

内蒙古资源大辞典

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马玉明 总主编

内蒙古人民出版社

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序

资源是国民经济赖以发展的物质基础,也是人类生存、发展、文明、富裕的主要条件。资源的丰度、组合和开发利用,在很大程度上决定着一个地区乃至国家的产业结构、经济优势、外贸特征以及由此派生的一系列政策,是国情、区情研究的核心内容之一。

内蒙古自治区是我国的一个资源大省,一些资源在全国各省区中首屈一指或占重要地位。内蒙古地域辽阔,土地面积 118 万多平方公里,占全国总面积的 1/8,以嫩江右岸平原、西辽河平原和河套平原为主的种植业区,耕地面积达 683.38 万公顷,是自治区乃至全国的重要的粮油生产基地;森林资源丰富,占全国森林总面积的 12.8%,居全国各省区中第 2 位,森林蓄积量 9.5 亿立方米,占全国森林总蓄积量的 10.8%,居全国各省区的第 4 位;草原面积广袤,天然草场占全国的 1/4,是我国北方主要的畜牧业基地,年均存栏 5500 多万只大小牲畜,所产的毛、绒、肉、皮,为发展毛纺、皮革、乳品、骨胶、食品等工业提供了充足的原料;矿产资源富集,已发现的 120 多种矿产中探明储量的为 80 余种,其中保有储量居全国各省区前 10 位的有 55 种,12 种主要矿产居全国的第 2 位,11 种次要矿产的保有储量居全国第 3 位。其中,煤占全国的 1/4,稀土储量居世界之冠。所以内蒙古素有“东林西铁,南粮北牧,遍地是煤”的美称。此外,风能资源、旅游资源、野生动植物资源,也都极为丰富。

资源、环境、人口是目前全球性的核心问题,同时也是内蒙古经济建设所面临的一个重要课题。内蒙古资源优势是毋庸置疑的,但如何把资源优势转变为经济优势,这是内蒙古各届领导考虑的主要问题。为此,两年前我刚来内蒙古便接见了《内蒙古资源大辞典》编委会的负责人,听取了他们的编写宗旨和编写方法的汇报。在制定自治区“九五”计划和 2010 年发展规划中,自治区党委确立了五大战略,其中,资源转换战略是一个主要的发展战略,把合理开发利用和保护资源作为振兴内蒙古经济的重大战略决策加以实施。

《内蒙古资源大辞典》是区内第一部反映全区资源概况的大型综合性辞典。它是由多年工作、生活在内蒙古的 400 多位著名专家、学者,凭借他们热爱内蒙古、建设内蒙古的高度敬业精神,自发组织、自筹资金、呕心沥血、历时 5 载伏案而成。这些科学精英中,在职的,往往重担在肩,身兼数职,百忙中仍为《大辞典》争相贡献;退居二线的,年龄最大的已是 74 岁高龄,他们克服体弱多病,行动不便的困难,为《大辞典》的编纂奉献自己的余热。尤其令人惋惜的是,有 3 位教授、高级工程师在《大辞典》付梓之前,即已不幸去世,使我更感到这部巨著沉甸甸的份量。

感谢《内蒙古资源大辞典》的各位主编和所有的作者,他们完成的宏篇巨著是一项利国、利民,造福当代,惠利子孙的宏伟事业和可贵成果。它既可以成为在内蒙古工作的各级领导决策的案头典籍,也可以作为外省区了解内蒙古的窗口、投资合作的依据、科学研究的媒介。一部书,能立足于一个省区的发展建设,融科学、技术、资源、经济为一体,把知识化为财富和力量,去推动和繁荣社会,这又是我赞赏的一点,故作序以贺之。

1997年5月28日

PREFACE

Liu Mingzu

Resources are the material basis on which a nation's economy may develop and also are the most important conditions for human beings to be existent, developed, civilized and prosperous. The abundance, composition, exploitation and utilization of the resources in a country or an area may largely determine its industrial structure, economic predominance and the features of foreign trade. It becomes one of the core subjects to be studied closely.

