中国丹霞地貌及其研究进展

DANXIA GEOMORPHOLOGY OF CHINA AND ITS PROGRESS IN RESEARCH WORK

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序 一

20 世纪 30 年代，地质学家陈国达教授（现中国科学院资深院士）在对广东仁化丹霞山及华南红层地貌作了大量研究之后，便以最具代表性的丹霞山命名了红层地貌的一个特殊类型——“丹霞地貌”。这一命名是岩石地貌学研究的一个预见，它虽然限指红色砂砾岩上发育的地貌类型，但却同时突出了它在岩石地貌学研究中的地位，唤起了地貌学家对它更多的注意。事实也确是如此，从那以后，尤其是 80 年代以来，丹霞地貌研究引起了地学界的广泛关注，也引起了旅游管理部门和有关风景区的很大兴趣。90 年代初，他们发起成立的“丹霞地貌旅游开发研究会”，可以说是一个产研结合的学术、科普和开发性群众组织，这样的由不同学科的学者、政府官员、风景区管理人员甚至旅游企业家组成的研究组织在中国是唯一的。它也是一个某种形式上把科研成果转变成生产力的融合组织，为中国地貌学的发展走出了一条新路——以开发养科研、促科研。因此，它具有强大的生命力。其中代表人物是中山大学已 73 岁高龄的黄进教授，他的足迹已踏遍了中国的东西南北，考察了 450 余处丹霞地貌，他对丹霞地貌研究事业的执著态度和奉献精神令人钦佩和敬仰，他的事迹不仅在地学界而且在很广泛的范围为人所知。更令人欣慰的是，他培养了一位富有开拓性的接班人，即本书的作者彭华教授。他们卓有成效的工作加上各地学者的努力，研究会成立以来的 8 年时间里，召开了 6 届讨论会，出版了 6 本论文集，发表了近 200 篇论文，这样一种发展形势在国内是超前的，在国际上也是少有的。我为他们的成就而高兴，为能在这里说几句话而自豪。所以，尽管我不善于作序，但对彭华教授的要求还是欣然应允。

从地貌学分类上看，一直有“构造地貌”和“岩石地貌”两大类的划分。岩石地貌学中石灰岩、砂岩、砂砾岩、花岗岩、流纹岩、玄武岩甚至黄土皆有各自特有的属性和独特的地貌造型。在许

多地方，以地貌为主体的风景资源都已经或正在成为重要的旅游景点或景区。而丹霞地貌不但造型奇特——这也许是各类岩石地貌共有的——而且它鲜明的红色是其他各类地貌所没有的，也许这正是它“鹤立鸡群”的原因，受到人们普遍地关注。在国外如美国的犹他州、阿利桑那州也有类似的地貌，但没有特别的命名。红层和丹霞地貌在中国分布广泛，据黄进统计已超过 500 处，它是在中国土生土长的地貌类型，而这种分类不论是从科学上还是从应用上，都是十分必要的。所以中国成为“丹霞地貌”的诞生地是很自然的。

彭华等人是力图将丹霞地貌推向世界的年轻一代，我想这也应该是老一代地貌学家的愿望。这本小册子系统而简洁地介绍了中国丹霞地貌研究进展，我希望它能给国际同行们一个比较简明而完整的信息，告诉人家我们做了什么，这一步正是以往所缺乏的。但愿我们的工作能够获得国际同行的认可，争取更多的交流，以促进岩石地貌学和旅游事业的发展，并希望在不久的将来，能够在我们的国家召开丹霞地貌国际学术讨论会。

崔之久

（中国地理学会地貌与第四纪专业委员会主任）

2000 年 4 月 21 日 于北大燕园

PREFACE 1

In the 1930s, after an extensive and intensive study of the geomorphology manifested in Mt. Danxia, Renhua, Guangdong and in the red beds of South China, Professor Chen Guoda, the geologist and academician of The Chinese Academy of Sciences, named a special geomorphologic type developed in red bed as Danxia Landform after Mt. Danxia, the most typical place where such landform occurs. This nomenclature is a foresight in the study of petrographic geomorphology. Although it refers only to the geomorphologic type developed in red sandstone and conglomerate, yet it also highlights its position in the research of petrographic geomorphology, thus attracting the attention of many geomorphologists. This is truly what things are.

