

全国导游人员资格考试教材

云南省旅游局 编

英语 导游彩云南

Tour-guiding The Colorful Yunnan In English



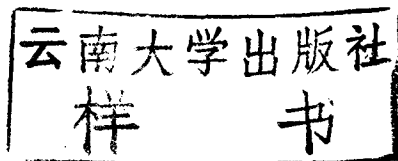
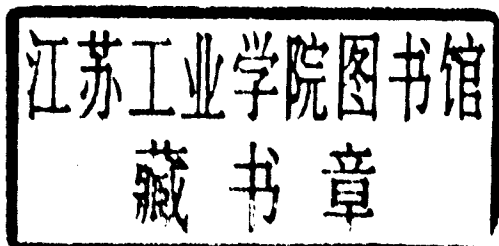
云南大学出版社
YUNNAN UNIVERSITY PRESS


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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语导游彩云南 = Tour - guiding The Colorful Yunnan
In English: 英文/云南省旅游局 编. —昆明: 云南大学
出版社, 2007

(全国导游人员资格考试系列教材)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 81112 - 402 - 6

I. 英… II. 全… III. ①导游 - 英语 - 资格考核 -
教材 ②旅游指南 - 云南省 - 英文 IV. H31 K928.974

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 129190 号

英语导游彩云南

云南省旅游局 编

责任编辑: 熊晓霞 康 实

封面设计: 刘 雨

责任校对: 闻 睿 苗 襄

出版发行: 云南大学出版社

印 装: 云南大学出版社印刷厂

开 本: 787 × 1092 1/16

印 张: 19.75

字 数: 387 千

版 次: 2007 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次: 2007 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 81112 - 402 - 6

定 价: 39.00 元

社 址: 云南省昆明市一二·一大街 182 号
云南大学英华园内 (邮编: 650091)

发行电话: (0871) 5033244 5031071

网 址: <http://www.ynup.com>

E - mail: market@ynup.com

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序

云南省旅游局局长 罗明义博士

“七彩云南，旅游天堂。”

大自然的鬼斧神工造就了云南得天独厚的旅游资源。云南囊括了我国从海南岛到黑龙江的各种气候带，素有“动物王国”、“植物王国”、“有色金属王国”之誉。自然保护区数量和面积均居全国之首；拥有除沙漠和海洋以外的所有自然景观类型，以及世界自然遗产、世界级和国家级地质公园等。云南又是生命的繁衍地和人类的发祥地，中国历史的第一页从这里翻开；在漫长的历史发展中，形成了25个少数民族，成为中国少数民族最多的省份；悠久的历史、多姿多彩的民族文化和民族风情，产生并遗留了大量文物及世界文化遗产和记忆遗产。

20世纪90年代初，云南省委、省政府提出将云南建成旅游大省，并把旅游产业建成云南省的经济支柱产业。在省委和省政府的正确决策下，在国家旅游局的支持下，在云南全省人民的共同努力下，特别是经过“九五”、“十五”期间的培育和建设，云南旅游迅速崛起，跻身于中国旅游大省的行列，成为海内外瞩目的旅游胜地。

进入21世纪后，面对国内外旅游发展的大趋势，面对旅游市场的激烈竞争，云南省委、省政府又明确提出：云南旅游要实施“二次创业”，努力开创云南旅游产业发展的新局面，把云南建设成国际旅游胜地，把旅游产业建成云南重要的支柱产业，把云南建成中国连接东南亚、南亚的旅游集散中心。“十一五”期间正是云南省全面实施“二次创业”、建设旅游经济强省的重要时期。

导游人员代表着云南省旅游的形象，导游工作是旅游业最具代

表性的工作。为了更好地培养和提高导游人员的从业素质，编写高水平的教材是做好这项工作的基础。为此，2006年，云南省旅游局组织省内一批具有多年导游培训经验的专家、学者，编写了这套供导游人员参加全国导游人员资格考试用的系列教材：《旅游政策与法规》《导游业务知识》《云南导游基础知识》《云南景区景点导游》。2007年，应市场和考生的需求，又补充编写了《英语导游彩云南》一书，使这套教材更加完整。

