

圖文故事 / 西國圖琴



阿克苏旅游

AKSU TOURISM

主 编 杨志民

新疆人民出版社

看尽龟兹十万峰
始知五岳也平庸
他年欲做徐霞客
步遍天西再向东

——冯其庸



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Distribution Map of Aksu Tourism Resources



阿克苏

素有“歌舞之乡”之称，悠久的历史、灿烂的文化，孕育出阿克苏独具特色的民俗风情和一批以龟兹乐舞、多浪木卡姆、库车赛乃姆为代表的艺术精品，能歌善舞的维吾尔人用悠扬的琴声、动听的歌喉、婀娜的舞姿诉说着对美好生活的热爱和追求。



Aksu

Aksu is also known as "Home of Song and Dance". The profound history and brilliant culture are pregnant with distinctive national folkways and civic culture as well as Quici melody and dance, classics typified by Doran Mukam and Kuda Saynem. Uyghur people, excelling at song and dance, convey love and pursuit for beautiful life with melodious instrument music, pleasant songs and graceful dance.





克孜尔石窟

阿克苏地区拥有众多的石窟遗址，以克孜尔千佛洞为代表的石窟群是外来文化与中国传统文化结合的产物，与唐玄奘齐名的伟大佛经翻译家鸠摩罗什也诞生在这里。被列为我国四大石窟之一的克孜尔石窟，是国家重点文物保护单位。它位于拜城县内木扎提河北岸的明屋达格山赤褐色岩壁上，始建于公元3世纪后期，编号洞窟236个。艺术内容主要包括建筑、雕塑、壁画，多为描绘小乘佛教的本生、因缘和佛传故事，内容壁画1万余平方米，是我国修建最早、规模最大、位置最西的石窟寺群和艺术瑰宝。

The Kizil Grottoes

Aksu prefecture is endowed with hosts of grottoes remains. The Kizil Grottoes Complex results from alien culture and traditional Chinese culture. KumaraJiva, a great translator of sutra, ranked with XuanZang, an eminent monk during the Tang Dynasty, was born here. The Kizil Grottoes, as one of four major grottoes, is a key national monument, which is situated in the brown cliff walls of the Mountain on the north bank, which was excavated in the late 3rd A.D with coded caves of 236. The artistic content mainly includes: architecture, engraving, mural, mostly about jataka, nidana and Buddhist diffusion in Hinyana. As the earliest, biggest and the most vast grottoes complex and artistic treasure in China, it contains over 10,000 square meters of murals inside.





托木尔峰

位于天山西部温宿县境内，海拔7435.3米，是天山最高峰和我国最大的现代冰川之一，是国家级自然保护区。这里有奇花异草、珍禽异兽、雪峰植被，是登山、科考、探险的神奇之地。野生动物主要有野骆驼、蒙古野驴、雪豹、白鹳、胡鹫、北山羊、赤狐、头鹅、雪鸡、盘羊等，列入国家一级保护动物的有13种，国家二级保护动物的有34种。野生植物有甘菊、克氏草莲、麻黄、当归、枸杞、药桑蚕、少藜等。

The Tomur peak

located in the territory of Wensu County in the West Tianshan Mountains, elevation 7435 meters, is the highest peak of the Tianshan Mountains and one of the modern glaciers in China. As a state-level nature reserve, the place is a good destination for mountain climbing, scientific expedition and adventure with its peculiar flower, strange grass, rare birds and wild beasts and alpine vegetation. The wild animals mainly include wild camel, Mongolian wild donkey, snow leopard, white stork, vulture, northern goat, red fox, swan, snow pheasant, argali, etc. of which thirteen are listed as first-rate animals under the state protection and thirty-four as the second-class animals under the state protection. The wild plants contain licorice, Conopogon pilosula, Saussurea involvulata, Ephedra sinica, Angelica sinensis, wolfberry, medicinal mulberry and sea-buckthorn etc.





