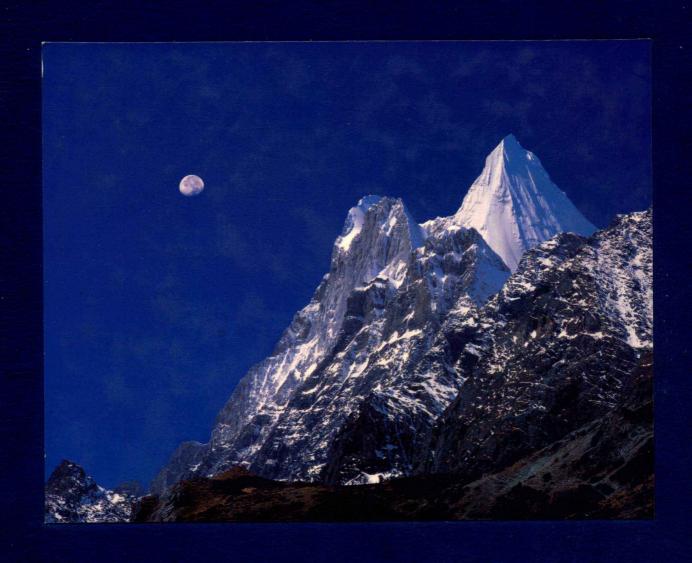
## 圣地地坡。亚汀

### 蓝色星球上最后一片净土

Yading of Daocheng County —— the Last Pure Land on the Earth

म्या श्राम्य प्रदिश्य में यह ग्या स्वति म्या स्वतः स्वतः

吕玲珑 摄影



可用民主生版社 SICHUAN NATIONALITIES PUBLISHING HOUSE

# 稻城・亚丁

圣地

吕玲珑 摄影

蓝色星球上最后一片净土

四川民族出版社

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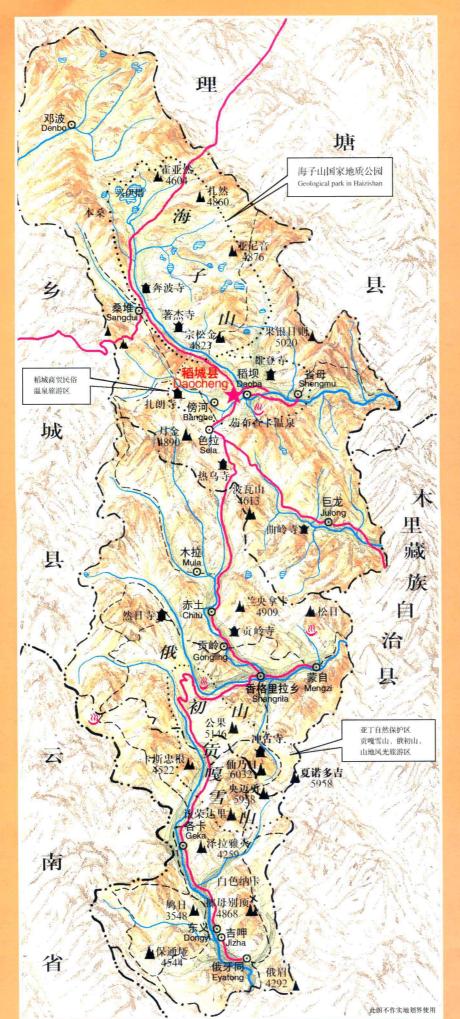
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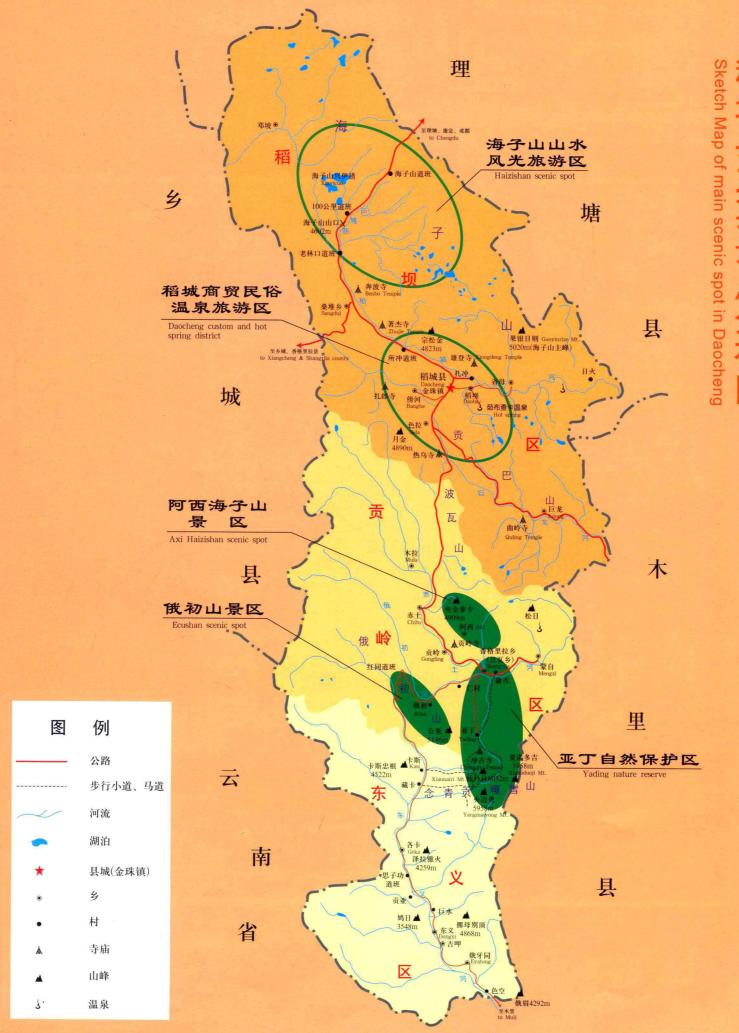
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## 稻城县在四川省的位置图 The location of Daocheng in Sichuan Province



