



美丽的巴音郭楞

Meili de Bayingoleng

中国·新疆
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新疆人民出版社 XINJIANG PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

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库尔勒市



轮台县



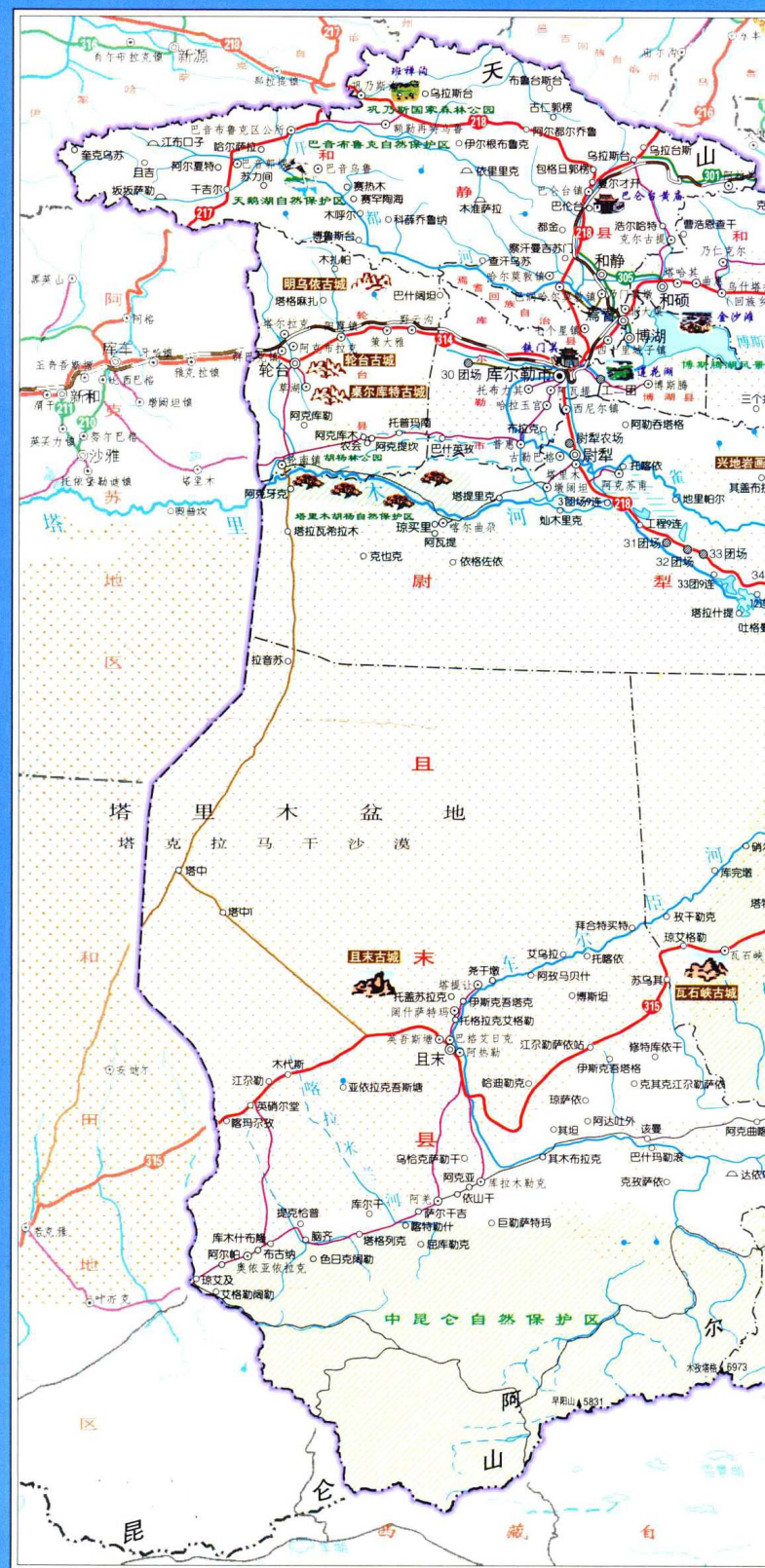
尉犁县



且末县

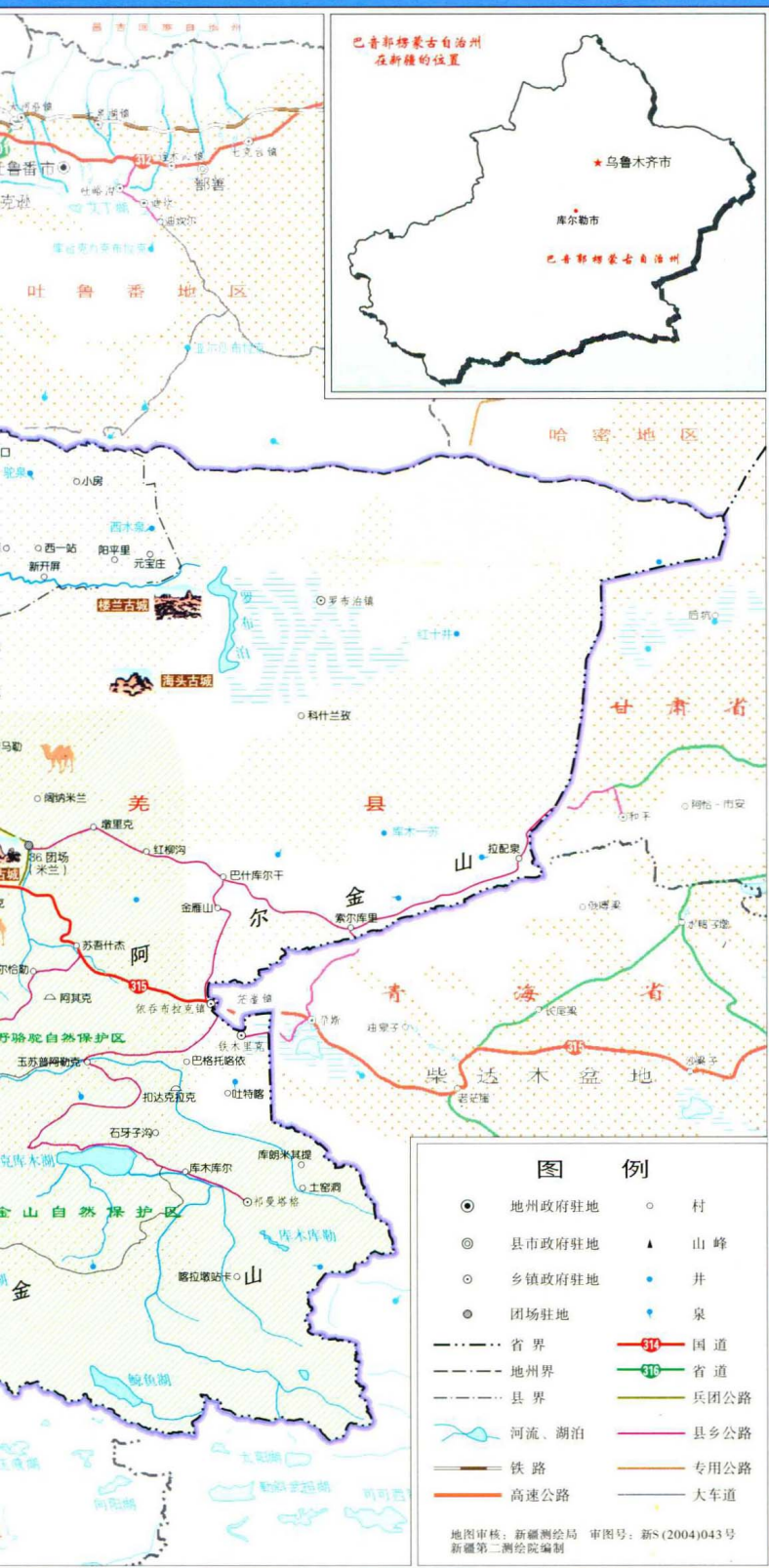
新疆巴音郭楞蒙古自治州

ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING CHART OF XINJIANG



自治州行政区划图

COLENG MONGOLIAAUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE



和静县



焉耆县



和硕县



博湖县



若羌县

前言

新疆巴音郭楞蒙古自治州（简称巴州），“巴音郭楞”系蒙古语，意为富饶的流域。是一块历史悠久，民族众多，美丽富饶的宝地。

巴州成立于1954年6月23日，总面积为48.27万平方公里，是我国行政面积最大的地州。辖库尔勒市、焉耆、和静、和硕、博湖、尉犁、轮台、若羌、且末等八县一市，驻有新疆生产建设兵团农二师、中石油塔里木油田分公司、南疆铁路临管处等中央、自治区单位。州府所在地库尔勒市是国家级卫生城市和首批中国优秀旅游城市。全州总人口112.7万，有蒙古、汉、维吾尔、回等37个民族，其中：少数民族人口47.6万人，占总人口的42%。巴州在新疆具有重要的战略地位，在经济社会发展中，具有“承北启南”的特殊地位。

