# 飞天山导游词(4篇)

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**飞天山导游词篇一**

大家好!

我是本次的导游人员小陈，欢迎大家参加这次天池之旅?，我们今天将要参观的景点是天池风景区。天池，位于天山东段最高峰博格达峰的山腰，地处天山博格达峰北侧，阜康市南偏东40余公里。天池距乌鲁木齐约110公里，水面海拔1980米，长约3.4公里，宽平均为1公里，形状是狭长形，平均水深40米，最深处105米，为常年稳定湖，水储量达1.6亿立方米。天池是世界著名的高山湖泊。1982年，被列为第一批国家重点风景名胜区。博格达峰位于昌吉州阜康市境内，与乌鲁木齐直线距约60km，西北与阜康市直线距约49km，有柏油路面可通至天池，海拔5445m。博格达峰是东部天山第一高峰，耸立在阜康县南的群山之上。

来到天池，就不得不给大家讲一个神话故事，穆天子与西王母的爱情传说，天池古称“瑶池”，相传瑶池是古代西王母居住的仙境，周穆王对王母国和西王母慕名已久，但不知如何找寻。一日，他乘坐八骏御辇来到西城，终于从一无老者口中获悉王母国的所在地。他大喜过望，日夜兼程，选定吉日赶到博格达山下。通往瑶池的峡谷满是参天松柏，郁郁苍苍，路旁奇花异草，芳香扑鼻。穆王一行整顿衣冠缓缓而上，在西王母宫前受到彩衣舞女的欢迎。这当儿，山中一声金鸣，端庄美丽的西王母款款出迎。穆王心中激动无比，欲施大礼，被西王母纤纤玉手一把拦住。于是两人携手入宫。是夜，西王母与穆王在壮丽的玉石大厅里，坐在淡绿色的玉椅上互道仰慕之情。宫中美女如云，穿梭往来敬酒献艺。品着西域的醇酒佳肴，听着奇妙动听的乐曲，穆王如醉如痴，这样一住就是好几日。临别前，穆王在瑶池宫中设宴答谢西王母，留赠西王母无数丝绸锦缎和玛瑙圭璧。穆王为纪念此行，在一山石上亲笔书写“西王母之山”五个大字，并亲植槐树一株。西王母作歌曰：白云在天，山陵自出。道里悠远，山川间之。将子无死，尚能复来!意思是说：天山飘着朵朵白云，它们都出自高高的山陵。您不远万里来到这里，不畏山川阻隔跋山涉水。衷心祝愿您长生不老，希望以后能再次光临!穆王即席对歌道：予归东土，和治诸夏。万民平均，吾顾见汝。比及三年，将复而野。意思是说：我回到东方之后，和平治国造福人民。当万民都安居乐业之后，我会履行您的叮咛，顶多三五载，我将再来畅叙离情。歌毕，两人唏嘘涕零，不能自已。第二天，在云蒸霞蔚的晨光中，他们依依惜别了。

周穆王与西王母在瑶池相会的这段神话传说，激发了古往今来无数诗人墨客的缕缕遐思。唐代大诗人李商隐以此事写下了千古名句：瑶池阿母绮窗开，黄竹歌声动地哀。八骏日行三万里，穆王何事不重来。

无论究竟这则故事是历史还仅仅是传说，已不关紧要，它仍然吸引着人们向西行，去寻找那些曾经浪漫动人的故事和富有浪漫情节的美丽的西王母之国。

天池之名

在到达天池之前，我再向大家讲一个真实的故事。公元1781年到1783年，阜康县境内连续三年大旱，农作物几乎没有收成，百姓生活陷入困境。当时就任乌鲁木齐都统的明亮，是一个很为百姓着想的好官，可是要怎么解决缺水的问题呢?他想到博格达峰上冰雪覆盖，每年夏季冰雪消融，他决定上山寻找水源，开山引水。终于在博格达峰下找到了这个幽静的湖泊，一池碧水如同一块巨大翡翠，镶嵌在博格达峰的腰间，明亮也不禁被这美景震撼。水渠凿成后，他在渠口附近立石碑纪念，在碑文中留下“见神池浩淼如天镜浮空”的句子，将“天镜、神池”两词各取一字，就是“天池”之名的由来。

天池是在第四纪冰川运动中形成的高山冰碛湖，天池为高山湖泊，温度较平地低，属典型的大陆干旱性气候，因此早晚温差大。天山深处高山，天池既没有炎热的夏天，也没有过于寒冷的冬天。夏季，这里山清水秀，清爽宜人，是绝佳的避暑盛地。游人可登高山、穿密林，俯瞰天地全景，也可在碧波浩渺的湖水中泛舟横渡，饱览湖光山色。冬天的天池，白雪皑皑，银装素裹，湖上坚冰如玉，是全国少有的高山滑冰场，天池从10月下旬开始结冰，到第二年的5月上旬解冻。当山下平原“冻破石头”时，天池的平均气温只有零下10℃左右。整个冬天，天池最冷的月份也比山外的气温高出摄氏五六度左右，与长江流域的冬季气温基本接近。

天池是野生动植物的乐园，这里生长着191种高等有花植物，其中有雪莲、党参、贝母等药用植物100多种。栖息着兽类32种;鸟类144种;两栖爬行类动物和鱼类5种，其中有雪豹、北山羊等国家一级保护动物6种。1990年3月

