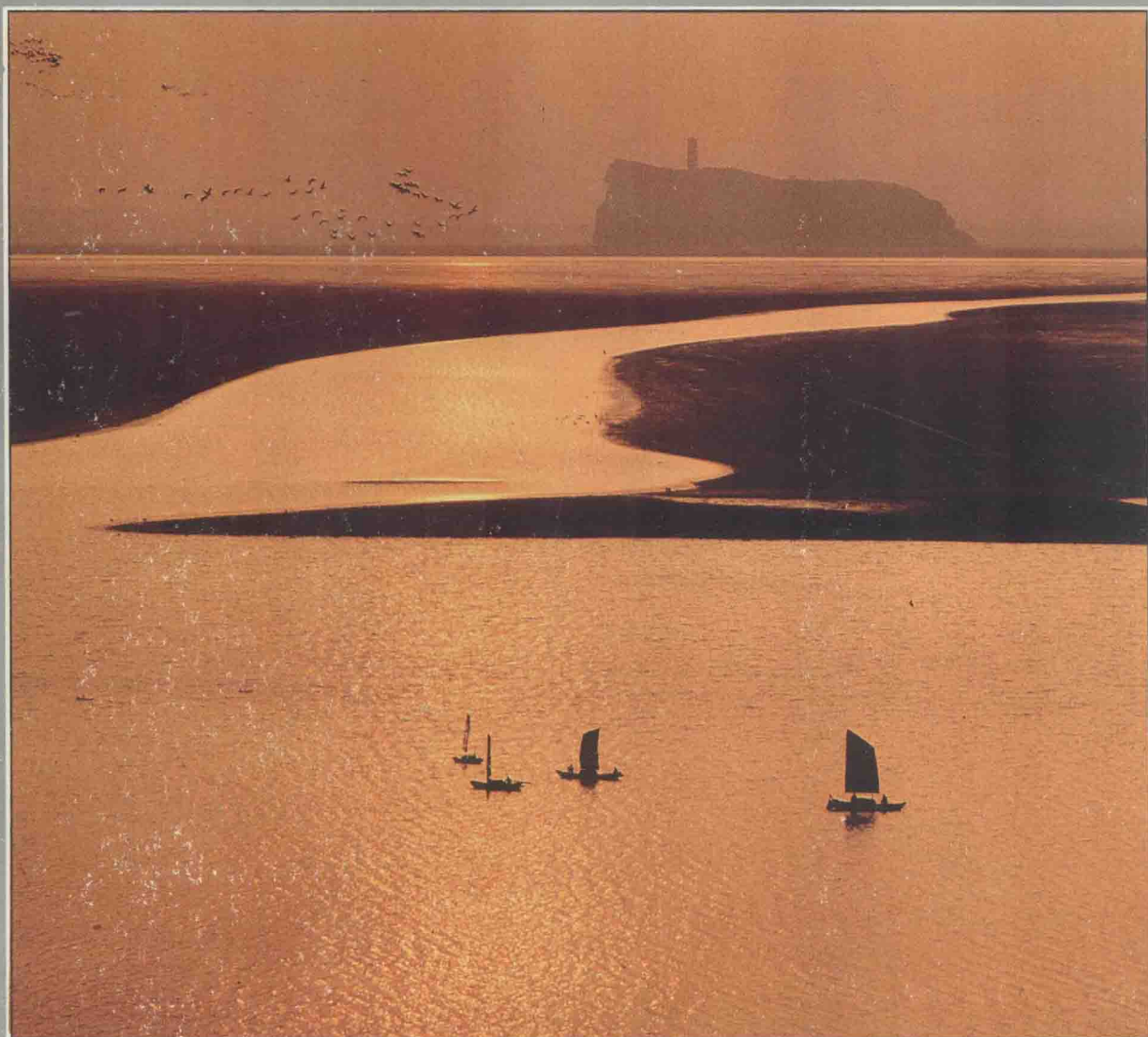


Poyang Lake

The Largest Freshwater Lake In China

中國最大的淡水湖

鄱陽湖



海風出版社 HAIFENG PUBLISHING HOUSE

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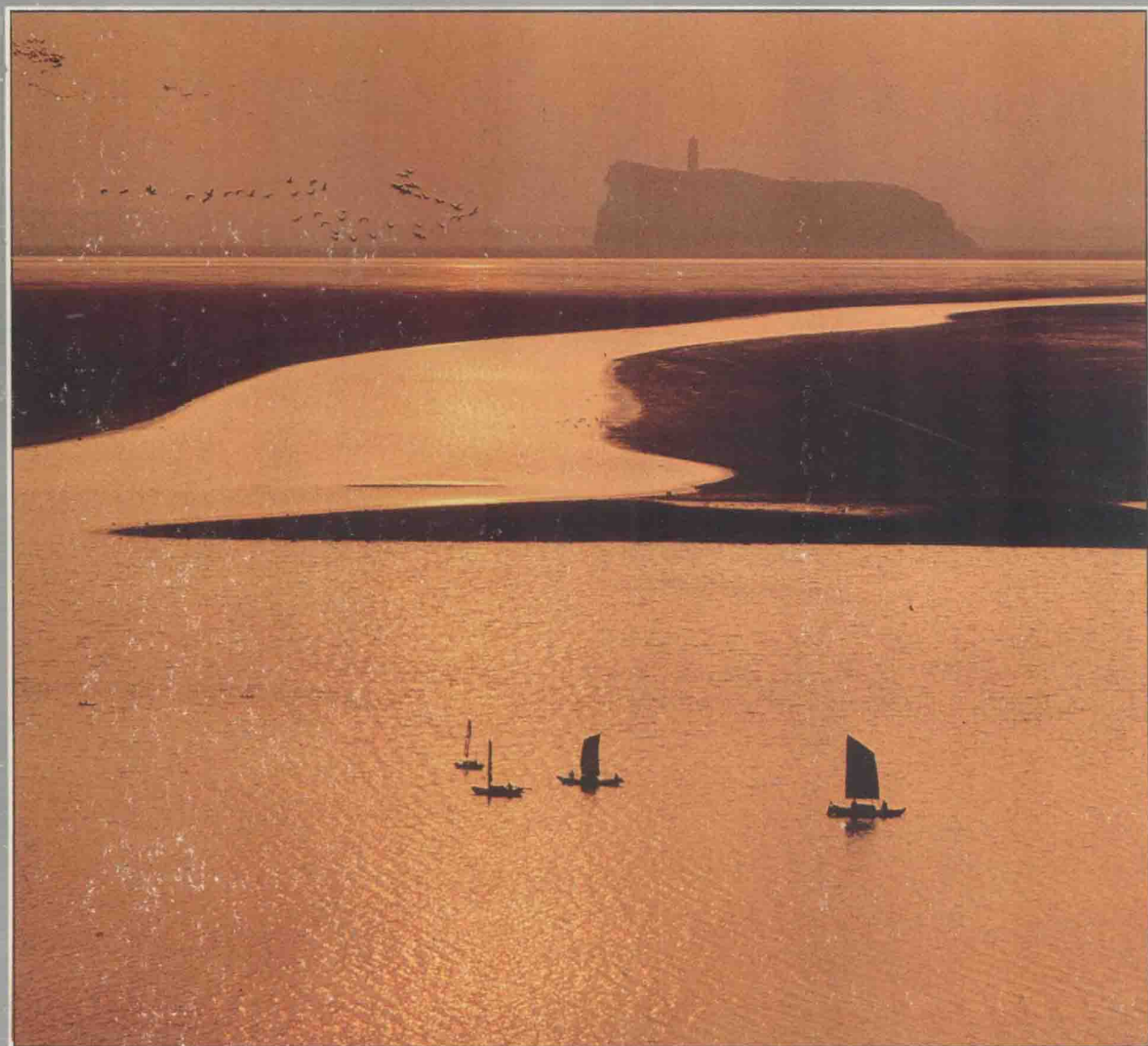
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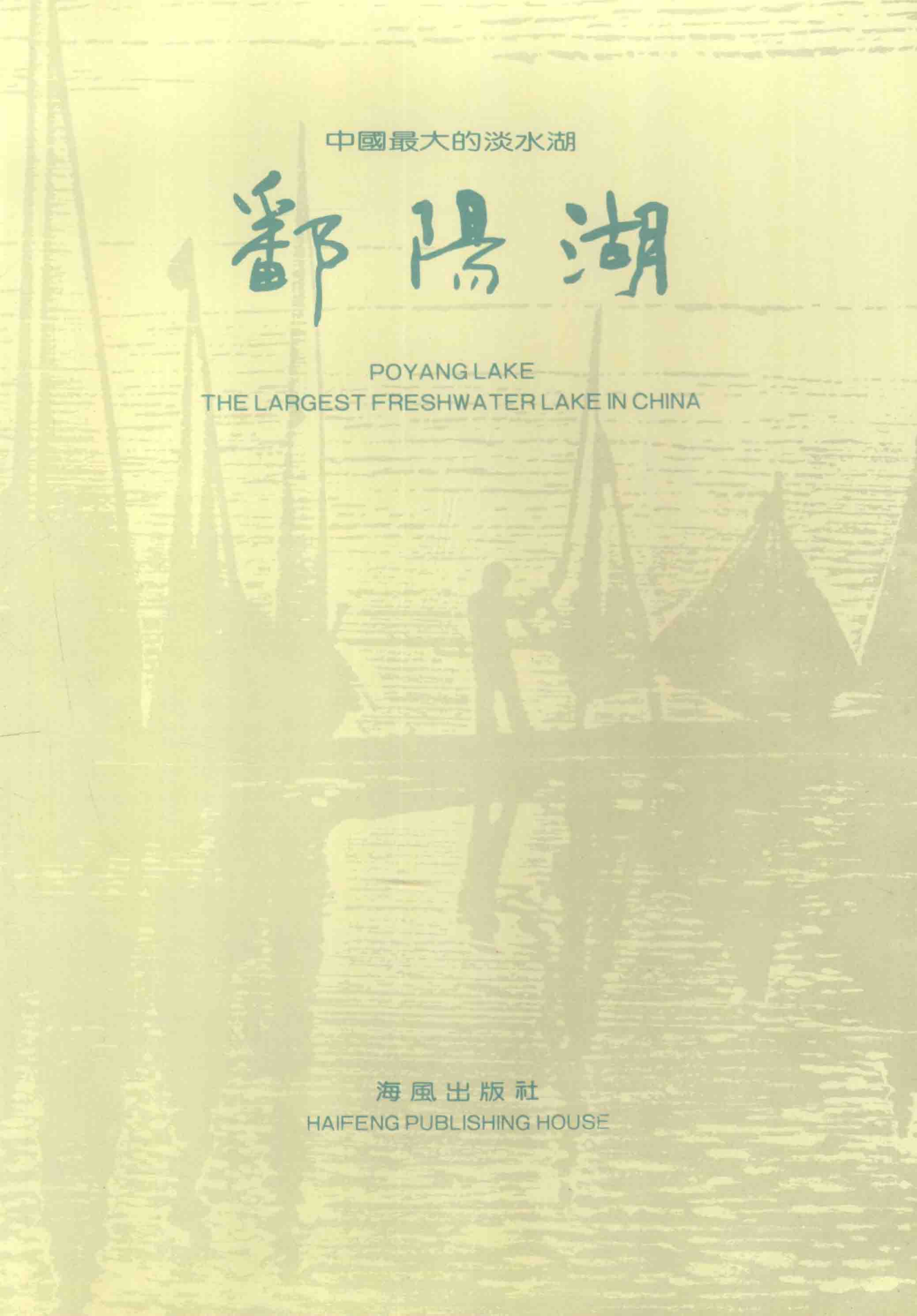
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The background of the entire cover is a sepia-toned photograph of Poyang Lake. It shows several traditional Chinese fishing boats with tall, thin masts. In the center, a fisherman is visible on one of the boats, and his reflection is clearly seen in the calm water below. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and historical.

