

**Furong River** Fairy Maiden Mountain Longshui Gorge Gap

White Horse Mountain

## Scenery Pictures Album of Chongqing State-Class Tourist Zone 重庆国家级旅游风景区图典 重廣出版社



白龙天仙芙马水生女蓉 芙蓉 峡桥山洞

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老谭

2002年5月17日,国务院批准公布了第四批国家重点风景名胜区,重庆市又有芙蓉江风景区列名其间。命名这个景区的芙蓉江古称濡水,又名洋河、盘古河,发源于大娄山区贵州省绥阳县石瓮子,由南向北流至重庆市武隆县江口镇汇入乌江,全长243公里,是乌江最大的一条支流。它从武隆县浩口乡进入重庆市境,至江口镇一段流长35公里,因为江口镇沿岸多生芙蓉,所以通称芙蓉江。20世纪90年代中叶,这一段江水峡谷风光逐渐为人欣赏,芙蓉洞尤其声名鹊起。江上漂流和过江速滑旅游活动盛极一时,由于兴建江口电站而于1999年中止。2004年江口电站建成以后,在152.8平方公里规划面积的范围内,将形成一个江峡型大容量喀斯特地貌和水上原始森林风景名胜区。

武隆县境内35公里长的芙蓉江流域,集山、水、峡、洞、林、泉于一体,天生成一个"V"字形的长峡谷。峡谷两面山连山,峰错峰,陡峭奇崛,险深幽秀。绿树丛集的奇峰异石,有的像倚天剑,有的像蘑菇云,有的又像伟人形象,纷异

的形态引人联想。奇峰、石笋、峭崖夹峙的河道 水绿如玉,清可见底,静时水波不兴,动时掀石 激岸, 最窄外只有10米左右。40多处河滩中, 曾 供漂流的达26处,长18公里。两岸修篁垂丝,虬 枝参差, 密织如网的苍藤长根从二、三十米高的 崖畔直探碧流, 其状如群蛇下川, 竞饮水上。滩、 潭、泉、瀑显形于原始森林之间,形成众多观之 不尽, 味之无穷的景点、景观。顺流而下, 从珠 子溪景区的珠子溪、红军渡、玛瑙飞泉、姜太公 钓鱼、悬坝景区的跳鱼滩、一线天、龙孔飞瀑、 大小石笋,到岛古河景区的古木竹海、猴园、芭 蕉林,再到江口景区的芙蓉洞,自然风光无不如 画如诗。江口景区还有长孙无忌墓、李进士故里 摩崖石刻、蒋经国宋希濂司令部旧址等人文景 观。待到江口电站建成后,水位升高100余米, 将会形成高峡平湖的新奇画境, 如镜的水面上, 新添众多半岛和岛屿。按规划,将开辟出石桥湖 旅游度假区和贾角湖生态旅游区两个宽水面新景 X

芙蓉江风景区处在亚热带湿润气候区,四季分明,但山高林密,也极富立体气候特征。年平均气温17.4℃,年平均降雨量1094.4毫米,极有利于植物生长,不仅山山岭岭密布着亚热带次生原始林,而且连两岸的崖壁上,植被覆盖率也超过了60%。次生原始林中,既有国家重点保护的银杉、银杏、红豆杉,也有香果树、檫木、七枣等珍贵林木,还有大量人工种植的杏、板栗、山干果和天麻、杜仲、黄连、黄柏、辛荑等中草

药。林间栖息着不少野生动物,其中有国家重点保护的云豹、黑叶猴、毛冠鹿、林麝、大小灵猫、白猴、穿山甲、红腹角雉和白冠长尾雉。江渚上,有野鸭、鸳鸯戏水,白鹤群集沙滩。有时候还能看到,金雕、岩雕在天空盘旋。山青水秀,峰奇峡幽,珍禽异兽活跃其间,直使其风光不让大宁河。