27日，联合国教科文组织将这里纳入联合国人和生物圈计划，它是目前新疆唯一的世界生物圈保护区。

关于景区的详细情况，在到达目的地之后我将会为大家一一讲解。请各位游客随我下车。

**飞天山导游词篇二**

tianshan lake, which enjoys the reputation of \"the pearl of tianshan\", is anatural alpine lake. it is located in the middle of the mountain below bogdapeak in the eastern part of north tianshan mountain, with an altitude of 1980meters. the lake is half moon shaped, with a length of 3400 meters and a maximumwidth of 1500 meters, covering an area of 4.9 square kilometers. the lake isseveral to 105 meters deep. the lake is crystal clear. surrounded by mountains,green grass and wild flowers. tall and straight, green spruce, tasong, all overthe mountains, blocking the sky. southeast of tianchi is the majestic main peakof bogda (mongolian \"bogda\", meaning lingshan and shengshan), with an altitudeof 5445 meters. there are two peaks on both sides of the main peak. looking upfrom afar, the three peaks rise together, suddenly, like a penholder. theglaciers and snow on the top of the peak are shining with silver light, and thewater of tianchi lake is blue and clear, forming a colorful natural landscape ofthis high mountain pinghu lake.

tianchi is a moraine lake. geoscientists believe that: since thequaternary, the global climate has experienced many severe cold and warmmovements. as far as 200000 years ago, the earth\'s climate turned cold for thethird time, and the ice age came, and the spectacular valley glaciers developedin the tianchi area. the glaciers carry gravels and move slowly down the strongly erode the ice bed. they excavate and carve the valley and form avariety of ice erosion terrain. the tianchi valley becomes a huge ice front end of the glacier tongue gradually stops and accumulates due toextrusion, melting water and discharge, and becomes the end moraine of thevalley. after that, the climate became warmer and the glaciers subsided and thelake became \_. it is today\'s tianshan tianchi. according to historical records,from the song dynasty to the qing dynasty, tianchi had the names of bingchi,longqiu, longtan, shenchi, etc., but there are few records about the trueappearance of tianchi in historical records. in fact, it is difficult forancient people to reach tianchi.

in the feudal era of da - zhong, who really visited tianchi, and namedtianchi for the first time was ming liang, a former minister of urumqi in 200years. in 1783, he climbed up bogda mountain and found the tianchi lake. he dugthe water outlet to irrigate the farmland. he named the lake after the word\"tianchi\" in the inscription on the sparse canal in lingshan tianchi, whichdescribes the event. it is said that later some officials and rich people whoworshiped lingshan and tianchi built eight temples near tianchi, such as fushoutemple, wangmu temple, wuji temple and zhenren temple, for mountain visitors toburn incense and worship buddha. unfortunately, these ancient temple relics havebeen destroyed one after another, and the qing dynasty minister\'s bright stonetablet can not be found. today, people can only see some general informationfrom historical data. in the past, due to the high mountains and dangerousroads, only the bold, ambitious and skilled riders could explore the tianchilake.

after the 1950s, the people\'s government specially allocated funds to buildthe panshan road leading to the tianchi lake, and built unique pavilions,waterside pavilions, hotels, restaurants and other tourist facilities on thelakeside, opening this famous tourist resort to chinese and foreign tourists. in1982, the state council listed tianshan tianchi as the first batch of nationalkey scenic spots. tianchi is 90km away from urumqi. in the early morning, thetourists get on the bus from urumqi and enter the mountain pass after two hoursof eastward travel. the bus spirals up the mountain side road. on the side ofthe road, there are cliffs, craggy rocks, secluded woods and streams, flowersand birds. on the right side of the road, there is a small round pool with aradius of tens of meters. on the side of the pool, there is a waterfall with aheight of several feet. it spits out beads and splashes jade. this is commonlyknown as \"xiaotianchi\". then hover up the mountain, climb the broad ridge,tianchi suddenly in front of you. visitors here will sigh for the wonderfulscenery of lakes and mountains. here, people can enjoy the gift of nature. youcan climb the mountain together, walk through the dense forest, climb themountain and enjoy the panoramic view of the tianchi lake; you can also take ayacht to break the waves and enjoy the \"sea\" style of the plateau beyond thegreat wall; you can also come to the restaurant building by the pool, drink bythe window, enjoy the distant mountains and waters, paint and write poems, andpour out your intoxication. over the years, many poets and painters have beeninspired here. when guo moruo visited tianchi in september 1971, he wrote thispoem impromptu

visit riga,

the scenery here is better than before.

singing and dancing at the water,

cloud paper in the sky waiting for a new chapter.

a pool of thick inkstone,

wan mu chang has a pen

more like this morning\'s double roe deer,

feast and wine are like springs

tianchi is not only a summer resort for chinese and foreign tourists everysummer, but also an ideal alpine skating rink in winter. every time the lakewater freezes, ice athletes from xinjiang or other provinces gather here. on thebroad lake, they are bathed in bright sunshine and fresh air for skatingtraining and competition. the mountains surrounding the tianchi lake are also\"baibaoshan\" with rich resources. there are fattening pastures for cattle andsheep, forest farms for logging and deer farms for artificial breeding. thereare saussurea involucrata and snowcock growing on the snow line, roe deer in thepine forest, mushrooms everywhere, and dangshen, huangqi, fritillaria and othermedicinal materials. there are rare birds and animals in the valleys, fish andwater birds in the lake area, modern glaciers on the top of the peaks, andcopper, iron, mica and other minerals buried under the mountains. the abundantresources and unique natural landscape in tianchi area are more attractive tothe biological, geological and geographical workers who are keen on fieldinvestigation. tianchi is indeed a place that people in xinjiang have tovisit.

