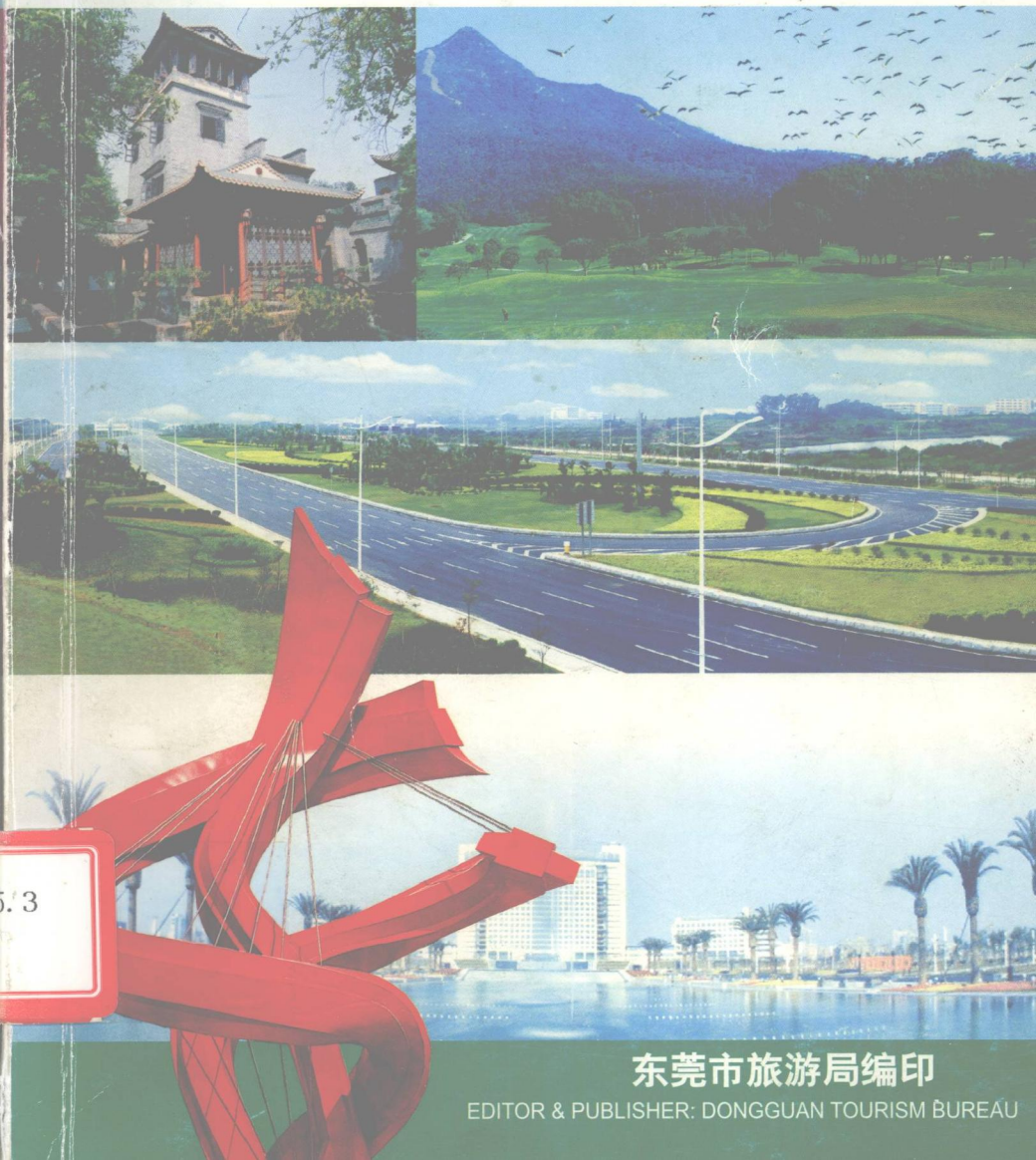


魅力东莞

旅游指南

Fresh Dongguan Marvelous City

Travel Guide



5.3

东莞市旅游局编印

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东莞概况

Brief Introduction to Dongguan

东莞市位于广东省中南部，珠江口东岸，北接广州，南连深圳，

毗邻香港，全市陆地面积2465平方公里。全市人口约700万，

其中有港澳台同胞70多万，海外侨胞20多万，是广东著名的侨乡。1985年撤县建市，1988年升格为地级市。

东莞气候温和，物产丰富，是珠江三角洲著名的“鱼米果之乡”。改革开放以来，东莞大力发展外向型

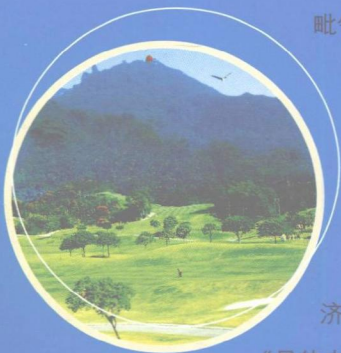
经济，国民经济保持年平均增长20%以上，2004年综合经济实力名列全国大中城市第12位、地级市第1位，并先后荣获

“最佳中国魅力城市”和“中国最具经济活力城市”等称号。

东莞是中国优秀旅游城市、广东省历史文化名城，旅游资源丰富，名胜古迹众多。林则徐销烟池旧址、威远炮台、沙角炮台等鸦片战争古战场以及广东四大名园之一的可园是东莞著名的旅游景区。

近年来，城市现代化建设的加快使这座充满活力的城市增添了无限魅力。2004年由市民评出的“东莞新八景”和“东莞文物八景”集中体现了东莞悠久的历史 and 恢宏的现代气派，成为中外游客和市民旅游观光和休闲度假的好去处。而绿色世界城市公园、同沙生态旅游区、黄旗山城市公园、水濂山森林公园等一大批生态旅游区的陆续建成又使东莞这座生态绿城更充满了生机……

本册将完整地向您展示这座魅力城市的美丽新貌。





Situated in the south central area of Guangdong, the city of Dongguan is on the east bank of Zhujiang estuary, north to Guangzhou, south to Shenzhen and in the neighborhood of Hong Kong. The land area of the city is 2465 square kilo-meters and the population is almost 7 million. Dongguan has over 700,000 emigrators in Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan while over 200,000 in foreign countries. It is a famous hometown of overseas Chinese in Guangdong. In 1985, Dongguan was upgraded from town level to city level. In 1988 it was upgraded to be a prefecture-level city.

Dongguan is warm and rich in resources, so it is well-known as a town rich in fish, rice and fruit in Pearl River Delta. Since the reform and opening-up, Dongguan has developed export-oriented economy with great effort. Its average annual increase rate of GDP is over 20%. In 2004, the comprehensive economic strength of Dongguan ranked No. 12 among the big and middle cities in China and No.1 in the prefecture-level cities. It was awarded as Most Charming City of China and Most Economically Vigorous City in China.