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is rich in resources and even holds the dominant position in some of the resources. It is vast in territory with a total of 1.18 million square kilometres, about one eighth of the country. The main agricultural areas are Nenjiang Plain, West Liaohe Plain and Hetao Plain with 6.8338 million hectare cultivated land. They are the most important grain and oil bases of this autonomous region and even of the country. Occupying 12.8 percent of the country's total forest area and ranking second among all the provinces of the country, Inner Mongolia is rich in forest resources. The stock of timber is 950 million cubic metres, which is about 10.8 percent of the country's total stock, and it stands fourth among all the provinces.

Inner Mongolia boasts of its vast grasslands. The natural ones, being the chief animal husbandry base in the north, occupy one fourth of the country's total grasslands. The yearly average livestock numbers over 55 million, supplying raw materials of wool, goathair, meat, sheepskin and cattlehide for the industries of textile, leather, dairy, bone adhesives and food in large quantities.

Inner Mongolia is also rich in mineral resources. Possessing among 120 varieties of minerals, the proven reserves are above 80 varieties and 55 kinds of the reserves rank in the first ten. Twelve varieties of main minerals rank second and 11 secondary varieties rank third in the country's total reserves. The proven coal reserves occupy one fourth in the country and the reserves of rare-earth metal rank first in the world. So Inner Mongolia can be described as "forest in the east, iron in the west, farming in the south, animal husbandry in the north and coal everywhere", not to mention the abundance of wind, light, wild animal, plant and tourism resources.

Now the core problems in the world are resources, environment and population. These also are the important factors facing Inner Mongolia's economic development. There is no doubt that Inner Mongolia is rich in resources, but the main problem considered by the leaders is how to turn the advantages of the resources into economic preponderance. So, when I stepped into Inner Mongolia two years ago, I met with the chief directors of the editorial board of the *Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary* and listened to their report about the aim and methods of editing this dictionary. The Party Committee of the autonomous region has set up five strategies while planning Inner Mongolia's 9th Five-Year Plan. In this plan the resource-transforming-strategy is the primary developing strategy, which is regarded as the most important strategy to make reasonable use and provide conservation of the resources.

Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary is the first large-scale comprehensive book to introduce the resources in this region. It was written by more than 400 experts and scholars who live and work in this region with the highest spirit of love and contribution to Inner Mongolia. For five years they took infinite pains, self-organised and self-subsidized to complete this great work. Among them, many who

Sincere thanks are given to the editors and all the writers. The great book they've completed is a great honour to the country and its people, to our times and to our offspring. It is both a consulting book on the desks of the leaders at all levels in this region and a window for people to know Inner Mongolia, a basis to invest and cooperate and a medium to make research. A book, based on the development and construction of one region, puts science, technology, resources and economy together to turn knowledge into wealth and power so as to make the society develop and flourish. So it is with great honour that I write this preface and congratulate all who gave of themselves to make it possible.

前记

1993年初,我主编的《现代科学技术写作大辞典》完稿之后,出版社的同仁多次找我,让再定个选题,为出版社再写一本书。同时,内蒙古林学院的领导也敦促我,为扩大学院的声誉和活跃学术气氛,提出了和出版社同样的问题。

再写什么呢?这个难题使我颇感踌躇。泛泛讲,在知识领域里我涉足的范围比较宽泛,但生命有限,时不待人,我不想再像以前那样,别人让写什么就写什么,有点像无计划地随意支配资源似的。生命的价值在于创造和奉献,我要趁自己正值壮年,精力充沛,再出的书一定要能够对社会进步有所贡献。特别是在当今我国经济体制变革时期,这本书既要有浓酽的时代特色,还应成为社会需要的精神和物质的产品。什么书能融科学、技术、经济、社会为一体呢?苦思冥想中,一个意识渐渐清晰——资源。

资源的价值、意义是人所共知的,尤其是内蒙古,它的多种资源在国内是首屈一指的。但如何把内蒙古资源的丰度、组合和开发利用状况如实、客观地再现出来,如何把握、应用最新的科技水平、科研成果,优化资源配置和永续利用,把书写成内蒙古的一部权威和实用之作,使它能为内蒙古资源优势转变为经济优势起到一种指导和推动作用,这确实是很难的。何况我刚从伊盟调回来没几年,以林学院的一名普通教师的身份去组织全社会的力量编写《内蒙古资源大辞典》,实可谓难上加难。明智的做法是,这种超越自己知识和能力界线的,需要全社会、全方位配合的选题还是不碰为好。

