

MUDANJIANG — THE COLORFUL CITY

中国优秀旅游城市

多彩牡丹江



主编：程远东

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多彩牡丹江

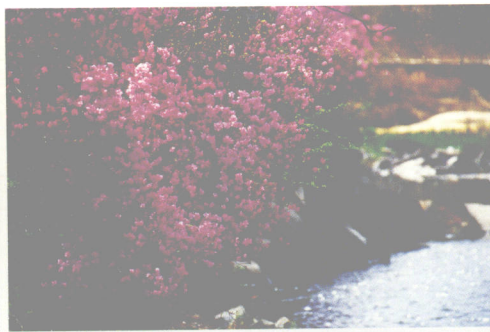
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MUDANJIANG — THE COLORFUL CITY

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牡丹江在中国的位置图
Location of Mudanjiang on the Map of China



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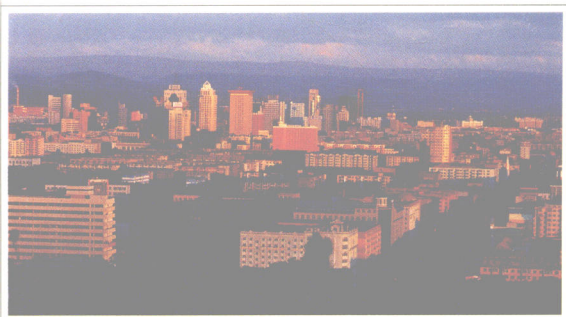
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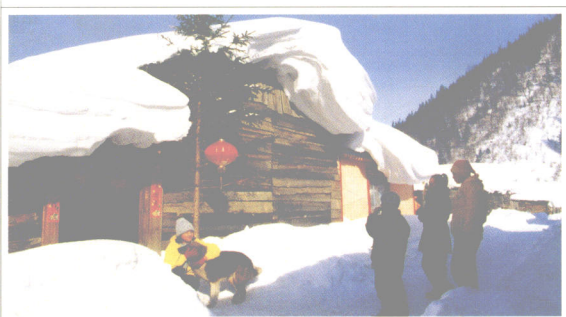
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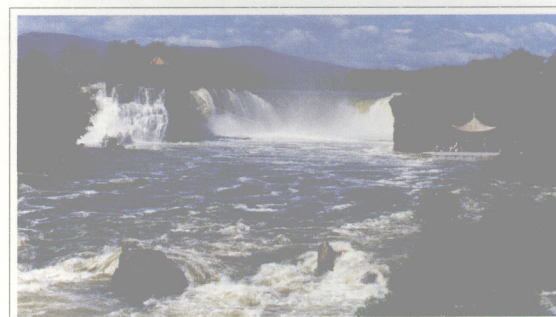
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前 言——多彩牡丹江

牡丹江市——中国唯一以江命名的城市。

牡丹江是满语“穆丹乌拉”的转译，意为“弯弯曲曲的江”，它源出长白山北麓，携老爷岭百溪汇流于美丽的镜泊湖，又蜿蜒于张广才岭之中，在造就了壮阔的莲花湖后融入松花江。

牡丹江市因江而名，因山而秀，因水而灵，因雪而奇，因林而润，天人合一，四季如画，多彩绚丽。

牡丹江市是黑龙江省东南部政治、经济、文化中心，与鸡西市、七台河市一同构成牡丹江经济区。吉祥、档壁镇、绥芬河、东宁、琿春五大沿边开放口岸以牡丹江为轴心，呈扇形分布。滨绥、图佳铁路，201、301国道分别在这里呈十字交会，牡丹江国际空港开通了5条国际航线、9条国内航线，是东北第六大空港。

牡丹江市是资源富集的城市，蕴藏着巨大的森林资源、矿产资源、野生动植物资源及风能、水能资源。

作为中国优秀旅游城市、黑龙江省第二大旅游中心城市，牡丹江旅游可以用“三多”来形容，即“景色多姿、文化多元、产品多样”。

景色多姿：牡丹江市的旅游资源十分丰富，可以概括为八大类：一是以镜泊湖、莲花湖、紫菱湖、海浪河等为代表的江河湖泊资源；二是以中国雪乡、牡丹江雪堡、雪雕、雪场、雾凇、冰河、冰湖为代表的冰雪资源；三是以火山口森林公园等九大国家森林公园为代表的森林旅游资源；四是以俄罗斯风情为特征的边境旅游资源；五是以渤海国遗址、流人文化、林海雪原剿匪及满族、朝鲜族等为代表的民族民俗文化旅游资源；六是以东北虎林园、黑宝养熊基地、小北湖中华秋沙鸭为代表的野生动物旅游资源；七是以高科技、特色农业、传统工业农业为代表的工农业旅游资源；八是以牡丹江现代化城市、绥芬河边境城市风光和大型商贸设施为代表的城市旅游资源。

