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## 山地次生林长耳鸮对喜鹊巢址的利用

### 邓文洪1,2,高 玮2,于亚梅3

(1.生物多样性与生态工程教育部重点实验室,北京师范大学生命科学学院,北京 100875; 2.东北师范大学草地研究所,长春 130024; 3.吉林农垦特产专科学校,吉林 132109)

摘要:1996年至 1998年夏季,在左家自然保护区对长耳鸮( $Aiso\ otus$ )的巢位及巢树进行了系统观察和初步研究。结果表明:喜鹊( $Pica\ pica$ )巢址是长耳 选择巢位的重要资源,占发现总巢数的 83%。在长耳鸮所利用的 20 棵喜鹊巢树中,蒙古栎( $Quercus\ mongolica$ )所占的比例最大。喜鹊巢树的树种、胸径、及其附近的灌木数量等生态因子是该巢址能否被长耳鸮所利用的重要生态指标。被长耳鸮所利用的喜鹊巢址距农田的距离与那些未被利用的巢址差异显著。

关键词:长耳鸮:巢位选择:喜鹊巢址:利用

# Occupation of Magpie's Nest Sites by Long-eared Owls in Secondary Forest

DENG Wen-Hong<sup>1,2</sup>, GAO Wei<sup>2</sup>, YU Ya-Mei<sup>3</sup> (1. Ministry of Education Key Laboratory for Biodiversity Science and Ecological Engineering, College of Life Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; 2. Institute of Grassland Science, Northeast Normal University, Changchun 130024, China; 3. Special Plant and Animal Technical College, Jilin 132109, China). Acata Ecologica Sinica, 2002, 22(1):62~67

Abstract: We studied nest sites and nest tree characteristics of Long-eared Owls (Asio otus) in Zuojia Nature Reserve of Jilin Province, China. Our study sites, 42km², were distributed in middle of Jilin Province (126°0′~126°1′N,44°6′~45°2′E), which was located on hill extending from eastern Changbai Mountain to western plain, ranging from 200m to 500m above sea level. The climate was east monsoon climate, characterized hot, dry summers and cold, snowy winters. The two dominant vegetation types present on the study area were deciduous broad-leaved forests and artificial coniferous forests.

We located nest site using procedure described by Ganey (1994). Once owls were located during night-time surveys, one of the adults was fed mice and followed to the nest as it delivered the prey to either an incubating/brooding female or nestling. If Magpie's nests were occupied by Long-eared Owls there would have no "lid" on the upper nests. We recorded information on five variables to describe each nest tree, of which we present data on the three most important measurements. In order to comparing analyses we climbed 40 nest trees (20 for Long-eared Owls' and 20 for Magpie's) to measure nest characteristics. Detailed vegetation information was obtained from 20 nest stands to quantify differences between habitat used for nesting and unused Magpie's nest site.

Long-eared Owl nests were located in four tree species. Seventy percent were located in Mongolian Oak (Quercus mongolic).15% in Scoth Pine (Pinus syvestris, 10% in Dahurian Birchs (Betula davurica), and 5% in Davids European Aspen (Populus davidiana). We found no significant difference in nest tree height ( $t_{18} = -0.44$ , p = 0.67), nest tree age ( $t_{18} = 0.21$ , p = 0.84), nest height ( $t_{18} = -4.29$ , p = 0.02) between occupied and unoccupied nest tree. However, there are significant differences in nest tree dbh (P < 0.01), and external diameters of the nests (P < 0.01). We measured 86 vegetation variables at 246 sample

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作者简介:邓文洪(1970~),男,吉林人,博士。主要从事鸟类生态学研究。

points in 40 nest stands. We reduced the original 86 variables at 20 by eliminating variables whose frequency of occurrence was too limited to be useful in the analyse and by removing variables which were highly correlated with other variables. Because transformation resulted in little or no improvement, we used untransformed variables in all analyses. The difference of most habitat characteristics between occupied and unoccupied nest sites were insignificant except for variables including tree dbh, Shrub%, Shurb richness and Nfd. Those of nest sites were occupied by Long-eared Owls had less Shrub%, lower Shrub richness, and shorter distance form farmland to the nest sites. Five variables used for Stepwise DA to differentiate occupied nest stands from those unoccupied were tree dbh, Shrub%, Nfd, Level3, and Grass%. The results showed that the standized canoncal discriminant funtion coefficients of the five important variables were -0.719 (Tree DBH), 0.693 (Shrub%), 0.691 (Nfd), 0.446 (Level3), and -0.421 (Grass%). In the firest two steps of the analysis, Wilks' Lambda were 0.657 and 0.613 which had great contribution to differentiation of the two groups. The firest eigenvalue of canonical discriminant function was 3.39. Over 75% of all sample points combined were correctly classified by discriminant models.

