**秀 美 浙 江**

“七山二水一分田”的地貌特征，构成了“诗化江南，山水浙江”钟灵毓秀的美丽画卷。

浙江有天目山、莫干山、天台山、括苍山、雁荡山等名山，有西湖、千岛湖、东湖、南湖、东钱湖等名湖，有钱塘江、瓯江、楠溪江等名江。浙江又濒东海，碧波万顷中散落着数以千计的岛屿，有着中国最多的海岛和最长的海岛岸线。山河湖海俱胜，是浙江旅游的特色和优势。众多的旅游胜地中，尤以18个国家级风景名胜区为精品。

浙江的山水，不仅在于自然，更在于文化，得天独厚的自然风光与积淀深厚的人文景观有机融合、交相辉映。比如兰亭，因千年前的大书法家王羲之在此作《兰亭集序》而闻名于世，如今茂林修竹，曲水流觞，是中国书法圣地。又如唐（618—907年）宋（960—1279年）时期的大文豪白居易、苏东坡，曾在杭州为官，疏浚西湖，留下了今日西湖名胜白、苏二堤。从魏晋（220—420年）山水诗，到唐诗宋词，再到书法字画，可以从中找到许许多多有关浙江山水的名篇佳作。一首唐人吟咏杭州的《忆江南》，妇孺皆知，令人神往；而一幅元代（1271—1368年）所作的画卷《富春山居图》，又引得多少人魂牵梦萦。浙江的秀美风光由此声名远播。

Seventy percent of the provincial terrain comprises mountain areas, twenty percent rivers and ten percent farmland. These geological features constitute the poetic scenery of Zhejiang in the south of the Yangtze River Delta and a scroll of breathtaking landscape painting.

Zhejiang abounds with famous mountains such as Tianmu Mountain, Mogan Mountain, Tiantai Mountain, Kuocang Mountain and Yandang Mountain. The province is also blessed with beautiful lakes such as the West Lake, 1,000-isle Lake, East Lake, South Lake and Dongqian Lake. Zhejiang boasts prominent rivers such as Qiantang River, Oujiang River and Nanxi River. Being a coastal province, Zhejiang has thousands of islands scattered across the vast East China Sea. In fact, Zhejiang is home to China’s largest number of islands and the longest coastline. With all these scenic mountains, rivers and lakes and islands on the sea, Zhejiang attracts tourists from home and abroad. Of the numerous tourism destinations in the province, 18 national scenic zones are the best.

A tour around Zhejiang gives people more than sightseeing. It offers people a glimpse into the profound culture of the province. The unique natural splendors and places of profound historical and cultural interests complement each other. Take Orchid Pavilion for example. Its fame spreads far and wide because Wang Xizhi wrote the famous Preface to Orchid Pavilion Collection there. Today, it still features bamboo groves and zigzagging streams and is Mecca to all Chinese calligraphers. Take Bai Juyi of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) and Su Dongpo of the Song Dynasty (960-1279) for another example. Both were great men of letters and both worked in Hangzhou as magistrate and both dredged the West Lake. Bai Juyi left us the Bai Causeway and Su Dongpo left us the Su Causeway, both being scenic spots on the West Lake. Take a look at the poems of the Wei and Jin Dynasties (220-420), pieces from the Tang and the Song as well as a great amount of calligraphies and paintings and you can find a great amount of masterpieces that portray Zhejiang’s natural beauty. “Memory of Jiangnan”, a short poem about Hangzhou by Bai Juyi, makes Hangzhou known to everyone in China and makes everyone yearn to visit the paradise on earth. “Mountain Dwelling on Fuchun River,” a painting by Huang Gongwang of the Yuan Dynasty, is the stuff of endless dreams. The two masterpieces play a special role in promoting the scenic Zhejiang to the world.

西湖风景名胜区

地址：杭州西湖风景名胜区管理委员会

杭州龙井路1号

联系人：陈志华 电话：0571-87179579

杭州西湖风景名胜区是国务院首批公布的国家重点风景名胜区，也是全国首批十大文明风景旅游区和国家AAAAA级旅游景区。2011年6月24日，在第35届世界遗产大会上“杭州西湖文化景观”被成功列入世界遗产名录。她以秀丽的西湖为中心，三面云山，中涵碧水，面积约60平方公里，其中湖面6.5平方公里。环湖四周，绿荫环抱，山色葱茏，画桥烟柳，云树笼纱。逶迤群山之间，林泉秀美，溪涧幽深。100多处各具特色的公园景点中，有三秋桂子、六桥烟柳、九里云松、十里荷花，更有著名的“西湖十景”和“西湖新十景”以及近年来相继建成开放的多处各具特色的新景点，将西湖连缀成了色彩斑斓的大花环，使其春夏秋冬各有景致，阴晴雨雪独有情韵。

西湖是世界文化遗产地，不仅独擅山水秀丽之美，林壑幽深之胜，而且更有丰富的文物古迹、优美动人的神话传说，把自然、人文、历史、艺术巧妙地融为一体。西湖四周，古迹遍布，文物荟萃,60多处国家、省、市级重点文物保护单位和20多座博物馆（纪念馆）熠熠生辉，是我国著名的历史文化游览胜地。

“杭州西湖文化景观”，由分布于3000多公顷范围内的西湖自然山水、“三面云山一面城”的城湖空间特征、“两堤三岛”景观格局、“西湖十景”题名景观、西湖文化史迹、西湖特色植物6大要素组成，是中国历代文化精英秉承“天人合一”哲理，在深厚的中国古典文学、绘画美学、造园艺术和技巧传统背景下，持续性创造的“中国山水美学”景观设计最经典作品，展现了东方景观设计自南宋（13世纪）以来讲求“诗情画意”的艺术风格，她在10个多世纪的持续演变中日臻完善，并真实、完整地保存至今，成为景观元素特别丰富、设计手法极为独特、历史发展特别悠久、文化含量特别厚重的“东方文化名湖”，是世界独具一格的文化景观。

西湖申遗成功，实现了浙江省和杭州市世界文化遗产零的突破，是西湖两千多年发展史和杭州建城史上一个具有里程碑意义的大事，也是杭州人民的一件喜事。西湖是目前中国列入《世界遗产名录》的世界遗产中唯一一处湖泊类文化遗产，也是现今《世界遗产名录》中少数几个湖泊类遗产之一。西湖作为全球少数湖泊类世界文化遗产之一，具有非常鲜明的个性，填补了世界遗产中以突出“文化名湖”为主要价值特征的湖泊遗产空白，是对世界遗产类型的重要补充，对提升中国文化在世界的地位产生积极影响。

**West Lake**

Add: Administrative Committee of Hangzhou West Lake Scenic Zone

1 Longjing Road, Hangzhou

Contact: Chen Zhihua

Tel: 0571- 87179579

The West Lake is one of the first key national scenic zones announced by the State Council, one of the first Ten Civilized Models of Scenic Areas in China, and an AAAAA tourist destination. The West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou was listed in the World Heritage List in the 35th World Heritage Convention on June 24th, 2011. Surrounded by hills, the cultural landscape is about 60 km2 and the lake only is about 6.5-km2. Around the lake are green trees and hills, with picturesque bridges and willows. Among winding mountains are elegant springs and deep ravines. There are over 100 park scenic spots like osmanthus in autumn, six bridges with willows, luxuriant pine trees along the way, blooming lotus flowers, the famous Ten Scenes of West Lake (ten traditional and ten new), and other newly-opened scenic spots. Therefore, the West Lake has been weaved into a colorful garland that has different beauties in four seasons and in all weather.

Being one of the world cultural relics, West Lake, apart from natural beauties, has more to offer: historical relics, myths and legends, which blends nature, tradition, history and art together. It is a well known historical and cultural tourist attraction in China. Around the West Lake, there are over 60 cultural heritage sites under national, provincial and municipal protection as well as 20 plus museums (memorials).

The West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou is consisted of six eparts: over 3000 hectare natural view, “three-sides’ hills and one-side’s city” structure, “two causeways and three isles” scenic layout, Ten Scenes of West Lake, cultural relics, and featured plant species. It is a classic work reflecting “Chinese Landscape Aesthetics”, created by Chinese ancient elites, under the philosophy of “Harmony of Heaven and Man” and the background of Chinese classic literature, painting aesthetics, garden art and traditional techniques. The West Lake has shown the “Idyll” art style dating back to the Southern Song Dynasty (13th century). Had been perfected in over 10 centuries and kept intact till today, the lake has become the “Famous Cultural Lake in the East” and a unique cultural landscape worldwide.

Having successfully applied for the World Heritage is a breakthrough of zero world cultural heritage in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City, a milestone duiring the 2000-year plus history of the West Lake and the establishment of Hangzhou City, and a happy event for Hangzhou people. The West Lake is one of China’s few lake heritages listed in the World Heritage List at the moment. As one of the few lake cultural heritages of the world, West Lake has filled the blank of lake heritage featuring “Famous Cultural Lake” and increased the positive influence of Chinese culture in the world.

富春江—新安江—千岛湖风景名胜区

地址：杭州富阳市、桐庐县、建德市、淳安县

简称“两江一湖风景名胜区”，是国家级风景名胜区。从杭州溯江而上，分别是富春江、新安江、千岛湖，与中国另一著名风景名胜区——安徽黄山相连。沿途峡谷幽深，山色葱翠，如诗如画。元代著名画家黄公望（1269-1354年）曾以富春江沿岸为蓝本，创作了中国山水画珍品《富春山居图》。在新安江上游，有中国第一座自行设计和自制设备的大型水力发电站新安江水电站。附近的七里泷景区，峡谷平湖呈现“小三峡”的风光。千岛湖是由建造新安江水电站而筑坝蓄水形成的人工湖，因湖中有1078个小岛而得名，是中国面积最大的国家森林公园。湖区面积573平方公里，碧水呈奇、千岛百姿、森林繁茂，湖水晶莹透彻，能见度最高可达14米，是中国著名瓶装水品牌“农夫山泉“的水源地。

**Fuchun River-Xin’an River-1,000-Isle Lake Scenic Zone**

Add: Fuyang City, Tonglu County, Jiande City and Chun’an County in Hangzhou

Abbreviated as a scenic zone of two rivers and one lake, the long itinerary is a national golden tourism attraction. Tourists can start from Hangzhou, travel on Qiantang River upstream and past Fuchun River, Xin’an River, and 1,000-Isle Lake before reaching Huangshan Mountain in Anhui Province. The river and lake trip creates a great opportunity for tourists to see postcard scenes of valleys and emerald mountains along the rivers and around the lake.

Huang Gongwang (1269-1354), a preeminent artist of the Yuan Dynasty, created a famous landscape painting named “Mountain Dwelling on Fuchun River”, a graphic representation of the Fuchun River and mountains along the river.

Xin’an River is the other name for the upstream part of the Qiantang River. The Xin’an Hydropower Plant there is China’s first super-large modern hydropower plant designed and constructed by domestic engineers and workers in the late 1950s.

Qililong, a picturesque section of the Fuchun River, presents a spectacular view of gorge scenes, reminding visitors of the Minor Three Gorges of the Yangtze River.

1,000-Isle Lake is a reservoir built for the Xin’an River Hydropower Plant. It is called 1,000-Isle Lake because of the 1,078 isles in the man-made lake. It is China’s largest national forest park. The 573-km2 lake area offers crystal waters, isles, and forests.

The water visibility in the lake is 14 meters. The water quality is so excellent in the lake that Nongfu Spring, one of China’s most famous bottled water brands, is bottled here.

杭州西溪国家湿地公园

地址：杭州天目山路518号

咨询电话：0571-88106789

杭州历史上曾有“西湖、西溪、西泠”并称“三西”之说。西溪位于杭州市区西部，距西湖不到5公里，是罕见的城中次生湿地。现实施保护的西溪湿地面积约11.5平方公里，这里生态资源丰富、自然景观质朴、文化积淀深厚，是目前国内第一个也是唯一的集城市湿地、农耕湿地、文化湿地于一体的国家湿地公园。西溪湿地内还建成了中国首座湿地博物馆。

西溪湿地的美，在于它纯真质朴、江南水乡的自然情趣。园内有六条河流纵横交汇，其间分布着众多的港汊和鱼鳞状鱼塘，河流总长100多公里，约70%的面积为河港、池塘、湖漾、沼泽等水域。陆地绿化率在85%以上，有植物262种、鸟类112种，营造了“十里梅花，百顷芦荡，千点白鹭，万竿翠竹”的湿地美景。

**Hangzhou West Brook National Wetland Park**

Add: 518 Tianmushan Road

Tel: 0571-88106789

In the history of Hangzhou, West Brook significantly ranked side by side with the West Lake and Xiling Bridge. West Brook stretches in a suburb only five kilometers west of the downtown Hangzhou. It is a rare secondary wetland in an urban area.

The wetland is now under national protection, with a land size of about 11.5 km2. With abundant ecological resources, idyllic natural beauty and profound cultural heritage, the national wetland park is the first of its kind in China that incorporates urban, rural and cultural dimensions into a wetland. The wetland park is now home to China’s first wetland museum.

The beauty of the West Brook Wetland lies in its wholesome innocence and its unique representative features of villages in rural areas crisscrossed by rivers and dotted with ponds typical of the southern part of the Yangtze River Delta. With six rivers, numerous fish ponds and branching streams in the area, the wetland’s rivers measure a total length of 100 kilometers whereas about 70% of the wetland are rivers, ponds, lakes, marshes. More than 85% of the land is covered by trees. The wetland features rich fauna and flora: 262 species of plants and 112 species of birds. The wetland is known for breathtaking views of plum blossoms, reeds, egrets and bamboo groves.

天目山

地址：天目山国家级自然保护区管理局

杭州临安市西天目山

咨询电话：0571-63877008

位于杭州临安境内，有东西两峰遥相对峙，东峰大仙顶海拔1480米，主峰西峰仙人顶海拔1506米，两峰之巅各天成一池，宛若双眸仰望苍穹，故此得名。自然景色优美，素有“江南奇山”、“天然植物园”、“森林公园”和“大树王国”之称。

天目山植物资源丰富，被称为世界不可多得的“物种基因宝库”，有中生代孓遗植物“活化石”之称的野银杏、天目铁木羊角槭等35种国家重点保护的珍稀植物，是国家级自然保护区，也是联合国人与生物圈网络成员。天目山历史悠久，文化遗产非常丰富，是集儒、道、佛教等文化于一体的宗教名山，元代时禅门临济宗还从这里远播日本。

**Tianmu Mountain**

Add: Tianmu Mountain National Nature Reserve Administration

West Tianmu Mountain, Lin’an City, Hangzhou

Tel: 0571-63877008

Tianmu Mountain towers over and spreads across rural Lin’an, a county-level city in the west of greater Hangzhou. The two peaks of the mountain stand far apart but yet face each other. The peak in the east is 1,480 meters above sea level and the peak in the west is 1,506 meters above sea level. Each peak has a pond on the top, thus forming a pair of eyes looking up at the heaven. This is why the mountain is called Tianmu (heavenly eyes). The picturesque mountain is known as a magic mountain, a natural botanic garden, a forest park, and a kingdom of huge trees.

The mountain boasts abundant flora resources and is reputed as a rare treasure house of specie genes of the world. The mountain is home to 35 precious plants such as wild gingko, Ostrya rehderiana, and yangjue maple which are living fossils of the [Mesozoic era](dict://key.0895DFE8DB67F9409DB285590D870EDD/Mesozoic%20era). These plants and many other plants are now under state protection. Tianmu Mountain is a national nature reserve and a member of Man and the Biosphere of the UNESCO.

Steeped in history, Tianmu Mountain abounds with cultural heritage. It is regarded as a mountain of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. The Linji Sect of Zen in the mountain spread to Japan during the Yuan Dynasty.

溪口—雪窦山风景名胜区

地址：宁波溪口雪窦山风景名胜区管委会

宁波奉化溪口镇中山路18号

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国家级风景名胜区、国家级森林公园，是近代历史名人蒋介石父子的故里，以其独特的人文景观，秀丽的山水风光，渊深的佛教文化蜚声海内外。

景区由千年古镇溪口、幽谷飞瀑雪窦山、青山秀水亭下湖3个各具特色的景观组成。千年古镇溪口，以剡溪之水得名，景色秀美，蒋氏故居系列景点众多。溪口镇还被联合国评为“中国可持续发展小城镇试点镇”，是唯一入选2010年上海世博会城市未来馆的亚洲城市。溪口北面的雪窦山翠峰叠嶂、飞瀑寒流，是“中国五大佛教名山”之一，相传为弥勒道场。山中的雪窦寺在南宋时便被列为天下“五山十刹”之一，在日本等国流传甚广的《老虎听经》图之典故便出自于此。

**Xikou-Xuedou Mountain Scenic Zone**

Add: Administrative Committee of Xikou-Xuedou Mountain Scenic Zone

18 Zhongshan Road, Xikou Town, Fenghua, Ningbo

Contact: Ji Hongshen

Tel: 0574-88850177

A national-grade scenic zone and national forest park, Xikou-Xuedou Mountain Scenic Zone is known for being the hometown of Chiang Kai-shek and his son Chiang Ching-kuo, both historical figures in modern Chinese history, and for gorgeous scenery and as a prominent Buddhist sanctuary in history.

Xikou-Xuedou Mountain Scenic Zone is composed of three scenic spots: Xikou, Xuedou Mountain, and Tingxia Lake.

Xikou is an ancient rural town named after Shan Stream passing nearby. The town is surrounded by beautiful scenery. Many sites in the town are associated with the Chiang family. Xikou is also recognized by UNESCO as a model of sustainable development. It is the only city in Asia selected for the Future of City pavilion at 2010 Shanghai World Expo.

Xuedou Mountain to the north of Xikou is one of China’s five Buddhist Sacred Mountains. The mountain features verdant woods and waterfalls. As religious legends go, the mountain is the very place where rites to Maitreya are performed. Xuedou Temple in the mountain was one of the top ten greatest Buddhist Temples in China in the Southern Song Dynasty. The story about two tigers frequently coming to hear a monk reciting Buddhist sutra, which is popular in countries such as Japan, is said to have happened here.

