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HAINAN

Visitor's Guide to China's Tropical Island

2001 EDITION



一册在手 走遍海南

海南旅游指南

2001年最新版(中英文)

海南省外事侨务办公室 海南省旅游协会编

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Nanshan Cultural Tourism Zone

南山文化旅游区

融华夏福寿文化 汇中外园林艺术 集海光山色奇观

南山文化旅游区位于南中国海的热带滨海城市三亚，是全国罕见的超大型文化和生态旅游园区。包括被誉为生态奇观的南山佛教文化苑；被誉为海山奇观的大小洞天旅游区；填补三亚空白的一座现代化公园——三亚城市乐园；已经正式开工的世纪级、世界级工程——108米高的“南山观音”造像和观音文化苑；正在组织实施的项目“国际友好村”、“天然圣迹”、“福寿天地”、“南海风情”、“神话雕塑”、“大门景观区”以及其它配套的酒店、度假村和基础设施等。

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Welcome to Hainan



这里的椰风海韵、热带风情、阳光沙滩、神奇物种，是您回归大自然的乐园，是您放飞生命的天堂，是您感受天人合一、领略人间仙境的世外桃源。让我们一起走进这美不胜收的热带海岛吧。

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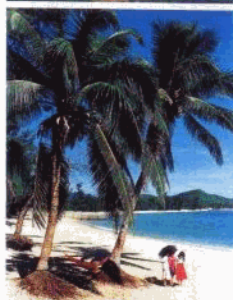
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一册在手，走遍海南

Visitor's Best Source for Sightseeing, Accommodation,
Dining, Shopping and More in Hainan





海南概况

ABOUT HAINAN

历史 History

海南岛是一个美丽富饶、历史悠久的海岛，至少在6000年以前海南岛就有人类活动。据史料记载，秦朝时期，这里为象郡属地。西汉元封元年（公元前110年）始设儋耳、珠崖两个郡。到元帝初元三年（公元前46年）撤郡仅设一个县叫“朱卢县”。南北朝梁武帝时，设制为州，称“崖州”。隋朝时设临振、珠崖两郡。唐代设崖州、琼州、振州、儋州、万州五个州。明代海南设琼州府，领儋、万、崖三州10个县。1912年设广东琼崖道。1926年设海口市。1948年设海南特别行政区，直隶行政院。1951年设海南行政公署。1952年设置海南黎族苗族自治区，1955年改自治州。1984年设海南行政区。1988年设立海南省，定为海南经济特区，省会海口市。



南山文化旅游区以其优异的生态环境、优美的自然风光、独特的文化内涵，得到社会各界的认可，成为

中国首家获得ISO14000环境管理体系认证的旅游景区；先后被授予“海南省生态环境恢复与保护示范工程”、“海南省优秀旅游景点”等称号；并被确定为“海南省国宾接待基地”。

南山之美，已为世人向往；南山之奇，已为越来越多的人们所关注。在这里，人们既可以观赏到得以恢复的良好生态环境，又可以感受生态建设与环境保护给人类带来的福音，体味回归自然的乐趣。

Hainan Island is a sea island with beautiful sights, rich natural resources and a long history. It existed at least 6000 years ago and people began to carry out activities then. According to historic materials, Hainan was under the administration of the Xiang Prefecture in the Qin Dynasty. It was set up into two prefectures, Zhuya and Dan'er in the West Han Dynasty (B.C.100) and in B.C.46, the emperor Yuan substituted the Zulu County for the two prefectures. In the Nanbei Dynasty, emperor Liangwu established the system "zhou" for Hainan and it is called Ya Zhou. Two prefectures, Linzheng and Zuya, were set up in the Shui Dynasty. In the Tang Dynasty, Yazhou, Qongzhou, Zhengzhou, Dangzhou and Wanzhou were founded. In the Ming Dynasty, Hainan was called Qongzhoufu, with Dangzhou, Wanzhou, Yazhou and 10 counties under its administration. Qongyadao was set up in 1912 and Haikou was established as a city in 1926. In 1948, Hainan Special Administrative Area was founded, which was directly under the State Administrative Council. Hainan Administrative Office was set up in 1951. Hainan Li and Miao Autonomous Region was founded in 1952 and then changed into Hainan Li and Miao Nationalities Prefecture in 1955. In 1984, Hainan Administrative Area was founded. Hainan was established as a province, with Haikou being the capital and the island of Hainan was proclaimed a Special Economic Zone in 1988.

