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POSTSCRIPT

It was about six years ago that the idea of compiling and publishing a large-format book on World Heritage for the first time emerged in my mind.

During my experience of intercultural communication, I found great interest shown by different countries in this subject and noticed earnest anticipation from varying nationalities in this field. Visual art, as an international language, enjoys an exceptional advantage in information exchange between different nationalities and has today become a trend of reading. Plus, Beijing's hosting of the 2008 Olympic Games gave me an impetus to realize my years-long dream.

Presenting the valuable World Heritage Sites in the form of photography was a beautiful decision. While designed to highlight the spiritual connotations of the World Heritage, this book also emphasizes the authenticity and representativeness of the heritage sites. At the moment I was about to launch the publishing project, some insiders reminded me that if I was not sure to be able to make it an outstanding work, then it's better not to start, since bunches of books on this subject had already been published. I did not give up, though. For those who share a common love for the World Heritage and for those who rendered me great support, I decided to move on. Not until the work was in full swing did I realize that this was really a difficult and complex project. In the process of publication, many experts and scholars were invited to offer advices and instructions, but due to a time limit, there are still some places in this book that could have been improved. I look forward to our readers' comments, and your suggestions and advices will help me do a better job in the future in the promotion of World Heritage conservation — a perpetual cause of mankind.

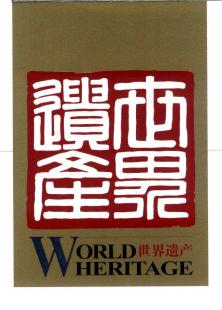
The editing work of this book was readjusted several times according to the new situations in the process of publishing. Although a lot of finance, materials, and human resources were invested, some parts of this book could have been improved. The last revision occurred in July 2008, when the book was completed and ready for printing. The World Heritage Committee announced the 27 sites newly inscribed on its World Heritage List. We immediately decided to reedit and redesign the book in accordance with this change. Thus, this book became the world's earliest publication to record all the 878 World Heritage sites around the globe, with a special significant meaning. On August 7, after issuing the final endorsement on the proof of the book, as one of the Olympic torchbearers, in Beijing, I relay the Olympic flame, which enjoys a history of nearly 2,800 years. On August 8, as the Games of the XXIX Olympiad officially kicks off in Beijing, the printing of this large-format book, World Heritage, will begin.

Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, the 88-year-old Honorary President for Life of the International Olympic Committee, contributed a letter of congratulation for the book, and this inspired me; Mr. Chen Jian, former UN Under-Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Association of China (UNA-China), prefaced the book, and this encouraged me; and, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee showed great concern and provided constant guidance during the entire process, and this enhanced my sense of mission. I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the talented photographers who generously contributed their wonderful pictures, and to Mr. Yang Dazhou and his editing crew who devoted painstaking effort. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank Beijing Artron Color Printing Co., Ltd., for its sincerely cooperation and excellent work ensured by state-of-the-art technology.

My salute — to the great creations of mankind! My respect — to the wonderful gifts of nature!

Li Qianguang

Member of the Presidium of China Federation of Literary and Art Circles Council Member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Executive Chairman and Secertary General of China Photograghers Association August 7, 2008





天然图画, 锦绣文章; 共有的瑰宝, 共有的家园。 为庆祝第二十九届奥林匹克运动会在中国北京举行, 特出版此 豪华版《世界遗产》, 以兹纪念。

Natural Gifts, Colorful Creations! Our Gems, Our Home! In honor of the 29th Olympic Games in Beijing, this luxury edition of "World Heritage" is specially presented.



