

潘嵩毅摄影作品集 The Photo Album of Pan Songyi

美鹤

Graceful Cranes



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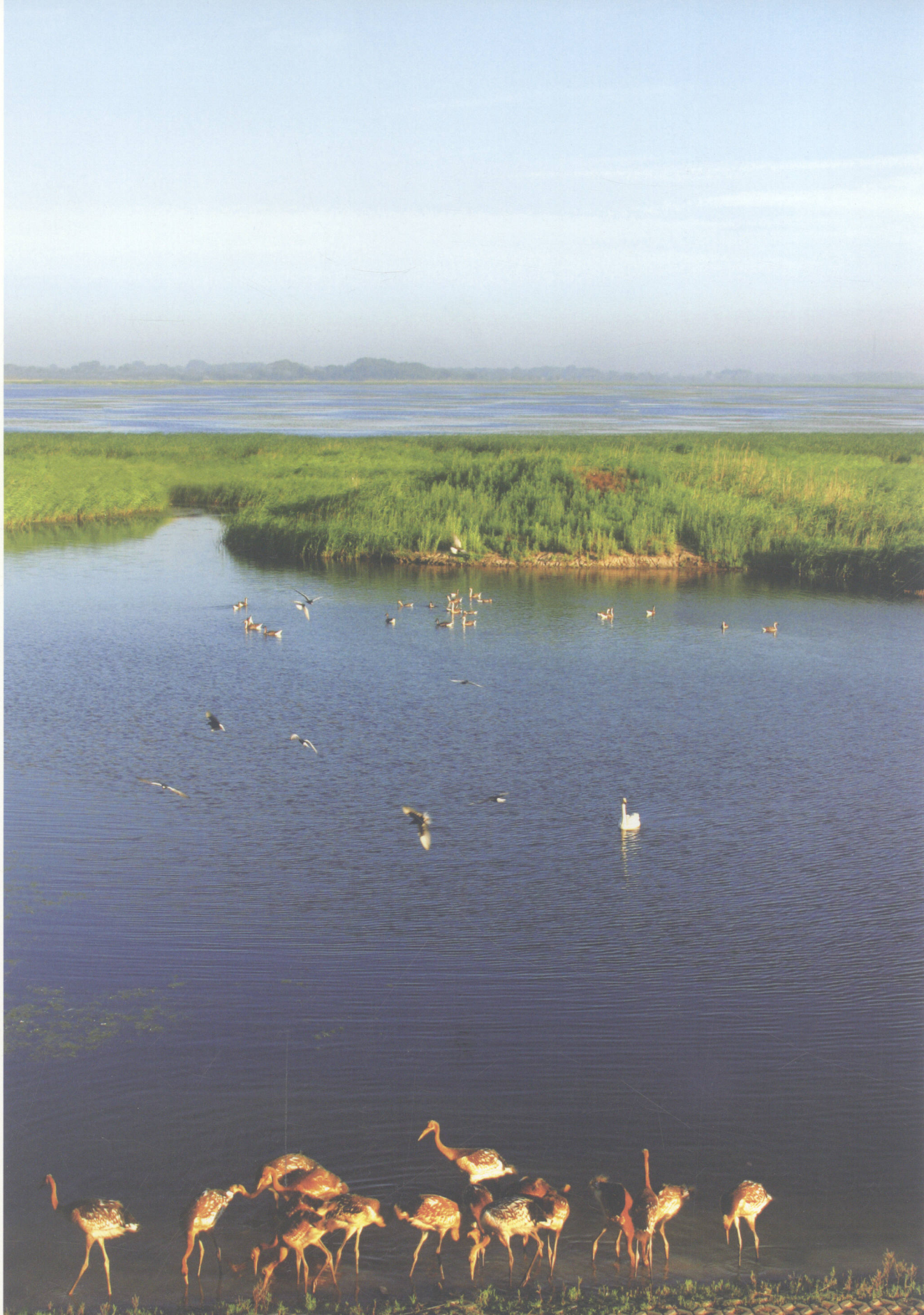
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raceful Cranes

潘嵩毅摄影作品集

中国摄影出版社



鸟瞰扎龙
The bird's view of Zha Long



- ① 春媚 The charm of spring
- ② 夏娇 The sweetness of summer
- ③ 秋靚 The beauty of autumn
- ④ 冬俊 The refinement of winter

