

漫步乌当

一个诗意生活的林中泉城

Strolling in Wudang,an in-forest spring city of romantic life

●乌当概述 ●人文乌当 ●泉城乌当 ●丽景乌当 ●泉城五韵 ●风情乌当 ●乌当资讯

Brief introduction of Wudang Humanistic Wudang Wudang as a spring city Beautiful landscapes of Wudang
Five charms of the spring city Flavors of Wudang Wudang consultation



中国/贵阳/乌当 2010 旅游指南
Wudang/Guiyang/China 2010 tour guide



乌当，黔中大地上一颗耀眼的明珠，一个神秘而充满诗意生活的林中泉城，远古新石器的发现地，第四纪冰川学说的重要证据保存地。

这里，山环水绕，百花烟波；千峰万壑，悬瀑幽谷；千年人文，光禄明德；缤纷民俗，歌舞娱情；地藏热泉，星罗棋布；乡间野趣，田园食味；政通人和，崛起黔中；阡陌交通，商旅沓来。

这里四季瑰奇，初暮之春均可尽赏花红柳绿；盛夏归隐山林则可清凉一夏；金秋时节可尽情体验采摘之乐；入冬则可沐琳琅温泉。

绮丽的山水、宜人的气候、淳朴的民风、厚重的历史，一个神秘、自然的乌当诚意奉请八方商旅驻足游玩。

Wudang, a splendid pearl in the middle of Guizhou Province, is a mysterious in-forest spring city of romantic life, a site where ancient neolith is discovered, and an important evidence conservation land of the glacial theory of the quaternary period.

It is surrounded by mountains and rivers, and has various flowers, foggy smoke, peaks, valleys, waterfalls, long-history humanistic culture, pleasant virtues, colorful folk customs, unchained songs and dances, dispersed underground hot springs, countryside and wild joys, farm food, rising in Guizhou Province, harmonious society, crossed roads and continuous businessmen and travelers.

It has splendid four seasons, enjoying red flowers and green trees in early spring, escaping heat in the mountain in hot summer to enjoy, golden autumn and taking hot spring baths in winter.

With beautiful mountains and rivers, pleasant thick history, the mysterious and natural world to have a travel here.



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乌当概述

Brief Introduction of Wudang

历史缘起 Historic origin

乌当区历史悠久，春秋时期属柯(音)国，战国时期为楚黔中地，秦属象郡范围，西汉时期属夜郎县，西晋时期属晋乐县，隋朝属柯县，唐宋代属矩州。后又经历宋、元、明、清时期，清康熙二十六年(1687)改贵州卫、贵州前卫为贵筑县，辖十七里，民国元年(1912年)贵筑县并入贵阳府。乌当区则始于1958年2月，撤贵筑县后成立。

Wudang District has a long history, the Spring and Autumn Period is Ke (sound) countries, the Warring States period Chu central Guizhou, the Qin Dynasty is like a gun range, the Western Han Dynasty is Yelang County, is a period of Jin Yue Jin County, Sui is a Ke County, Don State of the Song Dynasty is a moment. After going through the ancient Song, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, the Qing Emperor Kangxi twenty-six years (1687) Health Reform in Guizhou, Guizhou build avant-garde for your county, jurisdiction 17 years, the Republican first year (1912) in your county built into the Guiyang Prefecture, Wudang District, began in February 1958, set up after the withdrawal of your county building.



地理位置 Geographic location

乌当，座落在贵州省中部，贵阳市东北部，全区总面积686平方公里。城区中心距贵阳市中心7公里，经东北绕城环线南行8公里至4D级国际机场——龙洞堡机场，距贵阳火车站10公里，贵遵、贵黄、东北绕城高速公路贯境而过，贵开路、航天路等城市一级主干道纵贯新添城区南北，交通便利，四通八达。

Wudang is located in the middle of Guizhou province, the northeast of Guiyang city, and the whole area is 686 square kilometers. The distance from the city center to Guiyang center is 7 kilometers, after travelling 8 kilometers in south, people can reach the 4D grade international airport—Longdongbao Airport through the northeast bypass ring road, and the distance to Guiyang railway station is 10 kilometers. Guizun, Guihuang and Northeast bypass expressways pass through the territory. Guikai road, Hangtian road and other first-grade city major roads longitudinally pass through the north and the south of the new city District, and the transportation is convenient.

