

今日貴州



GUIZHOU TODAY



2013





主 办

中共贵州委办公厅
贵州省人民政府办公厅
中共贵州省委对外宣传办公室
贵州省人民政府发展研究中心
贵州省人民政府外事侨务办公室



美丽神奇的贵州 Magnificent Guizhou **6—17.**

资源丰富的贵州 Guizhou with Rich Resources **18—37.**

后发赶超的贵州 Guizhou: Catching Up and Surpassing **38—97.**

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黄果树大瀑布 Huangguoshu Waterfalls

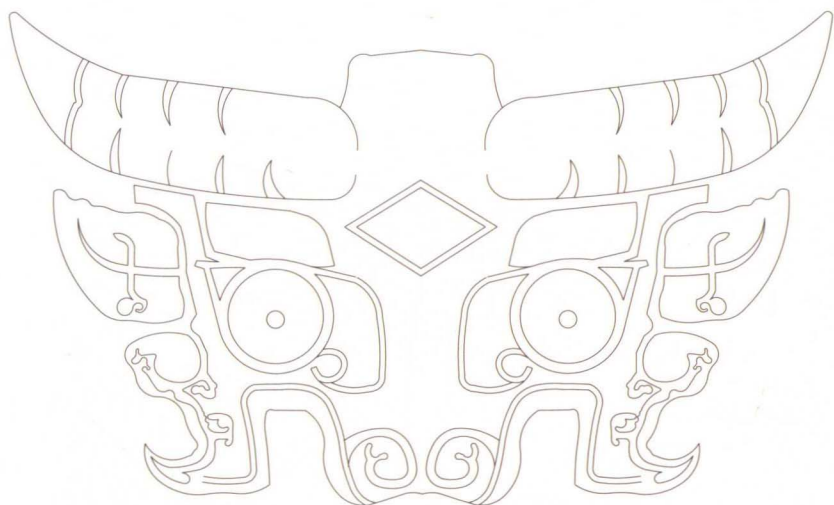


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贵州简称“黔”或“贵”，位于中国西南地区东部，东毗湖南，北邻重庆、四川，西连云南，南接广西，全省东西长约 595 公里，南北相距约 509 公里，总面积 17.62 万平方公里，占全国国土面积的 1.8%。全省辖贵阳、遵义、六盘水、安顺、毕节、铜仁 6 个地级市和黔东南、黔南、黔西南 3 个民族自治州，共 88 个县（市、区、特区）。2012 年，全省年末常住人口（半年以上）3484 万人，其中城镇人口占 36.4%，农村人口占 63.6%。

Known as “Qian” or “Gui” for short, Guizhou is located in the east of Southwest China, bordering Hunan in the east, Chongqing and Sichuan in the north, Yunnan in the west and Guangxi in the south. It is 595 km wide from its west to east, 509 km long from north to south. With a land area of 176,200 square kilometers, Guizhou accounts for 1.8% of the territory of China. Guizhou governs 6 prefecture-level cities, including Guiyang, Zunyi, Liupanshui, Anshun, Bijie and Tongren, 3 autonomous prefectures, namely Qiandongnan, Qinan and Qixinan, and 88 counties (cities, districts and special zones). By the end of 2012, Guizhou has 34.84 million permanent residents with over half year’s residence, 36.4% of them being urban residents and 63.6% rural residents.



