

CHINA YELLOW RIVER

殷鹤仙 摄影

Photographed by Yin Hexian

中国
黄河

黄河水利出版社

Yellow River Conservancy Press

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序

作者上大学时学习自然地理和地貌学,后来在黄河博物馆工作多年。他熟悉黄河,热爱黄河,几十年的工作中,拍摄了大量有关黄河的照片。《中国黄河》展示了黄河的地理地貌和治理景观,反映了黄河的博大和壮美,既内涵丰富又具视觉冲击力。借助这本画册,我们可以足不出户去领略黄河源头的清澈、上游峡谷的婉转、黄土高原的苍茫、中下游的雄浑以及黄河入海口的浩荡。正是这滚滚东流的黄河孕育了中华民族,几千年来,黄河儿女与母亲河相互依存,和谐共生。今天,黄河职工正以维持黄河健康生命为己任,以科学的态度继承和发展黄河治理开发与管理的事业,为使黄河充满生机、奔腾不息而奋斗!

古往今来,记述黄河的典籍、专著十分丰富,这是黄河文化的重要组成部分。今天黄河治理开发与管理的探索和实践,提供了更为广阔的创作空间,希望能有更多反映黄河的新作出现。

是为序。



2009年6月16日

Foreword

The author majored in Physical Geography and Geomorphology in his university. Then he worked in the Yellow River Museum for many years. He is very familiar with the Yellow River and has so much affection on it. He has taken a great deal of pictures of the Yellow River during the several decades of work. *China Yellow River* demonstrates the geographical topography and landscape of the Yellow River, reflecting the splendor and magnificence of the Yellow River. It is both rich in the connotation and the visual impact. Through this photo album, we can stay at home enjoying the clear source of the Yellow River, the mild canyon of the upper reaches, the vastness of the Loess Plateau, the powerfulness of the middle and lower reaches and the mightiness of the Yellow River estuary. It is this east-rolling Yellow River that gave birth to the Chinese Nation. For thousands of years, the Chinese people and this mother river are living interdependently and harmoniously in coexistence. Today, those people working for the Yellow River are taking their responsibility of maintaining the healthy life of the river, inheriting and developing the great cause of the development and management in a scientific attitude and struggling for the full vitality and the endless torrent of the Yellow River. Since the ancient times, the large number of descriptive books and monographs has been playing an important role in the Yellow River Culture. Today, the exploration and practice of the development and management of the Yellow River offers a broader room for cultural creation. We hope that there will be more new books about the Yellow River.

So comes this preface.

Li Guoying

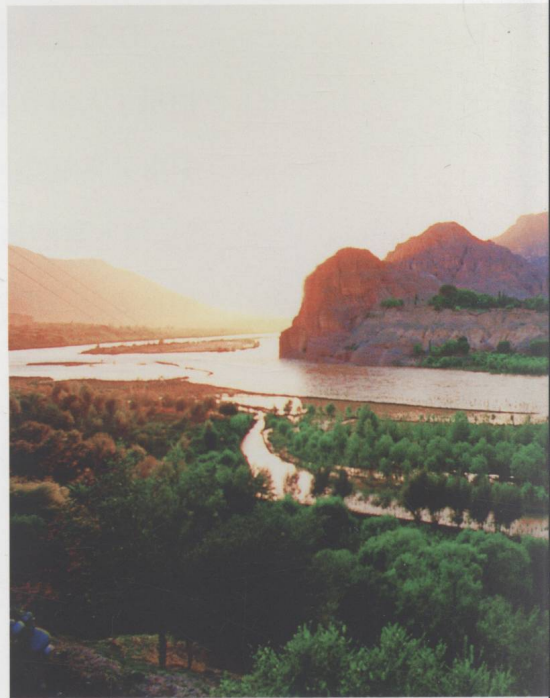
June 16th, 2009

前言

传说世界原本混沌一片，盘古用巨斧开天辟地，他死后，四肢变成山岳，血液化作江河。又传说开天辟地之初，水神共工与火神祝融大战，共工战败，头触不周山，天崩地裂，洪水滔滔，女神女娲炼五色石补天，世界才恢复秩序。

