

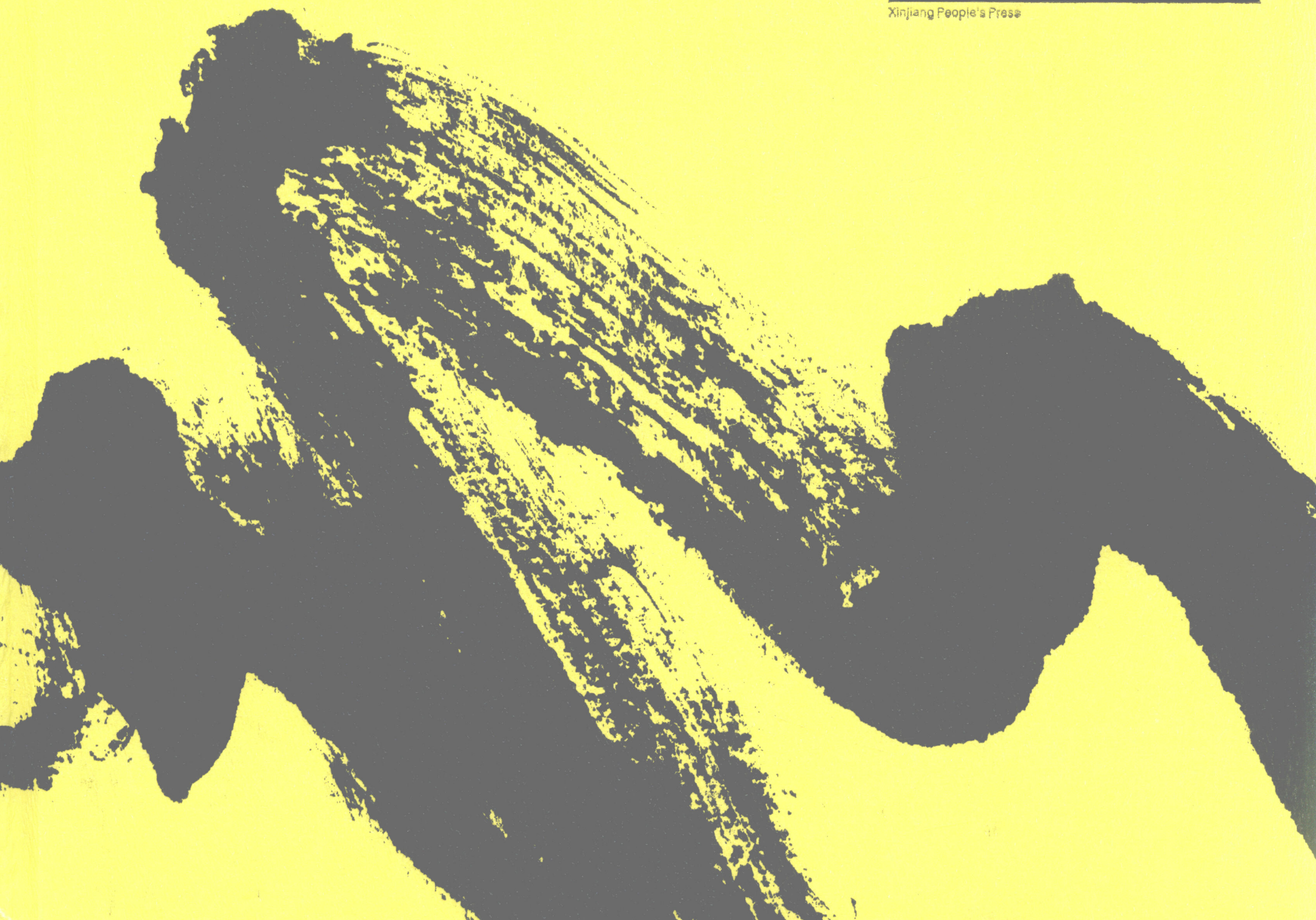
◎刘跃→摄 Photography by Liu Yue

# 明月出天山

THE BRIGHT MOON RISING FROM  
TIANSHAN MOUNTAINS

新疆人民出版社

Xinjiang People's Press





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Photography by Liu Yue

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刘跃，1956年出生于新疆石河子，中国摄影家协会会员，高级工程师。曾出版个人专辑《走进大自然——刘跃新疆风光摄影作品集》。举办过多次个人摄影作品展。

Liu Yue, member of Chinese Photographers Association, senior engineer. Born in 1956 in Shihezi, Xinjiang and his *photography collection on Xinjiang scenery of Access to Nature* was published and his individual Photography works on natural scenic view have been exhibited for many times.



