

锦绣四川

文月摄影

BEAUTIFUL SICHUAN



中国旅游出版社

四川
风光

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四川省在中国的位置
The Location of Sichuan in China

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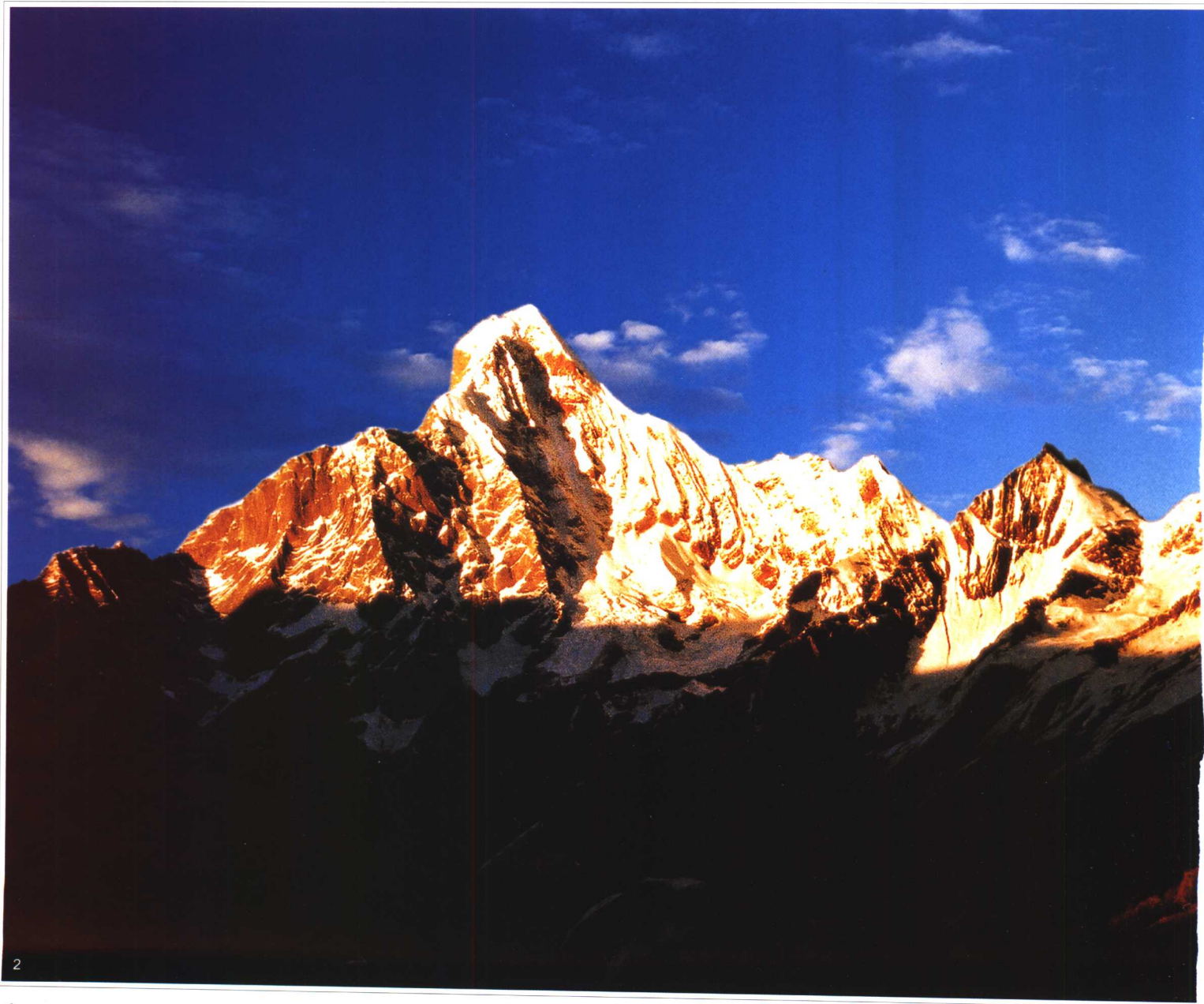
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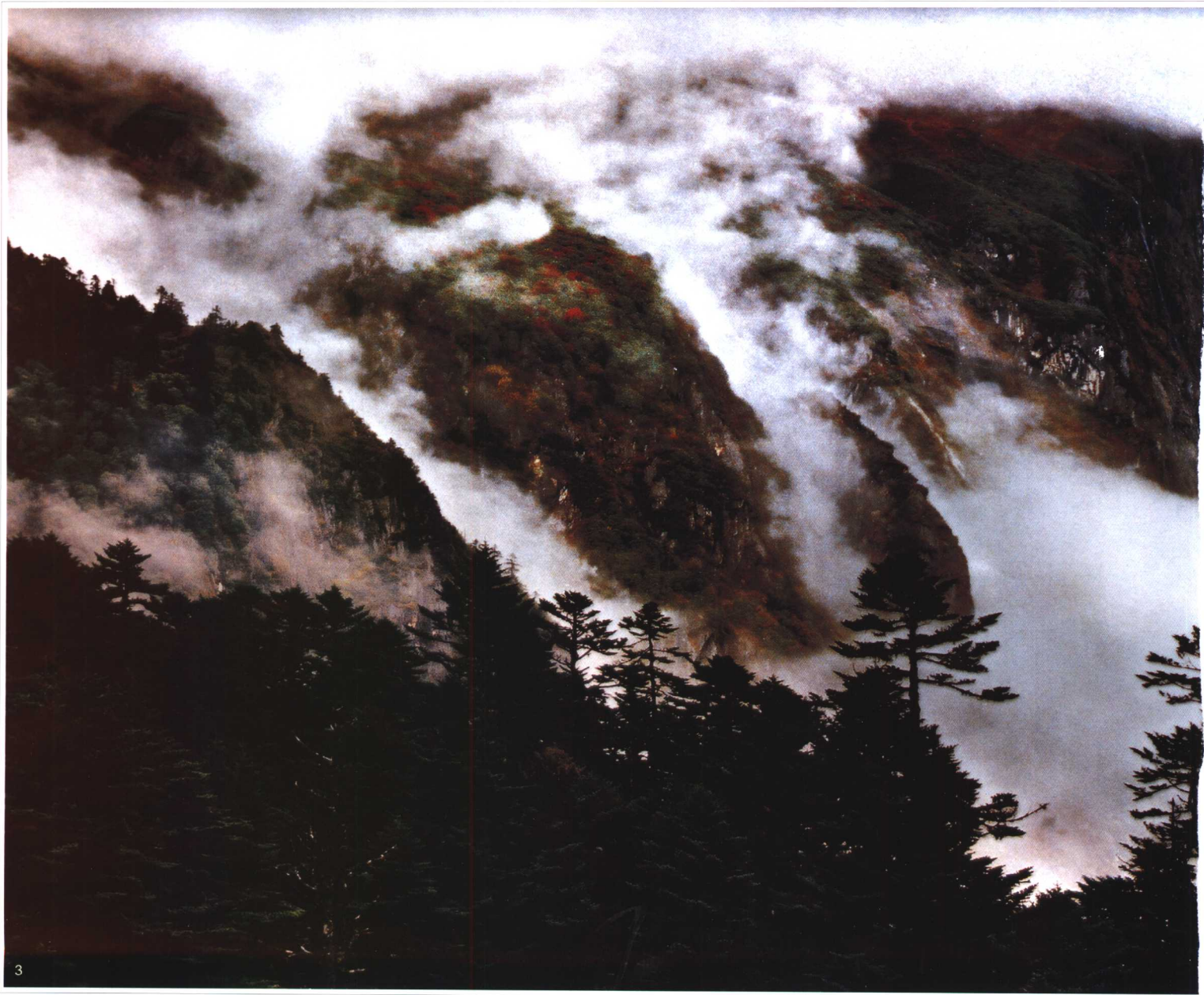














