



秦岭终南山联合国教科文组织世界地质公园，雄踞著名历史文化名城西安之南，总面积1074.85km²，地处中国南北大陆板块碰撞拼合的主体部位，是中国南北天然的地质、地理、生态、气候、环境、人文的分界线，有“中国天然动物园”、“亚洲天然植物园”之称，是秦岭造山带科学内涵和地表景观风光的典型集中代表。他胸怀博大，屹立不衰，孕育了八百里秦川的风调雨顺和周秦汉唐的绝代风华。

2009年8月，秦岭终南山被联合国教科文组织批准加入世界地质公园网络，成为我国西北地区首个世界地质公园。



翠华山景区

终南毓秀 太乙钟灵 大美翠华山

是我国山崩地质作用最为发育的地区之一，以粗犷壮观的山崩地质遗迹闻名于世，辅以灵秀的高山草甸—冰缘地貌，素有“中国山崩奇观”、“地质地貌博物馆”之美称。其单个崩石体积居世界第一，山崩遗迹规模在中国位居第一，世界范围内位居第三。

大自然的鬼斧神工在这里表现得淋漓尽致，山崩地貌类型齐全，结构典型，堰塞湖、堰塞坝、崩塌石海和临空面等存留完整，造就了山水流光，奇石异洞的景观，绮丽多姿。



南五台景区

构造地貌博物馆

是终南山中段的主峰，我国著名的佛教圣地之一，保存有大量佛教遗址，因山上有清凉、文殊、舍身、灵应、观音五峰，且位于耀县五台山（药王山）以南，故名南五台。

这里沟壑幽深，断裂与节理发育，韧性剪切带特征清晰，花岗伟晶岩脉多见，主体景观标奇耸峻、千姿百态，美不胜收。在断裂、山崩和席状风化作用下形成峻拔凌霄的观音台，势若天柱的灵应台，壁立如削舍身台，孤峰独秀的送灯台，屈腿静卧的犀牛石，长流不息的清泉溪涧，景色如画。



华清宫景区

此间有盛景，重峦俯渭水，一山阅千年

华清宫景区（原骊山景区），是公园内古今驰名的风景游览胜地，他像一匹黑色的骏马，裹挟着厚重沧桑的华夏历史从远古铿锵而来。伴随着剧烈的地球运动，骊山逐步上升、突兀在渭河裂陷带内，形成一个孤立的地垒式断块山，沧海桑田，留下了珍贵的新近纪、第四纪地层剖面 and 地热温泉等地质资源。

这里自然景观秀丽，人文历史久远，温泉享誉中外，温泉利用历史长达数千年。保留有西周烽火台、唐代华清宫长生殿、抗日战争兵谏亭遗址等文物胜迹。



太平景区

终南之美，浪漫如诗在太平

这里是鲜花与瀑布的世界，以远古古代秦岭群各类混合岩的岩脉充填、河谷侵蚀、瀑布跌宕等美仑美奂的水体景观为主，并兼有原始森林、高山草甸和广泛分布的峰岭、悬崖、沟壑地貌。独秀秦岭的龙柏花和万亩紫荆花海，白如雪、红似火，春开如潮，五彩缤纷，堪称“秦岭一绝”，玉带瀑布、仙鹤桥瀑布、彩虹瀑布各具特色，原始森林广布的河谷、悬崖、峰岭及高山草甸风景迷人。



朱雀景区

山水神奇，科普求知的“世外桃源”

地处秦岭之巔万顷森林腹地，鸟瞰全貌，形似传说中的吉祥鸟朱雀在浩瀚群山之中飞翔，因而得名。以独特的高山花岗岩地貌、冰缘地貌为特色，海拔3015米的第四纪冰川遗迹与原始森林相嵌相拥，冰蚀瀑布、冰缘地貌、冰臼遗迹等清晰可见；侏罗纪花岗岩面理、劈理、断裂发育，差异风化、席状风化明显。

畅游朱雀，自然山水神奇，原始森林密布，高山草甸茵茵如毯，构成了一幅天然的山水画卷。成立于2015年的秦岭国际青少年儿童营地，集科普教育、研学旅行、森林探险、休闲娱乐、亲子活动为一体，为青少年儿童打造了一个强健体魄、认知自然、探索发现、学习求知的“世外桃源”。





Wangshunshan Scenic Area

Wangshunshan scenic area is the eastern scenic area of Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark. And it is nominated from a story about Wang Shun who buried his mother by carrying soil on shoulder-pole from farther places. And Lantian Jade is from eastern of this mountain.

