



中国珍稀野生动物 分布变迁地图集

The Atlas of the Distributions
and Changes of Rare Wild
Animals in China

文榕生 著 | Wen Rongsheng



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作者简介

文榕生, 1951年出生, 汉族, 湖南益阳人, 1964年就读于北京大学附属中学, 1968年到山西农村插队, 1974年到工厂当工人, 1981年毕业于晋中师范专科学校英语系, 现为中国科学院文献情报中心研究馆员。

业余从事图书馆学与历史地理学研究, 迄今已发表论文280多篇(多刊于核心期刊, 多篇被国内外重要刊物全文转载或摘译, 多篇获奖); 出版的学术专著(含合作)有:《中国历史时期植物与动物变迁研究》(重庆出版社, 1995初版, 2006重印, 2019再版)、《中国历史时期冬半年气候冷暖变迁》(科学出版社, 1996)、《金丝猴研究》(上海科技教育出版社, 2002, 承担其中“历史时期中国金丝猴的分布与变迁”部分)、《大熊猫: 人类共有的自然遗产》(中国林业出版社, 2006, 承担其中“古人心中神奇的大熊猫”部分)、《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁》(山东科学技术出版社, 2009)、《中国古代野生动物地理分布》(山东科学技术出版社, 2013)、《中华大典·生物学典·动物分典》(云南教育出版社, 2015, 担任各有关总部地理分布部主编、兽纲总部副主编、动物狩猎与保护总部副主编)、《中国古代动物名称考》(科学出版社, 2017, 合作)、《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁: 续》(山东科学技术出版社, 2018)等, 总字数超过1 000万。

已获得的较重要奖项有: 西南西北地区优秀科技图书奖一等奖(1996)、中国科学院自然科学奖二等奖(1997)、郭沫若中国历史学奖二等奖(2002)、中国图书馆学会第二届图书馆学情报学学术成果奖论文二等奖(2004)、全国城市出版社优秀图书一等奖(2006)、入选新闻出版总署首届“三个一百”原创图书出版工程(2007)、首届山东省新闻出版奖图书奖(2011)、入选新闻出版总署第三届“三个一百”原创图书出版工程(2011)。

A brief introduction to the author

Wen Rongshen, Han nationality, born in 1951, in Yiyang City, Hunan Province. Middle school at Peking University Affiliated School from 1964 to 1967. Went to countryside in Shanxi Province to work as “re-educate” student from 1968 to 1974. To the factory as a worker from 1974 to 1978. Then graduated from English Department, Jinzhong Normal College in 1981. Currently as a research librarian (professor) at the Institute of Documentation and Information Center (Library), Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Amateurly engaged in library science and geography in historical periods research, more than 280 papers have been published (mostly in the core periodicals, many of those appeared in whole or part by main periodicals in China and abroad, some of those won awards). Some of the academic monographs published (including cooperation) are: *The Shift of Plant and Animal in China in the Historical Period* (Chongqing Press, first edition 1995, rearranged edition 2006, new edition 2019), *Climate Changes in Winter Half Year in China's Historical Period* (Science Press 1996), *Golden Monkey Research* (Shanghai Science and Technology Education Press 2002, chapters on *The Golden Monkey Distribution and Change in China in the Historical Period*), *Giant Panda: the Common Natural Heritage of Mankind* (China Forestry Publishing House, 2006, *the Magic Giant Panda in Ancient Time* part), *The Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China* (Shandong Science and Technology Press 2009), *Ancient Chinese Wildlife Distribution* (Shandong Science and Technology Press, 2013), *Chinese Grand Encyclopedia · Biological Division · Animal Division* (Yunnan Education Press, 2015, editor-in-chief of the geographical distribution division, deputy editor-in-chief of the animal division, deputy editor-in-chief of animal hunting and protection division), *An Dictionary of the Ancient Chinese Animals Name* (Science Press 2015, cooperation), *The Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China: Sequel* (Shandong Science and Technology Press, 2018), the total number of words exceeds 10 million words.

Some of the important awards with those published books: The first prize of the Excellent Science and Technology Book Award in Southwest and Northwest China (1996), The second prize for Natural Science Award by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (1997), The second prize for Guo Moruo Award for Chinese History (2002), The second prize for The Second Academic Awards of Library and Information Sciences (2004), The first prize of The Outstanding Books of the National City Press (2006), selected by the General Administration of Press and Publication as one of the initial session “Three-One-Hundred” Original Book Publishing Project (2007), the first Shandong Press and Publication Book Award (2011), selected by the General Administration of Press and Publication as one of the third session “Three-One-Hundred” Original Book Publishing Project (2011).



