



东莞市地图册

ATLAS OF DONGGUAN

东莞市国土资源局 广东省地图出版社 合编

广东省地图出版社

东莞图书馆



00013120013175



东莞市地图册

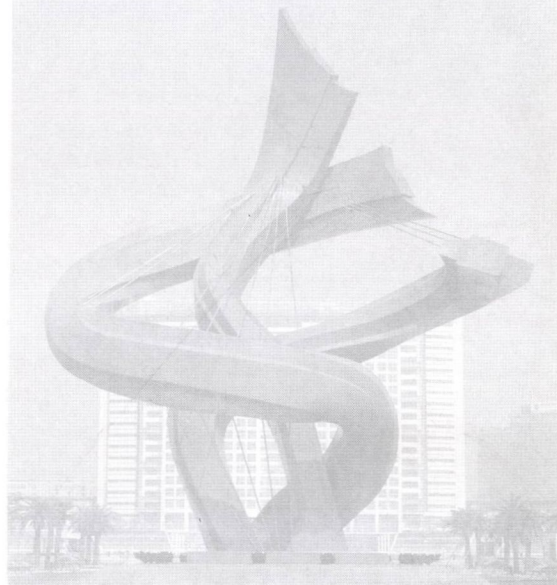
主 编：刘润荣

副主编：陈润池 李小莲 龙煥宾

编 委：陈镇洪 饶国和 刘亚敏

调 绘：朱振宇 万 飞

审 校：肖燕萍 饶国和



策划编辑：龙焕宾

责任编辑：任海艳

文字编辑：袁 宜

英文翻译：余 意

装帧设计：龙焕宾

照片供稿：东莞市地方志办公室

图像制作：曾颖妍 王淑华

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

东莞市地图册 / 东莞市国土资源局,

广东省地图院编. — 3版. — 广州:

广东省地图出版社, 2011.3

ISBN 978-7-80721-137-2

I. ①东… II. ①广… III. ①城市图—

东莞市—地图集 IV. ①K992.5

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)

第023807号

东莞市地图册

东莞市国土资源局 广东省地图院合编

广东省地图出版社出版、发行

889 x 1194 32开 4印张

2007年10月第3版

2011年3月修编第21次印刷

印数: 109001-114000

ISBN 978-7-80721-137-2/K·1349

审图号: 粤S(2007)038号





(张超满 摄)

东莞市简介

东莞市位于广东省中南部，珠江口东岸，北接广州，南连深圳，地势自东往西倾斜，大部分为丘陵和冲积平原，依山傍海，海岸线长115.95千米。东莞属亚热带季风气候，全年雨量充沛，长夏无冬。陆地面积2465平方千米，海域面积150平方千米，2005年，户籍人口165.65万人，外来暂住人口约584.99万人，港澳台同胞74万人，海外侨胞20万人，是我国著名的侨乡。

据史载，早在新石器时代，东莞境内东江沿岸已有原始人群聚居。东晋咸和六年（公元331年）立县，初名宝安，隶属东官郡；唐至德二年（公元757年），因位于广州之东，境内盛产莞草而更名东莞。1985年，东莞被列为珠江三角洲经济开发区，同年9月撤县建市；1988年1月升格为地级市，直属广东省辖。

东莞是英雄的土地，中国近代史的开篇林则徐虎门销烟就发生在这里。抗日战争时期，东莞曾是东江抗日根据地。悠久的历史文化和光荣的革命传统，使东莞已成为南粤的历史文化名城，林则徐销烟池、虎门炮台、可园、虎门海战博物馆等名胜古迹众多。东莞具有良好的基础设施，107国道、广深珠高速公路及莞深高速公路贯穿全市各镇；广九、广深、广梅汕、京九铁路均在此交会；虎门港和东莞铁路口岸为国家一类口岸。东莞现已建成全市现代化通讯网络，供电、供水有充足的保证。

改革开放以来，东莞充分发挥地理人文优势，大力发展外向型经济，国民经济得到持续、快速的发展。目前，全市已建立起现代化农业示范区和生态农业试验点，建成水果、水产、蔬菜、花卉等生产基地。粮食作物以水稻为主，盛产荔枝、香蕉等水果。工业以轻工业为主，有电子、电脑、电器、玩具、食品、制衣、制鞋等种类，居“中国综合实力百强城市”第十二位、地级市第一位。今天的东莞城市建设日新月异，一座充满活力与魅力的现代化工业城市正在崛起。

