

中国

长江三峡

全景

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Panorama of The Three Gorges
of the Yangtze River in China

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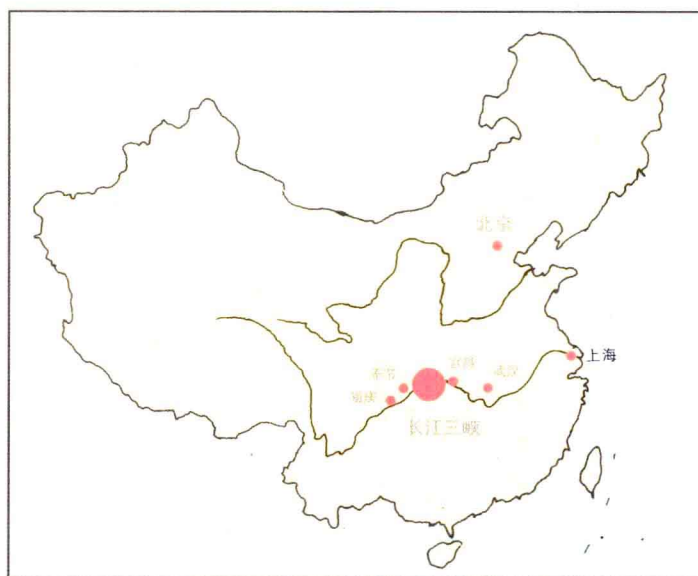
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中国长江三峡全景

Panorama of The Three Gorges
of the Yangtze River in China

主编 刘家信

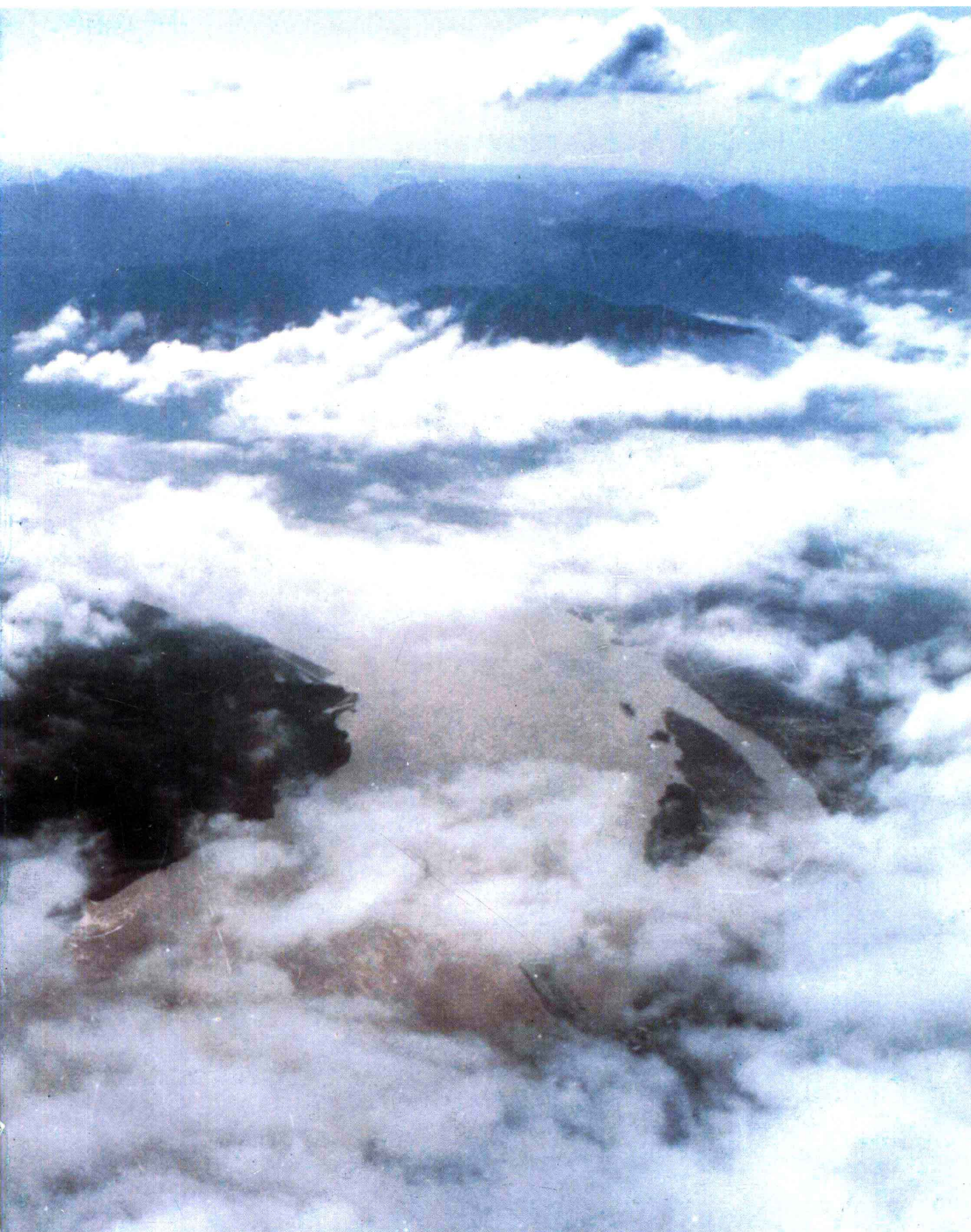
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三峡云海 The Cloud Sea Over the Three Gorges