Large-scale Dance Accompanied By Music "Qiuqi 1001"

A piece of cultural works with extraordinary splendour
A dazzling pearl on ancient Silk Road
An exciting & shocking performance
A section of colorful Qiuqi from the ancient times
She is the revival of splendid history of ancient Qiuqi
She is the vivid reappearance of Qiuqi Dance
accompanied by music on the scroll of fame
She is not only the pride of Aksu
But also the pride of beautiful Xinjiang, and
Chinese nation

大型乐舞《龟兹一千零一》

一朵异彩缤纷的文化奇葩
一颗古丝绸之路上的耀眼明珠
一部激情似火的震撼演艺
一段远古走来的绝色绝妙
她是古代龟兹辉煌历史的复活
她是名垂青史古龟兹乐舞的生动再现
她不仅是阿克苏的骄傲
更是我们美丽新疆、我们中华民族的骄傲





天山南天池

又名大、小龙池。大龙池位于库车县城北部 120 千米处，由天山雪水融汇而成。水域宽阔，松壑辉映，山水相连，绿草如茵，传说西天王母曾在此沐浴，唐僧在此收伏白龙马，这里是避暑度假和旅游的胜地；相邻湖泊小龙池，犹如晶莹剔透的绿宝石，与大龙池相映生辉。

South Tianshan Tianchi (The Dragon pool)

Located 120 kilometers north of Kuqa county, it is shaped by melt snow water, the Dragon pool is endowed with large expanse of water, rippled by gentle breeze, reflection of hills thrown on the surface, pines and snow shining one another at the backdrop, and decorated with a blanket of lush grass. The legend goes that West Queen Mother once bathed here. Xuanzang Monk got his white horse. The place is a resort for both holiday and tourism, healthy which is a Little Dragon pool, just like a crystal-clear emerald adding brilliance to the Big Dragon Pool.





克孜尔苏哈烽燧

悠悠驼铃，漫漫丝路，历史的脚步在阿克苏境内留下众多的印记，有著名的龟兹故城、昭怙厘佛寺、克孜尔苏哈烽燧、汉代冶炼遗址、伊斯兰教遗址库车大寺等，这些遗迹见证着历史的悲壮，昭示着丝路古道的变迁。其中克孜尔苏哈烽燧是自治区重点文物保护单位，它位于库车县城西北12千米处，为汉代边防报警遗址，高15米，东西长6米，南北宽4.5米，上端瞭望楼有木构残迹尚存。它是目前古丝绸之路中道上时代最早、保存最完好的烽燧遗址。

The Kizilgaha Beacon Tower

With lingering camel bell and long Silk Road, the historical pace has left numerous prints in the territory of Aksu, which includes the famed ancient city of Qiuci, the Zhaohuli Buddhist Temple, the Kizilgaha Beacon Tower, the remains during the Han Dynasty and Grand Kuga Mosque, an Islamic remains. The remains evidence historical sorrow and change of the ancient Silk Road under the protection of Xinjiang People's Government. As the Kizilgaha Beacon Tower remains during the Han Dynasty. It is twelve kilometers northwest away from the county seat of Kuga, having the height of 15 Meters length of Kuga, length of 6 Meters from west to east and width of 4.5 Meters from south to north, with wooden fence extant at the top of the Watch tower. It is the earliest and best-preserved beacon tower remains on the middle route of the ancient Silk Road at present.





库车天山神秘大峡谷

位于阿克苏地区库车县城北 70 千米处，海拔 1620 米。距阿克苏市 300 千米，由 217 国道直达，交通便利。峡谷呈东西向，纵深长 5.5 千米，为红褐色岩石经风雕雨刻而成。峡谷曲径幽邃，别有洞天，山林千姿百态，峰峦直插云天，沟中有沟，谷中有谷，有天门、幽灵谷、月牙峡、虎牙桥、鹰天洞、雄狮泪等景观造型生动，形态逼真。距谷口 1.4 千米处的山崖上有一处唐代石窟，窟内南、北、西壁上有残存壁画以及龟兹石窟群中罕见的汉文题记。距峡谷 700 米处

