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云南省旅游发展委员会 编



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现 场 导 游

(英文版)

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序 言

云南，中国西南边陲一颗璀璨的明珠。这里地形地貌复杂多样，几乎浓缩了从地球最南端到最北端的所有自然景色，汇聚了除海洋旅游以外的各种旅游资源；这里旖旎多姿的山水风光、丰富多彩的民族风情、悠久厚重的历史文化、舒适宜人的生态环境和面向南亚东南亚开放的区位条件，既是云南的靓丽名片，也是构成云南旅游业发展的综合优势，更为我们实现旅游强省建设目标提供了坚实基础和有力支撑。

云南省委、省政府高度重视旅游产业发展。多年来，云南旅游业历经“起步发展、产业建设、支柱产业建设、二次创业、旅游强省建设”五个发展阶段，探索出一条符合自身实际的特色旅游发展路子。自2013年旅游强省建设以来，在云南省委、省政府的重视和推动下，旅游业在继承中不断发展，已成为云南省投资持续增长的重要支撑、扩大消费的重要动力和扩大开放的重要渠道。

2016年，既是云南旅游改革创新、转型升级的关键一年，也是云南旅游“十三五”规划的开局之年。作为云南旅游从业人员队伍中的重要组成部分，导游人员个人的学识、素养、品格和作风，既是个人能力、综合素质的显现，某种程度上也是云南旅游的形象和代言。每一位从事导游这一职业的人，都肩负着与云南旅游业共同进步的光荣使命。自2016年起，国家旅游局实行全国统一的导游人员资格考试制度，一方面是在落实《国务院关于规范国务院部门行政审批行为改进行政审批有关工作的通知》（国发〔2015〕6号）的有关要求，进一

步完善“导游人员从业资格证书核发”行政审批事项的相关工作机制；另一方面是在以公平、公正的考试方式和方法，检验应试人员应该具备的从事导游职业的基本知识、素养和技能，为国家和社会选拔合格的导游人才，实现人才兴旅、人才强旅。

根据国家旅游局《2016年全国导游人员资格考试大纲》，除《全国导游基础知识》《政策与法规》《导游业务》外，涉及云南考区的地方知识参考教材有三种：即《云南导游基础知识》《现场导游》《现场导游》（英文版）。此次教材编写紧紧围绕考试大纲，涵盖了考试大纲中的全部要点。希望该套教材能成为旅游从业人员的课外老师，也期待它能为导游人员提升个人综合素质、业务能力提供一点帮助。

读书、学习，是一个心智开启的过程，希望读者能从中得其所思。

以此为序。

云南省旅游发展委员会党组书记、主任 余 繁

2016年6月

Table of Contents

The History of Yunnan	(1)
An Overview of Yunnan	(9)
The Stone Forest Scenic Area	(26)
Kunming Expo Garden	(40)
Yunnan Ethnic Villages	(76)
The Dragon Gate of the Western Hills	(105)
Fuxian Lake	(114)
Lufeng World Dinosaur Valley	(122)
Dali Ancient Town	(134)
Three Pagodas of Chongsheng Temple	(142)
Jizu Mountain	(151)
Lijiang Ancient Town	(161)
Yulong Snow Mountain	(172)
Gadan Songzanlin Lamasery	(179)
Potatso National Park	(193)
Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden	(201)
The Dai Garden of Xishuangbanna	(217)
Heshun—Hometown of Overseas Chinese	(227)
Jiulong Waterfalls in Luoping County	(233)
Yuanyang Hani Terraces	(241)
Jianshui Confucius Temple	(250)
Puzhehei Scenic Area	(258)
参考书目	(266)
后 记	(267)

The History of Yunnan

The fascination of Yunnan is attributed to its rich resources, diversified cultures as well as splendid history. Yunnan has been renowned as the most world-famous cradle of life on the earth and the birthplace of human beings. The first page of Chinese history is unfolded here.