锦绣四川

Beautiful Sichuan

从太空遥望我们居住的这个蔚蓝色星球，有一块紫红色的盆地，盆地的中央是一片绿色的原野。这就是四川，一个山灵灵、水灵灵、人灵灵的地方！

这是上苍赐予大自然的百科全书！从山地到平原，从丹霞地貌到岩溶地形，从亚热带到寒带，无所不包。这是漫漫历史长河中博大精深的文化宝库！悠久的历史，灿烂的文化艺术，多彩的风情，无所不容。佳景之多，品位之高，四海之内，没有哪一个地方能够企及。

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。盆地周边西高东低，跨越了地理上的三个阶梯：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；南及云贵高原，石海洞乡，竹海茫茫。盆地中央一派平畴风光，和风细雨，柳叶儿青青菜花黄，稻穗掀起千重浪。

一切均源自太阳的光辉和水的滋润。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，九寨天下丽，黄龙天下奇，竹海天下翠，还有雄伟的海螺沟冰川、憨态可

掬的“国宝”大熊猫，以及“东方阿尔卑斯”四姑娘山、“最后的香格里拉”稻城亚丁，异彩纷呈，美轮美奂；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，三国刘备据之建“蜀汉”政权，直到元朝整编“川陕四路”，始有“四川”之称。女娲西蜀补天，托起五彩云霞；大禹降生昆麓，疏浚万里长江。4000年前的三星堆，一醒惊天下，令人目眩的青铜器写就中华两河文明史。2000多年前，李冰父子率众筑就都江堰，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，唐代海通法师剃目立誓，修建世界第一大佛。太白醉酒，“青春作伴好还乡”；东坡放歌，“大江东去”……，司马相如、陈子昂、郭沫若、巴金、张大千，多少巴蜀才子留下光辉篇章！当代朱德、陈毅，无数川籍将领威武挥鞭，缔造共和国基础；

更有“世纪伟人”邓小平，改革开放，引领神州走向富强。

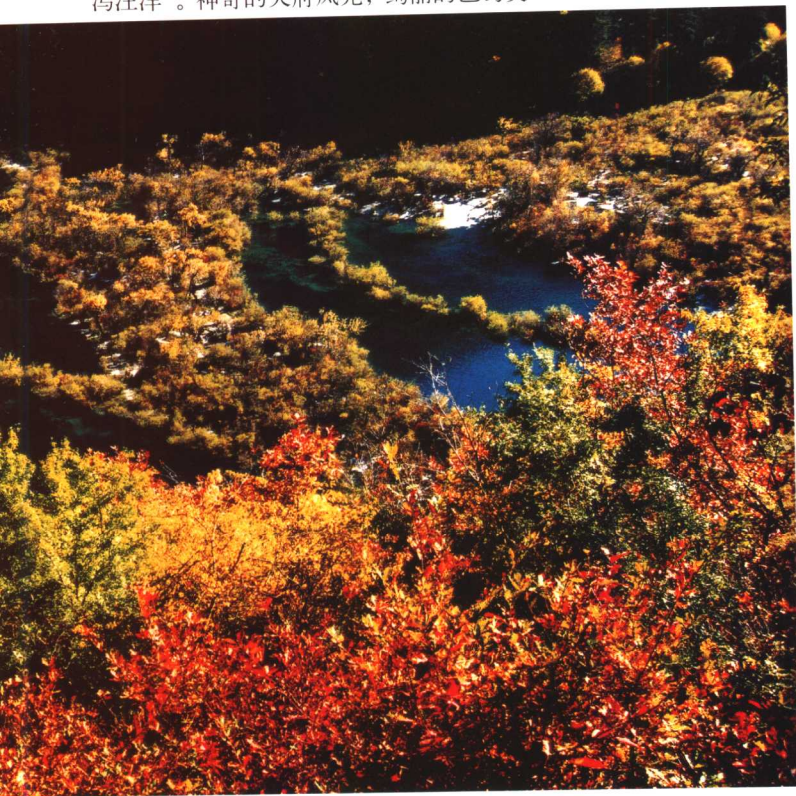
优越的环境、适中的位置确立了四川“中国大后方”的独特地位，锻造出巴蜀儿女灵秀的风格。安史之乱、黄巢起义，唐天子避难蜀中；抗战时期，国民政府迁驻四



川。四方风格在川融合，四川人既有北方人的豪爽，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、惟一的羌族聚居区。碉楼高耸，羌笛悠悠，经幡飘飞，转山会上唱起悠扬的情歌，火把节里跳起欢乐的锅庄，欢快、热情、奔放。

“日出东山，其道大光，河出伏流，一泻汪洋”。神奇的天府风光，绚丽的巴蜀文



化，令人心驰神往。新世纪的朝阳正冉冉升起，让我们怀着美好的憧憬，共同携手走进四川，走进这方旅游的天堂！

On the green earth, there is a dark brown plateau with a purple basin to its east. In the middle of this basin there is a piece of green

land. It is Sichuan, a beautiful land with more mountains and rivers. Also it is a native place of many famous people.

