

中国旅游全览 A COMPLETE GUIDE SERIES OF TRAVEL & TOURISM IN CHINA

世界自然遗产·人与生物圈保护区·WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE SITE·MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

# 九寨沟

*JIUZHAIGOU VALLEY*

于宁 摄影

中国旅游出版社



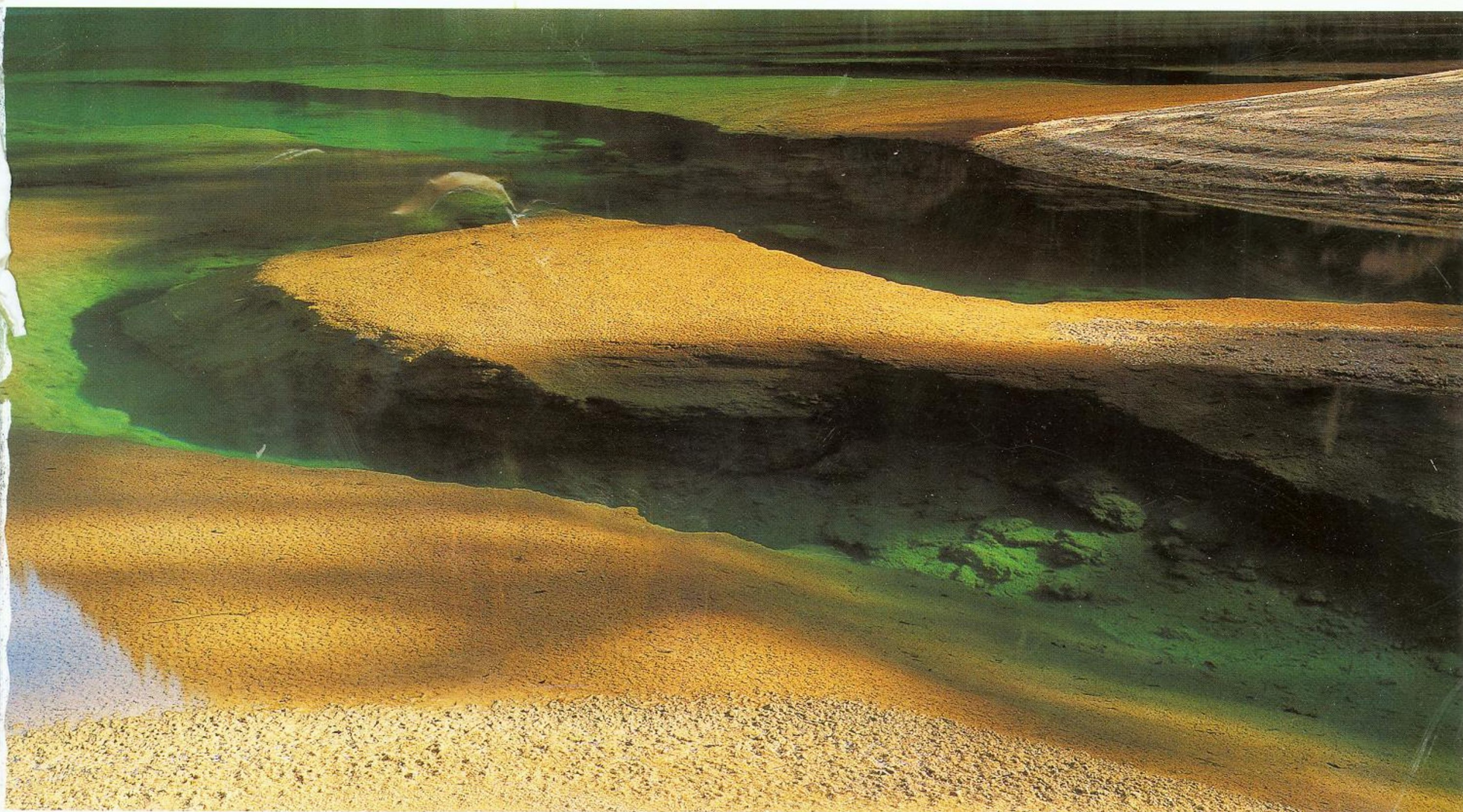
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左图:摄影师的身影与照相机  
Above: The photographer's camera and shadow.

右图:蓝色的梦幻  
Right: Blue dreamscape.

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# “梦幻仙境” 九寨沟

## JIUZHAIGOU VALLEY—A FAIRYLAND

凡是到过九寨沟的人，无一不被她那超凡的魅力所折服。1992年，世界自然与自然资源保护联盟主席卢卡斯博士和桑塞尔博士到九寨沟作世界遗产考察，写下这样的留言：“我们在这里发现了世界上蔚为壮观的奇迹之一”、“看到和欣赏她是我一生中最大的荣幸之一。”世界旅游组织规划专家爱德华先生说：“九寨沟之美，堪称世界之冠”。人们说，如果世界上真有仙境，那就是九寨沟。

