**《你所不知道的中国》--西南篇**

**【总导视】**

**【Finn Aberdein出镜】中国正在发生着变化。过去10年里，中国现代生活的方方面面，包括经济、科技、交通和文化等都发生了非常显著的变化。**

**【Jing Lusi配音】在这个系列节目中，我们将去探索世界上最丰富多彩、最令人惊叹的一个国家。**

**【配音】从山峦叠嶂的多彩西南，**

**【Cameron Andersen配音】到冰封的东北大地。从辽阔的大漠，到繁华的都市。**

**【Jason Lai配音】我们将看到中国各地的人们，如何在保留传统的同时，应对未来的挑战。**

**【Finn Aberdein配音】欢迎收看《你所不知道的中国》。**

**【分集导视】**

**中国遥远的西南地区，有着令人惊叹的自然景观，也有丰富的民族多样性。高山环抱下，这里拥有古老的传统和优美的景色。**

**Jing将去约会飞到南方过冬的珍稀黑颈鹤。**

**Jason将去考察云南的咖啡园，看咖啡如何与茶角逐。**

**Finn将体验一项古老又刺激的民间传统。**

**【Finn 出镜】**

**太疯狂了！**

**【正片】**

**【配音】一直以来，云贵高原那些崇山峻岭间的村落，基本上处于相互隔绝的状态。**

**【地图】**

**【配音】这里的特殊地貌让地区间的交流、交通，困难重重。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**这整片地区都分布着溶洞和岩石缝。岩石看上去就像蜂窝一样。**

**【配音】这种喀斯特地貌 ，由可溶的石灰岩形成，石灰岩松脆，易吸水，被水侵蚀后，形成了千奇百怪的陡峭山峰和幽深峡谷。**

**【配音】20年前，陶汝娥离开了山对面父母的家，嫁到了山的这边。两地直线距离只有1公里，但她却要走上4个小时，穿过500米深的峡谷，才能回到娘家。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**你有没有想他们？**

**【同期】云南宣威市普立乡腊龙村村民 陶汝娥**

**想倒是想去，路太艰难了，每年去三五次，走路太辛苦了，也要很长时间才可以到。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**那平时你要过去的话，是怎么过去的？**

**【同期】云南宣威市普立乡腊龙村村民 陶汝娥**

**不通车的，走小路。走河边，过独木桥，走这边是下坡，河那边全部是上坡。**

**【配音】但这一切即将发生改变。**

**过去几十年来，中国一直在偏远地区以各种方式建设大交通。而在西南这样险峻的高山峡谷中，他们需要一种终极解决方案。世界最高的10大桥梁中，有8座位于中国，而其中几座就建在云贵地区。最新建成 ，也让人印象最深的，就是北盘江大桥。它是世界上最高的桥梁，连接贵州、云南两省。桥面距离水面565米，令人目眩，这一高度比纽约帝国大厦，还要高出100多米。**

**很荣幸，我能在它开通前去参观。在遍布洞穴的群山中建造这样一座大桥，面临着特殊的挑战。**

**地下可能藏有巨大的溶洞，这给设计者们带来了巨大的难题。**

**【同期】北盘江大桥总设计师 彭运动**

**最困难的是把基础修完，然后索塔下面采用分割，扫描（技术），把岩溶找到。其中这个索塔基础下面，有一个很大的岩溶，沿着这个方向，大概有将近100米，我们都没找到头。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**你说这个洞有这么大，100米长？**

**【同期】北盘江大桥总设计师 彭运动**

**对，100米长。如果有大的溶洞，我们桩继续往下穿，穿过这个溶洞，如果小的溶洞，打钻，然后把洞用水泥浆填上就行了。**

**【配音】具体的桥梁建设，又是一项复杂的工程。搭建这个大桥，共用了4万4千多吨钢材。为节约时间和成本，项目经理周大庆和他的团队，需要一些创造性思维，来把所有这些安装到位。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**你们用什么不一样的方法来把它完成的？**

