

旅游在中国 *Travel in China*

石林

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石 林

SHILIN (STONE FOREST)

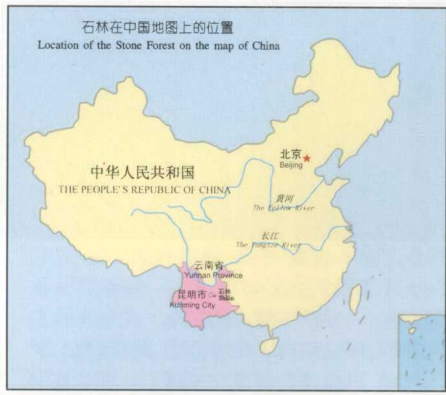
这里的石头生得奇形怪状，巍然耸立的石峰酷似莽莽苍苍的黑森林一般，所以人们形象地将她称为“石林”。没有到过石林的人想象不出石林是个什么样子，不相信世界上会有万石成林胜似仙境的地方，然而大自然无奇不有，神州大地就有几座石峰成林并叫“石林”的地方。但以云南石林最著名。

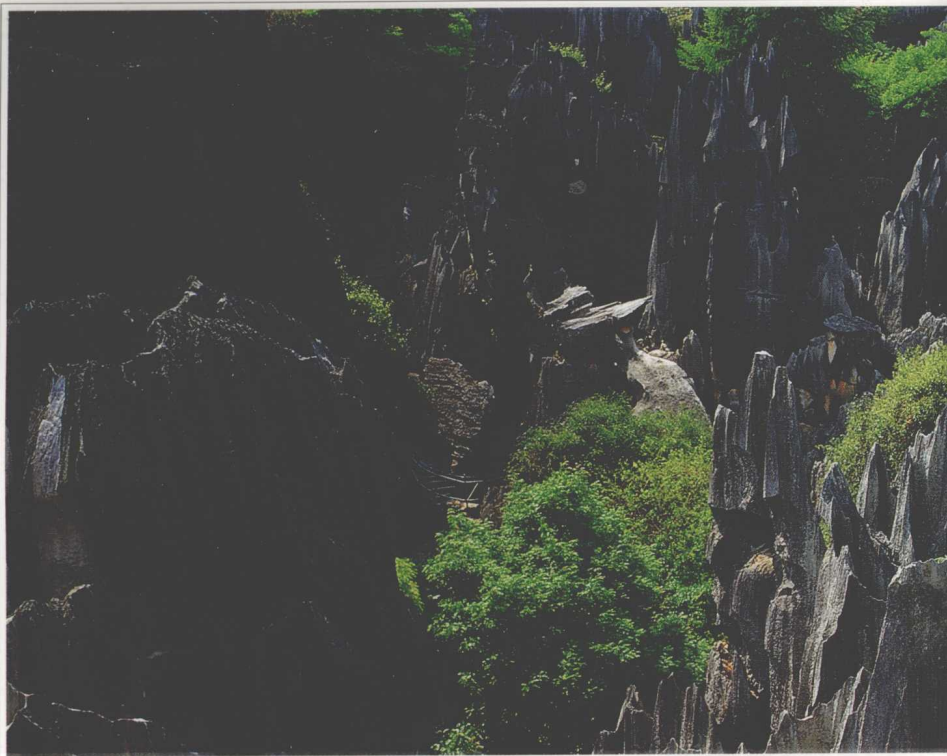
石林位于云南省会昆明东南郊 80 余公里处，在中国 960 万平方公里的土地上众多的山川名胜景区中，云南石林以其雄、奇、险、幽的地貌风光独树一帜。在世界溶岩地貌风光中，中国云南石林又以其面积广，岩柱高，小尺度造型见长，一定范围内景点集中而独占鳌头。

面对气势磅礴、逶迤连绵的石海，人们会情不自禁地问，这些鬼斧神工的石林是从哪里来的啊！对此，古今中外许多人都走进石林大揭秘的行列，试图作出完美的回答。科学家说：两亿年前这里是一片汪洋大海，经过漫长的地质运动和物质进化，才使昔日的茫茫沧海变成了今日的莽莽石林。当地的老百姓说：石林是一位大力神用神鞭像赶着羊群一样从遥远的地方赶来的，本来要赶它们去阻挡肆虐的洪水，不知是神鞭失灵，

