

中国珍稀野生动物

摄影作品集



COLLECTION OF THE PHOTOS OF CHINESE RARE WILDLIFE

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穆青题



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主编 董玉清，祖籍浙江镇海，1957年5月出生于湖北枝城。八十年代初踏入新闻工作岗位，从事新闻摄影和编辑工作，先后在《人民日报》、《光明日报》、《工人日报》、《农民日报》、《中国摄影报》、《新闻战线》、《新闻传播》等报刊发表新闻摄影及文字作品 2000 余篇幅，其中 30 余篇幅作品获国家、省级奖。1996 年筹资举办“中国野生动物摄影大赛”，并亲临祖国深山大川拍摄中国珍稀野生动物 100 余种，为中国野生动物的保护宣传不遗余力。现供职《荆门日报》社，并任新闻图片社社长。系中国新闻摄影学会会员、中国地市州盟报新闻摄影研究会理事、中国摄影家协会湖北省分会会员、荆门市摄影家协会常务理事。

Editor-in-Chief Dong Yuqing, born in Zhicheng of Hubei Province in May, 1957, the native place of whose parents was zhenhai of Zhejiang Province, started his career of journalism in early 1980's. He has been working as a news cameraman and editor, and has published over 2,000 news photos and articles in such newspapers and periodicals as People's Daily, Guangming Daily, Workers' Daily, Farmers' Daily, China Photography, Journalist Front, News Transmission, etc..., more than 30 of his works has been awarded by the state or the Province. In 1996, he raised funds to sponsou the photograph competition on China's Wilslife, and personally visited China's deep mountains and mighty rivers to take photos of over 100 species of China's rare wild animals, so as to energetically advocate the preservation of China's Wildlife. Now he works for Jingmen Daily, concurrently as Director of Jingmen Press Photo Service. He is a member of China News Photography Society, council member of China Research institute of News Photography for Local Newspapers, member of Hubei Photographers Association and standing council member of Jingmen Photographers Association.



国家农业部部长（原林业部部长）陈耀邦（右）与本书主编在一起



中央电视台《人与自然》节目主持人赵忠祥（左）与本书主编在一起

1997年7月12日，“中国野生动物摄影大赛”评委在一起评选野生动物摄影作品。中国摄影家协会主席高帆（左三）、中国新闻摄影学会执行会长许必华（左二）、《中国绿色时报》社社长黎祖交（左一）、本书主编董玉清（中）、中国野生动物保护协会副秘书长陈润生（右二）、中国新闻摄影学会常务副会长兼秘书长胡颖（右三）、中国地市州盟报新闻摄影研究会常务副会长兼秘书长邓邦钧（右一）。



序

中华人民共和国农业部部长（原林业部部长）

陈耀邦

中国是世界四大文明古国之一，在她历史发展的长河中，野生动物有着神秘而令人崇拜的一页，同人类文化的进步与发展有着不可割裂的联系与渊源。十二生肖萌发于远古，寄托于今人，构成中华民族传统文化的一道独特的风景线。

中国不仅是世界上最早对野生动物观察与认识的国家，也是世界上最早对野生动物驯化与保护的国家，从殷墟中发现的大量的占卜龟辞可以看出神龟的灵示左右了社会生活的方方面面。在中国浩如烟海的文史典籍中记载着各种野生动物的形态和作用。成书于二千七百多年前春秋战国时期的《山海经》记录的近千种野生动物，当是中国野生动物见诸于经传的集大成者。自古及今，龙腾虎跃，骏马驰骋，鲲鹏展翅，鸿雁高飞，人们赋予野生动物以美好的象征，成为人类奋发的启迪和昭示。

中国辽阔的疆域，错杂的地貌，丰富的植被，适宜的气候，是不同种类的野生动物栖息的天然乐园。它们既可以占山为王，霸地为营，也可以南迁北徙，自如往返。“海阔凭鱼跃，天高任鸟飞”，自然景观的真实写照与人文感情的升华，揭示了中华民族文化与野生动物生息相通、命运相联、机缘攸关的深层次关系。野生动物在中国的民族文化中的神圣而崇高的地位是世界上任何一个民族无以伦比的。龙狮竞舞，几成中国文化的象征。野生动物的生存与保护早已成为中华民族文化因子的一个极其重要的组成部分。

