

# TRACING ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF CHANGE

WRITTEN BY YIN KAIPU, ET AL.

印开蒲 等著

# 百年追奇

——见证中国西部环境变迁

ILLUSTRATING  
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES  
IN WESTERN CHINA



# 百年追迹

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中国大百科全书出版社

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# *Introduction*

## 内容简介

一百年前，一个西方植物学家在中国采集植物的同时，拍摄了大量反映当时中国社会和环境的珍贵照片。一百年后，一个中国生态学者沿着这位西方植物学家当年走过的路，在他拍摄照片的同一地点，重新按下了相机的快门。

本书通过250组连接百年时空的新老对比照片，形象而真实地展示出中国西部在新中国成立60周年、改革开放30周年和西部大开发10周年以来发生的巨大变化，给人一种心灵的震撼、启迪和反思。书中倡导当代社会应当可持续地利用资源，提倡人类应当更多地尊重和敬畏自然，希望大家共同关爱中国西部这个世界园林的故乡。

本书可供生态、植物、园艺、林业、气象、环保、城市规划和山地灾害防治等工作参考，也可为从事中国西部地区历史、文化、旅游、经济以及民族学工作者提供重要的研究和参考资料。同时，本书也是一部向青少年提供了解中国近代历史和触摸中国西部的直观教材。

One hundred years ago, when collecting plants in China, a botanist from a western country took many valuable photos illustrating the society and environment of China at that time. One hundred years later, a Chinese ecologist retraced the western botanist's journey, and pressed his camera shutter, taking the same pictures in the same places that botanist had photographed a century ago.

Through the comparison of 250 sets of old and new photos, this book vividly exhibits the great changes in western China that occurred since the founding of the new China 60 years ago, and after 30 years of Reform and Opening Up, and 10 years of China's western development. This book insists that the society of our time should sustainably use natural resources, proposes that human beings should pay more respect to the natural environment around them, and wishes that we all love and protect western China - mother of the world's garden. The book is a visual log of the ecological changes that have occurred over the past 100 years in Western China. Although the landscape has changed in that time, we can still see the wonderful ecological diversity of this region and its influences on the rest of the world's modern ecology, making it all the more important that we find a way to conserve and preserve this rich and unique environment.

This book provides valuable information for specialists of ecology, botany, horticulture, forestry, climate science, environmental science, city planning and mountain disaster management, and can be used as a reference book for researchers in the fields of the history, culture, tourism, economy and ethnology. Finally, it also serves as an illustrated textbook for youngsters to understand the recent history of China and see the beauty of its western regions.

## 老照片摄影者简介

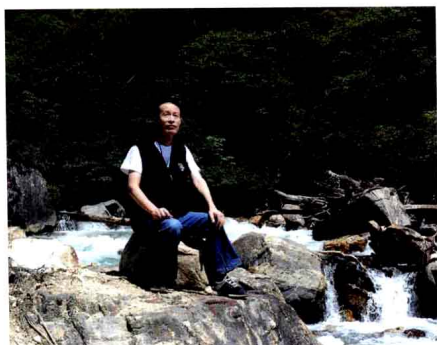


尔勒斯特·亨利·威尔逊 (1876~1930)

尔勒斯特·亨利·威尔逊，20世纪初期世界著名的植物学家和园艺学家。1899年至1918年，他先后受聘于英国维切园艺公司和美国哈佛大学阿诺德树木园，5次到中国采集植物，将大量的中国植物带到英、美等国，不仅极大地丰富了西方各国的园林植物种类，而且也带回了“效法自然山水”的中国造园艺术。他在总结前人研究的基础上，提出了“中国——园林之母”的著名论断，对西方园林艺术产生了较大影响，也为东西方科学和文化的交流架起了一座桥梁。

### Briefing on the photographer of the old photos

Ernest H. Wilson (1876 – 1930), a world famous botanist and horticulturist, is well known on many counts. He made five expeditions to China between 1899 to 1918, and was sponsored by the Firm of James Veitch and Sons, UK and the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, USA. During these trips he discovered an enormous number of plants and trees new to the West. He brought to the UK and USA not only many new plants, but also the art of Chinese horticulture, that is, the idea of “building gardens by imitating the natural landscape”. From his studies, he proved that China is the mother of world gardens. China has provided many plants, from apple trees to roses, to Western horticulture, thus building a scientific and cultural bridge between East and West.



