



中国的世界遗产

WORLD HERITAGES  
IN CHINA

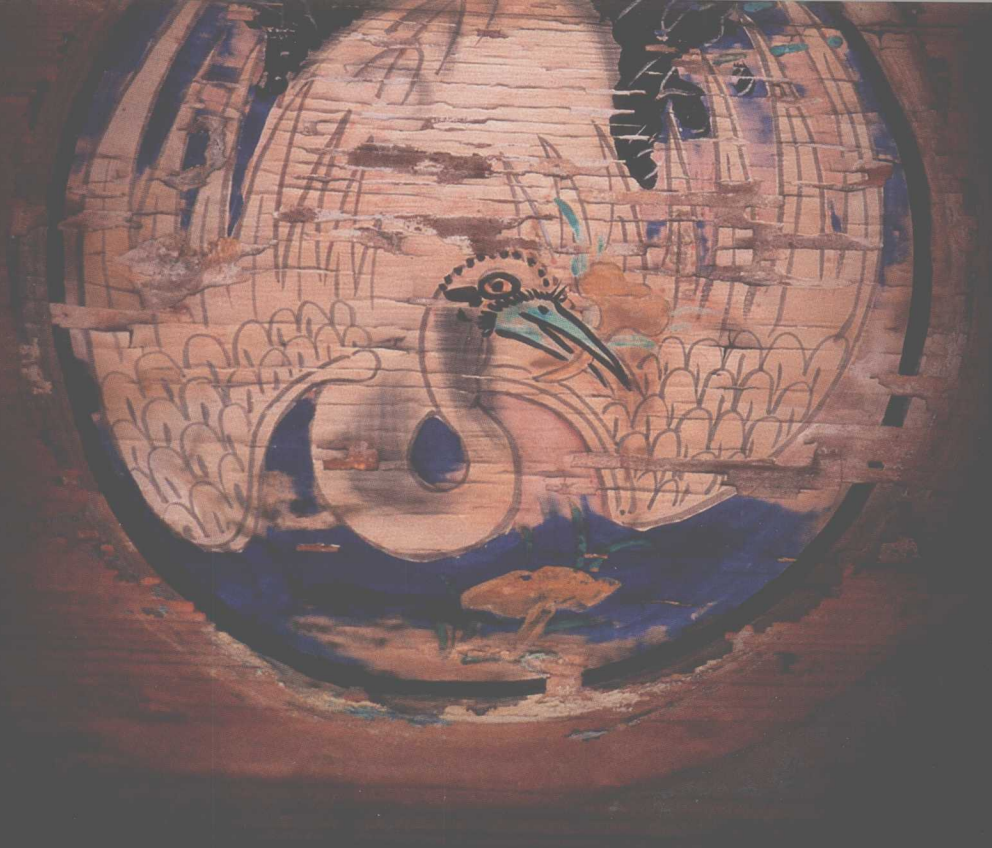
上海文化出版社



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Shanghai Culture Publishing House



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Jin Shan Ling of the Great Wall Photo by Zang Yong

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宏村承志堂 郭光顺/摄  
Chengzhi Hall at Hongcun Photo by Guo Guangshun



仅有170年的历史，年轻的摄影就以它尚显稚嫩的肩膀，奋力扛起多面高扬的大旗——历史、文化与艺术。

如果说，19世纪和20世纪是人类社会发展史上发展最为迅猛的两个世纪，那么对于人类至关重要的这两个百年的历史，也是记录得最为丰沛与详实，最为生动与有力。因为，历史的书写在文字、图画之外，又诞生了无以替代的摄影。摄影以其真实的本质，全方位地记录着人类生活的每一个进步，并以智慧的眼睛关注着世界的每一个角落。

我们希望广大的摄影者，以历史的责任、以文化的视野去关注我们身边日新月异的一切，为今天和未来提供具有不可替代作用的历史影像文本。

这次举办的“中国世界文化遗产摄影活动”，不仅具有摄影本身的意义，更令人欣慰的是，这样的活动用最直接的方式，将摄影与历史与文化十分契合地集聚在一起，在传承中华文化的同时，也将这些人类公有的宝贵文化遗产光大。

感谢活动组织者的智慧，感谢摄影师们的才华。

中国摄影家协会党组书记、副主席、秘书长

2007年6月

For photography, 170 years of history is not a mature age to hold the fluttering flags  
——culture, art, history.

