



QIAN DONG NAN
Charming National
Culture Ecological Museum

黔东南

迷人的民族文化生态博物馆

李月彪

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THIS IS A PLACE OF SINGING AND DANCING,
A PLACE OF GREEN HILLS, A PLACE OF WONDER,
A PLACE OF HUNDREDS OF FESTIVALS. THIS
IS AN ATTRACTIVE CULTURAL SURROUNDING AND
A RETREAT FOR AN EXHAUSTED HUMAN SOUL.
QIANDONGNAN ITSELF IS AN ANCIENT SONG.

这是一个歌舞之州，绿色之州，神奇之州，百
节之乡，是美丽迷人的『文化陷阱』，是疲惫
心灵栖息的家园，是人类保存最古老的歌谣。

Qiandongnan

黔东南

迷人的民族文化生态博物馆

A Charming National Culture Ecological Museum





迷人的民族文化生态博物馆



黔东南苗族侗族自治州位于祖国西部公园省—贵州省的东南部，在这片3万平方公里神奇迷人、充满生机的热土上，生活着以苗、侗民族为主的35个勤劳淳朴、勇敢聪慧、热情奔放的民族，他们以歌舞传承文化，用服饰记载历史，击木鼓张扬豪情，奏芦笙渲染生命。在千百年的历史长河中，黔东南原生的民族文化、原始的自然生态、原貌的历史遗存融合成了多姿多彩、神秘独特的旅游圣地。这里有秀美的山水，独特的民居，高耸的鼓楼，灵动的花桥，亮丽的银饰，精美的刺绣，纷繁的节日；有高亢悠扬的苗族飞歌、情歌，婉转和谐的侗族大歌、琵琶歌；有刚劲奔放的木鼓舞，轻盈飞扬的芦笙舞……

这里有5亿年前寒武纪大爆炸的遗迹，有怡然自得、简洁祥和的田园生活，有以歌养心、以舞养身、以酒养神的豪放情怀。

这里的民族用青春和生命执着而完整地保存着祖先创造的智慧 and 结晶。他们把曾经荒凉的蛮夷之地构建成绚丽多姿的民族文化博物馆。他们用5千年不改的民族意志和生命真实地重现着祖先的身影。他们有着顽强而痴迷的传承能力，忠贞地保留着与世无争的悠闲平静。在这里，人类与自然和谐共生，传统与现实水乳交融。千百年的芦笙、铜鼓，千百年的大歌、飞歌，千百年不息的奋争……将为您奏响一曲曲古老的歌谣，讲述一个个神奇的故事！

这里的每一曲歌舞都会使你酣畅沉醉！

这里的每一缕风情都会让你心驰神往！

这里的每一片山水都会引你迷恋徜徉！

这里的每一个瞬间都值得你品味珍藏！

当你寻访苗乡、探访侗寨，走进黔东南，可赏明清建筑沐山川灵气，观唐宋服饰悟人生幽思，浴魏晋遗风闻历史烟尘，击反排木鼓抒怀古性情。

当你寄情苗山、感怀侗水，走进黔东南，可访蚩尤部落寻寒武遗迹，承祖先血脉张豪放习性，感远古浪漫叹鬼斧神奇，栖疲惫心灵求返璞归真。

来吧，朋友！

神奇的黔东南是一首优美而抒情的诗，一支古老而悠扬的歌，一幅绚丽而多彩的画，一本厚重而隽永的书……

这是一个歌舞之州，绿色之州，神奇之州，百节之乡！是美丽迷人的“文化陷阱”，是疲惫心灵栖息的家园，是人类保存最古老的歌谣。

这里是现代文明与原始故园的交会地！是“返璞归真，回归自然”的旅游圣地！是绚丽多姿、灿烂迷人的民族文化生态博物馆……

来吧，亲爱的朋友！

这里的歌声最甜美、米酒最香醇！这里的景色最迷人、生活最温馨！这里的握手最有力、微笑最持久！这里以歌传情、以舞抒怀、以酒为礼……

欢迎你走进黔东南，探秘黔东南，感悟黔东南，体验黔东南！

自治州州委书记

廖小华

自治州州长

李月娥

QIANDONGNAN

A Charming National Culture Ecological Museum



Qiandongnan Miao & Dong Autonomous Prefecture lies in the southeast of Guizhou province. It covers an area of 30 thousand square kilometers. There are 35 brave, diligent and zealous nationalities in it, but the Miao and Dong make up most of the population. They inherit culture through singing and dancing, record their history with costumes, express their feelings by beating drums, and play Lusheng pipes to show their passion. During their long history, the ancient ethnic culture, the natural ecology and the original appearance of historical relics have formed a wonderful and mysterious scenery of spirits. There are beautiful mountains and rivers, unique houses like the towering drum towers and roofed bridges; beautiful silver ornaments and delicate embroideries, various festivals; Miao's sonorous flying songs, love songs, sweet Dong's chorus, Pipa songs, and other songs like the unrestrained wooden drum dance and the graceful Lusheng dance