天然图画 锦绣文章 共有的瑰宝 共有的家园Xatural Sifts Colorful Creations Our Sems Our Home





安 CONGRATULATIONInternational Olympic Committee Honorary President for Life Juan Antonio Samaranch

国际奥林匹克委员会终身荣誉主席 J·A·萨马兰奇





中国拥有让世界为之着迷的丰富历史和文化。2008年北京奥运会无疑是一个让世界与之分享这些历史和文化的机会。

通过《世界遗产》这本画册中1142幅令人叹为观止的照片,人们可以领略到全世界的878项世界遗产,尤其是中国的37项世界遗产。

在"同一个世界,同一个梦想; 共有的瑰宝,共有的家园"这个理念下出版的此画册,倡导我们共同发扬奥林匹克精神和世界遗产精神,主编李前光先生不仅强调了为我们的后代保护好世界遗产的重要性,同时也强调了中国和全世界的人们,应该通过更好地了解各自的世界遗产进而丰富自己。

在此,我诚邀诸位有幸看到此画册的人们,跟随着它的篇章一起去探索和欣赏那些存在于中国以及世界上的奇观吧!

J·A·萨马兰奇

China is a country with a rich history and culture which has always fascinated the entire world. The 2008 Beijing Games will be without a doubt an opportunity to share such a legacy.

With "World Heritage", people from all over the world will learn and discover, through 1142 pieces of stunning photos, some 878 world heritage sites focusing on 37 sites in China.

By publishing this catalogue under the slogan"World Heritage" are: our gems, our home. Let's carry forward the spirit of Olympic and world heritage, its Editor-in-Chief, Li Qianguang, stresses not only the importance of protecting the world heritage for the future generations, but also how the people of China and the world can be enriched through a better knowledge and understanding of their respective cultural heritage.

I invite you now to discover and admire, in the following pages, some of the wonders of China and the world!

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PREFACE
Former UN Under-Secretary-General
President of the United Nations Association of China
Chen Jian

联合国原副秘书长 中国联合国协会会长 陈 健





世界遗产是指被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会确认的、具有突出意义和普遍价值的自然景观和文物古迹。

作为全人类的共同财富,世界遗产记录着地球存在的历史和人类文明发展的足迹。任何自然或文化遗产的衰落与消亡,都会对世界造成不可挽回的损失。《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》是20世纪人类最具智慧的呐喊,它得到了全世界的积极响应,目前已经有185个国家和地区作为缔约成员,成为影响最大、参与国家最多的国际公约之一。

中国自1985年加入《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》以来,已有37项遗产地被列入《世界遗产名录》,极大地推动了世界自然与文化遗产的保护工作。

《世界遗产》这部画册,用影像形式将世界遗产浓缩于一册,不仅突出反映了中国的世界遗产,还介绍了其他国家和地区的世界遗产,这是中国第一部全面介绍878项世界遗产的图书。精美的照片、丰富的信息,学术与艺术的兼顾,真与美的统一;集知识、鉴赏和收藏于一体,融亿万年自然与文化精华于一炉。外观设计使用楠木镶玉,更使画册兼具民族风格和国际品位,十分珍贵且值得祝贺。

我相信画册的出版,对展示世界遗产风采,传播人类知识财富,增进不同民族的交流,促使人类珍爱共有的家园都将大有裨益;对在经济全球化环境下推进文化多样性,通过文化及文明间对话促进世界和平,将起到十分积极的作用。

The term "World Heritage" refers to those natural landscapes and historic cultural sites with outstanding meaning and universal value, as recognized and designated by UNESCO's World Heritage Committee.

A common wealth shared by all mankind, World Heritage Sites are signposts marking the path of human development and culture, while those creations of nature reflect the beauty and record the history of the Earth. The decline or disappearance of any cultural or natural heritage would constitute a horrendous loss for all of us.

Thus, the World Heritage Convention, in sending out a vital call to all of mankind in the 20th Century, has struck a compassionate chord worldwide. At present, with a total of 185 States Parties, the World Heritage Convention is now one of the most influential international conventions and, indeed, it boasts the greatest number of members.

Since China ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1985, 37 of the nation's natural and cultural sites have been inscribed to the World Heritage List, and the work of heritage conservation in China was endorsed and promoted.