东钱湖旅游度假区

地址：宁波东钱湖茗湖山庄

联系人：翁芳频 电话：0574-88366243

东钱湖位于宁波市东南近郊，是浙江第一大天然淡水湖。水域面积20平方公里，是杭州西湖的3倍，平均水深2.2米，素有“太湖气魄，西子风韵”的美誉，有着迷人的自然风光和丰富的文化遗产。

区内山地森林覆盖率92.4%。现存文物古迹11处，其中南宋墓道石刻群、庙沟后石牌坊为国家级重点文保单位。区内阿育王寺有1700多年的历史，是著名的佛教胜地，因珍藏佛国珍宝“释迦牟尼真身舍利”而闻名中外。福泉山麓的千年古刹大慈禅寺，在中日佛教文化交流史中具有重要地位。

**Dongqian Lake Tourism and Holliday Resort Zone**

Add: Minghu Resort, Dongqian Lake, Ningbo

Contact: Weng Fangpin

Tel: 0574-88366243

Spread in the southeastern suburb of Ningbo, Dongqian Lake is the province’s largest natural lake. The 20-km2 lake is three times the size of West Lake in Hangzhou. It is 2.2 meters deep on average. Its majesty is comparable to that of the Taihu Lake and its charm is comparable to that of the West Lake. The gorgeous lake also abounds with cultural heritage.

The forest coverage around the lake area reaches 92.4%. The lake area is home to 11 existing cultural sites. The stone sculptures of a tomb pathway made in the Southern Song Dynasty and the stone archways in Miaohougou are key cultural relics under national protection. The origin of the Asoka Temple in the lake area goes back 1,700 years ago. The Buddhist sanctuary is well known at home and abroad for a piece of Sakyamuni’s bone remain in its safeguarding. Great Compassion Zen Temple at the foot of Fuquan Mountain plays a significant part in the history of cultural exchanges between Chinese and Japanese Buddhists.

雁荡山风景名胜区

地址：雁荡山风景旅游管委会

浙江温州乐清市雁荡镇雁山路88号

联系人：郑文野  电话：0577－62180188

雁荡山是括苍山的一支余脉，因“山顶有湖，芦苇丛生，结草为荡，秋雁宿之”而得名。第一批国家级风景名胜区和5A级旅游景区、目前省内唯一世界地质公园。

雁荡山临东海乐清湾的乐清市境内，以山水奇秀驰名中外，被誉为“海上名山”、“寰中绝胜”，史称“东南第一山”，素为我国“十大名山”之一。

雁荡山风景名胜区，是1982年11月经国务院批准的国家重点风景名胜区。它东与温岭市毗连，西与永嘉县接壤，南至清江，北与黄岩区相邻，景区面积450平方千米。以峰、洞、嶂、瀑、门为胜，以观光旅游、休闲度假、科普教育为主要功能；有灵峰、三折瀑、灵岩、大龙湫、雁湖、显胜门、仙桥、羊角洞八大景区。雁荡山风景名胜区向有百二奇峰、六十六洞天、二十八飞瀑、二十二峰峦之说。

**Yandang Mountain**

Add: Scenic Tourism Management Committee of Yandang Mountain

Yanshan Road 88, Yandang Town, Yueqing City, Wenzhou, Zhejiang

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The Yandang Mountain is a mountain range of Kuocang Mountain, named from the mountain-top lake where reeds grow and wild geese stay in autumn. It is one of the first national parks, an AAAAA tourist destination, and the only world geological park in Zhejiang Province.

Yandang Mountain is a key national scenic zone announced by the State Council in November, 1982. With an area of 450 km2, it adjoins Wenling City to the east, Yongjia County to the west, Qing river to the south and Huangyan District to the north. The mountain features summits, cavities, waterfalls and doors, which mainly serves the function of tourism and science education. There are eight main scenery spots: Lingfeng, Three-Step Waterfall, Ling Rock, Big Dragon Waterfall, Yan Lake, Significant Victory Gate, Xian Qiao and Yangjiao Hole. The Yandang Mountain, according to folklore, is home to “over 200 amazing peaks, 66 holds, 28 waterfalls and 22 hills”.

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楠溪江风景名胜区总面积671平方公里，位于浙江省永嘉县境内，南距温州市区二十六公里 ，东与雁荡山毗邻，西接缙云仙都，北与仙居景区接壤，是国家级风景名胜区、国家4A级旅游景区、世界地质公园，世界口头与非物质文化遗产代表作昆曲的发源地，中国工农红军第十三军的策源地，中国景观村落。分为大楠溪、石桅岩、大若岩、太平岩、四海山、珍溪、岩坦溪、源头八大景区，素以“水美、岩奇、瀑多、村古、林秀”闻名遐迩，是我国国家级风景区当中唯一以田园山水风光见长的景区。谢灵运任永嘉太守期间，游历永嘉山水，留下了大批描写楠溪江山水的优美诗篇，使永嘉成为中国山水诗的发祥地。千百年来，楠溪江畔的人们在桨声帆影中演绎着“渔樵耕读”的生活传统，在桃花源般的田园风景中静享闲适的时光。楠溪江，她的美丽宠辱不惊，她的优雅源远流长，她大美无言，却掷地铿锵。

**Forever scenic poem, beautiful lost world**

**Welcome to “China’s Longevity Town” Nanxi River Scenic Zone**

Contact: Wang Ce

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Nanxi River Scenic Zone, covering an area of 671 km2, is located in Yongjia County, Zhejiang province:.26 km south of Wenzhou, close to Yandang Mountains to the east, bordering Jinyun to the west and neighboring Xianju scenic zone to the east. The village landscape is not only the national scenic area, the national 4A level scenic spot, the world Geopark, but also the birthland of Kunqu opera and the original place of the 13th Corps of the Red Army. The zone is divided into 8 parts, including Danan Stream, Shiwei Cliff, Daruo Cliff, Taiping Cliff, Four-seas mountains, Zhenxi Stream, Yantan Stream, and the headstream, which is famed for streams, cliffs, waterfalls, ancient villages and riverside woods. It is the only national scenic zone that features the river and riverside rural scenes. Xie Linyun, Prefecture Chief of Yongjia in ancient China, composed many poems that eulogized the picturesque scenic of Nanxi River during his travel in Yongjia, which made Yongjia the birthplace of Chinese scenic poetry. For thousands of years, people living beside the Nanxi River enjoy the leisurely traditional Chinese life of “fishing, cutting, plowing and reading” in the pastoral scenery of the “lost world”. For Nanxi River, which is calm and elegant, the beauty starts far back and runs a long course.

百丈漈景区（国家AAAA级旅游景区）

地址：浙江省温州市文成县百丈漈镇

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百丈漈景区是国家级风景名胜区，国家4A级旅游景区，也是文成十大景区中的支柱景区。2009年度被评为温州市十佳旅游景区，2013年被评为“中华十大名瀑”，同时被大世界基尼斯认证为“中华第一高瀑”。景区地处文成县北部的海拨300米至638米的高山之颠，纵深约3公里，面积为4.75平方公里。有着一漈雄、二漈奇、三漈幽等特色。瀑布上游汇集200多平方公里的集雨面积，汇成激流突奔百丈深壑，形成了一漈百丈高、二漈百丈深、三漈百丈宽的阶梯型瀑布群。

境内景观有百丈一漈高207米，誉称天下第一瀑；二漈高68米，中成水帘洞；百丈三漈犹如长纱白练，横穿在6里秀谷之中。一帆峰、笔尖峰、老鹰峰、观音送子岩、一指观音峰与碧潭瀑布相映成趣。还有陶氏真人炼丹台、罗隐秀观瀑崖、观音洞、三圣殿、吕洞宾道庐遗址、刘基观瀑台、击石瀑、海龟瀑、仙人居、八仙岩、八戒岩、天王琴、凹瀑、老鹰峰、将军崖、金猫洞、通天岭、笔尖峰、天门、孔雀开屏、天狮戏珠和陶然亭、沁心亭、观瀑亭、知风亭、凌云阁等自然和人文景观。

**Baizhangji Scenic Zone**

Add: Baizhangji Town, Wencheng County, Wenzhou

Contact: Chen Zengqing

Tel: 13868668896

Baizhangji Scenic Zone is a national Scenic Zone of 4A standard, and also a supporting scenic zone among Top 10 scenic zones in Wencheng County. It was rated as Top 10 Scenic Zones of Wenzhou in 2009, “Top 10 Waterfalls of China” in 2013, and was also certificated by the World Guinness as “the Highest Waterfall of China”. Baizhangji Scenic Zone, located on the peak of mountains with altitude between 300 to 638 meters in the north of Wencheng

County, is 3 km in depth and 4.75 km² in area. The waterfalls are blessed with different characteristics, with the first one magnificent, the second one peculiar and the third one peaceful. The upstream of the waterfall has a catchment area of more than 200 km², which enables all streams sink into a deep pool and forms a terraced group of waterfalls with the first one 333 meters high, the second one 333 meters deep and the last one 333 meters wide.

The first fall, with 207 meters high, is praised as “the first waterfall in the world”; the second fall with 68 meters high, contains a water curtain cave; the third fall, like a piece of white cloth, stretches along the 3-km-long beautiful valley. The waterfalls match well with Yifan Peak, Nib Peak, Eagle Peak, a rock like Guanyin sending a baby and Peak of Guanyin’s Finger. Other natural and cultural landscapes include Tao’s Alchemy Platform, Luo Yinxiu Waterfall Viewing Cliff, Guanyin Cave, Three Sage Temple, Relic of Lv Dongbin’s Cottage, Liu Ji Waterfall Viewing Terrace, Rock Bumping Waterfall, Sea Turtle Waterfall, House of Immortals, Eight Immortals Rock, Eight Commandments Rock, Tianwang Lyra, Concave Waterfall, Eagle Peak, General Cliff, Golden Cat Cave, Tongtian Ridge, Nib Peak, Tianmen, Peacock’s Tail, Lions playing with the Pearl, Taoran Pavilion, Qinxin Pavilion, Guanpu Pavilion, Zhifeng Pavilion, Lingyun Pavilion.

洞头

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洞头是全国14个海岛县（市、区）之一，位处瓯江口外东南方向，距离温州68公里， 全县由168个岛屿组成，像一串璀灿的珍珠，镶嵌在碧波万顷的东海之上，为温州这座滨海城市增添了靓姿，素有“百岛之县”、“东海明珠”的美称。

洞头不仅是浙江省重点风景名胜区、浙江省最值得去的五十个景区之一，而且是全国唯一以县域冠名的国家AAAA级旅游景区、全国海钓基地、中国十大摄影发烧风景地、中国最佳海岸摄影地，风光迷离，山海兼胜，人文荟萃，气候宜人，富有“岛奇、礁美、滩佳、鱼鲜、生态优”特色，清朝诗人王步霄曾赞美洞头“海外桃源别有天，此间小住亦神仙”。

洞头共有七大景区，四百多个景点。被誉为“神州海上第一屏”的半屏山峻奇瑰丽，以海霞精神扬名华夏的先锋女子民兵连英姿飒爽，具有1500年历史的望海楼“气吞吴越三千里，名贯东南第一楼”。洞头融海上游览、海上运动、海上体验、海洋文化、渔乡风情于一体，与雁荡山、楠溪江构成温州“山-江-海”旅游金三角。

站在新起点，洞头作为浙江省旅游综合改革试点县，提出了全面建设国际性旅游休闲岛的宏伟目标，不久的未来，洞头将成为更加秀美精致，更加大气开放，更加令人向往的海岛旅游休闲目的地。

**Dong Tou**

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Situated at the southeast part of Ou River estuary, Dong Tou is one of fourteen island counties (cities, districts) of China. It is 68 kilometers away from Wenzhou and it consists of 168 islands. Known as ‘the County of Hundreds of islands’ and ‘the Pearl of the East China Sea’, Dong Tou islands are like a string of dazzling pearls in the vast East China Sea and glorify the costal city Wenzhou.

Dong Tou is not only a key scenic zone and one of the ‘Most-Worth-Visiting Scenic spots’ of Zhejiang Province, but also the only national AAAA tourist destination named after a county, the national sea fishing spot, one of the ten scenic spots for photography and the best coast for photography. The scenery in Dong Tou is surrounded in mystery; mountains and the sea are both fascinating; cultural background is profound and the climate is agreeable. It is characterized as ‘peculiar island, beautiful reef, charming beach, tasty fish and agreeable ecological environment’. Wang Buxiao, a poet of Qing Dynasty, once marked, ‘Living in Dong Tou is like discovering another wonderland across the sea.’

There are 7 major scenic zones in Dong Tou, consisting of over 400 scenic spots: the magnificent Banping Mountain, regarded as ‘the Best Screen Mountain of China’; the valiant Pioneer women's militia, famous for ‘Haixia Spirit’ around China; the 1500-year-old Sea Overlooking Tower, known as ‘the Greatest Tower among Southeast China’. Dong Tou combined marine sightseeing, marine sports, marine experience, marine and fishing culture together, forming a golden triangle of tourism with Yandang Mountain and Nanxi River.

Standing at a new start, Dong Tou, as the experimental county of the tourism comprehensive reform of Zhejiang Province, has put forward the grand object of building an international tourism and leisure Island. In the near future, Dong Tou will become a more elegant, exquisite, open and attractive destination of tourism and leisure.

红枫古道

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每到深秋万物萧索之际，文成的山岭便被红枫点缀的生机盎然。古道与红枫相映，霜叶与秋絮翻飞。千年红枫古道，用脚触碰历史，用双眼去发掘那“霜叶红于二月花”背后的万种“枫”情和诗情画意。文成红枫岭之多，遍布全县各地。据统计，现在保存完好的红枫岭全县还有70余条，风格各异。在县城四周的山上，分布着大会岭、苔岭、岩庵岭、龙川岭、松龙岭等几条大的红枫岭，其中尤以大会岭红枫古道最为讲究。引得各地摄影爱好者蜂拥而来，也成了新娘新郎拍婚纱照的绝妙去处。全国风景专家、北京大学谢凝高教授一行来文考察，惊诧于山间保存完好的红枫岭 ，连呼“红枫古道，江南罕见；存之不易，堪称佳景”。

**Red Maple Ancient Path**

Add: Wencheng County, Whenzhou, Zhejiang Province

Contact: Chen Zengqing

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In late autumn, everything withered while the hills in Wencheng County are vividly decorated by red maples. Ancient paths lies in the accompaniment of red maples, and the red maples fly together with autumn floccules. Step on the thousand-year-old ancient path and experience history, look and discover the poetry scenery and feel in the late autumn maples. The Wencheng County is covered by a large number of Red Maple Hills. According to statistics, there are more than 70 Red Maple Hills with various styles well conserved in Wencheng County. On the mountains around the County, there are Dahui Hill, Tai Hill, Yan’an Hill, Longchuan Hill, Songlong Hill and so on. Among these hills, the Red Maple Ancient Path on Dahui Hill is the most exquisite one. It has attracted shutterbugs from other places and wedding couples to take wedding photos. Xie Ninggao, the national scenic spots expert, professor of Peking University, and his companions once studied Wencheng and was amazed by the well conserved Red Maple Hill. He commented, ‘The Red Maple Ancient Path is rare in the South China. It is hard to be conserved so well, amazing!’

江心屿景区简介

江心屿是国家AAAA级旅游区，横卧在温州市鹿城区北面瓯江之中。景区占地面积为1070亩。其盛名从南北朝至今已有1570多年，是中国四大名胜孤屿之一。

江心屿自然风光秀丽，古树名木苍翠蓊郁，绿草如茵，亭台点缀，桥榭相映。春夏秋冬，晴阴雪雨，日落月出，江心屿景色四时不同；江中有岛、岛中有湖、湖中有园、园中有山，江心屿景随步移，美不胜收。春城烟雨、海淀朝霞、瓯江月色、罗浮雪影、孟楼潮韵、翠微残照、远浦归帆、沙汀渔火、塔院筠风、海眼泉香------江心十景描摹尽了江心屿的万千气象，历来被誉为“瓯江蓬莱”。屿内人文景观丰富，拥有江心寺、宋文信国公祠、浩然楼、谢公亭、澄鲜阁及英领事馆旧址等古迹。“江心双塔”1997年被世界航标协会定为历史文物灯塔。自古以来无数文人贤士都曾登临题咏，留下墨宝数千，故又有“中国诗之岛”、“世界古航标”之美誉。

江心屿的夜景充满着温情、遐想，伴随着浪漫、激情，结合灯光秀的表演，划破天空的宁静，给人一种如诗如画、如歌如潮的视觉效果和听觉感受，使瓯江之夜更加光彩艳丽。

江心屿“灯光秀”是一种以灯光布景配上背景音乐来传达人文理念、表达意境的光艺术表演。孤屿正中射出一排光束，黄蓝交绘，在天空中编织成各种美丽图案，时而挥撒过江滨路，时而遥指着星空，仿佛在描绘古老的神化。一只白鹿至西向东在岛屿上掠过，围绕着东塔冲上天空，示意温州人精神像瓯江江水从西向东流入大海，流向更广阔的天空，也示意着鹿城的未来更快更好的发展。光表演背景配以4首音乐作品，体现“美丽的传说”、“瓯越儿女”、“东海时代”三大篇章的涵义，全长9分45秒。这四首音乐作品分别是利用电声技术重新配器、编排过的温州原生态民谣《叮叮当》、贝多芬《命运交响曲》的《第一乐章》和《第四乐章》，以及从大型的钢琴协奏曲《黄河》采用现代高科技音响合成大型管弦乐《红旗颂》。同时，“灯光秀”表演的整个过程配有解说，使游客更好了解瓯越文化的情怀，以及现代温州人挑战世界走向未来的拼搏精神。

江心屿白昼中的明艳动人与黑夜中的浪漫温情是古韵苍幽与现代时尚的完美结合，共同映射出瓯江明珠的灿烂辉煌。

千年孤屿，成为瓯江上一颗绚丽璀璨的夜明珠。

**A Brief Introduction of the Mid River Islet Scenic Zone**

Lying in the Ou River in Lucheng District of Wenzhou, The Mid River Islet is a national AAAA tourist destination. The scenic zone covers about 71 hectares. It has been known to people for over 1570 years since the Northern and Southern Dynasties. It is one of the four isolated islet scenic zones of China.

