

魅力南京

THE CHARM OF NANJING



朱同芳 主编

Editor-in-Chief Zhu Tongfang

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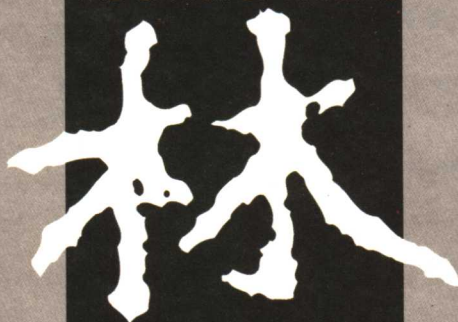
By Li Lei

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FORESTS

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概述 Survey

李 蕾
Li Lei

南京，山巍巍，龙蟠虎踞；水盈盈，珠罗镜列；城逶迤，因地就势。居山、傍水、依城的是那莽莽之林。“城中千顷绿，城外千山色”。郁郁葱葱的林，装点着这座雄秀兼备的江南历史文化名城。

林，由双木组成，指丛植的树木。本文中所指的“林”，应引申为城市绿地系统的构成。它是城市公共绿地、风景林地及城市绿化——防护绿地、居住区绿地、单位附属绿地、生产绿地的综合体。林不仅指乔木，也包含灌木、草和花。

南京的林为植物要素，山、水为地形要素，城是人工要素，三者相融相合，形成了南京独具特色的自然景观和人文景观。

南京的林的种植，始于三国孙吴。公元 229 年，孙吴定都建业（东晋南朝时更名建康，今南京），在营建都城官府建筑的同时，也开始营建皇家苑囿。在孙吴、东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈定都建康的 320 余年间，上层社会酷爱自然，纵情山水，盘游山居，孕育了名闻中外的江南山水园林（包括皇家园林、私家园林、寺庙园林）。六朝时期是南京园林绿化的第一个盛世。钟山之麓、后湖（今玄武湖）之滨、青溪沿线、淮水（今秦淮河）两岸，苑囿林立，园墅相接。建康城内外的山水丘壑间，皇家苑囿约有 20 座。达官显贵、富商巨贾、文人雅

The lofty mountains of Nanjing are coiling dragons. The rivers and lakes are pearls and mirrors. The city wall is winding snake. In the mountains, by the rivers and lakes, and along the city wall are the luxuriant forests. "A thousand hectares of green in the city, a thousand mountains of color outside the city." The verdant forests dot the historical and cultural city south of the Yangtze.

The Chinese character consists of two "mu" (wood), and refers to trees growing in clusters. In this text, it should be amplified to be the greenery system of the city. It is a combination of public green, scenic forests and urban forestation – protective, residential, institution-attached and production greenery. It refers to not only arbor but also bushes, grass and flowers.

The forests are the element of vegetation. This element, along with the physical elements of mountains and water and the artificial element of the city wall, creates the natural and cultural landscape unique to the city.

The forestation of Nanjing began with the Wu of the Three kingdoms. In 229, after it took Jianye as its capital, it began to build royal gardens while constructing official buildings. In a period of over 320 years from the Wu, the Eastern Jin, the Song, the Qi, the Liang and the Chen, the polite society loved nature, indulged in landscape, and created landscape gardens (including royal, private and monasterial gardens). The Six Dynasties was the first zenith of forestation in Nanjing. Gardens lined the foot of Zhongshan, the banks of Hou Lake (present-day Xuanwu Lake), the Qingxi and the

士之宅园,更是无以计数。寺庙园林也勃然兴起。即使平民百姓亦多以植树莳花为乐。城市大环境绿化亦倍受重视。在城外部的篱门外,种植松树,作为城郊分区的标志。东晋规定,刺史离职回京复命者应在钟山栽松百余株,郡守五十株,并形成了制度,南朝沿袭此制。经几代封山营林植树,钟山林木日臻繁茂。对于建康城内,六朝历代政权也加以绿化。东晋孝武帝时,新建宫城落成,对台城内外绿化作了一番规划。据《苑城记》云:“城外堑内并种橘树,其宫墙内则种石榴,其殿庭及三台三省悉列种槐树,其宫南夹路出朱雀门,悉垂杨与槐也。”

隋唐以后,南京的政治、经济地位被江北的扬州所取代,但造园活动仍在曲折发展。从唐朝诗人韦庄的“无情最是台城柳,依旧烟笼十里堤”和元代诗人的“青青门外秦淮柳,几度飞花送客船”诗句中,可对当时城市绿化情景略窥一斑。