或还是这群有灵性的石头恋上了这方水土、这方人？行色匆匆的石群，戛然止步，无悔无怨地在这里安了“家”。

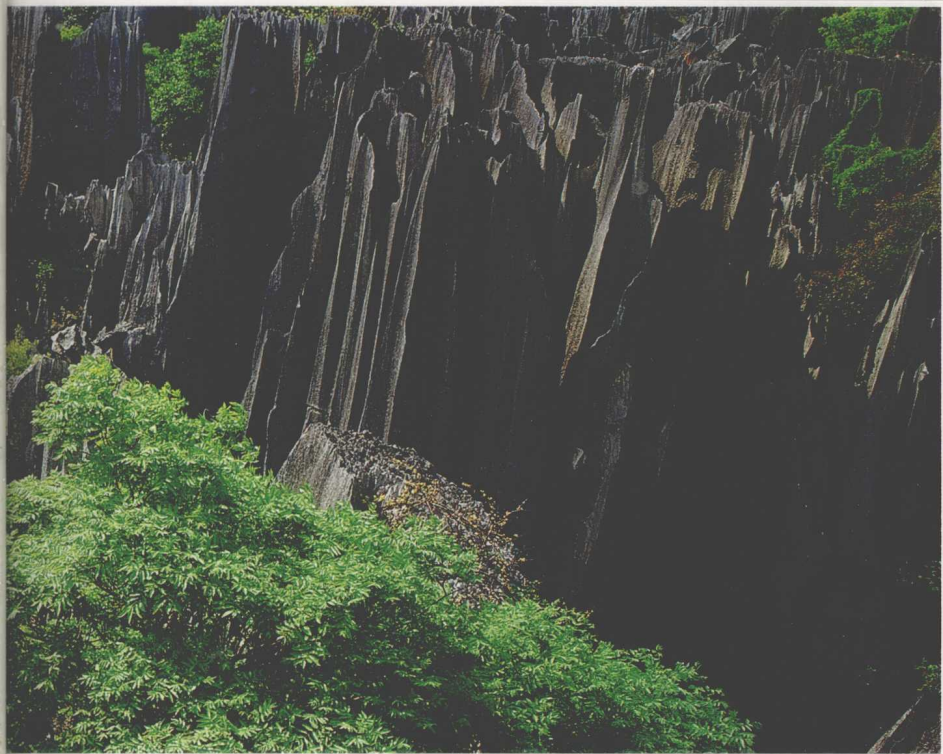
石林是大自然恩赐于人类的超然艺术杰作。在 350 平方公里的石林自然风景区内，天公又把大小石林、乃古石林、芝云洞、奇风洞、长湖、月湖、飞龙瀑等景点巧妙地分布在东西南北中。这些说不尽、道不完的景点，分作山光和水色两类来分别叙述可能会道得更明白一些。大小石林、乃古石林、芝云洞、奇风洞等景点为山光景色，这类景色





以天下第一奇观——石林为代表。石林,包括大小石林,占地 40 公顷。一座座石头拔地而起,一派波浪翻滚的景象。仿佛神宫般的石林,峰回路转。昂首望空,时而疏朗,时而压抑,一座座石峰像一根根石柱似的在争

奇,又像比美。有的石峰巍然高耸,刺破青天;有的嵯峨嶙峋;有的摇摇欲坠,令人目荡神摇。拔地擎天的石柱下,碧水绕着一座座奇石丁冬作响,滋润着一片绿色、一片鲜花。在迷宫般的石林,举目四顾,移步换景,



“阿诗玛”呼之欲出；“母子偕游”栩栩如生；“凤凰梳翅”惟妙惟肖……千姿百态亦幻亦真的景象令人目不暇接。

长湖、月湖和飞龙瀑为石林风景名胜区中的水色风光。长湖静静地躺在青山怀抱

之中，湖水洁净透明，涟漪粼粼，湖面小岛郁郁葱葱，湖畔鸟语花香，让人流连忘返。飞龙瀑又是另一番景象，滔滔的江水以倾云翻雨之势，雷霆万钧之力，从 88 米高的悬崖峭壁倾泻而下，其势如九天银河跌落，轰鸣的