World Heritage, not only highlighting the World Heritage Sites in China, but also offering an introduction to the heritage sites in other countries and regions, is China's first volume to encapsulate all the 878 World Heritage Sites across the world. Featuring enchanting pictures and informative articles, and integrating knowledge and art, this book is of high academic, aesthetic, and collection values. By adopting a jade-inlaid nanmu wood cover, the exterior design of the book is imbued with a traditional national flavor while exhibiting an international taste. To all who worked to realize the publication of this valuable volume, I offer my sincere and enthusiastic congratulations!

I believe that this book will be very valuable to exhibit the charm of the World Heritages, spread the intellectual wealth of mankind, increase cultural exchange between nations, and encourage all mankind to treasure our common home. It will play a positive and effective role in pushing forward cultural diversity under the circumstance of economic globalization and promoting world peace through dialogues between different cultures and civilizations.

Chen Jian

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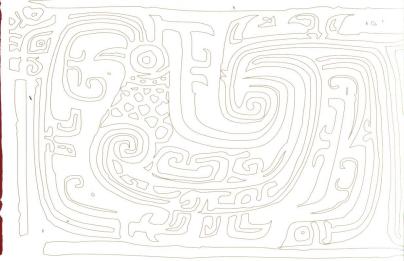
^{*} 按拼音字母排列

孙建华 Sun Jianhua

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ORLD世界遗产 HERITAGE

和而不同 异则利生

地球缔造了一处又一处自然造化的奇观,也孕育了一个又一个饱含着人类智慧的奇迹。奇观,令人敬畏; 奇迹,让人崇拜。

具有世界性、杰出性、独特性和多样性的自然和文化遗产,是全人类的共同财富,而环境变化、自 然灾害、经济发展、武装冲突等因素又给它们带来了巨大的威胁和破坏。

联合国教育、科学及文化组织1972年在巴黎通过的《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》(以下简称《世界遗产公约》),是这一人类财富的幸运。《世界遗产公约》是一项具有广泛和深远影响的国际准则性文件,其主要任务是确定世界范围内的自然与文化遗产,由全人类承担起保护的责任,即使在战争中也不能成为军事攻击的目标,使这些人类的共同瑰宝得以世代传承,永续共享。

世界遗产具体分为文化遗产、自然遗产和文化与自然双重遗产三类,代表了人类及其生存环境对世界的三大贡献:一是人类的创造;二是大自然的创造;三是人类与大自然的共同创造。它们在历史、文化、艺术和科学上的珍贵价值,是地球和人类文明给予我们的恩赐和馈赠。

《世界遗产公约》的核心是保护遗产的真实性和完整性,这项伟大的事业逐步得到更多国家和地区的认同和重视。用什么样的态度来对待自然和文化遗产,已成为衡量一个国家文明程度的重要标志之一。

中国1985年加入《世界遗产公约》,到目前为止,有37项遗产被正式列入《世界遗产名录》,成为仅次于意大利(43项)、西班牙(40项)的世界遗产大国。此外,在遗产预备名单中还有50多项,居世界前位。作为遗产大国,这不仅是一种荣誉,更是一份责任。

拥有世界遗产,可以表明一个国家的自然景观等生态资源在全球生态系统中的重要地位,表明其历史在





世界文明长河中被世人所公认的影响和贡献,彰显自然特色和民族身份,增进民族自豪感和凝聚力,提升国民的综合素质。入选《世界遗产名录》,不仅能带来显著的旅游效益,还可获得国际社会提供的专业技术与资金支援。同时,开展遗产保护,使人们能够在世界多样文化背景下与其他地区文化和谐共处,这对于维护世界和平,促进各地区共同发展也有着不可替代的作用。

第28届世界遗产委员会会议2004年在中国召开,进一步表明中国政府对《世界遗产公约》的拥护和对保护世界遗产事业所做的贡献。同时,保护世界遗产对于落实中国政府提出的科学发展观,促进经济社会的可持续发展及人与自然的和谐共存具有重要意义。

