

45. 雪豹 *Uncia uncia*

别名 艾叶豹、荷叶豹、草豹

英名 Snow leopard

分类地位 食肉目 CARNIVORA 猫科 Felidae

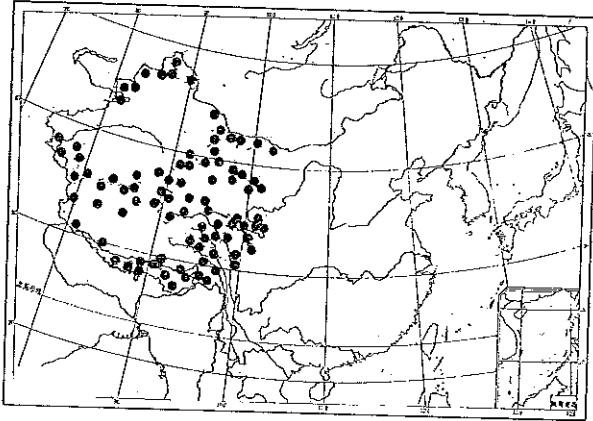
濒危等级 濒危 (E)

国家重点保护野生动物名录 I

IUCN 濒危 (EN) CITES 附录 I

识别特征 形似金钱豹，头小而圆，体长 100—130cm，尾粗长，尾长约为头体长之 3/4。身体被毛灰白色，头部有小而密集的黑斑，体背、两侧及四肢外侧有不规则的黑色环纹，耳边缘呈黑色，尾上具有黑色环，尾末端黑色，尾毛长而蓬松。

分布 雪豹是中亚高原地区的特产动物。在国内主要分布于喜马拉雅山系、昆仑山系、横断山脉、祁连山系、天山、阿尔泰山等地区，即西藏、青海、四川、甘肃、新疆、内蒙古和山西等省区；国外见于印度、尼泊尔、阿富汗、不丹、巴基斯坦、前苏联和蒙古等国家和地区。



生境与习性 雪豹是典型的高山动物，因栖息于雪线附近而得名。夏季在海拔 5000m 左右的高山草甸空旷地带活动，冬季下降到 3500m 左右的较低地带觅食。雪豹多在夜间活动，其中以晨昏时刻最活跃，巢区比较固定。雪豹性情凶猛，反应机灵，善奔跑，以岩羊、盘羊、北山羊、白唇鹿、白臀鹿、藏原羚、马麝、高原兔及啮齿类动物为食，有时特别是冬季也常偷袭家畜，但从主动攻击人。冬末春初发情交配。发情周期 54—70 天，发情期 5—7 天。妊娠期 90—103 天。每胎 2 或 3 仔。2 年性成熟。寿命一般在 10 年左右（盛和林等，1994）。

种群现状 我国青藏高原及帕米尔高原地区是雪豹的主要分布区（Michael, 1988）。在青海，雪豹总数约 650 只（Schaller *et al.*, 1988），再加上青海西北的昆仑山系和可可西里部分，估计青海的雪豹不会低于 1000 只。在西藏，雪豹分布区的面积至少为青海的两倍（冯祚建，1992），加上甘肃、新疆和四川西北部，估计全国雪豹

的总数在 2000—3000 只左右。但据 Novell 和 Jackson (1992), Schaller 于 1992 和 Jackson 于 1992 曾报道, 中国分布总共估计有 2000—2500 左右, 该报道还称全世界共有 4510—7350 只。

致危因素

1. 人为活动及经济开发致使其生境缩小, 栖息地呈零星斑块状。过度放牧导致草场严重退化, 作为雪豹食物资源的有蹄类数量显著下降。
2. 非法偷猎直接影响并危及雪豹种群的发展。如 1990 年, 青海省湟中县 5 位农民用携带的 45 套铁踩夹, 捕猎雪豹 14 只。70—80 年代, 青海仅报道偷猎雪豹的数目就达 60 只 (Liao and Tan, 1988)。1972—1984 年间, 青海省天峻县 12 名矿工, 共偷猎雪豹 28 只 (廖炎发等, 1990)。1983 年春, 青海都兰县少数民族 8 人, 2—5 月间偷猎了 19 只雪豹 (廖炎发等, 1990)。
3. 动物园从野外的活捕, 对种群下降也不可忽视。1968 年到 1984 年, 仅西宁市动物园在青海 5 州 11 县就收购雪豹 73 只。仅 1982—1984 年西宁动物园从天峻县疏勒硫磺前后沟收购到 21 只雪豹, 多数是成体 (廖炎发等, 1990)。但是, 很少见到在动物园中成功繁殖的统计报道。可以肯定, 繁殖的数量远远少于野外捕得的数量。
4. 非法贸易也曾经是种群数量下降的原因之一。雪豹骨代替虎骨入药, 以及雪豹毛皮本身作为昂贵的裘皮制品, 其价格高昂。80 年代在中国大陆、台湾和蒙古都曾有过销售 (Nowell and Jackson, 1996), 现今已基本不见公开出售。