**【同期】北盘江大桥毕都18标项目经理 周大庆**

**（传统方法）是一桁片一桁片，散的往上面拼，我们是先组成一个框架。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**整个？**

**【同期】北盘江大桥毕都18标项目经理 周大庆**

**对，整个组成一个框架。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**就一个很大的一块！**

**【同期】北盘江大桥毕都18标项目经理 周大庆**

**对**

**【配音】在地面上，把所有部件组装在一起，然后小心、巧妙地安装到位。这一方式，为在类似环境中建设桥梁提供了开创性借鉴。**

**【同期】北盘江大桥毕都18标项目经理 周大庆**

**这是一种（全新的）施工（方法），特别在我们这种山区（有用）。**

**【配音】为固定桥身，采用了拉索设计，从索塔斜拉过来。和桥的其他部分一样，它的规模也令人震撼。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**这个就是桥的肌肉？**

**【同期】北盘江大桥总设计师 彭运动**

**对 ，全桥的斜拉索的钢丝如果连成一起，应该是比北京到纽约的距离还远。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**哇 这么长 真的吗**

**【同期】北盘江大桥总设计师 彭运动**

**是**

**【配音】这座大桥不仅连接了两个省，更连接了众多村落。土豆种植户刘家恩能透过他家厨房的窗户，看到这座大桥。**

**【Cameron Andersen 出镜】**

**哇，特别美！**

**【同期】云南宣威市普立乡腊龙村村民 刘家恩**

**真的美，确实美！这是山高坡陡的地方，能在这里架个桥，说个直话（不敢相信）。**

**我们过去走山路，这个地方走上去，我们经常到对面去。下去一个多小时，爬上去要两三个小时、三四个小时，背着七八十斤的土豆，要一天（才能）背到家里。现在只要几步路，十多分钟就到了，步行只要一二十分钟。**

**【配音】中国正在实施一项宏伟工程，让多山的西南地区从此与各地都能畅通无阻，这座大桥正是其中一部分,它也将永远改变人们的生活。**

**【配音】一直以来，中国都以盛产茶叶闻名全球，当下，中国茶叶年产量已超过200万吨。像这样的茶馆，在这个国家很常见。**

**不过，在繁忙的大都市，一种饮料正在风靡。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**麻烦来杯特浓奶香咖啡。**

**现在，中国正逐渐接受咖啡的味道。**

**随着中国人越来越接受咖啡这一世界上十分欢迎的提神饮料，在北京等一些快节奏城市里，还出现了都市咖啡品赏家。**

**【配音】过去5年里，中国的咖啡消费增加了近两倍。在3000公里外的云南省，人们正迫切希望抓住这一机遇。**

**【地图】**

**【配音】这里是普洱，一座历史上以出产优质茶叶而闻名的小城。现在这里除了依然生产好茶外，也贡献了超过60%的中国咖啡产量。**

**今天，我要见到芒掌咖啡场经理李光琼。**

**现在是丰收的季节，他们正在采摘阿拉比卡咖啡豆。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**这就是咖啡本来的样子？**

**哇，看这个，像小樱桃。**

**哇，是咖啡豆。**

**你们把咖啡卖给谁？**

**【同期】芒掌咖啡场经理 李光琼**

**我们一般卖给雀巢，还有星巴克，还有些国内的中间商，出口商，一些大公司。