# 2024年沈阳旅游导游词(三篇)

来源：网络 作者：风华正茂 更新时间：2024-07-17

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**沈阳旅游导游词篇一**

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昭陵全陵占地18万平方米，共分三大部分。由南至北依次为：前部，从下马碑到正红门，包括华表、石狮、石牌坊、更衣厅、宰牲厅;中部，从正红门到方城，包括华表、石象生、碑楼和祭祀用房;后部，是方城、月牙城和宝城，这是陵寝的主体。

方城正门称为隆恩门，上有门楼。方城四角有角楼。方城内有隆恩殿、东西配殿、东西晾果房和焚帛亭。隆恩殿后面有二柱门、石五供和券洞门，券洞顶端是大明楼。方城之后是月牙城和宝城，在宝城中心，上为宝顶，下为地宫。宝城后面是隆业山，登山俯视，陵园风光可尽收眼底。

昭陵前部在缭墙外，参道两侧有华表、石狮、更衣亭等，而正中是牌楼。牌楼是前部主体建筑，系青石建成，四柱三层，雕刻得玲珑剔透，精美无双，为罕见的艺术珍品。游罢牌楼，即可至正红门，这是游中部的开始。正红门为缭墙的正南门，层楼高耸，十分庄严，而其两翼所装饰的五色琉璃蟠龙壁，因造形生动，更引人注目。正红门内的参道两旁，有华表、石兽和大望柱，它们两两相对。既整饬又肃穆。石兽中最值得欣赏的是\"大白\"和\"小白\"。这两匹石马形象逼真，栩栩若生，据说是以墓主生前最爱骑的两匹骏马为原型雕琢而成。欣赏罢石马，即可至碑亭。碑亭与正红门相对，为颂扬墓主而建，里面所竖碑称\"昭陵神功圣德碑\"。

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the pavilion is to long. long the door is mahjong layout is the south gate, as opposed to a pavilion. mahjong layout for the back, as it has built the city, is located in the sheet wall, asing if is a city within a city. to travel to swim long temple city first. long temple in mahjong layout center, and have long before the door, after the ming building, about peidian peidian, four corner has turrets, like month, so it was extremely ambitious. long temple carved granite steps as base, with golden yellow glazed tile roof, coupled with the painted carved beams, jinbian red walls, so it is extremely magnificent. long stay behind after ming building, you can treasure. treasure city in the northern end of the mahjong layout, as crescent. city is also called the treasure treasure top, namely dungeons underneath, and placed the coffins were couples and interred. , looking on treasure top, looked round, green trees and cyclization, beautiful scenery, like the trees in the city, a ease feeling arises spontaneously.

sixteen years of the republic of china (1927) in may, bi is \"zhao mausoleum park\" for the center with mausoleum, now covers an area of 3.32 million square meters. centered on the overall planning of tomb, tomb, lingqian and ling after three parts. campus beautiful natural scenery, colorful, aromatic show garden is the yuanzhongyuan zhao mausoleum park, a total area of 40000 square meters, planted nearly 200 kinds of plants, four points are, each has its own characteristics. early spring cherry blossom in full bloom, garden fragrance; a new summer lotus, the willows; late autumn full mountain red leaves, cenglinjinran; winter snow mountains, pine and forceful. across the garden, spring flowers, summer has yin, autumn fruit, winter green, strange flowers, stone bridges, there is quite a show of jiangnan. campus architecture and landscape clever union, with chinese traditional garden architecture combines natural beauty and artificial beauty as a whole, constitute a natural landscape, attract a large number of tourists to visit. zhao mausoleum park has 300000 square meters of artificial lake water, rippling in summer, life in suzhou as the shadow, a pedal boat, the boat for sightseeing, boating on the lake, don\'t have a taste. is now zhao mausoleum park is a world-famous tourist scenic spot. now the national key cultural relics protection units.

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another feature of zhaoling is boundless example in several groups. existing ancient pine trees more than two thousand, more than three hundred years old, tall and straight, swaying towering our day. these green ling loose in its golden tiles zhaoling and composed a magnificent landscape, one of the \"making\", \"flame\", \"husband and wife tree\", \"sisters\" trees, \"turtle tree\" is distinctive, etc.

shenyang zhaoling ancient history, mysterious tomb, beautiful natural landscape, as tens of thousands of chinese and foreign visitors find the scenery pleasing to both the eye and the mind, linger for browsing resort, also become the window of the people all over the world understand china, know about shenyang.

**沈阳旅游导游词篇二**

北陵又称清昭陵是清朝第二代开国君主太宗皇太极以及孝端文皇后博乐济吉特氏的陵墓，占地面积 16万平方米，是清初“关外三陵”中规模最大、气势最宏伟的一座。位于沈阳(盛京)古城北约十华里，因此也称“北陵”，是清代皇家陵寝和现代园林合一的游览胜地。园内古松参天，草木葱茏，湖水荡漾，楼殿威严，金瓦夺目，充分显示出皇家陵园的雄伟、壮丽和现代园林的清雅、秀美。昭陵除了葬有帝后外，还葬有关睢宫宸妃、麟趾宫贵妃、洐庆宫淑妃等一批后妃佳丽，是清初关外陵寝中最具代表性的一座帝陵，是我国现存最完整的古代帝王陵墓建筑之一。

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shenyang zhaoling ancient history, mysterious tomb, beautiful natural landscape, as tens of thousands of chinese and foreign visitors find the scenery pleasing to both the eye and the mind, linger for browsing resort, also become the window of the people all over the world understand china, know about shenyang.

