

ZHENGZHOU CHINA

中国郑州 2009

在中华民族的母亲河——黄河中下游的分界处，有一座古老而年轻的城市，这就是素有“绿城”美誉的河南省省会——郑州。悠久的历史、灿烂的文化、优越的区位和丰富的资源，使郑州成为中国重要的交通枢纽、著名商埠、中国八大古都之一。

郑州市人民政府新闻办公室

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主 编: 丁世显

副 主 编: 李宪敏 王丽艳

责任编辑: 李卫锋 张红治

编 辑: 何 宇 段文旭 杨艳君 崔美玲

摄 影: 张 永 郑泰森 朱广健 张爱图

赵亚洲 陈 靖 刘予平 汤其昌

杨 光 等

信息提供: 郑州市统计局

翻 译: 姜少寅

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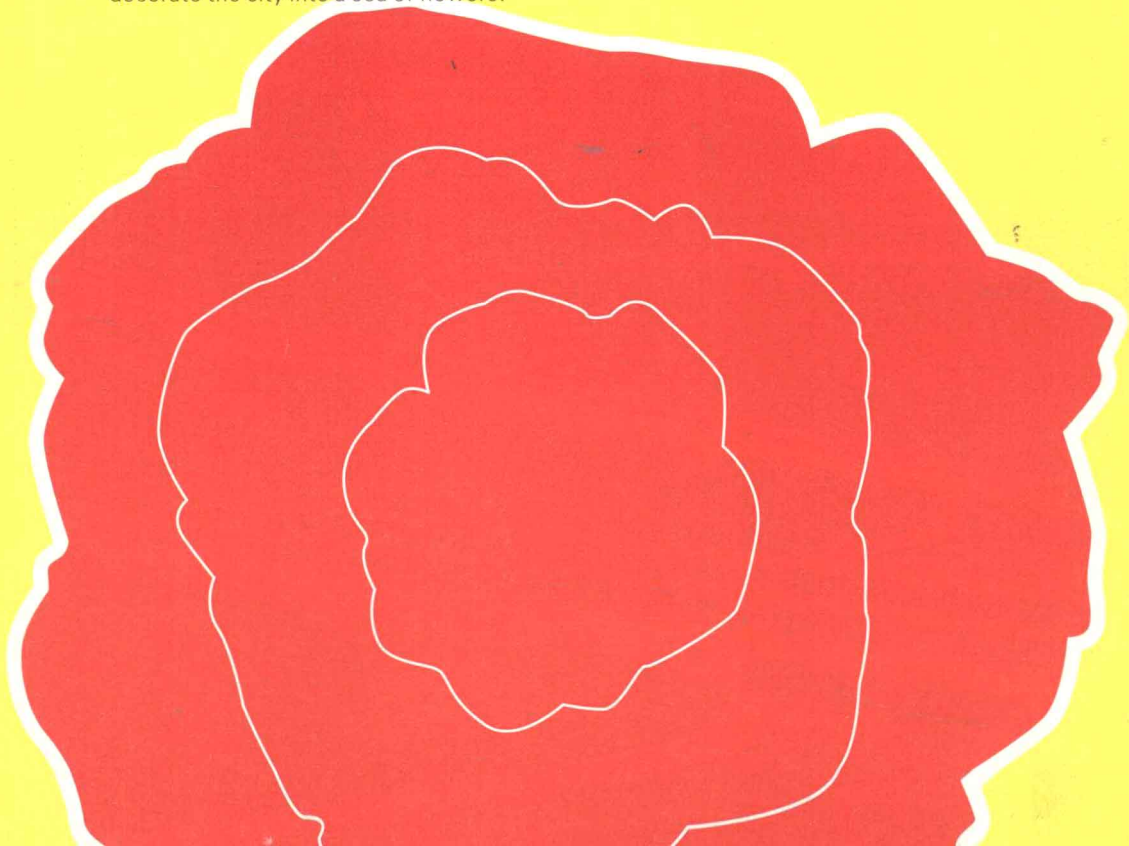
文明 所以久远 通达 带来繁荣

