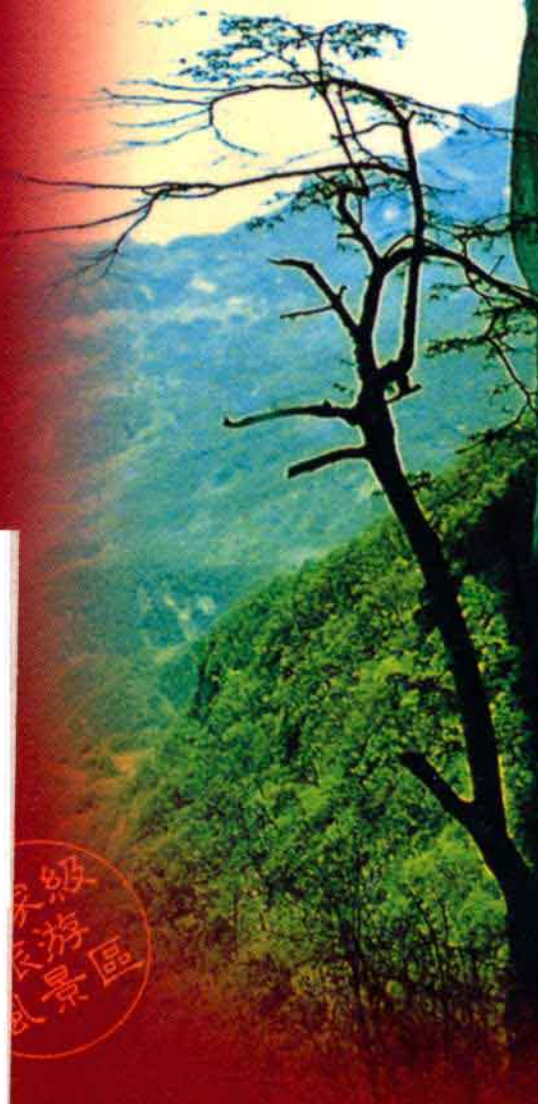


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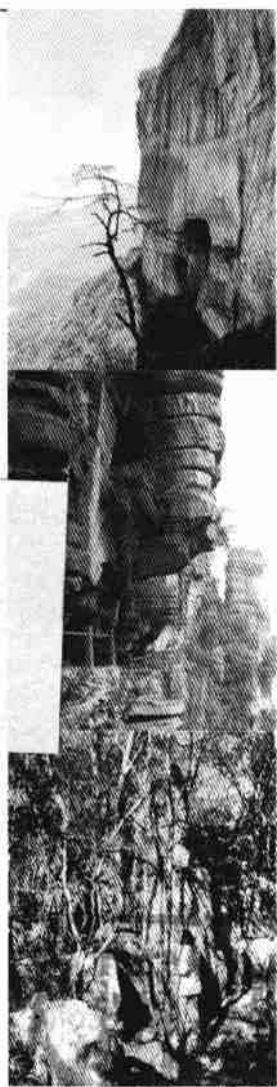
● 金佛山



Jinfo Mountain

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金佛山位于重庆市南部南川市境内，东邻武隆县和贵州省道真县，南连贵州省正安县和桐梓县，西接万盛区，北距南川城区19公里，属于大娄山脉的东段。山区总面积1300平方公里，由金佛、箐坝、柏枝三支108峰组成，海拔2251米的主峰风吹岭是大娄山脉的最高峰。古称九递山，又名金山，为巴蜀四大名山之一。1988年8月1日经国务院审定第二批40个国家级风景名胜区当中的一个。1994年12月19日又由林业部审定为国家森林公园。风景区规划面积为441平方公里。

作为第二批40个国家级风景名胜区中的一个，金佛山以综合性的、大容量的山岳型原始自然风貌独具特色。其地质构造属于新华夏体系，石灰岩喀斯特地貌，山脉展布方向与地质构造线基本一致，地层成层性相当明显。海拔1000米以上，相对高差500至1000米地带的山峦绵亘起伏，陡峭雄峻，除风吹岭外，狮子口、马嘴岩、老鹰岩、白石岩、柏枝山均在海拔2000米以上。其间多有奇峰异石，甚至形成石林、石厅、飞来

石、天生桥。海拔1000米以下，相对高差500米左右地带，多为栖霞灰岩构成的低山峡谷，溶洞、瀑布、溪流、碧潭散布于峭壁深涧。山、水、林、石、洞融为一体，造就了奇、绝、雄、秀、险的自然景观。特别是夏、秋季节，朝晖夕照映射群山，形态多变的岩体酷似金佛或坐或卧，别有一种壮美感，据说金佛山即以此得名。