但是,《内蒙古资源大辞典》这个选题太诱人了。好在学院给我安排的授课时间不多,于是每天游弋在几所大学的图书馆,碰上资源类的书就读,遇见新科技的书就看,每日无所事事,间或有所感悟。我纳闷,反映省区情况的书,70年代是概况热,80年代是国土热,90年代随着我国国民经济的建设应该是资源热,结果省区系统资源的书却一本也没有。我还纳闷,国家于1990年就出版了《中国自然资源手册》,说明北京的领导和科学家已经注目到资源这个焦点,那为什么没有下文了呢?正纳闷间,有位同志告诉我,国家计委已在组织《中国自然资源丛书》(该丛书1997年4月获国家计委特等奖;1995年12月,国家又组织一套资源丛书,书名是《中国自然资源大百科全书》;1997年,全国人大环境与资源保护委员会出版了一套《中国资源报告》),至此,我豁然了,判断得到了印证,无疑也在萌动着我的资源童心。

1993年5月,内蒙古政协、人大换届,夏日同志当选为自治区政协副主席。因《可爱的鄂尔多斯》、《可爱的鄂尔多斯》(续篇)两本书都是他任主编,我当副主编(第一本的副主编还有李政同志,第二本副主编还有包俊臣同志),而且彼此感情笃实,所以我专程去军区招待所看望他。匆匆一面,没想到他竟对我说,应该搞一本资源辞典,像他这一级领导,常常因资源不清、信息不灵而难以决策。

资源,又是资源。我跟夏日副主席不敢妄称什么所见略同,但对资源的认识却是实实在在的不谋而合。他的话也说明一个事实,即尽管多年来国家和自治区各级机构对内蒙古的资源进行过多次考察、立项、科研、总结,甚至可以说是硕果累累,成绩斐然。但在1978年全国科技大会前,这些资料都无定向地散失在报刊或情报部门。全国科技大会后,科学事业发展较快,科研成果像报春花一样漫山遍野,知识受到尊重,信息成了资源。可是带有进步色彩的“有偿服务”,无论是因观念困扰还是操作不当,无形中使资源信息成了各行业、各部门的“专利”。本来,资源的保护利用应当是每个公民和建设者了如指掌的事情,可客观上连多年担任盟市级领导职务、水平颇高的夏日同志也

有难以清楚的地方。由此可见,编纂一部首先是面向各级领导、其次是面向全社会的《内蒙古资源大辞典》是势在必行了。

于是,我开始着手编写两个文件,一是《内蒙古资源大辞典·编写体例》,二是《内蒙古资源大辞典·编写大纲》。前者因有主编《现代科学技术写作大辞典》的功底,所以对《内蒙古资源大辞典》辞条类型的设置与分类、词目的构成与方式、定义的界定与诠释,还算是能够做到胸有成竹。后者各分册的《编写大纲》,我写出的粗线条的框架,大致只是一个提示和要领,具体结构和辞条都是各分册主编和作者酌定的,因为他们是内蒙古这方面的专家和权威。俗话讲外行看热闹,内行看门道。有些同志一看参与这部辞典的省级领导 20 多人,厅级领导近百人,主编和作者大部分是教授和高级工程师,认为组织起如此庞大的编委会很不容易。其实,真正难度大的是让这几百名专家学者达成共识,按照一个统一的模式去写作自己承担的资源内容。这句话说起来容易,付诸行动却是件非常困难的事情。因为学科、行业不一样,资源特色和表述习惯的差异,学科体系的相互包容和划分界线的争执,老帐新债、老观念新认识,都要通过《编写体例》、《编写大纲》的落实来得以敲定。最费气力的是要抛开学科体系和志书编纂等现有文献的束缚,确立一个全新的内蒙古资源的框架体系,面向社会各类读者而不是以往的行业和专业的同行,以资源的利用和保护为主线,以资源的经济价值和目前人类的科技水平为准绳,将资源框架体系中的所有资源信息表述的详略合体、繁简有序,使之成为融学术性和实用性为一体的科学专著。值得欣慰的是,通过各位主编、审稿专家和全体作者几年不懈的努力,《内蒙古资源大辞典》基本上达到了这个高品位的水准。

