



中英双语版

# 成都概览

## A GENERAL SURVEY OF CHENGDU

成都市地方志编纂委员会 编

成都时代出版社

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A GENERAL SURVEY OF CHENGDU

(中英·双语版)

成都市地方志编纂委员会 编

Edited by the Compilation Committee of Chengdu Local Chronicles



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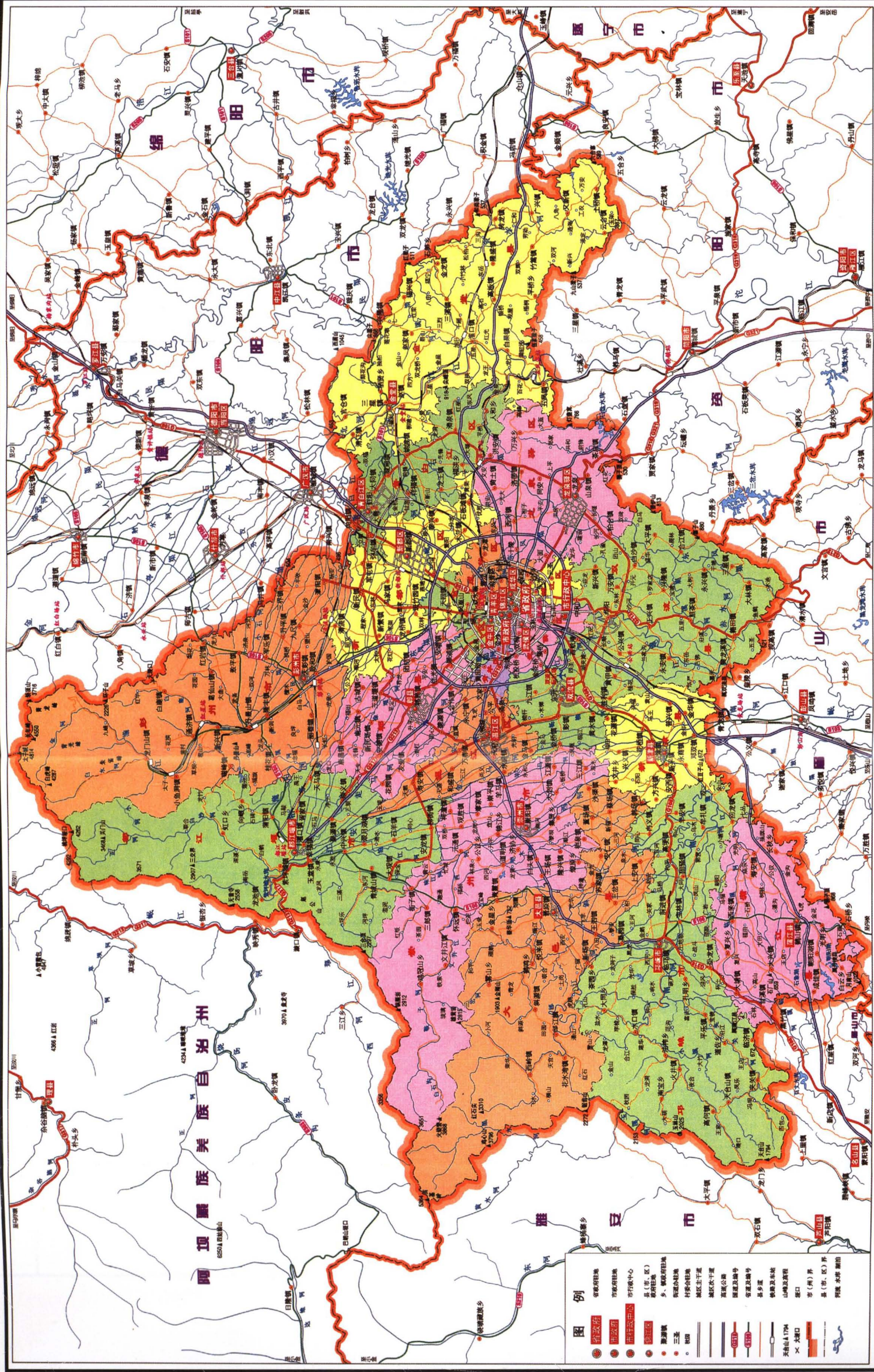
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# 成都市行政区划图