传说很久很久以前，剽悍的男神达戈用风云磨成一面宝镜，送给心爱的女神色膜。不料魔鬼插足，女神不慎打碎宝镜，碎片散落人间，变成了118个晶莹剔透的海子（湖泊），象一串珍珠项链镶嵌在川西北的丛山峻岭之中，于是地球上便有了一个“梦幻仙境”——九寨沟。

九寨沟，位于中国四川阿坝藏族羌族自治州九寨沟县境内，南距四川省省会成都460公里，属高山深谷碳酸盐堰塞湖地貌；主景区长80余公里，由呈“Y”字形的树正、日则、则查洼三条主沟组成，茫茫65000公顷、720平方公里，有长海、剑岩、诺日朗、树正、扎如、黑海六大奇观，因沟内有九个古老的藏族村寨而得名。沟尾最高，海拔4700米；游览区，海拔1980至3100米。最低月一月，平均气温2.5℃；最高月七月，平均气温17℃，四季宜游。

这是一个佳景荟萃，神奇莫测的旷世胜地；是一个不见纤尘、自然纯净的“童话世界”。翠海、叠瀑、彩林、雪峰、藏情，被誉为九寨沟“五绝”，水乳交融，尽善尽美。

“黄山归来不看山，九寨归来不看水。”九寨沟的精灵，是水。湖（海子）、泉、溪、瀑、河、滩，连缀一体；飞动与静谧结合，刚烈与温柔相济，千颜万色，多彩多姿。高低错落的群瀑，自丛林峭壁跌落，高唱低吟，热情



童话世界——九寨沟  
Jiuzhaigou Valley—A fairyland.

洋溢。大大小小的群海，置身于高山深谷之中，碧蓝澄澈，恬静秀美；水中倒影，斑斓可见红叶、绿树、雪峰、蓝天，一步一色，变幻无穷，水在树间流，树在水中长，花树开在水中央，有“中华水景之王”之称。

九寨沟的山，剔透神奇，蓊郁缤纷。至今，这里仍保存着第四纪古冰川遗迹：冰峰雪岭，沟壑纵横，犹如大自然撰写的一部壮丽史诗，记载着地壳的沧桑变化和生命的进化过程。这里，正处于南北植被过渡地带，针叶阔

叶树木种类繁多，交相辉映。浓郁蔽日的森林中，栖息着被称为“活化石”的大熊猫、金丝猴、白唇鹿、牛羚等珍稀动物，是“天然的动植物园”。

勤劳勇敢的藏族人民，在这里辛勤地耕耘、创造，对这片神奇的山水充满深情地爱恋，他们顶礼膜拜，以丰富的想像诠释这里的美景，留下无数动人的神话传说。飘动的经幡，高耸的喇嘛塔，神秘的麻芝庙会、古老的水磨坊、温驯的牦牛，融化在奇山异水、蓝天



第4~5页图:树正群海的秋天  
Pp4~5: Shuzheng Lakes in autumn.

第6~7页图:冬天的童话  
Pp6~7: Wintertime fairy tale.

第8~9页图:诺日朗瀑布  
Pp8~9: Norilang Waterfall.

白云之间,“天人合一”,使人羽化而登仙。

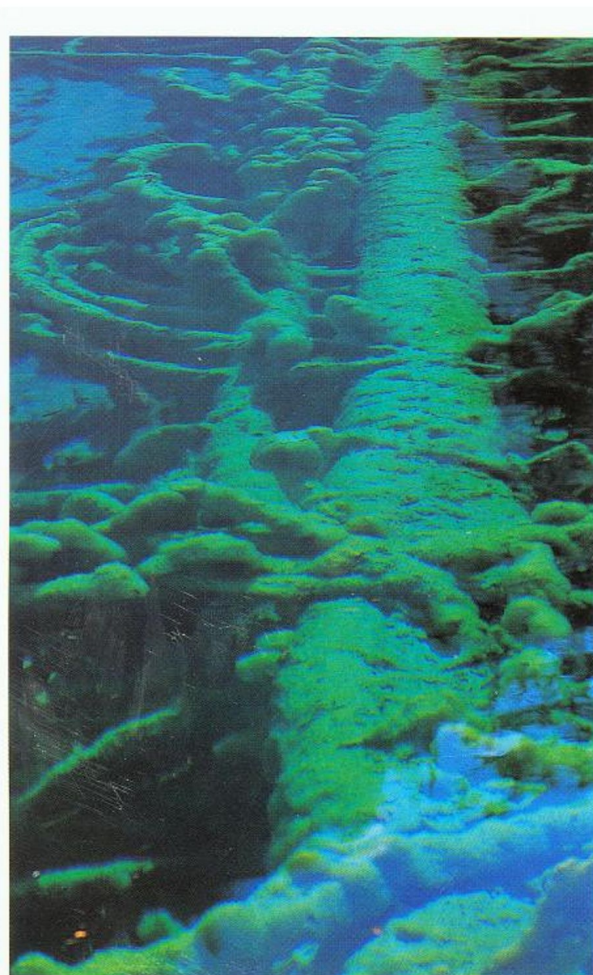
20世纪70年代,这片在莽莽丛林中沉寂了千百万年的仙境,终于被一群偶然闯进的伐木工人发现。1978年,被列为以保护自然生态环境为主的国家级自然保护区;1982年,成为国家首批重点风景名胜区;1990年,在全国四十佳风景名胜区评比中,名列新自然景区榜首。1992年,被联合国教科文组织纳入《世界遗产名录》;1997年,又被纳入世界“人与生物圈”保护网络,是迄今为止世界上唯一同时获得这两项最高殊荣的景区。

Anyone who has been to Jiuzhaigou is sure to be overwhelmed with its extraordinary charm.

