A photograph of two cranes in a wetland landscape. The crane on the left is a White-naped Crane, characterized by its white body, black wings, and a prominent red patch on its forehead. The crane on the right is a Hooded Crane, with a white body and a long, slender neck. The background shows a vast, flat wetland with patches of water and green vegetation under a clear sky.

我国白枕鹤和白头鹤现状及保护
The status and conservation of
White-naped Crane and Hooded
Crane in China

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中国鹤类分布及现状

The status of cranes in China

- 中国是世界上鹤类资源最为丰富的国家。世界上15种鹤类，中国分布有9种。
- 15 species of cranes were recorded in the world ,9 of them were seen in China

中国鹤类分布及现状

- 在中国记录的**9种鹤**中，**7种**为夏候鸟，**1种**为冬候鸟，**1种**偶见。自**1987年**以来，我们对鹤类的生态、分布及保护等方面做了大量的研究工作，摸清了鹤类在中国的数量分布状况。
- **Among of them, 7 are summer birds, 1 is winter bird, 1 is occasional bird.**

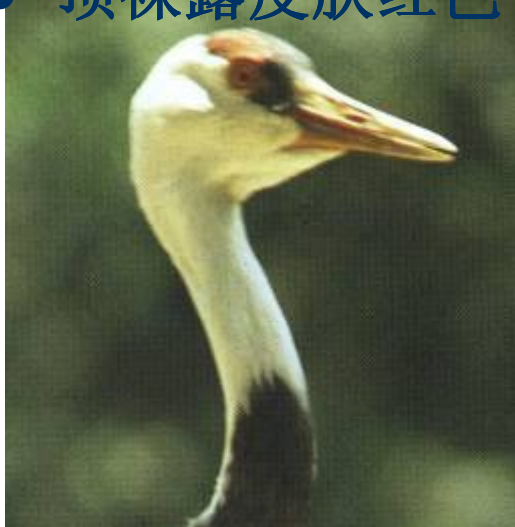
中国鹤类分布及数量

The distribution of cranes in China

名称	繁殖地	越冬地	数量		保护级别*			
			世界	中国	CITES	亚洲红皮书	中国红皮书	动物法
灰鹤	东北, 新疆, 内蒙古	辽宁, 山东, 新疆、黄河以南	280000	10000-12000	II		-	II
黑颈鹤	青藏高原、四川	四川、云南、贵州、西藏	7000-10000	6500-7000	I	V	E	I
白头鹤	黑龙江	江西、湖南、江苏、上海、安徽、贵州、香港	10000	1000-1500	I	V	E	I
沙丘鹤	-	偶见	550000	偶见	II		-	II
丹顶鹤	东北、内蒙古	江苏、安徽、江西、河南、山东、上海	2700	1200-1500	I	E	E	I
白枕鹤	东北、内蒙古	江苏、江西、安徽、河南、湖南	6000	3500-4000	I	V	V	II
赤颈鹤	云南南部	云南南部	16500	偶见	II	V	R	II
白鹤	-	江西、湖南、安徽、江苏、山东	4000	4000	I	C	E	I
蓑羽鹤	新疆至东北	长江以南、西藏	255000	4000-5000	II		V	II

白头鹤(*Grus monacha*)

- 体长970cm，站高100cm
- 体灰暗灰色
- 头和颈纯白色头
- 顶裸露皮肤红色



白头鹤分布

Distribution of Hooded Crane in the world

- 白头鹤分布中国、俄罗斯、日本、朝鲜和韩国。
- Hooded Crane distributed in China, Russia, Japan, Korea etc.

繁殖 Breedings



白头鹤繁殖生境
Breeding habitat

1991年在黑龙江省通北林业局发现2个繁殖巢。沾河、新青林业局记录繁殖。估计在黑龙江省有5-10对繁殖个体。内蒙古胡列也吐和图牧吉有夏候鸟，但不繁殖。

Two nests was found in Tongbei Forestry Farm in 1991 in China firstly; then were found in Zhanhe, Xinqing continuously. 5-10 nests in Heilongjiang Province now. They were recorded in summer in Tumuji Natural Reserve, Inner Monglia, but no nest and young birds were found.