### 亚丁自然保护区

रे.प्.रेटेज.श्र

Yading Nature Reserve

俄初山 Mt. Echu

海子山国家地质公园

Mt. Haizi National Geological Park



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तर्गायते हर केवा

Daoba

生态小品・动物

भु.र्ट्य.क्षचय.क्ष्य.र्टर.द्र्च.क्षवाथा

Plants, Birds and Animals

Folklore

上 距今大约两百万年前,地球上的两块大陆:欧亚板块与印度 板块在漂移中发生了大碰撞,自然界由此引发了一场惊天动地、气势磅礴的"喜马拉雅造山运动",在古特提斯海的一片汪洋之上,横空出世般地隆起了一块年轻而又高峻的山地,它迅速地成长为"世界屋脊",形成了除南北极以外的地球"第三极"。我们这个蓝色的星球上从此站立起了一系列高大雄伟的山脉和一座座气象万干的冰峰雪岭。在青藏高原南缘、横断山脉东侧的莽莽群山之中,有三座相隔很近呈三角形排列的雪山显得格外醒目,它们就是今四川省甘孜藏族自治州稻城县境内的三座神山—— 仙乃日、央迈勇、夏诺多吉。

度过了寂寞漫长的冰期,覆盖着大地的冰川开始消退,沉睡万年的三座雪山仿佛从冬眠中苏醒,于是雪山脚下就有了河流、湖泊、森林、草地,也有了动物和人类的栖居。与此同时,自然界还在这里留下了另一处奇迹,那就是"稻城古冰帽"—— 青藏高原上最大的古冰体遗迹—— 面积达3287平方公里、分布着1145个高山湖泊的海子山。北部的海子山与南部的雪山幽谷,以及中部宽阔的河谷、草原,构成了稻城的基本地貌和原始生态,也使今天的稻城在7323平方公里的幅员面积内,就拥有了两个国家级的自然保护区,即亚丁自然保护区和海子山国家地质公园。

簇拥着青藏高原的座座雪峰,就像是围绕在母亲身边的儿女,稻城的三座雪山之所以能在众多的兄弟姊妹中脱颖而出,皆因其具有秀外而慧中的优秀品质。"秀外"源于自然造化,丽质天成;"慧中"则得益于"佛主"的恩赐与点化。

