



**中国**

**珍稀濒危水生  
野生动物保护**

**Conservation of  
Rare and Endangered  
Aquatic Wildlife  
in China**

**农业农村部渔业渔政管理局**

Bureau of Fisheries and Fisheries Law Enforcement,  
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs P.R.China

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## 前 言

在美丽的中国，有近300万平方公里的水域，包括广袤的大海和繁多的河流。这些水域给中华文明的发展提供了优越的条件，同时也为数目庞大的水生野生动物提供了宝贵的家园。中华鲟、长江江豚、中华白海豚等一大批珍稀水生动物世代眷恋着中国的江河湖海，在这里生活繁衍。

从上世纪初以来，受环境变化及人类活动的影响，水生野生动物及其栖息地受到威胁，一些物种走向濒危的命运。

为维护生物多样性，建设水域生态文明，中国开展了形式多样的保护措施。经过多年来的不断努力，许多濒危物种种群数量得到了恢复，并逐渐繁盛起来。

拥有天蓝、地绿、水净的美好家园，是每个中国人的梦想，也是野生动物生存的需要，更是人类社会共同的目标。中国愿与世界各国一道，为保护珍稀濒危野生动物，建设更美好的地球家园而努力。

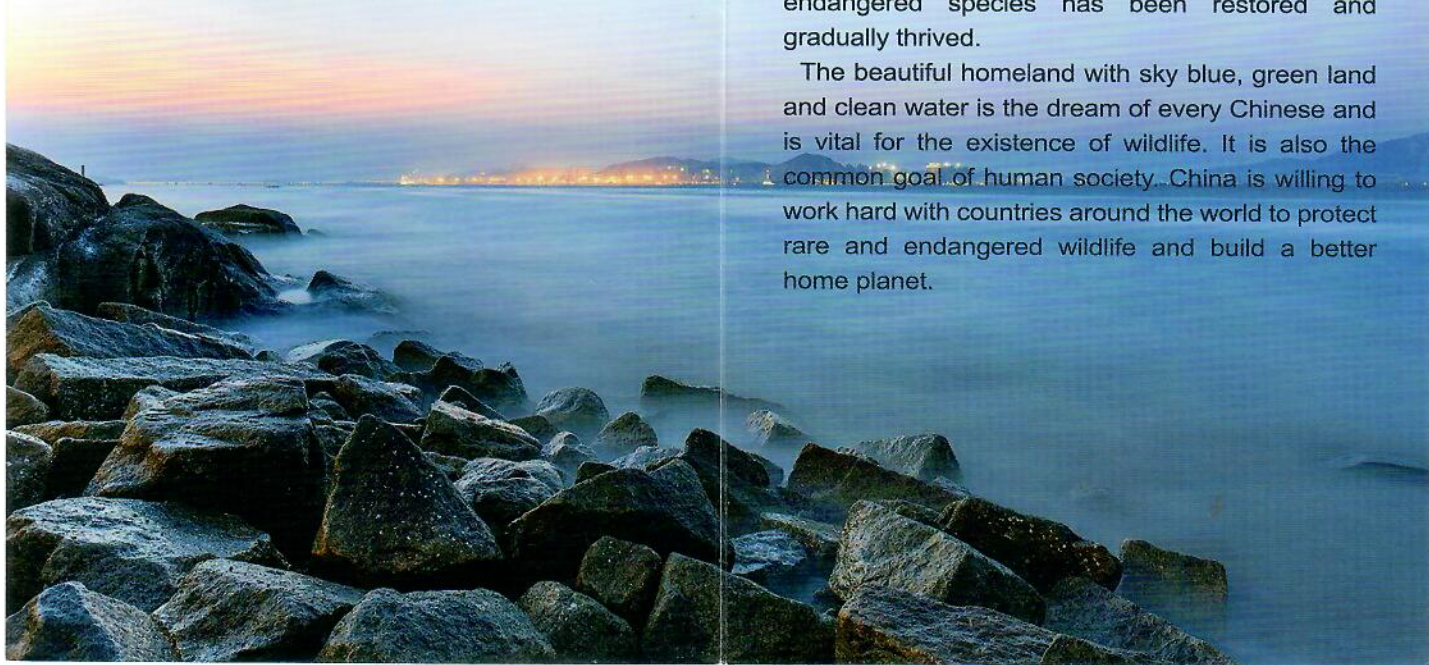
## Foreword

In beautiful China, there are nearly 3 million square kilometers of water, including vast seas and numerous rivers. These waters have not only cradled Chinese civilization, but provided valuable homes for diverse types of aquatic wildlife. A large number of rare aquatic animals such as the Chinese sturgeon, the Yangtze finless porpoise, and the Chinese white dolphin have been living and reproducing in China's rivers, lakes and seas since ancient times.