If the 19th and 20th centuries witnessed the fastest development in human history, then, they become the time that bestows us the richest true accounts of history. That's because photography, as an irreplaceable means, joins the other two——words and pictures, to document our history.

Photography reflects our real life, in every aspect, and focuses on every corner of the world, from angle of wisdom.

We call on all photographers worldwide, to furnish us the valuable and real images of historical importance today, by capturing all around us, out of their historical consciousness.

The China World Cultural Heritages Photography Activities, is not merely a significant event in photography proper, but, more importantly, it contributes to the cohesion of photography, history and culture. While promoting the history and culture of our Chinese nation, it serves to preserve the cultural heritages shared by all people on the globe.

My thanks go to the sponsors and all the photographers as well.

Li Qiangang      Secretary, China Photographers Association  
June 2007





平遥·铮骨丹心 毛进/摄  
Pingyao Photo Mao Jin

# 序

人类的文明史开始于文字的发明，迄今有七八千年，却不过只占人类史的百分之一而已。在历史长河的参照下，在这瞬间般的时间段里，人类创造了巨大的奇迹，这些奇迹有不少仍在延续着，但曾经的奇迹更多地化成历史的烟尘遗憾地飘散，零星的遗存就变得弥足珍贵。保护人类的自然资源（自然遗产），传承人类的历史文化（文化遗产），成为每一个国家、民族与地区共有的责任。

1972年10月16日，联合国教科文组织全会通过了《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》，包括中国在内的缔约国迄今已达180个。

自1987年世界遗产委员会第11届会议批准中国的故宫、敦煌莫高窟等6处遗产列入《世界遗产名录》以来，至2006年7月，中国已有33处文化遗址和自然景观列入《世界遗产名录》，另外古琴、昆曲和新疆维吾尔木卡姆艺术作为我国独立申报的项目被列入联合国教科文组织设立的《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。这些珍贵的文化遗产，是全人类共同的财富。

2006年7月，由中国摄影家协会、中国新闻摄影学会、尼康映像仪器销售（中国）有限公司主办，上海市摄影家协会、《上海摄影》杂志承办的“尼康在中国”2006中国世界文化遗产摄影活动拉开帷幕。尼康主办这次活动的目的是希望广大摄影爱好者能够拿起手中的相机，一起来传承中国的世界文化遗产和灿烂的中华文明，让更多的人享受摄影所带来的乐趣，同时通过现代文化与历史文化的融合，让整个世界更了解中国的世界文化遗产的精华，为推动中国摄影事业的发展，提高民众的摄影水平，繁荣摄影文化市场做出应有的贡献。

活动得到了广大摄影爱好者和职业摄影师的广泛关注与积极响应，来稿多达7000余幅。经过组委会评选，分别按专业组和大众组选出相应奖项，并甄选出优秀作品汇编成册。为丰富画册内容，适当加入了特别约稿作品。

现在，一册汇集着中国摄影人才智，宣扬中国世界遗产的摄影图集得以完成，它是中国摄影者技艺水平的高规格展示，也是摄影人共同为我们的历史和未来献上的一份难得的礼物。

本次摄影活动组委会  
2007年6月

## PREFACE

The civilizations of human beings, originated from the invention of words, has a history of 7000 or 8000 years, however, it is only one hundredth of the overall time span when our mankind has survived on this globe. Within this "split second" of the long history, our ancestors bestowed us with tremendous miracles, out of which some pass along as the world's heritages, but more vanished into thin air. So, the preservation of our natural resources (natural heritages), and our history and culture (cultural heritages), has become a kind of obligation bound by every country, nation and region.