金佛山处在亚热带湿润季风气候区，冬短、春早、夏长、雨热同季，十分利于植物生长。经调查，亚热带针叶林、针叶与阔叶混交林、落叶阔叶和常绿叶林、原始森林、方竹平竹林以及灌丛、草甸、蕨藓呈垂直分布，构成了一座品种繁多、珍稀集中的植物基因宝库。各类植物已发现330科、5849种，其中古生植物250余种，特有植物136种，稀有濒危植物82种，珍稀植物52种。这52种珍稀植物中，列为国家一级保护的有银杉、水杉、珙桐、人参等4种，二级保护的有槿棕、杜仲、木瓜红、红玉兰等18种。银杉、方竹、大树茶、古银杏、杜鹃王被称誉为“金山五绝”。银杉是100多万年前第四纪冰川劫余幸存的植物“活化石”，现有树高1米以上的1987株，最大的一株高16米、树径53厘米。方竹是世界上1200多种竹子中最珍贵的两种竹子之一（另一种是实心竹），每年7至9月生笋，其笋特别鲜嫩爽口；现有10万余亩，约5亿株，汇成一片竹海。大树茶生长在1000至1500米的深谷地带，现有2015株，最大的一株高10米、树径75厘米，能证明我国乃是茶的发源地。银杏又称白果、公

孙树，雌雄异株，金佛山北麓大河坝的一株银杏高26米、树径11.6米，被称为“银杏皇后”。杜鹃花在金佛山有灌木、乔木33种，30多万株，弯尖杜鹃、麻叶杜鹃、金山杜鹃、阔柄杜鹃、黄花杜鹃、喇叭杜鹃6种为其独有，花分红、黄、白、紫诸色，最大的一株乔木杜鹃高12米、树围3.2米，被称为“杜鹃王”。此外，珙桐、粗榧、小虫草还被誉为“金山三宝”，人参、竹米、天竹黄则被誉为“金山三精”。

天然的植物王国，自会成为野生动物栖息繁衍的乐园。在金佛山，现有野生动物523种，113个亚种。其中的珍禽异兽有37种，约占全国保护动物种类总数的22%，属国家一级保护动物的有金钱豹、华南虎、龟纹豹、红腹角鸡、黑叶猴等10种，二级保护动物的有猕猴、穿山甲、毛冠鹿、林麝、黑熊等11种。每当春末夏初杜鹃盛开，满山遍野五彩缤纷的季节，近千种大小不等的蝴蝶还会或数十只、或上百只地成群翻飞于其间。最大的单翅长约40厘米，被称为金佛山大蝴蝶。枯叶蝶为濒危珍稀动物。

开发金佛山，始于宋，兴于明，盛于清及民国时期，隆于20世纪80年代。南宋宝祐三年（1255），配合以钓鱼城为中心的防御体系，在金佛山东支马嘴山构筑了马脑城，后改称龙岩城，谓之“南方第一屏障”。1259年，守将茆世雄率众凭险据守，两次击溃来犯蒙军。龙岩城的石砌圆拱城门残址迄今犹存，门楣上横镌“蟠龙砦”三字。城门外右侧约低30米的石壁上，还遗存着

“龙岩城古摩岩碑”，碑高3.5米，宽4.2米，字径14厘米，碑文尚可辨识，完整记录了700多年前的那场战事。至明代，佛教文化传入金佛山，相继修建了金佛、凤凰、铁瓦、莲花四大名寺，逾清延续到民国年间一直香火旺盛，20世纪50年代初才被拆毁了。80年代以来，金佛山的旅游价值受到重视，北坡上下成为旅游开发的重心，凤凰寺业已初步修复，寺内供奉着两尊缅甸玉佛，金佛寺的重建也已有所规划。