前言

修建长江三峡水利枢纽工程是中华民族几代人的梦想,今天终于走进了现实;地球上最大的水电站,将在西陵峡中诞生。万古不朽的长江三峡,也将随着这“世界第一坝”的兴建,以一个崭新的风貌展现于世人面前。

据三峡工程设计方案,大坝顶高海拔 185 米,正常蓄水位海拔 175 米,长江干流水位最大抬高近 110 米,回水直到重庆港区。三峡库区淹没面积 1034 平方公里。其中淹没陆地面积 632 平方公里。水位抬高后,峡感相对减弱。三峡中的部分人文景观和自然景观,如巴东秋风亭、秭归屈原祠、奉节永安宫、古城墙等建筑物,以及粉壁墙、古栈道、孔明碑、“兵书宝剑”、“牛肝马肺”、大溪文化遗址、中堡岛文化遗址等将被淹没。三峡画廊中部分景点的消失,不会影响三峡大的景观,随着水库蓄水,一批新的景观将会产生。原来宽窄相间的河谷,形成窄谷段陡崖夹峙,宽谷段平湖宽阔,出现“山寨疑无路,湾回别有天”,“高峡出平湖”的胜景。这一切,给三峡带来巨大的变化。

长江三峡是中国大地上一颗光彩照人的明珠,这里有如画的明山秀水,有悠久的历史,有天下无双的人文景观,有独特如画的民俗民情。为了让到过三峡的人永远留恋三峡,让没到过三峡的人永远向往三峡,把三峡今天的模样载入历史画卷,把三峡今天的风采带进未来的时空,把三峡明天的辉煌交给子孙,流传万世,据此,编著了《中国长江三峡全景》大型画册。

《中国长江三峡全景》以三峡库区淹没线——175 米海拔线为视点,全方位地展示了三峡地区的自然风光、人文景观、历史文化、民风民俗以及正在建设中的三峡工程和未来三峡库区的壮丽风景。

《中国长江三峡全景》图文并茂,以图片为主,对长江三峡既有从高空鸟瞰的宏观的展现,也有从地面透视的细微描述;既有综合性的文字介绍,又有传说典故的引用。它具有纪实性、科学性、知识性和可读性。并力图将科学性与艺术性融为一体,在范围上,以三峡地理位置为序,西起四川奉节县城,东至湖北宜昌市,包括大宁河、神农架香溪河以及峡谷山脊因三峡库区蓄水而形成的景观。

《中国长江三峡全景》具有极强的文献价值,是一部值得永远珍藏的珍贵的历史画卷。

Preface

It has been the dream of the recent generations in China to build the Three Gorges Water Conservation and Hydropower Project. Today the dream has come true. The largest hydropower station in the world will emerge in Xiling Gorge. With the construction of the dam, the immortal Three Gorges of the Yangtze will stand out with her new form. According to the design of the Three Gorges Project, the dam will be 185 metres above sea level which the normal retaining water will be 175 m above sea level which can reach Chongqing port. The water in some branches of the Yangtze will rise by 110 metres.

