

GALERICULATA (L.)

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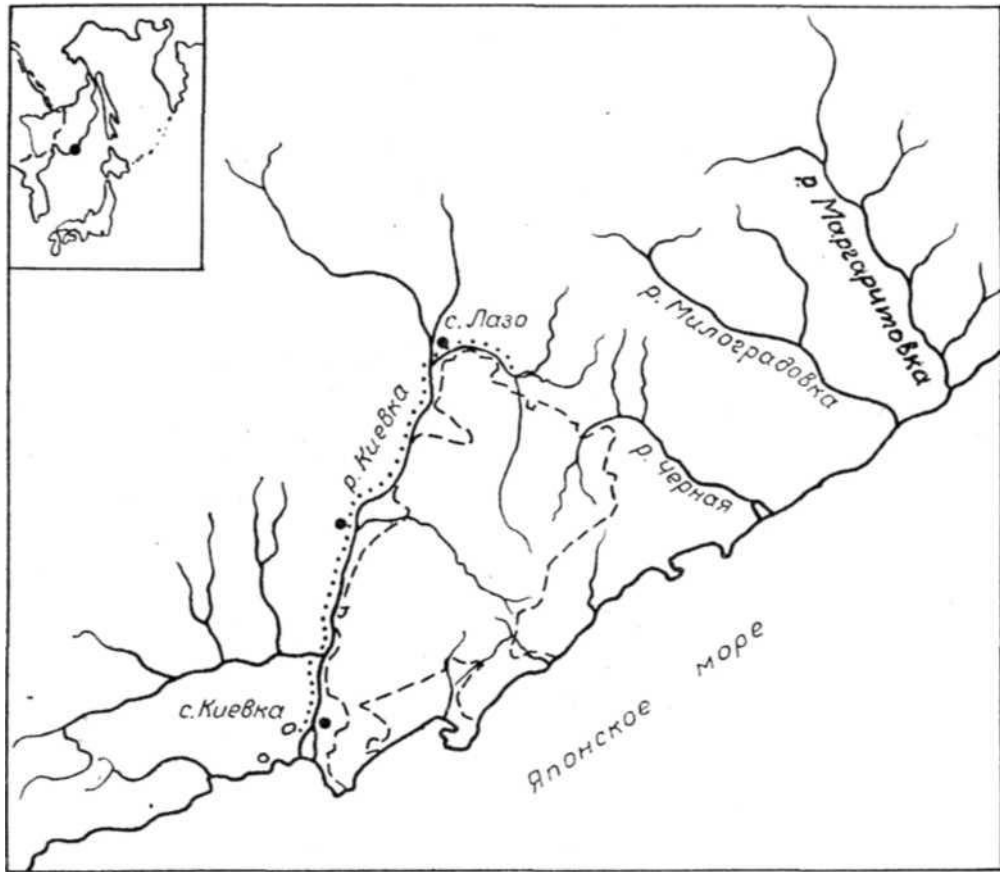
[, 1985],

168

(3

4

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G5

[1981] 60-

« », , 1,5 0,2
 (0,05-0,07 / ²). 60- — 70-
 [, 1971;
 1977; , 1981; , 1981], ,

[, 1981, 1985].

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
(pa)	33	19	42	23	54	49
/ ²	0,31	0,18	0,40	0,2(1	0,52	0,47
(:)	1,06	1,02	1,02	1,05	1,08	1,06
			(. 1), 19	54	27	
3 1982 .,		12		3		
, 1927 . . .			[1936]			
(2—25),						
10—12						
1—3 —						
— 0,27 0,88 / ² --						
48 4 / ² .						(33—
0,17—0,51 / ²			0,05-0,09 / ²			
(8—33).			8			
			(3)		(4).	
20 .			(.)		107 ,	
— 40 .					53 ,	
1971; , 19711.			(, 1954;			
2 [, 1982).		1	1944 . [, 1955).			
14 1880 .		14	1982 .		[, . 1936].	

28 1945 . [23 1912 1913 . [, 1913, 1914],
23 1982 . 26 1985 . , 1955], 29 19GI . [, 1973],

, 3 1982 ., 4—12
20 18 .

[. 1973]

[1975] - 1971 —1973
4 - 6

[1973].

[, 1972],

[Bruggers, 1979].

17 1961 . [, 1973], 1:1
(. 1).

12 , 6 15 .
 (. 2).
 (. 2).
 70).

(*Ulmus propinqua* et *U. laciniata*),
viczii),
 rica).