明清是南京园林绿化的第二个盛世。明太祖朱元璋定都金陵之初,为发展航海造船事业,曾命人于钟山之麓植松10万株,并营建了大规模的棕园、漆园和桐园,钟山一时松楠干霄蔽日,苍苍郁郁。城中“杨柳烟中分紫陌,内园兰桂浮温香”。金陵人爱园林,有史为证:“南中人好园林,虽短篱茅屋,室不数弓,而才有隙地,便种花竹。”著名的随园、芥子园、愚园、瞻园、煦园等等都是在这一时期修建,均是以植物为主、因势设景、应景建筑之艺术精髓。明朝文人王世贞的《金陵名园志》、清朝文人陈诒绂的《金陵园墅志》等书从一个侧面折射了南京明清时期园林的兴盛景象。

南京明清时期的园林绿化情况在南京的街巷地名中也有所反映。以树名地、

Huaishui (present-day Qinhuai). In and outside Jiankang, about 20 royal gardens flourished. Those of officials, businessmen and men of letters were too numerous to count. Temple gardens also saw an explosion. Even the common people enjoyed plants and flowers. The forestation of the public environment was given priority. Near the fence gates, outside the city, pines were grown as the symbol of suburban zone division. It was stipulated in the Eastern Jin that a general inspector who was awaiting his new position in the capital must grow over 100 pines on Zhongshan, and a commanding governor must grow 50 pines. This practice became routine, and was adopted by the Southern Dynasties. After generations of tree planting, Zhongshan became luxuriant. Inside the city, the rulers of the Six Dynasties also applied forestation. In the days of Emperor Xiaowu of the Eastern Jin, when his new palace was completed, he issued orders for a forestation layout in and outside the Terrace Citadel. By record of *The City of Gardens*: “Orange trees were grown outside the city, pomegranates inside the palace walls, pagoda trees at the inside Palace, the Three Agencies and the Three Departments, and weeping willows and pagoda trees from south of the palace to Zhuque Gate.”

After the Sui and Tang dynasties, Nanjing was replaced by Yangzhou in terms of its political and economic position. However, garden activity continued to develop, only in curves. The continued forestation was evident in the lines of Wei Zhuang, “Ruthless are City Citadel willows, covering 10–li dykes like smoke”, and a Yuan poet, “Green are Qinhuai willows, seeing passengers off in their boats”.

The Ming and Qing dynasties constituted the second zenith of garden forestation. In his early days, Zhu Yuanzhang, who wanted to develop navigation and shipbuilding, had 100 000 pines grown at the foot of Zhongshan, and had palms, lacquer trees and tung gardens built. Zhongshan became a mountain where luxuriant pines and nanmu trees blocked out the sun. Inside the city, “Willows divide the roads, and orchids and sweet osmanthus radiate fragrance.” The citizens loved gardens,

名村、名园的现象极为普遍,如桐荫里、古松里、槐树湾、修竹庵、松子阁、三松草堂、柏果园、万竹园、绿竹园、竹西草堂、梧村、白杨十字巷、松风阁、万松山房等,其中不少流传至今。古代南京城在田野、水岸、村旁、宅边常植树种有杨、柳、松、柏、杉、枫、竹、桃、李、梅、桑、榆、楸、梧、木槿、柿、女贞、银杏、桂花、槐、栎等 20 余种,南京城现有的古树名木中,有许多都成了历史的见证物。如东南大学校园内的“六朝松”可能就是明朝国子监的树木。在清朝“金陵四十八景”中,“莫愁烟雨”、“北湖烟柳”、“杏村沽酒”、“鸡笼云树”、“灵谷深松”等景点,无不显现当时南京林之茂盛。