中國最大的淡水湖

鄱陽湖

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序

FOREWORD

鄱陽湖，中國最大的淡水湖，煙波浩淼，廣袤無垠。她匯集贛、撫、信、饒、修五大河流，像一隻綠色的寶葫蘆，繫在萬里長江的腰帶上。湖水蕩蕩，奔入長江。

鄱陽湖位於長江中游南岸，江西省北部的平原上。南北長173公里，東西寬70公里，容水量達252億立方米，是長江的巨大調蓄庫。鄱陽湖古名彭蠡，閱盡萬古滄桑，至隋代水面達鄱陽縣城，從此稱鄱陽湖。王安石詩云：“茫茫彭蠡春無地，白浪捲風濕天際”，說明至宋代已是浩瀚的大湖泊。明代朱元璋與陳友諒大戰鄱陽湖，《明史》載：“友諒兵號六十萬，聯巨舟為陣，樓櫓高十餘丈，綿亘數十里，旌旗戈盾，望之如山”，可見當時之鄱陽湖氣勢已是何等壯觀。

鄱陽湖是江西最大的天然魚庫。她不僅水面寬闊，而且水溫適宜，餌料豐富。盛產魚類多達122種，既有定居性魚類鯉、鯽、鰱、鯡、鱖和銀魚，又有來自長江的半迴游性魚類青、草、鱔、鱣四大家魚，還有名貴的迴游性魚類鮑魚和刁鱚魚等。淡水魚產量居全國內湖之首位。

這裏的湖灘草洲，是珍禽候鳥越冬棲息的樂園，目前已發現的鳥類有150餘種。每當冬天來臨，成批的白鶴、白鷺、天鷺、黑鷺等飛來鄱陽湖，自由自在地嬉戲覓食，靜候春的來臨。在鄱陽湖候鳥自然保護區，曾發現迄今世界上最大的白鶴羣，總數達一千六百餘隻，成為當代世界一個罕見的自然奇蹟。

