

ENGLISH-CHINESE MARINE
MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY

英 汉 词典
海洋管理

刘大海 杨 红◎主编

Edited by LIU Dahai YANG Hong



海洋出版社

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ENGLISH-CHINESE MARINE MANAGEMENT DICTIONARY

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Editors' Note

In 2012, the report of the 18th National Congress of the CPC stated definitely that we should enhance our capacity for exploiting marine resources, develop marine economy, protect marine ecological environment, resolutely safeguard China's maritime rights and interests, and build China a maritime power. Recently, President Xi Jinping pointed out that we should give more concern to ocean, learn about ocean, exploit and develop ocean and put forth effort to promote "Four Shifts". President Xi's speech offered a clear direction and crystallized a goal for the development of marine industries of our country, marked that China has entered a new stage in ocean development and management.

With the rising status of marine development and exploitation, the increasing awareness of ocean from society and the deepening of international exchanges in the ocean field, the non-standard related concepts have made problems such as communication difficulties and research ambiguities, increasingly prominent. Therefore, for the purpose of truth-seeking and on the basis of the current situation of the development of marine economy and management at home and abroad, this book compiling group selects up-to-date terms from relevant standards, documents, monographs and papers, standardizes their definitions, scopes and translations, and endows them with the latest ideas in the hope that it can become a popular and practical reference book helpful both for marine staff to conduct research and practice, and for the increasing popularity of knowledge on marine economy and management.

Nothing can be accomplished without norms or standards. At present, with a rapid and vigorous development of marine economy and a successive introduction of marine planning policies, scientific and standard terms are urgently needed to ensure the accurate and smooth implementation of policies. Meanwhile, as international marine exchanges become more frequent, there are higher requirements for

the English-Chinese translation of terms on marine economy and management. In view of the above, this research team has spent two years, consulting a large number of materials including laws and regulations, policy planning, terms, etc. to ensure the scientific authority of terms and the standardization and practicality in editing.

As this is the first version, there may be limitations and omissions in this Marine Management Dictionary (English-Chinese Version). Therefore, readers' comments and opinions would be highly appreciated. E-mail : mpc@fio.org.cn.

Special thanks are given to "Non-profit Marine Science Research Project" which funds the publishing of this book.

30th June, 2015

编者的话

2012年党的十八大报告明确提出要“提高海洋资源开发能力,发展海洋经济,保护海洋生态环境,坚决维护国家海洋权益,建设海洋强国”,习近平总书记指出,要进一步关心海洋、认识海洋、经略海洋,着力推动“四个转变”,这为我国海洋事业发展指明了方向,明确了目标,标志着我国海洋开发与管理进入一个全新的发展阶段。

随着海洋开发地位的不断提升,社会各界对其认识不断提高以及海洋领域国际交流的日益深化,但因相关概念不规范,造成交流困难、研究歧义等问题。针对此问题,本词典编写组本着求真求实的宗旨,根据国内外海洋开发与管理发展现状,选取相关标准、文件、专著和论文中的最新术语,规范其定义、范围与译名、译文,并赋予最新理念。希望其不但有助于海洋工作人员开展研究与实践,更能向大众普及相关的海洋开发与管理常识,最终成为一本深受广大读者欢迎的实用工具书。

没有“规矩”不成方圆,当前我国海洋事业蓬勃快速发展,各类海洋规划政策纷纷出台,迫切需要科学规范的术语以保证政策的准确贯彻和顺利实施;同时,国际海洋交流的日益频繁也对海洋开发与管理术语的中英文对接提出了更高的要求。结合以上,课题组耗时两年,查阅了大量法律法规、政策规划、术语标准等资料,力求做到术语上的科学权威,编排上的规范实用。

作为《英汉海洋管理词典》第一版,书中可能存在缺欠疏漏之处,诚望读者批评指正! 邮箱地址:mpc@fio.org.cn。

2015年6月30日

Guide to the Use of the Dictionary

Headword

1. This dictionary compiles a total of 2,151 terms which cover the new progress in the activities and ideas of marine economy and management in recent years, reflecting the advanced achievements in the field. The dictionary unifies and standardizes the expressions of marine economic terms.

2. Each term is accompanied by its corresponding Chinese term. A standard term generally corresponds to only one Chinese expression.

