



山

L
A
N
D
S
C
A
P
E



水

云南大自然博物馆

YUNNAN NATURL MUSEUM



云南大学出版社
UNIVERSITY PRESS

山水

云南大自然博物馆

YUNNAN NATURL MUSEUM

前言

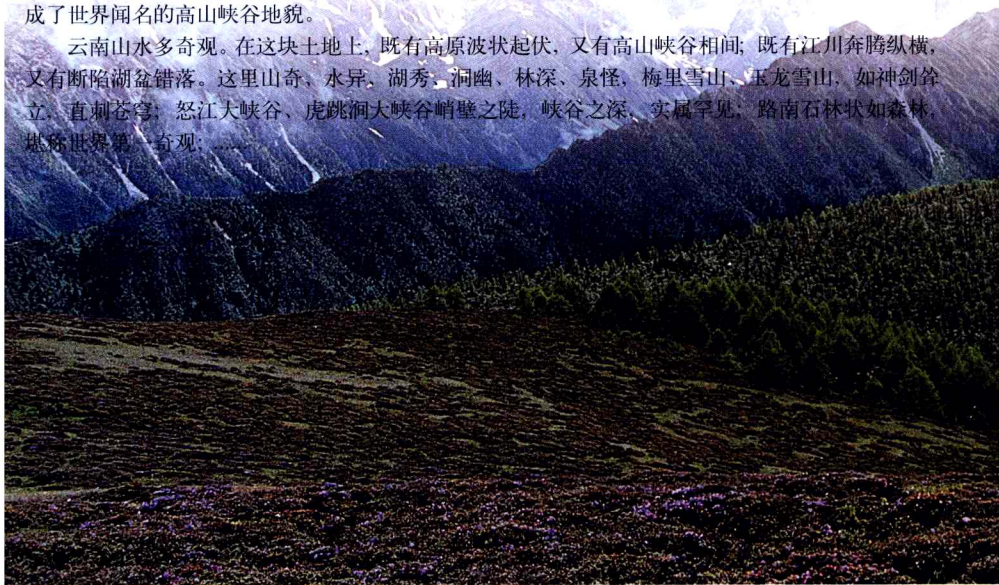
云南地处中国的西南边陲，位于北纬 $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$ 至 $29^{\circ} 15' 8''$ ，东经 $97^{\circ} 31' 39''$ 至 $106^{\circ} 11' 47''$ 之间，属于低纬度高海拔内陆地区。北与西藏、四川相连，东与贵州、广西接壤，南部和西部分别与越南、老挝、缅甸毗邻。面积约39万平方公里，居中国第八位。

特殊的自然地理和气候条件，使云南不仅成为古人类的起源地之一，而且成为世界上不多见的一座活生生的大自然博物馆。云南以“动物王国”、“植物王国”、“天然花园”、“有色金属王国”、“生物物种基因库”等美称享誉中外。这是一块博大而充满激情，深邃而富有魅力的神奇土地。她像一块璀璨夺目的绿宝石，吸引着千千万万热爱自然的人们。

大约两亿多年前，云南的大片土地还沉浸在海洋里(属古印支那海、地中海的一部分)。在地球自身各种自然力的作用下，在经历了多次造山运动之后，云南大地逐渐发育成如今这般独具特色的地形地貌。

从高空俯视，云南大地就像一个巨大的半圆形台阶，自北向南呈阶梯状逐级下降，最高处是滇西北海拔6740米的怒山山脉主峰卡格博峰，终年白雪皑皑；最低处是滇南与越南交界的河口县元江出境处，海拔仅76.4米，常年阳光明媚，青翠苍郁，两地直线距离约900公里，海拔高差竟达6663.6米，实属少见。滇东高原上，广泛分布着石灰岩地层，发育着典型的岩溶地貌，造就了林立的奇石、多姿的峰林、奇特的溶洞、壮观的叠水飞瀑。滇西横断山脉系青藏高原南延部分，高黎贡山、怒山、云岭山脉巍峨雄奇，深邃陡峻，高耸入云。大山之间，金沙江、澜沧江、怒江汹涌奔腾，形成了世界闻名的高山峡谷地貌。

云南山水多奇观。在这块土地上，既有高原波状起伏，又有高山峡谷相间；既有江川奔腾纵横，又有断陷湖盆错落。这里山奇、水异、湖秀、洞幽、林深、泉怪，梅里雪山、玉龙雪山，如神剑耸立，直刺苍穹；怒江大峡谷、虎跳涧大峡谷峭壁之陡，峡谷之深，实属罕见；路南石林状如森林，堪称世界第一奇观；……



