

Qingdao China | 青岛

The Most Charming Coastal City in China

中国最具魅力的海滨城市



青岛·第29届奥运会帆船比赛举办城市
Qingdao, the host city for the 29th Olympic Sailing Regatta

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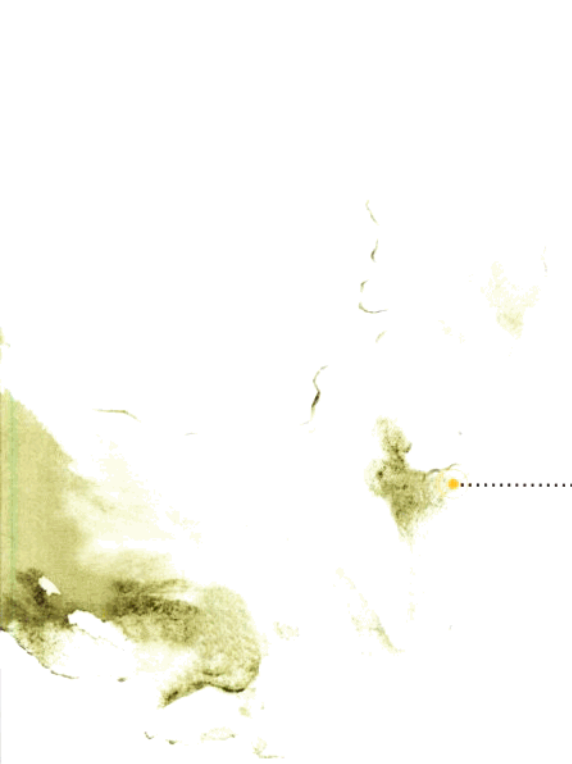
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Qingdao

The Most Charming Coastal City in China

青岛

中国最具魅力的海滨城市



美哉青岛·引言

The Beautiful City of Qingdao

青岛，一个何其美丽的名字，百年以来，曾唤起多少人的遐思和神往。

青岛，一个何其美好的地方，只要你一踏上这片土地，就会陶醉于碧海蓝天之间。

今日的青岛，不仅以其雄浑的经济发展势头而令世人瞩目，更以其美丽的风光、宜人的气候、古老的文化而被国内外游人所称道。青岛海滨和崂山是我国第一批国家级风景名胜，青岛是全国历史文化名城，青岛又是全国35个著名旅游景点之一，青岛还是国家8个国际会议城市之一。2008年，举世瞩目的第29届奥运会帆船比赛项目将在这里举行。青岛，集众多美誉于一身。

美哉，青岛。

青岛之美，美在其形、其色、其神、其韵。青岛，东接崂山，西傍珠山，两山对峙，中间断陷而成胶州湾。崂

山西脉，迤逦蜿蜒，直抵胶州湾东岸，天然造就了青岛三面临海、绵亘伸展的滨海丘陵地貌。其坡麓沟谷处，多为楼舍花木覆盖；山势突兀处，大都美化成公园。城区市容，以西式建筑为特色，因20世纪初德国人的早期殖民开发，市南海滨一带呈现“红瓦、绿树、碧海、蓝天”景色，楼舍依山而建，红瓦黄墙，绿树青山，高低错落。天主教堂高耸的双十字架，基督教堂钟楼的绿色尖顶，信号山巅红色的蘑菇楼，小鱼山顶古典式的亭阁，在蓝天、白云、碧海的映衬下，宛如一幅充满异域情调的风光画卷。浏览市区，幢幢精致的别墅式建筑掩映于花木丛中，蜿蜒曲折的马路，交错于山坡上下，高大的雪松和美丽的法国梧桐遮成浓浓的绿荫，形成青岛特有的街道美景，使游人处处感到清新和愉悦。

青岛之美，美在其海、其山。酷热的夏日因为海而变得温润而清凉，游人们或嬉戏于海滩之上，或濯足于沧浪之中，



■ 青岛湾陆域风光 Qingdao Bay landscape



可以尽情享受阳光、海滩、空气这大自然的无私赐予。

山借海色愈显青，海借山映更觉碧。市区东部崂山汇天地之灵气，雄峙于沧海之上，山中峰奇水秀、谷深洞幽，作为风水宝地自古为道家所独钟，宫观庙宇遍及各处，素有“神仙宅窟，灵异之府”之说，是我国道教的发祥地之一。崂山以其“海上名山第一”的美誉，成为齐鲁大地唯一可与泰山媲美的历史文化名山。此外，市郊的大泽山、天柱山、大珠山等也是山岩竞秀、奇峰罗列、古迹遍布，皆为中外游人所倾慕。