The Mid River Islet has beautiful natural scenery, verdant and lush old trees and famous wood species, green grass, decorative pavilions and bridges. The scenery in Mid River Islet Scenic Zone differs with the change of season, weather and day and night. There is an islet in the river, a lake in the islet, a garden in the lake, a mountain in the garden. You can see fantastic sceneries wherever you stop your steps. The misty rain of the perpetual city, the morning glow above the sea, the moonlight of Ou River, the snow shadow of Luofu, the charm of tide near Meng Tower, the sunset in Cuiwei Hill, the returning of fishing boats, the lights on fishing boats in Sha Ting shallow, the tender wind in the Tower Garden, the fragrance of sea spring, these ten sceneries describe different scenes of the Mid River Islet and has been referred to as the ‘Penglai in Ou River’. The Islet also consists of profound cultural sceneries such as Mid River Temple, the ancestral temple of Kol Kong Song Wenxin, Haoran Tower, Xiegong Pavilion, Chengxian Pavilion and the British Consulate site. ‘The Two Towers of the Mid River Islet’ is regarded as Historical Lighthouse Relics by The International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities. From ancient China, countless scholars and poets had stepped on the tower and left thousands of calligraphies or paintings. So it is also named as ‘the Poem Island of China’ and ‘the Ancient Marine Navigation of the World’.

The night scene of Mid River Islet is full of tender feelings and imagination and is accompanied by romance and passion. Combined with the light show, daytime peace was broken. People can enjoy a poetry visual effect and cantabile aural experience. The night in Ou River is more colorful and dazzling.

The ‘Light Show’ of Mid River Islet is a light art show, using light and background music to transfer cultural concepts and create atmosphere. A row of light beam are emitted from the centre of the isolated islet, changing yellow and blue, forming various beautiful patterns in the sky. Sometimes they are scattered across the riverside road and sometimes pointed to the starry sky, as if it is depicting ancient myths. A light forms white deer leaping from the west of the islet to the east, running around the East Tower and rushing to the sky, symbolizing the spirit of Wenzhou people: like the water of Ou River, flowing from west to the east and into the sea, into a vaster space. It also symbolizes that the city will achieve a faster and better development in the future. The light show is accompanied by four music works, reflecting the meaning of the three chapters: ‘Beautiful Legend’, ‘People Born in the Ou River Area’ and ‘The East China Sea Era’. The overall length of the light show is 9 minutes 45 seconds. These four music works, Wenzhou original folk song Ding Ding Dang, the first and fourth movement of Fate Symphony by Beethoven are rearranged, using electro acoustical technology; and the grand orchestral music Ode to Red Flag from the grand piano concerto Yellow River are recomposed by modern high technology. At the same time, the whole ‘Light Show’ is accompanied by narration so that tourists can better understand the Ou River culture and the diligent spirit, challenging the world and marching into the future, of modern Wenzhou people.

The Mid River Islet perfectly combines its brightness and glamour in the daytime and romance and tenderness at night, as well as its ancient charm and modern fashion. All these elements reflect the glory of the Ou River.

The thousand-year-old isolated islet has become a dazzling and gorgeous luminous pearl on the Ou River.

刘基庙景区简介（国家AAA级旅游景区）

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刘基庙位于浙江文成县南田镇九都村，旧称诚意伯祠，国家3A级旅游景区。1458年(明天顺二年)敕建，次年完成，为七开间回廊合院式木构建筑，占地面积近3000平方米。清代以来先后曾整修过四次，1963年也有过小修。由于修建及时，管理妥善，至今该庙正厅和木牌坊等主体仍保持明代建筑特色。头门口有“王佐”、“帝师”两木牌坊，高9米。正厅梁柱高20余米，穿斗式结构。中堂塑刘基及长子刘琏、次子刘璟坐像。像前正上方悬章太炎旧题、沙孟海重书“千秋景仰”匾额，楹柱悬有蔡元培等名家联语多帧。刘基庙以及刘基墓一起于1989年12月被列为省级重点文物保护单位；2001年6月晋升为国家重点保护单位。  
 刘基，字伯温，1311年生于今文成县南田镇武阳村，封诚意伯，赠太师，谥文成，为明开国元勋，是中国历史上杰出的政治家、军事谋略家、文字家，史界素有“北有诸葛亮，南有刘伯温”的评语。刘基学为帝师，才称王佐，着有《百战奇略》、《郁离子》等雄文诗卷，文章“气昌而奇”。他50岁出山，辅佐朱元璋一统江山，成就霸业。刘基文化博大精深，其哲学、经济及处世思想对现实仍具有重要的借鉴意义。近年来，我县深挖刘基文化内涵，不断增厚文成旅游发展的文化底蕴。2008年，刘伯温传说被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录；同年12月，《大明第一谋臣刘伯温》在央视10套《百家讲坛》播出，是首位走进该栏目的浙江历史文化名人。

**Liu Ji Temple (national 3A tourist attraction)**

Add: Tian Nan town, Wen Cheng county, Wenzhou city, Zhejiang province

Contract: Chen Zengqing

Tell: 13868668896

Liu Ji Temple, whose former name is Sincere Count Temple, is located at the Jiu Du village, Nan Tian town, Wen Cheng county, Zhejiang province, and it is a 3A tourist attraction. It was built in 1458(the second year of Qing Dyansty Tianshun year ), and was completed next year. It has the wooden courtyard building with winding corridor and seven rooms, covering an area of 3000 square meters. It has been repaired four times since Qing Dynasty, and experienced minor repairs in 1963. Due to timely repair and appropriate management, the main structures of the temple, like the main hall and wooden arch, still retain architectural characteristics of the Qing Dynasty. At the front door, there are two wooden arches “Zuo-Chen Wang” and “Royal Preceptor”, each 9 meters in height. The beam column of the main hall is more than 20 meters high, and has column-and-tie construction. The central scroll has the sitting statues of Liu Ji, his eldest son Liu Lian, and second son Liu Jing. Above the statues are inscription by Zhang Taiyan, horizontal inscribed board of “admiration in thousands years ”by Sha Menghai, and famous people’s antithetical couplet including Cai Yuanpei’s. Liu Ji Temple and Liu Ji Tomb was listed in the provincial key cultural heritage protection sites in December 1989, and it was promoted to national key cultural heritage protection sites in June 2001.

Liu Ji, was born in 1311 in Wu Yang village of Nan Tian town in Wen Cheng county, titled Sincere Count, granted Senior Grand Tutor, posthumously tiled Wencheng, and was a founding father of Ming Dynasty. He is an outstanding statesman, military strategist, literature in Chinese history. Comment goes in the history that “In the northern part of China there is Zhu Geliang, and in the southern part of China there is Liu Bowen”.

Liu Ji’s knowledge is compared to Royal Preceptor, and his talent is like Zuo-Chen Wang’s. He has profound and powerful writings of “Miracle Strategies of a Hundred Battle” and “Yu Li Zi”. He became an official when he was 50 years old, assisted Zhu Yuanzhang to unify the country and achieved great success. Li Ji’s culture is profound and extensive; his thinking of philosophy, economy, and how one should behave in a society still has relevance in current world. In recent years, Wenchen County has deeply dug the cultural connotation of Liu Ji, and made continuously efforts to strengthen the cultural connotation of tourist development in Wenchen. In 2008, the legend of Liu Bowen was listed in the national intangible cultural heritage directory. In December of the same year, the teleplay of “Liu Bowen: the number one emperor’s counselor in Ming Dynasty ” is played on “Lecture Room” in CCTVchannel 10, and he is the first famous historical and cultural person in Zhejiang province that is shown in this program.

泰顺氡泉

氡泉景区属于泰顺廊桥-氡泉省级旅游度假区三大核心区块之一，坐落在浙江省南部泰顺县雅阳镇境内，总面积25平方公里，距离高速分水关互通口30公里，是温州四大王牌景点之一，浙江省“4A级温泉景区”，浙江著名的避暑胜地，域内旅游资源丰富、自然景观独具特色，景区大部分景点位于承天氡泉省级自然保护区内，有泉眼奇观、峡谷风光、莲头三折瀑、白巢瀑布、宝林寺、白福岩和塔头底古村落等，尤以 “天下第一氡—承天氡泉”和“华东第一大峡谷”最为著名。氡温泉温度高达62摄氏度，含有四十多种具有弱放射性微元素，是国内最具医疗价值的温泉。大峡谷属于断层谷地，长有10公里，最高的地方可达500余米，两岸小溪谷集水汇流，顺着崖壁而下，形成“百瀑归川”的壮观景象；春雾弥漫时，又会形成“雾锁峡谷”的奇特景观。近年来，泰顺按照旅游主业化的发展思路，不断加大氡泉景区基础设施投入力度，改善旅游发展条件，氡泉景区面貌焕然一新，旅游接待能不断提升，预计2016年将创建成国家4A级景区。随着浙江省最大的户外温泉—莲云谷对外营业日益临近，玉龙山氡泉、大峡谷氡泉、承天氡泉等度假村的品牌进一步打响，氡泉景区将会成为休闲度假、温泉养生、旅游观光的绝佳之地。

**Taishun Radon Spring**

Radon spring scenic spot is one of the three core blocks of provincial tourist resort of Taishun covered bridge-radon spring. It is located in the Yayang town of Taishun county in the southern part of Zhejiang province, covering twenty five square kilometers, thirty kilometers from the Hutong Gate of Fenshuiguan on the highway. Known as a summer resort in Zhejiang province, Taishun Radon Spring is one of the four key scenic spots in Wenzhou, and “4A hot spring scenic spot” in Zhejiang province, with abundant tourism resources and natural landscape. Most scenic spots in the region are in the provincial natural conservation area of radon spring in Chengtian, including wonder of the mouth of the spring, gorge landscape, three-curve waterfall in Liantou, Hundred Nest waterfall, Baolin temple, Hundred Blessing rock and Tatoudi ancient village, and the most famous are “Number one radon spring in the world: Chengtian radon spring” and “Number one great gorge in Eastern China”. The temperature in the radon hot spring reaches high to 62 degree centigrade with more than 40 low radioactive trace element, and it is the hot spring with the highest medicinal value in China. The great gorge is located in the fault area, with 10 kilometer long and more than 500 meters in the highest spot. Trenches from both sides of the gorge bring water downward along the precipice and bring about the spectacular scene of “hundreds of waterfall eventually goes to the gorge”. When spring fog pervades, there exists the peculiar landscape of “fog surrounding the gorge”.

In recent years, Taishun, based on the development idea of making tourism its main business, continuously improve the infrastructure on radon spring scenic spot. As a result, the condition of tourism development is better, the scenic area of the radon spring takes on a new aspect, the tourist capacity is increasingly strengthened, and in 2016, it will be built into national 4A scenic spot. With the opening business day of Lianyun valley approaching, which is the biggest outdoor hot spring in Zhejiang province, the brands of Yulongshan radon spring, great gorge radon spring, Chengtian radon spring and other holiday resorts are becoming more popular, and the scenic spot of radon spring will become a wonderful place to relax on holidays, enjoy hotspring, tour and sightseeing.

泰顺古村落

泰顺拥有丰富的古民居建筑群，现存较好的古民居建筑群有十多处，以古朴的造型、典雅的风格、完善的结构见长，具有独特的建筑风格。近年来，泰顺古民居引起新闻媒体和有关专家的关注，如司前圆洲，筱村徐岙底和库村，雪溪胡氏大院，泗溪前坪张十一故居，雅阳百福岩和塔头底等。其中泰顺土楼、胡氏大院为国家重点文物保护单位。

根据典籍记载，泰顺最早形成的村落是在唐代，遗存的古建筑大多是明清时期建造，它们的选址、形制与结构，既有中国传统建筑的特点，又具鲜明的地方特色，每一个古村落都是由古民居、古祠堂、古宫庙、古戏台、古道、古树等组成，风貌古朴宁静。

泰顺古村落中的建筑以古民居最为丰富，基本上为木结构两层带腰檐的悬山屋顶式，依照中轴线而严谨布局，四周建有围墙，有的用蛮石或砖块砌成，有的用夯土墙上盖瓦片。天井用块石铺砌而成，中间设甬道，部分古民居的天井还用鹅卵石拼砌出精美的花卉、瑞兽等图案。房子则建在略高于天井平面的地基之上，进深五柱、七柱不等，柱础多为石质，部分柱础还雕刻有暗八仙、如意等纹饰。在做工方面则侧重于前廊、檐柱斗拱牛腿、月梁和门窗等部位，采用繁杂细琐的雕刻，力求达到富贵大气的效果。屋面用小青瓦合铺，层次多样丰富，出檐较为深远，正脊当中设有精美的脊饰，檐角则饰有造型美观的悬鱼。

泰顺古民居建筑上的多元化，如泰顺东南部的民居大多为单层，明间高大宽敞，采用抬梁穿斗混合式梁架结构；县城东郊的交垟，建筑带有福建特色，穿斗式梁架，外墙均采用厚实的夯土墙。民居一般为三合院式，由门楼、正屋与两厢组成。也有把门楼改建成门屋的民居，形成了四合院式。门屋不仅具有通行的作用，还兼具有住房的功能。

泰顺的古村落一般都建在依山傍水的地方，村庄周围阡陌相连，鸡犬相闻，与大自然融为一体，体现出浙南古韵和谐之美。

**Taishun Ancient Village**

Taishun boasts rich resources of ancient folk house building groups, with dozens of well-preserved ancient folk house buildings. The building structure is of primitive simplicity, elegant style and represents a unique architecture style. In recent years, News media and related specialists pay more attention to Taishun ancient villages, including buildings entitled SiQianYuanZhou, QianCunXuShanDi and Ku village, snow creek compound of Hu, SiXiQianCheng, former home of Zhang Shiyi, Yayang Rock of Hundreds blessings, and Tatoudi. Of these, Taishun building and compound of Hu are national key cultural heritage protection units.

According to ancient books and records, the earliest villages in Taishun were formed in Tang Dynasty. Other ancient buildings were built in Ming Dynasty and Qing Dynasty. The site selection, shape and structure have traditional architecture characteristics, and unique local color. Every ancient village, which is simple and quiet, is formed by ancient folk houses, ancient ancestral halls, ancient temples, ancient stages, ancient roads, ancient trees and so on.

Ancient folk houses comprise the most of Taishun ancient village architectures, with wooden mount suspension roof, orderly layout based on axle wire, and surrounding walls from four sides made either with cyclopean and fragment of bricks, or tiles from rammed earth walls. The courtyards are made of rock blocks, with paved path leading to the main hall, and some have beautiful patterns of flowers, plants, and auspicious beast made of cobblestones. Houses are built on the foundation a little higher than the flat of the courtyard, with the height varying from five pillars to seven pillars. The plinths are mostly made of rock, and some are graved with ornamentations like anbaxian and ruyi. The efforts of building emphasize on the front aisle, bracket of peripheral column, yue beam column, doors and windows. The designer applied miscellaneous and detailed carvings to achieve the effects of wealth. The floor of the room is made of Chinese-style tile, with rich levels, deep eaves, main ridges of exquisite decorations, and eave angle decorated with beautiful hung fishes.

The ancient folk houses of Taishun have diversity architectures. For example, most folk houses in the southeastern part of Taishun have single-floor, with spacious and bright central bay, with hybrid beam frames. In the eastern suburbs, the architecture has Fujian characteristics, with chuandou beam frames and thick rammed earth walls. The folk houses are normally of three-section compound, consisting of an arch over a gateway, a main building and two wing-rooms. Some folk houses are of four-section compound, with an arch over a gateway being replaced by menwu. Menwu has the function of passage and living.

The ancient villages of Taishun are normally build near the mountain and by the river, with surrounded parts closely connected, and integrated well the nature. This shows the beauty of archaic Chinese thyme and harmony in the southern part of Zhejiang province.

泰顺廊桥

泰顺是“中国廊桥之乡”，境内保存完好的唐、宋、明、清时期的古廊桥达30余座，是全国现存廊桥最集中、最丰富的区域，具有代表性的溪东桥和北涧桥，又有“世界最美廊桥”的美誉。座座廊桥犹如彩虹飞架在山水之间，其巧妙的结构，在世界桥梁史上堪称一绝，是《清明上河图》中虹桥结构的再现。

泰顺现有15座廊桥和“仕水矴步”被列为国家重点文物保护单位，木拱桥传统营造技艺被列入第二批国家级非物质文化遗产代表性项目名录，泰顺廊桥成为“双国保”文化遗产。2009年，泰顺“中国木拱桥传统营造技艺”成功入选联合国教科文组织的《急需保护的非物质文化遗产名录》。同年，泰顺被中国民间文艺家协会授予“中国廊桥之乡”称号。2012年,泰顺等浙闽木拱廊桥列入《中国世界文化遗产预备名单》。

目前，泰顺围绕“建设美丽泰顺、创造美好生活”发展目标，按照“国家生态文明、国家主体功能区”两个试点建设要求，全力打造具有显着生态主体功能区特色和示范意义的“国家廊桥公园”。

**Covered Bridges of Taishun**

Taishun is known as the “Home of Chinese covered bridges” with more than 30 well preserved ancient covered bridges in Tang, Song, Ming, and Qing Dynasty, and has the most preserved covered bridges in China. Taishun owns Xidong Bridge and Beijian Bridge of characteristics, which enjoy the reputation of being “the world most beautiful covered bridge”. All covered bridges are like rainbow flying over mountains and rivers. Its unique structure is a miracle in the world bridge’s history, and it is the reappearance of rainbow-shaped bridge in “Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival”.

Currently 15 covered bridges and “Shishuidingbu” in Taishun are listed in the national key cultural heritage protection unit, the traditional building technic of wooden arch bridge is listed in the second batch of directory of national intangible cultural heritage sites, and the covered bridge of Taishun is considered the “double national protection” cultural heritage. In 2009, Taishun’s “Chinese traditional building technic of wooden arch bridge” was successfully selected into UNESCO’s (United Nation’s Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)“directory of intangible cultural heritage sites in urgent need of protection”. In the same year, Taishun was awarded “Home of Chinese covered bridge” by Chinese folk Artists Association. In 2012, wooden arch bridges from Taishun and other parts of Zhejiang province and Fujian province was listed in “Chinese World Cultural Heritage Tentative List”.

Now, focusing on the aim of “build a beautiful Taishun, and create a happy life” and satisfying building requirements of experimental unit which are “national ecological civilization, and national subject functional area”, Taishun is making efforts to build “national covered bridge park” with functional characteristics of ecology subject and model significance.

