

与鹤共舞

Dancing with the Red-crowned Cranes

毛一舟 摄影



中国摄影出版社

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

与鹤共舞/毛一舟摄.--北京:中国摄影出版社,
2012.3

ISBN 978-7-80236-714-2

I. ①与… II. ①毛… III. ①丹顶鹤-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033597号

书 名 : 与鹤共舞

作 者 : 毛一舟

总 策 划 : 银帝国际文化传媒

总 编 : 赵志伟

特约编辑 : 李树峰 惠 冰

责任编辑 : 何 星

装帧设计 : 马 君 李 旦

出 版 : 中国摄影出版社

地 址 : 北京东城区东四十二条48号 邮编: 100007

发 行 部 : 010-65136125 65280977

网 址 : www.cp-phbook.com

邮 箱 : office@cp-phbook.com

印 刷 : 北京雅昌彩色印刷有限公司

开 本 : 12开

纸张规格 : 889mm × 1194mm

印 张 : 13

版 次 : 2012年05月第1版

印 次 : 2012年05月第1次印刷

印 数 : 1-2000册

ISBN 978-7-80236-714-2

定 价 : 399.00元

版权所有 侵权必究



毛一舟

中国摄影家协会会员
英国皇家摄影学会会员
中国艺术摄影学会会员
中国民间文艺家协会会员

在影像中与鹤共舞

——毛一舟的摄影

在我国，喜欢拍鸟的人很多，粗略估计达几万人，在拍鸟的人中，专门拍鹤、鹭、天鹅等大型鸟类的人也很多，估计在五千人以上。我看过这个方面很多人的展览和画册，大家各有所爱，各有追求。《中国摄影家》杂志社还举办过两届“野生动物摄影国际高端论坛”，出台过“野生动物摄影共同宣言”。关于鹤之摄影，可以说，既是一个诗意的题材，也是一个与保护自然环境和寄情于动物相关的题材。

人们喜欢拍摄丹顶鹤，完全是被其诗意化的外表和生活习性所感染。其嘴长、颈长、腿长，高洁自持，羽化登仙。东方民族都在神话和传说中把丹顶鹤誉为“仙禽”，是吉祥、高雅、长寿的象征。我国南朝大诗人鲍照曾作《舞鹤赋》，赞曰：“潜日域以回鹜，穷天步而高寻。践神区其既远，积灵祀而方多。精含丹而星曜，顶凝紫而烟华。引员吭之纤婉，顿修趾之洪炜。叠霜毛而弄影，振玉羽而临霞。朝戏于芝田，夕饮乎瑶池……临惊风之萧条，对流光之照灼。唳清响于丹墀，

舞飞容于金阁。始连轩以凤跄，终宛转而龙跃。蹀躞徘徊，振迅腾摧。惊身蓬集，矫翅雪飞。离纲别赴，合绪相依。将兴中止，若往而归……轻迹凌乱，浮影交横。众变繁姿，参差洊密。烟交雾凝，若无毛质。风去雨还，不可谈悉。既散魂而荡目，迷不知其所之。忽星离而云罢，整

神容而自持。仰天居之崇绝，更惆怅以惊思……”诗人为此鸟所吸引，跟踪观察，浮想联翩，诗意滔滔，鹤之形神，皆跃然纸上。

然而在古代并没有摄影术，丹顶鹤的仙姿只能通过诗人之诗句、画家之笔触复现出来。到

了20世纪初，摄影术刚刚被中国文人所掌握，就立即被用于拍摄山水和鹰、鹅、鸥、雀之类的动物，以此来表达文人寄情山水、置身世外的雅趣和心态，如蔡俊三、张印泉等都拍过这样的题材。但是由于当时条件所限，鹤、虎、鲨等野生动物，并没有进入摄影家的镜头。

