



WHITR-AP (Shanghai) Newsletter

亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research - Asia and Pacific, Shanghai

特别报道：“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心机制与运作”国际研讨会

Special Coverage: International Symposium on the Organization and Operation of WHITR-AP

中心动态：苏州工作会议

Dynamics: Suzhou Workshop

保护案例：文远楼历史保护及生态节能更新

Case Study: Sustainable Restoration of Wenyuan Building

遗产知识：世界遗产分类评定标准

Knowledge of World Heritage:

The Criteria for World Heritage Selection

世界遗产在中国：九寨沟

World Heritage in China: Jiuzhaigou Valley



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在 2007 年 5 月 21 日至 22 日举办的“亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心机制与运作”研讨会上，与会各方除讨论有关世界遗产保护的一些普遍原理，如世界遗产公约在世界上的地位、世界遗产保护原理外，还将重点讨论亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心成立后的相关运作及培训议题，并对此进行充分的交流。

第一部分：有关亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心运作的研讨

会议邀请了 UNESCO 世界遗产中心、ICCROM、ICOMOS 等国际遗产保护组织与机构的专家进行主题发言，主要包括①国际组织文化遗产保护培训的经验；②遗产保护培训的趋势与需求；③有计划的培训课程中的关键因素；④世界遗产的全球培训战略：亚太地区的优先发展等。此外国外相关遗产保护机构将进行培训活动的案例介绍，如中法研究与相关培训项目的案例研究、美国盖蒂保护学院关于保护教育培训的经验教训等。

在中心的合作机制方面，发言者将就以下主题进行发言：①合作伙伴和各种合作关系的建立；②建立实用的合作关系及项目；③建立遗产领域的交流与合作机制。此外，还将具体介绍联合国教科文组织（曼谷）与国际文物保护与修复研究中心合作建立的亚洲遗产管理学会作为遗产和文化资产管理的专业能力建设的区域网络。

在此基础上，会议还将深入探讨如何开展亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心的培训，为中心第一期世界遗产培训班招生进入实际运作构建必要的学术基础，以及中心如何与国际、国内相关遗产保护机构合作，建立亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心的合作机制。

第二部分：文化遗产保护领域的经验交流

会议邀请了国内外遗产保护领域，包括中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、建设部、国家文物局、中国城市规划设计研究院及其它国内著名高校的专家集中介绍文化与自然遗产保护的经验和教训，发言主题主要包括：①从亚太地区的视角看世界遗产公约全球战略的实施；②中国历史文化名城名镇的保护与规划；③中国世界文化遗产的保护与发展；④中国历史文化名城保护工作的最新进展；⑤社会与城市在遗产和古城保护中的角色；⑥基于数字技术的历史空间研究方法初探等。在此基础上，结合亚太地区遗产地保护的特征和问题，会议将进一步探讨如何建立具有亚太地区本土特色的遗产保护框架。

The "International Symposium on the Organization and Operation of WHITR-AP" will be convened from May 21 to 22, 2007. Besides discussing some common theories on World Heritage conservation, the symposium will also highlight the institute's future operation and training program after its establishment and launch relative communications.

Part A: Discussion on future operation of WHITR-AP

The experts from some international organizations related with world heritage conservation such as UNESCO World Heritage Center, ICCROM, ICOMOS, etc. will address keynote speeches during symposium, including ①Training in conservation of cultural heritage: the experience of international organization; ②Conservation training: trends and needs; ③Key elements for a programmatic approach to training; ④Global training strategy for World Heritage: Priorities for Asia Pacific Region. Additionally, some international institute will also make self-introductions on their training experiences, for instance, Study-Case on a French and Chinese Research Project and related training programs and, Lessons derived from conservation education training in the Getty Conservation Institute. With regards to WHITR-AP's cooperation system, keynote speakers will focus on: ①The establishment of partnerships and various collaborations; ②Establishing practical partnerships and projects; ③The system between communication and collaboration in the field of heritage conservation. Besides, as a regional network reflecting the professional ability on heritage and culture property management, the Asian Academy for Heritage Management which is jointly set up by UNESCO Office (Bangkok) and ICCROM will also be introduced.

