

多样性的中国湿地 DIVERSE WETLANDS OF CHINA

陈建伟 著/摄



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E-mail: wildlife_cfph@163.com

电话: (010) 83225764

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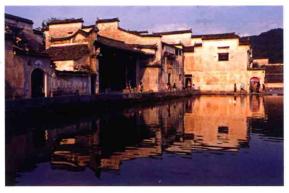


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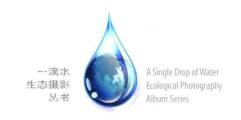




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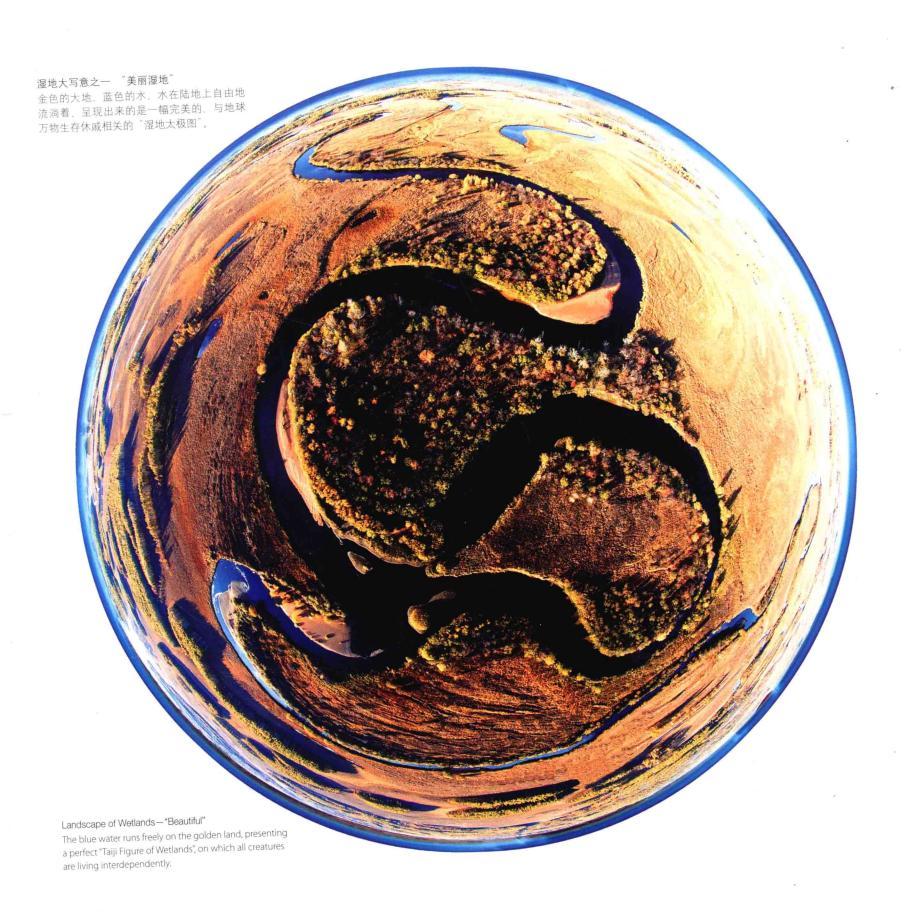
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湿地大写意之二 "混沌湿地"

湿地既不是水体也不是陆地,但湿地既含水体又含陆地,是湿地把水生世界和陆生世界衔接过渡得那么自然和完美。不论是水还是土,也不论是植物还是动物,是低级生物还是高级生物,在这里,都是你中有我、我中有你,众物种相伴相生,形成了一个独特的、统一的湿地生态系统。

Landscape of Wetlands - "Transitional"

Wetland is not water, nor land. It contains both water and land. Wetland is a natural and perfect transition of the aquatic and the terrestrial world. Be it water or earth, plants or animals, lower or higher forms of life, they all live here, interacting with and reinforcing each other. A unique and unified wetland ecosystem is thus formed.



