

中华宝地

丹江口

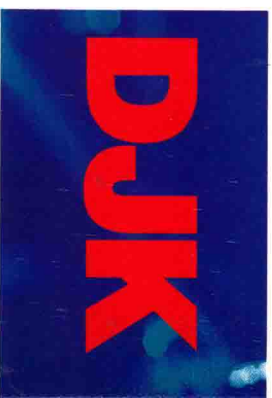
DANJIANGKOU - A PEARL OF CHINA



中华宝地

DANJIANGKOU CITY - A PEARL OF CHINA

丹江口



DANJIANGKOU

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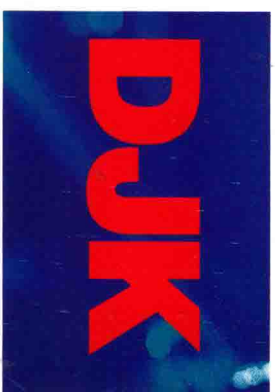
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DANJIANGKOU CITY - A PEARL OF CHINA

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DANJIANGKOU

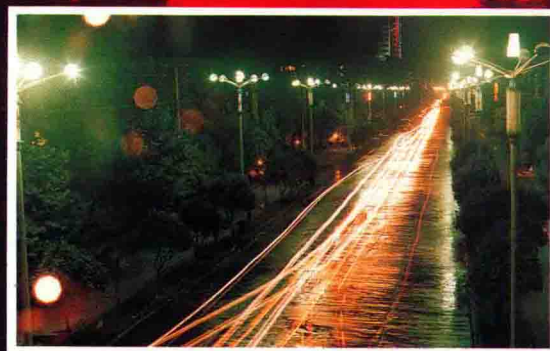


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■ 不夜的丹江大道 The Danjiang Road at Night





■金殿鸟瞰 A Bird's-eye View of the Golden Palace



■丹江口市區一角 A Glimpse of Danjiangkou City



■亚洲第一大人工湖——丹江口水库  
The Danjiangkou Reservoir—the Largest Man-made Lake of Asia



■清音玄妙道教乐 The Taoist Music

■云拥太岳 The Clouds and the Mountain



市委书记

张 = 江

丹江口市,地处汉水中游。东邻襄豫,南指江汉,北枕秦岭,西揽武当。水库环绕荡万顷碧波,大坝高耸锁滔汉江。江行舟楫沿长江入海,陆驰火车达四面八方。

上溯二十万年前,原始先民在这里持杖狩猎;新石器时代,东西南北文化在这里交汇碰撞,成为文化中枢,呈现壮观景象。尧帝之子丹朱受封丹江,楚国先祖筇路蓝缕,兴起于丹水之阳。春秋战国史称均陵,秦灭楚国置县武当。汉承秦制,隋唐改称均州;宋、元、明、清,历代皆为重镇,人杰地灵,四海名扬。民国初年改州为县,新中国成立山河披上新装。筑大坝修水库,千年古城沉江底;民迁移建新城,巍然崛起汉水旁。新市命名丹江口,水电城如明珠放射光芒。

武当山雄踞境内,享中国道教圣地、著名风景名胜、国家级森林公园、全国十大避暑胜地之美誉,联合国列为世界文化遗产。武当山自然景观“险、奇、幽、秀”,历代称为仙山。有七十二峰如柱,三十六岩如壁;二十四涧含幽,三潭九泉十池含秀;十石传神,九台传奇。古槐劲松蔽日,奇花异草斑斓,山道静幽,峰回路转,天柱峰绝然独立,穿长空一柱擎天,气势蔚为壮观。人文景观宏伟瑰丽,

帝王道场,皇家宫观,气派非凡。八宫十二观富丽堂皇;三十六庵堂亦隐亦显;七十二岩庙座座峻险。丹墙翠瓦绿树掩映,雕梁画栋淡绕云烟,规模宏大匠心独运,鬼斧神工技艺精湛。