◎袁毅平 Yuan Yiping

## 忽报东风又一枝

The New Photography Works  
Being Full of Inspiration

刘跃，不沾烟酒，不喜社交，无其他业余爱好，惟对摄影情有独钟，经常利用业余时间，从事摄影创作活动。2005年出版了他的第一本摄影专集：《走进大自然——刘跃新疆风光摄影作品集》，颇受读者的欢迎。自此，他对摄影创作愈发不可收，一到节假日就背起相机往山里跑，尤其是深入天山进行创作。平时，他也注重于摄影资料的积累。现在，时隔他出版第一本摄影集之后的三年，他的第二本摄影专集——《明月出天山》又要面世了。

这是一本大开本、有300多幅作品的大型影集。影集中的摄影画面，涵盖了新疆天山山系的北天山、中天山、南天山乃至境外西天山的诸多景观。这样一本由个人全方位地表现天山风貌的影集，实属难得。刘跃之所以能够独自完成这样一本可以誉之为“系统工程”的影集，固然是他对摄影的钟爱和执着的追求，但还有一个更重要的原因，那就是他和天山之间有着一一种特殊的情缘。刘跃出生于天山脚下，是天山的乳汁哺育了他；当他从事摄影创作之后，天山丰富的摄影资源，又赋予了他创造摄影美的源泉；天山的崇高、神圣，使他敬畏而又崇拜，同时又使他得到心灵上的洗礼以及获得泉涌似的创作灵感。……是故，在刘跃的心灵中，有着天山的神魂，而在天山的躯体中，也含有刘跃的心灵。因此，影集中的这些作品，可以说是物我合一、情景交融的产物，具有特定的艺术境界。

影集中的摄影画面，大多把天山的景观表现得雄伟壮阔，博大恢宏，气势磅礴，雄浑凝重，大有汉唐的遗风。然而，这些作品表现的又都是天山的真实镜像，除经过加工创作后的艺术属性外，还有它们自身的自然属性。例如：地质结构、地形地貌、地理环境等等。因而这本影集是融艺术性和科学性为一体的。

影集还有个重要特点，就是辅以少量的文字，对天山的自然环境和一些景观作了概括的介绍，这样图文并茂，相得益彰，使这本影集既具有审美价值，又有科教价值，还有指导旅游等的实用价值。相信它会受到读者广泛的欢迎。

2008年8月于北京

（作者系中国摄影家协会顾问、原中国摄影家协会副主席）

Mr. Liu Yue doesn't like smoking and drinking alcohol, doesn't like social activities and hasn't other hobbies and only is very interested in the photography. Often spends free time to engage in the creation of photography. In 2005 he published his first photography collection of *photography collection on Xinjiang scenery of Access to Nature* and has won good appraisal of the readers. Since then he has more interest to photography creation and always takes the camera to Tianshan Mountains in holidays. He also pays attention to the accumulation on photography materials. At present, his second photography collection——*The Bright Moon Rising from Tianshan Mountains* will be published after three years of his first works collection.

This is the big format album with 300 pieces of works. The photography works include various scenes of North Tianshan, Central Tianshan, South Tianshan even the transfrontier West Tianshan. It is very precious through the album expressing the feature of Tianshan all over by himself creation. Mr. Liu Yue has finished the photography series originated not only his love and seek for art, moreover is the special passion between him and Tianshan Mountains. He was born in the foot of Tianshan and Tianshan has recorded his growth. When he engaged in photography creation, the rich photography materials offered the inspiration to him. The lofty and holy Tianshan makes him adore and worship, at the same time he gets the spiritual baptism and much creation inspiration…… So in his heart has remained the deep memory on Tianshan, therefore, the series of these works can be said being identity of object and him, a product of integration scenarios, with a specific artistic realm.

The photo of the album mostly displays the grand, vast, vigorous and epic Tianshan Mountains; and exactly has the style of the Han and Tang Dynasties. However the works are the real image of Tianshan, in addition to the creation of the art processing attributes, but also their own natural attributes, such as geological structure, landscape and geographical environment, etc. So this series is one inosculating art and science.

There is another feature, which is to introduce the natural environment and scenes with the text and illustrated in details, bring out the best in each other, so that this series has both aesthetic value and the value of science and education, it has also the practical value guiding the tourism, etc. I believe it will be widely welcomed by the readers.

August, 2008 in Beijing

(The author is the consultant of Chinese Photographers Association and former Vice Chairman of Chinese Photographers Association)





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◎刘 跃 Liu Yue

## 苍茫云海间

The Vast Sea of Clouds

“明月出天山，苍茫云海间。长风几万里，吹度玉门关。”唐代诗人李白描写天山的诗句流传千古，为雄伟壮阔的天山拂上了一层神秘的面纱。

天山是亚洲中部的一条大山脉,总长2 500公里，宽约250~300公里，帕米尔以北天山山体最宽处达800公里。天山山脉峰峦重叠、气派雄伟，呈东西走向。天山山脉的中段、东段在我国新疆境内，西段在哈萨克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦境内。新疆境内的天山，长约1 700公里，宽200~300公里，由北天山、中天山、南天山三列平行的褶皱山脉组成，山势西高东低，山体宽广，山脊线海拔4 000米以上。

