

# WHITR-AP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 07

联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）—上海中心简讯  
World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region, Shanghai Centre

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本届中心管委会成员(按姓氏字母排序)

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M. Petzel 国际古迹遗址理事会主席  
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Governing Board Members of WHITR-AP (according to alphabetic order):

Chairman: Zhang Xinsheng, Vice Minister of Education of China, and Chairman of Chinese National Commission for UNESCO  
Francesco Bandarin, Director of World Heritage Centre, UNESCO  
Mounir BOUCHENAKI, Director-General of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM);  
Choi Jong Deok, Director of International Affairs Division, Cultural Heritage Administration, Republic Korea;  
Fang Maotian, Director-General of Chinese National Committee for UNESCO;  
Gu Yucui, Director-General of Cultural Heritage Conservation Department, State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China;  
Hu Dongcheng, Vice President of Tsinghua University;  
Lin Jianhua, Vice President of Peking University;  
M. Osborne, Professor and Former President of La Trobe University, Australia;  
M. Petzel, President of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS);  
P.G.Rowe, Professor at the Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, Former Dean of the Faculty of Design,  
D. Sheppard, Head of Programme on Protected Area, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resource (IUCN);  
Mr. Wang Fengwu, Vice Director of the Department of Urban Construction, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China;  
Zhou Zuyi, Vice President of Tongji University;  
Zhu Jianshen, Vice Mayor of the Suzhou Municipal Government

## 首届中心管理委员会会议

### First Conference of WHITR-AP Governing Board in Beijing



2008年7月22日下午,联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心(亚太地区)(以下简称中心)首届管理委员会会议在北京大学英杰交流中心隆重举行,此次会议的主要议程包括审议管委会议事规则和中心章程等,并重点讨论中心的筹资和发展战略等事宜。

会议由教育部副部长、中心管委会主席章新胜主持,13名来自世界及亚太地区遗产保护领域的著名机构、专家和政府代表作为首届管理委员会成员出席了此次会议。此外,来自北京、上海及苏州三个分中心的负责人列席了会议,会议秘书由中心秘书长蔡满堂博士担任。

在确定了会议议程和议事规则之后,与会委员们逐条审议了中心章程,讨论过程中章新胜主席重申了三个分中心的独立法人地位、与委员们讨论了相应的运作机制,并最通过了管委会执行委员会名单。会议还初步讨论了中心中期发展战略规划、并提及中心两年工作计划和经费预算以及中心规章制度。

On May 22nd, 2008, the First Conference of Governing Board of World Heritage Training and Research Institute for the Asia and the Pacific Region (WHITR-AP) was held in the Peking University Overseas Exchange Center. The conference considered the rules of procedure of Governing Board as well as the Constitution of WHITR-AP, with an emphasis on financing and development strategy of WHITR-AP and other key issues.

The conference was hosted by Mr. Zhang Xinsheng (Chinese Vice Minister of Education and Chairman of the Chinese National Commission for UNESCO). 13 delegates from world well-known heritage conservation institutes, experts and representatives of the government attended the meeting, as members of the first Session of Governing Board. Directors from the three branches (Beijing, Shanghai, and Suzhou) were also present at the meeting. Doctor Cai Mantang, General Secretary of WHITR-AP, served as the Conference Secretary.

After determining the procedures and rules of the Conference, the committee members reviewed the Constitution line by line. During the discussion, Mr. Zhang Xinsheng emphasized the independent corporate body and the operations of the three branches. The Conference then approved the list of names for Executive Committee. The conference also had a preliminary discussion on the development of strategic planning for WHITR-AP, as well as on a 2-year work schedule, the budget, and the rules and regulations.

# “世界遗产保护与可持续旅游”圆桌会议

## Roundtable Meeting in Beijing Focus on 'World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism'

参加圆桌会议的世界遗产地及预备清单遗产地:

故宫、秦始皇兵马俑、九寨沟、云冈石窟、明清皇陵、庐山、福建土楼、青城山-都江堰、龙门石窟、南方喀斯特地貌、泰山、周口店、三江并流、丽江古城、曲阜、敦煌莫高窟、天坛、颐和园、开平碉楼、平遥古城、峨眉山、黄山、承德避暑山庄、三清山、武陵源、苏州古典园林、四川卧龙、五台山、崂山

