

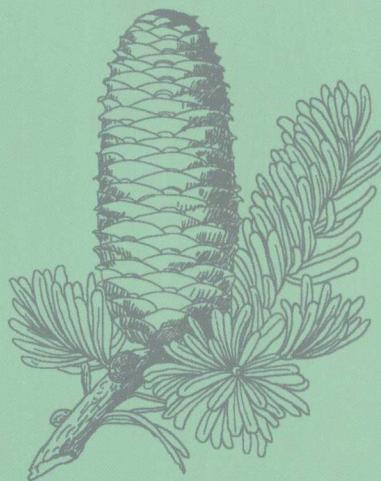
贺家仁 刘志斌 ◎ 主编

# 甘孜州 高等植物

GANZIZHOU



AODENG ZHIWU



# 甘孜州高等植物

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贺家仁 刘志斌 主编

四川出版集团  
四川科学技术出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

甘孜州高等植物/贺家仁,刘志斌主编. - 成都:四川科学技术出版社,2008.12

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5364 - 6664 - 7

I . 甘... II . ①贺... ②刘... III . 高等植物 - 简介 - 甘孜藏族自治州 IV . Q949.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 188246 号

## 甘孜州高等植物

主 编	贺家仁 刘志斌
责任编辑	牛小红
封面设计	张维颖
版式设计	康永光
责任出版	邓一羽
出版发行	四川出版集团·四川科学技术出版社 成都市三洞桥路 12 号 邮政编码 610031
成品尺寸	185mm×260mm
印 刷	印张 42 字数 1240 千 插页 3
版 次	成都市辰生印务有限责任公司
印 次	2008 年 12 月成都第一版
定 价	2008 年 12 月成都第一次印刷 100.00 元
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5364 - 6664 - 7	

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## 内容简介

本书共收载四川省甘孜藏族自治州乡土植物和部分栽培植物 239 科、1 090 属、5 223 种(包括种、亚种、变种、变型),其中:苔藓植物有 43 科、95 属、170 种,蕨类植物有 30 科、61 属、264 种,裸子植物有 10 科、22 属、66 种,被子植物有 156 科、912 属、4 723 种,并对其主要形态、产地、生境及国内外分布作了记述。

本书可供植物学、生态学、地理学、林业、农业、畜牧业、园艺、旅游、环境保护、医药卫生、植物检疫、科学普及等工作者和有关部门参考。

This book documented in total 239 families, 1 090 genera, and 5 223 species (including subspecies, varieties and forms) of native plants and some cultivated plants in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province. Among them, 43 families, 95 genera, and 170 species are mosses; 30 families, 61 genera, and 264 species are ferns; 10 families, 22 genera, and 66 species are gymnosperms; 156 families, 912 genera, and 4 723 species are angiosperms. Moreover, the main morphologies, origins, habitats, and distributions both in China and abroad are described.

This book can be used as a reference for plant science, ecology, geography, forestry, agriculture, animal husbandry, gardening, tourism, environmental protection, medicine, plant quarantine and for people working on dissemination of sciences and relevant agencies.

ଦ୍ୱାରା କରିବାକୁ ନାହିଁ କହିଲା ଶୁଣି ମୁଁ ଏହା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି ମୁଁ କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି ମୁଁ କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 29 ଦିନ ଶେଷ  
100 ଦିନ । କହିଲା 522 ସତ୍ୟା ଧ୍ୟା । ଦେଖିବାକୁ ନୁହେଁ ଶ୍ରୀ କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 4 ଧ୍ୟା ପାଇବା ଶେଷାଙ୍କରିବା କହିଲା 170 ଧ୍ୟା । 2.  
ଶୁଣି ଶେଷାଙ୍କରିବା କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 30 ଦିନ । ଶେଷାଙ୍କରିବା କହିଲା 61 ଦିନ । କହିଲା 24 ଧ୍ୟା । ଈଶ୍ଵର କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 10 ଦିନ ଶେଷାଙ୍କରିବା 22 ଦିନ ।  
କହିଲା 6 ଧ୍ୟା । ଈଶ୍ଵର କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 156 ଧ୍ୟା ପାଇବା ଶେଷାଙ୍କରିବା 912 ଦିନ । କହିଲା 4723 ସତ୍ୟା ଧ୍ୟା । 15 ଦିନ କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି । 16 ଦିନ କହିଲା କହିଲା ଶୁଣି ।