文化多元：牡丹江市是一个历史文化悠久、多民族聚居的城市。早在万年之前的旧石器时代，牡丹江流域便有古人类活动，东北最早的先民肃慎人就在这一带繁衍、生息；1000多年前，满族的祖先靺鞨人建立了渤海国，史称“海东盛国”，为牡丹江留下了灿烂的渤海文化，也使牡丹江成为满族的发祥地之一；清朝末期，因

“封疆”政策而大力推行“实边”新政，使大量的商人、农民由内地来到牡丹江，这就是被称为第一次移民浪潮的“闯关东、下崴子”；19世纪末，中东铁路的建设和“十月革命”后俄罗斯侨民的涌入，使牡丹江在上世纪初至20年代就出现了外国移民浪潮；新中国成立后，牡丹江又经历了10万官兵开发北大荒和知识青年屯垦戍边的两次移民浪潮。悠久历史的积淀、多民族的聚集，使牡丹江的文化呈现出新开流文化、渤海文化、流人文化、中东铁路文化、抗日抗联文化、黑土文化等多种文化相融并茂的多元性。

产品多样：依托八大类旅游资源，根据市场导向，在牡丹江人的精心策划和开发下形成了五大系列旅游产品：一是湖滨度假产品。主要集中在镜泊湖、莲花湖、小北湖、紫菱湖。镜泊湖不仅是普通百姓的度假乐园，也是党和国家领导人及各界知名人士的重要度假地；二是冰雪旅游产品。以雪城为品牌，形成了雪堡、雪乡、雪雕、雪场和镜泊湖冬景五大项目，即：江心岛有世界上最大的雪城堡、市区主要广场街道有雪雕、城市周边有7大滑雪场、深山之中有雪乡、镜泊湖畔有奇观，除此还有以威虎山城为聚焦点的林海雪原风光，牡丹江冰上游乐带、莲花一三道通雾凇谷等，所以牡丹江又有“雪城”之美誉；三是森林旅游产品。在九大国家森林公园里，开发了露营、漂流、探险、采摘、登山、漫步、狩猎等项目，还有东北虎林苑、黑宝熊乐园，是真正森林生态运动之旅；四是民族历史文化旅游产品。唐代渤海国遗址、杨子荣英雄纪念馆、威虎山城、东宁要塞、镜泊峡谷朝鲜族民俗村都是民族历史文化旅游的精品景点；五是跨国旅游产品。借助4个国家一类口岸和大型商贸设施，俄罗斯入境旅游者每年都在60万人次以上，中国游客出境14万人次以上，占黑龙江省60%以上。

根据“三多”的特点，《牡丹江市旅游业发展总体规划》把牡丹江的旅游划分成“东西南北中”五个旅游圈，“东”即以边境口岸为中心的“国境商都·中俄边贸”旅游圈；“西”即以冰雪为中心的“林海雪原·童话雪乡”旅游圈；“南”即以镜泊湖为中心的“火山平湖·海东盛国”旅游圈；“北”即以河流山川为中心的“莲花九寨·百里雾凇”旅游圈；“中”即以城市为中心的“梦幻雪堡·多彩江城”旅游圈，本画册正是基于这种考虑，来展现牡丹江旅游的多彩与绚丽！

Preface

Mudanjiang — The Colorful City

Mudanjiang is the only city named after the river in China.

Mudanjiang, which means “Crooked River” in Manchurian language, originates from the northern foot of the Changbai Mountain Ranges, then converges dozens of creeks from Laoye Mountains into the beautiful Jingpo Lake, wanders through Zhangguangcai Mountains, and finally flows to the Songhua River.

Mudanjiang is beautiful thanks to the mountains, elegant thanks to the rivers, exotic thanks to the snow, and moist thanks to the forests, with charming and splendid sceneries in four seasons.

