



# 綠化廣東影集

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綠化廣東影集

葉選平題



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■ 苍山如海 绿色长驻 (前页)

May boundless forest be evergreen(former page)

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真实的歷史画卷  
廣東人民的杰作

绿化廣東鄂集出版紀念

許非  
一九五九年十一月



人人有責  
鏖化祖國

林若

一九九二年一月



發達的林木業是國  
家富足、民族繁  
榮、社會文明的  
標志。

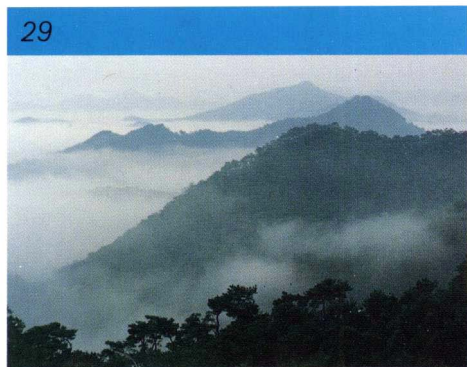
朱森林



一九九一  
十月



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## 前言

广东濒临南海，是祖国的南大门。全省总人口6200多万人，土地总面积17.8万平方公里，地跨热带、亚热带，山川壮丽，人杰地灵，物华天宝。

广东又是一个“七山一水二分田”的省份，林业发展源远流长。据史料记载，在殷末周初（约公元前一千年前），广东一带已是森林密盖，人们依山傍水而居，在独特的自然条件中劳动生息，谱写着文明的历史，创造着灿烂的文化。随着历史的推移，由于政治的、经济的、军事的乃至观念上的种种复杂因素交互影响，森林资源逐渐受到掠夺性的破坏。旧中国给广东遗留下来的森林很少，大好河山遍布疮痍，林业的基础十分薄弱。

新中国成立以后，中国共产党和人民政府把发展林业摆上了重要位置，加强对林业建设的领导，建立了林业机构，制定了一系列的方针、政策、法令、法规，动员和组织社会各方面的力量，大力造林，普遍护林，取得了显著成绩。林业已发展成为包括造林经营、林政保护、林木采运、林产加工、勘测设计、科技教育等综合性的产业部门，成为国民经济的重要组成部分。

中共十一届三中全会以来，广东率先实行改革开放，林业建设进入了一个新的发展时期。1985年11月，中共广东省委、省人民政府作出了《关于加

快造林步伐，尽快绿化全省的决定》，广东人民经过五年的艰苦奋斗，把全省的宜林荒山种上了树。1991年3月，中共中央、国务院授予广东“全国荒山造林绿化第一省”的光荣称号。喜看今日南粤大地，更加郁郁葱葱。是改革开放促进了林业的发展，而林业的发展又为改革开放创造了一个良好的环境。造林绿化的生态效益、经济效益和社会效益正日益充分地显示出来，被越来越多的人所认识。

现在，广东的林业已走上了全面恢复、持续发展的道路。但是，前进道路并不平坦。我们一定要发扬成绩，克服困难，再接再厉，艰苦奋斗，满怀信心地去实现十年绿化广东大地的宏愿，使广东的森林资源有更大的增加，林业经济效益有更大的提高。今天我们出版这本《绿化广东影集》，就是通过生动的画面，向社会广泛宣传新中国成立以来林业建设的成就，使全社会各界人士更加了解林业、关心林业、支持林业，把植树造林、绿化祖国的伟大事业传诸子孙后代，让南粤大地春天常驻。



（广东省绿化委员会副主任、广东省林业厅党组书记）



## PREFACE

Bordering on the South China Sea, Guangdong is reputed as the Southern Gate of China. With a population of over 62 million, the province covers an area 178 000 square kilometres extending across the tropical and sub-tropical zones. It has magnificent landscape, heroic people that bring glory to the place and good products from the earth that are nature's treasures.

The province is hilly and mountainous, lacking in water resources and cultivated land. Forestry development can be traced back to ancient times. According to historical records, by the end of Yin Dynasty (about 1 000 BC) Guangdong had already been covered with miles after miles of dense forests. Most of the people lived and laboured by the rivers and mountains, scoring a history of civilization and creating a splendid culture. Due to the interaction of complicated factors, ranging from political, economic, military, to ideological ones, forest resources was gradually destroyed with the lapse of time. Old China left Guangdong a scene of devastation with sparse and poor forests.

Since the founding of New China, the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government have attached great importance to forestry. The leading forces have been strengthened and forestry institutions established at all levels. A series of policies, laws and regulations have been promulgated to mobilize as well as organize the people from all walks of life to take part in the national afforestation campaign. As a result, remarkable achievements have been gained. Forestry has become an integrated industry containing afforestation, forest management, forestry policy and protection, logging & transportation, forest products processing, survey and planning, science & technology and education as well, which constitute an important part of the National economy.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Conference of the Chinese Communist Party, Guangdong has taken the lead in carrying out the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in the

country. Forestry has entered into a new stage of development. In November 1985, the Guangdong Provincial Committee of CCP and the Provincial Government adopted a resolution on speeding up afforestation and covering the province with trees at the fastest rate possible. After five years of arduous effort the people of Guangdong have planted trees on all the barren hills and mountains that are suitable for afforestation. In March 1991, Guangdong was awarded "Number One Province in Waste Mountain Afforestation" by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council. It is the reform and open policy that has spurred forestry, however, in return, forestry has contributed to the creation of a favourable environment for the implementation of the reform and open policy. The ecological, economic, and social efficiency of afforestation is being demonstrated in its full scope and recognized by more and more people with each passing day.

