

CHARMING DALI

The hometown of Romance

Dali Enchanting Landscapes

Shared by the World

大理好风光 世界共分享

魅力 大理

金花的故事

中国民族摄影艺术出版社

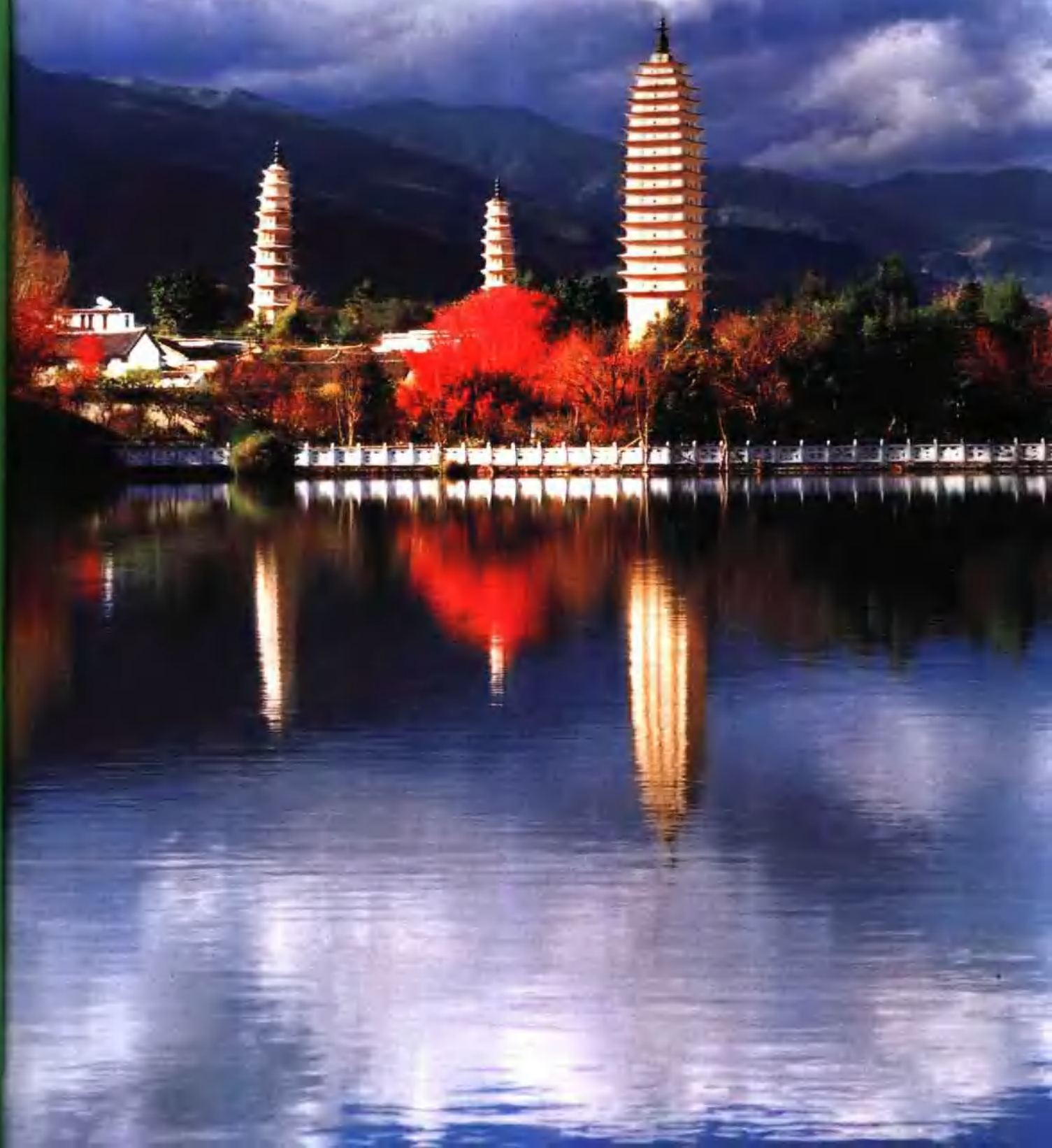
古城櫻花映春紅

Cherry blossoms bring the ancient city a touch of spring.



