

重庆·三峡旅游博览丛书

巴渝揽胜

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF THE BA-YU AREA

重庆出版社



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A SERIES ON TOURIST ATTRACTIONS OF CHONGQING AND THE THREE GORGES

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巴渝揽胜概述

重庆市位于东经 $105^{\circ} 01'$ - 110° ，北纬 $28^{\circ} 02'$ - $31^{\circ} 07'$ 之间，正处中国东、西部相交的腹心地带。它四周与湖北、湖南、贵州、四川、陕西五省接壤，是目前全国幅员面积最大、城乡人口最多的直辖市，下辖40个区、县（自治县、市）。母亲河长江自西向东横贯市境，北来南往的主要支流依次有嘉陵江、乌江和大宁河，天然地将辖区地域分成几大片。因此，重庆市旅游局所制订的未来15年旅游发展总体布局中，除了《山城揽胜》、《三峡揽胜》已经介绍的一个中心，一条主线和三个特色旅游区外，还有另外五个特色旅游区。其中两个在长江以北，三个在长江以南。

长江以北的合川钓鱼城古战场遗址旅游区，以钓鱼城为主要景区，加上同在合川的涪滩古镇、涪滩石刻，构成嘉陵江流域规模最大的，以人文景观为主、自然景观为辅的特色旅游区。实际上，自合川以下至于北碚，嘉陵江的自然风光也秀色可餐，尤其是沥鼻峡、温塘峡、观音峡清秀绮丽，历来被誉为嘉陵江“小三峡”。杜诗名句“即从巴峡穿巫峡”的“巴峡”，依仇注即指这个小三峡。嘉陵江以东，华蓥山麓的金刀峡，险峻、狭长、幽秀更冠绝巴渝。再向东延伸，渝北区的统景、张关都以峡谷、溶洞乃至温泉取胜，长寿县的长寿湖也以天光水色扬名。紧连长寿县的梁平县，佛教丛林双桂堂名闻遐迩，人文价值并不亚于钓鱼城。这一大片合起来，尽可以称为重庆北部旅游区。

大足石刻艺术旅游区，也在长江以北，人文价值在重庆首屈一指。大足县的龙水镇有个龙水湖，湖中有岛，水可行船，山水风光在重庆亦甚有名。毗邻大足县的永川市，城区的黄瓜山和卫星湖，城郊的茶山竹海，风景无不各具特色。尤其是已经建成的

野生动物园，集世界各地的许多异兽珍禽和热带、亚热带植物于一体，又将给重庆旅游增添新的一绝。永川市与北碚区之间的璧山县，已经开发出白云湖、青龙湖两个景区，游乐、休闲俱富情趣。过璧山县到铜梁县，那里的“铜梁龙”蜚声海内外，每年春天桃花盛开时犹如花海。最靠西北方向的潼南县，大佛寺历史悠久，古称“八丈金仙”的石刻大佛高达18.43米，寺区摩崖石刻多达83处，造像700余尊，颇与大足石刻相呼应。这一大片合起来，也可以名之为重庆西北部旅游区。

长江以南的四面山 / 金佛山生态旅游区，仅以这两处国家级森林公园名之，实则旅游景点远不止于两山。江津市区内，历代文物古迹颇不少，陈独秀故居、聂荣臻元帅纪念馆都是现代人文景观，白沙沱长江大桥也相当雄伟壮观。江津东南面的綦江县，綦水河流过县境，沿河多有佳景。綦江以东紧连万盛区，著名的万盛石林乃是全国第二大石林，成林之早则为全国石林第一位。金佛山就在万盛区与南川市之间，亚热带林区一直绵延到贵州省。从四面山到金佛山，山连山，林接林，跨越了黔、渝两省市，自然生态环境堪称全国少见。对重庆而言，这一大片可以叫做西南部旅游区。

长江以南另一个特色旅游区，现定名为仙女山 / 芙蓉洞观光休闲旅游区。仙女山和芙蓉洞都在武隆县境内，前者以南方天然草场著称，后者则是令中外洞穴专家叹为观止的巴渝第一大溶洞。但武隆县并不限于这两大景区，惟此有之的天生三桥，乃是亚洲第一的天生桥群落，观赏价值极高。由南向北的乌江穿城而过，浑如一条绿飘带，上下不见首尾，也十分优美。溯乌江而上，酉阳县境内的乌江支流阿蓬江风景区，龚滩古镇直至贵州边境60余公里长的乌江河段，水碧浪急，崖绝树荫，自然风光奇雄险秀，