## 序 1

我国的植物区系非常丰富,拥有约 3 万种高等植物。其中位于青藏高原东南缘的横断山区植物区系拥有全国高等植物种数的 1/3,约有 1 万种,尤其引人著目,这里是不少属(如杜鹃花科的杜鹃花属 *Rhododendron*,玄参科的马先蒿属 *Pedicularis*,菊科的风毛菊属 *Saussurea*、橐吾属 *Ligularia*、垂头菊属 *Cremanthodium*,报春花科的报春花属 *Primula*,龙胆科的龙胆属 *Gentiana*,罂粟科的紫堇属 *Corydalis*,小檗科的小檗属 *Berberis*,毛茛科的翠雀属 *Delphinium*、铁线莲属 *Clematis*,杨柳科的柳属 *Salix*)的分布中心,甚至是起源中心。因此,多年来横断山区的植物区系一直引起中外植物学家的高度关注。

1842 年之后,外国采集者们从我国沿海地区逐渐深入到内地各省、区。英国外交官 E. C. Baker 于 1876 年进入四川,于 1877 和 1878 年到了峨眉山、会理以及康定等地采集植物标本。英国军官 W. J. Gill 于 1877 年到泸定、康定、理塘等地。英国采集家 A. E. Pratt 于 1894 年到了峨眉山、瓦山、泸定、康定折多山等地。英国军官 H. Bower 和医生 W. G. Thorold 于 1891 年从西藏来到巴塘、康定等地采集。美国采集家 W. W. Rockhill 于 1888 年和 1892 年两次到康定一带采集。法国王子 Henri d'orleans 与其友人 G. Bonvalot 于 1889 年从西藏进入巴塘、理塘、康定等地采集。法国传教士 J. A. Soulie 1889 ~ 1897 年在康定东俄洛进行了深入的采集,采到大量标本(他也到过云南德钦一带采集)(法国植物学家 A. Franchet 在 1898 年根据毛茛科黄三七 *Souliea vaginata*( Maxim. ) Franch. 建立的 *Souliea* Franch. 属,就是以他的名字命名的)。匈牙利一伯爵 B. C. Szecheny 于 1879 年从甘肃、青海进入四川,到康定、巴塘一带。俄国地理学家 G. N. Potanin 于 1884 年从甘肃到南坪、松潘等地,于 1892 年从成都西行到雅安、泸定、康定一带采集。俄国采集家 P. K. Kozlev 于 1900 年从青海、西藏东部进入四川甘孜采集。英国园艺学家 E. H. Wilson 1899 ~ 1918 年五次来我国,采走大量种子、百合属鳞茎及植物标本,他于 1903 年、1907 年和 1910 年三次进入四川横断山区,在康定、瓦山、峨眉山、宝兴、松潘等地进行了深入的采集。美国采集家 J. F. Rock 于 1928 年从云南丽江来到康定、巴塘一带采集。德国植物分类学家 W. Limpricht 于 1913 年和 1914 年两年到康定、巴塘一带采集。瑞典植物分类学家 H. Smith 于 1922 年到松潘、康定,于 1934 年到康定、泰宁一带采集到大量标本;在康定时,他与我国的刘振书一同采集。上述的欧美地区采集者们将他们所采标本分别存放于他们各自国家的植物标本馆,由分类学家们进行研究,发现了不少新属和大量新种,其研究成果分别发表在欧美各国的植物学期刊中,其中重要的工作不少,在下面列举两个:一是美国哈佛大学阿诺德树木园园长 C. S. Sargent 邀请了数位专家对 E. H. Wilson 在我国采集的木本植物标本进行鉴定,由其主持编写,于 1911 ~ 1917 年出版了三卷的 *Plantae wilsonianae*(《威尔逊植物集》),此书是研究我

