

封 底: 桦阴木屋(孙家斌摄)

后环衬: 新疆维吾尔自治区概况示意图(刘培勘绘)

新疆大写真

(中、英文对照)

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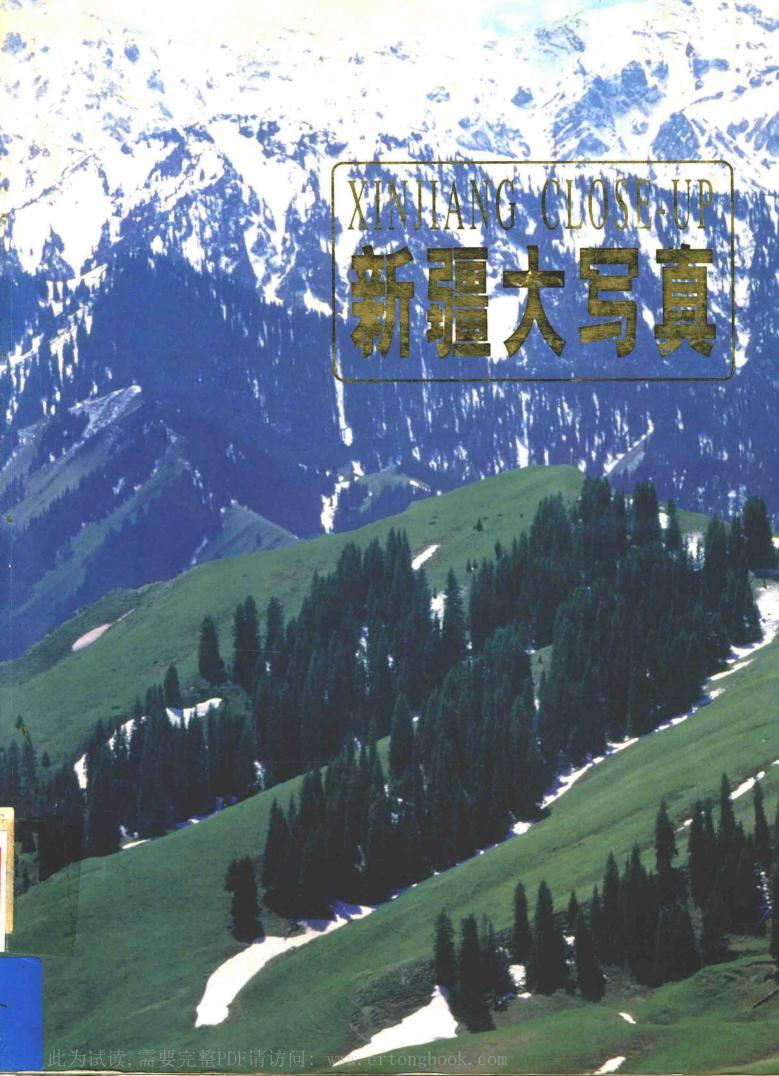
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新疆维吾尔自治区概况示意图

INDICATION MAP OF THE XINJIANG UYGUR AUTONOMOUS REGION









封面: 夏雪天山(阎醒民摄) 前环衬: 红山南眺(汤文摄)

新疆维吾尔自治区成立40周年纪念

本画册承蒙日本友人、自治区政府文化顾问小岛康誉(小铁木尔) 先生的支持, 谨表谢意。他曾发起募捐维修克孜尔千佛洞和中日学者考 察尼雅遗址等, 为新疆做出贡献。

This picture album is published with the support of our Japanese-friend, and cultural advisor of the government of the Autonomous Region, Mr. Yasutaka Kojima (Temir II), to whom we wish to express our thanks. Mr. Kojima had contributed greatly for Xinjiang in raising funds for the preservation and renovation of the Kizil Caves, and the survey of the Niya Ruins done by the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese scholars.

写在扉页

新疆, 这是一块辽阔广袤的土地!这是一块异彩纷呈的土地!