被誉为“百里乌江画廊”。那里的人文景观和民俗风情也多姿多彩，古韵与野味自然交融，极具地域特色。不只是观光、休闲，还包括探险、科考、民俗、娱乐，都属于非常难得的胜境。这一大片正位于南部山区，可以合并称之为重庆南部旅游区，其旅游资源与三峡腹地科考探秘旅游区和巫山小三峡旅游区相比较，可谓毫不逊色。

还有黔江民族风情旅游区，也位于长江以南。这里指称的黔江，当不限于现在重庆市辖的黔江区，而应包罗直辖以前黔江地区的所有五县。特别是其中酉阳、秀山、黔江、彭水四县，早在秦代就与黔北地区同为黔中郡，延续两千多年的历史留下许多文明成果。当代黔江地区汇聚了土家、苗、汉、满、彝、回、黎等16个民族，土家族为古巴人一支的后代，多民族的民俗风情格外绚丽多姿。其中独具特色的土司文化，风雨桥、吊脚楼民居群等民族风格建筑，饮食、婚丧习俗，毕支卡舍巴（土家族摆手舞）、花灯戏、高台花灯等民族歌舞艺术，无不底蕴深厚，韵味悠长。加之那片热土正是武陵山区的腹地，乌江、酉水河、阿蓬江流贯其间，造就了山川秀美、森林密集、沟壑纵横、溶洞遍布的自然风貌。至今那里只开发了小南海、大酉洞、龚滩古镇、龙潭古镇、黄水森林公园等自然、人文景观，还有大量旅游胜境“养在深闺人未识”，亟待人们去撩开神秘的面纱。这一大片可以叫做重庆西南部旅游区，开发潜力绝不亚于“乌江画廊”。尤其是发掘出深蕴其中的诸多少数民族文化精蕴，可以极大地充实巴渝文化内涵，赋予旅游业异常坚实的文化支撑。

如果将大宁河流域称为重庆东北旅游区，那么，重庆市的旅游总体格局宜于概括为“一点（一个中心）、一线（一条主线）、六大片（东北部、北部、西北部、西南部、南部、东南部六个片区）”，

几乎涵盖全部市境。随着三峡工程建设的推进，西部地区开发的扩展，重庆市的旅游大有开拓空间，重庆市政府已经确立一个努力目标，就是在未来的五年内，境内任何一个区县都可以在八小时内到达。其构架根基，乃在加速建设以主城区为辐射点的“米”字型大通道（这与“一点、一线、六大片”颇对应），继建成渝涪高速公路之后，再建成渝万、渝合、渝黔、渝遂四条高速公路，建成涪陵经黔江至秀山、万州经开县至城口的二级公路，建成万州、云阳、奉节、巫山沿江公路，完善公路网络功能。同时还要加快达万、渝怀、渝遂、万枝四条铁路建设，长江、嘉陵江、乌江三江航道建设，以及万州五桥机场、黔江舟白机场两个航空港建设，形成四通八达的立体化交通网络。这将有利于早日实现把重庆建设成为长江上游的、辐射西部地区的经济中心，相应地，也将有利于把重庆建设成为与之相匹配的旅游中心。

老谭

2000年10月8日于淡水居羊头角

Introduction to Tourist Attractions of Ba-Yu

Chongqing, located between 105°01'-110°E and 28°02'-31°07', is right in the hinterland which joins the eastern part of China with the western part of China. Its neighboring provinces are Hubei, Hunan, Guizhou, Sichuan, and Shaanxi. With 40 districts, counties and autonomous counties under its jurisdiction, at present it is the municipality directly under the central government that covers the largest area and has the largest urban and rural population in China. The Yangtze River, the nation's mother river, runs through the city from west to east, joined by the Jialing River, the Wujiang River and the Daning River, its major tributaries from north and south, dividing the land of Chongqing into a few parts. Based on this fact, in the general plan for development of tourist industry of the city in the next 15 years made by the Chongqing Municipal Tourist Bureau, apart from what is described in the previous two chapters of *Introduction to Tourist Attractions of the Mountain City* and *Introduction to Tourist Attractions in the Three Gorges Area*, there are other five tourist areas which have their unique features, two of which are located to the north of the Yangtze, and the other three south of the Yangtze.

