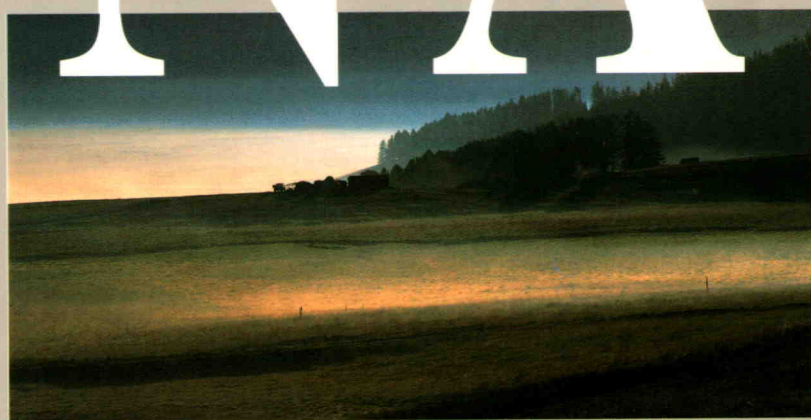


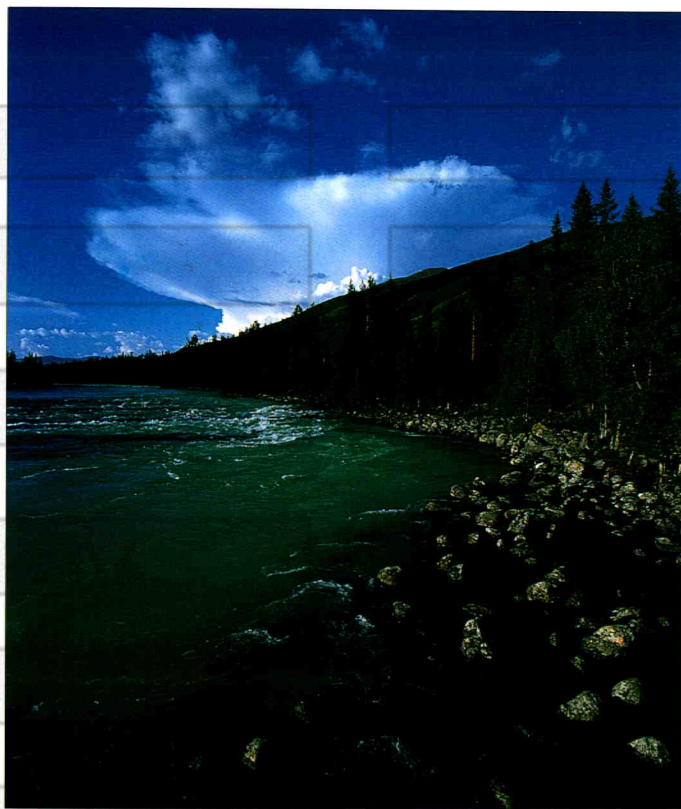
K 哈 納 斯 A N A S

XINJIANG CHINA

中國新疆



中国新疆·哈纳斯
KANAS · XINJIANG CHINA



作者：羅 憶



新疆维吾尔自治区图书馆 XT0-0978300

新疆青少年出版社



神奇之旅－哈納斯

目錄

Cantent

哈納斯

Kanas.....(4)

哈納斯湖

Kanas Lake.....(22)

春

Spring.....(54)

秋

Autumn.....(64)

冬

Winter.....(74)

蒙古族圖瓦人

The Tuwa of Mongolian.....(80)

