



美丽的 BEAUTIFUL XISHUANGBANNA 西双版纳



世界物种基因库
WORLD'S GENE POOL OF ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES

美丽的西双版纳

BEAUTIFUL XISHUANGBANNA

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美丽的西双版纳 BEAUTIFUL XISHUANGBANNA

西双版纳这颗神奇的绿色明珠，闪烁在祖国的西南边陲，莽莽苍苍的原始森林，覆盖着绵延的群山，把这块19112.5平方公里的土地，装点成一颗晶莹剔透的绿宝石。扑朔迷离、神秘莫测的热带雨林之中，隐藏着一幢幢傣家竹楼，一座座爱尼、拉祜、布朗山寨和基诺长房。85万各族儿女在这里生长，并用自己的智慧和创造性的劳动，建设自己美丽的家园。

西双版纳是以傣族为主体，包括汉、哈尼、拉祜、布朗、彝、基诺、瑶、佤、回、壮、景颇、苗13个世居民族的边疆地区。各民族都具有悠久的历史、灿烂的文化、不同的社会形态和多姿多彩的风俗民情，令人流连忘返，回味无穷。

西双版纳是国家级的风景名胜区、自然保护区，是地球北回归线沙漠带上独领风骚的一块绿洲。在这块仅占全国土地面积1/504的土地上，就生长着5000多种植物，约占全国植物种类的1/6；繁殖着600多种陆栖脊椎动物，占全国陆栖脊椎动物种类的1/4；拥有429种鸟类，占全国鸟类的1/3以上。其中，本地特有种、稀有种、孑遗种、栽培植物野生类型及远近缘种340种。已列入国家第一批重点保护的珍稀、濒危、渐危植物达58种，占全国重点保护植物的15%。鸡毛松、松蕨等植物起源于地史第三纪，至今已连续繁衍100多万年，被称为植物界的“活化石”。1982年，被列为国家一类保护动物的有懒猴、白颊长臂猿、金钱豹、印支虎、野象、野牛、犀鸟等13种，占全国的19%；二类保护动物15种，占全国的30%；三类保护动物24种，占全国的39%。西双版纳堪称“植物的王国”、“动物的王国”、“物种基因库”。同时，西双版纳也是驰名中外的“普洱茶”的

故乡，已发现的具有1700多年历史的野生大叶种茶树和具有800多年历史的栽培型茶树，至今仍继续喷香吐绿。

西双版纳与缅甸、老挝山水相连，国境线长达966.3公里，为开展边境贸易和跨国旅游营造了良好的环境。被誉为“东方多瑙河”的澜沧江、湄公河，从自治州中部穿过，它是连接中缅老泰柬越6国的黄金水道。从景洪港顺流而下300多公里，就可到达神秘的泰缅老“金三角”，再往下走可抵达老挝琅勃拉邦、万象、柬埔寨金边和越南胡志明市。随着改革、开发的深入，国家在西双版纳设立了景洪港、航空港和磨憨3个国家级口岸，打洛、勐龙两个省级口岸，国产的物资从这些口岸源源不断地运到缅甸、老挝、泰国，并转口运到新加坡。马来西亚各国产的木材、药材等物资，也从这些口岸源源不断地运到西双版纳。旖旎的热带亚热带自然景观、多姿多彩的民族风情和博大精深的民族文化的有机结合，西双版纳的旅游业迅速发展，迎接着四方佳宾的到来。

Xishuangbanna, a miraculous green land, extends on the southwestern border of China. Rolling mountains that rise and fall one after another are covered with boundless virgin forests. Nestling deep in the mysterious tropical rainforests are rows of bamboo story-buildings of the Dai ethnic group, mountain villages of the Aini, Lahu, and Blang minority groups, and long houses of the Jino tribe. Xishuangbanna has a population of 850,000, who are building their beautiful homeland with wisdom and creative labor.

There are 13 ethnic groups in Xishuangbanna. They are

the Dai, Han, Hani, Lahu, Blang, Yi, Jino, Yao, Va, Hui, Zhuang, Jingpo, and Miao, with people of the Dai ethnic group making up the majority of the total population. Each of the ethnic groups has a long history, a splendid culture, various social formations, and colorful customs and habits.

Xishuangbanna is a state scenic resort and a state nature reserve. It is the only oasis on the desert belt of the Tropic of Cancer. On its 19,112.5 square kilometers of land, or one—504ths— of China's total territory, there are more than 5,000 species of plants, over 600 species of terrestrial vertebrates, and 429 species of birds, accounting for one—sixth, one—fourth, and more than one— third of China's totals respectively. Of the plant species, 340 are species unique to Xishuangbanna, rare species, relic species, wild species of cultivated plants, or species of distant and kindred plants and 58 were listed as the first group of rare species or species in imminent or gradual danger of extinction now enjoying priority of state protection, making up of 15% of China's total species of plants under key state protection. *Podocarpus imbricatus* and other plants have their origin one million years ago, during the Tertiary period. They are known as "living fossils" in the flora kingdom. In 1982, 13 fauna species including the slender loris, leopard, wild elephant, wild ox, and hornbill were designated as first—class animals under state production, 15 fauna species as second—class animals under state protection, and 24 species as third—class animals under state production, accounting for 19%, 30%, and 39% of China's totals respectively. In short, Xishuangbanna is a "kingdom of plants," a "paradise of animals," and a "gene pool of animal and plant species." Xishuangbanna is also home to Pu'er tea, a tea known in and outside of China for its fine quality. Wild trees with large leaves found 1,700

years ago and trees planted 800 years ago still grow Pu'er tea leaves.

The Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture adjoins Myanmar and Laos with a border stretching for 966.3 kilometers, creating a fine environment for the development of border trade and transnational tourism. The Lancang River flows through the middle section of the prefecture from east. The section of the river outside China is known as the Mekong or the Danube of the Orient. It is a golden waterway linking up China with Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Aboard a ship at Jinghong Port in Xishuangbanna, one can make a downstream trip to the mysterious Golden Triangle Area 300 kilometers away on the border between Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos. Further ahead, one will reach Luong Prabang and Vientiane of Laos, Phnom Penh of Cambodia, and Ho Chi Minh City of Vietnam. With the deepening of reforms and development, the state made investment to open Jinghong Port, an airport, and Mohan Port — three state—class ports — and the Daluo and Menglong provincial ports. Materials produced in China are shipped from the ports to Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand and then transshipped to Singapore, Malaysia, and other countries. Meanwhile, timber and medicinal materials from Southeast Asian countries are transported to Xishuangbanna through the ports. The enchanting tropical and sub—tropical landscapes, colorful customs and habits of the ethnic groups, and the broad and profound ethnic cultures have promoted a rapid development of tourism in Xishuangbanna.



神秘的原始森林
A mysterious primitive forest





傣族缅寺

A Buddhist temple of the Dai ethnic group





美丽如画的热带景观
A picturesque tropical landscape



神秘莫测的热带雨林

TROPICAL RAINFORESTS VEILED IN MYSTERY

西双版纳是1982年国务院公布的全国44个国家级风景名胜地区之一。它拥有400多万亩国家级的自然保护区，其中有70万亩为保护完好的原始森林，全州森林覆盖率达62.5%。莽莽苍苍的热带雨林景观，给人以神秘莫测之感。热带雨林是指占据地球上热带地区具有潮湿或湿润土地，构成具有多物种、多层次的森林。即使在没有下雨的早晨，或是旱季的夜晚，笼罩在森林上空的浓雾会在树叶上凝成一层水面，沿着叶尖滴塔而下，如同下雨一般，故有热带雨林之称。热带雨林是个巨大的物种基因库。它源源不断地为人类提供食物、药物、木材和原料。它如同地球的“肺脏”，通过它的呼吸，为地球提供大量的氧气而降低了大气中二氧化碳的含量。西双版纳的热带雨林是个扑朔迷离的世界。在这里，千姿百态的各种植物，令人叹为观止。

在热带雨林中，万种植物相互依存，组成了和谐的大家庭。在这个“大家庭”里，有高达50~70多米的“望天树”，被誉为植物界的“巨人”。也有低矮的植物如灌木，其高度不足一米。一般的植物开花、结果都在幼嫩的枝条上，可是也有这样的植物，如聚果榕、菠萝蜜等。它们开花、结果都在粗大的主干上，这叫“老茎生花”、“老茎结果”。在这个“大家庭”里，有储水量丰富、被誉为“天然水壶”的扁担藤，有可当做雨伞的海芋叶，有闻歌起舞的“跳舞草”，也有欲将他种乔木置于死地的榕树的气生根，它往往会把其他乔木紧紧地缠起来，强夺其养分和空气，久而久之，乔木就被绞死了……。热带雨林是人们进行科学考察、探险旅游理想的场所。

In 1982, Xishuangbanna was promulgated by the State

Council as one of the 44 state scenic resorts. The prefecture boasts of a 253,334-hectare state-class nature reserve, including 46,667 hectares of virgin forests under good protection. Xishuangbanna has a forest coverage of 62.5%. Tropical rainforests refer to forests with trees and other plants growing and animals living at different heights on wetland in the tropical zones. Dense mist condenses to form water on the surface of tree and grass leaves that drops to the ground like rain drops in the morning even without rainfall or at night during the dry season. The tropical rainforests in Xishuangbanna are a huge gene pool of fauna and flora species, giving mankind a constant supply of food, medicinal materials, timber, and other raw materials. Like lungs on earth, they produce large quantities of oxygen that reduces the content of carbon dioxide in the air. The plants growing in various postures in Xishuangbanna take one's breath away in astonishment.