Apart from that, The symposium will also discuss on the basis of the aforesaid topics how to conduct training program of WHITR-AP in order to establish the necessary academic conditions for success of WHITR-AP' s first training course, and further discussion will focus on how to conduct cooperation with related organizations at home and abroad.

Part B: Sharing Experience of Culture Heritage Conservation

During this symposium, some experts from heritage conservation organizations at home and abroad, including Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Construction, State Administration of Culture Heritage and China Academy of Urban Planning & Design as well as other famous domestic universities will also share their views and exchange their experiences on cultural and natural heritage conservation. Topics include: ①Implementation of the World Heritage Convention's global strategy from an Asia-Pacific perspective; ②The conservation and planning for historical & cultural urban centers in China; ③the conservation and the development of World Culture Heritages in China; ④ the current progress of conservation for Chinese Historic Cities; ⑤A social and urban role for heritage and ancient urban centers; ⑥Research methodology on digital technology and historic space, etc.

As above mentioned, while analyzing the characteristics and issues about conservation of World Heritage Sites in Asia-Pacific Areas, the symposium will pay more attention to the future conservation framework for World Heritage sites with Asia-Pacific unique characteristics.



2007 年 5 月 1 日，联合国教科文组织执行局主席、中国教育部副部长、中国联合国教科文组织全委会主任章新胜，苏州市副市长朱建群，苏州市园林和绿化管理局局长衣学领，同济大学建筑与城规学院副院长周俭，北京大学校长助理李岩松等各方代表出席了在苏州博物馆召开的“关于亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心筹建情况”工作会议。在会议上，代表们先后听取了苏州市园林和绿化管理局、同济大学建筑与城规学院以及北京大学关于中心筹建的最新进展，并参观了苏州中心的备选地之一——耦园。

会议进一步明确了亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心的定位，即中心应努力成为与 UNESCO 合作的二类机构，以最开放的姿态，最优秀的资源配置，完成好为亚太缔约国服务和履行《公约》的任务。

在培训与研究中心的组织结构方面，明确了研究院的总部设在北京，由中国联合国教科文全委会统一负责中心的管理及对外国际联系等事项。同时坚持统分结合的原则分别设立北京、上海、苏州三个分中心，具有独立的运作体系，各自发挥比较优势，继续探索各具特色的建设分中心的行之有效的办法。其中北京大学应整合考古、环境、地质等各相关学科院系，充分发挥学校的整体优势，并与政府管理学院进行良好合作；同济大学应以建筑与城市规划学院为主发挥专业特长，并开展多元合作；苏州市应利用其古建筑修复技术特色，培训工匠技艺，继而延伸发展文化产业。

On May 1, 2007, the meeting on preparation process of WHITR-AP was held in Suzhou Museum. ZHANG Xinseng, Chairman of UNESCO Executive Board, Vice Minister of Ministry of Education and Chairman of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO, ZHU Jiansheng, Vice Mayor of Suzhou, YI Xueling, Director of Landscape Architecture and Greening Administration Bureau of Suzhou and ZHOU Jian, Vice Dean of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tongji University as well as LI Yansong, Principal Assistant of Peking University attended this meeting. Delegates reported their latest progress on WHITR-AP's preparation work, and afterwards paid visit to The Couple's Garden Retreat---one of the optional locations for WHITR-AP's Suzhou Center.

The functional position of WHITR-AP was furtherly defined during this meeting, namely, being a kind of compatible organization in cooperation with UNESCO and assume its responsibility with its most open-minded attitude and best resource allocation to serve for Asia-Pacific membership countries of the World Heritage Convention.

