

内部资料

西昌螺髻山、邛海地区 旅游资源开发研究

西昌螺髻山、邛海地区旅游资源开发研究课题组

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西昌螺髻山、邛海地区旅游资源开发研究课题组

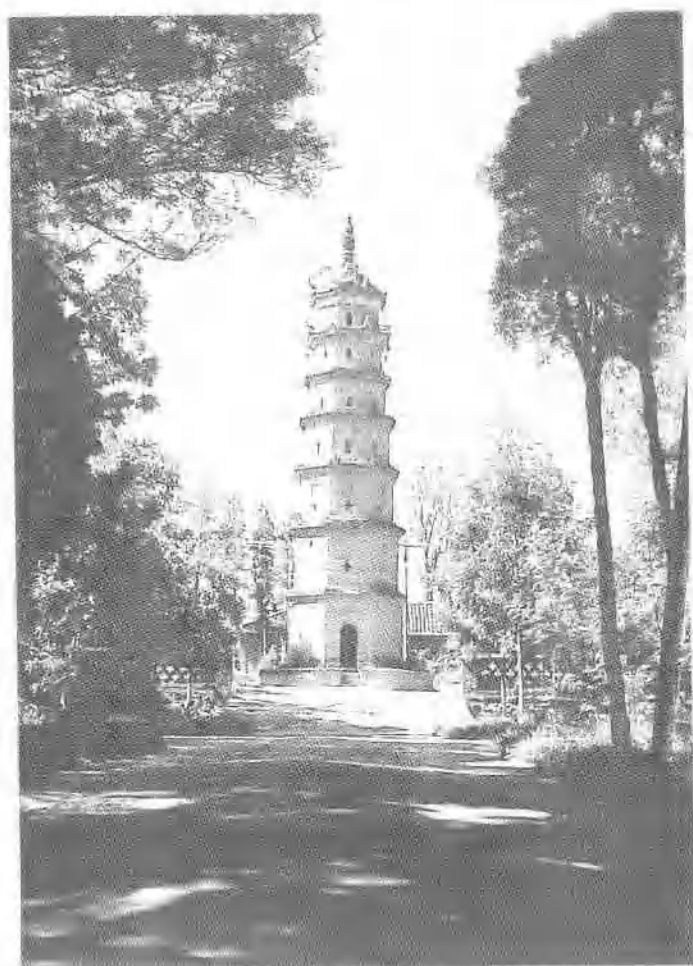
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序

《螺髻山、邛海旅游资源开发研究》是四川省科委下达的重点科研项目,又是国家科委下达的《旅游与经济社会协调发展研究》的一个子课题。两年多来,在国家科委及四川省科委的帮助指导下,经过课题组、科学顾问组的专家、学者和科技工作者的辛勤努力,在科学考察、综合分析的基础上,写成综合研究报告及部分子课题研究,还收集了部份文献资料,较系统地揭示了螺髻山、邛海地区自然旅游资源的类型、成因及人文旅游资源的沿革和特点,科学地提出了开发规划和对策,对本区旅游资源的开发和振兴民族经济具有重要的现实和长远意义。

螺髻山、邛海旅游区,地处我国著名的“航天城”——西昌市,景色奇克,民族风情独特,是西南地区有待开发建设的新兴旅游基地。旅游区距城3至10公里处,总面积1160平方公里。由螺髻山、邛海、泸山等三个风景区和若干旅游景点组成,其中螺髻山风景区主峰海拔4359米,雄伟壮观、气势磅礴,与“蜀山之王”——贡嘎山遥遥相望。独特的高山旅游气象,浩瀚的原始森林,丰富的动植物珍稀花卉资源与保存最完好的古冰川遗迹,如高大的角峰、刃脊、冰川湖泊,世界最大的冰川刻槽等,组成我国东部各人名山所未有的特殊自然景观,具有极高的旅游和科研价值。邛海,是四川著名的高原淡水湖泊,面积31平方公里,相当于杭州西湖的5.5倍,水质清澈,风光秀美,是开展水上游乐、运动的理想场所。位于邛海西岸的泸山,总面积46平方公里。山上古树珍木,苍翠葱郁。10余座寺庙掩映其间。与山下波光粼粼的邛海、构成一幅优美生动的山水画卷。旅游区内还有西溪仙人洞、黄联土林、大槽河温泉瀑布等一大景点。

凉山彝族自治州,是一个古老而多民族的地区。在6.1万平方公里的土地上,居住彝、汉、藏、苗、回、蒙、傈僳、布依等民族,有多种民族风情和村寨风光,如彝族的“火把节”、藏族的“藏历年”、傈僳族的“牛王会”等,具有古朴浓郁的民族特点。大、小凉山是我国最大的彝族聚居区,是中国最晚结束奴隶制的区域。新中国成立以后,实现了从奴隶社会到社会主义社会的飞跃,为国内外人士提供了一个研究奴隶社会和社会发展学、历史学、民俗学、民族学的典型环境。

西昌是凉山彝族自治州的首府,又是川西南重要的历史古城。自西汉以来,有多层次的历史遗迹留存。如汉武帝开发西南夷、太平天国石达开入川、红军长征等众多历史事件,均有遗迹可寻。它是南方古丝绸之路的重要通道,是古代四川通往缅甸、印度的重要道路,为中西方经济文化交流作出过重要贡献。

西昌,地处攀西经济开发区的腹地地带,是中外少有的矿产、能源、生物等资源富集带。将成为我国未来重要的工业城市。本区气候温暖,外部交通方便,有成昆铁路、川滇公路纵贯南北,还有可供大型飞机起落的民航机场。自1986年9月卫星发射基地对外开放以来,西昌已接待来自世界57个国家和地区的人士。为让国内外更多的朋友和旅