## 市域城镇体系规划

[illegible]



和谐包容 智慧诚信 务实创新

Be harmonious and open-minded; be intellectual and true-hearted; and be practical and innovative.



市花：芙蓉花

City Flower: Hibiscus Flower



市树：银杏树

City Tree: Ginkgo Tree



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# 序 言

成都，一座充满魅力的城市。

她是中国首批历史文化名城，世界历史都市联盟会员城市，至少有4500多年的文明发展史、2300多年的建城史。她既是蜀文化的中心，又是长江上游古文明的中心。史前古城址群、三星堆遗址、十二桥遗址、金沙遗址、战国船棺墓葬，这些震惊海内外的考古成就，见证了成都文明的源远流长。

这里地灵人杰。从司马相如、扬雄，到李白、杜甫，苏轼、陆游，以至当代的巴金、李劫人、艾芜等，他们的文学成就在中国文化史上都具有独特而重要的地位。这里还孕育了易学家严遵、医学家唐慎微、画家黄筌、百科全书式人物杨慎，以及中国现代音乐先驱王光祈等杰出人物。

这里物华天宝。从神秘璀璨的金沙出土文物，西南丝路上辗转异域的“成都制造”，到行销天下的织锦、漆器、金银器；从“天府之国”、“扬一益二”、“天下第一名镇”、“五大名都会”等美誉，到“水旱从人，不知饥馑”、“贿货山积，纤丽星繁”等描绘，无不折射出成都历史上的繁华与兴盛。

这里宜资、宜居、宜游。号称百年金街的春熙路，开全国之先的农家乐，以及全国有名的茶俗、酒俗、火锅、川菜、川剧，还有大熊猫、都江堰—青城山、古蜀金沙等经典文化品牌，三国文化、诗歌文化等文化旅游资源，使成都无愧于“一座来了就不想离开的城市”的赞誉。

成都还是一座发展之城。经过近半个世纪现代经济的快速发展，特别是近年来城乡一体化建设的全面推进，如今的成都，经济发达，科技进步，文化繁荣，人民富足，更富现代性，更具开放度。124家世界五百强企业落户成都，美国、德国、法国等七个国家在蓉设立领事馆，与世界175个国家和地区建立了经贸合作关系，成都先后荣获“联合国人居奖”、“改善人居环境最佳范例奖”、“中国最具经济活力城市”、“中国最佳商务城市”、“中国最佳旅游城市”以及“国家森林城市”、“国家园林城市”、“国家环境保护模范城市”等等称号。2007年6月，成都被国务院正式批准为全国统筹城乡综合配套改革试验区。2009年1月，成都荣膺“全国文明城市”称号。今日的成都，正意气风发地朝着建设中西部地区创业环境最优、人居环境最佳、综合竞争力最强的现代特大中心城市的目标迈进。

上述成都的历史及现实情况，都以简洁、精练的形式，客观、准确地记录在这本年度性刊物里。相信它的公开出版发行，会让海内外广大读者更加全面、快速地了解成都深厚的历史文化和日新月异的发展变化，更加热爱这座充满魅力的城市。

# PREFACE

Chengdu, a city full of glamour.

Chengdu is in the top echelon of China's historical and cultural cities. It is also a member of the World's Historical City Alliance. Its roots as a centre of civilization can be traced back over 4 500 years and it has been recognized as a city for around 2 300 years. Chengdu is both the centre of Shu culture and of the ancient civilization that existed around the upper reaches of the Changjiang River. Archaeological discoveries in the Chengdu area include the group of ancient city sites dating back to the very dawn of history, the Sanxingdui Site, the Shi'erqiao Site, the Jinsha Site and the Boat-Shaped Coffin Tomb of the Warring States Period. These archaeological achievements which have amazed people both at home and abroad are witnesses to Chengdu's long standing civilization.