天山特殊的地理环境，构建了新疆山河的博大恢宏。天山山脉的主峰托木尔峰海拔7 435米，汗腾格里峰海拔6 995米，这些高峰都在我国新疆境内，峰顶白雪皑皑。天山的三条大河——锡尔河、楚河和伊犁河都发源于此。天山众多的终年积雪的冰峰雪岭，发育了6 890多条冰川，使冰储量极为丰富。这些固体水库成为天山南北许多河流、湖泊的重要源头。天山的融冰雪水，汇集成200多条河流，滋润和灌溉着天山南北的广阔绿洲。天山的崇山峻岭中镶嵌着数以百计的大小湖泊，其中有博格达峰下被称为“瑶池”的天池、碧波万顷的赛里木湖、诗情画意的巴音布鲁克天鹅湖以及中国内陆最大的淡水湖博斯腾湖，还有已经干涸的罗布泊和世界第二低地艾丁湖等，都是独具风采、充满神奇魅力的风景名胜区。

天山有发育良好的森林、草原，景色秀丽壮观。这里春天花山遍野，入夏芳草如茵，秋至色彩缤纷，隆冬冰封雪盖。在崇山峻岭之间，还分布着一个个盆地、谷地，著名的有哈密盆地、吐鲁番盆地和伊犁谷地。这些盆地和谷地土地肥沃，水草丰茂，形成了良好的天然草场。

虽然天山山系中众多的雪峰终年为冰雪覆盖，但是在3 000米雪线以下，却有着丰富的动植物资源。托木尔峰和博格达峰的山麓和河谷地区，漫山遍野的云杉和塔松，四季常青。托木尔峰南北坡的茂密森林，是新疆的主要木材产区之一。各种药用植物达80多种，在草原和森林草原带有贝母、紫草、天仙子、荆芥、益母草、大黄等；云杉林中，到处可见野蔷薇、党参等；亚高山草甸带，一片片金莲花迎风开放，花枝招展；雪线附近的乱石堆中，凌寒怒放的雪莲散发着清香，为冰天雪地的世界带来了勃勃生机。天山地区也是优良牧草的基因库，牧草资源丰富，已发现的禾木科植物就达55种，其中很多羊茅、草地早熟禾、西伯利亚三芒草、沙生针茅、野燕麦、野黑麦等，还有豆科的野生紫花苜蓿、草木樨等，都是优良的牧草，对发展畜牧业具有重要作用。

天山地区地处内陆，属典型的大陆性气候，大多数地区气候干燥、少雨，适合发展畜牧业。特别是托木尔峰北部的伊犁地区，以牧业为主，养马业尤为驰名。古代的“天马”最初即来自此地，以后又叫伊犁马，至今仍享有盛誉。这里还是优良的军马和生产用马的重要产区。牛、羊、骆驼，在这里也分布很广。此外，在天山的托木尔峰南坡平原地区，还种植了大米等农作物。阿克苏大米已有数百年的历史，是清代向朝廷进贡的贡米。天山地区又是瓜果之乡，历史上从西域传来的葡萄、苜蓿、胡麻、甜瓜、核桃等均是到这里传入我国内地的。托木尔峰南部的温宿县仅果树种类就有10多种，主要有苹果、核桃、葡萄、桃、杏、梨、沙枣、樱桃、红枣等，尤以苹果、核桃、杏，品种最为繁多。

天山山脉把新疆分成两部分：南边是塔里木盆地，北边是准噶尔盆地。由于天山隆起于塔里木

盆地和准噶尔盆地之间，因而成为气候的重要分界。塔里木盆地被高山团团围住，气候特别干燥，大多是沙漠地带，只有在沙漠边缘地区的绿洲上才能种植粮、棉和瓜果。准噶尔盆地西北边缘的山地不很高，而且有很多缺口，大西洋、北冰洋的气流能够进入，所以气候比较湿润，盆地内有一些绿洲可以种春小麦、棉花、瓜果等，这里的草场优良，畜牧业发达。北坡有云杉林分布，南坡多山地草原，植物分布垂直变化明显。北坡的云杉林分布在海拔1 600~2 800米之间，为重要的森林资源。发源于山地的河流有伊犁河、玛纳斯河、阿克苏河等，在山间或山前形成大面积绿洲，成为新疆的主要农业区。伊犁河谷盛产苹果，吐鲁番盆地盛产葡萄。山地草场广阔，为优良牧场。伊犁马、焉耆马、新疆细毛羊均为优良品种。森林资源、矿产资源（煤、石油、铜、锌、金、盐等）、旅游资源都十分丰富。