美哉，丹顶鹤

我是在摄影杂志上认识潘嵩毅这个名字的。他发表在《摄影世界》等几个全国专业摄影期刊上的丹顶鹤照片，每幅中的丹顶鹤都鲜活俊丽，呼之欲出，有很强的视觉冲击力和美学感染力。后来我见到了他。潘嵩毅是位虚心好学、有追求的摄影家。他拿来许多幅自己的丹顶鹤摄影作品，态度十分恳切地请我指点，并请我为他的《美鹤》画册作序，我欣然答应了。这不仅是因为我很喜欢他的这些摄影作品，也因为我赞赏潘嵩毅对动物、对自然的那种关爱态度。

扎龙是我国很著名的湿地，在世界也享有盛誉。我去过那里。扎龙沼泽广袤，湖泊星罗棋布，苇草丛生，是丹顶鹤的故乡。许多影人都去扎龙采风，那里吸引和培育出了许多优秀摄影家，提升了许多发烧友的摄影功底。应该说，潘嵩毅拍丹顶鹤，很勤奋，很用心，很痴迷，也很有成绩，创作出了不少优秀作品。他告诉我说，在一年多一点的时间里，他去了扎龙几十次。他说，周末的时候，只要单位不加班，他大多数时间都会去扎龙。“五一”、“十一”和春节假日就更不必说了。拍摄丹顶鹤，他真是着迷了。我很欣赏这种执着精神。要办成一件事，必须执着，除了他有很好的悟性外，这也是潘嵩毅在拍摄丹顶鹤这个专题，能够创作出许多好作品的一个重要原因。

潘嵩毅的摄影作品，很好地凝固了丹顶鹤的美丽。春夏秋冬，清晨、白天、傍晚，丹顶鹤都会因季节和时间的不同，炫耀自己独特的美丽。在潘嵩毅的一幅幅摄影作品中，可以看得出来，他很注意观察。他虚心向扎龙管理人员请教，用心研究丹顶鹤的生活规律，把握丹顶鹤的神韵，用相机准确地发现、定格、展示丹顶鹤不同时间、不同姿态的娇媚。我想，看过他作品的人，都会进一步感知到丹顶鹤的可爱和美丽的魅力。法国著名雕塑家罗丹说过：“生活中不是缺少美，而是缺少发现。”潘嵩毅用自己的眼睛去看别人见过的东西，在别人可能认为司空见惯的东西上，他发现出美来。通过丹顶鹤这个载体，潘嵩毅努力用美学观点去发掘和认识美，用具体形象阐述美的本质。他有自己的深刻感悟和创新意识。

潘嵩毅的摄影作品，介绍了丹顶鹤的情感世界和生态习性。情感，是生命的一种表现形态。只要是生命，就有自己的情感。潘嵩毅把丹顶鹤人格化，象对待朋友那样，观察、爱护丹顶鹤。他的作品，记录了丹顶鹤爱恋育子、鸣叫歌舞、欢乐飞翔等一些特有的动作，一幅幅生动的画面，凸现了丹顶鹤的生存环境和丰富的情感。他的摄影画册是生动、通俗的丹顶鹤生态图解。《美鹤》画册同时佐以简要的文字，使读者在体味鹤美的同时，还了解了丹顶鹤的生态知识。这是令人称道的，也是《美鹤》画册独有的特点。

潘嵩毅的摄影作品，表达了他对建立和谐社会的深刻理解。在他的摄影作品里，丹顶鹤风姿妩媚，美态可人。他以鹤寄情，把丹顶鹤作为表达自己情感的平台，透过一幅幅丹顶鹤摄影作品，把他对美的诠释，对人生意义的看法，对建立和谐社会的理解、追求，表达得清晰、透彻，令人信服。人们在思想上感受的内容，会远远超过视觉感受。看过潘嵩毅的丹顶鹤摄影作品，我觉得：丹顶鹤的美丽，更加呼唤人类的关爱；扎龙湿地的宝贵，更加期待全社会的保护。人类关爱动物和自然，就是关爱人类自己。