内容提要

本地图集是首部全景式反映以第四纪为主，尤其是全新世以来历史时期，在中国生息繁衍的珍稀野生动物的地理分布与变迁概况的专题地图集。

本地图集涵盖了50余种具有代表性的濒危珍稀多门类野生动物，诸如大鲵、扬子鳄、鹤、朱鹮、天鹅、鸳鸯、丹顶鹤、猕猴、仰鼻猴、长臂猿、穿山甲、熊、大熊猫、豺、豹、虎、亚洲象、野马、野驴、犀牛、双峰驼、麝、河鹿、梅花鹿、麋鹿等。遗存标本（尤其是全新世遗存甚至商周时代遗存，可与文献记载衔接）、早期文物形象、历史文献记载、现代野外调查研究成果等大量资料相互印证。通过鉴别，去伪存真，去粗取精，合理推断，科学置换，以简洁、直观、动态的方式揭示这些珍稀野生动物的分布与变迁。

本地图集不仅适合地理、历史地理、动物、环境、气候、林业、生态、自然史等专业人士阅读，而且可供历史、人口、社会、经济等专业师生参考。对动物感兴趣的非专业人员，本地图集也具有某种科普作用。

Executive Summary



This atlas is the first panoramic atlas reflecting the geographical distribution and changes of rare wildlife in China, mainly in the Quaternary, especially in the historical period since the Holocene.

The atlas is a collection of more than 50 kinds of representative wild animals of rare and endangered species such as giant salamander, Chinese alligator, stork, crested ibis, swan, mandarin duck, red-crowned crane, macaque, snub-nosed monkey, gibbon, pangolin, bear, giant panda, lynx, leopard tiger, Asian elephant, wild horse, wild donkey, rhinoceros, bactrian camel, musk deer, river deer, deer, elk. The existing specimens (especially the Holocene relics and even the relics of the Shang and Zhou dynasties, which can be connected with the records), the early cultural relics, historical records and modern field investigation and research results confirm each other. The distribution and changes of these rare wild animals are revealed in a concise, intuitive and dynamic way by means of identification, deciphering, deduplication, rational inference and scientific replacement.

The atlas is not only suitable for geography, historical geography, animals, environment, climate, forestry, ecology, natural history professionals to read, but also for history, population, social, economic professional teachers and students. The atlas also has popular science role for non-professionals interested in animals.

永远 中国历史地理学主要奠基 历史动物地理学开

**Our respect and memory to the
the chief founder and pioneer of Chinese
and Wen Huanran, the founder and pioneer**

① 谭其骧院士 中国历史学家、历史地理学家。字季龙，浙江嘉兴人。1911年2月25日（清宣统三年正月二十七）生于奉天（今辽宁沈阳），1992年8月28日病逝于上海。1930年毕业于上海暨南大学，1932年毕业于燕京大学研究院。1932年起任北平图书馆、辅仁大学、燕京大学、国立北京大学和国立清华大学兼任讲师，广州学海书院导师。1940年起任浙江大学副教授、教授。1950年起任复旦大学历史系教授、系主任、中国历史地理研究所所长。1980年当选为中国科学院地学部学部委员（院士）。曾任国务院学位委员会历史学科评议组成员、中国史学会常务理事、中国地理学会历史地理专业委员会副主任、上海市史学会副会长及代会长等。

作为中国历史地理学的主要奠基人，于1934年协助顾颉刚创办《禹贡》半月刊，筹备成立禹贡学会。长期从事中国史和中国历史地理的教学和研究，涉及历代疆域、政区、都市、水系、海陆变迁、人口、民族、文化、经济、历史地理古籍、地理学史、历史人物等各方面，主要论著收入《长水集》上、下册和《长水集续编》。他主持主编的《中国历史地图集》是迄今最权威的中国历史政区地图集，主编的《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》（共3册，已出版第一册）是代表20世纪中国历史地理研究和历史地图编绘最高水准的历史地图集。还主编有《辞海·历史地理分册》、《中国自然地理·历史自然地理》、《中国历史大辞典·历史地理》等。

文焕然是在浙江大学史地系指导的研究生，后在竺可桢指导和支持下从事历史时期动植物变迁研究。1982年《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》开编，谭其骧邀文焕然任动物图组组长。文焕然抱病工作，不幸于1986年逝世。（此条由葛剑雄提供）

① Tan Qixiang, Academician as Chinese historian and Chinese Geographer in Historical Periods. Middle name is Jilong. Parents from Zhejiang Province, Jiexing County. Born on February 25th, 1911 (Qing Dynasty Xuantong third year, 27th of the first month), in Fengtian City (now Shenyang City, Liaoning Province). Died on August 28th, 1992 in Shanghai City. Graduated from Shanghai Jinan University on 1930 and graduated from the research Institute at Yanjing University on 1932. From 1930 to 1940, he worked in Beiping library, Fu Jen University, University of Yanjing, and as special instructor and lecturer at National Peking University and National Tsinghua University, advisor and instructor at Guangzhou Xuehai College. From 1940 to 1950, associate professor and professor at Zhejiang University. From 1950, professor at department of history at Fudan University, the director of the Department of History, and director of the Institute of Chinese geography in historical periods. Elected as the member (academician) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1980. Was the consoler member for the national academic high degree reviewer for the history division, executive director of Chinese History Society, deputy Director of Geography in Historical Periods Committee of China Geography Society, Vice president and president of Shanghai History Institute, etc.

