物资源与保护、科学研究与保护区管理。

Preface

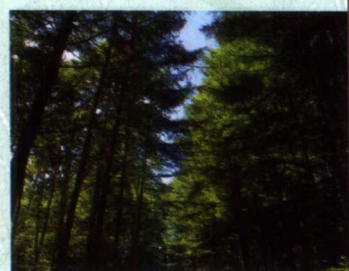
Hebei Liaoheyuan Nature Reserve ($118^{\circ}20' \sim 118^{\circ}53' \text{ E}$, $40^{\circ}41' \sim 41^{\circ}21' \text{ N}$) locates in Pingquan County of Hebei Province in China. Occupying an area of 33 554.3 hm^2 , most part of the Reserve belongs to the headstream of Liaohe River which is one of the 7 longest rivers in China. The rest belongs to the upriver region of Luanhe River.

The Reserve borders on Lingyuan City of Liaoning Province, Ningcheng County of Inner Mongolia, Chengde County and Kuancheng Manchu Nationality Autonomous County of Hebei Province respectively from east, north, west and south. It is a transition region from Inner Mongolia Plateau to North Hebei Mountains, and there are several landforms within the Reserve. The highest altitude is 1 738 m and the lowest is 635 m. The humid climates, intact natural secondary forests, abundant biodiversities and complicated animal and plant resources make the Reserve become the typical biology gene bank in Northern China.

Many brooklets and rivulets cross through this Reserve which makes this region become the important source of the Liaohe River and Luanhe River. It also has significant effect on regulating climate, reducing soil erosion, decontaminating water resource, keeping nature balance and promoting the sustainable development of the society and economy. Therefore, it is considered as an environment barrier of the north of Beijing and Tianjin.

The Liaoheyuan Nature Reserve passed the appraisal by the expert committee in July 2003, and was authorized and set up formally by provincial government of Hebei in March 2004. To protect the forest ecosystem and endangered wild animal and plant resources, a series of managing and protecting measures have been established and carried out since its foundation, which perfected the research and management works of the Reserve. From 2003 to 2006, a scientific research project of biodiversity investigation and protection in this Reserve was established and a team comprised of professors and postgraduate students of Hebei Normal University and science and technology personnel of the nature reserve was also founded. Based on a series of field surveys to the distribution and amounts types of species, the protecting states and its environment of the endangered species were implemented. Lots of photos were also taken to present the biodiversities of the Reserve. More than 500 pictures have been picked out to make a picture book to introduce the biodiversity and its protection states. We hope that it will be an intermedium for people to acquaint themselves with the Liaoheyuan Nature Reserve.

This book is edited by Professor Zhao Jiancheng, Professor Wu Yuefeng and senior engineer Liu Baozhong. There are 5 parts in this book, namely the survey of the natural geographic situation, the history and culture, the vegetations and plant resources, the animal resources and protection, and the scientific research and management.



目 录 CONTENTS

前言 Preface

自然地理概况	2
Survey of Natural Geographic Situation	3
历史文化	10
History and Culture	10
植被与植物资源	12
Vegetations and Plant Resources	12
动物资源与保护	112
Animal Resources and Protection	112
科学研究与保护区管理	139
Scientific Research and Management	140

附录 Appendix

1. 植物名称 Plant Names	145
2. 动物名称 Animal Names	148



自然地理概况

辽河源自然保护区位于河北省平泉县西北部,是河北省目前较大的自然保护区,总面积为33 554.3 hm²,属于森林和野生动物类型的自然保护区。

保护区内地貌大多为中、低山,海拔在600~1 738 m之间,水热条件随海拔不同具有一定的垂直性变化,保护区植被也呈现一定的垂直分布特点。保护区植物区系属蒙古、东北、华北植物区系的交接地带,区系成分以华北植物区系成分为主,渗入了部分蒙古植物区系成分和东北区系成分的一些种类。因此,保护区内植物区系组成成分十分复杂。



辽河源

Survey of Natural Geographic Situation

The Liaoheyuan Nature Reserve locates at the north west of Pingquan County of Hebei Province in China. At present, occupying an area 33 554.3 hm², it is one of the biggest nature reserves in Hebei and belongs to the forests and wild animals' nature reserve.

The physiognomy of the nature reserve mostly includes low and middle-high mountains with the altitude from 600 to 1 738 m. As one of the seven longest rivers, Liaohe River originated from here. There is a vertical change of the water and heat conditions along with the change of the altitude, and the vegetation of the Reserve also shows a characteristic of the vertical distribution. The flora of the Reserve is classified as the transition region of Mongolia, Northeast and North China flora, mainly composed by the plant flora of North China, including parts of the Mongolia and Northeast flora species. Above all, we can get some impression that the flora compositions of the Reserve are considerably complicated.