野生动物永远是人类的朋友。它们与人类友好相处、共同生活，其故事莘莘大观，感人肺腑。无论在正史典章，抑或野闻逸事中记载的诸如导航的海豚、野狼哺乳的人孩等，足以证明野生动物颇通人性，极具人情。至于白天鹅的忠情、鸳鸯的相亲、精卫填海、杜鹃啼血更为人们所景仰和传颂。

然而，物换星移，野生动物与人类经历了一个共同繁衍、相互搏击、优胜劣汰、弱肉强食、智者当王的漫长过程。由于人类自身进化，野生动物在人类面前开始退却，它们不仅让出了应该属于它们的地盘，也奉献了自己的血肉，其中不少野生动物在饱含无限悲戚和痛苦的挣扎中告别了大自然，告别了人类。惜乎庞然恐龙也只能成为今人的一种想象物。以致于远古的物种是今人的神话，今日的物种是后人的神话。

毋庸讳言，野生动物现在的处境十分悲哀和危险，几乎是在人们的怜悯之下生存，更何况这些怜悯和同情来得很不容易。法律的惩罚、道德的谴责、社会的觉悟、环境的改造，为野生动物带来了历史性的生机。但仍然是一种十分艰难的维系。当我们对于野生动物的保护做出种种努力，事实上不及野生动物对人类贡献之万一。无论是历史还是现实，这种回报都显得十分微不足道。人们惊讶地发现，人类创造的现代文明将带来一个危及自身生存的环境。其实野

Forward

Chen Yaobang

Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China

China is one of the world's four ancient civilizations. During its long process of history, wildlife retained a mysterious page in history and were worshipped by the Chinese people, constituting an inseparable link to the development of the civilization of mankind. The Chinese Zodiac, created in the very early days, is still popular with Chinese people today making it a unique part of the Chinese traditional culture.

As one of the earliest countries to observe and understand wildlife, China is also noted for its earliest efforts to tame and protect the wildlife. A large number of oracles cast or inscribed on tortoise shells discovered in the ruins of the early Yin Shang Dynasty (about 17th to 11th centuries B.C.) show that at that time, oracles of the divine tortoises influenced all fields of social life. Recorded in the numerous early official and unofficial documents and books, were vast species of wildlife with their appearance and shapes, including the various roles they could play. "Shan Hai Jing," (The Book of Mountains and Seas) an ancient book written in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods more than 2,700 years ago, contains a vivid description of about 1,000 kinds of wild animals, serving as a hard evidence that wildlife were an important part of the content recorded in the Chinese historical works. From ancient times to present, Chinese people have been symbolizing the wild animals in a beautiful manner: Dragons rising and tigers leaping, fine horses galloping about, rocs spreading wings, and swan geese flying high. All these bustling activities encourage the Chinese people to spare no effort to make their country stronger.

China is characterized by its spacious territory, complicated landform, luxuriant vegetation and delightful climate. Many kinds of wildlife find China a natural paradise in which to live. They can be dominant over a hill or an area, or move freely from South to North. As a line of poem vividly describes: "The sea is wide for fishes to swim and the sky is high for birds to fly." It reflects more a sublimation of human sentiments than a beautiful nature scene, indicating a profound relationship existing between China's national culture and wildlife; people and wildlife live in the same planet, sharing a common destiny and opportunities. Wildlife's saintly and lofty position in Chinese culture can hardly find an equal in other nations. Dragons and lions competing in dancing almost represents a symbol of the Chinese culture. Existence of wildlife and the effective conservation of them have long been vital components of Chinese culture.

On the one hand, wildlife are everlasting friends to mankind. There are stories such as a dolphin leading a missing ship in the sea, and wolf nursing a deserted child. These stories show that wildlife can understand people and be considerate. The Chinese people hold in deep respect and read with admiration the legends that white swans are loyal to their sweethearts, mandarin ducks deeply attach to each other; the cuckoo screams in mourning for its mate, a divine bird called Jingwei filled a sea with pebbles. All these stories or legends, regardless of being recorded in the official books or unofficial history, touch the chords of our hearts.

