**Deer Populations of the Puget Sound**

Two species of deer have been prevalent in the Puget Sound area of Washington State in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. The black-tailed deer, a lowland, west-side cousin of the mule deer of eastern Washington, is now the most common. The other species, the Columbian white-tailed deer, in earlier times was common in the open prairie country; it is now restricted to the low, marshy islands and flood plains along the lower Columbia River.

翻译：在美国太平洋西海岸的华盛顿地区，Puget湾有两个品种的鹿数量非常的~~多~~ 普遍。在华盛顿的东部地区，生活在低地的黑尾的鹿现在是最常见的品种，，他们是华盛顿东部杂交鹿的表亲。另外一种的白尾路在哥伦布地区，早期时候在开阔的草原地区非常多（常见），现在则被限制在地势较低的沼泽小岛上和哥伦布大河流~~附近多水的平原~~河滩上。

Sound：湾，海峡

lowland：低洼地区

marshy：沼泽的

plain：平原

cousin：表亲

Nearly any kind of plant of the forest understory can be part of a deer's diet. Where the forest inhibits the growth of grass and other meadow plants, the black-tailed deer browses on huckleberry, salal, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb. But this is fair-weather feeding. What keeps the black-tailed deer alive in the harsher seasons of plant decay and dormancy? One compensation for not hibernating is the built-in urge to migrate. Deer may move from high-elevation browse areas in summer down to the lowland areas in late fall. Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

翻译：几乎森林里树叶下的任何一种植物都是鹿的食谱，森林里，几乎任何植物都是鹿的食物，~~森林里生长的草类还活着其他草地植物~~，森林里抑制草和其他草甸植物生长的地方，~~黑尾路都吃，包括越橘类等等，~~黑尾鹿可以吃越橘、。。。，和几乎其他任何灌木和草。但是只适合风调雨顺的季节，但是这只能在好天气里才能吃的到。但是在恶劣的环境下，植物衰败和消亡的季节，黑尾鹿如何生存呢。除了冬眠以外，还有一种方法就是迁徙。鹿群可能会从夏天的高海拔地区在冬天的适合迁徙到低海拔地区，鹿群会在夏天迁徙到高海拔地区觅食，在深秋时再回到低海拔地区。尽管地面上还是有雪，高处茂盛的枝叶还是能显露出来的，而且雪和风也可以压低各种品种的树枝树梢，风雪天气也会将各种种类多叶的树枝带下来。

understory：林下叶层

inhibit：抑制，禁止

inhabit：居住

meadow：草地牧场

browse：（商店）浏览，（动物）吃草

huckleberry：越橘类

dormancy：冬眠；隐藏

hibernate：冬眠

bushy：（枝叶）茂盛的

shrub：灌木

herb：草

The numbers of deer have fluctuated markedly since the entry of Europeans into Puget Sound country. The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800s and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal. Famous explorers of the north American frontier, Lewis and Clark arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River on November 14, 1805, in nearly starved circumstances. They had experienced great difficulty finding game west of the Rockies and not until the second of December did they kill their first elk. To keep 40 people alive that winter, they consumed approximately 150 elk and 20 deer. And when game moved out of the lowlands in early spring, the expedition decided to return east rather than face possible starvation. Later on in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Fort Vancouver became the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, deer populations continued to fluctuate. David Douglas, Scottish botanical explorer of the 1830s, found a disturbing change in the animal life around the fort during the period between his first visit in 1825 and his final contact with the fort in 1832. A recent Douglas biographer states:" The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone ?in 1832?, hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops."

翻译：自从欧洲人进入到这个地区以内，鹿群的数量波动的非常显著，鹿群的数量发生了显著的变化。据早期的探险家和当地居民说在1800年的时候鹿群数量还是很大的，~~当地也缺少鹿群的天敌~~，同时也是惋惜这种诱人动物的稀少。美国北部著名探险家L 和 C 在 1805年12月14号来到了Columbia 河的河口，正处于挨饿的处境。他们在Rockies的西部经历了更困难的觅食过程，直到第二年的十月他们才杀死他们第一头麋鹿。为了在冬天保住40条人命，他们大概吃了150头麋鹿和小鹿。当鹿群在第二年春天迁徙到低洼地区的时候，探险队决定返回东部地区以免继续面临挨饿的可能。19世纪早期的时候，FV成为HB公司的总部以后，鹿群的数量继续波动。1830年，DDS探险家，发现了一个由要塞周围动物引起不好的变化，这个变化从他1825年第一次访问持续到到1832年的第四次访问。D的最近的传记上写道：~~应该猎杀这些鹿群，以保护要塞周围星罗棋布的美丽的牧场里的作物~~，曾经如画点缀在城堡附近的鹿群消失了，为了保护农作物猎杀至灭绝。