这个风景区最大的特点,在于它是一个以 喀斯特地质地貌为标志的岩溶地质景区,除了峡 谷、地缝、峰丛和石芽、石笋、石林,还有竖井 群、溶洞群和地下伏流。1993、1994、1996、2001 和2002年, 先后有中国、英国、美国、德国、加 拿大、爱尔兰和澳大利亚的地质洞穴专家,联合 对其进行了五次大规模的探险科考。2001年的联 合科考中,在天星乡发现了巨大的竖井群,专家 们认为是世界上最大的竖井群。2002年10月14 日下午,英、美、德、加四国洞穴科考队宣布, 他们在距天星乡5公里的七坑洞垂直探测深度已 达853米,确认这是中国最深的竖井。在七坑洞 内,他们还发现了高达60米的地下悬瀑和长达 2000米的地下暗河,目前正在全力寻找暗河出 □。一旦都探测清楚了,并且利用现代科技手段 开发出来,竖井群、溶洞群和地下伏流的科考、 探险价值和旅游、观赏价值均将独步世界。到日 前为止,业已探明并已得到开发利用的芙蓉洞只 是其中很小一部分,由这一小以见大,前景堪称 未可限量。

芙蓉洞距江口镇约3公里,是一个大型石灰

岩溶洞,大体成形于100多万年以前。1993年5 月26日, 江口镇6个农民发现了这个溶洞, 当地 人以其位于芙蓉江流入乌江入口外的川腰上,名 之为芙蓉洞,1994年4月31日正式对外开放。探 明的洞长2700余米,洞底宽12至15米,最宽处 69.5米, 洞高8至25米, 最高处48.3米, 底面 积3.7万平方米,开发的游览道长1846.8米,整 个洞体长大宏阔。洞内气温稳定在16℃左右,很 适合进洞游览。由碳酸盐类和硫酸盐类的次生化 学沉积物形成的石芽、石笋、石柱、石幔、石幕、 石瀑、石旗和石膏花、石晶花、石梯田遍布于洞 中,种类近百种,经过灯光调饰造成了300余处 景观,绚丽缤纷,精彩迭见。其中的巨幕飞瀑、珊 瑚瑶池、生命之源、石花之王和犬牙晶花5景,被 誉为"芙蓉洞五绝"。巨幕飞瀑并生着一幕一瀑, 顺观赏行走方向, 左边的石幕犹如—幅舞台巨 幕,从洞顶一直垂落到地面,右边的石瀑高15.76 米, 宽21米, 也从洞顶飞泻而下, 酷似真正的瀑 布。它们是由成片流水长期冲刷次生化学沉积物 而形成的,始成于16万年以前,迄今仍在继续生 长, 在国内同类溶洞牛成物中规模最大, 完整性 最强,观赏价值最高。石幕与石瀑之间,端坐着 一尊芙蓉大佛,简直天造地设。珊瑚瑶池是由水 中色泽浅黄的方解石晶花和浮筏石笋构成的,水 池面积30平方米,水深0.5至1.3米,在灯光下 幻若珊瑚晶花瑶池。无论池水面积和深度, 还是 石晶花的数量和规模,目前都是世界之最。生长 在晶花浮筏上的两根翠玉般的石笋, 宛似瑶池中

一对仙姬,更是稀世珍宝。生命之源是一根特殊石笋,其形酷似阳具挺立,形与神都显示出天与人、科学求索与艺术联想相通的神圣和纯洁。石花之王和犬牙晶花也都是极品,全国第一,举世罕匹。其他的如莲花观音、海底龙宫、艺术长廊、万箭挂壁、石田珍珠、林木峥嵘、大小雁塔、银丝玉缕、贵妃浴池、奇花异草、玉柱擎天、仙山琼阁、金銮宝殿等景点、景观,无不是移步换景,神奇诱人。动物世界所在的辉煌大厅,底面积约1.1万平方米,是全洞最大的一个景区。随导游游完全洞,一般需要1.5至2小时。中国洞穴研究会会长朱学稳评价说,芙蓉洞是"一座斑斓辉煌的地下艺术宫殿,一座内容丰实的洞穴科学博物馆。"世界洞穴协会副主席安迪也称赞,芙蓉洞是"世界上最好的游览洞穴之一"。

2001年以来,以芙蓉江、芙蓉洞为中心,以流经武隆县境的79公里乌江河段为纽带,延及武隆天坑群景区、龙水峡地缝景区和三潮圣水景区,正式建立了乌江画廊地质公园。这是重庆市内目前惟一的一个地质公园,进入2002年,已在申报国家级地质公园,其规划面积达到300平方公里。加上仙女山、白马山和黄柏渡,整个武隆县四面八方都是风景名胜,俨然一个放大了的芙蓉江风景名胜区。

