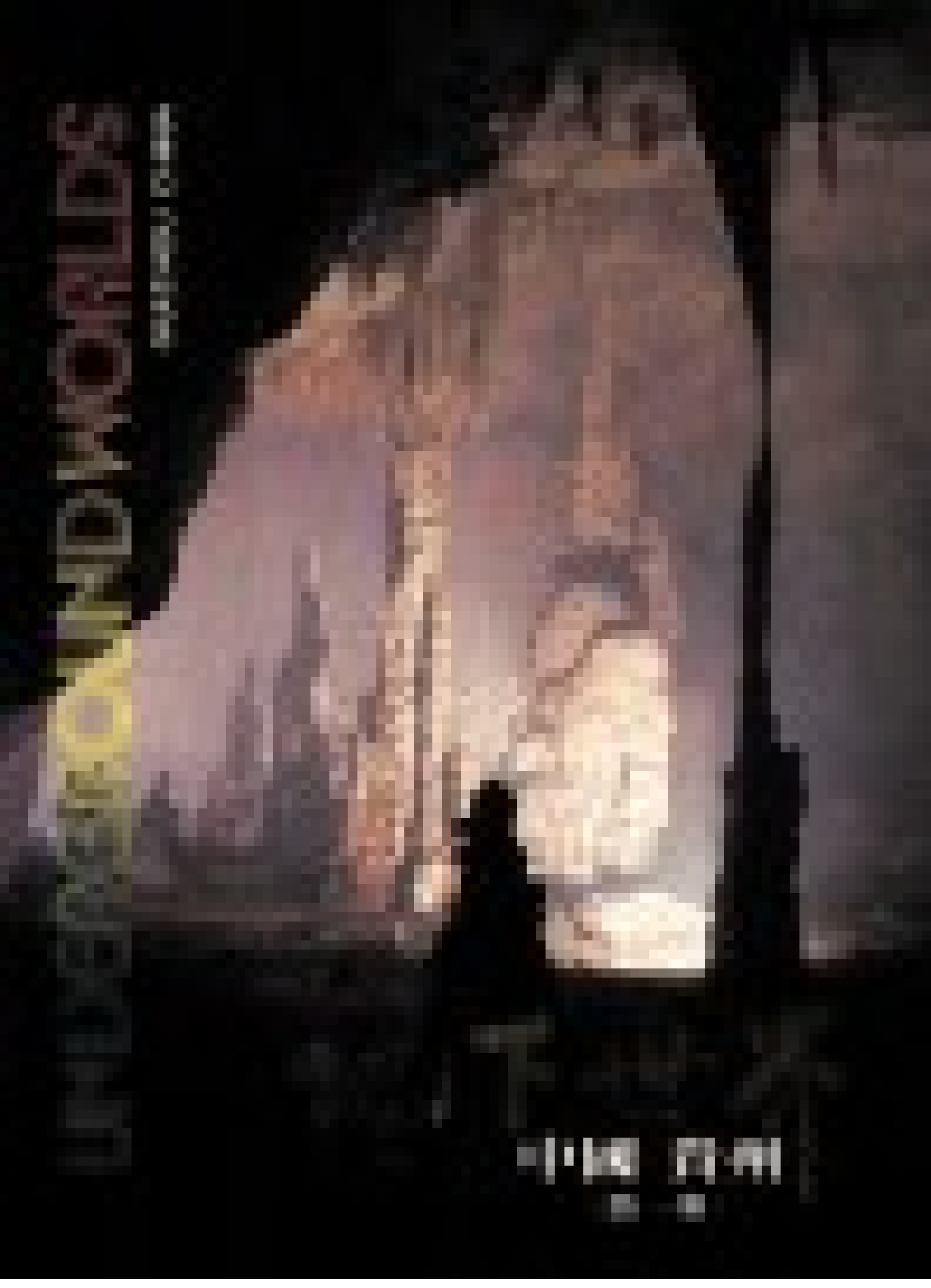


UNDERGROUND WORLDS

