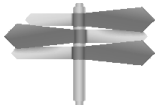


Shanghai-Chengdu High-Speed Railway 沪蓉线

沪蓉高速铁路，亦称沪蓉快速客运通道，全长 2,078 公里。设计速度为每小时 200~250 公里，全线行车时间约 10 小时。该线是中国“四纵四横”客运专线中的最长的“一横”。2014 年 7 月 1 日沪蓉高铁全线开通，这标志着横跨长江经济带的动车大通道开始形成。沪蓉线全线 16 个停车站点，分别是：上海、南京、合肥、六安、麻城、武汉、潜江、荆州、宜昌、水布垭（或五峰）、恩施、黔江、涪陵西、重庆、遂宁、成都。线路图如图 10-1 所示。



图 10-1 沪蓉线线路图



1. Hefei 合肥

History 历史

Hefei is a city with a history of more than 2,000 years. It is well known as the ‘old haunt of Three Kingdoms, hometown of Baozheng’. Hefei is the capital of Anhui Province. Located in central Anhui, it connects the north-south traffic. It is also the political, economic and cultural centre of Anhui. The name Hefei was firstly given to the county in Han Dynasty and was used for a long period. But the city was known as Luzhou during the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It was renamed as Hefei County in 1912. Following the Chinese victory in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression in 1945, Hefei was made the capital of Anhui.

Geography & Climate 地理与气候

Hefei located among the Yangtze River, Huaihe River, Chaohu and Jin Jiang Yong lakes, with latitude from 31°31' to 32°37' N, and longitude from 116°40' to 117°52' E. Hefei features a humid subtropical climate, with four distinct seasons. Hefei’s annual average temperature is 15.83 °C. Winters here are damp and cold. Springs are generally relatively pleasant if somewhat erratic. Summers here are oppressively hot and humid. And autumns here are cool and dry.

Tourist Attractions 旅游景点

Xiaoyaojin Park 逍遥津 (Fig. 10-2)

Xiaoyaojin Park is located in northeast of Hefei city. It was an ancient battlefield in the Three Kingdoms Period. After years of carefully chopped repair, here has become a pleasant comprehensive park, which covers an area of 31.3 hectares. The biggest feature of the park is ‘there are lakes in the park, there are islands in the lake and there are pavilions in the island’.



Fig. 10-2 Xiaoyaojin Park
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Lee House 李鸿章故居 (Fig. 10-3)

Lee House, former residence of Li Hongzhang, the pedestrian street in the city center. There are on the street a distinctive flavor of ancient buildings, which Lee had supplies and furnishings. There will be a special guide to tell you the history of that era, which has a Li official uniform and official hat.



Fig. 10-3 Lee House
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Sanhe Town 三河古镇 (Fig. 10-4)

Sanhe Town was in the local culture and customs of Anhui town. Two thousand years of history of the land of plenty, ancient example magpie, magpie shore, Sanshui Interchange, merchants developed. Song ‘Two Long Street’, the legends and modern Taiping ‘Three Rivers Victory’ show even more of its heavy historical heritage.



Fig. 10-4 Sanhe Town
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Dashu Mountain 大蜀山 (Fig. 10-5)

Dashu is really not a big mountain. It is definitely an evergreen mountain, although the mountain is not high but the tree is very large. This place is suitable for family travel.



Fig. 10-5 Dashu Mountain
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

City Wall Park 环城公园 (Fig. 10-6)

City Wall Park is surrounded by several parks together. It is founded in 1980 around the city park. The park's total length is 8.7 km, with a total area of 137.6 hectares. There are six major scenic spots, respectively, including the River area, the Galaxy area, the Western Hills area, Amber Lake area, North Central area, the East Central area.



Fig. 10-6 City Wall Park
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

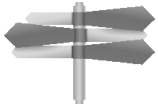
小贴士

安徽黄山

黄山，世界自然与文化双重遗产，中国 5A 级旅游景区、国家级风景名胜区、全国文明风景旅游区示范点，在“中华十大名山”排名中居第四位，位于安徽省南部黄山市境内，是安徽旅游的标志。

黄山原名黟山，因峰岩青黑，遥望苍黛而名。后因传说轩辕黄帝曾在此炼丹，故改名为“黄山”。明朝旅行家徐霞客登临黄山时，曾对黄山的秀丽这样赞叹：“薄海内外之名山，无如徽之黄山。”后被当地人引申为“五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”。

(来源：百度百科·黄山)



2. Yichang 宜昌

History 历史

Yichang is called Yiling in ancient time. It has a long history, according to historical records, Yichang has a history of more than 2,700 years. It is a famous tourism city in China, the starting point of Three Gorges Scenic area tourism.