馬背上的哈薩克族

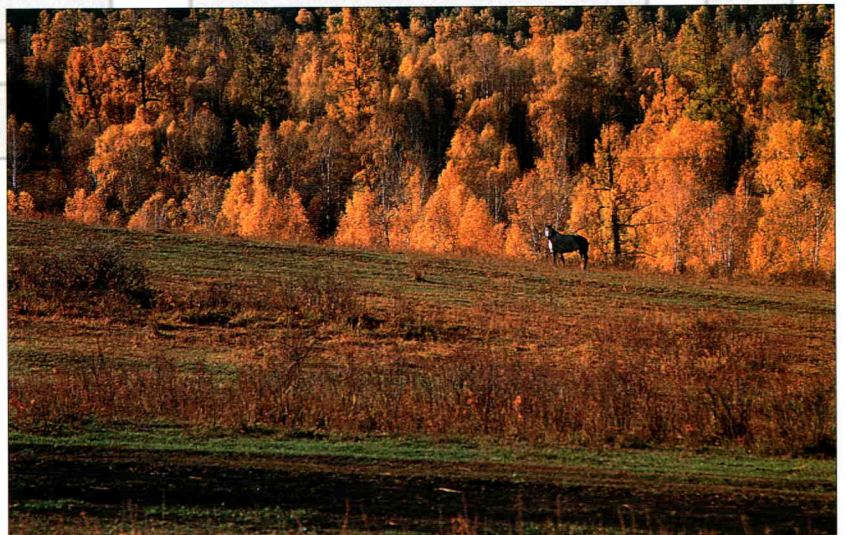
Kasak on The Horses.....(92)

布爾津

The Burqin.....(102)

布爾津—哈納斯旅游示意圖

Guidance Map from Burqin to Kanas





謎一樣的哈納斯，多少年來令人神往的地方，一個讓人夢牽魂繞的名字，它出自蒙古語，是“美麗而神秘”的意思。

哈納斯又名喀納斯，位於中國新疆維吾爾自治區、阿爾泰山中部的布爾津縣境內，面積達2千多平方公里，是國家級自然保護區，是新疆最具特色的自然景觀區。

它地處東經 $86^{\circ}54'$ —— $87^{\circ}54'$ ，北緯 $48^{\circ}35'$ —— $49^{\circ}11'$ 之間，與蒙古、俄羅斯和哈斯克斯坦三國交界，是中國版圖西北角上雄雞高高翹起的尾翎。

The Kanas, a magical and appealing place for ages, is an enchanting Mongolian name which means "beautiful and mysterious".

The Kanas or Hanas, located in the territory of Burqin County, central part of the Altay Mountains, is a state-level natural reserve and the most distinctive natural landscape zone, with an area of 2,000 sq. kilometers.

It borders on Mongolia, Russia and Kazakhstan, at longitude $86^{\circ}54'$ - $87^{\circ}54'$ east and latitude $48^{\circ}35'$ - $49^{\circ}11'$ north, like a feather tail stuck up at the north-west corner of rooster-shaped China's domain.

◀ 河穀白樺林

▼ 哈納斯湖·孫家斌攝

哈 納 斯

Kanas





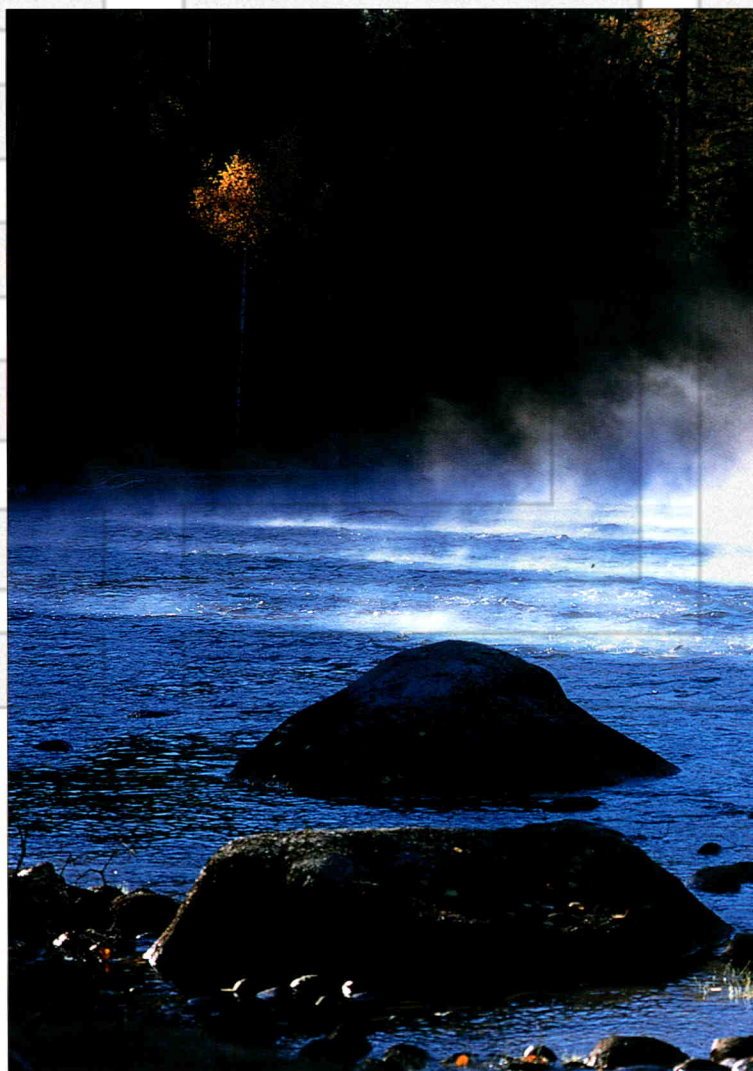
從科學和人文的角度看,哈納斯是西伯利亞泰加林在中國唯一的延伸帶,是中國唯一的古北界歐洲——西伯利亞動植物分布區,是中國唯一的北冰洋水系——額爾齊斯河最大的支流發源地,是阻滯古爾班通古特大沙漠北移的重要生態地,是中國蒙古族圖瓦人唯一的聚居地。

