

鸟鸣山幽
Birds Singing in Quiet Hills



高 · 黎 · 贡 · 山 · 的 · 一 · 千 · 零 · 一 · 面
the One Thousand and One Faces of the Gaoligong Mountains

董磊 著
by Dong Lei



中国林业出版社
全国百佳图书出版单位

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内容提要

本书是作者在高黎贡山国家级自然保护区所拍摄的野生珍稀鸟类的图片合集。作者作为专业野生动物摄影师，极为关注高黎贡山区域独特的生物多样性；本书从野生鸟类的角度展示了高黎贡山的丰富的自然资源和不可替代的独特性质。

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高黎贡山在印度次大陆与亚欧大陆的碰撞中诞生，在海洋性气候和大陆性气候的共同滋润下生命之花怒放，在海洋文明和大陆文明的影响下各种文化水乳交融。走过千山万水，我从未见过像高黎贡山这样的一座山，它是那样的博大、那样的丰富、那样的多彩、那样的神奇、那样的壮美。每天在高黎贡山都发生着许许多多的传奇故事，有植物的、有动物的，也有人的故事。

在高黎贡山上，保存有中国最美的天然阔叶林、最完整的生物气候垂直带谱、最多样的山地垂直植被类型、最丰富的生物、最多的特有物种；是近三十年中国发现动植物新种最多的地区；分布着全世界海拔最高的热带雨林；是有“杜鹃王”之称世界上最大的杜鹃科植物——大树杜鹃的唯一分布地。在高黎贡山东西两侧生活着汉、彝、白、傣、傈僳、怒等十六种民族，他们各自不同的风俗习惯及宗教构成了高黎贡山的文化多样性和宗教多样性。

高黎贡山的传统保护历史已有千余年，现代意义上的高黎贡山自然保护开始于20世纪60年代。早在1962年，高黎贡山就被划为国有林禁伐区，并先后成立了坝湾、芒宽、大蒿坪、曲石、界头等林管所进行管理。1983年，经云南省人民政府批准建立了高黎贡山省级自然保护区，并成立保山、腾冲、泸水三个管理所进行保护区管理。1986年，经国务院批准晋升为高黎贡山国家级自然保护区。1992年，被世界野生生物基金会（WWF）评定为具有国际重要意义的A级保护区。1994年，林业部批准实施第一期总体规划，保山市、怒江州分别成立了保山管理局和怒江管理局，分别进行辖区内保护区管理。2000年4月，经国务院批准，将怒江省级自然保护区晋级并纳入高黎贡山国家级自然保护区管理，合并后的保护区面积由原来的12.45万公顷，扩大为40.52万公顷，成为云南省面积最大的自然保护区。2000年10月被联合国教科文组织批准接纳为世界生物圈保护区，2003年7月，高黎贡山作为“三江

并流”的重要组成部分，被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入《世界自然遗产名录》。2006年被列为全国林业示范保护区。2011年在高黎贡山南段建立了高黎贡山国家公园。

2004年开始，云南高黎贡山国家级自然保护区保山管理局开始探索用影像保护高黎贡山的新型保护模式，以影像拍摄记录为手段，完整系统地记录高黎贡山方方面面的影像信息，完整详尽地保留自然本底资料；并用精美、真实、直观的影像作品，向社会公众展示高黎贡山的壮美和神奇，用影像讲述生态系统、野生动植物、自然景观和自然保护的故事，用影像向公众宣讲高黎贡山自然保护区和自然保护的重要价值与意义，从而有力地促进了公众参与自然保护。影像保护高黎贡山工作开展以来，取得丰硕的成果，在国内外产生了广泛影响。

为了更好地展示高黎贡山之美和影像保护高黎贡山的丰硕成果，我们制作并推出了“高黎贡山的一千零一面”系列画册，“高黎贡山的一千零一面”是高黎贡山的一千零一个主题，也是高黎贡山的一千零一个故事，每个画册就是我们用图片讲述的一个故事。我们希望“高黎贡山的一千零一面”能唤起人们对自然的爱心，激发出公众参与自然保护的热情，也希望越来越多的人通过“高黎贡山的一千零一面”找到一条回归自然的路。



Preface

Ai Huaisen

A result of the collision of the Indian subcontinent and Eurasian continent tectonic plates, the Gaoligong Mountains have been nurtured by both maritime and continental climates, with their distinctive populations of plants and animals. A wide variety of human cultures also live in perfect harmony here. I have traveled thousands of miles over mountains and rivers, but never have I seen another mountain like Gaoligong, so abundant in the depth and rich variety of colors, mysteries and magnitudes. Many legends about plants, animals and people take place in the mountains of Gaoligong every day.

The Gaoligong Mountains preserve the most beautiful, natural broadleaved forests, the most complete vertical bioclimatic belt spectrum, the most diverse vertical mountain vegetation types, the richest biodiversity and the most endemic species in China. In the past 30 years, it has been a region with the largest number of newly discovered fauna and flora varieties. Tropical forests are also found at Gaoligong Mountain Range, which are the highest latitude tropical forests in the world. The mountains are the original home of the *Rhododendron giganteum*

(Big Tree *Rhododendron*), known as the King of *Rhododendron*, the largest *rhododendron* in the world. The eastern and western sides of the Gaoligong Mountains are home to 16 nationalities including Han, Yi, Bai, Dai, Lisu and Nu. Different folk cultures and religions contribute to the varieties of Gaoligong Mountain Range.