On the other hand, things change with the passing of time. During the long process of coevolution with mankind, wildlife have also been engaging in conflicts with people. The weak serve as a prey for the strong; the fittest and the most intelligent creatures survive and become dominant. Because mankind has evolved into such a strong creature, wildlife have to stay away from him. They have lost territory once under their control. Some of them have even lost their lives during the process of painful struggle, bidding farewell to the nature and mankind with deep sorrow. We feel regretful that such a giant creature as the dinosaur now can only live in our imagination. The early flora and fauna are a myth to the people today, it is not unlikely that the present flora and fauna may become a myth to future generations.

Frankly speaking, all wildlife at present live in an endangered and pitiful situation, surviving only at the mercy of people. What is worse, even this mercy and sympathy are not easily obtained. It is true that those who cruelly and ferociously treat the animals are punished by law, condemned by people's consciousness, and with the new awakening of the society and improvement of the environment, a hist or

生动物早已向我们警示过了，它们以求生存的方式作最后的抗争，都被我们忽略了。当把许多野生动物的奇异现象当作简单的新闻之后，很少有人思考这是为什么。在对世界灾难的研究中，我们发现野生动物对大自然的感觉先于或优于人类，这不得不使万物之灵的人类面带愧色，而枉费了野生动物向人类忠告的良苦用心。在我们共同生活的这个地球大家庭里，野生动物是我们的朋友，在灾害性的突变中是我们的挚友。为野生动物留下一席之地，让野生动物真正成为我们人类的友类，人们应该发出这样的呼吁！

中国是一个发展中的国家，保护野生动物是环境保护的一个重要内容。1998年11月8日颁布的《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》，为保护野生动物工作提供了法律依据。为改善生态环境，中国十分重视植树造林，目前森林覆盖率已从八十年代的12%提高到13.92%，在防治沙漠化中也取得了可喜的进展，森林和沙漠绿洲都为野生动物提供了栖息场所。在治理环境的过程中，诸如退田还湖，营造人工水面，保护湿地，控制污染等，都拯救和挽留住了大量珍稀野生动物。“蝉噪林愈静，鸟鸣山更幽。”飞禽走兽，怡然自得。长江三峡工程的建设，高峡出平湖，得天独厚的小气候，为包括野生动物在内的多门类物种提供了世界少有的新天地。

保护野生动物就是保护人类自己，保护野生动物的生存环境也就是保护人类自身的生存环境。中国是参加“濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约”、“国际自然和自然资源保护联盟”、“人与生物圈计划国际协调理事会”的国家，现已建立起了珍稀野生动物保护区、综合性的自然保护区达900多处。如今这些保护区管理良好，效益明显，野生动物的种类与数量逐年增加，特别是大熊猫、金丝猴、东北虎、朱鹮、扬子鳄等濒危野生动物得到了有效的保护。在我们向世界履行承诺的过程中，保护野生动物成了我国社会主义精神文明建设的重要组成部分，其涉及面之广、参与者之众乃举世公认。随着中国经济的发展和世界的和平与文明进步，中华民族对野生动物的保护将进入一个新的历史阶段，二十一世纪将写下更加辉煌的篇章。

在《中华人民共和国野生动物保护法》颁布十周年之际，出版这部《中国珍稀野生动物摄影作品集》，是一件非常有意义的事情。这些摄影作品，是中国野生动物保护协会、中国地市州盟报新闻摄影研究会从“中国野生动物摄影大赛”中精选出来的。这部摄影巨著将野生动物的自然美与人们审视自然的心态美有机地定格，既是珍稀的野生动物留影，又是精美的文化艺术佳作。这种自然与艺术的完美结合，更加体现了中华民族保护野生动物的积极作为，充分证实了中国向世界的庄重承诺，有力地展示了中国野生动物生存的优良环境和勃勃生机，强烈地呼唤全人类觉醒起来保护野生动物。这部珍稀野生动物专集将随着时间的推移和历史的考验而倍受世人珍爱。

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是为序。

ical lease on life is brought forth to wildlife;but all these efforts are no more than to hold the people and wildlife together.What we do now in favor of wildlife is far less than what wildlife have done in favor of mankind.Currently or historically,in terms of compensation,mankind is in great debt to wildlife.A typical example is that now we are shocked to find that the modern civilization we created has endangered the environment in which we live;Yet wildlife have long been giving us a warning,by means of their final struggle to survive.However,we ignore all their messages and fail to understand their intentions.We simply regard all their unusual responses as news.without exploring why.In the study of the natural disasters that take place in the world,we discover that wild life's responses to these disasters are more sensitive and superior than those of humans.As the wisest of all the creatures,we look shamed.As one big family on earth,wildlife are very friendly to mankind.When disasters happen to us,wildlife become our intimate friends and good companions.It is obliged for mankind to call out , "Make a room for wildlife and invite them to come back!"