自然遗产是文化遗产的本源。自然与文化的和谐统一、兼容并蓄也与中国古代著名的"天人 合一"的哲学思想相契合,而中国的自然和文化遗产正是这种和谐与思想的生动体现。

在本画册中,读者欣赏到的不仅是人类与自然共同创造的杰作,更是伟大的世界遗产精神与厚博的中国传统文化的美妙融会。

画册图文以地域为经,时间为纬,纵横展现了自然之美与文化之美的交融。在重点展示中国的长城、泰山和九寨沟等37项世界遗产的同时,还全面介绍了联合国刚刚公布的其他27项世界遗产。它将增进世界各国对中国的了解,也使我国公众在熟悉自己的同时,更好地认识多样的世界。

一册在手,我们仿佛对全球的遗产进行了一次全面的巡礼,会频频惊叹于大自然的鬼斧神工和人类的伟大创造。世界遗产的丰富和多彩,促使我们进而思考人类文明的多样性。

全世界七大洲五大洋,200多个国家和地区,67亿人口,五六千种语言,2000多个民族,形成了人 类不同的文明。

"多样性是世界文明的一个基本特征。人类历史发展的过程,就是各种文明不断交流、融合、创新的过

程。"(胡锦涛在第28届世界遗产委员会会议上的贺辞)

因为交流,所以多样,虽然有的交流是以非文明手段推进;因为多样,所以丰富,虽然并不是样样都得到公认;因为丰富,世界才多彩,而多彩使人类社会更加繁荣。

世界三大粮食作物——小麦、水稻、玉米,只有水稻的原产地在中国(国际上还有争议)。在我们今天的餐桌上,大部分水果、蔬菜都来自异国他乡。如果固守己有,坚持排他,我们今天的生活将是多么的单调和乏味:萝卜、白菜、米饭……

在21世纪的今天,社会发展越来越全球化和现代化。曾几何时,我们几乎已经淡忘了文化多元是人类创新的源泉。其实越是经济全球化,越需要文化多样化。和谐的发展不可能是单一的,真正的现代化也应该是多样的。文化的多样化与全球化、现代化并不矛盾,恰恰可以在信息时代使自己的民族特色更好地融入世界一体化进程。在一个时期内,我们追求现代化的同时,忽视了很多民族的、独特的传统文化,现在用沉重的代价去寻找丢失的财富,这使我们更加明白了一个朴素的真理:越是民族的,越是世界的。

"和实生物,同则不继",这是西周末年思想家史伯提出的关于世界起源的观点。中国传统文化不但主张"和",而且提倡"和而不同",强调统一之中的差异、和谐之中的多样,在寻求一致的同时也包容个性。

世界的和谐是全人类追求的美好理想,儒家的中和论就是从事物关系的角度来追求普遍和谐的智慧,包含着深刻哲理的"和而不同"是"中国文化对世界的最大贡献"(费孝通)。

多元、交流、融合、发展。没有多元、交流,就没有人类;没有融合、发展,就没有世界。坚持"一元主导,多元互补,汇通古今,兼融中西"的多元和谐文化观,是我们对缤纷世界的从容。

因此, 地球村应该是个相互学习的课堂。





由于历史和其他原因,已入选的世界遗产多分布在欧洲(特别是西欧)以及北美,且多为文化遗产;地广人稀的非洲和大洋洲以自然遗产为盛;山川秀丽、人文荟萃的中国,则有多项遗产兼具自然与文化的特色。但有许多发展中国家和中小国家目前尚无一项遗产被选入。从最初的12项发展到今天分布在145个国家的878项,世界遗产保护已经成为联合国教科文组织最伟大的项目之一。随着这项事业的壮大,不平衡的问题也逐步凸现,包括自然和文化遗产在数量上的不平衡,在地区分布上的不平衡和保护能力上的不平衡。我国世界遗产事业发展迅速,尽管遗产资源的市场化开发是经济发展环境代价最小的一种现实选择,但是,目前许多遗产正面临着盲目无序的经济旅游开发,低层次开发使遗产地人工化、商业化和城市化,自然性和完美度在不断下降,这已引起有关部门的高度重视。