**沈阳旅游导游词篇三**

清昭陵现为国家重点文物保护单位，并于20\_\_年7月1日与沈阳故宫、沈阳福陵和抚顺永陵，经第28届世界遗产委员会会议表决通过，正式列入世界遗产名录。

昭陵始建于清崇德八年(1643年)至顺治八年(1651年)基本建成，后历经多次改建和增修而呈现现在的规模。陵寝建筑的平面布局遵循“前朝后寝”的陵寝原则自南向北由前、中、后三个部分组成，其主体建筑都建在中轴线上，两侧对称排列，系仿自明朝皇陵而又具有满族陵寝的特点。

昭陵全陵占地18万平方米，共分三大部分。由南至北依次为：前部，从下马碑到正红门，包括华表、石狮、石牌坊、更衣厅、宰牲厅。;中部，从正红门到方城，包括华表、石象生、碑楼和祭祀用房。;后部，是方城、月牙城和宝城，这是陵寝的主体。

方城正门称为隆恩门，上有门楼。方城四角有角楼。方城内有隆恩殿、东西配殿、东西晾果房和焚帛亭。隆恩殿后面有二柱门、石五供和券洞门，券洞顶端是大明楼。方城之后是月牙城和宝清昭陵城，在宝城中心，上为宝顶，下为地宫。宝城后面是隆业山，登山俯视，陵园风光可尽收眼底。

游昭陵时，先游前部。前部在缭墙外，参道两侧有华表、石狮、更衣亭等，而正中是牌楼。牌楼是前部主体建筑，系青石建成，四柱三层，雕刻得玲珑剔透，精美无双，为罕见的艺术珍品。游罢牌楼，即可至正红门，这是游中部的开始。正红门为缭墙的正南门，层楼高耸，十分庄严，而其两翼所装饰的五色琉璃蟠龙壁，因造形生动，更引人注目。正红门内的参道两旁，有华表、石兽和大望柱，它们两两相对。既整饬又肃穆。石兽中最值得欣赏的是\"大白\"和\"小白\"。这两匹石马形象逼真，栩栩若生，据说是以墓主生前最爱骑的两匹骏马为原型雕琢而成。欣赏罢石马，即可至碑亭。碑亭与正红门相对，为颂扬墓主而建，里面所竖碑称\"昭陵神功圣德碑\"。

出碑亭即至隆恩门。隆恩门是方城的正南门，与碑亭相对。方城为后部，它建造得如同城池一般，位于缭墙，仿佛是城中之城。游方城先要游隆恩殿。隆恩殿居于方城中心，前有隆恩门，后有明楼，左右有配殿，四隅有角楼，犹如众星拱月一般，故显得异常雄伟。隆恩殿以雕刻精美的花岗清昭陵岩台阶为底座，以金光闪闪的黄琉璃瓦为屋顶，再加上画栋雕梁、金匾红墙，故又显得异常华丽。

参观罢隆恩殿，经过明楼，即可至宝城。宝城在方城北端，为月牙形。宝城又称宝顶，其下即地宫，安置着墓主夫妇的棺椁和陪葬品。登上宝顶，向四下一望，绿树环合，景色清幽，宛若置身于城市山林中，一种恬适之感油然而生。现在昭陵已辟为北陵公园。

昭陵的另一特色是漫漫数里的古松群。现存古松二千余棵，松龄达三百多年，摇曳挺拔，参天敝日。这些苍翠的陵松在金瓦红墙中构成昭陵又一壮丽景观，其中的“神树”、“凤凰树”、“夫妻树”、“姐妹树”、“龟树”等更是别具特色。

民国十六年五月(1927年)，以陵寝为中心辟为“北陵公园”，如今占地面积330万平方米。其总体规划是以陵寝为中心，分陵寝、陵前和陵后三部分。园内的自然景观千姿百态，五彩缤纷，其中芳秀园是北陵公园的园中园，总面积4万平方米，种植了近200种植物，四季分呈，各具特色。初春樱花盛开，满园飘香;盛夏荷花竞放，柳浪闻莺;深秋满山红叶，层林尽染;寒冬银装素裹，苍松挺拔。纵观整个园林，春有花，夏有阴，秋有果，冬有青，奇花异石，小桥流水，颇有江南之秀。园内建筑与景观巧妙结合，用中国传统园林建筑艺术将自然美和人工美合为一体，构成了一幅天然画卷，吸引大量的中外游客来此参观。北陵公园拥有30万平方米的人工湖水面，夏天碧波荡漾，柳岸成荫，乘坐脚踏船、快艇观光游玩，泛舟湖上，别有一番情趣。

clear zhaoling now for the national key cultural relics protection unit, and on july 1, 20\_\_ and the imperial palace in shenyang, shenyang fu mausoleum and fushun ling, after a vote by the 28th world heritage committee meeting, on the world heritage list.

zhaoling mausoleum was built in the qing chong de eight years (1643 years) to shunzhi eight years (1651 years) basic completion, after repeated after rebuilding and labour market and the size of the present now. mausoleum building layout follow lay after the \"power\" of the catacombs principle from south to north by the before, during and after the three parts, the main buildings are built on the central axis, symmetrically arranged on both sides, is imitated from the tomb of the ming dynasty and has the characteristics of the manchu mausoleum.

zhaoling mausoleum all covers an area of 180000 square meters, is spanided into three parts. from south to north in the order: the front, from the horse monuments to the red door, including huabiao, stone lions, stone arches, change clothes, slaughter hall hall. ; the middle, from the red door to mahjong layout, including huabiao, stone animal, stone floor, and sacrifice to occupancy. ; back, is a mahjong layout, crescent city and city, this is the body of the mausoleum.

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