该套教材在编写过程中遵循国家旅游局对全国导游考试改革的精神，充分考虑到目前云南省导游人员培训与资格考试考务工作的现状，注重知识的全面性、权威性与实用性；内容突出，观点新颖，紧密结合云南旅游“十一五”规划的内容，体现云南旅游经济大省的特点，相关数据均采用新的统计数字，以更好地体现云南旅游发展的实际和要求，是一套理论联系实际的导游培训教材，也是旅游工作者的重要参考书

值此教材出版之际，欣然为之作序。

2007年8月

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Chapter One

An Overview of Yunnan

Yunnan is a piece of mysterious land abundant in plants, wild animals, minerals, majestic landscapes, varied landform, colorful ethnic cultures, and brilliant civilizations in ancient times. As a frontier province, Yunnan functions as an important land gateway of China to Southeast and South Asia due to its favorable location and convenient transportation. With the rapid development of tourism, the comprehensive construction and economy of Yunnan has been improved a lot. At present, Yunnan has become a significant tourist province in western China.

Origin of the Name “Yunnan”

Yunnan, meaning “south of clouds” in Chinese, initially got this name in the Han Dynasty. According to the record of *A General History of Yunnan*, someone caught sight of fantastic cloud views in the south during the Yuanshou Period and reported to Emperor Wudi. Regarding it as an auspicious view, the emperor immediately sent his men to look for that place with such beautiful clouds. Finally, the place identified was named “Yunnan”, and the emperor ordered to set up a county there which was entitled “Yunnan”. It was the first time that “Yunnan” officially appeared as the name for a place in history. In fact, that county is the present Xiangyun County in Yunnan, whose name means “auspicious clouds”. Although the initial name “Yunnan County” was not preserved, there is a township named “Yunnan Post” in the county. The township is the evidence to prove the history and origin of the name “Yunnan”. In fact, clouds in Yunnan match the name very well due to their changeable, graceful and enchanting appearances. The remarkable views of clouds here have been praised by men of letters for hundreds of years.

Location

Yunnan, located in the southwest of China, neighbors Tibet Autonomous Region in the northwest, Sichuan Province in the north, Guizhou Province in the northeast

and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the east. As a frontier province, Yunnan borders on Vietnam in the southeast, Laos in the south and Burma in the west with a boundary line of 4,060 kilometers. The Sino-Burma boundary line covers 1,997 kilometers, the Sino-Laos boundary line 710 kilometers and the Sino-Vietnam boundary line 1,353 kilometers. As an important gateway of China to Southeast and South Asia, Yunnan is connected to Thailand and Cambodia by rivers and roads. There are rivers and mountains running across the borders. Due to the geographical superiority, close economic and cultural ties between Southeast Asia and Yunnan have been long established since the ancient times.

Size

Stretching 865 kilometers from the east to the west and 990 kilometers from the south to the north, Yunnan covers an area of 394,000 square kilometers, resembling the shape of a peacock in his pride. The size of Yunnan is slightly larger than the land area of Japan which covers 377,000 square kilometers. As the 8th largest province in China, the size of Yunnan accounts for 4.1% of the total land area of China, second to Xinjiang (Uygur Autonomous Region), Tibet, Qinghai, Heilongjiang, Sichuan, Gansu and Inner Mongolia.

Administrative Divisions

There are 16 provincial administrative divisions in Yunnan, including 8 cities and 8 autonomous prefectures of ethnic people. The 8 cities directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government are Kunming, Qujing, Yuxi, Zhaotong, Baoshan, Lijiang, Pu'er and Lincang. The 8 autonomous prefectures of ethnic groups include Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, Dehong Dai & Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture, Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture, Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture, Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Honghe Hani & Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Wenshan Zhuang & Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture. Moreover, these cities and prefectures are sub-divided into 129 counties or county-level administrative regions.

