

游览线路
Tourist Route

德夯苗寨游线
齐心苗寨——吉斗寨——德夯苗寨——重午苗寨——坪年苗寨
Dehang Miao Ethnic Villages Tourist Route
Qixin Miao Ethnic Village-Jidou Miao Ethnic Village-Dehang
Miao Ethnic Village-Chongwu Miao Ethnic Village-Pingnian
Miao Ethnic Village



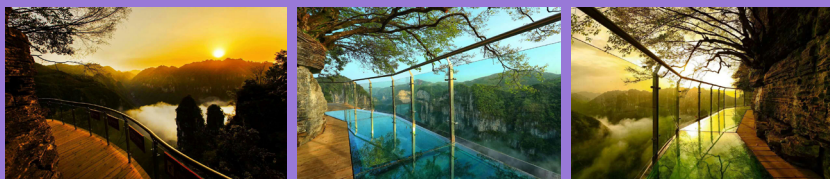
在德夯，星罗棋布苗寨，忠实记录着苗民在这里世代生息的状态，形成一幅幅人与自然和谐共存的生动画卷。本条游线所列的苗寨，是其中的精品。

Many Miao ethnic villages are distributed in Dehang, where Miao people have lived for generations and co-existed with nature harmoniously. The Miao ethnic villages are key part of the tourist route.



如吉斗寨，苗语的意思是骑在雄鹰背上的苗寨，寨前梯田层层，桃红李艳，寨后古木参天，峭壁陡立；而德夯苗寨，则保留了许多苗民的生活场景，可以充分体验苗民的农耕生活，重午苗寨和坪年苗寨坐落于深山幽谷中，静谧幽远，同时也保存了许多原生态的民族特色建筑和生活空间。

Jidou Miao Ethnic Village, in Miao language, means the miao ethnic village that rides on the back of an eagle. In front of the village, visitors can see many terraced fields, as well as peach and plum flowers, while many towering old trees and steep cliffs occur in the back of the village. In Dehang Miao Ethnic Village, many living scenes of Miao people are still kept, where visitors can fully experience the farming life of the local people. In addition, Chongwu and Pingnian Miao Ethnic Villages are located in the deep and tranquil canyons, where many vernacular dwellings and living spaces with ethnic characteristics are still kept.



人类改造自然创造的工程奇迹，是矮寨德夯不可错过的景观，该条游线上便集中了这些工程奇迹。
Several engineering wonders created by local people along the tourist route are the must-see landscapes in Dehang.



游览线路
Tourist Route

建设奇迹
湘川公路——悬崖玻璃栈道——矮寨大桥——十八湾挂壁公路
Engineering Wonder
Hunan-Sichuan Highway—Cliff Glass Skywalk—Aizhai
Bridge—Shibawan Hanging Road on the Cliff

在矮寨大桥正下方，就是湘川公路（矮寨段）。这段公路全长6公里，始建于1935年初，1936年9月全线竣工通车。是中国抗战史和中国道路建设史上不可磨灭的一笔。2017年，沿着德夯峡谷的绝壁，特别修建了一条长长的观光栈道，全长1.5公里（其中玻璃栈道100米），以便于游客俯瞰峡谷美景。栈道的终点，就是中国现代造桥史上的一个奇观——矮寨大桥了，大桥全长1073.65米，悬索桥的主跨为1176米，2012年3月正式通车，大桥分为两层，上面是公路而下面一层专门为观光而设计。游客可以以上帝视角俯看高峡深谷的万千美景，而大桥本身也是一道让人难忘的风景。

Hunan-Sichuan (abbreviated as Xiang-chuan) Highway (Aizhai Section) was built just below Aizhai Bridge. With a total length of 6km, construction of the road began in early 1935. The road was completed and opened to traffic in September 1936, and was recorded in the history of Anti-Japanese War (1937-1945) and road construction in China. In 2017, a long plank road for sightseeing was built along the cliffs in Dehang Canyon, with a total length of 1.5km (including a glass skywalk of 100m), for tourists to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the canyon. At the end of the plank road is Aizhai Bridge, an engineering wonder in the history of building bridges in modern China. With a total length of 1073.65m, the suspension bridge has a main span of 1176m, and was officially opened to traffic in March 2012. The bridge consists of two levels. While the upper level is used for road, the lower level

is designed for tourists to go sightseeing. Tourists can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the deep valleys from the bridge. Indeed, the bridge itself is an impressive landscape.