巴州历史悠久，曾是西域的政治、军事、经济和文化中心。“丝绸之路”南中两道均通过巴州境内。公元前60年，西汉政权就在乌垒（今巴州轮台县）设立西域都护府，统辖西域军政。1771年，蒙古族土尔扈特部从伏尔加河流域回归祖国，谱写了一曲可歌可泣的爱国主义光辉篇章。

巴州资源丰富，开发潜力大。优势资源主要有：一是石油、天然气资源。巴州是塔里木石油勘探开发的主战场。自1989年以来，已探明和控制的油气储量12亿吨油气当量，现在已形成年产800万吨原油的规模，落实了150亿立方米天然气的资源储量；西部大开发的标志性工程“西气东输”工程首站在巴州轮台县。二是水土光热资源。巴州属中温带和暖温带大陆性气候，昼夜温差大，无霜期长，十分适宜小麦、玉米、水稻、瓜果、棉花、甜菜、番茄及其他经济作物的生长，形成了独特的农产品资源优势。库尔勒香梨是巴州特有的产品，具有含糖量高、香味浓郁、果肉细嫩、酥脆多汁的特点。全州有耕地350万亩和可开发的优质荒地2000多万亩，地表水年径流量106亿立方米，地下水总补给量62.7亿立方米，目前，全州年总用水量只占可用水量的28%左右，具备了发展现代化规模农业的条件。三是矿产资源。已探明有一定储量的矿产有54种，其中：蛭石、钾盐储量分别占全国已探明储量的92%和54.7%。红柱石、菱镁矿、石膏等资源储量在新疆居首位。四是旅游资源。拥有48种类型的旅游资源，占全国旅游资源基本类型的70.6%、新疆的85.5%。已建成旅游景区（景点）32处，其中：国家3A级旅游区2个。有浩瀚的塔克拉玛干沙漠、广阔的巴音布鲁克草原、美丽的博斯腾湖，有众多的历史遗迹和著名的人文景观，如铁门关、楼兰古城遗址、锡克沁千佛洞、米兰遗址、满汉王府等。随着产业结构的进一步调整，旅游业

将成为巴州新的经济增长点和重要支柱产业之一。

自治州成立以来，在党的民族政策的光辉照耀下，经济建设取得了巨大的成就，综合经济实力明显增强，逐步形成了一个以农牧业为依托，以优势产业为龙头，拥有石油、化工、纺织、造纸、食品、电力、煤炭、建材、机械、电子等初具规模的工业及建筑、运输、商贸协调发展的综合经济体系。特别是改革开放20多年来，在国家、自治区的大力支持和帮助下，全州经济发展、社会稳定、民族团结、人民生活水平不断提高。国内生产总值保持了年均11.7%的增长速度。2003年巴州国内生产总值达189亿元，比上年增长11.6%，地方财政收入9.58亿元，同比增长11.3%；完成固定资产投资115亿元，增长21.8%；农牧民人均纯收入3518元，比上年增加510元，各项社会事业得到长足发展，综合经济实力在新疆16个地州市中列第三。目前，随着塔里木石油的开发，巴州以石油石化为主导的支柱产业逐步形成。巴州能源充足、通讯便捷。已形成了公路、铁路、航空、管道齐备的立体运输网。移动及固定电话60多万部，每百人电话拥有量高于全疆平均水平近28个百分点，宽带网已经进入小区。全州八县一市全部进入国际国内直拨网络。

根据巴州的比较优势和基本情况，今后一个时期将围绕建好库尔勒中心城市，依托区位和资源两大优势；夯实基础设施、生态环境、科技教育三个基础；大力开发和转换水土光热、石油天然气、旅游和矿产四大资源；积极培育特色种植、特色林果、特色畜牧、特色矿产和特色旅游五个支柱产业；努力在推进农业产业化经营、深化企业改革、发展民营经济、增加农民收入、扩大对外开放和增强县域经济实力等六个方面实现突破，通过经济结构的战略性调整，进一步走好融合型发展的路子，不断提高各族人民生活水平。力争到2007年实现国内生产总值比2000年翻一番，达到270亿元。到2020年争取实现国内生产总值比2000年翻两番半以上，突破1000亿元，占到全疆国内生产总值的七分之一，力争在新疆率先进入全面小康社会。

编辑出版《美丽的巴音郭楞》风光画册，旨在自治州成立50周年之际，充分展示巴音郭楞这片辽阔壮美、富饶神秘的土地，让更多的朋友了解巴州、关注巴州、走进巴州。我们热忱欢迎国内外朋友们到巴州观光旅游，积极参与巴州的大开发、大发展，共同建设一个经济繁荣、政治稳定、社会进步、民族团结、人民幸福、山川秀美的新巴州。

Preface

Bayingolen Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Xinjiang is called Bayingolen Prefecture for short. "Bayingolen" is a Mongolian word meaning an abundant land.

