

天目夏居
城中常疎
緒奈必麻土
夏來天目
居絕抗華
蒼苔迷石
青靄失
樽而飲酒
密坡田傍
斜風涼宜
睡泉消食
茶把卷倚

綠色硅谷·中國臨安

GREEN SILICON VALLEY LIN'AN CHINA



綠色硅谷·中國臨安

GREEN SILICON VALLEY
LIN'AN CHINA

浙江省臨安市人民政府

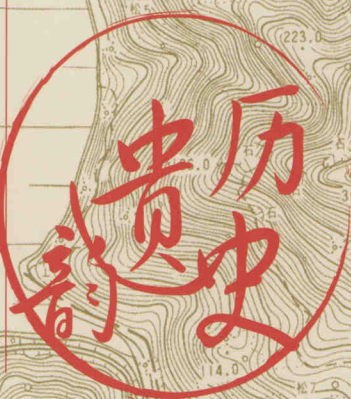
People's Government of Lin'an City, Zhejiang Province

浙江林學院

Zhejiang Forestry University



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临安历史悠久，文化积淀深厚。早在旧石器时期，

先民即已在此繁衍生息。唐末五代钱镠出生于于此，创建富甲东南的吴越国，傲然称雄，庙食千秋。全市拥有全国重点文保单位2处4项，省级文保单位2处，历史文化遗产102处，馆藏文物颇丰，弥足珍贵。

临安佛教文化源远流长，素有「八方香客云集来，十万烟火散江南」之誉。天目山为中国第五大佛教名山，其禅源寺美仑美奂，气度恢宏。天目山还是一座抗日名山，周恩来曾于1939年春来此演讲，高山仰止，青史永垂。

临安又是一处古战场，《水浒传》中「卢俊义大战昱岭关」的故事即发生于于此。南宋名将韩世忠至今留有墓冢。元末朱元璋义兵屯驻，进而开创大明江山。

临安钟灵毓秀，物华天宝，自古赢得多少诗人墨客热情咏赞。萧统、李白、白居易、苏轼、黄庭坚以及林语堂、郁达夫等文人雅士都曾踏上这片土地，并留有华章丽篇。天目山水给他们以灵感与启悟，其传世之作给天目山以情感与生命，互为辉映，相得益彰。南宋於潜县令楼涛作《耕织图》，被誉为世界上最早的一部农科读物。养身鼻祖彭祖、地理学家郦道元、旅行家徐霞客、一代药圣李时珍等都曾留下足迹。绵绵2000年文化的浸润，使临安大地处处镌刻着卓然独立、光耀日月的名人文化印记。

历史留给临安太多的馈赠。绵长的遗韵，逝去的先人，至今仍造福桑梓，惠播万民。

临安是传统的，临安也是现代的。行者无疆。传承下来的这一脉红线，进一步光大弘扬「开放大气敢创新，团结拼搏勇创业」的临安精神。



Historical Appeal

Lin'an has a long history and profound cultural accumulation. As far back as New Stone Age the forefathers lived and multiplied on this land. In the period of Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms(AD907-960), Qian Liu, who was born here, established Wu Yue Kingdom, which was the richest and dominant in Southeast. There are 2 historical and cultural relics under state protection, 4 historical and cultural relics under province protection, 102 historical and cultural remains. Historical relics collected in Lin'an History Museum are abundant and extremely rare collected in Lin'an History Museum are abundant and extremely rare and important. Buddhist culture of Lin'an has a distant source and a long development. It has the reputation of "Pilgrims from all corners gathered at Lin'an's temples, burning joss stick scattered all over South China". Tianmu Mountain is the fifth China's Five Buddhist Holy Mountains, whose Chan Yuan Temple is tall and magnificent. Tianmu Mountain is also famous as an anti-Japanese base. In Spring, 1939, Zhou Enlai came there to make a speech. Tianmu Mountain will be beheld with admiration and crowned with eternal glory.

