

贵阳市人民政府新闻办公室 编
Compiled By Information office of Guiyang Municipal People's Government



森林之城——贵阳

中国·贵州 GUIZHOU CHINA

Guiyang
City of Forest

远海传播出版社

CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

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心声

贵阳

中国西部

一个重要的中心城市

一个森林环抱

空气清新的城市

一个四季如春

风光如画的城市

一个历史悠久

民族文化丰富多彩的城市

一个资源丰富

现代化交通畅达的城市

一个投资环境良好

经济迅速崛起的城市



森林之城贵阳

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of the editors

In this pamphlet you find that Guiyang is

- A metropolitan city in Southwest China**
- A city with fresh air, surrounded by forest belts;**
- A city with eternal spring and picturesque scenery;**
- A city with a long history and colourful ethnic customs;**
- A city with rich resources and modern throughfare;and moreover**
- A city with best investment conditions and in economic boom.**



贵阳市人民广场 The People's Square of Guiyang City

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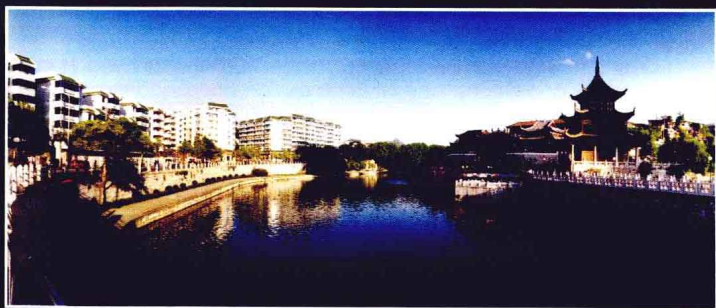
A survey

概况

- “贵阳”由来 Origin of Guiyang
- 地理位置 Geographical location
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- 行政设置 Administrative areas
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- 宜人气候 Pleasant climate
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City of Guiyang



一 贵阳概况 A survey of Guiyang

■ “贵阳”由来 Origin of Guiyang

中国古代以山北为阴，山南为阳。“贵阳”因城区位于境内贵山之南而得名。古代贵阳盛产竹子，以制作乐器箏而闻名，故简称“箏”，后简化为“筑”。

In ancient China, the north side of a mountain was called "Yin", while the south "Yang". Therefore, Guiyang received its name from its location of its urban areas to the south side of Guishan mountain. In ancient times, Guiyang was so abundant in bamboo that many people made a living by making a bamboo musical instrument called "zhu".

■ 地理位置 Geographical location

贵阳市位于中国西南云贵高原东部，是贵州省省会，全省政治、经济和文化中心。地处东经 $106^{\circ} 07' - 107^{\circ} 17'$ ，北纬 $26^{\circ} 11' - 27^{\circ} 22'$ 。全市总面积 8034 平方公里，最高海拔为 1762 米，最低海拔为 506 米，市中心平均海拔为 1000 米。低纬度、高海拔、地形多样是贵阳地理的显著特征。

Guiyang, the capital of Guizhou Province, is the provincial center of politics, economy and culture. Located at $106^{\circ} 07' - 107^{\circ} 17' E$ and $26^{\circ} 11' - 27^{\circ} 22' N$, it lies in the eastern Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau in Southwest China, with a total area of 8,034 square kilometres. The highest place is 1,762 metres above sea level while the lowest place 506 metres. On average, the city center is 1,000 metres above sea level. Low latitudes, high sea level, and varied topography are the notable features of Guiyang.

■ 历史沿革 Local history

贵阳作为行政区域名称，始自明隆庆三年（1569年），当时将设在现今贵阳的程番府改为贵阳府。自此，贵阳之名一直延用至今，已有 400 多年历史。

1913 年，贵阳被定为贵州省省会。1941 年贵阳正式设市。

In the third year in the reign of Longqing in the Ming Dynasty (1569), Chengfan prefecture in Guiyang was renamed Guiyang prefecture. From then on, Guiyang, as a name of an administrative area, has been used until today, with a history of over 400 years.

In 1913, Guiyang was made capital of Guizhou Province. In 1941, Guiyang officially became a city.