Mudanjiang is the political, economic, and cultural centers in southeast Heilongjiang Province, serving as one of the components of Mudanjiang Economic Zone together with Jixi City and Qitaihe City. Jixiang Township, Dangbi Township, Suifenhe City, Dongning County, and Huichun City, the five frontier cities, scatter like a fan with the center at Mudanjiang. In addition, Mudanjiang is the hub of communications where Harbin-Suifenhe Railway and Tumen-Jiamusi Railway, and 201 and 301 National highways meet. Mudanjiang International Airport opened five international air routes and nine domestic air routes, ranking the 6th largest airport in northeast China.

Mudanjiang is abundant in resources including forests, minerals, wildlives, wind power and waterpower.

As one of China's top tourist cities and the second largest tourist city of Heilongjiang Province, there are three phrases to describe the tourism of Mudanjiang — colorful sceneries, various cultures and diversified tourist products.

Colorful Sceneries: Mudanjiang is rich in tourist resources, which could be divided into eight categories, including River-Lake Resources, which feature Jingpo Lake, the Lotus Lake, Ziling Lake, and Hailang Lake; Ice-Snow Resources, which feature snowy land, snow castles, snow carvings, skiing resorts, rime trees, ice rivers, and ice lakes; Forests Tourist Resources, which feature the nine national forest parks such as Crater Forest Park; Frontier Tourist Resources, which feature the Russian folklore; Folklore and Cultural Tourist Resources, which feature the ruins of Bohai Dukedom, Liuren Culture, Sea of Forests and Snowy Land, Manchurian and Korean ethnic groups; Wildlife Resources, which feature the Northeast Tiger-raising Center, Heibao Black Bear Breeding Base, Qiusha Ducks at Xiaobei Lake; Industry-Agriculture Tourist Resources, which feature the high-techs, traditional industries and agriculture; Urban Tourist Resources, which feature sceneries and large-scale business facilities of the modern Mudanjiang and the border city Suifenhe.

Various Cultures: Mudanjiang has a long history and splendid cultures where many ethnic groups live in compact communities. As early as the Old Stone Age of 10,000 years ago, Sushen Man, the earliest residents of Northern China, lived at the Mudanjiang River Valley. Over 1,000 years ago, Mohe Man, the ancestor of Manchurian, founded the Bohai Dukedom, known as the “Prosperous Dukedom in the East of the Bohai Sea,” leaving splendid Bohai Culture, making Mudanjiang one of the birthplaces of Manchurian ethnic group. At the end of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), a large number of businessmen and farmers immigrated here from inland China thanks to the encouraging policies of the government, forming the first wave of immigration; the construction of the Middle East Railway by the end of the 19th century and the “October



Revolution” (1917) in Russia led to another wave of immigration from foreign countries in the early 20th century; after the founding of the New China in 1949, Mudanjiang experienced another two waves of immigration with over 100,000 army men and high-school graduates in the 50s and 60s respectively. So various cultures integrate here including Xinkailiu Culture, Bohai Culture, Liuren Culture, Middle East Railway Culture, and the Black Earth Culture.

Diversified Products: Mudanjiang people developed five series of tourist products: First, Lakeshore Holiday Products, which highlight Jingpo Lake, the Lotus Lake, Xiaobei Lake and Ziling Lake. Second, Ice and Snow Tourist Products, which highlight five items: snow castle at the Middle River Islet — the largest in the world, snow townships in deep mountains, snow sculptures along major streets and squares, seven skiing resorts, and winter scene at Jingpo Lake. In addition, Mudanjiang is also known as the “City of Snow,” because there are amusement belts on the ice of the Mudanjiang River, Lotus Lake-Sandaotong Rime Tree Valley. Third, Forests Tourist Products, which highlight the nine national forest parks, with items like camping, floating, exploring, mountain climbing, and hunting. Besides, there are Northeast Tiger Forest Park and Black Bear Amusement Park. Fourth, Folk Historical and Cultural Tourist Products include scenic spots such as the ruins of the Bohai Dukedom of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), Yang Zirong Memorial Hall, Weihu Mountain City, Dongning Fort and Korean Folk Village at Jingpo Gorge. Fifth, Transnational Tourist Products, which attract over 600,000 tourists coming from Russia to China, and over 140,000 Chinese tourists to Russia each year, taking up 60 percent of Heilongjiang Province.