Geography & Climate 地理与气候

Yichang located in the southwest of Hubei province, in the Yangtze river shelter-forest fringe. It located at latitude 29°56'-31°34' N and longitude 110°15'-112°04' E. Yichang has a four-season, monsoon-influenced, humid subtropical climate, with cool, damp and generally overcast winters, and hot, humid summers.

Tourist Attractions 旅游景点

Three Gorges Dam 三峡大坝 (Fig. 10-7)

The Three Gorges Dam is a hydroelectric river dam that spans the Yangtze River in the town of Sandouping. It is the world's largest electricity-generating plant of any kind. The dam body was completed in 2006. Except for a ship lift, all of the originally planned components of the project were completed on October 30, 2008 when the 26th generator was brought into commercial operation.



Fig. 10-7 Three Gorges Dam
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Yumuzhai 鱼木寨 (Fig. 10-8)

Pocketed away in the glorious hills of south-western Hubei province is Yumuzhai, a sleepy and beautiful hamlet of glistening terraced fields tramped by water buffalo. The main inhabitants of Yumuzhai, the Tujia , are a minority without their own written language, but with strong traditions of conveying folk stories through song and opera.



Fig. 10-8 Yumuzhai
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Shennongjia 神农架 (Fig. 10-9)

The Shennongjia district in remote north-western Hubei has the wildest scenery in the province, where old-growth stands of fir and pine flourish among more than 1,300 species of medicinal plants. Indeed, the name commemorates a legendary emperor, Shennong, believed to be the founder of herbal medicine and agriculture.



Fig. 10-9 Shennongjia
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Yangtze River 长江 (Fig. 10-10)

Yangtze River , the biggest river in China, starts with the Tuotuo River at the Roof of the World-Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, takes in countless rivers, and flows eastward across the interior of China. With an overall length of more than 6,300 kilometers, the Yangtze River, next only to the Amazon and the Nile, is the third biggest river in the world and is a cradle that breeds the ancient civilization of the Chinese nation.

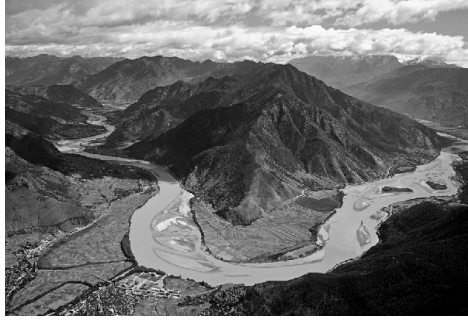


Fig. 10-10 Yangtze River
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Three Gorges Waterfall Scenic Area 三峡大瀑布景区 (Fig. 10-11)

Three Gorges Waterfall Scenic Area is located in the eastern part of tourism scenic area. It covers an area of 6,000 mu, it is famous for its natural waterfalls and jungle canyon scenery. It is a charming scenery, with folk culture, and other recreational function water entertainment.



Fig. 10-11 Three Gorges Waterfall Scenic Area
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Yuxu Hole 玉虚洞 (Fig. 10-12)

Yuxu Hole is located in east 2 kilometers from Zigui county. It is a limestone cave. It has a long history and was found by hunters. From then on , it becomes a famous scenic spot.



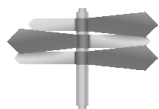
Fig. 10-12 Yuxu Hole
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

小贴士

宜昌土家族风俗

宜昌土家族的节庆活动，以牛王节和女儿会为最。每年的农历7月12日这天，是传统的“女儿会”吉日，从幽静的山径小道前来赴会的男女青年总数在万人以上。“女儿会”是土家年轻人的节日，现如今也成了各族人民的文化群英会和物质交流会。此外，土家族过小年要祭奠灶神，把煮好的整只猪头放在盆里，上面插几根筷子，点蜡烛上香，跪下去嘴里念念有词。大年三十晚上要吃包面（其实就是饺子，只不过样子不一样）。初一早上吃汤圆过早，里面要包硬币，如果谁吃到了硬币，来年谁用钱最多，这可不是好预兆，并且初一不能串门。初二去外婆家，叫做“走丈母娘”，直到初八开始做事，据说叫“做发事”，这天开工的很多，因为大家认为初八开工整年都会顺。立春吃春饭，正月十五互请吃饭，还有划船、舞狮、闹元宵。

（来源：<http://www.tuniu.com/guide/d-yichang-1418/jianjie/>）



3. Nanjing South 南京南

History 历史

The Nanjing area has been inhabited for about 5000 years, and a number of prehistoric sites have been discovered in or around the city. Recorded history, however, begins in the Warring States period (453-221 BC), when Nanjing emerged as a strategic object of conflict. The arrival of a victorious Qin dynasty (221-207 BC) put an end to this, allowing Nanjing to prosper as a major administrative centre.