**飞天山导游词篇三**

巍巍天山，口衔天池，东西横亘2500余公里，南北宽度250至350公里。西起中哈边境，东至星星峡，在我国境内绵延1700公里。整个天山山系由3列山脉组成，由北往南分别称为北天山、中天山和南天山。 天池即位于北天山中段的博格多山北坡。 博格多山向西，山势逐渐高峻。20多座海拔5000米以上的山峰将广袤、深远的新疆奇丽、险峭的另一面打开。而回首东望，山势逐渐低矮。突然，博格达峰以海拔5445米的挺拔身姿陡起于群山丛中。与另外两座海拔分别为5287米和5213米的山峰构成了著名的“雪海三峰”，成为新疆的象征。天池也是因为陡然升起的高度而显得高峻异常。其实它的海拔为1943米，严格来说还不到“半山腰”。 茂密的森林、广阔的草原、众多的山系――天山作为新疆“生命的摇篮”，占新疆全区面积三分之一强(57万多平方公里)。其山体由山地、山间盆地和山前平原三部分组成。

天池风景区，它以天池为中心，融森林、草原、雪山、人文景观为一体，形成别具一格的风光特色。它北起石门，南到雪线，西达马牙山，东至大东沟，总面积达160平方公里。立足高处，举目远望，一片绿色的海浪，此起彼伏，那一泓碧波高悬半山，就像一只玉盏被岩山的巨手高高擎起。沿岸苍松翠柏，怪石嶙峋，含烟蓄罩;环山绿草如茵，羊群游移;更有千年冰峰，银装素裹，神峻异常，整个湖光山色，美不胜收。

天池共有三处水面，除主湖外，在东西两侧还有两处水面，东侧为东小天池，古名黑龙潭，位于天池东500米处，传说是西王母沐浴梳洗的地方，故又有\"梳洗涧\"、\"浴仙盆\"之称。潭下为百丈悬崖，有瀑布飞流直下，恰似一道长虹依天而降，煞是壮观，帮成一景日\"悬泉瑶虹\"。西侧为西小天池，又称玉女潭，相传为西王母洗脚处，位于天池西北两公里处。西小天池状如圆月，池水清澈幽深，塔松环抱四周。如遇皓月当空，静影沉壁，清景无限，因而也得一景日：\"龙潭碧月\"。池侧也飞挂一道瀑布，高数十米，如银河落地，吐珠溅玉，景称\"玉带银帘\"。池上有闻涛亭，登亭观 瀑别有情趣。眼可见帘卷池涛，松翠水碧;耳可闻水击岩穿、声震裂谷。

天池以西三公里处是灯杆山，海拔2718米，山体长3公里许。老君庙、东岳庙就建于此。当年道士在山顶立一松杆，上挂天灯，昼夜不灭，当年乌鲁木齐的百姓都以天灯为神喻，只要灯长明不灭就预示世道太平，故该灯又称太平灯。由灯杆山西眺，乌鲁木齐可尽收眼底，尤其在华灯初上之际，远看乌鲁木齐万家灯火，其乐无穷。

天池西南两公里处，有马牙山，海拔3056米，山体长5公里，山顶断崖崖嵬，巨石林立，形似一排巨大的马牙，因而得名。马牙山石林是天池景区的一绝，那些巨石在风的剥蚀下，形成厅特的马牙景观，其石厅形怪状，形态各异，或巨齿獠牙，如同猛兽血口，或层层翻卷如大海波涛。其中有一石极像古代牧人，头着毡帽，神态安然。走进石林总让你遐想联翩。在马牙山顶，北望天池，满目锦绣;东看博格达，雪海三峰尽收眼底;西眺乌鲁木齐，庐舍田庄，历历在目。

大天池北坡游览区

1.“天池石门”

(景名为 “石门一线”) 1783年，乾隆皇帝的侄女婿枣乌鲁木齐第三任都统明亮疏凿了天池水渠。第二年春天水渠断流，“渠口高出水面数十尺”，被认为\"该处水渠实于屯田无益”，因此被乾隆皇帝下令“停止开挖，其用过银两，著于明亮名下，赔缴还项”。后来 明亮著碑文时，只对“疏凿水渠”点到题目而碑文中只字不提：灵山天池疏凿水渠碑记“阜康之阳，灵山屏列，峰势出没云雾中，上有天池在焉。俗传此水为蛟龙窟宅，雪淹冰封，莫穷所自。人欲探其胜者，至山麓辄为风雨所阻。(1783年)余饬骑从，自南山口取道而入。溪流曲折，山径纡回，林木交荫，蔚然深秀，穿岩越壑，盘旋于松云蓊郁之间，其不减蚕丛(指‘蜀道’)百折也。”都统明亮这里所言的不亚于蜀道的纡回山径，就在现在的石门以下。

石门是进入天池风景区的天然山口，两侧宽约百米，最窄处仅10来米。石门两峰夹峙，一线中通，是河道切割形成的峡谷，故又称“石峡”。石壁巍峨，高达数十米，长约100米，天巧奇绝，犹如打开的两扇门板。石色赭暗，如同铁 铸，又称“铁门关”。石门内三工河穿流，水旋路转，河水湍急，浪花飞溅，崖耸谷深，声震幽谷，有诗曰：“巍峨石峡瑶池门，峭壁悬天险断魂。 鬼斧神工刀劈就， 一线通途上青天。”

2. “五十盘天”

(地名为“五十盘”)《灵山天池疏凿水渠碑记》继续写到：“再登再憩， 渐就平岗。” 明亮所言的平岗就是石门以上的“又一村”。过石门后，顿觉“柳暗花明又一村” 从“又一村”开始，就是上天池顶的盘山公路，约五十盘。“五十盘”的大湾子处，今新建有“闻涛亭”(旧亭“观瀑亭”已坍塌)。