Even though China is a developing country ,conservation of wildlife is an important part of the conservation of the environment."The Law on the Conservation of Wildlife of the People's Republic of China", issued for enforcement on November 8, 1988,provides a legal basis for the drive of protecting wildlife.In order to improve the ecological environment,China has been stressing the importance of afforestation.As a result,the percentage of forest cover has been raised from 12% in the early 1980s to the present 13.92%.An encouraging progress has also been made in the remedial and preventative actions against desertification.Both forest and oasis provide habitats for wildlife.In the drive of repairing the environmental damages such as restoration of lakes by quitting ploughing,construction of artificial pools,conservation of wetlands and control of pollution,a large number of rare wildlife species have been rescued or retained."A cicada's noise reflects the quietness of forest and a bird's singing makes the mountain more peaceful."Fowl and animals enjoy this comfortable environment.We are sure that with the completion of the Three Gorges Project on the Changjiang River,a huge lake will appear in the mountainous gorges.The micro-climate there is particularly favored by nature,and will provide a new paradise hardly found in the world for flora and fauna.

Conservation of wildlife means protecting mankind himself.Conservation of the living environment for wild animals also means protecting the one for humans.China is a member country of The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES),The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources(IUCN),and The Man and Biosphere Program(MAB).Up to now,China has set up more than 900 preserve areas for rare wildlife and comprehensive natural conservation areas.All these conservation areas are well managed and obtain remarkable achievements;as a result,the species and number of wildlife rise annually,especially those endangered animals such as giant panda,golden monkey,northeast tiger,Crested ibis and Chinese alligator which are under effective protection.In fulfilling our promise to the world,China's drive for the conservation of wildlife,which is noted for the involvement of a great number of organizations and people of various circles,has become an important part of China's making of the spiritual civilization.Stimulated by the Chinese economic development and growth of world peace and civilization,the drive of conservation of wildlife in China will surely enter into a new historical stage and make a more brilliant chapter in the forthcoming 21st century.

It is very significant to publish this "Collection of the Photos of Chinese Rare Wildlife" in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of The Law on the Conservation of Wildlife of the People's Republic of China.These photos are carefully selected from the China Contest of Wildlife Photography by China Association of the Conservation of Wildlife and the Research Association of the News Photos of the Chinese Prefectural Level Newspapers.These comprehensive photos are a combination of the natural beauty of wildlife and the aesthetic appreciation of nature by the photographers.They are pictures of the rare wild animals;at the same time,they serve as an exquisite galaxy of culture and arts.This perfect integration of nature and arts further embodies the vigorous measures taken by the Chinese people to protect wildlife,fully confirms the solemn promise China made to the world,and abundantly demonstrates the improved environment and chances for wildlife to survive in China.It also strongly calls on the people of the whole world to awake to protect wildlife.I firmly believe that as time passes,this photo collection will stand the test of the history and be cherished more and more by people all over the world.

Warm congratulations on the publication of Collection of the Photos of Chinese Rare Wildlife!

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一、哺乳类

现在地球上生存的哺乳动物约 4000 余种，无论形态变化万千，生活方式各异，空中飞的（如蝙蝠）、水里游的（如鲸）、树上爬的（如猴）、地下钻的（如鼯）、还是陆地上跑的（如鹿），其幼仔只要是吸取母体乳汁长大的动物，都属于哺乳类的动物。哺乳动物具有两个主要特征：一是除澳洲产的鸭嘴兽和两种针鼹产卵以外，都是胎生；二是身上多少总是有毛的。