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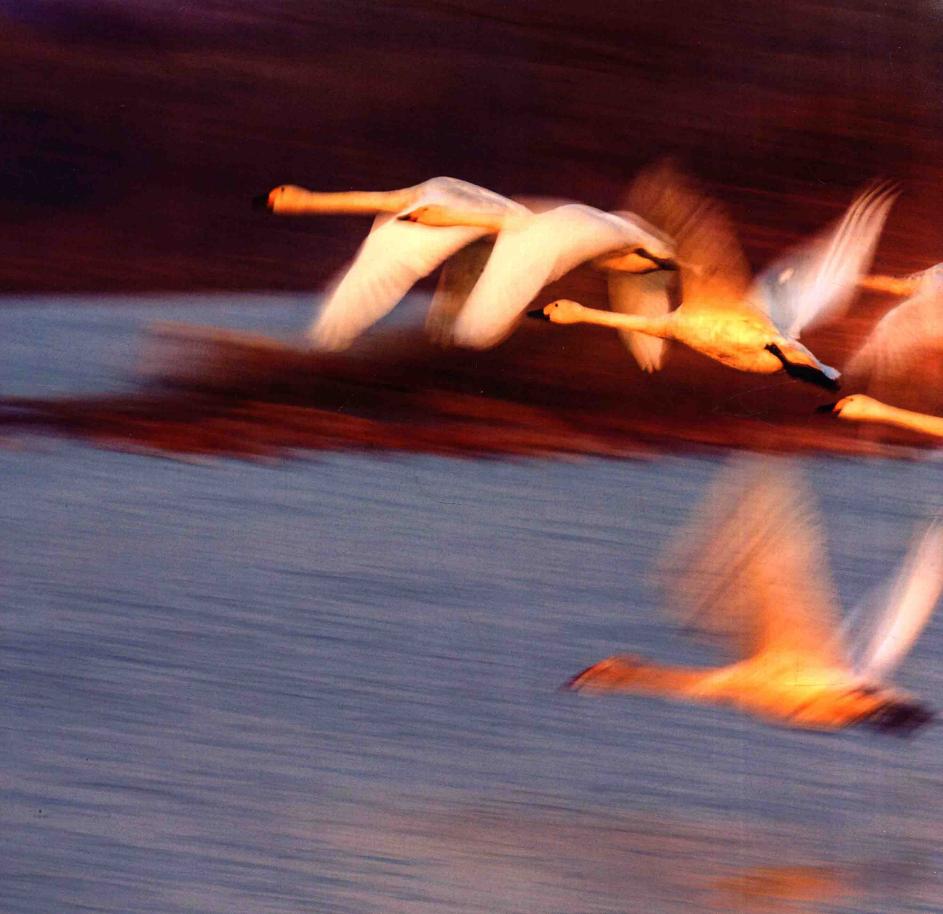
湿地大写意之三 "情意湿地"

湿地干媚百娇,情意绵绵,似走还留,徘徊不定,柔情绰态,回眸频频,始终眷恋着承载她的大地,久久地不愿离去。不论是过去,现在还是将来,蓝色的湿地都是人类文明诞生,发展的摇篮;都是无数地球生命赖以生存、繁衍的天堂。

Landscape of Wetlands-"Affectionate"

Wetland is enchanting and affectionate. It hovers and wanders on land, with tenderness and love. Wetland is attached to the land that bears her, unwilling to part. No matter in the past, at present or in the future, the blue wetlands have always been the cradle for the emergence and development of human civilization, as well as the paradise for the survival and reproduction of the myriad creatures on the earth.







湿地大写意之四 "生命湿地"

有了生命的存在,湿地就有了灵气;有了水鸟的舞蹈,湿地就有了活力; 有了动植物的兴衰,湿地就被赋予了特殊的生命意义。湿地是地球上生物 种类最丰富的生态系统之一。

Landscape of Wetland - "Alive"

With the existence of creatures, wetland is given vitality; with the dance of waterfowls, wetland is filled with vigor; and with the rise and fall of fauna and flora, wetland is endowed with a special significance of life. Wetland is one of the ecosystems with the richest species of creatures on earth.

序一

湿地是重要的生态系统,也是珍贵的自然资源,不仅具有独特的生态功能,而且具有强大的生产功能,在维持生态平衡、保护生物多样性、促进经济社会可持续发展等方面发挥着重要作用。同时,湿地以其良好的生态环境、优美的自然景观、丰富的生物多样性,吸引着人们休闲旅游、亲近自然,成为普及生态知识、传播生态文化、弘扬生态文明的重要阵地。

我国湿地资源总量位居世界前列,根据第二次全国湿地资源调查结果,全国湿地总面积5360.26万公顷,占国土面积的5.58%。其中,自然湿地面积4667.47万公顷,占全国湿地总面积的87.08%。近年来,国家高度重视湿地保护工作,从政策制度、工程规划、科技支撑、宣传教育、国际合作等方面采取了一系列措施,全国湿地保护工作取得了明显成效。全国已建立577个湿地自然保护区,指定国际重要湿地46处,建立国家湿地公园429个,形成了比较完善的湿地保护体系,为维护生态安全、淡水安全和改善民生福祉发挥了重要作用。但是,由于受到污染、过度捕捞、围垦、外来物种入侵和工程建设等因素的威胁,加之湿地立法滞后、保护投入不足,我国湿地保护还面临着巨大的压力,湿地面积减少、功能退化、生物多样性下降等问题仍然存在。总的看,我国湿地保护与经济社会发展之间的矛盾依然突出,与建设生态文明和美丽中国的要求还不相适应,保护湿地任重道远。