From then on, and in particular since the 1980s, the research on Danxia Geomorphology has been arousing considerable interest both throughout the earth science circle, and among the tourism administration agencies as well as the scenic spots concerned. The Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Society initiated and set up by them can be said as an academic, scientific popularization, exploration mass organization combining production with scientific research Such a research organization composed of scientists of various disciplines, government officials, managerial personnel of scenic spots, and even tourism enterprisers is unique in China. In a certain form, it is also an organization turning the scientific research results into productive forces, thus breaking a new path for the development of geomorphology: to finance and promote scientific research through the development of tourism resources. Therefore it is full of vitality and has a bright future. The typical representative of this organization is Professor Huang Jin of Zhongshan University who is now of the advanced age of 73. His track has covered all the four corners of China to investigate more than 450 Danxia Geomorphologic sites. His spirit of inflexible approach and constant contribution to geomorphologic research is admirable and respectable. His achievements are well known not only in the earth science circle but also well beyond it. It is gratifying to know that he has trained a successor full of pioneering spirit, i e the writer of this book, Professor Peng Hua. With their fruitful work and the efforts of researchers from the various places, and in the past 8 years since its establishment, the Research Society has convened 6 symposia, and published 6 volumes of proceedings and nearly 200 papers Such a development is fast in China and rare in the world. I am pleased about their achievements, and proud to be able to put in a few words here. Although I am not good at writing a preface, yet I am glad to do so in response to Professor Peng Hua's invitation

In geomorphologic classification, there have always been two broad divisions namely the "structure geomorphology" and the "petrographic geomorphology". In petrographic geomorphology, limestone, sandstone, sandy conglomerate, granite, rhyolite, basalt and even loess all have their own properties and geomorphologic forms. Many places have become scenic spots or resorts for tourists due to their landscape resources, especially the geomorphologic resources. The

peculiar appearance of Danxia Landform may be shared by other kinds of rock, while its fresh red color is, however, unique. This is perhaps why Danxia Landform can stand out among others, and attracts much attention. Similar landform is present also in other country, e.g. in Utah and Arizona of the United States, but they have not given it a special name. Red bed and Danxia Landform are widely distributed in China. According to Huang Jin, over 540 locations of such landform have been discovered. It is a geomorphologic type born and brought up in China. This classification is necessary no matter in scientific or in application point of view. Therefore it is only natural that China is the birthplace of Danxia Geomorphology.

Peng Hua and others are a young generation endeavoring to introduce the Danxia Geomorphology into the world, which, I presume is also the hope of the geomorphologists of the old generation. This booklet deals systematically and concisely with the progress in China in the research of Danxia Geomorphology. I hope it will give our international colleagues relatively brief and complete information about what we have done. This is exactly what was lacking in the past. If only our work can be accepted by our international colleagues, and we can have more exchanges with them, in order to accelerate the development of petrographic geomorphology and tourism . We hope in the near future an international symposium on Danxia geomorphology can be held in China.

Cui Zhijiu
(Chairman of Commission on Geomorphology, Geographical Society of China)
in Yanyuan of Beijing University
2000/4/21

序 二

我关注丹霞地貌始于研究区域地质。记得1940年读李希霍芬(F. von Richthofen)之 *China*，知他认为粤北曾为红层被覆。之后学者们更分为丹霞层和南雄层等。但余等调查后发现各红层盆地分别发育在古盆地中，山间盆地多为砂砾岩，河谷多为泥砂岩。于是1945年写《南雄、丹霞层位新见解》一文，认为两地层可能是“同期异相”之物。毕业论文即以仁化县丹霞地形为题，称之为“红石公园”，想来距今已近60年矣。虽30年代后期，陈国达先生曾提出“丹霞地形”之名词，但那时并无人将其作为一种独立之类型进行研究，大都是从地质学或地层学角度，讨论红层的地貌表现及地貌发育之差异。丹霞地貌一词也没有成为通用之学术名词，包括本人在内，当时的研究也只是皮毛而已。

50年代始，我把丹霞地貌作为一种独立之地貌类型写进有关文章，并在之后的著作中，将丹霞地貌归类于岩石地貌之红层地貌类，进行了专门论述。大概从那时起，丹霞地貌之概念为国内更多的地学工作者所接受。遗憾的是，吾等不专，对丹霞地貌没有再进行深入研究。

令余欣慰者，80年代以来，黄进教授不懈进取，专攻丹霞，历尽艰辛，踏遍祖国山水，建树甚丰。90年代初黄进兄又倡导、组织全国学者，成立丹霞地貌旅游开发研究会，结合旅游开发，工作扎实而有生气，使丹霞地貌学科之研究得以空前发展。更喜事业后继有人，今读彭华教授新作，知当前丹霞地貌研究之进展，颇有井蛙之感，亦知其力图开拓之气魄，冲出国门之雄心，吾等不胜欣喜。余知美国犹他州天生桥区（Arches）、法国撒克逊区、澳洲等地均有丹霞地貌分布，而我国之多之美，全球无比。将丹霞地貌推向世界，与国际研究接轨，十分必要且条件已经成熟。