（本图册文字资料由东莞市地方志办公室提供）

Brief Introduction of Dongguan

Dongguan is located in the central south of Guangdong Province, on the east bank of Pearl River Estuary, with Guangzhou to its north and Shenzhen to its south. The topography is featured with hills, mesas and plains, the east higher and the west lower. The coast line is as long as 115.95 km. The climate is mild with plenty of rain and long summer all the year round. It covers an land area of 2,456 square kilometers and sea 150 square kilometers. In 2005, the number of permanent residents is 1.6565 million and the flowing population is 5.8499 million. In addition, it is original hometown to 740 thousand people now living in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and 200 thousand overseas Chinese.

It is recorded that primitive people gathered and lived along the Dongjiang River banks in Dongguan as early as in the New Stone Age. Dongguan was set up as a county named "Bao'an" in 331 AD(in East Jin Dynasty). for it was located in the east of Guangzhou, and the "Guancao" (a kind of grass) was abundant here, it was renamed "Dongguan" in 757 AD (in Tang Dynasty). In 1985, Dongguan became an economic development zone in Pearl River Delta. In September, Dongguan was upgraded from town level to municipal level. In 1988 it was upgraded to be a prefecture-level city, directly governed by the government of Guangdong province.

Dongguan is a land of heroes. Lingzexu ordered people to burn all the opium he sequestered from British in Humen, marking the opening of Chinese modern history. In Anti-Japanese war, Dongguan was the base of Dongjian Column which fought against the Japanese invaders. Long history and glorious revolutionary tradition make Dongguan the famous cultural city in South Guangdong. There are many cultural relic sites such as Keyuan Garden, Humen Emplacement, the Museum of Navy Battle. Dongguan enjoys convenient transportation. 107 national highway, Guangshen freeway and Guanshen freeway reach all the towns in Dongguan. Railways such as Guangjiu, Guangshen, Guangmeishan and Great Jingjiu meet here. Humen Port and Dongguan Railway Port are national first-class port.

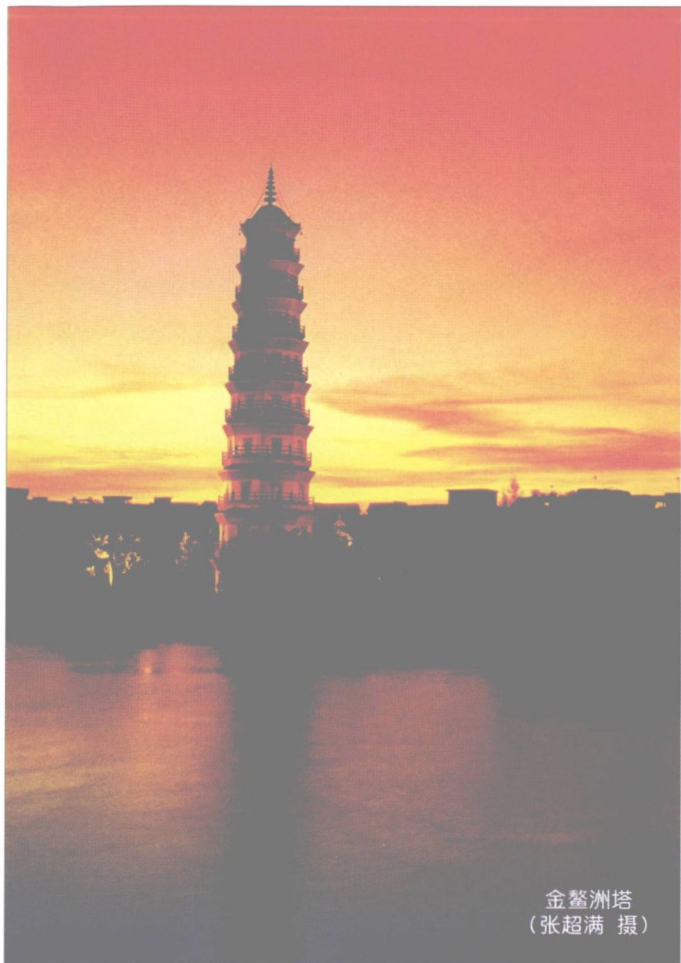
Since the reform and opening-up, Dongguan has developed export-oriented economy with great effort. GDP is developing continuously and rapidly. At present, the modern agricultural display zones and eco-agriculture experimental zones have been built, being base for fruit, seafood, vegetables, and flower production. The industry mainly includes light industry, such as electronics, computer, electricity equipment, toy, foodstuff, clothing, shoe-making, etc. The city comprehensive economic power ranks twelfth among the Best 100 Cities in the country and ranks first in the prefecture-level cities. Now Dongguan develops rapidly, and we can see an active, charming and rising city.



