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HJ

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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**Technical guidelines for biodiversity monitoring reptiles
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

To implement the "People's Republic of China Environmental Protection Law", "People's Republic of China Wild Animal Protection Law" to regulate our students Biodiversity observation, formulation of this standard.

This standard specifies the main content reptile diversity observations, technical requirements and methods.

The Standard Appendix A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H are informative appendix.

This standard is the first release.

This standard is developed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection Science, Technology organization.

This standard is mainly drafted by. Environmental Protection Department of the Nanjing Institute of Environmental Sciences, Lanzhou University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences Kunming Animal Research the.

This standard MEP October 31, 2014 for approval.

This standard since January 1, 2015 implementation.

The standard explanation by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Observation techniques guide the reptile biodiversity

1 Scope

This standard specifies the main content reptile diversity observations, technical requirements and methods.

This standard applies to the People's Republic of China within the scope of observation reptile animal diversity.

2 Normative references

This standard refers to the contents of the following documents or the terms. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard quasi.

GB/T 7714 after bibliographic references packet rules GB/T 8170 repair value expressed about the rules and limit values and judgment HJ 623 regional evaluation standards Biodiversity HJ 628 genetic resources collection technical specification (Trial)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Sampling methods quadrat sampling method it refers to the observer at a set quadrats count to see animals entity observation method.

Line transect line transect method Refers to the observer at the observation plots along the selected route recording method of species related information appear within a certain spatial extent.

Fence pitfall traps drift fences and pitfall trapping method Fences fence pitfall traps and pitfalls from the two parts. Fences can use animals can not climb over or skipped, with a certain degree of plastic Tarpaulin material, plastic sheeting, tin and other materials to build, set in a straight line or knuckle shape. The inside bottom edge of the fence or (and) outside the gate along Bar dig buried one or more trap trap trap trap may be a plastic bucket or metal cans.

Mark recapture method mark-recapture method Refers to a well-defined area, to capture a

certain number of individual animals are marked, labeled after which time back, after a After an appropriate period (individual mark sufficiently mixed with unlabeled individual), and then calculate the recapture and population parameters.

4.1 Scientific Principles

Observation plots should have a representative in the limited observation area can better reflect the observation area consisting of basic reptile Features; should adopt a unified and standardized methods of observation can be observed crawling animal population dynamics.

4.2 Operability principles

Observing programs should be considered owned by the human, financial and logistical support and other conditions, the observation plots should have some traffic conditions and work as a condition. Should be high efficiency, low cost methods of observation.

4.3 principles of sustainability, Observations should meet the needs of biodiversity conservation and management, and the protection and management can play a guiding and warning role. Observations Objects, plots, method, timing and frequency of a determined, long-term should remain fixed and can not change. To expand the scope of observation and Strength, and we should expand the scope of observation plots based on the original amount.

4.4 Principle of protection

Choice of ecosystem destruction smaller observation methods to maximize the use of non-invasive sampling method, in order to avoid breaking the environment and animals Bad. Avoid exceeding the frequent observation of objective need. To capture the national key protected wild animals, must obtain administrative departments in charge of Xu can.

4.5 Security Principles

In the capture, processing potential foci of animals, according to relevant provisions of the quarantine process. More types of poisonous reptiles, observer should receive professional training, good security measures.

5.1.1 Determine observation target

Reptiles observation may cover the following objectives. to master the region reptile species composition, distribution and population dynamics; evaluate Effect of threats to reptiles produced; or to analyze the effectiveness of conservation measures and policies creeping animals, and propose targeted Management measures.

5.1.2 Collect observation region Info

Including geology, geomorphology, hydrology, climate, social, economic, cultural, and other biota. If you are unsure observation region reptile Status of biodiversity, can conduct a background investigation resources for the development of the observation program ready.

5.1.3 Identify and understand the observed objects

Select the general observation target groups with different ecological needs should be in. Consideration should focus on.

- a) threatened species, the state protected species and endemic species;
- b) has an important social and economic values of the species;
- c) the maintenance of ecosystem structure and processes play an important role in species;
- d) on the environment or climate change sensitive species;
- e) by the management on a strong species.

5.1.4 Proposed observation program

Observations plan should include. observation target observation object sample, the sample line, setting, methods of observation plots, the content and the observation means Standard, time and frequency of observation, data analysis and reporting, quality management and safety control.

5.1.5 Observation group was established

Founded observation team, clear lines of responsibility for the observer, the observer for the professional training to master the observer field observation method thereof Species identification and knowledge of outdoor survival skills.

5.1.6 Prepare observation equipment and instruments

Including landing net, bag, snake folders, plastic bags, sealed bags, plastic bottles, torches, headlamps, water shoes, plastic buckets, cameras, Global Positioning System (GPS) locator, thermometers, dissolved oxygen meter, pH meter, conductivity meter, recording meter, stylus Solutions Sectional plate, scalpels, scissors, tweezers, needle, syringe, anesthesia bottles, gauze, cotton wool, tape measure, measuring cups, wax cylinders, bulk Needle, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sample collection tool, ethyl ether or chloroform, formaldehyde, ethanol, standing medicines.