鄱陽湖區是江南著名的糧倉。這裏土地肥沃，氣候溫暖而濕潤。一望無際的田野，稻菽千重浪，棉海白花飛。扼守湖口的南昌、九江兩大重鎮和正在加緊建設的昌九工業走廊，更為湖區的經濟建設展示出燦爛前景。

泛舟鄱陽湖，風光秀美，景色如畫：碧水逐浪，波湧連天，白帆追雲，沙鷗展翅……湖區內有聞名遐邇的旅遊勝地：廬山，滕王閣，石鐘山，龍宮洞，秀峰……霧鎖雲籠，千姿百態。

鄱陽湖，猶如一顆璀璨的明珠，閃爍在長江之畔，並將放射出更加奪目的光輝。

Poyang Lake, the largest freshwater lake in China, is a vast expanse of misty, rolling waters. Five rivers (Gan, Fu, Xin, Rao, Xiu) converge into the green diamond of Poyang, which hangs from the necklace of the Yangtze River. The lake pours into the Yangtze day and night.

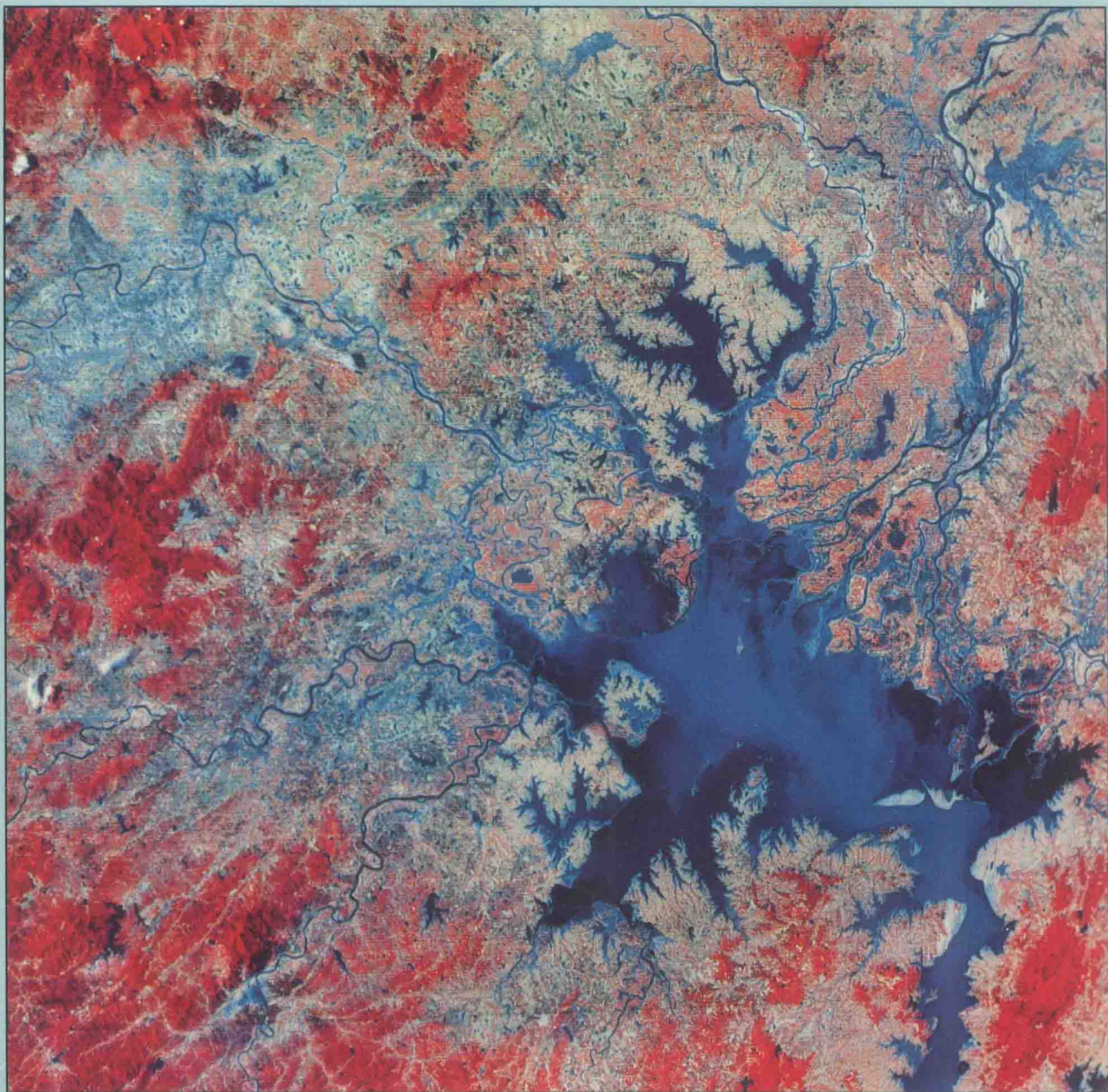
The Poyang Lake lies on the north Jiangxi plain in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River on the south bank. It is 173 km from south to north and 70 km from east to west. With a capacity of 25,200 million cubic meters, it is a huge natural reservoir to Yangtze. Poyang was originally named Pengli. After many years of vicissitudes, in the Sui Dynasty, the lake water reached the county of Poyang. The lake was since called Poyang. Wang Anshi, a famous Song Dynasty poet, described the lake in his verse: *"In spring the vast Pengli covers all land, and white waves are blown to the distant horizon."* This shows that by the Song Dynasty Poyang had become a vast lake. As is recorded in *"The History of Ming"*, in the Ming Dynasty, when Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang's army fought Chen Youliang on the Poyang Lake, "the 600,000 soldiers commanded by Chen joined huge boats in battle formation, which stretched miles and miles, with seas of flags, forests of spears, and masts over 100 inches high." From the description one can easily imagine the vastness and magnificence of the lake at that time.