On Oct 16, 1972, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) sanctioned "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage", and the participating member countries totaled 180, including P.R. China.

In 1987, World Heritage Committee announced that China's six heritages including Imperial Palace, Mogao Caves were listed as the World's heritages. Until July, 2006, China had 33 cultural relics and natural scenic spots included in the "World Heritage Index", besides, the art of Guqin Music, Kunqu Opera, and the art of Uygur Mukam of Xinjiang applied by China have been included in the "Intangible Cultural Heritage Index" compiled by UNESCO. These invaluable cultural heritages are the common wealth of the globe.

In July, 2006, "'Nikon in China' 2006 China World Cultural Heritages Photography Activities", sponsored by China Photography Association, Shanghai Press Photography Association, and Nikon Imaging (China) Sales Co., Ltd, organized by Shanghai Photographers Association, and the magazine "Shanghai Photography", was held. The reason that Nikon sponsored the photography activities is to let more photography lovers use their cameras, so as to be actively engaged in preserving China world cultural heritages and brilliant civilizations, and find the pleasure that photography can bring. Also, it hopes that the merging of modern culture and history will help the world better understand real meanings of China's world cultural heritages, thus promoting the cause of photography in China, enhancing the photography levels of common people and making more prosperous the photography cultural market.

Here, we see the final completion of this photography collection which presents to us the talents of Chinese photography lovers and promotes China world heritages. The book demonstrates the art skills of Chinese photographers and is also a gift honoring our history and future at the efforts of photography lovers.

The Organizing Committee  
June 2007





平遥·月下英魂 毛进/摄  
Pingyao Photo Mao Jin

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**014-027**

明清故宫

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang

中国现存的两大宫殿建筑群。北京故宫又称“紫禁城”，始建于15世纪初，是明清两代（1368-1911年）的皇宫。沈阳故宫建于17世纪，作为清太祖努尔哈赤和清太宗皇太极营造和使用过的宫殿，被称为“陪都宫殿”。

The two magnificent imperial palace complexes preserved in China today. The Beijing Imperial Palace, also called "Forbidden City", started construction in early 15th century, and became imperial palace in dynasties of Ming and Qing (1368-1911). Shenyang Imperial Palace was built in the 17th century, and used by emperors in Qing Dynasty.



**076-083**

曲阜孔庙、孔林、孔府

Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu

位于山东曲阜，是包括孔子及其后裔的宗庙、墓地和宅邸在内的建筑群，前后延续了2000多年的历史，又被合称为“三孔”。

In Qufu, Shandong Prov. The temple, cemetery and residence of Confucius and his descendants, with a history of more than 2000 years.



**028-033**

长城

The Great Wall

分布在中国中部、北部，是中国乃至世界上修建时间最长、工程量最大的一项古代军事防御设施。约公元前220年，为抵挡北方侵略，秦始皇将最早修筑于公元前八世纪左右的一些断续的防御工事连接成一个完整的防御系统；在明代（1368-1644年）继续修建。

Erected in the central and northern parts of China, The largest ancient military bulwarks in China, or even the world. In about 220 B.C., Emperor Qin Shi Huang connected the separate defensive fortifications built in about 800 B.C., which later became a complete defense system, to repel invasions from the north. The construction resumed during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).



**084-091**

平遥古城

Ancient City of Ping Yao

位于山西省，始建于西周宣王时期（公元前827年~公元前782年），1370年曾扩建，是中国汉族地区保存最为完整的一座古代县城。

In Shanxi Prov. Built during the reign of Emperor Xuanwang in Xizhou Dynasty (827 B.C.-782 B.C.). Expanded in 1370. The most complete ancient city at county level to be preserved in regions inhabited by Han nation of China.



**034-037**

天坛

Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing

始建于明代（15世纪上半叶），位于北京皇家园林之中，是中国现存最大、保存完好的古代祭祀性坛庙建筑群。

Built in Ming Dynasty (the first half of the 15th century), among imperial gardens in Beijing, China's biggest ancient temple complex preserved.



