



# 千年北盘江

Millennial Beipanjiang River

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PhotOriginal







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# 千年北盘江

这一条江浩浩荡荡流过千年，书写了一个年轻城市的古老历史，这条江叫北盘江，这座城叫六盘水，这条江流淌了千百年，这座城只有短短42年。

千年北盘江，因犹如九曲回肠朝北端流去而得名，其两岸悬崖峭壁姿态各异，色彩纷呈，勾画成一幅绵延2000米的岩壁天然水墨彩画。

千年奔流不息的北盘江，迎着岁月的晨霞暮光，送走光阴的轮回转世，似无声的默片记录着重重幽思，一如岸边叠嶂的山峦。

北盘江是千年的，每一弯便是一首歌，每一折就是一段故事。

六盘水是万象的，在北盘江的臂弯里，是跳动的旋律、故事的中心。

这是一座厚重之城。高楼林立，霓虹夜影，只是被现代文明人工雕琢出的表面影像。1973年，一次偶然的考古发现，打开了六盘水的厚重历史。这里考古发现的“水城人”属于早期智人，尤其是“水城人”使用的“锐棱砸击法”，标志着人类进入了旧石器时代中期，而之后盘县大洞发现的“大洞人”，奠定了六盘水在人类学上的独特地位。从群山万壑中奔腾而出的牂牁江，载着夜郎文明的传说日夜川流不息。进入秦汉后，以夜郎为最大的西南夷是神秘地消失、还是与汉民族无痕融合，至今仍是考古学术之迷。历史长河中，六盘水英才辈出；古文化遗址星罗棋布，汉、彝、苗、白、布依等民族文化各具特色；“长征精神”、“三线精神”又赋予这片千年山河以钢铁般的魂魄。

这是一座财富之城。六盘水因资源立市，尤以煤炭资源得天独厚。分布广、储量大、煤种全、质量好，在我国江南独领风骚，被誉为“江南煤海”。地质预测储量569亿吨，探明储量360亿吨，保有储量156.5亿吨，其中炼焦



用煤储量95亿吨，是长江以南最大的炼焦煤基地。除煤炭之外，其它矿产资源也十分丰富：已发现具有工业开采价值的铁、铅锌、铜、等20多种金属、非金属矿产以及镉、锗、铀、铟等稀有金属。作为“四省立交桥”，连通川、滇、黔、桂，有“西能入滇、南可下海、东达百越、北连三秦”之说；六盘水凭借良好的工业基础、丰富的矿产资源，朝着西南地区重要的新型能源、资源深加工、装备制造业基地及交通枢纽和物流中心迈进。

这是一座宜居之城。进入新世纪的2004年，六盘水因为一个新的名称再度惊艳世人：“中国凉都”。按照气象学划分标准，任意连续5天日均气温超过22摄氏度，才是夏季的标志。六盘水在气温最高的7、8月，日平均气温才19.8度，年整体气温变化幅度小，年均温13-14℃。六盘水盛产水稻，这是物候学上夏季的标志。喧嚣的夏季要找一个避暑之地：交通便利、气温均衡、温润不燥热，又不用承受旅游区的拥挤与高费，六盘水应该作首选之一。

读这条江千遍，阅这座城万次，还是不能入眠。  
千年北盘江，万象六盘水。



# Millennial Beipanjiang River

The millennial river, known as Beipanjiang River, has been carrying the history of a young city named as Liupanshui, for 42 years.

Named for its zigzag waterway heading northwards, the river enjoys colorful cliffs of varied postures on each side, making the whole sight a 2000-meter long natural rocky wash painting.

As been running relentlessly in thousands of dawns and dusks, the Beipanjiang River is like a silent film documenting pieces of ponderings, or chains of mountains at the riverside.

As a millennial river, there is a song and a story in each turn and twist.

As an overarching city embraced by the river, it gathered most melodies and chapters.

This is a city of rich culture and history. Tall buildings and neon lights are carved by modern civilization, while in 1973, as an occasional archaeological activity, scientists discovered the rich history of Liupanshui. "Shui Cheng Man" found in this activity according to scientific analysis, belongs to the archaic Homo sapiens. The bipolar method of scientific study they used portrayed traits of the old Paleolithic Age. Later on, "Da Dong people" were found in Pan Xian which laid the foundation of Liupanshui's unique statue in anthropology. Zangke River runs across the mountains with Yelang culture and myths. As the largest southwestern Yi, Yelang disappeared in Qin and Han dynasty, whether Yelang gradually became a member of the Chinese nation or just vanished is still a secret for archaeologists. In history, Liupanshui is a place of excellence, ancient culture heritages, and unique ethnic cultures such as the Han, Yi, Miao, Bai and Buyi. The spirit of Long March, and the spirit of the Third Front endowed this city with the iron spirit.