In terms of science and humanity,the Kanas is China's only extension for the Siberian Taiga Forest,the only Palaearctic Euro-Siberian wildlife distribution region in China,the only place of origin for the biggest tributary of the Ertix River in the river system of the Arctic Ocean,an important ecological area to check the northward movement of the Gurbantungut Desert and also the only compact community for the Tuwa tribe,Mongolian nationality.

◀ 滔滔哈納斯河

◀ 圖瓦村落

▶ 哈納斯河晨光



哈納斯的地理位置獨特，自然條件優越，生物組合奇異。區域內山巒起伏，冰峰連綿，溝壑縱橫，森林密布，相對高差懸殊，是我國極其難得的具有歐洲生態系統的代表地區，形成了許多奇特壯觀的生物地理現象。

哈納斯又被許多人專指“哈納斯湖”，這裏一池碧水，清澈如鏡，與湛藍的天空、飄逸的白雲、壯麗的冰川、皚皚的白雪、蒼郁的森林、繁茂的草原、潺潺的溪流融為一體，交相輝映，怎不讓人心馳神往。

我國著名學者錢偉長先生盛贊哈納斯“這裏是亞洲唯一的瑞士風光。”

The Kanas has a unique geographic position, favorable natural condition and strange biological composition. The region, as a rare typical area with European ecological system in China, shapes a lot of peculiar and splendid biological and geographical phenomena, featured by undulating hills, continuous ice-capped peaks, criss-crossing ravines and gullies, dense forest and a great disparity in super elevation.