Sites in World Heritage / Tentative List which present the meeting:

Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing, Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor, Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Yungang Grottoes, Imperial Tombs of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, Lushan National Park, Mount Qingcheng and the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, Longmen Grottoe, the South China Karst Region, Mount Taishan, Peking Man Site at Zhoukoudian, Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas, Old Town of Lijiang, Temple and Cemetery of Confucius, Mogao Caves, Temple of Heaven: an Imperial Sacrificial Altar in Beijing, Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing, Kaiping Diaolou and Villages, Ancient City of Ping Yao, Mount Emei Scenic Area, Mount Huangshan, Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples, Chengde, Sanqingshan National Park, Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area, Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, Classical Gardens of Suzhou, Wutaishan Mountain, Langshan Mountain

2008年7月23日下午,作为联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心(亚太地区)“世界遗产大讲堂”系列活动的一个重要内容,上海分中心组织了一次主题为“世界遗产保护与可持续旅游”的圆桌会议。会议上,国家文物局局长单霁翔介绍了5.12四川地震后文化遗产损毁状况及相应的保护工作。会议还邀请了故宫、敦煌莫高窟、承德避暑山庄、山东曲阜、平遥、丽江等中国29个世界遗产地及预备清单管理机构的代表出席,一些已列入世界遗产名录的遗产地进行了遗产申报和管理机制的经验介绍,与参会者交流了我国世界遗产地保护与可持续旅游的相关内容,并提出了建立“亚太世界遗产论坛”的倡议。

此次会议中,众多的中国世界遗产地管理机构代表齐聚一堂,进行及时的相互沟通和经验交流,参会者就遗产地普遍关注的“世界遗产保护与可持续旅游”这一主题提出了各自的见解和建议,探讨了遗产地保护工作与旅游发展中存在的问题及相应的解决方式,为其他遗产地的管理起到了一个良好的借鉴作用;同时,“亚太世界遗产论坛”的成立和运行也将为今后该地区世界遗产地的保护和发展起到关键的交流、协调和加强合作的作用。



On July 23 2008, WHITR-AP (Shanghai Centre) organized a roundtable meeting on 'World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism', a significant theme in a series of forums on World Heritage conservation. During the meeting, Mr. SHAN Jixiang, Director of State Administration of Cultural Heritage, gave an overview of the condition of damaged cultural heritages in the aftermath of the Sichuan Earthquake and the great efforts people have put into the rebuilding process. Participants came from the 29 administration departments of World Heritage sites and tentative sites, from places such as the Imperial Palace, the Mogao Caves, the Mountain Resort and its Outlying Temples of Chengde, the Temple and Cemetery of Confucius and the Kong Family Mansion in Qufu, the Ancient City of Ping Yao, the Old Town of Lijiang, and others. The representatives shared their thoughts on the registration procedures of the World Heritage List, the technicalities of heritage site management, and the current situation of World Heritage protection and sustainable tourism in China. Inspired by the success of this meeting, at the end many of the participants proposed the establishment of a special World Heritage Forum for the Asia and Pacific Region.

This meeting marked the first time so many Chinese World Heritage sites managers gathered together to freely discuss such topics. Participants actively expressed their opinions and offered suggestions on the topic of 'World Heritage Protection and Sustainable Tourism'. After numerous discussions, they brought up their own problems in the process of site protection and tourism management, and came up with related solutions. Other sites took this opportunity to learn these new strategies. Indeed, the establishment of a World Heritage Forum for the Asia and Pacific Region would definitely contribute to further cooperation and development of world heritage protection in this region.

# 五台山世界遗产专家考察

## World Heritage Experts Visited Wutai Mountain



From Sep. 8th to 12th, 2008, for the application of mixed property on World Heritage List, a group of international experts were invited to take a research tour in Wutai Mountain, including Shintaro Sugio, Japanese expert on culture heritage evaluation, representatives from Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, State Administration of Cultural Heritage, and WHITR-AP, and professors from Peking University and Tsinghua University.

Prof. Lu Zhou from Tsinghua University first gave a brief introduction on Ru, Shi, and Dao culture of Wutai Mountain with the combination of cynical reality and religious culture, and the conservation status of the heritage such as the Buddhist temples, murals, inscriptions, statues, and pagodas. Besides, Mr. Shintaro Sugio had a preliminary discussion for the issue around the buffer zones, the definition of the management scopes. Mr. Jim Thorsell put an emphasis on the community involvements and public participation, which is the focus of IUCN in recent period. And he not only had a discussion with local monks and citizen, but launched a detail record for rock and its stratum of Wutai Mountain in different age.

