

中 国 珍 稀 野 生 动 物

白头叶猴

阎寿根/摄影 厉自强/撰文



中国摄影出版社



阎寿根，1948 年出生，浙江兰溪人，毕业于杭州大学。先后在兰溪市、武义县、衢州市、金华市领导岗位任职。系中国摄影家协会会员，浙江省摄影家协会顾问、金华市摄影家协会名誉主席，受聘为中国市长书画摄影中心副主任兼摄影艺术委员会主任。近年出版有花卉摄影作品集《百花风流》、金华古建筑摄影作品集《八婺神韵》、金华民间传统文化摄影作品集《古婺奇葩》《魅力婺剧》、野生动物摄影作品集《羽翔蓝天》、非物质文化遗产婺州窑摄影作品集《婺州窑精粹》。

中国珍稀野生动物——白头叶猴 编 委 会

顾 问：赵学敏
名誉主任：白松涛
主 任：蓝大煌
副 主 任：罗 彪 蒋晓萌
编 委：钟庆华 厉自强 厉新华
李小刚 孙 方 陈少华
徐 军 洪 兵 韦世铭
黄海生 程文坚 蒙育宁

主 编：阎寿根
副 主 编：厉自强 厉新华
摄 影：阎寿根
撰 文：厉自强
英文翻译：晓 应



中 国 珍 稀 野 生 动 物

白头叶猴

阎寿根/摄影 厉自强/撰文

中 国 摄 影 出 版 社

图书在版编目（C I P）数据

白头叶猴：中国珍稀野生动物 / 阎寿根著. -- 北京：中国摄影出版社，2012.9
ISBN 978-7-80236-809-5

I. ①白… II. ①阎… III. ①叶猴属—艺术摄影—中国—现代—摄影集 IV. ①J429.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第206232号

书 名：白头叶猴——中国珍稀野生动物
作 者：阎寿根
撰 文：厉自强
策划编辑：钱 明
责任编辑：陈凯辉 魏长水

出 版：中国摄影出版社
地址：北京市东城区东四十二条48号 邮编：100007
发行部：010-65136125 65280977
网址：www.cp-phbook.com
邮箱：office@cp-phbook.com

制 作：杭州新海得宝图文制作有限公司
印 刷：浙江影天印业有限公司
开 本：12开
纸张规格：787mm×1092mm
印 张：10
版 次：2012年9月第1版
印 次：2012年9月第1次印刷
印 数：1-3000册
I S B N 978-7-80236-809-5
定 价：168.00元

版权所有 侵权必究

卷首语

广西崇左市是典型的喀斯特地貌地区。大自然的鬼斧神工不仅给这片大地创造了奇丽的山水风光，也养育了众多的生灵，其中白头叶猴就是喀斯特石山中最美的、也是最珍稀的精灵。

白头叶猴又叫花叶猴、白叶猴、白头乌猿等，属猴科。雄猴和雌猴的体形大小差别不明显，体长为50-70厘米，尾长60-80厘米，体重8-10千克，与其近亲黑叶猴在形态和体型大小上都差不多，头部比较小，躯体瘦削，四肢细长，尾长超过身体长度。它的体毛也是以黑色为主，但与黑叶猴不同的是头部高耸着一撮直立的白毛，形状如同一个尖顶的白色帽子，故名白头叶猴。白头叶猴的颈部也有白色皮毛，尾巴的下半截也为白色，手和肢的背面也有一些白色。从外貌与体态看，白头叶猴是灵长类动物中比较漂亮的一种。

在世界上，白头叶猴为中国特有种，其生活区域仅分布在广西的左江和明江之间一个狭小的三角形地带内，面积不足200平方公里。具体地点包括广西崇左市龙州县的上金乡，宁明县的亭亮、驮龙乡，江州区的罗白、板利、驮卢乡，扶绥县的邕盆、山圩、渠黎、东门等4个乡镇的部分地区。其中扶绥县邕盆乡是白头叶猴最大最集中的家园。目前，白头叶猴的总数量不足1000只，比大熊猫还稀有。因此，2002年国际灵长类大会公布名单中，把白头叶猴列为全球最极度濒危的灵长类动物。

生活在喀斯特石山中的白头叶猴把这方并不富饶的土地当作自己栖息的世外桃源，世代繁衍生息，使这片原本苍凉的土地充满了生机和活力。这美丽的精灵是大自然赐予的与人类共同相处的朋友，也是赐予广西崇左的一份特有的礼物。