As the main founder of Chinese Geography in Historical Periods, cofounded with Gu Jiegang, the half-month journal *YuGong*, cofounded the *YuGong* Society in 1934. Contributed his whole life to the teaching and researching of Chinese history and Chinese Geography in Historical Periods. His research concentrated in the ancient history dynasties, involved the field on the country land territories, government, political, urban, river system, sea and land changes, on the population, national, cultural, economic, historical and geographical ancient books, geography in historical periods, historical figures and other aspects. His major publications included: the original two volumes *Long Water*, and *Long Water: sequel*. As the chief editor of *the Historical Atlas of China*, the atlas by far is the most authoritative historical political district atlas. As the chief editor of *the Compiling Commission of National Atlases of the People's Republic of China* (total 3 volume, the first volume has been published) the atlas is by far the highest level historical atlas, representation of the 20 Century Chinese geography in historical periods research and historical atlas. His publication also includes as the editor-in-chief of *Cihai* (the China's national encyclopedia), section on geography in historical periods, *Chinese History Dictionary*, section on geography in historical periods.

Wen Huanran was Tan Qixiang's graduate student in the Department Geography in Historical Periods of Zhejiang University, started the research in the animal and plant changes in the historical periods under the guidance and support of Zhu Kezhen. In 1982 Tan Qixiang invited Wen Huanran to be the group leader on *the Animal Atlas of the Compiling Commission of National Atlases of the People's Republic of China*. Wen Huanran worked on the project for four years, even though his health already failed, and passed away on 1986. (This information is provided by Professor Ge Jianxiang).

② 文焕然研究员（1919—1986）是早期从事历史地理学研究的学者之一，第一位终身从事历史自然地理学研究者。

1947年，文焕然自浙江大学文学院史地研究所谭其骧教授研究生毕业后，即直接聘任为国立海疆学校（在福建晋江，是现福建师范大学前身之一）地理学副教授，曾代理教务主任及校长等职。1950年至1962年，在福建师范学院任副教授（该系当时无正教授），先后担任该校地理系“中国地理”教学组组长和“区域自然地理”教研部主任。1962年调北京，在中国科学院地理研究所任历史地理学科组（相当于研究室，据《中国科学院地理研究所志：1940-1999》，科学出版社，2016）首任组长，最终为中国科学院、国家计划委员会地理研究所研究员。

从1940年代起，文焕然即以历史时期中国自然环境变迁为主要研究方向，涉及中国历史时期的气候、土壤、植物、动物、森林、竹林、生态和疫病等多个方面，尤其对中国历史植物地理学和历史动物地理学两分支学科的确立做出了开创性贡献，在气候变迁等研究领域也做出重要贡献，是我国首位长期系统从事历史环境变迁研究者。他还参加了《中国自然地理·历史自然地理》（主要撰稿人之一）与《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》（负责历史动物地理图组）等编撰工作。

文焕然独著或为主的专著有：《秦汉时代黄河中下游气候研究》（商务印书馆，1959），是最早正式出版的气候变迁专著之一（国外多家图书馆仍见收藏）。此后，有《历史时期中国森林的分布及其变迁》[《云南林业调查规划》1980年专以“增刊”出版；《中国大百科全书·地理学·历史地理学》（中国大百科全书出版社，1990）明确提到：“中国学者在这一领域也进行了不少研究，如文焕然的《试论七八千年来中国森林的分布及其变迁》。”]、《中国自然地理·历史自然地理》（科学出版社，

缅怀

人和开拓者谭其骧院士^①、 拓者文焕然研究员^②

Academician Tan Qixiang, geography in historical periods^①, of animal geography in historical periods^②

1982, is “第三章 历史时期的植被变迁”主要作者)、《中国自然保护地图集》(科学出版社, 1989, 承担《中国珍稀濒危动物分布图》中“中国犀牛历史变迁图”“中国扬子鳄历史变迁图”“中国亚洲象历史变迁图”)、《中国历史时期植物与动物变迁研究》(重庆出版社, 1995初版, 2006重印, 2019再版)、《中国历史时期冬半年气候冷暖变迁》(遗稿, 科学出版社, 1996)、《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》(第一册已由中国社会科学出版社、中国地图出版社2014年出版; 担任动物图组组长, 其工作部分待出版)等。

文焕然在长期的科研工作中能自觉地将自己的科研工作与国家的建设需要结合起来, 注重科研与生产的结合, 重视资料积累。因此, 他完成的多项科研成果受到国家有关领导机关的重视与好评。学术专著先后获得中国科学院科技进步奖一等奖(1986)、西南西北地区优秀科技图书一等奖(1996)、中国科学院自然科学二等奖(1997)、郭沫若中国历史学奖二等奖(2002)、全国城市出版社优秀图书一等奖(2006)、入选新闻出版总署首届“三个一百”原创图书出版工程(2007)。

文焕然长期抱病坚持工作, 奋力拼搏, 开拓出新的研究领域, 做出重要贡献。其学术水平、治学态度、拼搏精神皆为人们所称颂。

② Wen Huanran (1919–1986), academic researcher, is one of the earliest scholars engaged in the study of geography in historical periods, the first researcher contributed his life time to engage in natural geography in historical periods research.

