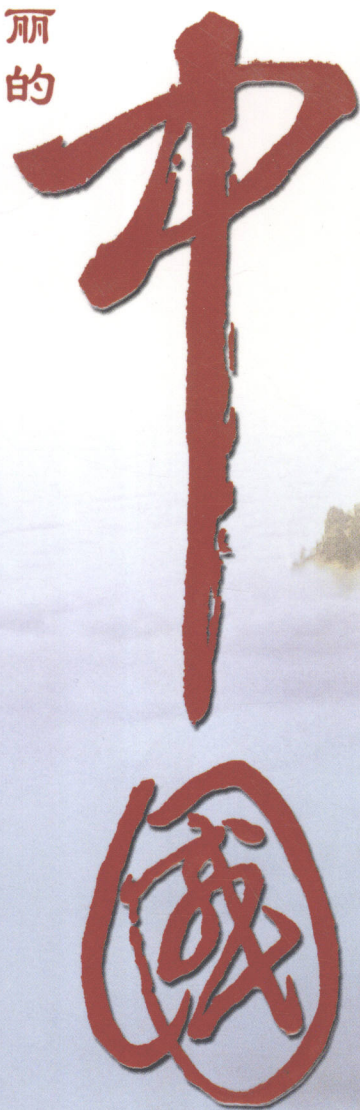


More Than 250 Exquisite Photograph Showing the Most Beautiful 146 Places in China

美丽的



# THE CHARMS OF CHINA

中国最美的  
146个地方





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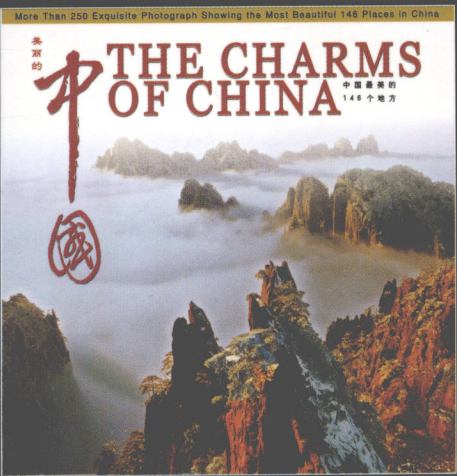
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《美丽的中国》这本画册荟萃了200余幅最具代表性的图片,向您展示中国最美丽的146多个景区景点,并撰写了较为翔实的文字简介。画册按大致地域分为东、南、西、北四个篇章,遴选不同季节、不同天气、不同角度的精美图片,并撰写了较为翔实的文字介绍,带您领略中国风光的无穷魅力。

Through abundant and elegant pictures, as well as detailed introduction, this photo-album *Charm of China* showcases splendid and graceful sceneries in China in four parts: the East, the South, the West and the North, roughly according to their geographic locations. We handpick 200-odd photographic works taken in different seasons and weathers and at different angles to display more than 180 charming attractions in China. As an English master of photographing once expressed his photographing idea: "The less I show in my picture, the more it displays..... which enable views to have much more imagination." That is also our wish to compile this album.



世界最高的高原：青藏高原  
The highest plateau in the world: Qinghai-Tibet Plateau



世界最高的咸水湖：西藏纳木错  
The highest saltwater lake in the world: Namco Lake in Tibet



世界最高峰：西藏珠穆朗玛峰  
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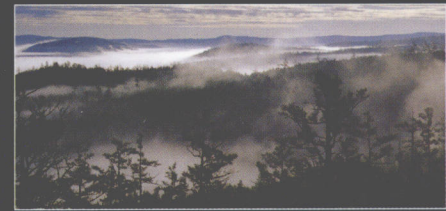


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The largest transnational waterfall in Asia: Detian Waterfall in Guangxi





中国最深的湖泊：吉林长白山天池  
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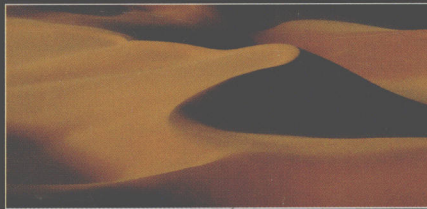
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中国唯一流入北冰洋的河流：额尔齐斯河  
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The largest alpine barrier lake in China: Jingpo Lake



中国最大的内陆湖泊：青海青海湖  
The largest inland lake in China: Qinghai Lake in Qinghai



中国最长的湖泊：西藏班公错  
The longest of lake in China: Lake Banggong in Tibet



中国第一大河：长江  
The largest river in China: Yangtze River



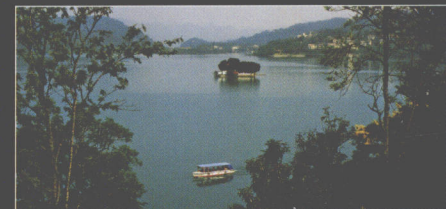
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The largest waterfall in China: Huangguoshu Waterfall in Guizhou