Landform

Situated on the second topographical terrace of China, Yunnan is a typical highland province sloping from the northwest to the southeast. In the northwest, Yunnan

leans against Qinghai-Tibet Plateau which is the largest plateau in the world with the fame of "The Roof of the World" . Therefore, the landform of Yunnan is high in the northwest where the highest point of the province lies: Kawagbo Peak of Meili Snow Mountain with an elevation of 6,740 meters. Close to the Pacific Ocean in the southeast, the landform of Yunnan gradually slopes. The lowest point of the province is the confluence of Yuanjiang River and Nanxi River in Hekou County in the southeast at an altitude of merely 76.4 meters. Therefore, an astonishing altitude gap of 6663.6 meters exists between the highest point and the lowest point of Yunnan.

In Yunnan, mountainous land accounts for 94% of the total area and flatland (basins) only covers 6% of the total. Consequently, there are many mountain ranges in Yunnan, among which the elevations of 30 mountain peaks are over 2,500 meters. The altitudes of some snow mountains even surpass 5,000 meters, such as Meili Snow Mountain, Taizi Snow Mountain, Baimang Snow Mountain, Yulong Snow Mountain, Haba Snow Mountain and so on. Since Yunnan is located in the joint of Eurasian Plate and Indian Plate, the collision of the two plates millions years ago results in the frequent movements of earth crust. Consequently, high mountains and deep valleys come into being due to the extrusion of the plates. Besides mountains, Yunnan is abundant in Karst landform. Since Yunnan used to be a section of a shallow ancient sea, layers of thick limestone gradually formed due to the effect of sunshine and water. Because of the movements of earth crust, those limestone grounds in the ocean were raised up to form tablelands, hence the wide-spread Karst landform throughout the province. The most representative ones are Stone Forest and Jiuxiang Cave in Kunming, the Sallow Cave in Jianshui, Puzhehei Scenic Region in Wenshan prefecture, and Alu Ancient Cave in Luxi County.

Climate

Situated in a low-latitude yet plateau region, Yunnan is dominated by the sub-tropical highland monsoon climate. In autumn and winter, Yunnan is under the control of the dry continental monsoon from the northwest; while in spring and summer, the province is affected by the humid oceanic monsoon from the southwest. Generally speaking, the climate in Yunnan is comfortable. However, the complex landform of Yunnan makes the weather in different regions vary from each other. For example, in some areas in the northwest, winter is so long and cold that there are hardly summer days; in some central areas of Yunnan, the weather is spring-like all year around;

however, some southern regions are characterized by frequent hot weather and abundant rainfall. To be specific, the characteristics of the climate in Yunnan can be summarized into the followings: Firstly, Yunnan is featured by numerous climatic types. Due to the obvious altitude difference from the northwest to the southeast, Yunnan covers tropical zone, subtropical zone, warm temperate zone, cold temperate zone and frigid zone. Secondly, the climate of the province has a small difference in annual temperature but a large difference in daily temperature. The seasonal temperature often ranges from 10 centigrade to 15 centigrade. However, the temperature in a day generally ranges from 12 centigrade to 20 centigrade. Thirdly, the altitude changes make the temperature obviously alter. Normally, when the elevation rises by 100 meters, the temperature decreases by 0.6 centigrade. Therefore, in the mountainous regions of Yunnan, the weather at the foot of a mountain can be totally different from that at the waist or top of the mountain. The famous local saying goes like this: "One can experience four seasons in one mountain, and the weathers within several miles are quite different." Fourthly, there is plenty of rainfall in Yunnan, but the distribution is uneven. About 85% rainfall happens from May to October, which is defined as the rainy season of the province. The dry season lasts from November to April next year. Finally, the frost-free period in Yunnan is very long due to the strong sunshine in the province.

Abundant Resources

The various landforms and distinctive climatic features make Yunnan a province with abundant natural resources. Yunnan hence enjoys the fame of "Three Kingdoms", namely "Kingdom of Plants", "Kingdom of Animals" and "Kingdom of Nonferrous Metals".

