



南国明珠

THE BRIGHT PEARL IN
SOUTH CHINA



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GEOGRAPHY 地理区划

广州市地处中国南方，广东省的中南部，珠江三角洲的北缘，接近珠江流域下游入海口，毗邻港澳。其范围是东经 112 度 57 分至 114 度 3 分，北纬 22 度 26 分至 23 度 56 分。

广州市辖越秀区、海珠区、荔湾区、天河区、白云区、黄埔区、花都区、番禺区、南沙区、从化区、增城区等十一区，共 34 个镇、136 个街道办事处。

Located in the south-central portion of Guangdong, south China, Guangzhou is at the northern tip of the Pearl River Delta near the mouth of the Pearl River estuary, neighboring Hong Kong and Macao. The city spans from 112° 57' to 114° 03' E longitude and 22° 26' to 23° 56' N latitude.

Guangzhou has eleven districts under its jurisdiction, namely Yuexiu, Haizhu, Liwan, Tianhe, Baiyun, Huangpu, Huadu, Panyu, Nansha, Conghua and Zengcheng, under which there are also 34 towns and 136 sub-district offices.





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LAND RESOURCES

土地资源

广州市总面积为 7434.4 平方公里。

广州市土地类型多样，适应性广，其中耕地面积为 854 平方公里，林地面积为 2550 平方公里。根据广州土地垂直地带，广州土地划分为中低山地（分布在东北部）、丘陵地（分布在山地、盆谷地和平原之间）、岗台地（主要分布在增城区、从化区、白云区、黄埔区）、冲积平原（主要有珠江三角洲平原，流溪河冲积的广花平原，番禺和南沙沿海地带，是广州粮食、甘蔗和蔬菜的主产地）、滩涂（主要分布在南沙区）等。

Guangzhou covers the total area of 7,434.4 square kilometers.

Guangzhou boasts a large variety of adaptative lands including 854 square kilometers of arable land and 2,550 square kilometers of forestry land. Topographically, Guangzhou tilts slightly from north to south, with medium- and low-height mountains (in the northeast of the city), hilly land (scattered between the mountains, basins and plains), table land (mainly located in Zengcheng, Conghua, Baiyun and Huangpu districts), coastal alluvial plains (including mainly the Pearl River Delta Plain, the Guanghua Plain by the Liuxihe River, Panyu District and the costal area of Nansha, which are the main production bases of grain, sugar cane and vegetables) as well as infertidal mudflat (mainly located in Nansha District), etc.



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CLIMATE 气候特征

广州地处珠江三角洲，濒临南海，海洋性气候特征非常显著，具有温暖多雨、光热充足、温差较小、夏季长、霜期短等气候特征。

2015年广州市天气气候具有“气温高、降水多、龙舟水偏重、台风影响大”的特点。全市年平均气温23.3℃，全市年平均雨量2045.0毫米。2015年开汛为37年来最晚，汛期暴雨及降水较为集中在5月，暴雨持续时间长，“龙舟水”雨量偏多。

Located in the Pearl River Delta and bordering the South Sea, Guangzhou features a significant maritime climate with warm temperature and ample rainfall, sufficient sunshine and heat, little temperature differences, long summer and short frost periods, etc.

In 2015, the climate of the city was known for “high temperature, ample rainfall, more than average monsoon rainfall and great influence from typhoons”. The average annual temperature was 23.3℃ and the average annual rainfall was 2,045.0 millimeters. In the same year, the flooding season arrived as the latest in 37 years while the rain storms and rainfalls of the flood season mainly occurred in May. The rain storms also lasted a longer period and the “monsoon rainfalls” were more than that of the usual years.



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WATER RESOURCES

水源特征

广州市地处南方丰水区，境内河流水系发达，大小河流（涌）众多，水域面积广阔。全市水域面积7.44万公顷，占全市土地面积的10%；集雨面积在100平方公里以上的河流共有22条，老八区主要河涌有231条、总长913公里，不仅构成独特的岭南水乡文化特色，也对改善城市景观、维持城市生态环境的稳定起到积极作用。

2015年，全市水资源总量87.84亿立方米，大型水库蓄水总量2.27亿立方米；全年用水总量66.135亿立方米。

Guangzhou is located in the abundant water region of South China, with a large river system boasting numerous rivers and canals of all sizes and broad water area. The total water area of the city reaches 74,400 hectares, which is 10% of the land area. There are 22 rivers with the rain collection area exceeding 100 square kilometers. The eight old districts of Guangzhou boast 231 main canals, with the total length of 913 kilometers, which not only bring unique Lingnan Water Town characteristics to the city, but also play a positive role in improving the urban landscape and maintaining the stability of the ecological environment in Guangzhou.

The total water resources of the city amounted to 8.784 billion cubic meters in 2015, with a total of 227 million cubic meters of water stored in large scale reservoirs and the total water consumption in the city stood at around 6.6135 billion cubic meters.





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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 生物资源

广州是全国果树资源最丰富的地区之一，包括热带、亚热带和温带三大类、41科、82属、174种和变种共500多个品种，是荔枝、龙眼、乌（白）榄等起源和类型形成的中心地带。

蔬菜共有18个种类156个类型600多个品种，花卉有6大类2000多个品种。增城丝苗米是广州市第一个获得地理标志的保护品种。

The city is one of the Chinese regions with the richest fruit tree resources, including three major categories of tropical, subtropical and temperate fruit trees. There are over 500 kinds of fruit trees from 41 families, 82 genera, and 174 species and varieties. The city is the center of litchi, longan, and black (white) olives in terms of origins and varieties.

Furthermore, the city boasts over 600 kinds of vegetables in 18 species and 156 types as well as over 2,000 kinds of flowers in 6 species. Zengcheng's Simiao Rice is Guangzhou's first variety of rice being awarded the geographic mark for protection.

矿产资源 | MINERAL RESOURCES

广州市的地质构造复杂，有较好的成矿条件。已发现矿产47种，占全省已发现矿产149种的31.54%，矿产地820处，其中大、中型矿床22处。主要矿产有建筑用花岗岩、水泥用灰岩、陶瓷土、钾、钠长石、盐矿、芒硝、霞石正长岩、萤石、大理石、矿泉水和热矿水。现开采矿产品有：水泥配料用石灰岩、砂页岩，建筑用花岗岩，矿泉水、地热、盐矿。主要矿产品年产量：水泥配料用石灰岩约600万吨，建筑用花岗岩约800万立方米，矿泉水约30万立方米。

The city has a complex geographic structure which has produced significant mineral resources. A total of 47 kinds of mineral resources from 820 locations have been found, including 22 large and medium mineral deposits, namely 31.54% of the 149 mineral resources found in Guangdong. The major mineral resources include granite for construction purposes, limestone for cement production, ceramic soil, potassium, sodium feldspar, salt, mirabilite, nepheline syenite, fluorspar, marble, mineral water, and thermal mineral water. The annual output of the major mineral resources include around 6 million tons of limestone for cement production, 8 million cubic meters of granite for construction purposes and 300 thousand cubic meters of mineral water.