中国·贵州
China Guizhou

美丽神奇

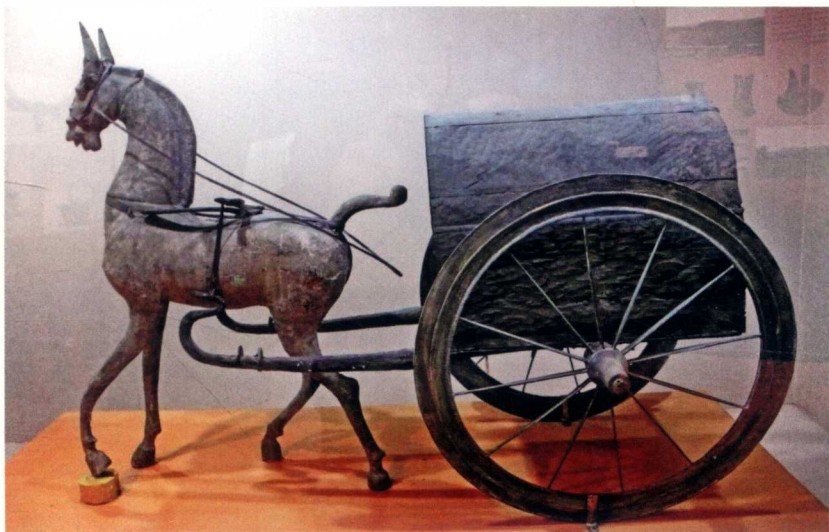
的贵州

Magnificent Guizhou





铜仁梵净山 Fanjing Mont in Tongren



铜车马（东汉）兴仁万屯出土
Bronze Horse and Cart discovered in Wanren, Xingren

悠

久的历史

Long History

贵州是中国古人类的发祥地和中国古文化的发源地之一，早在数十万年前就有人类在这块土地上繁衍生息。战国、秦汉时期，贵州为夜郎国的中心。宋宣和元年（公元 1119 年），“贵州”之名始见于典籍，明永乐十一年（公元 1413 年）设置贵州承宣布政司，贵州正式建立行省。清代咸丰、同治年间，贵州各族人民大起义，沉重地打击了清王朝的封建统治。1935 年 1 月，中国工农红军长征经过贵州时，中共中央政治局在黔北召开了著名的“遵义会议”，实现了中国革命的转折。1949 年 11 月 15 日贵阳解放，贵州历史从此翻开了崭新的一页。

Guizhou has been a place where human beings propagated ever since hundreds of thousands of years ago, making it one of the birthplaces of ancient Chinese and ancient Chinese culture. In the Warring States Period, Qin Dynasty and Han Dynasty, Guizhou was the center of Yelang Kingdom. Guizhou was quoted in ancient books as early as in the first year of Xuanhe Reign of the Song Dynasty (i.e. in 1119) and the Royal-Chartered Administrative Department was established in the 11th year of Yongle Reign of the Ming Dynasty (in 1413) and Guizhou was officially known as a province. During the years of Xianfeng and Jiaqing Reigns of Qing Dynasty, peoples of Guizhou have committed several uprisings and shaken the ruling of the Qing Dynasty. In January 1935, the Long March troops passed through Guizhou and the famous Zunyi Conference was held in Guizhou by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, which saved the Red Army and the CPC and marked the turning point of Chinese revolution. On November 15, 1949, Guiyang was liberated, turning a new page in its history.



贵州龙化石 Guizhou Dinosaur fossil



海百合化石 Sea lily fossil



特 的地 形 地 貌

Unique Landscape

贵州地势西高东低，自西部和中部向北、东、南三面倾斜，全省河网密布，河流顺地势从西向北、东、南三面分流，以中部的苗岭山脉为界，以北属长江水系，流域面积 115747 平方公里，以南属珠江水系，流域面积 60420 平方公里。贵州是典型的山区省份，山地和丘陵占全省总面积的 92.5%，北部的大娄山、东北部武陵山、西部的乌蒙山和横亘中部的苗岭等四大山脉构成了贵州高原的地形骨架。贵州还是世界上岩溶地貌发育最典型的地区之一，喀斯特出露面积占全省总面积的 61.9%。独特的地形地貌造就了贵州的美丽与神奇。



赤水丹霞地貌
Red cliff landform



从江加榜梯田 Terrace fields in Jiabang, Chongjiang

As the landscape goes downward from the west and middle to the north, the east and the south, the whole province is densely covered by rivers accordingly flowing in that fashion. With Miaoling Mountain Range as the watershed, the northern rivers are incorporated into Yangtze River System and the southern included into Pearl River System, with a drainage area of 115,747 and 60,420 square kilometers respectively. As a typical mountainous province, 92.5% of Guizhou is covered by mountains and hills. This highland stands with four mountains as its pillars including Da Lou Mont in the north, Wu Ling Mont in the north east, Wu Meng Mont in the west and Miao Ling in the middle. Additionally, Guizhou is one of the areas with the most typical karst landform, with exposed karst area accounting for 61.9% of the total land area of the province. Such unique landform gives birth to the beauty and marvel of Guizhou.



兴义万峰林 Hills like forest in Xingyi





多彩人文环境

Colorful Cultures

贵州是一个多民族省份，汉族、苗族、布依族、侗族、土家族、彝族、仡佬族、水族、回族、白族、瑶族、壮族、畲族、毛南族、满族、蒙古族、仫佬族、羌族等18个民族世代居住在这块土地上。2012年，贵州少数民族自治地方总面积9.78万平方公里，占全省国土面积的55.5%；少数民族总人口1255万人，占全省总人口的36.11%。贵州各族人民和睦相处，共同建设美丽家园，创造了多元灿烂的民族文化。丰富多彩的民族节日、狂放热烈的民族歌舞、艳丽多姿的民族服饰、风格迥异的民族建筑、别具一格的民族体育、风味独特的民族饮食，构成了一幅幅醉美多彩的画卷。

