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中国 鹤类研究文献题录

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序

王岐山

鹤类体态健美,举止优雅,自古以来就受到人们的喜爱,成为吉祥、幸福和长寿的象征。通常它们都在湿地中栖息,被认为是监测湿地环境质量十分敏感的指示物种。

中国鹤类的研究和保护工作,在 20 世纪 70 年代之前,基本上是一个空白,从 20 世纪 70 年代后期开始起步,此后迅速发展,至今已将近 30 年。经过多年的调查研究,现已基本查清鹤类的种类、分布和种群数量,并在鹤类的栖息地、生态、行为、繁殖、越冬、迁徙、饲养、谱系、疾病防治、解剖、生理、生化以及自然保护区的建设和管理等方面开展了大量工作,取得了显著成绩,使中国的鹤类事业逐渐发展壮大起来,在世界范围内占有一席之地。然而,鹤类研究成果发表的刊物颇为分散,有些还是内部刊物,这给查阅文献带来很大的困难,特别是在基层工作的管理人员、自然保护区的研究人员、做毕业论文的学生、业余观鸟者和摄影者以及相关行业的有关人士遇到的困难更大。而且,绝大多数鹤类论文是在中文刊物上发表的,这使国外的研究人员不仅查询困难,而且有些根本就无法找到,在一定程度上影响了我们与国际同行的学术交流与合作以及世界对中国的了解。

有鉴于此,中国动物学会鸟类学分会委托马志军、周立志、苏立英三位博士编写中英文对照的《中国鹤类研究文献题录》一书。

他们不负众望,克服了重重困难,付出了艰辛努力,终于保证质量,按时完成。众所周知,查阅文献是从事科研工作的第一步,而且是必经之路,它可以使研究者了解前人的工作成果,开拓视野,发现问题,避免重复,少走弯路。毫无疑问,本书的出版为鹤类工作人员检索文献提供了方便,实际上它是一本有重要价值的工具书,是对中国鸟类学研究事业的一大贡献。本书也为鸟类学同行全面了解中国鹤类研究提供了重要的参考资料,它将进一步加强国内外学术交流与推动鹤类研究工作。

由于时间和经费的限制等多种原因,本书可能出现遗漏,致使有些论文未能收录在内。由于公开刊物和内部刊物一并收录,因而有的论文可能会重复出现。本书因受只收录鹤类的研究论文所限,各省和地方的动物志或区系调查研究的论文中有关鹤类的内容未能收录。这些难以避免的问题只能留给后人解决,希望读者使用时多加注意。

Preface

Wang Qi – Shan

Because of their graceful appearance and elegant manner, cranes have been beloved by people since the ancient times, and regarded as the symbols of good lucky, happiness and longevity. Cranes usually inhabit in wetlands, and hence to be a sensitive indicating species in monitoring the quality of the wetland environment.

Although crane research and crane conservation were hardly done in China before 1970s, but China crane course has been developing rapidly since the late 1970s. In the past 30 years, underwent a long-term investigation and research Chinese researchers basically got a clear understanding of crane species, distribution and population sizes in China. Lots of researches related to cranes habitats, ecology, behavior, breeding, winter, migration, rearing, studbook, disease preventing, anatomy, physiology, biochemistry and the construction and management of nature reserves were conducted and achieved a lot, so as to promote and expand China crane course, and makes China crane course important to the world. However, crane papers published in various magazines including some restricted publications, and brings the difficulty in document retrieval, especially to the personnel who works in the basic level and in nature reserve, to university students in doing there graduation theses, to the amateur bird watchers and photographers as well as the personnel concerned. Moreover, most crane papers were published in Chinese magazines, it is difficult for foreigners to retrieve even hardly to find the papers, and may affect the learning exchange and cooperation between Chinese researchers and foreign colleges, and influence the world to understand China to certain degree.