1916年,南京成立了最早的苗圃基地——省立第一造林场,占地 40 公顷。1927 年 4 月国民政府定都南京后,出现了一大批完全开放的近代公园,如五洲公园(玄武湖公园)、莫愁湖公园、鼓楼公园、白鹭洲公园等,同时也出现了近代街道绿化带和一大批近代建筑附属绿地以及风景防护林,一时四处林木葱茏。在民国年间编纂的《首都志》中,详尽地记载了当时南京城内外主要树木的品名、科属、产地。1929 年,为举行孙中山先生奉安大典,辟建了中山大道(包括中山北路、中山路、中山南路)、陵园路,从下关码头,直至中山陵墓,当时除了在陵园区种植了大批松柏外,还由上海法租界购得和由法国公路局获赠法国梧桐树(原名悬铃木)数千株,种植在中山大道和陵园路两侧,仅陵园路就有 1007 株,每株高 3.4 米左右,株距为 6.6 米,其余的种植在江苏路和长江路等处,成为南京最早的一批行道树。解放后,又陆续补植了大批法国梧桐行道树,历经半个多世纪的风雨,

evident in “people here loved gardens, who, although living in small huts, grew flowers and bamboos on plots of any size”. The Sui, Jiezi, Yu, Zhan and Xu gardens were built during this period, containing plants mostly, the best art of adapting landscape to position and landscape architecture. *Gardens of Jinling*, by Wang Shizhen of the Ming, and *Gardens and Garden Villas of Jinling*, by Chen Yifu of the Qing, reflected the prosperity of gardens of the city in the two dynasties.

This is also evident in some street names. It was common practice to name places, villages and gardens after trees: Tung Alley, Pine Alley, Pagoda Tree Bay, Bamboo Convent, Pine Pavilion, Three-Pine Hut, Cypress Garden, Bamboo Garden, Green Bamboo Garden, Bamboo West Hut, Plane Tree Village, White Poplar Cross Lane, Pine Wind Pavilion and Pine Hut, many of which are heard even today. In old times, over 20 types of trees were grown near fields, rivers, villages and houses: willows, poplars, pines, cypresses, firs, maples, bamboos, peach trees, plums, mulberry trees, elms, Chinese catalpas, plane trees, hibiscuses, persimmons, privets, ginkgoes, sweet osmanthus, pagoda trees and oaks. Many ancient trees are now the symbols of history. For example, the Six-Dynasty Pine on the Southeast University campus was probably grown by the Ming Directorate of Education. Of the “48 Scenic Spots of Jinling” in the Qing, “Fog and Rain at Mochou”, “Willows at Bei Lake”, “Buying Wine at the Ginkgo Village”, “Tall Tree at the Chicken Cage” and “Pine at Linggu Temple” – all reflected the prosperity of forests.

In 1916, the Provincial First Nursery, the earliest in Nanjing, was opened. It covered an area of 40 hectares. In April 1927, a large group of open parks emerged, such as Wuzhou Park (Xuanwu Lake Park), Mochou Park, Gulou Park and Bailuzhou Park. A street greenbelt, large plots of building-attached greenery and scenic protective forests also emerged in extravagance. Wang Huanbiao's *Records of the Capital* captured the names, genera and origins of major trees in and outside Nanjing. In 1929, for the sake of Dr Sun Yat-sen's funeral

成为南京城最具特色、享誉中外的“绿色隧道”和“绿色长廊”。

1949年, 中华人民共和国成立后, 市区绿地总面积为 1972.72 公顷, 其中公共绿地 65.55 公顷, 人均 1.3 平方米, 专用绿地 103.5 公顷, 风景林 1762.01 公顷, 生产绿地 41.61 公顷, 行道树 2111 株。可供游览的园林只有玄武湖梁洲、中山陵、灵谷寺、明孝陵及白鹭洲、莫愁湖一小部分。党和政府在百废待兴之际, 提出“先绿化, 再提高”的方针。一面着手城市绿地粗略规划, 一面实施山林与城市绿地的保护、修复和建设, 使衰微的南京园林业渐次振兴。首先对中山陵园实施造林与封山育林, 同时对全市绿地全面加强管理。从 1950 年春开始, 在钟山、雨花台、幕府山、乌龙山、汤山等城市周边荒山野岭上, 大规模地进行开山造林, 政府工作人员和青年先锋队队员更是以只争朝夕的精神参加义务植树。至 1964 年, 累计植树 2208.5 万株。各类绿地发展到 6183.9 公顷, 公共绿地 305 公顷, 公园达 18 个, 风景林 3458 公顷, 林阴干道 15 条, 河滨绿化带 40 公里, 专用绿地 2000 公顷, 生产绿地 400 公顷。为南京市大环境绿化打下了坚实的基础。

