

四川省甘孜藏族自治州野生脊椎动物识别保护丛书

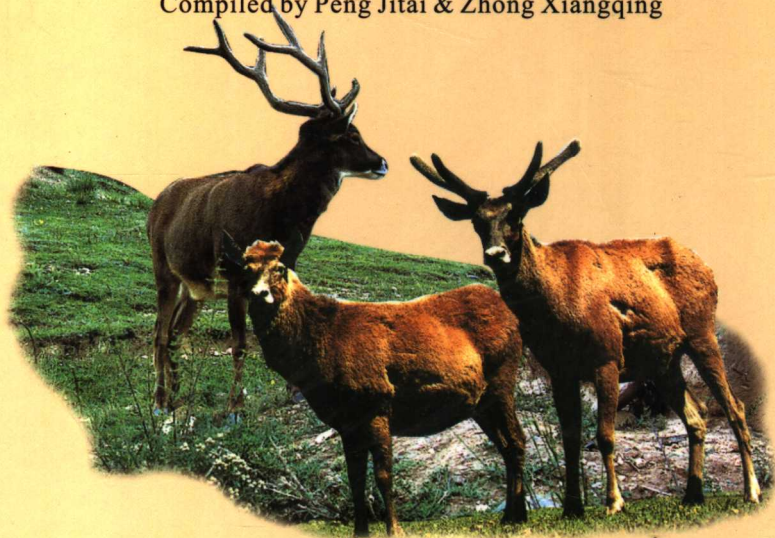
四川省甘孜藏族自治州 哺乳类

野外识别保护手册

彭基泰 钟祥清 主编

A Guide to Identification and Conservation
of Wild Mammals
in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
of Sichuan Province

Compiled by Peng Jitai & Zhong Xiangqing



四川出版集团 四川科学技术出版社

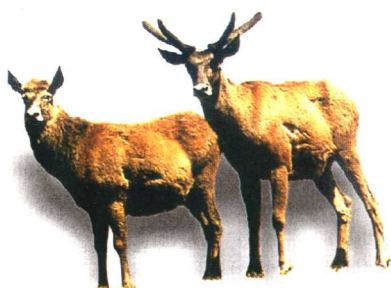
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总序

由在甘孜州工作近40年的林学、保护生物学、景观生态学知名专家彭基泰高级工程师等编著的四川省甘孜藏族自治州野生脊椎动物识别保护丛书一套三册出版了。这套手册把甘孜州现已调查研究发现的652种哺乳类、鸟类、爬行类、两栖类、鱼类等野生动物的野外鉴别特征、生物学、生态学、行为学特性、受威胁现状、保护管理和合理开发利用前景等作了全面、科学系统的论述，图文并茂、中英文对照，学术性和实用性兼容，是一套对我州开展野生动物保护管理、自然保护区建设、科研教学有指导意义的好工具书。

甘孜州特殊的地理位置和丰富多样的气候、地形地貌、森林植被类型，孕育了丰富的生物多样性，是一个生物多样性宝库，加之藏族农牧民有保护有生命物种的传统，使我州的野生动物资源种类多，野外还能见到成群甚至上百只的白唇鹿、岩羊、白马鸡等高原特有的野生动物，这是给人类做出的巨大贡献，也为甘孜州开展野外野生动物科考和旅游观光提供了资源。

野生动植物保护及自然保护区建设是国务院批准的林业六大重点工程之一。这套手册给我们做好该项工程提供了基础性研究资料，汇总了我州100余年的研究成果，为我州的生态环境保护和经济社会全面协调可持续发展提供了重要文献。我向参与编著这套手册的专家和四川科学技术出版社表示衷心的感谢！

四川省甘孜藏族自治州州长

2005年5月4日

龙斯丹



General Preface

Senior Engineer Peng Jitai is a well-known expert on forestry, protection biology and landscape ecology, working in Ganzi Prefecture for almost forty years. A Series of Books on Identification and Conservation of Wild Vertebrates in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province compiled by him and other famed experts are now about to be published. This set of three guides treats of 652 species of mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles and fishes found in Ganzi Prefecture, describing their biologic and ecological features, behaviour traits and threatened status, and making a scientific and detailed discussion on their conservation and rational application. And the guides are also very good in pictures and Chinese and English texts and have both scholarly and practicability, thus being a set of directive reference books for the conservation of wildlife, the development of nature reserves, and scientific research and education work in Ganzi Prefecture.