青岛之美，美在悠久的历史 and 古老的文化。青岛的城市化进程虽仅百年，但她的历史文化却源远流长。早在五六千年前，青岛的早期居民东夷人就已在此创造了灿烂的巨石文化。春秋时代，青岛地区为齐国所辖，齐地的昌盛，带动了青岛的发达，胶南的琅琊港成为古中华的五大港口之一。火牛阵田单破燕，使即墨古城名垂青史。秦始皇三登琅琊，为后人留下了珍贵的历史遗迹。田横岛五百壮士高风亮节，栲栳岛高僧法显东归，可歌可泣，令后人敬仰。天柱山郑道昭书刻，为魏碑瑰

宝，使岩壁生辉。唐宋以来，道教大兴，李哲玄、邱处机、张三丰等历史名道及“九宫、八观、七十二庵”又为崂山留下了神奇的宗教遗迹和传奇故事。

青岛市原是一个荒僻的小村，宋元以后逐步发展成为通商口岸和海防要地。1891年，清政府在此驻兵设衙，遂使青岛日趋繁荣，“旅客商人云集于此”，同时，青岛优越的地理位置也使世界列强垂涎已久，短短的半个世纪，青岛连遭德、日等帝国主义的入侵和掠夺，城市的发展也留下了明晰的殖民地痕迹。

近代的青岛，也是文化的荟萃之地，早在20世纪二三十年代，国内一大批文人名士云集青岛，闻一多、沈从文、王统照、老舍、郁达夫、梁实秋、萧红、萧军等一大批文坛巨匠，在青岛创作了许多轰动文坛的巨作，也为青岛留下了丰富的文学遗产。青岛还是现代艺术家的摇篮，国内许多艺术家的成长和成名无不依赖于青岛的哺育。

青岛之美，还美在淳朴的民风，热情的人民。八方杂处、移民众多的青岛人，在长期的生活和劳动中形成了自己独特的风情习俗，并不断发展进步。饮食、服饰个性鲜明，礼

美哉青岛

The Beautiful City of Qingdao



老城区鸟瞰 A bird's eye view of the old downtown

仪、婚俗更有讲究。传统节会丰富多姿，民间艺术异彩纷呈，海云庵糖球会体现古老习俗、淳朴民风。青岛啤酒国际盛会，使醇香溢满夏日岛城。

靠大海的恩赐，得群山的馈赠，青岛资源丰富，物产丰盈，是旅游者购物的天堂。商业街、专业店、购物中心，到处有挡不住的诱惑；餐饮、休闲，特色店、风味店、星级酒店，“青啤”加海味，会使游人乐不思归、流连忘返。

青岛之美，更美在其飞速的发展和辉煌的未来。10654平方公里的土地，700多万勤劳的人民，7区5市的行政区划，一个大青岛的宏伟蓝图已展现在人们面前。青岛经济技术开发区、青岛保税区、东部新市中心区、石老人国家旅游度假区、高新技术产业开发区的快速发展，以及空港的扩建、海港的完善、高速公路的通车、跨海大桥的构想，昭示着青岛这座沿海开放城市无穷的发展后劲和活力。今日的青岛，正沿着建设港口、海洋、旅游三大特色经济，家电电子、石油化工、汽车机车造船和新材料四大工业基地的宏伟目标，向更高标准的国际化、现代化都市迈进。

美哉，青岛。

愿青岛这座古老又年轻的城市，将她的魅力永留于每一位中外游客的美好回忆中。

Qingdao, such a beautiful name, has aroused people's reverie for over a hundred years.

Qingdao, with such a beautiful name that you will be immediately intoxicated with the blue sky and the azure sea once you step on this piece of land.

Today's Qingdao is not only well-known for its strong economy, but also for its beautiful scenery and agreeable climate as well as its cultural heritage. With its seashore and Laoshan Mountain as the national first class scenic spots, Qingdao is one of the 35 tourist attractions all over China, a famous city of historical culture, as well as one of China's eight cities of international conferences.

In 2008, the 29th Olympic Sailing Regatta will be held here in Qingdao.

The beautiful city of Qingdao.

The beauty of Qingdao consists of its shape, color, look and charm. With Laoshan Mountain in the east and Zhushan Mountain in the west and the Jiaozhou Bay in the middle, Qingdao faces the sea on three sides. The hills along the seashore are covered with trees, lawns and flowers and quite a few of them have been built into parks. The buildings in the city are characterized with German styles, as the Germans came to Qingdao early last century and they made the urban plan for the southern coastal area of the city, where the scenery of "red roofs, green trees, blue sky and azure sea" are still impressive. The exotic feature of the city are further strengthened by the Catholic Church, the Christian Church, the mushroom-like red houses

The Beautiful City of Qingdao

美哉青岛

■ 东部新城区的五四广场 May 4th Square in the eastern new city center



on Xinhaoshan Hill and the classic pavilion as well as the tall cedars and beautiful chinars along both sides of the avenues.

