Abstract

Through its long history of more than 2000 years, Silk Road in Xinjiang produced many sites and a large amount of cultural relics, many of which have survived. This region, once the hinge where the world’s main culture systems converged, was a bridge connecting cultures of the East and the West; different cultures impacted, infiltrated, and mixed with each other before they spread out widely to other regions.

Yet the vast and mysterious landscape presented a harsh and fragile natural setting. Both the cultural heritage and natural environment face serious threat of damage made by humans and Nature. A dynamic system of dialogue between ancient and modern times needs to be established; the protection of cultural heritage and natural environment should be incorporated in the national plan of cultural construction and economy development in order to attain a higher level of utilization and sustainable development. Peaceful communication through the cooperation of different countries and regions could promote the cultural and economic prosperity of all the participating parties.