The discovery of fossils and zeolites on this land illustrates that Yunnan is among the most world-famous cradle of life on the earth. The Maotianshan Zeolites from the early Cambrian Period were discovered in Chengjiang County in 1984. It dates back to around 530 million years ago and is regarded as one of the most amazing discoveries of the 20th century. These zeolites are known as one of “the three greatest wonders of the early organic evolution on the earth” due to their varied, intact and well-preserved individual traces of animal forms, which indicates the beginning of eruption of the early living beings on the earth. Of these three wonders, the other two are the Ediacara Zeolites discovered in 1946 in Australia and the Burgess Zeolites discovered in 1909 in Canada. The former dates back to 600 million years ago, while the latter to 515 million years ago.

Yunnan is a significant birthplace of human beings, which has been proved since 1956 by the discoveries of *Ramapithecus* in Kaiyuan County (which dates back to 15 million years ago), in Lufeng County (which dates back to 8 million years ago) and in Yuanmou County (which dates back to about three to four million years ago). The two teeth fossils discovered in Yuanmou County in 1965 (which dates back to 1.7 million years ago) are assumed as the earliest anthropoid fossils so far in both China and Asia, which marks the beginning of Chinese history.

Yunnan in Primitive Period

During the Primitive Period, Yunnan witnessed a series of great events. Yu, the reputed king of Xia Dynasty (2070 B. C. —1600 B. C.), divided China into nine parts, and Yunnan was located in Liangzhou (southwest of China). During Yin and the Shang Dynasty (1600 B. C.—1046 B. C.), Yunnan was inhabited by minority

tribes such as Dian, Laojin, Mimo, Xi, Zuodu, Kunming and Sui, which were known as “southwestern tribes” due to the fact that Yunnan was located in the remote southwestern China. In 279 B. C. during the Warring States Period, Zhuang Jiao, a general from the State of Chu (one of the seven states at that period), commanded his troops into the areas around Dianchi Lake and happened to establish the first kingdom—the Kingdom of Dian, which lasted from the Warring States Period to Western Han Dynasty. Zhuang Jiao was the first person recorded in Chinese historical documents, who made an arduous journey from Central China to frontier areas and made great contributions to the development of Yunnan. The Kingdom of Dian used to remain a mystery in history until precious bronze articles of that period were excavated in the latter half of 20th century. The kingdom has been proved to exist through the discovery of bronze articles in the Shizhai Hill in Jinning County, Lijia Hill in Chengjiang County, and Yangfutou Village in Guandu District, Kunming. The Kingdom of Dian had exquisite technique of making bronze articles, such as weapons and productive tools, of which the Ox-Tiger Table is regarded as the symbol of Yunnan bronze culture. It is rated as the national treasure and has been exhibited in many countries. In October 1994, the Lijia Hill Bronze Museum, the first bronze museum in China, was set up in Jiangchuan County, Yuxi City, Yunnan Province.

Yunnan in Qin, Han Dynasties and Period of Three Kingdoms

During the Warring States Period (770 B. C. —221B. C.), the king of the State of Qin united the six states and declared himself the first emperor of Qin Dynasty (221B. C. —207B. C.), which symbolized China’s entry into the feudal society. Emperor Qin ordered the construction of Five-chi-wide Road (1 *chi* equals 0.23 meter in Qin Dynasty, rather than 0.33 meter in modern sense), which started from Yibin in Sichuan province and ended in Qujing in Yunnan. He also appointed officials to administer those areas along the road, which indicated the beginning of the Chinese Central Government’s rule over Yunnan. During the reign of Emperor Wu in Han Dynasty (206 B. C. —8A. D.), Zhang Qian was appointed an envoy to the Western Regions. According to Zhang Qian’s report, Emperor Wu learned that there was a road called Shu-Indian Road from Chengdu to India, which is well-known as “the Southern Silk Road”. Therefore, in 122 B. C. , the first year of the Yuanshou Period (the title of the Emperor’s reign), Emperor Wu sent his officials and troops to search for this road. The attempt failed because of the blocks by the Kunming minority group in Erhai area. In order to fight

