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烟台



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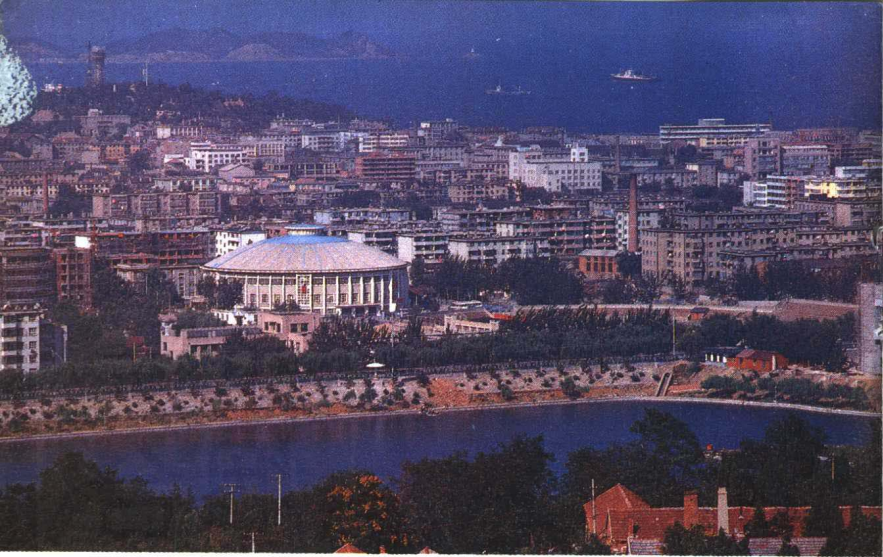
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A Glimpse
of Yantai
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烟台市容 The City-view of Yantai



烟台经济开发区 Yantai Economic Development Zone

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地 理 概 况

烟台市位于山东半岛的东端，东、南、北3面为黄海、渤海环绕，西面与潍坊市、青岛市接壤。市辖蓬莱、长岛、招远、掖县、莱阳、栖霞、海阳、乳山、牟平、文登、荣成11个县和威海、龙口2市。全市总面积18900平方公里。人口815万。其中市区面积834平方公里，人口70万。

烟台属温带季风型大陆性气候，四季分明。受海洋影响，空气湿润，气候温和，年平均气温在12℃左右，年均降雨量700多毫米。

发 展 简 史

烟台历史悠久，早在1万年以前就有人类在此繁衍生息。4000年前的夏朝分天下为9州，烟台属青州。商、西周、春秋时期为莱国地。公元前221年，秦统一中国分天下为36郡，烟台属齐郡。唐以后置登州、莱州。烟台的航海史可以上溯到很早以前。早在春秋时期，就是中国南北航线上的重要停泊点。盛唐时期，烟台

的海运事业更加发达。当时，中国的丝绸、制铁、造纸等技术大都由烟台传到朝鲜、日本等国。在近代，烟台也是对外通商的主要口岸之一。

自 然 资 源

烟台自然资源丰富，有着广阔肥沃的土地，浩瀚无垠的海洋，种类繁多的水产品，储量丰富的矿产，独具风味的土特产品等。



海鲜市场

The Aquatic Products Market

烟台多种多样的土地类型是最宝贵、最基本的资源，为农业和整个经济的发展提供了良好的自然条件和物质基础。烟台是中国花生的主要产区，年产量约占全国的 $1/6$ ，素有植物油油库之称。烟台果园面积100多万亩，干鲜水果多达几十种。苹果已有100多年的栽培历史，品种有100多个，总产量约占全国的 $1/5$ 。莱阳梨栽培历史达300多年，封建社会曾是向皇帝进贡的珍品。烟台是中国柞蚕生产的发源地，现在已形成了从养蚕、缫丝、绢纺到印染配套的完整体系，丝织品、制成品等远销5大洲。

