

世界自然遗产
World Natural Heritage



九寨沟 黄龙



JIUZHAIGOU · HUANGLONG

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摄影

高屯子 桑正

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黄龙五彩池
HuangLongWucaichi (Colorful Ponds)

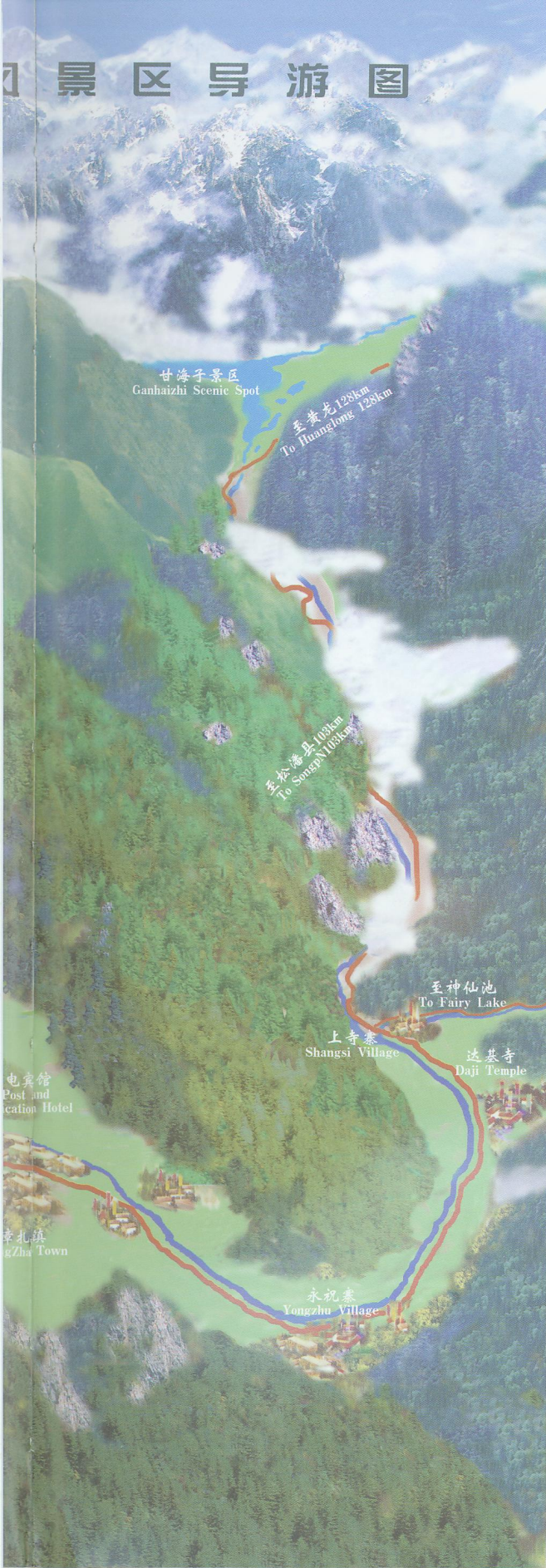


九寨沟五花海
JiuZhaiGou Five Flower Lake

世界自然遗产·世界生物圈保护区九寨沟



景区导游图



九寨沟—黄龙旅游圈线路图

世界自然遗产黄龙风景



丹云峡
Danyun Gorge

明镜倒映池
Mingjingdaoyingchi

龙背琉金瀑
Longbeiliujin

盆景池
Penjingchi

金沙铺地
Jinshapudi

争艳彩池
Zhengyancaichi

飞瀑流辉
Feipuliuhui

洗身洞
Xishenlong

迎宾彩池
Yingbincaichi

海源桥
Fuyuan Bridge

至平武122公里
To Pingwu 122 kilometers

至松潘65公里
To Songpan 65 kilometers

区 身 游 图

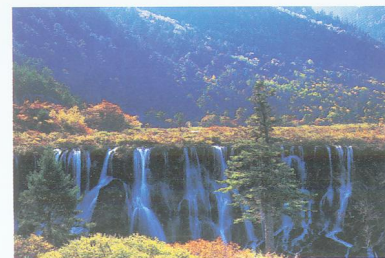
玉翠峰
Yucui Peak

五彩池
Wucaichi

黄龙后寺
Huanglonghou Temple

黄龙中寺
Huanglongzhong Temple

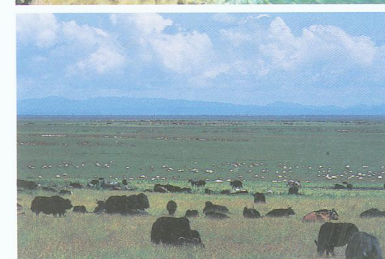
仙桥
Xian Bridge



九寨沟—8 页



黄龙—50 页



大草原—101 页



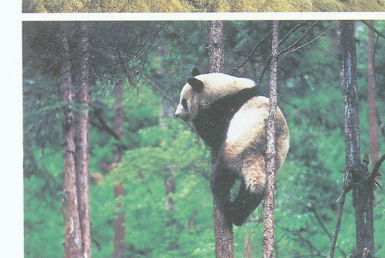
四姑娘山—96 页



米亚罗—98 页



卡龙沟—99 页



卧龙—100 页

九寨沟

JIUZHAGOU

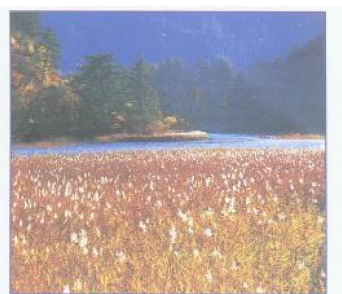
被誉为“童话世界”的九寨沟位于四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州九寨沟县境内，它集翠海、叠瀑、森林、雪山和藏族文化风情于一体，以其自然天成，美丽绝伦的自然风光而成为中国著名的风景名胜区和野生动植物保护区。翠绿而金黄的树，高峻而多姿的山，明丽而浓艳的水，构成九寨沟绝世之美，而九寨之水，又是九寨美景之精魂，故有黄山归来不看山，九寨归来不看水之说。

九寨沟的水因其清纯洁净，晶莹剔透，色彩丰富而闻名遐迩。这里的山、水、草、木、走兽、鸟禽无不保持着原始质朴的风貌，鲜见一丝人工痕迹。在群山环抱的Y字形山谷内，分布着114个梯级海子（当地人将高山湖泊称为海子），许多滩流和叠瀑渐次由高处流向低处，在青山翠谷之中，蜿蜒50公里，蔚蓝的天空，皑皑的雪山，葱郁的森林倒影于清丽的湖水之中，与原始的磨坊、村寨和林立的经幡构成了天人合一的境界。