地理

Geography

海南省, 位于祖国领土的最南端, 包括海南岛和西沙群岛、中沙群岛、南沙群岛的岛礁及其海域, 陆地面积3.39万平方公里, 海域面积210万平方公里, 是我国陆地面积最小的省份, 然而又是全国最大的海洋省。海南岛是海南省的主体, 是我国第二大岛, 北隔琼州海峡, 与广东省的雷州半岛相隔对望; 西临北部湾, 与越南为邻; 东邻菲律宾的吕宋岛; 南面则与马来西亚、印度尼西亚等国遥相对望, 且与南海诸岛紧密相连, 地理位置十分优越。海南岛为一穹形山体, 中间高四周低, 由山地(占25.4%)、丘陵(占13.3%)、台地(占32.6)、平原(包括阶地占28.7%)等组成。

Hainan province is located in the southernmost part of China. Consisting of the primary island of Hainan, and Xisha, Zhongsha, Nansha islands and its coastal areas, it has a land area of 33,900 square kilometers and a sea area of 2,100,000 square kilometers. Though Hainan is the smallest land province, it is the largest sea province in China. Hainan Island is the main land body of Hainan



province and second largest island in China. Hainan island has an advantageous geographic location, as it faces Leizhou Peninsula of Guangdong province across the Qiongzhou Strait in the north and it faces Vietnam in the west, across Beibu Bay. It has also been a neighbor of Lusong Island of the Philippines in the east and faces countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia in the south and is tightly grouped with the islands of the South Sea. Hainan Island is a vaulted mountain, which is high in the middle, with lower elevations on its surrounding areas. Its coastline is 1,528 kilometers long, with sandy beaches from hundreds to thousands of meters in width. Many swimming areas are less than 2 meters deep, with bottoms full of sand, as far as 200 meters out from the shore. The temperature of the sea water is usually 18-30 degrees centigrade.

气候

Climate

海南省气候属热带季风气候和热带海洋气候, 年平均气温23.8℃, 年平均降水量为1500-2000毫米, 月最高平均温度25℃-28℃, 月最低平均温度在10℃以上, 白昼超过12小时的天数有半年多。光热充沛, 全年皆为喜温、喜热作物的活跃生长期。夏无酷暑, 冬无严寒, 夏去秋来, 秋去春至, 四季如

海南概况 ABOUT HAINAN

春,遍地皆绿,空气清新,森林覆盖率超过50%,被誉为“回归大自然的好去处,未受污染的长寿岛”,是全国难得的避寒、冬泳、度假、旅游胜地。

Hainan has a monsoon and maritime climate. The annual temperature is 23.8 degrees centigrade and the annual rainfall is 1500 to 2000 millimeters. The high monthly average temperature is 25-28 degrees centigrade, with the low average temperature above 10 degrees centigrade most of the year, as the sun shines 12 hours of the day. Light and get are so plentiful in Hainan, that crops which love heat, can grow actively all year round. All seasons in Hainan are like spring. You will never feel too hot in summer or too cold in winter. the bright green plants attract you wherever you go and the air is very fresh. More than 50 percent of the land is covered by forest. Hainan is famed as a good place to go to, with longevity of life, and an island that hasn't been polluted. She is famous as a resort for staying away from the cold in winter, with swimming and vacation traveling all year long!

民族

People

海南省是多民族聚居的省份,全省有37个民族,其中黎、苗、回、汉是世居民族。人口最多的是汉族。世居的少数民族中,黎族人口最多,也是海南岛最早的居民。海南岛是我国黎族唯一的分布区,现有黎族人口100多万,占全省总人口的15.55%,五指山原是黎族居住最集中的地区。海南省苗族约6万人,多居于高山大岭,现以琼中、保亭两地最为集中,其生活习俗似受基督教的某些影响。回族近万人,回族在海南岛定居有700多年的历史,主要聚居在岛南端三亚市羊栏镇。回族同胞在许多方面保持着伊斯兰教的习俗。

Hainan is a multi-nationalities province with 37 nationalities live in the island of which the Han, Li, Miao and Hui have been living in the island for several generations and Han is the most popular one. Among the minor nationalities, Li nationality has the most population of 60,000 which makes up 15.55% of the population of Hainan, and they are the earliest residents in Hainan Island. Hainan Island is the only distribution for Li nationality in China. Wuzhi Mountain is originally the district where most of the Li Nationality lived. Miao nationality has a population of about 60,000, most of them live deeply into the mountains especially in Qiongzong and Baoting County with their customs of life partly affected by the Christian religion. Hui nationality has a population of about 10,000, having been living in Hainan Island for

more than 700 years and most of them live in Yanglan Town of Sanya City with the tradition of Islam remained in many aspects of there life.

