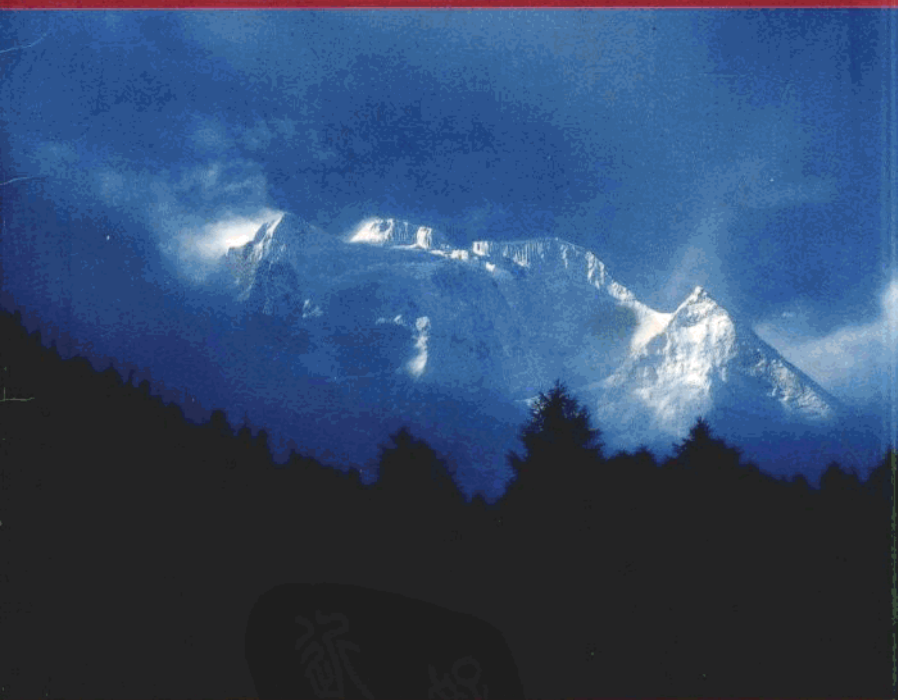


# 稻城

DAOCHENG COUNTY

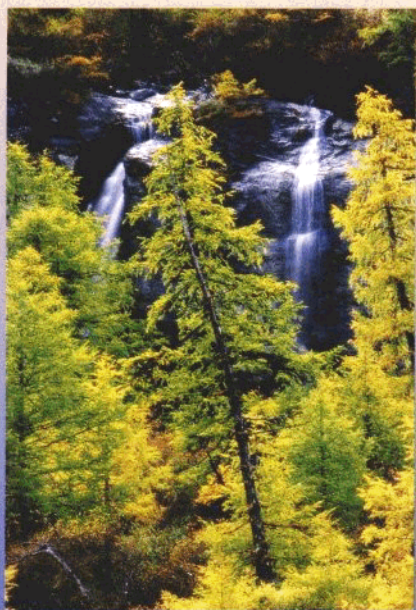


旅游指南

TOURIST GUIDE

四川美术出版社

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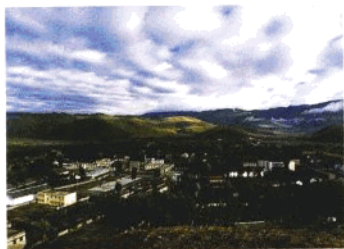
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神山朝晖 Morning Sunlight on Sacred Mountain



# 稻城 Daocheng County

它沉睡在岁月的冰河，方圆7323平方公里的土地留存着大地最古老的记忆和大自然最真实最纯粹的心灵。它被时光遗忘，千万年来，日升日落，默默守着自己。

它的北部是青藏高原最大的古冰体遗迹(稻城古冰帽)——海子山自然保护区，自然景观旷远、原始、混沌。它的中部是开阔的河谷、草原，牧草丰茂，鲜花飘香。它的南部是绵延不断、千姿百态的山峰，深谷幽壑，湍流飞瀑遍布其间。尤为著名的是驰名藏区的念青贡嘎日松贡布雪峰和它神秘的传奇。