Key words: Long-eared Owls; secondary forest

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巢位选择是鸟类在长期进化过程中通过自然选择而形成的一种繁殖防御对策[1·2],是鸟类繁殖体系的重要环节,能将同类的干扰作用,天敌捕食和不良因子的影响降到最低水平从而提高繁殖成功率[3~6]。有关鸮类巢位选择的生态研究报道国外较多,LaHaye、Sparks、Belthoff 和 Ritchison、Ganey 和 Balda 分别研究了斑点鸮(Strix occidentalis)、仓鸮(Tyto alba)和东方角鸮(Otus aiso)的巢位选择特点[7~9]。Kimberly、William 和 Robert、Julio 在不同地点、从不同角度对长耳鸮的巢位选择进行了研究和报道[10~12],但没有描述对喜鹊巢的利用情况,且研究地点无一在次生林中。国内对长耳鸮生态研究较少,仅对该鸟的越冬习性[13~15]、食性[13·14]、冬季种群数量动态[15]和繁殖生态[16·17]做过研究和描述。未见有关其巢位选择方面的报道。长耳鸮是重要的森林益鸟,是鼠类的天敌,研究长耳鸮的巢位选择并对其进行合理保护对农林业均有重要意义。对该鸟的繁殖栖息地特点及对喜鹊巢的利用特点做了初步研究和探讨,试图了解次生林中长耳鸮在巢位选择方面的特性,为保护该鸟和进一步了解次生林中鸟类巢位选择特点提供野外实验方面的资料和证据。

#### 1 研究区域和方法

1.1 研究区域 左家自然保护区位于吉林省东部山区长白山地向西部平原过渡的丘陵地带,位于东经  $126^{\circ}0' \sim 126^{\circ}1'$ ,北纬  $44^{\circ}1' \sim 44^{\circ}6'$ ,海拔  $200 \sim 500 \mathrm{m}$ ,面积为  $42 \mathrm{km}^2$ .林型为山地次生林,平均林龄为  $50 \sim 60a$ ,其中重要乔木 11 种,尤以蒙古栎( $Quercus\ mongolica$ )、白皮柳( $Salix\ matsudana$ )为多。树木平均高度为  $15 \sim 20 \mathrm{m}$ ,平均树冠高度为  $4 \sim 7 \mathrm{m}$ ,乔木平均胸径为  $25 \sim 30 \mathrm{cm}$ 。灌木以刺玫( $Schizendara\ davoraca$ )为主。草本植物以菊科和禾本科植物为主。除次生林外,本区还有草甸、农田、水库和林间空地等生态景观。1.2 研究方法  $1996 \sim 1998$ 年夏季,在吉林省左家自然保护区范围内寻找长耳鸮的巢树。对每棵巢树作好标记并编好序号。对巢树及巢位的相关因子进行测量和描述。为了尽量缩小由于环境梯度变化而造成的

微环境差异和便于比较分析,用同一种方法对距长耳鸮巢位最近的喜鹊巢位和巢树进行了测量。3a 中,共

测量被长耳鸮利用的喜鹊巢树 20 棵,同时测量了 20 棵未被长耳鸮利用的喜鹊巢树为对照样本。

巢树的测量参考 LaHaye、Ganey 和 Balda 介绍的工作方法[7.9]。对已被长耳鸮利用的和未被利用的喜鹊巢树的特征描述运用 5 个变量:巢树胸径(NDBH) 单位为 cm)、巢树高度(NH) 单位为 m)、巢距地面高度(NGH) 单位为 m)、巢内径(NRA) 单位为 cm)、巢外径(NRB) 单位为 cm),未被利用喜鹊巢树的 5 个变量相应表示为 PNDBH、PNH、PNGH、PNRA、PNRB,单位同上相对应。并运用成对样本的 t-检验[18]和一系列的 Bon $[T_{pro}]$  进行比较分析及显著性检验。以上变量均用常规方法测量。巢位的特征描述参考Rands[20]和张正旺[21]的工作方法。描述巢位特征的变量共 18 个:乔木胸径(DBH) 单位为 cm)、乔木高度

