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杜鹃花开

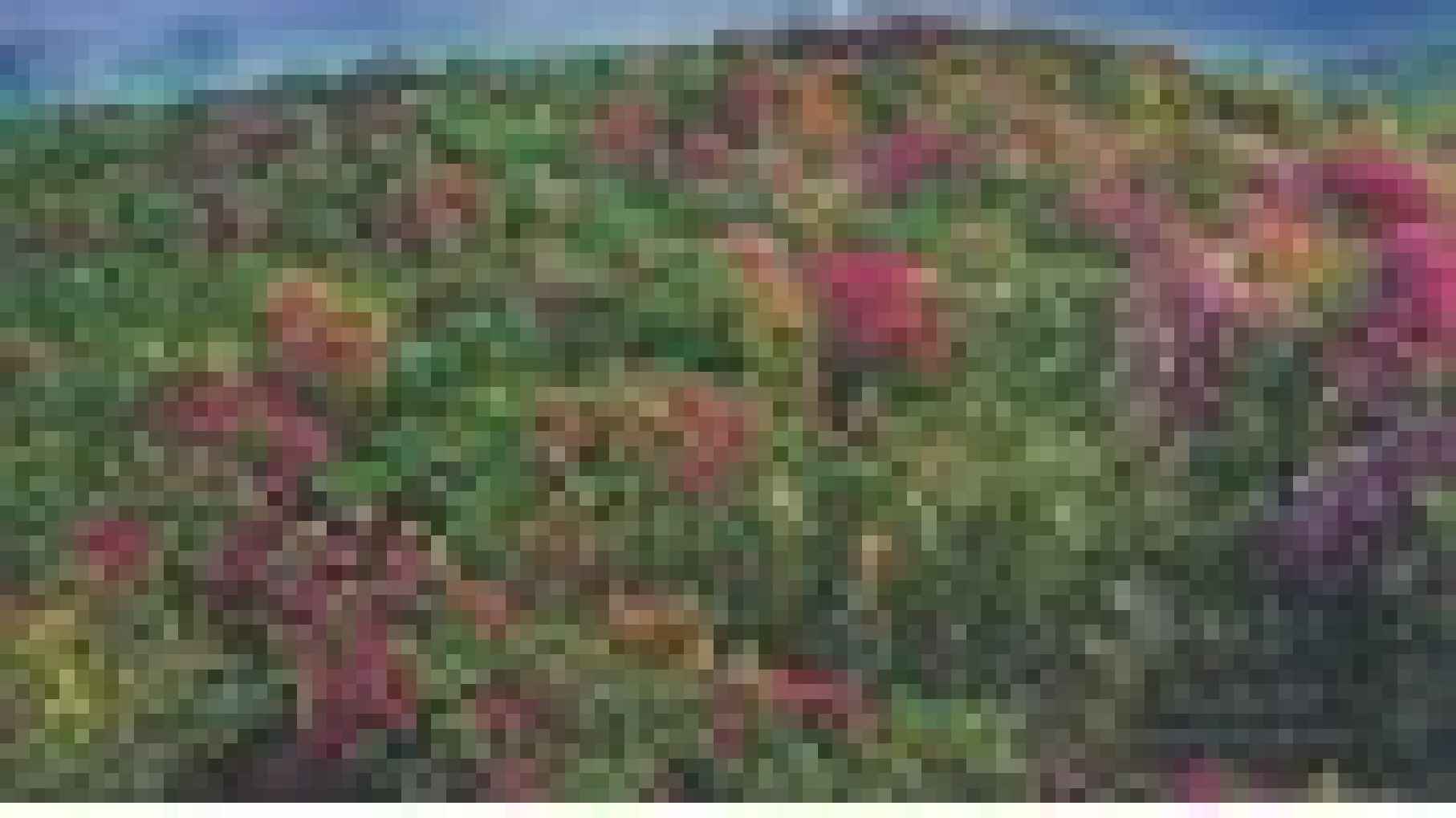
Azaleas Are Blooming

贵州大学出版社

Guizhou University Press



国家自然科学基金委员会





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杜鹃花开时

毕节市地处贵州高原的西北部，素称为黔西北，是乌江、珠江的发源地。黔西北的西部和北部分别与云南省、四川省毗邻，古代是夜郎文明、水西文化的繁盛之境。这里四季气候宜人，喀斯特地貌典型，自然风光神奇秀丽，民族风情淳朴浓郁。每年四月，是闻名遐迩的“百里杜鹃”的盛开季节，无数游客从全国各地、世界各国纷沓而至，争相观赏这一世间胜景。