市花月季

City Flower—Chinese Rose

月季花原产中国，蔷薇科，为常绿或落叶灌木，花生于枝顶，花朵常簇生，花色甚多。月季花期为5月至11月，开花连续不断，又称月月红。月季很早就 在郑州广泛种植，其花朵俏丽，色彩丰富，在郑州的公园、街道、游园、小区等处处可见，花开时节把郑州装扮成了花的海洋。

Chinese rose belongs to Rosaceae and originally grew in China. It is a kind of evergreen or deciduous shrub. Flowers of Chinese rose are of different colors, normally grow in clusters on top of a branch, and the floescence lasts from May to November, which makes Chinese rose also named monthly rose. Chinese roses were planted widely in Zhengzhou long time ago because of their beautiful and colorful flowers with long blooming time. Now Chinese roses can be seen everywhere in Zhengzhou's parks, streets, gardens, communities to decorate the city into a sea of flowers.



市树法桐

City Tree—Plane Tree

法桐，悬铃木科。法桐阔叶、伟岸、雄奇，实用性和观赏性俱佳。法桐不畏严寒和干旱，对城市环境适应性特别强，具有超强的吸收有害气体、抵抗烟尘、隔离噪音能力，是著名的优良庭荫树和行道树。上世纪50年代，法桐在郑州广泛种植，至今以法桐为行道树的道路，都形成了绿色长廊、生态隧道景观。在郑州市民中流行着一句话：走在法桐树下，“晴天不晒太阳，小雨不湿衣裳”。在提升城市景观方面，法桐功不可没，为郑州市获得“绿城”美誉作出了巨大贡献，已成为郑州园林绿化的重要形象代表。

Plane tree belongs to chinara family. The tree can grow very tall with broad leaves, which means it is both practical and ornamental. This drought-enduring and severe-cold-enduring tree is very much suitable to grow in gardens or along streets, for it has very strong flexibility to urban environment, extremely strong ability to absorb harmful gas, resist smoke or dust, and isolate noise. As early as in the fifties of last century, plane trees were planted widely in Zhengzhou and now all roads in this city with plane trees growing on both sides have become the city's green corridors and ecological tunnels. There is a saying popular among the Zhengzhou citizens: Whenever you walk along under the plane trees, "you won't be afraid of being exposed in strong sunshine in fine days and getting wet in light rain days". Plane tree has also rendered outstanding service in promoting the urban scenery: It was just because of its plane trees that Zhengzhou won the reputation of a "green city", and now the tree has played an important role in making Zhengzhou into a garden city.



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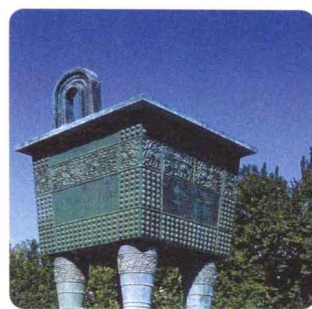
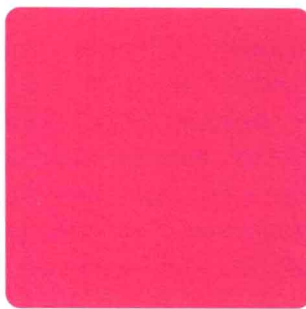
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历史篇

History



历史沿革/History and evolution

自然地理/Physical geography

历史沿革 History and Evolution

“郑州”由来

Origin of Zhengzhou

郑州的历史源远流长，曾是中华民族最早聚居地之一，是中华人文始祖轩辕黄帝的故里。早在3600年前的商代早期这里就是商朝都邑，创造了灿烂的商都文明。西周时期，周武王封其弟管叔鲜于此，称管国，为当时周朝之东方重镇。春秋时期郑州属郑，称管邑，为郑大夫子产的采邑，又称东里。北周武成元年（公元559年），属荥州。隋开皇三年（公元583年）改荥州为郑州，自此“郑州”一名开始用于今郑州地区。郑州在历史上曾有夏、商、管、郑、韩五个朝代在此建都，隋、唐、五代、宋、金、元、明、清8代为州。2004年，被中国古都学会正式确认为“中国八大古都”之一，同时也是“世界历史都市联盟”成员。

