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地 理 概 况

青岛是山东半岛东南隅的港口城市。整个地势南高北低，市区丘陵起伏，各种建筑因地势布局，错落别致。沿海岸线曲折蜿蜒，海岛较多，海角海湾交错，山水辉映。前海为风景游览区，原东海岸为大、中、小港码头所在。胶州湾水深域广，有不冻港之称。黄岛输油码头座落在胶州湾西侧。

青岛现辖崂山、即墨、莱西、平度、胶县、胶南 6 个县和市内 6 个区，总面积 10654 平方公里。人口 626 万。进出青岛，海陆空交通方便。

青岛是典型的海洋性气候，温和湿润，四季宜人。市区年平均气温 12.2°C ，年均降雨量 702 毫米。

发 展 简 史

青岛历代属即墨县管辖。从宋代开始，渐有商船寄泊，成为北方贸易港口之一。清代以后，港口移至青岛湾。1891 年，清政府派兵进驻青岛，青岛逐渐形成小市镇。

对 外 贸 易

青岛港是中国北方的第二大港，年吞吐量2600多万吨，仅次于上海和大连，接近于广州，居全国第四位。作为中国五大外贸口岸之一，青岛口岸1985年对外贸易额为50亿美元。与日本、联邦德国、法国、美国、瑞典、瑞士、意大利、芬兰、澳大利亚、香港等国家和地区有着广泛而经常的经济联系。每年进出青岛港口的国内外客货轮有4000余艘次，中外旅客达60多万人次。



青岛港
Qingdao Harbour

青岛是中国的一个重要“对外窗口”。青岛的黄岛区不仅是重要的油港码头，而且该区的薛家岛镇西部兴建了15平方公里的经济开发区，集中举办中外合资、中外合作和客商独资经营的企业，以及中外合作的科学研究机构，重点发展有特色的电子工业，仪器仪表、轻工食品、纺织服装及海洋开发技术等。

工 业

青岛工业基础雄厚，门类齐全，尤以轻纺、化工、电子、机械、冶金、建材著称。现有工业企业2400多个，年工业总产值100多亿元，是全国17个工业总产值超百亿的城市之一。青岛的纺织工业产值占全市工业总产值的20%。产品主要有各种府绸、仿羽绒布、烂花布等高密度织物；克罗丁、隐条呢、花呢等厚织物；麦尔纱、巴黎纱等薄如蝉翼的高档商品。花色品种近千种，远销75个国家和地区，出口量占全省纺织品出口总数的一半以上。

青岛食品工业也有悠久历史，特别是饮料业，崂山矿泉水、青岛啤酒、葡萄酒等驰名中

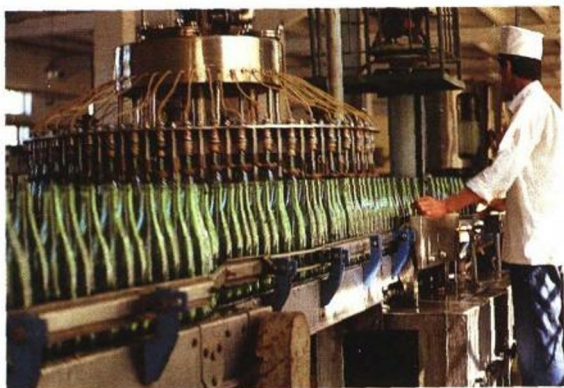
青岛纺织工业一瞥 A Glimpse of Qingdao Textile Industry



外。青岛啤酒，色香味正，风味独特，1903年开始生产，1954年打入国际市场。目前，青岛啤酒的出口量占全国啤酒总出口量的90 % 以上。

橡胶工业居全国第二位，仅次于上海。拥有全国最大的明胶厂，在中国的电影拷贝中，四分之一的电影胶片出自青岛。

青岛的电子工业后来居上，产品有电工器材、家用电器、电子仪表等。电子工业逐渐走上了国产化的道路。



青岛啤酒厂
Qingdao Beer Brewery

科 学 研 究

青岛海岸线长达730多公里,有着取之不尽的海洋资源。中国唯一的海洋学院以及许多海洋科学研究机构设置在青岛,它拥有的海洋科学专家占全国半数以上,其中高级职称者几乎占到全国的三分之二。综合研究海洋水文、海洋物理、海洋化学、海洋地质等多学科,吸引了国内外海洋科学和海洋工程方面的专家学者,在青岛进行技术交流、学术讨论、专题讲座等。

青岛沿海滩涂56.3万亩,浅海水面86.7万



青岛海洋学院

Qingdao Oceanographical College



青岛海洋研究所

Qingdao Research Institute of
Oceanographic Science

亩。在海洋科学的指导下，海水养殖和增殖业得到发展。自营、联营的各种养殖场纷纷建起，50 %的滩涂和浅海水面养殖了鱼、虾、海参、鲍鱼、扇贝等海珍品，养殖技术也在逐步走向现代化。

