



# Famous Lakes in China | 中国名湖

韦茗◎编著



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湖泊是“陆上的海”，是孕育和滋养人类文明的摇篮，人类千万年来都在受着她的恩泽。中国是一个湖泊众多的国家，共有湖泊两万多个。这些湖泊在中国版图上星罗棋布，像粒粒璀璨的珍珠散落在华夏大地上。中

Lakes are considered “oceans on land” and have always served as a cradle that nurtures and nourishes human civilization benefiting the mankind over the past millions of years. China is a country abundant in over 20,000 lakes scattered all over the vast land. Writers in ancient China compared water to bright

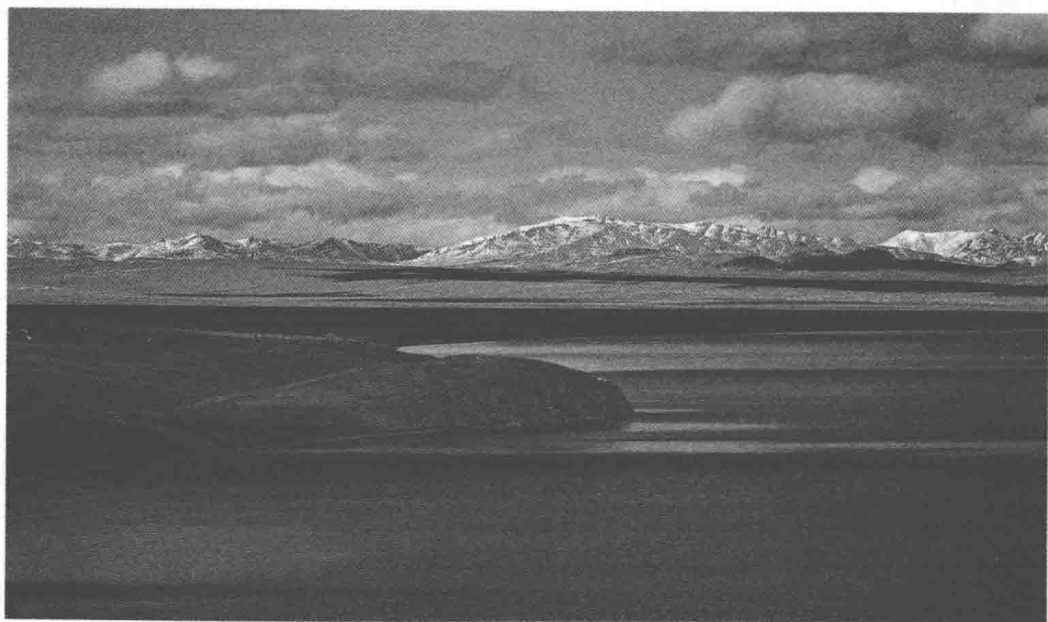


国古代文人湖畔行吟：“水是眼波横，山是眉峰聚。”湖泊就像人类的眼睛一般充满着睿智、生机和灵气。或仰卧在平原，或依偎在海滨，或镶嵌在雪山，或沉睡在深谷，姿态万千的湖泊景观各不相同，带给人类无限美的享受。

本书以生动的文字、优美的插图，详细介绍了中国湖泊的成因和类型，以及著名的湖泊和它们所孕育的文化，可以让人们在学习了解地理知识的同时，也能在轻松愉悦中来感受中国湖泊的妩媚多姿和积蕴深厚的人文魅力。

eyes and mountain peaks to eyebrows of a beautiful woman. Lakes were described as human eyes full of vitality and wisdom. A great variety of lake sceneries on the plains, by the sea, in snow mountains or deep valleys brings people enormous enjoyment of infinite beauty.

Illustrated with beautiful photos, this book provides a detailed and vivid account of different types of lakes, their formation, and culture bred around famous lakes. Readers can learn about the lakes' geological knowledge and at the same time appreciate a charming variety of lakes in China and their deeply embedded culture.