GUIZHOU CHINA

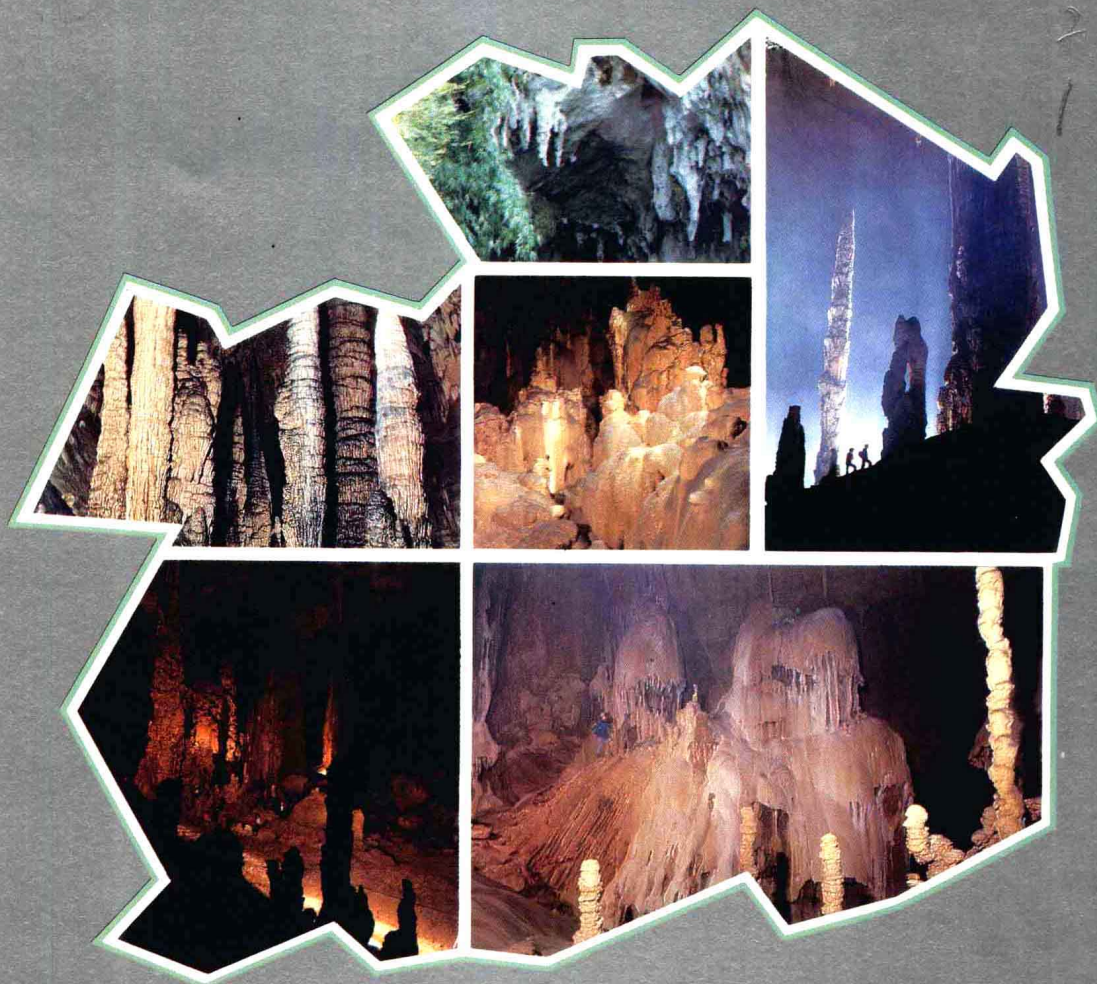
地下世界
中國 貴州
(第一冊)