## 作者简介

印开蒲，1943年生。现任中国科学院成都生物研究所研究员、四川省人民政府参事、四川省政府科技顾问团顾问。作者长期在中国西部省份四川工作，兴趣广泛，热爱自然，关爱动物，倡导有节制地利用自然资源，致力于少数民族地区生物多样性和传统文化的保护。20世纪70年代，他是最早提出保护九寨沟生态景观的学者之一。2002年，曾提出“建立岷山大熊猫生命走廊”建议，被政府部门采纳并实施。2008年，四川汶川特大地震发生后，又提出“高度重视灾后大熊猫栖息地保护”的建议，受到中央政府的关注。

### Briefing on the author

Yin Kaipu (1943 – ) is a professor at the Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, a counselor of the People's Government of Sichuan Province and an advisor in the Science and Technology Advisory Group for the People's Government of Sichuan Province. He has long worked in this western Chinese province where he has a wide range of interests, particularly a love of nature. Yin believes in the sustainable use of natural resources, and is an active conservationist, working to preserve the biodiversity and ethnic culture of the region. In the 1970s, he was one of the first scholars to suggest that one of China's famous natural reserves, Jiuzhaigou, needed to be protected. In 2002, he proposed to establish a living corridor for giant pandas in the Minshan Mountains in order to connect fragmented populations; this proposal was subsequently accepted by government sectors. In 2008, after the Wenchuan Earthquake he made another suggestion, “Attaching great importance to protecting the giant panda after the earthquake”, which was also approved by the Central Government of China.

# 序言

本书通过对著名植物学家尔勒斯特·亨利·威尔逊（Ernest Henry Wilson）于上世纪初留下的老照片拍摄地点的寻找，并在原来拍摄地点重新拍摄新照片后进行图像对比，真实地展现了中国西部百年的环境变迁，给人一种意料不到的惊奇和心灵上的震撼。

本书从环境生态学、景观生态学和历史生态学的角度，采用自然科学与社会科学相结合的研究方法，揭示了生态环境和生物多样性变化与社会的发展和自然灾害之间的相互关系，带给我们的不仅仅是一种全新的理念，更重要的是，书中给读者留下的思考，启发人们对历史的尊重、对大自然应有的敬畏以及提醒我们对子孙后代必须承担的责任。

难能可贵的是，为了完成本书的编写，已过花甲之年的著者印开蒲研究员，靠自筹经费，四下湖北、重庆，十余次深入四川西部高原。2008年四川汶川大地震发生后，他还多次前往地震中心和堰塞湖地区，获取震后的图像对比。6年艰辛，坚持不懈，一处一处寻找，一张一张拍摄，终于为我们和子孙后代留下了这本具有历史意义的宝贵资料。当有人问及他为何能如此坚持完成此项工作时，他的回答却十分简单：“一是责任，二是爱好。”

印开蒲1960年毕业于中国科学院四川科学技术学校，分配到中国科学院成都生物研究所工作。从最初担任植物标本采集的见习员，先后做过实验员、绘图员等多项基础性的植物学工作。随后在已故生态学家刘照光先生的带领下，从学习描述植物群落样方开始，长期致力于我国西部山区资源开发、生态建设和生物多样性保护工作，并担任过中国科学院成都生物研究所生态中心副主任，成为一名国内外有影响的生态学者。

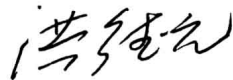
印开蒲不是植物生态学科班出身，但遵循我国老一辈生态学家侯学煜先生关于“大自然是一部读不完的天书”的教诲，坚持野外考察50年，向大自然学习，向群众学习。作为一名生态学者，1978年8月，由他撰写的“中国科学院成都生物研究所关于建议在四川建立几个自然保护区的报告”。受到中央领导的重视，为九寨沟的保护起到了关键作用。当我们今天在这个世界自然遗产地看到那“水光浮翠，林岚倒映”的美景时，不要忘记他当年曾经为之奔走呼号。同年10月，他还撰写了“四川森林资源开发利用上存在的问题及其造成的后果调查报告”，首次提出了四川森林采伐过度带来的生态危机问题，引起了社会各界的广泛关注，为我国林业政策的调整起到了积极的作用。他曾两次获得“全国自然保护先进个人”称号。2008年四川汶川大地震发生后，他再次向中央建议，应当“高度重视灾后大熊猫栖息地的恢复和保护”，又一次得到了国家领导人的重要批示。他的这些建议，促进了国家经济发展和生态环境保护，亦体现了本书作者作为一名生态学者强烈的社会责任感。