中心广场雕塑——纽带（龙焕宾 摄）



中心广场夜景(张超满 摄)



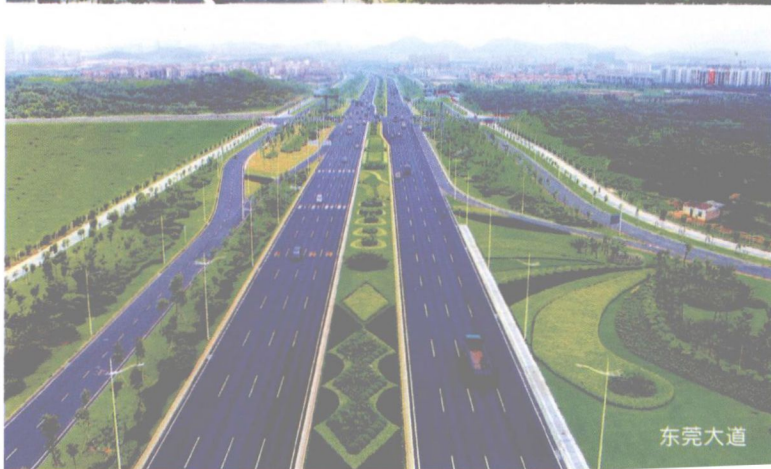
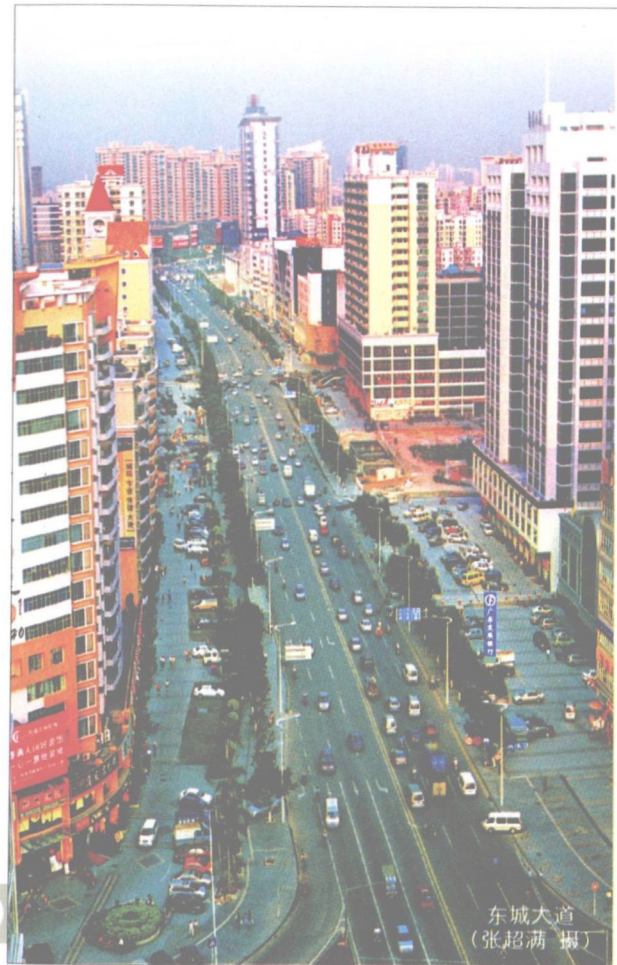
金鳌洲塔
(张超满 摄)



长安莲花山风景区
(张超满、陈庚水 摄)

