



# 神农架

赵保田题

SHENNONGJIA

郑重 主编

高等教育出版社

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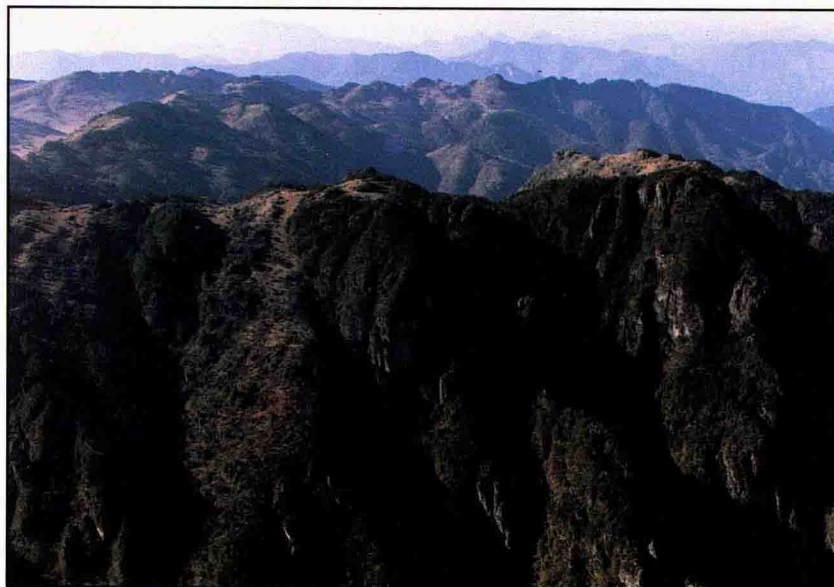
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## 内容提要

本书是反映中国著名原始森林区神农架自然和社会风貌的综合著述，共包括“古老神秘的大山”、“绿色的宝库”、“天然的动物园”、“独特的游览胜地”、“山林文化的殿堂”和“欣欣向荣的新林区”六个部分。结合文字还配有精美照片424幅。本书图文并茂，内容丰富，材料详实，语言通俗，寓科学性、知识性、艺术性和实用性于一体，是中外人士较为全面而系统地了解神农架的一本重要读物。对教学、科研、科普、文化工作者、大自然爱好者与旅游者均有参考价值。



神农架雄姿(南坡) 周兴坤摄

The majestic appearance of Shennongjia from the south. Photo by Zhou Xingkun

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Satellite photograph of Shennongjia.

神农架卫星照片



# 序一

神农架是中国国家级自然保护区，西接秦巴山岭，东临江汉平原，地势雄壮。最高峰海拔3 105.4米，从山脚到山顶呈现不同的垂直气候带。这里重峦叠嶂，涧深壑广，构成多样的生境，生长着不同类型的原始森林；这里林深草丰，栖息着各种各样的珍禽异兽，其中许多属于国家级保护物种；这里有郁郁葱葱的冷杉林，花如白鸽的珙桐林，繁花似锦的山杜鹃，还有许多名贵中草药。

神农架近接长江三峡，北有武当山，构成风景区群。山中流出的香溪流经昭君的故里。这里的历史文物、民间工艺、风土人情也各具风采。

神农架还有许多的神秘事物，如曾多次报导过的“野人”、“白化动物”、“燕子崖”等等令世人关注。

人们盼望着有一本全面介绍神农架的专著，以便认识神农架、了解神农架。有关领导有鉴于此，于1990年10月特约中国科学院武汉植物研究所郑重同志主编一本《神农架》专著。由武汉植物研究所、神农架林区、高等教育出版社等单位十几位专家教授和摄影师，在研究过去大量调查资料的基础之上，又进行全面系统调查，并拍摄了数以千计的彩色照片。为全面表现神农架四季不同之景，一年之内他们要几次登山拍摄不同物候的照片。编者从中精选出最佳照片420余幅收入本书。这是难能可贵的创举。

