

# 熊貓保育： 重建受損大熊貓保護區熊貓生境 Rebuilding China's Panda Nature Reserves







© Sichuan Forestry Department



中國內地現時約有60個大熊貓自然保護區，佔地超過290萬公頃；為了更有效保育保護區內珍稀的大熊貓、小熊猫、金絲猴等重要物種，我們繼續支援受損保護區的重建工作，並促進當地的研究工作。

China now has about 60 giant panda nature reserves covering over 2.9 million hectares of land. To better protect the remaining population of giant pandas, red pandas, golden snub-nosed monkeys and all the other important species sharing these habitats, we continued to provide much-needed support to rebuild the reserves' damaged habitats and facilitate research.



「感謝香港海洋公園保育基金捐助的露營裝備及資金，讓我們可以對保護區進行巡邏，更有效地保護區內的野生動物。」

“Camping gears and funding from OPCFHK enable us to patrol the reserve to better protect the animals.”

四川省馬邊大風頂自然保護區巡護隊

Patrol team in the Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve, Sichuan Province



© Sichuan Forestry Department

## 優化資源分配保育大熊貓

### 大熊貓自然保護區 Giant Panda Nature Reserves



根據1999至2003年間舉行的第三次全國大熊貓普查，中國約有1,600頭熊貓，散居於西部六個山系多個分隔的棲息地，全國大熊貓棲息地及潛在棲息地約為230萬公頃，其中51%的土地已被劃入自然保護區範圍內。

中國近十年發展迅速，我們認為有迫切需要了解大熊貓種群數量及其棲息地的現況，因為這些資料是規劃保育工作及保護區所不可或缺的。



© Sichuan Forestry Department

國家林業局2011年在四川、甘肅及陝西三省展開了第四次全國大熊貓普查，有關工作預計於2013年完成。保育基金捐贈了100部內置全球定位系統的數碼相機，在找到大熊貓或其活動痕跡時可即時準確紀錄座標，提高處理資料的效率。

為促進三省林業廳有效地整合及調配保育基金的資助，我們與三省林業廳簽訂協議書，承諾未來五年會繼續提供財政援助。所有就重建棲息地或保育項目的申請，將會交由保育基金的科研顧問委員會審核，確保撥出的資金能有效推動當地的保育工作。

## Prioritising Resources for Panda Conservation



According to the 3rd national giant panda survey between 1999 and 2003, there were about 1,600 giant pandas living in fragmented habitats in six mountain ranges in Western China. About 2.3 million hectares of land are considered giant panda habitats or potential habitats, of which about 51% falls within designated nature reserves.

China has undergone tremendous development in the past 10 years. There is now an urgent need to understand the current population status and habitat condition. These insights are critical to conservation and reserve management planning.

China's State Forestry Administration has been conducting the 4th national survey in three provinces since 2011, with work expected to be finished in 2013. We are supporting this important survey by donating 100 digital cameras equipped with built-in GPS function, which adds precise GPS coordinates to all photographs of wild giant pandas or evidence of their activities. This will greatly enhance the efficiency of data processing.

To help individual forestry departments best consolidate and prioritise our financial support in their provinces, we have also signed a number of agreements which guarantee continued funding for the next five years. All applications for habitat restoration and conservation projects will be reviewed by our Scientific Advisory Committee to ensure quality projects be funded to facilitate local conservation efforts.

根據國家林業局的資料，直至2005年12月為止，全國大熊貓及自然保護區數量如下：

### Information from State Forestry Administration as of December 2005

	大熊貓數目(百分比) No. of pandas #	自然保護區數目 No. of nature reserves	自然保護區面積(公頃) Area of nature reserves (hectares)
四川 Sichuan	1,206 (75.56%)	37	2,099,290
陝西 Shaanxi	273 (17.11%)	14	311,476
甘肅 Gansu	117 (7.33%)	5	489,634
<b>總計 Total</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2,900,400</b>

# 不包括一歲半以下的年幼大熊貓

# excluding panda cubs below 1.5 years of age

國家林業局正進行第四次全國大熊貓普查，預計2013年完成。

State Forestry Administration is conducting the 4th national survey, with work expected to be finished in 2013.





© Sichuan Forestry Department



© Sichuan Forestry Department

## 開展四川省大熊貓種群調查

四川省孕育著國內約75%的野生大熊貓，在2011至2012年度，我們資助了兩個相關項目。其一是監察馬邊大風頂自然保護區的大熊貓及其棲息地，以估算當地大熊貓數量的變化，尤其是棲息地受破壞對大熊貓數量的影響。研究結果將與2011年完成的一個為期三年並同樣由保育基金資助的研究作一比較，以調整保護區的監察策略，加強對保護區內大熊貓及其他瀕危動植物的保育工作。

第二個項目是研究小相嶺栗子坪自然保護區野生大熊貓的覓食對策，透過了解野生大熊貓的覓食習慣及對竹子的喜好，提高將圈養大熊貓放歸野外生活的成效。栗子坪的大熊貓種群，是最偏遠及最孤立的大熊貓種群之一，因此當地被視為野外放歸大熊貓的優先區域。



© Sichuan Forestry Department



## Taking Action to Study Panda Populations in Sichuan Province

In 2011/12, we supported two projects in Sichuan Province, which is home to about 75% of all wild pandas. The first project, field monitoring of giant pandas and their habitats in Mabian Dafengding Nature Reserve, is designed to assess the changes to wild panda populations in Mabian Dafengding, particularly in light of recent habitat destruction. The results will be compared with the last OPCFHK-sponsored three-year monitoring project, which was completed in 2011. All insights will be used to adjust the reserve's monitoring strategy to better protect pandas and other threatened animal and plant species.