在1300多公里的海岸线上，不乏优良的港湾。近海水域营养盐丰富，冰封期短，透明度因季节而异，适合各种海洋生物繁衍生息。目前已查明的海水动植物有600多种，其中有较高价值的就有近百种。沿海岛屿100余个，岛岸线长约250多公里，适于开展近海增殖、养殖。

已探明储量的矿产主要有金、银、铜、铅、锌、铁、钼、镉、煤、菱美矿、黄铁石、滑石、大理石、花岗岩、石英砂等49种。从储量上来说，黄金、滑石、大理石、花岗岩、菱美矿、

石墨等均为全国富矿。黄金、滑石储量居全国首位。

工 业

丰富的农特产品和矿产资源，为烟台的加工工业提供了充足的原料。食品、丝绸、黄金、冶金、建材、化工、工艺品等加工工业得到大力发展。其中食品工业发展较快。现全市有460多个生产厂家，47000余名职工。有罐头、酿酒、水产加工、粮油糕点、清凉饮料等20多个生产门类。矿产资源的开发利用发展到20多个品种，470多个开采加工企业，其中黄金企业28个，是全国重要的黄金生产基地。

港口城市的优越环境，为烟台发展出口工业提供了良好条件。近年来，不仅木钟、葡萄酒、罐头、挂锁、工艺美术等传统出口产品加快了发展，又开拓了纺织、机械、轻工、化工、五金矿产、丝绸等一批新的出口产品。现全市有260多个工业企业承担外贸生产任务，外销产品的品种有200多个。



烟台木钟

Yantai Wooden-cased Clocks



烟台张裕酒厂

Yantai Zhangyu Winery

烟台的乡镇工业发展到1600多个，从业人员达15万多人。乡镇工业的总产值约占全市工业总产值的18%，在烟台工业发展中占有重要位置。另外，烟台市的能源工业也有了飞速发展。



烟台绒绣
Yantai Woolen Embroidery

农 业

烟台农村人口占全市总人口的87%。粮油作物主要有小麦、玉米、甘薯、花生等。乡镇企业的发展，促进了农村商品生产的发展，活

跃了农村经济。

农业生产条件有很大改善。现全市先后修建的各类水库的总蓄水量达26亿多立方米。修塘坝1万多个，机井5万余眼。农用电从无到有，现遍布广大农村。科学种田、科学养殖、科学捕捞等日益为广大农户、联合体所接受，使整个农业向着先进装备、先进管理的方向迈进。

对 外 贸 易

烟台对外贸易历史悠久，是山东省最早开埠通商口岸。对外出口商品主要立足本地农、副、土、特、畜、水产品和轻工、矿产品，在巩固和发展大宗骨干出口商品的生产和收购的同时，积极开发新产品，扩大出口商品货源，以质取胜，薄利多销。现全市出口商品品种已达到400多个。

文 教 卫 生

烟台文化科技事业的发展是空前的。建国

初期，烟台仅有1所农业试验场，现已发展到科研机构180多所，各类专业技术人员6万多人。从1978年到1985年共取得科技成果1780多项。全国共有16所大专院校，45个科研单位与烟台市建立了经济技术协作关系。

烟台市初等教育全面普及，中等教育稳步发展，高等教育初具规模。现有各类学校9000多所，在校学生130余万人。烟台人民把智力投资放在十分重要的地位。

全市共有各种医疗卫生机构120多处，拥有卫生技术人员19000多人。有效地防治了各种疾病，保障了人民的身体健康。



烟台戏剧学校
Yantai Theatrical School

Geographical Features

Yantai is situated on the eastern end of Shandong Peninsula. It faces the Yellow Sea and Bohai Gulf to the east, south and north and borders on Weifang and Qingdao to the west. It has, under its jurisdiction, 11 counties, namely Penglai, Changdao, Zhaoyuan, Yiexian, Laiyang, Qixia, Haiyang, Rushan, Wendeng and Rongcheng and 2 cities of Weihai and Longkou. It covers a total area of 18,900 sqm and has a population of 8.15 million. Its urban population is 700,000 in an area of 834 sqm.

