

為人類和平利用南極做出貢獻。

鄧小平 一九八四年  
十月十五日

*Make contributions to man's peaceful use of Antarctica*

*Deng Xiaoping,*

*Oct. 15, 1984*

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## 电脑排版

北京超广角文化中心

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国南北极考察 / 国家海洋局极地考察办公室编 .

— 北京: 海洋出版社, 2000.9

ISBN7-5027-5064-9

I. 中 ... II. 国 ... III. ①南极洲—科学考察—概况—中国—图集

②北极—科学考察—概况—中国—图集

IV. N816.6-64

中国版本图书馆CIP数字核字(2000)第68656号

## 出版发行 海洋出版社

100081 北京海淀区大慧寺路8号

新华书店发行所经销

2000年9月第一版 2000年9月第一次印刷

开本: 889 × 1194 1/16 印张: 15

字数: 60千字 印数: 1~3000册

定价: 290.00元



# 《中国南北极考察》

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# 南极

国家海洋局极地考察办公室

# 北极



# 序言

王曙光

人类赖以生存的地球，在其偏远的两极地区，自古以来一直保持着洪荒蛮荒。直到公元15世纪，勇敢的探险家才开始一次次地向那白色荒漠发起冲击。从20世纪50年代起，为了弄清极地与全球环境和气候变化的关系，许多国家纷纷挺进两极地区开展科学考察。

中国极地科学考察起步较晚，1980年1月才首次派出两名科研人员赴澳大利亚设在南极的凯西站，进行综合科学考察和访问活动，从而揭开了中国极地考察事业的序幕。在党中央和国务院的关怀下，中国于1984年11月20日首次派出国家南极考察队，乘“向阳红10”号和“J121”号两艘万吨巨轮于12月26日首次抵达南极洲，于1985年2月20日在南极的南设得兰群岛的乔治王岛上建成了中国第一个南极考察基地——中国南极长城站，并开始坚持常年科学考察活动。经国务院批准，中国又于1988年11月20日派出首次东南极考察队，于1989年2月26日在东南极的拉斯曼丘陵上建成了中国第二个南极考察基地——中国南极中山站。目前，这两个站经过多次扩建和完善，已初具规模，成为中国科研人员常年开展科学考察和研究的良好基地，也是中国对外开展科学研究合作与开放的窗口。

到2000年4月，中国已成功地进行了16次南极考察活动，有500多名科研人员先后赴长城站和中山站开展实地科学考察，获取了大量宝贵的第一手资料和样品，经分析研究后取得了一批批科研成果。尤其是1991~1995年和1996~2000年实施的国家“八五”和“九五”重点攻关课题，是中国在境外实施的大规模、多学科的综合性的科学研究项目，并取得了一批具有国际先进水平甚至国际领先的科研成果，极大地丰富了人类对冰雪世界的认识。

进入90年代，中国科学家又把探索的目光投向与自己关系更为密切的北极地区，在1995年和1999年，中国相继开展了民间的和政府组织的北极科学考察活动。

经国务院批准，在国家海洋局和其他有关部门的共同努力下，于1999年7月1日至9月9日，成功地进行了中国首次北极科学考察，取得了丰富的第一手资料和样品，从而掀开了中国极地科学考察的新篇章。

极地科学考察活动的开展，不仅使中国成为南极条约协商国成员，南极研究科学委员会、国际北极科学委员会成员国，赢得了在国际极地事务中的发言权和决策权，提高了中国的国际地位和声誉，展示了日益增强的中国综合国力，还极大地振奋了中华民族精神，培育了全民族热爱自然、保护地球环境的科学意识。

在新千年伊始，国家海洋局极地考察办公室编辑出版这部大型文献画册，以展示中国组队南极考察16年和中国首次北极科学考察取得的辉煌成就，并奉献给2000多名顽强拼搏的中国南北极考察队员和广大读者，回眸和品赏极地荒漠净土的生机，领略中国极地人艰辛历程和心血结晶。



# Preface

The earth, on which mankind depends for its subsistence, is at all times creating unprecedented achievements of civilization. However, in its remotest polar regions, it still retains pristine.