如今旅游金佛山，已有北坡、西坡和南坡三条线路。北坡建有斜长1014米，水平距离867米，两端高差525米的双线往复式索道，成为首选。经索道到达山顶，步行约500米即抵古佛洞南口。其进口高5米，宽3米，左折转过72道拐，洞内豁然开朗如宏阔大厅，被称为古佛堂。据测量，其面积约4.6万平方米，可同时容纳上万人。堂中竖立两巨石，被称为大古佛和二古佛。由古佛堂再向左行数百米，忽有一道天光射入，那就是古佛洞的北口。此洞口呈新月形，高20余米，宽40余米，开在万丈悬崖之上。极目远眺，金佛山北坡“一览众山小”，天清气爽时连南川城区也能奔来眼底。斜望右下侧，同一悬崖上还有另一洞口，即仙女洞入口。仙女洞深约150米，宽约25米，北进东出，曲折如牛角。古佛洞和仙女洞上方，便是风吹岭。每逢朝日喷薄，风吹岭好似金鸡展翅，霞光祥云都从金翅间变幻神奇。而从北坡下仰望，金佛山主峰横看成岭，浑如大卧佛，两洞正在佛胸间，四时变化可以见到金佛晚霞、

金山云海、金山烟雨、金山残雪诸多绝景。

风吹岭下，古佛洞外，是一片平缓宽阔的山地草甸，名唤药池坝。坝上一派绿茵时，可以纵马驰骋，冬季则可滑雪。沿药池坝南行千余米，就到了生态石林。论规模，此处石林赶不上云南路南石林、重庆万盛石林和四川兴文石林，但远看只见树林，进入树丛始见怪石林立，树生石上，石在树间，格调韵致均为其他石林所无。石林南边缘临近凤凰寺，寺前的杉树林古朴苍茫，乔木杜鹃树林则品种齐全，每年4月中旬至5月中旬俨若一片花海。而从11月到次年3月，时常瑞雪纷飞，银装素裹，这一带又变成了江南北国。霜降雾多的日子，雪原林海还会出现晶莹的雾凇。云南石林和吉林雾凇在我国的四大自然奇观中占了两席，而在金佛山，这两种自然奇观都能令人叹为观止。

金佛山现有景点80多处，包括上述景点在内，划分为17个小景区。在北坡，三泉景区首当龙岩河的同一段面上，冷泉在上山公路一侧，水温 15°C 左右；温泉在河心，水温 45°C 左右；烫泉在河对岸，水温 60°C 左右。1937年曾设三泉公园，美龄桥迄今犹存，蒋公馆遗址尚在。河两岸树浓泉清，潭碧流急，烟云洞、大宝洞内钟乳石密集。龙岩景区除了龙岩城，石板沟的几座100多米高的石峰有如逐级垒砌，层层叠叠，被誉为“万卷书台”。沟尽头，一股清泉自石缝泻出，岩上钟乳石状若梅花鹿伸颈吸水，被称为“鹿吸水”。后河景区也有溶洞名叫桃源洞，由金佛山

泉汇集而成的龙骨溪则潺潺缓缓，清澈见底。后河峡谷两岸陡峭，罗汉松悬壁，钟乳石倒挂，时有兰香袭鼻，金佛山兰便生长在幽谷当中。

在西坡、中山和东坡，主要有香炉山、小鹿池、牵牛坪、金佛寺、指拇山等景区。香炉山、老梯子、核桃山、裂缝、一线天等景点，突出的特点是险。特别是一线天，两面绝壁阴森，壁端仿佛撕裂才见一线蓝天。小鹿池有莲花寺遗址，乱草坝随处可见不同地质年代的化石和化石沉积岩，穿鼻岩常有红腹锦鸡、小灵猫等野生动物出没。牵牛坪是金佛山的中间地带，属终山台地。在这片台地上，上可以登风吹岭揽胜，下可以钻古佛洞探幽。此外还有灵官洞、燕子洞和金佛洞。金佛洞长15公里，洞底面积9万平方米，可以容纳十余万人，洞内还有古代地下制硝工场遗址。牵牛坪南边，就是遮天蔽日的方竹林海，杜鹃、猴栗、紫玉兰、山茶花等与方竹共生，蔚为生态奇观。金佛寺遗址附近，有一巨大的岩石，其上天然一门洞开，被誉为“南天门”。另一天然岩体形似观音坐像，像前另一石前倾，被称为“童子拜观音”。石门宫则是迭层相套的露天溶洞。指拇山分大、小两峰。大指拇峰海拔1218米，但山体宏大，缓坡上突兀而生一块峭石，形如大拇指，几十里外即可望见。小指拇峰海拔1388米，山尖高约50米，也形如手指，在金佛山东侧莽延的群山中颇为出奇。