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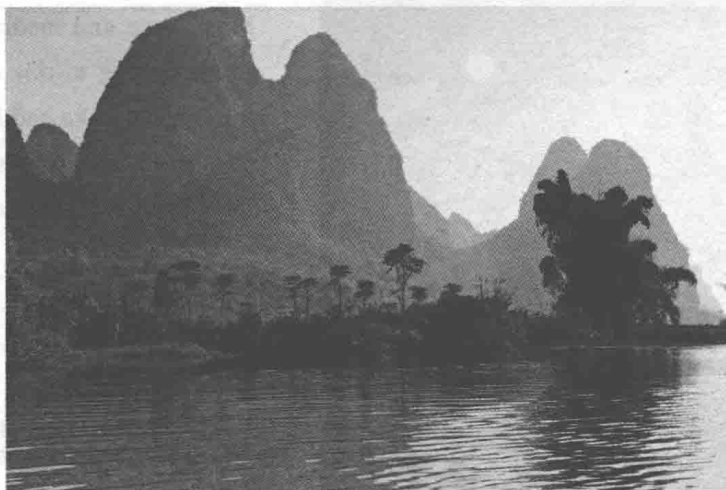


# 中国湖泊

## Lakes in China

中国地域辽阔，湖泊分布范围广而不均，往往成群分布。中国有五大湖区，即东部湖区、东北湖区、蒙新湖区、青藏高原湖区和云贵高原湖区。由于所处的地理环境不同，湖泊在形成、发展、变迁的过程中会受到自然和人为因素的不同影响，类型也变得多种多样，从而呈现出更加多种多样的形态。

Lakes are distributed widely, but unevenly in the vast land of China. However they are relatively clustered in five big lake regions: the East Lakes Region, the Northeast Lakes Region, Inner Mongolia-Xinjiang Lakes Region, Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Lakes Region and Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau Lakes Region. Under different geographical environments, local natural and human factors contributed to the lake formation, development and vicissitude, which resulted in multiple lake types.

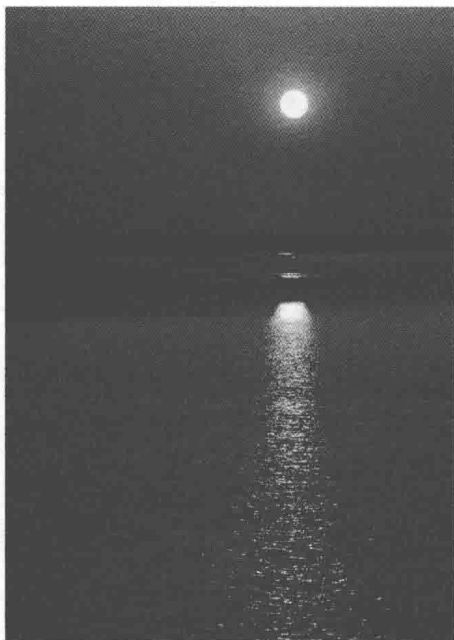






中国湖泊数量众多，分布广泛，按照其成因可分为构造湖、火山口湖、堰塞湖、冰川湖、喀斯特湖、风成湖、河成湖、海成湖和人工湖等几类。

构造湖是因地壳构造运动使地面凹陷积水而形成的湖泊。中国的



Lakes of China are numerous and widespread, according to their causes can be divided into several categories, including tectonic lakes, crater lakes, barrier lakes, glacial lakes, karst lakes, aeolian lakes, fluvial lakes, shoreline lakes and artificial lakes.

Tectonic or rift lakes form as water accumulates in the depression caused by fault movements of the earth crust. Most large and medium-size lakes in China belong to this category such as the Dianchi Lake and Erhai Lake in the Yunnan Plateau, Namtso in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, Hulun Lake and Buir Lake

#### • 兴凯湖

兴凯湖位于黑龙江省密山县，湖身呈椭圆形，总面积约4380 平方千米。湖边芦苇起伏摇曳，别具风情。

#### Khanka Lake

Khanka Lake is situated in Mishan County, Heilongjiang Province covering a total of 4,380 square kilometers with enchanting scenery of lakeside reeds.



• 湖光岩 (图片提供: FOTOE)

湖光岩位于广东省湛江市西南部, 面积2.3平方千米, 水深20多米。湖水清澈, 明净如镜。

Huguang Maar

Huguang Maar is situated in Zhanjiang City, Guangdong Province covering a total of 2.3 square kilometers with a depth of over 20 meters. The water is clear as a mirror.

