



中国森林公园 **和** 自然保护区 **揽胜**
Collection of Chinese Forest Parks and Natural Reserves

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张家界风光

新华出版社

中国森林公园和自然保护区揽胜
Collection of Chinese Forest Parks and Natural Reserves

中国林业与环境促进会 编
China Council for the Promotion of Environment and Forestry
(下册)

新华出版社

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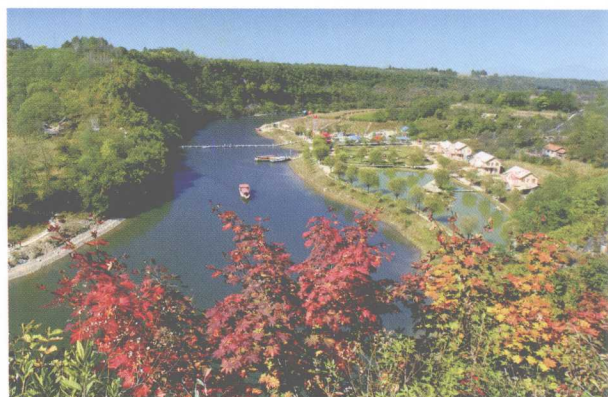
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吉林红石 国家森林公园

Hongshi National Forest Park, Jilin



吉林省红石林业局位于长白山脉、松花江畔的桦甸市境内，始建于1973年，总经营面积3000平方公里，有林地面积2700平方公里，活立木蓄积4299万立方米，木材年产量20万立方米。截止2006年末，企业拥有固定资产原值5.9亿元，净值3.26亿元，在册员工5357人。辖区内森林茂密，资源丰富，蕴藏着黄金、铁等20多种矿藏，孕育着梅花鹿、人参等数百种野生动植物，是“关东三宝”的重要产地，闻名中外的白山发电厂、夹皮沟金矿坐落其间，以优质木材加工的复合地板、实木家具、中密度纤维板畅销中外。

2005年红石国家森林公园申报成功后，其原生态的独特魅力吸引着大量游客和投资者。红石国家森林公园，位于吉林省桦甸市境内，占地面积28574.6公顷，水域面积2269公顷，森林覆盖率84.6%，是目前吉林省境内占地面积最大、森林覆盖率最广、野生动植物最全、水土含量最为充沛的多功能型国家森林公园。红石国家森林公园以其原始生态、红色战地、萨满历史、森林文化、放排人、挖参人等古老的风俗而名扬中外；以其交通便达、餐饮绿色、山水辉映、野生动植物齐全而闻名遐迩；以其神秘、神奇、神圣、神韵而令人心驰神往。

企业先后获得全国“五一”劳动奖状、全国模范职工之家、吉林省精神文明建设标兵单位、吉林省三好企业等荣誉称号。

竭诚欢迎国内外各界朋友前来观光旅游、投资合作、共谋发展。





Hongshi Forestry Bureau is located in Changbai Mountain, in the Huadian City on the bank of the Songhua River. It was built in 1973, with the total area of 3,000 square kilometers, including 2,700 square kilometers of forest, 42.99 million square meters of accumulation of live timber, and 200,000 cubic meters of annual timber production. By the end of 2006, the original value of fixed assets owned by enterprise has amounted to 590 million yuan, including 326 million yuan of net value. The number of staff is 5357. In the area, there are dense forest, rich resources including Gold, Iron and other mineral deposits reaching more than 20 kinds. This area also have hundreds of species of wildlife such as sika deer and ginseng, is also the cradle of "Guandong's three treasures" . Here boast the Baishan Power Plant and Jiapigou Gold Mine well-known home and abroad . Its products, like composite floorboard, solid wooden furniture, medium-density fibreboard processed with its high-quality wood, are popular home and abroad.

