

中国旅游全览 CHINA TOURISM SERIES

世界自然遗产
WORLD NATURAL HERITAGE

张家界

ZHANG JIA JIE

中国旅游出版社

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装帧设计:龚威健 张 峰 任金泉

撰 文:汪 涌 赵世瑜 周志德 刘 云

译 文:吴中平

地图绘制:傅马莉 覃章任 欧耀辉

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张家界概览

An Introduction to Zhangjiajie

张家界市,位于中国湖南省的西北部,地处东经 109 度至 111 度 20 分、北纬 28 度 52 分至 29 度 48 分之间,属中亚热带山原型季风湿润气候,年平均气温 16℃。市境总面积 9563 平方公里,辖永定、武陵源两区和慈利、桑植两县。全市总人口 153 万,其中 69% 为土家族、白族、苗族等少数民族。

张家界市,因张家界风景区而得名。1979 年,原大庸县辖区内的张家界举世罕见的自然风光被发现并得以开发利用。1985 年,大庸县撤县建市。1988 年,大庸市因旅游事业发展的需要,与拥有索溪峪风景区的慈利县和拥有天子山风景区的桑植县合并升级,定为省辖地级市。1994 年,为便于树立张家界整体形象,开拓其旅游市场,促进当地经济的发展,国务院批准大庸市更名为张家界市。

张家界市,是一个正在开发建设的新兴的旅游城市,旅游资源极为丰富。由张家界国家森林公园、索溪峪自然风景区、天子山自然风景区三大景区构成的武陵源风景名胜區,不但是全国重点风景名胜之一,而且还被联合国教科文组织列入了《世界自然遗产名录》。1982 年,张家界被命名为中国第一个国家森林公园。之后,市境内的天门山又被命名为国家森林公园。1986 年,中国第一条漂流旅游线在市境内的茅岩河开发推出。至今,全市又新增省级风景名胜区三个(茅岩河、九天洞、天门山)。全市被列为省级、国家级风景名胜区和自然保护区的面积多达 500 平方公里。此外,普光禅寺、玉皇洞石窟等若干名胜古迹,以及贺龙、杜心五等名人故居亦成为颇具吸引力的人文旅游资源;还有当地

古朴的少数民族风情和那惊心动魄、神秘莫测的民间武术硬气功,更是令中外旅游者津津乐道。

张家界市,本着以发展旅游业为立市之本的改革开放方针,经过 10 多年的努力,已基本形成一个以张家界、索溪峪、天子山三大景区为核心景区,以茅岩河、九天洞、天门山、五雷山、普光禅寺等为周边卫星景区,融山、水、洞和历史文化、民俗风情为一体的对外开放的旅游新格局。

全市已开发旅游参观游览区(点)12 个,建成游览线 30 多条、景区游道 300 多公里和景区登山索道两条。景区与市区、景区与景区之间已形成公路连通网络。张家界火车站已与国内 10 多个大、中城市开通了旅客列车。张家界机场与国内 20 多个大、中城市开通了航班。张家界的邮电通讯已达国内先进水平。全市现有饭店 400 多家,床位总数已达 3 万多张,其中一星级以上饭店 20 家,旅行社 40 多家。

张家界,随着知名度的不断提高,随着旅游设施的日趋完善,随着一类口岸的建成开放,正快步走向世界。

The City of Zhangjiajie is situated in the north-western part of Hunan Province, stretching over the area from between 28°52' and 29°48' N to between 109 and 111°20' E. With annual average temperature of 16℃, it has a humid subtropical climate, characterized by rain-bearing monsoon wind. Covering a total area of 9,563 square kilometers, it has under its command Yongding and Wulingyuan areas as well as Cili and Sangzhi Counties. Of its total population of 1.53 million, 69 percent is composed of ethnic groups of Tujia, Bai and Miao.