道教文化蕴藏甚丰,丹客方士潜隐修炼,仙家高道研经著述。“北崇少林,南尊武当”,武当拳法博大精深,善以柔克刚,涵道家内蕴。武当气功,天下一绝,祛病御疾,延年益寿。香客络绎不绝,道徒寻宗拜祖,仙山迎五洲朋友揽胜,道韵赐四海佳宾幸福。

丹江口水库享誉“亚洲第一大人工湖”,水域浩淼,碧波连天,湖光山色,美不胜收。有防洪之效,灌溉之利,运输之便,养殖之用,发电之功。“小太平洋”令人心旷神怡,仙山琼阁映平湖,堪称世界奇殊。

丹江口城区,高楼鳞次栉比,市场繁荣,商贾云集。漫步江畔白帆点点,江鸥翩翩,鱼群竞跃,渔歌悠然。夜幕降临,华灯绚丽,江城如画,美景如诗。这里被国务院授予“脱贫致富先进县”殊荣;这里为南水北调中线工程源头。丹江口人民励精图治,齐心创伟业,看汉江明珠,更加灿烂,光耀神州。



## The Party Secretary of Danjiangkou City *Zhang Erjiang*

Danjiangkou City is situated in the middle reaches of the Hanjiang River, with Xiangfan City and Henan Province as its eastern neighbours, and the Jiangnan Plain stretching at its south. From the North and the West, it is shielded by the Qinling Mountains and Mount Wudang. The blue water of Danjiangkou Reservoir surrounded the city, and the ever flowing Hanjiang River is tamed by the gigantic Danjiangkou Dam. Ships sailing in the Hanjiang River can go all the way to the sea, joining the Yangtze River in Wuhan; railways extend in all directions.

200, 000 years ago, the early dwellers here hunted with clubs; at the Neolithic Age, thanks to the convergence of all cultures, Danjiangkou became a prosperous cultural centre of the time. At the time of Yao, what is now Danjiangkou City was given to Yao's son, Zhu Dan, as his manor. The founders of Chu started their pioneering work on the North of the Hanjiang River. During the time of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States, Danjiangkou was called Junling, and when Qin had wiped out Chu, it made Danjiangkou Wudang County. Throughout the Han Dynasty, it remained Wudang County, but in the Sui Dynasty it was called Junzhou. In the successive dynasties of Song, Yuan, Ming, and Qing, Junzhou held its importance all the same. The wisdom of the people brought glory to the town; thus it was known all over China. The Republic of China made Danjiangkou a county again. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, great changes have taken place in the city. The ancient city of Junzhou was submerged to the bottom of the Hanjiang River, and a grand new city rose on the banks of it. Many townspeople left Danjiangkou to give room to a huge reservoir and a gigantic dam that excelled all others in Asia. The new city was named Danjiangkou City, and now it has become a star city which is famous all over China for its water supply and electricity generation.

Mount Wudang is certainly a prominent view in Danjiangkou City. It has been regarded as the sacred place of Taoism, the famous scenic spot, the national park, and one of the ten best places for the summer in China. The United Nations has ratified it as the International Cultural Heritage. The natural views of Mount Wudang are said to be precipitous, singular, secluded, and elegant. In history, it was called "the mountain of immortals." Its 72 peaks resembles 72 columns; its 36 cliffs are as steep as walls; the 24 valleys are extremely secluded; its 3 deep pools, 9 fountains and 10 ponds are very beautiful; the 10 statue-like stones are ever so vivid; the 9 terraces are rather singular. The Chinese scholar trees and the pines throw large shades, and exotic flowers and rare herbs flourish; secluded, peaceful paths wind round the mountain. The Tianzhu Peak rises to the sky, singular and majestic. The historic relics on Mount Wudang are also marvelous: the sites

for the Emperors to perform religious rites and the royal temples of all sizes show special dignity. Altogether there are 8 Taoist palaces and 12 big Taoist temples which appear grand and luxurious. The 36 small temples locate here and there among trees or behind rocks. The 72 cliff temples looked rather precipitous; the red walls and emerald tiles are shaded by green trees; carved beams and painted ridgepoles float in mists. The architectures were planned and built with such originality and skill on such a large scale; hence it is said that some immortals had a finger in all these.