Dongguan is an excellent tourist city in China. As a city famous for its history and culture in Guangdong, it possesses abundant tourist resources of scenic and historic interest areas, e.g., the site of the opium-destroying pool of Lin Zexu, the Weiyuan emplacement, the Shajiao emplacement and other opium war sites. Keyuan Garden, one of the four famous gardens in Guangdong, is also the best known tourist place in Dongguan.

In the recent years, the modernization has added great charms to the vigorous city. In 2004, the Top 8 new landscapes in Dongguan and the Top 8 historic sites in Dongguan were elected by the citizens in Dongguan. Presenting the long history of Dongguan and the modernization of the city respectively, they are good choices for the tourists and citizens to visit and relax. Meanwhile, there are also plenty of ecological interest areas like Green World, Tongsha Ecological Tourist Zone, Huangqi Mountain City Park and Shuilian Mountain Forest Park. They make the green city more alive. This pamphlet will show you the beauty of this charming city completely.





东莞旅游简图



地理位置 Geographic location

东莞，位于广东省中南部，珠江口东岸，全市陆地面积2465平方公里，地势至东往西倾斜。北距广州50公里，南离深圳90公里，水路至香港47海里，至澳门48海里，处于穗港经济走廊中间，是广州与香港水陆交通的必经之地。

Situated in the south central area of Guangdong, the city of Dongguan is on the east bank of Zhujiang estuary. The land area of the city is 2465 square kilo-meters, slopes from east to west. It is 50 kilometers north to Guangzhou and 90 kilometers south to Shenzhen. By water it is 47 sea miles from Hong Kong and 48 sea miles from Macau. Right at the center of the economic corridor between Guangzhou and Hong Kong, it is an indispensable pass of the two cities on land or water.