1993 年 9 月,我和内蒙古人民出版社正式签订合同,我负责组织编辑、提供成稿,出版社负责出版、支付稿酬。编委会的组织工作可以说是非常顺利的。离我最近的系主任周世权教授、院长郭连生博士首先表示支持,承担了各自学科的两个分册;内蒙古的科学巨子李博院士、旭日干院士亲自帮我安排计划、推荐各学科一流学者的主编人选和申报科研选题;自治区劳动人事厅、经贸委、气象局、地质矿产厅、统计局、旅游局、水利厅、农牧学院、师范大学等厅局单位的领导先后担任所辖资源领域的分册主编;党委、政府办公厅的领导给予热情支持;人大、政府、政协的领导、专家应允审稿把关;宣传部、《内蒙古日报》、《党的教育》、《实践》、广播电视厅、写作学会的领导和一些文化界的朋友答应统稿。几个月的时间,一个代表着内蒙古科学界、文化界的精英荟萃的写作班子赫然成立。紧接着便是大大小小的写作会议,前后约有一百多次。所有的参加者都竭尽己能、各抒己见,为大辞典的编纂奉献着自己的聪明才智。最典型的是经贸委牵头组织的《能源资源》,作者是从 16 个单位遴选的 20 位主管、主搞过能源项目的同志,有厅长、处长,也有高工、博士,多数人是第一次合作。但大家互相尊重、配合默契,写作的机缘使彼此间都馈赠着一种浓浓的兄弟般的情谊。《能源资源》共开过 13 次会议,会议时间一般都安排在上午,每次开会那讨论的热烈气氛使大家忘记了时间,忘记了饥饿。有位作者对我说,她一到会场,那种氛围就使她感到一种学术殿堂的神圣感,产生一种为振兴内蒙古而竭诚奉献的使命感。

为了完成这部辞典,功成名就的耿庆汉博士、刘钟龄教授、张文耀总工等一批已退居二线的学术界知名前辈又伏案疾书,再铸辉煌。74 岁高龄、“世界 600 名人”之一的孙金铸先生去内蒙古环保局查资料时竟从楼梯上摔下来,闻者无不大惊失色。尤其令人痛惜的是,有三位教授、高工、副研究员在《内蒙古资源大辞典》付梓之前,即已不幸去世!他们是农业厅高级农艺师张仲卿女士、自治区情报所副研究员贾国泰先生、内蒙古大学马列教研室主任谷景华教授。几位先生参与《内蒙古资源大辞典》的情景我都历历在目,所以每当想起他们,我的心里便充溢着一种茫然若失的苦痛。

我向自治区党委书记刘明祖同志汇报时,最后讲了两点体会。一是重视资源的开发利用和保护是所有知识分子的共识,把内蒙古资源优势变为经济优势是全社会的人心所向、众望所为。《内蒙古资源大辞典》之所以能够组织起来,是因为它顺应了国心、民心。选题正确,它就有号召力,把握好选题,就是事业成功的关键所在。二是内蒙古的知识分子觉悟高、素质好,为内蒙古事业发展

的献身精神是可歌可泣可敬的。这部资源辞典虽然我是牵头人、组织者,但真正的贡献属于在内蒙古奋争的几代知识分子共同努力的结果,是所有参加这部辞典的几百专家、学者、行业领导集体智慧的结晶。