#### 2 结果

2.1 巢树 所测量的 20 棵长耳鸮巢树由 4 个树种组成,分别为蒙古栎(Quercus mongolica)、落叶松(Pinus syvestris)、山杨(Populus davidiana)和黑桦(Betula davurica),其中蒙古栎所占比例最大(70%,图 1)。而喜鹊巢树由 6 个树种组成,除上述树种外还有白皮柳(Salix pierotii)和水曲柳(Fraxinus mandshurica)。

据 20 巢已被长耳鸮利用的喜鹊巢树观察,长耳鸮喜利用喜鹊的旧巢,两年共利用喜鹊的巢 14 处,占总巢数的 70%,对喜鹊新巢的占用率为 30%。已利用巢树和未利用巢树各个变量之间密切程度并不明显(见表 1)。但二者在胸径(NDBH-PNDBH,t=3.09,df=9,p=0.013)、巢距地面高度(NGH-PNGH,t=-

4.23, df = 9, p = 0.002) 差异显著(见表 2)。

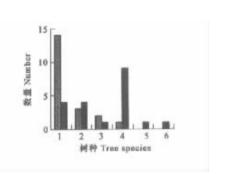


图 1 长耳鸮利用的和未被利用的喜鹊巢树情况

Fig. 1 Used and unused situation of Magpie's nest trees by Long-eared Owls

表 1 已被长耳鸮利用的和未被利用的喜鹊巢树变量比较

Table 1 Comparison of variables between used and unused Magpie's nest-trees by Long-eared Owls

		已利用的 Used (N=20)				未利用的 Unused (N=20)		
变 量 Variables	平均数	标准差 Std.	标准误 Std.	平均数	标准差 Std.	标准误 Std.	相关系数	
	Mean	Deviation	Error mean	Mean Deviation		Error mean	Correlation	
NDBH(cm)	22.42	3.79	1.19	17.47	3.10	0.98	-0.07	
NRA(cm)	32.08	4.05	1.28	37.62	4.49	1.68	0.06	
NRB(cm)	59.68	5.47	1.73	59.62	8.49	2.68	-0.05	
NH(m)	19.27	3.11	0.98	19.88	2.73	0.86	-0.01	
NGH(m)	9.40	1.18	0.37	11.90	1.62	0.51	0.01	

#### 2.2 巢位

3a 中,共发现长耳鸮的巢位 24 处。其中,有一处为地面巢,3 处来源于其它猛禽的弃巢。除此 4 巢外,其它的 20 个巢位均来源于强占的喜鹊新巢或旧巢,对此 20 巢进行了详细观测。并同未被长耳鸮利用的巢位进行了比**为分找** 据被利用的巢位多数在山坡的北面,占总巢数的 65%。有 15 巢位于林缘地带,占总巢数的 75%。

#### 表 2 已被长耳鸮利用的喜鹊巢树和未被利用的喜鹊巢树变量间成对样本的 t-检验

Table 2 Paired sample t-test of variables between used and unused Magpie's nest-trees by Long-eared Owls

		成对变量差异 Paired differences ( N=20)						
变 量 Variables	平均数	标准差	标准误	95% <b>置信区间差异</b> 95%Confidence Interval of the		t	$\mathrm{d}f$	P
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error mean	difference 低 高				
			Error mean	Lower	Upper			
$\overline{NDBH-PNDBH}$	4.95	5.06	1.60	1.33	8.57	3.09	9	0.013
NRA-PNRA	6.75	9.17	2.89	-8.40	-5.32	-2.41	9	0.011
NRB-PNRB	6.02	10.34	3. 27	-7.34	7.46	0.02	9	0.98
NH-PNH	-0.61	4.36	1.38	-3.73	2.51	-0.44	9	0.67
NGH-PNGH	<b>-2.</b> 5	1.87	0.59	-3.83	-1.16	-4.24	9	0.002

长耳鸮已利用巢位和未利用的巢位在样圆内的乔木高度 $(F=3.12,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p=0.085)$ 、灌木高度 $(F=1.374,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p=0.248)$ 、草本高度 $(F=1.629,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p=0.21)$ 等方面没有显著差异(见表3)。样方圆内的灌木数量 $(F=19.88,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p<0.001)$ 、乔木胸径 $(F=23.98,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p<0.001)$ 以及巢位到农田的距离 $(F=18.43\,\mathrm{d}f=1,38,\ p<0.001)$ 差异显著。在 18个变量中,乔木胸径(DBH)对区分已利用巢位和未利用巢位的判别力贡献最大 $(Stepwise\ DA,\ wilks'\lambda=0.675)$ ,其次为灌木数量 $(Stepwise\ DA,\ Wilks'\lambda=0.613)$ ,而在草本高度和巢位坡度等方面判断力贡献较小(见表 4)。