历史沿革 History and Revolution

东莞为岭南古邑，有文物可考的历史可以追溯5000余年。史载：新石器时代，其境内东江沿岸已有原始人群聚居。公元前20世纪的夏代，东莞属南交地。春秋战国时，属“百粤地”。公元前214年，秦始皇统一中国，东莞属南海郡番禺县地。东汉顺帝时，分番禺立增城，东莞属增城。公元222-228年中，分增城立东官郡。入晋，废东官郡，东莞分属番禺、增城。东晋咸和六年（公元331年），东莞立县，初名宝安。唐肃宗至德二年（757年）更名东莞，县治置于涌（今莞城）。以东莞作县名由此始，相传因境内盛产水草（莞草）而得名。1985年9月撤县设市，1988年1月升为地级市，下辖32个镇区。

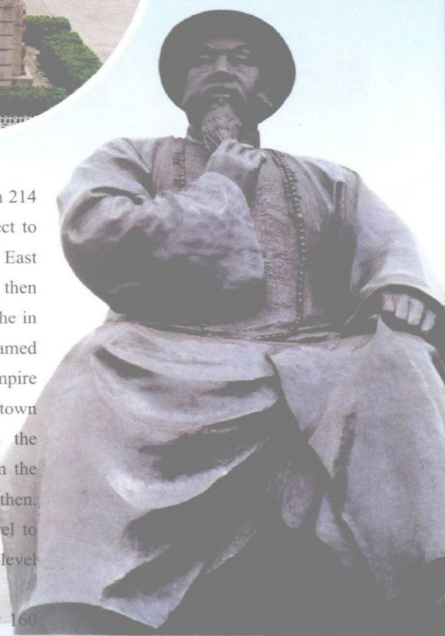
这是一座有着光荣革命传统的城市。160多年前，林则徐在东莞虎门销烟，写下中国近代史的光辉篇章。抗战时期，东莞又成为东江纵队的抗日根据地之一。



Dongguan is an old city in Guangdong with relic-proven history dates back some 5000 years. It is recorded that: in the Neolithic age, there were primitive men living collectively along the Dongjiang River. In the Xia Dynasty in the 1900s BC, Dongguan

was subject to Nanjiao. In the Spring and Autumn and warring States period, it belonged to Baiyue. In 214 BC, the King of Qin united China and Dongguan was subject to the Panyu, Nahai province. In the Shun Emperor period of East Han, Panyu was separated and Zengcheng was established, then Dongguan was subject to Zengcheng. In the 6th year of Xianhe in East Jin (331 A.D), Dongguan was appointed as a town named Baoan originally. In the 2nd year of Zhidi of Tang Suzong Empire (757 AD), the name of Baoan was changed to Dongguan, the town government was in Yong (now as Guan city). This is the origination of Dongguan. It is said that the name came from the water grass named Guan which was everywhere in the town then. In September 1985, Dongguan was upgraded from town level to city level. In January 1988 it was upgraded to be a prefecture-level city, governing 32 towns and districts.

The city is of glorious revolutionary tradition. Over 160 years ago, Lin Zexu destroyed opium in Humen of Dongguan, which starts the modern history of China. During the war time, Dongguan is one of the revolutionary bases of Dongjiang Column.



林 則 徐

1785-1850



自然气候 Natural Climate



东莞属珠江、东江冲积而成的平原，土地肥沃，有丰富的土地、森林资源。东莞濒临南海，地处北回归线以南，属亚热带海洋性气候。这里气候温和，年平均气温23.3摄氏度，年均降水量2042.6毫米。地势自东往西倾斜，大部分为丘陵盆地、冲积平原，依山傍海，海岸线115.98公里（含内航道）；既宜于发展粮食生产，又有利于发展经济作物，是我国传统的农业高产区，盛产水稻及香蕉、荔枝、龙眼、菠萝、橙、柑、桔等岭南佳果，水产资源也十分丰富。

The land of Dongguan is the plain made by Pearl River and Dongjiang River. So Dongguan has rich land and forest resources. Located to the south of the tropic of cancer, it is of semi-tropical oceanic climate. It is warm here. The annual average temperature is 23.3°C and the annual average rainfall is 2042.6 millimeters. The land slopes from east to west, most of the land are hills, mesas and alluvial plains. Dongguan has mountains and seas and the sea line is 115.98 kilometers (including internal sea-route). The place is not only good for the farming of rice, but also good for other economic plants. So it is a traditional agricultural zone with high-output. It grows a lot of rice, banana, lichee, longan, pineapple, orange and tangerine. Besides, it is also rich in aquaculture.