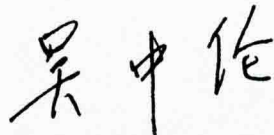
经过两年的共同努力，到1992年9月完成全书初稿，同年10月组织专家教授评审，大家一致认为这是一本内容丰富、形式新颖、材料详实、图文并茂、具有独创性的优秀著作。

全书分为六大部分，把整个神农架的山形地势、森林植被、珍禽异兽、瑰丽风光、文物风土以及新林区的建设成就都作了精要介绍。文字简练而生动，科学而通俗。书中还摘引名人诗句，增添诗情文采。本书融知识性、艺术性、趣味性于一炉，将整个神农架生动形象地介绍给广大读者。它既是科研艺术教育方面的重要参考文献，也是精美的导游指南。

本书正文之前还有英文概述，供国际友人阅读，可为国际旅游提供新颖导游文献。书末还附有动植物的拉丁文学名，可避免文字说明过于冗长，而科学工作者仍然可以查到正确物种。

总之，这是一本很精美的介绍神农架的读物。郑重同志介绍本书的编写过程和书中主要内容，爰志数语表示祝贺。

中国科学院院士  
中国林业科学研究院原院长、研究员  
中国林学会名誉理事长



1996.4.12于北京

# 序二

浩浩长江，滔滔汉水，莽莽中原，巍巍神农。

神农架，位于湖北省西北部长江与汉水之间，系大巴山脉，千峰竞奇，万壑迭翠，有华中屋脊之称，是中国华中地区独一无二的原始森林区。神农架是华夏文明的发祥地之一，这里有令人陶醉的秀丽山水，有世界上稀有的奇花异草、珍贵林木、珍禽异兽、名贵药材……她一直是中外动植物学界所关注的地区，是一个资源丰富、亟待开发的绿色宝库。

神农架以她的奇异、神秘、幽深、荒僻，吸引着许多“炎黄子孙”前来摄奇探宝，领略古老洪荒时的风光。相传上古时候，神农氏（炎帝）曾居于此，耕桑稼禾，遍尝百草，采药治病，解人民于倒悬。这里山势高峻，峭壁林立，即使是神通广大的神农氏也只能“搭架而上”，因而此地得神农架之名。《淮南子》上说神农氏，“身自耕，妻亲织”，他“尝百草之滋味，水泉之甘苦，令民所辟（避）就。当此之时，一日而遇七十二毒”。我国最早的药典《神农本草经》记载了365种药草，据称都是神农氏品尝和试验过的。这些带有神话色彩的传说，反映了我们的祖先在发展农业和医药科学研究中勤劳、进取、忘我牺牲、卓越奉献的精神。

神农架，那横亘在长江汉水之间的一座座雄伟的山岭风光绮丽，是一个不可多得、独具魅力的旅游胜地。那耸入云天的座座峰峦，低深幽暗的河谷走廊，群山屏蔽中的山间盆地，开阔平坦的高山平原，构成了神农架别具一格的风光。神农架有大小洞穴一万多个，其中有生有奇特种乳石的山宝洞，有栖息上万只短嘴金丝燕的燕子洞，有一打雷即涌鱼的官封鱼洞，有时冷时热的木鱼冷热洞，有盛夏结冰的宋洛冰洞等等。传闻已久的“野人”更是富有神秘色彩。游览神农架，所到之处，时而云山漠漠，烟林茫茫，藤萝蔽日，飞瀑挂岩，花草丛生，鸟兽啼鸣；时而山如刀削，两相倾斜，白云飘在“一线天”；时而山势陡峭，沟壑渊深，河水倾泻，声震山林。颇有诗仙李白“连峰去天不盈尺，枯松倒挂倚绝壁，飞湍瀑流争喧豗，砢崖转石万壑雷”佳句中的气势。神农架一到春天，万紫千红，花香四溢；而到夏日，则林木森森，浓荫覆盖；秋季，天高气爽，硕果累累；而冬天，银装素裹，雪原万里。一年四季景色奇秀，美不胜收。