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**看她手指动得多快！都看不清了！哇！专业！**

**【配音】咖啡种植也给农民带来高收益。一般农户种咖啡的收益，是种茶的两倍，是种水稻的三到五倍。**

**普洱市里，街上的一村咖啡馆生意很好，他们正在为当地种植户烘焙咖啡豆。今天，种植园的李光琼带来了一批最好的咖啡豆。**

**【现场】**

**李光琼：开始转黄了。**

**李忠荣：应该快了。**

**李光琼：变色了。**

**李忠荣：它是要先脱水 脱水完成了然后再（快速加温） ……你看现在要爆了。**

**Jason Lai：香味真的很好。**

**李光琼：噼啪噼啪。**

**Jason Lai：噼啪噼啪。**

**李光琼：颜色很漂亮，希望味道也很好。**

**【配音】在过去很长一段时间里，咖啡都是中国城市里的高价饮品。但本土化种植给普洱等地咖啡的价格和文化都带来了真正的改变。**

**【同期】普洱一村咖啡馆经理 李忠荣**

**以前大家都认为咖啡是一种很高大上、很奢侈的东西。我们自己就有很多咖啡。就普洱咖啡来说吧，一杯咖啡成本也不到10块钱。其实喝咖啡完全(是)平常百姓都可以承受的消费。**

**【配音】他们也希望，很快能将咖啡卖到更大的市场。有着13亿潜在咖啡消费者的中国市场，将大有可为。**

**抓住市场的第一步，就是在普洱的主广场上，举办这样的活动。这个年度咖啡节让买卖双方能面对面谈生意。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**看这些咖啡摊，我还不知道普洱有这么多咖啡卖。大家都在品尝，都兴致勃勃。还有项比赛正在进行中，媒体都来了，好热闹。**

**【街采】**

**可以让更多人认识到我们芒掌咖啡，让更多人分享它的味道。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**你自己喝咖啡多吗？**

**【街采】**

**我非常喜欢喝咖啡！意式浓缩！**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**你(喜欢)喝茶还是喝咖啡？**

**【街采】**

**喝咖啡**

**【配音】咖啡节也吸引了像贾奔这样的想从这一朝阳产业中赚钱的企业家们。**

**【同期】咖啡中间商 贾奔**

**现在全世界的咖啡产量有1亿5千万袋，但是中国现在只喝了100万袋，我觉得在不久的将来，咖啡会成为中国的主流饮品之一。**

**【Jason Lai 出镜】**

**让咖啡流行起来，还有很长的路要走。中国的人均咖啡消费量一年才几杯。**

**【配音】但这个年轻的市场潜力巨大，年增速达15%，超过了世界上其他地方的增速。来和茶比试下吧……**

**【下节预告】**

**接下来，Jing会和珍稀的黑颈鹤们来一次亲密接触。而Finn得全副武装，因为世界上最危险的舞龙表演，将火花四射。**

**【配音】每年，中国的西南地区都会上演一大迁徙奇观。**

**每年12月，一群珍稀的黑颈鹤，会从四川省的若尔盖飞行800公里，抵达位于云南东北部的大山包。**

**【地图】**

**【配音】它们栖息在海拔3000米、高耸入云的高原湿地上。它们是中国极为珍贵的物种，被誉为“鸟类中的熊猫”。1998年，黑颈鹤的数量仅剩数百只，世界野生动物基金会曾预言，它们将在10年内消失。政府在大山包建立了黑颈鹤自然保护区,一整个冬天，保护区管理所所长道美标都要观测这群黑颈鹤。早上观测结束后，他还要跟随鹤群离开湖边，去它们的喂食地。这些鸟儿都非常忠诚，让人赞叹。**