九寨沟地处青藏高原东北角向四川盆地过渡的边缘地带，以生物喀斯特钙华沉积为主导，形成了九寨沟静谧沉寂的群海、奔泻湍急的群瀑、莽莽苍苍的森林、连绵起伏的雪峰。其地貌属高山深谷类型，地势南高北低。有高山、峡谷、瀑布、溪流、山间平原等多种形态。风景保护区内山脉海拔3500~4500米，最高峰尔尔纳海拔4764米，最低点羊峒海拔2000米。九寨沟属我国北亚热带秦巴湿润和青藏高原波密——川西湿润区的过渡地带，植物种类十分丰富，天然林二千余公顷。不但森林资源丰富，而且保存着我国特有的珍稀树种种子遗植物独叶草和星叶草。年平均气温7.8℃，年平均湿度约60%。这里还生活着大熊猫、獐、熊、蓝马鸡、白鹇、红腹锦鸡等十几种动物和一百四十多种鸟类。

1990年九寨沟被国家旅游局列为“中国旅游胜地四十佳”之首，1992年被联合国教科文组织世界自然遗产委员会（WHC）列入《世界自然遗产名录》，1997年联合国教科文组织专家组向人与生物圈计划国际协调理事会执行局推荐，经执行局巴黎会议批准将九寨沟纳入《世界生物圈保护区》。

九寨沟——川西北高原一颗璀璨的明珠。



Jiuzhaigou, reputed as a "fairylad", is located in Jiuzhaigou County of the Aba Tibetan and Qiang Nationality Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province. An integration of green lakes, multi-layered waterfalls, forests and snow-mountains with Tibetan culture and customs, it becomes a wellknown scenic area and a natural reserve for wild animals and plants in China with its naturally-endowed and uniquely beautiful sceneries. It was listed in the World Natural Heritages in 1992. The green and golden trees, the lofty and multi-shaped mountains and the clear and colorful waters constitute the unique beauty of Jiuzhaigou while the water of Jiuzhaigou is the soul of its beauty. So, there goes the saying: No mountain is worth seeing after you have seen Mount Huangshan and no other water will interest you after your visit to Jiuzhaigou.