武隆天坑群位于仙女山南麓,距县城20公里,拥有7个大天坑,为当今世界第二大天坑群。 其前身为闻名全国的天生三桥,即天龙桥、青龙桥和黑龙桥。在不到1公里距离的范围当中,这

3座天生桥之间构成一个巨大的天坑, 其垂直下 沉深度超过300米。天坑下部有3个洞穴、状如 桥孔,上面就是3座天生桥,平均高度在200米 以上,桥面跨度均在100米以上,最大跨度达到 500米以上,为亚洲最高大的天牛桥群。桥下的 洞穴空阔高敞,洞底有伏流涌动,洞壁有银泉泻 流,洞外还有飞瀑如练,溪水奔嚣,绿草如茵, 秀木丛生, 峭壁悬崖突起于幽谷之间, 整体形势 既雄奇苍劲,又幽深神秘。单是天牛三桥景区内, 便有飞檐走壁、雄关对峙、驼峰观日、别有洞天、 绿茵生辉、绝顶览胜、天梯凌云、翠屏展秀、穿 庐广厦等30多个景点。其余的6个天坑、深度和 口径均在150米以上, 坑口或呈十字形, 或呈纺 锤形,或呈簸箕形,无不形貌变易多端,风景也 雄秀迷人。其中的石院天坑,是目前世界上已知 的口径最大的天坑,坑底面积达到30余万平方 米,迄今尚有60余户农民耕作牛息,浑似一个世 外桃源。

龙水峡地缝距天坑群 5 公里,距县城 15 公里,与天坑群同处在洋水河大峡谷上。洋水河大峡谷主要为灰色中厚层泥质页岩,出露地层形成于2.3亿至1.95亿年以前,沉积厚度约490至560米。岩层以41度倾角,由北东折向东南倾斜,经地表水和地下水亿万年溶蚀,形成了这条长2公里的地缝,其最窄处仅止1米。从谷顶到谷底,高低落差200至400米。绿树杂生的巍然绝崖上,一挂激瀑吼如惊雷,从谷顶一直飞落到谷底,溅起雪涛碎玉,汇入溪流奔涌而下。谷内的峭崖绝壁

树重藤绕,阴翳蔽日,把地缝涂成一片深绿。谷底的溪水滔滔汩汩,奔涌如蛟龙,形成了九滩十八潭。溪流鸣涧,碧潭凝翠,怪石峥嵘,危岩险绝,又形成了仙鹤沐浴、竹溪和鸣、圣象戏水、罗汉苦修、龙潭映月、一线天光、玉泉珠帘、银河飞瀑、蛟龙寒窟、玉龟出山等绝妙景点,直至地缝尽头的鲤鱼池碧潭,才豁然见天。自2002年4月16日正式对外开放以来,游人可乘坐上下80米的观光电梯下达地缝,游赏这一地质奇观。

三潮圣水又名三潮信水,位于夭生三桥附近的火炉乡徐家村老岩山腰的一石穴内。那是一口间歇泉,以其每天定时出水三次而得名。泉洞高7米,泉孔直径0.1至0.3米,洞内空高3米。洞左石壁上,刻着"三潮灵水"4个行书字。无论是炎夏酷暑,还是数九寒冬,一般上午7至8时,中午12至13时,下午18至19时都有泉水涌出来,前后时差不会超过1小时,所以被称为"信水"。遇到大雨后,也有一天涌7、8次的。最令人惊异的是,每逢2月28日和6月29日,都会全天涌出泉水。据说此水有消痛祛病,延年益寿之效,所以又称为"圣水"。这种间歇泉,是一种喀斯特地质结构的特殊现象,亦足引人探奇。

这三处地质奇观以北,就是属于武陵山系的仙女山,其平均高度为海拔1900米,主峰海拔2033米,是武隆县的最高峰。山地面积400多平方公里,森林面积30多万亩,高山草甸10多万亩,1999年定为国家森林公园。年平均气温