天山，自古以来就是我国与中、西亚联系的重要通道，托木尔峰东部南、北木扎尔特河谷，便是古代丝绸之路的一个重要支线。西汉时，细君公主、解忧公主下嫁乌孙王，即通过此道。唐玄奘公元629年去印度取经也经过这里。他在其《大唐西域记》中对托木尔峰分水岭一带的惊险环境曾进行了生动的描述。据传，“一代天骄”成吉思汗曾登上天山博格达峰，并在此会见当时传道的长春真人丘处机。唐太宗时还在博格达峰下设过“瑶池都护府”，管理天山地区。清朝乾隆年间，新疆都统曾登博格达峰和天池一带，勘察地形，开山引水，并在天池渠口附近立石碑纪念此举。在天池附近还有不少名胜古迹，过去这里曾经建立过十几座古刹，清乾隆年间曾在此修建过福寿寺，因用青砖铁瓦建造，又称“铁瓦寺”。天池西面还有东岳庙遗址，这些名胜古迹，又为天山增添了诱人的魅力。

"The bright moon rising from Tianshan Mountains and shows the vast sea of clouds. The wind is fanning thousands of kilometers, and passing through the Yumen Pass". The poem by poet Li Bai of Tang Dynasty was left everlasting and has given the mystical image for the grand Tianshan Mountains.

The Grand Tianshan Mountains is the big mountain of the center of Asia with the total length of 2500 km, the width of 250–300 km, and the mountain massif of the north Pamir with the most width of 800 km. The ridges and peaks are overlapping with the grand style and east–west direction. The central and east section of it is in Xinjiang, the west section is in the boundary of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang has the length of 1700 km, the width of 200–300 km, which is made up by the drape mountain of North Tianshan, Central Tianshan and South Tianshan with the position of being high on the west and low on the east, the ridge line elevation over 4000 m.

The special geography environment erects the grand, vast and beautiful scenes of Xinjiang. The main peak of Tianshan Tomor Peak has the elevation of 7435 m; Khantengri Peak, the elevation of 6995 m. These high peaks are in Xinjiang and the tops are covered by snow. The



three big rivers such as Syr Darya, Chu River and Ili River all originate. The numerous ice peaks and snow mountains have grown up more than 6890 glaciers and brought the rich ice reserves. The solid reservoirs become the origination of the rivers and lakes. The snow water converges into over 200 rivers, which moisten and irrigate the wide oasis of both south and north of Tianshan Mountains. The towering and steep mountains are inlaid hundreds of lakes, the lakes own the unique version and full of magical charm, which are jade pool (Heavenly Pool) on Mount Bogda, Sayram Lake with vast green and clear water, poetic Swan Lake of Bayanbulak, the biggest fresh water lake in China Bosten Lake, the dry Lop Nor and the second lowest land Aydingkol Lake.

Tianshan Mountains have the good forest, grassland and beautiful scenes. The wide flowers are covered in spring; it is all green in summer, is colorful in autumn and is enveloped by the snow and ice in winter. Between the ridges and mountains, there are basins and valleys, which are the famous Hami Basin, Turpan Basin and Ili Valley. The fertile land and abundant water and grass produce the excellent native pastures.

Although the many snow mountains are covered by ice and snow yearly, but there are rich animal and plants resources under 3000 m snow line, where the wide flowers are covered in spring, it is all green in summer, is colorful in autumn and the snow covers on the pine in the mid winter. The spruce and towering pine grow in the valleys under the foot of Tomor Peak and Bogda Peak. On the north and south slopes of Tomor Peak, there are dense forests and the important timber producing zone. There are over 80 kinds of officinal such as fritillaria, Sinkiang Arnebia Root, henbane, Fineleaf Schizonepeta herb and Motherwort herb, etc. growing on grassland and forest plain; field rose and radix codonopsis growing in the spruce forest; the flowers are blooming on the subalpine meadow; the blooming snow lotus grow surrounding the snowline and emanate fragrance and bring the vigor to the ice and snow world. Tianshan region is also the gene bank of better pasture, the Gramineae plants reach 55 kinds, in which there are the good pasture such as many sheep fescues, the early grown up standing grain, the alkali grass, Siberia silver grass, sand growing thatch, wide oat grass and rye, the wild alfalfa and sweet clover, etc. and play the important role for developing stockbreeding.

Tianshan Mountain is in the inner land and has the typical continental climate, many regions are very dry and have little rain and are suitable for developing stockbreeding. Ili district on the north of Tomor Peak takes the herding mainly and is famous for breeding horse. The ancient heavenly horse was breeding in here and later called Ili horse which has enjoyed high reputation till now. It also is the main region for breeding charger and producing horse and breed cow, sheep and camel. Moreover the slope plain of Tomor Peak is suitable for planting crop. Aksu rice has over hundreds of years history and had been the tribute to the court of Qing Dynasty. Tianshan region is the hometown of fruits and melons. The grape, alfalfa, benne, sweet melons being sent

from Western Region and were brought the inner land through here. There are more than 10 kinds of fruit tree in Wensu County on the south of Tomor Peak, which mainly are apple, walnut, grape, peach, apricot, pear, Russian olive and red jujube, the various fruits are apple, walnut and apricot.