史载公元8世纪时,藏传佛教的传入者莲花生大师为三座雪山开光,并以佛教中降妖伏魔三位一体的菩萨:观音、文殊、金刚手分别为三座雪山命名加持,北峰仙乃日为观世音菩萨,海拔6032米,它像一尊大佛端坐莲花宝座,看上去雍容华贵,仪态万方;南峰央迈勇为文殊菩萨,海拔5958米,它那金字塔般的山峰挺拔秀美,冰清玉洁,东峰夏诺多吉为金刚手菩萨,它与央迈勇好似一对孪生兄妹,高度相同却有着不同的神韵,它状如一只展开双翼振翅欲飞的雄鹰,显得威武刚毅,气度不凡。藏语将它们统称为"念青贡嘎日松贡布"(意为"终年积雪不化的三座护法神山圣地"),佛名"三怙主雪山",在佛教二十四圣地中排名第十一位,"属众生供奉朝觐积德之圣地"。在方圆上干平方公里的范围内,还有数十座角峰众星捧月般耸立在三座雪山周围,它们都有自己的名字,分别代表佛教中的众神。在当地藏民的心中,这里就是至高无上法力无边的圣殿神坛。

出于对神灵的敬畏和崇拜,居住在这里的人们对神山区的一草一木都珍爱有加,禁猎禁伐,使这里所特有的横断山系自然生态系统得以完好保持,成为青藏高原上不可多得的物种基因库和

自然博物馆。而三座神山俨然是这里的主宰,它以上苍赋予的慈爱与博大守护着这方土地,惠泽着它的子民。多少世纪以来,在这个几乎与世隔绝的空间里,人神同在,天人合一,人与自然和谐相处,相互依存,在日月轮转中生生息息,共度着与世无争的山中岁月。

直到20世纪初叶,一个叫约瑟夫·洛克的外国人的到来,第一次打破了这里的平静。这位原籍奥地利的植物学家,在美国国家地理学会的资助下,从1922年起在中国的西南部进行考察。据他发表在1931年7月的美国《国家地理》上的文章称,1928年6月,他在极其艰难的条件下,与他的马队从木里首次进入了"在地图上还是空白"的"贡嘎岭地区",看到了被当地人尊为神山的三座雪山,采集了上千种动植物标本,并且用黑白和自然色胶片拍摄到了那里"无与伦比的壮丽景色"。他由衷地感叹道:"在整个世界里,还有什么地方有这样的景色,等待着摄影者和探险家的!"

洛克的文章在西方世界引起了极大的关注,也激发了英国作家詹姆斯·希尔顿的灵感,他在1933年出版的小说《失落的境界》(又译为《消失的地平线》)中,以洛克的考察日记为蓝本,描绘了一个名叫"香格里拉"的世外桃源般的理想国,它立即成了当时处于经济危机和战争阴影下的人们精神上的安慰剂,一时间在西方兴起了一股回归自然、寻找香格里拉的文化浪潮。

然而,关山阻隔,战乱频仍,在那样一个动荡不安的年代, 洛克的地理发现并未给这个偏远闭塞的地方带来任何改变。在他 离去之后,这里通往外部世界的大门又再度关闭了,三座美丽的 雪域神峰很快便被遗忘在了神秘中国的一隅。它们仍然只属于神 山区中惟一的村子亚丁村的村民和那些虔诚的转山朝圣者。

等到人们重新认识它时,时光已流过了半个多世纪。1995年那个看似平常的秋天,一位常年奔走在西部荒原上的中国摄影家偶然闯入了这块神的领地,发现了这颗遗落深山被岁月尘封的明珠。他深深地被眼前的一切所震撼,也为我们今天的地球上还有这样一方梵天净土而激动、庆幸,这里的自然人文所蕴含的那种原始纯真、质朴深沉的美,使他如醉如痴,欲罢不能。这堪称世界级的景观资源是人类的瑰宝,应该让更多的人们来共享。于是,在出版了第一本稻城画册之后,他又多次地重返稻城,像一个辛勤的采珠人那样,一次次潜入海底,精心采撷,当他终于浮出水面,将自己丰厚的收获汇集在这里,我们便看到了他镜头中的另一个稻城。

曲径

2003年春节于成都

Some two million years ago, two continents—the Eurasian and the Indian Plates collided in the process of continental drift, resulting in a magnificent mountain formation, the Himalayas. A towering and steep mountainous land emerged in the middle of the vast, ancient Tethys Ocean, becoming the "Roof of the World", an area now regarded as the earth's third polar region. Thereupon, grand snow-clad mountain ranges rose to tower above the earth in all their majesty. Among the boundless mountains on the southern edge of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau and east of the Hengduan Mountains, three snow-capped peaks, which stand close to each other and form a triangle, are striking to the eye. They are three sacred peaks—Xiannairi Peak, Yangmaiyong Peak, and Xia'nuoduoji Peak, which located in Daocheng County in Sichuan's Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Region.