拍摄野生鸟类动物的人形成较大阵容，应该是在新世纪之后。这是因为，一方面改革开放使人们生活水平有了



很大提高，许多人有了一定的财富积累，可以休闲旅游，旅行的脚步也延伸到了野生鸟类的栖息地，能够近距离地观赏到这些鸟儿。另一方面是摄影技术数码化后迅速在大众中普及，技术壁垒被打破，长焦镜头也很容易买到，许多人都能够拍摄到迅飞迅移的鸟儿了。还有一个反方向上的制约因素——环境恶化，促使人们更加关注鸟儿。钢筋水泥的丛林压迫着人们的生命，人们都渴望到自然中去寻回属于自己的那份本真、那份纯净、那份炽热。

在我所见到的拍摄丹顶鹤的摄影家中，有的注重习性记录，有的注重振翅瞬间的虚实对比，毛一舟有所不同。她追踪鹤的身影，从江苏盐城湿地，到黑龙江扎龙保护区，甚至远到日本北海道的钏路湿地。一方面，她把鹤与自然环境看作一个整体来拍摄，所以有很多华丽的大场面照片，天与地、草与木、溪流与土石、光和影，交融在一起，为鹤提供了舞台。鹤之舞、鹤之依、鹤之言，鹤之爱，为天地山川注入了灵气和神韵。这是摄影家内心世界的

的外化，是“言有尽而意无穷”的心灵观照，是令人神往的纯真世界。另一方面，毛一舟在追踪拍摄鹤的历程中，以一个女性的视角细腻地感受着鹤的一举一动，所以照片里处处都充满着人性的理解，这是她超越很多人的地方，她的照片之所以感人，其力量就来自于她的这种情感同化。从她一幅幅远景、中景、近景的照片里，我了解了她小心翼翼和充满暖意地逐步靠近鹤的过程，也体验了她内心的那份激动。我们在野生动物摄影里，经常会看到把鸟儿当成摄影道具、乱轰乱赶的现象，也曾目睹以保护的名义破坏动物生存环境的行为。所有这些，在毛一舟这里，压根儿都不存在，因为她把鹤当作兄弟姐妹来看待。这样的心态，自然也感染了我们，甚至传递给了鹤们，你瞧，它们在她身边信步游玩呢！

一个与鹤共舞的人，一个以鹤为魂的人，自然是一个优秀的摄影家！

祝愿毛一舟的仙鹤摄影独成一绝！

李树峰

中国艺术研究院摄影艺术研究所所长
《中国摄影家》杂志总编辑

DANCING WITH RED-CROWN CRANES IN PHOTOGRAPH

—Mao Yizhou's photography works

In China, many people like photographing birds, whose number can be roughly estimated to be several ten thousand. Among them, a great number (about more than five thousand) specialize in photographing huge birds like cranes, herons and swans. I have seen a lot of exhibitions and albums of painting in this field and find that they have different likings and pursuits. "Chinese Photographers" magazine has held "International High-end Forum of Wild Animal Photograph" twice and launched "Joint Declaration for Wild Animal Photograph". Photographing the red-crown cranes is a poetic choice and it is also a topic both related to environment protection and to caring the animals.

People like photographing the red-crown cranes mainly for their poetic appearance and behaviors. They have long beak, long neck and long leg, dignified and refined, like the god from heaven.

Because of their elegance, the cranes were praised as "holly birds" in the ancient legends and tales by Asians. As a result, they become a symbol of happiness, elegance and longevity. A famous Chinese poet Bao Zhao from Nan Dynasty once wrote in his poem "An Ode to the Dancing Cranes", reads "I walked thousands of miles to chase the cranes and found them up in the heaven and ride those clouds. Elegant as ladies, their song were so delicate and touching that could be heard on the open field from mile away. Sometimes, they would comb their feathers and watch

their shades but after a while, they would fly up and landed on the top of a building...They appeared with arrival of wind and disappeared with the rain, one could not tell their trace exactly. Finally, I could only sigh to the sky with a feeling of lost and awesome". The poet was so attracted by the birds that he followed and observed them and thus a bunch of imaginations and poetic lines were produced. Through his poem, the vivid image and disposition of the red-crown cranes were presented onto the paper.



