**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。在华盛顿的东部地区，黑尾的路现在是最常见的品种。另外一种的白尾路在哥伦布地区，早期时候在草原地区非常多，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上。

Sound：湾，海峡

lowland：低洼地区

marshy：沼泽的

plain：平原

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，森林里生长的草类还活着其他草地植物，黑尾路都吃，包括越橘类等等。但是只适合风调雨顺的季节。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。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。

understory：林下叶层

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

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。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。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。

breath:一口气，微量，迹象

bemoaned:悲悼

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。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，但是对于黑尾鹿，人类带来的压力仍然在发挥着负面作用。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，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。

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

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。首先，鹿群主要的捕食者 鹿狼，美洲狮等等的数量在下降；第二，通过限制打猎的时间和类型的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。并且为了找到适合长草的地方，比如huckleberry和VM，AE发现在一个开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