During the field survey, Mr. Jim Thorsell highly regarded the management system of Wutai Mountain. He expressed that Wutai Mountain should further improve its management of tourists as well as control tourist amount, in order to cope with the future increasing number of tourists after its allocation on the World Heritage List. He also emphasized the importance of public participation of local residents, and made suggestions on the tentative list of China, that through extensive participation of exterior experts, we make comparative study on the sites on tentative list, to prepare for the application of world heritage sites.

2008年9月8日-12日，五台山为申请世界自然与文化双遗产而进行的国际专家实地考察，包括来自日本的负责文化遗产的评估专家Shintaro Sugio和来自加拿大的负责自然遗产的评估的专家Jim Thorsell，以及建设部、国家文物局专家、联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）代表以及清华、北京大学和昆明理工大学相关专业的教授等。

清华大学教授吕舟介绍了五台山以文殊信仰为核心的儒释道三教独特的文化内涵、其源远流长的世俗与宗教文化的融合，以及众多的寺庙、壁画、石刻、题记等古迹和台顶、清凉河、村镇景观的保护状况。此外，Shintaro Sugio先生就缓冲区、管理范围的界定等问题进行了初步的讨论，并在随后的实地考察中进一步深入细致地进行了记录和核实。Jim Thorsell先生强调IUCN近期非常注重自然遗产保护中的社区参与及社区发展，并在考察过程中与当地僧侣及社区居民进行了座谈，同时也深入景区内对各个时期岩石和岩层断面进行了勘测记录。

考察过程中，Jim Thorsell先生高度评价了五台山的管理体系，并希望五台山能够进一步加强对游客的管理和游客量的控制，以便应对申遗成功后游客量上升的需求，同时需要加强当地社区居民的参与和支持。Jim Thorsell先生也对我国的预备清单提出建议，希望通过外部专家的广泛参与和信息提供，加强预备清单遗产地的对比研究，为世界遗产的申报建立更加信服的后备库。

供稿：孔萍博士，作为联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）参与此次考察的代表。  
Written by Ph.D Kong Ping, representative expert of WHITR-AP.

2008年6月6日，在魁北克召开的第32届世界遗产大会上，中国福建土楼与三清山国家地质公园先后作为文化遗产及自然遗产列入《世界遗产名录》。至此中国的世界遗产地已达37处。

On the 32nd Session of World Heritage Committee Meeting in Quebec, Fujian Tulou (Cultural Heritage) and Mount Sanqingshan National Park (Natural Heritage) were successfully inscribed on the World Heritage List, rising the number of Chinese properties in World Heritage List to 37.

“村镇文化景观保护与可持续发展”国际学术研讨会将于2008年10月24日至26日在贵州举行。本次研讨会将讨论村镇文化景观的价值及其重要性，相关保护技术、可持续发展模式和案例研究，为其保护提供现实而有价值的建议。

From Oct. 24th to 26th 2008, the International Academic Symposium of Conservation and Sustainable Development of Village Cultural Landscape will be held in Guizhou. It will discuss values and significances of village cultural landscape, conservation techniques, sustainable development modes and case studies, providing practical and valuable suggestions for the conservation of village cultural landscape.

2008年9月1日，微软亚洲研究院副院长宋罗兰女士一行四人访问上海分中心。此次来访主要是为促进双方互相了解，并寻求未来在文化遗产领域进行多学科研究的合作可能性。

On Sep 1, 2008, Ms. Song Luolan, Vice Director of Microsoft Research Asia (MRA), paid a visit to WHITR-AP (Shanghai). This visit aims to pursue a mutual understanding with WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and possibility of cooperation of interdisciplinary research in the field of culture heritage conservation.

