



川西珍稀植物及花卉



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川西珍稀植物及花卉

THE RARE PLANTS AND FLOWERS OF
WESTERN SICHUAN

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一九八五年·成都

序 言

《川西珍稀植物及花卉》是一本内容丰富，编辑细致，印刷精良的画册，它具有科学研究的价值，而且具有艺术欣赏的价值。

这不仅是一本关于珍稀植物和花卉的书，这本书本身也是一本当之无愧的珍稀书籍。

科学最珍贵的精神就是实事求是，我这样说正是立足于科学的实事求是的考察的。

我想只要有一点地理知识的人都知道，在中国的西部有一处见所未有的景观，在隆起的青藏高原的东边出现了一条又一条南北走向的横断山脉，从四川西部一直延伸到云南西部。这一带有奇特的地质地貌，在地质上号称川滇南北向构造带，在构造带上蕴藏着丰富的矿产。川西境内地貌上有高山深谷、高原、草地，从最低海拔的360米的金沙江河谷直到海拔7556米的贡嘎山，具有从亚热带到寒带的所有气候带。于是形成了生物上一个得天独厚的庇护所，一个动植物生存和发展的乐园。许多动植物在第四纪的冰期中泯灭了，在这里却硕果仅存地保存下来。假如把云南号称为植物王国的话，这里便可称为植物的摇篮，而且是珍稀植物的摇篮。许多珍

稀植物如珙桐、水青树、连香树、独叶草等都生长在这里，更不必说相伴的珍稀动物如大熊猫、金丝猴等类了。

以上这些话是六十年代初中国科学院的副院长竺可桢先生到成都来对我说的。那时他正是领导着中国科学院的西南综合考察队在西南考察，我则担负着中国科学院西南分院的领导工作，负责代管这个考察队。他眉飞色舞地对我谈到横断山脉考察的科学价值和现实意义。他以七十几的高龄还想随队去跋山涉水，我们劝而难止，不得不报告科学院。科学院向他来电劝止，他感到惋惜，却劝我一定去看看。我去了，走的地方不多，只从金沙江过西昌地区到了甘孜草原，没有深入，只在边上过了一下，然而那景观的奇特和动植物资源的丰盛，已使我目惊舌咋了。

我又想起 1978 年我随中国科学院访问团访问英国的时候，那里的自然科学家知道我来自四川，便很有兴味谈到他们对于考察横断山脉的兴趣。从这里我知道横断山脉是一块科学宝地，也是一块科学处女地。

感谢中国科学院有关研究所和一些大学的学者专家们，他们从六十年代初直到现在的二十几年中，不辞辛苦，不畏寒暑，

跋山涉水，常常在人迹罕见的地方，披荆斩棘，自己背着考察用具和粮食，连续步行几百里以至上千公里。有时不得不攀援于悬崖绝壁之上，有时不得不夜宿于密林或岩洞之中。餐风宿露，爬冰卧雪，备极辛劳，终于给我们提供了大量宝贵的科学资料。他们这种开拓精神，是我们特别敬佩的。

这一本画册便是中国科学院成都生物研究所考察的成果之一。从这一鳞一爪，人们不仅认识到这些珍稀植物的科学价值，而且会从画面上欣赏到人间少见的绚丽色彩。

正因为这样，我乐意这么如数家珍地为本画册写一篇序言。

马识途

1984年12月20日

"Rare Plants and Flowers of Western Sichuan" is a carefully edited and excellently printed picture album with substantial contents. Its value is scientific as well as artistic.

This album not only concerns itself with valuable plants and flowers, it is in itself a valuable publication.

The best thing about science is that it bases itself on facts. What I have to say about this book is based on the facts of scientific expeditions.

Even people with little knowledge of geography have heard about the unique natural landscapes of Western China. On the eastern part of the uplifted Qinghai-Tibet Plateau there are some north-south mountain ranges known as the Hengduan Mountains. Extending from the west of Sichuan to the west of Yunnan, they contain very peculiar geological landforms and are rich in mineral resources. Geologically, the area is called the Chuan-Dian North-South Tectonic Belt. Within Western Sichuan there are high mountains, deep valleys, plateaus and grassland, and climatic zones ranging from subtropical to frigid. The elevation rises from 360 meters above sea level in the Jinsha River Valley to 7,556 meters on the Gongga Mountains. This has created a biological sanctuary with exceptional advantages as well as a paradise for animal and plant life. While animals and plants died out during the glacial age of the Quaternary, a large number have survived in Western Sichuan, which ranks with Yunnan province as a treasurehouse of rare plants and flowers. Here one finds such rare plants as *Davidia involucrata*, *Tetacentron sinense*, *Cercidiphyllum Japo-*

nicum and *Kingdonia uniflora* and many rare animals, such as giant pandas and golden monkeys.

Much of this I learned from Zhu Kezhen, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, when he was in Chengdu in the 1960s. He had brought a comprehensive expedition of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to southwest China, and I was president of the Southwestern Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and would lead the expedition. Zhu Kezhen gave me a glowing account of the scientific importance and current significance of exploring the Hengduan Mountains. He was already over 70 years old, but still wanted to go with the team. My efforts to dissuade him proved fruitless, so I had no choice but to report the matter to the Academy of Sciences. A subsequent telegram instructing him to stay in Chengdu caused him much disappointment, but he insisted that I go to the Hengduan Mountains. I took his advice and covered the area from the Jinsha River and Xichang prefecture to the Ganzhi grassland. Although I did not go deep into Western Sichuan, what I had seen of the landscape and the rich animal and plant resources filled me with awe and admiration.

I remember when I visited Britain in 1978 with a Chinese Academy of Sciences delegation, some British natural scientists learned that I came from Sichuan and told me they hoped very much to have a chance to explore the Hengduan Mountains. This strengthened my conviction that the Hengduan Mountains are a treasured land as well as a virgin land for the natural sciences.

Here, I would like to express my gratitude to specialists working in some institutes under the Academy of Sciences and at a number of universities. Since the 1960s, regardless of hardships, bitter cold and sweltering heat they have trudged hundreds of kilometers through sparsely populated areas with heavy packs containing equipment and food on their backs. Scaling sheer precipices and overhanging rocks, often sleeping in dense forests or damp caves, they have experienced every kind of hardship to provide us with large quantities of valuable scientific data. Their pioneering spirit is greatly admired by all.

This book is one of the results of an expedition by the Chengdu Institute of Biology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The information and pictures contained herein not only help us understand the scientific value of many rare plants, but also give us an idea of the uncommonly magnificent beauties of nature in Western Sichuan.

It is for such reasons that I am happy to write this foreword for the book.

Ma Shitu

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1 . “蜀山之王” — 贡嘎山。“King of the Mountains in Sichuan”- the Gongga Mountains





2 . “蜀山之后”——四姑娘山。 “Queen of the Mountains in Sichuan”- the Four-girl



Mountains.







4 . 亚热带常绿阔叶林景观。

The landscape of subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest.

5 . 亚高山针叶林和杜鹃灌丛景观。

The landscape of subalpine coniferous forest and rhododendron bushland.