(*Populus maximo-*
viczii),
 (Tilia amurensis et . mandshu-
 rica).

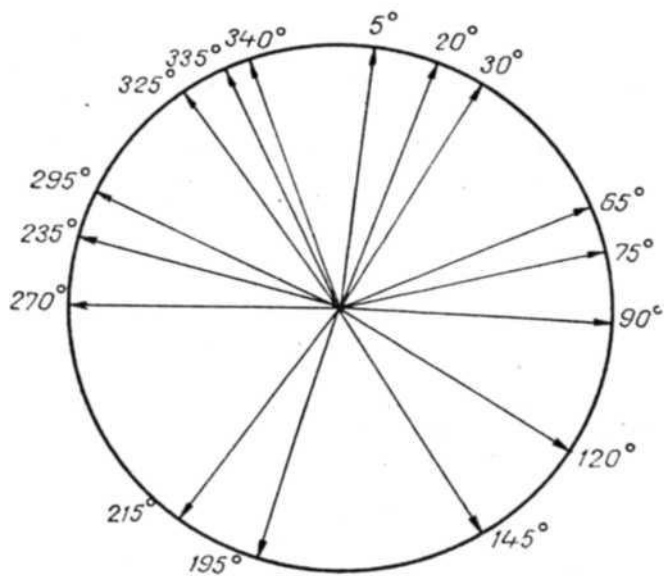
a 2

n/					
1	2250	?	-	230X170	15°
2	1270	200	,	400X170	-
3	920	220		500X70	4,5
4	760	230	-	240X230	-
5	490	230--3000	-	900X220	2
6	380	320	-	13 110	-
7	370	160		245X180	90
8	320	230 -280	,	920 160	-
9	300	370		2100x250	"-
10	270	230	,	300X120	"-
11	210	260		140X135	-

— Aix sponsa [Bel!ro-
 se et al., 1964],
 2

15 , 130, 240 400 , -
 1 . -

(*Mergus squamatus*). 1985 .



3,5

,—28 1938 . [, 1965], 25 26 1985 —

17.04.85 ., 21.04.82 ., 22.04.85 ., 0.05.85 ., 11.05.84 ., 14.05.82 .,
 17.05.83 ., 20.05.86 ., 24.05.84 . 31 1985 .
 2—3-

20 1869 . (. : . , 1936) -

13 1984 .

1983],

[Fredrickson, Hansen,

), 21—22 (

9 30

5 -6-

3 4

100—200 ,

12, 14 14 . 8. 9, 10, 10, 10, 12, [, 1981],

48 7 : 38,8—41,7x50,0—57,1 , (31 .)

40,32x54,14 42,10—52,02 . 46,84 . 5,6 , 2,9 5,8 .

32,9x26,8 13,42 .

28—30, [, 1981] — 26—30 . [Bruggers, 1979],

() 32

31 .

12—15 1984 . 4

30—40

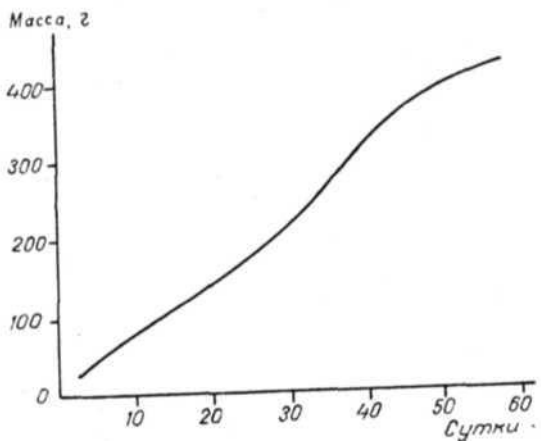
(Elaphe schrencki)-

[Bruggers, 1979],

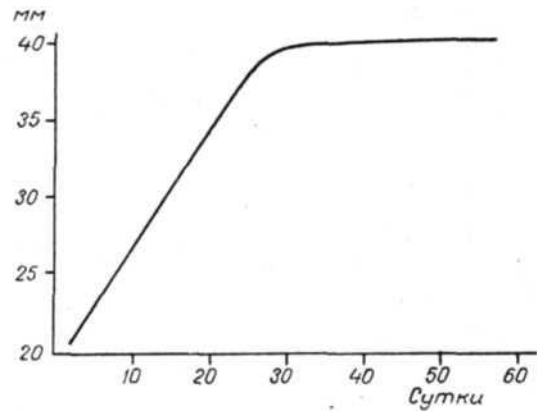
4 40 5 30 ,
(5 30 —6 30).
(18 45 —19 35)
20 20 20 50 .