The Taoist culture was much enriched on Mount Wudang. Many Taoist hermits took shelter in the mountain and spent their time studying the Taoist principles and writings. Wudang Boxing contains extensive knowledge of human body and profound understanding of human mind. It was derived from Taoist physical exercise. So it aims at taming strength with tenderness. There was once a saying: "Shaolin Wushu dominates the North, and Wudang Wushu dominates the South." Wudang Qigong can build up health, cure diseases and guarantee a long life. Every day worshippers flock here, and Taoist monks came here to seek their teacher. Now the sacred mountain is open to friends from all over the world, and it will bestow blessing on them.

The Danjiangkou Reservoir is "the largest man-made lake in Asia." The water is clear and blue with green mountains reflected in it. The view is magnificent. It is also a means to prevent floods, carry out irrigation, transportation and pisciculture, and generate electricity. "The Miniature of the Pacific" is a singular view on the lake.

The town is consisted of modern buildings and traditional architecture. The market is prosperous. Businessmen from near and far gather here to trade. At dusk, white sails slow down on the Hanjiang River; gulls fly to find their homes; swarms of fish rush in the water; the fisherman's song comes from afar. As night falls, the lights make the curtain of night transparent. Only artists knows the language to describe the city at night.

The State Council has awarded Danjiangkou the model city for doing away with poverty. And the middle line of the state water allocation project will start from here. Danjiangkou people have made up their mind to make this city more and more prosperous, so this pearl of the Northwest of Hubei may become brighter.



■丹江口市位置图

A Sketch Map showing the Location of Danjiangkou City





## 市长 张达平

丹江口市是一个古老而又年轻的城市，历史悠久，古称均州。全市人口 48 万，总面积 3200 平方公里。她怀抱武当，面临汉江，是著名的文化风景旅游观光胜地，新兴的水电工业城。

丹江口市有着优秀、丰厚的文化旅游资源，世界文化遗产道教圣地武当山雄踞境内，丹江口水库碧波万顷，可供文化考察与寻根，旅游度假与观光。登丹江大坝西眺武当仙山，北览“小太平洋”，东南俯观丹江城区，景象宏阔顿生浩然之气。登武当、游库区、观大坝可增益智慧，怡情养性。1997 年 10 月，经省政府批准，成立了武当山旅游经济特区。

市内资源丰富，物华天宝。林特山场 320 万亩，库区柑桔味甘如蜜，武当绿茶片片如羽，令人回味无穷。香菇、木耳、桐油、杜仲、黄姜、柞蚕、龙须草等产量尤为丰富，开发利用前景十分广阔。水产养殖面积 50 万亩，优良的水质纯净无染，多样的水产得天独厚。丹江鳊鱼味美肉鲜，乃席上佳肴，待客珍品。

矿藏资源储量大、品种多、品位高，探明矿藏 40 多种。金属矿有磁铁、铁、铝、钒、锰等 20 余种，其中钛铁、钒储量居全省之首。非金属矿有白云岩、石灰石、电解石、大理石、石棉等可供投资开发。

电力雄厚，丹江口水力发电厂 6 台机组，年

发电量 45 亿度，经济发展具有强大的能源保障。

工业基础雄厚，发展潜力巨大。现有工业企业近 400 家，东汽公司、汉江开发集团及总后勤部三线企业职工达 2.5 万人，资产近 70 亿元。工业分类 28 个，产品 500 多种，其中水电、炼铝、硅铁、汽车配件、工业缝纫机、服装印染在同行业中居较大优势，且规模大、品种全、质量优，产品行销国内外市场，前景可观。综合经济实力在全省排前 11 位。