Since the beginning of the last century, aquatic wildlife and their habitats have been threatened by environmental changes and human activities, and some species have been brought to the edge of extinction.

In order to maintain biodiversity and build an aquatic ecological civilization, China has carried out various forms of conservation measures. After years of continuous efforts, the population of many endangered species has been restored and gradually thrived.

The beautiful homeland with sky blue, green land and clean water is the dream of every Chinese and is vital for the existence of wildlife. It is also the common goal of human society. China is willing to work hard with countries around the world to protect rare and endangered wildlife and build a better home planet.



# 中华鲟

*Acipenser sinensis*

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：一级  
List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 1

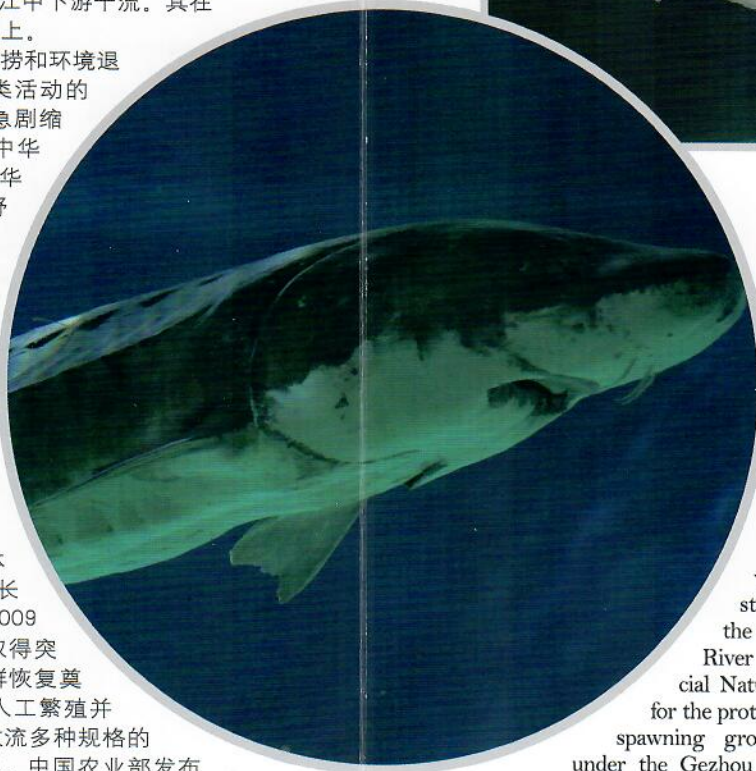
中华鲟是一种大型溯河产卵洄游性鱼类，主要分布于中国东南沿海大陆架水域和长江中下游干流。其在长江中的洄游距离达2800km以上。

20世纪后期，由于过度捕捞和环境退化（筑坝、水污染等）等人类活动的影响，中华鲟自然种群规模急剧缩小。1983年，中国全面禁止中华鲟的商业捕捞利用。1988年中华鲟被列为国家一级重点保护野生动物，1997年被列入濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约（CITES）附录Ⅱ。

1982年，中华鲟研究所成立，是中国首个因大型水利工程兴建而设立的珍稀鱼类科研机构；1996年，为保护葛洲坝中华鲟产卵场及其繁殖群体，设立“长江湖北宜昌中华鲟省级自然保护区”；2002年，为保护长江口中华鲟幼鱼群体及其索饵场，设立“上海市长江口中华鲟自然保护区”。2009年，中华鲟全人工繁殖技术取得突破，为中华鲟物种保护和种群恢复奠定了基础；截止目前，累计人工繁殖并向长江、珠江和闽江等水域放流多种规格的中华鲟600万尾以上。2015年，中国农业部发布《中华鲟拯救行动计划（2015-2030年）》，为中华鲟保护工作指明方向；2016年，中华鲟保护救助联盟成立，吸纳社会各界力量共同参与中华鲟保护工作。

Chinese sturgeon is one type of large anadromous fish. It's largely dispersed over the main streams of the middle and lower Yangtze River and in the waters over continental shelves of southeastern China. It migrates more than 2,800 km up the Yangtze.

