梵净山研究·6
贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局

梵净山鸟类

FANJINGSHAN NIAOLEI

梵净山研究编辑委员会
梵净山鸟类编辑委员会 编
匡中帆 牛克锋 主编

贵州出版集团
贵州科技出版社

梵净山研究·6
贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局

梵净山鸟类

FANJINGSHANNIAOLEI

梵净山研究编辑委员会
梵净山鸟类编辑委员会 编
匡中帆 牛克锋 主编

贵州出版集团
贵州科技出版社

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

梵净山鸟类 / 匡中帆, 牛克锋主编. -- 贵阳 : 贵州科技出版社, 2016.8
ISBN 978-7-5532-0076-7

Ⅰ. ①梵… Ⅱ. ①匡… ②牛… Ⅲ. ①梵净山—鸟类 Ⅳ. ①Q959.708

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第196325号

出版发行	贵州出版集团　贵州科技出版社
地　　址	贵阳市中天会展城会展东路A座（邮政编码：550081）
网　　址	http://www.gzstph.com　http://www.gzkj.com.cn
出 版 人	熊兴平
经　　销	全国各地新华书店
印　　刷	福建金盾彩色印刷有限公司
版　　次	2016年8月第1版
印　　次	2016年8月第1次
字　　数	1300千字
印　　张	44.75
开　　本	889 mm × 1194 mm　1 / 16
书　　号	ISBN 978-7-5532-0076-7
定　　价	298.00元

天猫旗舰店：http://gzkjcbs.tmall.com

本 书 获

国家林业局和贵州省林业厅下达的“中央林业国家级自然保护区补助资金项目”

国家环境保护部和贵州省环境保护厅下达的“生物多样性保护专项资金项目”

2013年贵州省出版发展专项资金

资助出版

内容提要

本书是对贵州省梵净山国家级自然保护区鸟类资源系统调查的科学总结。书中对该自然保护区的鸟类区系特征、居留类型、垂直分布及物种多样性做了一定的探讨，为该自然保护区的鸟类资源监管及保护利用提供了新的内容。全书记述了梵净山国家级自然保护区鸟类17目51科237种。书中参考了《贵州鸟类志》在梵净山国家级自然保护区采集的相关鸟类的标本记录、《梵净山研究》和《贵州梵净山科学考察集》的相关鸟类记录。全书依据郑光美（2011）《中国鸟类分布与分类系统》对梵净山国家级自然保护区鸟类的历史记录和最新调查记录进行分类整理和文字撰写。书中所记录的鸟类物种都提供了鉴别图片。书末附中文名索引、拉丁文名索引和英文名索引。

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

《梵净山研究》编辑委员会

主任委员： 金小麒　高贵龙
总 主 编： 张维勇　杨业勤
副总主编： 杨传东　雷孝平

委　　员：（以姓氏汉语拼音首字母为序）
蔡国庆　陈东升　陈会明　陈跃康　崔多英　Chen Hsiangling　樊均德
苟光前　何汝态　江亚猛　贾　强　匡中帆　雷孝平　林昌虎　An Li
李兴中　李筑眉　刘　浪　刘家仁　刘文耀　罗应春　牛克锋　邱　阳
石　磊　孙　超　孙敦渊　Tan Chialuen　唐云辉　王立亭　王　华
魏　刚　吴忠荣　吴兴亮　熊源新　许勤智　严荣森　杨业勤　杨传东
杨劲松　杨眸宇　杨　妮　杨华江　杨　宁　杨天友　喻理飞　袁汉筠
张剑波　张维勇　周　江

编委会办公室设在：梵净山国家级保护区管理局科教科

《梵净山鸟类》编辑委员会

主　　编： 匡中帆　牛克锋
副 主 编： 江亚猛　陈东升　吴忠荣　李筑眉　雷孝平

委　　员： 匡中帆　牛克锋　江亚猛　陈东升　吴忠荣　李筑眉
雷孝平　沈慧明　王天冶　韦　铭　李利伟　翟　刚
吴　飞　郭　轩　袁　果　陈会明　石　磊　邱　阳
余志刚　马　强　张祖绪　杨　妮　何汝态　杨华江
杨　宁　袁汉筠　崔　鹏

