

# 新平

# 体验游

## 花腰傣之乡



新平县旅游局 编



云南大学出版社





## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

花腰傣之乡·新平体验游 / 新平县旅游局编. —昆明:  
云南大学出版社, 2004  
ISBN 7-81068-883-9

I . 花… II . 新… III . 旅游业 - 经济发展 - 概况  
- 新平县 IV . F592.774.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 122378 号

## 花腰傣之乡——新平体验游

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出版发行 / 云南大学出版社

地址 / 云南省昆明市翠湖北路 2 号云南大学英华园内 (650091)

印装 / 昆明 (雅昌) 富新春印务有限公司

开本 / 787 × 1092 1/16

印张 / 6

字数 / 163 千

版次 / 2005 年 8 月第 1 版

印次 / 2005 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书号 / ISBN 7-81068-883-9/F · 324

定 价 / 50.00 元

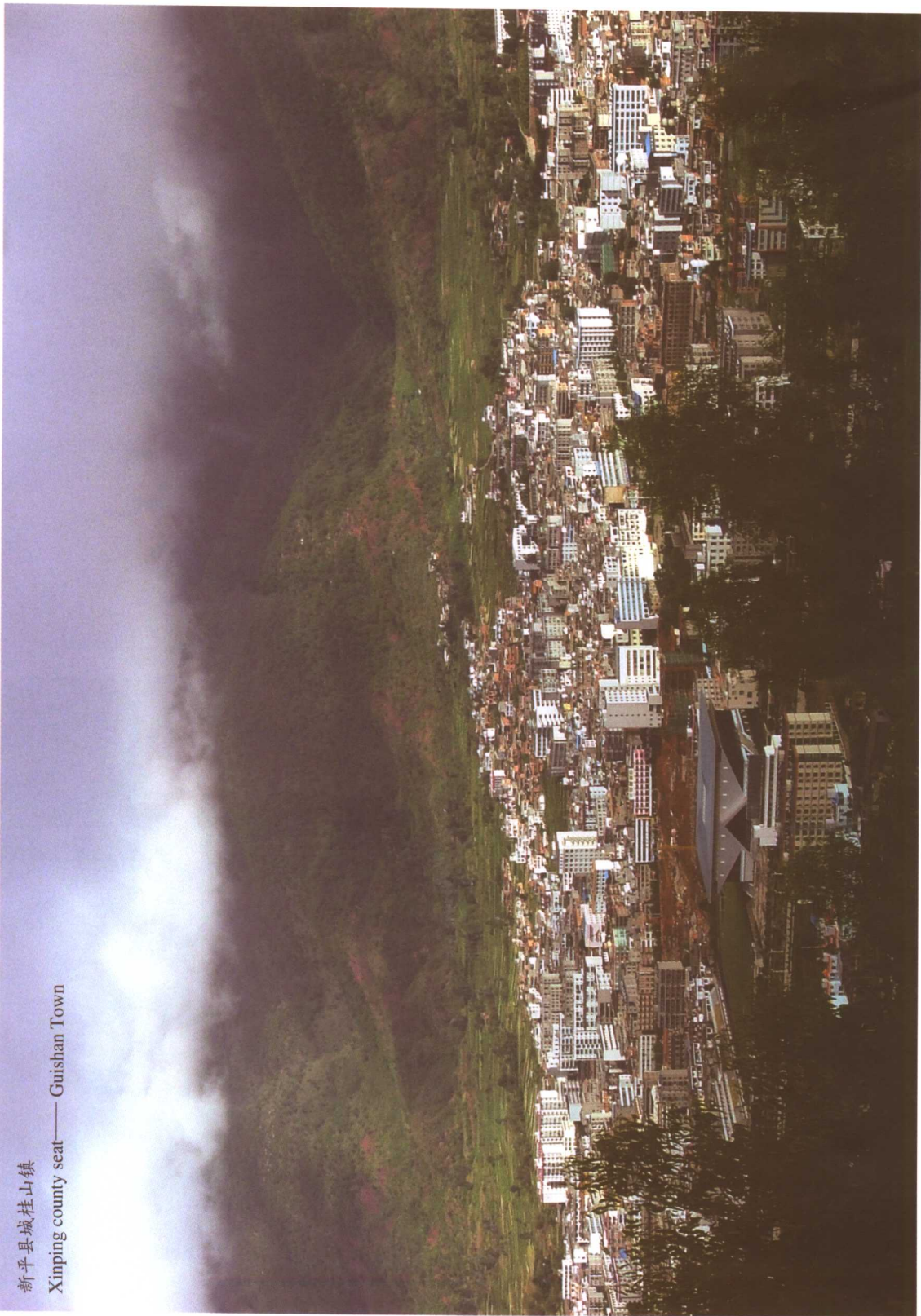




# 新平旅游示意图



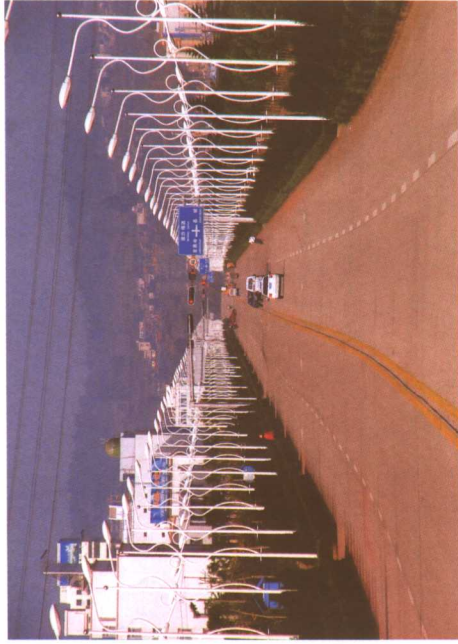
新平县城桂山镇  
Xinping county seat —— Guishan Town







新平——哀牢山中的一颗明珠，位于哀牢山中段东麓，东南至西北分别与玉溪市峨山县、元江县，红河州的石屏县，思茅市的墨江县、镇沅县，楚雄州的双柏县接壤。县人民政府驻地桂山镇，距省会昆明 182 公里，距玉溪市府所在地红塔区 90 公里。哀牢山连绵数百里，造物主独在新平留下大气的一笔。