Tianshan Mountains are divided Xinjiang into two parts, which is Tarim Basin in south and Junggar Basin in north. As Tianshan Mountains hunch between Tarim Basin and Junggar Basin and become the dividing line of climate. Tarim Basin is surrounded by high mountains, the climate is dry and has many deserts, only on the edge oasis could be planted grain, cotton and fruits. The northwest peripheral mountains are not very high and have the nick, the air flow could enter into from Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, the moister climate is suitable for growing spring wheat, cotton and fruits, which have good pasture, developed stockbreeding. There are spruce forests on the north slope, many mountainous prairie, the plants distribution has distinct change. The spruce forests grow between the elevations from 1600 m to 2800 m and are the main forest resources. Ili River, Manas River and Aksu River being originated from Tianshan have very large oasis and are the main farm regions of Xinjiang. Ili River is rich in apple; Turpan Basin is growing grape. There are wide grassland for breeding the good varieties of Ili horse, Yanji horse and Xinjiang fine wool sheep. There are the resources of iron, nonferrous metal and the forest resources, mineral resources (coal, oil, copper, zinc, gold and salt, etc.) and the tourism resources are very abundant.

Tianshan Mountains have been the important passageway between China, Central Asia and West Asia from ancient times. South and North Muzart River on the east of Tomor Peak was the main lateral of old Silk Road. Xijun princess and Jiyou princess married with Wusu king in West Han Dynasty passed through the way. The well known Buddha Tang Xuanzang of Tang Dynasty traversed here and started a pilgrimage for Buddhist scriptures to India in about 629 AD. He took the live description to the adventurous environment on the belt of Tomor Peak in his work of Western Region Note of Tang Dynasty. It was said that the great man, Genghis Khan once climbed on Bogda Peak and met the predicant Qiu Chuji came from west. Emperor Tangtaizong set up the Jade Pool Frontier Command, which administered Tianshan region. During Emperor Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty (1736–1795), the ruler Ming Liang of Xinjiang once climbed on Bogda Peak and Heavenly Pool, inspected the topography and digged mountains for piloting and built the monument near the ditch of Heavenly Pool. There are many scenic spots and historical sites near it and established several ancient monasteries, and also built Fulong Temple during Emperor Qianlong of Qing Dynasty, which were built by the flashed brick, iron and tile, so it was called Tiewa Temple. It also has the relics of Dongyue Temple on the west of Heavenly Pool.





33 卡拉塔乌山

10 阿拉套山

37 准噶尔阿拉套山

9 别珍套山

8 科古琴山

7 博洛霍罗山

11 阿吾拉勒山

12 乌孙山

13 那拉提山

36 外伊犁阿拉套山

38 昆盖阿拉套山

35 吉尔吉斯山

34 塔纳斯阿拉套山

39 捷尔斯克阿拉套山

16 比其克山

24 哈克他乌山

(3) 秋里塔格山

23 阔克沙勒山

29 喀拉铁克山

30 依姆岗套山

22 丹麦他乌山

31 柯坪塔格山

20 阿赖山

21 科克同套山

(4) 阿图什山

28 巴什索贡山

铁克山 26. 霍拉山 27. 克孜尔塔格山 28. 巴什索贡山 29. 喀拉铁克山

30. 依姆岗套山 31. 柯坪塔格山 32. 库鲁克塔格山 (3) 秋里塔格山 (4) 阿图什山

西天山 (境外)

33. 卡拉塔乌山 34. 塔纳斯阿拉套山 35. 吉尔吉斯山 36. 外伊犁阿拉套山 37. 准噶尔阿拉套山 38. 昆盖阿拉套山 39. 捷尔斯克阿拉套山 40. 费尔干纳山

North Tianshan Mountains

1. Karlik Mountain 2. Maysinura Mountain 3. Balikun Mountain 4. Bogurda Mountain 5. Tienger Mountain 6. Yilianhabirga Mountain 7. Borchoi Mountain 8. Kegulcin Mountain

