

黄山珍稀动物

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Rare Animals in Huangshan

黄山风景区管理委员会 编



中国林业出版社
China Forestry Publishing House

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王启敏

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文化与自然遗产

1990年12月12日，联合国教科文组织正式批准将黄山作为文化与自然遗产列入《世界遗产名录》，并颁发了证书。

Cultural and Natural Heritages

The UNESCO officially approved of listing Huangshan as the Cultural and Natural Heritages in the World Heritage List and issued a certificate to it, on December 12, 1990.



GEOPARK

世界地质公园

2004年2月13日，黄山被联合国教科文组织第32届国际地质科学联合会理事大会授予为首批世界地质公园。

World Geopark

The UNESCO 32nd International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS) Conference granted Huangshan as one of the first World Geoparks on February 13, 2004.



序

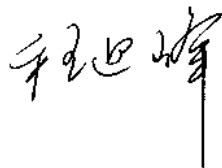
程迎峰

黄山是祖国大好河山的杰出代表，是世界文化与自然遗产、世界地质公园，不仅拥有神奇秀美的自然景观和十分丰富的文化内涵，而且生态环境绝佳，是野生动物生存繁衍的理想乐园。

长期以来，黄山风景区十分重视资源保护和生态建设，在生物多样性方面做了大量工作，为野生动物提供了良好的生存环境，保持了景区的生态平衡，实现了人与自然的和谐。在核心景区154km²范围内，栖息着种群繁多的野生动物，其中的黑鹿、云豹、梅花鹿、白鹇、鬲羚(四不像)、大鲵(娃娃鱼)等不少属于国家一类、二类保护的珍稀动物。这里与读者见面的《黄山珍稀动物》一书，对黄山野生动物资源作了较为全面的介绍。

《黄山珍稀动物》图文并茂，形象直观，具有观赏性、资料性和实用性，不仅对于从事资源保护和野生动物研究工作的同志有较高的参考价值，而且对于广大游客更多地了解黄山、了解野生动物，也都有一定的帮助。本书的编辑出版，相信会对黄山的资源保护产生积极的促进作用，同时也将进一步激发广大游客珍爱黄山、珍爱野生动物。

值《黄山珍稀动物》付梓出版之际，谨向直接从事资源保护的同志以及长期以来关心黄山资源保护的各界人士表示衷心的感谢！希望以此为契机，认真落实科学发展观，进一步加强黄山的资源保护工作，为提高黄山风景区的保护管理水平做出新的更大的贡献！



2006年8月

Foreword

Chen Yinfeng

Huangshan is a prominent representative of the beautiful landscapes of our country. It is doubly-crowned as World Cultural and Natural Heritage and World Geopark, which not only possesses unparalleled and exquisitely beautiful sights and abundant cultural bearings, but also excellent eco-environment which provides a favorable place for the wild life to inhabit and reproduce in.

Since a long time ago, Huangshan Scenic Zone has attached great importance to the preservation of the natural resources and eco-construction and has done a lot to preserve the biodiversity. This helps to provide a better inhabitat for the wild life and also helps to keep the eco-balance in the scenic zone. Consequently, it achieves the harmony between man and nature. In the central area of the scenic zone, about 154 square km., there live so many wild life species as Black Muntjacs, Leopards, Sika Deer, Silver Pheasants, Mainland Serows, Chinese giant Salamanders, etc, many of whom are listed as Classes I or II State Protection Animals of China. In this book, you will read detailed and overall illustrations about the wild life in Huangshan.

The book *Rare Animals in Huangshan*, with rich photos and detailed illustrations, straight visualizes what the wild life is like. Therefore, this book can be kept for enjoyment, for reference and for practical use. The high value of this book lies in that those who are undertaking the work of natural resources protection and conducting research work on the wild life may refer to it and in that those tourists who want to have a further understanding of Huangshan and its wild life may gain some help from it. The publication of this book, I believe, will have a positive effect on protection of natural resources in Huangshan, and also pushes the majority of the tourists to love Huangshan and cherish her wild life.