Because of glacier, water and weathering, magnificent peak landform view, cliff waterfall, xenoliths, spherical weathering vertical joint are formed in Wangshunshan. Wangshunshan is nominated Shaanxi Little Huangshan as its natural mountain, water and landform feature likes Huangshan.



Heihe Scenic Area



Heihe scenic area is located in the source of Heihe, Zhouzhi County. Colorful Quaternary glacial landform relics, natural meadow, canyon from orogenic movement and mystical virgin forest formed beautiful natural landscape. Long-term civilization and ancient plank road relics are retained, panda, takin and many other wild animal live there where is named Northern Shangri-La.

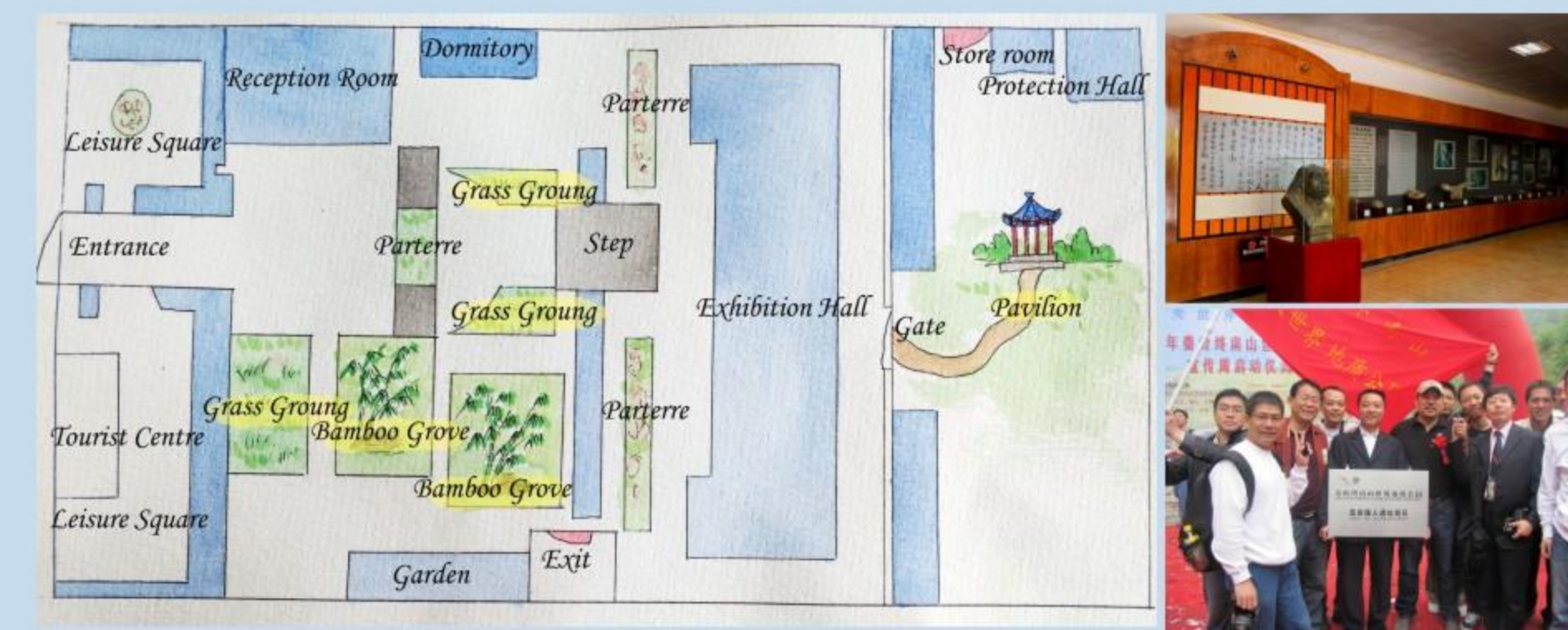
Besides, the Natural School which is set up in August, 2014 uses the experience of Japan for reference, and there are many activities about research in travel in school such as public education, forest experience, outdoor first-aid, etc.