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GUIZHOU·地下世界·貴州·

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UNDERGROUND WORLDS

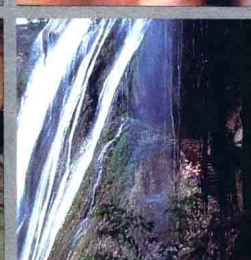
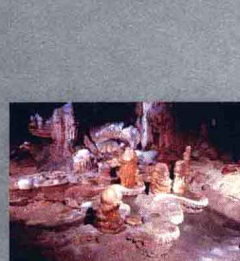
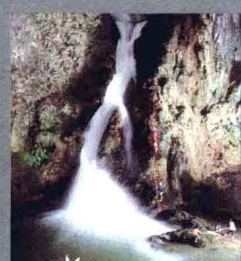
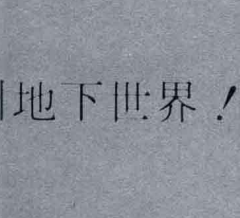
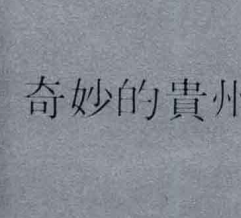
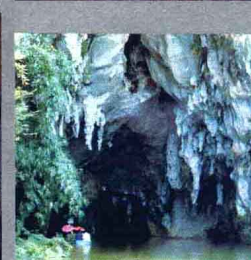
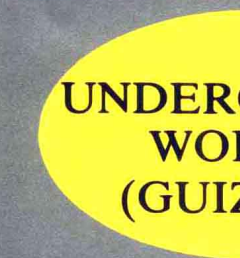
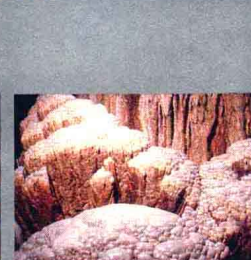
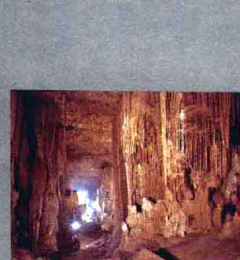
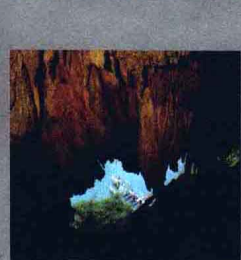
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6. 金頂
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9. 棕櫚林
10. 綠菇石
象牙洞
11. 火山口
12. 九龍洞龍柱大廳
13. 遠方金城
14. 金色的海螺
15. 廣寒宮
16. 洞湖幽絕
17. 晾旗灘
18. 澗陽湖岸一洞天
19. 摘星樓
奶油菜花
20. 天都街
羅漢堂
21. 百尺天幕
22. 虎口澗
23. 楚天銀河
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蘑菇山
玉靈芝
39. 石鷺
40. 烽火台
41. 火樹銀花
42. 燕窩石
43. 金枝玉葉
44. 金鳳凰
45. 破壁而飛
46. 珍珠池
47. 天國盛宴
48. 洞中瀑布
49. 林海雪原
50. 長尾雉
51. 珠寶樓
52. 飛龍柱
53. 牙雕羣佛
54. 石膏洞劍
55. 調色板
56. 石蘑菇
57. 水簾洞口
58. 雲碟
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珠田萬傾
62. 滴翠峯
63. 彩蝶紛飛
64. 捲曲石

圖錄

奇妙的貴州地下世界！

圖錄

UNDERGROUND
WORLDS
(GUIZHOU)



UNDERGROUND WORLDS (GUIZHOU)

奇妙的貴州地下世界！

4. A cascade of colour
5. Jade pillars
6. Golden peaks
7. A forest of towers
8. Huangguoshu Water Curtain Cave window
9. Palm tree forest
10. Green mushroom-shaped stalagmites
11. Elephant tusk cave
12. Volcano mouth
13. Dragon pillars in the main chamber of Nine Dragon Cave
14. Distant city of gold (Yuanfang Jincheng)
15. Golden Conch
16. Guanghan Palace
17. Secluded cave lake
18. Fluttering flag beach
19. Cave mouth in Wuyang Lake
20. Zhaixing Chamber
21. Cauliflower Cheese
22. Heavenly City Avenue
23. Arhat Chamber
24. Lofty heavenly curtain
25. Tiger mouth crevice
26. Chutian Milky Way
27. Sword tree
28. The eight immortals crossing the sea
29. White tower and golden curtains
30. Underground amphitheatre
31. Sisters' rock
32. Konglong rock
33. Stone bamboo garden
34. 100-step bridge in the Guiyang Underground Park
35. In the misty mountain
36. Lingxiao Palace
37. Dragon Palace
38. Lofty Lotus Platform
39. Dianjin Gave Mouth
40. Pearl Tower
41. Mushroom mountain
42. Jade Spirit Fungus
43. Stone Eagle
44. Beacon Tower
45. Fiery trees and silvery flowers
46. Swallownest Stone
47. Golden stems and jade leaves
48. Golden Phoenix
49. Flying up above the cliffs
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52. Cave waterfall
53. Vast snowy forest
54. Long-tailed pheasant
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57. A group of ivory buddhas
58. Gypsum cave swords
59. Artist's palette
60. Stone mushroom
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62. Cloud plate
63. Silver rain pine
64. Hanging lotus
65. Huge fields of pearls
66. Dicui Peak
67. Colourful flying butterflies
68. Twisted stones