On the occasion of the publication of the book *Rare Animals in Huangshan*, I would sincerely extend my heartfelt thanks to those who have devoted themselves to the work protecting the natural resources, and to those who have been concerning themselves about the protection of the resources in Huangshan. And I also hope that the publication of this book will be another commitment to put into effect the Concept of Scientific Development, and will be a further push to the protection of the resources in Huangshan, so that it might make some new contributions to further heightening the administration of Huangshan Scenic Zone.

Cheng Yinfeng

August, 2006

前言

编者

黄山，峰壑纵横，植被茂密，水草丰美，是为野生动物理想之繁衍栖息佳所，黄山野生动物资源因此十分丰富：有鸟类 176 种、两栖类 21 种、爬行类 48 种、鱼类 24 种、兽类 54 种，共计 323 种，约占安徽省野生动物种类的 2/3。其中属于国家一、二类保护的两栖类 1 种，鸟类 12 种，兽类 15 种。它们是黄山风景区珍贵的自然资源中的极其重要的组成部分。

黄山，从古到今，僧侣居民，一直爱护善待野生动物：明代普门收虎为徒，清朝雪庄训鸦导游，前几年景区园林局冒险放归云豹……诸多善行，辄须昌行。更有诸多游客，见异兽徘徊于前，不知其名；闻珍禽鸣唱于侧，不知其形。饱揽山川秀色，不识“好友知音”，是为憾也。

为倡导保护，丰富文化，普及常识，我们编撰了这本《黄山珍稀动物》。内有黄山景区珍稀野生动物的图片及文字说明，可为广大游客、动物爱好者和景区野生动物保护工作者提供学习和交流的平台。

在编撰过程中，黄山市及管委会领导自始至终，高度重视；安徽省林业厅野生动物保护处、黄山市林业局、黄山学院等单位专家和人员给予大力支持和帮助，在此一并表示敬意和感谢。

水平有限，难免不当，望请指正。

编者

于 2006 年 9 月

Preface

The compilers

Huangshan, with so many steep valleys, dense vegetation and rich waters, is a favorable place for the wild life to inhabit and reproduce. So it is rich in the wild life resources. Here live 176 kinds of birds, 21 kinds of amphibious animals, 48 kinds of reptiles, 24 kinds of fishes, 54 kinds of beasts, and in all 323 kinds of animal species, which takes the proportion of two-thirds of wild animal species in Anhui Province. Of these species, one amphibious animal, 12 kinds of birds and 15 kinds of beasts are listed as Classes I or II Key State Protection Animals of China. These rare animal species take an important part in the rare natural resources of Huangshan Scenic Zone.

Ever since the ancient times, the monks and residents in Huangshan have always been caring about and protecting the wild life. It is said that in Ming Dynasty, Monk Pu Men accepted a tiger as his follower, and that in Qing Dynasty, Xue Chuang trained Blackbirds as guides. And some years ago, Huangshan Park and Forest Administration released a Clouded Leopard to the wild. Such kindly treatments to the wild life as these should always be advocated and encouraged. Nowadays, many tourists to Huangshan would come across some rare animals loitering ahead and hear beautiful birds singing merrily when they are taking the sightseeing around. How they wish to know about them.

In order to promote wild life protection, enrich the culture and broaden the tourists' knowledge of the wild life, we have compiled this book *Rare Animals in Huangshan*. This collection includes pictures of rare wild animals in Huangshan Scenic Zone, together with briefs about each. This book can be a guidebook either to the tourists and wild life fans or to the wild life protection operators in the scenic zone.

The top leaders of Huangshan Municipality and the Administrative Committee of Huangshan Scenic Zone have been attaching great importance to the compilation of this collection from the very beginning. And the authorities, specialists and experts from the Wild Life Protection Section of Forestry Department of Anhui Province, the Forestry Administration of Huangshan Municipality and Huangshan University contribute their sincere assistance and aid to the compiling. Here we would greatly acknowledge that and extend our sincere and hearty thanks to them.