文化生活

Cultural Life

海南岛历史悠久,是一个多民族聚居地,历史上陆陆续续不断有大陆移民飘洋过海来到海南。各少数民族的民情风俗与大陆不同地域移民带来的文化传统互相融合,相交辉映,形成了海南多元化的,丰富多彩的文化生活。海南岛独具特色的节日有纪念民族英雄的军坡节,互至祝福的府城换花节,欢快的儋州对歌节,追求幸福生活的黎苗族“三月三”节庆以及海南国际椰子节、海南三亚国际婚礼节等。传统戏剧有海南戏,临高木偶戏等。这些文化艺术与节庆展现了海南独特的热带海岛风情以及热情纯朴的民风。

Hainan Island has a long history with many different nationalities immigrating to the Island, which has resulted in a rich diverse island culture with many different nationalities represented. The mixing of different customs has come together to create a truly unique and unforgettable experience for anyone spending time on the Island. There are many special festivals in Hainan, such as the Junpo Festival to pay respects to National Heroes; The Fucheng Flower Exchange Festival and the Sanyuesan Festival for the young people to find their loved ones; The Festival of Song Contest in Danzhou for people to express their joy for life. Hainan's traditional operas include the Qiong Opera and Lin'gao puppet shows. These and many more provide a wide range of events that reflects on the rich cultural experience, and lets you enjoy the genuine friendliness of the people here on Hainan.

庆典活动

Festivals

海南岛历史悠久,各民族同居同乐,保留着许多质朴敦厚的民风民俗,文化生活多姿多彩。主要节日除春节、元宵、端午等与中原汉族基本相同外,还有一些具有海南当地民俗特色的节日。

On Hainan Island, people of different nationalities live in harmony. Their cultural life is varied and colorful and features lots of simple customs. Like people in other parts of China, they enjoy the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival and the Dragon Boat Festival, etc. In addition, Hainan's major festivals also include some local ones.



DRAGON CULTURE AND ART FESTIVAL IN DONGFANG CITY 东方龙文化艺术节

军坡节 Junpo Festival

是各地群众为纪念对海南开发和民族团结做过重大贡献的民族英雄冼夫人，于每年农历二月初九至十二举行的为期四天的大型活动。

A large-scale activity held by people of different districts in Hainan for the purpose to memorize a national heroine called Madam Xian, who contributed a lot to the development and the nation unity of Hainan. It lasts from the 9th day to the 12th day of the 2nd lunar month every year.

海南国际椰子节 Hainan International Coconut Festival

每年“三月三”和“清明节”前后，海南举办国际椰子节。这是海南省大众参与、面向世界的综合性、国际性的大型商旅文化节庆。

Held between March and April every year, it is a large-scaled comprehensive public occasion that Hainan Province has adopted to promote economic and cultural interactions with international communities.

府城镇换花节 Flower-exchange Festival in Fucheng Town

每逢农历正月十五这一天，琼山市府城镇便沉浸在花的海洋之中。这里华灯齐放，人海如潮，人们正手持鲜花，互相赠送，表达美好的祝福。



On the fifteenth day of the first lunar month every year, the Fucheng Town of Qiongsan City is immersed in the sea of flowers. When street lights turn on, people go out on streets and start presenting flowers to each other as a gift with best wishes for the new year.



天涯海角国际婚礼节 International Wedding Festival

每年的11月18日，闻名遐迩的天涯海角国际婚礼节在风景秀丽的天涯海角举行。在这里，海天作证，山石为媒，一对对佳偶们喜结良缘，丰富多彩的庆祝活动把婚礼节推向高潮。

From the 18th to the 21st of November every year, couples from all over the world will gather at the famous Tianya Haijiao near Sanya City to celebrate their new marriage or wedding anniversaries. When referred to love and marriage, Tianya Haijiao in Chinese implies eternal relationship. It means that the sea and the sky, the stones and the mountains will all act as the witness of love. The international wedding ceremony is highlighted with various interesting activities.