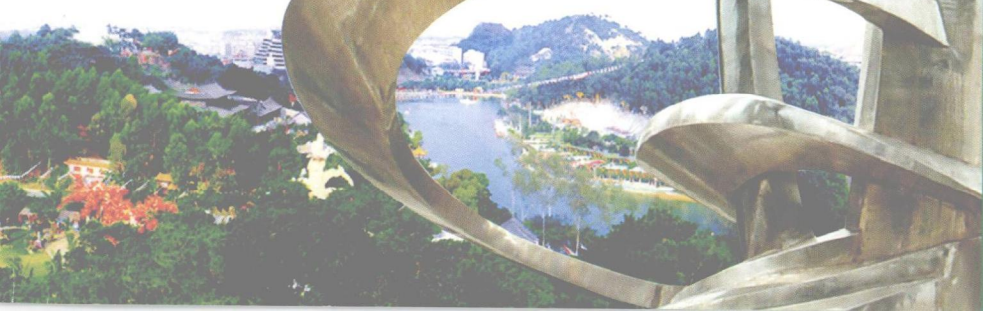


经济活力 Economy Energy



Since the 20 years of reform and opening-up, Dongguan insists in keeping economic construction as the central task. By completely usage of the geographic and culture advantages, Dongguan implements its strategy of economy internationalization, develops export-oriented economy with great effect and promotes the economic development with technology. Dongguan has been developed into a global manufacturing city from an agricultural town of fish, rice and fruit. Its GDP has been increased forcefully and the trade export volume ranked among the Top 4 in the consecutive 8 years. Now it is one of the Top 30 cities in comprehensive economic strength, the GDP annual average increase rate is over 20%. In 2004, the comprehensive economic strength of Dongguan ranked No. 12 among the big and middle cities in China and No.1 in the prefecture-level cities. It was awarded as Most Charming Chinese City and Most Economically Vigorous City in China.

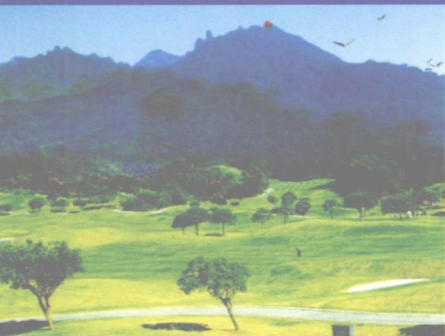
改革开放二十多年，东莞坚持以经济建设为中心，充分发挥地理人文优势，实施经济国际化战略，大力发展外向型经济，以科技推动经济的发展。从一个“鱼米果之乡”的农业县迅速的发展成为一个“国际制造业名城”，国民经济一直保持强劲的增长势头，贸易出口总值在全国大中城市中连续八年位居前四位，进入中国综合经济实力30强行列。国民经济保持年平均增长20%以上；2004年综合经济实力名列全国大中城市第12位、地级市第1位；并先后荣获“最佳中国魅力城市”和“中国最具经济活力城市”等称号。



Travel in Dongguan



在东莞



来东莞旅游，不仅是看纯粹的山水画，更是要感受社会经济高速发展中的城市风景。要想看东莞的城市风景，就得游览“东莞新八景”和“东莞文物八景”：松山湖科技产业园区、东莞大道、市中心广场、虎门大桥、虎英郊野公园、长安莲花山风景区、绿色世界、水濂山森林公园、石龙金沙湾、林则徐销烟池、虎门炮台旧址、可园、迎恩门、蚝岗贝丘遗址、黎氏大宗祠、金鳌洲塔、南社古建筑群、大岭山抗日根据地。就是这一处处浓缩了东莞历史文化与建设成就精华的自然景观和人文胜地，构建着东莞城市风景图的主框架。

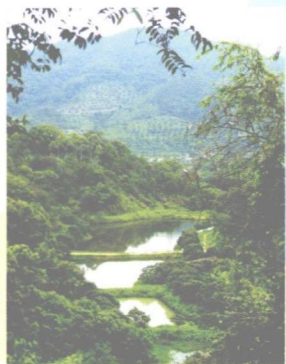
如另有空闲，不妨再看看蒋光鼐故居、袁崇焕纪念园、榴花公园，爬爬黄旗山、观音山，游游粤晖园、海月岩，逛逛华南MALL、冠和博物馆、隐贤山庄。