党的十八大明确要求扩大湿地面积,增强生态系统稳定性。这是一项长期而艰巨的任务,需要各级政府和有关部门的高度重视和大力支持,也需要动员全社会力量广泛参与。特别是需要进一步加强宣传教育,引导社会公众科学认识湿地,提

高湿地保护意识,自觉做好湿地保护。陈建伟同志多年从事生物多样性保护工作,对湿地保护非常熟悉。结合工作,他致力于科学、真实反映自然环境状况的生态摄影,已经出版了《一滴水生态摄影集》和《多样性的中国森林》两部生态摄影集,得到有关方面和广大读者的好评。陈建伟同志这次出版的《多样性的中国湿地》,以一个生态保护工作者和生态摄影者的视角,用较为丰富的精美图片和简练的文字说明,对我国主要的湿地类型、湿地动植物做了图文并茂的展示,并对加强湿地保护工作进行了深入思考。该摄影集既能给广大读者带来湿地景观美的享受,又有益于提高公众对我国湿地重要性的认识,并引起社会对湿地保护问题的思考。希望能够吸引更多的社会力量积极参与我国林业生态保护和建设事业,争作生态保护的践行者、生态文明的宣传者、生态文化的传播者,为建设美丽中国贡献力量。

国家林业局局长



2014年5月

Forward I

Wetlands, in addition to being critical ecosystems of the planet, are also precious natural resources. They are valuable not only because of their unique ecological functions, but also for their powerful productive functions, playing a significant role in maintaining ecological balance, conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable economic and social development. In the meantime, with their favorable ambience, appealing natural landscape and rich biodiversities, wetlands are also important recreational places for people to get close to nature, thus making up important platforms for enhancing their eco-awareness and promoting ecological civilization.

China ranks top in the world in its total wetland resources. The Second National Wetland Resources Survey reveals that the total area of wetlands in China amounts to 53.6026 million hectares, accounting for 5.58% of the country's land territory. Among this, 46.6747 million hectares, or 87.08% of the total, are natural wetlands. Over the past years, the Chinese government has attached great importance to wetland conservation, with effective measures taken in policy-making, project planning, technical supports, publicity campaigns and international cooperation to yield impressive achievements. Up to present, 577 wetland nature reserves and 429 state-level wetland parks have been established, together with 46 wetlands that are designated as Ramsar Sites. As a result, a fairly sophisticated wetland conservation system is now in place to safeguard its eco-environment, fresh water supplies, as well as to improve people's livelihood.

However, due to such threats as pollution, overfishing, land reclamation, invasion of alien species and sprawling development programs, complicated by backlagging legislative efforts and insufficient financial inputs, wetland conservation in China is still faced with daunting challenges. Problems like shrinking sizes, functional degradation and diminishing biodiversity still persist. In a word, conflicting demands for wetland conservation and socio-economic development are yet to be tackled. We still have a long way to go to meet the country's strategic goals for promoting ecological civilization and creating a beautiful China.

It is explicitly stated in the documents of the 18th CPC National Congress that wetlands in China should be expanded to enhance its ecosystem stability. This is an arduous task that requires the long-term commitments from

governments at all levels, in addition to the extensive, enthusiastic participation of the whole society. Publicity campaigns are particularly needed to public awareness for wetland conservation, and hence mobilizing their interests for such efforts.

Mr. Chen Jianwei has long been actively involved in biodiversity and wetland conservation. Two ecological photo albums of his, A Single Drop of Water—An Album of Ecological Photography and Diverse Forests of China, have been published and positively commented by both ordinary readers and professionals in relevant institutions. His latest album, highlights the major wetland types and wetland fauna and flora with a rich stock of amazing photos and concise illustrations from the perspectives of a professional conservationist and eco-photographer. Thorough reflections of him on wetland conservation can also be found in the album. It will not only present readers with breath-taking scenes in wetland landscape, but also be conducive to enhanced awareness of the public concerning the significant roles played by wetlands in China. It is hoped that, through this album, more individuals and organizations in the society can be called on to get involved in China's forestry, ecological conservation endeavors, to become the practitioners as well as preachers for eco-conservation and eco-culture, in turn contributing their due shares in building a beautiful China.

ZHAO SHUCONG

Administrator, State Forestry Administration, PRC May 2014