



Gentle Love
温润的爱

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

周伯洁 著 林艳梅 译
by Zhou Bojie Translated by Lin Yanmei



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内容提要

本书是作者在从事“网护森林——保护高黎贡山”项目过程中，对高黎贡山感悟的合集，既有春夏秋冬四季景物展示，又有丰富的野生动植物，以及高黎贡山保护者的风采，开展项目活动的点滴……形式多样、图文并茂，让读者感受美好事物的同时，激发其参与保护高黎贡山的热情。

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序

艾怀森

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。

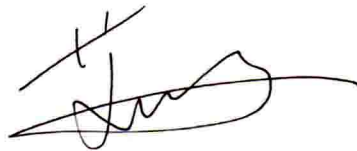
在高黎贡山上，保存有中国最美的天然阔叶林、最完整的生物气候垂直带谱、最多样的山地垂直植被类型、最丰富的生物、最多的特有物种；是近三十年中国发现动植物新种最多的地区；分布着全世界海拔最高的热带雨林；是有“杜鹃王”之称的世界最大的杜鹃科植物——大树杜鹃的唯一分布地。在高黎贡山东西两侧生活着汉、彝、白、傣、傈僳、怒等十六种民族，他们各自不同的风俗习惯及宗教构成了高黎贡山的文化多样性和宗教多样性。

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, Dashaoping, 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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M春，初相遇

Meet for the First Time in Spring

美丽的梦和美丽的诗一样，都是可遇而不可求的，常常在没能料到的时刻里出现；我喜欢那样的梦，在梦里一切都可以重新开始，一切都可以慢慢解释，心里甚至还能感觉到，所有被浪费的时光竟然都能重回时的狂喜和感激。

胸怀中满溢着幸福，只因为你在我眼前，对我微笑一如当年；我真喜欢那样的梦，明明知道你已为我跋涉千里，却又觉得芳草鲜美落英缤纷，好像你我才初初相遇。

——《初相遇》席慕容

Similar to a beautiful poem, a beautiful dream only be obtained by chance, not by pray, coming up always at moments least expected; I like that kind of dream, in which everything could start again and everything could take time to explain, even gratitude and ecstasy are felt in my heart as if all wasted time could unexpectedly return.

My heart is overflowed with happiness because you're smiling in front of me just as you were years back; a kind of dream I really like, knowing that for my sake you've trekked thousands of miles, I still feel lush grass fresh and fallen petals in profusion, as if you and I just had met for the first time.

—Just Like Meet for the First Time, by Xi Murong



高黎贡山，世界生物圈保护区

感谢高黎贡山国家级自然保护区保山管理局为本书提供有关高黎贡山的准确详细信息！

高黎贡山的美，在于布满常绿阔叶林的河谷，在于地上铺满了湿湿的暗绿色的苔藓，在于树上缠绕的千年的老藤，在于头顶树枝上飘拂着淡绿色的丝絮般的松萝，在于其丰富的生命多样性，无论植物、动物，还是民族，在这里均呈现出纷繁蓬勃的多样生命。

高黎贡山的独特之处是TA的植物、气候、土壤、动物的垂直、地带性分布最丰富。从海拔210米的河谷，到海拔5128米的最高峰嘎娃嘎普峰，仅短短的500公里，但相对高差却为4918米，从而呈现出“一山分四季，十里不同天”的奇妙景观。从河谷至山顶依次出现南亚热带至山地寒温带的立体气候，是古北极和古热带植物成分的过渡交汇之地，物种极其丰富，被认为是世界生物起源与分化的关键地区之一。

而高黎贡山北高南低的山体以及热带季风、水热因子的空间变化影响，使其植被分布具有明显的水平地带和垂直分布规律，从河谷到山顶形成河谷稀树灌丛草丛、暖性针叶林、季风常绿阔叶林、半湿润常绿阔叶林、中山湿性常绿阔叶林、温凉性针叶林、山顶苔藓矮林、寒温性针叶林、寒温性竹林、寒温性灌丛、高山草甸等11种明显的山地垂直植被类型。这些丰富的植被类型，形成高黎贡山物种丰富的多样性特点。

高黎贡山，2000年10月被联合国教科文组织批准为世界生物圈保护区，2003年7月，高黎贡山作为“三江并流”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》。

【补充知识】

人与生物圈计划，简称MAB，是联合国教科文组织科学部门于1971年发起的一项政府间跨学科的大型综合性的研究计划。生物圈保护区是MAB的核心部分，具有保护、可持续发展、提供科研教学、培训、监测基地等多种功能。其宗旨是通过自然科学和社会科学的结合，基础理论和应用技术的结合，科学技术人员、生产管理人员、政治决策者和广大人民的结合，对生物圈不同区域的结构和功能进行系统研究，并预测人类活动引起的生物圈及其资源的变化，及这种变化对人类本身的影响。

生物圈保护区是按照地球上不同生物地理省建立的全球性的自然保护网。世界人与生物圈委员会把全世界分成193个生物地理省（分布在我国范围内的有14个），在这些生物地理省中，选出各种类型的生态系统作为生物圈保护区。它不仅要有网络的特征，还要把自然保护区与科学研究、环境监测、人才培养、示范作用和当地人民的参加结合起来，其目的是通过保护各种类型生

态系统来保存生物遗传的多样性。生物圈保护区具有三个特点：首先，它是受保护的典型环境地区，其保护价值需被国内、国际承认，它可以提供科学知识、技能及人类对维持它持续发展的价值。其次，各保护区组成一个全球性网络，共享生态系统保护和管理的研究资料。最后，保护区既包括一些受到严格保护的“核心区”，还包括其外围可供研究、环境教育、人才培养等的“缓冲区”，以及最外层面积较大的“过渡区”或“开放区”。开放区可供研究者、经营者和当地人之间密切合作，以确保该区域自然资源的合理开发。

