

中国西部旅游探险系列丛书
PERSPECTIVES OF THE SPLENDID NORTHWEST

去西北

——自然奇观

LOOKING TOWARD THE NORTHWEST

Natural Miracles of Northwest China

主 编 / 张 田 王 金

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——自然奇观

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概

述 summarize

在人们的视野中，西部是遥远的、荒凉的，但真正走进西部，这里却是神奇的、瑰丽的。

沙漠，当人们还没有足够认识它以前，往往令人生畏，大风起兮，沙尘飞扬，天昏地暗，无以立足。大片沙丘覆盖的沙质荒漠，除了星星点点的骆驼刺、红柳，几乎看不见高大的植物，人们把这些残丘起伏、岩漠纵横、山地夹杂的地域，称之为生命的“禁地”。事实上，正是这样貌似残酷的蛮荒之地，却孕育了无限的奇迹。

胡杨，沙漠中的勇士，在塔克拉玛干沙漠的东缘，在巴丹吉林沙漠和腾格里沙漠的交叉地带，在望断黄沙路的尽头，它们巍然耸立，一棵棵、一簇簇，甚至几百万亩，组成生机勃勃的绿色的生命之海，与肆虐的大漠抗衡。

胡杨耐盐碱，抗风沙，抗大气干旱，是适应极端干旱的产物。胡杨的根可深入地下100多米，这样可以吸取和储存大量的水分。人们只要轻轻磕破树皮，便会源源不断流出汁液，如同人在流泪，因此，胡杨又被称之为“会流泪的树”。胡杨的“眼泪”中含有大量的碱性物质，晒干后成为钠盐结晶，是制皂业和脱酸制革业的原料。

生长着的胡杨令人赞叹，死亡的胡杨却令人惊叹。众所周知，胡杨是一种生命力极强的沙漠植物，传说中它可以生长一千年，实际寿命也在一百五十年以上。但在西部的额济纳，由于自然环境的变迁，这里的一片原始胡杨林全部枯死。横七竖八的胡杨残骸，暴露着生命最后一刻的顽强挣扎，痛苦的扭曲，犹如残酷的战场。满目苍凉，使人毛骨悚然、胆战心惊。人们称之为“怪树林”。“怪树林”实在是自然对人类最严重的警告、也是写在西部大地上的无言的生态宣言，每一个走进“怪树林”的人，都不会轻松。

地处内蒙古阿拉善盟境内的巴丹吉林沙漠，海拔在1200~1700米之间，沙山相对高度可达500多米，被称之为“沙漠珠穆朗玛峰”。这里的沙漠集合了所有沙漠的瑰丽，以其高、陡、险峻著称于世。奇峰、鸣沙、湖泊、神泉，更是赏心悦目。高大的复合型沙丘链和金字塔状沙丘，加之沙峰、沙壑、沙峭、沙壁、沙窝、沙刃，景色壮观、缤纷多姿。奇特的沙漠造型，是沙漠探险旅游的理想之地。沙漠深处的鸣沙，声音犹如庞大的战斗机群飞驰而过，沉闷而深远，数公里外清晰可闻，被称之为“世界鸣沙王国”。沙漠中的许多内陆湖泊，四周芦苇丛生，湖水碧波荡漾，水鸟嬉戏，湖光沙色，相映成趣，是大漠中的“江南”。

“雅丹”亦称“雅尔丹”，是西部人对“险峻山丘”的称谓。十九世纪末叶至二十世纪初叶瑞典人斯文赫定和英国人斯坦因赴罗布泊地区考察，在撰文中第一次采用了这个词。从此，“雅丹”就成了世界地理工作者和考古学家通用的术语，专指干燥地区的一种奇特地貌。有关资料表明，罗布泊是地球上雅丹地貌最集中的地方，不仅它的东部存在，而且在它的西部和北岸存在，占地面积二千六百平方公里，由一系列平行的“垄脊”和“沟槽”构成，顺着东北和西南方向延伸。土丘分为细沙、泥土、石膏和盐末等。“雅丹”不仅景观奇特，而且还是许多野生动、植物的“天然乐园”。在一些干枯的河床两岸，生长着茂密的罗布麻和红柳，黄羊和野骆驼奔驰其间。夏季，罗布麻身披红艳艳的花朵，与红柳紫色的花朵相映成趣，宛若天空的彩霞飘落沙漠，景色秀丽。