**038-041**

颐和园

Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing

位于北京，是一处世界闻名的皇家园林杰作。始建于1750年，1886年曾重新进行修缮。

A world famous imperial garden located in Beijing. Started construction in 1750, and refurbished in 1886.



**092-095**

云岗石窟

Yungang Grottoes

位于山西大同，始建于北魏（453年），大部分完成于北魏迁都洛阳之前（494年），造像工程则一直延续到6世纪中期。

Located in Datong, Shanxi Prov., the grottoes started digging in 453 in Beiwei Period, and were mostly completed prior to 494, and the statues project lasted until the middle of the 6th century.



**096-097**

殷墟

Yin Xu

位于河南安阳，属商代晚期都城遗址，现存有宫殿宗庙区、王陵区和众多族邑聚落遗址等，先后出土的甲骨文、青铜器、玉器实物，全面展现出3300年前中国商代都城的风貌。

In Anyang, Henan Prov. The capital ruins in late Shang Dynasty. Now, temples, mausoleums and residential relics preserved, and oracles, bronze wares, and jade wares unearthed, revealing the features of capital city of Shang Dynasty of China 3300 years ago.







**042-043**  
周口店北京猿人遗址  
Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian  
位于北京西南48公里处，遗址的科学考察工作仍然在进行中。根据目前发现，可以追溯到公元前18000年—公元前11000年的新人类的遗迹。  
Located 48 kilometers to the southwest of Beijing, the site dates back to 18000 B.C.-11000 B.C. Excavation research is still going on.



**044-051**  
承德避暑山庄和周围寺庙  
Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde  
位于河北省境内，修建于1703—1792年，是清王朝的夏季行宫，由众多的宫殿以及其他处理政务、举行仪式的各种建筑组成。  
In Hebei Prov. Built during 1703-1792, and was the summer palace for emperors of Qing Dynasty.



**052-065**  
明清皇家陵寝  
Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties  
明清时代（1368—1911年）是陵寝建设史上的一个辉煌时期。被列入世界文化遗产的多处明清皇陵，依照风水理论精心选址，分布于湖北、江苏、河北、北京等地，将数量众多的建筑物巧妙安置于地下，阐释了封建中国持续五百余年的世界观与权力观。  
Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty (1368-1911) were the booming period for the construction of emperors' mausoleums. Located in Hubei, Jiangsu, Hebei and Beijing etc., several mausoleums, constructed in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty, whose locations were carefully chosen conforming to the theory of Fengshui, have been listed as world's cultural heritages.



**066-067**  
高句丽王城、王陵及贵族墓葬  
Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom  
主要位于吉林集安和辽宁桓仁，这些王城、王陵及贵族陵墓，记录着中国古代东北地区少数民族高句丽的特殊文化，至今已有1500多年历史。  
Mostly situated in Jilin Prov., and Huanren, Liaoning Prov. Reflecting the culture of minority nation Koguryo inhabiting in north-east China. In a history of over 1500 years.



**068-075**  
泰山  
Mount Taishan  
位于山东曲阜，风景雄伟壮丽，文化历史悠久，自古是帝王朝拜的对象，享有“五岳之首”、“天下第一山”的称号。  
In Qufu, Shandong Prov. Has spectacular views, and a long history. A sacred land worshipped by emperors in ancient time. Reputed as "the No.1 mountain in the country".



**098-101**  
龙门石窟  
Longmen Grottoes  
位于河南洛阳南郊，始凿于北魏孝文帝时（471—477年），历经400余年才建成，代表了中国石刻艺术的最高峰。  
Located in the southern suburbs of Luoyang, Henan Prov. The grottoes were first dug during the reign of Emperor Xiaowen (471-477) of Beiwei Dynasty, and not completed until over 400 years later. They mark the pinnacle of Chinese rock carvings.