Mr. Wen graduated in 1947, from the Department Geography in Historical Periods of Art College of Zhejiang University, graduate student of Professor Tan Qixiang. He worked as an associate professor of geography at the National Haijiang College (in Jinjiang City, Fujian Province, one of the predecessor of Fujian Normal University) after the graduation. Later as the acting academic director and principal in the college. From 1950 to 1962, associate professor at Fujian Normal University (there was no full professor at the time), working as the teaching group leader on the China Geography at the Department of Geography, and Regional Natural Geography Director of Research Department. Moved to Beijing in 1962, as the team leader of the first geography in historical periods research group at the Institute of Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, later as the research scholar at the Geography Research at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the State Planning Committee.

Since 1940s, Mr. Wen contributed his whole life in the research field of China's natural environment change in historical periods, which involves the climate, soil, plant, animal, forest, bamboo grove, ecology and plant diseases in China's historical periods. Mr. Wen was the pioneer on the establishment of two field of research, plant geography in historical periods and animal geography in historical periods of China. He also made important contribution in the field of research at the climate changes in China's historical periods. He was the first researcher contributed his whole life time in environmental in China's historical periods research. Mr. Wen was involved in the national encyclopedia writing and editing as one of the main editor, including the atlas *Historical Natural Geography of Natural Geography of China* (one of the main contributors) and *the Compiling Commission of National Atlases of the People's Republic of China* (responsible for the maps of animal geography in historical periods).

Mr. Wen Huanran's major publications including: *The Middle and Lower Part of the Yellow River in the Qin and Han Dynasties Climate Research* [(Commercial Press, 1959), this book was one of the earliest official published climate change monograph (can be find in many foreign libraries)]. Other publications include: *the Distribution and Change of Chinese Forests in the Historical Periods* [(*Yunnan Forestry Investigation and Planning*, 1980, Supplement), Mr. Wen's work was indicated in *Geography of History of Geography of the Great Encyclopedia of China Book* (China Encyclopedia Press, 1990): “Chinese scholars in this field also carried out a lot of research, such as Wen HuanRan's article, *the Seven Thousand or Eight Thousand Years of Chinese Forest Distribution and Change*], other publications include *Natural Geography in Historical Periods of China's Natural Geography* (Science Press, 1982; the third chapter *Vegetation Changes in the Historical Period*), *China Nature Conservation Atlas* (Science Press, 1989; section of *Chinese Rhino Historical Change Map, Chinese Alligator Historical Change Map and China's Asian Elephant History Map* in the book *China's Rare and Endangered Animals Distribution Map*), *the Change of the Plant and Animal in China during Historical Period* (Chongqing Press, 1995; Reprinted in 2006; Revised in 2019, and to: *the Change of the Plant and Animal in China during Diffent Historical Period*), *the Cold or Warm Change in Winter Half Year in China in the Historical Periods* (Legacy; Science Press, 1996), *the Compiling Commission of National Atlases of the People's Republic of China* (the first book has been published by China Social Science Press, China Map Publishing House, 2014; As the group leader of the fauna, whose work part is to be published).

In many years of research work, Wen Huanran consciously combine his scientific research work with the national needs, has tried all his efforts to promote the research to the production, has accumulated tremendous research materials and data. Many of his works have been rewarded by the national and state level organizations. The academic monograph received Science and Technology Progress Award of Chinese Academy of Sciences (1986), North West and South West Region Outstanding Science and Technology Book Award (1996), Natural Science Award of Chinese Academy of Sciences (1997), Guo Moruo Chinese History Scholarship (2002), National City Publishing House Excellent Books (2006), the first Press and Publication Administration “Three 100” Original Book Publishing Project (2007).

Mr. Wen Huanran continued his research while his health was falling, he tried his best struggling with the disease, and insisted to carry on his research, and continued making progress and contributions, even developed new areas of research, all those spiritual and hardworking effort, inspired all his coworkers and team members and all the people who knows him and worked with him.

文榕生先生30年来,对我国历史时期典型珍稀野生动物的地理分布与变迁进行了艰苦探索,于2009年出版了《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁》一书,2016年又完成了《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁(续)》(即将出版)。

关于历史时期典型珍稀野生动物的地理分布与变迁的研究,我国有得天独厚的优越条件:首先是地域辽阔,自然环境复杂多样,动物种类繁多;其次是拥有研究历史动物地理必备的数量最多、内容丰富、涉及范围广且连续不断的文献。

《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》(简称《地图集》)精选其研究成果,通过向地理制图专家请教与切磋,既融合历史动物地理学与地理制图学原理,又主要以地图的直观与浓缩形式,动态展示我国包括两栖纲、爬行纲、鸟纲和哺乳纲在内的56种珍稀野生动物的古今分布变化状况。

该《地图集》的原创性表现在对具体物种进行全面系统研究,数据较精确。主要以点图法标示经考证的野生动物的地理分布地点,兼顾查询和利用等方面的实际需求,精确到县、区、市;采用基本一致的时间分段,既贴近历史时期动物分布变迁的一般规律,又为后人的再研究提供更加便利的平台;采用色图,并不仅限于美观,而且更有利于显示各类生态环境的相互依存关系,使得地图更直观,隐含更加丰富的信息。《地图集》选用一些物种的彩色图片,既真实、美观、准确,又便于读者直观辨识,了解该物种的特征、形态、生态、习性等信息。