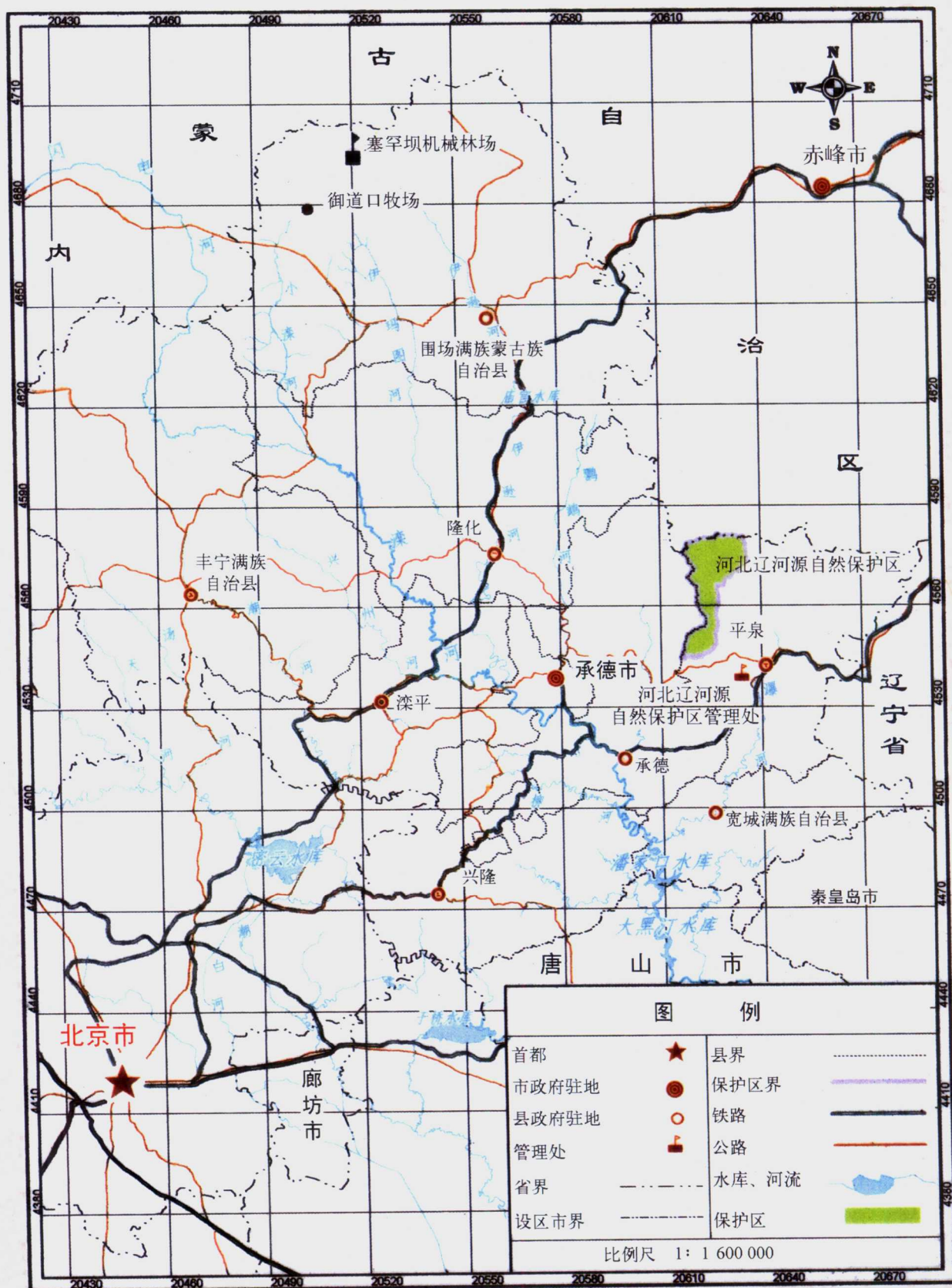


绿色屏障

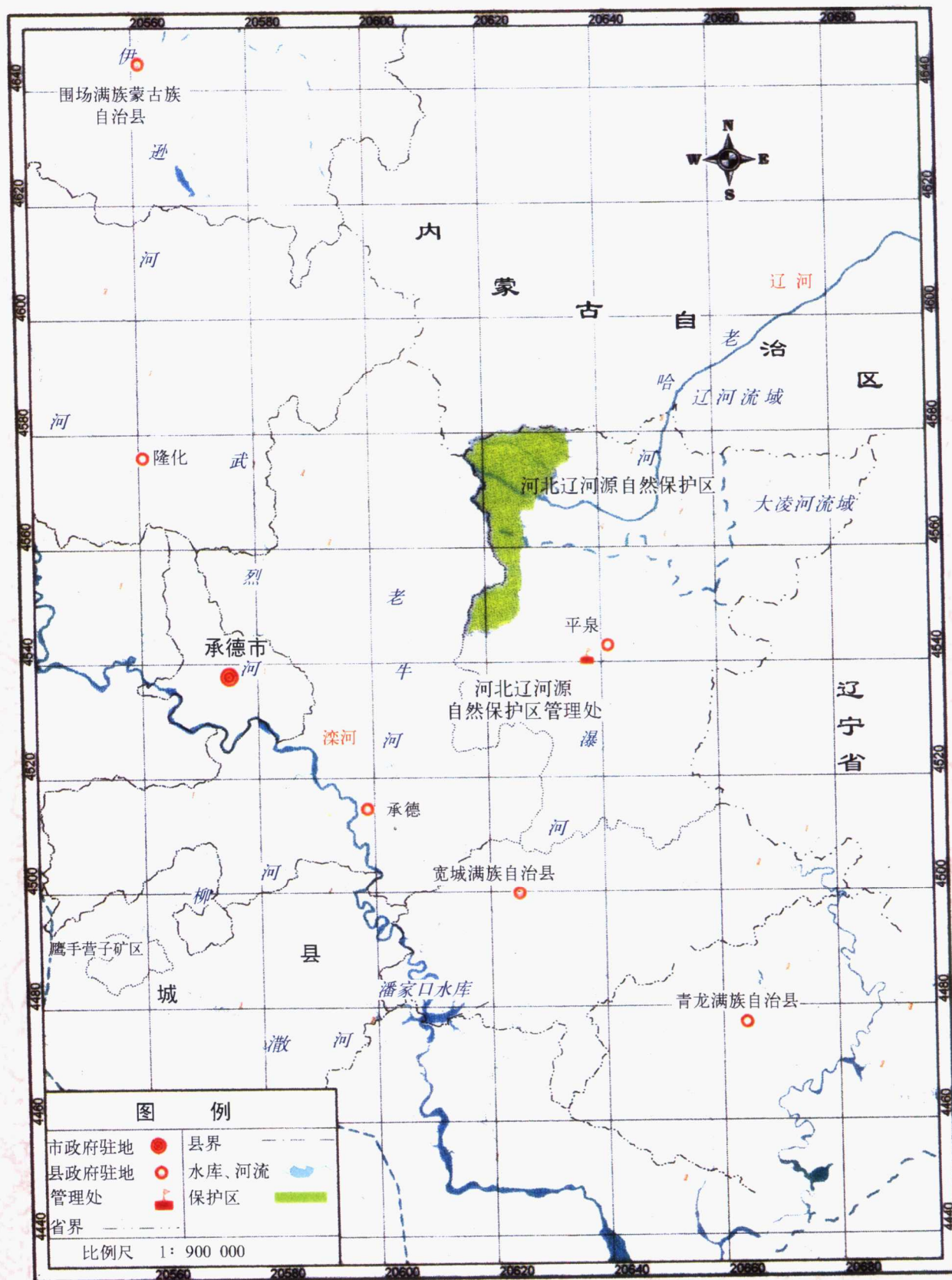




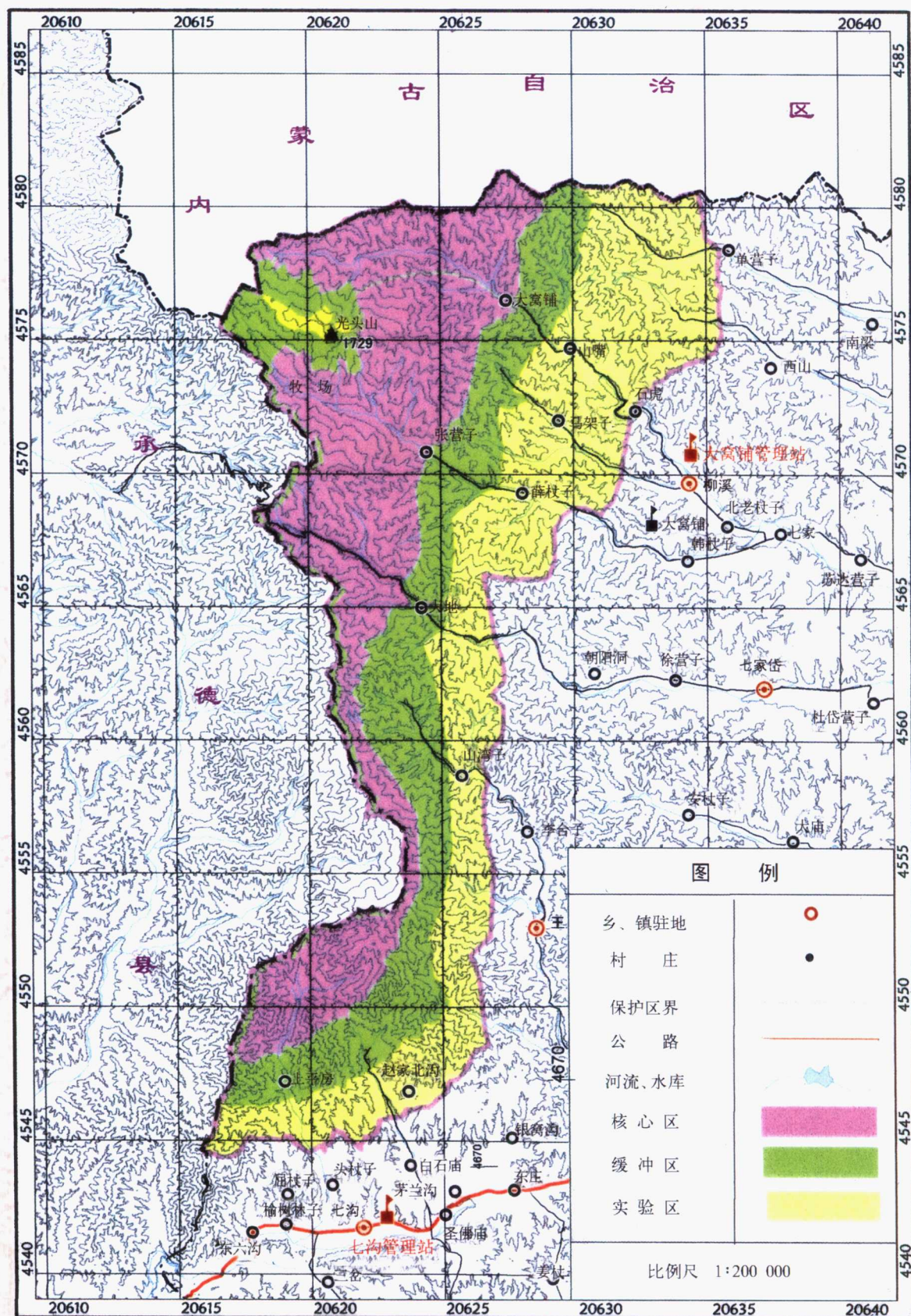
河北辽河源自然保护区地理位置图



河北辽河源自然保护区水系图



河北辽河源自然保护区功能区划图



历史文化

辽河源具有悠久的历史文化背景,她不仅是中国七大河之一——辽河的发源地,也是历史上曾经盛极一时的辽文化——契丹族文明的发祥地。

早在新石器时代就有人类聚居于此,周为山戎地,秦为东胡地,汉元始为字县,东汉属鲜卑,两晋为契丹领地,唐为奚地,属辽中京道大定府,称“泽州”,为京畿之地。因是契丹族、奚族的发祥地,这里成为历史学家研究契丹文化的理想场所。据《辽史》卷37载:“相传有神人自马孟山浮土河而东,有仙女驾青牛由平地松林泛潢河而下,至木叶山二水合流,相遇为配偶,生八子,其后族属渐盛,分为八部。”历史上有名的辽景宗、辽道宗,还有家喻户晓的萧太后都曾在这里飞骑逐猎,弯弓射雕。现今,平泉县博物馆藏有大量的辽代珍贵文物,坐落在平泉境内的萧太后大女儿大长公主墓、八王坟等,成为研究辽史及辽文化的历史见证。

History and Culture

Liaoheyuan has a centuries-old culture and history. It was not only the headstream of Liaohe River but also the birthplace of the Liao culture, namely culture of Qidan race, which was once very prosperous in history.

Human had already lived here together since Neolithic Ages. As Liaoheyuan was the birthplace of Qidan race and Xi race, it became an ideal site for historians to study the culture of Qidan. According to the records of “History of Liao Dynasty” (in the 37th volume), we can find some evidences that

Liaoheyuan was once the signory of the Liao Dynasty. Some famous emperors of the Liao Dynasty had ever been hunting and shooting here. At present, plenty of precious cultural relics of the Liao Dynasty are collected and preserved in the Museum of Pingquan County. Ruins of elder princess, who was the elder daughter of empress Xiao, have been the testimonies for the study of the culture and history of Liao Dynasty.





元代石雕像

