江苏





上海城市常见野生动物“怎么办”社区手册

—

" What Should I Do ? "

A Community Handbook for Living with Shanghai's Urban Wildlife









浙江

上海城市常见野生动物

“怎么办”

社区手册

"What Should I Do?"

A Community Handbook for Living with Shanghai's Urban Wildlife



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Note: Throughout this handbook, "community" and "neighborhood" render the Chinese 小区 *(xiaoqu)*: a residential compound, typically gated, that is the basic unit of urban residential life in China and is usually managed by residents' committee (居委会) together with a property-management company.



我们身边有哪些常见的野生动物邻居？

What Common Wildlife Neighbors Live Around Us?



摄影/王放
Photographed by Wang Fang



（hé）貉
Raccoon Dog

中国本土物种、**上海原住民**，国家二级重点保护野生动物。犬科，面部有黑色“眼罩”，与浣熊相似；身体和尾巴的毛发为棕灰色，毛尖黑色。杂食，广泛分布于中国东部、中部和南部。因为适应性强、上海生态环境转好，近年貉逐步适应了上海的城市环境，分布区域持续扩大。目前据不完全统计，**上海共有超过300个点位发现了貉。**

近年监测调查数据显示，貉偏好在灌丛、假山、墙体基部、地下车库的杂物空间、一楼阳台或空调外机下方、架设在地面上的木板结构下方等区域出没或栖息。

The raccoon dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) is a native Chinese species and **a long-time Shanghai local**, listed as a Class II national protected species in China. A member of the family Canidae, it wears a black "eyemask" that makes it look similar to a raccoon, and its body and tail are brownish-grey with black-tipped fur. It is omnivorous and widely distributed across eastern, central, and southern China. Due to its strong adaptability and Shanghai's improving environment, it has gradually settled into the city in recent years, and its range keeps expanding. By incomplete count, raccoon dogs have so far been recorded at over 300 sites across Shanghai.

Recent monitoring shows that they prefer to appear or shelter in shrubbery, rockeries, the base of walls, clutter spaces in underground garages, and areas beneath ground-floor balconies, air-conditioning units, and wooden board raised off the ground.

狗獾（huān） Asian Badger



摄影/郑运祥
Photographed by Zheng Yunxiang



身体矮壮，面部有2条醒目、窄长的黑色贯眼纵纹，在中国可见于除台湾和海南以外的大陆各省区。杂食，通常以家庭群为单位群居生活，会在地下挖掘具有多个洞室的复杂洞穴系统。

The Asian badger (*Meles leucurus)* has **a stocky body and two striking, narrow black stripes running lengthwise through its eyes.** In China it occurs in every mainland province except Taiwan and Hainan. Omnivorous, it usually lives communally in family groups and digs complex underground burrow systems with multiple chambers.

东北刺猬 Amur Hedgehog



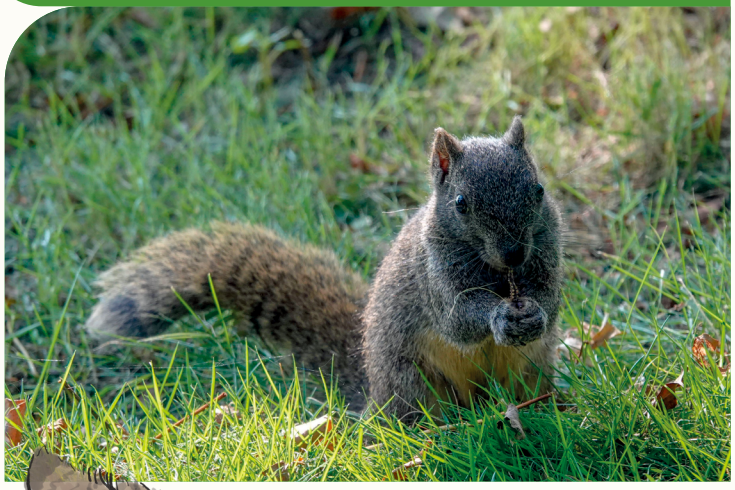
摄影/淡饰
Photographed by Danshi



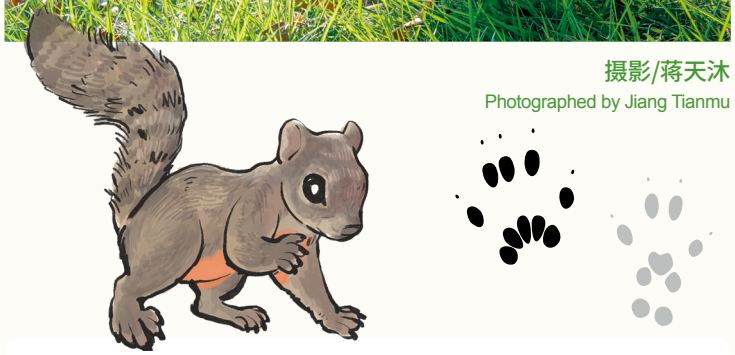
中国体型最大的刺猬之一，广泛分布于中国东北、华北和长江中下游地区。刺猬是典型的夜行性动物，白天通常躲在洞穴、草堆等隐蔽的栖息场所。食性偏向于肉食。在寒冷季节，上海有些区域的刺猬会进入冬眠，有些区域的刺猬依然会顽强地外出觅食、保持清醒。

One of the largest hedgehogs in China, the Amur hedgehog (*Erinaceus amurensis)* ranges widely across northeastern and northern China and the middle and lower Yangtze River. It is typically nocturnal, spending the day hidden in sheltered spots such as burrows and grass piles, and their diet leans toward meat. During the cold season in Shanghai, some hedgehogs hibernate, while others still stay awake and keep foraging outdoors.

赤腹松鼠 Pallas's Squirrel (Red-bellied Squirrel)



摄影/蒋天沐
Photographed by Jiang Tianmu



广泛分布于中国南部各省份，**是上海最常见的野生动物之一**。赤腹松鼠会在高大乔木的树洞或树杈间筑巢，早晨及黄昏活动频繁，常在树枝间攀爬，偶尔也下到地面活动。主要以植物果实、嫩芽、花及昆虫等为食。

Widely distributed across the provinces of southern China, Pallas's squirrel *(Callosciurus erythraeus*, also called the red-bellied squirrel) is **one of Shanghai's most common wild animals**. It nests in tree hollows or forks high up in tall trees, is busiest at dawn and dusk, often climbs among the branches, and occasionally comes down to the ground. It feeds mainly on fruits, buds, flowers, and insects.