该《地图集》具有较高的学术价值与应用前景,从事地理、生物、生态、环境、历史和社会等领域研究的师生及相关科研人员可参考应用。制图专家将采用最先进的绘图技术和设备,精益求精制作《地图集》,中英双语对照,使我国珍稀动物分布变迁的最新科研成果顺利走向国门。

喜闻《地图集》又获得国家出版基金资助,再次表明国家对历史自然地理学研究新成果的重视与支持,也可作为告慰文焕然老先生百年诞辰的一份厚礼。文氏父子70年来锲而不舍终于修成正果,值得称道。

郑度

2018年2月

① 郑度先生是著名自然地理学家,中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所研究员,中国科学院院士,曾任中国科学院地理研究所所长。

Zheng Du Preface

Wen Rongsheng has been studying on the geographical distribution and the changes of the rare and precious wild animals in China in historical periods for 30 years. He published the book *The Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China* in 2009. The sequel of this book, *The Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China: Sequel*, has finished in 2016 and is in press.

China has the typical advantages in this study. The first is the large geographical territory, with the variety and diversity of the natural environment, and wide range of animals. The second is the large number of the record and continuous literature covering a wide range of animal variety and history.

The Atlas of the Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China (referred to as *Atlas*) is the result of the author's thirty-year study in this field, presented with the easy viewing of the geographical mapping, both the integration of animal geography in historical periods and geographical cartography. The *Atlas* gives a dynamic view of the 56 kinds of rare and endangered wildlife distribution of ancient and modern changes in historical periods, including the class of Amphibia, Reptilian, Aves and Mammalia.

The special method used in this *Atlas* is "the dot map" method to present the geographical location of each wild animals, with the accurate data in a comprehensive system. The data presented in the *Atlas* specializing in practical use and easy to consult, localized to the geographical area of counties, districts and cities. The *Atlas* use a special time segmentation, not only coordinate to the historical period of animal distribution changes in general, but also provide a convenient platform for the future study. The use of color map is not limited to aesthetics, but also easier to show the interdependence of various types of ecological environment, making the map more intuitive, with richer information. The *Atlas* selected some species with color pictures, both real, beautiful, accurate, and give the reader more intuitive understanding of the species characteristics, morphology, ecology and habits.

The *Atlas* is a high valuable reference book, and can be used in the field of geographical, biological, ecological, environmental, historical studies. Also useful for social fields teachers and students and related scientific research personnel for historical reference. The publisher will use the most advanced technology and equipment to provide the maps in this book. The *Atlas* is published with English and Chinese both in the text and explanations, with the latest research result, which will help the viewers in the world to benefit the information included in the book.

Hearing the *Atlas* was also supported by the National Publishing Fund, which once again shows that the country attaches importance to and supports the new achievements in the research of the natural geography in historical periods. It can also be used as a gift for the centenary of Mr. Wen Huanran. Wen's father and son for 70 years and finally made it into fruition, worthy of praise.

Zheng Du
February, 2018

1982年，先师季龙（谭其骧）先生主编《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》，中国科学院地理研究所研究员文焕然先生抱病请缨，担任动物图组组长。尽管文先生的病情日益严重，发展至行走困难，双目几近失明，但每次在北京开会或先师去北京，他仍坚持参加或会面。有一次他来看先师时，在别人搀扶下还随带一只小凳，走一段歇一阵。告别时，先师要我替他找车，但他婉言谢绝，还说：“要是不锻炼，以后怎么继续工作？”闻者无不动容。1986年12月13日，先师得知文先生病逝，“为之感伤无限”（先师当日日记）。

文焕然先生是先师在浙江大学史地系招收的第二位研究生，1943年毕业于地理学本科，同年被录取为文科研究所史地学部史学研究生。他为人笃实诚恳，学习异常刻苦，在先师的指导下，他选择了与气候变迁关系密切的动植物的分布变迁为研究方向。这是一项大海捞针式的工作，必须将浩如烟海各类史料毫无目标地翻阅，才能发现为数有限的直接或间接的记载。但他的研究还是引起了竺可桢校长的关注，在竺可桢担任中国科学院副院长后不久，就将文焕然从福建调至地理研究所，在他的指导和支持下从事历史动植物变迁的研究。40多年间，文焕然发表了数十篇重要论文，成为这一学科公认的带头人。

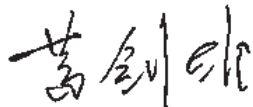
文先生去世时，留下了一批几近完成的动物图组地图编稿，还有大批来不及整理的资料。所幸哲嗣文榕生克绍箕裘，30多年来以坚忍的毅力，克服了难以置信的困难，不仅整理出版了文焕然先生的遗著，还在此基础上陆续完成了一批新著，如《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁》正、续两篇就有600余万字，现在这部集大成的《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》又将问世。季龙先师与文焕然先生在天有灵，必定为之欣慰无限。

可以毫不夸张地说，这是迄今为止世界上跨越时间最长、覆盖地域最广、门类最齐全的珍稀动物分布和变迁地图集。这固然得益于中国拥有3000多年基本不间断的文献记载，也是文氏父子70年来辛勤探索耕耘的结果，特别是由于榕生兄30年来的不懈努力，又充分利用了最新的信息、数字化制图技术，其总体质量、类别内容、信息含量和技术水准已超越了《中华人民共和国国家历史地图集》中的动物图组。诚如邱占祥先生的评价：“这一部分的资料的整理与正确诠释在全世界来说都是绝无仅有的。”

