走进国家地质公园

In the National Geoparks of China

国土资源部地质环境司　编

Department of Geological Environment
Ministry of Land and Resources, P.R.C.

（二）

中国大地出版社

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图书在版编目（CIP）数据

走进国家地质公园.2/国土资源部地质环境司编.-北京：中国大地出版社，2003.4
ISBN 7-80097-550-9

Ⅰ.走… Ⅱ.姜… Ⅲ.地质-国家公园-概况-中国 Ⅳ.S759.93

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2003）第016633号

责任编辑：张 冬
出版发行：中国大地出版社
社址邮编：北京市海淀区大柳树路19号 100081
电话：010-62172932（发行部） 62173164（编辑部）
传真：010-62183493（发行部）
印刷：北京盛通彩色印刷有限公司
开本：889mm × 1194mm 1/16
印张：9
印数：1-30000册
版次：2003年4月北京第1版
印次：2003年4月北京第1次印刷
定价：180.00元
书号：ISBN 7-80097-550-9/P·22

内容简介

本书用精炼的中英文字和精美的图片向读者展示了国土资源部评选出来的第二批国家地质公园。

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序言

地质公园是以其地质科学意义、珍奇秀丽和独特的地质景观为主，融合自然景观与人文景观的自然公园。它的建立基础在于引人入胜的地质景观，寓教于游的科学内涵，脍炙人口的文化底蕴，让人留连忘返的社会风俗。与单个地质遗迹不同的是，地质公园把一个区域上的重要地质遗迹点，结合生态系统，科学、系统地组合，形成公园。在保护地质遗迹的前提下，供科普教育、地质研究、生态旅游等，使地质遗迹的保护与当地的经济发展结合起来。

中国地域辽阔，地质地理条件复杂，神奇的大自然形成了许许多多独特甚至是世界上罕见的地质景观。目前已有44处名山大川获国家地质公园殊荣，从而使中国有了自己的地质圣地，使得一批重要的宝贵的自然资源得以有效保护。建立地质公园，是深入贯彻中央人口资源环境座谈会精神的一件大事，是贯彻江泽民总书记提出的“三个代表”精神的具体体现，是积极保护和合理利用地质遗迹资源并促进地方经济发展和生态环境保护的重要举措，是功在当代、造福子孙的事业，也是地质环境工作服务社会和经济发展的重要方面。

中华大地，地质背景独特，中华山川秀美多姿，中华民族历史悠久，中华文化博大精深。地球的历史与人类的历史紧密相连。地质环境是人类生活的场所，而地质遗迹是人类的共同遗产，保护好这些遗产是人类的责任。正如人的生命只有一次一样，我们必须认识到地球只有一个，了解地球环境的过去、现在，正是为了预测未来，保护地质环境则是这种探索的基础，而建立地质公园是保护地质遗迹和地质环境的最好方式。今天，我们把其中部分国家地质公园的风采展示给大家，希望大家了解它们，认识它们，欣赏它们，保护它们。让我们共同努力，为中国的地质遗迹保护和地质公园建设，为地方和区域经济发展与社会进步做出新的贡献。

欢迎您走进国家地质公园！

Preface

National geopark is a natural park that is dominated by the special, rare, graceful and beautiful geological heritages with great scientific value, integrated with the local historic and cultural relics. The basis for the establishment of geopark is on the mysterious geological landscape, scientific involvement, cultural inside information and enjoyable social style. Different from a single geological heritage, the geopark is trying to systematically and scientifically integrate the regional geological heritages with local ecosystem. It aims at protecting the geological heritages, providing a place for scientific education, geological popularization and ecological tourism. The geopark construction tries to unite the geological heritage protection with the development of local economy.

China is vast in territory and complex in geological and geomorphic features. Many world-rare and unique geological landscapes have been created during the earth history. By now, 44 national geoparks have been established, many important geological heritages are well protected. To set up national geoparks is a great event to put into effect the spirit of the CCP congress on population-resources-environment, it is also a concrete expression of the spirit of "three representatives". It is also an important aspect in the geological-environmental work serving for social-economic development.