莽莽昆仑横卧天南,绵绵乌孙挺立地北;东牵祁连万里长风,西衔天山千顷林海;香车宝马的周穆王,踽踽独乘的张骞,以及情意葱笼的历代西域诗人,都曾慨叹足迹未及深入,都曾抱憾旅步匆匆,乱花迷眼。

而今、喟叹随风而去。银燕碧天穿梭、兰新铁路舒展双翼、万里途程不日得还、新疆不再遥远。

你不妨来这里探访。好大的山,好大的水;好大的冰川;好大的戈壁,好大的沙漠;好大的草原,好大的油田,好大的森林,好大的条田······

新疆是很美的,美得令人心醉神迷。浩瀚的大漠,溢香的绿洲;披缟着素的雪山,明净清冽的湖泊;神奇莫测的风物,千古流唱的传说;纵使你手执神笔,也难描绘其丰姿绰约的神韵。

你不妨来这里观光。早在汉唐时期,新疆就是世界著名的丝绸之路必经之地,繁华的城市,迎宾的盛典在中亚遐迩闻名。比千姿百媚更 令你动心的还有故城、佛窟、古寺、以及奇异的西部乐舞。

你不妨来这里采风。领略各族人民开拓进取的胸怀,一睹风华正茂的新疆,一瞥气象万千的新疆。

现在,各族人民在这里团结奋进,幸福生活。不必刻意寻找乡音,大开放、大融合是各族人民风情画卷中最动人的篇什。21世纪的新疆 是中国经济发展的重要战略地区,已令世人瞩目。

让这本《新疆大写真》为你引路!

(京京大学院) 图 4 解 (4)

列子撰文

FOREWORD

Xinjiang is an extensive and exotic piece of land. It is surrounded by the towering Kunlun Mountains on the south; the majestic Altai Mountains on the north; touching the lofty Qilian Mountains on the east; and on the west are acres upon a cres of primitive forests of the Tianshan Mountains. Ancient travelers and poets such as Zhou Mu Wang, Zhang Qian and others who have come to the Western Territory, have all sighed with regret that they had not had sufficient time to travel the beautiful land in depth. Today, those sighs have gone with the wind. With silver liners shuttling back and forth, linking all the cities, and the Xinjiang-Lanzhou Railroad taking on wings with its new double-tracks, distances have vanished, and the remotest destinations can now be reached. Come and see for yourself the lofty mountains, the sparkling waters, the gushing oil fields, the majestic glaciers, the vast gobi, the extensive deserts, the dense forests, the stretching pastures, the endless fields......

Xinjiang is beautiful, and her beauty is intoxicating. Its vast deserts, fragrant oases, snow-covered mountains, shimmering lakes and rivers, fascinating customs and ancient legends are more than pen and tongue can tell.

Come and see Xinjiang, which, as early as during the Han and Tang Dynasties, had been a region through which the Silk Road passed, and known throughout Central Asia for the grand and lavish ceremonies held to welcome her guests. Come and see for yourself the hospitality of the peoples, the beautiful land, and the new atmosphere. Today, you will be more than charmed by remnants of her past glory: ruins of bygone cities, Buddhist caves, ancient temples, and exotic song and dance.

Come and see for yourself the developing and progressive spirit of the people, the flourishing land, and the new atmosphere.

On this land now live the people of different nationalities in happiness and har mony which is the most touching picture of the entire scroll. In the 21st century, Xinjiang will be an important strategic region for economic development which is already the focus of world attention. When you come to see Xinjiang for yourself let this book be your guide! Written by Lie Zi. Editorial Board for Xinjiang Close Up Director: Janabil Deputy Director: Li Kangning, Chen Dajun Editorial Board Members: Janabil, Li Kangning, Dong Zhaohe, Xie Haiping, Chen Dajun, Emet Turdi, Wang Zhengyuan, Zhang Lie, Chen Weixi, Qi Xieyu, Song Shijing, Lou Wanghao Chief Editor: Chen Dajun General Designer: Wang Zhengyuan Executive Editor: Wang Zhengyuan, Ding Xiaolun, Feng Zhongping] Literary Editor: Zhang Lie, Chen Weixi English Translation: Sun Jinyun Editing staff: Wang Chenghe, Zhou Yilin, Ding Xiaolun This picture album is published with the support of our Japanese friend, Mr. Yasutaka Kojima (Temir II), to whom we wish to express our thanks. Mr. Kojima had contributed greatly in raising funds for the preservation and renovation of the Kizil Caves, and the survey of the Niya Ruins done by the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese scholars.