As we are not so specialized at the compiling, there unavoidably exist some errors in this book. We sincerely hope for your correction if any.

The Compilers

September, 2006

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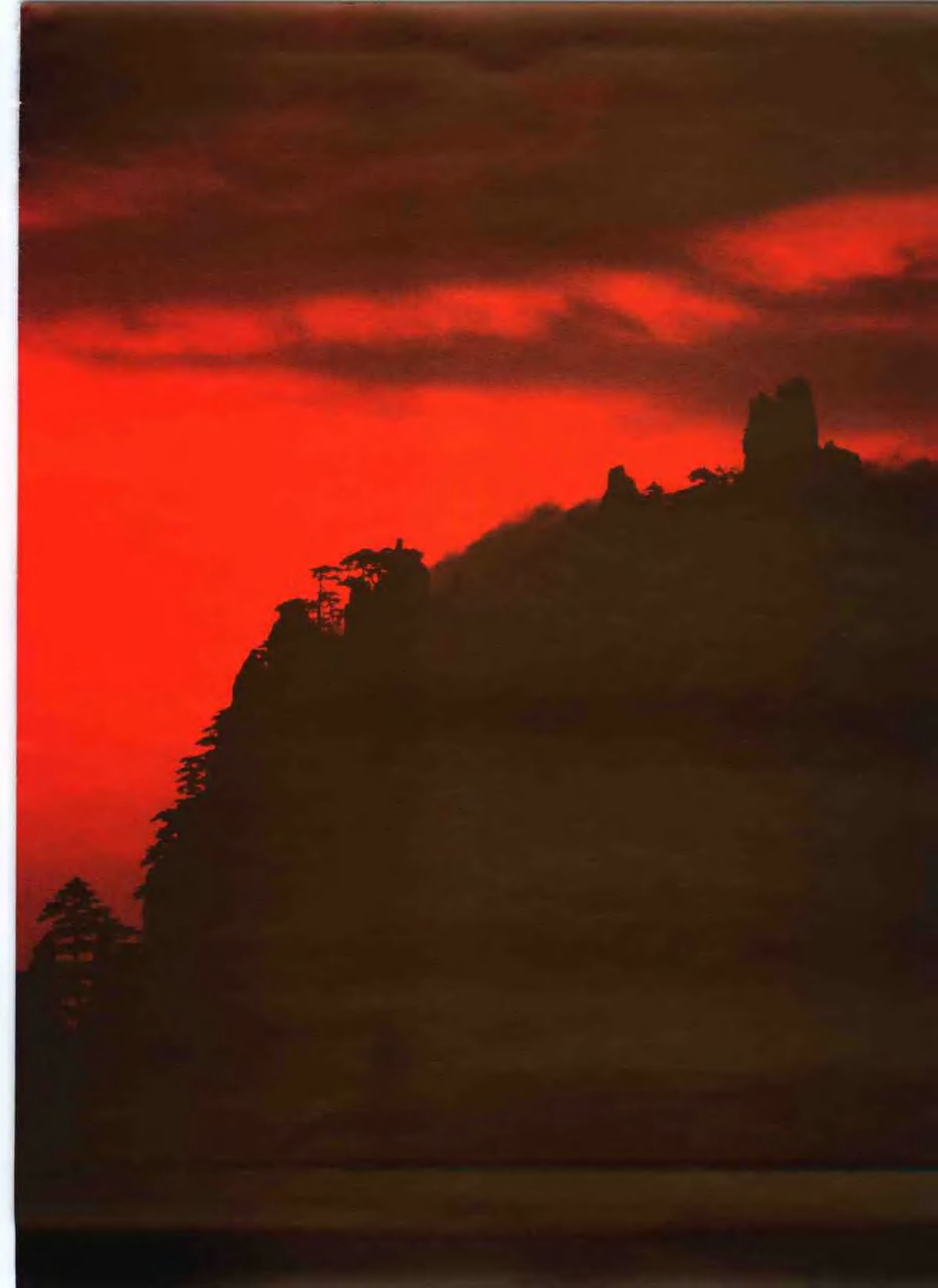
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短尾猴