百里杜鹃是国家森林公园，横跨毕节市的大方、黔西两县，天然杜鹃林带宽3公里、绵延50多公里，面积125.8平方公里，是中国也是全世界面积最大的天然杜鹃花林带，素有“百里杜鹃”之称，被誉为“世界上最大的天然花园”。唐代诗人白居易赞美杜鹃：“闲折二枝持在手，细看不似人间有，花中此物是西施，鞭蓉芍药皆嫫母”。百里杜鹃是杜鹃花的世界，有杜鹃品种23个，占世界5个亚属中的4个，花色多样，有鲜红、粉红、紫色、金黄、淡黄、雪白、淡白、淡绿等。难得的是一棵树上可开出不同颜色的花朵，最多的竟有7种。每年3月下旬至4月末，满山遍野的各色杜鹃争相怒放，千姿百态，五彩缤纷。黔西北情歌《杜鹃花开》传遍全国，真情地展现了千百年来百里杜鹃为人们带来的幸福与快乐。

以“百里杜鹃”为代表的黔西北自然风光呈现着多样性，不同地方景色迥异。国家级自然保护区威宁草海是中国三大高原淡水湖之一，海拔2171.7米，面积30多平方公里，有5个杭州西湖那么大。草海的湖底生长着120多种水生植物，为鱼类提供了充足食物。大量的鱼、虾、蚌、螺及漂游水生物又为185种候鸟提供了良好的栖息条件。每年冬季，成千上万只珍禽异鸟飞来这里越冬，是中国特有物种黑颈鹤的重要越冬地。春天来临，湖面水草茂盛，鲜花盛开，美得让人陶醉。草海是世界著名的高原湿地，被美国《国家地理》杂志评为世界上最受欢迎的旅游胜地之一。

黔西北景色美不胜收。有“乌蒙屋脊”之称的韭菜坪，横跨六盘水钟山区与毕节赫章县。主峰海拔2900.6米，夏季凉爽，冬季积雪。山腰缓平地带长满成片野韭菜，一派苍茫又美丽的高原景色。登上山顶，磅礴乌蒙尽收眼底。有“百洞之王”之称的织金洞，已勘察的洞穴长度达12.1公里，总面积70多万平方米，是中国已发现的规模最宏伟、造型最奇特、溶洞堆积物最丰富的洞穴，被《中国国家地理》杂志评出的“中国最美的溶洞”。

宜人气候和独特地理成就了黔西北物种的多样性。境内有苔类植物近100种，蕨类植物34科130种，裸子植物9科22种，被子植物155科1809种；药用植物1000多种，其中不乏珍稀品种，天麻、杜仲、党参、半夏等名贵中药材远销海内外，享有“中草药王国”的美誉。徜徉在黔西北林木花海之中，总是令人心醉神怡。

黔西北是一个多民族的地区，居住着汉、彝、苗、回、布依等36个少数民族。历史悠久的彝族婚嫁习俗、苗家跳花节、回族的道“色兰”，布衣族的六月六节等，充满浓郁的民族风情。纳雍苗族芦笙舞“滚山珠”、威宁彝族傩戏“撮泰吉”等被列入国家级物质文化遗产名录，是我国民族文化的瑰宝。剪纸、蜡染等民族技艺别具匠心、古朴典雅。“中国漆器之乡”大方县的“大方漆器”十分有名，与国酒茅台齐名的“贵州三宝”之一。黔西北的民族文化绚烂多姿、传承不息。

又到杜鹃花开时。信手拈花，脂香染指。厚重历史积淀，大好时代机遇，磅礴乌蒙山，美丽黔西北，无穷魅力尽在眼前！

Azaleas blossoming in Bijie

In April, the azaleas blossom all around the mountains in Bijie. The azaleas are so beautiful, even the lotus look pale in comparison. They blanket about a hundred li and catch the eyes of guests from far away. The people there are very hospitable as they welcome you with wonderful amusements and a vast sea of flowers.

The great poet, Bai Juyi, once praised the azaleas as the most beautiful flowers saying that they could only be seen in heaven. This vast sea of azaleas in Bijie is a gift from nature, which also symbolizes the harmonious relation between human beings and the environment. The people in Bijie enjoy a very pleasant climate. The mountains and waters look like those in pictures, and you can hear the birds singing and smell the fragrance of flowers almost everywhere.

