

# 云南 大自然博物馆

YUNNAN NATURAL MUSEUM

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云南大学出版社  
YUNNAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

云南

YUNNAN NATURAL MUSEUM

# 大自然博物馆



云南省科学技术协会  
云南省生态经济学会  
西南林学院

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大果红杉林 *Larix potaninii* var. *macrocarpa* Forest



云南地处中国的西南边陲，位于北纬 $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$ 至 $29^{\circ} 15' 8''$ ，东经 $97^{\circ} 31' 39''$ 至 $106^{\circ} 11' 47''$ 之间，属于低纬度高海拔内陆地区。北与西藏、四川相连，东与贵州、广西接壤，南部和西部分别与越南、老挝、缅甸毗邻。面积约39万平方公里，居中国第八位。

特殊的自然地理和气候条件，使云南不仅成为古人类的起源地之一，而且成为世界上不多见的一座活生生的大自然博物馆。云南以“动物王国”、“植物王国”、“天然花园”，“有色金属王国”、“生物物种基因库”等美称享誉中外。这是一块博大而充满激情，深邃而富有魅力的神奇土地。她像一块璀璨夺目的绿宝石，吸引着千千万万热爱自然的人们。

从植物地理分布上讲，云南处于东亚植物区系与喜马拉雅植物区系的交汇地区，又为泛北极植物区系与古热带植物区系的交错地带，是世界罕见的多种植物区系的荟萃之地，汇集了众多的植物种类，形成了丰富的物种多样性。有种子植物299科，2076属，约15000种，占全国种子植物种类总数的56%，是世界生物多样性重要地区之一，也是一些重要物种的原产地，其中许多为珍稀濒危物种，故云南素有“植物王国”、“药材宝库”、“香料植物之乡”、“竹类分布中心”等美称。

在地球上，森林是绿色植物的主体，是陆地上最大的生产基地，是陆地生态平衡的主持者，是经济、社会持续发展的关键，可说是大自然的总调度师。人类正是依赖森林生态系统的供养与庇护才得以生存繁衍。在当今世界，利用、保护好森林植物已成为全球的共识。

《云南大自然博物馆》集科学性、知识性、艺术性与趣味性为一体，意在把云南最有价值的自然之美奉献给读者，让人们更加了解云南、认识云南。同时，也希望人们更加热爱大自然，自觉地保护生态环境，与自然和谐相处。

# Preface

Yunnan province is located in southwestern China between 97° 31'39"~106° 11'47" E and 21° 08'30"~29° 15'8" N. It is an inland province at a low latitude and high elevation. The province borders Tibet and Sichuan in the north, Guizhou and Guangxi in the east, Vietnam and Laos in the south and Myanmar in the west. Its total area is about 390,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and it is the eighth largest province in the country in area.

Yunnan is one of the original homes of our forefathers. It is famous throughout the world as the kingdom of animals, plants and non-ferrous metals. In this beautiful and varied land, you can enjoy countless wonders of nature, rich biodiversity and many historic sites, all of which make you feel as if you were in a huge, living, natural history museum. The land is so entrancing that millions of people who love nature have been attracted to this wonderland.

Yunnan is the sanctuary for many ancient plant species due to its unique geographical location, complicated landform and varied climates. In phytogeography, Yunnan joins together the areas of East Asian Flora and Himalayan Flora. Therefore, it is an area of rich biodiversity. In Yunnan alone there are 15,000 species, of 2076 genera and 274 families, which accounts for 56% of China's total Spermatophyte. This area is also the original growing area for many important plants and it is believed to be one of the most important areas for conservation of the world's biodiversity. That is why the province is named the "Kingdom of Plants", "Medicine Treasury", "Homeland of the Spiceberry", and "The Bamboo Center".

Trees have the major share of all green plants on the earth. They provide the biggest production base, they preside over the regulation of the world's ecosystem, and are the key to sustainable development, and the chief controller of nature. Only by protecting the forests, can human beings survive on the earth. It is the forests that nurture civilization and social progress. Nowadays, more and more people are realizing the vital importance of protecting our forests and using their resources wisely.

In order to help people appreciate and understand Yunnan, we have published this album series, "Yunnan Natural Museum", hoping that more and more people will learn to love nature and care for the environment. While producing this album series, our aim was to make the books scientific, informative, interesting and beautiful to look at.