Chengdu is associated strongly with the spirit of nature and through the ages many outstanding people have been drawn here. The city has been host to historical figures ranging from Sima Xiangru and Yang Xiong to Li Bai, Du Fu, Su Shi and Lu You. Right up to the present time the greatness of Ba Jin, Li Jieren, Ai Wu and others has given glory to Chengdu. Due to their literary achievements all these people claim dominant positions in the history of Chinese culture. Furthermore, Chengdu nurtured outstanding talents including Yan Zun, an Yi-ologist; Tang Shenwei, a distinguished physician; Huang Quan, a painter; Yang Shen, an encyclopedia-typed personage; and, last but not least, Wang Guangqi, the Chinese contemporary music pioneer.

Chengdu is rich with natural treasures. This abundance has resulted in an amazing material culture including the mysterious and splendid relics of the Jinsha Site, and products bearing the mark “made in Chengdu” which found their way through many hands and places along the Southwest Silk Road to foreign lands. Then there's Chengdu's brocade, lacquer ware, gold and silverware which is sold throughout the country. Historically Chengdu has been repeatedly crowned with prestigious honors and titles such as “the Land of Abundance”, “Yizhou (Chengdu) second only to the city of Yangzhou,” “the First Famous City in China,” “One of the Five Famous Metropolises” and so on. In addition, many more descriptions speak highly of Chengdu. Examples include: “No famine occurs because of the control of floods and droughts” or “goods pile up to great heights like hills and are exquisite and brilliant like a starry sky.” Statements like these reflect the amazing prosperity of Chengdu in history.

Chengdu is suitable to invest, agreeable to reside in and attractive to visit. Chunxi Road section claims to be a century-old business street; China's Peasant Household Entertainment and Sightseeing originally started right here. The city has a number of distinctive elements, including nationally well-known tea and wine culture, the hot pot, Sichuan cuisine, Sichuan opera as well as giant pandas, the Dujiangyan Irrigation System-Mt. Qingcheng, and Jinsha Site dating from the ancient Shu, etc. All these refined cultural symbols, the culture of the Three Kingdoms, and the culture of poetry have turned out to be tourist resources and notably enable Chengdu to rightly deserve the reputation of being "the city that once you have visited you never want to leave."

Chengdu is also a developing city. The modern economy of the city has quickly advanced for a span of almost half a century. Particularly in recent years Chengdu has comprehensively accelerated urban-rural integration construction. Nowadays in Chengdu the economy is well developed, the science and technology are advanced, the culture flourishes, local people are better-off, and the city is speeding her pace to increase her modernity and degree of openness. At present, 124 of the world's 500 top enterprises have located in Chengdu; seven countries such as U.S.A., Germany and France have set up their consulates in Chengdu; 175 countries and regions in the world have established economic and trade ties with Chengdu. Moreover, Chengdu successively has won the following titles: the UN Habitat Scroll of Honor, the International Award for Best Practices to Improve the Living Environment, One of China's Cities with Highest Economic Vitality, China's Best Commercial City, One of China's Top Cities to Visit, the National Forest City, the National Garden City, the National Environmental Protection Model City, etc. In June of 2007, the State Council approved Chengdu to establish an experimental area for the national urban and rural comprehensive coordinated reforms. In January of 2009, Chengdu was honored with the title of "National Civilized City." Today Chengdu is dynamically striding forward towards the goal of building Chengdu to be a very large modern key city in China's central and west regions, where the entrepreneurial environment is the most favorable, the human settlement environment is the best and the comprehensive competitive strength is the strongest.

