

全国导游人员资格考试（云南考区）专用教材



Tour-guiding the Colourful Yunnan

现场导游

（英文版）

云南省旅游发展委员会 编



云南大学出版社
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序 言

中共云南省旅游发展委员会党组书记 主任 段跃庆

在人类社会中，知识，往往是承载梦想的摇篮，是从自然和人文形态中寻找自我、发现自我、塑造自我，进而回归幸福与宁静的完美体验。如果这个立论得以确立，那么，在这个体验的过程中，导游员便是人们追逐梦想的引领人。

事实上，我们总能从大自然和人类文明成果的载体上不经意地被莫名的情结所感动、所震撼，那是因为我们找到了精神乃至灵魂维系的一个部分，与其说她源于我们的内心，倒不如说源于我们的生命。从这个意义上说，导游员是打开这扇心灵之窗的揭帘人。

感谢云南的高天厚土，她赐予我们温润的雨露阳光和锦绣连绵的磅礴画卷；感谢云南的风土人情，她赐予我们人文的斑斓和内心的纯美；感谢云南的博大和包容，她是一本书，让每一位阅读者在字里行间追逐梦想，不知归途，一如虔诚的僧侣，导游员便是这本书最忠实的传播人。

作为全国的旅游大省，云南省正朝着旅游强省的目标坚实迈进。随着云南旅游“二次创业”的不断深入，尤其是《旅游法》的出台，云南旅游产业迎来了前所未有的发展机遇，同时，我们也面临着行业人才队伍建设、尤其是导游人员队伍建设过程中素质提升的巨大挑战。为进一步提升我省导游员队伍质量，适应时代进步和旅游产业发

展实际需求，继 2011 年云南导游考试教材修编之后，2014 年，云南省旅游发展委员会认真组织修编了这套供导游人员参加全国导游人员资格考试专用的系列教材。在遵循国家旅游局对全国导游考试改革精神的基础上，教材充分考虑到云南省目前导游人员培训与资格考试考务工作的现状以及云南省旅游产业发展的实际情况，并在注重知识的全面性、权威性与实用性的前提下，适时规划、更新了有关内容。

新修订出版的教材共有六种：即《全国导游基础知识》《云南导游基础知识》《导游业务》《旅游法规》《现场导游》（中文版和英文版）。这套教材的出版，以期为旅游爱好者提供旅游知识，增添旅游情趣，也希望能为导游人员提高自己的业务水平、工作能力和服务质量提供帮助。

我有一个愿望，那就是让每一位导游员都能成为游客一本阅之不倦的书。

值此教材出版之际，为之作序。

2014 年 4 月 16 日

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 zoolites on this land illustrates that Yunnan is among the most world-famous cradle of life on the earth. The Maotianshan Zoolites 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 zoolites 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 Zoolites discovered in 1946 in Australia and the Burgess Zoolites 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. —221 B. C.), the king of the State of Qin united the six states and declared himself the first emperor of Qin Dynasty (221 B. C. —207 B. 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. —8 A. 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 Zoolites
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 drew 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 $21^{\circ}8'$ to $29^{\circ}15'$ north and longitude $97^{\circ}31'$ to $105^{\circ}11'$ 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

rich in deep valleys and steep high mountains, among which the Three Parallel Rivers Scenic Area is the most imposing. Dandanglika Mountain, Gaoligong Mountain, Nushan Mountain, Yunling Mountain are alternated with Nujiang River, Lancang River and Jinsha River. The geological wonder that three rivers are running abreast southward for about 400 kilometers is called “Three Parallel Rivers”. This area was officially approved as the National Key Scenic Area by the State Council. (On July 2, 2003, Three Parallel Rivers succeeded in the application of the World Natural Heritage. From then on, “three rivers running abreast” and “four mountains standing side by side” become well-known worldwide. This is the key area to reflect the essential events during the earth evolution, the area with the richest biological diversity worldwide, the significant inhabited area for precious endangered animals and plants as well as the area abundant in a variety of rare natural landscapes. The core area of Three Parallel Rivers World Natural Heritage covers 17,000 square kilometers, consisting of 8 regions namely Gaoligong Mountain, Meili Snow Mountain, Haba Snow Mountain, Qianhu Mountain, Hongshan Mountain, Yunling Mountain, Laojun Mountain and Laowo Mountain. Covering an area of 40,000 square kilometers, it is the largest world natural heritage in the world). Situated in the tropical and subtropical zones, boundary areas in south and southeast Yunnan are characterized by more plains, small hills, wide valleys and basins.

In Yunnan, mountainous landscape accounts for 94% of the total area. Mountains and hills can be visible almost everywhere. In the mountains scatter numerous basins (flatland) which resulted from the fault of earth crust. There are 49 basins covering an area over 100 square kilometers and 1,442 basins spanning over one square kilometer in size. The largest one is Luliang Basin with an area over 771.99 square kilometers. Most basins are featured by fertile land, rich products, large population, convenient transportation and prosperous commerce.

Rivers and Lakes

Although Yunnan is a landlocked province, rich waterpower is provided by rivers, lakes, ponds, springs and glaciers.

Altogether, there are more than 600 rivers running through Yunnan which can be classified into six river systems, namely Jinsha-Yangtze River-system, Nanpan-Zhujiang River-system, Yuanjiang-Honghe River-system, Lancang-Mekong River-system, Nujiang-Salween River-system and Dulong-Dayin-Ruili-Irrawaddy River-