

贵州省森林和野生动物 及湿地类型自然保护区

GUIZHOU FOREST, WILDLIFE AND
WETLAND NATURE RESERVES

主 编 张礼安 副主编 李明晶

Editor-in-chief Zhang Li'an
Associate Editor-in-chief Li Mingjing



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Guizhou Science and Technology Publishing House

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前 言

贵州是我国惟一没有平原支撑的山区省份,位于长江和珠江两大水系中上游交错地带,总面积 176 167 平方千米。由于贵州地处中亚热带,气候湿润,自然环境复杂,生态系统类型多样,蕴藏了丰富的野生动植物资源。据调查,全省有脊椎动物 900 多种,维管束植物 6 000 多种,其中国家重点保护动物有 87 种,国家重点保护植物有 71 种,有的甚至还是我国或是贵州省特有的濒危物种。由于贵州山地、丘陵占全省土地面积的 92.5%,加之历史原因,植被破坏、水土流失、石漠化现象严重,喀斯特出露区面积已占全省总面积的 61.9%,生态环境十分脆弱。恢复植被,改善和保护全省生态环境,已成为贵州可持续发展的首要问题。

建立自然保护区是改善贵州生态环境、保护生物多样性、保护珍稀濒危物种和现有天然林资源的最有效手段,也是社会文明进步的重要标志。我省自 1978 年建立第一个森林和野生动物类型自然保护区——梵净山自然保护区以来,在 20 多年的时间里,特别是近几年,随着国家天然林保护工程、野生动植物保护和自然保护区建设工程的实施,自然保护区建设有了较快的发展。截至 2002 年底,经国务院和地方各级政府批准,全省已建立森林和野生动物类型自然保护区 90 处,其中国家级保护区 7 处(草海、赤水两个国家级保护区由环保部门管理),省级保护区 2 处,地、州级保护区 6 处,县级保护区 75 处。保护区总面积达 8 058.5 平方千米,占全省国土面积的 4.5%。在全省 90 处自然保护区中,地处长江流域的保护区有 41 处,总面积近 5 000 平方千米;地处珠江流域的保护区有 47 处,总面积近 2 584 平方千米;共处长江和珠江两个流域的保护区 2 处,面积为 500 多平方千米。这些自然保护区有的是以黔金丝猴、黑叶猴、黑颈鹤、白冠长尾雉和珙桐、台湾杉、桫欏、青岩油杉等珍贵稀有野生动植物及其赖以生存的亚热带原始森林生态系统、湿地生态系统为主要保护对象;有的是以典型的喀斯特森林植被及珍贵动、植物为主要保护对象;有的是以典型的亚热带常绿阔叶、落叶阔叶混交林为主要保护对象;还有的是专门以水源涵养林为主要保护对象。这些自然保护区包含了全省大部分集中分布的天然林,使全省 80% 以上的珍贵野生动植物资源得到了有效的保护,而且大都地处大江、大河源头或上游地带,对现有天然林保护,尤其是对乌江、赤水河、芙蓉江、锦江、湄阳河、清水江、都

柳江、红水河等江、河源头及沿岸森林植被的保护,防止水土流失,发挥着极其重要的作用。

多年来,自然保护区管理部门在各级政府和相关部门的支持下,对保护区的自然资源和生态环境依法实施保护和管理。经过长期不懈的努力,直至目前,在自然保护区范围内基本上未发生森林火灾、森林病虫害、乱砍滥伐和乱捕滥猎等现象,森林植被保存完好,生物物种资源种群数量明显增加。《贵州省森林和野生动物及湿地类型自然保护区》一书,全面、系统地介绍了贵州省已经建立的各种森林及野生动物和湿地类型自然保护区的基本情况,汇集了全省自然保护区管理工作者和热衷于自然保护事业的相关人士的辛勤劳动成果。该书的正式出版,对于宣传贵州林业生态建设,发展贵州省自然保护区事业和生态旅游,促进对外交流与合作,都将产生积极的推动作用。

张锦林

2003年5月

Preface

Guizhou is the only province without typical plains in China. It lies in the joint area of middle-up reaches of Yangtze River and Pearl River systems, covering an area of 176 128 km². It belongs to the East Asia sub-tropical area, with a warm and humid climate. Consequently, its natural environment and ecological systems are complex and diverse, with extremely rich forest and wildlife resources.

Over 900 species of vertebrate animals and 6 000 species of vascular plants have been recorded in Guizhou.

Among these species, 87 species of the animals and 71 species of the plants are of national importance, mainly due to being native to China or endangered in the world. Because of mountains (92.5% of the total area in Guizhou are covered by mountains) and human disturbances, such as long-time deforestation, soil erosion and rock desertification have been very serious in Guizhou. Bared Karst area now accounts for 61.9% of the total area, indicating that Guizhou's natural ecosystems are very vulnerable. Over the past several decades, the restoration of vegetation and improvement as well as protection of provincial ecological environment have become critical issues in the process of sustainable development in Guizhou.