1 —1 15 15—
20 , , 1 , 1 1 1 50 .
— , 1 1 35 I . 10 45 ,
2 2 15 ,
1 ,
3 15 1—2 .

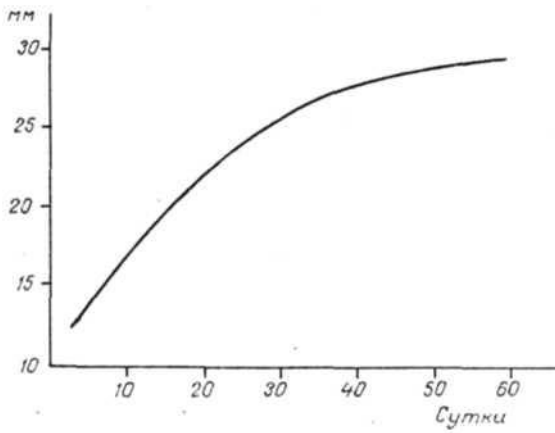
29 1981 ., 25 29 1984 ., 26 1985 .,
30 .) .
— 3
13 28 —
7 10 . 3—3,5
30—45 ,
...». « - - - -
1—2 ,



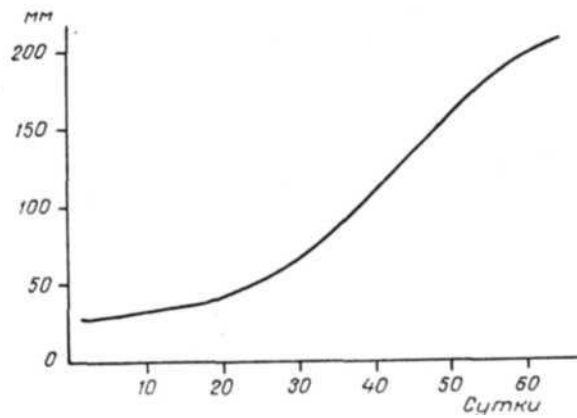
3.



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6—11

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21—45

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(30 32-)

27

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55—60-
 (. 6).
 5,8 (n = 9). 8,9 (n = 12)
 2—3 4—8
 *
 A. falcata, — Anas platyrhynchos,
 — A. querquedula.
 1982 . 4
 [, 1952].
 22.06.1983 ., 25.06.1984 ., 26 28.06.1985 ., 29.06.1981 ., 4
 5
 [1952]
 27 1939 .
 [1952] 2 7
 1939 . (R-68453,)
 4 198) ., 23 1983 . 11 8 .
 [, 1861] 16 1855 . 21 1858 . . 3
)
 15 1909 . 14 1910 .
 (R-68470 R-68469,)
 [Schrenk, 1860] 17 1855 ., .

2-3
 6-10 [Taczanowski, 1875]

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(5 1980) 20 1855
 1986 5 1981 15
 () 1883
 [1973] 17 1961

1983 27 8

1981 8
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« [1972] 18
29 »

12—15 — 20—25 [, 1955].

1915], [21 1945 6 1910 . [,
9 , 1955].
[, 1985]. 1972 .

[1861],

16 1948 . [, 1972]. 9

(*Quercus mongolica*).