白头叶猴不仅外表美丽，而且机敏灵活，身怀绝技，十分惹人喜爱。由于它具有独特的科考、观赏价值，因此吸引了不少专门的科学研究者，也引来了许多摄影爱好者及游客前来探秘寻奇。

本画册经过摄影家长达三年的追踪，以独特的眼光拍摄了两万余幅照片，从中选取了170余幅入书，较全面地反映了扶绥县邕盆自然保护区内白头叶猴种群的基本生存状况，并通过白头叶猴的生存环境、生活习性、群体组成、活动特点等四个方面，以“洞穴·洞居”、“家族·家庭”、“食物·食性”、“绝壁·绝技”为框架结构，全方位展示白头叶猴可爱、可亲、可看、可喜、可研究之处。这些图片，不仅反映了白头叶猴真实的行、居、食、玩等活动，揭开了白头叶猴的神秘面纱，展示了白头叶猴的生存境地，更在于唤起人们感恩大自然、保护白头叶猴、建设宜人生态家园的共同心声。



Prologue

Chongzuo City of Guangxi Province features typical karst landform. The uncanny craftsmanship of the nature not only endowed the city with magnificent landscape, but also nurtured many creatures including white-headed langur, the most rare and beautiful species in karst mountain area.

White-headed langur, also called Bower langur, white langur, or white-hooded black ape, belongs to the family Cercopithecidae. The sizes of the male and female beast differ very little from each other, with a body length of 50-70 centimeters and tail of 60-80 centimeters. Small in size of head and body, but slender in limbs and tail which over lengths their body, most of the langur weigh 8-10 kg and bear much resemblance to their cousin black langur. Although it is most covered with black hair, the tuft of white hair standing on top of the head declares it a different kind from black langur. Since the white hair looks like a hat in shape, they were named white-headed langur. Apart from the head, you can easily spot white hair on their neck, the lower part of the tail and the back of its limbs. Judging from the physical appearance, white-headed langur could be ranked among the top beautiful species of quadrupeds.

White-headed langur only lives in a narrow triangle area of 200 km² between Zuojiang River and Mingjiang River in Guangxi Province of China, specifically in Shangjin of Longzhou County, Tingliang and Tuolong of Ningming County, Luobai, Banli and Tuolu of Jiangzhou District and Bapen, Shanyu, Quli and Dongmen of Fusui County in Chongzuo City. Among them, Bapen Town of Fusui County is the home to the largest number of the langur. Currently, the total number of the animal is less than 1000, making it an even rarer species than panda. Therefore, it was listed as the world most endangered quadruped in 2002.

Generations of white-headed langur has lived here, turning the once desolated karst area a rich land full of vigor and vitality. It is a beautiful gift both to the city and to its people.

Pretty as it is in the appearance, the langur is also alert and flexible. With some special skills, it has attracted numerous tourists and photography enthusiasts to discover the wonder.

Photographer of this album spent three years tracking down the lives of langur and took more than 20,000 photos in unique angles. 170 were collected in the album, reflecting the living condition of the species in all-round aspects. In a frame structure of "cave & cave dwelling", "family & community", "food & feeding habits" and "cliff & skills", the album presented the environment, habit, group structure and activity features of white headed langur and provided a full range disclosure of the lovely and valuable creature to the public. Unveiling the mysterious lives of the species, these pictures not only introduced the langur to the world, but also aimed to call on to preserve the environment and protect the animal.

序

在中国西南边陲的大石山地区，生活着一群美丽而珍稀的动物。数千年来，她们在这里与广大人民共同造就了山川秀丽、民风淳朴、历史悠久、文化独特的崇左。她们就是守望石山的精灵——白头叶猴。

白头叶猴是大自然对左江人民的钟爱和恩赐，一直以来，崇左人都非常珍惜白头叶猴，当其他地方都不再看到这些美丽小精灵的身影时，崇左人始终对它们不弃不离，当地政府和乡民怀着对大自然的敬畏，不遗余力地保护着白头叶猴，并建立了专门的自然保护区，供它们繁衍生息。在保护区内，绿树葱郁、植被茂密，生物资源十分丰富，白头叶猴的种群不断发展壮大，目前共有77群550余只白头叶猴在这里生活，成为世界上难得的白头叶猴栖息地。

在为白头叶猴种群不断繁衍壮大而情不自禁欣喜时，我们不能忘记这样一群人，他们怀着对珍稀濒危动物保护的执着追求，披荆斩棘，穿梭于山林，抓拍白头叶猴生活的一点一滴，让原本鲜为人知的小精灵为大家所共知。