3. The first letter of the English word is all in lowercase when it can be either uppercase or lowercase.

Page layout

1. Standard terms are preferred in compiling format. Other terms such as “also called”, “synonym”, “permitted”, “alias”, are listed in annotations in the way of “also called”.

2. The English abbreviation follows the English term.

3. When the term has different definitions in different professional fields, its professional field is marked in parenthesis before the definition.

4. When the term has a wider range of applications, such as “interference” and “slope”, it is defined based on the ocean and related fields in this dictionary.

Annotations

1. Standard modern Chinese is used in annotations, all in simplified Chinese characters.

2. Terminology annotations in this dictionary are completed by referring to the national and industry standards in the areas of marine economy and management. The reference materials mainly include:

① Authoritative literature of laws, regulations, standards, etc.

② Literature which is widely acknowledged by academic organizations such as textbooks, scientific papers, scientific journals, etc.

③ Terminology database.

④ Glossary of terms set, dictionaries, encyclopedia and thesaurus.

3. Appropriate English is selected based on Chinese annotations in translation, which is not entirely consistent with the Chinese annotations.

Others

1. The compilation of this dictionary is led by the Marine Policy Research Center of the First Institute of Oceanography of State Oceanic Administration (SOA).

2. The scientific terms used in this book are subject to the various scientific terms published by the China National Committee for Natural Scientific Terms. For those which are not verified or have not been unified, idioms are followed.

3. The legal units of measurement of China are adopted for all the related units of measurement in this dictionary and the statistical figures are written with Arabic numerals.

4. The related terms of marine economy and management are so abundant that the number of them may far exceed what is covered in this dictionary. The terms selected in this book is based on the results of previous studies and current situations.

5. This dictionary is to be revised and edited every two or three years so as to add new concepts and terms needed for the development and management of marine economy, facilitating better development of marine causes.

凡 例

词目

1. 本词典共收录术语 2 151 个, 约计 500 千字, 充分吸收海洋管理相关领域近年来在活动、理念方面的新进展, 力求反映海洋开发与管理领域的前沿成果, 形成海洋管理术语的统一规范表述。
2. 每个词都附有对应的中文, 一个规范术语, 一般只对应一个中文词。
3. 凡英文词的首字母大小写均可时, 一律小写。

编排

1. 编写格式为“规范术语”, 即首推选用的术语; 其他“又称”、“同义词”、“许用”、“别名”等术语, 全部以“又称”方式放到释文中。
2. 英文缩略排在英文之后。
3. 若一个术语在不同的专业领域有不同的概念, 则在释文前的角括号中标明所属的专业领域。
4. 若一个术语适用范围较广, 如“干涉”、“斜坡”等, 本词典皆立足海洋及其相关领域, 对其进行解释。

释文

1. 释文使用规范的现代汉语, 一律使用通用简化字。
2. 本词典的术语释文是在参考海洋管理相关领域的国家标准、行业标准的基础上完成的, 其中查阅资料的主要类型包括:
 - ① 法律、法规、标准等权威性文献;
 - ② 教科书、科学论文、科技期刊等学术团体普遍公认的文献;
 - ③ 术语数据库;
 - ④ 术语词汇集、辞典、百科全书、叙词表。
3. 由于中英文语法和表达习惯不同, 汉英释义并非完全一致。

其他

1. 本词典由国家海洋局第一海洋研究所海洋政策研究中心牵头组织编写。
2. 本词典所用的科学名词,以全国自然科学名词审定委员会公布的各学科名词为准,未经审核或尚未统一的,遵从习惯。
3. 本词典有关计量单位采用中华人民共和国法定计量单位,统计数字用阿拉伯数字记写。
4. 海洋管理相关术语数量繁多,实际上远不止此数,本词典立足前人研究成果,根据现阶段的实际情况进行甄选。
5. 出版以后,本词典拟2~3年修编一次,以期补充海洋经济与管理发展所需的新概念、新术语,助力海洋事业更好地发展。

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A

abrupt change of climate 气候突变

It is a phenomenon occurring when a climate system suddenly changes from one stable condition to another stable condition.

气候从一种稳定状态跳跃到或转变为另一种稳定状态的现象。

abundance of natural resources 自然资源丰度

It indicates the total amount of certain natural resources owned by a geographical unit and the state of the resources compared with a comparable region. It may also indicate the grade of utilisation of certain natural resources or the proportion of high-grade resources in a geographical unit.