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68. 日月寶扇
69. 珠簾漫捲
70. 雄獅、松鼠
71. 神奇的地下世界
72. 夕陽無限好
螺旋樹
73. 大舞台
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75. 象·泉
76. 已是懸崖百丈冰
77. 霸王盔
78. 神女出浴
79. 冰洞瑪瑙
81. 丹翁
82. 漁舟晚唱
83. 香火正旺
84. 水母石
85. 銀耳石

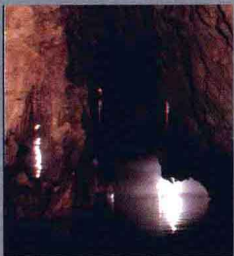
凝膠體與晶花

86. 天花板
87. 銀瀑
88. 鏤花石雕
夕陽
89. 萬方來朝
90. 雙魚赴廣寒
91. 玉帳
92. 珊瑚石
93. 月宮寶盒
94. 瑪瑙石
95. 雪壓青松
96. 園林精英
97. 冰洲石
方解石晶體
98. 錦礮花
角殼狀石膏晶體
99. 競秀
100. 鐘旗
101. 玉葡萄
102. 天國之門
103. 疊練峯
104. 迷宮
105. 鐵壁千重 生機一線
106. 經幡
107. 蛤蟆洞
108. 金瓜樓
109. 別有洞天
110. 金塔宮
111. 豹子灘
箭筈通幽
112. 石膏晶花
琳琅滿目
113. 百象岩
114. 塔狀石笋
多寶台
115. 林中月夜
116. 天上宮闕
117. 千山萬壑
118. 寶蓮燈
119. 杆狀凝膠體
120. 壽星宮
金池玉帶
121. 天星柱
122. 雲海
123. 劍門關
124. 流石簾幕

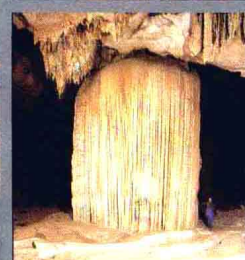
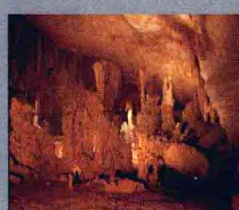
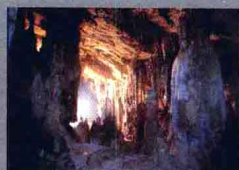
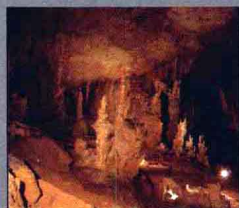
奇妙的貴州地下世界！

圖金

奇妙的貴



UNDERGROUND WORLDS (GUIZHOU)