黄鼬（yòu） Siberian Weasel



摄影/郑运祥
Photographed by Zheng Yunxiang



俗名黄鼠狼、黄大仙等。整体毛色为棕黄色，面部有黑色或暗褐色的“面罩”，在我国广泛分布于除西北部干旱与高原区域之外的广大地区。肉食性，主要以鼠类、鸟类、昆虫、蛙类等为食。通常独居，在夜间和晨昏较为活跃。

Known in Chinese as *huángshǔláng* or *huángdàxiān*, the Siberian weasel (*Mustela sibirica*) has overall brownish-yellow fur and a black or dark-brown "mask" across its face. In China it is found almost everywhere except the arid northwest and the high plateau. Carnivorous, it feeds mainly on rodents, birds, insects, and frogs. It is usually solitary and most active at night and around dawn and dusk.

在我们生活的社区中，四种特别常见的鸟被合称为“四大金刚”（看看你是否能根据手绘图在生活中找到它们~）

In our neighborhoods, four especially common birds are nicknamed the "Big Four." See if you can spot them using the illustrations!

麻雀
Eurasian Tree Sparrow



头顶棕褐色，白色面颊上有黑色大块斑。作为典型的伴人物种，麻雀常常**成群出现在人类生活区，在地面上蹦跳着前进。**几乎不挑食，繁殖季节尤其会捕食昆虫。

With a chestnut-brown crown and a large black patch on its white cheek, the Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) is a classic human-associated species. Sparrows often **appear in flocks in residential areas, hopping along the ground**. They are hardly picky eaters and catch insects especially during the breeding season.

白头鹎（bēi）
Light-vented Bulbul



眼后到头顶有一大块白斑，随着年龄增加白色部分会变多，所以也被叫作“白头翁”。根据近年野生动物资源监测调查结果，**白头鹎已经成为上海市数量最多的鸟类，**在居民社区、公园绿地等地方都能发现它们的身影。白头鹎常常天不亮就站在枝头鸣唱，叫声清脆响亮。食性杂，昆虫、植物果实和种子等都会取食。有时会利用部分人为材料筑巢。

The light-vented bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) has a large white patch from behind the eye to the top of the head; the white area grows with age, which is why it's also called the "white-headed elder". Recent wildlife surveys show **it has become the most numerous bird in Shanghai**, found alike in residential neighborhoods, parks, and green spaces. It often perches and sings from branches before daybreak, with a crisp, ringing call. It eats a varied diet of insects, fruits, and seeds, and sometimes uses man-made materials in its nest.

（dōng）
乌鸫
Chinese Blackbird



几乎全身黑色，常被误认为是乌鸦，**黄色的喙和眼圈**是其主要的辨识特征。主要在地面活动，捕食昆虫。叫声好听多变，善于模仿其他鸟类叫声，甚至会模仿鸣笛、门铃等环境声，有“百舌鸟”的美誉。

Almost entirely black, the Chinese blackbird (*Turdus mandarinus*) is often mistaken for a crow; its **yellow bill and yellow eye-ring** are the key identifying features. It forages mostly on the ground for insects. Its song is pleasant and varied, and it is a skilled mimic of other birds' calls and even environmental sounds like whistles and doorbells, earning it the nickname "hundred-tongue bird".

（jiū）
珠颈斑鸠
Spotted Dove



侧颈到后颈一圈布满黑底白点，犹如戴了一串“珍珠项链”，走路时头颈一伸一缩，叫声为“咕咕”，也被叫作“野鸽子”。常在地面活动，主要以植物种子为食。**常选择阳台花盆、空调外机缝隙等位置筑巢，巢穴风格以潦草随意著称**，时常由几根树枝简单搭成，一年四季均可以繁殖。

The spotted dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*) has a band of white spots on black around the side and back of its neck, like a "pearl necklace." It bobs its head and neck as it walks, coos "coo-coo," and is also called the "wild pigeon." It forages on the ground and feeds mainly on plant seeds. **It often nests in spots like balcony flowerpots or the gaps around air-conditioning units, and is famous for its sloppy, careless nests**: frequently just a few twigs thrown together. It can breed in any season.

上海常见野生动物活动季节历

Seasonal Activity Calendar of Shanghai's Common Wildlife

（一般情况参考，不同物种/个体间可能存在差异）

注：☀代表活跃时段主要为白天，🌙代表活跃时段主要为晚上；

*国家二级重点保护野生动物

(general reference only; timing may vary between species and individuals).

Note: ☀ active mainly by day; 🌙 active mainly at night;

* Class II nationally protected wild animal.

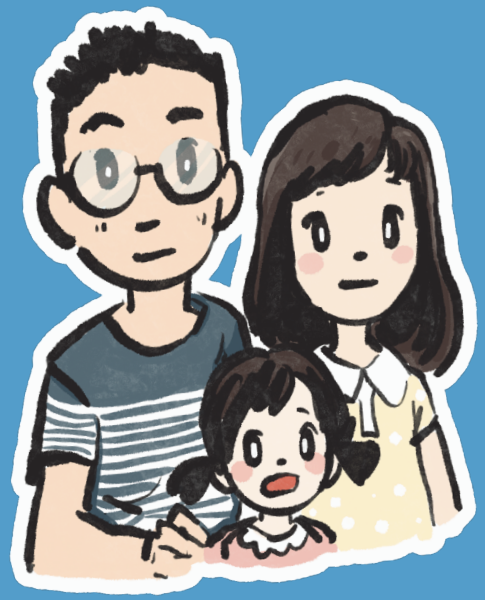
月	1 Jan.	2 Feb.	3 Mar.	4 Apr.	5 May	6 Jun	7 Jul	8 Aug.	9 Sept.	10 Oct.	11 Nov.	12 Dec.
貉 * Raccoon dog *	不活跃 Inactive		繁殖期 Breeding			活跃 Active 🌙					不活跃 Inactive	
松鼠 Squirrel	☀ 活跃 Active											
刺猬 Hedgehog	不活跃 Inactive		活跃 Active 🌙								不活跃 Inactive	
黄鼬 Siberian weasel	不活跃 Inactive		活跃 Active 🌙								不活跃 Inactive	
狗獾 Asian badger	不活跃 Inactive		繁殖期 Breeding			活跃 Active 🌙					不活跃 Inactive	
鸟类 Birds	春秋两季为 Spring and autumn are peak					旅鸟迁徙时期，留鸟全年活跃 migration seasons; resident birds are active year-round						
蛇类 Snakes	冬眠 Hibernation		出蛰 Emergence			活跃 Active 🌙			活跃度下降 decline in activity			冬眠 Hibernation
蛙类 Frogs	冬眠 Hibernation		出蛰 Emergence			☀ 活跃 Active 🌙			活跃度下降 decline in activity		冬眠 Hibernation	
蝙蝠 Bats	冬眠 Hibernation		出蛰 Emergence			活跃 Active 🌙			活跃度下降 decline in activity		冬眠 Hibernation	

除这些常见物种外，上海还零星分布着小灵猫、豹猫这些国家级重点保护野生动物哦！

Besides these common species, Shanghai is also home to scattered populations of nationally protected animals such as the Small Indian Civet and the Mainland Leopard Cat!

