

# ASIAN ALPINE E-NEWS

Issue No 87. May 2021

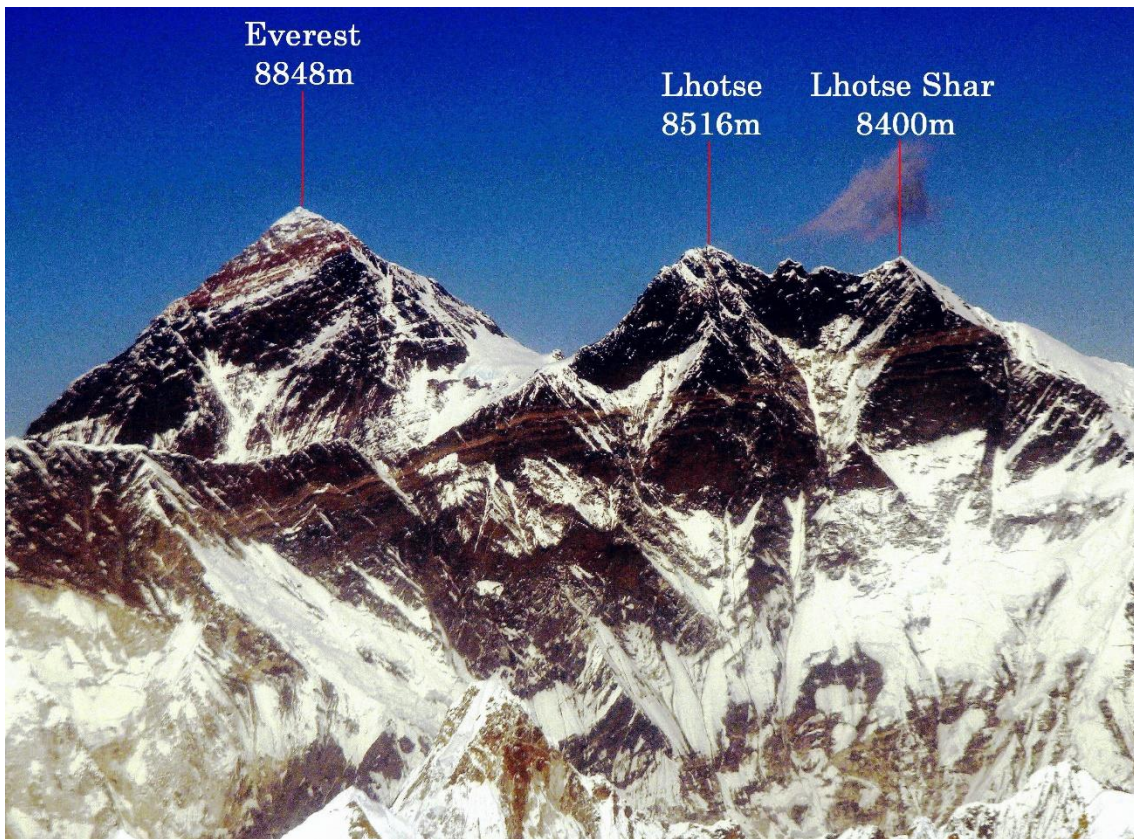


Photo (aerial view) - Tamotsu Nakamura

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# An Illustrated Tibet Nature Book – Roof of the World

## 世界之嶺チベット自然図鑑

After climbing 8,000-meter peaks several times, I gradually realized that when I stood at the foot of the snow mountain again, it was not enough for me to face her just as a climber. Just like my later days at the Tibet Mountaineering School, I wanted to teach the children more than mountaineering techniques. I have been wondering from whence this dissatisfaction came. I even worried that it would erode my passion for mountains. Is it the familiar strangeness caused by being born and raised here? Or is the relationship between Tibetan people and the mountains and waters of the plateau is so natural and mundane that it obscures the richness of this world of snow mountains?

Mountaineering in its narrow sense emphasizes the process and result of climbing. When asked about my experience with the fauna and flora from my expeditions to extremely high peaks (above 7,000 meters), I usually struggle with the memory without getting anything. I only remember taking a blurred snapshot of a bird on the top of Mount Qomolangma. Even so, the indescribable excitement in these people's faces showed me how different and intense their imagination about the world's tallest summit was different from mine. As a matter of fact, Chinese and international scientific investigations have always been ongoing throughout the climbing history of Mount Qomolangma. Compared with commercial mountaineering, these scientific projects are often less talked about. From a broad perspective of human behaviors, mountaineering as a whole, including exploration, scientific research, interpretation of cultures, and perception of the nature, is the gold key to open the top of the world. I think that is truly the reason why I have been reading this series and been invited to preface this book. Based on this, I am willing and even audacious to accept the offer from Luo Hao, the chief editor of this series. I hope that my identity as a Tibetan mountaineer active in the Mount Qomolangma region, with my cultural perception and personal affection, can provide the "local" interpretation, which will in turn compliment and enhance this series of books.