人间有多少奇迹，西部就有多少奇观。在辽阔的西部，只要你作深入持久的旅行，你就会被这数不清的奇迹所倾倒，你就会被这块土地的神奇与伟大所折腰。

大自然的杰作

大自然是一枝神奇的画笔，这枝画笔在西部恣意挥洒，每一笔，都是精彩的杰作。

浩瀚无垠的沙漠，生命的绿阴，却如同珍贵的蓝宝石，镶嵌于“死亡之海”；荒凉空旷的戈壁，蠕动的驼峰，最终把失意和痛苦，带人希望和光明的丛林。

风，从西部吹过。是那样一种冷峻威严的气势，似乎有骏马的狂奔，似乎有潮汐的涌动。在辽阔的高原，在宁静的盆地，风，把四季的芬芳，洒遍西部；风，把最奇妙的想象留在西部。黄土、巨石，在风的手指间，刻满岁月的刀痕，鬼斧神工，陈列于大地的一隅。无数的雅丹地貌，恐惧狰狞的“魔鬼城”……西部的豪放，西部的神秘，在这里一览无余。

许多奇迹都有可能在西部发生。沙漠清泉，润泽着疲惫的心灵；荒芜的极致，胡杨却如凸显的勇士，抚慰孤独的旅人。

许多传说都有可能在西部再现。沙漠公路犹如彩虹降落人间；自然沧桑的奥秘，在那五彩的山丘上熠熠生辉。

神话般古老的西部，诗句般梦幻的西部，它是一种永恒的魅力，永远的诱惑。

The Masterpiece of the Nature

The nature is a mysterious pen, painting the northwest a wonderful place.

Green plants living in the deserts, just like a precious sapphire embedded around a death sea; moving camels in the deserted gobi bring depression and pain into the jungle of hope and light.

The wind blows across the northwest, as fine horses galloping and tides rising. The wind blows over the vast highlands and peaceful basins, bringing in fragrance of the seasons and leaving the most wonderful imaginations. Loess, huge stones cut by the wind have traces of bygone days, displaying in the corner of the earth. Numerous Yadan landforms, terrifying iGhost CityO the boldness and the mystery of the west are fully embodied!

Many miracles may happen in the west. Springs in the desert moisten the tired souls; Populus diversifolia growing in the most arid area give comfort to lonely travelers.

Many legends may reappear in the west. Roads in the deserts are like the rainbows; secret of the nature is glimmering on the colorful hills.

The ancient, mysterious and magic northwest has the permanent glamour and attraction.

编者寄语

这是一部出自摄影家之手的写真集,由《绚丽风光》《名胜古迹》《自然奇观》《神秘故城》四册组成。它所展示的中国大西北,主要包括甘肃、新疆、青海、宁夏以及与四省区地域相邻、地貌相近的西藏,内蒙古西部和四川北部地区。位居西北五省区之首的陕西,以其厚重的文化历史和丰富的旅游资源已遐迩闻名,国内外出版过大量摄影作品,故在本书中没有涉及。望浏览过这套书的朋友们,为发现大西北自豪,为开发大西北添彩。

This series of photo books,consisting of four volumes: "The Landscape of West China", "The Historical Sites and Relics", "The Masterpieces of The Mature" and "The Lost Civilizations", unfolds a collection of photos and descriptions of West China by two Chinese photographers who live in Northwest China for a long time.They present a true West China to the readers,including Gansu Province,Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region,Qinghai Province,Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and the areas that are adjacent to them and share the similar landforms with them, such as Tibet, the Western part of Inner Mongolia, the Northern part of Sichuan. The Series does not include photos of Shanxi Province, for there are bulks of publications, including photo books, about its splendid history, culture and tourist resources that have been well known to the country and the world. It is my sincere hope that those who read the series and appreciate the photos will enjoy their discoveries of the unique landscape and fascinating history of West China, and will devote whatever they can to the development of this part of China,which is going on now.

作者简介

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胡杨:1966年3月出生于甘肃敦煌,1985年从事文学创作,曾在国内各类报刊发表诗歌、散文、小说千余篇(首)。其作品以敦煌、长城、民族为特色,大型系列组诗《嘉峪关下》、《长城地带》,系列散文《敦煌笔记》等,赢得好评。曾出版个人诗集《西部诗选》,并荣获《星星诗刊》、《诗神》诗歌创作奖。

The gobi, desert and the barren gullies make a remote and arid impression on people. But when you enter the Northwest, you'll find it full of magic and beauty.