The history of Zhengzhou has run a long course from a remote source. Zhengzhou is one of the earliest inhabiting areas of the Chinese nation and the native place of Huang Di, the first ancestor of the Chinese nation. As early as 3,600 years ago in the early period of the Shang Dynasty, this place was once the capital city of that dynasty and the splendid Shang civilization was just created here. During the Western Zhou Dynasty, the King Wu of that dynasty appointed his younger brother Guan Shuxian as the ruler of this area, which was then called Principality Guan and became an important town in the eastern part of the Zhou Dynasty. During the Spring and Autumn Period, this area belonged to Principality Zheng and was called Guan Yi or Dong Li, a manor ruled by Zi Chan who was a senior official of State Zheng. In the first year of Wu Cheng period of the Northern Zhou Dynasty (559 AD), this area was named Xingzhou and in the third year of Kai Huang period of the Sui Dynasty (583 AD), its name was changed from Xingzhou to Zhengzhou. From that time up to now, this area has always been called "Zhengzhou". Historically two dynasties of Xia and Shang and three states of Guan, Zheng and Han had their capitals built here, and after that Zhengzhou became a prefecture in the dynasties of Sui, Tang, Five

Dynasties, Song, Yuan, Jin, Ming and Qing. In the year of 2004, Zhengzhou was officially confirmed by China Ancient Capital Society as "one of China's Eight Major Ancient Capitals", and later it has become a member of the "League of World Historical Cities".



省会迁郑

Becoming A Provincial Capital

1948年10月22日，郑州宣告解放。从此，郑州的历史揭开了新的一页。由于具有地理位置适中，铁路交通发达，周边资源丰富的优势，以及建国后河南省即将开始大规模经济建设发展形势的要求，1954年10月，河南省省会由开封迁到郑州，郑州的发展如虎添翼，一座矗立在黄河南岸边的新城不断崛起，不断开创新的时代，逐步成为全省政治、经济、文化、教育、科技和交通中心。

On October 22, 1948, Zhengzhou was liberated and Zhengzhou's history has turned over a new leaf since then. Because of its suitable location, well-developed railway transportation, rich natural resources in neighbor provinces, and based on the reality that Henan Province would launch a large-scale economic construction soon after the establishment of New China, the capital of Henan Province moved from Kaifeng to Zhengzhou in October 1954. From then on Zhengzhou has been developing itself so fast like a tiger with wings. Now Zhengzhou as a new city standing at the south bank of the Yellow River has been rising and innovating increasingly and has gradually become the political, economic, cultural, educational, communicational, scientific and technological center of the whole province.



历史跨越

Surpassing the History

1978年以来，郑州不断扩大开放，深化改革，逐步走出了一条建设大型现代化城市的新路。今天的郑州，已发展成为对周边城市具有吸引力、辐射力和带动力的区域性中心城市，是中原崛起的重要战略支点。先后荣获了“中国历史文化名城”、“中国优秀旅游城市”、“国家卫生城市”、“国家园林城市”、“全国科技进步先进城市”、“全国双拥模范城市”、“全国创建文明城市工作先进城市”、“全国绿化模范城市”等称号。

With continuously enlarging its opening-up and deepening its reform since 1978, the city of Zhengzhou has gradually paved a new way for constructing a large and modern city. Zhengzhou today has developed itself into a strategic pivot city triggering the rise of the Central Plains, a regional core city attracting, influencing and leading other cities around. Zhengzhou has won respectively the titles of "China's Famous Historical and Cultural City", "China's Excellent Tourist City", "Nationally Advanced Clean City", "Nationally Advanced Garden City", "Nationally Advanced City in Scientific and Technological Development", "National Double-Support Model City", "Nationally Advanced City in Civilization Establishment", "China's Model Green City" etc.

自然地理

地理位置

Geographical Position

郑州地处中华腹地，十省通衢。与古都开封、洛阳东西相临，距首都北京680公里。北临黄河，西依嵩山，东、南接黄淮平原，位于黄河中下游的交界处，介于东经 $112^{\circ} 42'$ ~ $114^{\circ} 14'$ 、北纬 $34^{\circ} 16'$ ~ $34^{\circ} 58'$ 之间。

Zhengzhou is located in the hinterland of China connecting ten provinces of the country. It neighbors the ancient capital Kaifeng in the east and the ancient capital Luoyang in the west, and is 680 kilometers from Beijing the Capital of China. Lying between $112^{\circ} 42'E$ – $114^{\circ} 14'E$ and $34^{\circ} 16'N$ – $34^{\circ} 58'N$, this city borders the Yellow River in the north and the Songshan Mountains in the west, extends as far as the Huang Huai Plains in the east and the south.