3.“王母脚盆”

(又名“西小天池”，景名为“龙潭碧月”)《灵山天池疏凿水渠碑记》继续写到：“闻水声潺潺，喷薄于断岩之上者，小龙潭也。潭水深碧，其源弗长，然虽流细力微，亦足以占溉近郭。” 此处的“小龙潭”即为“王母脚盆”，位于“五十盘天”的第三盘的右下方，海拔1660米，由天池湖水从地下渗漏入池，水似玉汁，犹如王母的冰肌玉体，传说是“王母娘娘的洗脚盆”。池周围塔松竞秀，披绿挂翠，倒映湖中，墨染幽深;到了夜晚，碧月当空，静影沉壁，月影微颤，与粼波成趣，有诗曰：

“一泓碧流成龙潭， 青松白雪镶翠盘。

金秋桂月沉壁底， 疑是嫦娥出广寒。”

“冰潭银帘”(地名为“西小天池瀑布”)

过了西小天池不远，路右侧的瀑布即为“西小天池瀑布”，瀑布凌空，垂帘数 十米，犹如一卷垂落的银帘，银帘的后面，隐现着王母娘娘梳洗的倩影。

4. “西小天池瀑布”

传说是“王母娘娘的淋浴水”，“洗澡水”下泻 即成“西小天池”。“西小天池瀑布”对面，光绪年间建有六角、尖顶的“观瀑亭”，已毁，但有王树楠的诗为证：

“半亭飞瀑挂瑶虹， 万仞层冰镂玉龙。

晴霭断桥笼弱柳， 怒涛深涧响寒松。

洪波泻地倾星海， 仙掌擎天峙雪峰。

与子谈山过夜半， 乱云深处忽闻钟。”

今于原址重建“闻涛亭”：八角、两层、红柱、黄琉璃瓦，亦十分魁伟。

5. “醴泉隐乳”

(地名为“西小天池瀑布源头”)

“西小天池瀑布”的源头为“醴泉洞”，此处，似洞非洞，隐蔽难寻，又称“隐乳洞”。泉乳从地下涌出，清净甘甜似醴，传说是“王母娘娘的醴泉”。汉代司马迁(约公元前145-公元前86年)的《史记》卷一百二十三曰：“《禹本记》言：‘河山昆仑。昆仑其高二千五百余里，日月所避隐为光明也，其上有醴泉、瑶池’。”这里说“昆仑其高二千五百余里”(古代的一里约合今0.75 里)，即昆仑高约937500米，约为当今最高峰珠穆拉玛峰(海拔8848米)的106倍，由此可见，“昆仑”是中华民族心目中的最高山，随着人们认识水平的提高，“昆仑”所指的山也发生变化，《禹本记》中的“昆仑”指现在的博格达峰，现在的“昆仑”为西从帕米尔高原起，分三支向东分布的中国的最大山脉。

6. “仙女泳池”

(地名为“东小天池”)

东小天池，位于“五十盘”的最后一盘的左侧半公里处，方圆数百米，海拔1860米。 此处环境幽静，水清透底，原是“天上仙女的游泳池”，后被黑龙霸占，故又名“黑龙 潭”。池水碧绿，深幽莫测，池周松柏密匝，清泉阴森，令人心惊目弦，毛骨寒立，犹入龙潭虎穴。为此纪晓岚作诗曰：

“乱山倒影碧沉沉， 十里龙湫万丈深。

一自沉牛答云雨， 飞流不断到如今。”

7.“悬泉飞瀑”

(地名为“东小天池泻水瀑布”)

东小天池北岸断崖峭壁，高近百米，故称“百米崖”。每逢春末夏初，冰雪消融，池水上涨并由北岸泻漏下跌，形成近百米高的瀑布，流银泻玉，飞溅直下，水声如雷;若逢阳光折射，则彩练当空，气象万千，有诗云：

“珍珠数泉悬半空， 银链高挂雾蒙蒙。

烟水漂渺娇阳艳， 长虹飞架青峦中。”

8. “鳄鱼吐珠”

(地名为“东小天池源头瀑布”)

翻过东小天池南面的山头，即达大天池北岸。天池北岸是一座巨大的天然堤坝，由古冰川终碛垄及山体崩落物迭加堆积而成，高289米，整个大坝似一条鳄鱼尾巴，故称“鳄 鱼坝”。大坝东首建有人工水闸，名“鳄鱼闸”。天池水下泻，形成一条10来米高的瀑布，称“鳄鱼吐珠”，水溅“黑龙峡谷地”，汇成山涧溪流，北流不远形成一潭， 即东小天池。“鳄鱼吐珠”、“冰潭银帘”和“悬泉飞瀑”合称“天池三瀑”。

大天池游览区

1. “天镜浮空”

(即大天池湖面)

过了西小天池，明亮继续写到：“从此(指“西小天池”)越崇岭数层，始臻绝顶(指“鳄 鱼坝”)。见神池浩淼，如天镜浮空，沃日荡云。洵造物之奥区也!”大天 池湖面，传说是“王母娘娘的梳妆镜”，“天镜”海拔1910米，呈半月形，酷似一个头南身北的葫芦，其南段的三工河就是葫芦的把。天池南北长3.4公里，最宽处1.5公里，平均宽度1公里，湖周长9.7公里;最大湖深102米(位于东北处)，平均湖深40米; 湖面最大面积4.9平方公里，一般为3.5平方公里;最大容水量2亿吨，一般为1.6亿吨;湖水冰凉清澈，内有人工养殖的冷水型无鳞鱼。