在南坡，头渡景区为金佛山与柏枝山的结合部，两山间的大断裂形成了独特的峡谷景观，

田园风光交错其间。沿南坡上山，母子峰形若一母携子赶路，峰上斜生的小树好像张开的雨伞；鹰嘴岩如雄鹰振翅；烛台山近看像烛台，侧看又像骆驼半卧。铁瓦寺遗址有甑子岩、鸡公山等景点，每至夏秋时节，金山云海在这一景区最为变幻多端，偶尔还会出现佛光。柏枝山主峰海拔2227米，牛角岩、白石岩都在海拔2000米以上，迄今这一景区仍然渺无人烟，杜鹃王树就生长在原始林中，古树苍苔，极富野气。德隆景区有关刀岩、团山、轿子山、黄风洞等景点，观音巷是观赏柏枝溪大峡谷的最佳地点。大屋岩景区为金佛山的东南入口，从贵州省游金佛山，经此最为便捷。

重庆直辖为金佛山进一步大开发带来了新机遇。由市中心经南泉、神童到南川的二级公路，全长120公里，已于1999年全线开通。2001年渝黔高速公路綦江段通车后，由市中心沿高速公路至雷神店站转到万盛，万盛与南川之间的二级公路只有35公里，全程只需要两个半小时左右。涪陵至南川的二级公路长105公里，乌江白马港至南川城则只有72公里，可谓四通八达。金佛山的一日游、二日游和三日游都有多条路线，可供游人自由选择。南川经三泉至北坡索道的公路路面硬化于1999年上半年完成后，游金佛山更加方便了。金佛山旅游区内的三泉温泉度假村、卧龙潭度假村、金佛山庄和白果林接待中心，已经初步具备了星级服务能力。随着景区、景点旅游开发详细规划的加速落实，可以预见到，金佛山的旅游资源将金光灿烂。

Mt. Jinfo (the Golden-Buddha mountain), part of the eastern slope of the Dalou mountain range, is located in the south part of Nanchuan county of Chongqing. To its east is Wulong county of Chongqing and Daozhen county of Guizhou province; its south, Zheng'an county and Tongz county of Guizhou; its west, Wansheng district of Chongqing; and the north, Nanchuan city that is 19 kilometers away. Consisted of 108 hills belonging respectively to Jinfo, Qingba and Baizhi, and with the Fengchui Slope, which is 2251 meters above the sea level, as the highest among those of the Dalou mountain range, Mt. Jinfo occupies a total area of 1300 square kilometers. It was called Jiudi mountain, and with alias of Jinshan mountain in ancient times. And it is among the Four Celebrated Mountains in Ba and Shu areas. On Aug. 1st, 1988, it is listed as one of the second 40 national scenic areas issued by the State Council. And later on Dec. 19th, 1994, it is ratified by the State Ministry of Forestry as a na-

tional forest park with a designated area of 441 square kilometers.

Mt. Jinfo boasts of unique naturally mountainous and primitive scenery with comprehensive and voluminous characteristics. Its geological structure is entailed to the New-Huaxia System. With the mountain range stretching along its geological structure and its clear stratified strata, Mt. Jinfo is of a typical karst ecological system. In places whose altitude is above 1000 meters and where the comparative height difference is between 500 to 1000 meters, steep mountains stretch in an unbroken but uneven chain. Besides the Fengchui Slope, the Lion-mouth Hill, the Horse-mouth Rock, the Eagle Rock, the White-stone Rock and the Baizhi mountain, which are decked with exotic stones, rare rocks, and even stone forests, rock halls, the Flying stone and the Tiansheng bridge, are all 2000-odd meters in height.

Below the altitude of 1000 meters where the height difference is about 500 meters, there are mainly shorter hills and valleys made of the Chihsia limestone, in which limestone caves, waterfalls, streams and bluish pools scatter. Mountains, water, forests, stone and caves match with each other, making a unique, peerless, majestic, elegant and breathtaking natural picture. Especially in summer and autumn, mountains reflecting sunshine both in the morning and the twilight, various shapes of the moun-

tains are like golden Buddha, seated or crouching with magnificence. Thus is said the origin of the name of Mt. Jinfo.