从最低海拔 422 米到 3165 米的高海拔区，珍禽异兽，奇花异草，流泉飞瀑，崇山峻岭点缀其间，人与自然和谐共处。县境最大横距 102 公里，最大纵距 88.2 公里，总面积 4223 平方公里，共有土地面积 641.3 万亩，人均 24.5 亩。矿藏资源有金、银、铜、铁等 23 种，铁矿储量约占云南省的 50%，铜矿占云南省储量的四分之一。动、植物资源丰富，森林覆盖率达 70.55%，野生动物种类繁多，被列为国家保护动物的有金丝猴、黑长臂猿、穿山甲、金钱豹、绿孔雀等。植物资源有高等植物 219 科 762 属 1402 种，有桫欏树、水杉、滇山茶、铁树、香樟、红椿等珍贵植物。水资源总量 18.95 亿立方米，水能蕴藏量达 61.5 万千瓦。新平县冬暖夏凉，四季如春，气候宜人，是滇中地区旅游资源富聚地，具有自然景观



便捷的交通 Convenient traffic



县城广场 The square of county seat



“雄、险、秀”，民族风情“古、雅、奇”的特征。

新平——花腰傣之乡。红河上游古称濮水，两岸的世居先民古称濮人。红河水宛如金丝带，在新平境内绕了几道漂亮的弯，又滔滔南流。水孕育了人类，也孕育了文明，独具风情的花腰傣就居住在红河上游。从1992年在香港举办的“首届云南花腰傣民族风情摄影展”、

云南省政府举办的“云南花腰傣国际摄影艺术节”，到2002年“花腰傣国际学术研讨会”的召开，使花腰傣声誉日升，在滇中民族文化大花园里独领风骚。

新平——多姿多彩的民族风情园。民族文化底蕴丰厚而古朴。17种山地民族山寨星罗棋布，红河谷花腰傣“花街情人节”，哀牢山彝族“赏花打歌节”等奇异俗点缀于谷地到高山的山山峦间，形成了“隔山语难通，隔河习相远”的复杂、奇特的民族结构。

新平——绿色的家园。哀牢山国家级自然保护区其核心部分位于新平境内，原始生态最为典型，为世界同纬度生物多样性、同类型植物群落保留最完整的地区，哀牢山横跨热带和亚热带，形成南北动物迁徙的“走廊”和生物物种“基因库”，被联合国定为“人与生物圈”森林生态系统定位观察站和国际候鸟保护基地，被誉为镶嵌在植物王国皇冠上的一块“绿宝石”。