Bijie has an area of 20,000 square kilometers. Mount Wumeng, called the ridge of Guizhou, is located here. The peak of the mountain is called Jiucaiping, whose name originates from the chives growing on the sides of the mountain. Wumeng has forest coverage of 35%, with an annual average temperature of 13.2°C, and an annual rainfall of around 1000 mm. The climate is very pleasant and it has a warm winter and a cool summer. Wumeng is a cool and amazing world!

Due to its pleasant climate and special geography, Bijie has a diversity of species. It has many kinds of plants, including medicinal plants. Some are quite scarce, such as *gastrodia elata blume* (tianma) and dangshen, which are even sold abroad. Thus it has a reputation of the Kingdom of Medicinal Plants. Bijie has a vast meadows which are the home of many wild animals and birds. Bijie is therefore also called the world of flowers and the paradise of birds.

The beauty of nature is all presented in Bijie, and the unique customs of the minority groups are even more charming. Bijie has a population of 7.43 million from 36 nationalities, including han, yi, miao, hui, biyi and so on.

The traditional and unique ethnic customs, the sentimental wedding of Yi nationality, the wine contained by oxhorn (oxhorn wine is of the Miao nationality), 'Se lan' of the Hui nationality, the funeral convention, and so on are embodied with the long history of Guizhou. The festivals such as 'Torch Festival' and 'new year' of Yi nationality, 'flower dancing festival' of the Miao nationality, and the 'the 6.6 festival' of Buyi nationality are very unique from the festivals in other places. Paper-cuts created by Yi nationality and the wax printing of the Miao nationality are accomplished with a special inventive mind. The minority culture in Bijie reflects the unique and colorful tradition which will be passed on from generation to generation.

Since ancient times, Bijie has been a place of harmony between man and nature. It once belonged to the ancient Zangke. In the Ming Dynasty, the government sent officials to govern the place. In 1949, the new government set a government office here.

Bijie has a long history. You can glimpse the life of the ancient people in the West Guanyin Cave. You can experience the charm of the Zangke culture in Hezhang. You can visit the tomb of She Xiang, a heroine from yizu. Or you can feel the majesty and greatness of the She family in Datun.

Bijie has a lot of cultural relics and architectural complexes, showing its mysterious history and great culture. The Lusheng dance of Miao and the Nuo drama are listed in the National Material Cultural Heritage list. They are the treasure of the minority groups and the symbol of their colorful local culture.

It is said that in the ancient Shu Kingdom, the prince died and turned into a cuckoo. In spring, the cuckoo tweets “cuckoo” everywhere as if to remind the farmers to start planting until it cries blood incarnadining the azaleas around the hills. The people in Bijie are hard-working and they use their hands to build homes here as beautiful as the azaleas.

In recent years, Bijie has developed rapidly. They are trying their best to develop its economy, improve its environment, and strengthen its education. Now it's becoming more and more open and people from other places come here to make a contribution to its development. Bijie is one of the most important energy source in the program of the transition of electricity from the west to the east, because it has a lot of heat-engine plants and hydropower plants. Along a hundred km of highway from Guiyang to Bijie, there are more than a hundred bridges, which are called the museum of bridges and have broken the Guinness World Book of Records. Now Bijie is developing its comprehensive transportation. In recent years, Bijie has taken the fast track of dynamic developing the industrialization and urbanization. The economy of Bijie has been entered the golden period. Bijie is growing up rapidly from the mountains area of northwest Guizhou.

Now the azaleas are blossoming. The fragrance of the flowers, the great mountain of Wumeng, the colorful culture and the hospitable Bijie people are waiting for you!

绵延花海 生态鹤乡

毕节是“花的海洋，鸟的故乡”。位于贵州西北部大方与黔西两县的交界处的百里杜鹃国家森林公园，是迄今为止中国已查明的面积最大的原生杜鹃花群落。整个杜鹃林带延绵50余公里，面积约100平方公里，呈环状分布，最宽处53公里，最窄处12公里，绵延百里，故称“百里杜鹃”。百里杜鹃森林公园内分布有23个杜鹃品种，占世界杜鹃花5个亚属中的4个。每年的三四月份是观花山、淌花海的最好时节，春夏之交，各色杜鹃争奇斗艳，美不胜收，令人陶醉，堪称“世界上最大的天然花园”，“地球的彩带、世界的花园”。