At the end of the lengthy glacial epoch, glaciers over the globe began to melt and the three snow-capped peaks revived after being sealed for more than ten thousand years. Rivers and lakes formed, forests and meadows grew, animals stopped to live there, and people settled down at the feet of the snow-capped peaks. At the same time, mother nature left another miracle behind: the "Daocheng Ancient Glacier Cap", also known as Mt. Haizi. It ranks as the largest glacial remnant from the formation of the Himalayas, with an area of 3,287 square kilometers embracing 1,145 alpine lakes. Daocheng County covers a total of 7, 323 square kilometers, and the general landforms are Mt. Haizi in the north, river valleys and grasslands in the middle, and snow-clad mountains and deep ravines in the south. Both Yading Nature Reserve and Mt. Haizi National Geological Park have been classed as state nature reserves.

The cluster of snow-covered mountains surround the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau like children gathered around their mother. The three sacred peaks stand out from the others simply by dint of their beauty and divinity. Their beauty is a gift from nature, and their divinity is bestowed by Buddha.

According to historical records, in the 8th century Padmasambhava, the Indian Buddhist Master who introduced Buddhism into Tibet, came to shed his divine light on the three snow-capped peaks and dubbed them Xiannairi, Yangmaiyong, and Xia'nuoduoji, respectively, after the Bodhisattva trinity (Avalokitesvara, Manjushri, and Vajrapani), who are powerful enough to vanquish demons and monsters. Xiannairi Peak to the north is 6,032 meters high and resembles the giant Buddha on his lotus seat, elegant and poised, appearing in all his glory. Yangmaiyong Peak to the south is 5,958 meters above sea level, and looks like a pyramid, towering into the sky, pure as jade and chaste as ice. Xia'nuoduoji Peak to the east is as high as Yangmaiyong Peak, but has a charm all of its own—it reminds one of a large eagle, spreading its wings and ready to fly, extraordinarily dignified and impressive. In Tibetan the three sacred peaks are called "Lianqing Gongga Risong Gongbu," meaning "three dharma-defending sacred peaks perennially covered with snow." The Buddhist name for these three snow mountains is Sanhuzhu Snow Mountains. They rank eleventh among the twenty-four sacred Buddhist places, and are regarded as "a holy place of pilgrimage for the accumulation of virtue." Within a surrounding area of more than one thousand square kilometers, dozens of smaller peaks are clustered like stars surrounding the moon. Each has its own name and represents other deities in the Buddhist universe. In the minds of the local Tibetans, this area is a supremely sacred natural alter for worship.

Because of their reverence and awe for Buddha and the Bodhisattvas, the local

people cherish every tree and every blade of grass on the sacred mountains, and prohibit hunting and lumbering there. The ecosystem peculiar to the Hengduan Mountain Range has been preserved so well that it has been regarded as a gene bank for rare species and a "natural ecosystem museum." It seems as if the three sacred peaks were masters in this region, defending its integrity and benefiting its people with the bounties of nature. Over many centuries, in this space seemingly cut off from the rest of the world, the human and the sacred co-existed were as one. People kept harmonious relations with nature, depending on it, repaying it for its generosity, and holding it to themselves over the past years.

This tranquil existence was first violated by the arrival of a foreigner named Joseph Lock at the turn of the twentieth century. As an Austrian botanist, Lock was financially aided by the National Geographical Society of the USA, and had been exploring Southwest China since 1922. In his article published by National Geographic (July 1931), he said that in June 1928, he and his horse-mounted entourage had entered "Gongga Region", "a blank spot on the map", with extreme difficulty. There were three snow-clad peaks which were worshipped as something sacred by the local people. He collected thousands of specimens of animals and plants, and took photographs of the "peerless magnificent natural scenery there with black-and-white film as well as 'natural color film'." But he couldn't help exclaiming: "Can there be any other place with such natural scenery left for photographers and explorers to seek?"

Lock's article attracted enormous attention in the West, and inspired the English novelist James Hilton. In his novel Lost Horizon (1933), Hilton used the explorer's diary as the blue-print for his evocation of "Shanghra-La," a utopia cut off from the world. It immediately became an emotional seditive of sorts for people who were living in the shadow of war, and initiated a cultural movement advocating a "return to nature" and a search for "Shangri-la."