当如此众多的景点让你眼花缭乱，无从挑选时，东莞的4家国际社、26家国内社和3家国际社非法人分公司可以充当你的参谋，串连几条精品线路，让你畅游东莞“魅力之旅”。

现在就出发吧……

FRESH DONGGUAN MARVELOUS CITY





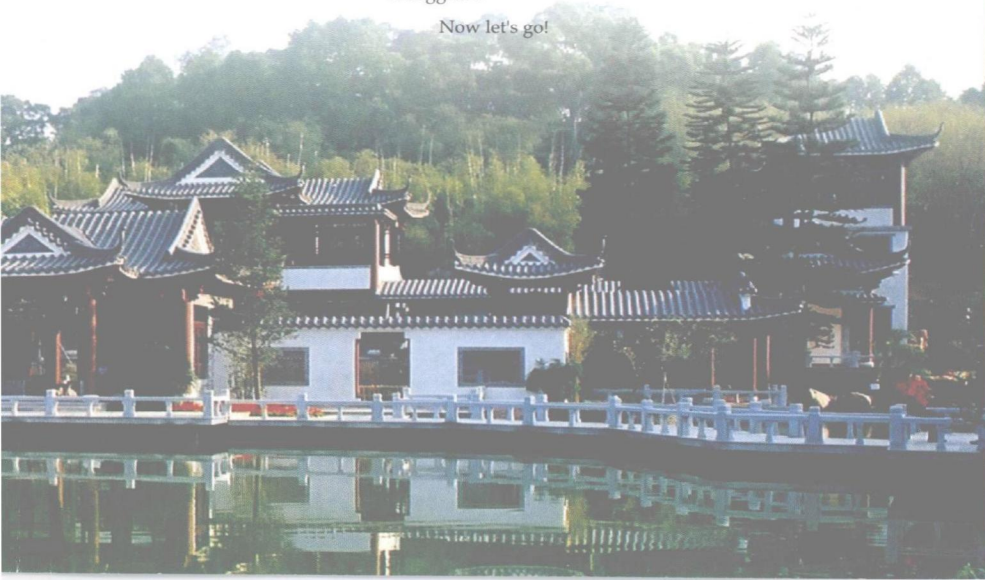
In Dongguan, travelers don't come for pure landscapes of mountains and rivers. In fact, people come here to have a look at the views of a city under fast social and economic development.

If you want to see the views in Dongguan city, the Top 8 New Spots and the Top 8 Historic Spots will be recommended. They include: Songshan Lake Technology Industrial Zone, Dongguan Blvd, City Central Plaza, Humen Grand Bridge, Huying Outskirt Park, Chang'an Lianhua Mountain Interest Area, Green World, Shuilian Mountain Forest Park, Shilong Jinsha Bay, Lin Zexu Opium-Destroying Pool, historic spot of Humen Embrace, Keyuan Garden, Ying'en Gate, Haogang Beiqiu Site, The Li's Ancestral Temple, Jinazhou Tower, Nanshe Old Building Group, and Daling Mountain Anti-Japanese Base. All of the natural and cultural spots condense the essence of the history, culture and construction of Dongguan. They form the main frame of the views in Dongguan.

If time permitted, some more places are also recommended: Jiang Guangnai's House, Yuan Chonghuan Memorial Garden, Liuhua Garden, Huangqi Mountain, Guanyin Mountain Forest Part, Yuehui Garden, Haiyue Stone, South China Mall, Guanhe Museum and Yinxian Mountain Manor.

Maybe there are too many choices. Don't worry, the 4 international travel agents, 26 domestic agents and 3 international non-legal representative agents can help you to pick up several spots-traveling lines, then you can enjoy the charming tour in Dongguan.

Now let's go!



