

WHITR-AP (Shanghai) NEWS LETTER 09

联合国教科文组织亚太地区世界遗产培训与研究中心（上海）简讯

World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for the Asia and the Pacific Region under the Auspices of UNESCO(shanghai)

特别报道:遗产地的防灾及风险管理

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2009年“降低文化遗产潜在风险”国际培训班开始招生

“降低文化遗产潜在风险”国际培训班将于2009年11月9日至27日在厄瓜多尔的基多举行，并第一次采用西班牙语为授课语言。该课程由国际文物保护与修复研究中心、厄瓜多尔自然与文化遗产部、Andina Simón Bolívar大学、加拿大文物保护中心、荷兰文化遗产中心及其他地区伙伴共同主办。

ICCROM Reducing Risks to Cultural Heritage 2009

From 9 to 27, 2009, ICCROM announces its 2009 session of the International Course on "Reducing Risks" will be held in Ecuador. Taught in Spanish, this course is in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural and Cultural Heritage of Ecuador, the University of Andina Simón Bolívar, Canadian Conservation Institute, the Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage, and other regional partners.

美国ICOMOS第十二届国际会议

2009年3月11日至15日，美国ICOMOS第十二届国际会议在新奥尔良召开。会议围绕预防灾害、灾害应急处理及灾后重建和可持续恢复利用等主题展开，与会代表就全球范围内关于洪水、地震、及其他自然与人为因素对遗产地造成的危害进行相关讨论。

12th US/ICOMOS International Symposium

The 12th US/ICOMOS International Symposium will be held in New Orleans from March 11 to 15, 2009. The symposium will address the issues of disaster prevention, rapid response, and sustainable recovery by utilizing examples from the U.S. and around the world in dealing with floods, fires, earthquakes, and other natural and man-made threats to heritage sites.



遗产地的防灾及风险管理

The Disaster-Prevention and Risk Management of World Heritage Site



第三届国际遗产地风险管理会议

2009年1月28日至30日，第三届国际遗产地风险管理会议在日本奈良举行。本次会议由日本文化厅、联合国教科文组织奈良文化中心（ACCU）及奈良当地相关遗产保护机构共同举办。会议总结了奈良文化中心在07及08年度对于遗产地风险管理所开展的各项会议所取得的成果，明确了文化遗产所面临的危机与挑战及应对自然灾害的防灾措施。

本次会议的议题围绕城市和历史城镇降低灾害影响展开。来自于国际文化保护与修复研究中心（ICCROM），越南，尼泊尔，印度及中国在灾害风险管理方面的专家与日本专家彼此交换了经验与心得。孔萍博士代表本中心受邀出席了本次会议，并基于上海中心完成的青城山—都江堰震后评估研究课题发表了“世界遗产地—都江堰灾后现状与灾害损失报告”的主题发言。

会议期间，与会代表在奈良国立博物馆前参观了文化遗产地消防演习55周年庆典活动。代表们见证了在日本专家们的共同努力下一些重要文化遗产保护的防火意识得到提高。同时，代表们走访了奈良古城保护区，了解文化遗产应对火灾发生时相应的保护措施，并探讨了城市文化遗产的脆弱性及其在降低灾害影响中的积极作用。

“降低地震灾害对城市历史环境中文化遗产的影响”研讨会

2009年2月16至19日，“降低地震灾害对城市历史环境中文化遗产的影响”研讨会在尼泊尔首都加德满都举行。本次会议由日本立命馆大学城市文化遗产防灾研究中心（Rits-DMUCH）主办，联合国教科文组织加德满都办事处及尼泊尔Tribhuvan大学工程学院协办。会议围绕历史城区内世界文化遗产地展开，讨论了地震灾害对该区可能产生的影响，并以加德满都及日本京都为例，阐述了快速城市化、人口过度增长、本土社区解体以及传统知识消失等问题带来的挑战。

会议期间，来自联合国教科文组织、国际文化遗产保护与修复研究中心、国际古迹遗址理事会-风险预备国际委员会的各国专家针对上述问题进行了深入讨论，并考察了加德满都的遗产地，在此基础上草拟了“加德满都建议书”，提出降低地震灾害对城市历史环境中文化遗产影响的未来研究需求及其可行性措施和方法等。