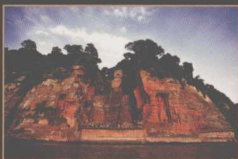
**102-105**  
秦始皇陵  
Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor  
位于陕西临潼骊山北麓。建于公元前246年至公元前208年，历时39年，是中国历史上第一个规模庞大、设计完善的帝王陵寝，被视为“世界第八大奇迹”。  
Located in the north side of Lishan Mountain in Lintong, Shanxi Prov. The mausoleum, the first of its kind for emperors in the history of China in terms of its large size and elaborate design, was built between 246 B.C. and 208 B.C. It is also considered as "the 8th wonder of the world".



**106-111**  
莫高窟  
Mogao Caves  
位于甘肃敦煌东南鸣沙山的崖壁上，又名“千佛洞”。最初开凿于前秦（366年），至元代（1271—1368年）基本结束。规模宏大，内涵丰富，集各时期建筑、石刻、壁画、彩塑艺术为一体。  
Located in Mingsha Mountain to the south-east of Dunhuang, Gansu Prov., Mogao Caves, is also called "Thousand-Buddha Caves". Was first dug in 366 during Qianqing Period, and generally completed in Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368). The huge amount of collections showcase architectures, stone carvings, murals, and sculptures in different eras.



**112-115**  
四川大熊猫栖息地  
Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries  
范围包括卧龙、西岭雪山和夹金山脉，涵盖成都、阿坝、雅安和甘孜4市州12个县。区域内保存的野生大熊猫占全世界30%以上，是全球最大最完整的大熊猫栖息地。  
Covers Wolong, Siguniangshan mountain and Jiayinshan mountain ranges. The home to 30% population of wild giant pandas in the world, and the world's largest, most complete habitat of giant pandas.



**116-121**  
峨眉山和乐山大佛  
Mount Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha  
峨眉山又称“大光明山”，位于四川省，自然景观优美，是佛教主要圣地之一。乐山大佛始建于唐代开元初年（713年），历时90年才完成，高达71米的身高可谓世界之最。  
Located in Sichuan Prov., Mount Emei, boasts beautiful scenery, and is one of the major holy lands of Buddhism. Leshan Giant Buddha began making in 713 during Tang Dynasty, and it took 90 years to finish this art spectacle. Its height of 71 meters tops the world.

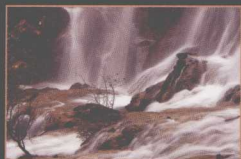


122-124

### 黄龙风景名胜区 Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area

位于四川省西北部，是由众多雪峰和中国最东部的冰川组成的山谷，这里有高山景观，各种不同的森林生态系统，壮观的石灰岩构造、瀑布和温泉，以及许多珍稀动植物物种。

In northwest part of Sichuan Prov., Canyon area made up of snow-capped mountain peaks and glaciers in the foremost eastern part of China, featuring alpine views including forests, limestone structure, waterfalls, spring, and fauna and flora of precious species.



125-127

### 九寨沟风景名胜区 Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

位于四川省北部，绵延超过 72000 公顷，曲折狭长的九寨沟山谷海拔超过 4800 米，因而形成了一系列形态不同的森林生态系统。

In northern Sichuan Prov., Stretches for over 72000 hectares, and the narrow and long Jiuzhaigou Valley exceeds 4800 meters above sea level, thus generating the formation of forests in different types.



128-133

### 大足石刻 Dazu Rock Carvings

位于重庆市境内，最早开凿于初唐（649 年），历经晚唐、五代，盛于两宋，明清时期（14-19 世纪）亦有所增刻，最终形成了一处规模庞大，集中国石刻艺术精华之大成的石刻群。

Located in the territory of Chongqing, The rock carving began in early Tang Dynasty (649), went on through late Tang Dynasty, Wudai Period, entered its booming period in dynasties of Northern Song and Southern Song, and more carvings were added during the dynasties of Ming and Qing (14th-19th century), thus forming the grand site for a collection of rock artworks which represent the fine art of Chinese rock carvings.