There are relics of the Cambrian Period, dating back to 5 hundred million years ago; there is a content idyllic life here. Singing enlivens their souls, dancing strengthens their bodies, drinking nourishes their natures.

The minorities here use their youth and lives to preserve well the wisdom and achievements created by their ancestors; they have changed the land that had once been primitive into a colorful ethnic culture museum; they firmly keep the unique culture of their ancestors that has survived for 5000 years; they have a strong will and pleasure to inherit the ancient culture and they enjoy a peaceful life that is aloof from the world. Here human beings and nature are in complete harmony. The ancient Lusheng, bronze drums, Dong's chorus, and flying songs are singing for you, and are telling you a wonderful story!

The singing and dancing will make you feel intoxicated with happiness!

The habits and customs will make you feel a deep longing.

The mountains and rivers will make you feel attracted and roam leisurely.

Every moment here is worth your savoring and treasuring.

Whenever you visit a Miao or a Dong village, whenever you enter into Qiandongnan, you can enjoy the architecture of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, appreciate the costumes of the Tang and Song Dynasties, see the historical relics of the Wei and Jin Dynasties, beat the Fanpai drum to express your feelings towards their ancestors.

When you are touched by the Miao and Dong villages, you can go to Qiandongnan. You are visiting the ancient Chiyao tribe relics, experiencing ancient culture, romance and wonderful nature, resting your exhausted soul and returning to simplicity and nature.

Come here, My dear friends!

The wonderful land of Qiandongnan is a lyric poem, an ancient and melodious song, a bright and colorful picture, a historical book....

This is a place of dances and songs, a place of green hills, a place of wonders, a place of more than one hundred festivals! This is an attractive cultural surrounding and retreat for exhausted human souls. Qiandongnan itself is an ancient song.

This is a place woven with modern civilization and ancient cultures! It is a tourist destination of "returning to simplicity and nature". It is a colorful and charming ethnic culture ecological museum

Come here! my dear friends!

The songs here are sweet, the wine is mellow! The scenery is charming and the life is happy! Here there are sincere handshakes and smiles from the heart. People here express their feelings with songs, dances and wine.

Welcome to Qiandongnan! Explore it, feel it, experience it.

the Party Secretary of the Prefecture:

LIAO SHAOHUA

Head of the Prefecture:

LI YUECHENG

民族的画史 彩色的诗页



人的社会实践，创造了历史。贵州省黔东南苗族侗族自治州在西部大开发的撼动下，以政府发轫、文艺联袂的形式，编辑出版了摄影集《黔东南：迷人的民族文化生态博物馆》，该画册反映了黔东南的真实面貌，可喜可贺。它的出版发行，对宣传推介黔东南民族文化和山水风光，促进旅游兴州，将起到不可估量的作用。

我是个国土经济研究工作者，曾三次到过黔东南。最早的那次到这方宝地时，我看到黔东南茂盛的森林和优美的自然风光。接着我让秘书组织林业部的专家做第二次考查，提出科学地开发黔东南的森林资源。我想在这本摄影集中可以看到黔东南茂盛的森林的风光。

在黔东南3万多平方公里的土地上，至今仍然完整保存着丰厚的文化积淀。第一次到黔东南我就欣赏具有苗侗特色的风雨桥。第三次在旧州，我受到苗族妇女载歌载舞的欢迎，至今仍记忆犹新。黔东南各民族都有自己的文化创造，难怪中外游客称之为“世界上最大的民族博物馆”、“人类疲惫心灵栖息的家园”。在黔东南还保存着最古老的的民风民俗。什么是宝？这些就是宝，就是国家级、世界级的宝。在欣赏每一幅图片和每一首诗的时候，我是把它当着历史、当着国宝来品味的，可以说，这本摄影集是一部民族的画史，一本彩色的诗页。