儋州中秋歌节 Danzhou Sing-along on the Moon Festival

儋州北部地区的青年男女把每年的八月十五中秋节当作他们追求爱情生活和幸福的最佳日子，在附近的山坡野地，互相以歌抒情，自发性地开展调声对歌比赛活动。

The young men and women in the northern part of Danzhou City regard the Moon Festival (on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month) as the best day to pray for love and happiness and consider that songs can best express their feelings. So when the day comes, they will go up to a nearby hill, men on one side and women on the other, and sing. Each singer has a challenger of opposite sex. Their songs are in local dialect. When both of them are satisfied with each other's singing, a love story has well begun.

三月三 Sanyuesan Festival

原是黎、苗族同胞未婚青年男女喜庆新生、追求爱情和幸福的民间传统节日（农历三月初三），今天已发展成为黎、苗族同胞开展群众文体体育活动的盛会。

Traditionally, it was a special occasion (on the third day of the third lunar month of the year) for the unmarried young men and women of Li and Miao nationalities to celebrate new life and pray for love and happiness. Today it has become a public ceremony for all Li and Miao people to entertain themselves with songs, dances and sport activities.





主要旅游资源

Hainan's Tourist Resources

优越的生态环境

Clean Environment, Even Cleaner Air

海南被认为是世界上最后几块未被污染的“净土”之一，这里空气清新，四季常绿，至今保持着良好的自然生态环境，森林覆盖率达51%，动植物资源十分丰富。茂密的天然热带原始森林里，树高叶茂，藤蔓交错，奇花异草满目皆是，各种珍禽异兽在这里繁衍生息。著名的原始森林景区有坝王岭林区、尖峰岭林区、五指山林区、吊罗山林区等。全省拥有各种植物4200多种，其中630多种为海南特有，被列为国家重点保护的珍稀树木有20多种。野生动物有561种，被列为国家一级保护的野生动物有13种。为保护这些珍禽稀兽，国家在海南岛建立了许多野生动物保护区和驯养场，游人可在保护区和驯养场内游览、观赏、逗趣，其乐无穷。

Hainan Island is said to be one of the purest Islands that has not been polluted like many other Islands. It is a wonderful place where tourists can come and enjoy a great vacation. The air is among the purest and cleanest anywhere, which comes as no surprise since there is

forest covering 51% of the Island, along with the rich plant life and abundant natural resources. There are many very well known forests which include the Bawang, Diaolu, Wuzhi and Jianfeng Mountain Forests. In these areas there are over 4200 different types of plants, out of those there are 630 which only grow here in Hainan, and 20 of the plants are listed on the national protected list because of how rare they are. There are also 561 different types of wild animals, of which 13 are on the national first class protection list.. The safety and well being of these animals is very important, which is the reason for the set up of many wild animal preservation zones or special places where animals are not only protected, but can also be enjoyed by tourists.

热带海滨

Tropical Beaches

要说祖国南海在海南岛这片土地上弹奏出的迷人的旋律是什么，那就是海岛所具有的得天独厚的热带海滨自然风光。海岛沿岸一带，蔚蓝色的大海一望无际，沙滩平坦，沙白如雪，细如末，松软如棉，阳光明媚，椰树婆娑，海风款款。蓝天白云映照之下，碧波荡漾，帆影点点。在海边，清晨可看海上日出，日间可以搏击风浪，傍晚可以垂钓浅滩，夜里可听温柔涛声。目前，许多海湾游览区已建成一系列配套齐全的具有国际水准的旅游设施，如休闲度假酒店、海上运动、海滨浴场、海底观光世界、水上表演馆、音乐喷泉广场、购物商店等等，欢迎广大海内外游客前往度假观光，尽情享受独特迷人的椰风海韵。





The natural tropical seaside scenery is the most beautiful charming on the Hainan island. Along the coast, you can enjoy blue sea water which extends to the end of the earth, flat, white, and soft sand, coconut trees which dance in the seaside breeze and boats which voyage between blue sky with white cloud and blue sea. In the seaside area, you can also watch sunrise at dawn, go fishing in the evening and listen to the tender sound of waves at night. At present, many seaside tourism zones have established a series of complete tourist facilities which are equiped in international standard, such as holiday hotels, beach sports, bathes beach, submarine sightseeing, performing houses up the sea, musical fountain squares and shops, etc.