Due to increased water pollution and human extraction activities, such as overfishing and damming in the late 20th century, the population of finless porpoise has declined drastically. China banned



commercial harvest of Chinese sturgeon in 1983, and it was listed as Grade 1 National Key Protected Species in 1988 and listed in CITE II in 1997.

The Chinese sturgeon research institute was established in 1982, and has become China's first rare fish research institutes whose establishment was triggered by large water engineering and construction projects. In 1996, the Hubei and Yichang Yangtze River Chinese Sturgeon Provincial Nature Reserve was designated for the protection of Chinese sturgeon's spawning ground and spawning stock under the Gezhou Dam. In 2002, to protect juvenile fish and feeding grounds in the Yangtze River month, the Shanghai City Yangtze River Chinese Sturgeon Nature Reserve were established. In 2009, the researchers made a breakthrough in the artificial breeding techniques for Chinese sturgeon, providing a basis for conserving and rebuilding its stocks. So far, a total of 6 million Chinese sturgeons of different sizes have been propagated and released into the Yangtze River. In 2005, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a Chinese sturgeon rescue action plan (2015-2030) for guiding future conservation work. In 2016, the Chinese Sturgeon Conservation Alliance was established to foster joint conservation efforts from all sectors of society.



## 达氏鲟

*Acipenser dabryanus*

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：一级  
List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 1

达氏鲟，又称长江鲟，是中国长江上游特有鱼类，属于淡水定居型鲟鱼，主要分布于金沙江下游和长江中上游干流及其各大支流中。

20世纪80年代后，由于水工建设、过度捕捞、航道整治等人类活动的影响，长江鲟自然种群规模急剧缩小，种群数量极其濒危。1983年，中国政府禁止长江鲟商业捕捞，1988年将其列为国家一级重点保护野生动物。

2000年，为保护长江鲟产卵场和索饵场等关键栖息地，中国农业部建立“长江上游合江至雷波段珍稀鱼类国家级自然保护区”，2005年调整为“长江上游珍稀特有鱼类国家级自然保护区”，覆盖了长江鲟自然种群的主要分布范围。自2007年起，在长江上游及中游江段开展长江鲟人工增殖放流，截至2017年底，累计增殖放流1龄左右的长江鲟近5万余尾，有效补充了长江鲟野外资源。2018年，中国农业

农村部制定并发布《长江鲟（达氏鲟）拯救行动计划（2018-2035）》；同年，长江鲟子三代初次成功繁育，为长江鲟的保护奠定了基础。

The Drbry's sturgeon, also called Yangtze sturgeon, is endemic to the upper Yangtze River. It's a freshwater fish, and mainly inhabits the lower Jinsha River and the main stream and branches of the middle and upper Yangtze River.

After the 1980s, due to anthropogenic activities such as hydro-engineering and construction, overfishing and waterway improvement works, the natural population declined drastically, rendering the species critically endangered. Starting from 1983, the Chinese government banned commercial harvest of Yangtze Sturgeon and listed it as Grade 1 National Key Protected Species.

In 2000, in order to protect the key habitats for the Yangtze Sturgeon such as spawning grounds and feeding grounds, the Ministry of Agriculture established Hejiang to Leibo Rare Fish Species National Nature Reserve, which was later changed to the Upper Yangtze River Rare and Endemic Fish Species National Nature Reserve in 2015, covering major distribution areas of its natural population. Since 2007, stock enhancement and juvenile release have been carried out in the upper and middle Yangtze river. By the end of 2017, it was estimated that a total of 50,000 Yangtze Sturgeons of one year old had been released, supplementing wild stocks effectively. In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) developed and issued the Yangtze Sturgeon Rescue Action Plan (2018-2035). In the same year, the artificial breeding of a third generation of Yangtze Sturgeon achieved success, laying the foundation for further conservation.





