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CCTV 新闻 俄罗斯总统普京26日说俄将采取措施在《中导条约》失效后缓解欧洲

Precious image evidence of Siberian tiger eating bears found for the first time in Xiaoxinganling

小兴安岭首次找到东北虎吃熊的珍贵影像证据

兴安 (Xīng ān) Xing'an county in Guilin “桂林”, Guangxi, Hinggan league, a prefecture level subdivision of Inner Mongolia, Xing'an district of Hegang city “鹤岗”, Heilongjiang. 岭 (lǐng) mountain range, mountain ridge. 首次 (shǒuci) first, first time, for the first time. 东北虎 (dōngběihǔ) Amur tiger. 珍贵 (zhēngui) precious. 影像 (yǐngxiàng) image. 证据 (zhèngjù) evidence, proof, testimony.

On the screen, A simple and honest black bear,

画面上, 一只憨厚的黑熊,

憨厚 (hānhou) simple and honest, straightforward. 黑熊 (hēixióng) Asiatic black bear (Ursus thibetanus).

Is standing upright like a human being,

正在像人类一样直立起身来,

人类 (rénlèi) humanity, human race, mankind. 直立 (zhílì) erect, upright. 起身 (qǐshēn) to get up, to leave, to set forth.

Chasing the food hanging on the rope with his mouth.

用嘴巴追啃着挂在绳子上的食物。

嘴巴 (zuǐba) mouth “一张嘴巴”, slap in the face “一个嘴巴”. 追 (duī) to sculpt, to carve, musical instrument (old). 啃 (kěn) to gnaw, to nibble, to bite. 绳子 (shéngzi) cord, string, rope “一条绳子”. 食物 (shíwù) food “一种食物”.

during this process,

在此过程中,

在此 (zàici) hereto, here.

The white patterns on their chests,

它们胸前的白色花纹，

它们 (tāmen) they (for inanimate objects). 胸前 (xiōngqián) (on the) chest, bosom. 白色 (báisè) white, fig. reactionary, anti-communist. 花纹 (huāwén) decorative design.

Clearly exposed to the infrared camera lens.

清晰地暴露在红外相机镜头中。

清晰 (qīngxī) clear, distinct. 暴露 (bàolù) to expose, to reveal, to lay bare, also pr. . 红外 (hóngwài) infrared (ray). 相机 (xiàngjī) at the opportune moment, as the circumstances allow, abbr. for “照相机”. 镜头 (jìngtóu) camera lens, camera shot (in a movie etc), scene.

This is an experiment on individual identification of black bears conducted by researchers.

这是科研人员进行的一次黑熊个体识别的实验，

科研人员 (kēyánrényuán) (scientific) researcher. 个体 (gètǐ) individual. 实验 (shíyàn) experiment, test“一次实验”，experimental, to experiment.

It is understood that

据了解，

Due to the lack of patterns on the black bear's body surface that are convenient for individual identification,

由于黑熊体表缺少便于个体识别的花纹，

体表 (tǐbiǎo) body surface, appearance. 便于 (biànyú) easy to, convenient for.

The white pattern on their chest becomes the only reference that can distinguish individuals.

它们胸前的白色图案成为唯一可以区分个体的参考。

图案 (tú àn) design, pattern. 唯一 (wéiyī) only, sole. 区分 (qūfēn) to differentiate, to find differing aspects. 参考 (cānkǎo) consultation, reference, to consult, to refer.

In order to induce them to reveal the pattern on their chests,

为了诱使它们露出胸前的花纹，

诱使 (yòushǐ) to lure into, to entrap, to trick into, to entice, to induce, to invite, to tempt. 露出 (lùchū) to expose, to show, also pr. .

The researchers designed the above experimental program.

科研人员便设计了以上的实验方案。

便 (biàn) ordinary, plain, convenient, as convenient, when the chance arises, handy, easy, informal, simple, so, thus, to relieve oneself, to urinate, to defecate, equivalent to “就”: then, in that case, even if, soon afterwards. 设计 (shèjì) plan, design, to design, to plan“一个设计”. 方案 (fāng àn) plan, program (for action etc), proposal, proposed bill“一套方案”.

This extremely cooperative bear is also very popular among researchers.

这只极其配合的小熊也因此深受科研人员的喜爱。

极其 (jíqí) extremely. 配合 (pèihé) matching, fitting in with, compatible with, to correspond, to fit, to conform to, rapport, to coordinate with, to act in concert with, to cooperate, to become man and wife, to combine parts of machine. 深受 (shēnshòu) to receive in no small measure. 喜爱 (xǐ ài) to like, to love, to be fond of, favorite.

however,

然而，

Soon after,

不久之后，

不久 (bùjiǔ) not long (after), before too long, soon, soon after.

This cute little bear,

这只可爱的小熊，

They were hunted and killed by the Siberian tiger and most of them were eaten.

却被东北虎猎杀并吃掉大部分。

猎杀 (lièshā) to kill (in hunting). 吃掉 (chīdiào) to eat up, to consume. 大部分 (dàbùfen) in large part, the greater part, the majority.