Lin'an is also a famous ancient battle field, where Yu Ling Guan Pass is located, which is the site of a battle written in Outlaws of the Marshes "Lu Junyi Won the Victory over Rebel Forces in Yu Ling Guan Pass". The mausoleum of a famous general in Song Dynasty Han Shizhong (AD1089-1151) was erected here. At the end of the Yuan Dynasty Zhu Yuanzhang (AD1328-1398), the founder of Ming Dynasty, rose in revolt

and stationed his rebel army in Lin'an as his base and then founded his empire, established the Ming Dynasty.

Lin'an, a well-endowed region and nature's treasure, has brought forward numerous supernatural talents and earned fervent praise from a great number of poets and scholars of all ages. Tianmu Mountain gave them inspiration and enlightenment, and their masterpieces endowed the Mountain with feeling and life. The mountain and these literatis added to each other's splendour. In the Southern Song Dynasty, Lou Shou, a magistrate of Yuqian County (today in Lin'an City) drew "Geng Zhi Tu" (A Description of Farming and Weaving), which is regarded as the first agricultural scientific works in the world. Pengzu, the founder of life-nourishing art, Li Daoyuan, a sixth-century geographer, Xu Xike, a seventeenth-century geographer, and Li Shizhen, the sixteenth-century pharmacologist, all left their traces in Lin'an. Thanks to 2000 years' continuous cultural immersion, the brilliant cultural traces of influential historical figures were engraved all over the land of Lin'an.

History offered innumerable gifts to Lin'an. Everlasting historical appeal and deceased ancestors still bring benefit to Lin'an people. Lin'an is a traditional city, and also a modern city. In order for Lin'an to be open to the whole country, and to the world, Lin'an must follow up the path handed down through the ages, and carry forward the Lin'an spirit of "innovate in opening up with vigor and boldness, pioneer in starting business through unity and efforts".



旧石器的发现，改写了临安人类活动6000年的历史，标志着早在1万多年前就有古人类在这方土地上繁衍生息。
The discovery of Old Stones of the Paleolithic Period shows that old human's activities in Lin'an, all dated to be more than 10,000 years old, rewrites the history of humans' activities with 6,000 years existence.



石核
Stone core



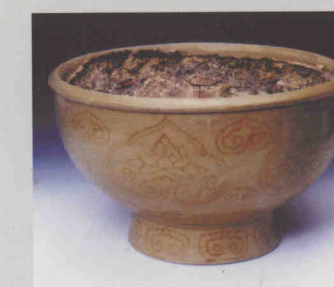
砍砸器
Tamper



越窑青瓷褐彩云纹熏炉(唐)
Brown-colored Cloud Furnace made of Yueyao Celadon (Tang Dynasty)



越窑青瓷褐彩云纹盖罍(唐)
Brown-colored Cloud Jar made of Yueyao Celadon (Tang Dynasty)



越窑青瓷褐彩云纹油灯(唐)
Brown-colored Cloud Oil Lamp made of Yueyao Celadon (Tang Dynasty)

玉龙



五代文物○玉龙

Cultural relics of Five Dynasties—Yurong

五代之季羣雄僭竊當亡
宵旰擁抱虛器而王獨能
志獎公室翦馘兇頑以修
職貢來賓王庭昔齊桓一
匡九合率羣牧而朝周天
子以彤弓黃鉞錫之專征
而唐后以金冊誓書賜
世守其功業榮遇又不
過之內府向有武肅王
像乃摹後
間內庭供
時所寫之
王之孫文
寶藏今翰
文僖曾孫
及蘇子瞻
三公真蹟
筆志
已新
永熹敬題
三十二世孫文選敬摹並錄