Because of its specific geographical position and various kinds of climate and landforms and varied types of forest and vegetation, Ganzi Prefecture has become a biodiversity treasurehouse. In addition, Tibetan people has a tradition of protecting living species, therefore fostering plenty of species of wildlife resources in Ganzi Prefecture. At present, groups of, even up to a hundred, wild animals peculiar to the plateau such as Thorold's deers, blue sheep, white eared pheasants and so on can still be seen in the open country in our Prefecture. And therefore, the conservation of wildlife in Ganzi Prefecture is to make a contribution to mankind, and at the same time also provides resources for scientific research on wildlife and tourism in Ganzi Prefecture.

The program of wildlife conservation and the nature reserve establishment is one of Six State Priority Forestry Programs approved by the State Council. The guides supply us with basic research data for making a success of this program. Moreover, the guides collect research achievements gained by a great number of specialists for more than 100 years in Ganzi Prefecture, and hence provide important scientific literature for the protection of ecological environment and the harmonious and sustainable development of economy and society in our Prefecture. For this reason, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to experts participating in the compilation of this set of guides and Sichuan Publishing House of Science and Technology.

Yao Sidan
Governor of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
of Sichuan Province

4th May, 2005



序 一

四川省的甘孜藏族自治州是中国生物多样性重要保护地区之一。那里自然条件复杂,生态环境多样,生物物种丰富,加之地广人稀,人为干扰相对较小,为野生动物栖息繁衍提供了条件,再加上藏民族“不杀生”,的民风民俗,为野生动物的保护提供了较好的基础。

甘孜州地处青藏高原向云贵高原和四川盆地过渡地带,横断山脉纵贯全境,动物地理区系处于古北界和东洋界过渡地带,哺乳类野生动物资源十分丰富。甘孜州的国土面积仅占全国的1.5%,而有哺乳类野生动物125种,占全国的21%,其中国家I、II级重点保护的哺乳类野生动物达35种,占全国的40%。在甘孜州分布的中国特有种有44种,占全国特有种的31%。受CITES公约保护的有34种,占全国的40%。青藏高原特产的珍贵稀有野生动物在甘孜州基本都有分布,是当前国际国内生物多样性研究的重点、热点地区,为世界瞩目。

彭基泰先生在青藏高原的甘孜地区工作近40年,长期从事该地区的野生动物调查研究,取得了较大成绩,在国际国内的学术讨论会上报告他的研究成果,得到同行的认可和钦佩。他退休后仍孜孜不倦的工作,收集整理有关资料,编著了《四川省甘孜藏族自治州哺乳类野外识别保护手册》、《四川省甘孜藏族自治州鸟类野外识别保护手册》、《四川省甘孜藏族自治州爬行类、两栖类、鱼类野外识别保护手册》一套三册丛书。该书全面地综述了甘孜地区自然环境、野生动物研究简史、保护管理、合理利用等资料,介绍甘孜州野生动物的地理分布、栖息地特点、主要分类识别特征、生态生物学学习性、保护等级、受威胁现状等,内容丰富、翔实,语言精练,逻辑性强,图文并茂。该套手册采用了当前国际上最新的分类系统和观点对甘孜州的野生动物进行修定,分类系统、学名基本与国际接轨,且中英文对照有利于中外交流,是一套科学性、知识性、实用性都很好的工具书。

该套手册的出版能够为甘孜地区野生动物科学研究、教学、保护管理、自然保护区建设、资源合理开发利用、卫生防疫、农林虫鼠危害防治、进出口贸易、工商、公检司法等工作提供重要参考资料,是彭基泰先生对甘孜州野生动物保护的又一贡献。

欣喜之际,为之作序。

中国工程院院士
东北林业大学教授

2005年5月 于哈尔滨



Preface I

Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province is one of important regions in which biodiversity should be protected in China. With complex natural conditions and diversified ecological environment, it boasts plenty of biological species, and provides advantageous conditions for wildlife procreation because of relatively sparse artificial interference. In addition, local traits and customs of no killing living things inherent in Tibetan people supply a better humanistic basis for the conservation of wild animals.