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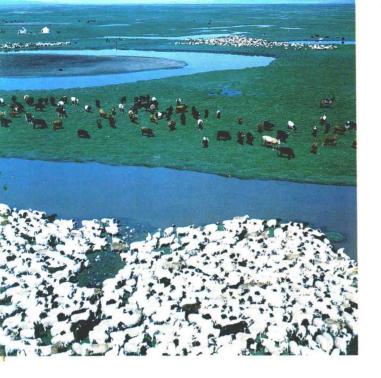
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瀚海天山

天山山脉横亘中部,把新疆分成南北兩大部分。北面是阿尔泰山,介于天山与阿尔泰山之间是 准噶尔盆地。南面是昆仑山系,介于天山与昆仑山 之间是塔里木盆地。

特殊的地理环境,构建了新疆山河的博大恢宏,秀美媚人。三大山系地势高耸,全世界14座海拔8000米以上的高峰,新疆即拥有4座。乔戈里峰海拔8611米,为世界第二高峰。对外开放的山峰有11座。数以百计终年积雪的冰峰雪岭,发育了19,091条冰川,冰储量极为丰富,这些"固体水库"构成了中亚干旱区最大的"湿岛",成为新疆生命之源。镶嵌在崇山峻岭中的大小湖泊数以百计,其中有博格达峰以瑶池著称的天池、雪峰倒映的赛里木湖、神奇莫测的喀纳斯湖、诗情画意的巴音布鲁克天鹅湖以及中国内陆最大的淡水湖博斯腾湖,还有已经干涸的罗布泊和世界第二低地艾丁湖等,都是独具风采,充满神奇魅力的风景名胜区。

新疆沙漠戈壁面积居中国第一。塔克拉玛干大沙漠,古尔班通古特沙漠地下掩埋极其丰富的油气资源和古代西域文明遗迹,塔克拉玛干沙漠中陆续

发现 40 余座古城遗址。大自然塑造的奇观迭出,有千姿百态、幻若魔境的风蚀城堡、世界最大的奇台将军戈壁卡拉麦里恐龙化石和硅化木森林、中国最奇特的花岗岩球状风化区博乐怪石沟等。都是充满奇情异趣和激动人心的旷世奇观。发源于山岳的 570 多条河流,在戈壁沙漠之中孕育了生机盎然,星罗棋布的灌溉绿洲。塔里木河是世界最长的内陆河,全长 2 179 公里,贯穿塔克拉玛干大沙漠的北缘。水量丰沛的伊犁河,源于西天山,注入巴尔喀什湖。

(黄文房撰文)

VAST DESERTS AND LOFTY MOUNTAINS

The Tianshan Mountains lie across Xinjiang, dividing it into north and south. In the north are the Altai Mountains, with the Junggar Basin lying between them and the Tianshan Mountains. In the south the Kunlun Mountains, with the Tarim Basin lying between them and the Tianshan Mountains.

Unique geographical environment and structure account for the beauty and magnificence of the landscape of Xinjiang. Of the world's fourteen peaks which are above 8,000 meter elevation, four of them are found in the three big mountain systems of Xinjiang. The K2, at elevation 8,611, is the second highest peak in the world. There are eleven peaks open to mountain climbing, in addition to hundreds of year-round snow-covered peaks and ridges which feed 19,091 glaciers. These "solid reservoirs" have made Central Asia's largest arid region into a "wet island", and become the source of life of Xinjiang. Hundreds of lakes of various sizes are like jewels set in the lofty mountains and ridges, among which the Heavenly Lake of Mount Bogda, the Sayram Lake reflecting snow-capped mountains, the mysterious Lake Kanas, the Swan Lake of Bayinbulak with its poetic beauty, the Bosten Lake which is China's biggest inland freshwater lake, besides, the dried up Lopnur, and the Aydingkol which is world's second lowland lake, each with its unique beauty and attraction are scenic spots in their own rights.