65. Night market
68. Precious sun and moon fan
69. Rippling pearl curtain
70. Lion and squirrel
71. The magical underground world
72. Exquisite sunset
73. Mighty stage
74. Horse-watering pool before the general's tent
75. Elephant Spring
76. Hundreds of feet of ice hanging from the cliff
77. Chieftan's helmet
78. Fairies bathing
79. Ice cave agate
81. Scarlet sage
82. Fisherman's evening celebration song
83. Clouds of incense
84. Jellyfish stone
85. Fungus stone
86. Ceiling
87. Silver waterfall
88. Carved stone flowers.
89. Sunset
90. The congregation from far and wide
91. Two fish go to Moon Palace
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93. Coral stone
94. Moon Palace treasure chest
95. Agate stone
96. Snow-covered pine
97. Outstanding gardens
98. Iceland spar
99. Calcite crystals
100. Antimony mine flower
101. Shell-shaped gypsum crystals
102. Vying in excellence
103. Bell flags
104. Jabe grapes
105. Heavenly gate
106. Dielian Peak
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108. Many-walled chamber of little hope
109. Tall streamers
110. Frog cave
111. Golden gourd mansion
112. Cave of unique beauty
113. Golden Pagoda Palace
114. Leopard shoal
115. Arrow lights in the darkness
116. Gypsum crystal flowers
117. A feast for the eyes
118. Hundred elephant rock
119. Pagoda-shaped stalagmites
120. Treasure terrace
121. Moonlit night in the forest
122. Heavenly palace
123. Myriad mountains and ravines
124. Precious lotus lamp
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127. Golden pond and jabe belt
128. Star pillar
129. Sea of clouds
130. Sword gate pass
131. Flowstone curtain

地下世界！

前言

INTRODU

貴州境內，石灰岩、白雲岩爲主的可溶岩分佈廣泛，約佔全省總面積的四分之三，加以雨量豐沛，氣候溫熱潮濕，岩溶極爲發育，地下洞之孔孔，潛水四通八達。又以貴州高原，在最新的地質年代裏，地殼間歇性的強烈上升，地表侵蝕、剝蝕、溶蝕的結果，地下溶洞陸續上升出露地表，使貴州岩溶地區，“無山不洞，無洞不奇”。

雨水降落地面，吸收了二氧化碳等酸素，沿裂隙孔隙滲入地下，沿途溶蝕了可溶岩的岩壁，逐步擴大，形成落水洞、溶蝕漏斗，將地表水灌入地下，直達潛水面，轉爲橫向流動，沿途溶蝕侵蝕加以部份頂板塌落，形成各式各樣的溶洞，直通向潛水面與地面相交處，流出地面爲“泉”。地殼階段性穩定時期越久，則橫向溶洞的發展越長越大越奇。

地殼上升，潛水面相對下降，溶洞向下一層發展，逐步襲奪了上層舊溶洞的水，使上層舊溶洞逐步乾涸，當地表水沿裂隙孔隙下滲時，洞頂洞壁仍有滴水下滲，進入洞內，壓力突然降低，二氧化碳逸散，水份蒸發，使已飽含碳酸鹽類物質的滴水重新結晶沉澱，貼附在洞頂洞底或洞壁，這些化學沉積物，總稱爲“灰華”。由洞頂下垂者稱“石鐘乳”，由洞底上積者稱“石筍”，在乾洞中，上有鐘乳石，下必有石筍，相對同生，直到上下相對連接時稱“石柱”；滴水常沿裂隙成排下滴，使鐘乳石成排下垂，稱“石簾”；石筍成排稱“石屏”；石簾與石屏對接時稱“石幔”。裂隙孔隙可以擴大，也可以填塞，使滴水移位；加以氣候變遷，雨量時多時少，溶蝕速度時快時慢，灰華成長幅度時大時少，加以滴水中含有多種礦物質，致使洞內各種灰華，千姿百態，色彩繽紛，玲瓏晶瑩，極爲奇突壯麗。

貴州科學院於1979—1983年間，組隊分赴各地考察了六百多個洞穴，並作了初步研究。本圖冊僅粗選了一部份照片，尙未加以科學分類，亦未多作成因上解釋，主要將洞內灰華所形成的各種奇觀，公之於世。由於這些奇突的鐘乳石、石筍等，都是極脆弱易碎易斷，未經採取保護措施，遊人進入其內，極易將其損壞甚至消失。故本圖冊僅將已開放或即將開放已有了保護措施的洞穴，註明詳細地

點外，凡一時尚未能開放，即未採取保護措施的洞穴，只在洞穴分佈圖上約略表示；我們將在今後另行印發說明補述之，希讀者鑒諒。

隨着生產的發展，人民生活水平的提高，尤其爲了開發我省旅遊資源，以及洞穴研究，探討岩溶發育規律，聯系到地下水資源的開發利用，提供了重要的科學依據。希望各級地方政府，就近選擇一些洞穴，採取保護措施，陸續開放，供省內外國內外人士觀賞研究。

