



中国兽类识别手册

Identification Manual for Mammals in China

岩 崑 孟宪林 杨奇森 主编



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中国林业出版社

动物世界
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中国地域辽阔，自然环境复杂多样，生物多样性极为丰富，有兽类600多种，占全球种类的12%，是世界上野生兽类种类最多的国家之一，其中亦包括大熊猫 *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*、金丝猴 *Rhinopithecus roxellanae*、羚牛 *Budorcas taxicolor*、华南虎 *Panthera tigris amoyensis*、普氏原羚 *Procapra przewalskii*、坡鹿 *Cervus eldi*、藏羚 *Pantholops hodgsoni* 等多种特有野生动物种及亚种。它们的分布遍及全国，其生境、生物学特征、习性不同，有生活在西部海拔4~5千米高原山地的雪豹 *Uncia uncia*、盘羊 *Ovis ammon* 等大型兽类，有大量分布在森林草原的鹿类、啮齿类、鼬类，还有在江、河、湖泊以及领海中生活的白暨豚 *Lipotes vexillifer*、海豚 *Delphinus delphis*、斑海豹 *Phoca largha* 等40余种水生兽类。中国兽类具有种类多、资源丰富、特有性高、子遗物种数量大等特征，生态、科研、经济和文化价值极高，在中国乃至世界野生动物和生物多样性中占有非常突出的地位。保护和发展中国的兽类动物资源，对于保护生物多样性，维护生态平衡，保障经济、社会可持续发展，实现人与自然和谐，具有重要的作用和意义。

多年来，国家先后颁布实施了《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》、《陆生野生动物保护实施条例》、《水生野生动物保护实施条例》。1988年颁布实施的《国家重点保护野生动物名录》中，列入中国野生兽类130余种，是国家保护野生动物的主体。2000年，国家林业局颁布了《国家保护的有益的或者有重要经济、科研价值的陆生野生动物名录》，共列入兽类6科14属88种。各省（自治区、直辖市）也陆续将本地的一些野生兽类列入省级重点保护野生动物名录。除部分啮齿类动物外，中国分布的其他兽类动物均受到了国家保护。

中国于1981年加入《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》（以下简称《公约》），依据《公约》规定和要求，对《公约》附录相关物种的国际贸易实施管理。林业、农业、海关、外经贸等部门以及中华人民共和国濒

危物种进出口管理办公室（简称国家濒危办）先后制订了一系列管理政策，采取有效措施，加强对野生兽类进出口活动的管理。从1997年开始，国家濒危办和海关总署颁布并实施了《进出口野生动植物种商品目录》（即HS编码），进一步加强对野生兽类及其部分和产品进出口的监管。2006年4月，《濒危野生动植物进出口管理条例》正式颁布，这必将有效推动我国野生动植物贸易管理和履约工作。

中国已经建立了森林和野生动植物类型自然保护区1800多处，占国土总面积的12%以上，有效地保护了野生动物的栖息地和繁殖地。开展了野生动物资源普查和常规监测工作，初步摸清了资源本底和消长情况。实施野生动植物保护工程，建立了野生动物拯救繁育基地250多处，对濒危珍稀物种进行抢救性保护，大熊猫、金丝猴、东北虎 *Panthera tigris altaica*、华南虎、孟加拉虎 *Panthera tigris tigris*、野马 *Equus przewalskii*、高鼻羚羊 *Saiga tatarica*、麋鹿 *Elaphrus davidianus* 等许多濒危物种种群不断发展壮大。初步建立起野生动物疫源疫病监测防控体系，在防治“非典”、“禽流感”等重大公共卫生事件中发挥了积极作用。