After the success declaration of Hongshi National Forest Park in 2005, its unique charm of primitive ecology has attracted a large number of tourists and investors. Hongshi National Forest Park is located in Huadian City, Jilin Province, covering 28574.6 hectares of area, including water area of 2,269 hectares, forest coverage rate of 84.6%. It is a multi-purpose National Forest Park with the largest size of the territory in Jilin Province, the most extensive forest coverage, the most complete varieties of wildlife, and the richest oil and water content. Hongshi National Forest Park is famous around the world for its original ecology, red war field, Saman history, forest culture and panax-digging man and other ancient folk customs; it is also well-known for its convenient traffic, green healthy diet, sceneries of mountains and waterway ,complete wildlife; it attracts the tourist with its mysterious, magical, sacred favorites.

This enterprise has won a national "May 1st" Labor Certificate, titled as a National Home of Model Employee, Pacesetter Unit of Jilin Province, building of spiritual civilization, Three Best Enterprises of Jilin Province.

Sincerely welcome domestic and foreign friends from all walks of life to come for sightseeing, investing and cooperating and developing together.





吉林拉法山 国家森林公园

Lafashan National Forest Park, Jilin



拉法山
Lafashan

吉林拉法山国家森林公园隶属吉林省拉法山国家森林公园股份有限公司拉法山旅游分公司经营管理，1995年经原国家林业部的批准，正式组建拉法山国家森林公园，规划总面积28168公顷。2006年，国家林业局增加批准规划总面积为34194公顷，是国内较大的国家森林公园之一。2004年蛟河市被国家旅游局评为中国优秀旅游城市。2006年，森林公园被国家旅游局授予国家AAAA级旅游景区。森林公园组建以来，按照“全面规划、重点开发、统一管理、分步实施”的十六字开发方针，累计投入6000万元，开发建成拉法山、红叶谷、庆岭、冰湖沟、金蟾岛、老爷岭六大景区，景点200余处，度假村60多处。拉法山风景区成功举办了三届旅游登山节，红叶谷景区成功举办了六届“中国长白山金秋红叶旅游节”。省市国家新闻媒体纷纷报道红叶节盛况，国家演艺界名人、国家级领导应邀演艺、参观。电视剧《插树岭》、《新英雄虎胆》等剧组纷纷到景区拍摄电视剧。如今拉法山、保安卧佛、庆岭瀑布、红叶谷、活鱼一条街等景点不但在本地、本省有较高知名度，并在国际上也享有声誉。近年来，随着对景区（点）的科学规划和开发力度的不断加强、档次的不断提高，市场的不断扩大，前来拉法山国家森林公园观光旅游的游客，逐年增加，自1995年公园建园开发至今年来共接待境内外游客107万人次，实现旅游业收入3.68亿元为推动区域经济的发展发挥了龙头产业的作用。

拉法山国家森林公园各个景区（点）都各有不同特点，其活动项目、内容都不同，总体分为游览观光、休闲度假、民俗风情和森

林生态之旅等四项旅游活动方式。拉法山风险、洞奇、石秀、可开展攀岩、探险和科学考察等活动。庆岭森林风景区自然风景秀美可开展生态休闲和野生动植物考察，其主峰海拔1284.7米，其植物垂直分布，有小长白山之称。“两岛”景区座落于松花湖之滨，这里花草繁盛，景色宜人，有小江南之称，可供度假和疗养，一年四季均可开发娱乐活动。民族风情宗教游主要有东北道教文化遗产收集和挖掘、中国革命史继承展览、古代高句丽城遗址考证和拉法山洞穴奇观探秘等。

蛟河旅游资源十分丰富，境内有大量的自然景观和人文景观。自九十年代开发以来，部分景观初具规模。拉法山国家森林公园旅游分为山石、洞穴、水系、湖泊和森林植被等资源，自然资源，山石洞穴主要是拉法山（886.2米），九顶莲花山（780米），老爷岭（1284.7米），其最为壮观的是拉法山，面积约1000公顷，其山势雄伟壮观，怪石林立，岩洞遍布，被誉为关东第一奇山，素称“八十一峰，七十二洞”和“九顶铁叉山，八宝云光洞”之说。主要景点云光洞（穿心洞），它有东、西、南三处洞口，可分别观日出、日落、云海三大奇观，是一座可容纳千人集会的天然礼堂。拉法山白岗岩气泡洞因其极具地理研究价值，被称为世界地质史上的又一重大发现。其他景点如通天洞、气泡洞、卧象峰、云罩峰等各具魅力。