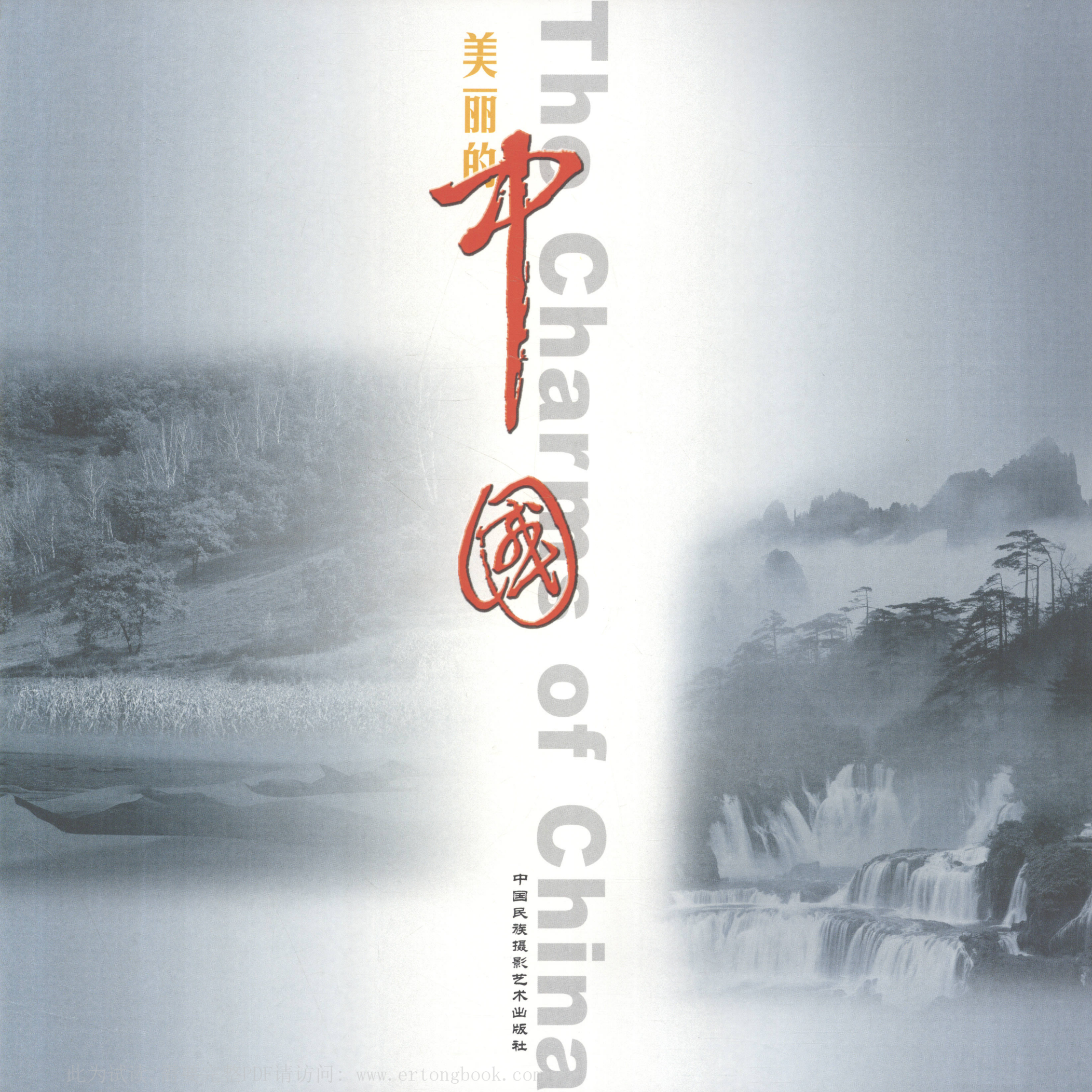


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美丽的中国  
The characters  
of china

中国民族摄影艺术出版社





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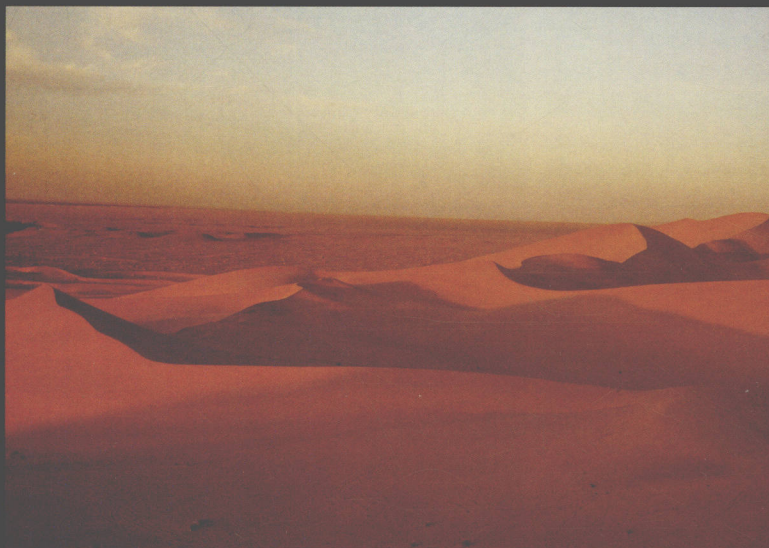
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## 前言

中国，疆域辽阔，自然地理环境复杂而丰富多彩。在辽阔的土地上，不仅有雄伟广袤的高原、纵横绵亘的高山、茫茫无垠的沙漠，更有巨大富饶的盆地、一目千里的平原、美丽广阔的草原，以及奔腾不息的大川、烟波浩渺的湖泊，真是山河壮丽、气象万千。虽然构成中国众多奇景的基本要素仅仅为山和水，但是就像三原色组成了五彩缤纷的世界一样，大自然通过山和水的不同组合、不同姿态，在中国大地上造就了无数极具审美情趣的胜景，将山魂水魄展现得淋漓尽致，将山情水韵升腾到完美境界。

### 地形概况

中国地势西高东低，呈阶梯状分布。滔滔黄河、滚滚长江，均发源于西部青藏高原群山之中，一路向东奔流，分别注入渤海和东海，即可反映出这一点。中国地形多种多样，高原、山地、丘陵、盆地、平原这五种地形都有大面积分布，各自呈现出不同的自然景观，就海拔高度而言，大致可分为四级阶梯。

青藏高原，平均海拔4000米以上，被誉为“世界屋脊”，是中国地形上最高一级的阶梯。高原上分布着许多高山、冰川，主要有昆仑山脉、阿尔金山脉、冈底斯山脉、祁连山脉、唐古拉山脉、喜马拉雅山脉等。在高原的山岭间则镶嵌有许多水草丰美的草原、波光潋滟的湖泊和大小不一的盆地。从青藏高原北缘的昆仑山—祁连山和东缘的岷山—邛崃山—横断山脉一线向东，地势迅速下降到海拔1000～2000米左右，形成了第二级阶梯，主要由内蒙古高原、黄土高原、云贵高原和塔里木盆地、准噶尔盆地、柴达木盆地、四川盆地构成。第三阶梯平均海拔500米～1000米以下，从大兴安岭、太行山、巫山和雪峰山向东直达海岸。这里自北向南分布着东北平原、华北平原和长江中下游平原。长江以南还有一片广阔的低山丘陵，一般统称为东南丘陵。再向东为中国大陆架浅海区，碧波一望无际，岛屿星罗棋布，这里水深大都不足200米，也被称作中国的第四级阶梯。

### 山地、丘陵

中国是一个多山的国家，山地、丘陵面积约占全国土地总面积的43%，不仅山区面积广大，而且大小山脉遍布全国，构成了中国地形的骨架，江河的流向和气候的差异都不同程度地受其影响。按走向大致可分为：东西走向、东北—西南走向、西北—东南走向和南北走向等几类。

东西走向的山脉是中国山脉中最主要的一类，主要有三列：从北至南分别为天山—阴山、昆仑山—秦岭、南岭。其中，南岭由五座山岭组成，横贯于广西、湖南、广东和江西四省边境，是长江水系和珠江水系的分水岭，也是东南丘陵的主干。

东北—西南走向的山脉，多在中国东部，也可分为三列，包括大兴安岭—太行山—雪峰山（即第二和第三阶梯的分界线）、长白山—武夷山和崛起于海上的台湾山脉。

西北—东南走向的山脉多分布于西部，主要有阿尔泰山、祁连山和喜马拉雅山。其中，喜马拉雅山脉位于青藏高原西南边缘，山势高峻雄伟，平均海拔高度达6000米以上，7000米以上的高峰就有40座之多。珠穆朗玛峰，海拔8844.43米，是世界最高峰，曾被人们与北极和南极相提并论，称为“地球第三极”。

中国南北走向的山脉不多，主要有横断山脉、贺兰山和六盘山等，其中尤以横断山脉表现最为显著。

中国丘陵多在东部地区广泛分布，主要有辽东丘陵、山东丘陵和东南丘陵，海拔在200～500米之间。只有少数超过1000米，如山东省泰山、安徽省黄山和江西省庐山等。

### 冰川

中国是世界上山岳冰川最发达的国家之一。冰川分布地域广泛，北起阿尔泰山，南至云南丽江玉龙雪山，西自帕米尔高原，东到四川贡嘎山，跨越新疆、西藏、甘肃、青海、四川和云南等