各地大力扶持和发展野生动物驯养繁育产业，梅花鹿 *Cervus nippon*、马鹿 *Cervus elaphus*、猕猴 *Macaca mulatta*、食蟹猴 *Macaca fascicularis*、麝 *Moschus* spp.、貉 *Nyctereutes procyonoides* 等野生动物人工种群快速发展，正由利用野生资源为主向以利用人工资源为主转变，逐步满足医药、医学实验、生产生活以及科研、教育、文化事业发展的需求，许多动物产品还大量出口，成为中国重要的外贸资源之一，并促进了农区、林区经济发展和产业结构的调整。近年来，一大批繁育中心、野生动物园和动物园相继建立，引进和繁殖了大量濒危物种，恢复和增加资源量及生物多样性。为鼓励和支持野生动物驯养繁殖业的发展，国家林业局于2003年发布《商业性经营利用驯养繁殖技术成熟的梅花鹿等54种陆生野生动物名单》，将已经驯养繁殖成功的14种兽类列入该名单内，允许商业性利用。

自1982年起，在全国范围内连续开展“爱鸟周”和“野生动物宣传月”活动，普及了科学知识，使全民保护野生动物的意识不断提高。举世瞩目的“2008年奥运会”即将到来之际，由广大人民群众广泛参与选出的“奥运会吉祥物”，中国特有动物大熊猫、藏羚名列榜中，这足以说明人们

对野生动物的钟情，充分反映了人们对人与自然和谐发展的美好憧憬。

多年来，各级政府加强保护野生动物的执法工作，开展对野生动物栖息地、运输、加工点、市场、口岸等各环节的执法，先后组织开展了“可可西里一号行动”、“南方二号行动”、“猎鹰行动”、“春雷行动”等专项执法行动，严厉打击了乱捕滥猎、非法加工利用、走私野生动植物及其产品不法活动。

为配合野生动物保护管理特别是执法工作，继1992年编辑出版了《国家重点保护野生动物图谱》后，从2000年开始，国家濒危办的专业人员会同相关科研、教学单位的专家，编辑并陆续出版了《常见龟鳖类识别手册》、《常见贸易鸟类识别手册》、《常见蛙蛇类识别手册》等工具书，提供给海关、公安、工商以及基层管理部门，在实际管理和查验现场中使用，对有效开展贸易管理、履约执法工作提供了重要帮助。上述书籍还被用于国际交流，显示了中国对相关野生动物的研究成果，以及对执法、管理工作的全面关注，受到广泛的赞誉。

根据上述工作经验，以及实际工作的需要，为推动对兽类动物的贸易管理和履约执法，上述相关人员又联合编写了《中国兽类识别手册》，对贸易中涉及的野生兽类种类分类地位、保护级别、分布、形态特征和习性等进行了概要介绍，并为各物种配以生动逼真的手绘图片和照片，极具科学性、知识性、实用性，将为各级野生动物主管部门、濒危物种进出口管理机构以及海关、公安、工商等执法部门的工作人员进行野生动物保护、管理和执法查验、鉴定工作提供很好的参考，特别是对加强野生动物国际贸易环节的执法和管理提供一定的帮助。本书也可以用于执法培训、宣传教育和普及科学知识等方面。

我受编者的委托，特为该书作序。我希望《中国兽类识别手册》的出版，对加强中国兽类以及相关物种的保护管理，促进全面履行《公约》，服务执法，推动中国野生动物保护事业的健康发展，发挥应有的作用。