现代科学认为，地球诞生之初，高温似火，40多亿年前慢慢冷却，形成岩石外壳。在地球内热、自转、太阳和月球引力等内外力作用下，岩石圈断裂、漂移、挤压和隆起，形成山川河海。到中生代侏罗纪和白垩纪燕山运动，奠定了中国地质地貌架构。由于印度板块与欧亚板块的碰撞，在距今2400万年左右的喜马拉雅运动第二幕，青藏高原大幅度隆起，形成我国西高东低的地貌形态；距今240万年左右的喜马拉雅运动第三幕，使青藏高原又整体强烈上升，形成我国现代地貌格局。在这西高东低格局进一步的变化中，河流产生溯源侵蚀，使青海的共和盆地、宁蒙的河套断陷盆地、晋陕的汾渭地堑盆地几个独立水系贯穿起来，黄河形成并最终切穿晋豫峡谷流入大海。

青藏高原的抬升，阻挡了印度洋暖湿气流北上，西北地区变得越来越干旱，中纬度西风带西风，将西北大面积沙漠、戈壁地区的黄土吹向黄河流域，堆积在黄河上、中游形态各异的古地形上，在水力、风力和重力的侵蚀下，形成千姿百态的塬、梁、峁黄土地貌，这就是世界上面积最广、厚度最大的黄土高原。黄河上、中游流经这土质疏松的黄土高原，致使河水挟带大量泥沙在华北坳陷沉积，形成南达江淮、北抵天津的华北冲积扇平原。黄河在华北冲积扇平原上南北摆动流入黄海或渤海。



上游黄河 the upper reaches of the Yellow River



黄土高原 the Loess Plateau

黄河自西向东，穿越海拔4000m以上的青藏高原、海拔1000~2000m的黄土高原和海拔100m以下的华北平原三级阶梯，流经青海、四川、甘肃、宁夏、内蒙古、山西、陕西、河南和山东九省（区），自1855年始至今在山东垦利县注入渤海，从源头到入海口全长5464km，流域面积79.5万km²。

据考证，100万年前，陕西蓝田人就在黄河流域繁衍生息；10万年前，山西丁村人已经能打制各种石器；四五千年前，陕西半坡村人和河南仰韶人已能烧制彩色陶器。从部落首领炎黄二帝开始，五千年来，黄河流域不仅是中华文明的发祥地，同时是我国政治、经济、文化的中心。近代，黄河又以“巨灵咆哮劈两山，洪波喷流射东海”的不屈不挠性格激励中华民族战胜一切艰



难险阻，使她永远傲立于世界民族之林。

黄河由于多沙的特点，在下游经常泛滥，给人民造成极大灾难。人们在与洪水的斗争中，又创造了辉煌的业绩。

黄河自西向东奔流在中国的大地上，她哺育了中华民族，孕育了中华文明，是中国人的母亲河。

我是黄河人，有幸参加黄河的治理开发事业，因为工作需要，有机会接触黄河，从地面和空中观察和了解黄河。特别是当我从空中看黄河时，高山峥嵘但安详，黄河寂静而蜿蜒，黄土高原阔大且喧闹，这种感受在地面上是没有的，我把我的感受和感动用直观的图片形式记录下来。《中国黄河》画册就是本人根据自己对黄河的认识，从几十年积累的图片资料中选片汇编而成，其中选用了大量的空拍照片。本画册从黄河源到入海口分上、中、下游编辑，这样编排，一是为了编辑方便，二是为了便于阅读。上游高山峡谷、中游黄土高原、下游悬河形势各有侧重。

本画册不是地理学或水利学教科书，也不只是黄河风光。拍摄时，在内容、角度、用光、构图等方面的选择上，依据大多数人的审美习惯，尽可能地展现黄河的博大和壮美。编辑选片时，作者希望所选图片具有一定科学和文化内涵，同时又要求图片具一定美学价值，有视觉吸引力。目的是期望读者爱读，并在阅读后，对了解和认识黄河及黄土高原有所裨益。我把这本画册献给热爱黄河的人们！

Preface

As the legend goes, the original world was in chaos. It was Pan Gu (the world Creator in ancient Chinese fable) who used a huge axe to make the creation of the world. After his death, his arms and legs became the hills and mountains while his blood turned into the rivers. There was another saying that at the very beginning of the creation of the world, Water God named GongGong had a severe fight with Fire God, ZhuRong. GongGong who was defeated hit his head on the BuZhou mountain, which resulted in the cracked open of the heaven and the earth and the devastating floods. Only when Goddess Nv Wa refined a Five-color stone to mend the sky was the world then restored to its order again.