国四川、湖北木本植物的重要文献；再是奥地利植物分类学家 H. Handel-Mazzetti 及其学生 E. Peter-Stibl 在研究了 H. Smith 在四川等地采集的多数标本后于 1938 ~ 1939 年在瑞典哥德堡植物园的学报上发表了关于菊科、毛茛科、报春花科、蔷薇科、豆科等科的修订。

我国的近代植物分类学研究约在上世纪 20 年代开始，首先到横断山区进行植物学考察的乃是北京大学生物系教授钟观光先生，他于 1919 年到位于横断山区南部的云南大理、漾濞、宾川一带采集。首先进入四川横断山区考察的乃是四川大学生物系教授方文培先生，他于 1927 年到峨眉山、灌县等地采集，于 1928 年深入到天全、宝兴、康定、松潘等地，采集到大量标本。此后，著名树木分类学家郑万钧先生于 1930 年到九龙、大祥岭、康定折多山、大炮山、雅江等地，于 1936 年到峨眉山、峨边考察。静生生物调查所的汪发缵先生于 1930 年、1931 年到马边、峨眉山、青城山、巴郎山等地采集，俞德浚先生于 1932 ~ 1934 年三年中到西昌、冕宁、峨边、峨眉山、天全、宝兴、松潘等地采集，著名植物生态学家曲仲湘先生于 1936 年在天全、宝兴及岷江流域进行采集，以上诸先生的采集中都有数新发现。

新中国成立后各有关研究机构和高等院校曾多次到川西山区进行植物学考察，其中规模较大的是 1981 ~ 1983 年中国科学院组织的横断山区综合考察，考察结束后，在植物区系方面由有关研究所合作编写出版的《横断山区维管植物》一书为该山区植物的鉴定提供重要参考。

最近我高兴地得知四川甘孜藏族自治州（以下简称“甘孜州”）林业科学研究所教授级高级工程师贺家仁先生等科技人员经过二十多年的努力编写出《甘孜州高等植物》一书，此书包括甘孜州的苔藓植物、蕨类植物、裸子植物和被子植物共 5223 种，对每种植物均有主要形态、产地、生境及地理分布等内容。甘孜州位于横断山区腹地，其植物区系十分复杂，此书的完成和出版，为横断山区植物区系的研究以及甘孜植物资源的开发、利用均提供了重要基本资料，对植物学研究和经济建设均有重要意义。我对此书的完成，谨表示衷心的祝贺，并祝愿此书早日问世，以供各方面读者利用。

中 国 科 学 院 院 士  
中国科学院植物研究所研究员

王文采

2007 年 11 月 8 日

## Preface 1

China has a very rich and complex flora, with a total number of about 30 000 species of higher plants. One third of these plants, about 10 000 species, occurring in the Hengduan Mountains in the southeast edge of Tibetan Plateau (about 10 000) have drawn great attention. The Hengduan Mountains is the center of occurrence and even the center of origin of many genera of the plants (for example, Rhododendron of Ericaceae; Pedicularis of Orobanchaceae; *Saussurea*, *Ligularia* and *Cremanthodium* of Asteraceae; Primula of Primulaceae; Gentiana of Gentian family; Corydalis of Fumariaceae; Berberis of Berberidaceae; Delphinium and Clematis of Ranunculaceae; Salix of Salicaceae, etc.). Therefore, the flora of the Hengduan Mountains has always been highly concerned by both Chinese and foreign botanists.