丹江口投资环境优越，交通便利，通信发达，服务一流。襄渝铁路纵贯南北，汉丹铁路直达城区；汉江流经全市，长年通航；汉十、樊丹、丹郢公路等国道、省道和乡镇公路如网密布。邻近城区有老河口、襄樊两个飞机场，固定航班直航国内主要大城市。邮电通讯发达，光纤通讯，移动电话，无线寻呼同全国联网，程控电话可接世界各地。服务业发展迅速，丹江口城区和武当山旅游区建成一批星级旅游饭店，宾馆设施高档，娱乐条件优良，服务质量上乘。市委、市政府制定一系列招商引资优惠政策，一批批三资企业来丹江口市安家落户，互利互惠，共图发展。丹江口市新的改革发展浪潮正在掀起，丹江口市的大门永远向海内外各界朋友敞开！

诚邀五洲客商前来投资发展，喜迎四海宾朋到丹江口旅游观光！



### Mayar Zhang Dahua

Danjiangkou City is a city both old and young. It is old because it has a long history. It is young because it is a city of water and electricity industry. Danjiangkou City has a population of 480,000 and an area of 3,200 square kilometer. With its sacred mountain, Mount Wudang, and its mother River, the Hanjiang River, Danjiangkou is also a scenic spot of cultural interests.

Danjiangkou has remarkable and rich cultural resources for tourism. There are the Taoist sacred mountain Mt. Wudang, the blue Danjiangkou Reservoir and the magnificent Danjiangkou Dam as the main scenic spots. They are ideal places for cultural investigation and anthropological studies as well as tourism. Standing on the top of Danjiangkou Dam, one can see Mt. Wudang in the west, the Miniature of the Pacific in the north, and the panorama of the town in the southwest. The views are so impressing that one would feel pride in the harmony between man and nature. Visiting these places, one would not only learn a lot but also have a very nice feeling. In 1997, the Provincial Government verified Danjiangkou City to set up the Wudangshan Tourist Economic Zone.

The natural resources are very rich in Danjiangkou. The 3,200,000mu of local specialties farm produces oranges, tea, mushroom, edible fungus, tung oil, eucommia, tuber crop, tussah, Chinese Alpine rush and other special local products. So the perspective of development is fairly bright. There is also 500,000 mu of water suitable for pisciculture. The mandarin fish here is a speciality which is always offered as a delicacy to honourable guests.

The mineral resources in Danjiangkou are excellent in reserves, variety and quality. There are more than 40 kinds of minerals. More than 20 of them are metallic minerals such as magnet, iron, aluminium, vanadium, and manganese. Among them, ilmenite vanadium leads Hubei in reserves. The nonmetallic minerals, such as dolomite, limestones, electrolytic stones, marbles and asbestos, are yet to be mined with the help of more investment.

Danjiangkou City has rich electrical power resources. The 6 generating units in Dijiangkou Hydroelectric Power Plant generate 4,500,000,000 Kwh of electricity every year, which ensures the economic development in Danjiangkou sufficient electrical power.

Industry in Danjiangkou has a solid base and great potentialities. It has 400 industrial enterprises. The three main enterprises—the Aelus Automobile Corporation, the Hanjiang Development Corporation and the Enterprise of the Rear—service Command, have 250,000, people on their staff and 7,000,000,000 yuan of assets. The 28 varieties of industry in Danjiangkou has the capacity of manufacturing more than 500 K (kinds) of products. Electricity generating, aluminium smelting, ferrosilicon refining, the manufacturing of automobile parts and industrial sewing machines and dyeing are more developed among their counterparts in terms of productive scale, quality and variety of products, and market. They are ideal outlets of investment. The comprehensive economic power comes at the eleventh in Hubei Province.