But due to its mountainous location, wars and the chaotic times, Lock's discovery did not have any immediate impact on this remote region. After his departure, the gateway to the world closed once more. The three beautiful snow-covered peaks in this mysterious corner of China were quickly forgotten. Once again, they belonged solely to Yading Village, the only village in this region of sacred mountains, and to those devout visiting pilgrims.

By the time the region was rediscovered, half a century had already passed. On a seemingly typical autumn day in 1995, a Chinese photographer who had been traveling about in the wilderness of western China for several years intruded by chance upon this realm of the gods. He discovered this bright pearl, lost among deep mountains and sealed away by time. He was deeply moved by all in front of him, thankful that there is such an untouched, pure space on our earth today. The raw simplicity and unaffected, deep beauty present in nature and the culture there totally intoxicated him. This scenery, considered world-class, is a priceless resource for humankind, and should be appreciated by more people. Since his first Daocheng Picture Album was released, he has returned several times to Daocheng, like a diligent diver going down to the seabed again and again in search of the best pearls. And now that he has at length surfaced once again, a more vivid Daocheng unfolds before our eyes—his second Daocheng Picture Album.

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 रट.वैट.विश्वयाग्री.ट्र्य.श्रट.वर्षश्याङ्ग्य.विट.विव.पे.ट्र्य.क्रिय.वीव.वी. र्यवयाग्रीश्र.... यर्मेद्र-र्रोदे-द्वेद-क्रेनय-ग्री-कर-क्रुव-र्सर्-प्रण-प्राय-पर्देर-र्स-प्रेग्नेगव-सुगवा-द्वेय-र्से-ह्याव-क्रे-तन्त्रेषाः नः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः न्या चुत्रः विकाषाः प्रतः अतुत्रः क्ष्युं तः क्ष्युं तः क्ष्युं विषाः विष्यः विकाषाः विषयः विषयः विकाषाः विषयः विषयः विकाषाः विषयः विकाषाः विषयः विकाषाः व श्ची८'य'त्रीषा'ध्रायादिर'पञ्चीपर्यायसात्री'यहण्यात्री'ऋबायादे'त्रीद्रावीदर्याद्रायायात्रीयात्रीयात्रीयात्रीया हुर। जुलावनाळाने वाचीता है जेरारे वाचाना वर्षे पाळा हो तावी जुलावन ही वाचीता हूँ त ৾<sup>ৼৢ</sup>য়ঀয়৾৽য়৽৴ঀৢয়৽ড়ৣ৾৾৾য়৽৻য়৾ঀ৽ঢ়ৢ৽*ঀ৻৽ঽঽ*য়৽য়য়৽ঢ়য়ৢ৾ঢ়৽য়ৢ৾ঢ়৽য়৾ঀ৽ৠৢ৽য়ৢঢ়৽ঢ়ৢয়৽৻য়৽ঢ়ঢ়ৢঀ৽৽৽৽ बेबायरी: नुबादेव र्वेषा तुः वर्द सुर वर्द्द यदः दे। १९१५ वर्षे रे ह्विपर केबाद गाद र वाके नदिः कः मुद्रिन्दः न्दः न्दः न्दः न्दः निर्देगः न्दः याद्रयः नुः " न्द्रयः नृग्रः खुदः " वेषः पदिः याद्रियः हे.य.चर्याद.व्या.ये.व्या.यं.व् रैर'पञ्चिष'पदि'ग्नार्ष'रे'ग्नार्ष्य'र्घ'सर्वेर'त्या हि'नेर'र्र्र र्ख्या'ळ्याष'कूर'सूया'वी'र्र्रेष'र्ये' नम् सुन-प-५८। नगर-दग-५८-२५-४५ वाची-र-भूताचील-ळेल-ळहेल-पदि-धुतार्थे-त धर-तु-न्नूद-र्वेद-रेव-पर्द्द-र्ध-द्द-। विवानेश्ववानित-द्वा-पर्द्ध-रेव-रेव-रेव-दि-र् त्ते अहे न र्वे न न मेन पर रेवे अविषय ठव र न र सुवार मुन्य र स्वाय मेन र रेवे क्र-त्रस्यास्ता हैन "हैन जान प्यान स्वर्धन स्वर्यन स्वर्धन स्वर्यन स्वर्धन स्वर्यन स्व

णव्यत्यापाः निर्देश्च प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प्रवास्त्र प

च्यायह्यायत्रिः स्वर्णान्यायय्याय्याः त्राष्ट्रवः स्वर्णाः स्वरंणाः स्वरं स्वरंणाः स्वरं स्वरंणाः स्व