大中型湖泊多属于这一类型, 如云贵高原的滇池、洱海, 青藏高原的纳木错, 内蒙古高原的呼伦湖、贝尔湖, 长江中下游地区的洞庭湖、鄱阳湖、巢湖, 以及中俄边境上的兴凯湖。

火山口湖是火山停止喷发后, 火山口内积水而形成的湖泊, 通常面积较小而深度较大。长白山地区是典型的火山地貌区域, 主峰上的

in the Inner Mongolian Plateau, Dongting Lake, Poyang Lake and Chaohu Lake along the midstream and downstream of the Yangtze River as well as Khanka Lake located on the border between Russia and China.

Crater lakes form in a volcanic caldera as precipitation within the rim fills the crater after the volcano has been inactive for some time. A crater lake usually has a relatively smaller area and



天池是中国最大的火山口湖，湖水最深时达373米，也是中国最深的湖泊。广东的湖光岩、西樵山火山口湖，台湾的大屯火山口湖也是火山口湖的代表。

堰塞湖是河道因山崩、地震、滑坡、泥石流或火山熔岩流阻塞而形成的湖泊。它们通常为地震、风灾、火山爆发等自然原因所造成

a considerable depth. Heavenly Lake at the main peak of the typical volcanic Changbai Mountain Range is the largest crater lake in China with a maximum depth of 373 meters, the deepest of all lakes in China. Other typical crater lakes include Huguang Maar and Mount Xiqiao Crater Lake in Guangdong Province, and Datun Crater Lake in Taiwan Province.

Barrier lakes form as a result of

• 达里诺尔湖 (图片提供: 全景正片)

达里诺尔湖位于内蒙古克什克腾旗，呈海马形状，面积238平方千米。

Darryl Lake

Situated in Hexigten, Inner Mongolia, the seahorse-shaped Darryl Lake covers 238 square kilometers.





的，也有人为因素如炸药爆破、工程挖掘等造就出来的堰塞湖。中国的堰塞湖主要有两类，一类是火山堰塞湖，如东北的镜泊湖、五大连池和内蒙古的达里诺尔湖等；另一类是因地震、冰川或泥石流而形成的堰塞湖，如藏东南的易贡错和汶川大地震造成的唐家山堰塞湖。

冰川湖是由冰川挖蚀成的洼地和冰碛物堵塞冰川槽谷积水而形成



landslides, mudslides or lava blocking the river bed or valley as water accumulates to a certain level. Their formation is usually caused by earthquakes, windstorms, volcano eruptions and sometimes human factors such as engineering mining and explosives. There are mainly two types of barrier lakes in China: volcanic lakes such as Jingpo Lake and Five Connected Lakes (*Wudaliangchi*) in northeast China, and Darryl Lake in Inner Mongolia; and barrier lakes caused by earthquakes, mudslides, landslides or glacier flows such as Yiong Tso Lake in southeast Tibet and Tangjiashan Barrier Lake as a result of a major earthquake in Wenchuan County, Sichuan Province.

Glacial lakes originate in melted glaciers. A retreating glacier often leaves behind large deposits of moraine in hollows between drumlins and they

• **新路海** (图片提供: 全景正片)

