



GUIZHOU TODAY

2014

贵州





主办

中共贵州省委办公厅  
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  
贵州省外事(侨务)办公室





美丽

神奇的贵州

Magnificent Guizhou

中国





美丽神奇的贵州

Magnificent Guizhou

01

资源丰富的贵州

Guizhou with Rich Resources

17

加速发展的贵州

Guizhou with Rapid Economic Development

37

改革开放的贵州

Guizhou with Reform and Opening-up

79

展望2014年

Outlook for 2014

89



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，国土面积17.61万平方千米，辖贵阳、六盘水、遵义、安顺、毕节、铜仁6个地级市，黔东南、黔南、黔西南3个自治州，1个国家级新区贵安新区，共88个县（市、区、特区），是一个历史悠久、自然环境独特、气候宜人、多民族聚居的内陆山区省份。2013年末全省常住人口3502.22万人，其中城镇人口占37.8%，农村人口占62.2%。

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. With a land area of 176,100 square kilometers, Guizhou governs 6 prefecture-level cities, including Guiyang, Liupanshui, Zunyi, Anshun, Bijie and Tongren, 3 autonomous prefectures, namely Qiandongnan, Qiannan and Qianxinan, 1 national level new district, namely Gui'an new district, and 88 counties (cities, districts and special zones). It is an inland mountainous province with long history, unique natural environment, pleasant climate, and multi-ethnic inhabitants. By the end of 2013, Guizhou has 35.0222million permanent residents, 37.8% of them being urban residents and 62.2% rural residents.





◀ 黄果树大瀑布 Huangguoshu Waterfall



## 悠久的历史

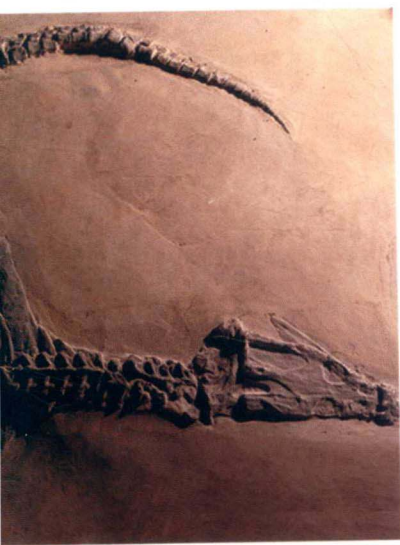
早在24万年前，贵州就有人类栖息繁衍，今已发现旧石器时代文化遗址多达50余处。其中，观音洞旧石器遗址被正式命名为“观音洞文化”，对研究中国旧石器时代的起源和发展具有重要的科学价值。春秋以前，贵州一部属于荆楚，其余地区称南蛮。战国、秦汉时期，贵州成为夜郎国的中心。宋代，“贵州”之名始见于典籍。

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。区划几经变动，到清朝雍正年间，基本形成现在的疆域面积。1935年1月，中国工农红军长征经过贵州时，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。



◀海百合化石 Sea Lily fossil





▲贵州龙化石 Guizhou Dinosaur fossil



▲立虎双耳铜釜  
The bronze kettle with two tiger-shaped ears

## Long History

Human beings had been living in Guizhou since 240,000 years ago. There are more than 50 Paleolithic cultural relics, Guanyin Cave Paleolithic relic was formally named Guanyin Dong Culture, with an important scientific value for Chinese Paleolithic origin and development research. Part of Guizhou belonged to Jingchu and the rest of it was called Nanman before the Spring and Autumn Period. Guizhou became the center of Yelang Kingdom in the Warring States Period, Qin Dynasty and Han Dynasty. The name "Guizhou" was quoted in ancient books in Song Dynasty for the first time. Guizhou Chengxuan Buzhengsi was established in the 11th year of Yongle Reign of the Ming Dynasty (in 1413) and Guizhou formally became a province. Its districts were changed several times and the present area had been fixed until Yongzheng Reign of Qing Dynasty. In January 1935, the Red Army passed through Guizhou in the Long March, the famous Zunyi Conference was held in north Guizhou, marking the turning point of Chinese revolution. On November 15, 1949, Guiyang was liberated, turning a new page in the history of Guizhou.