**【同期】云南省大山包黑颈鹤国家级自然保护区管理所所长 道美标**

**黑颈鹤它是“一夫一妻”制，对爱情比较忠贞。一旦丧偶，终身不娶不嫁，它就是一只孤鹤，不破坏别人的家庭。**

**【Jing Lusi 出镜】**

**黑颈鹤不破坏别人家庭，好极了。**

**【同期】云南省大山包黑颈鹤国家级自然保护区管理所所长 道美标**

**自古以来(当地人)把黑颈鹤视为一种神鸟。大山包如果没了黑颈鹤，就没了灵气。**

**【配音】在当地的集市上，大家对这些冬天到访的特殊客人，态度似乎都很一致。**

**【街采】**

**我们保护它。看到它，我们不打它，我们不赶它，保护它。**

**【街采】**

**我们都喜欢，它们好看嘛。**

**【街采】**

**我们都喜欢黑颈鹤，黑颈鹤漂亮。**

**【配音】保护区护鹤员陈光惠每天都去湖边喂鹤。**

**【Jing Lusi 出镜】**

**你喂它们些什么东西？**

**【同期】云南省大山包黑颈鹤国家级自然保护区管理所护鹤员 陈光惠**

**苞谷**

**【Jing Lusi 出镜】**

**哇，苞谷，是喂它们吃苞谷。它们喜欢吃这个吗？**

**【同期】云南省大山包黑颈鹤国家级自然保护区管理所护鹤员 陈光惠**

**嗯**

**【配音】为不惊扰鹤群，我躲在了一边。投食是最佳观测时间。全球共有约12000只黑颈鹤，其中的10%现在就在我面前。**

**【Jing Lusi 出镜】**

**哇，它们很喜欢她！就像朋友一样！它们显然把她当成了朋友。或者，它们就是喜欢苞谷。**

**【配音】可喜的是，保护区成立27年来，这群黑颈鹤的数量已是当初的4倍多。**

**【同期】云南省大山包黑颈鹤国家级自然保护区管理所护鹤员 陈光惠**

**每天不管做什么事，1点钟我就想起来要喂黑颈鹤，我马上就去了。我吹口哨就是，吹了就是说叫它们赶紧，今天的中饭来了开饭了，然后它就会发出其他的声音给另外的伙伴。**

**【Jing Lusi 出镜】**

**我感到非常幸运，可以亲眼观赏到这些稀有而优雅的鸟类，就在云南这幅壮美画卷的一隅，在这片苍茫而美丽的高地上。**

**【地图】**

**【配音】和繁华现代的重庆市区不同，在其周边的乡村里，仍保留着一些特有的传统和文化。**

**在这些地区，古老的仪式依然被鲜活地保留。**

**有一种传统特别受关注，那就是中华风俗的精髓之一，舞龙。**

**中华舞龙常见于节日庆典。在中国的这一地区，舞龙尤其受欢迎，甚至在学校里都会教授舞龙——就像这所学校，铜梁二中。**

**【现场】学生练习舞龙**

**下 举起跳 把它举起来 你跳到哪个位置了嘛**

**【配音】但我要寻找一种更具刺激性的舞龙方式——是我从未看过的！这里是高楼村，他们的舞龙加入了一种特别的神奇元素——火！**

**在火龙舞中，熔化的铁水如雨般从天而降。这是很典型的乡村文化，用于祈祷丰收。**

**李诗敏家舞龙已经有100多年了。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**龙能够行云布雨，天旱，水灾，我们都兴舞龙的。**

**【配音】据传，600年前，火龙舞在这一带的村子里兴起。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**我们这个是祖传下来的，我跟我父亲学下来，现在我儿子也学下来了。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**能让我看下你的龙吗？**

**这个就是龙珠。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**对，就是龙珠，我们叫宝。**

**【配音】在一些舞龙表演中，龙会追逐一颗象征着智慧的明珠。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**这个就是龙头？**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**对，这个就是龙头。**

**【配音】龙象征着权力、尊严和好运。龙身越长，带来的好运就越多。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**这个龙是10个人玩的**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**最长的有多少？**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**（这个）20米，最长的100米**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**100米都有！**

**【配音】我和李师傅告别，以便他为今晚的表演做好准备。我到村子里转转，感受下保留了这项古老传统的地方。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**在这里，你能真切地感受到，生活源自土地，源自收获。我能想象，散布在这些山丘上的一户户农家，彼此间都在讲述关于龙的传说，关于它行云布雨的力量。**

**【配音】火龙舞是典型的地方传统，它应该是源自于当地百姓的生产生活。**

**夜幕降临，人们纷纷围拢过来，等待着火龙飞舞。当炉火点燃，铁水熔化，空气里满是人们热切的期待。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**肯定会很危险吧？**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**不危险，做惯了就不危险，如果你们来做肯定就很危险。铁水如果掉到鞋子上，1000多摄氏度，会烫伤的。**

**【配音】所以，飞溅的铁水并不是问题，但李师傅确实有个担心，那就是要确保铁水能在正确的时间达到精确的温度。所以必须要掌握好平衡，太热或太冷，表演都会进行不下去。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**这个会有多少度，最高的？**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**最高有1400摄氏度。**

**温度过高铁水就烧老掉了，不亮了，就不好看。**

**【配音】时间不多了。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**还有一二十分钟，如果没达到（温度），就舀不起来。**

**【配音】温度上来了。铁水到了这样的温度,需要用特殊工具来处理铁水。这个特殊工具就是——竹子。**

**【同期】铜梁火龙舞传承人 李诗敏**

**木的它会燃明火，但这个（竹子）它不会燃烧的。**

**【配音】铁水终于准备好了，观众们也都聚到了广场上，流传了600年的古老表演即将开始。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**我已经全副武装—戴上了帽子，防护眼镜，马上开始了。**