Modern science believes that at the very beginning of the earth the temperature was as high as that of the flaming fire. However, it became lower and lower about 4 billion years ago. And the rock shell came to its formation. With the internal and external forces such as the earth's internal heat, rotation, solar and lunar gravity, the lithosphere started fracturing, shifting, squeezing and uplifting, which resulted in the formation of the mountains and rivers. The geological and geomorphic framework of China came into being due to the Yanshan Movement during the epoch of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Mesozoic. The second Himalayan Movement, as the result of the collision of the Indian Plate and the Asian Plate,



黄土地 the Yellow Earth



中游峡谷 Canyons in the middle reaches

reaches of the Yellow River. Under the erosion of hydro, wind and gravity, they are formed into the plateau, and loess hilly topography. And this is the most extensive and largest Loess Plateau in the world. The upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River flow through the Loess Plateau with loose soil, causing the deposition in North China of a large number of sediment which is taken by the river, which comes to the formation of the North China Alluvial Fan Plain whose south comes to Jianghuai and north to Tianjin. The Yellow River swings north to south on the Alluvial Fan Plain and finally flows into the Yellow Sea or the Bohai Sea.

From west to east, the Yellow River goes through the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau with the altitude of more than 4,000m, the Loess Plateau with the altitude of 1,000-2,000m above the sea level and the three-step ladder of North China Plain with the altitude under 100m. It flows through nine provinces (autonomous regions) as Qinghai, Sichuan, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan and Shandong. Since 1855, the Yellow River, with the total length of 5,464km from the source to the estuary, and with the river basin area of 795,000km², has been going into the Bohai Sea in Kenli county of Shandong province.

According to the research, a million years ago Lam Tin people in Shaanxi were living and thriving in the Yellow River Basin. About 100,000 years ago, Dingcun men in Shanxi were able to make a variety of stone tools. 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, Banpo people in Shaanxi Province and Yangshao people in

happened 24 million years ago to make the uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to form the pattern of China high in the west and low in the east. The third Himalayan Movement happened 2.4 million years ago to result in the fierce uplift of the whole Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to form China's modern physiognomy. In the further changes of this pattern, the traceability erosion of the rivers resulted in the interconnection of such independent water systems as the Gonghe Basin in Qinghai, Hetao Faulted Basin in Ningxia-Inner Mongolia area, and Fenwei Graben Basin in Jin-Shaan, and also made the formation of the Yellow River, which went through the Jin-Yu Canyon and ultimately flowed into the sea.

The uplift of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau stops the northward movement of the warm Indian Ocean currents, leading to the drier and drier northwest area. Westerly wind from the mid-latitude westerlies brings the loess in the northwest large desert and the Gobi region to the Yellow River Basin, which has been accumulated in the different form of the ancient terrain of the upper and middle



下游黄河 the Lower Yellow River

Henan Province were able to burn the color pottery. From the time of the tribal leader Yan and Huang emperors, the Yellow River Basin has not only been the birthplace of the Chinese civilization, but also China's political, economic and cultural center for 5,000 years. In modern times, the Yellow River, again with the indomitable character as "Genius roars and splits the two jointed mountains, while mountainous waves jets the East Sea", inspires the Chinese Nation to overcome all difficulties and obstacles to make her stand firmly and proudly in the world forever. Featuring too much sand, the Yellow River has the regular flooding in the lower reaches, which has caused serious disasters to the people. But, while struggling with the flood, people also created a brilliant performance.

Running from west to east across China, the Yellow River nurtured the Chinese Nation and gave birth to the Chinese civilization. It is the mother river of the Chinese people.

I was born here, and had the privilege to participate in the cause of the development and management of the Yellow River. Because of my job, I have the access to observe and understand the Yellow River from the ground and the sky. Especially when I look at the Yellow River from the sky, I feel the lofty but serene mountains, I feel the quiet and winding Yellow River, and I feel the wider and noisy Loess Plateau. It is the feeling that can't be felt on the ground. I put my feelings and affections into intuitive pictures. *China Yellow River* is the album of the Yellow River according to my own understandings and accumulations from the selected pictures in the past decades, a number of which



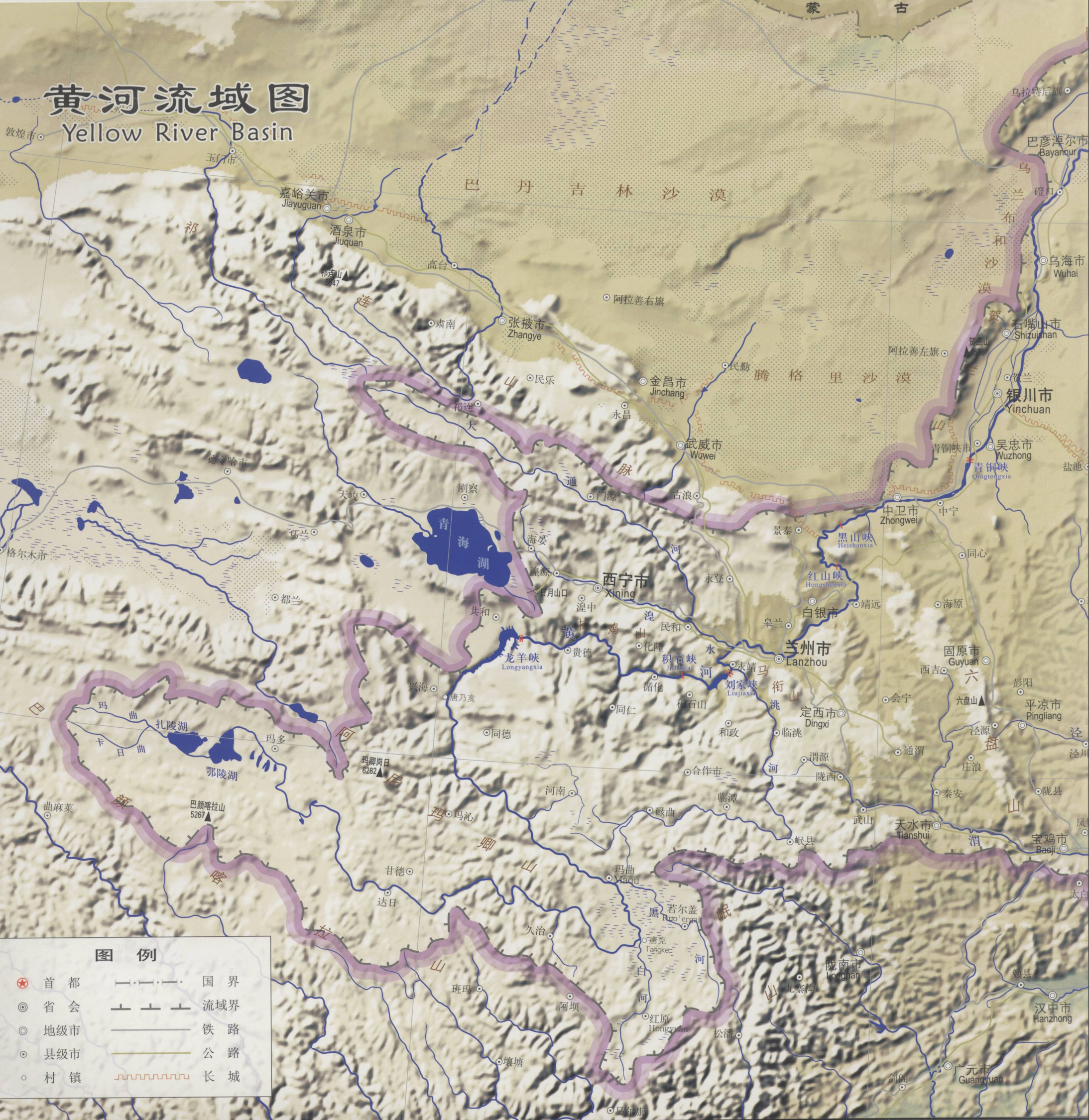
黄河入海口 the estuary of the Yellow River

I chose were taken in the air. This album is edited according to the upper, middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River from the source to the estuary, which is convenient for both the editors and the readers. The mountain valleys of the upper reaches, the Loess Plateau of the middle reaches and the suspended situations of the lower reaches have their own different characteristics.

This album is not the textbook of the Geography or Hydraulics, nor is it the Yellow River scenery. In terms of the selected contents, perspectives, light, composition and other aspects, I try to show the broadness and magnificence of the Yellow River as possible as I can when I am shooting those pictures according to the aesthetic habits of the most people, in hoping that the selected pictures have a certain connotation of science and culture, and at the same time a certain aesthetic value and visual attraction. I expect the readers love to read it and can benefit from it on the understanding and the knowledge of the Yellow River. This album is for the people who love the Yellow River!

黄河流域图

Yellow River Basin



图例

- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| ★ 首都 | — · — · — 国界 |
| ◎ 省会 | — — — 流域界 |
| ◎ 地级市 | — — — 铁路 |
| ◎ 县级市 | — — — 公路 |
| ○ 村镇 | — — — 长城 |



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The Lower reaches of the Yellow River

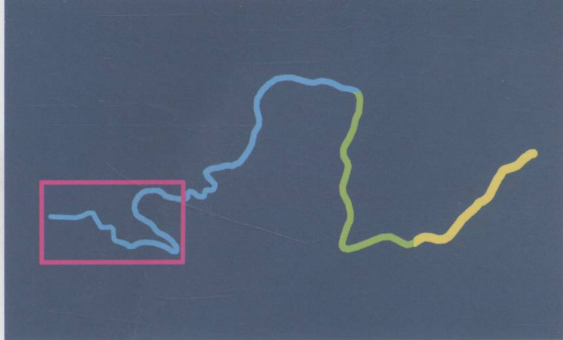
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黄河上游

The upper reaches of the Yellow River

根据地质地貌、水资源状况及治理开发等因素,黄河分为上、中、下游。黄河上游自青海省黄河源头至内蒙古自治区托克托县的河口镇,河道长3472km,流经青海高原和黄土高原,水面落差3496m,流域面积42.8万km²,是黄河水量的主要来源区。画册中“黄河上游”包括:1. 青海高原和若尔盖盆地;2. 陇中盆地和陇东高原;3. 河套平原和鄂尔多斯高原。

According to the geological features, the water resources, the management and development and other factors, the Yellow River is divided into the upper, middle and lower reaches. The upper reaches is from the source of the Yellow River in Qinghai Province to Hekou town of Tuoketuo County in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, with the river length of 3,472km, running through Qinghai Plateau and the Loess Plateau which causes the water drop of 3,496m. The drainage area is 428,000km², which is the main source of the water of the Yellow River. In the Album, the upper reaches of the Yellow River contain: 1. Qinghai Plateau and Ruorgai Basin, 2. Longzhong Basin and Longdong Plateau, 3. Hetao Plain and the Erdos Plateau.