Sichuan is like a natural encyclopedia, covering hilly land, plain, red landforms, karst terrain and subtropical and frigid zones. Also

it has a long-standing history, brilliant culture and colorful customs. In addition, Sichuan is famous for its numerous and wonderful scenic spots.

The Yellow River and Yangtze River, the two mother rivers of China, have made this piece of land more magnificent and beautiful. The area in the west of the basin is higher than that in the east, demonstrating three geographical terraces: In the west the Hengduan Mountains

are covered by snow year round, the Qiling Mountains in the north are the boundary line of north and south China and the Wushan Mountain in the east stands high on the bank of the Yangtze River. To the south are the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, seas of rocks and

bamboos and mountain caves. In the basin, with a nice climate, vegetables are green, rape flowers are yellow and rice ears dance in the wind.

All these attribute to plenty sunlight and abundant water resources in the area. Here mountains and rivers are mysterious and, together with other natural things, constitute a moving piece of music. Mount Emei is famous for its beauty, Qingcheng for quietness, Jianmen for its perilous peaks, Jiuzhaigou for its wonderful scenery and Huanglong for its fantastic scenery. Also there are seas of green bamboo, the magnificent glaciers in the Conch Gully, rare animals such as giant pandas, Siguniang Mountain - the Oriental Alps Mountain Range, and Yading - the last Shangri-La in the country. Different seasons, or even in the morning and evening, have different scenes. They constitute the most wonderful landscape in the country and the valuable natural heritages of human.

The mysterious natural landscape has cultivated the eternal Ba-Shu culture. Two kingdoms "Ba" and "Shu" were established here in ancient times. During the Qin Dynasty Ba and Shu prefectures were founded. In the Three Kingdoms Dynasty, Liu Bei occupied it and established the Shu-Han political power. Until the Yuan Dynasty, Sichuan was formed. Here Legendary Goddess props the fallen heaven from the earth and Da Yu dredges the long Yangtze River. The discovery of the 4,000-year-old tomb shocked the world and the

bronze unearthed illustrates the brilliant civilization along the two rivers. More than 2,000 years ago, Li Bing and his son led the local people and built Dujiang Dam, which has since turned land into fertile fields and the province the "land of abundance." During the Eastern Han Dynasty Zhang Ling founded Taoism in Heming Mountain. Taoist priest Hai Tong built the first largest Buddha in the world. Many famous native poets in history wrote great poems and painted wonderful pictures, including Li Bai, Su Dongbo, Sima Xiangru, Chen Zi'ang, Guo Moruo, Ba Jin and Zhang Daqian. Many modern generals and leaders from Sichuan Province such as Zhu De and Chen Yi laid a sound foundation for the founding of the People's Republic. Especially Deng Xiaoping, the great man of the century, proposed the reform and opening-up and led the Chinese people to get rich.

With favorable geographic conditions, Sichuan Province becomes a "rear area" of the country and the local people are clever and skilful. In history An Lushan and Shi Siming rebelled, Huang Chao had an uprising and Tang heir apparent took refuge here. During the War of Resistance Against Japan, the Kuomintang government moved its seat to Sichuan. Local customs have been enriched after people from other parts moved in. The people in Sichuan are frank and straightforward as the northerners and have delicate feelings as the southerners. They attach great importance to practice. Many local products such as sweet wines, delicious food,





well salt and bamboo woven articles, as well as the "West China Silicon Valley" and the satellite base demonstrate the wisdom of the local people in Sichuan Province. In the western area of the province locate China's largest compact community of the Yi minority people, the second largest compact community of the Tibetan people and the only compact community of the Qiang minority people. The Tibetan-style blockhouse-like buildings, Qiang flute music and prayer flags can be seen everywhere. On

the Zhuangshan Festival, local people sing nice love songs and on the Torch Festival dance joyously.