六个省区，纵横2500千米，总面积约 56500平方千米，占亚洲冰川总面积的40%，储水量达 50000亿立方米。冰川既是天然的固体水库，又是极具吸引力的旅游资源。大自然鬼斧神工般地塑造了弧拱、塔林、桥梁、蘑菇、冰湖、冰瀑等千奇百怪的景观，奇巧多姿，形象生动。

### 高原、平原、盆地

中国的高原主要分布在大兴安岭—太行山—雪峰山一线以西地区，面积约占全国总面积的26%。青藏、云贵、内蒙古和黄土高原，是最著名的四大高原。青藏高原是世界上最高的高原，平均海拔4500米，面积近240万平方千米，包括西藏、青海、四川西部和新疆南部等广大地区，被誉为“世界屋脊”。内蒙古高原开阡坦荡，是中国第二大高原，面积约100多万平方千米。高原西部气候干燥，降水较少，大部分为沙漠和戈壁；东部则牧草肥美，是中国最大的天然牧场。云贵高原平均海拔1000～2000米，主要在云南和贵州境内，广西、四川、湖北、湖南等省也有分布。云贵高原是长江、西江（珠江的最大支流）和元江三大水系的分水岭，高原上河流众多，因此形成了许多高深的峡谷。黄土高原横跨山西、陕西等六个省区，总面积58万平方千米，是世界上黄土分布最广阔、最深厚，也是最典型的黄土地貌区，黄土层厚度达100米左右，最厚的地方可达200米。

长江、黄河、珠江和黑龙江等大河流，在辽阔的大地上奔流，造成了许多广大而肥沃的平原。中国的平原分布很广，总面积112万平方千米，约占全国土地面积的12%，主要分布在第三阶梯，著名的有东北大平原、华北大平原、长江中下游平原，以及珠江三角洲平原和台湾西部平原。他们主要是由江、河、湖、海的泥沙堆积而成，地势平坦，水网密布，土地肥沃，是中国重要的农耕地区。其中，东北大平原由三江平原、辽河平原和松嫩平原组成，总面积35万平方千米，是中国最大的平原。

中国由于山区面积广大，山脉纵横交错，在网格状的山脉间形成了许多的盆地。面积超过10万平方千米的盆地有塔里木盆地、准噶尔盆地、柴达木盆地和四川盆地。它们是中国著名的四大盆地，都分布在西部地区。

### 河流、湖泊

中国境内的河流，仅流域面积在1000平方千米以上的就有1500多条。中国河流的总长度达22万千米。主要河流多发源于青藏高原，落差很大，因此，中国的水利资源非常丰富。大部分河流自西向东，注入太平洋，主要河流有长江、黄河、黑龙江、海河、淮河、珠江等。其中，长江，全长6300千米，是中国第一大河，为世界第三长河；黄河，是中国第二长河，全长5464千米，被誉为“中华民族的摇篮”。流入印度洋的有怒江和雅鲁藏布江等。新疆境内的额尔齐斯河是我国惟一流入北冰洋的河流。

中国是个多湖的国家，有自然湖泊近2.5万个，其中面积在1平方千米以上的多达2800个，面积在1000平方千米以上的湖泊有13个。从东部沿海到西部高原，无论是湿润区还是干旱区，都有天然湖泊分布，但分布很不均匀，主要集中在东部平原、青藏高原、蒙新地区、东北平原与山地和云贵高原。尤其是东部平原和青藏高原的湖泊最多，约占全国湖泊总面积的81%以上。青海湖是咸水湖，面积4236.6平方千米，为中国最大的湖泊。中国著名的五大淡水湖分别是鄱阳湖、洞庭湖、太湖、洪泽湖和巢湖，其中鄱阳湖是中国最大的淡水湖。中国海拔最高的湖是西藏的纳木错，海拔最低的湖是新疆的艾丁湖，最长的湖泊是西藏的班公错，最深的湖是吉林长白山天池。

### 喀斯特地貌

在中国，从世界屋脊的青藏高原到海浪滔滔的台湾岛域，从林海雪原的大兴安岭到美丽富饶的南海诸岛，不论是巍巍群山，还是

宽广平原，都分布有许多绮丽的喀斯特地形。地面上有溶沟、峰林、溶石、天生桥、漏斗、竖井、洼地、溶盆，还有瀑布、悬挂泉、喀斯特湖、喀斯特潭等；地下世界则更加奇妙，有溶洞、地下河、暗湖及造型各异的钙质沉积形态，如石钟乳、石笋、石柱、石花、石幔、石瀑布、莲花盆等等。各种喀斯特地形，千姿百态，组成了绮丽多姿的广西桂林山水、柱石林立的云南石林、构造奇特的贵州贵阳地下公园、神奇梦幻的四川九寨沟风光、汨汨喷薄的山东济南趵突泉，层层叠叠的江苏宜兴善卷洞……把万里江山装扮得分外妖娆。贵州省是中国最大的一片喀斯特分布区，而广西桂林山水则应是最著名的景区了。

### 沙漠、戈壁

中国的沙漠、戈壁和沙漠化土地面积总计约130多万平方千米，占国土面积的13.5%，主要分布在西北、华北北部及东北西部的七个省区，其中，以新疆分布的面积最广。中国著名的大沙漠主要有塔克拉玛干沙漠、古尔班通古特沙漠、库布齐沙漠、巴丹吉林沙漠、腾格里沙漠等。塔克拉玛干沙漠面积达33万平方千米，是中国最大的沙漠，也是世界上著名的大沙漠之一。

### 海岸、岛屿

中国不仅陆地面积辽阔，而且也是一个海洋浩瀚、岛屿众多、海岸线漫长的国家。中国大陆的东部与南部濒临渤海、黄海、东海和南海，海域面积约473万平方千米，大陆海岸线长达18000多千米。在辽阔的海域上，分布着5000多座大小岛屿。其中，最大的是台湾岛，面积约3.6万平方千米；其次是海南岛，面积约3.4万平方千米。

### 气候

中国领土跨越的纬度近50度，大部分地区处于温带，南方部分地区处于热带和亚热带，北部则靠近寒带。中国气候具有大陆性季风气候显著和气候复杂多样两大特征。冬季盛行偏北风，夏季盛行偏南风，四季分明，雨热同季。冬季，干寒的冬季风从西伯利亚和蒙古高原吹来，由北向南势力逐渐减弱，寒冷而干燥；夏季暖湿气流从海洋上吹来，形成高温多雨的状况。于是，众多的山水美景在春夏秋冬、日月晨昏、阴晴雨雪、晓雾夕霞的变化中，展现出风格迥异的别样魅力。