**【配音】但李师傅他们却没有这样的防护措施。舞龙人都是传统打扮，短裤，头巾，他们开始表演了，用一种令人叹为观止的方式将艺术与科学融为一体。**

**【Finn Aberdein 出镜】**

**开始了！**

**有个人舀了一勺铁水，洒向天空，太疯狂了！**

**我觉得李师傅很喜欢表演，看他笑得多灿烂。我觉得他喜欢火。**

**【配音】虽然我有些担心安全问题，不过，能和村民们一起观看这样的表演，我还是真切感受到了传统习俗的力量。不管它是否一定能带来好收成，它已将中国西南的人民，紧紧凝聚在了一起。**

**TALES OF MODERN CHINA**

**South West Episode**

**【PTCFinn】**

**China is changing. In the last ten years , it's seen the most extraordinary transformation in every aspect of modern life – its economy, its technology, its transport and its culture.**

**【VOJing】In this series we'll be exploring one of the most varied and surprising countries in the world.**

**From the remote mountains and diversity of the South West**

**【VO Cameron】To the frozen lands of the North East… and from huge deserts to teeming cities…**

**【VO Jason】We'll see how people all over China are facing the challenges of the future…whilst preserving the traditions of their past…**

**Welcome to Tales from Modern China!**

**【Menu】**

**【VO Cameron】China's remote South West is a mixture of dramatic landscapes and great ethnic diversity.**

**GRAPHICS MAP**

**【VO Cameron】Nestled amidst high mountains, it harbours ancient traditions and breathtaking scenery.**

**Jing will be meeting the rare Black-necked Crane, as it flies south for winter.**

**Jason will be finding out how the coffee plantations of Yunnan are giving tea a run for its money.**

**And Finn will be discovering an ancient rural tradition with an explosive edge.**

**【Finn】This is bonkers…!**

**【VO Cameron】In the mountainous Yungui Plateau, communities have been separated for centuries.**

**GRAPHIC MAP**

**【VO Cameron】The spectacular landscape here has traditionally made communication and travel difficult.**

**【PTC Cameron】This entire region is scattered with caves and crevices. The rocks here are kind of like honeycomb.**

**【VO Cameron】 Known as Karst – it's made of soluble limestone – a crumbly, absorbent rock that is worn away by water, leaving behind a dramatic backdrop of steep hills and deep valleys.**

**【VO Cameron】20 years ago, Tao Ru'e left her parents on one side of the valley to live with her husband on the other. Although only about a kilometre away as the crow flies, it takes 4 hours to walk back to her old village across a gorge over 500m deep.**

**【Cameron】Do you miss them?**

**【Tao】Yes,you can tell. I only see them three to five times a year. It's really hard to get there. It takes too long.**

**【Cameron】How do you get there?**

**【Tao】There are only narrow paths, unsuitable for cars. We walk down to the river and cross the wooden bridge. We go down the mountain on this side and climb up the other.**

**【VO Cameron】But all that is about to change.**

**Over the past few decades China has been finding ways to build transport links in its remote regions.**

**And in the breathtaking mountains and canyons of the South West they needed an extreme solution.**

**Eight of the world's ten highest bridges are in China and several of them are here in this region.**

**The newest and most impressive has to be this one: Beipanjiang Bridge. It's the highest bridge in the world, connecting the two provinces of Guizhou and Yunnan.**

**A dizzy 565 meters from the bridge to the river below, it can fit New York's Empire state building underneath, with over 100 meters to spare.**

**I was lucky to visit just before it opened. Constructing a bridge this big in mountains riddled with caves has particular challenges.**

**The possibility of vast holes beneath the earth created huge problems for the designers.**

**【Mr Peng】Our biggest challenge was the foundations. We scanned the area below the towers and found some caverns. There was a huge cavern beneath this tower – It stretched about 100 metres in this direction.**

**【Cameron】There was a big hole 100 metres long?**

**【Mr Peng】Yes, 100 metres. We had to drill though large caverns to find solid areas and fill smaller ones with concrete.**