11.2℃,7月份最高气温不超过21℃,是天然的 避暑胜地。奇峰、林海和草场, 堪称仙女山三绝。 山顶上的草甸本是平缓广阔的, 但周边诸峰突 兀,拔地而起,对比之下格外显得雄奇峻拔。登 临主峰上的通天塔,用高倍望远镜遥瞰乌江,细 若飘带; 南望乌江南岸的白马山, 油然生出仙女 骑白马的联想; 北望则是林海茫茫。林木以华山 松、马尾松、楠木、红椿为主,林间有黑麦草和 天麻、党参、黄连等中药材,有红腹锦雉、长尾 雉、相思鸟、野猪、刺猬、麋鹿等野生动物。最 绝的还数草场, 计有侯家坝、三岔坝、小耕坝、 烂草坝等16处,最大的1万余亩,最小的也有3000 多亩,绿茵碧毯直通向山际,直连到天宇。草场 上放牧着羊群、牛群和马群,活现出"天苍苍, 野茫茫,风吹草低见牛羊"之概,因而仙女山被 誉为"南国第一牧场"。每到冬季,山地、草场 白雪皑皑,一派北国风光,又成了重庆市赏雪、 滑雪的第一绝佳地。

与仙女山隔鸟江相望的白马山,属大娄山系,距县城约15公里。山地面积545平方公里,最高峰黄柏淌海拔1951米,是武隆县的第三高峰。其位处川、湘交通要冲,历来为兵家必争之地,迄今山上保留着不少1949年11月1日刘邓大军攻破蒋军防线的战斗遗址。山上迄今仍被原始林和次生林浓密覆盖,有植物1200余种,其中包括银杉等珍稀植物30余种,还有野生禽鸟130多种,因而被称为渝东南的"生物基因库",已列为重庆市的重点自然保护区。山间的奇峰怪

石、洞穴沟壑和山泉溪涧也颇具特色。尤其在白马山东南麓,上起长途河上游的黄泥槽,下迄黄柏渡黄鱼峡,开展长约8公里的自助式漂流,既可以饱览峡谷风光,又可以欣赏到水车农庄、岩矸竹道之类的田园风光,自娱自乐,别增情趣。黄柏渡距县城仅3公里,往来十分方便。

置诸重庆市的五大国家重点风景名胜区,以芙蓉江风景区以及与它同系乌江山水的武隆其他风景区发现得最晚,开发得也最晚。然而,前后不到十年间,它们竟凭新兴风景区的独特魅力和巨大潜力,赢得了中外旅游、地质专家的一致青睐,吸引了每年上百万中外游客纷至沓来,成就了旅游业在武隆县的支柱产业地位,颇有后来居上的气势。如今市、县两级正在进一步完善总体规划,加大开发力度,其发展前景真是一派光明。

Furong River Scenic Spot came on the list of the state priority scenic spots on May 17, 2002. Furong River, which was called Ru River, Yang River or Pangu River in the ancient time, rises in Shi Wongzi in Suiyang County in Guizhou Province, joining Wu River in Jiangkou Village in Wulong County. Furong River, the biggest branch of Wu River, is 243 km long. It is 35 km from Haokou Village in Wulong County, where Furong River gets into Chongqing territory, to Jiangkou Village. There are a lot of lotus flowers along the bank of river in Jiangkou Village, so it is called Furong River (Furong, the name of lotus in Chinese). From the middle of 1990s more and more people began to enjoy the scenery along the river and Furong Cave is the most famous. Drifting on the river and acrossriver speed ropeway were very popular at that time, but they were stopped because of building Jiangkou hydropower station in 1999. After the power station being built in 2004, a gorge-shaped scenic spot with many karst landforms and primeval forests on water will come into being in the planned area of 152.8 square kilometers.

The river of 35 km in Wulong County forms a long v-shaped valley, consisting mountains, gorges, caverns, forests and springs. Along the banks of the river, range upon range of mountains comes into view, steep, grotesque, dangerous, pretty and quiet. The grotesque peaks and exotic stones are covered with green trees, some of them are like a sword, some are like mushroom clouds and some are like the figures of great men. These different shapes arouse rich associations. The river between the grotesque peaks, stalagmites or steep cliff is as green as jade and so crystal-clean that you can see the bottom. The narrowest part of the river is only 10 meters wide. Thick rattans hang down the 20 or 30-high cliff to touch the green water, like snakes creeping down the cliff to drink water. Shoals, ponds, springs and waterfalls among the primeval forest form many fantastic scenic spots. Down the river are the Bead Stream, the Red Army Ferry, the Agate Cliffside Spring, Jiang Taigong Fishing, the Jumping Fish Shoal, A Gleam of Sky, Longkong Waterfall, some big and small stalagmites, the ancient tree and bamboo sea, the Monkey Garden, the Banana Forest and the Furong Cave in Jiangkou. All these natural sceneries are picturesque and poetic. In Jiangkou Scenic Area there