Zhang Yingxiang, Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级自然保护区管理局 张迎祥:

黑龙江 (Hēilóngjiāng) Heilongjiang province (Heilungkiang) in northeast China, abbr. “黑”, capital Harbin “哈尔滨”, Heilongjiang river forming the border between northeast China and Russia, Amur river. 太平 (Tàipíng) place name. 沟 (gōu) ditch, gutter, groove, gully, ravine“一道沟”. 国家级 (guójiājí) national level (e.g. nature reserve). 自然保护区 (zìránbǎohùqū) nature reserve. 局 (jú) narrow. 祥 (xiáng) auspicious, propitious.

That bear is actually quite a pity,

那只熊其实挺可惜的，

Because when we are doing special surveys on black bears and brown bears,

因为我们在做黑熊、棕熊专项调查的时候，

棕熊 (zōngxióng) brown bear. 专项 (zhuānxiàng) special, dedicated.

There is a bear in this position that is very smart,

在这个位置有那么一只熊非常聪明，

位置 (wèizhi) position, place, seat“一个位置”.

So our experts call it the smartest bear in the world.

所以我们专家称为是世界上最聪明的一只熊。

专家 (zhuānjiā) expert, specialist“一个专家”. 称为 (chēngwéi) called, to call sth (by a name), to name.

It is when we experiment with it,

它就是当我们给它做实验的时候，

It can climb trees,

它能上树，

Go up our rope,

顺着我们的绳子上去，

顺着 (shùnzhē) to follow, following, along.

Just like people command,

就像人指挥的一样，

指挥 (zhǐhuī) to conduct, to command, to direct, conductor (of an orchestra)“一个指挥”.

It is very clever to catch that food.

它非常聪明能**抓到**那个食物。

抓 (zhuā) to grab, to catch, to arrest, to snatch, to scratch.

But the laws of nature cannot escape,

但是**自然法则**逃脱不掉，

自然法 (zìránfǎ) natural law. **则 (zé)** conjunction used to express contrast with a previous sentence or clause, standard, norm, rule, to imitate, to follow, then, principle, classifier for written items (such as an official statement). **逃脱 (táotuō)** to run away, to escape.

The weak eat the strong.

弱肉强食。

弱肉强食 (ruòròuqiángshí) lit. the weak are prey to the strong (idiom); fig. predatory behavior, the law of the jungle.

Tiger eating bear incident tracking

老虎吃熊**事件**追踪

事件 (shìjiàn) event, happening, incident“一个事件”. **追踪 (zhuīzōng)** to follow a trail, to trace, to pursue.

While regretting the little bear,

在对小熊的**惋惜**之余，

惋惜 (wǎnxī) to regret, to feel that it is a great pity, to feel sorry for sb. **余 (Yú)** surname Yu.

The tiger eating bear incident also attracted the attention of experts.

老虎吃熊的事件也引起了专家们的关注，

It is understood that

据了解，

Black bears are beasts of nature,

黑熊是**自然界的**猛兽，

自然界 (zìránjiè) nature, the natural world. **猛兽 (měngshòu)** ferocious beast, fierce animal.

Rarely encounter natural enemies.

鲜少遇到**天敌**。

鲜少 (xiǎnshǎo) very few, rarely. **天敌 (tiāndí)** predator, natural enemy.

Before that,

在此之前，

在此之前 (zàicǐzhīqián) before that, beforehand, previously.

There is no video record of black bears being hunted by other animals in China.

国内并没有黑熊被其他动物猎杀的影像**记录**。

记录 (jìlù) to record, record (written account), note-taker, record (in sports etc)“一个记录”。

Liu Fang, Associate Researcher, Chinese Academy of Forestry:

中国**林业科学院** **副研究员** 刘芳：

林业 (lín yè) forest industry, forestry. **科学院 (kē xué yuàn)** academy of sciences“一个科学院”. **副 (fù)** secondary, auxiliary, deputy, assistant, vice-, abbr. for “副词” adverb, classifier for pairs, sets of things & facial expressions. **研究员 (yán jiū yuán)** researcher.

Judging from the situation in our country,

从我们国家的情况来看，

There is no conclusive evidence that tigers eat black bears in other areas.

在**其它区域**还没有**拍摄**到老虎吃黑熊的**确凿**的证据，

其它 (qítā) other, the others, else, other than it, in addition to the thing mentioned above. **区域** (qūyù) area, region, district. **拍摄** (pāishè) to film, to shoot (a picture). **的确** (díquè) really, indeed. **凿** (záo) chisel, to bore a hole, to chisel or dig, certain, authentic, irrefutable.

This is the first discovery in China.

这在国内是首次发现。

Professor Lu Zhi from Peking University who has been doing animal research for many years,

进行动物研究多年的**北京大学**吕植教授，

北京大学 (Běijīng Dàxué) Peking University. **吕** (Lǚ) surname Lǚ.

The same said it was the first time I heard.

同样表示是**第一次听说**。

听说 (tīngshuō) to hear (sth said), one hears (that), hearsay, listening and speaking.

Professor Lu Zhi, School of Life Sciences, Peking University:

北京大学**生命科学**学院教授吕植：

生命科学 (shēngmìngkēxué) life sciences.

I have never heard of tigers eating live bears,

我还真没听说过老虎吃活熊，

This is the first time I heard.

这是第一次听说。

For the tiger eating the bear,

对老虎吃熊的事件，

The reporter conducted further investigation.

记者进行了进一步调查。

Liu Yanlin is a witness of this process,

刘彦林是这一过程的**亲历者**，

亲历 (qīnlì) personal experience.

On the day of the incident,

事发**当天**，

当天 (dàngtiān) that day, the same day.