■ 行政设置 Administrative areas

贵阳市现辖云岩区、南明区、花溪区、乌当区、白云区、小河区、清镇市、开阳县、修文县、息烽县。

Guiyang now governs the following districts: Yunyan, Nanming, Huaxi, Wudang, Baiyun and Xiaohé; one city, namely Qingzhen, and three counties: Kaiyang, Xiwen, and Xifeng.

■ 人口民族 Population and ethnic groups

2000 年末，全市总人口 331.57 万人，其中非农业人口 152.41 万人，占总人口的 45.97%。

贵阳是一个以汉族为主的多民族聚居的城市。据 1998 年统计，汉族人口占总人口的 86.5%，少数民族人口占 13.5%。

贵阳少数民族共有 37 个，其中以布依族、苗族的人口为多，二者合计占少数民族人口总数的 77.65%。

By the end of 2000, the population of Guiyang was 3,315,700, among which, 1,524,100 were urban inhabitants which was 45.97 percent of the total.

Guiyang is a city where the population is mainly Han, with other ethnic groups living in compact communities. According to the statistics in 1998, the population of Han was 86.5 percent of the total while that of other ethnic groups was 13.5 percent.

Altogether, there are 37 minority ethnic groups in Guiyang. The population of the Buyi and Miao is 77.65% of the total population of minority groups.

■ 宜人气候 Pleasant climate

贵阳属亚热带湿润温和型气候。夏无酷暑，冬无严寒，阳光充足，雨水充沛。空气不干燥，四季无风沙，年平均气温在15.3℃左右。其中，最热的七月下旬，平均气温为24℃；最冷的一月上旬，平均气温是4.6℃。

宜人的气候是贵阳的骄傲，博得了“上有天堂，下有苏杭，气候宜人数贵阳”之誉。

Guiyang enjoys a warm and humid subtropical climate neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer with plenty of sunlight and good rainfall. It's not windy nor dusty around the year. The climate is most agreeable with the temperature averaging around 15.3℃ through the year. The average temperature is 24℃ in late July, 4.6℃ in early January.

The pleasant climate is the pride of Guiyang, which causes Guiyang to have this reputation: There is a paradise in heaven and another in Suzhou and Hangzhou, while Guiyang is the most pleasant city for its agreeable climate.

■ 市花市树 City flowers and trees

1987年贵阳市确定的市花为：兰花、紫薇。市树为：樟树、竹子。

In 1987, the government made officially orchid and crape myrtle city flowers and camphor tree and bamboo city trees.

■ 森林之城 City of forest

贵阳市被称为“森林之城”，贵阳市行政区域内现有林地面积275万亩，森林覆盖率为31.7%。此外，市区四周群山环抱、林木苍翠，宽1至7公里，长逾70公里的环城林带，为贵阳市提供了绿色生态屏障。目前，投资1.1亿元人民币，总长223公里，面积43万亩的新环城林带正在建设中，2010年前，人均环城林带面积将达到207平方米。

Guiyang is called a city of forest. 31.7% of its administrative area is covered by forest. Around Guiyang there is a forest belt, 1-7 kilometres wide and 70 kilometres long, so Guiyang is also called a city of forest. Before 2010, Guiyang will invest RMB ¥110,000,000 in building another forest belt with a total length of 223 kilometres and a dimension of 430,000 mu and dimension of forest belt per person will be increased to 207 square metres (formerly 87 square metres).

■ 荣誉称号 Titles of honour

贵阳拥有全国科教兴市先进城市、全国“双拥”模范城市、全国卫生城市、全国园林绿化先进城市、中国环境合作示范城市、中国优秀旅游城市等称号。

Guiyang boasts a lot of titles of honour, such as Advanced city of science and Education, Model City for Supporting Army and Government, Advanced City of Good Public Health, National Advanced Garden Afforestation City, China Demonstration City for Invironmental Cooperation, China Outstanding City for Tourism, etc..