南天山 20. 阿赖山 21. 科克同套山 22. 麦丹他乌山 23. 阔克沙勒山 24. 哈克他乌山 25. 科克

尔宾山 18. 包尔图乌拉山 19. 卡瓦布拉克山 (2) 火焰山

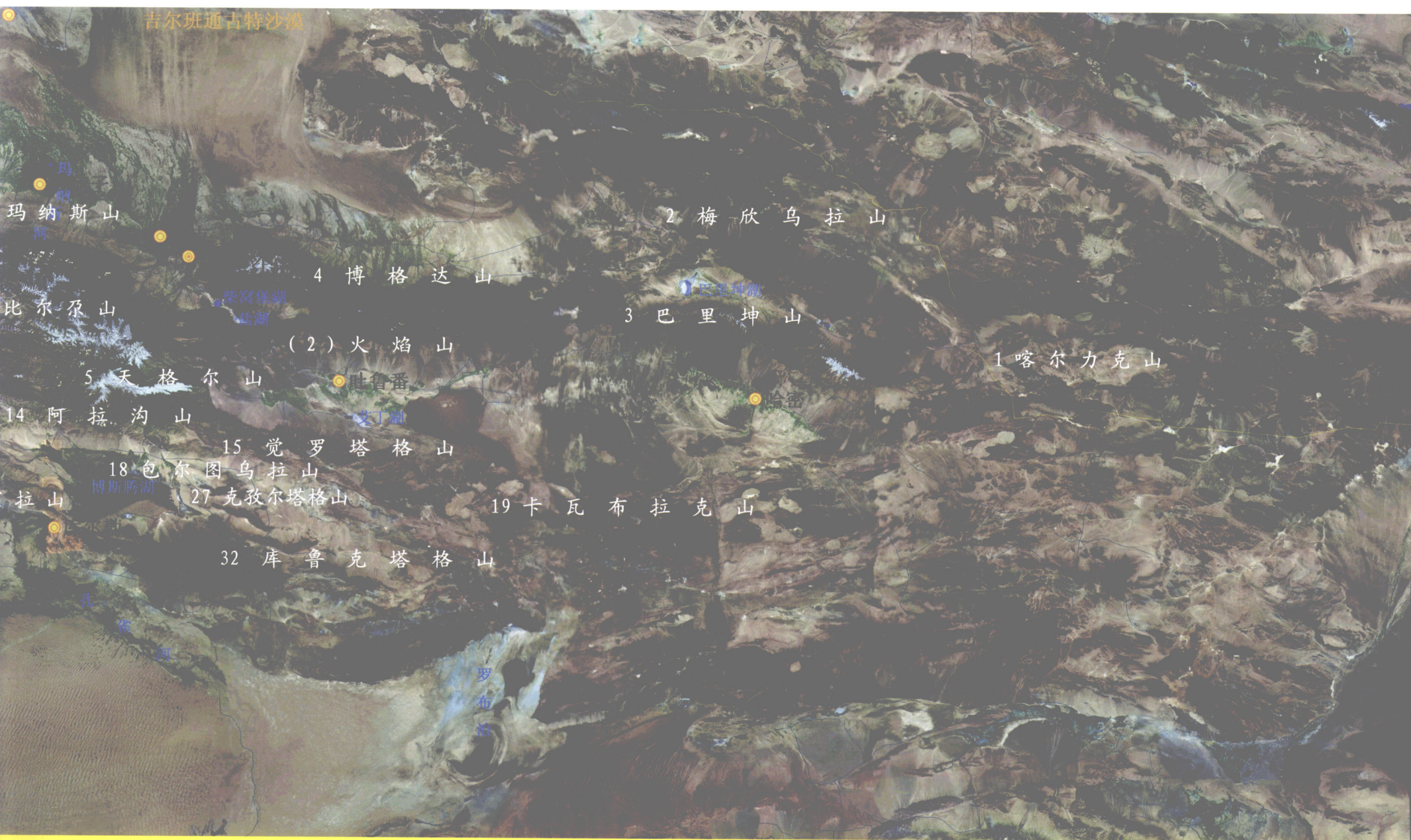
11. 阿吾拉勒山 12. 乌孙山 13. 那拉提山 14. 阿拉沟山 15. 觉罗塔格山 16. 比其克山 17. 艾

洛霍罗山 8. 科古琴山 9. 别珍套山 10. 阿拉套山 (1) 玛纳斯山

1. 喀尔力克山 2. 梅欣乌拉山 3. 巴里坤山 4. 博格达山 5. 天格尔山 6. 依连哈比尔尕山 7. 博

北天山





天山卫星全图  
The Satellite Picture of Tianshan Mountains

9.Biezentaw Mountain 10.Altaw Mountain (1) Manas Mountain

#### Central Tianshan Mountains

11.Awurale Mountain 12.Usun Mountain 13.Naraty Mountain 14.Alagou Mountain  
15.Jioletag Mountain 16.Bichik Mountain 17.Airbing Mountain 18.Bortuwura Mountain  
19.Kawaburak Mountain (2)The Flame Mountain

