

WELCOME TO SICHUAN

天下四川 熊猫故乡

# 美丽四川

BEAUTIFUL SICHUAN

四川省旅游局 中国旅游出版社 主编  
EDITED BY SICHUAN TOURISM ADMINISTRATION BUREAU  
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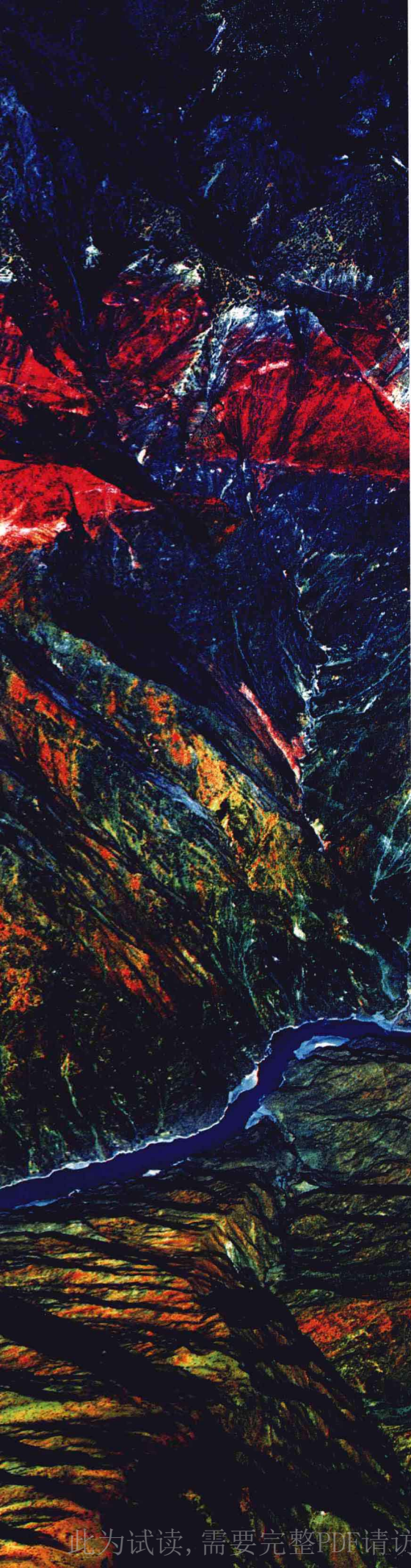


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世界自然与文化遗产——峨眉山  
Emei Mountain, a world natural and cultural heritage site.



# 美丽四川的现实感动

## Beauty of Sichuan

古人讲：“天下山水之观在蜀”；现代人说：“四川是一个风景省”；汶川大地震后，世人惊叹：“四川更加美丽！”

雄踞祖国西南部的四川，是上苍赐予大自然的百科全书，57万平方公里的土地，从山地到平原，从丹霞地貌到喀斯特地形，从亚热带到寒带，无所不包；是漫漫历史长河中博大精深的文化宝库，悠久的历史、灿烂的艺术、多彩的风情，无所不容；佳景之多，品位之高，四海之内难出其右。

群山巍巍，众水泱泱。中华民族的两大母亲河黄河和长江共同哺育着这片灵秀圣洁的土地，历史的沧桑巨变成就了这里大气磅礴的自然山川：西为横断山系，山河相间，日月同辉，终年积雪的群山连绵；北有秦岭横亘，天梯石栈，勾连中原，是中国地理南北分界线；东望巫山，朝云暮雨，大江中流；南及云贵，石海洞乡，竹海茫茫。盆中一派平畴风光，和风细雨，柳叶儿青青菜花黄，稻穗掀起千层浪。

一切均源自太阳的光辉和水的润泽。这里有梦幻般的山光水色，能听到大自然最动人的乐章。峨眉天下秀、青城天下幽、剑门天下险、九寨天下奇、竹海天下翠，还有憨态可掬的“国宝”大熊猫、雄伟壮丽的海螺沟冰川、“最后的香格里拉”——稻城亚丁、“东方阿尔卑斯山”——四姑娘山，异彩纷呈；春夏秋冬，晨昏昼夜，气象万千，是华夏大地上山水风光的杰出代表，是全人类最珍爱的自然遗存。