Ganzi Prefecture is located in a transitional zone of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau towards the Yunnan- Guizhou Plateau and the Sichuan Basin. Within its boundaries stretch the Hengduan Mountains from north to south. Moreover, lying in a transitional region of the Palaearctic realm and the Oriental realm, Ganzi Prefecture is blessed with a large quantity of wild mammal resources. The land area of Ganzi Prefecture only occupies 1.5 % of the total land area of China, and yet there are 125 wild mammal species found within its boundaries, accounting for 21 % of the total mammal species in China. Among them there are 35 species of mammals belonging to the national first-class and second-class priority protection animals, accounting for 41 % in China. There are 44 Chinese endemic species found in Ganzi Prefecture, accounting for 31 % of the total endemic species in China. In addition, in Ganzi Prefecture there are 34 species of protected beasts listed in Appendix I, II and III to Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), accounting for 40 in China. Rare and precious wild animals peculiar to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau can be generally found in Ganzi Prefecture. Therefore, Ganzi Prefecture has become a priority research region at home and abroad, attracting worldwide attention.

Mr. Peng Jitai worked in Ganzi Prefecture for nearly forty years and was engaged in a long-term investigation and studies of wild animals in this area, obtaining remarkable results. And his research achievements also won approbation and admiration of specialists of the same profession at international and domestic academic seminars. After retiring, he still worked with unflinching assiduity, and collected and sorted out relevant data to compile a series of books in three volumes, namely, A Guide to Identification and Conservation of Wild Mammals in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province, A Guide to Identification and Conservation of Wild Birds in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province and A Guide to Identification and Conservation of



Wild Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province.

In the guides a summary account is given of natural environment, brief research history, protection and administration and rational utilization of wild animals in Ganzi areas, and a description is made of the geographical distribution, habitat features, main identifying characteristics, ecological and biological habits, protection classes and threatened situation of wild animals in Ganzi Prefecture. The guides are rich in content and excellent in both pictures and texts. In the guides, the internationally up-to-date system and ideas are also adopted to describe wildlife in Ganzi Prefecture, thus the categorizing system and scientific names are basically in line with the international. Because part of contents are translated into English, the guides are advantageous to Chinese-foreign interchanges. As a result, it can be said that they are a set of reference books integrating scientificness, knowledge and practicability.

The publication of this set of guides can supply important reference data for wildlife scientific researches, education, protection and administration, the establishment of nature reserves, the rational development and utilization of wildlife resources, sanitation and epidemic prevention, the control of insect and rat harm in agriculture and forestry, import and export trade, industry and commerce, justice and so on. This is another contribution made by Mr. Peng Jita to the conservation of wild animals in Ganzi Prefecture.

I write this preface at the time of great delight.

Ma Jianzhang
Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering,
Professor of Northeast China Forestry University
May 2005, in Haerbin



序 二

彭基泰高级工程师是1981年10月在南充我们学校召开的四川动物学会和全国大熊猫学术讨论会上认识，他是兽医学专业的，当时是白玉县林业局局长，1986年调甘孜州林业局任副局长，也是全国行政领导从事野生动物研究中为数不多、有一定造诣者。难怪中科院动物所原所长王祖望教授在1992年西安中国兽类学会学术年会上总结了他的工作经历，称之为“彭基泰模式”，因为是局长，有能力协调好上下左右关系，研究经费和交通工具好解决，有一定的科学技术水准，有吃苦精神，有资源优势。这些条件都集于彭基泰，真是上帝给他安排好了。正如林业部保护司原副司长卿建华这样说“全国每个地区都有一个像彭基泰这样的局长，我们国家的野生动物保护就有希望”。可见彭基泰在条件极为艰苦的甘孜州工作近40年所付出的艰辛和对野生动物科学研究、保护管理事业所作的贡献，可钦可佩。