序言

梵净山是武陵山脉的主峰，最高点海拔2 572m，具明显的中亚热带山地季风气候特征。本区为多种动植物区系地理成分汇集地，动、植物种类丰富，珍稀动物，古老、孑遗植物种类多，植被类型多样，垂直带谱明显，为我国西部中亚热带山地典型的原生植被保存地。梵净山建立自然保护区的历史可追溯到1954年全国人民代表大会第一次代表大会第三次会议上，竺可桢教授等科学家提议，要在全国重要的原始林区建立“禁猎禁伐区”，其中就包括贵州的梵净山。并于1956年在梵净山建立了梵净山经营所，这些都可以认为是贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区的前身。说明了国家对这一区域的重视。1978年正式建立了省级自然保护区，1986年晋升为国家级自然保护区——贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区，在本书中简称为“梵净山国家级自然保护区”；同年被联合国教科文组织列入国际“人与生物圈”保护区网络成员，成为中国第4个国际生物圈保护区。保护类型为森林生态系统类型，主要保护对象是以黔金丝猴、珙桐等为代表的珍稀野生动植物及原生森林生态系统。本地区森林覆盖率96%。梵净山国家级自然保护区内的原始森林被认定为是世界上同纬度保护最完好的原始森林，区内物种多样性丰富，其中不乏7 000万至200万年前第三纪、第四纪的古老动、植物种类，成为人类难得的生物资源基因库，举世瞩目的生物多样性研究基地；梵净山出露地层古老，有寒武纪窗口之称。由于这些特点，梵净山很早就成为中外科学工作者的研究对象。早在20世纪30年代，就有中外科学家如蒋英、陈焕镛、钟补求、焦启源等和奥地利人韩马列迪、美国人史德威等到梵净山做过植被调查工作。20世纪60年代简竹坡教授带领中国科学院植物研究所人员对梵净山的植被，特别是水青冈群落进行了详尽的调查；与此同时，国内的大专院校、科研单位，特别是贵州的科技工作者也到梵净山开展了大量的调查研究工作，在兽类、鸟类、两栖类、地质、水文等方面获得了丰富的资料。但遗憾的是，这些资料大多分散而不系统，没有在更多的领域发挥应有的作用。20世纪80年代以后，由于梵净山国家级自然保护区正式建立，保护区的上级管理机构和保护区自身的管理机构迫切需要对梵净山有较全面的了解，实现科学管理和合理利用梵净山的资源，对梵净山的研究进入了一个较全面的综合考察阶段。这一阶段的工作主要包括了20世纪80年代初期，由贵州省环境保护局组织，周政贤教授、邓峰林高级工程师等主持的梵净山综合考察，涉及动物、植物、地质、土壤、气候环境等12个学科，近30位专家参与。20世纪80年代中后期，在之前考察的基础上，又经贵州省林业厅、国家林业部安排，由梵净山国家级自然保护区管理处组织，省内外20余所大专院校和科研单位参与，进行了长达10年的综合考察和专题研究。到20世纪90年代初期，这些工作取得了大量的成果，包含了生物、环境、保护区社区的社会经济、保护区规划等30多个专题的研究，查明梵净山国家级自然保护区内生物物种达3 000余种，并编著成3部专著——《梵净山科学考察集》《梵净山研究》《黔金丝猴野外生态》作为梵净山第一次本底调查的资料正式出版。这些成果对加深中外科学工作者对梵净山重要性的认识，指导梵净山国家级自然保护区的工作，补充国内生物多样性的资料都起到了重要的支撑作用。特别是在针对梵净山国家级自然保护区的保护和开发利用的决策上，起到关键的作用。由于这些成果的科学性和应用性，使其均获得国家或省部级的奖励，如《梵净山研究》获得国家科技进步三等奖；《梵净山研究》《黔金丝猴野外生态》还分别获得国家优秀科技图书二等奖。

进入21世纪后，随着中国全面的快速发展，科学研究水平的提高和科技手段的更新，我们认识到：20世纪对梵净山的研究虽然取得了重大成果，做出了重大贡献，但是，由于梵净山蕴含的资源太丰富，我们没有认识和涉及的领域还很多，对一些已经调查研究的课题也还需要进一步深化，因此，梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局（下称“管理局”）在上级部门的支持下，继续对梵净山的环境、资源、人文地理等方面开展更深入的研究。由于涉及的研究范围太广，管理局决定把梵净山国家级自然保护区建设成一个真正的科学研究基地和教学基地，发挥一个开放的科研平台的作用，和国内外的科技工作者一起共同研究梵净山，共同保护梵净山，充分体现和利用梵净山的科研价值，并将研究成果应用于社会。现在，梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局已经与北京林业大学、北京动物园、贵州大学、中国科学院昆明分院、贵州科学院、贵州省地质矿产局等建立了长期的合作伙伴关系，并通过贵州外国专家局和国家外国专家局的支持和帮助，广泛开展了国际合作，如和美国圣迭哥大学、美国圣迭哥动物园、意大利都灵大学、德国灵长类中心等开展了专项合作，研究的内容涉及地质地貌、动物、植物、环境保护、人文地理、旅游、中草药资源、保护生物学、社区经济等方面。在研究手段上，除了常规的深入保护区实地调查外，还大量采用遥感遥测、红外相机定点监测、卫星照片分析等手段。这些都使这一阶段的研究工作更加深入，获取的资料更丰富，仅从物种的多样性上看，现查明的生物物种就较第一次本底调查的物种增加了1倍，达到6 000多种，从仍在开展的调查工作来看，这个数字还将会增加。通过自2000年以来10余年的工作，现在已经取得了大量的成果。根据国家林业局和贵州省林业厅的要求，由于第一次本底调查距今已经有20余年，以前的资料已经不能满足现在的需要，要求梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局尽快完成第二次本底调查研究。管理局决定，从2000年起，在以前这些年来研究工作的基础上，再进一步深化调查研究工作，并从2012年到2015年分批将这些成果编著出版，作为第二次本底调查的资料。显然，参加第二次本底调查研究的国内外研究单位和研究工作者更多，所获得的资料比第一次本底调查更为深入、详尽和专业，仅用一两本综合各学科的专著的形式是无法概括的，因此决定：采用《梵净山研究》的方式来出版这些成果，根据各个学科的资料篇幅，原则上一个学科出一本专著，或相邻的两个学科出一本专著，这样，《梵净山研究》将包括约20本专著。在资料使用上，除文字论述、图表分析外，还要求附研究对象的实物照片，如针对物种多样性的研究，就必须有研究物种的照片；针对地质地貌的研究，就要有地质结构、地貌特征的照片。我们认为：这种方式，将使《梵净山研究》更真实地反映梵净山国家级自然保护区的本底；同时，不仅专业人员能用，一些对某些学科有兴趣的业余爱好者也能用，而大量的照片也起到了保存这一阶段历史的效果。