民族风情

Fascinating Customs of Minority Nationalities

海南是一个多民族聚居的地区，汉族人口最多。少数民族中，主要有黎族、苗族和回族。各民族由于历史、文化传统的渊源关系，至今保留着许多质朴敦厚的风俗民情和生活习惯。

黎族是海南岛最早的居民，是我国南方百越族之一古骆越的一支，人口117.28万人。黎族人喜穿

“贯头衣”其似今天普通文化的“T”恤衫。黎族妇女喜穿筒裙，艳丽多姿。黎族竹筒饭，风味独特。婚姻恋爱自由，有早婚及不落夫家等习俗。

“三月三”是黎族青年男女追求爱情和幸福的传统佳节。那天，黎族青年男女身着盛装，载歌载舞，对歌表情，欢闹到深夜。

苗族，原籍在黔、桂、湘诸省山区，于明代万历年间，作为军队调进海南岛。苗族主要聚居在中部山区，妇女多穿贯头长衣，短裙，包头巾、裹腿。男子多穿圆领长袖，宽筒长裤。苗族的三色饭是待客的佳品。苗族民间盛行男女青年相互“拧捻投情”、“歌恋求婚”、“招郎入赘”的婚娶习俗。“三月三”也是他们的传统节日。

回族迁入海南岛有两种说法，一种认为在宋、元时代之间，回族先民从今越南占城因避乱驾舟而来；另一种说法认为是古代波斯人与中国经商，散落居住在三亚附近。海南回族现今聚居在三亚市的羊兰镇，信奉伊斯兰教，至今使用阿拉伯文字，用回历，讲回话，过伊斯兰开斋节，古尔邦节等。择偶一般只能在穆斯林族内。教徒朝拜时穿白衣戴白帽。与我国其他地区回族一样诵《可兰经》。



Hainan Island is inhabited by many nationalities. Apart from the Han nationality, which is of the largest population, Hainan's minority nationalities are mainly Li, Miao and Hui. The minority people still keep simple traditional customs in their life today.

The Li nationality has a population of 1,172,800. They are the earliest residents on Hainan Island. The Li people like to wear pulled-on-over-head garments that are very much like a normal "T" shirt today and women like to wear colorful tubular skirts. They eat simple food and one of the special local flavours is the bamboo rice (cooked in bamboo tubes). Young people of Li enjoy freedom to choose their spouses and due to the traditional custom, tend to get married at an early age. A young wife will stay with her own parents until she has borne a child. "Sanyue San" is Li's traditional festival during which young men and young women pray for love and happiness. On that day, they put on splendid dresses and express their feelings by singing and dancing. They don't give an end to their celebration until late at night.

The Miao nationality's native place is believed to be in mountainous areas of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guizhou and Hunan provinces. Their ancestors came to Hainan as an army in the Wanli year in the Ming Dynasty. Most of the Miao people in Hainan today live in the mountainous areas of the central part of the island like their forefathers did. Women often wear pulled-on-over-head long coats and short skirts, with heads wrapped in towels and legs wrapped in cloth. Men often wear long-sleeve and round-collar coats and their trousers are usually with wide legs. To entertain their guests, the Miao family will often prepare three-color rice for the dinner. According to Miao's tradition, young men and young women express their passionate feelings by pinching the beloved and offer a marriage with songs. The deeper their love is, the harder the pinch will be. To keep a husband living in the household of the bride's parents is a common practice among the Miao people. Like the Li nationality, they also celebrate the Sanyue San festival on the third day of the third lunar month every year.

The Hui nationality is also an important people living in Hainan. Someone says that the ancestors of the Hui nationality came from Vietnam by boat as refugees in Song and Yuan dynasties while others believe that the local Hui people are descendants of ancient Persians who came to do business with Chinese. The Hui people in Hainan today live together in Yanglan Town of Sanya City. They believe in Islam, write in Arabic, use Islamic calendar, speak their own language and have their own festivals like Lasser Bairam and

Corban. Generally speaking, they can only choose a spouse in the Islamic clan. When in worship, they dress themselves white and read aloud the Koran just as do any other Islamic communities in the world.



温泉
Hot Springs

“春寒赐浴华清池，温泉水滑洗凝脂”描写的是杨贵妃在陕西临潼华清池洗浴的情景。如今在海南，洗温泉已不是达官贵人独有的享受，而成为大众旅游的重要休闲之一。海南的温泉遍布全岛，其中大多是热矿泉。温泉具有明显的医疗保健作用，如对高血压、风湿性关节炎、皮肤病、神经衰弱、失眠等疗效显著。海南岛的温泉开发已形成规模，开发中注重利用温泉的物理和化学性质，把健身与游乐、休闲与养生有机地结合在一起。温泉度假区内，都具有现代化的接待设施，如休闲度假酒店、娱乐、健身、温泉疗养、美食餐饮等样样具备。海南，不仅有海滨度假的优越条件，也是温泉度假休闲的胜地。