The total area to be incovered by the water will amount to 1034 square kilometres, of which 632 square kilometres are land. Some of the historical interests and natural landscape along the Three Gorges will also be submerged, such as Qiufeng Pavilion in Badong County, Qu Yuan Temple in Zigui County, Yongan Palace in Fengjie County and the Whitewashed Wall, the ancient cliff paths, the ruins of the Daxi Culture and Zhongbaodao Culture etc.

A number of new attractive sights in the Three Gorges, on the contrary, thanks to the retaining water in the dam, will come into existence. The present wide and narrow valleys are bound to give way to wide lakes and valleys with steep precipices on both sides respectively.

The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River are a shining pearl in China with picturesque mountains and clear water. They boast not only long history and rich culture, but also unmatched humanist interests and relics, and unique local conditions and customs. To make people who have been to the Three Gorges keep the gorges in mind and those who have not been to the Three Gorges long for the gorges forever, we have compiled this picture album Panorama of The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River in China, which makes the present Three Gorges go down in history, brings their elegant demeanors into future and passes their brilliance to our next generations. Through the water level of 175m above sea level the water in the dam will reach, Panorama of the Three Gorges of the Yangtze fully displays the beautiful natural scenery, humanist interests, history and culture, the local conditions and customs in the area as well as the Three Gorges Project under construction and the magnificent view of the future Three Gorges Reservoir region.

This book features both vivid descriptions and beautiful impressive pictures. A lot of bird's-eye views of the Three Gorges and the details about them are included in it. It is worth reading for its scientific and knowledgeable records of actual events which incorporates science and art. The scenic spots and historic interests along the Three Gorges are arranged in their geological positions from Fengjie County, Sichuan Province in the west to Yichang City, Hubei Province in the east.

Panorama of the Three Gorges of the Yangtze is a precious historical record for you to collect with its high documentary values.

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王昭君故里
Wang Zhaojun Native Place

兴山
Xingshan

庙南宽谷
MiaoNan Valley

Xiangxi Town

新滩
Xingtang

太平溪
Taipingxi

茅坪
Maoping

秭归新县城

三峡工程
The Three Gorges Project

莲沱
Liantuo

黄陵庙
The Temple Of Huangling

三斗坪
Sangdouping

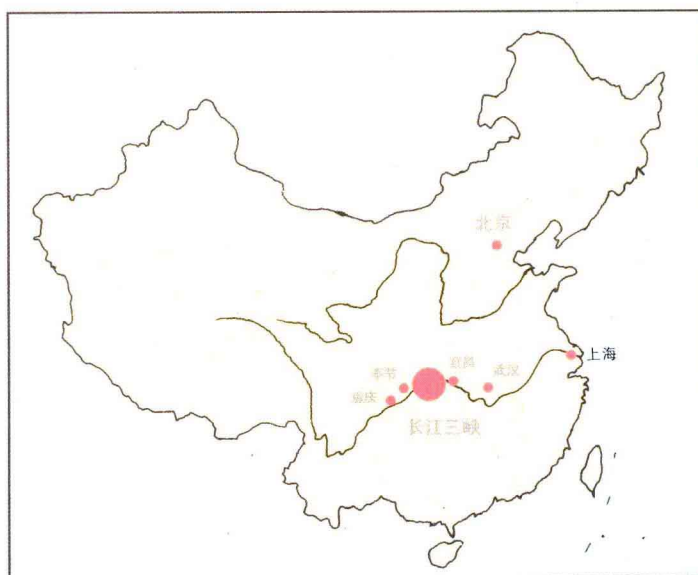
三游洞
Three Traveller's Cave

葛洲坝水利枢纽工程
Gezhouba Water Conservancy Project

宜昌县

宜昌市
Yichang City

西陵峡
Xiling Gorge



长江三峡在中国的位置简图

The location of the Three Gorges in the Map of China.