Gaoligong Mountains have been a protected region more than a thousand years. The nature reserve in Gaoligong Mountains in the modern sense began in the 1960s. As early as in 1962, the Gaoligong Mountains were designated as a national forest “no cutting” zone and forestry management depots were set up in Bawan, Mangkuan, Dahaoping, Qushi and Jietou. In 1983, the Gaoligong Mountain Provincial Nature reserve was established with the approval of Yunnan Provincial Peoples Government and three depots to manage the reserve were set up in Baoshan, Tengchong and Lushui. In 1986, the State Council approved upgrading the Gaoligong Mountain Nature reserve to a national nature reserve. In 1992, the World Wildlife Fund designated it a grade A protected area. In 1994, the Forestry Ministry approved

implementation of the first phase of a comprehensive plan. Administrative bureaus were set up in Baoshan City and Nujiang Prefecture to manage the nature reserves in their respective jurisdictions. In April 2000, the State Council approved upgrading the Nujiang Provincial Nature reserve in order to bring it into line with the administration of the Gaoligong Mountain National Nature reserve. The preservation area after this combination grew from 12,450,000 to 40,520,000 hectares, making it the largest nature reserve in Yunnan. In 2000, UNESCO accepted it as a Biosphere Reserves member. The reserve is part of the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, established in July 2003, and as such is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In 2006, it was named a national forestry model reserve. In 2011 the Gaoligong Mountain National Park was established at the southern part of the Gaoligong Mountains.

Since 2004, Gaoligong Mountain National Nature Reserve Yunnan Baoshan Administrative Bureau have pioneered a new type of conservation – using videos to protect Gaoligong Mountains. Videos systematically record the various information of the mountain and preserve the data comprehensively and in detail. The elegant, truthful

and intuitive images of the videos display for all to see the splendid and magical beauty of the Gaoligong Mountains, the stories of the mountain's ecosystem, its wildlife and natural landscape. They also demonstrate the value and importance of protecting the Gaoligong Nature Reserve. The videos have greatly promoted the public's participation in natural conservation. Since the launch of the video conservation work, fruitful achievements have been made and the videos have had a broad impact both at home and abroad.

To better showcase the beauty of the Gaoligong Mountains and the fruitful achievements of natural conservation, we have published the One Thousand and One Faces of the Gaoligong Mountains picture album series. The One Thousand and One Faces of the Gaoligong Mountains are the 1001 themes and the 1001 stories of the Gaoligong Mountains and each album tells a story of the Mountains. We hope that the One Thousand and One Faces of the Gaoligong Mountains will evoke the people's love of nature and arouse them to enthusiastically join in nature protection. We also hope the videos help more and more people find their way back to nature.

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P 高黎贡瑰宝——高山雉类 heasants



白尾梢虹雉 雄性
Lophophorus scalateri masculus



白尾梢虹雉生境——竹林与流石滩区
Habitat – bamboo forest and scree area



白尾梢虹雉 雌性
Lophophorus scalateri feminam



白尾梢虹雉 雄性
Lophophorus scalateri masculus

白尾梢虹雉

Lophophorus scalateri

白尾梢虹雉是高黎贡山的瑰宝，这种大型雉类生活在高黎贡高海拔山区的针叶林箭竹林和流石滩区域。中国的全部三种虹雉都是国家一级保护野生动物。虹雉的成年雄性羽毛华丽，特别是头部到颈部，阳光下会闪烁着彩虹般的金属光泽。

西藏东南至高黎贡山区域是仅有的棕尾虹雉与白尾梢虹雉同域分布的地方；我寻找白尾梢虹雉的旅程是从北往南，在林芝派镇的多雄拉雪山区域，曾经有确切的两种虹雉的记录，但我一直只拍摄到棕尾虹雉；之后怒江河谷往南延伸的高黎贡山六库区域，我在中缅边境的垭口拍摄到了白尾梢虹雉。

很遗憾这些极有中国特色的野生动物在民众中知名度极低，多数中国人能说出好几种非洲野生动物的名字，但恐怕认识虹雉的中国人百里挑一。白尾梢虹雉面临的主要威胁是受到当地社区居民的盗猎压力，如果这种珍贵的大型高山雉类仅仅因为人类口舌之欲而濒临灭绝，那会是很悲哀的事。白尾梢虹雉的保护工作可能最重要的是在当地社区村庄进行保护和普法宣传，扩大社会对白尾梢虹雉的认识。

Lophophorus scalateri is the treasure of Gaoligong Mountains. This large pheasant lives in the coniferous forest, arrow bamboo forest and scree area in the high altitude mountains. There are 3 different types of pheasant in China, and all are birds under first-class state protection. The adult male has gorgeous feathers, especially between the head and the neck, that shine with metallic luster like the rainbow under the sunshine.

The only area where both the *Lophophorus scalateri* and *Lophophorus impejanus* can be found is from southeastern Tibet to Gaoligong Mountains. While looking for the *Lophophorus scalateri*, I traveled from north to south. There were precise records of the above two pheasants at the Duoxiongla Snow Mountains, close to Pai Zhen in Nyingchi Prefecture in Tibet. However, I only got the pictures of the *Lophophorus impejanus*, until I reached the Liuku area at the Gaoligong Mountains on the extension of Nujiang Valley, when I finally took the picture of the *Lophophorus scalateri* on the border between Burma and China.

It is a pity that these really special Chinese birds are not well known by the public. Most Chinese can name African animals easily, while only one in a hundred can identify these pheasants. The main threat for the *Lophophorus scalateri* is poaching from the local communities. If this valuable large mountain pheasant is extinct solely because of human's gastronomic desires, it would truly a tragedy. The most important step toward protecting the *Lophophorus scalateri* right now is probably publicizing the importance of protection and the related regulations, to raise awareness in general society.





白尾梢虹雉 雌性与亚成鸟
Lophophorus scalateri feminam & Juvenile



血雉 雄性
Ithaginis cruentus masculus



红腹角雉 雄性
Tragopan temminckii masculus

