



周至国家级自然保护区位于陕西省周至县境内。面积530平方公里。1984年陕西省人民政府批准建立。1988年晋升为国家级自然保护区。主要保护对象为金丝猴等珍稀动物及其生态环境。周至国家级自然保护区地处秦岭南麓之北麓。最高海拔2956米。相对高差近1800米。区内植物复杂。资源丰富。高等植物有622种。其中属国家自然保护区20多种。在海拔1500米以上的落叶阔叶林与针阔叶混交林中。分布有14群1500只金丝猴。是我国金丝猴种群数量最多。分布最集中的地区。近年来还曾多次发现白色金丝猴。本地区除金丝猴外。还分布有一定数量的羚牛。大熊猫等珍稀动物。具有重要的保护价值。

Located in Zhouzhi County, Shaanxi Province, with 530 square kilometer in area, this conservation area was permitted to be built up by Shaanxi government in 1984 and was promoted a national one in 1988. It mainly protects rare animals, such as golden monkey, and their biotic environment. The highest altitude inside this area is 2,996 meters and relative altitude difference is 1,800 meters. This region is rich in resources and various plants, including 622 kinds of higher plants and over 20 kinds of national protected plants. There are 14 groups, about 1,500 monkeys, living in the mixed forests. In recent years, white monkeys have been found many times in this conservation. There are also other kinds of valuable and rare animals in it, such as takin and giant panda.

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秦嶺金絲猴
QINLING GOLDEN MONKEYS

摄影：巩德顺

人民美術出版社
People's Fine Arts Publishing House

QINLING

PHOTO

GOLD



GONGDESHUN

摄影

巩德顺

秦嶺金絲猴
QINLINGGOLDENMONKEYS

人民美術出版社
People's Fine Arts PUBLISHING HOUSE

2004年,秦岭作为“世界地球日”的第83个礼物
In 2004, Qin Ling as the 83rd gift to World Earth Day

獻給地球

嶺秦的

雷珍民書



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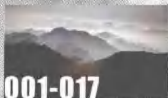
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秦岭横贯陕西省中部地区，是中国南北气候的分界线和黄河、长江的分水岭。自然资源十分丰富，是“国家级生态功能保护区”，是关中地区的自然屏障。各种自然、珍稀动、植物十分密集，是陕西省重要的自然、生态旅游地区。

Qinling traverses the middle area of Shaanxi Province, serving as natural boundary between northern climate and southern climate and watershed between Yangtze River and Huanghe River. It is rich in natural resources and is the national ecology conservation. It is the natural protective screen in Guanzhong area and is an important natural and ecological resort in Shaanxi Province.





金丝猴是我国特产的珍贵动物，被视为“国宝”。它属灵长目猴科，独居生活，体重一般20公斤至30公斤，体长55厘米至80厘米，尾巴长度几乎等于身长。其背、肩及前肢上臂被金线长毛，亮黄如丝，故称金丝猴。它们动作灵敏，攀跃如飞，一次可跃40米左右，故又有“飞猴”之称。其性格温顺，活泼好动，喜欢群居。猴群多则数百，少则数十，一起生活，余也互。

Golden monkey is typical Chinese rare animal and it is regarded as national treasure. The average weight of this special primate animal is about 20 to 30 kilograms and the average length can be 55 to 80 centimeters long. Its tail is almost as long as its body. There is golden fur on its back, shoulder and front limbs, shining like silk, and that's why people call it "golden monkey". It is also called "flying monkey" because it can leap high in the sky. Often dozens or even hundreds of monkeys can live together harmoniously.



秦岭瑰宝——金丝猴

宏伟壮丽的秦岭山脉，位于中国中部而呈东西走向，是自然地理和动物区划的重要分界线，同时又是长江水系和黄河水系的分水岭。在其南坡，气候属于北亚热带，动物地理区划为东洋界，为长江水系；而在北坡属于暖温带和温带气候，古北界动物区系，属于黄河水系。有560种脊椎动物生活在这里，其中许多是我国特有的濒危动物，如大熊猫、金猫、羚牛、朱鹮、红腹锦鸡等。因此，可以说秦岭山脉在保护野生动物和生物多样性方面是一个关键地区。