吉林拉法山国家森林公园

拉法山
Lafashan



Lafashan National Forest Park presently is affiliated to the Jilin Lafashan Traveling Subsidiary Company, Lafashan National Forest Park Stock Limited Company in Jinlin Province. In 1995, approved by the Former National Forestry Department, Lafashan National Forest Park was set up with the total area of 28168 hectares. In 2006, the National Forestry Bureau added the programmed total area up to 34194 hectares. It is a comparatively big National Forest Park in China. In 2004, the Jiaohe is evaluated by the National Tourism Bureau outstanding tourist city in China. In 2006, the Forest Park is awarded by the National Tourism Bureau the National 4A Tourist Scenic Spot. Since the Forest Park was set up, according to the development policy "overall planning, key development, unified administration, implementing step by step", the park has put the accumulated investment of 60,000,000 Yuan. The park has completed six big scenic areas: Lafashan, the Red Leaves Valley, Qingling, the ice lake ditch, Jinchan Island, the Laoyeling. There are scenic spots of more than 200, and resort villages more than 60. Lafashan scenic area has successfully held three sessions of traveling mountaineering festival. Red Leaves Valley Scenic Area has successfully held six sessions of "Chinese Changbai Mountain red leaves traveling festival in Golden Autumn". The government leaders and celebrities of screen have been invited and present in the Festival. The dramatic teams of series like "Planting Trees Range", "New Heroic Gut", all come to the scenic area to photograph the opera. Now many scenic spots not only have high popularity in the province, but also have become famous both at home and abroad, such as Lafashan, the Security Buddha, Qingling Waterfall, Red leaves valley and Live fish street. In recent years, with reinforcement of the science programming and development of scenic areas, the scale of the tourist market has been unceasing expanded. Meanwhile, the number of the tourists who come to Lafashan National Forest Park for sightseeing increases year by year. Since the park was established in 1995, the park receives the domestic and foreign tourists of 1,070,000 people altogether. The Park received 368,000,000 Yuan from tourism and has played a leading role in promoting the development of the economy in this region. Each scenic area (spot) in Lafashan National Forest Park has respective different characteristic. The active projects in those areas are different from each other. Generally speaking, there are four modes of tourism activity: the tour sightseeing, taking vacations leisurely, the folk culture and the forest ecology travel. For example, in Lafashan Mt. Adventure, Wonderful cave, Stone show, such activities can be carried out as rock climbing, mountainous adventure and

scientific expedition. In the forest scenic area of Qingling, with the elegant natural scenery, the ecology leisure and the inspection for wild animals and plants can be developed. The elevation of the prominent peak in Qingling is 1284.7 meters, the plants in vertical distribution, and the peak is named the "small Changbai Mountain". The scenic areas of "two islands" are located in the shore of Songhua Lake. Here the scenery is attracting visitors with prosperous flowers and plants. The place has been honored as Jiangnan region (the small South of Yangzi River), and can be the destination of people to take vacation and to convalesce throughout the year. The national character and style religion tour mainly includes the collection and the exploration of Northeast Taoism cultural heritage, display of Chinese revolution history, ancient Gao Julu city ruins research and marvelous sight exploration of Lafashan cavern and so on.