神奇的自然山水孕育了不朽的巴蜀文化。远古时期，这里曾建巴国、蜀国，秦置巴郡、蜀郡，三国刘备建“蜀汉”，直到元朝整编“川陕四路”，始有“四川”之称。女娲西蜀补天，大禹降生昆麓。4000年前的三星堆和3000年前的金沙遗址，一醒惊天下，令人炫目的青铜玉器写就中华两河文明史。2000多年前，李冰父子率众完善都江堰，从此“水旱从人，沃野千里”，开启“天府之国”。东汉张陵在鹤鸣山创立道教，唐代海通法师剃发立誓，修建世间第一大佛。太白醉酒，东坡放歌，司马相如、陈子昂、郭沫若、巴金、张大千……多少巴蜀才子在此留下光

辉篇章！红军从这里走过，朱德、陈毅等无数川籍将领威武挥鞭，缔造了共和国基础；更有“世纪伟人”邓小平，实行改革开放政策，带领神州富起来。

优越的环境、适中的位置确立了四川“中国大后方”的独特地位，锻造出巴蜀儿女灵秀的风格。安史之乱、黄巢起义，唐天子避难蜀中；抗战时期，国民政府迁驻四川。四方风格在川融合，现居于此的8800万巴蜀儿女，既有北方人的豪爽，又有南方人的细腻，注重实践，不拘一格。名酒甘醇、美食飘香、井盐竹编，以及“西部硅谷”、卫星基地等现代文明的奇葩，无一不闪耀着川人的智慧之光！四川西部现有中国最大的彝族聚居区、第二大藏族聚居区、唯一的羌族聚居区。这里碉楼高耸，羌笛悠悠，经幡飘飞；这里的人们转山会上唱起悠扬的情歌，火把节里跳起欢乐的锅庄，质朴、欢快、奔放。

2008年那次刻骨铭心的地震，折射出了无数美丽的感动。灾后重建，四川更加美丽。

神奇的天府风光，灿烂的巴蜀文化，绚丽的建设成就，令人心驰神往。

In ancient times people said, “Sichuan has the most beautiful landscape in the world.” In modern times, people praise Sichuan is a landscape province. Sichuan becomes more beautiful after the earthquake in Wenchuan.

Sichuan in southwest China is like an encyclopedia granted by nature. On its 570,000-square-kilometer land there are hills, plains, Danxia landforms, karst caves, and subtropical and frigid zones. The province is a cultural treasure, with a long history and brilliant culture. Also it boasts colorful customs and beautiful natural scenes. Sichuan Province is one of a few in the world.

Sichuan has magnificent mountains and zigzagged rivers. The Yellow and Yangtze rivers, two longest rivers in China, cultivate this pure land. Great historical changes make the mountains and rivers in this province more magnificent. The rivers wind their ways at the foot of the Hengduan Mountains and snow-covered mountains undulate in west Sichuan. In



north Sichuan, the Qinling Mountains extend to Central Plains and are the line of demarcation of the north and south China. In east Sichuan sits the Wushan Mountain with a river runs at its foot. In its southern part lies the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, with many stone and bamboo forests and caves. It is really a basin landscape and the breeze and drizzle are good for growth of vegetables and rice.

Plenty sunlight and water make the mountains and rivers here more beautiful and fantastic, constituting a wonderful melody of nature. The Emei Mountain is famous for its beautiful natural scenes, Qingcheng is well known for its quietness, Jianmen for its precipitous situation, and Jiuzhai Valley for its fantastic scenery. Also the Sea of Bamboo is much green than others and giant pandas are national treasures, the glaciers in Conch Valley is magnificent, the Yading in Daocheng Shangri-La, Siguniang Mountain is known as the Alps in the east. Year round or even in the daytime and in the night, the weather changes greatly. Sichuan is an excellent representative of China's landscape and is the rarest natural heritage of human society.