Eggs



Nestling



Incubating

迁徙 Migration

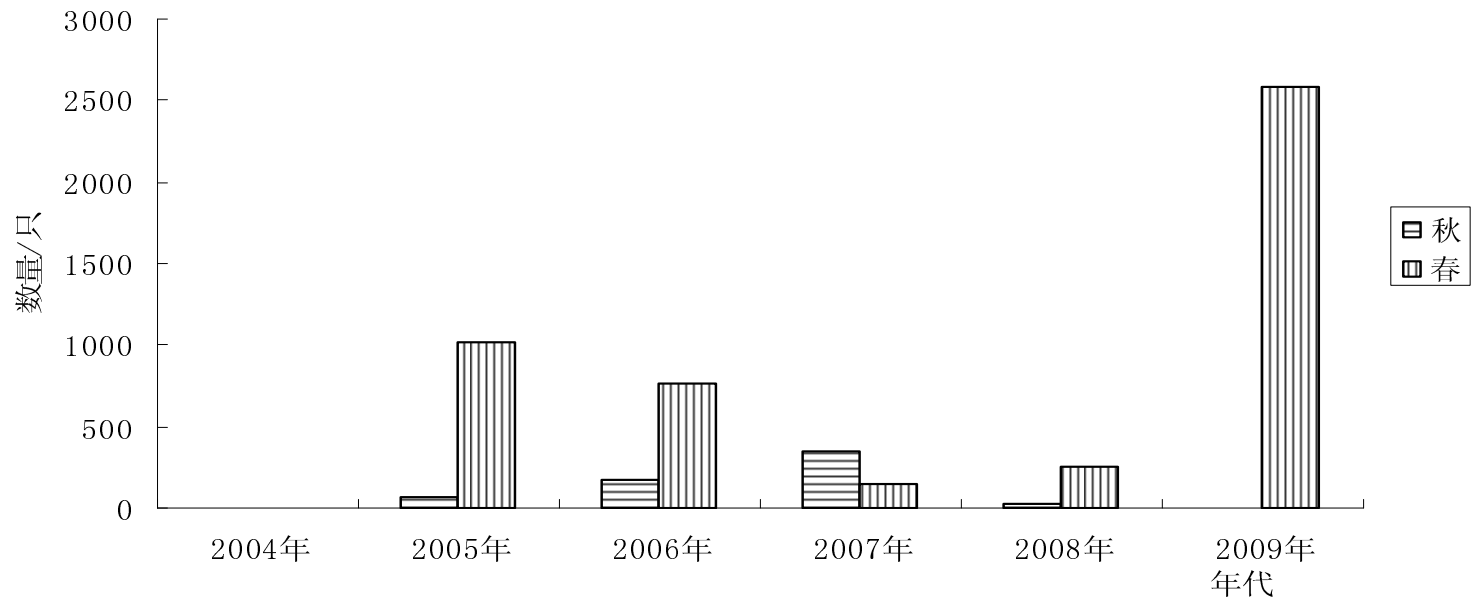
- 迁徙期见于东北、华北等省区。迁徙种群记录数量在3000只左右。2002年春在挠力河自然保护区记录到280多只。2006年春黑龙江扎龙记录600多只。2009年春内蒙古图牧吉记录1465只。2010年4月在黑龙江二龙涛保护区记录到180多只。
- They can be seen in Northeast and North China, and over 3000 birds can be seen in migration in China. 280 birds were recorded in Spring 2002 in Naolihe NR, over 600 in 2006 in Zhalong NR. 1465 in Spring 2009 in Tumuji NR.

迁徙 Migration

- **1999**年秋季在扎龙自然保护区记录到**1400**只的迁徙群。**2003**年**5**月在图牧吉见到**500**多只。近几年迁徙期统计数量有所减少。**2005**扎龙记录**36**只，**2006**年秋季黑龙江大庆湿地记录**89**只，**2008**年大汶流湿地恢复区 记录**79**只；图木吉仅记录**31**只。

1400 birds were recorded in Autumn 1999 in Zhalong NR. Over 500 in Tumuji NR. Their number are decrease in Autumn in migration in China gradually in recent years. The large group in Autumn is 89 in Daqing Wetland in 2006. 79 birds in Autumn 2008 in Dawenliu wetland in Shandong Province.

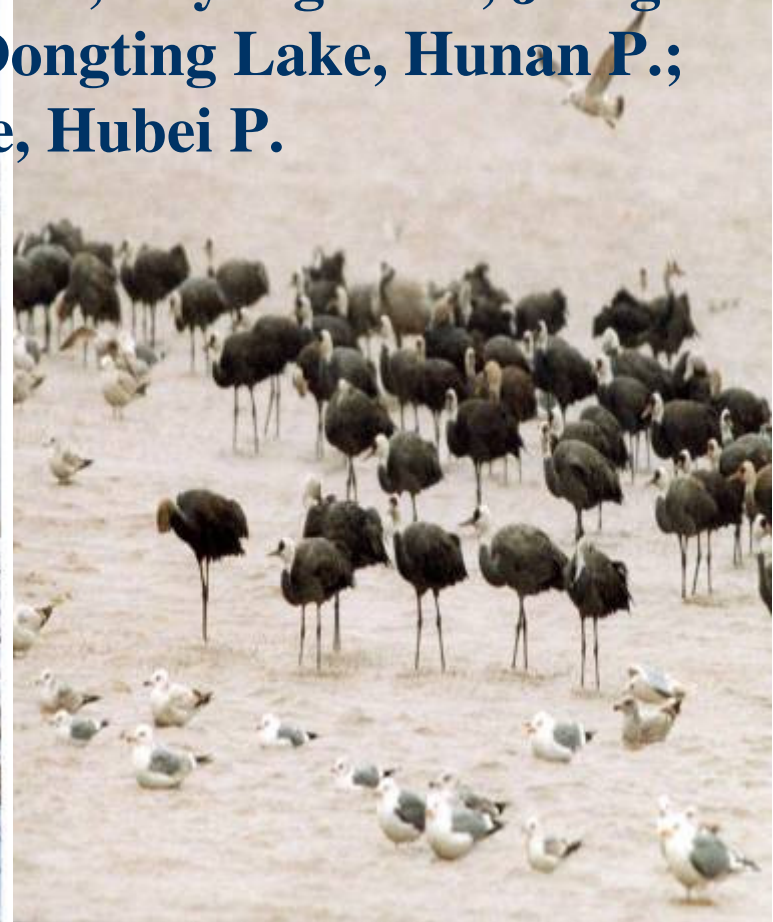
The statistics of Hoond Crane in Autumn 2004- Spring 2009 in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia



越冬 **wintering**

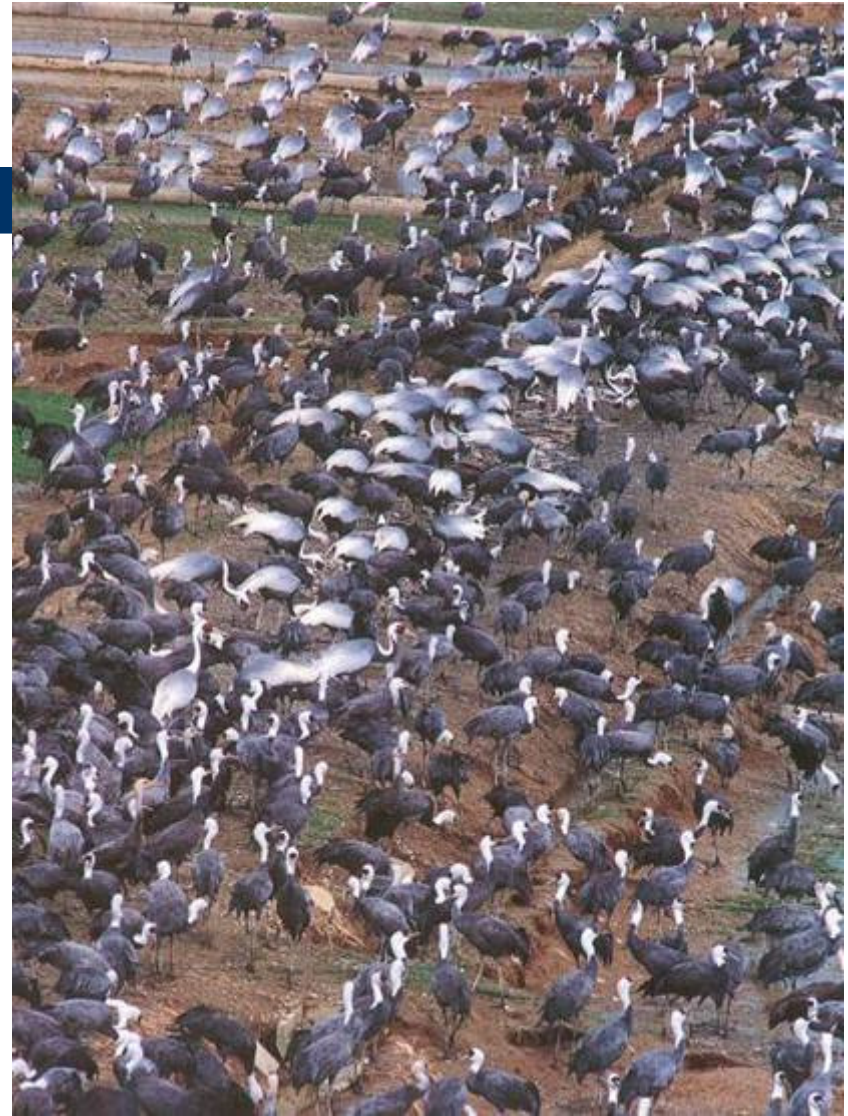
主要分布在安徽升金湖、江西鄱阳湖、上海崇明东滩、湖南东洞庭湖以及湖北的沉湖和龙感湖等。

Winter: Shengjin Lake, Anhui P.; Poyang Lake, Jiangxi P.; Chongming, Shanghai; East Dongting Lake, Hunan P.; Chen Lake and Longgan Lake, Hubei P.