研讨会主要包含两大技术专题，其一是如何对历史建筑进行结构分析及采取防震措施，其二为分析历史文化城区的潜在威胁及脆弱性。中心代表孔萍博士受邀就“从中国案例看活态遗产地的灾害风险管理”发表了演讲，强调了人类干预、传统知识和地方参与对遗产价值及其管理问题产生的影响。

3rd International Conference on Risk Management

The 3rd International Conference on Risk Management: "Reducing Vulnerability to Disasters in Historic Cities" was jointly organized by the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), and other institutes in Nara, Japan, from January 28 to 30, 2009. The conference was built upon the results of previous meetings on risk management organized by ACCU (Nara) in 2007 and 2008, which identified the risks and challenges of cultural heritage, and discussed risk preparations against natural disasters.

This meeting focused on reducing the impact of natural disasters on historic towns and urban areas. Experts from ICCROM, Vietnam, Nepal, India, and China shared their experiences with Japanese professionals in the field of risk management. Dr. Kong Ping, representing the WHITR-AP, delivered a presentation on "The Current Status and Issues of Disaster Reduction in Dujiangyan." The presentation was based on a report carried out by WHITR-AP (Shanghai) entitled, "Post-Earthquake Evaluation on World Heritage Site: Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System."

During the conference, participants attended the 55th Cultural Properties Fire Drill in front of the Nara National Museum, which displayed the efforts of Japanese professionals in raising awareness on fire prevention in order to protect cultural properties. Participants also walked through the Nara-Machi districts and observed the protective measures against fire set up on cultural properties. The conference stimulated ardent discussion on disaster reduction measures and concluded with a series of recommendations recognizing the vulnerability of urban heritage and the importance of disaster reduction.

Symposium on "Protecting World Cultural Heritage Sites and Their Historic Urban Environment from Earthquakes"

The Kathmandu Symposium on "Protecting World Cultural Heritage Sites and Their Historic Urban Environment from Earthquakes" was organized by the Ritsumeikan University Research Center for Disaster Mitigation of Urban Cultural Heritage (Rits-DMUCH) in cooperation with UNESCO Kathmandu Office and the Tribhuvan University Institute of Engineering. The symposium lasted from February 16 to 19, 2009. It focused on World Cultural Heritage Sites in historic areas exposed to the risk of earthquakes. The discussion referred to the Kathmandu Valley and Kyoto as examples of the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, population growth, fragmentation of indigenous communities, and the loss of traditional knowledge.

Experts from UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOMOS ICORP, Australia, Bhutan, Canada, China, India, Peru, Japan and Nepal conducted extensive discussions. They also paid an on-site visit to the World Heritage Monument Zones in Kathmandu Valley. Their work culminated in the Kathmandu Recommendation (draft), outlining future research needs as well as pragmatic approaches and methodologies.

The symposium was mainly composed of two technical sessions: structural analysis and mitigation measures of heritage structures for seismic safety, and analysis of the vulnerability of heritage sites in historic urban areas. Dr. Kong Ping from WHITR-AP (Shanghai) gave a presentation entitled "Disaster Management of Living Heritage Sites: Reflection of Chinese cases." The lecture highlighted the impacts of human intervention, traditional knowledge systems, and local participation on heritage values and its management issues.



» 2009年2月21日，由国家文物局与联合国教科文组织共同主办的联合国教科文组织保护文化遗产日本信托基金项目成果报告会在京举行。来自中国、日本以及联合国教科文组织的相关领域专家及项目负责人就已实施8年的库木吐喇千佛洞保护修复工程和龙门石窟保护修复工程展开讨论。

» 2009年1月17至18日，同济大学建筑与城市规划学院韩锋副教授及上海中心代表李昕博士出席了由国家住房和城乡建设部、中国教科文组织全国委员会及中心联合主办的“中国世界自然和自然文化双遗产预备名单研讨会”。本次会议在京举行，吸引了来自建设部、世遗中心、世界自然保护联盟、美国国家公园管理局及国内各遗产地的代表约200人出席。