随着新平各项事业的蓬勃发展，交通、通讯、旅游接待等“硬件”、“软件”基础设施和服务能力的不断完善及成功的旅游市场宣传促销，使新平旅游有了较好的发展基础，呈现出方兴未艾的良好发展势头。2005年共接待游客30万人次，旅游总收入达6200万元。

随着西部大开发战略拉开序幕，开发建设步伐的加快，新平各项事业蒸蒸日上，新平的民族风情、山水风光愈放光彩，新平期待更多的游客走进它。

花腰傣之乡——新平欢迎您！

中共新平县委书记



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## 新平傣族概况

傣族是新平世居民族之一。古代的“百越”、“滇越”等族群就是现今傣族的先民。据 2000 年统计,新平傣族共有 40 890 人,占全县总人口的 15.54%。有傣雅、傣卡、傣洒三种自称和傣角折一种他称。傣雅、傣卡、傣洒根据其服饰特征,习惯上又统称为“花腰傣”。傣雅,即“傣雅伦”,意为在历史上民族大迁徙中被遗留下来的傣家人,主要分布在今漠沙镇。傣卡,傣语“卡”,即“汉人”的意思,意为由汉族融合而来的傣家人,主要居住在漠沙镇、腰街镇。傣洒,傣语“洒”意为沙,“戛洒”即“沙滩上的街子”,因其主要居于戛洒一带得名,意为居住在沙滩上的傣家人。傣洒分布在今戛洒、水塘两镇。

Dai people are one of traditional nationalities in Xinning, and their ancestors are those ancient ethnic groups such as Bai Yue and Dian Yue. According to the census of the year 2000, there are 40,890 Dais ( 15.54% of total ) in Xinning County. Although Dais call themselves differently as Dai Ya, Dai Ka and Dai Sa, yet they are customarily called Huayao Dai because of characteristics of their costumes and ornaments. Most Dai Ya, also called Dai Ya Lun ( refers to Dais who were left behind during the historical ethnic migration ), live in Moshan Town. Dai Ka ( in Dai language, Ka means Han people, and Dai Ka refers to those who have syncretized with Han ) live mostly in Moshan and Yaojie towns. Dai Sa ( in Dai language, Sa means sand, and Jia Sa means the street on sand beach; Dai Sa refers to Dais who live on the sand beach ) nominated themselves because of their living mainly in Jia Sa town. Besides Jia Sa, some of Dai Sa people live in Shuitang town.





花腰傣的女性服饰绚丽多彩，穿着考究，富贵华丽，特以腰部装饰和点缀为奇为妙，故有“花腰”之称。

Costumes and ornaments of female Huayao Dais are gorgeous, dainty and luxuriant. Especially, their girdles interspersed by beautiful ornament are very wonderful, and hence they are called Huayao Dais ( Huayao in Chinese means colorful girdle ).