1978 年中共十一届三中全会后, 园林绿化事业被推向新时期新境界。全民义务植树活动在《国务院关于开展全民义务植树条例》指导下, 如火如荼地蓬勃开展起来。金陵自古擅园林。“建设南京, 美化家园”是每一位市民发自内心的呼声。经过历届人民政府和全市几代人辛勤努力, 南京城如今处处掩红映绿, 镶翠嵌玉, 成为国内知名的绿化城市。1985 年, 中央绿化委员会给南京的十六字评语为“浓阴

services, Zhongshan Avenue (consisting of Zhongshan Road North, Zhongshan Road and Zhongshan Road South), and Mausoleum Road were opened, from Xiaguan Quay to Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum. In addition to the pines and cypresses in the mausoleum area, 1,007 trees were planted along Mausoleum Road, approximately 3.4m tall each at intervals of 6.6m. The other trees were planted along Jiangsu Road and Changjiang Road. They were the earliest road trees. Following 1949, a large number of French plane trees were planted. After half a century, those roads become the “green tunnels” and “green corridors” of Nanjing and are famous at home and abroad.

After the People's Republic was founded in 1949, the urban area covered 1,972.72 hectares of greenery, of which 65.55 hectares were public greenery, with a per capita average of 1.3m², 103.5 hectares of reserved greenery, 1,762.01 hectares of scenic forests, 41.61 hectares of production green areas, and 2 111 road trees. However, the tourist gardens included only Liangzhou of Xuanwu Lake, Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, Linggu Temple, the Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming and a small section of Bailuzhou Park and Mochou Lake. For reconstruction, the “forestation first and development second” principle was adopted. A rough program for urban greenery began to be considered, and forests and urban greenery to be protected, so that the garden industry saw a resurgence. The Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum complex was treated with forestation and the mountains closed down, and efforts were made to manage the greenery. Beginning from spring 1950, forestation was begun on a large scale on Zhongshan, Yuhuatai, Mufushan, Wulongshan, Tangshan and other mountains. Government officials and young pioneers participated in voluntary tree-planting in a race against time. By 1964, 22.085 million trees had been planted. Greenery of various types covered 6 183.9 hectares, and public greenery 305 hectares. 18 parks were built. Scenic forests covered 3 458 hectares. 15 avenues were opened. The riverfront greenbelt extended for 40km. Reserved greenery covered 2 000 hectares. Production greenery covered

蔽日,风格浑厚,功能显著,朴实无华”。1990年,中央绿委再次评价南京市绿化工作“起点高,水平高,实力雄厚,后劲很足”。同年南京市获“全国造林绿化先进”桂冠。1997年8月,南京市荣获国家级“园林城市”称号。至2003年底,全市城市园林绿地总面积达6万多公顷,绿化覆盖率达45%,人均公共绿地10平方米。已基本形成点、线、面结合,大、中、小配套,门类齐全,功能显著的城市园林绿化体系。全市林地面积2.67万公顷,森林覆盖率为15.2%,已形成速生丰产林、苗木花卉、经济林果基地1.1万公顷,建起了5个国家级和省级森林公园。

如今,《南京主城绿地系统规划》已编制完成,并制定了主城绿线规划,将主城243平方公里中的35%作为绿地控制。在其余65%的城市其他用地中,规划绿地在25%以上,以保证城市绿地总量达到可持续发展的生态要求。主城绿地系统以东钟山、西石城、北幕燕、南雨花台四大风景区构成主体;明城墙风光带为内环,绕城公路与主城滨江绿带为外环;主城中各种大小公园、街头绿地星罗棋布;水系和路网组成城市生态廊道和绿色纽带,形成环、网、带相连,点、线、面结合的园林绿地系统。最终达到布局合理、指标先进、功能完备、环境优越、特色显著、国内一流的生态园林城市的目标。

绿地系统应覆盖整个城市的行政辖区,既包括主城部分,也包括郊区区县。为此,中共南京市委、市政府提出建设“绿色南京”的新目标。“绿色南京”的中心是绿色的主城区,进一步以长江为主轴,灵岩山、平山、龙王山、方山、东大山、白头山、横山、观山八大风景林似绿色珠链簇拥在四

400 hectares. A solid foundation was thus laid for the forestation of the city environment.