The beauty of Qingdao consists of its sea and its mountains. As a coastal city, it is mild and cool in summer and tourists may enjoy the sunshine, beaches and fresh air.

Situated in the eastern part of the city, Laoshan Mountain stands imposingly along the Yellow Sea. As one of the birthplaces of Taoism, there are numerous Taoist temples in the mountain. With the reputation of "No. 1 Mountain on the Sea", Laoshan Mountain is the only mountain compatible to Mt. Tai, also a famous mountain of historical culture in Shandong Province. In addition, beautiful mountains such as Dazeshan Mountain, Tianzhushan Mountain, Dazhushan Mountain in the suburban areas are also tourist attractions.

The beauty of Qingdao consists of its long history and its ancient culture. Qingdao enjoys long history of culture, although the urbanization of the Qingdao took place only a hundred years ago. As early as five or six thousand years ago, Dongyi People, the earliest settlers in Qingdao created the brilliant Yueshi Culture. During the Dynasty of Spring and Autumn(770B.C. - 476B.C.), Qingdao was under the jurisdiction of Kingdom Qi, which was then very prosperous in economy. Langya Port in Jiaonan, a satellite city of Qingdao, used to be one of the five largest ports in ancient China. Jimo, another satellite city of Qingdao, was also

a famous city in history.

Scenic spots like Langya, Tianheng Island and Kaolao Island in the surrounding area of Qingdao are well-known for their wonderful legends. Tianzhushan Mountain takes a pride in its stone inscription by Zheng Daozhao, a famous calligrapher in ancient China. Taoism in Laoshan Mountain was increased by the famous Taoists since Tang(618 - 907A.D.)and Song(960 - 1279A.D.) Dynasties such as Li Zhexuan, Qiu Chuji and Zhang Sanfeng as well as Taoist Temples such as "Nine Palaces, Eight Temples and Seventy-two Nunneries".

Qingdao used to be a remote, small village, which was developed into a treaty port and an importance location for coast defense since Song and Yuan(1271 - 1368A.D.) Dynasties. In 1891, the government of Qing Dynasty(1644 - 1911A.D.) had troops stationed and set up local government office in Qingdao, which pushed the local economic development. "Travelers and businessmen gathered here". At the same time, Qingdao's favourable geographical location also made it covetable to the world big powers. For 50 years early last century, Qingdao had been occupied and looted and colonized by the Germans and the Japanese.

In modern times, Qingdao became a city of culture, where a large group of intellectual giants, such as Wen Yiduo, Shen Congwen, Wang Tongzhao, Laoshe, Yu Dafu, Liang Shiqiu, Xiao Hong and Xiao Jun gathered together in the 20s and 30s of last century. They created numerous masterpieces of

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literature works and left rich cultural heritage in Qingdao. As a cradle of modern artists, Qingdao has also fostered quite a few nation-wide and internationally famous artists.

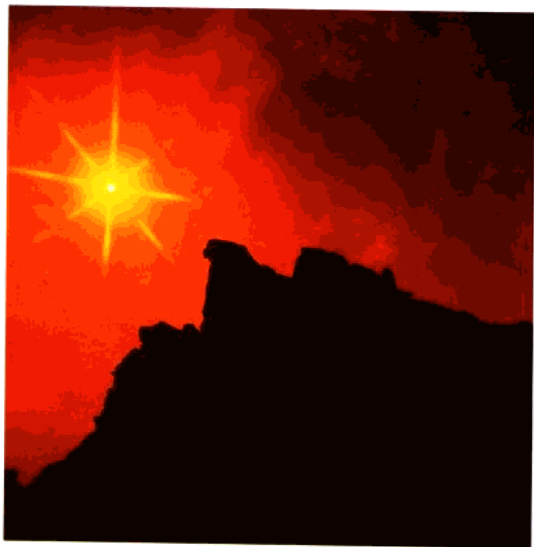
The beauty of Qingdao consists of its customs: distinctive food and fashion, weddings and ceremonies as well as traditional activities. Haiyuan Fair of Candied Haws Sticks depicts the traditional custom while Qingdao International Beer Festival represents the modern international activity.

With abundant resources, with attractive commercial streets, specialized shops and shopping centers, restaurants of various kinds, five star hotels and Tsingtao Beer plus seafood, Qingdao is a paradise for tourists to go shopping.

The beauty of Qingdao consists of its fast development and its bright future. With a total area of 10,654 square kilometers and a population of seven million as well as five satellite cities and seven districts, Qingdao enjoys fast development in the Economic and Technology Development Zone, Qingdao Bonded Area, the new city center in the east, Stone Old Man National Tourism and Holiday Resort, Hi-tech Industrial Development Area, in addition to the improvement of its airport, seaport and express ways as well as the construction of the bridge over the sea. Aiming at developing three distinctive economies – port, ocean and tourism, and establishing four industrial bases for household electronics, petrochemistry, automobile and shipbuilding, and new materials, Qingdao is now moving towards an international metropolitan.