神农架因其特有的动植物资源，满山遍野的林特资源，丰富的水能矿产资源而具有广阔的开发潜力。神农架在地形、地貌、气候等方面都具有南北过渡地带的特点，加之没有受到第四纪冰川的侵

袭，为古老植物生长繁衍创造了独特的极为有利的条件。神农架的珍贵动物有白蛇、白熊、白獐、白鹿、白猫头鹰、白龟等十几种白化动物，还生活着几十群、数千只金丝猴。在神农架原始森林中保存的孑遗植物有被人们称为“活化石”的珙桐、香果、银杏等。全区有林地总面积393万亩，森林覆盖率70.1%。高等植物约有2800种，除用材林、经济林、薪炭林，还有可供药用和具观赏价值的奇花异草1800多种，故被誉为天然植物园。这里又是飞禽走兽的乐园，共有兽类7目、21科，约70种，鸟类15目、45科，190多种，鱼类9科35种。这里水能和矿产资源十分丰富，水利可开发利用的能量有27万千瓦，矿产资源有磷、硅石、铜、铝、锌等24种之多。

自20世纪60年代初建立神农架林区以来，尤其是党的十一届三中全会以后，神农架林区的经济建设取得了令人瞩目的成就。随着改革开放的进一步深入，社会主义市场经济体制的逐步建立，神农架将继续贯彻执行“加强保护，立体开发，综合利用，全面发展”的林区建设方针，进一步解放思想，转变观念，增强商品意识，逐步走上集约化、企业化、商品化的轨道，努力把神农架建设成为生机勃勃、欣欣向荣的社会主义新林区。

当此之际，由中科院武汉植物所郑重教授主编，武汉植物所、神农架林区、高等教育出版社等单位10多位科研与摄影人员合作，经过两年多的努力，把神农架美丽的河山、丰富的资源、悠久的历史文化以及社会主义建设方面取得的成就编纂成《神农架》一书，即将付梓。

《神农架》内容丰富，形式新颖，材料详实，图文并茂，文字通俗易懂，融科学性、知识性、艺术性、趣味性和实用性于一体，是较为全面地反映中国名山的大型彩色图集，在科研、教学、旅游和摄影艺术方面有参考意义，是中外人士较为全面而系统地了解神农架的一本重要读物。

湖北省林业厅厅长

韩冰

1996.4.18



# 前言

巍巍神农架，华中第一峰。

云山落林海，此地胜仙宫。

神农架是中国著名的原始森林区，面积广阔，地势高峻，茫茫的林海郁郁葱葱，素称“华中屋脊”、“绿色宝库”、“天然动物园”、“自然博物馆”，为中华民族瑰丽的国宝胜地。

神农架像一颗晶莹璀璨的明珠，放射着大自然的魅力。多少年来，其丰富多样的生物资源蜚声中外，为学者专家所瞩目；其浓厚的神秘色彩，使许多猎奇探胜者为之神往；其壮丽独特多姿多彩的自然风光，引来无数诗人画家赋诗作画。她地处天险长江三峡、道教圣地武当山、中国最早的伟大诗人屈原故里、西汉绝代明妃昭君故里和三国胜迹诸葛隆中等世界驰名山水、古迹景区环游带的中间，交通便利，故已成为新兴的游览名山。人们从高楼林立、熙来攘往的繁华城市来到千峰竞秀、万木峥嵘的“神农天园”，可饱尝野乐、舒展情怀，得到大自然美的感受。

在中国改革开放的大好形势下，为了把神农架介绍给中外人士和广大读者，国家教委高等教育出版社决定组织编写并出版本书《神农架》。其内容分“古老神秘的大山”、“绿色的宝库”、“天然的动物园”、“独特的游览胜地”、“山林文化的殿堂”、“欣欣向荣的新林区”六个部分，并配有各种精美照片424幅，试图通过科学与摄影艺术的结合，较为全面、系统地反映神农架的自然面貌、生物资源、历史文化、风土人情和社会发展概况。卷末附有本书植物、动物中文名与拉丁文名对照表，可供阅读和研究神农架生物资源的读者参考。