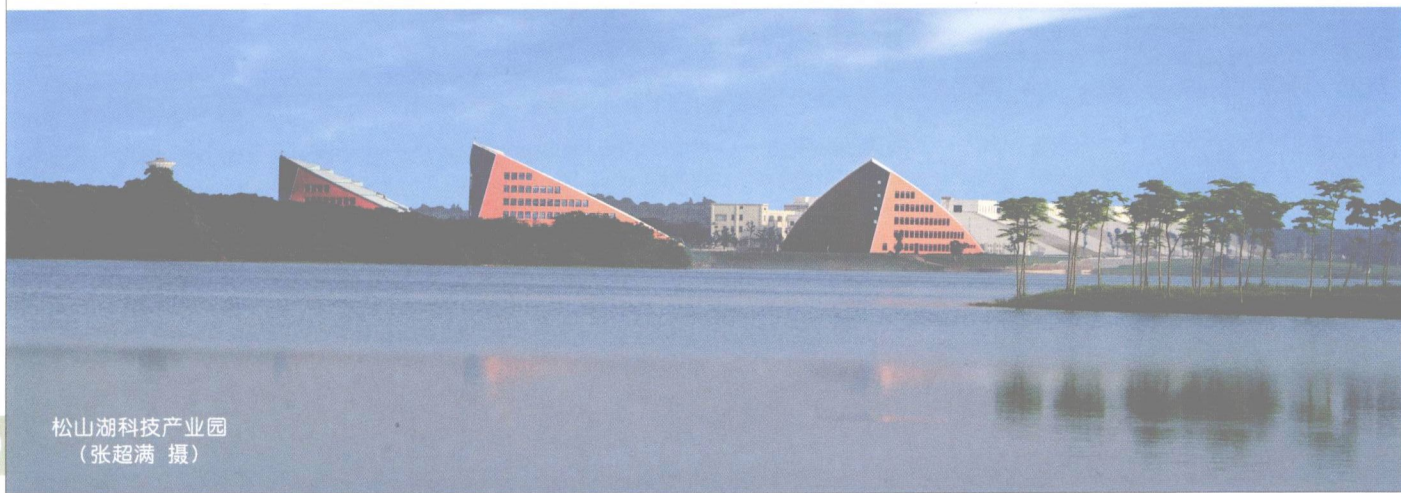


虎英郊野公园





虎门港作业区





发展中的城镇(黄江)