# “文化遗产管理规划”国际培训课程动态

## Dynamic of the International Training Course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage

### Management Planning for Cultural Heritage



首届国际培训课程“文化遗产管理规划”由联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）和国际文物保护修复研究中心（ICCROM）共同主办，将于2008年11月24日至12月6日在上海中心举行。

该培训课程截至6月已收到来自世界各地37个国家的70余份申请。申请者多为具有丰富实践经验，在各自国家直接参与保护和管理世界遗产地的高级专业人士。根据课程安排的需求，经过ICCROM和WHITR-AP严格谨慎的筛选，最终确定了来自21个国家的专业人士参加本次培训。培训课程主要由课堂教学和实地考察两部分组成，特邀ICCROM及国内相关机构的专家及高校的著名教授参与执教，采用案例调查、小组讨论等互动教学方式，分析文化遗产管理领域的最新动向与挑战，使受训人员通过学习和交流，掌握如何编制合理的保护管理规划。

此次课程是WHITR-AP对应联合国教科文组织亚太地区定期报告中提出的遗产保护领域培训需求所展开的针对性活动，也是履行WHITR-AP旨在提高亚太地区整体保护水平的承诺。该培训课程在ICCROM的积极支持与合作下，将为区域内遗产保护领域的专业人士提供一个良好的学习机会和交流平台。

The first international training course on Management Planning for Cultural Heritage is co-organized by WHITR-AP and ICCROM. It will be held from 24 Nov. to Dec. 6 in Shanghai, China.

By the end of June, WHITR-AP has received over 70 applications from 37 countries worldwide. Most of the applicants are advanced professionals with rich practical experience. They play an active role in the protection and administration of World Heritage sites in their countries. Based on the requirements of course, the panel from ICCROM and WHITR-AP have selected 21 professionals represented their countries in the course. The international training course is composed of classroom and on-site lectures. The teaching staff includes the experts from ICCROM and well-known professors from distinguished universities and organization. At the same time, a range of learning strategies drawing upon participants' own professional knowledge constitute an essential part in the program, through case studies, discussions, presentations and group work.. The course will also address the principles, methodology, analysis and procedures for preparing an appropriate management plans.

This course responds to the training needs of heritage protection in relation to the UNESCO Periodic Report for the Asian and the Pacific. It is a solid program to fulfill the objectives of WHITR-AP to promote the overall capability of conservation in the region. Under close cooperation with ICCROM, the course will provide an opportunity for the participants to learn and communicate effectively in terms of conservation and management of heritage sites.

#### 课程设置：

1. 遗产保护的背景
2. 介绍世界遗产公约
3. 遗产管理基本原理与定义
4. 遗产地管理规划的发展
5. 参与式管理方法
6. 对遗产价值的理解与表述
7. 真实性与完整性
8. 遗产地保护边界的划分
9. 遗产地的法规及管理背景
10. 记录遗产地状况
11. 针对遗产地主要问题的方法
12. 文化遗产地灾害风险的降低
13. 管理问题的对策发展
14. 监测原理

#### Draft Program:

- a. Introduction to the international context of conservation
- b. Introduction to the World Heritage Convention
- c. Basic principles and definitions of management
- d. Developing management plans for heritage properties
- e. Participatory approaches to management
- f. Understanding and expressing values
- g. Authenticity and integrity
- h. Deciding on the boundaries of the site
- i. Legal and administrative context of the site
- j. Documentation of the site
- k. Tools for analysis of key issues affecting the site
- l. Disaster risk reduction and cultural heritage
- m. Developing responses to management issues
- n. Principles of monitoring

# 四川都江堰泰安古镇灾后重建规划建设导则

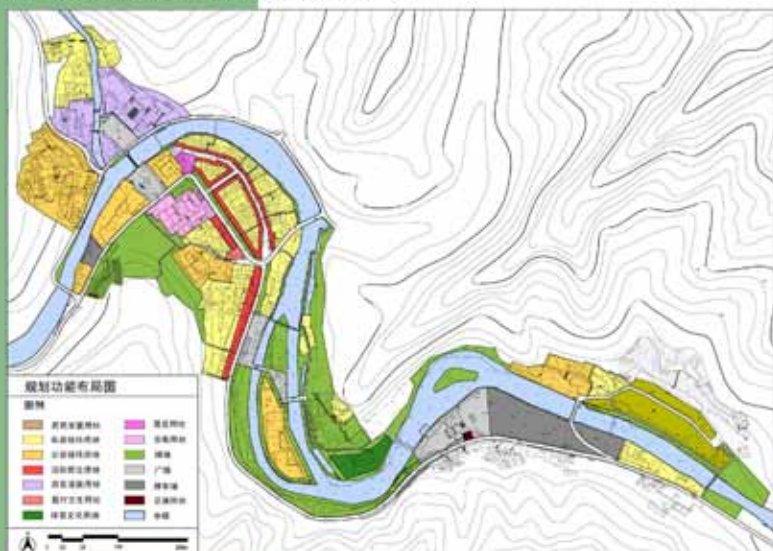
## 'Tai'an Old Town Post-Disaster Reconstruction Guideline, Dujiangyan, Sichuan