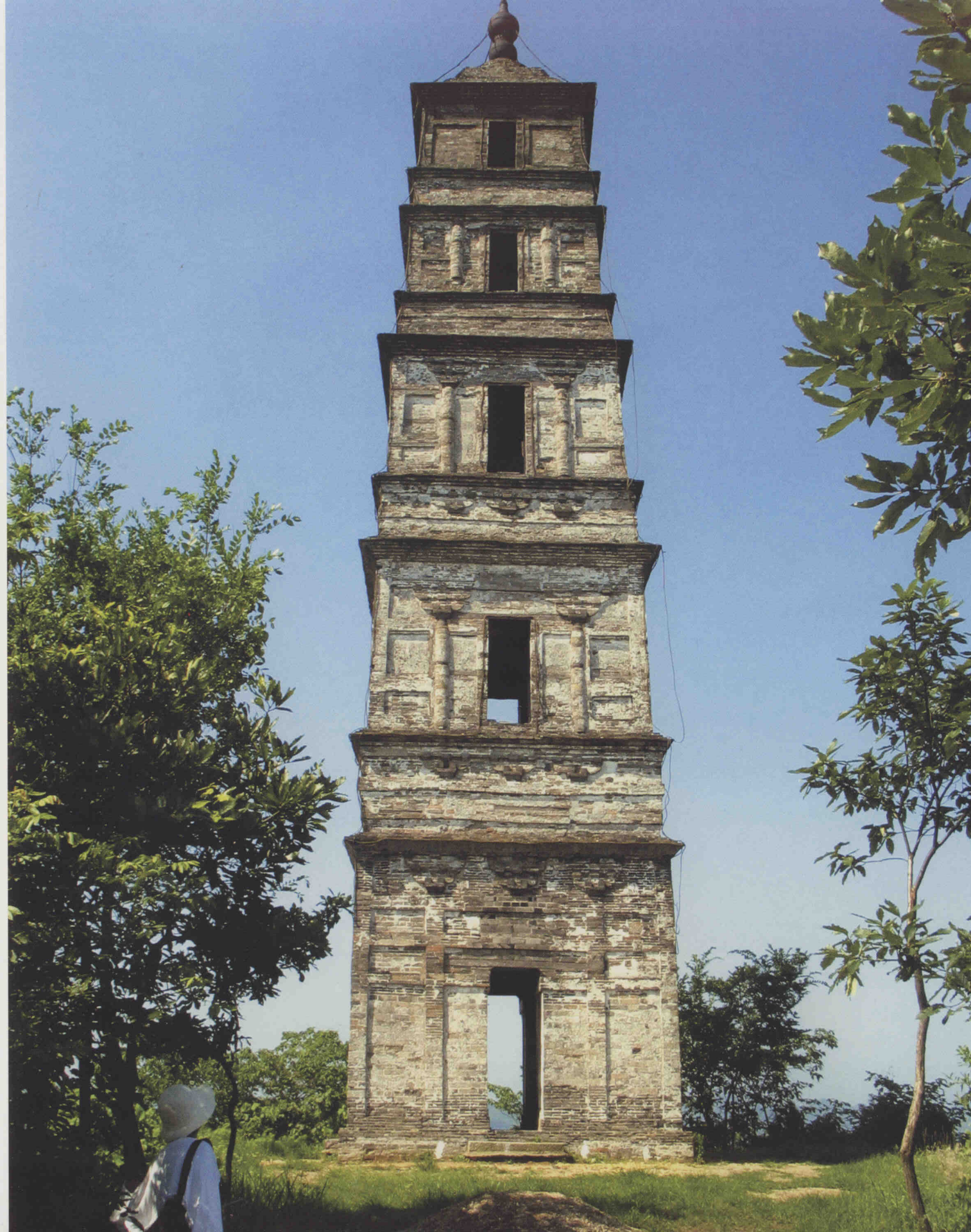
钱鏐(852年—932年)
临安锦城人，唐末五代十国之一
的吴越国的创立者。在位时，
奉行保境安民、休养生息、奖
励农桑、兴修水利、拓展海运、
善事中原的国策，颇得人心，
为“上有天堂，下有苏杭”的
奠基者。

Qian Liu(AD852-932), born in the
Jincheng Town Lin'an, the founder of
Wuyue Kingdom during the period of
Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms.
He defended his kingdom with strong
forces and propitiated his people,
encouraged farming, sericulture and
water conservancy construction,
expanded maintained good relations
with the authorities of Central China,
so he was called as the founder of
“Just as there is paradise in heaven,
there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on
earth”.