▲ 哈納斯湖遠眺

◀ 哈納斯河穀

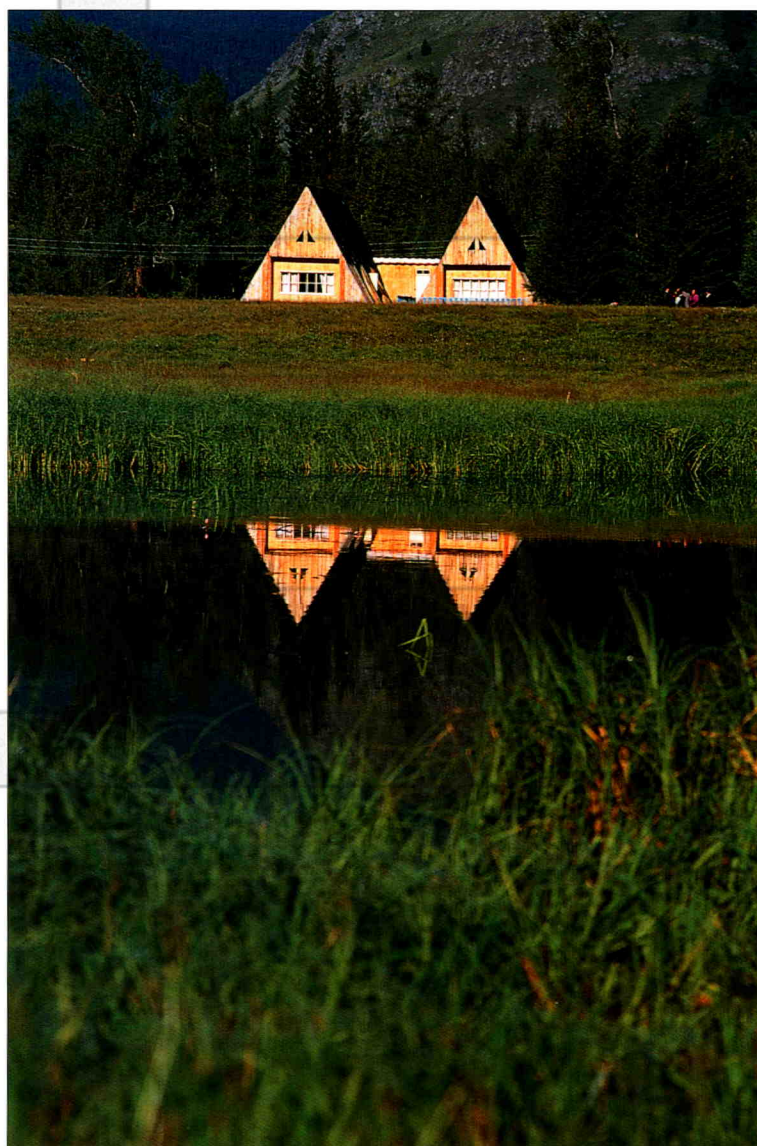
The Kanas ,in many people's mind,simply means the Kanas Lake,where above is the blue sky,dotted with elegant white cloud;below is a pool of green water,as limpid as a mirror;around are grand glaciers,pure white snow,lush forest,luxuriant pasture and gurgling streams,adding radiance and beauty to each other as if they were dissolved⁰⁰into one body.So one can't help feeling excited at such a marvelous sight.

Mr.Qian Wei-chang,a famous Chinese scholar once spoke highly of the Kanas by saying,"Here is the only Swiss Lanscape in Asia".

哈納斯屬寒溫帶地區，冬季漫長達7個月之久，春秋兩季相連，全年無明顯的夏季，無霜期在80-108天。每年6月上旬至10月上旬，這裏氣候宜人，月清日明，最熱的七月份一般平均氣溫在16℃上下，相對濕度63%，由於地處歐亞大陸腹地，遠離海洋，光熱資源豐富，形成了春秋溫暖、冬季寒而不劇的氣候特征。大西洋西風氣流暖濕氣團的不斷涌入帶來大量降水，年降水量1000毫米左右，水氣通道造就了新疆最濕潤的綠色世界，空氣中負氧離子的含量很高，非常適合療養度假，是避暑消夏和旅遊觀光的勝地。

The Kanas is situated in the cool temperature zone. The long winter season lasts seven months; spring and autumn link up without clear summer all the year round and frost-free period reaches 80-108 days. From early June to Mid-October each year, the climate here is pleasant; the moon is clear and the sun is sunny; the mean temperature is around 16°C, with relative humidity of 63% even in the hottest month of July. Being located in the heartland of Euro-asian continent, far from seas, with rich heat and light resources, the place is endowed with the climatic feature of warm spring, autumn and mild winter. The rainfall is ample, with an annual precipitation of 1,000 mm or so as a result of the incessant invasion of the warm and humid air mass in the west air-current from the Atlantic Ocean. The moisture passage creates the moistest green land in Xinjiang, where the content of negative oxygen ion is very high and quite suitable for recuperation or vacation. It is both a summer resort and tourist scenic spot.