**【VO Cameron】The physical construction of the bridge was another complex undertaking. Over 44,000 tons of steel were used to create these enormous girders. And to save time and money Project Manager Mr Zhou Daqing and his team had to use some lateral thinking to get them into place.**

**【Cameron】What was different about your construction technique?**

**【Mr Zhou】The traditional way is to assemble the beams one by one, but we put the pieces together first.**

**【Cameron】The whole section?**

**【Mr Zhou】Yes, and then fitted them on the bridge.**

**【Cameron】It's such a big piece!**

**【Mr Zhou】Yes**

**【VO Cameron】Entire sections are bolted together on the ground and then carefully manoeuvred into place. This ingenious system has revolutionised bridge building in landscapes like this.**

**【Mr Zhou】This is a totally new technique. It's especially good for mountainous areas.**

**【VO Cameron】To secure the bridge itself, a cable stay design keeps it suspended from the towers. And like everything else it's on an epic scale.**

**【Cameron】So these are the muscles of the bridge?**

**【Mr Peng】Yes. If all the cables were laid end to end, they would stretch further than Beijing to New York.**

**【Cameron】So long? Really?**

**【Mr Peng】Yes**

**【VO Cameron】But this bridge doesn't just connect provinces, it connects communities. Potato farmer Liu Jia'en now has a view of the bridge from his kitchen window.**

**【Cameron】 It's so beautiful.**

**【Liu】Yes ,it's really beautiful. This is such a mountainous place I could hardly believe they could build a bridge here. We used to walk on mountain paths from here to the other side. It took over an hour to go down and three or four hours to climb up. We spent a whole day getting home, carrying 30-40kg of potatoes. Now it's a short walk of only 10-20 minutes.**

**【VO Cameron】 The bridge here is part of a huge Chinese project to open up the mountainous South West to the rest of the country. And as it does so, it's changing people's lives forever.**

**【VO Jason】 For centuries China has been known all over the world as the land of tea. The Chinese grow over 2 million tons of tea each year, and teahouses like this one are common across the country.But in the big, bustling cities, there is a new drink in town.**

**【Jason】Can I have a flat white please?**

**【PTC Jason】Today China is discovering a taste for coffee!**

**The fast pace of life in cities like Beijing, has created urban coffee connoisseurs as the Chinese embrace one of the most popular pick me ups in the world.**

**【VO Jason】China's coffee consumption has nearly tripled in the past 5 years. It's a market that they are eager to exploit 3000 kilometres away in Yunnan Province.**

**GRAPHIC MAP**

**【VO Jason】This is Pu'er, a town historically known for its high quality tea. But while Pu'er still produces some of the best tea around, it is now home to over 60% of China's coffee production.**

**I've come to meet Li Guangqiong, the manager of Mangzhang Coffee plantation.**

**It's harvest season, and the Arabica beans are being picked.**

**【Jason】This the coffee itself?**

**Wow,look at this, like little cherries.**

**Wow, look, there is the bean.**

**So who are you selling your coffee to?**

**【Li Guangqiong】We sell to Nestle and Starbucks, and also to exporters, agents and other big companies.**

**【Jason】Look how fast her fingers are moving! It's all a blur! Professional!**

**【VO Jason】Coffee plantations are also lucrative for farmers here. The average farmer can earn double what they'd get for growing tea and three to five times what they'd get for growing rice.**

**Back in Pu'er , Yicun Coffee is doing a roaring trade on the high street, roasting beans for local growers. Today Li Guangqiong from the plantation is here with a batch of her best.**

**【Li Guangqiong】They are turning yellow.**

**【Li Zhongrong】Almost ready**

**【Li Guangqiong】Turning dark now**

**【Li Zhongrong】First dehydration, and then…Look, the beans are going to pop.**

**【Jason】Aroma, that's really good.**

**【Li Guangqiong】They are crackling.**

**【Jason】Yes, crackling.**

**【Li Guangqiong】The colour is beautiful. I hope it tastes good too.**

**【VO Jason】For a long time, coffee was an expensive drink in Chinese cities. But now local production is making a real difference to price and culture in places like Pu'er.**

**【Li Zhongrong】In the past we thought coffee was an expensive luxury. Now that we produce a lot of coffee. A cup is less than ten yuan in Pu'er. Now everybody can afford a cup.**