Looking back at the trips to the base camp, such as Karma Valley at the east face of Mount Qomolangma, and Rongbuk Valley on the west side of Cho-Oyu, the vigorous and brilliant vitality of flowers and plants along the way has always been

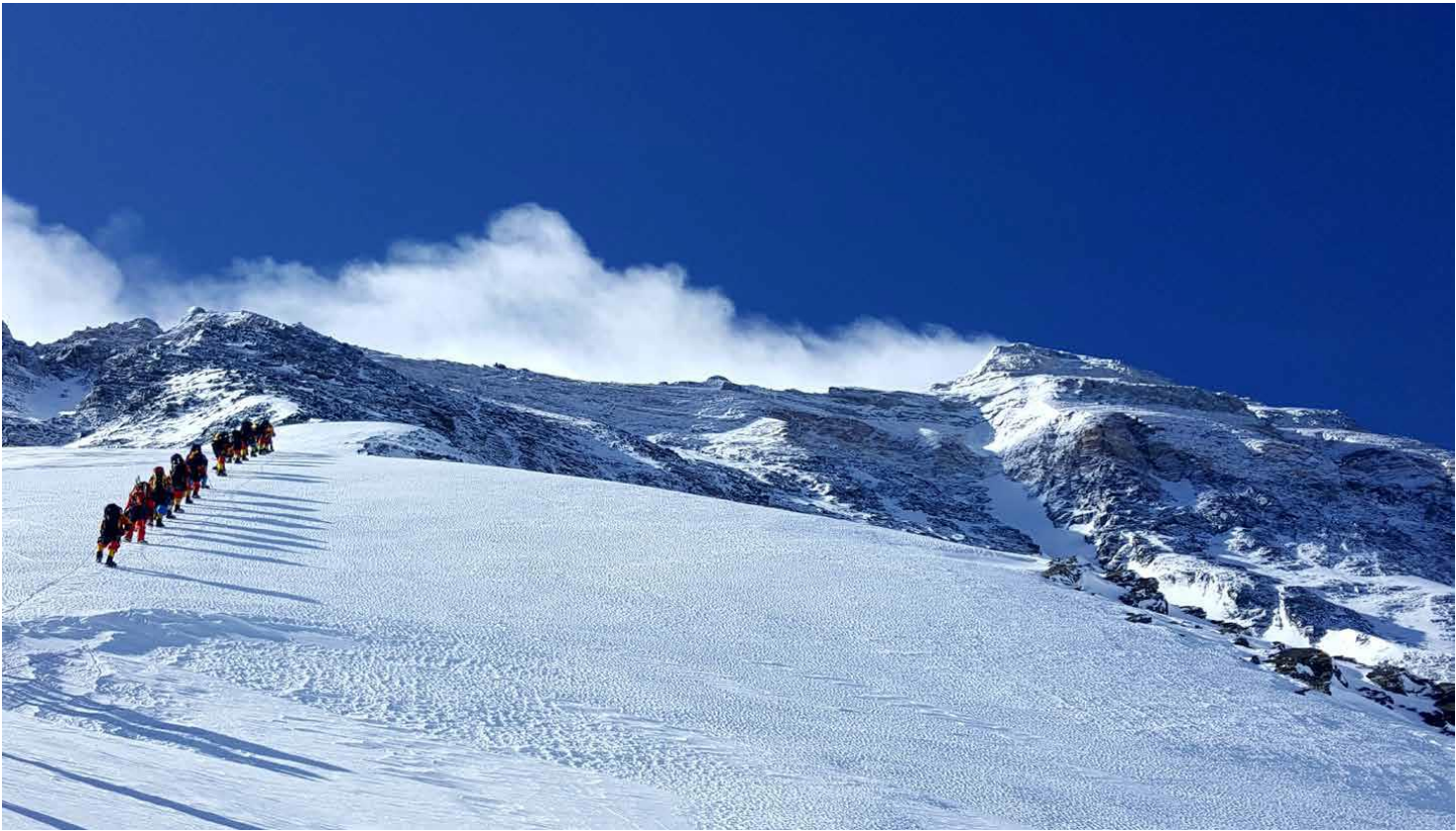
impressive. It intensifies the mountains' sacredness and sustainability in Tibetan people's conventional thinking. The beauty of this continuously strengthened and elevated human-land relationship is that it is still respected and practiced intuitively and emotionally on this plateau. The vast majority of Tibetans still need to construct their current human-land relationship and principles according to this concept. So, it is a living and moving cultural identity. This is probably the value and wisdom needed by too many regions and cities that already lost the balance between their population and land. This series of books, which took about 10 years' effort, is undoubtedly the best practice of explaining the significance of Himalayan biodiversity. Because among the numerous publications about Himalayas, this series offers an equal perspective with all living things, which is the most relevant and valuable footing for us.