哺乳动物与人类的关系最为密切，而且是人类赖以生存的基础。哺乳动物作为大自然整个生命之源的组成部分，在保持地球上生态系统的平衡中，有其特殊的地位和作用。

中国地域辽阔，从南到北跨越赤道带、热带、亚热带、温带和寒带，地势由东海岸向西延伸到亚洲大陆腹部，地势逐渐升高，直到西南边陲世界之巅的珠穆朗玛峰。这种得天独厚的地理环境和气候条件，使大量的野生动物得以生息繁衍。中国的哺乳动物资源尤为丰富，仅兽类就有 450 种，占世界兽类总数的百分之十，其中灵长类 20 种，食肉类 54 种，偶蹄类 34 种。大熊猫、金丝猴、白鱉豚、羚羊、白唇鹿、黑麂都是中国的特有种。还有东北虎、华南虎、云豹、长臂猿、坡鹿也都被誉为中国的奇珍瑰宝。这些哺乳动物，有许多已是数量稀少，有的甚至濒危灭绝。目前已列入国家重点保护动物名录的哺乳动物有 90 余种。



1 . Mammals

About 4000 species of mammals survive on the earth today, though they are varied in morphology, differed in life style, including that flying in the sky, crawling on trees, swimming in waters, running on land, and boring under ground, any of the class of animals which feed their young with milk from the breast is mammal. Mammals have two main characteristics: (1) All mammals are viviparous except duck mole and 2 species of anteaters which lived in Australian; (2) Their bodies covered with fur more or less.

The relationship is the closest between mammal and man, and the former is the base of latter's survival. As a component of the whole life-tree of nature, mammals have special position and functions on maintaining the balances of life systems on the globe.

A country with a vast territory, China spans equatorial zone, tropics, subtropics, temperate and frigid zone from South to North. Topography stretches to the center of Asia from East-shore to West, terrain ascends gradually until toward the highest peak Zhumulangmafeng which lies in west-south border area of China. Many wildlives live and breed here because of good geographical conditions and suitable climate nature gifted. China is very rich in species of mammals, only mammal there are 450 species, accounting for 10 percent of that in the world, including 20 species of monkeys, 54 species of carnivore, 34 species of artiodactyla, among them Giant Panda, Golden Monkey, Baiji Dolphin Antelope, White-lipped deer, Black Muntjac are Endemic to China. Siberian tiger, South China tiger, Clouded Leopard, Eld's Deer are called "Chinese treasures". Among those mammals many species have very low number of individual, some species even have been on the edge of endangered. Nowadays more than 90 species mammals are listed onto The List of The Protected Wildlife of National Importance.