我和我们学校的师生到甘孜州作野生动物调查研究的多，他都十分关心、支持和帮助我们，他也邀请我们去甘孜地区作调查研究工作，资源资料共享。上世纪70年代，我们受省林业厅的委派在全省作珍贵动物资源调查时，在巴塘县就发现街上有滇金丝猴皮售，所以在报告中就写入了四川有滇金丝猴分布，但受到动物学界置疑！为了弄清真像，彭基泰就邀请了我们学校的吴毅和袁重桂作进一步深入调查，最后澄清了四川确无滇金丝猴分布，当时在巴塘发现的皮张是从金沙江对岸的西藏芒康县流入。我们学校前后有五名硕士研究生到甘孜州作研究，他都尽力给予帮助。

为了培养青少年保护野生动物的意识，增加知识，他筹建了甘孜州野生动植物标本陈列馆，每年“爱鸟周”和“野生动物保护宣传月”，他都要组织全州性的宣传活动、标本展览，提高人们的保护观念和环保意识。甘孜州是一个藏民族占80%的国家边远、经济滞后、地广人稀的自治州，藏民族笃信藏传佛教“不杀生”。彭基泰充分利用这一点，把保护野生动物“不杀生”溶入他们的宗教活动中，取得了成效，这是我们动物学界保护野生动物的创举。

彭基泰退休后仍然参加中国兽类学会的学术活动，用两年多时间把自己的工作进行总结和到过甘孜州的中外专家学者、考察探险的动物区系调查采集研究进行全面、系统的总结，采用当前最新的分类系统，对甘孜州的兽类、鸟类、爬行类、两栖类、鱼类名录进行修订，出版一套三册《野外识别保护手册》中英文对照、图文并茂的工具书，对每种物种的鉴别特征、栖息环境、主要的生物学资料、分布、保护级别都作了描述，这是开展野生动物教学、科学研究、保护管理、驯养繁育、合理开发利用、中外交流必不可少的参考书，是对地处长江上游、天府屏障的甘孜州生态环境保护的一大贡献。

欣慰之际，为之作序。

西华师范大学教授 胡锦涛

2005年3月于南充

Preface II

We knew Senior Engineer Peng Jitai in our university in October of 1981 when a nationwide symposium on giant pandas was held in Nanchong City, Sichuan. At that time he was Chief of Baiyu County Forestry Bureau. In 1986 he was appointed vice director of Forestry Bureau of Ganzi Prefecture, and also was one of a few administrators researching into wildlife and gaining some achievements. No wonder Professor Wang Zuwan, former director of Institute of Zoology of Chinese Academy of Sciences, named his working experience as Peng Jitai Model on the 1992 annual conference convened by Chinese Society of Beasts in Xian. Namely, as a director, Mr. Peng possessed administrative authority, and was easy to coordinate the relations among the departments concerned, and solve problems in research expenditure and transport. In addition, he had a certain scientific and technical level, a hardship-enduring spirit and resource superiority. Mr. Qing Jianhua, former deputy director general of Conservation Department of State Forestry Ministry, said that the conservation of wildlife in our country would be hopeful if there was such a bureau director as Mr. Peng Jitai in each region. From this it could be seen that Mr. Peng put in a lot of hard work and made contributions to the conservation and scientific studies of wild animals for about forty years in Ganzi Prefecture with extremely difficult conditions. This is worthy of respect and admiration.