The deserts always make people frightened when they don't have a full knowledge of it. When the wind blows, the sand flies, making the whole sky dark, and one finds no place for shelter; except some scattered alhagi and rose willows, there are scarcely any high plants. Such a place is called as the Forbidden Area of life. In fact, it is in such seemingly barren area that breeds infinite miracles.

Populus diversifolia, the desert trees, the warriors in the deserts, rising high one by one, or in clusters at the east edge of Taklamakan Desert, the crossing belt of Badanjilin Desert and Tenggeli Desert and the end of the sand road, are counteracting the deserts energetically.

People who have crossed the deserts will have their confidence built upon seeing them; travelers and explorers will feel refreshed in their shade and can't help thinking that only in Northwest China can one see such wonderful views.

The Populus diversifolia are the oldest kind of poplar trees in the world indeed. Xinjiang is the largest area where the populus diversifolia grow. Especially on the both sides of Tarim River, Yarkand River and Hetian River, the dense populus diversifolia, like a natural protective screen, lock the harsh deserts.

The Populus diversifolia are the trees tolerant of salt, alkali, drought and sand, their roots can be as deep as one hundred meters in the earth so that it can absorb and reserve great amount of water content. Once the bark is slightly cut, its juice will be flowing continually just as a person's tears. Hence the name: the tree that has tears. Its tears contain great amount alkali that becomes sodium salt crystal the raw material for soap making and depicking leather making when dried in the sun.

The Populus diversifolia alive make people appreciate while the dead Populus diversifolia make people exclaim in admiration. It is well known that the Populus diversifolia have strong life force, and they can live for over 150 years. However, in Ejina of the West Inner Mongolia, the primitive Populus diversifolia are out of vitality for long because of the change of nature. It is like a cruel battlefield: dry boughs lying here and there, wind whistling in the dead woods, a scene of horror and tragedy and is called as the grotesque woods. It is the warning as well as symbol revealing to the mankind the urgency of environmental protection in the west.

Badanjilin Desert, lying in Alashan, Inner Mongolia, of an elevation of 1,200-1,700 m and the relative height of 500 m, is called as the Mount Everest of Deserts. The desert here collects all the beauty of all kinds of deserts and are famous for their height and steepness. All kinds of dunes are the ideal sights for explorers. The sounding sand deep in the deserts is called the Sounding Sand Kingdom in the World whose sound can be heard clearly kilometers away. Many inland lakes resemble the beauty of the scenery of the south. The blue sky, fresh air, unpolluted natural environment, the primitive and spacious stillness compose the fairyland in the world.

Yadan or Yardan is the name for precipitous hills by the western people. At the turn of 19th century and 20th century Swen Hedin, a Swedish, and Stein an Englishman, came to explore the Lop-nor area. They used the "yardan" first in their works. From then on, Yadan has become a special term for geographers and archeologists in the world, specially referring to a kind of strange landform in arid regions. As the materials concerned show, Lop-nor is the place where the landform of Yadan is mostly congregated in the world, distributing in the east as well as in the west and northern shore, occupying an area of 2,600 km². Here the Yadan landform consists of a series of paralleled ridges and ditches and troughs, which extend northeastward and southwestward. The mounds can be divided into fine sand, mud, gypsum and salt earth etc. Yadan is not only famous for its special scenery, but also a natural garden for many wild animals and plants. On both banks of some dried riverbeds there grow dense bluish dogbane and Chinese tamarisk, among which run Mongolian gazelles and wild camels. In summer bluish dogbane is in bloom with red flowers, which make a pleasing scene with the purple flowers of the Chinese tamarisk just like rosy clouds in the sky.

As how many wonders there are in the world, there are how many marvelous spectacles in West China. As long as you take a trip in the vast West you will be infatuated with numerous wonders and marvel at this magic and great land.