The second project examines the foraging strategy of wild giant pandas in Liziping Nature Reserve in Xiaoxiangling. Through better understanding on the feeding habits and preferred bamboo species of these wild pandas, we can more successfully reintroduce captive-bred pandas into the wild. The Liziping Nature Reserve has one of China's most remote and isolated panda populations, making it a priority area for panda reintroduction.

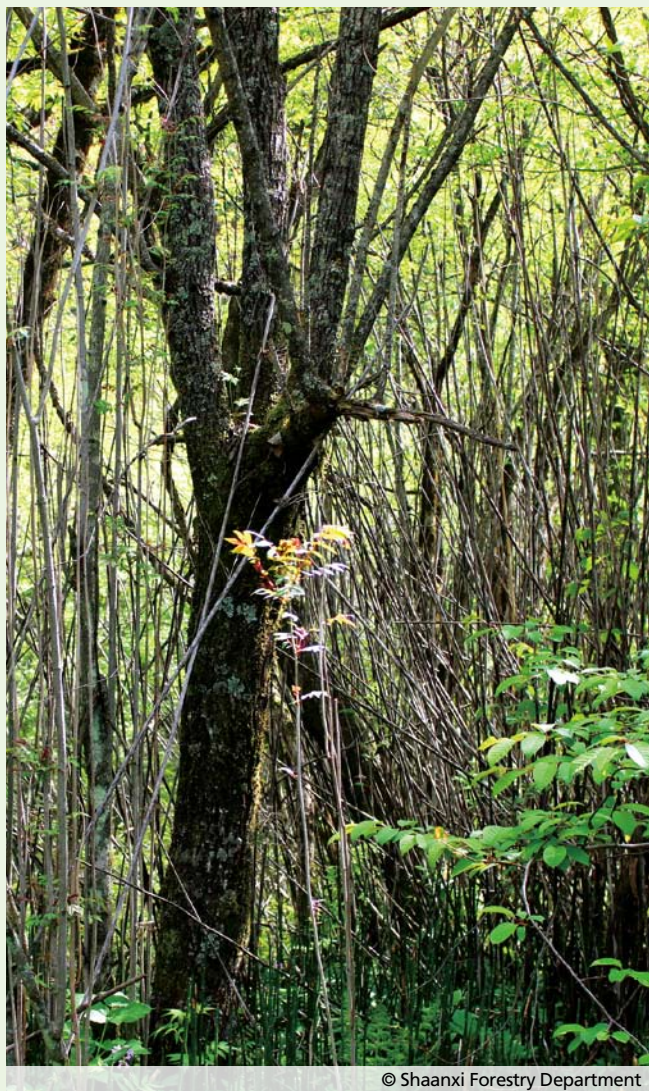


© Sichuan Forestry Department



© Sichuan Forestry Department





© Shaanxi Forestry Department

## 修復陝西省熊貓密集區竹林

這個項目旨在修復牛尾河及桑園壩兩個大熊貓種群在秦嶺的竹林生境。2007年，約500公頃的竹林因竹樹開花而枯萎，範圍佔秦嶺箭竹林的32%，大大減少了大熊貓的食用竹供應。該項目透過在重點區域栽種竹苗及樹苗，以修復170至500公頃的大熊貓棲息地。持續監察竹樹苗的存活情況，有助保護區的管理規劃。

此外，我們向陝西省長青國家級自然保護區撥款捐贈了一輛皮卡車，以取代2011年7月在泥石流中損毀之巡護車輛，協助保護區重新開展一項由保育基金資助、有關大熊貓對天然次生林及人工針葉林的選擇適應性研究。



© Changqing National Nature Reserve



## 重建甘肅省受損巡護設施

甘肅省插崗梁省級自然保護區是大熊貓及多種稀有野生動物的棲息地，位處保護區核心地帶的嘎爾隆溝保護站，是監測大熊貓的一項重要設施。保護區距離2008年5.12大地震震央僅300公里，該保護站在地震中遭到徹底破壞。我們撥款資助重建該保護站，以監察及防止大熊貓棲息地遭山田燒墾、薪柴砍伐、非法狩獵或採集野生植物等人為破壞。保護站重建後，將有助工作人員巡護該片面積達4,653公頃的大熊貓棲息地。右圖為2012年4月重建的洛塘保護站。



## Restoring Habitats for High-density Populations of Qinling Pandas in Shaanxi Province

This project aims to recover bamboo forests for the isolated Niuweihe and Shanyuanba panda populations living on Qinling Mountain. In 2007, about 500 hectares of forests were affected by bamboo flowering. The subsequent die-off has significantly reduced the pandas' food supply as the area is equivalent to 32% of a specific edible bamboo species in Qinling. Bamboo and tree seedlings will be planted in key zones to restore 170 to 500 hectares of panda habitats. Continuous monitoring of the seedlings' survival will further aid reserve management planning.

We have also donated a pick-up truck to the Changqing National Nature Reserve to replace one of its patrol vehicles damaged by floods and mudslides in July 2011. This new vehicle will enable the reserve to resume its OPCFHK-funded project to study the giant panda's adaptability to natural secondary forest and coniferous forest.



## Rebuilding Infrastructure to Study Vulnerable Populations in Gansu Province

The Chaganliang provincial nature reserve was just 300 km away from the epicentre of the 12 May 2008 earthquake. Located within a core area of the nature reserve for giant pandas and other rare terrestrial wildlife, the Gaerlonggou field station was completely destroyed. We are currently funding the reconstruction of this field station, which is essential for panda monitoring and the prevention of various habitat-destruction activities such as slash-and-burn, firewood collection, and the illegal removal of wild animals and plants. When complete, the rebuilt field station will enable the team to patrol and protect 4,653 hectares of giant panda habitat. The photo on the right is the Luotang Field Station rebuilt in April 2012.