Its mysterious natural landscape helped the cultivation of immortal Ba-Shu culture. In the remote historical period, here was the location of the states of Ba and Shu, the Ba County of the Qin and Shu County. During the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280), Liu Bei established the Kingdom of Shu Han here. Until in the Yuan Dynasty, the land was divided into four parts, so the name of Sichuan. There are legends about Nuwo making up the sky and Da Yu was born at the foot of Kunlun Mountain. The discoveries of the 4,000-year-old relics at Sanxingdui and 3,000-year-old Jinsha ruins shocked the people and the unearthed bronzes and jade relics illustrate the Chinese civilization along the two rivers. More than 2,000 years ago, Li Bing and his son took a lead in the construction of Dujiang irrigation system cultivating the extensive farmland, thus turning the province into a rich land in the country. Zhang Ling from the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220) founded Taoism and Master Monk Haitong from the Tang Dynasty built the largest statue of Buddha in the world. Famous

scholars from different historical periods such as Li Bai, Su Dongpo, Sima Xiangru, Chen Zi'ang, Guo Moruo, Ba Jin, and Zhang Daqian are natives of Sichuan and left over many brilliant articles about this land. The Red Army men including the Sichuan natives Zhu De and Chen Yi fought for their revolutionary cause here and laid solid foundation for the People's Republic. Deng Xiaoping from Sichuan, a great man of the 20th century, launched the reform and opening up and led the country to become rich.

The favorable natural conditions and location make Sichuan a rear area of China and cultivate a unique style of Sichuan people. In addition, Sichuan witnessed many historical events including An Lushan-Shi Siming Rebellion (755-757), Huang Chao Uprising during the Tang Dynasty, Tang emperor stayed in Sichuan to avoid his hard time and Kuomintang government moved to Sichuan during the War of Resistance Against Japan. People from various parts of the country mixed together to become a unique style. A total of 88 million people living in Sichuan have the frank and straightforward qualities as the people from north China and exquisite quality as the people from south China and focus on practice and do not stick to one pattern. The wine from Sichuan is sweet and fragrant and its dishes are delicious. Its well salt, bamboo wares, silicon valley and satellite center are modern wonders and reflect the wisdom of local people. In its western part locates the largest Yi community, the second largest Tibetan community and the only Qiang community of China. In some of these areas blockhouses stand tall, with Qiang flute music in the air and prayer flags dancing in the wind. On the Mountain-Circling Festival love songs are sung and on the Torch Festival Tibetan bonfire dances are performed. These songs and dances are simple but joyous and full of enthusiasm.

The earthquakes hit the area in 2008 and numerous stories moved people. Reconstruction after the earthquakes makes Sichuan more beautiful than before.