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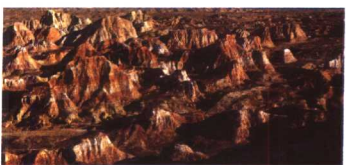
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土丁 摄

“天下黄河富宁夏”，黄河自西南方进入宁夏境内，一路惊涛骇浪，夺路出峡，但到了北部贺兰山与鄂尔多斯高原之间的银川平原，却变得温顺可羁。沙湖，这沙漠中的奇观，就是黄河的杰作。在高耸的沙丘和一望无际的沙原上，沙湖像是一面镜子镶嵌其中。湖水碧蓝澄澈，一丛丛芦苇在湖水中摇曳，湖水和芦苇融为一体，相映成趣。湖面上水鸟翔集、鸟语声声，恍若进入江南水乡。但倒映水中的沙丘和湖边宽广的沙滩，湖光沙色，又是另一番奇妙的景象。游人们乘坐游艇，穿梭于湖中，时而被茂密的芦苇荡挡住去路，时而被一群水鸟所吸引，乐趣无限。畅游了沙湖，接下来还可以滑沙，把自己全身心地埋在沙子里，无拘无束地沙浴，不仅能够解除疲劳，而且可以治疗各类疾病。

As the old saying goes, The Yellow River favors Ningxia. The Yellow River makes its way mightily out of the gorges into Ningxia from the southwest. But it turns tame and docile when it comes to the Yinchuan Plain between Helan Mountains in the north and Erduosi Highland. Shahu Lake, the wonder of the desert is a masterpiece of the Yellow River. Shahu Lake, blue and clear with waving reeds reflected in the water, is like a mirror lying among the rising dunes and vast sand plain.. The flying and singing of all kinds of water birds on the lake remind one of the scenes of southern China. And the broad beach, reflected dunes and the beautiful colors will certainly leave a fascinating impression on tourists.



高云翔 摄



高云翔 摄

沙坡头 sha po tou

从中卫县城乘汽车行走20多公里,就到了驰名中外的旅游胜地—沙坡头。这里有一座数十米高的新月形的沙丘,沙丘的底部便是黄河岸。只要碰上连续的晴天,人们从沙丘顶部往下滑,就有轰鸣之声传入耳中,宛若巨大的钟鼓之声。当地人传说,响声是从掩埋于沙山下的古城堡中发出,城堡中人的喧嚣、马的嘶鸣,形成了宏大的奏鸣曲。其实“沙坡鸣钟”是一种自然现象,因为这里的沙丘既高又陡,稍有外力作用,大量的沙子就会往下滑动。经过烈日暴晒,细小的石英沙变得十分干燥,表层的沙子滑动时,与内层不动的沙子互相摩擦,产生静电,于是便发出了声音。下雨后,沙子潮湿,无法产生静电,就听不见响声。在沙坡头,不仅可以滑沙,观看沙漠绿洲的美景,而且还可以登上皮筏,畅游黄河。