乌当概述

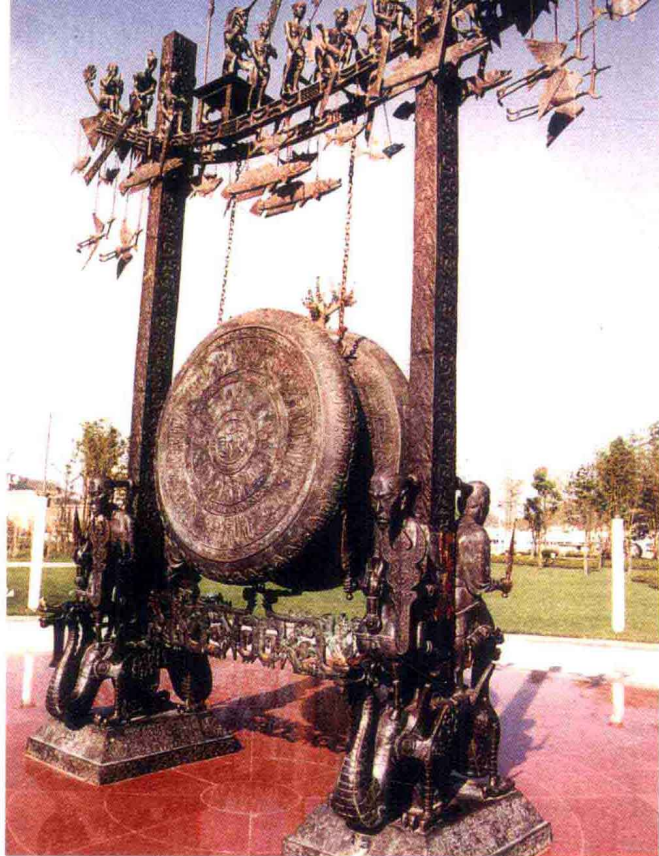
黔中秘境 自然乌当/中国贵阳

人口民族 Population and Races

乌当，总人口约18.12万，现有布依、苗、土家、侗、彝、仡佬、白族等二十多个少数民族，少数民族人口总数4.11万，占全区人口的22.6%。

Wudang has the total population of about 181,200, and more than 20 ethnic minorities such as Buyi, Miao, Tujia, Dong, Yi, Gelao, Bai, etc., the total population of the ethnic minorities is about 41,100, and about 22.6 percent of the population of the whole district.





民间文化 Folk cultures

少数民族的聚居使得乌当区民间文化异彩纷呈，汇集了诸如布依族的糍粑节、“三月三”、“六月六”歌会等传统节日。《好花红》、《夜宴歌》等布依族歌舞更堪称民间文化精品。在民间工艺方面，有布依木贴画、簸箕画、竹编画、王岗百年铜鼓，陇脚古法造纸、刺绣、挑花等。民间体育包括陀螺、蹴球、珍珠球、射弩等项目。

The compact community of the ethnic minorities makes the folk culture of Wudang District be colorful and various, including Zipa festival, Sanyuesan festival, Liuyueliu festival, song performance and other traditional festivals of Buyi race. Haohuahong, Yeyan song and other Buyi songs and dances are competitive products of the folk culture. To folk art, there are Buyi forest patching pictures, dustpan pictures, bamboo-woven pictures, Wanggang one-hundred year copper drum, Longjiao ancient-method paper making, embroidery, cross-switch work etc. The folk sports include whipping tops, feihudui soccer, pearl ball, bowing and other items.