Macaca thibetana

Chinese Stump-tailed Macaque

灵长目猴科。国家二级保护动物。体型比猕猴大而粗壮，体长60~70cm，尾长5~9cm，故得“短尾猴”之名。体重5~15kg，在我市，因栖息高度较低，体重更可至三十余千克。体背毛色棕褐，披毛较长，腹面略浅由中央向两侧披开。成年雄性的面部为青灰色。成年雌性为红色或暗红色。

栖息在阔叶林和常绿落叶混交林中，喜在有溪流和峭壁的中高山带活动，从黄山的沟谷至天都峰顶均能见其踪影。常集群在地面活动。食性较杂，以山毛榉科的树叶为主，也取食其他植物的叶、野果等。有时捕食蟹、蛙等小动物。

Chinese Stump-tailed Macaques (*Macaca thibetana*) belong to the family Macaca of the order Quadrumana and are listed as Class II key state protection animals of China. They are larger and stouter than the other macaques. They are about 60~70cm long, excluding a short tail of about 5~9cm, which attributes to them a so-called name "Bobtailed Monkey". They generally weigh about 5~15kg, and may even be found as much as more than 30 kg in weight in Huangshan region just because of their living at the relatively low elevation. The hair on the back is brightly brown, and their hair is quite long, except that the hair on its belly is light in color and parts from the middle. The male adult's face is dark gray, while the female adult's is red or dark red.

The Stump-tailed Macaques inhabit evergreen broad-leaved forests. They frequent the high cliffy mountains with brooks and streams. They could be found in the valleys of Mt. Huangshan, even at the Tiandu (Heavenly Capital) Peak. They prefer life on the ground in bands. They are omnivorous, feeding on wild fruits, leaves, bamboo shoots, as well as on some small animals, such as crabs and frogs.