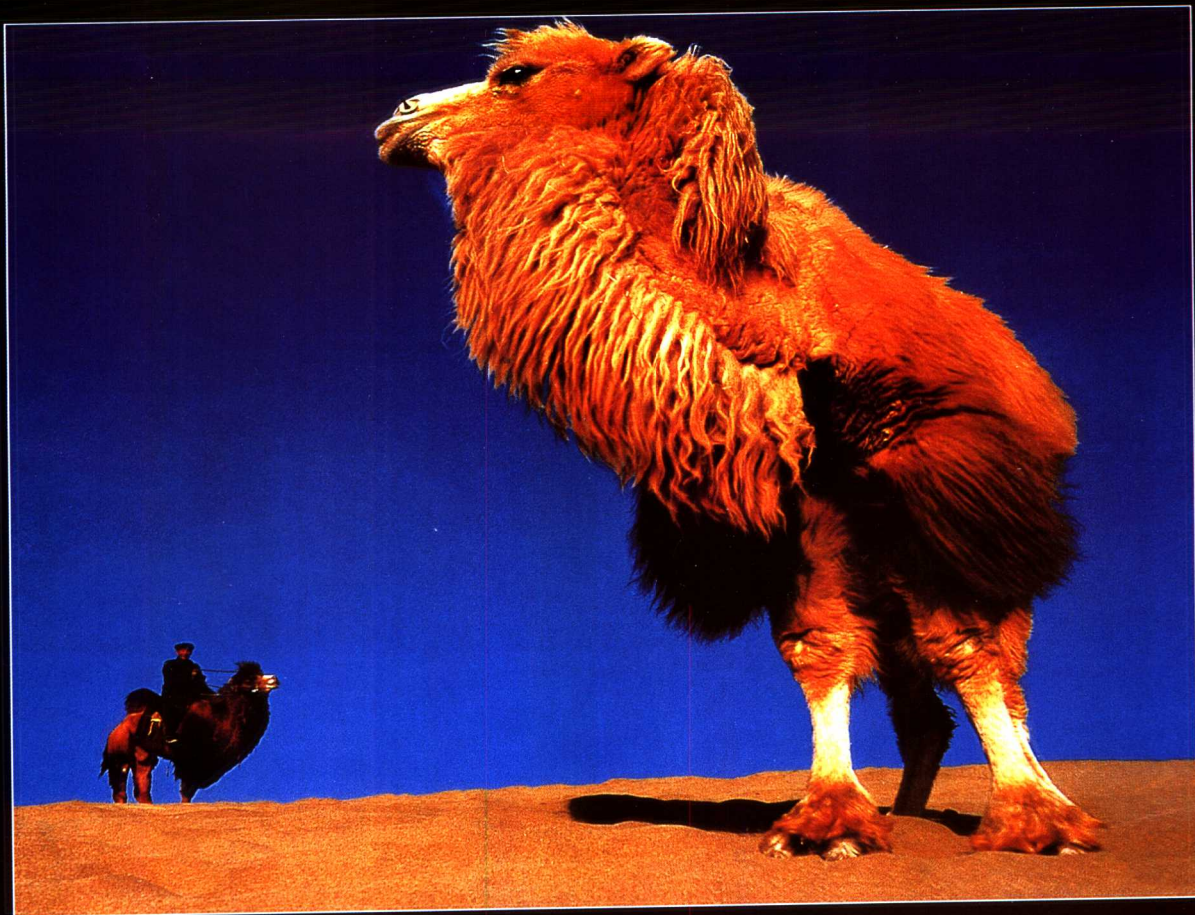
Over 20 km away from Zhongwei County town is the well-known tourist resort-Shapotou. Here on the bank of the Yellow River, is a new crescent sand mount, tens of meters high. When it's been fine for days on end, it would make the sound of bells and drums as people slide downhill. Legend goes that the sound is from the ancient castle buried in the sand, where noisy soldiers and neighing horses join effort to make a sonata. Actually this is just a natural phenomenon. The dry sand on the surface rub with that inside to produce static electricity to make the sound as sliding down the steep hill. So when it rains, it will no longer make any sound. At Shapotou, tourists can not only slide on sand while looking at the landscape of an oasis, but also go rafting on the River.

腾格里沙漠 Tengger Desert

在内蒙古阿拉善左旗西南部和甘肃省中部边境。东抵贺兰山，南越长城，西至雅布赖山。面积4.27万平方公里，海拔1400~1200米左右。沙丘、草滩、浅丘交错，新月形沙丘链高10~30米，常向东南移动。流沙多为固定沙丘、湖盆和山地浅丘分割，开发利用的条件较好。

腾格里沙漠的气候，主要为蒙古—西伯利亚高压所控制，表现为冬季干燥寒冷，夏季酷热，且有突发性暴雨，年降水量稀少而蒸发却十分强烈，“早穿皮袄午穿纱，围着火炉吃西瓜”，一日之间的温差相隔40℃，一年之间的温差就更不用说了。这里，春秋两季短促，似乎一眨眼的工夫就过去了。每当春天来临，平原上的标志是冰雪消融、草木发芽、鲜花盛开，而在腾格里则是无休无止的大风，吹得天昏地暗，吹得黄沙漫天，由于风大扬沙，风蚀风积严重，地下水位较高的地方，呈现出不同程度的盐渍化。由于强劲的大风吹扬，在腾格里沙漠，可以看见十分壮观的沙丘和沙山，高大的沙丘和沙山，环环相连，形成了腾格里沙漠的地貌特征。





Located between the southwest of Left Alashan Banner, Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Region and the middle border of Gansu province, with Helan Mountains on the east, the Great-Wall on the south, and Yabulai Mountains on the west, the desert has an area of 42,700 km, and an altitude of 1400 to 1200m. Dunes, steppe and low mounds crisscross. The new-crescent-shape-dune chains reach 10 to 30m high and move constantly towards the southeast. The moving sand is usually separated by fixed dunes, lakes and hills. Hence it is easy to explore.

Nothing is alive in the endless desert because climate here is unbearably dry especially in windstorm days. Spring and autumn here are very short. The temperature changes greatly by 40 degrees in a day, more in a year. The magnificent dunes and sand mountains link together to form the special landforms of the Tengger Desert.