## 独特的自然环境

贵州地处云贵高原东斜坡，全省东西长约595公里，南北相距约509公里，地势西高东低，自中部向北、东、南倾斜，河流顺势从西向北、东、南三面分流，以中部的苗岭山脉为界，分属长江和珠江两大水系。山地和丘陵占全省总面积的92.5%，西部海拔1500—2800米，中部1000米左右，北、东、南三面边缘河谷地带500米左右。贵州是世界喀斯特地貌发育最典型的地区之一，喀斯特出露面积10.9万平方千米，占全省总面积的61.9%。贵州属亚热带湿润季风气候区，大部分地区年平均气温15摄氏度左右，最冷的1月平均气温4—6摄氏度，最热的7月平均气温15—23摄氏度，无霜期250—300天；年降水量1300毫米左右，其中6—8月降水达450—600毫米。雨热同季、温暖湿润的气候，十分有利于各种生物的繁衍生长；典型的夏凉气候，使贵州成为理想的避暑胜地。

### Unique Natural Environment

Guizhou is located in the east slope of Yunnan-Guizhou plateau, with length of 595 km from east to west, with width of 509 km from south to north. The landscape goes downward from west to east, from the middle to the north, the east and the south, and rivers flow accordingly from west to north, east and south. With Miaoling Mountain as the watershed, the northern rivers are incorporated into Yangtze River System and the southern into Pearl River System. Mountains and hills account for 92.5% of total areas, with 1,500-2,800 meters above sea level in the west, about 1,000 meters in the middle and about 500 meters in the north, east and southern valleys. Guizhou is one of the areas with the most typical karst landform in the world, with exposed karst area of 109,000 square kilometers, which accounts for 61.9% of the total land area of the province. Located in humid subtropical monsoon climate zone, Guizhou has an average annual temperature around 15 °C in most areas, with the average temperature from 4 °C to 6 °C in the coldest January, ranging from 15 °C to 23 °C in the hottest July; Throughout the year, around 250 to 300 days are frost-free, with the annual precipitation around 1,300 mm and that from June to August 450 mm to 600 mm. With rainfall and hotness in the same season, the warm and moist climate contributes to thriving of various creatures, but cool weather in summer makes Guizhou an ideal recreational and summer resort.



◀ 赤水丹霞地貌世界自然遗产 Chishui red cliff landform, World Natural Heritage



2014  
Guizhou Today

06



► 兴义万峰林 The peaks forest in Xingyi











## 多彩的民族风情

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。2013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。





▲黔西南布依族迎宾  
Bouyei ethnic minority people in Qianxinan Prefecture greet guests by Suona performance

## Colorful Ethnic Cultures

As a multi-ethnic province, Guizhou nourishes 18 indigenous ethnic groups, namely, Han, Miao, Bouyei, Dong, Tujia, Yi, Gelao, Shui, Hui, Bai, Yao, Zhuang She, Maonan, Manchu, Mongol, Mulao and Qiang. In 2013 the ethnic minority autonomous areas totaled 97,800 square kilometers, accounting for 55.5% of the total land area of the province, and the minority population reached 12.55 million, accounting for 36.11% of the total provincial population. Living in harmony and building a beautiful homeland together, all ethnic groups in Guizhou have created diversified and colorful ethnic cultures. Guizhou has presented the world intoxicating and colorful scrolls in the diversified ethnic festivals, zealous ethnic songs and dances, gorgeous ethnic clothes, unique ethnic architectures, peculiar ethnic sports and distinctive ethnic diet.









端午节 The Dragon Boat Festival in Tongren



▲六枝月亮河布依八音坐唱  
The chorus with eight musical instruments by Bouyei People in Liuzhi



▲从江小黄侗族大歌  
The Dong Chorus in Xiaohuang village in Congjiang County