When they conducted a special study on cats in the woodland,

他们**一行**在**林地**中进行**猫科**动物专项研究时，

一行 (yíxíng) party, delegation. **林地** (línǐ) woodland. **猫科** (māokē) Felidae (the cat family).

I found tiger tracks on the ground,

在**地面**发现了老虎的**足迹**,

地面 (dìmiàn) floor, ground, surface. **足迹** (zújì) footprint, track, spoor.

Followed all the way,

便**一路跟踪**,

一路 (yīlù) the whole journey, all the way, going the same way, going in the same direction, of the same kind. **跟踪** (gēnzōng) to follow sb's tracks, to tail, to shadow, tracking.

Hope to have new discoveries.

希望能有新的发现。

Liu Yanlin, Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Reserve Administration Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级**保护区**管理局 刘彦林:

保护区 (bǎohùqū) conservation district“一片保护区”.

We rush over,

我们赶过去,

The bear's belly and neck were eaten by the tiger,

熊的**腹部**和**颈前部**被虎吃掉了,

腹部 (fùbù) abdomen, belly, flank. **颈** (jǐng) neck. **前部** (qiánbù) front part, front section.

The meat was still steaming.

当时的肉还**冒着热气**。

冒着 (màoazhe) to brave, to face dangers. **热气** (rèqì) steam, heat“一股热气”.

The fellow Zhang Yingxiang and Su Quanyong talked about the scene at that time.

同行的张迎祥和苏全勇说起当时的**场景**,

同行 (tóngháng) person of the same profession, of the same trade, occupation or industry. **祥和** (xiánghé) auspicious and peaceful. **苏** (sū) see “啰苏”. **说起** (shuōqǐ) to mention, to bring up (a subject), with regard to, as for. **场景** (chǎngjǐng) scene, scenario, setting.

Still feeling terrified.

仍然感觉**胆颤心惊**。

胆颤心惊 (dǎnchànxīnjīng) panic-stricken.

Zhang Yingxiang, Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级自然保护区管理局 张迎祥:

The next day we follow the usual practice,

第二天我们按照**惯例**,

第二天 (dì èrtiān) next day, the morrow. **惯例** (guànlì) convention, usual practice.

When I took that path and continued to follow the tiger's footprint,

还走那条道继续跟踪虎足迹的时候,

Found that the road we walked yesterday,	发现昨天我们 走过 的那条道上,	走过 (zǒuguò) to walk past, to pass by.
There are traces of tigers stepping on our footprints down the mountain,	有虎 踩着 我们 脚印 下山的 痕迹 ,	踩 (cǎi) variant of “踩”. 脚印 (jiǎoyìn) footprint. 下山 (xiàshān) (of the sun) to set. 痕迹 (hénjì) vestige, mark, trace.
We felt terrible at that time.	那个时候我们觉得很 可怕 。	可怕 (kěpà) awful, dreadful, fearful, formidable, frightful, scary, hideous, horrible, terrible, terribly.
Fortunately, there were a lot of people going up the mountain,	还好 我们当时 上山 的人多,	还好 (hái hǎo) not bad, tolerable, fortunately. 上山 (shàngshān) to go uphill, to spin cocoon (silkworms), to pass away.
Will the Siberian tiger attack when there are few people?	人少的时候东北虎 会不会 攻击,	会不会 (huìbùhuì) (posing a question: whether sb, something) can or cannot?, is able to or not. 攻击 (gōngjī) to attack, to accuse, to charge, an attack (terrorist or military).
It's hard to say.	就 不好 说了。	不好说 (bùhǎoshuō) hard to say, unpleasant to say, can't be sure.
Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Nature Reserve Management Bureau Su Quanyong:	黑龙江太平沟国家级自然保护区管理局 苏全勇:	
The tiger's lying trace was also found on the top of the mountain,	在 山顶 也发现了虎的 卧迹 ,	山顶 (shāndǐng) hilltop. 卧 (wò) to lie, to crouch. 迹 (jì) footprint, mark, trace, vestige, sign, indication, Taiwan pr. .
I followed the trace of the tiger pulling the bear down,	我顺着老虎把熊 拽 下来的痕迹,	拽 (yè) to drag, to haul.
Go up and take a look at the scene of their fight.	往上 走去 看了一下他们的 打斗现场 。	走去 (zǒuqù) to walk over (to). 打斗 (dǎdòu) to fight. 现场 (xiànchǎng) the scene (of a crime, accident etc), (on) the spot, (at) the site.
After walking some distance,	走了一段距离后,	
I found there was a bear's warehouse.	我就发现有一个熊的 地仓 。	仓 (cāng) barn, granary, storehouse, cabin, hold (in ship).

Evidence beyond the description of the witness,

对亲历者描述**之外**的证
据,

之外 (zhīwài) outside, excluding.

The reporter also conducted repeated questioning and verification.

记者也进行了**反复的追
问**和核实。

反复 (fǎnfù) repeatedly, over and over. **追问** (zhuīwèn) to question closely, to investigate in detail, to examine minutely, to get to the heart of the matter.

reporter:

记者:

Bear's corpse,

熊的**尸体**,

尸体 (shītǐ) dead body, corpse, carcass“一具尸体”.

How did you confirm that the tiger ate it?

当时你们怎么**确认**是老
虎吃的?

确认 (quèrèn) to confirm, to verify, confirmation.