### 动物与植物

中国众多的灵山秀水，孕育了生态系统的各种生态类型，包括森林、草原、灌丛、草甸等，使中国成为物种资源最丰富的国家之一。仅高等植物就有3.2万余种。北半球寒、温、热各带植被的主要植物，在中国几乎都可以看到。木本植物有7000多种，水杉、水松、银杉、杉木、金钱松、台湾杉、福建柏、珙桐（中国鸽子树）、杜仲、喜树等为中国所特有。中国还有食用植物2000余种、药用植物3000多种，以及众多花卉植物。中国也是世界上野生动物种类最多的国家之一，约有动物10万余种，占世界总数的10%以上。大熊猫、金丝猴、华南虎、褐马鸡、丹顶鹤、白鳍豚、扬子鳄等百余种中国特产的珍稀野生动物，闻名于世。

中国幅员辽阔，风景名胜皓若繁星，不胜枚举。我们从上千幅摄影作品中，精心挑选出200余幅最具代表性的图片，编辑成这本画册，向您展示壮美秀丽的中国风光。画册按大致地域分为东、南、西、北四个篇章，遴选不同季节、不同天气、不同角度的精美图片，并撰写了较为翔实的文字介绍，带您领略中国风光的无穷魅力。但若想将地大物博的中国胜景收录于一本画册，恐怕是“难于上青天”的，这是我们的遗憾。一位英国著名摄影大师是这样诠释他的摄影理念的：“给观众展现得越少，能表现得东西就越多……可以让他们有更多遐想的空间。”引用于此，来表达我们的愿望。



# Foreword

Situated in the eastern part of the Asian Continent, the People's Republic of China is one of the largest countries in the world with abundant resources and products, and complicated yet colorful physical geographic environment. These bestow China with enchanting natural landscape, including magnificent and extending plateaus, imposing and rolling mountains, boundless and attractive deserts, large and fruitful basins, limitless and flat plains, beautiful and endless grasslands, as well as rushing rivers and mist-covered lakes. Although, in a sense, the captivating scenery is simply formed by mountains and waters, the nature creates so many wonderful landscapes possessing great aesthetic values on vast land of China by means of different combination and various shapes, just as the three-primary colors create a multihued world. The souls of mountains and rivers are displayed thoroughly, and their emotions reach to the acme of perfection.

## General Topography

The physical relief of China drops off in a series of escarpments eastward to the ocean. The surging Yellow River and rolling Yangtze River, both rising in mountains on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in the west of China but emptying into the Bohai and Donghai seas respectively in the east, reflect the feature. China's topography is varied and complicated, and plateaus, mountains, hills, basins and plains are widely distributed throughout the country, presenting different natural landscapes. Taking a bird's-eye view of China, the terrain gradually descends like a four-step staircase.

The top of the "staircase" is the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, which is reputed as the "Roof of the World" with an average height of more than 4,000 meters above sea level. Standing on the plateau are many lofty mountains and glaciers including Kunlun, Altun, Gangdise, Qilian, Tanggula and Himalayas, scattering among which are prairies with lush grass, wavy lakes and basins of various sizes. From Kunlun and Qilian mountains at the northern edge of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and Minshan, Qionglai and Hengduan mountain ranges at its eastern edge eastward is the second step with an average elevation of between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. It comprises primarily Inner Mongolia, Loess and Yunnan-Guizhou plateaus, and the Tarim, Junggar and Sichuan basins. The third step, about 500-1,000 meters in elevation, begins at a line drawn around the Daxing'anling (Greater Hinggan), Taihang, Wushan and Xuefeng mountain ranges and extends eastward to the coast. In the area, from north to south, are the Northeast Plain, the North China Plain and the Plain of the Middle and Lower Reaches of the Yangtze. Additionally, south to the Yangtze River are hills and foothills, and they are generally known as Foothills of Southeastern China. To the east, the land extends out into the ocean, in a continental shelf, the fourth step of the staircase. The water here is less than 200 meters deep. Many islands and isles are scattered in the vast expanse of seas.

## Mountains and Hills

China is occasionally called the land of mountains. About 43 per cent of its territory is mountainous or hilly. Mountains and hills can be found all over the country, forming the skeleton of China's landform, which also affect local rivers' flow direction and different climate in varying degrees. According to the trend, they

are roughly classified into four groups: east-west, northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast and south-north.

The east-west trending mountains are major ones in China, which are arranged in three rows. Going from north to south they are Tianshan and Yinshan mountains, Kunlun and Qinling mountains, as well as Nanling (Southern Mountain Ranges). Among them, the Nanling on the Guangxi-Hunan-Guangdong-Jiangxi border comprises 5 mountain ridges, and is trunk of hills in the southeast of China. Though not high, the Nanling range is a natural dividing line in southern China, separating the Yangtze River from the Zhujiang River.

Most of the northeast-southwest trending mountains are grouped in the low-lying east of China also in three rows: Daxing'anling, Taihang and Xuefeng mountains in the west, Changbai and Wuyi mountains in the middle, and the Taiwan Mountains rising on the sea in the east.

The northwest-southeast ranges, mostly in the west, include Altay, Qilian and Himalayas. The Himalayas lying principally in China on the southwestern edge of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is the most majestic and highest mountain range in the world. The main chain of Himalayas has an average elevation of more than 6,000 meters, far exceeding the average height of any other mountain range in the world. As many as 40 Himalayan peaks are more than 7,000 meters above sea level, among which, the Mount Qomolangma towering 8,844.43 meters is the highest in the world and is reputed "the Third Pole" of the earth.

There are not much south-north ranges in China, and the Helan and Liupan mountains in Ningxia and other provinces and the Hengduan Mountains straddling Sichuan, Yunnan and Tibet are most famous. The Himalayas join with the Hengduan and other ranges to form a huge arc-shaped mountain chain.

Hills are widely distributed in the east of China, such as Liaodong Hills, Shandong Hills and Southeast Hills. All of them are 200 meters to 500 meters in elevation, except few are over 1,000 meters high including Taishan in Shandong, Huangshan in Anhui and Lushan in Jiangxi.

## Glaciers

China is one of counties boasting most developed glaciers in the world. From the Altay Mountains in the north to the Yulong Snow Mountain in Yunnan Province in the south, and from the Gongga Mountain in Sichuan Province in the east to the Pamirs Plateau in the west, glaciers are widely dispersed in six provinces or autonomous regions in China including Xinjiang, Tibet, Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan and Yunnan. Covering an area of 56,500 square kilometers, or 40 per cent of Asia's total glaciers area, the glaciers in China has ice storage of approximately 5 trillion cubic meters. Abundant glaciers are not only natural solid reservoirs, but also attractive tourist resource. In many a legend and many a shape, they magically resemble arches, pagoda forests, bridges, mushrooms, icy lakes, and icy waterfalls and so on, very vividly.