Mountaineering is a kind of enlightening human behavior rather than a simple realization of individual will, just as all beings are interdependent. This is the humble preface. Please carry on.

Nyima Tsering,  
Honorary Chairman,  
Tibet Mountaineering Association

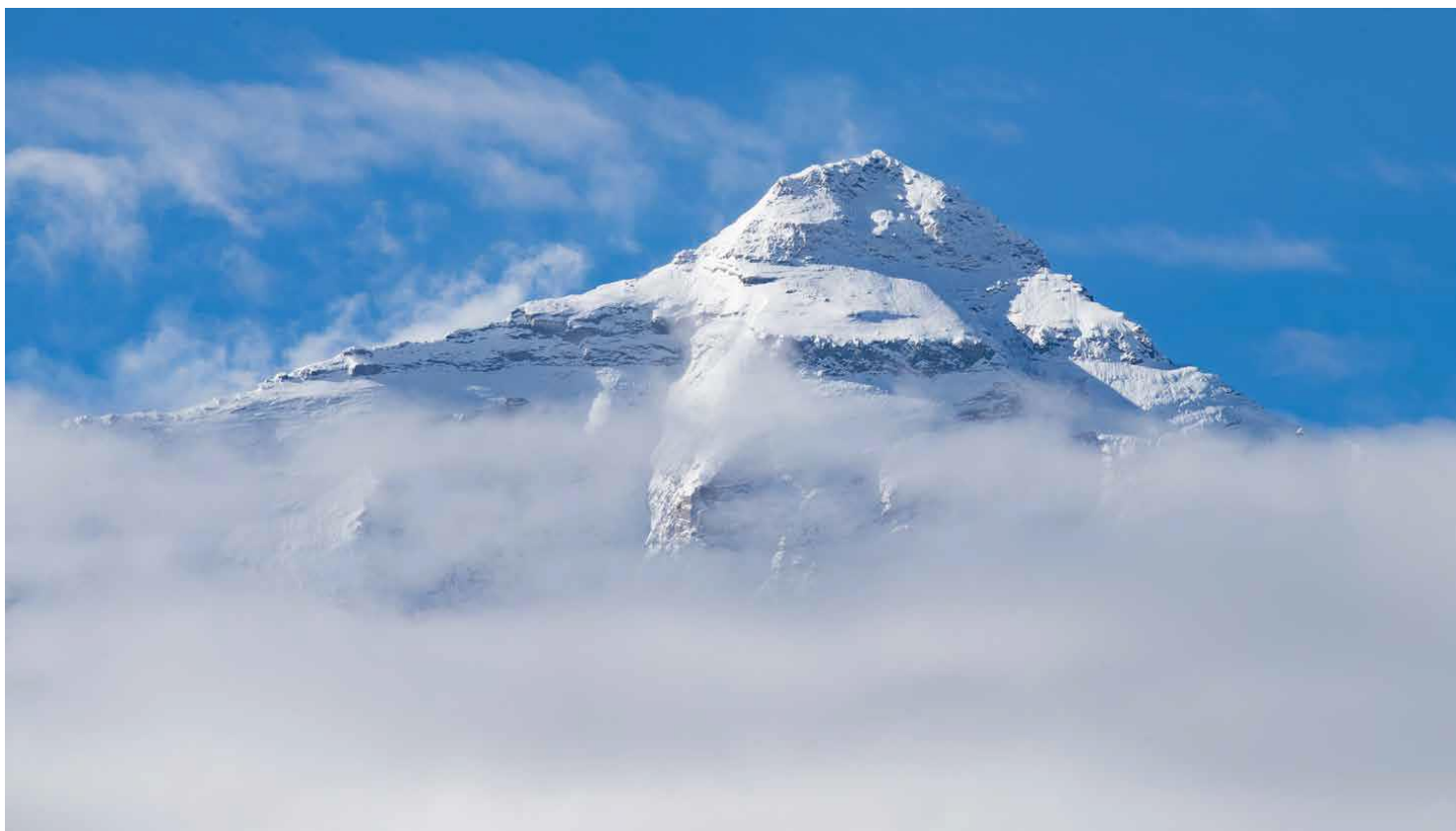












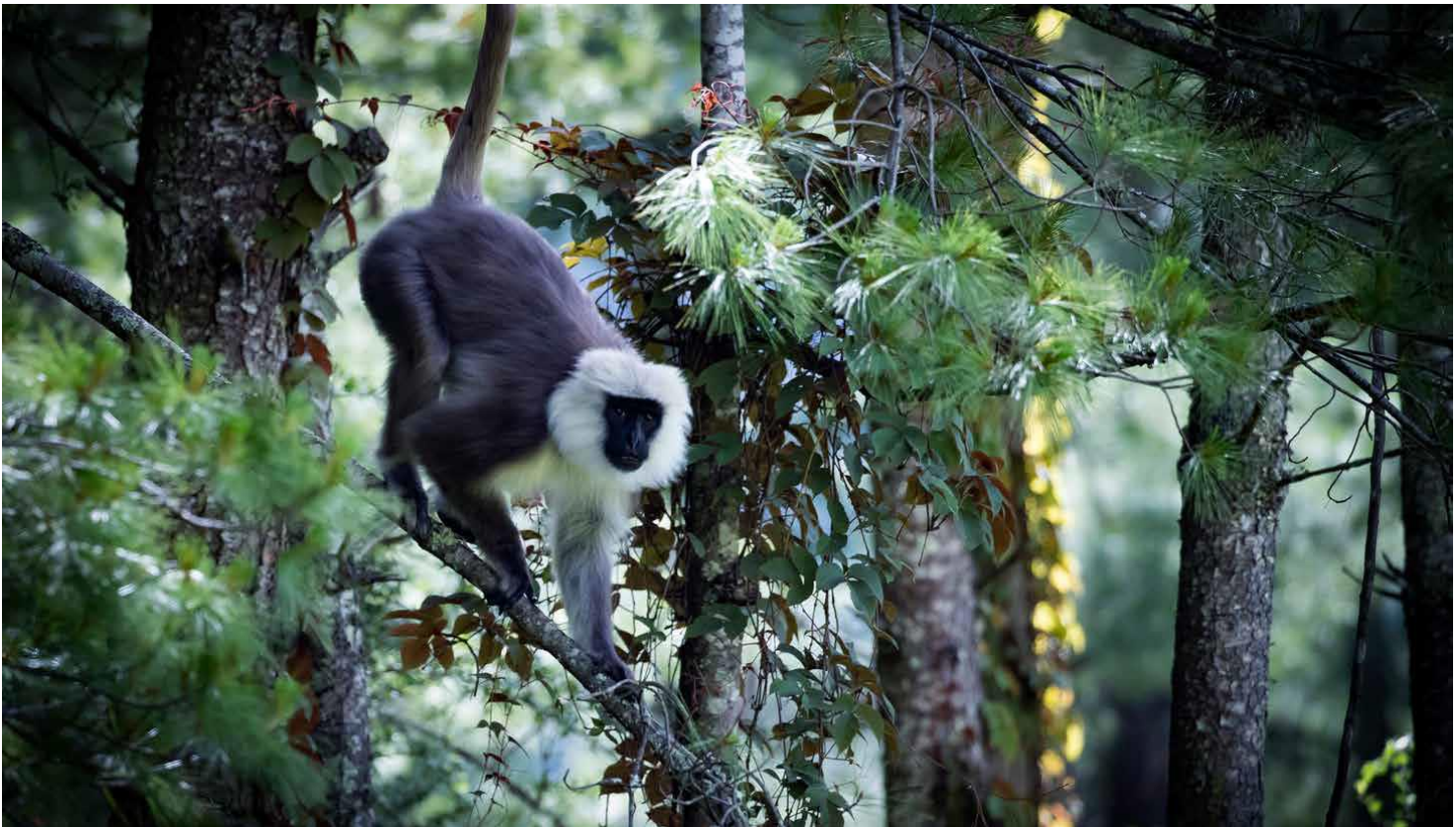
















棕尾虹雉 *Lophophorus impeja* 雉科 虹雉属





吉隆绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis pinnatifolia* C.Y.Wu & H.Chuang











# 多刺绿绒蒿

**Meconopsis horridula Hook.f & Thoms subsp.**

**horridula (1855)**

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属

一年生草本，全体被黄褐色或淡黄色、坚硬而平展的刺。叶全部基生，叶片披针形，边缘全缘或波状，两面被黄褐色或淡黄色平展的刺。花葶5~12或更多，坚硬，绿色或蓝灰色，密被黄褐色平展的刺。花单生于花葶上，半下垂；萼片外面被刺；花瓣5~8，宽倒卵形，蓝紫色。蒴果倒卵形或椭圆状长圆形，稀宽卵形，被锈色或黄褐色、平展或反曲的刺。种子肾形，种皮具窗格状网纹。花果期6—9月。生长于海拔3600~5100米的草坡。在我国，分布于甘肃西部、青海东部至南部、四川西部、西藏。