## 长江江豚

*Neophocaena asiaorientalis a.*

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：一级

List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 1

长江江豚是窄脊江豚的长江亚种，仅分布于中国长江中下游干流及洞庭湖和鄱阳湖中，主要依靠声纳系统完成与外界的信息交流。

随着长江流域人类活动强度的不断增大（水污染、航运、水利工程建设、挖沙、非法及过度捕捞等），过去40年长江江豚种群数量显著下降，面临极高的灭绝风险。1988年，长江江豚被列为国家二级重点保护野生动物，2014年，农业部要求将长江江豚按照国家一级重点保护野生动物进行保护和管理。

中国采取就地保护、自然迁地保护和人工饲养繁殖相结合的手段对长江江豚开展保护工作。1987年，中国政府建立了第一个长江江豚类自然保护区，随后相继建立了8处豚类就地保护区和3处自然迁地保护区。2005年，世界首例人工饲养江豚在武汉自然繁殖成功。2016年，中国农



业部发布实施《长江江豚拯救行动计划（2016—2025）》，并成立了包括主管部门、执法单位、保护区管理机构、科研院所、国内外非政府组织及企业在内的长江江豚拯救联盟；大力开展长江江豚保护宣传、科普活动，并开展巡护执法工作；2017年，开展长江江豚生态科学考察，为江豚保护科学实施奠定牢固基础。

The Yangtze Finless Porpoise is a subspecies of narrow-ridged finless porpoise. Its distribution is now almost completely restricted to the main river channels of the middle-lower Yangtze River and appended Dongting Lake and Poyang Lake. It depends on solar to communicate with the outside world.

With increased human activities in Yangtze River basin (water pollution, shipping, water engineering and construction, sand mining, illegal fishing and overfishing), the population of finless porpoise has declined drastically in the past 40 years, and the species is considered critically endangered. It has been listed as Grade 2 National Key Protected Species since 1988. In 2014, the Ministry of Agriculture requested that it should be protected and managed with the same standard of Grade 1 protected species.

China adopts a combination of in situ protection, ex situ conservation and artificial breeding to carry out conservation work on the Yangtze Finless Porpoise. In 1987, the Chinese government established the first Yangtze River Dolphin Nature Reserve. Subsequently, 8 in situ dolphin reserves and 3 ex site reserves were successively established. In 2005, world's first finless porpoise bred in captivity was born in Wuhan. In 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture issued and implemented the Yangtze Finless Porpoise Rescue Action Plan (2016-2025), and established Yangtze finless porpoise conservation alliance comprised of fishery department, law enforcement authorities, nature reserve administrative departments, academics and research institutes, international and local NGOs and enterprises. Public Awareness promotion and education activities were vigorously carried out. Scientific population survey for the Yangtze Finless Porpoise was carried out in 2017, laying the foundation for further science-based conservation.

# 海龟

## Sea turtle

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：二级

List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 2

海龟是海洋龟类的总称，是高度洄游性海洋动物，主要分布在太平洋、大西洋和印度洋海域，在中国沿海均有分布，共包括2科5种，产卵场主要分布在南海。

20世纪后期，由于人类活动及环境恶化的影响，海龟自然种群规模急剧缩小。海龟科所有种被列入濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约（CITES）附录I。1988年，中国政府将所有中国海域分布的海龟列为国家二级重点保护野生动物，下一步拟升级为国家一级重点保护野生动物。

为加强海龟保护，1985年，中国成立南海海龟资源繁殖和保护站；同年，在广东惠东建立第一个海龟自然保护区，并于1992年升级为国家级自然保护区；2012年，先后在海南省三沙市建立北岛、晋卿岛、甘泉岛海龟保护站，积极提升保护区及保护站的管护水平，为海龟产卵、生长营造安全的环境。组织开展海龟资源及其栖息地调查、监测，积极探索海龟人工繁育技术研究并取得突破性进展。不断完善海龟收容、救护网络，加强国际间、部门间执法合作。2015年“眼镜蛇三号行动”期间，开展打击非法捕捉海龟行动；2018年渔业、海关、工商、海警等多部门联合开展打击破坏海龟资源违法行为专项执法行动。2018年，中国海龟保护联盟成立，同时集中放生一批罚没救助海龟，销毁6000余件罚没的水生野生动物制品。目前，中国政府正在积极编制海龟保护行动计划。