China is unique in geological background, beautiful in mountains and rivers. The Chinese nation is of a long history with a comprehensive and profound culture. The earth history is closely linked to the human history. The geological environment is the homeland of human being, the geological heritages are our common treasures, to protect these heritages is our duty. We have only one planet-earth. At present, to protect the geological environment is a basis for predicting the future, to establish the geoparks is one of the best ways to protect the geological heritages. Here, we present some of features of National Geoparks of China, we hope that you could understand and enjoy them. Let's hand in hand to make our contributions to protect geological heritages and construct the geoparks, as well as to the regional social-economic development.

Let us get into the National Geoparks of China.

Shou Jiahua

中国第二批国家地质公园一览表

国家地质公园名称	主要地质特征地质遗迹保护对象	主要人文景观
云南腾冲国家地质公园	近代火山地貌，温泉，生物多样性	古边城，少数民族风情
湖南莨山国家地质公园	丹霞地貌	古代名人和战争遗址
湖南郴州飞天山国家地质公园	丹霞地貌，溶洞，	寺庙，碑刻，悬棺
河南焦作云台山国家地质公园	云台地貌，悬崖瀑布，泉水	竹林七贤居地，寺，塔，古树
河南内乡宝天曼国家地质公园	变质岩结构、构造	生物多样性
黑龙江嘉荫恐龙国家地质公园	恐龙发掘地	中国最北部的自然景观
四川海螺沟国家地质公园	现代低海拔冰川	藏族风情
四川大渡河峡谷国家地质公园	雄奇险峻的大渡河峡谷及支流形成的障谷、大瓦山及第四纪冰川遗址	藏族风情
四川安县国家地质公园	硅质海绵生物礁	庙宇
福建大金湖国家地质公园	丹霞地貌	古代文人读书地，革命战争遗址
陕西洛川黄土国家地质公园	中国黄土标准剖面，黄土地貌	洛川会议旧址，黄土风情风情文化
安徽黄山国家地质公园	花岗岩峰林地貌	历代名人踪迹
安徽齐云山国家地质公园	丹霞地貌，恐龙化石遗迹	方腊寨
安徽八公山国家地质公园	7亿—8亿年的淮南生物群：晚前寒武纪—寒武纪地层，岩溶地貌	淝水之战古战场，古寿州城，刘安墓
安徽浮山国家地质公园	中生代火山机构火山岩风化作用形成的特有洞崖	古寺庙
甘肃敦煌雅丹国家地质公园	雅丹地貌，黑色戈壁滩	千佛洞石窟，月牙泉
甘肃刘家峡恐龙国家地质公园	恐龙化石和足印化石	刘家峡电站及水库
内蒙古克什克腾国家地质公园	花岗岩峰林地貌，达里湖，火山地貌，冰川地貌，温泉	金边堡，岩画，蒙族风情
广东湛江湖光岩国家地质公园	火山地貌，玛尔湖	古代人文，名人碑刻
广东丹霞山国家地质公园	丹霞地貌命名地	
北京石花洞国家地质公园	石灰岩岩溶洞穴，各类石笋、石钟乳，房山	北京西郊大量人文遗址
北京延庆硅化木国家地质公园	原地埋藏的硅化木化石	延庆具有大量人文遗迹如古崖居
浙江常山国家地质公园	奥陶系达瑞威尔阶层型界线(GSSP)礁灰岩岩溶	太湖风景名胜
浙江临海国家地质公园	白垩纪火山岩及风化形成的洞穴	东海海滨地域风情
河北涞源白石山国家地质公园	白云岩、大理岩形成的石柱、峰林地貌，泉，拒马河源头	古寺，古塔，长城，关隘
河北秦皇岛柳江国家地质公园	华北北部完整的地层剖面，海滨沙滩，花岗岩峰丘、洞穴	长城，度假区
河北阜平天生桥国家地质公园	阜平群(28亿—25亿年)地层命名地	二战和国内革命战争遗址
黄河壶口瀑布国家地质公园	黄河壶口大瀑布与沉积构造	二战时期的遗址
山东枣庄熊耳山—抱犊崮国家地质公园	灰岩崮形地貌，洞穴，峡谷	古文化遗址，古战场
山东山旺国家地质公园	第三纪湖相沉积，脊椎动物及昆虫等多种化石，火山地貌	
西藏易贡国家地质公园	现代冰川，巨型滑坡，堰塞湖	藏族风情，青藏高原南部风情
广西资源国家地质公园	丹霞地貌	瑶族风情
天津蓟县国家地质公园	中国北方中晚元古界标准剖面	长城黄崖关，古塔，庙宇