表明一个地域单元所拥有的某种自然资源的总量及其与可比地域相比较的状况,或一个地域单元所拥有的某种自然资源中可利用品位或高品位资源所占的比例。

abysmal area 深海区

It refers to a sea area with a water depth of 2-10 kilometres.

深海区指水深在 2~10 千米的海域。

abyssal clay 深海黏土

It refers to the clay in brown red or marron color in the deep sea and the sediment distributed in the deep sea, whose particle size is no more than 0.0039 millimetres.

又称“远洋黏土”、“褐黏土”、“红黏

土”,深海呈褐红色、棕红色分布的黏土,分布于深海、粒径不大于 0.0039 毫米的沉积物。

abyssal hill 深海丘陵

It refers to a small uplift zone at the bottom of the ocean, composed of lava flows and laccolith, which is hundreds of metres long with small slopes in the shape of circles or ovals. Some abyssal hills are long and appear in rows, such as parallel ridges with the width of 1-10 kilometres.

大洋底小面积隆起的地带。由熔岩流和岩盖组成,起伏数十米至数百米,坡度较小,外形多呈圆形、椭圆形,也有长条状分布,趋向于成列出现。如平行的山脊,宽 1~10 千米。

abyssal plain 深海平原

It refers to a flat area at the bottom of an ocean basin, generally located between continental slopes and submarine hills, whose water depth is between 3,000 - 5,000 metres.

大洋盆地底部的平坦区域,通常位于陆坡(陆隆)和海底丘陵之间,水深一般为 3 000~5 000 米。

abyssal sediment 深海沉积

It refers to the sediment existing in the deep sea which is below 2,000 metres, including both biogenic sediments and non biogenic sediments.

大洋中 2 000 米以深的深海范围内的沉积,既有生源沉积物,又有非生源沉

积物。

abyssal zone 深渊带

It refers to a concave area with a clear outline in an abyssal sea with a depth of more than 6,000 metres.

深海中轮廓清楚的“凹”形地区,深度大于6 000 米。

accumulation of mud 淤积

It is a process in which sediment particles from a current sink down to a river bed, causing the uplift of bottom elevation or river bank.

水流挟带的泥沙颗粒沉落到河床上致使河底高程抬升或河岸淤涨的过程。

accumulated island 堆积岛

It refers to an island formed due to the accumulation or deposition of rivers, tides and waves in an estuary area or coastal zones.

在河口区及海岸带中由于河流、潮流和波浪的堆积作用而形成的岛屿。

actual amount of foreign investments 实际使用外资金额

They refer to overseas remittance, equipment, technology, etc. financed by governments at all levels, departments, enterprises and other economic organizations through overseas borrowing, Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) absorption, etc. The unit of measurement is one hundred million yuan.

我国各级政府、部门、企业和其他经济组织通过对外借款、吸收外商直接投资以及用其他方式筹措的境外现汇、设备、技术等。计量单位:亿元。

actual expenditure 实际支出

It is the amount of money spent on products and services by families, enterprises and governments.

家庭、企业和政府花在产品和服务上的数额。

added value of primary industry 第一产业增加值

It refers to the added value created in the production process by resident units and the transferring value of fixed assets of the primary industry (including agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishery). The unit of measurement is ten thousand yuan.

第一产业(农、林、牧、渔业)常住单位生产过程创造的新增价值和固定资产的转移价值。计量单位:万元。

added value of secondary industry 第二产业增加值

It refers to the added value created in the production process by resident units and the transferring value of fixed assets of a secondary industry (such as mining industry, manufacturing industry, electricity production and supply industry, gas and water industry, or construction industry). The unit of measurement is ten thousand yuan.

第二产业(采矿业、制造业、电力、煤气及水的生产和供应业、建筑业)常住单位生产过程创造的新增价值和固定资产的转移价值。计量单位:万元。

added value of tertiary industry 第三产业增加值

It refers to the added value created in

the production process by resident units and the transferring value of fixed assets of a tertiary industry (other industries except for primary industries and secondary industries). The unit of measurement is ten thousand yuan.