我是居民

For Residents



Q **我们小区 / 学校里有貉等野生动物，怎么办?**

There are raccoon dogs and other wild animals in our neighborhood / school. What should I do?



A

如果没有影响到正常的生产生活，不要过多干预，并遵循以下人与野生动物共处的**“四不”原则:**

- **不害怕**
- **不接触**
- **不投喂**
- **不伤害**

如果受到困扰，可以通过**12345**反馈给林业等相关部门。

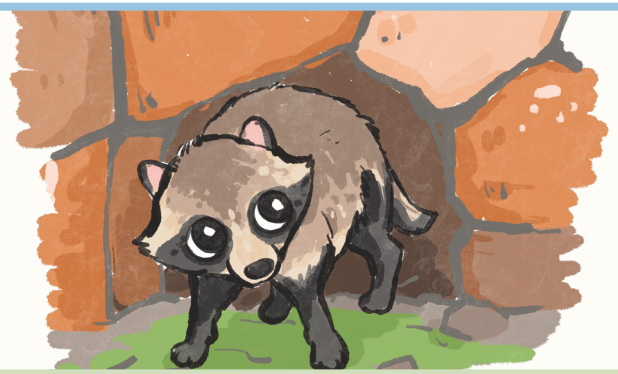
If they aren't disrupting your normal life, don't over-intervene. Just follow the "Four Don'ts" for coexisting with wildlife:

- **Don't be afraid**
- **Don't touch**
- **Don't feed**
- **Don't harm**

If they are causing real trouble, you can report it to the forestry and other relevant authorities via the 12345 hotline.

Q 貉在我家院子里 / 楼下打洞，怎么办?

A raccoon dog is "burrowing" in my yard / under our building. What should I do?



A

貉的挖洞能力其实很弱，无法像狗獾等物种一样“打洞”，只会利用沉降缝等现成的孔洞作为巢穴。

另外，貉是夜行性动物，一般在夜间活动，您可以先观察一下，它们的活动时间是否会和您有重合。如果它们的活动时间、行为、声响对您确实造成了困扰，**可以由小区居委会向所在区野保部门请求技术指导，在确定已经将貉赶出洞穴的情况下，由物业部门填堵沉降缝。**

Raccoon dogs are actually poor diggers. Unlike badgers, they can't really excavate their own burrows; usually they only move into ready-made openings such as buildings' settlement joints. They're also nocturnal, so first observe whether their active hours really overlap with yours. If their timing, behavior, or noise genuinely disturbs you, your residents' committee can ask the district wildlife-protection authority for technical guidance; once it's confirmed that the raccoon dogs have been driven out of the den, the property management can seal up the settlement joints.

Q 貉偷吃我家院子里的菜，怎么办?

Raccoon dogs are eating the vegetables in my yard. What should I do?



A

貉一般会通过栏杆下方或底部的空隙进入院内。如受到困扰，您可以**考虑购买“尼龙塑料扎带”和“防护软网”**，固定在院子周围的栏杆上，与地面接触的栏杆底部尤其需要注意。

Raccoon dogs usually get into a yard through joints beneath or at the bottom of the fence. If this bothers you, consider buying nylon cable ties and protective soft netting and fixing them to the fencing around the yard. Pay special attention to the bottom of the fence where it meets the ground.

Q 我遇到了可爱的小貉，怎么办?

I came across an adorable raccoon dog pup. What should I do?

A

静静观察和欣赏就好，千万不要因为小貉太可爱就将它带离原本生活的地方。和人类相似，小貉在哺乳期离开家庭很难存活——**因为环境适应、不同貉种群间冲突等问题，异地野放的小貉可能会面临严重的生命威胁。**试想，如果把一个年幼的小朋友扔到父母都不在的其他小区甚至城市，ta活下来的几率有多大？在人类社会，失孤的家庭往往承担着巨大的痛苦。对待貉，我们也不应该拆散它们家庭、偷拐它们幼崽。尤其需要注意的是，貉是国家二级重点保护野生动物，**擅自捕捉是违法行为!**

Just watch and enjoy quietly. Never take a pup away from where it lives just because it's cute. Like human babies, raccoon dog pups that leave their family during the nursing period struggle to survive: problems such as adapting to a new environment and conflict between different raccoon dog groups mean a relocated pup may face a serious threat to its life. Imagine dropping a young child into a strange neighborhood (or even a strange city) with no parents around. How would he/she survive? In human society, families that lose a child bear enormous pain. When it comes to raccoon dogs, we shouldn't break up their families or steal their young either. Above all, remember it is a Class II nationally protected wild animal, so capturing one without authorization is illegal!



Q 我们小区有掉毛 / 秃了的貉，怎么办?

There's a raccoon dog in our neighborhood that's losing fur / has gone bald. What should I do?

A

这样的貉大概率患了一种主要由疥螨感染引起的传染性皮肤病，常表现为脱毛，严重时可能全身都光秃秃的。**疥螨分为人型和动物型，主要通过同类间直接接触传播。如果发现患有皮肤病的貉，需务必注意宠物拴绳、不要接触。**动物型的疥螨在近距离接触时可以传染给人，但无法在人身上繁殖，所以一般症状比较轻微、几日内可痊愈；但一旦发现猫狗感染了疥螨，请及时就医，在兽医指导下用药、治疗。另外，我们也需要以更加“生态”的视角看待野生动物与疾病：作为野生动物种群自然调节的一种方式，疥螨本身的存在是正常的，**在保护好人和宠物的前提下无需太过担心。**

A raccoon dog like this most likely has a contagious skin disease mainly caused by the mite Sarcoptes scabiei. It typically causes hair loss and, in severe cases, may leave the animal almost completely bald. The mange mite comes in human-adapted and animal-adapted types and spreads mainly through direct contact between animals of the same kind. If you spot a raccoon dog with a skin disease, be sure to keep your pets leashed and don't touch the animal. The animal-type mite can occasionally pass to humans through close contact, but they cannot reproduce on humans, so symptoms are usually mild and clear up within a few days; however, if your cat or dog catches mange, see a vet promptly and treat it under veterinary guidance.It also helps to take a more "ecological" view of wildlife and disease: as one of the ways a wildlife population naturally regulates itself, mange is a normal part of the picture. As long as you protect yourself and your pet well, there's no need to worry too much.