The area of the desert and gobi of Xinjiang is second to none in the country. Buried under the Taklamakan Desert and the Gurbantunggut Desert are extremely rich resources of oil, gas, and cultural relics and ruins of the ancient western territories, with over forty ruins of ancient sites being discovered in the Taklamakan Desert. Above the ground are countless spectacles of all shapes and forms which are carved by wind erosion into the form of mirages and fortresses, and the world's largest dinosaur fossils of the Jiangjun Desert of Qitai; the petrified forests; and China's most singular globular granite weathered zone in the Bole Guaishi Valley. All the above combine to make the most exotic, exhilarating, and unequaled natural phenomenon. The over 570 rivers which derive their sources from the mountains, irrigate the verdant oases that dot the desert and gobi, supplying them with the vigor and vitality of life. The Tarim River, measuring 2,197 kilometers, is the world's longest inland river, meandering through the northern edge of the Taklamakan Desert. The III River, with its abundant volume, originates from the western section of the Tianshan Mountains to eventually flow into Lake Balkash.







横贯于新疆中部的天山山脉是亚洲最大的山系之一。它蜿蜒曲折, 东起星星峡附近, 向两伸入吉尔吉斯斯坦和塔吉克斯坦境内, 全长 2500 多公里。仅新疆境内的东部天山长 1700 多公里, 宽 250~350 公里, 总面积达 57 万平方公里, 将新疆分隔成南北兩个部分。南为塔里木盆地, 北为准噶尔盆地, 习惯上称之为南疆、北疆。

天山古有北山、雪山、白山、阴山诸称,自然景观极为壮丽。众多山峰、白雪皑皑,银舌下伸,发育着许多现代冰川。天山是我国最大的现代冰川区,共有冰川6890多条,约占全国冰川总面积的16%。最高峰为托木尔峰,海拔74353米,是我国著名的登山区。山坡上森林茂密、草地成片、众多的河流切割穿流,形成许多著名的风景区。山间盆地河流纵横、湖泊众多,以天池、天鹅湖、赛里木湖等较为著名。

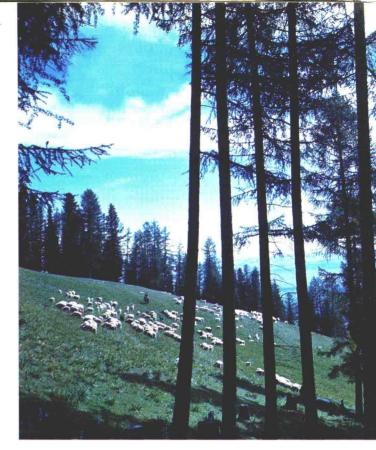
(阚跃平撰文)

The Eastern Tianshan Mountains

Running accross the central part of Xinjiang are the Tianshan Mountains Which is one of Asia's biggest mountain systems, running 2,500 kilometers. It snakes and winds its way beginning in the east, near what is Xingxingxia (Chimpanzee Canyon), and stretches westward into the borders of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

The eastern section of the Tianshan Mountains is within the borders of Xinjiang, running over 1,700 kilometers long and 250-350 kilometers wide, covering an area of 570,000 square kilometers, and dividing Xinjiang into the north and the south; marked by the Tarim Basin as the south, and the Junggar Basin as the north, according to custom.

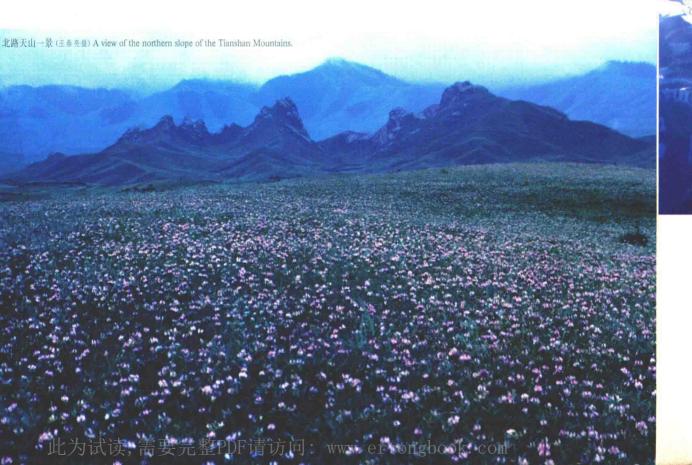
In ancient times, the Tianshan Mountains were called The Northern Mountains, the Snow Mountains, the White Mountains, or the Shady Mountains, due to their spectacular landscape, their many snow-covered towering peaks, and their extending silvery ice from which modern glaciers had their origin. The Tianshan Mountains is China's biggest modern glacier zone, with over