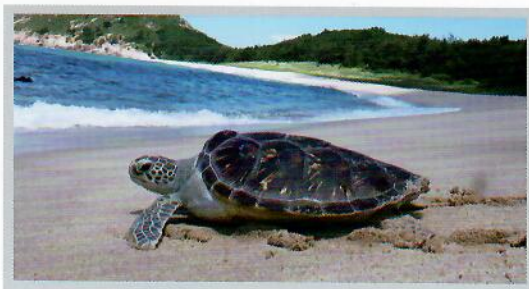
The existing species of sea turtles are highly migratory marine reptiles that can be found in Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean. A total of 5 species from two families can be found in China's coastal waters, and nest mainly in the South China Sea.

Due to anthropogenic activities and environmental degradation in the late 20th century, the natural population of sea turtles has decreased significantly. All species of sea turtle are now listed in CITES Appendix I. The Chinese government had additionally listed all sea turtles in the list of Grade 2 National Key Pro-



ected Species in 1988, and it has been on the agenda to be promoted to Grade 1.

In order to strengthen the protection of sea turtles, China established the South China Sea Sea Turtle Resources Breeding and Protection Station in 1985. In the same year, the first sea turtle nature reserve was established in Huidong of Guangdong province, which was promoted to a national nature reserve in 1992. Sea turtle protection stations were also established in 2012 subsequently in Beidao Island, Jinqin Island and Guanquan Island of Sansha City of Hainan Province. The management of these reserves and protection stations are constantly improved to provide better protection and create a safe environment for sea turtle nesting and growth. China has also organized the surveys of sea turtle resources and habitats, and has made breakthroughs on artificial breeding techniques. On the other hand, the sea turtle shelter and rescue network is in constant expansion, and international and cross-departmental cooperation on law enforcement has been strengthened. For example, the international law enforcement operation called Operation Cobra 3 in 2015 cracked down on illegal poaching of sea turtles. In 2018, fishery department, the Customs, the Administration for Industry and Commerce and the Coast Guard formed a joint team for a special law enforcement operation cracking down on the destruction of sea turtle resources. The China Sea Turtle Conservation Alliance (CSTCA) was established in 2018, during which a group of rehabilitated sea turtles were released and over 6000 confiscated wildlife products decimated. At present, Chinese government is developing a Sea Turtle Conservation Action Plan.



# 斑海豹

## *Phoca largha*

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：二级  
List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 2

斑海豹主要分布于北太平洋北部和西部海域及其沿岸和岛屿，在中国主要分布于渤海和黄海海域，偶见于东海、南海，是唯一能在中国海域繁殖的鳍足类海洋哺乳动物。

由于生态环境恶化和人类活动的影响，从上世纪80年代起，中国海域的斑海豹种群数量长期处于较低的水平。目前，斑海豹被列为国家二级重点保护野生动物。

为加强对斑海豹的保护，中国政府建立了大连斑海豹国家级自然保护区、庙岛群岛斑海豹省级自然保护区及辽宁双台河口国家级自然保护区，涉斑海豹保护区的水域总面积已超过156万公顷；积极组织斑海豹收容、救护工作，共救助或治愈斑海豹200余头；积极组织罚没、救助斑海豹放生活动，共放生斑海豹150多头；积极开展斑海豹种群及其栖息地的调查研究，初步掌握了斑海豹的种群分布、数量变化及洄游路径等情况；积极开展斑海豹繁育技术研究，目前人工繁育已取得成功，并可通过野外训练进行放流标记等科学研究工作。2017年，中国农业部制定并发布《斑海豹保护行动计划（2017-2026年）》，明确斑海豹保护的指导思想、基本原则和行动目标；2018年，成立斑海豹保护联盟，吸纳社会各界力量共同参与保护工作。

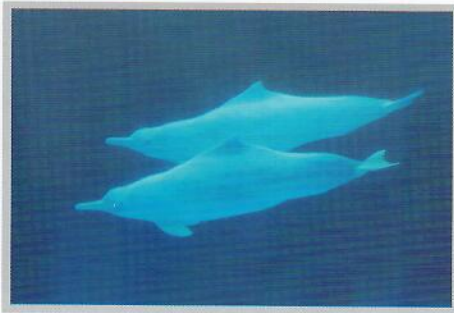
Spotted Seals occurs in the waters of the North and West Pacific Ocean and adjacent areas and islands. In China they are mainly found in the Bohai Sea and Yellow Sea, and occasionally in East China Sea and South China Sea. It is the only pinniped species that breed in China.