我们设想：《梵净山研究》将成为反映梵净山研究工作的资料库，在这一阶段第二次本底调查的工作基本结束后，对梵净山的研究工作还将继续进行和深入，新的认识和成果还将不断出现，对将来持续不断出现的对梵净山更深入的研究也将通过《梵净山研究》不断反映，这种形式不仅能持续地反映针对梵净山的研究轨迹和取得的研究成果，而且将使这些研究成果更有效地服务于社会实践。

《梵净山研究》编辑委员会

FOREWORD

Fanjingshan, rising as high as 2572 meters at the summit, is the main peak of the Wuling mountain range. Here, the climate is distinctly characteristic of mid-subtropical montane monsoon type. It is a quintessential preserve of western China with a diverse array of native vegetation distributed discretely along an altitudinal gradient. Home to a wealth of wildlife species, Fanjingshan is a reservoir for a multitude of fauna and flora of different geographic elements, including several species of rare animals and ancient, relic plants.

Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve (FNNR) is one of China's oldest nature reserves. Its history can be traced back to the Third Session of the First National People's Congress in 1954. There, Professor Kezhen Du and colleagues urged the government to protect all major primary forests in China, including Fanjingshan in Guizhou Province, by creating a "special zone banning all forms of hunting and logging activity" within these pristine areas. As this recommendation was deemed important by our national leaders, the Fanjingshan Forest Management Station was created in 1956. However, it was not until 1978 that Fanjingshan was officially designated as a provincial nature reserve, and subsequently was promoted to a national nature reserve in 1986. In that same year, FNNR became the fourth reserve in China to join the United Nations Educational Scientific and Culture Organization's (UNESCO's) World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

Particularly, FNNR is notable for its natural forest ecosystem with 96% of the original forest cover still being intact. Thus, it is considered the best preserved primary forest of equivalent latitude on Earth. Besides the main protection targets like the Guizhou snub-nosed monkey and the Chinese dove tree, the reserve harbors a rich community of fauna and flora, some of which have origins dating back 70 million to 2 million years to the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. Indeed, FNNR is a renowned field gene bank as it contains one of the world's greatest biological resources. Not surprisingly, Fanjingshan has been hailed as the "Window into the Cambrian".

Given its remarkable nature, Fanjingshan has been a mecca for many national and international scientists. Starting as early as the 1930's, botanists such as Y. Tsiang (Jiang Ying), W. Y. Chun (Chen Huanyong), P. C. Tsoong (Zhong Buqiu), C. Y. Chiao (Jiao Qiyuan), Heinrich Handel-Mazzetti and Dewei Shi were among the first researchers who surveyed this area. Later in the 1960s Professor C. P. Tsien (Jian Zhupo) led a team of researchers from the Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences to study the composition, structure and diversity of the plant community, especially with regard to beech forests, in Fanjingshan. Also during this period, researchers and technical staff from a number of Chinese universities and scientific research institutes flocked to Fanjingshan to undertake studies of mammals, birds, amphibians, geology and hydrology. Unfortunately, much of the data was not collected systematically and therefore could not be broadly applied across many disciplines.