134-135

### 青城山与都江堰 Mount Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System

青城山位于四川省内，是中国道教的发源地之一。现存殿宇多建于清末，规模宏伟。建于公元前 3 世纪的都江堰，是中国战国时期秦国蜀郡太守李冰及其子率众修建的一座大型水利工程，是全世界至今为止年代最久、惟一留存、以无坝引水为特征的宏大水利工程。

Located in Sichuan Prov., Mount Qingcheng is one of the birthplaces for China's Daoism. The existing buildings mostly constructed to the close of Qing Dynasty. Dujiangyan, built in the 3rd century B.C., is the large-scale irrigation works. Li Bing, a local government chief of Qingdu, together with his sons, assembled the team for the construction of the project during Zhanguo period. It is the oldest and only preserved large-scale water conservancy project in the world.



136-139

### 布达拉宫、大昭寺和罗布林卡 The Potala Palace, the Jokhang Temple Monastery and Norbulingka

始建于 7 世纪的布达拉宫，是西藏现存规模最大、最完整的古代藏族宫堡式建筑群。始建于 601 年的大昭寺，是一组极具特色的佛教建筑群。建于 18 世纪的罗布林卡，是历代达赖喇嘛的重要起居地，具有园林特点。

The Potala Palace was first built in the 7th century. It is the largest, most complete ancient Tibetan palace complex preserved today. The Jokhang Temple Monastery, built in 601, is made up of a group of Buddhist buildings uniquely styled. Norbulingka, Lhasa, built in the 18th century, was an important residence for Dalai Lamas of different periods, in a garden layout.



168-175

### 黄山 Mount Huangshan

位于安徽省南部，集中国各大名山的美景于一身，尤以“四绝”（奇松、怪石、云海、温泉）著称。

Located in the southern Anhui Prov., Mount Huangshan tops the famous mountains in China and is especially notable for its "four wonders": odd-shaped pines, spectacular rocks, a sea of clouds, and spring water.



176-185

### 皖南古村落——西递、宏村 Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui - Xidi and Hongcun

位于安徽省的黄山风景区内，西递始建于 11 世纪，宏村始建于 12 世纪，是安徽南部民居中最具有代表性的两座古村落。Situated in Huangshan Scenic Zone, Anhui Prov., Xidi and Hongcun, formed in the 11th and 12th century respectively, are most representative of the ancient villages in southern Anhui Prov.



186-191

### 苏州园林 Classical Gardens of Suzhou

咫尺之内再造乾坤，苏州园林被公认为是实现这一设计思想的典范。这些建造于 16-18 世纪的园林，以其精雕细琢的设计，折射出中国文化中取法自然而又超越自然的深邃意境。

A miniature world — Suzhou traditional garden is universally considered the best to exemplify this design concept. These intricately-designed traditional gardens, built during the 16th-18th century, are a reflection of profound conception in Chinese culture that derives from the nature but transcends it.



192

### 古琴 The Art of Guqin Music

中国古琴是世界最古老的弹拨乐器之一，至今已有 3000 多年历史。古琴艺术在中国音乐史、美学史、社会文化史、思想史等方面具有广泛影响，是中国古代精神文化在音乐方面的主要代表之一。Chinese Guqin is one of the oldest musical instruments in the world, with a history of more than 3000 years. Art of Guqin music has had a significant influence on China's music history, aesthetics history, and history of social culture.



193-194

### 昆曲 Kunqu Opera

发源于江苏昆山，至今已有 600 多年历史，被称为“百戏之祖，百戏之师”，许多地方剧种都受到过昆曲艺术多方面的哺育和滋养。

Originated from Kunshan, Jiangsu Prov., Has a history of over 600 years. Reputed as "the father of dramas, tutor of dramas", Many local dreams were once nourished by art of Kunqu opera.