黔东南原生的民族文化、原始的自然生态，原貌的历史遗存，因为大山的封存而存在，因为历史的古老而原始，它的不可替代性和原始神秘性，成为旅游观光业的一大亮点，在黔东南这块土地上我们可以找到人类的从前。剑河县革东镇八朗古生物化石群，让我们把生命的初始推移到9亿年前的古生代，三叶虫揭开了生命的源头。昔日的沧海在漫长的演变中变成大山、森林、河川，第一代苗家侗家人来到这里开发，建造了匠心独运的吊脚楼、鼓楼、花桥，织出了美轮美奂的民族服饰，创造了无与伦比的天籁之音——苗族飞歌、侗族大歌，编出了丰富多彩的苗族芦笙舞和侗族戏剧。当我们看到这些把历史挽在头上、把文化穿在身上，能歌善舞的民族兄弟姐妹时，我们便会产生出一种崇高的历史沧桑感和强烈的回归感。让我们翻阅吧，国家级历史文化名城镇远，历史文化名镇旧州镇，原生态的雷公山、月亮山，锦屏县隆里古城堡，千户苗寨西江，天下第一侗寨肇兴，大歌之乡小黄等著名景点举不胜举。这里一年有300多个民族节日，如苗年、芦笙节、姊妹节、萨玛节、茅人节、鼓楼节、吃新节、鼓藏节等，已成为独具特色、扬名海内外的品牌节日。赶上这些节日，就赶上了民族文化大餐，让你一饱眼福。这些丰富的山水人文资源需要我们科学地加以保护，科学地开发利用，只要保护、利用好了，就一定能够把资源优势转化为经济优势。写到这里，我不禁想起600年前的明代大预言家、大谋臣刘伯温给云南贵州人民留下了一句名诗：“江南千条水，云贵万重山，五百年后看，云贵胜江南”，这就充分说明了云贵高原的发展后劲。

《黔东南：迷人的民族文化生态博物馆》融摄影与诗歌为一体，图文并体、相得益彰，这是一种对美的再创造，是对美的深层次延伸。每幅作品力求产生“第一”视角冲击，舞蹈的奔放，芦笙会的恢弘，万人大歌合唱的阵势，镰刀剃头的神奇，民族服饰的精美……每幅作品都能感人至深，过目不忘。民族气息浓郁，古树、古俗、古道、古井、古碾等，给人以追溯日月，仰望祖先的归宿感，这种历史的回望与失落，构成了迷人的民族文化生态博物馆。

图片是最真实的历史。历史的长卷已经拉开，让我们以万分的热情走进苗乡侗寨，以火一般的热情去鉴赏祖国西南的这颗明珠吧！

于光远

THE PICTURES OF nationality and the colorful poems



History has been created by social practice. Qiandongnan Miao & Dong Autonomous Prefecture has been deeply affected by the policy to develop West China. The local government, and the local literary and art circles have jointly organized and compiled a photo collection called Qiandongnan—A Charming National Culture Ecological Museum. It reflects the history of Qiandongnan. Its publication is worth congratulating, because it helps to introduce the ethnic culture and beautiful scenery to the world, and it also helps our prefecture to prosper through tourism.

I'm a research worker on economics. It's my third time here. When I first came, I saw the dense forests and scenery. Then I told my secretary to come here with the experts from the ministry of forest to do research work. They put forward a proposal to develop the forest resources in a scientific way. You can enjoy the views of the dense forest in this book.

On this piece of land of 30 thousand square kilometers, the traditional cultures are still preserved well. I was deeply impressed by the Dong Drum Towers the first time I came. Today I still remember clearly that I was warmly welcomed by the Miao women with songs and dances when I came for the third time. The minorities here created their own cultures. No wonder it is called "the biggest Ethnic Museum in the world" and "home to the exhausted human souls" by tourists at home and abroad. The ancient ethnic customs are well preserved in Qiandongnan. What is treasure? This is treasure. It is the treasure of the nation and of the world. Whenever I appreciate each of the pictures and each of the poems, I taste it as history and national treasure. Generally speaking, this book is a picture of minority history, a colorful poem of life.