## 伸长绿绒蒿 (中国新纪录)

**M.elongata T.Yoshida,R.Yangzom & D.G.Long(2016)**

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属



## 吉田绿绒蒿 (中国首次纪录)

**Meconopsis sherriffii G.Taylor (1937)** 罂粟科 绿绒蒿属





藏南绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis zangnanensis* L.H.Zhou (1979)

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属





## 中国新纪录摄影者 ——刘渝宏 中文命名的小故事

吉田绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis sherriffii* G.Taylor (1937)

2018 年7月23日，时隔82 年，有幸在西藏山南地区山中5千米的流石滩里找到了绿绒蒿属最神秘的 *Meconopsis sherriffii* G.Taylor (1937) 。





伸长绿绒蒿 (中国新纪录)

**M.elongata** T.Yoshida,R.Yangzom & D.G.Long(2016) 罂粟科 绿绒蒿





拉萨绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis lhasaensis* Grey-Wilson (2014)

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属









普氏绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis prainiana* Kingdon-Ward (1926)

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属





## 中国新纪录摄影者中文命名的小故事

幸福绿绒蒿 *Meconopsis gakyidiana* T.yoshida(2016)

1983年出版的《西藏植物志》第1卷，记载的中文为“大花”的绿绒蒿(*Meconopsis grandis*) 是英国植物学家·大卫·普林 (David Prain 1857-1944)，根据采集于锡金西部与尼