Zhangjiajie City derived its name from Zhangjiajie Scenic Area. Under the jurisdiction of Dayong County the natural landscapes of Zhangjiajie were discovered in 1979 and have been exploited and opened to the public ever since. In 1985, Dayong County upgraded to city-level. Three years later, Dayong City, Cili and Sangzhi Counties merged into a single whole and rose to prefecture level for the purpose of developing tourism. Far from renowned as Zhangjiajie, Dayong assumed the name of Zhangjiajie City in 1994 with the approval of the State Council so as to promote tourism and economy.

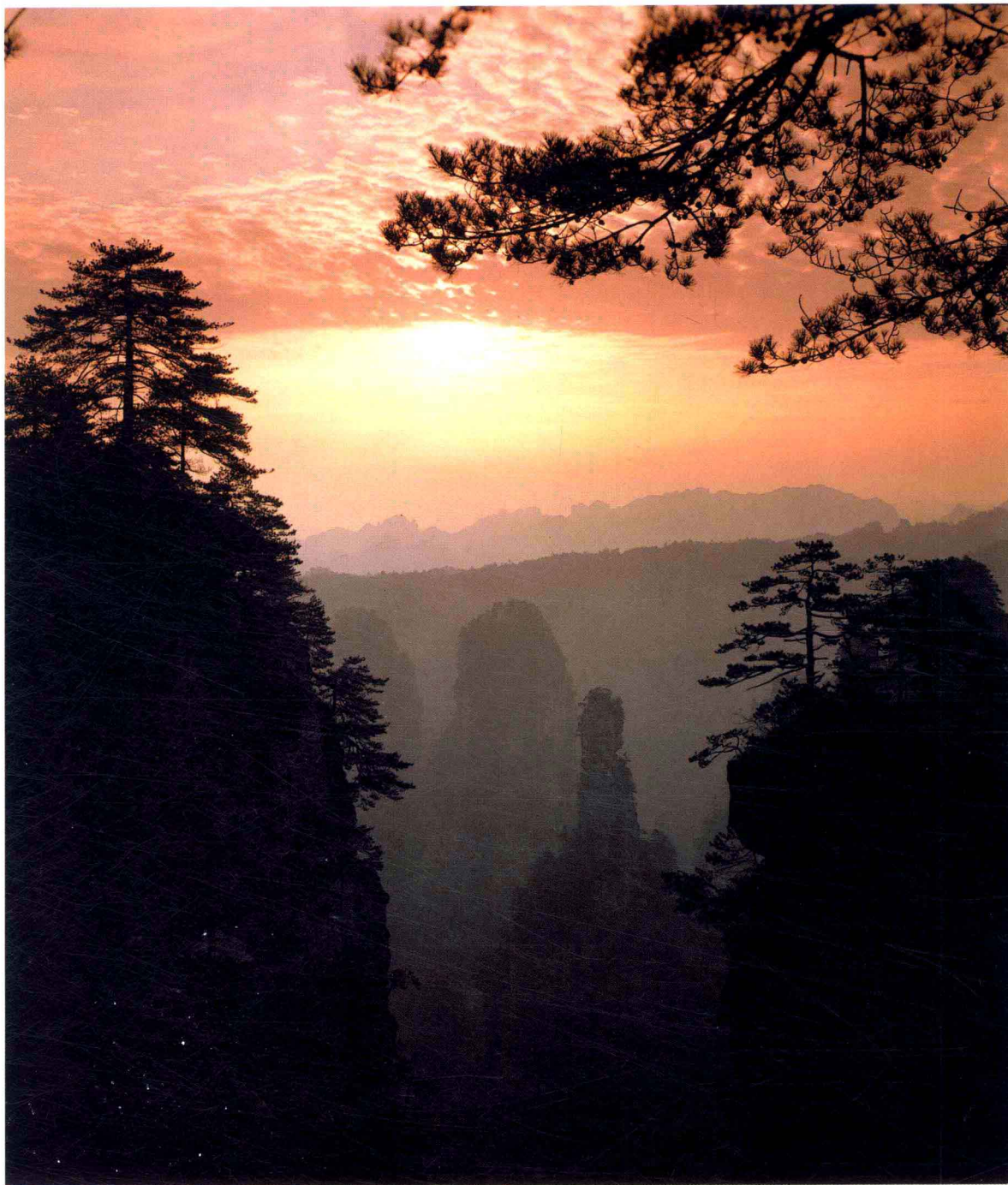
As a tourist city being newly built, Zhangjiajie is blessed with a vast wealth of resources for tourism. Wulingyuan, which consists of Zhangjiajie National Forest Park, Suoxi Gully Natural Scenic Spot and Emperor Mountain Natural Scenic Spot, is not only one of the national major scenic areas but also put on the World Heritage list compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In 1982 Zhangjiajie was named as the first National Forest Park in China, followed by Tianmen Mountain. In 1986, China's first tourist drifting course was set along Maoyan River. So far, three more scenic spots of provincial level (i. e. Maoyan River, Jiutian Cave and Tianmen Mountain) have been established. Scenic sites and nature preservation zones at state or provincial level cover 500 square kilometers, accounting for approximately one ninth of the total area of the city. In addition, such historical interests as Puguang Buddhist Temple and Yuhuang (Jade Emperor) Grottoes as well as residences of celebrities like He Long and Du Xinwu have made great human attractions. Extremely appealing to tourists at home and abroad are the customs of minorities, gripping and mysterious Gongfu and popular martial arts.