2. “镇海古榆”

(又名“定海神针”)

在鳄鱼坝上，将目光从“大天池湖面”收回来向湖边看，您可看到一颗孤零零的大树，那就是驰名中外的“镇海古榆”。天池北岸的这颗古榆树，相传是西王母的神簪化成。传说王母娘娘在瑶池举办蟠桃会，各路神仙应邀赴宴，唯独瑶池水怪未被邀情，它便兴妖作怪，翻池倒海，搅得周天寒彻，蟠桃会无法畅饮欢歌。西王母盛怒之下，顺手从头上拔下一枚宝簪，插在瑶池北岸，镇锁水怪，平息怒涛。后来，在插宝簪的地方，长出了一颗榆树。实际上，这颗古榆是后人或西王母为纪念穆天子所栽的槐树，而在天池北岸池边栽的适于该地水文土壤的榆树的后代。生长在海拔1910米高处的这棵古榆，独生独长，树冠大如伞，状如帝王金舆华盖，面海向南，孤芳傲立。特殊的自然环境，给这一枝独秀的古榆，添神增奥。即使丰水年，湖水再涨，也只能漫到其根部。长期以来，人们将古榆根部与湖水水面的距离，当朝北尾朝南，龙脊9曲呈9座起伏的缓峰，龙脊西侧的龙爪变为5条支脉，伸入池内。

3.“东岸靓女”

传说，每当夕阳西下，就有一个妙龄少女与东岸卧龙幽会。说来也巧，每当日薄西山，夕阳的余辉就沿着卧龙山勾勒出一位屈曲双腿、仰面而卧的少女侧影，她头枕高山，长长的睫毛化为山头的几株松树，丰满的胸脯化为两座圆圆隆起的山峰，梦幻迷人。要观此景，则需小住或包车前往。

4.“西岸鳄鱼”

天池西岸的长垄山体，传说是一条鳄鱼所变，故名“鳄鱼山”。鳄鱼头朝南身朝北，鳄鱼背呈弧状缓峰隆起，鳄鱼足插于湖中，鳄鱼尾即为前述的“鳄鱼坝”。

5. “南湖黄龙”

博格达山区，夏季降水较多，在天池常暴雨盆泼。三工河上游集水面积有168平方公里。每当大雨，河水汹涌北泻，黄色的洪水，浩浩淼淼。从池北南望，如一条黄色巨龙入池，使池水翻腾不息，涛长里许，涛声如雷，成扇状散去，似“孔雀开屏”。要观此景，则需小住或包车前往。

6.“大湾倒影”

大天池湖面西南部即“大湾子”处，风平浪静，峰林映湖，是观赏倒影的好地方。在大湾子观倒影，一定要掌握时间，天池白天刮上山风，夜晚刮下山风，换风时间一般在每天上午的九、十点钟，这时，天池风平浪静，倒影如画，此景乃成。要观此景，也需小住或包车前往。

7. “瑶池风帆”

天池南岸，一片松海。夏季运送枯木，从南至北无路可行，只得将木捆扎成排，放入池中顺水而下，此时须小扬风帆。放木排的最好时机，是在夜间刮下山风时进行，乘风破浪，顷刻即到，而且在风帆上点盏小灯，一为照明指航，二为图个吉利。放木工站立于排上，掌舵扯帆。此时，人去鸟归巢，山睡林酣，万空皆寂。

娘娘庙游览区

一到大天池，左侧就有一条路向东延伸。循路向前数百米，可见一个船坞。从这里沿大天池东岸小路向南徒步半小时许，便可到娘娘庙游览区。

1. “达摩险径”

从天池北岸沿大天池东岸小路徒步去娘娘庙游览区的途中，左侧有一条非常危险、很少有人涉足的路也通娘娘庙。传说，此路由达摩所开辟。

2.“西王母庙”

(又称“娘娘庙”)

道教将西王母视为玉皇大帝的太太，因此称西王母为王母娘娘。据史料记载，娘娘庙当年建筑规模宏大，香火旺盛，1932年毁于战火。80年代末90年代初，海内外华人多次受到西王母的梦托，因此来中国大西北寻找梦中仙境的人络绎不绝，当他们来到天 池后发现天池之景与梦中非常相似。

1990年11月29日，中国台湾“西王母朝圣团”一行219人，专程来天池朝拜。自此以后，海内外“西王母朝圣团”络绎不绝。1992年，中国台湾道教“慈惠堂”在原娘娘庙遗址兴建了这座庙宇。现庙内有王母娘娘全身像及原娘娘庙部分遗物，如古钟、瓦当、壁画等。

3. “居仙故洞”

居仙故洞位于西王母庙右上方50米处，传说为群仙居住的地方，洞内壁画残存，隐约可辨。

4. “达摩禅洞”

达摩禅洞在居仙故洞的右上方。

5.“观音阁址” 观音阁遗址在达摩禅洞的上方，建筑年代不详，曾有道士2人，民国末年被毁。

6. “会仙平台”

会仙平台在西王母庙左前方的天池边上，今为一块平坦的圆 形草地。

7.“老子故洞”

《史记》卷六十三云：

“老子乃著书上下篇，言道德之意五千余言而去，(西 出函谷关)，莫知其所终。”据传说，老子来到了“西王母之山”

并与西王母等一起在天池里畅游，没想到差一点犯了戒念，因此在天池东岸即今“老子故洞” 进一步修炼。

8.“观佛光亭”

(又名“观海亭”)