哈納斯處於阿爾泰山脈最高部位，山體高大，切割強烈，由許多平行斷塊山、山間盆地與穀地組成，地形起伏相差懸殊，氣候、土壤、生物等明顯垂直分布，具備世界上最完整的垂直自然帶，生物的多樣性在這裏得到了最好的體現。海拔從4000多米到低山區分別為永久積



◀ 哈納斯山莊



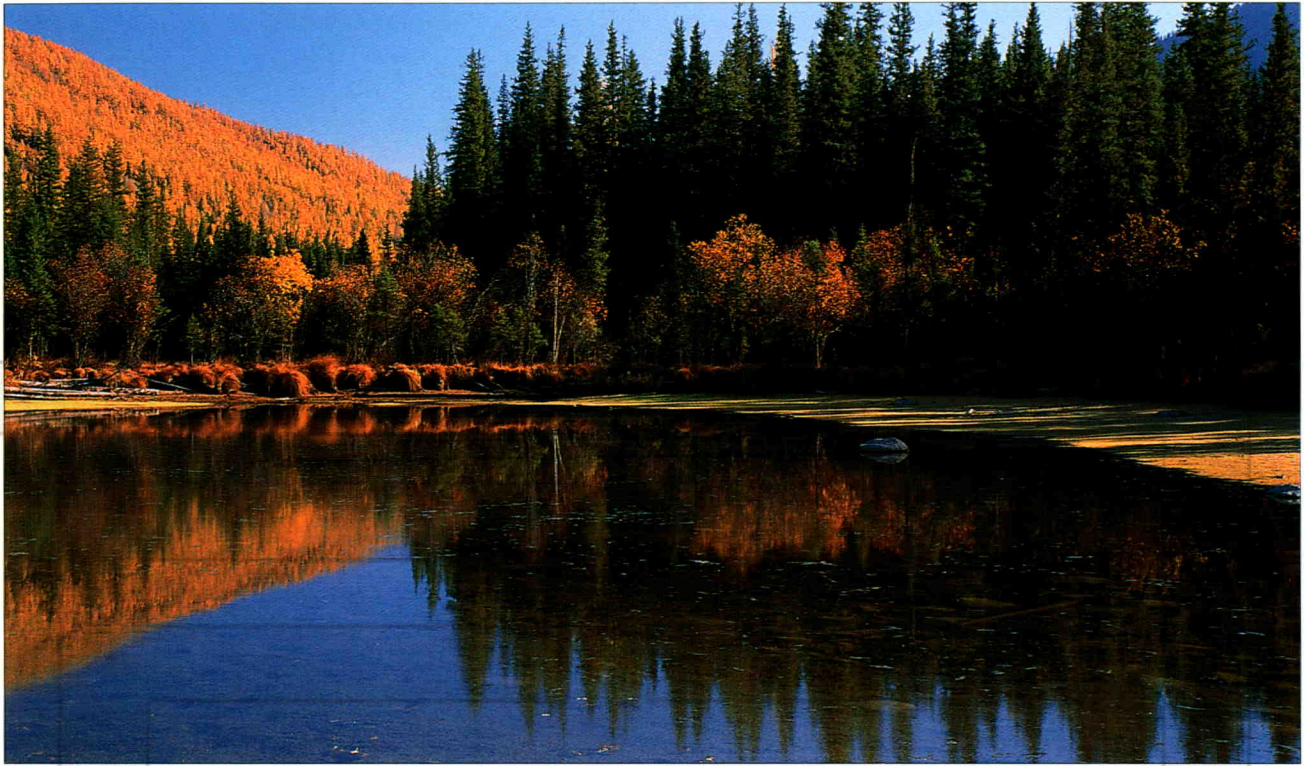
◀ 湖光晨色

◀ 神仙灣



雪帶，高山凍原帶，苔蘚類植物稀疏；高山草甸帶，亞高山草甸帶，植物以高山灌叢為主；森林草原帶有山地針葉林帶、山地闊葉林帶和山地草甸草原帶，生長着西伯利亞落葉松、紅松、雲杉，間有白樺和榆楊；低山帶和山地沼澤帶，有流水侵蝕切割的峽穀，植被為低山草原的灌木和水生植被。不同自然帶景色各異，色彩層次分明，使人無法不贊美大自然造化的神奇。

The Kanas is located at the top part of the Altay Mountains, in which the massives are huge and cuts are sharp. Quite a few parallel block mountains, in tramontane basins and valleys join here. There exists a great disparity in varied topography and landforms. The climate, soil and living things are vertically distributed in a sharp contour. It is the most complete vertical natural belt in the world and biological diversity shows its best here. From the altitude of over 4,000 meters down to the low hilly-land are permanent snow-accumulated zone, alpine tundra zone with sparse moss plant, alpine meadow zone, sub-alpine meadow zone, dominated by alpine bushwood plant, forest-pasture zone, including mountain coniferous forest region, mountain broad-leaved forest and mountain meadow-pasture region alive with Siberian larch, Korean pine, spruce, interspersed with birch, elm and poplar, low-hilly land and mountain marshland as well as canyons eroded and cut by rushing water, with vegetation of bushwood at the low-hilly pasture and aquatic vegetation. The landscapes vary with natural belts and all shades of hue become clear. One cannot but praise such a natural wonder.