国 家 林 业 局 副 局 长
中华人民共和国濒危物种进出口管理办公室 主 任

赵学敏

2006年5月

China has a vast territory, a complex natural environment and rich biodiversity. Over 600 species of mammal were found in China, which account for 12% of all mammals around the world. As one of the countries with the richest mammal fauna in the world, China has many endemic species or subspecies, e.g. giant panda *Ailuropoda melanoleuca*, golden monkey *Rhinopithecus roxellanae*, takin *Budorcas taxicolor*, South China tiger *Panthera tigris amoyensis*, Przewalski's gazelle *Procapra przewalskii*, Eld's Deer *Cervus eldi* and Tibetan antelope *Pantholops hodgsoni* et al. Depending on their biological characteristics and habitat needs, these species cover a wide range in China, from snow leopards *Panthera uncia* and argali *Ovis ammon* living on the high mountainous plateaus of 4000-5000 meters, to deer, rodents and weasels living in forest and grassland areas; and whitefin dolphin *Lipotes vexillifer*, common dolphin *Delphinus delphis*, Hair seal *Phoca largha* and other aquatic mammals inhabiting rivers, lakes, brooks and the territory seas. With vast species, rich resources, many endemic and living fossil species or subspecies, the mammals of China have high ecological, scientific, economic and cultural value, and play an extraordinary role in biodiversity both in China and the world. Conserving and developing mammal resources in China will contribute to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem balance, sustainable development as well as achieving harmony between human and nature.

Chinese government has promulgated a series of laws and regulations concerning wildlife, such as the Wild Animal Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Terrestrial Wild Animal Protection Implementation Regulation, the Aquatic Wild Animal Protection Implementation Regulation, and the List of National Key Protected Wild Animals (1988) which includes 130 mammal species. In 2000, the State Forestry Administration promulgated the List on the Terrestrial Wild Animals under State Protection Which are Beneficial or of Important Economic or Scientific Value. Six families, 14 genera and 88 species of mammals were included in this list. The provincial governments (autonomous regions or municipalities) also included some local mammals in their provincial lists of key protected

wild animals. Except some rodents, all mammals in China have been protected by the government.

China entered the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in 1981. According to the requirements of CITES, international trade in species in the CITES appendices has been regulated. The authorities in forestry, agriculture, custom and foreign trade, as well as the Endangered Species Import and Export Management Office of the People's Republic of China (CITES Management Authority of China, hereafter referred as CNMA) formulated a series of management documents to enhance management on the international trade in wild mammals. Since 1997, CNMA and General Administration of Customs jointly promulgated and implemented the Commodity List of Wild Fauna and Flora for Import and Export (e.g. the Harmonized System Code), to further enhance management and monitoring of the import and export of wild mammals, their parts and products. In April 2006, the Regulation on the Management of Import and Export of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was formally promulgated, this will effectively push forward the wildlife trade management and CITES implementation in China. More than 1800 nature reserves for protecting forest and wildlife have been established in China, covering 12% of China's land mass. These nature reserves have effectively protected the habitat and breeding area of many wild animals. Population monitoring and surveys have been carried out, which tentatively provided baseline data. The National Conservation Program for Wild Fauna and Flora was initiated and more than 250 rescue and breeding bases for wildlife have been established for conserving endangered and rare species. The populations of many endangered species have grown, such as giant panda, golden monkey, Siberian tiger *Panthera tigris altaica*, South China tiger, Bengal tiger *Panthera tigris tigris*, wild horse *Equus przewalskii*, saiga antelope *Saiga tatarica* and Pere David's deer *Elaphurus davidianus*. The Monitoring, Preventing and Controlling System for Diseases and their Wild Origins had been tentatively established, which played an active role in preventing diseases such as SARS and Avian Influenza.

The domestication of wild animals and the captive breeding industry have received support from local governments. The captive populations of many wild animals, such as sika deer *Cervus nippon*, red deer *Cervus elaphus*, rhesus macaque *Macaca mulatta*, crab-eating macaque *Macaca fascicularis*, musk deer *Moschus* spp., white fox *Alopex vulpes*, blue fox *Alopex vulpes*, mink *Mustela vison* and racoon dog *Nyctereutes procyonoides* have grown quickly. Much of the

demand from the medicinal industry, medical experiments, public consumption, scientific research and education are satisfied by the captive population rather than from the wild. Export of wildlife and their products have become an important part of international trade for China, and achieving economy development for the region. In recent years, a group of breeding centers, safari parks and zoos had been established, to increase the captive breeding populations of endangered species. To encourage and support the raising and breeding of wild animals, the State Forestry Administration promulgated the List of 54 Terrestrial Wild Animals Which Can Be Commercial Utilized and whose Captive Breeding Technique Proved Successful, in which fourteen mammals that had been successfully captive bred are included and their commercial utilization is allowed.