印开蒲继承了老一辈生态学家的许多特点：兴趣多样，知识面广。从上世纪70年代开始，他就努力探索植物生态学与社会科学的结合，是国内最早从事植物资源开发、国土规划、旅游策划并取得成绩的生态学者之一。这本图文并茂的《百年追寻》一书，便是他在新的领域内取得的令人耳目一新的成果。

我们在开创未来的同时如何继承历史，是当代人值得重视的问题。我在阅读这本书时，多少怀有一些感慨：一名科学工作者，只有将社会责任和个人爱好相结合，淡泊名利，才会心无旁骛地静下心来从事学术研究，才能获得经得起历史检验的成果。

我很乐意并很荣幸地为本书作序。

中国植物学会理事长  
中国科学院院士



2009年6月

# *Preface*

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By retracing the steps of the famous botanist, Ernest Henry Wilson, and photographing the sites he visited and photographed 100 years ago, the author has been trying to show the true environmental changes that have occurred in western China over the last century. Readers may be amazed at these changes, and perhaps even sensing a certain feeling deep in their hearts.

This book combines environmental ecology, landscape ecology and historical ecology, with the natural and social sciences, revealing how the development of society and natural disasters can affect the land. Furthermore, it will hopefully not only provide readers with completely new ideas, but also make them think deeply, and arouse their respect for history and awe of nature—and especially remind them of the responsibility we all have for protecting the environment for future generations.

To write this book, the 60 year-old author, Prof. Yin Kaipu, overcame many difficulties to obtain funding, and then traveled to Hubei and Chongqing four times. He also made more than ten trips through the high mountains and western plateaus of Sichuan. After the Wenchuan Earthquake in 2008 in Sichuan, he went to the epicenter and heavily affected areas of the earthquake many times to take photos to compare the environmental changes before and after the earthquake. After 6 years of hard work, searching for the same sites that Wilson visited, and taking new photos of these, Yin now has an image database that will be historically valuable for later generations. When people ask him what has made him determined to prepare and complete this huge work, he simply replies, “My responsibility and interest.”

In 1960, Yin Kaipu graduated from the Sichuan School of Science and Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and then started to work in the Chengdu Institute of Biology, CAS. At the beginning, he worked as an apprentice for plant collecting, and did some basic botanical work, such as mounting specimens and drawing plants. Later on, led by the renowned (and now deceased) ecologist, Prof. Liu Zhaoguang, Yin learned how to describe plant community quadrants. He also began to take part in the research of plant resources development, ecological analysis, and biodiversity protection in western China. He was formerly the deputy director of the Ecological Center of Chengdu Institute of Biology, CAS. Today, he is a highly regarded ecologist with influence both at home and abroad.

Although Yin Kaipu is not a professionally trained plant ecologist, he has long followed the instruction of China’s well-known ecologist, Prof. Hou Xueyu: “Nature is an endless and valuable book.” To read that book, Yin has insisted on doing fieldwork, and has thus learned a great deal directly from nature over the past 50 years. In August 1978, his report on the need to establish nature reserves in Sichuan received great attention from the leaders of China’s central government and played an important role in protection of the Jiuzhaigou. Today, when we enjoy the beauty of this fairyland, we should not forget his efforts in appealing for its protection. In October of the same year, he submitted his “Investigation report on the problems and consequences caused by the development



and utilization of the forest resources in Sichuan”. His was the first report to point out the ecological crisis that was happening because of the over-cutting of Sichuan’s forests. The report attracted great attention in different government and social circles, and was important in the readjustment of forestry policies of China. He twice won the title of the National Advanced Person of Natural Conservation in China. After the Wenchuan Earthquake occurred in Sichuan in 2008, he submitted other suggestions to the Central Government of China such as “The restoration and protection of the habitats of giant panda should be given great attention after the earthquake”, which received written attention from state leaders of China. His suggestions and proposals greatly promoted and enhanced the development of the national economy, and helped protect the ecological environment; they also reflected the strong social responsibility of the author as an ecologist.