002

## 群落千姿

从西双版纳、河口到迪庆高原仅一千公里的直线距离中，几乎包括了中国的各种植被类型和植物群落。在这里，既可看到神秘而独特的热带雨林和季雨林，又可见到分布广泛的亚热带常绿阔叶林和落叶阔叶林及暖性针叶林；既有高山寒温带针叶林和硬叶常绿阔叶林及伴生的针阔落叶林，又有高山灌丛、草甸、流石滩植物等众多的植被类型；这里，不仅不同植被有其不同的外貌与结构，而同一植被，在不同的季节，也有其特有的外貌变化。

## Diverse Botanical Communities

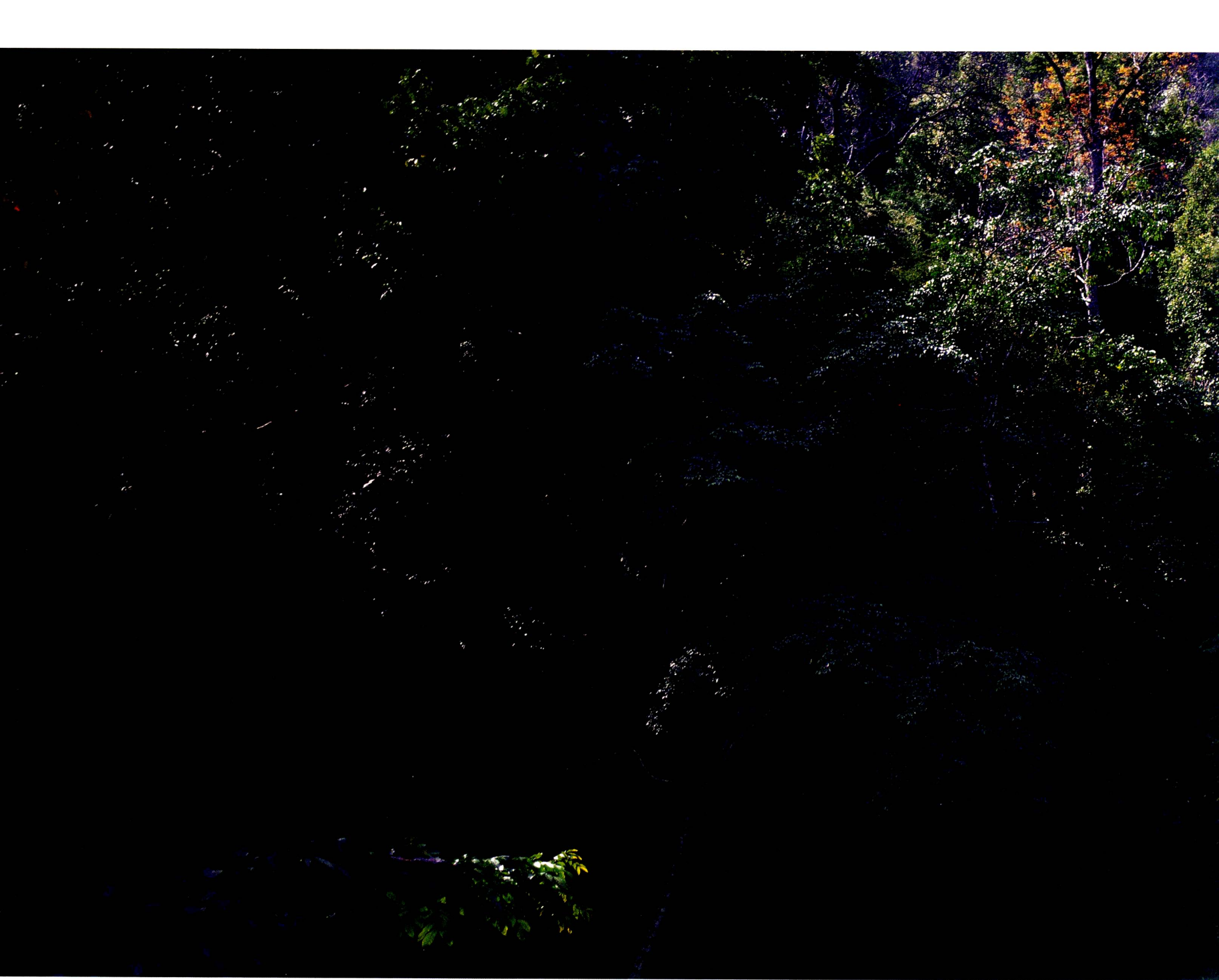
Plants are a key section of biodiversity. They grow on the earth's surface. Vegetation is composed of numerous plants. The huge diversity of plant life and vegetation in Yunnan results from its unique geographical location and varied climates in the province. In the different climatic conditions, the vegetation is completely different.

It is only about 1000 km from the tropical rain forest of Xishuangbanna to the alpine meadows in Diqing. However, on the way from the rain forests to the alpine meadows, you will cross tropical, temperate and cold zones and see all the vegetation types in China, experience all the four seasons in one journey, and even see vertical vegetation belts. In Yunnan, you can see tropical rain forests, monsoon forests, subtropical evergreen broadleaved forests, broadleaved deciduous forests, warm conifer forests, alpine conifer forests, sclerophyllous evergreen broadleaved forests, conifer and broadleaved mixed forests, alpine shrubs, alpine meadows and alpine debris plants. Each of these branches of vegetation has its own unique appearance and structure. In different seasons, the same vegetation will take on a different look.