Liu Yanlin, Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Reserve Administration Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级保
护区管理局 刘彦林:

Because there are also fighting scenes and footprints,

因为也有打斗现场、足
迹,

There are tigers lying next to the tiger's footprint,

虎的足迹旁边还有虎的
卧迹,

Not less than three lying tracks,

不少于三处卧迹,

不少 (bùshǎo) many, a lot, not few.

It should rest nearby after eating.

它**吃完**以后应该就在附
近休息。

吃完 (chīwán) to finish eating.

As the saying goes,

俗语说,

俗语 (súyǔ) common saying, proverb, colloquial speech.

Tigers roar in the mountains and forests and all beasts are shocked.

虎**啸**山林**百兽**惊。

啸 (xiào) to hiss, to whistle. **百兽** (bǎishòu) all creatures, every kind of animal.

The tiger eats the bear,

老虎吃熊,

At present, it is only a case.

在**目前**看来仅是**个案**。

目前 (mùqián) at the present time, currently. **看来** (kànlai) apparently, it seems that. **个案** (gè àn) a case, an individual case, case-by-case.

but,

但是,

As many Siberian tigers entered Taipinggou and even the Xiaoxing'anling area,

随着多只东北虎进入太平沟**乃至**小兴安岭**地区**,

乃至 (nǎizhì) and even, to go so far as to. **地区** (dìqū) local, regional, district (not necessarily formal administrative unit), region, area, as suffix to city name, means prefecture or county (area administered by a prefecture level city or county level city)“一个地区”.

What changes will happen to the animal community in the jungle,

丛林中的**动物群落**又将发生什么样的变化,

丛林 (cónglín) jungle, thicket, forest, Buddhist monastery. **群落** (qúnluò) biocoenosis, ecological community.

Further monitoring and research are needed.

还需要进一步的**监测**和**研究**。

监测 (jiāncè) to monitor.

What is visible to the naked eye is,

肉眼可见的是,

肉眼 (ròuyǎn) naked eye, layman's eyes. **可见** (kějiàn) it can clearly be seen (that this is the case), it is (thus) clear, clear, visible.

The frequency of bears,

熊出没的**频次**,

频 (pín) frequency, frequently, repetitious.

There is indeed a significant decline.

确实出现了**明显的下降**。

明显 (míngxiǎn) clear, distinct, obvious. **下降** (xiàjiàng) to decline, to drop, to fall, to go down, to decrease.

Chen Zhigang, Director of Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Nature Reserve Administration Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级自然保护区管理局**局长** **陈志刚**:

局长 (júzhǎng) bureau chief“一个局长”. **陈** (Chén) surname Chen, vassal state during the Spring and Autumn Period 770-475 BC, Chen of the Southern dynasties (557-589).

After the Siberian tiger came,

要说东北虎来之后,

要说 (yàoshuō) as for, when it comes to.

There is really a big change in the number of bears.

熊的数量是真有一个很大的变化。

Before the Siberian tiger came,

就是以前东北虎没来之前,

Through infrared camera monitoring, we can always find black bears and brown bears in groups.

通过红外相机监测**总能**发现**成群结队**的黑熊和棕熊的出没。

总能 (zǒngnéng) total energy. **成群结队** (chéngqúnjiéduì) making up a group, forming a troupe (idiom); in large numbers, as a large crowd.

After the first Siberian tiger came to our reserve,	第一只东北虎 来到 咱保护区之后,	来到 (láidào) to come, to arrive.
Monitoring in recent years,	这 几年 再监测,	几年 (jǐnián) a few years, several years, how many years.
It was discovered that the number of brown bears and black bears is gradually decreasing.	就发现棕熊黑熊的数量 逐渐 在减少。	逐渐 (zhújiàn) gradually.
This may also be reflected in the relationship between top predators,	这种也可能 体现 出来就是同是 顶级 猎食者之间,	体现 (tǐxiàn) to embody, to reflect, to incarnate. 顶级 (dǐngjí) top-notch, first-rate. 猎 (liè) hunting.
Bears still have a fear of tigers,	熊还是对老虎有一种 畏惧 的,	畏惧 (wèijù) to fear, to dread, foreboding.
It still has an impact on the distribution of bears.	还是对熊的 分布 有一定影响。	分布 (fēnbù) distributed, to distribute.
Animal experts believe that	动物专家则认为,	
In recent years, the bear population in Taipinggou forest area,	近年来 太平沟 林区 的熊 类 种群,	近年来 (jìnniánlái) for the past few years. 林区 (línqū) region of forest. 类 (lèi) kind, type, class, category, similar, like, to resemble. 种群 (zhǒngqún) population (of a species), community (of animals or plants).
Has been showing an increasing trend,	一直 呈现 增长 趋势 ,	呈现 (chéngxiàn) to appear, to emerge, to present (a certain appearance), to demonstrate. 增长 (zēngzhǎng) to grow, to increase. 趋势 (qūshì) trend, tendency.
If we can usher in natural enemies,	如果能够 迎来 天敌,	
Adjust their number appropriately,	适当 调节 它们的数量,	适当 (shìdàng) suitable, appropriate. 调节 (tiáojié) to adjust, to regulate, to harmonize, to reconcile (accountancy etc).
The forest ecosystem will adjust itself to a new state of equilibrium.	林区 生态系统 将自我 调整 到一个新的 平衡 状态。	生态系统 (shēngtàixìtǒng) ecosystem. 调整 (tiáozhěng) to adjust, adjustment, revision“一个调整”. 平衡 (pínghéng) balance, equilibrium. 状态 (zhuàngtài) state of affairs, state, mode, situation“一个状态”.