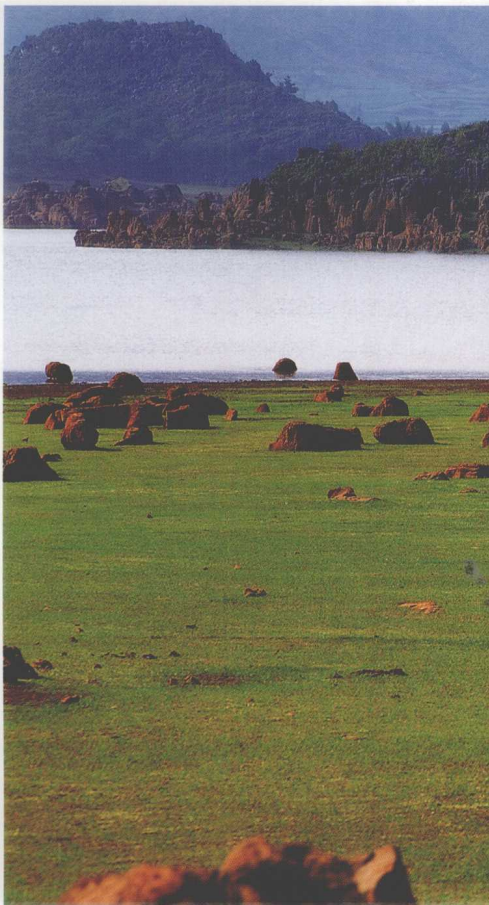


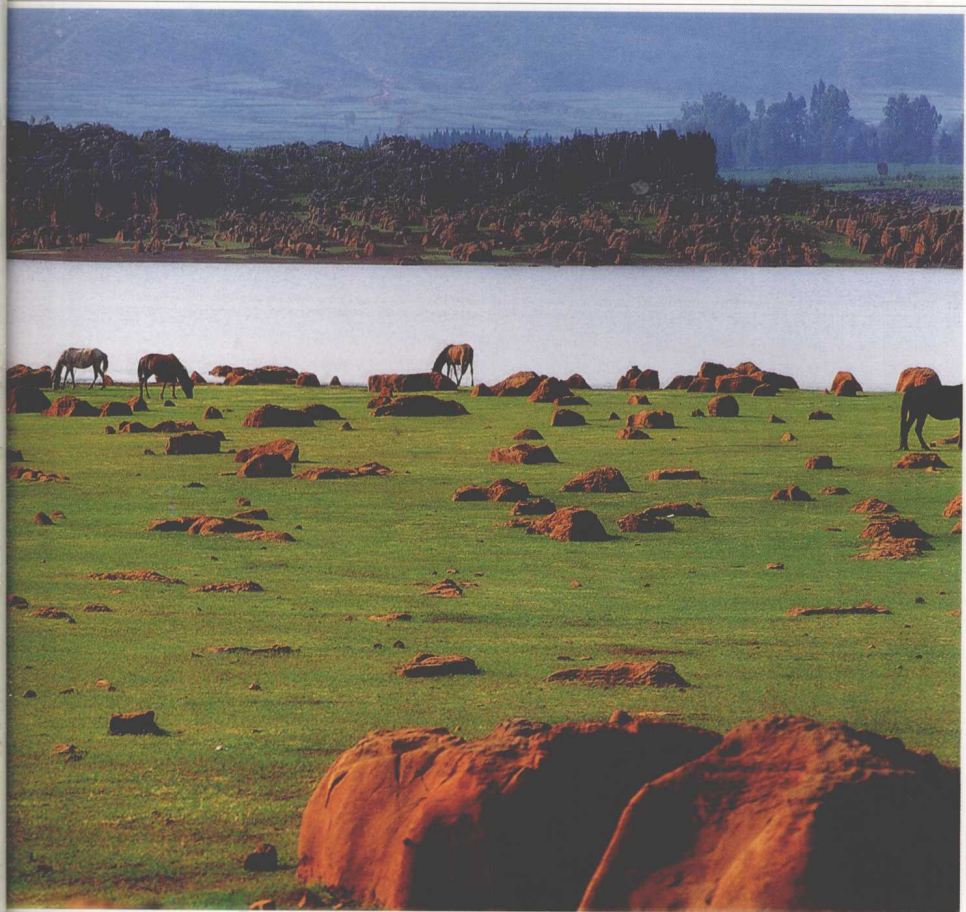
声音气壮山河，蔚为壮观。

地灵人杰，世界著名的叙事长诗《阿诗玛》就出自石林彝区，所以这里又被誉为“阿诗玛故乡”。居住在这里的彝族撒尼人以勤劳坚强、热情好客、能歌善舞著称于世。至今仍然保持着别致的民族服饰、独特的语言文字、原始的宗教信仰、古朴的生产生活方式、纯朴的民风民俗，古老的文化在这里积淀得特别深厚。“火把节”是彝族人民的盛大节日，每年的农历六月廿四，穿着节日盛装的各族人民从四面八方拥向石林，欢度自己的节日。白天，石林也穿上了节日的盛装，群山在这里起舞，涧水在这里歌唱，男女老少沉浸在节日的热烈气氛中，整个石林人山人海一片欢腾。夜晚，人们举着熊熊的火把，通宵达旦，载歌载舞。火的光芒、火的热情烧红了天空，映红了石林。

石林的气候也像石林风光一样奇妙。盛夏，当我国长江沿岸的人们在滚滚热浪中寻觅一丝凉意的时候，石林的老人们还穿着一层薄薄的外衣在歌唱着古老的歌谣。严冬，当我国松花江两岸的人们在冰天雪地中期待一缕阳光的时候，石林的姑娘们还穿着亮丽的裙子在鲜花丛中翩翩起舞。有人曾把石林四季的气候简单地概括成“冬无严寒、夏无酷暑、干湿分明、四季如春”。

石林以旖旎的自然景观和独特的人文景观相辉映，构成了一道神奇的风景线，成了国内外游客向往的神秘之地。





Stones here are oddly-shaped, with peaks magnificently standing there like a forest, thus people give them a name 'Shilin' (which means stone forest). Unless you come and pay a visit here, you can never perceive their shapes with your imagination, and never believe that there is a place in the world, where a forest is referring to thousands of stones. Attributed to the power of nature, there exist several such places called 'stone forest' in China. Among them, Yunnan's stone forests are the most well known stone forests.

Shilin is located at the Southeast outskirts of Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, about 80 kilometres away from the capital. Among all China's mountainous and river attractions within an area of 9.6 million square kilometres, Yunnan's stone forests are unique for its topographic landscape featuring magnificence, strangeness, perilousness and secludedness. Because of its characteristics of large area, high rock posts, beautiful peak shapes and closeness of various scenes, Yunnan's stone forest takes the lead in the world's lava topographic landscape.

Looking at the sea of imposing winding stones, people can not help asking a question: where do these stone forests of uncanny creation by nature come from? In order to answer this question, many people from the past time till nowadays, both from China and foreign countries have made consistent endeavors to unveil the mystery. Scientists gave an answer like this: It used to be a vast sea here about 200 million years ago. With a long-time geological movement and evolution, the sea eventually became today's stone forests. The locals have another saying: Stone forests were moved here by a strong immortal with a divine whip from afar, just like a shepherd pasturing sheep. The immortal planned to 'pasture' the stones to block fierce floods. It was uncertain whether it was because of the failure of the immortal's divine whip, or whether these supernatural stones missed and loved the land and its people as well, the moving stones promptly stopped their steps, and decided to 'live' here without any remorse.