观佛光亭位于天池东岸的池边上，此处很少有人光临，非常幽静。日出时，如果天空布满碎云，那么就有佛光在西王母庙上空忽隐忽现，不知缘由者认为它是“海峰晨曦”，并作诗曰：

“云遮雾绕万仞隐， 晨曦初露景色新。

五彩霞光呼日出， 博峰含笑看盛景。”

**飞天山导游词篇四**

dear tourists

in xinjiang, there is a place to explore and explore. it integratesmythology, geology, biology and human landscape, and is known as the \"pearl ofthe plateau\". it is the tianshan tianchi lake that we are going to visittoday.

tianchi is located in the mountains of tianshan mountains to the south offukang county in xinjiang uygur autonomous region, 110 kilometers away fromurumqi. it\'s about 2 hours\' drive from urumqi to tianchi. along the way, we willenjoy the magnificent scenery around tianchi and the ethnic customs of kazak anduygur. i believe the trip to tianchi will leave you a deep impression. now iwould like to introduce the general situation of tianchi.

[overview of tianchi lake]

tianchi, about 41 kilometers away from fukang city, is located on thehillside of bogda peak in the east of tianshan mountain. tianchi natural scenicarea has a total area of 158 square kilometers, including 87 square kilometersof scenic area. it is a typical mountain natural landscape in arid areas ofnorthwest china. the snow mountains, glaciers, forests, grasslands, highmountains and lakes in the scenic area reflect each other, and are harmoniouslyintegrated with the long-standing myths and legends and the local kazakhcustoms. in 1982, the state council listed it as one of the first batch ofnational key scenic spots. the beauty of tianchi can be summed up by \"thousandsof years of scenery and thousands of customs\", which is comparable to genevalake in switzerland. she shows people a strange world of central and westernasia. jiang once praised: \"i\'m afraid there are few scenery like tianchi in theworld.\" it\'s true.

[scenery along the way → kazakh yurt]

tourists, now our car has entered tianchi scenic spot. looking from thewindow, we can see that the water of sangong river flows down from a water comes from the melting water of ice and snow on tianshan mountain. itis clear and refreshing. the blue sky, white clouds and fresh air make usrelaxed and happy. in this beautiful place, there are hardworking, brave, simpleand friendly kazakh people.

as tianchi gets closer and closer, we can see that there are more and moreyurts living along the river. they are the homes of kazakh herdsmen living onthe banks of sangong river. these white yurts are called \"prairie hostels\". itis said that the white swan is the ancestor of kazakh, so they have the customof worshiping white, which symbolizes purity, auspiciousness and happiness. thekazakh people, who live by water and grass, are hospitable, united and mutualaid. usually in front of the mountain, dozens of families gather together toform a \"awul\", that is, a small tribe and village, engaged in animal are also good at singing and dancing. there is a saying that \"horse andsong are the two wings of kazakh.\"

[shimen line → eight sceneries of tianchi → west small tianchi]

unconsciously, we have come to the first scenic spot of tianchi, width of the two sides of the gate is about 100 meters, and the narrowestpart is only more than 10 meters. the two peaks are facing each other, and thereis a line between them, just like two open gates, so it is called \"shimen line\".geologically speaking, shimen is a gorge formed by ancient river cutting, so itis also called \"shixia\". after entering the stone gate, the sangong river on theleft side is turbulent, with its peaks and paths turning and its sound vibratingthe valley. it can be said that \"the two cliffs of the mountain are opposite,and the tianmen gate is connected by a line\". before we get to the tianchi lake,we can already enjoy the wonderful scenery of the tianchi lake.

tourists, the stone gate line we saw just now is one of the eight scenicspots of tianchi. the beautiful tianchi scenic spot is famous for its naturallandscape. among them, the most famous are shimen line, longtan biyue, xuanquanyaohong, dinghai shenzhen, haifeng chengan, xishan hansong, dingtian sanshi andqingtian xuefeng. i will introduce them one by one in the following tour.

now our car has been driving at an altitude of 1660 meters. from the footof the mountain to this place, there are more than 50 bays on the windingmountain road, so it is also called \"fifty dishes\". please look at the rightwindow. in front of you is a pool with a diameter of tens of meters, which isthe famous west xiaotian pool. it is said that the water of the pool here isfrom tianchi lake, which seeps into the pool from the ground. the place wherethe spring comes out is like a cave, but not a cave. it is hard to find. it iscommonly known as \"yinru cave\", also known as \"yongquan cave\". because thespring from the ground is clean and sweet, the queen mother once came here tocomb, so it is also known as \"comb cave\". at the top of the pool, there is awaterfall, tens of meters high, flying down into the deep pool, forming a \"jadepool silver curtain\" landscape.

[the shape of tianchi → the magic water → the cause of tianchi]

dear tourists, our car has reached the peak parking lot. please get off andfollow me to tianchi.

now in front of you is the beautiful tianchi lake. we stand here at analtitude of 1910 meters. the appearance of such a strange lake on such a highmountain really makes us sigh about the natural craftsmanship of nature. pleasesee: tianchi is as flat as a mirror. the water surface is open and half moonshaped. it is about 3400 meters long from north to south, 1500 meters wide fromeast to west, with an average width of about 1000 meters. the perimeter of thelake is 9700 meters. the area of tianchi lake in wet season is 4.9 squarekilometers, usually 3.55 square kilometers.