## Plateaus, Plains and Basins

Plateaus cover about 26 per cent of China's total area, mainly in its western and central parts, or the first and second steps of the topographical staircase. The four great ones are the Qinghai-Tibet, Yunnan-Guizhou, Inner Mongolia and Loess plateaus. Hav-

ing an average elevation of 4,500 meters, the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in western and southwestern China is the highest plateau in the world, embracing the whole of Tibet, Qinghai, western Sichuan and south Xinjiang— an area of nearly 2.4 million square kilometers. It is reputed as the "Roof of the World". The Inner Mongolia Plateau is the second largest plateau in China with a total of more than one million square kilometers. Western part of the plateau, principally consisting of deserts and gobi, is characterized by dry climate with less precipitation; while the eastern part is covered with lush grass, making it an ideal natural grazing land. The Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau covering eastern Yunnan, the greater part of Guizhou as well as such provinces of Guangxi, Sichuan, Hubei and Hunan, is at an elevation of 1,000-2,000 meters. It forms the watershed of three river systems: the Yangtze, Xijiang (largest tributary of Zhujiang River) and Yuanjing. The crisscross rivers cut mountain areas into numerous high and steep canyons sandwiched between towering peaks, making the plateau surface rugged and uneven. The Loess Plateau, spanning 6 provinces including Shanxi and Shaanxi covers an area of 580,000 square kilometers. It is the largest loess plateau in the world with deepest layer of loess, which is generally 100 meters deep and some places exceed 200 meters.

The Yangtze River, Yellow River, Zhujiang, Heilongjiang and other great river gallop on the vast expanse of land of China, bringing up many extensive and fertile plains. Widely distributed, they cover 1.12 million square kilometers, or about 12 per cent of the country's total area. Most famous plains lie in the northeast and eastern seaboard regions, including the Northeast, the North China, and the Middle-Lower Yangtze River, Zhujiang Delta and Western Taiwan plains. Created by mud and silt from the rivers and their tributaries, lakes or seas, these plains, with a gentle terrain, fertile soil, mild climate, as well as densely network of rivers and streams, provide a base for China's major agriculture and farming. Among them, the Northeast Plain, consisting of Sanjiang, Liaohe and Songnen plains, covers a total of 350,000 square kilometers and is the largest of China's plains.

Scattering among the extensive mountainous area and interlocking mountains are many basins. The largest ones – Tarim, Dzungar, Chaidamu (Tsaidam or Qaidam) and Sichuan – are all lying in the west of China and larger than 100,000 square kilometers.

## Rivers and Lakes

China abounds in rivers, which totally lengthening about 220,000 kilometers. More than 1,500 rivers each drain 1,000 square kilometers or larger areas. A few large rivers rise from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau with big drops, making China leading the world in hydroelectric power potential. Because China's terrain is high in the west and low in the east, most of its rivers flow east and empty into the Pacific Ocean, including the Yangtze, Yellow, Heilongjiang, Haihe, Huaihe, Zhujiang rivers. Among them, the Yangtze, 6,300 kilometers in length, is the largest river in China, and the third longest in the world; the 5,464-kilometer-long Yellow River, the second longest river in China, is reputed as one of the "Cradle of the Chinese Civilization". The Nujiang and Yarlung Zangbo rivers in the south of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau flow south



out of China into the Indian Ocean, and the Ertix River in the northwest corner of Xinjiang flows into the Arctic Ocean.

China is a land of many lakes. A total of nearly 25,000 natural lakes are found both in the warm, humid plains of the east and the cold, high regions of the west. Over 2,800 lakes exceed one square kilometer, of which more than 13 exceed 1,000 square kilometers. Yet, the distribution of lakes in China is non-uniform. Most of lakes are concentrated in the plains in the east of the country, Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and the rest are scattered in the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, the Inner Mongolia Plateau, Xinjiang and the northeast. Total area of lakes in the eastern plains and on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau accounts for over 81 per cent of the whole lake area of China. The Qinghai Lake (salt water lake) having an area of 4236.6 square kilometers is the largest lake in China; while Poyang Lake ranks first among the five largest freshwater lake of China, the other four being Dongting, Taihu, Hongze and Chaohu. The highest lake in China is Namco Lake in Tibet, the lowest Aiding Lake in Xinjiang, the longest lake Banggong in Tibet, while the deepest is the Heavenly Lake on summit of Changbai Mountain in Jiling Province.

#### **Karst**

From the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Roof of the World, eastward to the Taiwan Island surrounded by surging sea, and from the snow-land of Daxing'anling southward to the beautiful and fertile islands in the South Sea, Karst topography is widely distributed in China. They exist in various forms and shapes, such as gullies, peak forests, rocks, bridges, funnels, potholes, depressions, basins, as well as waterfalls, hanging springs, lakes and pools on the earth surface. Yet, the world underground is much wonderful. There were karst caves, subterranean streams, underground lakes, and what's more calcareous deposits and stalactites resembling bamboo shoots, pillars and columns, flowers, curtains, waterfalls, basins and so on. They bring up the beautiful scenery of Guilin in Guangxi, the Stone Forest in Yunnan, magical Underground Park in Guizhou, dreamlike world of Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan, gushing Baotu Spring in Shandong, overlapping caves in Shanjuan Cave in Jiangsu, and others, each having a role to play in beautifying the country. In Guizhou, 73 per cent of topography is made of the Karst landform, which makes it the province possessing largest area of karst in China, and perhaps the scenery of Guilin is the most famous attraction of karst.

#### **Deserts**

The deserts, gobis and desertified land in China, totaling more than 1.3 million square kilometers, make up 13.5 per cent of its total territory. They are distributed mainly over 7 provinces or autonomous regions in the northwest, north and northeast of China, and among them, Xinjiang possesses largest desert area. The well-known deserts in China include Taklamakan, Gurbantungut, Kubqi, Patanchilin, and Tengger deserts. The Taklamakan Desert with an area of 330,000 square kilometers is the largest in China and one of the most famous deserts in the world.

#### **Seaboard and Islands**

China boasts not only vast land area, but also seas stretching to the horizon, multitudinous islands and isles, as well as long coastline. The China's mainland is flanked to the east and south by the Bohai, Yellow, East China and South China seas,

with a total maritime area of 4.73 million square kilometers and a coastline of 18,000 kilometers. Scattered on the vast Chinese territorial seas are more than 5,000 islands in varying sizes. The largest of these, with an area of about 36,000 square kilometers, is Taiwan, followed by Hainan with an area of 34,000 square kilometers.