另有峡谷，与神秘大峡谷相伴。天山神秘大峡谷兼雄、险、静、神为一体，身临其境者无不赞不绝口。

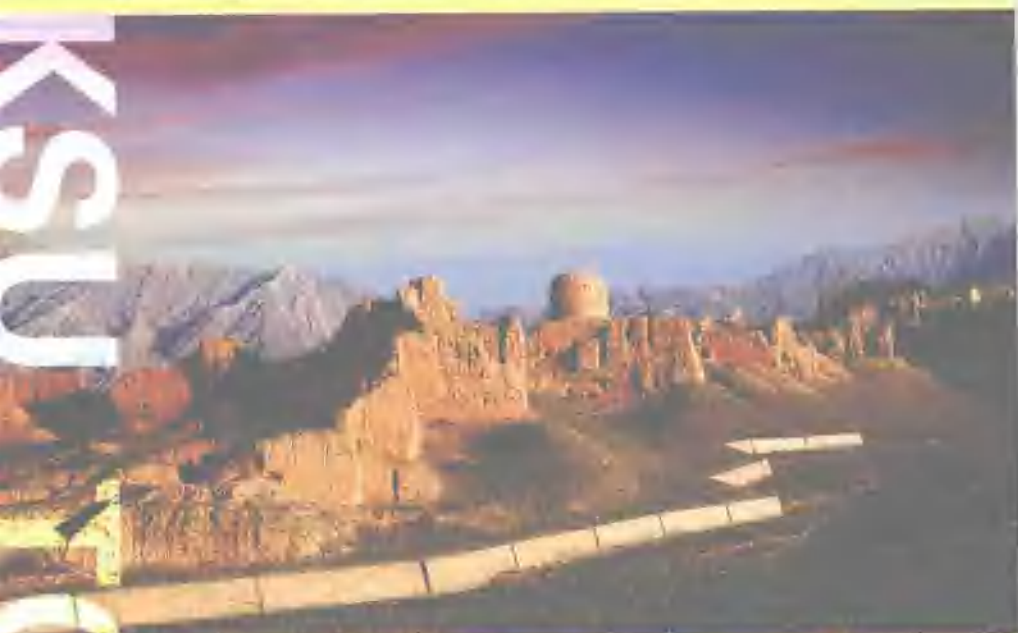
Tianshan Mysterious Grand Canyon of Kuga

Located at 70 Km from north Kuga County of Aksu Prefecture, with an elevation of 1 620 meters, Tianshan Mysterious Grand Canyon is 300Km from Aksu City, can be accessed directly through No.217 National Highway with transport facilities. Presenting east-west trend with the depth of 5.5Km, the Canyon was formed from reddish-brown rock engraved by wind and rain. The winding path leads to a secluded quiet place, here is an altogether different world, and the mountains are indigent poses, the peaks soar to the sky, gullies in gullies, and canyons in canyons. The landscape including South Heaven Gate, Ghost Valley, Crescent Canyon, Tiger Booth Bridge, Heaven Cave, and Lion's Tear are with vivid model and life-like shape. There is a grotto of Tang Dynasty on the cliff that 1.4 Km from the entrance of canyon. There are residual mural painting and the rare Chinese characters inscription in Qilici grotto group on south, north, and west wall of the grottoes. There are other canyons at 700 meters from the canyon, which accompany the Mysterious Canyon. With an integration of magnificence, adventure, quietness, and mystery, Tianshan Mysterious Grand Canyon makes you experience personality and praise greatly.