表 3 已被长耳鸮利用的和未被利用的喜鹊巢位变量比较 $(\mathrm{ANOVA})$ 

Table 3 Comparison of variables between used and unused nest habitats of Magpie's by Long-eared Owls (ANOVA)

	已被利用	的喜鹊巢位	未被利用	的喜鹊巢位			
变量	(N=20) Used habitats		(N=20) Unused habitats				观察力 Observed
Variables						显著性	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	F	Sig.	powera
DBH	24.555	4.102	18.260	4.028	23.975	0.000	0.998
HBA	1.065	0.175	0.995	0.201	1.374	0.248	0.208
HGA	10.375	2.813	9.400	1.937	1.629	0.210	0.238
HTH	17.425	3.533	15.300	4.057	3.120	0.085	0.406
NB	12.700	6.914	24.100	9.107	19.881	0.000	0.991
NFD	165.100	142.171	357.250	141.113	18.403	0.000	0.987
NG	484.000	453.831	348.500	286.251	1.275	0.266	0.196
NLB	35.250	4.128	38.500	5.155	4.843	0.034	0.573
NLG	56.250	11.684	59.000	10.336	0.622	0.435	0.120
NLT	22.750	5.250	26.250	6.859	3.284	0.078	0.423
NT	18.850	7.162	18.800	6.963	0.001	0.982	0.050
NTD	104.350	86.984	118.500	74.225	0.306	0.583	0.084
NWD	208.350	156.539	210.15	159.053	0.001	0.971	0.050
RIN	1.550	1.395	0.800	1.105	3.554	0.067	0.451
SB	4.900	2.221	5.050	1.731	0.057	0.813	0.056
SG	19.950	9.886	16.350	7.443	1.693	0.201	0.245
SLG	15.100	10.736	17.000	18.589	0.157	0.694	0.067
ST	4.150	1.455	3.450	1.932	1.438	0.283	0.215

 $a: \alpha = 0.05$ 

## 3 讨论 万方数据

3.1 Cody 认为,影响鸟类巢位选择最重要的 3 个因素是微环境适合度、食物供给量和巢捕食压力,而每一

显著

变量 变量 判别 判别

表 4 长耳鸮已利用的和未利用的喜鹊巢位变量逐步判别 分析结果

Table 4 The result of the Stepwise DA of used and unused Magpie's nest sites by Long-eared Owls

序号 Variabl		步骤	系数 Coeffic-	系数	变化 F to	Wilks'	性
No.		Step	ients		Enter '		Sig.
	Varia-		of DA	Toler-	-		
	bles		01 DA	ance			
1	DBH	1	-0.719	1.00	23.98		0.000
1	DBH			0.96	21.84	0.657	
2	NB	2	0.691	0.96	17.96	0.613	0.000
1	DBH			0.96	15.31	0.424	
2	NB	3		0.89	21.0	0.472	
3	NFD		0.693	0.93	13.89	0.413	0.000
1	DBH			0.88	18.65	0.399	
2	NB			0.89	17.06	0.388	
3	NFD	4		0.92	13.42	0.360	
4	NLB		0.466	0.91	5.01	0.289	0.034
1	DBH			0.87	18.14	0.350	
2	NB			0.89	16.49	0.339	
3	NFD	5		0.86	16.01	0.335	
4	NLB			0.88	5.93	0.268	
5	HTH		-0.42	0.91	4.85	0.261	0.085

个因素的相对重要性是由它对巢成功的影响力决定的<sup>[23]</sup>。Wiens 对 Cody 的关点做了补充,认为鸟类的巢位选择是一种优化生境选择,鸟类总是把巢位建立在最利于它繁殖成功的地方,除 Cody 提出的 3 个因素外,种群密度和人为干扰等也是影响鸟类巢位选择十分重要的因素<sup>[63]</sup>。长耳鸮没有自己筑巢的习性<sup>[223]</sup>,在成熟的森林中,或以天然树洞为巢,或利用其它猛禽的弃巢<sup>[233]</sup>。但是,在未成熟的次生林中,没有足够大的天然树洞供长耳鸮利用,这种资源上的匮乏,在一定程度上改变了长耳鸮选择巢位的对策。在长期的生态适应中,长耳鸮把喜鹊巢址作为其选择巢位的重要资源。因此,在这种情况下,决定长耳鸮选择巢位的因素具有二重性,一是喜鹊巢址的分布模式,二是利干长耳鸮繁殖成功的优化生境。