It was founded on June 23, 1954, with a land area of 482,700 km², being the largest prefecture of China. It covers Korla City, Yanqi, Hejing, Heshuo, Bohu, Weili, Luntai, Rouqiang and Qiemo county. Some units at the Central and Xinjiang region level have already been stationed in the prefecture, such as the Second Division of Xinjiang Corps of Agricultural Production and Construction, Tarim Oil Field Branch of China Petrol, and Railway Temporary Office in the South of Xinjiang. Korla City, as the capital of Bayingolen Prefecture, is a sanitary city at state level; meanwhile, it is also one of "First Chinese Excellent Tourism Cities". Bayingolen Prefecture has 1,127,000 of population consisting of 37 nationalities, such as Mongolia, Han, Uygur, Hui nationality etc. The population of its minority ethnic groups is 476,000 people, taking up 42% of its total population. In Xinjiang, Bayingolen Prefecture lies at an important strategic position, plays a special role linking the north and south of Xinjiang in economical development.

Bayingolen Prefecture has a long history, having been the center of the Western Region in politics, military, economy and culture. Both the middle and south line of the Ancient Silk Road went across Bayingolen Prefecture. In 60 B.C., the government of the Western Han Dynasty founded the governmental mechanism of the Western Region in Wulei (present-day Luntai county), which governed the military and regime in the Western Region. In 1771, Mongolian Tulhuit tribe returned to the motherland from Volga area, creating a moving, patriotic movement.

Bayingolen Prefecture is rich in resources, with enormous potential to develop. Its dominant resources are the following. The first is about its petroleum and natural gas resources. Bayingolen Prefecture is the major battlefield for petroleum prospecting and developing in Tarim. Since 1989, its proved and controlled reserve in petroleum and natural gas has reached 1.2 billion tons. Currently, its annual output of crude petroleum reaches 8 million tons. And its 15 billion m³ of natural gas in reserve has already been proved. And the first station of "West Gas into East" was set up in Luntai county. The second is in its water, land, light and heat resources. In Bayingolen Prefecture, its temperate continental climate, its bigger difference in temperature between daytime and night, as well as its long frost-free period, all are suitable for wheat, corn, rice, fruits, cotton, beets, tomatoes and other crops to grow. So, its advantage in the unique farm produce has already formed. Korla Fragrant Pear for instance, is one of local specialties, it being high-sugar, sweet-smelling, flesh-tender, crisp and juicy. Now, in the whole Bayingolen Prefecture, its current arable land is 3.5 million mu; its reclaimable quality waste land is more than 20 million mu. And its annual flow of surface water is 10.6 billion m³; the total underground make-up water is 6.27 billion m³. Its current water consumption just takes up about 28% of its usable water. It shows that Bayingolen Prefecture is suitable for modern agriculture developing. The third is on its minerals resource. So far, it is already proved that 54 kinds of minerals possess considerable reserve. In which, the reserve of vermiculite and kali salt is respectively 92% and 54.7% of total reserve of the same mineral across the country. The reserve of andalusite, magnesite and gypsum is respectively ranked the first among the similar minerals across Xinjiang. The fourth is its tourism resource. Now, Bayingolen Prefecture owns 48 types of tourism resource, which takes up 70.6% of basic types of tourism across the country, as well as 85.5% of that in Xinjiang. And 32 scenic spots have already been built up in Bayingolen Prefecture. 2 out of them are AAA-class at the state level. In Bayingolen Prefecture, you could see the vast Taklimakan Desert, the spacious Bayinbluk Prairie, the beautiful Bosten Lake, variously historical ruins as well as well-known human

landscapes, such as, the Iron Gate Pass, the Ruins of Ancient Loulan City, Xikqin Qianfudong, the Ruins of Milan, Man-Han Masions, etc. With the re-arrangement of industrial structure, tourism industry will bring about new economic benefits for Bayingolen Prefecture, and become one of its backbone industries.