泊尔东部山区的标本，于1895 年、发表的4 个绿绒蒿新种之一的 *Meconopsis grandis* Prain. (1895)。



## 锥花绿绒蒿

***Meconopsis paniculata* (D. Don) Prain subsp. paniculate (1896)**

罂粟科 绿绒蒿属





## 大花绿绒蒿

***Meconopsis grandis* Prain subsp. *grandis* (1895)**





## 心叶绿绒蒿 (中国新纪录)

**Meconopsis polygonoides (Prain) Prain (1915)**





## 错那绿绒蒿 (中国新纪录)

**Meconopsis sinuata Prain (1896)** 罂粟科 绿绒蒿属

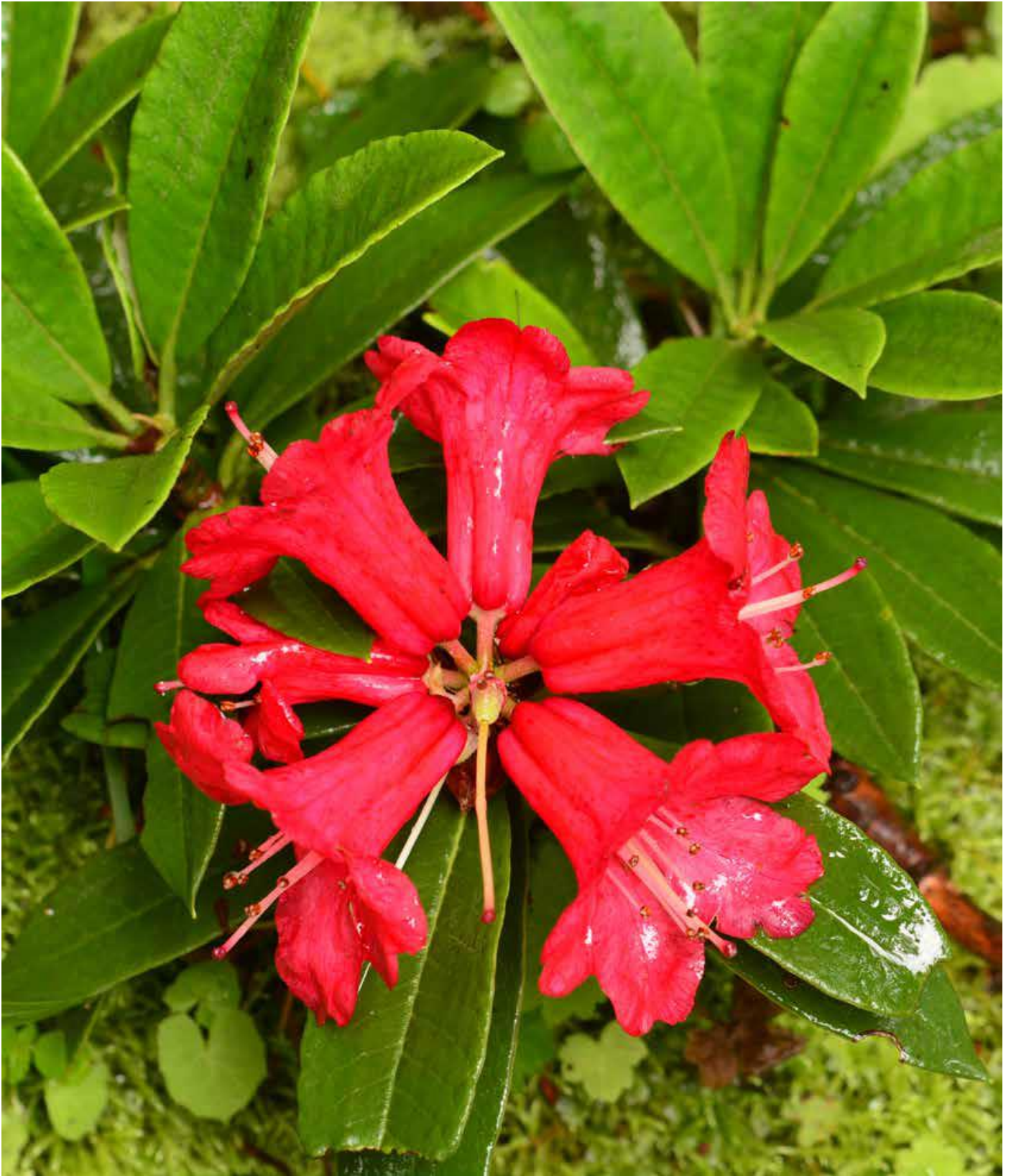




## 绒辖绿绒蒿 (中国新纪录)

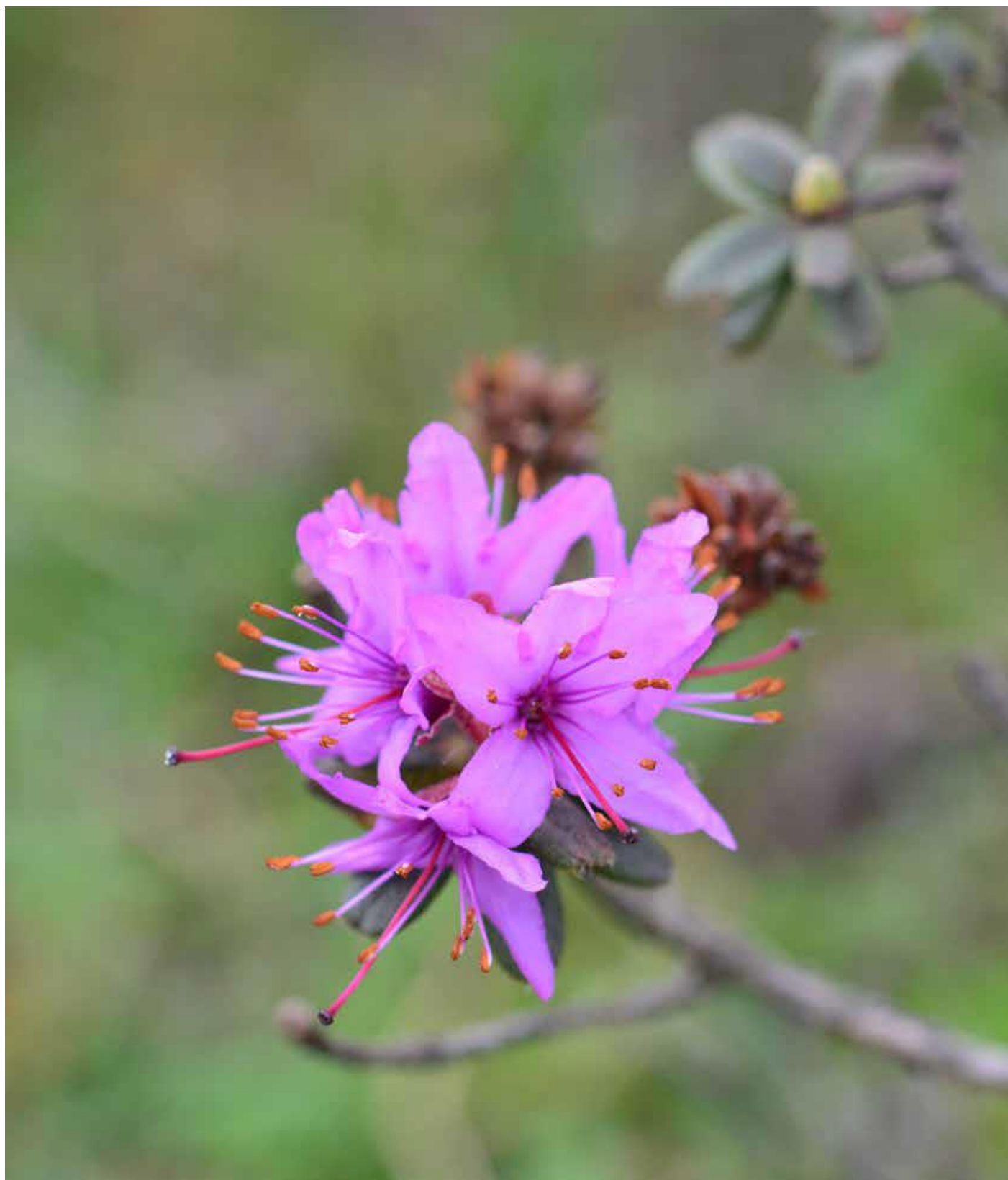
*Meconopsis dhwojii* G.Taylor ex T.Hay (1932)