The research history of modern plant classification in China is short, which started from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The researches in classification of plants in the Hengduan Mountains were pioneered by Europeans and Americans, but not Chinese. In 1842, after the First Opium War, Since then, foreign plant collectors gradually entered inland provinces from coastal areas. E. C. Baker, a British diplomat, came to Sichuan Province in 1876, and then went to Mountain Emei, Huili and Kangding to collect plant specimens in 1877 ~ 1878. W. J. Gill, a British army officer, came to Luding, Kangding and Litang in 1877. A. E. Pratt, a British plant collector, explored to Emei Mountain, Washan Mountain, Luding, and Zhedu Mountain in Kangding in 1894. H. Bower, another British army officer, and W. G. Thorold, a doctor, came to Batang, Kangding and from Tibet in 1891 to collect plant specimens. W. W. Rockhill, an American collector, came to the Kangding area respectively in 1888 and 1892 for plant collection. French prince Henrid'Orleans and his friend G. Bonavalot entered Batang, Litang and Kangding from Tibet in 1889 for specimen collection. J. A. Soulie, a French missionary, made an extensive collection in Eluo of east Kangding in 1889 ~ 1897, and collected a great deal of specimens (he also went to Deqin in Yunnan province). The genus *Souliea* Franch. was actually named after him by a French botanist A. Franchet in 1898 based on *Souliea vaginata* (Maxim.) Franch. B. C. Szecheny, a Hungarian earl, came to Kangding and Batang area in Sichuan province from Gansu and Qinghai in 1879. G. N. Potanin, a Russian geologist, came to Nanping and Songpan from Gansu in 1884, and later he went westwards to Ya'an, Luding, and Kangding from Chengdu in 1892. Another Russian collector, P. K. Kozlev went to Ganzi in Sichuan Province from Qinghai and the east Tibet in 1900. E. H. Wilson, a British horticulturist, came to China five times during 1899 ~ 1918 and collected a great deal of plant seeds, bulbs of *Lilium* genus and plant specimens. He also went to Hengduan Mountains in Sichuan Province three times respectively in 1903, 1907 and 1908 and made extensive collections in Kangding, Washan Mountain, Emei Mountain, Baoxing, Songpan, and other places. J. F. Rock, an American collector, came to Kangding and Batang from Lijiang in Yunnan. W. Limprecht, a German plant taxonomist, came to Kangding and Batang in 1913 and 1914. H. Smith, a Swedish plant taxonomist, came to Songpan and Kangding in 1922 and again to Kangding and Taining in 1934 and collected a lot of specimens. When he was in Kangding, he worked together with Liu Zhenshu in specimen collection. All the western collectors mentioned above stored those collected specimens in herbariums in their own countries, and allowed European and American plant taxonomists to carry out studies on the specimens, in which many new genera and species were discovered. The results were published in European and American journals,

among which there were a lot of important ones. For example, C. S. Sargent, Chairman of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, who invited many specialists to identify to the woody – plant specimens collected by E. H. Wilson in China. He wrote a three – volume book – *Plantae wilsonianae* during 1911 ~ 1917, which was a significant reference book to the research of woody plants in Sichuan and Hubei provinces in China; Another example was Austrian plant taxonomist H. Handel – Mazzetti and his student E. Peter – Stibal, who studied most of the specimens collected by H. Smith in Sichuan province. After that, they published a revision about families of Compositae, Ranunculaceae, Primulaceae, Rosaceae, leguminosae, etc. in the journal of Swedish Goteborg Botanical Garden during 1938 ~ 1939.