After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Congress in 1978, forestation went up still another level. Guided by the State Council National Tree-Planting Regulations, the tree-planting campaign proceeded like a raging fire. In the city that has loved gardens since antiquity, “building and beautifying Nanjing” became the voice of every citizen. With generations of efforts, Nanjing lives now in red and green, and is a national green city. In 1985, the National Forestation Committee rated the work of Nanjing. “Thick shades. Vigorous style. Self-evident functions. Unadorned simplicity.” In 1990, the committee summarized: “High starting-point. High level. Rich strength. Great stamina”. In the same year, Nanjing was named “National Advanced Forestation City”. In August 1997, Nanjing was named the national “Garden City”. At the end of 2003, the city covered 60 000 hectares of garden greenery, a greenery rate of 45%, or a per capita green area of 10m². Now, a forestation system with complete facilities, full variety and good functions is in place. The forests cover 26 700 hectares, a forest rate of 15.2%. There is a 11 000 hectares base of fast-growing forests, seedlings and flowers, and economic forests and fruits, and 5 national and provincial forest gardens.

The Urban Greenery System Program has been completed, and the urban greenbelt schedule formulated. 35% of the 243km² urban area will be reserved for greenery control. Of the other 65%, 25% will be considered for planned greenery, to meet sustained greenery needs of the city. The system will have as its mainstay Zhongshan on the east, the Stone City on the west, Muyan on the north and Yuhuatai on the south. The Ming city wall scenic belt will be the inner ring, while the ring road and the riverfront greenbelt will be the outer ring. Parks of varying sizes and street greenery lots will be star-studded. The water system and road network will constitute the city ecological corridor and green links. In those ways, a greenery system combining the ring, network and belt will emerge, to realize the

周;石臼湖、固城湖、竹镇、马头山、亮子山、云台山六大自然保护区,钟山、幕府山—燕子矶、夹江、雨花台、灵岩山、汤山—青龙山、牛首山—祖堂山、老山、定山珍珠泉、栖霞山十大风景名胜区分生态公益林、人居森林、速生丰产林、苗木花卉、经济林果商品林为生态板块,围合成城郊结合部的环城森林圈;宁连公路、312国道、沪宁高速、宁杭高速等十六条出城干道形成的绿色廊道,与沿江、沿河、沿湖防护林带交织成网,互相交融形成完整的绿色生态框架。

2000年4月18日,朱镕基总理视察南京时,对我市园林绿化工作给予了较高评价,并作了“多种树,种大树,多种花”的重要批示。对于这一项功在当代,利在千秋,惠及子孙,顺应民意的重要事业,我市立即启动了“种大树”工程。我们认为“种大树”从专业意义上来讲是指“种大规格的树苗”,而不是急功近利地从外地移植“古树名木”。在总结出一整套“种大树”的理论和实践经验基础上,制定了种大树的操作程序和规范要求,并建立了大树苗栽培种植基地。从2001年至2004年,全市共栽种胸径为10~15厘米的大树苗16万余株,均为落叶乔木和常绿乔木,并保证成活率为95%。除了常用树种外,还积极引进新品种,注重生物多样性,使全市行道树品种增至40余种。以后每年将继续栽种不少于5万株大树。

南京的市树、市花分别为雪松与梅花。各类独具特色的“林”景观将南京的山、水、城装扮得五彩缤纷。春寒料峭时,梅花山如海的红梅、白梅已在丛中笑迎四方来客,暗香浮动;鸡鸣寺山脚的樱花如粉色的祥云冉冉地飘浮在游人香客头顶;莫愁湖的海棠灿若霓霞;玄武湖畔如烟的

goal of an ecological garden city with reasonable layout, advanced parameters, complete functions, superior environment, outstanding features and national rate.

The greenery system will cover all the districts, i.e., the urban area, suburbs and suburban counties. To that end, the City Committee of the Communist Party and the Municipal Government have proposed the new goal of “Green Nanjing”. The center of “Green Nanjing” is the urban area, extended to the Yangtze as its spindle, surrounded by the eight green “pearls” of Lingyanshan, Pingshan, Longwangshan, Fangshan, Dongdashan, Baitoushan, Hengshan and Guanshan, the six natural reserves of Shijiu Lake, Gucheng Lake, Zhuzhen, Matoushan, Liangzishan and Yuntaishan, the ten scenic areas of Zhongshan, Mufushan/Yanziji, Jiajiang, Yuhuatai, Lingyanshan, Tangshan/Qinglongshan, Niushoushan/Zutangshan, Laoshan, Dingshan Pearl Spring and Qixiashan, as well as the ecological plates of ecological forests, residential forests, fast-growing forests, seedlings and flowers, economic fruit forests, and the green corridor created by the 16 outbound highways, including the Nanjing-Lianyungang Freeway, National Highway 312, the Nanjing-Shanghai Freeway and the Nanjing-Hangzhou Freeway, to form a ecological greenery network with riverfront and lakeside protective greenbelts.