The Poyang Lake is the biggest natural storehouse of fish in Jiangxi Province. It is wide in size, favorable in temperature and rich in water organisms. The variety of the fishes in the lake amounts to 122. Among them are permanent inhabitants—carp, crucian carp, bream, catfish, perch, and whitebait; and semi-migrants from Yangtze such as black carp, grass carp, silver carp, and variegated carp; as well as the precious migrants such as reeves shad and anchovy. The output of freshwater fishes ranks first among the inland lakes of the country.

Rare fowls and migratory birds find a winter paradise in the grass on the banks and the islets. The fowls discovered so far amount to over 150 species. When winter comes, cranes, swans, white storks and black storks come in swarms to find food and sport on the lake while waiting for the spring. The biggest crane community in the world discovered so far—more than 1,600 cranes—was found in the Poyang Migratory Bird Reserve. It was a marvelous scene of nature.

The lake region is a well-known breadbasket south of the Yangtze River. It boasts fertile soil and warm, moist climate. On the boundless stretch of fields, rice ripples and cotton rolls in the breeze. With two important cities—Nanchang and Jiujiang—situated close to the lake and an industrial corridor being rapidly developed between the two cities, the economic construction of the lake region sees a bright future.

Boating on the Poyang Lake, one will admire the beautiful scenery. Green waves stretch to the horizon; white sails chase fleeting clouds; waterfowl spread their wings.... There are famous tourist attractions in the lake region, such as Lushan Mountain, Tengwang Tower, Shizhong Mountain, Longgong Cave, Xiufeng Peak.... On the misty and cloudy Poyang Lake, they present a variety of beauties to the tourists. The Poyang Lake is like a sparkling pearl on the Yangtze River. It will be radiating with a prosperous economy.