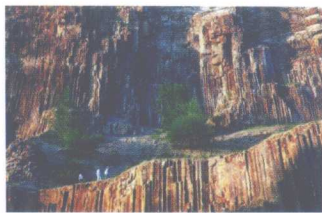
The Jiaohe River tourist resources are very rich and there are lots of natural landscape and the humanities landscapes. Since the development in the 1990s, some landscapes have begun to take shape. Lafashan National Forest Park traveling resources can be divided into mountain rocks, cavern, river system, lakes and forest plants. The mountain cavern is mainly the Lafashan Mt. (886.2 meters), Lianhua Mt. (780 meters), Laoyeling range(1284.7 meters). What is the most magnificent is the Lafashan, which has the approximate area of 1000 hectares. The grand magnificent appearance, the grotesque stones standing in a great number, the widespread grottos, all have contributed to the reputation of Lafashan, which is honored as the first wonderful mountain in Guandong region. It is also known for a saying "81 peaks, 72 holes" and "Mountains with Nine Lotuses, cloud light hole with showy sedum". The main scenic spot is Cloud Light Cavern (Heart-through Cavern). There are three openings in the east, the west and the south where visitors can separately observe the sunrise, the sunset and the cloud sea ---three marvelous sceneries. The Cavern is a natural hall which can hold thousands of people. The Air Bubble Cavern of alaskite in Lafashan is extremely valuable for the geographical researches. The Bubble Cavern is called another significant discovery in the world geology history. The other scenic spots also have different charms like Tongtian Cavern, the Air Bubble Cavern, Woxiang peak, Cloud-covering peak and so on.





吉林四平山门中生代火山 自然保护区

Sipingshanmen Mesozoic Volcano Natural Reserve, Jilin



吉林省四平山门中生代火山自然保护区，始建于2000年9月，2001年4月成立了吉林省四平山门中生代火山自然保护区管理局，是隶属吉林省国土资源厅的副处级事业单位，负责保护区资源的保护、开发、研究、管理和建设，观光旅游请咨询0434-3537033。

保护区位于吉林省四平市东南山门镇。京哈、长通、长图、平齐、四梅线铁路和长大高速、102国道、303国道均至四平。距四平市7公里。地理位置为：东经124° 25' 35" —124° 27' 45"，北纬43° 03' —43° 04'。总面积为123.2公顷。保护区属于地质遗迹类型自然保护区，主要保护对象为中生代白垩纪流纹岩特殊的火山地质构造及典型火山地貌景观。远眺山体，石柱林立、密集排列，犹如连绵的雨帘；近观柱体，秀长陡立，棱角鲜明，纹理清晰，可谓优雅、美丽又壮观。它是中生代酸性岩浆活动在多种复杂的地质条件下发生、发展和成岩过程中的一个特殊方面，四平山门火山地质遗迹中的流纹岩柱状节理在省乃至国内尚属罕见，对研究酸性火山构造具有重要意义。该火山为燕山晚期酸性侵入岩，流纹构造，柱状节理发育呈六方柱状，垂直地面，节理均匀，节理面较光滑。根根方柱并排直立，突兀向天，非常壮观奇特，此种酸性流纹岩柱状节理现象具有一个熔岩丘整体都由流纹岩棱柱组成的，而且具有特殊的双层柱列和旋回条纹和火山豆、火山砾定向排列的流动流纹构造。这说明四平山门火山地质遗迹具有代表性、稀有性、特殊性、多样性和完整性。它是大自然为人类撰写的跨跃时空的绝版地质教科书，它是地球生成时岩河横流的实物档案，它是十分珍贵的地质奇观。

火山地质遗迹是大自然赐予人类的宝贵财富，是世界生态平衡的重要链节。对旅游、科研、科普和经济发展具有重要价值，我们热烈欢迎您来吉林省四平山门中生代火山自然保护区参观考察，旅游观光。

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Sipingshanmen Mesozoic Volcano Natural Reserve of Jilin was founded in September, 2000, whose Administrative Bureau, a deputy-division enterprise, was established in April 2001, belonging to Jinlin National Land Resource Office and being in charge of the protection, development, research, management and building of the reserve. For sightseeing, please call: 0434-3537033.

