

YUNNAN
STONE FOREST

NATIONAL
GEOPARK OF
CHINA



云南



中国国家地质公园

云南人民出版社

石林

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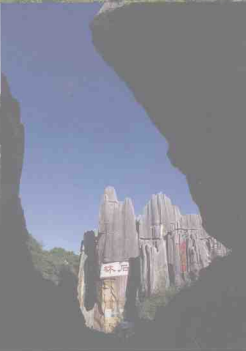
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石林

前言

石林，是我从小向往的地方。她的奇特、诗意浓郁的景观和环境，在中学地理和自然教科书上都曾作过简练精辟的描述。

上个世纪六十年代初的我国第一部立体声彩色故事片电影《阿诗玛》，动人的爱情故事和壮观、秀丽的石林又一次深深地揪住了我的心。

一九七九年十月一日，当我陪同南斯拉夫科学院喀斯特研究所所长P·别者博士和副所长R·戈斯波达列奇博士第一次来到石林，我简直被惊呆了。那“双鸟渡食”、“凤凰梳翅”、“母子携游”、“漫步从容”、“骆驼骑象”等景观，栩栩如生，惟妙惟肖；阿诗玛身背箩筐，她不怕风霜，傲立石海群柱之中。难怪，石林成为了《西游记》的拍摄基地。

我们穿行在高峻石隙之中。时而登上尖锐的石峰颠，观溯那深达一米余的溶沟，时而凝视那直径达两米、高十多米的柱槽；石柱犹如精雕细刻的图腾。

经过几十年的考察和研究，人们终于发现，在两亿七千万年前这里曾是一片生活着种种生物的汪洋大海，海底沉积了包含动物体的石灰岩。在长期地质作用下，石灰岩层被折皱、折断或拉裂。日夜温差导致的岩石风化和雨水溶解空气中由生物呼吸和地下放出的CO₂使石灰岩被慢慢的腐蚀和溶解。风化作用形成的土壤中生活着无数的各种微生物，它们在生存过程中不断产生CO₂当雨水渗入土壤并溶解CO₂，大大加强了它对石灰岩的溶蚀加工能力，形成了今天我们所看到的各种穿洞、竖叠和迷宫石缝等。以后的水土流失，使原理在土下的石柱和石牙露于地表，再次经受雨水的溶蚀加工，形成了尖如剑、锋如刀、形如盆、色如彩的奇特景观。地下又形成了琳琅的千姿百态的钙化景观和永流不息的地下长河。

在两亿多年中，几经沧桑，发育的石林又被从地下喷涌而出灼热玄武岩浆和岩屑岩灰掩埋过，后经溶蚀它们又出现在光明世界，接着，随着地壳的上升和断陷，形成了路南湖、湖中沉积泥沙和石块，又把好不容易出露的石林再次掩埋，再后来，湖水退去，石林又一次以她最美的形象，展现在世人面前。

优美的石林，奇特的石林，刚强不屈的石林，养育和造就了善良、勤劳、刚强、富有文学、艺术修养的撒尼人。

石林国家地质公园犹如一个内容极为丰富的图文并茂的天然地质历史博物馆。她是一个人类与大自然和谐相处、互为依存的新世界。

朋友，优美、神秘的世界上最独特、面积最大、类型最丰富、成因最复杂的林状喀斯特地貌的杰出代表——云南石林一定会激发您浮想连翩，鼓励您勇于探索地球的奥秘。

国际洞穴协会副秘书长、执行局成员
中国科学院地理科学与资源研究所研究员

宋林华

2002年3月28日

YUNNAN

石林
STONE FOREST



PREFACE

The Stone Forest is a place I have been longing for since my childhood. Its uniqueness and poetic landscape has found its way into the geographical and natural study textbooks for middle school students.

My heart was deeply touched by the Stone Forest's grandeur and grace and the moving love story depicted by the film "Ashima", the first color feature film of China put on the screen in early 1960s.

On October 1, 1979, I paid my first visit to the Stone Forest accompanying Dr. P. Beky, director of the Karst Institute of Yugoslavian Academy of Science and Art and Dr. R. Gesbodaleky, vice director of the same institute. I was completely shocked by what I saw. Two Birds Transferring Food, Phoenix Spreading Its Wings, Mother and Son Touring Together, Sauntering Leisurely, and Camel Riding Elephant, all as vivid as life and remarkably true to life. Arshima, a representative of Sani girls carries a basket on her back, standing proudly in the sea of stalagmites, free of fear of wind and frost. With all the rare and unique stone views, the Stone Forest naturally became the shooting base for the TV play "Record of a Journey to the West".