Summary of the Second Batch of Approved Nationl Geoparks in China

Name of National Geopark	Major Geological Heritages to be Protected	Main Sights of Cultural Interest
Tengchong National Geopark in Yunnan	Recent Volcanic landform, hot springs and biodiversity	Ancient frontier town; lifestyle of ethnic minority
Langshan Mountain National Geopark in Hunan	Danxia-type landform	Relic site of ancient celebrities and war
Feitian Mourtain National Geopark in Chenzhou. Hunan	Danxia-type landform: cliffs, natural bridges, caves and valleys	Temples; tablet engraving and inscriptions; coffins placed in caves of cliffs
Yuntaishan Mountain National Geopark in Jiaozuo, Henan	Red cliffs, waterfalls, karst, and water conservancy works	Residence of 7 ancient talents in bamboo forest; temples, pagodas and ancient trees
Baotianman National Geopark in Neixiang, Henan	Metamorphic rocks: textural and structural features	Biodiversity
Dinosaur National Geopark in Jiayin, Heilongiiang	Place where dinosaur fossils have been excavated	Natural landscape in northernmost China
Hailuogou Valley National Geopark in Sichuan	Modern glaciers at low elevation	Lifestyle of Tibetan nationality
Daduhe River Valley National Geopark in Sichuan	Magnificent and presipitous river valley; and the Zhangu, Dawa Mountain and Quaternary glacier relic sites formed by its tributaries	Lifestyle of Tibetan nationality
Anxian National Geopark in Sichuan	Bioherms formed by stretches of siliceous sponges	Temples
Dajinhu Lake National Geopark in Fujian	Danxia-type landform at the lake	
Loess National Geopark in Luochuan, Shaanxi	Loess type section of China; loess landform	Site of the historical Luochuan Conference of the Chinese Communist Party; loess culture
Huangshan Mountain National Geopark in Anhui	Granite peak forest landform	Traces of historical celebrities
Qiyunshan Mountain National Geopark in Anhui	Danxia-type landform: cliffs, valleys, stockaded villages, pillars, peaks and caves	Fangla Stockaded Village
Bagongshan Mountain National Geopark in Anhui	The Huainan Biota (700Ma-800Ma): Late Precambrian-Cambrian strata and karst	Relic battlefield of the ancient Feishui War; ancient Shouzhou Town, and Liu Art's Tomb
Fushan Mountain National Geopark in Auhui	Unique caves and cliffs formed by weathering of volcanic rocks	Old temples
Yardang National Geopark in Dunhuang, Gansu	Yardang-type landform and black gobi	Thousand Buddhas Caves; Crescent Moon Spring
Liujiaxia Dinosaur National Geopark, Gansu	Dinosaur fossils and foot prints	Liujiaxia Power Station and Reservoir