丹霞地貌是一种难得之旅游资源，国外的丹霞地貌区也多是著名风景旅游区，中国的丹霞地貌亦必将为国家之旅游事业发挥巨大作用，旅游部门更应重视之。余知彭兄又是旅游开发方面的专家，亲自主持了丹霞山的开发建设，相信丹霞地貌研究会在他的主持下，必将在基础研究和应用研究之结合中，为丹霞地貌学科之发展大展宏图。吾等年事已高，难以再有作为，谨祝他们为国家建设和旅游发展作出更大贡献，他们的成果更加充实地貌科学体系，早日获得国际同行之认可，使丹霞地貌这个在中国土生土长的地貌类型早日走向世界。

本书系统总结和介绍了国内丹霞地貌研究成果，必将在同行中产生巨大影响，其功大矣。故乐为序。

曾昭璇

2000年4月23日

PREFACE 2

My concern with Danxia Geomorphology began with a research on regional geology. I remember when I read F. Von Richthofen's *China* in 1940, I understood he held that northern Guangdong had been covered by red beds. Subsequently some research workers divided further the red beds into Danxia Bed and Nanxiong Bed. After an investigation, however, we noted that the various red basins were developed separately in various old basins, while intermontane basins were mostly filled by sandy conglomerate and valleys, by pelitic sandstone. Thus, I wrote a paper *New views on Nanxiong and Danxia Beds* in 1945, suggesting that these two Beds were likely to be equivalent although heteropic in facies In my graduation thesis entitled "Danxia landform in Renhua County", I called it Red Stone Park. This, I think, happened nearly 60 years ago. In the late 1930s, although Mr. Chen Guoda

proposed the term Danxia Landform, no one studied it as an independent type at that time, except for some discussions made on the geomorphologic manifestations and the difference in geomorphologic development in red beds mostly from a geological or a stratigraphical angle. Danxia Landform did not become a popular term either All the research work on Danxia Landform at that time, including mine, was superficial only.

Beginning in the 1950s, I wrote in as an independent type the Danxia Geomorphology to a relevant paper, and in my subsequent works, dealt specially with the Danxia Landform as the red bed class in rock geomorphologic classification. Approximately from then on, the concept of Danxia Geomorphology have been more widely accepted by workers of earth sciences in China. To my regret, I have not made probing study into this subject any longer since then

What gratifies me, however, is that since the 1980s, Professor Huang Jin have spared no effort to keep forging ahead in studying specially the Danxia Landform. He has experienced many hardships, traversed the length and breadth of the land and scored many achievements. In the early 1991s, Huang Jin organized relevant research workers in China to set up The Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Society to go parallel with tourism development. His work has been carried out sturdily and full of vitality, so that the research on Danxia Geomorphology can soar to unprecedented height. What gratifying more is that there are worthy successors to the cause By reading Professor Peng Hua's new works, I know about the progress on Danxia geomorphologic research, and I feel myself in the past rather liked a frog at the bottom of a well able to see only the little patch of sky above. I also very glad to know he has the pioneering spirit and ambition to introduce this type of geomorphology into the world. To my knowledge, Danxia Landform is recognizable also in the Arches area of Utah, U.S.A., the Saxon area, France, and Australia, although this type of geomorphology in China is incomparable as far as its wide distribution and beautifulness are concerned. To introduce it into the

world and to link it up with international research activities are necessary and the opportunity for doing so is now ripe.

Danxia Landform is a rare tourism resource, since Danxia Geomorphologic areas in foreign countries have mostly become famous scenic resorts. Therefore, Danxia Landform in China will be bound to play a big role in China's tourism, and tourism department should attach more importance to it. I understand Peng Hua is also a specialist in tourism development, who has personally taken charge of the development and construction of Mt. Danxia. I believe under his management, the Danxia Geomorphologic Research Society will ride on the crest of success in the development of the discipline of Danxia Geomorphology in the context of a combination between basic study and application research. As I am advanced in age, I am unable to do something worthwhile. I only hope they will make a greater contribution to China's construction and tourism development, their results will further enrich the scientific system of geomorphology and will be accepted earlier by our international colleagues, and Danxia Geomorphology, a special type born and brought up in China, will be introduced into the world soon.