本书是多方协作、集体努力的结晶。高等教育出版社为本书编写的委托单位和参加单位，中国科学院武汉植物研究所为主持单位，神农架林区为合作单位。除上述单位参加编写的人员郑重、赵子恩、蒋鉴、戴铭、尹笋君、王生生、周学森分工编写初稿或摄制照片外，还请有关专家和科技人员撰写了部分文稿，他们是水利电力部中国科学院水库渔业研究所董元凯研究员和武汉大学生物系唐

兆子高级工程师（动物方面），武汉水利电力大学霍耀东副教授（水利与矿藏方面），神农架林区陈人麟先生（景观方面）、胡崇峻先生（民间传说方面）和武汉植物研究所许天全高级工程师（自然保护方面）。全书由郑重统稿整编并写成，由郑重和蒋鉴负责定稿工作。书中照片除署名的外，植物照片和神农架邻近景区照片为赵子恩摄制，神农架风光照片为王生生摄制。在编写和出版过程中，得到中共湖北省委宣传部、湖北省科学技术协会、湖北省林业厅领导的关怀和帮助，得到本书编纂顾问、原高等教育出版社社长祖振铨编审和湖北省林业厅副厅长肖华芳高级工程师的指导；华中师范大学生物系动物教研室杨其仁教授提供部分动物参考资料，武汉植物研究所冯灿、张全发等青年科技人员和高等教育出版社徐刚、孙素青、季思九、刘晓翔、顾斌、李卫青等青年编辑摄绘人员参加部分工作，湖北省政府外事办公室王旭副处长帮助翻译英文概述，均在此致谢。

全国政协副主席赵朴初先生为本书题写书名，湖北省副省长韩南鹏为本书题词，中国科学院院士原中国林业科学研究院院长吴中伦教授、湖北省林业厅厅长韩永为本书撰写序言。中国科学院植物研究所应俊生研究员、湖北省社会科学院楚文化研究所郭德维研究员、武汉大学生物系陈家宽教授、华中师范大学地理系景才瑞教授、中国科学院植物研究所桂耀林研究员、《长江日报》社马昌松主任编辑，都对本书全稿及照片进行详细审阅，并提出宝贵意见，谨此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书因涉及范围较广，包含内容较多，加上编写时间仓促缺乏经验，难免出现错误和疏漏之处，在编排方面也未尽适当，欢迎广大读者批评指正。限于篇幅，一些参考文献、资料未能注明，谨向有关作者表示谢忱。

郑重

1996年8月于武汉



## SOME BASIC FACTS ABOUT SHENNONGJIA

As one of China's well-known virgin forest zones, Shennongjia, which covers an area of 3 250 km<sup>2</sup>, is situated in the northwestern part of Hubei province, at 109°56' ~ 110°58' eastern longitude and 31°15' ~ 31°57' northern latitude. With a broad range of high and precipitous terrain in the eastern side of Mount. Dabashan of Qinling Mountain System, the forest region of Shennongjia, that serves as the watershed between Yangtse - China's longest river and Hanshui - Yangtse's largest tributary, is nicknamed as "the roof of mid-China", because its top mountain known as the highest peak in central China rises up to 3 105.4 meters above sea-level.

With an idea of introducing Shennongjia to the friends both at home and abroad, the Higher Education Press of China has published this book entitled *Shennongjia* which breaks down into the following major six parts:

1. The age-old and mysterious mountains;
2. A green treasury;
3. A natural zoo;
4. The unique site of tourist attraction;
5. A museum of mountain forest culture;
6. A flourishing new forest region.

With lengthy written descriptions and 424 nice photos, this book will show, in an extensive and systematic way, all the details about Shennongjia, including its natural appearance, bio-resources, history and culture, local conditions and customs, and social development. The book is attached at its end with a Chinese-Latin bilingual name-list of the plants and animals mentioned in the book. The book therefore contains not only the explanation of the basic natural and social facts about Shennongjia, but also a collection, so far the biggest, of large amount of colourful pictures and art works, thus making this book an important one of its kind for a better understanding of Shennongjia.