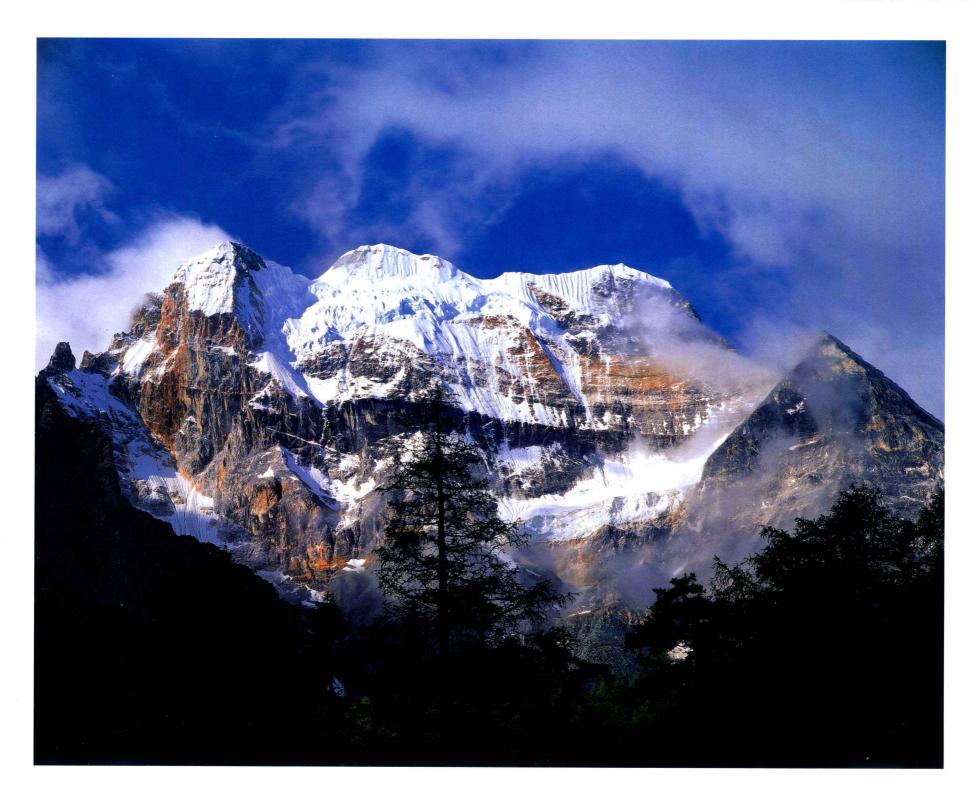


### 亚丁自然保护区

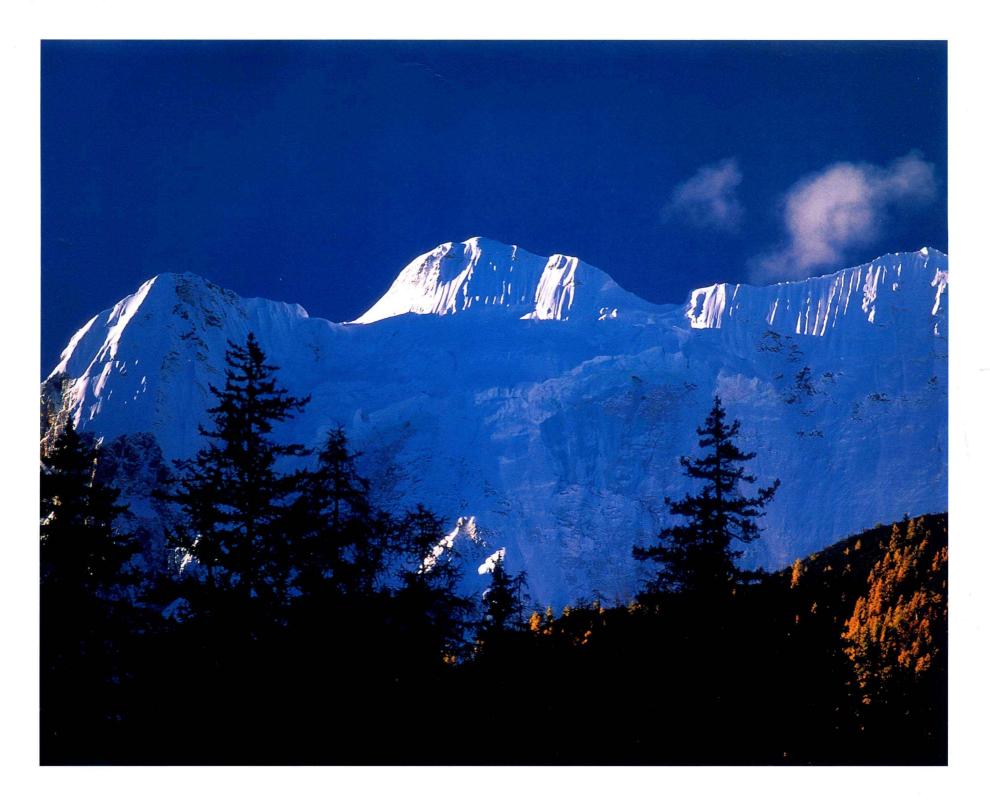
Yading Nature Reserve কুৰ্'ফুন'ন্ন'ভুন'জুন'জুন'ডুনা