铜铃山景区简介（国家AAAA级旅游景区）

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相约铜铃山，回归大自然。浙江省铜铃山国家森林公园位于温州市文成县西部叶胜林场，是集“山水观光、森林探险、休闲度假、健身康复、科研教育”等功能为一体的综合性森林公园。系“国家4A级旅游景区”、“国家级风景名胜区”、浙江省首批“五星级森林旅游区”、“文明森林公园”、“省级生态旅游区”。总面积40872亩，森林覆盖率98.1%，负氧离子含量60000个/cm3。动、植物资源十分丰富，植物类有2042种，其中属国家重点保护的珍稀树种有南方红豆杉、连香树、钟萼木、鹅掌楸、花榈木等30多种；动物类有175种，其中列为国家重点保护的珍稀动物有黄腹角雉、白鹇、短尾猴、穿山甲等20多种。

公园由铜铃山峡、小瑶池、铜铃古寨、原始丛林、胜川桃溪五大景区组成，境内山峦叠翠，峡谷幽深，溪流潺潺，空气清新，以“林茂、谷幽、穴奇、湖秀”为特色，其中尤以铜铃山峡谷中经万年激流旋冲而形成的“壶穴奇观”最为著名，享有“华夏一绝”之美誉。公园独特的自然山水景观和优美的原始生态环境，是人们理想的旅游胜地。

**Tongling Mountain Scenic Zone**

Add: Xikeng Town, Wencheng County, Wenzhou City, Zhejiang Province

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Located in the west of Wencheng County, Wenzhou City, Tongling Mountain National Forest Park is a national scenic area, a national 4A-grade scenic area, one of the first group of five-star forest scenic areas, a model forest park and a provincial ecotourism scenic area in Zhejiang Province. It is a comprehensive forest park that features a combination of natural landscape, forest exploration, leisure and holiday-making, exercise, rehabilitation, scientific research and education. With an area of 6733 hectares, it’s forest coverage amounts to 98.1% and anion density up to 60000 per cubic centimeter. The park is home to abundant fauna and flora with 2042 species of plants including more than 30 species of rare plants under state protection such as Taxus chinensis, Cercidiphyllum japonicum, Bretschneidera sinensis and Liriodendron chinense, and 175 species of animals including more than 20 species of rare animals under state protection such as Cabot's tragopan, Silver pheasant， stump-tailed macaque and Pangolin.

The park consists of five scenic sections: Tongling Gorge section, Xiaoyao Pond section, Tongling Ancient Village section, Virgin Jungle section and Shengchuan Stream section. It features lush trees, deep valleys, odd-looking caves and graceful lakes. The most renowned one is “ Pot-shaped Wonder” shaped by rapids for thousands of years and enjoys the reputation of being a spectacular view in China. Endowed with picturesque natural landscape and excellent ecological environment, the Tongling Mountain National Forest Park is an ideal destination to embrace the nature.

浙江乌岩岭国家级自然保护区

地址：浙江省泰顺县乌岩岭双坑口

联系人：潘成秋 电话：0577-67615461

乌岩岭国家级自然保护区位于浙江省泰顺县西北部，西与福建省的寿宁、福安接壤，北与本省文成、景宁县相邻。因当地岩石乌黑而得名。保护区主要保护对象为我国特产珍禽、国家一级保护动物黄腹角雉及典型的中亚热带森林生态系统。

乌岩岭的生态旅游资源主要是以分布于中低山、低山的大面积中亚热带常绿阔叶林和常绿阔叶落叶混交林为生态环境背景，丰富、珍稀的生物资源是旅游资源的主体。少数民族风情、奇异水域及其它旅游资源是对保护区主体旅游资源的多样性补充，与生物旅游资源融为一体，集“野、奇、秀”等于一身。

生物景观 乌岩岭的生物具有丰富性、多样性、珍贵性、孑遗性而称着，同时极具观赏性。植物，仅种子植物目前已知1863种，占浙江省种子植物种数的55%，其中有相当多种为珍稀濒危植物，属国家一级保护的4种，国家二级保护的20种。动物，陆生脊椎动物297种；昆虫2133种，其中，中国新纪录种22种。国家一级保护动物8种，国家二级保护动物37种。黄腹角雉被誉称“国鸟”，金斑喙凤蝶被誉为“国蝶”，均产于乌岩岭。

地貌景观 乌岩岭山体切割剧烈，危崖林立，高峰众多。由于植被茂密，林内危崖难以直观，而杨寥附近和三插溪两岸的石柱、危崖、绝壁可直接观赏。区内千米以上海拔的山峰多达52座，主峰白云尖海拔1611.1米，为浙南第一峰。白云尖是登山活动的好去处，是观日出观云海观山水的好地方，在白云尖顶，可将浙闽两省五县的山光水色收入眼底。

天象景观 乌岩岭天象变幻，景色多多。冬春季节乃至晚春初夏，雾凇雪凇景观时有出现。云海景观则是常客，地势稍高处如上芳香、白云岙、金竹坑至童岭头公路上都经常可观赏飞云江上游支流峡谷的壮观云海。

水体景观 乌岩岭自然保护区地处飞云江的源头，区内溪沟纵横，环境质量极好，地表水为超一类水质，水域景观丰富多姿，是一个天然山水大公园。瀑布是乌岩岭保护区一道亮丽的风景线，飞来瀑（白云瀑）、飞云江源九折瀑、合欢瀑、彩虹瀑等众多瀑布点缀在万绿丛中，为乌岩岭增辉添彩。

**Wuyan Mountain National Nature Reserve**

Add: Shangkengkou, Wuyan Mount, Taishun County, Zhejiang Province

Contact: Pan Chengqiu

Tel: 0577-67615461

Located in the northwest of Taishun County, Zhejiang Province, Wuyan (Dark Rock) Mountain National Nature Reserve is named such because the rocks are dark in this region. Wencheng County and Jingning County of Zhejiang Province bound it to the west by Shouning County and Fuan City of Fujian Province and to the north. Its main targets for protection are precious birds, Cabot's tragopan - the bird under the country’s first-grade protection, and the typical ecosystem of forests in the central subtropical region of China.

The reserve is rich in tourism resources. With diversified and rare animals as its main part, coupled with large stretches of unique forests (evergreen broad-leaf forests and deciduous and evergreen broadleaved forests), minority customs, waters of various odd shapes and other resources, it presents to tourists a terrific and magnificent scene.

Biological Landscape

Wuyan Mountain enjoys the rich biodiversity with rare and eye-catching plants and animals. It owns 1863 species of seed-bearing plants accounting for 55% of the total in Zhejiang Province, among which there are many rare and endangered plants including 4 species under the country’s first-grade protection and 20 under the country’s second-grade protection. It has 297 species of terrestrial vertebrates and 2133 species of insects, 20 of which are new species to China, including 8 species under the country’s first-grade protection and 37 species under the country’s second-grade protection. It is also home to Cabot's tragopan and Golden Kaiserihind, which are nicknamed the national bird and the national butterfly respectively.

Terrain Landscape

There are myriad of precipitous cliffs and soaring peaks. However, some cliffs are partially accessible due to the lush vegetation. You can enjoy the stone pillars, cliffs and precipices in the vicinity of Yangliao or on either side of the Sancha Stream. With 52 peaks above 1000 meters above sea level, Baiyun Peak (White Cloud) stands as the main peak with an elevation of 1611.1 meters and is known as the number-one peak in the south of Zhejiang. Baiyun Peak is a good place for climbing and enjoying brilliant sunrise, seas of clouds and natural beauty. The peak commands an overall view of the magnificent scenes of Zhejiang and Fujian Provinces.

Celestial Phenomena

This area presents a splendid scene with changeable celestial phenomena. Rime appears in winter and spring from time to time, even in late spring and early summer. The magnificent seas of clouds can often be seen from high places, such as Shangfangxiang, White Cloud’ ao and the highway from Jinzhukeng to Tonglingtou.

Water Landscape

Situated in the source of Feiyun River (Flying Could), the reserve is an enchanting park crisscrossed by streams and ditches and endowed with various waterscapes. Numerous waterfalls like Feilai Waterfall (Baiyun Waterfall), Jiuzhe Waterfall, Hehuan Waterfall, Rainbow Waterfall, all of which form a gorgeous scene and add liveliness to this area.

南麂列岛

地址：南麂列岛国家级海洋自然保护区管理局

温州平阳县政府9-215

咨询电话：0577-63716151、63727405

南麂列岛由大小52个岛屿组成，主岛因外形似麂被称为南麂岛，素有“贝藻王国”、“碧海仙山”之美誉，是中国最美丽的十大岛屿之一、国家级海洋自然保护区，被联合国纳入“人与生物圈”保护区网络、全球环境基金“中国南部海域生物多样性保护项目”四个示范区之一。

南麂列岛是一个以海洋贝藻类、水仙花、海鸟及其生态环境为主要对象的保护区。其特定的地理位置与独特的自然环境形成了丰富的海洋生物，是浙江省重点渔场和海水养殖基地，已初步查明有包括名贵的石斑鱼在内的鱼类397种，虾蟹类200多种，贝类421种，大型底栖藻类178种，微小型藻类459种。保护区内的贝藻类资源占中国贝藻类总数的20%以上，其中黑叶马尾藻、头状马尾藻、浙江褐茸藻是世界海藻新品种，还有22种贝类被国家列为稀有品种，仅出现在南麂列岛。尤为引人注目的是，在区内还共存着许多温带、亚热带、热带三种温度性质不同的贝类，从而形成了明显的“断裂分布”现象，这在国内是绝无仅有的，在国际上也十分罕见。

南麂列岛风光秀丽，气候宜人，冬暖夏凉，年平均气温为16.5℃，是著名的海洋旅游避暑胜地。

**Nanji Islands**

Add: Nanji Islands National Marine Nature Reserve Administration

9-215 Pingyang County Government, Wenzhou

Tel: 0577-63716151、63727405

Nanji is composed of 52 islands and is called Nanji because this chain of islands on the map bears an uncanny resemblance to Moschus chinensis, an animal that looks like deer but without antlers. The islands are collectively known as a kingdom of shellfish and algae. Nanji is one of China’s top ten most beautiful islands and a national marine nature reserve. It is a member of UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere Program and one of the four demonstration zones under “Biodiversity Management in the Coastal Area of South China Project” supported by the Global Environment Facility.

The islands are home to large numbers of shellfish, algae, daffodils, seabirds. The Nanji Nature Reserve protects the rare wild marine and island biosphere.

Thanks to its unique natural environment, the islands are home to 397 fish species, over 200 shrimp and crab species, 421 shellfishes, 178 large bottom-dwelling algae and 450 micro algae. The shellfishes and algae in the nature reserve account for more than 20% of the total shellfish and algae species in China. Three algae species found in Nanji Islands are the world’s latest discoveries and 22 algae species, which are not seen anywhere else, are inscribed as national rare species. Nanji is the province’s key fishing ground and a base of sea farming.

Remarkably, the Nanji Islands are home to three major categories of shellfish species living in the temperate zone, subtropical zone and the tropic zone. Such a distribution and coexistence of shellfishes is never seen anywhere else in China and very rare in the world.

With its breathtaking natural views, moderate climate that makes winter warm and summer cool, and an average annual temperature at 16.5 degrees centigrade, Nanji Islands are an excellent marine summer resort.

莫干山风景名胜区

地址：湖州德清莫干山风景名胜区

咨询电话：0572-8033183

国家级风景名胜区。因春秋末年，吴王阖闾派干将、莫邪在此铸成举世无双的雌雄双剑而得名。莫干山山峦连绵起伏，风景秀丽多姿，景区面积43平方公里，享有“江南第一山”之美誉，自清代开始就已经成为我国四大避暑胜地之一。

莫干山素以竹、云、泉“三胜”和清、静、绿、凉“四优”而著称于世。竹是莫干山“三胜”之首，以其品种多、品味高、覆盖面积大而列入全国之首、世界之最。景区及外围有连片竹林127平方公里，全山绿化覆盖率高达92%。

千年的开发史，给莫干山留下了难以计数的诗文、石刻、事迹及200多幢式样各异的名人别墅。这200多幢别墅无一相同，因此莫干山又被称为是“世界近代建筑博物馆”。

**Mogan Mountain**

Add: Mogan Mountain Scenic Zone, Deqing, Huzhou

Tel: 0572-8033183

It is a national scenic zone. The name came from Gan Jiang and Mo Xie, two sword-making masters sent there to make a pair of Yin and Yang swords for He Lu, the king of the Wu State in the late years of the Spring and Autumn period.

The 43-km2 scenic zone has a galaxy of peaks presenting gorgeous natural beauty and therefore is fabled as the number one mountain in the south of the Yangtze River Delta.

Since the Qing Dynasty, Mogan Mountain has been one of China’s four major summer resorts.

The mountain is best known for its scenery of bamboos, clouds and streams and highly appreciated for its serenity, quietude, greenness, and coolness.

Mogan Mountain hosts a great variety of bamboo species and sceneries never seen anywhere else. The bamboo forest stretches from the mountain area in all directions. The total bamboo forest with Mogan Mountain at its core measures 127 square kilometers. 92% of the mountain is covered by forests of bamboo and other trees.

Tourism first began to develop in Mogan Mountain more than 1,000 years ago, leaving a wealth of essays and poems, stone inscriptions, anecdotes and more than 200 villas. The villas all look different in various architectural styles. Mogan Mountain is therefore known as a museum of the world’s modern architecture.

“金钉子”国家级地质遗址保护区

地址：湖州长兴县煤山镇

联系人：许慧 电话：13868268897

位于湖州长兴县槐坎乡葆青村，保护区内有一个以“金钉子”为主题的地址公园。“金钉子”是一种永久性纪念标志的代名词，是地球历史代与代之间变迁的见证者，全世界只有两颗。长兴“金钉子”所处时代，是三大断代界线之一，经历了历史上最大的生物灭绝事件，是当之无愧的瑰宝。2005年，保护区被列为国家级地址遗迹自然保护区。

**“The Golden Spike” National Geological Reserve**

Add: Meishan Town, Changxing County, Huzhou

Contact: Xu Hui

Tel: 13868268897

The geopark boasts a Golden Spike in Baoqing Village, Huaikan Town, Changxing County, Huzhou City. The golden spike is a permanent landmark to mark geological transformation in the history of earth. There are only two golden spikes in the world. The era marked by the golden spike in Changxing represents an ancient period in which the earth underwent the largest extinction period. The spike is undeniably valuable. In 2005, the reserve was upgraded to a national geopark and nature reserve.

安吉中国大竹海

地址：湖州安吉县天荒坪镇大竹海景区

联系人：李广权 电话：13757270777

安吉大竹海是浙江省最著名的大毛竹示范基地，有“中国毛竹看浙江，浙江毛竹看安吉”之誉。大竹海植被条件优越，森林覆盖率高，达96%以上。电影《卧虎藏龙》、《夜宴》、《像雾像雨又像风》的竹林就是在安吉大竹海取景拍摄的。

竹博园是国家4A级旅游景区，占地1200亩，拥有各类竹子389余种。中国竹子博物馆位于竹博园内，是6000年竹文化的浓缩，也是中国一流、世界领先的竹子专业博物馆。全馆8个展厅以丰富的展品、翔实的史料展示中国丰富的竹资源、悠久的竹历史和灿烂的竹文化。

**The Great Bamboo Sea in Anji**

Add: Grand Bamboo Sea Scenic Zone, Tianhuangping Town, Anji County, Huzhou City

Contact: Li Guangquan

Tel: 13757270777

What is proudly publicized as the Great Bamboo Sea in Anji is actually a national demonstration base of bamboo forestry in Zhejiang. In fact, Anji displays the best forest of this bamboo species locally known as Hairy Bamboo (*Phyllostachys*) in the country. The green coverage rate in the area is more than 96%.

The bamboo forest in Anji has been used as a filming location for many films such as “The Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon” and “The Banquet.”

The 1,200-mu Bamboo Park is a national AAAA tourism destination, home to 389 species of bamboo. China Bamboo Museum, located within the park, portrays the 6,000-year history of bamboo in China. It is a very good bamboo museum both in China and around the world. A great variety of displays in eight exhibition halls tell the story of China’s bamboo resources, history and culture.

黄浦江源头：浙江龙王山自然保护区

地址：湖州安吉县章村镇龙王山自然保护区

联系人：陈兵 电话：0572-5070888

黄浦江源头位于湖州安吉龙王山自然保护区内。保护区主峰海拔1587．4米，是浙北、华东长三角洲地区第一高峰。保护区面积12平方公里，富有原始森林、溪涧瀑布、奇峰异石等自然景观。蕴藏丰富的生态环境资源，拥有156大种654属1400余种植物种类，国家一二级保护植物23种，药用植物162种。此外，还生存着金钱豹、梅花鹿、大树蛙等多种国家、省级保护动物。在海拔1350米的山脊上有一块罕见的千亩高山沼泽地，是地质学上的奇观，也是亚热带罕见的自然景观。

**The Headstream of the Huangpu River: Dragon King Mountain Nature Reserve**

Add: Dragon King Mountain Nature Reserve, Zhangchun Town, Anji County, Huzhou City

Contact: Chen Bing

Tel: 0572-5070888

The Huangpu River starts in the Dragon King Mountain in Anji and traverses Shanghai before it empties into the sea. The mountain peak towers at 1587.4 meters, representing the highest point in northern Zhejiang, part of the Yangtze River Delta in eastern China.

The headstream of the famous river is in a 12 km2 nature reserve in mountains where there are precipitous peaks and primitive forests and waterfalls and odd stone formations, home to 1,400 species of plants in 645 genera, including 23 first or second grade species under national protection and 162 species of medical herbs. The reserve is also home to rare animals such as leopards, spotted deer and tree frogs (Rhacophorus dennysi) which are under provincial and national protection. Along a mountain ridge at 1,350 meters above sea level stretches an alpine marshland of 1,000 mu, a geological rarity and a natural attraction of the subtropical zone.

下渚湖湿地风景区

地址：湖州德清县武康镇三合乡二都集镇

联系人：许正驰 电话：0572-8484235

景区面积11.5平方公里，中心湖区面积1890亩，是长三角地区生态系统多样性高、原生状态保持最完整的天然湿地之一，于2008年底升格为国家级湿地公园。

湖区内有港汊1000余条，隐伏岛屿台墩600余处。湖中有墩，墩中有湖，港汊纵横，宛若迷宫。拥有丰富的动植物资源，仅高等植物就有500多种，其中不乏红豆杉、银杏等国家一、二、三级保护植物。设有国家级野生大豆保护基地。栖居的野生珍稀鸟禽大约有160余种，其中属国家保护的野生鸟禽有20余种，仅国家二级保护野生鸟类小白鹭数量就达一万多只，已专门建立了野生鸟类保护区。浙江大学国家濒危野生动植物种质基因保护中心朱鹮基地也落户该景区。

**Xiazhu Lake: a Pristine Wetland**

Add: Erduji Town, Sanhe, Wukang Town, Deqing County, Huzhou City

Contact: Xu Zhengchi

Tel: 0572-8484235

The 11.5-km2 scenic zone has a lake of 126 hectares. It is one of the best preserved natural wetlands in the ecological system of the Yangtze River Delta. It presents great biodiversity and the wetland is kept intact. Toward the end of 2008 it was upgraded to a national wetland.