Since Bayingolen Prefecture was established, thanks to the Party's national policies, it has made enormous achievements in economical development. Its economic power is obviously increased. Gradually, a comprehensively economic system in industry, construction, transportation and trade was formed. The system is based on agriculture and husbandry, led by dominant industries, being mainly involved in oil, chemical engineering, textile, papermaking, food, power, coal, building material, machinery and electronic. Especially, during the more than 20 years beginning with China's opening up toward the outside world and reforming, with the great help of the state and Xinjiang People's Government, Bayingolen Prefecture shows economy growing, society stable, peoples with different nationality united, and people's living standards increased. GDP stays about 11.7% of growth rate annually. In 2003, the GDP of Bayingolen Prefecture reached 18.9 billion yuan, increased 11.6% compared to last year; the local fiscal revenue was 958 million yuan, increased 11.3%; the investment in fixed assets reached 11.5 billion yuan, up 21.8 %; the net income of peasants was 3,518 yuan, up 510 yuan. And various social undertakings all have had a big progress, and the comprehensively economic power of Bayingolen Prefecture ranks the third place among 16 prefectures and cities in Xinjiang. At present, with the development of Tarim oil, oil chemical engineering industry has become a backbone one of Bayingolen Prefecture. And Bayingolen Prefecture has abundant energy and fast, convenient communication condition. A three-dimensional transportation network made up of roads, railways, air and pipes was already formed. Bayingolen Prefecture people own more than 600,000 table telephones and mobile telephones. The possessing rate of telephones among per 100 people in Bayingolen Prefecture is 28% higher than that in Xinjiang. Broadband net has entered residential districts. International and in-country directly dialing network can be available in eight counties and one city of Bayingolen Prefecture.

According to the advantages and basic conditions of Bayingolen Prefecture, in the coming days, our tasks will center on these aspects: building Korla better; laying a firm foundation in infrastructure, ecological environment, science and education; greatly developing resources in water, land, light and heat, oil and natural gas, tourism and minerals; developing five backbone industries in special plants, special fruits, special livestock, special minerals and special tourism; realizing 6 aspects of breakthrough: promoting industrialization of agriculture, further reforming, developing private enterprises, enlarging the opening up toward the outside of the world, strengthening the economic power of every county and increasing peasants' income as well as improving people's living standards. By 2007, we expect to double 2000 GDP, valued at 27 billion yuan. By 2020, we expect to redouble 2002 GDP, exceeding 100 billion yuan, which will take up one-seventh GDP of the whole Xinjiang, and try to be the first to lead a kind of wealthier life in material and spirits in Xinjiang.

The Beautiful Bayingolen is for the jubilee of the foundation of Bayingolen Prefecture. It fully shows the vast, beautiful, abundant and mysterious land, so as to attract more friends to know, to care, to go into Bayingolen Prefecture. We warmly welcome friends at home and abroad to come to visit Bayingolen Prefecture, to participate in the development of Bayingolen Prefecture. Let's join hands to turn Bayingolen Prefecture into a prosperous beautiful new Bayingolen Prefecture.

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西部梨城库尔勒



廖新文 摄 Liao Xinwen

库尔勒市是巴音郭楞蒙古自治州的首府所在地，是自治州政治、经济和文化中心。这里盛产香梨，又称梨城。1979年10月1日经国务院批准建市。1989年4月，塔里木石油勘探开发指挥部在库尔勒正式成立，石油大会战在此拉开了序幕。1997年自治区把库尔勒定位为南疆的中心城市，在政策上倾斜，优先促进其发展，尽快构筑起“北乌南库”的战略格局。

库尔勒在自然地理条件及经济、社会方面具有承北启南的优势。优越的自然条件，使库尔勒产生了许多具有地方特色的优势产品。

库尔勒香梨，具有皮薄肉细、酥脆多汁、香甜爽口、营养丰富、耐贮藏等特点。在中国农产品展销会上，库尔勒香梨多次荣获“绿色食品”称号。2004年2月，库尔勒香梨原产地证明商标又在由人民日报社市场信息中心主办的“首届中国市场产品质量用户满意度调查”的大型公益活动中，被消费者推选为“中国果品市场质量消费满意品质信誉第一品牌”。库尔勒香梨已经成为当地的重要产业，先后有两家香梨产业股份公司成功上市。