**【VO Jason】And they hope soon they'll be selling to a bigger market. With 1.3 billion potential coffee drinkers in China, there is a lot to play for.**

**And a first step along that road is holding events like this one, in Pu'er's main square. The annual coffee festival allows buyers and sellers to meet and do business.**

**【PTC Jason】Look at all these coffee stalls, I didn't know there was so much coffee to sell in Pu'er. Everyone is tasting, everyone is interested. There is a competition going on, the Media is here… there is a real buzz in the air.**

**【Contributor】More people will notice our coffee and enjoy the taste!**

**【Jason】Do you drink lots of coffee yourself?**

**【Contributor】I love drinking coffee, Espresso!**

**【Jason】So you a tea drinker or a coffee drinker?**

**【Contributor】Coffee**

**【VO Jason】The festival also attracts those looking to make money from a growing industry like coffee entrepreneur Jia Ben.**

**【Jia Ben】Worldwide, 150 million bags of coffee are produced each year. But in China we only drink around 1 million. So we think in the future coffee will be one of the most popular drinks in China.**

**【PTC Jason】The fashion for coffee still has a long way to go. China's average consumption is only a few cups per person per year.**

**【VO Jason】But this young market has a lot of potential. It's increasing by 15% a year, growing more quickly than the rest of the world. And giving tea a run for its money…**

**【VO Jason】Coming up next…**

**Jing gets up close to the rare Black-necked Crane…**

**And Finn takes cover as sparks fly in the world's most dangerous dragon dance.**

**【VO Jing】Every year, South West China is the destination of an epic migration.**

**Each December a herd of rare Black-necked Cranes makes its way from Zoige County in Sichuan province, 800km to Dashanbao in the North East of Yunnan.
They settle on a high wetland plain 3000 meters above sea level, rising above the clouds.**

**These are some of the rarest species in China known here as“the Giant Panda of birds”. In 1998 with their number in the low hundreds, the World Wildlife Fund predicted they'd be extinct in just 10 years.**

**So the government established the Dashanbao Black-necked Crane reserve.**

**Head of conservation at the reserve is Dao Meibiao. He monitors this herd of cranes throughout the winter.**

**After his morning observation Mr Dao follows the cranes to their feeding grounds away from the lake. It turns out these birds are admirably honourable.**

**【DaoMeibiao】Black-necked Cranes practice monogamy, and are loyal to their partners. When a crane's spouse dies, the widow or widower never mates again. Nor would it mess with other families.**

**【Jing】Cranes are not home-wreckers, brilliant.**

**【DaoMeibiao】Since ancient times, people have seen Black-necked Cranes as a divine bird. Dashanbao would lose its soul without Black-necked Cranes.**

**【VO Jing】And at the local market everyone seems in agreement about their special winter visitors.**

**【Woman 1】We protect the cranes. We won't beat them. We feed them and protect them.**

**【Man 1】I like them, they're beautiful.**

**【Woman 2】We all love Black-necked cranes, they're amazing.**

**【VO Jing】Official crane protector Chen Guanghui feeds the cranes every day at the lake.**

**【Jing】What do you feed the cranes?**

**【Miss Chen Guanghui】Popcorn.**

**【Jing】Wow, popcorn! They are getting fed popcorn! Do they like eating that?**

**【Miss Chen Guanghui】Yes.**

**【VO Jing】In order not to disturb the cranes, I stay in the hide. Feeding time is the best moment to get a great view of the cranes. There're only about 12,000 Black-necked Cranes on the planet. And 10% of them are right here in front of me!**

**【Jing】My god they love her! Look at them! They are like her friends, and they obviously see her that way too… or they just really like popcorn…**

**【VO Jing】Happily, the population of this herd has more than quadrupled since this conservation effort began 27 years ago.**

**【Miss Chen Guanhui】No matter what, at 1 pm every day I drop everything to go and feed the cranes. That's why I whistle, to remind them lunch is ready. Then one crane will tell the others.**

**【PTC Jing】I feel so lucky to have been able to see with my own eyes these rare and elegant birds and to visit this beautiful high barren plane, a small spot in the extraordinary rich tapestry that is Yunnan.**