中国长江三峡

The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River



长江,中国第一大河流。长江全长6300公里,流域面积约为180万平方公里,占全国总面积近五分之一,而且是全国的精华地区,这里的人民创造着全国40%的财富。长江啊!伟大的长江。

长江三峡,起于巍巍巴山脚下的四川奉节白帝城,穿过万峰磅礴的巫山山脉,组成193公里的神奇画廊,止于湖北宜昌市的南津关。

三峡,系瞿塘峡、巫峡、西陵峡的总称。瞿塘峡以雄奇壮观闻名遐迩,巫峡以幽深秀丽擅奇天下,西陵峡则以滩险急流而驰名古今。但是,在遥远的古代,三峡地区是一片大海。在距今25亿年的太古代末期,发生了一次强烈的造山运动,三峡地区开始出现陆地,两亿年前的中生代,在燕山山脉又发生了一次更大的造山运动,三峡地区全部脱海成陆。在流水和构造的双重作用下,使古长江的三峡江段终于形成。自新生代以后,三峡地区地壳继续抬升,江水强烈下切,长期经过自然力的作用形成了峡谷和宽谷。三峡地区自西向东依次形成瞿塘峡、大宁河宽谷、巫峡、香溪宽谷、西陵峡西段、庙南宽谷、西陵峡东段的峡谷与宽

谷相间的地貌景观。

长江三峡,是一块美丽而神秘的宝地。据考古学家们发掘考证,早在201至204万年前,这里就有猿人活动。考古学界命名为“巫山猿人”,比云南的“元谋猿人”早30多万年,是迄今为止发现的亚洲人类最早的发祥地。1979年至今,因三峡工程的动工,考古工作者在中堡岛先后发掘出数万件文物,它们渗透融进了我国的“大溪文化”、“屈家岭文化”、“龙山文化”等文化因素,从而孕育了中国古文化的精粹。这里有感人肺腑的神女峰的传说,有永世不朽的《离骚》、《桔颂》和《高唐赋》、《神女赋》等名著。更有历代的文豪、诗圣留下的千古绝唱。还由于地理位置的特殊和地势的险要,又是历代兵家必争之地,也留下无数可歌可泣的英雄事迹和战争遗址,三峡地区的文化真可谓是源远流长,博大精深。

长江三峡,是一幅雄伟壮丽的画卷,一年四季美如画。无论是风和日丽,两岸尽绿的春天,还是骄阳照耀,云蒸雾漫的夏日;无论是秋高气爽,层林尽染的秋季,还是雪花飞舞,澄江凝练的冬令,三峡总是以千姿百态的景色吸引着古今中

外的游人。瞿塘天下壮,壮在山川,“白盐赤甲天下雄,拔地突兀摩苍穹”,那钻云峰,呈现出的摩天气度,让人振奋。巫峡两岸,那山中的云雨之多,变幻之频,云态之美,雨景之奇,难怪古人咏出“除却巫山不是云”的千古绝唱。大宁河小三峡兼有三峡之壮、桂林之美;以及那峡中峡的马渡河小小三峡,风光更原始,更富野趣。以“白浪横江起,槎牙似雪成”而著称的西陵峡,那高山夹峙的兵书宝剑峡、牛肝马肺峡,那暗礁密布,泡漩无常的青滩和崆岭滩,无不令人神往。长江三峡真可谓是人杰地灵,物华天宝,由于源远流长的文化与雄伟壮丽的自然风光相结合,构成了无数驰名中外的独特三峡景观。

历史走过昨天又迈向明天,三峡随着时光老人迈向未来。1992年4月3日,第七届全国人民代表大会第五次会议,庄严地通过了兴建长江三峡水利枢纽工程的议案,三峡在新的历史时期里,成为一方举世瞩目的热土,三峡工程是集防洪航运、发电、旅游为一体的跨世纪工程;功在当代,惠及子孙,长江三峡的历史又揭开了辉煌的一页。

The Yangtze River is the longest river in China and the third longest in the world. It has a catchment area of 1.8 million square kilometres, which is nearly one fifth of China's whole territory. People along the Yangtze River produce 40% of the whole nation's wealth.

The Three Gorges begin from Baidicheng in Fengjie Sichuan Province and ends in Nanjin Pass in Yichang Hubei Province. They extend for a distance of 193 kilometres.