Education and public awareness activities such as "Bird Week" and "Wildlife Protection Education Month" have been carried out throughout the country since 1982, to publicize scientific knowledge and increase public awareness on wildlife conservation. The 2008 Beijing Olympic Games has chosen two mammal species endemic to China, the giant panda and the Tibetan antelope as mascots. This demonstrates people's love of wildlife and their yearning for harmony of human and nature.

The authorities at different government levels have taken law enforcement action against illegal wildlife trade. Enforcement actions were taken at different links of the illegal wildlife trade chain, from poaching in their natural habitat, to transportation routes; from processing plants to markets and ports where wildlife smuggling is conducted. A series of special wildlife law enforcement operations have been taken, such as the Kekexili No.1 Action, South China No.2 Action, Falcon Action, Spring Thunder Action et al. These operations struck a heavy blow to illegal hunting, over-exploitation, processing, utilization and smuggling of wildlife and their products.

In order to facilitate wildlife conservation, management and especially law enforcement, in collaboration with experts from research and education institutions, since 2000, CNMA edited and published a series of identification manuals, e.g. Identification Manual for Common Trade Birds, Identification Manual for Common Turtles and Tortoises, Identification Manual for Common Frogs and Serpents et al. These ID manuals were made available to authorities in Customs, police, industry and commerce management and front line wildlife law enforcement. These ID manuals were found to be invaluable in assisting effective

trade management, CITES implementation and wildlife law enforcement. As examples of China's wildlife research, management and enforcement output, these books received recognition and compliments in the international wildlife conservation community.

Based on previous experience and to meet the practical needs in improving CITES management and law enforcement for the conservation of mammal species, I therefore proudly present Identification Manual for Mammals in China. This manual documents the mammals commonly found in trade in China by their taxonomic classification, conservation status, distribution and biological characteristics. Both hand drawn pictures and photos are used to provide more detailed comparison and identification. The manual is both informative and practical.

I am confident that this manual will be very helpful for the authorities in wildlife conservation, import and export management, Customs, police, industry and commerce management etc. to facilitate their work on wildlife conservation, management and law enforcement. No doubt this manual will also be helpful in wildlife law enforcement training and public awareness initiatives.

Consigned by the authors of this book, I wrote the preface. I wish the publication of the Identification Manual for Mammals in China will enhance the conservation and management of wild mammals in China, improve China's compliance and implementation of CITES, facilitate law enforcement, and after all, improve the healthy development of wildlife conservation in China.

Zhao Luemin

Vice Minister, State Forestry Administration
Director General, the Endangered Species Import and Export Management
Office of the P. R. China

Beijing, May 2006.

前 言

为配合野生动物保护管理和执法工作,2000年以来,中华人民共和国濒危物种进出口管理办公室(简称“国家濒危办”)的专业人员会同相关科研、教学单位的专家,陆续编辑出版了《常见龟鳖类识别手册》、《常见贸易鸟类识别手册》、《常见蛙蛇类识别手册》等工具书,为海关、公安、工商等执法和基层管理部门在实际管理和查验现场中提供参考,对有效开展贸易管理、履约执法工作提供了重要帮助。上述书籍还被用于国际交流,显示了我国对相关野生动物的研究成果,以及对执法、管理工作的全面关注,受到广泛的赞誉。

根据上述工作经验以及实际工作的需要,为推动对兽类动物的贸易管理和履约执法,我们又组织编写了《中国兽类识别手册》,对我国贸易中涉及的野生兽类动物分类地位、保护级别、分布、形态特征和习性等进行了概要介绍,同时还辅以生动逼真的手绘图片和照片,便于对照识别。