On April 18, 2000, Prime Minister Zhu Rongji on his trip to Nanjing spoke highly of forestation in Nanjing, and suggested “growing more trees, growing bigger trees, and growing more flowers”. To benefit future generations, the “Grow Big Trees” project has been initiated. In its professional sense, “growing big trees” means “growing quality seedlings”, instead of moving “ancient trees” to the city. After an experience summary, the procedures and specifications have been mapped out, and the seedling cultivating base established. From 2001 to 2004, over 160 000 seedlings, deciduous or evergreens, with a diameter of 10~15cm each, were planted, a survival rate of 95%. In addition to common trees, new species were introduced; there are now over 40 categories. No fewer than 50 000 trees will continue to

台城柳轻拂着含羞待放的桃花蕾,春雪般晶莹的杏花在金黄色的迎春花上摇曳;清凉山谷的春兰在竹林下散发着幽香;菊花台上春笋在万竿青竹间破土而出,节节而拔。炎炎浓夏日,中山东路的行道树之王——法国梧桐撑开了铺天盖地的大伞,相互拥抱着跳起了绿色的华尔兹,那落在地上斑驳的金色光影,像跃动的音符,在绿色的隧道中行走是南京人的骄傲。秋风乍起时,北京西路上的银杏叶一夜间变了色,天上地下满目碎金,那么富丽,那么优雅;太平路上高耸的龙柏浓绿得发蓝,与蓝天相辉映着;栖霞山遍山的红叶经霜后红得耀眼,红得透明,层林尽染,一片丹霞,如火似焰。中山陵金桂、银桂绽放在十月小阳春中,甜香飘逸,使人迷醉。冬雪压境之际,北京东路的老雪松伸开双臂接应雪花,装扮成一棵棵圣诞树迎着新年到来;进香河路上那一排排如军人般挺拔的水杉,尽管褪去了绿色的针叶,剪影般的树形骨架依然掩不住蓬勃向上的昂然生机。城中的绿,延伸到城外的阴,十里老山林场,四季如春,吸引着万只白鹭飞来筑巢落户;牛首山,如翠绿的天阙,守候在南京市的南大门。

有着 2400 多年历史的南京古城,虽屡经战火,依然遗存了大量文物古迹和历史名胜,也留下不少弥足珍贵的古树名木,它们是城市的历史,也是城市的文化,更是城市的文脉,我们必须千方百计地呵护它们。这一工作已逐步走向了规范化、法制化、科学化的轨道。通过数次全面普查、鉴定和复查审核,有关部门先后认定了两批古树名木,将其挂牌、编号、标注其生物属性、历史传统等,拍照建档,并确定责任单位和责任人。正在国内率先建立的

be planted on a yearly basis.

The city tree of Nanjing is the cedar, and the city flower is the plum blossom. The various types of unique forest landscape dress up its mountains, rivers and gates. In spring chill, the red and white plum blossoms on Plum Blossom Hill smile with their fragrance at tourists from every direction. The cherries at the foot of Jiming Temple, like white clouds, fly over the heads of tourists or pilgrims. The cherry apples at Mochou Lake are bright like a rainbow. The willows at Xuanwu Lake flick the peach buds, and the snow-white apricot's flowers sway over the golden winter jasmines. The orchids at Qingliangshan radiate their fragrance under pines. The bamboo shoots at Yuhuatai break ground in their bamboo forests. In hot summer, along Zhongshan Avenue, the French planes open their umbrellas and dance their green waltz. The golden mottled light on the ground are notes jumping like fairies. Walking on the green avenue is the pride of the whole city. When the autumn breeze comes, the ginkgo leaves on Beijing Road West change their color overnight, and broken gold flies and falls everywhere, full of splendor and grace. The huge cypresses on Taiping Road are so green that they are bluish against the blue sky. The frosted maple leaves over Qixiashan are bright red like fire. Golden and silvery sweet osmanthus at Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum emit their fragrance in October. When winter falls in, the cedars on Beijing Road East stretch their arms for the coming snowflakes, and change into Christmas trees for the coming new year. The rows of firs on Jinxianghe Road are straight like soldiers. Having lost their green needles, the arboreal skeleton cannot conceal their vigor. The green of the city extends beyond the city itself. The 10-mile Laoshan Forest, spring all year round, attracts tens of thousands of white egrets. Niushoushan, like a green moat, acts as the south gate to the city.