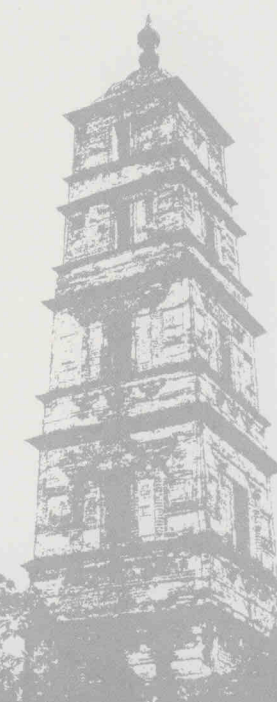


金书铁券 Gold Writings on Iron Deed

唐昭宗乾宁四年(897年)八月四日，因钱鏐平定越
州董昌之叛，唐昭宗赐予铁券，以嘉奖其功绩。
On August 4, in Tang Zhaozong Quadrennium (897 AD), Qian
crushed Dongchang rebellion in Yuezhou, so he was granted an Iron
Deed by Emperor Zhaozong to commend for his meritorious actions in
military service.



全国文保单位——功臣塔(五代)
A major historical and cultural site under
state protection—Gongchen Tower (Five Dynasties)



勢壓東南可象低溟濛空翠千望
 中迷龍飛鳳舞川魚秀地下天
 高日月齊

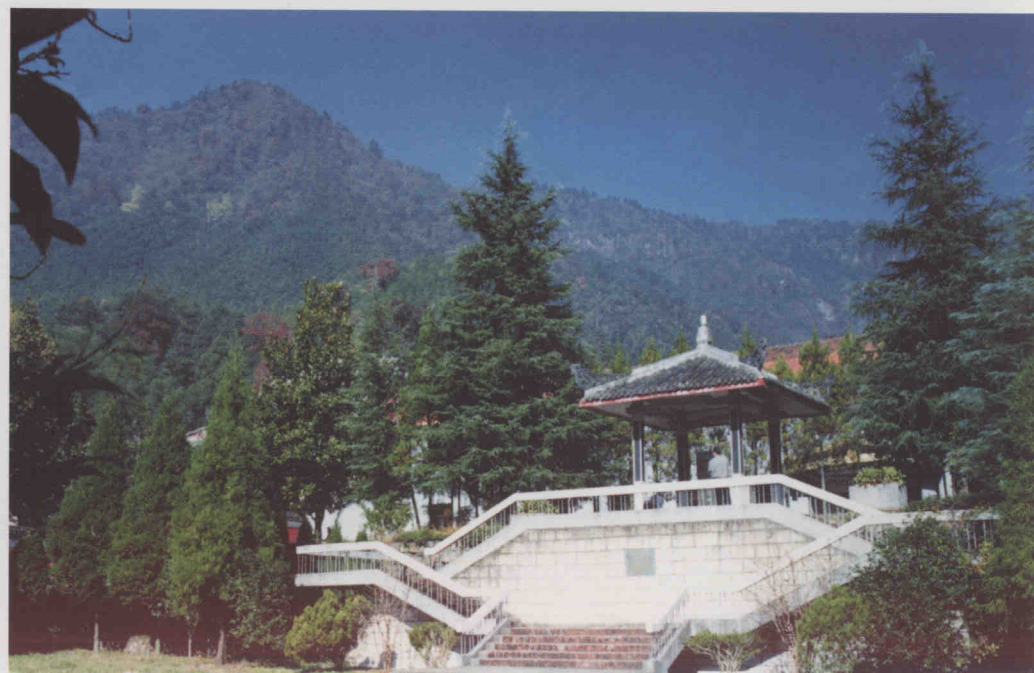
紀念周總理視察天目山六十周年
 元·鄭玉清“天目山”五九九年夏
 俞德明書



油画《周恩来》
 Painting "Zhou Enlai"

抗日期间，天目山一度成为浙江抗战救亡中心。1939年春，周恩来涉险临山，纵论救国方略，高山仰止，青史永垂。

During the War of Resistance against Japan, Tianmu Mountains was an action center in Zhejiang Province for a time. In 1939, Zhou Enlai came here to discuss general plans to save the nation from extinction, which was immortalized for ever in our history.