树形杜鹃 *Rhododendron arboretum* 杜鹃花科 杜鹃属





蜿蜒杜鹃 **Rhododendron bulu** 杜鹃花科 杜鹃属



斜花雪山报春 *Primula obliqua* 报春花科 报春花属





球毛小报春 *Primula primulina* 报春花科 报春花属





## 亚洲胡狼（中国首次纪录）

**Canis aureus** 犬科 犬属





雪豹 *Uncia uncia* 犬科 犬属







## 马麝

**Moschus chrysogaster**

麝科 麝属





## 喜马拉雅斑羚

***Naemorhedus goral bedfordi***

牛科 斑羚属





# 喜马拉雅塔尔羊

***Hemitragus jemlahicus***

牛科 羊亚科 塔尔羊属



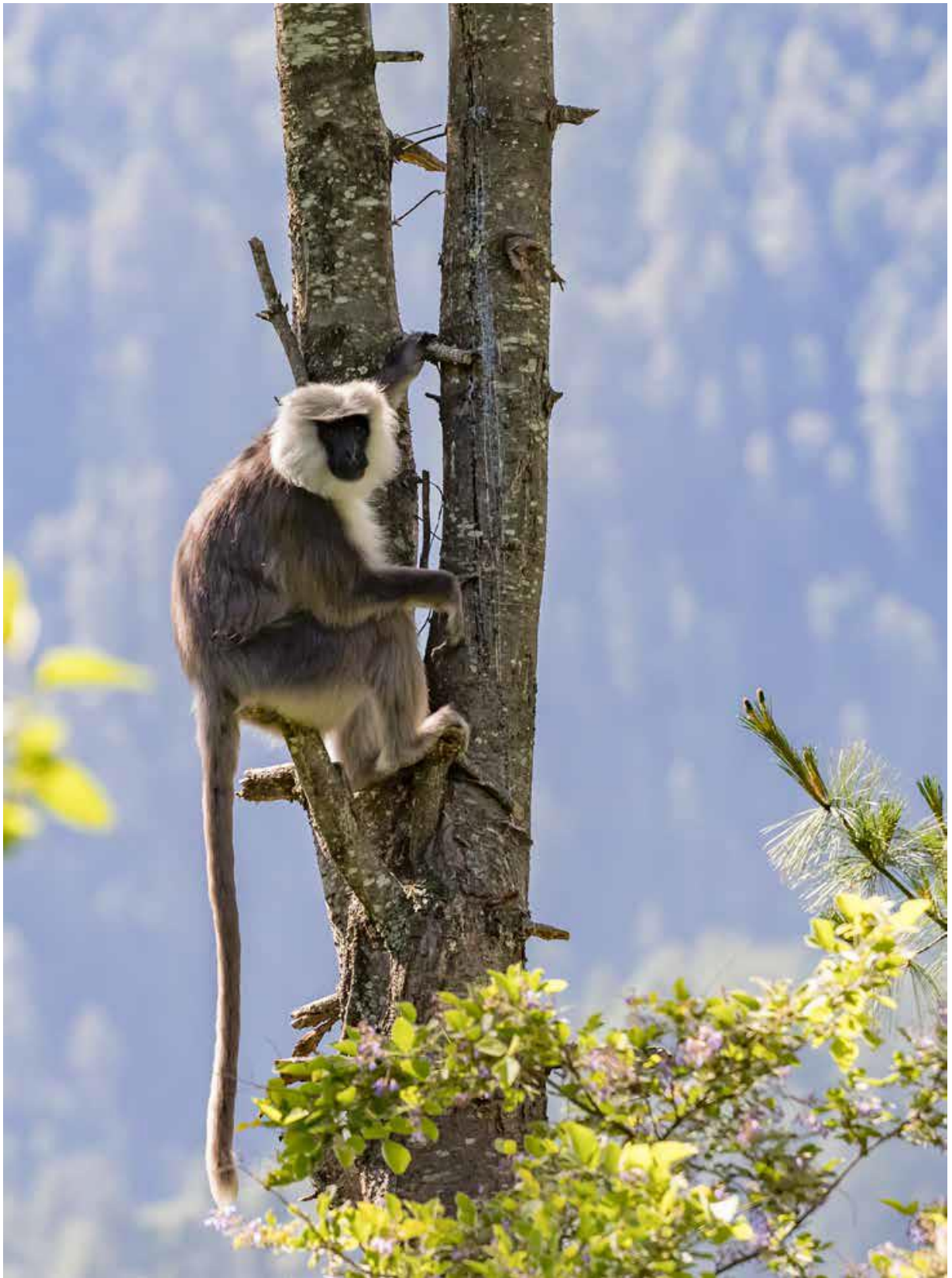


猕猴 *Macaca mulatta* 猴科 猕猴属



岩羊 *Pseudois nayaur* 牛科 岩羊属





喜山长尾叶猴 *Semnopithecus schistaceus* 猴科 长尾叶猴属









# 黑颈鹤

***Grus nigricollis***

鹤科 鹤属





# 高山兀鹫

***Gyps himalayensis***

鹰科 兀鹫属





大朱雀 *Carpodacus rubicilloides* 燕雀科 朱雀属



喜马拉雅白眉朱雀 *Carpodacus thura* 雀科 朱雀属





灰背伯劳 *Lanius tephronotus* 伯劳科 伯劳属





血雉 *Ithaginis cruentus* 雉科 血雉属



赤麻鸭 *Tadorna ferruginea* 鸭科 麻鸭属



萨蜚螂 *Copris sacontala* 金龟科 鞘翅目



翠同蝽 *Acanthosoma* sp. 同蝽科 半翅目





侧斑瞿眼蝶 *Ypthima parasakra* 蛱蝶科 鳞翅目



荨麻蛱蝶 *Aglais urticae* 蛱蝶科 鳞翅目



藏蝉 *Tibeta Zenobia* 蝉科 半翅目



心斑绿蟌 *Enallagma cyathigerum* 蟌科 蜻蜓目





广口蝇 *Platystoma* sp. 蝇科 双翅目



喜山蟾蜍 *Duttaphrynus himalayanus* 蟾蜍科 头棱蟾属



南亚岩蜥 *Laudakia tuberculata* 鬣蜥科 岩蜥属



## 主编 罗浩

探险家，西藏生物影像保护（TBIC）创始人。

纪录片《垂直极线》、《阿里金丝野牦牛》执行导演，纪录片《大草原》---西藏 导演。西藏摄影家协会副主席。曾任《西藏人文地理》杂志执行主编。“环喜马拉雅生物影像生态观测丛书”，《雅鲁藏布的眼睛》、《生命记忆》、《山湖之灵》、《莲花秘境》丛书主编。2010 年创办西藏生物影像保护（TBIC）非政府机构。十年来在西藏雅鲁藏布江大峡谷、巴松措、鲁朗、阿里神山圣湖、察隅、墨脱、珠穆朗玛峰、亚东、吉隆、嘎玛沟等地组织开展生物多样性调查，立志“用影像的力量保护西藏的生物”。2019年环喜马拉雅生态博物丛书《静美的生命：高山草甸与森林植物》、《森林的旋律：高原鸟类》、《雪域生灵：高原鱼类、两栖爬行动物与兽类》、《雪山陆战队：喜马拉雅山脉较低海拔的昆虫》、《美丽的绽放：喜马拉雅山脉的特有花卉》、《高原飞翼：喜马拉雅山脉普遍分布的昆虫》、《空中领主与掠浮艳影：高原猛禽与湿地鸟类》主编。



## 刘渝宏

1968年生于重庆。1995年夏，于西藏接触绿绒蒿以来不知不觉中成为了绿绒蒿痴迷者，至今仍初心不改，矢志不渝独钟情于绿绒蒿。虽背井离乡去国外20载有余，现就职于东京中方国资企业。2015年以来，利用假期行走于川滇藏甘等地，寻觅绿绒蒿之倩影成为余生终极目标。日本绿绒蒿研究会成员。