饲养情况 由于雪豹生活于高海拔地区。国际上许多动物园都试图进行饲养繁殖, 但成功例子不多。1983 年 7 月, 位于青藏高原东北边缘的青海省西宁市人民公园, 利用其独特的地理优势, 通过几年的努力, 成功地解决了人工饲养条件下雪豹的繁殖问题。但至今未形成饲养繁殖种群。

现有保护措施 濒危物种公约 (CITES) 将雪豹列为附录 I 物种, 禁止其进入国际贸易。1980 年, 中国政府制定的《中华人民共和国野生动植物保护管理条例》(草案) 将雪豹列为二类保护动物, 至 1988 年正式颁布的《国家重点保护野生动物名录》提为 I 级保护对象。近年相继在有雪豹分布的地区建立或筹建了一批自然保护区, 如: 东大山保护区 (甘肃)、塔什库尔干保护区 (新疆)。1992 年, 中国承办了第七届国际雪豹学术讨论会, 对我国保护和科学研究雪豹, 起到了积极的推动作用。

保护措施建议

1. 严厉打击偷猎及非法贸易活动。
2. 严格限制动物园和其他饲养设施等从野外捕捉雪豹; 动物园要进行协调, 在有条件的动物园建立自我维持的繁殖种群, 确保对动物园的供应。
3. 可可西里自然保护区和羌塘自然保护区作为主要的雪豹保护区要加强有效管理和雪豹野生种群的监测。

(杨奇森、冯祚建)

45. *Uncia uncia*

DISTRIBUTION: Typical central Asian Plateau inhabitants. In China, it is found in the Himalayas, Kunlun Mountains, Hengduan Mountains, Qilian Mountains, Tianshan Mountains and Altay Mountains. That is, in Tibet, Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Shanxi. Also in Nepal, India, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Pakistan, Russia and Mongolia.

HABITAT: Typical plateau animal, prefers alpine wilderness of 5,000m altitude in summer and down to 3,500m in winter (Sheng *et al.*, 1994).

POPULATION: Pamir Plateau is a main distribution region of the species. In Qinghai, the total number is around 1,000. In Tibet, the distribution is twice as large as that in Qinghai. It is estimated the total number of snow leopard is around 2,000—3,000. Meanwhile, based on Schaller (1990) and Jackson (1992), the estimated population of the species in China is 2,000—2,500, and the total number of the population in the world is 4,510—7,350 (Nowell and Jackson, 1996).

THREATS TO SURVIVAL:

1. Habitat destruction and loss due to human development and lack of food. Over-grazing destroys and fragments its habitat, also causes declining of ungulates which are its main food resources.
2. Illegal hunting. For example, in 1990, five farmers of Huangzhong County, driving from Wutumeiren to Shaluihe, set 45 traps and caught 14 Snow Leopards just in one month. In 1970s—1980s, at least 60 Snow Leopard were killed illegally (Liao and Tan, 1988). In 1972—1984, 12 miners caught 28 Snow Leopards. In the Spring of 1983, 8 people in Qinghai Province illegally killed 19 leopard (Liao and Tan, 1990).
3. Capture from the wild by zoos. From 1968—1984, Xining Zoo alone purchased 73 snow leopard, among which 21 were purchased in 1982—1984 (Liao and Tan, 1990).
4. Illegal trade: There was demand for snow leopard bones for use as substitutes for tiger bone from the Chinese medicine trade (Liao and Tan, 1988) Although no longer in international trade, fur coats had been seen for sale in shops in Kathmandu, and "novelty" furs have been seen for sale in 1980s throughout China, including Taiwan as well as Mongolia (Nowell and Jackson, 1996).

CAPTIVE BREEDING: Many zoos tried to reproduce it in captivity but all failed except a few got success. Captive bred was successful in July 1983, at Xining Zoo which is on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. But since then, there has not been any self-sustaining population in zoos. Currently, 50 zoos keep about 150 snow leopard in the world.

CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN: Listed in the First Category of State Key Protect-

ed Wildlife List and in Appendix I of CITES. Reserves have been established in recent years in Gansu and Xinjiang, such as: Dongdashan Nature Reserve in Gansu and Tashikuergan Nature Reserve in Xinjiang. In 1992, the Seventh International Symposium on Snow Leopard was held in Xining, Qinghai Province, China, which actively pushed forward the scientific study and protection of the species.

CONSERVATION MEASURES PROPOSED:

1. Strictly control poaching and illegal trade.
2. Stop taking snow leopard from the wild for any reasons including for zoo exhibition.
3. Establish and protect Kekexili Reserve and Qiangtang Reserve which are recognized as the principal species to be protected.

(Yang Qisen, Feng Zuojian)

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