在秦岭山脉野生动物的王国里，金丝猴可以说是我国珍稀动物中一个重要财富。这个旧大陆的灵长类动物分布于云雾缭绕的高山森林中，活动范围从海拔1400米到2700米，已被列入我国一级保护动物。

这些活跃的小精灵，把我们带进一个难得一见的世界，带进一个嬉戏、抚爱和争斗的秘密天地。在那一个神奇的瞬间里，它们表现得那么楚楚可见，既温柔又淘气，又憨态可掬，真是让人忍俊不禁。看到这些光与影的记录，人们一定抑制不住内心的激动。

野生动物与人类都是地球大家庭成员，保护动物就是保护人类自己。



Golden Monkey—gem of Qin Ling

Located in the middle of China, the grand and magnificent Qinling is an important boundary between physical geography and animal zones, and it serves as watershed of Yangtze River water system and Huanghe River water system. The climate in the southern Qinling hillside is subtropical. Its animal geography, belonging to Yangtze River water system, is classified into Japanese. While the northern hillside, typical Huanghe River water system, is of temperate climate. About 560 kinds of chordate animals live in this area, many of which are endangered species in China, such as giant panda, golden monkey, takin and red ibis. Therefore, Qinling is the key area to protect wild animals to maintain diversity.

Originated from the Old Continent Ages, golden monkeys, valuable primate animals, are distributed in high mountains and forests. They inhabit in different height above sea level, ranging from 1400 to 2700 meters. Now they have been catalogued as the first grade protected animals.

These active angles show us a secret place of frolic, caress and fight. In magical twinkling when we take photos, they are all so lovely, all so naughty and charmingly naive that we can't help laughing when seeing their figures.

Wild animals and human beings are both living on earth. Protecting them is protecting human ourselves.

秦岭追拍金丝猴

巩德顺



300多万年前，它们就在这个世界上嬉戏玩耍，而今，却不得不接受人类的恩赐。躲在几小片保护区中暂且生息。曾经，它们遍布山林，给青山密林添上青碧的颜色和充沛的生机。而今，它们只给辛苦跋涉的人们也许机会一睹芳容。

金丝猴，驰名世界的珍稀动物。也许它们本身并不愿意获得“珍稀”——这貌似尊崇，实则悲凉的头衔，但在这个世界上逐渐可数的数量让它们无可奈何地踏入“珍稀”的行列。

在如今这个世界上，还有4种金丝猴存在。除了越南金丝猴之外，川金丝猴、黔金丝猴和滇金丝猴3种都是中国所特有的。黔金丝猴现存最少，只有几百只。只分布于贵州梵净山区。滇金丝猴栖息地海拔最低，产于云南西部。川金丝猴毛色最艳丽，金背而胸带灰色的茸毛既厚又长。头顶的毛深灰褐色，短。颈侧及腹部红黄至黄褐色，尾灰白色。两耳从毛乳黄色，眉脊处生有稀疏的黑色长毛，两颊棕红，体背的绒毛黑褐色，其上从颈后至臀部都有金黄色长毛，最长可达30余厘米，金黄色长毛亦出现在四肢的上外侧，远远望去酷似披着一件金色斗篷。与之相称的，是它们的蓝色脸庞，深褐眼睛。它们主要生活在四川、甘肃、陕西和湖北的高山密林中。陕西的秦岭山区，是川金丝猴的主要栖息地之一。在周至、宁陕、洋县、太白和佛坪五县的秦岭山地，都发现有金丝猴活动的踪迹。

秦岭金丝猴是一夫多妻制的社会。每个家庭由一只成年雄猴和若干只母猴及幼猴组成。当幼猴长大后，其中雌性后代会留在家庭内，而雄性后代则会被赶出家庭，进入到全雄群中。全雄群中的个体则随着“家庭”群，随时准备替换一些雄猴单元中老迈的雄性。这个看似简单的“社会”结构，却有着复杂的组织关系。有限的资源与社会等级的存在使得攻击行为经常发生，有时发生在不同家庭之间，有时发生在家庭内部。幼猴或青年猴经常两两三三两，相互追逐、打闹、角力、撒腿甚至爬树，这些玩耍行为是未成年猴学习与锻炼的过程。其成年后逐渐老衰，取而代之的做法更使“适者生存”的进化法则表露无遗。