In ancient times, having a hot-spring bath was the special enjoyment of high officials and noble lords. But today, in Hainan, it has been one of the relaxations for the public. Natural hot springs can be found all over Hainan Island. Most of them are rich in minerals and thus have a proven curative effect on hypertension, rheumatism, skin diseases, neurasthenia, insomnia, etc. To make full use of the local hot spring resources, a number of holiday and recuperation resorts have been established. All those resorts have such facilities as modern hotels, entertainment installations, gymnasiums, recuperation setups and fabulous restaurants. All in all, Hainan is just an ideal place where you can relax yourself both mentally and physically.

名胜古迹 Scenic Spots of Historical Interest

海南岛历史悠久，数千年来封闭半封闭的状态，为海南岛蒙上了一层传奇色彩。因此而遗留下来的一批著名的人文景观，吸引着今天的人们去追

寻历史踪迹。天涯海角是古人们遥想海南时的心态的真实写照。在古代，海南被视为蛮荒绝域，统治者将其作为贬官谪臣的流放地。为纪念历史上被贬名臣而修建的“五公祠”、“苏公祠”和“东坡书院”等，今日已成名胜。宋以后，海南教育渐兴，共有95人中进士，涌现出丘浚、王佐、海瑞等名人，其中明代的海瑞成为与包公齐名的著名清官。

“琼台书院”、“海瑞墓”、“海瑞故居”等如今已成为人们纪念和凭吊先贤的胜地。在近代，海南人民争取自由解放的英勇斗争事迹，可歌可泣，为中国的革命斗争事业写下了光辉的一页。如今，一批革命遗迹和纪念地，如秀英古炮台、琼崖纵队司令部旧址、冯白驹故居、临高角、宋庆龄故居、红色娘子军塑像、李硕勋烈士纪念碑等已成为著名的景点，激励着年轻一代为海南的进步事业作出更大的贡献，也吸引着一批又一批的游客前往参观。

Being an island with a long history, Hainan remained isolated from the outside world for thousands of years, and thus was sometimes considered very mysterious. A great many spots of a legendary nature have been left over to the present, which have become major attractions to tourists. In ancient times, Hainan island was regarded as the remotest corner of the earth, and therefore an piece of uncultivated wild land ideal for emperors to send banished officials. To commemorate deeds of these often good-hearted and honest officials in Hainan, local people built such temples as the Five Officials Temple, the Memorial Hall for Sushi, and preserved carefully the houses they lived in, which now have become key spots of historical interests. The Song dynasty witnessed a great progress in Hainan's education, which resulted in the appearance of some famous scholars and officials such as Qiu Jun, Wang Zhuo and Hai Rui. Their homes, studies or tombs have also been well preserved. In modern times, Hainan people's fighting for freedom and liberation was an important part of the Chinese revolution. Today, some historic

sites reflecting that part of history, such as the Xiuying Ancient Battery, Site of the former Headquarters of the Communist army in Hainan, Feng Baiju (an red army general)'s Former Residence, Madam Song Qingling's Ancestral House, Statue of the Red Woman Army, and Cape of Lingao (where the PLA landed when liberating Hainan) etc., have become places of keen interest for many visitors to Hainan.

独特的美食文化 Special Dining Culture

海南不仅以其秀丽的自然风光吸引着众多的游客，其美食也是颇负盛名，成为海南旅游的一道亮丽的风景线。海南美食具有奇特、新鲜、丰富、价格实惠等特点，无论是在星级酒店、街头餐馆或是富有情调的海边大排挡，也无论是白天、黑夜，您均可品尝到美味可口的各色菜肴。北京的游客说，在海南吃一顿丰盛的海鲜，足以赚回一张北京到海口的机票钱。此话虽有些夸张，但确也道出了在海南超值旅游的一个小秘密。清淡雅逸、生猛鲜活是海南菜肴的一大特点。在海南，人们品海鲜、鱼吃游的、蟹吃爬的、贝吃鲜的、虾吃跳的。文昌鸡、加积鸭、东山羊、和乐蟹为传统四大名菜，颇受岛内外游客的好评。此外，富有海南特色的各种风味小吃也为海南美食锦上添花，如海南粉、海南鸡饭、椰丝糯米粳、东山烙饼等。海南建省办特区后，全国各地乃至世界各国的特色菜肴不断涌进椰岛，各种风味流派纷呈异彩，使游客在海南足不出户，也能吃遍世界美味。