As legend goes that the age-old Shennongjia is the place where the Yan Emperor, whose name is Shennong Shi, one of the earliest ancestors of the Chinese nation in ancient times, erected the scaffoldings for collecting medicinal herbs. Shennongjia, which means Shennong Shi's scaffolding in Chinese language, is therefore used to name this place in commemoration of China's oldest generation.

With high mountains and a dense forest that have been confined for a long time in history, large areas of Shennongjia still remain primitive and full of vitality. Owing to very little damage received by this area in the glacial era, the existing more favourable conditions have made Shennongjia

a cradle of various species of plants and living beings. In addition, Shennongjia is also a mysterious world full of natural puzzles, especially the riddle of the wild men and many other local folklores. It has become an ideal place for human beings to explore the nature while at the same time coming back to the embrace of the great nature.

Forest of Shennongjia mainly consists of broad leaf forest and coniferous forest. Its vegetation, climate and soil possess visible characters of vertical distribution zones. Generally speaking, areas below the elevation of 1 500 meters are within the mixed zone of subtropical evergreen and deciduous broad leaf forests, and the soil in this zone is of the type of mountain yellow-brown earth; areas between the elevation of 1 500 and 2 600 meters are in the zone of temperate deciduous broad leaf and coniferous forests and their soil is bronze; and areas between the elevation of 2 600 and 3 105.4 meters are in the zone of cold temperate evergreen coniferous forest and the soil is of dark-brown forest soil.

There are in Shennongjia 2 800 different species of higher plants including their infraspecific taxa, and 730 different kinds of fungi. Among about 1 100 kinds of woody plants which are in great abundance, about 150 are big trees. Listed by the Chinese government, there are 50 precious and rare species available in Shennongjia that are under special protection, such as dove tree (*Davidia involucrata*) and its variety *Davidia involucrata* var. *vilmoriniana*, spruce (*Picea neoveitchii*), peony (*Paeonia suffruticosa* var. *papaveracea*), as well as *Deinanthae caerulea*. Also found in Shennongjia are some 52 Chinese endemic genera of seed plants, and 500 species of plants that are of important pharmaceutical value. In addition to the main medicinal plants such as Chinese angelica (*Angelica sinensis*), *Ligusticum sinense*, the rhizome of Chinese goldthread (*Coptis chinensis*), and dangshen (*Codonopsis pilosula* and *Codonopsis tangshen*), the most important discovery in Shennongjia of two series medicinal herbs named "Seventy-two Qi of herbs" and "Thirty-six Huan-yang of herbs" is of most effective clinical practice by doctors of surgery, internal medicine, gynaecology, and orthopaedics as well.

Among the 700 wild flowers that are of higher ornamental value, ten genera are the representative ones which are characterized by large variety, wide distribution and colourful appearance. They are azalea (*Rhododendron*), lily magnolia, strawberry bush (*Euonymus*), viburnum, primula, impatiens, lady's slipper (*Cypripedium*), orchids (*Cymbidium*), lilies (*Lilium*), and iris. There exist in Shennongjia many over-a-hundred-year-old trees, e.g. *Keteleeria davidiana*, firs of *Abies fargesii* and *chensien-*



*sis*, *Sabina squamata*, *Sabina squamata* var. *wilsonii*, *Ginkgo biloba*, *Emmenopterys henryi*, and *Hovenia acerba*, all of which are rarely seen in other parts of China. It was particularly found in this area a *Keteleeria davidiana*, well-known both at home and abroad for it is more than 900 years old, 36 meters high, 238 cm in diameter at breast high, and looks like a huge pagoda.