周恩来演讲纪念亭
 Zhou Enlai's Speech Memory Booth



国画《天目山民施救图》
(张品操作)

The traditional Chinese painting of
"Tianmu Mountain Civilians
Succoring Homeland"
drawn by Zhang Pinchao

有逢如畫
可見皆詩

天目山自然保護區旅遊管理局贈
吳野夫書於京



指画《胜似春光》
(吴野夫作)

The finger painting of
"Better than Spring Sunshine"
drawn by Wu Yefu

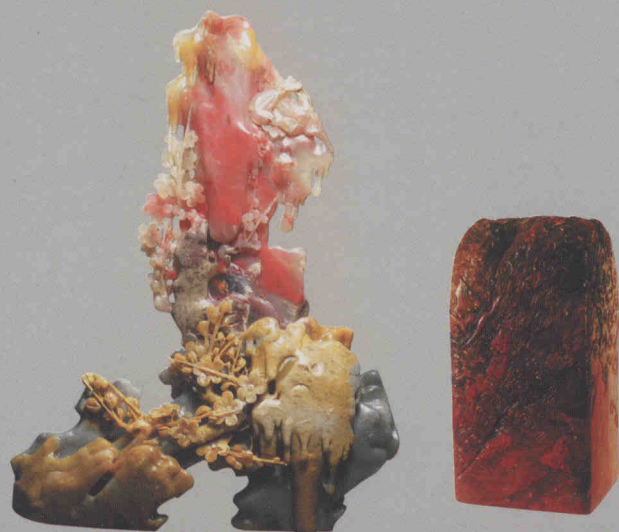


浙皖要塞——昱岭关
The fortification on the juncture of Zhejiang and Anhui
provinces——Yuling Pass



昌化鸡血石以其鲜红如血、晶莹如玉的丽质被誉为国宝，是我国“四大名石”、“印石三宝”之一，享有“印石皇后”之美誉。2004年9月17日，以昌化鸡血石为原材、乾隆宝玺和嘉庆宝玺为素材的《鸡血石印》特种邮票在临安首发，方寸之间再现鸡血石神韵，标志着临安又获得了一张国家级“金名片”。

Changhua Red Jasper, granted as a national treasure for its color as red as blood and material as translucent as gem, is one of "Four Famous Gems", "Three Carving Stones" and gains the title of "Queen of Carving Stones". On Sep. 17, 2004, a special kind of stamps called "Red Jasper Seal", based on Changhua Red Jasper and taken from Imperial Seals of Qianlong and Jiaqing, was firstly issued in Lin'an, which stood for a state-level "Gold Business Card" for its reappearance of red jasper verves within a tiny area.





