

英汉生态学词汇

江西科学技术出版社

ENGLISH-CHINESE
DICTIONARY
OF ECOLOGY

英汉生态学词汇

· 附 汉 英 对 照 ·

王 梅 制

江西科学技术出版社

内 容 简 介

本书从国内外最新著作和文献中收集英汉、汉英生态学词汇25,000余条,包括生态学各分支学科的常用词汇,如普通生态学、人类生态学、经济生态学、农业生态学、森林生态学、湖泊生态学、海洋生态学、岛屿生态学、草原生态学、植物生态学、动物生态学、微生物生态学、个体生态学、种群生态学、群落生态学、系统生态学、生理生态学、数学生态学、城市生态学、气象生态学、地理生态学、土壤生态学、化学生态学、环境生态学等。联合国人与生物圈(MAB)副主席、著名生态学家阳含熙教授为本书代写序言。

可供生态学工作者和生物学各专业、农林牧渔、人类学、卫生、海洋、水利、工交、地理、环保、城建、经济、气象、管理等方面的科研、翻译、教学及有关人员使用。

英 汉 生 态 学 词 汇

(附汉英对照)

ENGLISH—CHINESE DICTIONARY
OF ECOLOGY

王 树 桐 编

江西科学技术出版社出版 江西省新华书店发行
(南昌市新魏路)

江西大学印刷厂排版 江西新华印刷厂印刷
开本: 787×1092 1/32 印张: 16.25 字数: 38万
1986年5月第1版 1986年5月第1次印刷
印数: 1—5000

统一书号: 9425·5

定价: 4.50元

序

江西科学技术出版社即将出版王梅峒的《英汉生态学词汇》，希望我写几句话。

建国之初，中国科学院曾经成立一个编译出版委员会名词室，进行自然科学名词的编订工作，前前后后，各种自然科学都出版了名词专编，大体都是用俄英中三种文字，对于“研究、教学、编译图书及初学者”，这些名词专编起到了一定的作用。但有关生态学的名词专编，几乎没有；稍微与生态学有关的而又知道得比较清楚的，有一本《植物地理学、植物生态学、地植物学名词》。这本书初稿由L·U·巴拉纳夫和朱有昌二位提供，曾经过一个由十一人审查小组讨论，其中主持此事并付出较多劳动的李继侗、钱崇澍二位先生，已经离开我们了。他们二位是中国生态学的先行者。没有他们的辛勤劳动，那本名词汇编是不可能问世的。

三十年快过去了，科学技术向前飞跃发展，生态学已迅速发展成为异常活跃和引起广泛注意的一个科学领域了。生态学文献之中，涌现了大量生态学新词，生态学及其有关人员普遍

反映迫切需要一本生态学工具书。

然而，编写一本生态学词汇，也有不少困难。第一个困难就是词汇取舍的标准。现在生态学的领域是如此广泛，收录哪些生态学词汇，放弃哪些词汇，这确实是一项不容易的工作。我想，将来最客观的办法是利用电子计算机，从大量流行的生态学著作词汇索引中，根据名词出现频率来筛选，这样说法，不知对与不对？但是，我说的这种办法目前还不适用，因为现在中文书籍多无词汇索引，既有也略而不详。再者，生态学是一门正在蓬勃发展的学科，有的名词，中外各个专家理解不一致，在这样的情况下，中文词汇与英文词汇互相确切地对应也是困难的事。这样的困难也不是一下子可以解决的。

在这目前广大生态学工作者急需这样的工具书和编写工作存在许多困难情况下，我很高兴地看到眼前有这么一本《英汉生态学词汇》，出自一位青年学者之手，就更难能可贵了。此《词汇》仅英汉部分就收词已达一万多条，这对满足当前迫切的需要，无疑是可以起到一定作用的；而且在使用过程中，大家本着求实的精神，发现有什么遗漏和舛误，随时函告作者或出版者，那么在下一次再版时，也就可以逐步趋于完备了。

阳含熙

1984年12月

Preface

Soon Jiangxi Science and Technology Press is going to publish *the English-Chinese Dictionary of Ecology* compiled by Wang Meitong. I have been asked to say a few words about this publication.

Early in the founding of our country, the Chinese Academy of Sciences established the Translation and Editing Publishing Committee Term House which conducted the compilation and revision of natural scientific terms. From the start, special compilation of terms has been published on all kinds of natural science. Most of them are compiled in three languages, Russian, English and Chinese. These compilations of terms have played an important role in research, teaching and the translation and editing of books as well as in aiding beginners to study ecology. I am only familiar with compilation of ecological terms, *Terms of Plant Geography, Plant Ecology and Geobotany*. The first draft of that book was provided by L. U. Balanave and Zhu Youchang. This first draft was examined by a group of ten members. Among them, Mr Li Jitong and Mr

Qian Chongshu who presided at the meeting and contributed a great deal have both passed away. Both of them were forerunners of Chinese ecology. That glossary of terms would have been impossible without their hard work.