Geography & Climate 地理与气候

Nanjing, is situated in the Yangtze River Delta, which is part of the downstream Yangtze River drainage basin. Its municipality area is located at latitude 31°14' to 32°37' N and longitude 118°22' to 119°14' E. Nanjing borders Yangzhou to the northeast, Zhenjiang to the east, and Changzhou to the southeast. Nanjing has a humid subtropical climate and is under the influence of the East Asian monsoon. The four seasons here are distinct, with hot and muggy summers, cold, damp winters, and in between, spring and autumn are of reasonable length.

Tourist Attractions 旅游景点

Fuzi Temple 夫子庙 (Fig. 10-13)

This ancient Confucian temple, in the south of the city in a pedestrian zone, was a centre of Confucian study for more than 1,500 years. Fuzi Temple has been damaged and rebuilt repeatedly; what you see today are newly restored, late-Qing dynasty structures or wholly new buildings reconstructed in traditional style.



Fig. 10-13 Fuzi Temple
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Ming Palace 明故宫 (Fig. 10-14)

Built by Hongwu, the Ming Palace Ruins is said to have been a magnificent structure after which the Imperial Palace in Beijing was modelled. Virtually all that remains of it are five marble bridges lying side by side, known as the Five Dragon Bridges, the old ruined Wu Gate and the enormous column bases of the palace buildings.



Fig. 10-14 Ming Palace
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Sun Yatsen Mausoleum 中山陵 (Fig. 10-15)

The tomb for Dr. Sun lies at the top of an enormous stone stairway – a breathless 392 steps. He is recognized by the communists and Kuomintang alike as the father of modern China. He died in Beijing in 1925, leaving behind an unstable Chinese republic. He had wished to be buried in Nanjing, no doubt with greater simplicity than the Ming-style tomb his successors built for him. Nevertheless, less than a year after his death, construction of this mausoleum began.

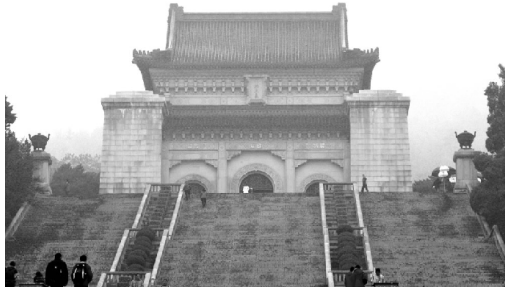


Fig. 10-15 Sun Yatsen Mausoleum
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Linggu Temple 灵谷寺 (Fig. 10-16)

This large Ming temple complex has one of the most interesting buildings in Nanjing – the Beamless Hall, built in 1381 entirely out of brick and stone and containing no beam supports. Buildings during the Ming dynasty were normally constructed of wood, but timber shortages meant that builders had to rely on brick. The structure has an interesting vaulted ceiling and a large stone platform where Buddhist statues once sat. In the 1930s the hall was turned into a memorial to those who died resisting the Japanese.



Fig. 10-16 Linggu Temple
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Ming Xiao Ling Tomb 明孝陵 (Fig. 10-17)

On the southern slope of Zijin Mountain is the 14th-century tomb of Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, the only Ming emperor to be buried outside of Beijing. The tomb received the name Xiaoling or ‘filial tomb’ after the death of his wife Empress Ma, also buried here, whose nickname was ‘the filial empress’.



Fig. 10-17 Ming Xiao Ling Tomb
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

Yangzi River Bridge 南京长江大桥 (Fig. 10-18)

One of the great achievements of the communists, and one of which they are justifiably proud, is the Yangzi River Bridge at Nanjing. Opened on 23 December 1968, it's one of the longest bridges in China – a double-decker with a 4500m-long road on top and a train line below. There are some wonderful socialist realist sculptures on the approaches.



Fig. 10-18 Yangzi River Bridge
(Source: <http://image.baidu.com/>)

小贴士

中国六大古都

西安
南京
开封
杭州
洛阳
北京