Since the 1980s, more comprehensive studies have been conducted in Fanjingshan. These scientific investigations were prompted by the establishment of the reserve, as both the higher offices and the Administration of FNNR realized the urgent need for an integrated approach to provide a scientific basis for management and utilization of natural resources. The initial research effort was organized by the Environmental Protection Bureau of Guizhou Province in the early 1980s. Professor Zhou Zhengxian and Senior Engineer Deng Fenglin assembled a team of nearly 30 experts who delved into 12 different subject areas that included animals, plants, geology, soil, meteorology and environmental protection. Building on this foundation, the Administration of FNNR, with support from the Forestry Department of Guizhou Province and the State Forestry Administration, launched a second set of scientific research and monitoring activities in the mid 1980s that spanned over the next ten years. More than 20 universities and research institutes from Guizhou and other provinces participated in this endeavor, which was comprised of comprehensive surveys, as well as case studies. Some of the major accomplishments were made in the areas of biology, environment, local community economic development, reserve planning, among over 30 subjects. Regarding species diversity, for instance, it was found that Fanjingshan is home to more than 3000 plant and animal species. These studies resulted in three monographs: the *Scientific Survey of Fanjingshan Nature Reserve* (1987), *Research on the Fanjing Mountain* (1990), and *Ecology of the Wild Guizhou Snub-Nosed Monkey* (2002), which represent published accounts of the first reserve-wide baseline assessment. The aforementioned contributions augmented our knowledge by providing much needed information on Chinese wildlife species, and helped steer research by forming a framework for future studies. Because the Administration of FNNR regards scientific research

as the cornerstone of protection, these accomplishments have been vital to the reserve management in guiding conservation and development policies. The scientific and applied values of these publications also led to multiple national and provincial accolades, such as the Third Prize of the National Science and Technology Advancement Award for *Research on the Fanjing Mountain*, and separately, *Research on the Fanjing Mountain* and *Ecology of the Wild Guizhou Snub-Nosed Monkey* each garnered the Second Prize of the National Science and Technology Books Award.

Moving forward, in an era of rapid economic growth and scientific and technological advancements, we realize that our past achievements, though significant, were not comprehensive. As Fanjingshan contains such a wealth of resources, we need to conduct more extensive research into each subject. Consequently, supported by the higher authorities, the Administration of FNNR continues to hone in on studies in the areas of environment, biological resources, and human geography, among others. Due to the breadth of disciplines involved, the Administration has decided to create a field base within the reserve that serves as an open participation platform for national and international scientists to engage in research and training. As such, scientists working in concert may fully appreciate the biological values of Fanjingshan and best apply their research findings to benefit our society.

Currently, FNNR has established long-term collaborations with Beijing Forestry University, Beijing Zoo, Guizhou University, the Kunming Branch of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guizhou Academy of Sciences, Guizhou Bureau of Geology and Mineral Exploration and Development, and others. Additionally, through the support of Guizhou Foreign Experts Bureau and the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, the reserve has developed extensive international cooperation with the Zoological Society of San Diego (San Diego Zoo Global), San Diego State University, the University of Turin, Italy, and the German Primate Center, among others. These partnerships have resulted in new areas of inquiry ranging in subject from geology and geomorphology, animals and plants, environmental protection, human geography, tourism, Chinese herbal medicine, conservation biology, community economic development, etc. In terms of research methodologies, in addition to traditional field surveys, we are relying extensively on remote-sensing, Landsat imagery, camera traps, etc. to intensify our research efforts. Already, we have obtained a wealth of data based on these techniques. With regard to species diversity, the current count has doubled that estimated from our first baseline assessment; the number now exceeds over 6000 species, which is certain to increase as research continues.

Over 20 years have elapsed since the first reserve-wide baseline assessment. Despite the abundant scientific achievements and discoveries in the last decade, much of the information acquired is no longer valid and needs to be updated. Thus, at the request of the State Forestry Administration and the Forestry Department of Guizhou Province, the Administration of FNNR began conducting surveys in 2000 to expand our current knowledge. The period of 2012–2015 is dedicated to preparing manuscripts and publishing our research findings. This information will form the basis of the second reserve-wide baseline assessment. However, due to the number of participating researchers and institutions, it became abundantly clear from the beginning that a few interdisciplinary monographs will not cover the scope of our endeavor. Thus, we have decided to publish our results in *Fanjingshan Research Studies* as a series of books. Each book will encompass a single subject or two related subjects. Accordingly, there will be approximately 20 books in total in this series. Besides summarizing our data using text, tables and graphs, we will feature photographs of study subjects as illustrations, such as species, geological and geomorphological phenomena, etc. These photographs will provide a true representation of the baseline data that can be used by researchers and amateur hobbyists alike. This massive quantity of photographs will play an important role in preserving the history of the nature reserve during this period.

Our vision is that this book series, *Fanjingshan Research Studies*, will be considered a repository of knowledge and inspire new ideas in the future. We hope that results generated from this second baseline assessment will continue to offer insights and stimulate research studies, which will not only follow the trajectory set by *Fanjingshan Research Studies* but also provide practical outcomes to effectively serve our society.