Hexigten National Geopark in Inner Mongolia	Granite peak forest landform; borderland between desert and the Da Hinggan Mountains forest land; grassland; Dali Lake; and dragon spruce (*Picea asperata*) forest	Jinbian Castle; cliff carving and painting; lifestyle of Mongolian nationality
Danxia Mountain National Geopark in Guangdong	Place where the Danxia-type landform was named	
Huguangyan National Geopark in Zhanjiang, Guangdong	Volcanic landform; the Ma'er Lake	Place of ancient culture; engraving and inscription on stone tablets by ancient celebrities
Stone-flower Cave National Geopark in Beijing	Limestone karst caves; various types of stalagmite and stalactite; relic site of Peking Man in Fangshan	Numerous humanistic relic sites in the western suburbs of Beijing
Silicified-wood National Geopark in Yanqing. Beijing	Silicified wood buried in-situ	Abundant human relicts such as Guyaju (Ancient Cliff Residence) in Yanqing
Changshan Mountain National Geopark in Zhejiang	Ordovician Darrwillian stratotype boundary (GSSP) and reef limestone karst	Taihu Lake scenic spot
Linhai National Geopark in Zhejiang	Cretaceous volcanic rocks; and caves formed by weathering	Littoral culture and customs of the East China Sea
Baishishan Mountain National Geopark in Laiyuan, Hebei	Dolomite; columns of marble; peak landform; springs; and the source of the Juma River	Ancient temples and pagodas; the Great Wall; and ancient passes
Liujiang National Geopark in Qinhuangdao, Hebei	Complete stratigraphic section of the northern part of North China; granite peaks and hills; and caves	The Great Wall; holiday resort
Fuping Natural Bridge National Geopark, Hebei	Locality of strata of the Fuping Group (2.8-2.5 Ga)	Relic sites of World War II and Civil Revolutionary War
Hukou Waterfall National Geopark at the Yellow River	The Hukou Waterfalls on the Yellow River; sedimentary structares	Relic site of World War II
Xiong'ershan Mountain-Baodugu National Geopark in Zaozhuang, Shandong	Limestone karst landform, caves, and valleys	Relic sites of ancient culture and battlefield
Shanwang National Geopark in Shandong	Tertiary lacustrine sediments; fossils of vertebrates, insects and fishes	
Yi'ong National Geopark in Tibet	Modern glaciers, huge landslides, and barrier lakes	Cultures and customs of Tibetan nationality in the south part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau
Ziyuanshan National Geopark in Guangxi	Danxia-type landform	Lifestyle of Yao nationality
Jixian National Geopark in Tianjin	Mid-late Proterozoic type section in northern China	Huangyaguan Pass on the Great Wall; ancient pagodas; temples