against the group, Emperor Wu commanded to dig a large lake to train his troops. The efforts turned out to be a failure, for Emperor Wu miscalculated the military capability of Kunming minority group who had been mistakenly assumed to excel in fight on the sea. However, the event was recorded in historical document, known as “Han Xi Lou Chuan” (Emperor Wu trained his water army). Thirteen years later in 109 B. C. , the Han Government commanded troops to areas around Dianchi Lake for a punitive expedition. The attempt succeeded, which put the Kingdom of Dian under the control of the Han Government. Then Emperor Wu appointed Changqiang as the king of the Dian Kingdom and granted him an official gold seal. The excavation of the seal later revealed the existence of the Kingdom of Dian. Having conquered the Southwest, West Han Dynasty (206 B. C. —8A. D.) successively established seven prefectures in this area, four of which were parts of the present Yunnan. Yizhou Prefecture, one of the seven prefectures in the southwest, administrated 24 counties with Jinning County as its center, among which was Yunnan County, the present Xiangyun County in Dali Prefecture. Since then, the term “Yunnan” appeared, with the meaning of “clouds in the south”. In 69, Emperor Ming of Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220) set up Yongchang Prefecture in Yunnan among its 105 prefectures in the entire country. The establishment of Yongchong Prefecture was significant in that it symbolized the confirmation of the borderline in West Yunnan.

At the end of Han Dynasty, China was divided into three separate states, known as the Period of Three Kingdoms (220—280). These kingdoms referred to the Wei Kingdom in the north, the Shu Kingdom in the southwest, and the Wu Kingdom in the southeast. During the period of Three Kingdoms, Yunnan Province, the west of Guizhou Province and the southwest of Sichuan Province were called the Southwestern Areas, which were subject to the Shu Kingdom. In May, 225, Zhuge Liang, Prime Minister of the Shu Kingdom, commanded troops to suppress the revolts of Meng Huo, the commander-in-chief of Yi people, and other leaders of the local tribes. The successful conquest brought about the reinforcement of the domination of the State of Shu in these areas. Zhuge Liang made an adjustment to the administration divisions of Yunnan established in Western and Eastern Han Dynasties. Yizhou Prefecture was renamed into Jianning Prefecture, with three newly established Xinggu Prefecture, Shushi Prefecture and Yunnan Prefecture. As a result, Yunnan was promoted from a county to a prefecture. The political, economic and cultural center in Yunnan was moved from Jinning County to the present Qujing City. In 271, the Western Jin Dynasty united the four neighboring prefectures in Southwestern Areas into Ningzhou, which became one of the nineteen administrative divisions under the central government of

China. Later the Cuan clansmen (the integration of Han people, Di and Sou minority groups) rose up and became the dominant force in Yunnan.

Yunnan in Tang and Song Dynasties

During Sui and Tang Dynasties (581—907), there were six tribes around Erhai Lake, which gradually became dominant forces. The Nanzhao tribe grew rapidly in strength among the six tribes. Besides these political powers, Tibet in the northwest of China turned out to be a strong force which made threats against the territory of the Tang Government. Wars took place successively between the two forces. In 707, the Tang Government fought against the Tibetan tribe and won the battle in Erhai area. To celebrate this victory, an iron post was erected in that place. The historical event is known as “Tang Biao Tie Zhu” (The Tang Government erected an iron post to commemorate the victory). Later, in order to ally itself with the political power of Nanzhao for defense, the Tang government assisted Nanzhao to unite the other five tribes. In 738, the 26th year of the Kaiyuan Period, Emperor Xuanzong of Tang Dynasty appointed the leader of the Nanzhao Tribe Piluoge as the King of Yunnan, which symbolized the foundation of the Kingdom of Nanzhao. It lasted for 253 years with 13 kings successively on the throne. The political center of Yunnan was shifted to Dali from Qujing. During the Tianbao Period (742—755), however, the Tang government adopted improper policies towards the Nanzhao Kingdom, which resulted in two wars. Then the two alliances broke up and their relationship took a turn for the worse.