三塔倒影

Three Pagodas Reflections Park



CHARMING DALI

The hometown of Romance

Dali Enchanting Landscapes

Shared by the World

大理好风光 世界共分享

魅力 大理

金花的故乡

中国民族摄影艺术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

魅力大理/何义章主编. —北京: 中国民族摄影艺术出版社, 2006. 11

ISBN 7-80069-750-9

I. 魅… II. 何… III. 大理白族自治州—概况—画册 IV. K927.42-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第124959号

编委会主任: 何义章

常务副主任: 刘福荣

副主任: 何应忠 高 充

编委会委员: 杨光明 何元玛 苏丽华

李志刚 杨 毅 杨静玲

苏振雄 李光华

编 务: 张丽艳 汤云珍 彭云峰

游凌霄

文 字: 自兴春

翻 译: 韩福乐

责任编辑: 陈立民

摄 影: 张 锋 刘建明 石 冰

施作模 杨士斌 王仲虎

李焕生 余国勇 张家坤

李维江 彭晓侠 奚锡钧

杨焕英 梅志良 杨振华

邹索列 自兴春 陶嘉龙

书名: 魅力大理

主编: 何义章

出版发行: 中国民族摄影艺术出版社

地址: 北京市东城区和平里北街14号

邮政编码: 100013

设计制作: 北京德尚文化交流有限公司

印刷: 昆明富新春彩色印务有限公司

版次: 2006年11月第1版

印次: 2006年11月第1次印刷

开本: 889毫米×1194毫米 1/16开

书号: ISBN 7-80069-750-9/K·46

定价: 120.00元

版权所有·侵权必究



大理民族广场 The Square for Nationalities in Dali City



CONTENTS

目录

004	欢迎你到大理来	Welcome To Dali
012	神奇的自然风光	Magnificent Natural Landscapes
044	丰富的动植物	Abundant Fauna and Flora Resources
046	大理珍稀名兰	Famous Orchids in Dali
048	大理古城	The Ancient Town of Dali
060	宾川鸡足山	Jizu Mountain, Binchuan
066	剑川石宝山	Shibao Mountain, Jianchuan County
074	国家历史文化名城巍山古城	Weishan Ancient Town, a National Historic and Cultural Town
078	水目塔林	Pagoda Forest on Shuimu Mountain
080	洱源九气台	Eryuan Nine-Air Terrace
084	鹤庆古城	The Ancient Town of Heqing
088	漾濞茶马古驿栈	An Historic Posthouse on the Ancient Tea-Horse Path, Yangbi County
092	云龙神秘的太极图	The Mysterious Tai Chi Diagram in Yunlong County
096	弥渡花灯	Midu Decorative Lantern Festival
097	南涧土林	Earth Forest in Nanjian
098	永平宝台山	Baotai Mountain, Yongping
100	南诏、大理古国	Nanzhao and Dali Kingdoms
108	浓郁的民族风情	Divers Ethnic Customs
130	精美别致的地方特产	Exquisite Local and Special Products
142	完善的旅游设施	Complete Tourist Facilities
154	大理精品旅游线路	Dali Tour Packages
156	大理旅游交通示意图	Tourist Map of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture

欢迎 你到大理来

WELCOME TO DALI

大理是我国惟一的白族自治州。在2.95万平方公里的土地上生活着330万白、汉、彝、回等13个世居民族。少数民族和汉族各占总人口的一半，其中白族占总人口的三分之一。

大理历史悠久。远在新石器时代这里就有白族、彝族等少数民族的先民在此繁衍生息，是云南历史文化的发祥地。秦王朝把大理地区正式纳入大一统的封建国家版图。汉王朝在这里设置郡县。唐宋时期，以洱海为中心崛起的南诏国和大理国，相延515年，大理成为当时云南政治、经济、文化中心。大理古城和巍山县城是全国历史文化名城。