» 2009年12月1至3日，第二届遗产管理会议将在澳门举行。本次会议由澳门旅游学院主办，联合国教科文组织、国际文物保护与修复研究中心及澳门文物局协办。会议主要讨论在历史城区内文化旅游发展所面临的机遇和挑战，探讨城市遗产的保护和管理与文化旅游发展之间的关系。

» 2009年1月22日，印度汉皮古迹群中的Anegundi大桥发生垮塌事故，造成8名施工人员死亡。1999年专家指出该座桥的结构有问题而将其列入《濒危世界遗产名录》，迫使这座大桥停用近9年之久。近期由于桥梁无法承受用于修复桥身的混凝土重量，使得这座尚未完成修复工程的大桥坍塌在Tungabhadra河床中。

» Jean-Paul L'Allier奖每两年由世界遗产城市联盟颁发，授予在遗产保护、发展与管理领域内做出杰出成就的会员城市。世界遗产城市联盟成立旨在帮助被列入世界遗产的会员城市调整及改善遗产地的管理方法。本届奖项申请截止日期：2009年4月30日。

» 2009年被联合国定为“国际天文年”，结合该主题，国际古迹遗址理事会确定今年“国际古迹遗址日”（4月18日）的讨论主题为“遗产与科学”，旨在使人们更好地理解遗产保护与科学发展的关系——不同的科学技术与技能的使用如何对气候变化及文化遗产保护产生影响。

On February 21, 2009, a workshop organized by the State Administration of Cultural Heritage and the UNESCO Japanese Trust Fund for the Preservation of the World Cultural Heritage (UNESCO Japanese Trust Fund) was held in Beijing. Many experts and program managers from China, Japan, and UNESCO shared their experiences in the past eight-year restoration projects of the Kumutula Thousand Buddha Grottoes and the Longmen Grottoes.

From January 17 to 18, the National Workshop on the Tentative List of World Natural and Mixed Heritage was held in Beijing. The workshop was co-organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China (MOHURD), the National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO, and WHITR-AP. Prof. HAN Feng and Dr. LI Xin participated in this workshop on behalf of WHITR-AP (Shanghai). In attendance were more than 200 representatives from the Ministry of Construction of China, WHC, IUCN, National Park Service, and the tentative list of world heritage sites in China.

From December 1 to 3, the 2009 AAHM conference will be held in Macao. The conference will be hosted by the Tourism College of Macao, UNESCO, ICCROM and Macao State Administration of Cultural Heritage. It will explore the challenges and opportunities provided by sustainable development in cultural tourism in historic urban areas, as well as finding a balance between heritage conservation and the development of cultural tourism.

On January 22, 2009, the Anegundi Bridge at the World Heritage Group of Monuments at Hampi collapsed, killing eight construction workers. The Group of Monuments at Hampi was inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger in 1999 because of the construction of two bridges, including the Anegundi Bridge. The unfinished bridge over the Tungabhadra River gave way under the weight of the additional concrete used to complete its construction. The incident occurred only weeks after work had been resumed after a delay of 9 years.

The Jean-Paul L'Allier Heritage Prize is awarded semiannually by the Organization of World Heritage Cities (OWHC). A member city of the OWHC can win the prize if it excels in the conservation, development, and management of world heritage. The OWHC's mission is to assist member cities adapt and improve the management methods of the member cities inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The deadline for the 2009 application is April, 30, 2009.

The United Nations has appointed the year 2009 as the International Year of Astronomy. ICOMOS has adopted the theme "Heritage and Science" for this year's International Day for Monuments and Sites, held annually on April 18. Its goal links heritage conservation with scientific development, and explore how the different kinds of scientific technologies impact climate change and heritage conservation.