风 光 名 胜

青岛气候宜人，是避暑疗养胜地。美丽的港湾，雄伟的山城，山峦绵延，曲折有致。各种建筑物依山而立，既有巍峨的高楼大厦，又有小巧玲珑的别墅庭院，错落相间，别开生面。

依山傍海的青岛将闹市与山海结合成一幅动静相间的画图，华贵的城市，宁静的郊野，红瓦绿树相映，风光无穷。前海栈桥、小青岛、鲁迅公园和第一海水浴场连成高雅别致的山光水色。海产博物馆是一座古典城堡式的建筑，座落在绿荫覆盖的山坡上，形成万绿丛中一点红。第一海水浴场的金色沙滩，细软广阔，是游泳爱好者畅游的理想浴场。登上小渔山公园，山城海色尽收眼底。

青岛市容

The City-view of Qingdao



崂山为中国古代道教圣地之一，有 9 宫、8 观、72 庵之说。山间奇花异草，古木参天。下清宫、上清宫、北九水、潮音瀑、太平宫等，都是著名的游览场所。

由于对外开放的需要，青岛正在开发石老人旅游区和薛家岛旅游区。它是一个综合性的多功能的现代化旅游中心、游乐中心和国际会议中心。

Geographical Features

Qingdao is a port city situated in the southeastern part of Shandong Peninsula. Its location slopes from south to north, giving the city a hilly urban area. The constructions inside the city are built on the rolling hills, resulting in an unique physical feature for the city. With a zigzag coastline and a number of off-shore islands, Qingdao boasts quite a few beaches, which match very well with the green mountains in the city. Most of the tourist attractions are in the southern part of the city, while the harbours are located on the eastern coast. Jiaozhou Bay, deep and spacious, gives Qingdao a number of fine ice-free harbours. The Yellow Island oil terminal is in the east of the Bay.

Qingdao has, under its administration, 6 counties, namely Laoshan, Jimo, Laixi, Pingdu, Jiaoxian and Jiaonan and 6 urban districts. It covers an area of 10, 654 skm and has a total population of 6. 26 millions. The city has convenient sea, railway and air transportation services.

Qingdao enjoys a typical oceanic climate, being moderate and pleasant in all seasons. Its average annual temperature is 12. 2 °C and the precipitation is 702 mm in a year .

History in Brief

Qingdao had always been under the administration of Jimo County in the old days. Starting from the Song Dynasty, ships began to call at its harbour. As a

result, it gradually became a trading port in North China. During the Qing Dynasty, the harbour was removed to Qingdao Bay. In the year of 1891, the Qing Government sent some troops to be stationed there city and it began to be developed into a city.

Foreign Trade

Qingdao harbour, with an annual volume of 26 millions tons of cargo handled, is the second largest in North China and takes the fourth place in the country, after Shanghai, Dalian, and Guangzhou. The \$ US 5 billion-worth trade volume through the port in a year makes Qingdao the fifth largest trading port in China. It has established business relations with a large number of countries and regions in the world, including Japan, F. R. Germany, France, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, Finland, Italy, Australia and Hong Kong. It handles over 4,000 port calls by foreign as well as domestic vessels and 600,000 foreign and Chinese passengers every year.

Qingdao is also an important "showcase" for China. The Yellow Island in the vicinity of the city is not only the location of a large oil harbour, but also has a 15 km-large Economic Development Zone, which is still being developed in the western part of Xuejiadao Township. The special zone will accommodate joint ventures, co-operation enterprises, foreign invested ventures and joint scientific research institutions. Their emphasis will be on the development of electronics industry, metre and instrument-making,

light industry, food-processing, textile industry and marine development technology.

Industry

Qingdao has a sound industrial foundation with a well balanced industrial system. It is particularly known for its light, textile, chemical, electronics, machinery, metallurgical and building materials industries. Now it has 2,400 industrial enterprises with an annual output value of over 10 billion yuan, giving Qingdao the position as one of the 17 Chinese cities with a yearly industrial output value of over 10 billion yuan. The output value of Qingdao's textile industry accounts for 20 % of the city's total. It produces about one thousand varieties of products. They include various kinds of silks, carded and combed woollen piece goods and other fine fabrics. These products are exported to 75 foreign countries and regions, making up one half of the textile exports of the province.

Qingdao's food industry has a long history and its beverages-making is especially well-known. Among its products are Laoshan Mineral Water, Qingdao Beer and various wines. They enjoy a good reputation both at home and abroad. Qingdao Beer, with its golden colour and special taste, has an international appeal. Its production started in 1903 and entered the world market in 1954. Now its exports volume makes up 90 % of the total beer exports of the country.

Qingdao's rubber industrial production takes a second place in China, next only to Shanghai's. It has

the largest gelatin factory in the country, making one-fourth of the films used by the Chinese film industry.

Qingdao's electronics industry is catching up quickly. It makes such products as electrical instruments, household appliances, electronic metres and instruments, mostly meeting the need of the Chinese market.

Scientific Research

Having a coastline of 730 km long, Qingdao enjoys unexhaustable marine resources. China Oceanographical College, the only one in the country and a number of other oceanographical research institutions are located in Qingdao. These organizations have about one half of China's oceanographical research personnel, of whom two-thirds hold senior positions in the academic field. These specialists are engaged in a large number of subjects related to marine science. They cover marine hydrology, marine physics, marine chemistry and marine geology. Qingdao's position as a research centre of marine science in China has brought many foreign marine specialists to the city to carry out academic exchanges and to attend symposiums and seminars.

Qingdao has about 563,000 mu of beaches and 867,000 mu of shallow waters. Deployment of advanced technology has greatly promoted the development of aquatic cultivation, bringing a large