ther, so I made a special trip to the Guest House of PLA Inner Mongolia Region to talk
VODDY
内蒙古新闻出版局和内蒙古人民出版社对《内蒙古资源大辞典》一直予以高度重视,《内蒙古资源大辞典》的编写会议,出版社的领导多次莅临指导,倾注了大量的心血。可以说,《内蒙古资源大辞典》在5年的成书过程中,每一项工作,每一个过程,都是和出版社的悉心关照紧密相连的。1997年3月,《内蒙古资源大辞典》终于下稿了。经过8个月的努力,《内蒙古资源大辞典》的校对、翻译、制图等工作全部完工,书稿马上付印,这不仅是全体作者的企盼,我想也是所有读者的心愿。在此,我代表《内蒙古资源大辞典》编委会感谢自治区党委书记刘明祖同志对此书的关怀和所作的序言,自治区政协主席千奋勇同志、政府主席乌力吉同志和党委副书记云布龙同志担任全书的总顾问;感谢中国科学院副院长孙鸿烈院士、中国林科院唐守正院士、中国气象研究院原院长张家诚先生、甘肃省地勘局总工程师汤中立院士、中国菌物学会名誉理事长邵力平教授、《菌物系统》主编庄剑云研究员、中国太阳光伏能源系统标准化委员会主任李文滋教授、中国科学院地理研究所博士生导师郭来喜研究员、水利部副司长任光照(教授级)高级工程师,以及自治区有关单位所有审阅此书的专家和领导;感谢中国植物研究所绘制《高等植物图鉴》图谱的同志应允使用部分植物图谱;感谢所有关心、支持、帮助此书成稿、出版、发行的同志。

马玉明

1997年10月

INTRODUCTION

In early 1993 after I completed the manuscript 《MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WRITING DICTIONARY》, the colleagues from Inner Mongolia Publishing House interviewed me, requesting me to select a title so as to compile another dictionary. Meanwhile, the presidents from Inner Mongolia Forestry College urged me to compile another dictionary in order to extend the prestige of Inner Mongolia Forestry College and enliven academic atmosphere.

It was hard for me to decide what kind of dictionary I should compile. Generally speaking, I have set foot in the wide domain of knowledge. However, there is a limit to one's life and time. I didn't want to write what others told me to write as I did in the past, just as resources are arranged indiscriminately. The value of life lies in creation and contribution. Now I am in the prime of life. And the dictionary to be compiled will be the one that will make contributions to the progress of society. Our country is particularly in the era of reform of the economic structure, so the dictionary will be full of specific features of our time. It will become a spiritual and material resource that will help our society. What dictionary can merge science, technology, economy and society into an organic whole? I thought and thought. At last an idea flashed across my mind, which was resources.

The value and significance of resources are known to us all. Inner Mongolia is especially abundant with natural resources. Yet it is hard to represent the conditions of the richness, constitution, development and utilization of the resources in Inner Mongolia accurately and objectively. It is also hard to grasp and apply the latest developments and achievements in science and technology, to optimize a rational resources distribution and to make full use of them permanently so as to compile the dictionary as an authoritative and practical book, which will play a direct and promotive role in transforming resources superiority into economic superiority. Besides, it is all the more difficult for me, an average teacher from Inner Mongolia Forestry College, to organize experts and researchers to contribute to this dictionary.

It is advisable for me not to touch such a selected topic, which goes beyond my knowledge and my ability and which needs the cooperation of the whole society.

Yet the title selected 《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》 was fascinating indeed. I was not busy, so I went to the libraries of the universities and colleges, reading books on resources and on modern science and technology. From this reading, I came to wonder why there were no books on resources of provinces and autonomous regions, whereas we met with intense popular interest in surveys in the 1970's and territory in the 1980's. And now it was high time resources care should appear with the rapid growth of our national economy. In 1990 《China Natural Resources Handbook》 was published, which showed that leaders and scientists in Beijing focused their attention on resources. A certain comrade told me that 《China National Resources Series》 had been written by the State Planning Commission, which won an award from the State Planning Commission. In December 1995 《An Encyclopaedia of China Natural Resources》 was published. In 1997 《Report on China Resources》 was published by the Committee of Environment and Resources Protection of the Standing Congress. It was clear to me that my judgement was sound, which stirred me to compile 《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》.

In May 1993 Comrade Xiari was elected Vice-Chairman of The People's Political Consultative Conference of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the expiration of the last People's Congress and

the last People's Political Consultative Conference. Xiari acted as chief editor of *《My Beloved Ordosi》* and *《My Beloved Ordosi (the sequel of the book)》*, while I acted as associate editor. We got along well with each other, so I made a special trip to the Guest House of PLA Inner Mongolia Region to talk with him concerning the dictionary. To my surprise, he said that a resources dictionary should have been compiled; Otherwise as a leader, he could hardly make a strategic decisions due to a lack of information regarding resources and inaccurate information.