Yin Kaipu has inherited many traits of the older ecologists, such as diversified interests and a wide range of knowledge. Since the 1970s, he has combined plant ecology research with social science. In China, he is considered the first ecologist to have successfully combined projects involving the development of plant resources, land-use planning, and tourism. This book, *Tracing One Hundred Years of Change*, can be considered one of his major achievements from this combined research.

While looking to the future, we should keep in mind what we have inherited from the past, from history. When reading this book, we should have a certain kind of feeling or emotion: Only when a scientist combines his social responsibility with his personal interests without seeking fame, can he be fully focused and devoted to achieve his desired outcome from years of passionate research.

I am pleased and honored to write a preface for this book.

Prof. Hong Deyuan  
Chairman of the Botanical Society of China  
Academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences  
June, 2009

# 序言

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1899年，当E. H. 威尔逊第一次踏上中国的土地时，年仅23岁。当时，他还是一位充满热情又训练有素的园林工人，得到了James Veitch & Sons园艺公司的重任，派往中国采集植物。他在中国工作了近3年，充分展示了其不知疲倦的性格和对工作的热情，这使他成为终身最受尊敬的植物采集家之一。之后，他又三次前往中国大陆考察，前后历时12年，为西方园艺界带回了大批珍奇的植物，包括珙桐、全缘绿绒蒿、帝王百合、血皮槭、中华猕猴桃、小木通铁线莲，以及几百种其他知名的中国植物。第二次中国之行后，他又受雇于美国哈佛大学阿诺德林木园。直至1919年，他还受命在亚洲和其他地区继续进行考察。

由于大量、丰富的中国园林栽培植物在19世纪已引入西方园林，在威尔逊的考察之前，人们认为未知的植物品种不会再多了。但事实证明这些人所持的观点是错误的。从1881年到1900年，英国人奥古斯丁·亨利（Augustine Henry）采集的大量标本，就揭示了中国南方内陆山地植物的丰富性，他发现的许多植物，后来被威尔逊引入西方园林。在20世纪上半期，其他众多的植物采集家又进一步丰富了西方的园林植物种类，从而巩固了中国是整个北半球植物最丰富区域的地位。

除了为园艺界从中国带回大量的野生植物这一伟大壮举之外，尤其值得关注的是，威尔逊还拍摄了一系列非常精彩的照片。这些照片生动地展现了他深深热爱的这些地区的自然景观和人类生活，反映了他考察期间与不同地区、不同民族的人民建立的密切关系。这些照片，同印开蒲百年后在同一地点拍摄的照片，一一对比而又精巧排列，构成了此书。新老照片的对比，呈现了威尔逊当年考察所经过的地区的自然植被以及人民生活等方面所发生的诸多变化。印开蒲不知疲倦地追寻威尔逊的足迹，为其许多照片定位，并在其相同的位点重新按下快门；他还多方寻找当年曾与威尔逊工作和来往者的后代，与他们详谈，了解、关心他们今天的生活状况。这种百年前后的影像对比极其珍贵，奇妙地记录了中国那些边远而又美丽得令人窒息的地区百年时空的变迁与稳定，让我们同样感慨或随风而逝或亘古永恒。我们非常感谢印开蒲撰写了这部极为特别的书，相信那些对中国人民和大自然颇感兴趣的人们将会怀着极大的兴趣阅读、研究这本难得的书。

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美国密苏里植物园主任  
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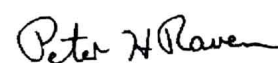
# Preface

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When E. H. Wilson first set foot in China, in 1899, he was 23 years old. A keen and well-trained gardener, he obtained a post Chinese collector at the nurseryman James Veitch & Sons, he remained in the country for nearly three years, exhibiting his tireless nature and a zeal that made him one of the best-respected plant collectors of all time. Over the course of the next 12 years he engaged in three more expeditions, bringing back to horticulture in the west a spectacular array of plant species, including *Davidia*, *Meconopsis integrifolia*, *Lilium regale*, *Acer griseum*, *Actinidia chinensis* (“kiwi fruit”), *Clematis armandii*, and hundreds of other well known Chinese plants. After his second expedition, he was employed by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, for which he engaged in further expeditions in Asia and elsewhere through 1919.