The city of Zhangjiajie is implementing the open policy of basing its growth on tourism. In the wake of ten years' efforts, a new pattern of tourism has emerged, in which Zhangjiajie, Suoxi Gully and Emperor Mountain function as principal tourist attractions with Maoyan River, Jiutian

Cave, Tianmen Mountain, Wulei Mountain Puguang Temple as outlying scenic areas, thus blending mountain, river and caves as well as history, culture and folklore into a whole.

The city has set up 12 excursion centers, which link 30 routes for sightseeing, cover a distance of over 300 kilometers and are equipped with two cableways. Communications networks connect scenic spots and city proper as well as different man attractions. Extremely appealing to tourists at home and abroad are the customs of minorities, through express trains, and Airport is open to more than 20 large and medium - sized cities. The city's telecommunications system has reached advanced level at home. The city boasts more than 400 hotels, which afford accommodation for over 30,000 tourists. 20 of the hotels are graded as star level. Besides, it possesses over 40 travel agencies.

As it is becoming better known to the world and its tourist facilities improving and its ports opened, Zhangjiajie is quickening its steps to go to the world arena.



(3) 张家界国家森林公园 (摄影:李亚燕)
Zhangjiajie State Forest Park.





(4) 天子山秀色 (摄影: 莫威健)
Spectacular Scenery of Emperor Mountain.





(5) 云漫天子山 (摄影:罗其卫)
Clouds over Emperor Mountain.





(6) 春到天门山 (摄影:李纲)
Spring of Tianmen Mountain.





走向世界的张家界

Zhangjiajie Going Globewise

(7) 鸟瞰张家界 (摄影:孙智和)
A bird's-eye view of Zhangjiajie.

约在三亿八千万年以前,也就是地质史上称作晚古生代中晚泥盆纪时期,这里是一片汪洋。当时的张家界处在宽阔的滨海地带,靠近古陆,因而接纳了大量来自古陆的松散碎屑物质。这些物质在这里沉积下来,又经过漫长而复杂的成岩过程,形成了总厚度达 500 多米的石英砂岩。这就是张家界砂岩峰林地貌形成的物质基础。这以后,又经过“燕山造山运动”、“喜马拉雅山造山运动”和第四纪时期的晚构造运动(又称“新构造运动”),砂岩峰林地貌才完整地形成与发育,再加上构造节理与外应力作用(包括流水侵蚀作用,化学粘结作用,重力崩塌作用,风雨剥蚀作用与生物根劈作用),才使我们今天能看到这千姿百态、沟壑纵横、奇峰耸立、万石峥嵘的大自然奇观。