This annual survey is printed in a compact format. It objectively and accurately has recorded the local history and the actual situations of Chengdu. We believe that its comprehensive package will quickly give all the readers at home and abroad first hand insight into Chengdu's profound history and culture as well as her ever-changing development. It is no wonder that readers will love this charming city even more by reading this most informative, comprehensive and up-to-date publication.

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# 地理概况

A Brief Introduction to Geography  
of Chengdu



## 自然地理

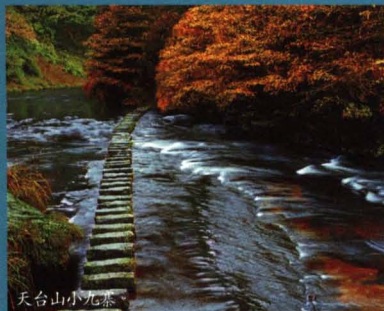
【位置】成都市位于北纬 $30^{\circ}05'$  ~  $31^{\circ}26'$ ，东经 $102^{\circ}54'$  ~  $104^{\circ}53'$  之间。地处四川省中部、四川盆地西部、成都平原中央。东北与德阳市、东南与资阳市毗邻，西南与雅安市、南与眉山市相连，西北与阿坝藏族羌族自治州接壤。东西最大横距192公里，南北最大纵距166公里，总面积12390平方公里。

【地势】成都市地势由西北向东南倾斜，呈阶梯状。最高处在大邑县西岭镇苗基岭，海拔5364米；最低处在金堂县云合镇金简桥下资水河出境处，海拔387米；全市相对高差达4977米。海拔高度的显著差异，形成热量差异的垂直气候与多彩多姿的自然景观。并使市域内生物资源种类繁多、门类齐全，为发展立体农业、开发旅游业带来极为有利条件。

【地貌】成都市地貌组合规则有序，平行排列，自西向东依次为中高山区、沿山丘陵区、平原地带、低山区、丘陵区。龙门山、邛崃山雄踞西北，龙泉山斜贯东南，长秋山横亘南端，为中部成都平原筑成天然屏障，平原与山区之间为丘陵过渡带，龙泉山以东的丘陵属川中丘陵区。平原、丘陵、山区面积分别占全市总面积的40.1%、27.6%、32.3%。



大邑风光



天台山小九寨

## Physical Geography

### Location

Chengdu is located between 30°05' ~ 31°26' of north latitude and 102°54' ~ 104°53' of east longitude. It lies in the middle of Sichuan Province, in the west of the Sichuan Basin and at the center of the Chengdu plains. Chengdu borders on Deyang to the northeast, Ziyang to the southeast, Ya'an to the southeast, Meishan to the south, and Aba Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefectures to the northwest. Its longest distance from east to west is 192 km by 166 km from south to north. Its total area is 12 390 Sq. Km..

### Topography

Chengdu's topography takes the shape of a ladder, which slopes toward the southeast from the northwest. The highest point, with an elevation of 5 364 m, is the Miaojiling Range located in Xiling Town under Dayi County. The lowest site, 387 m above sea level, is the outlet of the Zishui River below the Jintang ~ Jianyang Bridge in Yunhe Town under Jintang County. The city's relative height difference is about 4 977 m. The prominent difference of its elevation height results in the vertical climate of heat difference and colorful natural landscape. Under these conditions, local living resources in Chengdu area have various families and complete categories, creating excellent advantages to develop tourism and three-dimensional agriculture.

### Landform

Chengdu's landform appears regular and parallel. It presents varied topographical parts, ranging from west to east: medium ~ height mountainous areas, hilly areas along mountains, plain region, low mountainous areas, and hilly areas.

The Mount Longmen and the Mount Qionglai stand high in the northwest; The Mount Longquan obliquely passes through the southeast; The Mount Changqiu lies across the south. All these four mountains form natural protective screens for the Chengdu Plains. Between the plains and mountainous areas are hills, which function as transitional zones. To the east of the Mount Longquan are typical hilly areas located in the middle of Sichuan. The areas of the plains, hills and mountains account respectively for 40.1%, 27.6%, 32.3% of the total city area.