While Chinese National Commission for UNESCO is responsible for management and international communications of the Centre, Beijing, Shanghai and Suzhou boast their own running system giving full play to their comparative advantages on the aspect of the establishing branch centres. In detail, Peking University should integrate the strength of some disciplines e.g. Archaeology, Environmental Science and Geognosy to realize the success of its holistic advantages, and conduct sound cooperation with governmental managerial college; Tongji University should exert its professional strength relying on the high reputation of College of Architecture and Urban Planning, and realize diverse cooperation; Regarding Suzhou, it should set up close cooperative ties on the basis of its technical strength on historic building restoration in order to train related craftsmanship and further develop cultural industry.

第 31 届世界遗产委员会会议

第 31 届世界遗产委员会会议将于 2007 年 6 月 23 日到 7 月 2 日在新西兰 Christchurch 举行，会议的主要议程是：

- 1、确定将受世界遗产大会保护并被列入《世界遗产名录》的具有突出普遍价值的文化遗产和自然遗产；
- 2、对已被列入《世界遗产名录》的遗产保护工作进行监督指导；对《世界遗产名录》上的遗产的列入或是移出《濒危世界遗产名录》有决定权，对已列入《世界遗产名录》的遗产有除名权。
- 3、检查申请世界遗产基金会提供的国际援助。

届时由中国联合国教科文组织组团的中国代表团将出席此次会议。我中心代理主任周俭教授、项目部主任孔萍女士届时将前往参会，观摩学习。

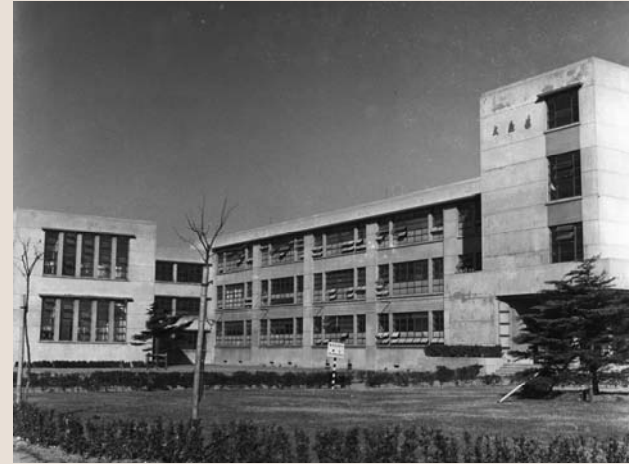
The 31th Session of UNESCO World Heritage Committee(2007)

The 31st session of UNESCO World Heritage Committee will be held in Christchurch in New Zealand. The essential functions of the Committee are to:

- (i) identify cultural and natural properties of outstanding universal value which are to be protected under the Convention and to list those properties on the World Heritage List;
- (ii) monitor the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List, in liaison with the States Parties; decide which properties included in the World Heritage List are to be inscribed on or removed from the List of World Heritage in Danger; and decide whether a property may be deleted from the World Heritage List;
- and (iii) examine requests for International Assistance from the World Organized by Chinese National Commission for UNSCO, delegations from China will attend this session. And Prof. Zhou Jian and Ms. Kong Ping from WHITR(Shanghai) will also show up and share their experiences.



文远楼历史照片 (来源: 同济大学新闻中心)
Old Pictures of Wen Yuan Building



Combined the most advanced international energy saving technology with innovative ideas, the Eco-Restoration of Wen Yuan Building will show to be a complex with energy sufficient concept, and prove to be a milestone in sustainable restoration field. Within the framework of a national pilot scheme an overall refurbishment shall be accomplished for the listed building according to energetic and thermal comfort aspects.

Demo System

- It will use Big Screens showing the actual energy consumption, data and status quo.
- The entire building is designed as Demo Project with visible technical and structural zones.
- The most important is the sensitive handling of the historical building substance.

Concept

- Middle Part of the Building: Earth heat exchanger with heath pump and radiation ceilings
- 300 seat lecture hall: gas driven heat pump and dehumidifying using remaining heath
- four 160 seat lecture rooms: solar energy and air conditioning based on sorption (SGK)
- ventilation: most of the time through windows

The Main Focus is a considerable and extensive advancement of the building envelope (thermal and moisture protection), realization of building services adapted to the climate, efficient supply of energy as well as utilization of renewable energy sources.