The wetland is crisscrossed by some 1,000 branch streams and dotted with some 600 small isles and mounds, forming a labyrinth abundant with more than 500 species of higher plants including Taxus and gingko, rare plants under natural protection on various levels. The wetland is also home to some 160 species of rare birds, including 20 plus wild birds under state protection. In particular, the wetland is home to more than 10,000 little egrets, a rare bird species under second-grade national protection.

A wild bird nature reserve has been set up in the wetland. The wetland now also houses a crested ibis research base operated by Zhejiang University for State Conservation Center for Gene Resources of Endangered Wildlife.

南浔区南浔镇

地址：湖州南浔区南浔镇

联系人：马俊 电话：0572-3018005

地处杭嘉湖平原腹地，是历史悠久的文化名镇。南宋起，就已经商贾云集、经济繁荣。南浔镇名胜古迹众多，至今仍保存有完好的明清古建筑和江南园林，充满着浓郁的历史文化底蕴，洋溢着江南水乡诗画般的神韵，现为国家4A级景区，内有闻名遐迩的江南园林-小莲庄，著名私家藏书楼-嘉业堂，明清水乡建筑-百间楼，江南第一巨宅-张石铭故居等。南浔文化昌盛、人才辈出，明代时就有“九里三阁老，十里两尚书”之说。荣获联合国教科文组织颁发的“2003年亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出成就奖”。

**Nanxun Town in Nanxun District**

Add: Nanxun Town, Nanxun District, Huzhou City

Contact: Ma Jun

Tel: 0572-3018005

Situated in the heart of Hangzhou-Jiaxing-Huzhou flatland, Nanxun is a prominent town of historical interests and profound cultural heritage. From the Southern Song Dynasty onward, Nanxun boasted a very flourishing local commerce.

Nanxun abounds with historical sites, including well preserved architectures from the Ming and the Qing dynasties and gardens. Famed for its history, culture and gorgeous natural beauty, Nanxun is a national AAAA tourism destination.

In Nanxun, there are the famous Little Lotus Residence, Jiaye Library, the 100-room House, the former residence of Zhang Shiming. Nanxun boasts a galaxy of ancient scholars and high-ranking officials. In the Ming Dynasty, Nanxun had two cabinet secretaries and two ministers who used to live in close neighborhood.

In 2003, Nanxun won a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation.

南浔区荻港村

地址：湖州南浔区和孚镇

联系人：章金财 电话：0572-3772777

是杭嘉湖平原典型的江南水乡古村，历史上因河港两岸芦苇丛生而得名，自古有“苕溪渔隐”之称。形成于公元10世纪的宋代，至今仍保留着古朴的水乡风貌。四面环水、溪水相抱，村中石板路横直交错，古石桥独具特色，南苕胜境、三瑞堂、礼耕堂等古建筑保存完好。

如今的荻港是浙北富庶的生态渔村，村民文化活动丰富多彩，自发组织的“渔家乐”打击乐队极具水乡神韵。

**Digang Village in Nanxun District**

Add: Hefu Town, Nanxun District, Huzhou

Contact: Zhang Jincai

Tel: 0572-3772777

Digang is a typical river village in the south of the Yangtze River Delta. Steeped in history and crisscrossed by rivers with thick reed bushes, the village has its name referring to reeds and rivers. Flanked by Tiaoxi Streams on both sides, the village was a paradise for fishermen as well as reclusive scholars.

Started in the 10th century, Digang has retained the features of a river village. It is surrounded and intersected by rivers and stone-slab roads; ancient bridges are quite unique. Ancient architectures in the village are well preserved .

Digang Village reaps its riches out of fish farming and is well known in northern Zhejiang for its wealth. The villagers enjoy a colorful cultural life. “Happy Fishermen”, a percussion program choreographed and staged by villagers, conveys the charms of the river village.

乌镇

地址：嘉兴桐乡市乌镇

联系人：高昱平 电话：0573-88731773

江南水乡六大古镇之一、全国十大魅力名镇之一。有1300多年的历史，至今仍完整保存着原有的水乡古镇风貌和大量明清建筑。京杭大运河穿镇而过。四条老街呈“十”字交叉，形成水路相邻、河街平行的双棋盘式格局。镇内居民临河而建、傍桥而市，深宅大院、河埠廊坊保存完好，是江南典型的“小桥、流水、人家”。乌镇因其独特的民俗风情、原生态的自然风光、千年积淀的历史文化，被联合国教科文组织授予“2003年亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出成就奖”。

**Wuzhen Town**

Add: Wuzhen Township, Tongxiang, Jiaxing City

Contact: Gao Yuping

Tel: 0573-88731773

Being one of the six most famous river towns in the southern part of the Yangtze River Delta and one of China’s top ten towns, the 1,300-year-old Wuzhen is a well preserved river town which is home to a great variety of houses constructed in the Ming and Qing dynasties.

The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal traverses the town. The four streets in the town take the form of a cross, enabling roads to stretch in perfect parallel with rivers. Along rivers are folk residences whereas bridges across rivers used to serve as mini markets. Big courtyard houses, river docks and riverside corridors are all well preserved.

It is a typical river town in the south of the Yangtze River Delta presenting little bridges, rivers and folk houses as depicted in a famous ancient poem.

Wuzhen won the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2003 for its unique lifestyle and customs, original beauty, and millennia-old culture and history.

西塘

地址：嘉兴嘉善县西塘镇南苑路258号

联系人：陈康 电话：0573-84562161

江南水乡古镇、国家级历史文化名镇之一，以桥多、弄多、廊栅多而闻名。在春秋战国时期处于吴越两国相交之地，是古代吴越文化的发祥地之一。历史悠久，人文资源丰富，被誉为“生活着的千年古镇”。“春秋的水，唐宋的镇，明清的建筑，现代的人”是对西塘最恰当的形容。小镇上保存完好的明清建筑群落廊棚和古弄堪称“双绝”。原汁原味地保留着千年古居和人文习俗，使西塘获得联合国教科文组织颁发的“2003年亚太地区文化遗产保护杰出成就奖”。

**Xitang Town**

Add: 258 Nanyuan Road, Xitang Town, Jiashan County, Jiaxing

Contact: Chen Kang

Tel: 0573-84562161

An ancient river town in the south of the Yangtze River Delta and a national historical and cultural town, Xitang is known for its bridges, lanes and riverside corridors. It used to exist between the Wu State and Yue State in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States. It was one of the cradles where the ancient Wu and Yue cultures originated.

Thanks to its long history and abundant cultural heritage, Xitang is “a living millennia-old town”. The accurate description for the town is modern people living in buildings of the Ming and Qing dynasties in a town prosperous in the Tang and the Song dynasties surrounded and crisscrossed by rivers that came into being in the Spring and Autumn period.

The existing residences, riverside covered corridors and lanes in Xitang have existed since the Ming and Qing dynasties. They constitute a millennia-old human habitat and well-preserved lifestyle.

Xitang received a UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2003.

南湖

地址：嘉兴市南湖区南溪路1号

联系人：办公室 周理，电话0573—82872095

南湖是浙江三大名湖之一，因位于嘉兴城南而得名，素有“秀水福地”的雅称。从唐朝起，南湖以其“轻烟拂渚，微风欲来”的迷人景色，成为江南著名的游览胜地。宋代起，嘉兴南湖成为浙江的三大名湖之一。明代，江南商业繁华，嘉兴被誉为江东一大都会，南湖更是游览兴盛。

千百年来，南湖以其特有的风姿吸引着四方的游人，历代文人学士为南湖留下了无数动人的诗篇和美奂绝伦的画卷，如今在岛上还保留着不少文物价值极高的字碑石刻。 而今天的南湖能如此举世瞩目，更重要的是中国共产党第一次全国代表大会在嘉兴南湖的一艘普通游船上续会，完成了最后议程，庄严向全世界宣告了中国共产党的诞生，中国革命的航船就在这里扬起航。嘉兴南湖作为中共一大会址的组成部分和中国共产党的诞生地而彪炳史册，成为全国人民向往的革命圣地。

目前，南湖风景名胜区是国家AAAAA级旅游景区、全国红色旅游经典景区、华东旅游线上著名的旅游区、全国百个爱国主义教育示范基地之一。同时，南湖风景区也是浙江省党员教育基地、廉政文化基地和诚信景区。

**South Lake**

Add: Nanxi Road No.1, Nanhu District, Jiaxing City

Contact: Zhou Li

Tel: 0573—82872095

South lake is situated in the south part of Jiaxing City, hence the name. It is one of the three famous lakes in Zhejiang Province and is nicknamed “water place of great luck”. Blessed with enchanting scenery, it has long been a renowned tourist attraction in the Jiangnan Region (south of the Yangtze) since the Tang Dynasty and one of the three famous lakes since the Song Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, the tourism in South Lake thrived when Jiaxing City was one of the biggest City in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River at that time with the flourishing commerce in the whole Jiangnan Region.

South Lake has long attracted visitors all over the country with its unique beauty for thousands of years. Famous poets, painters and scholars left inspiring poems and gorgeous paintings through the ages. There are also many valuable stone tablets reserved in the island nowadays. What makes South Lake attractive worldwide is the fact that the Communist Party of China completed its first National Congress in a boat in South Lake as a start point of Chinese revolution, proclaiming solemnly the founding of the Communist Party of China to the world. Hence, South Lake has become a sacred place of the revolution, a part of the first National Congress of CPC and birthplace of CPC.

South Lake is a national 5A-degree scenic area, a national typical tourism area of red tourism and one of the national demonstration bases of patriotism education. It is also a base of party member education in Zhejiang Province, a cultural base of construction of an incorrupt government and a scenic area of social construction of honesty.

五泄风景名胜区

地址：绍兴诸暨

咨询电话：0575-87773688

位于绍兴诸暨市西北郊20公里处，是国家级风景名胜区、国家森林公园。五泄瀑布是风景区的精髓。瀑布从山巅的崇崖峻壁间飞流而下，依山势折为五级，称为“五泄”。五泄瀑布总长334米，落差80.8米，神态奇特、变幻莫测，被誉为“神州第一飞瀑”。

**Wuxie Scenic Zone**

Add: Zhuji, Shaoxing

Tel: 0575-87773688

Located at about 20 kilometers northwest of Zhuji City, Wuxie is a national AAAA-class tourism attraction and national forest park. At the core of the tourism destination are five waterfalls cascading from peaks. The total length of the five waterfalls is 334 meters and the fall is 80.8 meters. The waterfalls are spectacular and magic. Some people believe it presents the country’s best cascading waterfall scene.

天姥山风景名胜区

地址：绍兴新昌

咨询电话：0575-86028622

国家级风景名胜区，包括大佛寺、穿岩十九峰、沃洲湖等景区，总面积143.13平方公里。以石窟造像、丹霞地貌、火山岩石地貌为特色，融人文景观与自然山水为一体。

天姥山是一片连绵起伏、气势磅礴的群峰。早在唐代以前就已是中国文人向往的名山，《全唐诗》记载的诗人中有340人到此游历过，其中包括大诗人李白和杜甫。由于唐代诗人的相继来访，形成了著名的“浙东唐诗之路”，使得天姥山成为后人无限向往的神奇仙境。

大佛寺是国家重点开放寺院。寺内依山开凿的弥勒石窟造像，高16米，距今已有1600多年历史，是中国早期石窟造像在南方仅存的遗迹，被誉为“江南第一大佛”。与之毗邻的千佛院，内有1075尊小石佛，人称“江南敦煌石窟”。

**Tianmu Mountain National Scenic Zone**

Add: Xinchang County, Shaoxing

Tel: 0575-86028622

The 143.13 km2 mountain is a national scenic zone including scenic spots such as the Big Buddha Temple, 19 Peaks and Wuzhou Lake. They feature grotto stone statues and scenes in Danxia Landform and lava landform. The zone features both natural splendors and places of historical and cultural interests.

The Tianmu Mountain in Xinchang presents a range of peaks. It became famous among men of letters in China before the Tang Dynasty. 340 plus of about 2,500 poets whose works are in the Complete Poetry of the Tang visited the mountain. Of these hundreds of visiting poets were Li Bai and Du Fu, the two greatest poets of the poetic dynasty. Their trips into the mountain have been mapped and found to constitute “The Road of Tang Poetry in Eastern Zhejiang”. Their poems make the amazing mountain into a tourism destination.

The Big Buddha Temple is a key national Buddhist sanctuary. The 16-meter-tall statue of [Maitreya](dict://key.0895DFE8DB67F9409DB285590D870EDD/Maitreya) inside a grotto housed by an elevated hall is more than 1,600 years old. The only remaining statue in a grotto statue-making wave in the early history of China, this Buddha statue is the biggest one in the south of the Yangtze River Delta. Adjacent to this temple is 1,000-Budda Temple where there are 1,075 small stone statues of Buddha. This temple is described as a Dunhuang Grotto in the south of the Yangtze River Delta.

鉴湖水环境综合整治工程简介

鉴湖是绍兴的母亲湖，鉴湖水环境综合整治工程以鉴湖为主线，东起偏门桥，西至壶觞大桥，全长5.35公里，规划面积125.92公顷。通过水系整治、文化遗迹保护、景观建设等实施鉴湖水域的保护，改善鉴湖周边生态环境。通过整治将鉴湖区域建成集绍兴地方历史、风光、民俗风情等集中展示的标志性地区，水上旅游最重要的游线之一，周边居民休闲健身的公共水岸空间。实现“水清岸绿、城水相融、人水相亲”的宜居宜业宜游现代水城新格局。

工程总投资9.7亿元，分三期实施。一期工程以鉴湖为主线，东起漓渚铁路桥，西至壶觞大桥，全长3.2公里，综合整治涉及面积85.81公顷，投资2.3亿元，沿线建成钟堰问禅、快阁揽胜、鉴湖诗廊、画桥秋水、渔耕晚唱等公园景点。工程于2009年12月开工，并于2011年9月完工。一期工程先后荣获了浙江省河道生态建设优秀示范工程和浙江省开发建设项目水土保持示范工程。

二期工程东起偏门桥，西至漓渚铁路桥，全长2.15公里。二期工程整治面积25公顷（包括水域面积13公顷），投资3.5亿元。工程以接续山阴道上画境，重塑鉴湖沿岸诗意，打造“江南文艺复兴示范区”为主题，二期设计方案由中国美院王澍老师领衔设计，沿线建成飞虹近月、山阴古街、南山画界、湖山太守、云泊乌棚、水城镜游等十景。工程于2012年12月底开工，现已完工。

三期工程位于胜利西路北侧三山附近。目前，正在开展方案设计、征地拆迁等前期工作。

**Introduction of Jianhu Lake Water Environment Comprehensive Improvement Project**

Jianhu Lake is the mother lake of Shaoxing. Jianhu Lake Water Environment Comprehensive Improvement Project focuses on Jianhu Lake, from Pianmen Bridge in the east to Hushang Bridge in the west. The stretch covers 5.35 kilometers and the planning area covers 125.92 hectares. Jianhu Lake water area is protected and ecologically improved through water system adjustment, protecting cultural heritage, and constructing scenic spots. By improvement, Jianhu Lake region will become a symbolic area gathering the history, scenery and folk culture of Shaoxing. It will also be one of the important overwater tour routes and public zone for relaxation and fitness of residents around. With a theme of “clear water, green bank, combination of city and water, love between human and water”, Jianhu Lake area will be a water city suitable for residence, industry-development and tourism.

The three-stage project costs 970 million RMB in total. The first stage focuses on Jianhu Lake, from Lizhu Railway Bridge in the east to Hushang Bridge in the west. This stretch is 3.2 kilometers long and covers an area of 85.81 hectares. 230 million RMB is invested, leading to park scenic spots like Zhongyan Wenchan, Kuaige Lansheng, Jianhu Shilang, Huaqiao Qiushui, Yugeng Wanchang, etc. This project started in December 2009 and was completed in September 2011. The first stage is awarded “Zhejiang River Ecological Construction Demonstration Project” and “Zhejiang Water and Soil Conservation in Development and Construction Program Demonstration Project”.

The second stage is about 2.15 kilometers long, from Pianmen Bridge in the east to Lizhu Railway in the west. The renovation covers an area of 25 hectares, including a 13-hectare water area. This stage costed 350 million RMB. The scheme is mainly designed by Professor Wang Shu from China Academy of Art. Alone the project line stand ten scenic spots, like Feihong Jinyue, Shanyin Gujie, Nanshan Huajie, Hushan Taishou, Yunbo Wupeng, Shuicheng Jingyou, etc. This project was started in December 2012 and completed now.

The third stage is located near Sanshan on the north of Shengli West Road. At present, preliminary works, like designing scheme, land requisition and demolishing, are being carried out.

安昌古镇

地址：绍兴市绍兴县安昌镇

联系人：陈条娟 电话：0575-85654408

安昌镇位于绍兴县西北部，始建于北宋，后因战乱，多次焚毁，于明清时期重建，具有深厚的历史文化积淀。其建筑风格传承了典型的江南水乡特色，一衣带水，古朴典雅，是浙江省历史文化名镇。古镇现存三里长的依河古街市，传统特色的店铺作坊，错落有致的翻轩骑楼，粉墙黛瓦的台门民居，曲折幽深的石板弄堂，穿梭往来的乌篷小船，风貌古朴迷人。

**Ancient Anchang Town**

Add: Anchang Town, Shaoxing County, Shaoxing City

Contact: Chen Tiaojuan

Tel: 0575-85654408

The town lies in the northwestern Shaoxing County. It took shape in the Northern Song Dynasty and was destroyed several times due to repeated wars. The present town was rebuilt during the Ming and the Qing dynasties.

The small town is of a profound historical and cultural significance. The architecture of Anchang is typical of the south of the Yangtze River Delta: a rural river town in simplicity and elegance. It is designated as a noted historical and cultural town in Zhejiang.

A 1.5-km-long riverside shopping street is kept intact in the ancient town. People can see traditional shops, the arcade, walled residences and zigzagging narrow stone-paved lanes radiating from the street, and small boats with black awning.