Dr. Thorsell and Dr. Lucas, Chairmen of IUCN inspected Jiuzhaigou in 1992 and wrote such comments in their remarks “One of the world’s great wonders is found here” and “Seeing it and enjoying it has been one of the great privileges of my life.” In 1997, Mr. Edward, planning expert of the World Tourism Organization, who has been to all the first-class scenic spots discovered in the world, said, “Jiuzhaigou can be rated as the most beautiful spot in the world.” People say that if there really exists a fairyland, that would be Jiuzhaigou.

Legend has it that a long, long time ago, brave and agile God Dage polished a mirror with wind and cloud and presented it to his love Goddess Semo. Meddled by a monster, the goddess broke the mirror which fell down to the earth and became 118 crystal-clear lakes. They look like a string of pearls inlaid in the high mountains and ridges. That’s how the fairyland Jiuzhaigou came into being.

Jiuzhaigou is located in Jiuzhaigou County of Aba Autonomous Prefecture of Tibetan and Qiang Nationalities, 460 km from Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. Its landform falls into the category of calcium carbonate barrier lake. The 60-km-long main scenic area is made up of three gullies of Shuzheng, Rize and Zechawa in the shape of ‘Y’. Within the vast land of 720 square kilometers, there are 6 spectacular scenic spots: the Changhai (Long Lake), Jianyan (Sword Cliff), Norilang, Shuzheng, Zaru and Heihai (Black Lake). There are 9



沉睡湖底的千年古松  
Pine trunk lying at the bottom of the lake for hundreds of years.

Tibetan villages in the valley, hence the name Jiuzhaigou (Nine-Village Valley). The scenic area is 1980 to 3100m above sea level whereas the tip of the valley is 4700m above sea level. The lowest temperature in January is 2.5℃ and the highest in July is 17℃, suitable for tourists all the year round. This is a sacred land with a lot of mysterious and charming sights and scenes, and a pure and natural fairyland with no pollution. Jiuzhaigou features the blue lakes, terraced waterfalls, snow-covered peaks, colorful forests and Tibetan folk customs.

“One wouldn’t like to see other mountains when he has been to Mt. Huangshan and neither would he like to

see other waters when he has been to Jiuzhaigou.” Water is the spirit of Jiuzhaigou. Lakes, springs, waterfalls, streams, rivers and shoals give you a colorful and magnificent view. The falls are scattered high and low. Some roar loudly and some murmur gently. The blue and crystal clear lakes in the valley are quiet and beautiful. Reflected in the water are red leaves, green trees, snow-capped peaks and blue sky. Water flows between trees and trees grow in water. Trees are often found blooming with their lower parts in the water. Jiuzhaigou is reputed as the “grandest waterscape in China.”

The mountains at Jiuzhaigou look miraculous and verdant with a riot of color. The remains of the Quaternary Period can still be found here now. The snow-covered ridges and ice-clad peaks as well as crisscross gullies like a magnificent epic written by nature have recorded the changes of the earth’s crust and evolution of life. This is the transitional region between the northern and southern vegetation. Various species of broad leaf trees and conifers grow together. In the dense forests dwell the giant panda, golden monkey, white-lip deer, takin and other animals. It is “a natural botanical and zoological garden.”

The brave and industrious Tibetan people live and work in the land, creating their own world of life. With deep love for this plot of land, they prostrate themselves in worship to it and explain the beautiful scenery with their own imagination, leaving behind many moving myths and legends. The fluttering sutra-printed flags, the towering Lamaist Pagodas, the mysterious Mazhi Temple Fair, the ancient watermills and the slow-moving yaks, all the spectacular mountains and waters as well as the blue sky and white clouds. With the sky and people merging into one harmonious picture, you might feel as if you were a fairy immortal as well.

Unknown to the outside world in luxuriant forests for millions of years, this fairyland was accidentally discovered by some lumbermen in the 1970’s. It became a nature reserve under the state protection in 1978 and was listed as one of the first key scenic spots of China in 1982. In 1990 it was selected as one of the top 40 scenic attractions in China. It was inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 1992. In 1997, it was approved of becoming one of the world’s “Man and Biosphere Reserves”. So far, Jiuzhaigou is the only natural scenic site that has got the two honours.











第 12 ~ 13 页图: 树正群海: 九寨沟景观的缩影和代表, 叠瀑群海, 气势恢宏, 水树相生, 天下独绝。  
Pp12 ~ 13: Shuzheng Lakes, the representative scenic spot of Jiuzhaigou.

左图: 九寨山花初闹春  
Below: Spring scene of Jiuzhaigou Valley.

右图: 梯瀑秋色  
Opposite: Autumn hues around the Ti Waterfall.