Hainan is attractive to many tourists not only for its beautiful natural scenery, but also for its excellent food. Food in Hainan, especially the sea food, is featured by its freshness, richness and reasonably low prices. You can taste all kinds of delicious dishes virtually any time of the day in hotels, restaurants, and the lively out-door gears. In Hainan, you will always have a chance to taste great sea food with incredibly low prices. People from Beijing would fly to Hainan just for a day of sea food and then they would say that their air-ticket costed no money considering the prices they will pay for the same meal in Beijing. Wenchang Chicken, Jiayi Duck, Dongshan Goat and Hele Crab are the four most famous dishes in Hainan, then you have the various local snacks full of unique Hainan flavors, such as Hainan Noodles, Hainan Chicken Rice and Dongshan Pancakes. Since Hainan became a province and a Special Economic Zone, all kinds of Chinese food as well as foreign food flowed into Hainan with a new wave of immigrants from all parts of the country, making Hainan a truly dinning paradise!





RECOMMENDED TOUR ROUTES

旅游线路精选

海南环岛四天三晚游

FOUR-DAY TOUR IN HAINAN

第一天 上午海口接站。五公祠-东郊椰林-万泉河-东山岭。住兴隆。
第二天 兴隆热带花园或热带植物园-猴岛-亚龙湾-鹿回头山顶公园。住三亚。
第三天 南山文化旅游区-天涯热带海洋动物园-天涯海角。住通什。
第四天 中华民族文化村-枫林鹿场。海口送站。

Day1 Meeting guests in the morning in Haikou. Wugong Temple-East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River-Dongshan Ridge. Reside in Xinglong.
Day2 Xinglong Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Mondkey Islet-Yalong Bay-Deer Glancing Back Park. Reside in Sanya.
Day3 Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area-Tianya Tropical Marine Zoo-Tianya Haijiao. Reside in Tongza.
Day4 China National Cultural Village-Fenglin Deer Farm. See off in Haikou.

第一天 中午海口接站。五公祠-海南鹿场-东郊椰林-万泉河。住琼海。
第二天 东山岭或白石岭-热带花园或热带植物园-亚龙湾-天涯海角。住三亚。
第三天 南山文化旅游区-中华民族文化村。住通什。
第四天 火山口或东山湖热带野生动物园。海口送站。

Day1 Meeting Guests at noon in Haikou. Wugong Temple-Hainan Deer Farm-East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River Reside in Qionghai.
Day2 Dongshan Ridge or Baishi Ridge-Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Yalong Bay-Tianya Haijiao. Reside in Sanya.
Day3 Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area-China Nanshan Cultural Village. Reside in Tongza.
Day4 Crater or Dongshan Lake Tropical Wild Animal Park. See off in Haikou.

第一天 下午海口接站。五公祠-万泉河。住琼海。
第二天 东山岭热带公园或热带植物园-亚龙湾-大东海。住三亚。
第三天 鹿回头山顶公园-天涯海角-南山文化旅游区。住通什。
第四天 中华民族文化村或民族博物馆-东山湖热带野生动物园或火山口。海口送站。

Day1 Meeting guests in the afternoon in Haikou. Wugong Temple-Wanquan River. Reside in Qionghai.
Day2 Dongshan ridge-Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Yalong Bay-Dadong Sea. Reside in Sanya.
Day3 Deer Glancing Back Park-Tianya Haijiao-Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area. Reside in Tongza.
Day4 China National Cultural Village or National Museum-Dongshan Lake Tropical Wild Animal Park or Crater. See off in Haikou.

第一天 下午海口接站。五公祠-海瑞墓-假日海滩-水世界。住海口。
第二天 东郊椰林-万泉河-东山岭。住兴隆。
第三天 热带花园或热带植物园-亚龙湾-鹿回头山顶公园-南山文化旅游区。住三亚。
第四天 天涯海角-中华民族文化村。海口送站。

Day1 Meeting guests in the afternoon in Haikou. Wugong Temple-Hairui Tomb-Holiday Beach Water World. Reside in Haikou.
Day2 East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River-Dongshan Ridge. Reside in Xinglong.
Day3 Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Yalong Bay-Deer Dancing Back Park-Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area. Reside in Sanya.
Day4 Tianya Haijiao-China National Cultural Village. See off in Haikou.