When Xishuangbanna's spring arrives with blooming flowers, Diqing is still in the depths of winter with heavy snow. This whole land is so full of variety that exploring it gives a never-ending source of joy and excitement.







004

002 山杨林

003 004 热带雨林

热带雨林一般生长在热带地区海拔 800 米以下的河谷、盆地四周，是生物界中 70%~80%生物的家园。森林类型复杂，植物种类丰富，优势树种不明显，各类型均由多种树种组成。它的代表科如龙脑香科、四数木科、肉豆蔻科等。

002 *Populus bonatii* Forest

003 004 Tropical rain forest

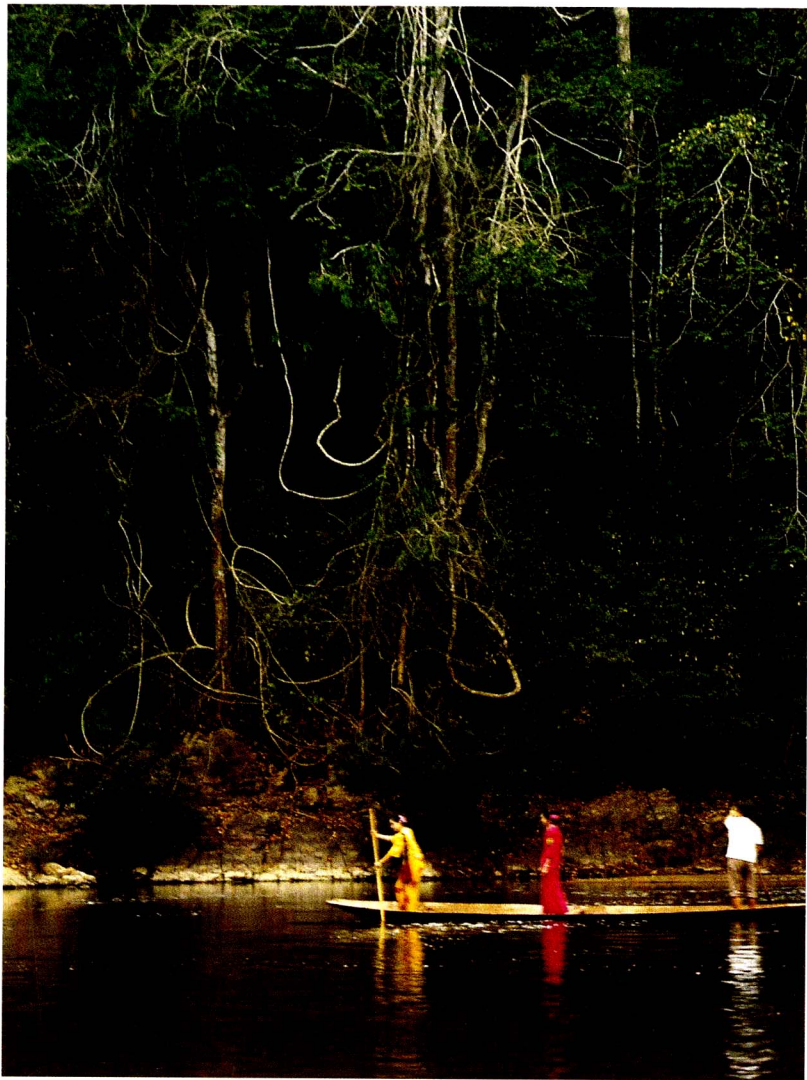
This type of forest is usually found in the valleys in tropical areas lower than 800 m asl. Here there are countless different plant species but no dominant species. About 70-80 percent of living things can be found in tropical forest areas. The tropical families, such as Dipterocarpaceae, Tetramelaceae, Myristicaceae, etc., are usually found in this forest.







- 005 热带雨林
- 006 沟谷雨林
- 005 Tropical rain forest
- 006 Tropical rain forest in the valleys



005



006





007



008

007 云南娑罗双林

008 绒毛番龙眼、千果榄仁群落

007 *Shorea assamica* Forest

008 *Pometia tomentosa*-*Ternstroemia myriocarpa*  
Community





009



010

#### 009 季雨林

季雨林是雨林向山地雨林过渡的类型，种类繁多，生长茂密，在一棵树上老叶的脱落和新叶的抽出是同时进行或交叉进行，森林外貌终年常绿，藤本附生和老茎生花等雨林特征也十分普遍。

#### 010 山地雨林

它是热带山地植被垂直分布带中的一个类型，是热带雨林向亚热带雨林过渡的湿润性森林，分布在二者之间，以热带性树木为主，间有亚热带的种类混生，外貌和结构多具雨林特点。

#### 011 哀牢山以壳斗科植物为主的湿性常绿阔叶林

#### 012 常绿阔叶林，草果群落