At present, forestry in Guangdong has progressed to a new period of overall recovery and continuous development. However, the road of progress is not smooth. We must carry forward our achievements by overcoming difficulties and making persistent efforts. We must be full of confidence to attain the goal of "To have Guangdong Afforested in ten years" and expand forest resources in a still better way in Guangdong. The publication of *The Photo Album of Afforestation in Guangdong* today is aimed at publicising the great achievements in forestry so that the public will become better informed. Consequently, they will be more concerned of and give their further support to forestry. Only then can the great cause of afforestation and greening the motherland be handed down from generation to generation. May the vast land of Guangdong be evergreen!

**Li Zhan**

*Vice Director of Guangdong Afforestation Committee  
Party Secretary of the Forestry Department of Guangdong Province*





## 绿色革命

## *The Greening Revolution*

广东是我国对外开放的窗口，然而，经济发展与生态环境恶化形成了强烈反差，是我国南方荒山最多的省份之一。

中共广东省委、省人民政府以共产党人的远见、气魄和求实精神，于1985年11月作出了“五年消灭荒山，十年绿化广东”的战略决策，揭开了南粤大地绿色革命的序幕。

绿化广东是一项宏伟的系统工程。省委、省政府每年召开一次全省山区工作会议，动员全社会办林业、全民搞绿化；各级党政机关和部门领导干部深入基层办造林绿化点，带动群众造林；全省建立县级领导干部造林绿化任期目标责任制，每年进行检查评比，严明奖罚；国家增加对林业资金的投入，同时采取多渠道筹集资金与发动群众投劳的办法，推进造林绿化工作。

广东人民沿着正确决策的轨道，艰苦奋斗五年，将全省5千多万亩宜林荒山种上了树。现在，全省有林面积已从新中国成立初期的5千多万亩增加到1.23亿亩，森林覆盖率从17.6%提高到48.9%，森林资源进入了生长量大于消耗量的良性循环。

广袤的南粤大地，已呈现出翠绿的生机。人民正满怀信心，在中国共产党的正确领导下，继续谱写十年绿化广东大地的新篇章。

Guangdong has shown its increasing importance as a window for China's reform and open policy. However, a sharp contrast exists between the economic growth and the deteriorating eco-environment. Guangdong had remained one of the provinces with utmost barren mountains and hills in south China.

The Guangdong Provincial Committee of CCP and the Provincial Government, with far-sightedness and boldness of vision and a realistic spirit, made a strategic decision in November

1985-To Have Trees Planted on the Barren Mountains and Hills in Five Years and Guangdong Afforested in Ten Years-raising the curtain to the greening revolution in the province.

Afforestation is an enormous systematic project. Each year, a working conference for the mountainous areas is held by the Provincial Committee of CCP and the Provincial Government for mobilizing the whole society to participate in greening activities. Leaders at various levels and departments set up their afforestation plots down to the grassroot level to bring the masses along. A system of pilot afforestation plots was set up, stipulating a specified responsibility for officials at county level during their office terms. Furthermore, strict awards and real penalties are practiced with the annual inspection and appraisal. Simultaneously, the state has increased its investment of funds to forestry, and funds are also raised through various channels and masses are encouraged to invest their labour so as to accelerate afforestation campaign.

The people in Guangdong worked hard in five years' time, have planted trees on 50 million mu of waste mountains and hills that are suitable for afforestation. The afforestation area have increased to 123 million mu from 50 million mu in the early years after the founding of New China, while tree coverage rate rises to 48.9% from 17.6%. As a result, forest resources has entered a sound cycle in which, forest growth outpaces timber consumption.

The vast expanse of land in Guangdong has shown vitality. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the people are continuing their writing of new chapters for "To have Guangdong afforested in ten years".





## 第八次全国绿委(扩大)会议 在广州召开

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE AFFORESTATION COMMITTEE  
(ENLARGED) HELD IN GUANGZHOU

■ 林若同志在大会发言  
Mr. Lin Ruo addressing the conference

■ 凌伯棠同志在大会发言  
Mr. Ling Botang speaking at the conference



■ 参观林若同志的造林绿化点  
A visit to the pilot afforestation plot of Mr. Lin Ruo







■ 林业部部长高德占在阳江市参观  
Mr. Gao Dezhan, Minister of Ministry of Forestry visiting Yangjiang

运筹于千里调研之路, 决策  
于群众实践之中  
TO DEVISE STRATEGIES WITH  
THOROUGH INVESTIGATION AND  
PRACTICE

■ 会议代表在北回归  
线标志塔下栽树  
Representatives  
planting trees around  
the Tower Marking  
the Tropic of Cancer



■ 叶选平同志  
在梅州  
Mr. Ye  
Xuanping  
in Meizhou



林若同志在  
丰顺县  
Mr. Lin Ru  
in Fengshun



凌伯棠同志  
在梅县  
Mr. Ling  
Botang  
in Meixian  
County