Liu Fang, associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Forestry:

中国林业科学院副研究员 刘芳:

What can be predicted in the future is,

未来可以**预测**的是,

未来 (wèilái) future, tomorrow“一个未来”, approaching, coming, pending. **预测 (yùcè)** to forecast, to predict.

The more tigers,

老虎越多,

Its predation of black bears should increase,

它对黑熊的**捕食**应该会增加,

捕食 (bǔshí) to prey on, to catch and feed on, to hunt for food.

For the population of black bears,

对黑熊的种群数量来说呢,

It is a regulating function.

是一个调节的作用。

Co-distribution of multiple carnivores in Taipinggou Nature Reserve

太平沟保护区**多种食肉动物**同域分布

多种 (duōzhǒng) many kinds of, multiple, diverse, multi-. **食肉动物 (shíróudòngwù)** carnivore. **域 (yù)** field, region, area, domain (taxonomy).

In Taipinggou Nature Reserve in Heilongjiang,

在黑龙江太平沟自然保护区,

There are multiple top carnivores in the same domain and concentrated distribution.

存在多种顶级食肉动物同域、**集中**分布的情况。

存在 (cúnzài) to exist, to be, existence. **集中 (jízhōng)** to concentrate, to centralize, to focus, centralized, concentrated, to put together.

What is the jungle world that can host so many carnivores?

能够**承载**如此之多食肉动物的丛林世界是什么样子?

承载 (chéngzài) to bear the weight, to sustain.

The location on the screen is located in the Taipinggou Nature Reserve in Heilongjiang Province.

画面上的地点**位于**黑龙**江省**太平沟自然保护区,

位于 (wèiyú) to be located at, to be situated at, to lie. **黑龙江省 (Hēilóngjiāng Shěng)** Heilongjiang Province (Heilungkiang) in northeast China, abbr. “黑”, capital Harbin “哈尔滨”.

Boris the Siberian Tiger,

东北虎**鲍**里斯,

鲍 (Bào) surname Bao. **斯 (Sī)** Slovakia, Slovak, abbr. for “斯洛伐克”.

It is a Siberian tiger migrating from Russia on the other side of Heilongjiang.

是一只从黑龙江**对岸**的俄罗斯**迁徙过来**的东北虎。

对岸 (duì àn) opposite bank (of a body of water). **迁徙** (qiānxǐ) to migrate, to move. **过来** (guòlái) to come over, to manage, to handle, to be able to take care of.

After entering Taipinggou,

进驻太平沟后,

进驻 (jìnzhù) to enter and garrison, (fig.) to establish a presence in.

He quickly occupied a piece of woodland.

他很快**占领**了**一片**林地。

占领 (zhànlǐng) to occupy (a territory), to hold. **一片** (yīpiàn) piece, slice.

one day later,

一天后,

天后 (Tiānhòu) Tin Hau, Empress of Heaven, another name for the goddess Matsu “妈祖”, Tin Hau (Hong Kong area around the MTR station with same name).

His son Thunder,

他的儿子**雷霆**,

Also wading from the other side,

也从**对岸****涉水**而来,

涉 (shè) to wade, to be involved, to concern, to experience, to enter (classical).

Followed him into the same woodland.

跟他进了同一**片**林地。

片 (piàn) thin piece, flake, a slice, film, TV play, to slice, to carve thin, partial, incomplete, one-sided, classifier for slices, tablets, tract of land, area of water, classifier for CDs, movies, DVDs etc. used with numeral “一”: classifier for scenario, scene, feeling, atmosphere, sound etc.

Xiangan Wuju started their cruise after "occupying the mountain as king",

相安无扰开始了**各自**“**占山为王**”后的**巡游**,

各自 (gèzì) each, respective, apiece. **占** (zhàn) variant of “占”. **王** (wàng) to rule, to reign over. **巡游** (xúnyóu) to cruise, to patrol.

To declare sovereignty.

以**宣示主权**。

宣示 (xuānshì) to vow, to pledge. **主权** (zhǔquán) sovereignty.

Although the two tigers have a "father-son" relationship,

虽然两虎为“**父子**”关系,

父子 (fùzǐ) father and son.

"One mountain and two tigers" is still a phenomenon beyond the norm in nature.

“**一山二虎**”仍然是一种超乎自然界**常规**的**现象**。

常规 (chángguī) conventional (weapons), conventional, common, routine. **现象** (xiànxàng) appearance, phenomenon“一种现象”.

In fact,

事实上,

事实上 (shìshíshàng) in fact, in reality, actually, as a matter of fact, de facto, ipso facto.

In the Taipinggou Reserve with a total area of only 220 square kilometers,

Several Siberian tiger individuals have been identified successively,

Two or more,

At the same time, it is normal to exist in this valley less than 50 kilometers.

Compared with what scientific data shows,

An individual tiger has an average territory area of about 400 square kilometers.

Taipinggou obviously has an extraordinary ecological carrying capacity.

Liu Fang, associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Forestry:

If you are in an area,

There are many tigers moving,

That means the ecological environment of this place is very good.