Lantian Ape Man Site

Lantian ape man site is the unique ancient human heritage in Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark which is declared as the national second level important protection unit. Xi'an places an important role in the Chinese historical culture, and Lantian Ape Man is a cultural sign in this ancient city. Lantian Ape Man relic is a place where you can find the root of human and explore ancient human geritage.

The earliest found jawbone fossil of Homo erectus is 600,000 to 650,000 years old by Chinese Academy of Science in Lantian Chenjiawo, 1963. The human skull fossil was confirmed 1.1 to 1.15 Ma years old in Lantian Gongwangling, 1964. From 1965 to 1966, a great number of stone tools of paleolith were found and it was defined as lantian and gongwangling fauna. Lantian Ape Man is the most important human fossil after Beijin Ape Man Found, and it's the most ancient walk upright human in Asia which has been found. Besides, it's regarded as one of hundred discovery in 20 century in China, one of ten important events in 20 century in Shaanxi Province and major discovery in 1960s.



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Qinling Zhongnanshan UNESCO Global Geopark
China • Xi 'an



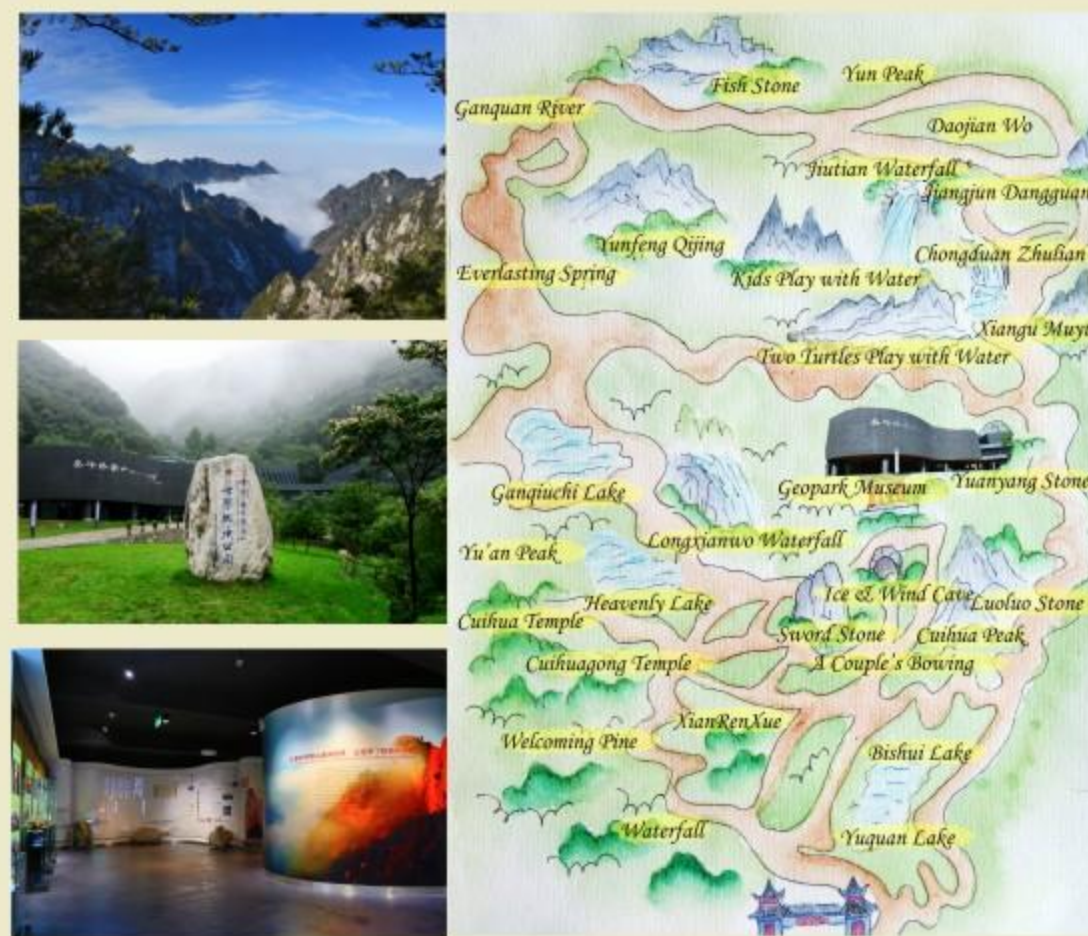