Modern plant taxonomical researches in China started around the 1920s. The first one who came to the Hengduan Mountains to study plants in the region was Professor Zhong Guanguang from the Department of Biology of Peking University. In 1919, he went to Dali, Yangbi, and Binchuan of Yunnan in the southern part of the Hengduan Mountains for specimen collection. The first scholar who entered the Hengduan Mountains in Sichuan was Professor Fang Wenpei from the Department of Biology of Sichuan University. He collected specimens in Emei Mountain, Guanxian County in 1927, and in the following year he went deeper into Tianquan, Baoxing, Kangding and Songpan collecting a large number of plant specimens. In 1930, the famous tree taxonomist, Mr. Zheng Wanjun went to Jiulong, Daxiangling, Zheduoshan Mountain, Dapaoshan Mountain, Yajiang River and other places. In 1936, he went to Emei Mountain and Ebian to study trees in the areas. Mr. Wang Fazuan from Jingsheng Biological Institute went to Mabian, Emei Mountain, Qingcheng Mountain, Balang Mountain for specimen collection in 1930 and 1931. During 1932 ~ 1934, Mr. Yu Dejun went to Xichang, Mianning, Ebian, Emei Mountain, Tianquan, Baoxing, Songpan to collect plant specimens. In 1936, the famous plant ecologist Mr. Qu Zhongxiang went to Tianquan, Baoxing, and Minjiang River basin for specimen collection. Many new discoveries from the collected specimens were made by these scholars.

After the liberation, a lot of relevant research institutions and universities have carried out a few botanical surveys in mountain regions in western part of Sichuan. Among the surveys, a larger one in scale was the integrated survey in Hengduan Mountains conducted by the Chinese Academy of Sciences during 1981 ~ 1983. After the survey, a book about the classification of plants *Vascular Plants in Hengduan Mountainous Region* jointly published by the involved research institutions became a significant reference book for identification of plants in the region.

Recently, I am very glad to know that this book " High plants in Ganzi Prefecture", with more than twenty years of efforts by senior scientists from the Ganzi Forestry Institute, covers 5 223 species of plants such as bryophyte, pteridophyte, gymnosperm, and angiosperm in Ganzi and provides descriptions of the main form, origin, habitat and geographical distribution for each plant species. Ganzi Prefecture, located in the central part of the Hengduan Mountains, has a diversified and complex flora. The completion and publication of this book will provide essential information for studies of flora in the Hengduan Mountains and for the development and utilization of plant resources in Ganzi. It would be of significant implications to both scientific researches and economic development. I sincerely congratulate the completion of the book and hope it will be published as soon as possible.

Wang Wencai

Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Professor of the Institute of Botany, the Chinese Academy of Sciences

On November 8, 2007

ੴ ਸਾਹਿਬ

ମନ୍ଦ୍ରାତ୍ମକାଙ୍କ୍ଷାକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାର ପରିକଳ୍ପନା କରିଛି। ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାର ପରିକଳ୍ପନା କରିଛି। ଏହାର ଅଧିକାରୀ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିବାର ପରିକଳ୍ପନା କରିଛି।