In 937, Duan Siping established the Dali Kingdom in Erhai area, which replaced the Nanzhao Kingdom and lasted for 315 years with 22 successive kings. During Song Dynasty (960—1279), the relationship between the Dali Kingdom and the Song Government was even worse. The founder of Song Dynasty, Emperor Zhao Kuangyin used an axe-shaped paperweight to draw a line along the Dadu River (in the west of Sichuan Province) on the map and said that the areas beyond the line did not belong to the Song Empire any longer. It was recorded as “Song Hui Yu Fu” (The Song Emperor used an axe-shaped paperweight to draw a line). Ironically, although the Dali Kingdom was beyond the line, the dominator of Dali still strived to build a friendly relationship with the Song Government, which did not respond to the Dali Kingdom's request, for fear of Dali's potential revolt. The Song Government was not as strong as the Tang Government. Furthermore, the Emperor of the Song Empire misunderstood the relationship between the Nanzhao Kingdom and the Tang Government.

The Nanzhao Kingdom and the Dali Kingdom were two important periods in the history of Yunnan and China, starting and ending at almost the same time as the Tang and Song dynasties. During these two periods, Dali was the political and economic center of Yunnan.

Yunnan in Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties

In 1206, Temujin set up the Mongolian Kingdom. With the development of the regime, the unification of China became its primary concern. To fulfil the task, the kingdom felt the urgency to conquer Dali Kingdom and then the Song Government. In 1253, there were three Mongolian troops designated to conquer Yunnan, and one of the three was led by Kublai Khan. When his troop arrived at Lijiang, they were blocked by the Jinsha River. They managed to cross the river by using their sheep's or oxen's viscera, pumping them up and using them as leather rafts. As a result, the Dali Kingdom was conquered. The historical event is known as "Yuan Kua Ge Nang" (Kublai Khan's troop crossed the Jinsha River by leather rafts). In 1271, Yuan Dynasty began to play its part in Chinese history until its end in 1368.

During the reign of Yuan Dynasty, Sayyid Ajall Omer Shams al-Din (Saidianchi Shansiding), who was appointed to administrate Yunnan, took the most crucial actions in the field of administration division, economy, transportation and education. Yunnan Province was set up as one of its eleven provinces. For the first time, Yunnan was officially titled as a provincial administration, whose provincial capital was moved from Dali to Kunming. Since then, Yunnan has been functioning as a provincial administration. Sayyid Ajall's great contribution to Yunnan made him the most remarkable person in the history. Meanwhile, the Yuan Government established in Yunnan the chieftain system: "Local Officials Appointed System", chiefs of the local ethnic groups appointed to govern their own people.

In 1381, the Ming government (1368—1644) took over the administration of Yunnan. It was during this period that a large number of people, including soldiers, merchants and farmers, migrated to this area to cultivate the wasteland. The migration led to the dramatic change of the constitution of nationalities. Han people became the majority group in Yunnan, while the indigenous people became the minorities. In some places of Yunnan the Ming Government also abolished the "Local Officials Appointing System" and designated official posts to the Hans, which was known as "Power-shift System". In Ming Dynasty, foundry industry developed rapidly, particularly mining

and metallurgy industries. The output of silver and copper ranked the first in the whole country. In 1644, the Ming Government was overthrown. Some adherents of the Ming government remaining in the south selected the imperial clans of Ming Dynasty as their emperors and established the Southern Ming Government. Among them, the rule of Emperor Yongli lasted the longest, with Kunming as its temporary capital. Wu Sangui, a former general of Ming Government assisted the Qing Government to kill Emperor Yongli and made himself the king of Yunnan. The vassal state by Wu Sangui and the other two became the dominant forces in Qing Dynasty, known as “Three Powerful Vassal States”. In 1681, in the 20th year of Emperor Kangxi’s throne, the Qing Government suppressed the rebellion of leaders of the three vassal states. The government under Emperor Yongzheng managed to carry out “Power-shift System” policy in Yunnan in a larger scale, and set up three administrative divisions in Yunnan: Yidong, Yixi and Yi’nan (Eastern Division, Western Division and Southern Division). For this reason, Yunnan was named “Three Yis”. From the early period of Qing Dynasty to its middle period, the output of copper in Yunnan consistently ranked the first in the whole country, however, it dropped in the late period, while the output of tin leaped to the first.