Establishing natural reserves is one of efficient measures to improve the natural environment, protect biodiversity, save rare species, and protect natural forest. It is also one of important signs of human civilization.

In 1978, Fanjingshan Nature Reserve, the first nature reserve, was established. Over the past several years, many nature reserves have been set aside, mainly due to the implementation of national nature conservation programs, such as National Natural Forest Protection, Wildlife Protection, and Nature Reserve Development.

By the end of 2002, ninety nature reserves have been established in Guizhou by the State Council, the Guizhou Government, or local governments. Among them, six are the national nature reserves, three are provincial-level nature reserves, six are prefecture level nature reserves, and seventy-five are county level nature reserves. These reserves covers a total area of 8 058.5 km², accounting for 4.5% of Guizhou's land. Among the 90 nature reserves, forty-one are within the Yangtze River watershed, with a total area of about 5 000 km², forty-seven are within the Pearl River watershed, with a total area of 2 584 km², and two are within the both watersheds, with a total area of 500 km². Each reserve has at least one flag species, for example, Grey Snub-nosed Monkey for Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve, Francois' Leaf Monkey for Mayanghe Nature Reserve, Black-neck Crane for Caohai National Nature Reserve, Reeves's

Pheasant for Xishui National Nature Reserve, Chinese Dove-tree for Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve, *Flous Taiwanica* for Leigongshan Nature Reserve, Spinulose Fern for Chishui Nature Reserve, Cathay Silver Fir for Dashahe Nature Reserve. These reserves represent highly diverse ecological systems and vegetation communities in the world, such as karst forests, and subtropical evergreen broadleaf forests in China.

Nature reserves account for a major portion of natural forests in Guizhou; 80% of the original forests and wildlife living in these areas are under protection in Guizhou. Most of the reserves are located in the upper reaches of rivers, therefore they play a critical role in soil erosion control, especially for Wujiang River, Chishui River, Furong River, Wuyang River, Qingshui River and Douliu River.

Over the past several decades, nature reserve authorities, under support from all level governments, have strengthened natural resource protection and management. Through these efforts, vegetations and wildlife have been well protected, and forest fires, tree diseases, illegal logging, and poaching have basically been under control in the nature reserves. Biological resources have increased in Guizhou.

This book, Guizhou Forest and Wildlife and Wetland Nature Reserves, is to try to provide an overview on nature reserves in Guizhou. Without hard working by resource managers and people who have been supporting the nature reserve, this book would not be possible. I wish it is helpful to strengthen Guizhou's forest conservation, and to develop nature reserve management and eco-tourism, as well as international interaction and cooperation.

Zhang Jinlin
May 2003

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贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区

保护区级别: 国家级

批准文件: 国发[1986]75号

管理机构: 贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局

地址: 贵州省江口县双江镇三星西路17号

贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区位于贵州省铜仁地区江口、印江、松桃三县交界处,地理位置为北纬 $27^{\circ}49'50''\sim 28^{\circ}1'30''$,东经 $108^{\circ}45'55''\sim 108^{\circ}48'30''$ 。总面积为41900公顷,其中核心区25800公顷,缓冲区2800公顷,试验区13300公顷(其中旅游小区1200公顷)。主要保护对象是以黔金丝猴(*Rhinopithecus roxellanae brelichi*)、珙桐(*Davidia involucrate* Baill)等为代表的珍稀野生动植物及原生森林生态系统。森林覆盖率90%。

梵净山自然保护区物种资源十分丰富。据调查,区内有铁杉林、水青冈林、黄杨林、珙桐林等44个不同的森林类型,特别是国家一级保护的珍稀孑遗树种珙桐,除大量零星分布外,还有13个分布成片的珙桐林,总面积达80余公顷,是当今世界上最集中的野生珙桐分布区。另外,梵净山冷杉残遗群落,不仅是梵净山的特有树种,也是研究古生物、古气候及气候变化的重要对象。区内植物种类约2000余种,木本植物900多种,国家一级保护植物6种,二级保护植物25种。区内有野生动物1004种及4个亚种,其中兽类69种,鸟类191种及4个亚种,两栖爬行类75种,鱼类48种,陆栖寡毛类21种,昆虫类600种。国家一级保护动物有黔金丝猴、白颈长尾雉(*Syrnaticus ellioti*)等6种,二级保护动物有大鲵(*Andrias davidianus*)、黑熊(*Selenarctos thibetanus*)、藏酋猴(*Macaca thibetana*)等29种。特别是国家一级保护动物黔金丝猴,是第三纪遗留下来的中国特产动物,总共750只左右,仅分布于梵净山保护区内,是我国特产的3种金丝猴中数量最少、分布区最窄、濒危度最高的一种,是贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区的“珍品”,是世界的“瑰宝”。