最重要的是这里拥有最纯粹的生灵：傲视天穹的苍鹰，自由生活的各种野生动物，草场林间婉转歌唱的鸟儿，静静地放牧着牛群也牧着自己的牧人……

稻城，有你能够想象到的一切，有你想象之外的一切。

It has been sealed in the glacial rivers of time. In an area of 7,323 square kilometers, there nurtures the most ancient memory on earth as well as the purest mind on the Nature. Although the land has been forgotten for thousand of years, it has been

山峦叠嶂 Ridges and Peaks Rising One after Another







山村的早晨 The Mountain Village at Dawn

keeping to itself day and night, and always.

Its north is the largest glacier landform of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (Daocheng ancient glacier cap), where the Mt. Haizi Nature Reserve is featured by its vast openness, primitivism and chaos. Its middle region is the open river valley, grassland, pastoral settings and fragrant vegetation. Its south is the endless overlapping peaks, deep canyons and rushing waterfalls. Of all

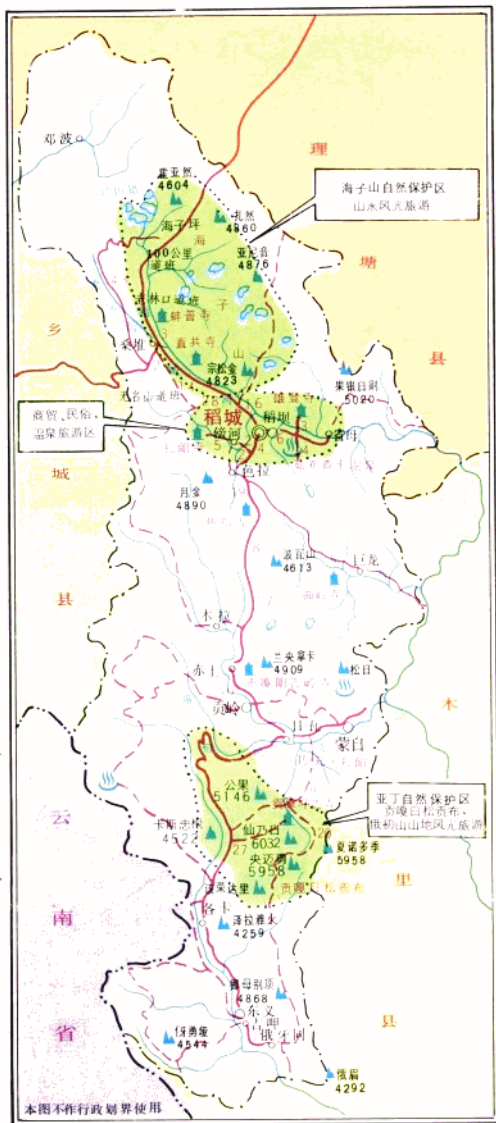
the nature's endowments, the most striking are the Gongga Risong Gongbu snow-clad peak as well as its mysterious legends.

But the most important of all is that here grows the purest mind of a race; overlooking the aerial eagles, carefree wild animals, singing birds among the woods, and herdsmen silently watching their livestock.

Daocheng, you have everything you can imagine, AND everything probably you have not yet imagined.