自

然

Nature

资源

矿藏 Mineral resources

能源 Energy resources

生物 Plants and animals



al resources



二 自然资源 **Natural resources**

■ 矿藏 **Mineral resources**

贵州中部地区是全国矿产资源最为富集的地区之一，贵阳则位于这个地区的中心。贵阳蕴藏有丰富的铝、磷、煤、铁、镁、硅、重晶石、白云石、石灰石、大理石、高岭土等 52 种矿产资源。其中铝土矿保有储量 3.3 亿吨，占全国的五分之一；磷矿 4.28 亿吨，是全国的三大基地之一。贵阳的矿产资源具有储量大、品位高、矿点集中、交通方便、易于开采等特点。

The central part of Guizhou is one of the places of the country which are rich in mineral resources. As in the heart of the central part, Guiyang possesses more than 52 kinds of mineral deposits, such as aluminium, phosphorus, coal, iron, magnesium, silicon, heavy spar, dolomite, limestone, marble and Kaolin. The reserves of the bauxite deposits is 330,000,000 tons, which is one fifth of the total reserves in China. With a reserve of 428,000,000 tons of phosphorus, it is one of the three biggest phosphorus mines in China. Abundant reserves, high grade, concentrated mineral deposit, and easy access are characteristics of the mineral resources in Guizhou.

■ 能源 **Energy resources**

贵阳能源资源充足。境内有大小河流 98 条，水资源总量为 46.79 亿立方米。其中地表水 35 亿立方米，地下水 11.79 亿立方米，地下水水质好，流量稳定，具有较高的开发利用价值。全市水能资源理论蕴藏量为 130.7 万千瓦，可开发量为 87.3 万千瓦，水电站装机容量近 100 万千瓦，是全国十大水电基地之一。

贵阳煤炭总储量为 8.3 亿吨，具有品种多、埋藏浅、易开发等特点。2000 年火力发电量为 92.29 亿千瓦时。

丰富的水能与煤炭资源，有利于建设成水电与火电并举的能源基地。

Guiyang is rich in energy resources. Altogether, there are 98 rivers and streams. The total of the water resources is 4,679,000,000 m³, among which, 3,500,000,000 m³ is surface water and 1,179,000,000 m³ is ground water. The high quality and stable flow of the ground-water causes it to be worth developing. The total water power reserves of the city is 1,307,000 kw, among which 873,000kw can be exploited. The installed capacity of the hydropower stations nearly amounts to 1,000,000kw, which is one of the biggest hydropower stations in the country.

The coal mining totals to 830,000,000 tons, with the characteristics of various types, shallowly hidden and easily exploited. In 2000, the thermal power totaled to 9,229,000,000 kw/h.

The abundant water and coal resources contribute to the construction of the energy bases of hydropower and thermal power.

■ 生物 Plants and animals

贵阳地处亚热带常绿阔叶林带，温和湿润的气候使贵阳拥有种类繁多的生物资源。全市有维管束植物 177 属 1300 余种。国家重点保护的植物有香果树、鹅掌楸、乐东拟单性木兰、青檀、青钱柳、银杏、杜仲、天麻、厚朴等。国家重点保护的动物有大鲵（娃娃鱼）、白冠长尾雉、云豹、白鹇、猕猴、林麝、苏门羚、穿山甲、鸳鸯等。

Guiyang is located in the subtropical evergreen broadleaf tree zone, with mild and humid climate. Guiyang has a variety of plants and animals. Altogether, there are over 1,300 kinds of vascular bundle plants in 177 genera. Under the first-class national protection, there are 9 kinds of wild plants: *emmenopterys henryi*, Chinese tuliptree, wing celtis, ginkgo, *eucommia*, *gastrodia elata* and *magnolia officinalis*, etc. and 10 kinds of wild animals: the giant salemender (called Wawayu in Chinese), the paradise flycatcher, the clouded leopard, the silver pheasant, the macaque, the forest musk deer, the serow, the pangolin and the madarin duck.



基

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Infra

设施

- 航空 Aviation
- 铁路 Railway
- 公路与公共交通 Highway and public transport
- 城市建设 City reconstruction
- 供水 Water supply
- 供电 Power supply
- 供气 Gas supply
- 环保 Environmental protection
- 绿化 Afforestation
- 电信通信 Telecommunications
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