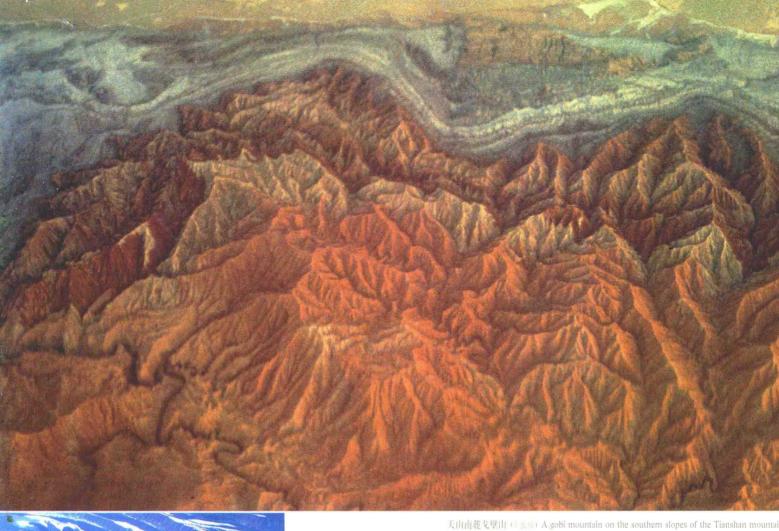


6,890 glaciers which make up for 16% of the country's total glacial area. The highest peak is the Tomir, at elevation 7,435.3 meters, which is also one of the country's famous mountain-climbing areas. On its slopes are dense forests and stretches of meadow where rivers cut through to form many well-known

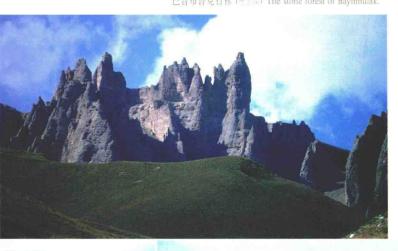
scenic spots, valley basin rivers, and numerous lakes, the best known among them are The Heavenly Lake, the Swan Lake, and the Sayram Lake.

雪雕山貌 (基語版) Landscape carved in snow.

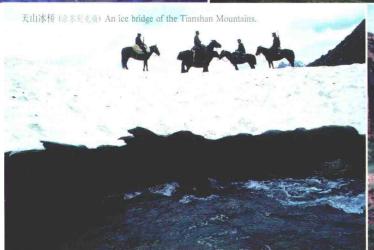




巴音布鲁克石林 (一点表) The stone forest of Bayinbulak.