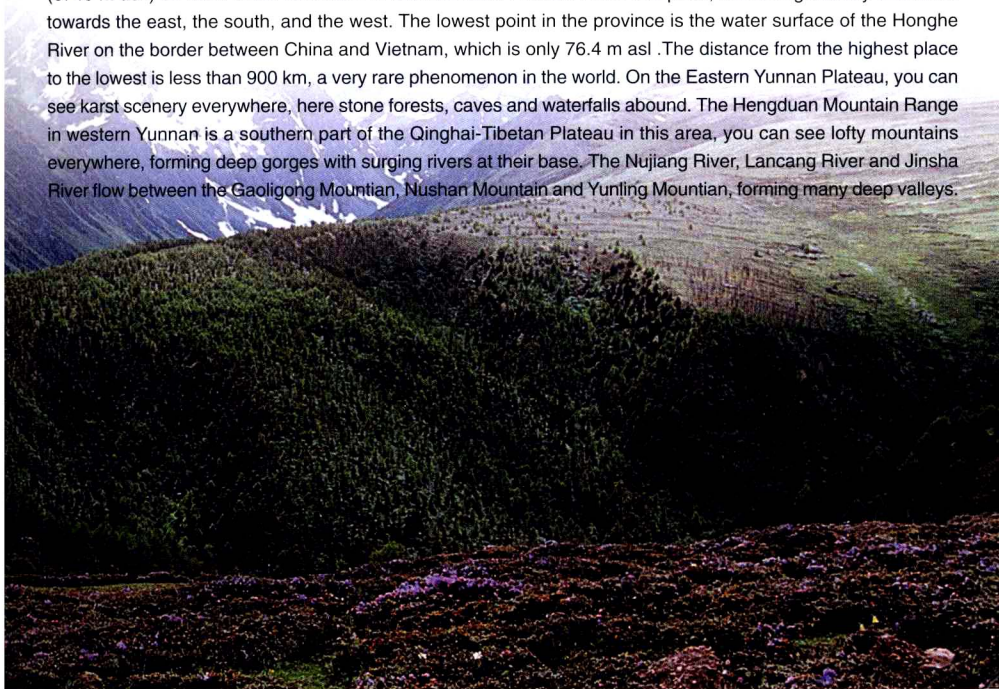
Preface

Yunnan province is located in southwestern China between 97° „31'39" „106° „11'47" E and 21° „08'30" „29° „15'8" N. It is an inland province at a low latitude and high elevation. The province borders Tibet and Sichuan in the north, Guizhou and Guangxi in the east, Vietnam and Laos in the south and Myanmar in the west. Its total area is about 390,000 km², and it is the eighth largest province in the country in area.

Yunnan is one of the original homes of our forefathers. It is famous throughout the world as the kingdom of animals, plants and non-ferrous metals. In this beautiful and varied land, you can enjoy countless wonders of nature, rich biodiversity and many historic sites, all of which make you feel as if you were in a huge, living, natural history museum. The land is so entrancing that millions of people who love nature have been attracted to this wonderland.

About 200 million years ago, most of Yunnan was still covered by sea (Tethys). This wonderful land was gradually formed as the result of orogenic movement and climatic changes over millions of years.

The land of Yunnan looks like a huge semicircular ladder with its highest point on the summit of Kagebo Peak (6740 m asl.) on Meili Snow Mountain in northwestern Yunnan. From this point, the land gradually descends towards the east, the south, and the west. The lowest point in the province is the water surface of the Honghe River on the border between China and Vietnam, which is only 76.4 m asl. The distance from the highest place to the lowest is less than 900 km, a very rare phenomenon in the world. On the Eastern Yunnan Plateau, you can see karst scenery everywhere, here stone forests, caves and waterfalls abound. The Hengduan Mountain Range in western Yunnan is a southern part of the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau in this area, you can see lofty mountains everywhere, forming deep gorges with surging rivers at their base. The Nujiang River, Lancang River and Jinsha River flow between the Gaoligong Mountain, Nushan Mountain and Yunling Mountain, forming many deep valleys.





怒山晨曦 First rays of the sun on Nushan Mountain

Mountains

In Yunnan, you can see mountains everywhere. 94% of the province's total area is mountainous. With the Honghe River as the dividing line, the province can be separated into two different sections, the Hengduan Mountain Range in western Yunnan and the plateaus of eastern Yunnan. In both parts, you can see basins scattered among rugged mountains. Many gorges have formed through which fast flowing rivers wind their way through the mountains.