阎寿根先生就是这样的一个执着者，作为浙江省金华市原人大常委会主任、中国摄影家协会的会员，他不远千里从浙江来到广西扶绥县，深入亚热带的丛林，风雨跋涉，以光影记录白头叶猴的美丽瞬间，诠释人与自然的和谐相处。

审美是愉悦的，而创造美是艰辛的。感谢阎寿根先生，正是《白头叶猴》这一影集，让我们走近了白头叶猴，感受到了动物们最纯真的生活，同时让我们返璞归真，与自然真情接触，并感恩大自然，以集体的力量去保护白头叶猴、保护人与动物共同的美好家园。

崇左市市长



Preface

In the stone mountain area of southwest border of China lives a group of beautiful and rare creature. For thousands of years, they, together with the people there, have created Chongzuo, a city with a long history and unique culture where landscapes are magnificent and people are honest. Who are they? They are the watchers of the stone mountains——white-headed langur.

Considered as a loving gift from the nature, Chongzuo people values the langur very much. They never left the beautiful creature when they vanished in other parts of the land. In awe of nature, local government and people spared no effort to protect the species and set up a specific nature reserve area for their survival and reproduction. The area, rich in biological resources, is covered by vast of trees and plants. Thanks to this, the number of langur there has grown into 77 groups of more than 550 and the area has become one of the rear habitats for white-headed langur.

As we are celebrating the vigorous growth of the little creature, there is a group of people that cannot be forgotten. In the pursuit of protecting the rare endangered species, they hacked all their way through rocks and plants to take photos of every detail of the langur's lives, introducing the little elf to the world.

Mr. Yan Shougen is such a persistent person. As the former director of Standing Committee of Jinhua Municipal People's Congress of Zhejiang Province of China and member of China Photographers Association, he traveled miles from Zhejiang to Fusui County of Guangxi Province and walked deep into the subtropical forest to record the beautiful moments of the langur with his camera, delivering a message of harmonious correlation between man and nature.

Aesthetic is cheerful, but the course of creating it is arduous. Thanks to Mr. Yan Shougen, it is this album that brings us close to white-headed langur, to their simple lives and to the pure innocence of the nature. Let's be grateful to the nature and protect not only the langur but also our mother nature in a collective power.

Mayor of Chongzuo City *Huang Ke*



目录

白头叶猴的故乡是一个神秘又令人向往的地方

洞穴 洞居 12

Cave & Cave Dwelling

家族 家庭 38

Family & Community

食物 食性 66

Food & Feeding Habits

绝壁 绝技 86

Cliff & Skills





左江之畔，白头叶猴之乡——扶绥县城



白头叶猴的家园——扶绥县邕盆自然保护区





世界上任何动物的生存都离不开几项最基本的条件，就是吃、住、行及躲避天敌。“物竞天择，适者生存”。作为灵长类动物的白头叶猴，经过长期的生存考验，最终选择了这片喀斯特地貌的群山绝壁作为它们的家园。白头叶猴不需要象其它一些动物一样筑巢做窝，山中洞穴就是它们天然的居所和避难所。

喀斯特地貌是具有溶蚀力的水对可溶性岩石进行溶蚀等作用所形成的地表和地下形态的总称，又称岩溶地貌。喀斯特地貌的一个显著特点之一就是洞穴分布众多，这些洞穴，不仅给白头叶猴提供了天然的住所，而且由于这些洞穴大多在半山腰的绝壁上，可以避免天敌的猎捕攻击。

白头叶猴居住的洞穴大小不等，形状各异，但有一个共同特点，就是冬暖夏凉，宜居宜息。据专家跟踪研究，白头叶猴的种群一般有二至三个或多个洞穴轮换居住，它们每隔几天就要换一个洞穴过夜。一般情况下，白头叶猴早上出洞后就在附近一、二平方公里范围内活动，待日落时再进洞。如果猴群决定要换洞，清晨出洞后就急速离开，长距离跋涉。经分析研究，这种习性与人类游牧民族的轮牧异曲同工，这样，可以使其对食物来源有了新的保证。



C 洞穴 洞居 AVE & CAVE DWELLING

白头叶猴也似原始人类，日出而作，日落而息，早出晚归，夜宿石洞，这已成了它们的生活常态。每天太阳刚出来，白头叶猴就在猴王的带领下，相继出洞，开始了新的一天。