Firstly, Yunnan boasts the largest number of plant species in China. In China, there are 30,000 kinds of higher plants of which 18,000 can be found in Yunnan, accounting for over 60% of the total. Yunnan has a variety of precious trees such as Dragon Spruce, Chinese Yew, and Himalayan Cypress. Yunnan also possesses various economic plants, such as tea, fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, rubber, tobacco and coffee. The most famous tea in Yunnan is called Pu'er tea, which is produced in the middle and lower reaches of the Lancang River. Since the production area of the tea used to be under the administration of Pu'er Prefecture in Qing Dynasty, tea produced there was named after Pu'er. Because the tea is featured by a strong scent, a

sweet aftertaste and good medical effect, it was approved as a tribute to the imperial court of the Qing Dynasty. At present, Pu'er tea in Yunnan has been well-known at home and abroad due to its unique taste and good quality. Besides Pu'er tea, Yunnan also has black tea and flower tea such as Osmanthus tea, Chrysanthemum tea, Jasmine tea and Rose tea. Yunnan is endowed with various fruits such as mango, pineapple, durian, papaya, red waxberry, litchi, cherry, grape and banana. Boasting medicinal herbs, Yunnan enjoys the reputation of "The Treasure House of Medicinal Herbs". There are more than 2,000 kinds of medicinal herbs in Yunnan, of which the most famous ones are Pseudo-ginseng, Gastrodia and Cordyceps. In Chinese, Pseudo-ginseng is also named "Sanqi" which stands for two numbers "three and seven". The name "Sanqi" results from the structure of the plant: Each plant has three branches and each branch bears seven leaves, hence the name. Raw and cooked Pseudo-ginseng have different medicinal effects. The raw can cure swelling and pain caused by injuries, and the cooked is an effective nourishing drug. Gastrodia is mainly produced in Zhaotong in the northeast of Yunnan. Gastrodia has medicinal effects to cure convulsion and delirium. Cordyceps in Yunnan grows in Diqing Prefecture and Nujiang Prefecture in the northwest of Yunnan where snow mountains and plateau meadows offer suitable conditions for the growth of Cordyceps. In fact, Cordyceps is a compound of worm and fungus. In winter, it is a worm with the fungus in its body. However, in summer, the fungus inside the worm will grow into a plant which takes root in the solidified dead worm. Cordyceps is an effective tonic herb for weakness after illness. Yunnan is entitled "The Natural Garden" for the rich flower species. There are eight famous flowers in Yunnan, namely camellia, azalea, fair primrose, lily, orchid, rough gentian and meconopsis. The fresh-cut flower production and dried flower processing are developing rapidly in Yunnan. Here appears one of the richest villages in the province — Dounan Village, where an international flower production base has been founded and flowers produced here are sold all over China and exported to many other countries in the world.

Secondly, Yunnan is reputed as the "Kingdom of Animals". The fauna fossils unearthed in Maotianshan Mountain in 1984 were proved to be the precious fossils of early living beings in Cambrian Period. The discovery is regarded as one of the greatest scientific discoveries in the 20th century due to its significant value for scientific researches of evolution of the early living beings. These fauna fossils well preserved the intact traces of varied early living beings; hence they offer scientists possibility to

do further research on the "great eruption of life" in Cambrian period. Consequently, Maotianshan Mountain was approved to be the World Geological Heritage by UNESCO. In addition, the quantities of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fresh water fish rank the first in China. There are many precious animals under state protection in Yunnan, such as green peacocks, snub-nosed monkeys, gibbons, bison and wild elephants.

Thirdly, Yunnan is rich in mineral resources of which nonferrous metals are the most advantageous. Due to the dramatic moments of earth crust, a lot of huge folds and faults have formed. The unique geological condition hence brings about the abundant mineral resources in Yunnan. The reserves of lead, zinc and tin in Yunnan number the top in China. The deposits of copper and nickel rank the third in China. In addition, there are many other metals with abundant deposits, such as germanium, copper, nickel, silver and aluminum. Therefore, nonferrous metals is one of the backbone industries in Yunnan.