稻城县风景名胜导游图

- 省界
- 地(市)、州界
- 县界
- 公路
- 人行道、骑马道
- ▲ 寺庙
- ▲ 山峰
- ▲ 温泉
- 旅游区





神峰雄姿 Majestic Appearance of the Sacred Peaks



水天一色 The Water and the Sky Merging in One Colour



闪光的俄勒山 Shining Mt. Eelhu

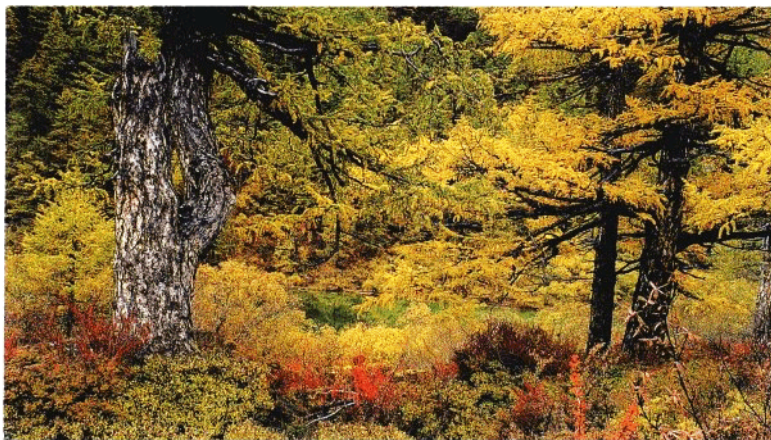


**历史建置沿革** 稻城，古名“稻坝”。藏语意为山谷沟口开阔之地。东汉为白狼羌地，唐属吐蕃，元属吐蕃等路宣慰司，明属朵甘都司，清属理塘土司。光绪三十三年(公元1907年)，奏设“稻城县”，宣统三年(公元1911年)，正式核准置“稻城县”，隶康定府。《西康图经》记载：“光绪三十三年，因在此地试行种稻，故改名稻城县，预祝其成功之意。”民国二十八年(公元1939年)，西康省成立，改名“稻城县”。1950年12月

属西康省藏族自治区。1955年，属西康省藏族自治州；同年10月，西康省撤销，属四川省甘孜藏族自治州至今。

**Historical Organization** Daocheng was anciently named “Daoba,” meaning the opening of the valley in the Tibetan language. It was a region of the Bailang Qiang People, governed by the Luxuanwei Department in the Tang dynasty, by the Duognaduo Department in the Ming dynasty, and the Litang





秋韵 The Charm of the Autumn

Department in the Qing dynasty. In 1907, it was presented to the Imperial Court as the “Daocheng County,” and granted so in 1911 under the administration of the Kangding prefecture. According to the Xikang Graphic Scripture: “in 1907, the land was extensively planted with paddy rice, hence named the Daocheng (rice town)”, implying a good wish to its agricultural success. In 1939, when the Xikang Province was established, the county was renamed as Daocheng, and governed by the Xikang Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in December 1950 and by the Xikang Province Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in 1995. In October 1995, the Xikang Province was disorganized and

Daocheng County was then governed by the present-day Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture of Sichuan Province.

**地理位置与地形** 稻城县，位于四川西南边缘，甘孜藏族自治州南部。地处北纬 $27^{\circ}58'$  ~  $29^{\circ}30'$ 、东经 $99^{\circ}58'$  ~  $100^{\circ}36'$ 、南北长174公里、东西宽63公里，面积7323平方公里。境内最高海拔6032米，最低海拔2000米，垂直高差达4032米。县城海拔3750米。稻城东南与凉山州木里县接壤，西界乡城县并与云南省中甸县毗邻，北连甘孜州理塘县。稻城高原是由横断山系的贡嘎雪山和海子山组成。两大

山脉坐落南北，约占全县面积的三分之一。地形，北高南低，西高东低，群山起伏，重峦叠嶂，逶迤莽苍。

**Geographical Location and Landform** At the southwest margin of Sichuan, Daocheng County is situated in the south of Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture,  $27^{\circ}58' \sim 29^{\circ}30' \text{ N}$  and  $99^{\circ}58' \sim 100^{\circ}36' \text{ E}$ . The north-south distance is 174 kilometers, the east-west distance is 63 kilometers - a total area of 7,323 square kilometers. The highest elevation within the boundaries is 6,032 meters and the lowest is 2,000 meters with a vertical height difference of 4,032 meters, and the elevation of the county is 3,750 meters. Daocheng County neighbors Muli County of Liangshan Prefecture in the southeast, Xiangcheng County and Zhongdian County of Yunnan Province in the west, and Litang County of Ganzi Prefecture in the north. The Daocheng plateau is

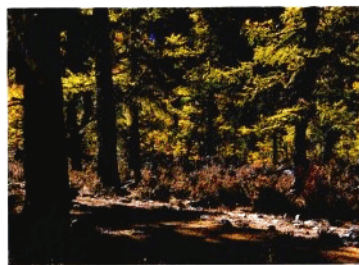
霞光万丈 Myriads of Sun Rays



formed under the movement of the Gongga Snow Mountain and Haizi Mountain which are part of the Hengduan Mountain Ranges. The two mountains sit in the north and south, making up one third of the total area of the county. The landform descends from north to south, and west to east, with continuous mountains around.