Scanning the area to the west of Honghe River, you can see countless mountains and valleys stretching into the distance. The highest mountains in Yunnan are the Dandanglika, Gaoligong, Nushan, Yunling, Ailao, Wuliang and Bangma. In northwestern Yunnan, Gaoligong, Nushan and Yunling Mountains run from north to south parallel with the Nujiang River, the Lancang River and the Jinsha River between them, forming the famous gorge area. In this area, you can see lofty mountains, deep gorges, high cliffs and precipitous slopes. Kagebo Peak of Meili Snow Mountain (6740 m asl.) is the highest peak in Yunnan. The other three Snow Mountains, Baima, Haba and Yulong, are also over 5000 m asl. All these mountains are snow capped all the year round, with clouds clinging to their sides. On the higher slopes, you can see glaciers like huge white dragons lying along the deep valleys, casting a mysterious veil over the vast grey stone.



高原之山

广袤的云南大地，处处“开门见山”。山地和高原是云南地形的主体，约占全省总面积的94%。若以云南中南部的红河为界，全省主要分为滇西横断山纵谷区和滇东高原这两大地表差异明显的部分。在这两大地形间，镶嵌着许许多多大大小小的山间盆地，加上众多的河流切割，构成了云南险峻多姿的高原地貌形态。

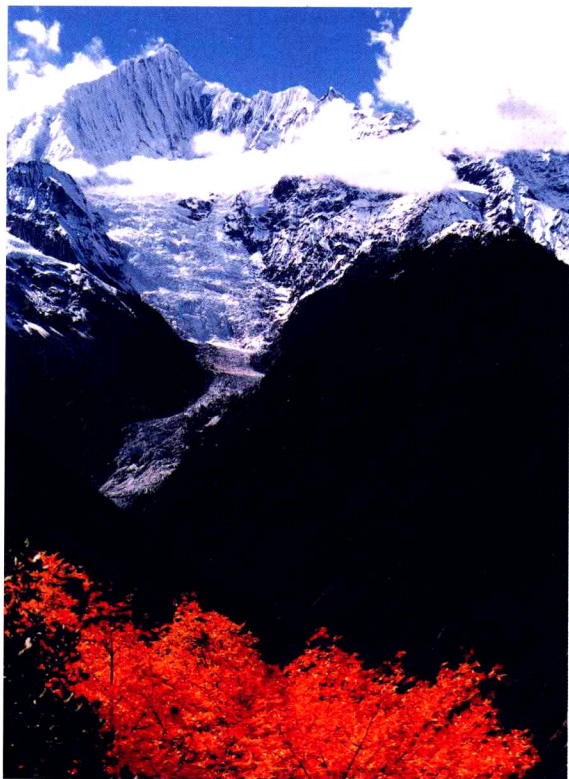
高黎贡山、怒山、云岭由西向东平行排列，夹伴着怒江、澜沧江、金沙江由北向南巍峨而下，山高谷深，崖悬坡陡，形成了闻名遐迩的滇西纵谷区。梅里雪山主峰卡格博峰海拔高达6740米，雄踞云南高山之最；白马雪山、哈巴雪山、玉龙雪山海拔均在5000米以上。这些高山雪原顶部终年银装素裹，山腰薄雾缭绕。在横断山北部的巨大山地上，发育有世界罕见的低纬度、高海拔海洋性冰川。它们像条条白色的巨龙，躺卧在山谷之间，为奇异、雄伟的茫茫山原凭添了一层神秘的色彩。



梅里雪山卡格博峰，海拔 6740 米，云南第一高山

Kagebo Peak on Meili Snow Mountain, the highest mountain in Yunnan(6740 m asl.)





卡格博峰的明永冰川，是北半球最南端的海洋性现代冰川，冰舌延伸到海拔仅为 2650 米处

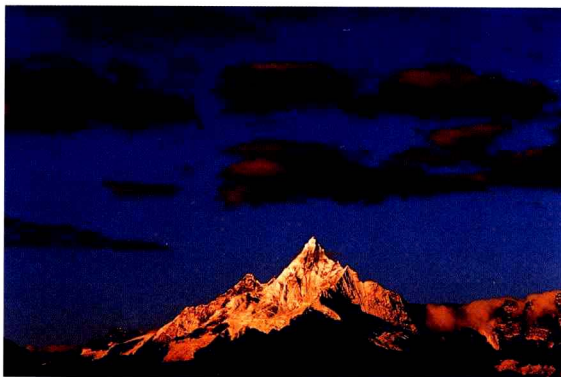
Minyong Glacier beneath Kagebo Peak. The southernmost glacier in the northern hemisphere. The glacier tongue reaches 2650 m asl.