He once again spoke of resources. I dared not say that I had the same idea as Vice-Chairman Xiari, but our views on resources happened to coincide. His remarks showed that though the state institutions and the government organizations at all levels in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region had made investigations, drawn up projects, done research work, made summeries, gained numerous significant achievements and achieved great successes, yet before the National Science and Technology Conference was held in 1978, those data were scattered and disappeared in the newspapers and intelligence agencies. After the National Science and Technology Conference in 1978, scientific research developed quickly, and achievements were made in scientific research. From then on knowledge was respected, and information became more important. Because of the limited information of resources to the public, it is difficult for people to acquire needed information concerning resources. It goes without saying that every citizen knows the protection and utilization of information like the back of his hand. In fact, many leaders from leagues and cities, just like Comrade Xiari, who has been an experienced leader for many years, do not know everything about resources definitely. Thus it can be seen that it is imperative to compile *《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》* to meet the needs of leaders at all levels and the people in society.

Therefore I started compiling two works, one was the *《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary·Compiling Stylistic Rules and Layout》*, and the other was the *《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary·Compiling Outline》*. For the former I had the experience of being the chief editor of *《MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WRITING DICTIONARY》*, and so I was rather confident of the management and classification, the formation and pattern of the entries, and the boundaries and interpretation of the definitions for this *《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》*. But for the latter I could only make a rough sketch of the *précis* and outline, and the concrete structure and entries of each fascicle were determined by the editors and writers in charge, who were the experts and authorities in their own fields. It was said that to the lay mind all these were rather common, yet to the experts, these were considered quite differently. They thought it would not easy to organize such a big editorial board, in which over twenty high-ranking leaders and about a hundred senior cadres were involved. Most of the editors and writers were professors and chief engineers. But in fact, the true difficulty was to let these hundreds of experts and scholars share a common outlook and then to complete their assignment according to a unified model. It was easy to talk about but difficult to put into effect due to the differences in the fields and occupations. In the speciality of the various resources and in the habitual description of the resources and disputes on the interdependence and the division of certain subjects, old point of view and new ideas were to be settled under the fixation of the *Compiling Stylistic Rules and Layout and Compiling Outline* of the dictionary. The most difficult task was how to establish a brand-new systematic framework of Inner Mongolia resources out of the traditional point of view in each field in order to meet all kinds of readers in society, not only to meet the ones in the same fields or occupations. The framework should be in good order to describe the information of all the resources, either in detail or in general, so as to make it both an academic and practical great science work. It was grateful that *《Inner Mongolia*

Resources Dictionary》has reached the high level expected with the many years' of great effort from all of the editors, experts and writers.

In September, 1993, I formally signed the contract with Inner Mongolia People's Publishing House. I was in charge of organizing the compiling, providing the manuscript, while the Publishing House was responsible for the publication and the authors' remuneration. It was rather a smooth process to organize the editorial board. Professor Zhou Shiquan, dean of Desert Control Department, and Dr. Guo Liansheng, President of the university, first showed their support and each shouldered the compiling of the fascicle in their own fields; academicians Li Bo and Xurigan, the lords of science in Inner Mongolia, personally helped me to make the plan, recommended first-rate scholars as the editors and applied for the selected topics of scientific research work; the leaders in Personnel Bureau, Economic and Trade Committee, Meteorological Bureau, Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources, Statistical Bureau, Travel Bureau, Water Resources Bureau, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College and Normal University took charge of compiling the fascicles in each field; the leaders in the Party's committee and the local government warmly showed their support; leaders and experts in the People's Congress, the local government, Political Consultative Conference agreed to check and ensure the manuscripts; the cadres in Propaganda Department, 《Inner Mongolia Daily》, 《Party Education》, 《Practice》, Radio and Television Bureau, Writing Association and friends in the cultural circles all granted to go over the manuscripts. Within several months, a writing group with the most eminent scholars and experts in science and culture in Inner Mongolia was announced. Shortly after that about a hundred times of all kinds of meetings were held. At the meetings the participants did their utmost and each aired his own views to contribute their intelligence and wisdom to the compiling of this dictionary. The most specific example was the 《Energy Resources》 group by the Economic and Trade Committee. In this group the 20 writers, in charge of the energy projects, were chosen from 16 units, among whom were bureau and section directors, senior engineers and doctors. For most of them it was their first cooperation, but they respected each other and coordinated smoothly. The opportunity to write together bestowed a kind of brotherly affection on them. The 《Energy Resources》 group held meetings together 13 times and usually the meetings were arranged in the morning. At each meeting the participants enjoyed the heated discussion and almost forgot about hunger and time. One writer told me that once when she arrived at the meeting room, the atmosphere gave her a kind of sacred academic sense, which stirred in her the urge to work for the flourishing of Inner Mongolia.