#### South Tianshan Mountains

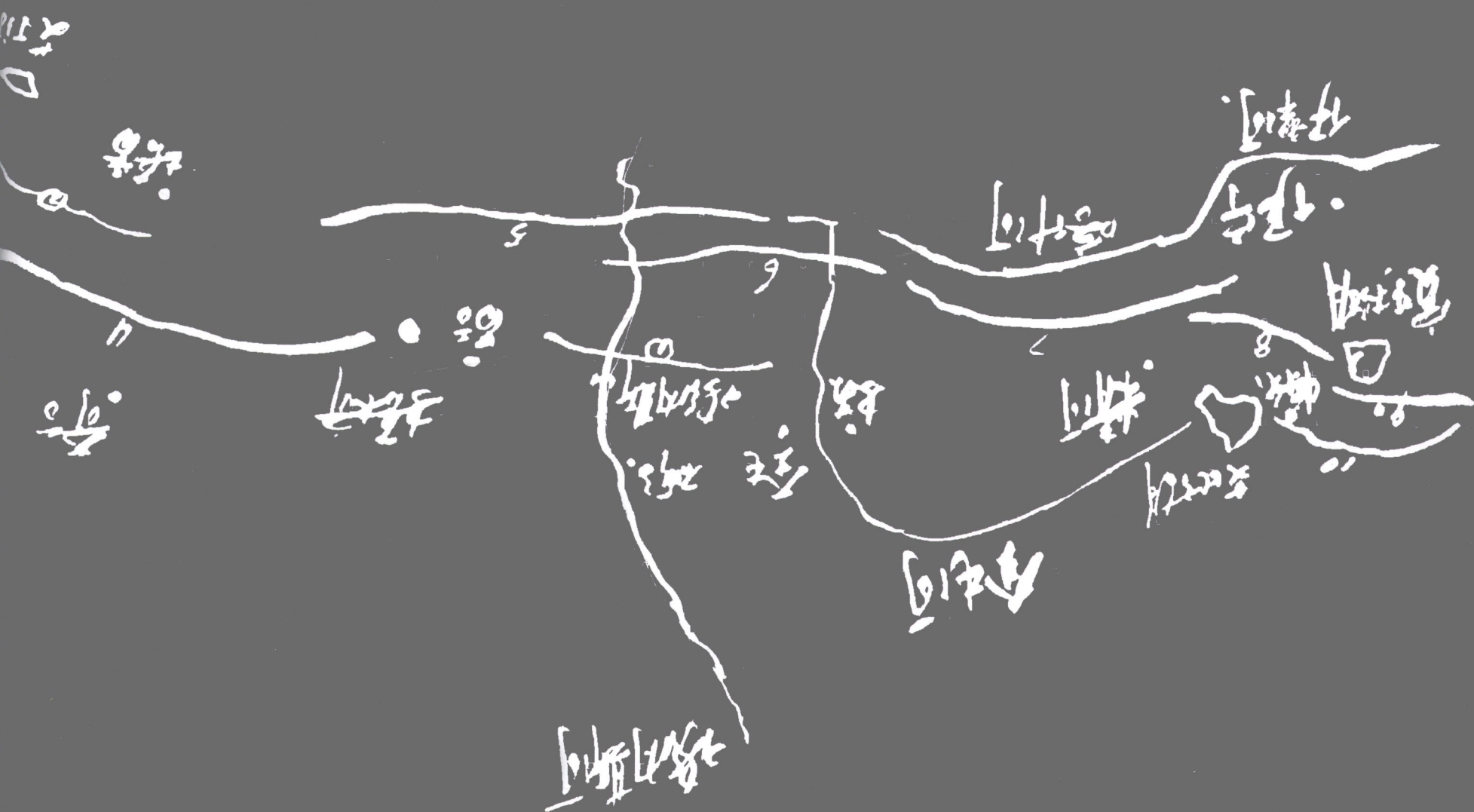
20.Alay Mountain 21.Kektontaw Mountain 22.Maidantul Mountain 23.Kokshal Mountain

24.Harktaul Mountain 25.Kektie Mountain 26.Huoral Mountain 27.Kirziltag Mountain  
28.Bashisugon Mountain 29.Karatie Mountain 30.Yimgantaw Mountain 31.Kepintag  
Mountain 32.Kuluktag Mountain (3)Qionriltag Mountain (4)Atux Mountain

#### West Tianshan Mountains (Transfrontier)

33.Karatau Mountain 34.Altaw Mountain in Tanas 35.Kyrgyz Mountain 36.Altaw  
Mountain outer Ili 37.Altaw Mountain in Junggur 38.Altaw Mountain in Kungay  
39.Altaw Mountain in Tiersike 40.Fergana Mountain









## 第一章 北天山

Chapter One North Tianshan

天山山系是横亘亚洲中部的巨大复合山链。它是由许多走向各异的山地组成。在我国境内，天山的平面展开似一巨大的不规则“X”型，其交汇点是位于北天山的依连哈比尔尕山结（乌鲁木齐市西南）。整个北天山全长1300公里，分为东西两段。