明永冰舌一角

Minyong Glacier's tongue

太子雪山面茨姆峰，海拔 6050 米
Mianzimu, the second highest
peak of Meili Snow Mountain
(6050 m asl.)



斯农冰川
Sinong Glacier



雪山皇冠
The Crown of the Snow Mountain





玉龙雪山现代冰川景观
The glacier on Yulong Snow Mountain



中甸大雪山秋色
Autumn on the Big Snow Mountain(Zhongdian)



白马雪山流石滩
Alpine debris belt on
Baima Snow Mountain



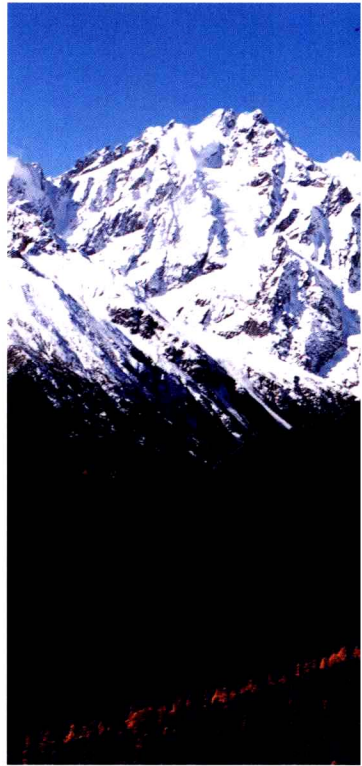
玉龙雪山扇子陡，海拔 5596 米，云南第二高山
Shanzidou Peak on Yulong Snow Mountain, the second highest mountain in Yunnan (5596 m asl.)



白马秋色 Baima Snow Mountain



白马雪山 U 形谷 U-shaped valley on Baima Snow Mountain





白马雪山扎拉雀尼峰，海拔 5429 米，云南第三高山
Zalaqueni Peak of Baima Snow Mountain, the third highest mountain in Yunnan (5429 m asl.)



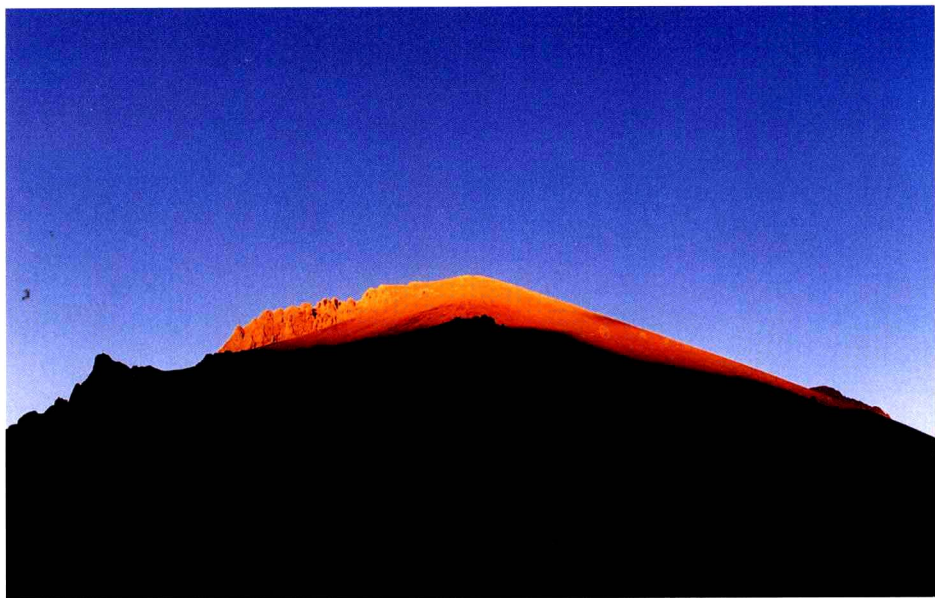
怒山群峰
Nushan Mountain



哈巴雪山，海拔 5369 米，云南第四高山
Haba Snow Mountain, the fourth highest mountain
in Yunnan (5369 m asl.)



怒山
Nushan Mountain



梅里雪山朝晖
MeiLi Snow mountains in Shining