It is a pity that the photograph was not the invention of ancient time, so the holy grace of cranes can only be recorded by the lines of the poets and pens of drawers. Once the photographic technology was learned by Chinese artists at the beginning of 20th century, it was instantly used to photograph animals like eagles, geese, gulls, birds to

express their affection towards the nature and uninhibited state of mind. Some artists include Cai Junsan, Zhang Yingquan all had taken pictures of such animals. But due to the limitation of actual condition at that time, some wild animals like cranes, tigers and sharks had never come into the cameras of photographers.

After 2000, the wild-bird photographers form a huge group due to on the one hand the improvement of living standard brought by the opening and reform policy and accumulation of wealth, people are able to have relaxation, extend their footprints

to the habitats of wild animals and take a close look at those wild animals; on the other, due to the mess and quick spread of digital products among the common people, the technical barriers of photographing were broken. So it is easier for common people to buy a long lens, by which a fast-moving bird can be shot. There is also a negative factor contributing to people's focus on birds, namely the deterioration of the environment. We are all prisoned in the reinforced concrete nowadays and we are eager to go back to nature and look for our own original nature, pureness and passion.

Among all the photographers I have ever seen, some stress recording of the birds' habits, some focus on the comparing the "seen" and "unseen" the moment birds stretching their wings, while Mao Yizhou is quite different from them. She chased the red-crown cranes from the wetland in Yancheng City, Jiang Su Province to Zha Long natural preserve in Heilongjiang Province and even to the wetland in Hokkaido in Japan. On the one hand, she holds that cranes are an integrated part of nature so that there are a lot of integration between sky and land, grass and tree, stream and rock, light and shade in her works. They are served as stage for the red-crown cranes: their dance, their habitat, their language and their love inject vigor and holiness to nature. This is the externalization of a photographer's heart as well as a

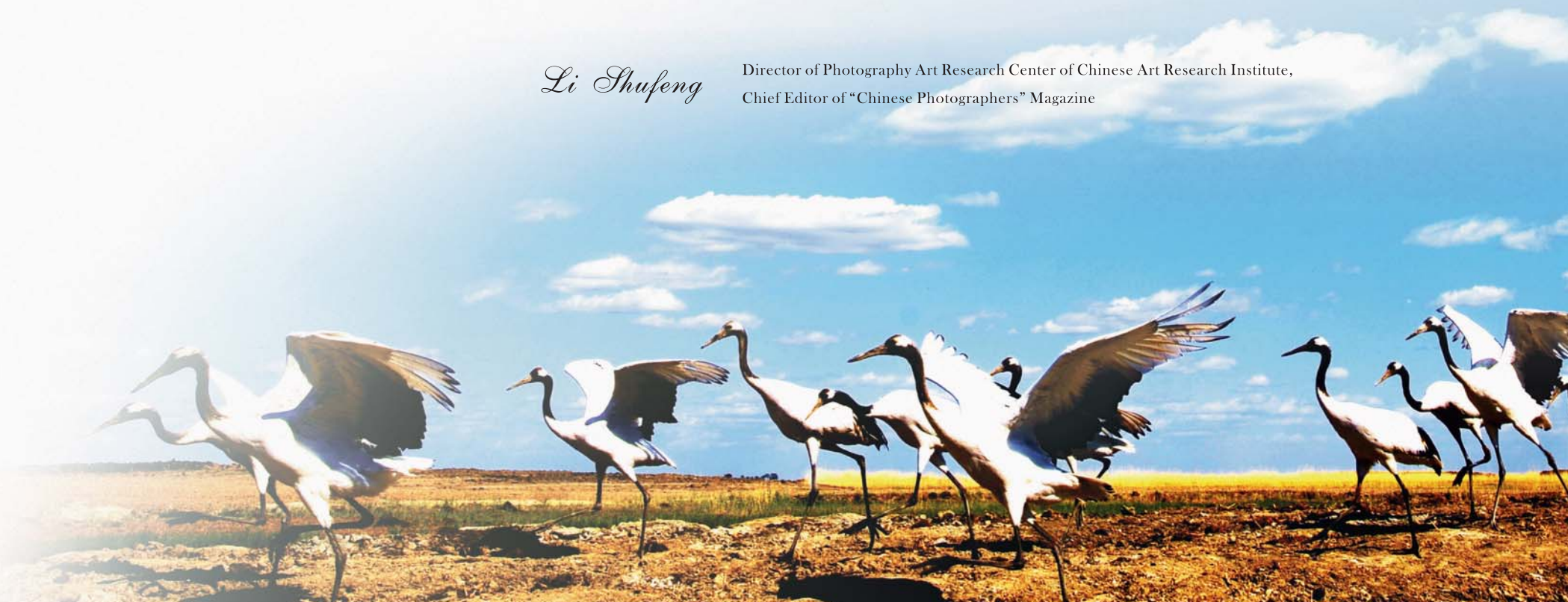
reflection of we often refer to "words are limited while the artistic conception is unlimited". It is also a desirable pure world for people; on the other hand, Mao Yizhou carefully observes a single movement of the cranes from a female angle in the process of photographing so that her photos are always filled with humanitarian understanding of life and human nature, which is just where she overpasses many others. The power to touch the audience from her photos comes from her internalization of that emotion. From different photos shot from distant, middle and near, I can understand the procedures for her to get close to the cranes cautiously and lovingly and experience her excitement in her heart. Actually, in animal photographing, such scenes are often seen in which birds are used as tools or are driven off at will. We also find some damaging behaviors in name of protecting animals in animal-photographing. However, we can never find any of those in Mao Yizhou's works because she treats cranes as her brothers and sisters. Such a mind will naturally be delivered to us, even to the cranes like a message. Look, the cranes are playing freely beside her!