There is favourable environment for investment in Danjiangkou. Easy transportation, efficient communication, and first-class service are the advantages. The railway from Xiangfan to Chongqin goes right through Danjiangkou from the south to the north, and the railway from Wuhan to Danjiangkou reaches the centre of the town; the Hanjiang River is navigable all year round, benefiting the whole city. The highways from Wuhan to Shiyan, from Xiangfan to Danjiangkou, and from Danjiangkou to Yunxian, and other shorter roads have formed a network of transportation by automobiles.

In the neighbouring cities, Laohekou and Xiangfan, there are two airports that send airplanes regularly to the main cities of China. The post and telecommunication system is well developed; optical fibre communication is possible; wireless telephones and beepers can be used; program-controlled telephones have made it possible to speak to anybody in the world directly. In recent years, the service trade developed very quickly in Danjiangkou. In the town and in Wudang Tourist Centre, some star-level hotels have been built. One gets well-equipped rooms, excellent entertainment and service from them.

The city's Party Committee and the city government have drawn up a series of favorable policies to encourage trade and investment in Danjiangkou. The Sino-foreign joint ventures, the sino-foreign co-operative enterprises and the wholly foreign-funded enterprises have started and grown up here one after another. They benefit the economy of the city and also benefit from the good opportunity of development. Now a new wave of economic reform is gaining strength here. Danjiangkou has opened its door to friends from all over the world to take the opportunity to develop together.

Once again, welcome to Danjiangkou.



■丹江口市一瞥  
A Glimpse of Danjiangkou City



# 亲切关怀



■



■



■

■ 1980年邓小平视察丹江大坝

Deng Xiaoping Inspecting the Danjiangkou Dam(1980)

■ 乔石在武当山了解风景区旅游发展情况

Qiao Shi Investigating the Tourism on Mount Wudang

■ 李瑞环视察武当山古建维修保护工作

Li Ruihuan Inspecting the Repairing and preservation of the Ancient Architecture on Mount Wudang





■ 李岚清在玉虚宫了解文物保护工作

Li Lanqing Inspecting the Preservation of Cultural Relics in the Yuxu Palace

■ 邹家华在丹江水库视察南水北调中线工程源头

Zou Jiahua Investigating the South - North Water Allocation Project

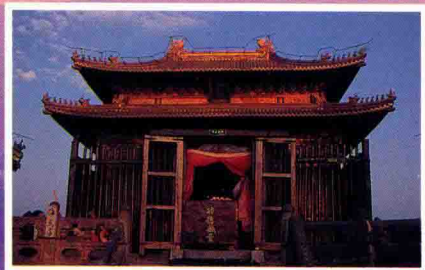
■ 李铁映在武当山听取旅游资源开发情况汇报

Li Tieying Listening to a Report on Tourism Resource Exploration



# 世界文化遗产——道教圣地

THE INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL HERITAGE—MOUNT WUDANG THE TAOIST SACRED MOUNTAIN



■ 金殿 The Golden Palace

## 武当

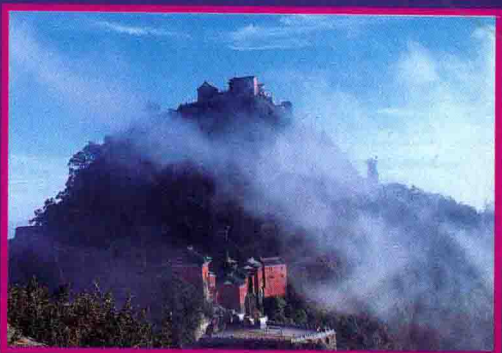
享有仙山琼阁和中国道教圣地之誉的武当山，在中国历代地位显赫，其古建筑群 1994 年被联合国列入世界文化遗产名录。

武当山胜景以雄为主，兼有险、奇、幽、秀等特色。72 峰、36 岩、24 涧、3 潭、9 泉、10 池、9 台景色各异，千姿万态。8 宫、12 观、36 庵堂、72 岩庙，形成了“五里一庵十里宫，丹墙翠瓦望玲珑，楼台隐映金银气，林岫回环画境中”的奇丽景观。武当山是武当拳术的发祥地，以其独特的内家功夫而独立于世，与少林拳术遥相竞誉。武当山动植物资源极为丰富，是一座广阔的自然动植物园。

Mount Wudang is a Taoist sacred mountain. The mountain is said to be "a mountain of immortals," and the architecture on it is said to be "architecture of Heaven." In Chinese history, Mount Wudang has its prominent place. In 1994, the United Nations listed its ancient architecture as the International Cultural Heritage.