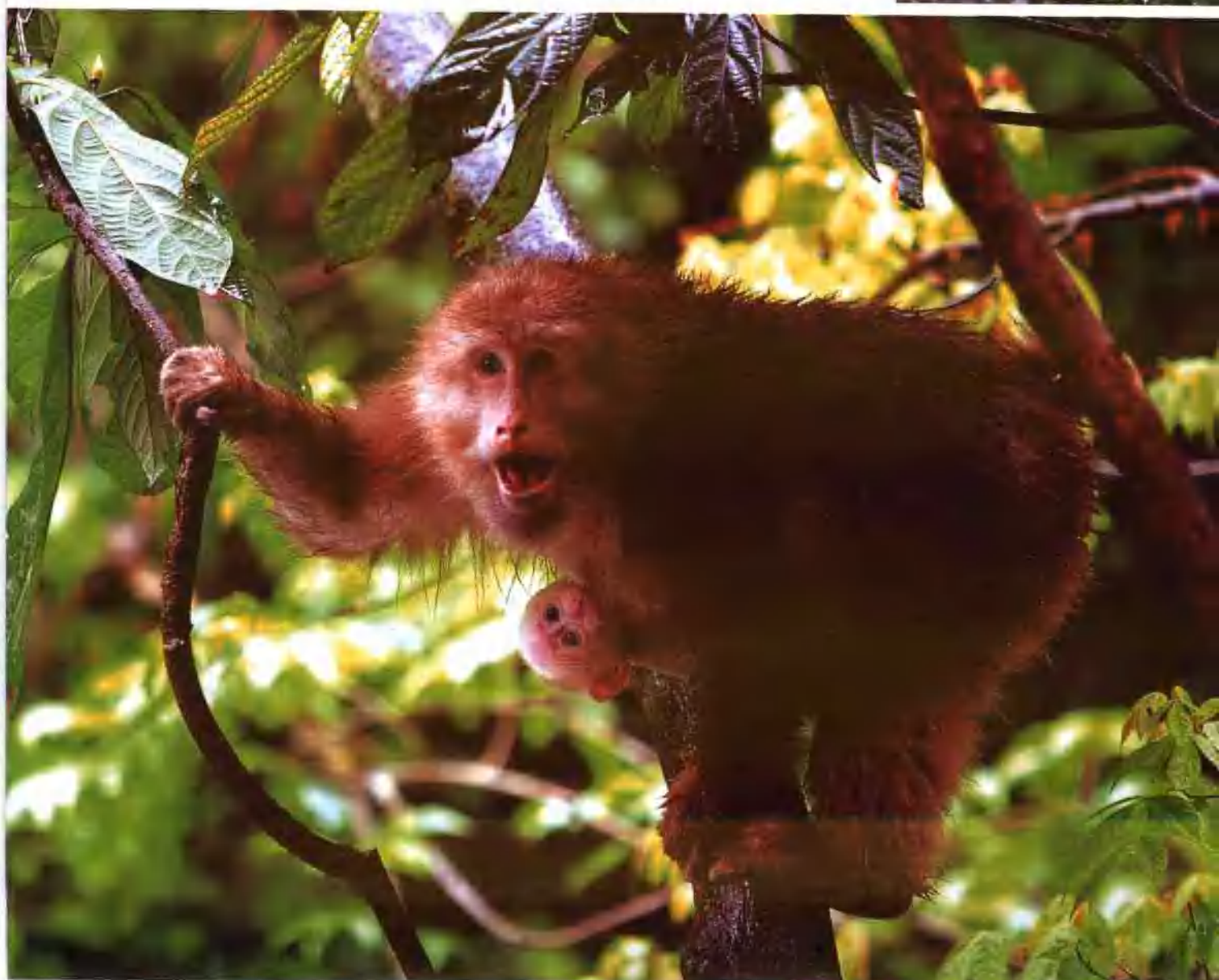




英文名称: Chinese Stump-tailed Macaque

拉丁学名: *Macaca thibetana*

别 名: 青猴



猕猴

Macaca mulatta
Rhesus Macaque

灵长目猴科。国家二级保护动物。个体稍小。颜面瘦削。体长51~60cm。尾长20~32cm。约为体长之半。体重3~6kg。头部呈棕色。背上部棕灰或棕黄色。下部橙黄色或橙红色。腹面淡灰色。臀胝发达。脸部及两耳肉色。臀疣红色。有颊囊。能暂时贮存食物。

栖息在石山峭壁。溪旁沟谷和河岸边的密林中或疏林岩山上。群居。一般20~30只为一群。大群可达60~100只左右。由雄猴带领和防御。多分布在黄山核心景区边缘地带的低山林间。也常到农田中活动觅食。取食植物的花、果、枝、叶及树皮。偶尔也吃鸟卵和小型无脊椎动物。

Rhesus Macaques (*Macaca mulatta*) belong to the family Macaca of the order Quadrumana and are listed as Class II key state protection animals of China. Their size is small and their face is long and thin. Their body and head length measures 43~55cm, and their tail, 20~32cm, about half as long as that length. Their head is brown, the fore part of the back hair is grayish brown or yellowish brown, the hind part is orange yellow or orange red, and the belly is whitish yellow. The buttocks callus is thick and heavy. Their cheeks and ears are flesh-colored, and the rump warts are red. They have cheek pouches to store food for the moment.

The Rhesus Macaques frequent cliffs, valleys, thick forests on the rivers or rocky slopes. They live in troops of varying size, some may be of 20~30 heads and some may be as large as of 60~100 heads, with the males as their leaders and guards. Rhesus Macaque may frequently be found in the woods of the low hills near the central area of the Scenic Zone and they frequent farmlands for food. They are omnivorous, feeding on flowers, fruits, twigs, leaves and barks, and occasionally on birds' eggs or small invertebrates.



英文名称: Rhesus Macaque

拉丁学名: *Macaca mulatta*

别名: 黄猴。广西猴。恒河猴。