具体而言，本地图集采用了先进的制图技术与理念，每个地点都有准确的代码、空间与时间定位，在相应的数据库中，文字资料被转化为规范的数字化制图元素，含有尽可能多的相关要素，结合图形，既能静态显示动物的空间分布，又能动态显示其分布区范围的变迁。其次，准确反映物种。通过中文学名、别名以及拉丁学名、图像等多种形式，反映物种的形态、生态、习性等多方面信息，避免出现张冠李戴现象。由于古代文献中对动物名称的记录千差万别，同一种类在不同时间、不同区域或不同记录者笔下名称都可能不同，而且文献浩如烟海，文字错讹比比皆是，要做出准确的判断和归纳，不仅需要古籍目录、版本、校勘、文字、训诂等方面的扎实功底，更必须具备现代动物学、地理学和相关学科的广博知识。

为便于读者准确认识与理解，本图集有多种实用的附录。要完整收集、整理珍稀野生动物的中文、英文、拉丁文的名称，包括其中一些多音、多义字并不容易，但对于学术研究和交流却是必需的。

动物是生态环境的重要组成部分，也是迄今可以细化研究到历史时期种的分布与变迁的具体生物，这对于研究历史时期植物、气候（主要指温度与降水）、相似动物种类等都具有直接或间接的利用或参考价值，《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》的意义自不待言。



2017年5月

① 葛剑雄先生是著名历史地理学家，现为复旦大学资深教授、历史地理专业博士生导师，联合国“未来地球计划”中国委员会委员，教育部社会科学委员会历史学部委员，中央文史研究馆馆员。

Ge Jianxiong Preface

In 1982, my previous advisor and mentor Mr. Jilong (Mr. Tan Qixiang), was appointed as the Chief Editor of the *People's Republic of China National Historical Atlas*. Mr. Wen Huanran took the liberty of the group leader for the animal map part. Mr. Wen Huanran was then the scholar researcher at the Institute of Geography, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Mr. Wen Huanran was in serious sickness then, growing pain on walking and eyes were nearly blind, but he insisted on attending each meeting in Beijing and meeting with Mr. Jilong every time he came to Beijing. One time he came to meet with Mr. Jilong, he had to walk with someone help, and carry a small stool, to took rest during the trip. At the end of meeting time, Mr. Jilong offered to find a car for him, Mr. Wen rejected the offer and said: "If not exercise, how to continue the work?" All the people moved by his words. Mr. Wen Huanran died on December 13, 1986. Mr. Jilong wrote in his diary when he heard the news, "no words can express my feelings".

Mr. Wen Huanran is the second graduate student in the History Department of Zhejiang University. He graduated from Geography major in 1943, and was admitted as a graduate student of historiography of the Institute of Humanities in the same year. He was sincere with friends and coworkers, exceptionally hard working. Directed by Mr. Jilong, he chose the research direction at the changes and distributions of the plant and animal as the close relationship to the climate change. This is a project like picking a needle from haystack, you have to read through the vast array of historical materials to find a limited number of direct or indirect records. His work drawn the attention of Mr. Zhu Kezhen, then the President of Zhenjiang University. Mr. Zhu transferred Mr. Wen from Fujian to the Institute of Geography to study the changes in animals and plants in historical periods under his guidance and support, shortly after Kezhen became the vice dean of the Chinese Academy of Science. For more than 40 years, Wen Huanran published dozens of important articles, becoming the recognized leader of this field of study.

When Mr. Wen died, he left a group of unfinished maps of the animal Atlas, as well as a large number of raw data needs to be analyzed and organized. Fortunately, Mr. Wen Rongsheng, Mr. Wen Huanran's son, continued his unfinished research. For more than 30 years of perseverance to overcome the incredible difficulties, Mr. Wen Rongsheng collated the publication of Mr. Wen Huanran and also continue the progress, with the completion of a number of books, including *The distribution of rare wild animals in China*, first edition and the sequel edition total of about 8 million words. Now this book of the summaries of 70 years of research, Wen's father and son two generations, *The Atlas of the Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China* will soon be published. Mr. Jilong and Mr. Wen Huanran must be gratified with proud in the heaven.

With no exaggeration, this is by far a book with the world's longest span, covering the widest area and the most complete category of rare wild animals distribution and change atlas. Thanks for China has more than 3 000 years of basic uninterrupted literature records, also thanks for the research of the father and son 70 years of hard work. Special thanks for the 30 years of the tireless efforts of Mr. Wen Rongsheng. The special features in this Atlas, make full use of the latest information, digital mapping technology, its overall quality, category content, information content and technical standards, have made this book above the level of *The Compiling Commission of National Atlases of the People's Republic of China*. As Mr. Qiu Zhanxiang's assessment about this atlas: "The collation and correct interpretation on the data in this atlas is unique in the world."