Because the rich array of plants that were cultivated in the gardens of China had mostly reached western gardens during the course of the 19th century, it was widely assumed before Wilson’s expeditions that there was little more to be found. How wrong those who held that position proved to be! The numerous specimens collected by Augustine Henry from 1881 to 1900 began to reveal the botanical riches of the mountains of interior southern China, and a great many of the plants Henry discovered were later introduced to horticulture by Wilson. A number of other collectors during the first half of the 20th century enriched gardens still further and embellished the position of China as the richest area botanically in the whole northern hemisphere.

Aside from his great and intrepid work in bringing back wild plants from China for horticulture, Wilson is especially noted for his wonderful series of photographs that illustrate nature and human life in areas that he loved deeply, and where he formed many close associations with people in the different communities where he lived during the course of his expeditions. These images are skillfully paired in the present volume with photographs taken a century later in the same places by Yin Kaipu. Comparisons between the old and contemporary images tell us a great deal about changes in the vegetation and the lives of the people in the regions where Wilson traveled. Yin Kaipu has tirelessly traced Wilson’s routes and located the sites of many of his photographs, replicating them from the same vantage points as they appear now. He also located descendants of many of the people with whom Wilson worked and interviewed them about their lives today. In doing so, he has given us a invaluable comparison between an older China that has partly vanished but which partly remains now, a wonderful record of change and stability in some remote and often incredibly beautiful regions. We are much in his debt for producing this extraordinary book, which will be studied with the greatest interest by all those who share an interest in people and nature in China.



Prof. Peter H. Raven  
President of the Missouri Botanical Garden  
U. S. National Academy of Sciences  
Foreign Member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences  
August, 2009