— 第三产业(除第一、二产业以外的其他行业)常住单位生产过程创造的新增价值和固定资产的转移价值。计量单位:万元。

adjacent coasts 相邻海岸

They are coasts on both sides of the land borders between two neighboring countries.

两个相邻国家之间的陆地边界两侧的海岸。

administration management of resources 资源行政管理

It is a term that indicates that national resource management agencies use administrative means to manage development, utilization and protection of resources.

国家资源管理机构采用行政手段对资源开发利用与保护进行的管理。

advance coast 前进海岸

It refers to a coast extending into the sea, which varies in location and appearance and is generally distributed in an estuary of a delta region.

向海推进的海岸。海岸的位置、形态经常发生变化,多分布于大江河口三角洲地区。

advance of coast 海岸主体走向

It refers to the overall direction of coastal extension passing through a starting point.

通过起始点的海岸整体延伸方向。

advance of sea 海进

It refers to the process during which seawater slowly transgresses into land from the coast due to the rising of sea level or sink of crustal structures.

又称“海侵”,由海平面上升或地壳构造下沉等引起的海水缓慢地从海岸入侵陆地的过程。

advection 平流

It refers to the horizontal movement of a large group of air.

大块空气的水平运动。

aeoliation 风化作用

It refers to the process in which the physico-chemical properties of minerals and rocks at or near the Earth's surface have undergone changes under the action of solar radiation, atmosphere, water, and living things. During the process, the rocks and materials break down into grains or soils, and their mineral compositions change into new substances.

地表岩石与矿物在太阳辐射、大气、水和生物参与下理化性质发生变化,颗粒细化,矿物成分改变,从而形成新物质的过程。

affluent 支流

It is a river that flows into a main stream directly or indirectly.

直接或间接流入干流的河流。

Agenda of 21st Century 《21 世纪议程》

It is one of the important documents passed at the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*, convened in

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3rd to 14th in 1992 and it is a worldwide sustainable development program. It is a comprehensive action blueprint of governments, UN organizations, development agencies, non-governmental organizations, and independent groups on a worldwide scale in various aspects of environmental impacts caused by human activities from the time it was passed to the 21th century.

1992年6月3日至14日在巴西里约热内卢召开的“联合国环境与发展大会”通过的重要文件之一,是“世界范围内可持续发展行动计划”,它是从缔约期至21世纪在全球范围内各国政府、联合国组织、发展机构、非政府组织和独立团体在人类活动对环境产生影响的各个方面的综合行动蓝图。

agricultural and fishery zone 农渔业区

It refers to a sea area which is exploited to expand agricultural development spaces, develop marine biological resources, construct fisheries infrastructure for agricultural reclamation, fishing pot and breeding grounds, enhance marine culture and fishery resources, protect and maintain precious fish species, which covers agricultural reclamation area, fisheries infrastructure areas, aquaculture areas, mariculture and fishery resources enhancement areas, fishing areas and aquatic species protection reserves.

农渔业区是指适于拓展农业发展空间和开发海洋生物资源,可供农业围垦,渔港和育苗场等渔业基础设施建设,海

水增养殖和捕捞生产,以及重要渔业品种养护的海域,包括农业围垦区、渔业基础设施区、养殖区、增殖区、捕捞区和水产种质资源保护区。

agricultural modernization 农村现代化

The ultimate goal of modernization, namely, the ultimate goal of Chinese countryside modernization is as follows: people possess higher ideological and ethical standards, cultural and scientific qualities and healthy qualities; people enjoy a high standard of living; stable and harmonious social structure is constructed; balanced and harmonious relationships are established between human and nature, ecology and resources. Agricultural modernization covers the following aspects: (1) scale expansion and technicalization of agriculture; (2) non-agriculturisation of farmers; (3) urbanization of the rural population; (4) marketisation of economic activities; (5) rationalisation of resource utilisation; (6) normalization of social relations; (7) integration of human and nature.

现代化的最终目标是:人民具有较高的思想道德素质、科学文化素质和健康素质;人们过上高质量的生活,社会结构实现持久的和谐与稳定;人与自然、生态和资源之间形成均衡与协调关系。这也是中国农村现代化的最终目标。其内涵是:(1)农业规模化和科技化;(2)农村职业非农化;(3)农村人口城镇化;(4)经济活动市场化;(5)资源利用合理化;(6)社会关系规范化;(7)人与自然一体化。