目录 Contents

安徽黄山国家地质公园

Huangshan Mountain National Geopark, Anhui

安徽黄山国家地质公园雄踞于皖南山区，面积154km²。属花岗岩峰林景观。

黄山以峰高峭拔、雄峻瑰奇而著称。千米以上的高峰有72座，区内奇峰耸立，青松挺拔，巧石嶙峋，云海浩瀚，温泉喷涌。

在距今约1.4亿年前的晚侏罗世，地下炽热岩浆沿地壳薄弱的黄山地区上侵，在距今6500万年前后，黄山地区的岩体发生较强烈的隆升。随着地壳的抬升和来自不同方向的各种应力的作用，产生出不同方向的节理。侵入岩体及其上的盖层遭受风化、剥蚀。自第四纪（距今260万年）以来，间歇性上升形成了三级古剥蚀面，终于形成了今天的黄山。在这些岩体中，由于在矿物组分、结晶程度、矿物颗粒大小、抗风化能力和节理的性质、疏密程度等多方差异，造成了花岗岩奇峰林立的黄山美景。

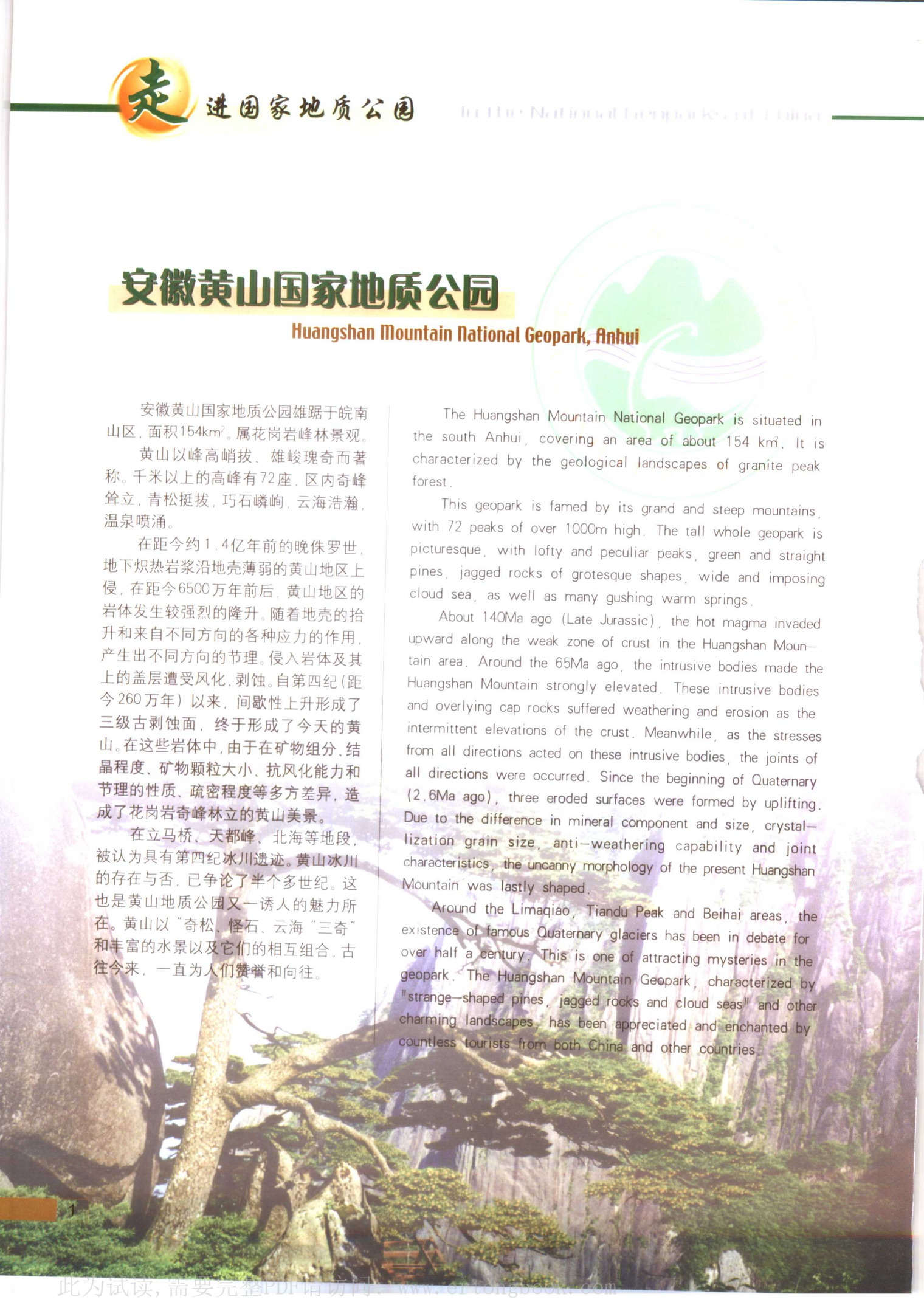
在立马桥、天都峰、北海等地段，被认为具有第四纪冰川遗迹。黄山冰川的存在与否，已争论了半个多世纪。这也是黄山地质公园又一诱人的魅力所在。黄山以“奇松、怪石、云海”“三奇”和丰富的水景以及它们的相互组合，古往今来，一直为人们赞誉和向往。

