

# 敖魯古雅馴鹿

文 著

圖 著

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中国民族摄影艺术出版社

CHINA NATIONALITY ART PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHING HOUSE







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## 前言

在中国北方大兴安岭密林深处，生活着一支主要以放养驯鹿和狩猎为生的教鲁古雅鄂温克人。他们传统的生产生活虽然在几度搬迁尤其是10年前放下猎枪以后，发生了很大的变化；但教鲁古雅驯鹿，依然繁衍生息在这片广袤的林海之中，不仅承载着教鲁古雅鄂温克人的传统生产生活，也成为那些渴望回归自然、体验森林文化的人们心目中的一道古老而神秘的风光。

“教鲁古雅”的鄂温克语义是“杨树林茂盛的地方”，这个听起来诗意浪漫的名字，与驯鹿和鄂温克人一道构成一个充满魅力风情的古老故事。对那些坐在都市咖啡店里用WIFI点击世界的人们来说，使鹿鄂温克人在大兴安岭深处写就的300年风雪旧事，足够用以边品蓝山咖啡边钩沉联想。但是，一切“不在场”的遥望，难免夸张了冰冻三尺或蚊虻成群的恶劣环境，或者忽略了缺电少水没有通讯信号的日常生活，结果往往有些残酷或者过于诗意。现实中的教鲁古雅，如同这个星球上一切人类栖息地一样，不乏诗意但不是诗，不少浪漫也伴随艰难。教鲁古雅鄂温克人和他们的驯鹿一样，沉默寡言，朴素安静，一边小心守护着传统生活，一边尝试接纳着现代文明。如果没有传统生活的守护，他们何以成其为教鲁古雅鄂温克人？但没有现代文明的接纳，他们凭什么一味忍受风吹雪打蚊虻追逐？

世界上几乎所有的族群都曾经历过或正经历着传统与现代的冲突与融合。无论置身其中的人们如何彷徨与纠结，都无法改变这已经发生和正在发生着的历史与现实。全球化时代，最后的桃花源也必然会被打开，打开就意味着涌入、渗透与接纳、吸收以至变迁。因而传统生产生活方式与文化价值观念都会不可避免地遭遇一系列挑战，是主动顺应调适？还是被动抗拒应对？从更宏大的视野来看，今天的中国同样是走在传统文化与现代社会激荡融会的途中，农耕的子民也再难承袭稚子牵衣陇头明月荷锄归去的旧梦，我们一起“在路上”。教鲁古雅，你并不孤独。

对于驯鹿来说，当然也不可避免地要接受巨变时代的挑战。但无论如何，驯鹿不仅始终与饲养他们的族群的生产生活息息相关，而且也越来越多成为现代社会生态多样性的有机组成部分。尤其对于当代中国来说，教鲁古雅驯鹿，为人们提供了感受与了解美丽中国生态文明的一个极富有典型性与独特性的窗口。遥远北国的教鲁古雅，不仅成为游人心目中天边的童话故乡，也是文化艺术工作者和学者创作与研究的灵感福地。

教鲁古雅驯鹿，你清亮的双眸映得出苍凉的历史，也必照得见光明的未来。

## Foreword

Deep in the forest of the Greater Khingan Mountains in northern China dwells the Alougoya Evenks, a tribe of hunters, gatherers, and reindeer herder. Now the Evenks' traditional life has changed greatly through a series of significant moves, especially after they stopped hunting in 2003. But the Alougoya reindeer is still thriving and breeding in the widespread forest and remains an important factor of the Alougoya's living style. And the Greater Khingan Mountains with this tribe and these reindeers becomes an ancient and mysterious landscape for those who want to return to nature and experience early living style.

Alougoya means 'a place of poplar woods' in Evenki. This romantic name, along with the Evenks herders and reindeer, makes up a charming old story for those urban residents surfing internet in a cafe. However, any image from far distance may be a misery picture from exaggerating of freezing temperature or widespread mosquitoes, may be a romantic tale as a result of overlooking the environment lacking of electricity, drinking water and communication facilities. In reality, in the very Alougoya region, like elsewhere habitat on the planet, is rich in rhythm but not a poem, romance following rough condition. The Alougoya Evenks are sparing in speech, simple and quiet just like their most cherished companion, the reindeer. It has been a major challenge to keep their traditional lifestyle in the woods and still benefit from technological advances at the same time for this tribe during the past decades.