Q 我担心貉作为野生动物会传播病毒，怎么办?

I'm worried that raccoon dogs, as wild animals, might spread viruses. What should I do?



A

不用太过担心。

截至目前，研究机构已采样并检测了上海市野生貉的数百份样品，**尚未检出人畜共患病病毒。**

为保证自身安全，请务必遵循“四不”原则（不害怕、不接触、不投喂、不伤害），携带宠物出门一定要拴绳，并控制宠物与貉、貉洞保持距离。

There's no need to worry too much.

To date, research institutions have collected and tested several hundred samples from wild raccoon dogs in Shanghai, and no zoonotic-disease virus has been detected.

To keep yourself safe, please follow the "Four Don'ts" (don't be afraid, don't touch, don't feed, don't harm), always leash your pet outdoors, and keep your pet at a distance from raccoon dogs and their dens.

Q 我被貉抓了咬了，怎么办?

A raccoon dog scratched or bit me. What should I do?

A

非应激状态下，貉一般不会主动攻击人类。6-8月，护崽的母貉或者探索欲强的幼貉可能会与没有牵绳的宠物犬发生争斗。万一被貉抓伤、咬伤，尤其是当出现明显划痕、伤口或出血时，**需立即清洗、消毒伤口，尽快就医，并务必按医嘱接种狂犬疫苗。**（注：如被流浪猫或其他动物抓伤、咬伤，也请采用同样的处理方法。）

When not under stress, raccoon dogs generally won't attack people unprovoked. From June to August, a mother guarding her babies or an inquisitive pup may get into a fight with an unleashed pet dog. If you are scratched or bitten by a raccoon dog, especially if there's a visible scratch, wound, or bleeding, wash and disinfect the wound immediately, seek medical care as soon as possible, and follow medical advice on rabies post-exposure prophylaxis.

Note: Follow the same steps if you are scratched or bitten by a stray cat or another animal.





我是居委 / 物业

For Residents' Committees & Property Managers



Q 小区里的貉好像越来越多了，怎么办?

There seem to be more and more raccoon dogs in our neighborhood. What should we do?

A

首先，野生动物数量和丰富度的提升，是生态向好的标志，也是一个小区生态建设的结果。

每年6-8月，幼貉开始频繁出洞探索，尚不知怕人，可能会在公共区域活动；同时随着天气转暖，人在小区内的活动频次增加、范围扩大。因此，夏季人貉相遇的概率就会大幅增加。如果没有主动投喂招引，貉通常不会主动靠近人。建议居民遛狗时拴牵引绳，最好不要让狗狗随意进入树丛探索。

在不伤害貉的情况下填补沉降缝、不投喂流浪动物、有效管理湿垃圾、为一楼种植的瓜果蔬菜设置有效的隔离栏等方法，可以从栖息地和食源两方面抑制貉对小区的主动选择，有效降低小区内貉的数量和密度。

同时，为避免因人或宠物与貉近距离接触导致的意外情况，小区可以**在貉常出现的区域树立“不要投喂貉”“野生动物出没”等警示标牌。**

First, a rise in the number and diversity of wild animals is a sign of an improving ecosystem and the result of a neighborhood's ecological development.

Every year from June to August, young raccoon dogs begin venturing out of their dens to explore; they don't yet fear people and may roam public areas. At the same time, as the weather warms, residents spend more time outdoors over a wider area, so people and raccoon dogs cross paths far more often in summer. As long as no one actively feeds and attracts them,

raccoon dogs usually won't approach people on their own. We recommend keeping dogs leashed on walks and not letting them wander into bushes to explore.

Sealing settlement joints without harming the raccoon dogs, not feeding stray animals, managing wet (food) waste effectively, and installing proper barriers around ground-floor vegetable plots all work on both habitat and food supply to discourage raccoon dogs from choosing the neighborhood, effectively lowering their numbers and density.

Also, to prevent accidents from close contact between raccoon dogs and people or pets, the community can put up warning signs such as "Do not feed the raccoon dogs" and "Wildlife present" where they often appear.



Q 小区里有人喂貉，或喂流浪猫的食物被貉吃了，怎么办?

Someone in my neighborhood is feeding raccoon dogs, or raccoon dogs are eating food left out for stray cats. What should we do?

A

2023年10月1日生效的《上海市野生动物保护条例》规定，禁止投喂野外环境自然生长繁殖的野生动物。人为的投喂不仅会使貉主动接近人，还会导致貉的局部种群密度过高，进而更易引发貉宠冲突。根据近年“貉口普查”结果，**猫粮投喂和垃圾管理不当，会显著改变貉密度，导致貉数量或密度异常增加。**

因此，**最好可以对投喂流浪猫的居民进行劝阻。**如劝阻无效、对方执意投喂，可以结合本小区实际情况设置固定投喂点，避免散布式投喂。另外，因为貉跳跃、攀爬能力不强，**可以架高猫粮投喂器，**使貉无法直接触碰猫粮。同时，**定时清理剩余猫粮，以免多余猫粮成为貉的食物。**

The *Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Wild Animal Conservation*, in force since October 1, 2023, prohibits feeding wild animals growing and reproducing naturally in the wild environment. People's feeding not only draws raccoon dogs toward humans but also pushes local population density too high, making conflicts between raccoon dogs and pets more likely. According to recent "Raccoon Dog Census" results, feeding cat food and poor waste management significantly alter raccoon dog density and can cause abnormal increases in their numbers.

The best approach is therefore to discourage residents from feeding stray cats. If discouragement fails and they insist, you

can set up fixed feeding points suited to your community to avoid scattered feeding. And since raccoon dogs aren't strong jumpers or climbers, you can raise the cat-food feeder up high so they can't reach the food directly. Also clear away leftover cat food regularly to prevent it from becoming a food sourcefor raccoon dogs.