自然生态 Natural ecology

乌当，整个地势北高南低，平均海拔1242米。全区属亚热带季风性湿润气候，冬无严寒，夏无酷暑。生态环境质量优越，全区森林覆盖率达43.58%。这里还蕴藏着丰富的地热资源，素有“林中泉城”的美誉。这里有丰富的中药材资源，珍稀动、植物种类繁多。

The height of the entire topography of Wudang decreases from north to south, and the average height is 1242 meters. The whole district belongs to subtropical monsoon humid climate, and is warm in winter and cool in summer. The ecological environment is superior, and the forest coverage of the whole district is 43.58 percent. There are also abundant ground heat resources, which wins the city a name of in-forest spring city, furthermore, abundant Chinese traditional medicine resources, and various rare animals and plants can also be obtained at here.





黔中秘境 自然乌当/中国·贵阳

人文乌当

沿着历史的烙印，行走

Humanistic Wudang — walking along the historic footprint

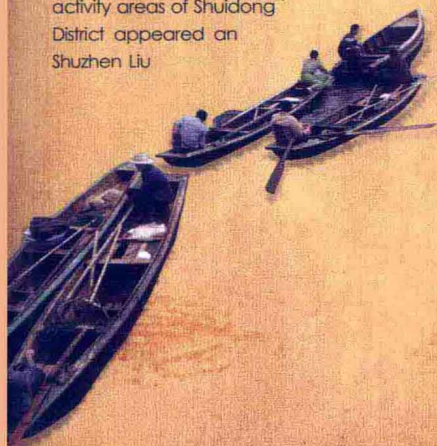
乌当区历史悠久，是贵州省发现新石器的区县之一。

乌当区有记载的历史可追溯到春秋战国时期，经秦、汉、晋、隋朝的历史变迁，自唐宋以来该区域活动逐渐频繁，就保存至今的历史遗迹，多为明清时期所建，如：协天宫、来仙阁、阅苑名区等古建筑。这一时期还涌现出诸如：黄金钟、刘淑贞等历史人物。当然最核心的当属水东宋氏土司，现存史料可查的水东宋氏始祖为北宋初宋景阳。水东宋氏从宋初975年开始统治以开阳为中心的水东地区，到1630年改土归流，共有27代近40任土司，历时655年。乌当区域作为水东土司的活动区域之一，在明初就涌现出彝族女政治家刘淑贞，她曾统领水东（今乌当、开阳一带）对古代贵州的政治、经济、社会和文化诸方面都产生了重要影响。

Wudang District has a long history, and is one of the counties where neoliths are discovered in Guizhou province.

The recorded history of Wudang District can be traced to Chunqiu and warring states period, and after the historic change of Qin, Han, Jin and Sui dynasties, activities of the district are frequent from Tang and Song dynasties. Most of present historic remains are built in Ming and Qing dynasties, such as Xietian palace, Laixian pavilion, Langyuan famous areas, and other ancient buildings. Historic persons such as Jinzhong Huang, Shuzhen Liu, etc., were in this period, and the core is Shuidong Songshi. Shuidong Songshi ruled the Shuidong District of which the center was Kaiyang from the early year 975 of Song, and was changed Tusi to Liuguan from 1630, there were all together, and the period activity areas of Shuidong District appeared an Shuzhen Liu

about 40 Tusi officers in 27 generations lasted for 655 years. As one of Tusi, in early years of Ming, Wudang excellent female politician who ever ruled Shuidong (Wudang and Kaiyang zones at present), and importantly influenced the policy, economy, society and culture of ancient Guizhou.



追忆先驱贤达——乌当历史名人谱

Remembering pioneers and saints—a list of famous historic people of Wudang



中国地质力学之父——李四光

李四光 (1889—1971)，中国现代卓越的地质学家、著名社会活动家、杰出的教育家和伟大的爱国者、中国地质力学的创始人、我国第四纪冰川学研究的奠基人。李四光的第四纪冰川学说的重要证据，就是在今乌当区东风镇的洛湾盆地发现的。

Chinese geology mechanics father ---Siguang Li

Siguang Li (1889—1971), the excellent geology expert, famous social activist, outstanding educator and great patriot in modern China, was the creator of Chinese geology mechanics and the founder of Chinese glacial theory of the quaternary period. The important evidence of Siguang Li's glacial theory of the quaternary period was found in the Luowan Basin of Dongfeng Town of present Wudang District.