**河流与气候** 稻城境内三大河流，分别为稻城河，赤土河，东义河。支流有巨龙河，俄初河等，均汇木里县水洛河注入金沙江，属金沙江水系。稻城河，源于海子山西南麓，河叉发育，阶地宽广，流长104公里。赤土河，源于波瓦山西北麓，流长121公里。东义河，源于俄初山南麓，流长111公里。

林间 In the Woods



稻城属高原季风气候，一年之中，绝大多数时间天气晴朗，阳光明媚，就是有雨雪，也多在

夜间降落。高山峡谷地带,年平均气温 $11.5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 12.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。高原地带,最冷月平均气温 $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 以下,最热月平均气温 $10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 12.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,全年最低气温是一月份,可达 $-27^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

**Rivers and Climate** The three major rivers of Daocheng are the Dacheng River, Chitu River and Dongyi River, the tributaries of which include the Julong River and Echu River. All these rivers converge to the Jinsha River. The 104-km Daocheng River originates from the southwest foot of the Haizi Mountain with mature river branches and open valley, the 121-km Chitu River originates from the northwest foot of the Bowa Mountain, and the 111-km Dongyi River originates from the south foot of the Echu Mountain.

The Daocheng region has the plateau monsoon climate. Most of the year is clear and shining. Snow falls in the rest of the time, mostly at night. In the plateau canyons, the annual average temperature

is  $11.5^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 12.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and on the plateau the average temperature of coldest month is  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and that of the hottest month is  $10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 12.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The lowest annual average temperature (January) could be as low as  $-27^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**民族和人口** 稻城全县近三万人口。其中藏族占96%以上,此外有汉、纳西、回、彝等民族。

**Nationalities and Population** Daocheng County has a population of about 30,000, of which the Tibetans make up over 96% of the population, and the rest are Chinese, Naxi, Hui and Yi peoples.



黄鸭 Yellow Ducks



银色的世界 Argent World

**自然资源** 稻城县资源丰富, 木本植物千余种, 主要为松、柏、杉、栎等。矿产资源有金、钨、钼、铜、水晶、铝、锌、银等, 其中耳泽金矿储量为西南地区第一。野生中药材有虫草、贝母、黄芪、大黄、秦艽、雪莲、灵芝、红景天等。野生食用菌品种达57种之多, 其中稻城松茸色鲜味美, 畅销日本。主要珍稀野生动物有豹、白唇鹿、毛冠鹿、獐、熊、藏羚羊、岩羊、林麝、小熊猫、猕猴、穿山甲、藏马鸡、贝母鸡等。

**Natural Resources** Daocheng is rich of its natural resources such as 1,000 wood plants like pine, cypress, fir, and oak. Of its minerals such as

gold, tungsten, molybdenum, copper, crystal, aluminum, zinc, and silver, the reserve capacity of Erze Gold Mine ranks the first in southwest China. Chinese medicinal herbs growing in Daocheng are Chinese caterpillar fungus, bulb of fritillary, root of large-flowered skullcap, rheum officinale, large-leaved gentian, *Saussurea involucrata*, glossy ganoderma, red-spotted stonecrop. There are 57 wild bacterial strains, for instance, the Songrong that is well sold in Japan. The main rare wild animals include leopard, white-lip deer, hairy-corona deer, river deer, bear, Tibetan antelope, blue sheep, wood musk-deer, lesser panda, pangolin, Tibetan peasant, and Beibu peasant.



