

Jiangxi in Brief 2010

2010 江西概览



江西省人民政府新闻办公室 / 编

The background of the cover is a photograph of a mountain range shrouded in mist. In the lower right foreground, the dark silhouette of a traditional Chinese pavilion with multiple tiers of eaves is visible. The overall color palette is muted, with greys, greens, and browns, creating a serene and atmospheric scene.

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第1部分 省情概况

Part 1: Survey of the province

● 地理位置

江西省,位于中国长江中下游的南岸,东邻浙江、福建,南连广东,西靠湖南,北毗湖北、安徽而共濒长江,因唐代设江南西道而得名,又因省

● Geography

Jiangxi province is situated in southeast China and along the southern bank of the middle and lower reaches of the Yantze River. It borders east to Zhejiang and Fujian, south to Guangdong, west to Hunan, and north to Hubei and Anhui. Emperor Xuanzong in Tang Dynasty (733 AD) divided the country into 15 "dao"s. Hongzhou was then the capital of the Jiangnan Xidao, or Jiangxi for short. Ganjiang



鄱阳湖湿地
Wetlands around Poyang Lake

内最大的河流为赣江，而简称“赣”。

江西总面积16.69万平方公里，境内地势南高北低，边缘群山环绕，中部丘陵起伏，北部平

River is the largest river within the province, so Jiangxi is also called “Gan” for short.

Jiangxi covers a total area of 166,900 square kilometers. Surrounded by mountains on three sides and facing the Yangtze River on the other, it has rolling hills in the middle and broad plains in the north. The land gradually tilts from south to north, leading to Poyang Lake, which forms a large, open



三清山
Sanqingshan Mountain

庐山如琴湖
Zither-like Lake (ruqin
hu), Lushan Mountain



赣抚平原
Gan-Fu Plain



原坦荡,形成渐次向鄱阳湖倾斜的盆状地形。全境有大小河流 2400 余条,赣江、抚河、信江、修水和饶河为江西五大河

basin. Over 2400 rivers of various sizes run through Jiangxi. The five major waterways are the Ganjiang, Fuhe, Xinjiang, Xiuhe and Raohe Rivers. Poyang Lake is China's



山峙云护鄱阳湖

Poyang Lake, as if it is defended by mountains and clouds



鄱阳湖——世界珍禽王国

Poyang Lake, the rare bird kingdom in the world

流。鄱阳湖是中国最大的淡水湖和世界七大湿地之一。

江西属亚热带季风气候,四季分明。年平均气温 16.2℃—19.7℃,降水量 1300—1800mm。

largest freshwater lake, and one of the seven largest wetlands in the world.

Jiangxi has distinct season changes with an annual average temperature from 16.2 to 19.7 degrees Celsius, annual precipitation ranging from 1,341.4 to 1,934.4 millimeters, manifesting the subtropical humid climate characteristics.



中国最大的钽铌矿——
宜春钽铌矿露天采场

The largest opencast
tantalum-niobium mining in
China — Yichun Tantalum-
niobium Mine



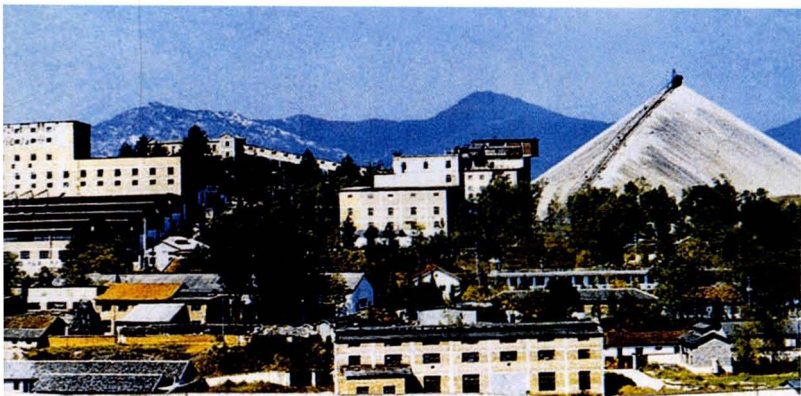
亚洲最大的露天铜矿——德兴铜矿采场
The opencast mining in Dexing Copper Mine

● 自然资源

江西矿产资源丰富。全省已发现有用矿产 187 种，其中探明资源储量的有 132 种，储量居全国前 5 位的有 43 种，居全国第一位的有 10 种，铜、钨、铀、钽铌、稀土、金、银被誉为江西

● Natural resources

Jiangxi is gifted with abundant mineral resources. There are 187 known minerals in the province, of which 43 are ranked among the top ten in the nation in terms of reserves and 10 topping the first. Copper, wolfram, uranium, tantalum niobium, rare earths, gold, and silver are known as “Seven Jiangxi Metal Flowers.” Jiangxi is known as China’s