To compile this dictionary, famous Doctor Geng Qinhan, Professor Liu Zhongling, Chief Engineer Zhang Wenyao and many other noted retired scholars and experts also made great contributions. Mr. Shun Jingzhu, aged 72, one of the 200 eminent persons in the world, once accidentally fell down the stairs when he was going to consult some data at Bureau for Inner Mongolia Environment Protection, which made us feel so sorry. The most regretful thing is that a professor, a senior engineer and an associate research fellow left us before the typesetting and printing of this dictionary! They were Miss Zhang Zhongqin, senior agronomist in Agriculture Bureau, Mr. Jia Guotai, associate research fellow in Information Agency, and Professor Gu Jinghua, section director of Marxism-Leninism research office in Inner Mongolia University. The memory of their participating in compiling the dictionary remains fresh in my memory. Whenever I recall these, my heart is filled with regretful pain.

When I made a report to Comrade Liu Mingzu, Secretary of the Party Committee in Inner Mongolia, I told him my two understandings: firstly, it was the common urge of the intellectuals to protect and

make use of the resources and it was also everybody's expectation to turn the superiority of the resources into the superiority of economy in Inner Mongolia. The key point to the successful compilation of the《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》lay in the correct selection of the topic, which met the needs of both the country and its people. Secondly, the intellectuals in Inner Mongolia are highly cultivated with awareness and quality. They devoted themselves to the cause of the development of Inner Mongolia, which truly deserved song, tears and respect. Although I was the organizer, yet the real contributions were the results of the hard work endeavoured by the intellectuals for generations in Inner Mongolia and the fruit of collective wisdom by the hundreds of experts and scholars that participated in.

Inner Mongolia Information and Publication Administration Bureau and Inner Mongolia People's Publishing House have attached great importance to the publication of《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》. The leaders of the Publishing House attended the compilatory meetings of《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》and expended all their energies. I'll say that for five years of the compilation《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》has been closely linked to the great care of Inner Mongolia People's Publishing House.《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》was in the typesetting stage at last in March, 1997. After eight months of hard work,《Inner Mongolia Resources Dictionary》finally finished the work of proofreading, translation and photograph developing. Now the dictionary is about to be published, which I think is not only the expectation of all the writers, but also the wish of the readers. Here on behalf of the editorial board, I express our sincere thanks to Comrade Liu Mingzu, Secretary of Inner Mongolia Party Committee, for his profound concern and the preface he wrote for the dictionary; to Comrade Qianfenyong, Chairman of Inner Mongolia Political Consultative Conference and Wuliji, Chairman of the local government, and Yunbulong, Vice Secretary of Inner Mongolia Party Committee, to be our general consultant; to Sun Honglie, academician and Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; to Tang Shouzheng, academician from the Chinese Academy of Forestry Sciences; to Mr. Zhang Jiacheng, former President of the Chinese Academy of Meteorology Sciences; to Tang Zhongli, academician and chief engineer from the Geological Prospecting Bureau of Gansu Province; to Shao Liping, professor and Honorary Chairman of Mycological Society of China; to Zhuang Jianyun, research fellow and chief editor of《Mycosystema》; to Li Wenzi, professor and director of the Standardization Committee of the Chinese Solar Ray Radiation Energy System; to Guo Laixi, research fellow, and tutor of doctoral students from the Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences; to Ren Guangzhao, senior engineer and Vice-Director of Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power; to the experts and leaders of China Science Institute, China Forestry Science Institute, China Meteorological Research Institute and China Fungus Association for checking and ensuring this dictionary; to the comrades in the China Plant Research Institute for allowing us to use some of their collections of illustrative plates of plants, and to all those who showed their concern and support in the writing, publication and distribution of this dictionary.