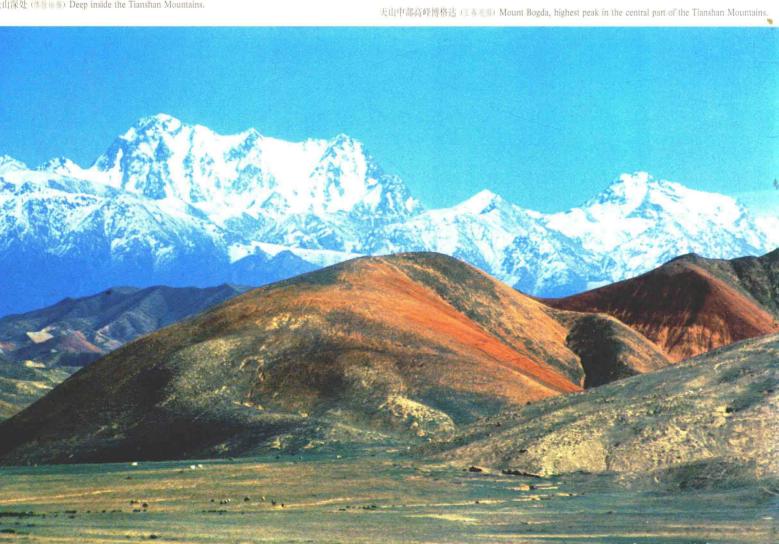


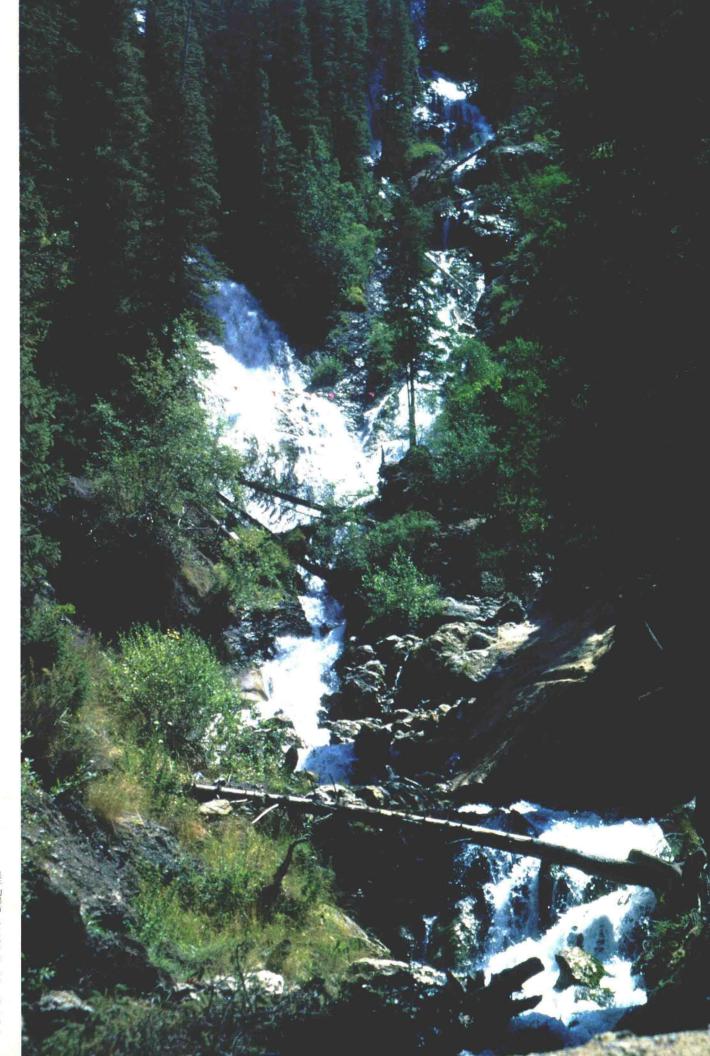
侏罗纪卡拉扎组山貌 A Jurassic group of mountains.