**【VO FINN】Unlike Chongqing city, the surrounding rural areas are steeped in tradition and culture.**

**In these regions, ancient rituals are still alive and kicking. And one particular tradition is taken very seriously indeed. The quintessentially Chinese custom of Dragon Dancing.**

**The Chinese Dragon dance is most often seen at festive celebrations. And in this part of China it's so popular that they even teach it in schools – like this one, Tongliang NO.2 Middle School!**

**【Teacher】Lift it up, lift it up. You're in the wrong place.**

**【VO FINN】But I've come in search of a more explosive type of dragon dancing – that I've never seen before! Here in the village of Gaolou, they have added their own magic ingredient –fire!**

**In a Fire Dragon Dance, molten iron falls from the sky like a rain shower.**

**In a rural culture like this it's performed to pray for a good harvest.**

**Li Shimin's family have been dragon dancing for over a century.**

**【Mr Li】Dragons can create clouds and rain. Sometimes when there were disasters like droughts or floods we performed dragon dances.**

**【VO FINN】Fire Dragon Dancing is thought to have begun 600 years ago in the villages around here.**

**【Mr Li】Our dance has been handed down through generations. I learnt it from my father and my son learnt it from me.**

**【Finn】So can you show me your dragon?**

**【Finn】So this is the pearl.**

**【Mr Li】This is the pearl, this is the treasure.**

**【VO FINN】In some dances, the dragon is seen chasing a pearl which represents wisdom.**

**【Finn】That's the dragon head?**

**【Mr Li】Yes, this is the dragon's head.**

**【VO FINN】The Dragon symbolises power, dignity and good luck. The longer the dragon is the more luck it is meant to bring.**

**【Mr Li】This is a ten-person dragon**

**【Finn】What is the longest that you have?**

**【Mr Li】This is 20 metres. The longest is 100 metres.**

**【Finn】100 metres.**

**【VO FINN】I've left Mr Li to get ready for tonight's performance and I've come to explore this village where they have kept this ancient tradition alive.**

**【PTC FINN】You can really feel here how the life comes from the land and from the harvest, and I can imagine how the people in the houses dotted around the hills here, would have told each other tales of the dragon and its power to control the rainfall.**

**【VO FINN】It's a very local tradition; Fire Dragon Dancing seems rooted in the working lives of the people here.**

**Evening falls and everyone's gathering waiting for the sparks to fly. There's an air of expectation as the stoves are lit to melt the iron.**

**【Finn】This must be really dangerous?**

**【Mr Li】No, we're used to it, but it's dangerous for you. If the molten iron falls on your shoes it's over 1000 degrees and you'll be burnt.**

**【VO FINN】So flying molten iron is apparently no problem, but there is something Mr Li is concerned about; making sure the iron reaches the exact perfect temperature at the right time. It's a skilful balancing act. If it's too hot or too cold the show can't go on…**

**【Finn】How high will the temperature get?**

**【Mr Li】It will get to 1400 degrees. If it's overheated it burns and the sparks won't shine. It won't look good.**

**【VO FINN】Time is running out.**

**【Mr Li】We have 10-20 minutes to go. If we fail to reach the right temperature it won't work.**

**【VO FINN】The heat is on, and to cope with it, they need to use special tools to handle the liquid iron. Special tools that is, made from bamboo.**

**【Mr Li】Wooden tools will be burnt by the flames but this won't catch fire.**

**【VO FINN】At last the iron is ready, the crowds are packing into the square and the 600 year old show can get started…**

**【PTC Finn】 I'm all togged up – I've got my hat, got my safety specs and I think we are about to begin.**

**【VO FINN】But no such protective gear for Mr Li's team. Wearing their traditional dress of just shorts and a cloth head covering, the dancers take to the floor, blending art and science in a spectacular tradition.**

**【Finn】Ohhh and we're off! One chap takes out a ladle full of molten iron and it's whacked up into the sky. This is bonkers! I think Mr Li loves to perform. He had a massive smile on his face. I think he loves fire.**

**【VO FINN】**

**Despite my fears, watching this performance with the village crowd really brought home the power of this ancient tradition. And whether or not it ensures a good harvest, it certainly brings people together in this part of China's South West.**