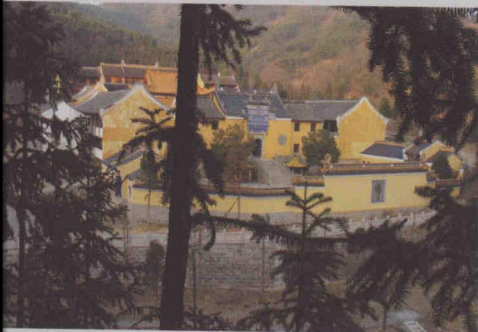
禅源寺山门
Chanyuan Temple Gate



玲珑山摩崖石刻
Linglong Cliff Stone Inscription



东天目山昭明禅寺韦驮道场
Zhongming Temple—Weituo Taoist Rites in
East Tianmu Mountain



中天目普照寺
Pu Zhao Temple in Middle Tianmu Mountain



密林古刹
Old temple in the forest

绿色 环境

Green Environment

As the main forestry city in Zhejiang province, since 1980s, Lin'an city has taken full advantage of its favorable geographic situation and rich natural resources and vigorously develops the ecological high-efficient forestry industry, reinforces the preservation of forest resources at a large scale. At present a sustainable development scheme with emphasis on comprehensive exploration and forests prosperity is on the blueprint. Now the entire forestation area is 4033 thousand mu, among which the forestry area occupies 3290 thousand mu (one hectare=15mu), the construction ecological welfare afforestation occupies 1150 thousand mu, the high-efficient commercial forestry base occupies over 1400 thousand mu, including the bamboo forestation base of 1000 thousand mu, and a walnut forestation base of 387 thousand mu. More than 2100 types of plants and 2300 types of moving creatures inhabit and multiply on this rich land and the total forestry coverage ratio amounts to 76.6%. The content of negative oxide ion in each cubic centimeter of air reaches 2200 and thus this city is also named "large oxide bar". Since 1991, this city has been continually been awarded as the one of the top 100 national green cities, the national model city in economical forestry construction and the forestry prosperity with the aid of science and technology, the national ecological construction model spot, what's more, it is the only city that has joined in the international model forestry group.

Lin'an city keeps the ecological environment in constant condition by reinforcing the basic construction of "air and water purification, city forestation and sanitation, city noise reduction" with an aim to preserve and exploit the natural resources efficiently. A new green setup that gives priority on the forestry ecological construction in the mountainous regions and renders subordinate importance to the forestation of the city ecological environment which includes the green plants forestation alongside the roads and rivers in coming in to shape. In 2003, the city committee issued the official document "the several proposals for the ecological construction in Lin'an city" and in it definitely put forward the construction goal of striving for the realization of ecological city in 2008, and ensuring the realization by 2010. Emphasis has been laid on the construction of ecological economy, ecological environment and ecological culture.

The green color directs the culture of this city. At present, it is the social fashion of the people of Lin'an to protect the color of green. When you drive in the beautiful mountainous area, you will find yourself strolling in a smooth landscape drawing: the ridges and peaks elegant and graceful, the rivers transparent and green, the grass and plants luxuriant and verdant, the mountain flowers beautiful and pleasing to look at, the voices of the birds clear and melodious, human seems to be in an integral part of nature as the Chinese lyrics goes "the strangely beautiful ridges and peaks resembles the dancing dragons and phoenix that embraces this green city."

This is Green Lin'an, a spiritual paradise blessed and protected by the natural mountains and rivers.

中國
臨安

绿色引导文明，而今，呵护绿色已成为临安人整体营造的一种社会时尚。当你车行锦峰绣岭，你会发觉自己仿佛是在一幅笔意流畅的山水画长卷里徜徉：千峰竞妍，百水澄碧，草木葱茏，山花含笑，歌籁清绝，天人合一，纯然一个『层峦叠嶂挺奇秀，飞龙舞凤抱佳城』的绿色世界！这就是绿色临安，一个山水呵护的精神乐园！

临安作为浙江省重点林区市，从上世纪八十年代开始，立足山区优势，依托丰富的自然资源，大力发展生态高效林业，全面加强森林资源保护，走出了一条综合开发、富民兴林的可持续发展之路。目前，全市林地面积403.3万亩，其中有林地面积329万亩。建设生态公益林115万亩，高效商品林基地140多万亩，其中竹林100万亩，山核桃林38.7万亩。2100多种植物和2300多种动物在这片丰饶的土地上繁衍生息，森林覆盖率达76.5%，每立方厘米空气中负氧离子含量为2200个，被称为天然『大氧吧』。1991年以来，先后被授予全国绿化百佳市、全国经济林建设先进市、全国科技兴林示范市、全国生态建设示范区等荣誉称号，是全国唯一加入国际示范林组织的县市。

临安市通过实施『蓝天、碧水、绿色、宁静、洁净』五大工程，有效保护、合理开发利用自然资源，使生态环境质量持续保持良好状态，形成了以山区林业生态工程为主体，城镇生态环境绿化为依托，公路和江河两侧绿色长廊为网络的国土绿化新格局。2003年，市委下发《关于生态市建设的实施意见》，明确提出以构建生态经济、生态环境、生态文化三大体系为核心任务，力争2008年、确保2010年实现生态市的建设目标。

天目雲氣來
山霧自然開

左飛