- Intelligent building controlling including room temperature, humidity, lighting and security.
- Ecological and economical roof garden system without need for maintenance.
- Complete test system as labor platform for further development.

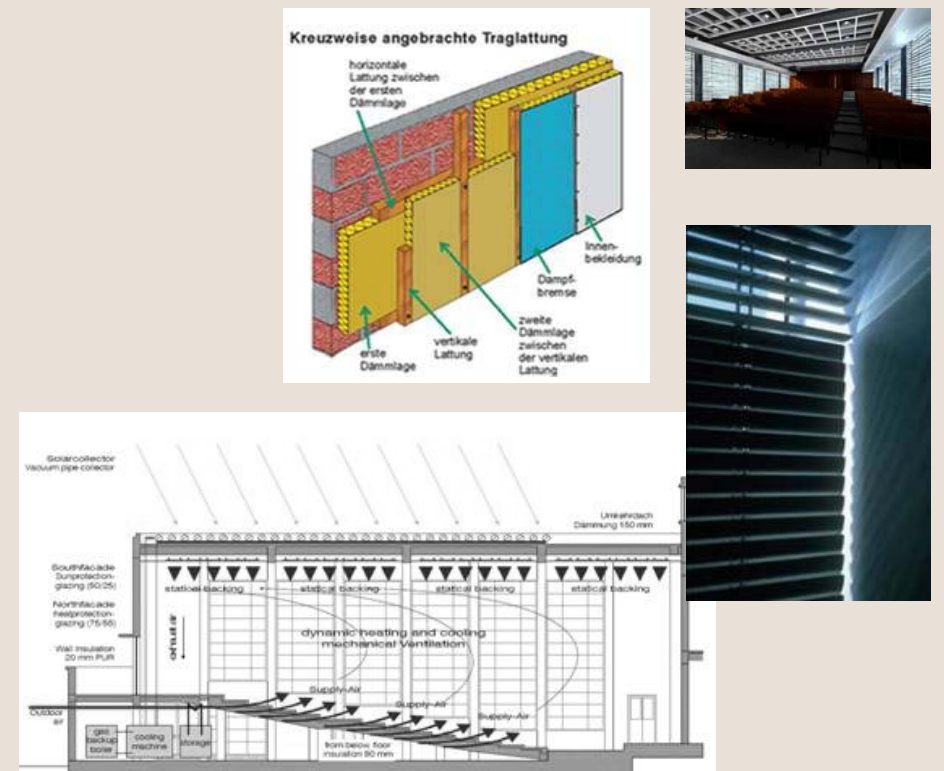
同济大学文远楼的生态节能更新将开创基于保护建筑的改造与生态节能技术相结合的先例, 运用国际最先进节能建筑设计方法且自行摸索创新, 为最新的生态节能技术和产品提供展示的平台, 为专业技术人员建立讨论和发展的空间, 也成为同济大学一百周年校庆精心打造的一块建筑品牌。其改造内容主要包括:

展示系统与体验——

- 实时数据、信息、使用状况综合展示系统
- 生态节能技术应用实体展示
- 不同节能技术空间体验

生态节能技术特点——

- 改善外维护结构的保温隔热性能
- 在最大限度维持立面式样与风格的前提下进行建筑整体维护结构的保温隔热处理, 墙身、屋面和地坪使用保温性能最佳的 PUR 材料, 更换成双层隔热真空玻璃和断热型材外窗, 可调节智能化内遮阳系统使建筑综合节能可达到 75%以上。
- 针对不同使用空间分组进行空调设计
- 中间展厅和教室部分: 地源热泵+辐射吊顶;
300 人报告厅: 燃气驱动发动机热泵+余热除湿;
四个 160 人阶梯教室: 太阳能(燃气补燃)吸收式热泵。
- 充分利用自然通风、昼夜温差使得过渡期间不使用能量进行空调
- 根据实时气象、使用参数进行温湿度的建筑智能化控制系统
 - 最新智能灯光控制和设计节约照明用电
 - 最小覆土无需维护的屋顶绿化系统
 - 完善的测试系统为后续发展提供实验基础