Although Nanjing has weathered through the fire of war in a history of over 2 400 years, many cultural relics and sites of historical interest, and many rare trees, remain. They represent the history of the city, its culture and above all its cultural

古树名木地理信息管理系统,将全市古树名木进行GPS定位,实现“数字化”管理。至2002年,我市尚存活的古树名木有1083株,隶属46科、62属、86种、6个变种,其中树龄500年以上的有13株,300至500年的有17株,300年以下的古树和名木有1053株。至2003年底,尚存1063株。其中银杏和圆柏数量占相当比例。浦口惠济寺三株无心银杏树有1500多年树龄,挂满红色绸带的巨大绿伞是老百姓心中的“圣树”。还有不少南京地区稀有树种,如秤砣树、一叶荻等古树更是宝中之宝。为避让、保护古树名木,而将建筑移位数米,将道路拓展或绕道的事屡见不鲜。

南京的林,凝聚着历史、科学和艺术的结晶,是城市不可再生、难能可贵的无价之宝。林的生态效益众所周知,可使碳氧平衡;蒸腾吸热可让南京城降温1~2摄氏度;其灭菌效应、吸污效应、滞尘效应、减噪效应更是功不可没;绿地同时也成为城市防灾避灾的极好场所。随着人们日渐增长的精神生活和物质生活需求,绿化成为美化城市市容市貌、美化人居环境的重要元素,均匀遍布于全市的65个绿化广场已成为人际交流的“城市客厅”。绿化是城市惟一有生命的基础设施,是保持城市可持续发展的必要条件。而今,城市的绿化,已经从城市社会必要的生理需求,上升到了人类的自我表现、需要与抱负,上升到文明社会对大自然索取方式的抉择。南京的林已经跃升为城市风貌的核心标志之一。

veins, and they must be protected. Fortunately, their protection is becoming standard, legalized and scientific. After several censuses and appraisals, two groups of ancient trees are tagged, and their biological properties and traditions marked, kept on file with specific institutions and persons responsible. The ancient tree geographic information managing system, the first of its kind in this country, will be GPS'ed for digital management. By 2002, there were 1 083 living trees, falling under 46 families, 62 genera, 86 species and 6 mutations. 13 of them are over 500 years old, 17 between 300 and 500 years old, and 1 053 under 300 years old, ginkgoes and sables of a considerable proportion. By 2003, there were 1063 Living trees. At Huiji Temple, Pukou District, three coreless ginkgoes are over 1 500 years old, and the huge green umbrellas hanging with red ribbons become sacred trees in the local minds. Many rare trees, like the weight tree and the securinega suffruticosa, are treasures of treasures, and many cases of building away from these trees or making a detour to protect them have been reported.

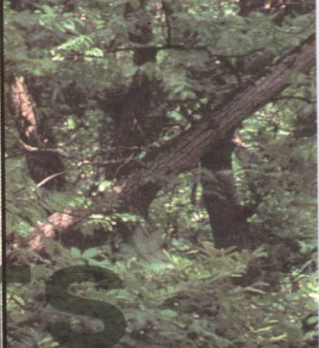
The forests are a combination of history, science and art, and an invaluable treasure of the city. As is known to all, forests are ecologically beneficial to balancing carbon oxides and oxygen. They absorb heat and reduce the temperature of the city by 1° ~ 2°. They are also germicides, and dirt, dust and noise absorbents. They are good shelter from disasters. With increased cultural and material needs, forestation is a vital element in beautifying the city and living environment. The 65 evenly-distributed greenery squares have become the “living room of the city”. Greenery is the only living infrastructure of a city, and a requisite for sustained urban growth. Urban forestation has become a manner of human self-expression, needs and aspiration and choice of what a civilized society asks of nature. Indeed, the forests have become one of the major symbols of the city spirit.



FORESTS

一 环境优美的风景区和公园

南京的风景名胜区和公园主要有中山陵风景区、雨花台风景区、中山植物园、总统府、玄武湖公园、莫愁湖公园、白鹭洲公园、古林公园、郑和公园、绣球公园、大钟亭公园、午朝门公园、白马公园、菊花台公园、月牙湖公园等。这些地方终年春意盎然,四季美景常驻,国内外游客慕名而来,流连忘返。