Parashorea chinensis that grows 50 to 70 meters tall is called a giant tree by botanists. There are also shrubs less than one meter high. Generally speaking, plants blossom and bear fruit on tender twigs. But the flowers and fruit of the cluster fig and jack fruit tree appear on their thick trunks. In the plant community, there are *Tetrastigma planicaule* with a strong water-storage capacity known as a natural water kettle, *Alocasia odora* whose leaves can be used as umbrellas, and the banyan tree whose aerial roots are often seen to entwine round the trunks and branches of other arbor trees and grab their nutri-

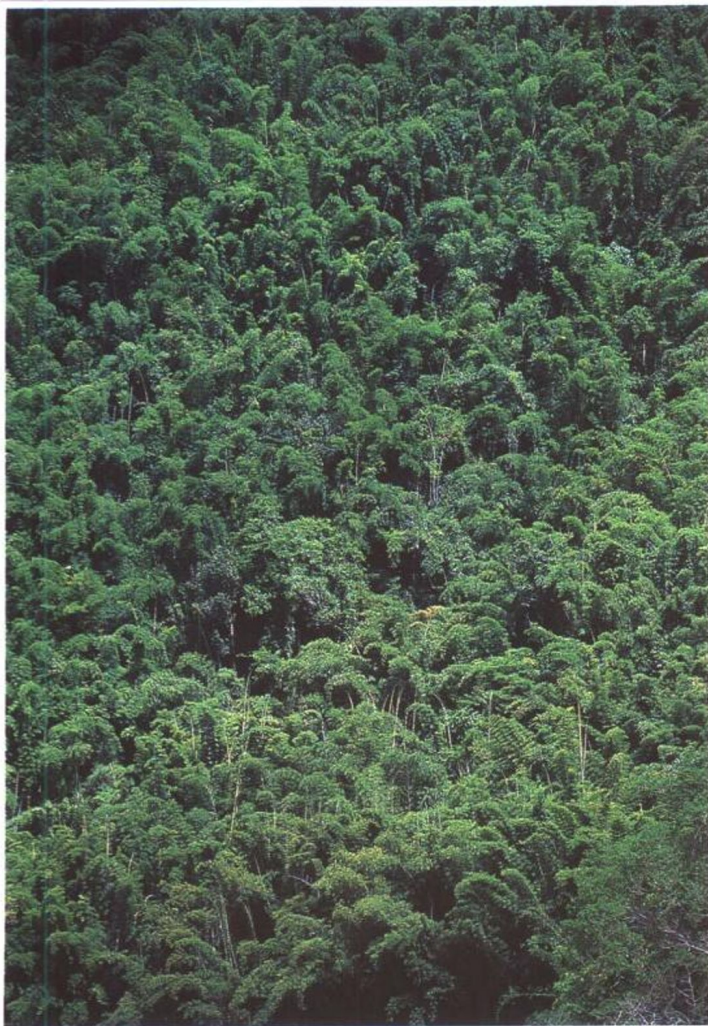


ents and air till other arbors wither. The tropical rainforests in Xishuangbanna are ideal for scientific investigations, exploration in nature, and tourism.

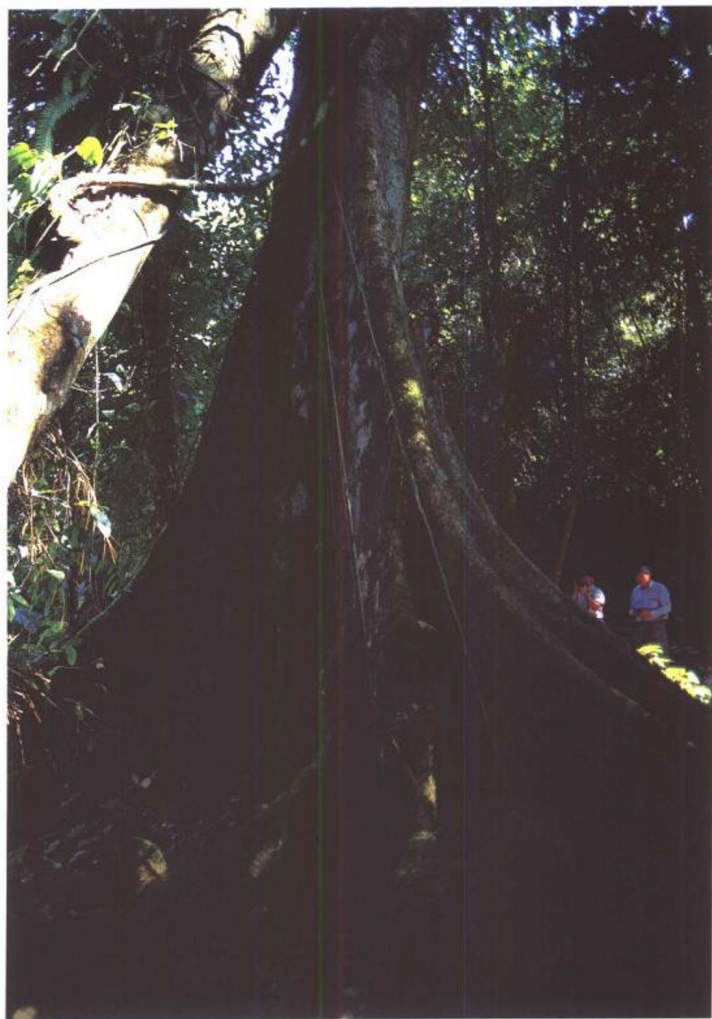
幽静的森林
A quiet and secluded forest



澜沧江
The Lancang River



熱帶雨林
A tropical rainforest



大板根
A giant buttress root