# “百年追寻”

——见证中国西部环境变迁

印开蒲等著

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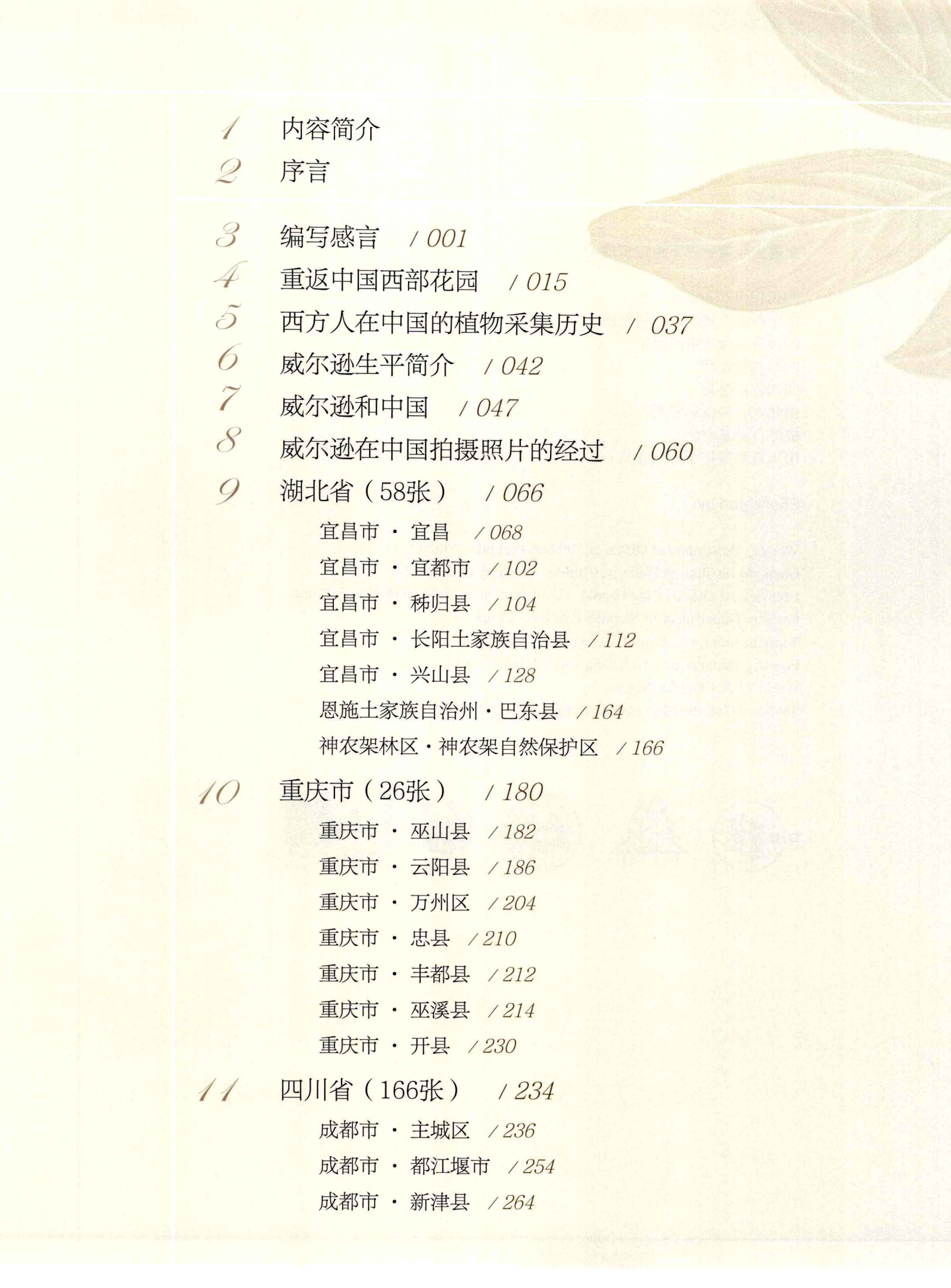
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- 1 内容简介
  - 2 序言
  - 3 编写感言 / 001
  - 4 重返中国西部花园 / 015
  - 5 西方人在中国的植物采集历史 / 037
  - 6 威尔逊生平简介 / 042
  - 7 威尔逊和中国 / 047
  - 8 威尔逊在中国拍摄照片的经过 / 060
  - 9 湖北省 (58张) / 066
    - 宜昌市 · 宜昌 / 068
    - 宜昌市 · 宜都市 / 102
    - 宜昌市 · 秭归县 / 104
    - 宜昌市 · 长阳土家族自治县 / 112
    - 宜昌市 · 兴山县 / 128
    - 恩施土家族自治州 · 巴东县 / 164
    - 神农架林区 · 神农架自然保护区 / 166
  - 10 重庆市 (26张) / 180
    - 重庆市 · 巫山县 / 182
    - 重庆市 · 云阳县 / 186
    - 重庆市 · 万州区 / 204
    - 重庆市 · 忠县 / 210
    - 重庆市 · 丰都县 / 212
    - 重庆市 · 巫溪县 / 214
    - 重庆市 · 开县 / 230
  - 11 四川省 (166张) / 234
    - 成都市 · 主城区 / 236
    - 成都市 · 都江堰市 / 254
    - 成都市 · 新津县 / 264

# 目录


- 达州市 · 宣汉县 / 266  
达州市 · 达县 / 268  
巴中市 · 巴州区 / 270  
南充市 · 阆中市 / 274  
南充市 · 三台县 / 278  
德阳市 · 绵竹市 / 280  
绵阳市 · 北川羌族自治县 / 282  
绵阳市 · 平武县 / 298  
雅安市 · 汉源县 / 304  
雅安市 · 雨城区 / 312  
乐山市 · 五通桥区 / 314  
乐山市 · 市中区 / 316  
乐山市 · 金口河区 / 332  
眉山市 · 洪雅县 / 344  
宜宾市 · 宜宾县 / 356  
甘孜藏族自治州 · 丹巴县 / 362  
甘孜藏族自治州 · 康定县 / 396  
甘孜藏族自治州 · 泸定县 / 422  
阿坝藏族羌族自治州 · 茂县 / 454  
阿坝藏族羌族自治州 · 汶川县 / 470  
阿坝藏族羌族自治州 · 小金县 / 492  
阿坝藏族羌族自治州 · 松潘县 / 500