禁止投喂野外环境自然生长繁殖的野生动物。
（《上海市野生动物保护条例》第二十六条第二款）

It is prohibited to feed wild animals growing and reproducing naturally in the wild environment. (*Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Wild Animal Conservation*, Article 26, Paragraph 2)

猫粮管理建议
Cat Feeding Guidelines

1

不鼓励投喂！
Feeding is discouraged!



2

适时适量投喂，如每次按流浪猫食量投喂、等待它们吃完后再离开。

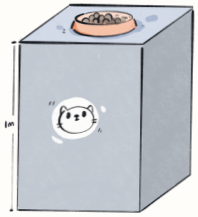
Feed at regular times and in appropriate amounts. Put out only as much food as the cats can finish, and wait until they have finished eating before leaving.



3

设置防貉猫粮盒/架，如将猫粮放置于貉无法够到的高处（距离地面至少1m，可参考右图）。

Use an anti-raccoon-dog food box/stand, e.g., place the food where raccoon dogs can't reach it, at least 1 meter off the ground (see illustration).



Q 小区里的貉会乱翻垃圾，怎么办?

Raccoon dogs in our community rummage through the garbage. What should we do?

A

小区的垃圾管理如果不到位（垃圾站溢出、湿垃圾乱扔），可能会成为貉的非自然食物之一，进而导致小区内貉密度增加。小区**可以通过改造垃圾桶（加强封口、加固底座）、提高湿垃圾清运频率等措施，确保垃圾不落地。**

If a community's waste management is inadequate, including overflowing garbage stations and wet waste tossed about, the garbage can become one of the raccoon dogs' unnatural food sources and drive up their density. The community can keep waste off the ground through measures such as modifying the bins (better-sealing lids, reinforced bases) and increasing the collection frequency of wet (food) waste.



湿垃圾管理建议

Wet Waste (Food Waste) Management Tips

1

垃圾桶加强封口或底座稳固性，如将垃圾桶盖改造或更换为需手动打开/有磁铁吸扣的翻盖款式，或在底座附近安装加固配件，防止貉将垃圾桶推倒。

Improve the bin's seal or base stability, e.g., modify or replace the lid with a flip-top that must be opened by hand or has a magnetic catch, or fit reinforcing parts near the base, so raccoon dogs can't push over the bin.

2

加高垃圾桶，提高垃圾清运频率（尤其在6-8月幼貉活动时期），避免垃圾外溢。

Raise the bin higher and collect waste more often (especially during the June–August period when young raccoon dogs are active) to prevent overflow.

3

在湿垃圾桶周围设置高度至少1m、需要人手动打开的铁丝网/木质围栏/篱笆等。

Set up a wire mesh, wooden fence, or hedge at least 1 meter high around the wet-waste bin that must be opened by hand.

Q 小区里猫、狗等其他动物跟貉起了冲突，怎么办?

Cats, dogs, or other animals have gotten into conflict with a raccoon dog. What should we do?

A

非应激情况下的成年貉，不会主动靠近人类。对于居民，尤其是**携带宠物出门的居民，一定要为宠物拴绳，与貉保持距离。**每年5-7月是貉养育幼崽时期，因为护崽，貉会格外警惕、敏感。在此期间，**人与宠物需要特别注意，与貉保持距离，不要靠近貉洞，夜间遛狗时间建议不要晚于21:30，避免幼貉与宠物狗发生打斗。**如果宠物狗与貉发生冲突，应立即拉紧狗绳，并将宠物狗带离貉的活动区域。

When not under stress, adult raccoon dogs won't approach people on their own. Residents, especially those out with pets, must keep pets leashed and maintain distance from raccoon dogs.From May to July each year, raccoon dogs are raising their pups, and protecting them makes the adults especially wary and sensitive. During this period, people and pets need extra care: keep your distance, don't go near raccoon dog dens, and avoid walking dogs later than 9:30 p.m. to prevent fights between young raccoon dogs and pet dogs. If a pet dog comes into conflict with a raccoon dog, keep the dog firmly leashed and move it away from the area immediately.





Q 貉在居民家院子里 / 楼下打洞、居住，居民一定要赶走它们，怎么办?

A raccoon dog is denning / living in a resident's yard or under their building, and the resident insists on driving it away. What should we do?



A

可以在貉的非繁殖期（9月-次年3月），待洞穴内的貉全部离开后，填补沉降缝。如无法确定沉降缝内是否有貉，可以**通过野保管理部门联系指定的科研机构，在貉洞附近安装红外相机进行监测，确保在貉全部出洞后，再修补沉降缝。**

During the raccoon dogs' non-breeding period (September to the following March), you can seal the settlement joint once all of them have left the den. If you can't tell whether any remain inside, you can go through the wildlife-protection authority to contact a designated research institution to install an infrared camera near the den for monitoring, and only seal the settlement joint after confirming that all the raccoon dogs have left.

Q 小区居民讨厌貉，怎么办?

Residents in our community dislike raccoon dogs. What should we do?



A

貉为夜行性动物，本身胆子也比较小，通常不会与居民产生太多交集和冲突，因此**需要调查和了解居民讨厌貉的原因，并根据本手册中的建议，采取针对性的措施，**如劝阻投喂野生动物、科学投喂流浪猫、管控湿垃圾、为自种的瓜果蔬菜做好隔离设施，在野生动物保护部门的监督指导下，确认洞中无貉后填堵沉降缝，等等。

同时，**既要强调科普保护野生动物、保护生物多样性的意义，宣传“人与自然和谐共生”的科学理念，也需要跟居民说明，貉是国家二级重点保护野生动物，私自捕捉、伤害违法。**日常对待貉应遵循“四不”原则。

Raccoon dogs are nocturnal and naturally rather timid, so they usually have little contact or conflict with residents. It therefore helps to look into why residents dislike them and take targeted measures based on this handbook, e.g., discouraging the feeding of wildlife, feeding stray cats responsibly, managing wet waste, installing barriers around self-grown vegetables, and, under the supervision of the wildlife-protection authority, sealing settlement joints only after confirming no raccoon dogs remain inside.

At the same time, highlight the value of protecting wildlife and biodiversity and promote the idea of "harmony between people and nature," while also explaining to residents that the raccoon dog is a Class II nationally protected wild animal, so capturing or harming one without authorization is illegal. In everyday life, treat raccoon dogs according to the "Four Don'ts."



其他问题

Other Questions

Q **我在路边遇到了刺猬，怎么办?**

I came across a hedgehog by the roadside. What should I do?

A 刺猬胆子很小，严重应激时甚至会受伤或死亡，因此不要用强光、噪声干扰它们。另外，野生刺猬身上常常存在携带病菌（并可传染给人类）的蜱虫，所以**不要因为它们可爱就贸然接触或带它们回家**。如果刺猬在马路中间、易受到来往车辆行人的威胁，可以用纸板等工具，在不直接接触的情况下将其转移到路边灌丛中。

Hedgehogs are very timid, and severe stress can even injure or kill them, so don't disturb them with bright lights or loud noises.



Also, wild hedgehogs often carry ticks that harbor disease-causing germs (which can pass to humans), so don't rashly touch one or take it home just because it's cute. If a hedgehog is in the middle of the road and at risk from passing traffic and pedestrians, use something like a piece of cardboard to move it to roadside shrubbery without touching it directly.

Q 我遇到了从树上鸟巢里掉下来的幼鸟，怎么办？

I found a fledgling that fell from a nest. What should I do?

A

如果小鸟没有明显外伤，建议不要干预，直接离开。如果小鸟在马路中间或周围有流浪猫等明显威胁，**可以将它放到附近的灌丛或树杈上（最好避开人和流浪猫），它的父母会回来找它。**

如果幼鸟受伤确须救护的，尽量不要直接接触，可拨打12345转所在行政区的野保管理部门，寻求指导和帮助。

救助野生动物须在做好人身安全和卫生安全防护的前提下，由专业人员实施。野生动物救护是一项非常专业的工作，且野生动物可能会携带多种致病细菌、真菌、病毒等微生物，不当救护对动物和人类都可能造成伤害。

If the bird has no obvious injuries, it is better not to intervene. Just leave.If it's in the middle of the road or there are clear threats nearby such as stray cats, you can place it in nearby shrubbery or on a tree fork (ideally away from people and stray cats). Its parents will come for it.

If a fledgling is injured and indeed needs rescue, try not to touch it directly; call 12345 and ask for your district's wildlife-protection authority for guidance and help.

Rescuing wildlife should be done by professionals, and only with proper protection for personal and hygiene safety. Wildlife rescue is highly specialized work, and wild animals may carry many disease-causing bacteria, fungi, viruses, and other microbes, thus improper rescue may harm both the animals and people.



Q 我在小区里遇到蛇 / 房子里进了蛇，怎么办?

I met a snake in the community / a snake got into my house. What should I do?

A

6-8月气温升高，是蛇类的活跃期，需要格外留心。

如果在小区里遇到了蛇，不要惊慌，慢慢退开即可。如果遇到蛇立起、可能有攻击行为，应立刻远离。如果房子里进了蛇，保持安静，离开房屋，将门窗关好，防止蛇外窜。保证自身安全后，拨打**119**或本手册**P48-51**各区陆生野生动物收容救护点电话求助。如果担心蛇或人受到伤害（如蛇出现在马路中央或老人小孩经常活动的地方），亦可联系前述电话求助。

From June to August, temperatures rise and snakes become active, so take extra care.

If you meet a snake in the community, don't panic; just back away slowly. If a snake rears up or appears ready to strike, leave the area immediately. If a snake gets into your house, stay quiet, leave the room, and shut the doors and windows to keep it from slipping away into the rest of the house. Once you're safe, call 119 or one of the district terrestrial-wildlife rescue stations (see pp. 48–51) for help. If you're worried the snake or a person could be harmed (e.g., the snake is in the middle of a road or where the elderly and children often gather), you can also call the numbers above.



作为预防，**在小区内行走建议选择步道，不要过度“探索”少人管理的荒地和草丛**（如果不可避免，可携带木棍等“打草惊蛇”），不要直接用手翻动石块等；为了防止蛇进入房屋，**建议家中门窗在敞开时以纱窗隔离，门窗附近可放置具有刺激性气味的物质，如酒精、雄黄、硫磺等。**

As a precaution, stick to the paths when walking in the community and avoid over-"exploring" poorly maintained wasteland and tall grass (if unavoidable, carry a stick to "beat the grass and frighten away the snake"); don't turn over rocks with bare hands. To keep snakes out of the house, screen doors and windows when open, and place strong-smelling substances nearby, such as alcohol, realgar, or sulfur.



Q 我被蛇咬伤了，怎么办?

I've been bitten by a snake. What should I do?

A

一定要及时就医。上海目前较为常见的黑眉锦蛇等为无毒蛇，有分布的毒蛇种类主要为短尾蝮（特征见插图，真实照片请自行搜索），但不排除宠物逃逸的可能。如果能通过记忆特征或拍照确认蛇的种类，会对抓捕、就医起到很大的帮助。

Seek medical care promptly. Commonly encountered snakes in Shanghai, such as the Beauty Snake (*Elaphe taeniurus*), are non-venomous. The main venomous snake species found in Shanghai is the Short-tailed Mamushi (Gloydius brevicaudus; see the illustration for its features, and please search for real photos if needed), though an escaped pet snake can't be ruled out.Being able to identify the species by memorizing its features or taking photos is a big help for capturing the snake and for treatment.



目前上海市区抗毒蛇血清储备最全的医院为上海中医药大学附属龙华医院（联系电话：64385700），如在上海被蛇咬伤，可拨打120或直接前往龙华医院。

另外，如被马蜂、蜈蚣等毒虫咬伤，也可前往龙华医院。如确定被毒蛇毒虫咬伤、需要等待救援，不要跑动，受伤的肢体尤其要注意减少活动，以免加速毒液扩散；如有条件可用流水洗去伤口附近的毒液；去除手表、首饰等，避免肢体肿胀后难以取出，影响肢体供血。

The hospital in urban Shanghai with the most complete antivenom stock is Longhua Hospital affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (phone: 64385700); if bitten by a snake in Shanghai, call 120 or go directly to Longhua Hospital.

It can also treat bites and stings from venomous creatures such as hornets and centipedes.If you're sure you've been bitten or stung by a venomous snake or creature and need to wait for rescue, do not run; keep the injured limb especially still to avoid speeding the spread of venom. If you can, rinse the venom near the wound away under running water; and remove watches, jewelry, and the like before the limb swells, so they don't become stuck and cut off blood supply.



Q 我家进了松鼠，怎么办?

A squirrel has gotten into my home. What should I do?

A



松鼠一般是循着气味、为找食物进入室内，所以**建议将家里敞口、外露的食物收起来或封口保存。**

如果知道松鼠的进入方式（如窗户），可考虑用泡沫胶、防护软网等**封堵空隙，**做好物理隔离。另外，如果家里养有猫、狗等宠物，或可对松鼠起到一定**威慑**作用；还可以用气味刺鼻的物质尝试**驱赶**。如以上措施都不起作用，可以拨打**12345**转所在行政区的野保管理部门反馈情况，或联系**119**请消防员帮助抓捕并放生。

Squirrels usually come indoors following a scent in search of food, so it's a good idea to put away or seal up any open or exposed food at home.

If you know how it's getting in (e.g., a window), consider sealing the joints with foam sealant or protective soft net to create a physical barrier. If you keep pets such as cats or dogs, they may help deter the squirrel; you can also try driving it off with pungent-smelling substances.If none of the above measures work, call 12345 and ask for your district's wildlife-protection authority to report the situation, or call 119 to ask firefighters to help catch and release it.

Q 我家里进了蝙蝠，怎么办?

A bat has gotten into my home. What should I do?

A

在城市中蝙蝠有可能会在居民房屋中安家，一般情况下不会对人类产生不良影响。如果确实影响到您的生活，可考虑将其驱离。根据相关研究[4]，**打开窗、关光源、不干扰，蝙蝠一般会很快飞出。**不建议使用亮度较高的光源、“武器”或噪音驱赶——当环境噪音超过66dB才会对蝙蝠产生影响，而根据相关文件，人类居住区夜间噪音50dB已造成扰民。如果蝙蝠一直未自行飞出，可联系小区物业或**119**求助。为了防止蝙蝠入户，可以安装纱窗，平时注意防蚊蝇，并封堵空调入户口等空隙。另外，蝙蝠一般不会主动攻击人类，但万一被蝙蝠咬伤，需立即清洗、消毒伤口，尽快就医，并注射狂犬疫苗。

In cities, bats may make their home in residential buildings, and in most cases they cause people no harm. If one really disrupts your life, you can consider driving it out. According to relevant research[4], opening a window, turning off the lights, and leaving it undisturbed will usually get the bat to fly out quickly. Using very bright lights, "weapons," or noise is not advisable: the environmental noise only affects bats above 66 dB, whereas official guidance treats 50 dB at night in residential areas as already a nuisance to people.If the bat still won't leave on its own, ask your property management or call 119 for help. To keep bats out, install window screens, keep mosquitoes and flies out as usual, and seal gaps such as the air-conditioner entry hole. Bats generally won't attack people unprovoked, but if you are bitten, wash and disinfect the wound immediately, seek medical care as soon as possible, and get a rabies vaccination.

Q 小区里蛙鸣太吵，怎么办?

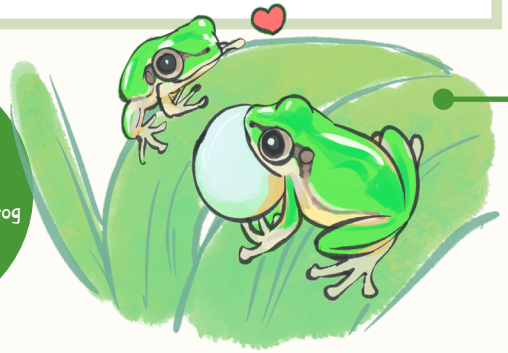
The frog calls in our community are too noisy. What should I do?

A

每年4-5月繁殖期过后，蛙类在6月“梅雨季”前后会比较活跃，“听取蛙声一片”是自然界正常物候的一部分。同时，包括中华蟾蜍、泽陆蛙、饰纹姬蛙、黑斑侧褶蛙和金线侧褶蛙在内的上海常见蛙类，是城市生态系统中的重要组成部分，也是农业和林业中害虫的重要天敌。**我们作为小区居民，应该对蛙类邻居多一点包容和耐心。待7月之后，蛙类的鸣叫声量和频率即会下降。**

After the April–May breeding season each year, frogs grow fairly active around the June plum-rain season, and "a chorus of frog song" is a normal part of the natural cycle. Shanghai's common frogs, including the Asiatic Toad, Grassfrog, East Asian Ornate Chorus Frog, Dark-spotted Frog, and Eastern Golden Frog, are an important part of the urban ecosystem and key natural enemies of agricultural and forestry pests. As residents, we should show our frog neighbors a little more tolerance and patience. After July, the volume and frequency of their calls will drop.





无斑雨蛙
Chinese Immaculate Treefrog

无斑雨蛙，一种通体绿色的小蛙，用来命名的标本采集自上海，但近年在上海难觅踪迹。如果您见过它（尤其是奉贤、浦东交界农田附近），请联系“城市荒野”花花君（微信号cshuangye2）提供线索。

The Chinese immaculate treefrog (*Dryophytes immaculatus*), a small frog that is green all over, was named from a specimen collected in Shanghai, but in recent years it has been hard to find here. If you've seen one (especially near the farmland where Fengxian and Pudong meet), please send a tip to "Forest City Studio" Huahuajun (WeChat: cshuangye2)

Q 我遇到受伤的貉等野生动物，怎么办?

I came across an injured raccoon dog or other wild animal. What should I do?



A

联系所在社区的居委/物业，或拨打本手册**P48-51**各区陆生野生动物收容救护点电话，反馈情况。

Contact your community's residents' committee or property management, or call one of the district terrestrial-wildlife rescue stations listed on pp. 48–51 to report the situation.

Q 我遇到被路杀的貉等野生动物，怎么办?

I came across a raccoon dog or other wild animal killed on the road. What should I do?



A

联系所在社区的居委/物业，最好可以就地深埋，以生石灰覆盖更好。如有条件，可送至本市指定的动物无害化处理中心（见本手册**P50-51**）。**如果经常在相似位置遇到路杀，可以反馈给居委、物业、林业部门，针对性地设计减缓措施，如树立提醒标牌、提示司机减速等。**

Contact your community's residents' committee or property management. It's best to bury the animal deep on the spot, ideally covering it with quicklime. If possible, take it to one of the city's designated animal harmless-disposal centers (see pp. 50-51). If roadkill happens repeatedly in similar spots, report it to the residents' committee, property management, and forestry authority so targeted mitigation can be designed, such as putting up warning signs and prompting drivers to slow down.