上海外白渡桥保护性重建

The Preservation and Renovation of Waibaidu Bridge

外白渡桥是旧上海的标志性建筑之一。处于苏州河下游河口，濒临黄浦江，是一座全钢结构的桥梁，两跨52.16米，宽18.3米，是上海市区连接沪北、沪东的重要通道。

外白渡桥最早建于1856年，是一座木桥，由英国人集资的“苏州河桥梁公司”（中国有史以来第一家以桥梁建造为主的公司）投资建造。到了光绪年间，木桥几经补修，已不能适应交通发展的需要，当时的上海公共租界工部局决定另建钢桥代替，1907年竣工。这就是现在的外白渡桥。它是中国第一座全钢结构桥梁，由工部局主持修造，所有钢材材料皆从英国进口，由英国工程技术人员完成整座桥梁的设计和架构。

为配合外滩综合交通改造及地下通道施工，2008年这座百年老桥与上海市民作短暂告别，4月，外白渡桥被从原处拆下，并送往上海船厂进行大修。在这之前，老桥的修葺方案已上报国家文物局，并获得批复。按文物部门要求，苏州河历史最低水位以上的桥体将保持原貌。这是一套大胆而科学的维修保护方案。该方案在通道施工中提高文物保护的安全系数，并可保外白渡桥再使用50年。未来更将进行每10年一次的超声波探测，以确保桥体安康。为保护老桥历史风貌，铆钉、油漆等作为外白渡桥的标志构件按照“修旧如旧”的原则来进行挑选。为了保持老桥上的镶嵌铆钉的特色工艺，修缮工程负责部门特地从国内找来专业技术单位，共更换铆钉6万多个。另外，宽3.6米的两侧人行道上仍将铺上木板，保留1907年外白渡桥旧时模样。

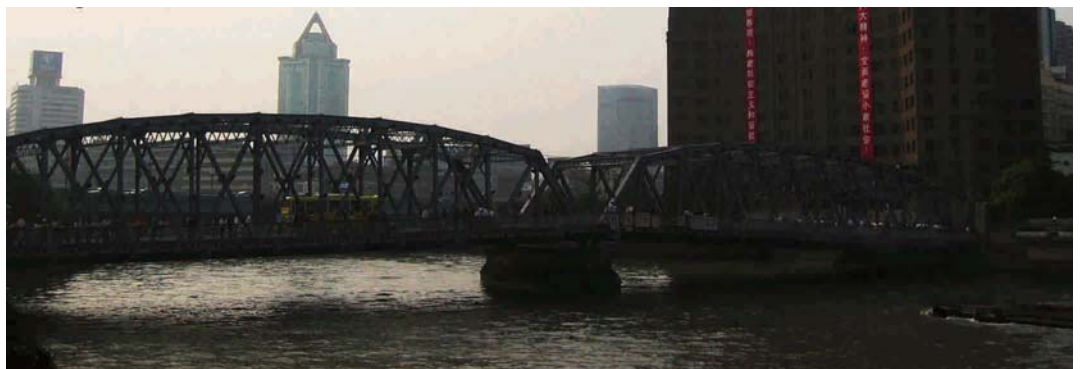
2009年2月25日，外白渡桥在历时10个月的搬移检修之后，“乘坐”驳船回归原位，重新横跨在苏州河河口，获得“新生”。

Waibaidu Bridge (Garden Bridge) is one of the landmarks of old Shanghai. Located in the downstream estuary of Suzhou Creek near the Huangpu River, it is an important bridge connecting Shanghai's urban districts with northern and southern Shanghai. The bridge is completely made of steel, 52.16m long and 18.3m wide.

Waibaidu Bridge was first a wooden bridge built in 1856, financed by the English "Suzhou Creek Bridge Corporation" (the first company in China focusing mainly on bridge construction). During the reign of Emperor Guangxu, the wooden bridge was restored several times. When it could no longer meet the requirements of the transportation development, the Shanghai Municipal Council decided to replace it with a steel bridge. The new bridge was completed in 1907. It is what we know today as Waibaidu Bridge, the first all-steel bridge in China. The Shanghai Municipal Council was in charge of the construction; the steel was imported from England and the bridge's design was done by British engineers and technicians.