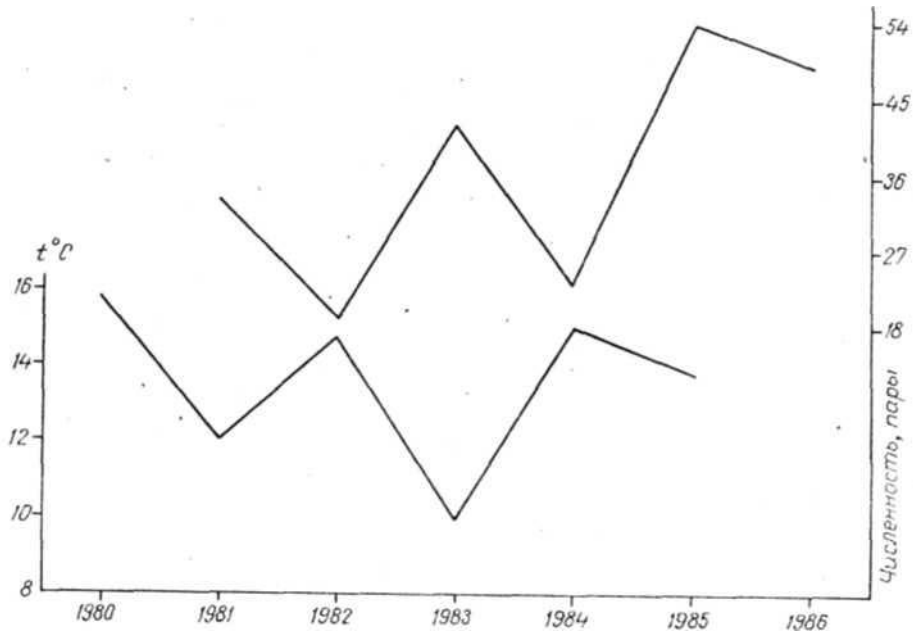
5-6-

1980, 1982 1984 .,
(1981, 1983 .),
42 -45%.

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4 , 1984 . — 2. . 1985 .

(. 7).



. 7.

1983 ., «

», . 12 4

6 , [Hanson,

1954],- 15—16-

10 20 7

7 - 15°

2. I

[Bruggers, 1979].

1-2 . 1981 .

(Upupa epops),
(Cerchneis tinnunculus).

(Pteromys volans),

(. Vespidae),

[1981]

« » 1962-1965
1981 .

10%.

[Doty, Kruse, 1972; Capen et al., 1974].

9—12

10 -20 ²;

(4-),

; : - , 1955. . 17. . 225 - 265. // . - .
 : , 1982. . 195-217. // . - . 1954. 360 .
 : , 1985. . 27-28. // . - .
 ., 1981. . 17. // . - .
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 . 144-188. // . - . 1912 .// . - . 1913. 4.
 . 185-192.

- 1913 // . 1914. 5. . 142 145.
 . 1973. 412 .
 . 1981. 171 .
 (. 1971. 239 .
 // . 1972. . 2. . 73 74.
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 - M 1977. . 104 - 106. // .
 . 5-17. ; , 1984. //
 . ; , 1985. . 101-102. // .
 // . 1971. 3. . 9. // . 1952.
 . 15 . 105-118. // .
 / . M . : - // , 1965. . 9. . 98-202. //
 // . 1915. . 14. . 143-276.
 (.)// . 1971. . 155-169.
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Taczanowski L. Verzeichniss der Vögel, welche durch die Herren Dybowski; und (Godlewski and der Ussurimiindnng gesammelt wurden//*J. für Ornith.,* 1875. Hf 3. S. 241-257.

UDC 598.412(571.64)

Results of studies on ecology of *Aix galericulata* (L.) in the Lazo Reserve (South Primorye).

I m i i t s e v N. P.//Rare birds of the Far East and their protection. Vladivostok. 1988. P. 5 -22.

The results of study of the Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*) in the Lazo Reserve (South Primorye, Far East of Russia) in 1980-1986 are reported. After long depression, the species began to adapt to anthropogenic habitat changes and its population became increasing gradually. Today, the population density of this duck in the suitable places of the South of East Primorye is average 0.18–0.52 pairs per square kilometer. Favourable years for the species with high breeding success alternate with unfavourable periods when its abundance decreases again by 42–45%. The finding suggests that the air temperature of the first decade of June, when most of the chicks leave their nests, is the most important factor associated with the breeding success of the species. These birds are undemanding in choice of nest site and rarely breeding in the same tree hollows two years in a row. The reproductive period is very long. The females incubate their eggs for 31–32 days. The ducklings are able to fly 55–60 days after hatching. The paper presents data on the egg-laying and incubation, behavior of adult birds during the reproductive period, molting adult plumage and the development of feathers in chicks. Also this paper describes a method for joining the artificially incubated mandarin ducklings to the wild broods. The illegal shooting of the ducks during the autumn sport hunting, illegal net fishing (sometimes causing the death of whole broods), and deforestation of river banks are the main factors preventing the species from recovering its original numbers.

In 1985 one pares produced brood in the same tree with *Mergus squamatus*. The reproductive period and molt are very prolonged. During the molt females are unable to fly staying with their broods. It was established (3 males and 4 females were kept in captivity), that development of legs proceeded most rapidly and practically was completed at the age of 4 weeks. The exterior differences of male, and females on the 6-th week. Much more time is required for growth of the wing plumage. The young are able to fly on the 55th day. No sharp competition for the hollow with other animals was observed. At present the recovery of number is hindered by the illegal shooting of *Aix galericulata* during the autumn sport hunting and by deforestation of river banks as well as by the poach fishing with nets leading sometimes to a death of whole broods.