It was not until the 18th century that the brave explorers began to charge the white wilderness time and again. Since the middle of the 20th century, to fully understand the polar and their relationship with the global environment and climatic change, many countries have boldly driven into the polar regions one after another for scientific research.

China's polar scientific research started late. In January 1980, China sent two scientists for the first time to the Antarctic Casey Station of Australia for comprehensive scientific research and visiting activities, thus raising the curtain on China's polar research cause. China launched first and national Antarctic expedition on Nov. 20, 1984 on board *Xiangyanghong 10* and *J121*, established Great Wall Station on King George Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica on Feb. 20, 1985, and started carrying out scientific research activities all the year round. And, on Nov. 20, 1988, China sent its first East Antarctica Expedition and established Zhongshan Station on the Larsemann Hills of East Antarctica on Feb. 26, 1989. Having been extended and improved for many times, the two stations are now beginning to take shape and have become sound bases for the Chinese scientific research personnel to carry out scientific research and investigation throughout the year and served as a window through which China conducts cooperation in scientific research with foreign countries and opens to the outside world.

By April, 2000, China has dispatched sixteen CHINARE Teams for Antarctic research activities and about 500 scientific research personnel have been to the Great Wall and Zhongshan Stations successively for in-situ scientific research and acquired large amounts of valuable firsthand data and samples, which, having been analysed and studied, have yielded a large number of achievements in scientific research. Especially, the national key projects implemented during the Eighth and Ninth Five-year Plans in 1991~1995 and 1996~2000 are the large-scale, multidisciplinary and comprehensive scientific research projects which China carries out outside its boundaries. A number of scientific results of these projects have reached the international advanced level or even taken the lead in the world, thus greatly enriching man's understanding of the white world.

Entering the 1990s, the Chinese scientists have begun to attention to the Arctic region which is more closely related to them. In 1995 and 1999, governmental and non-governmental organizations in China carried out activities in Arctic scientific research.

Authorized by the State Council and dedicated by the State Oceanic Administration and other relevant Agencies, the First Chinese Arctic Expedition was carried out from July 1 to September 9, 1999, obtaining a plenty of scientific data and samples and making a great contribution to understand the Arctic and its role in global change.

Development of the activities in polar scientific research has not only enabled China to become a consultative party to the Antarctic Treaty and a member state of SCAR and IASC, thus enhancing China's say and participation in the decision-making in the international polar affairs, raising her international standing and prestige, but also greatly encouraged the spirit of the Chinese nation and fostered the scientific awareness of the whole nation of the need to love nature and protect the earth environment.

At the beginning of the new millennium, the compilation and publication of this full-length documentary picture album is intended to show the brilliant achievements in China's sixteen years of Antarctic research and her first scientific expedition to the Arctic and is served as a tribute to over 2400 hard-struggling members of the China's Antarctic and Arctic expeditions as well as the public, providing them with a chance to glance back and appreciate the vitality on the pure land of polar wilderness and experience the hard course of struggle and the fruit of painstaking labour of the Chinese polar men.

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组织机构 Institutional Framework

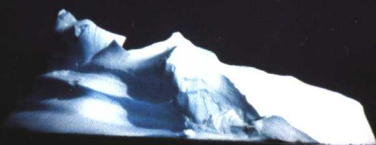
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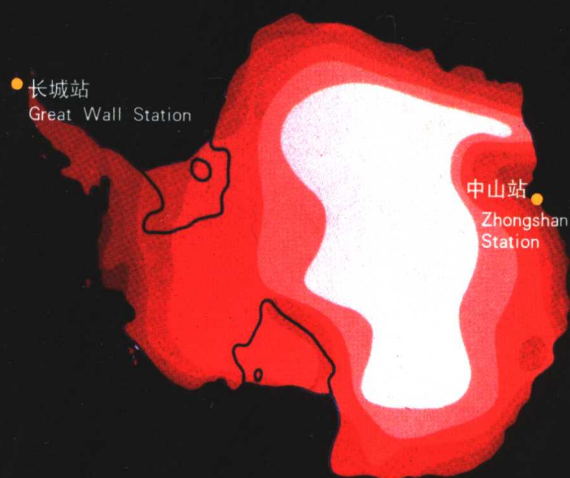
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Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Expeditions