12 参考文献 / 566

13 后 记 / 567

14 威尔逊《中国——园林之母》一书地名对照表 / 569

15 致 谢 / 580

- 
- 1* Introduction
- 2* Preface
- 3* The Author's Note / 011
- 4* Returning to Western Garden of China / 033
- 5* Plant Collection by the Westerners in China / 040
- 6* Ernest H. Wilson / 044
- 7* Ernest H. Wilson and China / 061
- 8* Wilson's Photographic Activities in China / 065
- 9* Hubei (58 photos) / 066
- Yichang / 068
  - Yichang City • Yidu City / 102
  - Yichang City • Zigui County / 104
  - Yichang City • Changyang County / 112
  - Yichang City • Xingshan County / 128
  - Enshi Prefecture • Badong County / 164
  - Shennongjia District • Shennongjia Nature Reserve / 166
- 10* Chongqing (26 photos) / 180
- Chongqing City • Wushan County / 182
  - Chongqing City • Yunyang County / 186
  - Chongqing City • Wanzhou District / 204
  - Chongqing City • Zhongxian County / 210
  - Chongqing City • Fengdu County / 212
  - Chongqing City • Wuxi County / 214
  - Chongqing City • Kaixian County / 230
- 11* Sichuan (166 photos) / 234
- Chengdu • City Area / 236
  - Chengdu City • Dujiangyan City / 254
  - Chengdu City • Xinjin County / 264

# Contents

Dazhou City · Xuanhan County	/ 266
Dazhou City · Daxian County	/ 268
Bazhong City · Bazhou District	/ 270
Nanchong City · Langzhong City	/ 274
Nanchong City · Santai County	/ 278
Deyang City · Mianzhu City	/ 280
Mianyang City · Beichuan County	/ 282
Mianyang City · Pingwu County	/ 298
Ya'an City · Hanyuan County	/ 304
Ya'an City · Yucheng District	/ 312
Leshan City · Wutongqiao District	/ 314
Leshan City · City Area	/ 316
Leshan City · Jinkouhe District	/ 332
Meishan City · Hongya County	/ 344
Yibin City · Yibin County	/ 356
Ganzi Prefecture · Danba County	/ 362
Ganzi Prefecture · Kangding County	/ 396
Ganzi Prefecture · Luding County	/ 422
Aba Prefecture · Maoxian County	/ 454
Aba Prefecture · Wenchuan County	/ 470
Aba Prefecture · Xiaojin County	/ 492
Aba Prefecture · Songpan County	/ 500

12	References	/ 566
13	Postscript	/ 568
14	Table of Geographical Names in Wilson's Book <i>China, Mother of Gardens</i>	/ 569
15	Acknowledgements	/ 581



# 编写感言

本书通过对著名植物学家尔勒斯特·亨利·威尔逊 (Ernest Henry Wilson) 于上世纪初留下的老照片拍摄地点的寻找,并在原来拍摄地点重新拍摄新照片后进行图像对比,真实地展现了中国西部百年的环境变迁,给人一种意想不到的惊奇和心灵上的震撼。

本书从环境生态学、景观生态学和历史生态学的角度,采用自然科学与社会科学相结合的研究方法,揭示了生态环境和生物多样性变化与社会的发展和自然灾变之间的相互关系,带给我们的不仅仅是一种全新的理念,更重要的是,书中给读者留下的思考,启发人们对历史的尊重、对大自然应有的敬畏,以及我们对子孙后代必须承担的责任。

——中国科学院院士 洪德元

为什么决定出版这本穿越百年时空新老照片对比的书,还得从我半个世纪的植物学研究经历说起。1960年,我从学校毕业到中国科学院成都生物研究所工作。从最初跟着老师采集和认知植物开始,就知道有一个叫尔勒斯特·亨利·威尔逊 (Ernest Henry Wilson) 的英国著名植物学家,在20世纪初期曾多次到中国收集植物品种。在我们研究所里,有一套3册的《威尔逊植物志》(*Plantas Wilsonianae*),是关于他在中国收集植物的著作。

1989年至2004年,我参加了威尔逊曾经工作过的英国皇家植物园丘园 (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew) 在四川进行的植物合作研究,使我有更多机会了解他在中国的这段历史(图1-1)。1997年,来四川访问的英国皇家园艺协会的朋友送了一本刚出版的书给钟盛先研究员,当我见到书名 *Chinese Wilson* (《中国的威尔逊》) 时,一下子对给予威尔逊的这个特殊称谓产生了强烈的好奇心。书中收集了一些



图1-1 1995年5月,作者(左一)和陈伟烈、钟盛先、魏泰昌等访问丘园。

Photo 1-1 In May 1995, the author (left), Chen Weilie, Zhong Shengxian and Wei Taichang visited the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK.