

海口风光

THE SCENERY OF HAIKOU CITY

潘正汉 / 摄影

PHOTOGRAPHER: PAN ZHENGHAN



海南出版社

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序

高锦全

海口是海南省的省会城市，位于海南岛的北端，有着丰富的自然资源、人文资源和美丽的热带风光。这里气候宜人，空气清新，蓝天碧海，风光旖旎，一年四季草木葱郁，椰树婆娑、花团锦簇，被誉为南海上的一颗明珠。

改革开放以来，特别是海南建省创办经济特区以来，海口人民抓住机遇，深化改革，扩大开放，经济建设发展迅速，城市面貌日新月异，社会各项事业蒸蒸日上，人民的生活水平不断提高，人们的精神面貌也发生了深刻的变化。昔日的边陲小城，如今已发展成为独具热带风光魅力、充满生机和活力的现代化的滨海城市。当你漫步街头，映入眼帘的是绿树成荫，鲜花盛开，车水马龙，人来人往，繁华热闹的景象，让人流连忘返，热带滨海特色的风光美不胜收。

一个个激动人心的场面，一件件可歌可泣的事迹，一处处沧海桑田的巨变，不可能一一撷取。《海口风光》从政治经济、人文社会、自然风光等角度，选取了精美的镜头，反映了我市经济建设和社会各项事业所取得的辉煌成就，展现了我市丰富的人文景观、旖旎的热带风光和绰约的风姿；生动地记录了我市走向繁荣、文明、开放和美丽的历程，是一组珍贵的历史镜头，是一曲激昂优美的乐章。海内外的嘉宾、四面八方的游客通过这些历史镜头将全面真实地了解海口的风貌。

在迈向新世纪的历史时刻，海口面临着严峻的挑战，也面临着许多发展的机遇。海口进行了行政区划的调整，为未来的发展提供了广阔的空间。海口正在抓住行政区划调整的契机，坚持把发展作为第一要务，实施城市化发展战略和绿色发展战略，做大做强做精做美海口。围绕着我省建设中华民族四季花园和全国人民度假村的总体要求，按照“突出沿海，开发沿江，提升中心，拓展两翼，带动腹地”的思路，紧紧抓住环境建设的主题，极力营造一流的创业环境和人居环境，为把海口建设成为华南地区的热带花园城市，国内外居民理想的第二居住地，世界著名的热带风光的绿色国际性城市而努力，不久的将来，椰林茂密、遍地葱绿、鲜花盛开、环境优美的热带花园城市——新海口一定会以更加迷人的风姿展现在世人面前。

PREFACE

Gao Jinqun

Haikou, the capital of Hainan Province is located in the northern part of Hainan Island with rich natural resources, talented personnel and beautiful tropical scenery. It is known as a shining pearl in the South China Sea boasting for the comfortable climate, clear atmosphere and alluring scenery.

Since the establishment of Hainan Province in 1988, Haikou has developed from a small frontier town into a modernized seaside city. With the deepening of Reform and Opening-up, Haikou has gained fast and stable growth with flourishing economy, beautiful city view and improving life level. Walking along the street, you can find green coconut trees, blooming flowers and flourishing shopping areas.

All the exciting moments, moving deeds and whirligig of time cannot be included in one particular picture album. The Scenery of Haikou City provides only some beautiful pictures from political, social and economic angles to reflect the fast development of economy and social courses and to record the valuable history of the city for guests and tourists to explore.

With the entrance of the new century, Haikou is facing both chances and challenges. The enlarged administrative area has provided wider development space, which is favorable for the achievement of the goal of constructing Haikou into a national garden and resort. Therefore, Haikou is now focus on environmental preservation and improvement making great efforts to become a tropical garden city in South China, the Second Ideal Residential Area in the world and an International Green City. In the near future, a more beautiful and attractive Haikou will be awaiting people from all over the world.

读《海口风光》 聆文明足音

蔡 旭 曾纪祯

蓝天白云下，云飞浪卷中，“南溟奇甸”的北端镶嵌着一块绿色的翡翠，她就是海口。

海口市是海南省的省会，地处热带北缘，属热带岛屿季风气候。海口历史悠久，西汉元封元年（公元前110年）隶属于珠崖郡玳瑁县。宋代始称海口浦，明代筑海口城，清代设海口所，至1926年建市。海口市常住人口162.64万人；陆地面积2304.84平方公里；海域面积830平方公里，海岸线长131公里。

优良的地理气候条件，使海口拥有得天独厚的自然资源。悠久的历史，为海口累积了丰厚的历史文化资源。海口空气之清新，在全国省会城市中首屈一指，在世界52个国家158个重点城市中名列第五。海口环境之优美，被誉为中华民族的四季花园、理想的第二居住地（联合国环保组织公布的最新检测结果）。海口人民奋发努力，开拓进取，谱“做大做强做精做美”新的华彩乐章，展建设绿色国际性城市的宏伟蓝图。

好的照片具有“咫尺之间而瞻万里之遥”的空间效果，一册《海口风光》共有百多幅好照片，为我们展示了海口的风采。

海口是滨海城市，又有江、河流经，有湖、瀑点缀。水是生命之源，孕育了多少迷人的景观。海口摄影家潘正汉用灵感和角度、光线、色彩组合，定格于精彩的瞬间，留存了一个个充满活力的画面：落日熔金，渔舟唱晚，林下听瀑，水上戏鱼，百帆竞渡的海面，水光潋滟的溪流，椰树掩映的湖畔，游人如织的海滩，流光溢彩的街区，现代化的空港，越海上岛的列车，凌波跨海的大桥……

海口东北部距市区32公里的东寨港国家自然保护区，是我国红树林种类最多、面积最大的区域，是我国目前面积最大的一片沿海滩涂森林，是中国7个被列入国际重要湿地名录的保护区之一。明万历年间（1605年7月13日）发生琼州大地震，使这里72个村庄沉没。这种陆沉成海的现象，在中国绝无仅有，在世界上也属罕见。风平浪静的日子，海水清澈，游人可看到水底犹有井口、牌坊、坟墓、石桥等遗迹。

海口西北部距市区10多公里的石山、永兴镇一带，有50多座外形基本完好的死火山口形成的火山口群，地下是交织如网的溶洞隧道，堪称火山地质博物馆。马鞍岭火山口，是琼北火山群中海拔最高、世界上保存得最完整的死火山口之一。据地质学家研究，这里最后一次火山活动距今1.3万至3万年。历经万年沧桑，这个火山口依然轮廓清楚，熔岩完整，喷火方向分明。马鞍岭火山口被开辟为火山口公园，并被命名为国家地质公园。

大自然格外眷顾，赐予海口良好的生态环境、美丽的热带风光。一册《海口风光》色彩缤纷，画页间春永驻、花常开、景长在。万绿园、西秀公园、假日海滩、热带海洋公园……西海岸风景线绵延10多公里。银白的沙滩、蔚蓝的海水、明丽的阳光、温暖的季风，洋溢着椰风海韵的热带风光；花球、花柱、花坛、花圃，花团锦簇赏心悦目；椰子树、野菠萝、大王棕、小叶榕，特有植物千姿百态；灯笼花、木棉花、玉兰花、报春花，万花争艳满园春色。

海口人杰地灵，文化源远流长，历史名人辈出：苏东坡被贬来琼约百年之后出现了彪炳中国文化史册的奇才白玉蟾，又过了约230年，出现“海南双璧”丘浚和海瑞，而后相继有陈孚、姜唐佐、郑志灏、郑美器、郑真辅、唐舟、唐亮、唐胄等。冼太夫人、苏东坡和“五公”李德裕、李纲、赵鼎、李光、胡铨等为海南文化的发展做出了突出的贡献，留下千秋佳话。中共琼崖一大会址、琼崖红军抗日根据地、海口留下了光荣革命传统。《海口风光》发掘历史文化资源，记录了人文活动的轨迹：琼台阁、福地轩、府城鼓楼、五公祠、琼台书院、丘浚墓、海瑞墓、秀英古炮台、李硕勋烈士纪念亭、冯白驹塑像……一个个画面内涵丰富，引导人们缅怀先贤，激发爱国主义情怀。

海口以规划为龙头，统筹城市建设和管理，加强环境综合整治，不断改善城市环境，增强城市功能，提高城市品位，塑造省会形象。《海口风光》忠实而生动地记录了城市的变化。

摄影家数千个日子辛勤劳作，踏访名胜古迹，感受民俗风情，采撷椰风海韵，记录文明足音，用汗水和心血凝成这一册《海口风光》。一册《海口风光》，引我们回眸，催我们展望。我们为海口骄傲，为海口喝彩，为海口祝愿：海口，人民共和国最年轻的省会，你走过了峥嵘的岁月，行进在新的世纪，迈向更加美好的明天。

READ THE SCENERY OF HAIKOU AND LISTEN THE SOUND OF CULTURE

By Cai Xu and Zeng Jizhen

Under the blue sky, under the white clouds and in the white waves, a green jade lays in the northern part of Hainan Island, Haikou is the capital of Hainan province. It located in the northern part of the tropical area and belongs to tropical monsoon climate. Haikou has a long history. In Xihan Dynasty, 110B.C., it belonged to Daimao County, Zuya Shire. From Song Dynasty, it was called Haikou Village. In Ming Dynasty it was called Haikou Town. In Qing Dynasty it was called Haikou County and in 1926 the Haikou City was built up. The population of residents is 1.6 million; the area of land is 2304.84 square kilometers; the area of ocean is 830 square kilometers with the coastal line of 131 kilometer.