It can provide sufficient concealed conditions and water sources,

在总面积仅为220平方公里的太平沟保护区,

先后共识别出多只东北虎个体,

两只乃至多只,

同时存在于这条不到50公里的沟谷是常态,

对比科学数据显示的,

老虎单个个体平均为400平方公里左右的领地面积,

太平沟显然有着非同寻常的生态承载能力。

中国林业科学院副研究员 刘芳:

如果在一个区域里面,

有多只老虎活动,

那就说明这个地方的生态环境是非常良好的,

既能够提供它充足的隐蔽条件、水源,

面积 (miànjī) area (of a floor, piece of land etc), surface area, tract of land. 平方公里 (píngfānggōnglǐ) square kilometer.

先后 (xiānhòu) early or late, priority, in succession, one after another. 识别 (shíbié) to distinguish, to discern.

乃 (nǎi) to be, thus, so, therefore, then, only, thereupon. 至多 (zhìduō) up to the maximum, upper limit, at most.

沟谷 (gōugǔ) gully. 常态 (chángtài) normal state.

对比 (duìbǐ) to contrast, contrast, ratio“一个对比”. 数据 (shùjù) data, numbers, digital. 显示 (xiǎnshì) to show, to illustrate, to display, to demonstrate.

单个 (dānge) single, alone, individually, an odd one. 平均 (píngjūn) average. 领 (lǐng) neck, collar, to lead, to receive, classifier for clothes, mats, screens etc.

显然 (xiǎnrán) clear, evident, obvious(ly). 有着 (yǒuzhe) to have, to possess. 非 (Fēi) abbr. for “非洲”, Africa. 寻常 (xúncháng) usual, common, ordinary. 生态 (shēngtài) ecology.

良好 (liánghǎo) good, favorable, well, fine.

充足 (chōngzú) adequate, sufficient, abundant. 隐蔽 (yǐnbì) to conceal, to hide, covert, under cover. 水源 (shuǐyuán) water source, water supply, headwaters of a river.

Then it can provide a very rich source of food,	然后又能够提供非常丰富的食物 来源 ,	来源 (láiyuán) source (of information etc), origin.
It shows that this is a very healthy and stable ecosystem.	说明这是一个非常健康、 稳定 的生态系统。	稳定 (wěndìng) steady, stable, stability, to stabilize, to pacify.
What's remarkable is that	引人注意 的是,	引人注意 (yǐnrénzhùyì) to attract attention, eye-catching, conspicuous.
There are not only many tiger individuals in Taipinggou,	太平沟中不仅有多只老虎个体,	
Other top carnivores also have stable populations in the ditch.	其他顶级食肉动物也同样在沟中有着稳定的种群。	
In another picture,	在另一个画面中,	
Three strange shapes,	三只 形态奇特 ,	形态 (xíngtài) shape, form, pattern, morphology. 奇特 (qītè) peculiar, unusual, queer.
Cat-like not cat,	似猫非猫 ,	似 (sì) to seem, to appear, to resemble, similar, -like, pseudo-, (more) than.
It's like a leopard but not a leopard animal,	又似 豹 非豹的动物,	豹 (bào) leopard, panther.
The same frame appears in the Taipinggou woodland,	同 框 出现在太平沟林地中,	框 (kuàng) frame (e.g. door frame), casing, fig. framework, template, to circle (i.e. draw a circle around sth), to frame, to restrict, Taiwan pr. .
Enjoy the warm autumn sun leisurely.	悠闲 地 享受 着秋日暖阳。	悠闲 (yōuxián) variant of “悠闲”, leisurely. 享受 (xiǎngshòu) to enjoy, to live it up, pleasure“一种享受”.
They are our country's secondary key protected animals,	它们是我国的 二级 重点保护动物,	二级 (èrjī) grade 2, second class, category B.
Lynx, a beast of nature,	自然界的猛兽 猞猁 ,	猞猁 (shēlì) lynx.
As a cat that is used to living alone,	作为 一种习惯 独居 的猫科动物,	作为 (zuòwéi) one's conduct, deed, activity, accomplishment, achievement, to act as, as (in the capacity of), qua, to view as, to look upon (sth as), to take sth to be. 独居 (dújū) to live alone, to live a solitary existence.

It can be said that the scene of the three going out together is very rare.

三只**结伴外出**的画面可以说非常**少见**。

结伴 (jiébàn) to go with sb, to form companionships. **外出** (wàichū) to go out, to go away (on a trip etc). **少见** (shǎojiàn) rare, not familiar (to the speaker), sth rarely experience, hard to see.

Simultaneously,

同时,

They are compared with another commonly used to compare their predation ability,

它们跟另一种常用来与它们的捕食能力**相比**,

相比 (xiāngbǐ) to compare.

Carnivores with inseparable attack power,

攻击力难分**上下**的食肉动物,

攻击力 (gōngjīlì) potential for attack, firepower. **上下** (shàngxià) up and down, top and bottom, old and new, length, about.

Wolf,

狼,

狼 (láng) wolf“一条狼”.

Presents the phenomenon of co-local distribution.

呈现同域分布的现象。

Among the many carnivores,

在为**数众多**的食肉动物中,

数 (shuò) frequently, repeatedly. **众多** (zhòngduō) numerous.