breath:一口气，微量，迹象

bemoaned:悲悼，惋惜

succulent:多汁的，多水分的，肉质的

frontier：边界，前沿

starved：挨饿，饥饿

expedition：探险队

disturbing：不好的，引起烦恼的

biography：传记

picturesquely：生动地

dotted：星罗棋布的

meadow：草地牧场

fort：堡垒要塞

Reduction in numbers of game should have boded ill for their survival in later times. A worsening of the plight of deer was to be expected as settlers encroached on the land, logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories. No doubt the numbers of deer declined still further. Recall the fate of the Columbian white-tailed deer, now in a protected status. But for the black-tailed deer, human pressure has had just the opposite effect. Wildlife zoologist Helmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, says that "since the early 1940s, the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000 deer (mule and black-tailed deer), which will yield about 65,000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period."

翻译：鹿群数量的减少本应该~~预示了在接下来的时间里疾病对他们的生存的威胁~~，预示着他们今后生存的艰难。鹿群还面临一个更糟糕的局面就是当地的居住者理所应当的占据着他们的栖息地。荒野草地的树木被砍伐，焚烧清除，甚至被公路，城镇，工厂占据。毫无疑问鹿群的数量会继续下降。Columbian的白尾鹿现在被呼吁的着，受到了保护，回想起来，哥伦比亚的白尾鹿的命运，现在正处于被保护的地位。但是对于黑尾鹿，人类带来的压力~~仍然在发挥着负面作用~~产生了相反的效果。野生动物学家HB通过~~记录的时间在复盘华盛顿周围负面变化的自然环境后说到~~通过已有的记录评论了华盛顿地区生物的自然变化，在1940年早期，该州鹿群数量在历史记录中达到的顶峰，冬季时鹿群数量围绕着320000上下波动，~~这将会生育65000头另一性别的小鹿，并且是在非特定十七每年的各个年龄段小鹿的数量。~~在此之后的每一年，不同年龄段的公鹿和母鹿的数量都分别增加65000只

ill：有病的，有害的，困难

boded：预告预示

worsening：更严重的，更糟糕的

plight：困境状况誓约

encroach：侵犯侵占

review：评论，审查，回顾

biotic：生物的，有生命的

toxic：有毒的

The causes of this population rebound are consequences of other human actions. First, the major predators of deer-wolves, cougar, and lynx-have been greatly reduced in numbers. Second, conservation has been insured by limiting times for and types of hunting. But the most profound reason for the restoration of high population numbers has been the fate of the forests. Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer. In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive. The protein content of shade-grown vegetation, for example, was much lower than that for plants grown in clearings.

翻译：~~这个数量会反弹的原因是其他人类行为的结果~~。鹿群数量的反弹是由于人类其他行为造成的。首先，鹿群主要的捕食者 鹿狼，美洲狮等等的数量在急剧下降；第二，通过限制打猎的时间和~~类型~~捕猎种类来保护鹿群~~保护措施已经被确认~~。但是鹿群数量恢复~~的如此之高~~的主要的原因是森林的命运。低洼地区的~~乡村通过~~树木被砍伐，火烧，或者兼而有之~~的方法~~使得大片土地变为理想的喂养鹿群的~~土地~~生活场所。并且为了找到~~适合长草的地方~~更适合的绿叶，比如huckleberry和VM，AE发现在一个空旷区域草的质量可以持续生长的更有营养。比如说阴影处生长的植物中蕴含蛋白质的比例要远小于生长在空地的植物。

rebound：反弹，弹回

cougar：美洲狮

profound：深厚的，意义深远的

tract：大片土地

protein：蛋白质