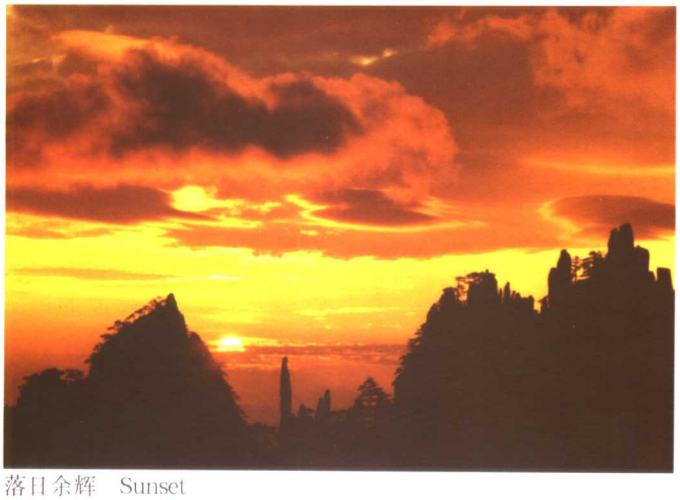
The Huangshan Mountain National Geopark is situated in the south Anhui, covering an area of about 154 km². It is characterized by the geological landscapes of granite peak forest.

This geopark is famed by its grand and steep mountains, with 72 peaks of over 1000m high. The tall whole geopark is picturesque, with lofty and peculiar peaks, green and straight pines, jagged rocks of grotesque shapes, wide and imposing cloud sea, as well as many gushing warm springs.

About 140Ma ago (Late Jurassic), the hot magma invaded upward along the weak zone of crust in the Huangshan Mountain area. Around the 65Ma ago, the intrusive bodies made the Huangshan Mountain strongly elevated. These intrusive bodies and overlying cap rocks suffered weathering and erosion as the intermittent elevations of the crust. Meanwhile, as the stresses from all directions acted on these intrusive bodies, the joints of all directions were occurred. Since the beginning of Quaternary (2.6Ma ago), three eroded surfaces were formed by uplifting. Due to the difference in mineral component and size, crystallization grain size, anti-weathering capability and joint characteristics, the uncanny morphology of the present Huangshan Mountain was lastly shaped.

Around the Limaqiao, Tiandu Peak and Beihai areas, the existence of famous Quaternary glaciers has been in debate for over half a century. This is one of attracting mysteries in the geopark. The Huangshan Mountain Geopark, characterized by "strange-shaped pines, jagged rocks and cloud seas" and other charming landscapes, has been appreciated and enchanted by countless tourists from both China and other countries.





落日余辉　Sunset

平衡石　Balanced stone

花岗岩峰林　Granite peak forest

奇峰耸立 Lofty and peculiar peaks

花岗岩地貌 Granite landforms

飞瀑 Flying waterfall

各种峰林地貌
Peak forests of grotesque shapes

云海峭峰
Steep peaks in cloud sea

甘肃敦煌雅丹国家地质公园

Dunhuang Yardang National Geopark, Gansu

甘肃敦煌雅丹国家地质公园位于敦煌市西北约180km，面积398km²。主要地质遗迹为风蚀作用形成的雅丹地貌。

地质公园内集中连片地分布着造型奇特的风蚀地貌，千姿百态，惟妙惟肖，如“蒙古包”、“骆驼”、“石鸟”、“石人”、“石佛”、“石马”等，宛如一座中世纪的古城。夜幕降临之后，尖厉的劲风发出恐怖的啸叫，犹如千万只野兽在怒吼，令人毛骨悚然，故有“魔鬼城”之称。

敦煌国家地质公园属于古罗布泊的一部分，为沙漠平原区，光照充足，降雨量少，四季多风，最大风力可达12级以上。构成雅丹地貌的岩石形成于距今约70万年的中更新世，为一套河湖相沉积，颜色多样，水平层理和交错层理发育。由于岩层产状水平，垂直节理发育，在大自然疾风暴雨的漫长风化中，导致了各种雅丹风蚀地貌的形成。