looking at this magical pool water, perhaps you will think, where does thewater of tianchi come from? of course, i want to explain to you. tianta water isformed by melting ice and snow in bogda mountain and the main water source isthe confluence of four tributaries. in the middle of april every year, therainfall increases, the rain water flows into the pool with snow, and the poolwater rises. after the last ten days of august, the climate changes from warm tocold, the temperature drops gradually, and glaciers begin to appear. the riverwater at the source decreases, and the water level of the pool drops stage will last until april of the next year, which is just a cycle ofreincarnation. therefore, the water temperature of tianchi is low all yearround, with an average of 7.4 ℃. in ancient times, the water of tianchi wasregarded as \"spanine water\". kazakh people said that it was \"holy water\". interms of water quality, it basically maintained the chemical state of naturalwater, and was indeed very pure and holy.

after explaining the source of water, i will introduce the depth andcapacity of the water. in the west of tianchi, the slope is relatively large,and the water depth is about 20 meters. in the northeast, the funnel-shapedcenter is the deepest, and the maximum water depth is 102 meters. therefore, itis estimated that the normal water storage capacity of tianchi is 160 millioncubic meters, and the maximum water capacity is 200 million cubic meters.

after talking about the shape and water of tianchi, let me reveal to youthe mystery of the formation of tianchi.

tianchi is a moraine lake. most of the alpine lakes in xinjiang are formedby the change of valley by external forces. as early as 280 million years ago inthe paleozoic era, it was once a vast ocean. later, due to the movement of theearth\'s crust, the bottom of the sea became a land, forming the original outlineof bogda mountain. in the past two million years, the climate change has causedthe bogda mountain to be eroded, eroded and cut while it is rising, forming amountain landform with many gullies and peaks. a large amount of material istransported to the front of the mountain by running water, and accumulated intofan-shaped land and vast plain. the tianchi lake was formed and developed in thequaternary ancient glacial trough of sangonghe river basin. huge glaciers sweptover the dam body and covered it with huge rocks. it was again blocked and thewater level rose. due to the geological formation conditions of tianchi, theunique and complete natural vertical landscape belt and modern glacier landformof tianchi scenic area are formed. therefore, the landscape value and status oftianhe are incomparable and irreplaceable by any other scenic spots. if youdon\'t visit tianchi in xinjiang, you will arrive in xinjiang in vain.

[myth of tianchi → origin of tianchi\'s name]

tianchi is so beautiful that it naturally produces many beautiful myths andlegends among the people. the most famous one is the story of the meeting ofqueen mother of the west and mu tianzi in tianchi. tianchi was called \"yaochi\"in ancient times. it is said that around the 10th century bc, king jiman, alsoknown as emperor mu, the fifth generation monarch of the zhou dynasty, drove tothe state of queen mother of the west and met her. this queen mother is thefemale chief of a matriarchal clan in xinjiang. she hosted a banquet for mutianzi and his party in the beautiful yaochi lake. during the banquet, the queenmother of the west and the emperor mu exchanged gifts and invited the emperor muto visit the scenic spots of yaochi and the mother country of the west. when heleft, emperor mu was reluctant to give up. he shook hands when he met, and hewas very glad to see his clothes stained with tears. we can imagine that thissituation, this scene and this person must be very infectious.

tianchi is also known as bingchi, shenchi, longqiu and longtan. qiu chuji,a famous taoist in the yuan dynasty, visited the tianchi lake, which means \"iceand snow shining on the sun\". in the qing dynasty, ji xiaolan also called thiswater the hiding place of mosquito dragon, and named it longqiu. in fact, beforethese two celebrities, li bai, a great poet of the tang dynasty, wrote a poem:\"please redeem the emperor mu, you can still dance in tianchi.\" li bai\'soriginal intention is that tianchi is located on the top of a high mountain,implying that \"the pool is higher than the sky\". therefore, it should be li baiwho changed the name of \"yaochi\" to \"tianchi\".

[climate of tianchi → four seasons of tianchi]

a tourist asked: what\'s the climate like in tianchi? when is the best timeto come to tianchi?

the climate in tianchi scenic spot varies greatly with the terrain. tianchiis located in the inversion layer of tianshan mountain in winter. due to theinfluence of atmospheric reflux, the temperature is relatively stable. theannual average temperature is 2 ℃, the coldest in january, the averagetemperature is - 11.9 ℃, and the average temperature in july is 15.5 ℃. inwinter, it generally snows in tianchi scenic area, and the snowfall period canbe from late september to early april of the next year. after the middle ofnovember every year, the pool water freezes, and the ice layer is more than 100cm thick. the ice breaking period is at the end of april of the next ore, the best season to visit tianchi is from the first ten days of may tothe last ten days of october every year. at this time, the tianchi lake is arare summer resort because of its melting ice and pleasant climate.

although tianchi is cool all year round, the landscape of the four seasonsis changeable. when spring comes to tianchi lake, ice and snow melt away. thelake water is clear and crystal clear as jade. the mountains around the lake areemerald. spruce is like a sea. the lakeside is green as grass. birds are singingand jumping. it\'s really beautiful. in summer, the flowers and trees in tianchiare more colorful. the orange saussurea, the golden trollius, the red valerianand thyme, the blue gentian and blue orchid, and the white plum blossom are allcompeting for splendor. visitors here seem to walk into a beautiful big this moment, boating in high mountains and lakes, walking in the woods,exploring the snow peak plateau, or riding up the tianshan mountains, people aredizzying and happy. this season is the peak of sightseeing. tianchi in autumn,the summer to frost, ushered in the brilliant season of frost leaves red sky,blue sky, golden leaves, dark green pine tower, reflected in the autumn water,colorful, gorgeous, just like a natural picture. in severe winter, tianchi lakeis covered with thick ice, which makes it a good skating rink. overlooking bogdapeak, the lake is covered with silver, adding a magnificent northern scenery tothe silent tianchi lake.