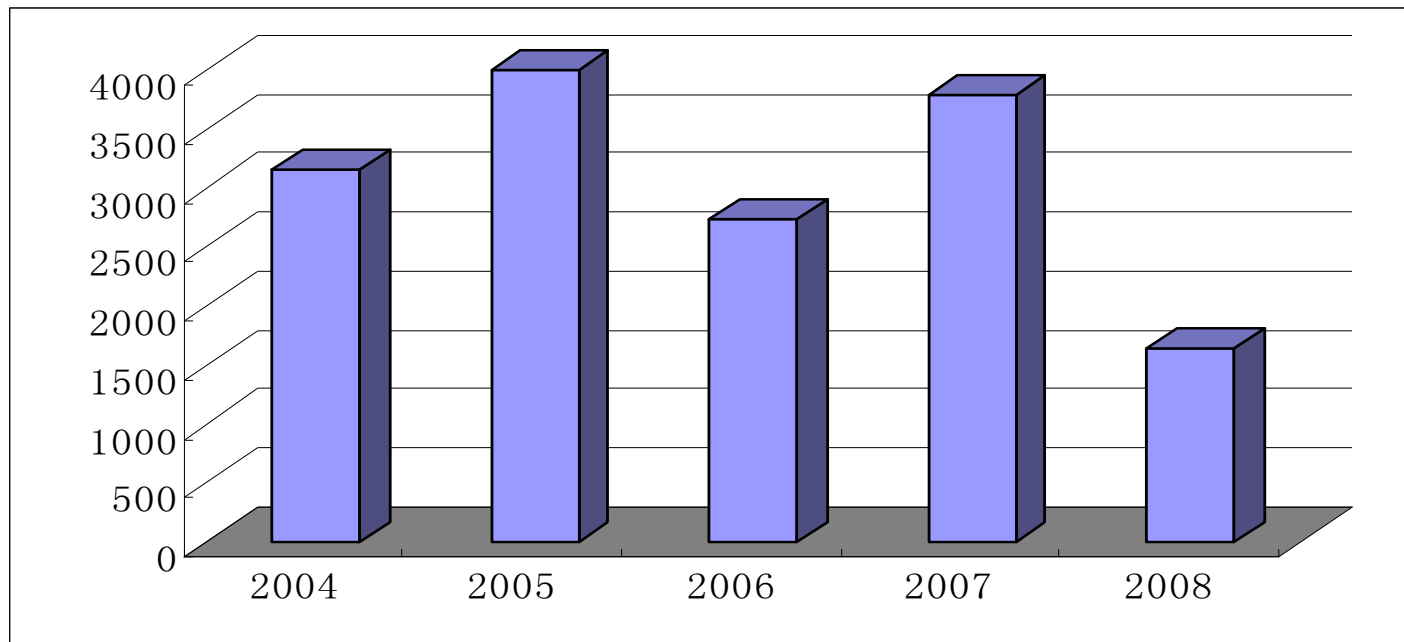


越冬 **wintering**

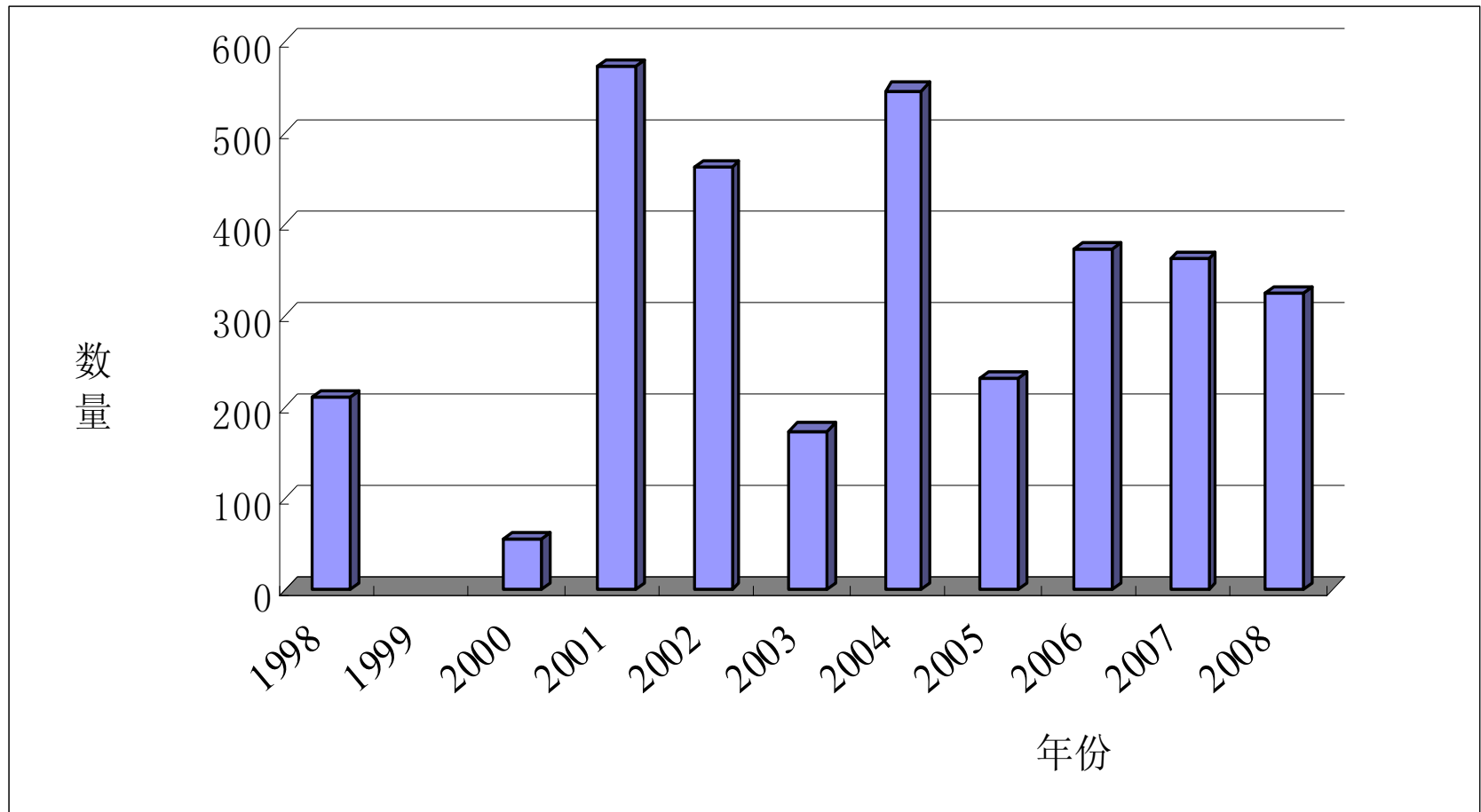
- **2007年在安徽省生金湖记录到230只越冬个体, 2005年鄱阳湖记录3991只, 2008年1645只。**
- **230, 259 in shengjin Lake in 2007 and 2008**
- **3991, 1645 in Poyang Lake in 2005, 2008**