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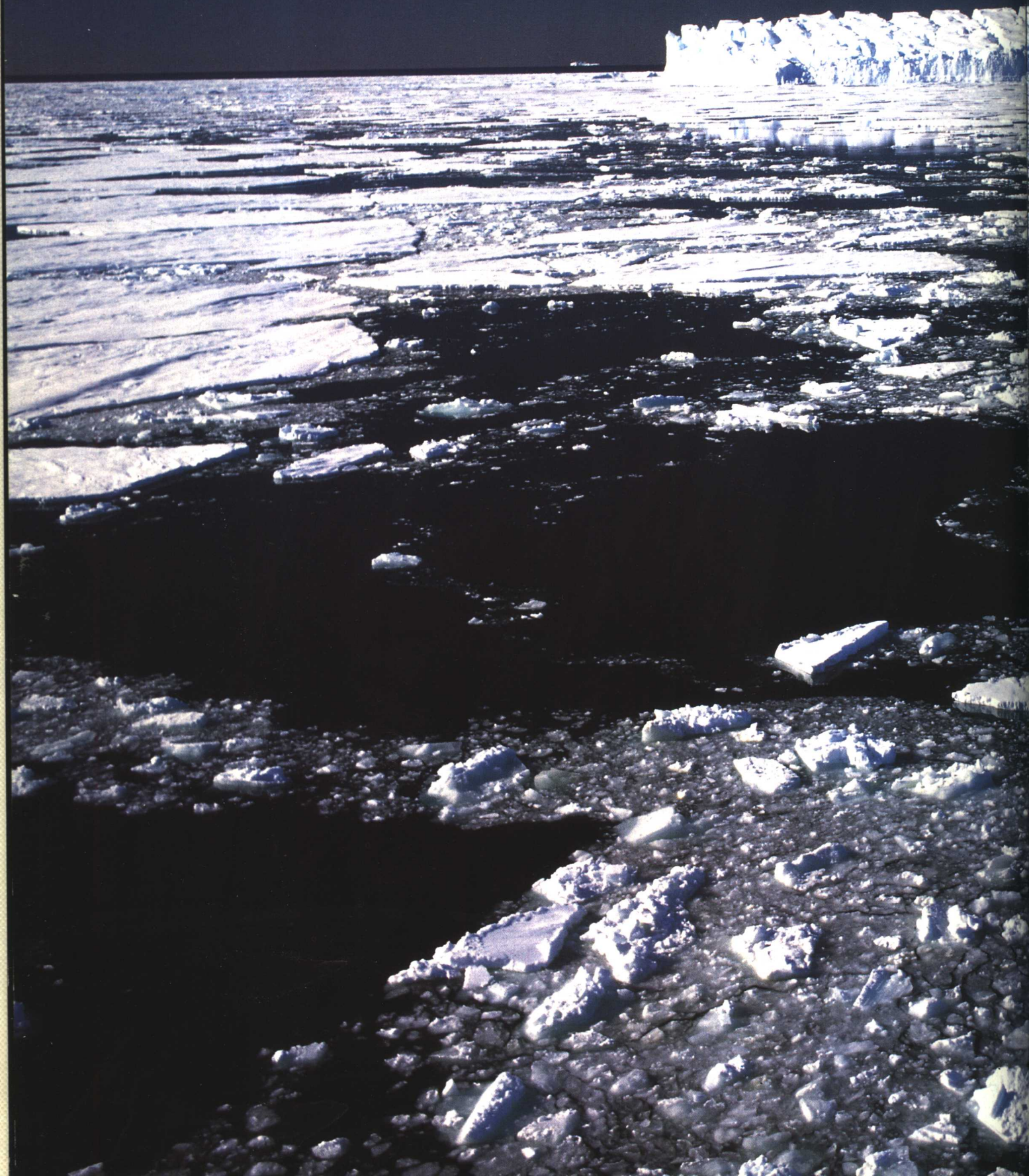