高平

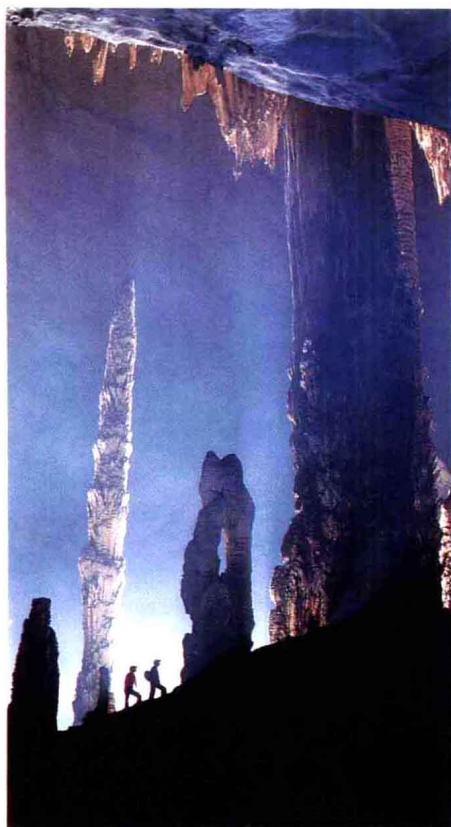
Within the territory of Guizhou Province, there are soluble rocks everywhere that are mainly composed of lime stones and dolomite. The rock area almost occupies three-fourths of the total expanse of land. As the rainfall is adequate, the climate mild and damp, karstics are in perfect growth and there are numerous underground caves. The underground Guizhou is criss-crossed with rivers and streams. As a consequence of the drastic interval ascension of the crust in the youngest geological era, and the corrosion of the land surface, the underground caves came up to the surface, thus making the karstic area of Guizhou a place "with caves in every mountain, and picturesque scene in every cave".

When the rain falls on the ground, absorbs the acids as in carbon dioxide, it makes its way through the cracks down the ground. All along its way, it corrodes the rock faces made up of soluble rocks, which, when enlarged, are made into swallow holes and funnels. Through these holes and funnels the surface water flows underground in the underground water there and flows horizontally thenceforth. It then eats into the rock, makes part of the ceiling fall. Hence the caves of various kinds. When the water flows upwards, "spring" is formed at the uncture where the underground water and the surface meet. The longer the interval ascension of the crust remains stable, the longer, larger and more peculiar the horizontal caves become.

CTION

As the crust ascends, the underground water level falls relatively and the cave makes its way downwards. Gradually the water in the upper cave is drawn down, leaving the old cave behind to dry by itself. When the surface water makes its way downwards through the cracks, there is still water dripping down from the cave ceiling and face. Once it enters the cave, the pressure is drastically reduced, making the carbon dioxide escape slowly and the water evaporate. As a result, the dripping water, which contains now to the full carbonate, again crystalizes itself and precipitates. The sediments, chemical in nature, settle down either on the cave ceiling or the cave face. These chemical sediments are generally referred to as "travertine calc tufa". The crystal that grows downwards from the ceiling is called "stalactite", while those which shoot upwards "rock shoots". In a dry cave, for example, if there is a stalactite, above, there must be a rock shoot below — the two grows simultaneously and will meet eventually. Then it becomes a stack. Very often than not, the water drips down in rows through the cracks, making the stalactites hang too in rows. This is what we call "rock curtain"; the corresponding rows of "rock shoots" are referred to as "rock screens". When rock curtains and rock shoots meet, they form "rock canopy". The cracks may be enlarged or stopped to change the course of the drippings. As the weather changes, rainfall sometimes more and sometimes less, the corrosion progresses at times quicker and at other times slower. Hence the difference of scope in the growth of the travertine calc tufa. All this explains why the caves are so colourful, so varied in postures and so magnificent in scenery.