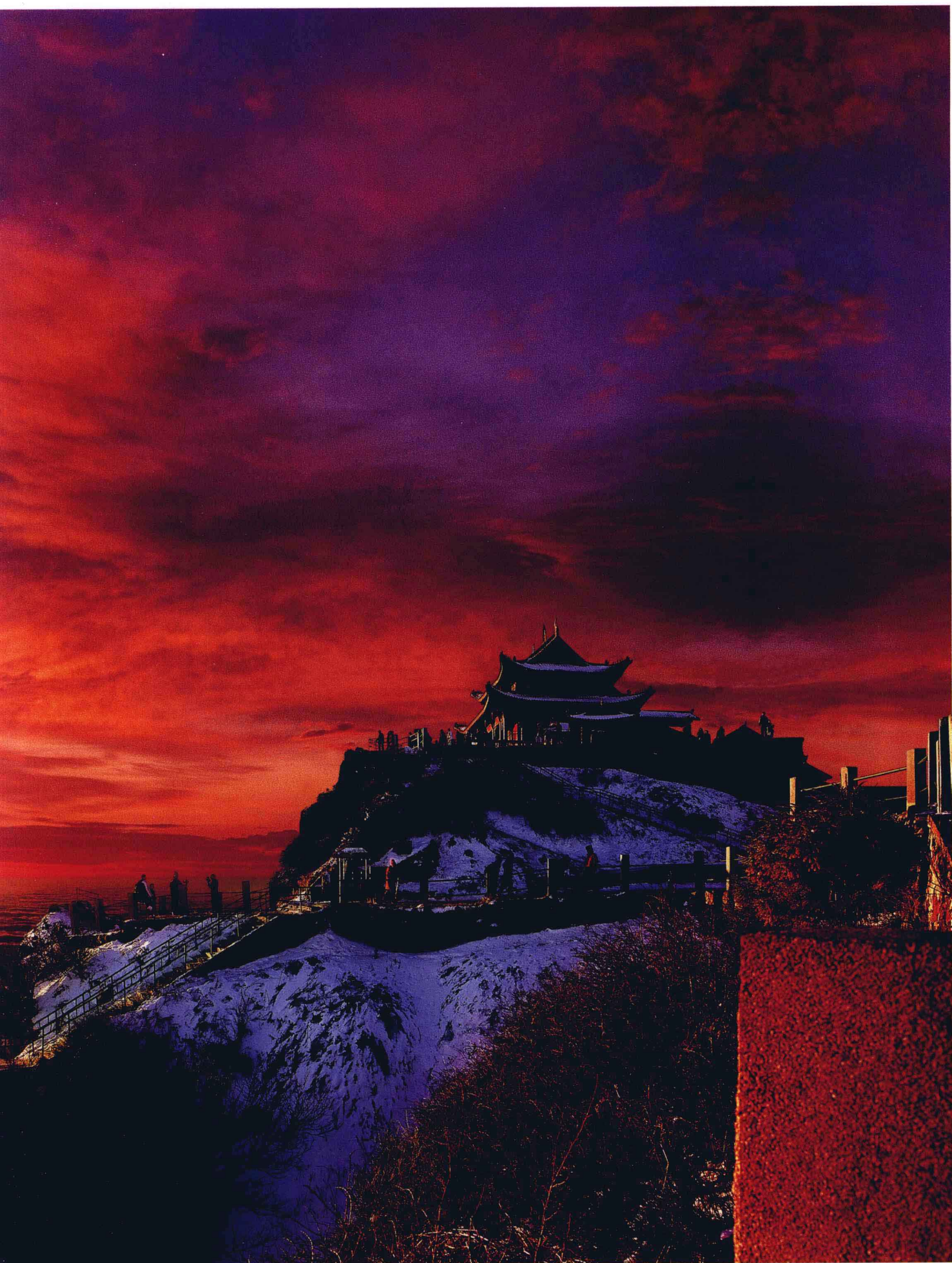
The fantastic landscape of Sichuan, brilliant Ba-Shu culture, and great achievements after earthquakes are attractive to people.





世界自然与文化遗产——峨眉山 Emei Mountain, a world natural and cultural heritage site











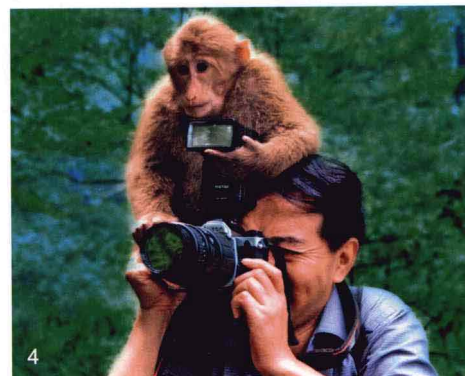


# 壮丽的自然风光

## Magnificent Natural Scenery

四川，地处中国西南腹地，西部是雄峻的青藏高原，东部是秀丽的四川盆地，亿万年的沧桑巨变，造就了瑰丽险峻的巴蜀风光。西高东低的地势地貌，衍生出类型各异的自然风光。四川是我国拥有世界自然文化遗产和国家重点风景名胜区最多的省区，从高原、山地、峡谷到盆地、丘陵、平原，从江河湖泊到温泉、瀑布，从喀斯特地形到丹霞地貌，一应俱全。天府之国，钟灵毓秀，这里凝练出峨眉山、九寨沟、黄龙、贡嘎山、四姑娘山、海螺沟等举世无双的自然美景。古人称“天下山水之观在蜀”。来到四川，你一定会被四川雄、奇、险、秀、幽、野、古、绝的自然风光倾倒。

Sichuan is located in the southwestern part of China. The magnificent Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau on its west and the beautiful Sichuan Basin on its east brought brilliant and precipitous landscape to this piece of land after great changes in the past hundreds of thousands of years. Its geographic situation in which west part is higher than that in the east brought about different natural scenes. Sichuan is a province with the largest amount of key national scenic areas and world natural and cultural heritages among China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It embraces all landforms including plateaus, mountainous areas, canyons, basins, hilly lands, plains, rivers, lakes, hot springs, waterfalls, karst caves and Danxia landforms. The Emei Mountain, Jiuzhai Valley, Huanglong, Gongga Mountain, Siguniang Mountain and Conch Valley have unparalleled natural scenery in the world, as a saying from ancient times goes, "Sichuan has the most beautiful landscape in the world." Touring Sichuan, you will be attracted by its magnificent, fantastic, dangerous, beautiful, quiet, natural, ancient and wonderful scenery.