世界遗产的精神实质在于通过这一事业的开展,体现和促进文化多样性和生物多样性,保持各种文化的特性以及文化特性所依赖的环境,在多元的社会中有效地保障人权,本着尊重、宽容、对话的原则实现全球和平、共同发展的目标。同样,奥林匹克精神首先强调的也是对文化差异的包容和理解。我们正在幸运地体验着人类的盛会——奥林匹克运动,在这种氛围中人们可以更好地打破各自狭隘的视野,以世界公民的博大胸怀,去认识和理解自己民族以外的事物,感受各个民族都拥有的神奇想象力和巨大创造力,以客观和公正的态度去看待世界,虚心地汲取其他民族文化的优良成分,完善自我、超越自我、创新发展。

今天的人类是幸运的。世界似乎是从15世纪开始变得更加清晰,特别是这200年来,金字塔从沙漠里走向世界,吴哥窟从森林中来到我们面前。交通的发达,可以让我们到世界任何一个角落去瞻仰历史的灿烂;传播的便利,可以让我们在任何一个空间去欣赏不同区域文明的辉煌。我们享用这些丰厚的遗存,还要善待这些共有的瑰宝,以无愧人类的进化。

相信各位亲爱的读者从这本画册中不仅能欣赏到世界遗产的壮丽,还能感受到世界遗产的精神内涵,让我们共同担当起保护人类珍贵财富——世界遗产的神圣使命。

き参判を

Harmony in Diversity

Our motherly planet gave birth to myriad and marvelous natural wonders, then she nurtured the remarkable evolutionary feat that is human intelligence. The ancient wonders of nature are awe-inspiring, and precious; the capacity for intellectual creativity is extraordinary, and tangible.

Global, exceptionally unique and diverse in characteristics, the World Natural and Cultural Heritage sites are a collective wealth shared by all mankind. However, due to the impact of environmental change, natural disasters, economic expansion and armed conflicts, many of these treasures are at risk.

In 1972, at its 17th session in Paris, the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention). Serving as an international guideline with extensive and profound influence, the World Heritage Convention is dedicated to evaluating and nominating worldwide natural and cultural properties on the World Heritage List, while encouraging all peoples of the world to jointly bear the responsibility of conservation. The overall mission includes protecting the sites from damage inflicted by war, so as to ensure the perpetual inheritance of these precious gems of Earth and mankind.

World Heritage is divided into three categories: natural, cultural, and a combination of the natural and the cultural. Respectively, these properties represent the creations of nature, the contributions of mankind, and the combined work of nature and human. Valuable in history, culture, art, and science, they are gifts bestowed by the Earth and human civilization.

Committed to preserving the authenticity and integrity of these extraordinary gifts, the cause of World Heritage Convention has drawn increasing levels of attention and recognition from ever more nations and regions. The degree of care offered to natural and cultural heritages is an important benchmark in rating a nation's level of civilization.

Since China ratified the World Heritage Convention in 1985, 37 of the nation's natural and cultural sites have been inscribed to the World Heritage List – a third-place ranking just behind Italy (43 sites) and Spain (40 sites). Apart from this fact, 50-plus sites have been included on the World Heritage Tentative List – more than any other nation in the world. For China, to possess this number of great gifts of heritage and be so recognized is a great honor, and a great responsibility.

World Heritage sites may testify to a nation's position in the global eco-system in terms of ecological resources, tangibly represent a recognized influence and historic contribution to the global civilization, highlight national attractions and national characteristics, bolster a national sense of pride and enhance the overall quality in the cultural life of citizens. Inscription to the World Heritage List may bring about benefits of increased tourism, as well as professional technical support and financial aid from