北天山西段，西起我国与哈萨克斯坦边界，东到天格尔山，总体走向东西。自西向东依次为别珍套山、科古琴山、博洛霍罗山、依连哈比尔尕山和天格尔山。北天山西段的山势由依连哈比尔尕山结向东西两侧，高度逐渐降低。依连哈比尔尕山结不仅是北天山的最高峰区之一，也是我国天山中仅次于托木尔—汗腾格里山结的第二个山汇所在地。以玛纳斯河源为中心，海拔超过5 000米的山峰有21座，最高峰为5 289米，是北天山现代冰川分布最集中的山段，共有现代冰川1440多条，面积达1 566平方公里，占我国天山冰川面积的16.4%。北天山西段降水较多，生态与环境条件优越，是天山地区森林带分布最多的山地。

北天山东段，包括博格达山、巴里坤山、梅欣乌拉山、喀尔力克山，山体大致呈东西走向。北天山东段有两个高点，一个是博格达峰，主峰海拔5 445米，另一个是喀尔力克山，最高峰海拔4 888米。两高峰区分布有许多现代冰川，构成各条河流的源地。喀尔力克山高峰区存有我国天山惟一的平顶冰川，虽然面积并不很大，但类型十分独特。

Tianshan Mountains chain is the large compound chain spanning the center of Asia and is made up of the different trend mountains. The plane is like the shape of irregular X shape within the boundary country, the meeting point is on Ilionhabirga Mountain of North Tianshan (the southwest of Urumqi City). The North Tianshan has the total length of 1300 km and is divided into east section and west section.

The west section of North Tianshan is on the boundaries between China and Kazakhstan in west, and extends to Tianger Mountain with the trend from east to west in the east side. Which is Biezintaw Mountain, Kegulzin Mountain, Bolholor Mountain Ilionhabirga Mountain, and Tianger Mountain. The position is low gradually from the east and west side of Ilionhabirga Mountain, it is not only one of the highest peaks of North Tianshan, but also is the meeting-point second to Tomor-Khantengri Mountain knot. Manas River origination is the center, there are 21 peaks with the elevation over 5000 m, the highest is 5289 m, which is the section of assembling 1440 modern glaciers with an total area of 1566 sq.km, taking 16.4% of our country. It has many precipitation and advantageous ecology and environment, and is the mountain of most forest of Tianshan region.

The east section of North Tianshan is made up of Bogda Mountain, Balikun Mountain, Karlik Mountain, Maysinul Mountain with the trend from east to west. There are two high points, one is Bogda Peak with the elevation of 5445 m, the other is Karlik mountain, which has the highest peak with the elevation of 4888 m. There are modern glaciers spread on the two peaks and become the source region of many rivers. The only glacier with plain top of our country is on Karlik Peak region although it isn't very large but is unique.





## 博格达峰 雄伟新疆的象征

博格达，蒙古语意为“天神”，位于天山山脉东段。博格达山，长约330公里，宽40~70公里，从西到东排列着七座5 000米以上的高山，好像北斗七星，最高的是位于新疆昌吉州阜康县境内的博格达峰，海拔5 445米，也是东部天山第一高峰，与乌鲁木齐市直线距离约60公里。博格达主峰和左右两峰肩连，三峰并起，形如峰架，巍峨壮观，被视为新疆的象征。博格达峰顶冰川积雪，终年不化，银光闪烁，峰下群山起伏，资源丰富。在冰雪覆盖的沙石上，奇迹般地生长着雪莲以及其他无名花卉。雪线以上有雪豹和雪鸡。松林里出没着孢子，遍地生长着蘑菇，还有党参、黄芪和贝母等药材。群山之下埋藏着铜、铁和云母等多种矿物。在1 600~2 800米的中山带分布着森林和草甸植被，景色秀丽，著名的天池即处于云杉林带之中。

## Bogda Peak ——the Symbol of Grand Xinjiang

Bogda means "deity" in Mongolian and is located on east section of Tianshan with the length of 330 km, the width of 40~70 km. There are 7 mountains with the height over 5000 m from west to east like the Triones, the highest is Bogda Peak with the elevation of 5445 m, the first highest peak of East Tianshan, which is in Fukang City of Changji Prefecture of Xinjaing and is 60 km away from Urumqi. The main peak of Bogda is connected by right and left peaks with the lofty scene and is deemed as the symbol of Xinjiang. The glacier and snow on the top of Bogda Peak remain all the year round, the silver light is shining and it has rich resources under the rolling hills. The snow lotus and some nameless flowers are growing on the sand stone being covered by the ice and snow; the snow leopard and snow cock are growing above the snowline; the Chevreuil are running in the pine forest, mushroom are growing everywhere; there are medicinal material of Dangshen, Astragalus root and fritillarria thunbergii, the mineral of copper, iron and mica. Between the middle mountain regions of 1600~2800 m, the forest and meadow plants show the beautiful scenery, the famous Heavenly Pool is within the spruce forest.





博格达群峰  
Bogda Peaks









博格达峰夕照  
The Setting Sun over Bogda Peak