"The sun rises at the east with bright glows. The river origins from hidden streams and runs into ocean." The fantastic landscape of Sichuan and brilliant Ba and Shu cultures are attractive. In the new century, let us join together and walk into Sichuan, a paradise of tourists, with a glorious longing for a bright future.

- 1、世界自然遗产——九寨沟
- 1、 Jiuzhaigou, one of the UNESCO world natural heritages.
- 2、东方阿尔卑斯山——四姑娘山
- 2、 Siguniang Mountain—the Oriental Alps Mountain Range.
- 3、海螺沟冰川森林公园
- 3、 The Conch Gully Glacier Forest Park.
- 4、九寨沟秋色
- 4、 Jiuzhaigou in autumn.
- 5、世界自然遗产——黄龙
- 5、 Huanglong, one of the UNESCO world natural heritages.
- 6、四姑娘山
- 6、 Siguniang Mountain.

成都 Chengdu

“九天开出一成都，千门万户入画图”。别号锦城、蓉城的四川省省会成都，是座名副其实的历史文化名城和旅游天堂。望丛祠上，杜鹃啼血，那是远古的望帝在呼唤春色；都江堰，江流滔滔，“乘势利导，因地制宜”的古训犹响在耳。西

汉文翁石室办学，开创地方先河，巴蜀因此人才辈出；东汉张陵创立道教，“道法自然”，从此鹤鸣山青，青城山幽；唐时工部流寓草堂，赞“锦城丝管日纷纷，半入江天半入云”，颂“好雨知时节，花重锦官城”。而今成都，又是一番新天地：交通四通八达，刚刚赢得联合国“人居奖”的府南河畔，麻将声声不绝耳，如海桃花映天红，茶馆座座，美食融融，人称“休闲之都”。李白如果还在世，一定会这样写“锦城云乐，不必还家”。



Chengdu, also known as Jincheng or Rongcheng, is the capital city of Sichuan Province. It is famous for many sites of historical and cultural interest and is a paradise of tourists. The Wangcong Temple in Pixian County houses the tomb of King Wang from ancient times. A legend says the king becomes a cuckoo after his death and comes back in spring. Li Bing and his son led local people and built the ancient water conservancy project Dujiang Dam. Today people still benefit from his ancient teachings, "Guiding a matter along its course of development and suiting measures to different local conditions." Wen Weng, governor of Shu from the Western Han Dynasty, ran the first school of its kind in Chengdu. Since then many talented people emerged during the period of the states of Ba and Shu. In the Eastern Han Dynasty Zhang Ling founded Taoism and since then Heming and Qingcheng mountains have become famous for their quietness. In his thatched house in Chengdu, the famous Tang poet Du Fu wrote a poem praising the flourishing cultural and amusement activities in the city, "With songs form day to day

Jincheng is loud; They waft with winds across the stream into the cloud." He also said, "A timely rain tells the coming of the beautiful season and flowers can be found everywhere in Jinguan City." Today Chengdu has taken great changes. It has excellent transport facilities. Along the Funan River, which has won the UN Habitat Award not long ago, stand teahouses and restaurants in which people are playing mah-jong while drinking tea. The city is known as the capital of leisure. If Li Bai were still alive, he would write this way, "Jincheng is as comfortable as your home."