Except for tigers, lynxes, wolves,

除了老虎、猞猁、狼,

Taipinggou also has two carnivorous orders,

太平沟还有两种**食肉目**,

食肉目 (shí ròu mù) Carnivora, order of carnivores within Mammalia.

Animals commonly known as beasts,

俗称猛兽的动物,

俗称 (súchēng) commonly referred to as, common term.

They are brown bears and black bears,

它们是棕熊和黑熊,

A large number and overlapping distribution in Taipinggou forest area.

大量且**重叠**分布在太平沟林区。

大量 (dàliàng) great amount, large quantity, bulk, numerous, generous, magnanimous. **重叠** (chóngdié) to overlap, to superimpose, to telescope, to run together, to duplicate, one over another, superposition, an overlap, redundancy, reduplication (in Chinese grammar, e.g. “散散步” to have a stroll).

Chen Zhigang, Director of Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Reserve Management Bureau:

黑龙江太平沟国家级保护区管理局 局长 陈志刚:

In the first few years, when doing black bear and brown bear surveys,

头几年做黑熊、棕熊调查的时候,

I found that there are a lot of black bears and brown bears in our reserve,

发现我们保护区内的黑熊棕熊特别多,

About 30 to 40.

30到40只左右。

It is understood that

据了解,

The distribution of two bears in the same region is not only rare in China,

两种熊同域分布的情况在国内不但少见,

不但 (bùdàn) not only (... but also...).

The range of species overlap is also very limited.

物种重叠的范围也非常有限。

物种 (wùzhǒng) species. 范围 (fànwei) range, scope, limit, extent“一个范围”. 有限 (yǒuxiàn) limited, finite.

This is another proof of the superior ecological function of Taipinggou.

这也是太平沟优越生态功能的另一佐证。

优越 (yōuyuè) superior, superiority. 功能 (gōngnéng) function, capability. 佐证 (zuǒzhèng) evidence, proof, to confirm, corroboration.

Liu Fang, associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Forestry:

中国林业科学院副研究员 刘芳:

From the results of our infrared camera survey,

从我们的红外相机调查结果来看,

调查结果 (diàochájiéguǒ) results (of an investigation, poll).

Within the Taipinggou Reserve,

在太平沟保护区范围内,

There are black bears and brown bears in each area,

每个区域都是有黑熊和棕熊分布的,

So their two species overlap in space,

所以它们两个物种在空间上是重叠的,

空间 (kōngjiān) space“一个空间”.

But from the time information recorded by the infrared camera,	但是从红外相机记录的时间信息来看呢,	
Then they are separated in time.	那它们在时间上是 分开 来的。	分开 (fēnkāi) to separate, to part.
So the spatial niches overlap,	所以说空间生态位 重叠 ,	
But the time niches are separated,	但是时间生态位是 分开 的,	
Coupled with very rich food,	再 加上 非常丰富的食物,	加上 (jiāshàng) plus, to put in, to add, to add on, to add into, in addition, on top of that.
This is why these two species can coexist in this area.	这是这两个物种能够在这个区域 共存 的原因。	共存 (gòngcún) to coexist.
In addition to top carnivores,	除了顶级食肉动物,	
Top raptors are also resident in Taipinggou,	顶级 猛禽 也在太平沟 常驻 ,	猛禽 (měngqín) bird of prey. 常驻 (chángzhù) resident, permanent (representative).
The golden eagle, the top predator known as the "king of birds",	有“ 禽类王者 ” 之称的 顶级捕食者 金雕 ,	禽类 (qínlèi) bird species, birds. 称 (chēng) to weigh, to state, to name, name, appellation, to praise. 金雕 (jīndiāo) (Chinese bird species) golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos).
They faded their mystery in Taipinggou,	在太平沟 褪 去了它们的 神秘感 ,	褪 (tuì) to take off (clothes), to shed feathers, (of color) to fade, to discolor. 神秘 (shénmì) mysterious, mystery.
It becomes a clear image in the infrared camera.	成为在红外相机中的 清晰影像 。	
Interestingly,	有趣的是,	
They have been photographed many times,	它们 多次 被 拍到 ,	多次 (duōcì) many times, repeatedly. 拍 (pāi) to pat, to clap, to slap, to swat, to take (a photo), to shoot (a film), racket (sports), beat (music).
The shot of "picking up" the leftover food of the Siberian tiger.	“ 捡漏 ”东北虎吃剩 食物的镜头 。	捡 (jiǎn) to pick up, to collect, to gather. 漏 (lòu) to leak, to divulge, to leave out by mistake, waterclock or hourglass (old).