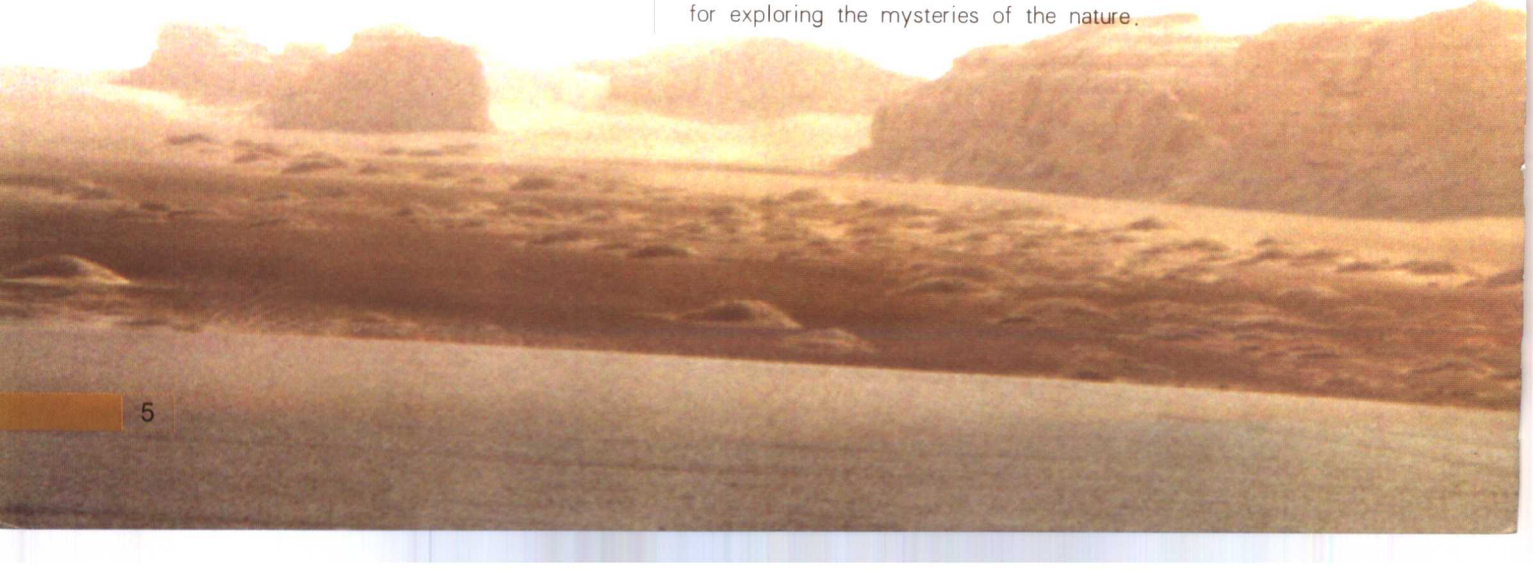
敦煌雅丹国家地质公园以其独特的大漠风光、形态各异的地质奇观、古老的民间传说，吸引了无数勇敢的探险者前来揭开“魔鬼城”神秘的面纱，探寻大自然的奥秘。

The Dunhuang Yardang National Geopark is located about 180km northwest of Dunhuang City, Gansu. It covers an area of 398 km². This geopark is characterized by the yardang landforms, which are mainly derived from the wind erosion.

The ranged wind-eroded landforms of grotesque shapes are widely distributed in the geopark. These yardangs are of an infinite variety of strange and lifelike shapes, such as stone yurt, camel, bird, horse, mankind, buddha, and building, etc. The whole scene is just like an ancient castle of Middle Ages. While in night, the whistling of strong wind is just like the roar of thousands of wild beasts, so it is also called as the "ghost city".

The geopark, belonging to a part of ancient Lop Nur lake, is a desert plain, with full of sunshine but few rainfall. The wind is always very strong, the wind-force grade is over 12 sometimes. The sedimentary rocks of fluvio-lacustrine facies that construct the yardang landforms were deposited in the Middle Pleistocene (about 700,000 years ago), with various colors and developed horizontal and cross beddings. Due to the horizontal distribution and developed vertical joints of most rocks, the Yardang landforms were finally formed through a long history of wind erosion.

The Dunhuang Yardang National Geopark is attracted by its unique desert scenery, beautiful geological heritages and ancient legends. Numerous nature-loving tourists come here for exploring the mysteries of the nature.






各种形态的雅丹地貌　Yardang landforms

神秘的堡状地貌
Mysterious castle landforms

风蚀柱 Wind-eroded pillar