国家级自然保护区草海，堪称鸟的故乡，其水域面积原有45平方公里，现约20平方公里，是世界十大候鸟活动场所之一，自然环境优越，生物资源丰富，湖光山色优美，是我国亚热带高原上一处珍贵稀少的天然淡水湖泊。这里鸟类资源丰富，栖息的候鸟、留鸟达140多种，有丹顶鹤、白腹锦雉等珍禽，是国家级鸟类保护区之一。草海气候宜人，苍花云树，鸢飞鱼跃，大雁横秋。每年秋末春初众多鸟类云集至草海，可说是世界上最佳湖泊观鸟区之一，被称为“露天自然博物馆”。这里还栖息着世界上唯一的高原鹤类——黑颈鹤，是春冬观鸟、夏秋避暑的极佳选地。

初春时节登台观花，泛舟赏鹤：在花海，山色旖旎，各色杜鹃花花团锦簇、云霞灿烂、千姿百态、色彩丰富，杜鹃花品种多样、形态各异，花树高的六七米，矮的一米不到，大杜鹃雍容华贵，小杜鹃俏丽多姿，更有一棵树上开出红、白、黄、紫不同颜色的杜鹃花的同树不同花的奇景，景区内山势起伏，花山绵延，红如霞光，白如银雪。层层叠叠，接连天际，清风微拂，花浪漫卷，跌宕起伏，异香扑鼻，正道是“千峰叠起嶂，乌金地下藏，杜鹃花似海，满山留异香”。在鹤乡，驾一叶扁舟行于草海之上，波光粼粼，烟水霞霭，云彩绚美，芦苇、香蒲、浮萍、睡莲争相开放、秀美异常，虽不如草原雄壮辽阔，却多分婉约内秀之气。鹤群于浅水处交颈起舞，振翅高嘹，自在恬静，诗画人生。

Wave of flowers, home of cranes.

Bijie is praised as the flowers world, as well as the birds hometown. "Hundred Miles Azaleas" national forest park is located on the boarder between the Dafang district and the Qianxi district in Bijie, Guizhou province, which is the largest wild azaleas park in china on the record. Its length reaches over 50 kilometers, covering an area of 100 square kilometers. Its width varies from a maximum of 5.3 kilometres to a minimum of 1.2 kilometres in the scenic spot—hundred miles azalea. That is why we call the park 'hundred miles azalea. There are 23 kinds of azaleas can be found in hundred miles azalea spot, including 4 subgenus of 5 subgenus of the world. It is the high time seeing and enjoying the blossom azaleas in March or April month every year. Because the period is at the end of spring and the beginning of summer, every kinds of azaleas are vying with each other for glamour, which leaves us the greastest enjoyment. Therefore, it is praised as 'the largest natural garden in the world' and 'the ribbon of earth, the garden of world'.

The natinal forest natural reserve—grass sea is the home to many birds. It is the top 10 birds activity habitat in the world with the total area of 20 sq.km., decreased from the original area of 45 sq.km. With the excellent environment and abundant natural resources, grass sea is counted as a rare natural fresh lake in the tropical plateau of China. There contains many kinds of birds, the species of the birds migrated and the native birds have reached more than 140. grass sea is the national forest birds reserve region having the precious species such as red -crowned crane and white-bellied pheasant. The climate in grass sea is pleasant. It is the most appropriate lake to see and enjoy the wonderful birds in the late august and the beginning of spring each year. Thersfore, grass sea is also called as 'natural outdoor museum'. The black-necked crane—the only crane living in plateau of the world made here as the habitat. grass sea is the superexcellent resort to see birds in spring and winter, spend the summer holidays.

It is the high time appreciating flamour flowers and taking boat seeing cranes in the early spring. Different kinds of flowers vie with each other for glamour, offering us the great opportunity to fancy the wildest dream in the flowers world. There are many kinds of azaleas with varied shapes and appearances. The height of trees varies from a maximum of 6-7 metres to a minimum of less than 1 metre. The bigger azalea is magnificent, while the smaller one is very pretty. There even existing a unique phonomenon that a tree is covered by red, white, yellow and purple azaleas. Rolling hills and flowers mountains of flowing rhythm meet with each other in the end of the sky. The red azalea seems like scarlet clouds hanging high in the sky, the white one looks like the snow glittering in the mountain. In the crane town, it is best choice taking a boat on the grass sea, enjoying the breeze blowing away and the reed, typhaceae, duckweed and Pygmy Waterlily dancing above the water. Although the scenery is less magnificent than the grand grass land, it obtains a kind of intelligence without seeming so.