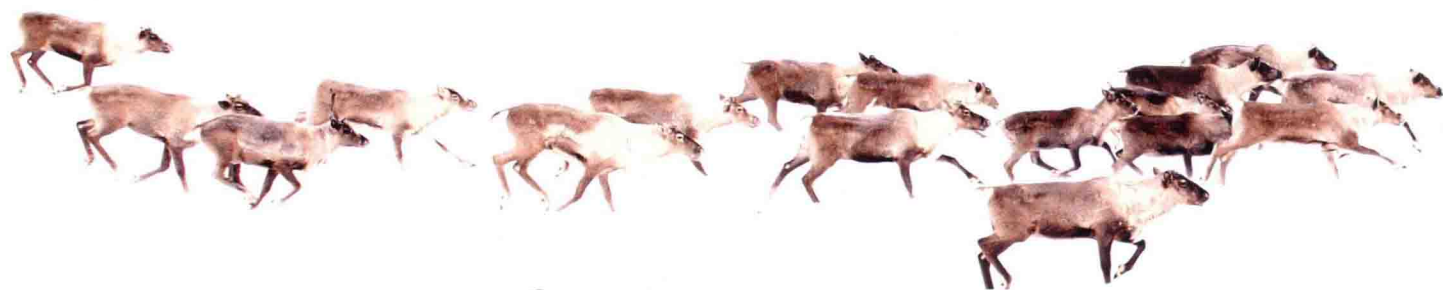
Almost all the nations have been going through the conflicts and fusions between the tradition and modern. No matter how much unrest and struggling these nations have been through, they are unable to resist the changes that still are taking places. In this globalization era, the last virgin place will be forced to open. The confrontation between old and new is inevitable following the influx and changes, absorbing and merging of outside elements. To accept or to refuse? From a macro-scale point of view, the Chinese people are on the same surging path. There is no choice but going forward for any people or any group. For example, people from the agriculture society can never trace back into their poetic country life pattern. Alougoya, you are not alone.

As the same to the reindeer, the challenge of changing environment is unavoidable. Nevertheless, their intimate connection to their herders remains and they are becoming an essential component to the diversity of modern civilization society. Especially for modern China, the Alougoya reindeer provide a special window for people to see the loveliness of ecological civilization. Alougoya in the far northern China, not only becomes the fairy tales' hometown in travelers' eyes, but also becomes a source of inspiration for literary and art creation.

The vicissitudes of history as well as the bright future are both witnessed by the glassy eyes of Alougoya reindeer.

Song Xiujian  
2013.5







驯鹿是环北极分布动物，主要集中在北欧、北美和俄罗斯、蒙古与中国等地。人类驯养鹿的历史早于驯养其他动物。现在全世界有 20 多个民族、10 多万人仍在饲养驯鹿，驯鹿总数 250 万头左右。在中国，驯鹿集中在内蒙古自治区呼伦贝尔市的根河市境内。这里地处大兴安岭北段西坡，森林茂密，河流纵横。





The reindeer is a species mostly found in Arctic and Subarctic region. It is mainly distributed in North Europe, North America, Russia, Mongolia, and China. The history of reindeer herding is longer than those of other animals. Nowadays, more than 20 nations and 100,000 people are herding reindeer, adding to a total number of about 250 million. In China, reindeer is grouped in the Genhe, Hulunbuir City, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. This area is composed of luxuriant forests and rushing rivers. They can be found on the western slopes of northern Greater Khingan Mountains.











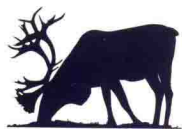
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摄影 米少林  
Photograph Mi Shaolin



根河现有驯鹿 1220 头，主要由敖鲁古雅鄂温克人驯养。敖鲁古雅鄂温克人大约 300 年前从勒拿河流域南迁此地。他们常年生活在深山密林之中，以狩猎和放鹿为生。在 20 世纪 50 年代前，他们很少受外界影响，生产生活方式和社会结构处在原始社会末期氏族公社阶段，被称为“使鹿部落”。

Currently, around 1220 reindeers are living in Genhe, grazed by Aloungoya Evenks. They moved southward here from the Lena River basin about 300 years ago. As their long-living in deep forest on hunting and herding, rarely influenced by outside world, their lifestyle and social structure remain in the gentile and clan community stage of the later primitive society. Thus they are called 'reindeer herding tribe'.







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摄影 于云天  
Photograph Yu Yuntian

驯鹿性情温顺，被称为“瑞兽”。

Endowed with a gentle temper, the reindeer  
is also called a 'auspicious beast'.

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摄影 卢天琪

Photograph Lu Tianqi