Editorial Board of *Fanjingshan Research*

前言

贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区（在以下文中叙述简称“梵净山”）位于东经108° 45′ 55″ ~108° 48′ 30″，北纬27° 49′ 50″ ~28° 1′ 30″之间，处于贵州省北部的印江土家族苗族自治县、松桃苗族自治县、江口县交界地带，是武陵山脉的主峰，山体庞大，地势隆起显著，突兀于我国云贵高原东部向湘西丘陵过渡地带上。该自然保护区总面积41 900hm^2。境内最高海拔2572m（主峰凤凰山），地形最大高差2100m。该自然保护区内重峦叠嶂，坡陡谷深，溪流纵横，飞瀑悬泻，有八条溪河向四周分流，形成许多急流险滩。因受地形及海拔的影响，气候变化多端，年降水量达2600mm。

梵净山国家级自然保护区处于中亚热带，森林植被、生态环境基本上保持自然状态。境内特殊的地形、地貌形成了从山顶至山下五个植被垂直分布带。其多样的生态环境、森林类型，植被的原始性，生物资源的丰富性，以及繁多的孑遗植物，形成了梵净山特有的森林生态系统，它不仅是一座古老的动植物园，也是一座珍贵的生物基因库。该自然保护区范围内森林植被覆盖率达90%以上，是同纬度少有的生态体系。在这块神秘的宝地上，奇妙的景观、环境和特有的风貌，汇集成一种难以抗拒的诱人魅力，吸引着中外游客和科学工作者前来观赏、探索，企图揭开它那深邃的奥秘。

梵净山自然保护区始建于1978年；1986年经国务院批准为“贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区”；1986年被联合国教科文组织列入国际“人与生物圈”保护区网络成员。梵净山的鸟类研究，始于1963年，当时中国科学院昆明动物研究所在梵净山采集到鸟类标本14目30科79种(彭燕章,1965)，后来贵州省博物馆、武汉大学生物系、北京自然博物馆先后又对梵净山的鸟类进行了考察，共获得鸟类标本9目25科69种(胡鸿兴,1978a,1978b,1978c)，1978年3月12日至4月26日，贵州省博物馆和上海自然博物馆在梵净山共采集到鸟类标本8目21科90种，吴至康（1987）对历年梵净山的鸟类多样性进行整理，共记录到鸟类16目35科169种4亚种。1982年至1987年间，贵州师范学院（现贵州师范大学）生物系数次前往梵净山进行鸟类调查，吴至康(1990)对后来的调查结果进行整理鉴定，增加记录4科22种，因此共记录梵净山鸟类16目39科191种4亚种。上述考察对梵净山鸟类资源有了初步了解，为鸟类多样性的深入研究打下了良好的基础。

为了进一步了解梵净山鸟类种类组成，为了给该自然保护区的规划、管理、生物资源的持续利用提供本底资料及科学依据。2011年，贵州省生物研究所与贵州省梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局、国家环境保护部南京环境保护科学研究所合作，对梵净山的鸟类多样性进行了全面、细致、深入的研究。5年来，通过在梵净山及其周边（梵净山国家级自然保护区范围内）开展调查，梵净山新增鸟类记录41种。

本书编写是采取图随文的方式，因此，在所附的相应的鸟的图下，未列拉丁文名，只列出了该鸟的中文名及拍摄者名称。特予以说明。

在对梵净山鸟类研究的野外工作中，贵州省林业厅野生动物保护站给予了大力支持，梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局鼎力协助；在《梵净山鸟类》的编写过程中，不少朋友为本书无私地提供了大量图片，在此谨致以衷心感谢。

我们相信，本书的出版将促进梵净山国家级自然保护区鸟类资源的保护与管理。由于时间仓促，书中错漏之处难免，望读者不吝赐教。

匡中帆

2015年6月

此为试读，需要完整PDF请访问：www.ertongbook.com

PREFACE

Guizhou Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve (FNNR) (Heveinafter refened as "Fanjingshan") is located at 27° 49′ 50″ ~28° 1′ 30″ N, 108° 45′ 55″ ~108° 48′ 30″ E bordering Yinjiang, Jiangkou, and Songtao counties in northeastern Guizhou province, China. It is the main peak of Wuling Mountains, a large mountain range with pronounced topographical features. It is situated in a transitional zone between eastern Yungui plateau and the hills of western Hunan. The total size of the reserve is 41900 hm^2. The highest altitude (Fenghuang Mountain) is 2572m and the maximum difference between the highest and lowest points in the reserve is 2100m. The many hills and mountains are steep, creating deep valleys, rushing streams and large waterfalls. There are eight main rivers in the reserve. The microclimate is varied due to the complex topography and elevations. At times, the annual precipitation can reach up to 2600 mm.

Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve belongs to the mid-subtropical zone. Here, the majority of the forests are primary. The vegetations, from the base to the peak of the mountain, are divided into five altitudinal zones. The forest ecosystem of Fanjingshan is formed by a diverse environment, forest types and natural vegetations, in addition to a multitude of rare and relic plant species. It is not only an ancient botanical garden but also a valuable gene bank. The percentage of forest cover in the reserve is over 90%, a rare, nearly intact ecosystem of this latitude on Earth. Hence, many international tourists and researchers are drawn to this area to enjoy, explore, and discover the unique landscape and environmental features.

FNNR was officially designated as a provincial nature reserve in 1978, and subsequently was promoted to a national nature reserve in 1986. In that same year, FNNR joined the United Nations Educational Scientific and Culture Organization's (UNESCO's) World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme. The avian research of Fanjingshan began in 1963, starting with the expedition of Kunming Zoology Institute of Chinese Academy of Science that resulted in a collection of 79 species in 30 families and 14 orders (Peng, 1965). Subsequently, experts from the Museum of Guizhou, Department of Biology in Wuhan University and the Natural History Museum of Beijing conducted several investigations on avian biodiversity in Fanjingshan, which recorded 69 species in 25 families and 9 orders (Hu, 1978a, 1978b, 1978c). From March 12 to April 26, 1978, investigators from the Museum of Guizhou and the Natural History Museum of Shanghai collected 90 bird species in 21 families and 8 orders in Fanjingshan. Later, Wu (1987) reinvestigated the avian diversity using the previous collections and updated the list of Fanjingshan birds that included 169 species and 4 subspecies belonging to 35 families in 16 orders. Between 1982 and 1987, the researchers in the Department of Biology in Guizhou Normal University conducted a series of bird surveys in Fanjingshan. Finally, Wu (1990) re-examined the collections and came up with a more completed list that included 191 species and 4 subspecies in 39 families and 16 orders, of which 22 species in 4 families were newly indentified. The aforementioned investigations provided preliminary results on the avian diversity in Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve.

To further understand avian species composition and provide a baseline dataset for the sustainable use of natural resources in the planning and management of Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve. In 2011, we received the support from the reserve administration and Nanjing Environmental Protection Research Institute to conduct an in depth study of avian diversity in Fanjingshan. During the course of our five-year investigation, we were able to add 41 new recordings of bird species to the previous list.

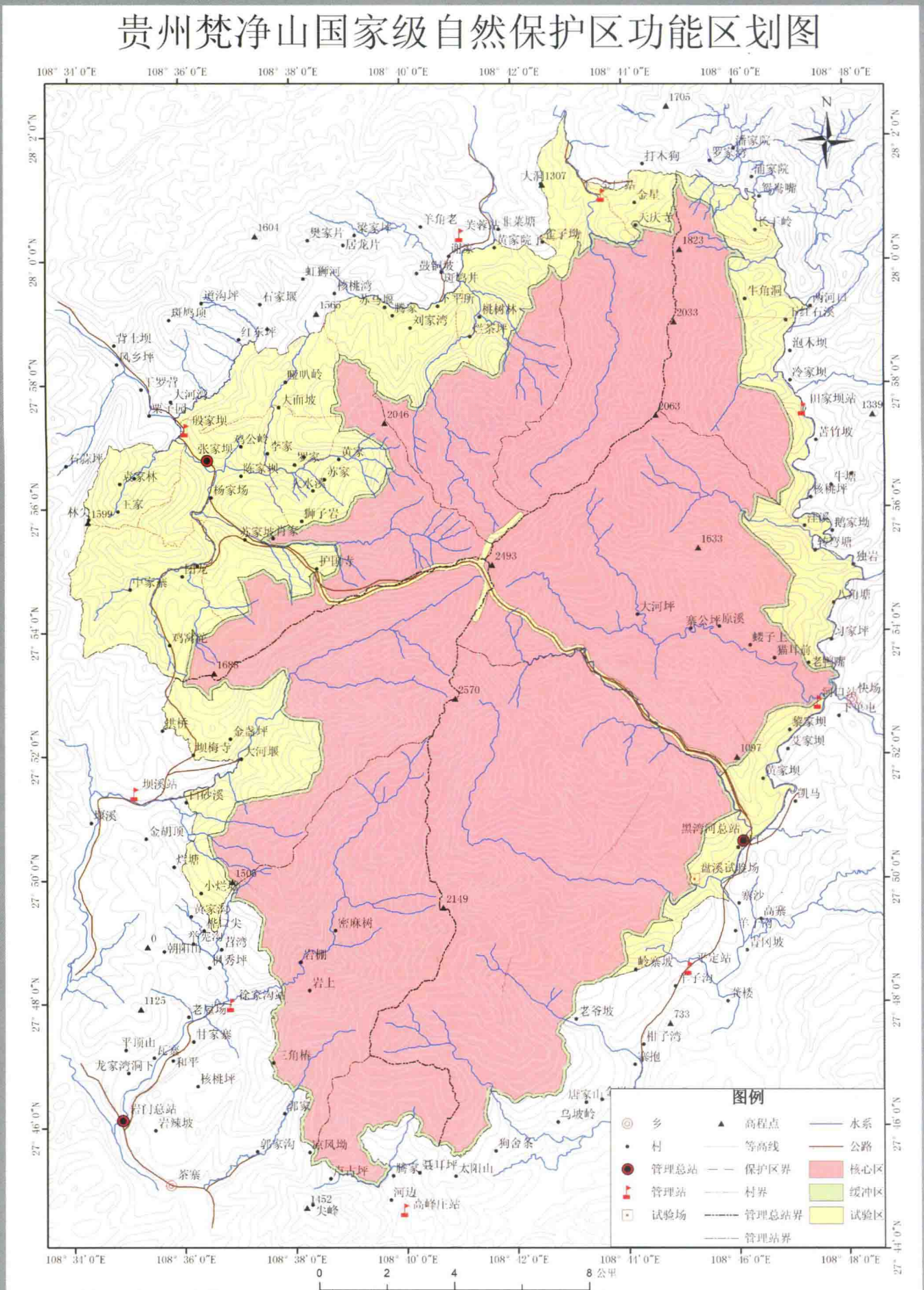
It would not be possible to finish this book without the support of Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve Administration and