丹顶鹤美，扎龙美，和谐社会更美！

我的这些感受，就作为潘嵩毅《美鹤》画册出版的一个祝贺吧！

吕厚民

2006年9月19日

（作者：中华民族文化促进会副主席、中国摄影家协会顾问、中国著名摄影家）

Preface to The Graceful Cranes

It is in the photographic magazine that I came to know the name of Pan Songyi. The crane pictures that he took for "Photography World" and several other national photography periodicals were lively, pretty and vivid, which exert strong visual impulse and esthetics power on me. Afterwards by an accidental opportunity, I made the acquaintance of Pan Songyi, a photographer with great ambition and strong desire for knowledge. He brought many crane works to ask for my instruction, and to write a preface for "The Graceful Cranes" album for him, I complied with his request joyfully. Not only I enjoyed these photographic works, but also I was touched by the love and care shown by Pan Songyi for the animals and the nature.

Zha Long is a very famous marsh in China and engoys great prestige in the world. I have been there. The marsh is wide, the lake spreads all over, and the reed grass grows thickly in Zha Long. It is the red-crowned crane's homeland, and the nursing place of many famous photographers, attracting and cultivating many excellent photographers. Obviously, Pan Songyi is very diligent, intent, infatuated, and fruitful in photographing cranes. He had been to Zha Long for 36 times in one year. He once said that he would go to Zha Long mostly whenever time permitted, not to mention such ovacations as May Day and National Day. His fascination with cranes touched me deeply. If one is eager to succeed in somgthing, you must be determined to do it. And it is the main reason that Pan Songyi can create many great works in photographing cranes.

The photographic works of Pan Songyi coagulated the red-crowned crane's beauty. In spring, summer autumn, winter, and morning, day, mid-night, the crane flaunts its unique beauty because of the change of season and time. From his works, we can see Pan Songyi is an observant and modest person who often consults with experts about crane's daily routine. He further demonstrates crane's elegance and beauty by capturing crane's various poses in different time of day and year. Each people who has seen his works can sense the crane's lovable and beautiful charm. The famous French sculptor Rodan said that "Life lacks of discovery instead of beauty". Pan Songyi uses his own eyes to observe ordinary things that others seldom notice, such as cranes. Pan Songyi tries his best to excavate and interpret beauty from an aesthetic point of view, and elaborates the essence of the beauty through concrete images. He has his own comprehension and creative awareness about what beauty is.

The photographic works of Pan Songyi introduced crane's emotion world and ecology habit. The emotion is a different form of life. As long as it is a life form, it has emotions. Pan Songyi personifies the cranes, treating them as friends, observing and loving them. His works record the lively pictures of the cranes feeding little birds, singing and dancing, soaring happily, and it shows the crane's survival environment and rich emotions. His photo album is a vivid, popular ecological diagram of the crane, with brief introduction, which helps the readers to understand some ecological knowledge of cranes while appreciating the beautiful pictures. This is one of the features of this album.

Pan Songyi's works express his profound understanding to the importance of establishing a harmonious society. No matter they are in motion or stand still, the cranes in Pan Songyi's works are always charming and graceful. Pan Songyi clearly and thoroughly expresses his feelings, his interpretation of beauty and the significance of life, his desire and pursuit to establish a harmonious society by taking pictures for crane. I have seeing Pan Songyi's works. I believe people are more touched by the inner meanings reflected in the photos than by the visual sensations brought by them. Moreover, his works call for more care for cranes and further protection of the grassland in Zha Long. After all, loving animal and nature means loving ourselves.

The red-crowned cranes are beautiful, Zha Long is beautiful, and a harmonious society is even more beautiful.

Above is my congratulations on the publication of the album "The Graceful Cranes".

Lü Houmin

September 19, 2006

(Lü Houmin is a famous photographer in China, adviser of China Photographer Association, former vice-chairman of China Culture Union, the vice-chairman of China Photographer Association.)



吕厚民老师指导作者摄影、点评作者的摄影作品。
Mr. Lü Houmin guided and evaluated the author's photographic works.



吕厚民老师与作者合影留念。
Mr. Lü Houmin took a group picture with the author.