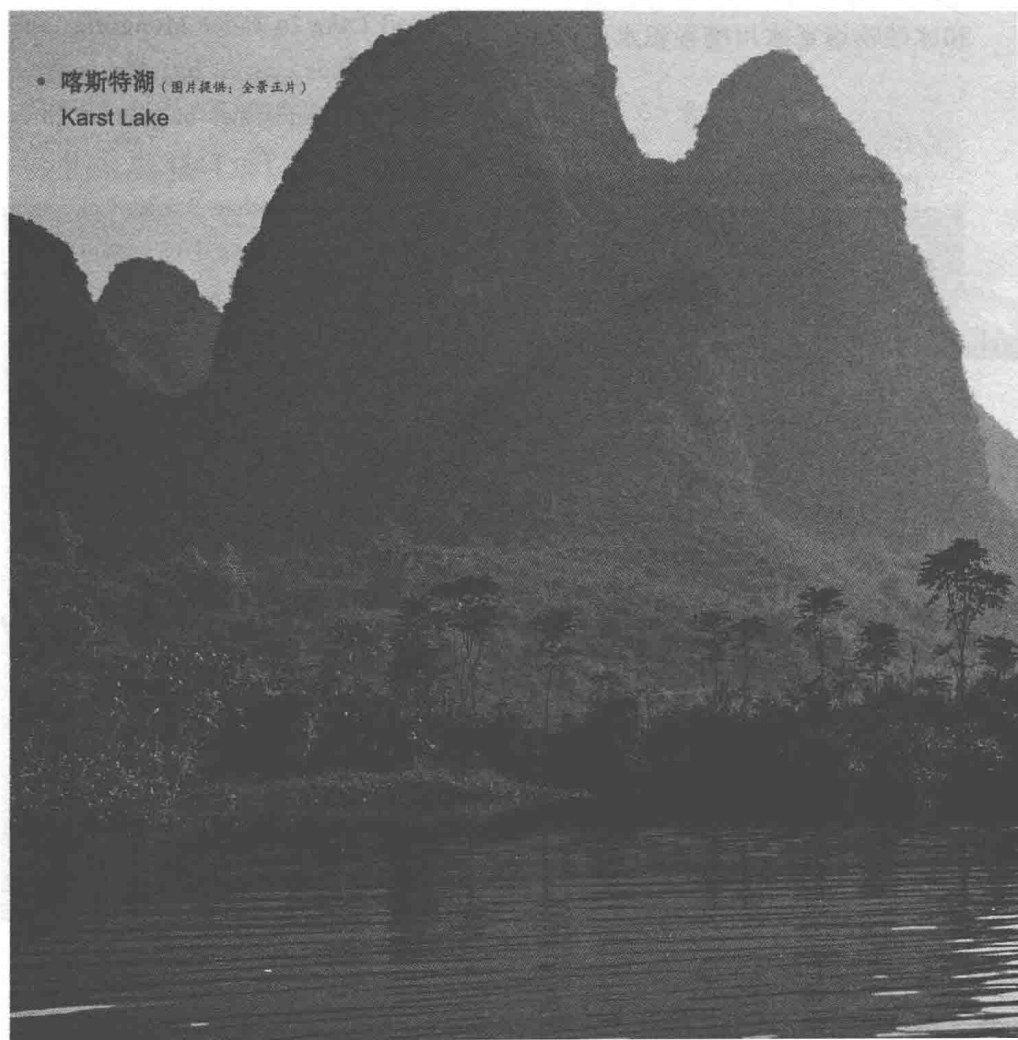
新路海位于四川德格县境内，水源主要由雀儿山冰川和积雪消融供给，海拔4040米，平均水深约10米。

**Yulong La-tso (Xinluhai Lake)**

Yulong La-tso is located in Dege County, Sichuan Province mainly fed by melted snow from Chelsea Shan Mount glaciers. It has an elevation of 4,040 meters and the average depth of 10 meters.

的一类湖泊。中国冰川湖多为山谷冰川所形成，如青藏高原上的帕桑错，它位于念青唐古拉山和喜马拉雅山区，海拔3460米处，长13千米，宽2千米，深60米，面积达26平方千米。四川甘孜的新路海，由冰蚀挖深、冰碛物堵塞河谷出口而成。新疆境内的一些冰川湖，大

melt to create lakes. Most glacial lakes in China come from glacier valleys such as Pasang Tso Lake between the Nyainqentanglha Mountain and the Himalayas at the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. At an altitude of 3,460 meters, Pasang Tso Lake is 13 kilometers long, 2 kilometers wide and 60 meters deep covering an area of 26 square kilometers.