文远楼建筑保护要点

保护建筑整体环境——

- 保护建筑南侧花园绿地及老树, 保持其环境特征。
- 保留原主要观赏建筑的开敞面, 避免对建筑造成大量遮蔽。

保护建筑整体外部风格——

- 保持原建筑整体轮廓和观感。
- 恢复原墙面特征及颜色。
- 保留原门、窗位置、大小、颜色、材质、分隔、开启方式。
- 保护及恢复立面细部装饰图案、纹样处理。

保护建筑室内特征——

- 保护原室内空间格局。
- 保留原建筑结构方式并展示该结构。
- 保留原室内楼梯和栏杆的细部做法, 包括保留原栏杆扶手、踏步设置及水磨石面层。
- 保留原公共走道等部位的地面水磨石面层。
- 恢复原通风口装置, 外部保留混凝土隔栅, 内部按老图纸恢复木构隔栅, 中间恢复换气扇。

Conservation Key Points of Wen Yuan Building

Conservation of the overall environment of Wen Yuan Building

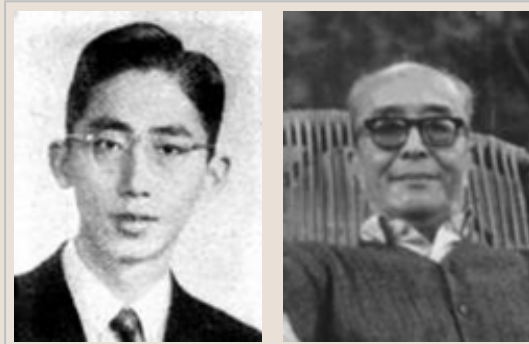
- Protect the environmental features with regards to garden, lawn and old trees on the southern side of Wen Yuan Building.
- Maintain the major landscape of the open elevation and no large-scale shading treatment.

Conservation of the exterior features of the whole Wen Yuan Building

- Maintain the holistic architecture presentation and impressions.
- Restore the original features and colors of walls.
- Preserve the original position of doors and windows, and keep its size, color, material, and space separation as well as opening and closing ways.
- Conserve and restore delicate decoration and patterns on buildings elevation.

Conserve the interior features of Wen Yuan Building

- Maintain the original interior layout
- Maintain the original structure and demonstrate it.
- Keep the details on original interior stairs and baluster, including handrails, steps and terrazzo floors.
- Keep the terrazzo floor of original aisles in public areas.
- Restore the ventilation intake, keep concrete partitions in exterior; Restore the interior wooden partitions in line with original design drawing and restore ventilator in middle part.



文远楼设计者黄毓麟 (图左)、哈雄文 (图右)
Designer :Yulin Huang (L) and Xiongwen Ha(R)

列入世界遗产名单的遗产地必须具有杰出的价值，至少满足十条标准之一。这些标准（包括六条文化遗产标准及四条自然遗产标准）是依据《世界遗产公约操作引导》中的具体规定而确定，同时世界遗产委员会也会根据遗产概念本身的发展而做出相应调整。

●文化遗产标准

凡提名列入《世界遗产名录》的文化遗产项目，必须符合下列一项或几项标准方可获得批准。

- 代表一种独特的艺术成就，一种创造性的天才杰作；
- 能在一定时期内或世界某一文化区域内，对建筑艺术、纪念物艺术、城镇规划或景观设计方面的发展产生过大影响；
- 能为一种已消逝的文明或文化传统提供一种独特的至少是特殊的见证；
- 可作为一种建筑或建筑群或景观的杰出范例，展示出人类历史上一个（或几个）重要阶段；
- 可作为传统的人类居住地或使用地的杰出范例，代表一种（或几种）文化，尤其在不可逆转之变化的影响下变得易于损坏；
- 与具特殊普遍意义的事件或现行传统或思想或信仰或文学艺术作品有直接或实质的联系。（只有在某些特殊情况下或该项标准与其它标准一起作用时，此款才能成为列入《世界遗产名录》的理由）；