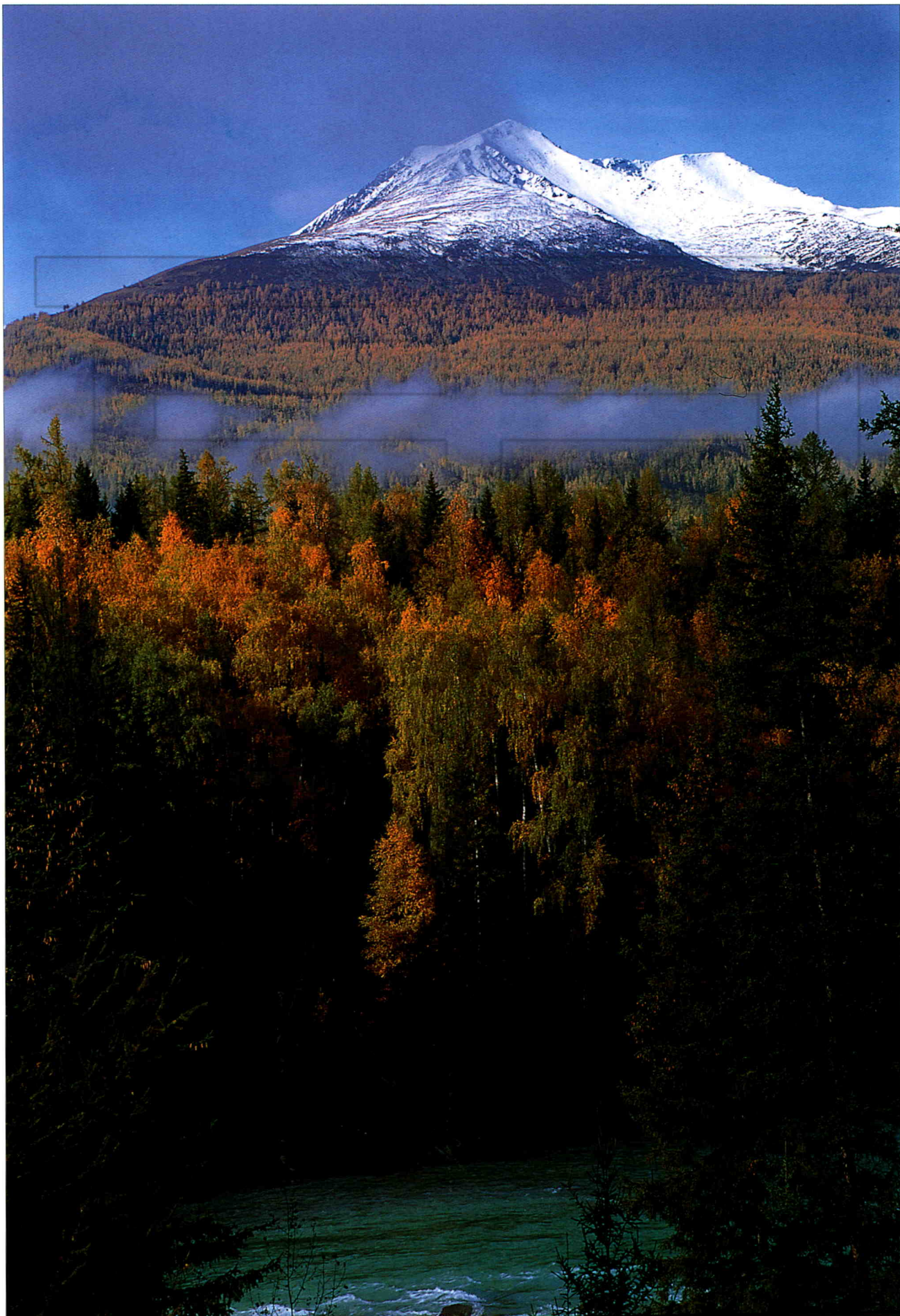
- ▲ 神仙灣畔
- 壯麗的哈納斯

原始森林為西伯利亞南泰加林型山地森林，主要由挺拔的落葉松、蒼勁的五針松、塔形的雲杉和秀麗的冷杉組成，其中新疆五針松和新疆冷杉是唯此獨有的珍稀植物。還有歐洲山楊、西伯利亞刺柏、阿爾泰方枝柏和河穀白樺林，共同構成了風格奇特的森林群落，是我國充分反映歐洲生態系統的代表群落。

這裏是中國寒溫帶草原區域中植物種類最多的地區，目前已知的植物有 83 科，298 屬，798 種。

The virgin forest is a mountain forest of southern taiga type in Siberia, mainly comprising tall and straight larch, vigorous five-leaved pine, tower-shaped spruce and elegant fir. Of which Xinjiang's five-leaved pine and fir are rare plants unique in this place. Besides, there are also European Rhododendron, Siberian juniper berry, square-branch Altay cypress and valley birch, jointly composing a peculiar forest flora and a typical flora of fully presenting European ecological system in our country as well.