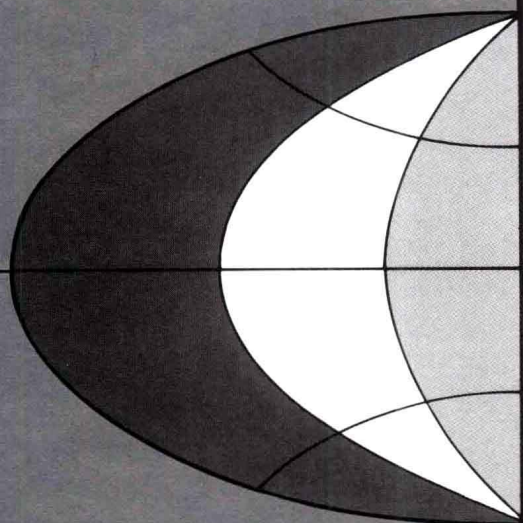
The Guizhou Academy organized expeditions from 1979-83 that researched more than 600 caves. An initial study has been made. What is



published in this book is only part of the photos taken during the expeditions. For various reasons, these photos have not yet been classified, and not too many explanations as regards the causes of formation have been given. What we aimed at is the publication of the magnificent sight of the travertine calc tufa in the caves. As the stalactite and rock shoots are fragile, damages are quite possible before protective measures are taken. Therefore, what is published here is, understandable, the sight in those caves which are open or will soon be open to visitors. As regards those which have not yet been open, or no protective measures taken, they are marked out in the layout map. More explanations will be given later.

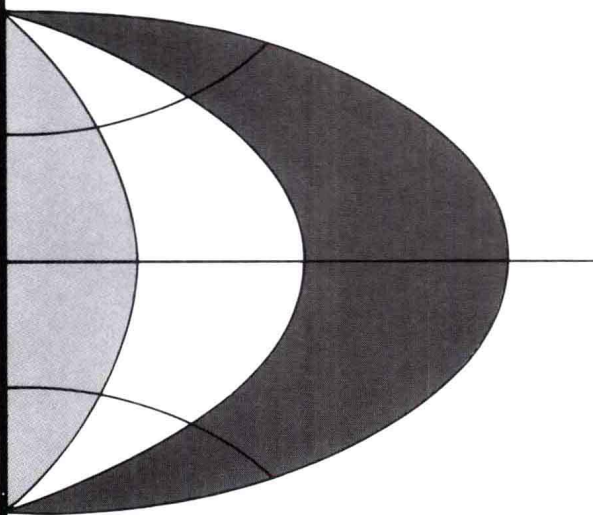
Following the development of production, people's living standards will be improved. It is imperative, therefore, to obtain some scientific data for developing tourist resources, and scientific grounds for the research or underground caves and — this is even more important — for the exploration of underground water resources for the benefit of the people. It is hoped that the local governments will take some protective measures in at least some selected caves and open them to visitors so that people both at home and abroad will have the chance to see it for themselves.

by Kao Ping



**UNDERGROUND
WORLDS
(GUIZHOU)**

地下世界(貴州)