大理文化灿烂。以白族为代表的各族人民，由于受中原文化的长期熏陶，并与边疆各民族的文化广泛交流，形成了灿烂的南诏大理文化，大理成为人文鼎盛的“文献名邦”，被历史学家誉为“亚洲文化十字路口的古都”。境内历史文化遗存丰

厚，文物古迹星罗棋布，出土文物琳琅满目，一大批风格独特的古建筑保存完整。

大理民俗浓郁，盛况空前的“三月街民族节”，欢快的“绕三灵”，阿鹏和金花谈情说爱的“蝴蝶会”，载歌载舞的“三道茶”，隆重的“火把节”，独有的“本主节”，游人如织的鸡足山、巍宝山“朝山会”，妙趣横生的“石宝山歌会”，热闹非凡的弥渡正月“花灯会”，别有情趣的“耍海会”，“栽秧节”，“葛根会”，“二月八”，“花朝会”等，每个节日都有一个美丽的传说，每个传说都引人入胜，如今已成为各族人民进行商业贸易和举行各种文化体育活动的盛会。

大理资源丰富，有种子植物3000多种，素有“杜鹃花之乡”，“兰花之乡”，“茶花之乡”的美称，森林覆盖率达



48.7%。盛产经济林果。矿产资源，水能资源丰富。

大理区位优势。州府大理市距省会昆明338公里，空中航线距离275公里。这里是“蜀身毒古道”和“茶马古道”的要冲。在古代是中国通往东南亚、南亚的南方古丝绸之路的必经之地。现在已初步建成了公路、铁路、航空相结合的立体交通网络。是滇西的交通枢纽和物资集散地。是云南北进川藏、南接东南亚、南亚的通道。

大理风光秀丽。全州旅游风景名胜区（点）众多。苍山洱海、鸡足山、石宝山、巍宝山、茈碧湖是五大精品景区。大理市是全国首批优秀旅游城市之一。年均气温16℃，平均降雨量1000毫米。冬无严寒，夏无酷暑，四季如春。

大理前景广阔。勤劳、善良、智慧的大理各族人民在这片古老、神奇、美丽的土地上生生不息，创造了今天幸福美好的新生活。大理现有高速公路、铁路、机场通往各地。

大理以其独特的魅力让徐霞客、郭沫若、马可·波罗等

中外文人墨客为之倾倒，为之讴歌，留下了流连忘返的足迹和不胜枚举的赞美诗篇。大理国时期的《张胜温画卷》是中国绘画宝库中的无价珍品。反映白族题材的电影《五朵金花》和金庸先生的小说《天龙八部》使大理名扬四海。弥渡民歌《小河淌水》让大理蜚声中外。这些文学艺术精品丰富了祖国的文化宝库，成为不朽的传世之作。

认识大理，解读大理。我们把摄影师拍摄到的朵朵美丽的浪花汇集在一起，是为游客认识大理开启一扇视窗。为踏进大理送上一叶小舟。以这样一种诗情画意般的方式把向往、热爱大理的中外游客引领进这片古老、神奇、美丽的土地。

走进大理，这里厚重的历史会让你驻足沉思。灿烂的文化会让你流连忘返。浓郁的民族风情会让你浮想联翩。壮丽的自然风光会让你目不暇接。远方的客人，热情好客的大理各族人民欢迎你到大理——五朵金花的故乡来！



Dali is the only Bai autonomous prefecture in China. Living on its 29,500 square kilometers of land are 3.3 million people of 13 ethnic groups, including the Bai, Han, Yi, and Hui. Of the 3.3 million population, 50 percent are people of the minority groups, and the remaining 50 percent, people of the Han. The population of the Bai minority group accounts for one-third of the total.