ਬੈਕ-ਕੱਕ-ਦਾ-ਪਦਾ-ਕੰਨਾ ਦੁਰ-ਅਦੀ। ਤੁਦ-ਲ੍ਲਾ-ਖੋਸਾ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਭੈਕ-ਕਣਾ-ਵਾ-ਦ-ਪੇ-ਵਕ਼ਰ-ਕੇਕ-ਵਕ਼ੈਧ-ਵਖੂ-ਤੁਲਾ। ਦ੍ਰ-ਛੈਨ-ਸੈਦ-ਰੀਣਾ-  
ਰੀਣਾ-ਵਕ਼ੈਦ-ਰੀਣ-ਧ-ਵ-ਨੁਸਾ-ਲਕ-ਫੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਗੈਕ-ਖਕ-ਕੰਕ-ਵਖੀ। ੧੯੩੦ ਪੁੱਤਰ-ਵਕ਼ੁਦ-ਵੀਵ-ਦਾ-ਛੁ-ਲਦ-ਵਿਦ। ਦੁਰ-ਅਦੀ-  
ਕੁ-ਧਾ ਤੁਣ-ਲ੍ਲਾ-ਖੋਸਾ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਭੈਕ। ੧੯੩੫ ਪੁੱਤਰ-ਕੁ-ਕਣ-ਵਾਦ-ਕੇਕ-ਵਕ਼ੈਦ-ਰੀ-ਦਾ-ਝ-ਵਕ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਕੁ-ਕੁ-ਧਾ-ਵਿਦ। ਪਵਾ-ਕੈਨ-ਕੈਨ-ਦਨ-ਧ-  
ਵਕ਼ਾ-ਦਨ-ਧ-ਵਿਦ-ਵੀ-ਫੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਦਨ-ਛੁ-ਲਕ-ਵਖੀ। ੧੯੩੦ ਪੁੱਤਰ। ੧੯੩੭ ਪੁੱਤਰ-ਵਕ-ਦਾ-ਕੁ-ਕਣ-ਵਾਦ-ਕੇਕ-ਵਕ਼ੈਦ-ਰੀ-  
ਰੀ-ਥ-ਕੈਨ-ਕੈਨ-ਵਿਦ। ਰੀ-ਥ-ਵਾ-ਵਦ-ਵਹੁ-ਲਕ-ਖੋਸਾ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਵਖੀ। ਫੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਘੁ-ਨ੍ਹੇ-ਲਕ-ਵਖੀ। ੧੯੩੨ ਪੁੱਤਰ। ੧੯੩੬ ਪੁੱਤਰ।  
੧੯੩੮ ਪੁੱਤਰ-ਵਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁਅ-ਕਦ-ਕੀ-ਘੁ-ਦਨ-ਦਨ। ਬੈਕ-ਕੰਨਾ। ਝ-ਵਕਾ। ਕੁ-ਕਣ-ਸੈਦ-ਕੇਕ-ਵਕ਼ੈਦ-ਰੀ। ਬੈਕ-ਕੰਨਾ। ਪਦ-ਕੰਨਾ। ਤੁਦ-  
ਲ੍ਲਾ-ਖੋਸਾ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਵਖੀ। ਕੈ-ਸੈਦ-ਕੈ-ਨ੍ਹੁ-ਦਨ-ਧ-ਵੀ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਗੈ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ। ੧੯੩੮ ਪੁੱਤਰ-  
ਬੈਕ-ਕੱਕ-ਦਾ-ਪਦ-ਕੰਨ-ਕੁ-ਵਖੀ। ਰੀ-ਨ-ਵਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ। ਰੀ-ਨ-ਵਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ-ਵਾ-ਨੁ-ਵਿਨਾ।

བཞི་ད་ན་ད་ན་

ଶ୍ରୀଦଶ୍ମିକବ୍ରତେ ଶ୍ରୀଦଶ୍ମିକବ୍ରତେ

୨୦୦୭ ଶତାବ୍ଦୀ ମୁହଁ ପରିକଳନ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ

## 序 2

甘孜藏族自治州(以下简称“甘孜州”)在四川省西部,位于青藏高原东南缘,处于青藏高原向云贵高原和四川盆地的过渡地带,大地貌属横断山系北段的川西高山高原区,是青藏高原的一部分。它与青藏高原、云贵高原连成一片,构成地形复杂、气候多样、生物资源及其生物多样性极为丰富的横断山脉区域。甘孜州是研究横断山脉地区生物资源及其多样性极其重要的、关键的地区之一。境内既有横亘海拔 7 556m 的、雄伟的贡嘎山,又有长江的三大干流金沙江、雅砻江和大渡河贯穿全州,低海拔地区仅千余米,这一特殊的生态环境孕育了为国内外植物学家所瞩目的丰富的生物资源。

五十余年来,在党和各级政府的大力支持下,许多科技工作者对甘孜州植物资源的分布等情况进行了大量的调查研究和整理工作,出版了一些侧重于某些方面的专著。

为了摸清甘孜州高等植物的家底,更好地、合理地、可持续地发展、开发利用和保护其植物资源,在以甘孜州林业科学研究所贺家仁先生(教授级高级工程师)为首的甘孜州各有关科技人员的通力合作下,历经二十余年的艰辛努力,采集和整理了约 15 万份标本,进行了大量的、认真的资料调研与分类学研究,编撰完成了《甘孜州高等植物》这一专著。