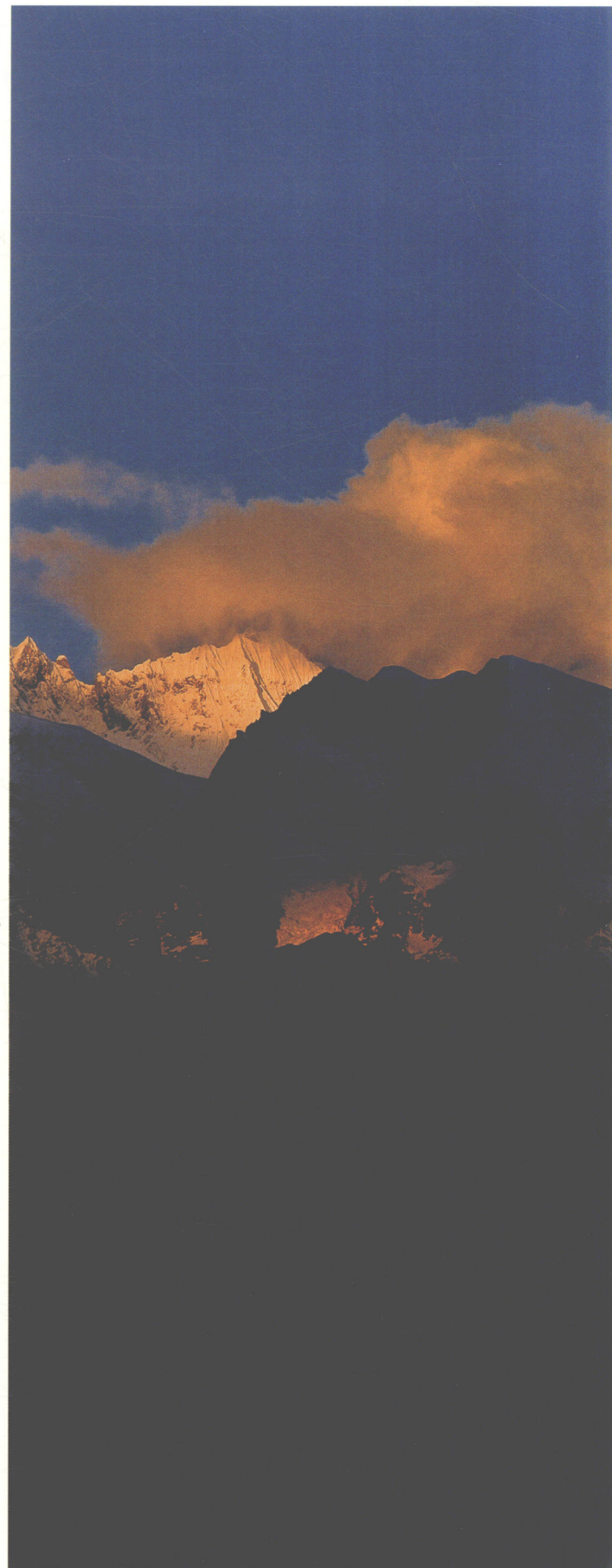
#### **Climate**

The vast territory of China spans nearly 50 latitudinal degrees, and most of it is in the Temperate Zone, with a small part extending south into the Tropical and Subtropical zones and the northernmost tip close to the Frigid Zone. China has a marked continental monsoon climate characterized by great variety. Northerly winds prevail in winter, while southerly winds reign in summer. The four seasons are quite distinct. The rainy season coincides with the hot season. In winters, the dry and cold winter monsoons from Siberia and Mongolia in the north gradually become weak as they reach the southern part of the country, resulting in cold and dry winters and great differences in temperature; while in summers, the warm and moist summer monsoons from the oceans bring abundant rainfall and high temperatures. Therefore, unmatched scenery of China is bestowed with different charms that survive the change of seasons throughout a year, of hours in a day, and of different weather.

#### **Fauna and Flora**

Thanks to the countless mountains and waters, China has a quite complete ecosystem, which includes various ecological types such as forest, grassland, bush-woods and grassy marshlands and enable the land to be one of the countries with the greatest diversity of species resource in the world. There are more than 32,000 species of higher plants, and almost all the major plants that grow in the northern hemisphere's frigid, temperate and tropical zones are represented in China. The country has 7,000 species of woody plants, of which 2,800 are arbors. The metasequoia, Chinese cypress, Cathay silver fir, China fir, golden larch, Taiwan fir, Fujian cypress, dove-tree, eucommia and camptotheca acuminata are found only in China. In addition, China is home to more than 2,000 species of edible plants, 3,000 species of medicinal plants, and a wide variety of flowering plants. China is also the country having most abundant wildlife resource in the world. There are more than 4,400 species of vertebrates, more than 10 per cent of the world's total. Wildlife peculiar to China includes such well-known animals as the giant panda, golden-haired monkey, South China tiger, brown-eared pheasant, white-flag dolphin, Chinese alligator and red-crowned crane, totaling more than 100 species.

Through abundant and elegant pictures, as well as detailed introduction, this photo-album showcases splendid and graceful sceneries in China in four parts: the East, the South, the West and the North, roughly according to their geographic locations. Yet, China boasts so many charming scenic spots that no one album could include all of them. We had to handpick 200-odd photographic works taken in different seasons and weathers and at different angles from more than 1,000 thousands pictures, at the same time we cannot but feel pity for it. However, an English master of photographing once expressed his photographing idea: "The less I show in my picture, the more it displays..... which enable views to have much more imagination." That is also our wish to compile this album.








云南省三江并流景区：梅里雪山  
Meili Snow Mountain of the Three  
Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas









# East China

## 美丽的中国·东部

安徽省 Anhui Province

山东省 Shandong Province

浙江省 Zhejiang Province

江苏省 Jiangsu Province

福建省 Fujian Province

上海市 Shanghai Municipality

东



## 中国东部主要旅游景区简介：

**九华山：**位于安徽省青阳县西南20千米处，山势雄伟，群峰竞秀，与五台山、峨眉山、普陀山合称“中国佛教四大名山”。九华山风光旖旎，气候宜人，是消夏避暑的胜地。景区面积120平方千米，有大小山峰99座，其中以天台、天柱、十王、莲花等9座山峰最为著名。十王峰为最高峰，海拔1342米。九华山水质清澈，泉、池、潭、瀑众多，散布在奇峰深谷、怪石古洞、苍松翠竹之间，绮丽清幽，相映成趣。九华山上古刹林立，香烟缭绕，是佛教的圣地，传为地藏王菩萨的道场。秀美的自然风光与浓郁的佛教气氛，使九华山享有“东南第一山”的美誉，每年，国内外慕名旅游、朝圣者不可胜数。

**泰山：**五岳之东岳，古称岱宗、岱山，位于山东省中部，以雄伟壮丽著称，自然风光极为优美。因历代帝王登基之初，多来泰山举行封禅大典、祭告天地，而享有“五岳独尊”之美誉。无论是帝王将相，还是名人宗师，都对泰山仰慕备至。孔子“登东山而小鲁，登泰山而小天下”传为佳话，杜甫“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”，亦成千古绝唱。泰山风景区总面积125平方千米，分为幽、旷、秀、奥、妙等五大景区，最高峰玉皇顶海拔1545米。泰山山势挺拔，奇峰突兀，在苍松巨石、云岚雾影、幽潭飞瀑的衬托之下，雄浑之中兼有明丽，壮阔之中透着秀丽，成为我国山水名胜的集大成者。云海和日出是其两大自然奇观。1987年，泰山被联合国教科文组织列为世界自然与文化双重遗产。