In the picture,	画面中,	
Unfortunately, a domestic dog became the prey of the Siberian tiger,	一只家狗 不幸 成为东北虎的 猎物 ,	不幸 (bùxìng) misfortune, adversity, unfortunate, sad, unfortunately“一个不幸”. 猎物 (lièwù) prey.
After being eaten by the Siberian tiger and left,	在被东北虎啃食离开后,	
The staff set up an infrared camera next to the wreckage,	工作人员 在 残骸 旁边 布 设了 红外 相机,	工作人员 (gōngzuòrényuán) staff member. 残骸 (cánhái) remains, wreckage. 布 (bù) cloth, to declare, to announce, to spread, to make known. 设 (shè) to set up, to arrange, to establish, to found, to display.
I hope to take a picture of the Siberian tiger returning to eat,	期望 拍摄到东北虎返回来接着 食用 的画面,	期望 (qīwàng) to have expectations, to earnestly hope, expectation, hope. 食用 (shíyòng) food product, to use as food, edible.
Unexpectedly,	没想到 的是,	没想到 (méixiǎngdào) didn't expect.
The Siberian tiger did not photograph it,	东北虎没有拍到,	
A golden eagle unexpectedly "appeared".	一只金雕却 意外 “ 出镜 ”。	意外 (yìwài) unexpected, accident, mishap“一个意外”. 出镜 (chūjǐng) to appear on camera, to play a role in a film.
Zhang Yingxiang, monitoring staff of Heilongjiang Taipinggou National Reserve Administration Bureau:	黑龙江太平沟国家级保护区管理局监测 人员 张迎祥:	人员 (rényuán) staff, crew, personnel“一个人员”.
When we went to pick up this camera,	我们 去取 这台相机的时候,	去取 (qùqǔ) to accept or reject.
Found that the tiger hadn't come back,	发现那个虎没回来,	
The dog was eaten by the golden eagle.	这只狗被金雕给吃了。	
At the same time, I took about 70 or 80 scenes of golden eagles eating dogs.	同时拍了大概有 七八十 段金雕吃狗的画面,	八十 (bāshí) eighty, 80.

The shots are also very clear,	拍摄的画面也非常清晰,	
The picture quality is also very good.	画质也很好。	
The golden eagle is also a national first-class protected animal.	金雕也是 国家一级保护动物 ,	国家一级保护 (Guójiāyījíbǎohù) Grade One State protected (species).
At the same time, a dog can be eaten by a golden eagle after being eaten by a tiger.	同时一只狗能在被虎吃掉以后又被金雕给吃了,	
This phenomenon is rarely documented.	这种现象也很少 有记录 。	少有 (shǎoyǒu) rare, infrequent.
Then,	那么,	
Able to inhabit and support so many carnivores,	能够 栖息和供养 如此之多的食肉动物,	栖息 (qīxī) to stay (for a rest), dwelling, perch (of birds). 供养 (gōngyǎng) to supply, to provide for one's elders, to support one's parents.
This jungle in Taipinggou,	太平沟的这片丛林,	
What's the magic?	有什么 神奇 之处呢?	神奇 (shénqí) magical, mystical, miraculous.
It is understood that	据了解,	
Taipinggou's forest coverage rate,	太平沟的森林 覆盖率 ,	覆盖率 (fùgàilǜ) coverage.
Reach more than 95%,	达到 95%以上,	达到 (dá dào) to reach, to achieve, to attain.
Including a large number of nut tree species,	其中 包括 大量的 坚果树种 ,	包括 (bāokuò) to comprise, to include, to involve, to incorporate, to consist of. 坚果 (jiānguǒ) nut. 树种 (shùzhǒng) tree species.
It's autumn now,	当下正值秋季 ,	当下 (dāngxià) immediately, at once, at that moment, at the moment. 正值 (zhèngzhí) just at the time of, honest, upright, (math.) positive value. 秋季 (qiūjì) autumn, fall.
It's the season when Mongolian oak fruit matures,	是 蒙古栎果子成熟 的季节,	蒙古 (Měnggǔ) Mongolia. 栎 (lì) oak, Quercus serrata. 果子 (guǒzi) fruit. 成熟 (chéngshú) mature, ripe, to mature, to ripen, Taiwan pr. .

Their fruits are rich in protein and fat,

它们的**果实富含蛋白质和脂肪**,

果实 (guǒshí) fruit, gains. **含** (hán) to keep, to contain, to suck (keep in your mouth without chewing). **蛋白质** (dànbáizhì) protein. **脂肪** (zhīfáng) fat (in the body, in a plant, or in food).

It is a high-quality food for wild animals.

是**野生动物**的优质食物。

野生动物 (yěshēngdòngwù) wild animal.

Liu Fang, associate researcher of the Chinese Academy of Forestry:

中国林业科学院副研究员刘芳:

In the Taipinggou Reserve,

在太平沟保护区,

The Mongolian oak forest is growing particularly well like this,

像这样**长势**特别好的蒙古栎林,

长势 (zhǎngshì) how well a crop (or plant) is growing, growth.

Or a mixed forest of Mongolian oak and red forest,

或者是蒙古栎和红森的**混交林**,

混交林 (hùnjiāolín) mixed forest.

Is very common.

是非常普遍。

They also provide a large amount of food for wild animals,

它们给野生动物提供的食物量也是很大的,

So we can support a series of wild animals,

所以就可以供养起我们**一系列**的野生动物,

一系列 (yīxìliè) a series of, a string of.

Including ungulates and bears.

包括有**蹄类**、熊类。

蹄 (tí) hoof, pig's trotters.

Like brown bears and black bears,

像棕熊和黑熊呢,

The amount of acorns it consumes in autumn will basically determine its hibernation state.

它在秋季**摄取**的**橡子**的多少**基本上**会决定了它**冬眠**的状态,

摄取 (shèqǔ) absorb (nutrition), take a photo. **橡子** (xiàngzi) acorn. **基本上** (jīběnshàng) basically, on the whole. **冬眠** (dōngmián) hibernation.

And its reproduction rate.

以及它的这个**繁殖率**。

以及 (yǐjí) as well as, too, and. **繁殖** (fánzhí) to breed, to reproduce, to propagate. **率** (lǜ) rate, frequency.