The Fishermen's Castle in Hechuan to the north of the Yangtze River is the site of an ancient battlefield. Centering around the Fishermen's Castle, there are some other tourist attractions such as the ancient town of Laitan and Laitan stone carvings and they together make up the most important tourist area in the Jialing River valley, with historical sites and cultural relics as the principal attractions while natural scenery as the auxiliary attractions. As a matter of fact, the part of Jialing River

from Hechuan to Beibei is noted for its natural beauty, with the Libi Gorge, the Wentang Gorge and the Guanyin Gorge, which have long been known as “the Lesser Three Gorges ”on the Jialing River. In a line from a poem by the famous Tang poet Du Fu, “Then I shall go through the Wu gorges from the Ba gorges”, the Ba gorges, according to a note by Qiu, refers to the three gorges on the Jialing. The Jindao Gorge in the eastern part of the Huayin Mountains is noted for its scenery of dangerously steep peaks and long, deep and narrow valley. Still eastward, Tongjing and Zhangguan in Yubei District are famous because of their valleys, limestone caves and hot springs, and the Changshou Lake is noted for its scene of a vast expanse of water and the immense blue sky. In Liangping County next to Changshou there is the Shuangguitang Buddhist temple, and its historical and cultural value is no less than that of the Fishermen’s Castle. The above-mentioned scenic spots combined make up the tourist area in northern Chongqing.

The Dazu stone carving tourist area to the north of the Yangtze is the most important area in terms of artistic values. The Longshui Lake at the town of Longshui, with its beautiful island at the center of the lake, is a favorite place for sightseeing and boating. In the city of Yongchuan next to Dazu, there is the Cucumber Mountain and the Satellite Lake in the urban area and tea-bush hills and sea of bamboos in its outskirts. Besides, the wildlife zoo newly built in Yongchuan will surely make a new tourist attraction to Chongqing with its rare animals and birds from different parts of the world and tropical and subtropical plants. In Bishan County between Yongchuan and Beibei two tourist areas have been developed: the White Cloud Lake and the

Blue Dragon Lake. Tongliang County next to Bishan is well known in China and abroad for its dragon dance, and the sea of peach blossoms in spring. Tongnan County in the far northwest is noted for its stone sculpture of Buddha of 18.43 meters tall in the thousand-year old Giant Buddha Temple. In the neighborhood of the temple there are more than 700 figures of stone sculptures on faces of cliffs in 83 places. They serve as an echo to the stone carving in Dazu.

The state-grade forest parks in Simian Mountain and Jinfo Mountain are biological tourist areas of Chongqing. As a matter of fact, tourist spots are not limited to the two mountains only. In the urban area of Jiangjin, apart from its historical sites and cultural relics left in different periods of history, there are cultural relics of the modern time: the former residence of Chen Duxiu, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, and the memorial hall of Marshal Nie Rongzhen, one of the military and political leaders of new China. The Baishatuo Bridge on the Yangtze River is also an imposing structure. Qijiang County lying to the southeast of Jiangjin has a beautiful river, the Qishui River, with many attractive spots along its course. Wansheng District east of Qijiang is noted for its stone forest, the second largest of its kind in China. Jinfo Mountain stands between Wansheng District and the city of Nanchuan. The subtropical forest in this mountain extends as far as Guizhou Province. From Simian Mountain to Jinfo Mountain, forests extend from mountain to mountain, covering large areas in Chongqing and Guizhou, forming a special biological area rarely seen in other places in China. This area is the southwest tourist area of Chongqing.