秦岭金丝猴以家庭为单位取食，主要吃野菜、树叶和嫩枝芽。它们一边吃一边来回张望，保持警惕。每日除了取食，理毛是它们费时最多的一种行为。理毛分为相互理毛和自我理毛，不仅具有卫生功能而且还有一定的社会功能。使金丝猴能够有序地生存在一起，并且维护个体间的社会等级关系。

身处秦岭，听到猴群“联络”的叫声，快步行进，看到美丽的金丝猴出现在眼前时，仿佛置身于“花果山”中。这个由数个家庭组成的群体，个体栖息在各自选定的树丛中，然后按每个家庭的峰。落地位轮流在溪间饮水。这时，所有的母猴、青年猴、幼猴都在其家长公猴的带领下，追马灯似的上前“表演”、“亮相”，为潜藏在一边的镜头创造美好瞬间。

在几十年前锐减后，在物种不断消亡，人类可能成为地球上“孤家寡人”时，人类认识到维护物种多样性的必要。保护区的设立、相关法律法规的实施，虽然有着“亡羊补牢”的意味，但毕竟“未为迟也”。在秦岭，山区的群众不仅与金丝猴等野生动物和谐相处，而且在严酷的冬季还常常去救助这些人类的“朋友”，使得这些胆小似小精灵重新“认识”了人类，解除了“防范”的戒心。因此我们得以有机会近距离地观察它们，研究它们，在原始自然环境中逐渐揭开金丝猴王国神秘的面纱。

Following the Trail of Golden Monkeys In Qinling Mountains

Gong Deshun

Golden monkeys have been existing in the world for more than 3,000,000 years. They used to be found playing and swinging everywhere, adding brilliant colors and vigorous vitality to mountains and forests. However, they now have to hide in small conservation areas in subsist and procreate their species. Consequently, only those who trudge hard in mountainous areas can appreciate their beauty.

Golden monkey is one of the world-famous, valuable and rare animals. Maybe for monkeys themselves, they don't want to be described as "rare" animals, but the fact is that their number of survivors is dropping rapidly.

There are 4 kinds of golden monkeys that still exist in the world at present, including Vietnamese golden monkeys, Chuan golden monkeys, Dian golden monkeys and Qian golden monkeys, the latter 3 kinds of which are characteristic in China. Comparatively, Qian golden monkeys have the least number of survivors, about a few hundred, which can only be found in Fanjing Mountain, Guizhou Province. Dian golden monkeys, found in the west Yunnan Province, live the highest above sea level. Chuan golden monkeys are the most bright-colored and beautiful. They have thick and long golden fur on backs, accompanied with gray color, and the longest fur can be up to 30 centimeters. They have dark brown fur on heads, reddish yellow fur on necks and cheeks, and gray tails. You can also find light yellow fur on both sides of ears, black long hair on eyebrows, bones and golden long fur on the upper-sides of limbs as well. What's more, you will also find blue color on the faces and dark brown in the eyes. They inhabit mainly in forests and mountains of Sichuan, Gansu, Shaanxi and Hubei. Qinling Mountain is one of the most important habitats for Chuan golden monkeys. People have found trails of them in mountainous areas in Zhouzhi, Ningshen, Yang County, Taibai and Fuping.

Qinling golden monkeys live in the society of polygamy. Every family consists of one male adult monkey, many female monkeys and young monkeys. When young monkeys become mature, the female of them will remain inside the family while male ones will be driven out to join the group, which is only made up of male monkeys. The whole-male group will follow the family group, ready to replace aged males. Actually, this seemingly simple society is rather complicated. Attacking frequently happens inside a family or even between families because of limited resources and different social ranks. Young monkeys are always chasing, fighting, wrestling, climbing and jumping, which is the course for them to learn and practice. After they become adults, they chase aged monkeys away to replace them, which exactly shows the rule of "survival of the fittest".

Qinling monkey families always go out for food together and they mainly feed on wild fruits, leaves and tender sprouts. While eating, they keep watching around to maintain vigilance. Except getting food, tidying fur is the most time-consuming activity. They not only tidy fur for themselves, but also for others to keep neat. Meanwhile, tidying fur can help to organize the monkeys in good order and retain different social classes among individuals.