Because of comprehensive traffic reformation and the construction of a Bund underpass, the 100-year-old bridge was temporarily removed. In April, 2008, it was dismantled from its site and conveyed to the Shanghai dockyard for renovations. The plan obtained a written approval from the State Cultural Relic Bureau before it was enacted. With the Bureau's affirmation, the bridge's body above the lowest water level was kept intact. This maintenance plan was a bold but also scientific one. It raised the safety coefficient in preserving the historical relic during the underpass construction, and at the same time enabled Shanghai citizens to use the bridge for another fifty years. In the future, ultrasonic detections will be conducted every ten years to ensure the safety of the bridge. In addition, to preserve the historical appearance of the old bridge, symbolic elements such as rivets and paint, the department was responsible for the renovation project specially to invite professionals from abroad and changed over 60 thousand rivets. Besides, the 3.6m wide pavement on both sides of the bridge will still be paved with boards, to maintain the same look Waibaidu Bridge had in 1907.

After 10 months of removal and overhaul, Waibaidu Bridge returned to its home position by a barge on February 25, 2009. Once again it spans the estuary of Suzhou Creek, showing a new spirit of Shanghai.



青城山-都江堰世界文化遗产灾后评估

Post-earthquake Evaluation on World Cultural Heritage Site



2000年11月29日，联合国第24届世界遗产委员会大会认为青城山-都江堰符合联合国教科文组织关于文化遗产标准的ii, iv, vi条，决定将青城山-都江堰列入《世界遗产名录》。

5.12四川大地震后，青城山-都江堰世界遗产地遭到了较大的破坏。亚太遗产中心（上海）接受都江堰市世界遗产管理办公室委托，对遗产地构成要素和整体环境等逐一青城山和都江堰进行分析评价，把遗产受损状况分为三个等级的评价，按照损坏严重程度依次分为：A.全部垮塌；B.部分垮塌，存在结构安全隐患（结构倾斜，墙体严重开裂）；C.局部受损。在价值损失方面，本课题重点研究地震对青城山-都江堰世界遗产突出普遍价值的影响，分别分析了震前和震后遗产地的真实性、完整性的影响、地震对以都江堰水利工程为代表的中国古代巨大的科学和技术成就的影响、地震对青城山道教文化的影响。本报告基于现场调查，并向文物、规划等各部门详细了解情况的基础上对此进行了归纳。

最后，课题提出了青城山-都江堰世界遗产灾后保护工作行动计划的建议，具体包括1、针对自然环境潜在威胁的工作行动计划建议；2、针对灾后保护与重建对遗产地造成潜在威胁的工作行动计划建议。

On November 29, 2000, the 24th Session of UNESCO World Heritage Committee inscribed Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System onto the World Heritage List for meeting cultural criteria ii, iv, and vi, as adopted by the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of World Heritage Sites.

After the Sichuan Earthquake on May 12, 2008, Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System were seriously damaged. Committed by Dujiangyan World Heritage Administrative Office, The Whitrap (Shanghai) finished the report regarding the analysis and evaluation of the damage inflicted on Mt. Qingcheng and Dujiangyan Irrigation System focusing on their heritage components and general environment. According to the severity of damage, this report grades the buildings and the ancillary work into three classes: A. totally collapsed; B. partly collapsed, with inherent danger of subsequent damage (the structure is tilted and the walls are badly cracked); and C. partly damaged. Regarding the analysis of the loss of the site's value, the report focuses on the following aspects: the earthquake's impact on the authenticity and integrity of the heritage site; the impact on the scientific and technologic achievements of ancient China displayed in the Dujiangyan Irrigation System; and the impact on the Taoist culture on Mount Qingcheng. The report concludes the actions based on on-site investigation and the inquiry from different departments.

Finally the report proposed an action plan separately addressing potential natural threats and potential threats caused by human intervention in the process of conservation and reconstruction.



巴基斯坦Lahore古堡和Shalimar花园的保护与管理

Conservation and Management of Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore



1981年，世界遗产委员会认定巴基斯坦Lahore古堡和Shalimar花园符合文化遗产标准(i) (ii) (iii)条，将其列入《世界遗产名录》。但是，2000年由于古堡南墙外的水利工程导致Shalimar Bagh周边环境受到破坏，并且严重危及Lahore古堡中Shish Mahal宫殿的天花板，世界遗产委员会于将其列入《濒危遗产名录》。