成都平原



【气候】成都市属东部季风区中的亚热带湿润气候亚区，热量丰富，雨量充沛，四季分明，雨热同季。除西北部高山山区外，大部分地区的气候特点是：夏无酷暑，冬无严寒，气候温和，夏长冬短，无霜期长，秋雨和夜雨较多，湿度大，风速小，云雾多，日照少。年平均气温 $15.2^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 16.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，最热月出现在7~8月，月平均气温 $25.0^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 25.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ ；最冷月出现在1月，月平均气温 $2.4^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 5.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。无霜期270~280天，有的年份可以超过330天；年降水量800~1400毫米，地域分布由西北向东南递减，时间分配集中在6~9月，约占全年降水量60%；年日照时数1042~1412小时；年平均风速1.3米/秒，最多风向为静风，次多风向为北风；年平均相对湿度79%~84%；年平均蒸发量877~1132毫米，地域分布由西北向东南递增，季节分布是春夏高、秋冬低。

【土壤】市域内土壤类型多样，有水稻土、潮土、紫色土、黑色石灰土、黄壤、黄棕壤、山地暗棕壤、棕色暗针叶林土、亚高山草甸土、高山草甸土、高山寒漠土等11个土类、20个亚类、56个土属、150个土种，适合多种农作物和经济林木的生长。土壤肥沃，养分齐全，各类土壤平均养分含量基本能满足作物生长需要。土层深厚，层地适中，壤质土占73%，耕作性良好。



## Climate

Chengdu lies in the subtropical humid climate sub-zoon under the eastern-monsoonal region. It has abundant heat, plentiful rainfall, distinctive four seasons as well as rainy-and-warm weather. Except medium or high mountainous areas in the northwest, the climate in most areas is characterized by these following facts. Summer is not too hot; winter is not too cold; the climate is mild; summer days last longer and winter ones shorter; it has a the frost-free period long, and it rains more often in autumn or at night. In addition, there are more clouds and mist, and less sunlight, with heavy humidity and mild wind speed. Annually, its average temperature is between 15.2 °C and 16.6°C. The hottest month is either July or August, with average monthly temperature ranging from 25.0°C to 25.4°C. The coldest month is January, with average monthly temperature ranging from 2.4°C to 5.6°C. The frost-free period is between 270 and 280 days. In some years the frost-free period exceeds 330 days. The annual precipitation is between 800mm and 1400mm. According to geographical distribution, the rainfall gradually decreases from northwest to southeast. The raining mainly occurs from June to September, and the total amount of the raining accounts for about 60% of the annual precipitation. Annually, the total hours of sunshine range from 1 042 to 1 412 hours. The average wind speed is 1.3m/s; the maximum of wind direction is calm wind; the north wind remains second in terms of wind direction. The annual average relative humidity is between 79% and 84%. The average amount of evaporation is annually between 877mm and 1 132mm; according to geographical distribution, it increases progressively from northwest to southeast; however, based on the season distribution, the amount of evaporation is higher in spring and summer than in autumn and winter.

## Soil

In Chengdu area there are varied types of soil, including rice paddy soil, humid soil, purple soil, black calcareous soil, yellow soil, yellow-brown soil, dark brown soil of the mountainous regions, brown dark coniferous forest earth, subalpine meadow soil, mountainous meadow soil and mountainous tundra earth. These 11 soil types, being further divided into 20 sub-categories, 56 soil families or 150 different kinds of soil, are available for the growth of different crops and economic woods. Meanwhile, the soils remain fertile providing sufficient nutrients; the average nutrient content of each soil



脐橙之乡

type meets the basic needs of crop growth. Moreover, the soils have excellent farming qualities because of its depth, proper distributions as well as the percentage of 73 % loamy soil.