[bogda mountain peak → wonderful landscape]

tourists, the beautiful tianchi lake and bogda peak shine together. bogdamountain is the main peak of bogda mountain. bogda mountain is a natural barrierof tianchi lake. hengdou is in the east of tianshan mountain, stretching formore than 300 li. the peaks overlap and fluctuate vertically and top of the mountain is covered with snow all the year round. overlooking themountain, it can be said that \"the snow on tianshan mountain is high in the sky,rolling silver waves straight from the ground\", which is magnificent. bogdamountain is called \"lingshan\" and \"shengshan\" because it means \"spirit\" injunggar. three peaks stand side by side on the top of the mountain. the mainpeak is bogda peak, which is 5445 meters above sea level. it is famous for itswonder and danger. it is known as \"the first peak of eastern tianshan mountain\".in the minds of the ancient herdsmen, bogda peak was respected as \"zufeng\". theeast peak is 5287 meters above sea level, commonly known as \"lingfeng\", whilethe west peak is 5213 meters above sea level, commonly known as \"shengfeng\", andknown as \"three peaks in the snow sea\". qiu chuji, a taoist of the yuan dynasty,wrote a poem praising: \"the three peaks rise together, the clouds are cold, andthe four walls are arranged in a horizontal way. if the heaven and man are notin the snow range, it is hard to see the ice pool shining on the sun and thecustom. \" today, however, it\'s not difficult to climb bogda. it\'s only 18kilometers from the southeast of tianchi. bogda has become one of the 10mountaineering peaks open to the outside world, attracting countlessclimbers.

after seeing the mountains, let\'s enjoy the scenery around tianchi. tianchiscenic spot rises from the mountain pass along sangong river to bogda peak. itsvertical height rises from 1200 meters above sea level to 5445 meters, with arelative height difference of 4245 meters. its geomorphic landscape presentsobvious zonal distribution. i will introduce it one by one from bottom to an altitude of 1200 meters to 1500 meters, due to the weathering of rocks,there are many stone peaks, jagged rocks, tufted water and grass, and lushvegetation. elms are tall on the beach, and the river terraces are covered withfelts on the roof. it is close to the mountains and rivers. \"cattle and sheepcan be seen in the grass when the wind blows.\" it is a pastoral village scenery,known as the grass belt on the low mountain platform. between 1500 meters and2700 meters above sea level, the mountain is composed of massive andesite andtuff. ancient glaciers are extremely eroded and scoured by flowing water. it isa \"wet island\" in arid areas with undulating mountains, crisscross gullies, warmand humid climate and abundant rainfall. there are dense spruce trees growing inthe area, and the shady slope in the lower part of it often intersects withmountain meadow grassland, becoming a park like sparse forest landscape, whichbelongs to the forest belt of zhongshan gorge. tourists, please look up the snow line, between 2800 and 3500 meters above sea level, most of themountains are gentle slopes, where ancient glacial sites, glacial troughs,glacial lakes, swimming pools and other landforms are well developed. theclimate is cold and humid, the ice and snow melt in spring, and the water isabundant. there are cold resistant laoguan grass, edelweiss, raincoat grass andtrollius. in summer, the grass becomes shady and full of vitality. it is anatural pasture and becomes the original grass belt of alpine platform. finally,let\'s take a look at the extremely high mountain permanent ice belt above 3500meters above sea level. the climate is very cold, with perennial snow, permanentice, and steep terrain. glacial landforms such as knife ridge, horn peak, icedebt dike and snake shaped mound are everywhere. the huge glacier is like agiant dragon, perched between the iceberg and the surrounding valley, stretchingin the trough. the cold light twinkles, crystal clear as jade, and the icecovered silver world is amazing.

[dongxiaotianchi]

tourists, the tianchi lake and its surrounding landscape can be enjoyedhere. let\'s go to the east xiaotianchi lake to enjoy the magnificent waterfallswith endless aftertaste.

after about half a kilometer\'s trek, we now come to the east small tianchi,which is located in the northeast of tianchi. the scenic area here is about10000 square meters, with an altitude of 1860 meters. dongxiaotianchi is formedwhen the water of tianchi passes through bailongba on the north bank and thenflows into bailongzha to form a 10 meter high waterfall and splashes into thevalley. the flowing water looks like a white dragon, with a hundred curtains,forming a \"xuanquan yaohong\", one of the eight scenic spots in tianchi. togetherwith the \"yutan silver curtain\" of the west small tianchi and the \"three pearlsof the white dragon\" of the bailongzha, it is called the three waterfalls oftianchi.

here, you may already understand that there are three pools in tianchi. thethree pools are connected by veins. the west small tianchi, the east smalltianchi and tianchi can be called \"mother daughter pools\". the big tianchi isthe mother, and the small tianchi in the east and west is the ore, the east and west small tianchi are also known as \"sister pool\". theeast small tianchi is located in the east with high terrain and slightly largerpool, which is the \"big sister\"; the west small tianchi is located in the westwith low terrain and the smallest pool, which is the \"little sister\". inaddition, there are legends that the big tianchi is the bathing pool of thequeen mother of the west, and the small tianchi is the foot basin of the queenmother of the west. these legends have brought people beautiful reverie.

dear tourists, the tour of tianchi and xiaotianchi is coming to an end. thebeauty of the tianchi lake is not only hidden, but also full of spirit. it isbeyond the pen and ink. it is beyond the words. i think it\'s left for you tosavor

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