**普陀山：**雄峙于浙江省杭州湾以东约100海里的莲花洋中的海岛之上，是中国佛教四大名山之一，也是著名的海岛风景旅游胜地。全岛面积约12.5平方千米，呈狭长形，最高处佛顶山，海拔约300米。普陀山上，海景变幻，洞幽岩奇，古刹琳宫，云雾缭绕，名胜古迹比比皆是，享有“以山而兼湖之胜，则推西湖；以山而兼海之胜，当推普陀”的评价。普陀山素有“海天佛国”之称，为观音菩萨的道场，最盛时拥有80余座庙宇。美丽的自然风景和浓郁的佛都气氛，使它蒙上一层神秘的色彩，吸引着众多的海内外游人香客。

**楠溪江：**为国家级风景名胜，位于浙江省温州市永嘉县北，景观丰富，融天然山水、田园风光和人文景观于一体，以“水秀、岩奇、瀑多、村古”著称，被誉为“中国山水画的摇篮”。楠溪江主流长约140千米，流域面积2400余平方千米，逶迤曲折，注入瓯江，流归东海，有36湾、72滩之称。景区总面积625平方千米，共分为楠溪江及沿江农村文化、大若岩、石桅岩、水岩、北坑、陡门和四海山七大景区，共有800多个景点。江水蜿蜒纯净，缓急有度；两岸滩林如黛，野趣天成；峰笔立、崖如削、洞悬壁的奇异景观，与柔美的江水形成强烈对比，好一派旖旎风光！

**绍兴东湖：**位于浙江省绍兴市东3.5千米处，以山青、水秀、石奇闻名，与杭州西湖、嘉兴南湖并称“浙江省三大名湖”。这里原为一座高约60米的青石山，从汉代起，石匠在此凿山采石。千百年来，形成了深坑巨洞、积水成湖

的景观，宛如一座巧夺天工的“水石大盆景”。清代，在塘外修建了一条长堤，堤内成湖，堤外为河，水深岩奇，湖洞相连，亭榭岛屿，点缀其间，成为古城绍兴景色最为独特的游览名胜。游览区内还有陶公洞、喇叭洞、仙桃洞和霞川桥等名胜。

**雁荡山：**位于浙江省乐清市境内，总面积450平方千米，因山顶有湖，芦苇茂密，结草为荡，南归秋雁多宿于此而得名。雁荡山分为灵峰、三折瀑、灵岩、大龙湫、雁湖、显圣门、仙桥、羊角洞等8个景区，共有500多个景点。其中，东南部风景荟萃，“二灵一龙”（灵峰、灵岩、大龙湫）被称为“雁荡三绝”。雁荡风景区内奇峰嵯峨，怪石嶙峋，泉清水碧，飞瀑若练，古洞幽深，茂林密布。大龙湫瀑布落差达190余米，气势磅礴，堪称奇观，是我国最著名的瀑布之一，自古以来，许多诗人、文士、画家、旅行家都留下赞美的诗文。

**太湖：**位于江苏省南部、长江三角洲南缘，面积约2400平方千米，是我国第三大淡水湖。太湖流域，河网纵横交织，湖泊密集，组成了庞大的灌溉系统和内河水运网，同时还是我国重要的淡水水产基地，有“鱼米之乡”的美誉。太湖湖面烟波缥缈，风光以雄浑清秀著称。湖中大、小岛屿散立，连同沿湖的山峰和半岛，号称72峰，四季景色不同，晨暮意境迥然，构成了一幅山外有山，湖中有湖，山重水复，水山交融的天然美景，充满诗情画意。而太湖之胜尤在鼋头渚。鼋头渚位于太湖之滨的充山西端，因有石形如鼋头伸入湖中，故称，是赏日出、观日落以及欣赏太湖风光的绝佳之处。

**武夷山：**位于福建省北部、与江西省交界处，是由红色砂砾岩组成的低山丘陵，以丹霞地貌为主，有“奇秀甲东南”之称。风景区内山清水秀，溪谷环绕，自然风光优美，文化遗存众多，有“三三、六六、九九”之胜。“三三”指的是澄澈清莹、蜿蜒萦回的九曲溪；“六六”指的是夹岸林立、葱葱郁郁的36座青峰；“九九”则指的是星罗棋布、千姿百态的99座山岩。山临水立，水绕山转，碧水丹山，珍木灵草，奇岩古穴，飞禽走兽构成了武夷山奇幻百出的山水胜境，自古以来，吸引了无数帝王将相、骚人墨客、释道高人和艺术家。1999年，武夷山被联合国教科文组织列为自然与文化双重遗产。主要景点有九曲溪、大王峰、天游峰、一线天、玉女峰、水帘洞和武夷宫等。

Major scenic areas in the East China are as follows:

Jiuhua Mountain: About 20 kilometers southwest of Qingyang County in Anhui Province, the Jiuhua Mountain is of nationwide fame for its lofty and steep peaks. With the beautiful scenery and favorable climate, the mountain is an ideal summer resort. It supposed to be consisted of 99 peaks, 9 of which including the Tiantai (Heavenly Terrace), Tianzhu (Heavenly Pillar), Shiwang (Ten Kings) and Lianhua (Lotus Flower) are

the most famous. The Shiwang Peak is the highest one with an altitude of 1,342 meters above sea level. Covering a total of 120 square kilometers, the scenic area is full of ridges and peaks, exotic-shaped rocks, ancient caves and luxuriant pines and bamboos, and scattering amongst them are beautiful water attractions including springs, ponds, pools and waterfalls. As the Bodhimanda of Ksitigarbha Bodhisattva, it is regarded as one of the four most important Buddhist Mountains, the other three being Wutai Mountain in Shanxi, Emei Mountain in Sichuan and Putuo Mountain in Zhejiang, and many ancient temples have been well-preserved till now. The graceful scenery and strong flavor of Buddhism win the mountain a reputation of the "Number One Mountain in the Southeast China", and lure countless tourists and pilgrims every year.

Taishan Mountain: Located at the central part of Shandong Province, Taishan Mountain, the East Sacred Mountain, was called Daizong or Daishan in ancient times, and is famous for the magnificent scenery. As the royal object of cult, Taishan Mountain was the venue where past emperors of various dynasties used to worship Heaven and Earth, and was thought to be the most famed one of the Five Sacred Mountains in China. Not only the emperors, generals and ministers, but also the sages, celebrity and literati all looked it up with admiration and have left countless inscriptions and steles there. Mencius once said: "When Confucius ascended the Dongshan Mountain, he realized how small the State of Lu was; while when he ascended the Taishan Mountain, he saw how small the empire was." And Du Fu (712—770) also described in his poem: "When I reach the Taishan and had a view, all any other mountain just was a hill." Covering an area of 125 square kilometers, the Taishan Mountain scenic resort comprises of Secluded, Spacious, Graceful, Secret, and Wonderful regions. The Yuhuangding (Jade Emperor Summit) is the highest peak with an elevation of 1,545 meters. The most spectacular features of the mountain are enjoying cloud-sea and sun rising. The majestic and splendid Taishan Mountain embodies the beautiful sights of famous mountains and waters in China. The intense grandeur from its breathtaking scenery exudes amazing elegance, astonishing profundity and immense

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安徽省黄山云海  
Sea of Clouds, Huangshan Mountain,  
Anhui Province







vastness, as well as an air of mystery. In 1987, the Taishan Mountain became a natural-and-cultural heritage site of the UNESCO.