This book summarizes systematically the research results on Danxia Geomorphology in China. It will certainly produce tremendous effect among the colleagues. As the achievement is great, I am glad to write this preface for it.

Zeng Zhaoxuan

April 23, 2000

序 三

1928 年，冯景兰对粤北丹霞山由（丹霞层）红色砂砾岩所形成的奇险壮观的丹崖赤壁地貌作了生动的描述，并命名了下第三系丹霞层。1939 年，陈国达把与丹霞山（性质）类型相同的地貌命名为“丹霞地形”。以后，吴尚时、曾昭璇对粤北等地的丹霞地貌作了进一步的研究和宣传，使丹霞地貌成为被广为接受的地貌类型。

作为一个后辈，我认为这种由中国学者发现并命名的丹霞地貌，应由中国学者继续作全面系统的深入研究并推向世界。数十年来，我对中国的丹霞地貌不断地进行调查研究，迄今为止，对中国已发现的 540 多处丹霞地貌的 450 余处进行了现场考察，对中国丹霞地貌形成发育的许多方面进行了探究。现正在撰写《中国丹霞地貌》一书，希望此书出版后，能为中国丹霞地貌走向世界尽我的一份绵薄之力。

彭华同志和我一样，多年来有志于把中国的丹霞地貌推向世界。他为了宣传中国丹霞地貌及研究进展，不辞辛劳，吸取了中国许多学者研究丹霞地貌的主要成果，加上他自己多年对丹霞地貌的研究心得，写成了这本《中国丹霞地貌及其研究进展》，反映了中国当前丹霞地貌的研究水平。此书简明扼要，第一次系统介绍中国丹霞地貌及其研究进展，是中国丹霞地貌推向世界的开端，是可喜可贺的事！

真正把中国丹霞地貌推向世界，恐怕还要经过几代人的努力，我与彭华同志愿为之奋斗！特以此为序。

黄 进

2000 年 5 月 17 日

PREFACE 3

In 1928, Feng Jinglan made a vivid description on the precipitous and magnificent red cliff and red wall geomorphology formed in red sandy conglomerate stratum in northern Guangdong, and termed this stratum as Lower Tertiary Danxia Bed. In 1939, Chen Guoda named the geomorphology similar to Mt. Danxia type as Danxia Landform. Subsequently, Wu Shangshi and Zeng Zhaoxuan conducted further studies and propaganda on the Danxia Landform of northern Guangdong, thus this geomorphologic type have since been widely accepted.

As a junior, I believe this Danxia Geomorphology discovered and named by Chinese scientists should be studied systematically, thoroughly and continuously also by Chinese research workers and introduced into the world. In the past several decades, I have constantly carrying out investigations and studies on China's Danxia Geomorphology. To this day, I have already carried out on-the-spot investigation in more than 450 out of the 540 Danxia Landform sites found so far in China, and have been probing into many aspects in regard to the formation and evolution of China's Danxia Geomorphologic type. I am now writing a book entitled *Danxia Geomrophology of China*, which, I hope will aid in introducing the Danxia Geomorphology into the world after its publication.

Peng Hua, like me, has had the ambition for many years to introduce China's Danxia geomorphology into the world. With a view to publicize the Danxia geomorphology of China and the progress in research work, he has taken the trouble to assimilate the chief results of Danxia Geomorphologic research from may Chinese workers. On this basis and also based on his own research results accumulated for many years, he has written this book entitled *Danxia Geomorphology of China and its progress in research work,* which mirrors the current research level in China concerning this geomorphologic type This book is concise and to the point. It deals systematically for the first time with China's Danxia Geomorphology and the progress in research work, and marks the beginning of introducing Danxia Geomorphology into the world. It is a matter for congratulation!

I think it needs the efforts of several generations to actually introduce China's Danxia Geomorphology into the world Both Peng Hua and me are willing to strive for it! This will serve specially as a preface.