Because of the deterioration of the surrounding ecology by human disturbance and activity, the population of spotted seas in China has remained low for a long time. It is listed as Grade 2 National Key Protected Species.

To strengthen the protection of Spotted Seals, the Chinese government has established the Dalian Spotted Seal National Nature Reserve, Miaodao Islands spotted Seal Provincial Nature Reserve and Liaoning Shuangtai Estuary National Nature Reserve;



the protected waters exceed 1.56 million hectares. Additionally, the government has actively organized spotted seal rescue and release. So far, more than 200 seals have been rescued or rehabilitated, and over 150 of the seized or rescued spotted Seals have been released. The government also actively carries out Spotted Seal population and habitat surveys, which have led to a preliminary understanding of population distribution, population change, migration routes, etc. Captive breeding has additionally achieved success after devoted scientific research from tagging and tracking. In 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture formulated and issued the Spotted Seal Rescue Action Plan (2017-2026) to clarify the guiding ideology, basic principles, and objectives of spotted seal protection. In 2018, the Spotted Seal Conservation Alliance was established to facilitate a multi-stakeholder partnership in conservation.



## 中华白海豚 *Sousa chinensis*

《国家重点保护野生动物名录》：一级  
List of State key protected Wildlife species: Grade 1

中华白海豚是生活在西太平洋和东印度洋沿岸浅水区的一类小型海洋哺乳动物。在中国主要分布于长江口以南的河口海域，包括福建、广东、海南、广西以及香港、澳门等海域，种群数量约为3500-5000头。

随着中国海洋经济的快速发展，海洋开发力度不断加大，围填海工程不断增多，中华白海豚栖息地不断缩小，种群数量不断减少，物种延续面临严峻挑战。1988年，中华白海豚被列为中国国家一级重点保护野生动物，1991年被列入濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约（CITES）附录I。

自1997年以来，中国政府先后设立了7个中华白海豚自然保护区，组织开展了中华白海豚的生境监测、系统调查等，建立了数据档案，不断掌握中华白海豚种群数据及其栖息地生态环境状况；2011年，组织实施《广东中华白海豚保护行动计划（2012—2016）》；2014年，成立区域性中华白海豚保护联盟，并初步建立中华白海豚保护工作联动机

制；2016年，组织开展中华白海豚人工繁育及相关保护技术研究；2017年，制定并发布全国层面的《中华白海豚保护行动计划（2017—2026）》，在全国范围内对中华白海豚保护管理工作进行统一部署；同年，成立全国性中华白海豚保护联盟，并设定“中华白海豚日”，进一步完善中华白海豚保护联动机制。

The Chinese White Dolphin is a small-sized dolphin that inhabits the shallow coastal waters of the west Pacific and the east Indian Oceans. In China, they are most commonly found in estuaries south of the Yangtze River, including Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Guangxi, Hong Kong and Macao. The estimated population size is about 3500-5000 individuals.

With the rapid development of China's marine economy, land reclamation for coastal development continues to escalate. The survival of the Chinese White Dolphin is under enormous pressure as it loses more and more of its habitat, contributing to population decline. It was listed as a Grade 1 National Key Protected Species in China in 1988 and listed in the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendix I in 1991.

Since 1997, the Chinese government has established 7 Chinese White Dolphin Nature Reserves. The government has organized habitat monitoring and systematic population surveys for the Chinese White Dolphin, and has built data archives to continuously grasp its population dynamics and the ecological environment. In 2011, the "Guangdong Chinese White Dolphin Conservation Action Plan (2012-2016)" was put into implementation. In 2014, a regional Chinese White Dolphin Conservation Alliance was established, together with a preliminary joint action mechanism. In 2016, the government commenced the research on the Chinese White Dolphin's artificial breeding and related conservation technologies. In 2017, the China White Dolphin Conservation Action Plan (2017-2026), a unified national plan for the conservation of Chinese white dolphin, was developed and issued. In the same year, the National Chinese White Dolphin Conservation Alliance was established and the "Chinese White Dolphin Day" was set up to further improve the joint conservation mechanism for Chinese white dolphin.