Here is the region with the largest variety of plant in the pastureland of China's cool temperature zone. At present, there are plants of 83 families, 298 genera and 798 kinds known to us.



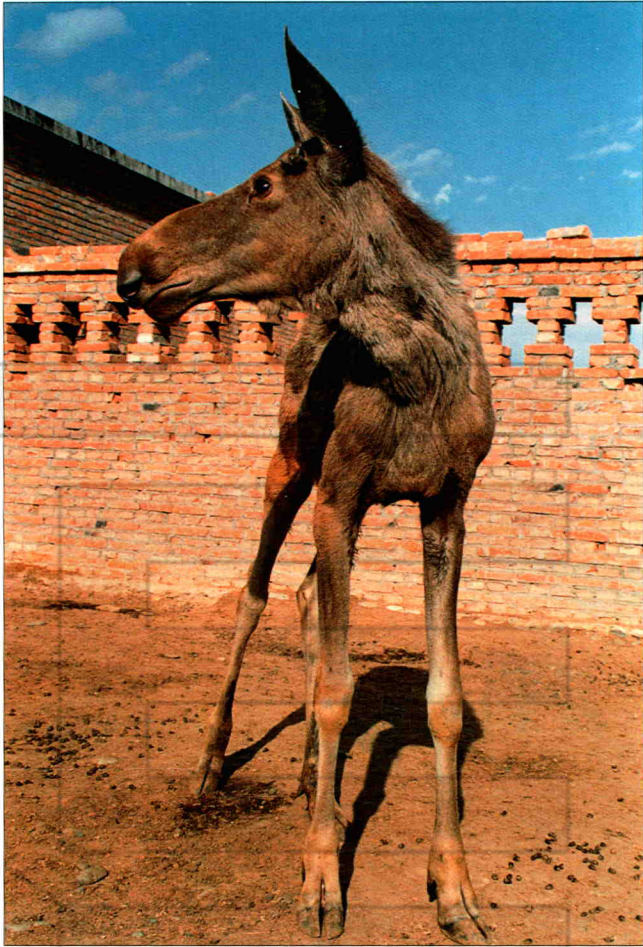


- ▲ 哈納斯山嶺
- ▶ 純白樺林
- ◀ 禾木山穀



由于水分條件好，空氣濕度大，枯枝落葉遍地，土壤有機質含量高，真菌種類多，資源豐富。經初步鑒定有各種真菌99種，其中象冬蟲夏草、平蓋靈芝、松杉靈芝等藥用真菌多達43種。

Because of sufficient moisture, higher humidity in the air and dead branches and fallen leaves fall here and there, the region has a higher content of organic soil, a great variety of fungi and rich resources. After initial appraisal, the region has been found to have 99 kinds of fungi, of which medicinal ones, such as: Cordyceps, Ganoderma Lucidum in flat head and coniferopsida Ganoderma Lucidum etc. amount to 43 kinds.



在哈巴河捕獲的小駝鹿

哈納斯河畔

圈養野生馬鹿