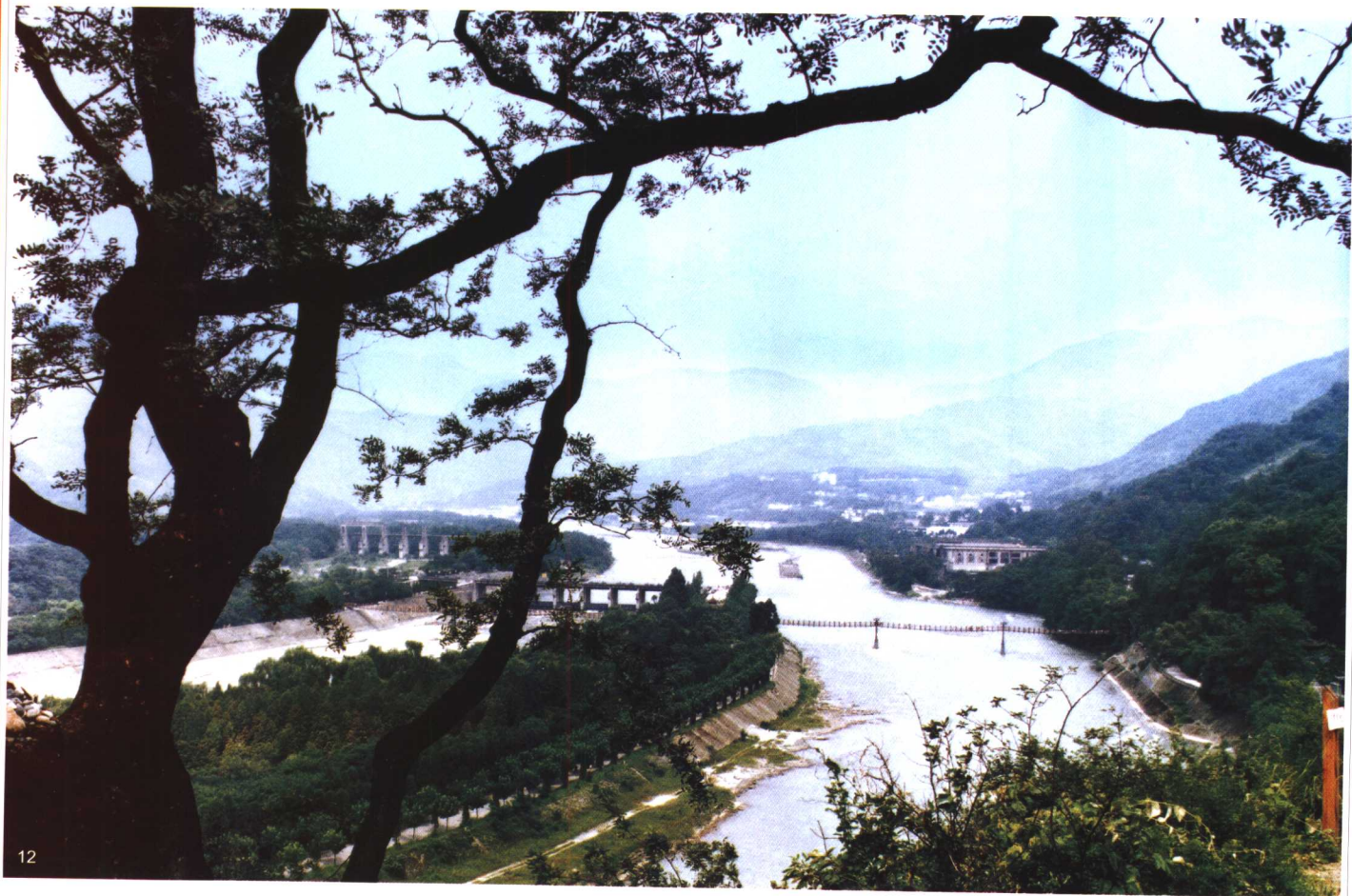
- 7、成都锦江畔合江亭
- 7、Hejiang Pavilion on the bank of Jinjiang River, Chengdu.
- 8、成都平原春色
- 8、A spring scene of plain in Chengdu.
- 9、杜甫草堂
- 9、Thatched Cottage of Du Fu.
- 10、诸葛亮塑像
- 10、Statue of Zhuge Liang.
- 11、成都武侯祠，刘备与诸葛亮君臣合祠地。
- 11、Memorial Temple to Zhuge Liang and graveyard of Liu Bei and Zhuge Liang in Chengdu.

12、世界文化遗产——都江堰，2000年前由李冰父子在前人基础上兴建。

12、Dujiang Dam, one of the UNESCO world cultural heritages, was built 2,000 years ago by Li Bing and his son.

13、都江堰二王庙

13、Temple built in memory of Li Bing and his son.



12