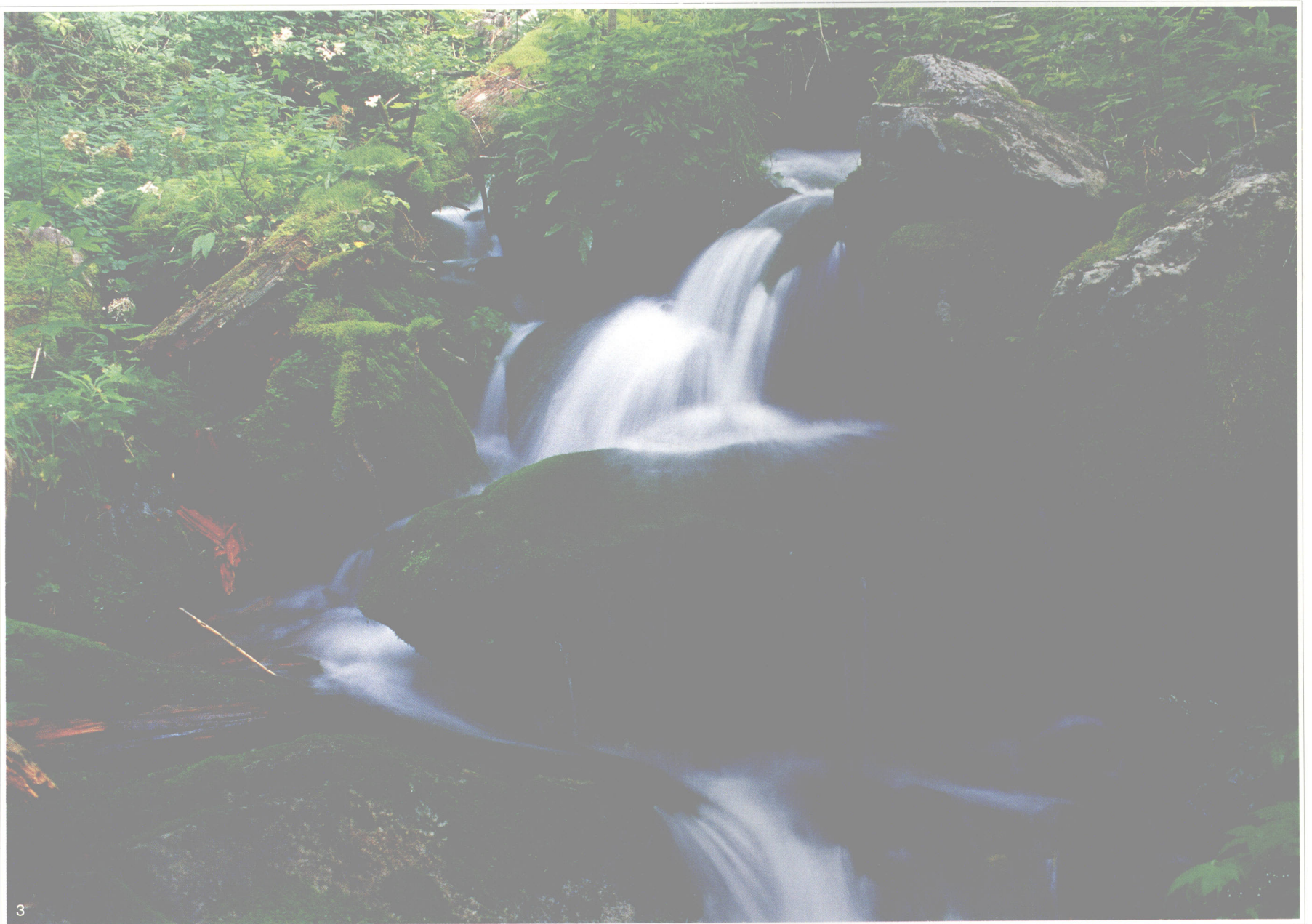
According to the *Overall Planning of Mudanjiang Tourism Development*, five circles are drawn for the tourism of Mudanjiang — “East, West, South, North, and Middle.” The East is named “Business Center at the National Border, Sino-Russian Frontier Trade,” which highlights the border ports; the West is named “Sea of Forests and Snowy Land, Snow Town Like Fairyland,” which highlights ice and snow; the South is named “Jingpo Lake on the Crater, Prosperous Bohai Dukedom,” which is centralized at the Jingpo Lake; the North is named “Lotus Lake and Jiuzhaigou Valley, 50-km Rime Trees,” which highlights rivers and mountains; the Middle is named “Dreamlike Snow Castle, Colorful River City,” which highlights the urban areas. This photo album will depict the beauty of Mudanjiang from the five aspects above.