The reserve lies in Shanmen Town, southeast of Siping city, Jilin Province. It can be arrived through the railways like Jing-Ha, Chang-Tong, Chang-Tu, Ping-Qi, Simei Line and Changda freeway, national highway 102, national highway 303. It is 7km away from Siping city. The geological position is: east longitude: $124^{\circ}25'35''$ — $124^{\circ}27'45''$, north latitude: $43^{\circ}03'$ — $43^{\circ}04'$. The gross area is 123.2 ha. The reserve belongs to geological relics Natural Reserve, mainly protects the particular volcanic geological structure which is made of rhyolites in Mesozoic Cretaceous period and typical volcano landforms. Seeing afar, the stelaes arraying densely look just like the continuous rain curtain; Seeing nearly, the body of stelaes are tall and straight, with clear edges and grain, looking graceful and wonderful. It is the particular aspect of the movement of the acid magma in Mesozoic under the much complex geological conditions and formed in the course of happening, developing and making into rock. Prismatic fissuring of rhyolites in Sipingshanmen volcano geological relics is rare to be seen in province even in China at large, which is significant to study the acid volcano structure. The volcano is the acid intruded rock in late Yanshan period, whose flow layer structure and prismatic fissuring shows hexagonal prism. The prisms are straight in parallel and sticking to the sky, looking very magnificent and fascinated. The fissuring is even, whose surface is smooth. The fulgurite is made of rhyolite prisms, with particular double prism and gyration stripe and flow layer structure of lapillus arrayed in order. Sipingshanmen volcano geological relics are representative, rare, particular, diverse and complete. It is the only geological textbook that nature has written for human being across time and space, is the live file of the birth of the earth, is the rare geological wonder.

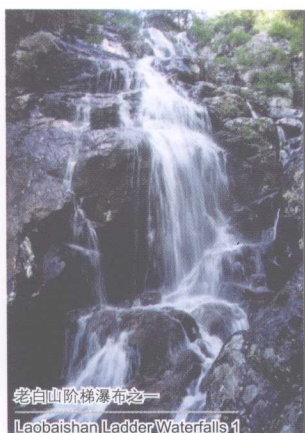
Volcano geological relics are the precious wealth that nature has given to human, they are also the important chain of the world ecological balance, with the important values for tourism, scientific research, popular science and economic development. We warmly welcome you to Sipingshanmen Mesozoic Volcano Natural Reserve for visiting, exploring and sightseeing.

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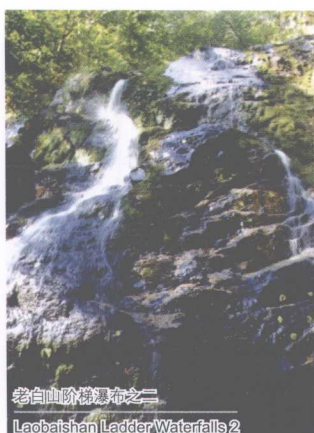




牛皮杜鹃花
Krasulazaleas



老白山阶梯瀑布之一
Laobaishan Ladder Waterfalls 1



老白山阶梯瀑布之二
Laobaishan Ladder Waterfalls 2



参天古树
Towering old trees

吉林黄泥河 自然保护区

Huangnihe Natural Reserve, Jilin

吉林黄泥河自然保护区

一、概况

本区位于吉林省延边朝鲜族自治州敦化市的西北部，黄泥河林业局境内，是张广才岭山脉的南麓，最高峰老白山海拔1696.2米，总面积41,583公顷。

2000年4月吉林省人民政府批准建立吉林黄泥河省级自然保护区，定编53人，下设6个保护站。

二、主要保护对象及特点

- 1、保护本区特有的亚高山森林生态系统
- 2、保护本区特有的山地植被垂直分布带谱

老白山的南坡山地植被垂直带分明明显，海拔800米以下为夏绿林带；800~1050米之间为红松阔叶混交林带；1050~1350米之间为鱼鳞云杉暗针叶林带；1350~1640米之间为岳桦林带；1640米以上为偃松林带。本区老白山植被比长白山多一个偃松林带，比大兴安岭的英吉里山多一个岳桦林带，说明本区植被具有从凉温带向寒温带的过渡性特点。

三、保护沼泽湿地

本区沼泽类型多样，有落叶松—苔草沼泽、白桦—苔草沼泽、塔头棉花草沼泽等。在海拔1690米的山顶偃松林带内分布有我国首次发现的偃松—狭叶棉花草—泥炭藓沼泽，该沼泽被称为“人间仙境”，为本区特有景观，有极高的旅游价值。