游爱好者了解本旅游区的情况,现将《螺髻山邛海旅游资源开发研究文集》奉献给广大读者,热情欢迎朋友们来此地考察观光。

在完成本项目研究中,得到省内外有关单位的大力支持。北京大学地理系、中国科学院成都生物研究所、成都地质学院、四川攀西地质大队、中科院力学研究所,四川省民族研究所,四川农业遥感中心同志,还分别为本项目担任科学顾问和撰稿。在此,我们向有关部门的专家、老师及参加本课题研究的同志,表示诚挚的谢意。并向为本书题名的杨超同志表示衷心感谢。

朱洪明

一九九二年三月二日

PREAMBLE

The《Studies on development of tourist resources in Mount Luoji and Qionghai Lake》is an important scientific research project ordered by the Sichuan provincial Scientific Committee, also a sub-subject ordered by the State Scientific Committee for 《Research on coordinative development of tourism and economical society》. For two years more, through hard working by the subject group, experts from scientific advisory group, scholars as well as scientific and technical staff, we completed the complex research report and some studies on sub-subjects, on the basis of scientific inspection and complex analysis, under the leadership and help of the state and provincial scientific committees, collected some documentary informations, which rather systematically revealed the category of the natural tourist resources, cause of formation as well as the historical evolution and characteristic of human tourist resources in the Mount Luoji and Qionghai Lake region, and systematically worked out the plan for development and its measures which are with important, practical and Long-term significance for development of the local tourist resources and promotion of the national economy.

The Mount Luoji and Qionghai Lake tourist area, which is 3 to 30 km away from the famous "Space city"--Xichang, is a newly thriving tourist base in the south-west region which is needed to be developed and constructed, with its beauty and unique national feature. The total area of the plane is 1160 km², which consists of 3 scenic regions named the Mount Luoji, the Qionghai Lake and the Mount Lushan as well as several tourist spots, among which the peak of the Mount Luoji region is 4359 m above sea level with a great momentum and magnificent, standing far apart, facing the Mount Gongga--"the king among the mountains in the Sichuan Province". They form a special natural landscape, which are not available in each famous mountain in the east area of our country, for their unique meteorological phenomena of highmountain tourism, vast primeval forest, abundant resources of animals, plants, rare flowers and historical remains of palaeoglacier which has been kept best, such as, the high and big sharp horn, bladed ridge, glacial lakes and the largest sculpture trough in the world etc. which are with extremely high value for tourist and scientific studies. The Qionghai Lake, with an area of 31 sq. km, is a famous highland freshwater lake, in where the water is clear with beautiful scenery, which is 5.5 times of the West Lake in Hangzhou. It is an ideal place for development of aquatic tourism and sports. The Mount Lushan, with a total area of 46 sq. km, is located on the west bank of the Qionghai Lake, on which there are a lot of dark green and verdant ancient tree and rare woods and more than ten temples set among the trees, which make up a vivid and beautiful landscape picture together with the clear Lake. Within the tourist re-

gion, there are still some large scenic spots as Xixi immortal cave, the forest of earth pillars in Huanglian and the Da Caohe Waterfall from Hot Spring etc.

The Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture is a multinational region where, living on its land of 61 thousand sq. km, are the nationalities of Yi, Han, Zang, Miao, Hui, Meng, Lishu and Buyi. with a multinational feature and village view, such as; the "Torch Festival" of Yi, "Tibetan New Year" of Zang and the "Nirwanghui Festival" of Lisu etc. which are with the feature of primitive simplicity and strong flavor. The big and Liangsha are the largest resident area in China for the Yi, also the area where slave system was abolished latest in China. After founding of the new China, the leap from the slave society to socialist society is realized, which provided a typical environment to study the society and the theories on social development, history, folklore and ethnology.

Xichang is the capital of the Prefecture, an important historical palaeocity, too, in the south-west of the Sichuan Province. Since the Western Han, there are many historical traces remained, such as, development of Xianyi by the Hanwu emperor, entering Sichuan by Shidakai of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Long March by the Red Army as well as the numerous historical events. It was the important pass for ancient silk road in the south, also an important way from Sichuan to Burma and India in the ancient time, which ever made the significant contribution to economical and cultural exchanges between China and the West.

Xichang, which is situated at the heart zone of Panxi area, is a zone, rarely available at home and abroad, with rich resources of minerals, energy and living things etc, it will be the important industrial city of our country in the future, where the climate is warm with convenient outside traffic, where the climate is warm with convenient outside traffic, such as railway line from Chengdu to Kunming, Chuan-Dian highway from the south to north and also civil aviation airport for giant aircrafts to take off and land. Since the satellite launching base opened to the world in September 1986, Xichang has received passengers from 57 countries and regions in the world. In order to tell more friends and tourists at home and abroad to know the situations of the region, now we contribute this collected works to our mass readers, while we warmly welcome our friends to come here for inspection and visit.

During implementation of the research, the energetic supports have been given by the concerned departments in and outside of the Province. Therefore, we express our heartfelt thanks to the experts, teachers and comrades from the Geographical Department of Beijing University, Chengdu Biological Research Institute of The Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chengdu Geological College, The Panxi Geological Brigade of Sichuan Province, the Mechanical Research Institute of C. A. S., the National Research Institute of Sichuan

preamble

Province and the Sichuan Agricultural Remote Sensing Centre, who participated in the studies and wrote articles or as the scientific advisors, at the same time, we wish to convey our heartfelt thanks to Comrade Yang Chao who autographed the book.

Zhu Hongming

March 2, 1992