AKSU



苏巴什(昭怙厘)佛寺遗址

位于库车县城东北 20 千米却勒塔格山南麓,分东西两寺,隔车河相望,约建于魏晋,鼎盛于隋唐。唐玄奘西行取经过龟兹时,慨然“佛像庄严,始闻人工”。七世纪中叶(658 年),唐安西都护府移设龟兹后,内地高僧云集,该寺佛事兴隆,晨钟暮鼓,香火不绝,晚唐(9 世纪)渐趋衰败,13-14 世纪被废弃。

佛寺东寺由佛堂,僧房,北、中、南三塔组成。西寺建筑遗址较多,以北、中、南三塔和南禅寺院为主,北塔南塔分布有佛洞,内残存壁画和龟兹文题记。

该佛寺遗址考古成果丰硕,先后发掘出土陶器残片、铜钱、铁器、木简、石磨经卷等。1978 年在西寺中塔基址发掘清理了一座墓葬,有女尸骨及随葬品,现藏于库车博物馆。

The Subashi buddhist temple

The remains, located 20 kilometers northeast of Kuqa county, on the southern slope of the Queletag Mountains, is divided into two temples. The one is on the east and another one on the west with the Kuqa River as a demarcation line. Built in about the Wei and Jin Periods, the temples witnessed prosperity in the Sui and Tang Dynasties, when Xuan Zang went by Qiuci on journey to the west for scripture but the adornment of Buddha image still overshadows current workmanship. In the mid seventh century (658 A.D.), especially after the An xi protectorate was set up in Qiuci during the Tang Dynasty, eminent monks gathered from the inner land and the Buddhist service was held busily, being echoed by bell in the morning and drum in the evening with incessant burning of incense. In the late Tang Dynasty (9th century), it gradually declined and was deserted from 13th to 14th century.

The east temple of the remains is made up of Buddhist hall, monk's rooms, north, middle and south pagodas; the west temple structural remains number more, dominated by north, middle and south pagodas as well as south temple, the south part of the northern pagoda is dispersed with Buddha caves; extant fragmentary murals and inscriptions in Qizhi language.

The archeological result has been achieved amply in the Buddhists remains. The fragmentary pieces of pottery, copper coins, iron ware, wooden strips, stone implements and scripture scrolls have been excavated in succession. In 1978, a tomb was excavated at the base of the middle pagoda in the west temple, where there unearthed female corpse bones and sacrificial objects, being displayed in Kuqa museum.





库车王府

位于老城林基路街，从 2004 年初开始在清 12 代清王府的遗址上恢复重建。恢复重建的库车王府全称是“库车世袭维吾尔亲王府”。

重建的库车王府基本根据原貌进行恢复，融维吾尔族建筑风格、中原建筑风格、俄罗斯建筑风格为一体，由王府和小王府两组建筑群东西相邻结合而成。中国历史上目前唯一健在的末代库车王——达吾提·买合苏提入住府内。景区共分三个参观游览区。

一是王府展区，二是以库车历史为中心的龟兹博物馆展区，三是库车历史的见证——古城墙遗址区。

The Palace of Kuqa Uyghur Hereditary Prince

Located at Linjilu Street, Laocheng City, since the beginning of 2004, Kuqa Palace has been rebuilt on the site of No. 12 Qing Palace granted in Qing Dynasty. The full name is "The Palace of Kuqa Uyghur Hereditary Prince".

The rebuilt Kuqa Palace was recovered according to its original form, with an integration of Uighur architectural style, central plains architectural style and Russian architectural style, it is combined by palace and small palace, two groups of building neighbouring in east and west. The only living Last Kuqa Prince—Dawuti Mahesut lives in the palace.

The scenic spot has three sightseeing areas: One, Exhibition area of the Palace, Two, Exhibition area of Qiuci Museum focusing on the history of Kuqa. Three, The witness of history of Kuqa—ancient city wall sightseeing area.