林间草地 The Meadow Among the Woods



# 海子山 Mt. Haizi

一个人的心灵能走多远多高，来到海子山，你会明白，你已将心灵贴近天空，象你前方的苍鹰，周围的盘羊、鹿、麂、野兔、旱獭……和你脚下摇曳的细花小草。你孤独，但骄傲、尊严。

如果你是个喜欢探险猎奇的勇士，海子山正是你最佳的挑战之地。它以“稻城古冰帽”著称于世，是喜马拉雅山造山运动留给人类的古冰体遗迹。海拔3600 ~ 5020 米，方圆3287 平方公里。

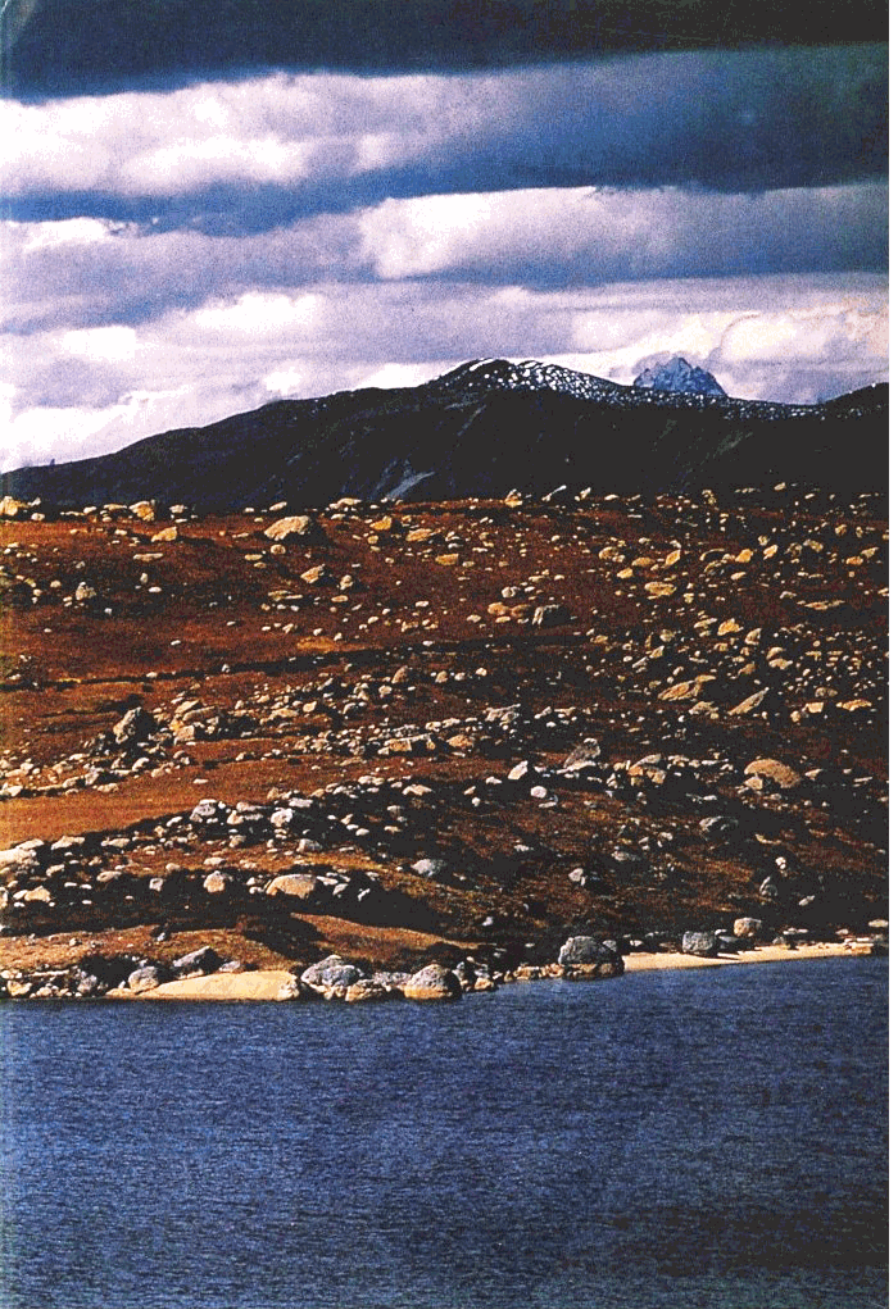


兴伊错 The Xingyi Lake



海子山近景 A close view of Mt. Haizi





站在海子山，极目远眺，天地无止无境，景象壮观，憾人心魄。

它是个天然的石雕公园。铺天盖地、千奇百怪却又形神兼备的天然石雕令你震颤又令你恐惧，令你倾倒又会让你产生一种无法言说的荒诞。走进去，你就产生了一种“前不见古人，后不见来者，念天地之悠悠，独怆然而泣下”的感慨，你在惊叹天地造化的奇妙之时，不由感到宇宙自然的神秘和不可思议。

1145个高山湖泊如天空不经意间滴下的眼泪，散落于嶙嶙乱石间，碧蓝如玉，晶莹剔透。湖水寒冷刺骨，湖里却游鱼欢畅穿梭，湖面百鸟栖息。湖边石缝不时露出茸茸小草、小花，在接近海拔5000米高的土地上摇曳出生命惊

心动魄的美丽。

这里是许多野生动物的家园，它们在这里出生、生活、死亡。岁月流逝，芳草枯黄，白骨和幼仔，古老与新生，相生相依，永恒不变。

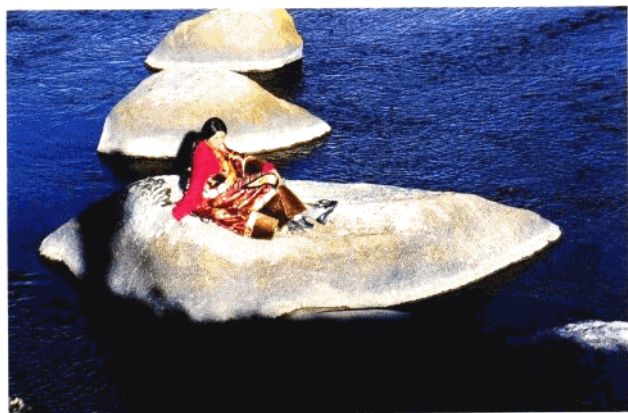
这里还曾是恐龙的家园。1982年，科学家在海子山中部发现恐龙牙齿化石和桉树化石。如果你有兴趣，说不定你会很幸运，在乱石间捡到一块恐龙化石或远古森林留下的植物化石。在这里，一切都是未知的，但一切都有可能。

这就是海子山。它是一片山的海，石的海，生命的海，等着你去探索的一片未知之海。



祥云金辉 Auspicious Clouds





海子中的桑吉卓玛 Sangjizhuoma on the Lake

Have you ever calculated how far away your mind could travel? Right on Mt. Haizi, you will understand you have almost expended your mind to the sky, as in the same way as eagles in front, nearby steppe sheep, argali, muntjacs, hares and dry otters, as well as delicate grass and flowers at your feet. At this moment, you feel you are isolated, but proud and esteemed.

If you are a warrior longing for adventures and wonders, Mt. Haizi is a right place for a challenge. It is recorded as the “Daocheng ancient glacier cap” – the largest glacier heritage left over by the mountain formation of Himalayas. The land is at an average elevation of 3,600 ~ 5,020 meters and covers a total of 3,287 square kilometers.

On Mt. Haizi, looking afar you will see the boundless sky and captivating scenery that will eventually shock your mind.

It is a park or a garden sculptured by the Nature. The overwhelming and fantastic variety of these natural sculptures is both awe-inspiring and tends to arouse speechless absurdity. You walk into a world of emotional shock like that described by the Chinese poem: “You see no ancients nor the new comers. It is such a vast world that only makes you sigh and cry over it.” At this moment, your exclamation over the Nature’s wonders is almost certainly associated with the incredible mystery of the cosmos.

We would like to say that 1,145