The prefecture is the birthplace of the history and culture of Yunnan Province. It has a time-honored history. As early as the Neolithic Age, ancestors of the Bai, Yi, and other minority groups began to settle there. When the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B. C.) unified China, it brought the Bai area into its territory. During the Han Dynasty (206 B. C. A. D. -220), 13 prefectures and counties were established in the area. Nanzhao State and Dali State that appeared around Erhai Lake lasted for 515 years between the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279).

At that time, Dali was the political, economic, and cultural center of Yunnan Province. At present, the ancient town of Dali and the Weishan county town are famous historical and cultural towns in China.

The prefecture features a splendid culture. People of various ethnic groups represented by the Bai minority group, were under a long-time influence of the culture in the Central Plains. They carried out extensively cultural contacts with people of various ethnic groups in the border area and fostered a brilliant culture of Nanzhao and Dali states. The prefecture became a "land of historical documents," thriving with talented people. It was referred to as "an ancient capital at the crossroad of culture in Asia." There are a rich collection of cultural relics and historical sites, a great variety of unearthed artifacts, and a large number of well-preserved unique historical buildings.

The prefecture also boasts of rich folk customs, such festivals and celebrations as the unprecedented Third Month Fair, the joyful Raosanling (Walking around Three Souls) Festival, the Hudie (Butterfly) Fair, the three courses of tea services with singing and dancing, the grand Torch Festival, the unique Bentzhu (Village god) Festival, the Pilgrimage-Making Festival which attracts many people to Jizu and Weibao mountains, the Shibao Mountain singing Contest full of wit and humor, the lively Festival Lantern Fair held in the first lunar month in Moch County as well as the Boshuo (Playing on the Lake) Fair, the Zuyang (Rice Seedling Transplanting) Festival, the Gecun Fair, the Eighth of the Second Month Fair, and the Chabao (Flower Adornment) Fair. Each of the fairs and festivals has a beautiful legend of its own, and each legend is of great appeal. At present, the fairs and festival have become gatherings for people to conduct businesses and trade or participate in cultural and sports activities.

The prefecture abounds in natural resources. There grow more than 3,000 species of seed plants. It is known as a home to azalea, orchid, and camellia. The prefecture has a forest coverage of 48.7%. It has a thousands kinds of forest, medicinal plants and fruit trees. It is rich in mineral and hydro-energy resources.

The prefecture commands a favorable geographical position. Dali City, the capital of the prefecture, is 335 kilometers from Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province. The distance of air or rails between the two cities is only 275 kilometers. Dali City was a vital communications hub on the ancient trade network

Sichuan Province and India and an ancient bridge path for the shipment of tea. It was the only passage on the southern route of the ancient Silk Road in China leading to Southeast and South Asia. A transportation network of highways, railroads, and air routes has taken shape. Dali city is a communications hub and a material distribution center in western Yunnan Province and a thoroughfare from Yunnan to Tibet in the north and Southeast and south Asia in the south. The prefecture has an enchanting landscape. There are many places of historic interest and scenic beauty. Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake, Jizu Mountain, Shibao Mountain, Weibao Mountain, and Cibi Lake are the five major scenic resorts. Dali City is among the first group of top tourist cities in China. There is neither excessive heat in summer nor intolerable cold in winter, with a mean annual temperature of 15°C and a mean annual rainfall of 1,000 millimeters. A spring-like climate prevails throughout the year.

The prefecture has a broad prospects of development. The diligent, kindhearted, and intelligent people of various ethnic groups have lived in the prefecture, a miraculous and beautiful land, and created a new, happy life.



today. There are expressways, railroads, and airports that link the prefecture with the rest of China.

Men of letters in and outside of China, including the Italian traveler Marco Polo, Xu Xiake, and Guo Moruo, visited the prefecture and were overwhelmed with admiration by its unique charm. They left behind them many literary works in praise of the prefecture. A Painting Scroll by Zhang Shengwen from Dali State is a priceless treasure in China's painting collection. The feature film Five Golden Flowers with a theme on the Bai minority group and a novel by Jin Yong made the prefecture known far and near. Water Running in a Riverlet, a folk song in Midu county won a high reputation for the prefecture in China and abroad. All these helped enrich China's cultural house and have become immortal literary works.