2003年至2005年间，在挪威发展合作署(Norad)和美国Getty基金会的资助下，联合国教科文组织编制了《Lahore古堡和Shalimar花园保护与管理规划》，目的在于改善管理体制，从实施角度出发，制定明确的保护战略。同时为了更好地实施该规划，文件中还提出了相应的监控与管理体系，开展专项研究，制定旅游管理方案及改善该遗产地环境等一系列措施。2005年，Lahore古堡所在的Punjab政府正式批准了该规划，并拨款6亿卢比(折合1千万美元)用于未来5年的项目实施。此外，联合国教科文组织挪威发展合作署还在Lahore古堡成立了一座图档中心。

来源：巴基斯坦拉合尔国家艺术学院Fauzia Qureshi女士。

The Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore was inscribed on World Heritage List in 1981, for it meets the Cultural criteria (i) (ii) (iii). In 2000, however, it was inscribed on the list of World Heritage in Danger due to the damage caused to the Hydraulic works outside the southern perimeter walls, degradation of the surrounding environment of the Shalimar Bagh and critical condition of the ceiling of the Shish Mahal at Shahi Qila.

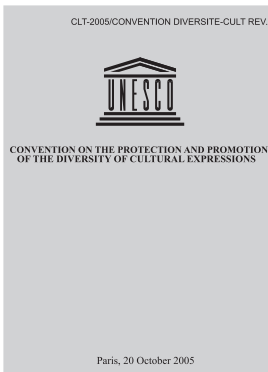
From 2003 to 2005, UNESCO initiated a Master Plan for Management and Conservation of Shahi Qila (Lahore Fort) and the Shalimar Gardens, which were funded by Norad and Getty foundation respectively. The objectives of the master plan were to improve management systems, put in financial mechanisms and develop a conservation strategy with a priority plan of action. For better implementation of the master plan, it was also essential to propose monitoring and maintenance systems, conduct specific research, put forward tourism management, and improvements of the immediate environment of the sites. In 2005, Punjab government endorsed the master plan and allocated a budget of Rs.600 (\$10) Million for next 5 years for implementation on both sites. UNESCO-Norad also established a documentation center at Lahore Fort.

Resource : Fauzia Qureshi, National College of Arts, Lahore, Pakistan



《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》

The Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions



《保护和促进文化表现形式多样性公约》（以下简称《公约》），是2005年10月21日教科文组织在巴黎召开的第三十三届组织大会会议上通过的。《公约》最根本的意义在于强调各国的文化主权是平等的。《公约》更将人类丰富多彩的文化表现形式认定为是人类的共同遗产，赋予各国政府制度“保护和促进文化表现形式多样性以及加强国际合作”的文化政策的主权。《公约》分定义、目标、指导原则、促进文化表现形式的措施、信息共享和透明度、促进国际合作等部分。《公约》的主要内容包括：

“文化多样性”指各群体和社会借以表现其文化的多种不同形式。这些表现形式在他们内部及其间传承。

保护和促进文化表现形式的多样性；鼓励不同文化间的对话，以保证世界上的文化交流更广泛和均衡，促进不同文化间的相互尊重与和平文化建设；本着伙伴精神，加强国际合作与团结，特别是要提高发展中国家保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的能力。

尊重人权和基本自由原则；主权原则；所有文化同等尊严和尊重原则；国际团结与合作原则；经济和文化发展互补原则；可持续发展原则；平等享有原则；开放和平衡原则。

缔约方应努力在其境内创造环境，鼓励个人和社会群体；缔约方还应努力承认艺术家、参与创作活动的其他人员、文化界以及支持他们工作的有关组织的重要贡献，以及他们在培育文化表现形式多样性方面的核心作用。

共享和交流有关保护和促进文化表现形式多样性的信息。

加强与公民社会、非政府组织和私人部门及其内部的伙伴关系，以鼓励和促进文化表现形式的多样性。

The Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (referred to here as Convention), was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its 33rd session, held in Paris on October 21st, 2005. Convention emphasizes that all cultures of all states are equal. Convention treats the various forms of cultural expression as the common heritage of mankind, and gives state governments the sovereignty "to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to strengthen international cooperation." The summary of the Convention is as follows:

I. Cultural diversity refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

II. To protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions; To encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace; To strengthen international cooperation and solidarity in a spirit of partnership with a view, in particular, to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

III. Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; Principle of sovereignty; Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures; Principle of international solidarity and cooperation; Principle of the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of development; Principle of sustainable development

IV. Principle of equitable access; Principle of openness and balance. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups; Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the important contribution of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.

