

仙鹤依恋的热土

Eternal Homeland of the Crane

白城市旅游风光摄影集

A Pictorial Guide to Baicheng

白城市旅游局 编
白城市文学艺术界联合会



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清友

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科尔沁草原上的明珠——白城

白城市人民政府市长 房俐

白城市是仙鹤依恋的热土，地处吉林、黑龙江、内蒙古三省交界处。行政区内有大安、洮南、镇赉、通榆、洮北（区），辖两市、两县、一区 92 个乡镇，幅员面积 2.6 万平方公里。自然资源得天独厚，地理位置十分优越，交通、通讯等基础设施发达，是吉林省西北部三省区的商品集散地和经济文化交流中心。随着中国改革开放的持续深入，白城市的经济社会呈现突飞猛进的趋势：农业正在向生态效益型方向发展，集约化程度不断提高；工业经过改革开放和市场经济的洗礼，结构日趋优化，竞争能力不断加强；市场建设日臻完善，辐射带功能明显提高；城市基础设施建设日新月异，整体面貌发生了巨大变化，城乡环境有了很大改观。文明整洁，别具特色的生态旅游名城正在这过去人称为八百里瀚海的大地上崛起。

得天独厚的生态环境是白城市展现给全世界最宝贵的资源。以嫩江为主干，洮儿河、蛟流河、霍林河为分支的一江三河流域滋润了科尔沁草原这一方神奇的沃土。夏至时节草原上绿浪滚滚，似火、似星、似银、似金的各色山花姹紫嫣红，在烂漫无垠的草原上如织如绣。碧水萦绕的科尔沁牛羊的群落与蓝天上的云朵交相辉映，如梦如歌。由一江三河泄洪区形成的湿地连接着以月亮湖、向海湖为龙头的大小三百多个泡沼湖泽，面积辽阔，遍布草原各处，如星罗棋布。向海、四海、兴隆山一带蒙古黄榆原始次生林，是世界上仅存的蒙古黄榆连片森林，形成了独具特色的生态样式。森林、草原、沙丘、沼泽、湖泊及其赖以生存的野生动植物，形成了纷繁复杂的生态圈，是白城野生动植物物种的基因库。白城生物多样性的存在，为白城生态的优化提供了丰富的物质准备，造成了优越的生态环境，提供了可持续开发利用的旅游资源。为丹顶鹤、白枕鹤、白鹤、大鸨等珍稀鸟类栖息繁衍提供了重要场所。向海自然保护区被国际环境组织列入世界重要湿地名录。白城被人称为北方生物多样王国，珍稀鸟类的乐园。

近年来，白城市委、市政府高度重视生态环境的保护和生态旅游资源的可持续性开发和利用。白城市初步形成了以向海、莫莫格两个国家级自然保护区和查干浩特旅游开发区为支撑点的生态旅游金三角格局，与环市区 26 个景点以及月亮湖、嫩江旅游度假景区构成了生态旅游的框架。

200 万白城人民勤劳朴实，热情好客，殷切地期待着海内外各届朋友来到美丽的科尔沁草原作客。饱览风光，体味真诚，感受本地蒙汉相融的独特风俗文化，与白城社会各届广交真朋友，共谋发展。

Baicheng - A Pearl on the Horqin Grassland

Fang Li, Mayor of Baicheng City

Baicheng is known as the place where the white cranes linger. The city lies at the meeting point of Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Its administrative area covers two smaller cities, two counties, one district, and 92 towns and townships, including the cities of Da'an and Taonan, the counties of Zhenlai and Tongyu, and the district of Taobei. Its territory extends over 26,000 square kilometres. The city is today a distribution centre in northwest Jilin for commercial goods moving between Jilin, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia, as well as a centre for economic and cultural exchange. It is rich in natural resources and enjoys a favourable location and an advanced transport and telecommunications infrastructure. In both economic and social terms, Baicheng is making rapid advances. Its agriculture is growing consistently more intensive, at the same time as becoming a model of ecological benefit; the structure of its industry is being optimized, while its competitiveness is growing rapidly thanks to massive reforms and a wider opening to market practices; its market environment is improving; its infrastructure projects are flourishing, so that the appearance of the city is regularly being transformed; and its environment, in both town and countryside, has undergone major improvement.