Teachers and students in our university went many times to Ganzi Prefecture for conducting investigations on wild animals and all of them received his care, support and help. And also he invited us to Ganzi areas to make investigations in order to share the data and resources with us. In the seventies last century, Sichuan Forestry Department designated us for making investigation on rare animals in Sichuan Province, and we discovered that there was a skin of a black snub-nose monkey to be sold in Batang County in Ganzi Prefecture. And therefore the distribution of black snub-nose monkeys found in Sichuan was written in the investigation report. But the validity of this statement was under suspicion in animal academic circles. For the purpose of ascertaining the true facts, Mr. Peng Jitai invited Mr. Wu Yi and Mr. Yuan Chonggui in our university to make a further investigation. Their investigation results showed that no black snub-nose monkey was indeed found in Sichuan and its skin discovered in Batang County came from Mangkang County in Tibet across the Jinsha River. Five postgraduates in our university have successively been to Ganzi Prefecture for making researches, and all gained his best help.

In order to develop the consciousness of youngsters in the conservation of wildlife and increase their knowledge, Mr. Peng Jitai established a wildlife specimen exhibition hall. In the "Bird Loving Week" and the "Wildlife Conservation Month" per year, he organized propaganda activities and exhibited animal specimens to promote people's consciousness of protecting

wildlife.

Ganzi Prefecture is an underdeveloped, outlying, vast but sparsely-populated Tibetan autonomous region, in which the Tibetans account for 80%, who sincerely believe in Lamaism containing a tenet of no killing living things. Mr. Peng made full use of this tenet, thus integrating the conservation of wildlife with their religious activities and gaining some results. This is an unprecedented undertaking for the wildlife conservation in our animal academic circles.

After his retirement, Mr. Peng Jitai still participated in academic activities of Chinese Society of Beasts. At the same time, he spent more than two years on summarizing and sorting out faunist data in Ganzi Prefecture acquired by experts at home and abroad. Moreover, he revised the lists of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes in Ganzi Prefecture according to the updated classification system, and then compiled a set of *Guides to Wildlife identification and Preservation* in three volumes. It is a set of reference books with good pictures and Chinese and English texts, describing the features, living environments, main biological data, distribution areas and protected classes of each species. These guides are indispensable for education, scientific research, conservation and management, rational exploitation and international exchanges about wildlife, and also a great contribution to the protection of ecological environment in Ganzi Prefecture located in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

Therefore I write this preface with delight.

Hu Jinchu
Professor of Xihua University
March 2005, in Nanchong



前 言

四川省甘孜藏族自治州地域辽阔，地形复杂多样，气候类型特别，植被类型丰富，为野生动物资源繁衍提供了条件。据调查，现已知的哺乳类野生动物有8目26科125种。甘孜州国土面积仅占全国的1.5%，而哺乳类种数却占全国的21%，其中：国家级重点保护的有35种，占全国的40%，特有种（endemic species）44种，占全国特有种的31%，CITES公约列入附录的34种，占全国的40%。甘孜州的野生哺乳类动物资源十分丰富，而且极具特色，为世界瞩目。

由于动物分类学家的分类方法、原则具体用到种的界定差异而对同一种动物在分类上的不同，会将同一种动物归到不同的科、属；加之地域的差异，同一种动物在不同的地方名称各异。这次我们按照2003年出版的由中国科学院昆明动物研究所王应祥研究员著《中国哺乳动物种和亚种分类名录与分布大全》分类系统对甘孜州已知的兽类动物进行整理、修定，编著了《四川省甘孜藏族自治州哺乳类野外识别保护手册》。本手册编著时考虑到当地藏民对各种动物的名称叫法，尽量将其藏名列出，以便到甘孜地区调查研究者查找。

编著本手册参阅研究了大量国内外有关的文献资料，汇集了曾在青藏高原横断山脉甘孜地区从事哺乳类野生动物科学考察、调查研究、专家学者的科研成果，在此谨向这些尊敬的专家学者和同仁致以真诚的谢意。

本手册将分布于甘孜州境内的野生哺乳类动物的主要分类识别特征、分布、栖息地、主要的生态生物学特性、保护等级、受威胁现状等作了简明介绍，图文并茂，英、汉、拉名对照，同时将甘孜州国家级、省级重点保护哺乳类、特产哺乳类、CITES公约列入附录的哺乳类、中国物种红色名录、IUCN红色名录的濒危等级都作出标记、列出名录，可作为兽类学家教学、科研，农、林、野生动物保护管理、自然保护区建设，环保、水利和公、检、司、法，工商、外贸、执法等部门的参考书和工具书。