Yantai is in the temperate zone of continental climate and seasonal winds, with four distinct seasons. Influenced by the ocean, its weather is moist and moderate. The average annual temperature is 12 °C and the annual precipitation is 700 mm.

History in Brief

Yantai has a long history. About 10,000 years ago, people laboured, lived and multiplied there. In the Xia Period (21st-16th century B.C.), there were nine provinces in China and Yantai was under the administration of Qing Province. In the Shang, Western Chou and Spring and Autumn Period (16th-475 B.C.), a Lai State was founded. When the Qin State unified China in 221 B.C., the country was divided into 36 provinces and Yantai was put under the jurisdiction of Qi Province. During the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A.D.), two prefectures named Dengzhou and Laizhou

were established in the area. The history of Yantai's sea transportation can be traced back to ancient times. As early as in the Spring and Autumn Period, Yantai had already become an important anchorage on the navigation line from north to South China. With the Tang Dynasty reaching its peak period of development, Yantai's sea transportation became even more flourishing. It was through Yantai that most of China's technology of silk, iron and paper-making was transferred to Korea and Japan at that time. The modern Yantai is one of China's principal trading ports with the outside world.

Natural Resources

Yantai enjoys abundant natural resources. Its vast fertile land and boundless ocean are teemed with an enormous variety of aquatic products, large reserve of minerals and various kinds of special native products.

Yantai's topographical features are fairly diversified, offering the Land with favourable natural conditions for the development of agriculture and other sectors of the local economy. Being a major peanuts producer, Yantai's annual peanuts production accounts for one-sixth of China's total and it is generally accepted as a "tank" of edible oil in China. Yantai has about 1 million mu of orchards planted with a dozen types of dry and fresh fruits. The local apple, with a history of a hundred years, has more than a hundred varieties. Its annual production makes up one-fifth of China's total. Laiyang Pear, a special local strain,

has a history of well over 300 years. They were offered to the emperors as special delicacies during the feudal dynasties. Yantai is also the birthplace of tussah silk in China and has built up a complete production system of the special silk, covering silk worm breeding, reeling, weaving, printing and dyeing. The local silk products are exported to all over the world.

Yantai boasts a number of fine harbours along its 1,300 km-long coastline. Its off-shore areas are rich in salt resources. The long ice-free period and the good quality of the sea water offer an ideal breeding ground and living conditions for all kinds of marine lives. Some scientific surveys show that there are over 600 kinds of marine plants and animals around the area and a hundred of them are considered of high value. Yantai has about a hundred off-shore islands with a coastline of 250km, providing favourable conditions for aquatic cultivation.

Yantai also abounds in mineral resources. About 49 kinds of minerals have been discovered and being exploited. They include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, molybdenum, coal, magnesium, marble, granite and quartz. Its reserves of gold, talcum, marble, granite, magnesium and graphite are of considerable size, of which the deposits of gold and talcum rank the first in China.

Industry

The rich agricultural and mineral resources provide abundant raw materials to the local industry. The

food-processing gold-mining, metallurgical, building materials, chemical and handicraft industries have undergone great changes in recent years and the food-processing industry has made the fastest development. It has 460 factories in 20 production categories, including cannery, winery, aquatic products-processing, cereal and oil processing, bakeries and beverages-making. The total work force is about 47,000 employees. The mining industry has 470 enterprises, producing about 20 kinds of major products. The gold production alone has 28 enterprises, making Yantai one of the largest gold producers in China.

Yantai's favourable position as a port city gives itself an ideal condition for developing export-oriented industry. In recent years, not only its traditional export products such as clocks, wines, canned-foods, locks and arts and crafts made impressive progress, it has also created some new export items, including textiles, machinery, chemical products, hardware and handtools. Now the city has 260 export-oriented enterprises, making over 200 varieties of export items.

Yantai has 1,600 township-run industrial enterprises with a total of 150,000 employees. Their annual output value makes up 18 % of Yantai's total. Besides, the city's energy industry has also made considerable progress in recent years.

Agriculture

In Yantai, 80 per cent of the population is in the