朱昌人杰——黄金钟

黄金钟，字鸣远，明熹宗天启七年（公元1627年）举人。明代知府，官任浙江，政绩斐然。明崇祯十一年（公元1638年），他捐款修筑朱昌堡城垣，深得乡人赞赏，建祠祀之。

Zhuchang talent ---Jinzhong Huang

Jinzhong Huang, respectively called Mingyuan, was a provincial graduate in the 7th Tianqi year (1627) of Xizong period of Ming dynasty, and a prefect of Ming dynasty in Zhejiang province, and had an excellent politic achievement. In the 11th Chongzhen year (1638) of Ming dynasty, he donated to build the Zhuchangbao city wall, which was praised and worshiped by people in the way of building a temple for him.



光禄大夫——黄卓元

黄卓元，字吉裳，今乌当朱昌镇人。于同治八年（1869年）中举，十三年（1874年）成进士，历任内閣学士兼礼部侍郎。告老解任后，返回贵州，光緒二十八年（1903年）病逝于贵阳，谥封“光禄大夫”。

Gunaglu Dafu —Zhuoyuan Huang

Zhuoyuan Huang, respectively called Jishang, lived in the place called Zhuchang town of Wudang at present, became a provincial graduate in 8th Tongzhi year (1869) and an advanced scholar in the 13th year (1874), and was the grand secretary of Cabinet and assistant minister of the ministry of rites. After retiring, he returned Guizhou, and died of an illness in Guiyang in 28th year (1903) of Guangxu, and was canonized as Guanglu Dafu.



明德夫人——刘淑贞

刘淑贞，乃水东宋氏土司宋钦之妻，钦死贞代立。明初杰出的女政治家，在明初设立贵州省前，为执政宣慰使，统领水东（今贵阳乌当、开阳一带）。因治理贵州功德卓著，明太祖朱元璋诰封刘淑贞为“明德夫人”。

Wisdom madam ---Shuzhen Liu

Shuzhen Liu was the wife of Shuidong Songshi Tusi Qin Song, and took the position after Qin Song's death. She was an excellent politician in early Ming dynasty, and an executive Xuanwei ambassador before Guizhou province was set in early Ming, and ruled Shuidong (Wudang and Kaiyang of Guiyang at present). She was canonized as wisdom madam by the first emperor of Ming dynasty, Yuanzhang Zhu because of excellent management for Guizhou province.

百代人文，千年遗存——乌当历史遗迹

One hundred of humanistic periods, inherited for one thousand years

——historic remains of Wudang



戏楼独秀——协天宫

乌当协天宫，又名财神庙，位于乌当区东风镇，始建于明代正德年间（1506至1521），至今已有近五百年历史。

其戏楼建筑风格独特，在国内少见，是贵州独有的中国“戏楼文化”的代表。

Unique drama building ---Xietian Palace

Wudang Xietian palace, also called Mammon temple, is located at Dongfeng town of Wudang District, was built during Zhengde Period (1506—1521) of Ming dynasty, and has the history about 500 years to present.

The building style is unique and rare in China, and is the figure of Chinese drama building culture, which can only be found in Guizhou.



水月招堤——来仙阁

来仙阁，位于乌当区东风镇麦穰村赵家庄南侧大塘河中，其建筑结构巧妙，雕刻精美。始建于明嘉靖三十四年（1555年），历经明万历、清嘉庆、清光绪的多次损毁和重建，才得以保存至今。

Shuiyue pavilion ---Laixian Pavilion

Laixian Pavilion is located across the Dafang river in south of Zhaojia manor, Maifang country, Dongfeng town, Wudang District. The building structure is smart, and the sculpture is delicate. It was built in 34th Jiajing year (1555) of Ming dynasty, and is conserved to present after multiple damage and reconstruction in Wanli period of Ming dynasty and Jiaqing and Guangxu periods of Qing dynasty.