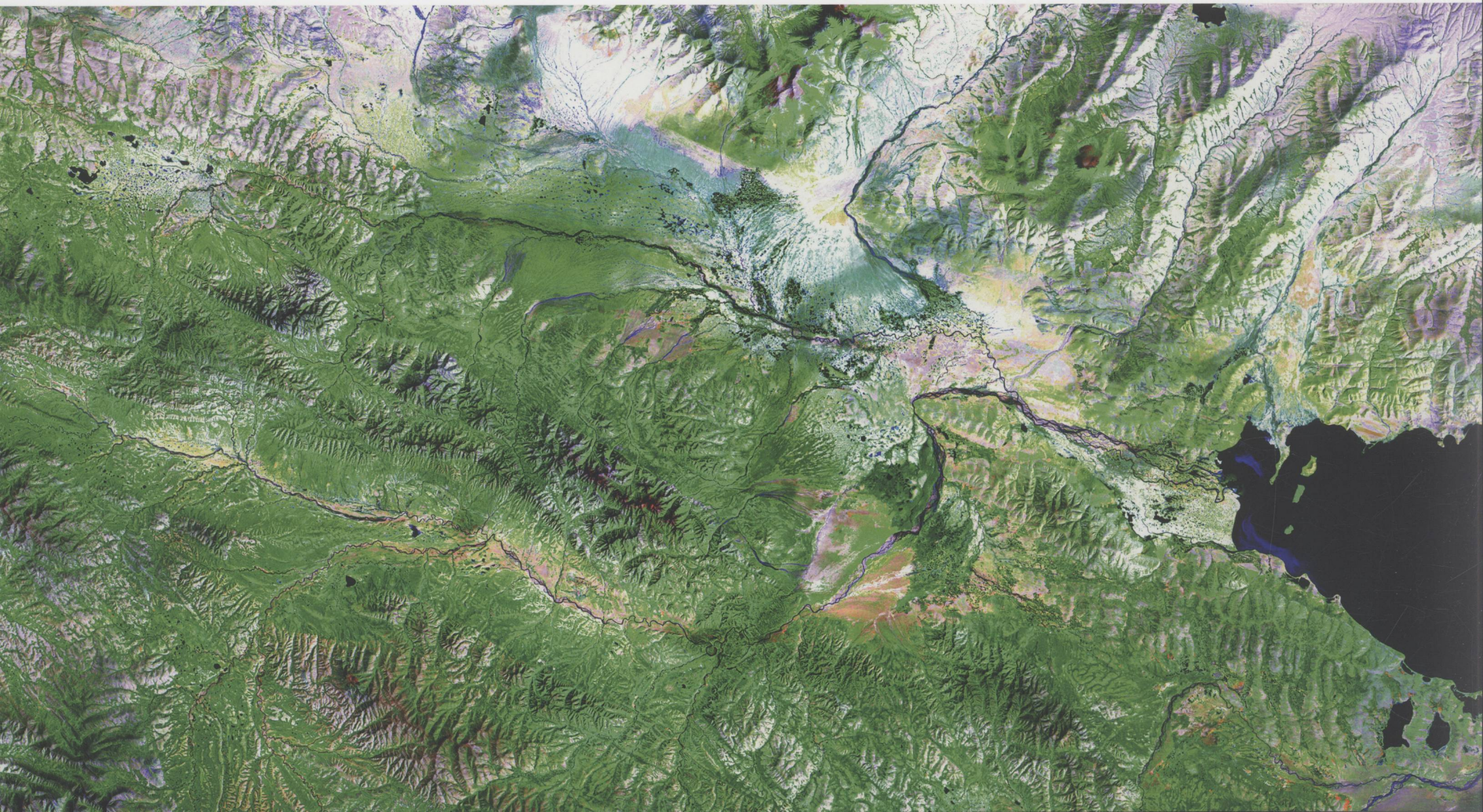
1. 青海高原和若尔盖盆地

青海省位于青藏高原的东北部，即青海高原。昆仑山脉是青海高原的重要山脉，昆仑山脉在昆仑山口以东分为北支阿尼玛卿山和南支巴颜喀拉山，黄河就发源于巴颜喀拉山北麓的约古宗列盆地，海拔约4500m。盆地中散布着许多水泊称星宿海，星宿海以东有扎陵湖和鄂陵湖，黄河在阿尼玛卿山与巴颜喀拉山的夹挟下向东南奔流，到四川省的若尔盖断陷盆地受岷山的阻挡，在洼地内蜿蜒曲折，到若尔盖县唐克乡接纳支流白河后，急转180°向西北流去。直到青海省兴海县的唐乃亥转向东流，过龙羊、松巴、积石峡后进入甘肃。

1. Qinghai Plateau and Ruoergai Basin

Qinghai Province is located in the northeast of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and is called as the Qinghai Plateau. Kunlun Mountains in Qinghai Plateau are important mountain ranges. In the east of the Kunlun Pass, it is divided into Animaqing Mountain in the North Branch and Bayankela Mountain in the South Branch. The Yellow River is originated from the Yueguzonglie Basin on the northern foothills of the Bayankela Mountain with the altitude of 4,500m. There are many lakes spreading in the basin which is called Xingsu Sea, on the east of which are Zhaling Lake and Eling Lake. Between Animaqing Mountain and Bayankela Mountain lays the Yellow River, running southeast. But it is stopped by the Min Mountain in the Ruoergai Basin in Sichuan Province. It twists and turns

in the low-lying land. After accepting the tributary of the Baihe River in Tangke Town of Ruoergai County, it sharply turns at 180° and flows northwest. It changes to flow eastward until Tangnaihui, Xinghai County of Qinghai Province. It enters into Gansu Province after flowing through Longyang, Sumba and Jishi Gorges.