• 喀斯特湖 (图片提供：全景正片)  
Karst Lake





多是冰期前的构造谷地，在冰期时受冰川强烈挖蚀，形成宽坦的槽谷，冰退时，槽谷受冰碛垄阻塞形成长形湖泊，如阿尔泰山脚下的喀纳斯湖。

喀斯特湖是由于碳酸盐类地层经流水的长期溶解产生了洼地或漏斗，当这些洼地或漏斗中的落水洞

Yulong La-tso (Xinluhai Lake) in Ganzi (Garzê), Sichuan Province is also a moraine lake. Some of the glacial lakes in Xinjiang originally were tectonic basins before the ice age. During the ice age they went through glacial erosion processes and became wide trough valleys. When the glacial flow retreated, a long narrow lake formed as a result of moraines left behind blocking the outflow of melted ice in the valley. The formation of Kanas Lake at the foot of the Altai Mountains, Xinjiang is a good example.

Karst lakes come from depressions or sinkholes as a result of dissolution over a long period of layers of soluble bedrocks. These rocks are usually carbonate rocks such as limestone or dolomite. When the funnel of the depression is clogged, the inflow of spring water accumulates and forms the lake. Karst lakes are generally fed by stable underground water. Some of the Karst lakes are connected to underground river streams. They appear during the raining season and disappear when the water flows back into the underground streams in the dry season. Karst lakes in China are mainly distributed in Karst landforms in Guizhou Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous





被堵塞后，泉水流入其中而形成，又称“岩溶湖”。喀斯特湖主要靠地下水供给，水量一般较为稳定。也有的喀斯特湖与地下河相通，只在雨季时出现，干旱季节湖水流入地下河而消失。中国的喀斯特湖主要集中分布在喀斯特地貌发育的贵州、广西、云南等省区，如贵州毕节的“三大连湖”——东风湖、索风湖、支嘎阿鲁湖。

风成湖是因沙漠中沙丘间的洼地低于潜水面，由四周潜水汇集洼地而形成。由于它瞬息万变，常常被称为“神出鬼没的湖泊”。风成湖滨牧草茂密，水源充足，是优良的天然牧场，因此成为沙漠地区人民劳动生息的地方。如敦煌附近的月牙湖，是泉水汇集形成的一个湖，湖水清澈见底，绿如翡翠，四周被沙山环绕，水面酷似一弯新月，月牙湖因此而得名。

河成湖的形成与河流的演变有密切关系。比如湖北的洪湖和河北的白洋淀，就是因为河流泥沙在平原上堆积不均匀，造成天然堤之间的洼地积水而形成的。还有的河成

Region and Yunnan Province. For example, the three connected lakes—Dongfeng Lake, Suofeng Lake and Zhiga A' lu Lake in Bijie, Guizhou Province—are such seasonal Karst lakes.

When depressions amidst the desert dunes are lower than the groundwater level, the water gathers in these basins and forms aeolian lakes. Known as “haunted lakes” the ever-changing aeolian lakes tend to appear and disappear quickly. Areas surrounding aeolian lakes are excellent natural grazing ground for people living in the desert thanks to the lush pasture and abundant water resources. Yueya Lake (Crescent Moon Lake) near Dunhuang of Gansu Province is such a place with crystal clear water surrounded by sand hills. Yueya Lake is named after the crescent moon shape of the lake.

The formation of fluvial lakes is closely related to river course changes. For example, the Honghu Lake in Hubei Province and Baiyang Lake of Hebei Province came into being when river sediment piled up on the plain unevenly allowing water to accumulate between natural river banks. Some fluvial lakes form due to the fact that



• 月牙泉 (图片提供: 全景正片)

月牙泉位于甘肃省敦煌市, 古称“沙井”, 南北长约100米, 东西宽约25米。泉在沙漠中, 从未干涸, 从未被流沙掩盖, 因此被称为沙漠奇观。

**Yueya (Crescent Moon) Spring**

Yueya Spring is located in Dunhuang City, Gansu Province. It was called a “sand well” in ancient times. It is 100-meter long from south to north and 25-meter wide from east to west. It is known as a wonder in the desert because the spring fountain has never been dried or covered by quicksand.