Yunnan in the Modern History

After the Opium War, the history of Yunnan was characterized by a series of fights against imperialist countries who tried all the means to exploit the natural resources. The railway from Kunming to Vietnam was constructed for this purpose. Yunnan people carried out a series of fights against the invasion of foreign countries and the suppression by the Qing Government. The resistance movements led by Du Wenxiu, Li Wenxue and Tong Menghui (a Chinese revolutionary league) broke out successively. During the 1911 Revolution led by Sun Yat-sen, the rule of the Qing Government over Yunnan was put to an end by three remarkable uprisings: the Uprising in Tengyue, the Chongjiu Uprising in Kunming (known as September 9th Uprising) and the Uprising in Lin’an, which led to the establishment of the Yunnan Military Government of the Republic of China. In 1915 when Yuan Shikai, the official of the Republic of China, restored the monarchy, Yunnan people initiated the “Huguo Movement” or “State-guarding Movement” to fight against him.

During the Anti-Japanese War, Yunnan functioned as the rear area of the whole country. Many factories, schools and universities from both inland and coastland were

moved to Yunnan, and thus the four industrial areas of Haikou, Majie, Ciba and An'ning came into being. They produced many firsts in China, such as the first telescope and the first wire. Kunming played the crucial role as an important industrial area and the center of education during the war period. National Southwest Associated University, a temporary assembly of Nankai University, Qinghua University and Peking University, moved to Yunnan. National Southwest Associated University has nurtured a large number of outstanding talents during its eight years in Kunming, such as Nobel Prize winner Chenning Yang, Tsung-Dao Lee, the “missiles plus one satellite” meritorious Zhu Guangya, Deng Jiaxian and other world-renowned scientists.

During the Anti-Japanese War, hundreds of thousands of Yunnan soldiers fought bravely in the battles and achieved great triumphs. They won great fame in Tai'erzhuang Village Battle and Zhongtiaoshan Battle. The Kunming-Vietnam Railway, the Kunming-Burma Road, the Sino-India Road (also called Stilwell Road from Kunming to India) and the Hump Route (flying route from Kunming to India) were the only access for China to the outside world. Yunnan therefore enjoyed the reputation of “the lifeline of the Anti-Japanese War”. In May 1942, Japanese troops invaded the west of Yunnan, which turned Yunnan into the front of the war. Two years later the invaders were driven out and Yunnan regained its lost land. It was the first province to drive out the Japanese invaders. Yunnan accepted Japanese surrender in Vietnam, which marked the only one of China to accept surrender in a foreign country.

After the Anti-Japanese War, Chiang Kai-shek launched the Civil War. Students in Kunming rose up first and started a chain of movements to condemn the Civil War. One of the well-known movements was “December 1st Movement”, which set up the third milestone in the history of the Chinese Youth Movement. On December 9th, 1949, Lu Han led his troops and staged an uprising in Kunming. After that, the People's Liberation Army chased out the remaining forces of the enemy and liberated the whole Yunnan. In March 1950, the People's Government of Yunnan was founded, ushering a brand new page of Yunnan.

Words and Expressions

Maotianshan Zeolites

Cambrian Period

Ramapithecus

帽天山化石群

(古生物时代) 寒武纪

腊玛古猿化石

anthropoid fossil	猿人化石
Southwestern Tribes	西南夷
Five-chi-wide Road	五尺道
Kublai Khan	忽必烈
Sayyid Ajall Omer Shams al-Din	[人名] 赛典赤·赡思丁
Local Officials Appointed System	土官制度
Three Powerful Vassal States	三藩
Power-shift Practice	改土归流
the State-guarding Movement	护国运动
Sino-India Road (Stilwell Road)	中印公路 (史迪威公路)
Hump Route	驼峰航线
the Southwest Associated University	西南联大

Questions and Answers

1. What are implications of the four historical allusions: “Han Xi Lou Chuan” “Tang Biao Tie Zhu” “Song Hui Yu Fu” and “Yuan Kua Ge Nang”?