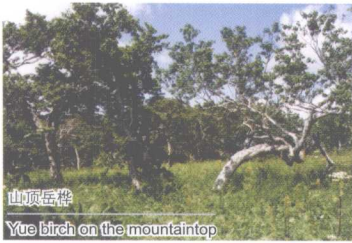
四、保护东北虎等多种野生动植物

动植物资源十分丰富，植物134科863种；动物107科341种。有43种国家级保护物种，其中植物有12种，如人参、水曲柳等；动物31种，国家一级保护动物3种，如东北虎、紫貂、金雕等，二级28种，如马鹿、棕熊、野猪等。经吉林省虎迹调查小组现场调查本区有2~4只东北虎在本区活动。

五、本区水资源十分丰富，是牡丹江上游重要的河源区。阶梯瀑布4600延长米，瀑布最大落差20米，是我国东北地区典型的阶梯瀑布群，已开发为旅游地。



老白山日出
LaoBaishan's sunrise



山顶岳桦
Yue birch on the mountaintop



牛皮杜鹃
Kraft azalea



偃松长势茂盛
Flourishing Yan pine



岳桦
Yue birch



东北虎足迹
Northeast Tiger footprints



牛皮杜鹃花
Kraft azaleas



致密的偃松带
Dense forest belt



老白山瀑布
Main waterfall of Laobaishan Mountain



晨溪
Chen Xi

Jilin Huangnihe Natural Reserve

I. General information

The Area is located in the area of Forestry Bureau of Huangnihe, on the northwest of Dunhua City, Korea Autonomous County, Yanbian, Jilin Province, at the south foot of Zhangguangcai Mountain, whose highest mountain named Laobaishan is 1696.2m in altitude, and whose total area is 41,583ha.

In April, 2000, it became the Huangnihe Provincial Natural Reserve of Jilin, approved by the Provincial People's Government of Jilin. There are 53 staff, 6 protection stations.

II. The main protected objects and features

1. the area is the ecosystem of sub-mountain forest.
2. the area has the distinctive vertical distribution belts of mountain vegetation

The vegetation of southern slope of Laobaishan is clearly vertically distributed.

Under the altitude of 800m, it is the summer forest belt; from 800m to 1050m, it is the mixed forest belt of Korean pine and broadleaf forests; from 1050m to 1350m, it is the hidden needleleaf forest belt of Yulin Spruce; from 1350m to 1640m, it is the Yue birch forest belt; above 1640m, it is the Yan pine forest belt. Moreover, the vegetation of Laobaishan has one Yan pine forest belt more than Changbaishan, in addition, one Yue birch forest belt more than Yingjili Mountain, demonstrating its transition feature of vegetation from cool-temperate zone to frigid temperate zone.

III. Protecting Marsh

The types of Marsh are in varieties, such as larch-moss marsh, birch-moss marsh, Tatoumianhua cyperaceae marsh and so on. At the altitude of 1690m, where mountaintop Yan pine forest belt is located, there is the Yan pine-Xiyemianhua cyperaceae-Sphagnum marsh, named the the "Fairylan in the World", which is the special sight in this area with high travelling value.

IV. Protecting various wildlives including manchurian tiger

The resource of Animals and Plants is very abundant, with the plants in 134 branches, 863 varieties; animals in 107 branches, 341 varieties. Moreover, there are 43 varieties of national protected species, including the plants in 12 varieties such as Panax and so on, 32 varieties of animals containing 3 varieties of national first-level protected animals such as northeast tiger, sable and son on, and 28 varieties of national second-level protected animals such as Red Deer, Brown Bear, Wild Boar, etc.. There are 2-4 northeast tigers in the area.

V. the resource of water is very rich, which is the important riverhead in the upper reach of Mudanjiang. Moreover the Ladder Waterfall is 4600m in length, with the biggest fall of 20m, which is the typical ladder waterfall in northeast of China and has been developed into a tourist site.