今天的张家界景区(又名武陵源),含张家界、天子山、索溪峪三大景区于一体,规划面积 264 平方公里。其连片的群体峰林奇观,正如国际自然与自然资源保护联盟官员世界遗产高级顾问桑塞尔与卢卡思两位博士所说:“在风景上可以和美国的大峡谷等几个国家公园及纪念物相比,也可以和西澳大利亚班哥尔突出的砂石峰地区相比。”张家界“大部分山峰展现出比美国及澳大利亚遗产的更垂直的轮廓,具有不可否认的自然美。它拥有壮丽而参差不齐的石峰,郁郁葱葱的植被以及清澈的湖泊、溪流,还有美丽无比的溶洞与阴河”。

周游过世界各地的我国著名地质学家陈国达先生,将张家界的砂岩峰林地貌同美国、日本、南斯拉夫的大峡谷峰林、丹霞地貌逐一进行了比较,然后得出结论说:“尽管美国科罗拉多峰林亦称得上雄伟壮观,但由于海拔

三千多米,干旱寒冷,树木罕见,更缺泉声鸟语,似嫌过于荒凉。”而日本爱媛县古岩层公园的丹霞峰林,“虽古木参天,水碧泉甘,但只有寥寥可数的石峰数座,又略感单薄。”南斯拉夫的卡斯特,虽以洞穴之胜驰名于世,但其峰林远远不如张家界“奇、秀、幽、险、野”的立体长卷画那样蔚为壮观”。

中国当代著名画家吴冠中则把张家界比作是“养在深闺人未识”的绝色佳丽。当张家界向世人揭开她美丽的面纱的 3 年后,即 1982 年,张家界被命名为中国的第一个国家森林公园,与它紧密相连的天子山和索溪峪也相继被确定为国家自然保护区。三个景区合称武陵源后,1988 年 10 月,国务院公布其为国家级重点风景名胜区,1990 年列入全国风景名胜区 40 佳,1992 年又被联合国教科文组织列入《世界自然遗产名录》。从此,张家界的绝美自然风光不仅属于中国,而且属于全世界、属于全人类!

Here was an ocean around 380, 000, 000 years ago. It was a time called late Devonian epoch of Neopaleozoic in geologic history. At that time Zhangjiajie was lying in the vast expanse of sea and close to archicontinent with the result that the area received large amounts of loose detrital materials, which deposited, gradually forming layers of quartzarenite as thick as more than 500 meters in the course of long and complex diagenesis. Afterward, it experienced "Yanshan orogenesis", "Himalayas orogenesis" and also neotectonics that contributed to the shaping of diagenesis and needle karst landform. It is this, together with tectonic joint and external stress (including running water erosion, chemical cohesion, gravity crumbling and weather erosion) that makes it possible today to enjoy the natural sights acclaimed as miraculous, wonderful and marvelous.

Today's Zhangjiajie scenic area (also known as Wulingyuan) refers to a combined scenic area of Zhangjiajie, Emperor Mountain and Suoxi Gully.

In a planned area of 264 square kilometers open to visitors, the vast reaches of funglings, as is said by two senior advisers of International Nature and Natural Resources Protection Union rival sights of Great Canyon and other national parks in America. They also match their counterparts in Australia. Most peaks in Zhangjiajie, demonstrate more abrupt contour than the legacy presented in America and Australia. Spectacular and irregular stone forests, luxuriantly green vegetation as well as clear lakes, streams, and very impressive karst caves and underground rivers are possessed of an undeniable beauty.