Huang Jin

May 17, 2000

前　言

目前地貌学教科书上一般不专门讲丹霞地貌，只是上课的时候听老师说过，但不知其所以然。记得大四的时候我的同学朱诚拿了一张齐云山的地形图，说是丹霞地貌，想写文章，要我帮他作出立体图。因为没有见过丹霞地貌，所以作出的图只有起伏的立体效果而没有丹霞地貌的味，令这位老兄大失所望。

我第一次认识丹霞地貌是 1981 年底在安徽师范大学地理系作毕业论文的时候。我非常感谢导师卢村禾教授和闵煜铭教授给了我在皖南考察的机会，使我有幸在齐云山上住了一个星期。但这次并不是进行地貌研究，而是素描写生。齐云山是一处发育良好的丹霞地貌，是中国四大道教胜地之一。我被它优美的自然风光和丰富的文化遗迹所吸引，因此而改变了行程计划，在山上多住了 3 天。后来我根据地形图定位拼绘了齐云山的全景立体图，这才使得朱诚连声叫好。没想到，我画的第一幅名山立体图竟是从齐云山开始，从丹霞地貌开始。后来我为齐云山画过几个版本的导游图，并分别被收入不同的书籍和《齐云山志》。也因此与丹霞地貌结下了缘。

但研究丹霞地貌还是从 1987 年开始，我跟着陈传康先生做粤北的地质地貌及旅游开发研究，丹霞山、金鸡岭等丹霞地貌风光是其旅游资源的重头戏；1988 年有幸与黄进教授相识，后来又陪他再上齐云山考察。两位先生的言传身教，才使我真正走上丹霞地貌与旅游开发的研究道路。后来我在丹霞山做过较多的工作，尤其是 1992~1995 年我在丹霞山做了 3 年多的总工程师，有机会更多地了解丹霞山和丹霞地貌的有关信息，也有机会为丹霞地貌研究事业多做一些工作。

从 1991 年在黄进教授和陈传康教授的组织下成立全国丹霞地貌旅游开发研究会以来，一大批地学工作者投身其中，我国的丹霞地貌研究事业开始了一个新的发展时期。特别是近 20 年来，黄进教授为中国的丹霞地貌研究事业跑遍了全国各地，考察了 450 多处

丹霞地貌。他一丝不苟的治学态度、坚韧不拔的献身精神、实事求是的工作作风对同行们产生了巨大的鼓舞和鞭策。

在前人研究的基础上，国内学者通过近十几年的努力，丹霞地貌科学体系已日趋成熟，社会影响也逐步扩大。但是因为与国外的交流甚少，目前国际上还没有将丹霞地貌作为一个独立的地貌类型进行研究。因此，争取与国外同行互通信息显得十分必要。如何使丹霞地貌形成更广泛的国际影响，确立中国土生土长的丹霞地貌在国际地貌学分类系统中的地位，成为我们义不容辞的任务。

本来黄进教授正在撰写《中国丹霞地貌》一书，故我一直没有写此书的计划。但是为了不错过在 2000 年南京国际地貌学专题会议上宣传中国丹霞地貌的机会，我向大会筹备组提出了进行丹霞地貌研究成果展和组织丹霞地貌考察线路的申请，得到了大力的支持。但是怎么推出，拿什么推出成了难题。1999 年第六届全国丹霞地貌旅游开发学术讨论会上，崔之久教授提出要有一个简单而又系统的、图文并茂的中国丹霞地貌及研究状况介绍。在黄进教授的支持与指导下，我开始准备这一工作。由于时间仓促，系统总结几十年的研究成果是十分困难的，这本小册子只能概略地介绍有关方面的主要认识和主要成果，我希望它能让国外同行对中国丹霞地貌及研究进展有一个初步的了解，也期盼着同行的回应、交流与支持。

感谢黄进教授的支持与指导，感谢曾昭璇教授、黄进教授和崔之久教授在百忙之中为本书作序，感谢中山大学出版社尤其是李海东先生的大力支持并及时编辑出版，感谢地质出版社的蔡卫东先生曾经给予的帮助，感谢丹霞山风景名胜区管理委员会资助出版，感谢所有为本书出版而付出劳动和给予支持的人，感谢所有关心与支持丹霞地貌研究事业的人！

彭　华

2000 年 7 月 20 日　于中山大学

FOREWORD

As a rule, the current textbook of geomorphology does not specially involve Danxia Geomorphology, which has only been talk about by the teacher in class, so the students generally do not know it in detail. I remember when I was the fourth-year student, my fellow-student Zhu Cheng showed me a Qiyunshan Topographic Map, saying that it was for Danxia Landform. He wanted to write a paper and asked me to draw a space diagram for him. Because I had not seen any Danxia Landform before, so the diagram I drew for him had only the relief effect without any taste of a Danxia Landform. This greatly disappointed him.