The waters of Jiuzhaigou are widely known for their crystal-clearness, pure transparency and rich colorfulness. The mountains, waters, grass, woods, animals and birds here all are keeping their simple primitiveness without a single trace of artificiality. In the Y-shaped valley embraced by mountains are dispersed 114 terraced lakes and many shoal-rapids and waterfalls gradually flow from the heights to lower places in the green mountain valley, winding 50 kms. with the blue sky, the white snow mountains and green forests mirrored in the clear lakes, forming a realm of integration of man and heaven against the primitive water-mills, stockaded villages and the forest of Buddhist streamers.

Jiuzhaigou lies on the transitional marginal belt of the northeast angle of the Tibet-Qinghai Plateau to the Sichuan Basin. Its geological structure with bio-karst calcsinter sedimentations as the main has constructed the tranquil lakes, the swift waterfalls, the vast misty forests and the far-stretching undulating snow mountain ridges in Jiuzhaigou. Its landform belongs to the type of high-mountain and deep-valley, its topographic feature being high in the south and low in the north with multi-configurations such as lofty mountains, deep valleys, waterfalls, streams and inter-mountain plains. The elevation of the mountains in this scenic area is 3500-4500m above sea-level with the highest Garna Peak being 4764m above sea-level and the lowest point Yangdong being 2000m above sea-level. Jiuzhaigou is situated at the transitional zone from the Qin-Ba humidity province of the northern subtropical climate of China to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and Western Sichuan humidity province, which has plentiful plant species with more than 2000 hectares of natural forest. Besides rich forest resources, some rare tree and primeval plant species are also preserved in Jiuzhaigou. Here, the annual average temperature is 7.8°C and the annual average humidity is about 60%. Dozen kinds of animals and 140 kinds of birds such as giant panda, river deer, bear, silver pheasant and red-bellied golden pheasant are living here.

In 1990 Jiuzhaigou was cited by the State Bureau of Tourism as the first of the "40 Best Tourist Sites in China"; in 1992 it was listed by the World Heritage Council of Unesco into the Catalogue of World Natural Heritages; and in 1997, recommended by the Unesco Expert Group, it was approved at the Paris Conference by the Executive Bureau of the International Coordinative Council of the Man and Bio-sphere Programme to be listed in the World Bio-sphere Reserves.

Jiuzhaigou is a splendid pearl on the Western Sichuan Plateau.