**140-145**  
三江并流景观保护区  
Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan  
Protected Areas

三江并流国家公园坐落于云南省西北部，亚洲三大河流金沙江、怒江和澜沧江流淌而过。该地区是世界上最丰富的气候现象地点之一。  
In northwestern Yunnan Prov., and Asia's three major rivers — Jinshajiang, Nujiang and Lancangjiang — cross the Three Parallel Rivers National Park, being one of the spots that are subject to the most changeable climatic conditions in the globe.



**146-153**  
丽江古城  
Old Town of Lijiang

位于云南省，地处云贵高原。古城始建于宋末元初（13世纪后期），是一处具有重要意义少数民族传统聚居地。  
In Yunnan Prov., Built during the end of Song Dynasty and early Yuan Dynasty (late 13th century), and is an important traditional living land for minority nations in China.



**154-159**  
武陵源风景名胜区  
Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic  
Interest Area

位于湖南省境内，由张家界森林公园、索溪峪自然保护区和天子山自然保护区等自然景区组成。  
In Hunan Province, Made up of Zhangjiajie Forest Park, Suoxiyu Natural Protected Area, and Tianzishan Natural Protected Area.



**160-163**  
庐山  
Lushan National Park

位于江西九江，风光优美，文化悠久，是一座集风景、文化、宗教、教育、政治为一体的千古名山。  
Located in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Prov., Lushan boasts a beautiful scenery and long history, and distinguishes itself from others for its view, culture, religion, education, and politics.



**164-167**  
武当山古建筑群  
Ancient Building Complex in  
the Wudang Mountains

位于湖北省武当山麓的古建筑群，始建于唐代贞观年间（627-649年），明代是其鼎盛发展的时期，尤其体现了中国元、明、清三代世俗和宗教建筑的建筑学和艺术成就。  
Built at the foot of Wudang Mountains, Hubei Prov. during the reign of Emperor Zhenguan (627-649) in Tang Dynasty, and boomed in Ming Dynasty. Embodying the architectural and artistic attainments in religion and common life in dynasties of Yuan, Ming, and Qing.



**195**  
新疆维吾尔木卡姆艺术  
The Art of Uyghur Mukam of Xinjiang

木卡姆是集歌、舞、乐于一体的大型综合艺术形式，存在于中亚、西亚、北非等地区。作为流传于新疆各维吾尔族聚居区的各种木卡姆的总称，维吾尔木卡姆被认为是东、西方乐舞文化交流的结晶。  
Mukam is a large-scale art performance combining songs, dances, and music, which is popular at central Asia, west Asia, and north Africa. It is considered a new art form resulting from the marriage of Oriental and Western cultures.



**196-203**  
武夷山  
Mount Wuyi

位于福建省内，以独特的“丹霞地貌”著称，是一处被保存了12个多世纪的景观，拥有众多考古遗址和遗迹。  
Situated in Fujian Prov., Mount Wuyi is widely known for its "danxia geomorphology landscape". The mountain has been well preserved for over 12 centuries and is home to numerous historic sites and relics.



**204-207**  
澳门历史城区  
The Historic Centre of Macao

作为一座重要的国际贸易港口，澳门从16世纪开始便处于葡萄牙殖民统治之下，直到1999年回归祖国，这里古老的街道、社区、葡萄牙式或中式建筑，使澳门成为东西方文化、建筑科技往来的独特见证者。  
Macao, an important port for international trade, became a colonized land under Portugal since the 16th century, and its sovereignty was returned to P.R. China in 1999. A city to witness the merging influence of the Oriental and Western worlds in aspects of culture, architecture and science and technology.