该专著共收载了全州 239 科、1 090 属、5 223 种高等植物,其中:苔藓植物有 43 科、95 属、170 种,蕨类植物有 30 科、61 属、264 种,裸子植物有 10 科、22 属、66 种,被子植物有 156 科、912 属、4 723 种。对其主要形态、产地、生境及国内外分布均做了记述。

该专著不仅对四川省和甘孜州高等植物的认识、保护和可持续的合理开发利用,是一本重要的科学著作,同时对进一步深入研究横断山脉地区以及青藏高原植物区系的起源、系统演化和多样性等生物学研究也提供了一本重要的参考资料。

在该专著出版之际,谨此作序,向各位读者推荐并向作者们致贺!

中 国 科 学 院 院 士  
中国科学院昆明植物所研究员

2007 年 12 月 13 日



## Preface 2

Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture , located in western part of Sichuan Province and southeastern edge of Qinghai – Tibet Plateau , lies in the transitional zone from Qinghai – Tibet Plateau to Yunnan – Guizhou Plateau and Sichuan Basin. Geographically , Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture belongs to the alpine plateau in western Sichuan in the northern part of Traverse Mountains and is a part of Qinghai – Tibet Plateau. It connects Qinghai – Tibet Plateau and Yunnan – Guizhou Plateau and constitutes a region of Traverse Mountains with complex landforms , diverse climates and extremely abundant in biological resources and its biodiversity. This prefecture is one of the extremely significant and crucial regions for studying biological resources and its diversity in Traverse Mountains. In the prefecture , there lies grand Gongga Mountains with an altitude of 7 556 meters. Moreover , Jinsha River , Yaxi River and Dadu River , which are the three main streams of Yangtse River , run through the whole Prefecture with the lowest altitude of only about 1 000 meters. The unique ecological environment in the region has resulted in abundant biological resources that are of worldwide concern by botanists.

With strong support by the governments at all levels during the past 50 years , many researchers have carried out large amount of investigation and documentation on distribution of plant resources in Ganzi Prefecture. Subsequently , they published several monographs focusing on some aspects in particular.

In order to clearly understand the status of resources of the higher plants in the prefecture for appropriate and sustainable development , exploitation and utilization , and protection of the plant resources , Mr. He Jiaren , Senior engineer of the Forestry Research Institute of Ganzi Zang Autonomous Prefecture , in collaboration with many other researchers and technical staff , completed the monograph “Higher plants in Ganzi Prefecture” by 20 years of hard working , collection and documentation of about 150 000 plant specimens , and careful literature and taxonomic studies.

The book covers 5 223 species , 1 090 genera and 239 families of higher plants in the prefecture , of which 170 species , 96 genera and 43 families of bryophyte ; 264 species , 61 genera and 30 families of Pteridophyta ; 66 species , 22 genera and 10 families of gymnosperm , 4 723 species , 912 genera and 156 families of angiosperm , which are described in morphology , origin , habitat and distribution in China and abroad .

This book is not only significant for identification , protection and sustainable exploitation of higher plants in the prefecture and in Sichuan province , but also important for in – depth studies in origins , systematic evolution and biodiversity of the flora in Traverse Mountains and Qinghai – Tibet Plateau.

On publishing this book , writing this preface solemnly to recommend this book to the readers and show congratulations to the authors .