Another tourist area with its unique features in Chongqing south

of the Yangtze is the Xiannüshan(Fairy Maiden Mountain)/Furong Cave tourist area for sightseeing and relaxation. Both the mountain and the cave are located in Wulong County. The Fairy Mountain is noted for its highland pasture, while the Furong Cave is the largest limestone cave in Chongqing that has put Chinese and foreign cave experts in wonder. The three natural bridges in Wulong are the No.1 group of natural bridges in Asia, and, therefore, has a high tourist value. The river Wujiang goes through the county seat of Wulong from south to north, like a green ribbon across the county town. Going upstream from Wulong along the Wujiang, one may see the scenic area on the Apeng River, a tributary of the Wujiang, the century-old town of Gongtan and the more than 60 kilometers of “Corridor of Paintings”along the part of Wujiang River from the old town to the Chongqing-Guizhou border. Besides the natural landscape, cultural relics and the unique customs and practices of the local people are also a big attraction to the tourist. This part makes the southern tourist area of Chongqing. Compared with the hinterland of the Three Gorges tourist area and the tourist area of the Lesser Three Gorges in Wushan Mountain, this area is no less attractive as far as its tourist resources are concerned.

The tourist area of local conditions and customs of the minority ethnic groups in Qianjiang is also located south of the Yangtze River. This area is not restricted to the present Qianjiang district of the municipality of Chongqing, but it includes all the five counties under the former Qianjiang prefecture. The ancient Qianzhong prefecture of the Qin Dynasty covered what is today's Youyang, Xiushan, Qianjiang and Pengshui counties and the Qianbei area to the north. The history

of more than two thousand years of this area has resulted in many achievements in civilization. The area is inhabited by 16 ethnic groups, such as Tujia, Miao, Han, Man, Yi, Hui, and Li. The Tujia people are descendants of a branch of ancient Ba people. The area is especially noted for its varied and colorful local customs and habits of so many different ethnic groups. Special tourist attractions may include the *tusi* headman system of some ethnic groups, corridor-like bridges that also serve as market places, local dwellings on slopes partly resting on wooden supports, and other special features in architecture, food and drink, marriage and burial customs, the hand-waving dance of the Tujia people, the local *huadeng* opera, ethnic songs and dances, and other forms of performing arts with a special local flavor. Situated in the hinterland of the Wuling Mountains, this area is criss-crossed by a number of rivers, such as the Wujiang, the Youshui, and the Apengjiang. The landscape here is characterized by beautiful mountains and rivers, dense forests, towering peaks and deep valleys, and mysterious limestone caves. Tourist attractions that have been developed so far include the Xiaonanhai Lake, Dayou Cave, the old towns of Gongtan and Longtan, and the Huangshui Forest Park. Much more tourist resources are yet to be developed. This area is the southwestern tourist area of Chongqing. Further study and exploration of different ethnic cultures in this area will surely greatly enrich the cultural aspect of tourism in Chongqing and put it on a very strong cultural basis.

If the Daning River Valley is the northeast tourist area of Chongqing, the pattern of the city's tourist industry may as well be summarized as "one central point, one principal line, and six areas", which covers almost all the Chongqing area. Tourism in Chongqing

has been offered an excellent chance for development with the progress of the construction of the Three Gorges Dam Project and the development of China's western regions. The municipal government of Chongqing has made it a target for the next five years to be able to reach any of all its districts and counties within a matter of eight hours at the most. The framework is based on a transport system similar in shape to the Chinese character“*”, with the city proper at the center. Following the completion of the Chongqing-Fuling Expressway, four other expressways will be built between the city proper of Chongqing and Wanzhou, Hechuan, Qianjiang, and Suining, and second class highways will be built between Fuling and Xiushan via Qianjiang, and between Wanzhou and Chengkou via Kaixian, and highways will be built along the Yangtze River in Wanzhou, Yunyang, Fengjie, and Wushan to complete the road network system in Chongqing. Meanwhile, construction of four new railroads will be speeded up, namely, the railroads between Daxian and Wanzhou, Chongqing and Huaihua, Chongqing and Suining, Chongqing and Zhicheng; Conditions of waterways on the Yangtze, the Jialing and the Wujiang rivers will be improved; the construction of Wuqiao Airport at Wanzhou and Zhoubai Airport at Qianjiang will be speeded up, to form a three-dimensional transport system. Improvement of transport conditions will help Chongqing become an economic center on the upper reaches of the Yangtze, a center that will extend its influence to other parts of the western regions of China, and consequently, this will help Chongqing become a tourist center equal to the city's status.

Lao Tan

October 8th, 2000

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