We seem to have put ourselves in "Huaguo Mountain" when hearing the gaily shouts and catching sight of their beautiful figures. This monkey group, made up of numerous families, inhabits in specific groves selected by themselves. They drink water one by one according to the rank of status. Following the lead of male monkey, all the female, the young and baby monkeys will show up in turn, creating opportunities for photographers to catch each graceful movement.

Animal species have been increasingly decreasing because human beings keep destroying forests for a few hundred years. As a result, human might be the only living thing on the earth. We gradually realize the importance of maintaining the diversity of species. It's never too late to set up conservations and implement laws and policies. In Qinling, the local residents not only live in harmony with wild animals, they also help these friends in cold winters, causing monkeys to disperse their doubt about human. For this reason, we are able in watch, observe and study them and to know more about the mysterious golden monkey kingdom in primeval forests.



龚德顺 中国摄影家协会会员 陕西艺术摄影学会副会长

Gong Deshun
member of china photographers association honorary president of shaanxi art photography association



人类对大自然的微笑

——巩德顺镜头中的金丝猴形象

肖云儒

笔者在前方发现了什么危险，匆匆赶忙背过身子，紧紧把孩子搂住——还是《呵护》。
她从崇山峻岭的林子里款款走出，悠然自得地把自己挂在苍遒的枝条上，惬意地晒着春日
的太阳——这是《悠游》。

而前，真像蹲下巴封般地贴在树枝上，头一歪，双腿悬空垂熟了，梦中也不忘用胳膊搂住
枝条，免得摔个倒巴叉——这是《小憩》。

那四位更绝了，竟然在山间的深潭中发现了自己的倩影，于是正襟危坐，静观默想，沉
浸在“我是谁？”的哲思之中——这是《观照》。

以上几例，是我们从巩德顺“陕西猿掌”——秦岭金丝猴摄影展”中看到的画面。金丝猴在
艺术家的镜头中被充分人性化、人情化，它们的生命状态和生活情趣，无不引发出我们对人类生
活和自身感受种种趣意盎然的联想。于是在无声的观赏中，您便悄悄地接受了一个事实：这些
金丝猴们，乃与所有的动物们，原本是我们的兄弟姐妹，都有着和我们一样的应该尊重的生
命。这不是一种理念，而是一种感受，是艺术家以丰富的亲和力和感情长鸣传达给你的一种鲜
活感受。

我们不妨说，这是一个动物摄影展，一个艺术摄影展，又不纯粹是动物和艺术摄影展。艺
术家要告诉大家的何止是动物的话题。艺术品的话题呢？他久久倚臂在喉的，漫想罗说的，根
本上是一个人文话题。巩德顺摄影正是以此获得了独到的内蕴和深刻度，而与别的确实的、
唯美的摄影明显区别开来。

所有作品的画面中，几乎看不到什么人，但一切情趣、一切情思、一切思考，都在金丝猴与
人、动物与人、自然与人的关系中展开。生文文化、生态文化与人文文化相熔冶，将大自然的
生存与动物们的欢笑，提升到人文境界，这时时，人文精神话题也便水到渠成渗透进大自然展
陈中。作为万物之灵长，人类在世世代代享用造化赐予的生物链最上一级成果的同时，终于负
起了自己早应该负起的责任。这是对大自然最崇高的责任，也是对自身最终极的关怀。于是我们感
觉到，所有照片画面背后都有一个不出场的主角，这便是人，但不而是凶恶的人，冷漠的
人，而是对动物报以亲切敬爱的人，报以关怀和理解的人。

画面上无迹可寻的人，赋予了这个画面无处不在的震慑。人类和大自然，终于由隔阂对立
转向了含情脉脉对视。人宽待动物，动物便宽和人。人善待自然，大自然予人，自然必定会在这
里报应给你增添一点不愉快。世界从不仅属于人类一家，世界属于世界这个大家族的每一
个生命。爱因斯坦说：问题不在于哪棵树上掉了一片叶子；问题在于每一片叶子掉下来，火星都会
感知：宇宙就这样联系着。当人像老大哥那样真正扛起这个世界的担子时，人文文化和整个生
文文化、地文文化、天文文化系统逐步实现良性循环的日子也就为期不远了。

巩德顺便这样以自己的镜头，艺术地再现了金丝猴们自如自得而又快意惬意的生存状态，
喻喻了人类生命生存意识的建立，昭喻了人类社会在这方面有点还到和始终是可喜的进步。