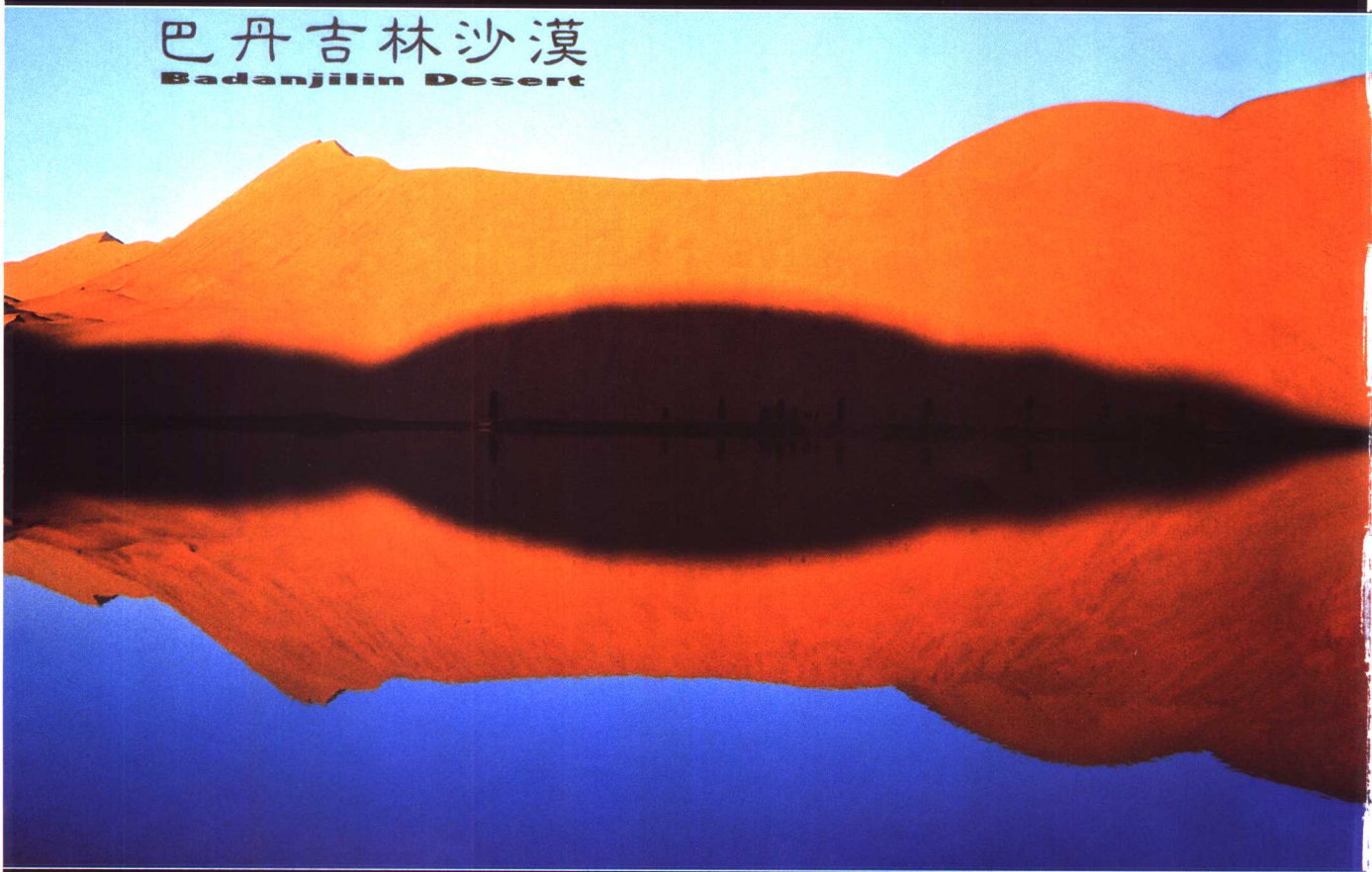
在内蒙古阿拉善右旗西部和额济纳旗东部一带。西部、北部分别以古鲁纳湖、拐子湖为界，东、南分别限于雅布赖山和北大山。面积44.3万平方公里，是我国的第三大沙漠。巴丹吉林沙漠与腾格里沙漠相连，与蒙古国接壤，其西北部的1万多平方公里的地域至今尚无人类的足迹，一般海拔在1500~2000米之间，属温带内陆干旱沙漠气候。

