



世纪之交的 贵阳

贵阳市人民政府新闻办公室 编

EDITED BY NEWS OFFICE, GUIYANG PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

*Guiyang
at the Turn
of the 21st
Century*

贵州人民出版社

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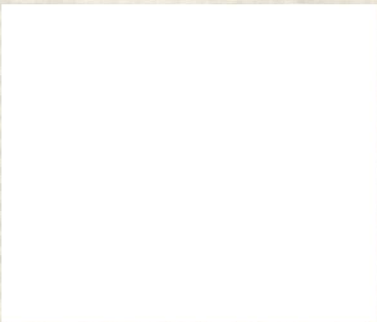
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WORDS

您想通过这本小书初识贵阳
我们的手就紧紧握在了一起
它尽量全面勾勒
让八方嘉宾感受贵阳的无穷魅力
它力图简洁明快
筑城的多姿多彩留待热情去探觅
一同拥抱这颗高原明珠
初升的太阳照耀着我和您

OF THE EDITORS



Would you like to know Guiyang through this pamphlet?

It gives an overview of Guiyang as far as possible to make you impressed by her charm and colorfulness.

Let's hold this pearl-on-plateau in the morning sunlight.

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贵阳

A survey

概况

- “贵阳”由来 Origin of Guiyang
- 地理位置 Geographical location
- 历史沿革 Evolution of the history
- 行政设置 Administrative areas
- 人口民族 Population and minority peoples
- 宜人气候 Pleasant climate
- 市花市树 City flowers and trees



ey 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，许多地方以竹命名，因“竹”与“筑”谐音，故贵阳简称“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 places were named after it. And the pronunciation of "Zhu" is the same as that of bamboo in Pingyin. Hence, Guiyang is called "Zhu" in short.

◆ 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 Yungui Plateau in Southwest China, with the total area of 8,034 square kilometers. The highest point is 1,762 meters above sea level while the lowest point 506 meters. On average, the city center is 1,000 meters high above sea level. Low latitudes, high sea level, and varied topography become the notable features of Guiyang.

◆ 历史沿革 Evolution of the 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 of Longqing in the Ming Dynasty (1569), Chengfan prefecture, which was in Guiyang, was renamed as 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 decided 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、清镇市、开阳县、修文县、息烽县。

Guiyang now governs five districts: Yunyan, Nanming, Huaxi, Wudang and Baiyun; one city, namely Qingzhen, and three counties: Kaiyang, Xiuwen, and Xifeng.

◆ 人口民族 Population and minority peoples

1998 年末，全市总人口 315.72 万人，其中非农业人口 142.11 万人，占总人口的 45%。

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 86.6%，少数民族人口占 13.4%。

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 1998, the population of Guiyang was 3,157,200, among which, 1,421,100 were urban inhabitants which was 45 percent of the total.

Guiyang is a city where the population is mainly Han, with minority groups living in compact communities. According to the statistics in 1998, the population of Han was 86.6 percent of the total while that of minority groups was 13.4 percent.

Altogether, there are 37 minority 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，气候宜人贵阳”之誉。

Guiyang enjoys a warm and humid subtropical climate neither severely cold in winter nor extremely hot in summer with plenty of sunlight and rain. 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 hottest average temperature is 24℃ in late July, the coldest average temperature is 4.6℃ in early January.

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

◆ 市花市树 City flowers and trees

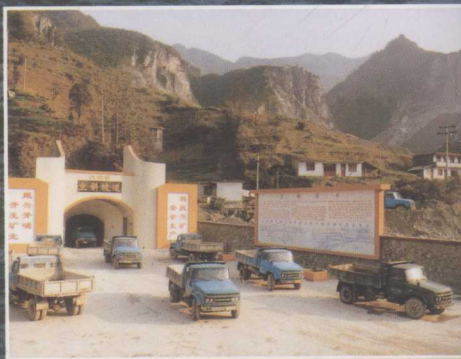
1987 年贵阳市确定的市花为：兰花、紫薇。市树为：樟树、竹子。

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

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4亿吨，占全国的五分之一；磷矿20亿吨，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 which are rich in the mineral resources of the country. Being in the heart of the 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 400,000,000 tons, which is one fifth of the total reserves in China. With 2,000,000,000 tons of phosphorus mined, it is one of the three bases 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755万千瓦，可开发量为615万千瓦，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100亿吨，具有品种多、埋藏浅、易开发等特点。1998年火力发电量为100亿千瓦时。

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 groundwater. The high quality and stable flow of the groundwater causes it to have a developing value. The total water power reserves of the city is 7,550,000 kw, among which 6,150,000kw are able to be developed. The installed capacity of the hydropower station nearly amounts to 1,000,000kw, which is one of the biggest hydropower bases in the country.

The coal mining totals to 10,000,000,000 tons, with the characteristics of various types, shallow hidden and easily exploited. In 1998, the thermal power totaled to 10,000,000,000 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 subtropics 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 sale mender (also called Wawayu), the paradise flycatcher, the clouded leopard, the silver pheasant, the macaque, the forest musk deer, the serow, the pangolin and the madarin duck.



基础设施

Infr

- 航空 Aviation
- 铁路 Railway
- 公路与公共交通 Highway and public transport
- 供水 Water supply
- 供电 Power supply
- 供气 Gas supply
- 环保 Environmental protection
- 绿化 Afforestation
- 电信通信 Telecommunications and correspondence
- 邮政通信 Postal correspondence