目前，人与生物圈计划共有14个研究项目，分别是：

1. 日益增长的人类活动对热带、亚热带森林生态系统的影响；
2. 不同的土地利用和管理实践对温带和地中海森林景观的生态影响；
3. 人类活动和土地利用实践对放牧场、稀树干草原和草地（从温带到干旱地区）的影响；

4. 人类活动对于旱和半干旱地带生态系统动态的影响，特别注意灌溉的效果；

5. 人类活动对湖泊、沼泽、河流、三角洲、河口、海湾和海岸地带的价值和资源的生态影响；

6. 人类活动对山地和冻原生态系统的影响；

7. 岛屿生态系统的生态和合理利用；

8. 自然区域及其所包含的遗传材料的保护；

9. 病虫害管理和肥料使用对陆生和水生生态系统的生态评价；

10. 主要工程建设对人及其环境的影响；

11. 以能源利用为重点的城市系统的生态问题；

12. 环境变化和人口数量的适应性、人口学和遗传结构之间的相互作用；

13. 环境质量的认知；

14. 环境污染及其对生物圈影响。



Gaoligong Mountains, a World Biosphere Reserve

Gaoligong Mountains are beautiful. The valleys are covered with evergreen broad-leaved forest; the ground is carpeted with wet dark-green moss; the thousand-year old ivies are twining around the trees; green usnea hangs down overhead from the branches of trees like a mass of cloth fibers. The mountain is rich for its biodiversity—plants, animals and people—are all thriving and prosperous there.

The uniqueness of Gaoligong Mountains is the diversified vertical zoning of plants, climates, soil and animals. The distance from the lowest valley, 210 meters above sea level, to the highest Gawagapu Peak, 5128 meters above sea level, is only 500 kilometers, but the relative elevation is 4918 meters, which leaves people an impression that different section of the mountains is in different season even on the same day. From South-Asia's tropical climate to the montane cool temperate zone climate, a stereoscopic climate appears from the valley to the summit. Gaoligong Mountains are abundant with species, plants of the palaeoarctic and palaeotropical regions joined and transit there. It is regard as a key area of the origin and evolution of world species.

The vegetation distribution of Gaoligong Mountains is of obvious horizontal and vertical zoning feature because the mountain is high in the north and low in the south, plus the influence of tropical monsoon and the spatial variation of hydrothermal factors. From the valley to the summit, there are 10 obvious mountainous vertical vegetation types from valley savanna shrub and grass, warm coniferous forest, monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest, semi-humid evergreen broad-leaved forest, mid montane humid evergreen broad-leaved forest, cool-temperate needle-leaved forest, to summit mossy dwarf forest, taiga, cold-temperate bamboo forest, cold-temperate shrub and alpine meadow. The variety of vegetation makes Gaoligong Mountains a place with abundant and diversified species.

Gaoligong Mountain was accepted by UNESCO as a Biosphere Reserves member in October, 2000. It is part of the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, established in July 2003, and as such a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Program of UNESCO is an Intergovernmental Scientific Program launched in 1971 to promote interdisciplinary research in a comprehensive way. It's World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the core part of MAB, provide for protection, sustainable development, research and monitoring, education and training. It combines natural and social sciences, basic theories with applicable technologies, technicians, administrators, policy makers and common people, and tries to conduct systematic research of the structures and functions of biospheres at different areas, predict the changes of biospheres their resources caused by human activities and the consequence of these changes to human being.

Biosphere reserves constitute a global natural protection network established in different places as per bio-geographical provinces. The Man and the Biosphere Committee divided the whole world into 193 bio-geographical provinces (14 in China), and designated different eco-systems in these bio-geographical provinces to be Biosphere Reserves. Except the feature of a network, Biosphere Reserve must combine nature reserve with scientific research, environment monitoring, education and training, demonstration and local people's participation, to achieve biodiversity conservation through protection of various ecosystems. Each Biosphere Reserve has three characteristics:

- Firstly, it's a protected typical environmental area, whose protection value is recognized both nationally and internationally. It provides scientific knowledge, technology and value for its sustainable development.
- Secondly, all Biosphere Reserves constitute a global network and share research information of ecosystem protection and management.
- Thirdly, a Biosphere Reserve includes core protected areas, which are strictly protected, buffer areas, which serves as research,

environmental education and training in peripheral regions and the outermost transition areas or open areas, which often have relatively large areas. Researchers, stakeholders and local people may work closely together at the open areas to ensure the rational development of natural resources in these regions.

At present, there are 14 research projects under the Man and the Biosphere Program, which are:

1. Influence of increasing human activities to tropical and subtropical forest;
2. Influence of different land use and management practices to the ecology of temperate and Mediterranean forest landscape;
3. Influence of human activity and land use practice to pastures, steppe savanna and grassland (from temperate to arid areas);
4. Dynamic influence of human activity to ecosystems in arid and semi-arid zones, especially the effects of irrigation;
5. Influence of human activity to the value and resources of ecosystems at lakes, marshes, rivers, deltas, estuaries, bays and coast areas;
6. Influence of human activity to montane and tundra ecosystems;
7. Ecology and rational use of island ecosystem;
8. Protection of natural areas and their genetic materials;
9. Ecological evaluation of pest control and use of fertilizers to land and marine ecosystems;
10. Influence of major engineering construction to human being and environment;
11. Ecological issues of city systems emphasized on energy utilization;
12. Mutual effects of environmental change and the adaptation of population numbers, and demography and genetic structure;
13. Knowing environmental quality;
14. Environmental Pollution and its Effects on Biosphere.