A photographer who dances with cranes, a lady who regards cranes as her soul is surely an excellent photographer!

May Mao's crane-photographing technique top all!

Li Shufeng

Director of Photography Art Research Center of Chinese Art Research Institute,
Chief Editor of "Chinese Photographers" Magazine



与鹤共舞

十多年前，当我第一次听到《一个真实的故事》这首凄美忧伤的旋律时，一种渴望的情愫总是在心头萦绕不去，想着能否有一天我也可以飞到这位姑娘养鹤的地方，看看那美丽的丹顶鹤，看看那片沼泽地。

在美丽的深秋季节，一次意外的际遇，终于让我有机会看到了有“东方湿地，仙鹤故乡”美誉的江苏盐城，一片有着火红盐蒿和茫茫芦苇荡的湿地；让我有机会走进位于黑龙江省齐齐哈尔市境内的扎龙，中国丹顶鹤的第一故乡；让我有缘漂洋过海去日本北海道东部，野生丹顶鹤的栖息地……曾经无数次地听到世人对丹顶鹤的赞美，却总感觉它离自己是那么的遥远，直到今天，当《与鹤共舞》画册正式出版，可以与影友共同分享的时候，我的内心还一直处在兴奋中。

丹顶鹤生活的湿地，是梦一样的地方。置身其中，“鹤鸣于九皋，声闻于野”，方知古代神话和民间传说中为什么把丹顶鹤誉为“仙鹤”，视之为“羽族之宗长，仙人之骥骥”，让其成为吉祥、高雅、长寿的象征。当东方吐白，天空慢慢发红，太阳即将从地平线升起的时候，成群的丹顶鹤不断地变换队形，气势十足地飞翔而来，鸣叫

着从头顶掠过。在霞光的映射下，鹤群把寂静的天空点缀得生机盎然，景色十分壮观。亭亭玉立的丹顶鹤神态专注，那种与生俱来的优雅和高贵，像含羞的少女一样，让人心动。看着丹顶鹤有节奏地在阳光下轻盈跳跃，我的心也跟着飞扬起来，不停地举起相机扫射，唯恐错失美丽的瞬间。那轻快而优美的丹顶鹤“双人舞”，柔情似水的舞步、飘逸雅致的姿态，连最优秀的舞蹈家也会为之逊色。