Sun Han – dong

Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

Research Professor , Kunming Botany Institute , the Chinese Academy of Sciences

December 13 , 2007

## 第二章

藏南高原山地植物区系的特征，主要表现在以下几个方面：1. 植物种类繁多，物种丰富。2. 地质构造复杂，气候垂直带谱明显。3. 生境多样，植被类型丰富。4. 特有物种较多，如红杉、柏木等。5. 植物分布广泛，适应性强。6. 植物多样性保护工作亟待加强。

## ବିଷକ୍ତଶାସନାର୍ଥ୍ୟଦା

# ଶ୍ରୀକୃତ୍ସନ୍ଧାନକାରୀ

୨୦୦ ଉପରେ · ୨୨ସାହେକ୍ଷେ · ୨୩ଟିକା

## 前 言

甘孜藏族自治州(以下简称“甘孜州”)属四川省所辖,位于四川西部,东连雅安地区,南与凉山彝族自治州、云南省交界,西隔金沙江与西藏自治区相望,北与阿坝藏族羌族自治州、青海省相邻。地理位置为东经 $97^{\circ}22' \sim 102^{\circ}29'$ ,北纬 $27^{\circ}58' \sim 34^{\circ}20'$ ,南北长约663km,东西宽约490km,幅员15.3万km<sup>2</sup>。

甘孜州位于青藏高原东南缘,处于青藏高原向云贵高原和四川盆地的过渡地带,大地貌属横断山系北段的川西高山高原区,是青藏高原的一部分。境内地表平均海拔3 500余m,最高山峰贡嘎山海拔7 556m,其山麓大渡河边仅1 000余m,高差达6 000m以上。全州地貌大体分为丘状高原、山原和高山峡谷三种类型。境内有金沙江、雅砻江和大渡河三大河流,是长江上游主要干流;有沙鲁里山、大雪山两大山脉,是巴颜喀拉山脉向南延伸余脉。

境内气候类型有河谷亚热带、山地暖温带、山地温带、山地寒温带、高山亚寒带、高山寒带、高山永冻带等;土壤类型有山地燥褐土、山地燥红土、山地褐土、山地黄棕壤、山地暗棕壤、山地棕壤、山地棕色针叶林土、山地灰化土、山地草甸森林土、高山草甸土、高山寒漠土等;植被类型有亚热带偏湿性常绿阔叶林、亚热带偏干性常绿阔叶林、山地常绿落叶阔叶林、低中山落叶阔叶林、亚高山落叶阔叶林、山地硬叶常绿阔叶林、低山常绿针叶林、中山常绿针叶林、亚高山常绿针叶林、亚高山落叶针叶林、山地灌丛、亚高山灌丛、高山灌丛、干旱河谷灌丛、山地草丛、亚高山草甸、高山草甸、沼泽草甸、高山流石滩植被等。

总之,甘孜州具有地势高亢、北高南低、中部突起、东南缘深切、山川平行相间、现代冰川发育、地域差异显著、物种丰富等特征。

18世纪以来,不少科学家和旅行家曾先后来甘孜州东部地区进行考察和探险,如霍斯(A. Hosie)、普拉特(A. E. Pratt)、亨利(Prince Henri Dorleans)、波塔宁(G. N. Potanin)、威尔逊(E. H. Wilson)、林普里赫(W. Limprecht)等国外人士,我国著名植物分类学家方文培、郑万钧、俞德浚、吴仲伦、朱惠芳等教授,先后到甘孜州考察和采集标本;新中国成立后,国内外大批专家、教授多次到甘孜州考察和采集标本,为该地区的植物研究奠定了基础。

为了进一步摸清甘孜州高等植物种类及分布,形成较完整的甘孜州高等植物资料,以适应生产、科研、教学、旅游等方面需要,更好地保护、发展和合理利用甘孜州植物资源,在甘孜州科技局、甘孜州林业局、甘孜州林业科学研究所、四川省甘孜食品药品检验所、甘孜州草原工作站、甘孜州农业科学研究所、甘孜州畜牧科学研究所等单位的领导下,在中国科学院北京植物研究所标本馆、云南植物研究所标本馆、中国科学院成都生物研究所植物标本馆、四川省林业科学研究院植物标本馆、四川大学植物标本馆等单位的大力支持下,课题组科技人员历时二十余年