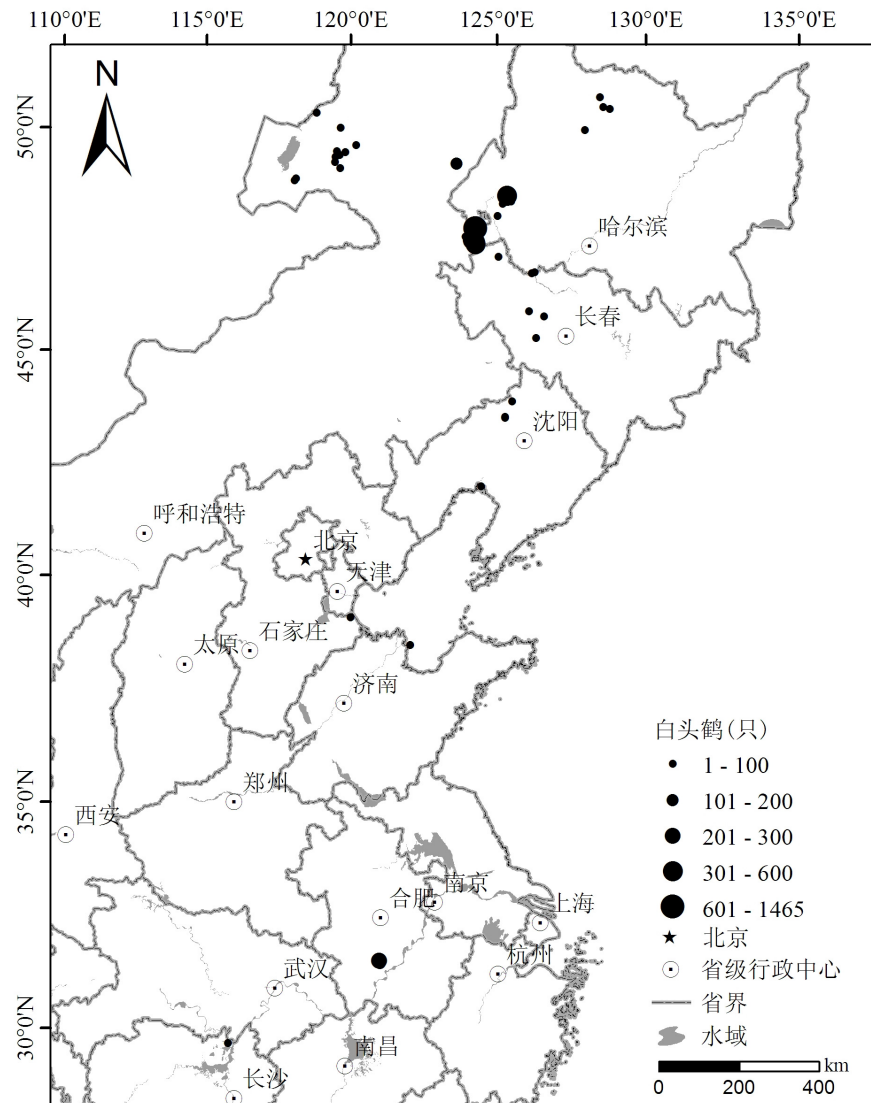
Wintering survey of Hooded Crane in China



Wintering number of Hooded Crane from 2004-2008 in Poyang Lake, China



The numerical distribution of Hooded Crane in China



白枕鹤(*Grus vipio*)

- 体长120cm，站高150cm
- 体羽灰色
- 头顶、枕部、后颈、上颈及喉部白色
- 眼周及两颊皮肤裸露呈红色



白枕鹤分布

Distribution of Whited-naped Crane in the world

- 白枕鹤分布中国、俄罗斯、蒙古、日本、朝鲜和韩国。
- Hooded Crane distributed in China, Russia, Mongolia, Japan, Korea etc.