The beautiful city of Qingdao.

Qingdao deeply impresses every tourist to visit the city.



■ 驼峰观日 Camel Peak in the sun



阳光海岸·青岛这个地方

Sunny Coast of Qingdao

当我们的目光沿着中国版图的东部海岸寻视的时候，自然会看到直入黄海的山东半岛，青岛就位于山东半岛的南岸，那片依山傍海的地方。

这是一片阳光充足的海岸。其北面是半岛广阔而富庶的陆地，渐次减弱着冬日北方吹来的寒风，而其东南则紧依黄海，迎面沐浴着夏日南来的海风。风平浪静的胶州湾平缓地凹进青岛的陆域，形成了水深域阔的避风良港。青岛这地方的确是一片天然的适合人类生存与现代海洋文明滋生与发展的地方。

从海平面上看青岛，会发现青岛的陆域是多么地起伏多变而富有韵致，东海岸是海拔1132.7米的崂山，为中国沿海最高的山峰，其拔海而起之气势使古人都发出“泰山虽云高，不如东海崂”的惊叹。崂山余脉向西之延伸形成了市区起伏多变的地形，造型各异的楼宇依地形而建，红瓦屋顶错落有致，形成老城区“红瓦绿树，碧海蓝天”的独特城市建筑风貌。近海处则岬角与海湾交错，礁岸与沙滩相间，海与城相拥，城与山相依。在中国的沿海诸城市中，能将山、海、城如此完美地融于一体的惟有青岛。

Nestling against green hills and facing the blue sea, Qindao is located in the southern coast of Shandong Peninsula, which is surrounded with the Yellow Sea.

This is a coast full of sunshine. In the northern part lies the vast and rich land, which decreases the north wind. It faces the Yellow Sea in the southeast, enjoying the sea breeze from the south in summer. The Jiaozhou Bay is a natural port. Indeed, Qingdao is a place most suitable for human living and modern marine civilization.

As the highest mountain along China's coastline, Laoshan Mountain in the eastern part of the city is 1132.7 meters high above sea level. "Although Mt. Tai is high enough, it is not as good as Laoshan Mountain." Just as an ancient Chinese proverb goes. With the extension of Laoshan ranges to the west, the landform of Qingdao is undulate. Among the coastal cities in China, it is only Qingdao that integrates the green mountain, the blue sea and the beautiful city so harmoniously.





海岸与城区
Coast and City



■ 这幅在空中自西向东拍摄的照片，几乎能俯瞰整个青岛南部城区，远处是青岛湾沿岸，是始建于19世纪末的青岛最早的城区，中部是汇泉湾及八大关度假区，远处山坡的后边则是青岛新的市中心区。

A bird's eye view of the southern part of the city. The lower part of the picture is coast of Qingdao Bay, which was built in late 19th century. The middle part of the picture is Huaiquan Bay and Badaguan holiday resorts. The Upper left part of the photo is the newly developed city center.

位置：东经 $119^{\circ} 30' - 121^{\circ} 00'$

北纬 $35^{\circ} 35' - 37^{\circ} 09'$

面积：10654 平方公里，市区 1102 平方公里

人口：710 余万，市区 230 余万

区划：市南、市北、四方、李沧、崂山、城阳、黄岛 7 区，即墨、胶州、莱西、平度、胶南 5 市。

Location: $119^{\circ} 30' - 121^{\circ} 00' \text{ E}$ and $35^{\circ} 35' - 37^{\circ} 09' \text{ N}$

Area: 10,654 square kilometers (Urban area: 1102 square kilometers)

Population: over 7.1 million (Urban population: over 2.3 million)

Seven districts: Shinan District, Shibei District, Sifang District, Licang District, Laoshan District, Chengyang District and Huangdao District. Five satellite cities: Jimo City, Jiaozhou City, Laxi City, Pingdu City and Jiaonan City.



■ 海为城市带来了冬的温润、夏的清爽，也映衬着城市春、夏、秋、冬四季的个性与魅力。从市区的任何一个山头几乎都能看到城市错落起伏的山坡上的绿树与红瓦，看到蔚蓝的海平线。

The sea brings to the city the warmth in winter and cool, fresh air in summer. From every mountaintop, you may see the undulate hills and slopes with red roofed houses on them, as well as the blue vastness of sea.

■ 从小鱼山上眺望鲁迅公园海岸与对岸的薛家岛风景区

An overlook from Xiaoyushan Park at the sea-shore of Luxun Park and the landscape of Xuejiadao Island, a scenic summer resort.

红瓦碧海

Red Roofs and Azure Sea