In particular, first of all, this atlas uses the advanced cartography technology and the idea, each location has its accurate code, the space and the time localization in the corresponding database, the text data is transformed into the standard digitized cartography element, contains as many relevant elements, unifies the graph, not only display animal's spatial distribution, also dynamically show the change of its range. Secondly, presented each species with accuracy. Each species of animals is presented with the Chinese literature name, the alias, the Latin scientific names, the image and monography to accurately identify them. Since animal names in ancient literature record can be various, the same species may have different names at different times, in different regions or by different writers, various information of each species is represented with its shape and size, the ecology, the habit and others related to accurately identify them. Moreover, the huge volume of literature with the confusing text appears everywhere, it is necessary to make accurate judgment and induction with the broad knowledge in the various field, including the ancient books catalogue, edition, collation, text and exegesis, also the knowledge in modern zoology, geography and related field of study.

This atlas has a variety of practical appendices to facilitate the reader's accurate understanding and consultation. It is difficult to collect and organize the list of all the rare and wild animals with Chinese, English and scientific Latin name, especially the animals with multiple pronunciation and meanings in their names. These appendices is useful for academic research and communication.

Animals are an important part of the ecological environment, it is also the specific creature that can refine the study to the distribution and change of the history period, which has direct or indirect use or reference value for the study of plant, climate (mainly temperature and precipitation) and similar animal species in the history period. Needless to say, *The Atlas of the Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China* has its useful value.

Ge Jianxiong

May, 2017

动物地理分布与变迁既直接显示其与环境因子的关系，又可作为环境变迁的指示。动物与环境因子的相互影响与作用为现代动物学研究提供了新的视角和方向。经过我国几代科学家的不懈探索，中国动物地理学的研究已经取得多方面进展，成果斐然。

中国出土的古动物遗存在种类、数量、范围、承续等多方面不断积累，使得我们不仅可以对物种起源、演化、分布、变迁等进行更可靠的实证与变化研究，而且对于古地理、古环境变迁不再限于假想与推测，而是获得了有实证且日益清晰的轮廓。从宏观到微观研究皆有突破。

国际上对古生物与（现代）动物地理学之间的历史时期（源于全新世）动物地理研究主要由于文字障碍难以开展，导致万年以上与百年以下尺度成果皆有，唯独千年尺度成果空白。以文焕然研究员为代表的我国老一辈学者研究的历史动物地理学虽是新兴的分支学科，但至今已可作为中国科学研究一张名片。由于其涉及多学科领域，需要从数千年中华文明中大海捞针，爬梳剔抉，鉴别整理……所以是很难在短期内取得令人信服的成果的。

文榕生先生继续其父文焕然的未竟事业，30年来锲而不舍，是屈指可数的历史动物地理研究者，不仅独自出版《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁》《中国古代野生动物地理分布》《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁（续）》（即将出版）等数百万字著作，还参加《中华大典·生物学典·动物分典》等编纂。现文先生的《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》（简称《地图集》）精选我国56种珍稀野生动物，主要通过地图形式展现它们的古今地理分布与变迁状况。可以看出，这是一部厚积薄发、具有原创性和中国特色的专题地图集。

《地图集》选用彩版，更有利于显示动物与各类生态环境的相互依存关系。例如，主要采用较稳定的地形图作为底图，以反映动物与地理环境的密切关系。采用精度较高的点图法标示具体物种的地理分布地点，且皆有可供查考的原始信息。通过不同的颜色，直观反映具体物种的不同阶段分布与变迁状况。选用各物种的一些反映其形态、生态、习性等的彩色图片，便于直观辨识、鉴别与了解具体物种。

《地图集》采用中英文对照，物种还有拉丁学名与中文别称，将历史动物地理学理念与最先进的绘图技术和设备相结合，精益求精制作，大大降低了语言文字障碍，使国际上更多的人能分享利用我国珍稀野生动物分布变迁的最新科研成果。

《地图集》不仅填补了空白，有较高的学术价值与多方面应用前景，而且还具有较长久的保存价值。

获悉这部凝聚文氏父子70年心血的《地图集》获得国家出版基金资助，这既体现了国家对辛勤耕耘者的褒奖与支持，又可告慰先驱者文焕然老先生的在天之灵。我也深为感动，并愿借此道出浅见。



2018年2月

① 康乐先生是著名生态学家和昆虫学家，中国科学院动物研究所研究员，中国科学院院士，发展中国家科学院院士，美国昆虫学会会士；现任河北大学校长，中国科学院北京生命科学研究院院长，中国科学院大学生命学院院长，中国科学院大学学位委员会副主任，农业虫害鼠害综合治理研究国家重点实验室学术委员会主任，生态基因组学及适应性研究组组长，国际昆虫学会执委等职；推荐本书时任中国科学院动物研究所所长。

Kang Le Preface

Geographical distribution and range changes of animals are not only directly associated with environment factors, but also can be used as an indicator to imply the environmental changes. The interaction between the animals and the environmental factors provide new perspective for the modern zoological researches. After several generations of Chinese scientists continued efforts, modern zoogeography in China has made many progresses with outstanding archiverments.

Many fossils of animals in China have been discovered. Their species number, abundant, and distribution records are very rich, so that the discoveries give us with more accurate and reliable evidences to study the origin, evolution, distribution and change of animal species. The relative studies changed research profiles of paleogeography and paleoenvironment from hypothesis to empirical study. The breakthroughs from the studies are involved in both macro-scale and micro-scale researches.