长耳鸮巢树最主要的来源是喜鹊已筑好的巢树,占用后,只是去掉巢的上盖,并不对巢内进行修饰而直接利用。研究中发现,长耳鸮偏爱胸径较大的喜鹊巢树(Paired-sample t test, p<0.05,n=20,见表 2),这点与 Mark 等在新墨西哥州原始森林中的研究结果是一致的[24]。另外,长耳鸮利用喜鹊旧巢的比例(70%)大于对新巢的利用比例(30%),分析有以下两点原因:(1)利用喜鹊的旧巢可以避免或减少

与喜鹊在巢位资源上的竞争。(2)长耳鸮在本区为留鸟,进入繁殖期较早[14],利用喜鹊的旧巢可以避免由于喜鹊筑巢时间所致的进入繁殖期的时滞。在本区内,大部分的喜鹊巢树是杨树,而长耳鸮却极少利用杨树作为巢树,另外,在观察中发现,其它占用喜鹊巢的猛禽,如红脚隼、红隼等也很少占用喜鹊的杨树巢,这可能是因为:(1)为了避免人为干扰[6],本区杨树林大多分布在人类活动较频繁的场所,如路旁和鹿场、村落附近;(2)杨树上的巢多在杨树的尖部,巢距地面高度一般超过 15m,而在研究中发现,长耳鸮所利用的喜鹊巢树,巢距地面高度平均为 9. 4m(见表 1)。长耳鸮捕食的猎物多在地面活动,较低的巢位便于长耳鸮从巢内迅速出击捕食猎物[25]。(3)杨树枝脆易断,不适于大型猛禽栖息。从另一个角度看,越来越多的喜鹊把巢建在杨树上,可能是为了避免其巢被其它鸟所侵占的一种协同进化行为。在喜鹊巢树的 6 个树种中,长耳鸮对蒙古栎的利用率最高(50%,见图 1),这可能是由于同其它的树种相比,蒙古栎的树高较低而且胸径大,正适合长耳鸮的生活习性。研究结果表明,喜鹊巢树的胸径是决定该树能否被长耳鸮所利用的重要因素。并且蒙古栎枝叶茂密,利于隐蔽,同时,亲鸟在孵化、育雏时可借茂密的枝叶遮阴避阳、挡风挡雨。另外,长耳鸮是一种典型的夜行性鸟,多选择遮阴、枝叶茂密的生境,是否与其暗适应的视觉特征有关需做进一步研究和探讨。

3. 2 长耳鸮利用的巢位,多数坡向朝北(65%),但与对照样点的差异并不显著(F=0.157, p>0.05,n=20, ANOVA,见表 3)。 Mark 等认为,鸮类的巢位多在山坡的北向主要与植被分布和鸮类特有的夜生活习惯有关<sup>[24]</sup>。被长耳鸮利用的喜鹊巢位和未被利用的相比,前者巢树附近的灌木数量远远少于后者(F=19.88, P<0.05, n=20, ANOVA,见表 3),这可能与长耳鸮的捕食行为和捕食习性有关,长耳鸮捕食对象主要是鼠类和部分蛙类、蛇类,这些动物均生活在地面上,过多的灌木必将造成捕食障碍,降低捕食率。另外,被长耳鸮选择的巢位距农田较近(F=18.40, P<0.05, n=20, ANOVA,见表 3)。这可能与捕食对象的丰富度有**万,均类对**此做详细调查,但农田附近的鼠洞数量明显多于远离农田的地带,但与对照样点的差异并不显著(F=3.55, p>0.05, n=20, ANOVA,见表 3)。长耳鸮尽可能的把巢位选在食物丰富的地

方,这样不仅可以节省捕食所消耗的体能,还能提高捕食效率。对巢位 18 个变量逐步判别分析的结果表明 乔木胸径、灌木数量和巢位距农田的距离等生态因子对长耳鸮巢位的特征描述有较大的贡献力(见表 4)。 前两个因子与巢微环境适合度有关,后一因子与食物丰富度有关,再次地证明了 Cody 的观点。

在研究中还发现一处长耳鸮的地面巢,此巢位于山坡的北面,在一片落叶松林的林缘地带。巢由落在地面的落叶松枝为覆盖物而组成,地面未做任何铺垫。以前未见有长耳鸮地面巢的报导,这一现象是由环境变迁所致,还是一种偶然,需做进一步探讨。

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