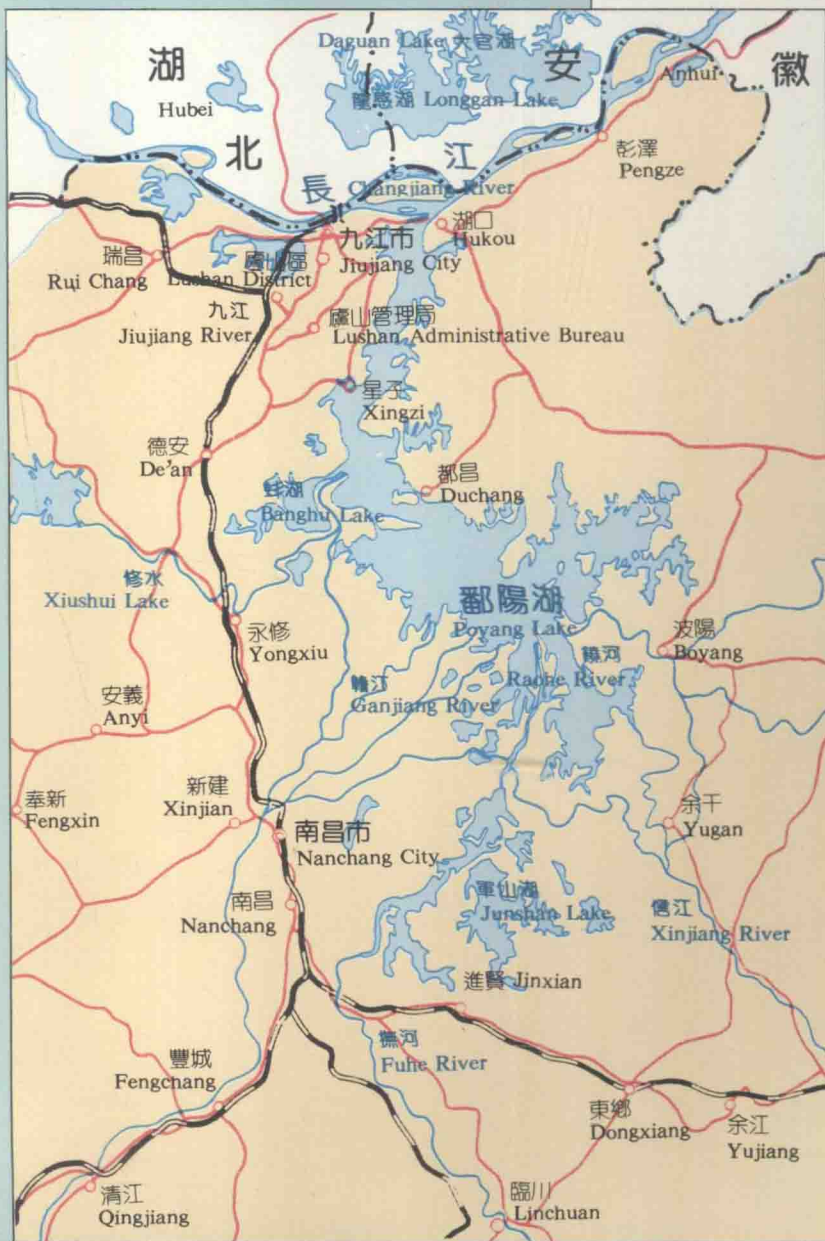


鄱陽湖（衛星拍攝） Poyang Lake (taken from satellite).

鄱陽湖區圖

MAP OF POYANG LAKE

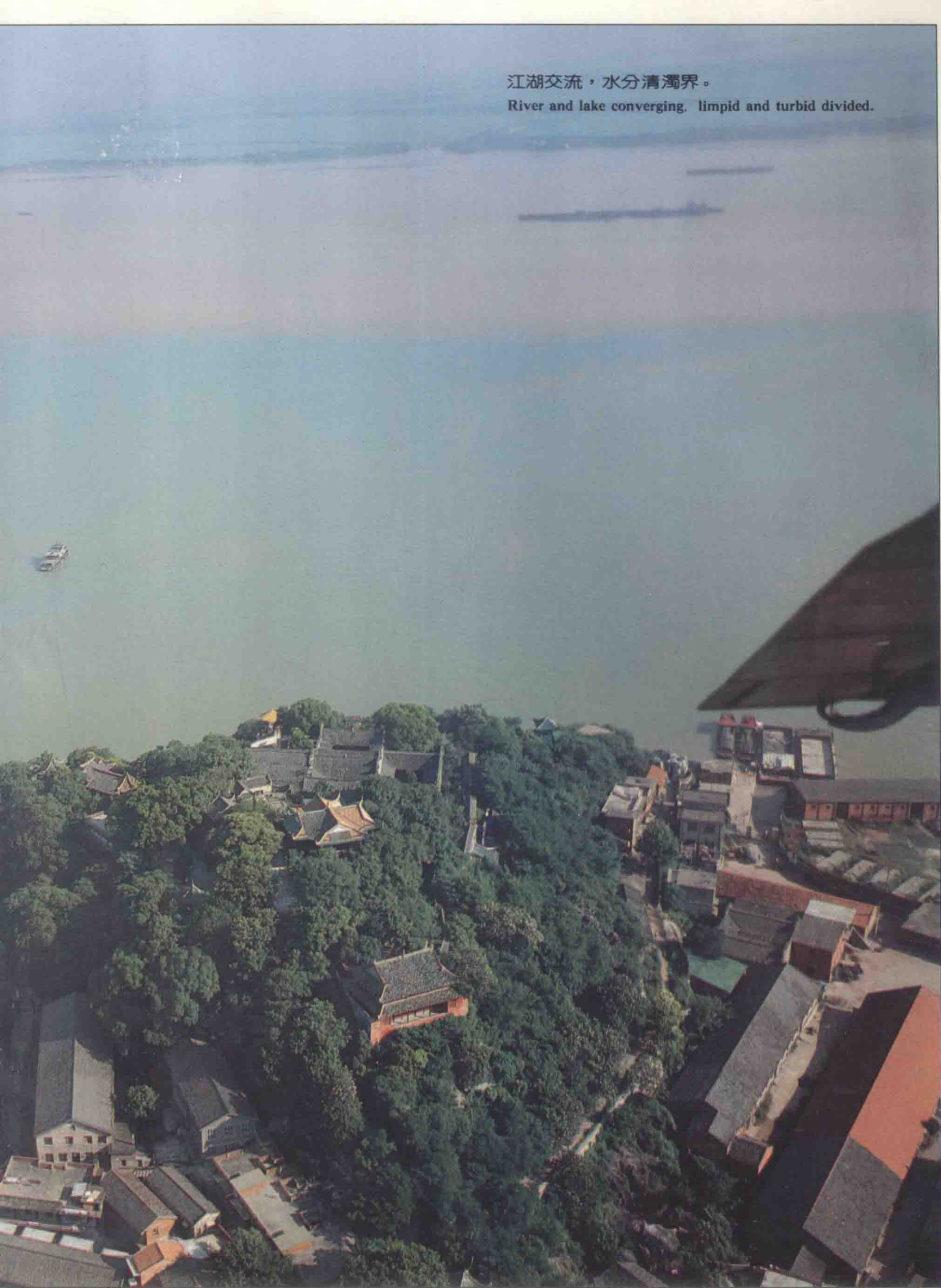
鄱陽湖在中國的地理位置
GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION
OF POYANG LAKE