库尔勒市旅游资源独具特色。独特的地理位置孕育了独特的旅

游资源。历史上，库尔勒就是“丝绸之路”中道的咽喉之地。近年来，城市基础设施，环境，功能得到很大改善，初步形成了“吃、住、行、游、购、娱”完整的配套服务体系，具备了多元化，多层次的综合接待能力。

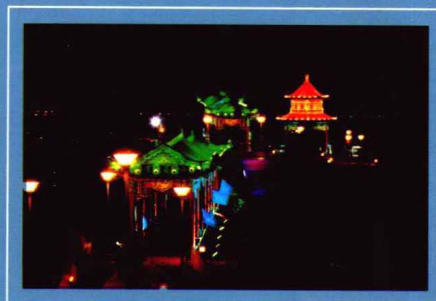
铁门关在库尔勒市郊北8公里处，扼孔雀河上游陆峭峡谷的出口，曾是南北疆交通的天险要冲，古代“丝绸之路”中道的咽喉。晋代在这里设关。因其险固，故称铁门关。新中国建立后，60年代在铁门关建起水电站，它的强大电力，对巴州工农业生产的发展起了重要作用。

“龙山”绿化工程，是库尔勒市东侧的库鲁克山脉浅山区，与国道314线相邻的山体绿化带。龙山绿化工程的建成，为广大市民提供了休闲、观赏、健身、纳凉的场所。

穿城而过的孔雀河风景旅游带工程，上起314国道孔雀河大桥，下至英下乡太阳岛，是广大市民纳凉、戏水、游泳、划船、观赏等休闲活动的好去处。

1999年1月库尔勒市被国家授予首批“中国优秀旅游城市”称号，是西北地区惟一的一个国家级卫生城市和最佳人居环境城市。

The West Pear City—Korla



侯建摄 Hou Jian

Korla City is the capital of Bayingolen Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture of Xinjiang, being the center of Bayingolen Prefecture in politics, economy and culture. It is abundant in fragrant pears, also called Pear City. It was set up on Oct. 1, 1979, approved by the State Council. In April, 1989, Tarim Oil Prospecting and Developing Headquarter was set up here and an oil campaign was launched. In 1997, Xinjiang People's Government set Korla as the center in the south of Xinjiang and gave it some favorable policies to grow and to build a strategic pattern of "North—Urumqi and South—Korla".

Korla plays a linking role between the north and south of Xinjiang in geographical position, economy and society. With advantageously natural conditions, Korla has a lot of dominant products with local features.

Korla Fragrant Pear is flesh-tender, crisp, juicy, sweet-smelling, refreshing, nutritious and easy-to-preserve. At Chinese Farm Produce Fair, Korla Fragrant Pear has been honored with the title of "Green Food". In Feb., 2004, Korla Fragrant Pear was granted "No.1 Product in the First Quality Survey of Chinese Fruits Products", sponsored by the Market Information Center of People Daily. Korla Fragrant Pear already became a major industry in Korla. And the shares of two corporations were already listed in stock market.

The unique geographic position has endowed Korla with unique tourism resource. In history, Korla was a vital pass at the middle line of the Ancient Silk Road. In recent years, its infrastructure, environment and service function have been improved much. So, a complete service

system in eating, staying, movement, travel, shopping and entertainment has already been formed. The current Korla could provide multiple services.

Iron Gate Pass is 8 km north of Korla City, controlling the mouth of the upper Conqi River. It has been a vital pass linking the south with north of Xinjiang, also being a vital pass at the middle line of the Ancient Silk Road. The government of the Jin Dynasty has set a pass here. The pass is dangerous and solid, so called Iron Gate Pass. After the PRC established, in 1960s, a water power station was set up at Iron Gate Pass. Its powerful electricity supply has played an important role in the development of agriculture and industry of Bayingolen Prefecture.

"Dragon Mountain" landscape engineering refers to the green belt between the hilly regions of Koruk Mountains on the east of Korla and No. 314 National Road. The landscape engineering provides a place for people to relax, to recreate, to appreciate landscape, to keep fit, and to enjoy a cool.

The tour belt along the Conqi River running through the Korla city, beginning with Conqi River Bridge, ending at the Sun Island in Yingxia village, is a good place for people to enjoy a cool, to play water, to go swimming, to go boating and to appreciate landscape.

In Jan., 1999, Korla City was honored with the title of "First Chinese Excellent Tourism Cities", being the only sanitary city at state level and the best inhabitable city across the country.



首府库尔勒
KUERLE, THE CAPITAL



库尔勒市人民广场 明杰(蒙) 摄
The People's Square of Korla Mingjie



市区一景 侯建摄