兰亭

地址：绍兴市绍兴县兰亭镇

联系人：徐 宏 电话：0575-88625911

兰亭位于绍兴城西南13公里的兰渚山麓，是省级重点文物保护单位、国家4A级景区。据传春秋时越王勾践种兰于此，东汉时建有驿亭，因而得名。自然景观幽雅怡人，园林布局小巧精致。东晋书法家王羲之在此书写了天下第一行书——《兰亭集序》，使兰亭闻名遐迩，成为中国书法圣地。一年一度的中国兰亭书法节是中外书法家和爱好者的盛会。

**Orchid Pavilion**

Add: Lanting Town, Shaoxing County, Shaoxing City

Contact: Xu Hong

Tel: 0575-88625911

Situated in Lanzhu Mountain 13 km southwest of Shaoxing City, Orchid Pavilion is a key cultural unit under provincial protection and a national AAAA scenic zone.

The name Orchid Pavilion comes from two historical events: it is said that King Gou Jian of the Yue State in the Spring and Autumn period kept an orchid garden there. Hundreds years later in the Eastern Han Dynasty, a post station functioned here.

Orchid Pavilion is scenic and the garden is small but exquisite. The fame of Orchid Pavilion comes from the name of the essay by Wang Xizhi, China’s greatest calligrapher in history. The name of the essay is “Preface to the Orchid Pavilion Collection” and the handwriting is in running script. The essay and calligraphy makes Orchid Pavilion into Mecca to all Chinese calligraphers. The annual China Orchid Pavilion Calligraphy Festival at Lanting is a big gathering of Chinese and international calligraphers.

双龙洞风景名胜区

地址：金华市婺城区城北

联系人：汪建森 电话：0579-83202098

国家级风景名胜区、国家4A级旅游区。景区规划总面积79.9平方公里，分为双龙洞景区、黄大仙景区、尖峰山景区、大盘山景区、家园里景区、赤松山景区6大景区，素以林海莽原、奇异洞景、道教名山著称。

双龙的洞景开发已有1600多年的历史，双龙、冰壶、朝真三洞被称为道教“第三十六洞天”。历史上，中国不少道教名流都曾游历或修炼于此。据传，如今闻名于港、澳、台、北美及东南亚一带的侨仙黄大仙就是在此修炼成仙的。

**Double Dragon Tourism Zone**

Add: north of Wucheng District, Jinhua City

Contact: Wang Jiansen

Tel: 0579-83202098

Double Dragon Mountain in Jinhua is a national scenic zone and national AAAA tourism destination. With a planned area of 79.9 square kilometers, the zone comprises six major tourism destinations: Double Dragon Cave Scenic Zone, Huang the Great Immortal Scenic Zone, Dapan Mountain Scenic Zone, Jiayuanli Scenic Zone, and Red Pine Mountain Scenic Zone. Double Dragon Mountain is famed for its forests, caves and Taoism sites.

Double Dragon Cave goes back to 1,600 years. Double Dragon Cave, Ice Kettle Cave and Chaozhen Cave are sacred sites of Taoism. In history, many Taoists visited these caves or stayed here for meditation and spiritual cultivation. It is said that Huang the Great Immortal, a Taoist god popular with overseas Chinese in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, North America and Southeast Asia, became a Taoist immortal right here.

方岩风景名胜区

地址：金华永康市城东

联系人：池斌 电话：0579-87306010

国家级风景名胜区、国家4A级旅游区，有着典型的“色如渥丹、灿若明霞”的丹霞地貌。方岩以其丹霞幽谷为环境基础的岩洞建筑，展现了先人在选址、建筑与自然环境结合方面的独到眼光和智慧。全区包括方岩山、五峰、南岩、石鼓寮、灵山湖、刘英烈士陵园、五指岩、太平湖等八大景区，总面积达92平方公里。

**Square Rock Mountain**

Add: East of Yongkang City, Jinhua

Contact: Chi Bin

Tel: 0579-87306010

The Square Rock Mountain in Yongkang, a national scenic zone and national AAAA tourism zone, presents a unique Danxia landform in bright red color.

The Square Rock Mountain features cave dwellings by ancient people. These dwellings show how our ancestors smartly chose sites for their residence and how they harmonized artificial structures with nature.

With a total area of 92 square kilometers, the scenic zone offers eight major tourist destinations, including Square Rock Mountain, Wufeng Peak, South Rock, Stone Drum, Lingshan Lake, Liu Ying Memorial Park of Revolutionary Martyrs, Five-finger Rock and Peace Lake.

婺州古城

地址：金华市飘萍路138号

联系人：宗月江 联系电话：0579-82301466；13857991212

金华古称婺州，因其“地处金星与婺女两星争华之处”得名， 2007年被国务院列为“国家历史文化名城”。公元前222年（秦王嬴政廿五年），金华始建城，迄今已有2200多年的历史。

婺州古城位于义乌江、金华江、武义江三江交汇处的东北角，主要由酒坊巷、八咏路、鼓楼里、熙春巷等传统街巷组成。古城内现有国家级文物保护单位太平天国侍王府，八咏楼等省级文物保护单位4处，将军楼等市级文保单位6处,文保点3处，历史建筑54处。一系列别具地方风情的非遗文化展览馆陈列期间，包括满堂书苑博物馆、严军艺术馆、剪纸博物馆等民间博物馆，以及婺州窑陶瓷博物馆、浙中民俗馆、玉文化陈列馆、茶文化、咖啡文化、沉香文化等多个小型展览馆，进一步充实和丰富了婺州古城文化内涵。

**Ancient City in Wuzhou**

Add: Piaoping Road No.138, Jinhua City

Contact: Zong Yuejiang

Tel: 0579-82301466；13857991212

With a history of more than 2200 years, Jinhua City was founded in 222 B.C. and called Wuzhou in ancient times. It is named Jinhua because it is a place where Venus and Wunuv Star meet according to astrology. In 2007, it was designated as a national historic and cultural city by the State Council of China.

Sitting in the northeast of the confluence of Yiwu River, Jinhua River and Wuyi River, Wuzhou Ancient City is mainly composed of a myriad traditional streets and lanes such as Wine Workshop Lane, Bayong Street, Drum-tower Lane and Xichun Lane. There are 54 historic buildings in total, including one national monument-Shiwang Mansion in the Taiping Rebellion, 4 provincial monuments such as Bayong Tower and 6 city monuments such as General Tower. Blessed with abundant intangible cultural heritages, it has folk museums such as Academy Centre Museum, Yanjun Art Museum and Paper-cut Museum, and some small-scale exhibitions such as Ceramic of Wuzhou Kiln Museum, Custom in central Zhejiang Museum and Exhibitions of Jade Culture, Tea Culture, Coffee Culture and Eaglewood Culture, all of which enrich the culture of the city.

武义牛头山国家森林公园

地址：金华市武义县

联系人：梅文媛 电话：0579-87818888

牛头山国家森林公园位于浙江省武义县境内，中心面积1292.52公顷，地形切割深度达200-400米，主峰海拔1560米，是浙江中部地区最高点。

牛头山天然森林植被覆盖率达99%，园内奇树古木异趣横生，峡谷断崖气势壮观，在浙江乃至华东地区少见，有“浙中大绿洲，华东生物库”美称。牛头山是瓯江源头之一，人迹罕至的百里天然森林，拥有一尘不染的溪水瀑潭，构成一处处意趣横生的清凉水景，故有“江南九寨”盛誉。牛头山也是神奇的道教圣地。传说曾辅佐唐朝五代皇帝的叶法善天师，在这里学道成长、采药炼丹，寿高105岁时回此地羽化成仙。

Niutou Mountain (Cow’s Head) National Forest Park

Add: Wuyi County, Jinhua City

Contact: Mei Wenyuan

Tel: 0579-87818888

The Niutou Mountain National Forest Park is situated in Wuyi County, Zhejiang Province, whose depth of incisions ranges from 200 meters to 400 meters. The main peak in this region is the highest spot in the middle part of Zhejiang Province with an elevation of 1560 meters.

With a total area of 1292.52 hectares, the forest coverage around the area reaches 99%. The Niutou Mountain (Cow’s Head) National Forest Park enjoys a reputation of being a giant oasis in the central Zhejiang Province and a treasure house of animals and plants in East China because of the combination of odd-looking and ancient trees, gorges and steep cliffs, which is rare in Zhejiang Province even in East China. As one of the sources of Oujiang River, the undisturbed forest is also known as a Jiuzhaigou (a famous scenic spot in Sichuan Province) in the regions south of the Yangtze River due to its crystal-clear streams, waterfalls and pools.

Niutou Mountain also serves as a sacred place of Taoism. It is said that Ye Fashan, the great immortal who assisted the fifth emperor of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), learned Taoism, made pills of immortality and became a Taoist immortal at the age of 105 right here.

磐安磐安百杖潭景区

地址：磐安县仁川镇石下村

联系电话：0579-84758299

磐安百杖潭景区为AAAA级景区，浙江省第一批“生态旅游区”，位于磐安县仁川镇南端龙溪上游，距诸永高速双峰互通口10分钟车程。以山险、石奇、水清、洞幽、溪曲而闻名。“秀瀑孕深潭，绝峰育奇石，龙溪十八渡，石上四重天”，是其景观的真实写照。主要景点有被称为“华东第一瀑”的百杖三叠瀑和仙风洞、大炮石、石笋、一线天、石猴望月、十八渡、滴水岩等。其中百杖潭三叠瀑堪称江南一绝，其所在地势险要，上下三瀑相连，总高差为72米，峡谷中水声轰鸣、水雾弥漫，背日而站，但见彩虹横空，似入人间仙境。

**Baizhang Pond Scenic Aare in Panan**

Add: Shixia village, Renchuan Town, Panan County

Tel: 0579-84758299

Located in the upper reaches of the Dragon Stream, the south of Renchuan Town and 10-minute away from Zhuyong Expressway by car, the Baizhuang Pond scenic area is both a national 4A-grade scenic area and one of the first group of ecotourism scenic areas. It is noted for cliffy mountains, rocks of various odd shapes, crystal-clear waters, deep caves and meandering streams. The main scenic spot is Baizhuang Three-Cascade Waterfall known as the best waterfall in East China，Xianfeng Cave, Cannon Rock, Stalagmite, A Line of Earth, Rocky Monkey Looking Moon, Eighteen Du, Drop Rock and so on. Among them, Baizhuang Three-Cascade Waterfall can be considered as a spectacular view in the regions south of Yangtze River. The three cascades plunge over jagged rocks in a 72-meter drop and converge into one. The roar of waterfalls, misty spray and rainbow in the sky make tourists feel like entering a fairyland.

永康圆周村

地址：永康市江南街道圆周村

联系人：徐明文（江南街道宣传委员） 电话：13646893498

园周村，位于永康江上游，是南溪江畔的一颗明珠，是江南水乡，城郊湿地，是永康市新农村建设的典范。整齐的洋房、宽敞的道路、美丽的生态公园、古色古香的周氏特祠……在这里自然生态、人工生态、田园野趣、园林雅韵、历史文化、民俗文化交汇融合，相得益彰，描绘出了一幅“绿树成荫、碧水环流、鸟语花香、百姓安怡”的“两富”新农村美好景象。

**Yuanzhou Village in Yongkang**

Add: Yuanzhou Village, Jiangnan Street, Yongkang

Contact: Xu Mingwen (the commissary of publicity in Jiangnan Street)

Tel: 13646893498

Located at the upstream part of Yongkang River, Yuanzhou Village is a splendid pearl by Nanxi River. As a wetland on the outskirts of Yongkang City in the south of the Yangtze River Delta, Yuanzhou Village is the model of new countryside movement. There are neat rows of houses, wide roads, beautiful ecological park and antique Ancestral Hall of Zhou. In Yuanzhou Village, nature, humanity, fields, gardens, history and culture are blended together, turning into a glorious view of “Two Rich” new countryside. The shade of trees, the flow of streams, the twittering of birds and the fragrance of flowers bring about ease and comfort.

江郎山风景名胜区

地址：衢州江山市石门镇

联系人：柴伟芳，联系电话：0570-4015926

世界自然遗产、国家级风景名胜区、AAAA级旅游区——江郎山，位于浙江省江山市西南部，仙霞山脉北麓，浙闽赣三省交界处。是老年晚期－高位孤峰型丹霞地貌的杰出代表。主峰海拔819.1米。中心点地理坐标为28°32′00″E，118°33′45″N，核心区面积610 公顷，缓冲区面积571 公顷。

江郎山有三绝：“三爿石”、“一线天”、“郎峰天游”。

而最为人推崇的自然奇观是三爿石，300多米高并且裂为三片的丹霞孤峰（“三爿石”） 耸立在海拔500米的山地之颠，是全球迄今已知最高大雄伟的直立红层孤峰（石墙或石柱）和刀劈状的最深巷谷。堪称“全国丹霞第一奇峰”。江郎山相对高差300多米的三爿石是一处令人肃然起敬的天然纪念碑、一个壮观的标志性景观、一部丹霞地貌的杰作。三爿石的最佳观景点是霞客亭。

一线天，亚峰和灵峰之间的深窄陡直峡谷，长高各约300m，两壁平行，其间距在大部分区域里保持在3.5-5m之间，至顶部张开至25m左右，如刀削斧劈，给人以无与伦比的雄伟气势，被专家勘定为“中国一线天之最”。

郎峰天游，游客可沿着石壁的3500余级石阶，平均坡度达88度的郎峰拾级而上到达峰顶。矗立峰巅，凉风习习，俯瞰脚下，百里山川尽收眼底。

自古以来，江郎山也吸引了众多文人骚客，留下了大量的游踪遗墨。白居易“安得此身生羽翼，与君往来醉烟霞”；辛弃疾赋诗“三峰一一青如削，卓立千寻不可干。正直相扶无依傍，撑持天地与人看”；陆游面对“三峰杰力插云间”的江郎山，抒发了烈士暮年壮志不已的爱国热情。明代大地理学家徐霞客，三游江郎山，在其不朽名著《徐霞客游记》中对江郎山胜景给予很高的评价。

**Jianglang Mountain**

Add: Shimen Town, Jiangshan, Quzhou

Contact: Chai Weifang

Tel: 0570-4015926

Jianglang Mountain is a World Natural Heritage, a national scenic zone and a national AAAA tourism destination. It is situated in the southwest of Jiangshan, Zhejiang Province, on the north of Xianxia Mountains, and at the junction of Zhejiang, Fujian and Jiangxi Province. With an 819.1-meter-high main peak, it represents a typical mature high-altitude isolated peak Danxia landform. The geographic coordinate of the central point is 28°32′00″E, 118°33′45″N. Core area covers 610 hectares and buffer area covers 571 hectares.

Jianglang Mountain boasts three famous landscapes: “three stone slabs”, “a line of sky”, and “tour in the sky”.

The most popular natural wonder is the three stone slabs. Three over-300-meter-tall rocky pillars (“three stone slabs”) stand at the top of the 500-meter-high mountain, known as the most magnificent vertical red layer butte (stone wall or stalagnate) and splitting-shape deepest valley. It is regarded as “the best Danxia peak in China”. With a relative altitude of over 300 meters, three stone slabs are a solemn natural monument, a grand symbolic landscape, and a masterpiece of Danxia landform. The best lookout of three stone slabs is Xiake Pavilion.

A line of sky can be viewed through the deep sheer valley between Yafeng Peak and Lingfeng Peak. The two cliffs are about 300 meters tall and long, paralleling with each other. They share an average distance of 3.5-5 meters and around 25 meters at the top. The split peaks represent grandiosity and majesty, honored by experts as “the best line of sky in China”.

Tour in the sky is the tour on Langfeng Peak. Tourists can reach the peak through more than 3500 steps with an average gradient of 88. At the top of the peak, feeling cool breeze, tourists can enjoy the amazing overlook of all the views.

From ancient times, Jianglang Mountain has attracted a lot of men of literature, who made countless articles and poems. Bai Juyi wrote “May I have wings, so that I can lose myself here with you”; Xin Qiji wrote “three peaks are like split; they have integrity against sky and ground”; Lu You wrote “three peaks break in clouds” to show his patriotism. The geographer in Ming Dynasty, Xu Xiake, traveled to Jianglang Mountain for three times and gave a high comment on the view in Jianglang Mountain in his masterpiece Travels of Xu Xiake.

衢州烂柯山

地址：衢州市柯城区石室乡

联系人：何剑 电话：0570-8878191

烂柯山高164米，风景优美，古时在“洞天福地”中被列为“第卅福地”，道书中称它为“青霞第八洞天”。山上除了青霞洞、日迟亭、一线天、雁塔等四景外，还有石梁、柯山石桥寺、仙人棋、集仙观，总称“柯山八景”。

走近烂柯山，很远就可以看到一座雄伟奇特的石桥横卧于山顶，这就是“青霞景化洞天”的天生桥。石梁上有一隙缝，人称“一线天”，形势十分险峻。

青霞洞，即传说王质遇仙之处，高 10 多米，洞内开阔平坦，可容数百人。石室的两壁上，西边刻有明代郡守杨子臣书写的“烂柯仙洞”四字，每字1.3米见方，笔锋苍劲、字迹清晰。东边石壁上刻有“天生石梁”四个字，为明郡守李遂书。

南麓的柯山石桥寺，原建于梁大同七年，后倾圮。宋景德二年又在原基上重建。山门外圆形的他塘边，长着两棵双人合抱的古樟。山门两侧，山径幽寂，点布着数株松树，名曰“战龙松”。古寺内行有—井泉，井台上刻有“冷泉古井”四字，相传为赤松子大仙所建，太祖朱元茸璋曾在此饮马。

雁塔建子晋代，高 7 层，原筑石梁之上，清光绪年间毁。桥洞之南的“日迟亭”，是明万历 45 年，四川进士瞿溥守衢时所建，取元代扬明“洞天春远日行迟”的诗意命名，原亭已圮，如今所见，为1989年重建。

**Lanke Mountain in Quzhou**

Add: Shishi Town, Kecheng District, Quzhou

Contact: He Jian

Tel: 0570-8878191

The beautiful Lanke Mountain is 164 meters high. In ancient times, it was regarded as “the 30th happy place” of the “scenery of exceptional charm”. In Taoism, it was “the 8th cave heaven in Qingxia”. There are Qingxia Cave, Richi Pavilion, a line of sky, Yanta Pagoda, Shiliang, Keshan Shiqiao Temple, God Chess and Jixian Pavilion, all together regarded as “eight scenery in Lanke Mountain”.