The primeval natural environment, ancient minority cultures and the original historical relics are well preserved because of the huge mountains. The ancient history and primitive mysteries have invigorated the tourism industry. They stimulate us to look for the childhood of human beings. We can find the origin of human beings on this land. The Balanggu ancient living fossil at Gedong town in Jianhe county lets us move the time of the human origin back to 900 million years ago of the Palaeozoic Era. Trilobite revealed the origin of life. The oceans of ancient times gradually became tall mountains, forests and rivers. The first settlers—the Miao and Dong came here and built unique pole-supported houses, drum towers, roofed bridges, ethnic costumes and Miao's flying songs, Dong's chorus, Lusheng dance and the Dong's operas. They record their history with hairstyles, and wear their cultures on their bodies. Whenever we see the minority people who are good at singing and dancing, we can't help thinking of ancient history and the desire to go back to the ancient times. Let's take a close look at them. Here are Zhenyuan—the national cultural city of historical renown, the town of Jiuzhou, Mount Leigong and Mount Yueliang with ecological surroundings, the ancient castle at Longli, Xijiang Miao village with thousands of homesteads, Zhaoxing—the No. 1 Dong village, Xiaohuang—the hometown of the Dong chorus, etc. There are more than 300 festivals here, such as Miaonian festival, Sisters' festival, Sama festival, Maoren festival, Chiguzhang festival, etc. They have become well-known festivals. If you take part in the festival, you can enjoy a great feast of culture. If we can protect the natural and cultural resources in a scientific way, we can change the advantages of resources into the advantages of economics. When I wrote here, I couldn't help thinking about the famous poem of Liu Bowen, a prophet in the Ming Dynasty, "Charming waters in the southern part of China, beautiful mountains in Yunnan and Guizhou, five hundred years later, the scenery of Yunnan and Guizhou will be more beautiful." This illustrates that the beauty of Yunnan and Guizhou has great potential to develop.

Qiandongnan—a Charming National Culture Ecological Museum is a mixture of pictures and poems. It is a recreation of beauty. Each of the works is impressive, the unconstrained dancing, the grand Lusheng gathering, Dong's chorus with thousands of singers, the wonder of cutting hair with a sickle, the exquisite ethnic costumes, ancient trees, ancient habits and customs, ancient well and ancient miller. All of these create the Charming National Culture Ecological Museum.

Pictures are the real history. The ancient history is waiting for you. Let's walk into Miao and Dong villages enthusiastically and appreciate the bright pearl of the southwest of China.

YU GUANG YUAN

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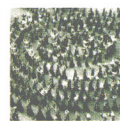
Ethnic Customs
民风民俗

001



Village
Architecture
村寨建筑

031



Ethnic Song
and Dance
民族歌舞

063



Natural Scenery
自然风光

091



Ethnic Costumes
民族服饰

117



Ethnic Customs

ANCIENT AND PURE ETHNIC CHARACTER

COLORFUL AND GORGEOUS

FOLK CUSTOMS

质朴淳厚 渊源流长

绚丽多姿 风情万种



Ethnic Customs

民风民俗



美丽富饶的黔东南居住着苗、侗、汉、水、瑶等民族。这里民风质朴，人民勤劳善良，热情好客，处处洋溢着浓郁的高原豪放之气。各民族用自己的聪明才智在创造美好家园的同时创造了绚丽多姿的民族文化，形成了各具特色的风土人情。那积淀着深厚的文化底蕴的节日庆典娱乐活动，那美不胜收的民族民间工艺和保存完整的唐宋风格的民居建筑，编织成了一幅幅色彩斑斓的苗岭高原风情画，成为黔东南独具特色的旅游资源。

黔东南素有“百节之乡”的美称，一年中有节日、集会300多个。主要的民族节日有苗族的芦笙节、爬坡节、姊妹节、“四月八”、吃新节、龙舟节、苗年、侗族的侗年、鼓楼节、大歌节、泥人节、摔跤节、林王节、“三月三”歌节、“二十坪”歌节，水族的端节，瑶族的“盘王节”等等。节日活动丰富多彩，有唱歌跳舞、斗牛赛马、吹芦笙、敲铜鼓、赛龙舟、玩龙灯、唱侗戏等等。这些节日、集会是展现黔东南民族风情和灿烂文化的百花园，充分展示了黔东南人民多姿多彩、丰富厚重的民族文化，传承着民族文化的历史渊源。

国际芦笙节：有民族服饰大型汇演、大型民族文艺晚会、海内外苗族侗族芦笙演奏比赛和“百牛大战”（斗牛），还有传统斗鸡、斗鸟节目，这是一个民族文化集中展演的盛会，富有狂欢节色彩。

姊妹节：是清水江中游沿岸苗族青年特有的社交性节日集会，有的村寨在农历二月十五日过，有的村寨在农历三月十五过，以台江施洞地区最有特色。节日期间，苗族姑娘身着盛装，带着由红、黄、白、紫、绿五色糯米饭前往芦笙场寻找意中人，以“姊妹饭”传情，在节日中择爱。白天，江边沙滩上、路边草地上，人山人海；入夜，高亢的飞歌声、浑厚古朴的大歌声和情歌声交织在一起，在宁静的夜里传得很远很远……