●自然遗产标准

列入《世界遗产名录》的自然遗产项目必须符合下列一项或几项标准方获得批准：

- 构成代表地球演化史中重要阶段的突出例证；
- 构成代表进行中的重要地质过程、生物演化过程以及人类与自然环境相互关系的突出例证；
- 独特、稀有或绝妙的自然现象、地貌或具有罕见自然美的自然区域；
- 尚存的珍稀或濒危动植物的栖息地。

●文化景观及其它

文化景观代表《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》第一条所表述的“自然与人类的共同作品”。文化景观的选择应基于它们自身的突出、普遍的价值，其明确划定的地理——文化区域的代表性及其体现此类区域的基本而具有独特文化因素的能力。

目前，庐山风景名胜区是我国“世界遗产”中的唯一文化景观。

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention which, besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage. The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself.

Cultural Criteria

- to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);

Natural Criteria

- to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important considerations.

Since 1992 significant interactions between people and the natural environment have been recognized as **cultural landscapes**.

(<http://whc.unesco.org>)

名称 Name Of The Site	列入时间 Date of Listing	遗产种类 Classification	分类标准 Criteria
<u>长城</u> The Great Wall	1987	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
<u>北京故宫、沈阳故宫</u> Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang	1987, 2004	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
<u>陕西秦始皇陵及兵马俑</u> Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	1987	文化遗产 C	(i)(iii)(iv)(iv)
<u>甘肃敦煌莫高窟</u> Mogao Caves	1987	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(iv)
<u>北京周口店北京猿人遗址</u> Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian	1987	文化遗产 C	(iii)(iv)
<u>山东泰山</u> Mount Taishan	1987	文化自然双重遗产 C/N	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)(vi)(vii)
<u>安徽黄山</u> Mount Huangshan	1990	文化自然双重遗产 C/N	(ii)(vii)(x)
<u>湖南武陵源国家级名胜区</u> Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	自然遗产 N	vii.
<u>四川九寨沟国家级名胜区</u> Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	自然遗产 N	vii
<u>四川黄龙国家级名胜区</u> Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	1992	自然遗产 N	vii
<u>西藏布达拉宫</u> Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa	1994	文化遗产 C	(i)(iv)(vi)
<u>河北承德避暑山庄及周围寺庙</u> Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde	1994	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iv)
<u>山东曲阜的孔庙、孔府及孔林</u> Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong	1994	文化遗产 C	(i)(iv)(vi)
<u>湖北武当山古建筑群</u> Ancient Building Complex in the Wudang Mountains	1994	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iv)
<u>江西庐山风景名胜区</u> Lushan National Park	1996	文化景观 CL	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
<u>四川峨眉山—乐山风景名胜区</u> Mount Emei Scenic Area, including Leshan Giant	1996	文化自然双重遗产 C/N	(iv)(vi)(x)
<u>云南丽江古城</u> Old Town of Lijiang	1997	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iv)(v)
<u>山西平遥古城</u> Ancient City of Ping Yao	1997	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(iv)
<u>江苏苏州古典园林</u> Classical Gardens of Suzhou	1997	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
<u>北京颐和园</u> Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	1998	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)
<u>北京天坛</u> Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing	1998	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)
<u>重庆大足石刻</u> Dazu Rock Carvings	1999	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)
<u>福建武夷山</u> Mount Wuyi	1999	文化自然双重遗产 C/N	(iii)(vi)(vii)(x)
<u>四川青城山和都江堰</u> Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System	2000	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iv)(vi)
<u>河南洛阳龙门石窟</u> Longmen Grottoes	2000	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)
<u>明清皇家陵寝</u> Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties	2000	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
<u>安徽古村落：西递、宏村</u> Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui – Xidi and Hongcun	2000	文化遗产 C	(iii)(iv)(v)
<u>山西大同云冈石窟</u> Yungang Grottoes	2001	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)
<u>云南三江并流</u> Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas	2003	自然遗产 N	(vii)(viii)(ix)(x)
<u>高句丽王城、王陵及贵族墓葬</u> Capital Cities and Tombs of the Ancient Koguryo Kingdom	2004	文化遗产 C	(i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)
<u>澳门历史城区</u> Historic Centre of Macao	2005	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)
<u>四川大熊猫栖息地</u> Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries	2006.7	自然遗产 N	(x)
<u>安阳殷墟</u> Yin Xu	2006.7	文化遗产 C	(ii)(iii)(iv)(v)