A stone bridge lies at the top of Lanke Mountain, which is called Tiansheng Bridge. According to folk saying, “view of Qingxia gathers in this place”. There is a gap in the precipitous stone called “a line of sky”.

Qingxia Cave, in which Wang Zhi met gods, is over 10 meters tall. Inside the cave is a broad place, with a capacity of hundreds of people. On the wall of the stone room, there are four Chinese characters “Lanke Xiandong” (means God Cave of Lanke Mountain) on the west wall written by Chief Yang Zichen in Ming Dynasty. Each character is 1.3 meters long and wide. The calligraphy is clear and powerful. On the east wall, there are four Chinese characters “Tiansheng Liangshi” written by Chief Li Sui in Ming Dynasty.

Located at the southern foot of Lanke Mountain, Shiqiao Temple was built in Datong seventh year of Liang Dynasty and collapsed afterwards. In Jingde second year of Song Dynasty, it was rebuilt at the former address. By the round pool outside the gate stand two thick ancient camphor trees. Out of the gate lie neat paths and pine trees, called “Zhanlong Pine”. Inside the temple lies a well spring. Four Chinese characters “Lengquan Gujing” (means cold spring ancient well) were carved on the well. It is said that the well was constructed by God Chisongzi and Zhu Yuanzhang (the first empire of Ming Dynasty) had drunk his horse here.

Yanta Pagoda, owning seven storeys, was built in the Jin Dynasty. It was constructed on Shiliang, originally and destroyed in Guangxu Qing Dynasty. In the south of the bridge, “Richi Pavilion” was built by Sichuan Scholar Qu Pu in Wanli 45th year of Ming Dynasty. The pavilion was named after the poem “Dongtian Chunyuan Rixingchi” by Yang Ming in Ming Dynasty. The original pavilion has been destroyed and the present one was built in 1989.

钱江源国家森林公园

地址：衢州开化县齐溪镇

联系人：姚付洪 电话：0570-6076000

钱江源国家森林公园位于钱塘江源头，地处开化县齐溪镇境内，位于浙、赣、皖三省四县的结合部，北靠黄山、东邻千岛湖、西临三清山，处于浙赣皖旅游金三角的旅游线上，205国道穿境而过，交通便利，具有良好的区位优势。该公园自1992年批准为省级森林公园以来，以钱江源头的保护为主旨，以森林旅游和地域文化为主题，以自然山水为依托，适度开发生态旅游业。1999年晋升为国家级森林公园。2008年，通过AAA级景区评审验收，被评为全省首批生态旅游区。

森林公园面积达45平方公里，有千米以上高山25座，森林覆盖率97%，有木本植物720种、98科、287属，有鸟类84种、兽类40余种，其中红嘴相思鸟和红嘴兰鹊等有较大数量的分布。公园建有四大景区（莲花塘景区、卓马坑景区、水湖景区和枫楼景区），31处景点。境内峰峦叠障、谷狭坡陡，岩崖嶙峋；飞泉瀑布、潺潺溪流、云雾变幻；古木参天、山高林茂、山青水秀，景色十分怡人。公园集旅游观光、避暑度假、休闲健身、科学考察、生态环境及生物多样性保护于一体，为国内外所罕见，是华东地区森林生态旅游胜地之一。

**Qianjiang River Headwater National Forest Park**

Add: Qixi Town, Kaihua County, Quzhou

Contact: Yao Fuhong

Tel: 0570-6076000

Located in Qixi Town, Kaihua County, Qiantang River Headwater National Forest Park is at the origin of Qiantang River. Situated in an area where Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangxi provinces meet, the forest park lies on the north of Yellow Mountain, the east of Qiandao Lake, and the west of Sanqing Mountain. It is seated in the golden tour delta. The national road 205 passes through, offering this place convenient transportation and regional advantages. In 1992, this park was approved as provincial level forest park. It aims at protecting Qianjiang River Headwater, uses forest traveling and regional culture as the theme and moderately develops ecological tourism based on natural mountains and rivers. In 1999, it was promoted to national level forest park. In 2008, after the appraisal of AAA tourism destination, it was rated as the first batch of ecological tourism zones.

With 25 peaks above 1000 meters above sea level, 97 % of the 45-km2 parks are covered by forest. It is the home of 720 species, 98 families and 287 categories of woody plants, 84 species of birds and over 40 species of animals, among which red-billed leiothrix and cissa erythorhyncha reside there in large numbers. In the park stand four scenic regions (Lianhuatang Scenic Region, Zhuomakeng Scenic Region, Shuihu Scenic Region and Fenglou Scenic Region) and 31 scenic spots. Inside the park are rolling mountains, towering peaks, cascading waterfalls, loquacious streams, various clouds and ancient forest. The pleasant view makes tourists feel at ease. This park can be seen as a place for tourism, fitness, relaxation, spending summer vacation, scientific research, ecological environment and biodiversity protection. It is one of the rare ecological forest tourism destinations in Eastern China.

中国红木家居文化园

地址：龙游县湖镇镇曹垄村

联系人：吴演备 电话：13757045588

中国红木家居文化园座落于衢江边湖镇镇曹垅生产基地，由中国年年红家具（国际）集团开发建设。园区总规划面积3000亩，总投资50亿元，包括传统文化体验区、高端家具博览区、创意文化实验区、居住文化体验区、造型艺术高级专修学校、中国红木制作基地等八个部分，建成后形成融艺术观赏、文化研究、工艺制作于一体的大型文化旅游产业园。

中国红木家居文化园一期（年年红紫檀孝福文化园）占地493亩，总建筑面积近10万平方米，总投资约8亿元。目前，已投入资金5亿多元，太母殿、育恩堂、志诚楼、万姓宗祠、紫檀宫、鲁班殿等项目土建工程已经完成，并进入内部装修；总投资1.5亿的九龙汇宝送子观音正在设计中，总高度达91.9米，建成后将成为国内外最大的送子观音。预计2015年10月，文化园一期工程全面竣工，并正式对外开放。

年年红集团是浙江省重点民营企业，“年年红”牌产品全部采用东南亚、拉美、非洲等地进口的优质红木，经六十多道程序，精工细作而成。产品畅销全国各地，出口东南亚及欧美等国家和地区。公司在国内同行业率先通过ISO9001国际质量认证体系，“年年红”商标被评为中国驰名商标。

**China Mahogany Home Furnishing Cultural Park**

Add: Caolong Village, Huzhen Town, Longyou County

Contact: Wu Yanbei

Tel: 13757045588

Located at the Manufacturing base in Caolong Village, Huzhen Town, By Qujiang River, the China Mahogany Home Furnishing Cultural Park is constructed by China Nanaholy Furniture (International) Group. The planning area of the park covers 3000 mu of land (about 500 acres). The total investment reached 5 billion RMB. This park comprises eight zones: traditional culture experience zone, high-end furniture expo zone, creative culture experiment zone, residential culture experience zone, senior majoring in modeling arts school zone, China Mahogany Production Base, etc. After construction, it will become a large cultural tourism industrial park, becoming a place for art appreciation, culture research and craft production.

The first-stage of China Mahogany Home Furnishing Cultural Park (Nanaholy Rosewood Filial Piety Cultural Park) covers 493 mu of land (about 80 acres). The total area of structure covers nearly 100,000 m2. The total investment costs nearly 800 million RMB. Up to now, over 500 million RMB has been invested. Taimu Palace, Yu’en Hall, Zhicheng Building, Ancestral Hall, Rosewood Palace, and Luban Palace have been completed and start to be decorated. Costing 150 million RMB, the Jiulong Huibao Songzi Guanyin, is being designed. It will be 91.9 meters tall, becoming the biggest Songzi Guanyin at home and abroad. It is estimated that by October 2015, the first-stage of cultural park will be completed and opened officially.

Nanaholy Group is a significant private enterprise in Zhejiang province. “Nanaholy” production imports advanced mahogany from Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa. It adopts over 60 processes and craftsmanship. The products are sold all around China, Southeast Asia, Europe and America. This company is one of the first companies in this field passing ISO9001 International Quality Certification System. “Nanaholy” brand is rewarded as Famous Trademark of China.

江山清漾村

地址：江山市石门镇清漾村

联系人：柴伟芳，联系电话：0570-4015926

清漾毛氏文化村，距市区约20公里，位于江郎山麓，全村数百户人家皆姓毛，是江南毛氏发祥地，毛泽东祖居地，也是奉化蒋介石原配夫人毛福梅和民国第一位总理熊希龄夫人毛彦文的祖籍地。自江南毛氏第八代先祖清漾公毛元琼迁到这里已有1500年的历史。历史上曾出了8个尚书，83个进士，积淀了“历史悠久、人才辈出、耕读传家、贵而不富”的历史文化底蕴。

**Qingyang Village in Jiangshan**

Add: Qingyang Village, Shimen Town, Jiangshan

Contact: Chai Weifang

Tel: 0570-4015926

20 kilometers away from city center, Mao Qingyang Village is located at the foot of Jinaglang Mountain. With hundreds of villagers all having the surname Mao, it is the birthplace of surname Mao in the south of the Yangtze River Delta. Qingyang Village is the ancestral land of Mao Zedong (the first chairman of the People’s Republic of China), Mao Fumei (the first wife of Chiang Kai Shek in Fenghua) and Mao Yanwen (the wife of Xiong Xiling, the first prime minister of the Republic of China). It has been 1500 years since Mao Yuanqiong (the 8th Mao, also called Qingyang Gong) migrated here. Qingyang Village witnessed 8 ministers and 83 scholars in ancient China, giving it rich historical and cultural heritage.

根宫佛国文化旅游区

地址：衢州开化县城关芹南路88号

联系人：齐忠恩 电话：0570-6162777

根宫佛国文化旅游区位于开化境内，国家AAAAA级旅游景区，毗邻黄山、三清山、千岛湖等著名旅游景区。根宫佛国文化旅游区占地3.01平方公里，集生产销售根雕艺品、休闲旅游、园林古建、民间工艺美术研究于一体，是浙江省传统民间工艺保护名品、浙江省非物质文化遗产、浙江省著名商标，根宫佛国文化旅游区先后被授予国家文化产业示范基地、浙江省首批旅游商品定点生产企业、中国诗歌创作基地、浙江省民间文艺家采风基地、浙江婚纱摄影首选景点，成为浙江省著名的文化企业。

根宫佛国文化旅游区，投资4.5亿元，园内建设有福门祥光、云湖禅心、青梅园、集趣斋、百木同春、醉根谭、龙卧开阳、中国根雕佛国、中国根雕历史人物博物馆等二十个景点，以根雕文化、赏石文化、佛教、道教等传统文化为主题，收集根艺文物文献资料、根艺研究成果、根艺美术评论及全国各地各时期的根艺大师代表作品等，融合钱江源优美的自然风光、丰厚的人文沉淀，成为别具一格的特色生态文化旅游景区。其中“根雕佛国”，在2010中国（衢州•开化）根雕艺术文化节上正式开殿，由罗汉堂、大雄宝殿、未来佛殿和罗汉长廊等场所组成。陈列在“根雕佛国”的五百罗汉，依照佛祖渡五比丘、摩揭陀国弘扬佛法等重要法会为主线，整体布局浑厚古雅，风格独特，气势恢弘，最大作品达40余吨。既有佛的神秘，又有人生百态相映。在传统的雕刻技法中融汇了现代艺术的创新理念，使根雕艺术和佛教文化珠联璧合，是世界上最大的一套五百罗汉根艺作品，现正在申报吉尼斯世界之最。

**Root Palace Buddhist Culture Tour Zone**

Add: Chengguan Qinnan Road 88, Kaihua County, Quzhou

Contact: Qi Zhong’en

Tel: 0570-6162777

Located in Kaihua County, Root Palace Buddhist Culture Tour Zone is a national AAAAA tourism destination. It is seated near scenic spots like Yellow Mountain, Sanqing Mountain, Qiandao Lake, etc. Root Palace Buddhist Culture Tour Zone covers 3.01 km2. It is a place of production and sale of root carving art, relaxation, tour, garden, building, folk crafts, and art research. It is a traditional folk protected craft, intangible cultural heritage of Zhejiang Province, and famous trademark of Zhejiang Province. Root Palace Buddhist Culture Tour Zone is honored as a national cultural industry demonstration base, Zhejiang’s first batch of tourism commodity fixed-point production enterprise, Chinese poetry composing base, Zhejiang folk artist talent base, Zhejiang wedding photography preferred destination, and Zhejiang cultural enterprise.

Root Palace Buddhist Culture Tour Zone costs an investment of 450 million RMB. In the park are twenty scenic spots: Fumen Xiangguang, Yunhu Chanxin, Qingmei Garden, Jiqu Zhai, Baimu Tongchun, Zuigen Tan, Longwo Kaiyang, China Root Carving Art Buddhist, China Root Carving Art Historical Figures Museum, etc. All the exhibitions have the theme of traditional culture, like root carving art, viewing stone culture, Buddhism, Taoism, etc. There are documents, achievements, comments and masterpieces about root art. The root art is mixed with beautiful landscape of Qianjiang River Headwater and a rich humanity culture, becoming a unique ecological cultural tour zone. “Root Buddhists” are exhibited in 2010 China (Quzhou·Kaihua) root carving art festival, consisting of Luohan Tang, Daxiong Baodian, Weilai Fodian and Luohan Gallery. The 500 Luohan are arranged according to Buddhist Du Wubiqiu and Mojie Tuoguo. They look grand, elegant, solemn and magnificent. The biggest one weighs over 40 tons, with both mystery and various lives. The traditional root carving art is mixed with modern art creation theory, so that root carving art can be combined with Buddhism, leading to the biggest 500 Luohan masterpiece in the world, which is applying for Guinness World Record.

海上仙山：嵊泗列岛

地址：舟山嵊泗县宣传部

联系人：唐春

咨询电话：15924001514

中国目前唯一的国家级列岛风景名胜区。境内404座岛屿，如一颗颗璀璨的明珠闪耀在万顷碧波中。广阔曲折的海岸线上分布着许多美丽的沙滩，以基湖沙滩和南长涂沙滩最为著名，俗称姐妹沙滩，两大沙滩各长2000米以上，沙质优良，是中国长江三角洲地区首屈一指的海滨浴场。

**Immortal Mountains on the Sea: Shengsi Islands**

Add: Publicity Department, Shengsi Islands, Zhoushan

Contact: Tang Chun

Tel: 15924001514

This chain of islands is China’s only national scenic zone at the archipelago level. The chain has 404 islands spreading like glistening pearls across the far-flung sea. Of numerous beaches on Shengsi Islands, the most beautiful are Jihu Beach and South Changtu Beach. They are locally known as beach sisters. Both are more than 2,000 meters long and both have finest sands. They are first-class bathing beach destinations in the Yangtze River Delta.

中国国际沙雕发源地：朱家尖

地址：舟山市普陀区委宣传部

联系人：倪立刚 13505808106

是舟山群岛1390个岛屿中的第5大岛，与“海天佛国”普陀山共同构成普陀山国家级风景名胜区。海岛集海山风光、海岛生态、海洋文化、休闲情趣为一体，是“中国最美的海岸线”。以沙滩最为著名，被国际沙雕组织WSSA确认为世界上沙质和风景最好的沙滩之一。从1999年开始，朱家尖每年举办中国舟山国际沙雕节，使这一热门海滨旅游项目在中国落地生根，确立了舟山沙雕在国内沙雕艺术领域的首创地位。

**Zhujiajian Island: China’s first venue for international sand sculpture festival**

Add: Publicity Department, Putuo District, Zhoushan City

Contact: Ni Ligang

Tel: 13505808106

Zhujiajian is the fifth largest of 1,390 islands in Zhoushan Archipelago. Zhujiajian and Putuo Mountain, legendarily known as a “Buddhist Sanctuary between Sea and Sky”, are collectively designated as Putuo Mountain National Scenic Zone.

Zhujiajian Island provides tourists with breathtaking experiences of landscape and seascape, ecology, culture and leisure events. It boasts “China’s most beautiful coastline”.

The beach at Zhujiajian is recognized by WSSA (World Sand Sculpture Association) as one of the world’s best beaches with fine sands and fine landscape and seascape. Started in 2009, Zhujiajian hosts China Zhoushan International Sand Sculpture Festival annually. This hot seaside tourism attraction has become a regular program in China. The festival at Zhujiajian confirms Zhoushan as the domestic leader in sand sculpture events.

海天佛国：普陀山

地址：舟山市普陀山风景名胜区管委会

联系人：王琳 电话：13575633122；0580-6099276

普陀山，与陕西五台山、四川峨眉山、安徽九华山并称为中国佛教四大名山，为观世音菩萨教化众生的道场。岛上寺院林立，风光幽幻，神秘静谧，素有“海天佛国”、“南海圣境”之称，是国家级风景名胜区、国家5A级旅游景区。景区内的普陀山佛学院是培养具有中高级佛学知识的文化水平的成人高等教育性质的佛学院，是目前中国佛教僧教育重镇，至今为止，已先后毕业僧员近800名，为佛教界研究教理、弘法布教、文化交流等注入了新生力量。

**Putuo Mountain: the Buddhist Sanctuary between Sea and Sky**

Add: Tour Committee, Putuo Mountain, Zhoushan City

Contact: Wang Lin

Tel: 13575633122；0580-6099276

The island is one of the major four Buddhist Mountains in China with various tourism attractions scattered in an area of 41.95 km2. The other three sacred Buddhist Mountains are Wutai Mountain in Shangxi Province, Emei Mountain in Sichuan Province and Jiuhua Mountain in Anhui Province.

It is the place where pilgrims pay homage to Guanyin. The island abounds with Buddhist temples in a peaceful environment. It is reputed as “Buddhist Sanctuary between Sea and Sky” and “Sacred Land in the South Sea”. It is a key national scenic zone and a national AAAAA tourism zone.

Putuo Mountain Buddhist Institute on the island is an adult education institution dedicated to Buddhism studies where scholars can study profound Buddhist knowledge at intermittent and advanced levels. It is a key national Buddhist education institution for monks. Nearly 800 monks have graduated from the institute, injecting fresh blood into studies of Buddhist doctrines, Buddhism promotion and cultural exchanges.