The geopark is located in the precinct of Xi'an city, Shaanxi Province, covering an area of 1074.85 km². The geopark is a divided line of geology, geography, ecology, climate and environment for Chinese north and south, so it is regarded as "Natural Zoo in China" and "Natural Arboretum in Asia". Besides, the special environment and long-term historical culture are unique. Qinling Zhongnanshan Geopark is validated to join in GGN by UNESCO in August 2009, and it is the first Global Geopark in the northwest area.



Cuihuashan Scenic Area

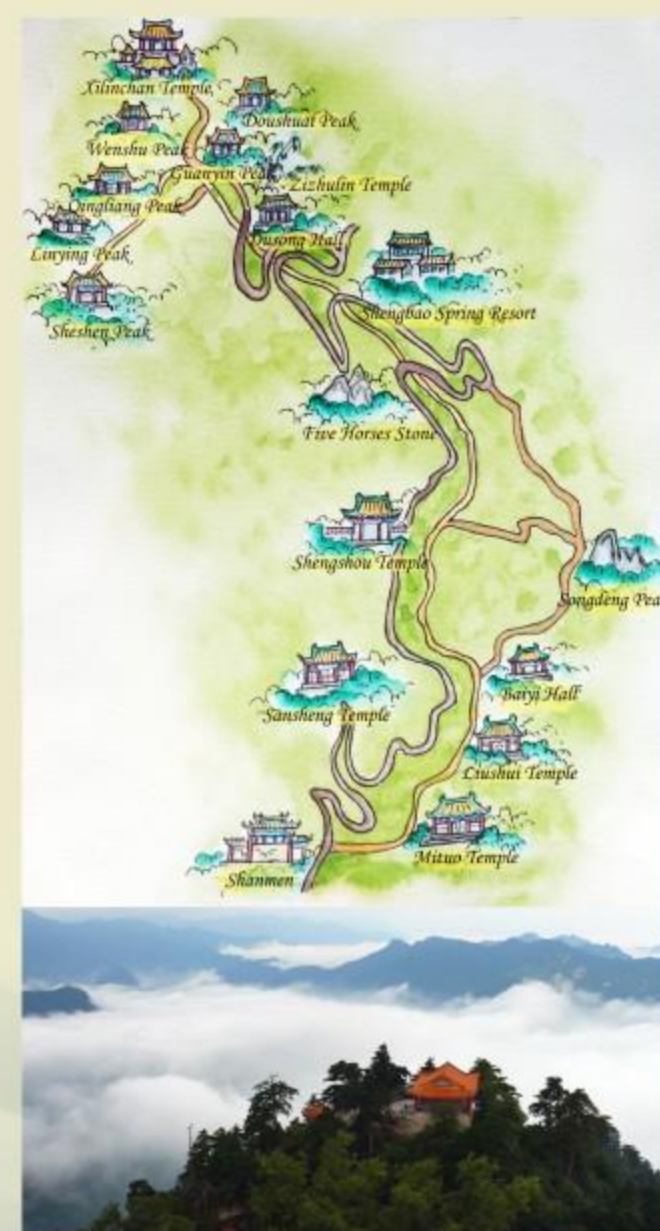
Cuihuashan is famous for its magnificent landslide geological heritage, alpine meadow-periglacial landform and beautiful landscape, which is regarded as "Landslide Landscape in China" and "Museum of Geological Landform". The type is complete, and structure is typical such as barrier lakes, barrier dam, stone sea, wind cave, ice cave. The quantity of the mountain collapse-slide is huge, which is the largest one in China and the third largest in the world, following the USOI mountain slide in Tajikistan and the Waikaremoana mountain slide in New Zealand.



Nanwutai Scenic Area

Nanwutai is a represent of Buddhism where there is many Buddhism heritages. Because Qingliang, Wenshu, Sheshen, Lingying and Guanyin peaks are located in southern of Wutai, it is called Nanwutai.