红叶谷
Red Leaves Valley



塔头棉花莎草
Tatou Cotton Cyperaceae



亚高山草甸
Subalpine meadow



偃松和牛皮杜鹃交错分部
Pinus pumile and Kraft azalea in staggered distribution



吉林向海 自然保护区

Xianghai Natural Reserve, Jilin

吉林向海国家级自然保护区1981年经吉林省人民政府批准建立，是以保护丹顶鹤等珍稀水禽和蒙古黄榆等稀有植物群落为主要目的的内陆湿地与水域生态系统类型的自然保护区。

保护区位于吉林省通榆县境内，总占地105467公顷。南北最长45公里，东西最宽42公里，西与内蒙古科右中旗接壤，北与洮南市相邻。保护区南部有霍林河贯穿东西，中部有额穆泰河流进湿地，北部引洮儿河水注入水库。保护区横跨通榆县5个乡镇场、12个村、32个自然屯，两万人口在区内从事着农、林、牧、副、渔各业生产。

向海地形复杂，生境多样，多种生物区系与复杂的生态环境互相渗透。沙丘、草原、沼泽、湖泊相间分布，纵横交错，星罗棋布，构成典型的湿地多样性景观。区内林地面积2.9万公顷，其中蒙古黄榆面积1.9万公顷；湖泊水域1.25万公顷；芦苇沼泽2.36万公顷；草原3.04万公顷。形成四大生态景观。即：沙丘榆林、湖泊水域、蒲草苇荡、羊草草原。区内资源十分丰富。我国动物地理区划中的东北区松辽平原亚区和蒙新区东部草原亚区的动植物资源在这里均有分布。区内共有植物595种，其中药用植物220多种；脊椎动物300多种，其中鸟类293种，兽类37种，爬行类8种，两栖类5种；鱼类29种，国家重点保护的野生动物335种中向海就有52种。其中一级10种：大鸨、东方白鹳、黑鹳、丹顶鹤、白鹤、白头鹤、金雕、白肩雕、白尾海雕、虎头海雕。二级动物42种。有《中日保护候鸟及其栖息环境协定》中的鸟类173种，占协定种类的76.21%，有《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》中保护的鸟类49种。有国家保护的有益的或者具有重要经济、科学研究价值的陆生野生动物235种。

向海保护区由于原始状态良好，加之保护成果显著，1986年被国务院批准晋升为国家级自然保护区，1992年被国务院指定列入《国际重要湿地名录》，同年被世界野生生物基金会评定为“具有国际意义的A级自然保护区”。1993年被中国人与生物圈委员会批准纳入“生物圈保护区网络”。国际鹤类基金会主席——乔治·阿基博到向海考察时说：“我到过世界上50多个国家的自然保护区，象向海这样完好的自然景观、原始的生态环境、多样的湿地生物，全球已不多了，向海不仅是中国的一块宝地，也是世界的一块宝地。”

向海是大自然的珍品，是鸟类的天堂，是旅游胜地。千姿百态的蒙古黄榆，碧波粼粼的湖泊，风吹叠荡的苇塘，茫茫无际的草原，给人以回归自然返朴归真的感受。荷兰亲王贝恩哈德到向海观光称向海为“人间仙境”。向海既保留着原始古朴的自然风貌，又展示着新世纪的现代文明。是旅游观光，科学考察的理想去处。向海的四大生态景观可供人们观光；600多种野生动植物可供人们观赏；一万多公顷的水域给人们提供天然的娱乐场所。随着全球范围内旅游业的振兴，向海生态旅游业的发展方兴未艾。现已具备接待现代旅游的服务条件。交通便利，向海至长春、白城、通榆等市县的柏油路贯通，平齐铁路在通榆县城通过。通讯快捷，全球传呼网络已经开通、程控电话、移动电话均已投入使用，在向海可与世界各地联系。食宿方便，设有高、中、低档的宾馆，可为不同阶层的人们提供服务。向海物华天宝，风光秀丽，景色宜人。向海的今天是美好的，她的明天将更加迷人！

沙丘榆林
Yu forest on sand dunes