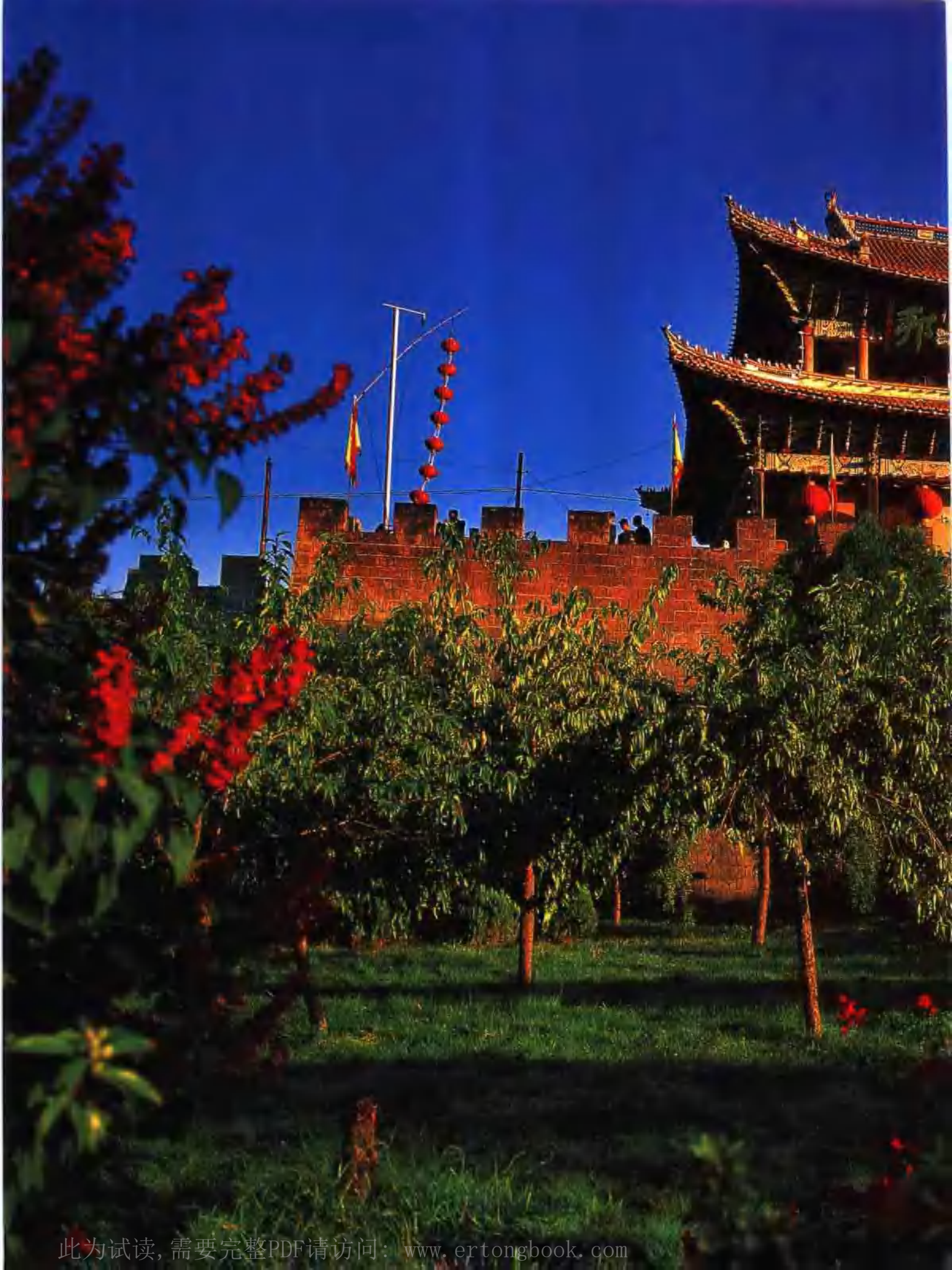
A picture book like this one is far from enough to help people understand the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture. The book edited by the Tourism Administration and Foreign Affairs Office of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture features a collection of the beautiful pictures by a photographer, serving as a window on or a boat which will carry the tourists into the prefecture, an ancient, miraculous, and picturesque land.