海南環島五天四晚遊

FIVE-DAY TRAVEL IN HAINAN

- 第一天** 下午海口接站。五公祠-东郊椰林-万泉河-东山岭-热带花园或热带植物园。住兴隆。
- 第二天** 鹿回头山顶公园-天涯海角-天涯热带海洋动物园-南山文化旅游区。住三亚。
- 第三天** 亚龙湾-中华民族文化村-民族博物馆。住通什。
- 第四天** 枫木鹿场-火山口-假日海滩-水世界。住海口。
- 第五天** 海瑞墓。送站。
- Day1** Meeting guests in the morning in Haikou. Wugong Temple-East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River-Dongshan River-Dongshan Ridge-Tropical Garden or Tropical Garden. Reside in Xinglong.
- Day2** Deer Glancing Back Park-Tianya Haijiao-Tiaoya Tropical Marine Botanical Garden-Nanshan Cultural Area. Reside in Sanya.
- Day3** Yalong Bay-China National Cultural Village-National Museum. Reside in Tongza.
- Day4** Fengnu Deer Farm-Crater-Holiday Beach Water World. Reside in Haikou.
- Day5** Hairui Tomb. See off.

- 第一天** 中午海口接站。五公祠-东郊椰林-万泉河-白石岭。住琼海。
- 第二天** 东山岭-天涯海角-南山文化旅游区。住三亚。
- 第三天** 鹿回头山顶公园-亚龙湾-通什中华民族文化村-民族博物馆。住通什。
- 第四天** 枫木鹿场-火山口-假日海滩-水世界。住海口。
- 第五天** 海瑞墓。送站。
- Day1** Meeting guests at noon in Haikou. Wugong Temple-East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River-Baishi Ridge. Reside in Qionghai.
- Day2** Dongshan Ridge-Tianya Haijiao-Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area. Reside in Sanya.
- Day3** Deer Glancing Back Park-Yalong Bay-Tongza China National Cultural Village-National Museum. Reside in Tongza.
- Day4** Fengnu Deer Farm-Dongshan Lake Wild Animal Park-Holiday Beach Water World. Reside in Haikou.
- Day5** Hairui Tomb. See off.

- 第一天** 下午海口接站。五公祠-海南鹿场-东郊椰林。住文昌。
- 第二天** 万泉河-东山岭-热带花园或热带植物园-东南亚风情村。住兴隆。
- 第三天** 猴岛-亚龙湾-天涯海角-天涯热带海洋动物园-鹿回头山顶公园。住兴隆。
- 第四天** 南山文化旅游区-大田坡鹿-热带两院植物园。住儋州。
- 第五天** 东坡书院-南泰鳄鱼湖动物园-火山口。海口送站。
- Day1** Meeting guests in the afternoon in Haikou. Wugong Temple-Hainan Deer Farm-East Suburb Coconut Trees. Reside in Wenchang.
- Day2** Wanquan River-Dongshan Ridge-Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Southeast Asia Flavor Village. Reside in Xinglong.
- Day3** Monkey Islet-Yalong Bay-Tianya Haijiao-Tianya Tropical Marine zoo-Deer Glancing Back Park. Reside in Sanya.
- Day4** Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area-Datianpo Deer-Two Tropical Crops Institutes Botanical Garden. Reside in Danzhou.
- Day5** Dongpo School-Nantai Crocodile Zoo-Crater. See off in Haikou.

- 第一天** 上午海口接站。东寨港红树林-东郊椰林-万泉河-白石岭。住琼海。
- 第二天** 热带花园或热带植物园-吊罗山热带雨林公园。住吊罗山。
- 第三天** 亚龙湾-南山文化旅游区-天涯热带海洋动物园-天涯海角。住三亚。
- 第四天** 五指山。住海南五指山国际度假寨。
- 第五天** 东山湖热带野生动物园。海口送站。
- Day1** Meeting guests in the morning in Haikou. Dongzai Port Red Trees-East Suburb Coconut Trees-Wanquan River-Baishi Ridge. Reside in Qionghai.
- Day2** Tropical Garden or Tropical Botanical Garden-Diaoluoshan Tropical Rainforest. Reside in Diaoluoshan.
- Day3** Yalong Bay-Nanshan Cultural Tourist Area-Tianya Tropical Marine zoo-Tianya Haijiao. Reside in Sanya.
- Day4** Wuzhi Mountain. Reside in Hainan Wuzhi Mountain International Holiday village.
- Day5** Dongshan Lake Tropical Wild Animal Park. See off in Haikou.