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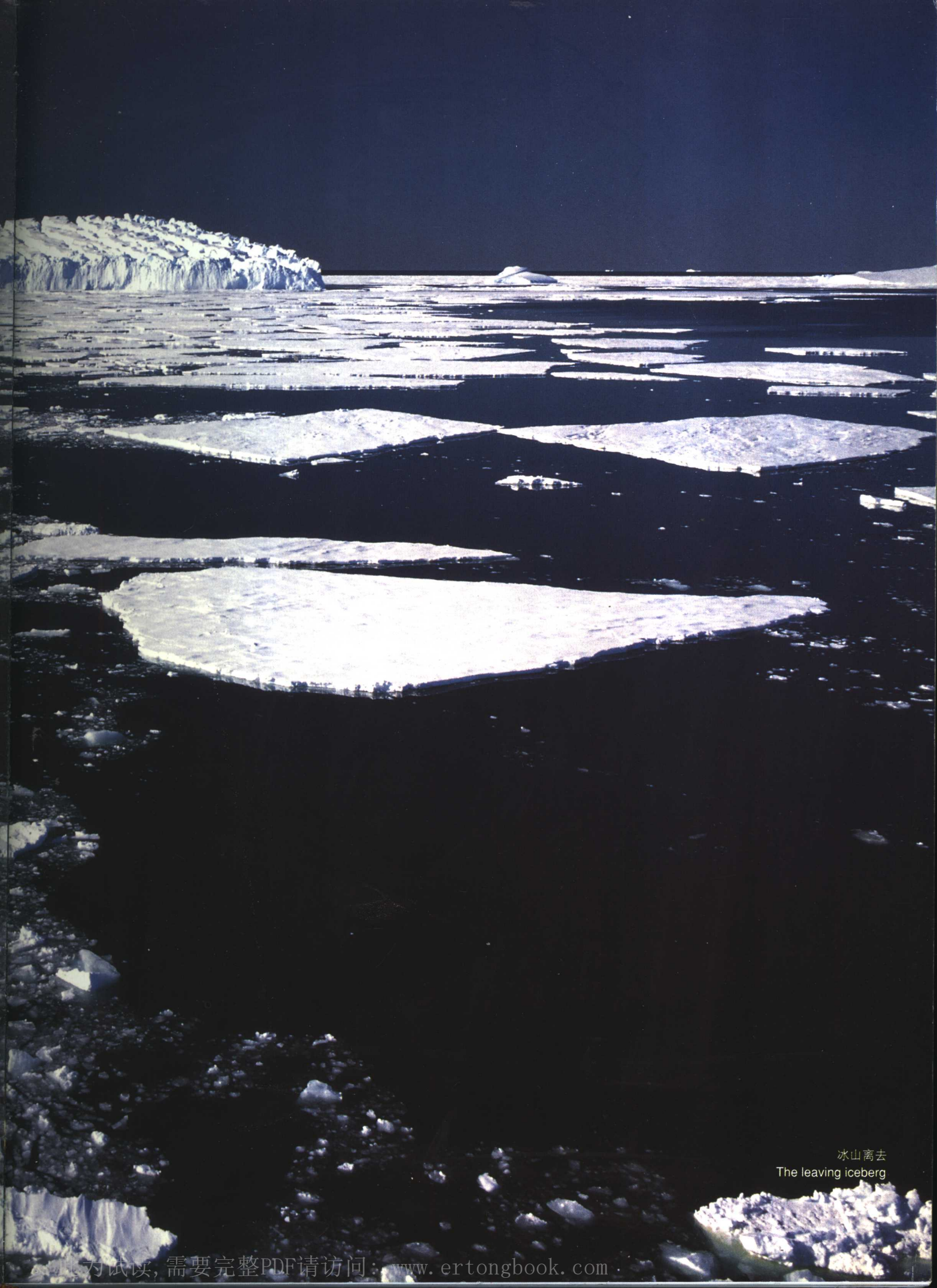