祥瑞之塔——惜字塔

惜字塔，旧称字库，位于东风镇到鱼洞峡、情人谷的分岔路口，凸起在河畔的一土台之上，始建于明万历年间（1573-1620）。其周围波光树影、风景迷人。相传此塔是当地的福塔，使得此地人财兴旺发达。

Auspicious tower—Xizi Tower

Xizi Tower, formerly called Ziku, is located at the branch junction to Yutong valley and valentine valley from Dongfeng town, erects on one earth base of the river side, and was built in Wani period (1573-1620) of Ming dynasty. Around the tower are wave lights, tree shadows and beautiful landscape. It is said that the tower is the local auspicious tower, and blesses the local people and wealth.

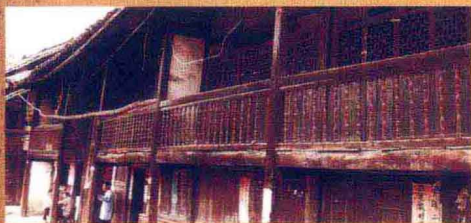


木石精雕——阆苑名区

又名佛山寺，位于乌当区下坝乡宋二寨，历经清康熙、光绪、同治年间的多次修建。其殿堂中精美的石雕柱基和木雕构件堪称雕刻精品，也因此而闻名。

Delicate wood and stone engraving ---Langyuan famous area

It is also called Foshan Temple which is located at Songer village, Xiaba County, Wudang District, and was multiply repaired in Kangxi, Guangxu and Tongzhi periods of Qing dynasty. Delicate stone-engraved post bases and forest-engraved members in the palace are competitive engraving products, and become famous thereby.



水东力证——喇平宣抚司治所遗址

喇平宣抚司治所，位于乌当区下坝乡喇平村，源于唐德宗时，南宋绍兴二十三年（1153）授宋锡华为喇平宣抚司宣抚使，设喇平治所，后宋氏世袭。现存遗址规模宏大，石基雕刻精美，是研究贵州历史及水东宋氏兴衰的重要证据。

Convinced evidence of Shuidong ---site of Laping Xuanfusi station

Laping Xuanfusi station is located at Laping village, Xiaba County, Wudang District, and derived from Dezong Period of Tang dynasty. Xihua Song was appointed as Laping Xuanfusi Xuanfu ambassador in 23rd Shaoxing (1153) year of Southern Song, and Laping Zhi station was set, and inherited by Songshi. The existing site is large, and the stone base is delicately engraved, which are important evidences for researching Guizhou history and Shuidong Songshi vicissitudes.

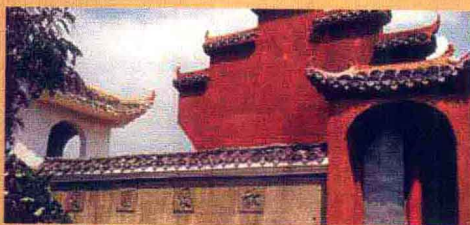


梵语禅音——方经寺

方经寺，位于东风镇洛湾村，相传建于明天顺年间（1457年—1464年）。方经寺古建筑群依山而建，傍水而居，松竹蔽日，故名万松陶。抗战期间，著名地质学家李四光将中央地质研究所迁至此，居住达四年之久。

Sanskrit and zendo words---Fangjing temple

Fangjing temple is located at Luowan village, Dongfeng town, and was built in Tianshun period (1457-1464) of Ming dynasty according to hand-down words. Ancient building group of Fangjing temple is built beside mountains and rivers, and there are pines and bamboos covering the sun, thus, Fangjing temple is also called Wansong pavilion. The famous geology expert Siguang Li moved central geology institute to Fangjing temple in the Anti-Japanese war, and lived here for four years.