繁殖 Breeding

- 黑龙江、吉林省及内蒙古等地。繁殖数量约在150—200只。扎龙繁殖数量大约有50只。2007年54只5巢，七星河-挠力河流域夏季种群约250只，繁殖巢50-70个。
- They breed in Heilongjiang, Jilin and Inner Mongolia. The breeding population is 150-200 individuals. About 50 birds breed in Zhalong NR. 54 birds and 5 nests in 2007.50-70 nests in Naoli-Qixingh River Basin.



迁徙 Migration

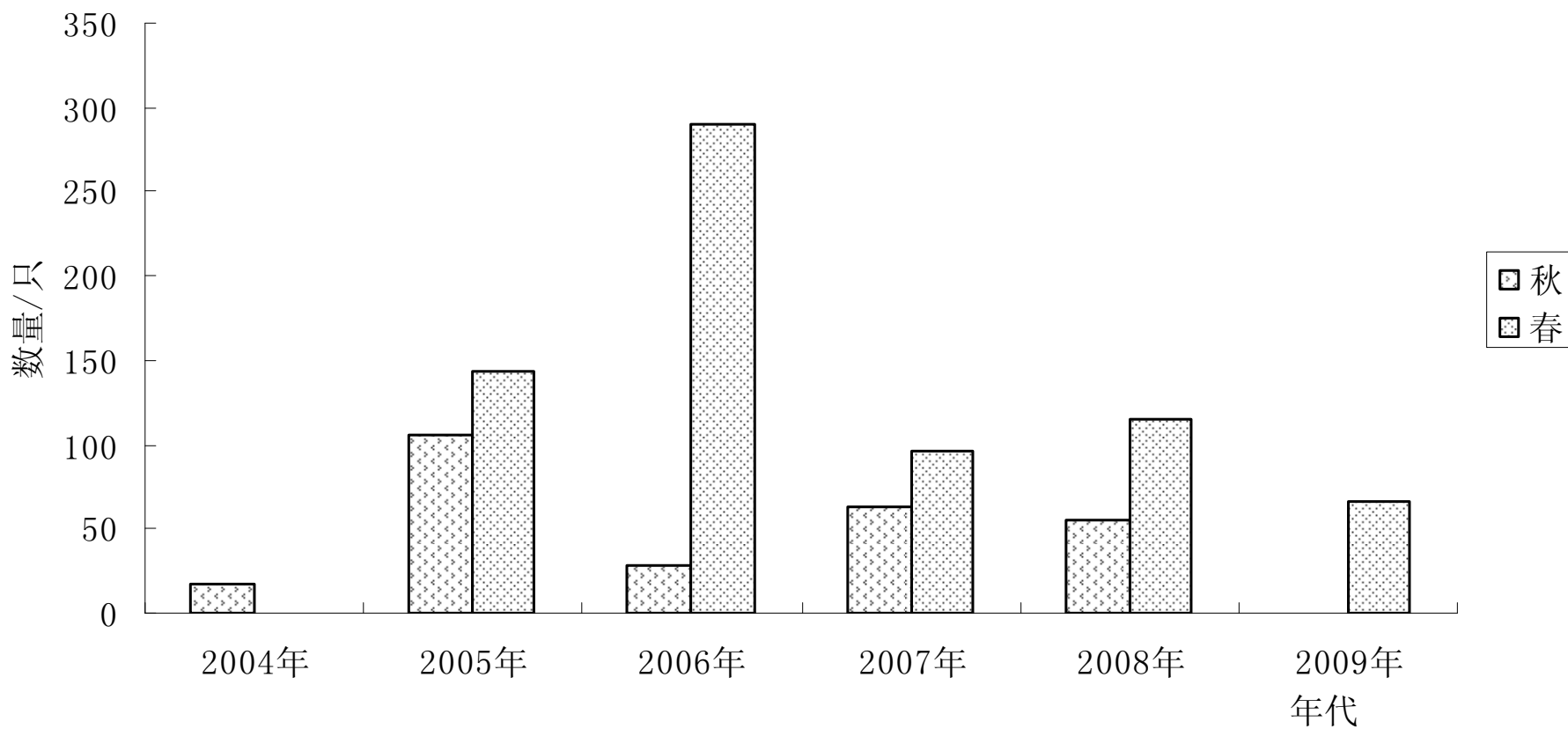
- 黑龙江、吉林、辽宁、河北及山东等省。2005年春，兴凯湖保护区记录66只。2006年春，黑龙江扎龙记录200只。挠力河-七星河流域春季迁徙数量在500只以上，最大迁徙群为110多只。
- They can be seen in Northeast China, Hebei, Shandong P. ect. In migration.
- 66 in Spring 2005 in Xingkai Lake; 200 in 2006 in Zhalong NR. Over 500 birds seen in Naoli-Qixing River Basin in Spring.