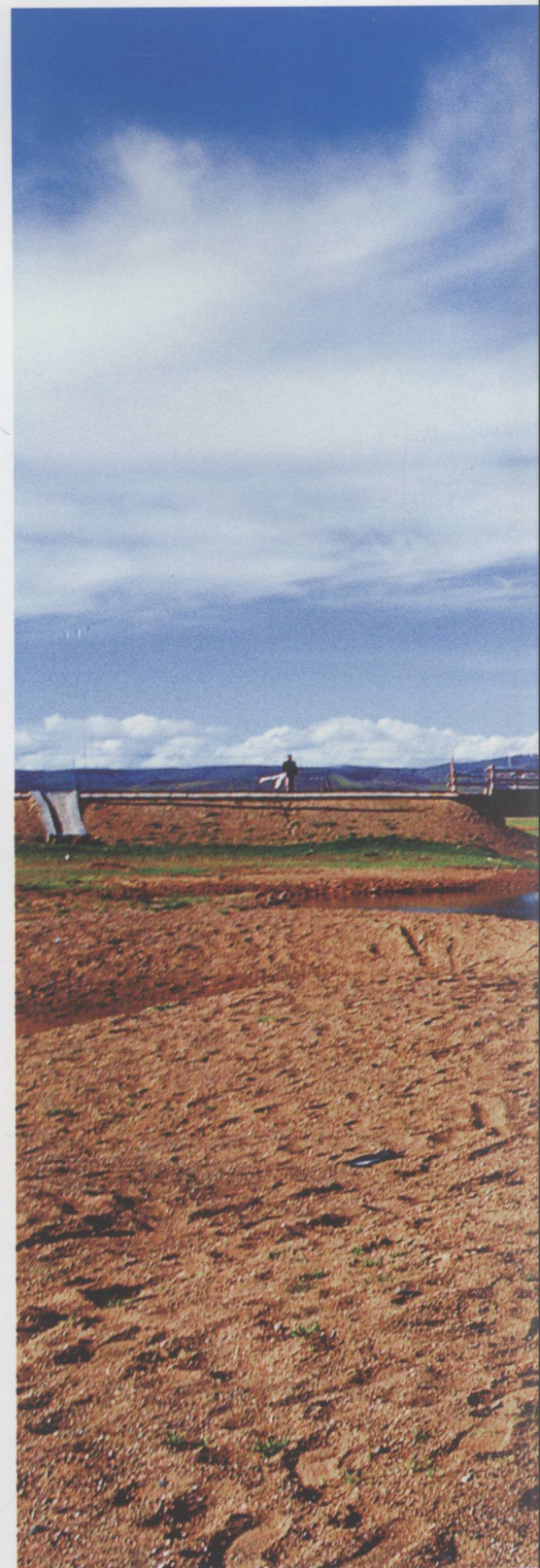


◁ 黄河源至扎陵湖卫星影像。

Satellite image from the source of the Yellow River
to Zhaling Lake.

黄河发源于青海高原的巴颜喀拉山北麓，由千百条涓涓细流汇成大河，开始了她的万里征程，“奔流到海不复回”。

The Yellow River, originated at the north foothills of Bayankela Mountain of Qinghai Plateau, becomes a large river with thousands of trickles gathering, starts her ten-thousand-mile journey and “pours into the sea and never return”.



黄河源区雨中的姐妹湖扎陵湖(上)和鄂陵湖(下)。两湖海拔分别为4293m和4269m。扎陵湖水浅(平均水深9m),水色灰白,藏语扎陵;鄂陵湖水深(平均水深18m),水色青蓝,藏语鄂陵。两湖总水量达150亿 m^3 。



◁ The sister lakes of Zhaling Lake (up) and Eling Lake(down) in the rain in the source area of the Yellow River. The two lakes have the altitude of 4,293m and 4,269m respectively. Zhaling Lake is shallow (with the average depth of 9m) and its water color is gray, so it is called Zhaling in Tibetan. Eling Lake is deep (with the average depth of 18m) and its water color is blue, so it is called Eling in Tibetan. The water capacity is 15 billion m³ in total.

万里黄河上第一座大桥——玛多黄河桥，是进入西藏的重要通道之一。

The first bridge on the Yellow River—Maduo Yellow River Bridge, is one of the main channels to enter Tibet.



阿尼玛卿岗日是阿尼玛卿山的最高峰，也是黄河流域的最高峰，海拔6282m，终年积雪，是藏民心中的神山。

Animaqing Peak is the highest peak of the Animaqing Mountain, which is also the highest peak in the Yellow River Basin, with the altitude of 6,282m. It is covered by snow all the year long and considered as the God Mountain in the hearts of Tibetans.