We threaded our way among the high-rising rocks and nearly got lost in the maze-like valleys. We climbed up the pointed rock peaks and observed the one-meter-deep Karst ditches. We stared at the stalagmites, which were over ten meters high and with a diameter of two meters and looked like carefully carved totem poles.

Through several decades' investigation and study, people discovered that the present Stone Forest used to be covered with a vast sea inhabited by all kinds of oceanic creatures some 270 million years ago, for there deposited in the limestone were animals' bodies. Under geological pressure for a fairly long period, the limestone layer was folded, broken or cracked. The temperature difference between day and night resulted in rock weathering and the lime was slowly eroded and dissolved by rain that contained CO₂ produced by living beings' breath or released from underground. In the weathered soil lived numerous microbes of countless varieties, which constantly produced CO₂ and thus greatly strengthened the rain's erosion of

the limestone. Hence came the various Durchgangshole, niches and labyrinthine clearances. Later, the loss of soil and water made the uncovered stalagmites and clints appear on the surface, which experienced further rain erosion and took the present colorful shapes of sword, knife and basin. In addition, there formed many calcified rocks in thousands of postures and underground rivers flowing constantly.

During the long period of over 200 million years, the Stone Forest has experienced countless eruptions of hot basalt lava and talus ash, which was followed by the ascent and sag of the crust. In this way, the Lunan Lake took shape and there deposited silt and rocks, covering again the Stone Forest.

The beautiful, unique and upright Stone Forest nurtured and brought up generations of generations of Hani people who are kind, hard working, unyielding, and well cultured in literature and art.

The National Stone Forest Geological Park is like a natural geological history museum with rich contents. She is a new world representing harmony and co-existence between human beings and the Great Nature.

Friends, you will surely be encouraged by the beautiful and mysterious Stone Forest, the unique and typical Karst creation with the largest area, richest types, and most sophisticated Karst landform. Come on, friends, let us bravely probe into the mystery of the earth.

Song Linhua

Deputy secretary-general and member of the executive bureau of
International Cave Association
Research fellow of the Geographical Science and
Resources Research Institute under Chinese Academy of Sciences

March 28, 2002

NATIONAL GEOPARK OF CHINA





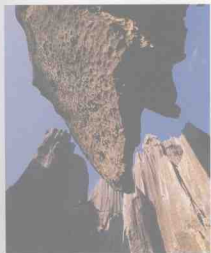
大石林——李子园风景区 摄于1988年3月16日
Liziyuan Valley Scenic Spot of Large Stone Forest, photo on March 16, 1988



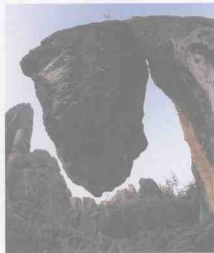
大石林 摄于1999年12月31日
Large Stone Forest, photo on December 31, 1999



大石林 摄于1998年1月15日
Large Stone Forest, photo on January 15, 1998



大石林 摄于1996年6月16日
Large Stone Forest, photo on June 16, 1996

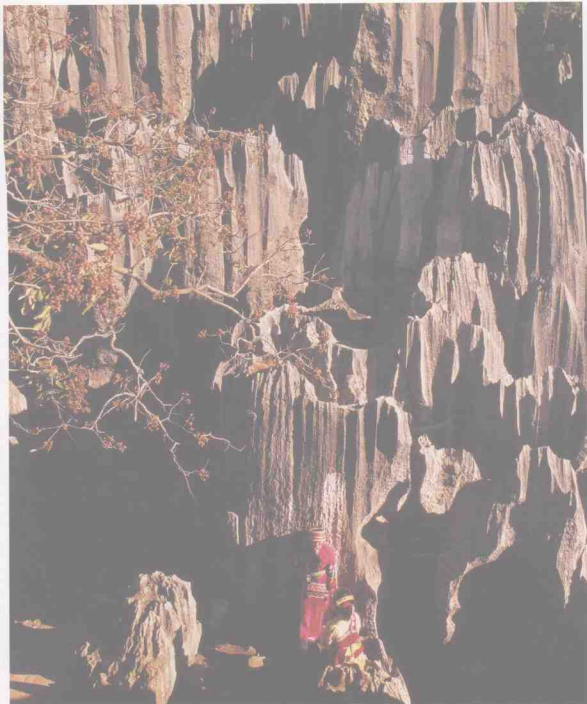


大石林 摄于1996年5月17日
Large Stone Forest, photo on May 17, 1996



大石林 摄于1996年6月16日
Large Stone Forest, photo on June 16, 1996

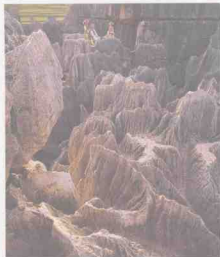
◀大石林 摄于1996年2月28日
Large Stone Forest, photo on February 28, 1996