迁徙 Migration

- 秋季迁徙数量一直处在较低的数量水平，2004-2008年秋，年度记录停歇数量73-544只。2001年在黑龙江省三江平原记录到600多只秋季迁徙个体。山东大汶流湿地区2004年记录520只，其次为2008年河北省海兴扬埕水库记录到170只。
- The migratory number is continuously in lower status. We made a survey from 2004-2008, the largest record were 544 individuals. Over 600 in Sanjiang Plain Areas; 520 in Autumn 2004 in Dawenliu Wetland, Shandong Province. 170 in Yangcheng Reservoir, Hebei Province.

The statistics of White-naped Crane in Autumn 2004- Summer in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia

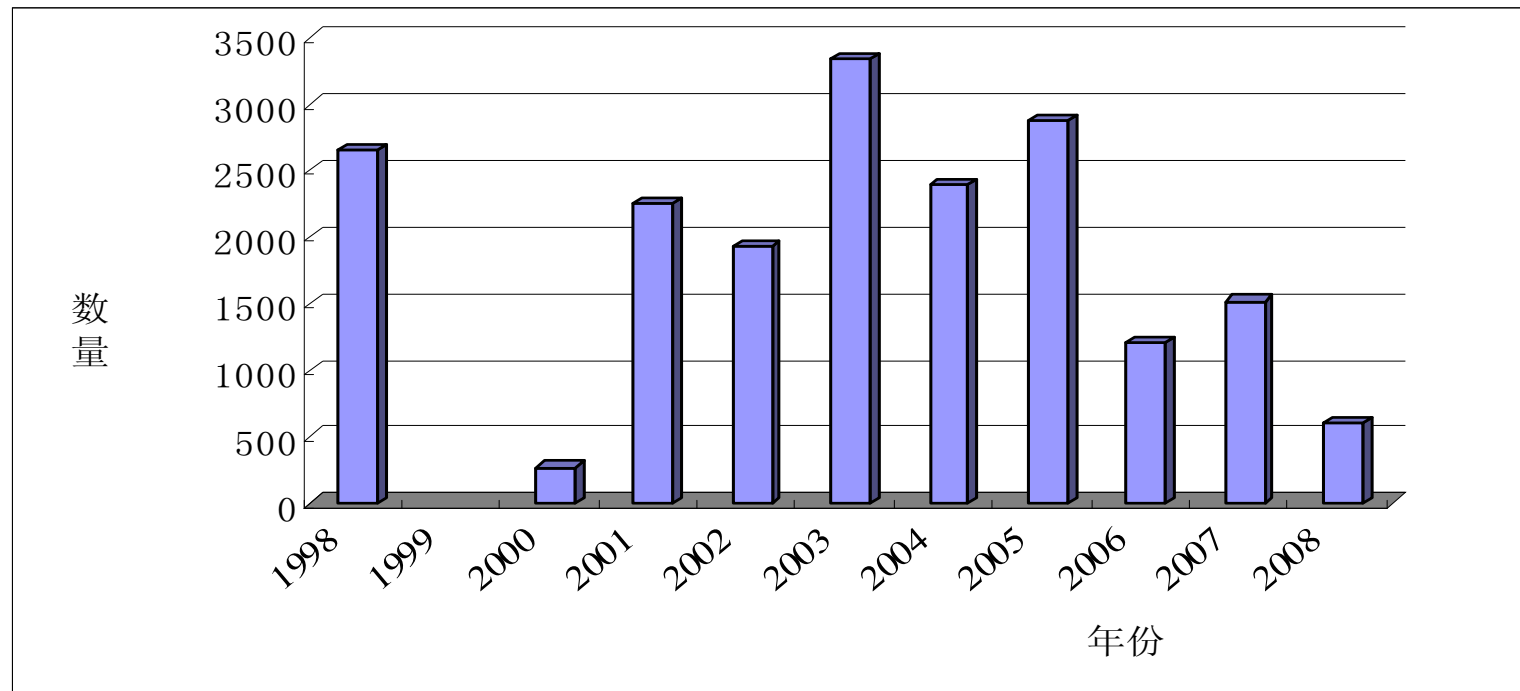


越冬 Wintering

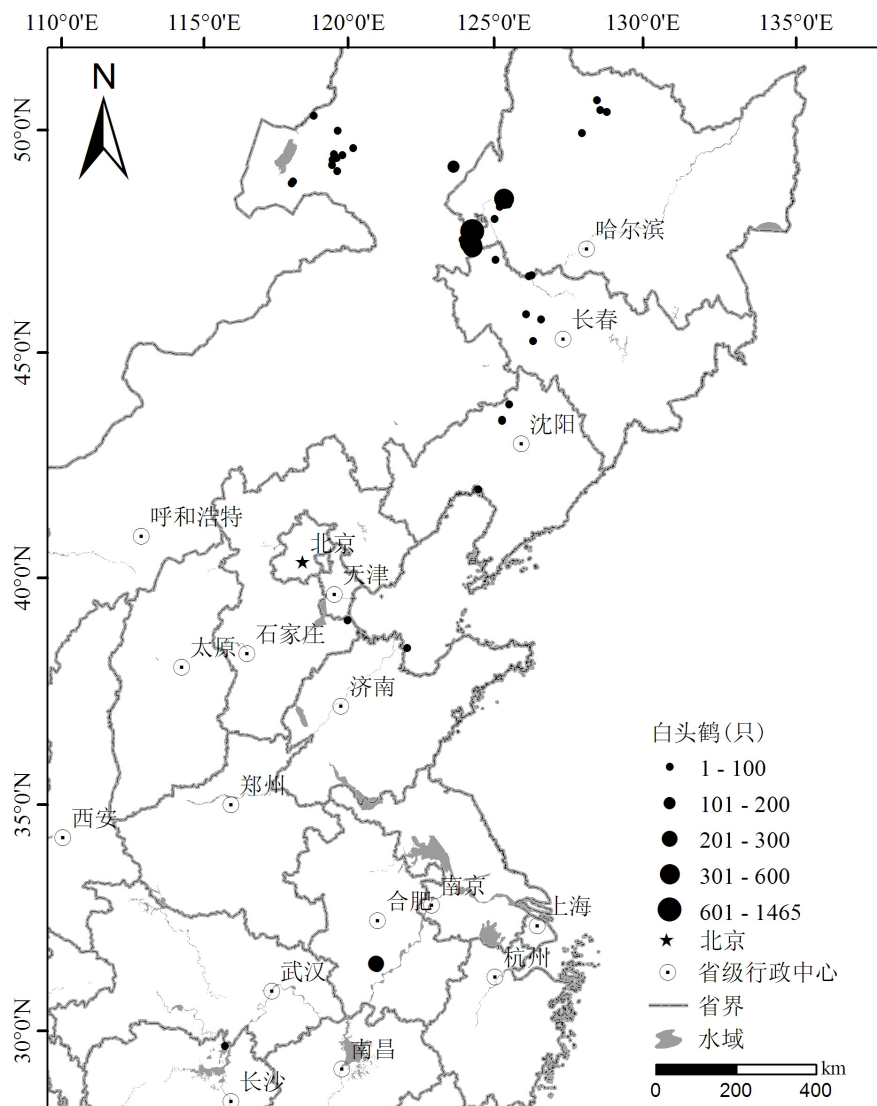
- 长江下游地区，也见于天津、山东、河南等省。最重要的越冬地是江西省鄱阳湖，1998-2008年对越冬白枕鹤进行了调查，最低276只（2000年），最高值为3337只（2003年）。
- **White-naped Crane mainly winter in the lower reach of Changjiang River. Rare in Tianjin, Shandong and Henan Province etc. The most important wintering ground is Poyang Lake. 3337 birds were seen in 2003.**



Wintering number of White-naped Crane from 2004-2008 in Poyang Lake, China



The numerical distribution of White-naped Crane in China



Conservation of cranes

- 中国大陆地区目前已建立自然保护区2100余个。湿地类型自然保护区有300多个，与鹤类保护有关的保护区近100个。形成了完善的鹤类保护区网络。
- Up to now, over 300 wetland natural reserve were set up, 100 reserve were on cranes. Crane reserve net had completed now.