The three sections of the gorges are Qutang, Wuxia and Xiling. Each of the sections has specific features of its own. Qutang Gorge is celebrated for its majestic steep crags on the banks of the river. Wuxia Gorge is famous for its secluded beauty. Here the river winds its way through the anticline of the Wushan Mountains that extend continuously for forty-five kilometres. Xiling Gorge is noted for its many rapids and dangerous shoals. But in ancient times, the Three Gorges area was once a vast sea. Thanks to a violent crustal movement 2.5 billion years ago, lands began to emerge in this area. As early as 200 million years ago, another more powerful mountain forming movement took place during the triassic period, the Three Gorges area turned sea into land completely. The sections of the Three Gorges come into existence at last. Later on, the turbulent river began to wash the river bed and banks continuously day and night. The river bed deepened and the valley widened. Stubornly and irresistibly the great Yangtze thus broke through the valley and the mountains and flows forever onwards. In the sections of the Three Gorges range Qutang Gorge, Dalinghe Broad Valley, Wuxia Gorge, Xiangxi Broad Valley, Xiling Gorge, offering a unique natural and neat gorge, also known as the Great Gorge, the rugged peaks along the river are in a great variety of shapes adorned with ancient trees and vines, colourful flowers and verdant leaves. As the roaring river gushes onwards, it churns up a great curtain of mist. At some points, the river seems to be blocked by a vertical cliff right in front, but a sudden turn of the boat

brings it to another section of fine scenery. The Twelve Peaks of the Wushan Mountains have been well known since ancient times. They stand on the southern and northern sides of the river, vying one another for beauty in their unique shapes. Cruising down this gorge is like strolling down a picture gallery. Some of the peaks half hidden behind drifting mists are like faintly inked traditional Chinese paintings, while the rugged peaks piercing into the clouds with boisterous waves below present scenes of the richly coloured oil painting, and the steep-sided and vertical walled mountains are like those in a forcefully executed wood cut print. All these pictures are well spaced and appear in perfect shades of colour. They are the wonders of nature.

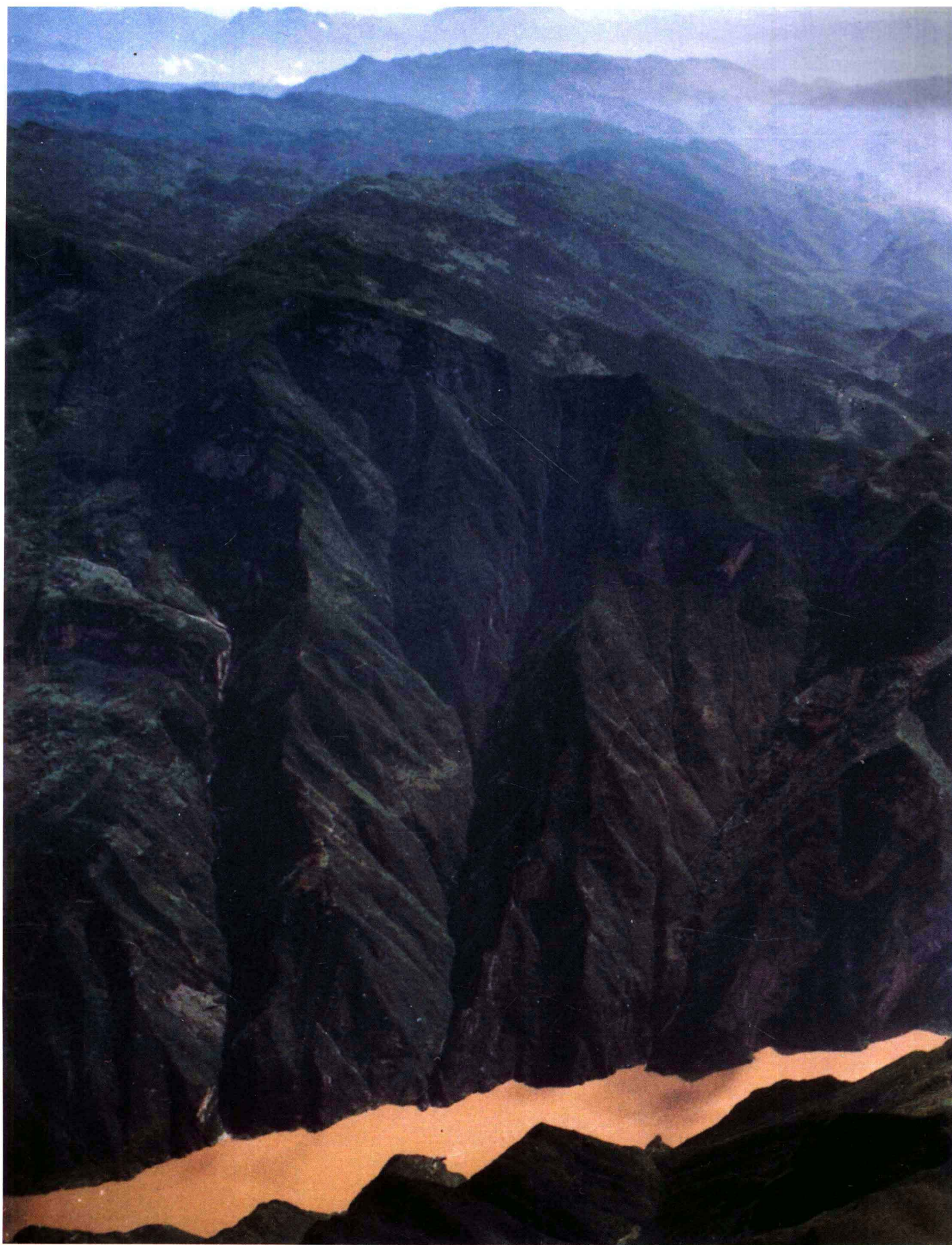
In the past, the swift current, boiling whirlpools and soaring waves made the section of Xiling Gorge the grave yard of many a boat. But now the navigation channel has been cleared of obstructions and the situation has changed greatly. We can go through the gorge even at night.