本书在编写过程中，得到马建章院士、胡锦涛教授的支持和鼓励，王应祥研究员惠赠图书资料，刘少英博士审定名录，盛和林教授、刘务林先生等提供图片照片，四川省林业厅保护处同意使用《四川兽类原色图鉴》图片资料，泽仁晋美先生等提供藏语名称，张江陵教授英文翻译校审，蜀通印务有限责任公司张青总经理负责印务，在此表示衷心感谢。

限于水平和资料，遗漏错误之处敬请指正。

彭基泰

2005年8月于成都



Foreword

With a vast territory, complex and varied topographies and special climatic types, Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province enjoys plenty of vegetation types, and therefore provides suitable conditions for the procreation of wildlife. According to the investigation, known wild mammals in Ganzi Prefecture consist of 8 orders including 26 families and 125 species. The land area of Ganzi Prefecture only accounts for 1.5% of the total land area of China, but mammal species in it account for 21% of the total mammal species in China. Among them, there are 35 species under the national priority protection, accounting for 40% of the total number in China, there are 44 endemic species, accounting for 31% of the total endemic species in China, and there are 34 species listed in Appendixes to Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), accounting for 40% of the total species number in China. As a result, the wild mammal resources in Ganzi Prefecture are very abundant and have their distinguishing characteristics, attracting worldwide attention.

As zoologists were different in the taxonomic method and principles used in the definition of species, the same animal species would often be fallen under different families and genera. Moreover, owing to the regional difference, the same animal species would have various names in different regions. As a result, we rearranged and revised known mammals in Ganzi Prefecture in accordance with the taxonomic system used in *A Complete Checklist of Mammal Species and Subspecies in China* written by Research Fellow Wang Yingxiang in Kunming Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and published in the year 2003, and then compiled *A Guide to Identification and Conservation of Wild Mammals in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province*. In view of the fact that local Tibetan people had their names for various animals, we listed their Tibetan names to the full in the book so as to supply a reference for investigators going to Ganzi Prefecture.

For compiling this book, we consulted plenty of domestic and foreign data and collected a lot of mammal investigation and research achievements gained in Ganzi Prefecture by a great number of specialists and scholars. We take the occasion to show our hearty tribute thanks to these respectable specialists and scholars.

In this guide, a summary introduction is given to the main taxonomic features, distribution and habitat, main ecological and biological characters, the protected class and the threatened situation of mammals in Ganzi



Prefecture, the pictures and texts are good, and the Chinese, Latin and English names of these mammals are also listed one by one. At the same time, national and provincial priority protection mammal species, endemic mammal species, and mammal species listed in Appendixes to CITES, China Species Red List and International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) Red List and their endangered categories are marked in this guide, and also their name lists are made up. And therefore, this guide can be used as a reference book for education, scientific research, agriculture, forestry, wildlife conservation and management, development of nature reserves, and the departments concerned in environmental protection, water conservancy, business, justice administration, law enforcement, foreign trade and so on.

In process of compiling this book, we received the encouragement and support of Academician Ma Jianzhang and Professor Hu Jinchu. Moreover, Research Fellow Wang Yingxiang presented data to us kindly, Doctor Liu Shaoying revised the checklist, Professor Shen Helin and Mr. Liu Wulin provided pictures and photos of some mammals and the Protection Division of Sichuan Forestry Department consented to use of relevant data. Mr. Zerenjinmei *et al.* transliterated the Tibetan mammal names into Chinese. Professor Zhang Jiangling translated part of illustrative texts into English, and Zhang Qing, General Manager of Shutong Printing Service Co.Ltd., was in charge of printing services. For their support and help, we extend our heartfelt gratitude.

However, as we have limited knowledge and data, slips or inappropriate points are unavoidable, and we hope our readers will point out them for future correction.

Peng Jitai

August 2005, in Chengdu

四川省甘孜藏族自治州动物地理区划图

The Faunal Region Map in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province, China