After a systematic comparison of sandstone landform with needle karsts of Great Canyon and landform of other types in America, Japan and Yugoslavia, concluded Mr. Chen Guoda, a noted geologist who traveled to different parts of the world, "Despite their grandeur and magnificence, the funglings in Colorado seem too desolate, as shown by almost invisible trees and birds and streams and caused by aridity and coldness for they stand 3, 000 meters above the sea level. In terms of Danxia needle karsts in Paleostratum Park in Japan, they appear not substantial enough in spite of their sky-kissing old trees, clear water and sweet springs. As for karsts in Yugoslavia, they are famous because of the famous caves there. But their needle karsts are far from as marvelous as those in Zhangjiajie, which form a stereoscopic picture featuring "queerness, elegance, tranquillity, thrilling and wildness".

Zhangjiajie was described as a rarely charming belle in the boudoir by noted Chinese painter Wu Guanzhong. 1982, the third year after the area was unveiled to the outside world, saw it named as the first National Forest Park in China. Shortly the two areas adjacent to it were established as the National Natural Reserves. In October 1988, after becoming the Unified term for the three places, Wulingyuan was declared to be a nationally protected key scenic site; in 1990 it was among the 40 top-class scenic sites; in 1990 it was put on the World Heritage List compiled by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Ever since the spectacular natural sights of Zhangjiajie have been not only with China but with the rest of world as well.



张家界景区

Scenic Spots of Zhangjiajie

1982年9月25日,经国务院批准,张家界被命名为中国第一个“国家森林公园”。

张家界国家森林公园,有三千多座奇峰异石,似人似物,神形兼备,或粗犷,或细密,或奇绝,或诡秘;浑朴中略带狂狷,威猛中又带妩媚,危岩绝壁,雍容大气。

张家界集山奇、水奇、石奇、云奇、动物奇与植物奇六奇于一体,汇秀丽、原始、幽静、齐全、清新五绝于一身,纳南北风光,兼诸山之美,是大自然的迷宫,也是中国画的原本!

张家界森林资源非常丰富,园内森林覆盖率达97.7%。世界上五大名科植物,如菊科、兰科、豆科、蔷薇科、禾本科在这里都有。就树木种类来说,有93科,157种,比整个欧洲还多一倍;而且,多稀有珍贵树种,如珙桐、鹅掌楸、杜仲、银杏等。园内花卉也十分美丽、独特,如有一天能变五种颜色的五色花,为张家界独有的龙虾花等。

On the 25th of September, 1982, Zhangjiajie was approved by the State Council as the first State Forest Park.

The Park possesses more than three thousand grotesque peaks and rare stones. They appear to be at once human figures and animals, tangible or intangible. They display a strong tinge of either uninhibition, or delicacy, or uniqueness, or surreptitious.

Zhangjiajie is both a maze of nature and a prototype of Chinese painting through the combination of picturesque mountains, streams, rocks, clouds with rare flora and fauna, through the incorporation of splendor, primitives, seclusion, completion, freshness and through the natural blending of the spectacles of different parts of the country.

Zhangjiajie is abound in forest resources as indicated by the fact that its plant coverage reaches 97.7 percent. The five most famous plant families such as the composite family, the orchid family,

bean family, rose family and the grass family all find their homes in the Park. In terms of variety of trees, there exist 93 families and 157 species, more than doubling those in Europe. In addition, most of them are of rare types, such as Chinese dove tree, Chinese tulip tree, *Eucommia ulmoides*, ginkgo. Flowers in the Park are splendid and unique. A good illustration is a five-color flower, since it turns into five distinct colors in a single day, hence the name.



(8) 闺门迎春:如果把张家界比作是“养在深闺人未识”,那么眼前的山峰就应该是“闺门峰”了。(摄影:李纲)

Boudoir Peaks of Spring: Zhangjiajie used to be described as “a lady in the boudoir” for it was unknown to the outside world while the two peaks in the picture were regarded as its gate, hence “Boudoir Peaks”.

(9) 摘星台:在明月当空、繁星满天的“山河摇影”之夜,你登上这“摘星台”,定会找到满天星星随手可摘的感觉。(摄影:龚威健)

Cloud-picking Terrace: It seems as though one could readily pick a star when he succeeds in reaching the Terrace at a clear and starry night.