River Systems and Lakes

Altogether there are more than 600 rivers running through Yunnan which can be classified into six river systems, namely Jinsha-Yangzi Riversystem, Nanpan-Zhujiang River system, Yuanjiang-Honghe River system, Lancang-Mekong River system, Nujiang-Salween River system and Dulong-Dayin-Ruili-Irrawaddy River system. The first two are domestic rivers which run into the Pacific Ocean. Other four riversystems are international rivers flowing across Laos, Burma, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam and finally running into Indian Ocean. Splendid rivers create many magnificent scenic spots, among which the most famous one is the Three Parallel Rivers. Originating from Qinghai-Tibet plateau, Jinsha River, Lancang River and Nujiang River closely run southeastward in parallel for about 400 kilometers in the northwest of Yunnan. The shortest distance between them is only 76 kilometers. However, when they flow into Shigu and Bijiang area, the three rivers separate and run in different directions respectively: Jinsha River flows eastward; Lancang River runs southward; and Nujiang River rushes southwestward. Therefore, the distance between them gradually becomes wider and wider. Finally, when they flow into the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean, the distance between the outlets where they empty into the oceans is over 3,000 kilometers, hence forms a "boom shape" river system. Due to such a unique landscape, this region has been developed into an attractive scenic spot which

covers an area of 17,000 square kilometers, comprising Diqing Prefecture, Nujiang Prefecture, Lijiang region, and part of Dali Prefecture. The scenic region is characterized by dense forests, natural reserves, snow mountains, glaciers, plateau lakes, alpine Karst landform, wild animals, plateau meadows, and lava scarps. The biological, geological and scenic diversity here offers the region a great potential of tourism and scientific research. In 1988, it was approved as a state-level scenic region by China State Council. In 2003, the Three Parallel Rivers was listed in the World Natural Heritages by UNESCO. At present, this scenic region is drawing more and more attention from home and abroad.

Yunnan also boasts numerous plateau lakes. Thirty-seven of them cover an area of more than one square kilometer, and the whole water capacity is about 30 billion cubic meters. The largest lake in Yunnan is Dianchi Lake in Kunming, covering an area of 306.3 square kilometers with a water capacity of 1.57 billion cubic meters. Erhai in Dali is the second largest lake in Yunnan, covering an area of 250 square kilometers with a water capacity of 2.88 billion cubic meters. With an average depth of 87 meters, Fuxian Lake in Chengjiang County is the deepest lake in Yunnan which is followed by Lugu Lake, Chenghai Lake and Yangzong Lake.

Nationalities

In Yunnan, the greatest attraction to visitors is the colorful cultures of diversified nationalities. Among the 56 nationalities in China, Yunnan has 52 nationalities, of which 26 have a population of more than 5,000. The numbers of nationalities in Yunnan rank first in China. Yunnan has a total population over 43 million, of which the population of ethnic peoples account for 1/3 (about 14 million). Among the 25 ethnic groups, 15 ones are the indigenous nationalities in Yunnan. They are Bai, Hani, Dai, Lisu, Wa, Lahu, Naxi, Jingpo, Bulang, Pumi, Achang, Jinuo, Nu, De'ang, and Dulong. There are 16 ethnic groups living in cross-border areas, namely Dai, Zhuang, Miao, Jingpo, Yao, Hani, De'ang, Wa, Lahu, Yi, Achang, Lisu, Buyi, Nu, Bulang, and Dulong. The colorful and mysterious religions, customs, constructions, folklore, costumes and folk art are of the great potential in tourism.

In Yunnan, there exist various religions which are closely related to the cultures of numerous nationalities. In general, the followings are the main religions in Yunnan: Buddhism, Daoism, Islam, Christianity and primitive religions. All kinds of religions coexist harmoniously in the province.