2008年8月底，由联合国教科文组织世界遗产培训与研究中心（亚太地区）—上海中心和上海同济城市规划设计研究院共同完成了“四川都江堰泰安古镇灾后重建规划建设导则”的研究课题。泰安古镇位于世界文化遗产青城山-都江堰的缓冲区内，在5.12四川大地震中受损严重，古镇超过80%的沿街商业建筑和民居严重或中度毁坏，一些公共建筑的附属物（如佛像、壁画等）也遭到破坏，是都江堰市域范围内受损较为严重的地区。

本课题提出“家园重建、功能完善、景观优化”的目标，对古镇的功能布局、道路交通、景观风貌、公共设施等提出了总体优化的方案，并提倡在合理的规划引导下组织村民自建的模式，对镇内87户民居的修复和重建一一提出了建设导则。课题探索如何在灾后重建的过程中结合当地传统风貌，把重建建筑分为四个类型：1、具有地方特色，灾后需修缮的传统建筑原物；2、建筑整体和局部均需符合地方传统风格的重建建筑；3、通过灾后整治或重建使其与地方传统风格相协调的建筑；4、建筑物整体反映地方传统精神的新乡土建筑。根据以上四种类型，居民将有针对性地分别确定相应的重建方式，并对古镇风貌保护做出积极的贡献。

At the end of August, 2008, 'Tai'an Old Town Post-Disaster Reconstruction Guideline in Dujiangyan, Sichuan' was completed jointly by WHITR-AP (Shanghai) and Shanghai Tongji Urban Planning and Design Institute. Tai'an Old Town was situated in the buffer zone of World Cultural Heritage, Mount Qingcheng Dujiangyan Irrigation System. At the 5.12 Sichuan earthquake, Tai'an was one of the places that have suffered the greatest damage in Dujiangyan Area, with more than 80% commercial buildings and residences severely or moderately destroyed, and some parts of the public buildings, like the Buddhist statue and wall paintings also were damaged.

The research aims to 're-construct the hometown, improve the physical functions, and beautify the landscape'. It discussed the possibility of improving the general function, traffic network and infrastructure of the town, and advocates to organize self-reconstruction by the local residents under the reasonable planning guidelines to the restoration and reconstruction of all the 87 damaged houses at town. It also discusses the topic on how to integrate the local traditional architectural styles into the post-disaster reconstruction process, and helps to define four different building categories: a. Those that own the traditional architectural features and need to be renovated; b. Those that both the overall building styles and the details are needed to be reconstructed according to the local styles; c. Those that can be harmonized with the local styles through appropriate decoration in the renovation or reconstruction process; d. Those new buildings with the traditional cultural sense through new design ideas. According to the above categories, the local residents could renovate or rebuilt their homes and contribute to the conservation of the local architectural character.



# 濒危世界遗产

## World Heritage in Danger

濒危世界遗产是根据《保护世界文化及自然遗产公约》而制定的清单。根据《公约》所定，世界遗产只有受到一些严重以及特殊的威胁时，才会被列入《濒危世界遗产清单》。这些威胁可分为人为影响和自然灾害两大类：

人为影响：

1. 大规模公共或私人工程、城市或旅游业迅速发展造成的遗产特征消失的威胁；
2. 土地的使用变动或易主造成的破坏；
3. 未知原因造成的重大变化；
4. 随意遗弃；
5. 武装冲突的爆发或威胁等。

自然灾害：

1. 严重的火灾、地震、山崩；
2. 火山爆发；
3. 洪水和海啸等。

被列入《濒危世界遗产清单》，表示该项遗产因各种原因未得到适当的保护。《濒危世界遗产清单》的确立，对各缔约国政府和公众起到了警示、督促和约束作用。一旦被列为濒危遗产，其政治影响是不容低估的，对各遗产地管理机构和政府的压力也是不言而喻的。