江湖交流，水分清濁界。

River and lake converging, limpid and turbid divided.

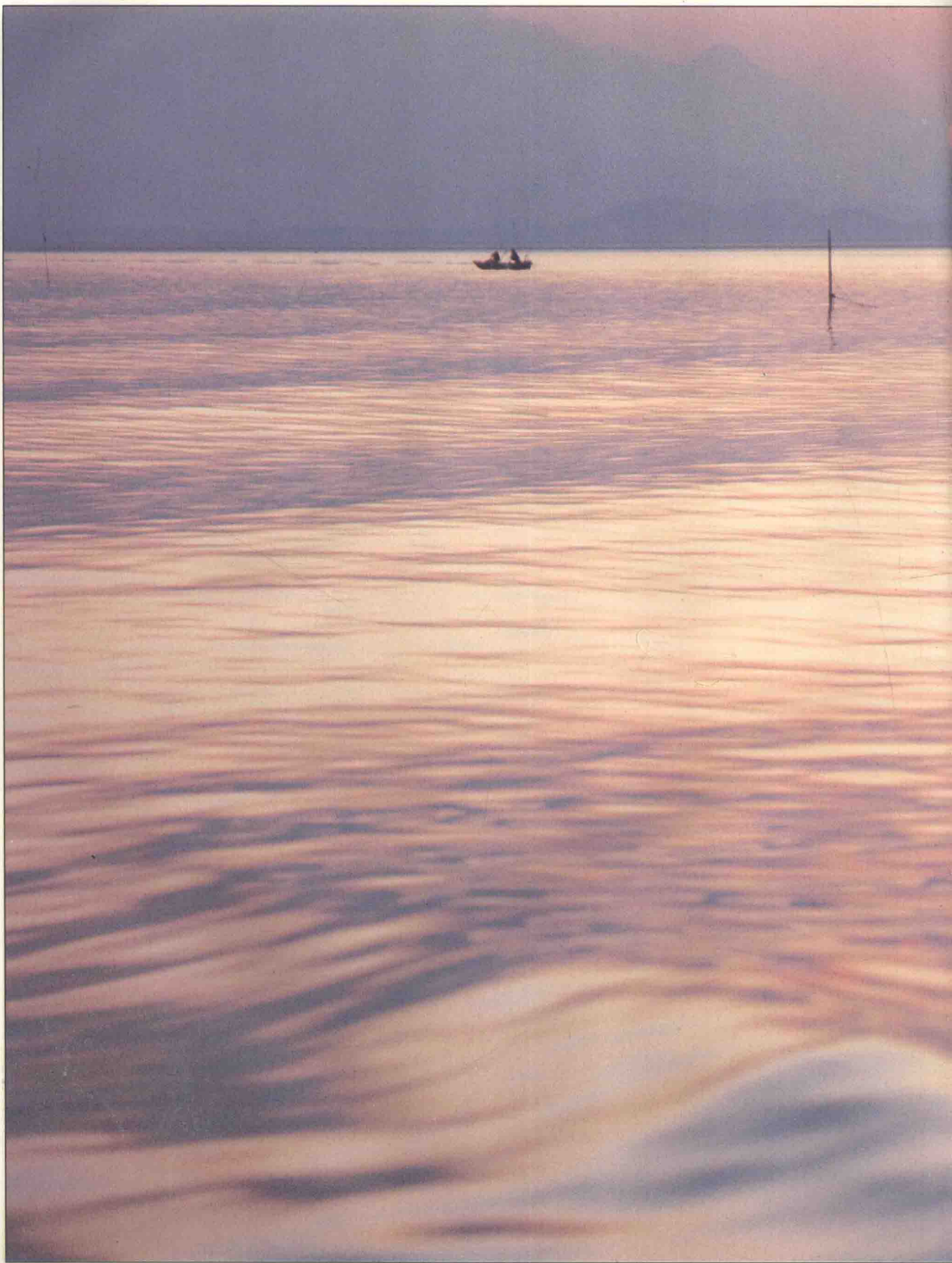


江南名樓滕王閣

Tengwang Tower, a famous building in South China.