**208-213**  
花絮  
Kaleidoscope

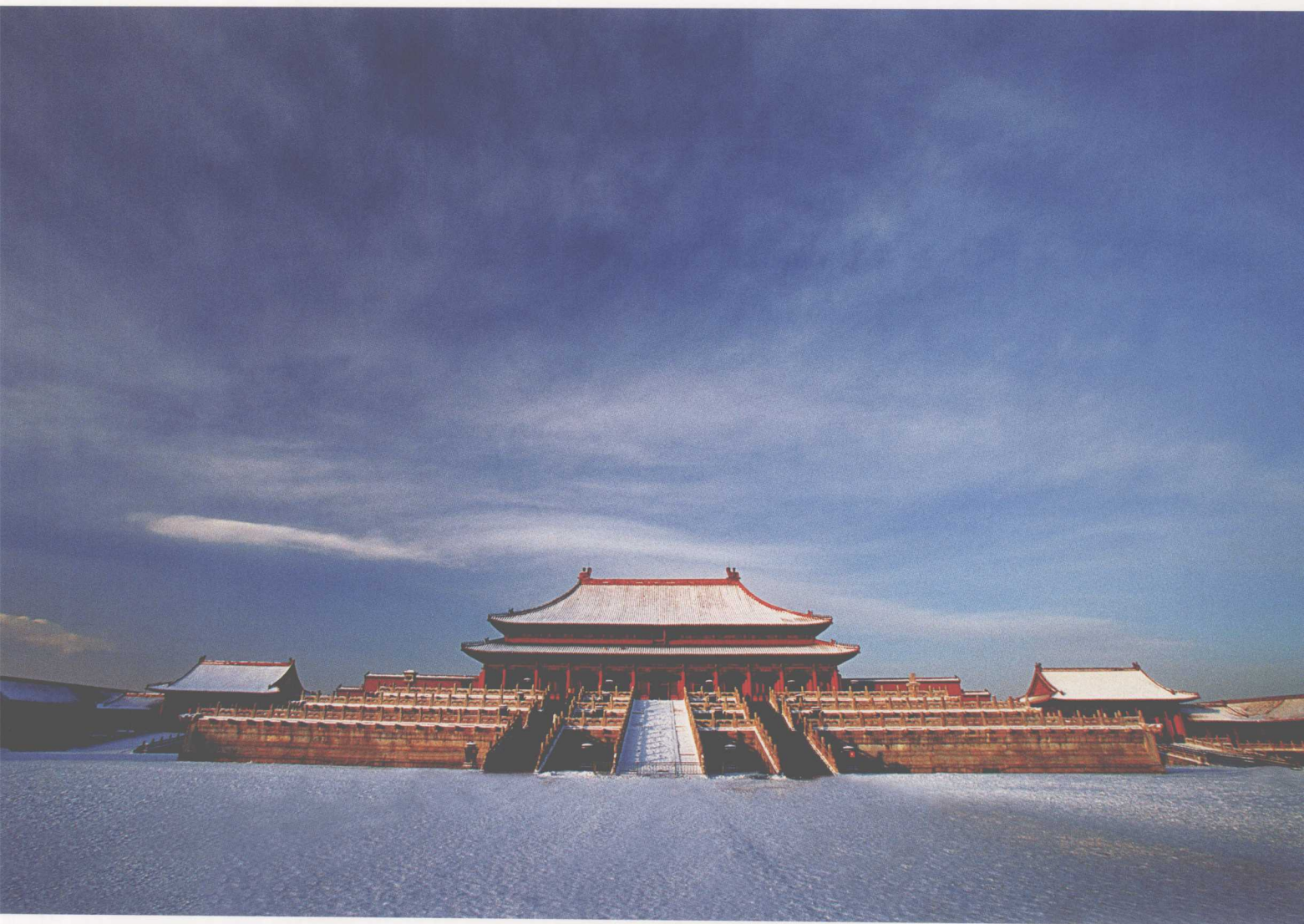
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# 故宫

IMPERIAL PALACES OF THE MING AND  
QING DYNASTIES IN BEIJING AND SHENYANG  
明清故宫



天下太和·故宫太和殿 梅生/摄

Imperial Palace's Tai He Dian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony) Photo by Mei Sheng





太和殿内景 蒙紫/摄  
Interior of Tai He Dian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony)  
Photo by Meng Zi