大石林 摄于1994年12月11日
Large Stone Forest, photo on December 11, 1994



大石林 摄于1997年6月5日
Large Stone Forest, photo on June 5, 1997



大石林 摄于1995年5月19日
Large Stone Forest, photo on May 19, 1995



大石林 摄于2000年11月30日
Large Stone Forest, photo on November 30, 2000



大石林 摄于2001年6月30日
Large Stone Forest, photo on June 30, 2001

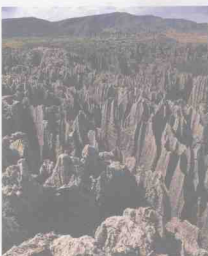
大石林 摄于1996年2月13日
Large Stone Forest, photo on February 13, 1996



大石林 摄于1998年1月2日
Large Stone Forest, photo on January 2, 1998



黑颈凤凰区 摄于1996年5月2日
Heijing Fenghuang Qu, photo on May 2, 1996

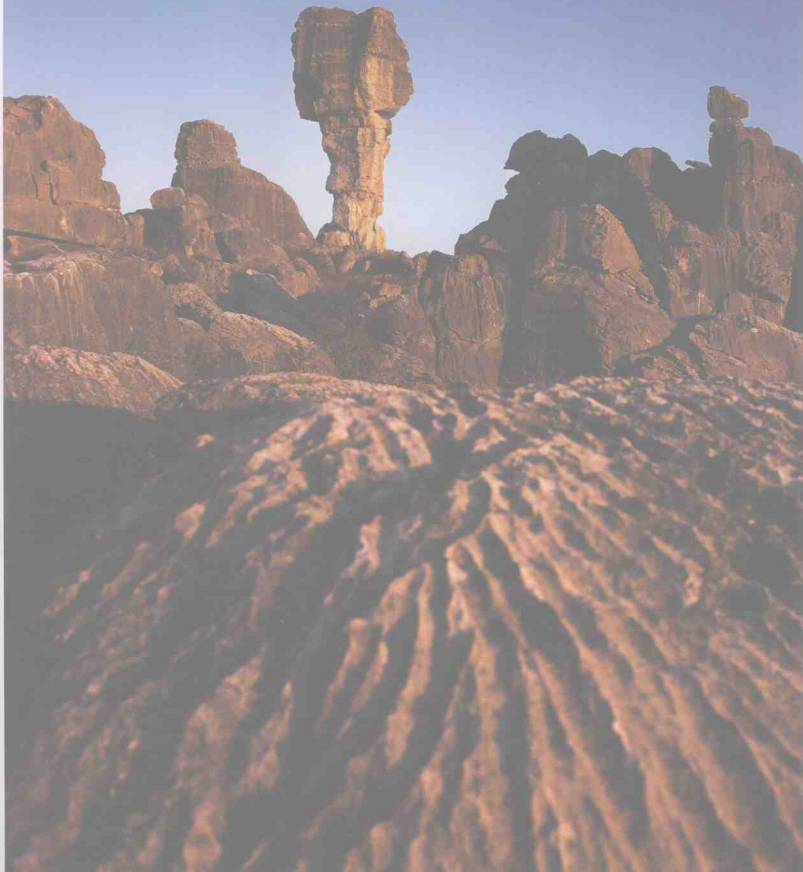


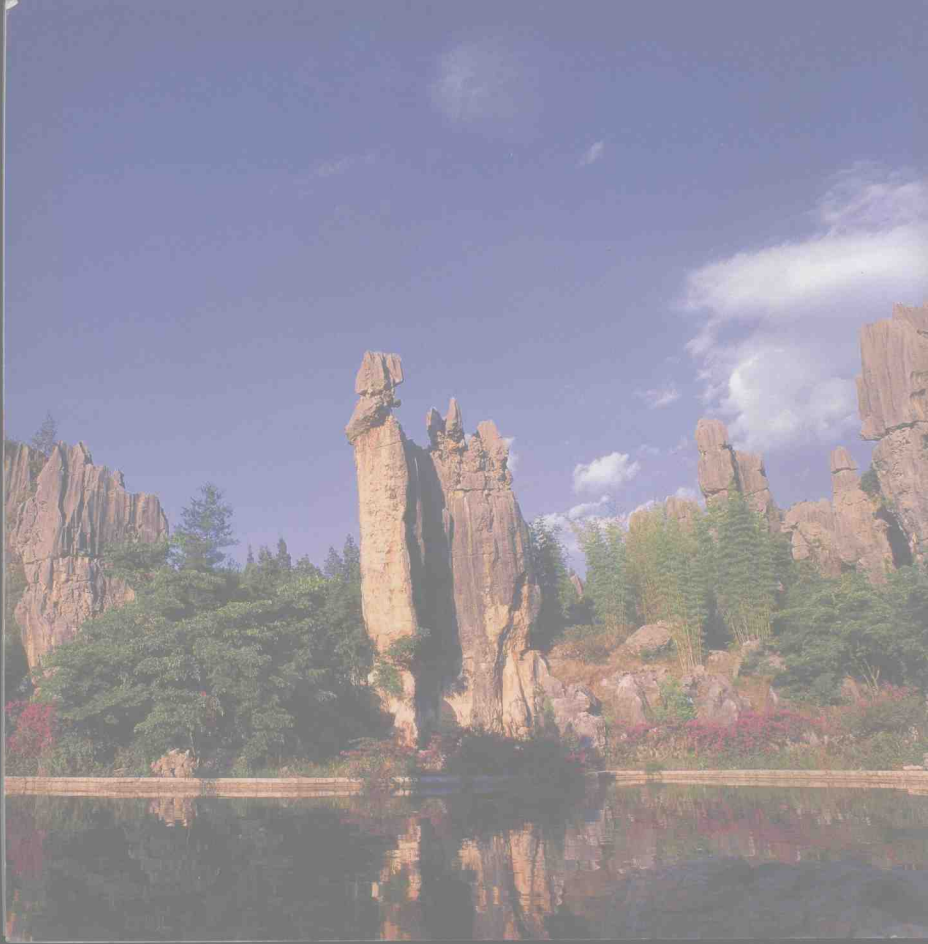


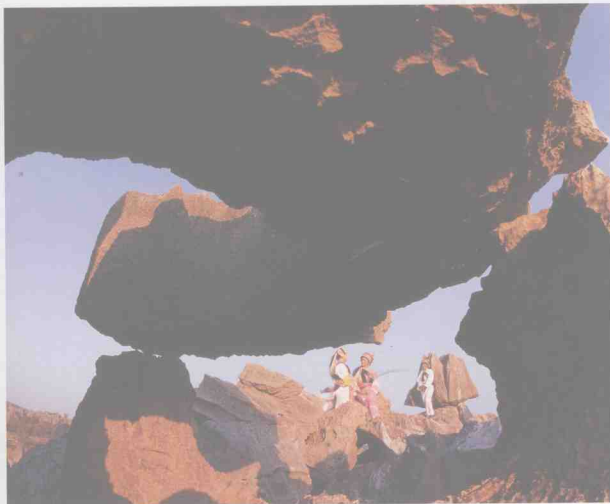
大石林——万年灵芝景区 摄于2000年10月8日

Ten-thousand-year Glossy Ganoderma Scenic Spot of Large Stone Forest, photo on October 8, 2000

大石林——万年流纹岩区 摄于2000年1月10日
Ten-thousand-year Glossy Gneiss, Scenic Spot of Lingsi Stone Forest, photo on January 10, 2000







大石林——步鹑山景区 摄于1997年3月8日
Bugingshan Scenic Spot of Large Stone Forest, photo on
March 8, 1997