东莞新八景

松湖烟雨 Song lake drizzle

(东莞松山湖科技产业园区)

(In Songshanlake science and technology industrial park)

松湖烟雨位于“科技共山水一色”的松山湖科技产业园区。8平方公里水面的松山湖，四周峰峦环抱，湖水清澈，湖鸟轻鸣。每当晨雾雨烟，松山湖宛如薄纱遮面的少女，含羞玉立，静穆凝神；雨霁虹出时分，湖面烟波浩渺，云蒸霞蔚；晓月晚风中，松山湖舟舸横掠，渔舟唱晚。沿悠长的湖岸线，42公里长的滨湖路曲径通幽，路旁是绿意嫣然的荔枝林和多品种果园，树影婆娑，果实飘香；亲水湖岸线青草如茵，桃红柳绿，争奇斗艳，缤纷醉人；峰峦绿树倒映湖底，波光烟雨青翠流荡，湖光山色相映生辉，是享受闲情野趣、亲近自然、愉悦身心的理想场所。

Song lake drizzle lies in Songshanhu science and technology industrial park, which is known as a combination of science and technology and the landscape. The eight square kilometers Songshan Lake, surrounded by green hills, is so pure and refreshing, with birds singing slightly around. Every time the lake is covered by the morning fog and drizzle, it looks just like a shy young girl standing there bashfully, with her eyes looking through the veil on her head. When the rainbow comes in after the drizzle, the lake is covered with light fog, as if rosy clouds falling on the surface of the lake. At night with the clear moon in the sky, there are fishing boats coming back from the lake with their local fishing songs so warm and sweet. Along the lakeside, there is the 42 kilometers long Lakeside Road, with greenery and inviting lichee orchard and other fruits garden. The shadow of the fruit trees dance in the rhythm of the wind, with the appealing sweet fruit smell seducing people in the air. Along the lakeside road, colorful tiny flowers scatter among the lovely little green grass, contesting their beauty with each other, which makes people so intoxicated and unwound. It's such a refreshing natural spot for you to enjoy the pleasure of being in the nature so relaxingly.

大道朝晖

Boulevard under the sunlight

(东莞大道) (Dongguan Boulevard)



东莞大道长9.94公里，最宽达189米，北起旗峰门前，南至石鼓高速公路入口，是广深高速公路进入东莞市区的门户。引人注目的大道隔离绿化带中，绿茵如注，红蕾含羞，棕榈挺拔，层次分明的景色中充满了南国风情。大道宽广笔直，构成一条流光溢彩的生态走廊，驾车行驶于大道之上，大有“车在画中行，画在车前展”之美感。

Dongguan Road runs 9.94 kilometers long, with its widest section 189 meters wide, connecting Qifeng Park in the north and the entrance to Shigu Highway in the south. It is the gate to Dongguan urban area from the Guangzhou Shenzhen Highway. This long wide straight road is built in accordance with the surrounding environment, making it a beautiful ecological corridor with various appealing scenes. There are South-China-flavored straight palm trees and flourish flowers greeting people coming from near and afar in the greenery partition, giving people the feeling that The car is driving in a picture; the picture is showing itself in front of the car.



广场挹萃

Multi-functional Plaza

(市中心广场)(City Central Plaza)

东莞市中心广场位于新城市中心区，南北长约1400米，东西宽约250米，玉兰大剧院、市展览馆、图书馆等多项新建高标准文化设施座落其中，集功能性、休闲性、娱乐性、欣赏性于一体，极富时代气息、现代气派、文化内涵，是东莞文化新城的缩影。

The City Central Plaza in Dongguan is in the new city central district. It is 1400 meters long from south to north and 250 meters wide from east to west. Within the plaza, there are Yulan Grand Opera, City Museum, library and other new cultural facilities of high standard. Built for application, recreation, entertainment and appreciation, the plaza is modern, fashionable and of strong cultural sense. It is a condensed Dongguan which is a new cultural city.



东莞图书馆



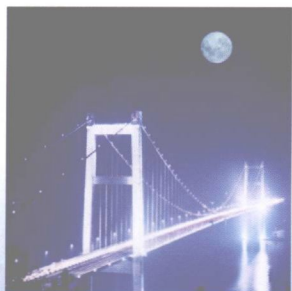
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旅游指南 · 游在东莞 · 东莞新八景

Top Eight New Spots of Dongguan

古塞飞虹 Rainbow in an Old Fort (虎门大桥) (Humen Grand Bridge)



虎门大桥位于鸦片战争古战场，虎门炮台旧址侧，东起虎门，西接番禺，横跨珠江口，全长15.6公里，沟通广东东西两翼，横空出世，如长虹卧波。虎门古塞是我国近代史的开篇地，全国爱国主义教育基地，改革开放的先行地；虎门大桥连接历史与未来，气贯长虹。