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湘西地质公园欢迎您！
Welcome to Xiangxi Geopark!



地质公园
Xiangxi Geopark

矮寨德夯万千景
Beautiful scenery in Aizhai
and Dehang

湘西州地质公园管理处

Geopark Administration of Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture



在湘西地质公园的位置
Location in Xiangxi Geopark



德夯位于湘西地质公园内的矮寨镇。这里是武陵大山脉中最精彩、最险峻、最梦幻的地段之一。该地区不仅拥有独具特色的德夯大峡谷、飞瀑等自然景观，还有工程奇观—矮寨大桥，德夯苗寨等人文风景，山与水、人与桥、雾靄与峡谷、田园与村落浑然一体，构成人文与自然共生，壮丽与精巧同在的峡谷奇观。

Located in Aizhai Town within Xiangxi Geopark, Dehang is one of the most exciting and dangerously steep areas in Wuling Mountains. It houses the unique natural landscapes (Dehang Grand Canyon, and waterfalls), as well as the engineering wonder of Aizhai Bridge, and cultural landscape of Dehang Miao Ethnic Village. The natural landscapes (including mountains, water, fogs, canyons, are combined with cultural landscapes (bridges, villages) to form a unique wonder in the area.

矮寨德夯的地质人文故事 Geological and Cultural Story in Aizhai

德夯一带峡谷林立，苗寨常依山势而建于悬崖之上，形成具有极好防御性的堡垒，周围再开垦梯田，创造出自给自足的农耕生活。为了改善交通条件，这里的人们自古以来，就想尽一切方式修建各种桥梁，木廊桥、石拱桥等，随着生产力的发展，一条条盘山公路在群山万壑中修建出来，更有惊世杰作矮寨大桥，将峡谷由天堑变为通途。交通条件的改善，使得这里的古寨、峡谷、溪流渐渐为外人所知，让德夯的美景闻名天下。

Dehang is surrounded with many canyons. Miao ethnic villages are often built on the cliffs, forming a fortress that can well defend against enemies. The surrounding slopes are converted into terraced fields to grow crops and support their life. To improve the local transport conditions, the local people have built various bridges (including wooden gallery bridges and stone arch bridges) and roads in the mountains and canyons. Of particular note is Aizhai Bridge, which is an engineering wonder and has connected the two canyons. As a result, the ancient Miao villages, canyons and streams in Dehang have become well known across the country.



游览线路 Tourist Route

德夯大峡谷游线

天问台——玉带瀑布——玉泉溪峡谷——九龙溪峡谷——流沙瀑布

Dehang Grand Canyon Tourist Route

Tianwen Platform—Yudai Waterfall—Yuquan Creek Canyon—Jiulong Creek Canyon—Liusha Waterfall

天问台
Tianwen Platform



九龙溪峡谷
Jiulong Creek Canyon



玉泉溪峡谷
Yuquan Creek Canyon



流沙瀑布
Liusha Waterfall



德夯是苗语的译音，其意为美丽的大峡谷，这是云贵高原和武陵山脉在造山运动中激烈碰撞的杰作。峡谷内发育着密集的中—小规模断裂、节理裂隙，岩墙、岩柱发育，形成天问台、三姊妹峰、驷马峰等数十个岩墙——岩柱群。

Dehang, in Miao language, means beautiful canyon. The canyons were formed by the strong collision between Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau and Wuling Mountains in orogenic movement. In the canyons are developed many medium and small-sized faults, joints, fissures, karst walls and karst pillars, and dozens of karst wall-karst pillar groups, such as Tianwen Platform, Three Sisters Peaks, and Sima Peak, were also formed.