马来熊

别名：狗熊、太阳熊

拉丁学名：*Helarctos malayanus*

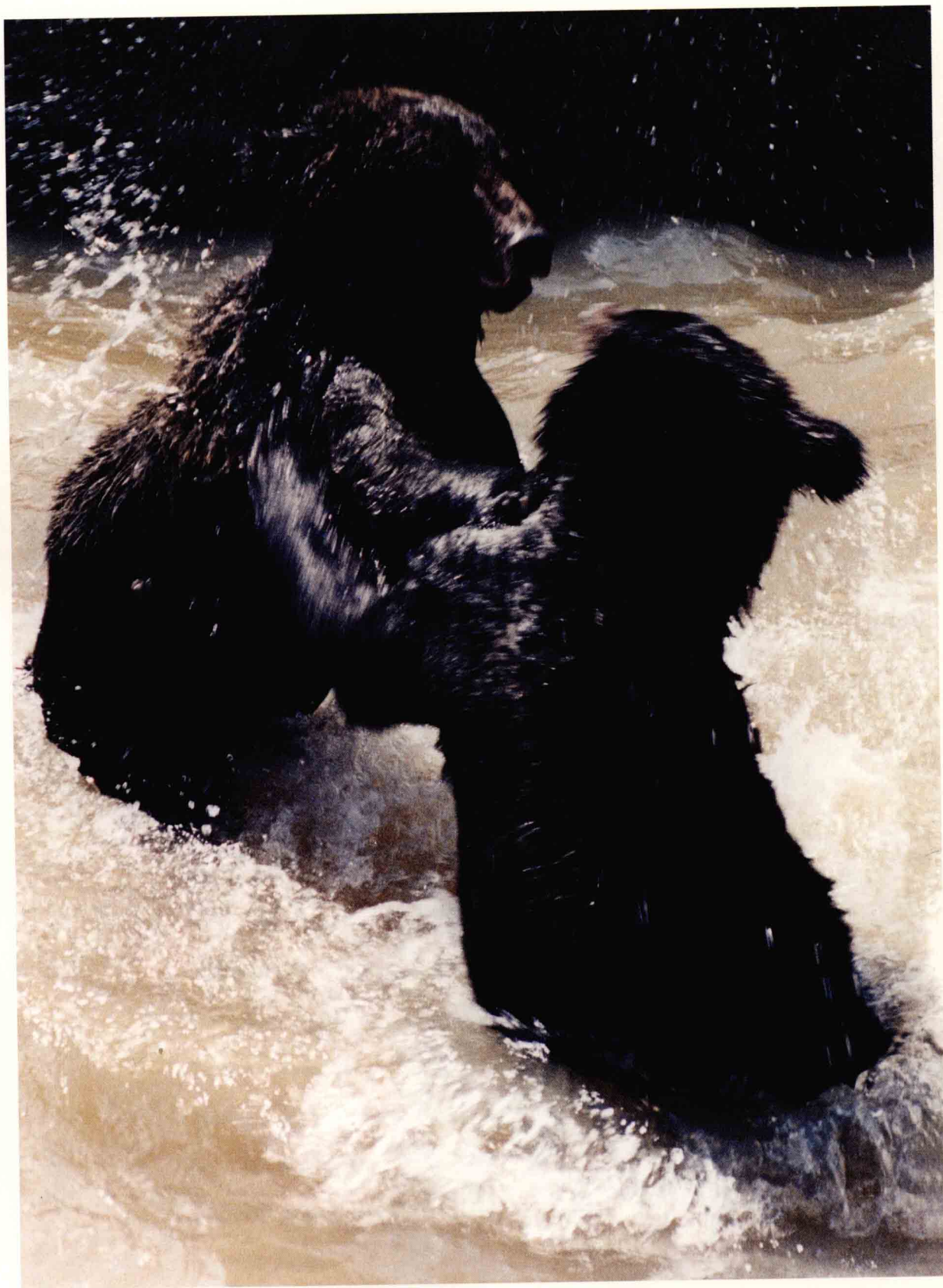
英文名：Sun Bear

熊科：Ursidae

国家一级保护动物

马来熊是世界上熊类中最小的熊。体胖、眼小、头圆；鼻唇裸露无毛，耳小而颈部短宽。全身毛色漆黑油亮，独有吻部是灰黄色，前肢显著向内弯，从不冬眠，以杂食为主。性格刚强，爪锐利，犬齿坚强有力，擅长爬树，不易驯养。主要分布在印度尼西亚、马来半岛、缅甸等国和地区。1972年在我国云南南部边境山地首次发现，数量极少。

董玉清摄



黑 熊

别 名: 狗熊、黑瞎子、狗驼子

拉丁学名: *Selenarctos thibetanus*

英 文 名: Asiatic Black Bear

熊 科: Ursidae

国家二级保护动物

黑熊头部宽阔，吻较短；鼻端裸露，耳较长；毛色漆黑，富有光泽；胸部有白斑，尾短，四肢粗壮。善爬树、游泳，能直立行走。视觉差，嗅觉、听觉灵敏。常栖息于常绿阔叶林或针阔混交林中，随季节变化垂直迁移。杂食性，以植物性食物为主，有时也吃昆虫、鸟卵和小型兽类。北方的黑熊有冬眠习性，整个冬季蛰伏洞中，不吃不动，处于半睡眠状态，至翌年3~4月份出洞活动。主要分布于东北、西北、华南、西南等地。湖北神农架林区数量较多。

生一戈摄



黑 熊

张 斌摄



棕 熊

别 名: 马熊、人熊、灰熊

拉丁学名: *Vrsus arctos*

英 文 名: Brown Bear

熊 科: Ursidae

国家二级保护动物

棕熊外形与黑熊相似,但毛色不同,多为棕褐色;老年熊呈银灰色;熊幼仔为棕黑色,胸部有一个宽阔的白纹。身体庞大,会爬树、游泳。熊掌珍贵,熊胆可入药。棕熊属环北极分布的喜寒冷动物,主要栖息在寒温带针叶林中,在高山草甸也能生活。东北林区的棕熊有冬眠习性,但受惊扰后醒来不再入眠。食性较杂,动物性食物比重较大,常出洞捕食鼠、兔、旱獭等。主要分布于东北、西北、西南等地区。



棕 熊

张词祖摄