奇峰、鸣沙、湖泊、神泉、寺院堪称巴丹吉林沙漠的“五绝”。巴丹吉林沙漠深居欧亚大陆中部，远离海洋，特别是它

的南部和东部边缘有许多高大山系，阻挡了夏季风的深入。冬季，欧亚大陆在强大的蒙古—西伯利亚冷高压控制下，干燥的大陆气团倾泻直入，形成了风沙频繁、日照强烈、雨量稀少、温差较大、气候干燥的特点。受风势的影响，广阔无垠的巴丹吉林沙漠，在漫卷的黄沙中，犹如一道徐徐升起的幕布，无数排列规则的复合型沙丘链，好似海啸腾起的巨浪，好似雄伟壮观的金字塔。这样密布重叠的沙丘链，约占整个巴丹吉林沙漠的61%，高度一般在200~500米之间，

巴丹吉林沙漠

Badanjilin Desert




Located between the west of Right Alasan Banner, Inner-Mongolian Autonomous Region and the east of Ejina Banner, with Guluna Lake and Guaizi Lake respectively on the west and north, Yabulai Mountains and North Mountains on the east and south, it is the third largest desert in China, with an area of 44,300 square km. The five wonders here are: strange mountains, singing sand, lakes, mysterious fountains and temples. This desert is like a gradually rising curtain when the countless sand dance in windstorm, while the numerous fixed dune chains seem to be magnificent pyramids or giant waves in the roaring ocean.

Badanjilin Desert can be called the desert of Qomolangma because it has the highest dune in China and the world as well. On the high dunes or in a long distance

使巴丹吉林成为我国乃至世界上沙丘最高的沙漠，堪称“沙漠上的珠穆朗玛峰”，其为巴丹吉林沙漠的一绝：奇峰。

在巴丹吉林高大的沙丘，可以听见响亮的轰鸣声，这样的声音，往往在很远的地方就能够听到，如同数架飞机从低空飞过。在我国西北的敦煌和宁夏，有鸣沙山和响沙湾，但比起巴丹吉林沙漠，就逊色多了。巴丹吉林被称之为“世界鸣沙王国”，是世界上最大的鸣沙区。其为巴丹吉林沙漠的第二绝：鸣沙。

巴丹吉林沙漠的腹地，有许多大大小小的内陆湖泊，湖水味咸，如同海水，有经验的牧民在湖边用手挖一个小坑，一滴滴渗出来的水，味道却甘冽无比。当然，有湖泊的地方，就是生命繁衍的地方。在人迹罕至的巴丹吉林沙漠，正是有了无数的湖泊，才有了这荒原上的奇迹。湖泊周围寄居着各类野生动物，野兔、野鸡、天鹅、大雁等等，一派生机勃勃的景象。



one can hear the loud and clear rolling sand as if aeroplains are passing by. That's why Badanjilin Desert is called the kingdom of singing sand. In the back-land of the desert there exist various sizes of continental lakes, along which live various sorts of wild animals, such as hares, pheasants, swans and wild geese, etc. Hundreds and thousands of swans and wild geese are flying over the lake with swimming fishes and waving water plants in the water. Along the bank of the lakes, cows and sheep graze everywhere. All this offers a scene similar to that of the beautiful southern China.

沙漠中的蓝宝石

The Blue Diamond in the Desert

在巴丹吉林沙漠，海子被旅人们称为“沙漠中的蓝宝石”。人们骑骆驼或者乘坐越野车来到巴丹吉林沙漠，先是被一望无际的沙海所困惑，接着就是被迷人的海子草原所陶醉。在巴丹吉林沙漠高大的沙山之间，一片片低洼地带，分布着许许多多内陆小湖（即海子），共有144处之多，它们共同组成了巴丹吉林沙漠诱人的魅力，使之成为探险旅游的黄金地带。

巴丹吉林沙漠中的海子像天上的星星，这里，沙山俊秀、奇特，海子水色涟漪清丽，如同一处世外桃源，隐藏在沙漠深处。牛羊饮水，水鸟欢叫，处处充满着生命的活力。如果有心情，你可以在水边垂钓，说不定会有一条肥鱼咬你的钩。

In Badanjilin Desert, the inland lakes are called the blue diamond. There are over 144 small lakes dotted in the shoals between the enormous sand mountains. That's the charm of Badanjilin Desert and golden places for the exploration tour groups. There are water-plants, reeds, camel grass and date trees around the lakes, with flocks of wild ducks and shoals of fish swim in the shallow water.