The views on Mount Wudang are most imposing, and some are precipitous, singular, secluded and elegant. There are 72 peaks, 36 cliffs, 24 valleys, 3 deep pools, 9 fountains, 10 ponds and 9 terraces. They all have peculiar features. The 8 Taoist palaces, 12 big Taoist temples, 36 small temples and 72 cliff temples embellish the green mountain with red walls and green tiles. The whole mountain is a heavenly picture with white clouds lingering around it. Mount Wudang is the birthplace of Wudang Boxing which emphasizes the exercise of the mind and has won itself a name as glorious as Shaolin Wushu in Henan Province. Mount Wudang holds rich wildlife resources; thus it is called a natural park.

山



■ 武当流云

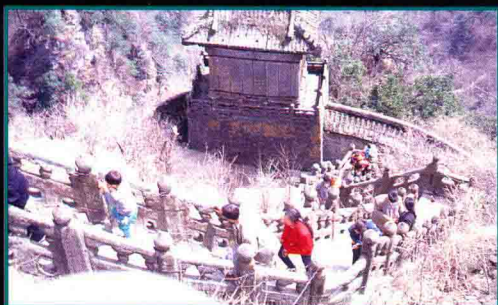
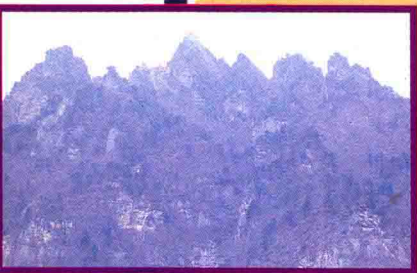
The Fleeting Clouds on Mount Wudang