The excellent geographical conditions and climate have brought to Haikou unique natural resources. The long history has brought to Haikou rich historical and cultural resources. The clear atmosphere is first class in China and rank No. 5 in 158 cities in 52 countries. With the excellent environment, the Environmental Protection Organization of UN honors Haikou as the Garden in Four Seasons of Chinese People and an Ideal Second Dwelling Place. The people of Haikou strive and thrive to build a Green International City.

Good pictures can provide readers enjoyment and art effects through time and space. The Scenery of Haikou has 100 more beautiful pictures to present a colorful Haikou before us.

Haikou is a coastal city with many rivers and lakes. Water is the source of life, which also has many attractive sights. Pan Zhenghan, a photographer from Haikou, has captured hundreds of lively moments with his inspiration and the use of angle, light and color. There are the golden sunset, the fish boat, the waterfalls, the springs, the lakes, the beaches, the streets, the modern airport, the train and the bridge.

In the northeast of Haikou, 32 kilometers to the downtown, there is the Dongzai Harbor National Nature Reserve. It has the most kinds of mangroves in China with the largest area. It is also the largest coastal and shoal forest in China and has been chosen as one of the 7 international important marshes. In Wanli Years of Ming Dynasty, 13 July 1605, an earthquake hit Hairian Island suddenly with 72 villages*sinking under the sea. This was unique in China and rare in the world. In a calm day when the water is clear, visitors can even see the wells, the houses, the tombs and stone bridges under the sea.

In the northwest of Haikou, 10 kilometers to the downtown, near Shishan and Yongxing, there are 50 more dead craters in a volcano group. Under the earth there is a web of tunnels. It can be called as a volcano museum. The crater of Maan Hill is the highest in northern Hainan and one of the most preserved craters in the world. According to scientists, the last time it erupted was 13,000 to 10,000 years ago. After so many years, it still has clear outline and integrated lavas to show the direction of the eruption. The Maan Hill has been cultivated as a crater park and named as National Geographical Park.

Nature is so kind to Haikou by gifting it with perfect environment and beautiful tropical sceneries. A book of the Scenery of Haikou has brought springs to us forever. There are the Evergreen Park, the Xixiu Park, the Holiday Beach and the Tropical Sea World along the west coastline. There are the white beaches, the blue sea, the golden sunlight and the warm wind with slender coconut trees. There are the flower ball, the flower pillar and the flower garden. There are the coconut trees, the wild pineapples, the king palm and the banyan. There are the Chinese enkianthus, the kapok blossom, the magnolia and the primrose.

Haikou is a holy place with outstanding people. The long cultural history left us many historical people and places. Su Dongpo has been expelled here. A hundred years after, Bai Yuchan starred in Chinese cultural history. 230 years after, Qiu Jun and Hai Rui were well known. Then there were Chen Fu, Jiang Tangzuo, Zhen Zhihao, Zhen Meiqi, Zheng Zhenfu, Tang Zhou, Tang Liang, and Tang Wei. Mrs. Xian, Su Dongpo and the five famous officials, Li Deyu, Li Gang, Zhao Ding, Li Guang and Hu Quan had contributed a lot to the development of Hainan* culture. The meeting place of the Qiongya Company of China Communist Party and the bases to rebel the Japanese intruders left Haiku glory revolutionary tradition. The Scenery of Haikou has cultivated the historical culture resources and recorded the humanity deeds. The Qiongtai Pavilion, Fudi Pavilion, Fucheng Drum Temple, the Memorial Temple of the Five Famous Officials, the Qiongtai Classical Academy, Qiu Jun Tomb, Hai Rui Tomb, Xiu Ying Battery, the Memorial Pavilion of Li Shuoxun and the Sculpture of Feng Baiju, all these pictures have their inner meaning to make people to memorize our ancestors with patriotism.

Haikou takes the planning of city first and coordinates the construction and management of the city to improve the environment and enhance the functions in the aim of building the image as a capital city. The scenery of Haikou records the changes of the city loyally and lively.

The photographer has visited many historical sights in thousands of days to feel the traditions and modern cultures. With his love and sweat, he gives us the book of the Scenery of Haikou. It makes us think back into the past and look forward to the future. We are proud of Haikou and we bless Haikou: Haikou, the youngest capital of the People* Public of China, is stepping into a more beautiful future.

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