The time-honored history of Dali will make tourists to the prefecture lost in thought; its brilliant culture will make them reluctant to leave; the rich customs of the ethnic groups will make their mind thronged with thoughts; and the magnificent natural landscape will make them to feel that there is no time for them to take in with their eyes. The hospitable people of various ethnic groups in the prefecture welcome guests from afar.

白族五朵金花

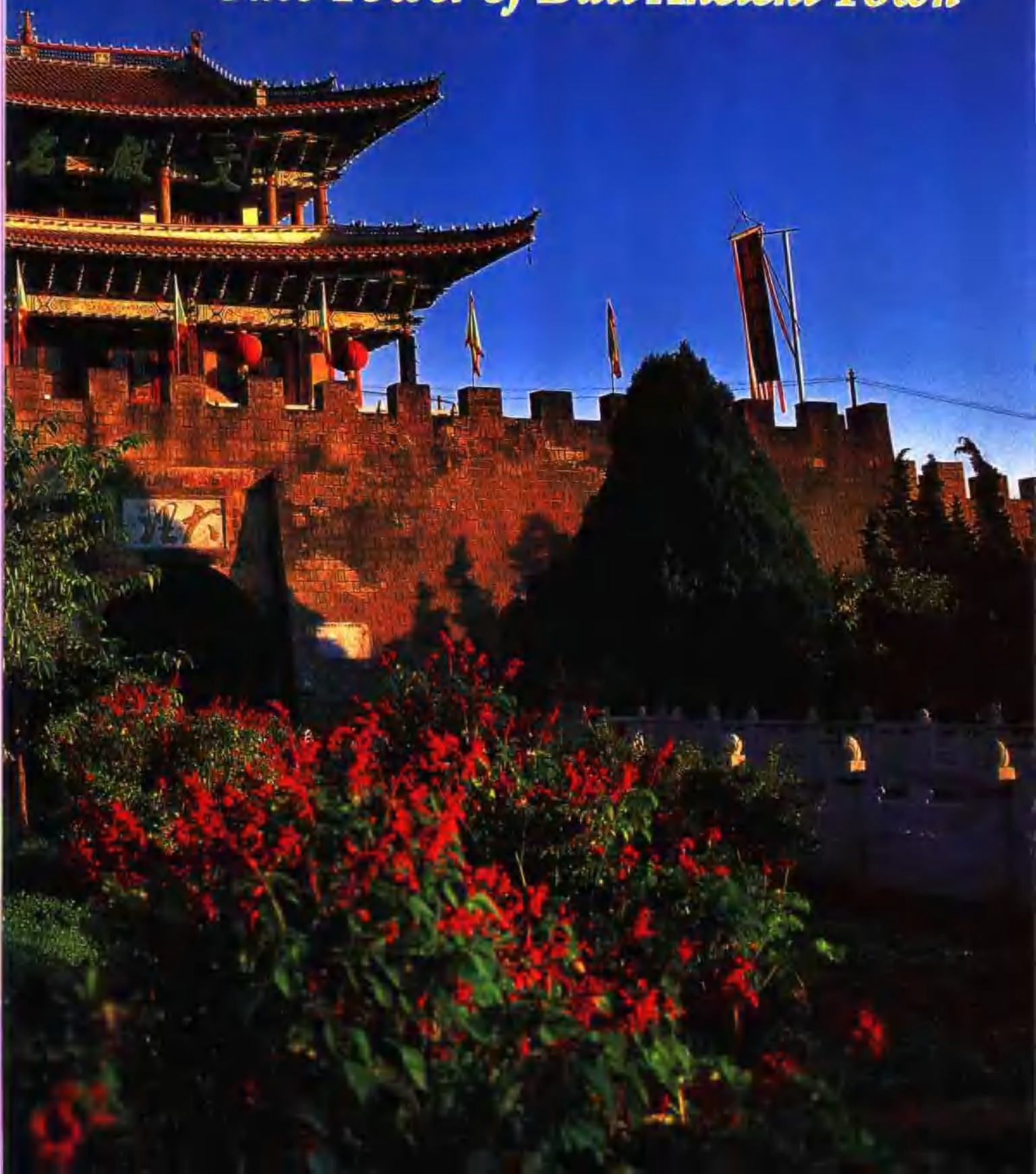
BEAUTIFUL BAI WOMEN





大理古城楼

Gate Tower of Dali Ancient Town



滇西明珠·大理

Dali: A Bright Pearl of West Yunnan





神奇的自然风光

Enchanting Natural Landscapes

大理风光宏伟壮丽。以大理市辖区内的苍洱游览区为代表。自古以来有着“风花雪月地、山光水色城”的美称。环绕着苍洱风景区，东部的宾川县有东南亚著名的佛教圣地鸡足山，东南部的祥云县有着大理国佛教塔林“水目山塔林”和古人类遗址“清华洞”；南部的巍山县有着南诏发祥地和道教寺观建筑群的真宝山；西南部的永平县有着古道遗址和本莲花山，西部有着漾濞县的石门关风景区和云龙县的古道桥梁、植被科考区，北部有着洱源县的茈碧湖九气台风景区，剑川县石宝山石窟风景区和鹤庆县的龙潭洞穴、田园风光、民族风情游览区。各景区景点无不显示出高原景色的粗犷雄奇和民族风情的多姿多彩。

Dali is a beautiful city in Yunnan Province. Based on its Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake, the city has long enjoyed the reputation of "Land of Romance and Scenic Beauty." Around the Cangshan-Erhai Scenic Zone as the center, there are many other tourist attractions: In Binchuan County in the east is Jizu Mountain, a Buddhist shrine well-known across Northeast Asia; in Xiangyun County in the southeast are Shuimu Mountain, home to a Buddhist pagoda forest of the ancient Dali Kingdom, and Qinghua Cave, a prehistoric site; Weishan County in the south is the cradle of the ancient Nanzhao