至今为止，正式列入《濒危世界遗产清单》的遗产共有30处(根据WHC最新统计数据)，主要分布在经济不发达国家。

World Heritage in Danger was drawn up in accordance with the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. World Heritages will be added to the List if they suffer severe or special threats. These threats are divided into two categories, the Influence of Human Activities and Natural Disasters:

Influence of Human Activities:

- I) Massive public or private engineering, unchecked tourist development, and uncontrolled urbanization
- II) Damage caused by utilization or alteration of the land
- III) Radical alteration of World Heritage Sites
- IV) Abandonment of World Heritage Sites
- V) Armed conflict and war

Natural Disasters:

- I) Conflagrations, earthquakes, or landslides
- II) Volcanic eruptions
- III) Floods and tsunamis

If a site loses the characteristics that determined its initial inscription onto the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee will add the site to the List of World Heritage in Danger, warning and urging the site's managers and officials to step up preservation efforts. This helps pressure the managing departments and the government, affecting a nation's regarding World Heritage protection.

So far around 30 endangered sites, mainly located in developing countries, are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger (information taken from the World Heritage Center).

阿富汗巴米扬山谷：

巴米扬山谷遗留下来的景观和古迹被第27届世界遗产委员会认定为濒危遗产。由于经历了战事及2001年那次震惊世人的摧毁性破坏，现在该区域的所有遗迹都处于极其脆弱的状态。主要的危险来自佛像剩余部分的随时坍塌，更进一步的危险来自洞穴内的壁画剥落以及非法挖掘与盗抢文物行为。

The Bamiyan Valley:

During the 27th Session of the World Heritage Committee, the Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley was added to the List of World Heritage in Danger at the same time it was inscribed onto the World Heritage List. The site is currently in dire need of conservation, considering that it has suffered from abandonment and military conflict, including dynamite explosions. Major dangers include the risk of imminent collapse of the niches that hold remnants of Buddhist statues, further deterioration of the mural paintings in the caves, and looting and illicit excavation.



# 三清山

## Mount Sanqingshan National Park



三清山位于江西省东北部,总面积229.5平方千米,海拔1819.9米。三清山秀美奇特、资源丰富。其自然景观以峰林为特征,其中许多峰林在大自然雕琢下形成栩栩如生的象形石。三清山珍贵的古树名木、原始森林植被和变幻莫测的气象景观凸现了奇特的自然美景。

三清山拥有10亿年连续的地质历史其中包含了多个具有全球意义的重要地质事件。包括新元古代罗迪尼亚超大陆合并、南华纪(克里奥格尼期)全球性冰川事件、以及白垩纪晚世地壳拉张并形成盆岭体制等。此外,三清山不仅是一个研究独特花岗岩景观形成原因和演化过程的天然实验室,也是许多珍稀和濒危物种的栖息地。从地质学、生态学以及生物多样性等方面看,三清山具有很高的科研价值,是亚太地区的天然宝藏。

2008年,三清山以其独特的天然奇景与自然美作为世界自然遗产被列入世界遗产名录。

Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a granite mountain rising steeply at 1,819.9 meters and covering a total area of 229.5 km<sup>2</sup> in northeast Jiangxi Province, China. It boasts stunningly beautiful scenery, and is rich in natural resources. The mountain is characterized by a forest of stone peaks, shaped by natural to resemble remarkably life-like forms. This unique landscape is complemented with rare species of trees, forested slopes, and impressive meteorological phenomena.

With a geological history of over 1 billion years, Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a record of the earth's evolution. Its stones are testament to the combination and eventual break-up of the Neoproterozoic Rodinia supercontinent, the global Ice Age of the Cryogenian period, the beginnings of life in the later Palaeozoic period, and the intracontinental subduction and emplacement of granite in the Mesozoic period. Not only is the park a natural laboratory for the study of the related factors and evolutionary processes responsible for these distinctive granite landforms, but it also is a home for many rare and endangered flora and fauna. From a geological, ecological and biodiverse perspective, Mount Sanqingshan National Park is a treasure trove of extremely high scientific significance in the Asia and the Pacific region.

Mount Sanqingshan National Park was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a nature property in 2008 for its value as Superlative natural phenomena or natural beauty,



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