the Wildlife Conservation Section of the Department of Guizhou Forestry. Special thanks to those colleagues who have contributed generously their beautiful bird photos with us.

We believe that this book will enhance the conservation and management of avian biodiversity in Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve. Due to the limited time in our editorial work, please feel free to contact us if you find any mistakes or omissions in this book. We would be happy to incorporate your feedback in the next edition.

Kuang Zhongfan
In June, 2015

贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区功能区划图



目录

第一篇 总 论 …… (1)
第一章 梵净山国家级自然保护区自然概况 …… (2)
第二章 梵净山国家级自然保护区鸟类多样性状况 …… (3)
第三章 鸟类身体辨识 …… (4)

第二篇 各 论 …… (7)
I. 䴙䴘目 PODICIPEDIFORMES …… (8)
1. 䴙䴘科 Podicipedidae (Grebes) 1 属 1 种 …… (8)
(1) 小䴙䴘 *Tachybaptus ruficollis poggei* …… (8)
II. 鹈形目 PELECANIFORMES …… (10)
2. 鸬鹚科 Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants) 1 属 1 种 …… (10)
(2) 普通鸬鹚 *Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis* …… (10)
III. 鹳形目 CICONIIFORMES …… (16)
3. 鹭科 Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets, Bitterns) 6 属 7 种 …… (16)
(3) 苍鹭 *Ardea cinerea jouyi* …… (16)
(4) 中白鹭 *Egretta intermedia intermedia* …… (20)
(5) 白鹭 *Egretta garzetta garzetta* …… (24)
(6) 牛背鹭 *Bubulcus ibis coromandus* …… (28)
(7) 池鹭 *Ardeola bacchus* …… (36)
(8) 绿鹭 *Butorides striatus connectens* …… (39)
(9) 夜鹭 *Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* …… (41)
(10) 黑苇鳽 *Dupetor flavicollis flavicollis* …… (44)
4. 鹳科 Ciconiidae (Storks) 1 属 1 种 …… (45)
(11) 钳嘴鹳 *Anastomus oscitans* …… (45)
IV. 雁形目 ANSERIFORMES …… (52)
5. 鸭科 Anatidae (Ducks, Swans) 3 属 3 种 …… (52)
(12) 鸳鸯 *Aix galericulata* …… (52)
(13) 绿翅鸭 *Anas crecca crecca* …… (56)
(14) 普通秋沙鸭 *Mergus merganser merganser* …… (60)