There have been a study gap between the paleontological geography and the modern zoogeography in international society. The zoogeographical studies limited the duration of about one thousand years history are just rare, even though there are so many studies in zoogeography involved in ten thousand years old and the recent hundred years. The gap formation would be partially due to the language barrier to impact the academic exchanges. Mr. Wen Huanran, an old generation Chinese scholar, initiated the zoogeography in historical periods, which was a new and young branch of the zoogeography. As a representative achievement of biogeography in China, it involves a multidisciplinary field, also including so many Chinese historical documents. Therefore, the scientists overcame lot difficulties to conduct the tedious work for long term.

Mr. Wen Rongsheng continued his father's career that Mr. Wen Huanran unfinished. With 30 years of hard working, Wen Rongsheng has become an outstanding scientist of zoogeography in historical periods in China. Three monographs by Mr. Wen Rongsheng have been published, entitled as *The Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China*, *Geographical Distribution of Wild Animals in Ancient China*, *the Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China: Sequel* (in press). He also took part in edition for the sections in *the Chinese Dictionary • Biology Code • Animal Code*. *The Atlas of the Distributions and Changes of Rare Wild Animals in China* (referred to as *Atlas*) as the new book by Mr. Wen, is selected 56 species of rare wild animals, with text, the pictures and maps, to show their ancient and modern geographical distribution and changes. The *Atlas* is a book with profound knowledge, with originality and the thematical Chinese style.

The *Atlas* uses color maps to represent the relationships between the animals and environmental factors. A new method in the *Atlas* is to use topographic map as a base map to reflect the close relationship between animals and geographical environment. Using the high precision dot point map to indicate the geographical distribution of given species sites. The original source of all the information in the *Atlas* is indicated. The different color indicates the different stages of specific species in the distribution changes. The color images of animal species and environment are used to show the morphology, ecology, habits, in order to facilitate the visual identification.

The *Atlas* is published in English and Chinese, each species also with Latin name and Chinese common name. Each species is coupled with animal geography in historical periods and the most advanced map. This design of the book will greatly reduce the language barrier, so that the international scientists can share the newest knowledges and achievements of the distribution of wildlife.

The *Atlas* filled the gap mentioned above, has not only a high academic value and multi-application prospects, but also has an extended value for collection.

The *Atlas*, which coagulated almost all career times of Wen's father and son for 70 years, is finally published. The financial support by the National Publishing Fund not only reveals the national praise and support for the work, but also comforts the spirit of the esteemed pioneer, Mr. Wen Huanran. I would like to take this opportunity to express my regards and happy to introduce the *Atlas* to relative readers.

Kang Le
February, 2018

《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》是文榕生先生和其父文焕然先生父子两代在历史动物地理领域长期研究的结晶。文焕然先生是我所在的中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所(原中国科学院地理研究所)已故资深研究员。他毕生从事历史地理学研究,特别是在他的晚年,开拓了我国历史地理学的2个新的分支领域——历史动物地理学与历史植物地理学。文焕然先生先后发表了一系列文章,阐述了历史时期亚洲象、犀牛、大熊猫、扬子鳄、野马、野骆驼等动物曾在我国有广泛分布,以及随着历史的进程,这些动物地理分布范围逐渐缩小,甚至一些动物在我国消失的过程。他的这一系列成果,当时就受到广泛关注,引起极大反响。除了在历史生物地理研究方面做出开拓性贡献,文焕然先生还在历史气候方面做出重要贡献。

文焕然先生于1986年仙逝。文榕生先生继承父业,30多年来继续进行不懈努力,又收集了大量历史时期动物资料,在山东科学技术出版社出版多部有关历史时期动物地理的专著,并获得多项国家级奖项。文焕然先生和文榕生先生父子二人在历史动物地理方面的研究成果,不仅对我国极具特色的一门学科——历史地理学的学科建设和发展具有重要意义,而且对于现在人们普遍关注的全球气候变化,特别是对我国生态文明建设都有着极为重要的意义。

《中国珍稀野生动物分布变迁地图集》则是文榕生先生和其父亲在历史动物地理领域长期研究的精炼和直观的表现。该《地图集》表现了多达56种珍稀动物地理分布的变化,收集了大量古生物、考古和历史文献资料,动物数量之多和时间序列之长,世所罕见。特别是我国丰富的历史文献资料,是世界上独一无二的宝贵资料,在此基础上进行分析、归纳和总结,得出动物在历史时期地理分布变化的科学认识,这些工作具有原创性。动物是自然地理环境中的重要组成部分,该《地图集》对于研究十万年以来我国动物地理分布变化有重要意义,对这些领域的国际学术研究做出了中国的贡献,将会引起国际学者的关注。

获悉《地图集》是文榕生先生第三次得到国家出版基金资助,这表明了国家出版部门对文氏父子70余年来前仆后继守望历史自然地理学研究的大力支持。今榕生先生要我写序,我感到义不容辞,借此抒发一些感想,谨表对文老先生100年诞辰的纪念,更希望这门学科后继有人,不断进步。



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