

<<探访云南>>

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内容概要

Yunnan does, in fact, enjoy better weather than its neighbours. Its position astride the Tropic of Capricorn, along with its elevation and mountain chains, give it a temperate climate, free from extremes of heat or cold. Much of the province lies on hill-studded high plateaux averaging 2000 metres altitude. The snow peaks are in the west and northwest, while two major ranges, the Ailao and Wuliang Mountains, run northwest to southeast right through the heart of the province. South of these ranges the landscape is tropical, in cultural and physical terms the northern rim of Southeast Asia. Yunnan is subject to the annual monsoons from May through October. In other seasons days are often sunny, temperatures mild, with winters cold only in the highlands of the northwest and northeast.

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作者简介

An American-born writer and photographer, Jim Goodman left the United States for Asia in 1972. After residing in Korea 4 years and Nepal 11, he moved to Chiang Mai, Thailand in 1988 and has lived there ever since. For Times Editions, Singapore, he wrote the Kathmandu volume in the Times Travel Library series, the Thailand volume for the Cultures of the World Series and the text for Thailand: Land of Enchantment. His work on the Thailand branch of the Hani nationality, with whom he has been engaged in handicrafts production since 1988, was published by White Lotus in Bangkok and called Meet the Akhas. Since 1992 he has made regular visits to all parts of Yunnan, 38 altogether, and published many articles on the province and its people in the regional media. He is the author and main photographer of two books in the Teak House series Cultures and Peoples of Southeast Asia. The first was Children of the Jade Dragon: the Naxi of Lijiang and their Mountain Neighbours the Yi. The second was The Akha: Guardians of the Forest.

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章节摘录

插图：Of all the borderland provinces, indeed one could even say of all the provinces of China, none can boast of as much diversity and attractions——physical, cultural and ethnic——as the southwestern province of Yunnan. With 394,000 sq km it is the nation's sixth largest. For 4,061 km its western and southern boundaries are international borders——with Myanmar west and southwest, with Laos and Vietnam south. On its southeast side lies the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, while to its northeast is the province of Guizhou. The extreme northwest touches Tibet, but the rest of the northern boundary is with Sichuan. In the latter province rain and clouds dominate the weather and supposedly when one of the Nanzhao princes of Dali visited the Tang court he told the emperor his land was south of the rainy weather. The Chinese Emperor then dubbed that territory Yunnan——South of the Clouds. Yunnan does, in fact, enjoy better weather than its neighbours. Its position astride the Tropic of Capricorn, along with its elevation and mountain chains, give it a temperate climate, free from extremes of heat or cold. Much of the province lies on hill-studded high plateaux averaging 2000 metres altitude. The snow peaks are in the west and northwest, while two major ranges, the Ailao and Wuliang Mountains, run northwest to southeast right through the heart of the province, south of these ranges the landscape is tropical, in cultural and physical terms the northern rim of Southeast Asia. Yunnan is subject to the annual monsoons from May through October. In other seasons days are often sunny, temperatures mild, with winters cold only in the highlands of the northwest and northeast.

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