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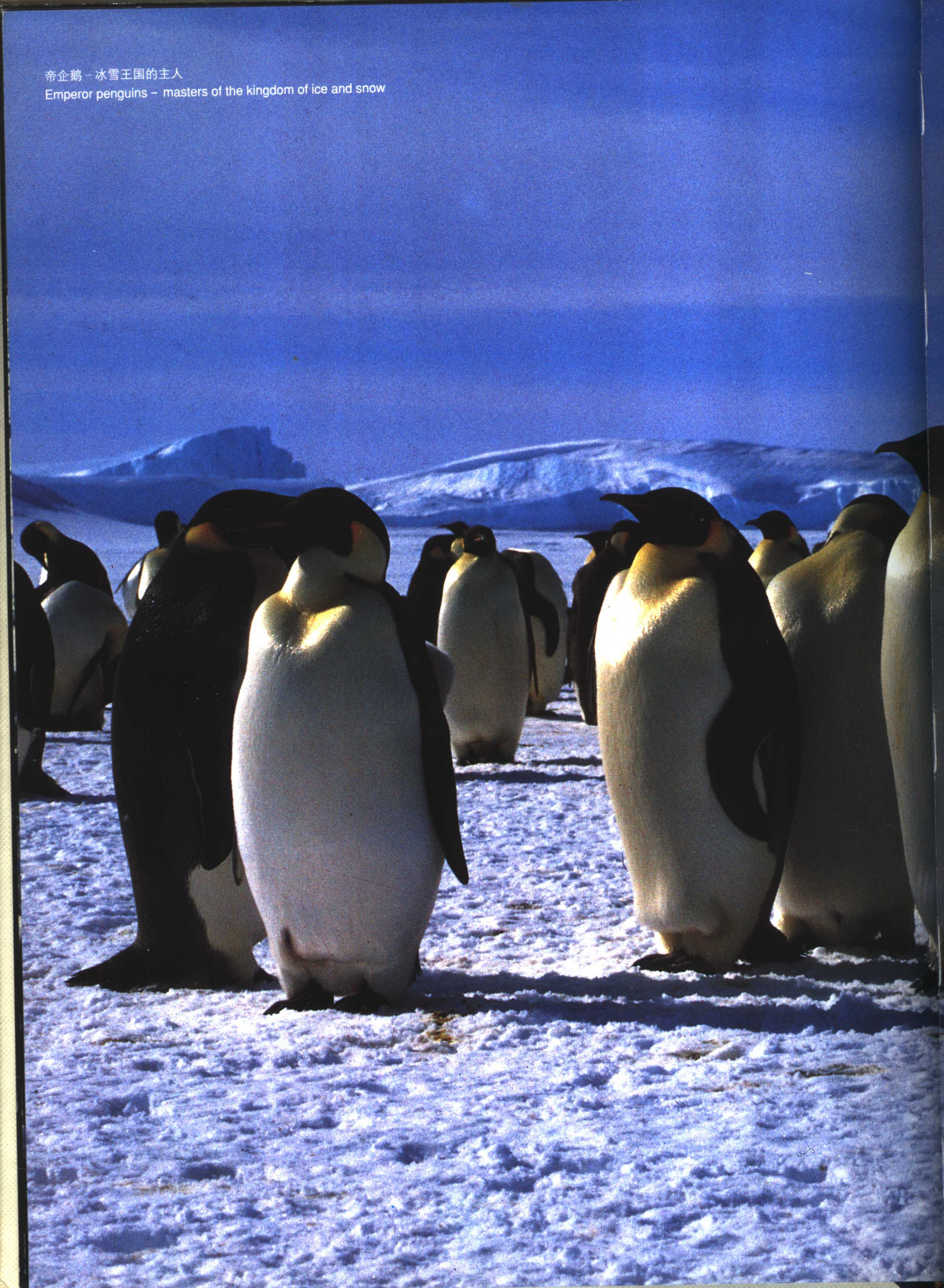