For fear of that, sponsored by and cooperated between China Ornithological Society, Dr. Ma Zhi – Jun, Dr. Zhou Li – Zhi and Doctress Su Li – Ying were trusted to compile the 《Bibliography of Crane Research in China》. Doing their endeavors the three editors in chief fulfilled their job in high quality and in time. As everyone knows, scientific research starts from document retrieval, it provides researchers with the achievements of the predecessors and broadens their vision, helps them to find out the problems so as to avoid replication and work smoothly. The press of this book is

an important contribution to China crane course, and will surely make the convenient for the readers, it is either a reference book of high value, it provides important information for our foreign colleges, and promotes the academic exchange and crane research both at home and abroad.

Limited by time and expenses and something else, some papers might be misses from the book; the collections from both open and restricted publications may result in the repetition of some papers, this book is unable to cover the faunas and faunistic papers at provincial and local levels. We hope that readers may take notice of it in doing retrieval.

致 谢

在本题录的策划收集、整理和编辑工作中,得到中国动物学会鸟类学分会和国际鹤类基金会的支持以及以下人员的大力协助,谨致感谢!

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编写说明

1. 《中国鹤类研究文献题录》主要收录国内和国外科技人员在中国境内所从事的鹤类研究工作,共 1129 条,时间为 1932 年至 2003 年。

2. 本题录只收录鹤类研究文献和极少数科普文献,有关新闻报道和绝大部分科普文献未收录在内,一些以鸟类群落为主要研究内容的文献,虽涉及部分鹤类的调查或研究,但也没有被收入。

3. 收录的文献大多数为公开出版的刊物,但也有相当一部分出自非正式出版物。这些非正式出版物主要有:《国际鹤类学术讨论会论文摘要(1987)》、《国际鹤类学术研讨会论文摘要(2002)》、《中国鹤类通讯》、《湿地通讯》、《黑龙江野生动物研究会年刊》、《辽宁动物学会年刊》、《动物园》(第 2~8 辑)、《北京动物园年刊》、《中国动物园论文集》(第 3 辑)等,以及部分学位论文。

4. 中文文献的编排顺序为中文在前,外文翻译在后;外文文献的编排顺序为外文在前,中文翻译在后。文献的编排尽量忠于原文,题录中可能出现个别中文文献的外文用词不当或有误,但编者亦未作大的改动。

5. 收录文献的条目次序按照作者姓氏的拼音或字母表顺序排列,中文文献在前,英文文献在后。

6. 文献作者和所涉及的鹤类名称及研究内容和发表年份均用索引形式列于书末,便于读者查找。

Guides for Readers

1. The Bibliography of Crane Research in China includes 1129 research papers of cranes that were studied in China by Chinese and foreign researchers. All the papers were published between 1932 and 2003.

2. The bibliography only includes scientific publications and a few popular science papers. The news reports and most of popular science documents were not included in this bibliography. Some scientific publications mainly documented on avian communities. Even though, these papers mentioned distributions of the cranes, were not included in this bibliography.

3. Most of the papers included in the bibliography are formal publications. Some of them are informal publications. These papers come from: Abstracts of International Crane Workshop (1987), Abstracts of International Crane Workshop (2002), China Crane News, Newsletter for Wetlands, Annual of Heilongjiang Wildlife Research Society, Transactions of Liaoning Zoological Society, Zoological Gardens (2-8 volumes), Annual Report of Beijing Zoo, and Proceedings of the Conference of Chinese Zoological Gardens (3rd volume). The dissertations studied cranes are also included in this bibliography.

4. The arrangement for Chinese publications is listed original, Chinese in front and translation, English in back; the arrangement for English publications is listed original, English in front of Chinese translation. The translations of titles are followed with the original sources.

5. The order of the papers is arranged according to the surname of the authors, and the Chinese papers are listed in front of English papers.

6. In order to make it easy to find the related data, the authors, names of species and subjects, and the published time are indexed and listed at the end of this bibliography.

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