■ 吞吐八荒

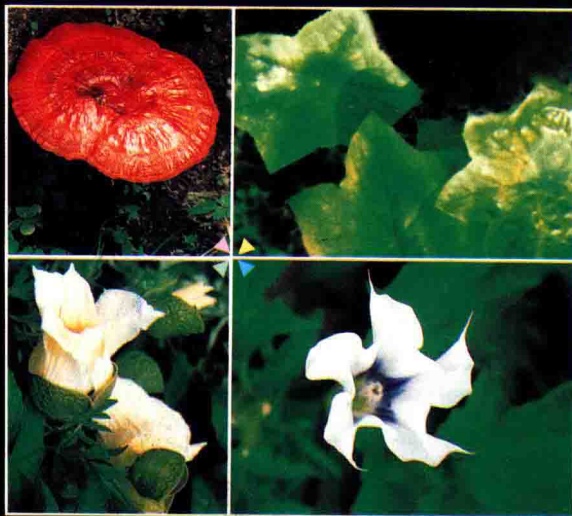
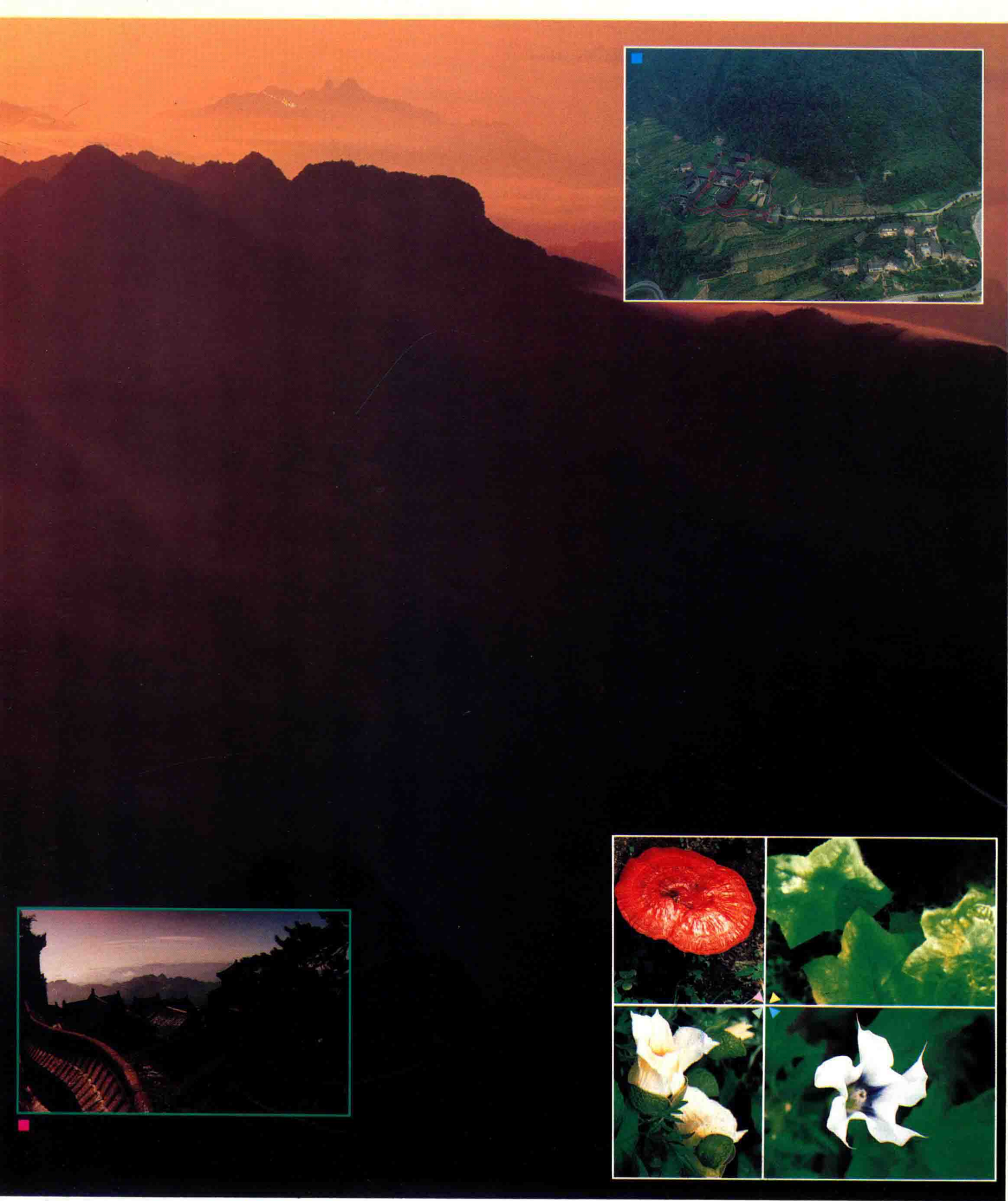
The Dragon's Puff



# THE TAOIST SACRED MOUNTAIN—MT. WUDANG



- 千壑晨剪
- 天柱峰远眺
- 道院暮色
- 九连蹬
- 琼台索道
- 道家仙阁
- 太子坡



- Deep Valleys in Morning Mists
- A Far Look at the Tianzhu Peak
- Dusk at the Temple
- The Nine Flights
- The Jade Terrace and the Cableway
- The Taoist Pavilion
- The Crown Prince Slope

- ▲ 灵芝草  
Ganoderma Lucidum
- ▲ 江边一碗水  
A Bowl of Water Beside a River
- ▲ 蚌壳花  
The Clam Flower
- ▲ 曼陀罗花(银道禄 摄)  
The Datura Flower(filmed by Yin Daolu)





■ 龙头香 The Dragon Head Incense Burner