Conservation of cranes

- 加强公众教育，提高全民的鹤类保护意识，把保护鹤类变成广大群众的自觉行动。建立鹤类保护的群众组织。齐齐哈尔市丹顶鹤保护保护协会，鹤城，鹤乡。白头鹤之乡，白枕鹤之乡。省鸟、市鸟。中国鹤类联合保护委员会。
- **Strengthen public education, enhance the consciousness on crane protection.**

授予黑龙江省富锦市

中国白枕鹤之乡



中国野生动物保护协会

二〇一〇年三月

Conservation of cranes

- 加强法制管理，加强野生动物保护法的宣传，依法进行鹤类的保护工作。
- **Strengthen law on management and protection of crane.**

Research and monitoring of cranes

- 区系调查：已基本查清我国鹤类的地理分布及种群数量。开展鹤类人工招引活动。
- 利用定点观察，环志资料和人造卫星跟踪测定研究了丹顶鹤、白枕鹤、白鹤和白头鹤迁徙过程和年周期。
- **The numerical distribution survey on cranes had been finished.**
- **The migratory road of cranes had cleared by satellite track.**



Research and monitoring of cranes

- 建立了东北亚鹤类监测保护网络。中国鹤类研究会。
- 开展了**GEF**湿地、**GEF**自然保护区和**GEF**白鹤项目专项国际合作研究等。
- 鹤类保护的国际合作交流与合作
- Conservation net of cranes in Northeast Asia had built.
- The international co-research on cranes and their habitats were developed.
- International cooperation and exchange on crane.



A photograph of a white and grey bird, possibly a grebe, standing in a lush green field. The bird is facing left. In the background, there is a line of trees and a clear sky. A large, light blue speech bubble with a dark blue border is positioned to the right of the bird, containing the text "Thanks for all!".

**Thanks for
all !**