The first time I know about Danxia Landform was at the end of 1981, when I was writing my graduation thesis in the Geographic Department of Anhui Normal University. I was very grateful to my teachers Prof. Lu Cunhe and Prof. Min Yuming for giving me the opportunity to investigate in southern Anhui, so I could be fortunate enough to stay a week in Qiyunshan. But this time I only took sketch from nature instead of studying geomorphology. Qiyunshan is a site where Danxia Landform is well-developed, besides it is one of the four major Taoist resorts in China. Fascinated by its excellent natural scene and rich cultural remains, I changed my plan and stayed three days longer on the mountain there. Later, based on a topographic map, I drew a space diagram of the overall view of Qiyunshan, for which Zhu Cheng rained praises on me. I hardly expected the first famous mountain three-dimensional diagram I drew was actually for Qiyunshan and for Danxia Landform! Subsequently, I drew several editions of tourist maps for Qiyunshan, which was collected into different books including the *Qiyunshan Chronicles*. Therefore I became tightly bound to Danxia Geomorphology.

However, I did not actually began to study Danxia Geomorphology until 1987, when I accompanied Mr. Chen Chuankang to carry out a research program on geology, geomorphology and tourism development in northern Guangdong. The Danxia Geomorphologic scenes in Mt. Danxia and Jinjiling are the main tourism resources. In 1988, I was fortunate to make acquaintance with Prof. Huang Jin, and to accompany

him later to go up Qiyunshan again on an investigation tour. Only I learned by precept and example from these two masters, could I really begin my career of research on Danxia Geomorphology and tourism development. Afterward, I worked rather a lot in Mt. Danxia, and in particular in 1992-1995, I was the Chief Engineer of Mt. Danxia for over three years. Hence, I had the chance to understand more of Mt. Danxia and to get access to much more information concerned with Danxia Geomorphology., and had also the chance to do more work for the Danxia Geomorphologic research career.

Since 1991 when The Danxia Landform and Tourism Development Research Society of China was established under the organization of Messrs. Huang Jin and Chen Chuankang, a mass of earth science workers have joined in it, while Danxia Geomorphologic research entered a new development period. Especially in the past 20 years, for making contribution to the cause of Danxia Geomorphologic research, Prof. Huang Jin have traveled all over China to investigate nearly 450 Danxia Geomorphologic sites. His meticulous scholarship, persistent devotion and practical and realistic style of work have greatly inspired and encouraged his colleagues.

Based on the achievements of the forerunners, and through the research work of Chinese scientists in the past decades, the scientific system of Danxia Geomorphology is getting ripe with every passing day, and its social influence becomes greater and greater. However, as not much international exchange has been made, the research on Danxia Geomorphology has not yet begun in foreign countries. Therefore, inter-communications with foreign colleagues are highly necessary To widen Danxia Geomorphology's international influence, and to establish a position in international geomorphologic classification system for Danxia Geomorphologic type, which is born and brought up in China, are our bounden duty.

Since Prof. Huang Jin was writing a book *Danxia Geomor-phology of China*, I did not originally have any plan of writing this book. However, in order not to miss the chance to populize China's Danxia Geomorphology during the 2000 Nanjing International Geomorphologic Symposium, I submitted a proposal to the preparatory group to organize an exhibition on the research results and a field trip in relation to Danxia

Geomorphology, which immediately won wide support in response. But the difficult problem was how and what had we in hand to organize it? In the '99 6th All-China Symposium on Danxia Geomorphology and Tourism Development, Prof. Cui Jiuzhi suggested that we must have a booklet with excellent pictures and assay to deal systematically and concisely with China's Danxia Geomorphology and the progress in research work. Backed up and guided by Prof Huang Jin, I accepted the task to prepare this booklet. As time presses, it is very difficult to summarize systematically several decades' research results. This booklet can only deal briefly with the relevant major results and our major knowledge of Danxia Geomorphology. I hope it will help our foreign colleagues to understand preliminarily the Danxia Geomorphology of China and the progress in research work, and I also hope it will meet with responses from colleagues. Exchange and support are in particular welcome!

I am grateful to Prof Huang Jin for his support and guidance, to Mr. Zeng Zhaoxuan, Huang Jin and Cui Jizhi for their writing of the prefaces, to the Zhongshan University Publishing House, especially to Mr. Li Haidong for his energetic support in time, furthermore, to Geological Publishing House, especially Mr. Cai Weidong who has given me help greatly, to Mt. Danxia National Park Administration committee who has imbursed the book's publishing. Thanks to all those who have supported and aided in the publishing of this booklet, thanks to all those who show solicitude for and support the Danxia Geomorphologic research career!

Peng Hua

In Zhongshan University 2000/7/20