梵净山自然保护区始建于1978年,1986年10月被联合国教科文组织接纳为国际“人与生物圈”保护区网络成员。该保护区自建立以来,一直都很重视科学研究(简称“科研”)、科技进步工作,根据自身的实际,与国内外相关单位合作开展了多学科的科学考察,如中美梵净山环境监测、麻阳河黑叶猴自然保护区科学考察、月亮山林区科学考察等;独立主持完成了多项科学研究课题,如黔金丝猴的野外生态调查、黔金丝猴的人工驯养及繁殖技术研究等。确立了以“科研为先导,管护为基础,协调作保障”的管理方针,在保护管理、资源保护、森林防火、旅游开发等方面都取得了显著的成就。

保护区管理局通过制作保护区的图文、影视资料,对外宣传保护区的情况;举办夏令营,组织中、小学生参观动植物标本,对中小學生进行生物多样性保护的教育;利用宣传牌、标语、通

告等形式,大力宣传保护野生动植物和森林防火的重要性,提高了保护区的知名度,增强了保护区周边群众的保护意识。

文:贵州梵净山国家级自然保护区管理局科学教育科

译:杨从明

National Nature Reserves

Guizhou Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve

Category: National Level

Approved by: The State Council in 1986

Administrative Agency: Administrative Bureau of Fanjingshan National
Nature Reserve

Address: No.17 Sanxingxilu Road, Shuangjiang Township, Jiangkou County,
Guizhou Province

Fanjingshan Nature Reserve is located in the joint area of Jiangkou, Yinjiang, and Songtao Counties, Tongren Prefecture, with the geographic coordinates of $27^{\circ}49'50''\sim 28^{\circ}1'30''\text{N}$ and $108^{\circ}45'55''\sim 108^{\circ}48'30''\text{E}$. The reserve covers an area of 41 900 hectares, including the core area of 25 800 ha, the buffer area of 2 800 ha and the experimental area of 13 300 ha, 1 200 hectares in the experimental area are tourist area. The reserve protects rare vegetation population and the primeval ecological system of the forest, represented by Grey Snub-nosed Monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae brelichi* Thomas) and Chinese Dove Tree (*Davidia involucrate* Baill), in the central Asia tropical mountain area in the west China. The forest coverage in the reserve is 90%. The reserve is rich in the natural resources. There are 44 forest communities, such as the hemlock forest, the yellow poplar forest, and Chinese dove tree forest. Chinese dove trees, a native in China, are the first class species under protection in China. At Fanjingshan, 13 sites of large Chinese Dove Trees are found, covering a total area of 80 ha, the largest Chinese Dove Tree community in the world. Indeed, Fanjingshan Cold Fir, a relict species, is only found at Fanjingshan. This species has also high research value in studying paleobiology and paleoclimate. In Fanjingshan Nature Reserve, there are 2 000 species of plants, including about 900 species of trees and shrubs. Among them, 6 are Class I and 25 Class II protected species. There are 1 004 species of animals, including 69 species of mammals, 191 species of birds, 75 species of reptiles and amphibians, 48 species of fish, and 600 species of insects. Six species of mammals are Class I protected animals, such as Grey Snub-nosed Monkey and White-necked King Pheasant (*Syrnaticus ellioti*). Twenty-nine species of mammals are Class II protected animals in China, such as Giant Salamander (*Andrias*

dauricus), Asiatic Black Bear (*Selenarctos thibetanus*), Chinese Stump-tailed Macaques (*Macaca thibetana*).

Grey Snub-nosed Monkey, an endangered species in the world, has a population of only 750 at Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve. Among three species of snub-nosed monkeys in China, Grey Snub-nosed Monkey has smallest population and range.

The Fanjingshan Nature Reserve was established in 1978, and became a member of the International Man and Biosphere (MAB) of UNCESO in October 1986. Since its establishment, the reserve has cooperated with several national and international institutions to conduct research projects, for example, the China-USA Fanjingshan Environmental Assessment, the Mayanghe Francois's Leaf Monkey Nature Reserve Survey, and the Yueliangshan Forest Research. The reserve itself has also undertaken research projects, for instance, the Field Ecology of Grey Snub-nosed Monkey, and the Domestication and Reproduction of the Grey Snub-nosed Monkey. Significant achievements have been made by the reserve in natural resource conservation, reserve management, forest fire control, and tourism.

Pictures, documents, and slides have been developed by the Fanjingshan National Nature Reserve to introduce the reserve to people from outside. The reserve also has held summer camps for students to explore the plant and animal world at Fanjingshan. Signs have been placed to improve the public's awareness of biodiversity conservation, wild plant and wildlife protection, and forest fire control.

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