我国的兽类有600余种,因篇幅所限,本书选择了14目53科200种进行介绍,大部分是列入国际贸易公约、国家重点保护和国家有益的或者有重要经济、科学研究价值的物种,还有一些较常见的种类。书中概要介绍了各目主要形态特征,对种的介绍较为详尽,便于准确识别。由于研究者对兽类的分类系统观点不一,本书主要采用《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》的分类系统,并兼顾执行我国保护法规的需要,物种数量也是据此统计的。

本书着眼于科学性、知识性、实用性,同以前出版的几本工具书形成一个独特的系列,可为各级野生动物主管部门、濒危物种进出口管理机构以及海关、公安、工商等执法部门进行野生动物保护、管理和执法查验、鉴定工作提供有益的参考,特别是对加强野生动物国际贸易环节的执法和管理提供一定的帮助。

国家林业局赵学敏副局长十分关心和支持这项工作,并在百忙中专门为本书作序,这不仅给予编写人员极大的鼓舞和激励,更是对我国野生动物保护和履约工作的重要支持。该书的编写和出版,得到了国际爱护动物基金会(IFAW)、保护国际(CI)的资金支持和技术协助,葛芮女士对本书的英文部分进行了审核,在此表示衷心感谢!

由于时间所限,缺点、错误在所难免,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2006年5月 于北京

Foreword

In order to facilitate wildlife conservation, management and especially law enforcement, in collaboration with experts from research and education institutions, since 2000, the Endangered Species Import and Export Management Office of the P. R. China, edited and published *Identification Manual for Common Trade Birds*, *Identification Manual for Common Turtles and Tortoises*, *Identification Manual for Common Frogs and Serpents et al.* These ID manuals were made available to authorities in Customs, police, industry and commerce management and front line wildlife law enforcement. These ID manuals were found to be invaluable in assisting effective trade management, CITES implementation and wildlife law enforcement. As examples of China's wildlife research, management and enforcement output, these books received recognition and compliments in the international wildlife conservation community.

Based on previous experience and to meet the practical needs in improving CITES management and law enforcement for the conservation of mammal species, we therefore proudly present *Identification Manual for Common Mammals*. This manual documents the mammals commonly found in trade in China by their taxonomic classification, conservation status, distribution and biological characteristics. Both hand drawn pictures and photos are used to provide more detailed comparison and identification.

Over 600 mammal species ranged in China. The book selected details in 14 order, 53 family and 200 species, most of which are listed either in the Appendices of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) in the List of National Key Protected Wild Animals, or in the List on the Terrestrial Wild Animals under State Protection Which are Beneficial or of Important Economic or Scientific Value, while some common species were also included. With more general description of order, the book focused more detailed description on the species to assist the user in identification. Because of different view points on mammals terminology, this manual mainly followed the system of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Import and Export Management Office of the P. R. China), and also considered

the needs of laws implementation in China, the quantity of species are also calculated by this rule.

Aiming to be scientific, informative and practical, Identification Manual for Common Mammals compliments the previously published ID manuals and completes the series. We are confident that this manual will be another very helpful tool for the relevant authorities in their work on wildlife conservation, management and law enforcement. It will facilitate their identification of mammal species in trade, improve CITES implementation and enhance law enforcement to combat illegal international trade in wildlife.

Mr. Zhao Xuemin, the Vice Minister of the State Forestry Administration of the P. R. China fully supported this manual and wrote the Preface of it although he is very busy. His support not only greatly encouraged the editors and writers of this manual, but also support the wildlife conservation and implementation in China. The editing and publication of Identification Manual for Common Mammals received both financial and technical support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and Conservation International (CI), Ms. Grace Gabriel reviewed the English content of this manual, we hereby express our sincere appreciation.

With time limitation, the book may unavoidably contain shortcomings and errors. We welcome comments and suggestions from readers.

The authors

Beijing, May 2006.

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