The thickly forested mountains of Shennongjia are the excellent dwelling places for wild animals. Based on the rough statistics, there are in Shennongjia some 342 varieties of wild vertebrates, including 69 mammals, 192 birds, 29 reptiles, 17 amphibians and 35 fishes. About 54 varieties of precious and rare animals, so far discovered in Shennongjia, are now under the special protection by the state government. They are goldenhaired monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae*), south-China tiger (*Panthera tigris amoyensis*), south-China leopard (*Panthera pardus fusca*), musk deer (*Moschus berezovskii*), Chinese otter (*Lutra chinensis*), *Aquila chrysaetos daphanea*, white stork (*Ciconia ciconia boyciana*), golden pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*), *Syrmaticus reevesii*, and giant salamander (*Megalobatrachus davidianus*). Another unique phenomenon that is still a natural puzzle about Shennongjia is the unusual discovery of 20 odd species of white or albino animals in this area, such as large numbers of white bears, white-haired monkey, white antelope, white tortoise, and white snake, etc..

In order to protect the forest ecosystem of Shennongjia and preserve the rare germ plasm, the provincial government of Hubei approved on March 5th, 1982 the application for establishing "Shennongjia Nature Reserve", which is 700 km<sup>2</sup> in area. It was again approved by the State Council of China on July 9th, 1986 that Shennongjia became the national nature reserve for forest and wild animals. In 1990, a decision was made jointly by UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and the International Coordination Council for Man and Biosphere Planning that Shennongjia Nature Reserve be accepted into the international protection network for man and biosphere, a project of international cooperation for making the man and-biosphere planning. Further on, it was listed in June 1992 by the World Bank that Shennongjia Nature Reserve be the base for Studies on bio-diversity conservation.

In addition to the abundance of bio-resources, Shennongjia also enjoys magnificent natural landscape. Among the 40 odd wonderful scenic spots in Shennongjia, there are some famous ones respectively nicknamed as "the heavenly gate over the cloud", "the stone forest amid cloud and rain", "Hong Ping Gallery", and "the flatland on high mountains". With many

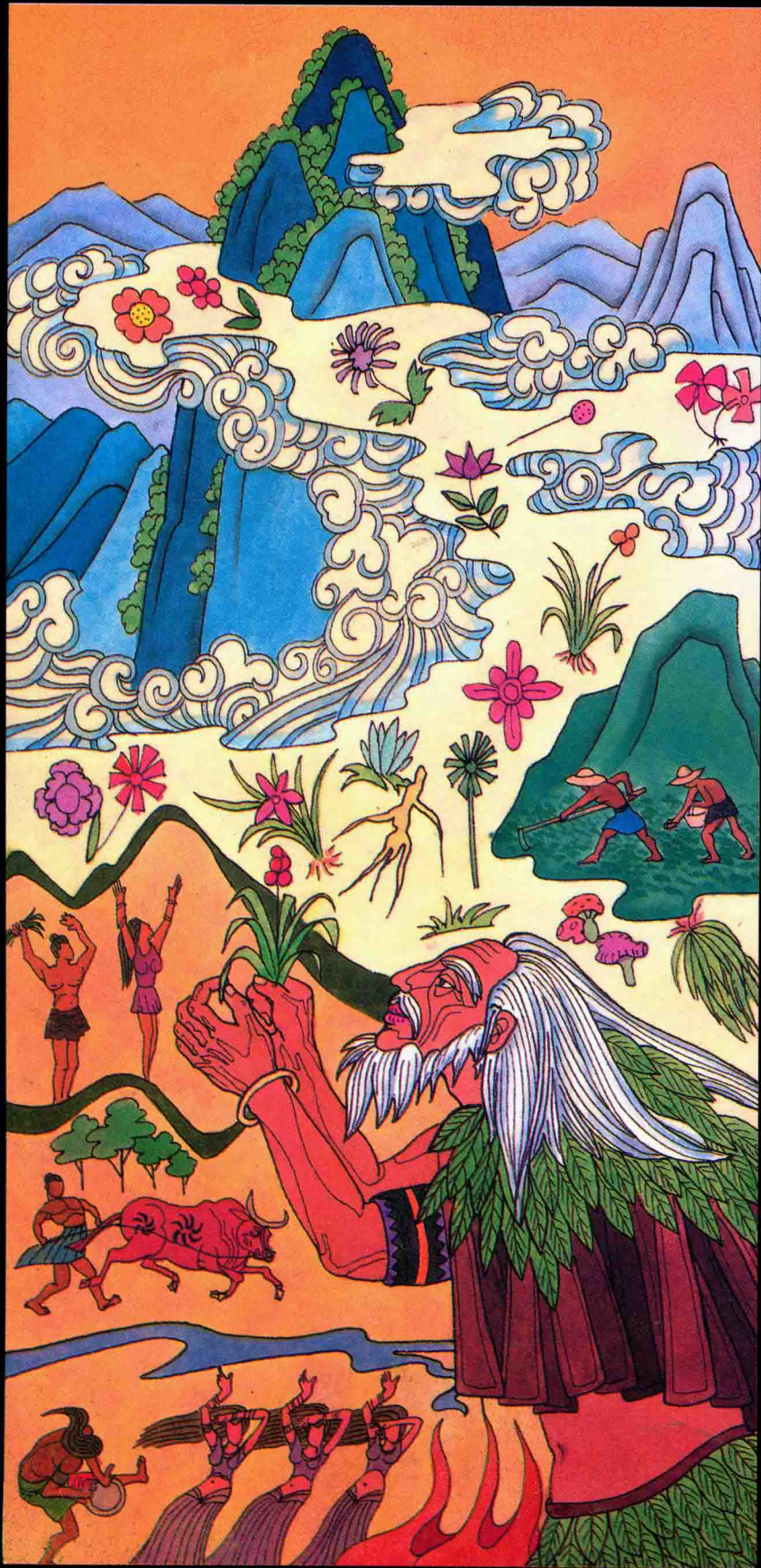
places of historical interest and cultural relics, there unearthed in Shennongjia great amount of stoneware and fossils, which are of important value for the research on both the human activities in ancient times and paleontology. A written fairy tale entitled "the Story of Dark", discovered in 1984 in Shennongjia, has been highly praised by the people of literary and art circles as an epoch-making poem on the mythical history of the Han nationality of China. The book, which contains many folklores with typical local flavor, has composed a unique culture for mountain forest, also known as the primitive circle for the mountain forest culture. This has become one of the components of the history and culture of the Chinese nation.