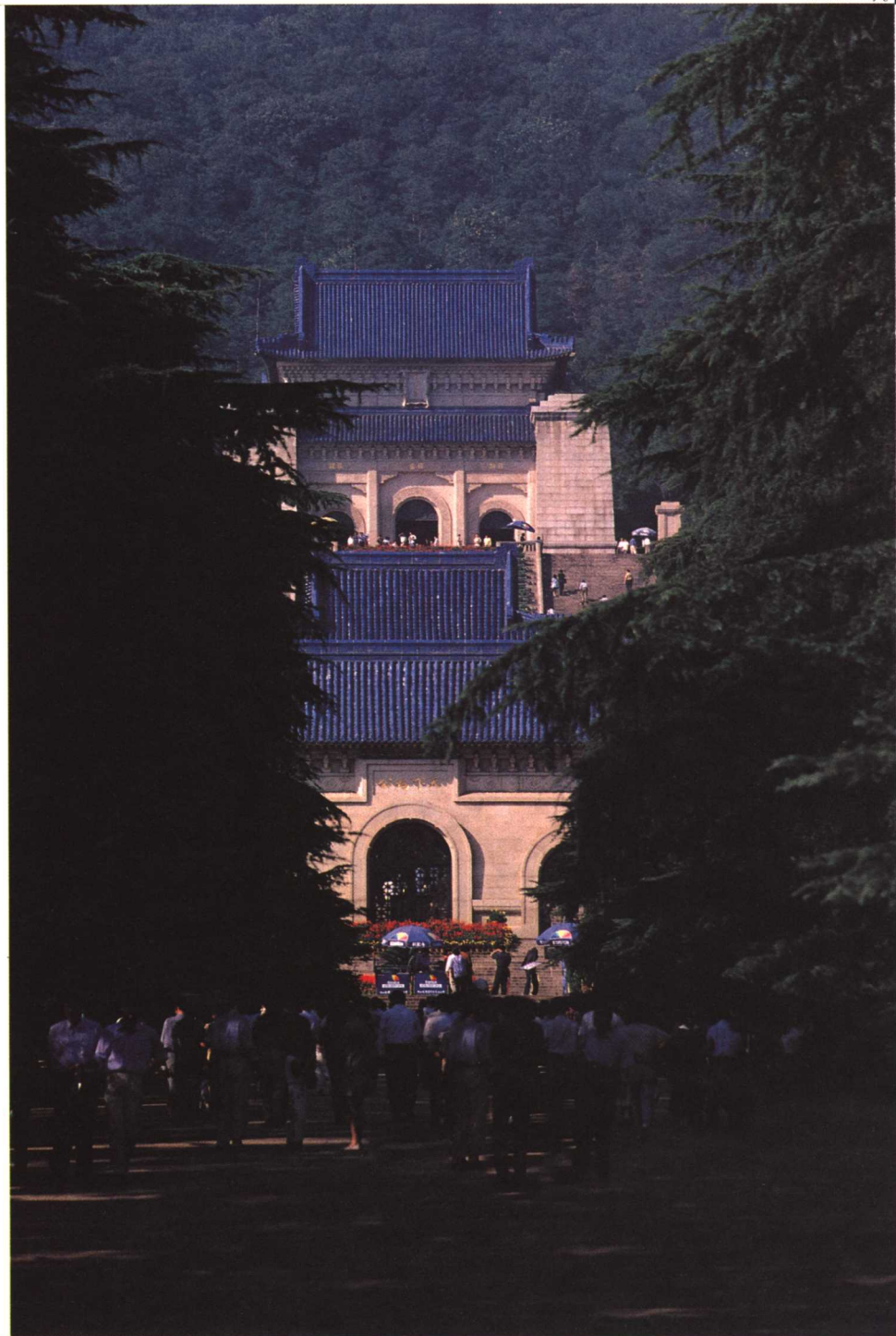




FORESTS

I Scenic Areas and Parks with Beautiful Environment

Scenic areas and parks of Nanjing include Dr Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum scenic area, Yuhuatai scenic area, Zhongshan Botanical Garden, Office of the President, Xuanwu Lake Park, Mochou Lake Park, Bailuzhou Park, Gulin Park, Zhenghe Park, Xiuqiu Park, Dazhongting Park, Wuchaomen Park, Baima Park, Juhuatai Park, Yueyahu Park, and so forth. Spring at these sites is in the air year round, and tourists visit them from at home and abroad.



中山陵墓道两侧的
苍松翠柏为游人撑起
了一片清凉的绿阴。

Pines and cy-
presses on both sides
of the avenue to Dr
Sun Yat-sen's Mau-
soleum offer a cool
shade for tourists.