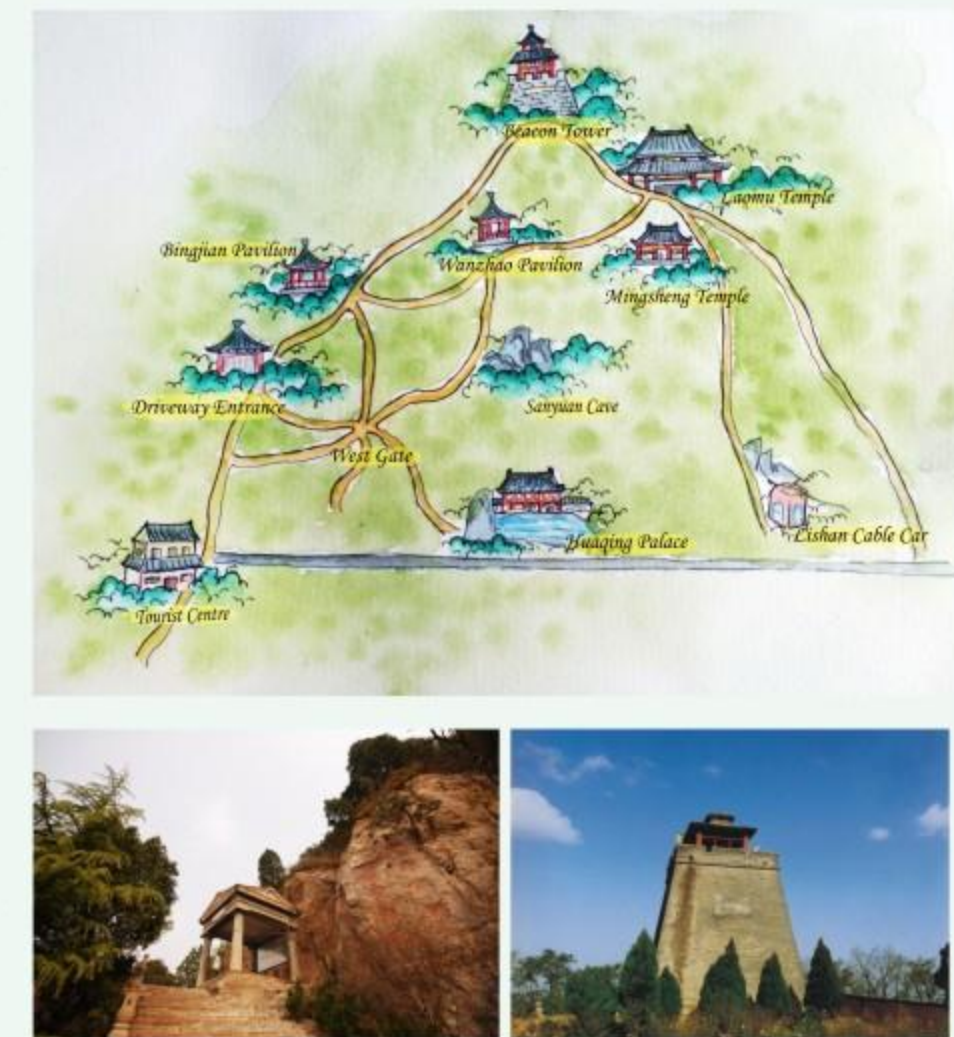
In the scenic area, there are grey medium-to fine-grained granites and gneissic granite, well-developed faults and joints, clear outcrops of ductile-shear zone and many granites pegmatite veins. Tectonic movement and mountain collapse created "Museum of Tectonics and Geomorphology" in the area, in which it displays isolated peaks, tall platform sending light-like stone and rhinoceros-like stone.