Kingdom, and is famous for the Taoist temple complex on Weibao Mountain; Yongping County in the southwest is home to the site of an ancient path and Wood Lotus Mountain; in the west are Shimenguan (Stone Gate Pass) Scenic Zone in Yangbi County and an ancient bridge and a vegetation research zone in Yunlong County; and in the north are Jiuqitai (Nine-Air Terrace) Scenic Zone in Eryuan County, Shibao Mountain Grottoes in Jianchuan County, and the Longtan Cave, countryside scenery, and an ethnic customs tourist zone in Heqing County. All these scenic attractions demonstrate the magnificent plateau landscapes and colorful ethnic customs.



晨霞染红苍山雪
Snow on Cangshan Mountain reflected in the morning glow.

云涌苍山
The cloud-enshrouded Cangshan Mountain.



雄伟的苍山

The Magnificent Cangshan Mountain

苍山又名点苍山，横列如屏于大理市西部。自北逶迤而南，共十九峰。每两峰之间，夹一溪流，构成一十八溪。溪水长流，经大理坝流入洱海。

Also known as Diancang Mountain, Cangshan Mountain lies like a screen in the west of Dali City. Meandering from north to south, it has a total of 19 peaks, with a stream between each two of the peaks. The 18 streams finally flow into Erhai Lake via the Dali Dike.

苍山银装更壮观 Snow-capped Cangshan Mountain.