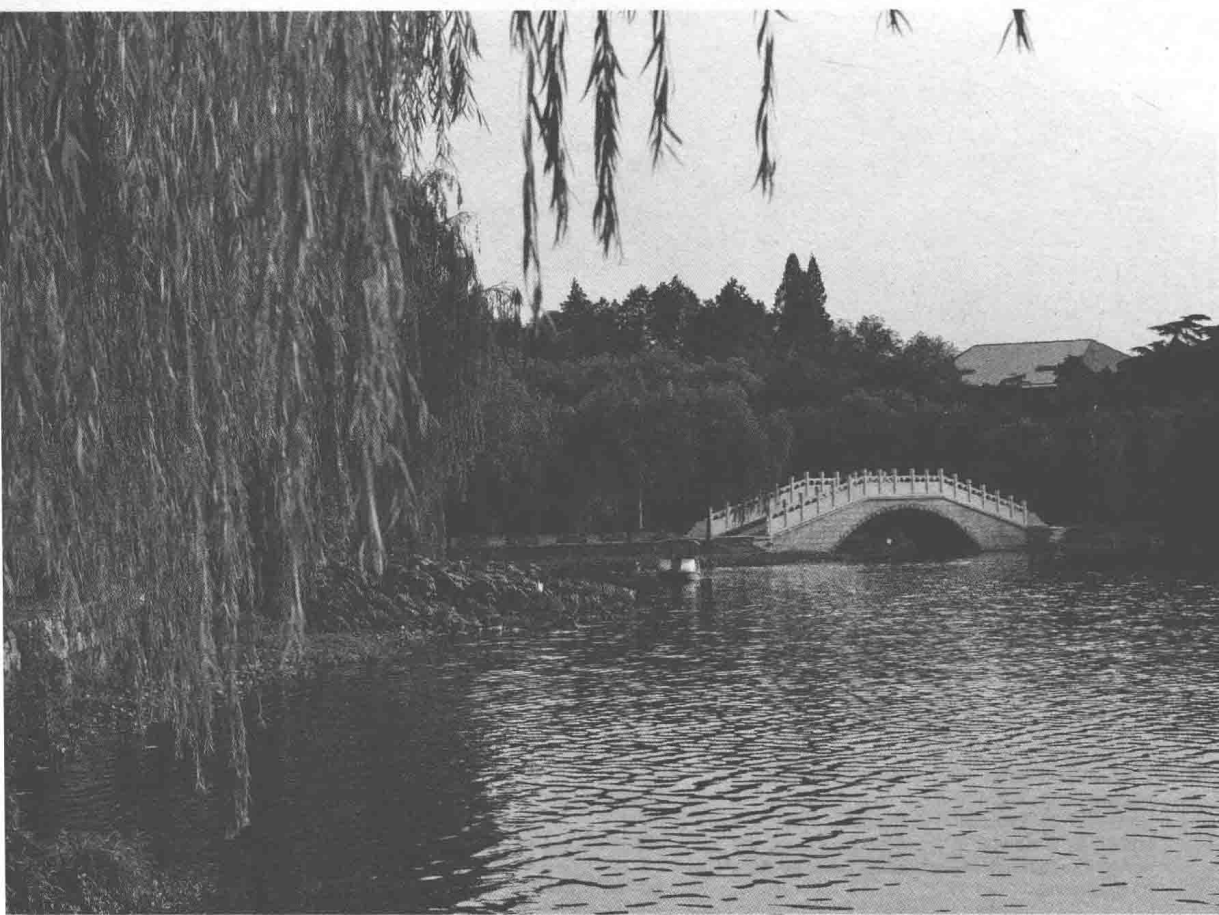
river tributaries are unable to enter the main stream, but instead the mainstream flows back to tributaries, which result in water accumulation. In addition some lakes come from abandoned ancient watercourses as water is easily accumulated in these places.

A shoreline lake or a lagoon used to be an inner bay, which was gradually

湖是由于支流的水不能汇入干流，甚至干流水倒灌入支流而壅水成湖。此外，废弃古河道上的积水也极易形成河成湖。

海成湖又称“潟湖”，原系海湾，湾口处泥沙沉积，使海湾与海

separated from the ocean and eventually became a lake as the sediment silted up the mouth of the bay. West Lake (*Xihu*) formed as sediment carried into the lagoon through inlets by the tide was constantly deposited near the bay mouth, which eventually separated the bay from



• 湖北武汉东湖 (图片提供: 全景正片)  
East Lake in Wuhan, Hubei Province