1. 世界自然与文化遗产——乐山大佛
2. 峨眉山滑雪场
3. 欢快的笑声
4. 乐一个

1. The Giant Buddha in Leshan, a world natural and cultural heritage site.
2. The Emei Mountain Ski Field.
3. Enjoying themselves.
4. Ready for a picture.





1. 世界自然遗产——九寨沟

2. 九寨沟天鹅湖

3. 桃花盛开的地方

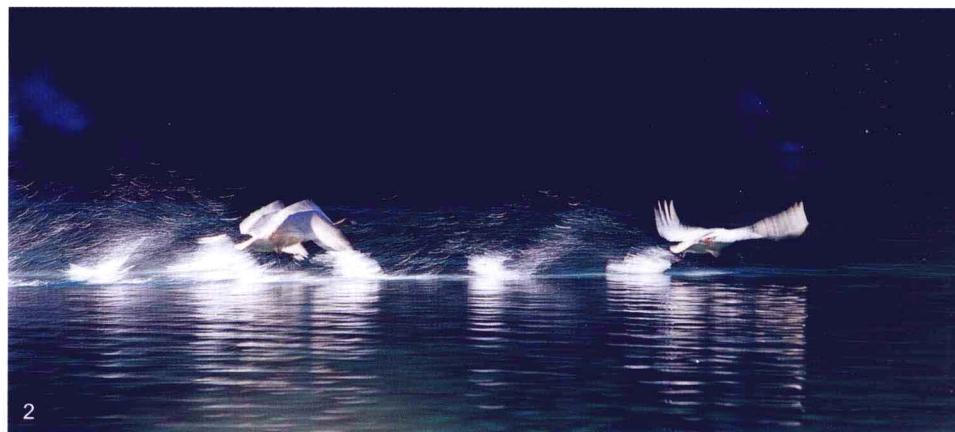
4. 九寨沟秋色

1. Jiuzhai Valley, a world natural heritage site

2. Swan Lake on Jiuzhai Valley

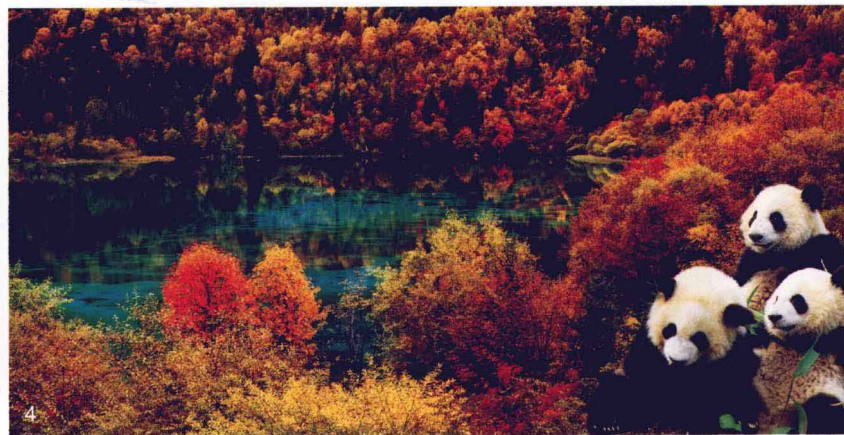
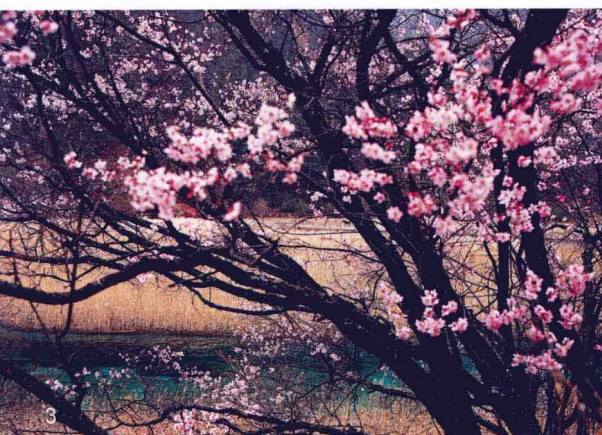
3. When the peach in bloom