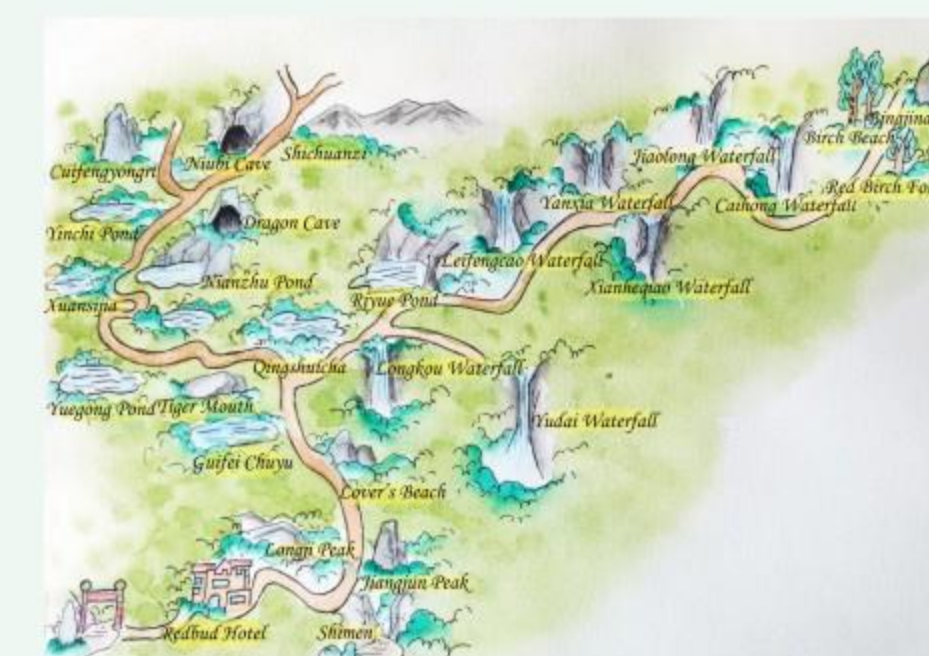
Huaqinggong Scenic Area

Huaqinggong scenic area (used to be called Lishan scenic area) is a beautiful interest where natural landscape is beautiful and civilization history is long such as Xizhou Dynasty Beacon tower, Tang Dynasty Changshengdian and Bingjianting.

As the strenuous earth movement, Lishan goes up and is on the Weihe river rift zone to become isolated horst fault. Geological heritage sites include escarpment, shattered fault zone, fault breccias and cataclasite formed with the formation of the Lishan, stratigraphic sections of the Neocene and the Quaternary system, the Proterozoic polymictic conglomerate, the Jurassic fluvial conglomerate, unconformity plane and hot spring.



Taiping Scenic Area



Taiping scenic area is a beautiful world with flower and waterfall such as Yudai, Xianheqiao, Rainbow waterfalls, primeval forest, alpine meadow and Chinese redbud. Besides, varieties of the palaeoproterozoic migmatite, rock veins and erosion valleys of river are the major attractions, peaks and ridges, escarpments are also distributed there either. The special view of Qinling is dragon cypresses and Chinese redbud. Taiping redbud is the origination of Chinese redbud, so it is said that Taiping was the root of Chinese redbud.



Zhuque Scenic Area

As Zhuque scenic area likes the lucky bird rosefinch from the sky, it is called Zhuque Scenic Area. Beautiful waterfall, alpine meadow, original forest, especially structural granite which is the geological feature there formed natural landscape. Granite foliation, cleavage, fracture have developed well, and differential weathering, sill-like weathering are apparent in urassic period. Qinling International Juvenile Geoscience Campite is built in Zhuque scenic area in 2015, and there are many activities such as public education, research in travel, parent-child activity, forest expedition and entertainment in the area where is regarded as "retreat away from the world" for children study and play.





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王顺山景区

天下名山此独奇，望中风景画中诗

因大孝子王顺担土葬母于此而得名，有“天下第一孝山”之称。著名的蓝田玉即产于此山东侧。

王顺山奇峰耸立，沟谷幽深，森林植被覆盖完好，其自然山水和地貌特征与我国名山黄山相似，有陕西“小黄山”的美誉。

由于长期受冰川冻融、流水侵入消蚀、风化等天工的“精心雕琢”，王顺山形成了壮观的峰岭地貌景观，不同结构的花岗岩、捕虏体、球形风化、垂直节理、断崖瀑布，千姿百态。



黑河景区

北方香格里拉

这里太白山丰富多彩的第四纪古冰川地貌遗迹绚丽壮观，自然状态的高山草甸、原始森林神秘悠远，造山运动造就的峡谷绿水胜景，奇峰岩雕，山水如画，大熊猫、羚牛等珍稀野生动物徜徉其间，古栈道遗址和文化遗迹丰富，令人赏心悦目，流连忘返。