V. 隼形目 FALCONIFORMES …… (62)
6. 鹰科 Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles) 6 属 10 种 …… (62)
(15) 黑冠鹃隼 *Aviceda leuphotes syama* …… (62)
(16) 黑鸢 *Milvus migrans lineatus* …… (64)
(17) 秃鹫 *Aegypius monachus* …… (66)
(18) 蛇雕 *Spilornis cheela ricketti* …… (68)
(19) 褐耳鹰 *Accipiter badius poliopsis* …… (70)
(20) 赤腹鹰 *Accipiter soloensis* …… (72)
(21) 日本松雀鹰 *Accipiter gularis gularis* …… (74)
(22) 松雀鹰 *Accipiter virgatus affinis* …… (76)
(23) 雀鹰 *Accipiter nisus nisosimilis* …… (78)
(24) 普通鵟 *Buteo buteo japonicus* …… (80)
7. 隼科 Falconidae (Falcons) 1 属 2 种 …… (82)
(25) 红隼 *Falco tinnunculus interstinctus* …… (82)
(26) 红脚隼 *Falco amurensis* …… (85)
VI. 鸡形目 GALLIFORMES …… (87)
8. 雉科 Phasianidae (Partridges, Pheasants, Peafowls) 6 属 7 种 …… (87)
(27) 灰胸竹鸡 *Bambusicola thoracicus thoracicus* …… (87)
(28) 红腹角雉 *Tragopan temminckii* …… (90)
(29) 勺鸡 *Pucrasia macrolopha darwini* …… (92)
(30) 白颈长尾雉 *Syrmaticus ellioti* …… (94)
(31) 白冠长尾雉 *Syrmaticus reevesii* …… (96)
(32) 环颈雉 *Phasianus colchicus decollatus* …… (98)
(33) 红腹锦鸡 *Chrysolophus pictus* …… (102)
VII. 鹤形目 GRUIFORMES …… (108)
9. 秧鸡科 Rallidae (Rails, Crakes, Coots) 3 属 3 种 …… (108)
(34) 白胸苦恶鸟 *Amaurornis phoenicurus phoenicurus* …… (108)
(35) 棕背田鸡 *Porzana bicolor* …… (110)
(36) 董鸡 *Gallicrex cinerea* …… (111)
VIII. 鸻形目 CHARADRIIFORMES …… (113)
10. 鸻科 Charadriidae (Plovers) 1 属 1 种 …… (113)
(37) 长嘴剑鸻 *Charadrius placidus* …… (113)
11. 鹬科 Scolopacidae (Snipes, Woodcocks, Sandpipers) 3 属 3 种 …… (114)
(38) 丘鹬 *Scolopax rusticola* …… (114)
(39) 针尾沙锥 *Gallinago stenura* …… (116)
(40) 白腰草鹬 *Tringa ochropus* …… (117)
IX. 鸽形目 COLUMBIFORMES …… (119)
12. 鸠鸽科 Columbidae (Dove) 1 属 3 种 …… (119)
(41) 山斑鸠 *Streptopelia orientalis orientalis* …… (119)
(42) 火斑鸠 *Streptopelia tranquebarica humilis* …… (124)
(43) 珠颈斑鸠 *Streptopelia chinensis chinensis* …… (126)

X. 鹃形目 CUCULIFORMES …… (129)
13. 杜鹃科 Cuculidae (Cuckoos) 3 属 8 种 …… (129)
(44)红翅凤头鹃 *Clamator coromandus* …… (129)
(45)大鹰鹃 *Cuculus sparverioides sparverioides* …… (131)
(46)棕腹杜鹃 *Cuculus nisicolor* …… (134)
(47)四声杜鹃 *Cuculus micropterus micropterus* …… (136)
(48)大杜鹃 *Cuculus canorus bakeri* …… (138)
(49)中杜鹃 *Cuculus saturatus saturates* …… (140)
(50)小杜鹃 *Cuculus poliocephalus* …… (142)
(51)乌鹃 *Surniculus dicruroides dicruroides* …… (144)
(52)噪鹃 *Eudynamys scolopacea chinensis* …… (146)
XI. 鸮形目 STRIGIFORMES …… (150)
14. 草鸮科 Tytonidae (Barn Owls) 1 属 1 种 …… (150)
(53)东方草鸮 *Tyto longimembris chinensis* …… (150)
15. 鸱鸮科 Strigidae (Typical Owls) 5 属 6 种 …… (152)
(54)雕鸮 *Bubo bubo kiautschensis* …… (152)
(55)黄腿渔鸮 *Ketupa flavipes* …… (154)
(56)灰林鸮 *Strix aluco nivicola* …… (156)
(57)领鸺鹠 *Glaucidium brodiei brodiei* …… (158)
(58)斑头鸺鹠 *Glaucidium cuculoides whitelyi* …… (160)
(59)短耳鸮 *Asio flammens flammens* …… (162)
XII. 夜鹰目 CAPRIMULGIFORMES …… (163)
16. 夜鹰科 Caprimulgidae (Nightjars) 1 属 1 种 …… (163)
(60)普通夜鹰 *Caprimulgus indicus jotaka* …… (163)
XIII. 雨燕目 APODIFORMES …… (165)
17. 雨燕科 Apodidae (Swifts) 3 属 3 种 …… (165)
(61)短嘴金丝燕 *Aerodramus brevirostris innominata* …… (165)
(62)白喉针尾雨燕 *Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus* …… (167)
(63)白腰雨燕 *Apus pacificus kanoi* …… (168)
XIV. 佛法僧目 CORACIIFORMES …… (170)
18. 翠鸟科 Alcedinidae (Kingfishers) 3 属 3 种 …… (170)
(64)普通翠鸟 *Alcedo atthis bengalensis* …… (170)
(65)蓝翡翠 *Halcyon pileata* …… (173)
(66)冠鱼狗 *Megaceryle lugubris guttulata* …… (175)
19. 佛法僧科 Coraciidae (Rollers) 1 属 1 种 …… (177)
(67)三宝鸟 *Eurystomus orientalis calonyx* …… (177)
XV. 戴胜目 UPUPIFORMES …… (178)
20. 戴胜科 Upupidae (Hoopoes) 1 属 1 种 …… (178)
(68)戴胜 *Upupa epops epops* …… (178)
XVI. 䴕形目 PICIFORMES …… (181)
21. 拟䴕科 Capitonidae (Barbets) 1 属 1 种 …… (181)

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com