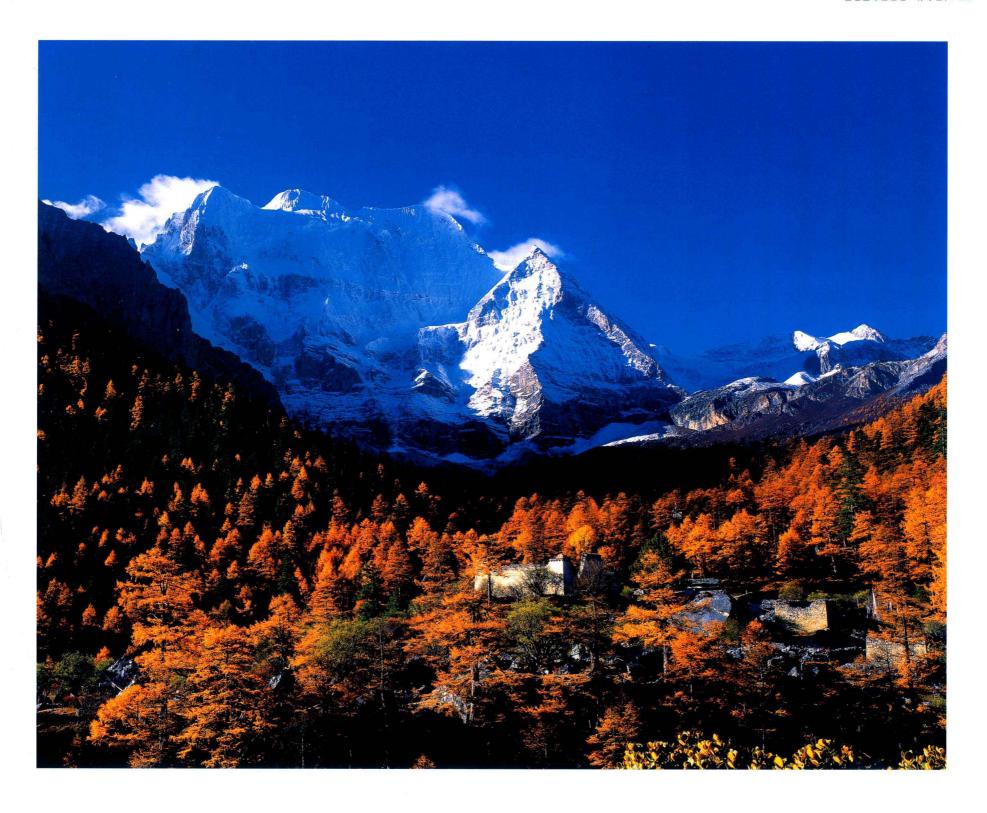
晨曦中的三座神山 Three sacred peaks at dawn སྡོ་རེངས་ກິງ་གནས་རི་གསུས་རོ།



仙乃日峰北坡 The north slope of Xiannairi Peak རི་ས།ན་རས་གིགག་ས།་བང་ས།



終年积雪的仙乃日 Xiannairi Peak perennially snow-covered দ্বস্থান্ত্ৰিয়ন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰিইন্স্ক্ৰান্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰন্ত্ৰ



神山下的冲古寺 Chonggu Monastery at the foot of the sacred mountain ব্রক্তিবেদ্বর্গীন্ধীর্শা