4. Jiuzhai Valley in autumn

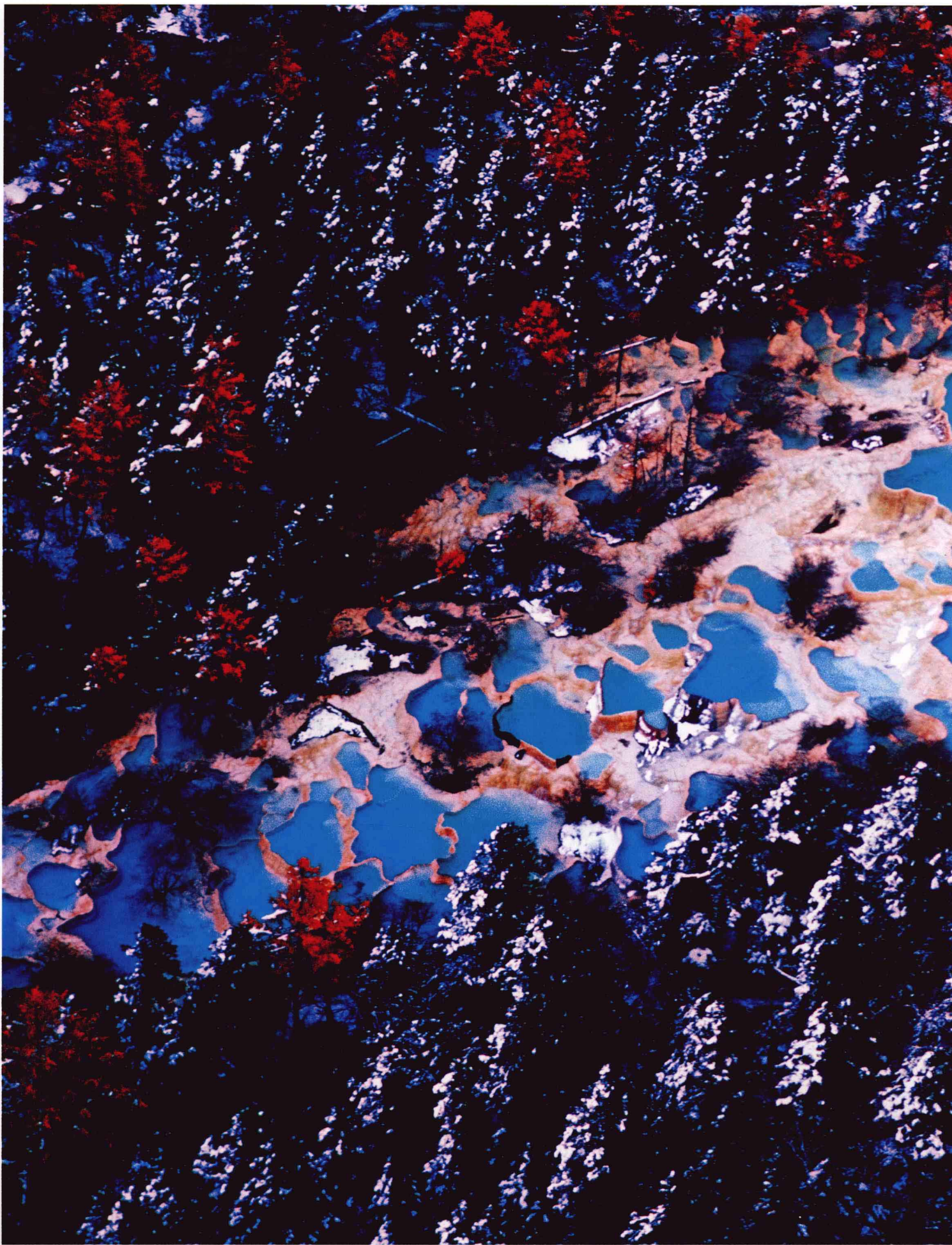


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世界自然遗产——黄龙 Huanglong, a world natural heritage site