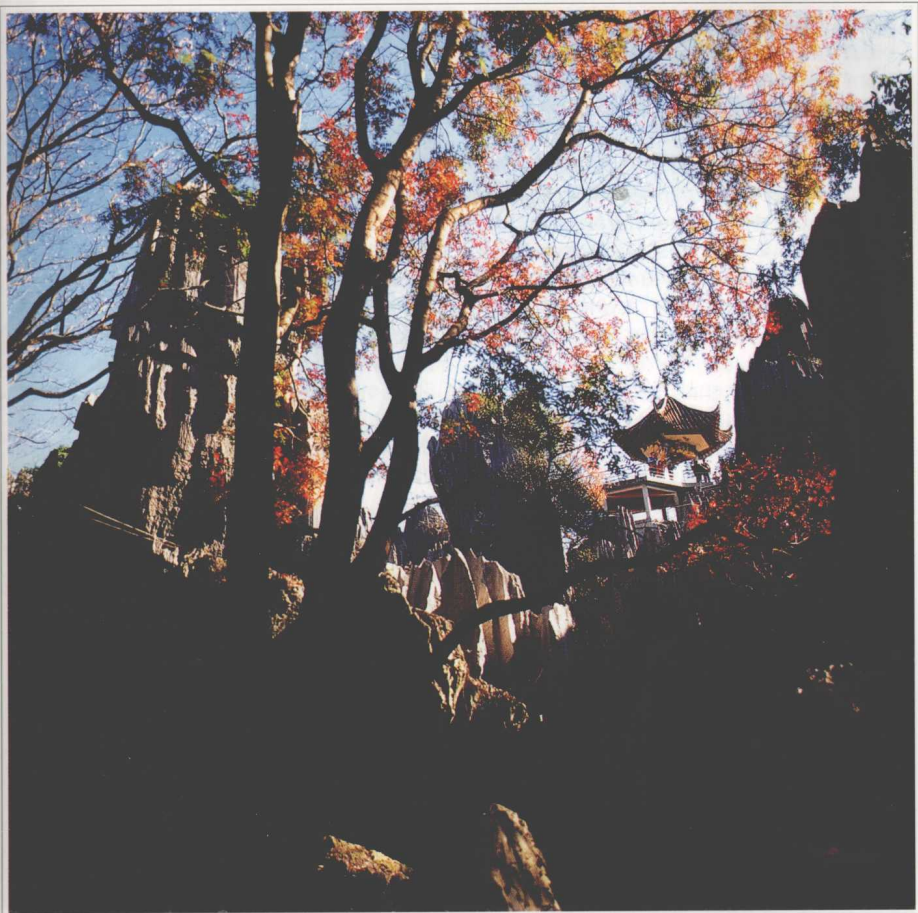
Bestowed to the mankind by nature, stone forests are an extraordinary masterpiece of arts. In the natural scenic area of stone forests, which has an



area of 350 square kilometres, there are several well known scenic spots – Major Stone Forest, Minor Stone Forest, Naigu Stone Forest, Zhiyun Cave, Strange Wind Cave, Long Lake, Moon Lake and Feilongpu (flying dragon waterfall). These countless scenic spots can be classified into two types – rocks and water – for separate introduction and better understanding. Major Stone Forest, Minor Stone Forest, Naigu Stone Forest, Zhiyun Cave and Strange Wind Cave, etc. belong to rock – related scenery. Among the rock – related spots, stone forests – ‘the First Wonder under Heaven’ – are the most representative one. Stone forests include the Major Stone Forest and the Minor Stone Forest, covering an area of 40 hectares. In the ‘forests’, each rock stands majestically, as if surging and rolling like waves. Stone forests are like celestial palaces – with paths turning through peaks. The peaks are in different positions, some with their heads looking up into the sky – broad-minded or otherwise depressed. Each of the peaks or stone posts seems to be contending for strangeness, for beauty. Some peaks stand magnificently high, piercing into the blue sky, some imposing or jagged, some with

an illusion of likely falling down – making visitors wholly surprised. Under the highly erecting stone posts, clear streams flow between these strange stones, producing a sound ‘dingdong, dingdong’, wetting the green and fresh flowers. In the labyrinth-like stone forest, you may look around and take up some steps for a further view. You may catch the sights of ‘Ashima’ as if she will come out of a rock statue once you call her; the vivid and lively-like ‘mother and son travel together’, and ‘Phoenix dressing its wings’, etc. There are so many scenes, half an illusion and half a reality, with a great variety of shapes. Visitors may find that these views come into the sight that your eyes are fully occupied.

The Long Lake, Moon Lake and Feilongpu belong to water-related landscape. Embraced by green mountains, water in the Long Lake is tranquil, clean and transparent, with ripples reflecting sunshine, islets full of green grass and lake banks full of birds’ songs and flower fragrance. This environment may make visitors forget to return home. Quite different from the Long Lake, Feilongpu has another type of view: with a drop of 88 meters, the water falls from the precipices and



cliffs, like rains falling down from clouds. The roaring sound produced from the waterfalls trembles the hills and rivers, making a grand view before visitors.