Liupanshui is abundant in natural resources, especially, the large amount of coal resources. It is a city of wealth. Liupanshui qualified coal, being widely distributed, largely reserved, and full-ranged, became the most desired coal in South China, this coal even made a name for Liupanshui as "the Coal City in the south of Yangtze River". Its prospective reserve comes



up to 56.9 billion tons, explored reserve reaches 36 billion tons, and available reserve are 15.65 billion tons which includes 9.5 billion tons coal for coking, making the area the biggest in South China. Despite the coal resources, Liupanshui is also rich in mineral resources, possessing more than 20 types: iron, lead, zinc, copper, limestone, barite, silver, dolomite, marble, iceland spar, gypsum and clay. It also has numerous non-metal and rare metals such as cadmium (Cd), germanium (Ge), uranium, cobalt (Co), etc. As the "Juncture of four provinces" (Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces), the area is conveniently situated, standing at the junction of major regions of China, transportation routes by water and land are available. Depending on sound industrial foundation and rich mineral resources, Liupanshui is gradually becoming a southwestern base of new energy, deep processing of resources and equipment manufacturing.

Liupanshui is an ecological homeland. In 2004, Lipanshui surprised the world with another name: "the Cool Capital of China". According to meteorology, summer is when daily average temperature is more than 22°C for at least 5 days, however in the hottest July and August of Liupanshui, the daily average temperature is only 19.8°C, and the annual average temperature is 13°C to 14°C. Corps as rice are mainly grown here, which is a sign of summer in phenology, but if a summer resort is needed in the real summer, Liupanshui could be the first choice, as it is not only with good weather but also convenient transportation, less crowded visitors and inexpensive consumption.

By the river, by the city, this place is a book worth to be savoured by hundreds of thousands of times.











# 雄奇山水 壮美乌蒙

六盘水市位于云贵高原东部一、二级台地斜坡上，国土总面积9926平方公里。这里山峦众多，延绵起伏；沟壑纵横，深履险峻。乌蒙山脉韭菜坪为凉都最高峰，海拔在2900.6米，人称“贵州屋脊”，地貌景观以山地、丘陵为主。

境内地理环境复杂，植被种类繁多，野生动物资源、植物资源、名贵药材资源、珍稀动植物资源十分丰富，种类繁多，仅药用类野生植物就达700余种，野生动物190种，其中国家珍稀保护动物18种。

六盘水是典型的喀斯特地区，生态旅游资源是一大优势。玉舍国家森林公园的莽莽林海；麒麟洞公园的“地海浮山”；北盘江大峡谷的奇山异景；丹霞山、老厂景区的万亩竹海；水城的天生桥；妥乐的古银杏；六枝的滴水滩瀑布群等资源不胜枚举。六盘水的山水大地真可谓“雄奇壮美”！



## Marvelous Land    Splendid Wumeng

Liupanshui City is located at the I, II terrace slopes of eastern Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with a total area of 9,926 square kilometers. Grand mountains and rolling hills gathered here, ravines and gullies crisscross. Jiucai Ping of Wumeng Mountains, of an elevation of 2,900.6 meters is the highest position of the "cool capital", also the highest location in Guizhou province, known as the "Guizhou roof". Geomorphology mainly features mountains terrain and hilly ground.

The place is known for complicated geological environments, diverse types of vegetation, abundant and various wildlife resources, plant resources, precious medicinal resources and rare flora and fauna resources. There are more than 700 kinds of wild medicinal plants, 190 kinds of wild animals, among which 18 are rare national protective fauna species.

The peculiar geological karst topography and ecological sightseeing give the city splendid charm, which includes the vast forests of Yushe National Park, the underground lake and floating rocks in Qilin Cave Park, unusual rock formations of Panjiang Grand Canyon, the ocean of Bamboo in Danxia Mountain, the Tiansheng Bridge of Shuicheng, the ancient ginkgo of Tuole, and the Dishuitan waterfall groups in Liuchi and the like. By water, by mountains, Liupanshui city is marvelous and miraculous.



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## 北盘江大峡谷 摄影\_张家裕

位于六盘水市水城县南部，峡谷内峰林怒拔，崇山峻岭依岸对列，河谷深切，相对高差300-700米，有大小支流11条，水势变化无常，时急时缓，两岸峡谷形态多样，喀斯特及丹霞景观均很丰富，多奇峰异石，生态自然，纯朴完整，并有野钟黑叶猴保护区，现有黑叶猴130余只。

### Beipanjiang Canyon By Zhang Jiayu

Beipanjiang Canyon is located in the southern Shuicheng city, featured by towering and steep mountains and deep valleys, with the relative elevation difference from 300 meters to 700 meters. 11 tributaries are spreading over there, with varied sceneries and landscapes on both sides, including Karst and Danxia landscapes and Yezhong Francois' Langur Protection Area, where more than 130 langurs living in.

## 北盘江大转弯 摄影\_张家裕

北盘江古称牂牁江，珠江水系西江左岸支流。发源于云南省沾益县马雄山西北麓，流经滇东、黔西南，与南盘江汇合后称红水河。北盘江属亚热带湿润季风气候，甘蔗、柑橘、芭蕉、紫胶生长良好。流域内布依、苗、彝等民族聚居集中。

### Big Bend of North Panjiang By Zhang Jiayu

The Beipanjiang River was called Zangke River in ancient times, is the west branch of the Pearl River. It originates from the northwest foot of Maxiong Mountain, Zhanyi county, Yunnan provience, flowing through the east Yunnan, southwest Guizhou and then merges with Nanpanjiang River to become Honghe River. As a subtropical humid monsoon climate zone, plants here like sugar cane, citrus, banana, shellac grow well. Along the river, ethnic groups like Buyi, Miao and Yi live together.