Mt. Jinfo is in the subtropical zone with warm and humid monsoon climate. Its spring begins early and summer is quite long. That, along with its rain season seeing its hottest season, is conducive to the growth of plants. According to some surveys, subtropical conifer forests, mixed forests of deciduous trees and conifer trees, deciduous broadleaf forests, evergreen-leaf forests, virgin forests, Fangzhu bamboos (their stems are quadrate), shrubbery, turfs of grasses, pteridophyte and moss grow in different places in a vertical order. That forms a botanical genetic garden with varieties of species, some of which are incredibly rare in number. Among the 5849 species of plants categorized into 330 families in Mt. Jinfo, 250-odd are classified as ancient plants, 136 as unique plants, 82 as plants in imminent danger and 52 others as rare ones. Of those 52 rare plants, *Cathaya argyrophylla*, metasequoia, dove tree and ginseng are listed as the first-class plants under the state protection, and another 18, including rose palm, gutta-percha tree, red magnolia, as the second-class. *Argyrophylla*, Fangzhu bamboo, Big-leaf tree, the ancient ginkgo and the King of Rhododendron enjoy the name of "Five Specialties of Mt. Jinfo". *Argyrophylla* is a plant known as the living fossil

which had survive the fourth glacier more than 1 million years ago. 1987 of them are over 1 meter high. And the highest is 16 meters in height and 53 centimeters in diameter. Fangzhu bamboo is one of the two most precious bamboos — the other is the bamboo with solid heart — among 1200-odd species of its family worldwide. Now a sea of bamboos appear with about 500 million bamboos covering more than 100 thousand mu of land. Bamboo shoots spring up from July to Sep. every year, which can make a fresh and delicious food. Big-leaf trees grow in places, which are 1000 to 1500 meters above the sea level. Among a total number of 2015, the highest is about 10 meters in height and 75 centimeters in diameter. That is an evidence to prove that tea originates from China. Ginkgo, which is named white-nut tree or Gongsun tree, is divided into males and females. Taking root in the northern piedmont of Mt. Jinfo, one ginkgo, which is 26 meters high and 11.6 meters in diameter, enjoys the name of “Queen of Ginkgo”. 33 species of rhododendron, arbor ones or shrub, amounts to 300 thousand. With red, yellow, white, purple and some other colors flowers, 6 of them: the curved-leaf, the Maye, the Jinshan, the broad-stem, the yellow-blossom and the bell-shaped are only growing in Mt. Jinfo. The one called “King of rhododendron” is 12 meters high and with a circumference of 3.2 meters. In addition, dove tree, Chinese

torreya and Chinese caterpillar fungus are called “Three Treasures of Jinshan Mountain”, and ginseng, rice bamboo and nandina, “Three Kinds of Quintessence of Jinshan Mountain”.

Natural botanical garden is entitled to be favored by wild animals. 523 kinds with 113 subcategories live and reproduce in Mt. Jinfo as a paradise. 37 of them are rare birds and beasts, accounting for 22% of those under national protection. There are 10 species under the first-class national protection, including Jingqian leopard, Huanan tiger, tortoise-lined leopard, red abdomen chook and black leaf monkey. 11 other species are under the second-class national protection, among which rhesus monkey, pangolin, feather-crowned deer, musk deer and black bear are included. When azaleas bloom at the end of spring and the beginning of summer, hundreds of kinds of butterflies in different sizes flutter over a sea of colorful flowers in groups. One single wing of the largest kind of butterfly may reach 40 centimeters in length, thus is called “Large Butterfly of Mt. Jinfo”. And the rotten-leaf butterfly has been listed as a rare animal in imminent danger.

The exploitation of Mt. Jinfo began in Song Dynasty, was furthered in Ming Dynasty, reached its climax in Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China period, and prospered in 1980s. In the third year with the name of Baoyou of Southern Song Dynasty (1255

A.D.), the Manao city (the House-head city), was built on the Mazui mountain (the Horse-mouth mountain) on the eastern slope of Mt.Jinfo as a subordinate to the defensive system with the Diaoyu city (the Fishing city) as its center. The name of that was changed to the Longyan city (the Dragon-rock city) and called "the Top Defense in South" later on. In 1259 A.D, taking full advantage of the favorable terrain, General Yuan Shixiong of Song Dynasty led his army into defeating the invading Mongolian forces twice. Today people can visit the relics of the stone-made arch gate, on which three Chinese characters "Panlong Zhai" were inscribed, of the Longyan city. On the right side of the gate, the Gumo stone stele of the Longyan city still stands in the cliff 30 meters below. It is 3.5 meters in height and 4.2 meters in width with characters carved in straight columns 14 centimeters wide. The characters are still legible, which enable people to learn about the war that happened more than 700 years ago. The buddhistic culture had spread to Mt. Jinfo by Ming Dynasty. Hence the four famous temples: the Jinfo, the Phoenix, the Tiewa (the iron-tile) and the Lotus were built successively. And they kept in their days till the period of the Republic of China. But they were torn down in the early 1950s. After 1980s, the tourism value of Mt.Jinfo began to receive enormous attention with the northern slope as the main point of