**Putuo Mountain:** Located on the Lotus Flowers Sea, about 100 sea miles east to the Hangzhou Bay, Putuo Mountain is one of the four most famous Mountains of Buddhism as well as an attraction famous for island scenery. The long and narrow island covers an area of 12.5 square kilometers and the Fodingshan, the peak of the isle, rises about 300 meters above sea level. The Putuo Mountain's fascinating beauty is formed by the charming sea, secluded caves, strange-shaped rocks, curled clouds, ancient temples and countless historical sites. The mountain is often compared to the West Lake of Hangzhou: "No place is better than the West Lake in terms of the combined beauty of mountains and lakes; by the same token, no place is better than Putuo Mountain in terms of the combined beauty of mountains and the sea." The Putuo is said to be the Bodhimanda for Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, and enjoys a reputation of the "Buddhist Kingdom on the Sea". In its heydays, there were more than 80 temples on the mountain. Beautiful scenery and strong flavor of Buddhist culture add the mountain a sense of mysteriousness, and attract many visitors.

**Nanxi River:** One of the national scenic resorts, Nanxi River is located north in Yongjia County, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province. Characterized by beautiful water, exotic rocks, various waterfalls and ancient villages, the resort is an integral whole of natural landscape, rural scenery and man-made scenic spots. It is famed as the "cradle of Chinese landscape painting". The Nanxi River zigzags its way 140 kilometers creating a 2,400-square-kilometer fertile drainage area of picturesque countryside. The river claiming to have 36 turns and 72 shoals flows into Oujiang River, which empties into the East China Sea at last. The Nanxi Scenic Resorts covers an area of 625 square kilometers and comprises of 7 tourist areas including Nanxi River and the village cultures along it, Daruo Rock, Stone Mast Rock, Water Rock, North Pit, Doumen and Four-Sea Mountain. There are a total of more than 800 scenic spots. The winding and limpid river flows in lively rhythm: sometimes slow while sometimes swift. The gentle and grace water makes a poignant contrast with the imposing peaks, razor-sharp cliffs and caves hanging precariously at the edge of cliffs.

**East Lake in Shaoxing:** The lake is located in the east

suburbs of Shaoxing in Zhejiang Province, 3.5 kilometers from the city. Featuring an elegant landscape of lakes and mountains and fantastic stones, the lake, together with the West Lake in Hangzhou and the South Lake in Jiaxing, is known as one of the Three Famous Lakes in Zhejiang Province. The East Lake used to be a hill about 60 meters in height. From the Han Dynasty (206BC—220AD), stone-men had been there to quarry stones. After thousand years of excavation, parts of the hill were hollowed, forming a unique scene of lake where water is clear and rocks are exotic in shape. It is reputed as a huge potted landscape. During the Qing Dynasty (1644—1911), a dyke was built over the water, which divided the lake into a river outside and a lake inside. The beauty of the area is played up with the addition of isles, bridges and pavilions built in different periods of time. The East Lake is, in short, a famed tourist attraction in the lower Yangtze valley. The scenic area also includes Cave of Revered Mr. Tao, Horn Cave, Celestial Peach Cave, Glow-River Bridge, and other attractions.

**Yandang Mountain:** Located in Leqing City in southeastern Zhejiang Province, Yandang Mountain covers an area of 450 square kilometers, comprising of such eight scenic zones as Lingfeng (Spirit Peak), Three-Fold Waterfall, Lingyan (Spirit Crag), Dalongqiu (Great Dragon Pool), Yanhu (Wild Goose Lake), Xianshengmen (Sage-Presenting Gate), Xianqiao (Celestial Bridge) and Yangjiaodong (Cave of Ram's Horn), and more than 500 scenic spots. The word Yandang means "reed marsh for wild geese" in Chinese, and in autumn wild geese do gather in the marshes around the lake at the top of the mountain, hence the name. Towering peaks grotesque rocks, limpid springs, green pools, graceful waterfalls, ancient caves and luxuriant forests together form the enchanting landscape of Yandang Mountain. Among the countless scenic spots, the Lingyan, Lingshi and Dalongqiu Waterfall are considered the "three wonders of Yandang". Perhaps no waterfall here is more tremendous and majestic than the 190-meter-high Dalongqiu Waterfall, and many poems and articles have been composed or wrote on it by numerous poets, scholars, painters and travelers since ancient times.

**Taihu Lake Scenic Area:** With an area of 2,400 square kilometer, the Taihu Lake located in the south of Jiangsu Province and at the southern edge of Yangtze River Delta is the third largest freshwater lake in China. The drainage area of Taihu is crisscrossed by rivers and studded with lakes, which form an enor-

mous irrigation system and water transport network and an important basement of fresh water aquatic product. The area is known as the "land of fish and rice". Featured vast expanse of waters, the Taihu Lake is famous for spectacle yet delicateness. Isles and islands of various shapes are scattered in the lake, and are generally known as 72 Peaks together with the peaks and peninsulas by lake, which show different charm in different season. The area is remarkable for its poetical landscape. Outside a mountain are mountains; while inside a lake are lakes. Mountains and waters are in perfect harmony. Of many scenic spots of Taihu Lake, the Yuantouzhu (Turtle Head Islet) is the place most worth visiting. Located west to Chongshan Hill, it resembles a huge turtle stretching its head into the water, hence the name. It is the best place for watching the sun rising and sun setting, and provides a general view of the Taihu Lake.

**Wuyi Mountain:** The Wuyi Mountain Scenic Area is located in Wuyishan City and stretches along Fujian's northernmost border with Jiangxi Province. Possessing a well-preserved ecological environment on a *danxia* landform, the mountain encompasses a scenic retreat and a nature reserve and is imbued with a wealth of natural beauty and cultural interest, which win it a reputation of being the most scenic wonder in Southeast China. The attractions of Wuyi Mountain could be summed up by a few words: Three-Three, Six-Six and Nine-Nine, which refer the zigzag and limpid Jiuquxi (Nine-Bend Stream), the wooded and graceful 36 peaks along the banks and the 99 rocks differing in thousands of shapes respectively. Paradise or not, with its jade-green water, red peaks, luxuriant vegetation, bizarre-shaped rocks, and countless birds and animals, the mountain surely represents one classic and popular genre of Chinese landscape. Since ancient times, Wuyi Mountain has attracted an endless flow of emperors, officials, scholars, Taoist masters, Buddhist monks and travelers, as well as generations of painters and artists. In 1999, the UNESCO included it on the World Heritage List as a natural and cultural site. Main scenic spots include the Jiuquxi, Dawangfeng (Great King Peak), Tianyoufeng (Sky-Touring Peak), Yixiantian (A Thread of Sky), Yunufeng (Jade Maid Peak), Shuiliandong (Water Screen Cave) and Wuyigong (Wuyi Palace).