气候

Climate

郑州是一座平原城市，属北温带大陆性气候，年平均气温 14.3°C ，平均降水量640.9毫米。四季分明并各具特色，一年中7月最热，平均气温 27.3°C ，1月最冷，平均气温 -0.2°C 。

Being a city in the flatland of the North Temperate Zone, Zhengzhou has a continental climate with an annual average temperature of 14.3°C and an annual average precipitation of 640.9 mm. It has clearly distinguished and characteristic four seasons. The hottest weather here is in July with an average temperature of 27.3°C , and the coldest is in January with an average temperature of -0.2°C .

土地面积

Area of Land

郑州境内除西南部有少数丘陵山脉外，均为坦荡低平的平原，是黄淮平原的一部分。全市总面积7446.2平方公里，市区面积1010.3平方公里，其中建成区面积303.0平方公里。

Most areas within its boundaries are flatlands belonging to the Huanghuai Plains except a few mountains and hills in the southwestern part of the city. The city has a total area of 7,446.2 square kilometers, of which the urban area is 1,010.3 square kilometers including a built-up area of 303.0 square kilometers.

自然资源

Natural Resources

郑州拥有得天独厚的自然资源。现已探明的矿藏有煤、铝、矾土、耐火黏土、水泥灰岩、油石、硫铁矿、石英砂等34种，其中煤炭总储量50亿吨，居全省第一位；耐火黏土品种齐全，储量达1亿吨，占全省储量的一半；铝土矿储量1亿吨，占全省的30%；天然油石矿质优良，是全国最大的油石基地之一。

Zhengzhou is richly endowed by nature. Up to now 34 kinds of minerals have been prospected such as coal, bauxite, refractory clay, cement limestone, oilstone, pyrite and quartz sand. Its coal reserves reach 5 billion tons, ranking first in Henan Province; its refractory clay is of complete varieties with reserves of 100 million tons, representing half of the total in the whole province; its bauxite reserves is 100 million tons accounting for 30% of the total of the province; and its high-quality natural oilstone makes Zhengzhou one of the largest production bases of this kind in China.

行政区划

Administrative divisions

郑州现辖6区5市1县：中原区、二七区、金水区、管城区、惠济区、上街区，巩义市、登封市、新密市、荥阳市、新郑市，中牟县。同时拥有郑东新区、国家郑州高新技术产业开发区、国家郑州经济技术开发区和航空港区。

Under Zhengzhou's jurisdiction are 6 districts of Jinshui, Erqi, ZhongYuan, Guancheng, Huiji and Shangjie, 5 sub-cities of Gongyi, Dengfeng, Xingyang, Xinmi and Xinzheng, and 1 county of Zhongmu. In addition, the city also has the newly-established districts of Zhengdong New District, Zhengzhou High & New Technology Industries Development Zone, Zhengzhou National Economic & Technological Development Zone, and Zhengzhou Airport District.

2008年全市土地面积与人口总量 Land area and gross population of the city in 2008

指 标	单 位	数 量
全市土地面积	平方公里	7446.2
市区面积	平方公里	1010.3
建成区面积	平方公里	303.0
年末总人口	万人	743.6
Index	Unit	Quantity
Land area of the whole city	Square kilometer	7446.2
Area of the city Proper	Square kilometer	1010.3
Built-up area	Square kilometer	303.0
Year-end total population	10000	743.6





1/2/3

1/城隍庙一角

A corner of the Town God's Temple

2/黄帝故里

Birthplace of the Huang Di

3/“母亲河”——黄河

“Mother River” —the Yellow River





1
2
3

- 1/ 康百万庄园
Millionaire Kang's Manor
- 2/ 郑州博物馆
Zhengzhou Museum
- 3/ 商代遗址
Ruins of the Shang Dynasty