仙居风景名胜区

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台州仙居县交通大楼7楼

咨询电话：0576-87796878

仙居早在东晋就单独设县，距今已有1600多年的历史，可谓千年古邑。仙居风景名胜区地处仙居县中南部，面积187.8平方公里，含神仙居、景星岩、淡竹等5大景区139 个景点，是国家级风景名胜区。素有“神仙居之奇、景星岩之雄、公盂之巍、淡竹之清、十三都之幽”的称誉。

神仙居景区是典型的火山流纹岩地貌，景观丰富而集中。景区上游瀑布群和龙潭群众多，仅500米范围内就拥有连续11级飞瀑和形态各异的深潭，为国内罕见。景星岩景区和神仙居毗邻，海拔743米，三面悬崖绝壁，自然景观秀丽，人文景观丰富。建有世界高山上最长的望月长廊。

淡竹原始森林是目前国内最大的亚热带原始沟谷常绿阔叶次生林保护区之一，总面积 5 万亩。动植物资源十分丰富，有国家一级保护动物4种和国家级保护树种25种，拥有药用植物 119 科 372 种，是一座天然的药物宝库。景区内的阔叶林是目前阔苍山系保存最为完整的一片常绿阔叶林，被专家誉为浙江省罕见的天然植物“基因库”和“博物馆”。

**Xianju National Scenic Zone**

Add: Xianju Administration of Scenic Zones and Tourism

7th floor, Communications Tower, Xianju County, Taizhou

Tel: 0576-87796878

Xianju as a county goes back to the East Jin Dynasty about 1,600 years ago. The 187.8-km2 scenic zones in the central and southern part of the county include 139 scenic spots in five major destinations. A national scenic zone, it is famed for various peaks and rock formations.

Immortal Residence, a scenic spot, presents a typical landform of rhyolite. In an area of 500 m2 in the upper part of the spot are 11 waterfalls and various deep ponds, a sight rarely seen elsewhere.

Next to the Immortal Residence is Jingxingyan Scenic Zone. The peak at 743 meters above sea level presents three precipitous cliffs and the world’s highest alpine corridor for watching the views of the moon. The zone has a cluster of places of historical and cultural interests.

Danzhu Primitive Forest is one of China’s largest secondary evergreen broad-leaved forests in a subtropical primitive valley. It abounds with a rich variety of fauna and flora. Among them are first-grade four animals under the national protection and 25 species of trees under national protection. It is also a treasure house of natural herbs including 372 species in 119 families. The broad-leaved forest is the best preserved evergreen broad-leaved woods in the Kuocang Mountain range. It is described by experts as a bank of rare plant genes in Zhejiang Province and a museum of natural plants.

长屿硐天风景名胜区

地址：台州温岭市

联系人：李苏 电话：13806567589

国家4A级旅游区，系规模最大的人口开凿石硐，1998年荣获世界吉尼斯之最。2005年先后被列为世界地质公园、国家级重点风景名胜区。总面积16.18平方公里，由八侧岩、双门硐、崇国寺和野山4大景区组成，其中八仙岩、双门硐以硐群景观为主。

长屿硐群是自南北朝以来人工开采石板后留下来的景观，迄今已有1500多年的历史。“虽由人作，宛若天成”。千百年来，长屿人一钎一锤的凿击，取出了上亿立方的石材，现留下了28个硐群，1314个形态各异的硐窟。虽没有自然溶洞般的钟乳、石幔，而依势取石留下的石硐风景或如古钟、或如覆锅、或如桶壁，千姿百态。其硐有的孤立，有的串连，有的环生相叠，深幽曲折，雄伟险奇。硐内凝灰岩削壁成廊，石架悬桥，层叠有致，变幻莫测，宛若岩石迷宫。位于观夕洞景区的岩洞音乐厅，可与德国巴尔沃岩洞媲美，勿用电声设备就具有立体声效。长屿硐天因其“人力无意夺天工”而成为我国独有的风景。

**Changyu Quarries: a National Scenic Zone**

Add: Wenling, Taizhou

Contact: Li Su

Tel: 13806567589

The world’s largest group of man-made quarry-turned caves is now a national AAAA tourism attraction. The quarry cluster is a Guinness record recognized in 1998, a world geopark designated in 2005, and a key national scenic zone. The 16.18-km2 zone comprises four major sections: Eight-Immortal Rock, Double Gate Quarry, Congguo Temple and Wild Mountain. Eight-Immortal Rock and Double Gate Quarry offer visitors an opportunity to enjoy a spectacular view of quarries.

The quarries are left over from stone-mining started during the South and North Dynasty about 1,500 years ago. Though the giant caves are all artificial, they look as if they were created by nature.

Mined out of 1,314 caves in 28 groups were more than 100 million cubes of stone materials. The caves do not have any stalagmites, but they take the shape of large-sized bells, inverted pots and pails. Some caves are separate; some are stringed together in various ways. Inside caves are cliff-hanging pathways and bridges. The whole zone looks like a labyrinth.

The Cave Concert Hall is perfect for concerts as there is no need for acoustics. The man-made Changyu Quarries is a unique tourism attraction.

天台山风景名胜区

地址：台州天台县天台山

联系人： 释印通 电话：13968570747

国家级风景名胜区，素以“佛宗道源，山水神秀”闻名。景区风景秀丽，尤以石梁飞瀑、华顶归云、赤城栖霞等景点最为著名。石梁飞瀑是大自然一大杰作，丛山苍翠中急流从梁下40多米高的峭壁上呼啸而下，极尽雄伟壮丽之致。华顶是天台山的主峰，四周峰峦层层围裹，状如含苞欲放的荷花。赤城山属丹霞地貌，石色赤赫如火，形若城堡，山上有18个洞穴，为佛道双栖之地。

天台山是中国佛教天台宗（佛教自印度传入后第一个真正中国化的佛教宗派）和道教南宗的发祥地。千年古刹国清寺是中国著名古刹之一，被韩国天台宗、日本天台宗和日莲宗奉为祖庭。每年，日本、韩国、东南亚等国都会组织僧侣团来国清寺朝拜。有名的济公和尚就在国清寺出家，唐代诗僧寒山子也曾长期隐居于此。

**Tiantai Mountain**

Add: Tiantai Mountain, Tiantai County, Taizhou

Contact: Shi Yintong

Tel: 13968570747

The mountain is famed for its historical significance in the history of Buddhism and Taoism in China and for its natural splendor. The best views are Waterfall over the Stone Beam, Clouds Coming Home to Huading Peak, and Red Clouds on Red City Mountain.

Waterfall over Stone Beam is a natural spectacle. A waterfall drops 40 meters down a precipitous cliff, showcasing the gorgeous beauty of nature.

Huading, the main peak of the Tiantai Mountain, is encircled by peaks from all sides as if it were a lotus bloom with all its beautiful petals. Red City Mountain presents a spectacular view of a typical Danxia landform. The mountain looks like a huge fortress. In the mountain are 18 caves, which are sacred sanctuaries of both Buddhism and Taoism.

The Tiantai Sect of Buddhism (China’s first truly nationalized sect of Buddhism after its introduction from India) and the Southern Sect of Taoism started in Tiantai Mountain.

The Guoqing Temple, built in 589, is a Buddhist sanctuary in Tiantai Mountain. The Buddhist sanctuary is recognized as the ancestral temple of the Tiantai sect in both Japan and South Korea and the ancestral temple of Nichiren Buddhism of Japan. Monk delegations from Japan, Korea and countries in Southeast Asia make pilgrimages to the temple every year.

Jigong the Mad Monk, a legendary Buddhist monk, became a monk at the Guoqing Temple. Son of Cold Mountain, a prominent monk poet of the Tang Dynasty, lived here as a hermit for a long time.

仙都国家级风景名胜区

地址：丽水缙云仙都

咨询电话：0578-3122108

国家级风景名胜区、全国重点文物保护单位，以峰岩奇绝、山水神秀为景观特色。仙都古称缙云山，与黄山、庐山并列为黄帝的三大行宫。

景区总面积166.2平方公里，包括仙都、黄龙、岩门、大洋4大景区及鼎湖峰、倪翁洞、小赤壁、芙蓉峡、黄帝祠宇等300多个景点，兼有桂林之秀、黄山之奇、华山之险。鼎湖峰景区是整个景区的核心。鼎湖峰拔地170多米，有“天下第一峰”、“天下第一石”、“天下第一笋”之美誉。峰巅苍松翠柏间蓄水成池，四时不竭，相传是黄帝在此炼丹、殇百神后架龙飞升之地。

景区内的黄帝祠宇，始建于东晋时期，历来是江南人民祭祀黄帝、朝圣问祖之所。黄帝祠宇与陕西黄陵遥相呼应，史称“北陵南祠”，是中国南方黄帝祭祀中心和黄帝文化辐射中心。

**Xanadu National Scenic Zone**

Add: Xiandu, Jinyun, Lishui

Tel: 0578-3122108

Xanadu, known as Jinyun Mountain in ancient times, togethwe with Huangshan Mountain and Lushan Mountain, is regarded as three temporal palaces of Yellow Emperor in prehistoric times. It is now a national scenic zone and a key cultural relic under state protection. It is well known for its splendid peaks and waters.

The 166.2-km2 zone includes Xanadu, Yellow Dragon, Stone Gate and Great Ocean, four major scenic destinations which in turn comprise over 300 scenic spots such as Dinghu Peak, Niweng Cave, Little Red Cliff, Lotus Gorge and Yellow Emperor Memorial. All these scenic spots combined make the scenery comparable to that of Guilin, the wonder of Huangshan Mountain, and the breathtaking precipitous beauty of Huashan Mountain.

Dinghu Peak is the core scenic spot of Xanadu. The 170-meter-tall Dinghu Peak is described as China’s number one peak, China’s number one rock and China’s number one stalagmite. There is a pond at the top of the peak environed by pine woods. It never dries up. As legends go, Yellow Emperor made alchemy here and ascended into heaven on a dragon.

The Yellow Emperor Memorial, first constructed in the Eastern Jin Dynasty, is the place where people in the south held memorial rites to commemorate Yellow Emperor, the common ancestor of the Chinese. The Yellow Emperor Memorial in Jinyun and the Yellow Emperor Mausoleum in Shaanxi Province in northwestern China are two important historical places where the Chinese in the north and in the south pay homage to their common ancestor. The memorial in Jinyun also serves as a center of the Yellow Emperor culture in the south.

中国生态环境第一县：庆元

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联系人：吴旭峰 电话：0578-6129366

位于浙西南山区，被称为浙江的绿色屋脊、华东地区生态屏障。庆元境内山岭连绵，群峰起伏，海拔1500米以上的山峰23座，其中国家级自然保护区百山祖海拔1856米，是浙江第二高峰。山高林密，植被丰富，森林覆盖率高达86％，居全省之冠，有“浙南林海”之誉。这里雨量充沛，溪流纵横，水力资源丰富，是瓯江、闽江、赛江“三江之源”。

在这座原始森林里，珍稀动植物随处可见。有兽、鸟、昆虫及两栖类动物近2000种；种子植物1462种，占全国种子植物种类的50%以上；真菌230种，是全国最大的食用菌生产和销售地。全球仅存3株、最濒危的12种植物之一、国家一级保护植物百山祖冷杉就在保护区内。2000年，又发现了世界极度濒危的10大物种之一、国家一级保护动物华南虎。

庆元还是中国廊桥之乡。庆元廊桥以数量最多、历史最久、历史沿革最具连贯性著称，至今仍保存着近百座风格各异的廊桥。其中现存的22座木拱廊桥具有很高的艺术价值，是中国传统木构桥梁中技术含量最高的品类，也是世界桥梁史上绝无仅有的品类。2005年庆元廊桥荣获联合国教科文组织亚太地区“文化遗产保护卓越奖”。

**Qingyuan: China’s Best Ecological County**

Add: 26 Shilong Street, Qingyuan County, Lishui

Contact: Chen Xufeng

Tel: 0578-6129366

Situated in the mountains in southwestern Zhejiang, Qingyuan County, known as the province’s green roof, buffer zone of East China. The county abounds with towering peaks, including 23 peaks at 1,500 meters above sea level.

Baishanzhu Mountain, a national nature reserve, is the province’s second highest mountain. The mountain has a forest coverage rate of 86%, the highest of its kind in Zhejiang Province. It is known as a sea of woods in the south of Zhejiang. Qingyuan has ample rainfall all year round, creating numerous streams and rivers. With abundant water resources, Qingyuan houses headwaters of Oujiang River, Minjiang River and Saijiang River.

Primitive forests in the county flourish with rare fauna and flora. There are nearly 2,000 species of animals, birds, insects and amphibians whereas there are 1,462 species of seed plants, accounting for over 50% of the national total. Qingyuan is also home to 230 species of fungi. The county is the country’s largest producer and marketer of edible fungi.

Baishanzhu Mountain is home to three specimens of Baishanzhu Fir, one of the world’s 12 extremely endangered plants and a plant under grade one national protection in China. The three precious firs are the world’s only exiting specimens of this species. In 2000, traces of the South China Tiger, one of the world’s 10 extremely endangered species and an animal under the country’s first-grade protection, were seen in the mountain area.

Qingyuan is also a home of ancient corridor bridges of the country. It has the country’s greatest number of ancient corridor bridges, which happen to be the country’s oldest ones. The county keeps a complete record of these architectural wonders, not seen anywhere else in the country.

At present, the county has nearly 100 ancient corridor bridges in various architectural styles, including 22 highly artistic ones with wooden arches. These bridges feature the best traditional bridge-building technology. Moreover, they constitute a unique category of bridges in the world’s history of bridges.

In 2005, Qingyuan won the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Award for Culture Heritage Conservation in 2005 for the county’s well preserved ancient corridor bridges.

龙泉山旅游度假区

地址：丽水龙泉市

联系人：吴敏 电话：0578-7262091

龙泉山旅游度假区，国家4A级景区，主峰黄茅尖海拔 1929米，为“长三角第一高峰”。保护区保持了原始森林风貌，峰峦叠翠、谷幽泉清、茂林蔽日、奇草遍地，被誉为“野生动物的乐园、珍稀植物的天堂”和“华东古老植物摇篮”。龙泉山素有“天然氧吧”之称，其空气质量和水环境质量均达国家一级标准。景区的空气负离子浓度极高，空气负离子浓度大于10万个/cm3，具有极高的保健价值。龙泉山景区以不可比拟的高度、不可复制的生态、不可替代的气候等优势，成功入选“浙江省最值得去的50个景区”，被评为浙江省生态旅游示范区。

**Longquan Mountain Tourist Resort**

Add: Longquan, Lishui

Contact: Wu Min

Tel: 0578-7262091

Longquan Tourist Resort is a 4A National Travel Spot. The main peak of Longquan Moutain, famed as “the first summit in the Yangtze River Delta”, is 1929 meters in height. The conservation area which has kept the old-growth forest, with stretching mountains, limpid waters, dense trees and peculiar plants, is titled as “the paradise of wild animals”, “the heaven of peculiar plants” and “the cradle for old-growth plants in Eastern China”. Longquan Mountain is always known as a “natural oxygen bar”, for its air and water are both very of high quality. With the air anion density of over 100,000/cm3, the tourist area is endowed with highly health care value. Longquan Mountain Tourist Resort, with incomparable height of mountain, unreproducible ecology and unreplaceable climate, has been selected as “the 50 travel spots deserved to go in Zhejiang” and was rated as the Demonstration Area for Ecological Tourism in Zhejiang.

龙泉：中国生态旅游最具魅力城市

地址：丽水龙泉市

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龙泉有着领先全国的生态环境，是浙江最大的林区县（市），被称为“江南林海”，境内满目青山，放眼竹海，遍地茶园，森林覆盖率84.2％。根据2004年底国家环境监测总站发布的《全国生态环境质量评价研究报告》，龙泉生态环境质量在全国所有县（市、区）中排名第八位，在全国所有县级市中排名第一位；2007年《浙江省环境质量概要》公布，龙泉空气质量全省排名第一；2011年、2012年、2013年《浙江省生态环境状况评价报告》显示，龙泉市生态环境状况指数（IE值）连续三年列全省第一。故龙泉有“中国生态第一市”的美名，并享有“中国生态旅游最具魅力城市”的美誉。龙泉是钱塘江、瓯江、闽江三江源头，水流三州（杭州、温州和福州），且水能蕴藏量相当丰富，可开发水利资源装机容量25万千瓦。

**Longquan: the Most Charming City Ecological Tourism in China**

Add: Longquan, Lishui

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Longquan, the biggest forest county (city) in Zhejiang, is endowed with highly ecological environment and is called “the sea of forest in the south of the Yangtze River. The area is full of green mountains, dense bamboos, tea gardens all around and the coverage rate of forest has reached 84.2%. According to the *Research Report of National Ecological Environment Quality Assessment* published by National Environmental Monitoring Station at the end of 2004, the ecological environment of Longquan has ranked the 8th among all the counties and the first among all the county-level cities in China. In 2007, *the Outline of Environment Quality of Zhejiang* has showed that the air quality of Longquan ranked the first in Zhejiang Province. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Index of Ecological Environment (IE) of Longquan has continuously been the first in Zhejiang Province, according to the *Report of Ecological Environment Assessment of Zhejiang Province*. Therefore, Longquan is renowned as “the first city of ecological environment in China” and “the most charming city for ecological tourism in China”. Longquan is the source of Qiantang River, Oujiang River and Minjiang River, and the water area covers Hangzhou, Wenzhou and Fuzhou. It is also rich in hydro-energy, which can be explored for hydro-power resource at the level of 250,000 kilowatts of installed capacity.

瓯江源

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瓯江是浙江省第二大河流、中国水生态保护示范河流，全长388公里，流域面积1.81万平方公里，在丽水市境内占72%。瓯江的发源地瓯江源位于龙泉大峡谷上首，是国家级自然保护区。在2012年浙江省环保局发布的全省环境状况公报上，瓯江水系名列第一，水质达到Ⅱ水质，地面水100%满足水域功能要求；瓯江源水土保持建设示范区被水利部列为全国62个水土保持生态建设示范区之一。

**The Headstream of Oujiang River**

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Oujiang River is the province’s second longest river as well a demonstration river for preserving the aquatic ecological system. The 388-km2 river covers a drainage area of 18,100 km2 and the section within the territory of Lishui City accounts for 72% of the total drainage area. The headwater of the Oujiang River lies at the upper end of Longquan Grand Valley, which is a national nature reserve. On the Provincial Environmental Situation Report published by Zhejiang Environment Protection Bureau in 2012, the water system of Oujiang River ranked the first, which the water quality has reached the second level and the surface water has corresponded to the function of the whole water area. The Demonstration Area of the Headstream of Oujiang River for Water and Soil Conservation has been ranked as one of the 62 Demonstration Areas of ecological construction for water and soil conservation.