Its advantaged ecological environment is the city's most precious resource. This stretch of magical land on the Horqin Grassland lies in the drainage basin of the Nenjiang River and its three branches, the Tao'er, the Jiaoliu, and the Huolin, which together nourish the city. In summer, green waves surge across the grassland, and flowers of every colour are scattered like flames, or stars, or silver and gold embroidered on silk. Flocks of sheep roam Horqin against a blue sky. A wetland is formed by the floodwaters of the rivers, combined with the waters of more than 300 lakes in the drainage basin, among them Moon Lake and Xianghai Lake. Together, like stars dotting the sky, they cover a vast area of the grassland. The secondary primeval forest of Mongolian Yellow Elm in Xianghai and Sihai and on Mount Xinglong is the only remaining home of this tree left in the world. The forests, the grassland, the sand dunes, the swamps and the lakes form a complex ecosystem, together with the wild plants and animals that live in it, and which contribute to the reserves of the natural gene bank and the eco-diversity of the city, and provide such rich materials for the development of the city's eco-environment and for promoting tourism on a sustainable basis. The city also offers an important habitat and breeding ground for rare birds, including Red-crowned Cranes, White-naped Cranes, Great White Cranes and Bustards. And the Xianghai Nature Reserve has been registered as a Grade A Listed Wetland by an International Environment Organization. Baicheng is now known as the Northern Kingdom of Eco-diversity and a Paradise for Rare Birds.

The Baicheng CPC Commission and municipal government have, in recent years, been putting much thought into such issues as the protection of the city's eco-environment and the development of its eco-tourism resources. A simple golden triangle pattern for eco-tourism has been developed, based on the Xianghai and Momog State Nature Reserves and the Chaganhot Tourism Development Zone. These reserves and zone underpin the development of the city's eco-tourism, together with 26 other areas of urban interest and the Moon Lake and Nenjiang Tourism and Holiday Resorts.

The residents of Baicheng are hardworking, simple and hospitable people. They are happy to open their doors to home and overseas visitors, who are likely to lose themselves in the beautiful scenery of the Horqin Grassland and revel in the true friendship of the local people and the unique folk culture that mixes Mongolian and Han features.

白城市旅游交通图



国际重要湿地——向海之旅 / A Tour of Xianghai, a major international wetland



向海春韵
Spring in Xianghai



1986年7月，荷兰女王的父亲、国际鹤类基金会主席贝恩哈德亲王来向海考察湿地。

In July 1986, Prince Bernhard, father of the Queen of the Netherlands and a member of the International Crane Foundation, visited the wetlands of Xianghai

国家级自然保护区向海

向海国家自然保护区位于通榆县西北70公里处。保护面积10.55万公顷，南北长45公里，东西宽42公里。向海地貌起伏多变，自然古朴。有湖泊、沼泽、沙丘、草原及原始次生林地。物种繁多，是以丹顶鹤为代表的鸟类繁殖地，被列为国际重要湿地。每年都有国内外的鸟类专家到此从事科研活动，向海已成为国际生态科研与交流的热点，百鸟的乐园。

由向海去长春320公里，由向海去白城80公里，由向海去内蒙古科右中旗70公里，可达美丽的代钦塔拉枫树景区。

A Brief Introduction to Xianghai National Nature Reserve

Xianghai National Nature Reserve lies 70 kilometres to the northwest of Tongyu County, and covers an area of 105,500 hectares. It extends 45 kilometres from north to south and 42 kilometres from east to west. With an ecology that includes lakes, marshlands, sand dunes, grasslands and secondary virgin forests, Xianghai is home to many species of birds, such as the Red-crowned Crane. It's also a Class-A Listed Wetland, to which the WEO (World Environmental Organization) attaches great importance. Each year, bird-watchers from many countries visit Xianghai, a place that has become a centre of international ecological research and a "paradise for birds."





春萌向海
Xianghai in Spring



向海水面 / Surface of Xianghai Lake



向海早春
Early Spring in Xianghai





白琵鹭种群
White Spoonbills





秋染向海
Xianghai in Autumn