酒俗：在黔东南自治州的苗乡侗寨，有“无酒不成礼，无酒不成席”的规矩。酒俗，是苗侗人民民俗文化的重要组成部分，在节日常有报酒（祝酒）、敬酒、拦寨酒（雷山郎德12道拦寨酒）、拦门酒、迎客酒、送客酒。红喜席，有嫁别酒、分家酒、换酒（交杯酒）、酒歌酒、订亲酒、贺儿酒。白喜席（高龄老人过世），有慰问酒、陪葬酒、酬劳酒、别魂酒、祭祀酒。日常席，有火堂酒、平伙酒（打平伙）。还有结盟议事时的敌血酒（血酒）、议榔酒。一般都用土碗作酒杯，逢重大节日和吉日，酒具改为牛角。

The Miao, Dong, Han, Shui, Yao and other nationalities live in Qiandongnan. People here are industrious, hospitable, brave and kind. They have created their happy lives as well as a rich and colorful ethnic history, unique and distinctive culture, and living styles. The festivals and gatherings, the handicrafts and the well-preserved architecture from the Tang and Song Dynasties form colorful and unique tourism resources.

Qiandongnan is noted as "the home to hundreds of festivals". Over 300 festivals and gatherings are observed every year, including the Lusheng festival, mountain-climbing Festival, sister's festival, Siyueba festival, tasting ripening grain festival, dragon boat festival and Mlaonian festival of the Miao, Dong--year festival, clay figurine festival, wrestling festival, Linwang festival, Sanyuesan singing festival and Ershiping singing festival of the Dong, Duan festival of the Shui and Panwang's day of the Yao etc. The activities include singing, dancing, buffalo-fighting, horse-racing, playing the Lusheng, beating the bronze drum, dragon boat racing and performing Dong opera. These festivals illustrate the colorful living style and customs of different ethnicities' culture and history.

The International Lusheng Festival: There are various activities here including the fashion show of different nationality costumes, one-hundred buffalo-fighting, traditional rooster fighting and bird fighting. It is a grand meeting and exhibition of different ethnicities' cultures. It is a carnival festival.

Sisters' Festival: The Sisters' festival is celebrated on either February 25 or March 15 according to the lunar calendar by the youth living along the Qingshui River. Shidong in Taijiang is a typical place to celebrate this festival. During the occasion, Miao girls wearing their best costumes and carrying colorful rice choose their lovers, using the rice as a hint for their love. In the daytime, people flock to the riverbanks, roadsides and hillsides. As night falls, sonorous flying songs, natural choruses and love songs weave and echo far away.

Wine Customs: Wine customs are an inseparable part of minority customs. There is a saying "Showing no respect without wine, making no feast without wine". People toast with wine on numerous occasions. A wine toast can be used to congratulate someone, show respect for someone, welcome someone entering a village (like the twelve village gate-blocked wine in Langde), welcome someone entering a home, or to see someone off. Various special celebrations also warrant a toast: a wedding alone will call for many toasts, first to the engagement, then to marriage, independence, bridegroom and bride mutual toasting, and if the couple is lucky, a toast to the birth of their child. Sad events are also marked with wine toasts; at funerals there are consoling toasts, funeral toasts, thanking toasts, soul-parting toasts and sacrificial-ceremonial toasts. Even some everyday situations, such as making an oath or reaching an agreement, call for wine toasts. The wine is drunk with terra-cotta bowls on ordinary days and with buffalo horn on special occasions.





就连背影也华丽得令人眩目。

Even their receding figures are magnificent.

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这一片璀璨的银光将天地照亮，
也辉映着一个古老民族灿烂的梦想。

The dazzling silver brightens the world and
also reflects an ancient nationality and their
unyielding dreams.



身着盛装的苗族姑娘在展示她们曼妙的服饰和盛开的青春。

Dancing in their festival dress, Miao girls show off their intricate costume ornaments and their youth in full bloom.

如诗 如画 如花

Poetic, Artistic and Flowery



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苗年 MIAONIAN FESTIVAL

一年一度的苗年是苗族最为隆重的节日之一。

雷山为庆祝苗年举办的“苗年文化周”成为当地的一大盛事，吸引了许多中外游客。

Miaonian Festival is the grandest festival of the Miao people. In order to celebrate the New Year, the Miao people in Leishan hold "Miao Culture Week" once a year. The celebration has grown into an important event, and attracts many visitors both from home and abroad.