The thirty years soon will have passed. Science and technology have been moving forwards rapidly. Ecology, a growing domain of science, attracts widespread attention. In ecological works, a large quantity of new ecological words have appeared. An ecological reference book is urgently needed.

However, there are many difficulties in compiling a dictionary of ecology. The first difficulty is the standard of making the choice of words. Now the domain of ecology is widespread. It is not an easy task to decide which ecological words to choose and which to reject. I think, the most practical method is to use computers to glean terms from indexes to popular ecological works according to their emergent frequency. Unfortunately, at present this method is not applicable, for most books in Chinese have no vocabulary indexes. Even if they do, the vocabulary indexes are not detailed. Furthermore, ecology is a subject which is developing rapidly. As a result Chinese and foreign experts see some terms differently. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to have Chinese

vocabulary and English vocabulary correspond with each other. Such kinds of difficulties can not be overcome immediately.

Considering that vast numbers of ecological workers urgently need a reference book and that there are many difficulties in compiling this kind of work, I am very glad to see such an *English-Chinese Dictionary of Ecology*. It is more estimable that this dictionary is written by a young scholar. Only the *English-Chinese ecological terms* contains more than ten thousand terms. It will undoubtedly play an important role in meeting the urgent need at present.

December 1984

Yang Han-Xi

前 言

在人们向往步入优美环境的现代生活里，生态学象征着现代社会文明的新曙光。

生态学 (ecology) 是研究生物与其环境关系及其相互作用和规律的科学。她在人类利用自然和自然反作用于人类的过程中产生，因此一开始便和人类的物质生活与精神活动紧密相关，不容忽视。目前，出现的诸如粮食、人口、能源、自然资源利用和环境保护等国际性问题，都与生态学有密切的关系。生态学这门科学已在农业生产、环境保护、人类保健和四化建设等各个方面发挥越来越明显的作用。尤其是目前，生态学已随着生态平衡问题推入人类注意力的焦点，脱颖而出成为当代最活跃的前沿学科之一，被誉为各项决策中必不可少的学科。

生态学已发展成为复杂的多层次的完整学科，除与生物学以内学科相互联系以外，还与其它自然科学及社会科学相互渗透，出现了普通生态学、人类生态学、湖泊生态学、海洋生态学、森林生态学、岛屿生态学、草原生态学、个体生态学、种群生态学、群落生态学、系统生态学、数学生态学、城市生态学、经济生态学、农业生态学、气象生态学、地理生态学、化学生态学、医学生态学、物理生态学、宇宙生态学等。

广大科技人员和干部都渴望掌握这一知识，以便在制订规划和指导生产时，增强利用和控制生态平衡诸因素的能力，提高生态效益和经济效益。现在随着生态科学的不断深化，新的生

态学术语也不断出现。特别是国外生态学各流派百家争鸣，生态学术语日趋复杂和丰富多彩。但是，迄今为止，国内尚无一本专门的生态学方面的工具书。编者考虑到这方面的阙漏，为适应生态学发展的需要，和生态学及其有关方面的工作者在阅读和翻译过程中的急需，以两年的时间编纂出《英汉生态学词汇》。供查阅和翻译英文生态学书籍和资料时有所参考和裨益。

《英汉生态学词汇》翻译和收录了英汉和汉英生态学常用词汇25,000余条，附有汉英对照（副编），主要参考了国内外生态学新著作、新文献和字典。不少有争论性的词，请教了有关专家。对于少数术语，不同学派理解不同，故注明了学派和译别，如：“consociation 单优种社会（Clements用），小社会群（DuReitz用），单优种群落（较通用）”。

江西大学外语系张慧荣和中文系刘莉娟同志协助“汉英”部分编排工作，薛德榕副教授对全书进行了详细审阅和修改，出版社定稿后，联合国人与生物圈委员会(MAB)副主席、著名生态学家阳含熙教授欣然为本书代写序言，我的导师、中国生态学会副理事长林英教授等人在某些词汇准确翻译上给予了指教。江西大学外籍老师 *Peggy Gering* 小姐帮助修改了部分英文。在此，对他们从百忙中抽出时间指教和帮助表示衷心的感谢！