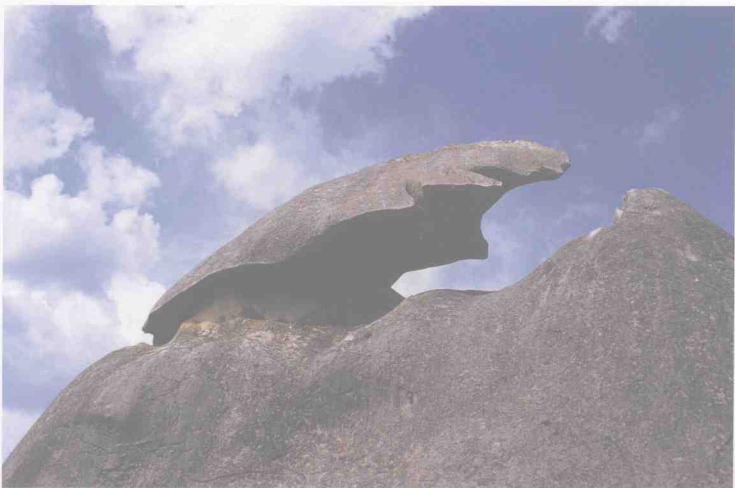
外围景观——天孔岭 摄于1998年
6月15日
Tiankongling, peripheral landscape,
photo on June 15, 1998



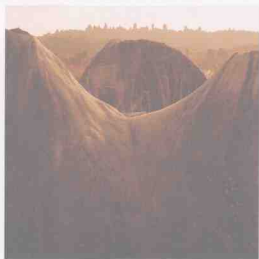
外围景观——上篱草 摄于1999年
12月17日
Shangpucao, peripheral landscape,
photo on December 17, 1999

大石林——阿诗玛景区 摄于1996年5月22日
Ashima Scenic Spot of Large Stone Forest, photo on May 22, 1996

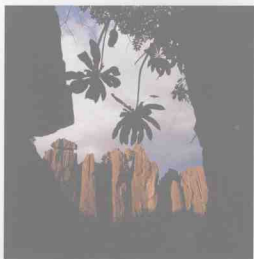
大石林——万年灵芝景区 摄于 2000年6月3日
Ten-thousand-year Glossy Ganoderma Scenic Spot of
Large Stone Forest, photo on June 3, 2000



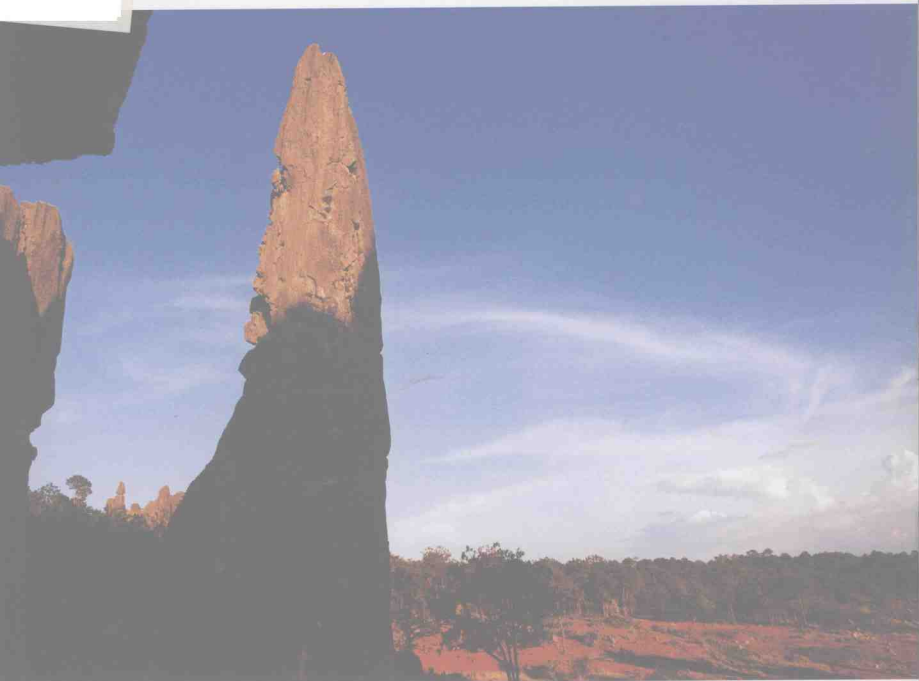
大石林 摄于1999年9月9日
Large Stone Forest, photo on September 9, 1999



大石林——万年灵芝景区 摄于1999年12月10日
Ten-thousand-year Glossy Ganoderma Scenic Spot of
Large Stone Forest, photo on December 10, 2000



大石林 摄于1999年9月9日
Large Stone Forest, photo on September 9, 1999



大石林——步岭山景区 摄于1999年6月5日
Bushashan Scenic Spot of Large Stone Forest, photo on June 5, 1999