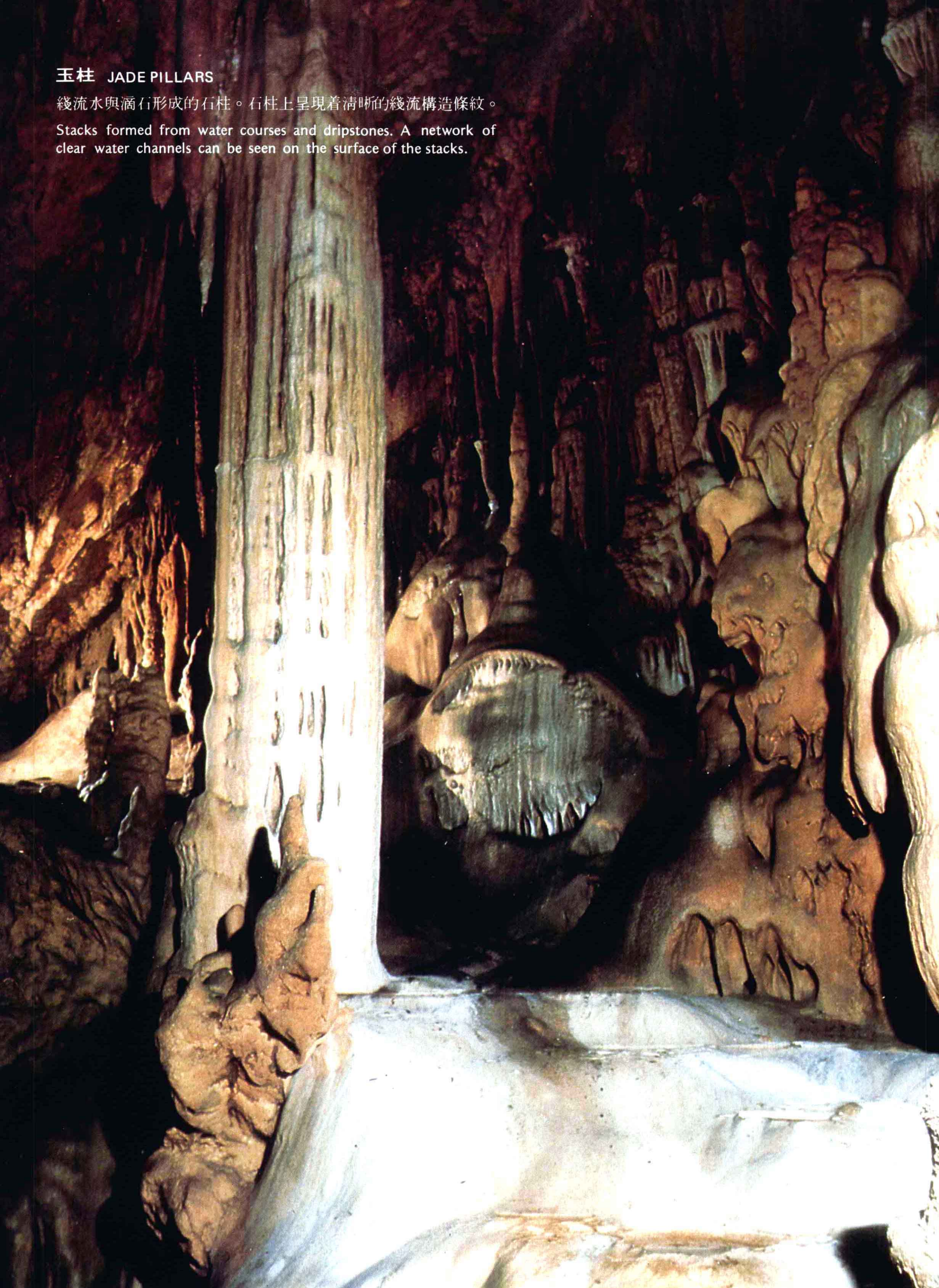
五彩繽紛 A CASCADE OF COLOUR



玉柱 JADE PILLARS

綫流水與滴石形成的石柱。石柱上呈現着清晰的綫流構造條紋。

Stacks formed from water courses and dripstones. A network of clear water channels can be seen on the surface of the stacks.



金頂 GOLDEN PEAKS

在離地表很淺，封閉條件良好的洞穴中，含有機質的水流沿網狀裂隙滲漏，在洞底堆積成重重疊疊的金色塔山。

In airtight caves a little below the surface of the earth, water containing organic matter seeps through a network of crevices, and forms a pile of irregularly-sized golden tower shapes on the cave floor.



塔林 A FOREST OF TOWERS





黃果樹水簾洞窗 HUANGGUOSHUI LIANDONG CHUANG CAVE WINDOW

大瀑布下隱藏着大小三個洞窗。這是被稱作“第一洞天”的一號洞窗。窗內流水潺潺，蒼苔斑駁。夕陽西下時，凭窗隔瀑縱目遠眺，天際落霞萬點，群山如黛；犀牛潭中雲蒸霧蔚，彩虹飛架。

Hidden behind this huge waterfall are three cave windows of differing size. This one is the No. 1 cave window, known as the "First Cave Window". The water cascades down its sides. Looking through the window at sunset, you can see the red clouds and dark mountains far away on the horizon, and rainbow colours in the mist hanging over Xiniu Lake.



棕榈林 PALM TREE FOREST

棕榈状石柱與石笋。

Palm-tree-shaped stacks and stalagmites.