A wonderful land nurtures intelligent people. The long descriptive poem 'Ashima', which gets its fame in the world, came from the Yi prefecture of the stone forest area. Because of this, this place is also called 'Home of Ashima'. People living in this area are Sani people who belong to Yi tribe, who are well known for their diligence, warm-hearted hospitality and goodness at singing and dancing. Till now, Sani people still keep their traditions such as

their exquisite folk costumes, unique written language, ancient and simple production and living style, and natural and simple ethnic folklore. Visitors may find that its ancient culture is still rooted in these people's hearts. The Torch Festival is Yi people's great celebration day. On the 24th day of the 6th lunar month of each year, people wearing special festival costumes, come to the stone forests to celebrate their own festival. Looking at the stone forests at this moment, the stones seem to be elegantly dressed up at daytime, with its rocks dancing and streams singing. The whole stone forests are full of hustling people. All the mass, men or



women, elders or youngsters, are indulged in the warm atmosphere of the festival. In the evening, people hold burning torches, sing and dance, stay up all the night. The sky as well as the stone forests are reddened by the torch fires and the zealously of the people.

The climate in the stone forest area is as wonderful as its landscape. In summer, when people in the Yangtze River area are standing for unbearable hotness and looking for cool places, the elders at the stone forests are still wearing thin jackets, while singing old folk songs. In winter, when people at the banks of the Songhua River in

Northeast China are expecting a shred of sunshine on its ice and snow capped land, girls of the stone forest area are still wearing beautiful skirts and dancing with flowers. The four-seasons' climates in the stone forest area can simply be concluded like this - no coldness in winter, no hotness in summer, distinct dry and humid seasons, and spring-like four seasons.

The stone forest is well known for its natural and artificial landscapes, which have attracted visitors from home and abroad to come to pay a visit.

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第6-7页图:石林春色

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第13页图:红叶映峰亭

Pages 13:Peak pavilion

第14页图:撒尼歌舞

Pages 14:Sani's song and dance

彝族文字

Yi's literal language



大、小石林

MAJOR & MINOR STONE FORESTS

石林的主要游览区,旧称李子箐石林,面积约 12 平方公里,游览面积约 80.004 万平方米。主要由石林湖、大石林、小石林和李子园几个部分组成,游路 5000 多米,是石林景区内单体最大,也是最集中、最美的一处。进入景区内,但见石柱、石壁、石峰千姿百态,争奇竞丽。有的石柱高达 40—50 米,乍一看,正如一首佚名的打油诗所云:“远看大石头,近看石头大。石头果然大,果然大石头。”但这里的石头与众不同,它是一幅绝妙的画,每天吸引着五湖四海的游人前来驻足观赏;它是一首优美的诗,古往今来有无数骚人墨客把它咏叹吟哦;它又是有灵性和生命的:有双鸟渡食、孔雀梳翅、凤凰灵仪、象踞石台、犀牛望月;有唐僧石、悟空石、八戒石、沙僧石、观音石、将军石、士兵俑、诗人行吟、阿诗玛等无数像生石,无不栩栩如生,惟妙惟肖,令人叹为观止。除了动物外,还有许多酷似植物,如雨后春笋、莲花蘑菇、玉簪花等。有一处“钟石”,能敲出许多不同的音调。整个李子箐石林就是一座巨大的自然石景艺术宝库,任凭游客去观察,去发现,去自由驰骋地想象。景区内峰回路转,曲径通幽,移步易景,使人如入迷宫仙境,游

者莫不流连忘返,赞不绝口。景区内建有狮子亭、望峰亭、石台、石凳等供人小憩。

大、小石林外围(俗称“外石林”)也星罗棋布地分布着迷人的风光。外石林主要指位于大小石林之外的周围风景区。这片风景区方圆数十里。在野岭荒山,鲜花绿树丛中,又有许多奇峰怪石点缀其间。这些异石个体庞大,形象生动,加上周围环境生机勃勃,视野也较为开阔,游览又别有一种情趣和感受。纵观奇柱异石,或如母子偕游,牵衣拽裙;或像苏武牧羊,遥望故乡;或似观音、八戒;或似虎豹熊黑;或似古堡、将军……,让人浮想联翩,兴趣盎然。在比目潭附近,有一座高约 10 米,上粗下细的奇特的危崖石峰,人称万年灵芝,或称蘑菇云。从远处望去,状如原子弹爆炸后形成的蘑菇状烟云,十分独特。在这许多的像生石中,民间亦流传着许多动人的传说故事。

The main area for appreciating stone forests used to be called Lizhiqing. It covers an area of 12 square kilometres (with about 1,200 *mu* visiting area). This area is composed of the Stone Forest Lake, Major Stone For-