鄱湖流彩
The colorful Poyang Lake.

鄱陽湖鐘靈毓秀，山青水碧。歷代有無數文人墨客為她的秀美風光所傾倒，留下大量讚詩絕唱傳誦至今。
“鄱湖無風三尺浪”，風浪是鄱陽湖一大壯景。浩瀚的湖面上，“雪浪天邊起，風帆碧空盡”。水連天，天連水，氣勢磅礴，景象萬千。尤其是在鄱陽湖與長江匯合處的湖口，湖水與江水在此匯聚，却又分明顯出清濁兩色，似乎劃出了一道天然水界，成為一大奇觀。

聳立在鄱陽湖濱的廬山，“磅礴五百里，奇秀甲東南”。黛峰秀壑，銀泉飛瀑，以江湖、瀑泉、雲霧、古樹、峰石而構成了“奇、特、秀、麗”的壯麗景色。登臨廬山俯瞰鄱陽湖，但見遠處煙波浩渺，足下亂雲飛渡，水天一色，滄海橫流，江山盡覽，美不勝收。當一輪紅日從鄱陽湖冉冉升起，九十多座奇峰峻嶺披金閃輝，那雲纏霧繞的幽谷深峽，飛花揚雪的瀑泉，綠林掩映、花團錦簇的五老峰、含鄱口、仙人洞、錦繡谷……使人恍若置身於一幅絕妙的山水畫中。

矗立於鄱陽湖口的石鐘山，崢嶸秀拔，鎮江鎮湖。地處江湖咽喉的重要位置和波光嵐影的秀麗景色，早就使其天下馳名。宋代名家蘇東坡夜泊絕壁探訪石鐘，寫下了千古名篇《石鐘山記》，勝境名文，相得益彰。站在石鐘山巔極目遠望，祇見長江浩蕩西來，鄱陽湖碧波北湧，令人嘆為觀止。

白帆點點，鷗鷺齊飛，千尺危巖俯碧波，瓊樓玉閣異人寰。鄱陽湖風光無限，景色醉人。

Throughout the ages, the well-endowed Poyang Lake has overwhelmed countless men of letters and brought forth imperishable works on the scenery.

"The waves of Poyang rise three feet high even in calm weather." The Poyang waves are sightseers' favorite scene. They surge far and wide to the skies in the distance, full of power and grandeur. At the estuary where the lake joins the Yangtze, there is a distinct dividing line between the turbid river and the clear lake, which flow side by side before they lose their separate identity. An admirable sight in Nature indeed!

Standing by the lake is the Lushan Mountain, which "undulates hundreds of miles, with a charm unmatched in the southeast of the country". The landscape is characteristically peculiar, fantastic, elegant and attractive: a rushing river, a rolling lake, splashing streams, tumbling waterfalls, fleeting clouds, floating mists, lush peaks and craggy cliffs... Overlooking the Poyang Lake from the summit of Lushan, one sees a vast expanse of misty and wavy waters in the distance and a riotous sea of clouds at foot. The sky and the lake are of one color. With everything far and near in sight, one's eyes get busy trying to appreciate them all. When the sun rises beyond the lake, more than 90 peaks are bathed in a golden glow. The deep valleys with clouds and mists floating around, the gushing springs, the luxuriant woods, and the lovely flowers are breathtakingly fascinating. Wulao Peak, Hanpokou, Fairy Cave, Jinxiu Valley and other scenic spots are virtually Nature's masterpieces.

At the entrance of the Poyang Lake stands the Shizhong Mountain, towering and magnificent, which has long been known for its strategic position over the river and the lake as well as its beautiful scenery. Su Dongpo, a well-known Song Dynasty poet, when moored for the night at the foot of the mountain, wrote a noted prose entitled *On the Shizhong Mountain*. The remarkable work and the spectacular scene complement each other. Looking into the distance from the top of the mountain, you will see Yangtze rolling from the east and Poyang surging to the north and wonder at the amazing sight of Nature.

White sails dot the lake; gulls and egrets fly across the sky; precipitous cliffs overlook the green waves. Is this the real world or a dreamland? With all its attractions, the Poyang Lake is inviting you.



廬山松石圖

The pine-and-rock scene on the Lushan Mountain.