Like a glittering and translucent pearl, Shennongjia has now become an incomparable natural garden, because of its exceptional natural environment, diversified bio-resources, age-old customs and culture, and picturesque natural scenery, which are existing in great harmony.

During the process of China's further opening up and reform, Shennongjia has been making headway for its own protection and development by setting up the national nature reserve areas and creating many tourist spots. With many well-known tourist attractions nearby, Shennongjia has now become a center of a tourist rim. These places of tourist attractions include the Three Gorges of the Yangtse River, the native place of Qu Yuan—a world-wide famous man of letters in ancient China, the birth place of Wang Zhaojun—one of the most beautiful girls in China, Shennong Brook—a well-known scenic spot in Badong County, Wudang Mountain—the holy land of China's Taoism, Shiyan—a city where China's biggest auto-industry is located, Longzhong—an historical place where Zhuge Liang, a famous Chinese strategist in ancient times once lived for quite a while, as well as Suizhou City—the native place for Shennong Shi, one of the earliest ancestors of the Chinese nation.

In the past ten years, about 400 000 people, including some 15 000 scientists, scholars, writers and artists from both home and abroad, have made trips to Shennongjia either for professional studies or for sightseeing. In order to make progress in its economic and social development, Shennongjia is now seeking opportunities for cooperation with partners from both inside and outside China to tap the area's tourist potential and to make Shennongjia into one of the world's key nature reserves, an important base for scientific research, and a ideal summer resort as well. May this age-old mountain with vast area of virgin forest make due contributions to the civilization and progress of mankind.





神农尝百草图 李卫青绘

Drawing shows Shennong tasted medicinal herbs

Drawn by Li Weiqing



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# 古老神秘的大山



在中国中部有一座雄伟壮丽的大山，她像一条气势磅礴的绿色巨龙，盘卧在湖北省西北边陲，这就是驰名中外的神农架，华中最大的原始森林区，瑰丽的中华国宝“神农天园”。