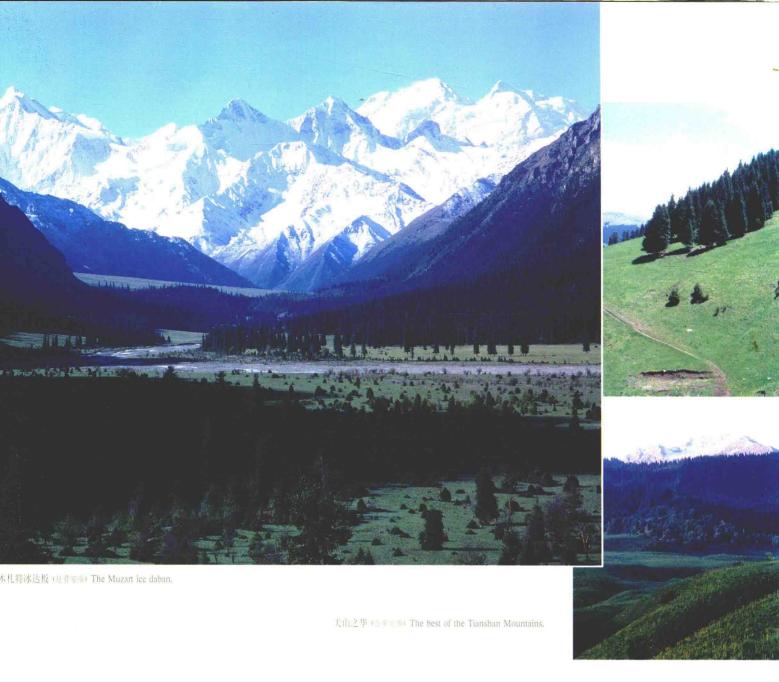




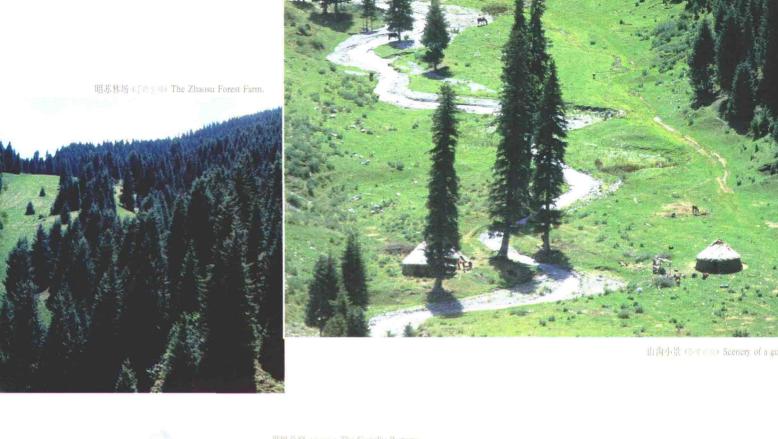




果子沟瀑布 (孙家斌摄) The falls at Fruit Gully.











冰川雪莲 (是其里世報) Snow lotus of the glaciers.

导冰川 (王原智報) The #1 Glacier.

天山1号冰川

1号冰川位于天山乌鲁木齐河源海拔3545米以上 的高山冰川区, 距乌鲁木齐市118公里。

乌鲁木齐河源区分布着以冰斗冰川、冰川为主的 许多小冰川,全流域共有冰川 150 条。面积 46 平方公 里。1号冰川是乌鲁木齐河大西沟源头区最大平水川 为东西两支组成的冰斗山谷冰川,长23公里,而长184 平方公里,最高高度为4476米,雪线平均高度4050 米左右。

冰川区常年平均温度为-53℃,最冷月平均为-159 C, 最热月平均为47C, 年平均降水为430毫米。

1959年建立了天山冰川站,对1号冰川进行冰川水 文、积累、消融、冰川运行及有关气象观测。迄今为止, 是我国研究最详细的冰川, 也是我国唯一的在国际上开 放交流的高山冰川研究站。

(尹景原撰文)

The No.1 Glacier of t. Tianshan Mountains

the source of the Uremqi River at above elevation 3,545 meters, and which is 118 kilometers from the city of Urumqi. And distributed there are circue glaciers, and mainly big glaciers with many smaller ones. The entire basin has about 150 glaciers, covering an area of 46 square kilometers. The No. 1 Glacier is the big. 1st of them all and it is at the source of Daxigou of the Urumqi River, made up of the eastern and western branches of cirque and valley glaciers, running 2.3 kilometers long, and obvering 1.84 square kilometers in area. Its maximum height is 4,476 meters, and the a use height of its snow line is around 4,050 meters. The annual mean temperature of the line is 2,3 degrees Celsius,its coldest month average temperature is -15.9 deg cos Celsius, hollest month average temperature is 4.7 degrees Celsius, and volume of annual average precipitation is 430 millimeters.

hydrology, accumulation, melting, movement and related meteorological phenomena of the glacier. To date, the Tianshan No.1 Glacier is one of China most minutely studied glaciers, and the country one and only alpine glacier esearch station that is open to international exchange