Ma Yuming

October, 1997

凡 例

一、本辞典为全面反映内蒙古自治区各种各类资源的大型综合性专业辞典。全书共分 15 个分册,词目约 12000 余条。

二、本辞典的辞条共分两类,即综述性辞条和具体辞条。综述性辞条也称虚辞条,位于分册开篇、章节首部,用于某资源的综合叙述,引出下文具体辞条。具体辞条也称实辞条,是某一资源状况的具体阐释。当实辞条所涉及的资源价值大、范畴广、容量多时,则依据资源特性分若干辞条就其某一方面单独叙述。

三、本辞典的辞目虽以词和词组为主,但不结合资源本身涵义或内蒙古该资源状况解释的辞条一律不录,即纯粹的名词解释的辞条概不收录。

四、本辞典辞目的定义自含“内蒙古某资源”的特定内涵及外延,为简练文字,定义有时省去“内蒙古某资源”字样。

五、凡含义较多、涉及面较广的辞目不易界定时,一般采用序号分项诠释的办法,诠释的核心仍以资源的丰度、组合、开发利用为主。

六、本辞典的框架结构,以内蒙古的资源类型、构成、价值和目前人类能够开发利用的水平而自成体系。凡不具备以上标准的,本辞典暂不收录。为体现实用原则,总体上保证各类资源的完整性,允许部分资源的交叉和重复,但阐释的角度有所侧重。如,地上的绿色植物部分,本辞典分为 4 个分册:《森林资源》以木本植物为主,《草地资源》以草本牧草为主,《种植业资源》以栽培作物为主,《植物资源》以野生经济植物为主。为主的,内容里包括学名、形态、生态、分布,然后是成份、价值用途。非为主的资源分册需要表述时,一是辞目采用定语修饰加以区别,二是内容里不涉及学名、形态、生态、分布,只谈这种植物在该类资源方面的价值和作用。再如,《矿产资源》有煤炭资源和地下水资源的简略介绍,保证其完整性,详细资源情况却分别在《能源资源》和《水资源》分册;同理,动物资源除《动物资源》外,《森林资源》有“森林动物”一章,《旅游资源》有“珍奇异兽”一节,务求其善;《气候资源》与《能源资源》各自都有风能、光能利用部分;《旅游资源》有“森林景观”、“草原风光”、“奇花异草”等节,但其内容和角度,与《森林资源》、《草地资源》、《植物资源》迥然不同;《土地资源》的土地利用也涉及到《森林资源》、《草地资源》、《种植业资源》、《养殖业资源》等分册土地利用的内容,查专业分册可满足行业需要,对比着使用,可系统地掌握某资源的全貌。

在具体分册结构中比较特殊的有:《植物资源》按用途分类,有多种用途的植物,仅在其主要用途类中列条详细叙述,在其他用途类中,只将其辞目列入目录,也有一些植物因它的特性、用途与紧挨它的上一种植物相似,所以辞目表上有其名而将其正文省略;《动物资源》以学科体系和价值原则分类;《菌类资源》以实用真菌、细菌组成一个分册,菌物以分类体系排列,目以下的属、种及细菌一章的属、种,则按其拉丁学名的字母顺序排列。《种植业资源》、《养殖业资源》以品种资源为主,《土地资源》以地表组成状况为主,《经济资源》以城市经济资源为主,力求庞而不杂、经纬有序、互为借鉴、翔实具体。

七、本辞典的资源数据采用以自治区统计局法定数据为主,专业厅局数据为辅的办法。如《土地资源》中,自治区的总土地面积用的是统计局数据,盟、市、旗、县、区土地面积则用的是自治区测绘局 1987 年的专业数据。

八、本辞典的检索为册、章、节目录体系。册、章、节的序号不标注,用字体型号区别,册名为 2 号小标宋体,章名为 4 号仿宋体,节名为 5 号黑体。检索时,可通过全书的“分册词目表”直接查找具体辞条的页码;也可先查总目的“分册词目表”所标注的各分册的辞目页码,然后再在各分册的细目中详查该分册的章节及辞目;还可以从总目“正文”所标注各分册的册、章内容名称,直接到正文中查阅。