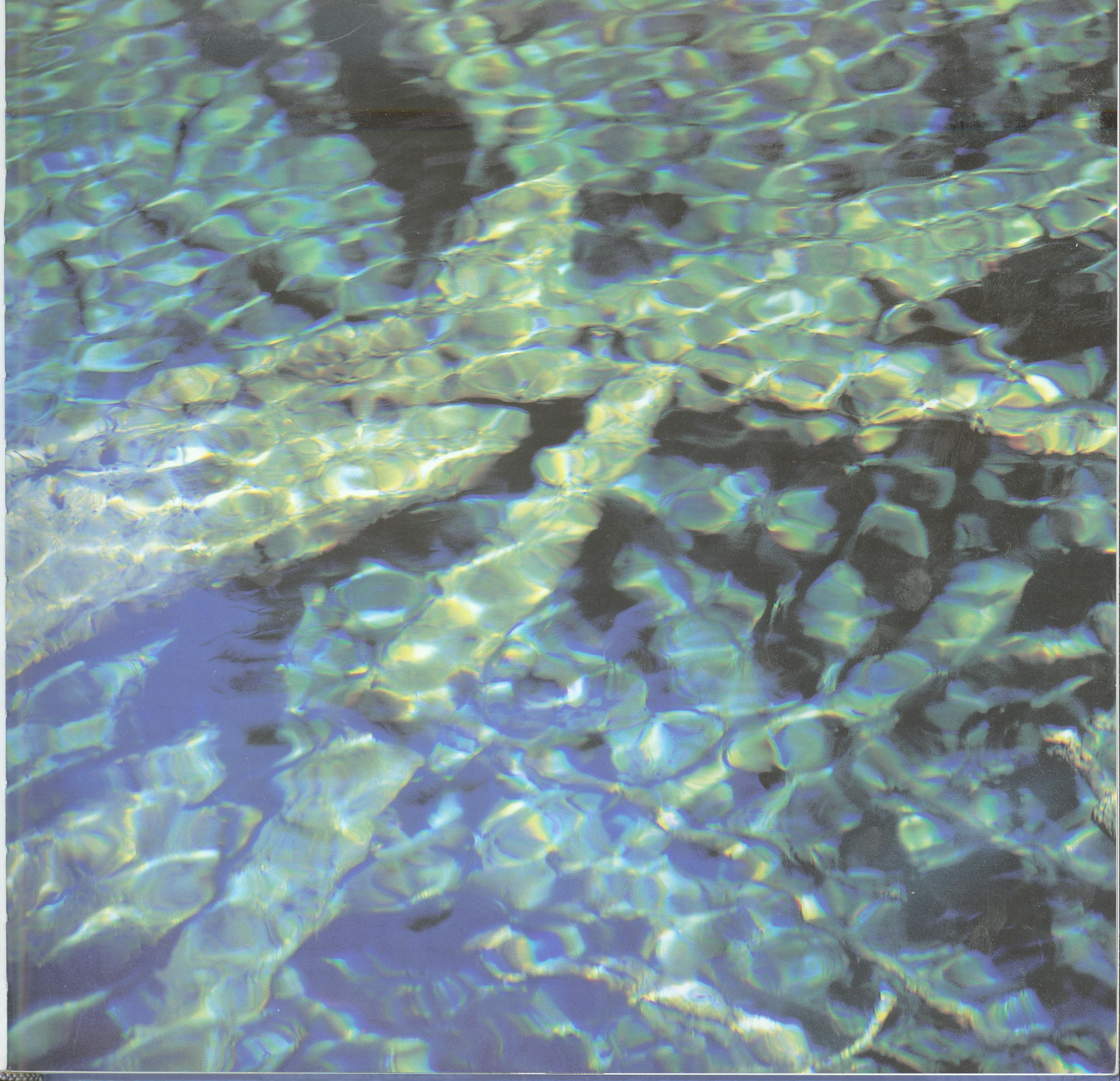








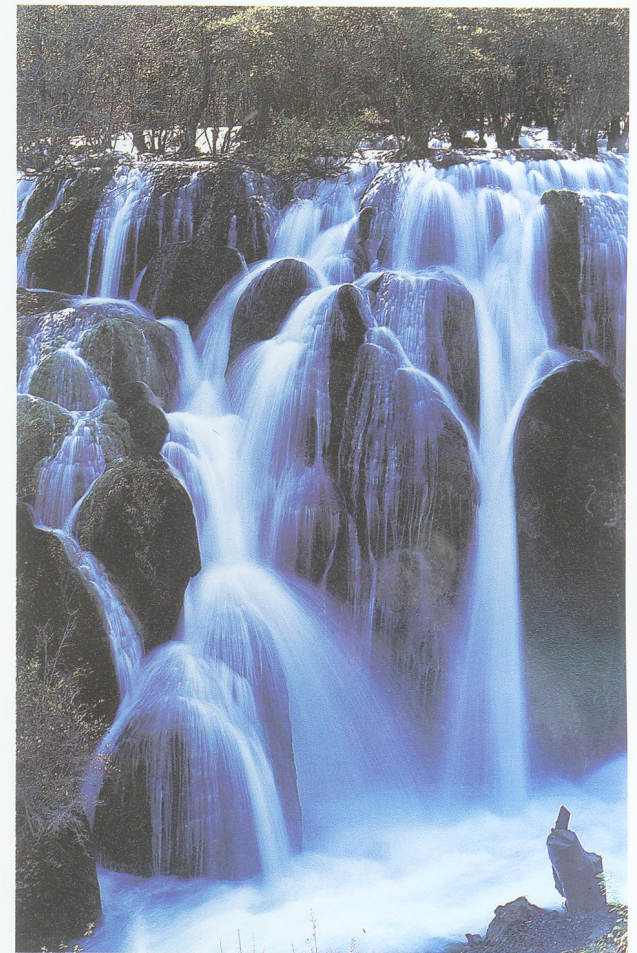
童话世界
A Fairyland







五花海
The WuHuaHai (Five Flower) Lake



树正瀑布
The Shuzheng Waterfall



阳光初露，静寂的湖面泛起袅袅雾霭。
At dawn light mist rises over the tranquil lake surface.