1. 春到镜泊湖 摄影：姬贵禾

1. Spring falls on the Jingpo Lake by Ji Guihe



3. 夏至 摄影：王 利
3. Summer scene by Wang Li



2. 牡丹江双峰雪乡 摄影：吕大千

2. Shuangfeng, a snowy town at Mudanjiang by Lv Daqian









4. 秋分 摄影：方殿君
4. Autumn season by Fang Dianjun



国境商都 中俄边贸

在中国的最东部，有一条笔直的长达207公里的边境线——中（牡丹江）俄（滨海疆区）边境线。

在这条边境线上，绥芬河、东宁两座边境小城犹如明珠一样，见证着中俄两国之间密切的商贸与文化往来。

绥芬河市是一个具有百年历史的通商口岸，1860—1902年已经粗具边城规模，1903年，随着中东铁路的建成通车，绥芬河市的经济贸易开始繁荣，20世纪20年代，绥芬河市的各种贸易客栈达250多家，一些外国商人及中国内地的商人小贩常年往来于绥芬河市与海参崴之间，同时有18个国家的商人在此经商，很多国家也建立了商务代表处，各国国旗在空中飘扬，“旗镇”的名称也由此而来。1992年，绥芬河市成为国家首批沿边开放城市，以中俄边境贸易为主体的经济高速发展，成为了名实相副、充满俄罗斯风情的“国境商都”。

东宁县作为“国境商都”的姊妹城市，虽然没有那么大的名气，但以它独有的“北国小江南”美景，展现着中俄边贸重镇的风采。

East

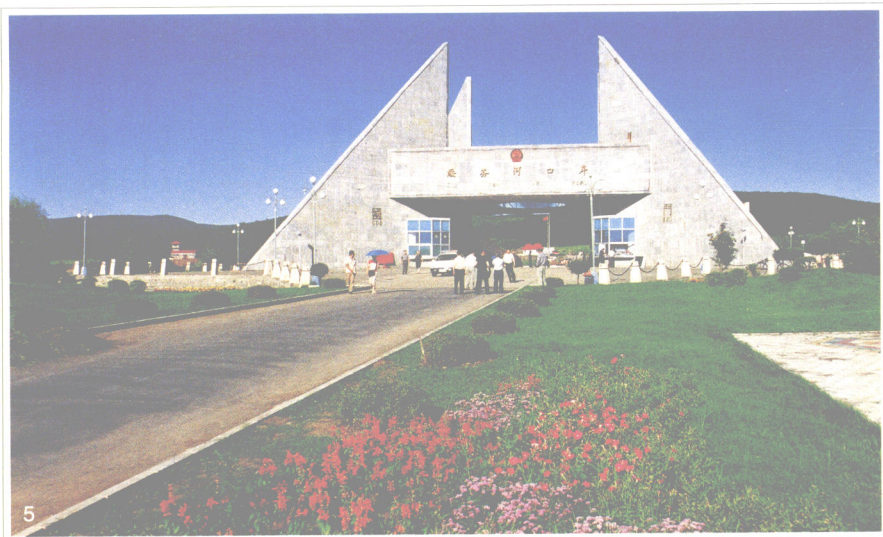
Business Center at the National Border, Sino-Russian Frontier Trade

The straight Sino-Russian Borderline is located in China's east most, lengthening 207 kilometers, on which Suifenhe City and Dongning County are like two small pearls, witnessing the business and culture exchanges between the two countries.

Suifenhe City, a trade port with a history of 100 years, has taken shape between 1860 and 1902. Along with the Middle East Railway was put into use in 1903, the business and trade of Suifenhe became prosperous. In the 1920s, there were about 250 motels in Suifenhe, with foreign businessmen from 18 countries and peddlers from inland China traveling in and out from Suifenhe and Haisenwai.

Many countries set up their representative offices here with their national flags flying in the air, hence the name “Town of Flags.” In 1992, Suifenhe became one of the first few frontier cities that opened to the outside world, serving as the real “Business Center at the National Border” with the folklore of Russian.

Dongning County, though not as famous as Suifenhe, known as “Northern County with Southern Scenery,” is a place of strategic importance of Sino-Russian frontier trade.