are some places of cultural interest, such as Changsun Wuji Grave, the native place of palace graduate Li—Stone Carvings on Mo Cliff and the former site of the Headquarter of Jiang Jingguo and Song Xilian. After Jiangkou power station being built, the water level will go up about 100 meters and a lake on the high valley will come into being. There will be some peninsulas and small islands in the lake and the water is as smooth as a mirror. According to the development plan, two scenic areas with broad water area will be built, the Shiqiao Lake Holiday Zone for tourists and the Jiajiao Lake Ecological Tourist Zone.

Furong River Scenic Spot is in wet subtropical zone, having four clear seasons. But mountains are so high and the forests are so thick that the climate here also has some characteristics of three-dimensional climate. The year average temperature is 17.4℃ and the year average rainfall is 1094.4 mm. The climate is so suitable for the plantings that all the peaks and mountains are covered with subtropical secondary primeval forest. More than 60% of this area is covered by forests. In the secondary primeval forest there are some state protective plantings, Acthaya argyrophylla, ginkgo, Chinese yew, fragrant fruit tree, sassafras and so on. And there are also a lot of artificial plantings, apricot, Chinese chestnut, dried fruits, tuber of elevated gastrodis, eucommia, rhizome of Chinese goldthread, bark of the cork tree,

flower bud of lily magnolia and so on . In the forests there are a lot of wild animals, including some state protective ones, clouded leopard, black monkey, Wapiti, lynx, zibet and civet, white monkey, pangolin, red turtledove and white cocks and long tail turtledove. Sometimes golden eagles and rock eagles can be seen to spiral in the sky. The view of this area, green mountains, graceful water, grotesque peaks and quiet gorges with rare birds and unusual animals playing in it, is as beautiful as Daning River.

The most famous character of this scenic spot is that it is symbolized by karst landforms. It has gorges, earth gaps, clumps of peaks, stone sprouts, stalagmites, stone forest, groups of vertical wells and caverns and underground rivers. The geographical experts from China, GB, the U.S.A, Germany, Canada, Ireland and Australia explored and inspected this area five times in 1993, 1994, 1996, 2001 and 2002 A.D. In the exploration of 2001, a huge group of vertical wells was discovered in Tianxing Village and it was regarded as the largest group of vertical wells in the world. On the afternoon of October 14, 2002, the explorers from GB, the U.S.A, Germany and Canada declared that they had detected the vertical depth of 853 meters of Caikeng Cave which is 5 km away from Tianxing Village and confirmed that it was the deepest vertical well in China. In Caikeng Cave they also discovered the underground suspending waterfall of 60-meter high and a 2000-meter-long underground river. Up to now they have been doing their best to find the exit of the river. If all of these become clear and are developed with modern scientific and technological measures, the tourist and visual value and the value of scientific inspection and exploration of the groups of vertical wells, the groups of caverns and the underground river will be unrivalled all over the world. Furong Cave, which has been developed and made use of till now, is only a small part of it. So it is able to discern a boundless prospect from Furong Cave.

Furong Cave, about 3 km away from Jiangkou Village, is a large limestone cave, which came into being about one million years ago. On May 26, 1993, 6 peasants discovered this cave and the villagers name it Furong Cave (Lotus Cave) because it is located on the halfway up the mountain where Furong River joins Wu River. On April 31, 1994, it became open to the public. The cave is about 2700 meters long, 12 to 15 meters wide and 8 to 25 meters high, the widest part is about 69.5 meters wide and the highest part is about 48.3 meters high. The bottom of the cave is about 37 thousand square meters and the tourists way in it is 1846.8 meters. The temperature in the cave is very stable, about 16°C, suitable for tourists to visit. The stone sprouts, stalagmites, stone pillars, stone curtains, stone waterfalls, stone