它头顶上那片丹红露裸的皮肤，素朴纯洁的羽色，令人着迷惊叹，给人以超凡脱俗的感觉，永恒定格的画面足以令人久久品味，一世珍藏。

据说丹顶鹤的寿命约60年，雄鹤和雌鹤的爱恋忠贞不渝，是动物

界令人钦佩的“爱情模范”，它们坚守一夫一妻制，一生都是从一而终。丹顶鹤成对出入，有时，孤单的雌性丹顶鹤会袭击有配偶的雌鹤，这时，雄鹤总会冲上去猛啄攻击者。雄鹤表达对雌鹤的追求时，有独特的求爱方式，总是用美丽奔放的舞姿热情地抒发对雌鹤的爱慕之情，一旦雌鹤也看中了雄鹤，雄鹤和雌鹤就会翩翩起舞，一边跳起欢快优美和谐的舞蹈，一边引颈高歌。尤其是求爱过程中双



方美艳绝伦的舞蹈动作，两鹤姿态各异，高低错落，激情昂扬，美不胜收。雄鹤和雌鹤的对舞像经过了无数次的彩排一样，双方配合极为默契，一方弯腰低头，另一方就伸腰抬头，肢体语言表达得淋漓尽致。它们身体上下不停地摇摆，弯腰翘头，展翅跳跃。它们的舞姿既像交谊舞、芭蕾舞，又像探戈舞、踢踏舞，各自极力用赏心悦目的舞蹈来抒发着内心对彼此真挚的情感。有时它们还会张开巨大的翅膀，衔起一些土块、草根、树枝，突然抛向空中，同时随之一跃舞动起来，去接抛向空中的物体，其反应之灵敏，动作之优雅，令人目不暇接，此时我也只有屏住呼吸，静静地趴在草地上，用“咔嚓，咔嚓”连续的快门声替丹顶鹤伴奏助兴。

有时，丹顶鹤在湖边沼泽上静静地伫立，梳理着羽毛，与众多水禽在湖边和睦相处，有时突然间又边唱边舞，展翅高飞，欢唱着大自然瑰丽的乐章。待到日落时，摇曳的芦缨、茂密的苇塘、清澈湛蓝的湖面在微风中泛起团团银光，丹顶鹤欢快地戏水玩闹，优美的身姿投影在粼粼水面，在夕阳下绽放出迷人的光彩。银装素裹的冬天，在冰天雪地里不畏寒冷的丹顶鹤，互相追逐嬉游，悠闲自在，令人十分羡慕。雄鹤和雌鹤精心呵护着它们爱情的结晶，一个个小生命在大自然里幸福地享受着母爱……

人与自然的和谐，是我追逐的梦想。

美哉，丹顶鹤！

毛舟

2012年1月1日



DANCING WITH THE RED-CROWNED CRANES

More than ten years ago, after listening to a moving but sorrowful song called “A True Story” (which tells story of a girl saving the red-crowned cranes) for the first time, the eagerness to fly to where the girl raised the cranes and take a look at those beautiful cranes and swamps was always haunted in my heart.

Thanks to the hearted invitation from my teacher, I finally got the chance to unveil the beauty of Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province, which is among the fiery anethoides and boundless reed marshes and renowned as the “Westland in East and the Home to the Red-crowned Cranes”, to walk into Zhalong, located in Qiqihar City, Heilongjiang Province, hometown of red-crown cranes in China and to cross the ocean and visit the wild habitat for red-crown cranes in eastern part of Hokkaido... Though I have heard people’s compliments for red-crown cranes over thousands of times; however, I still feel they were too far and holy for me to reach. Now I finally have the chance to feel the unprecedented creating passion the cranes have brought to me. Until today, after the official publishing of my album “Dancing with the Red-crowned Cranes”, I am still in a state of excitement when sharing it with my fellow photographers.