由于本人水平有限，错误和遗漏之处，敬请读者指正，盼函告我或出版者。

王梅炯

1984年12月于江西大学生物系

Introduction

Ecology is the study of the reciprocal relations and the law of coactions between organisms and their environment. It began in the violent warfare between man and nature in which the human race utilized nature and nature reacted with humans. So, ecology is a subject connected with human material and mental life. Such present international problems as grain, population, energy sources, natural resources, environmental conservation are all closely related to ecology. Ecology is becoming more and more important in agricultural production, environmental conservation, human health care and the four modernizations. Many researchers hope to grasp ecological knowledge, so as to strengthen their ability to enact plans and instruct production. Nowadays ecology is becoming a widespread subject, integrating and connecting with other sciences. It has been divided into many subsiences (e. g. general ecology, human ecology, lake ecology, marine ecology, forest ecology, island ecology, steppe ecology, system ecology, mathematical ecology, urban ecology,

economic ecology, agricultural ecology, geographical ecology, chemical ecology, autoecology, population ecology, synecology, ect.) Therefore, As ecology develops, new ecological terms are increasing. As a result, now ecological workers, teachers and students are universally responding that there are no ecological tool-books in English-Chinese in China or in other nations. In order to adapt to the situation of new ecological development and satisfy many people's request, I have produced the *English-Chinese Dictionary of Ecology* as a reference for reading and translating ecological books.

This book contains more than 25,000 Chinese-English and English-Chinese ecological terms. Since there is a free contention among different schools in ecology, different schools have different explanations for one term. All differing explanations are given in the dictionary [for example, consociation 单优种社会 (Clements 用), 小社会群 (DuReitz 用), 单优种群落 (较通用)]

Ms Zhang Huirong, Liu Lijuan in the Jiangxi University helped me to compile the "Chinese-English Ecological Terms". Mr Xue Derong, associate professor in the South China Agricultural University, has checked over and corrected the primary manuscripts in detail. Well-known ecologist Prof Yong Hanxi, Vice-Chairman of the MAB of the United

Nations, has written the preface to dictionary. My tutor, Prof Li Ying, Vice-Chairman of the Ecological Association of China, has instructed me in the translation of some terms. I thank them very much.

December 1984

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使用说明

(1) 本书“英汉生态学词汇”这部分排列顺序以英文字母为序;“汉英生态学词汇”这部分是以汉语拼音字母为序,若第一个字相同的词,则以第二个字同样排序,以此类推。

(2) 书中圆括号内的字为注释,如:anemotropism 向风性(指附着生物);方括号内的字为简略词,如:diameter at breast high 胸[高直]径。

(3) 书中所出现(拉,……),为拉丁文的拼法;(希,……),为希腊文的拼法;(复,……)为复数字尾。

(4) 外文词的同义词放在圆括号内,其后有汉名;但有的外文词后圆括号内所附词为可简略用词,如 available nutrient(in soil) (土壤)有效养分。

(5) 一个词凡有几个含义时,分别用逗号分开。

Notes on the usage

1. Words in the *English-Chinese Dictionary of Ecology* are arranged alphabetically. Words in the *Chinese-English Dictionary of Ecology* arranged in Pinyin (the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet). They appear in a single alphabetical list in strict sequence of spelling.

2. In the dictionary, further explanations are given in the parentheses, for example, anemotropism 向风性(指附着生物). Omitted words are given in the square brackets, for instance, diameter at breast high 胸[高直]径.

3. (拉……) is used to indicate Latin spelling, (希……) to indicate Greek spelling, and (复……) to indicate plural words.

4. English synonyms are included in parentheses and followed by Chinese equivalence. Parentheses are also used to show omissions in words, for example, available nutrient (in soil) (土壤)有效养分.

5. Commas are used to separate the definitions of a word, if it has several.

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A

- A horizon A地平线
 aapamoor 高低位镶嵌沼泽
 abacterial 无细菌的
 abandoned field 弃耕地
 aberrant 异常的
 aberrant parasite 迷路寄生物
 aberration 变型
 abiocoen 生境非生物成份, 无机生境
 abiogenesis 无生源说, 自然发生
 abiologic process 非生物过程
 abiological 非生物学的
 abiological manner 非生物学态度, 非生物学方式
 abiology 非生物学
 abioseston 非生物浮聚物质
 abiosis 死亡, 生活力缺失
 abiotic 无生命的, 非生物的
 abiotic component 非生命成分
 abiotic factor 非生物因子
 abiotic surround = abiotic environment 无机环境
 abnormal form 反常类型
 abnormality 反常性
 aboriginal 土著的
 abortion 败育, 发育不全
 abortive (拉, abortivus) 败育的, 发育不全的
 abrasion platform 海蚀台地
 abrupt (拉, abruptus) 突然的
 abrupt ecospecies 突然生态种
 abrupt succession 急转演替
 abscission 脱落, 脱离
 abscission layer 离层
 absolute association 绝对关联
 absolute density 绝对密度
 absolute diversity 绝对多样性
 absolute error 绝对误差
 absolute extremes 绝对极限
 absolute food shortage 绝对食物短缺
 absolute humidity 绝对湿度
 absolute maximum fatal temperature 绝对最高致死温度