各区收容救护单位地址及电话 Wildlife Rescue Units by District: Addresses & Phone Numbers

行政区 / District	收容救护单位 / Unit	地址 / Address	电话 / Phone
宝山 Baoshan	顾村公园 Gucun Park	沪太路 4788 号顾村公园东方鸟会内 Inside the Oriental Bird Society, Gucun Park, No. 4788 Hutai Road	56807617
崇明 Chongming	东平森林公园 Dongping National Forest Park	北沿公路 2188 号 No.2188 Beiyan Highway	59627031
奉贤 Fengxian	上海优爱宠物诊所 Shanghai You'ai Pet Clinic	南桥镇沪杭公路 1781 号 No.1781 Huhang Hwy., Nanqiao Town	18017936386
虹口 Hongkou	虹口区绿化管理事务中心 Hongkou District Administrative Center of Afforestation Affairs	中山北二路 1775 号 No.1775 Zhongshan North Second Road	65522287 65757627
黄浦 Huangpu	复兴公园 Fuxing Park	皋兰路 2 号甲复兴公园办公区域 Fuxing Park office area, No. 2A Gaolan Road	53069952
	人民公园 People's Park	西藏中路 233 号人民公园办公区域 People's Park office area, No. 223 Xizang Middle Road	
嘉定 Jiading	嘉定区野生动物保护管理站 Jiading District Wildlife Conservation & Management Station	塔城东路 400 号 1 号楼 Building 1, No.400 Tacheng East Road	69905073
静安 Jing'an	上海静安区园林绿化发展有限公司 Shanghai Jing'an Landscaping & Greening Development Co., Ltd.	南京西路 1649 号 No. 1649 Nanjing West Road	62483238
	上海绿金绿化养护工程有限公司 Shanghai Lüjin Greening Maintenance Engineering Co., Ltd.	共和新路 1555 号 No. 1555 Gonghexin Road	13801755561
金山 Jinshan	滨海公园 Binhai Park	石化街道新城路 16 号 No.16 Xincheng Road, Shihua Subdistrict	57931120
闵行 Minhang	闵行区林业站 Minhang District Forestry Station	莘庄镇黎安路 328 号 B 座 Block B, No.328 Li'an Road, Xinzhuang Town	64908318

行政区 / District	收容救护单位 / Unit	地址 / Address	电话 / Phone
浦东新区 Pudong New Area	华夏公园 Huaxia Park	华夏东路 285 号 No. 285 Huaxia East Road	61872149
	大自然昆虫馆 Nature Insect Museum	丰和路 1 号 No. 1 Fenghe Road	58405921
普陀 Putuo	长风公园 Changfeng Park	枣阳路 839 号 No. 839 Zaoyang Road	62453556
青浦 Qingpu	上海联腾农家乐专业合作 Shanghai Lianteng Farm-stay Cooperative	新胜路 2558 号 No. 2558 Xinsheng Road	18121232969
松江 Songjiang	松江区陆生野生动物收容救护站 Songjiang District Terrestrial Wildlife Rescue Station	叶榭镇团结村车水公路 Cheshui Highway, Tuanjie Village, Yexie Town	67650251
徐汇 Xuhui	漕溪公园 Caoxi Park	漕溪路 203 号 No. 203 Caoxi Road	64381743
杨浦 Yangpu	杨浦公园 Yangpu Park	双阳路 399 号 No. 399 Shuangyang Road	35310865
长宁 Changning	长宁区绿化管理事务中心 Changning District Administrative Center of Afforestation Affairs	天山路 1920 弄 8 号 No. 8, Lane 1920 Tianshan Road	62708413

动物无害化处理中心地址及电话 Animal Harmless Disposal Center: Addresses & Phone Numbers

单位 / Unit	地址 / Address	电话 / Phone
中心总部 Headquarters of the Center	奉贤区 化学工业区崇缺村 1489 号 No. 1489 Chongque Village, Chemical Industry Zone, Fengxian District	57462612
城区服务点 Urban Service Site	宝山区 沪太支路 1404、1406 号 No. 1404, 1406 Hutai Branch Road, Baoshan District	66277089
奉贤服务点 Fengxian Service Site	奉贤区 金大公路 7939 号 -4-5 No. 7939-4-5 Jinda Highway, Fengxian District	57550097
崇明分部 Chongming Branch	崇明区 港沿镇港沿公路 4050 号 No. 4050 Gangyan Highway, Chongming District	57462612

相关法律法规 Relevant Laws & Regulations

禁止投喂野外环境自然生长繁殖的野生动物。居住区内发现野生动物种群数量异常等情况的，可以向区野生动物保护主管部门报告，由区野生动物保护主管部门组织采取必要措施予以保护。

When one discovers an abnormal population size of wild animals, he may report to the district wild animal conservation department, which shall organize necessary measures to provide protection.

——《上海市野生动物保护条例》

（2023年6月20日发布，2023年10月1日起施行）

— *Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Wild Animal Conservation*
(Issued on June 20, 2023; in effect from October 1, 2023)

中华人民共和国野生动物保护法
Wildlife Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China

上海市野生动物保护条例
Regulations of Shanghai Municipality on Wild Animal Conservation



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·综合网络资料等。

· Also compiled from online sources.



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野生动物属于大自然，不要把它带走哦！
相信我们可以在城市和小区里，“貉”谐共处！

Wild animals belong to nature. Please don't take them home!
We believe we can live in "hé-rmony" with them in our cities and neighborhood!

如果您在上海遇到了貉或狗獾，请扫二维码提交情报

Spotted a raccoon dog or badger in Shanghai? Scan the QR code to submit a report.

如果您想告诉我们您对貉的态度、与貉的相处过程，请扫二维码分享

Want to tell us how you feel about raccoon dogs and your experiences living alongside them? Scan to share.

如果您想在小区自发开展“貉口调查”，作为常态化“貉口普查”的一部分，请扫二维码填写调查表

Want to count raccoond dogs in your community as part of the ongoing "Raccoon Dog Census"? Scan to fill in the survey.

如果您想加入我们，共同守护美好的自然家园，请扫二维码，成为山水自然保护中心月捐人

Want to join us in safe-guarding our beautiful natural home. Scan the QR code to become a Monthly Donor.

如需电子或纸质版“貉以为家”科普海报，请联系山小水-长三角（微信：shanshui-csj）

For a digital or printed copy of the "Home of Raccoon Dogs" outreach poster, contact "shanshui-csj" through WeChat.



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