The habitats where the red-crown cranes live are like dreamlands. Standing there, you will have the same feelings with the ancient poet, “the cranes sing in the sky and their songs can be clearly heard in the wild” and understand the reason why the ancient legends and tales saw red-crown cranes as “the chief of all birds and the steed of gods”. They also referred them as “holy

cranes” and symbolized cranes with happiness, dignity and longevity. When the early dawn light show itself from the horizon, the sky is painted red and the sun is about to rise, flocks of red-crown cranes will fly over your head with constant changing of formations and vigorous songs. In the refection of dawn light, the silent sky is dotted full of vigor by the flock of cranes, which is a really magnificent scene. Those graceful and concentrated cranes, with their born elegance and dignity, are like shy girls with great charming. With every rhythmic and gentle hopping of cranes in

the daylight, my heart will also fly with them. However, what I can do now is only raise my camera and trigger it without a stop for fear of missing any beautiful moments. The cranes’ light and elegant “couple dance”, tender pace and refined movement will stand out of the most excellent human dancers.



People will also be amazed by the naked red skin on their heads and pure white feathers and feel as if the cranes were holly birds coming from the heaven. So the everlasting photos are worth appreciating and preserving for a life long time.

It is said that a red-crown crane can live about sixty years and the love between male and female cranes never changes. They observe monogamy and are faithful to their “better halves” to death. They are undeniably “example couples” in the animal circle. The red-crown cranes often come and leave in pairs. Sometimes a lonely female crane will attack another female with spouse. At this moment, the male crane will rush there pecking

the attacker violently and protect his “wife”. Moreover, the male cranes will propose their love in a unique way: they will dance beautifully and passionately to express their affection towards the female crane. Once the female accepts the love, she will join the dance and the loving couple will straighten their necks to sing a song of love and exhibit a beautiful and harmonious dance together. The movement of their dance during the proposal is especially splendid; I even think the beauty of their various postures and passionate love can not be expressed by words. The dance between the lovers is perfect: when one lower its head; the other will stretch its back and raise his. The body language of them is expressed to its fullest: they will wave their bodies from head to talon continuously, bend their back, raise their heads, expand their wings and hop, which resembles a lot our social dances, ballet, or tango and tap dance. During the dance, they will use their great strength and express their true feelings from inner heart, so they deserve being called “the great dancers”. Sometimes, the cranes will pick up a clod, grass root or a branch, stretch their huge swings and fling it up into the air in a sudden, and then within a split second, they will have already fetched in their mouth. Their quick reaction and elegant movement will be a

feast to your eyes. The photographers can only accompany them by holding their breath, groveling on the grass still and fast shuttering the camera.

Sometimes, the cranes will stand beside the swamp still, combing their feather, and then all of a sudden, they will sing while dancing or expand their wings to fly. Cranes can live peacefully with other birds and animals off the lake and contribute to the harmony of nature. After sunset, the dust will see waving reeds, thick marshes, clear and blue lake surface and silver light rising from the lake. At this moment, the cranes will dip the water happily with each other. The unquiet waves reflect charming light in the sunset and they are so extraordinary. While in the snow-wrapped winter, red-crown cranes are never afraid of the coldness of the icy world. They still play and chase leisurely, which may really draw envies from our humans. For the parent cranes, they carefully take care of the product of their love and a young life is enjoying its mother’s love in the wild nature.

The harmony between nature and humans is a dream I am always chasing.

You’re my beauty, red-crown cranes!

Mao Yixhou Jan.1, 2012



I

The Flourish of Spring

春之华

• 与 鹤 共 舞 •

绰绰神姿，婷婷仙骨，头镶一点朱砂。 清霜素羽洁无瑕。

居浅泽，闲庭信步；出深谷，展翼齐霞。 堪可谓，当今儒雅，绝代风华。

天涯，曾化令威归去，何处桑麻？ 苦身不由己，命却由他。

武昌府，昔年旧址；扎龙地，今日新家。

无奈处，南迁北徙，不比腊梅花！







Nikon D200 AF-S 70-200mm, f/8, 1/125s, ISO 200

Nikon D200 AF-S 28-70mm, f/8, 1/125s, ISO 200





Nikon D200 AF-S 70-200mm, f/11, 1/125s, ISO 400



Nikon D200 AF-S 70-200mm, f/11, 1/250s, ISO 400