5



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5. 绥芬河口岸 摄影：张其林

6. 绥芬河青云市场 摄影：王利

7. 中俄边贸重镇——东宁口岸 摄影：王利

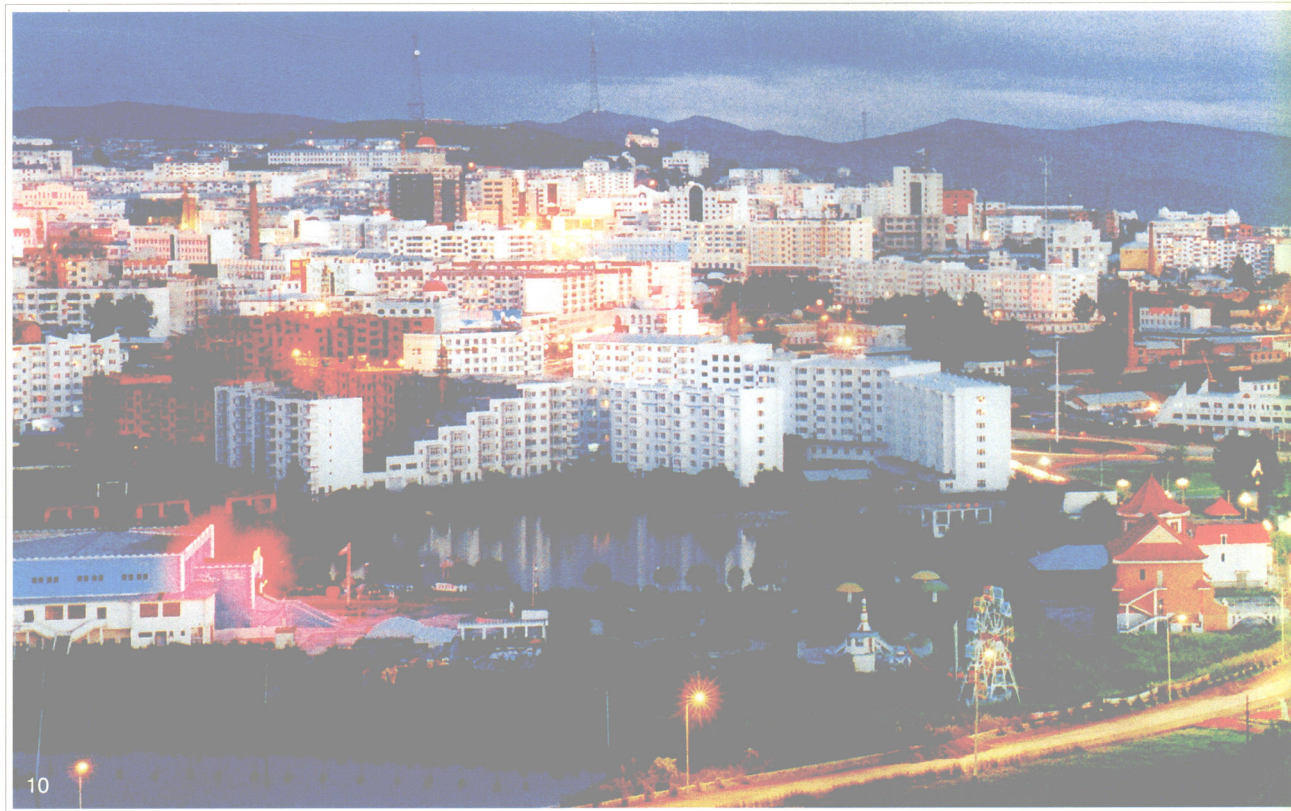
5. Suifenhe Port by Zhang Qilin

6. Suifenhe Qingyun Market by Wang Li

7. Dongning Port, the key town for Sino-Russian frontier trade by Wang Li



8. 穆稜风力发电站 摄影：吴振生
9. 东宁要塞博物馆 摄影：赵 巍
10. “国境商都”——绥芬河之夜 摄影：高福贵
11. 度假村小木屋 摄影：张其林
8. Muleng Wind Power Station by Wu Zhensheng
9. Dongning Fort Museum by Zhao Wei
10. Night at Suifenhe by Gao Fugui
11. Log cabins at the holiday resort by Zhang Qilin





12. 东宁黄花香 摄影：王 利

12. Fragrant flowers at Dongning by Wang Li



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