The four historical events happened in Han, Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties. “Han Xi Lou Chuan” tells the story of Emperor Wu who trained his troops on the artificial lake to fight against the Kunming minority group. “Tang Biao Tie Zhu” shows the iron post as the symbol of the Tang Government’s victory over Tibetan. “Song Hui Yu Fu” gives an account of the anxiety of Emperor Zhao Kuangyin who used an axe-shaped paperweight to draw a line along the Dadu River and refused to build the relation with the Dali Kingdom. “Yuan Kua Ge Nang” expounds the intelligence and bravery of Mongolian troops who succeed in crossing the river by using their sheep’s or oxen’s viscera, pumping them up and using them as leather rafts.

2. Which places had been the political, economic and cultural center of Yunnan? Jinning County, Qujing City, Dali, and Kunming.

An Overview of Yunnan

Location and Administrative Division of Yunnan

Location and Size

Yunnan, located in the southwest of China, stretches between latitude 21°8' to 29°15' north and longitude 97°31' to 105°11' east. With the Tropic of Cancer going through the south, Yunnan is predominantly in a low latitude inland area. As the 8th largest province in China, Yunnan covers an area of 394,000 square kilometers. Accounting for 4.1% of the total land area of China, Yunnan is slightly larger than Japan in land area.

Yunnan neighbors with Guizhou Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in the east, Sichuan Province in the north, and Tibet Autonomous Region in the northwest. As a frontier province, Yunnan borders on Myanmar in the west, Laos in the south and Vietnam in the southeast with a 4,060-kilometer long boundary. Eight prefectures/cities and 25 counties in Yunnan border on the three countries abovementioned. Meanwhile, Yunnan is close to Thailand, Cambodia, India and Bengal. The geographical priority of Yunnan provides favorable conditions for the exchanges of economy, trade, culture and tourism between people in Southeast Asia and South Asia.

Administrative Divisions

There are 16 provincial administrative divisions in Yunnan, including 8 cities and 8 autonomous prefectures of ethnic peoples. 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. As the provincial capital of Yunnan, Kunming is well-known as “the Flower Capital” and “the Spring City”. It is the center of politics, economy, culture and tourism in Yunnan. The ongoing implementation of Modern New Kunming Construction aims to develop Kunming into a world-known tourism city with the following features: a spring-like city, a historical and cultural city and a garden-like city. In Yunnan, Pu'er is the largest region which borders on Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam. Yunnan has a population of 46 million by the end of 2011, which is ranked the 12th in China.

Topography and Climate in Yunnan

Topography

Yunnan leans against the tremendous Asia Continent in the north and gets close to the vast Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean in the south. Being controlled by monsoon from southeast and southwest, and under the influence of Tibetan Plateau, Yunnan is characterized by complicated and diverse topography. Situated between the first and the second topographical terrace of China, Yunnan is a highland province sloping from the northwest to the southeast. The highest point of the province is Kawagebo Peak of Meili Snow Mountain with an elevation of 6,740 meters. The lowest point of the province is the confluence of Yuanjiang River and Nanxi River in Hekou County in the southeast with an altitude of merely 76.4 meters. The straight distance between the highest point and the lowest point is approximately 900 kilometers and the altitude gap between them is over 6,000 meters. Such an astonishing vertical contrast in geology results in the co-existence of various landscapes in Yunnan province, including the tropical rainforests, the prairies and snow mountain glacier at the lowest latitude in northern hemisphere.

The diverse topography of Yunnan is roughly divided into the east region and the west region with Yuanjiang valley area, Dali and Ninglang as the dividing line. The east region abounds in the rugged hills, the round foothills and a variety of limestone landform, such as the Stone Forest, Jiuxiang Karst Cave in Yiliang, Puzhehei Scenic Area in Qiubei, Alu Cave in Luxi and the Swallow Cave in Jianshui. The west region is