自然美景外，成立于2014年8月的秦岭自然学校，借鉴全球最先进的日本自然学校理念，集科普教育、森林体验、野外急救等功能为一体，打造青少年最佳研学旅行基地。

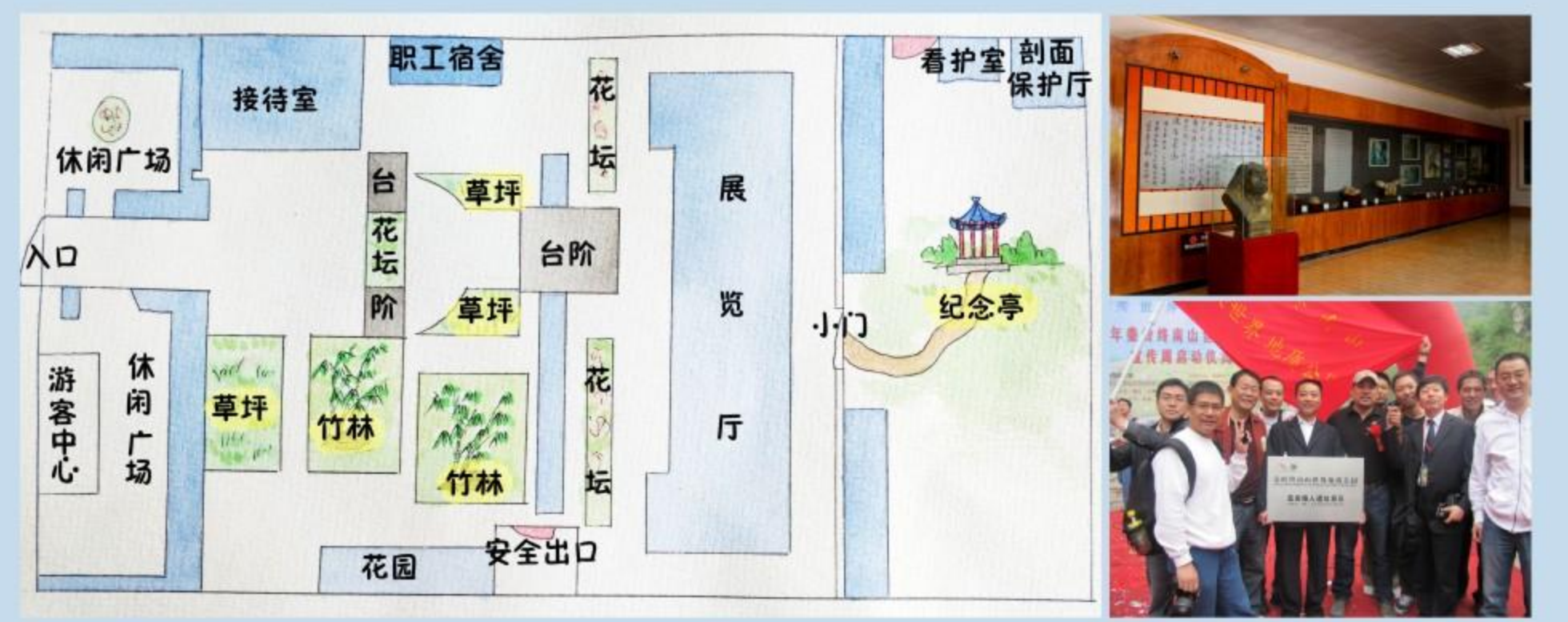


蓝田猿人遗址景区

中华民族远古的“根”

是公园内唯一的古人类遗迹，是国务院公布的“第二批全国重点文物保护单位”。如果说古都西安是中华民族深厚历史文化的一个重要符号，那么毋庸置疑，蓝田猿人遗址是古都西安最厚重的一个文化符号。

蓝田猿人遗址是1963-1964年中国科学院在蓝田进行新生代地层考察时发现的，最早发现直立人的下颌骨化石距今60-65万年，人类头骨化石距今110-115万年，出土大量石制品及哺乳动物化石被界定为“蓝田公主岭动物群”。蓝田猿人是继北京猿人之后，我国发现的最重要的人类化石，是亚洲北部迄今发现的最古老的直立人类，被国际考古界誉为20世纪60年代考古重大发现。



秦岭终南山联合国教科文组织世界地质公园
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