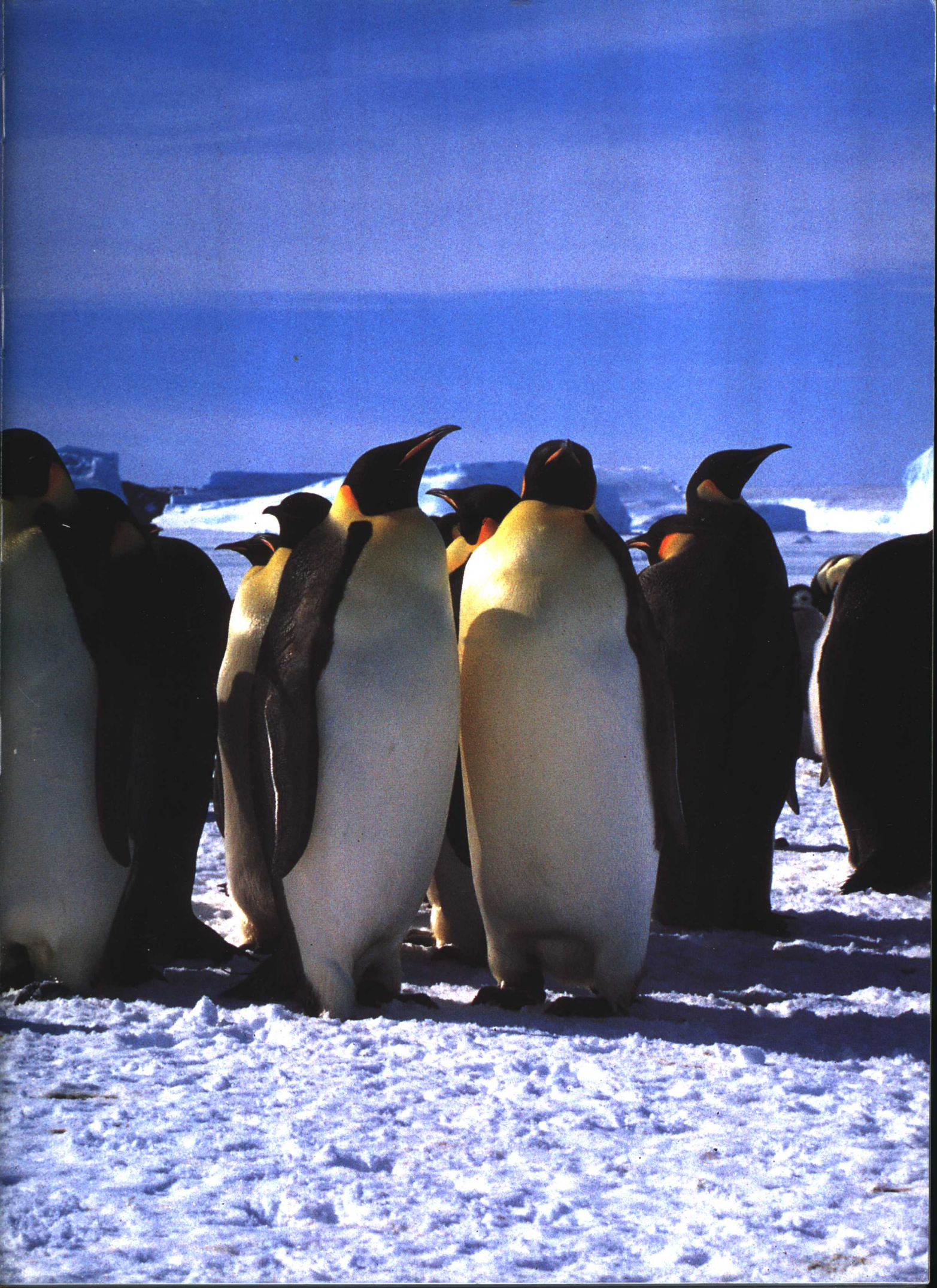
冰山离去  
The leaving iceberg



帝企鹅 - 冰雪王国的主人  
Emperor penguins - masters of the kingdom of ice and snow





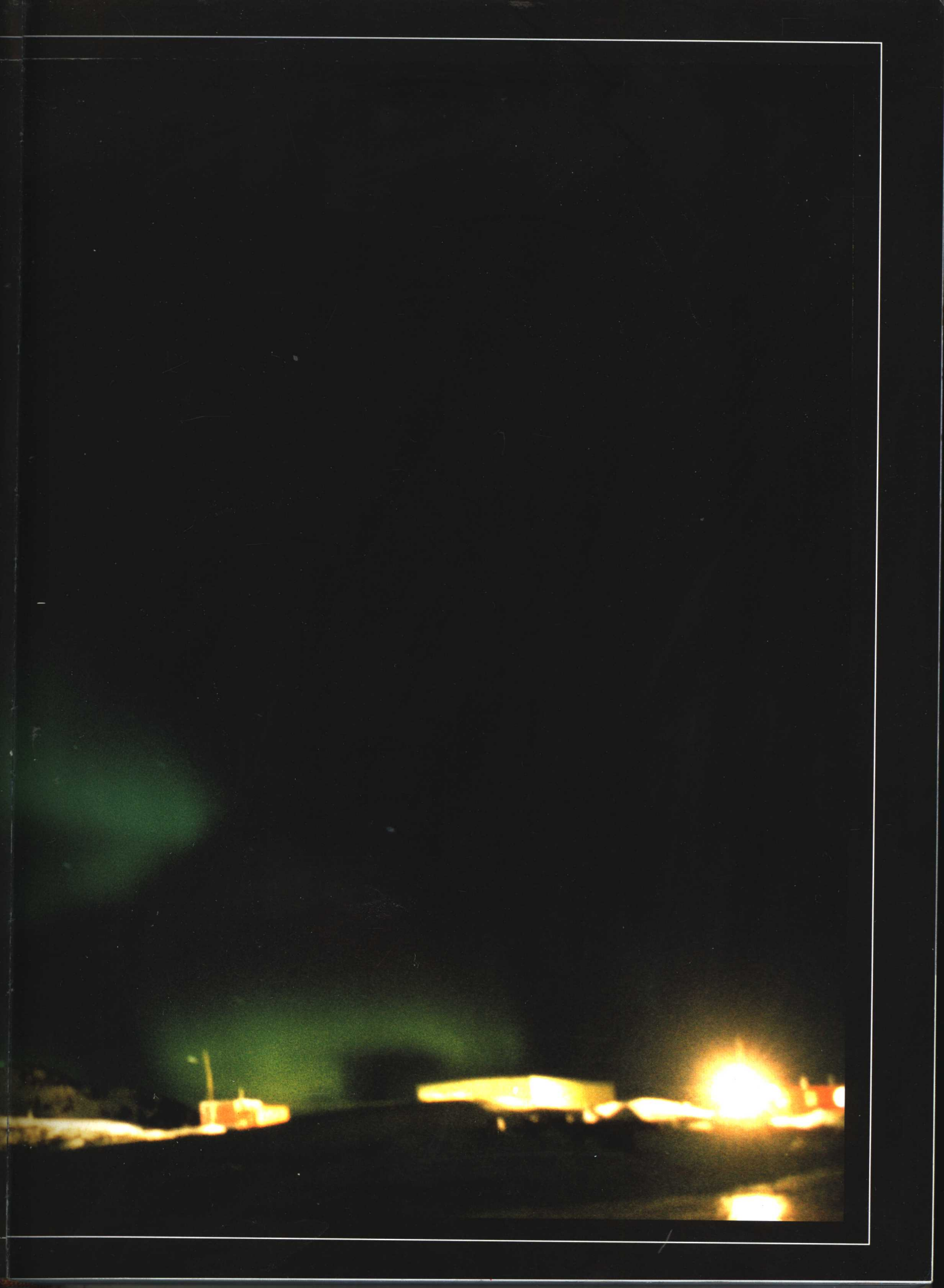






夜空上的极光 Aurora in the night sky











嬉戏  
Two playing Chinstrap penguins



帝企鹅  
Emperor penguin



阿德利企鹅  
An Adelle penguin



帽带企鹅  
A Chinstrap penguin



金图企鹅  
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