铁热克温泉

位于拜城县西北 45 千米的铁热克镇境内，从拜城县直达铁热克镇后沿卡普斯浪河北行 5 千米到达，交通便利，海拔 1862 米。距阿克苏市 215 千米，温泉沿东北—西南向断裂破碎带露出于河谷两岸，平均水温 81℃，流量 3 升/秒，泉水全部流入卡普斯浪河。泉水含以硫磺为主的多种矿物质，对人体各种皮肤病、风湿病有显著药浴疗效，是新疆南部唯一的温泉。赴铁热克温泉途中可观赏到石脚印、风蚀形成的棕红色雅丹地貌、柳树林及河谷草原等自然风光。

Tierek Hot Spring

Located at Tierok Town of Aksu, that is 45km from northwest Baicheng County, 5Km from Tierok Town of Baicheng County along with Kapuslang River northerly, with transportation facilities. Tierok Hot Spring has an elevation of 1,862 meters. 215 km from Aksu City, the hot spring exposes at the bank of river along with the rupture and crushed zone of northeast-southwest direction, the average water temperature is 81℃, the flow rate is 3 liters/second, the spring water flows into Kapuslang River completely, contains various minerals based on sulphur, which has evident effect of medical bath for various skin diseases and rheumatism, this the only hot spring in south Xinjiang. On the way to Tierok Hot Spring, you can view natural landscape such as stone print, brownish-red yardang, landform, willow woods and grassland of river valley.





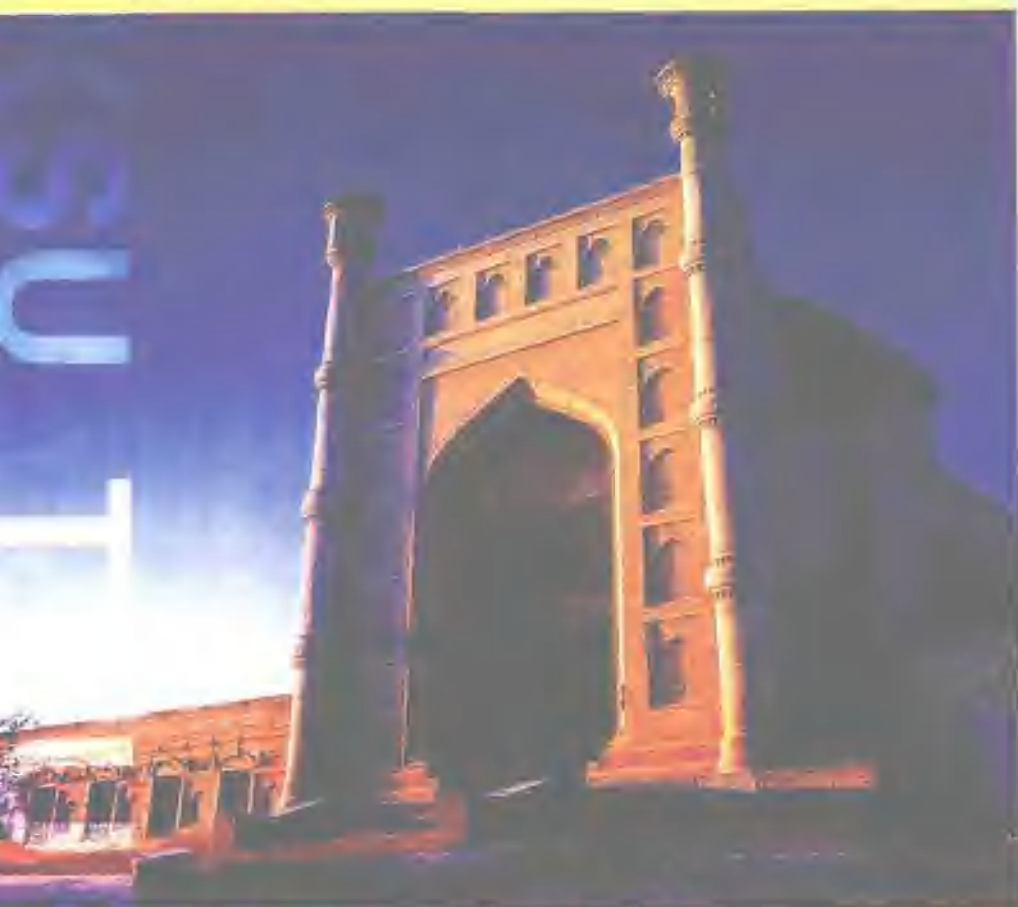
沙漠胡杨

在塔克拉玛干沙漠边缘、塔里木河两岸，高耸挺立着形态各异的胡杨。它不畏沙暴、干旱、酷暑，体现着生命的顽强和固沙卫士的坚韧，素有“千年不死，千年不倒，千年不朽”的美誉。深秋时节，胡杨一片金色，尤为壮观，是亘古荒原上一道亮丽的风景线。