九寨沟

Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area

九寨沟位于岷江上游阿坝州南坪县境内，南距四川省省会成都 450 公里，因沟内有盘信、彭布、故洼等九个藏族村寨而得名。九寨沟以奇绝天下的原始、神秘气氛而闻名，自然景观兼有湖泊、瀑布、雪山、森林之美，大多数景点集中于“Y”字形的三条主沟内，纵横 50 公里。这种高山湖泊是在地球新构造运动中，地壳发生急剧变化，山体不平衡隆起和河流侵蚀作用形成的。它们的共同特点是：水色清澈透明，幽静深邃，彼此以台瀑相连，逶迤不绝。四岸有千年古木和奇花异草，四时变化，色彩纷呈，气象万千。最著名的景点有天鹅湖、剑竹海、珍珠滩瀑布、诺日朗瀑布、留景滩和五彩池等。

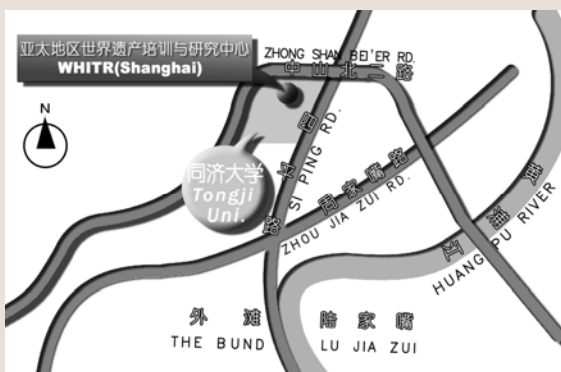
九寨沟的森林面积有 2 万余公顷，在 2000 米至 4000 米的高山上垂直密布，主要品种有红松、云杉、冷杉等。此外原始森林中栖息着珍贵的大熊猫、白唇鹿等动物，是我国最著名的自然保护区之一。

1992 年九寨沟被联合国教科文组织世界遗产委员会列入世界自然遗产。

450 kilometers south of Chengdu, the capital city of Sichuan Province, Jiuzhaigou Valley is located within Nanping County of Aba Prefecture, the upper section area of Min River, and got its name from nine Tibetan villages such as Panxin, Pengbu, Guwa, etc. Well known for its unique, primitive and mysterious scenery, its most scenic spots concentrate in the three major valleys in shape of "Y" with 50-kilometer length, boasting the picturesque landscapes of lake, waterfall, snow-capped mountain and forest. This kind of plateau lake is the result of sharp change of earth's crust, the mountain rise and river erosion during earth neotectonic movement. Pure water, tranquil atmosphere and mutually connected with waterfalls are common features of plateau lake. Lake banks abound in old trees (some even are aged 1000 years) and numerous precious flowers as well as plants, showing different landscapes as seasons change. The most famous scenic spots include Swan Lake, Jianzhuhai, the Pearl Shoal Waterfall, Nuorilang Waterfall, Liujingtian and Five Color Pool, etc.

There are over 20-thousand-hectare forest in Jiuzhaigou, densely covering the mountains from altitudes of 2000 meters to 4000 meters. Apart from the tress like Korean pine, spruce and fir, there are also some rare animals e.g. Panda and white-lipped deer, which make it one of the most famous natural reserves in China.

In 1992, Jiuzhaigou Valley was successfully listed in the World Natural Heritage by World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.



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