The Three Gorges are separated by broad side valleys cut by Daling, Xiangxi, Miaonan and other tributaries. In these sections, the Yangtze broadens out and the terrain becomes less steep. Along the river are terraces of land with hills in the distance sloping towards the west. In the autumn when the oranges ripen, its sweet fragrance drifts to the boats on the river. All these are screened off in the far distance by green mountain peaks. When you come here, you'll enjoy a leisurely melody after a rhapsody. It refreshes you both in the heart and the mind.

The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River are a mysterious and beautiful precious land. Archaeologically, about 2.01 to 2.04 million years ago, along the Three Gorges lived Wushan Man, which were found to exist 300 thousand years earlier than Yuanmou Man whose fossils were found in Yuanmou, Yunnan Province, so the area has been believed as the earliest birthplace of Asian men. Since 1979 when the Three Gorges Project started, thousands of

cultural relics have been unearthed on Zhongbaodao Island, the site of the Three Gorges Project. The archaeologists have found that the unearthed cultural relics had some links with Daxi Culture, Qujianling Culture and Longshan Culture, which formed the cream of Chinese ancient culture. In the Three Gorges area exist inspiring legends about the Fair Peak and such immortal masterpieces as Li Sao (a poem by the 4th century BC poet and statesman Qu Yuan) Ode to the Orange Tree (by Qu Yuan) and other well-known works by scholars of successive dynasties. For its special and strategical location, the area had been a place contested by all strategists. Plenty of heroic and moving deeds and the ruins of the wars in the past also remain today. The rich culture of this area goes back to ancient times.

The Three Gorges, a fascinating place, is as beautiful as a good picture all the year round. It has always attracted ancient and modern tourists from both home and abroad with its varieties of fantastic scenery whether in spring, summer, autumn or winter. In the section of Qutang Gorge, the Yangtze cuts through the Mesozoic limestone of the anticline of the Qiyue Mountains and flows between vertical cliffs which look as if hewn with an axe, covered with mosses and green growth. These cliffs are like green curtains flanking the river. Sighing over the marvels of the sight, a poet wrote, "Even ten thousand fluent pens, can't describe the peaks along the Qutang". Wuxia Gorge, the middle section of the Three Gorges, is a long build the Three Gorges Water Conservation and Hydropower Project was passed at the Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress. From then on, the Three Gorges has been turned into the focus of the world again. This huge project being under construction will effectively control the torrential flow on the upper reaches and free the middle and lower reaches from the threat of flood. Undoubtedly, the complex system will also benefit our next generations greatly.





西陵峡鸟瞰 A Bird's - eye View of Xiling Gorge