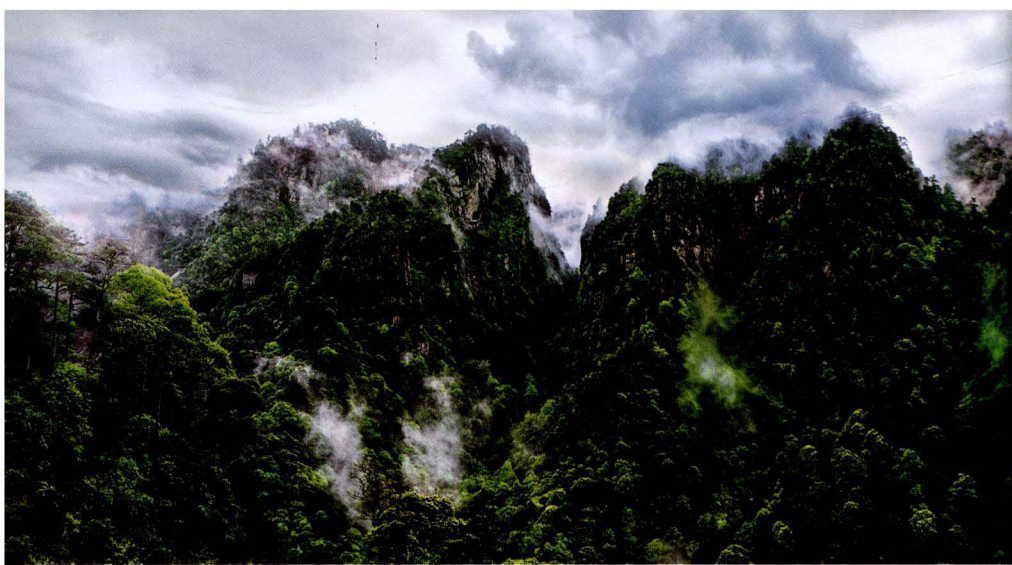


中国最早
发现的大型钨
矿——大余县
西华山钨矿

The first
large tung-
sten mine in
China — Xi-
huashan
Tungsten
Mine in Dayu
County

的“七朵金花”。江西有“Copper Capital” and the “中国铜都”、“世界钨 World “Tungsten Capital” and 都”、“稀土王国”之称。 “Rare-earth Kingdom”.

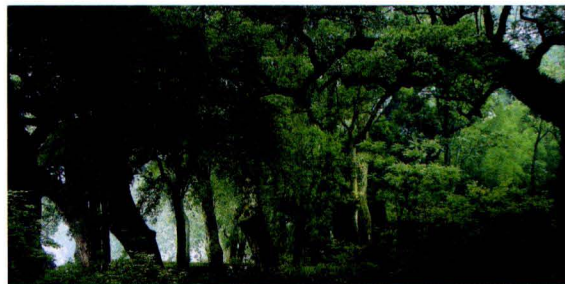
江西野生动植物 There are abundant 资源丰富。全省有野生 wildlife resources in Jiangxi 脊椎动物 845 种,其中 with 845 species of land 国家一级保护陆生野 wildlife, of which 19 species of 生动物 19 种,二级保 animals are under the top-level 护动物 68 种。已知野 State protection, 68 species un- 生高等植物 5117 种, der the second-level State pro-

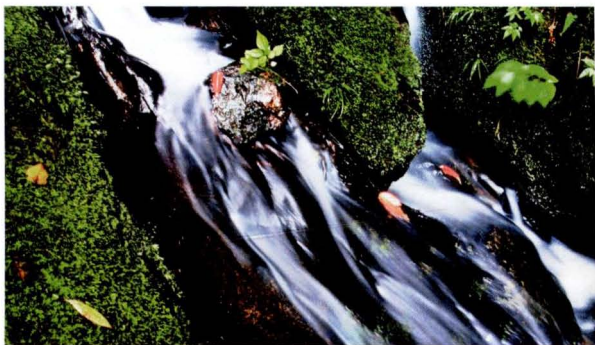


占全国总数的 17.4%，列入“国家重点保护野生植物名录(第一批)”的有 55 种，其中，国家一级保护野生植物 9 种，二级保护野生植物 46 种。

tection. There are 5,117 species of wild higher plants, accounting for 17.4% of the national total, of which 55 species were on “the list of the State first batch of wild plant conservation”.

(上) 井冈山原始次森林
(Top) An ecological forest
(下) 泰和金滩古樟林
(Bottom) Ancient camphor trees in Jintan, Taihe County





赣江源

The source of Ganjiang River

江西拥有丰富的水资源，全省年均径流量为 1545 亿立方米，居全国第七位。全省蕴藏着丰富的水电资源，水能理论蕴藏量达 682 万千瓦以上，全省地下水资源总量 379.97 亿立方米。

江西地热水资源丰富，水质以微矿化（每升小于 1 克）重碳

Jiangxi has an advantage of abundant water resources. Its average annual amount of runoff by streams and rivers reached 154.5 billion cubic meters in normal year, ranking seventh in China. There are rich hydroelectric resources with more than 6.82 million kw of water-power in theory in the province. The underground water resources total 37.997 billion cubic meters.

There are rich geothermal water resources in Jiangxi. Its hot water is characterized by micro-mineralization (less



江西省树——樟树
Camphor tree, the province tree

酸盐钠质或钙质水为主。已探明温泉数量有百余处，总流量平均每秒718.6升。全省境内建有多处适宜疗养的温泉，其中宜春温汤温泉以“高硒低硫”泉闻名于世界。

江西生态环境质量居全国前列。境内水系发达，河湖密布。面积大

than 1 gm per litre) with sodium or calcium bicarbonate. There are more than 100 hot spring locations in Jiangxi with total runoff 718.6 litres per second. Many spas have been built in Jiangxi. Wentang hot spring in Yichun is famous for rich selenium-less sulfur.

Jiangxi leads China in eco-environmental quality. There is a developed hydrographic net with gathering