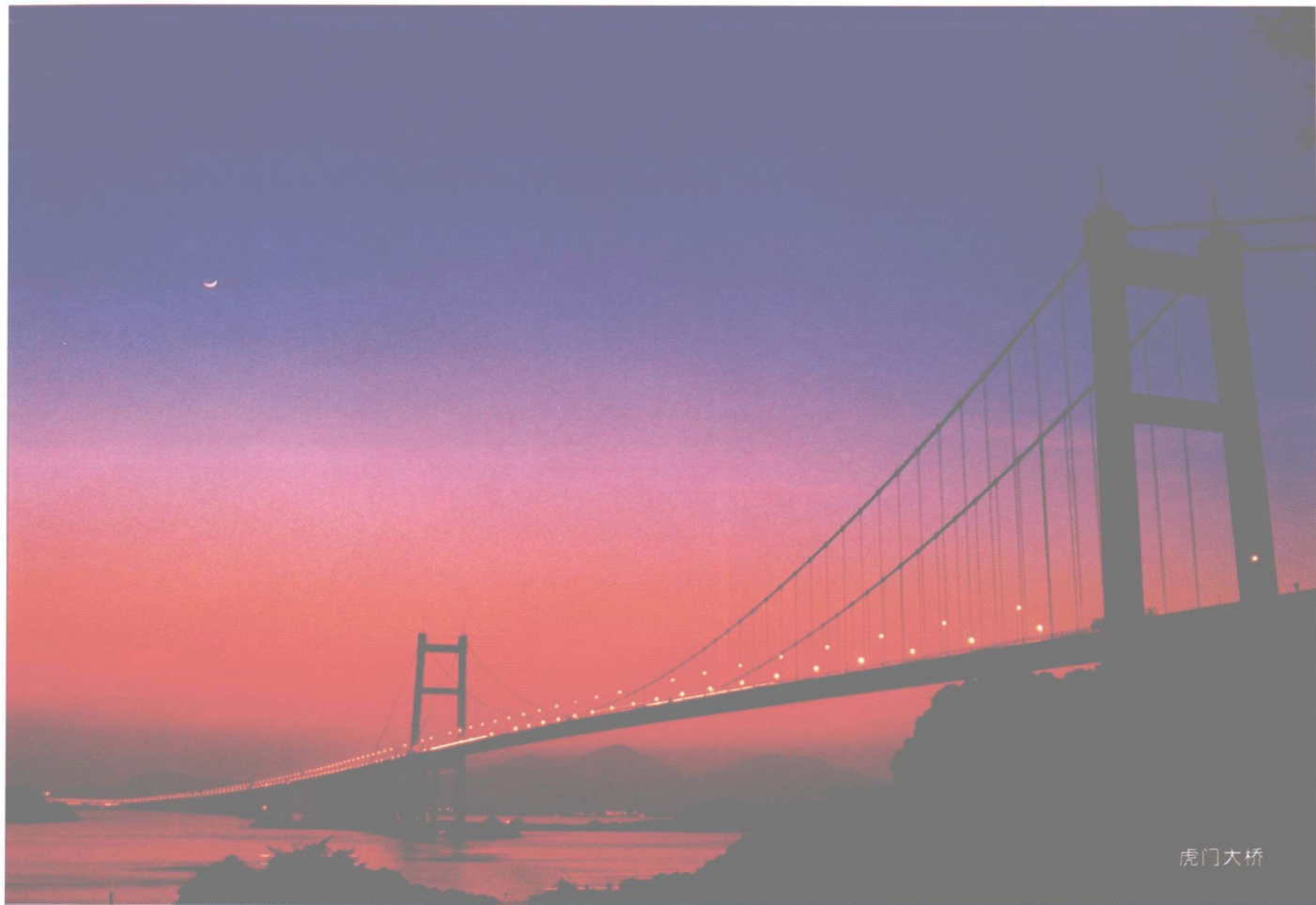
龙舟赛(张超满 摄)



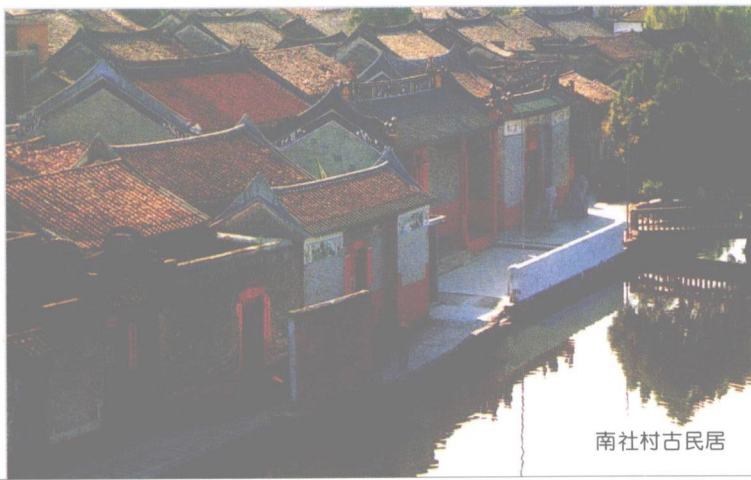
荔枝节



千角灯
(张德全 摄)



虎门大桥



图例 Legend

注：本图册界线不作权属争议的依据

镇区图例

★ 地级行政中心	 高速公路
⊙ 县级行政中心	 快速路
⊙ 镇级行政中心	 国道
● 开发区管委会	 省道
⊙ 村委会	 县道
○ 村	 街道
● 景点	 地级行政区界
● 楼盘	 县级行政区界
 河流	 镇级行政区界
 等高线	 范围线
 铁路	

城区图例

★ 地级行政中心	⊙ 车站
⊙ 镇级行政中心	 邮局
● 开发区管委会	 电信局
⊙ 村委会	● 景点
○ 村	● 其它
 酒店大厦	 高速公路
 银行	 主干道
 影剧院	 街道
 学校	 铁路
 加油站	 河流
 医院	 公园绿地