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美鹤爱恋 Love of the Crane

丹顶鹤，人们也称它“仙鹤”。丹顶鹤喙长、颈长、翼长、腿长、身长，特别是头部有一块裸露的红色皮肤，鲜艳红润，更显俊美靓丽。

丹顶鹤是濒危物种，属国家一类保护动物。全世界现仅有丹顶鹤2000只左右，中国黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市扎龙国家级自然保护区就有600多只，这里是丹顶鹤的故乡。

丹顶鹤爱恋炽热，择偶严格。因而，这个物种能久远地保持不退化，展示自己瑰丽风韵。每年3月至6月是它们的繁殖期。3月中下旬，丹顶鹤结队从南方飞回到北方扎龙，开始了新的一年繁殖。扎龙工作人员介绍说，成年的、还没有配偶的鹤，寻找“心上人”有三个条件：它们不找从小跟自己长大的，它们仿佛知道近亲结婚不好；雄鹤一般找比自己小二、三岁的雌鹤；雄鹤、雌鹤双方都要有“感觉”，互相喜欢，否则就配不成对。求偶期间，雄鹤会在芦苇丛生的湿地建起自己的巢，同时高声鸣叫歌唱，既表示对此地的占有，又表示自己的强大，以此吸引雌鹤。雄雌鹤互相看中了，爱恋中的两只鹤就会翩翩起舞，多次跳起俊美的舞蹈，或者引颈高歌，抒发喜悦和爱慕之情。其间，它们会多次交尾。

3月末、4月初，丹顶鹤开始产卵，一次产卵1—2枚，也有的能产3枚，但很少见。孵化期里，如果卵丢了，或者被天敌吃了，它们会另地重新筑巢，再产一窝卵。整个繁殖期，它们最多能补产卵3—4次。扎龙自然保护区科技人员利用丹顶鹤这个习性，每年都要到芦苇沼泽地拣拾鹤蛋，进行人工孵化，近几年已成功孵化出丹顶鹤240多只。

The red-crowned crane is also called “divine crane”. It has long beak, neck, wings, body. The bald red skin on the forehead makes it more colorful and beautiful.

The red-crowned crane ranks the first class national endangered species. There are only 2000 cranes or so in the world among which more than 600 are in Qiqihar Zha Long Natural Reservation of Heilongjiang Province China, the homeland of the red-crowned crane.

The red-crowned crane has passionate feelings, strict rules in choosing spouse. Thus, this species could keep undegenerating for a long time, and reveal its graceful bearing. Its reproductive period is from March to June every year. At the end of February and the beginning of March, they fly in flocks back from the south to the north in Zhalong and begin a new year's reproduction. A bachelor grown-up crane has three conditions to seek a spouse. First, it can't be a “relative” or someone in his circle as if they know no good will come from marrying a relative. Second, the male crane is generally two or three years older than the female crane. Third, the two both have “feeling” for each other. While seeking a spouse, the male crane nests in the damp land with reed, chirping and singing with spirit to express its possession of the place, and its power and strength. When a female crane is attracted to the male one and falls in love with each other, they will express their joy and admiration by dancing gracefully or craning their necks to sing loudly. And during this period, they start to mate.

At the end of March or the beginning of April, the red-crowned crane starts to spawn, usually one or two eggs a time, rarely three eggs. If the eggs are lost or eaten by the enemies during the incubation period, they will choose a different place to nest again and spawn eggs. They can spawn 4-5 times at most in the reproduction period. The working staff of Zha Long Natural Reservation collect eggs in the damp land with reed and help to hatch artificially every year. Now it has succeeded to hatch more than 240 cranes.



夕阳舞美

Dancing in sunset

夕阳余晖照耀下，热恋中的丹顶鹤舞姿婀娜俊丽。





银鹤赏霞

Cranes in sunset

辽阔与高远，静谧与期待，广角镜头较好地渲染了丹顶鹤与自然的和谐、落日前的绚丽。



激情恋歌

Passionate love songs

清晨形成的蓝色画面，有宁静、清新的视觉感受。



太阳娇子

Favourite son of the sun

把丹顶鹤拍摄到初升的太阳里，一种神奇的美感。





鹤欢冰雪

Cranes on ice and snow

冰海雪原中的27只爱恋的丹顶鹤，构成了扎龙冬季一道靓丽的风景线，这是冬天的礼赞、春天的颂歌。