desert poplars

At the edge of the Taklimakan Desert and both banks of the Tarim River, erect high diversiform leaved poplars in various shapes. They own the fame "living for one thousand years, standing for one thousand years and non-perishing for one thousand years" by representing indomitable life and tenacious guardian in defying sand storm, drought and scorching heat. In late autumn, the poplars are cloaked in gold, appearing impressive as a bright horizon in the ancient desolate land.





库车大寺

位于库车老城南西北，在新疆仅次于艾提尕清真寺，相传为公元16世纪新疆依禅派始祖伊斯哈克·瓦里创建。现有寺为1931年大火烧毁后由库车人艾里木阿吉出资重建。大寺由礼拜大厅、小礼拜寺、宣礼楼、拱顶门楼、望月楼、宿舍等组成。大寺内设有宗教法庭，是目前新疆唯一的一处宗教法庭。整个建筑浑然一体，雄伟高大，宣礼楼高20米，上有穹顶及三个土拉。礼拜大厅分前后两厅，前大厅由88根下基圆石盘的圆柱支撑，木柱着色并刻有各种图案，装饰富丽堂皇。大厅占地面积1165平方米，可同时容纳3000多穆斯林群众做礼拜，整个大寺具有浓厚的维吾尔建筑风格。

Grand kuqa mosque

Located in the northwest of old Kuqa county seat, the mosque is only next to the Id Kah Mosque in Xinjiang. The legend goes that it was built by YisibakWali, founder of Holy and Pure Allah in Xinjiang in the 16th century A.D. The current mosque was reconstructed by Hadji Allim, a native of Kuqa after it was burnt down in 1931. The mosque consists of prayer hall, small mosque, the tower for calling Muslims, arched gate tower, the tower for watching the moon and starifications. Inside the mosque, there is a Religion law court, only one of its kind in Xinjiang at present. The whole structure blends into one harmonious whole, looking grand and impressive. The tower for calling Muslim is 20 meters high, with a domed and three Tules. The Prayer Hall is divided into two halls, namely front hall and back hall. The front hall is supported by 88 columns which are based on round stone plates, and the wood columns are dyed and carved with various pictures, and the decoration looks magnificent. The hall covers an area of 1165 square meters and it can hold over 3000 Muslims simultaneously for worship. The whole mosque bears strong Uyghur architectural style.





温宿托木尔神秘大峡谷

位于天山山脉南麓，托木尔峰国家级高山自然保护区边缘。大峡谷拥有巨大次雅丹峡谷群和世界地质史上独有的盐丘地貌，这里曾是通往南北天山古代驿路木扎特古道的必经之地。大峡谷距国道 314 线 30 千米左右。峡谷观光探险区约有 60 平方千米盐丘地貌，南北宽约 20 千米，东西长约 25 千米。

Tomur Mysterious Grand Canyon of Wensu

Tomur Mysterious Grand Canyon of Wensu is located at the southern foot of Tianshan, and the border of Tomur Peak, high mountain natural reserve of state-level. The canyon has enormous sub-Yardang canyon group and the unique salt dome landform in the world, which was the only access to the ancient Muzat Trackway of South and North Tianshan Mountain. Grand canyon is about 30Km from No.314 National Highway. The exploratory sightseeing area of canyon has salt dome landform with an area about 50 square kilometers, the width from south to north is about 50Km, the length from east to west is about 25Km.