傣雅少女



傣洒少女



傣卡少女







大沐浴花腰傣生态文化旅游村

## 大沐浴花腰傣文化生态旅游村





## 大沐浴花腰傣文化生态旅游村

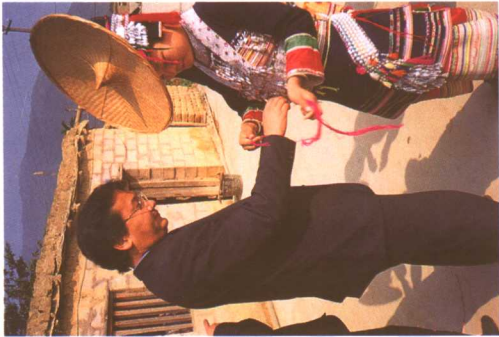
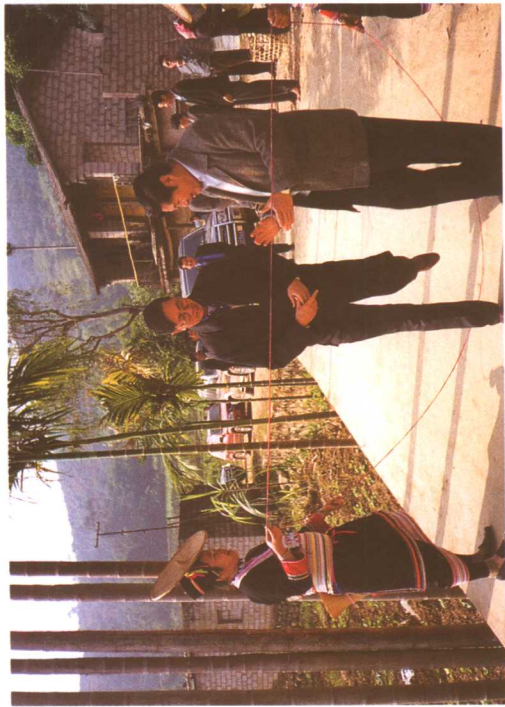
大沐浴花腰傣文化生态旅游村位于漠沙镇龙河村，距县城 76 公里。生态旅游村属花腰傣傣雅支系聚居地自然村落形成的景区，前傍红河上游漠沙江，后依巍巍哀牢山，村中有源于山涧的泉水穿流，一幢幢傣家土掌房掩映在茂林秀竹中，是展示花腰傣民居建筑、历史文化、民风民俗的民族文化生态风情园。



Damuyu Huayao Dai Cultural and Ecological Tourist Village

Located in Longhe Village of Moshan Township, Damuyu Huayao Dai Cultural and Ecological Tourist Village is 76 km far from county seat. The village is a natural scene that comes into being from an inhabiting region of Dai Ya people (one of 3 branches of Dai nationality). In front of the village is Moshan River, and behind it is the lofty Ailao Mountains. A fountain, rooted from mountain stream, flows through the village. Shielded by flourishing trees and beautiful bamboos, those manual-worked houses are the cultural and ecological garden of Huayao Dai's customs and practices.





外来客人进村前要在寨门口三跨红线，手控红线后方可进入寨门。跨三次红线以示进寨门之前将途中带来的邪气赶走，扫去旅途奔波和劳累，把傣家人的快乐祝福送给远道而来的客人；控红线则表示祝福未婚青年早日找到意中人，成家者家庭和睦，事业有成。入寨门后村民向客人吟唱《祝酒歌》：远方的客人欢迎到傣家来，让我们举杯畅饮，欢乐在一起，各位朋友，请大家干杯！干杯！

喝毕卜少（少女）敬上的竹筒酒，进村仪式结束，表示你可以进村尽情娱乐。

Before Coming into the village, tourists will be requested to bestraddle red strings thrice, and they can not enter into the village until getting their hands entwined by red strings. Thrice straddling signifies that the evil influence and tire brought by tourists on their way would be driven away before entering into the gate and that Dais' well-wishing be given to tourists, and red strings entwining denotes a good wish to the unmarried for their future love and to the married for their families and careers. After tourist's entering into the gate, villagers sing "song of Toast" to tourists:

"Welcome you to Dai village. Let's drink and have fun together. Every friend, please toast! Please toast!" The entrance ceremony is over after drinking wine installed in bamboo canister, and the tourists could enter into the village and enjoy themselves.





“花街节”是花腰傣青年男女相互认识、谈情说爱、挑选情侣的盛会，素有“东方情人节”的美誉。花腰傣少女的选美赛装活动是节日里的重头戏。通过服饰穿着，歌舞表演，才智展示，然后由群众评出花王，当选者必然是小卜冒（男孩子）争相追逐的对象。

Flower Street Festival is a pageant that young people know each other, fall in love and select their boy/girl friends, and it is usually called “eastern valentine’s day”. The activities of beauty choosing and costume matching from Huayao Dai girls are the most important part of the festival. Judging from girl’s costume, singing and dancing, and ability and wisdom, people will choose one of girls as “Flower Queen” and “Flower Queen” will certainly be the chased object of Xiaopumao (young fellows).

花街节上比美赛装的花腰傣少女  
Huayao Dai girls on the Flower Street Festival

特色节日——花街节：每年农历正月初三至初七  
Huajie Festival: from the 3rd day to the 7th day of the first month of the lunar year







傣雅少女

Dai Ya girls

彩带束腰，丰姿绰约的花腰女

Beautiful Huayao Dai

girls with colorful girdles



花腰歌舞

Singing and dancing of Huayao Dai's





# 侗族大歌

情歌对唱 Mutually singing love songs