V. Share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

VI. Reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;

中国南方喀斯特

The South China Karst Region



中国南方喀斯特是由三个相关片区组成的系列遗产，主要分布在云南省、贵州省和重庆市内，总面积500,000公顷。

中国南方喀斯特于2007年6月列入联合国教科文组织公布的“世界自然遗产”名单，其符合世界遗产评价标准中的vii和viii项，即：

标准 vii：中国南方喀斯特代表了世界上气候湿润的热带到亚热带地区喀斯特地貌最典型的范例。石林被认为是一种奇特的自然现象成为世界上该类喀斯特的绝佳参照。该片区包括了孕育在白云质灰岩中的乃古石林和出现在湖泊之中的蓑衣山石林。较其他成熟的剑状喀斯特的地区而言，石林所包含的剑状喀斯特形态具有更丰富的形态和色彩多样性，并随不同天气和光线条件而变化。

标准 viii：石林和荔波所展示的喀斯特地貌和特征是全球该类景观的参照地。石林县的喀斯特地质演化经历了2.7亿年，跨越了从二叠纪至今的四个主要地质时期。荔波的碳酸盐岩演化于不同地质年代，经过几百万年的溶蚀，形成了显著的峰丛（锥状喀斯特）和峰林（塔状喀斯特），包含众多高耸的锥峰和深陷漏斗，以及陷落河流和悠长的河流洞穴。武隆代表了经历显著地壳抬升的内陆喀斯特高原，其巨大的漏斗和天生桥是中国南方天坑景观的代表。

世界遗产委员会的评语为：

“中国南方喀斯特特征和地貌景观方面的多样性是无与伦比的。该遗产涵盖了此类具有代表性的区域，这些区域保护了具有突出普遍价值的喀斯特特征和地貌景观，并对其作出了最佳展示，因而具有突出普遍价值。”

(来源: <http://whc.unesco.org>)

The South China Karst region extends over a surface of half a million km² lying mainly in Yunnan, Guizhou and Chongqing. It is a coherent serial property comprising three clusters.

The South China Karst region was inscribed into the World Heritage List of UNESCO in 2007. It fit the criterion of Outstanding Universal Value of Vii and Viii, which are:

Criterion (vii): South China Karst represents one of the world's most spectacular examples of humid tropical to subtropical karst landscapes. The stone forests of Shilin are considered superlative natural phenomena and the world reference site for this type of feature. The cluster includes the Naigu stone forest occurring on dolomitic limestone and the Suyishan stone forest arising from a lake. Shilin contains a wider range of pinnacle shapes than other karst landscapes with pinnacles, and a higher diversity of shapes and colours that change with different weather and light conditions. The cone and tower karsts of Libo, also considered the world reference site for these types of karsts, form a distinctive and beautiful landscape. Wulong includes giant collapse depressions, called Tiankeng, and exceptionally high natural bridges between which are long stretches of very deep unroofed caves. These spectacular karst features are of world class quality.

Criterion (viii): Both Shilin and Libo are global reference areas for the karst features and landscapes that they exhibit. Major developments in the stone forests of Shilin occurred over some 270 million years during four major geological time periods from the Permian to present, illustrating the episodic nature of the evolution of these karst features. Libo contains carbonate outcrops of different ages that erosive processes shaped over millions of years into impressive Fengcong (cone) and Fenglin (tower) karsts. It contains a combination of numerous tall karst peaks, deep dolines, sinking streams and long river caves. Wulong represents high inland karst plateaus that have experienced considerable uplift, and its giant dolines and bridges are representative of South China's Tiankeng landscapes. Wulong's landscapes contain evidence for the history of one of the world's great river systems, the Yangtze and its tributaries.

The evaluation from the World Heritage Committee was:

South China is unrivalled for the diversity of its karst features and landscapes. The property includes specifically selected areas that are of outstanding universal value to protect and present the best examples of these karst features and landscapes.

(Source : <http://whc.unesco.org>)

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