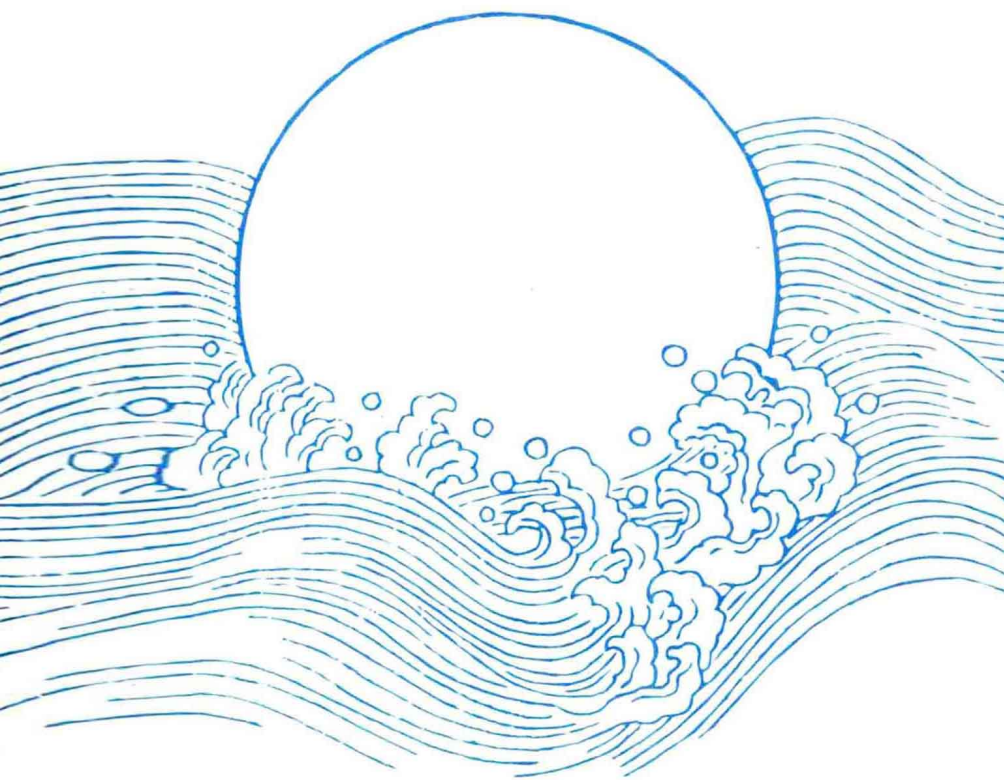


佛道谐存——古林寺

古林寺，位于乌当区东风镇后碾村，至今已有约400年历史，是保存比较完好的佛教寺庙。它有目前贵州最大的大雄宝殿，殿内供奉着道家真武帝的塑像，这种佛道并存的供奉方式并不多见。

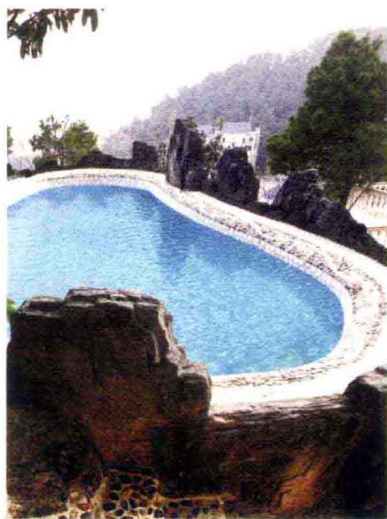
Harmonious coexistence of Buddhism and Taoism — Gulin temple

Guling temple is located at Houshuo county, Dongfeng town, Wudang District, has a history about 400 years till now, and is a Buddhism temple which is excellently conserved. It has the largest Mahavira Hall in Guizhou at present and sacrifices the statue of Zhenwu emperor of Daoism inside. The sacrifice phenomenon of the coexistence of Buddhism and Taoism is rare.



泉城乌当

——享受身心的恣意轻松



乌当，属低丘喀斯特地貌，地形起伏不大，植被覆盖率高，生态环境优美。地处贵州最大的温泉带，区内热储层（热水层）厚度稳定，属层空性热储，地下热水资源分布较广泛，有温度较高、蕴藏量大、水质好等特点。

乌当，现初步探明的地热资源境内有30个点可开发，大多埋藏在1500—2000米之间，水温在45℃—55℃左右。每口成井的日涌水量平均在1000吨左右，水中含有锶、氡、硫偏硅酸等微量元素，具有较高的开发和利用价值。经过多年的开发利用，乌当已形成了以保利·国际温泉、贵御温泉、泉·天下等为代表的温泉文化旅游，并逐步形成以温泉为依托的乌当旅游品牌。